For over a century much of the short-paid first-class domestic mail in the United States was not sent with postage due to be collected upon delivery, as was the practice in many countries, but instead was held at the post office of origin until the addressee supplied sufficient stamps to pay the deficient postage. This practice began shortly after the adoption of compulsory prepayment of postage in 1855 and continued with one exception, until July 1, 1958. The Post Office made a distinction between mail on which at least one full ounce had been paid at the letter rate and mail which was completely unpaid, or paid less than one full ounce at the current letter rate. The well-known “Due” markings, which are not the subject of this article, were only applied to overweight mail on which the first ounce had been fully prepaid, or unpaid mail that had escaped detection until it reached the destination post office. It is the mail completely unpaid, such as the 1889 letter from Oakland to Coloma, Eldorado Co., California, or paid less than 1 full ounce that is the subject of this article.

Figure 1

Such mail, for which the sender could not be identified, without opening, was held at the post office of origin while the addressee was notified of the deficiency (except for the period 1863-1882). When the missing postage was supplied, the letter was forwarded to the addressee. If the missing postage was not provided in a timely manner, the mail was forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. Exceptions were made to this rule so that mail from soldiers serving outside the U.S. who did not have the franking privilege (such as during the Spanish-American War) and mail from victims of the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake would not be subjected to holding.

Mail with a return address, or other evidence to identify the sender, was returned to have the postage added by the sender. (These have their own set of “Returned for postage” auxiliary markings which could be the subject of an article for someone else.)

The Held for Postage procedures resulted in a penalty of double postage (first-class postage had to be used to send the postage which was short-paid) and several days delay in receiving one’s mail. As the addressee was never told any details about the letter being held, curiosity would encourage them to pay for the letter. This cumbersome and inefficient process not only delayed delivery of the mail while writing to the addressee and waiting for stamps to be sent, it also placed a clerical burden on the post office, having to file letters being held in such a way that they could be easily matched with postage when it was sent. Postmaster General John Wanamaker, in his drive to operate the Post Office in a more business-like fashion, attempted unsuccessfully to abolish the Held for Postage rules in 1892.

In 1855, following the adoption of compulsory prepayment of postage, postmasters were instructed to send all unpaid and short-paid mail to the Dead Letter Office in Washington, D.C. When the volume of unpaid mail overwhelmed the Dead Letter Office, the Post Office Department realized that local postmasters could handle much of this postage collection business more efficiently. Auxiliary Held for Postage markings are known as early as 1856, and Post Office forms, sent as free-franked letters, requesting postage from an addressee are known by 1857. From July 1, 1863, until 1879, the initial procedures grew more restrictive with no notice being sent to the addressee; by 1879 the Postal Laws & Regulations limited Held for Postage notification only to mail addressed within the local delivery area, with all other short-paid mail being sent immediately to the Dead Letter Office. These facts would perhaps account for the smaller number of such covers and markings recorded in the 1870’s.

Held for Postage covers and auxiliary markings became more common after 1882 when penalty imprint postal cards (Form 1543) were introduced at carrier post offices to notify an addressee that mail was being held for them. By 1886, Held for Postage notification cards were in use at all post offices. The growing use of return addresses in the late 19th century, on both business and personal mail, generally favored Returned for Postage over Held for Postage markings. However, an upsurge in Held for Postage mail coincided with the “Golden Age” of postcards, from their acceptance in 1898 through World War I. Since post cards typically do not have a return address, they are prime candidates to be held for postage if unpaid or short paid. Violating one of the unique post card rules, such as writing across the centerline, turns a properly paid post card into a Held for Postage letter from the prospective of postal regulations.

The notification cards, which were similar to postal cards and bore a penalty imprint, instructed the addressee to send proper postage loose in an envelope along with the notification card to the post office holding the mail. Because they were to be returned, the notification cards could have the same file number auxiliary markings as the mail being held. At some point, the Held for Postage card, originally Form 1543, was changed to Form 3548. A similar Form 3540 notified a sender that undeliverable 2nd, 3rd, or 4th class mail was being held pending the receipt of postage to cover its return.

Since several collectors have written about the early Held for Postage markings, or included them in larger works, I will leave that discussion to others except to note that some pre-1882 markings continued to be used into the 20th century. The greater volume of Held for Postage mail after 1882 produced a variety of new markings. Regulations for using the four types of auxiliary markings associated with Held for Postage mail after 1882 are discussed below with reference to the 1889 Oakland cover above. I have not seen a cover displaying all four of the markings. While Gough believes the Post Office supplied the initial Held for Postage handstamps in the 1850’s, this practice appears to have ceased before 1882. The variety of styles found on covers and the regular advertisements for postal handstamps in publications such as the U.S. Official Postal Guide clearly suggest multiple sources of supply for these auxiliary markings. However, by 1909 the Post Office Department was back in the business of supplying auxiliary handstamps.

Held for Postage

After a letter without postage was postmarked (the August 8 duplex in the upper right corner of the Oakland cover), the “Held for Postage” marking was applied, a notice was sent to the addressee, and the letter was filed pending the receipt of proper postage. When the postage was supplied by the addressee, it was to be applied over the “Held for Postage” marking and then properly cancelled (the August 13 duplex tying the 2¢ green Banknote). Since they were intended to be covered, com
A Preliminary Catalog of Handstamps & Manuscript Markings, 1882-1958

I. Held for Postage

A. Pre-1882 Stock markings still in use:

**Double ribbon (1858-1909) - Cities reported after 1882:**
- Boston, MA 1859-62**MB, S**
- Philadelphia, PA 1860-1932**TC**
- Pittsburgh, PA 1870-17**ML, ASW**
- New York, NY 1880**ASW**
- Providence, RI 1883**DS**
- Braiden, FL 1885**DS**
- Peoria, IL 1887-09**ML, LP, ASW**
- Cleveland, OH 1890-07**DS, ASW**
- Bloomington, IN 1890**DS**
- Fort Wayne, IN 1892**ASW**
- Kewanee, IL 1892**ASW**
- Buffalo, NY 1905**ASW**
- Harrisburg, PA 1905-31**ASW**
  (single ribbon)
- Salt Lake City, UT 1909**ML + LP**
- Flint, MI 1910**ASW**

**Small oval (1861-1895):**
- Philadelphia, PA 1865-1928**TC**
- Boston, MA 1867**MB**
- Piqua, OH 1887**ML, LP**
- Lafayette, IN 1895**DS**
- Fall River, MA 1906**ASW**
- Fitchburg, MA 1908**ML**

**Circle (1850’s - 1886) - Cities reported after 1882:**
- Philadelphia, PA 1886 (also, see below)
- Boston**ML, LP**

B. Stock markings offered in U.S. **Official Postal Guide** advertisements, 1874-1893:

**Offered in 1887 by E.S. Miller of Newark, Ohio as part of a $2.00 package that included dater, canceler, ink, pads, and “15 line stamps.” Cities Reported:**
- None**DS (NAS)**

John Goldsborough, of Philadelphia, advertised regularly. Cities reported:
- None**DS (NAS)**

C. Stock Markings supplied by the Post Office Supply Division, 1909-1958:

- The 1909-1932 supply catalogs list the text as having only an initial capital letter. While I have not yet seen an example, I would expect it to resemble:
  - Held for postage.

D. Stock Markings, source not yet known:

Cities reported:
- Oakland, CA 1889**DS (NAS)**

Cities reported:
- Brooklyn, NY 1889-92**DS (NAS), ASW**

Cities reported:
- Washington, DC 1876**ASW**

E. Markings unique to a particular city:

Postmasters may have acquired these locally, ordered them by mail, or in the case of large cities after 1909 had them custom-made by the Post Office Supply Division.

**Boston, Massachusetts**

Catskill, New York

“Held for Postage / Aug 8 1905 / Catskill, N.Y.” (Milgram cover #17)

**Homer, NY**

**Chicago, Illinois**

City reported:
- Brooklyn, NY 1889-92**DS (NAS), ASW**
Held for Postage
I. D. CHICAGO, ILL.
1905-1906

Held for Postage
JUN 23 1915
Cities reported: Chicago, IL 1915

Held for Postage
AUG 27 1917
Cities reported: Chicago, IL 1917

Held for Postage
SEP 27 1923
Cities reported: Chicago, IL 1923

Held for Postage
MAY 26 1933
Cities reported: Chicago, IL 1933

Held for Postage
AUG 2 1952
Cities reported: Chicago, IL 1952

Held for Postage
Forgn. Sec. 1
1933

Held for Postage
JAN 30 1900
POST OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Held for Postage
FEB 12, 1907
Indianapolis, Ind.

New Haven, CT

New York, New York

Held For Postage
Circa 1855-59

1886-1894, with letters representing the New York Post Office branches. Other letters reported: A. Milgram reports a similar circle with Division numbers in the center: “3D DIV” and “4th DIV” used 1881-1885. (Milgram covers #5 #45)

1903-1906, with letters representing the New York Post Office branches. Other letters reported: X.

1906, with letter representing the New York Post Office branch.
HFP1906 “MADISON SQUARE (in center of circle)”

New York City 1906

HFP1909

New York City 1909

1919-1928 ovals with names of New York Post Office branches. ASW

HFP1910 “HELD FOR POSTAGE / (N.Y.P…)”

New York City 1910

HFP1921 “HELD FOR POSTAGE / G.P.O.N.Y.” ASW

New York City 1921

HFP1928

New York City 1928

San Francisco, California

Detained at San Francisco for POSTAGE.

Milwaukee, WI 1904

Newton, Kansas

“Held for postage, NEWTON, KAN.,” used in 1921. (Milgram cover #19)

Oakland, CA 1908

Washington, D.C.

1908-18, with manuscript File Number ASW

Philadelphia Pennsylvania

HELD FOR POSTAGE

Philadelphia, PA 1855

Philadelphia, PA 1884-94

HFP1950 “DCDS: “SAN FRANCISCO, CAL / HELD FOR POSTAGE”

San Francisco, CA 1950

Philadelphia, PA 1904

Philadelphia, PA 1906

San Francisco, CA 1904

New York City 1909

New York City 1910

New York City 1921

New York City 1928

HFP1910

HFP1921

HFP1950

HFP1906

HFP1909

HFP1910

HFP1921

HFP1950
E. Generic markings used or probably used in multiple cities:
Postmasters may have ordered them by mail, or in the case of large cities after 1909 had them made by the Post Office Supply Division.

Cities reported:
- Waukesha, WI 1887
- Lincoln, NE 1910
- Wallawalla, WA 1911
- Oshkosh, WI 1912
- New Haven, Conn 1914
- Rochester, NY 1914

Cities reported:
- Oswego, NY 1888
- Providence, RI 1899
- Springfield, IL 1899
- Portland, OR 1902-1910
- Syracuse, NY 1903-6
- Wilmington, OH 1903
- Boston, MA 1907
- Columbus, OH 1909-10
- Toledo, OH 1911
- Cleveland, OH 1911

Held for Postage

From a similar 1887 offer by F. P. Hammond of Aurora, Illinois.
Cities Reported:
- Cedar Rapids, Iowa 1907
- Mankato, Kansas 1908

Cities reported:
- Bryan, OH 1907
- Columbus, OH 1906
- Portland, OR 1902
- El Paso, TX 1909
- Tacoma, WA 1907
- McKeesport, PA 1911
- Wheeling, WV 1913

Cities reported:
- New Haven, CT 1906
- Cheyenne, MY 1907
- Burlington, WI 1906
- Boone, IA 1906
- East Las Vegas, NV 1906
- Hubbard, OH 1908
- Kansas City, MO 1909
- Wellington, KS 1910

Cities reported:
- Salt Lake City, UT 1907
- Ogden, UT 1929
- St Augustine, FL 1936
- Visalia, CA 1937

Cities reported:
- Lewiston, ID 1906
- Hillsboro, NH 1911-34

Cities reported:
- Seattle, WA 1907
- Bryan, OH 1907

Cities reported:
- Burlington, WI 1906
- New Haven, CT 1906

Cities reported:
- Columbia, OH 1906
- Tacoma, WA 1907
- Wallawalla, WA 1910
- Bowling Green, OH 1921

Cities reported:
- ASW
- DS
- TC
Cities reported:
San Francisco, CA, 1907-12
Providence, RI, circa 1908
Honolulu, HI 1908
Springfield, OH 1908
Webster, OH 1910
Freeport, IL 1910
Albany, NY 1911
Norfolk, VA 1911
Portland, ME 1915

Cities reported:
San Francisco, CA, 1907-12
Providence, RI, circa 1908
Honolulu, HI 1908
Springfield, OH 1908
Webster, OH 1910
Freeport, IL 1910
Albany, NY 1911
Norfolk, VA 1911
Portland, ME 1915

Cities reported:
Cleveland, OH 19??

Cities reported:
D??, IL 1908

Cities reported:
Almena, WI 1908

Cities reported:
Lowell, MA 1908

Cities reported:
Salem, OR 1908

Cities reported:
Carrington, ND 1908

Cities reported:
San Francisco, CA, 1907-12
Providence, RI, circa 1908
Honolulu, HI 1908
Springfield, OH 1908
Webster, OH 1910
Freeport, IL 1910
Albany, NY 1911
Norfolk, VA 1911
Portland, ME 1915

Cities reported:
Ogden, UT 1908
Denver, CO 1909
Fredonia, NY 1911
Trenton, NJ 1919
Tacoma, WA 1920
Brookville, IN 1922

Cities reported:
Boulder, CO 1909
Lock Haven, PA 1909
Cokato, MN 1914

Cities reported:
Ostrander, OH 1910

Cities reported:
Columbus, OH circa 1910
Mexico, MO 1911
Brooklyn, NY 1914-21
Berkeley, CA 1916
Commerce, TX, 1932
San Francisco, CA 1938

Cities reported:
Manitowoc, WI 1911
Bristol, PA 1918

Cities reported:
San Jose, CA 1913

Cities reported:
Waynesburg, PA 1913

Cities reported:
Clarcksburg, MO 1919

Cities reported:
Norfolk, VA 1920

Cities reported:
Denver, CO 1929

Cities reported:
Hammond, IN 1938

HFP1934: “Held for postage / AUG 28 1934 / Addressee notified”

Jersey City, NJ 1934

Cities reported:
Springfield, IL 1933
Racine, WI 1934
New York, NY 1937
Portland, OR 1938-56
Raleigh, NC 1939
Lansing, MI 1939
Milwaukee, WI 1940
Tacoma, WA 1941
Kansas City, MO 1944
Olympia, WA 1953
Hayward, CA 1955
Cities reported:
New York, 1935-6DS, ASW

Cities reported:
Louisville, KY 1940ASW
Hempstead, NY 1941ASW

Cities reported:
Amsterdam, NY 1942ASW

HFP1955™HELD FOR POSTAGE

Cities reported:
Daytona Beach, FL 1955TB
Cities reported:
Providence, RI circa 1908

Cities reported:
Providence, RI circa 1908

Cities reported:
Providence, RI circa 1908

Cities reported:
Nashua, NH 1907

Cities reported:
Lincoln, NB 1908

Cities reported:
Cleveland, OH 1909

Cities reported:
Cleveland, OH 19??

Cities reported:
D???, IL 1908

Cities reported:
St. Paul, MN 1909

Cities reported:
Minneapolis, MN 1914-5

Cities reported:
Louisville, KY 1944

Cities reported:
Cleveland, OH 1945

Cities reported:
Akron, OH 1956
Held For Postage Plus (HFP+)

E. Generic markings used or probably used in multiple cities:

Postmasters may have ordered them by mail, or in the case of large cities after 1909 had them made by the Post Office Supply Division.

CITIES REPORTED:
Brooklyn, NY 1892<sup>ASW</sup>

Text: “Held for postage and forwarded on receipt of stamp.

Cities reported:
Brooklyn, NY 1898<sup>DS</sup>
Cedar Rapids, IA 1907<sup>DS</sup>

“Held for Postage and Forwarded / upon Receipt of ______ Cts.”
(Milgram cover #43) Cities reported: Danielson, CT, 1903

1904<sup>TH</sup> “HELD FOR POSTAGE / FORWARDED UPON / RECEIPT OF STAMP”

Poughkeepsie, NY 1904<sup>TH</sup>

CITIES REPORTED:
Cleveland (a), OH 1904<sup>ASW</sup>
Lewiston, ID 1906<sup>ASW</sup>

CITIES REPORTED:
Brooklyn, NY 1906<sup>TH</sup>

CITIES REPORTED:
Cleveland (b), OH 1906-7<sup>ASW</sup>

CITIES REPORTED:
Fort Wayne, IN 1912<sup>ASW</sup>

CITIES REPORTED:
Salt Lake City, UT 1937<sup>ASW</sup>

CITIES REPORTED:
Manchester, NH 1905<sup>ASW</sup>
IV. Explanation to Addressee

A. Stock Markings supplied by the Post Office Supply Division, 1909-1958:

The 1909-1932 supply catalogs list two markings – one for postage supplied by the addressee, the other for postage supplied by the sender. The text for the addressee marking, with its characteristic initial capital letter, exists in at least two different fonts.

This is the mail for which you sent postage

Springfield, MA 1911DS, ASW

C. Stock Markings, source not yet known:

“This is the article for which / postage was sent.” (Milgram cover #34)

Columbus, OH 1918DS

San Jose, California

“This is the article for which postage was sent to San Jose, Cal.”

1905DS

E. Generic markings used or probably used in multiple cities:

Postmasters may have ordered them by mail, or in the case of large cities after 1909 had them custom-made by the Post Office Supply Division.

Wilmington, Delaware

“Forwarded from Wilmington, Del. / Post Office on receipt of postage.” Used in 1906 (Milgram cover #39)

Fremont, OH 1913DS

San Jose, CA 1913ASW

This is the Mail For Which (TMP) You Sent Postage

This is the letter for which you sent postage.

Columbus, OH 1906ASW

This is the mail for which you sent postage.

Fremont, OH 1913DS

San Jose, CA 1913ASW

This is the Mail For Which (TMP) You Sent Postage

This is the letter for which you sent postage.

Madrid, IA, 1910ASW

This is the letter for which you sent postage.

Asheville, NC, 1905ASW

This is the mail for which you sent postage.

Wilmington, Delaware

“Forwarded from Wilmington, Del. / Post Office on receipt of postage.” Used in 1906 (Milgram cover #39)

Brooklyn, NY 1906-8ASW, TB

This is the Mail For Which (TMP) You Sent Postage

This is the letter for which you sent postage.

Cities reported:

Los Angeles, CA* 1910-11ASW

Toledo, OH 1911ASW

Seattle, WA 1912ASW

Lebanon, OH 1916ASW

This is the Mail For Which (TMP) You Sent Postage

This is the letter for which you sent postage.

Cities reported:

San Francisco, CA, 1907-11ASW

Toledo, OH 1911ASW
Cities reported:
Honolulu, HI 1908<sup>ASW</sup>

Cities reported:
Zanesville, OH 1908<sup>ASW</sup>
San Francisco, CA 1917<sup>ASW</sup>
Brooklyn, NY 1921<sup>ASW</sup>
Toledo, OH 1921<sup>ASW</sup>

Cities reported:
Ogden, UT 1908<sup>ASW</sup>

Cities reported:
Minneapolis, MN 1908<sup>ASW</sup>

Cities reported:
Kansas City, MO 1909<sup>ASW</sup>

Cities reported:
Miami, FL 1915<sup>ASW</sup>

Cities reported:
Norfolk, VA 1911<sup>ASW</sup>

Cities reported:
Portsmouth, NH 1917<sup>ASW</sup>

Cities reported:
Jacksboro, Florida 1926<sup>ASW</sup>

Cities reported:
Atlantic City, NJ 1932<sup>TB</sup>

Cities reported:
Toledo, OH 1941<sup>ASW</sup>

Cities reported:
Wellington, KS 1910<sup>ASW</sup>
San Francisco, CA 1912<sup>ASW</sup>
Jacksonville, FL 1915<sup>ASW</sup>

**TMP1932** “This is the mail for which you sent postage.”
D. Markings unique to a particular city:

Postmasters may have acquired these locally, ordered them by mail, or in the case of large cities after 1909 had them custom-made by the Post Office Supply Division.

**Buffalo, NY**

Cincinnati, Ohio

1903-1907 DS, ASW

E. Generic markings used or probably used in multiple cities:

Postmasters may have ordered them by mail, or in the case of large cities after 1909 had them made by the Post Office Supply Division.

**Cities reported:**
- Goshen, IN 1904 ASW
- Catskill, NY 1905 DS
- Atlantic City, NJ 1906 ASW
- Eloora, IA, 1907 ASW
- Eugene, OR 1907 DS
- Galveston, TX 1907 ML
- Seattle, WA 1907 ASW
- North Adams, MA 1908 ASW
- Salem, OR 1908-16 ASW
- Columbus, OH 1909 ASW
- Alliance, OH 1910 ASW
- Hudson, NY 1912 DS
- Hutchinson, KS 1913 ASW

**Cities reported:**
- St. Louis, MO 1910 ASW
- Portland, OR 1910 ASW

**Cities reported:**
- Cities reported:
- St. Louis, MO 1911 ASW
- New Haven, CT 1906 DS

**Cities reported:**
- Dayton, OH 1905 ASW
- Dalles, TX 1907 ASW

**Cities reported:**
- Concord, NH 1905 ASW

**Cities reported:**
- Minneapolis, MN 1910+
- Seattle, WA 1942 ASW

**Cities reported:**
- Salt Lake City, UT 1936 ASW
- Washington, D.C. * 1938 TB
- Portland, OR 1938 ASW
- Brooklyn, NY 1940 TB
- Newark, NJ 1942 TB
- Seattle, WA 1942 ASW
Cities reported:
New Orleans, LA 1936\textsuperscript{ASW}
San Francisco, CA 1936-7\textsuperscript{ML}
Plattsburg, NY 1939\textsuperscript{TB}
Flushing, NY 1940\textsuperscript{ASW}
Glencoe, NY 1940\textsuperscript{ASW}
Portland, OR 1940\textsuperscript{ASW}
Chicago, IL, 1940-6\textsuperscript{LP}
Tacoma, WA 1941\textsuperscript{ASW}
Brookville, OH 1942\textsuperscript{ASW}
Cincinnati, OH 1942\textsuperscript{ASW}
Providence, RI 1948\textsuperscript{TB}
Grand Lake, CO 1955\textsuperscript{ASW}
Claremont, NH 1955\textsuperscript{ASW}
Akron, OH 1956\textsuperscript{ASW}
Washington, DC 1956\textsuperscript{ASW}
Bangor, ME 1957\textsuperscript{ASW}

Skowhegan, ME 1938\textsuperscript{ASW}

This is the piece of mail for which you sent postage
Chicago, IL 1947\textsuperscript{LP}

Naugatuck, CT 1937\textsuperscript{ASW}
Harrisburg, PA 1952\textsuperscript{TB}

Mechanic Falls, ME 1954\textsuperscript{TB}
This is the Mail (TMP)
For Which You Sent Postage

**E. Generic markings used or probably used in multiple cities:**

Postmasters may have ordered them by mail, or in the case of large cities after 1909 had them made by the Post Office Supply Division.

Cities reported: Oakland, CA 1889\textsuperscript{DS}

Cities reported: Concord, NH 1905\textsuperscript{ASW}

Cities reported: Chicago, 1907-1915\textsuperscript{LP}

Cities reported: Urbana, IL 1911\textsuperscript{DS}

Cities reported: Harrisburg, PA 1922\textsuperscript{ASW}

Cities reported: Commerce, TX 1932\textsuperscript{ML}

Cities reported: Vineland, NJ 1954\textsuperscript{ASW}

Cities reported: Whitefield, NH 1934\textsuperscript{ASW}

Cities reported: New Haven, Conn. 1937\textsuperscript{ASW}

Cities reported: Amsterdam, NY 1942\textsuperscript{ASW}
E. Generic markings used or probably used in multiple cities:

Postmasters may have ordered them by mail, or in the case of large cities after 1909 had them made by the Post Office Supply Division.

- Syracuse, NY 1903
- Chicago, IL 1904
- Omaha, NE 1905
- Saratoga, NY 1906

**TMP1906** “This is the mail for which you sent postage” [Other auxiliary mark on cover: “Unmailable as a Post Card / Due 1 cent as a postage”]

- Washington, D.C. 1906-8

**1924**

- El Paso, TX 1924
- El Paso, TX 1924
C. Stock Markings, source not yet known:

“Originally held for postage, but now / forwarded upon receipt of postage due.” (Milgram cover #15)
Cities reported: Boston, MA 1899

D. Markings unique to a particular city:
Postmasters may have acquired these locally, ordered them by mail, or in the case of large cities after 1909 had them custom-made by the Post Office Supply Division.

Lakewood, NJ
“Originally held for Postage and / Forwarded on Receipt of Stamps / L.N.J.P.O.” used in 1905 (Milgram cover #18)

OHP1906\textsuperscript{2} “Originally held for postage and / afterward forwarded upon / receipt of amount due.”
Highpoint, NC 1906\textsuperscript{TB}

E. Generic markings used or probably used in multiple cities:
Postmasters may have ordered them by mail, or in the case of large cities after 1909 had them made by the Post Office Supply Division.

OHP1907\textsuperscript{2} “FORWARDED UPON/ RECEIPT OF STAMP”

Newport, RI 1907\textsuperscript{TB}

New York, New York

1899-1906 text reads “ORIGINALLY HELD FOR POSTAGE / BUT NOW FORWARDED ON RECEIPT / FROM YOU OF AMOUNT DUE / (N.Y. – I.D.).” from the Inquiry Division.\textsuperscript{ASW}

Postage Subsequently Paid (PSP) by Addressee

POSTAGE SUBSEQUENTLY PAID BY ADDRESSEE.
Chicago, IL 1883-1887\textsuperscript{LP}

POSTAGE SUBSEQUENTLY PAID BY ADDRESSEE
Chicago, IL 1890\textsuperscript{LP}

(Handstamp) Cities reported:
Plymouth, NH 1906\textsuperscript{ASW}

Cities reported:
Rutland, MA 1907\textsuperscript{ASW}
Postage Subsequently Paid (PSP) by Writer

The sender marking changes text with each edition of the supply catalog. While I have not seen an example of the 1909 or 1923 markings, I expect them to resemble:

Postage subsequently paid by writer.

In the 1914 and 1932 catalogs the text was: NAS

Postage subsequently paid by sender

I believe this marking was intended for use with Form 3540 requesting the sender of non-first class mail to supply postage so that their undeliverable mail could be forwarded, or returned to them. (Only first class mail has the return included in the original postage.)

E. Generic markings used or probably used in multiple cities:

Postmasters may have ordered them by mail, or in the case of large cities after 1909 had them made by the Post Office Supply Division.

Cities reported:
Manchester, MA 1907 ASW

Cities reported:
Mckeesport, PA 1911 ASW

Cities reported:
Washington, DC 1932 ASW

Cities reported:
Hempstead, NY 1941 ASW

Forwarded on Receipt of Postage (FUR)

Wilmington, Del

Forwarded from Wilmington, Del.
Post Office on receipt of postage.

1906 ASW

New York, New York

Forwarded Upon Receipt of Postage Due.

N. Y. P. O.-I. D.

1909 ASW

1935-58 DS, ASW

1935-37, with initials for various divisions. DS, ASW

E. Generic markings used or probably used in multiple cities:

Postmasters may have ordered them by mail, or in the case of large cities after 1909 had them made by the Post Office Supply Division.

FUR1903 2  “This letter was mailed / with out postage but is / now forwarded upon re- / ceipt of postage (in box)”

Washington, DC 1903-6 ASW, TB
II. Notice of Detention

Sources for these markings are not known. I have not yet found them in an advertisement from a private firm. While the text is not listed as one of the stock markings in the 1909-1932 Post Office supply catalogs, larger post offices were allowed to order customized markings. Most examples appear to be variations of the opera glass style used for postage due markings. Only one stock marking has been reported, all of the others include the name of a city.

Cities reported: Chicago, 1899

Chicago, Illinois

1883-1895 with minor changes in the text and font.

Cities reported: New York, New York

New York, New York

1886-1906 with minor changes in the text and font.

Cities reported: Oakland, California

Oakland, California

1889

Cities reported: Detroit, MI 1908-9

Detroit, MI 1908-9

1883-1895 with minor changes in the text and font.