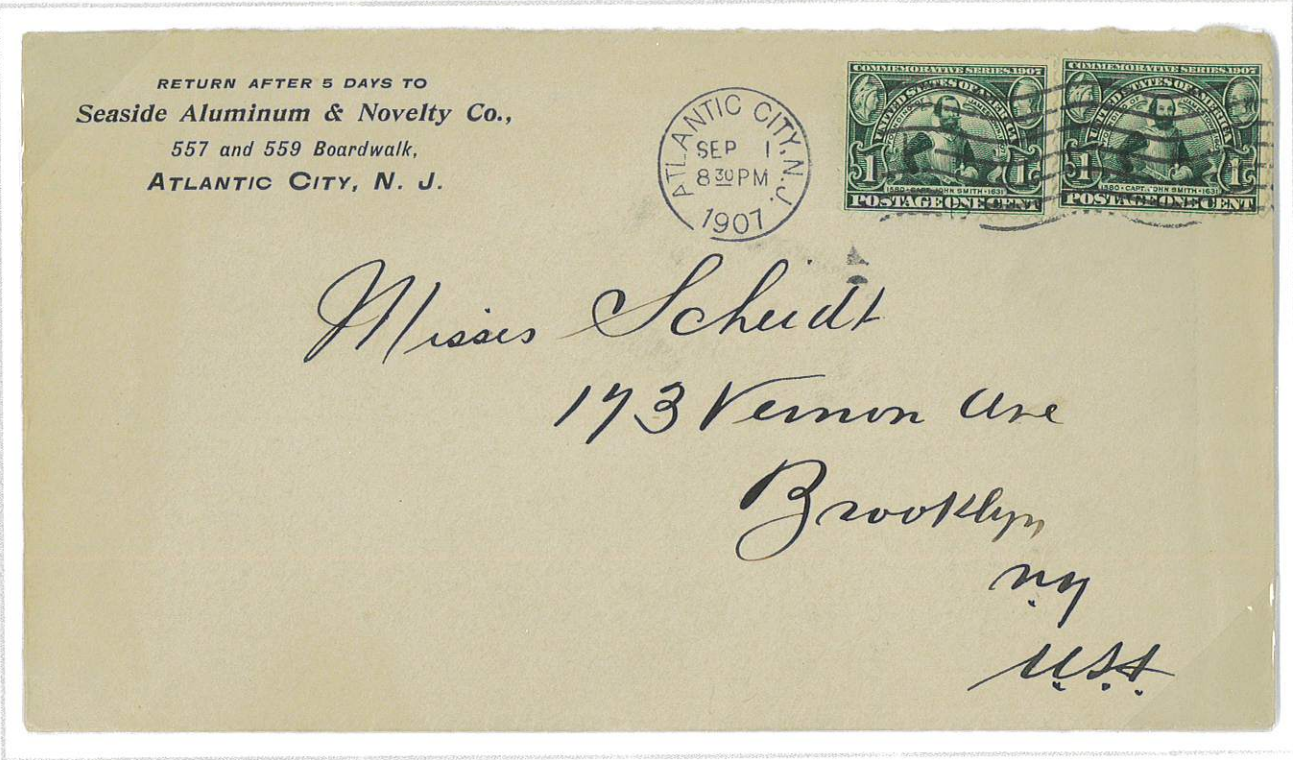


This section examines domestic postal use of the Jamestown issue. The material is presented by classification and rates followed by fee services. Domestic matter was divided into four classes: **First:** Written matter, **Second:** Newspapers & Periodicals **Third:** Miscellaneous printed matter, **Fourth:** Merchandise.



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



First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz.
Atlantic City, NJ Sep 1, 1907 8:30pm – Brooklyn, NY

First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz.
Philadelphia, PA Jul 13 12:30am – Pemberton, NJ Kennett Square, PA

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

Classification & Rate

Domestic	1907	Weight Limit
First Class: Sealed		
Postal Card & Post Card	1¢	n/a
Reply Postal Card	2¢ (1¢ each side)	n/a
Letter	2¢ per 1oz or frac	None
Drop Letter - Non-Carrier	1¢	None
Drop Letter - Carrier	2¢	None
Second Class: Unsealed		
Newspapers/Periodicals	1¢ per lb or frac	None
Transient Newspapers/Periodicals	1¢ per 4 oz or frac	None
Third Class: Unsealed		
Printed Matter	1¢ per 2oz or frac	4 lbs
Fourth Class: Unsealed		
Samples/Merchandise	1¢ per 1oz or frac	4 lbs
Plants/Seeds	1¢ per 2oz or frac	4 lbs



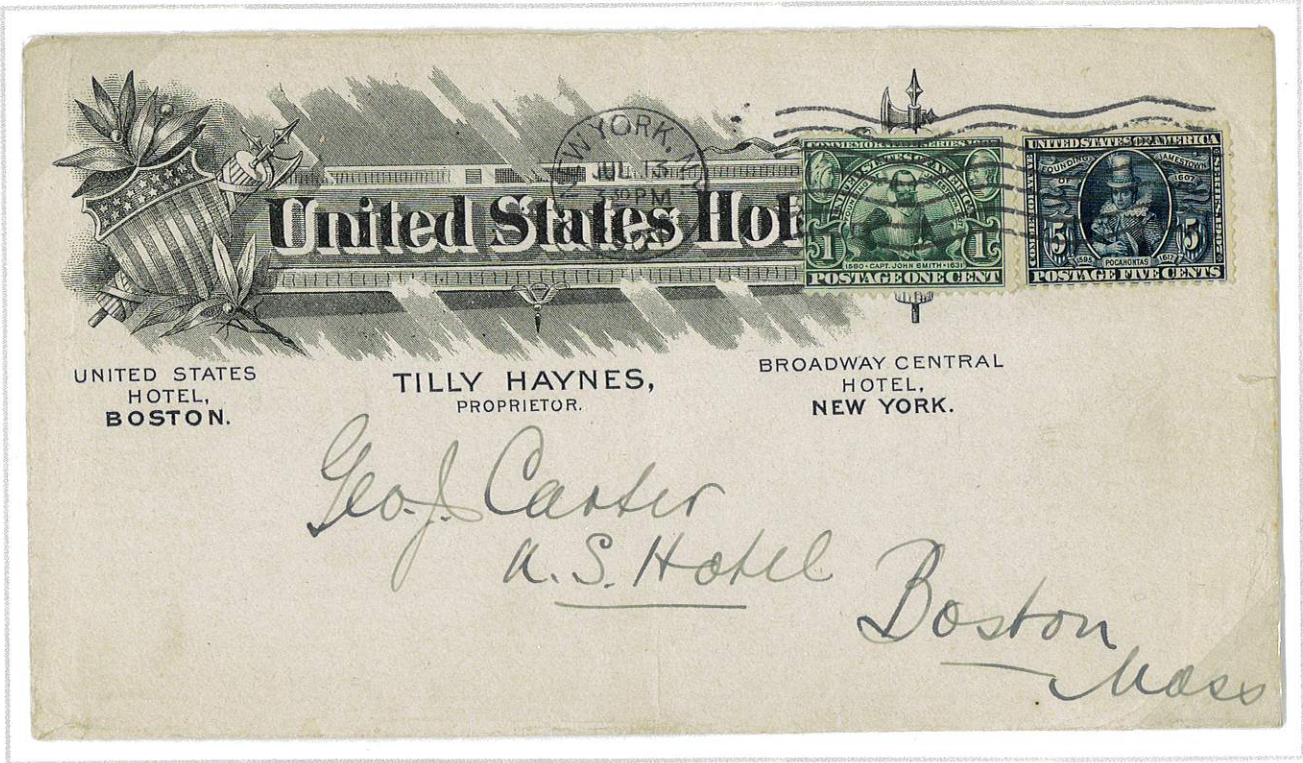
First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz.
Helena, MT Frv 10, 1907 12:30pm – St. Louis, MO



First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz., Two times
New York, NY Jun 4 1907 6:30pm – Pawtucket, RI



First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz.
Vineyard Haven, Mass May 20 1907 7am – New York, NY



First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz., Three times
New York, NY Jul 13 1907 3:30pm – Boston, Mass



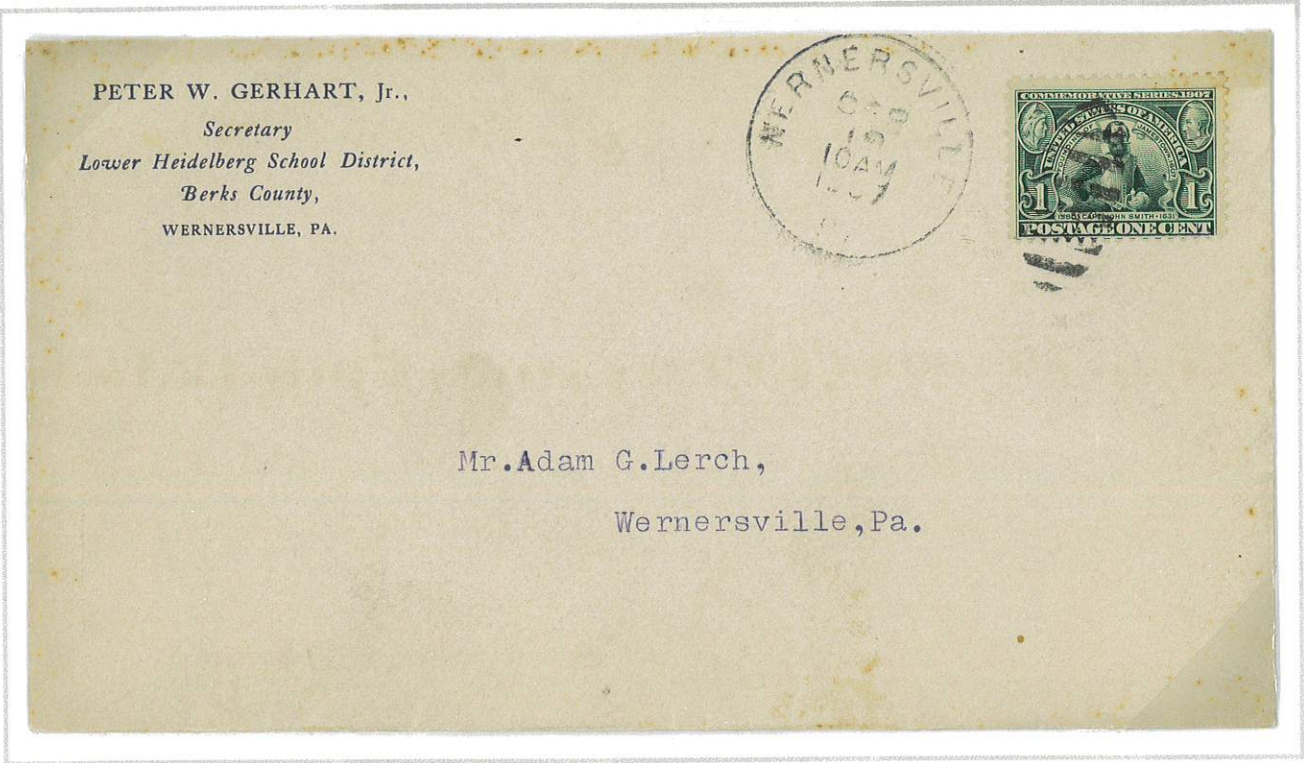
First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz., Mourning envelope
Hastings, Nebr Nov 11 1907 4pm – Gloversville, NY

Section 4. Postal Rates & Fees - Domestic

Drop Letter

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

Non-Carrier Office



First-Class Drop Letter: 1¢ per oz. Wernersville, PA Sep 19 1907 10am

Carrier Office



First-Class Drop Letter: 2¢ per oz. Milwaukee, Wis Jul 1 1907 7:30pm

Post Card

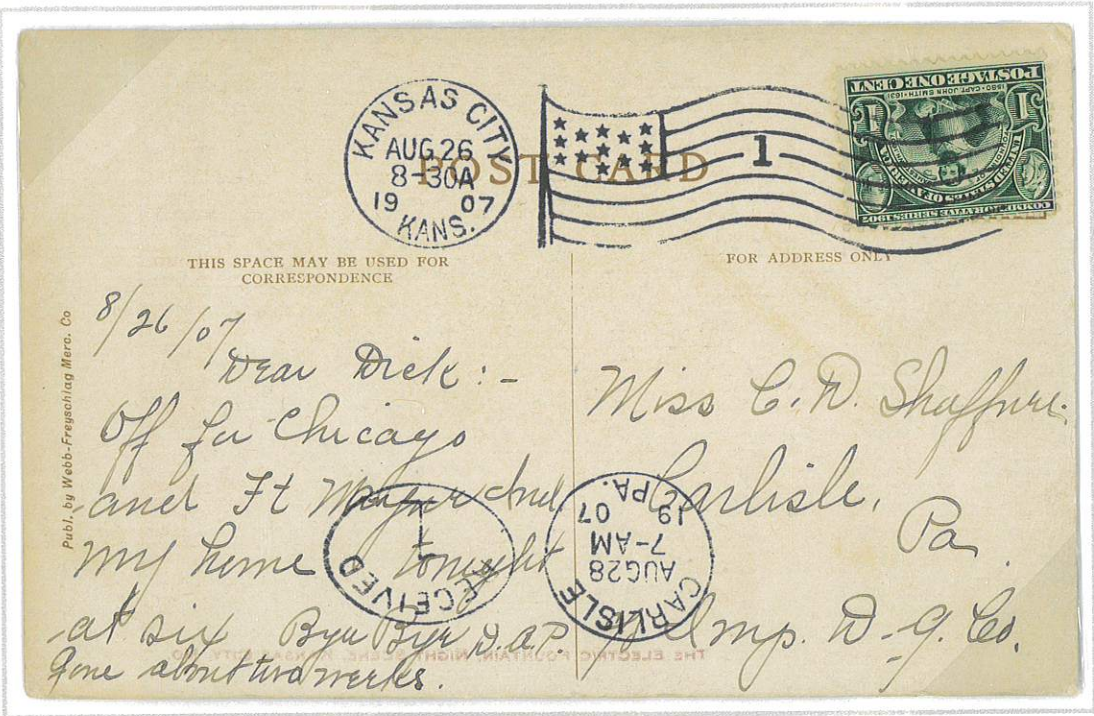
Post Cards are first-class matter transmitted at the postage rate of a cent apiece payable by stamps and to be no larger than the size fixed by the Convention of the Universal Postal Union (9 x 14 centimeters) 1902 PL&R Sec. 417

Designated First Day 1¢ Jamestown Stamp - April 26, 1907



Post Card: 1¢ Washington, D.C. Apr 26 1907 – Bayonne, NJ

(c)

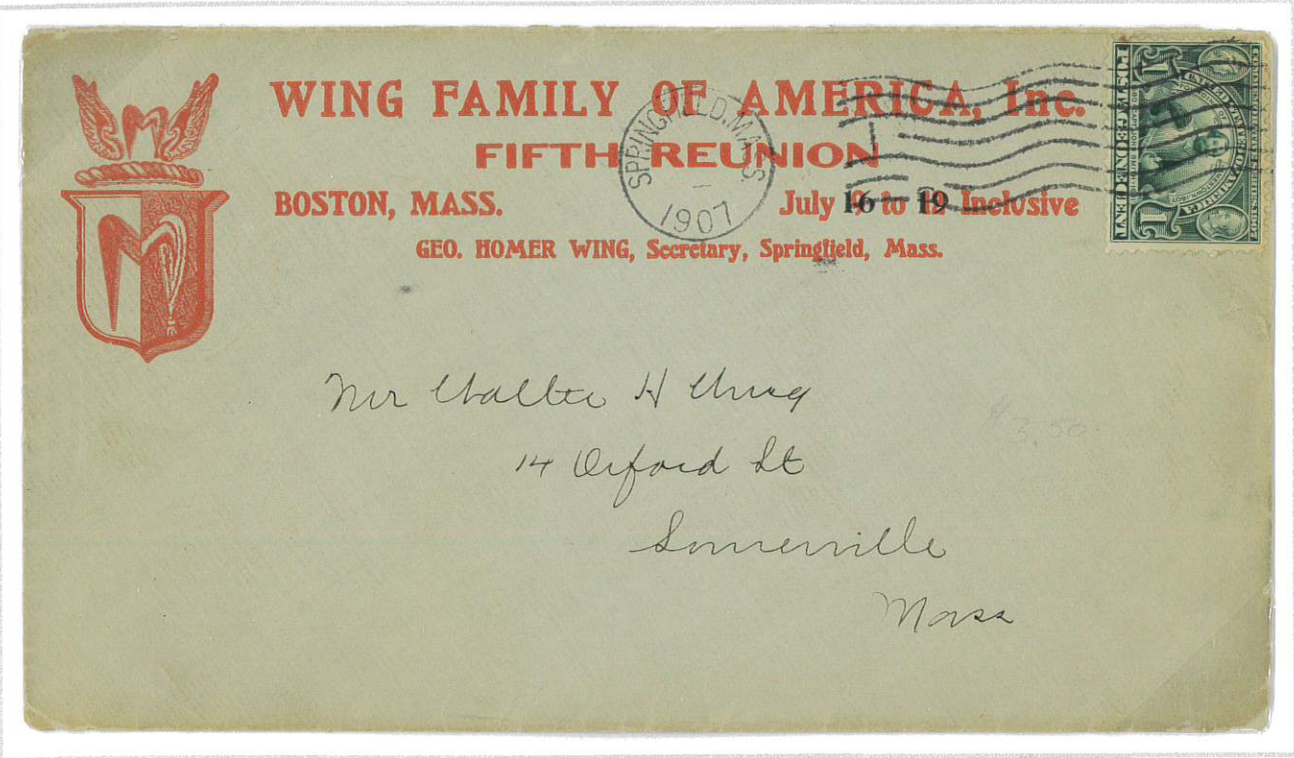


Post Card: 1¢ Kansas City, Kans, Aug 26 1907 8:30am - Carlisle, PA, Aug 28 1907 11am

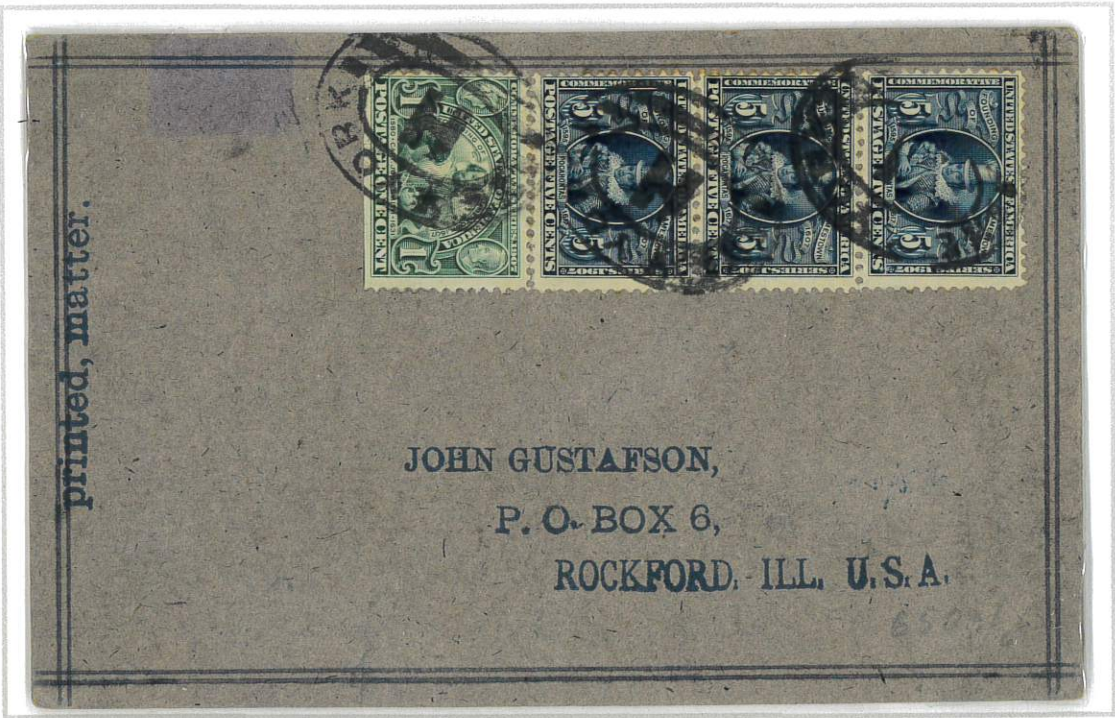
“Writing on left side of address side Permitted” Mar 1 1907, U.S. Postal Guide

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

Third-class mail matter embraces printed matter, including books, circulars, and matter wholly in print, proof sheets, and manuscript copy. Postmarks on Third-class mail matter require only name of post-office and name of state. 1902 PL&R Sec. 566



Printed Matter: 1¢ per 2oz or frac, Springfield, Mass 1907 Somerville, Mass

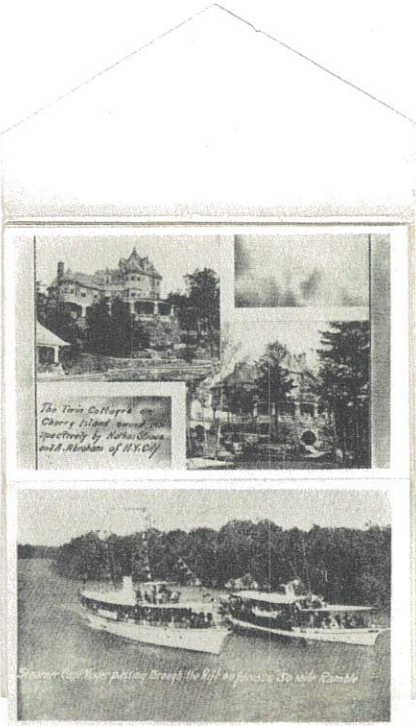


Printed Matter: 1¢ per 2oz or frac, Sixteen times (32 oz.) New York, NY – Rockford, Ill

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



Printed Matter: 1¢ per 2oz or frac, Alexandria Bay, NY Jul 12 1907 – New York, NY



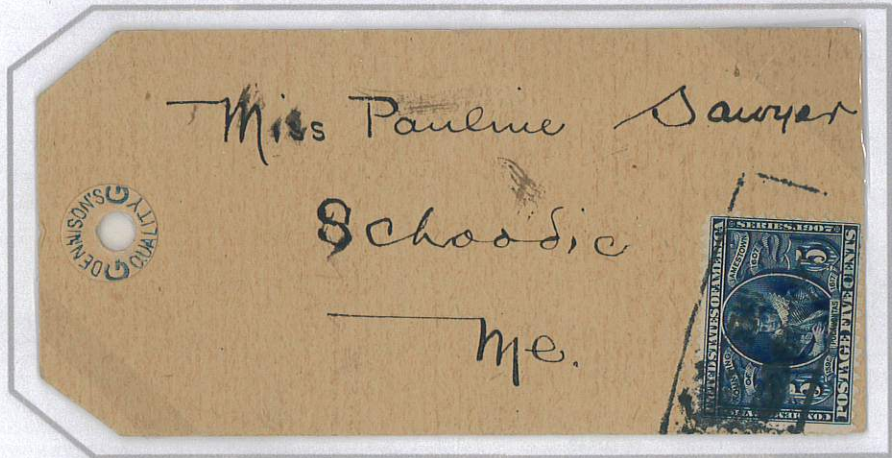
22 Back-to-Back photos
One Thousand Islands, NY
Image 20%

Fourth-class matter embraces samples, merchandise plants and seeds, and all matter not embraced in the first, second or third class. Postmarks require only name of post-office and name of state. Fourth-class matter must be wrapped or enclosed in such manner that it can be easily examined.1902 PL&R Sec

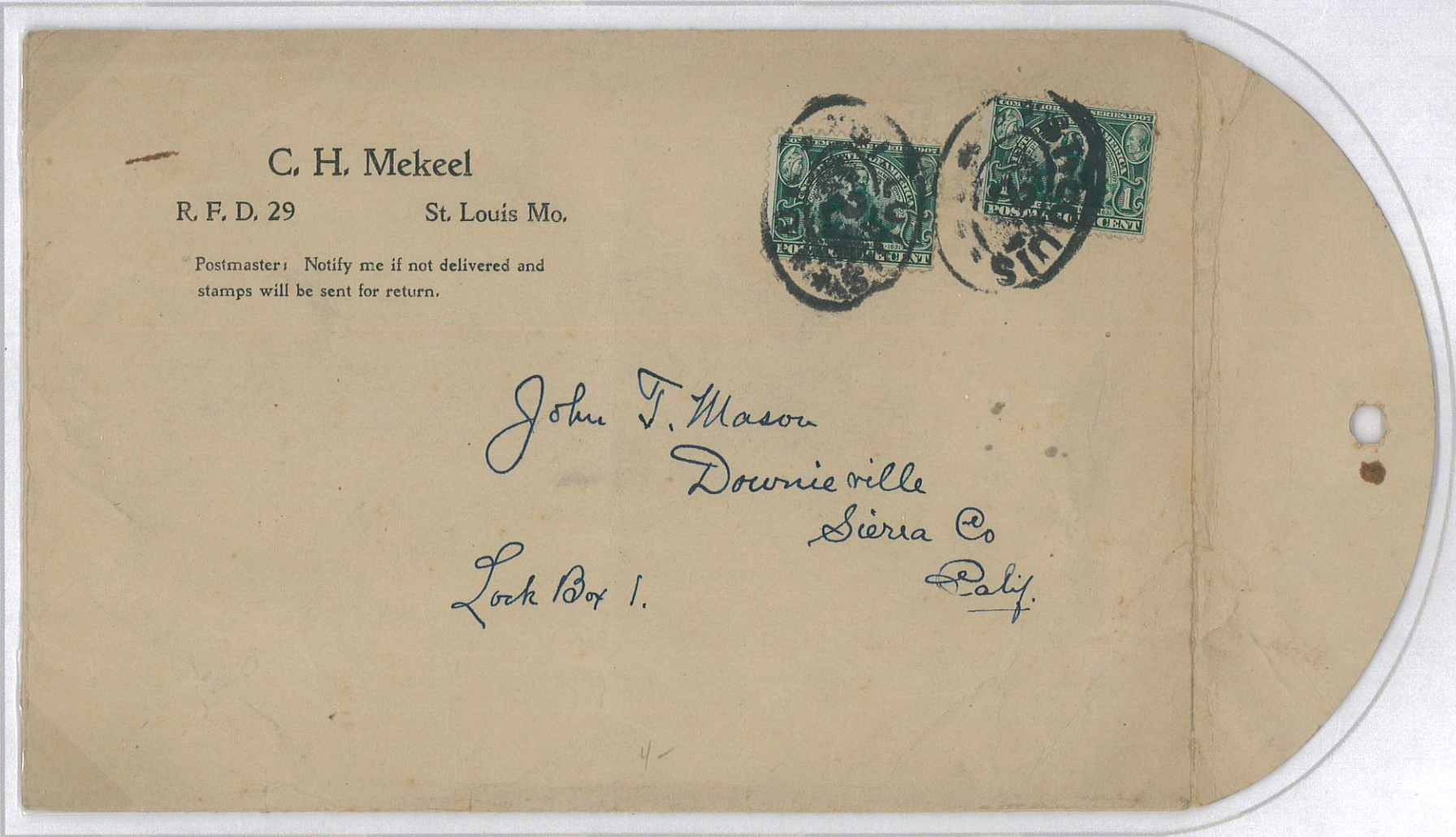


Merchandise: 1¢ per 1 oz. or frac,
Cape May, NJ June 1907 – Brooklyn NY

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



Samples: 1¢ per 1oz. or frac , Five times, 5 oz.
New York, NY – New York, NY



Merchandise: 1¢ per 1 oz. or frac., Two times, 2 oz.
St. Louis, MO – Donieville, Calif

Section 4. Postal Rates & Fees - Domestic

Registry Fee

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

Registry

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



First Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz., Registry Fee: 8¢
Peru, MO Aug 2, 1907 – Butler, MO

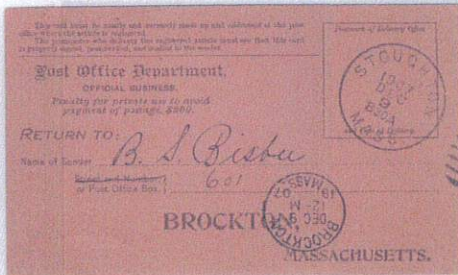


First Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz., Two times , Registry Fee: 8¢
New York, NY May 20 1907 – Scranton, PA May 20 1907



First Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz., Two times, Registry Fee: 8¢
Washington, (Sta G) DC Nov 23 1907 – Denver, Col Nov 26 1907

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



reverse

REGISTRY RETURN RECEIPT. Form No. 1548

Received from the Postmaster at Stoughton Mass
(Delivering office.)

Registered (Letter) No. 4190 1/2 From Post Office at BROCKTON, MASS.,
(Parcel)

Addressed to M. Chas. Stutton
(Name of addressee.)

Date 11/9 1907
(Date of delivery.)

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

Wm. S. Smith
(Signature or name of addressee.)

Wm. S. Smith
(Signature of addressee's agent.)

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

Registry Fee Effective

Registry w/ Indemnity ≤ \$25
Registry w/ Indemnity ≤ \$50

7/1 1902	11/1 1909
0.08	0.10



First Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz., Eight times
Registry Fee: 8¢
Providence, RI Jul 16 1907 – Birdsboro, PA



First Class: Letter, 2¢ per oz.
Registry Fee: 8¢
Hudson, NY May 31 1907 – Cleveland, Ohio Jun 1 1907

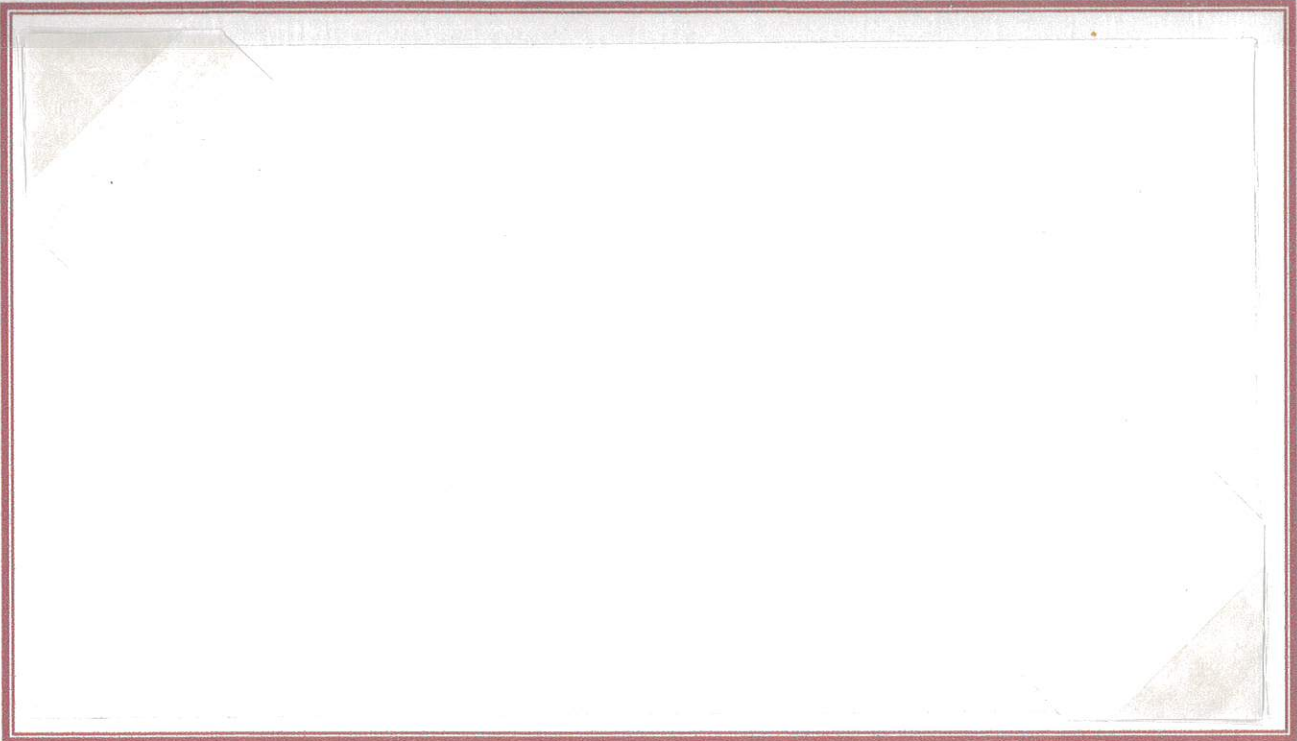


First Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz., Two times
Registry Fee: 8¢
Wall St, Sta, New York, NY May 20 1907 – Seattle, WA

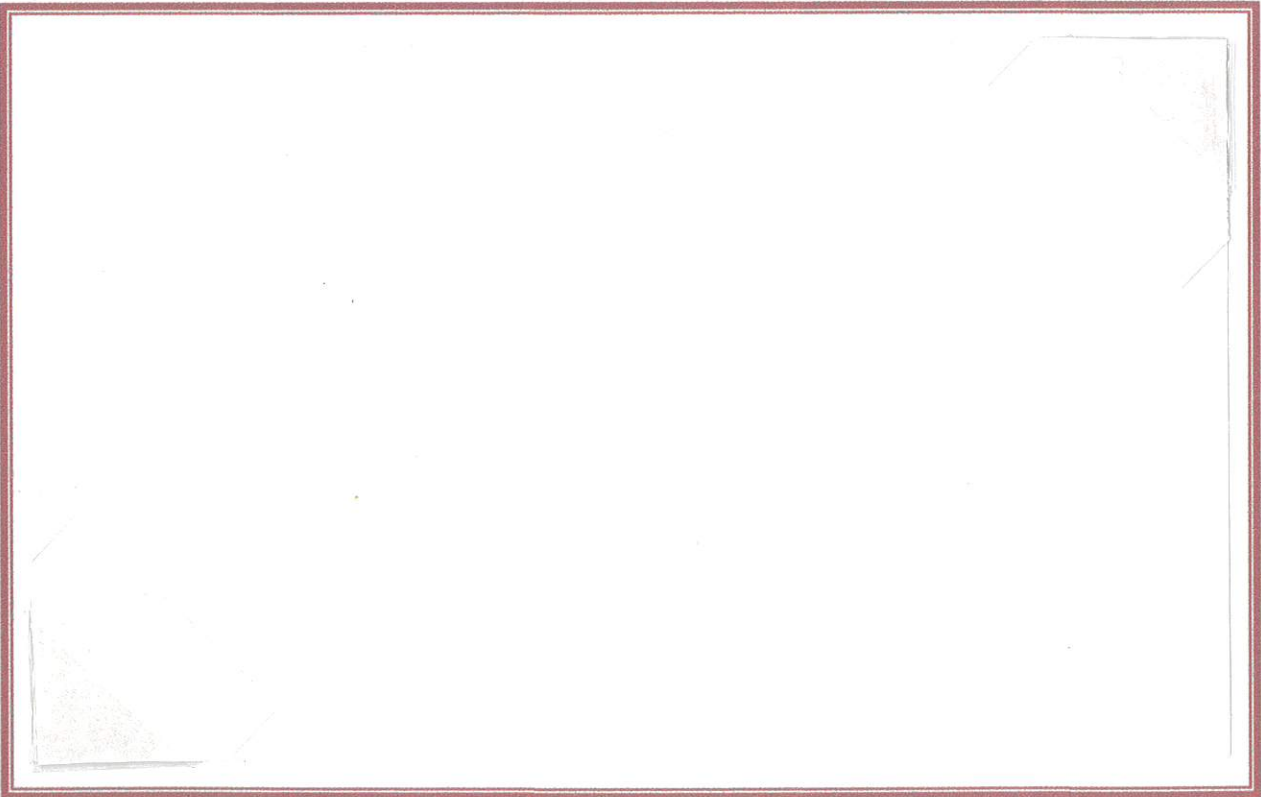


Third-Class: Printed Matter, 1¢ per 2oz or frac., Two times (4oz.)
Registry Fee: 8¢
Chillicothe, Ohio Aug 12 1907 – Denver, CO Aug 16 1907

Experimental Domestic Registry Labels Form 1549A
A combination gummed registration label and receipt, tested during the 1907 Christmas season was authorized for a limited number of post offices: Postal Bulletin 8761, Nov 20 1908. The form was a combination of registration label and sender's receipt intended to permit faster acceptance of matter presented for registration.



First Class: Letter, 2¢ per oz.
Registry Fee: 8¢ St. Louis, MO Dec 1, 1908 – Woburn, MA Dec 3, 1908



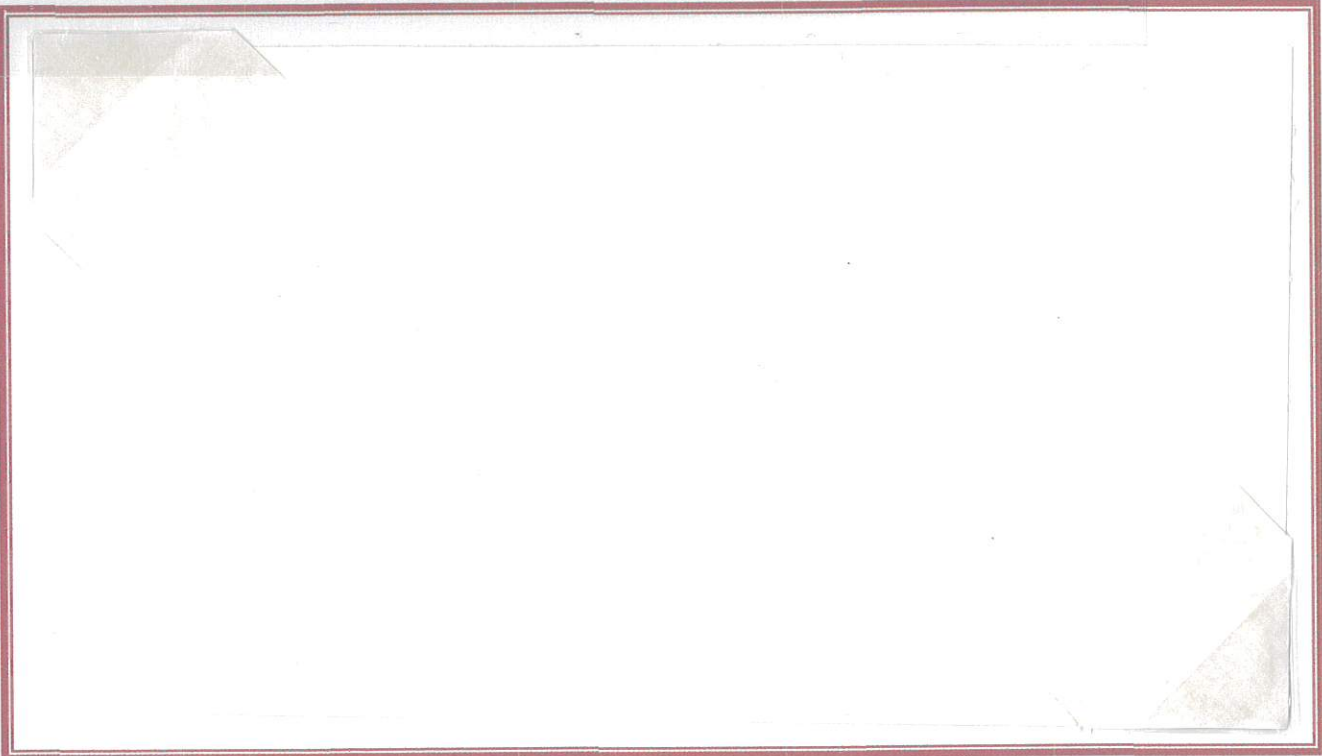
First Class: Letter, 2¢ per oz., Two times
Registry Fee: 8¢ New York, NY Dec 2, 1908 – Detroit, Mich Dec 3 1908

Section 4. Postal Rates & Fees - Domestic

Special Delivery

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

Mail matter with **ten cents of ordinary stamps** of any denomination, with the words “special delivery” or equivalent will afford the same service as though it bore a regulation “special delivery” stamp. Act of Congress Mar 2 1907, Effective July 1, 1907



First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz
Special Delivery Fee: 10¢
Washington, DC May 10 1907 – Washington, DC May 10 1907

First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz
Special Delivery Fee: 10¢
Boston, MA Jul 4, 1907 1:00am – No. Adams, MA Jul 4, 1907 10:30am

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

Special Delivery Fee	10/1 1885	10/1 1886	11/1 1944
Special Delivery First-class Letters	0.10		
Special Delivery All Matter ≤ 2 lbs		0.10	0.13

Mar 2 1907 Special Delivery stamp not required for service.

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



First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz
Special Delivery Fee: 10¢
Worcester, Mass Sep 7 1907 9pm – North Adams, Mass Sep 8 1907 6:30pm



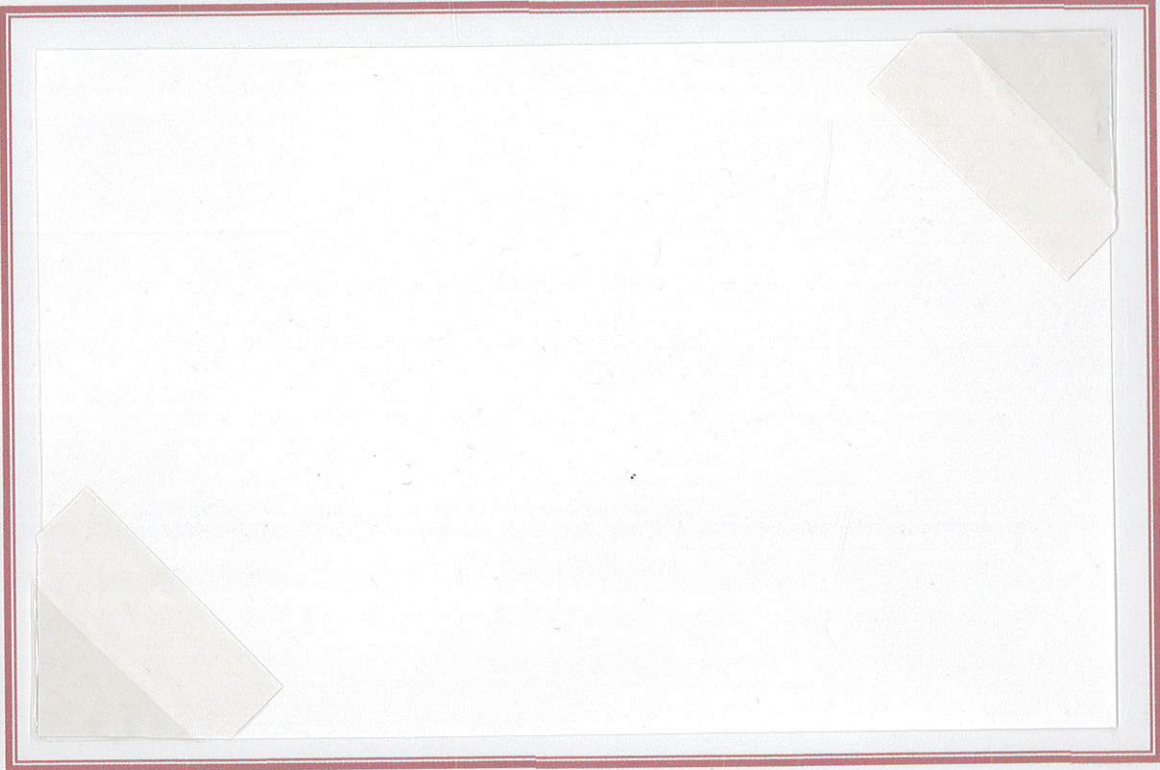
First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz
Special Delivery Fee: 10¢
New York, NY Nov 30 1907 6:30am – Philadelphia, Penna Nov 30 1907 2:30pm



First Class: Letter, 2¢ per oz.
Special Delivery Fee: 10¢
Vallejo, Cal Sep 16 1907 7am – Jamestown, NY Sep 20 1907 9:30am

POD afforded Special Delivery service for **incoming foreign mail** when U.S. Special Delivery (or equivalent rate after Mar. 2, 1907) stamps were affixed. Reciprocal privileges were afforded to certain countries when their Special Delivery stamps were affixed.

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



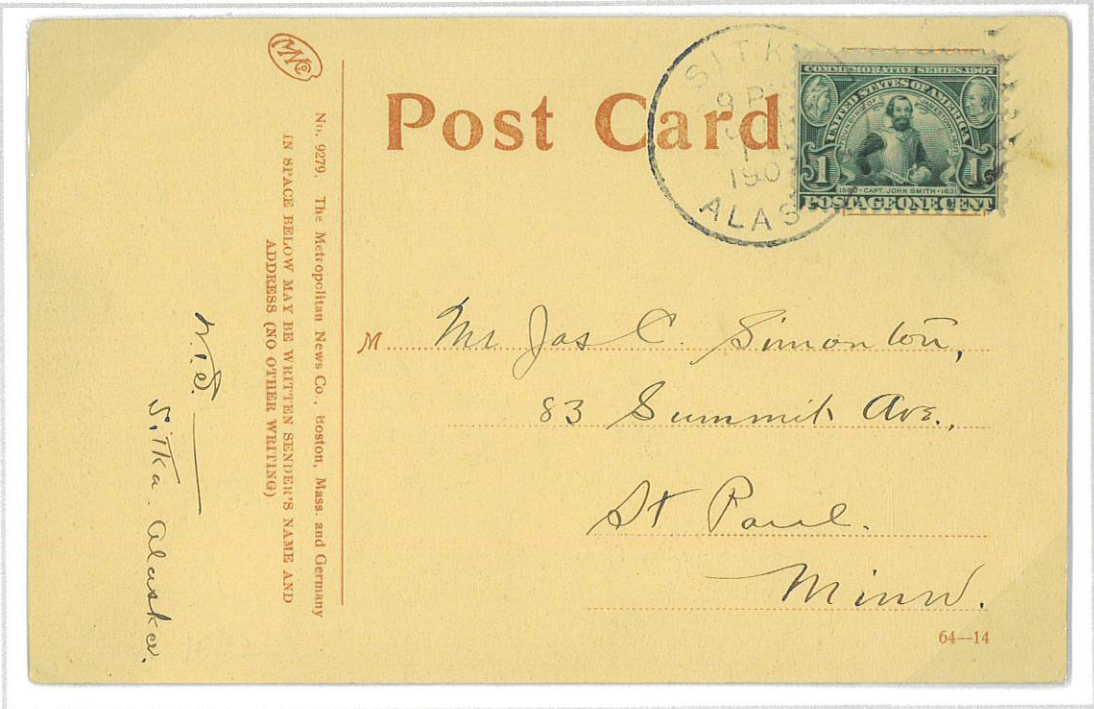
UPU Letter: 25 Centimes Fr (10 Milliemes)
(U.S.) Special Delivery Fee: 10¢
Khartoum, Sudan Apr 12 1920 – Madison, Wis May 15, 1920

New Mexico Territory
Established Sep 9, 1850



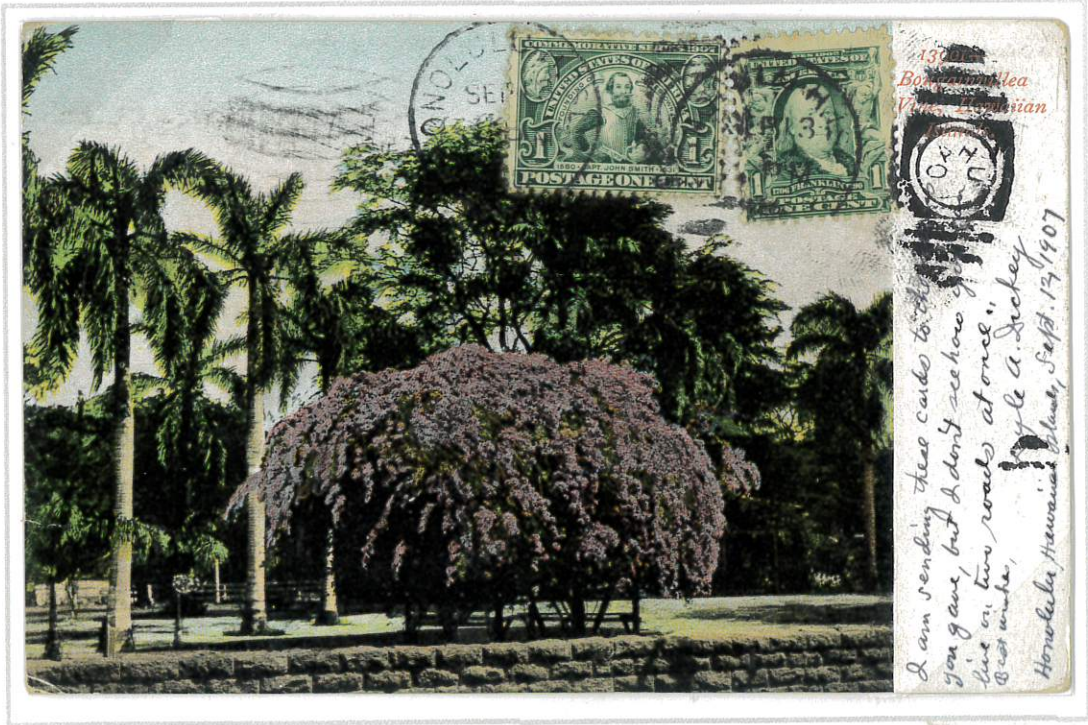
First-Class Letter: 2¢ per oz
Albuquerque, N.Mex Jul 8 1907 – Colorado Springs, CO Jul 9 1907

Alaska District
Established May 17, 1874

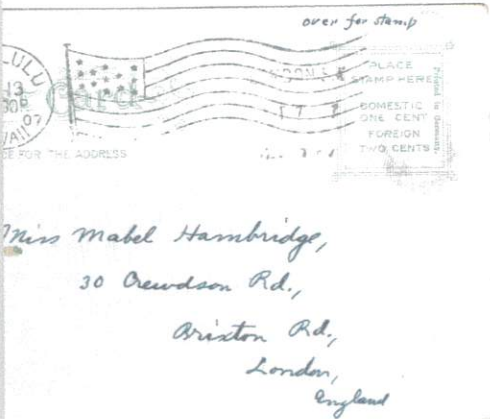


Post Card: 1¢
Sitka, Alaska Jul 10 1907 - St. Paul Minn

Hawaii Territory
Established July 7, 1898



Post Card: 2¢ per oz.
Honolulu, HI Sep 13 1907 – London, England



reverse

Puerto Rico (Porto Rico)
Established Feb 6, 1899

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



Post Card: 2¢ per oz.
San Juan, P.R. Feb 10 1910 – Barcelona, Spain



Letters: 5¢ per ½ oz., Two times
Bayomon. P.R. Jul 1, 1907 4pm – Geneva, Switzerland Jul 12, 1907



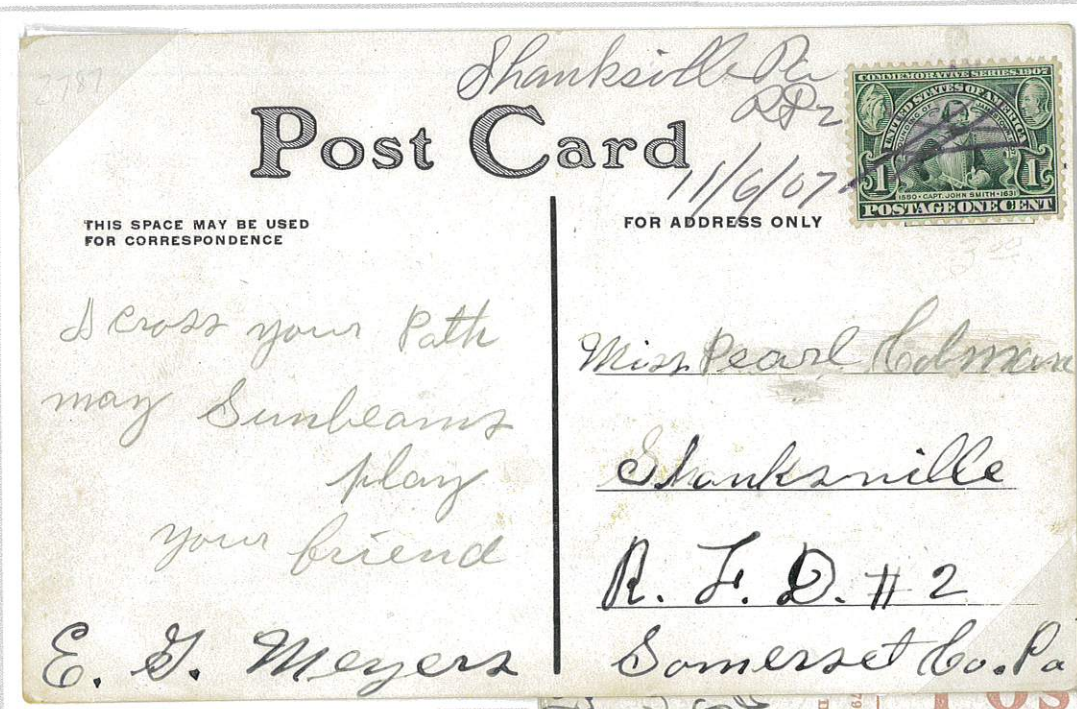
Letters: 5¢ per oz.
San Juan, P.R. Dec 24 1907 12:30pm –Berlin, Germany Jan 11

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

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

Rural Free Delivery

The first experimental rural delivery routes began in 1896 in West Virginia. From early 1900 to July 1903 Rural Free Delivery (R.F.D.) carriers were provided self-inking rubber handstamps. These four-line postmarkers featured parent post office, state, date and initials “RFD” and parallel bars with a (carrier route) number cancel. Carriers created and used a variety of non-standard markers and manuscript cancels. The POD offered no resistance so by July 1905 standard R.F.D. handstamps were no longer supplied.



Post Card: 1¢
Shanksville, PA Nov 6 1907
- Shanksville, PA

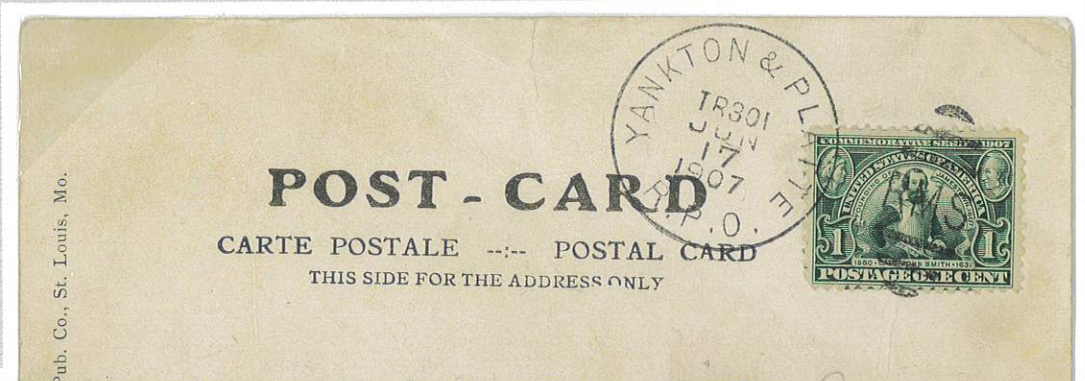


Post Card: 1¢
Bardwsh Ferry, Mass Jul 1 1907
Dearborn, Mich Jul 17 1907

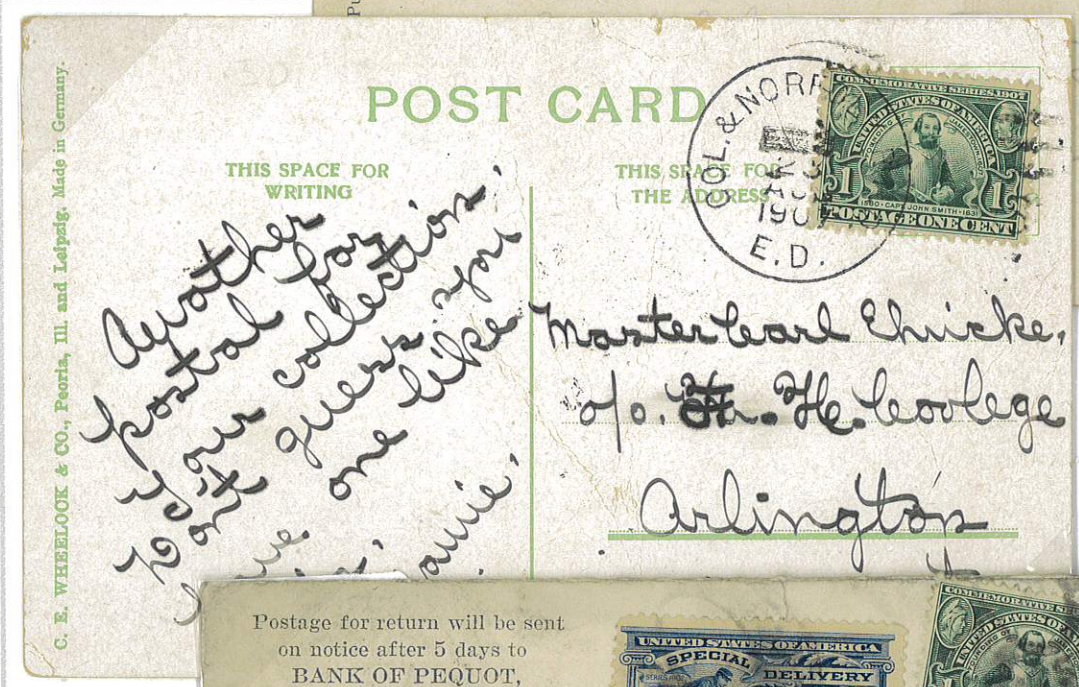
Railway Mail Service (RMS/RPO)

The RMS was responsible for transporting and processing mail, between cities and towns, onboard trains (railway post office) , street cars, and inland and coastal waterways

Post Card: 1¢
Yankton & Platt RMS
Train 301
Jun 17, 1907 – Platte, SD



Post Card: 1¢
Columbus & Norfolk
(E.D.) East Division RPO
Aug 23 1907 – Arlington, VT



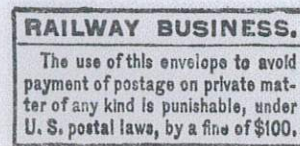
First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz., Special Delivery Fee: 10¢
Northome & Morris RPO, Train 105 Jul 25 1907 – Minneapolis, Minn Jul 25 1907 7:30pm

Railroad Business (RRB)

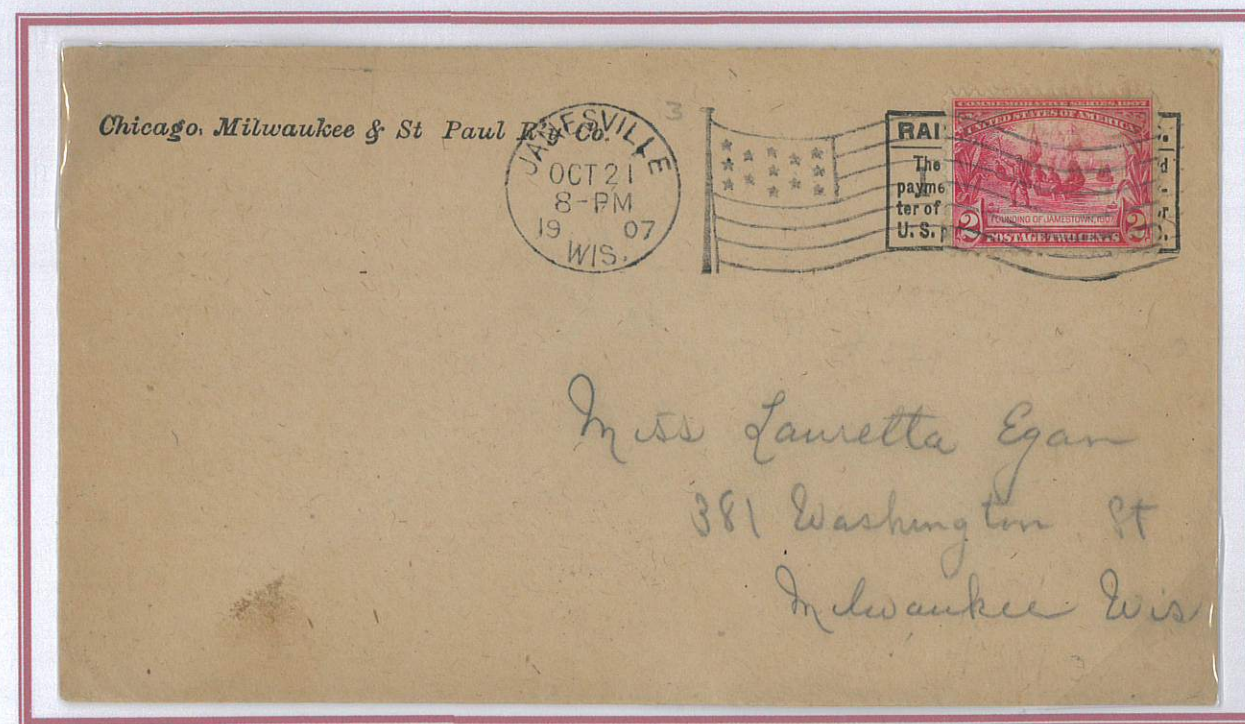
Postage was not required for Railroad Business mail within the company or between connecting lines when processed by R.R. employees; this included **letters or packets relate to articles carried by the railway, or to the business of the railroad on which they are carried.** RRB mail could be sent outside of the postal system to any railroad in the country; it was not limited to one's own rail line.

Railroad mail consisted mostly of waybills and bills of lading involving contracts between consignors and the railroad for freight shipments, information concerning location and routing of shipments, contents of shipments, and value. Railroad RRB mail was handled by conductors on the trains or clerks in the rail yards who then forward them on to accounting offices to confirm the rates and charges and allocate revenue between carriers if more than one railroad is involved. RRB, Railroad Business or Railway Business appeared where a stamp would otherwise go.

1893 PL&R Sect. 1022 "Mail Mater by Railroad Employees," (sect. 679, 680, 685) "General RPO Regulations"



RRB envelope legend



Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway envelope use for person correspondence

First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz.,

Janesville, Wis Oct 21, 1907 – Milwaukee, Wis, Oct 22, 1907

Streetcar Routes

RMS streetcar service provided on board intra-city mail pick-up, processing, and drop-off along the route for city stations for distribution. Streetcar service functioned in 14 major U.S. cities.



First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz.

Towson & Catonsville (Baltimore),
MD RPO Car 1 May 23 1907 –
Washington, D.C.

Inland & Costal Waterways

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



Post Card: 1¢ Detroit, Mich Marine P.O. Jun 30 1907 – Gost Pang, Org

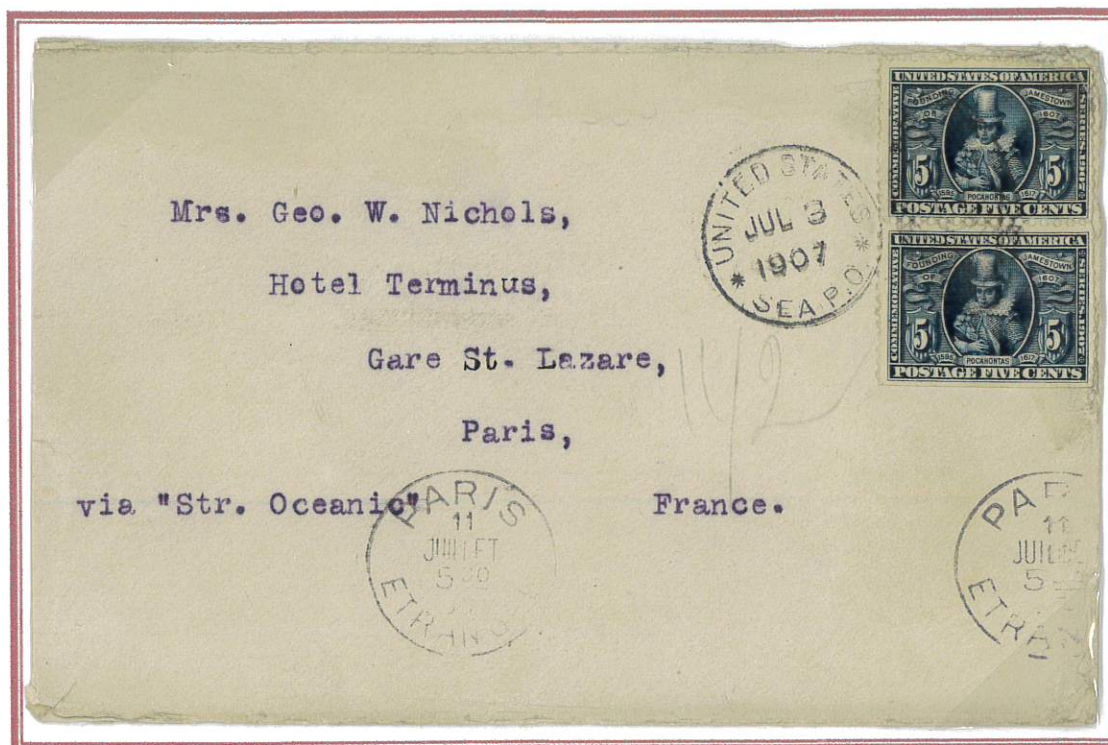
Sea Post Office

Sea Post offices provided collection, sorting and bundling of mail aboard U.S. and foreign flag vessels of Germany, Great Britain and France. Mail posted on the **Eastbound** trip was processed by U.S. POD Personnel and required U.S. postage. Mail posted on the **Westbound** leg was processed by Foreign post office personnel, and required foreign postage. Sea Post Offices were required on all steamers that operated under ocean mail contracts

United States Sea Post**Supplementary Mail**

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

Letters: 5¢ U.S. Sea Post
Jul 3, 1907
Supplementary Fee: 5¢
 Paris France

**U.S. German Sea Post**

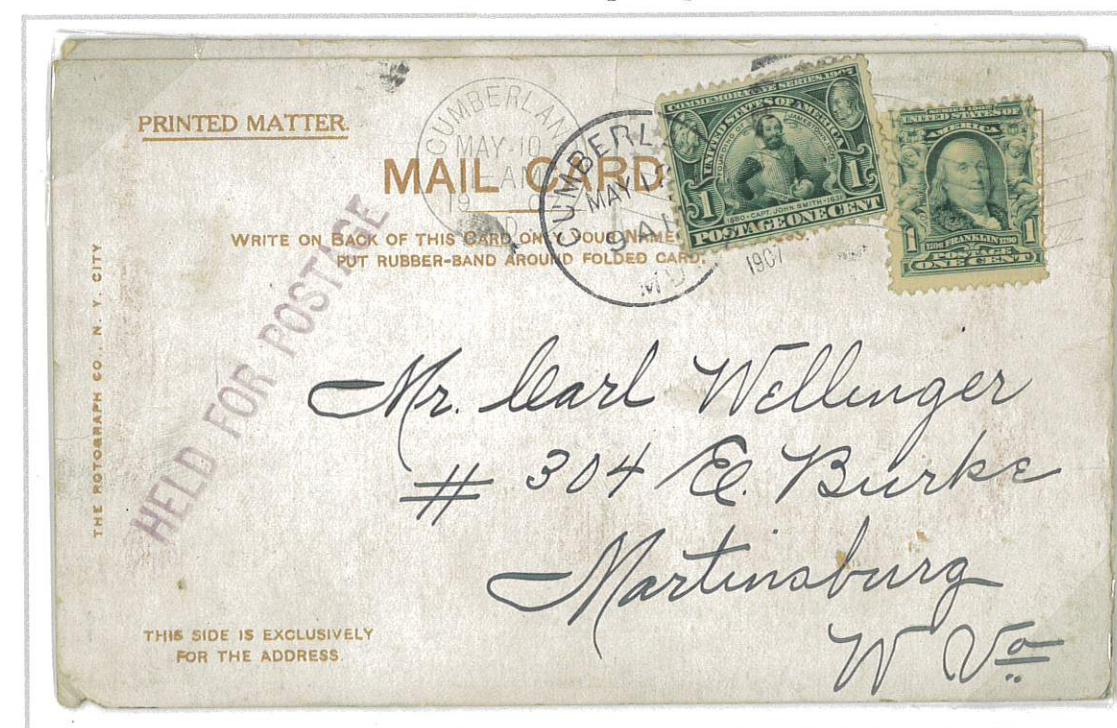
Post Card: 1¢ U.S. —German Sea Post
 Jun 20 1907 — Allegheny, PA Jul 4, 1907

Letters: 5¢(10 pfennig) Hamburg-Amerika Line Eastbound
 posting Jun 24 1907 — Berlin, Germany

Mail Matter: Postal regulations covering procedures for receiving, handling, dispatching and delivering mail. Regulatory markings reflect the POD demand for accountability for domestic and foreign mail.

Held for Postage

First class matter wholly unpaid or prepaid at less than one full rate, or matter of the second, third and fourth class not fully prepaid, where the writer is not known, will on receipt, be indorsed "HELD FOR POSTAGE," the addressee notified by next mail, by official card or otherwise, of such detention and the amount of postage required, and requested to remit the same. 1902 PL&R Sec 571.3

**Mailed without postage**

Folded Picture Card - Required 2¢ Letter rate

Postage Due – Domestic Mail

All unpaid and short-paid articles will be rated up. They will be indorsed “Postage due _____ cents,” or “U.S. Postage charge to collect _____ cents,” and forwarded to destination. 1902 PL&R Sec 696.8



Short Paid 2¢, Four times Letter rate



Short Paid 4¢ Special Delivery Fee

Postage Due - Foreign Mail

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



Short-Paid 1¢ (5 centimes)
UPU Post Card
Double the deficiency (penalty)



Short-Paid 6¢ (30 centimes)
Panorama two times rate UPU letter Rate
Double the deficiency (penalty)



Short-Paid 3¢ (15 centimes)
UPU letter Rate
Double the deficiency (penalty)



Matter Adhered

The addition to a post card of matter other than very thin sheets of paper that completely adhere, subjects it to postage at the letter rate. 1907 PL&R Sec 401 .2



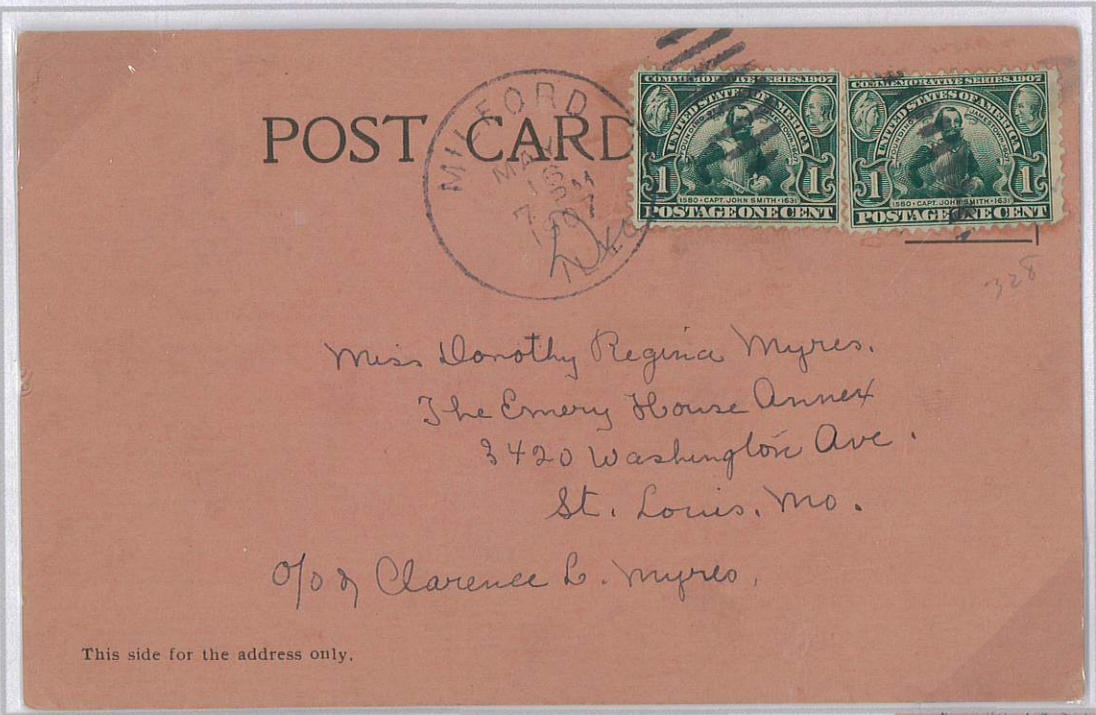
Thin label - Permitted

Glassine Enclosed Mail

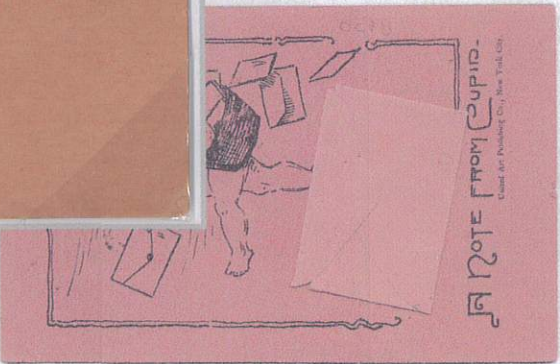
Cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are *unmailable*, except when enclosed in envelopes (transparent or otherwise) tightly sealed to prevent the escape of such particles with stamps affixed at the first-class letter rate. 1907 Supplement PL&R, Sec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



Mica affixed to card requires transparent enclosure and first-class letter rate



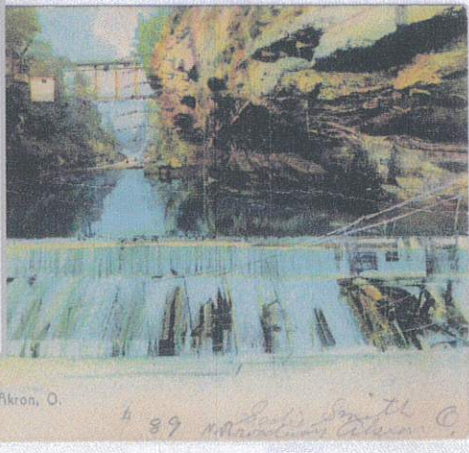
Attachment requires 2¢ letter rate



reverse



Picture Post Card with Unenclosed mica glitter adhering



reverse

Forwarded

Prepaid mail matter of the First Class may be forwarded from one post office to another, at the request of the party addressed, without additional charge for postage.



Domestic - Forwarded from Elizabeth, NJ to Big Indian, NY

International Forwarders

Private companies provided mail forwarding and "general delivery" holding services in addition to other commercial activities.



UPU Letter to London, England c/o Baring Bros. & Co. Ltd. Forwarded to agent Banque Populaire, Interlaken Switzerland

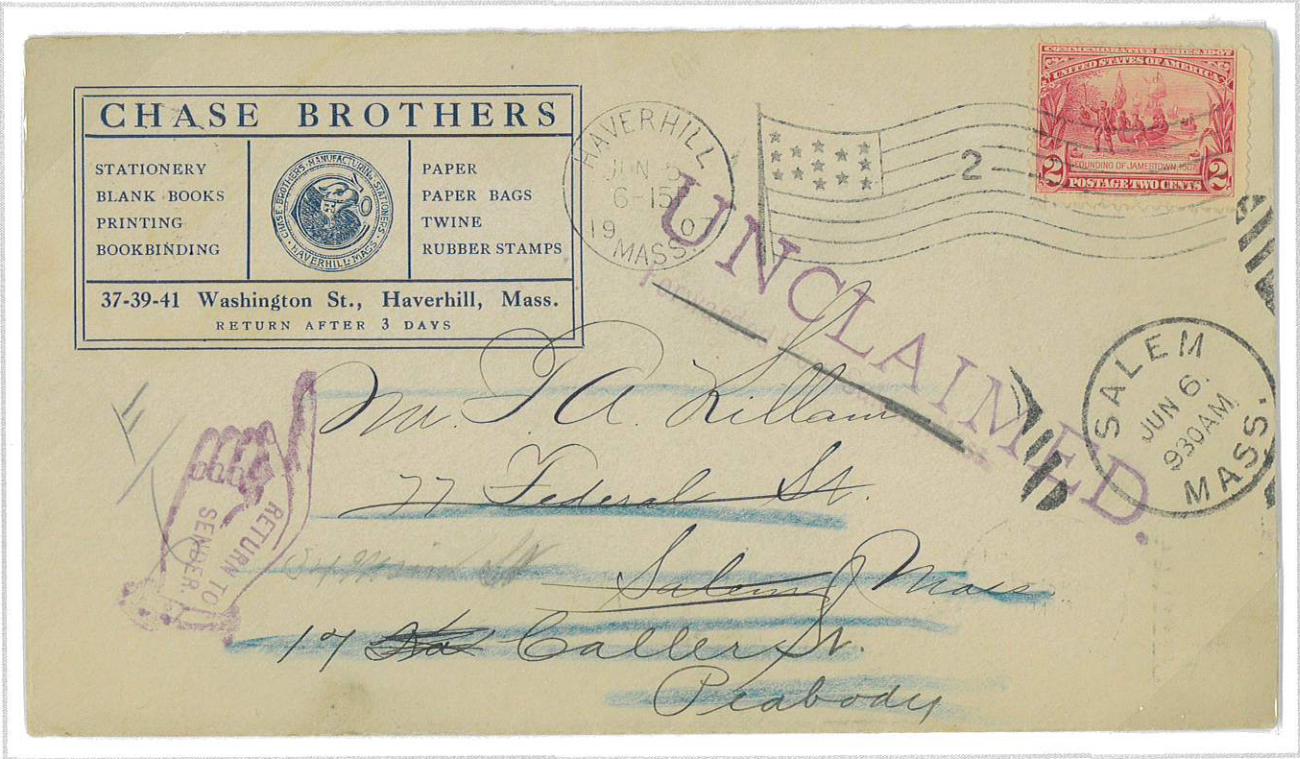
General Delivery

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



Return to Writer

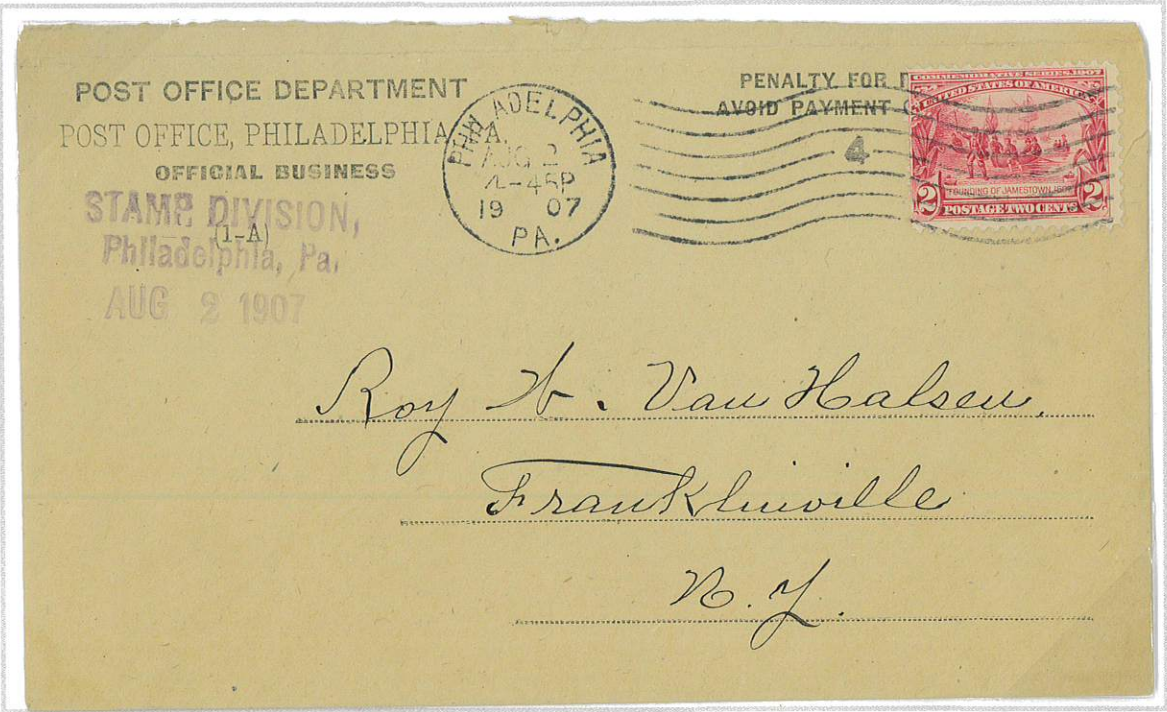
Unclaimed first class matter bearing the name and address of the sender, must returned to the sender after thirty days from the date of arrival at the post-office destination. Mail matter returned, must be indorsed or stamped the reason for nondelivery, such as "UNKNOWN," "REFUSED," "REMOVED," "PRESENT ADDRESS UNKNOWN," "DECEASED," "UNCLAIMED" and indorsed "RETURNED TO WRITER." 1902 PL&R Sec 672



Return to Sender – Unclaimed

Official Business

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



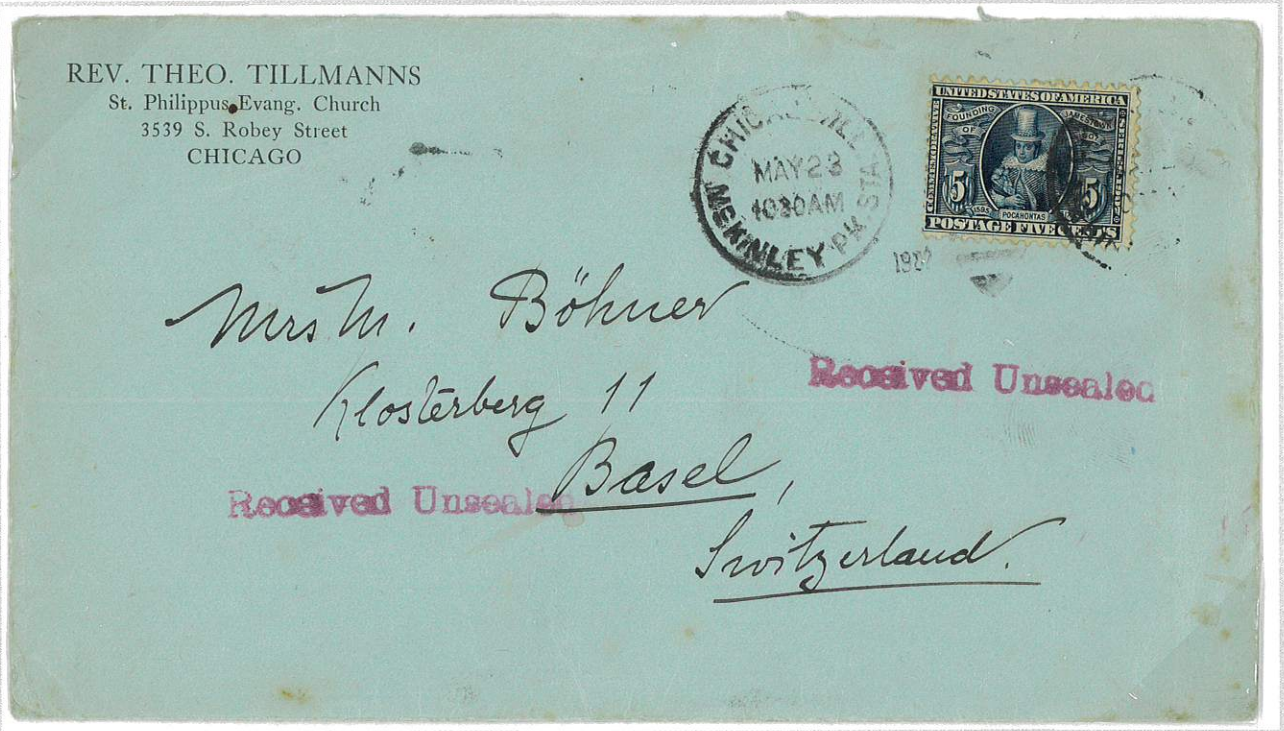
Penalty envelope used for unofficial correspondence

Auxiliary Markings

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

Unsealed Mail

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



Missent

Mail incorrectly sent to a post office, which could reasonably determine the correct office, was marked "Missent," postmarked and dispatched.



Official Business Penalty envelope for domestic use only, requires UPU Postage



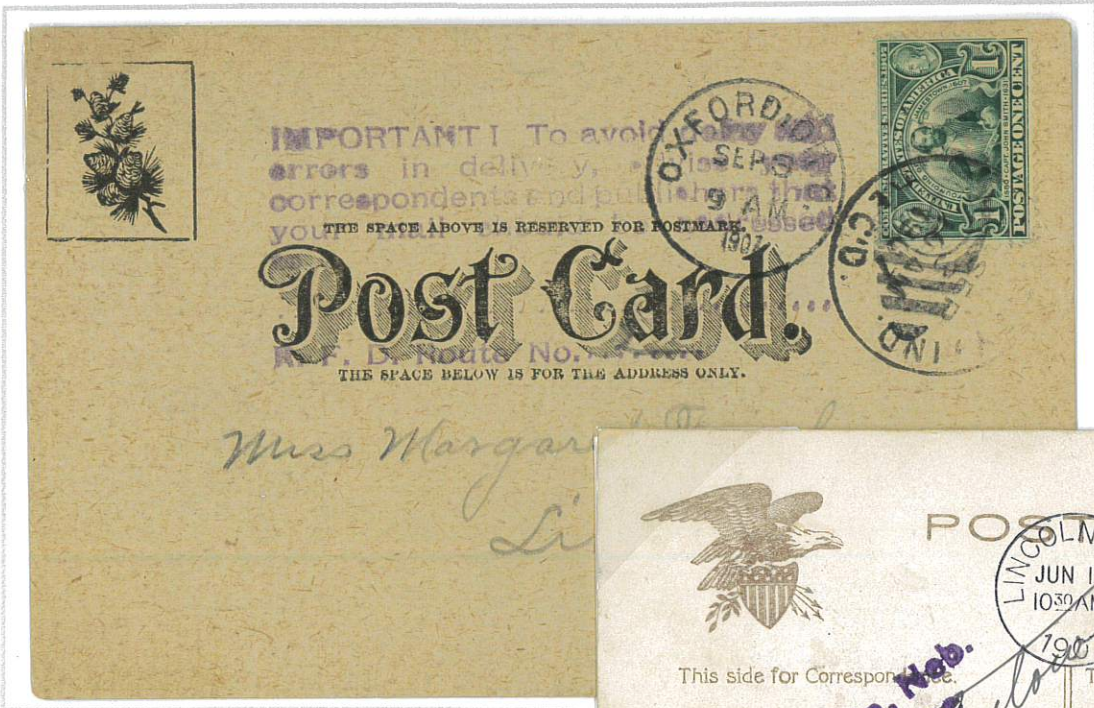
Destination: Waterloo – Liverpool, England, Missent to Waterloo, NY

Address Correction Notice

Letters without street and number, or box number shall be placed in the general delivery, unless the addressee is known to the distributing clerks or letter carriers, or whose address is given in the city directory.1902 PL&R

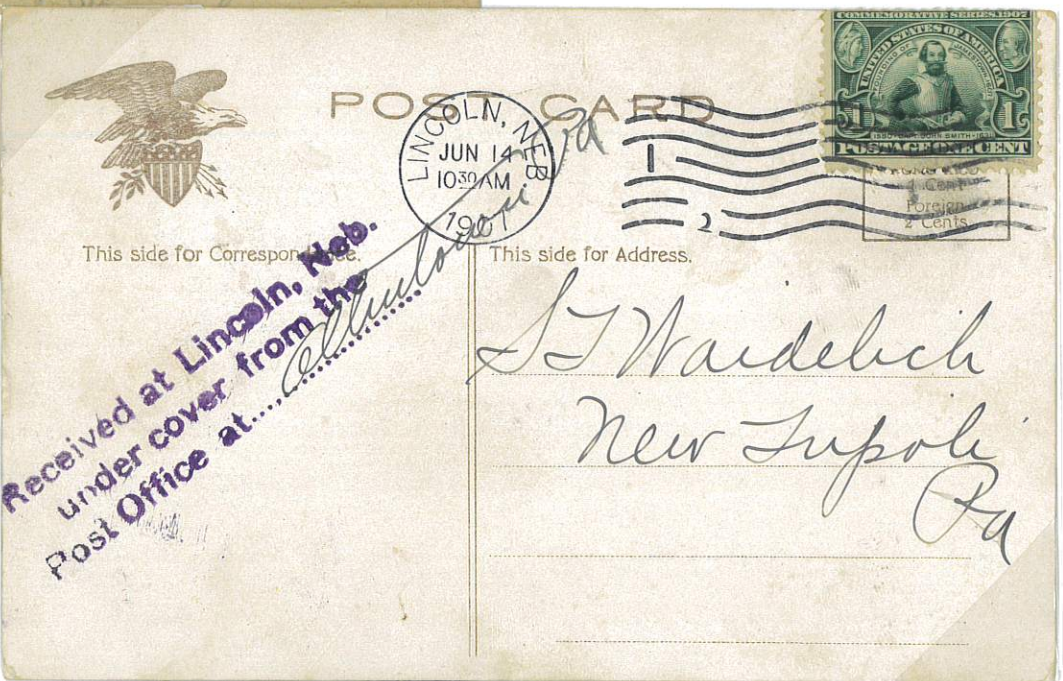
Advertised

The word “Advertised,” together with date of advertising, must be plainly written or stamped upon every non-delivered letter published in the daily or weekly newspaper within the post office delivery. All advertised letters shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage. 1902 PL&R Sec 659, 667, 668



IMPORTANT ! To avoid delay and errors in delivery, advise your correspondents and publishers that your mail should be addressed to

R.F.D. Route No. ...2....



Mail Under Cover

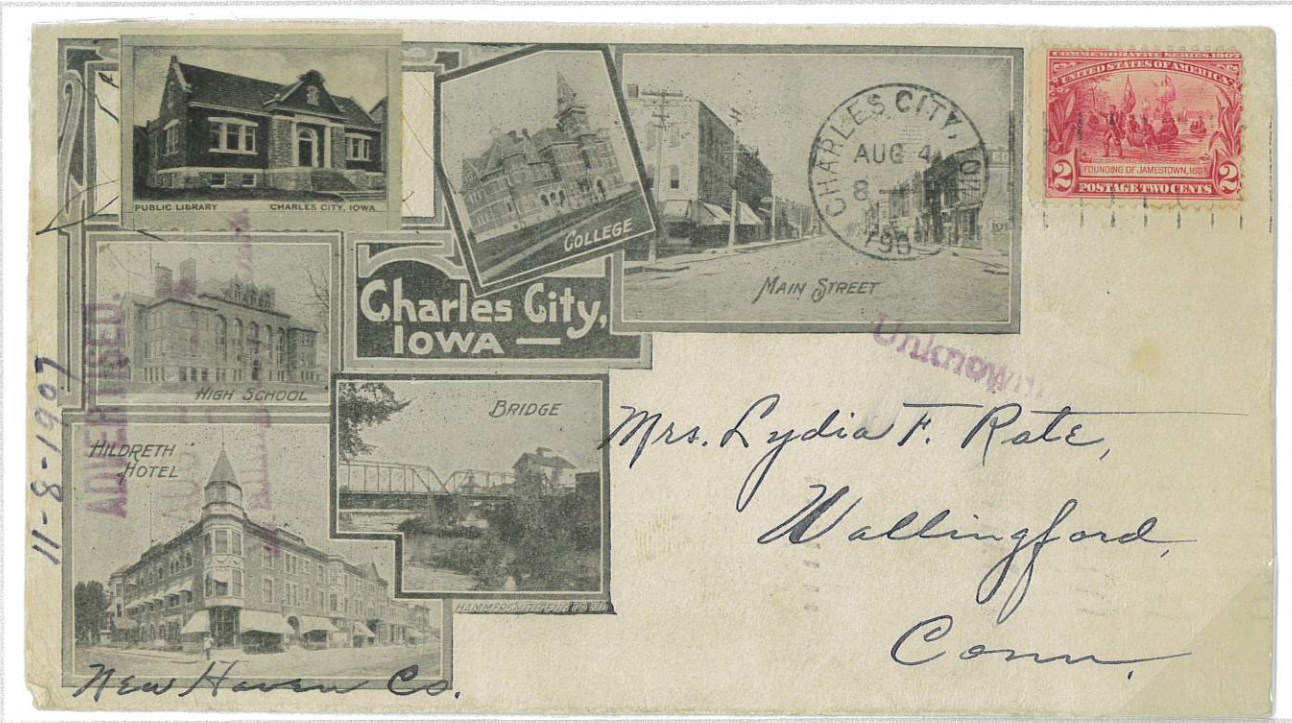
Picture post card and post mark collecting was the period rage. Collectors would send self-addressed cards in envelopes to the target post office with a request to postmark and mail back to the addressee



Ship Late Letters

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

S.S.Bluecher
Hamburg-American Line
Sailing: Aug 15, 1907
Mail Close: 5:30am
Sailing: 9:00 am



Advertised: Addressee Unknown



Advertised: Not in Directory



Postmarking, to record the date and time of receipt by the mailing office, and **canceling** for revenue protection, became part of the early process to control mail handling. Postmark and cancel markings of the period reveal the evolution from manual handstamping to machine cancellation and mechanical processing.

Dated handstamps and Fancy / Target Cancels

Geometric design metal, wood and cork-cut, stars and initials referred to as *fancy cancels*, commonly found in the 19th century, disappeared during the first decade of the 20th century when the POD issued uniform handstamps.



Doane Handstamps

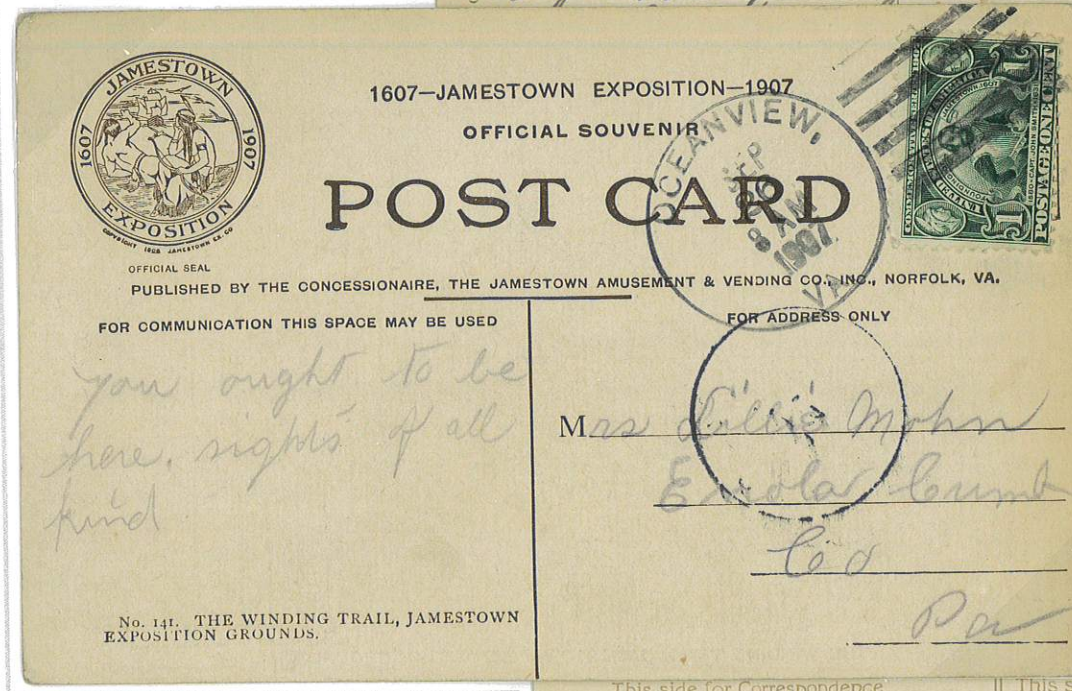
During the period from 1903 through 1905, **fourth-class post offices** were provided with rubber devices similar to the R.F.D. handstamp, reinstating the familiar circular postmark dial and four bar killer. The **numeral in the bars**, the postmaster's prior year compensation, based on stamps sold,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



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

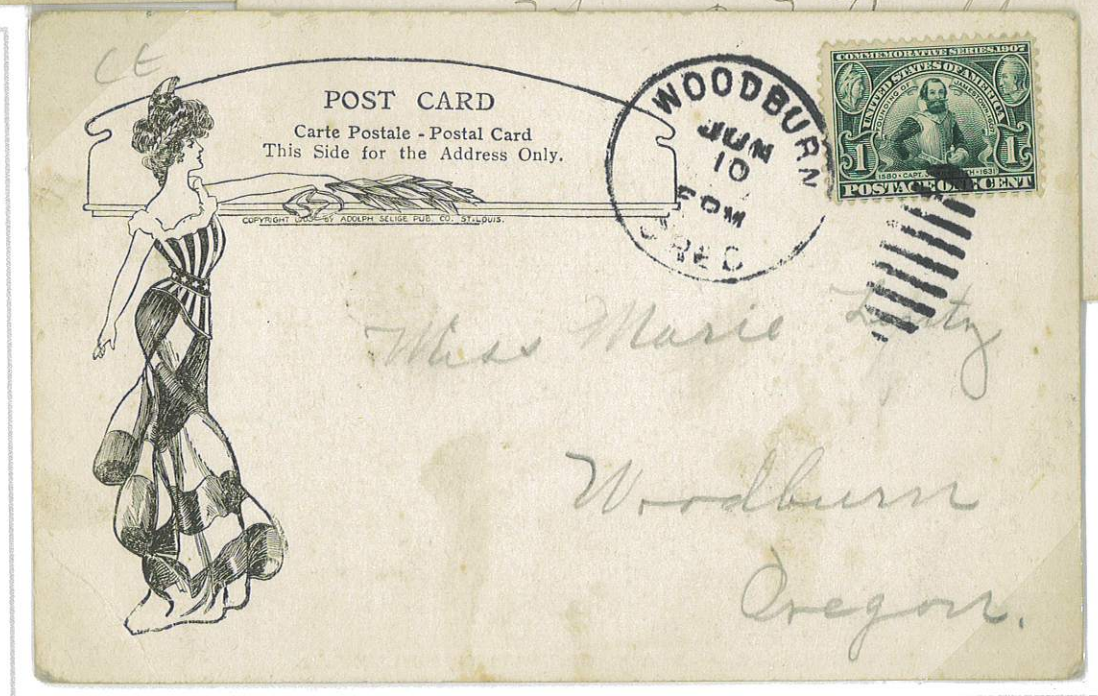
Four-Bar Handstamps 1906

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



Metal Duplex Barrel & Ovate Bar Handstamps

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



Barrel

8-Bar

9-Bar

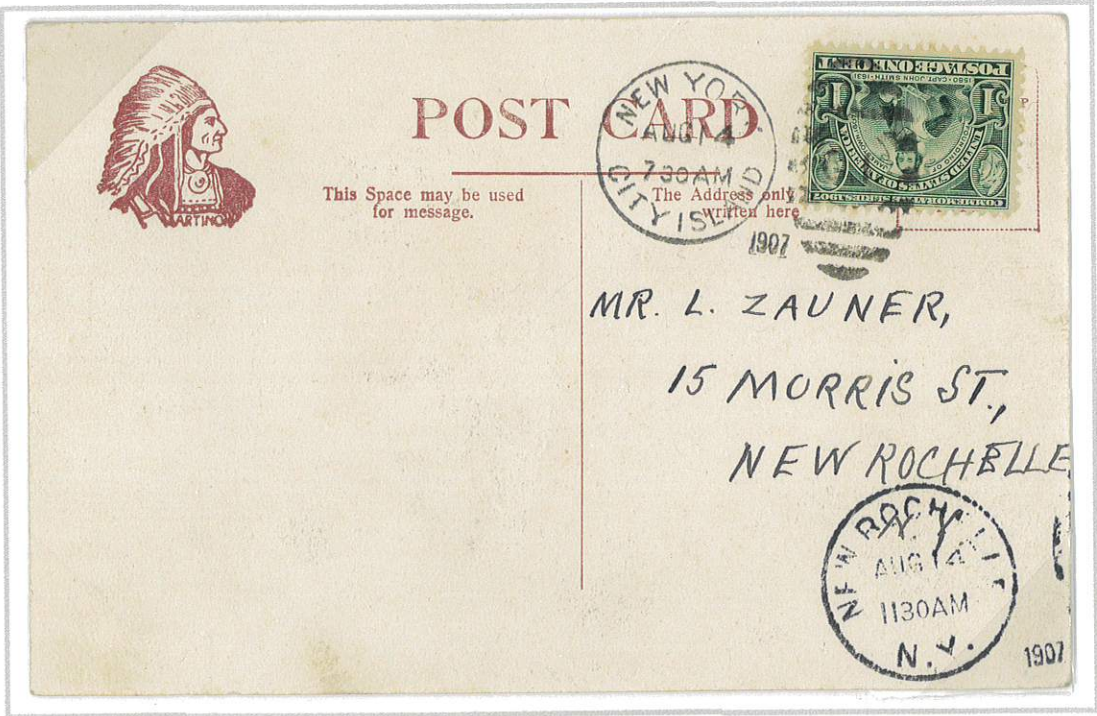
Post Office Stations

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



Post Office Sub-Stations

The designation **Sub-station** was adopted in 1897 to identify postal stations which issued money-orders, registered mail and sold stamps but did not receive or dispatch mail. Sub-station postmarks and cancels were **identified by numbers**



Precancels – Local Office

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



MELLEN
WIS.



Claremont
N. H.

Used only on the 1¢ Jamestown



Hagerstown
MD.



SAN PEDRO
CALIF.

Used only on the 1¢ & 2¢ Jamestown



Chicago
Illinois

Local Precancels on Jamestown stamps are also reported to have been used in Nogales AZ, Pueblo CO, Waterbury CT, Auburn IN, Columbia & Mer Rouge, LA, Springfield, MA, Federalsburg, MD, Detroit & Eaton Rapids MI, Butte, MT, Hanover, NH, Arlington, NJ, Buffalo & Glens Falls NY, Cincinnati & Cleveland OH, Emaus PA, Providence, RI, Chattanooga & Knoxville TN, Olympia WA

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

Section 8. Postmarking & Revenue Protection

Machine Postmarks & Cancels

Post Office experiments with machines to postmark and cancel mail began in the late 1800s. By 1907, machines were in operation in virtually all first-class post offices and the POD was using and testing machines from a dozen manufacturers.

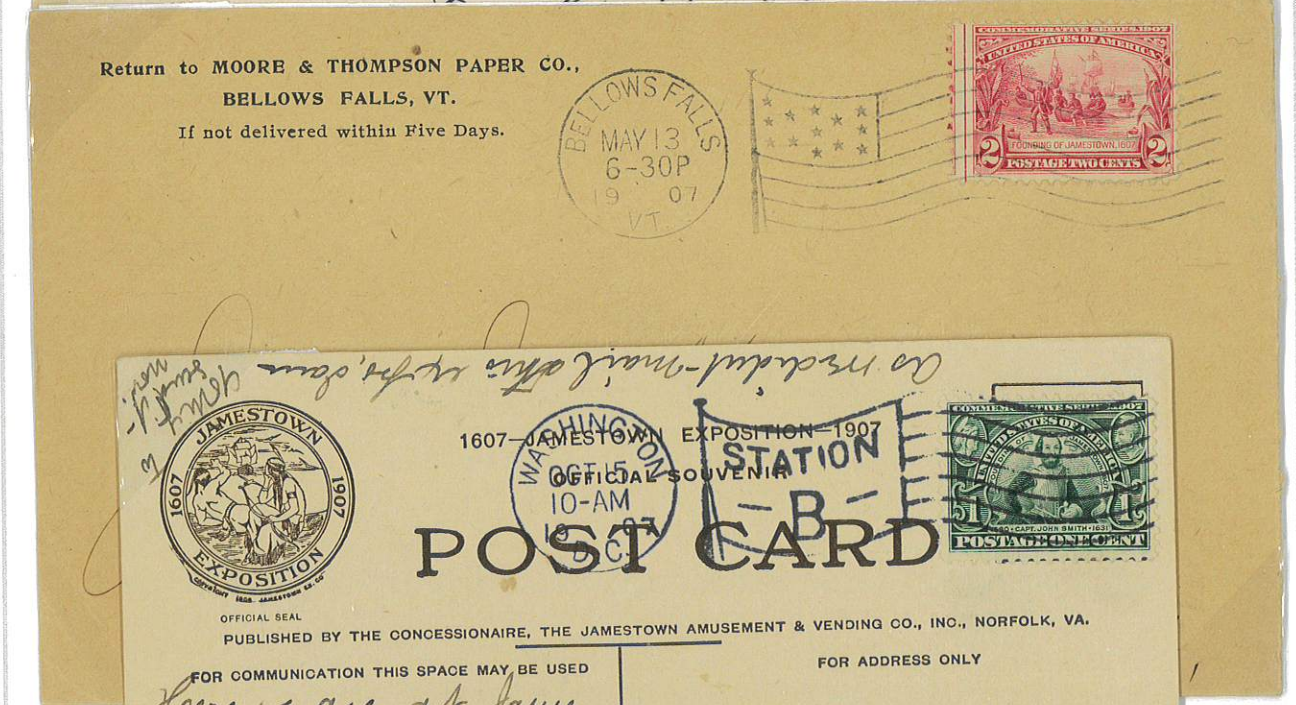
American Postal Machines Company 1902 - 1909

Columbia Postal Supply Company 1902 – 1909

Type
B-W2(5)



Type
B-4(2)



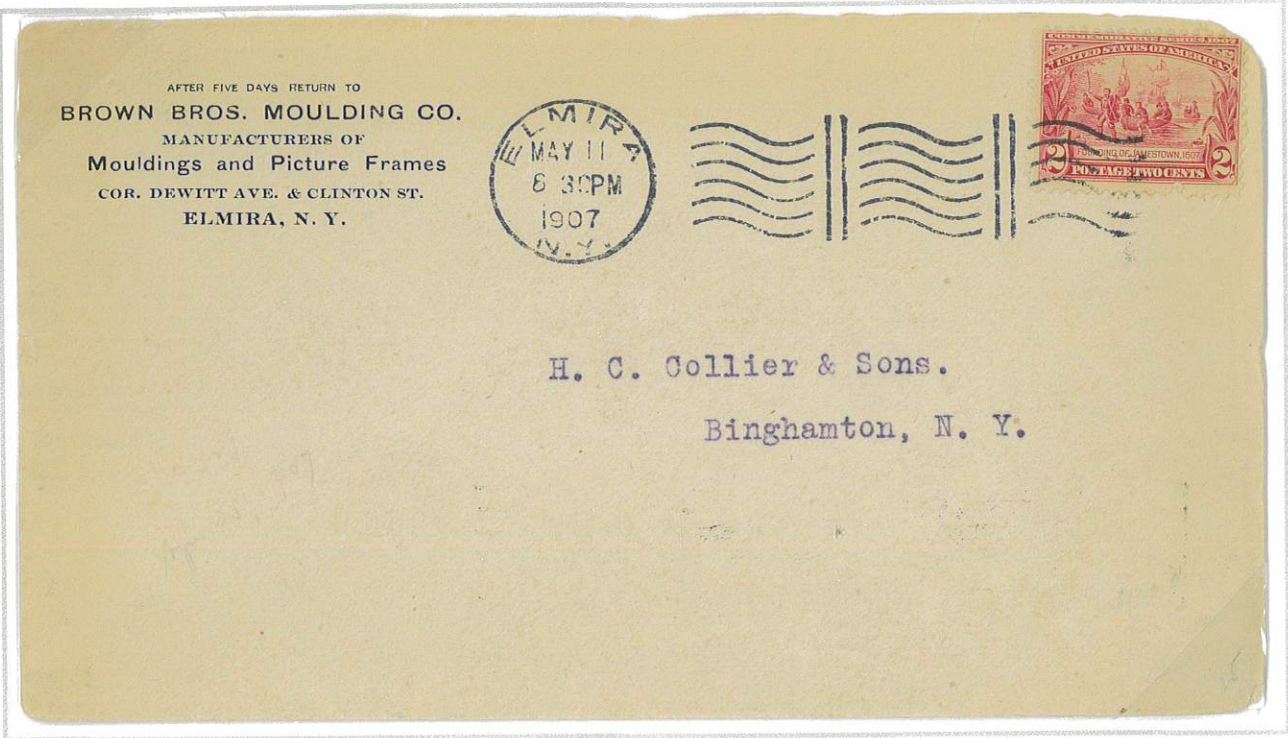
Type
B-14

Type
B-Station

Here we are at James-
town. Having a fine time.
Mrs. Bull and I came
down Wednesday and
Bert came Thursday.
No. 103. PRIDE OF THE NAVIES, JAMES-
TOWN EXPOSITION, 1907. Emblematic of the gath-
ering of war vessels of the Nations of the World on the
historic waters of Hampton Roads, Virginia. In all
respects, the most remarkable and interesting marine
spectacle that has ever been, and, in all probability, ever
will be seen.
Nothing G. L. Howard

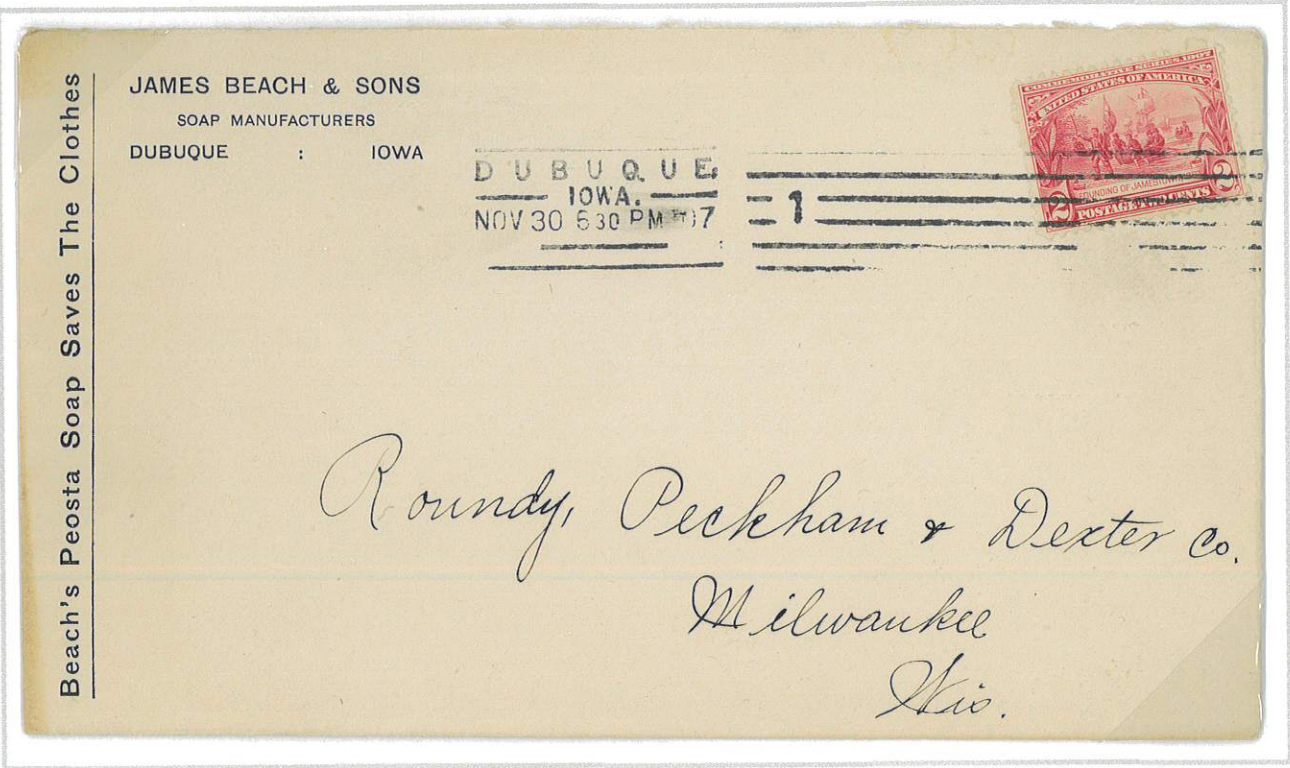
Mrs Spelman
115 L- street- N.W.
Washington
D.C.

Type
A-6



Type
J-6

Barry Postal Supply Company 1902 - 1909



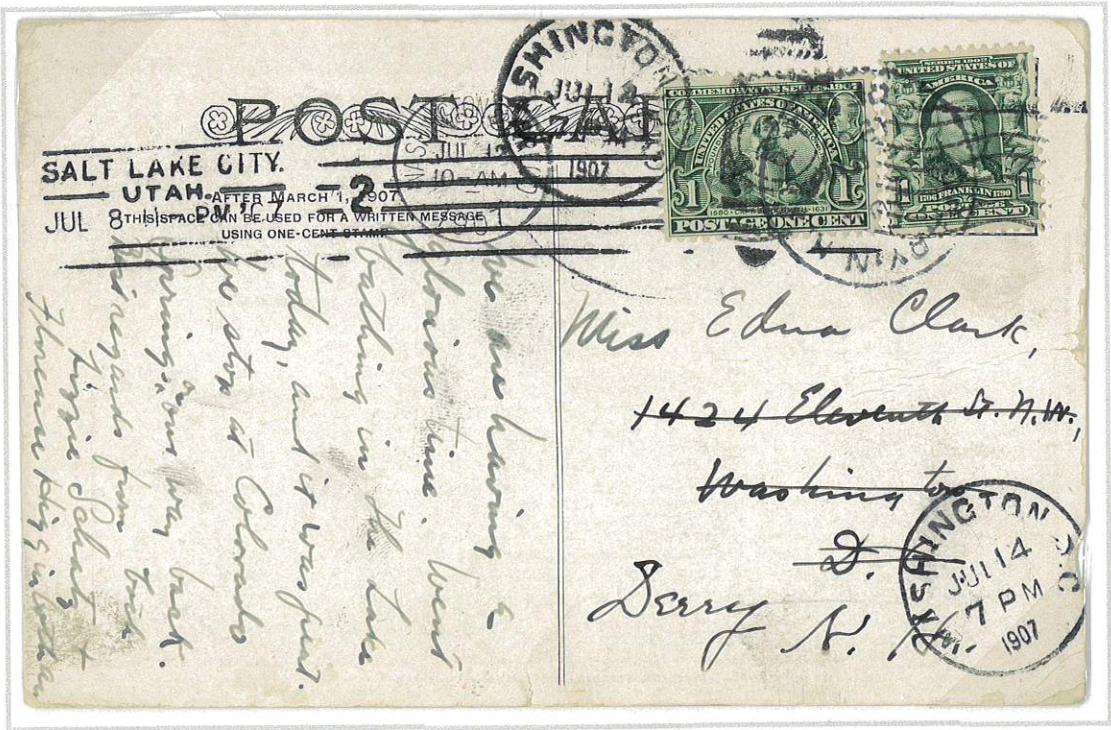
Type
HS-6(1)

Doremus Machine Company 1902 - 1909

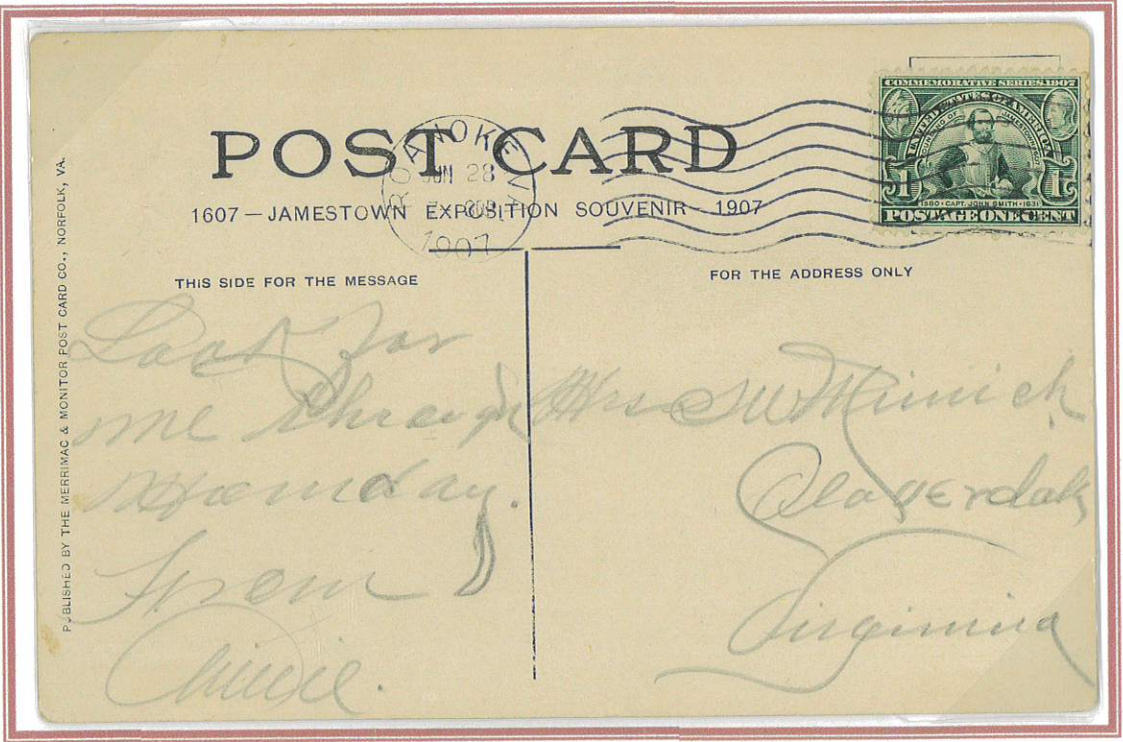


Type D

Samuel J. Evans 1905 - 1909



Type
HS-6(2)



Experimental
Type D-4

Only used in
Washington, D.C.
Roanoke, VA

International Postal Supply Company 1902 - 1909

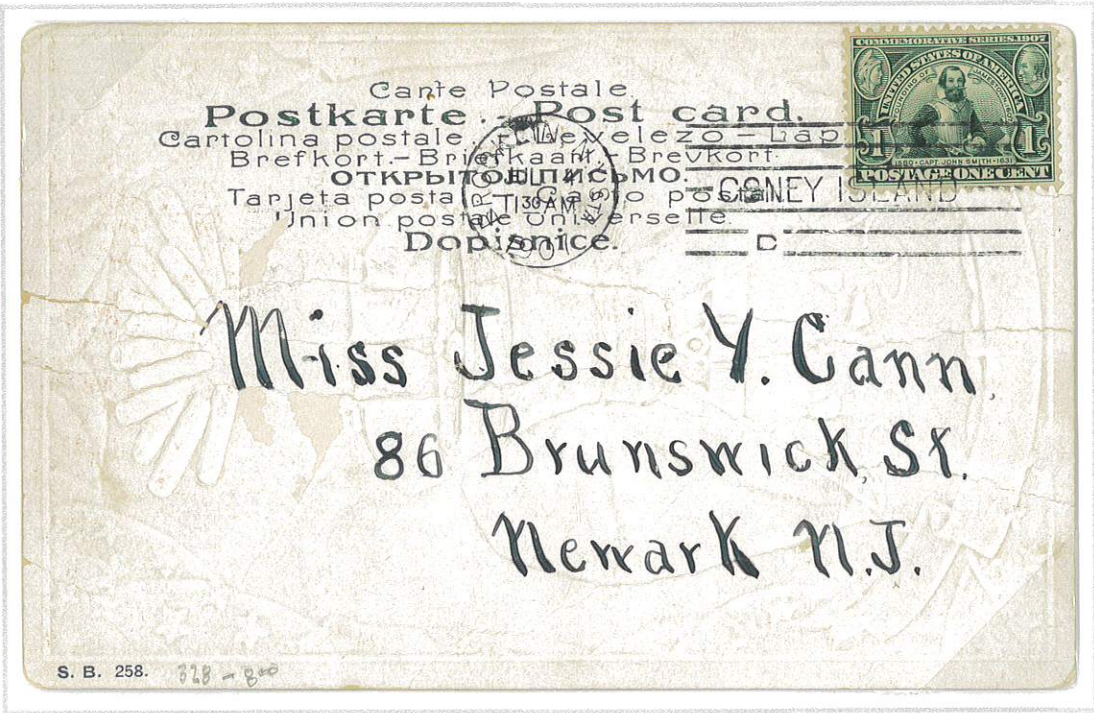


Type
D-32(1)T
"T"
Transferred
through
distributing
post office

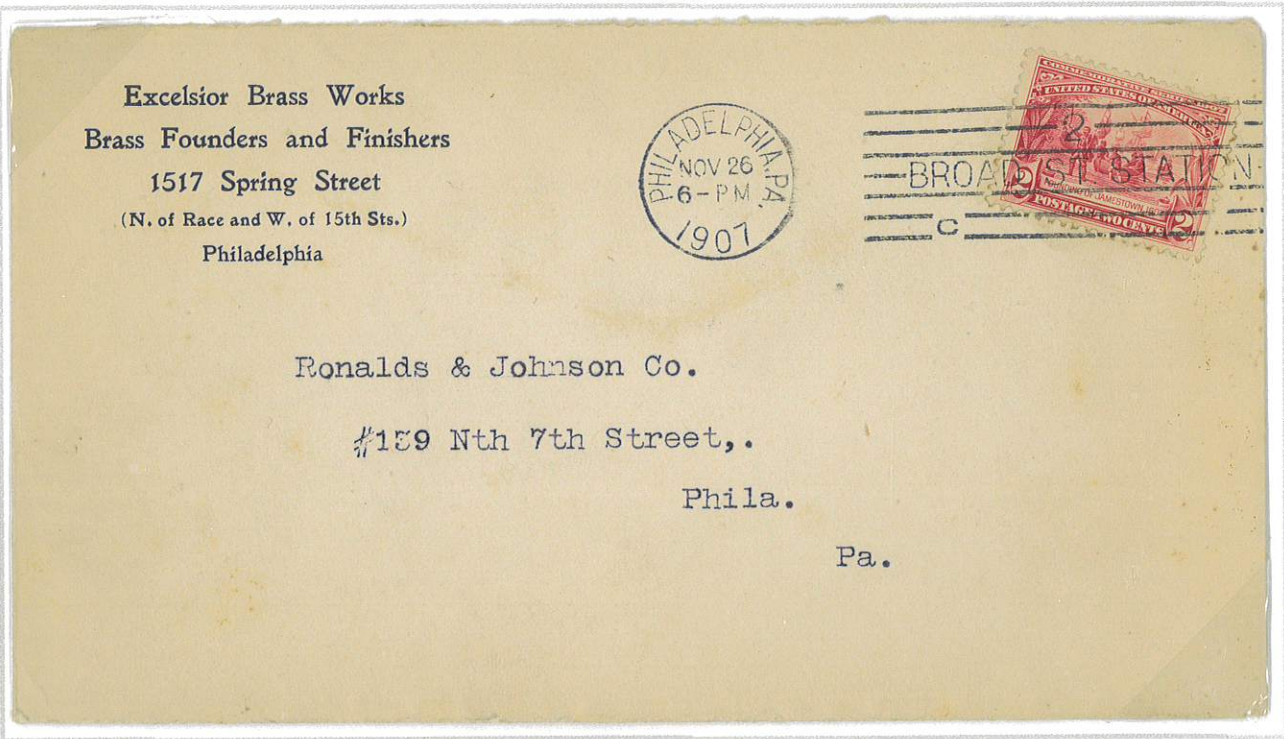
Type
D-22(1)
"C"
Collected
from local
letter box

Type
D-32(2)
No Date
"D"
Deposited at
post office

Type
D-32(2)T
"R"
Received
from sub-
station



Type
D-22
Station
Coney Isl



Type
D-22
Station
Broad St.

Krag and Hansen 1906 - 1908

Time Marking/B.F. Cummins Company 1905 - 1909



Type 1
Wavy Line
Repeater

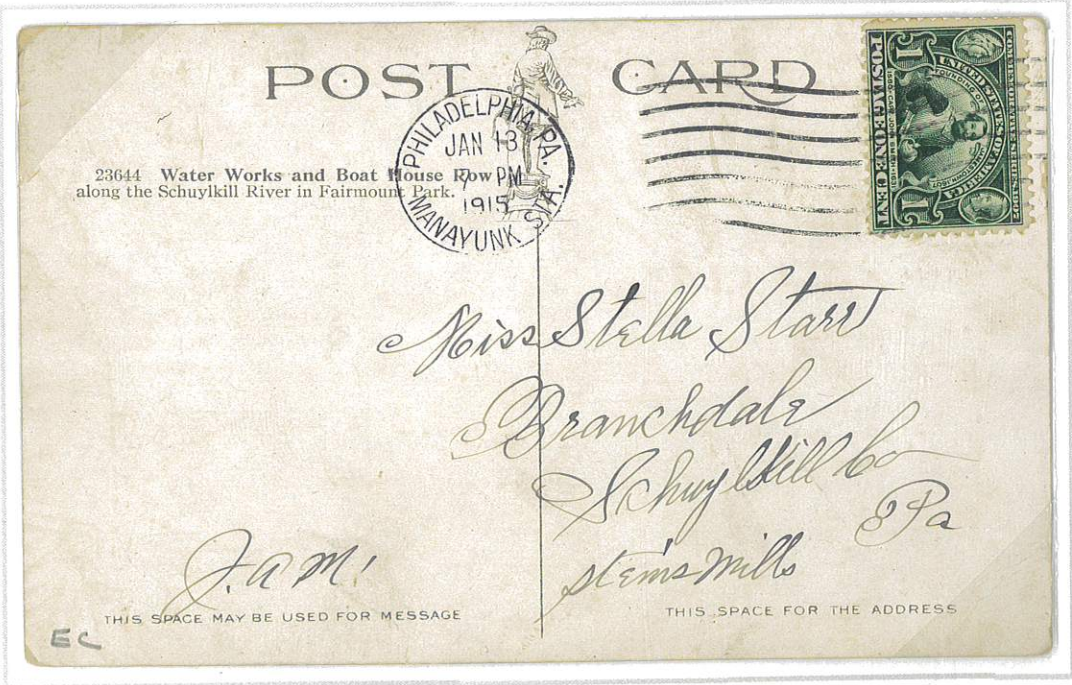


Type A 101 (1)



Type 2
Straight Line
Repeater

Universal Machine Company 1910 - 1920

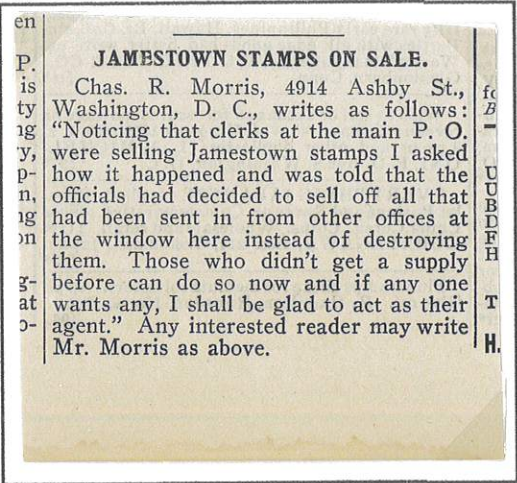


Type
CB 200

Stamps not Destroyed

The order to sell Jamestown stamps only during the span of the Exposition was rescinded Jan 21, 1908.

The Daily Postal Bulletin
ISSUED FROM THE OFFICE OF
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.
Sale of Jamestown Stamps to Be Continued.
OFFICE OF THIRD ASST P. M. GEN'L,
WA8HINSTON. D. C, Jan. 21, 1908.
The instructions in announcement dated Mar. 25, 1907, published on page 13 of the April supplement to the 1907 Postal Guide, directing postmasters not to sell postage stamps of the Jamestown commemorative issue after Nov. 30, 1907, and the supplementary instructions to the same effect on page 10 of the October supplement, are hereby rescinded. Postmasters having any of the Jamestown stamps remaining on hand are directed to continue their sale until the supply is exhausted. These stamps should not, however, be forced upon purchasers who prefer the regular issue. The Department has a limited supply of the Jamestown stamps (1-cent, 2-cent and 5-cent), which will be issued to postmasters desiring them. Requisition should be made on Form 3201, writing a large, plain capital letter " C " (standing for "Commemorative") under the printed word " County " on the blank. Requisitions will not be filled for less than a full sheet of 100 of each denomination desired.



Mckee's Weekly Stamp News
Feb 22, 1908, Page 6



First-Class, Letter: 2¢ per oz.
San Francisco, CA Feb 21, 1908 - City

Perfin Stamps permitted April 7,1908

Office of the Postmaster General :Order No. 1251. April 7, 1908
" That for the purpose of identification only, and not for advertising, it shall be permissible to puncture or perforate letters, numerals other marks or devices in United States postage and special-delivery stamps. Perfins, a contraction of *perforated initials* or *perforated insignia*, were security measure used by businesses and commercial enterprises to deter business employees from stealing or making personal use of company stamp supplies.



A. B. Dick & Company
New York, NY



Studebaker Bros. Co.
New York, NY



Kuhn Loeb & Company
New York, NY

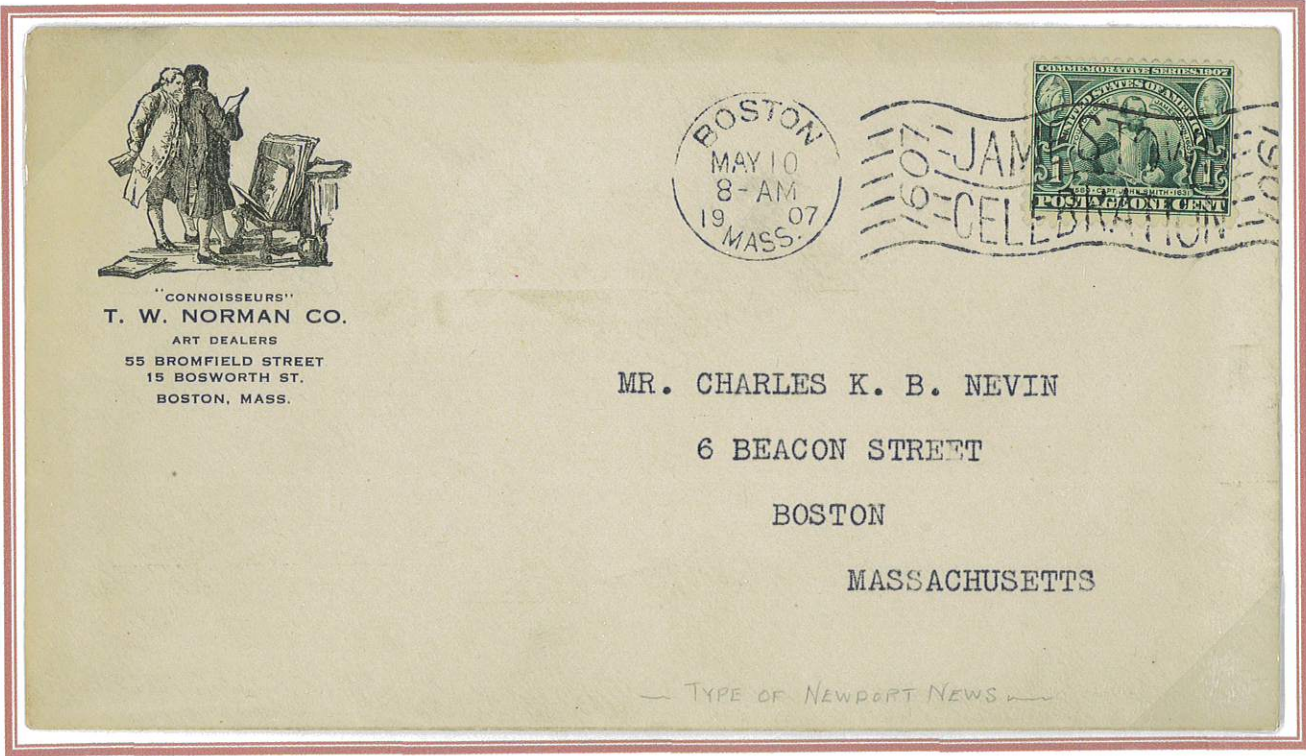


American Steel & Wire Co.
Chicago, IL

Four of nine known Jamestown perfin stamps, all 5¢ denominations.

Fabricated Boston Jamestown Celebration Postmark

When the American Postal Machine Company dissolved in 1922 access to various dies including the Newport News Jamestown slogan were obtained. The only date dies available were used at the Boston post office. All recorded fabricated Jamestown fantasies are dated May 10, 1907 and only on envelopes of T.W. Norman Co., a Boston art dealer.



Six Fabricated covers known