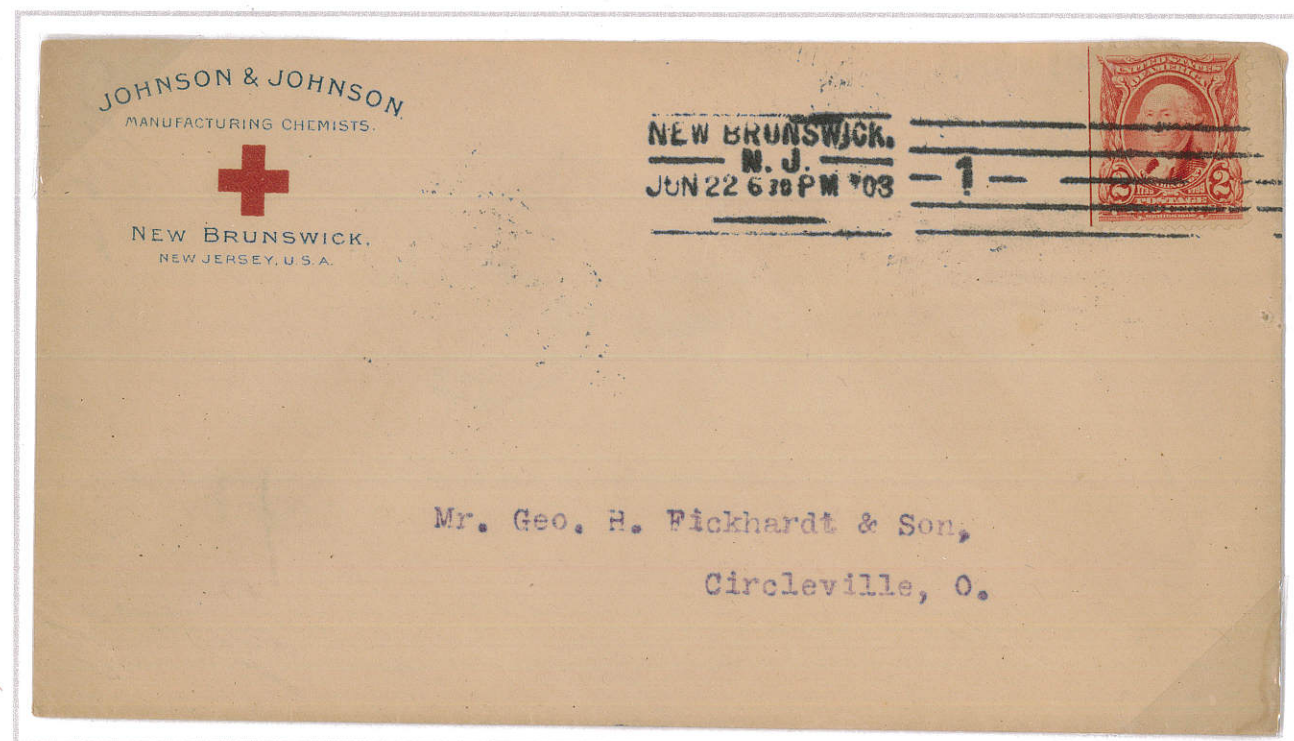


2. Classification, Rates & Fees - Domestic

First-Class Letters

This study examines **domestic postal use** of the Series 1902. The material is presented by classification and rates followed by fee services. Domestic mailable matter was divided into four classes: **First:** Written matter, **Second:** Periodical publications, **Third:** Miscellaneous printed matter, **Fourth:** Merchandise.

Domestic first-class mailable matter embraces letters, postal and post cards, and all matter wholly or partly in writing. Matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection is treated as first-class matter.



First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz.

New Brunswick, NJ Jun 22 1903 6:30pm – Circleville, OH Jun 23 1903 5:30 pm

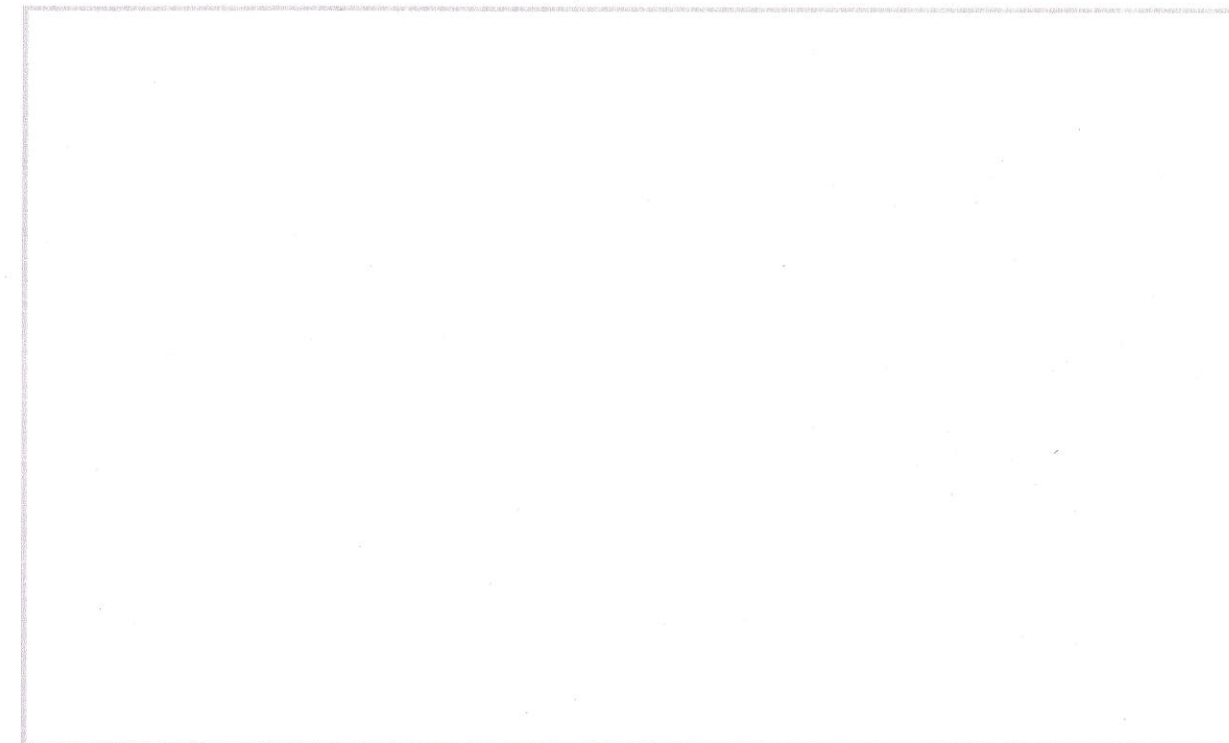
Receiving Postmark

Postmasters will, immediately upon the receipt of the mail place their office postmark on the back of every letter showing the date and the hour of the day of such receipt, 1902 PL&R Sec. 611.1.



Classification & Rate

Domestic	1902	Weight Limit
First Class: Sealed		
Postal Card & Post Card	1¢	n/a
Reply Postal Card	2¢ (1¢ each side)	n/a
Letter	2¢ per 1oz or frac	None
Drop Letter - Non-Carrier	1¢	None
Drop Letter - Carrier	2¢	None
Second Class: Unsealed		
Newspapers/Periodicals	1¢ per lb or frac	None
Transient Newspapers/Periodicals	1¢ per 4 oz or frac	None
Third Class: Unsealed		
Printed Matter	1¢ per 2oz or frac	4 lbs
Fourth Class: Unsealed		
Samples/Merchandise	1¢ per 1oz or frac	4 lbs
Plants/Seeds	1¢ per 2oz or frac	4 lbs



First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz.

New York, NY Aug 15 1905 9-pm – Saginaw, MI Aug 17 1905 6:30 am



White House

Only "the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails, and under their frank, to any person, correspondence not exceeding two ounces in weight" 1902 PL&R Sec. 509

First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz.

Washington, D.C. Apr 15 1903 9:30pm – Corbettville, NY Apr 17 1903

2. Classification, Rates & Fees - Domestic

First-Class Letters



First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz., Two times

New York, NY Jun 3 1903 11:30am - New York, NY Jun 3 1903 12:30pm

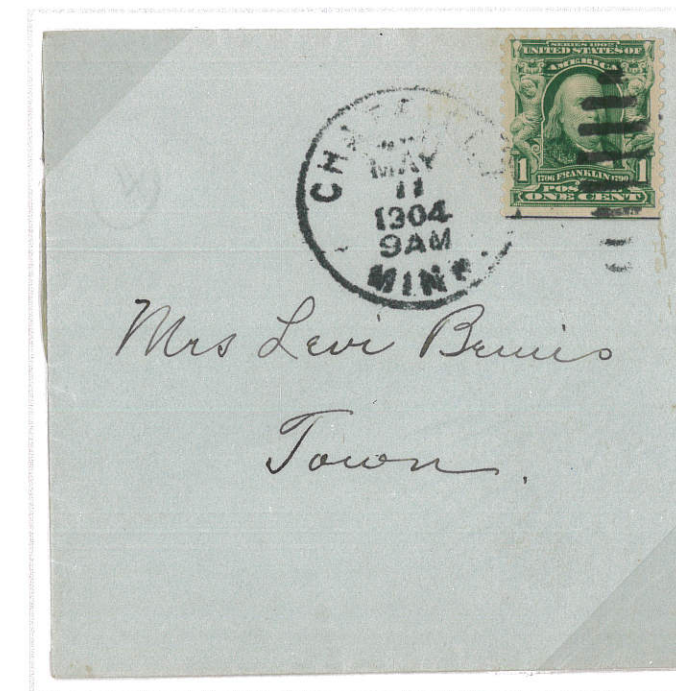
A drop letter is first-class matter, addressed for delivery at the office at which it is posted. There is no drop rate on any matter except letters. Drop letters shall be mailed at the rate of two cents per ounce including delivery at letter-carrier offices, and one cent for each ounce where free delivery by carrier is not established. 1902 PL&R Sec. 414

Non-Carrier Office



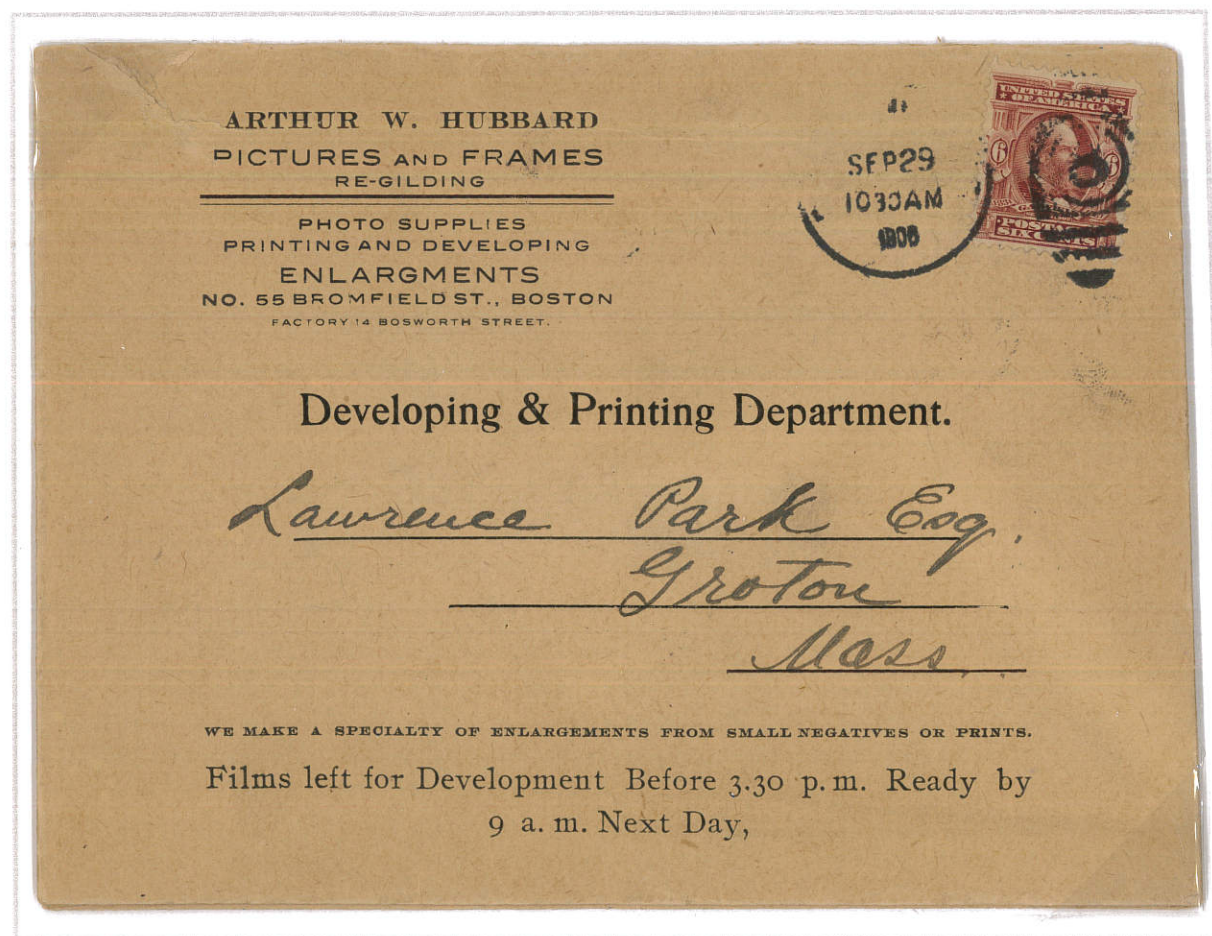
First-Class Drop Letter: 1¢ per oz.

Muncy, PA Dec 24 1907 1:00pm



First-Class Drop Letter: 1¢ per oz.

Chatfield, MN May 11 1904 9:00am



First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz., Three times

Boston, MA Sep 29 1906 10:30am - Groton, MA Sep 30 1906

Carrier Office



First-Class Drop Letter: 2¢ per oz.

Keene, NH Apr 21 1906 9:00pm

2. Classification, Rates & Fees - Domestic

First-Class Postal & Post Card

“Writing on the address side requires full letter rate postage prepaid by stamps, two cents” 1902 PL&R Sec. 416.5

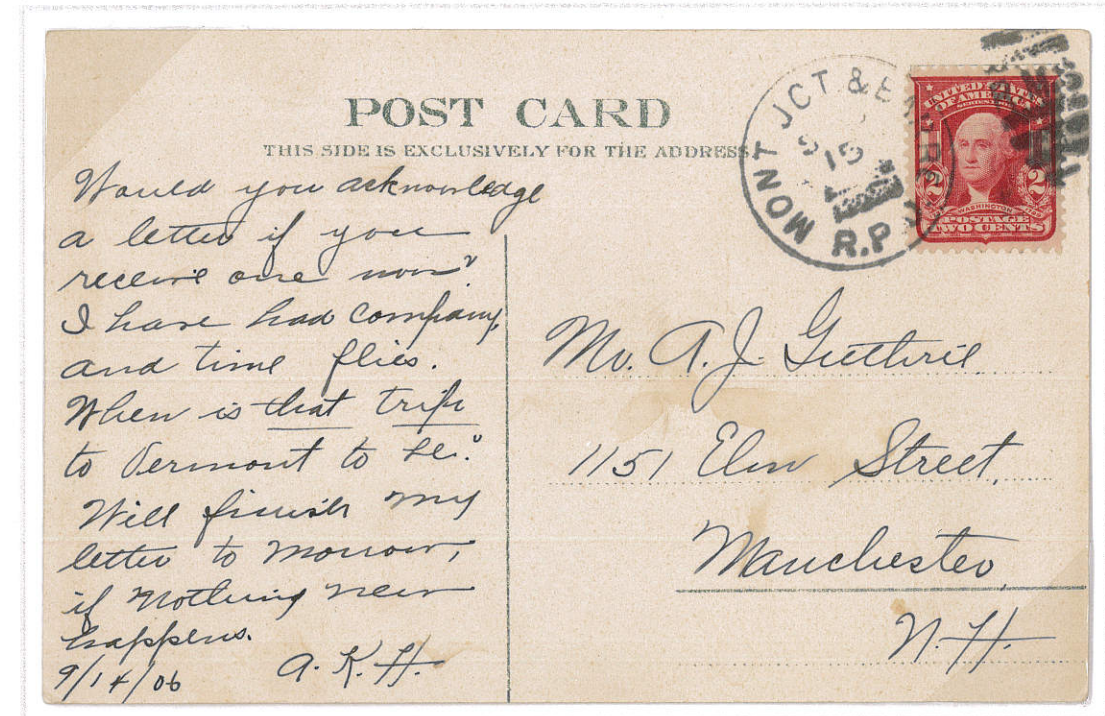


Receiving Postmark

Postmasters will, immediately upon the receipt of the mail place their office postmark upon the address side of every postal card and post card showing the date and the hour of the day of such receipt, 1902 PL&R Sec. 611.1.

Post Card: 1¢

Washington, DC Mar 9 1905 6:30pm -Transit Washington, DC Mar 9 1905 8:00pm
-West Chester, PA, Mar 11 1905 8:30am



Post Card, Divided Back, Letter Rate: 2¢

Mont Jct & Barre RPO Sep 15 1904 - Manchester, NH

“Writing on left side of address side Permitted” Mar 1 1907, U.S. Postal Guide



Post Card: 1¢, Divided Back (separation for message & address)

Freidensburg, PA, Jan 17 1907 am - Schuylkill Haven, PA Jan 17 1907 8:00am

Post Cards must not bear any additional printing or writing on the address side other than the address 1902 PL&R Sec. 416.1



Post Card, Divided Back: 1¢

Aspers, PA Oct 28 1907 pm - Carlisle, PA Oct 28 1907 6:00pm

Second-class matter embraces all newspapers and periodicals issued from a known office, at least four times annually, at stated intervals, dated and consecutively numbered. Second-class matter must be in print form, published for the dissemination of information or devoted to literature, or the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and having a list of subscribers.

Periodicals are publications issued at stated intervals longer than one week, and at least four times annually and having characteristics of second-class matter prescribed by statute.

1902 PL&R Sec 432.2

8



Official Organ Woodmen of the World
ONCE A MONTH

Devoted to Literature, Fraternity, Spice, Prediction, Independent Opinion, Business.

TERMS: Fifty cents per annum, in advance. Advertising rates on application.

Welcome Visitor to 300,000 Households.
Not Too Sombre or yet Too Gay.
Batting for the Good or True.
For Home Protection.

Address—SOVEREIGN VISITOR,
307 W. O. W. Building, Omaha, Neb.

[Entered at the Post Office at Omaha, Neb., as second-class matter, March 10, 1891.]



Masthead

Periodical: 1¢ per lb.

Omaha, NE, April 1905 - Omaha, NE



Sovereign Visitor

Vol. XV.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, APRIL, 1905.

No. 4.

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL FRATERNAL SANITARIUM.

The Temple of Fraternity that was erected at St. Louis, at World's Fair, by the combined interests of many fraternal societies, was a great and worthy undertaking. It is gratifying to know that its identity will not be lost sight of, if the proposed idea is carried out, by taking the building down and re-erecting it at some prominent place in New Mexico, as the administration building of a consumption colony, which, if the proposed plan is carried out of assessing every fraternalist one cent a month, will be supported in a grand style, easily making an income of almost one million dollars a year. It is also hinted that many religious organizations will enter into the project, making it all the stronger. The committees from the fraternal and religious organizations are hard at work at the present time, trying to find a suitable location in New Mexico for this institution, and we feel safe in saying that if these plans are properly carried out, the contributors will have done one of the greatest fraternal acts for suffering humanity that ever was conceived.

Those at the head of the sanitarium intend to make it absolutely liberal in scope, so that any man, woman or child stricken with the dread disease may be sent to the colony by any organization or church of which he or she may be a member, providing that organization or church is a contributor to the general maintenance fund or has endowed a cottage.

The committee appointed to find a suitable location at this writing are in New Mexico. While in Las Vegas they were entertained by the Commercial club, and in response to an ad-



THE SOVEREIGN CAMP MEETING AND ITS TEACHINGS.

When a large number of men leave their homes to visit a new place and meet other men congregated for the same purpose which called them, it takes a day at least to shake hands with acquaintances and become acquainted with others.

The froth must be thoroughly worked off the solid substance before real, thorough, good work can be accomplished.

Every popular convention has plenty of vaporings that must be dispelled, scores of impracticable suggestions must be heard that cannot be repressed without producing feelings of disappointment if not actual anger. We have observed the chairman at many conventions, and we feel warranted in saying that the only way to do precise justice, is to give all possible latitude to the free discussion of every subject. Arbitrary rulings and the despotic exercise of power by the chair, amounts to the actual suppression of many of the sensitive, but retiring delegates who are thoughtful and sensible, as well as sensitive. Oftentimes this element of every convention is the conservative and level headed portion of the delegation. They are usually too slow to rise and express their views, if the chairman is rushing things like a whirlwind, but if more time is given they come to the front with thoughtful expedients that frequently prove of great benefit in solving questions of importance.

Business done in haste is generally poorly done. In the counsel of many minds there is much wisdom.

After the froth is scattered to the winds good work is done. Every delegate should be given ample opportunity to express his views.

Shipped this
21 U S Nat Bank via

2. Classification - Domestic

Newspaper - Transient

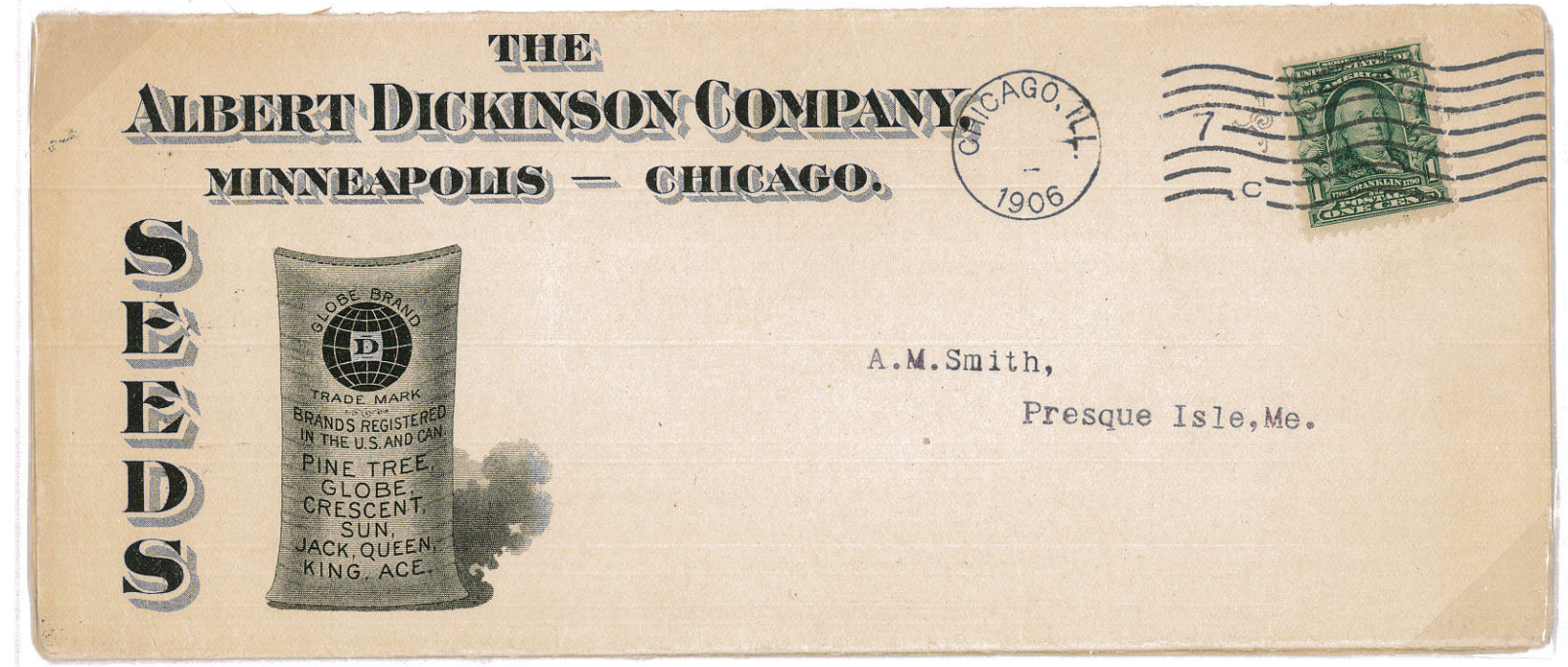
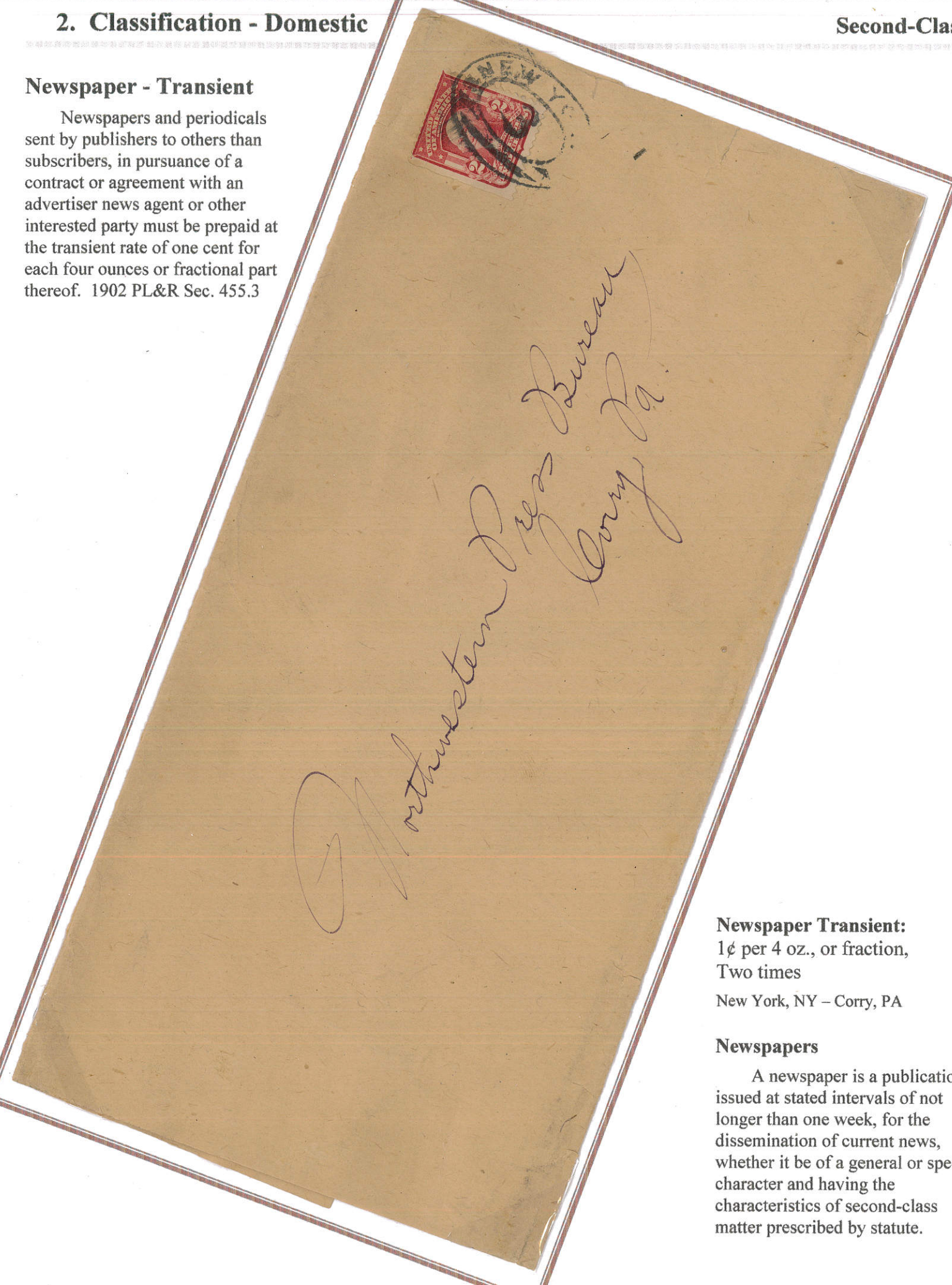
Newspapers and periodicals sent by publishers to others than subscribers, in pursuance of a contract or agreement with an advertiser news agent or other interested party must be prepaid at the transient rate of one cent for each four ounces or fractional part thereof. 1902 PL&R Sec. 455.3

Second-Class

Third-Class

Third-class mail matter embraces printed matter, including books, circulars, and matter wholly in print, proof sheets, and manuscript copy.

Printed matter is the reproduction upon paper, by any process except that of handwriting, of any words, letters, characters, figures or images, or of any combination thereof, not having the character of an actual and personal correspondence 1902 PL&R Sec. 472



Printed Matter: 1¢ per 2oz or frac, Chicago, IL 1906 – Presque Isle, ME

Postmarks on Third-class mail matter require only name of post-office and name of state. 1902 PL&R Sec. 566

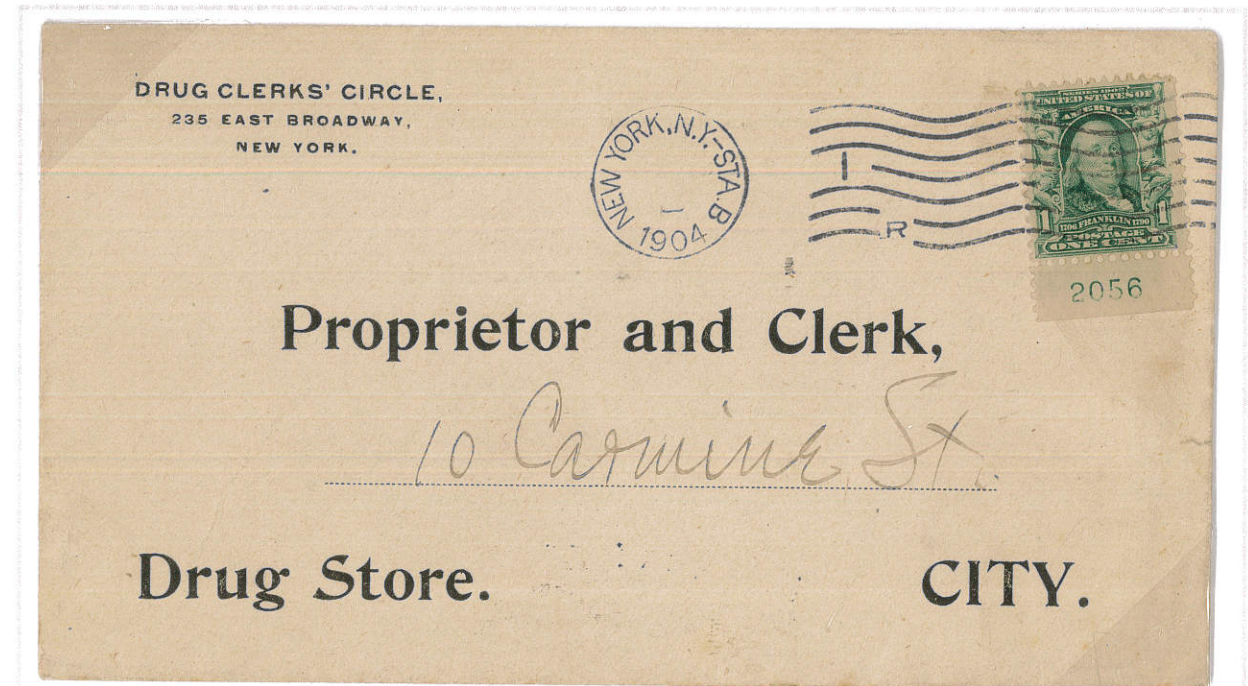
Newspaper Transient:

1¢ per 4 oz., or fraction,
Two times

New York, NY – Corry, PA

Newspapers

A newspaper is a publication issued at stated intervals of not longer than one week, for the dissemination of current news, whether it be of a general or special character and having the characteristics of second-class matter prescribed by statute.



Circular: 1¢ per 2oz or frac, New York, NY 1906 – New York, NY

A circular is a letter or card sent in identical terms to several persons. 1902 PL&R Sec. 473

2. Classification, Rates & Fees - Domestic

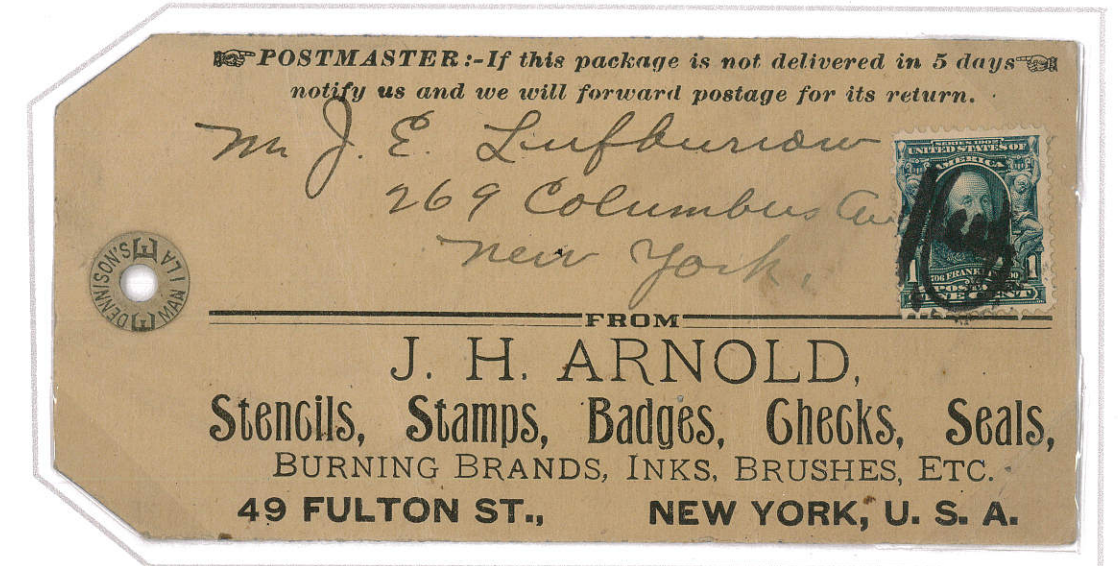
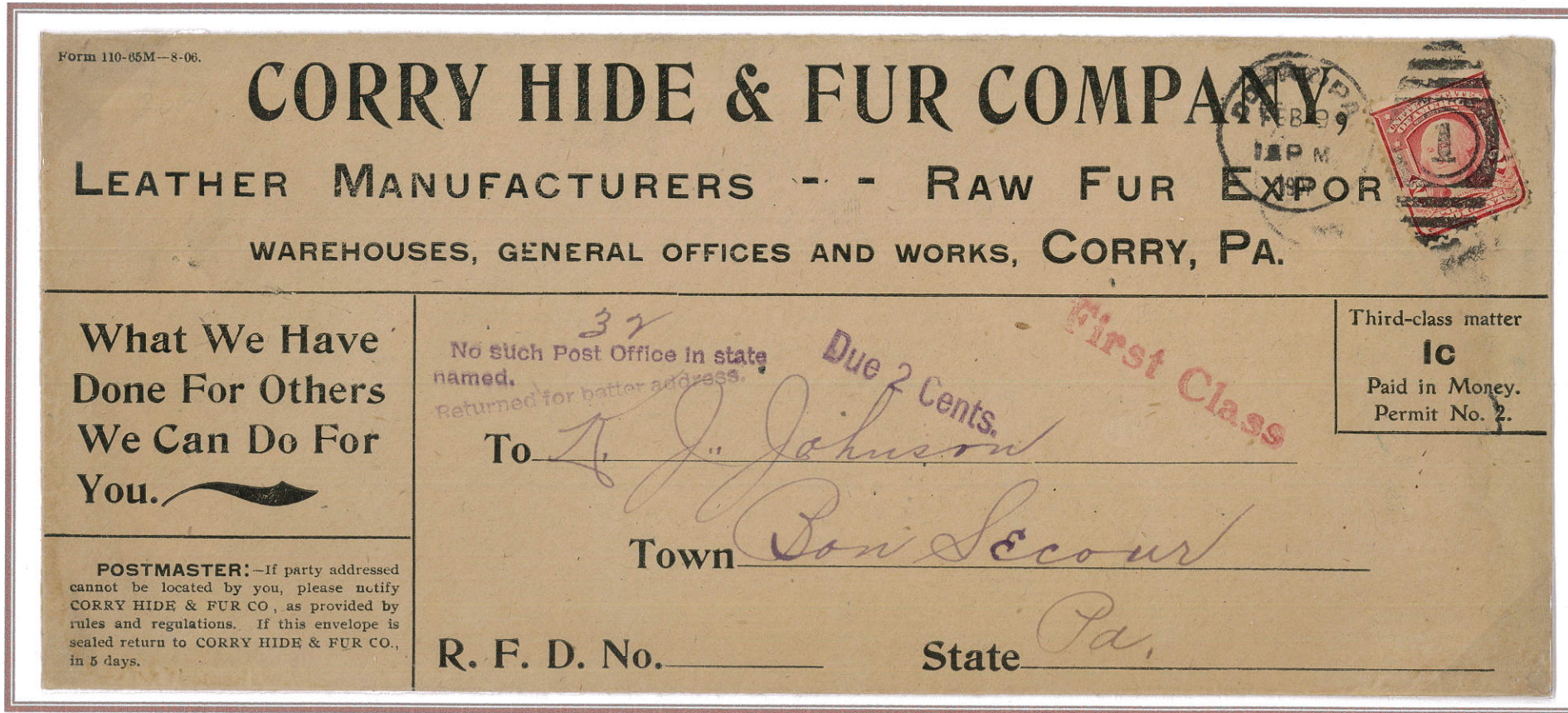
Third-Class

Domestic Fourth-Class

Permit mail - Matter without stamps affixed

Introduced April 28, 1904, permit mail applied only to Third and Fourth-Class mail requiring a minimum of 2000 pieces of identical mail and prepaid at mailing. Permit mail was not postmarked or cancelled, thus speeding handling at the mailing post office.

Fourth-class matter embraces samples, merchandise plants and seeds, and all matter not embraced in the first, second or third class. Postmarks require only name of post-office and name of state.



Samples: 1¢ per 1oz. or frac
New York, NY – New York, NY

The tag or label, with printing or writing may be attached to the whole package.
1902 PL&R Sec 483.2

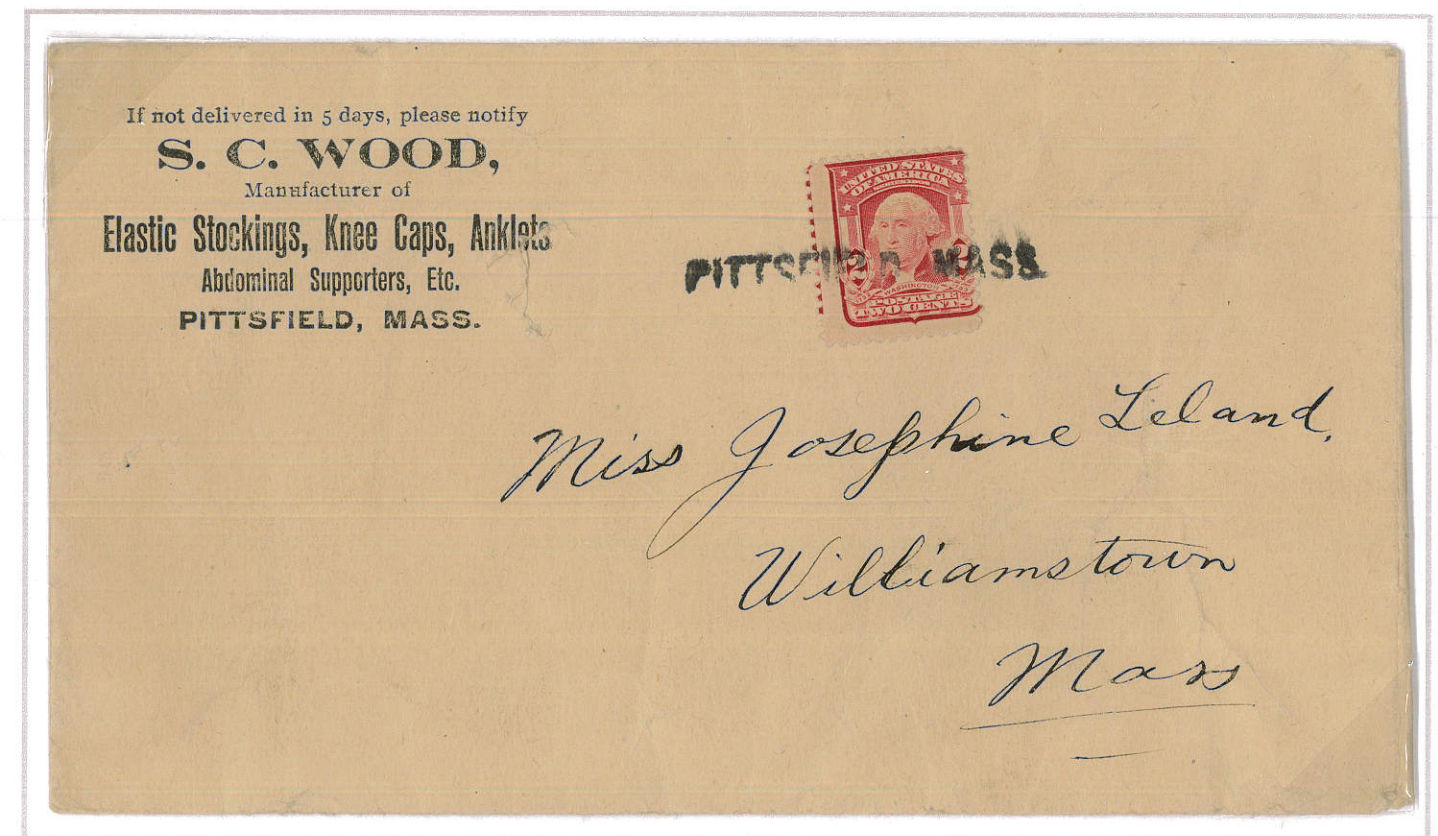
Third-Class Permit, Printed Matter: 1¢ per 2 oz.

Return First-Class: 2¢ per 1 oz.

Corry, PA – Bon Secour, PA – Corry, PA Feb 9 1907

Each piece of permit mail must bear a printed statement showing the amount of postage on the piece, the word "Paid," and the name of the post-office and State where mailed, followed by the permit number. 1907 Rev. PL&R Sec. 482½.4

Third-class mail shall not be returned to sender until the postage has been fully prepaid on same. 1902 PL&R Sec. 485



Samples: 1¢ per 1oz. or frac, Two times
Pittsfield, MA – Williamstown, MA

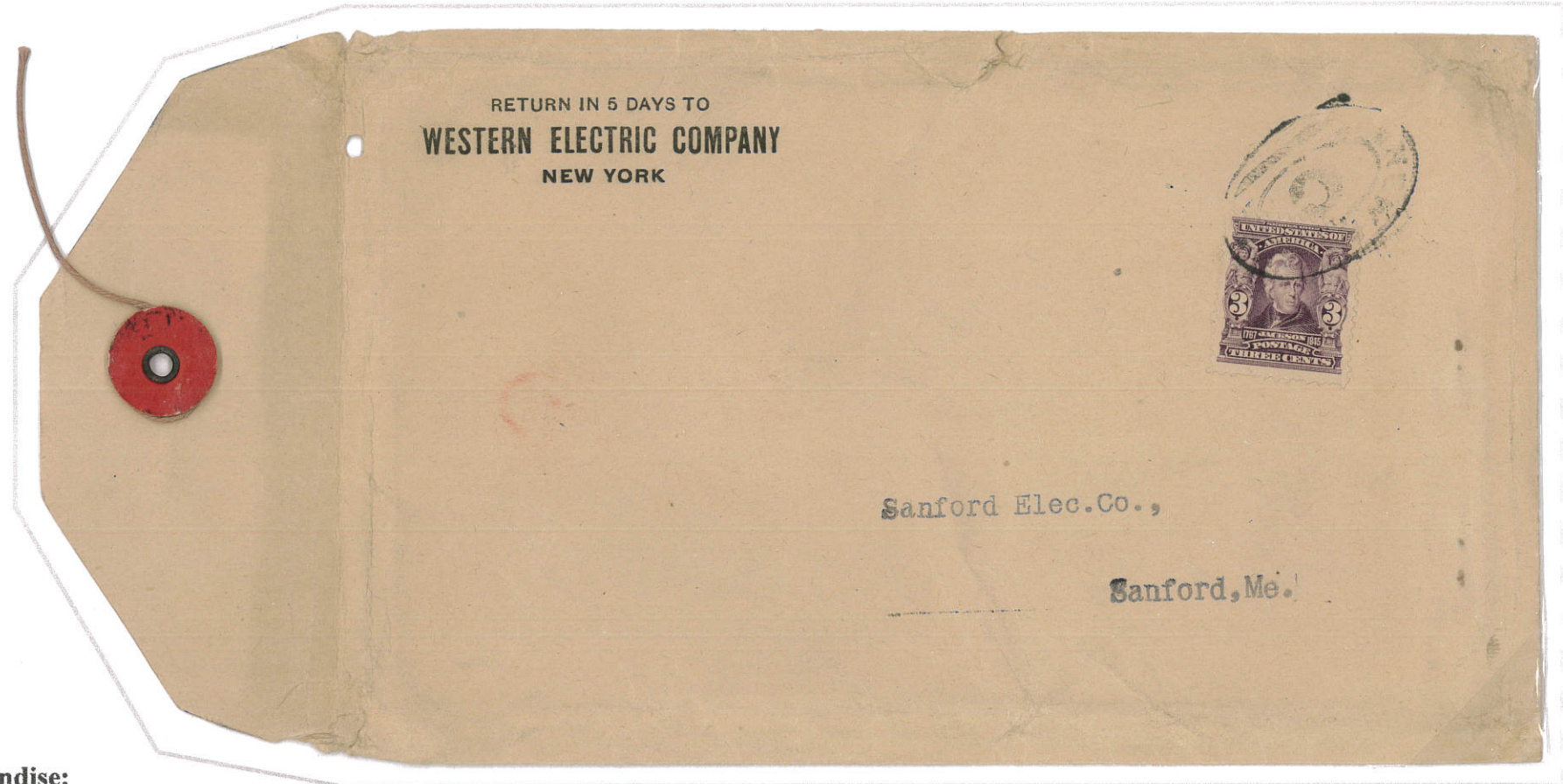
2. Classification, Rates & Fees - Domestic

Fourth-Class

Fourth-class matter must be wrapped or enclosed in such manner that it can be easily examined. 1902 PL&R Sec 490.4



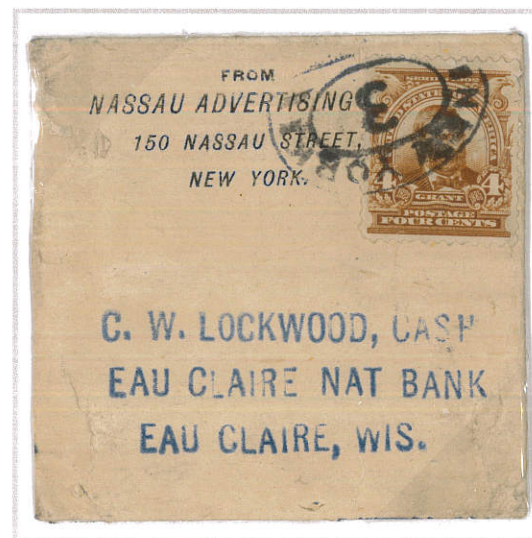
Merchandise: 1¢ per 1 oz. or frac,
South Bend, IN - Leatherwood, VA



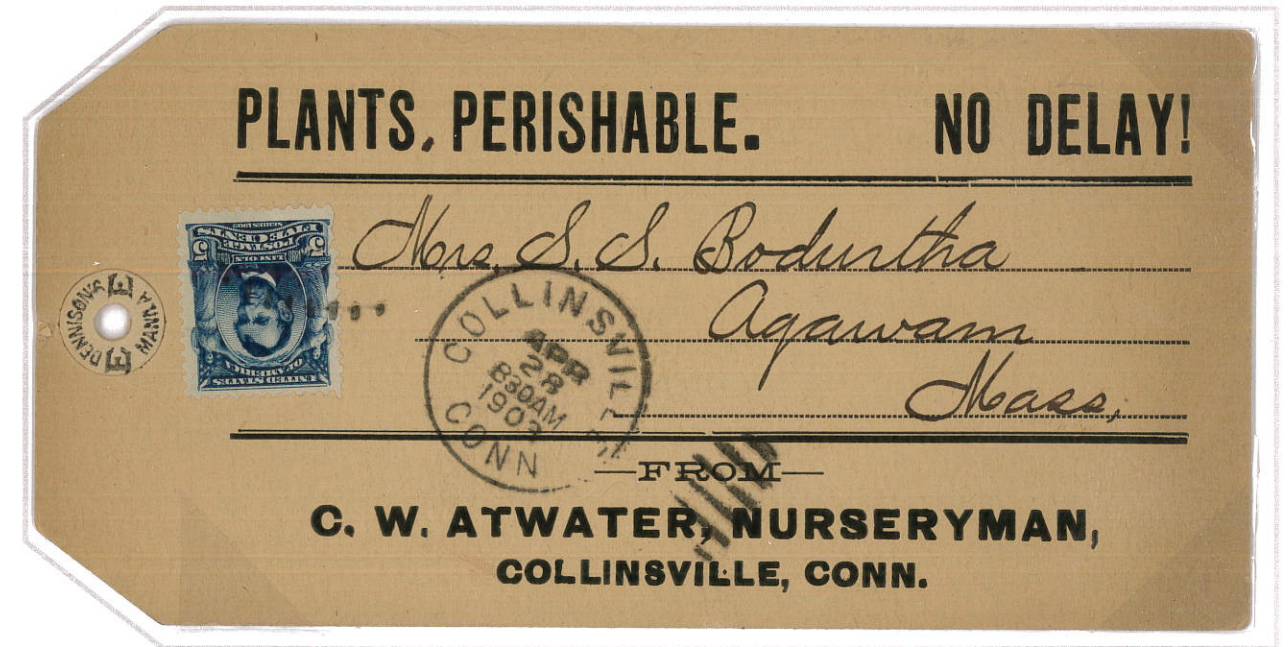
Merchandise:
1¢ per 1 oz. or frac, Three times
New York, NY - Sanford, ME



Merchandise: 1¢ per 1 oz. or frac., Eighteen times
Toledo, OH - Bristol, NH



Merchandise: 1¢ per 1 oz. or frac., Four times
New York, NY - Eau Claire, WI

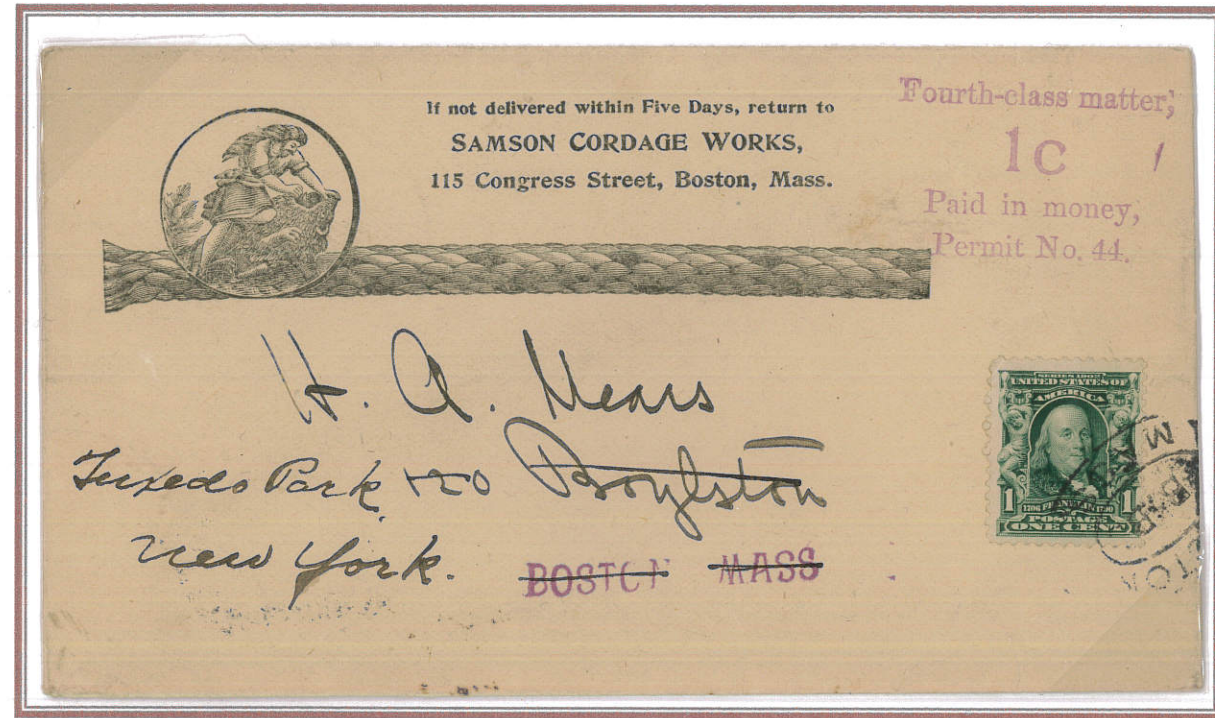


Plants: 1¢ per 2 oz or frac., Five times (10 oz)
Collinsville, CT Apr 28 1903 8:30am - Agawam, MA

The postage on seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants shall be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounce or fraction thereof, to be prepaid in stamps affixed.
1902 PL&R Sec. 482

Permit Mail - Matter without stamps affixed

Permit mail, introduced April 28, 1904, applied only to Third and Fourth-Class mail requiring a minimum of 2000 pieces of identical mail and prepaid at mailing. Permit mail was not postmarked or cancelled, thus speeding handling at the mailing post office.



Fourth-Class, Samples, Permit: Prepaid 1¢ per 1 oz.

Forwarding Fourth-Class: Additional 1¢ per 1 oz.

Boston, MA – Boston, MA, Forwarded – Tuxedo Park, NY

Mail of the third and fourth classes may be remailed or forwarded, but not unless the addressee, or someone for him, shall have prepaid additional postage thereon at the same rate at which the matter was originally mailed, in which case the necessary stamps shall be affixed by the forwarding postmaster and canceled. 1902 PL&R Sec 627.3

The POD provided additional **fee mail handling services** that afforded greater protection, proof of receipt and speed of delivery. These services required payment, in stamps, in addition to the classification postage rate required. These services include **Registry** and **Special Delivery**.

Registry

The payment of a registration fee entitled secure dispatch of letters and parcels, and provided a financial indemnity for loss, rifling, or damage. By 1902, Registry Service was offered for all classes of mail both domestic and foreign. A receipt for registry fee plus the required postage was issued to the sender.



First Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz.

Registry Fee: 8¢

Columbus, NC May 2 1906

– New York, NY May 4 1906

Return Receipt service verifying receipt of registered mail began July 1, 1863, provided free on demand. The service became mandatory in early 1909



Reverse

REGISTRY RETURN RECEIPT. Form No. 1548.

Received from the Postmaster at **Flagstaff, Ariz.** (Delivering office.)

Registered (Letter) No. **2339**, from **Flagstaff, Ariz.** (Office of origin.)

Addressed to **John Q. Babbitt** (Name of addressee.)

Date **5/1/06**, 1906 (Date of delivery.)

When delivery is made to an agent of the addressee, both addressee's name and agent's signature must appear in this receipt.

John Q. Babbitt (Signature of name of addressee.)

[Signature] (Signature of addressee's agent.)

A registered article must not be delivered to anyone but the addressee, except upon the addressee's written order. When the above receipt has been properly signed, it must be postmarked with name of delivering office and actual date of delivery and mailed to its address, without envelope or postage.

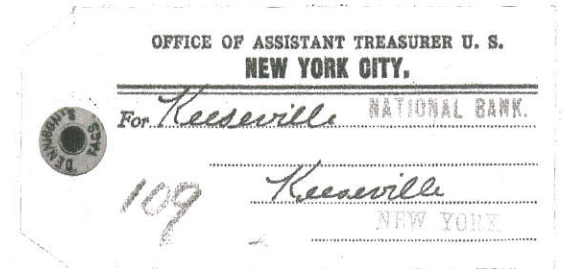
Registry Fee Effective

	1/1	7/1	11/1
	1898	1902	1909
Registry w/ Indemnity ≤ \$10	0.08		
Registry w/ Indemnity ≤ \$25		0.08	
Registry w/ Indemnity ≤ \$50			0.10



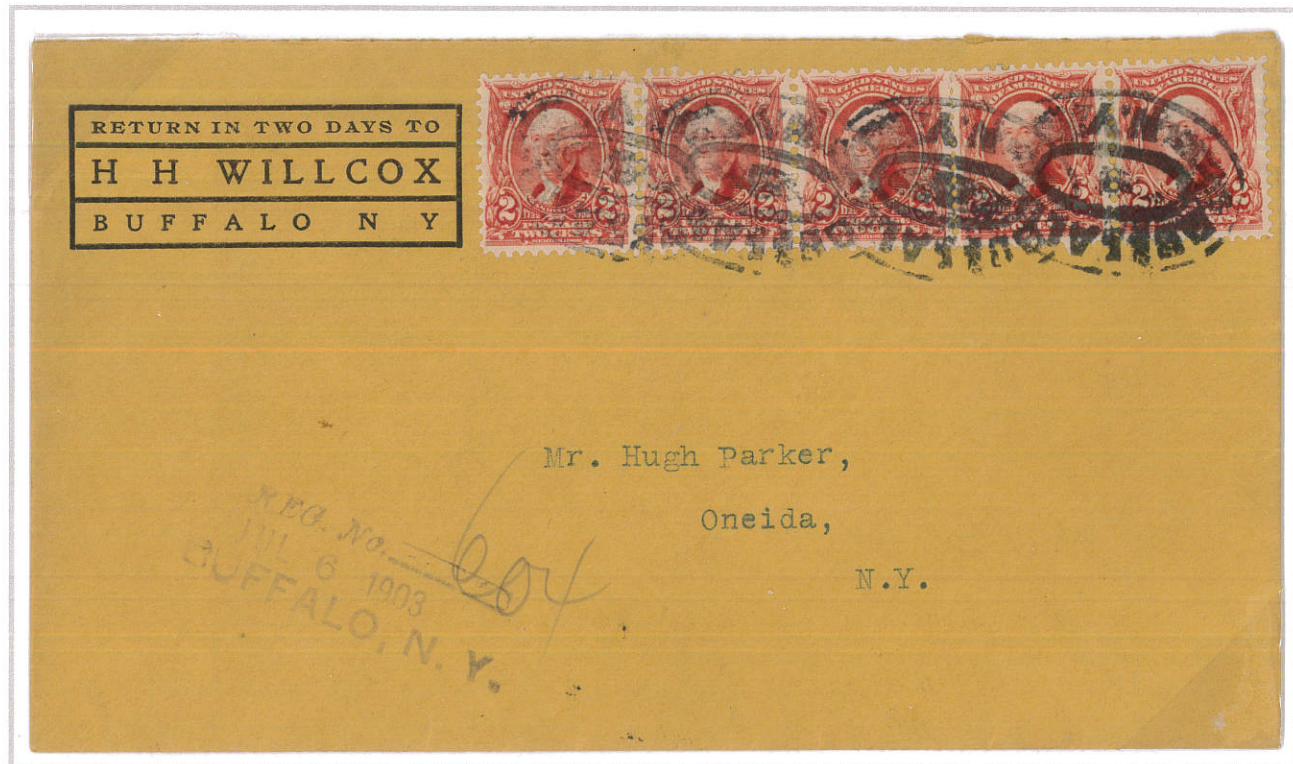
First Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz.
Registry Fee: 8¢

Hooper, NB Dec 9 1904 3:00pm -Brooklyn, NY Dec 12 1904



First Class: Letter, 2¢ per oz.
Forty-five times (2 lb., 13 oz.)
Registry Fee: 8¢

New York, NY Sep 11, 1908
- Keeseville, NY Sep 23 1908 1:30pm



First Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz.
Registry Fee: 8¢

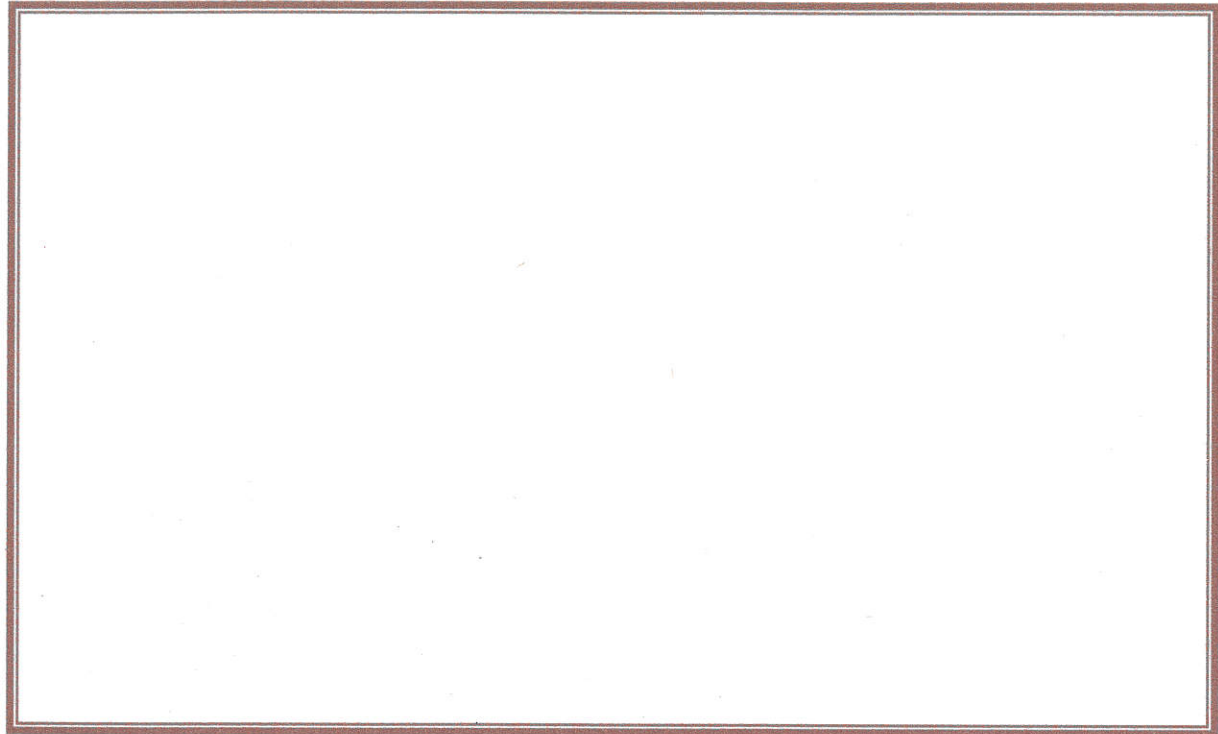
Buffalo, NY Jul 6 1903 - Oneida, NY Jul 7 1903

First Class: Letter, 2¢ per oz., Sixty times (3 lb., 12 oz.)
Registry Fee: 8¢

New York, NY - Baltimore, MD

Experimental Domestic Registry Labels Form 1549A

A combination gummed registration label and receipt, tested during the 1907 Christmas season was authorized for a limited number of post offices: Postal Bulletin 8761, Nov 20 1908. The form was a combination of registration label and sender's receipt intended to permit faster acceptance of matter presented for registration.



First Class: Letter,
2¢ per oz., Four times
Registry Fee: 8¢
Troy, NY Dec 31 1908
- Glens Falls, NY Jan 1 1909



Only reported Troy, NY Registry Label

Third-Class, Printed Matter: 1¢ per 2 oz., Six times (12 oz.)

Registry Fee: 8¢

Deadwood, SD Jun 5 1908 - St Paul, MN



Fourth Class: Merchandise, 1¢ per 1 oz.

Registry Fee: 8¢

Louisville, KY - Stanton, TN



First Class: Letter, 2¢ per oz., Fifty-three times (3 lb., 5 oz.)

Registry Fee: 8¢

New York, NY Sep 14 1909 - Milwaukee, WI

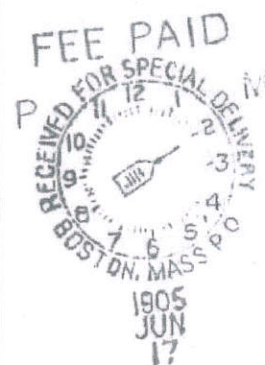
Special Delivery

Special Delivery service was established to provide immediate delivery of mail upon arrival at the receiving post office. Special delivery service initially required payment with a special delivery stamp. In 1907 ordinary postage stamps were accepted in payment for service. Special delivery service was available for all mail classes.

NOTICE.

A Special Delivery Stamp affixed to any article of mail matter is intended only to secure an immediate delivery—or one offer of immediate delivery. If the article cannot for any cause be delivered when FIRST offered, it then becomes ordinary mail matter and is thereafter treated and delivered accordingly.

Label affixed to back



First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz

Special Delivery Fee: 10¢

Oberlin, OH Jun 16 1905 3:30pm - Boston, MA Jun 17 1905 2:00pm

Special Delivery service afforded *one* attempt of immediate delivery as soon as sorted from arriving mail. If first attempt was not successful matter becomes ordinary mail. 1902 PL&R Sec. 778.2

Special delivery messengers will be paid at the rate of not exceeding eight cents for each piece delivered, or attempted to be delivered and postmasters will claim credit in their quarterly postal account for the compensation due for all special delivery matter. 1902 PL&R Sec. 783 & 789

Special Delivery Fee	10/1	11/1
	1886	1944

Special Delivery ≤ 2 lbs	0.10	0.13
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Mar 2 1907 Special Delivery stamp not required for service.



Post Card, 1¢

Special Delivery Fee: 10¢

Philadelphia, PA Dec 13 1907 1:30pm – St. Louis MO Dec 14 1907 5:00pm

Special Delivery – Ordinary Stamps

Mail matter with ten cents of ordinary stamps of any denomination, with the words “special delivery” or equivalent will afford the same service as though it bore a regulation “special delivery” stamp. Act of Congress Mar 2 1907



First Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz.

Special Delivery Fee: 10¢

Los Angeles, CA May 4 1907 12:00pm – Red Bank, NJ May 13 1907 3:30pm



First Class, Letter, 2¢ per oz.

Registry Fee: 8c

Special Delivery Fee: 10¢

Newton Upper Falls, MA Jul 6 1909 – Becket MA Jun 6 1909 6:00pm



First Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz.

Special Delivery Fee: 10¢

Philadelphia, PA Apr 7 1908
- Columbia, SC Apr 8 1908 2:30pm

2. Classification, Rates & Fees - Domestic

Special Delivery

Foreign Mail – Special Delivery

POD afforded Special Delivery service for **incoming foreign mail** when U.S. Special Delivery or equivalent rate stamps were affixed. Reciprocal privileges were afforded in certain countries when their Special Delivery



UPU Letter: 75 Centimos Vz (25 Centimes Fr)
(U.S.) Special Delivery Fee: 10¢

Maracaibo, Venezuela Jan 27 1916 – New York, NY Feb 4 1916 8:00am



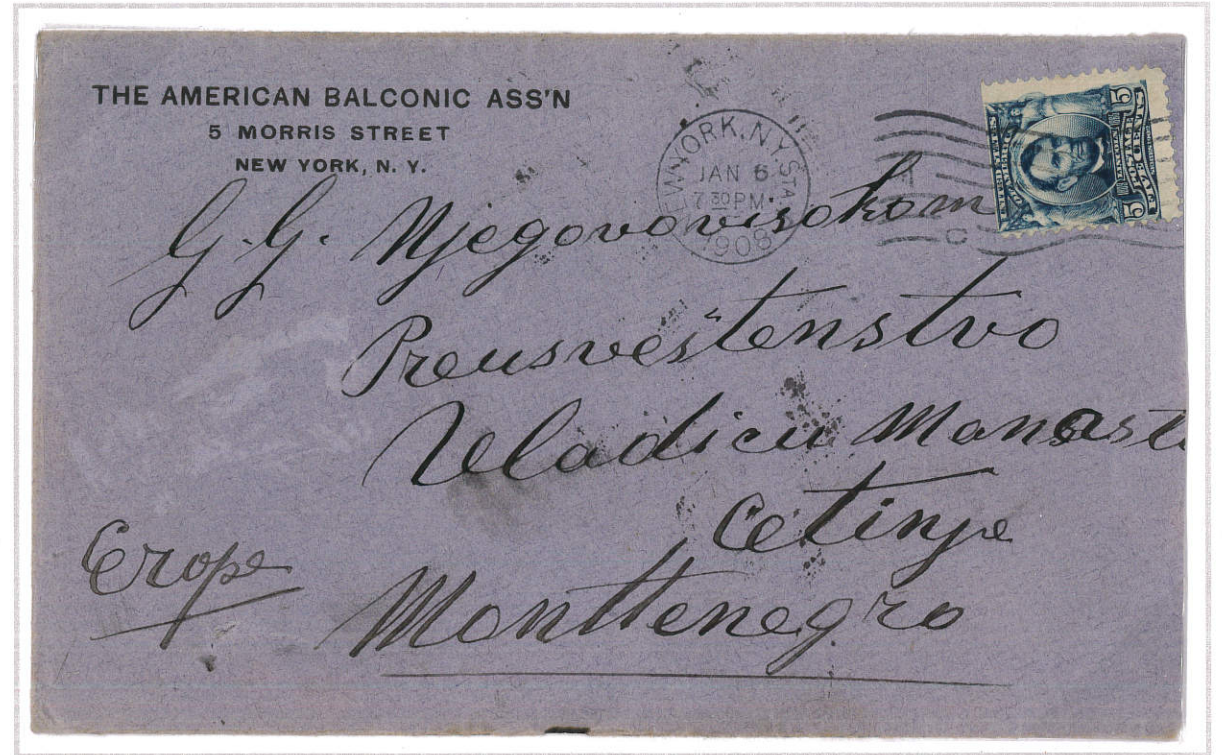
U.S. Treaty Rate: Letter, 2c per oz. (overpaid 3c)
Canada Special Delivery Fee: 10c

United States special delivery stamps attached to articles mailed abroad to the United States shall be canceled and delivered by special messenger.
Mar 4 1907 PL&R Supplement Sec 774

3. Classification, Rates & Fees - UPU

This section examines foreign postal use of the Series 1902 demonstrating the extensive level of world-wide personal and commercial correspondence during the first decade of the 20th century. The material is presented by classification and rates almost exclusively prescribed by Universal Postal Union conventions, followed by fee based services. Foreign mail matter was divided into five classes: Letters, Postal/Post cards, Commercial Papers, Printed Matter and Samples of Merchandise.

UPU Letters to foreign destinations were sealed against inspection. Letters postage, initially rated by half-ounce equivalents, changed to a full-ounce split rate in 1907. Letters attached/combined with parcels had no weight limits.



Letters: 5¢ per ½ oz.

New York, NY Jan 6 1908 7:30pm – Cettigne, Montenegro Jan – 1908

Universal Postal Union		1902	1907*	Weight Limit
Letters:	Sealed			
		Letter	5¢ per 1/2oz 5¢ add'l 1/2oz	5¢ first oz 3¢ add'l oz
Postal Cards:				
	Postal / Post Cards	2¢	2¢	
	Reply Postal Card	4¢ (2¢ each side)	4c (2¢ each side)	
Commercial Papers:	Unsealed	5¢ per 10oz or frac. 1¢ per add'l 2 oz or frac.		4 lbs 6 oz
Printed Matter:	Unsealed	1¢ per 2oz or frac.		4 lbs 6 oz
Samples of Merchandise:	Unsealed	2¢ per 4oz or frac. 1¢ per add'l 2 oz or frac.		12 oz

* Effective Oct 1 1907

Unless noted, UPU rates and classifications are the same for countries outside the UPU.

UPU Currency Conversion: French Centimes: 1-cent (US) = 5 Centime (Fr.)



Letters: 5¢ per ½ oz.
Yonkers, NY May 23 1906 7:00am – Copenhagen, Denmark Jun 2 1906



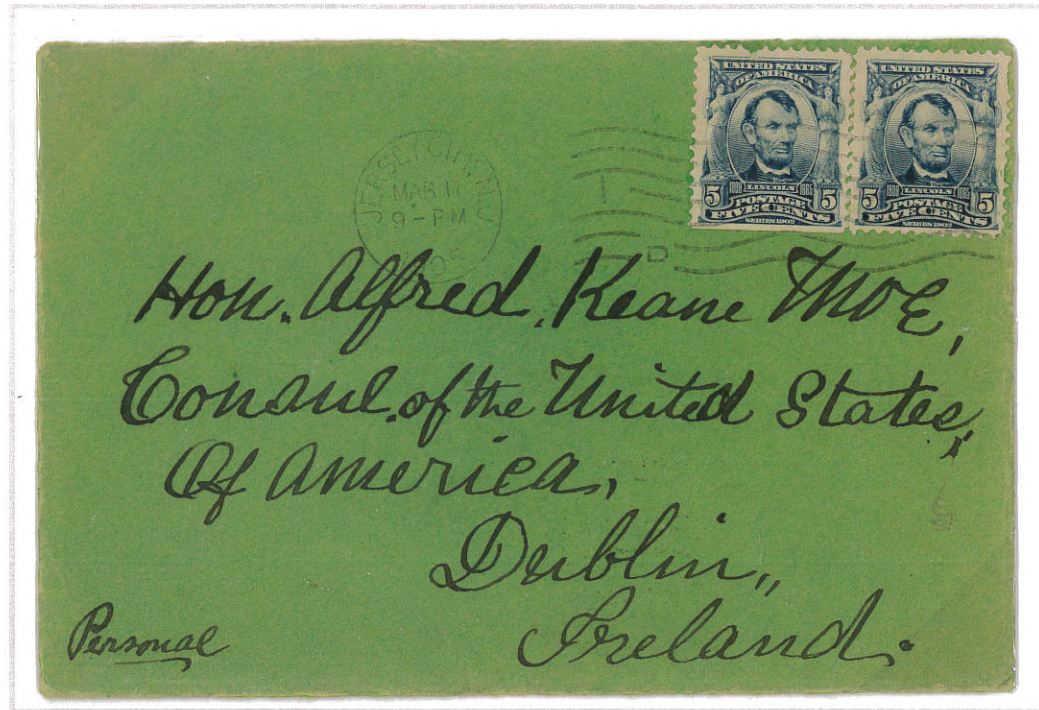
Letters: 5¢ per ½ oz.
Bridgeport, CT Jul 29 1904 5:30pm - Santiago, Chile Aug 9 1904



Letters: 5¢ per ½ oz., Two times
Camden, NJ Oct 4 1904 12:00pm – Burnham on Crouch, England Oct 14 1904



Letter Rate: 5¢ per ½ oz, Three times
New York, NY Jul 7, 1903 12:30pm – London, England Jul 16 1903



Letters: 5¢ per ½ oz., Two times
 Jersey City, NJ Mar 17 1905 9:00 pm - Dublin, Ireland Mar 26 1905



Letters: 5¢ per ½ oz.,
 Fourteen times
 New York, NY 1907
 - Puerto Plata, San Domingo



Letters: 5¢ per ½ oz.,
 Seven times
 New York, NY Jun 27 1904 9pm
 - Berlin, Germany Jul 6 1904

1907 Rome Convention Rates

Effective Oct. 1, 1907



Letters: 5¢ per 1/2 oz., Forty times
Boston MA Mar 13 1907 - Jerusalem, Palestine
Canvas envelope attached to package

One of seven \$2 value known on cover/piece

H.W. Dunning & Co., Boston, Mass, was a tour operator specializing in trips to the Middle East. Dr. Dunning, previously a Yale University professor, who taught advanced courses in Arabic, Syriac, and Ethiopic, authored *Today on the Nile* and *Today in Palestine*

Tours and Travel

Around the World

Two vacancies in small party sailing October 6, 1908. Parties eastward and westward in PAQ. H. W. DUNNING & CO., 101 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

EGYPT TURKEY GREECE PALESTINE

A series of tours leaving America in January, February and March, 1909. Organized and directed by Dr. H. W. Dunning, author of "Today on the Nile" and "Today in Palestine." The time to plan your winter trip is now. Full information of H. W. Dunning & Co., 101 Cong'l House, Boston

"The Outlook"
Aug 29, 1908

EGYPT AND PALESTINE

Sailing on S. S. Caronia January 30, and S. S. Adriatic February 18. THE NILE to First or Second Cataract. Long or short tours in PALESTINE.

Special Arrangements for Independent Tours Agents for H. & Anglo-American Nile S. S. Co. Spring and Summer Tours to all parts of Europe

If you are planning for a tour at any time in any part of the world, write us for information.

H. W. DUNNING & COMPANY
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
605 Spreckels-Call Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Chicago, Paris, Jerusalem, Yokohama.

Boston Daily Advertiser
Feb, 1913



Letters: 5¢ per full oz & 3¢ per add'l oz., Two times
Chicago, IL Jan 27 1908 10:00am - Algiers, Algeria

美領

"American Consulate"



Letters: 5¢ per oz. plus 3¢ per add'l oz., Two times
Berkeley, CA Jul 30 1908 9:00am - Tiensin, China Aug 8 1908

3. Classification, Rates & Fees - UPU

Postal cards must be mailed without cover. Nothing but the address, either written or printed, or on an adhesive label, may be placed on the address side. Post cards (private mailing cards), conforming to prescribed conditions, are admissible to the foreign mails prepaid with stamps affixed.



Post Card: 2¢

Jersey City, NJ Jul 18 1903 3:30pm – Berlin, Germany Jul 29 1903



Postal Card: 2¢

Sanford, ME Jan 20 1905 1:30pm – Batavia (Weltevreden), Java Feb 26 1905



Post Card (Divided Back): Letter Rate: 5¢ per ½ oz.

Portland ME Feb 29 1905 8:00am – Bapwaba (Warsaw), Poland Mar 11 1905

Letter Rate required due to writing on Address Side



Double Postal Card: 2¢, 1¢ Overpaid (convenience)

Brooklyn, NY Jun 2 1905 10:30pm – Zurich, Switzerland Jun 12 1905

Double "Paid Reply" Postal Cards

Double postal cards permitted a domestic or foreign addressee to reply by separating and using the unused postal card. When used for foreign correspondence, the initial half had to originate in the U.S. and the intact double postal card had to be folded before mailing.

3. Classification, Rates & Fees - UPU

Commercial Papers

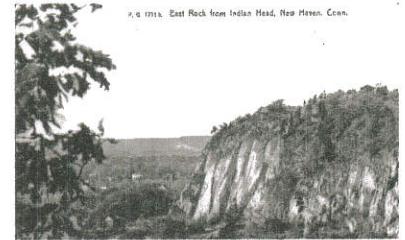
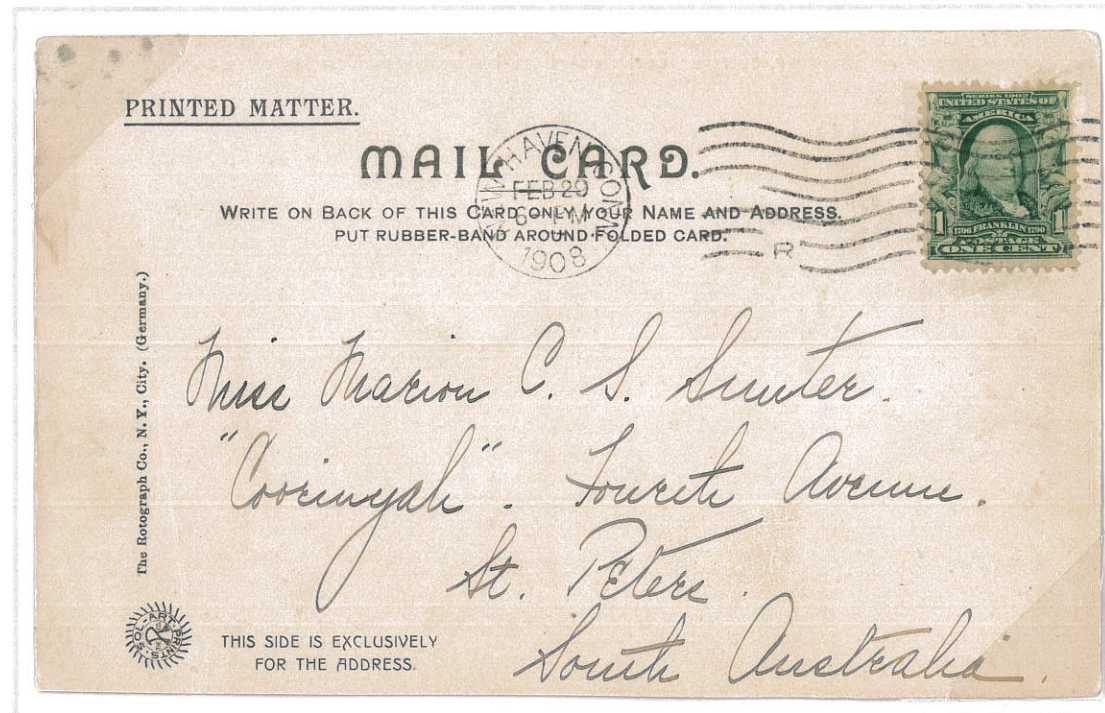
Printed Matter

Commercial papers include all instruments or documents, written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, not having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, such as legal papers, deeds, bills of lading, music scores and invoices. Commercial papers must be open to easy examination. 1902 PL&R Sec. 527

Printed matter includes newspapers, periodicals, books, pictures, photographs, and impressions on paper or cardboard by means of printing, engraving, lithographing or any other mechanical process. Printed matter must not contain any letter or manuscript of personal correspondence; and must be open to easy examination



Commercial Papers: 5¢ per 10 oz, Minimum, 1¢ per add'l 2 oz., Nine times (18 oz)
Atlanta, GA Feb 11 1905 3:00pm – Cornwall, England



verso

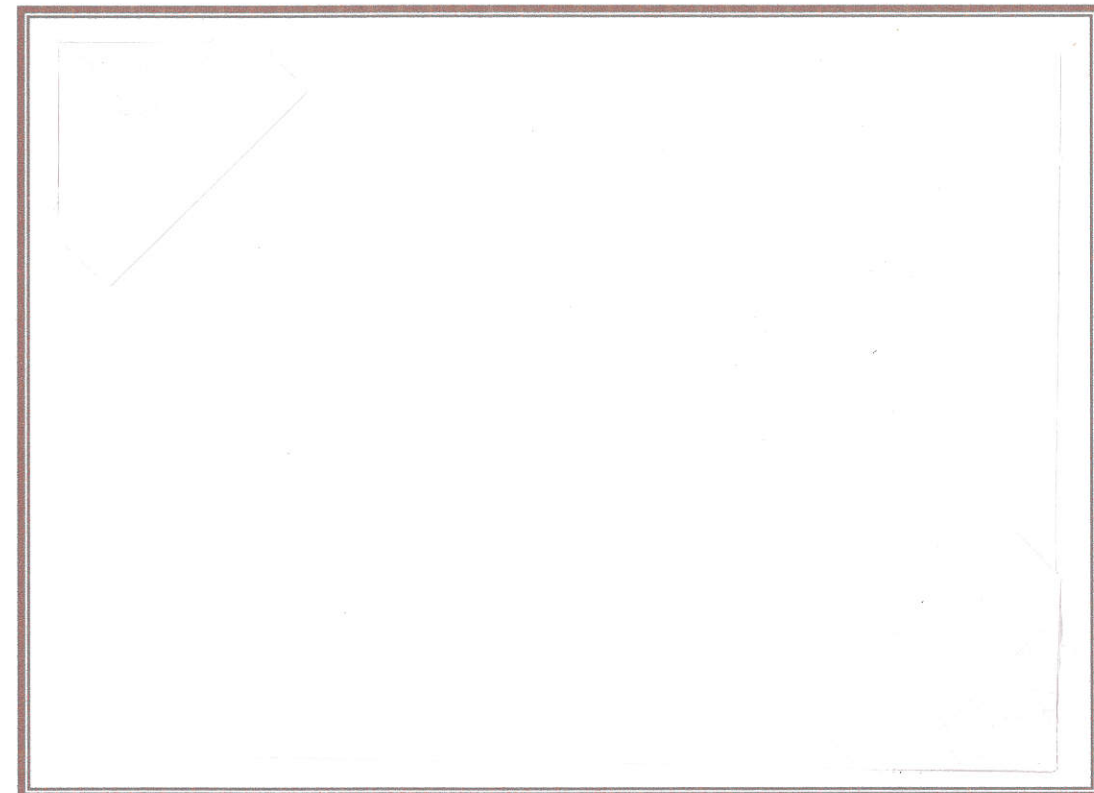
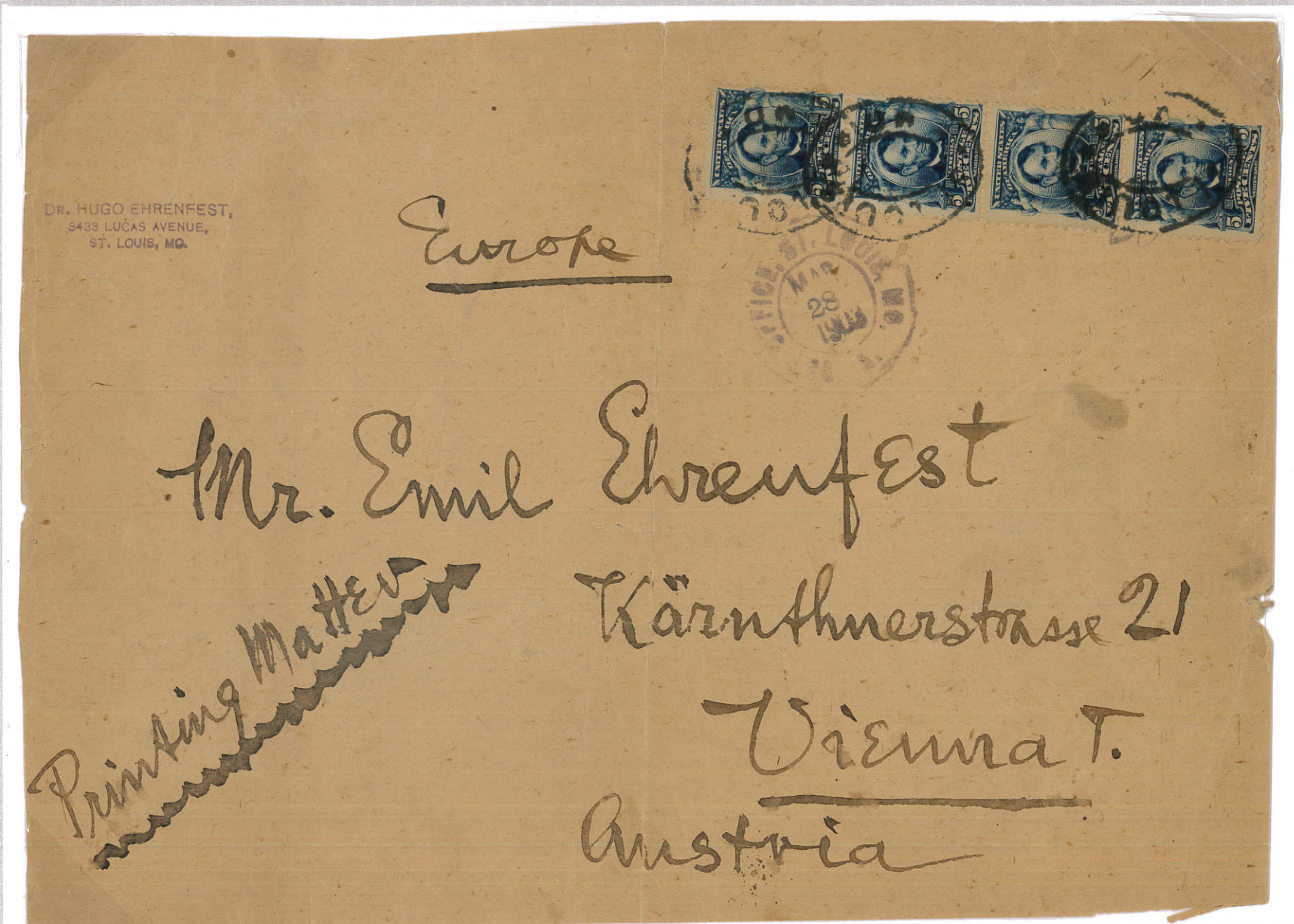
Printed Matter: 1¢ per 2oz
New Haven, CT Feb 20 1908
6:00pm
– St. Peters, Australia

Cards entirely in print except the address and sender and which do not bear the words "Postal Card" or "Carte postale" or their equivalent, are mailable to foreign countries at the printed matter rate. 1902 PL&R Sec. 528.3



Printed Matter: 1¢ per 2oz., Six times
Brooklyn, NY Nov 14 1906 – Copenhagen, Denmark Nov 26 1906

Samples of merchandise must confirm to the following conditions: 1. They must be placed in bags, boxes or removable envelopes in such manner to admit of easy inspection. 2. They must not have any salable value, nor bear any manuscript. 3. Packages of samples must not exceed 350 grams (12 ounces) in weight. 1902 PL&R, Sec 529



Samples/Merchandise: 2¢ per 4 oz., 1¢ per add'l 2 oz., Three times (8oz.)

Registry Fee: 8¢

New York, NY Nov 11 1904 - Buenos Aires, Argentina



Turned cover Reverse

Printed Matter: 1¢ per 2oz., Twenty times

St. Louis MO Mar 28 1903 - Vienna, Austria



Printed Matter: 1¢ per 2oz., Two times

Norwood, MA Jan 9 1908 8:00am - Oldenburg, Germany Jan 20 1908



UPU Letter: 5¢ per ½ oz.
Two Hundred, Seventy-four times
Parcel, (8 lb,9oz)
Registry Fee: 8¢, New York Foreign Sta.

One of six \$5 values known on cover/piece. (e)

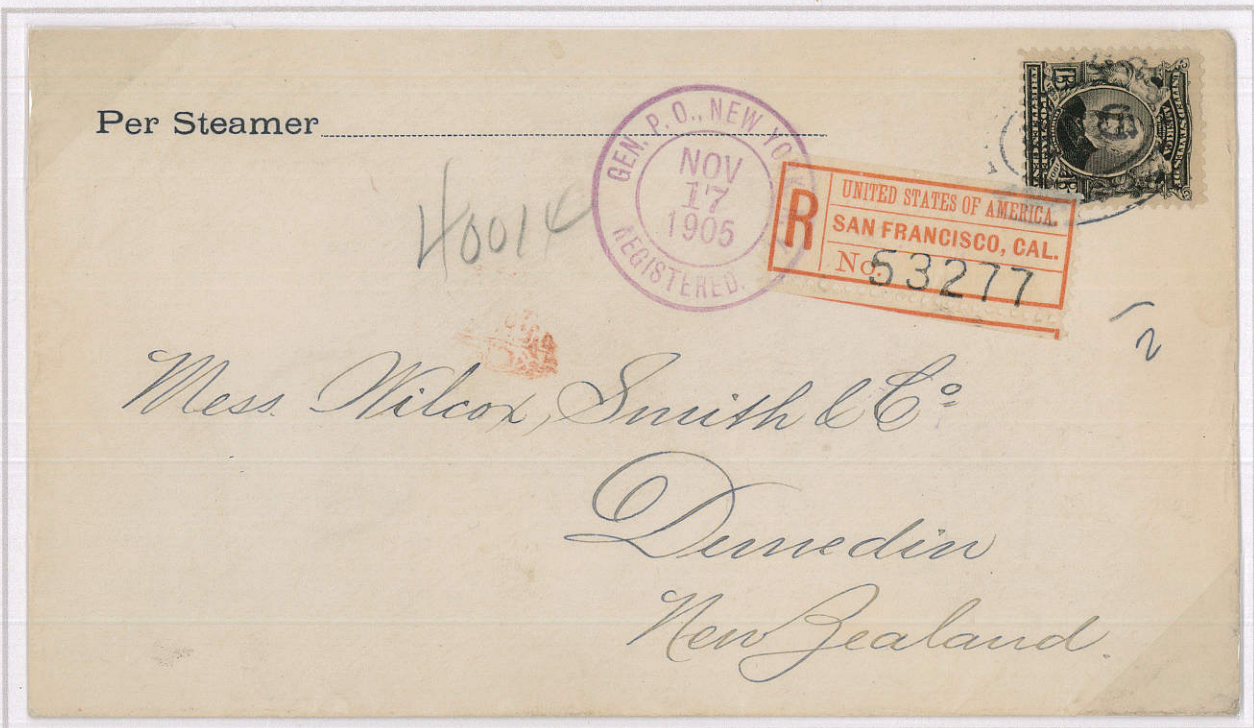


UPU Letter: 5¢ per ½ oz. One hundred thirty times
Envelope accompanied parcel (4 lbs, 10 oz.)
Registry Fee: 8¢
2¢ Overpaid
New York, NY Oct 3 1904 – Lucerne, Switzerland

One of seven \$2 and six \$5 values known on cover/piece. (e)



UPU Letter: 5¢ per ½ oz.
Registry Fee: 8¢
Boston, MA Jul 11, 1904 – via Seattle Jul 18 1904
– Sydney, New South Wales (Australia) Aug 15 1904



Return Receipt Demanded
 The words "Return receipt demanded," must be written by the sender on an article sent to a foreign country if a return receipt is desired. The Registry Exchange Office will supply the return receipt Form 3870 when one is properly demanded before being dispatched to a foreign country. 1902 PL&R Sec 943 & 944



UPU Letter: 5¢ per 1/2 oz., Registry Fee: 8¢
 Chicago, IL Nov 21 1905 - Frankfort on Main, Germany

UPU Letter: 5¢ per 1/2 oz, Registry Fee: 8¢
 New York, NY Nov 17 1905 - via San Francisco, CA Nov 22 1905 - Dunedin, New Zealand Dec 14, 1905

(3870.) B.

Administration of the United States.

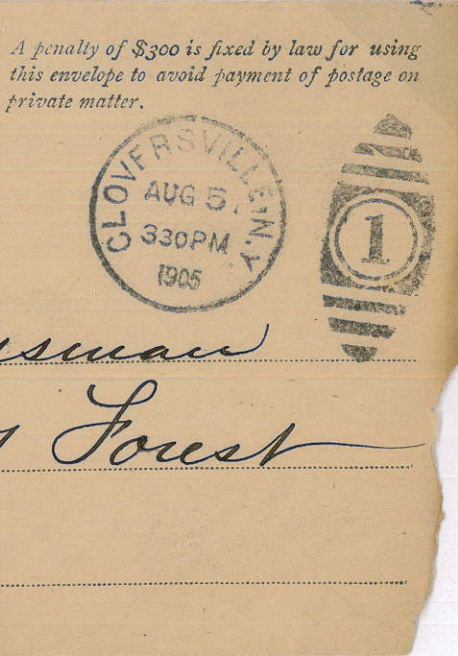
RETURN RECEIPT.
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION.

for a registered article (letter) (1) entered at the office of
 d'un objet recommandé (Gloversville, N. Y.) (1) enregistré au bureau de
Gloversville, N. Y. the JUL 3 1905 under No. 24 (2),
 le 3 sous le No. 24 (2),
 and addressed to M. Bessa Hasyng, Warsaw, Russia
 et adressé à M. _____, à _____

The undersigned certifies that a registered letter to the above address and originating at
 Le soussigné déclare qu'un objet recommandé à l'adresse susmentionnée et provenant de _____
 has been duly delivered _____ the _____, 190
 a été dûment livré _____ le _____, 190

SIGNATURE (3)
 of the addressee: M. Hasyng
 du destinataire: _____
 of the chief of the office of delivery: [Signature]
 du chef du bureau destinataire: _____

(1) Nature of the article (letter, sample, print, etc.)
 (1) Nature de l'objet (lettre, échantillon, imprimé, etc.)
 (2) Office of origin; date of mailing at that office; No. of entry at said office.
 (2) Bureau d'origine; date de dépôt à ce bureau; No. l'enregistrement au même bureau.
 (3) This return receipt must be signed by the addressee; or, if the regulations of the country of destination permit it, by the chief of the office of delivery; then placed in an envelope and transmitted, under registration, by the first mail to the office of origin of the article to which it relates.
 (3) Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le comportent, par le chef du bureau distributeur, puis être mis sous enveloppe et envoyé, sous recommandation, par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.



POD Form 3870
 Return Receipt for foreign mail



UPU Letter: 5¢ per 1/2 oz., Registry Fee: 8¢
 Berkeley, CA Aug 5, 1909 - Berlin, Germany Aug 20, 1909

Only Berkeley label known on UPU cover



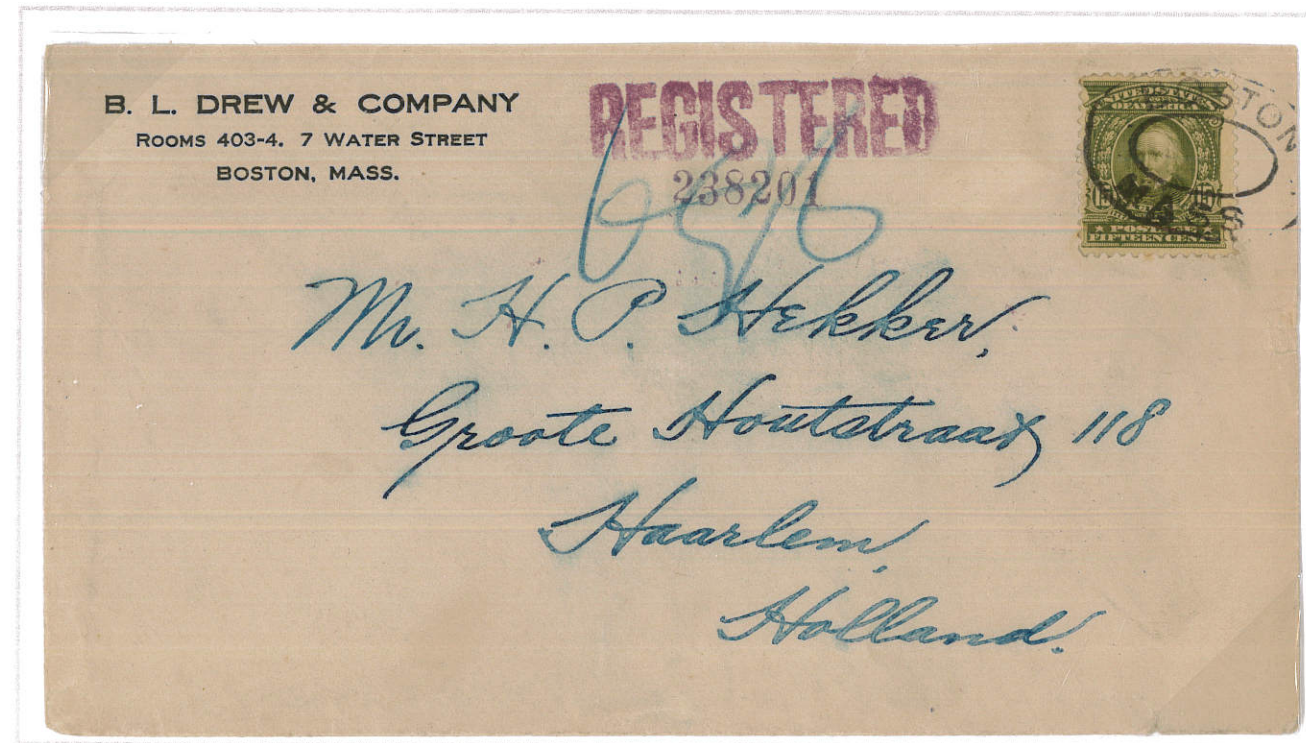
UPU Letter: 5¢ per ½ oz, Two times
Registry Fee: 8¢



Printed Matter: 1¢ per 2 oz., Registry Fee: 8¢
New York, NY Sep 11 1907 - Wein, Austria



UPU Letter: 5¢ per ½ oz., Registry Fee: 8¢ (1¢ Overpaid)
Covington, KY Feb 21 1905 -- Paris, France Mar 4 1905



UPU Letter: 5¢ per oz., Registry Fee: 10¢
Boston, MA Jan 21, 1912 - Haarlem, Holland Feb 9, 1912

Use of exchange registry labels, that began Jan 1, 1883, stayed in effect, until Jan. 24, 1911

4. Classification, Rates & Fees – Possession & Territory

Since 1872, Domestic mail classifications and rates were extended to cover mail to and from the United States and its Possessions, including the Canal Zone and Philippine and Pacific islands, and Territories and Districts, including Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. Mail from those areas to foreign destination was subject to UPU classifications and rates as if mailed from the continental United States since 1875.

Possession

Canal Zone Effective June 2, 1904



In 1904 the United States took possession of the territory comprising the Panama Canal Zone from the Republic of Panama. The Panama postal service ceased and a new postal service was established in the Canal Zone on June 24 under the Department of Revenues. "Mail to and from the Canal Zone subject to domestic classification." POD Order 551 June 2, 1904

Five values of the 1902 Series stamps were overprinted "Canal Zone / Panama." The stamps were used for a five month period, from Jul. 18, 1904 until Dec. 11, 1904, when they were removed from sale and replaced with Panama stamps overprinted "Canal Zone"



First Class Letter: 2¢ per oz

Ancon, CZ Aug 22, 1904 – New York, NY Aug 31, 1904



First-Class Post Card: 1¢

La Boca, CZ Jul 31, 1904 -via New York, NY Aug 10, 1904 - San Francisco, CA Aug 14, 1904



First Class Letter: 2¢ per oz

Ancon, CZ Jul 19, 1904 – Panama City, CZ Jul 19, 1904



UPU Letter: 5¢ per ½ oz Mataohin, Canal Zone Nov 16, 1904 – Constantinople, Turkey Dec 8, 1904

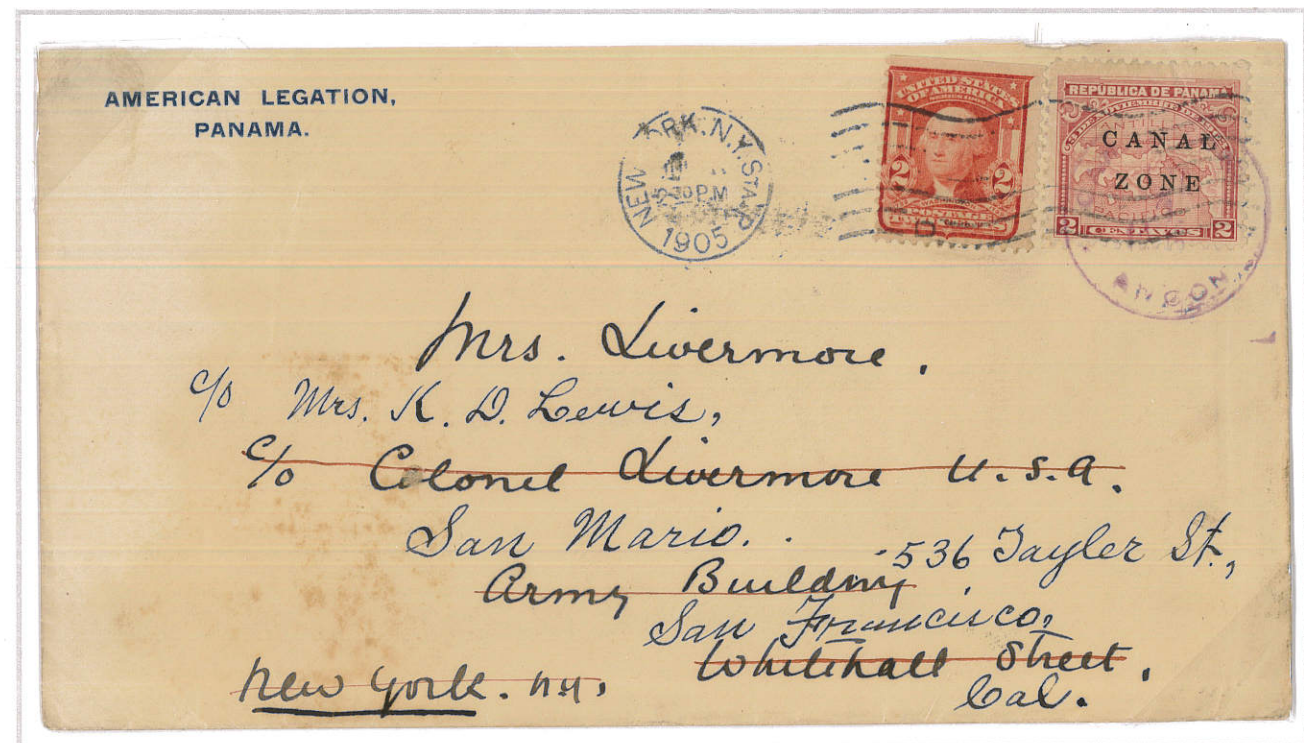


First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz Mount Clemens, MI Jan 2, 1907 – Empire, CZ

On Dec. 12, 1904, the five Series 1902 values overprinted "Canal Zone / Panama" were removed from sale and replaced with Panama stamps overprinted "Canal Zone"



First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz, Three times, Cristobal, CZ Aug 17, 1904 – Tacoma, WA



First-Class Letter: 2 centavos per oz

Ancon to Cristobal, CZ Jul 5, 1905 – via New Orleans, LA Jul 14, 1905
Reposted – New York, NY Jul – 1905 – San Francisco, CA Jul 21, 1905

4. Classification, Rates & Fees – Possession

Philippine Islands Effective Nov 24, 1899

The American Philippines Postal Service was established July 30, 1898 after the War with Spain. U.S. Domestic postage rates on mail using U.S. stamps postmarked from the Philippine Islands applied between the Islands and the U.S. mainland, territories and possessions.



Booklet Stamp

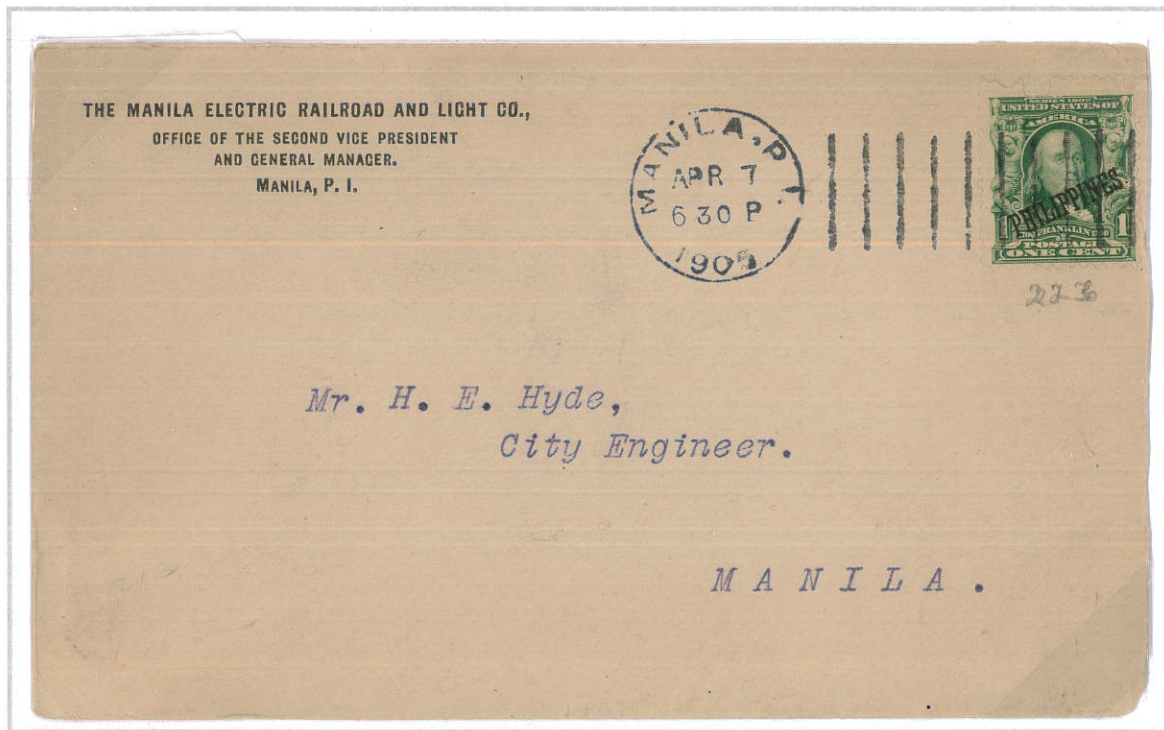
On June 30, 1899, U. S. stamps used in the Philippine Islands were overprinted "PHILIPPINES" without new value.

These stamps became obsolete in September 1906, replaced by a new series for use in the Philippine Islands.



First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz, Two times
Registry Fee: 8¢

Manila, P.I. Dec 10, 1906 1:00pm – Baltimore, MD, Jan 17, 1907



Inter-Island Rate: 1¢ per ½ oz
Cabanatuan, PI Apr 4, 1906-Manila, PI

1¢ U.S. (Philippine 2 centavos) for each half ounce, or fraction on letters mailed in the Philippines and addressed to Philippine points was authorized by F.W. Vaille, Dir.Gen. American Philippine Postal Service Aug 7, 1900



First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz,
Registry Fee: 8¢

Manila, P.I. Apr 17, 1906 – San Francisco, CA May 25, 1906



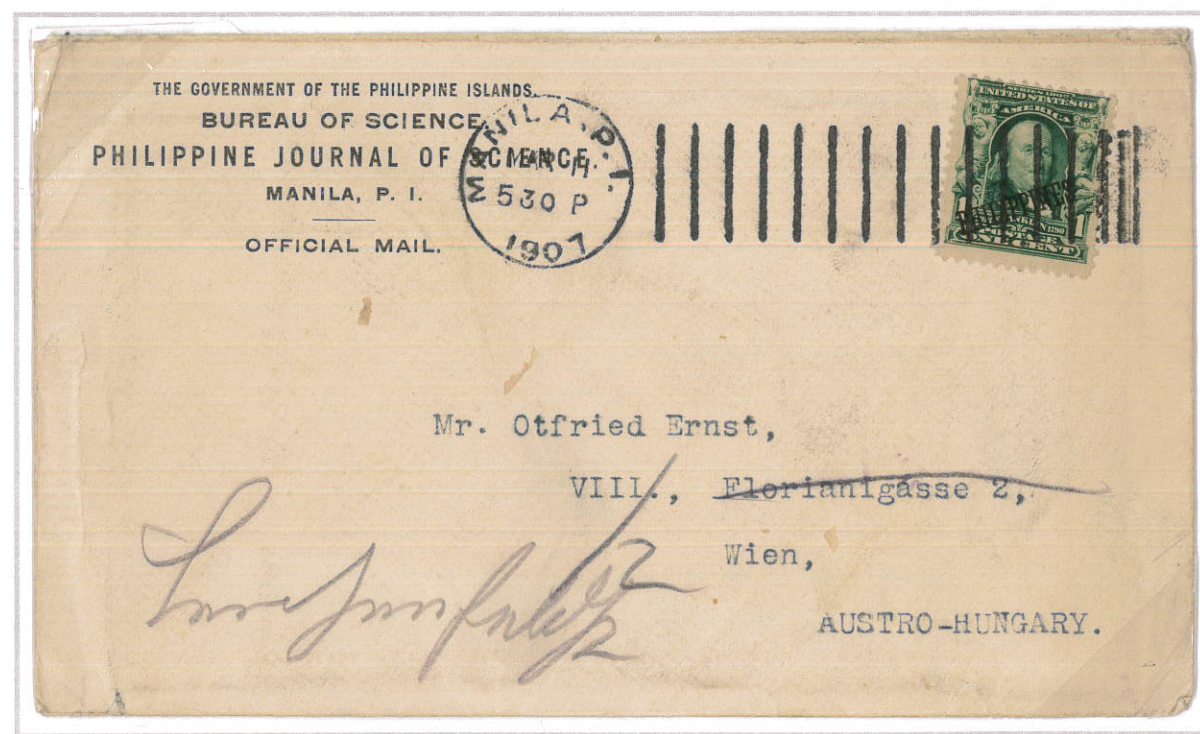
UPU Post Card: 2¢
 Albay, P.I. Jul 10, 1905, 4:00pm – Queensland, Australia



UPU Letter: 5¢ per ½ oz, Eighteen times rate (9 oz) 2¢ Overpaid (Convenience)
Registry: 8¢
 Manila, P.I. Nov 21, 1905, - Aix-les-Bains, France Dec 28, 1905 Forwarded, -Paris, France Nov 6, 1905



UPU Letter: 5¢ per ½ oz
Registry: 8¢
 Manila, P.I. Dec 18, - Milano, Italy



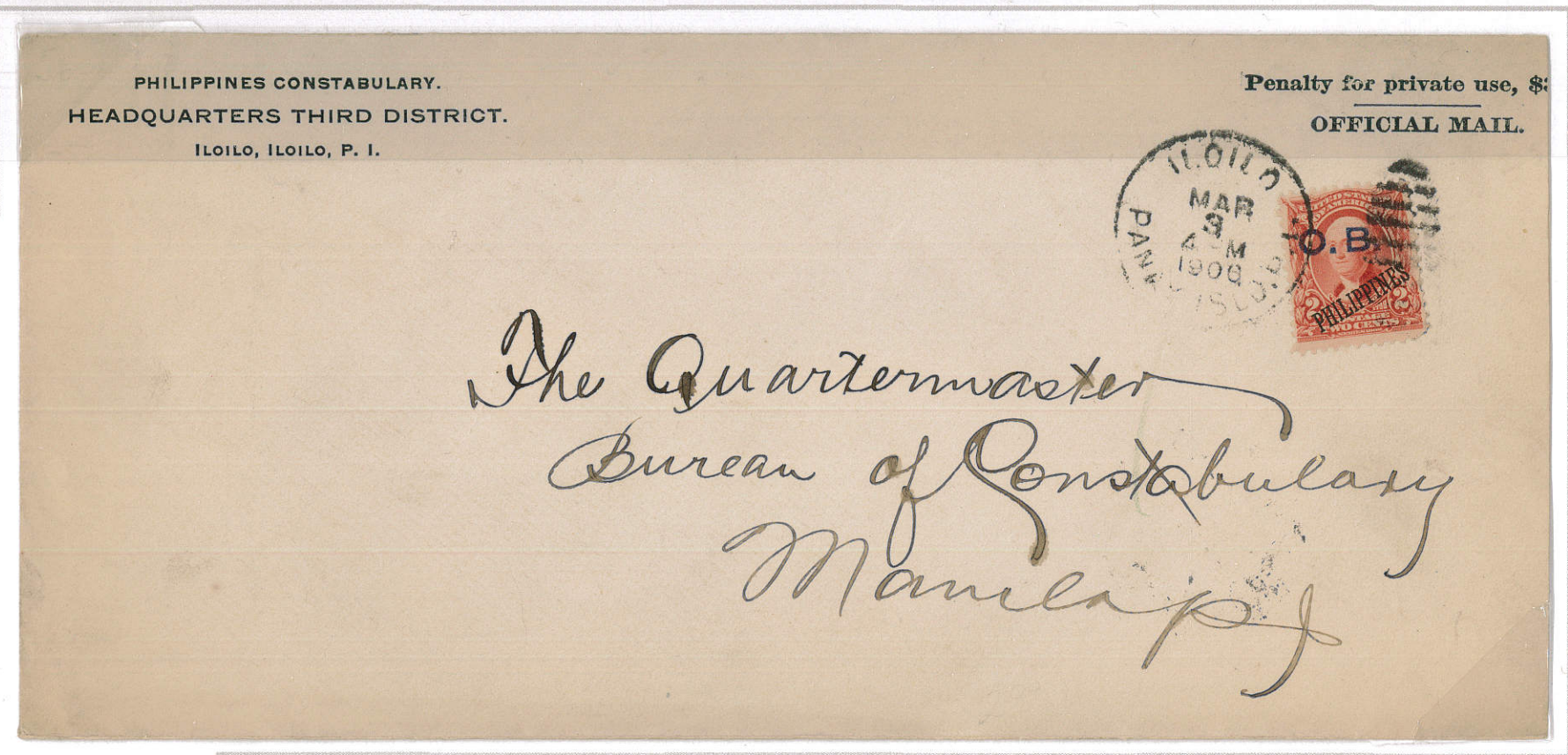
UPU Printed Matter: 5¢ per 2 oz
 , P.I. Mar 11, 1907 - Vienna, Austria-Hungary Apr 17, 1907

4. Classification, Rates & Fees – Possession

Philippine Islands

Official Business

Beginning January 1, 1906, all branches of the Philippine Insular Government required postage stamps to prepay mail instead of official franking (penalty envelopes). Officers purchasing stamps for government business were permitted (not required) to overprint them with the letters "O.B." or "Official Business" to prevent private use.



Inter-Island Rate: 1¢ per ½ oz., Two-times
Iloilo, PI Mar 3 1906 – Manila, PI

Inter-Island Rate: 1¢ per ½ oz. Thirty-eight times (1 lb 3 oz), **Registry:** 8¢
Panay Isl, PI Nov 1 1906 – Manila, PI



A variety of Official Business "O.B" overprints were created without restriction.

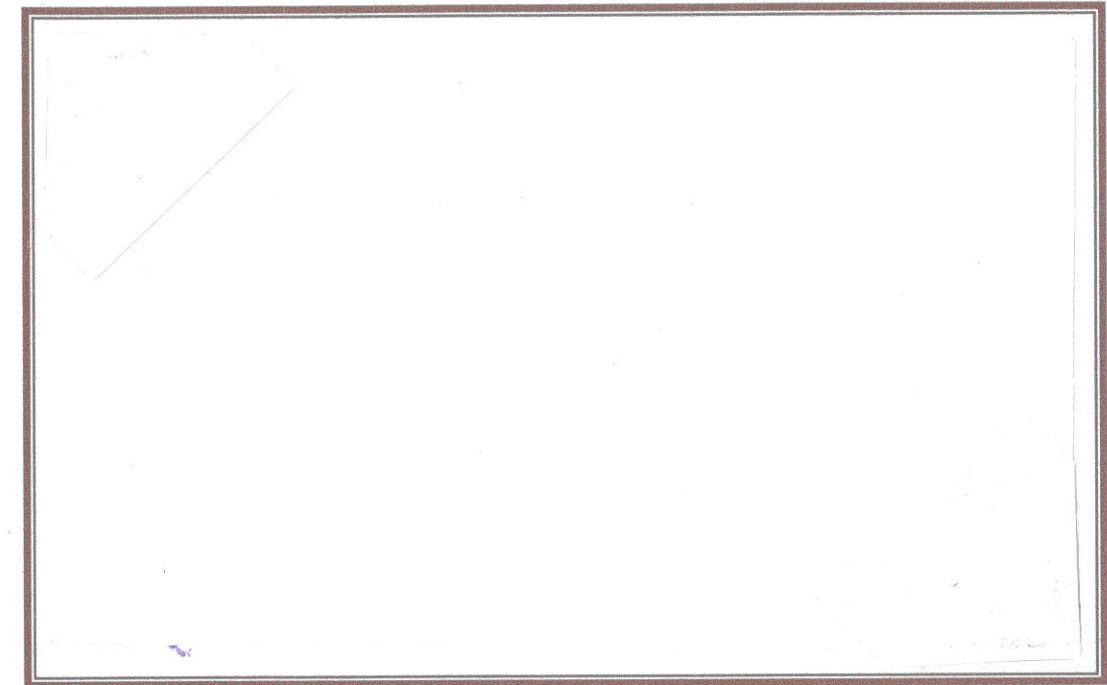
September 8, 1906, U.S. stamps, overprinted "Philippines" were replaced with stamps specifically for the Philippine Islands under U.S. administration.

First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz., Five times rate, (5 oz.), Iloilo, PI Oct 15. 1906 - Manila, P.I.
Short paid: 2¢, **Double Deficiency Due:** 4¢



First-Class Post Card: 1¢

Pago Pago, Samoa Feb 5, 1904 – Germantown, PA Feb 27, 1904



First Class Post Card: 1¢

Midway Isl, Isls Dec 25, 1908 – Honolulu Transit Jan 17, 1909 - Washington, PA Jan 28, 1909

Guam Effective Dec 10, 1898



First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz., Two times

Registry Fee: 8¢

Pago Pago, Samoa Feb 29 1904 – San Francisco, CA



First Class Post Card: 1¢

Guam, Guam Isl Oct 29, 1906 – Manila PI Transit Nov 14, 1906 – Vallejo, CA Dec 13, 1906



First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz.

Cottonwood, AZ Jul 18, 1905 – Prescott, AZ Jul 19 1905



First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz.

Waconmount, NM Jan 14, 1905 – Nora, NM Jan 16, 1905



UPU Letter: 5¢ per ½ oz

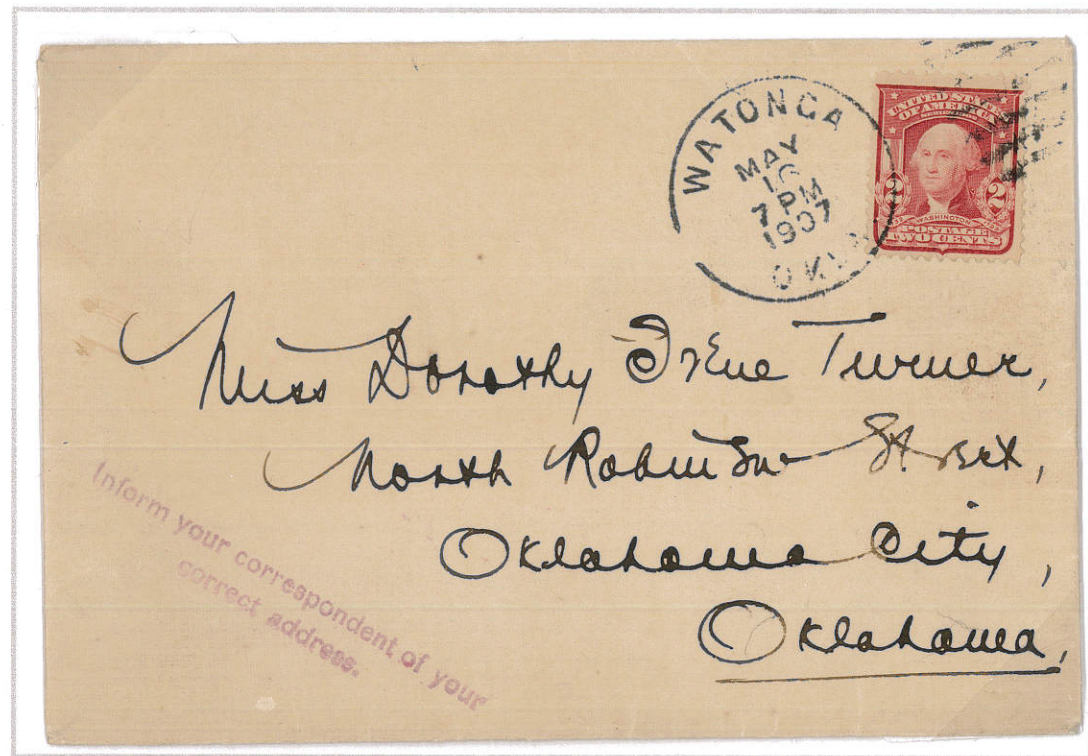
Naco, AZ Sep 12, 1906 4:00pm – Coburg, Germany Sep 25, 1906



UPU Letter: 5¢ per ½ oz

Silver City, NM Jan 20 1906 1:00pm – Gernsbach, Germany Feb 12 1906

Use of limited quantities of U.S. stamped envelopes overprinted "Porto Rico" was permitted within the U. S., Territories and Possessions.



First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz

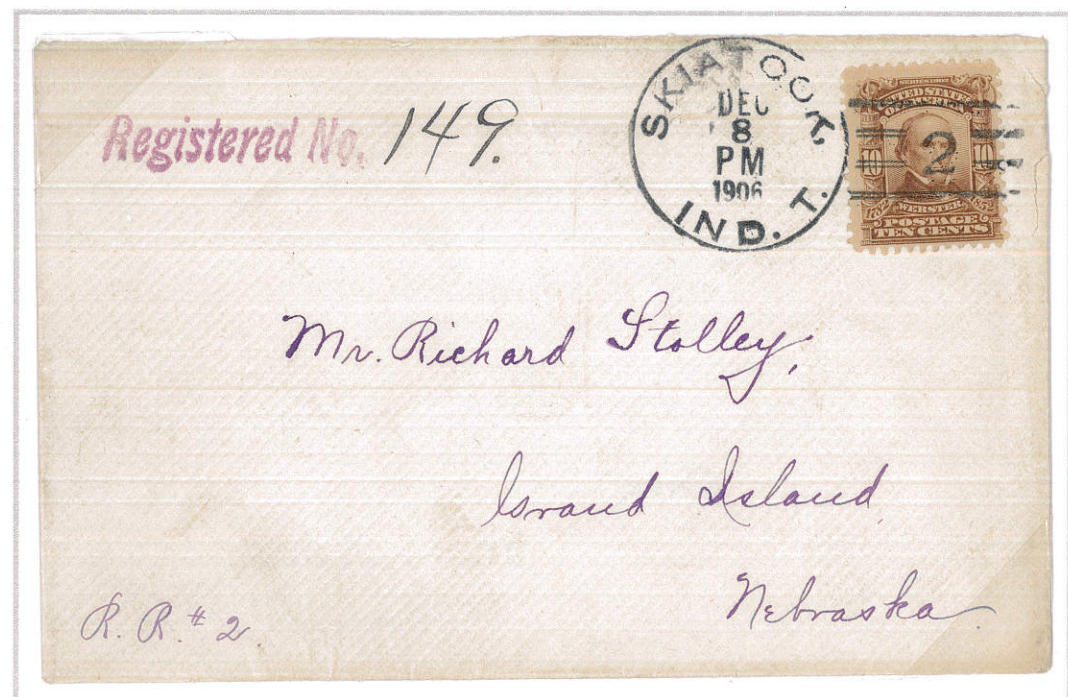
Watonga, OK May 16 1907 7:00pm – Oklahoma City, OK



First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz, **Special Delivery:** 10¢

Valdez, AK Sep 9, 1905 – Evanston, IL Sep 23, 1905

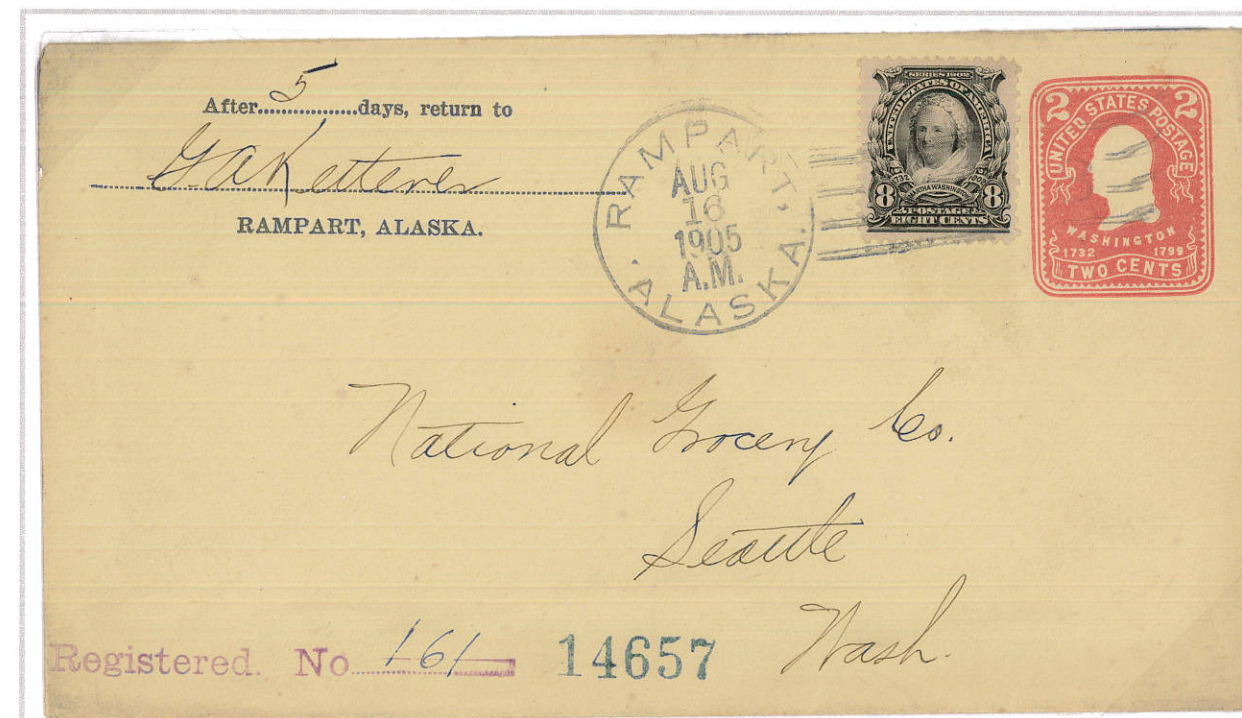
Indian Territory, Oklahoma Effective Mar 12, 1862



First Class Letter: 2¢ per oz.

Registry Fee: 8¢

Skiatook, IT Dec 8, 1906 - Grand Island, MI Dec 19, 1906



First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz

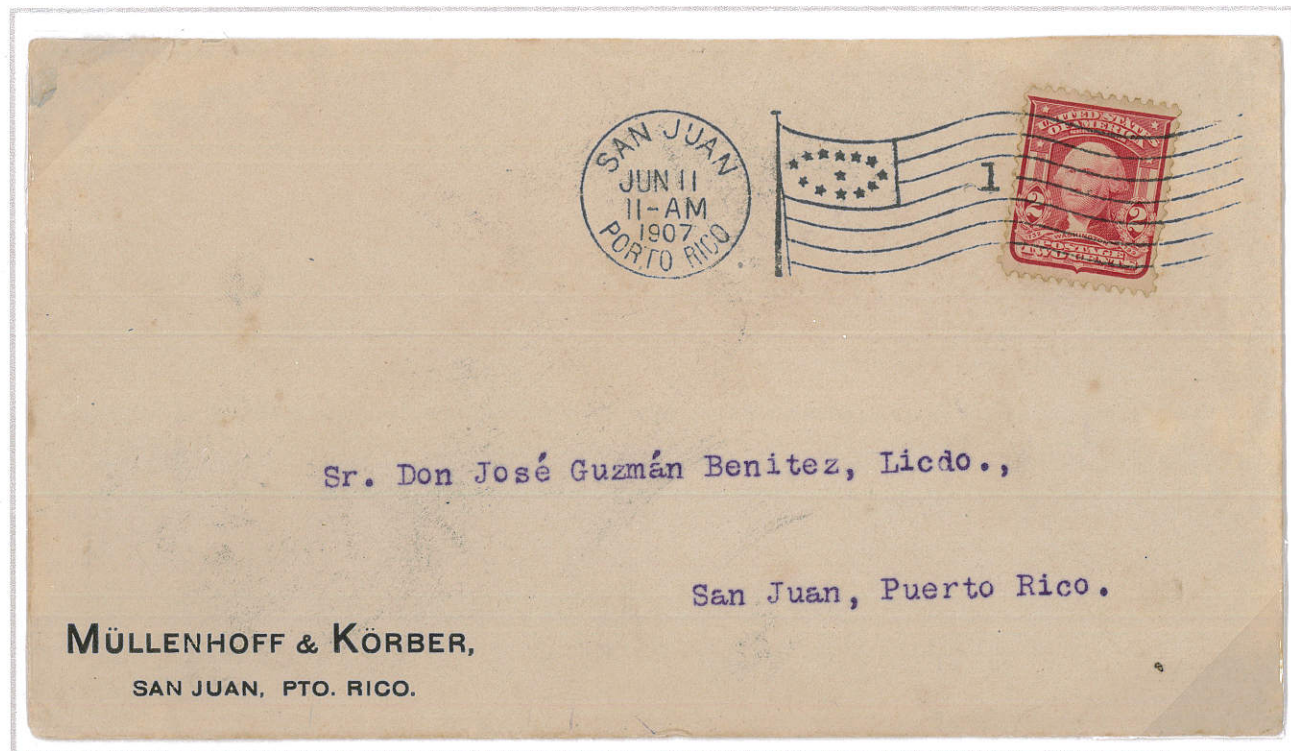
Registry Fee: 8¢

Rampart, AK Aug 16, 1905 – Seattle, WA Sep 9, 1905

4. Classification, Rates & Fees – Territory

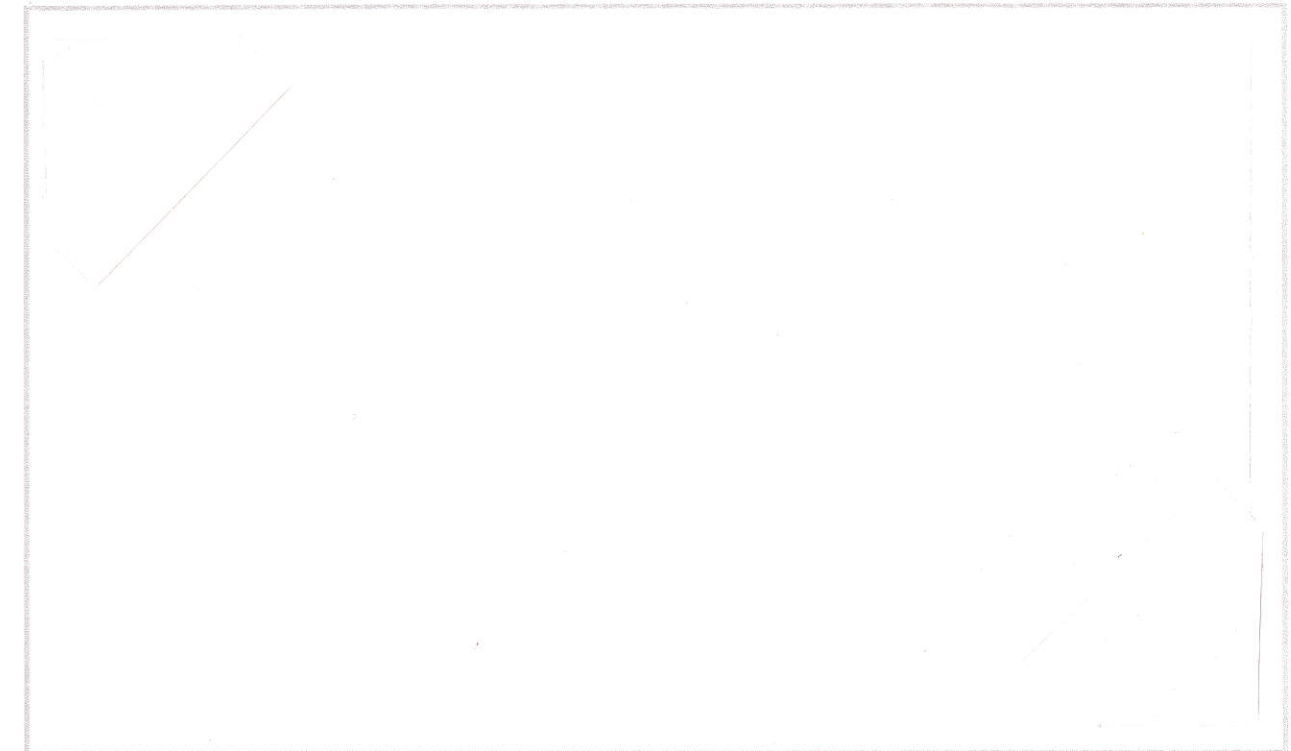
Puerto Rico (Porto Rico) Effective Feb 6, 1899

Porto Rico and Puerto Rico, were alternately used by the POD until Puerto Rico was officially named by Congress in 1932.



First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz.

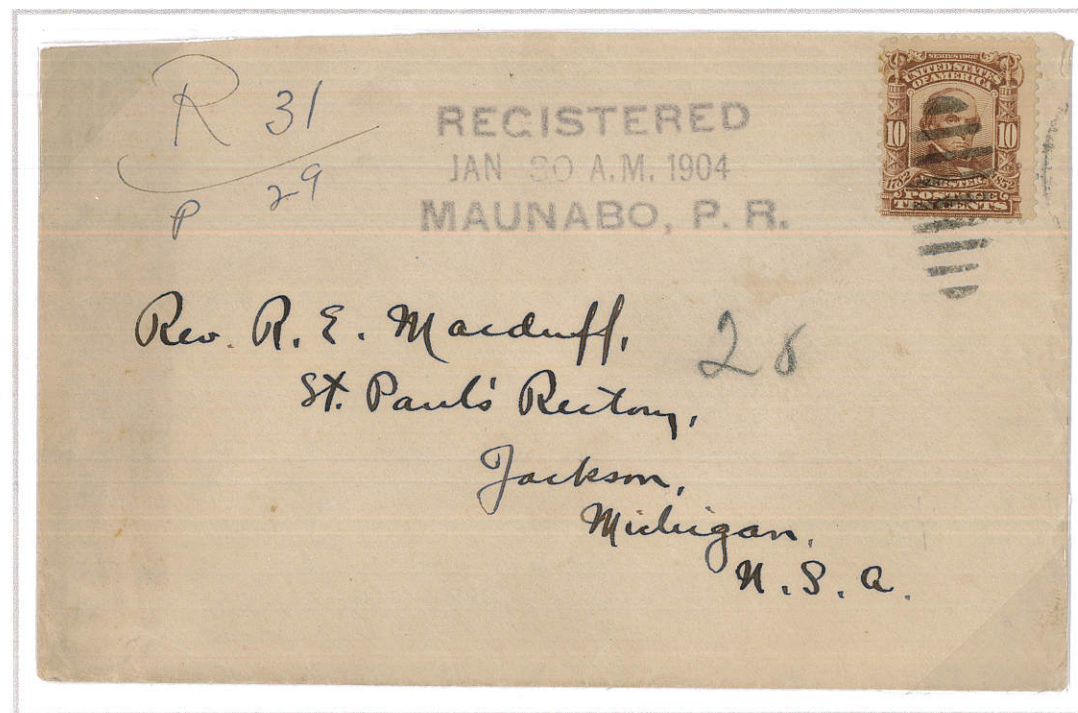
San Juan, P.R. Jun 11, 1907 11am San Juan, P.R. Jun 11, 1907



UPU Letter: 5¢ per oz

Registry Fee: 8¢

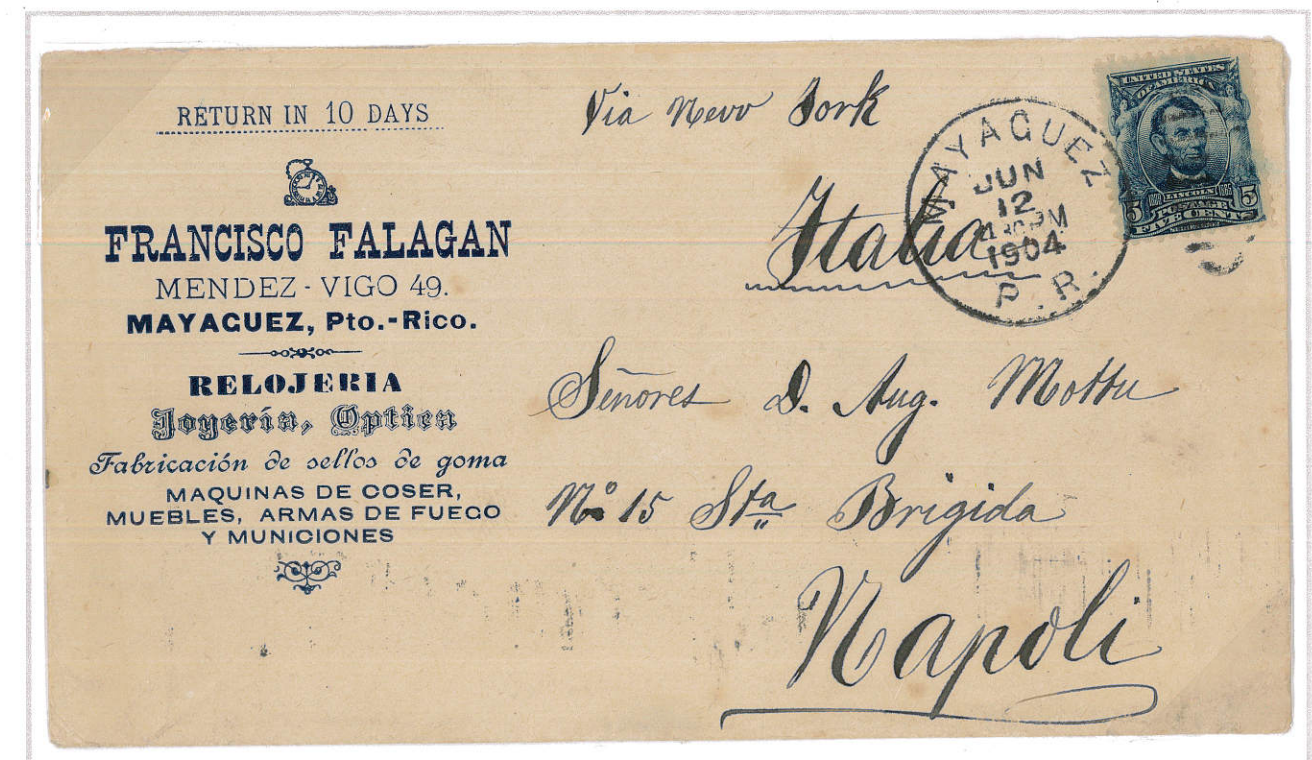
Arecibo, Porto Rico Nov 24, 1908 – via New York Nov 30, 1908 – Amsterdam, Holland Dec 10, 1908



First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz.

Registry: 8¢

Maunabo, P.R. Jan 30 1904 am - Jackson, MI Feb 9, 1904



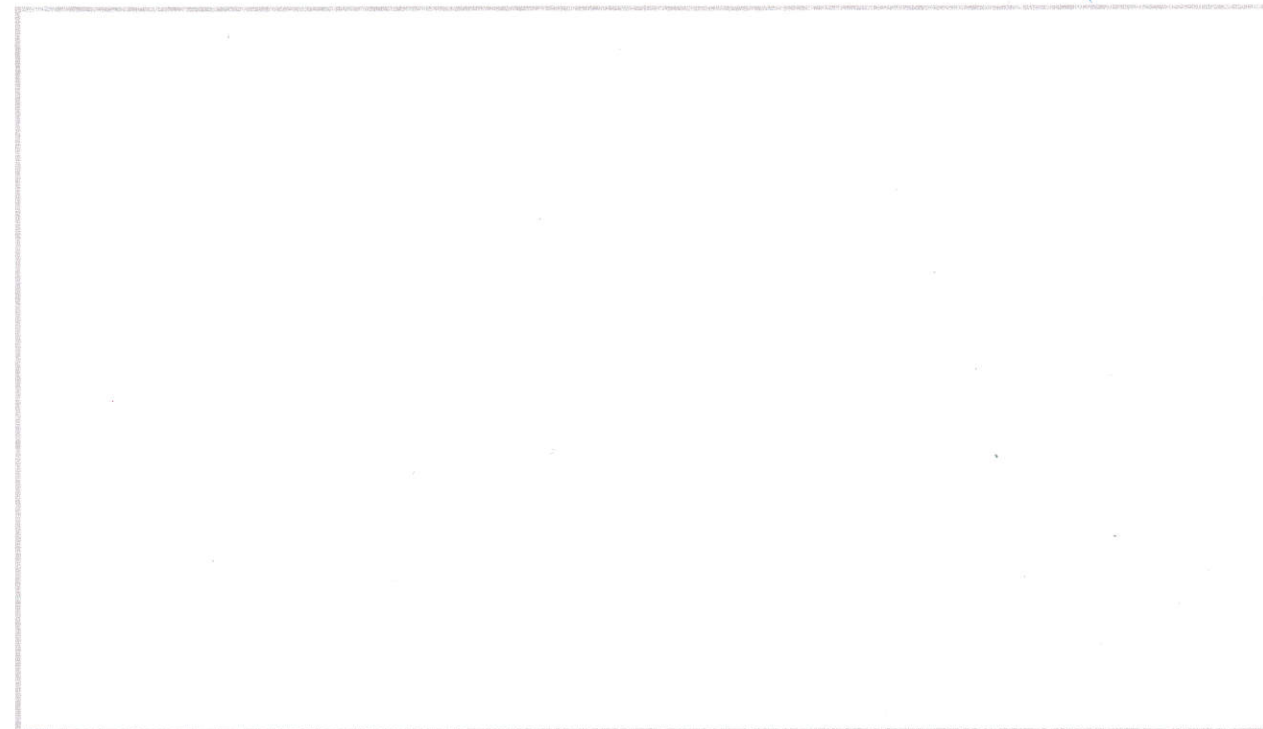
UPU Letter: 5¢ per ½ oz.

Mayaguez PR Jun 12, 1904 4:30pm - Naples, Italy Jun 30, 1904



UPU Post Card: 2¢

Honolulu, HI May 1, 1908, 7:00pm - Lennick St. Quetin, Belgium, May 21, 1908



First-Class Letter: 2c per oz., Honolulu, HI Jan 13, 1906 - Honolulu, HI

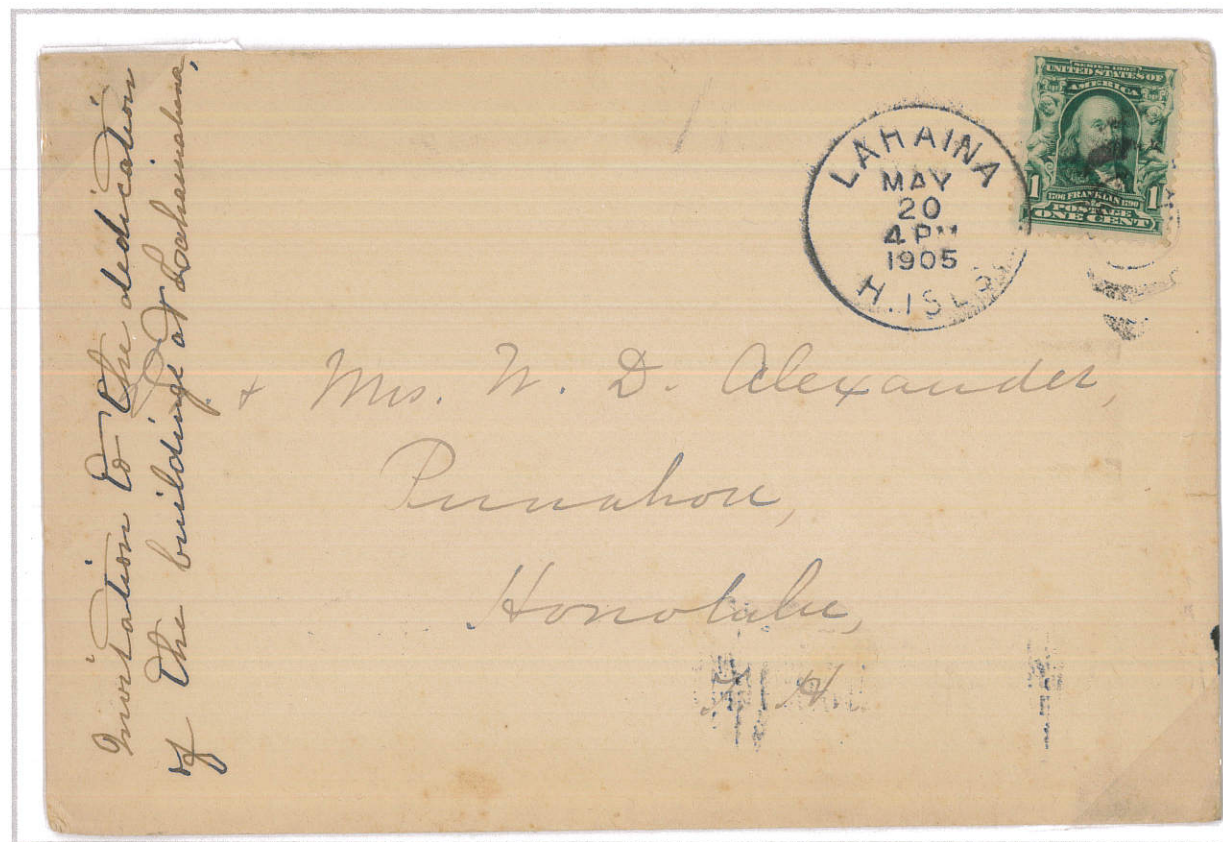
RECEIVED OUTSIDE
of the Mails.

Inter-Island Steam
Navigation Co., Ltd.

JAN 13 1906

"KINAU"

Paquebot mail received
onboard "S.S. Kinau"
and deposited in mails at
Honolulu



Third-Class: 1¢ per 2 oz. or frac.

Lahaina, HI May 20 1905 - Honolulu, HI May 21, 1905

UPU Letter: 5¢ per ½ oz.
Honolulu HI Oct 5 1906 4:00pm
- Kobe, Japan Oct 31 1906



First-Class Letter: 2c per oz.

Registry Fee: 10c

Lahaina, HI Nov 5 1909 -
Honolulu, HI Nov 6 1909

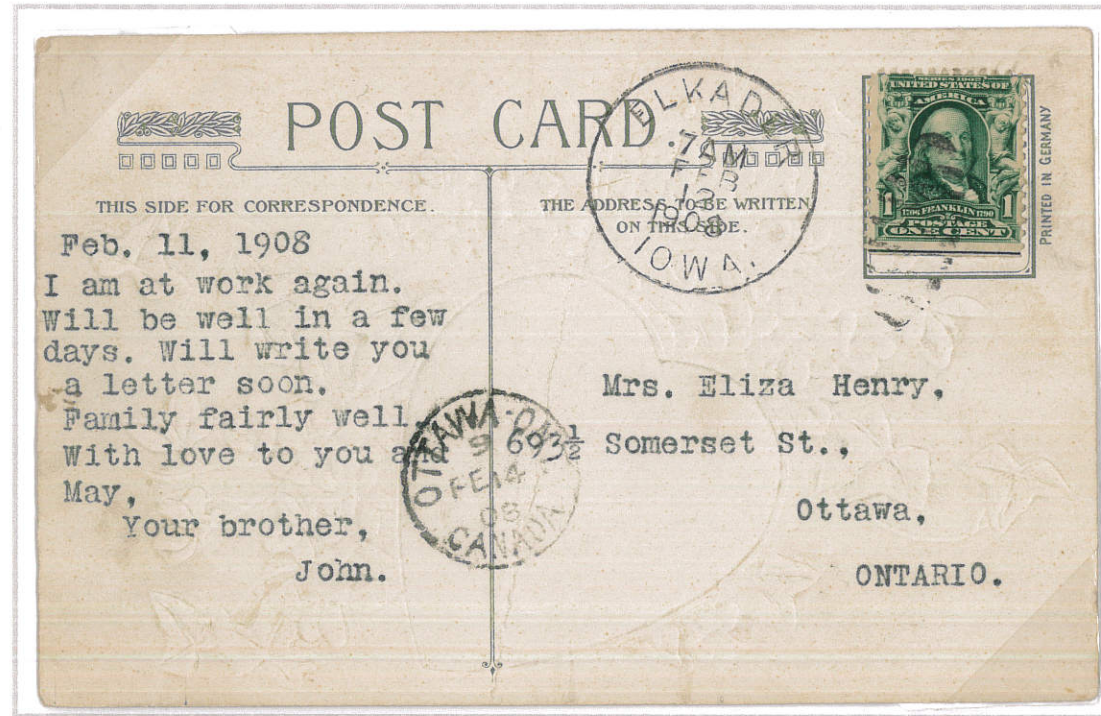
5. Classification, Rates & Fees – Treaty

Canada

The Postmaster General, by and with the advice and consent of the President, may negotiate and conclude postal treaties or conventions, and may reduce or increase the rates of postage on mail matter conveyed between the United States and foreign countries - Act of Congress Jun 8, 1872. Postal treaties existed between the U.S. and Canada, Mexico, Cuba & Panama, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Newfoundland, and Germany.

Articles of mail matter for **Canada, Cuba and Mexico** are classified and admitted into the mails at the same rates of postage and in all respects according to the domestic regulations of the United States; and mails from Canada, Cuba and Mexico will be received and delivered as domestic mails. 1902 PL&R Sec. 532,533 & 534

Canada Effective Feb 1, 1875



First-Class Post Card: 1¢
Elkader, IW Feb 12, 1908
- Ottawa, Ontario



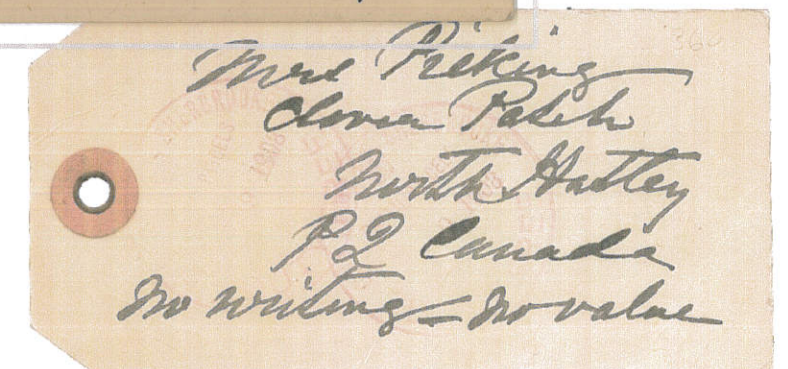
First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz., Two times Registry Fee: 8¢
New York, NY Aug 4 1903 - Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada Chicago, IL Aug 6 1903



Fourth Class: Samples
1¢ per 1oz. or frac.
Twenty-four times
Delhi, NY Oct 6 1908 4:00pm
- North Hatley, Quebec Canada

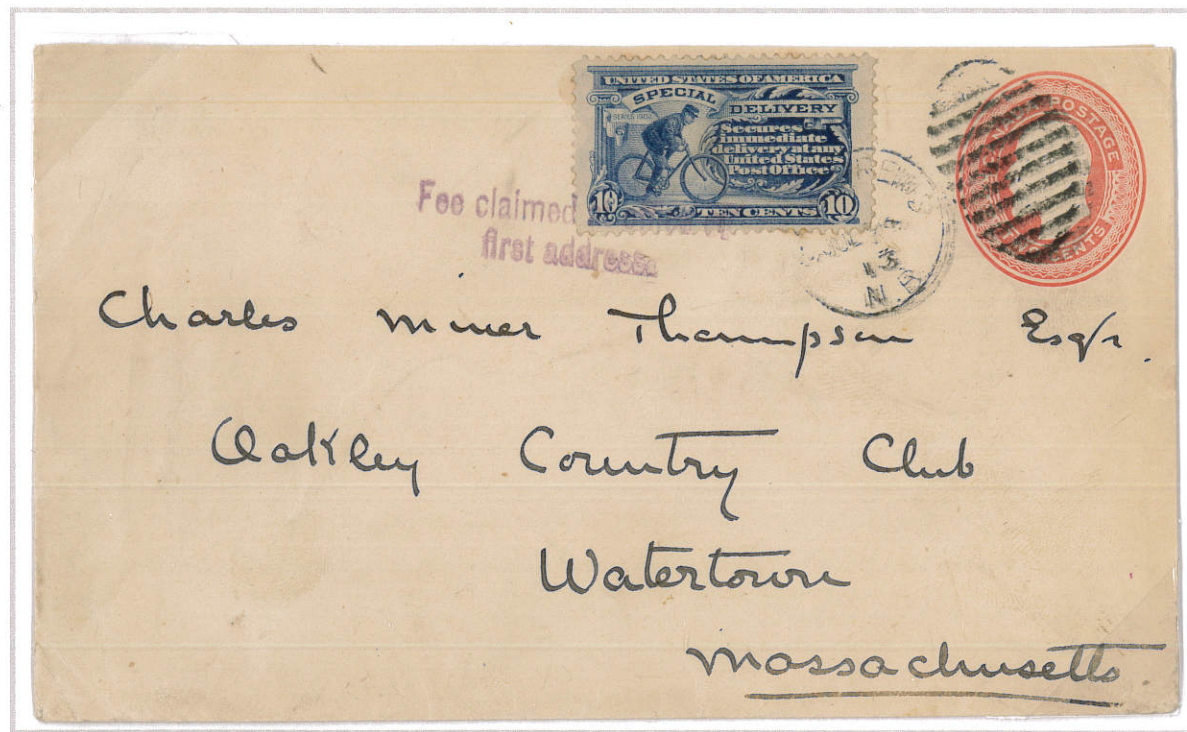


First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz.
Chicago, IL Aug 17 1907 11-am
- Sombra, Ontario, Canada



No Writing No Value
"Samples of Merchandise must not have any salable value, nor bear any manuscript" 1903 PL&R Sec 529b

verso



Canada Letter: 2c (Cn) per oz. (U.S.) Special Delivery Fee: 10¢
 St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada Jul 7 1913 – Watertown, MA Jul 27 1913

United States special delivery stamps attached to articles mailed abroad to the United States shall be canceled and delivered by special messenger. Mar 4 1907 PL&R Supplement Sec 774



First-Class Post Card: 1¢
 Niagara Falls, NY Jun 3, 1905 5:00pm – Havana, Cuba Jun 8, 1905 8:00am

Panama Effective Dec.12 1904

PMG order #1438, articles of mail matter for **Panama** are classified and admitted into the mails at the same rates of postage and in all respects according to the domestic regulations



Canada Letter: 2c (Cn) per oz. (U.S.) Special Delivery Fee: 10¢
 Montreal, Canada Sep 4, 1908 – New York, NY

Mail matter with ten cents of ordinary stamps of any denomination, with the words "special delivery" or equivalent will afford the same service as though it bore a regulation "special delivery" stamp. Act of Congress Mar 2, 1907



First-Class Post Card: 1¢
 Jennings, LA Jul 17 1908, Via New Orleans Jul 18 1908, Via Colon, CZ Aug 1 1908, Panama City, Panama



First-Class Post Card: 1¢

St. Louis, MO Jan 16, 1908 1:20pm – Mexico City, Mexico Jul 20, 1908



Third-Class - Printed Matter: 1¢ per 2 oz. or fraction, Eleven times

Registry Fee: 8¢

Fruitvale, CA Dec 21 1904 – Mexico City, Mexico



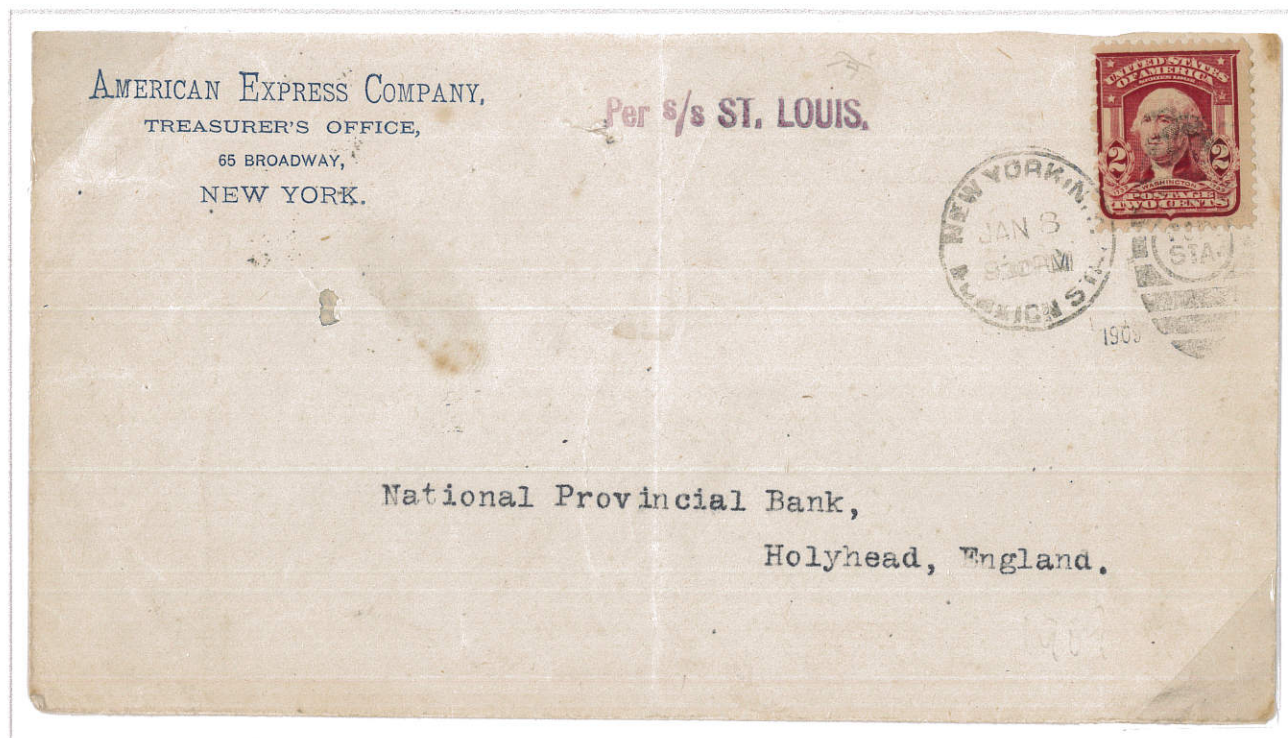
First-Class Letter: (Arizona Territory): 2¢ per oz.

Registry Fee: 8¢, Return Receipt (Free)

Douglas, AZ Feb 6 1909 – El Paso, TX Feb 8 1909 - St. Luis Potosi, Mexico Feb 11 1909

England Letter Treaty

A special 2¢ Letter Rate treaty agreement was negotiated between the United States and England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales & Newfoundland



First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz.

New York, NY Jan 8, 1909 – Holyhead, England Jan 17, 1909

U.S. – German Letter Treaty

A different type of treaty developed between Germany and the continental US, including Alaska. Effective Jan. 1, 1909, the US surface letter rate became 2¢ per oz. for mail directly from the US to German steamer ports (not via England or France. The rate was extended between Hawaii and Germany effective Jul. 6, 1909.

The special rate remained in effect until mail service to Germany was suspended on April 7, 1917 (Postal Bulletin No. 11315) the day after the United States declared war on Germany.



Letter Rate: 2¢ per oz.

New York, NY Jan 4 1909

– Gera, Germany

Jan 13 1909



Letter Rate: 2¢ per oz., Two times

Registry Fee: 8¢

Portland, OR Sep 17 1909 – New York, NY Sep 22 1909 – Dublin, Ireland



Reverse

Letter Rate: 2¢ per oz.

Ellenorah, OH Jan 29 1909

– Konitz, Germany

Unsevered reply card required letter rating

5. Classification, Rates & Fees – Treaty

U.S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China Effective May 9, 1903

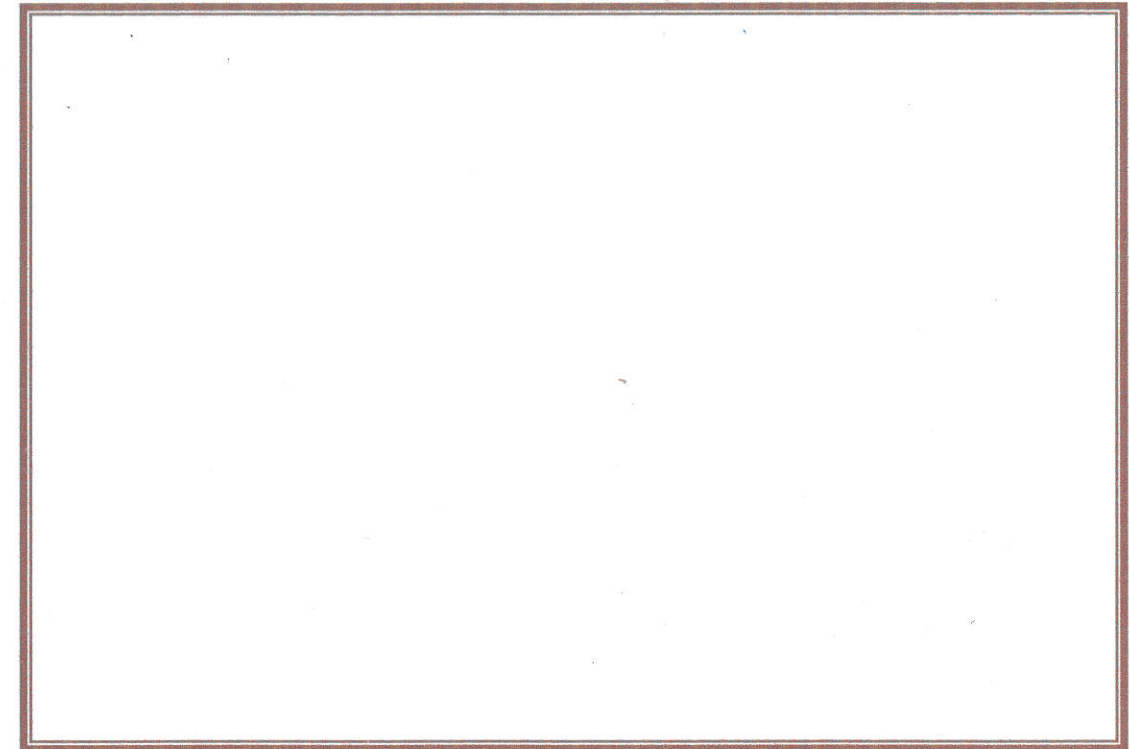
The **Shanghai Postal Agency**, founded Jun. 10, 1867 under direction of the U.S. Consul General operated in cooperation with the Chinese Imperial Post Office. Effective May 9, 1903, U.S. Domestic rates applied on all mail classes passing between the U.S. and the Agency. Mail to foreign destination was subject to UPU classifications and rates as if mailed from the continental United States, effective July 1, 1875.



First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz., Two times
Shanghai, China Aug 7 1903 5pm – Seattle, WA Aug 26 1903 10:30pm



First-Class Post Card: 1¢ (1¢ Overpaid)
New York, NY Sep 16 1906 7:30pm – Via San Francisco Sep 20 1906 – Shanghai, China Oct 16 1906
Forwarded: Chinese Imperial Post: 1¢, Shanghai, China Oct 17 1906 – Chung King, China Oct 29 1906



First-Class Post Card: 1¢ Treaty Rate - Mexico
Shanghai, China Jan 13 1906 5:00pm -Via Seattle – Sonoro, Mexico



First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz, Eleven Times, Registry Fee: 8¢
Shanghai, China Nov 18 1903 – New York, NY Dec 18 1903

6. Transporting the Mails

Transportation of domestic and foreign mails between cities, across the nation and across the seas was structured by divisional responsibility within the POD. These divisions included, Rural Free Delivery, Railway Mail Service, Sea Post Offices, Naval Post Offices, all identified by postal markings. Additional transport facilities were provided by Consular and commercial Forwarding services

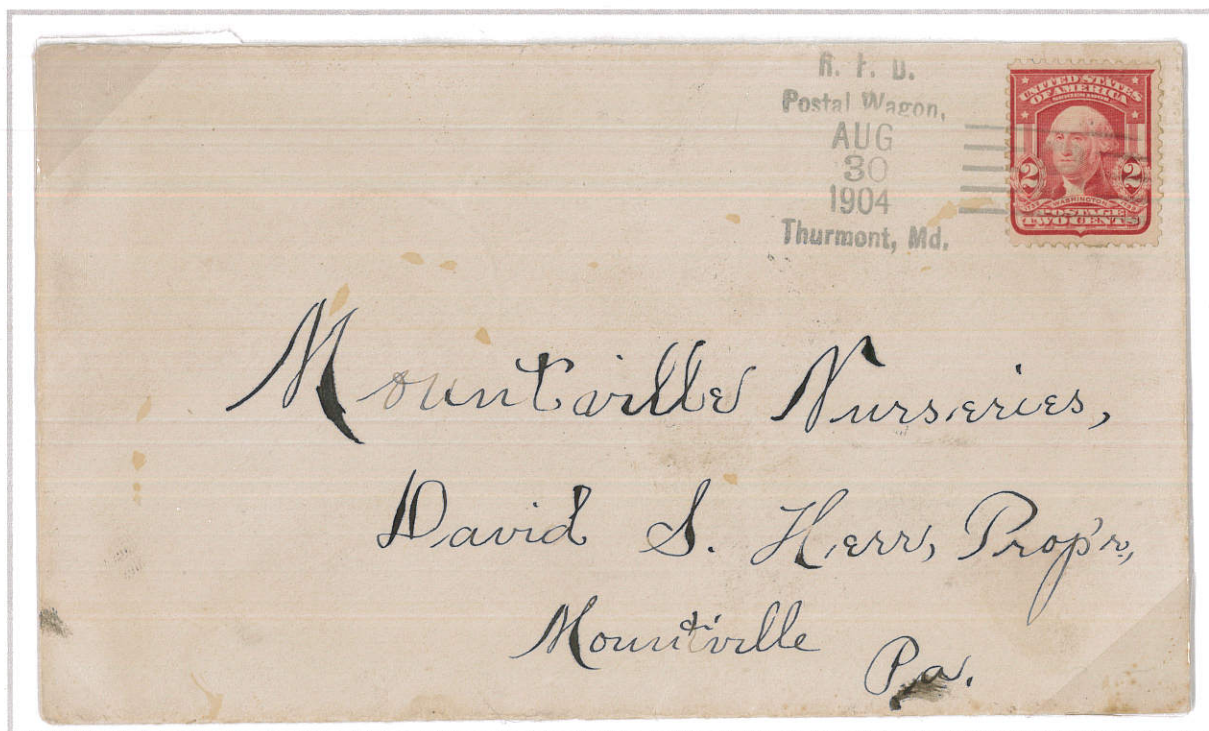
Rural Free Delivery

The first experimental rural delivery routes began in 1896 in West Virginia. From early 1900 to July 1903 Rural Free Delivery (R.F.D.) carriers were provided self inking rubber handstamps. These four-line postmarkers featured parent post office, state, date and initials "RFD" and parallel bars with a (carrier route) number cancel.



First-Class Post Card: 1¢
Mount Gilead, OH Jul 7 1904 pm
- New York, NY Sep 22 1909 -
Wooster, OH Jul 8 1904 7am

Carriers created and used a variety of non-standard markers. The POD offered no resistance so by July 1905 standard R.F.D. handstamps were no longer supplied.



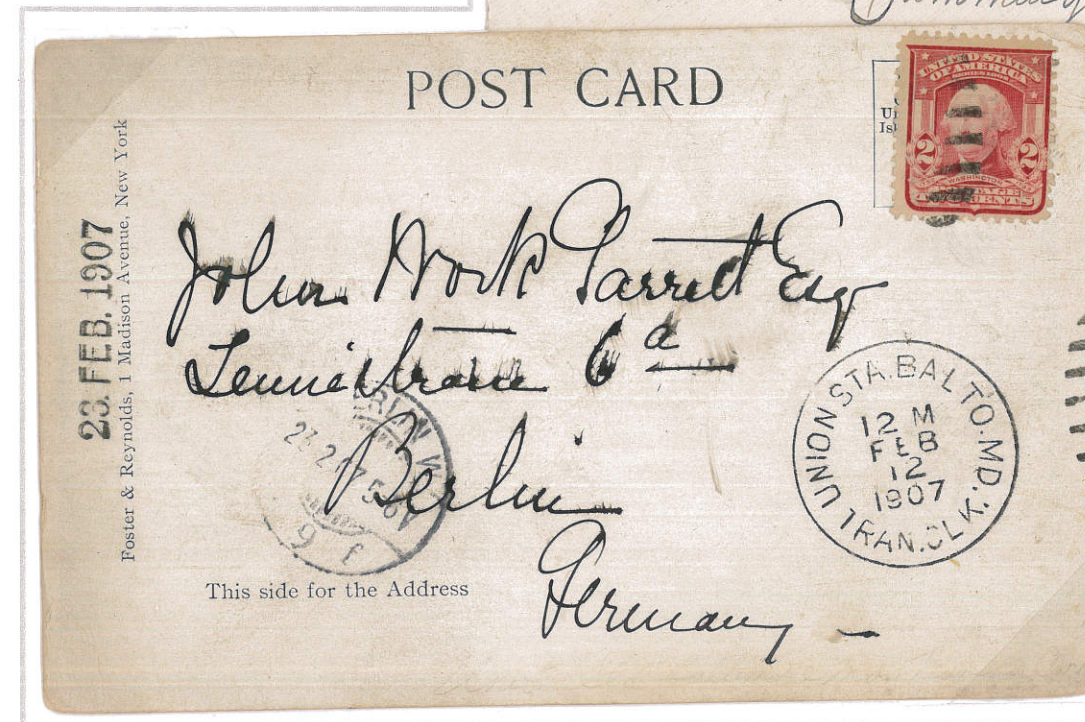
First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz.
Thurmont, MD Aug 30 1904 - Mountville, PA Aug 31, 1909

Railway Mail Service

The **Railway Mail Service** was responsible for transporting and processing mail, between cities and towns, onboard trains, street cars, and inland and coastal waterways

UPU Letter: 5¢ per oz.

Cleveland, Youngstown & Pittsburgh RR, Tr 20 Jan 30 1908 - Hamilton, Hamilton, Bermuda Feb 4 1908



UPU Post Card: 2¢
Union Station, Baltimore, MD
Feb 12 1907 12:00pm
- Berlin, Germany Feb 26 1907
"In-transit" stations received mail and clerks were issued RMS postmarking devices

Emergency Stamp

RMS Div. Superintendent issued Emergency markers to be use when a clerk lost his post-marker or was unable to perform his duties

RRB Rail Road Business

Postage was not required for Railway business mail between connecting lines when processed by R.R. employees. If handled by another carrier or the RMS, postage was required.

First Class Letter: 2¢ per oz.
Emergency Cancel Railway Post Office- Boston, MA Feb 20 1904

6. Transporting the Mails

RMS Inland & Coastal Waterways

RMS Streetcar Routes

RMS route agents handled and postmarked mail matter aboard vessels on in-land lakes & coastal waterways

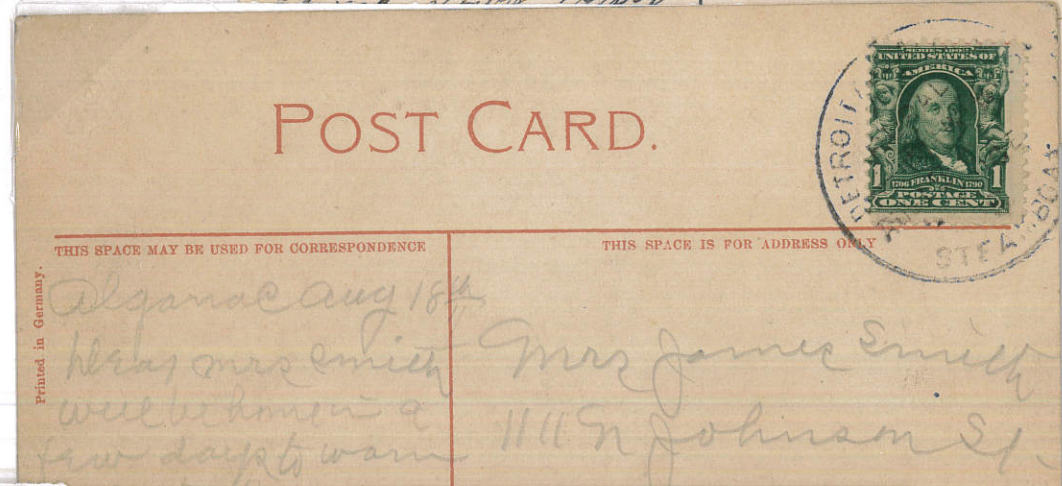
RMS streetcar service provided on board intra-city mail pick-up, processing, and drop-off along the route for city stations for distribution. Streetcar service functioned in 13 major U.S. cities.

First-Class Post Card: 1¢

N.Y. & San Juan RPO
Jul 30 1907
- Webster, MA
Aug 8 1907 8:00am



North Bound



Detroit & Algonac
Aug 18 1905 3:00pm
- Bay City, MI



South Bound
Lake Michigan

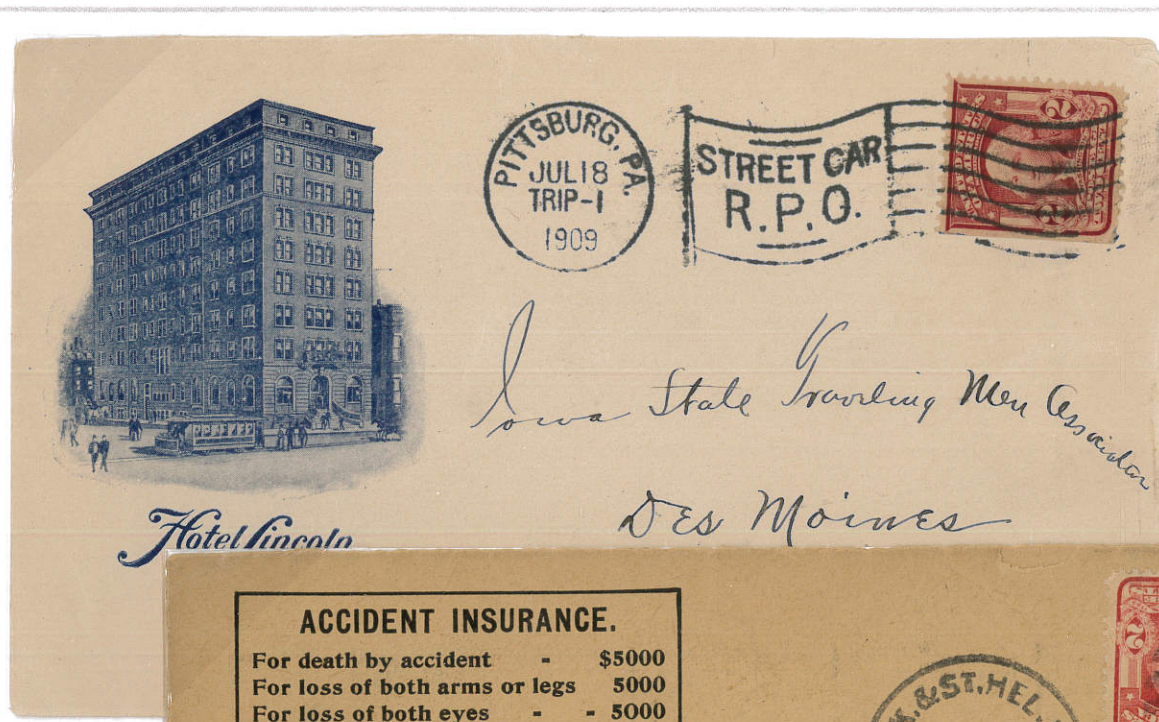


Ticonderoga & Lake George RPO,
North Route Sep 9 1905
- Ticonderoga, NY

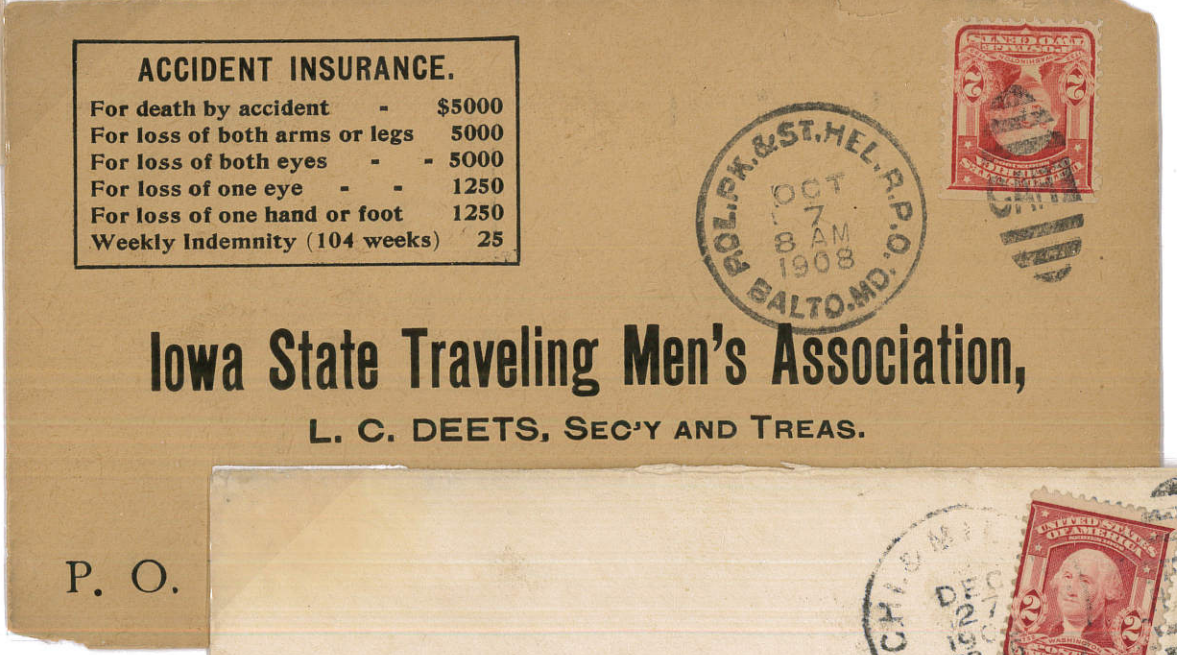


North Bound
Lake George

First Class Letter: 2¢ per oz.

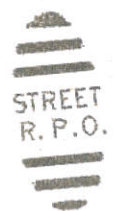


Pittsburg, PA, Jul 18 1909
TRIP - 1
- Des Moines, IW
Jul 19 1905 8:00pm



Roland Park & St. Helens
Baltimore, MD
Oct 7 1908 8:00am -
Des Moines, IW
Oct 8 1908 8:00pm

Chicago & Michigan Ave,
Trip 10
Chicago, IL Dec 27 1906
- Urbana, IL Dec 28 1906



6. Transporting the Mails

Sea Post Office

United States Sea Post / U.S. German Sea Post

U.S. Sea Post offices provided collection, sorting and bundling of mail aboard U.S. flag vessels, Sea Post service was established by agreements between the POD and private steamship companies. Sea Post Offices were required on all steamers that operated under ocean mail contracts.

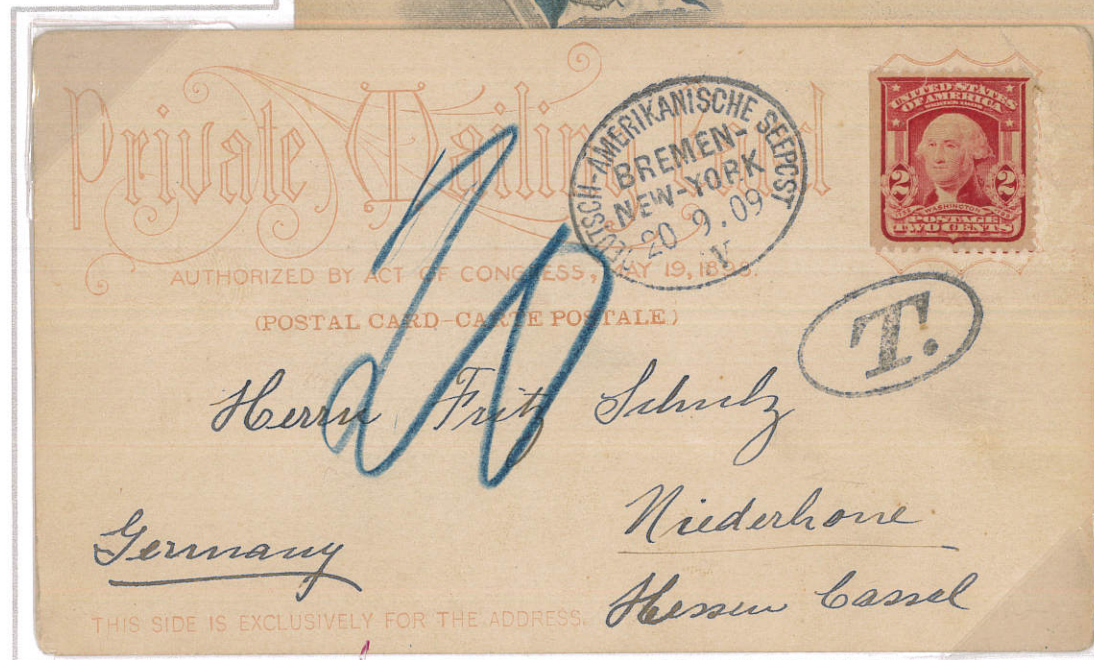


UPU Letter: 5¢ per ½ oz
Two times
SS St. Louis Aug 19 1905
- Guppingen, Germany Aug 28

Foreign Flag Vessels

Joint Sea Post service established by agreement with Germany, Great Brittan and France. **Westbound** onboard mail processed by U.S. POD Personnel, required U.S. postage. **Eastbound** onboard mail processed by Foreign post office personnel, required foreign postage

UPU Letter: 5c per ½ oz
Westbound
SS Glenwood
May 14 1908
- Yonkers, NY May 22 1908



UPU Post Card: 10 pf (Gr)
Eastbound
S,S Bremen Sep 20 1902
Niederhone, Germany

Loose / Paquebot Letters were those given to the captain or purser aboard a ship at sea and, turned in, with locked mail bags, at the destination post.

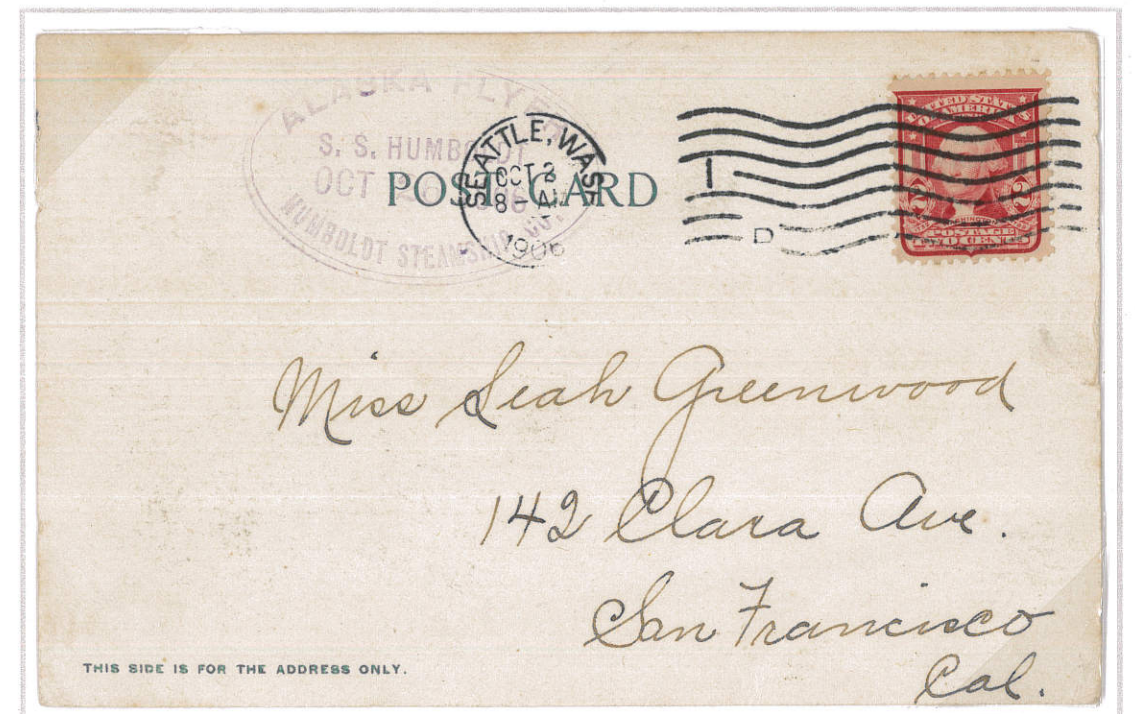
Steamers under contract with the New Zealand P. O. (NZMPO) applied a special marking device on letters mailed aboard ship.

UPU Post Card: 2¢
RMS Sierra Nov 15, 1906
- Auckland, New Zealand

UPU Letter: 5¢ per ½ oz
RMS Sierra, Sep 21, 1906
- Sidney, Australia

First-Class Post Card: 1¢
1¢ Overpaid Convenience
SS Humboldt Oct 26, 1906
Seattle, WA Oct 29, 1906
- San Francisco, CA

S. S. Humboldt
Humboldt Steamship Co,
Alaska Flyer passenger
ships operating between
Seattle and Nome. Mail
received onboard were
marked with the "Alaska
Flyer" date stamp and
entered into the mail stream
at the destination point.



THIS SIDE IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

6. Transporting the Mails

Sea Post Office

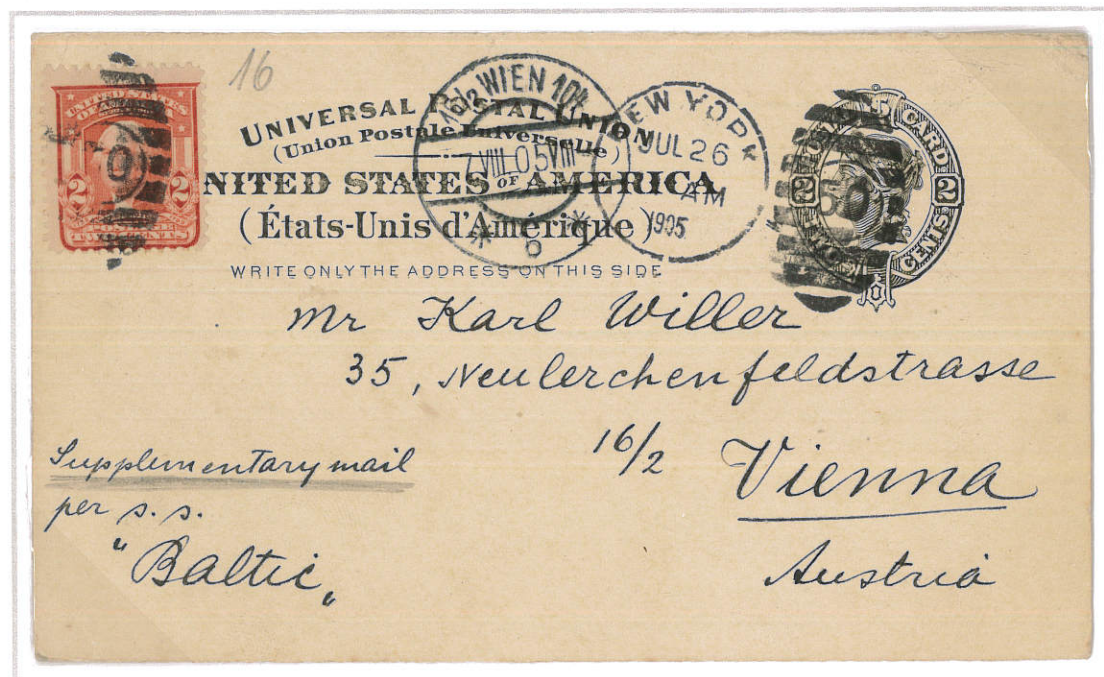
Supplementary Mail

A **Supplementary Fee**, double postage, afforded special handling to get mail aboard the scheduled sailing of a specific ship when that mail was received at a post office or dockside, after the ship's posted mail closing time.



UPU Letter: 5c per ½ oz, Two times **Supplementary Fee:** 10¢

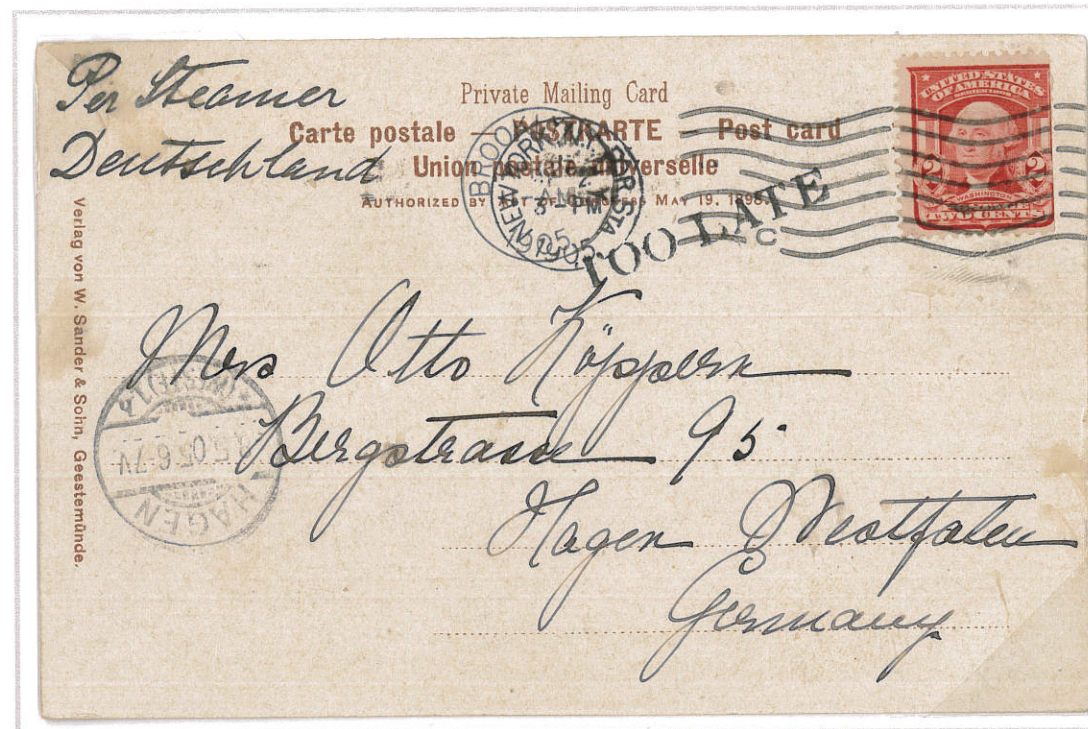
New York, NY Dec 23 1905 – Schramberg, Germany Per S.S. Etruria



UPU Post Card: 2¢
Supplementary Fee: 2¢
 New York, NY Jul 26 1905
 – Vienna, Austria Aug 7 1905
 Per S.S. Baltic

Late Letters

Foreign bound mail, with specified ship requested, but missing the scheduled departure, was marked **“Too Late”** and dispatched on the next available vessel.



UPU Post Card: 2¢
 Brooklyn, NY Apr 27, 1905 11:00am New York For Sta Apr 27, 1905 3:00pm - Hagen, Germany May 5, 1905

S.S. Deutschland
 Hamburg-American Line
 Hoboken, NJ
 Sailing: Apr 27, 1905
 Mail Close: 8:30am
 Sailing: 12:00 noon



S.S. Verdi
 Lampart and Holt Line
 Brooklyn, NY
 Sailing: Apr 20, 1905
 Mail Close: 11:30am
 Sailing: 3:00pm

UPU Letter: 5¢ per oz.
 Newburyport, MA Apr 20, 1909 4:30pm New York Foreign Sta.
 - Buenos Aires, Argentina May 14, 1909

6. Transporting the Mails

Navy Mail Service

U.S. Dispatch Agency and Consular Service

The **Navy Mail Service**, established May 27 1908, authorized Navy mail clerks to process mail aboard Navy ships. When vessels were in American ports mail was deposited at the local post office. When in foreign ports, mail was enclosed in sealed sacks and left at the most available post office for dispatch.

Offices of the **Dispatch Agency** forwarded government and military foreign mail. **Consulate offices** provided unofficial general delivery services for Americans traveling abroad

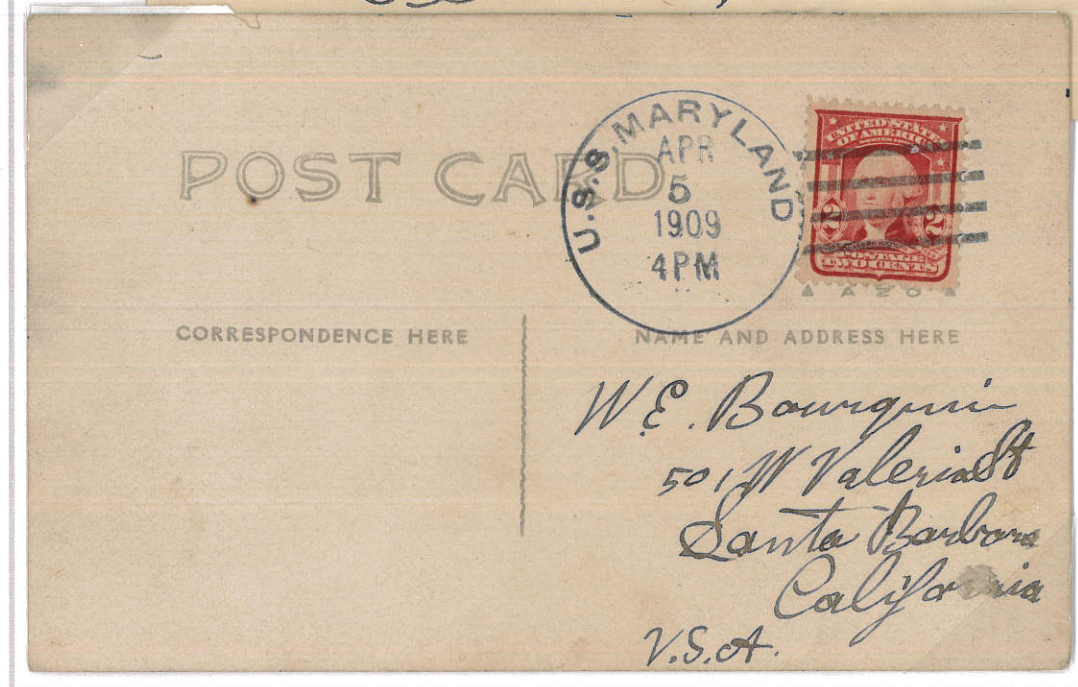
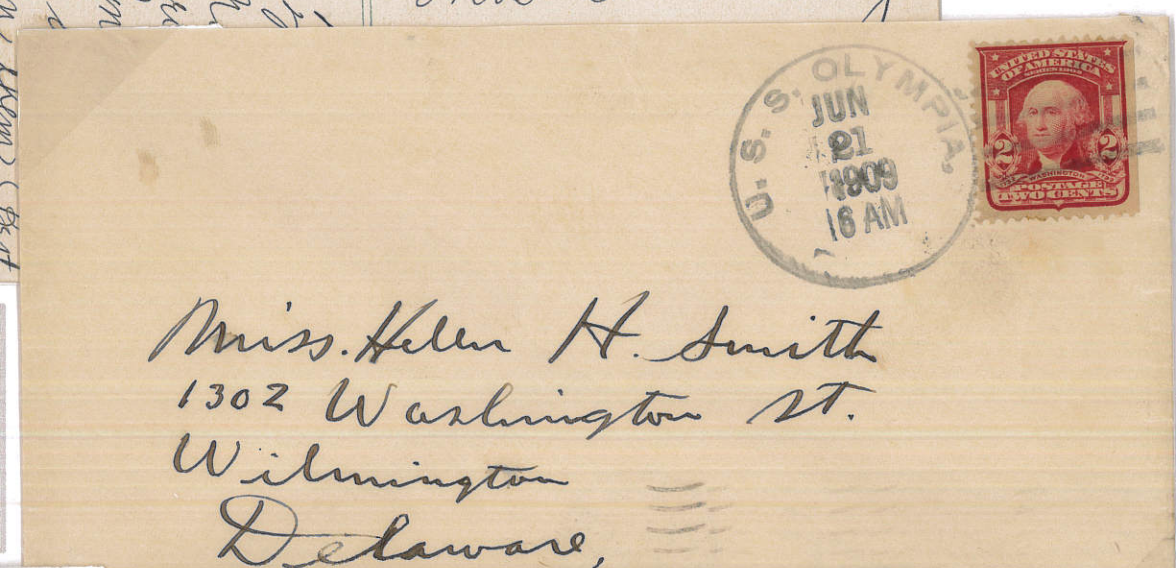


U.S.S. INDEPENDENCE
Frist-Class Post Card: 1¢
 Port of New York, NY
 Feb 1 1910 am - Peoria, IL

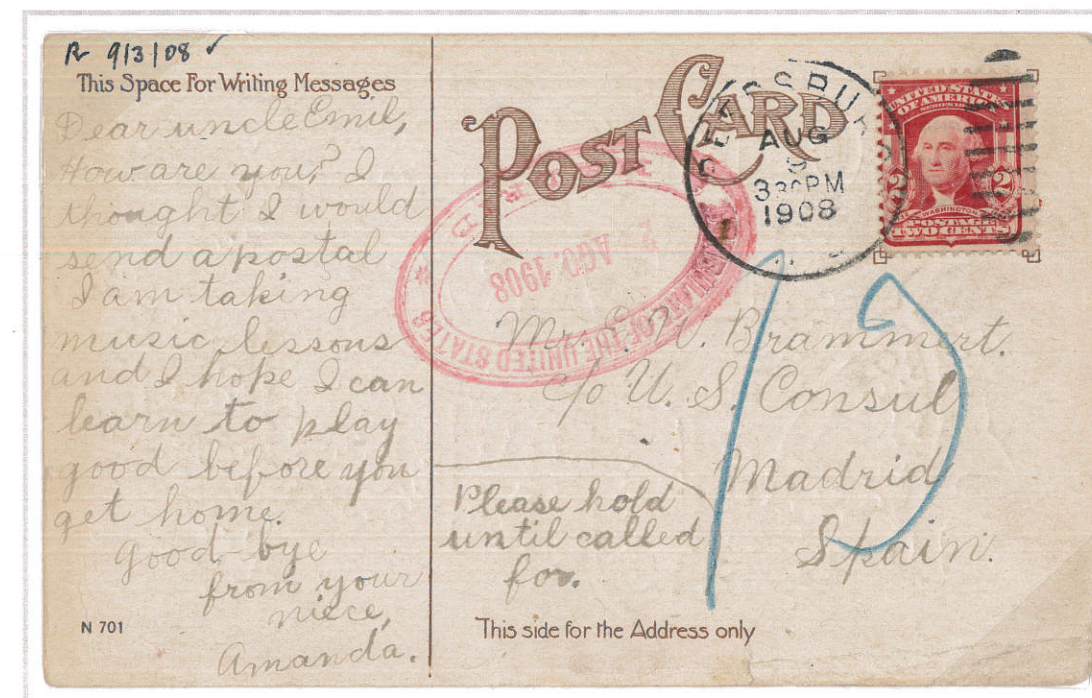


United States Government Dispatch Agency - London
UPU Letter: 5¢ per ½ oz.
 Rockville, MD Jun 25 1907 – London, England Jul 4 1907 – Forwarded: La Rochelle, France

U.S.S. OLYMPIA
First-Class Letter:
 2c per oz
 U.S. Port
 Jun 21 1909 6:00am
 Wilmington, DE Jun 21 909



U.S.S. MARYLAND
UPU Post Card: 2c
 Port of Havana, Cuba
 Apr 5 1909 4:00pm
 - Santa Barbara, CA

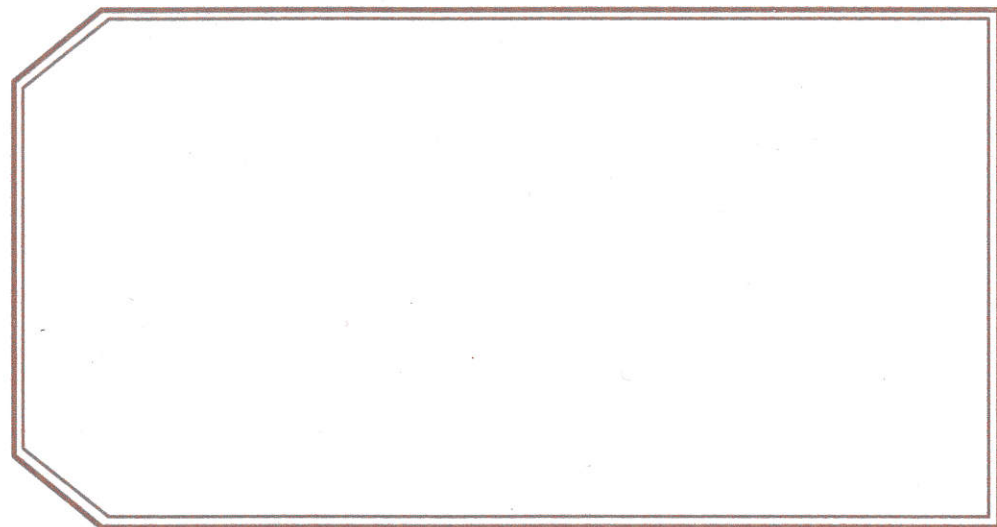


United States Consulate – Madrid
UPU Post Card: 2¢
 Petersburg, W VA Aug 9 1908 3:30pm – Madrid, Spain Aug 22 1908

6. Transporting the Mails

Pneumatic Tube Mail

Pneumatic tube systems transported intra-city mail underground in steel cylinders at speeds of 30 miles per hour. Though tube systems operated in six U.S. cities, pneumatic postmarks or auxiliary markings are known only from Chicago, New York and Boston. The New York system, the last in operation, was used until 1952.

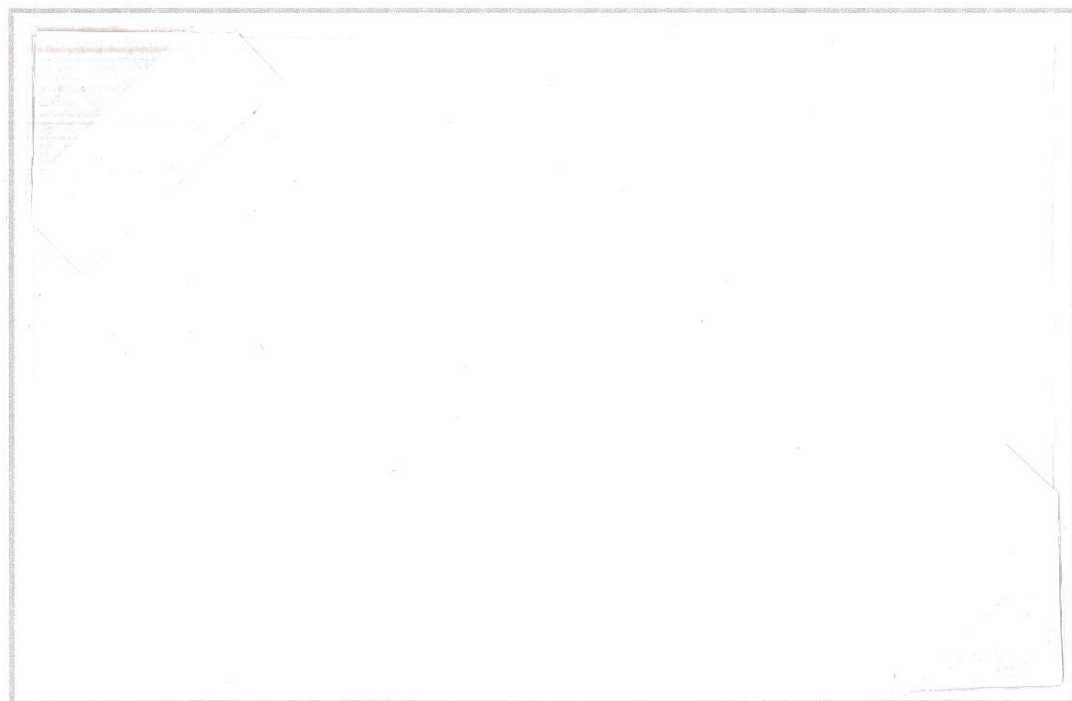


Tube Room
South Station Boston

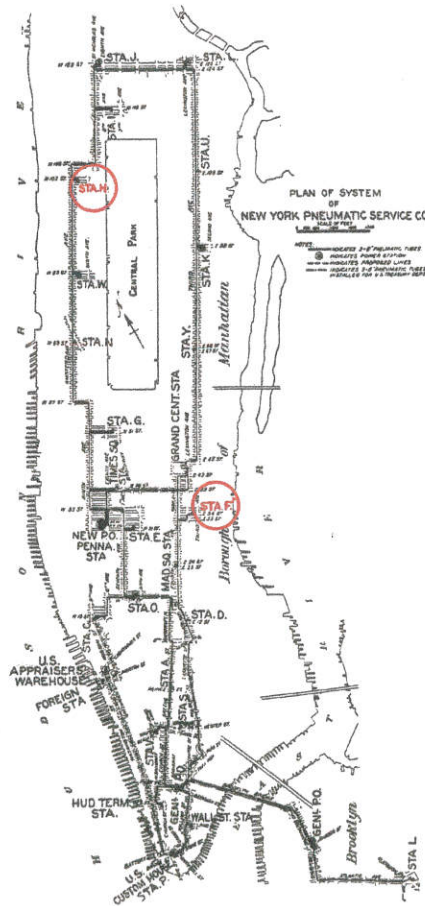
Printed Matter: 1¢ per 2oz or frac, Twelve times only reported Boston tube marking
Boston South Station Tube 1909 – Springfield, MA

Mailed from South Postal Station to the General Post Office via Pneumatic Tube system operated by Boston Pneumatic Transit Co. route No. 504003. Parcel contained Harvard University football programs sent from Boston's South Station. The straight-line cancel Tube Room/ South Station Boston indicates that the parcel was sent via the pneumatic tube system to the General Post office for dispatch to Springfield Mass.

Pneumatic Tube Mail Damaged in Transit



Post Card: 1¢
Madison Square Sta F NY Sep 24 1908 -
Pneumatic Tube damage Cathedral Sta H New York, NY



New York Pneumatic Tube System

7. Handling & Accountability

Mail Matter

Mail handling between offices was procedurally regulated (**Mail Matter**) encompassing treatment at mailing post office, while in transit, and at receiving post offices. Regulatory markings, as well as supplementary (**Auxiliary**) markings reflect the POD demand for accountability of domestic and foreign matter mail

Held for Postage

First class matter wholly unpaid or prepaid at less than one full rate, or matter of the second, third and fourth class not fully prepaid, where the writer is not known, will on receipt, be indorsed

"HELD FOR POSTAGE,"
the addressee notified by next mail, by official card or otherwise, of such detention and the amount of postage required, and requested to remit the same.
1902 PL&R Sec 571.3



Mailed without postage



Divided Back Post Card required 2c Letter rate

Postage Due - Domestic Mail

All unpaid and short-paid articles will be rated up. They will be indorsed "Postage due ____ cents" or "U.S. Postage charge to collect ____ cents," and forwarded to destination. 1902 PL&R Sec696.8



Non Standard Post Card

Non-conforming post card "like" mail treated at letter rate



Contains Writing

Fourth class, 5 oz. parcel detected as having writing enclosed. Rated to first class and item requested for possible violation of postal laws.

Matter of the second, third or fourth class containing any writing having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, shall not be admitted to the mails, nor delivered, except upon payment of postage for matter of the first class, deducting any amount which may have been prepaid by stamps affixed. Any person who shall knowingly conceal or enclose any matter of a higher class in that of a lower class shall, for every such offense, be liable to a penalty of ten dollars.

1902 PL&R Sec 472 & 484

Postage Due - Foreign Mail

Letters partly prepaid were stamped with a "T" (Tax) and the amount of deficient postage was marked in centimes. Double the deficiency was collected at time of delivery.



Short-Paid two times UPU letter

Short-paid 5¢ (25 centimes) Double the deficiency (penalty) 50 centimes collected at the office of delivery.

Underpaid UPU letter

Perth short paid letter (improperly rated "T/10" (five centimes actual deficiency). Receiving New York office applied "opera glass" correct 2 cents due double deficiency. Paid with 2c stamp affixed and canceled at Fresno.



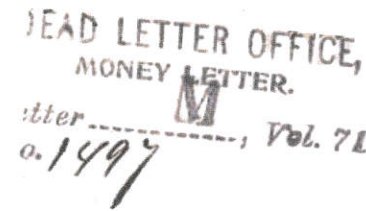
Dead Letter Office

When the sender is unknown, Unclaimed, Refused, Fictitious, Illegible, Hotel, Obscene, Lottery and Matter found loose in the mails is classified as Dead Matter. It is to be marked with the name of the post office and date and sent to the **Dead-Letter Office** in Washington, D.C. 1902 PL&R Sec 681



Money Letter

Unclaimed letter sent to Dead Letter Office (DLO) found to contain money, was docketed and contents recorded



Reposted

When a postal card, previously used is offered for mailing, full postage at the proper rate must be prepaid by stamps affixed, vis: One cent if the message is entirely in print, and two cents if it is wholly or partially in writing. 1902 PL&R Sec 416.5



If receipt is wanted, return this card with a TWO-CENT STAMP when you remit.

Ass'n No. 229. Death No. 816 to 885 inc. Membership Jan. 1, 1902. Cert. No. 276

MINNESOTA SCANDINAVIAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
 SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 100 W. WASH., MINNEAPOLIS, SEPT. 8, 1902.
 You are hereby notified that, by the death of the members named below, you are required to pay, within fifteen days hereof, to the Secretary of the Association Five death pails from surplus and Four assessed for:

Name	Post Office Address	No. of Amount	Ass. Cause of Death	Date of Cert.	Date of Death
Peter M. Estegren	Dunwoody Falls, Minn.	2188 \$2,000.72	Chronic Rheumatism	May 20, '95	May 30, '03
Andrew Anderson	Chicago, 881 W. Foster Ave., Ill.	1125 1,000.44	Cholera	Feb. 30, '99	" "
Mrs. Anna Sigbahn	Alton, Minn.	10247 1,000.98	Peripneumonia	Dec. 9, '99	Jan. 5, "
Erick Erickson	Mpls. 3028-5 Ave. S. Minn.	2541 2,000.71	Apoplexy	Feb. 24, '95	" "
Wika M. Bradeth	Waconia, Minn.	5410 2,000.87	Chronic Rheumatism	Feb. 15, '99	" "
Mrs. Ellen Engb	St. Paul, 1116-5 St. Louis, Minn.	7142 500.65	Diabetes Mellitus	Aug. 10, '91	" "
Amand Johnson	Mpls. 717 E. 15 St. Minn.	428 2,000.79	Apoplexy	Sept. 28, '88	July 2, "
John A. Peterson	Salesburg, 327 W. 1st St. Minn.	13234 1,000.84	Cholera	July 1, '93	" "
Mrs. Julia Larsen	St. Paul, 227 Ellis St. Minn.	11786 500.27	Paralysis	Sept. 17, '91	" "

According to the By-Laws 7 per cent of the assessment will be set aside as a reserve; of the balance 50 per cent will constitute a work fund and the remainder a contingent fund. All assessments must be made by draft, money order or registered letter. Members should remit direct to the Secretary. This Association will not recognize or be responsible for payments made to any other person than its Secretary. It has no collectors or agents authorized to receive assessments. A. G. Rosing, Secretary.
 Expires, Sept. 15, 1902. Next assessment will be issued Nov. 3, 1902.
 Should you change your P. O. address, notify the Secretary immediately.

Return to Writer



Return to Writer - Deceased

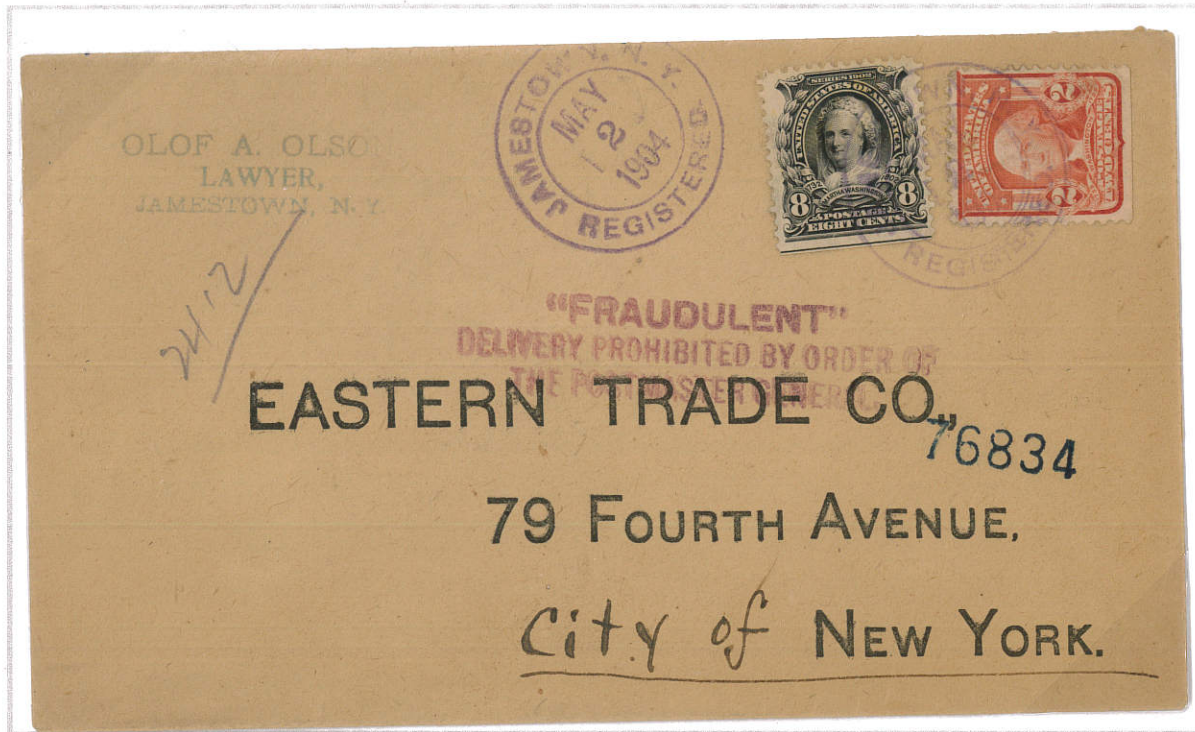
Any unclaimed matter of the first class bearing the name and address of the sender, must not be advertised, but returned to the sender at the expiration of thirty days from the date of its arrival at the post-office destination. Upon every undelivered article of mail matter returned, must be indorsed or stamped the reason for nondelivery, such as "UNKNOWN," "REFUSED," "REMOVED," "PRESENT ADDRESS UNKNOWN," "DECEASED," "UNCLAIMED" and must also be indorsed "RETURNED TO WRITER." 1902 PL&R Sec 672

Minor Letter

DLO handled and recorded undeliverable letters containing "non-negotiable items of minor value such as photographs, family papers or postage stamps, and the return of unmailable, hotel, and fictitious letters without enclosures." 1887 PL&R, Title I, Sec. VIII



Unmailable



Fraudulent

Letters, postal cards, or circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concert, or other similar enterprise offering prizes dependent upon luck or chance, or schemes intended to deceive and defraud the public for the purpose of obtaining money or property under false pretenses are forbidden to be carried by mail. 1902 PL&R Sec 499



Unmailable
Mica chips (glitter) glued on picture side

The POD may exclude from the mails matter liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of mail bags or harm the persons of anyone engaged in the postal service. 1902 PL&R Sec 493

Glassine Enclosed Mail

Cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are *unmailable*, except when enclosed in envelopes (transparent or otherwise) tightly sealed to prevent the escape of such particles with stamps affixed at the first-class letter rate. 1907 Supplement PL&R, Sec 418.5



Drop Letter
Non-carrier Office

The POD may exclude from the mails matter liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of mail bags or harm the persons of anyone engaged in the postal service. 1902 PL&R Sec 493

Advertised & Called Out



Advertised – Due 1 cent for Advertising

The word "Advertised," together with date of advertising, must be plainly written or stamped upon every non-delivered letter published in the daily or weekly newspaper within the post office delivery. All advertised letters shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage. 1902 PL&R Sec 659,

Post Office Official Seals



Damaged by Canceling Machine

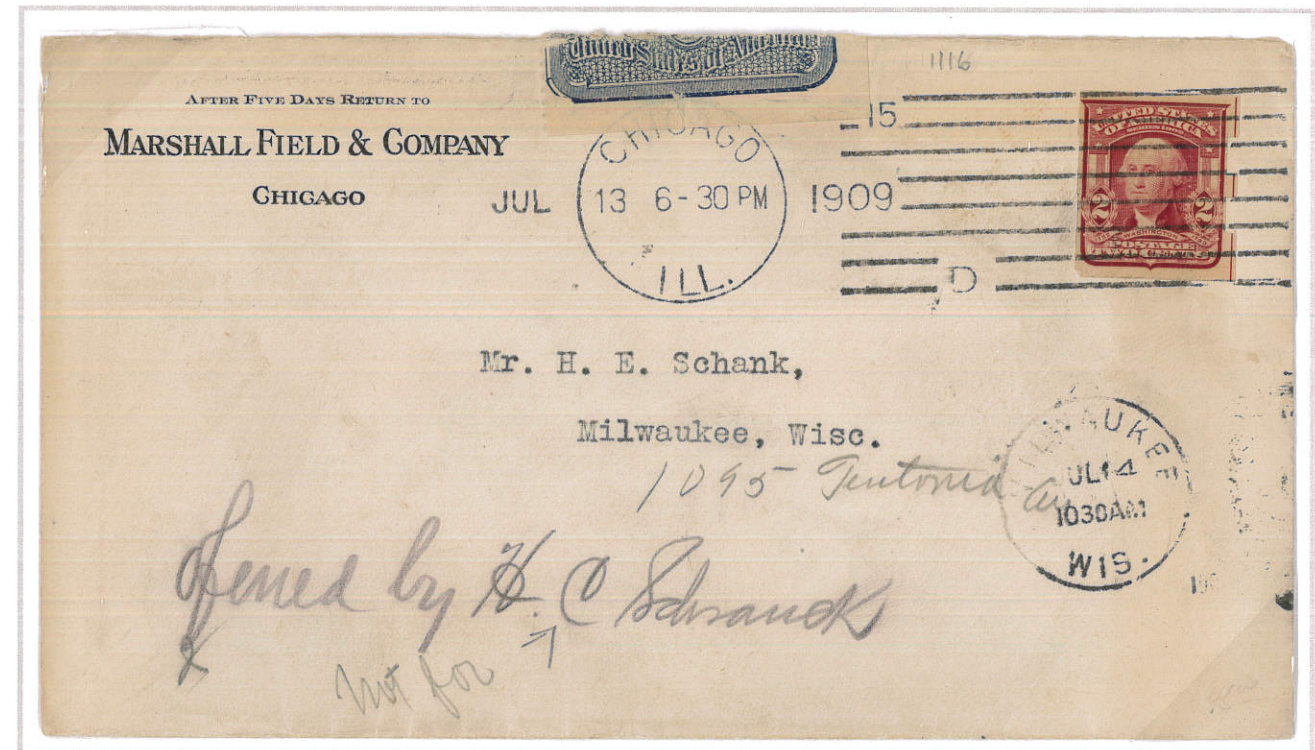
Mail matter of the first class received at any post-office unsealed or in a mutilated or otherwise bad condition must be stamped or marked noting cause and be officially sealed before delivery. 1902 PL&R Sec 654

Letters without street and number, or box number shall be treated as transient letters and placed in the general delivery, unless at free-delivery offices they are addressed to or to the care of persons whose address is known to the distributing clerks or to the letter carriers, or whose address is given in the city directory. 1902 PL&R Sec 636.3



Called Out

Names on mail insufficiently address, were "Called Out" to see if they would be recognized by clerks or carriers.



Opened by Wrong Addressee

Where a letter intended for one person is delivered to another of the same name and returned by him, the postmaster will reseal the letter in the presence of the person who opened it and request him to write upon it the words "Opened by me through mistake" and sign his name; the letter will then be replaced in the post-office. 1902 PL&R Sec 612

Mutilated Stamps

Mutilated or defaced postage stamps, fraction parts of stamps, stamps cut from embossed stamped envelopes, wrappers or postal cards, or stamps other than postage stamps can not be used or counted in prepayment of postage and matter bearing such stamps must be treated as "Held for postage," except when bearing special delivery stamps. 1902 PL&R Sec 562.3



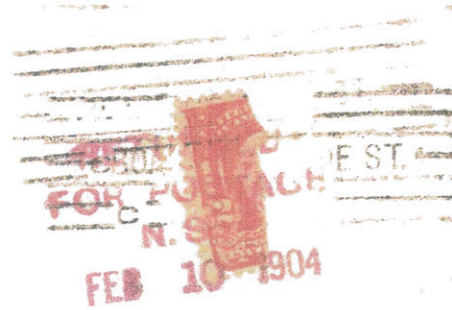
Diplomatic Pouch

Under International Conventions, mail between Foreign Service Posts and Washington, may be carried via sealed Diplomatic Pouch. Upon receipt in Washington letters with proper U.S. postage may be dispatched in the mails.



Received from Pekin, China in diplomatic pouch and posted in Washington D.C.

Image of cover stamp lifted



A. MOODY, Agent,

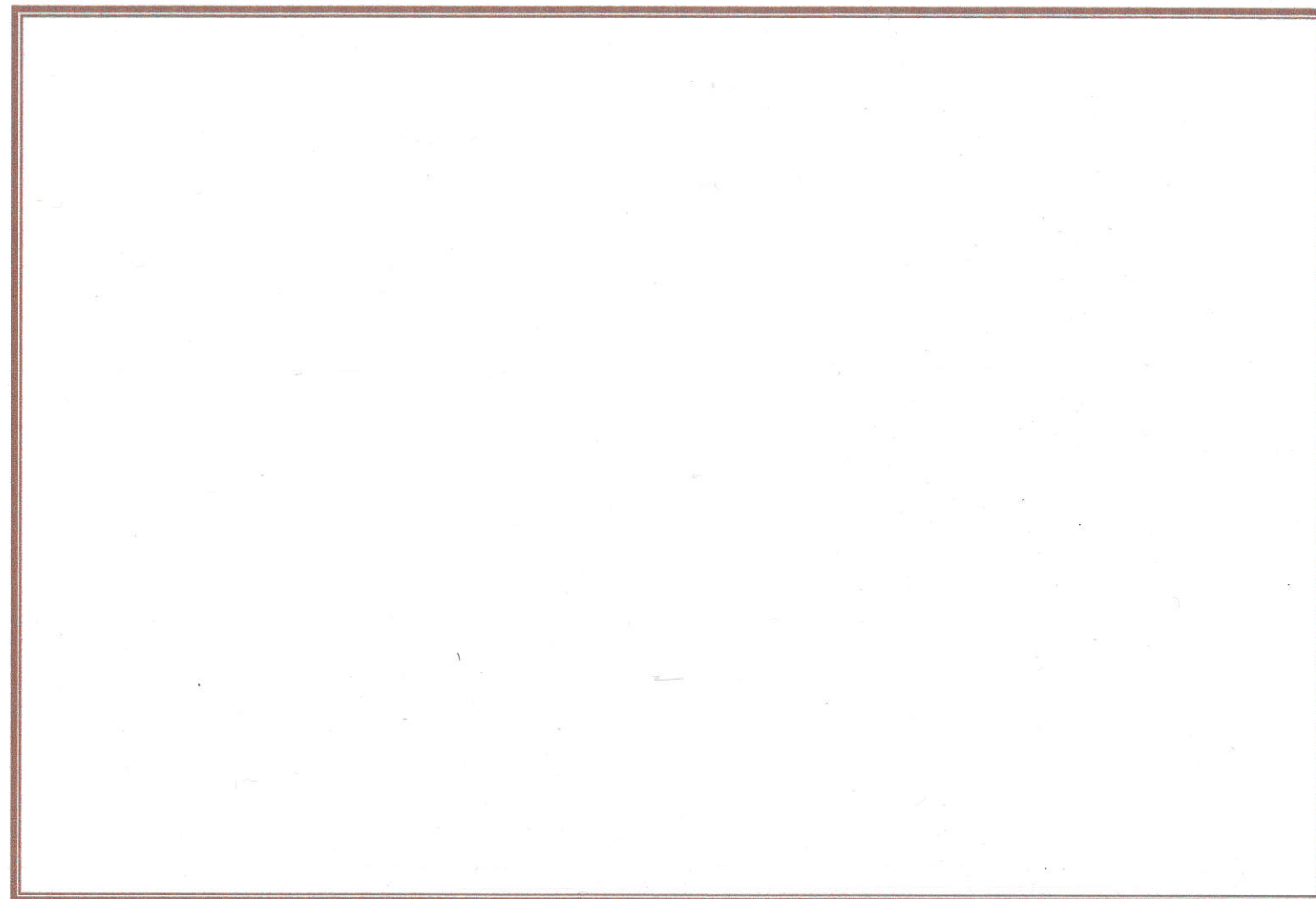


General Delivery



Letters without street and number, or box number shall be treated as transient letters and letters having as a part of their address the words "Transient," "To be called for" or other words indicating that they are intended for transient persons, must be placed in the general delivery, to be delivered to the addressee on application and on proper identification. 1902 PL&R Sec 636

Re-Registered

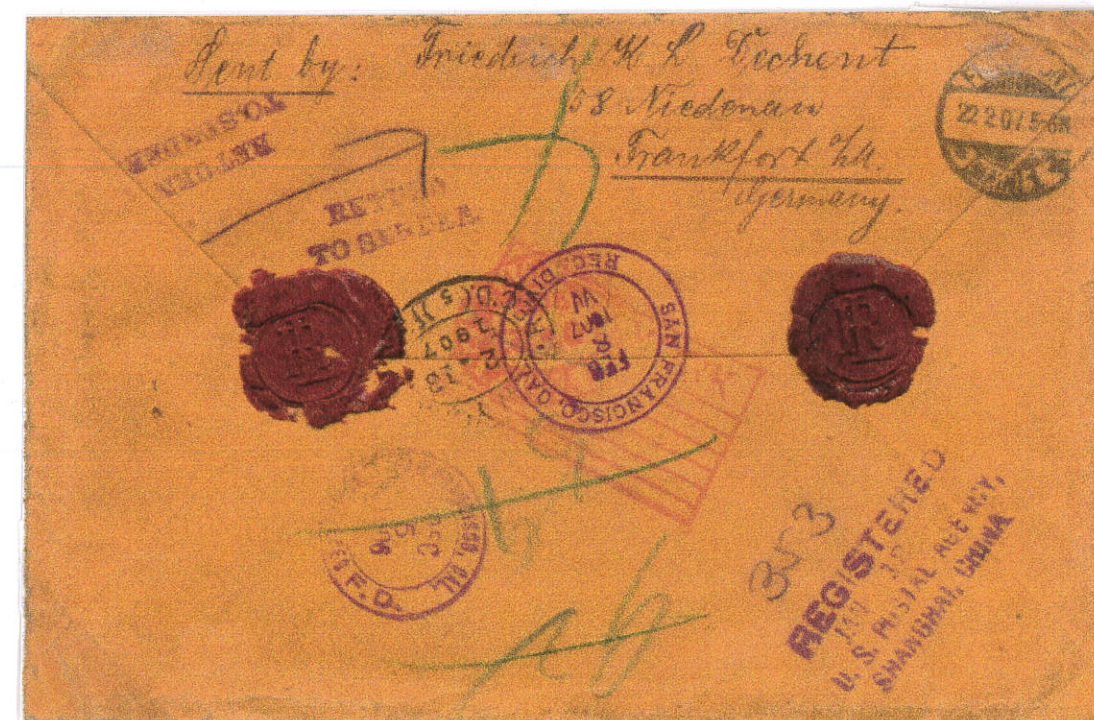


Re-Registered After Delivery

80 Pf postage paid 3 times rate plus registry fee from Frankfort to New York c/o Thos. Cook & Son. Re-registered with four 2c stamps and forwarded via San Francisco to Shanghai. Returned to Frankfort via New York

RE-REGISTERED AFTER DELIVERY.

Registered articles properly delivered and receipted can be forwarded without additional charge for postage and again be received in the registered mails with payment of a new registry fee. 1902 PL&R Sec 871



verso

Official Business – UPU

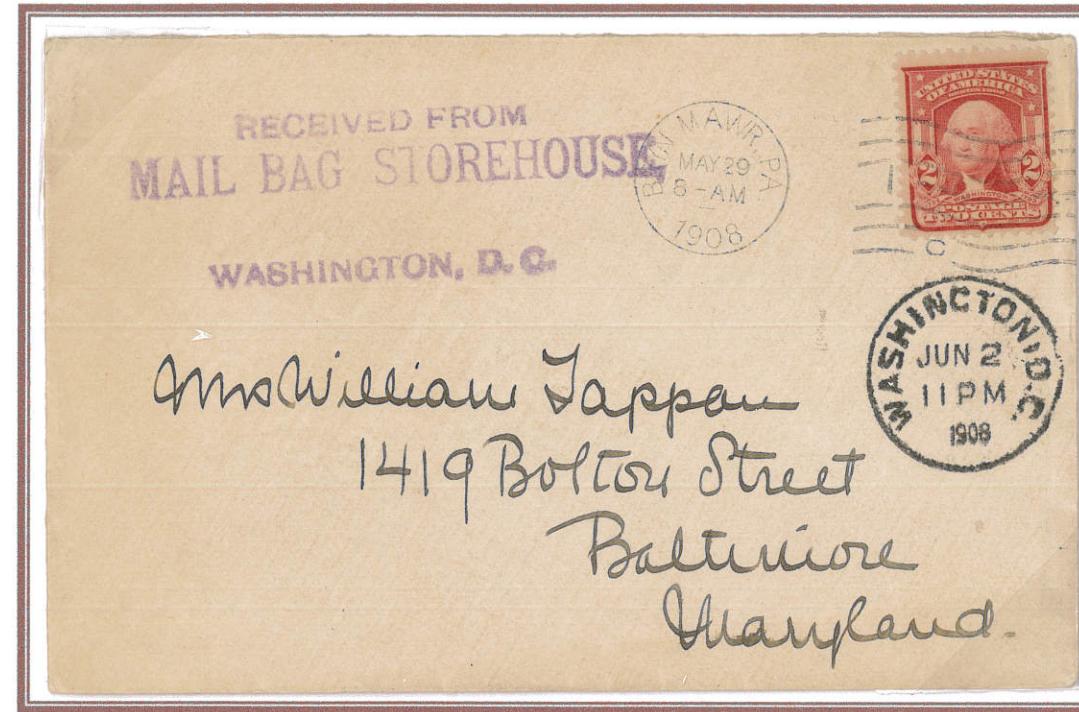
Federal penalty postal cards and envelopes used for Official Business require no postage for domestic use. UPU postage rates are required for foreign destinations.



UPU Letter: 5¢ per ½ oz.

New York, NY Aug 12, 1903 11:30 am - Hanover, Germany Aug 24, 1903

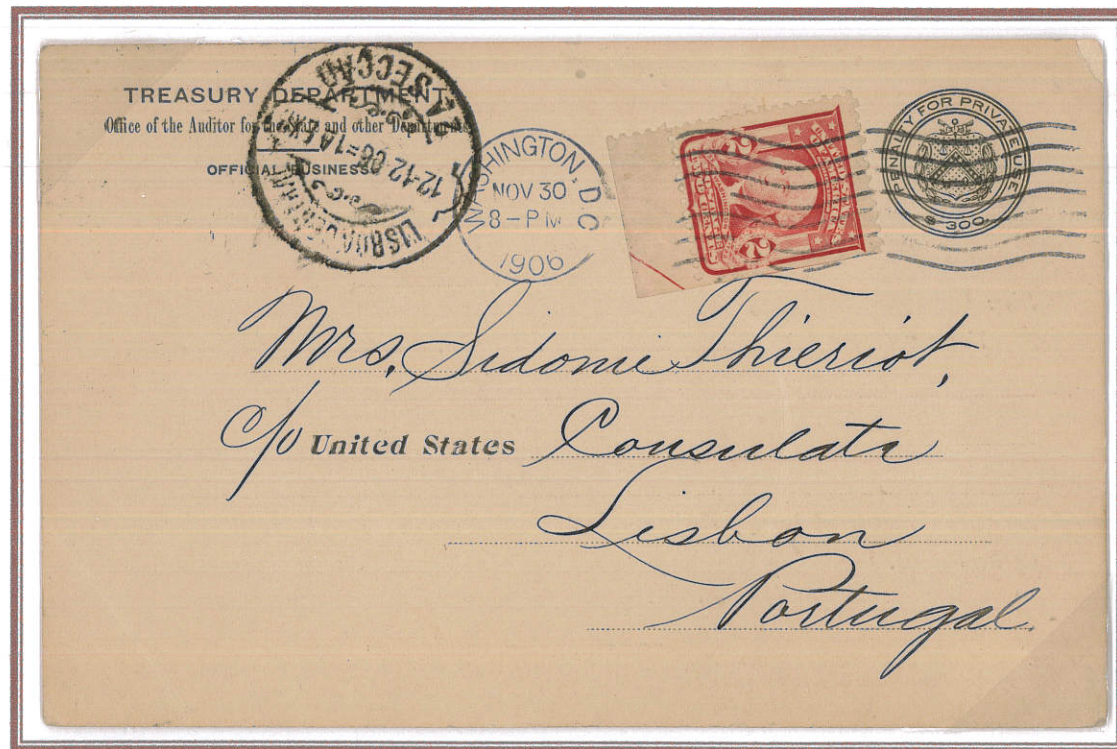
Auxiliary markings, applied by manuscript, handstamp, stick-on label, or mechanical methods, indicate that the matter is given attention due to some special circumstance, usually reflecting condition, or timing of



Each piece of mail matter missent or misdirected must bear the postmarking stamp of the office where the address is corrected with its current date and some stamp or endorsement giving reason for the deficiency. 1902 PL&R Sec 629

Mail Bag Storehouse

Mail inadvertently left in mail bags that were returned to Washington, DC storage



UPU Post Card: 2¢

Washington, DC Nov 30 1906 8 pm - Lis Portugal Dec 12 1906



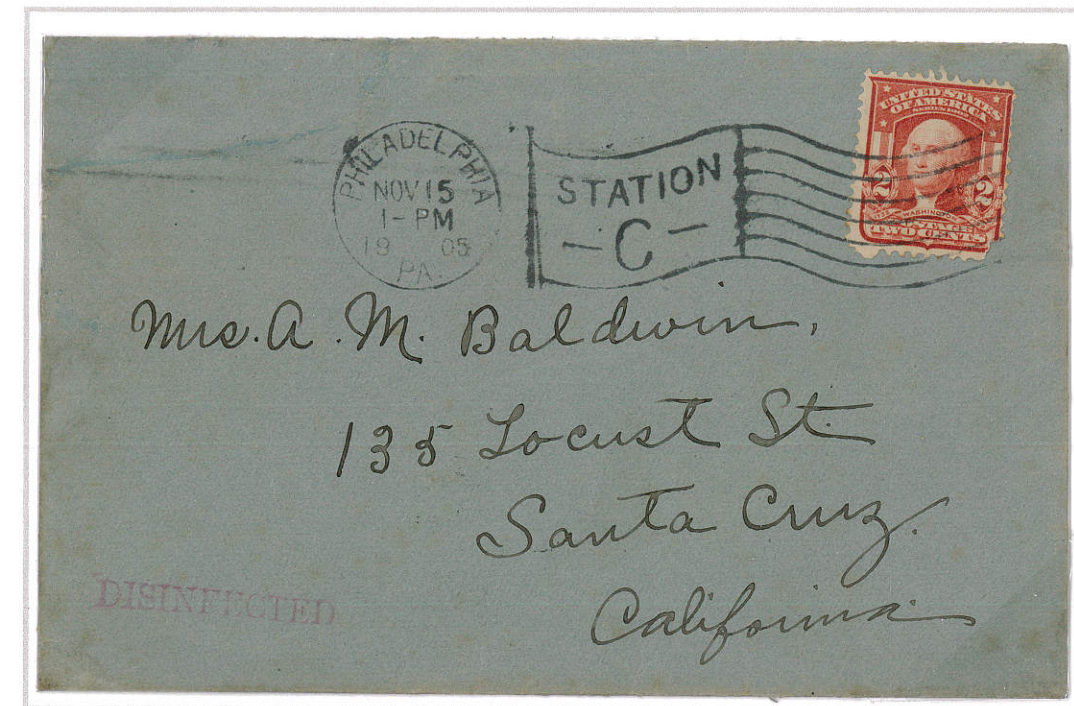
Delivery Delayed / owing strike French P.O. Official

"Mail held pending end of French P.O. strike, used for only three days.



Received in bad condition.....

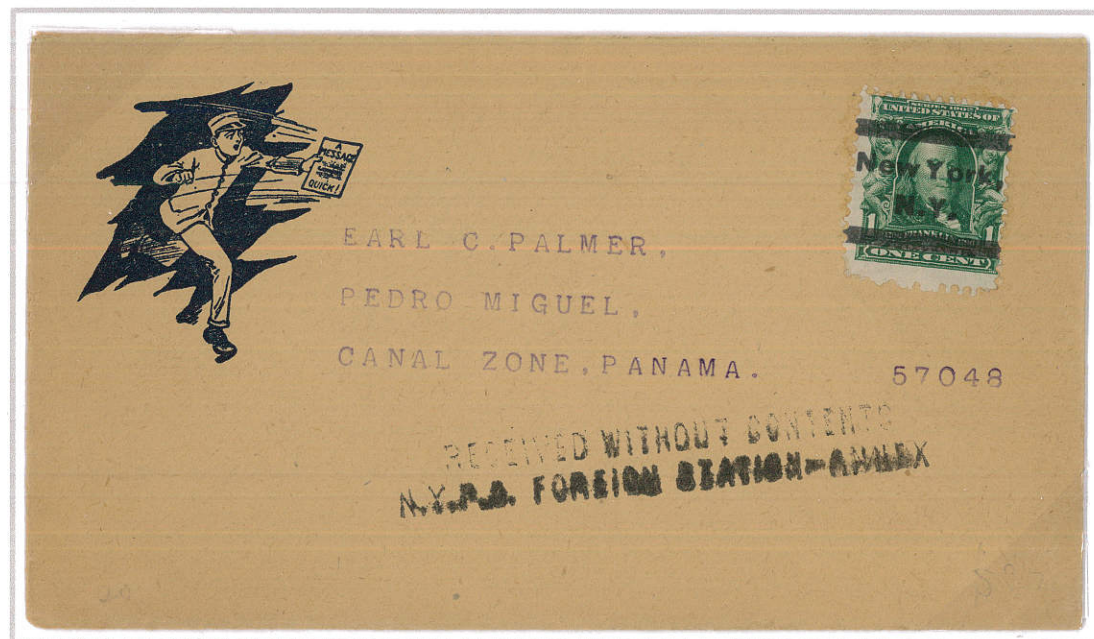
Received in bad condition by reason of mail pouch being run over by train at Waltham, Mass.



Disinfected

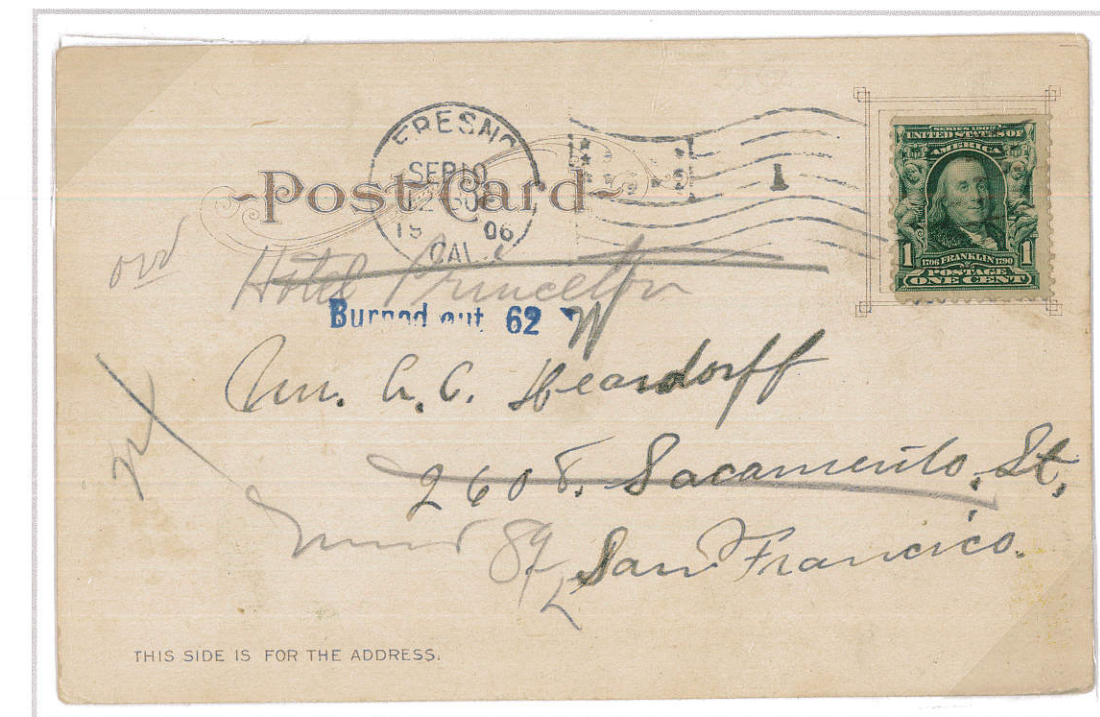
The POD recommended disinfecting outgoing mail from a locality experiencing a high incidence of tuberculosis, small pox or typhoid fever. "Disinfected" marking indicated exposure to formalin (formaldehyde) or sulfur gases used to sterilize mail before dispatching.

Matter on account of contagious diseases existing at the office of dispatch will be held until the prohibition is removed, and shall, after being properly fumigated under the directions of the proper medical authorities, be dispatched to its destination. 1902 PL&R, Sec 561



Received Without Contents
N.Y.P.D. FOREIGN STATION - ANNEX

Before being dispatched the New York Foreign Station identified the Third-class, unsealed letter did not contain any contents.



Burned out 62

Reason for forwarding notating San Francisco residence burned in earthquake

7. Handling & Accountability

Auxiliary Markings

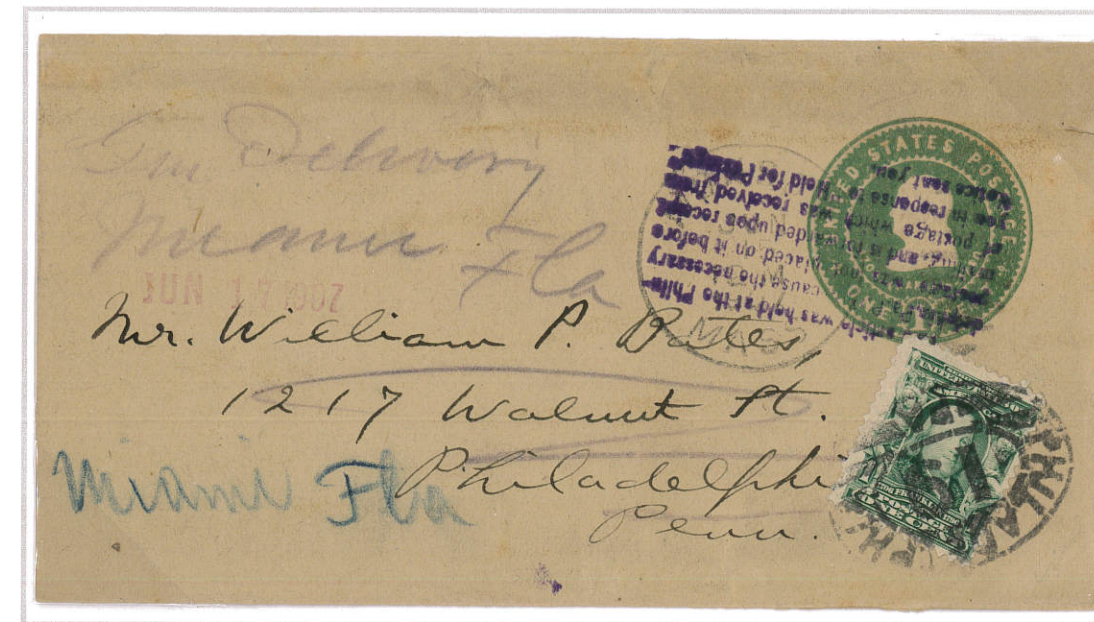
Train Late - Mail Delayed
 Elmira, NY
 Duplex receiving datestamp



Delay in delivery due to absence of definite address No. 6.

Not delivered by Carrier For want of time

No Carrier should be scheduled for more work than he can perform during eight hours. 1902 PL&R Sec 746



This article was held at the Philadelphia, Pa. P.O. because the necessary postage was not placed on it before mailing and is forwarded upon receipt of postage which was received from you in response to "Held for Postage" notice sent to you

Third Class Forwarded

Matter of the third class may be "remailed" or forwarded, but not unless the prepaid additional postage thereon at the same rate as originally mailed is affixed. 1902 PL&R Sec 627.2



Not on Carrier Route
 No. 1 2 3 4 5 6
 Rural No. 1 2 3 4 5

Marking to allow carrier(s) to identify by route, information on deficiently addressed mail



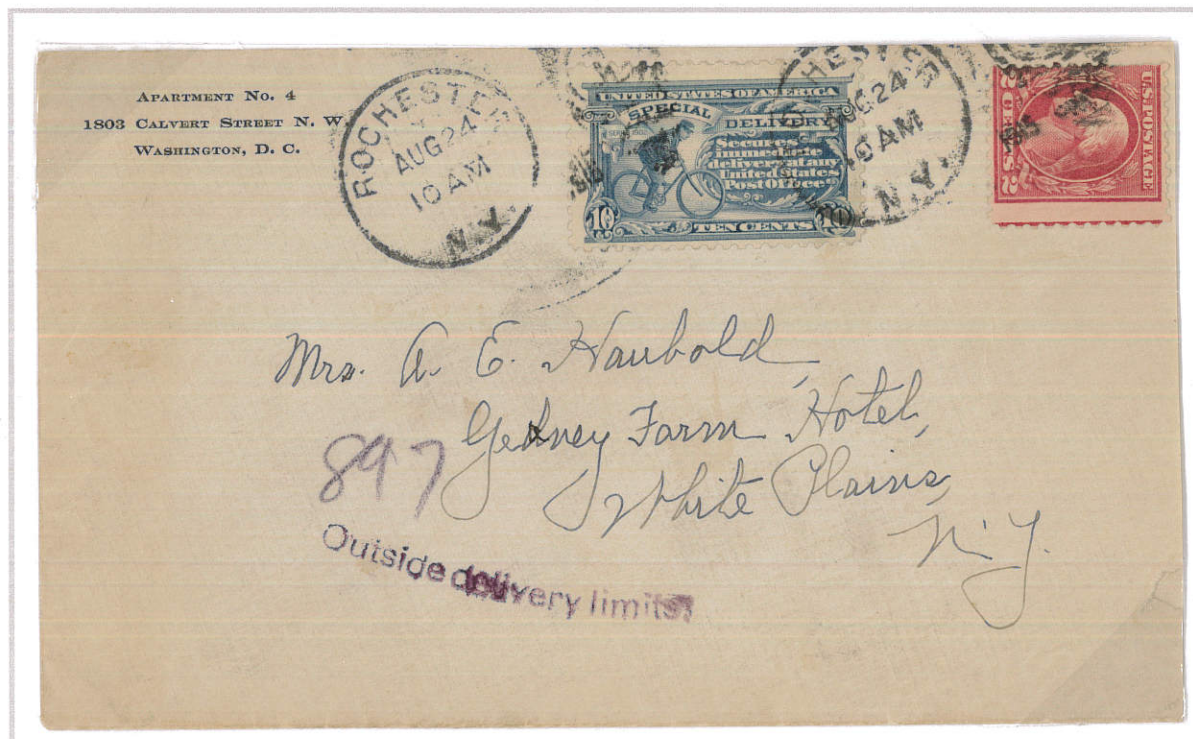
No duties Performed – Non-Carrier Rural Free Route

RECEIVED WITH PACKAGE
BOX COLLECTIONS.
N.Y.P.O.-2nd DIVISION
(STATION H.)



Mailed in package box with
third and fourth class matter

First Class mail found deposited in Third and Fourth Class collection boxes which had less frequent pick-up, were marked to identify reason for delivery delay.



Outside delivery limits - Carrier Office

Special Delivery service afforded immediate delivery within the carrier-delivery limit of any free-delivery office, or within one mile of any other designated special delivery post office. Letters addressed beyond these limits were marked and dispatched with regular mail 1902 PL&R Sec.762

This letter adhered to one
addressed Elizabeth, NJ

Post Card sent from Chicago,
stuck behind other mail matter and
sent in error to Elizabeth, NJ -
forwarded to Fargo, ND



8. Customer Convenience

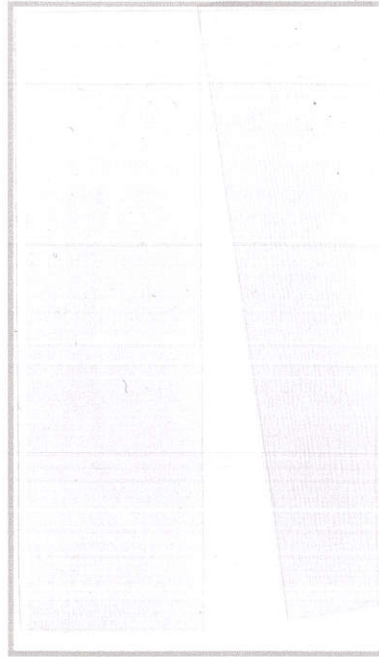
The POD demonstrated sensitivity to individual and commercial dependency on mail communication dramatically expanding **booklet stamp** availability adding post card rate booklets. For the first time in 40 years, the POD re-introducing **imperforate stamps** to accommodate the manufacturers of vending and affixing machines to handle the dramatically increasing volume of commercial mail. In 1908 the POD permitted the perforation identification "perfin" of stamps by commercial enterprises as a securitization device to discourage misuse and theft.

Books of Stamps

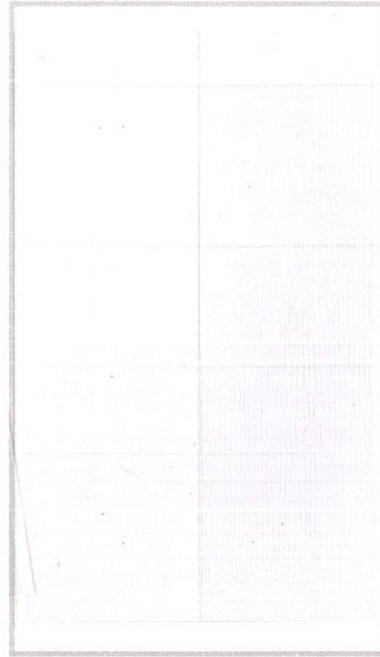
2-cent stamps in books of convenient size to carry in the pocket or pocketbook were introduced in April 1900. Demand for them quickly grew demonstrating their utility both to the public and the postal service. Series 1902 books were produced for both 2-cent stamp designs and in 1907, 1-cent stamp booklets were introduced. The books, available in quantities of 24, 1-cent, and 12, 24 and 48, 2-cent stamps, with stapled cardboard front and back covers that enclosed panes of 6 stamps, with paraffined interleaving, sold at 1-cent over stamps value.



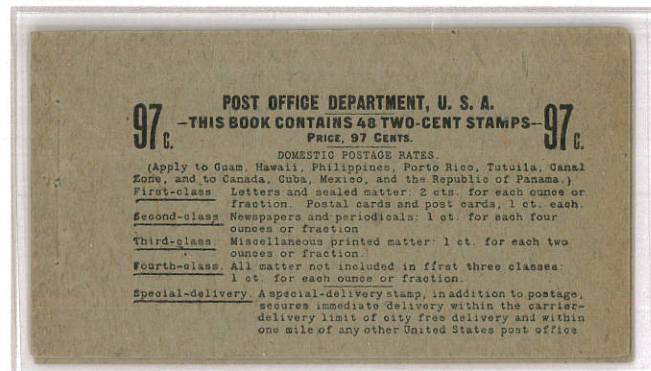
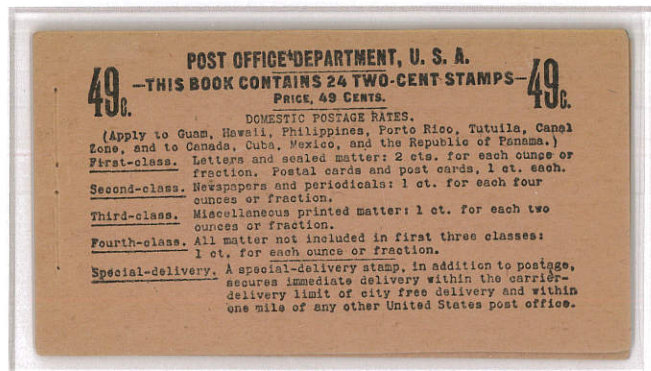
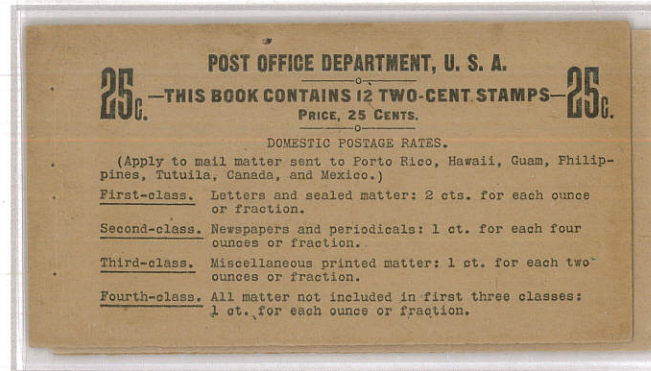
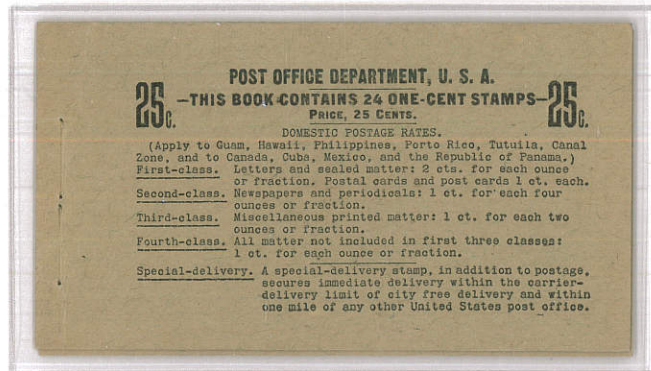
Issued Jan 24, 1903



Issued Dec 3, 1903



Issued Mar 6, 1907



Letters: 5¢ per ½ oz.,
 1c Overpaid (convenience)
 Bangor, ME Aug 5 1903
 12:00pm - Liverpool, England
 Aug 15 1903



First-Class Letter: 2c per oz. Two times, Registry: 8¢
 La Crosse, WI Jun 29, 1908- New York, NY

Pub. by Benham Indian Trading Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

CHANGING POST CARD

MADE IN CALIFORNIA

THIS SPACE FOR MESSAGE

THIS SPACE FOR ADDRESS

Miss Josephine Smith
Calanea
Mexico

90 Chiverto Street

ST. LOUIS, MO. JAN 12 1908

Treaty Rate: Mexico First-Class Post Card: 1¢
Douglas, AZ Feb 27 1908 - Calanea, Mexico

VICTIMS
HOW IS FOUND

Authorities Hope to
find Slain in Gun-
ners' Home.

IS ACCUSED

Attorney Believes Evi-
dence Convict Lamphere
Ordering Four.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER

THE LAST

The end is in sight as the value of the stock that the dividend may be paid at a price will be at least double what it now shines. There isn't a penny in the price regular of the market little the merchant can get for his quick results---so here

1/2 OFF
2/3 OFF
3/4 OFF
\$600,000.00
Bankrupt Stock

ST. LOUIS, MO. JAN 12 1908

Lady Holworth
3 Great Cumberland Place
London, W.
England

UPU Letter: 5¢ per 1/2 oz.
St. Louis, MO Jan 12, 1908 - London, England

DARLING
AUG 4
5AM
1910
MD

Miss Fannie E. Booth
1537 N. Bond St.
Baltimore,
Md.

First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz.
Darling, MD Aug 4 1910 5:00am - Baltimore, MD Aug 4 1910

[Special by leased wire, the longest in the world.]
LA PORTE (Ind.), May 7. - A man forced an intermission to-day in the great La Porte murder drama. The ground was too wet to permit further digging in the barnyard garden plot of Mrs. Belle Guinness, farm on the McClung road where the nine bodies thus far recovered lay buried.

A message came to-day from W. H. Mason of Providence, R. I., stating that one of Mrs. Guinness' victims was an man who had answered her for a husband. No further news were given.

It is certain that a Norwegian man is among the suspects in the marriage murder case, and the message came from Minnesota, but is not known by the name of the third stranger who was in a buggy.

Indignant
The man who shot the woman was a man who had answered her for a husband. No further news were given.

at discredits the evidence charges rest against Ray the murder of Mrs. Guinness. Children is rescued by attorney. Smythe feels sure to convict Lamphere. ce of this woman. Bessie was arrested last night on bond this morning is "I have been hanged here." The man has been resting question. Mrs. Guinness supposed to have numerous Chicago expressed and

roof of only one delivery made to Mrs. Guinness' the Sheriff. "This was a stoos a year and a half

MEN'S FURNISHING

The Creditors will try to close out the Furnishing Department

Handkerchiefs...
with hook fasteners...
heavy duty...
sewed with...
underwear...
silk handkerchiefs...
with neat patterns...
makers...
\$1.50 Night shirts of heavy white twilled...
\$1.50 Silver brand, stiff linen bosom shirts.

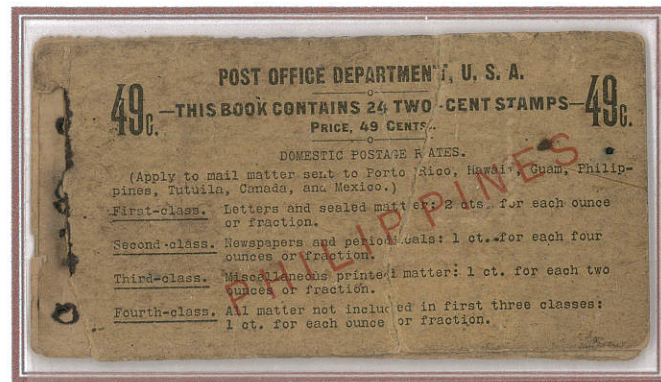
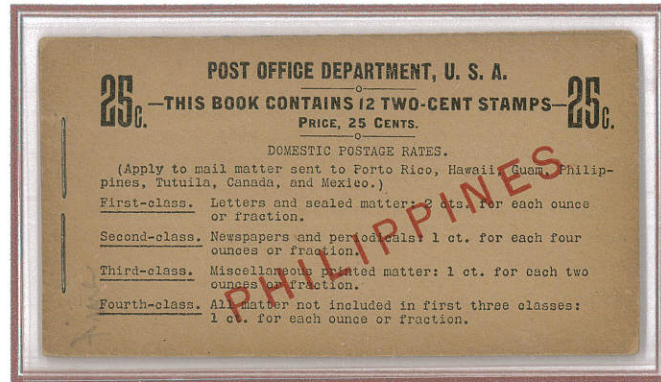
Special Delivery

3550 Mrs. R. E. Dawson
3537 Columbus Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn

POSTMASTER SEE OTHER SIDE.

First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz
Special Delivery Fee: 10¢
St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Memphis RPO
Feb 16 1906 - Decatur, Ill

Philippine Islands



From 1903 through 1906
4200 25¢ booklets and
834 49¢ booklets
were shipped for use in the
Philippines.



First-class Letter: 2¢ per, Two times (2 oz) Underpaid
Due: 2¢
Tallahassee, FL Jun 25, 1905 – Manila, P.I. Jul 26, 1905



First-class Letter: 2¢ per, Philippine Islands
Manila, PI – Jun 15 – Oct 9, 1906 – Brooklyn, NY
Correspondence from James G. Norvall, Chief Engineer, U.S. Army
Transport Ship McClellan to his wife

Uncut imperforate sheets of 400 were made available in October 1906 in Chicago and subsequently at Washington DC, New York, Philadelphia and Detroit, though the first official POD mention was in the May 25, 1907 Daily Postal Bulletin. These 1-cent, 2-cent and 5-cent sheet stamps could be used by the general public but they were primarily intended to accommodate vending and affixing machine makers who found experimental Bureau issued coils unworkable.



Vending and Affixing Machine “Private” Perforations

Vending machines dispensed a few stamps at a time from coil rolls, to individuals for use on their personal mail. The coil rolls were made from unperforated sheets of 400 stamps that were cut and pasted into coils. Each company created unique “private” perforations, varying in size and number of holes and cuts, so the coil would pass within their machines yet afford the easy separation of the stamps from the roll as they were dispensed.

Affixing machines were developed for large business that mailed tens of thousands of letters. Affixing machine coil stamps needed perforations strong enough to stand the stress of machine feeding high speeds. Many varieties were produced as collector favors, but perforations believed to have actually been machine vended or affixed are displayed.

Brinkerhoff Stamp Vending Machine Co., Sedalia, Missouri

The Brinkerhoff Company made a complex stamp vending and coin changing machine used in several Midwestern and western states from 1909 through 1915. They produced a variety of privately perforated coil stamps that were dispensed in their patented machines.



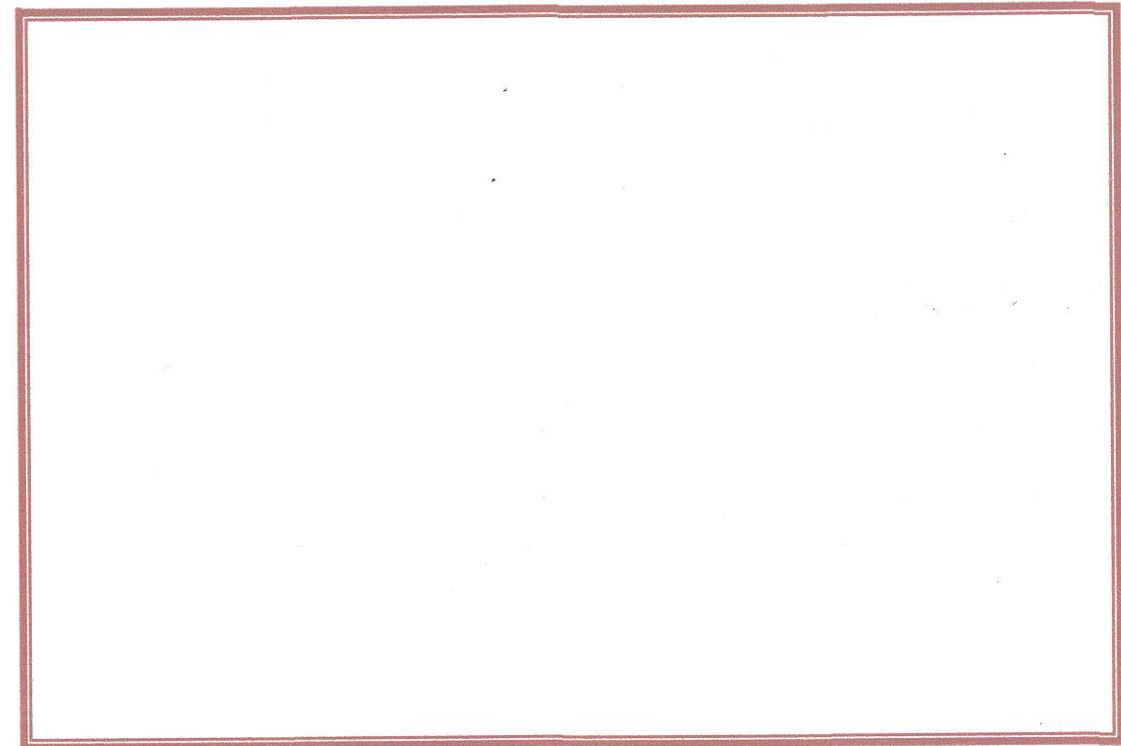
Type I

Type IIa

Type IIb

U.S. Automatic Vending Machine Co., New York, NY

The U.S. Automatic Vending Co. was the most successful vending machine company to use proprietary coils in its machines. From 1909 to 1913, its vending machines were used in banks, stores and hotels along the east coast from Washington, DC to Boston, and on the west coast in Seattle and Portland



(e)

Type I

U.S. Automatic Vending Type I perforations used at Madison Square Garden Station. The stamp was probably purchased from the company’s vending machine when the Post Office Dept. was testing the machine in New York for 40 days in the fall of 1908. By late 1908, U.S. Automatic Vending machines were located at Wanamaker’s Department store and the Plaza Hotel , New York and Loeser’s Department store in Brooklyn.



Type II



Type III

8. Customer Convenience

Schermack Mailing Machine Co., Detroit, Michigan

The Schermack Co, founded in 1907, later renamed the Mailometer Co in 1910, was the most successful manufacturer of affixing machines. Schermack experimented with a number of different perforations that were used in their machines that were used by many of the nation's largest mass-mailers.



Type I
Seven Hole



Type I
Eight Hole



Type II
Six hole



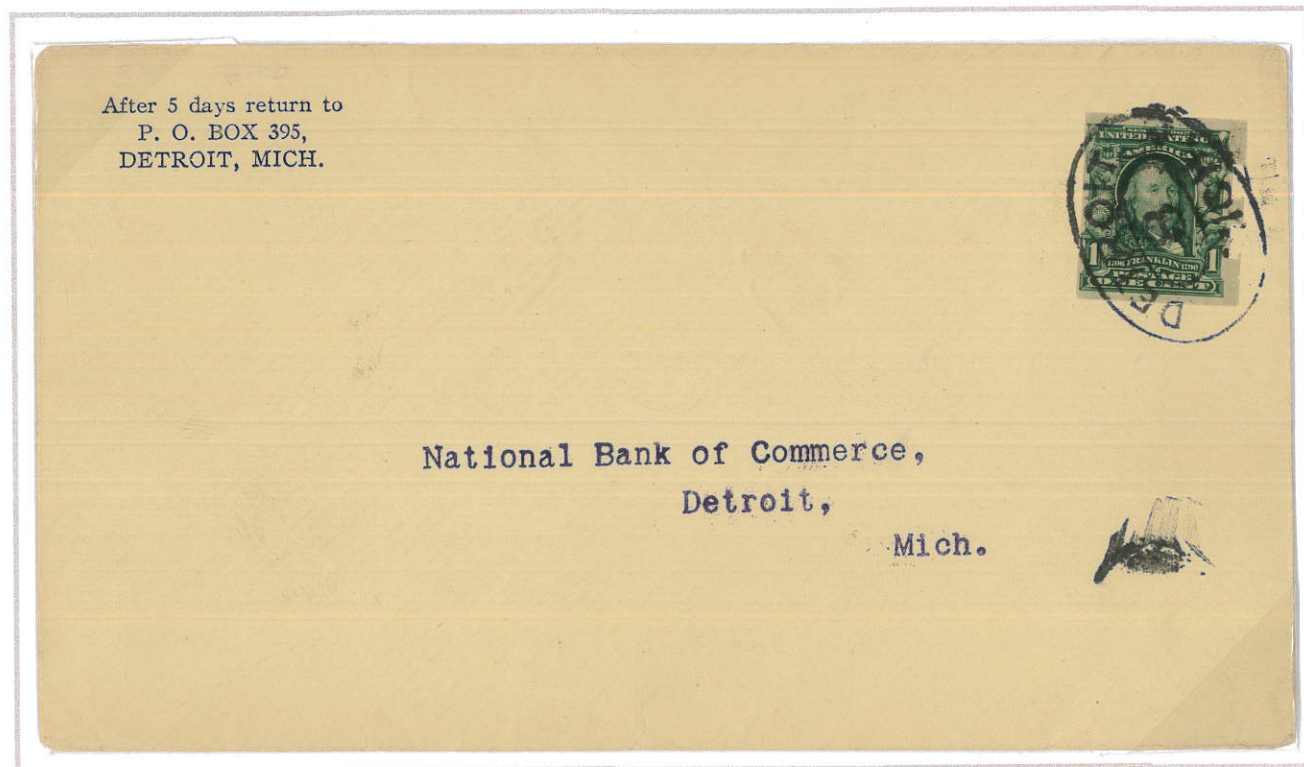
Type IV
Five hole



Type III

(e)

Type III hyphen-hole perforated stamps were commercially used from 1908 to 1927. Series 1902 1¢ stamps known postmarked by Schermack customers from Chicago, Detroit and Washington, and 2¢, from Chicago, Detroit and Milwaukee. 25 sheets of 4¢ stamps with Type III perforations were used in Detroit.



Third Class: Unsealed Printed Matter



Type III

8. Customer Convenience

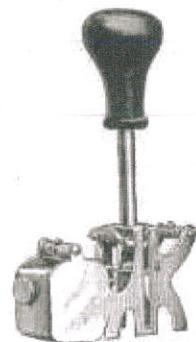
Imperforate Stamps

Commercial and Personal Use

Imperforated sheets of 400 stamps, available at Chicago, Washington DC, New York, Philadelphia and Detroit post office, were primarily intended to accommodate vending and affixing machine makers but they quickly adopted for use by commercial enterprises and personal use for domestic and foreign mail communication. Excess supplies purchased by stamp dealers were commonly used on their mail.

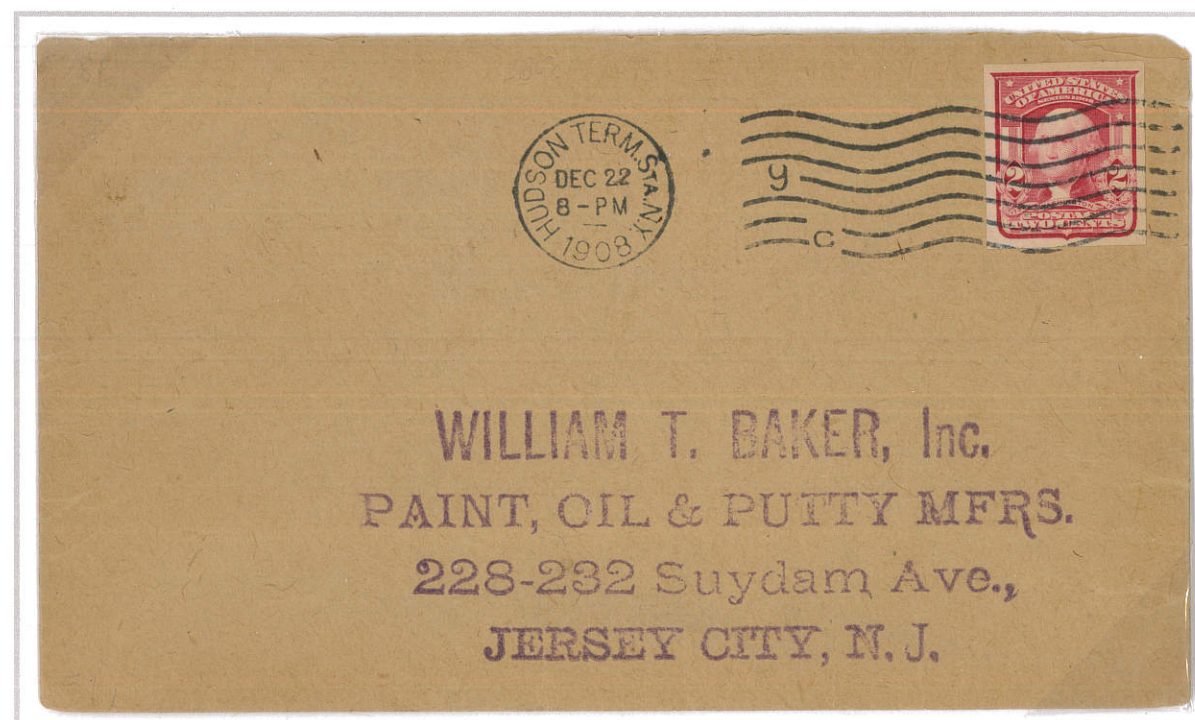


Smaller business enterprises created coil rolls from imperforate sheets which they used to frank their mail using hand-held stamp affixers.

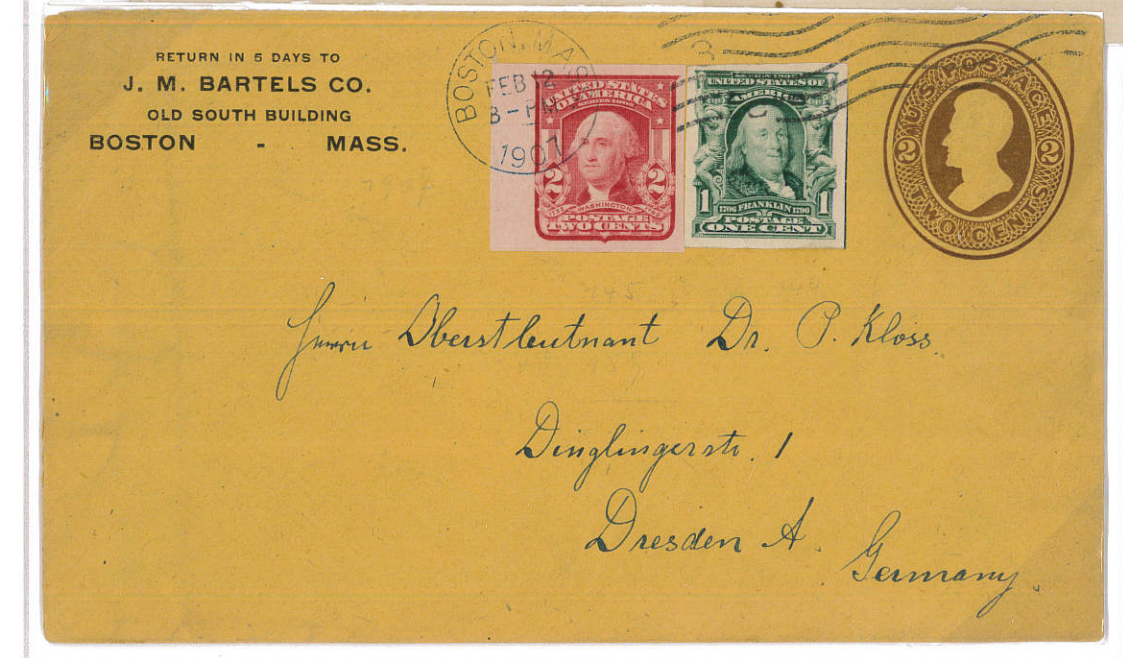
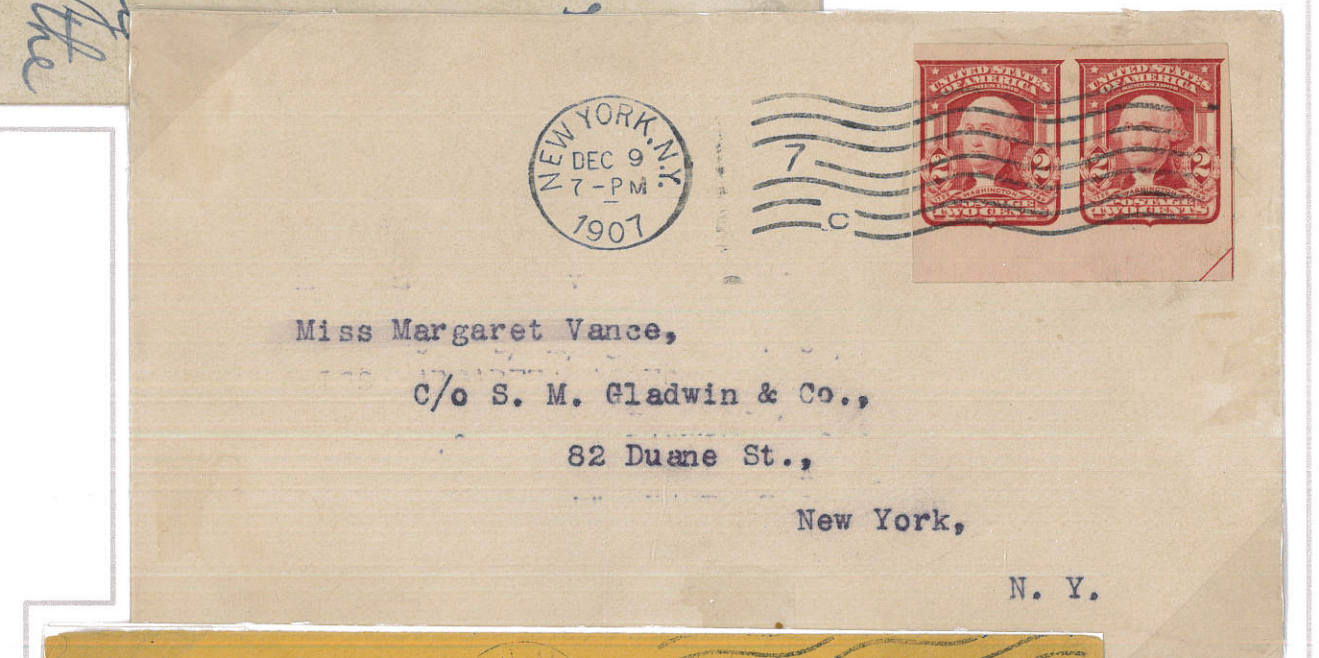


Simplex Stamp Affixer

The Simplex Co. sold an inexpensive hand tool that held a coil of stamps and water. Depressing the plunger mechanism advanced one stamp from the roll, wetted it, cut it from the roll, and pushed it down on the cover -- all in one operation.



Personal and stamp dealer use usually did not employ affixers and characteristically are found in multiples or with margins



8. Customer Convenience

Perfins, a contraction of *perforated initials* or *perforated insignia*, were security measure used by businesses and commercial enterprises to deter business employees from stealing or making personal use of company stamp supplies:

“Provided that for the purpose of identification only, and not for advertising, it shall be permissible to puncture or perforate letters, numerals or other marks or devices in United States postage and special-delivery stamps The puncturing or perforating must be done in such a manner as to leave the stamp easily recognizable as genuine and not previously used.”....

“The punctures or perforations shall not exceed one thirty-second of an inch in diameter, and the whole space occupied by the identifying device shall not exceed one-half inch square.” PL&R Sec 562.33, May 4, 1908



U.T.H.




U.T. Hungerford Brass & Copper Co
New York, NY

International Harvester Company
Springfield, IL

California National Bank
Sacramento, CA



F.S.



P.R.



The Fourth Street National Bank
Philadelphia, PA

Pennsylvania Railroad Company
General Offices, Philadelphia, PA

Carter White Lead Company
Chicago, IL



P.H.




Peter Henderson & Co.
New York, NY

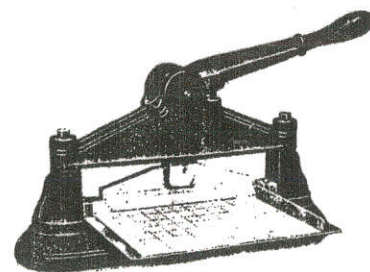
General Electric Company
Lynn, MA

General Electric Company
Newark, NJ

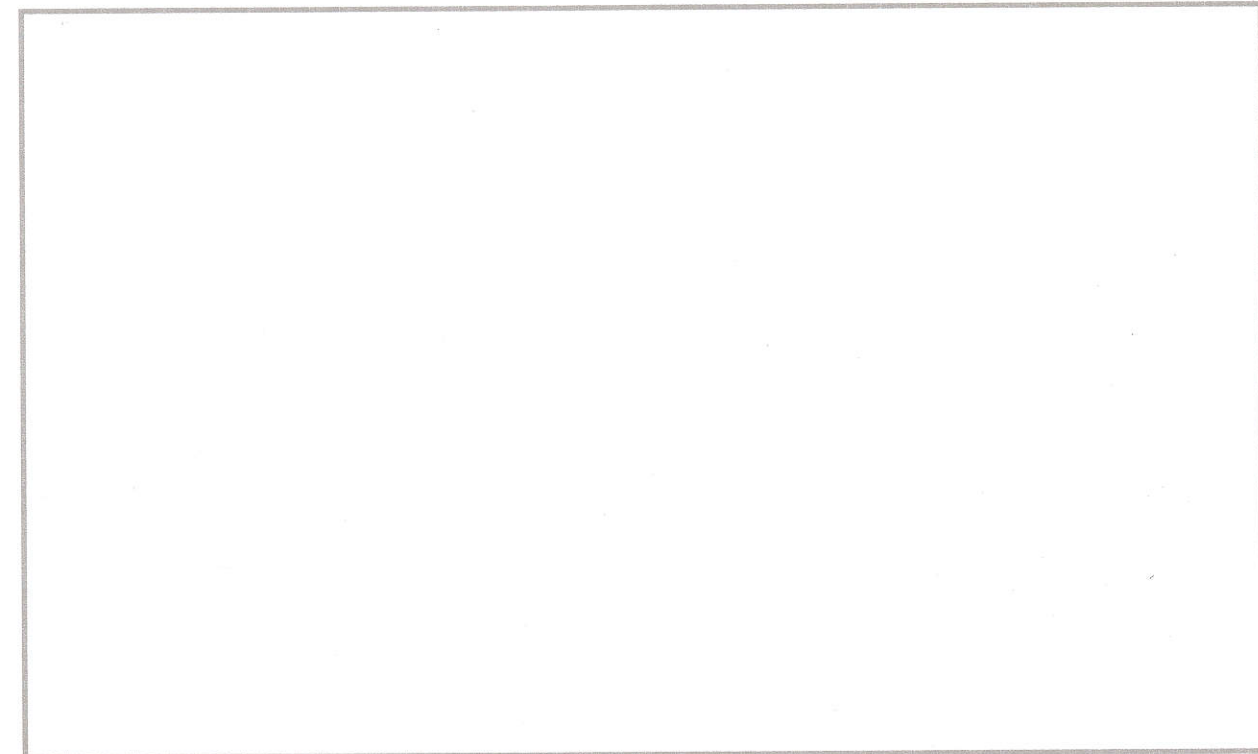


R.E.

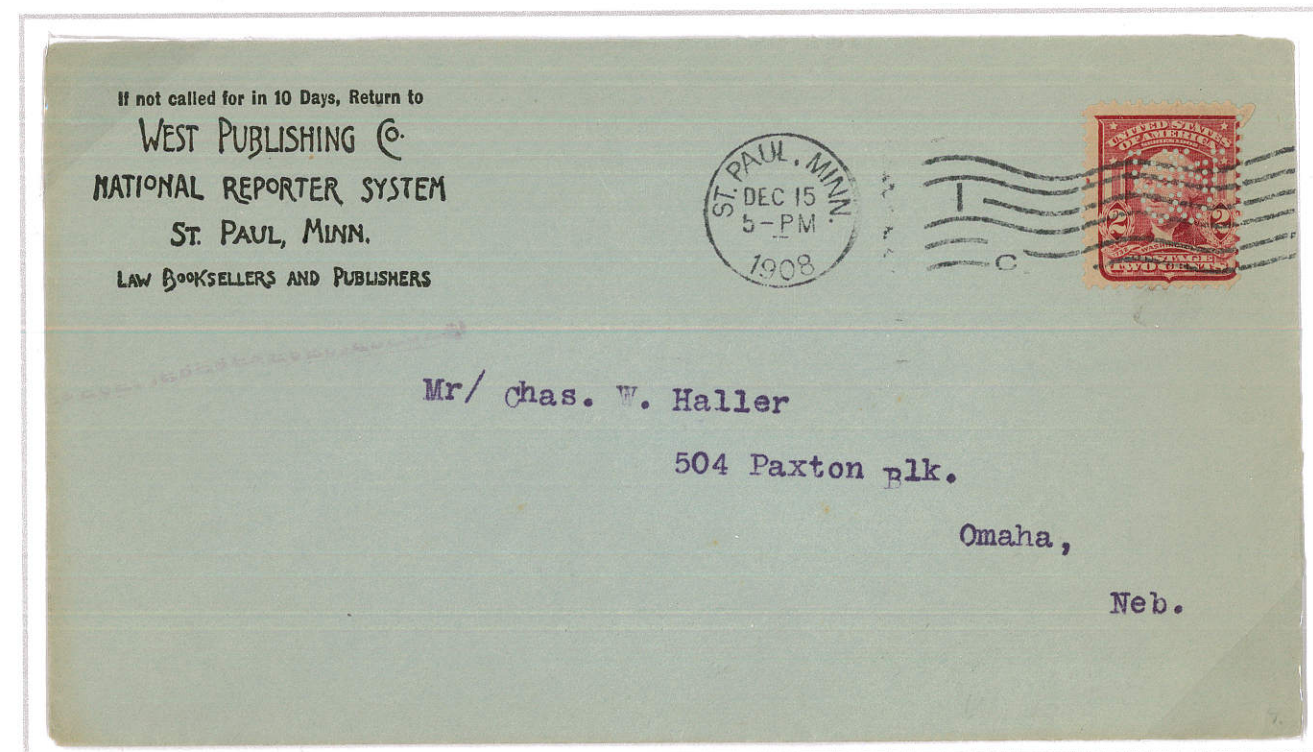
Reilly Electrotype Company Inc.
New York, NY



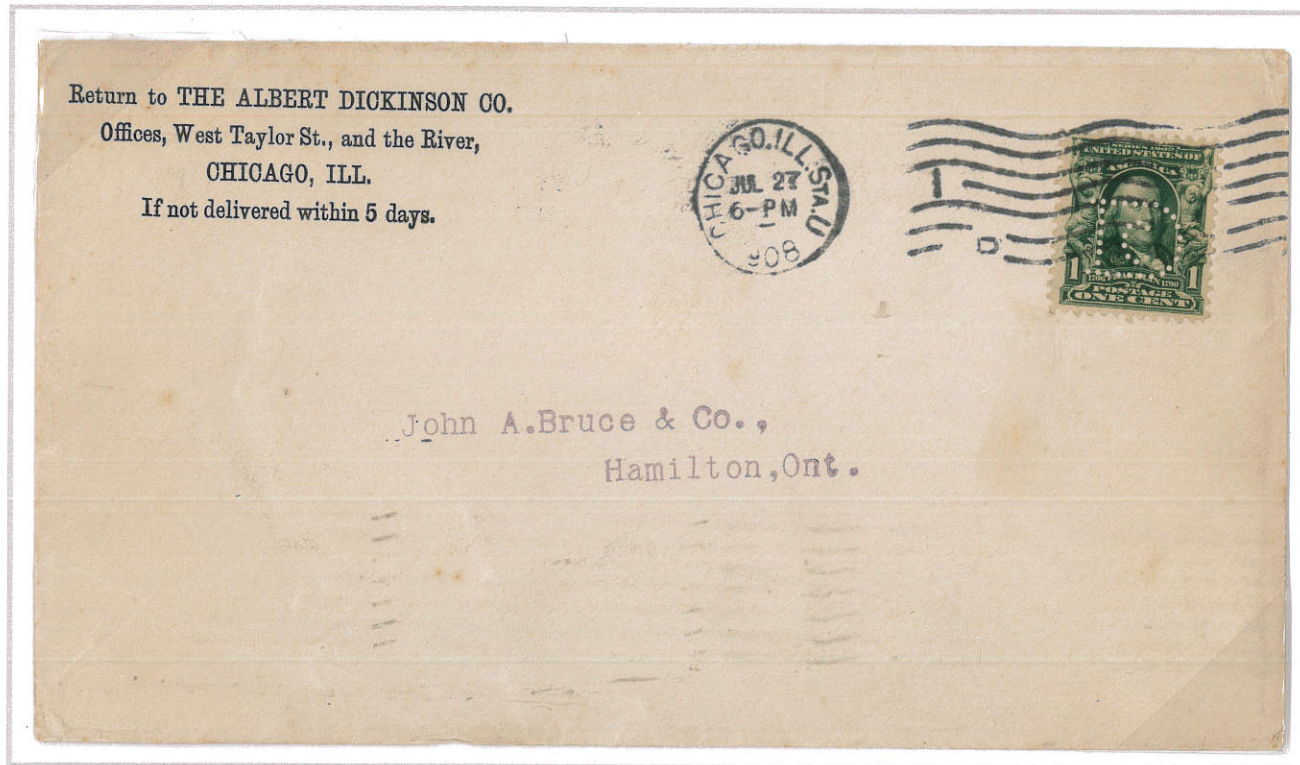
Cummins' 10-Die Postage Stamp Perforator
10 stamps perforated without being separated from sheet, one row of 10 stamps at a time.



Ford Motor Company
Detroit, MI



West Publishing Co.
St. Paul MN



While use of the Series 1902 essentially ended in late 1909 with the introduction of the “Washington-Franklin” series, the Special Delivery stamp was not replaced until 1922. Its “**Bicycle Messenger**” design that had replaced the 1893 “**Running Messenger**,” stamp was itself, replaced by the “**Motorcycle Messenger**” stamp. All three designs fittingly illustrated how technology was impacting Post Office Department operations.



1893



1922



The Albert Dickinson Co.
Chicago, IL

Earliest Reported Perfin to Canada



Third Class: Printed Matter: 1¢ per 2oz., Two times
Special Delivery Fee: 10¢
 Houston, TX Feb 16 1920 4:00pm - Springfield, CT



Liquid Carbonic Company
Chicago, IL

8. Control & Revenue Protection

With the huge increase of mail volume, the functions of **postmarking**, establishing origin, date and time, and **cancelling** for revenue protection, became part of the early process to control mail handling. Postmark and cancel markings of the period reveal the evolution from manual handstamping to machine cancellation and mechanical processing.

Manuscript Postmarks and Cancels



Fancy and Target Cancels



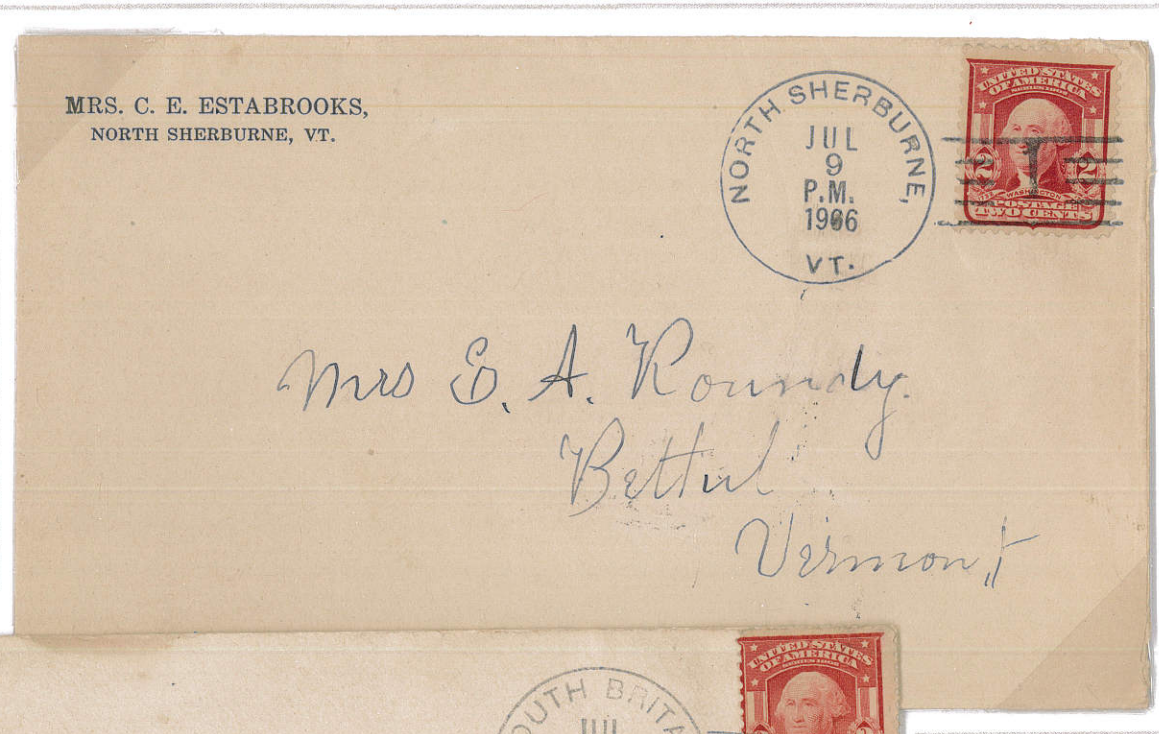
Manuscripts, when standard equipment was unavailable due to damage or loss, are *emergency* use. They are *provisional* markings when used by a new office awaiting a department handstamp. In 1903 R.F.D. carriers were permitted to cancel "down the line" mail with indelible pencil.

Geometric design metal, wood and cork-cut, stars and initials referred to as *fancy cancels*, commonly found in the 19th century, disappeared during the 1902 - 1909 period when the POD issued uniform handstamps.

Postmasters must not use any other postmarking stamps than those furnished by the Post Office Department. 1902 PL&R, Sec 567.4

Doane Handstamps 1903 - 1905

**Type 1
Aug 1903**



**Type 2
Sep 1903**

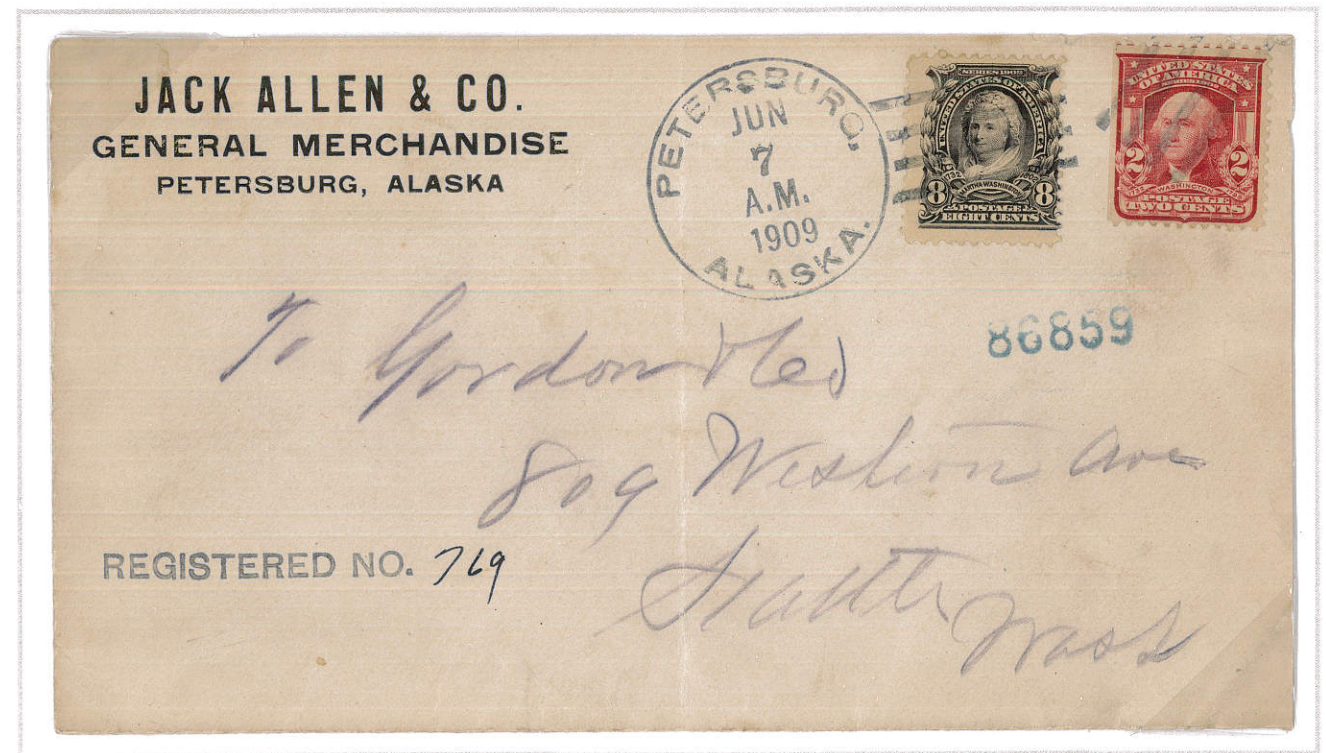
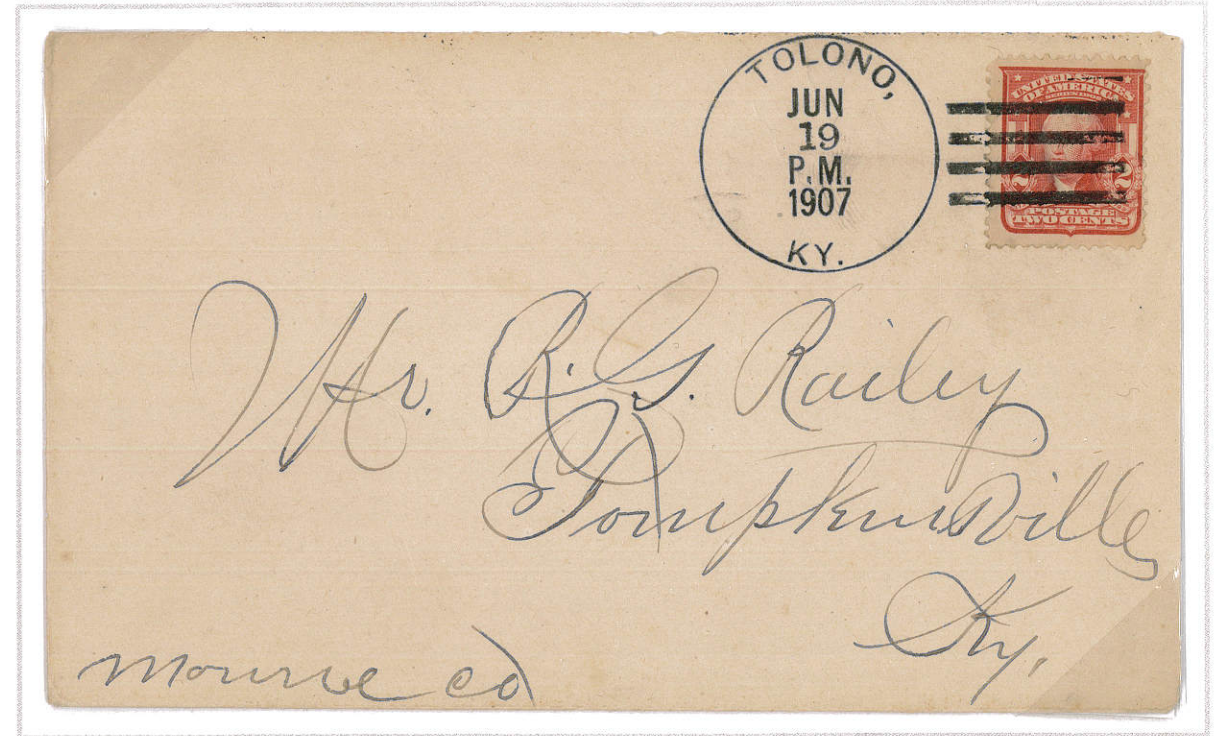


**Type 3
Jul 1905**

From 1903 through 1905, fourth-class post offices were provided with a rubber device similar to the R.F.D. handstamp, reinstating the familiar circular postmark dial and four bar killer. The numeral in the bars, the postmaster's prior year compensation, based on stamps sold, in hundreds of dollars, was used as an indicator to gauge the durability of the handstamp.

Four-Bar Handstamps 1906

In September 1906 the POD issued a rubber postmarking handstamp similar to the Doane marker, but without a numeral in the cancel. These Four-Bar handstamps, with small variations, became the most common small post office postmark used over the first half of the 20th century



Metal Duplex Barrel & Ovate Bar Handstamps

In the 1890s the POD issued durable metal postmarkers which simultaneously postmarked and canceled. Two basic designs, the **Barrel**, with station numeral, for first and second-class offices and the **Ovate Bar**, for third-class offices were used into the early part of the 20th Century as machine cancels began to dominate



Non Standard (Mimic) Handstamps

Use of non-authorized POD postmarks and cancels was against regulations but many small post offices used handstamps imitating POD design elements, which usually passed through the mails



Postmasters must not use any other postmarking stamps than those furnished by the Post-Office Department.
1902 PL&R Sec 567.4

Post Office Stations

Post Office **Stations** received and dispatched mail, issued money-orders, registered mail and sold stamps. Stations were designated by local names or letters of the alphabet. Their postmarks and cancels included the name of the main office (city) name and the **station name or letter**

Post Office Sub-Stations

The designation **Sub-station** was codified Nov 12 1897, PMG Order No 595 to identify postal stations which issued money-orders, registered mail and sold stamps but did not receive or dispatch first-class mail. Sub-station postmarks and cancels were **identified by numbers**



105th St. & Columbus Ave. New York



2161 Amsterdam Ave, 157th Street, New York

217 - 225 West 51st St., New York



Precancels

Post Offices canceled stamps prior to their use to expedite handling of large quantities of similar piece mail. Local cancels were applied by single-print hand-stamps and by devices that made 10 to 20 impressions simultaneously.

Local Post Office Precancels



Jackson, Mich



Waterbury, Conn



Lansing, Mich



Northampton, Mass



Fort Wayne, Ind



Evansville, Indiana



Calla, Ohio



Scranton, Penna.



Davenport, Iowa



Elgin, Ills.



Battle Creek, Mich



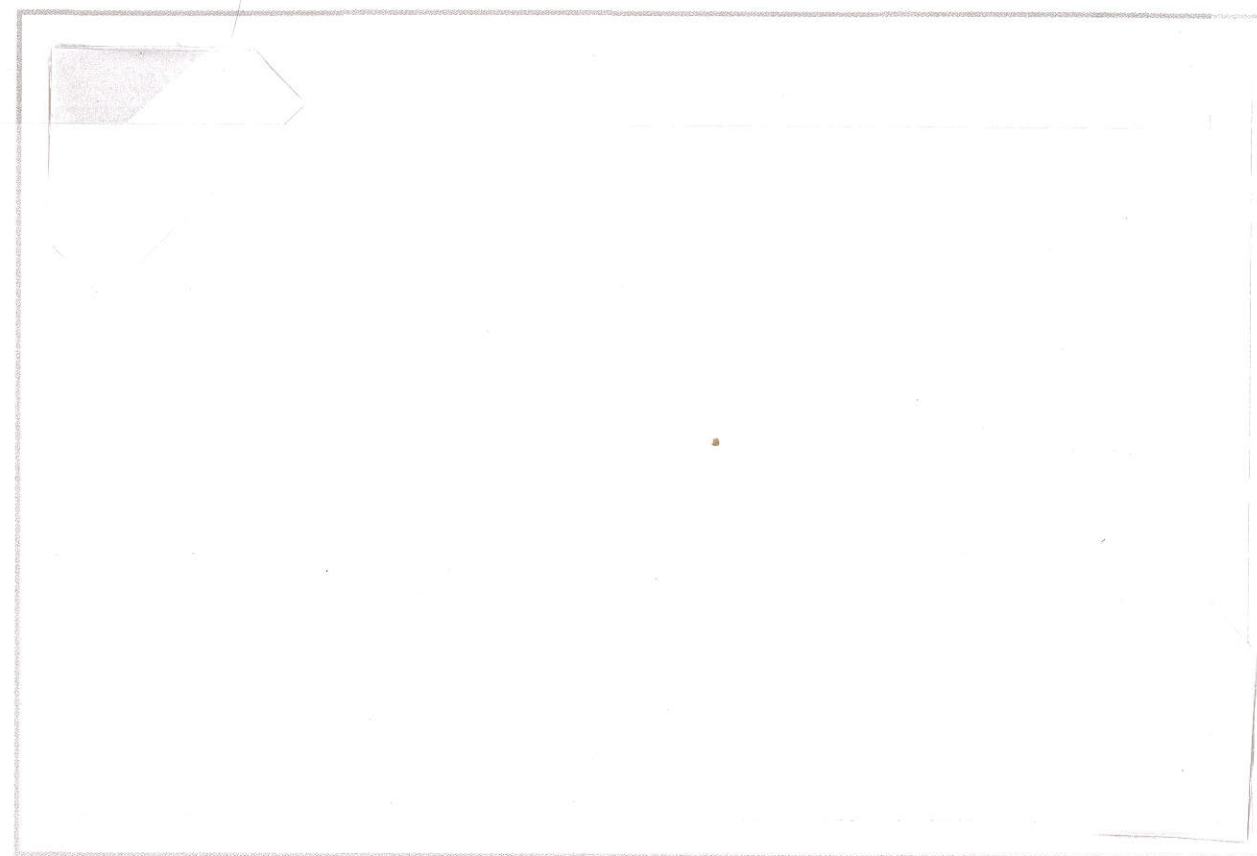
Racine, Wis.



Cleveland, Ohio



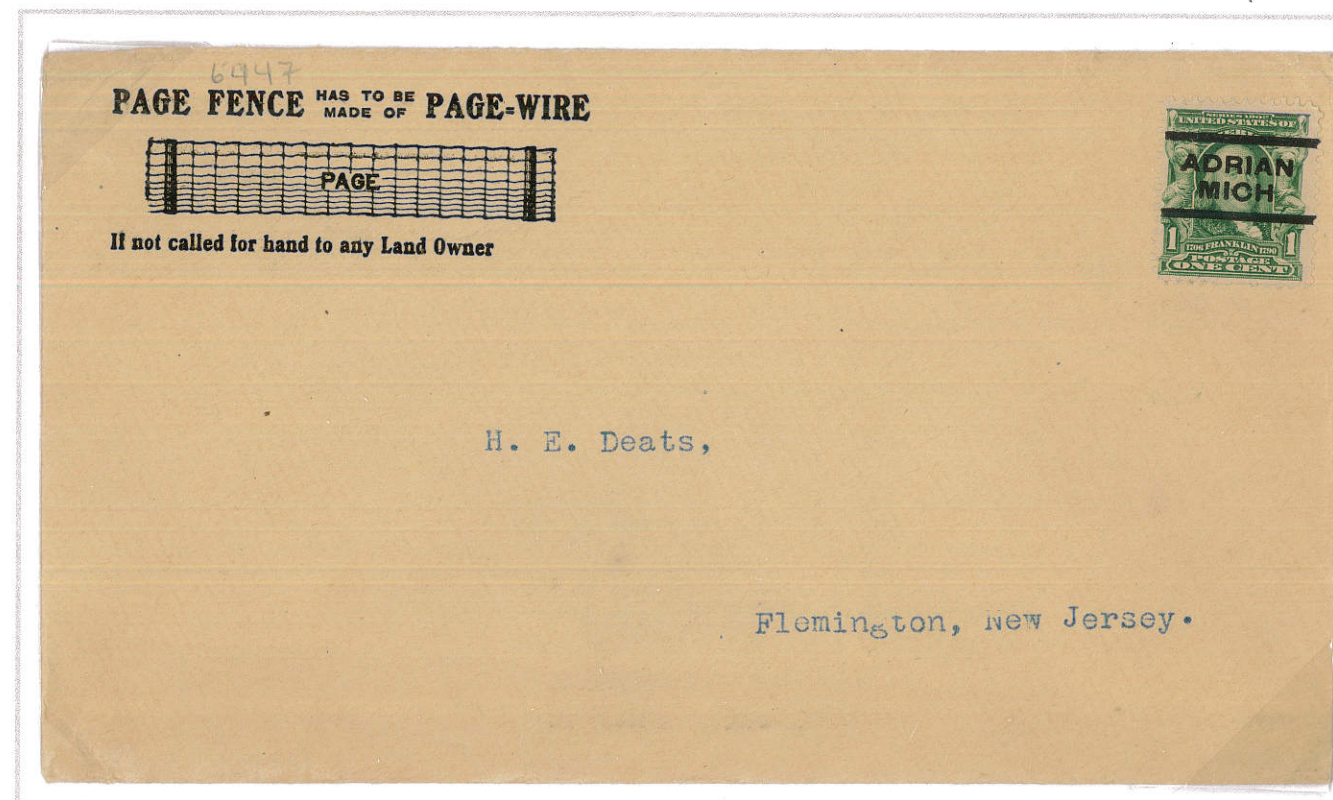
Chattanooga,
St. Elmo Sta. Tennessee



Jackson, Mich

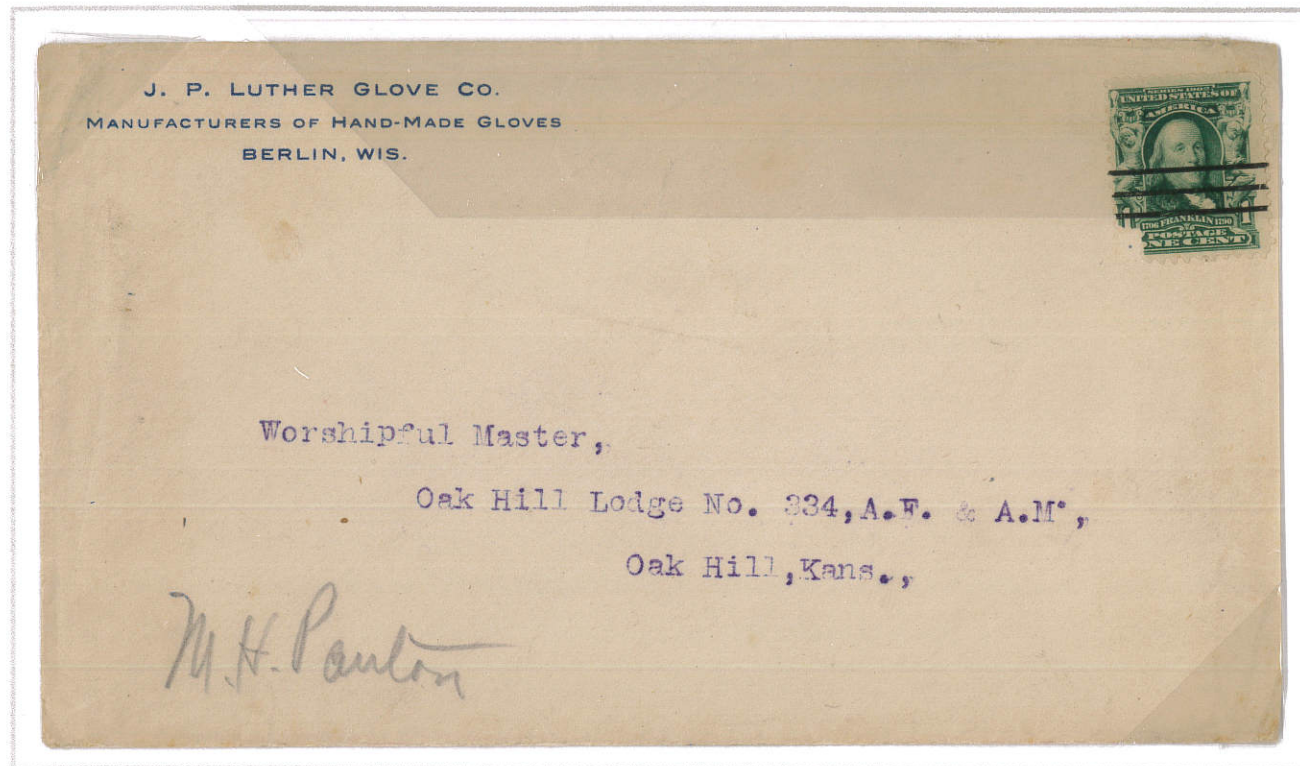


Minneapolis, Minn



Adrian, Mich

Experimentation with machines to postmark and cancel mail began in the late 1800s. By 1909, machines were in operation in virtually all first-class post offices and the POD was using and testing machines from a dozen manufacturers.



Berlin, WI

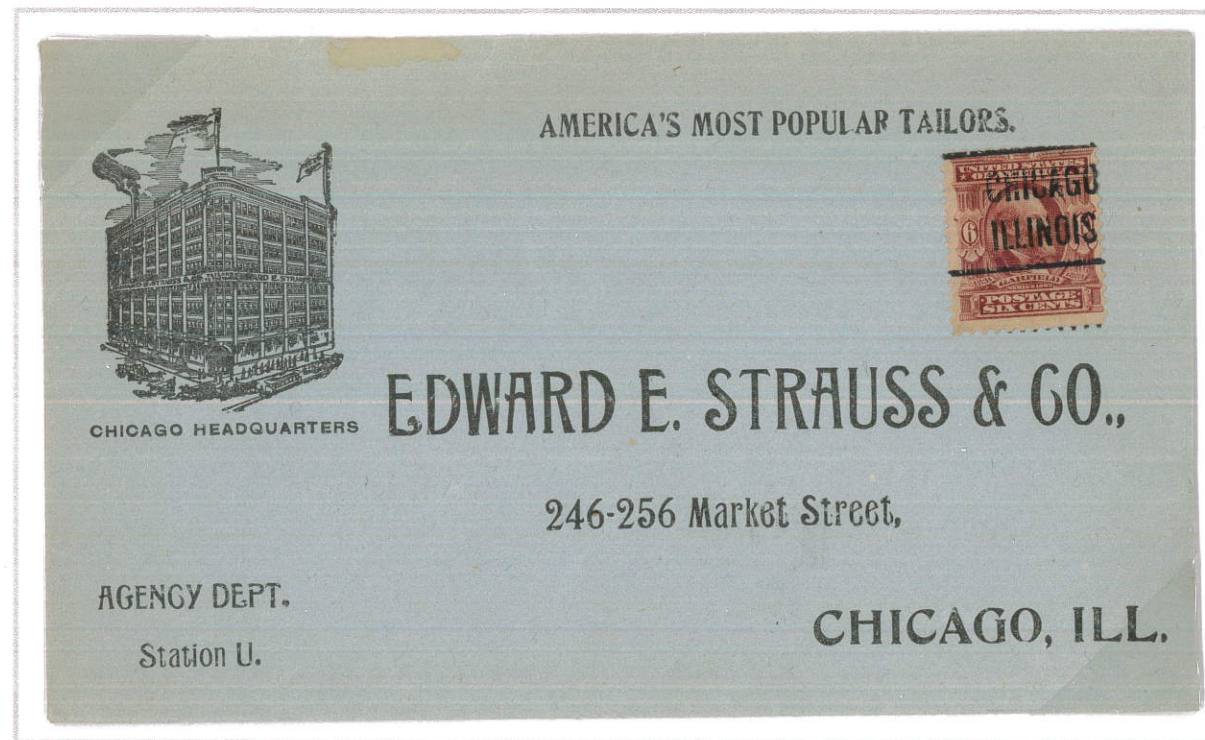


Type B-W2(7)

Type B-4(4)

Type B-14(1)

Type B-Station N(orth)



Chicago, Il

Though used for several decades, precanceled stamps were not officially condoned until a 1903 POD directive "Conditions governing the use of Precanceled Postage Stamps" initially intended for Third and Fourth-class only.

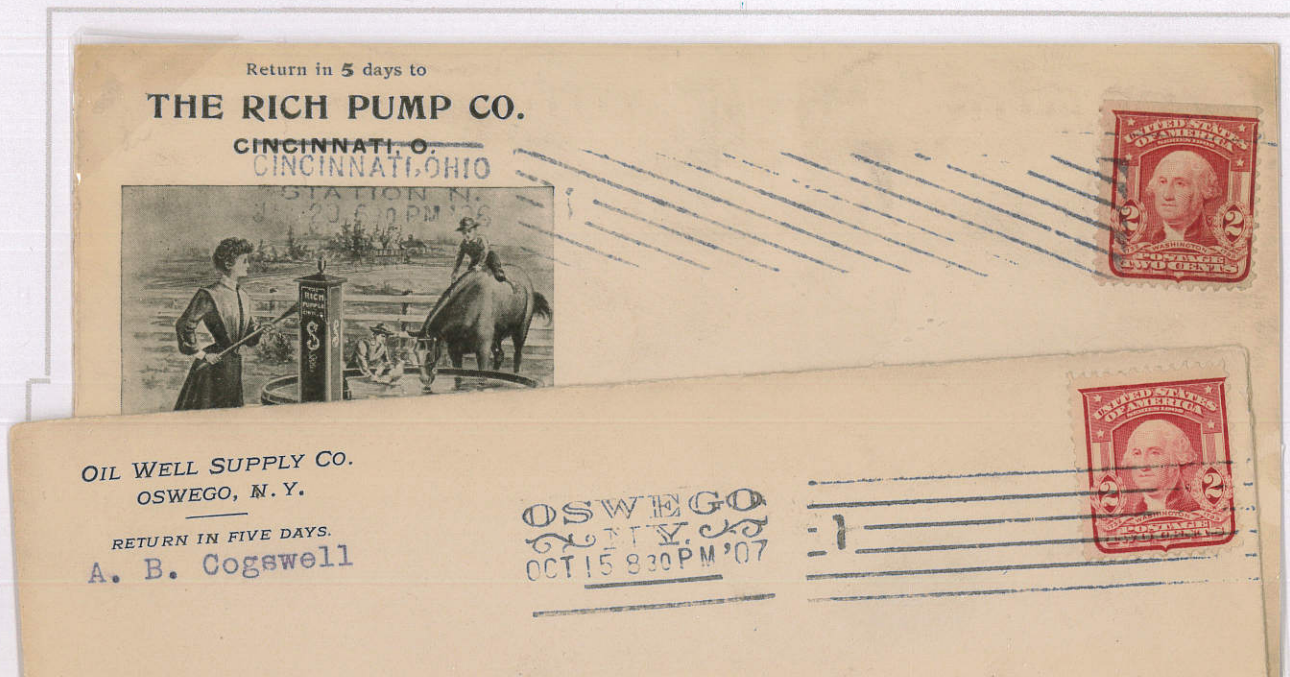
Type B-
Experimental
Repeater
Used only
June 21 & 22
1906

Tassel Flag

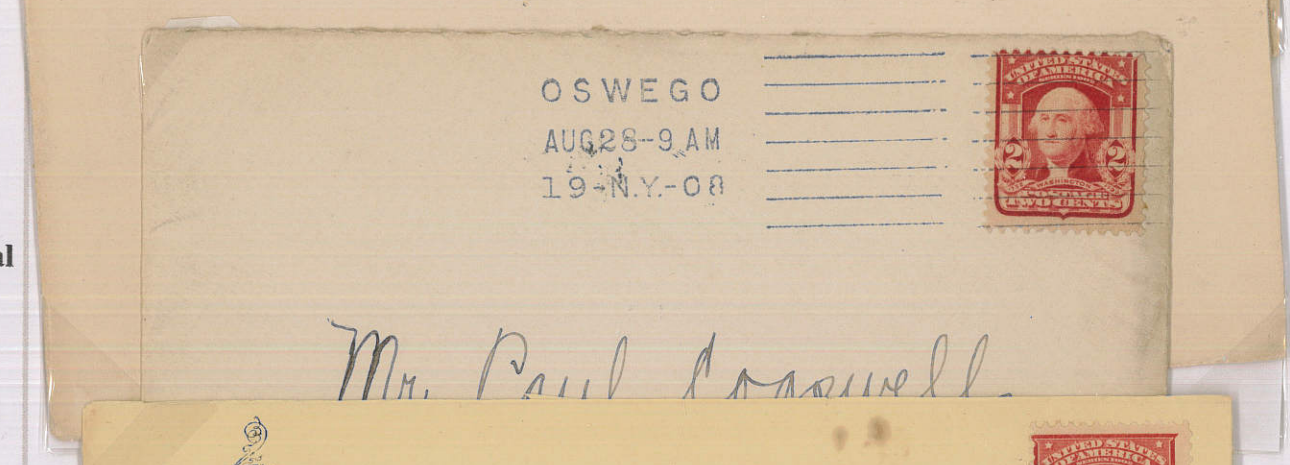
Bloomington, Ill.
Oct. 20, 1904 - Feb. 18, 1905



Type KD-2(1)



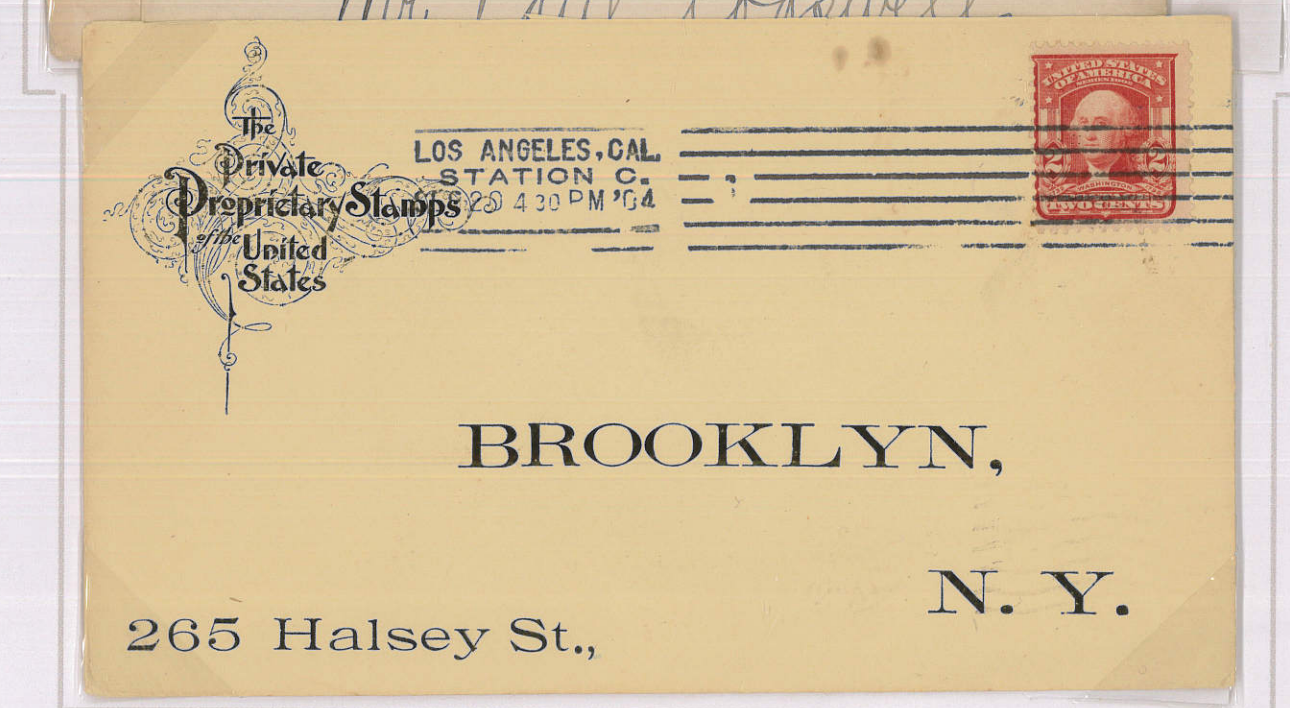
Type LAa-6(1)



Type EX-7b Experimental



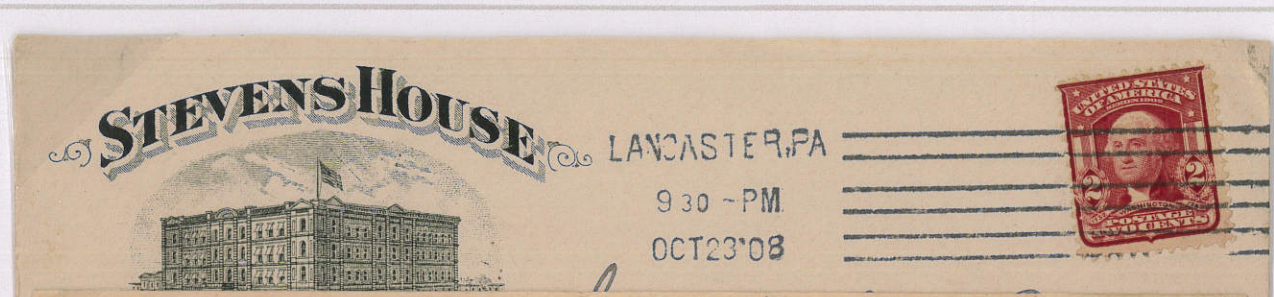
Type C4-121a



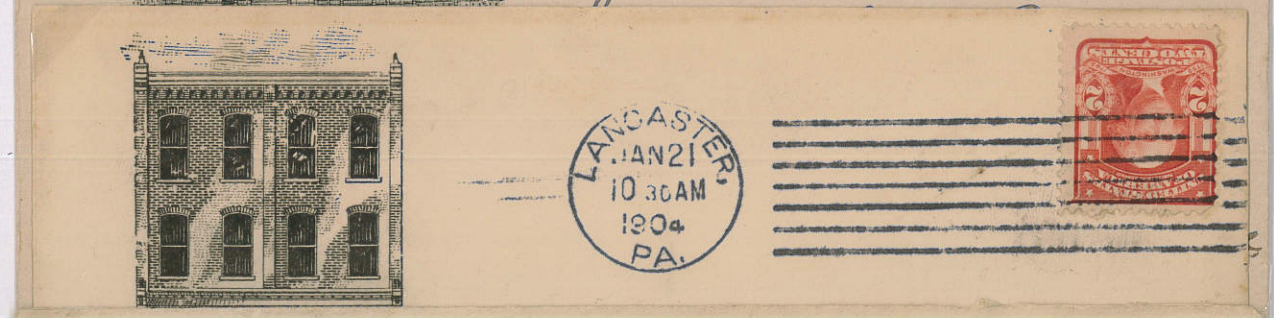
Type HS-6(1)

Type Da4-101a

Type J-6P



Type A-2



Type J-6



Type A-6



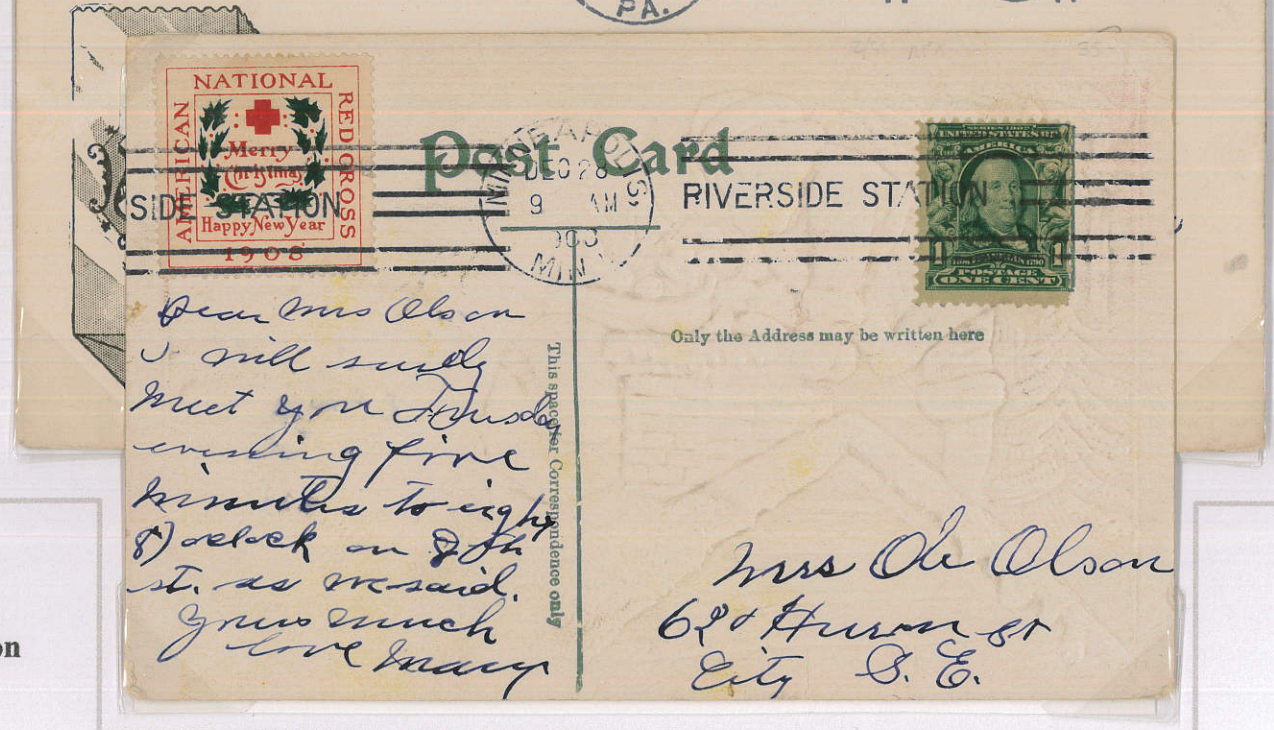
Type A-2D



Type A-2D



Type J-6P Station



Type A-2D

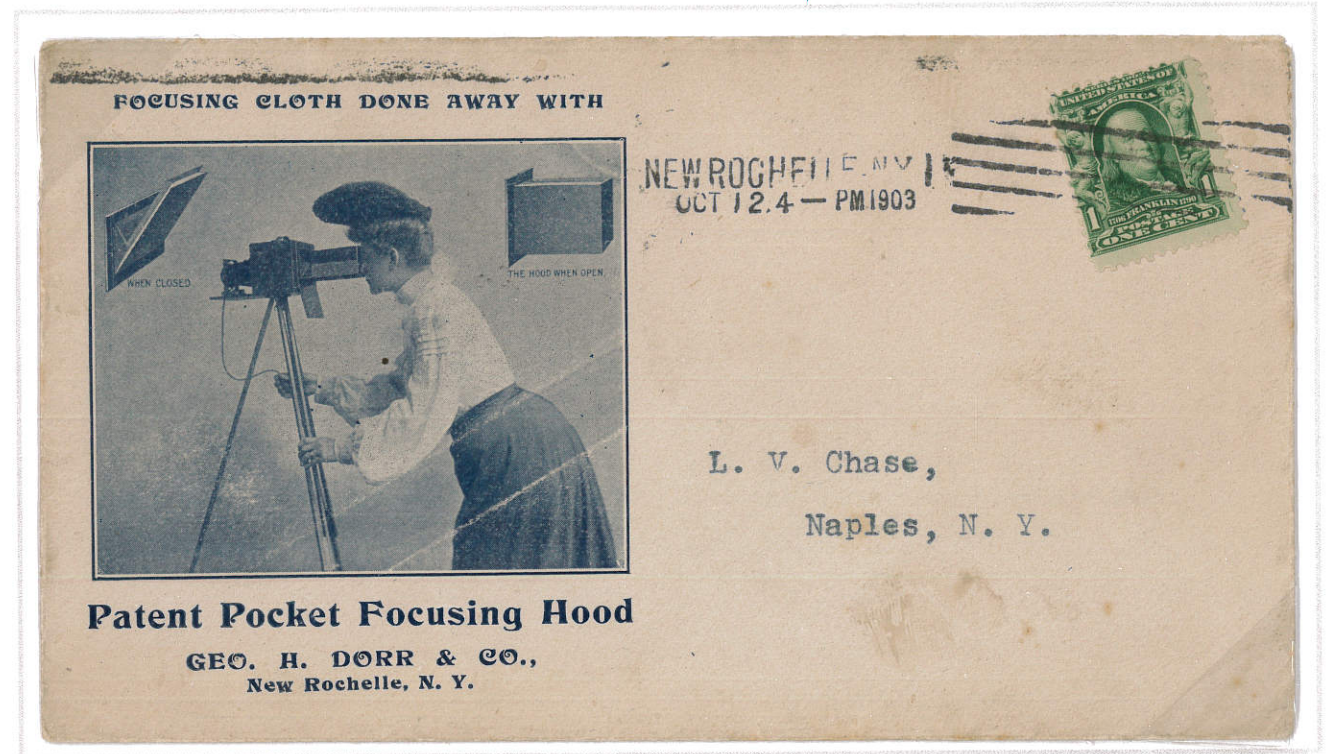


"Star in Diamond" used only in Silver Creek, NY and Little Rock Ark.

Type D



Type E



Type B-8 Die b

Only two recorded Die b New Rochelle, NY

Type DC



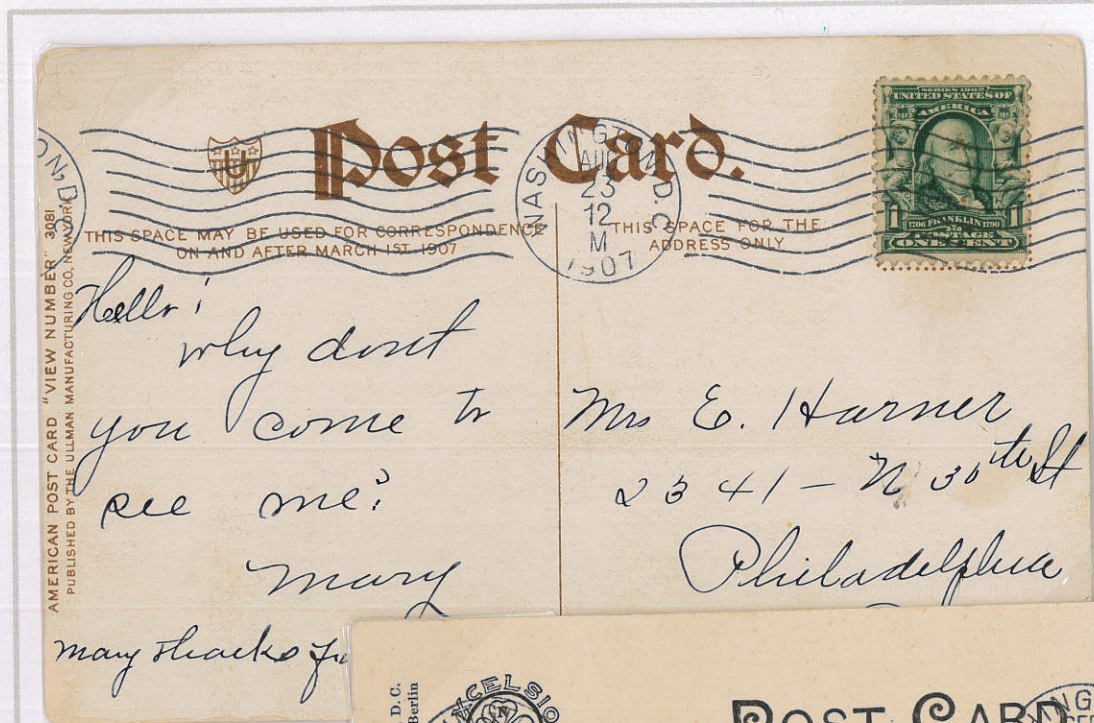
Type D-4
Bar Station



Type B-8 Die c



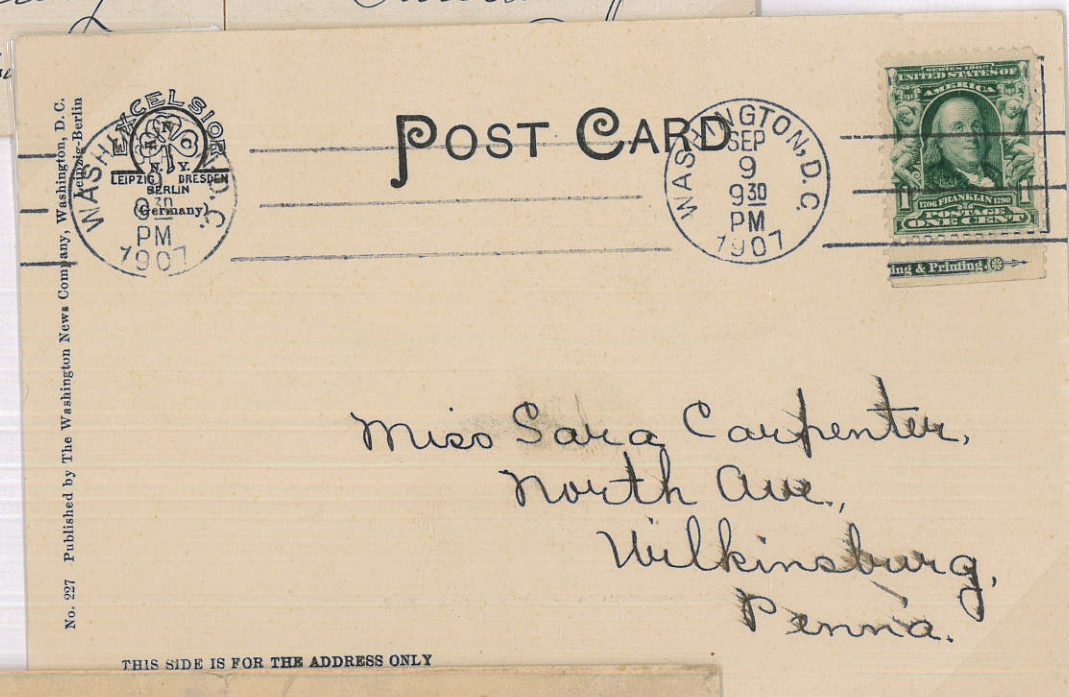
Type D-32(1)T
"T"
Transferred through distributing post office



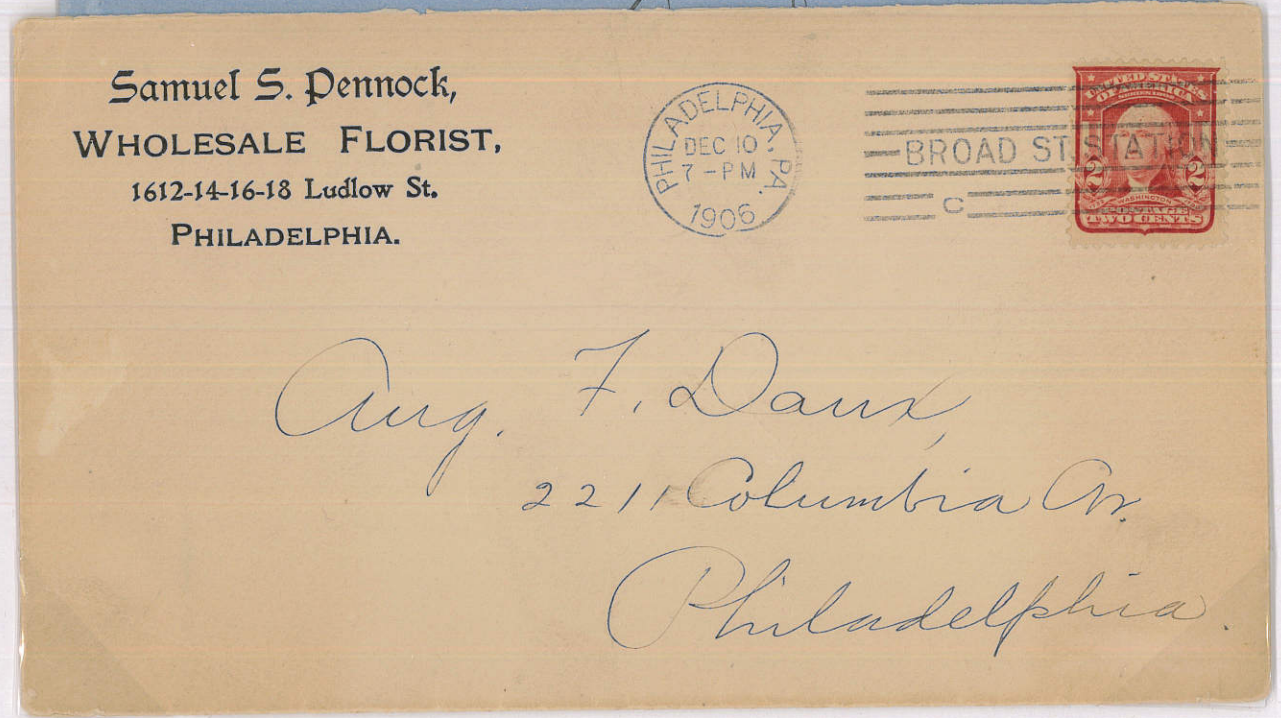
Type 1
Wavy Line Repeater



Type D-22(9)
"C"
Collected from local letter box



Type 2
Straight Line Repeater



Type D-22
Station Slogan

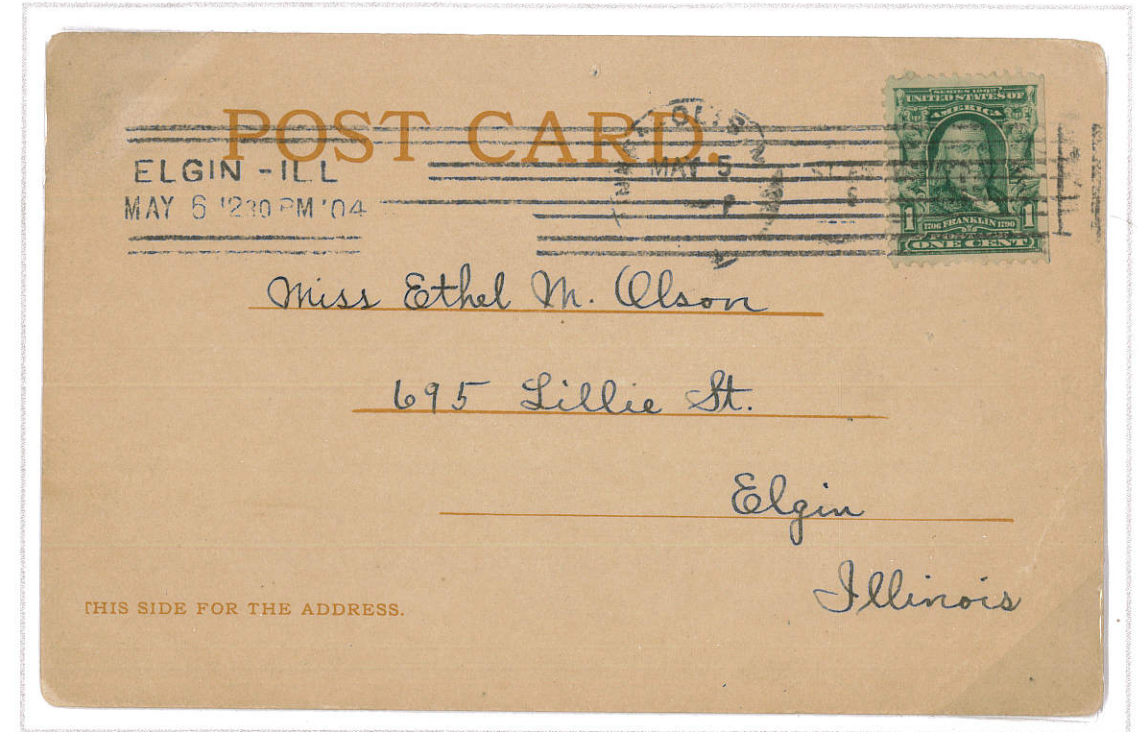


Type 2F
No Line Receiving Repeater

Type 1



Type 2

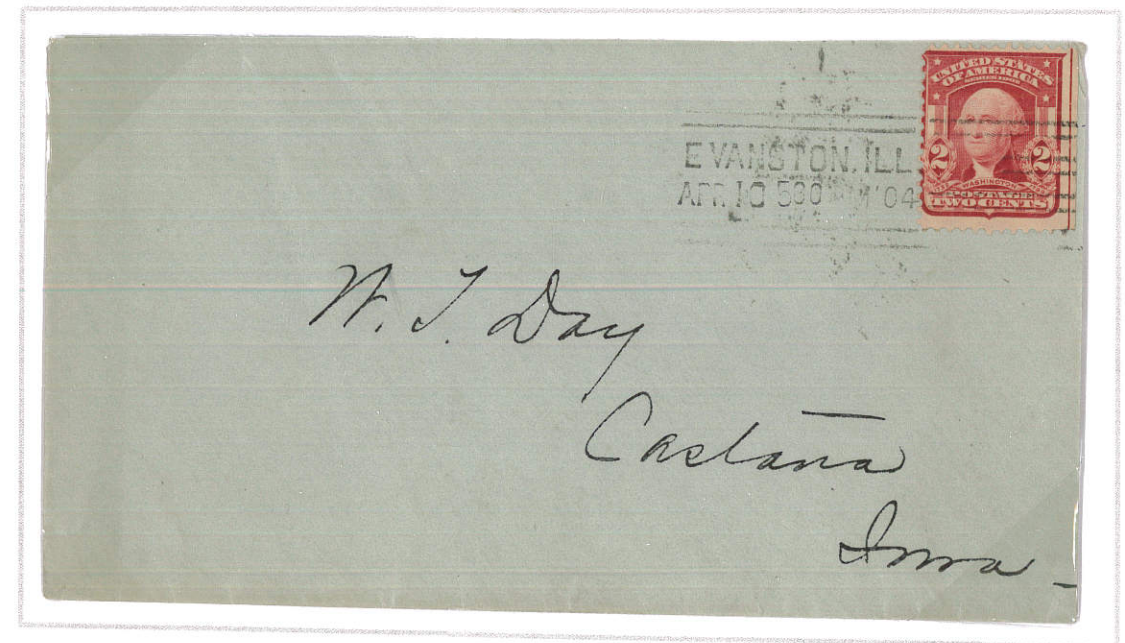


Type C3b-6e



Type 3a

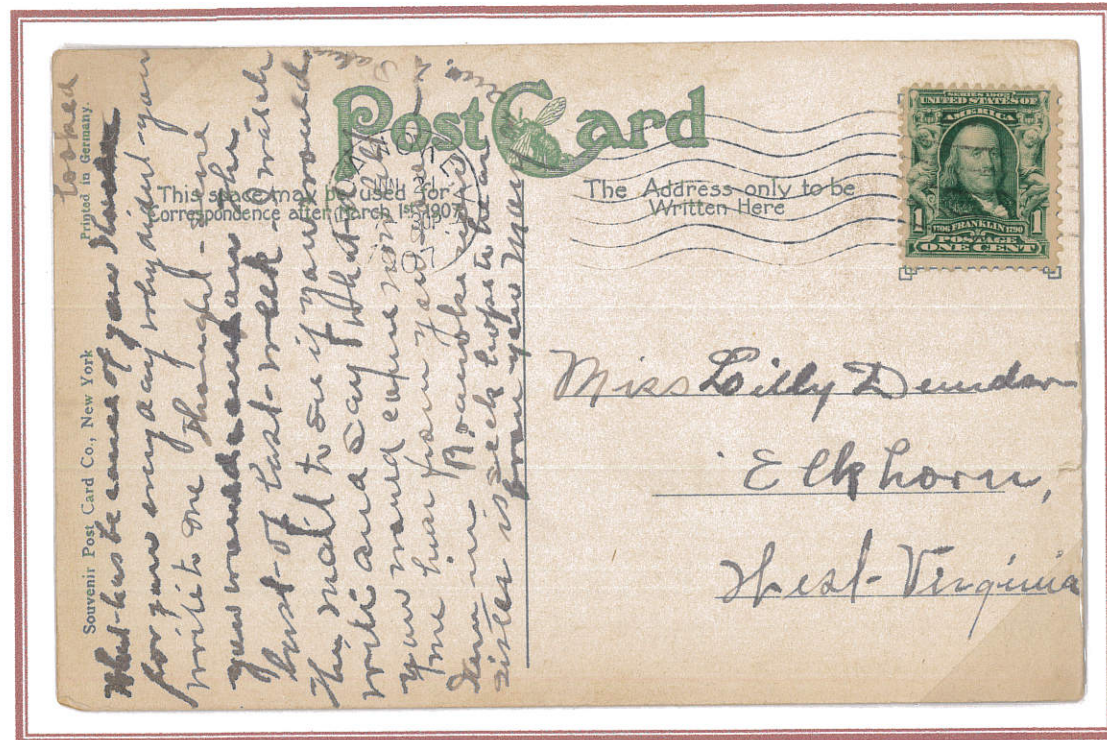
Type 3



Type J3b-5b

Experimental Type D-4a

Used only in Roanoke, VA (June 1907) and Washington, DC (January 1909)



Roanoke, VA, Jun 21, 1907



Washington, DC, Jan 11, 1909



Type A

Type D

Type B

Type C

Exposition Postmarks

The Post Office Department played a major role in the nation's Expositions and World Fairs at the turn of the 20th Century. To promote the exposition themes, the POD created and supported the use of special machine and hand-stamp postmarks and cancels. They also displayed postal operations exhibits in the fair's Federal Building, and operated postal stations on the fair grounds for fair organizers, concessionaires, and visitors. Commemorative stamps were issued to celebrate these events.

The **Louisiana Purchase Exposition** celebrated the 100th anniversary of the purchase of the territory of Louisiana from France which in 1803, doubled the land area of the U.S. Originally planned for 1903 the expo was delayed for one year. Several official exposition POD postmarks used as early as 1900, preceded the sampling on Series 1902 displayed.

Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904

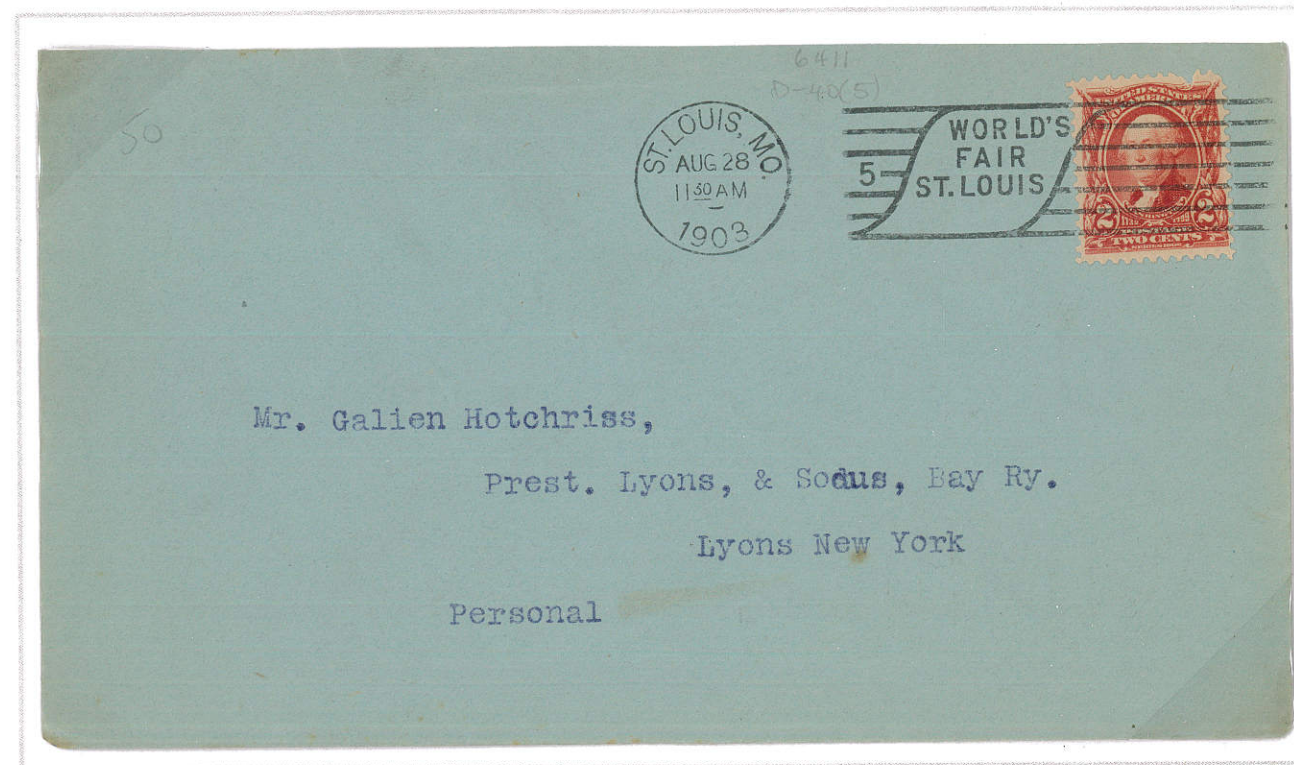
Post Office Bulletin: Order No. 417.

Establish on April 30, 1904, to continue during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, an Exposition Station of the post office at Saint Louis, Mo. (to be located in the Government Building on the grounds of the Exposition), with facilities for the transaction of money order and registry business, the sale of postal supplies and the receipt and dispatch of mails..

R. J. WYNNE, Acting Postmaster General, April 26, 1904



Duplex Steel hand cancel: EXPOSITION STATION, Station 1



International machine slogan cancel: WORLD'S FAIR ST. LOUIS slogan with or without 1903, Station "5"



International machine slogan cancel: EXPOSITION STA, Station "D"



International machine slogan cancel: WORLD'S FAIR ST. LOUIS 1904, Station "4"

Exposition Postmarks

The Lewis and Clark Centennial celebrated the 100th anniversary of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark's historic expedition to the Pacific northwest to explore the Louisiana purchase territory. In the US government building, the post office department operated the exposition's post office "as a model institution and as an exhibit. Into this office a model railway car ran daily. Through glass partitions visitors were able to see all the operations of a large post office and the labor saving devices in daily use.

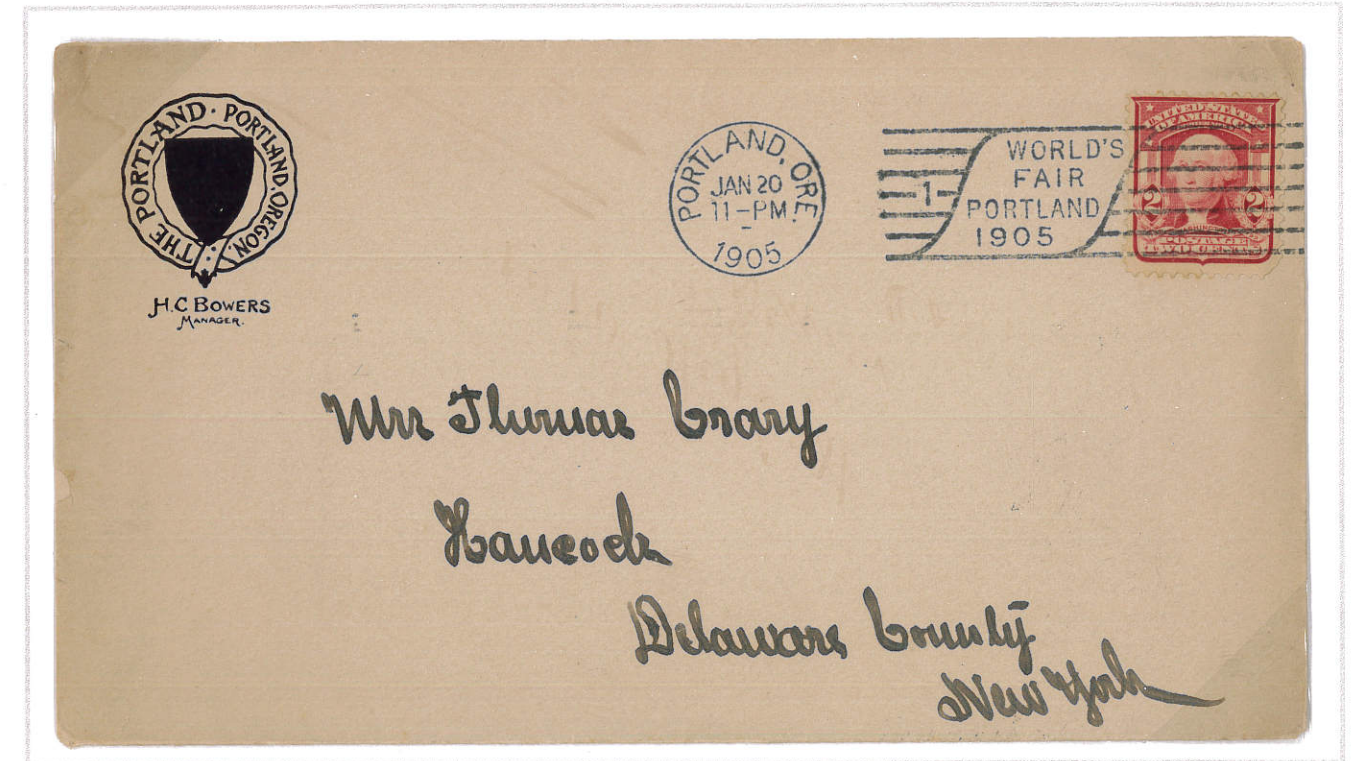
Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair, Portland, 1905

Post Office Bulletin, Order No 407.

Establish from June 1, 1905, to October 15, 1905, inclusive, Exposition Station of the post office at Portland, Oregon, on the grounds of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, with facilities for the transaction of money-order and registry business, the sale of postal supplies and the receipt and dispatch of mails
GEO. B. CORTELYOU, Postmaster General, April 27, 1905



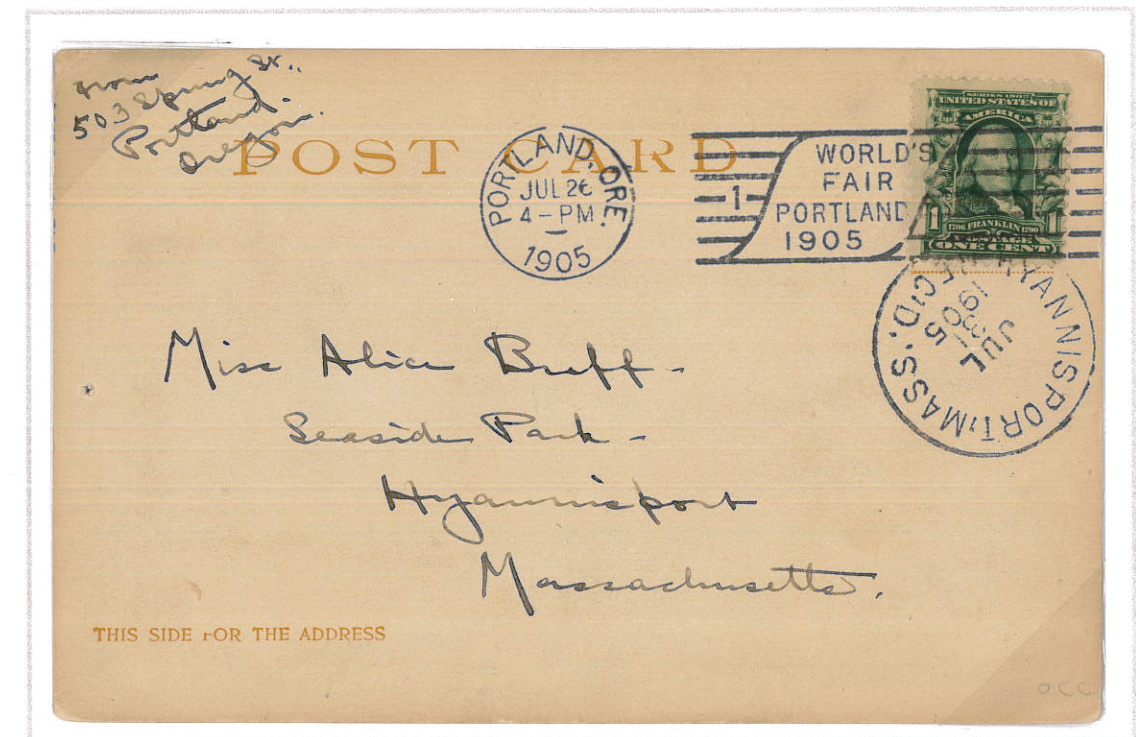
American machine slogan flag cancel: EXPOSITION STATION, 1905



International machine slogan cancel: WORLD'S FAIR PORTLAND 1905 , Station "1"



International hand-powered machine slogan cancel: EXPOSITION STATION, 1905 , Station "D"



International machine slogan cancel: WORLD'S FAIR PORTLAND 1905 , Station "1"

Exposition Postmarks

The **Jamestown Exposition** celebrated the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Jamestown colony. Located adjacent to the Hampton Roads U.S. Atlantic Fleet naval base, the fair also highlighted the "Great White Fleet of battleships that would embark on a world tour following the exposition's closing. Slogan postmarks were available at three different Virginia cities: Portsmouth, Newport News and Norfolk.

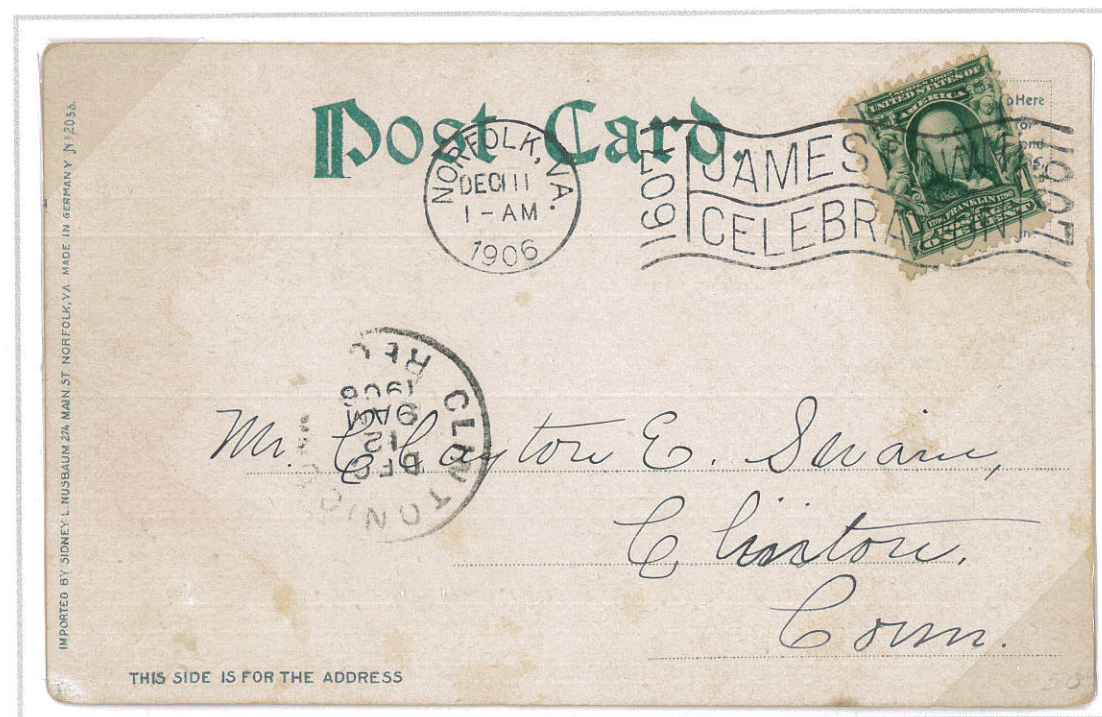
Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, 1907

Special Notice: Post Office Department, March 27, 1907

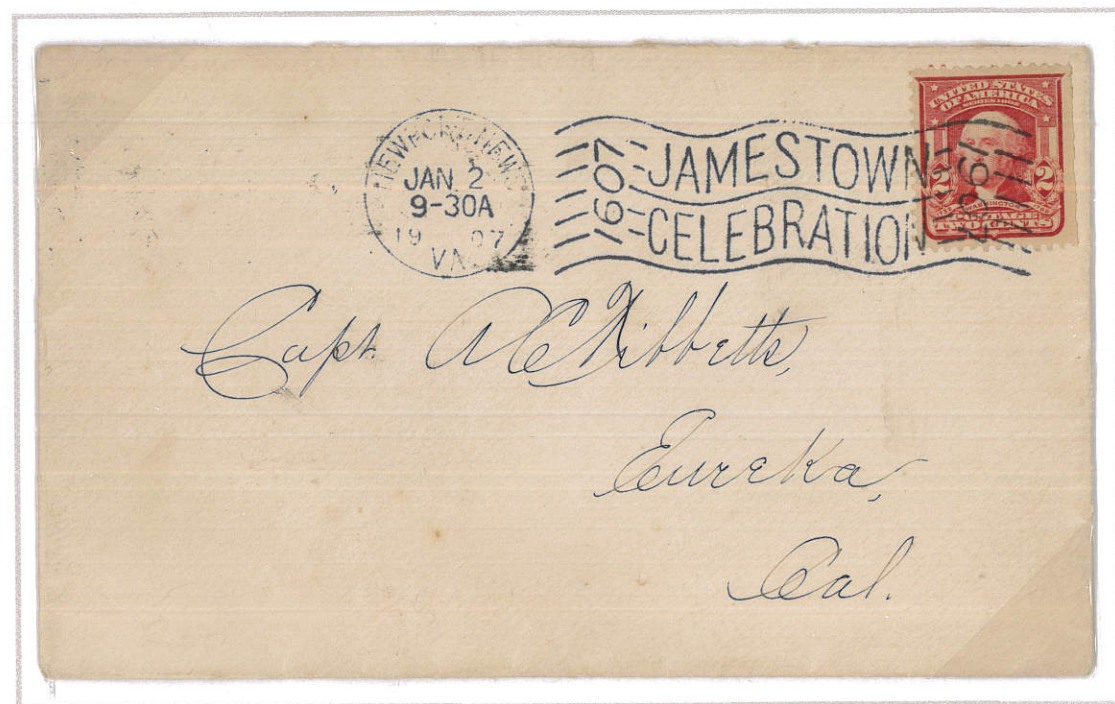
The Department calls the attention of all postmasters and officials of the Railway Mail Service to the anticipated presence in Hampton Roads, in connection with the Jamestown Exposition, of ships of war representing many countries of the Universal Postal Union. Closed mails will be exchanged between the postal administrations of the various countries and the ships of war referred to, the names of which and the dates of expected arrival will be announced when the Department is properly advised. It is desired that the closed mails described shall be given special attention by all officers and employees of the United States postal service, with a view to their prompt handling and transmission.



American machine slogan cancel: 1607 JAMESTOWN CELEBRATION 1907
PORTSMOUTH, VA



International machine slogan cancel: 1607 JAMESTOWN CELEBRATION 1907
NORFOLK, VA



American machine slogan cancel: 1607 JAMESTOWN CELEBRATION 1907
NEWPORT NEWS, VA



International machine slogan cancel: EXPOSITION STATION, Station "C"



Exposition Postmarks

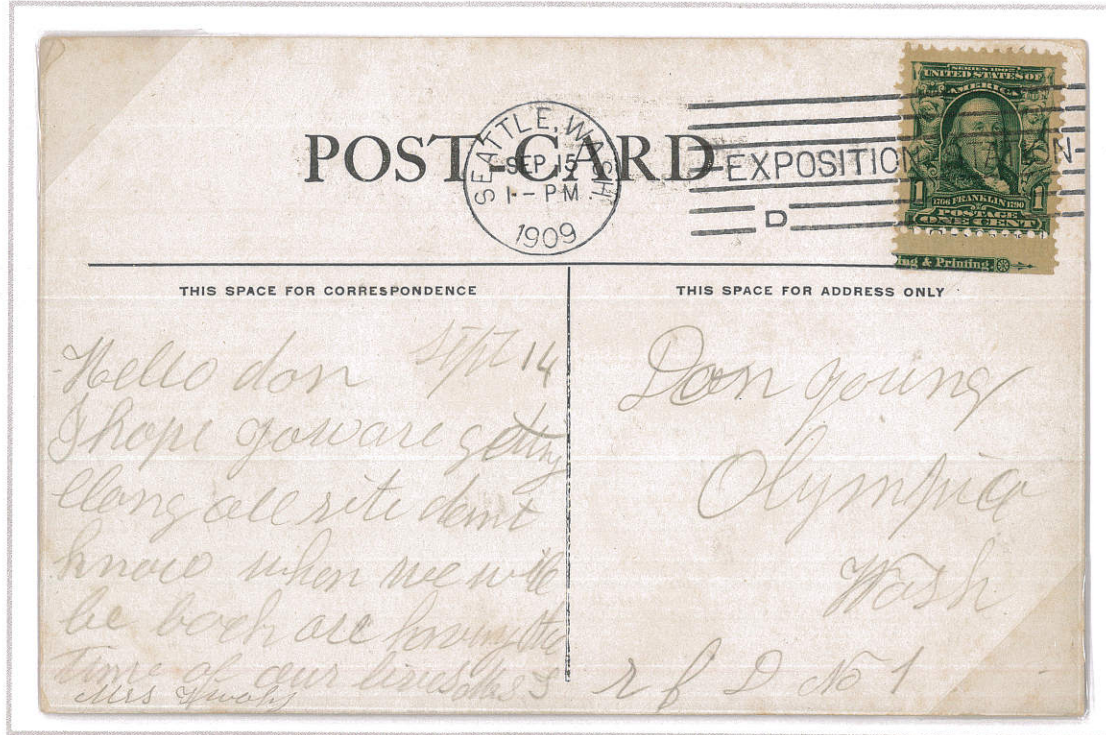
The Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition was a commercial enterprise promoting the state of Washington as a gateway to Alaska and the Pacific nations. Held on the campus of the University of Washington, the event drew almost 4 million visitors and put Seattle on the map as a gateway to the Pacific Rim.

Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, Seattle, 1909

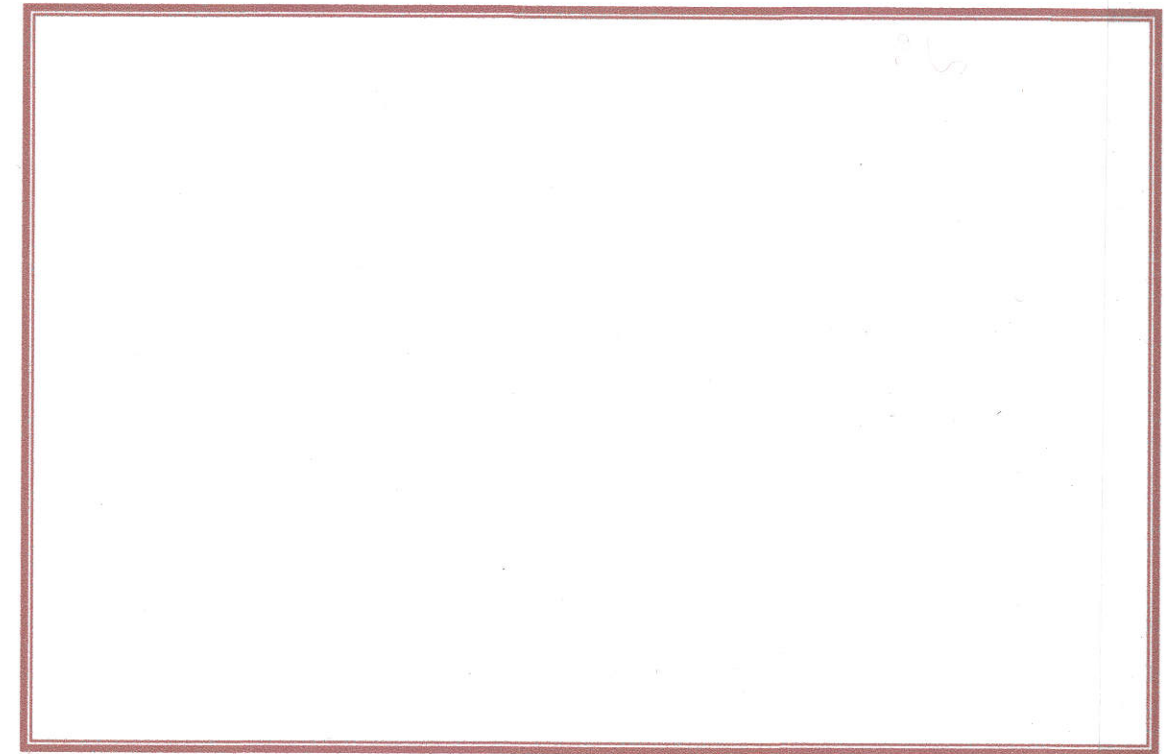
Post Office Bulletin, Order No. 1605.

Inasmuch as an Act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, authorizes the United States to participate in the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to be Held at Seattle, Wash., from June 1 to October 15, 1909, postmasters may display in their offices, in such manner as will not interfere with official business, literature pertaining to the Exposition which may be sent to them for that purpose by the Director of Exploitation, Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

C. P. GRANDFIELD, Acting: Postmaster General, July 24, 1908

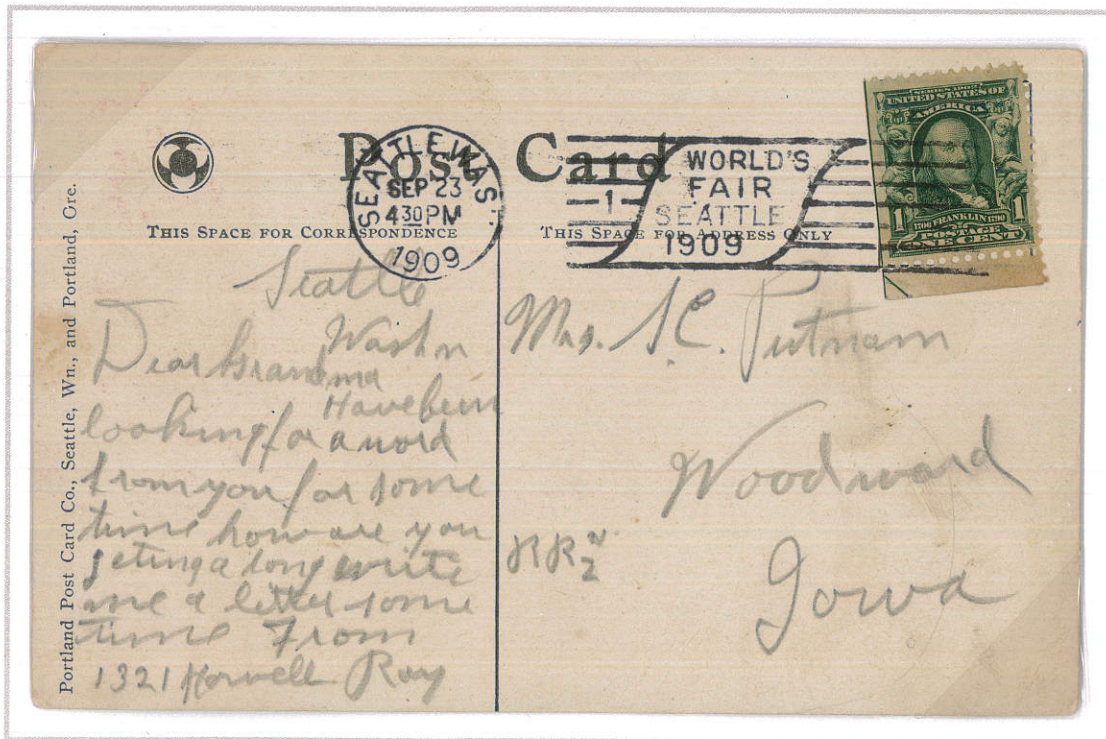


International Machine slogan cancel: EXPOSITION STATION, 1909, Station "D"

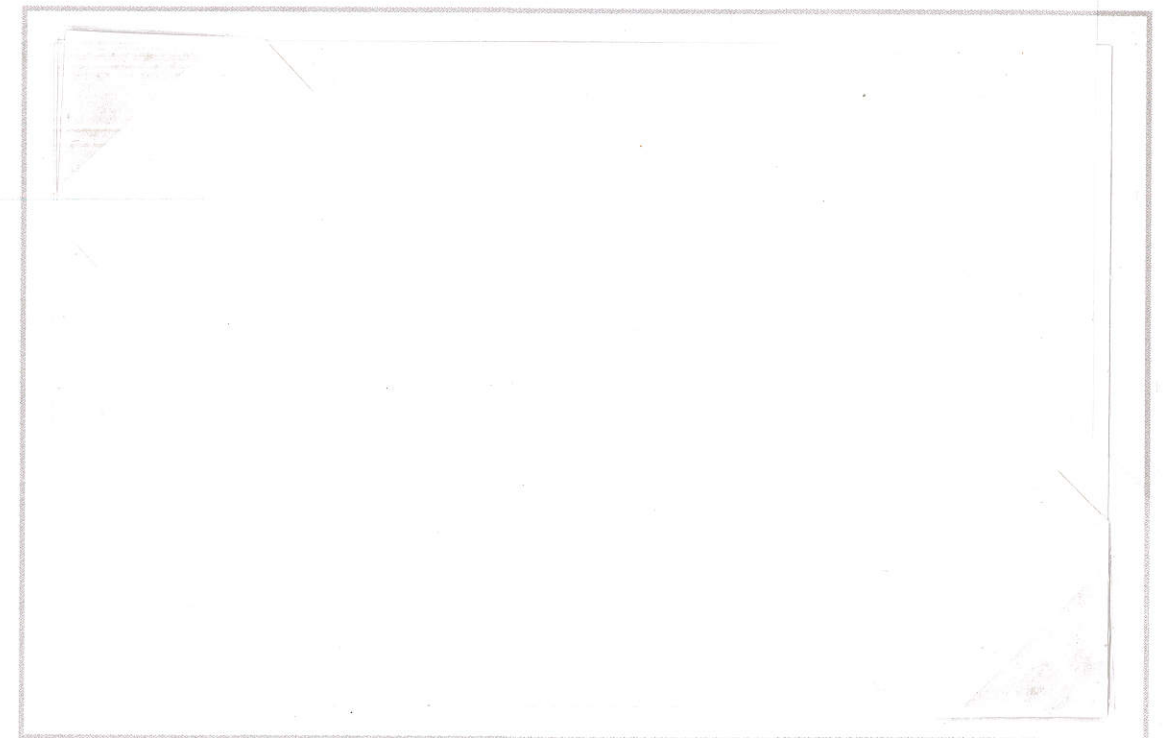


One of three Seattle Exposition Flag cancels known

American machine flag slogan cancel: ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, 1909



International Machine slogan cancel: WORLD'S FAIR SEATTLE, 1909



Columbia repeater machine slogan cancel: SEATTLE, WASH, ALASKA-YUKON EXPOSITION, 1909