

A journal that reports about and studies the myriad markings  
added to a letter that explain how it reached its final destination  
Publication of The Auxiliary Markings Club  
www.postal-markings.org

**Retour**



**ADV D  
1Ct.**

*Way*



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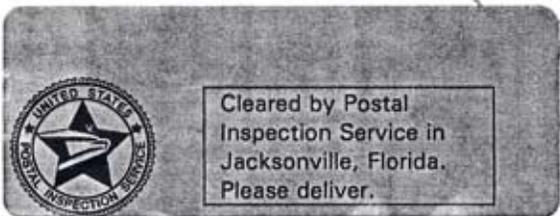
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## Suspicious Mail by Michael D. Cherrington

It will come as no surprise to *Auxiliary Markings* readers that since September 11, 2001, there is a great deal more care taken with mail to certain entities, including U.S. government officials in the U.S.

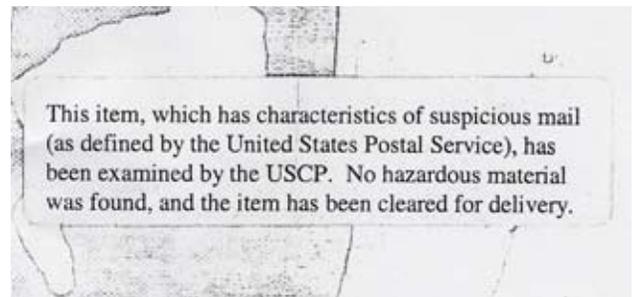
I have a trading friend in Georgia who routinely sends FDC and the like on which he hopes to obtain autographs to members of Congress and other Washington, D.C. notables. This article illustrates two labels and one rubber stamp marking placed on this correspondent's letters after they were carefully inspected.

The first label was applied on a 2002 item addressed to Washington, D.C. and reads: "Cleared by Postal Inspection Service in Jacksonville, Florida. Please deliver."



Another recent letter also was inspected as suspicious mail and came out a bit the worse for wear. As indicated on the label placed on it: "This item, which has characteristics of suspicious

mail (as defined by The United States Postal service), has been examined by the USCP. No hazardous material was found, and the item has been cleared for delivery."



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## AMC President Message by Nancy B. Clark

An enthusiastic group met in Webster N.Y. for ROPEX 2004. The host Show Committee could not have been more accommodating. We met in conjunction with a contest between northeastern postal history clubs, so we were quite at home recruiting members at the postal history booth. We acquired six new members from this effort! A special welcome to our Rochester Philatelic Exhibition members: **Alice Johnson, Alan Parsons, Michael Mead, Thomas Corette, Ed Kawasaki, and Chip Blumenthal**. This puts our membership at 145. Our annual fiscal year has been established from January 1 to December 31.

Aside from the socializing, including a fine dinner at Hedges Restaurant and browsing the bourse, our members participated in exhibiting with an excellent variety of displays, and our awards were at a good level.

Our first awarding of the Richard B. Graham Award and the President's Award occurred here. **John M. Hotchner** won the Richard B. Graham Award with "20th Century United States Auxiliary Markings Documenting Delay of, or Inability to Deliver, the Mail: The First Fifty Years." **Ada Prill** won the President's Award with "Uh-Oh – Mistakes in U. S. Auxiliary Markings." Though there was no special award for most humorous exhibit, had there been, **Gary Hendren** would have won it with his "Twisted Caps – Twisted Mails."

In all, Club members won 2 Golds, 2 Vermeils, 3 Silvers and 6 special awards. Thanks to **John Hotchner, Ada Prill, Gary Hendren, and Tom Fortunato** for representing the Auxiliary Markings Club along with Doug and me in the frames. Nicely done! And that's not counting the exhibits by new members **Alice Johnson** and **Alan Parsons**, who joined at the show.

We were scheduled for a two-hour meeting on Saturday afternoon. Gary supplied a detailed Treasurer's Report. Summarized, we have an income of \$1965.06 and a disbursement of \$345.17, leaving \$1619.89 in the treasury.

We discussed our invitations to meet at future shows. After the show, your Board had an email exchange and then a vote to discuss and confirm locations for our future meetings. The decisions are that in 2005 we will meet in Atlanta, 2006 we will meet in conjunction with Washington 2006; 2007 we will meet with Philadelphia National Stamp Show; 2008 we will meet with St. Louis; and in 2009 we will meet at NAPEX. Not all dates have been confirmed with the shows at press time, but this is our planned schedule.

The most important element of our meeting was the debate of the general categories the Club will use to keep track of auxiliary markings. The majority of them came from the thirty-plus year work of **John Hotchner**, though the entire group analyzed the sections and a few additional sections were added. While we all recognize this is a work in progress, the initial skeleton on which we will build is listed here for your study:

1. Facilitation/Service (way)

2. Return before reaching delivery office (service suspended)
3. Delayed in transit (train wreck)
4. Delivery delay by action/failure of sender/addressee (no mail receipt)
5. Delivery delay due to postage due (held for postage)
6. Delivery delay by handling in post office process (found in supposedly empty equipment)
7. Valid address - unable to deliver (fraudulent)
8. Delivery delayed - directory service impossible (ceased)
9. Invalid address - post office attempts to locate addressee (insufficient address)
10. Return from abroad as undeliverable (Adresa nedovolina. Address is insufficient)
11. Private/ Government non-military (private express, hotel)
12. Military

At our initial gathering in Norfolk we had several volunteers for specialized categories. Their collections of information can be fed into the above categories. We had volunteers to cover four of the bones in the skeleton. **Ed Kawasaki** (kawal@rochester.rr.com) on 1, **John Hotchner** (john@postal-markings.org) on 3, **Tom Fortunato** (stampmf@frontiernet.net) will collect information on 6, and **Gary Hendren** (treasurer@postal-markings.org) on 7. **Ada Prill** offered to head up an sub-category on auxiliary EFOs (like misspelled handstamp markings) (ada@math.rochester.edu). I suspect several of these "big bone" sections will end up with many sub-categories. Military mail has all the major bones within its own segment, as an example. But this is a good start.

If you are willing to take on one of the big bones, or work on a special segment, let me know. We have our work cut out for us!

The meeting was not all work. **John Hotchner** brought some magnificent material for sale; Tom and I brought donation material for attendees; Tom even had CD-ROMs for attendees, showing the auxiliary markings from his web site. **Merle Farrington** sent a donation of mail-bag tags (Members not in attendance will receive copies of these discontinued post office items in a future issue of the AMC Newsletter). Great stuff!

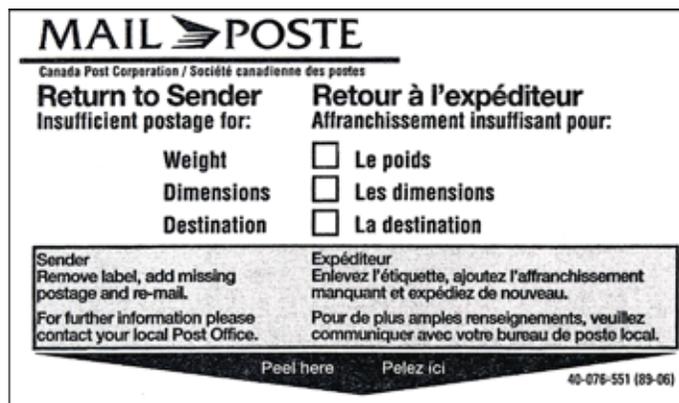
**Gary Hendren** was en route to the Summer Seminar at the new American Philatelic Center in Bellefonte. As part of the materials for the course, "Philatelic Literature: Its Pleasures and Usages in the Pursuit of Our Hobby," taught by Gini Horn and Herb Trenchard, he is working on compiling a library for the Club of articles on auxiliary markings and references. A noble effort, which John Hotchner volunteered to support by sending Gary his clipping files. Should be a wonderful resource for us all to use, and it will complement the Bibliography begun by our Editor, Tony Wawrukiewicz.

## Mainly from Our Friends up North

by Dave Allan Cooper, Sr.

*Editorial Note: We are fortunate enough to have four members of the AMC who are from Canada. David Allan Cooper Sr. of Nova Scotia is active there as an editor of the Newsletter of the BRITISH COLLECTORS CLUB OF NOVA SCOTIA and has been kind enough to send us examples of the neat markings he sees, mainly from Canada but also from other sources.*

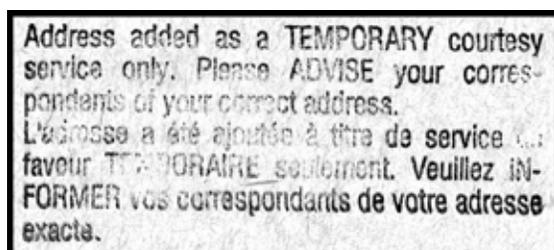
Canada is a bilingual country (English and French), and much of the post office originated information placed on covers, including auxiliary markings, is also bilingual. An item was mailed short paid and was returned to the sender for the short paid amount. The first illustration shows the printed, bilingual form used on that item to perform this effort.



It probably is no surprise to readers that Canada also has its own computer-generated Return to Sender labels which are applied to mail that needs to be returned. The bilingual label that follows was applied to an item because "ADDRESS INCOMPLETE, RETURN TO SENDER." Note the return bar code on the label.

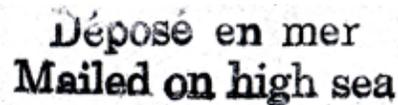


A recent bill to me came close to being returned to the sender, but fortunately this didn't happen as with a little extra effort it reached the addressee. The rubber stamp message from the post office is reproduced somewhat illegibly below:

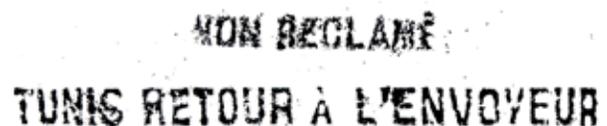


Its bilingual message reads:  
 "Address added as a TEMPORARY courtesy service only. Please ADVISE your correspondents of your correct address.  
 L'adresse a été ajoutée à titre de service en faveur TEMPORAIRE seulement. Veuillez INFORMER vos correspondants de votre adresse exacte."

The hand stamp, "Déposé en mer, Mailed on the high sea," just below was placed on a 1951 letter franked with a Great Britain 2 1/2d stamp that was mailed from the ship Empress of Scotland. It was handed over to the Quebec, Canada post office which cancelled it and is a Paquebot usage. This bilingual indication that it is a Paquebot cover is typical of mail handled by the Canadian post office.



At first glance the rather messy hand stamp below, "NON RECLAME, TUNIS RETOUR A L'ENVOYEUR," which translates "Not Claimed, Return to Sender from Tunis," appears similar to the prior Canadian post office examples. However, this hand stamp was placed on a registered letter from the United States to Tunis, Tunisia in 1949. The French language handstamp on this item is not bilingual and was placed per Universal Postal Union requirements as French is the universal UPU language for hand stamps.



Insufficiently paid mail from the United States to foreign countries is handled the same as between other UPU countries. That is, if a letter was intended to be transmitted via airmail but was insufficiently prepaid for this service, it instead went short paid via surface mail. Often there is no indication that this change in service has occurred but a 1996 item to the author from England was short paid for airmail service and received the hand stamp shown below which reads:

"DELAYED DUE TO INSUFFICIENT POSTAGE, DIVERTED SURFACE."



## Machine Cancel Service Markings

by Tony Wawrukiewicz with help from Mike Ellingson

As I indicated in the first newsletter when I introduced the bibliography, there is a great deal of information about auxiliary markings that already exists in the philatelic literature. That is, it will be important that a bibliography be developed of this literature so that efforts are not needlessly duplicated. Well, duh! Guess who has been hoisted upon his own petard.

The cover below was illustrated and described as follows: **Earliest known use of a machine cancel for a Return to Writer/Sender Message:** Machine cancels used for the return process are not known used very early. The January 8, 1926, example illustrated above "RETURN TO WRITER UNCLAIMED" is the earliest



known example. Nope! Mike Ellingson was kind enough to set me straight and sent me a contrary example for the type he called Universal Machine Type RMS-48. As soon as I saw his example, I realised that I was missing some very important information and references.

It is now one month later. I now belong to the Machine Cancel Society, and I now own one of their monographs "INTERNATIONAL" SERVICE MARKINGS, authored by Robert J. Payne. In this monograph, to which Mike was a major contributor, many return service markings attributed to Universal Machines are illustrated, including the one I showed. It is called RMS (Return Mark-Service) 48 and is a Universal Machine Type.

There are over 60 RMS types that have been used since their inception in 1923! Many of them were used in multiple cities, especially numbers RMS 42 and RMS 49. The RMS 48 example I showed was used in Kansas City (it is listed in the Payne catalog), but Mike sent me a nice copy on a Los Angeles letter used on May 31, 1923, the earliest date he has and also listed in the catalog. But Bob Payne indicates that he now has a Los Angeles



January 12, 1923, RMS 48 in Magenta.

One RMS 49 type (type 2a) is shown in the second illustration. Note that the type refers to the actual message, the service marking, not the circular date cancel. RMS 49 comes in multiple colors. Although they are not illustrated in the catalog, there are actually *at least* three types of RMS 49, the condensed and expanded types and at least two variations of the expanded type. Type 1 is called the condensed type because the letters are not as tall as for type 2. The type 1 box is 20 x 50mm and the cuff is taller and shorter than for type 2. Bob Payne has a January 9, 1924, usage of type 1. I have seen two sizes of type 2 box, 18 x 56mm and 17 x 59mm. Bob Payne has a March 26, 1924, usage of one of the type 2a.



Type 1



Type 2a

It would be presumptuous to suggest that there are not more types of RMS 49 out there. Bob Payne has made a perhaps necessary decision to limit the depth of complexity of types that his catalog describes. I presume that he does this in order to limit the catalog to a reasonable size, yet to illustrate the major types.

We in the AMC may have to make the same type of compromise when we publish our catalogs. The article, *Some Thoughts on a Classification Scheme for Auxiliary Markings - Part 1* which follows in this edition of the newsletter attempts to be inclusive, but will we be able to do this in the final analysis? I estimate that there are 200,000 **different** return to sender markings out there!

In conclusion Bob Payne gives us another variation on the RMS 49 type 1, a variation not in the present catalog. This is a type 1 service marking where the word unclaimed is spelled UNCLIAMED.



Type 1 UNCLIAMED

For those who have further interest in what the Machine Cancel Society and its publications have to say, you may wish to join the group. Its annual dues, which includes four journal issues, is \$15. As a member one receives a discount price on their publications. I can already tell you from my correspondence with Bob Payne and Mike Ellingson that their members are cordial and very willing to help one. Application to the society can be made to the Secretary, Gary Carlson, at 3097 Frobisher Ave, Dublin, OH 43017.

## Some Thoughts on a Classification Scheme for Auxiliary Markings - Part 1

*Editorial Note: As the author of this two-part article, who wishes to remain anonymous, indicates time and again, his thoughts are not meant to be definitive. Rather he has written this article as a means to stimulate further discussion about the issue of the classification of auxiliary markings, especially, but not limited to, return to sender markings. I believe that this article represents a good start on resolving this difficult issue.*

One of the key points in Nancy Clark's "President's Message" in the first issue of Auxiliary Markings Club Newsletter was the concept of cataloging the various auxiliary markings (AM) which we all love and are the focus of our interest in this organization.

I am certain that with 30 initial members, we have at a minimum 30 different approaches to this problem, and if we were all in the same room, we would end up with 100s of possible approaches. Like everyone else in this group, I have spent a great deal of time reflecting on the problem of classifying objects relative to postal history. I have also had to deal with this type of problem in my professional life as an engineer and a computer analyst so I may bring a slightly different perspective.

I begin with a couple of disclaimers. First, I am not an "expert" on AM; I am very much a novice. Of the 13 different AM labels which Nancy presented in her article in the initial newsletter issue, I had previously seen only two, and those within the final months of 2003. Secondly, I am not trying to push a particular classification system. Rather I would like to present an approach that might be useful, regardless of how we decide to proceed.

### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Before we move off into the details of a classification scheme, I would suggest that we first formulate the goals and objectives which we believe our end product should address. What are we trying to accomplish, and who is our targeted audience?

The term "catalog" was used in Nancy's column. What do we mean by a catalog? What represents an entry in the catalog? How might we organize it, etc.? In my thinking on these questions, I came up with several possible such objectives. These are included here as suggestions, not dogma.

1. I (we?) am trying to create a catalog of AMs, with each different variant marking being a separate entry. Each entry will be represented by an illustration of the marking, and a narrative description of the features which distinguish each entry from other entries. The manner in which Nancy's article on labels was presented is the type of thing I have in mind with this definition.

2. I (we?) am trying to create a classification scheme which will allow us to fully describe an AM in an unambiguous manner, so that with the proper description, two markings can be determined to be "identical" or "different," and the area of differences can be formally determined.

3. I (we?) am trying to compile a listing (computer based probably) which describes the usage of each different AM entry in the catalog with respect to the post office where it was used and the range of dates for which usage has been observed.

4. I (we?) am trying to structure this database in such a manner that individuals wishing to carry out research into various phases of postal history can extract relevant information regarding usages, etc., in an efficient manner.

5. I (we?) am trying to structure our classification scheme with

features that will allow our users to construct compact, efficient lists of known entries in the data base so that they might create checklists of known or owned types of AMs that can be carried around to philatelic dealers to assist them in the examination of new materials and at the same time know what varieties they might already have in their collections.

This group of objectives represents my personal interests and possibly yours. Each of you is invited to present alternatives.

We appear to be looking at two or possibly three related "products" which I will define as follows:

- 1) A Catalog of AMs
- 2) A Classification Scheme by which we determine what constitutes an entry in the Catalog
- 3) A Database that would eventually contain the collective knowledge of what our group of collectors has represented in his/her personal holdings

Each product has characteristics which will be associated with it. For example, I believe that our catalog should be exhaustive in terms of the AMs which it describes. It may not be a single catalog. It may be better suited to a series of catalogs or simple monographs, drawn up along some yet undetermined lines.

Our classification scheme must be formal and rigorous. There can be no ambiguity when describing one of our AMs. It must be simple to understand and use, even if it does have to be complex in terms of the number of elements or features of an AM which must be considered in order to fit that marking into a particular place in the classification scheme.

The classification scheme must be complete. It must consider all elements or features which are used to distinguish between auxiliary markings that are similar in appearance.

In Nancy's "President's Message," she mentioned that one method of organization would be by "message." Even if this is not the chief method of classification, I would propose that we would want to develop a classification scheme that addresses all of the types of messages associated with our AMs. This may already exist. The initial headings in Tony's bibliography constitute a partial list of AM message types. Nancy further refers to a list of the many areas which we collect as being present on the web site. This may be another. Regardless of whether we organize our catalog and classification scheme around this particular feature, I encourage that we create it for it represents one manner in which the information in our catalog is likely to be accessed.

Should this be a single level list of message types, or a hierarchical list? For example, should we have as an entry: "CRASH RELATED MESSAGES" or should we have a series of entries: "CRASH/AIRPLANE", "CRASH/SHIP", "CRASH/TRAIN (RAILROAD)", etc.

The object of this classification scheme would be that we could unambiguously assign each AM to a single message class.

The usual approach taken in the scientific community when one wishes to create a classification scheme is to look at hundreds or thousands or millions of examples and begin to identify the elements which remain common from sample to sample and those which are different. I note here that I have not done this, only that I have looked at those samples which I have immediately at hand, and those I recall from my many years of collecting postal history. As a result, my conclusions in what follows may be incomplete or flawed, but I believe that the general methodology is sound.

And with the collective knowledge base of our other members, a more accurate scheme may be defined.

### CLASSIFICATION OF AUXILIARY MARKINGS

After some basic reflection on the problem, I have determined that I could uniquely describe any Auxiliary Marking by providing a detailed description of four categories which I will define as COMPONENTS. One of these components, the DEVICE COMPONENT, describes the DEVICE which creates the AM, and the other three components describe the elements in the impression which is made by the DEVICE. I will refer to these other three as DESIGN COMPONENTS. These components may be thought of as the building blocks that we will use to create a catalog entry, and our classification scheme.

The three design components will be defined as the MESSAGE, the POINTING HAND, and the LOGO component.

The ultimate description of any AM will consist of the DEVICE COMPONENT description, and a combination of one, two, or all three of the DESIGN COMPONENT descriptions, depending upon which are present in the AM.

Before getting into any more detail, I want to introduce two more subcategories. The descriptive characteristics which will be used to uniquely describe each COMPONENT are to be called FEATURES. They are subcategories that further subdivide the description of the AM. If any of the readers are familiar with Sheldon Dike's system for classifying the appearance of 19th century postmarks, or other similar schemes which appear in *La Posta*, FEATURES are generally called KEYS in those schemes.

Each of my FEATURES will be subdivided into one or more subcategories called VALUES. These values MAY represent the "presence" or "absence" of the characteristic identified by the FEATURE, or it may describe a variant of that FEATURE. Within our catalog, these VALUES would be represented by a descriptive phrase, such as "fingernails absent" or "two cuffs" on the sleeve. In a computer database representation, some other more compact notation might be used to conserve space.

### DEVICE COMPONENTS

My four DEVICE components are the following:

1) Any type of Handstamp, probably a rubberstamp device today, but very possibly a metal handstamp in the 19th century. These devices utilize either an inking pad to apply ink to the device or contain some form of ink reservoir in the so-called self-inking devices.

2) Any type of manual or automated canceling machine, which typically consist of a die hub and a slogan element that contains the appropriate auxiliary marking message.

3) Any type of ink jet spray marking device that sprays a message on the face (usually) of the envelope during one of the processing or sorting steps.

4) Any type of label on which a message has been printed, with the label then attached in some fashion to the envelope.

The next step is to look at the FEATURES (first level subdivisions) which are suitable for us to use to describe each of these devices in a precise manner. In one sense, I am also using this DEVICE Component description as a way to identify which additional design FEATURES are also associated with the AM, and how that they are located within the AM image. Please keep in mind that the FEATURES which will define this DEVICE component, and all subsequent components are simply suggestions.

No doubt I have overlooked one or more that may be essential to a proper description, and I will likely include one or more that are of no value or interest to the final product. This is simply a strawman to serve as the basis for discussions.

### The HANDSTAMP Device Features

1. Message Presence
  - a) No Message in Handstamp
  - b) Message in Handstamp
2. Message Class

This is the type of message per the classification scheme discussed earlier for Messages, i.e., it might be "POSTAGE DUE", "CRASH MAIL", etc.

One could argue that this is really part of the MESSAGE Features to be defined later. I placed it here because it is an important classification element, and in thinking ahead to a computer database implementation, would probably want it associated with these features.

3. POINTING HAND Presence
  - a) No Pointing Hand in the Handstamp
  - b) Pointing Hand Present in the Handstamp
4. Orientation of the Pointing Hand with respect to the Message.

- a) When A Message Is Present.

Use a compass direction style orientation, where

- 1) North (N) represents UP, i.e., the Pointing Hand is above the message;
- 2) South (S) represents DOWN;
- 3) East (E) represents RIGHT; i.e., the hand is to the right of the message; and
- 4) West (W) represents LEFT; i.e., the hand is to the left of the message.
- 5) Use NW, NE, SW, SE for intermediate orientations.

NOTE: A basic assumption is made here that the MESSAGE is the central and most important component of the marking. It is also the one component that is virtually always present. Therefore it seems appropriate to reference other components relative to it.

- b) No Message Present in an AM.

This is the situation which occurs when an AM simply consists of a POINTING HAND. Are there any others?

5. Logo Presence in AM
  - a) No Logo In Handstamp
  - b) Logo Present

6. Orientation of the Logo with respect to the Message - same as item 4a above.

NOTE: We have a potential conflict in the instance where both the Pointing Hand and Logo are present and both to the same side of the Message. Since to date I have seen no Handstamps with a Logo, this may not be a concern for the Handstamp Device definition, but a similar situation could appear under the Label Device definition.

It would not be difficult to add an additional entry or code to this field to identify which Feature, Pointing Hand or Logo is in the center position versus the furthest from the message.

7. Construction of Device
  - a) Metal handstamp
  - b) Rubber handstamp
8. Inking mechanism
  - a) Ink or Stamp Pad
  - b) Self Inking

(to be continued)

## Editorial (Ropex 2004 Awards)

by Tony Wawrukiewicz

I am using this space in order to report the awards received by our society members at our first annual meeting at Ropex 2004 in Rochester, N. Y. Congratulations to all of you!

The winner of the first Richard B. Graham Award was John M. Hotchner for: "20th Century United States Auxiliary Markings Documenting Delay of, or Inability to Deliver, the Mail: The First Fifty Years." He also won a ROPEX Gold, the APS Medal of Excellence 1900-1940, and the Dusty Millar Award.

The winner of the President's Award was Ada M. Prill for: "Uh-Oh - Mistakes in U. S. Auxiliary Markings." It also won a ROPEX Silver.

**Other member exhibits:**

Gary Hendren, "Twisted Caps - Twisted Mails," ROPEX Silver.

Nancy and Douglas Clark, "Maine Stampless Period Forwarded Mail," ROPEX Vermeil.

Nancy and Douglas Clark, "Free Markings Used in Maine," ROPEX Vermeil.

Nancy and Douglas Clark, "P. H. Brennan Hand Delivery Service," ROPEX Silver.

Thomas M. Fortunato, "The Diversity of Ceramics and Ceramic Materials," ROPEX Gold, ATA 1st, and Hale Award.

Dave Allan Cooper, Sr., "Canadian Pacific Express Uncalled For and Undeliverable Notices," ROPEX Silver Bronze.

## The French Disconnection

by W.C. Royall, Jr.

I possess two covers addressed to France that were mailed in Denver, Colorado within five months time. Both were "cut off at the pass" in transit, thus inspiring my title.

First, my daughter's letter to a pen pal was postmarked October 24, 1974, P.M., but was returned to her marked "SERVICE SUSPENDED/RETURN TO SENDER." The back of the cover bears an October 24, 1974, 5P.M., CO 800 postmark, perhaps indicating that the letter never left Denver.

ers other than my own that were affected by suspension of mail addressed to France from abroad due to French postal strikes. I wonder if other collectors possess any and how rare these might be (*I have never seen such before - the editor*).

In March 1975 my daughter was attending school in France during a portion of her school year. A friend sent an airmail letter to her on March 8th, but her cover bore only half of the 26¢/oz airmail rate. It was returned for additional postage, bearing the auxiliary marking commonly used for that purpose:

"RETURN FOR 13 CENTS ADDITIONAL POSTAGE, THE AIR MAIL RATE TO THE COUNTRY OF ADDRESS IS 26 CENTS PER HALF OUNCE. ALL THE POSTAGE MUST BE FULLY PAID."



In fact a *Denver Post* article of November 14, 1974, page 8, reported that employees of the French post office and other services had struck in demand for higher wages. Under "Announcement and News" in the *France and Colonies Philatelist*, 31(1): 6-7, January 1975, it was reported that the strike lasted from October to early December 1974 and that there was interesting material resulting from mail originating in France. I have seen no cov-

The reverse of the cover has no markings. The sender added the required postage, and the letter was delivered.

## A New AMC Service, Exhibit Copies

This is a preliminary announcement of a service which the Auxiliary Markings Club plans to make available as of early October 2004. As of that date, we will make photocopies of members' auxiliary marking exhibits available to our members. Any AMC member who has such an exhibit is welcome to make it available through this service. Doug Clark, Nancy's husband, has kindly offered to handle this service for the society.

Price, which will basically be set at cost, and other details won't be announced until next October, but those who are interested in making their exhibits available should send a quality copy now to Douglas N. Clark, Post Office Box 427, Marstons Mills, MA 02648. Good copies are vital as members will be receiving second generation copies. Thanks, Doug! (PS, John Hotchner is making his Richard B. Graham Award exhibit available).

As I (TW) mentioned in the first newsletter, this bibliography is a work in progress. The entries listed below are all new ones which will be added to the complete list on our web site. I have

a large number of entries still to make, but I will use, at most, only two pages in each newsletter for the additions. I appreciate the input I have gotten from many members.

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