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A journal that reports about and studies the myriad markings
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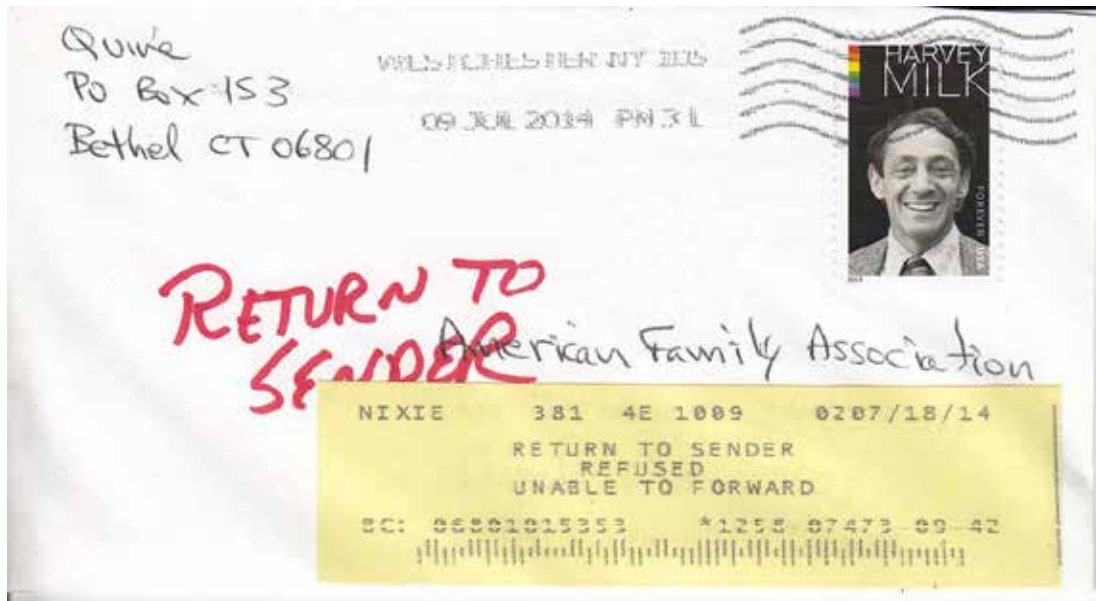
The American Family Association - the Harvey Milk Stamp 'REFUSED' and 'RTS' by Doug Quine

Harvey Milk was honored by a stamp issued for him on May 22, 2014. Milk was elected to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, making him one of the first openly gay elected officials in the United States. His career was tragically cut short nearly a year after he took office, when he and San Francisco Mayor George Moscone were assassinated.

The July 7, 2014 letter illustrated reduced in size was mailed

by me to the American Family Association with the expectation that it would be returned as 'REFUSED' (as it was).

The fundamentalist Christian group American Family Association was urging members not to accept any mail postmarked with the U.S. Postal Service's newly released Harvey Milk stamp, the first U.S. stamp to feature an openly gay elected official.



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Letter Rate Foreign Mail Must be in Envelopes or in Package Form by Tony Wawrukiewicz

This July 12, 1987 item was a catalogue mailed from San Diego, Cal. to Mexico that was paid at the letter rate of 22¢ per up to one ounce. As it was paid at the letter rate, as per Section

224.4 of the International Mail Manual, 'RETURN TO SENDER/ Foreign Mail Paid at Letter Rate / Must be in an Envelope...IMM 224.4,' it was returned to the sender for repackaging.



Some New Return Envelope Designs, 1933-1949

by Tony Wawrukiewicz

In the October 2014 newsletter I presented a series of Dead Letter Office return letter envelopes from the 1917 date to the present that I felt represented a significant part of the design history of these envelopes. Since then I have either been sent or acquired other examples of some of the variety of envelope types, and I show them here.

The first example (Figure 1) is very similar to Figure 7 in the last NL, except that the symbol is the six-pointed star that is thinner than others I have seen. The 3¢ postage due fee puts the cover in the pre-July 1, 1935 fee period, a fact that also further suggests that this style is indeed a precursor style.



Figure 1

The 1937 example in Figure 2 was sent in by Jerry Johnson. It is a Chicago Dead Letter Branch envelope with a red POSTAGE DUE and a black bar in the lower left area. 5¢ were due as a return fee.



Figure 2

The extraordinary January 12, 1938 example in Figure 3 is a type that is new to me, but considering how many examples that are new to me that I am finding, it should not be a surprise.



Figure 3

Everything about this return envelope screams “There is no official envelope for this return process now that all first-class POs are Dead Letter Branches.” Many branches had to make their own up. Note that the DLB name, the DLB title, and the usual left lower quadrant admonition are all handstamps!

The 1942 example in Figure 4 was also sent in by Jerry Johnson. It is a Seattle, Wash. Dead Letter Branch envelope with a different Collect 5 Cents on Delivery and a quite different admonition in the lower left corner (see Figure 4 for this). 5¢ were due as a return fee.



Letters bearing the name and address of the writer or sender are not sent to the Dead Letter Office to be opened, but are returned direct to the sender from the Post Office to which addressed.

Figure 4

The final return envelope, from the Chicago Dead Letter Branch, is a 1949 example in Figure 5. The Postage Due and Collect Five Cents On Delivery are new.



Figure 5

So I am finding many new forms of the return letter envelopes, both ones that I've bought and those sent in to me. I expect that there are more out there, probably because they were so many Dead Letter Branches during this time and each printed its own return letter envelopes privately and locally, and, as we see for the example in Figure 3, they even sometimes were required to use hs freely.

Invalid Postage in the U.S. Domestic and International Mails

by Tony Wawrukiewicz

Except for one example (the 1942 Philippine pre-stamped envelope), this article is limited to one type of invalid postage both in the US Domestic and International Mails. It is the type of invalid postage defined first in the Universal Postal Union Treaty of Paris of 1878, where we find the following stated: "In case use has been made of postage-stamps not valid for prepayment, no account is taken of them. This circumstance is indicated by a cipher (0) placed at the side of the postage stamps." This fact was true for all countries, including mail originating in the U.S. or originating in other countries and mailed to the U.S. or other countries.

At some point, for instance first mentioned in the July 1938 *US Official Postal Guide, Part II, International Postal Service – Postal Union (Regular) Mails, Section 34, Rating and marking of short-paid articles, Part (f):* "When postage stamps or postage-paid impressions are used which are not valid for the prepayment of postage in the country of mailing, that fact is indicated by a zero (0) marked alongside them and a line in pencil drawn around them." As I'll show, the added pencil-line indicator appears earlier than 1938, and is sometimes used alone.

Mention of one or both of these rulings continued through the 1953 *PG*, and are not continued subsequently in any U.S. official publication the author has noted. However, there are multiple examples of the use of the "0" and/or penciled markings known to the author subsequent to 1954. The covers are all reduced in size, but any marking shown is actual size.

An early example of this process, from the Labron Harris Collection, is shown in Figure 1. This 1903 letter from St. Louis, Missouri to Canada was franked with an invalid copy of a Canadian 2¢ Queen Victoria definitive stamp in an attempt to pay the 2¢ for up to one ounce treaty rate to Canada. If the letter reached Canada, the postage due should have been collected there. Note that in the experience of Harris and the author, examples of this process used before 1940 are much less common than subsequent ones, but even the later uses are not that common.



Figure 1

The second example, a February 28, 1910 post card from the Gerry Ferrally collection, was sent from Cuba to the U.S. at the equivalent treaty post card rate of 1¢. It was franked with an invalid 1¢ U.S. stamp (not valid in Cuba). This was noted in Cuba (note the large blue "0" on the U.S. stamp), and someone, possibly a U.S. worker at an exchange office, placed the 'T' marking and the '1 COLLECT / CENTS.' notice. The 1¢ U.S. postage due stamp indicates that the 1¢ postage due was collected from the addressee.



Figure 2

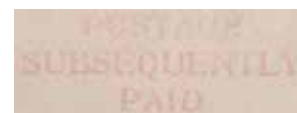


Figure 3

The third example, in Figure 3, is a remarkable one that appears to use the Held For Postage process in the Philippines. The July 10, 1912 letter, also from the Labron Harris collection, was mailed from the Philippines to Wilmington, Delaware at the treaty rate of 4 centavos per up to one ounce. The 2¢ U.S. stamp

(equivalent to 4 centavos) was invalid as postage in the Philippines (per the 1916 *U.S. Official Postal Guide*). Thus the pencil marking setting it off. The letter was then 'Held For Postage' and 'POSTAGE DUE 4 CVOS' (4 Centavos), and the postage was sent on by the addressee ('POSTAGE / SUBSEQUENTLY / PAID') (with a 4 Centavos stamp). This is the first Held for Postage item the author or Len Piszkiwicz has ever seen outside the U.S.

The 1917 letter from the Canal Zone to the U.S. in Figure 4, from the Labron Harris collection, was also mis-franked with an invalid U.S. 2¢ stamp (as indicated by the CZ "0" - also per the 1916 *U.S. Official PG*), incorrectly attempting to pay the up to one ounce surface rate. The U.S. exchange office noted 2¢ were due, and collected as indicated by the 2¢ in postage due stamps placed on the cover.



Figure 4

The 4 Centavos Philippine embossed pre-stamped envelope was mailed and addressed to the Philippines just after the Philippines were occupied by the Japanese, a fact that explained the hs: "RETURNED TO SENDER / SERVICE SUSPENDED." At the same time the hs "RETURNED FOR POSTAGE" was placed on the letter, along with the manuscript "Void," presumably because someone felt that the Philippine PSE was invalid for postage for the letter mailed in the U.S. However, after this, someone else realized that statements from the various PGs indicated that such uses were valid, and then placed the manuscript "O.K. / See / Postal Guide." Therefore, the PSE envelope was valid for postage, but the letter could not go on to the Philippines because of the Japanese occupation.

Figure 6 illustrates a 1953 cover Due 40 centimes as the 3¢ Presidential stamp was invalid for postage ("0" plus pencil mark) when applied to the letter in Germany.

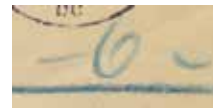
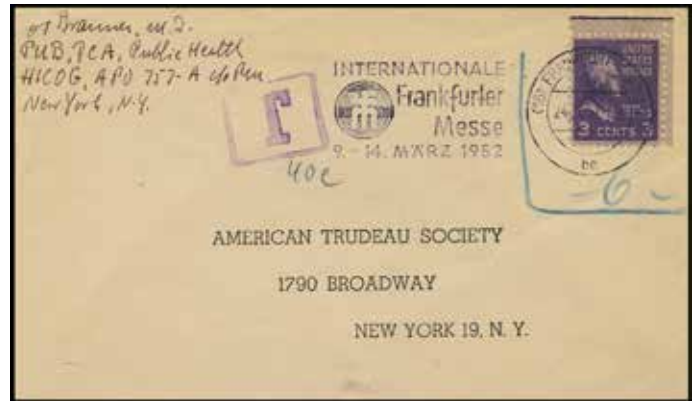


Figure 6

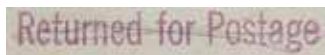


Figure 5

Though the discussion of the January 16, 1942 letter in Figure 5 considers whether the embossed stamp indicium is valid for postage, neither a "0" or pencil mark was used on the cover.

Finally, in Figure 7, the 8¢ U.S. airmail was invalid for postage (see "0") when used on a 1966 post card (from Tom Breske collection) mailed in Mexico to the U.S. Note post-1954 late use.



Figure 7

Editorial by Tony Wawrukiewicz

I am grateful to Tom Breske for his extensive article on the "DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS SUPPLIED BY (name of the forwarding office)" markings that begins on page 6. This article represents an extension of Len Piszkiwicz's Chapter 58 in his superb *Chicago Postal Markings and Postal History*.

My, brief, two page article, on "Invalid Postage in the US Domestic and International Mails" is only an introduction to a much larger topic that I will consider in the future as an extensive article on what constitutes invalid postage in the U.S. mails.

‘DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS SUPPLIED BY (name of the forwarding office)’ by Thomas Breske

The following introductory information, compiled by ASW, editor of the NL, has been extracted from Chapter 58 of Len Piskiewicz’s superb book *Chicago Postal Markings and Postal History*.

An interesting type of marking appeared in the mid-1880s on mail that passes through the Chicago Post Office in its capacity as a distributing post office, a function of the Mailing Division. These markings initially read “DEFICIENCY IN DIRECTION SUPPLIED BY CHICAGO POST OFFICE.” These markings were intended to expedite mail delivery and minimize the volume of mail sent to the Dead Letter Office.

These markings were in response to a new section added to the *Postal Laws & Regulations* after the edition of 1879. The new regulation appeared in the *United States Official Postal Guide*, January, 1886, p. 709, and was later included with minor modification in the *PL&R* of 1887. This regulation, the basis for these markings, is the second paragraph of Section 563 of the 1887 *PL&R*:

“The postmaster will correct and forward to its known destination any matter of the first and second classes which comes to his office through obvious mistake of the sender in addressing it, but should not guess at the destination, nor forward it on trial. If sure that it can be delivered from the office to which he sends it, he will postmark it and indorse: ‘DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS SUPPLIED BY’ (name of forwarding office).”

This regulation appeared essentially unchanged in the 1893 *PL&R*, sec. 520 (second paragraph), and an amplification of how the handling of such misaddressed mail should be handled is addressed in Sec. 482:

“Sec. 482. Use of the Street Directory.—The Street Directory is furnished to postmasters at free-delivery offices for use in perfecting the address of such letters, parcels, etc., as may reach their offices, although manifestly intended for delivery elsewhere. They are authorized to forward all mail matter so missent to their offices, which, by the aid of this and other reliable books of reference, they are *reasonably certain* can be delivered at another office. [italics in original] Each piece of mail matter so treated must bear the impression of the post-marking stamp of the office treating the same with its current date below or following the words ‘deficiency in address supplied by,’ or some other stamp or indorsement giving like information.”

The reference to “the Street Directory” and “other reliable books of reference” as it applies to distributing offices alludes to the fact that these post offices (including Chicago) maintained an assortment of city directories for looking up addresses. The regulation governing correction of addresses and use of markings indicating “deficiency in address supplied by” persisted through the last edition of the *Postal Laws and*

Regulations in 1948 and its replacement, the *Post Office Manual* of 1952. It did not appear, however, in the *Postal Manual* of 1954. Even so, use of markings indicating address correction by the Chicago Post Office persisted for at least another 20 years (*thus ends the extracted material*).

Contrary to this information, the October 1954 *Postal Manual* indicated that directories no were longer used as of the 1954 *PM* (except for registered, certified, insured, perishable, special handling, COD, parcels of obvious value, special delivery, and overseas military mail).

The handstamps from Chicago in the Piskiewicz book contained information (ID information) that clearly assigned them to the Chicago Mailing Division. These address corrections invariably readdressed to letters to other post offices, usually outside of Chicago. Note that the “forwarding” mentioned in Section 563 of the 1887 *PL&R* was *readdressing* (*address correcting*) by the Mailing Division, not the classic forwarding that would have been requested by the addressee where the addressee would have given the new address.

This article will present similar markings from many other cities besides Chicago, but other than reading ‘DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS SUPPLIED BY (name of forwarding (address correcting) office),’ none of them identify the markings as arising from the Mailing Divisions of the respective cities. In the case of the markings illustrated in this article, the various cities that corrected the addresses and applied the markings were either the offices of mailing, transit or delivery.

Before actually illustrating examples of these markings, and the cities for which these markings are known, let’s look at four examples of them on cover. The four covers shown are reduced in size but not the markings on them.

In Figure 1 is a 1880 letter (backstamp) that was mailed from Albany and addressed to New York City. A NYC postal worker noted that the letter was meant for Syracuse, and readdressed it for that city while applying the circular handstamp ‘DEFICIENCY IN DIRECTION SUPPLIED BY NEW YORK POST OFFICE.’



Figure 1

The 1907 cover in Figure 2 was mailed in Niagara Falls. The 'DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS SUPPLIED BY Niagara Falls, N. Y. P. O.' as the correct state of Pennsylvania was added, and the cover reached the addressee in Scenery Hills, Penn.

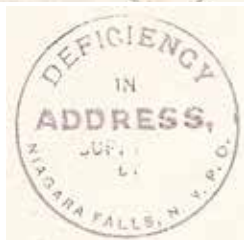


Figure 2

The 1910 cover in Figure 3 was mailed from Vallejo to San Francisco. Initially, there was no city in the address, and it is assumed that the Vallejo post office made up the 'DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS SUPPLIED BY VALLEJO, CAL.' by readdressing the card to San Francisco. Once the card arrived in San Francisco, it was realized that the address was impossible ('Impossible Address') and 'DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS SUPPLIED BY SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. P. O.' as the card was readdressed to Oakland, Cal. This double address correction is rarely seen.



Impossible Address.

Figure 3

The February 1954 cover in Figure 4 was a foreign cover addressed to Midvale, New Jersey. Amazingly the 'DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS SUPPLIED BY N. Y. P. O.' to the correct address city of Wanaque, New Jersey. Also, it is interesting that such directory assisted address correction was discontinued as of October 1954.



Figure 4

What follows are images of a number of 'DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS' markings from various cities. The images demonstrate three of the four handstamp types (tombstone, straight-line and circular).



Boston, MA 1897-1906



Cleveland 1906



Buffalo, NY 1907

Deficiency in address supplied at Portland, Maine.

Portland, ME 1909



Indianapolis, IN 1909

Deficiency in address supplied by Altoona, Pa. Postoffice.

Altoona, PA 1918



Columbus, Ohio 1934



Pittsburgh, PA 1907

Deficiency in address supplied by Los Angeles, Cal. P. O.

Los Angeles 1911

Deficiency in address supplied by Scranton, Pa.

Scranton, PA 1914



St. Paul, Minn. 1941



New York City 1909



Atlanta, GA 1917



Wash., D.C. 1949

The next section lists, in tabular form, the four types of handstamps found. The circular hs type is by far the most common.

The third column letters are defined as follows: M hs originate in the Mailing city, T hs in the transit city, D in the delivery city.

City and State	Date		Straight Line Auxiliary Marks
ALTOONA PA	1918	T	Deficiency in address supplied by Altoona, Pa. Postoffice
ATLANTIC CITY NJ	1913	M	Deficiency in address supplied by / P.O. Atlantic City, N.J.
BALTIMORE MD	1885	T	Deficiency in Address / SUPPLIED BY / Baltimore P.O.
BALTIMORE MD	1922	M	Deficiency in address Supplied / by No.2, Baltimore, Md., P.O.
LOS ANGELES CA	1911	T	Deficiency in address supplied by / Los Angeles, Cal. P.O.
NEW YORK CITY NY	1964	T	DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS SUPPLIED BY / CLAIMS & INQUIRY SECT. NEW YORK, N.Y. 10001 / ADVISE CORRESPONDENTS OF YOUR CORRECT ADDRESS
NIAGARA FALLS NY	1907	M	Deficiency in address. (partially shown on Figure 2 post card)
PHILADELPHIA PA	1958	D	Deficiency in address / Supplied by Post Office at / Philadelphia, Pa.
PORTLAND ME	1909	M	Deficiency in address sup- / plied at Portland , Maine
SAINT LOUIS MO	1943	T	Deficiency in address supplied by / St. Louis, Mo. / Nixie Clerk No.3 (with backstamp: DCDS "Nixie Clerk No 4")
SAINT PETERSBURG FL	1945	M	Deficiency in address supplied by / Post Office St. Petersburg, Fla.
SCRANTON PA	1914	D	Deficiency in address supplied by / Scranton, Pa.
VANCOUVER BC	1907	T	DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS / SUPPLIED AT VANCOUVER, B.C.

City and State	Date		Oval Shape
DETROIT MI	1919	M	DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / (date) / DETROIT, MICH. P.O. (32 X 50 mm oval)
DETROIT MI	1928	T	DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / (date) / DETROIT, MICH. P.O. (30 X 48 mm oval)

City and State	Date		Tombstone Shape
BOSTON MA	1897	T	DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS (semicircle) / SUPPLIED BY / Post Office, Boston, Mass.
BOSTON MA	1906	T	DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS (semicircle) / SUPPLIED BY / Post Office, Boston, Mass.

City and State	Date		Circular Shape	Diam.
ATLANTA GA	1917	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / ATLANTA, GA.	27mm
BALTIMORE MD	1906	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / BALTIMORE, MD. P.O.	27
BALTIMORE MD	1909	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / 6 / BALTIMORE, MD. P.O.	27
BALTIMORE MD	1910	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / BALTIMORE, MD. P.O.	29
BALTIMORE MD	1916	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / NO 42 / BALTIMORE, MD. P.O.	29
BALTIMORE MD	1933	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / No..... BALTIMORE, MD. P.O.	30
BALTIMORE MD	1954	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / BALTIMORE, MD. P.O. (manuscript "B" inside and "B-2" out)	29
BRISTOL TN	1915	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / BRISTOL, TENN, P.O.	30
BUFFALO NY	1907	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / BUFFALO, N.Y. P.O.	29
BUFFALO NY	1929	T	DEFICIENCY / IN ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / BUFFALO, N.Y. P.O.	28
CLEVELAND OH	1906	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / J.L. / CLEVELAND, OHIO. P.O.	27
CLEVELAND OH	1921	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / CLEVELAND, OHIO. P.O.	27
CLEVELAND OH	1937	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / AT / CLEVELAND, OHIO	29
CLEVELAND OH	1941	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / AT / CLEVELAND, OHIO	29
COLUMBIA SC	1909	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / COLUMBIA, S.C. P.O.	27
COLUMBUS OH	1934	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / COLUMBUS, OHIO P.O.	29
DENVER CO	1907	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / DENVER, COLORADO (P.O.)	27
DETROIT MI	1911	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / DETROIT, MICH. P.O.	27
DETROIT MI	1914	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / DETROIT, MICH. P.O.	29
DETROIT MI	1944	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / NO 4 / DETROIT, MICH.	32
DETROIT MI	1947	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / NO 4 / DETROIT, MICH.	32
DETROIT MI	1947	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / NO 4 / DETROIT, MICH.	32
INDIANAPOLIS IN	1909	T	DEFICIENCY / -IN- / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / AT / INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	26
KANSAS CITY MO	1904	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / KANSAS CITY, MO. P.O.	29
KANSAS CITY MO	1929	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.	31
LOS ANGELES CA	1916	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / LOS ANGELES, CAL. P.O.	27
LOS ANGELES CA	1943	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / LOS ANGELES, CALIF. P.O.	31
MIAMI FL	1918	M	DEFICIENCY / -IN- / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / MIAMI, FLA. P.O.	27
NASHVILLE TN	1940	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED AT / G / NASHVILLE, TENN.	28
NEWARK NJ	1905	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / NEWARK, N.J. P.O.	29
NEWARK NJ	1946	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / NEWARK, N.J. P.O.	32
NEW BRUNSWICK NJ	1932	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.P.O.	27
NEWBURGH NY	1911	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / NEWBURGH, N.Y.	29
NEW YORK CITY NY	1880	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / DIRECTION / SUPPLIED / BY NEW YORK POST OFFICE.	26
NEW YORK CITY NY	1906	M	DEFICIENCY / -IN- / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / N.Y.P.O. - I.D.	26
NEW YORK CITY NY	1907	T	DEFICIENCY / -IN- / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / N.Y.P.O. - I.D.	26
NEW YORK CITY NY	1907	T	DEFICIENCY / -IN- / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / N.Y.P.O. - I.D.	26
NEW YORK CITY NY	1908	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / N.Y.P.O. - I.D.	29
NEW YORK CITY NY	1909	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / N.Y.P.O. - I.D.	29
NEW YORK CITY NY	1913	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / N.Y.P.O. - I.D.	29
NEW YORK CITY NY	1921	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / N.Y.P.O. I.S.	30
NEW YORK CITY NY	1928	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / N.Y.P.O. I.S.	30
NEW YORK CITY NY	1930	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / N.Y.P.O. I.S.	30
NEW YORK CITY NY	1944	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / N.Y.P.O. I.S.	31
NEW YORK CITY NY	1947	T	DEFICIENCY / IN ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / N.Y.P.O. I.S.	31
NEW YORK CITY NY	1949	T	DEFICIENCY / IN ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / N.Y.P.O. I.S.	31
NEW YORK CITY NY	1950	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / N.Y.P.O. I.S.	33
NEW YORK CITY NY	1954	T	DEFICIENCY / IN ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / (clerk I.D. letters) / N.Y.P.O. I.S.	31
NEW YORK CITY NY	1961	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / CLAIMS & INQUIRY SECT. / ? / NEW YORK I.S. P.O.	29

City and State	Date		Circular Shape	Diam.
NIAGARA FALLS NY	1907	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.P.O.	29mm
NIAGARA FALLS NY	1907	D	Deficiency in address. (straight line auxiliary mark also added to cover above)	
PHILADELPHIA PA	1897	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / PHILADELPHIA, PA. P.O.	29
PHILADELPHIA PA	1906	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / D / PHILADELPHIA, PA. P.O.	29
PHILADELPHIA PA	1906	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / D / PHILADELPHIA, PA. P.O.	29
PHILADELPHIA PA	1906	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / D / PHILADELPHIA, PA. P.O.	29
PHILADELPHIA PA	1910	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / PHILADELPHIA, PA. P.O.	27
PHILADELPHIA PA	1912	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / PHILADELPHIA, PA. P.O.	27
PHILADELPHIA PA	1915	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / "D" / PHILADELPHIA, PA.	29
PHILADELPHIA PA	1917	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / "D" / PHILADELPHIA, PA.	29
PHILADELPHIA PA	1927	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / B / PHILADELPHIA, PA.	29
PHILADELPHIA PA	1936	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / 6 / PHILADELPHIA, PA.	27
PHILADELPHIA PA	1950	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / INQ. SEC., PHILADELPHIA, PA.	32
PHILADELPHIA PA	1953	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / D / PHILADELPHIA, PA.	29
PHILADELPHIA PA	1958	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / E / PHILADELPHIA, PA.	29
PHILADELPHIA PA	1960	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / X3 / PHILADELPHIA, PA.	29
PHILADELPHIA PA	c1904		DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY D / PHILADELPHIA, PA.	32
PITTSBURGH PA	1907	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / PITTSBURGH, PA., P.O.	29
RICHMOND VA	1937	D	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / 1 / RICHMOND, VA.	31
ROCHESTER NY	1934	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / ROCHESTER, N. (Y. P.O.)	29
SAINT PAUL MN	1911	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / ST. PAUL, MINN. P.O.	27
SAINT PAUL MN	1912	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / ST. PAUL / MINN. P.O.	29
SAINT PAUL MN	192?	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / SAINT PAUL, MINN. P.O.	27
SAINT PAUL MN	1922	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / 3 / SAINT PAUL, MINN. P.O.	27
SAINT PAUL MN	1941	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / SAINT PAUL, MINN.	32
SAN FRANCISCO CA	190?	M	DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS / --- / SUPPLIED BY / SAN FRANCISCO, / CAL. / P.O. (in double circle)	23
SAN FRANCISCO CA	1910	M	DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS / --- / SUPPLIED BY / SAN FRANCISCO, / CAL. / P.O. (in double circle)	23
SAVANNAH GA	1921	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / P.O. / SAVANNAH, GA.	29
SEATTLE WA	19??	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / SEATTLE, WASH. P.O.	27
SYRACUSE NY	1910	D	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / SYRACUSE, N.Y.P.O.	29
VALLEJO CA	1910	M	DEFICIENCY / -IN- / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / VALLEJO, CAL.	26
WASHINGTON DC	1907	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / WASHINGTON, D.C., P.O.	27
WASHINGTON DC	1908	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / WASHINGTON, D.C., P.O.	27
WASHINGTON DC	1910	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / WASHINGTON, D.C., P.O.	27
WASHINGTON DC	1913	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / WASH., D.C., P.O.	27
WASHINGTON DC	1914	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / WASHINGTON, D.C; P.O.	27
WASHINGTON DC	1917	M	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / WASH., D.C., P.O.	27
WASHINGTON DC	1941	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / WASHINGTON, D.C.P.O.	27
WASHINGTON DC	1949	T	DEF. IN ADDRESS SUPPLIED BY WASH. D.C.P.O. (in double circle)	29
WASHINGTON NJ	1942	T	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED BY / WASHINGTON, N.J., P.O.	27
WILMINGTON DE	1949	D	DEFICIENCY / IN / ADDRESS / SUPPLIED / BY / WILMINGTON, DEL	30

Language of Letter During WWII by Tony Wawrukiewicz

I found this item on Ebay, and just took screen shots of it because it was so interesting. It was an underpaid undated surface letter from India to the U.S, due 8¢ in the U.S.

I've seen letters mailed during WWII where there was a note on the front indicating in which language the letter was written (Presumably to allow the letter to be sent to the correct censoring person who could read the language in which the letter was written). Since the letter's writer failed to do this, addressee was admonished to tell the sender to: 'Please request sender in future to write full name and address on the envelope together with the language used.' It is not clear to me why the full name of the addressee was required, although the address was possibly somewhat incomplete.

Please request sender in future to write full name and address on the envelope together with the language used.



Vertical Addressing Results in Nonmachinable Postage Surcharge by Tony Wawrukiewicz

This December 1993 was franked at the 19¢ post card rate. However, because it was vertically addressed, it was surcharged 'POSTAGE DUE 10 CENTS' because it was nonmachinable.

POSTAGE DUE 10 CENTS



Mystery Markings Explained by Michael M. Ludeman by Tony Wawrukiewicz and Michael M. Ludeman

In the prior newsletter I (ASW) presented a brief introduction to three what I considered mystery markings on the reverse of three registered covers to New York City.

Mike has kindly helped to explain these markings in the following discussion. Some of the comments given in what follows are gleaned from what Mike has concluded and also those suggested by the only somewhat comprehensive article known concerning these markings (a seven page article by Jere. Hess Barr in the 18th (1952) *Philatelic Congress Book* entitled: "The 1882-1902 Registered 'Letter' Marks of New York City and Some Collateral Information.")

There are not "receiving" markings, but applied by the Clerk in the Registry Division of the New York post office (and ONLY in New York City). These are marks applied by those clerks who were charged with verifying that each registered letter passing their office was properly sealed (Mike Ludeman's opinion) or were the clerks who first handled them at various New York City registration cites. These are found on domestic and foreign registered mail, and are found on mail transiting, originating in and arriving in NYC.

There were nine different letters used: B, C, D, U, O, S, H, E, and L. The consensus is that these letters probably were the initial of the last name of the Clerks. Figure 1 shows the first letter style, used from 1882 and 1883. These were found only for letters B, C, D, and U.



Figure 1

The second style, found with letters B, C, D, U, O, and S are in the style shown in the October 2014 article and illustrated in Figure 2.



Figure 2

Beginning in 1900, the third letter style, illustrated in Figure 3, was introduced with the date being drawn in four digits, and that format continued until the end of January 1902. With this style, three new letters, H, L, and E were introduced as three new clerks were involved.

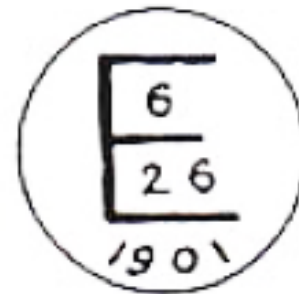


Figure 3

According to the Barr article, these registered covers are known in the hundreds, many originating in NYC, many from foreign sources and many originating from all over the United States. Most of them are on the reverses of covers but some are found cancelling stamps on registered cover fronts.

Mike Ludeman has an extensive collection of later registered NYC covers, and in late 1902, a new double oval date stamp, with NEW YORK, NY at the top and "REC'D (nn) REG'Y" across the bottom was introduced, which performed the same function. The numbers "nn" ranged from (1) to about (30), and continued until the early 1920's. Ludeman thinks one reason for the format change was to accommodate a larger number of registry clerks. Finding examples of covers with each of the 30 numbers is a challenge.

President's Message by Ralph H. Nafziger

AmeriStampExpo will be the venue for another "Show and Tell" meeting on February 13-15, 2015 at the Riverside Convention Center in Riverside, CA. Our meeting is scheduled for 1 p.m. Friday, February 13, 2015 in room 3 in the Riverside Convention Center. This is an opportunity to bring your covers with unusual auxiliary markings to share with your fellow collectors.

Our 2015 annual meeting will be held during ROPEX at the Canandaigua Civic Center in Canandaigua, NY, May 15-17. It is time to enter your exhibit for the show. Why not exhibit some of your covers with auxiliary markings? You can begin with a one-frame exhibit. Exhibiting helps to organize your collection, and gives you the satisfaction of sharing your knowledge and material

with other collectors. We already have several exhibits entered, but new exhibits are solicited. Application forms are available at www.rpastamps.org/ropex.html. Try it, you will like it!

Please contact me if you would like to present a seminar at the annual meeting show. We will have a table, a board meeting, a membership meeting with a "Show and Tell" session, and a dinner during the show. I invite everyone to participate.

Congratulations to Louis Fiset for winning the Auxiliary Markings Club Award at SESCAL in Los Angeles, CA last September. His exhibit, entitled "Mail between USA and France in World War II (1939-1945)" also won a gold medal at the show.