

Washington, Franklin, Head Series Postal History: Rates and Usage's 1908-1923

The Exhibit Objective: The purpose of this exhibit is to show and explain the many different types of rates, fees, and usage's that are found with the stamps of the Washington, Franklin, Head series.

Scope and Presentation: This is an exhibit on rates and usage's, but it is not an exhibit of specific Washington, Franklin, Head stamps used on cover. I have however tried to use scarcer stamps when showing even the most common of rates.

The exhibit is organized into classes and fees. Where there is a general rate, (for example, the first class domestic letter rate), this will be broken down further into the pre-war, war, and post-war rate. Usage's, such as, sent from US offices abroad, and, or from military incursions will follow. Where applicable, the international rate will be exemplified, and, will round out the end of each class or fee.

Another feature in this presentation will be a few paragraphs written in *italic*. Everything written in *italic* is geared for the general public and will consist of giving a very brief description of the history involved with the cover being shown. At the discretion of the jury, they may disregard all text written in *italic*, if they so desire. Items that are mounted on the dark purple mats indicate that they have relevant significance.

Background Information: At the beginning of this series, the postage rates were somewhat stable. The domestic 1st class letter rate was at 2¢ per ounce, and had been that amount since 1885. The registry fee was at 8¢, with changes in indemnities, since 1893. The special delivery fee had remained at 10¢ per item since its inception in 1885.

Due to the growing number of mail order businesses, in 1913, the Post Office introduced the "Parcel Post System". This effectively replaced fourth class mail, which had been in service since 1879. Another new addition incorporated into the parcel post system was the issue of insurance, and the "Cash On Delivery", or C.O.D. system. By insuring instead of registering parcels, this expedited the movement of packages through the mail stream. The C.O.D. system benefited the mail order businesses by guaranteeing that they would receive their revenue for the items sent, and in return this increased the number of packages in the mail system.

With the onset of World War One, the need arose for revenue to be raised, to help pay for our involvement in Europe. To meet this need, the domestic first class, card and letter rate was raised by 1¢. These rates were returned to their previous amounts after World War One.

The most volatile area of postal rate change, in this series, was the beginning of the official airmail service. Official airmail began in May of 1918, and by July of 1919, there had been four different rates for this service.



A lady's card, mailed at the 1st class rate.

EXHIBIT OUTLINE

- 1) Domestic Post Card
 - a) Domestic pre-war rate
 - b) Domestic war rate
 - c) Domestic post-war rate
- 2) International Post Card
 - a) UPU rate
 - b) Treaty rate
- 3) Domestic Letter
 - a) Domestic pre-war rate
 - b) Domestic war rate
 - c) Domestic post-war rate
- 4) International Letter
 - a) UPU rate
 - b) Treaty rate
- 5) Air Mail
 - a) Experimental
 - b) Per ounce
- 6) Domestic Registered
 - a) 8 cent fee
 - b) 10cent fee
- 7) International Registered
 - a) UPU rate
 - b) Treaty rate
 - c) Incoming
- 8) Special Delivery
 - a) Domestic special delivery
 - b) Incoming special delivery
- 9) Postage Due
 - a) Domestic postage due
 - b) International postage due
 - c) Incoming postage due
- 10) Second Class
 - a) Transient
- 11) Third Class
 - a) Domestic third class
 - b) Single piece
 - c) International printed matter
- 12) Fourth Class
 - a) Parcel post
 - b) Insured
 - c) C.O.D.



The classical case of confusing the green eight cent stamps, with the green one cent stamp. Whether this mistake was done by the customer or the postal clerk, it led to the Post Office requesting a new stamp design from the eight cent on up. This post card was over paid by seven cents.

Domestic Post Card Pre-War Rate

Rate per Card:	In Effect	Nov 2 nd 1917
	1¢	2¢



1908 usage



Stamp printed on Bluish paper



Dry printed stamp

Compared to letter mail, post cards represent a less expensive, but less private way to communicate. Post cards were first authorized for use at a rate lower than the letter rate, on July 1st, 1898. The post card rate was one cent per card.

Re-mailed

U.S. POSTAGE 1c U.S. POSTAGE 1c U.S. POSTAGE 1c U.S. POSTAGE 1c U.S. POSTAGE 1c U.S. POSTAGE 1c

POST CARD

Name Miss Ruth Alley Name Mildred Beck
Address Natoma, California Address Green River, Wyo.

Name Mrs. Clara Thos. Smith Name Miss Hazel Hartman
Address 913 1/2 St. Address Chapman, Ill.
Sacramento, Cal. 1800-1922 St.

Name Mrs. G. Harris Name Miss Edna Peterson
Address Delton, Cal. Address Stromsburg, Neb.
1/2 Stuart Packing Co.

CROSS OFF YOUR ADDRESS BEFORE REMAILING Roll 7, 1921

An autograph post card. Original sender would mail this card to a friend, who would then re-mail it to another friend, and so on. The sixth or last recipient would re-mail it back to the original sender.



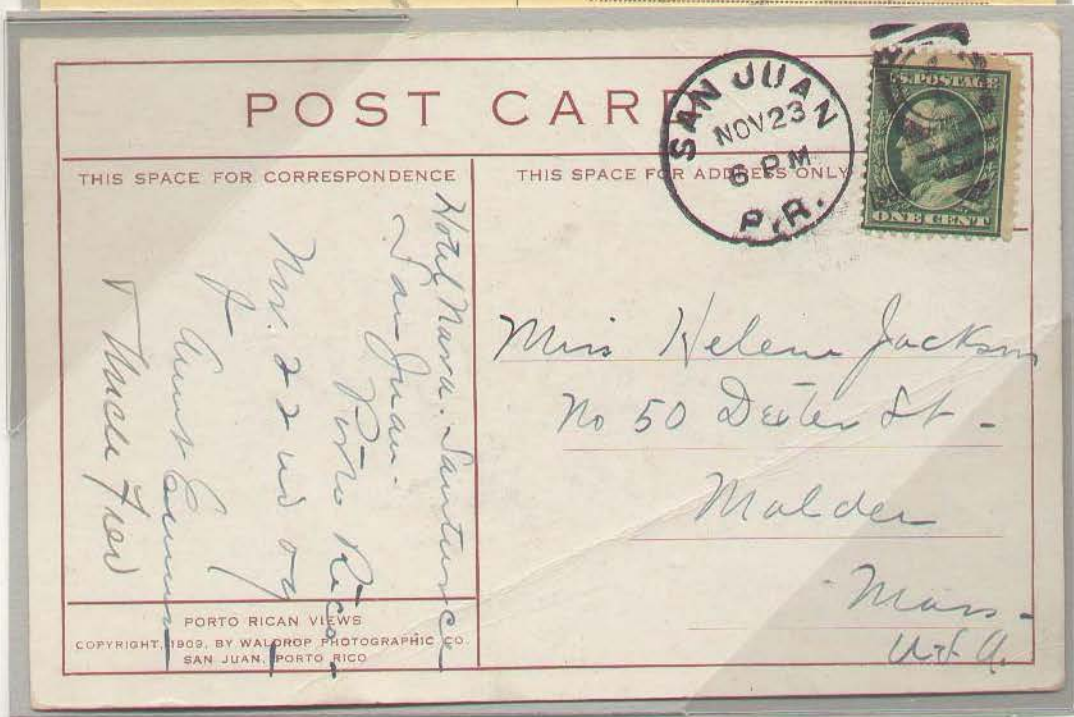
Dues notice sent to addressee, who then sent his dues along with the notice card and a 1¢, stamp back to the originating organization. They in turn marked the card as paid, making the dues notice now a receipt, and mailed it back to the recipient, with the postage that he provided.



From Hawaii



From Samoa



From Puerto Rico

Cards from possessions, or territories could be sent at the domestic post card rate of one cent each.

From Military Incursions 1914 Tampico and Vera Cruz



Postmarked on various ships, while at Tampico and Vera Cruz. Domestic rates applied to mail that were posted onboard U.S. naval vessels even though they were in foreign waters.

The U.S. Marines landed in Vera Cruz on April 21st, 1914. After several months of negotiating with Mexican President Carranza, President Wilson recalled the Marine occupation force, which evacuated Vera Cruz on November 23rd, 1914.

From Military Incursions 1916
Pershing's Punitive Expedition



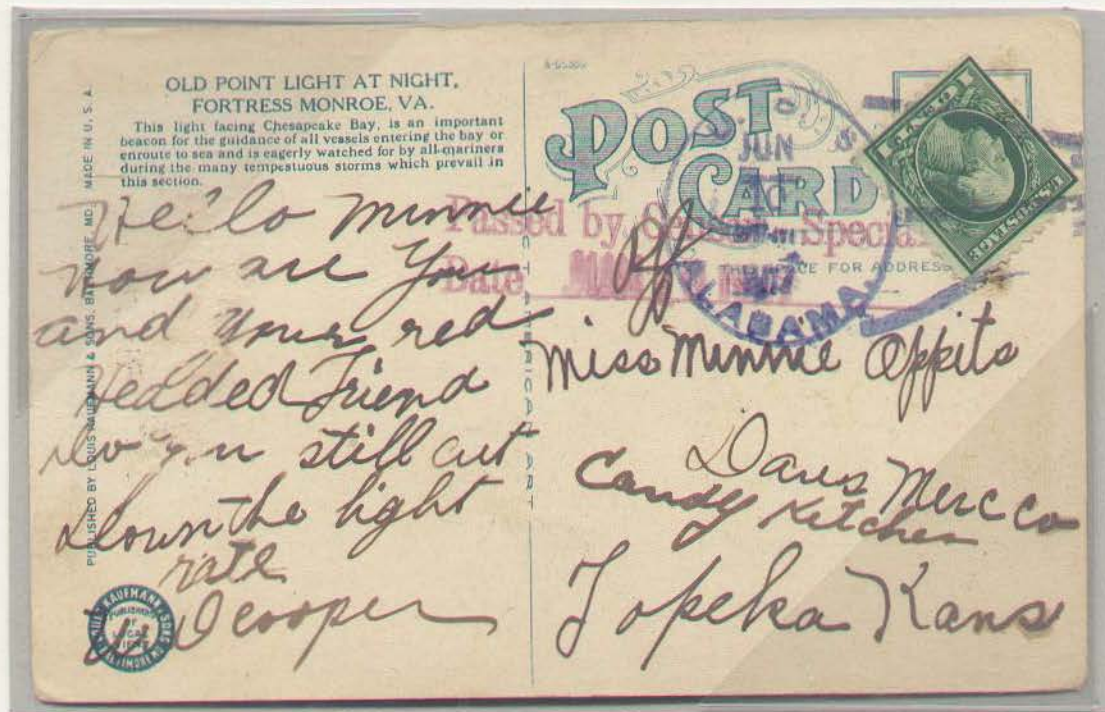
The domestic card rate applied to U.S. soldiers during this military action.

On March 9th, 1916, Pancho Villa and his followers raided the town of Columbus, New Mexico. President Wilson sent General Pershing into Mexico to capture him. Pershing went 500 miles into Mexico, leaving a line of men and equipment back to Columbus for communication and supplies. The top card was sent up this line where it was postmarked and sent on to Chicago. President Wilson sent troops to the border in fear of the Mexicans declaring war on the United States. The bottom card is from a soldier stationed in Texas.



Ships sent to the eastern territorial waters of Mexico, in anticipation of a declaration of war, due to Pershing's punitive expedition. Sender added provisional Mexican stamps to the cards to guarantee their reaching their destination.

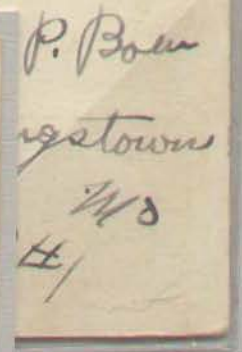
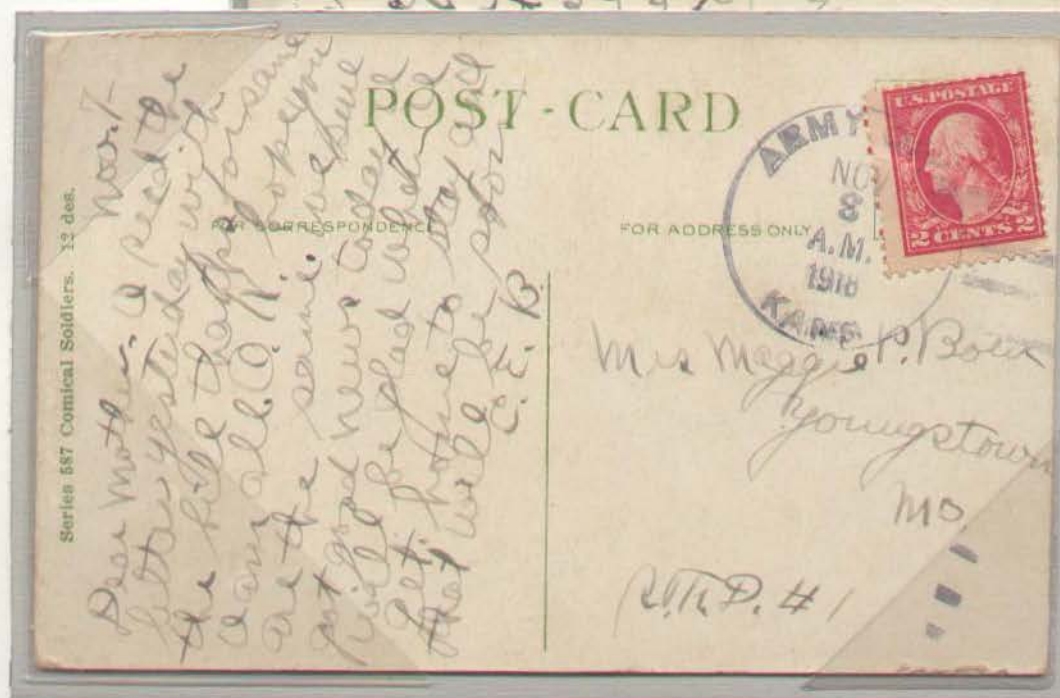
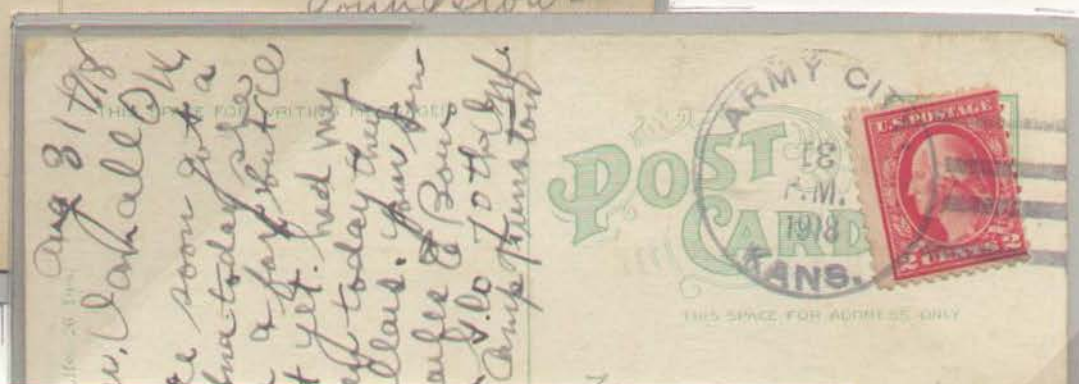
From Military Incursions 1917
World War One



Sent from the Battleship, U.S.S. Alabama, two months after the U.S. declared war on Germany. Once again domestic rates applied to mail that was posted on board U.S. naval vessels, even though they were in foreign waters.

Domestic Post Card War Rate

Rate per Card:	Nov. 2 nd 1917	July 1 st 1919
	2¢	1¢



Postmaster General Order Number 755, October 3rd, 1917, effective November 2nd, 1917, in general stated that the domestic first class rate would be raised by one cent. This was to help support the cost of World War One. This increased the domestic post card rate to two cents each.

From Offices Abroad
Virgin Island



The domestic rate from possessions or territories also increased to 2¢ per card.

From Military Incursions 1918
World War One



From British Field Post



One Cent Short Paid

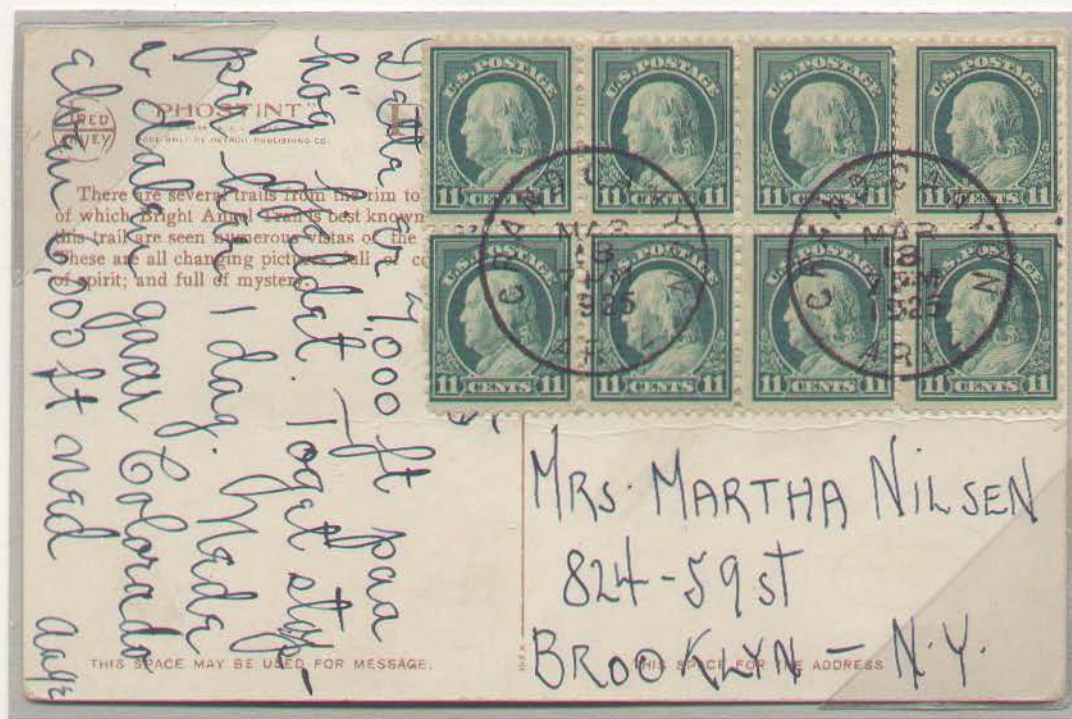
Direct mailing of cigarettes or tobacco to France was prohibited, but individuals or organizations could send tobacco products to a central distribution center. This would then be sent to the soldiers in Europe, along with a pre-addressed, stamped card. The soldier would write a little thank you on it and mail it back.

Domestic Post Card Post-War Rate

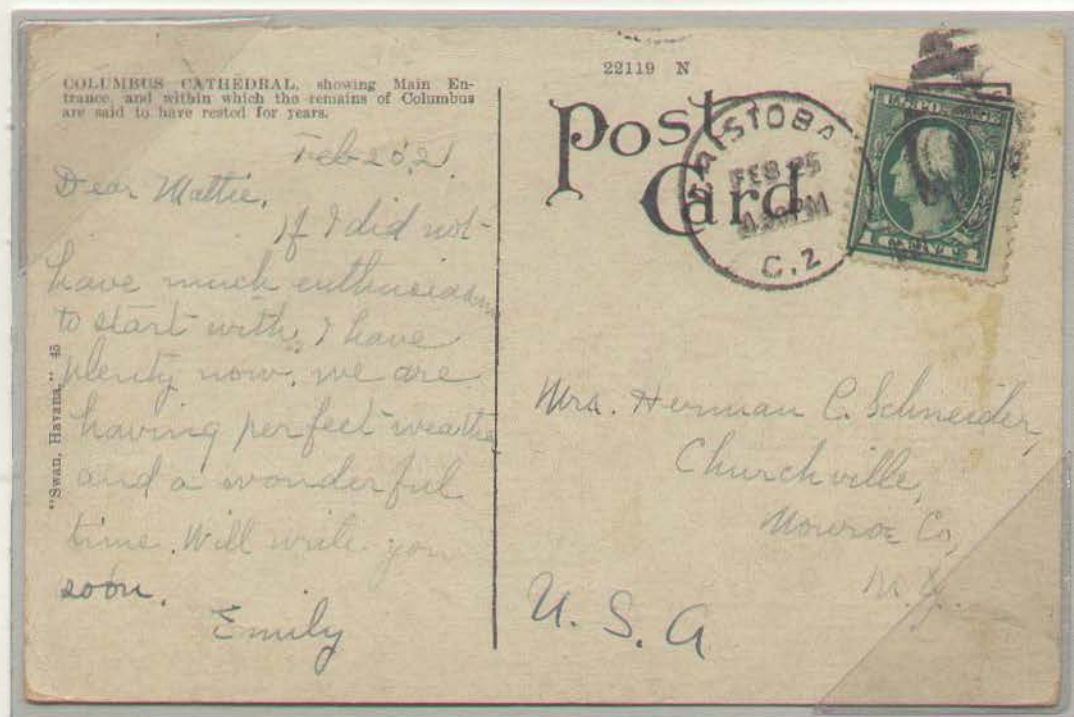
Rate per Card:	July 1 st 1919	Continued Past series
	1¢	1¢



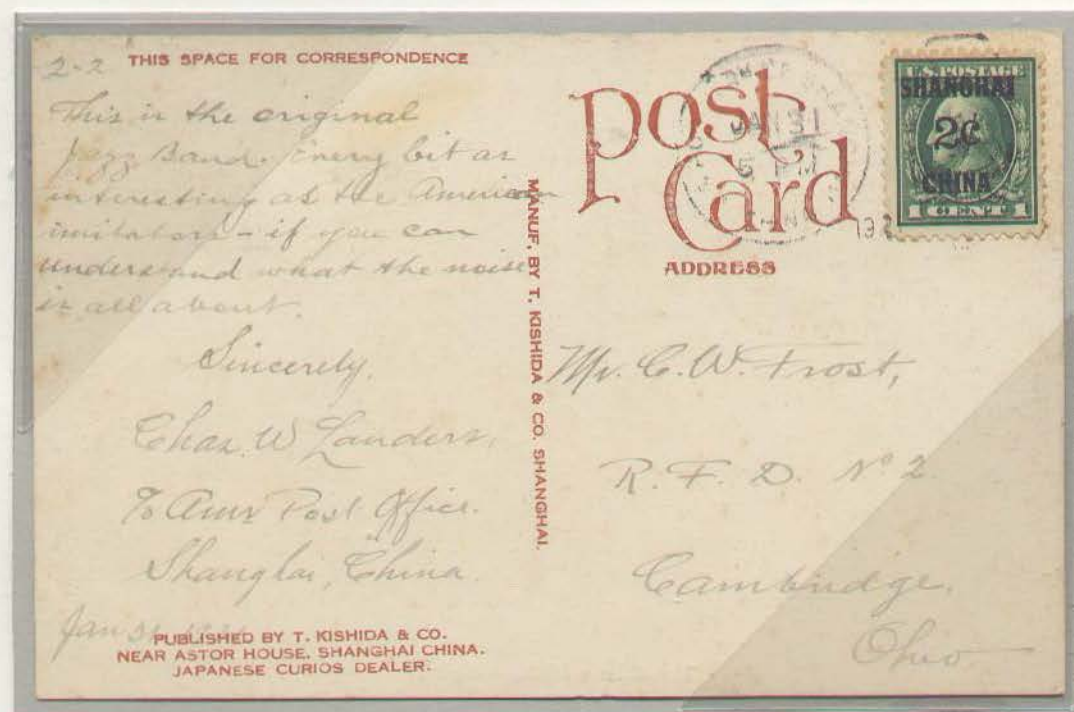
Statute number 1150, effective July 1st, 1919, restored the first class rate. The new rate for post cards was one cent each.



Franking by a foreign tourist unfamiliar with U.S. stamps and postage rates. Post card is over paid by eighty-seven cents.



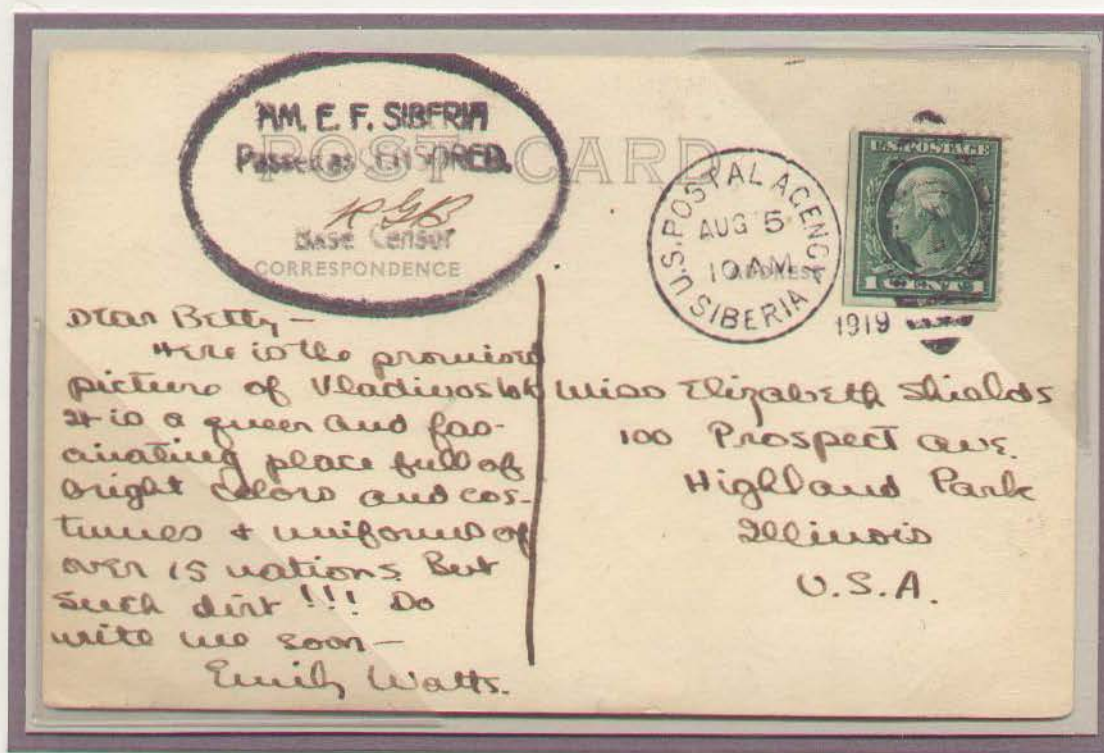
Canal Zone



Shanghai, China

Cards from possessions and our Consulate in Shanghai were reduced back to the domestic rate of one cent each.

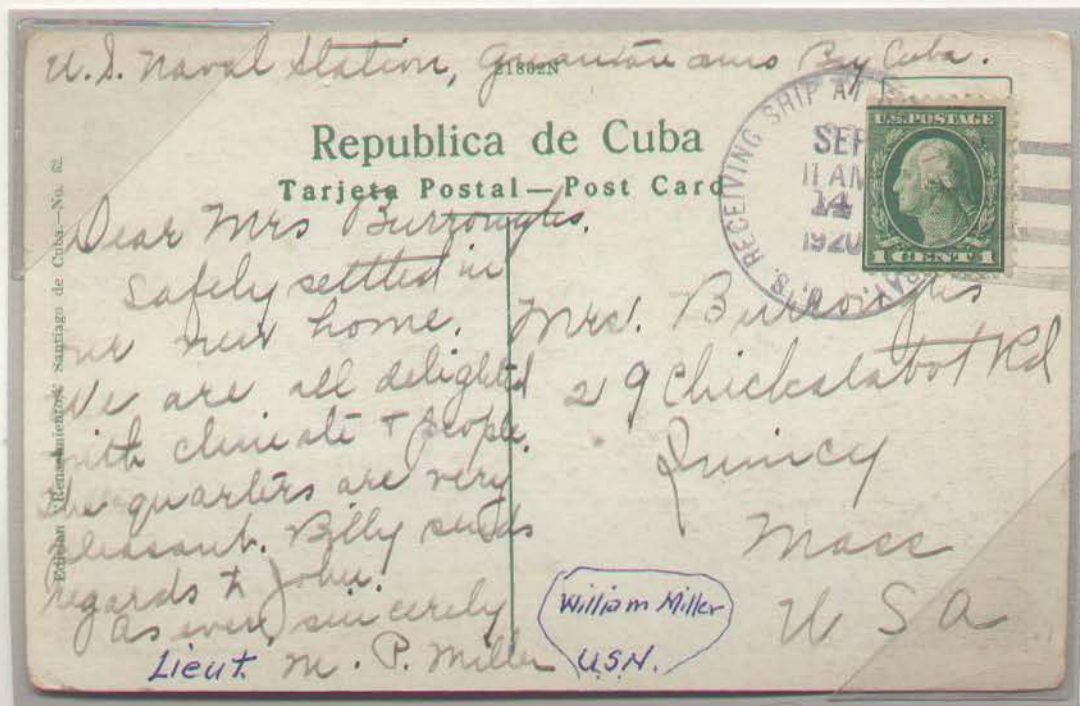
From Military Incursions 1919
Siberia



The card rate from the military was also reduced to the 1¢ each rate.

The fear of the Bolsheviks occupying territories evacuated by the German forces, after the war, led Allied leaders to strengthen their troops in Russia. The American Expeditionary Force was in Siberia from 1918 through 1920.

From Military Incursions 1921
Guantanamo Bay



Same domestic rate for naval vessels in foreign waters.

From Military Incursions 1923
Dominican Republic



Sent from the Marine Corps base in the Dominican Republic.

The Marines landed in the Dominican Republic, on May 5th, 1916, to guard the American Legation. The Marines evacuated the Dominican Republic on September 18th, 1924.

International U.P.U. Post Card Rate

Rate per Card:	July 1 st 1875	October 1 st 1925
	2¢	3¢

To Siam



To Malaysia



To Estonia
Returned To Sender



A large number of countries formed the Universal Postal Union, or U.P.U. The mission of the U.P.U. is to find and suggest ways of conformity to ease the burden of international mails within the membership of the U.P.U. The international post card U.P.U. rate was two cents each.

To Guatemala



To Belgium



Sent to Ceylon, at the 2¢ international U.P.U. card rate. Then forwarded free to India, then to Japan, and then on to Egypt. The final destination of this card was in Greece.



Sent to Germany using a Honduran postal card. Honduran postage was not valid in the United States. A two cent stamp was required to get this card to its destination.



Sent from New York to Australia during World War One. Hand stamped with an U.S. Customs, "Licensed" rubber stamp.



A chain post card sent internationally. Started in Canada and sent to the U.S., from there it was sent to Brazil, and then on to Argentina. Once in Argentina it was mailed to Austria. The person in Austria mailed it back to the original sender in Canada. The Austrian stamp is on the back of the card.



Postmarked in Manila, Philippine Islands, on October 31st, 1909. Transferred on board the U.S.S. Tennessee, and hand stamped again, on November 1st. Card was then sent on to Germany, at the two cent international rate.



First card is an early usage from Alaska to England. The next two cards are from the Hawaiian Territory, and the middle card is addressed to Argentina. The bottom card is addressed to Germany, but then forwarded on to Italy. Forwarding was free since the 2¢ international U.P.U. rate had already been paid.

International Treaty Post Card Rate

Rate per Card:	July 1 st 1898	November 2 nd 1917
	1¢	2¢



Treaty rate to Mexico and Canada was 1¢ each. Second card mailed from Italy to the U.S. and re-mailed to Canada. Third card sent to Canada, but then forwarded to Kansas City. Last card simply sent to British Columbia, Canada.

Domestic Letter Rate

Per Ounce:	July 1 st 1885	November 2 nd 1917
	2¢	3¢



According to the Domestic Mail Manual, all post cards, where the writing extends beyond the line, into the address portion of the card, shall be considered a letter and duly charged the letter rate.

Both cards were rated as letters. Top card was held for postage from the sender. While the bottom card was delivered as postage due from the recipient.

Post Cards In Enclosures



Postal regulations required that post cards with glitter on them be placed in a covering envelope, so as to protect Post Office machinery. But by doing this, the card had to be sent at the current letter rate.



The Washington, Franklin Head series started in November of 1908, these covers were all postmarked in December of 1908. They are considered very early usage's and are desirable.



Sent to Wyoming, in 1911, to Mrs. John J. Pershing. Forwarded free to the Philippine Islands, in care of General John J. Pershing. Forwarding was free to possessions and territories.



"WAR STAMP" overprint created and used by Charles Thompson, then curator of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles. Thompson used these overprinted stamps to publicize his hopes that the U.S. would produce a War Tax stamp as had been done in Canada. He started using these stamps on May 3rd, 1917. Eventually their use was forbidden when a complaint was received from the New York postmaster stating that they were "messing up" his foreign mail.

RETURN IN 5 DAYS TO
CENTRAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE UNITED STATES
SEVENTH AND GRAND AVENUE,
DES MOINES, IOWA

Left cover weighed 15 ounces, and was sent at a cost of 30¢. The right cover weighed 10 ounces, and was sent at a cost of 20¢.



W. J. Steckel,

Cashier Exchange Bank,

Bloomfield, Iowa.



LAWYER
McALESTER, OKLAHOMA

IN THE DISTRICT COURT WITHIN AND FOR PITTSBURG COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.

Edward Sittel,
Plaintiff,

vs.

William T. Wood,
Defendant.

FILED

MAY 20 1909.

W. B. RILEY,
DISTRICT CLERK

By *Chas. H. Hefley*
DEPUTY

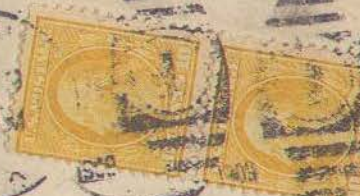
Depositions taken by me

H. H. Hefley
Notary Public.

W. B. Riley,

Clerk District Court,

McAlester, Oklahoma.





COSMOS

MAGAZINE MENSUAL

OFICINAS:
MISERICORDIA, 7.
Apartado 56 bis.

TELEFONOS:
ERIC. 2222 y 23.
MEX. 924 y 931.
MEXICO, D. F.

Señor Pbro.



Pablo Moslor.

Ballingee
Bompton, Texas.

H. Mary's Reason



Si no es entregada en 10 días devuélvase á su procedencia.

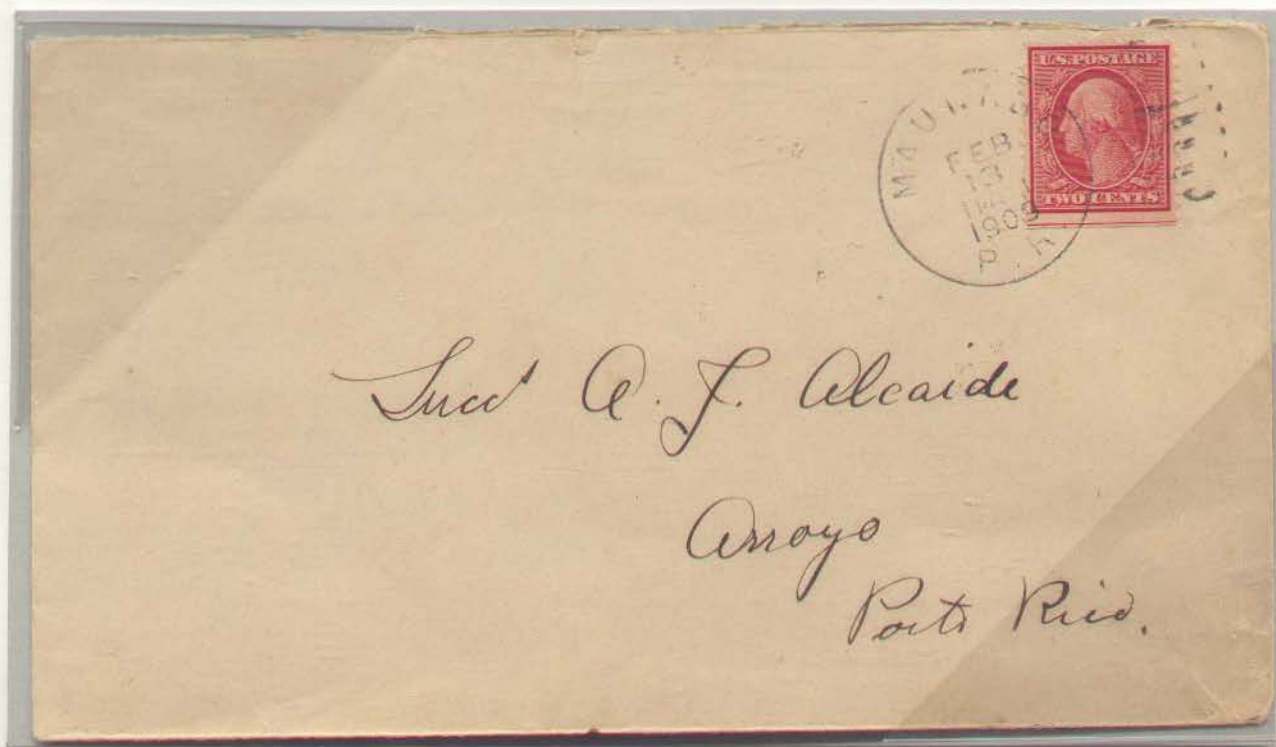


Montgomery Ward & Co.
Chicago,
Illinois,
E. U. A.

RECEIVED
M.W. & Co.

NOV 28
7-AM

During the Mexican Revolution, there were political factions that the U.S. did not recognize. Some of these factions printed stamps that, likewise were not recognized by the U.S. These covers had to have Mexican stamps affixed to them to pay for transportation through Mexico. U.S. stamps had to be placed on them to ensure delivery in the U.S.



A Puerto Rican inter-island usage.



A triple weight cover to the United States, with both covers showing the 2¢ per ounce domestic first class rate, that applied to all mail from possessions or territories.

Porto Rico Promotion Co.

IMPORTERS. EXPORTERS.
MANUFACTURERS AGENTS.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

United States of America.



Hamburg-Amerika Linie



Miss Mary L. Teller
204 Lensen St.
Auburn

U.S.A.)

Me.



J. J. Zamora.

Apartado 23
Aguadilla, P.R.



R. E. Smith,
98 Englewood Ave.,
Detroit, Michigan.

Also sent from Puerto Rico to the U.S. At the 2¢ domestic rate.



Rubber stamped, "POSTED ON THE HIGH SEAS", and postmarked from Colon, Canal Zone.



Postmarked by the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai, China.

Both covers were sent from Christiansted, Virgin Island, and both show the 2¢, first class, domestic letter rate.



*Denziger
Street
New York City
N.Y.*



A. J. Winger

Christiansted



Via Post

Front cover was postmarked on the last day that stamps from the Danish West Indies could be used in conjunction with U.S. stamps, and is philatelic in nature.

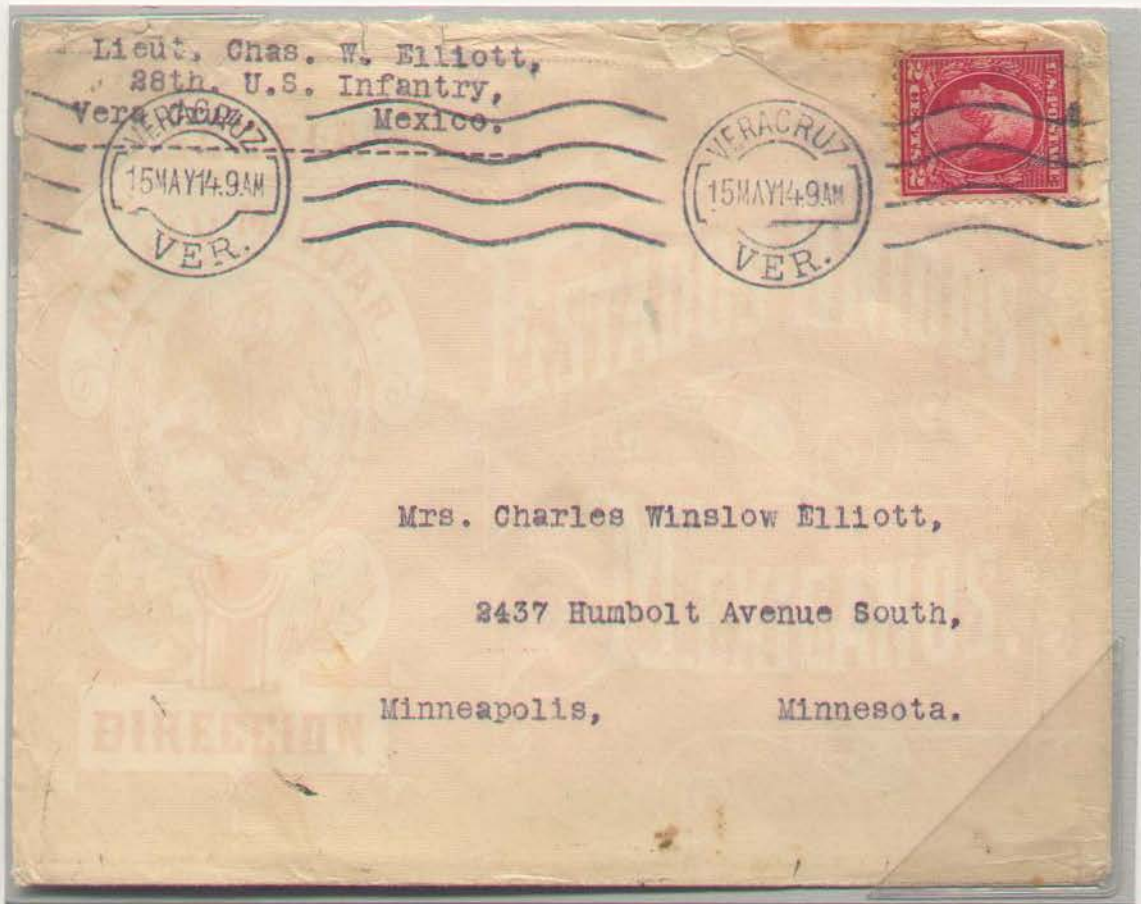
A. Torsythe
Pago Pago, Samoa.



Mr. E. J. Hooker
1240 Kianan St.
Honolulu, T.H.

Pago Pago, Samoa, is one of the more difficult possessions to find mail coming from, during the Washington, Franklin Head series. Most mail that is found from Samoa, are post cards. This letter was sent to Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory.

From Military Incursions 1914
Vera Cruz



The Marines had to use the Mexican canceling machines on their mail when they arrived in Vera Cruz on April 21st 1914. Cover shows that less than a month later, May 15th they were still using the Mexican canceling machines.



This cover shows that 10 days after the top cover was postmarked, the Marines were using an U.S. flag cancel.

From Military Incursions 1916
Pershing's Punitive Expedition



Sent from quartermaster, Captain F. Buck, while in Mexico chasing Pancho Villa, with General Pershing. Addressed to his wife at the Presidio, care of the quartermaster in Columbus, New Mexico. Censored by Capt. Buck under the postmark. This cover is proof that the mail was sent up the line that General Pershing left from Mexico to Columbus, New Mexico.



President Wilson ordered the Navy to patrol the West Coast of Mexico in support of Pershing's Punitive Expedition. The U.S.S. Chattanooga was one of many ships participating in this exercise.

From Military Incursions 1916
Haiti and Cuba



All three covers show the 2¢ domestic letter rate. First cover is a double rate cover from Haiti and postmarked on board the U.S.S. Culgoa. Second cover is also from Haiti, but it's postmarked on a station ship at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The last cover is actually used from Havana, Cuba, and is overpaid by one cent.

From Military Incursions 1917-1918
World War One



Two cent domestic rate from the A.E.F. using a single from the 2¢ booklet pane. Certificate is on the reverse of this page.



Another 2¢ A.E.F. booklet pane single, canceled with the first group of rubber hand stamps sent over to France, and is from A.P.O. #2, from Paris. It was sent a week before the free franking was put into effect, on October 4th, 1917.

Last Day of Rate
November 1st, 1917

JAMESTOWN,
NOV 1 -17
4-30 PM
N.Y.



Geo W. Kuntz



AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
321 MONTGOMERY STREET
SYRACUSE, N. Y.



THE ARTESIAN HOTEL
SULPHUR, OKLA.

GOVERNMENT ANALYSIS OF WATERS
IN PLATT NATIONAL PARK

INGREDIENTS-D	Pavilion group of springs	Bromide group of springs
	Grains per U.S. Gal (c)	Grains per U. S. Gal.
Ferrie Oxide47	.47
Calcium	5.03	3.54
Magnesium	2.04	1.17
Sodium	15.68	99.11
Potassium	1.41	.35
Lithium	Trace	Trace
Silica	1.42	1.73
Carbon Dioxide a	3.52	6.65
CO3 in normal carbon- ates	7.06	18.15
SO4 in sulphates	1.89	2.45
Chlorine	28.10	115.78
Bromine08	.79

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S GIFT TO HER
PEOPLE
ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN IF EITHER WILL
BE GOOD FOR YOU

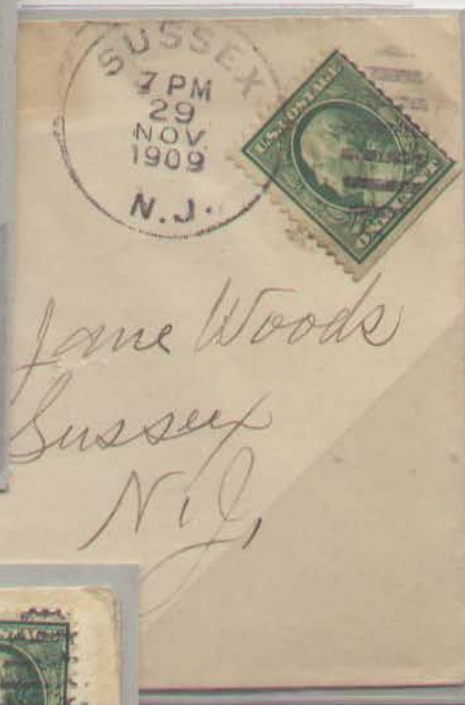


*Mr R. D. Taylor ,
303 Curbertson Bldg ,
Oklahoma City .*

Postmarked on November 1st, 1917, which was the last day of the two cent domestic letter rate.

Drop Letter Rate
Non-Carrier Office

Rate per Ounce:	In Effect:	Nov. 2 nd 1917
	1¢	2¢



Drop letters at a non-carrier Post Office were left at the Post Office till the addressee came and picked up the mail that had been left there. The rate for drop letters was one cent per ounce.

First Day of Increase
November 2nd, 1917

Rate per Ounce:	Nov. 2 nd 1917	July 1 st 1919
	3¢	2¢



As with the post cards, Postmaster General Order Number 755, effective November 2nd, 1917 in general stated that the domestic first class rate would be raised by one cent. This was to help pay for the war. This raised the domestic letter rate up to 3¢ per ounce and 3¢ per additional ounce.



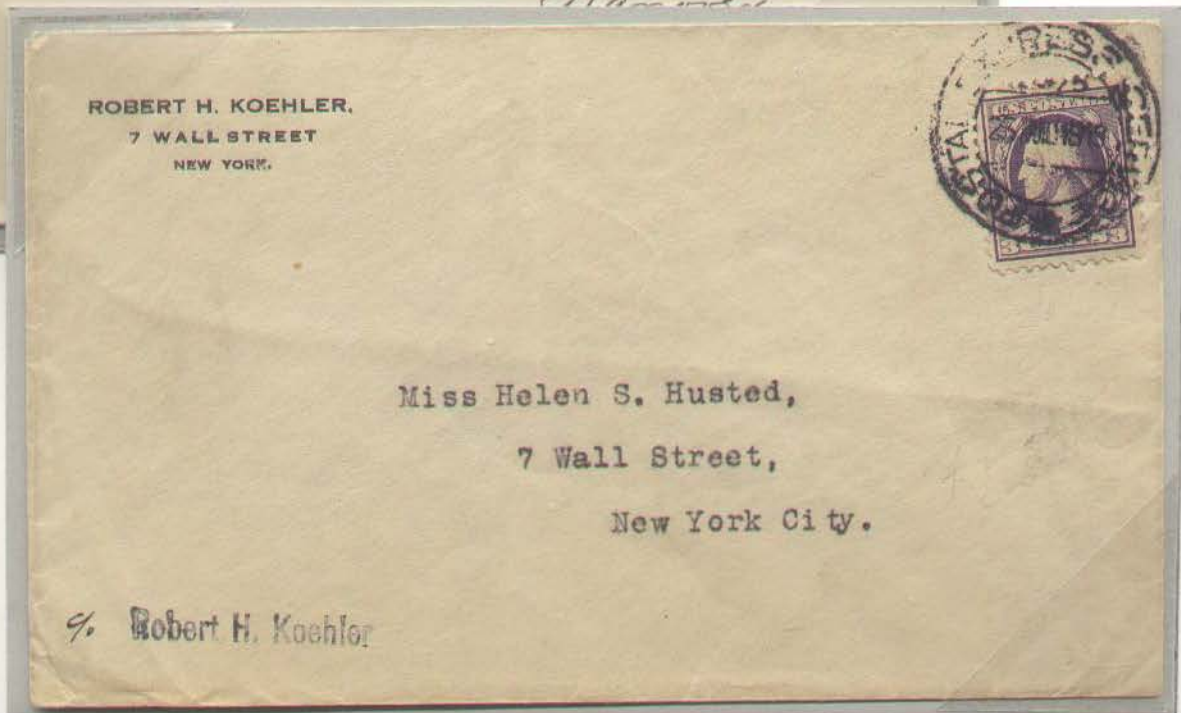
Top cover is an illegal usage of a 2¢ documentary stamp to make up the 3¢ domestic war rate. While the bottom cover shows an illegal bisects of a 2¢ stamp to make up the same rate.



Shanghai, China

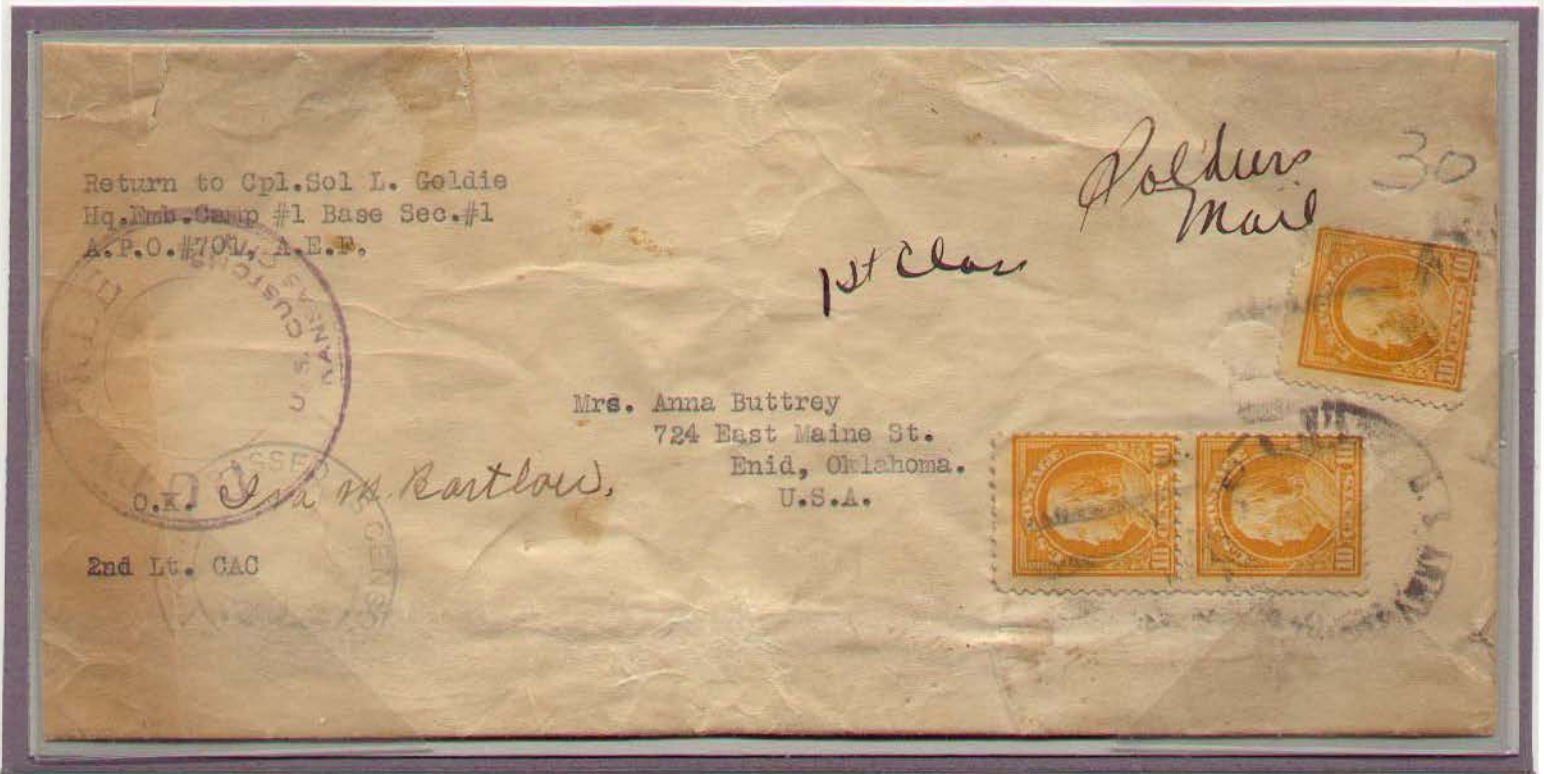


Virgin Island



Military Postal Express Service, from Paris France.

From Military Incursions 1917-1918
World War One

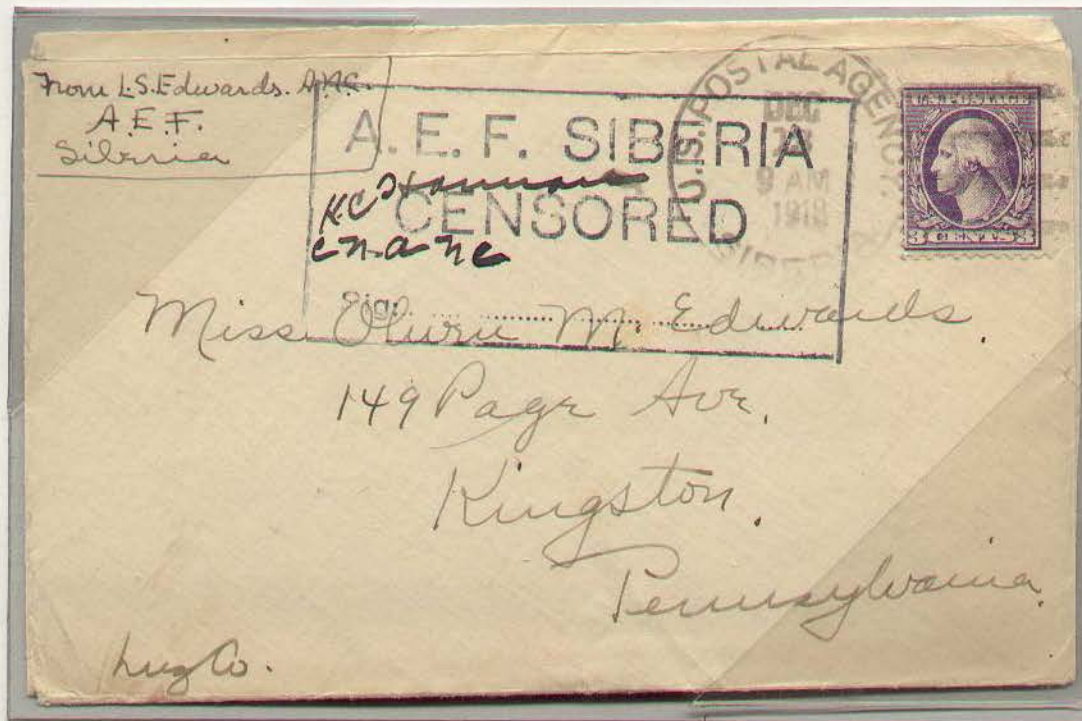


While any first class mail matter could be sent free from military personnel, any other classes or rates had to be paid for. This probable third class wrapper, of ten ounces, was sent at the first class rate of three cents per ounce, total of thirty cents. It was sent from and censored at A.P.O. #701, the debarkation base at Saint-Nazaire, France. It was hand stamped "Duty Free, U.S. Customs, Kansas City", and sent on to Oklahoma.

From Military Incursions 1919
Siberia



Sent from and censored by the Assistant U.S. Postal Agent in Siberia, on November 30th, 1918.



Also sent from Siberia, on December 13th, 1918. These postmarks are only known used from October 18th through December 18th, 1918.

Last Day of Rate
June 30th, 1919



Examples of commercial usage, postmarked on the last day of the three cent war rate.

Drop Letter War Rate
Non-Carrier Office

Rate per Ounce:	Nov. 2 nd 1917	July 1 st 1919
	2¢	1¢



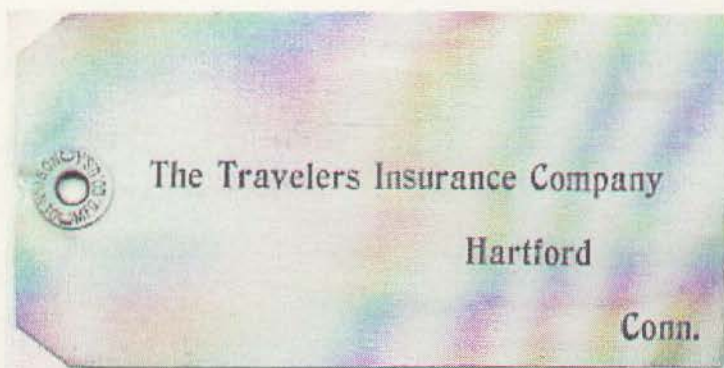
The increase in the first class rate also affected the drop letter rate. The drop letter rate, for mail left at a non-carrier office was raised from one cent per ounce to two cents per ounce.

Rate per Ounce:	July 1 st 1919	Continued on Till 1932
	2¢	

First Day of Decrease
July 1st, 1919



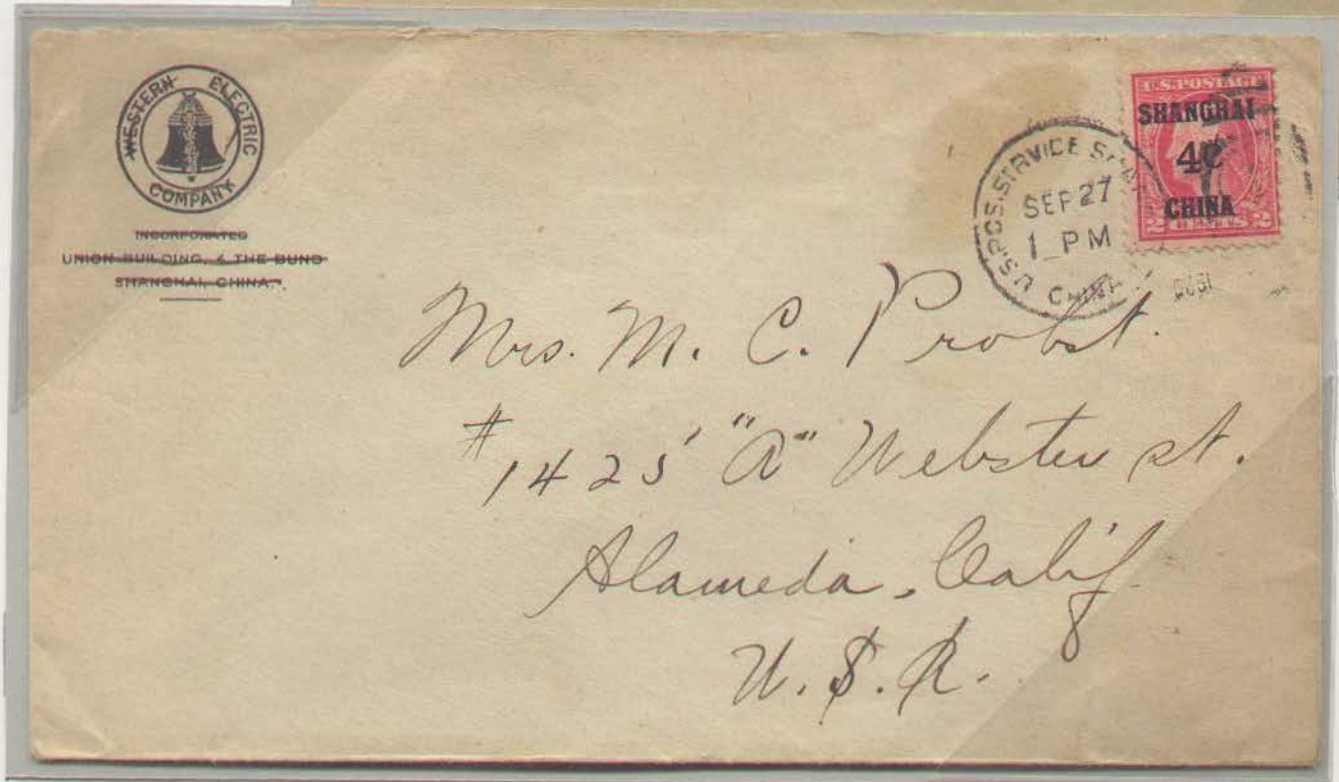
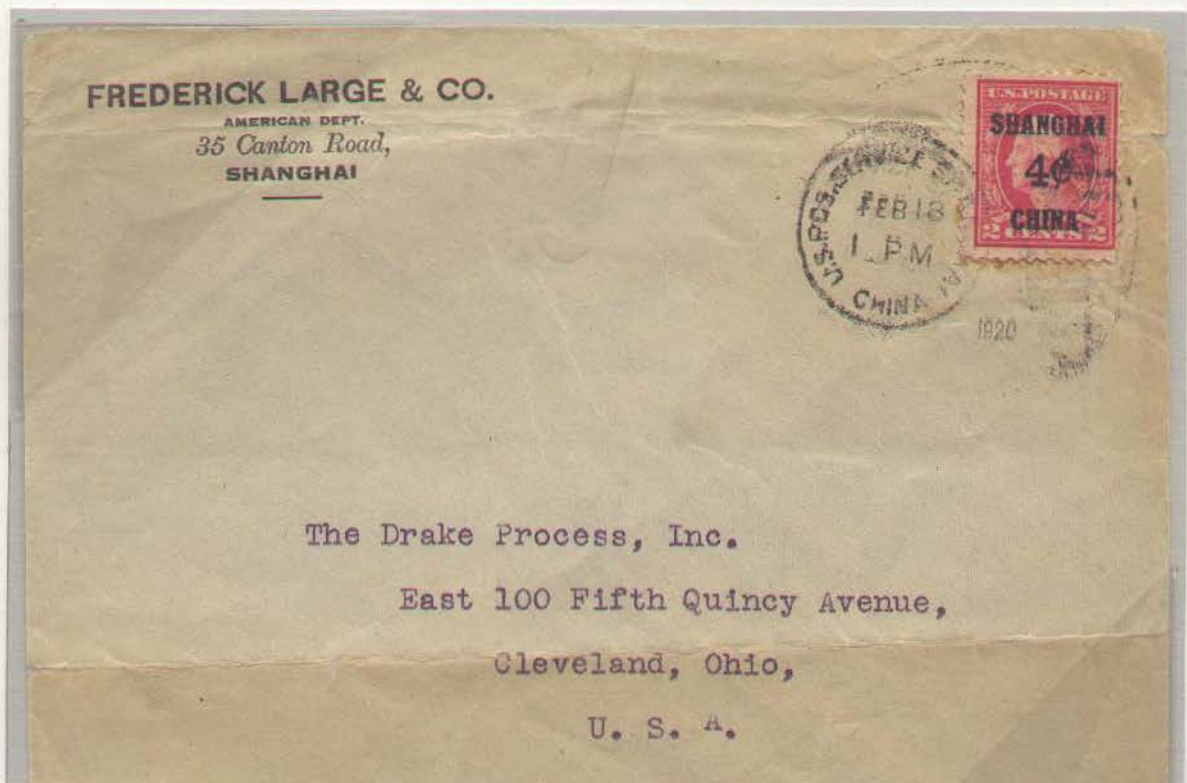
Statute #1150, effective July 1st, 1919, lowered the domestic letter rate to 2¢ per ounce, and 2¢ per additional ounce. Both covers are postmarked on the first day of this new rate.



The stamps have the Travelers Insurance Co. perforated initials on them, and are canceled with the normal 1st class duplex hand stamp. This was sent from their offices in NY to their offices in Connecticut, at the 2¢ per ounce rate. The weight of the item mailed was 7 pounds, three ounces, and cost \$2.30 to send.



Received from Canada and re-mailed at the current letter rate of 2¢ per ounce. The cover was not forwarded as hand stamped, because forwarding was free.



Both covers are from Shanghai, China and show the domestic rate that were applicable from U.S. Offices abroad. In both cases, Shanghai, China over-printed stamps were used.



1919

NUNN & BUSH SHOE CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

"NEW IDEAS IN HEAVY SHOES COUPLED WITH OLD FASHIONED QUALITY"

From Cuba, with a three centavo Cuban stamp which paid the rate to the US. The cover also has a 2¢ US stamp affixed to it to make sure it reached its destination. Cover is postmarked with a "paquebot" hand stamp.

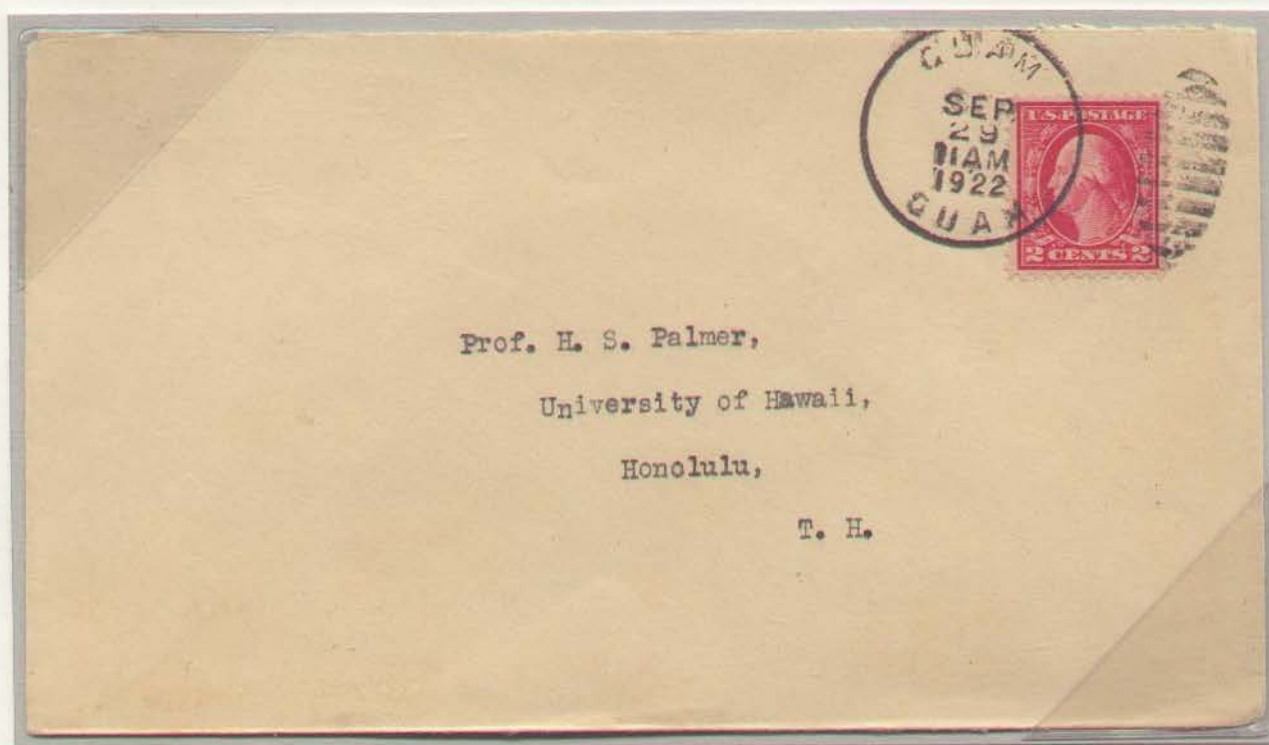
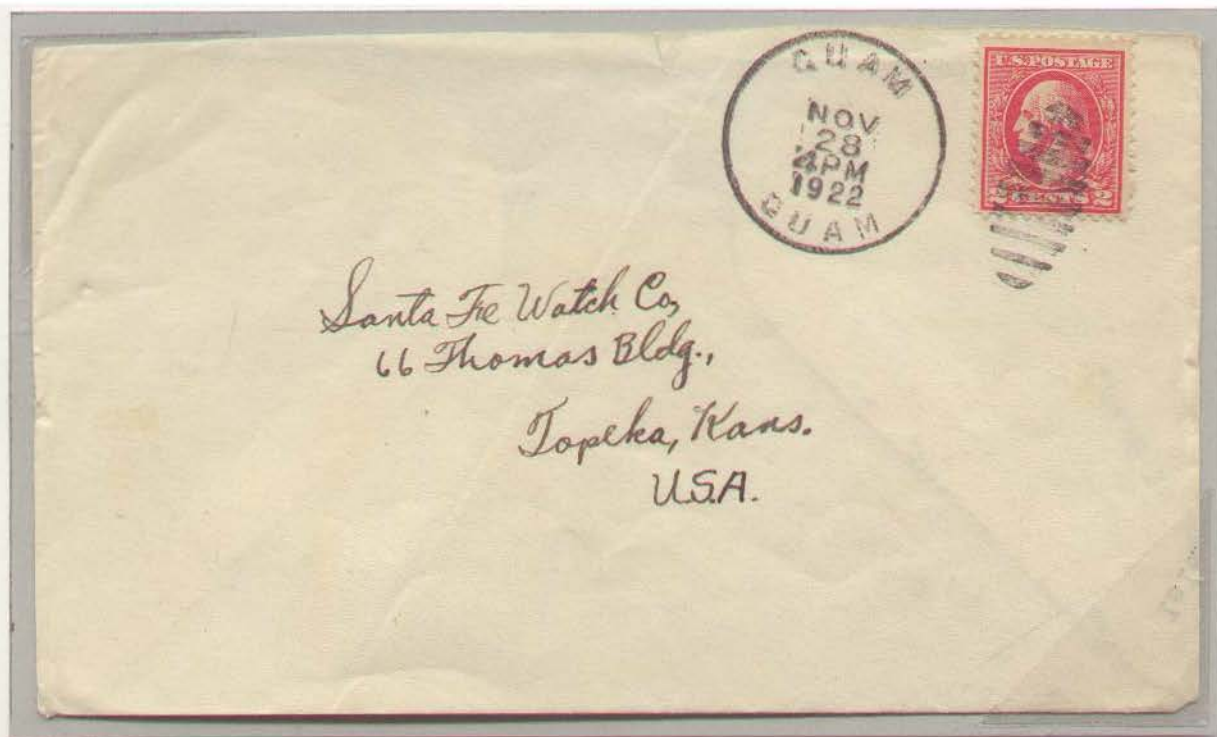
Hotel Washington
Cristobal, C. Z.



1920

Mrs Myrtle McGuire
3310 west 31st ave
Denver
Colo
U. S. A.

Two cent domestic rate from Cristobal, Canal Zone, to the US.

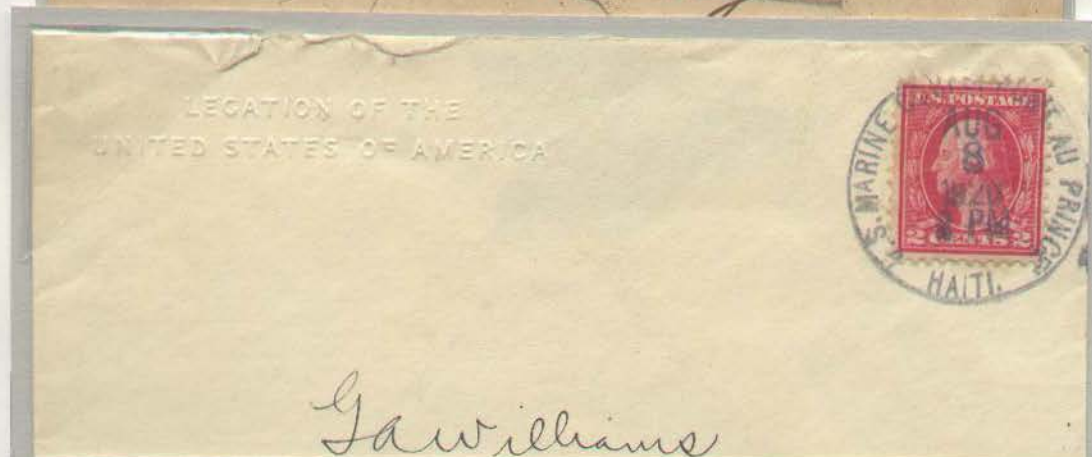


Both covers were sent from the Pacific island of Guam, and show the two cent domestic rate.

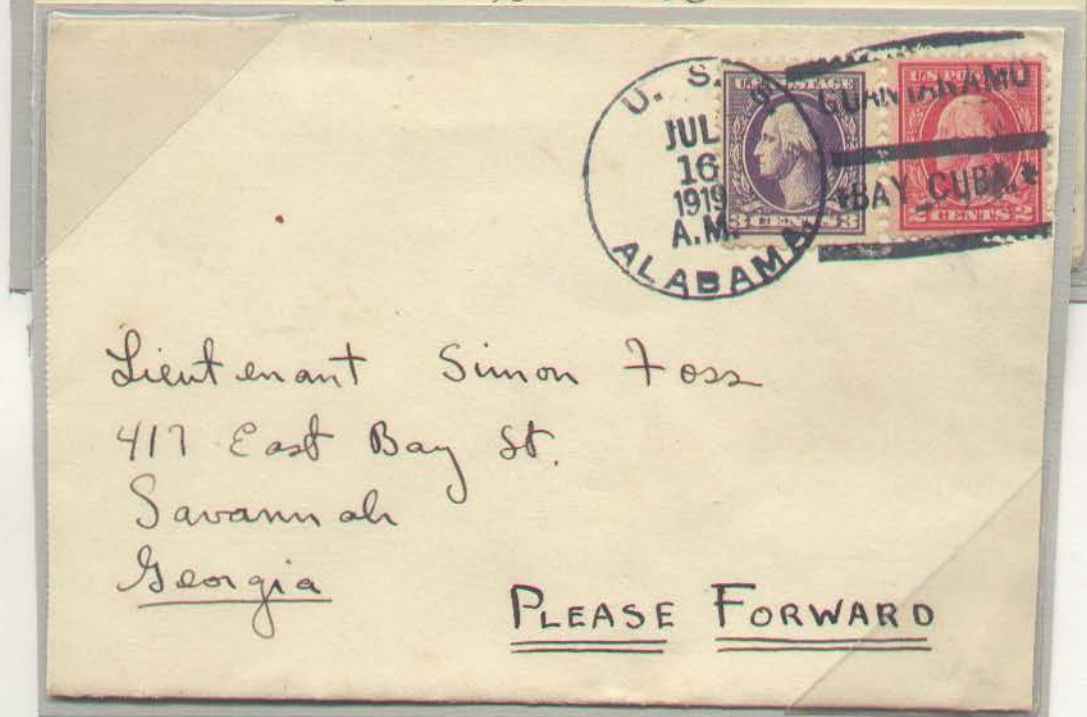
From Military Incursions
Dominican Republic, Haiti, & Cuba



Dominican Republic



Haiti



Cuba

Because of unrest and disturbances in all three places, the Marines were sent in to protect American interests. The bottom cover was overpaid by three cents.

From Military Incursions
Yangtze River Patrol in China



Because of China's isolationist policies, and very limited access to foreign influences, the US felt it was necessary to patrol the Yangtze River, that flows through Shanghai, to protect American interests that were allowed to be in that area.

The U.S.S. Helena was one of the patrol ships that traveled up and down the river, protecting Americans.

Drop Letter Post-War Rate
Non-Carrier Office

Rate Per Ounce	July 1 st 1919
	1¢



Statute #1150, effective July 1st, 1919, besides lowering the 3¢ domestic letter rate down to 2¢ per ounce, it also lowered the non-carrier drop letter rate down to 1¢ per ounce also.

International Letter Rate Universal Postal Union

To All UPU Members	1 st ounce	Each additional ounce
	5¢	3¢

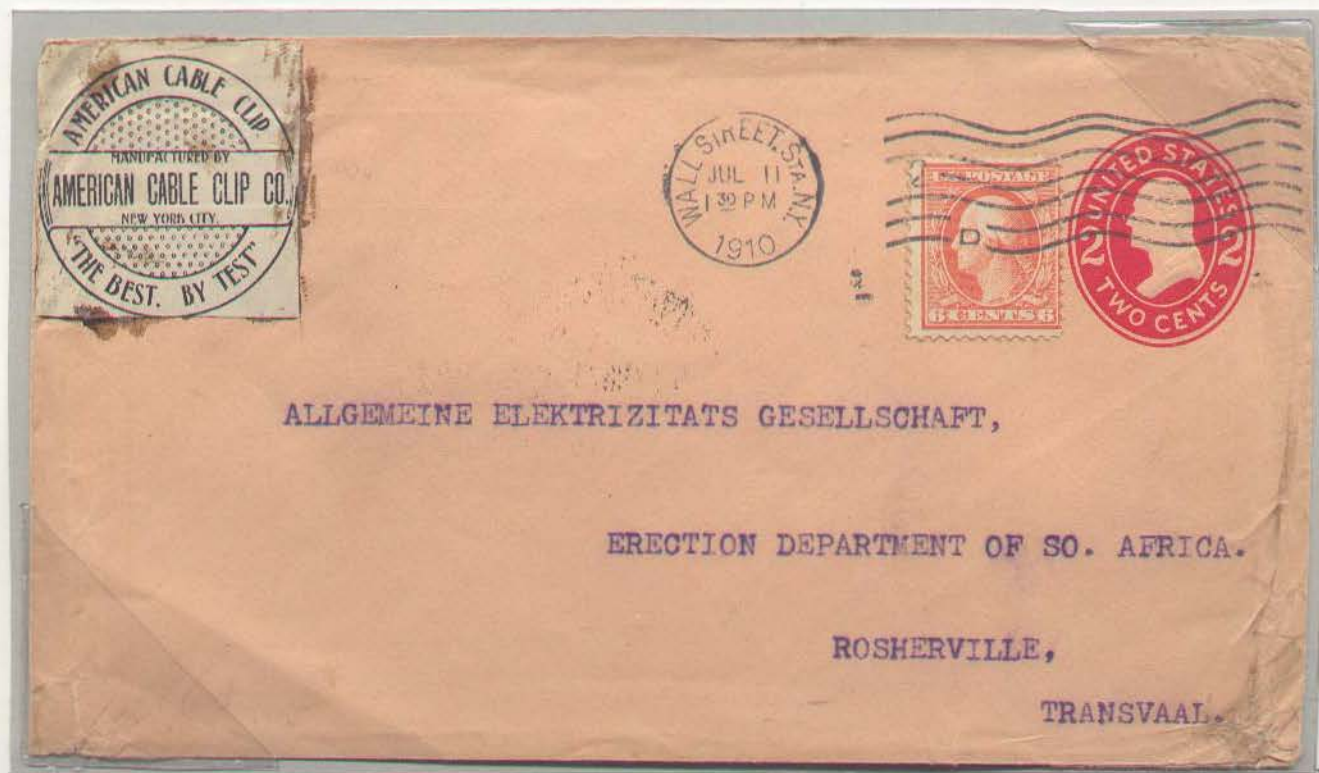


All African countries were members of the UPU.

A large number of countries formed the Universal Postal Union, or UPU. The mission of the UPU is to find and suggest ways of conformity to ease the burden of international mails within the membership of UPU. The international UPU letter rate was 5¢ for the 1st ounce and 3¢ for each additional ounce.



Sent to a prisoner of war, during World War One, while the prisoner was in the hospital, in Casablanca, Morocco, Africa. French censorship hand stamp applied to front of the cover.



Eight cents, for two ounces was the current rate to Africa. This cover from the American Cable Clip Co. was sent to the "ERECTION DEPARTMENT", in Transvaal.

After 5 days, return to
F. ROSENSTERN & CO.,
P. O. Box 1821,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

"CORSIKAN PRINCE"



Mr. Carlos Fuchs,

Caixa 1092,

Rio de Janeiro,

BRAZIL.

After five days return to

UNIVERSAL
LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.



S. Gunckel,

Casilla 294,

Valdivia, Chile, S.A.

OPENED BY



*Charles H. Small,
American Vice-Consul General
Guatemala City
Guatemala
C. A.*

Until treaties were signed much later with South and Central America, the UPU rates applied.

G. LURIE CO.
225 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK



Srs. Mendoza y Laro.
Filipinas 538.
Lima, Peru.

OPENED BY

W. Ellis
529 Jamestown Ave
Rochester, N.Y.
Penn. U. S. A.



Mr. Milton S. Mayes
Chief Engineer S. S. "Terre Haute"
% Van Bokkelen Brothers
542 Paseo Colon
Buenos Aires
Argentina
South America



JUN 16 Recd



Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McKinney
San Pedro, Charecas
Bolivia
S. A.
Via Auro

Bottom cover shows the two ounce rate, five cents for the first ounce and three cents for each additional ounce.

*Old Landgate Rd
Woolcove*



*Miss A. Santrup,
35 (Morton St.)
New Farm, Brisbane,
Queensland,
Australia.*



*Miss Edna Burke
119 Argyle St.
Hobart
Tasmania.*



*M. J. Begemann
Sellewiew
Fla. U.S.A.*

Via Hongkong - Singapore

Box 121

W. A. P. F. Keller.

Mampangweg 55

Welterreden

Lava.

Red. East Indien



Covers destined for Australia, islands in the Pacific Ocean, or islands in the Indian Ocean, followed the UPU international rate.



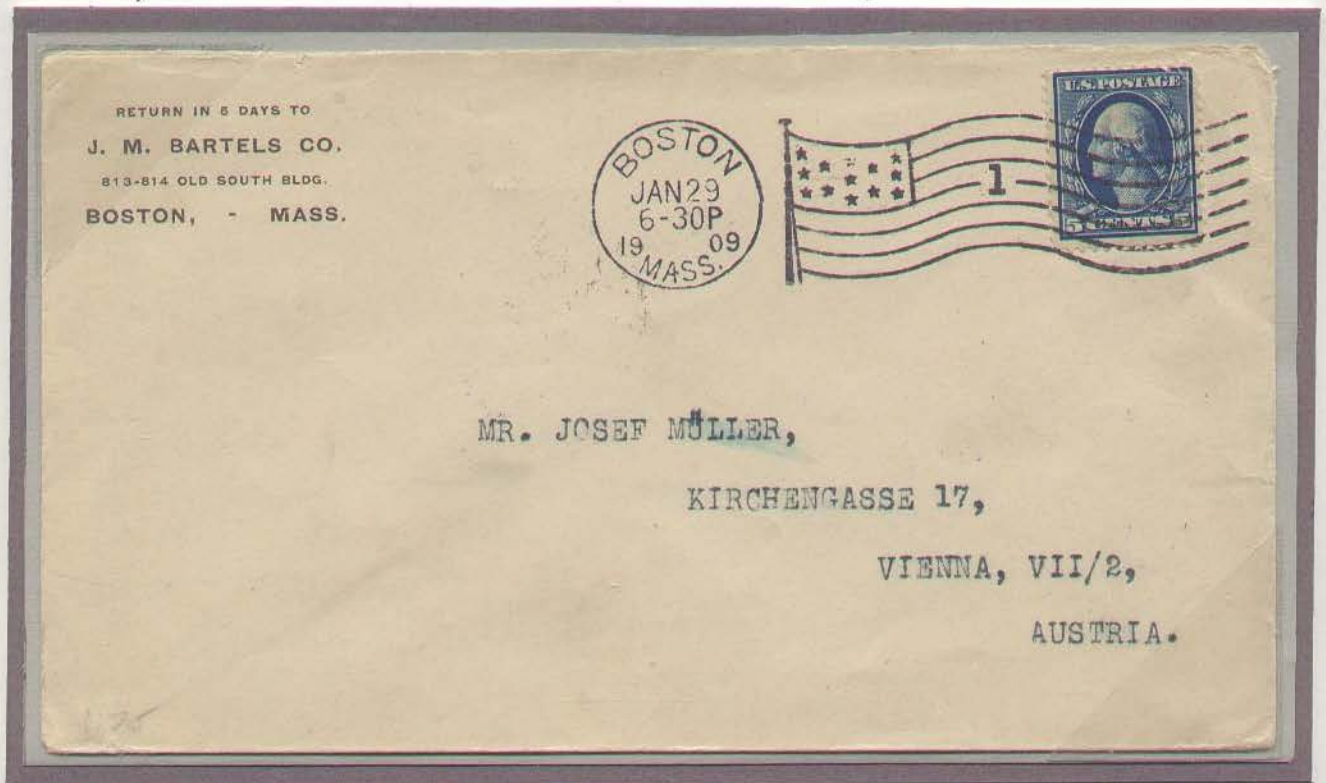
The October 1918, Supplemental Postal Guide stated that as of that month, mail could resume to Archangel, Russia, but to that city only. Mail destined for other Russian cities forwarded through Archangel was not permissible.



Earliest known usage of the 2¢ Washington stamp going to Japan.



First cover addressed to the Red Cross in care of the US Consul in Italy, postmarked on Armistice Day. The second cover was sent to Kuwait, via Bombay.



The earliest known usage of this stamp is a domestic usage, and is on January 12th, 1909. This is the earliest reported usage of this stamp going to Austria, just 17 days later.



Sent from and postmarked in NY City, on May 19th, 1916. Addressed to Berlin, Germany, via England. British military authorities censored then held this cover. Receiving mark on the back is dated August 28th, 1919, a year and three months later.



Presumably sent to Germany in 1918, and returned to sender. It's stamped "Enemy Trade License Required".



This is the only cover, known to the exhibitor, that shows the New Zealand double circled postal censorship, ("P.C."), marking on mail that did not originate in New Zealand.

The cover is also stamped "Not Found", "Unclaimed", and "Return To Sender". Since the cover was being returned to the sender, the postal authorities felt it was necessary to censor this letter as they would for any outgoing mail.



All mail to Germany had been suspended on February 3rd, 1917, due to severed relations with that country.

From Military Incursions 1914
Vera Cruz



Sent from a bank in Vera Cruz, Mexico, through the US military mail system, during the occupation, to a bank in Madrid, Spain.

Forwarded
UPU Rate



As long as the UPU rate had been paid, mail could be forwarded as many times as necessary, and to as many places as needed. The above cover was addressed to the American Legation in South Africa; it was then forwarded to Argentina, South America, back to the Gold Coast in Africa, then on to Paris, France. The rest of the addresses and postmarks are on the reverse of the cover.



Sent to Japan, and forwarded twice in Japan.

Re-mailed



Sent to a doctor at a hospital in Michigan, at the domestic 2¢ rate. They, at the hospital, re-mailed it to Naples, Italy, at the 5¢ UPU international rate. In Naples it was forwarded by the Thomas, Cook, and Son forwarding agency, to Florence, Italy. Total for both mailings was seven cents.

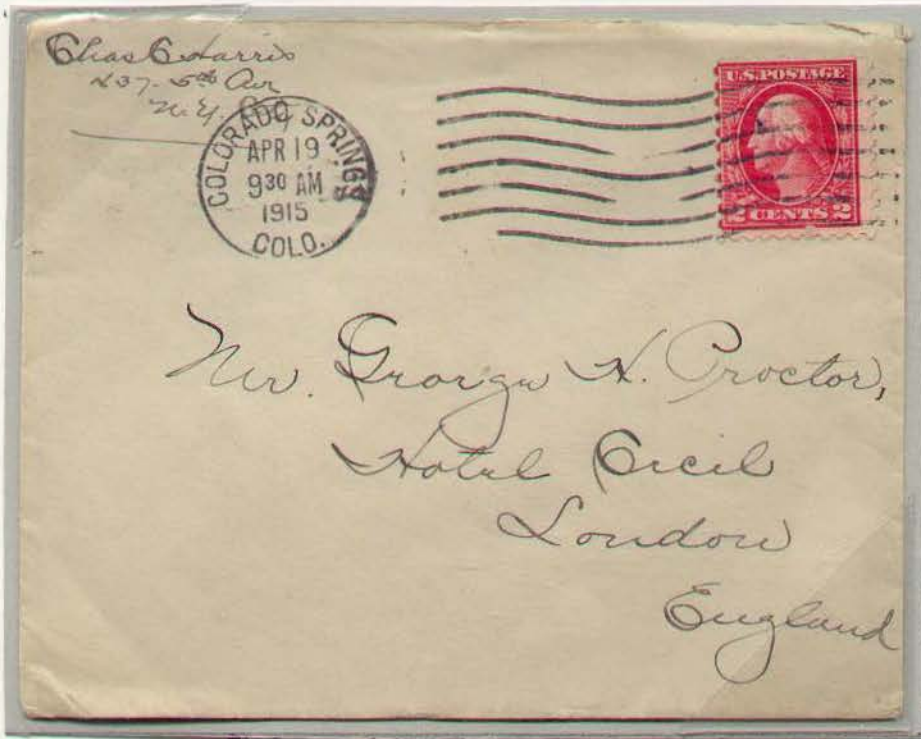
Turned and Re-Mailed



Sent to Germany at the U.P.U. rate of 5¢ per ounce, on September 20th, 1921. This was during Germanys inflationary period. The recipient of this letter saved the envelope and on December 18th, 1922 mailed a two ounce letter back to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The German domestic rate had just increased to 80 marks for the first ounce, and 40 marks for each additional ounce, three days before on December 15th, 1922.

International Letter Rate Treaty Agreements

To Countries With Treaties	Per Ounce
	Domestic Rate Applied



It was found to be beneficial to sign mail treaties with some countries. This resulted in mail that could be sent to one of these countries at the then current domestic rate. Both covers represent this treaty rate with England, with the bottom cover being the earliest reported usage of this series of stamp, going to England.

*Gardner Stybr & Co.
Oct 11/13*

RETURN IN FIVE DAYS TO
GARDNER-STYBR INVESTMENT COMPANY
404 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO



*Mr John. Waddell
Arona
Ontario*

Canada

IF NOT DELIVERED RETURN TO
ALPHONSE J. CONROY
FRUIT AND PRODUCE BROKER
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
FORM 22 5M 9 13 B.J.C.



Geo E Tayler.

Paris Station,

Ont.

AIN
RK
917



*Samples sent July 20/13
Mr. J. W. Gedhill
Benmiller*

*Ontario
Canada*

Woolen Mills

The pre-war treaty rate to Canada mirrored the domestic rate of 2¢ per ounce.

127 84
Chester
Pa



Miss Eliza K Ulrich
Windsor
Nova Scotia

Genl
Delaware



APR 3
APR 7
H. BARTENMEH, ESQ., M.B., B.C. W.,
155 MARYLAND ST.
WINNIPEG,
MAN.
CANADA.



L. A. Dowie Esq.
16 Crescent Road
Toronto, Ont.,
Canada

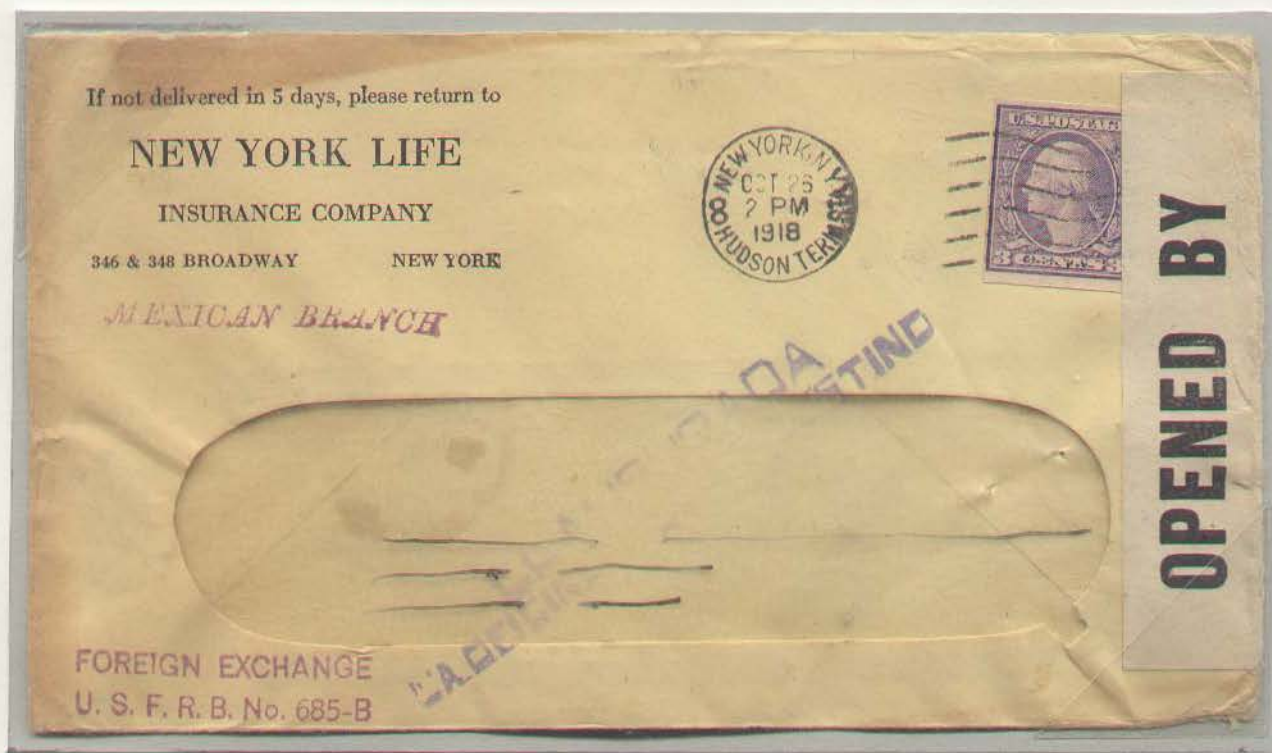
When the domestic rates changed for the war and then again when they changed for the post-war rate, the international treaty rate changed also.



Mrs. G. Gork
Chihuahua
ap 17 Mexico



Thos. W. Vetter.
Saltillo, Mexico



If not delivered in 5 days, please return to

NEW YORK LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

346 & 348 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

MEXICAN BRANCH

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
U. S. F. R. B. No. 685-B

Pre-war and war treaty rate to Mexico.

Ernest A. Bigelow
15 William Street, New York



*Ans
Maurice*

Mrs. Minnie Gray Bowen,
~~Haywoods, St. Peter's Parish,~~
Barbados, B.W.I.

221 Marine Hotel

Hastings Ch. Church

Sent to Barbados in the British West Indies. Barbados signed a postal treaty with the US, and it was initiated on April 1st, 1915.



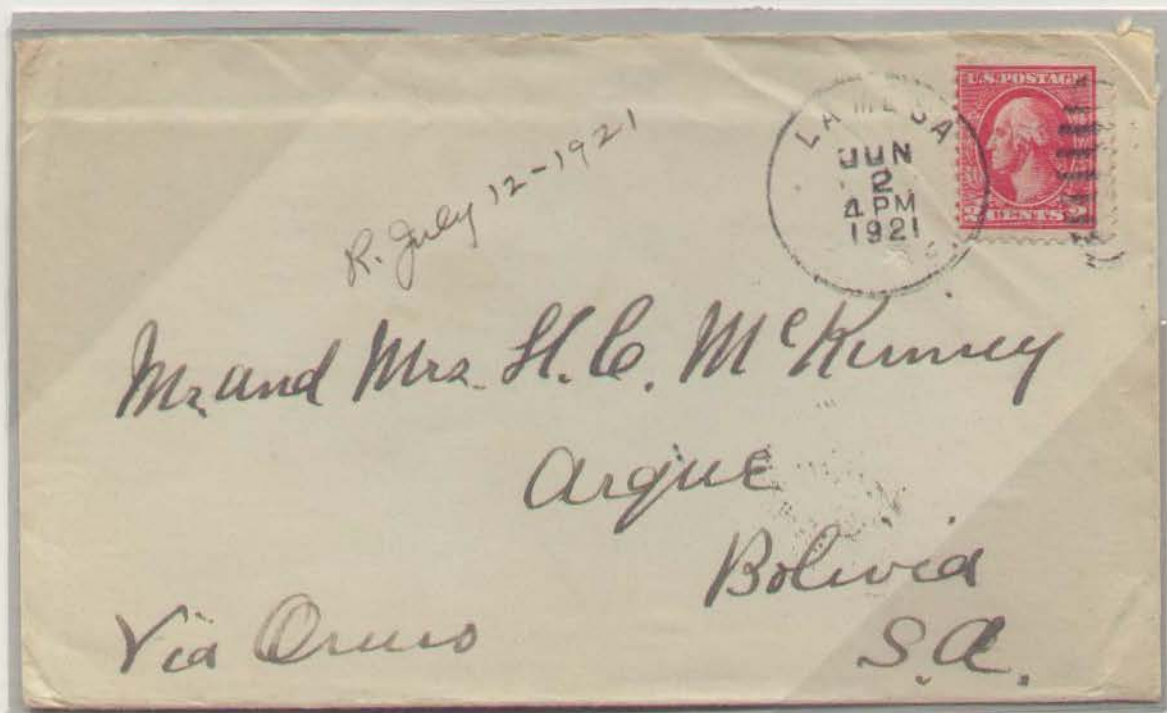
Filiale,

Der Dresdener Bank,

CHEMNITZ, Saxony,
GERMANY.



The US had a special treaty with Germany, up until the war started, and mail was suspended to Germany. Mail destined for Germany, which went via England, was charged the UPU rate of five cents. If the mail went via German steamer directly to Germany, it was charged the treaty rate of 2¢ per ounce. German steamers only departed New York City on Tuesdays and Thursdays.



On November 13th, 1920, a convention was held in Madrid, Spain. A treaty was signed by Spain, Latin America, and the US, which allowed the domestic rates to be applicable on the mail between the individual countries. This became effective as soon after January 1st, 1921, as a country ratified it. Bolivia and Peru both ratified this treaty on February 1st, 1921.

Treaty Rate - Forwarded



Forwarded from England to Italy.



Forwarded from England to Switzerland.

Mailed at the international treaty rate of 2¢, to England, then forwarded to a non-treaty country. The forwarding agency added one and a half pence, the equivalence of 3¢, to pay for the 5¢ UPU rate.



Sent from Mexico, through the Embassy, to the State Department in Washington DC. From there US postage was added, and it was sent on to Texas.



Received at the State Department in May of 1916. It was sent on to Germany through diplomatic pouch, and was date stamped there, June 10th, 1916.

Air Mail
Pioneer Flights



The first official experimental series of actually flown government air mail flights. There were no air mail rates at this time, so therefore the domestic rates were applicable. Cover was flown from Garden City Estates, New York, on September 30th, 1911.

Air Mail

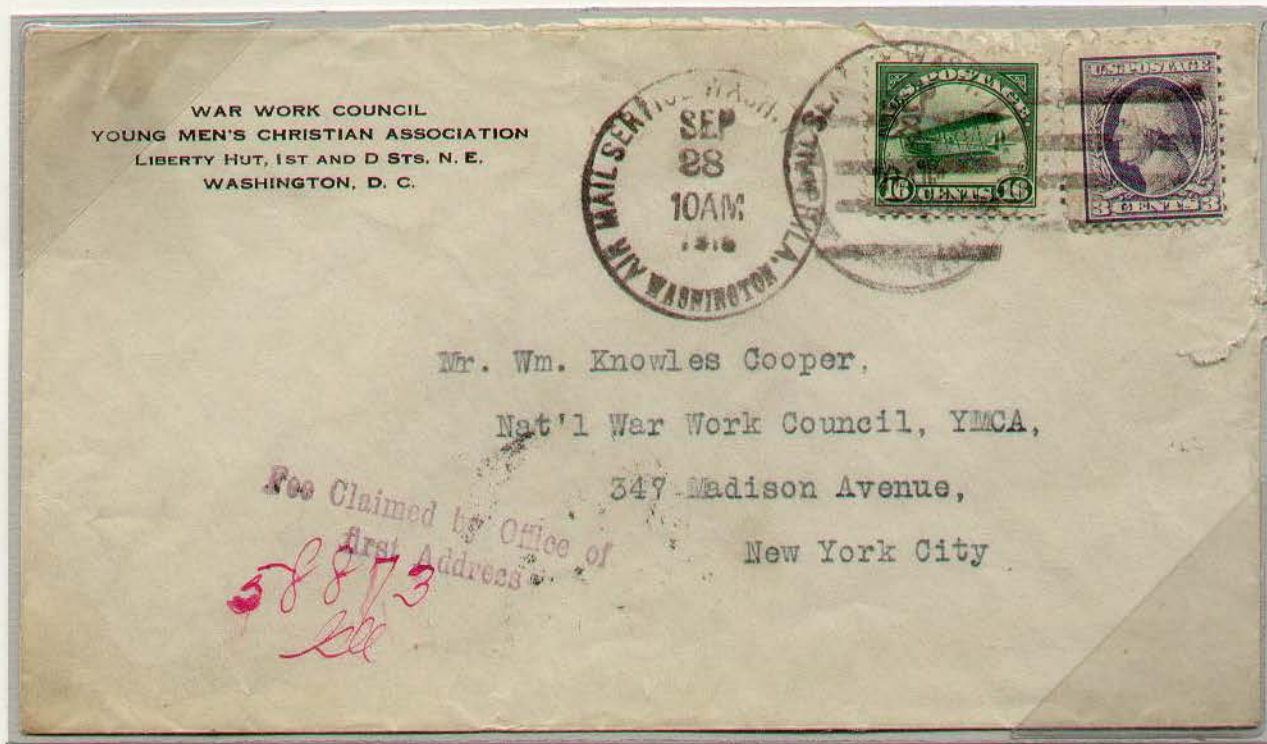
May 15th
1918

24¢ per ounce



The rate for the new air mail service was 24¢ per ounce, with 10¢ of this going towards special delivery. Postal employees and patrons had some confusion about this new service. Neither cover is hand stamped "FEE CLAIMED BY OFFICE OF FIRST ADDRESS", which may indicate that the proper Post Office may not have been credited the special delivery fee. The top cover shows that some patrons believed that the 3¢ domestic letter rate also had to be paid.

Air Mail	July 15 th 1918
	16¢



The airmail rate was reduced to 16¢ on July 15th, 1918. This was the last airmail rate to include the special delivery service. The "FEE CLAIMED BY" hand stamp shows that the proper Post Office was credited with the special delivery fee. But the 3¢ over payment shows that the public was still confused about the air mail rate.

Air Mail	December 15 th 1918
	6¢



The airmail rate was reduced again on December 15th, 1918 to 6¢ per ounce, and did not include special delivery. The 5¢ over payment indicates that the cover is philatelic in nature and not confusion on the senders part.

Experimental Transcontinental Route

Air Mail	July 18 th 1919
----------	----------------------------

2¢



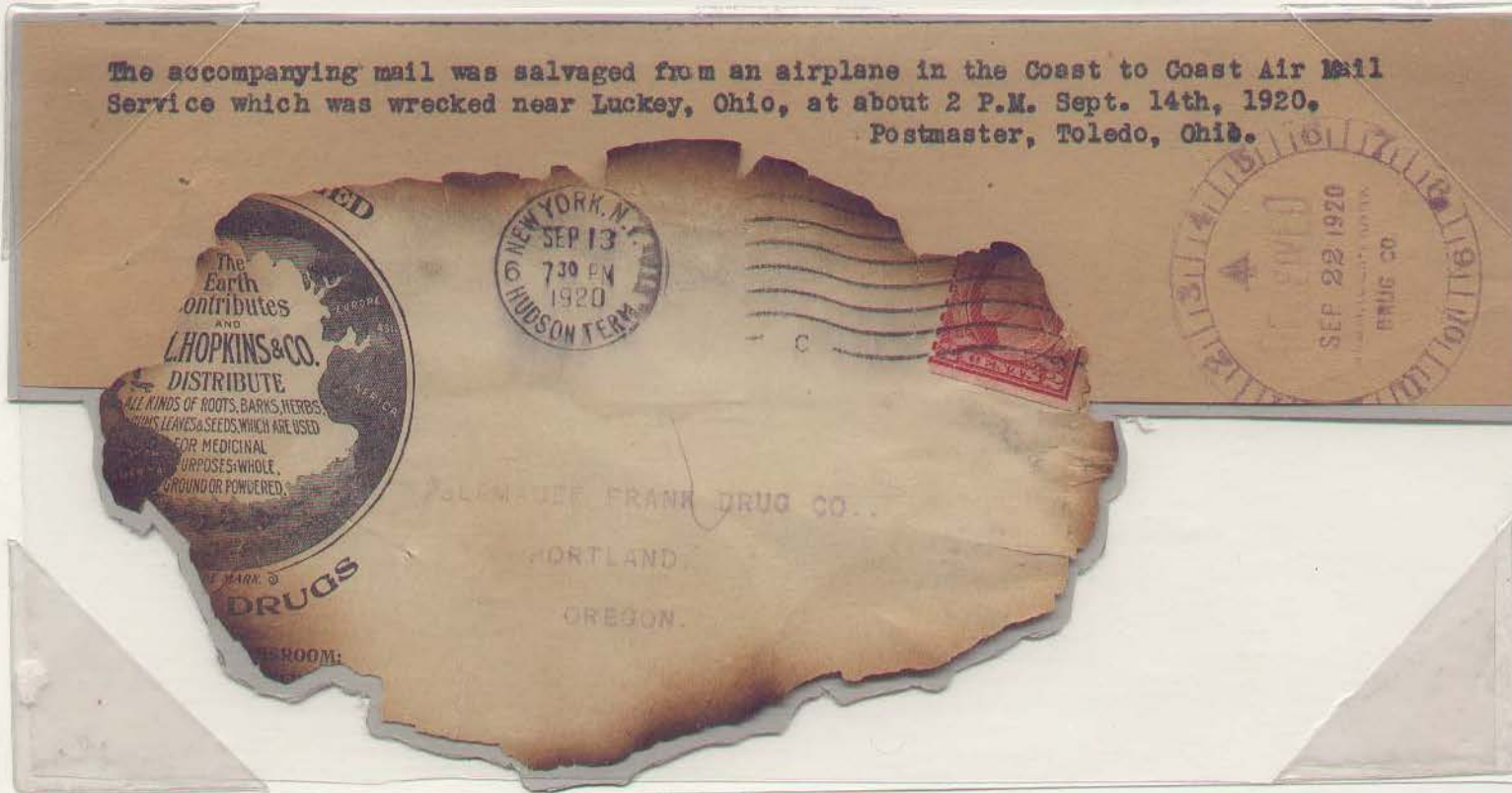
First day of rate.



This was not strictly an airmail rate. The Postmasters General's order number 3336 of July 18th, 1919, effective that same day, discontinued formal air mail service. The order provided that mail carried by airplane would be charged at the first class rate of 2¢ an ounce if space was available on the planes which continued to fly in order to establish the contemplated transcontinental route. Although the order of the Postmaster General is dated July 18th, 1919, most covers noted are postmarked at Philadelphia on July 19th.

Experimental Government Contracts Interrupted Flights

The accompanying mail was salvaged from an airplane in the Coast to Coast Air Mail Service which was wrecked near Luckey, Ohio, at about 2 P.M. Sept. 14th, 1920.
Postmaster, Toledo, Ohio.



New York to Chicago flight, pilot Walter H. S. Stevens was killed when the plane caught fire from a forced landing. One hundred pounds of charred mail was recovered and forwarded with the accompanying note.



Flight from San Francisco to Chicago, plane nose dived, crashed and was destroyed by fire. The pilot, W.M. Bunting was killed. There was 292 pounds of mail carried, and 227 pounds were salvaged.

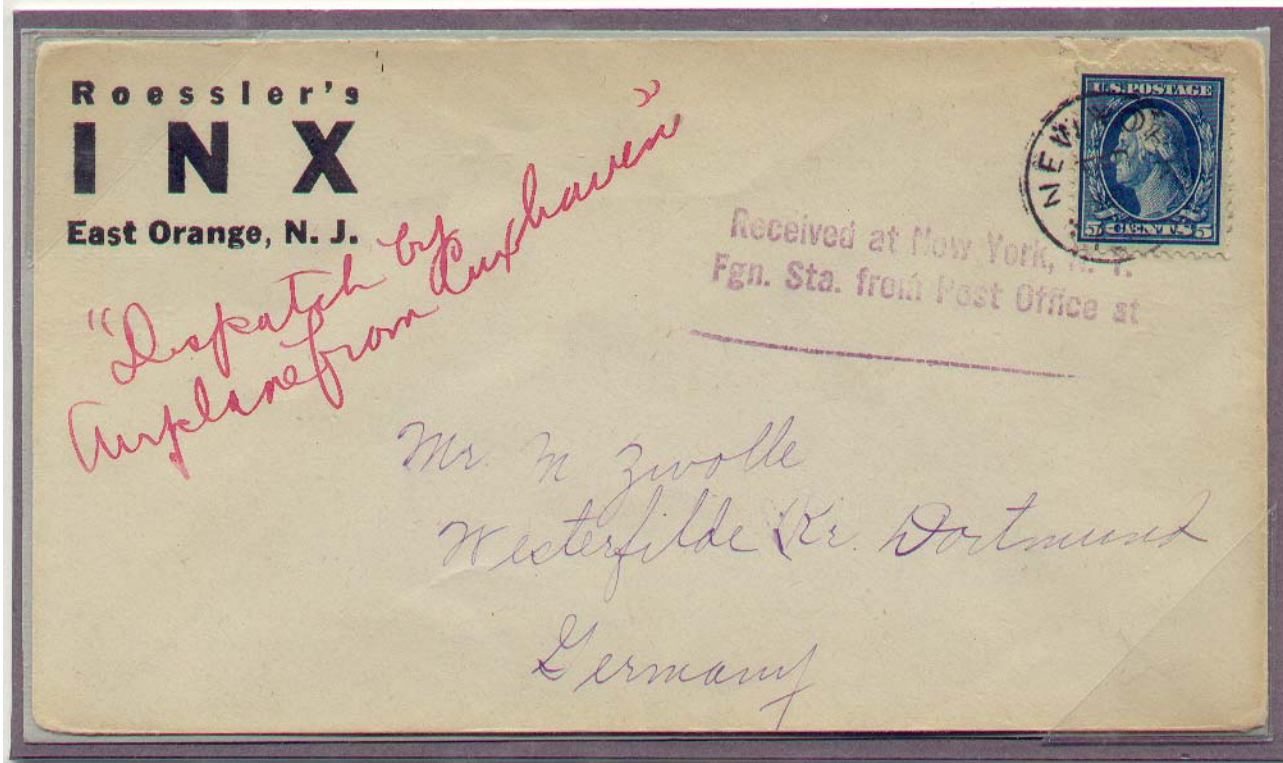
Los Angeles to San Francisco
Both Directions

6¢

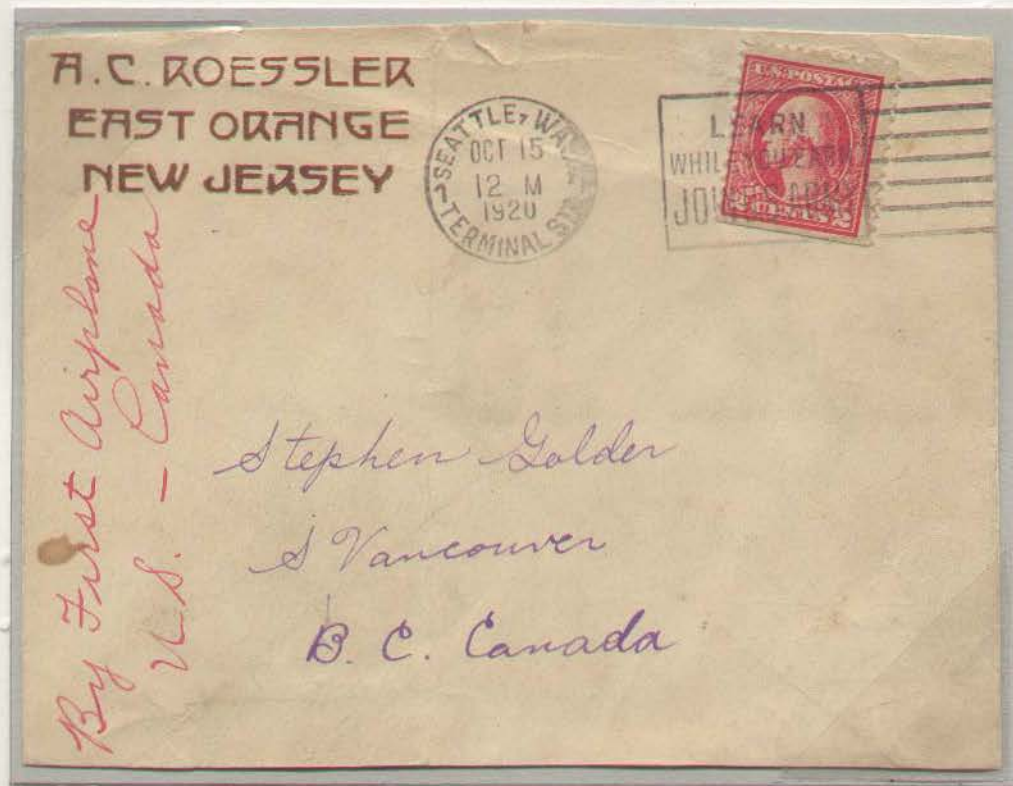


Cover was postmarked on the first day, May 27th, 1920, of this route that lasted only till July 7th, 1920. There was only one pouch flown on the first flight, and this route used the old 6¢ per ounce rate. Most of these first day covers were philatelic.

From Military Incursions 1919-1921
During the Occupation of Germany



From February 19th through March 26th, of 1921, official airmail flew from Cuxhaven, Germany, to other US military bases in Germany, during the occupation of Germany. There was no extra charge for the airmail service. This cover was postmarked in New York on February 18th, the day before the service started, and is sent to Dortmund, Germany.



The Seattle to Victoria, British Columbia airmail route started on October 15th, 1920 to expedite transpacific mail, and there was no extra charge.



Airmail service by seaplane to Cuba was available if prepaid at 6¢ per ounce, or (up to 500 pounds per flight), if prepaid at the 1st class rate of 2¢. The cover bears both rates and is back stamped, Havana, Cuba. Evidently the sender misunderstood the rate.

Registered

Registry Fee	From Beginning of Series Till October 31 st 1909
	8¢ each



Registered mail is the most secure way of transporting items through the mail system. Registration was used from the individual wanting to make sure a letter gets to its destination, to a bank sending thousands of dollars to another bank.

At the beginning of this series till November 1st, 1909, the registry fee was 8¢ each. The left cover shows this fee being paid on an official penalty envelope. While the right cover shows this fee along with the 2¢ domestic letter rate for a total of 10¢.

Registry Fee	November 1 st 1909
	10¢ each



A registered post card sent from the Civil Appeals Court, in Texas, to a judge, notifying him that transcripts had been filed. Ten cent registry fee along with the one cent domestic post card rate for a total of eleven cents. The return receipt was free.

Department of the Interior,
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
MUSKOGEE, OKLA.
41870

Second Notice 31

3340

F-2622



Johnson, (F2622)
Ardmore,
Okla.

UNITED STATES SENATE
PUBLIC DOCUMENT

FREE

P.O. Sta. "K"

Mr. Lewis L. Clark

998 Fifth Avenue,

New York City,

59645



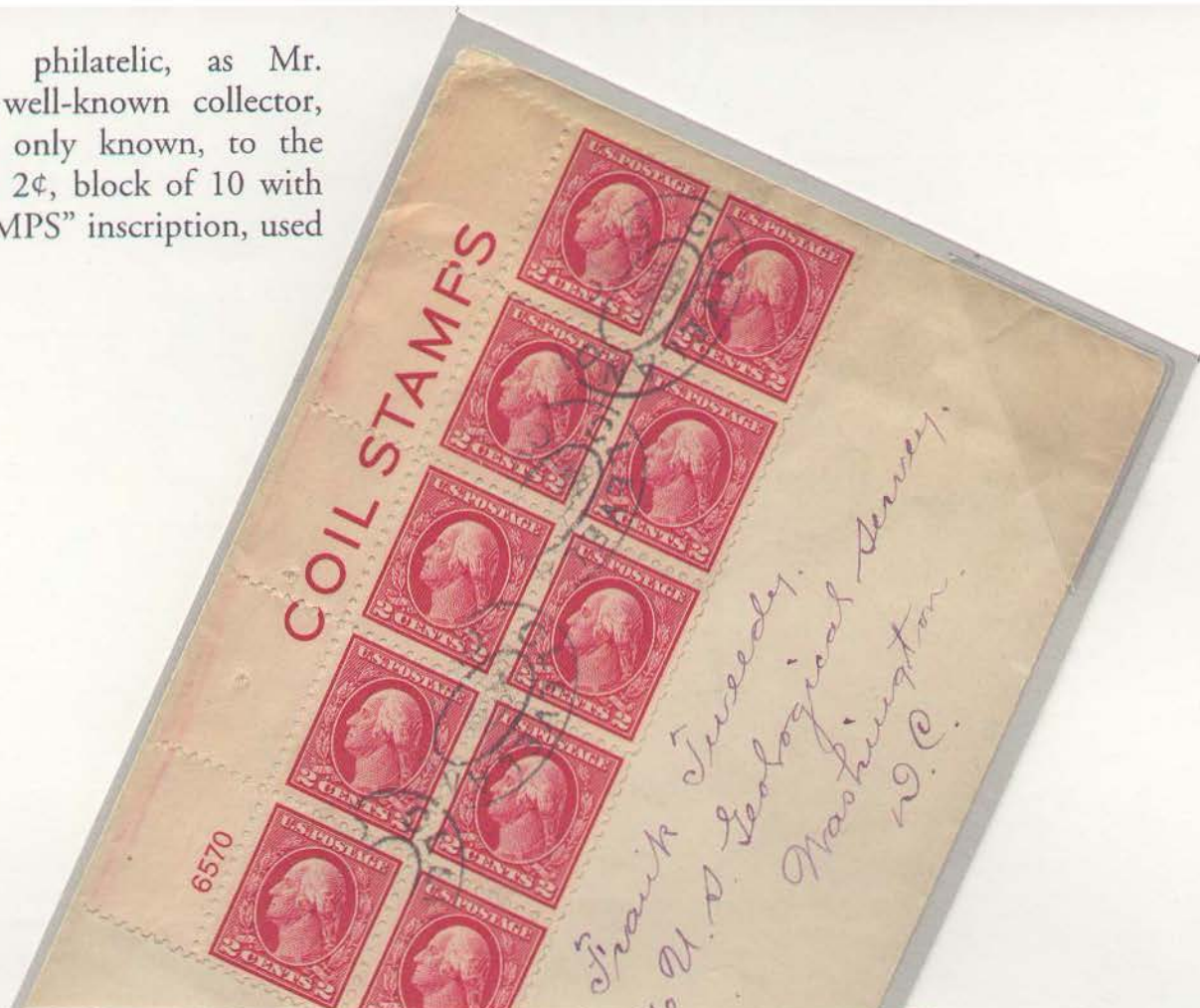
368233



NEW YORK.

An official business penalty envelope, and a mailing label with a Senator's free franking signature, showing the 1" class rate was free but the 10¢ registry fee still had to be paid.

Obviously philatelic, as Mr. Tweedy was a well-known collector, this is still the only known, to the exhibitor, of the 2¢, block of 10 with the "COIL STAMPS" inscription, used on cover.



Postage due stamps were never allowed to pay for other services. The cover above should not have been treated as registered mail. This cover is one of two known to the exhibitor.



Ten cent registry fee paid with a 10¢ parcel post stamp.



The 12¢ stamp was intended to pay for both the 1st class rate and the registry fee with 1 stamp.



Ten cent registry fee and three cent first class war rate, total of thirteen cents.



The 13¢ stamp was also intended to pay the registration fee and the domestic letter war rate with one stamp. Cover is postmarked on the last day of the three cent rate.

Registered, Highest Indemnity

Registry Fee	April 1 st , 1923
≤ \$50	10¢
> \$50, ≤ \$100	20¢



Both covers were sent late in 1923, and both show the higher indemnity rate of 20¢. The top cover was only one ounce, while the bottom example is a triple weight cover.

Registered, Restricted Delivery

1487 from 1213 McFarlane
Mrs. D. Dye 20 Bellingham

Forwarded #42

Miss Bell Kiphart-

38724

~~Harper~~ Wash
% Washington Childrens Home Soc.
Seattle

~~Kilsap Co~~

Covington Supt. N.Y. Block
Deliver to addressee only



Receipt demanded

Thomas M. Smith,

Geuda Springs,

From
Mrs L. Ingram
High Texas.

Del.
to addressee
only

FORWARDED
From Austin, Texas

AUG 19 1918
Deliver to Addressee only



Mrs. Milton S. Ingram

7472

~~824 Brazos St.~~

~~Austin~~ ~~High,~~
Texas

~~Strawberry building~~



Department of the Interior.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Fort Sumner, N. M.

POSTMASTER: Return after 30 days,
if unclaimed (P. L. and R. Sec. 573)

Registered, 2270

Deliver only to addressee

Official penalty envelope is hand stamped in regards to the regulations on returning letter if unclaimed. All three covers were hand stamped, "Deliver Only To Addressee". Restricted registered delivery was a free service during this time period.



Money orders could be purchased through the Post Office. The recommended way of sending money orders through the mail system was to send it registered. This was then duly hand stamped with a "M.O.B." postmark.

CIRCULAR—IMPOSSIBLE TO DELIVER.

Post Office, MANITOWOC, WIS. SEP 29 1919, 19

POSTMASTER.

A registered { letter { No. 962971 mailed at your office by
parcel {
Merchants Loan & Trust Co
and addressed to H. J. Schilleman
Agt. Crum. has been received at this office
in R. P. E. No. 598, postmarked 9/27, 19 19

It is impossible to deliver this article, for the following reason:

Mr. Wiffaker is Agt. Comm.

Please ascertain if the sender desires—
 1st. To have the article delivered to some person other than the addressee, as provided for in Section 860, P. L. and R., edition of 1902;
 2d. To have the article forwarded to some other address, as provided for in Section 870; or,

Form 3856^{1/2}

This form was used by the Post Office, requesting information from the sender on what was to be done with an undeliverable registered letter. Fee of two cents.

the sender as to the disposition of this article, it will be held for delivery or being returned for restoration to the sender.

attention is invited to paragraph 8 of Section 886, which forbids the redispach of registered articles enclosed in a new envelope properly addressed, etc., and bear stamps sufficient to prepay both postage

postage (but not registry fee) is chargeable for forwarding or returning matter prepaid at other than par. 2), and 886 (par. 4)—but see also Section 869 (par. 2), and Section 886 (par. 2) providing for the enclosed in official penalty envelopes, or with penalty label attached, and Section 889 (par. 2) for free fraud order."

ing or returning parcel: _____ cents. (Additional
ing or returning only such articles as are prepaid at less than
aply. *26 11 1*

St Albans H₂, Postmaster.

NOTICE TO THE SENDER.—Please indicate in the following blank spaces what disposition you desire made of the registered letter or parcel described above, and return this form to the postmaster at the mailing office with two cents in serviceable postage stamp.

October 4th, 1919

POSTMASTER,

Please cause the above-described registered article to be kindly returned by
the Merchants Loan ^{and} Trust Co. at Chicago, Ill. the
above registered letter if addressee cannot be located.

Signature of sender: THE MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Address:

The postmaster at the mailing office will fill in the following blank spaces, affix his signature and postmark of his office, and return the form to the postmaster at the office where the registered piece is held.

Respectfully returned to the Postmaster at

Please comply with the above request of the sender, whose signature is verified.

(NOTE.—If the article in question was not prepaid at the letter rate, and is to be forwarded or returned, the following blanks must be properly filled out. No new registry fee is required in either case.)

I inclose herewith _____ cents in postage stamps to pay { forward
return
postage on the registered parcel described above.

Postmas

Two cents in serviceable postage stamps, to be affixed to this form and canceled, must be furnished by the sender. If the two cents in stamps is not furnished, postmaster at the office at which the form returned to the office at which it originated. If the two cents in stamps is not furnished, postmaster at the office at which the registered matter is held will dispose of the mail at the expiration of the proper period, in the manner prescribed by the Postal Laws and Regulations. (See Sections 860, 870, 872, and 886.)

c. 5—4228

From Banks



19 pounds 10 ounces



18 pounds
2 ounces



3 pounds
3 ounces

The Post Office would not provide higher than \$50. indemnity on registered mail. I speculate that when banks would send cash or bonds through the mails, they would insure it through a private insurance company. They would then pay the 10¢ registry fee and the 1st class rate for the weight of the package.

Thomas C. McCahan

After 5 days, return to

THE W. J. McCAHAN SUGAR REFINING CO.,

S. E. Cor. Front & Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A. R.



Blakley D. McCaughn, Esq.,

Collector of Internal Revenue,

Philadelphia, Pa.

211334

37317

After 5 days, return to
THE W. J. McCAHAN SUGAR REFINING CO.,
S. E. Cor. Front & Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



RECORDED

200711

Mr. Ephraim Lederer,

Collector of Internal Revenue,

Philadelphia.

A. R.

62443

274442
82265

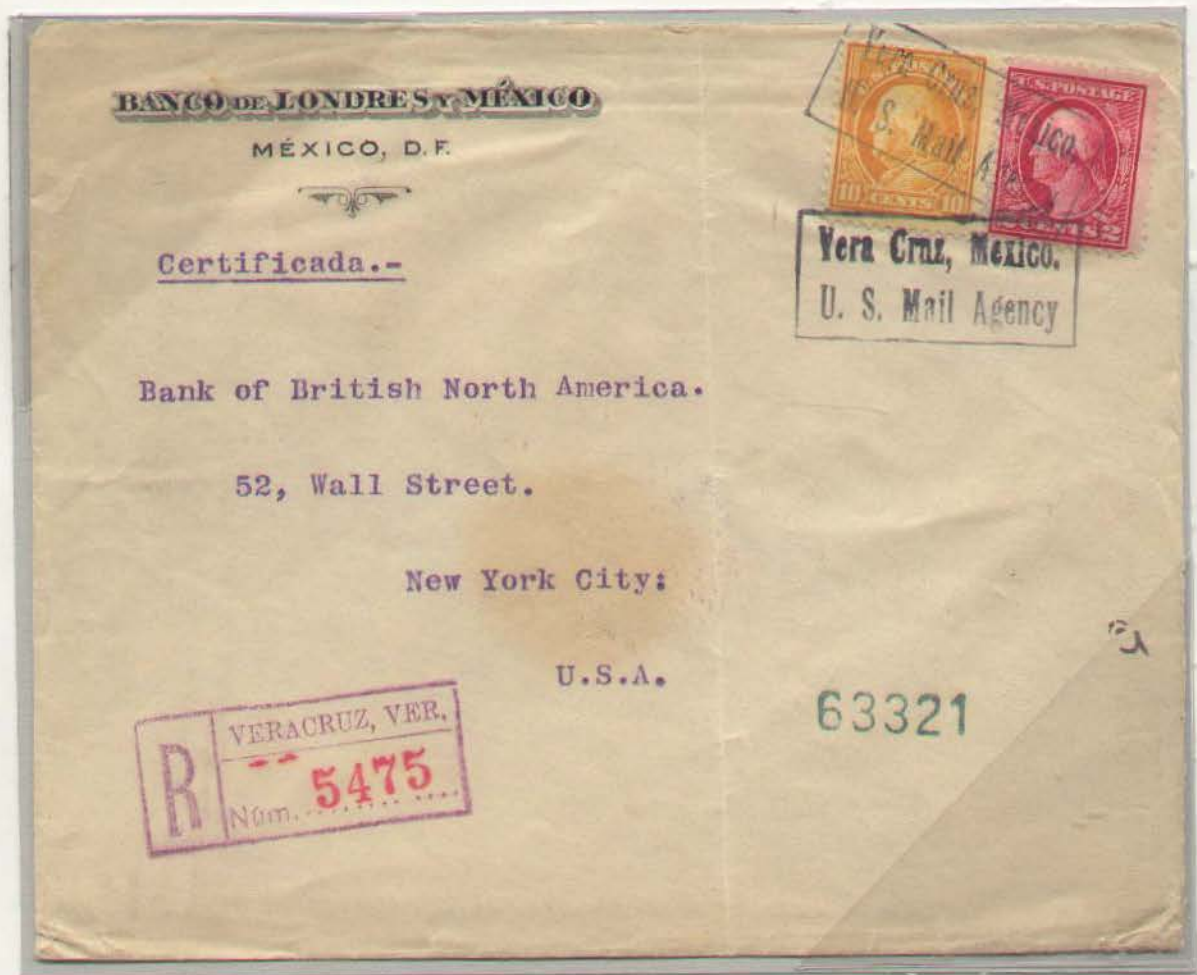
Registered mail sent under U.P.U. regulations with the marking of "A.R.", is most of the time either to or from a foreign destination. The "A.R." stand for either "Avis de Reception", which is French for, "Advise of Receipt", or the US Post Office took it to mean, "acknowledge receipt". These markings are very difficult to find used in the US to a domestic location.

Registered From Offices Abroad
Shanghai, China and Puerto Rico



The top 2 covers were sent from Shanghai to the US at the 2¢ first class rate, and the 10¢ registry fee. The middle cover went to port in Vancouver, British Columbia, instead of San Francisco, California. The bottom cover was sent registered from Puerto Rico, using the 10¢ registry stamp, to Toledo Ohio.

From Military Incursions 1914
Vera Cruz



Sent from a bank in Vera Cruz, during the Marine occupation. Registered and sent through the US mail agency that was set up to support the military.

Registered International UPU Rate



This is an early usage of the 13¢, perforated 12, double line watermarked stamp. Shown is the 8¢ registry fee, along with the UPU rate, via closed mail through England, at 5¢ for the first ounce. The earliest known usage for this stamp is March 5th, 1909.



Double weight letter, 5¢ for the 1st ounce and 3¢ for each additional ounce, along with the 10¢ registry fee, to Australia. Total for this was eighteen cents.



Earliest known usage of the 5¢, imperforate vertical coil, double line watermarked. Back stamped September 15th, 1911, in New York City. Five cent UPU rate to Germany, with 10¢ registry fee. The single stamp to the left is a paste up single.



Top cover was sent to South America while the bottom cover was sent to Africa. The registry fee to countries on both continents was 10¢. First class letter rate for the 1st ounce was 5¢ with each additional ounce at 3¢ each. The total for both covers was 18¢.



Sent to the Azores.



Ten cent registry fee to Europe, with eight cents for a 2 ounce letter to Austria. Hand stamped on board the steamer Lusitania.

If addressee has been
re-patriated, forward
to Muehldorf a/ Inn
336 Kirchen Platz
Mrs. Theres Mayer.
Germany.

Sender:
Rev. Ludwig Mayer
3559 Fulton Road
Cleveland Ohio
U.S. of America.

Prisonier la Guarre

Max Mayer
of Muehldorf a/ Inn

Saint Martin de Re.
France.

REGISTERED /



8735

K. u. K. Oesterreichisch-Ungarisches Konsulat
Cs. és Kir. Osztrák-Magyar Konzulat
J. & R. Austro-Hungarian Consulate

311 CALIFORNIA ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

1683/9

AN DAS HOHE

K. U. K. MINISTERIUM
DES KAISERL. UND KOENIGL. HAUSES
UND DES AUSSEREN
AN DEREN



Wien

Austria, Europe

The top cover is a registered letter to a German prisoner of war in France. The bottom cover is a double weight letter from the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, in San Francisco, to Austria, in 1916. The British military confiscated this letter and didn't release it till after the war.

International UPU Rate
From Offices Abroad
Puerto Rico

After 5 days, return to
J. J. ZAMORA,
P. O. Box No. 23,
AGUADILLA, PORTO RICO.



Monsieur



Alois Steinkellner,

Instituteur,

Vienne II18,

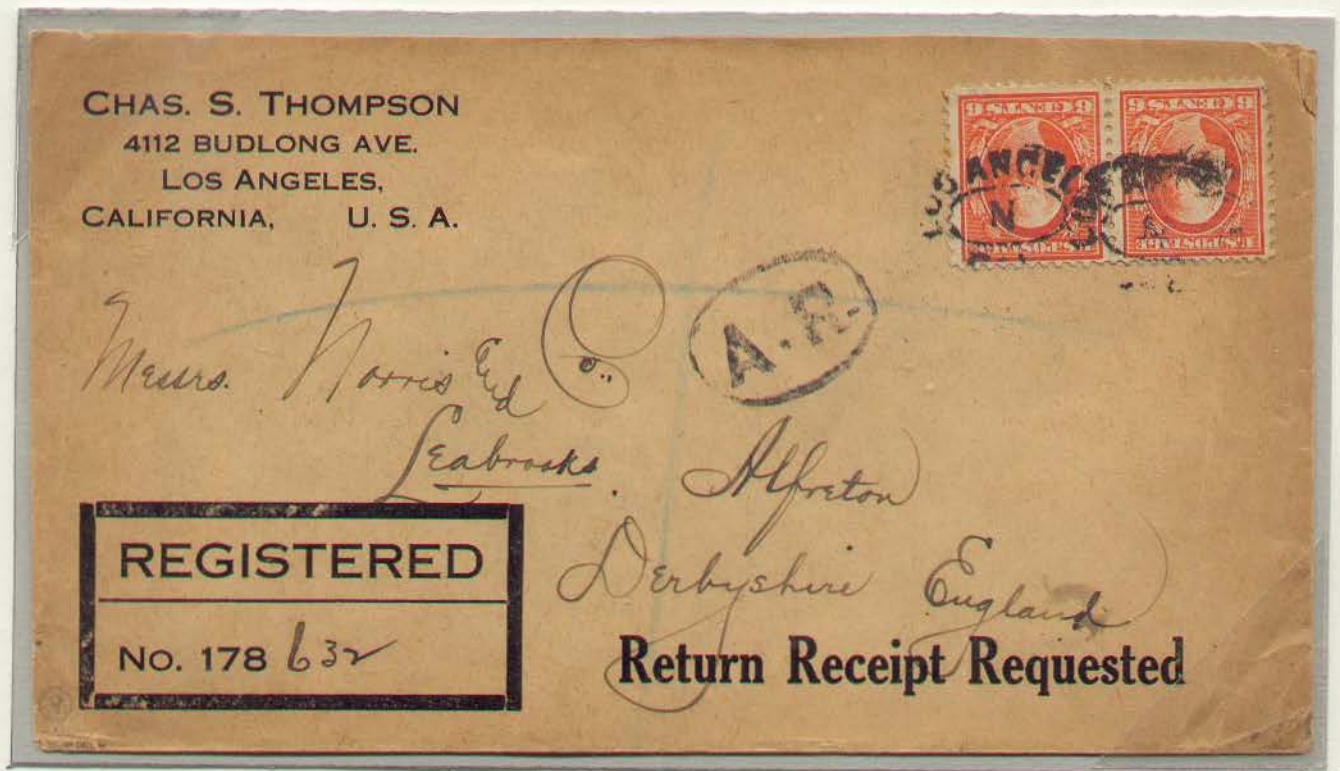
Fromprinz Rudolphstrasse 14/8, AUTRICHE.

Sent from Puerto Rico at the five cent international rate to Austria. Registry fee of ten cents.

Registered International Treaty Rate



Postmarked on Saturday, October 30th, 1909, the last business day of the eight cent registry fee period. Sent to England, at the 2¢ international treaty rate.



This cover shows the 10¢ registry fee, along with the 2¢ international treaty rate, again with England as its destination. In addition, it shows a more conventional use of the "AR", or "Advise of Receipt" marking. Normally this marking is found on mail bound for foreign destinations.

Registered International Treaty Rate
From Offices Abroad – Puerto Rico



Sent from Puerto Rico to Cuba, at the 3¢ treaty rate along with the 10¢ registry fee. Due to the war, almost all mail was censored. After the attempted delivery the cover was hand stamped as "unclaimed" and sent to the Dead Letter Office in Puerto Rico where it was stamped as "FRAUDULENT" and returned to the sender.

Military Incursions
Vera Cruz



Ten centavos for the Mexican registry fee, and five centavos for the international treaty rate to the US. Since this cover was being carried by the US military mail system, the registry fee had to be paid with US postage.

Re-Mailed Registered Letters



Sent from the US to England, at the 2¢ treaty rate and registered. Once delivered it was forwarded back to the US. The person that forwarded the letter had to pay 2 pence to re-register the cover. They applied a 3 pence stamp and over paid the registry fee by 1 penny.



A registered letter from England to the US, and delivered in San Francisco. There it was re-mailed to Walnut Creek, hence the additional 2¢ added to it. The 10¢ registry fee was not paid for, so the cover was hand stamped as no longer in the registered mail system.

Re-mailed as Registered
Letter



Sent from Italy to Opelika, Alabama, this letter was re-mailed to France as a registered letter at the U.P.U. letter rate of 5¢ plus 10¢ registry fee.

From Foreign Office
Re-registered



Two ounce registered letter from France, 1st ounce, 25 centimes, 2nd ounce, 15 centimes, registry fee, 25 centimes. Sent to New York and accepted by an individual who the then re-registered it and forwarded it. First class forwarding was free, and re-registering cost ten cents.

Special Delivery

Special Delivery Fee	Through entire Series
	10¢



Special delivery was very popular during this series. There was special Post Offices set up to handle this type of mail. All classes and a multitude of services could be sent as special delivery. Boys made most deliveries, and they were paid by the number of items delivered.

Shown above are 3 post cards that were sent by special delivery. On 2 of the cards, the fee was paid by using the special delivery stamp, and the other card had the fee paid by using the current definitive stamp.



Pneumatic tubes carried the mail more rapidly than did horse drawn wagons. This admitted the later closings of outgoing mail, making train connections that would otherwise be missed. It placed the incoming mail into the hands of the city carriers in time for early deliveries, and it expedited special delivery letters. There was not a fee or a rate for mail that went through the tubes.



1¢, perforated 12,
single line watermark
block of eight

3¢, type II,
horizontal coil
rotary press



2¢, perf. 12
single line
watermarked
booklet pane

All three covers on this page represent the largest known usage of their particular stamp on cover. All three show the special delivery fee along with the domestic first class rate. As a convenience for the sender, the cover with the five, 3¢ coil stamps was over paid by two cents.

Special Delivery
Registered

20¢ perf. 11
unwatermarked
back stamped;
Sept. 17th 1918

EARLIEST
KNOWN
USAGE



All three covers show the combination of special delivery, registered, and 1st class. The top cover is the E.K.U. of the 20¢ stamp. The middle cover has a special delivery stamp, a registry stamp, and a regular postage stamp. The bottom cover is a special delivery, but with the registered stipulation to deliver to addressee only.

Special Delivery Forwarded



If a special delivery letter were addressed to a person who had left a forwarding address, the Post Office of the first address would forward the letter and not claim the special delivery fee. This would be duly marked on the letter, so that the second Post Office would treat the letter as special delivery, and claim the fee.



Sent to Germany in 1913 as registered and special delivery. Special delivery to Germany did not start till September of 1926. For some reason the postal clerk accepted the ten cent fee, and hand stamped it as such.

From Offices Abroad



A Puerto Rican, inter-island, special delivery usage.



Mail that was intended to go special delivery from Canada or Mexico to the US had to use US postage to pay the special delivery fee. Only the larger cities in these two countries carried US stamps, as a courtesy, for this purpose.

"PHOSTINT" POST C

Dear Ma & Sisters:
Here I am safe & sound
had a nice visit with Joe
Root & Elmer Brooks in
Minneapolis. Joe called me
by name, I called him on Phone
but did not tell him who I was &
he said the voice is familiar.
Got here 7:40 AM. Leave 2:55 PM. for
Vancouver will be on the train
days and nights love to all

THIS SPACE MAY BE USED FOR MESSAGE.



Mrs. J. H. Davis
309 S. Adams St.
Mt. Pleasant

„Liede des Menschen!“
„Erzählung in. Liedern.“

[illegible]

Michael Schmutz
Box #: 312

Frankfort New-York
Amerika

Printed by The Bridgeport News Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
Made in Germany.



CHARGE NOT PAID
E.C. No. 2



Mr Eugene Foster
% Sudlersville
Queens Anne's Co
Md. Ad us
England



A two ounce letter sent to Whitehall, Michigan, during the war rate, was 3¢ short paid. The Post Office in Whitehall used revenue stamps to indicate that postage was due.



Intended for non-carrier drop letter rate of 1¢ per ounce. But addressed to a Post Office box which is the same as an address, therefore the 2¢ per ounce 1st class rate applies. The cover was short paid, hence the 1¢ postage due.



A three ounce package sent at the 1st class rate, postage was six cents. The package was 4 short paid, and was double charged 8¢ postage due as a penalty.



The Red Star Mill & Elevator Co.

DUE / CENT

Wichita,

Kansas.

First day of the 3¢ war rate, sent as 1¢ short paid. Post Office in Wichita was either out of 1¢ postage due stamps or they just wanted to use up their stock of parcel post postage due stamps.

If not delivered in 5 days return to

**FRED MICHAEL
937 MADISON STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Stamps and Coins for Collectors



**BUY NOW
U.S.
GOVERNMENT BONDS
3RD LIBERTY LOAN**



Mr. H. S. Dickey,

Newton,

Kansas.

Federal R. B.
License 2571

Sent 1st class, 1¢ short paid for the 3¢ war rate. Should have been charged one cent postage due.



Both covers could not be delivered for whatever reason. They were both advertised in the local newspaper. The charge for advertising was 1¢; therefore there was postage due of 1¢ for both covers.

M. BOBNER.

Apartado 851.

MEX.



Devuélvase, si no se entregare en cinco días a

Señor,

Ignacio G. Trigos.

Apartado 111

México D.F.

Sent from occupied Vera Cruz, Mexico, through the US military mail system, to Mexico City. The Mexican government did not accept the US postage as valid. The Post Office in Mexico City penalized the recipient by charging double the normal rate of five centavos, total due was ten centavos.

Note that the Mexican Post Office did not recognize the validity of the US postage, but double charged as if the cover had originated in the United States.



Both covers were mailed from the same place on the same day. With both covers 3¢ short paid. Both were marked due in New York and the top cover was returned to sender.



Sent 3¢ short paid, marked as postage due in Japan. When delivery was attempted to be made, the addressee refused acceptance of the letter, and therefore avoided paying the postage due. Cover was eventually sent back to the sender.



Cover to Australia is 3¢ short paid, and is duly marked and charged double the amount due as a penalty. It was then censored and delivery was attempted. Cover was then hand stamped as unclaimed, and advertised for pick up. To note that the cover was advertised, it was stamped as "CALLED" for. When this failed to find the addressee the cover was sent to the Brisbane Dead Letter Office. This also failed and the cover was eventually "Returned To Sender".

From Italy



From Canada



From France



Letters from all foreign countries had to be paid with the country of origins stamps. All three covers were paid with US postage. The top two covers should have been charged postage due. Only the bottom cover was charged.

Incoming
Underpaid

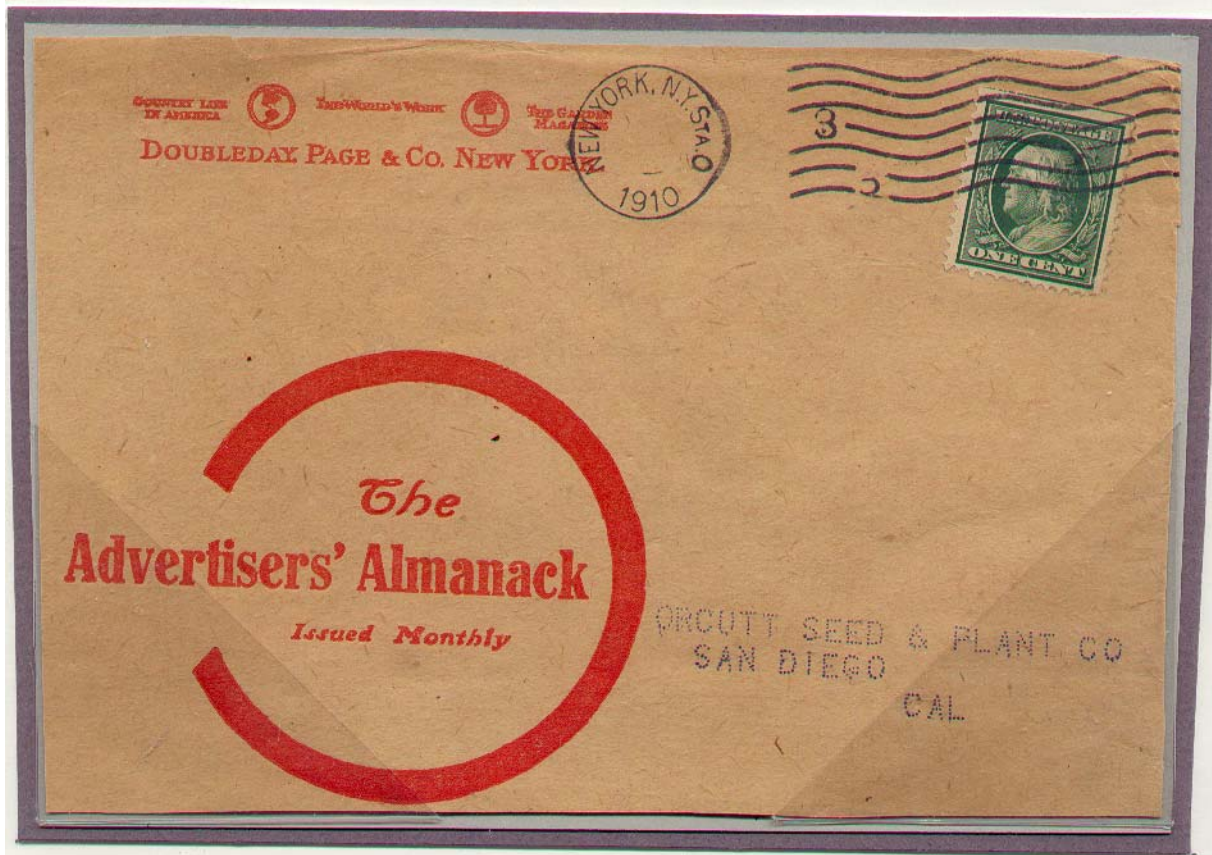


A 2 ounce letter from Korea, when occupied by Japan, lacking 6 sen for the 2nd ounce. Hand stamped as postage due, 30 centimes, and stamped with a Japanese clerks identification mark.

Converted to US rates for international mail, the 2nd ounce is 3¢. This is then doubled as a penalty and 6¢ is charged, as is hand stamped on the front of the cover. Upon delivery, the local postal official decided to override what was due and only charged the domestic 2nd ounce rate of 2¢.

Second Class
Transient

Rate per 4 ounces	Through Entire Series
	1¢



The transient second class rate was introduced as the rate of postage on periodicals entered as second class matter, when sent as a sample copy to a non-subscriber.

Third Class
Single Piece

Rate per 2 ounces:	Through Entire Series
	1¢

*Distribution & Taxation
of Decedents' Estates
In the State of New York*

MR. WM. M. COLLIER, ATTY.,
AUBURN, N.Y.

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY
OF NEW YORK



AND HERBERT CO.,
WATSONVILLE,
CAL.

Third class single piece encompassed items like, circulars, printed matter, and holiday cards, where the envelope had been left unsealed, and the only writing allowed was a signature of the sender.

No. Q

91971

6/23/17

101

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
War Finance Committee

Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of

contribution of Two

from John Gawitt

[address] Elmdale, Kan.

towards the Red Cross War Fund.

- ☐ Cash during Red Cross Week
- ☐ 1st Pledge Payment
- ☐ 2nd Pledge Payment
- ☐ 3rd Pledge Payment
- ☐ 4th Pledge Payment
- ☐ SECURITIES

W. McCallister
Treasurer



This receipt was sent back to the donor using the 3rd class single piece rate. Dimensions of this receipt are too small to be categorized as a post card. The 3rd class rate saved the red cross the cost of envelopes, and the 2¢ domestic letter rate.



OHIO HUMANE SOCIETY

for the
Prevention of Cruelty
to Children & Animals

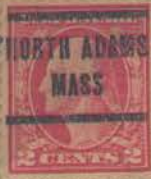
310 Elm Street

Cincinnati



LIGHT BOOKSTORE, 14 Hanover street, Boston, Mass.

Single piece printed matter sent at the third class rate. The address was clipped from a mailing list and glued to the envelope. A pre-cancelled stamp was affixed, and this indicates that this was a mass mailing.



LURIE'S

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

**WOMEN'S-MISSES'-CHILDREN'S
FOREMOST READY-TO-WEAR STORE**

BABYLAND
2ND FLOOR

TELEPHONE
10

BARGAIN
BASEMENT

**TELEPHONE
DIRECTORY**

SPRING ISSUE, 1921

**PLEASE
THE OLD**



**DESTROY
DIRECTORY**

NORTH ADAMS AREA

BENNINGTON-NORTH ADAMS DISTRICT

Weighing over two ounces, this phone book was sent at the single piece 3rd class rate.

and Telephone and Telegraph Company

50

All Parts of the World

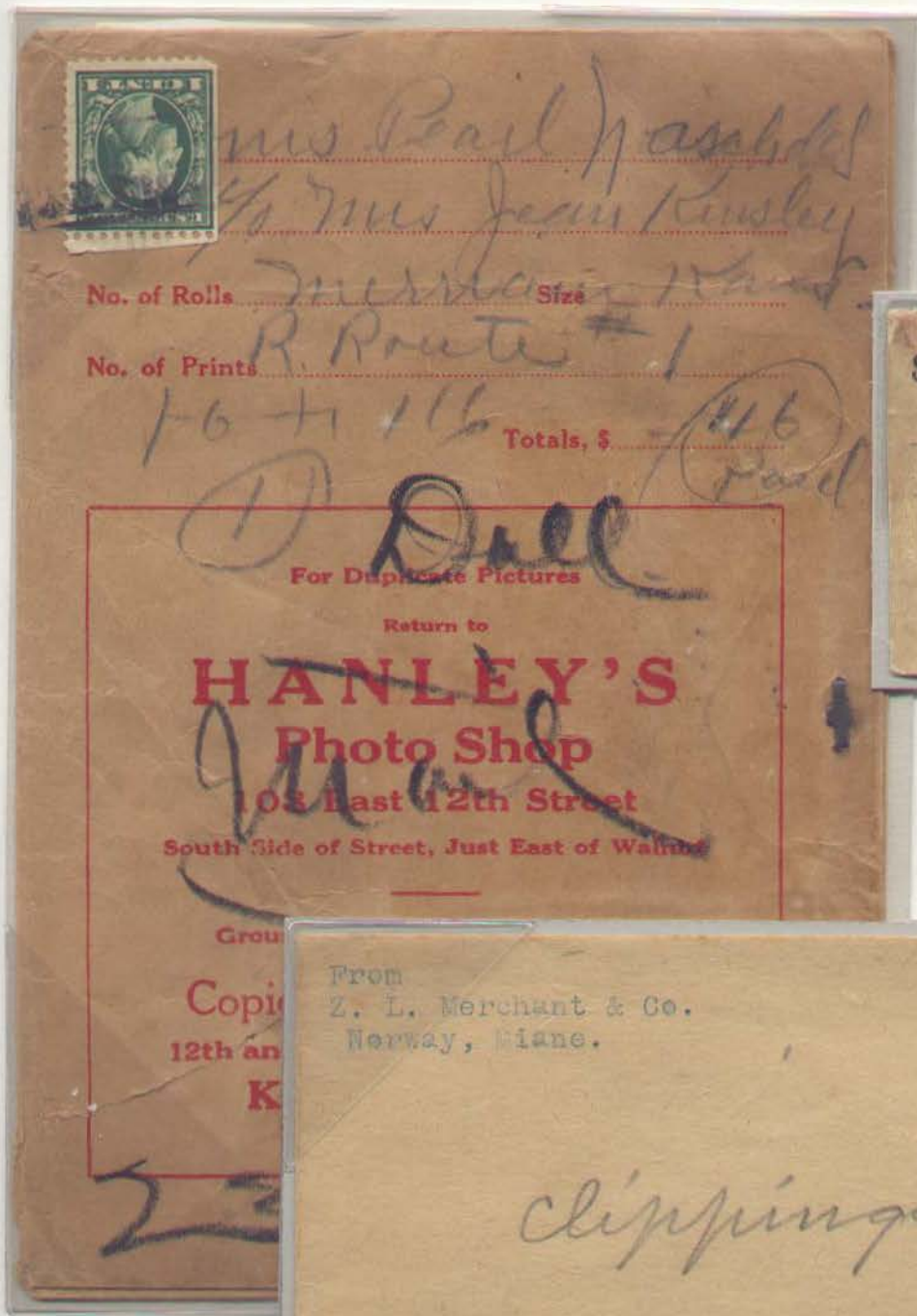
We have the necessary facilities for sending Money to all parts of the world at the Lowest Rates Possible

NORTH ADAMS TRUST COMPANY

Telephone 30

Safe Deposit Boxes

Photos, Samples, and Clippings



Photographs, merchandise samples, and plant clippings could be sent at the third class rate, which was the same as the single piece rate.



Books could be sent third class till March 16th, 1914. At that time books were placed into the fourth class. The third class book rate was the same as the single piece rate, (1¢ for every 2 ounces). The weight for this package was 1 pound and 14 ounces for a total of 15¢.

BOOKS—WITH CARE

cyclopædia

Registered Mail. Receipt demanded.



R. M. Huntington,



This package of books was also sent during the 3rd class rate. It was also registered at a cost of 10¢. The weight of this package was 2 pounds and 14 ounces, total fee of 23¢, plus the 10¢ fee makes a total of 33¢.

Re-Mailed

Something
Interesting
Inside

From
The Michigan Union
Ann Arbor
Michigan

Mr. Wellington C. Tate

~~Munising, Mich.~~

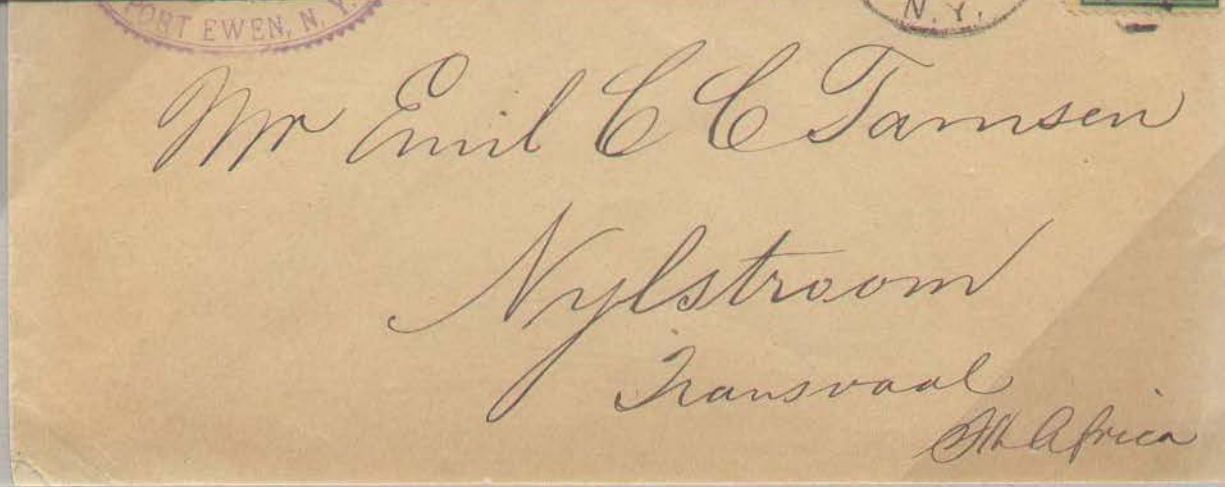
Daytona
Florida

Third class could not be forwarded free of charge. This letter was mailed from Ann Arbor, Michigan, to Munising, Michigan. It was then re-mailed to Daytona, Florida.



Post card, printed matter rate, to Germany.

Printed matter to Transvaal, Africa.



A twelve to fourteen ounce wrapper to Switzerland.

International Printed Matter
Registered



Printed matter could be sent abroad at the same rate as the domestic 3rd class rate. This cover shows the up to 4 ounce printed matter rate, and the 8¢ registry fee.

Incoming
Re-Mailed



Printed matter from Japan, showing the proper two sen international printed matter rate, to the United States. Once received in New York, it was re-mailed, at the domestic third class, single piece rate, of 1¢ per 2 ounces to Maine.

Verarbeiten Sie VINDOBONA Diapositivplatten!

Feines Korn!

Schöner Ton!

Mit und ohne mattierte Schichte zum gleichen Preise!

PHOTOCHEMISCHE FABRIK

FERDINAND HRDLIČKA

WIEN, XVI₂

einverleitet: Meyer & Kienast, Zürich, Bahnhofplatz (Schweiz).

Der beste Belichtungsmesser ist der

'INFALLIBLE'

Aktinometer von Wynne ☐ Preis 10 Kronen

Vorrätig bei **R. LECHNER, WIEN** ☐

31 GRABEN 31

☐ Zuverlässig
☐ bei jedem
☐ Licht für
☐ jede Platte!

DER MITTELMÄSSIGEN PHOTOGRAPHISCHEN INHALTS

31 GRABEN : WIEN : GRABEN 31

10 Okt 1910

abgeboren



Prof. A. Lainer's Phot. Fabrikate, Wien, VII., Kaiserstr. 79.

P. A. L. Brillantbrompapier vorzüglich für Vergrößerungen

P. A. L. Extra-Rapid-Palos Prima Gaslichtpapier u. -Karten

P. A. L. Saturn-Zelloidinpapier u. hart kop. Durochrompapier

P. A. L. Orthochrom-Platten, Zeit-Entwickler in Dosen etc.



Kahles

Prismengläser für Jagd, Sport
Militär etc., sowie Zielfern-
rohre stets lagernd bei

R. LECHNER

Wien, I., Graben Nr. 31.

Six ounces of photographs
mailed from Austria to the US.
Once it arrived in the states it was
re-mail at the 3rd class rate of 1¢ per
2 ounces.

Printed Matter
From Office Abroad

K. H. Emory & Co.
Dealers in Postage Stamps for Collectors
Box 432
Honolulu T. H.
Printed Matter



Louis Lundefinger

~~2201~~ Calaveras St.

Amen
Cal.

Box 494

Sent from the Hawaiian Territories to California, at the 1¢ per 2 ounce printed matter rate.



A Y.M.C.A. envelope used as a wrapper, to send something to relatives back home. Sent at the printed matter rate of 1¢ per 2 ounces, from the debarkation base in La Rochelle, France, APO #735. Address and censorship marking is on the back



Between August of 1915 and August of 1934 the US Marine Corps were in Haiti, at the invitation of the Haitian provisional government. This is the earliest known usage of this postmark, and the third earliest known usage from the Marine base in Haiti. The sender used a calendar page as a wrapper

Fourth Class

Rate per Ounce:	In Effect	Jan. 1 st 1913
	1¢	Parcel Post System



A brass nameplate for a safe, sent on August 26th, 1912. This is before the establishment of the parcel post system on January 1st, 1913. Weight of 4 ounces, at the rate of 1¢ per ounce, up to 4 ounces, regardless of distance. Registry fee 10¢, total is fourteen cents.

Domestic, Registered



Fourth Class and registered, registry fee of eight cents, weight of 3 ounces at one cent each ounce. Total cost is eleven cents.

International U.P.U. Rate, Registered



Fourth class and registered, but sent at the 1st class U.P.U. rate for 2 ounces. Ten cent registry fee and eight cents for 1st class, total of eighteen cents.

International U.P.U. Rate, Registered



A five ounce package sent at the first class rate of 5¢ for the 1st ounce and 3¢ for each additional ounce. Along with the 10¢ registry fee, for a total of twenty-seven cents.

Parcel Post

Zone Weight	Jan 1 st 1913	Aug 15 th 1913	Jan 1 st 1914
Local 1 st lb	5¢	→	→
Add'l lb	1¢	→	→
Zone 1	5¢	→	→
Add'l lb	3¢	→	→
Zone 2	6¢	5¢	→
Add'l lb	4¢	1¢	→
Zone 3	7¢	→	6¢
Add'l lb	5¢	→	2¢
Zone 4	8¢	→	7¢
Add'l lb	6¢	→	4¢
Zone 5	9¢	→	8¢
Add'l lb	7¢	→	6¢
Zone 6	10¢	→	9¢
Add'l lb	9¢	→	8¢
Zone 7	11¢	→	→
Add'l lb	10¢	→	→
Zone 8	12¢	→	→
Add'l lb	12¢	→	→



Zone 3, weight of 39 pounds, 6¢ for the 1st pound, 2¢ for each additional pound, 3¢ for the war tax, a total of 85¢.



Zone 3, weight of 45 pounds, and break down same as above, a total of 94¢.

Largest Known Usage



This ties the record for the largest known usage of the 5¢, perf. 11 stamp used on cover. Largest known usage is a block of eight. There are 3 blocks of 8, on this label.

There is \$1.80 worth of postage on this label from Buffalo, NY. Destination is unknown but the postage covers 15 pounds to zone eight.

Parcel Post War Tax



From December 1st, 1917, through December 31st, 1921, there was a war tax of 1¢, on parcel post, for every 25¢ of postage incurred.

The top tag show a parcel sent from Allentown, Pennsylvania, to Plainfield, Wisconsin, a distance of 700 miles, or to zone 5, with a weight of 4 pounds. The rate is 8¢ for the 1st pound and 6¢ for each additional pound, therefore, 26¢ for postage and 2¢ for the tax, the total is 28¢.

The bottom tag shows the local rate of 5¢ for the 1st pound and 1¢ for each additional pound. The war tax was 2¢, and the total was 33¢. Both tags have the tax paid with documentary stamps as per regulations.

Mailing Receipt



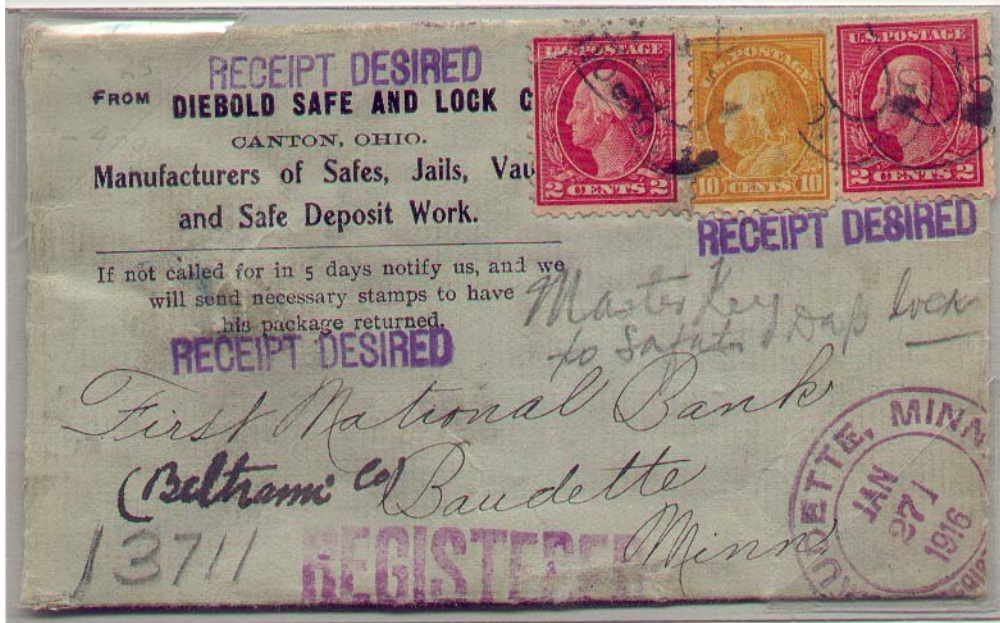
The parcel post mailing receipt provides evidence that the parcel was placed in the mail system. The fee of 1¢ for each receipt started on September 1st, 1915.

Collect On Delivery



The fee for C.O.D. was 10¢, and both tags show a rate of one pound or less. The tag at the left went to zone 3, or 150 to 300 miles, rate of 6¢, with a total of 16¢. The right tag went to zone 5, or 600 to 1,000 miles, rate of 8¢, with a total of 18¢.

Registered Parcel Post



According to the "Domestic Postal Rate" book by Beecher, and Wawrukiewicz, parcel post could not be registered, thus the start of the insuring of parcel post mail.

The notation on the front of this cover states that it contained a master key to a safety deposit box, and is therefore considered parcel post material. The manufacturer opted to send this 2 ounce package at the first class rate of 2¢ per ounce. At the first class rate, it could then be registered for ten cents. The total paid was fourteen cents.

Insured Parcel Post

The insurance system started on January 1st, 1913, same as the parcel post system. Insurance for mail provides indemnity for an article, that is lost, rifled, or damaged. This service does not provide the special safeguards that are accorded to registered mail.

Package label with 41¢ postage on it. Sent from Alabama to NY City, zone 5, at the rate of 8¢ for the 1st pound and 6¢ for each additional pound. Total weight of 6 pounds, with 3¢ for insurance, coverage of \$5.00 or less.

WELLS BROTHERS COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

BUILDING CONTRACT

21ST STREET AND 6TH

BIRMINGHAM

Wells Brothers of New York
366 Fifth Ave.
New York.





Private use of an U.S. House Of Representatives shipping tag. Sent parcel post, to zone 5, just over 600 miles and a weight of 14 pounds, cost of 86¢. Insured for not more than \$5.00, fee of 3¢. The total is 89¢, and the tag is back stamped, "INSURED".



The cover contained 4th class material and weighed 2 ounces, but it was sent at the higher 1st class rate of 2¢ per ounce. It was also insured for between \$5.00 and \$25.00, for a fee of 5¢. The total cost was 9¢.

Parcel Post – Special Delivery



All of the classes of mail could be sent "special delivery". This parcel was sent from Chicago to Detroit, which places it in zone three. This zone falls between 150 and 300 miles. The rate for this zone is 6¢ for the 1st pound and 2¢ for each additional pound. The 98¢ fee covers the weight of 47 pounds, and 10¢ for the special delivery fee.

The tag is not hand stamped, "Fee Claimed By", because postmasters at fourth class offices were not entitled to commissions on the special delivery stamps.

From Offices Abroad
Shanghai, China



If this was all of the stamps put on what was probably a bale of silk, sent from Shanghai, China, then it shows the parcel post rate, to zone eight, over 1800 miles. Weight of twenty-four pounds, at 12¢ per pound. Also note the parcel post box roller cancel from Shanghai, China.

U.S. Postal Agency.	Shanghai, China.	U.S. Postal Agency.
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From Military Incursions 1918
World War One




Both the tag and the package label show the parcel post rate of 12¢ per pound, from zone eight. Mailed from France during World War One, to the United States. Package label also shows the Customs Duty Free hand stamp.

From Military Incursions 1918
World War One



This is the lid from a box that was sent from France, near the end of the war. Only 1st class was free to soldiers. Packages had to be sent parcel post. The rate for items sent to zone 8, over 1800 miles, was 12¢ for the 1st pound and 12¢ for each additional pound. Total weight of the box was 2 pounds. The contents were censored before leaving France, and went through Customs in Chicago.

\$ 200 Centre Hall, Pa. April 28 1905
our day after date, we, or either of us, promise to
pay to the order of B D Brisbane at the
Penns Valley Banking Company
Two hundred Dollars
Without defalcation, for value received. Waiving the right of all Valuation, Appraisement, Stay, Homestead or Exemption
Laws. And we hereby confess judgment for above sum and cost of suit, with five per cent. added for collection fees.

J D Lucas
Ch. D Lucas

Four cent tax on this promissory note, paid with regular postage stamps.

July Fourth, Nineteen Hundred Eighteen
In Appreciation of the Blessings of Citizenship and
with a Pledge of Renewed Faith, Love and Loyalty this
small gift is Presented to
Uncle Sam

By Miss Rankes



Regular postage stamps used as postal savings stamps. Instructions on the card state, "place gift of postage stamps here (1¢ to \$5.00) and cancel by signing your name across their face".