

NEW JERSEY - ITS FOREIGN MAIL

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AS RECEIVED BY  
THE EXHIBITION PHOTOCOPY COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
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## NEW JERSEY - ITS FOREIGN MAIL

The exhibit shows New Jersey foreign mail up to the entry of the various countries into the GPU/UPU. It includes mail from the state addressed to foreign countries, also mail from abroad to New Jersey. Letters that only had a brief stay of passage through the state are also on view. So-called 'bootleg' mail; letters carried from one country to another in someone's pocket, then mailed at a domestic rate also have a place.

The study starts with British packet mail in the Colonial and Confederation periods. Then the pre-treaties era is covered mostly with non-contract "SHIP" mail. The postal treaties periods are next, starting with the British treaties of 1849, 1868 and 1870. Transit beyond England via the British postal system is also shown. French mail follows with the pre-treaty, treaty of 1857, inter-treaty, and treaty of 1874 periods illustrated. French transit letters, especially from Italy, are included.

Germany, with its varied arrangements, comes next. Again, some transit letters are included. This followed by mail to and from Canada and the Provinces; the Caribbean area, Cuba, Panama, Curacao, Bahamas and Bermuda. Finally there are examples of mail to or from countries with whom treaties, conventions or agreements came later than those with the major powers, such as Italy, Switzerland, New South Wales. Included in the final section is mail to the Republic of Texas, from Virginia as an Independent State, and from Mississippi as a Confederate State.

The earliest cover is dated 1761, the latest 1890. So the exhibit covers over 125 years of one of the more fascinating periods of postal history.



## HIGHLIGHTS

1. In the "SHIP" letters: these are the only known Bridgetown, Trenton, Tuckerton (manuscript) and Tuckerton (handstamp) "SHIP" markings.  
The only known letter to New Jersey with the packet postage paid by six 2 pence stamps.  
Mail from Tortola, Portugal, Liberia, Guadeloupe, China; and to and from Turks Island.
2. Interesting items occur in the British transit mail. Covers to Australia, India, Spain, Mauritius, Peru and Chile are seen. Mail to New Jersey from Argentina, Peru and Chile by British transit is also found.
3. In the French section the \$2.52 rate from Mount Holly is the highest rated foreign letter from New Jersey.  
The group of letters from Italy via France illustrate some of the rate changes brought about by the unification of Italy.  
The second treaty rate of 50c from France to Fellowship is rather uncommon.
4. Among the many rates of the German mail there is the unusual 13¢ to Oldenburg.  
Contents of an 1869 letter describe the 1869 issue of U. S. stamps.  
Transit letters from Russia and to Turkey are shown.
5. In the last section a "Good Samaritan" adding 7¢ to foreign mail is unusual. His chances of a refund are not very great. Also seen is a 10c Cuban stamp needed to get a letter from Confuego to Havana on its way to New Jersey.

(It should be noted that the terms "only", "highest", "uncommon", etc. have only been checked to the beginning of 1992. As with most of postal history more are sure to appear sooner or later.)



For

Trenton

NEW  
YORK

Sam<sup>l</sup> Smith Esq<sup>r</sup>

Treasurer of the Colony of New-Jersey  
at

Burlington.

At the New-York  
Packet

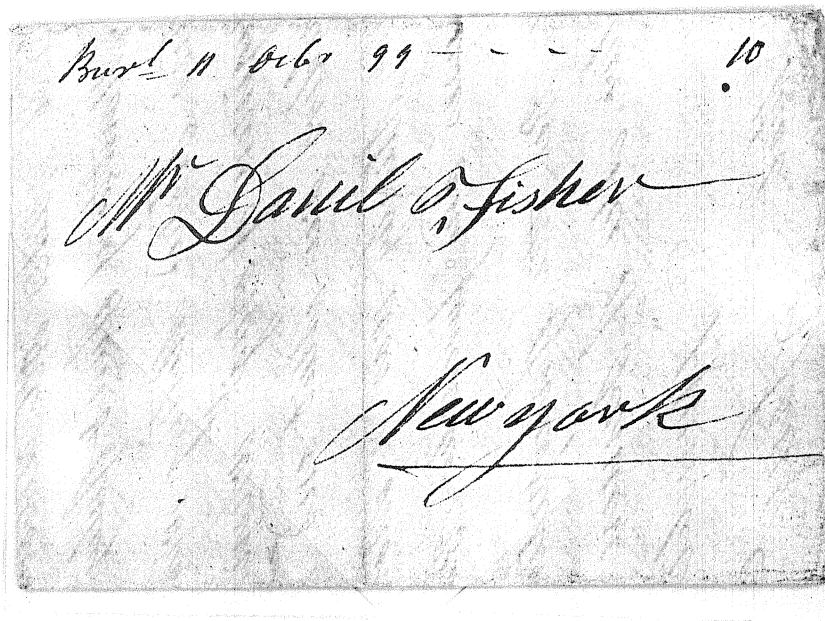
London to Burlington  
July 1761

By British packet, 1 shilling postage paid to New York where the letter was rated 2 dwt for postage as far as Trenton. There a manuscript postmark was applied and an additional 1 dwt added for a total of 3 dwt to be collected.

PPW 2/6 Woodbridge  
Ravand Hearn Esq.  
Perth Amboy  
New Jersey  
North America

London to Perth Amboy  
November 1786  
Confederation Period

Bishop mark (on reverse) dated 1 November, date of the sailing of the regular monthly packet, London to New York. Double letter "POST PAID" 2 shillings. Upper left ms. "PPW" probably Post Paid Woodbridge.



Colerain, Ireland to New York City

By Way Of Burlington, N. J.

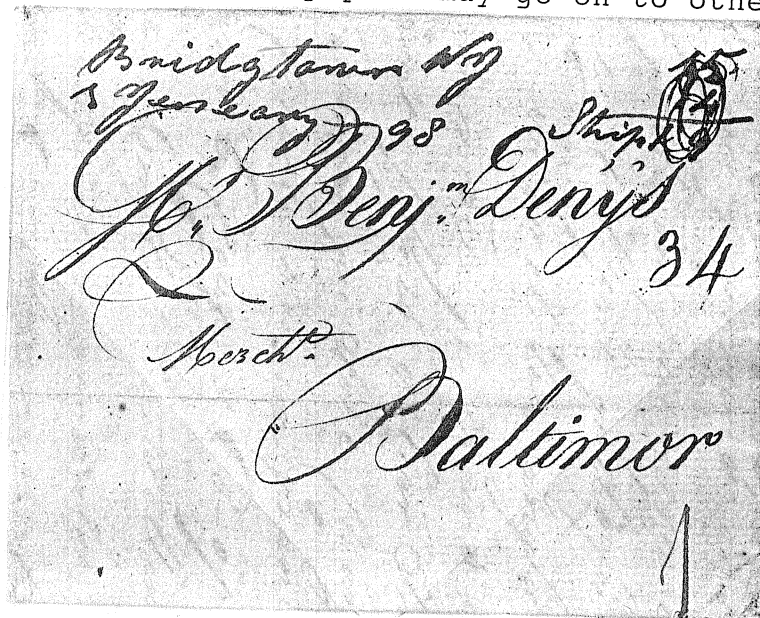
20 June-12 October 1799

Letter was privately carried from Ireland, posted in Burlington, with the recipient paying the 10¢, 40-100 miles rate.

Part of the contents relate to the Irish 'rebellion' and fear of censorship or reprisal may have had the writer avoid the regular mail channels and arrange for 'bootleg' passage.

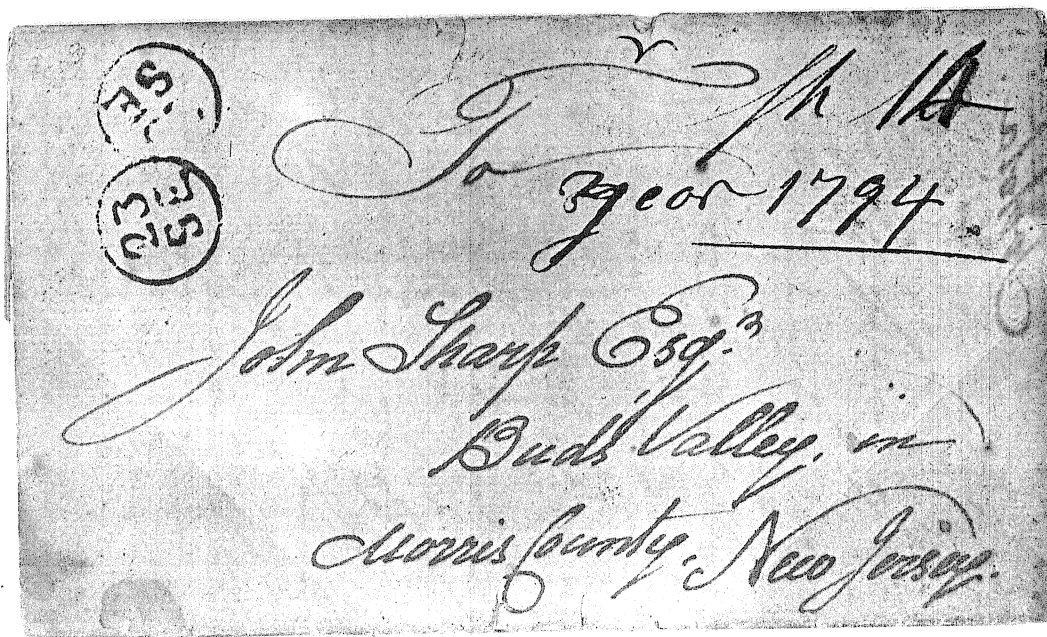
### "SHIP" Mail

Previous to the various postal agreements and treaties of the mid nineteenth century many letters were dispatched by asking the captain of a vessel to place them in the mails upon his arrival in the country of the addressee. Letters coming into the United States in this fashion are known as "SHIP" mail; since the word "SHIP" was to appear on each. They were charged a "port of entry" rate if addressed to the port. Other letters were charged the regular domestic rate from port to destination plus a "SHIP" fee. This fee was an emolument for the captain. Letters may be addressed to New Jersey but enter at a port in another state. Also some entering at a New Jersey port may go on to other states.



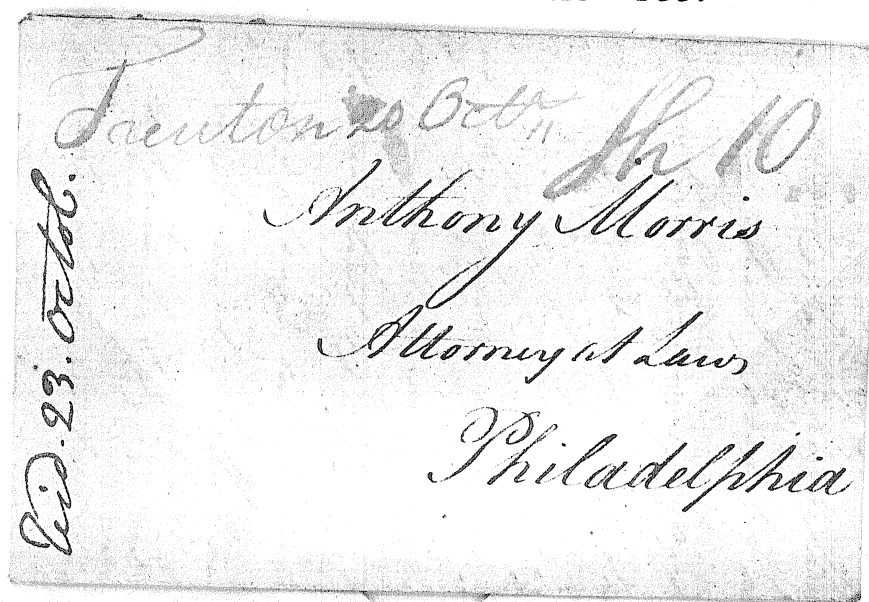
Port of Entry - Bridgetown  
7 January 1798

Datelined Dunkirk, France, 1 August 1797. Forwarded from Hamburg, Germany by A. Wray, 14 October. At Bridgetown the 15¢, 150 to 200 miles, rate to Baltimore was applied plus the 4¢ "SHIP" fee. Realizing the letter was a 'double' an additional 15¢ was added for the total of 34¢.



Port of Entry - Not marked but most  
logically Philadelphia, 23 September.

From Tortola, Leeward Islands, 31 August 1794, to Bud's  
Valley. Rated for a collection of "14" cents, the 10¢,  
60-100 miles rate + the 4¢ "SHIP" fee.



Port of Entry - Trenton  
20 October 1798

Datelined Waterford, Ireland; 30 March 1798.  
The 6¢ not over 30 miles rate + 4¢ "SHIP" .

Tuckerton Jan 6<sup>th</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>  
 David Webster Esquire  
 Collector of the District of  
 Columbia New York  
 Captain Lewis

Port of Entry - Tuckerton  
 6 January 1806

From Lisbon, Portugal. The 12½¢ rate from Tuckerton to  
 New York City was increased by the 2¢ "SHIP" fee.

Via: Captain Lewis' COLUMBIA

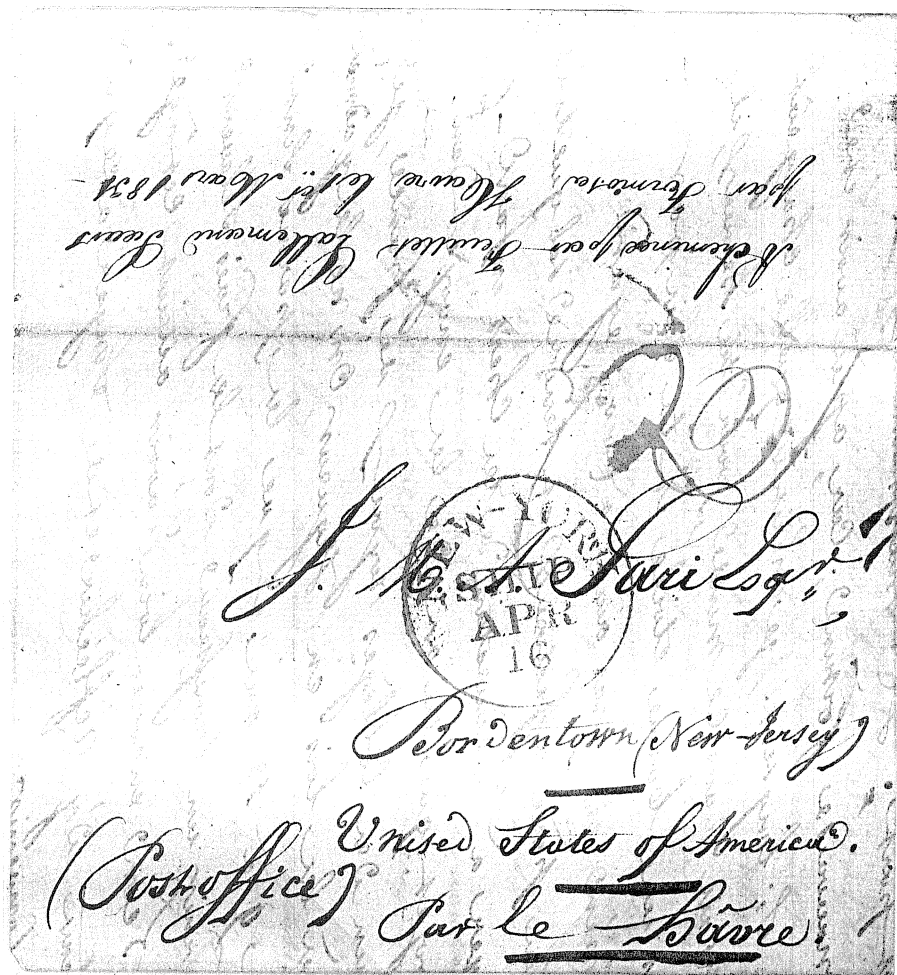
PAID  
 Mr. Roberts Paid  
 sent  
 Burlington  
 Phila  
 Superior  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Class  
 V.J.

Port of Entry - Philadelphia  
 27 August 1812

From Halifax, England. 6¢ 'port of entry' rate paid at Phil-  
 adelphia. Since forwarding was not a free service re-address-  
 to Burlington cost an additional 8¢, not over 40 miles rate.

Via: SUPERIOR





Port of Entry - New York

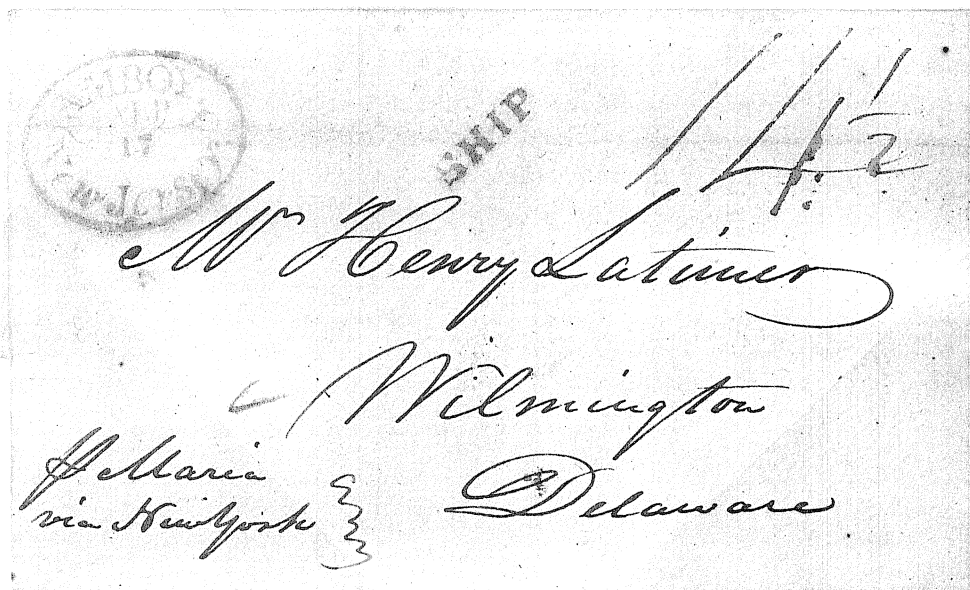
Paris to Bordentown

10 February-17 April 1831

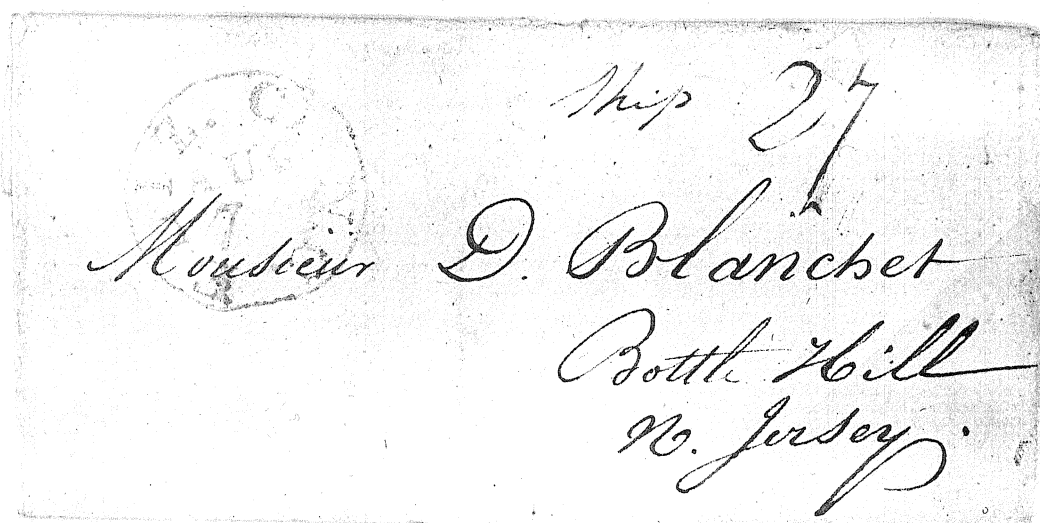
10\$, 30 to 80 miles rate + 2¢ "SHIP"

Handled by the forwarders Feuillet  
Lallemand Soeurs who placed the  
letter on the **Formosa** at Havre 1 March



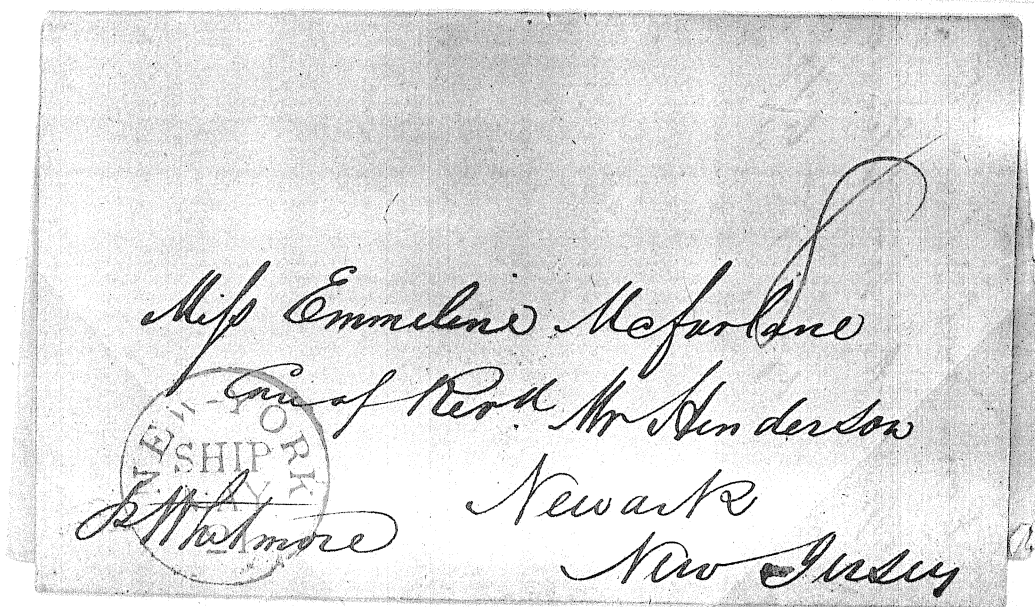
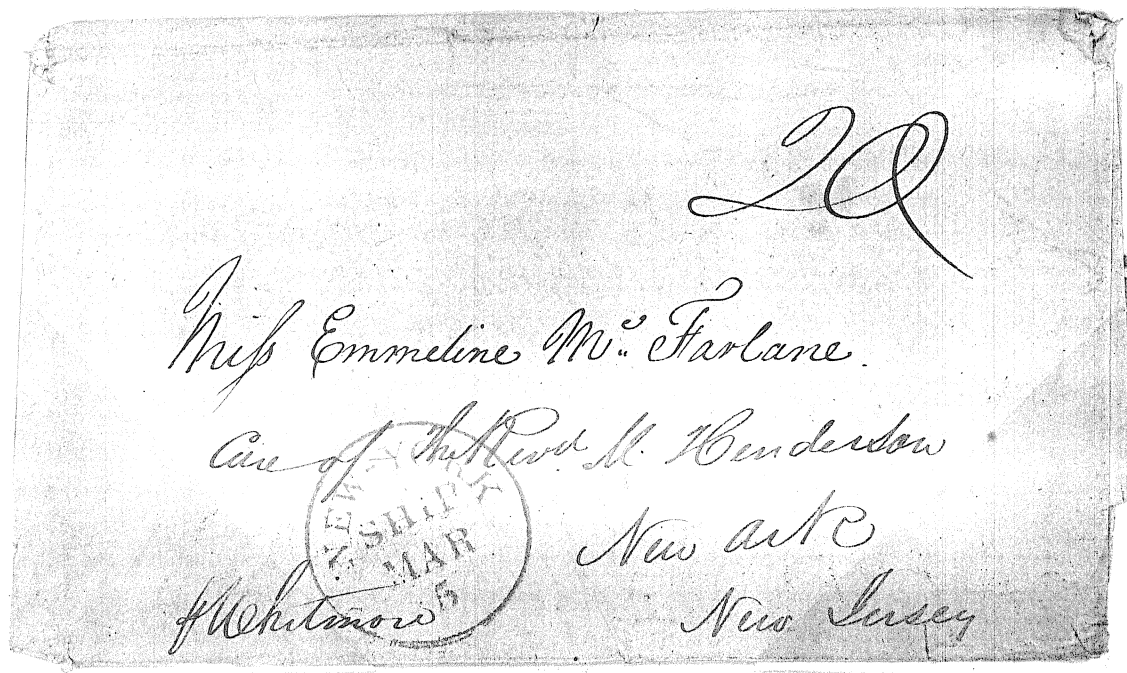


Port Of Entry - Amboy  
17 April 1828  
Unknown origin 28 December 1827  
12½¢, 80 to 150 miles rate  
to Wilmington, Del. + 2¢ "SHIP"  
The **Maria** received this letter  
sometime after having left China



Port of Entry - Elizabeth City, NC  
7 August 1833  
Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe to Bottle Hill  
25¢, over 400 miles rate + 2¢ "SHIP"

The following five covers to Newark all came via "SHIP" mail from St. Croix, D.W.I. The first two via the **Whitmore** came in 1838 with New York as the Port of Entry. The first was a triple rate, 3x the 6¢, not over 30 miles rate, + 2¢ "SHIP." Then a single 6¢ + 2¢. The 11 June 1840 letter was a double 6¢ + 2¢, arriving on the **Isabella**. The 15 September 1843 letter came in at Philadelphia. 12½¢ was the 80 to 150 miles rate + 2¢. Last is another 6¢ + 2¢ rated 1 December 1840. The contents include a summary of the King of Denmark's plan for the eventual emancipation of the planters' black slaves.

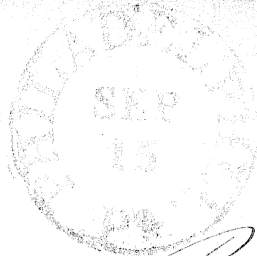


SHIP

Rev. H. M. Henderson

Newark

New Jersey



Rev. M. H. Henderson

Newark

New Jersey

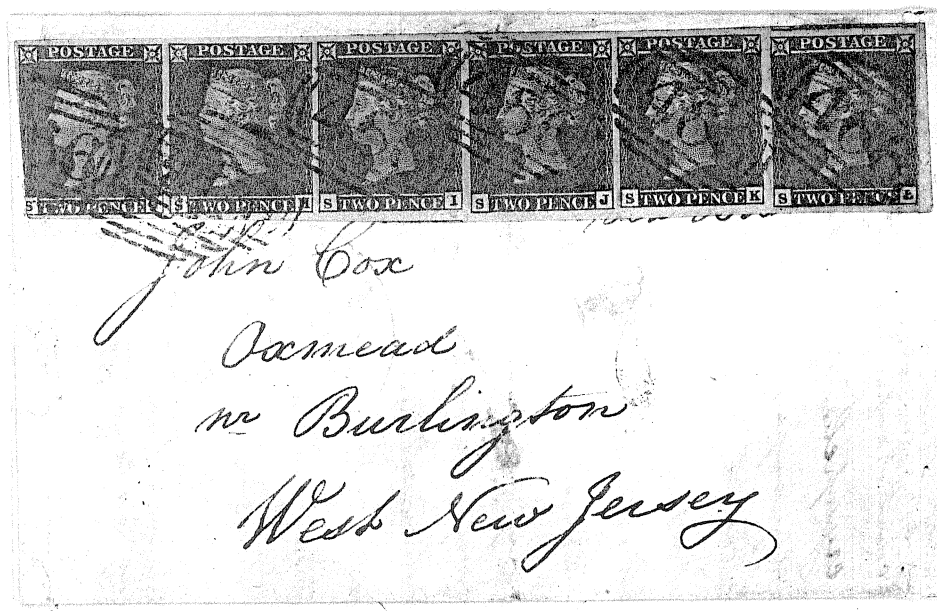
SHIP

Rev. M. H. Henderson

Newark

New Jersey

Starting 1 July 1840 the Cunard Line started a regular mail packet service between Liverpool and Boston. The 1 shilling fee was paid in Great Britain but once in the United States the letters were treated as "SHIP" mail. Eastbound, the mailers paid the domestic rate to Boston and the shilling was collected in Great Britain.



Port of Entry - Boston, Mass.  
2 October 1845  
To Oxmead

From Tottenham, England, 17 September; the one shilling British packet charges were paid with stamps. At Boston the letter was rated for a collection of "7" cents, 5¢ domestic postage + 2¢ "SHIP" fee.

The manuscript endorsement, partially visible under the stamps, reads, "Paid one shilling/by 6 stamps."

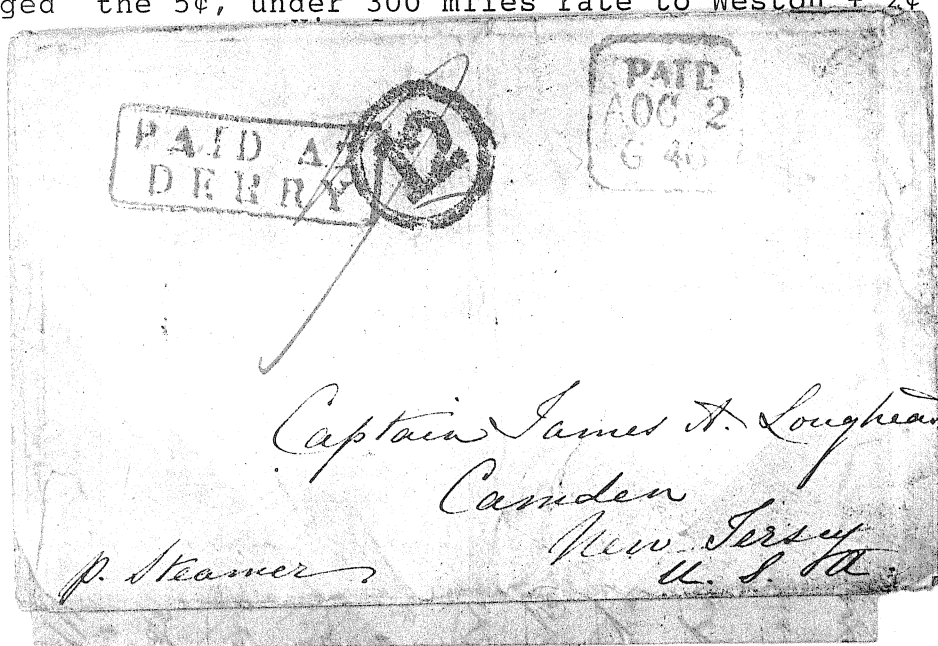
Via Cunard's **Cambria**



Port of Entry - Boston

1 shilling paid at Perth, Scotland; 17 September 1846.

Charged the 5¢, under 300 miles rate to Weston + 2¢ "SHIP."



Port of Entry - Boston

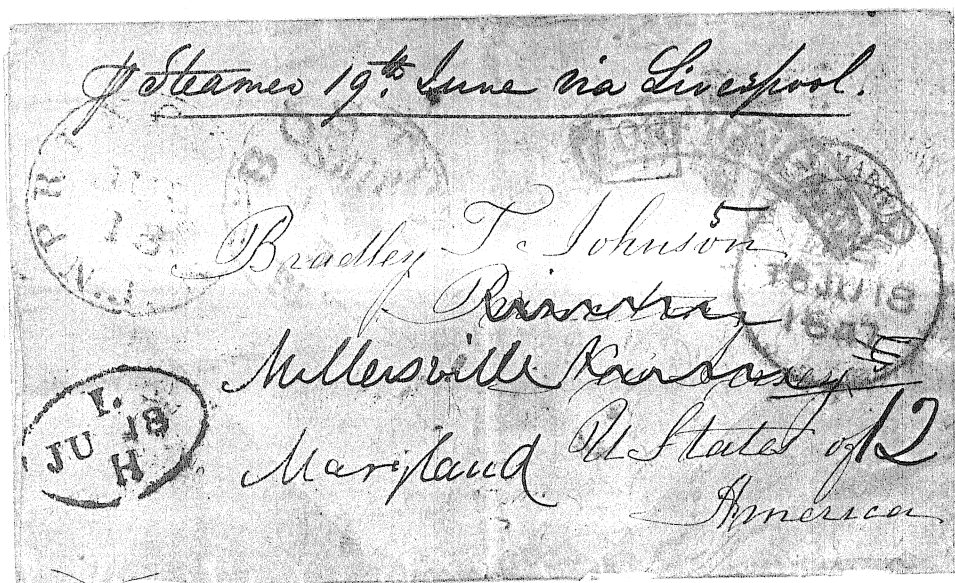
The shilling was paid at Londonderry, Ireland, 2 October 1846.  
At Boston letter was placed in a bag for Philadelphia where  
it was rated "12" - 10¢ for the 300+ miles + 2¢ "SHIP" fee.

"Consulate/Londonderry" Wax Seal

Letter tells of hard times and "starvation" in Ireland.

Via Cunard's **Caledonia**.

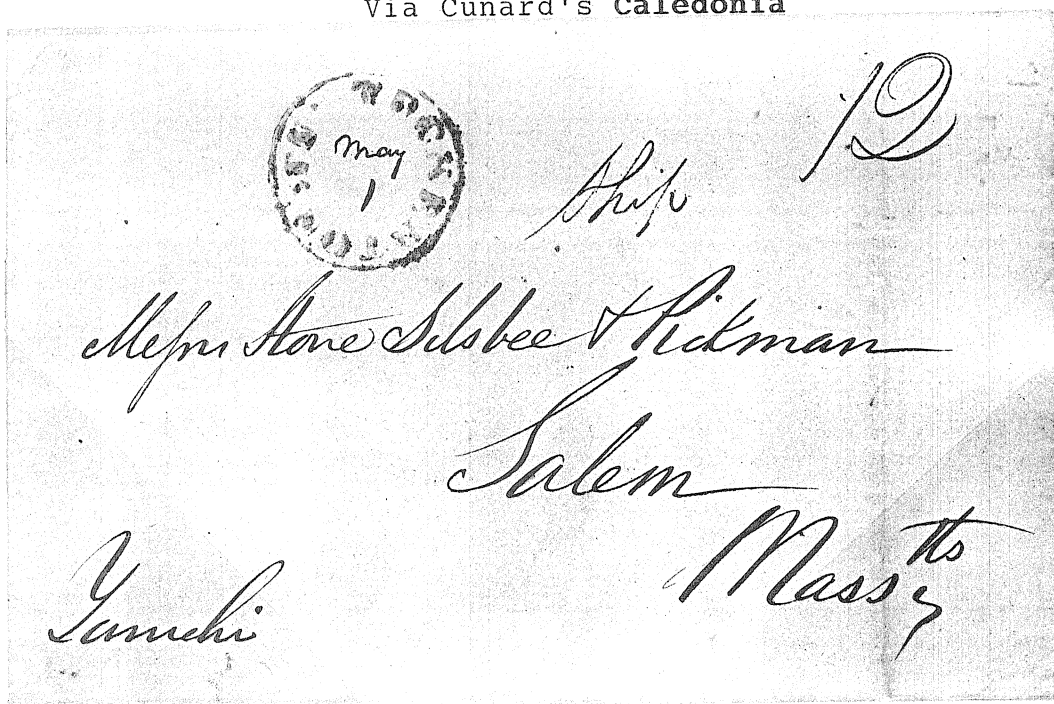




Port of Entry - Boston  
5 July 1847

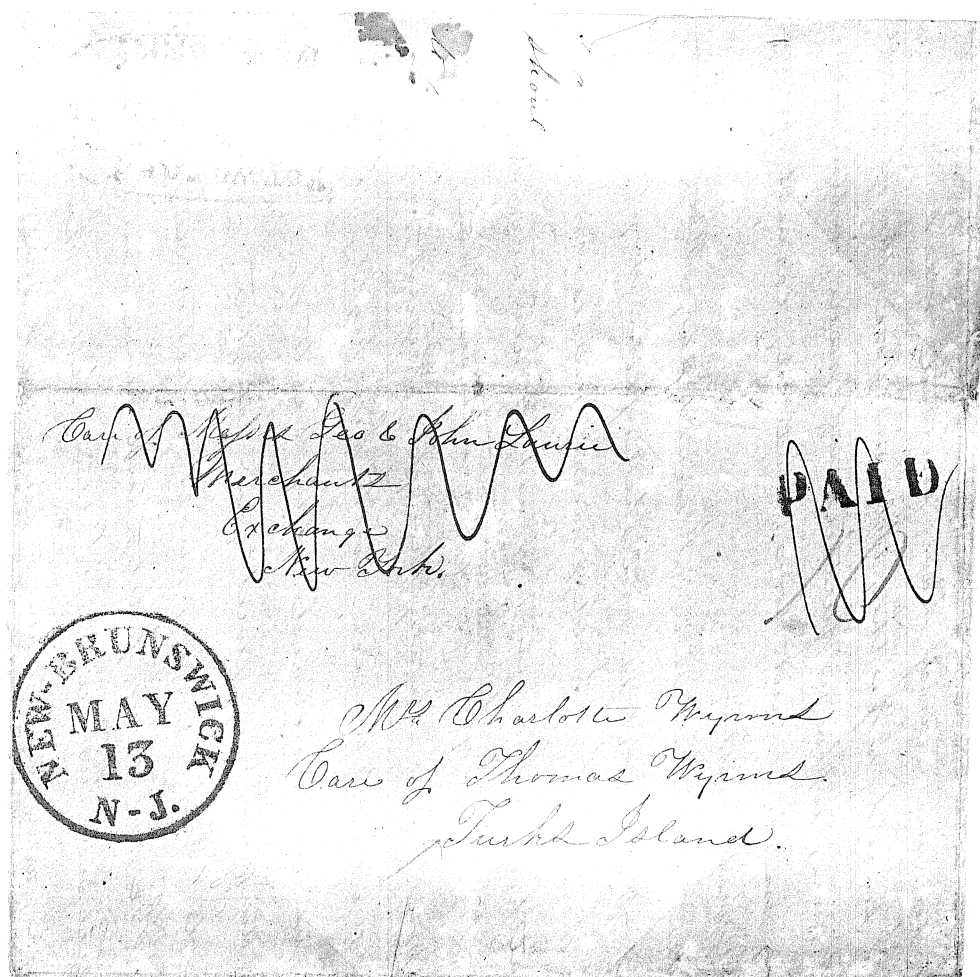
From Havre, France; 16 June. 12 decimes were paid in cash as noted in manuscript on the reverse. This got the letter to Boston via open mail through England. At Boston the "SHIP" marking was used and the letter rated for collection of 7¢, 5¢ domestic postage, under 300 miles, + 2¢ "SHIP" fee. At Princeton the letter was marked for forwarding to Millersville, Md. A manuscript "5" for forwarding was put in the London "PAID" mark, crossed out and put directly under Boston's "7" and the total of "12" noted near the B.R.

Via Cunard's **Caledonia**



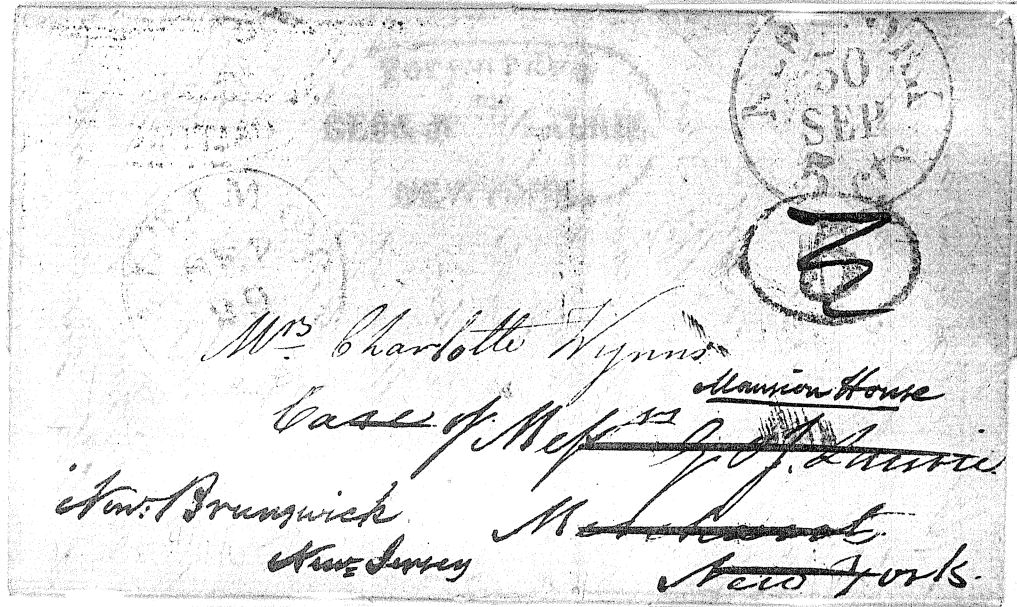
Port of Entry - Tuckerton  
1 May 1848

From Canton, China; 24 December. 10¢, over 300 miles + 2¢  
Via **Yumchi**



New Brunswick to Turks Island  
13 May 1845

10¢, the 30 to 80 miles rate, was paid for postage to the forwarder, "Geo. & John Laurie" in New York City. Their red handstamp is lightly struck on the reverse. Passage was by private ship since regular packet service and rates to Turks Island were not established until July, 1849.



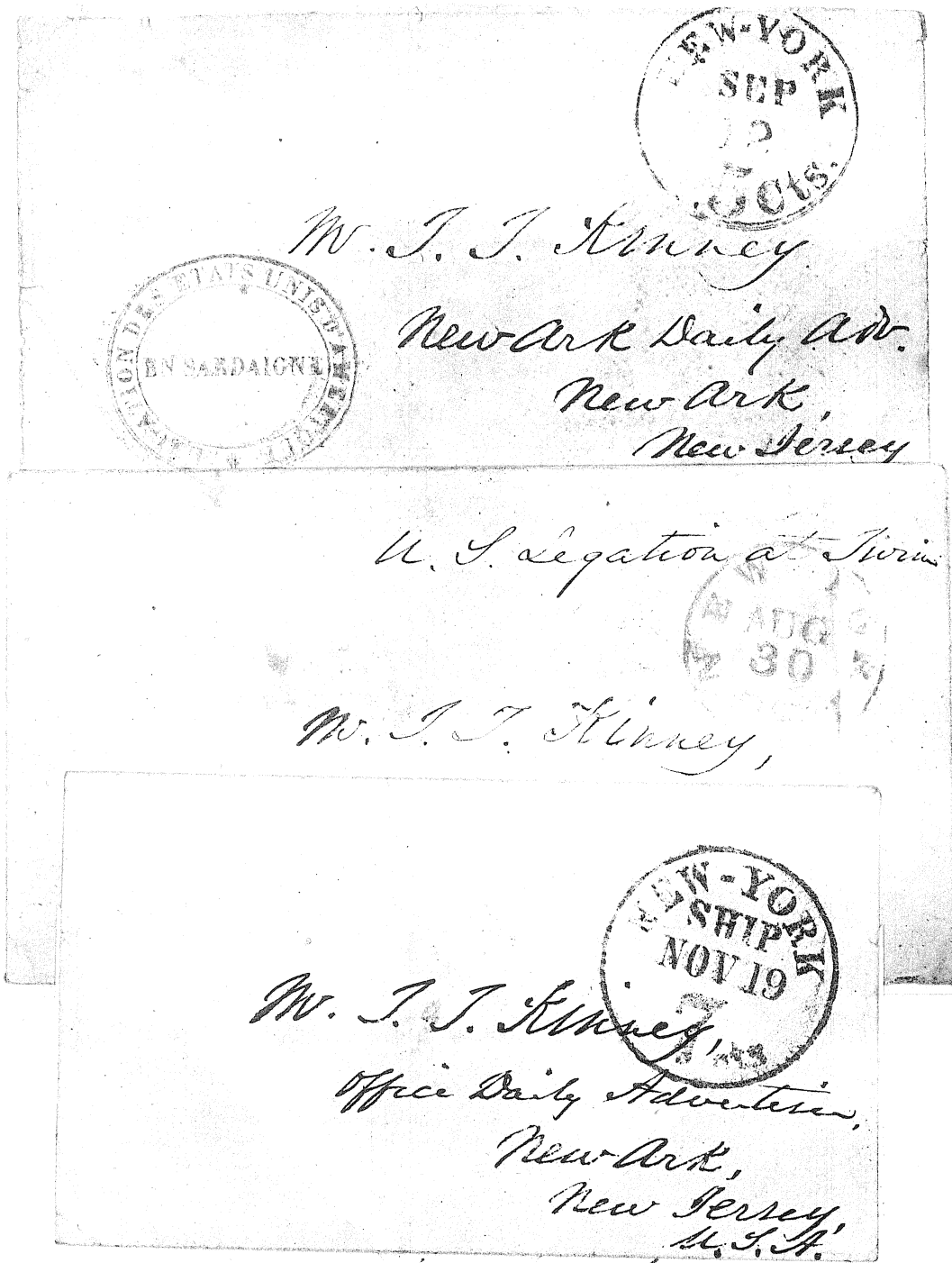
Turks Island to New Brunswick  
11 September-1 October 1845

Mrs. Wynns has returned to New Brunswick!

Letter was not handled properly at Baltimore. Instead of going to the Post Office it was taken to a forwarder whose illegible handstamp is at the upper left. On 29 September he mailed the letter to the addressed forwarder, "Messrs. G. & J. Laurie, New York." They paid the 5¢ levied at Baltimore. Laurie's handstamp applied, the letter was re-addressed to "Mansion House, New Brunswick, New Jersey" with another 5¢ charged by New York City.

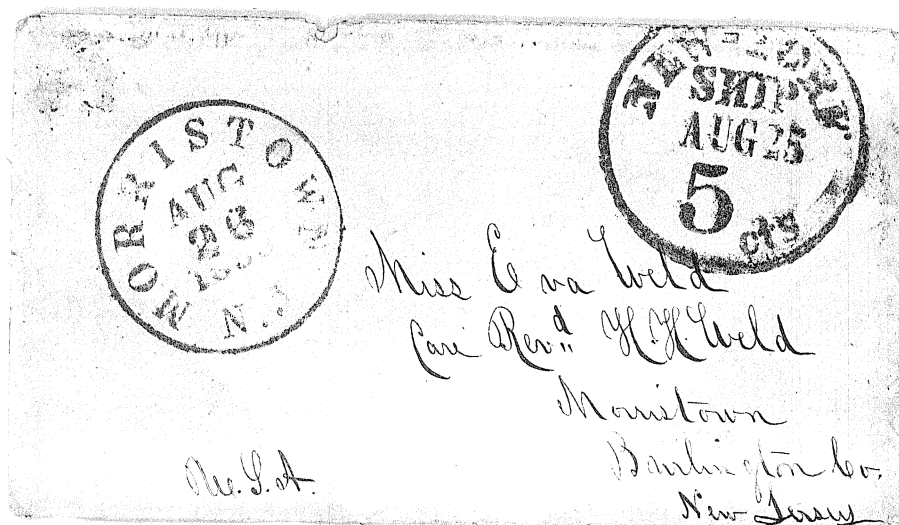
The 2¢ "SHIP" fee was never charged or collected.





Sardinia to Newark  
All in the early 1850s

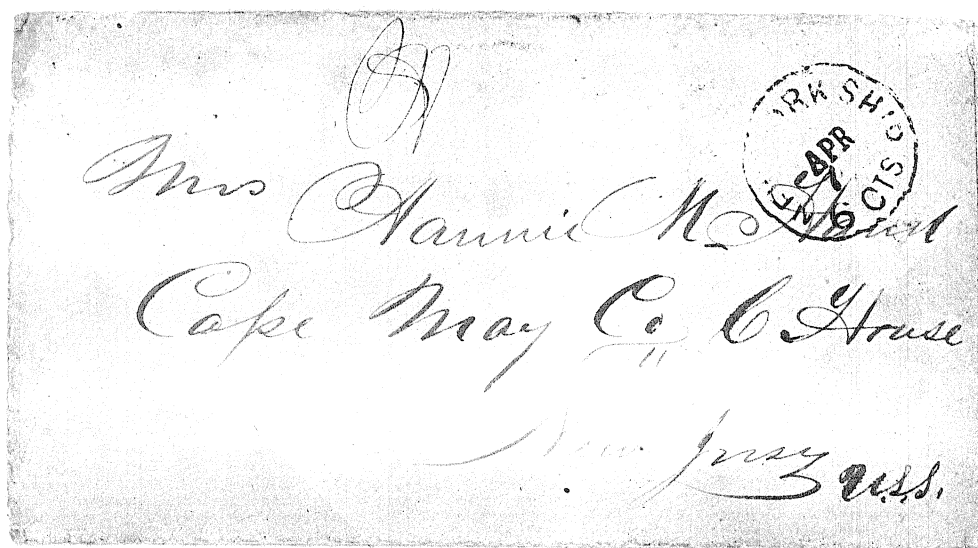
From the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires at Sardinia to his brother.  
Top two covers only charged the domestic fee. Bootlegged?  
Diplomatic Mail privilege? The lower cover, without diplomatic  
markings charged the 5¢ domestic + a 2¢ SHIP letter fee,



Port of entry - New York  
25 August 1859

From Cape Palmas, Liberia, 3 June. The 3¢ rate from New York to Morristown was increased by a 2¢ "SHIP" fee.

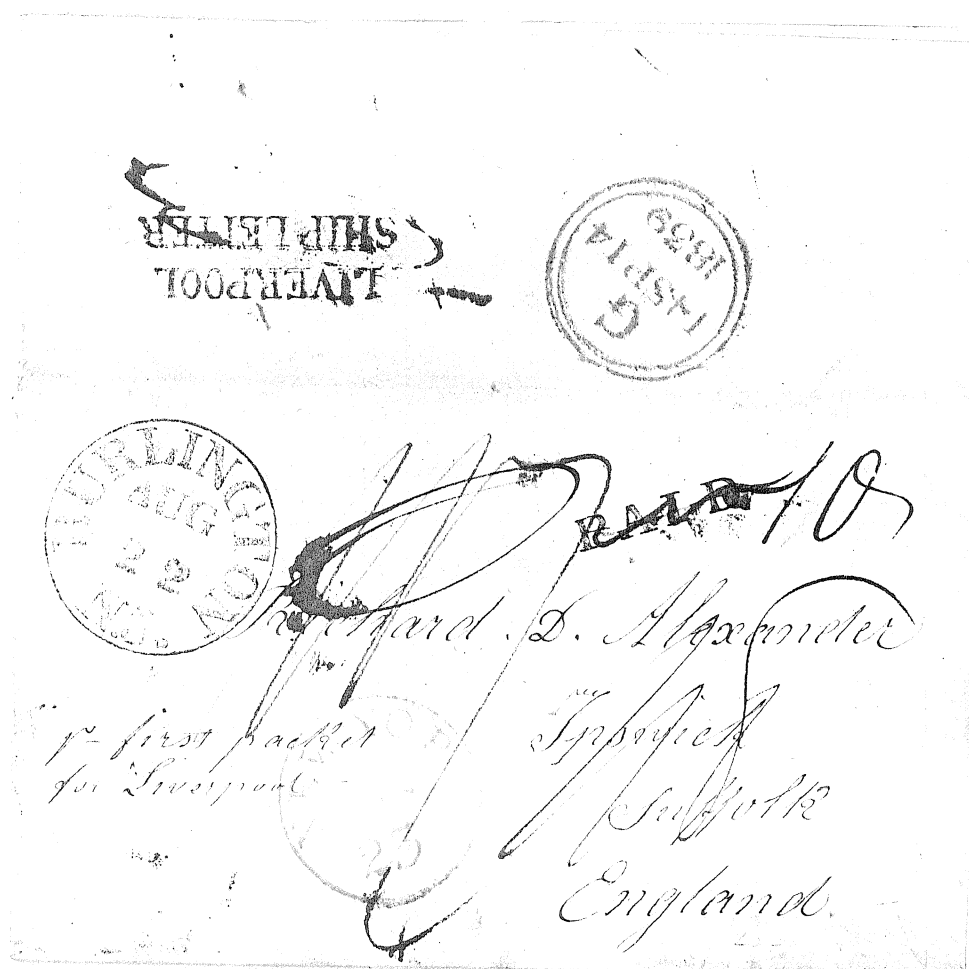
Writer has Morristown in wrong county.



Port of entry - New York  
7 April circa 1866

From Trinidad, Cuba to Cape May County Court House.  
Since 30 June 1863 the "SHIP" rate has been double  
the regular domestic fee, in this case 2 x 3¢.

Some foreign countries had provisions similar to the United States for handling mail brought by non-contract vessels. In the United States it was necessary to pay postage to a port from which there would be a ship leaving for the country to which the letter was addressed.

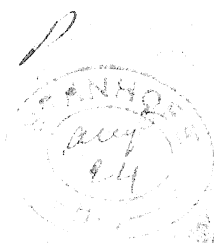


Burlington to Ipswich  
22 August-14 September 1839

10¢, the 30 to 80 miles rate was paid. This took the letter to New York City. Passage was probably on the American Red Star Line which left for Liverpool the 24th of each month.

The "PAID 10" United States marking was crossed out and the letter rated for the internal postage plus a "SHIP" fee.

SP 22 43  
LIVERPOOL  
SHIP



*Paide*

*Robert Montgomery den Ho*

*London*  
*England*

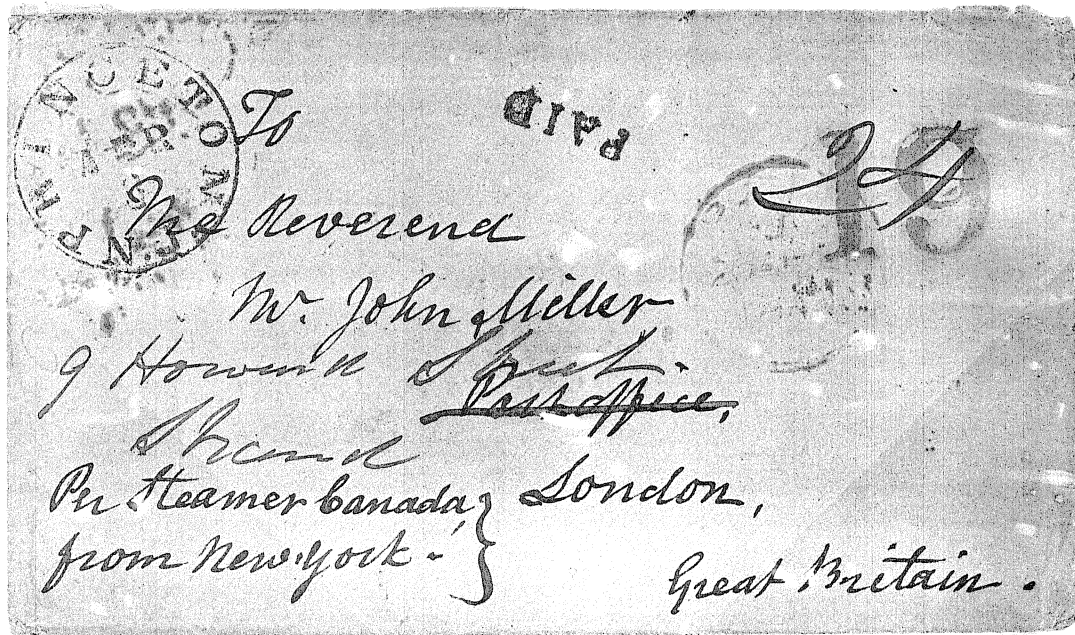
*Paide*

z

Stanhope to London  
24 August-23 September 1843

10¢, the 30-80 miles rate, got the letter to New York City.  
Probable Red Star Line sailing. 8 pence "SHIP" fee.

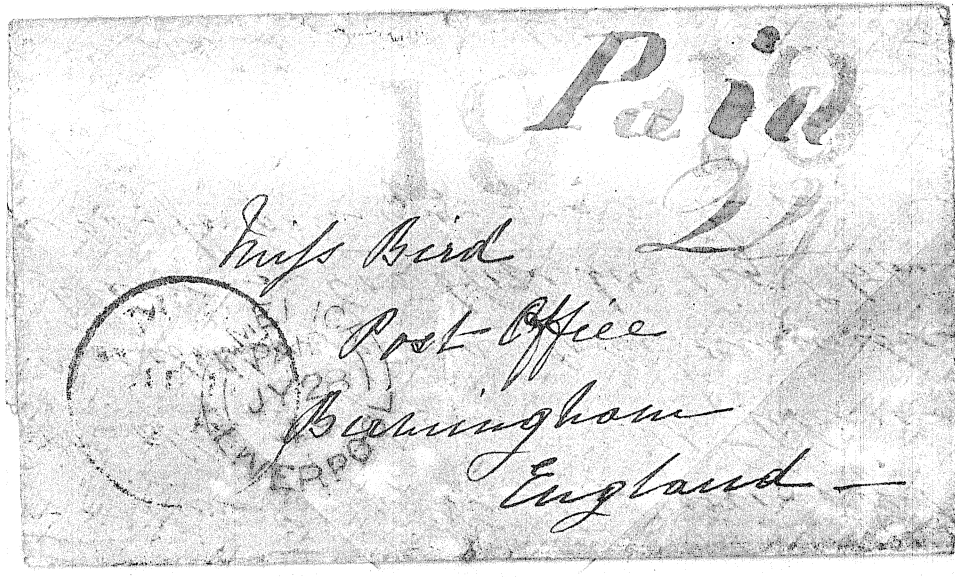
The first mail treaty between Great Britain and the United States went into effect in early 1849. The British penny was pegged at 2¢ U. S., and the shilling at 24¢; with 1 shilling or 24¢ being the basic rate for a ½ oz. letter. The U. S. received 5¢ for its domestic portion, G.B. 3¢. The remaining 16¢ went to the nation who had the carrying packet under contract. Mail could be sent prepaid or collect, partial payment disallowed. For accounting purposes credits were noted in red, debits in black.



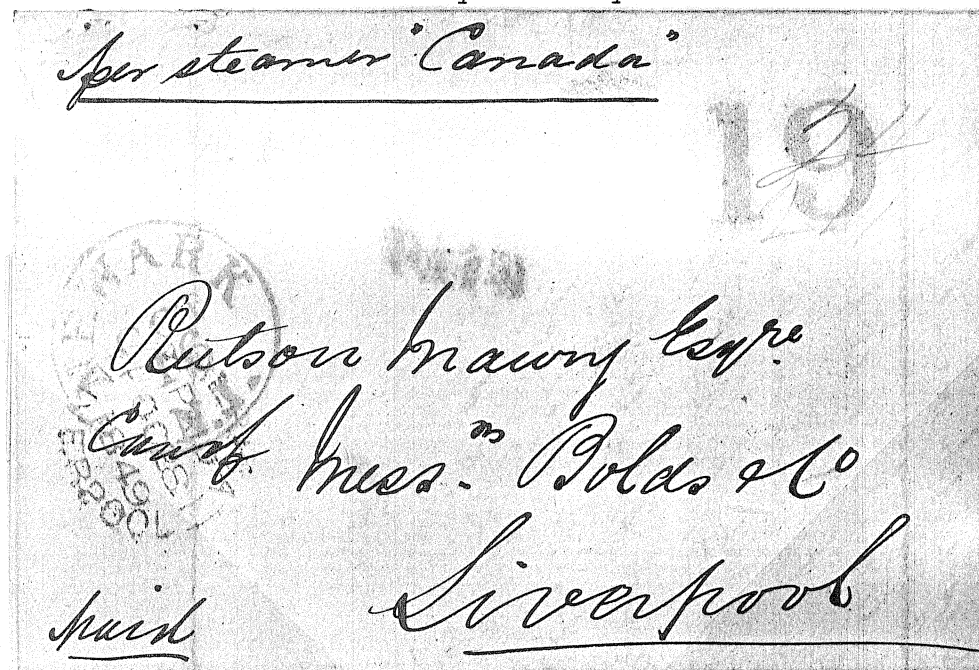
Princeton to London  
3 April-20 April 1849

24¢ paid in cash with "19" being credited to Great Britain.  
Only the second Cunard sailing from New York City with treaty mail.

Via: Cunard's Canada



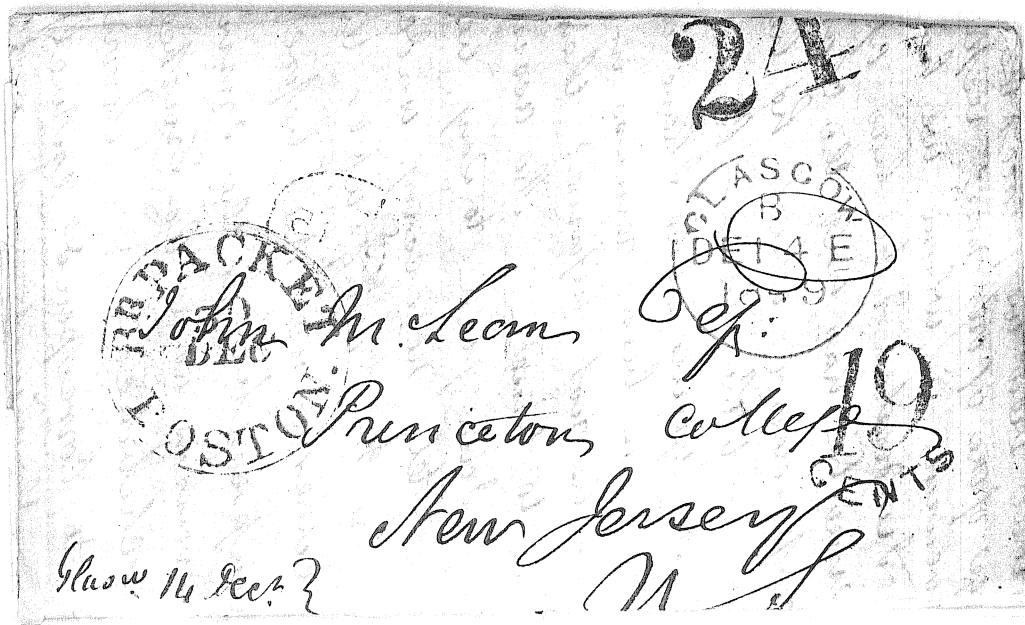
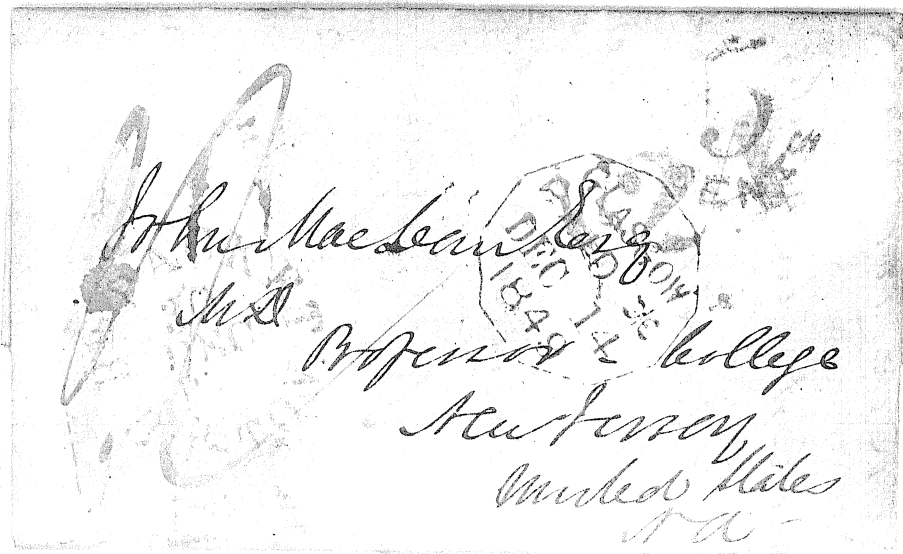
Camden to Birmingham  
16 July-29 July 1849



Newark to Liverpool  
16 October-29 October 1849

Both, 24¢ paid in cash, 19¢ credit

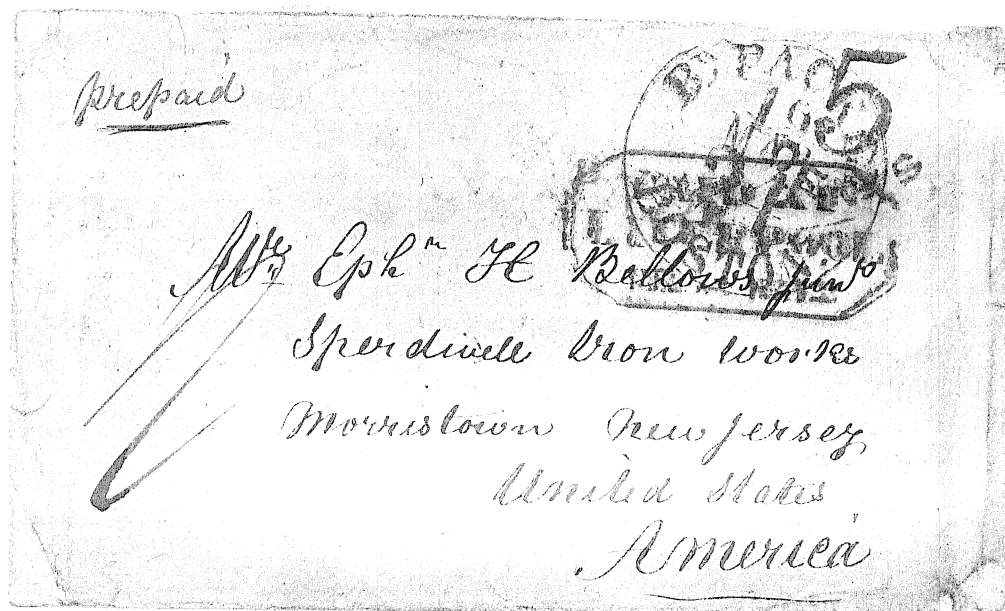
Both Via: Cunard's Canada



Glasgow to Princeton  
 14 December-31 December 1849

Two different correspondents writing, on the same day, to Professor McLean at Princeton College. One paid the shilling, a 5¢ credit; the other unpaid with a 19¢ debit; 24¢ collect.

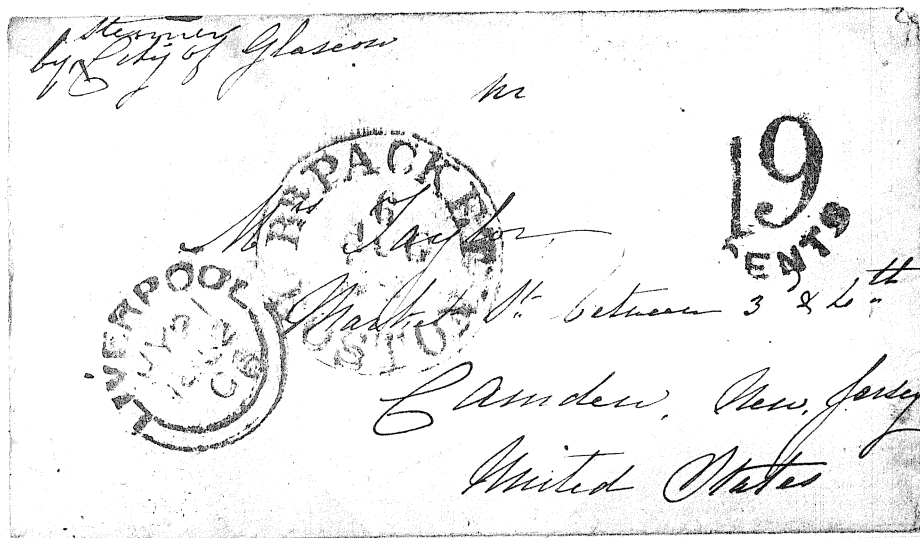
Via: Cunard's **Cambria**



Liverpool to Morristown  
5 March-20 March 1852

One shilling "PAID AT LIVERPOOL", 5¢ credit

Via: Cunard's **Niagara**



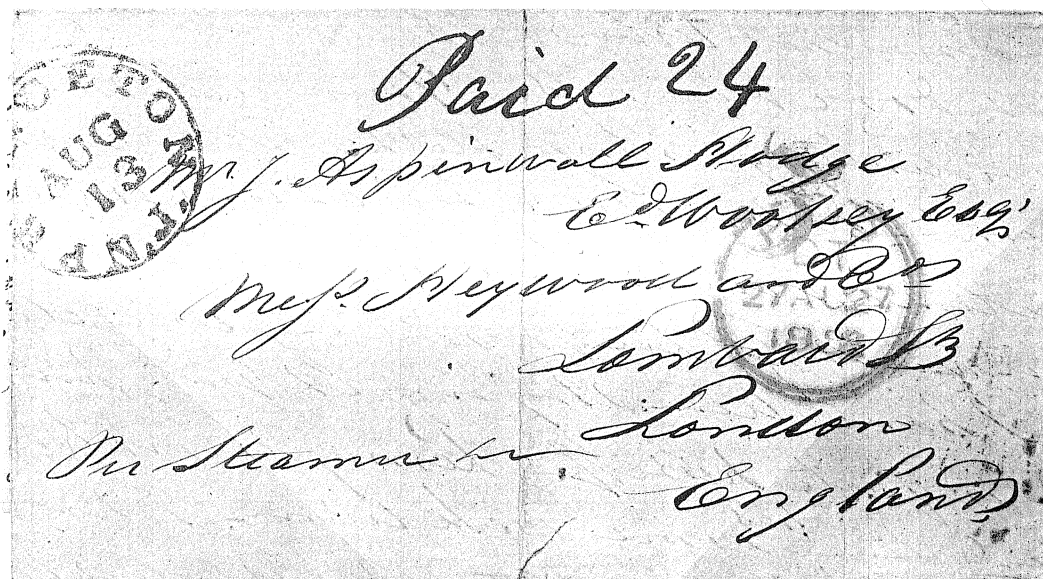
Liverpool to Camden

21 July-7 August 1852

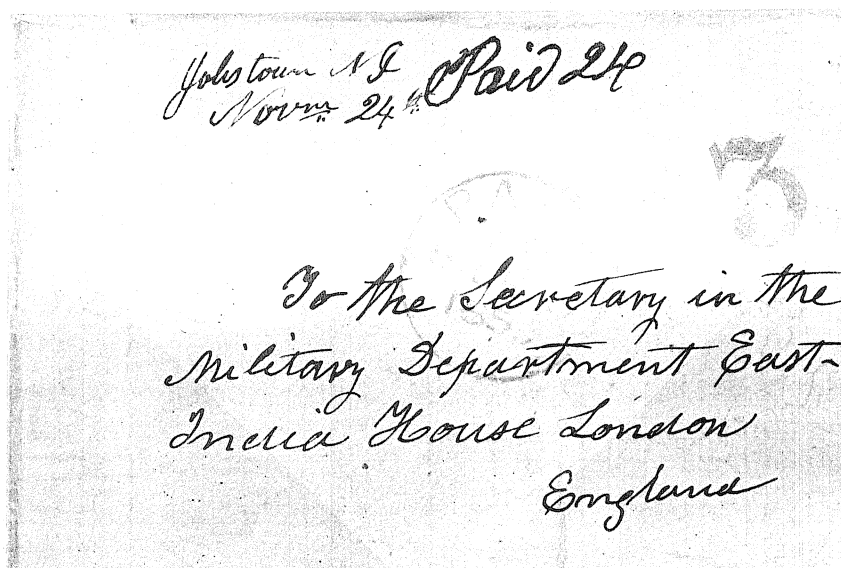
Unpaid, 19¢ debit; 24¢ collect.  
Although endorsed to go by Inman's **City of Glasgow**  
(sic) letter was held for the next Cunard sailing.

Via: Cunard's **Niagara**



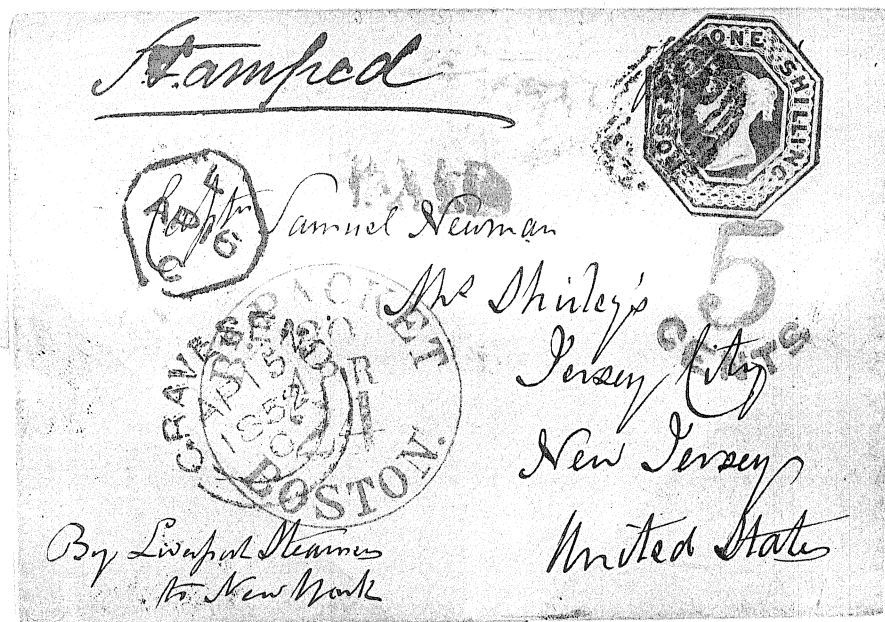


Princeton to London  
13 August-27 August 1852  
Via: Ocean Line's **Hermann**



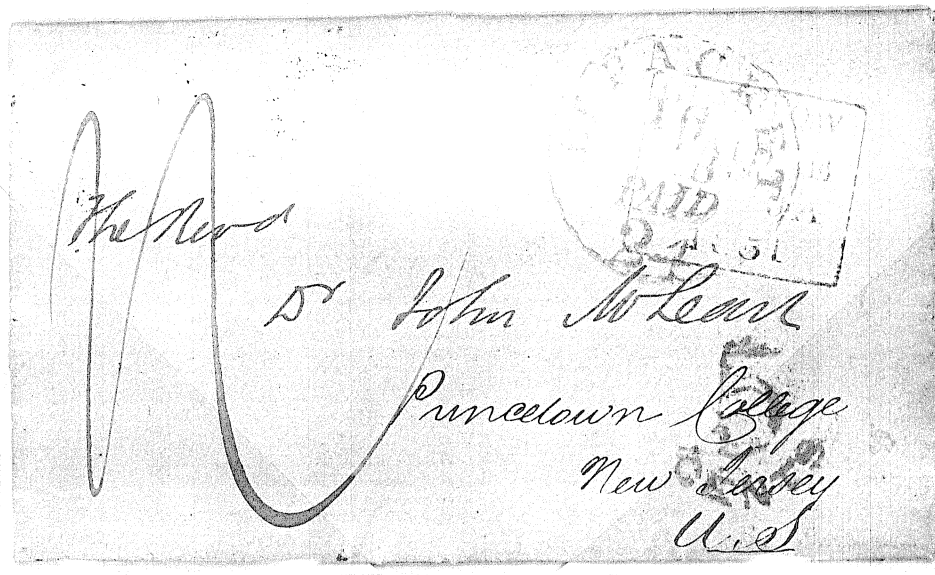
Jobstown to London  
24 November-8 December 1853  
Via: Collins' **Pacific**

24¢ paid in cash with "3" being credited to Great Britain.



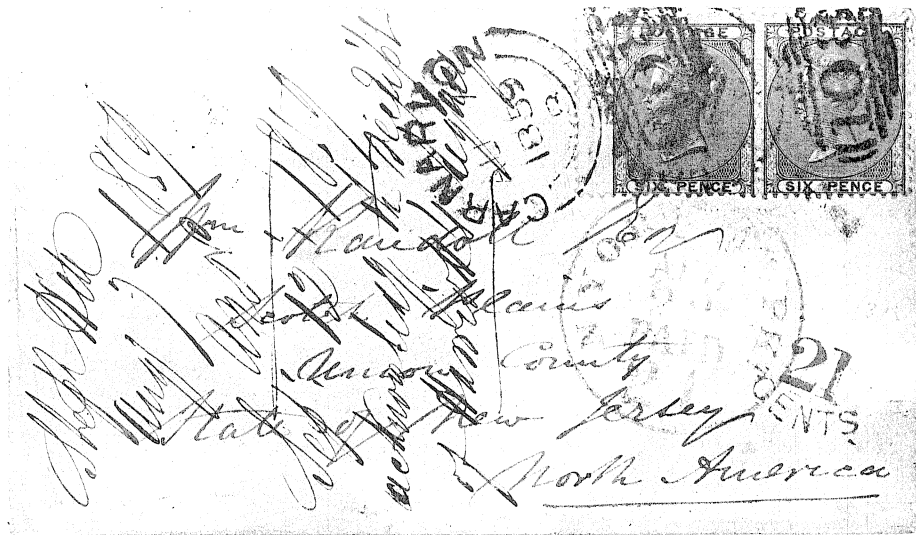
Gravesend to Jersey City  
15 April-30 April 1852  
Via: Cunard's **Niagara**

Although endorsed "By Liverpool Steamer to New York" Cunard packets alternated between New York and Boston. This to Boston.



Glasgow to Princeton  
31 January-17 February 1857  
Via: Cunard's **Europa**

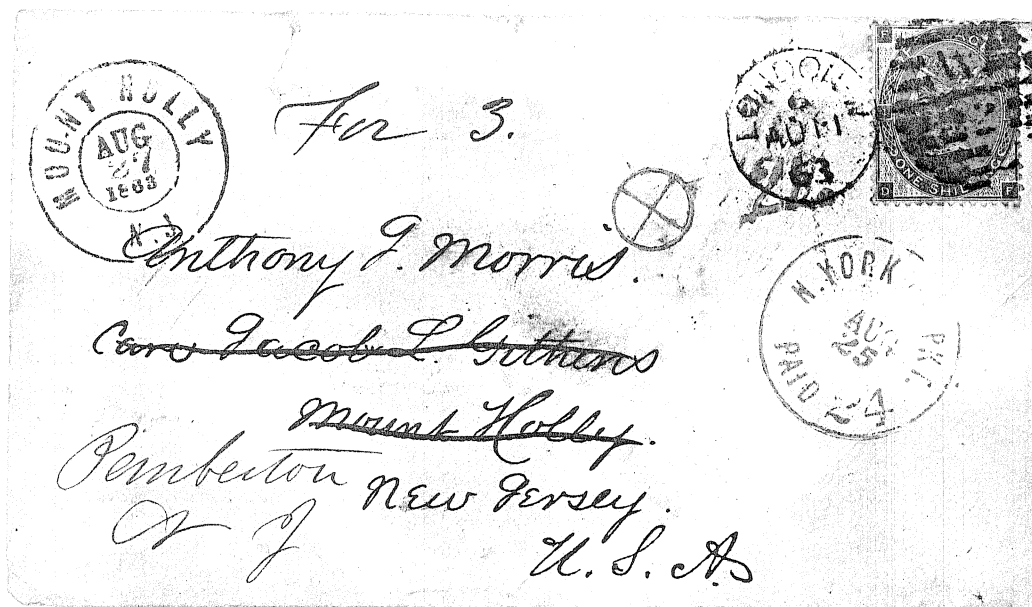
Both paid 1 shilling; "5 CENTS" credit.



Carnarvon to Scotch Plains

7 August-22 August 1859

Via: North German LLOYD's **Bremen**



London to Mount Holly

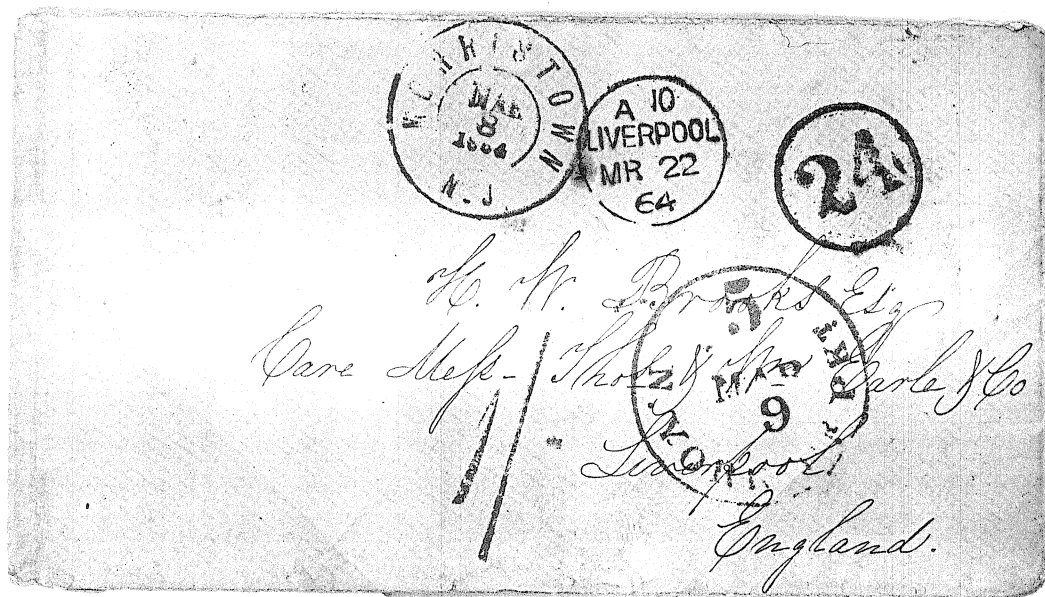
11 August-27 August 1863

Via: Inman's **City of Baltimore**

Forwarded to Pemberton for an additional 3¢

Both paid one shilling in stamps, 21¢ credit

Starting in 1861 cash payments were discontinued, prepaid  
mail had to bear stamps.



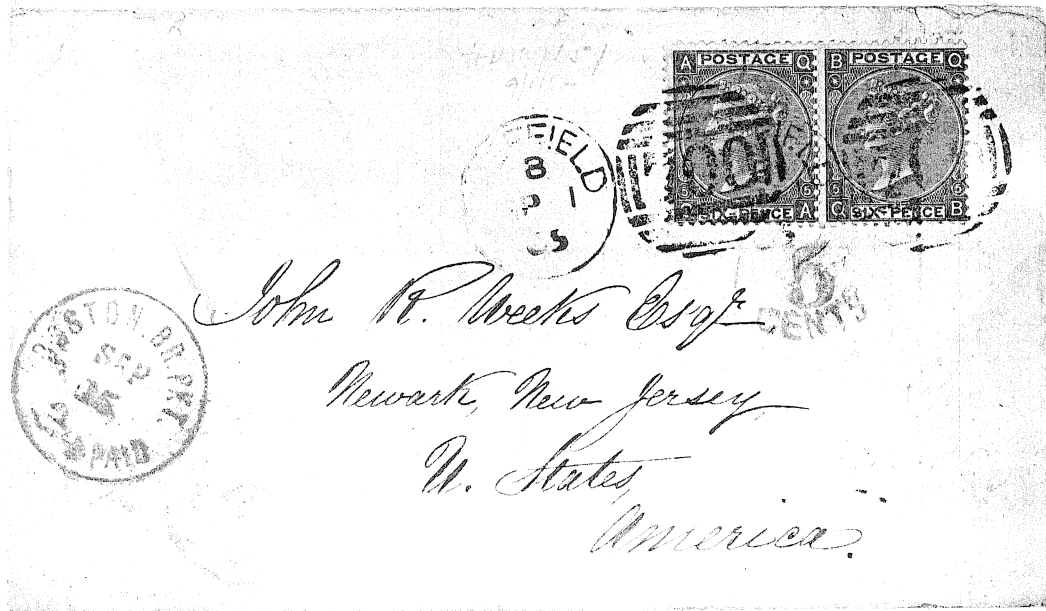
Morristown to Liverpool  
8 March-22 March 1864

Via: Cunard's Asia  
Unpaid. 5¢ debit



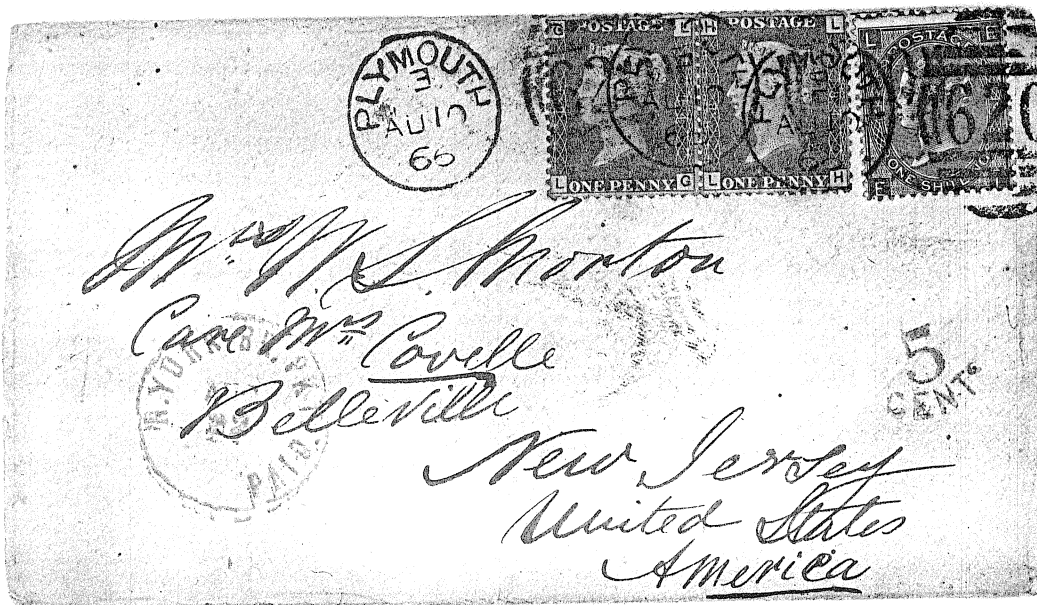
Vineland to Birmingham  
9 March-28 March 1866

Via: Cunard's Asia  
3¢ stamp wasted. Unpaid. 5¢ debit



Sheffield to Newark  
1 September-16 September 1865

Via: Cunard's **Asia**



Plymouth to Belleville  
10 August-22 August 1866

Via: Cunard's **Persia**

Both 5¢ credits.

A late posting fine paid at Plymouth

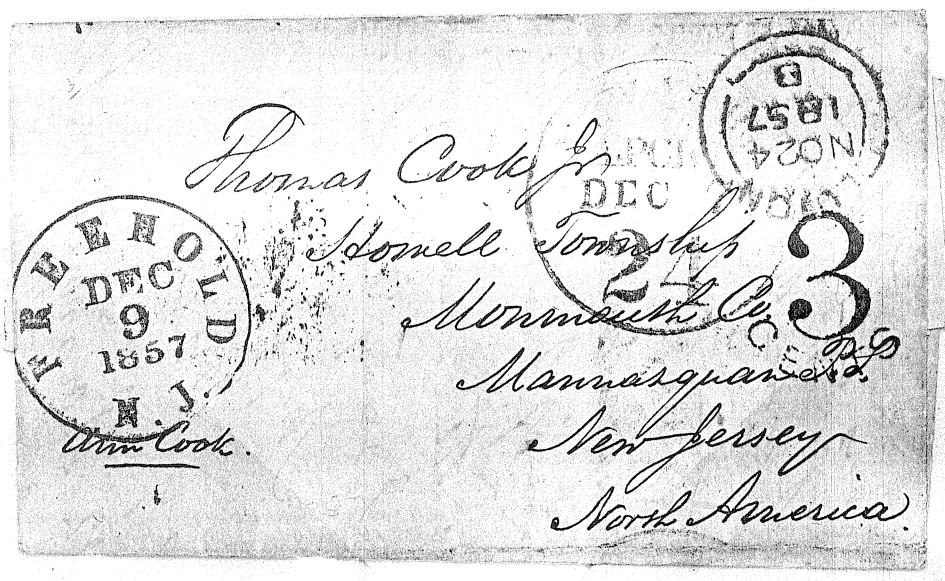


Liverpool to Morristown

28 May-8 June 1864

Via: Cunard's **China**

2 shillings paid, 10¢ (crayon) credit

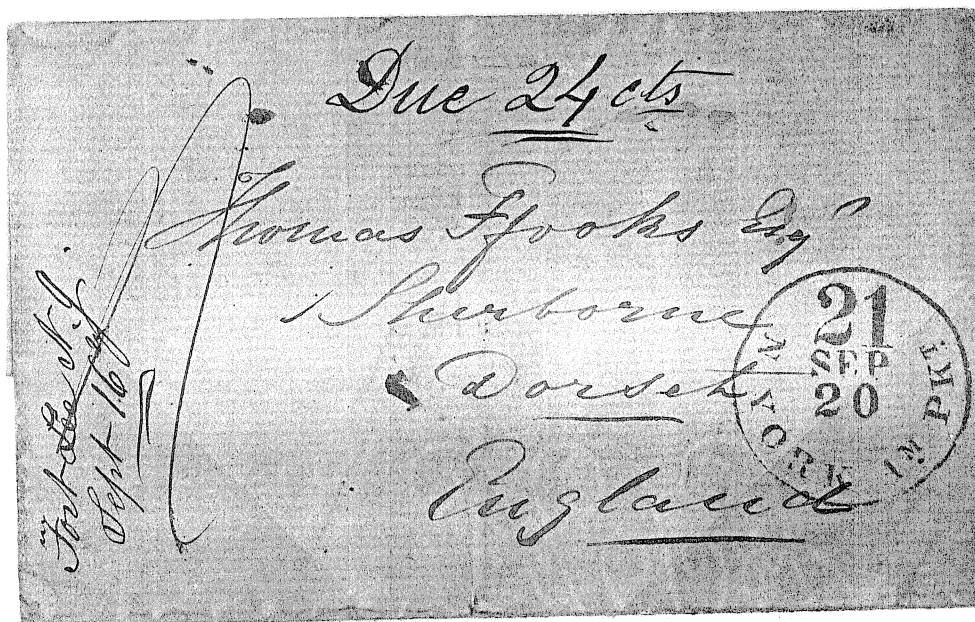


Louton to Howell Township via Freehold  
24 November-9 December 1857

Via: Collins' **Baltic**

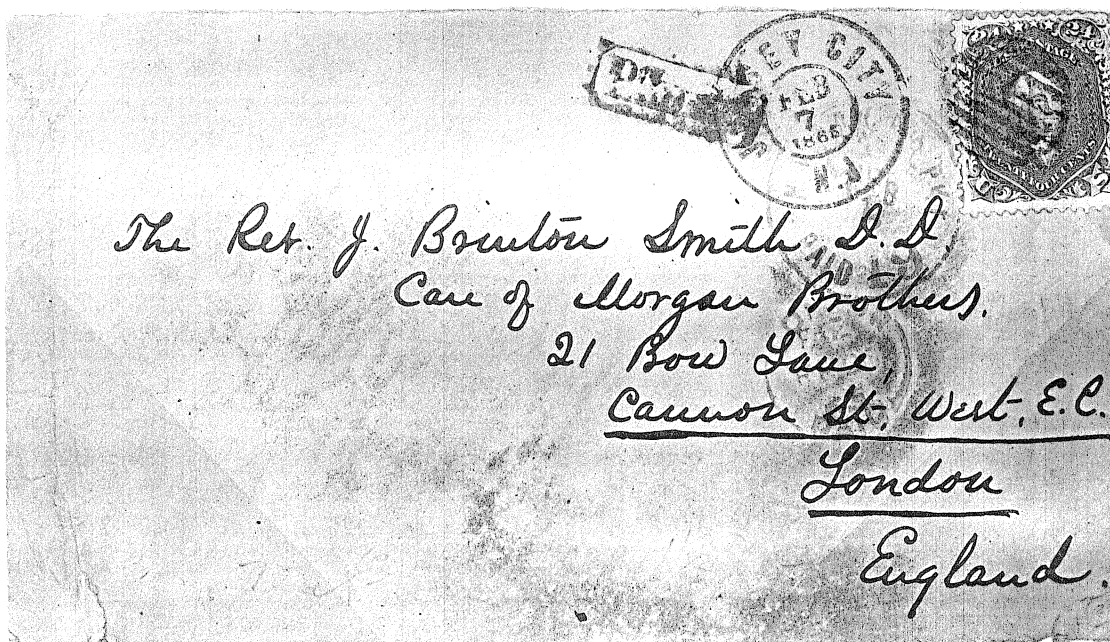
Unpaid, 3¢ debit





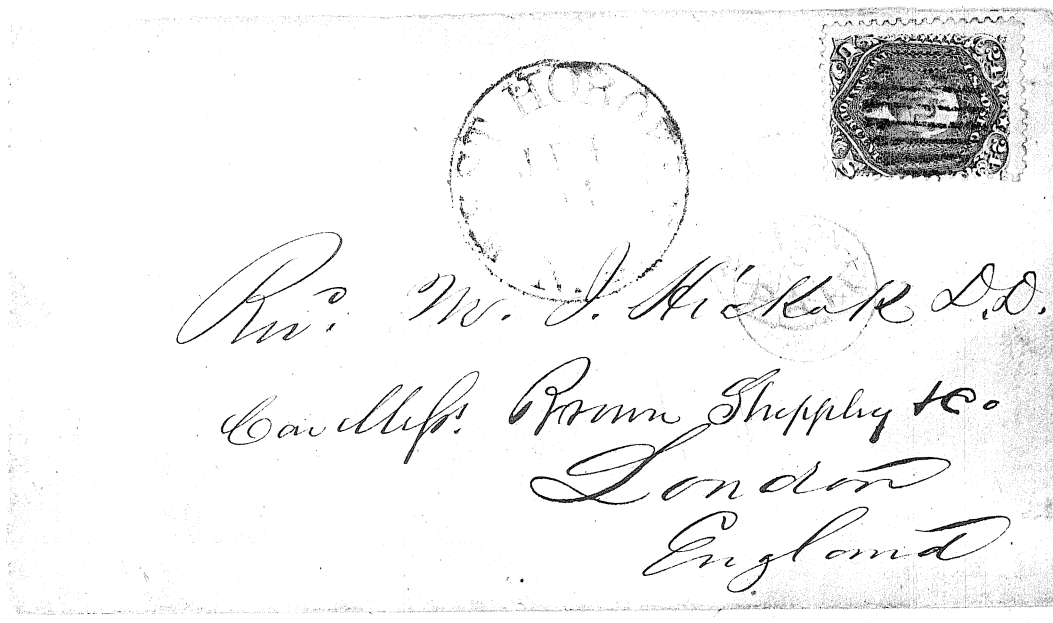
Fort Lee to Sherborne  
16 September-3 October 1862

Via: HAPAG's **Hammonia**  
Unpaid, 21¢ debit



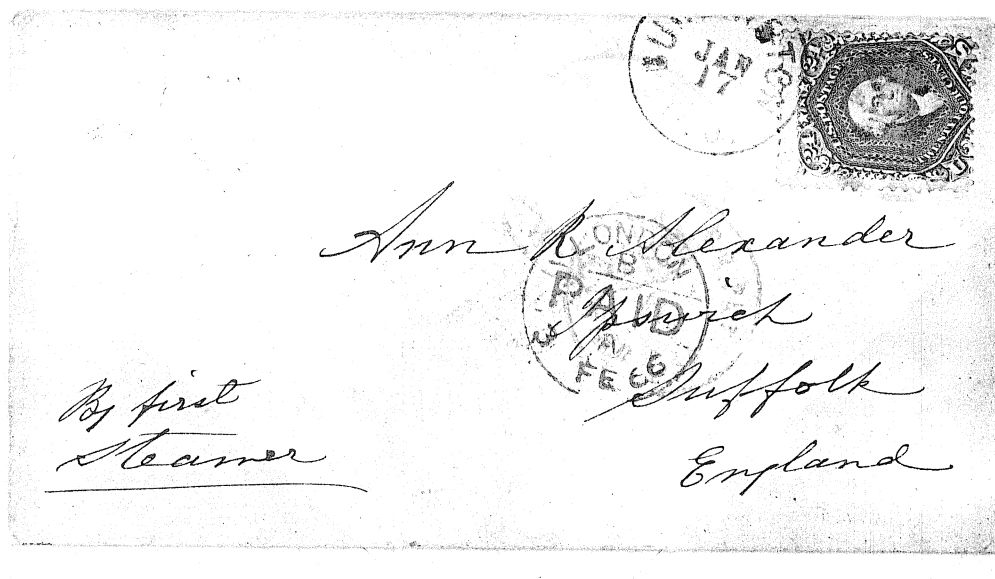
Jersey City to London  
7 February-20 February 1865

Via: Cunard's **Cuba**  
19¢ credit



West Hoboken to London  
11 July-24 July 1863

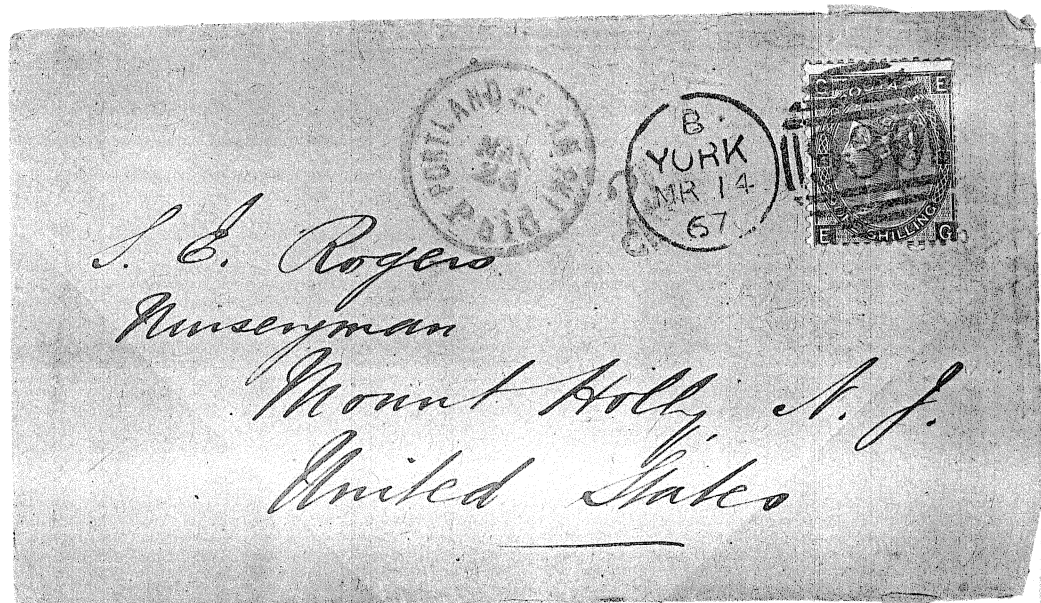
Via: Inman Line's **City of Baltimore**



Burlington to Ipswich  
17 January-3 February 1866

Via: Inman Line's **City of Baltimore**

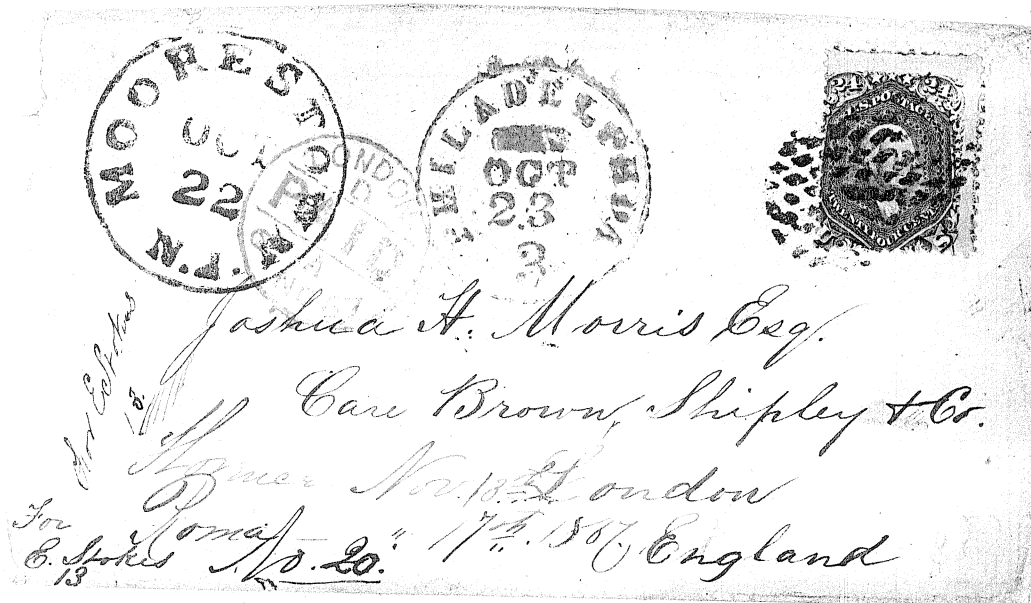




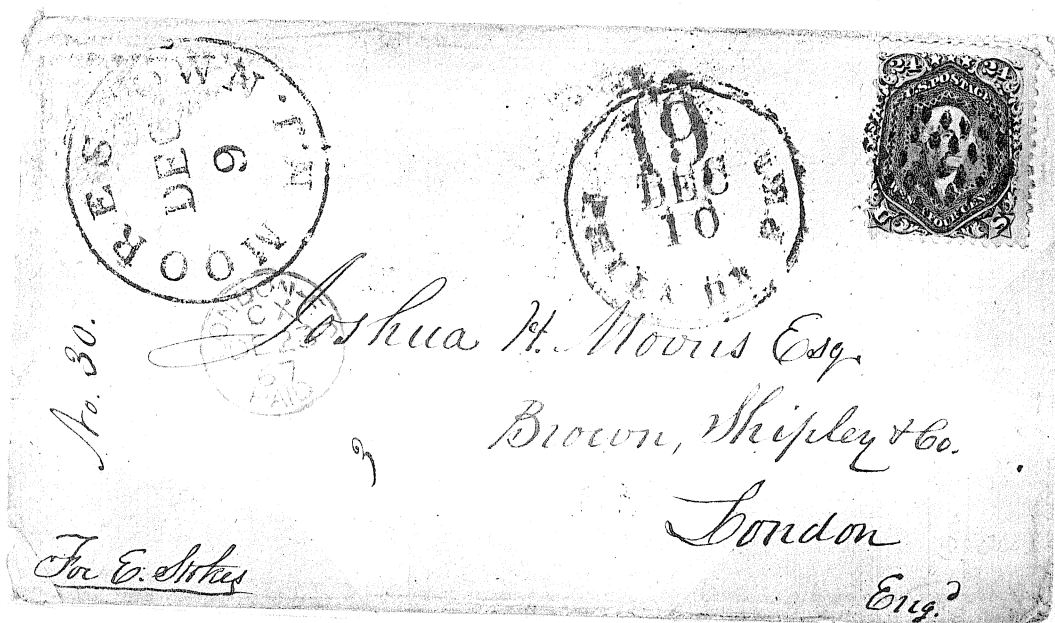
York to Mt. Holly  
14 March-26 March 1867

Via: Allan Line's **Nestorian**

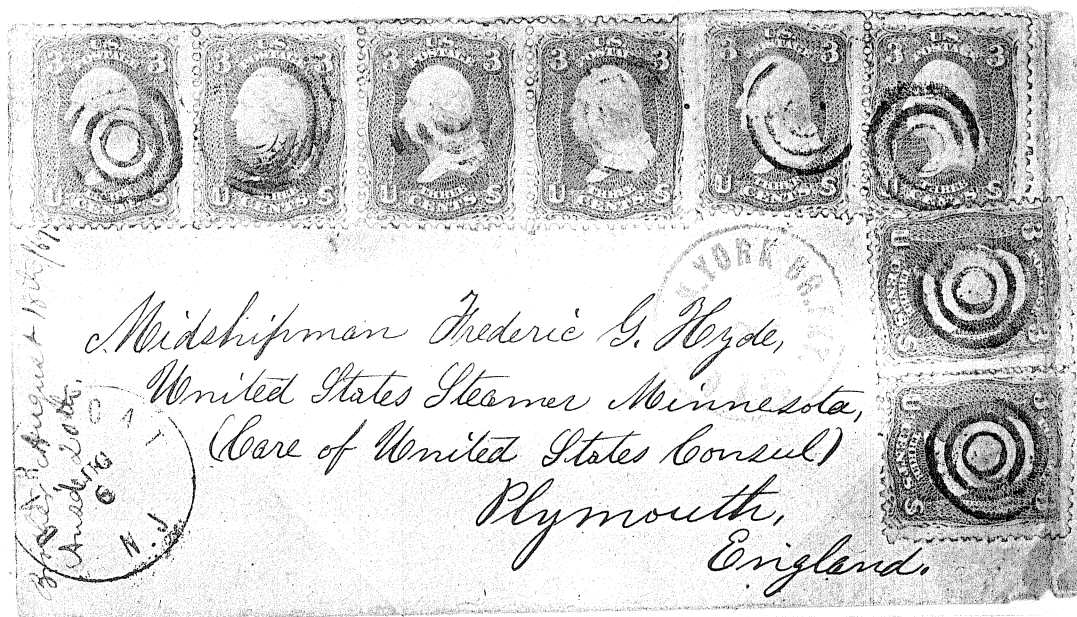
During the winter months, with the St. Lawrence River frozen over, the western terminal for Allan packets was Portland, Me.



Moorestown to London  
 22 October-6 November 1867  
 Via: Inman Line's **City of London**

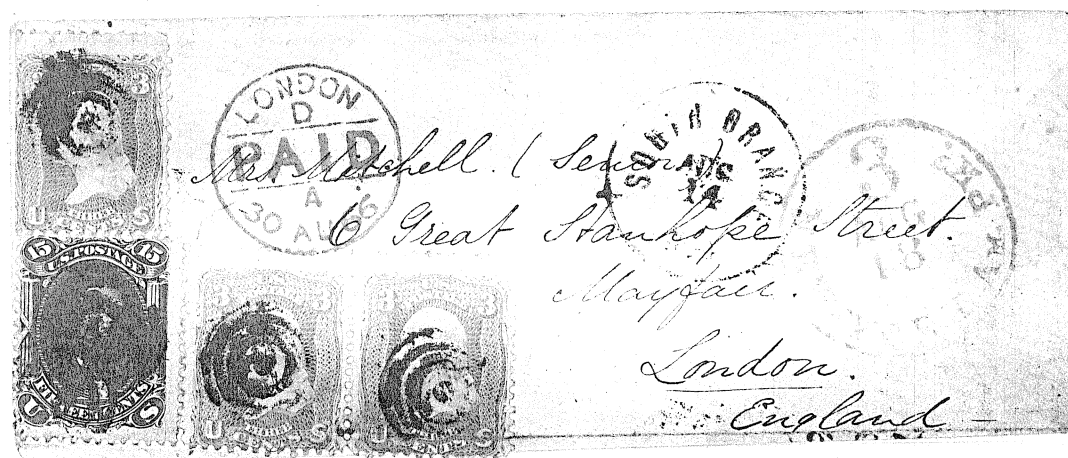


Moorestown to London  
 9 December-23 December 1867  
 Via: Cunard's **Persia**  
 Both rated at the Philadelphia Exchange Office



Barnegat to Plymouth  
6 August-17 August 1867

Via: Cunard's **Persia**



South Branch to London  
14 August-30 August 1866

Via: NGL's **New York**



Brussel to Newark  
21 September- 11 October 1855

Datelined Frankfort Am Main, letter was mailed at Brussel. There 16 decimes (32¢) were paid in cash as noted on the reverse where there is also a "Angleterre Par La France" handstamp. Belgium retained 4 decimes (8¢) for a letter over 7½ grams, credited "1 Sh" to Great Britain. Britain kept 4 pence (8¢), credited the remaining 16¢ to the United States for sea passage. At Newark 5¢ was collected, domestic postage.

Via: Havre Line's **Union**

Once letters reached Great Britain the advantage for mailers from this country was that they received the same rates as the British on mail to foreign points.

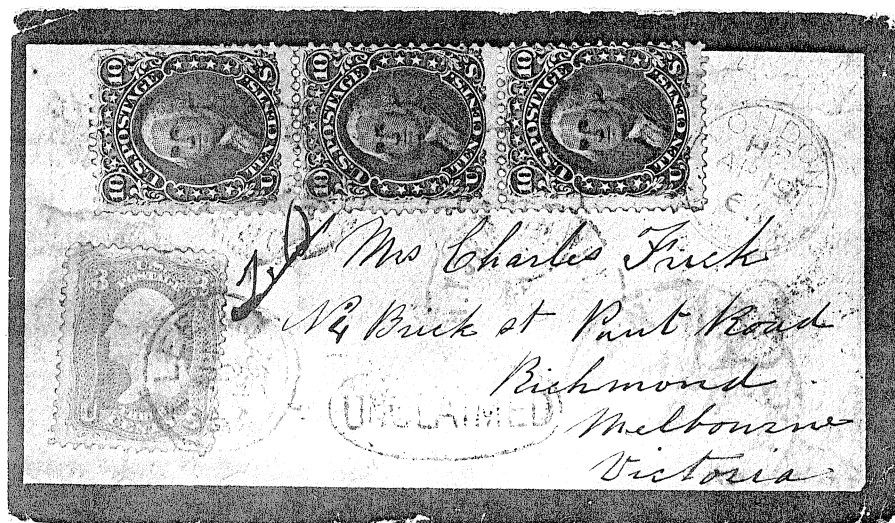


Camden to Melbourne  
29 April-12 August 1856

Via: Cunard's **Africa** to England

33¢ paid, ms 28¢ credit

This being the Crimean War period, many steam mail packets were converted to troop carriers. Mail to Australia was carried by fast sailing vessels from Plymouth; December, 1853 to October, 1856.



Fort Lee to Richmond, Victoria

8 April-28 June 1865

Via: North German Lloyd's **America**

33¢ Paid, 16¢ Sea, 5¢ Domestic, 12¢ Credit  
to G. B. for passage to Australia

Backstamped Melbourne, 26 June and Richmond, 28 June



In spite of the "UNCLAIMED" hs and the ms. "Gone away Left no Address" there are no indications of return or D.L.O.





Franklin to India  
6 February 1860

45¢ paid, the rate to India via Marseilles

Only the 5¢ domestic postage was retained, 40¢ (red ms.) being credited to Great Britain.

Of the four New Jersey towns named Franklin only the one in Essex county existed when this cover was mailed. Today it is Nutley.





Summit to Barcelona, Spain  
31 March 1871

4¢ underpaid. Rate to  
Spain via England and  
France was 16¢ per 1/3 ounce.



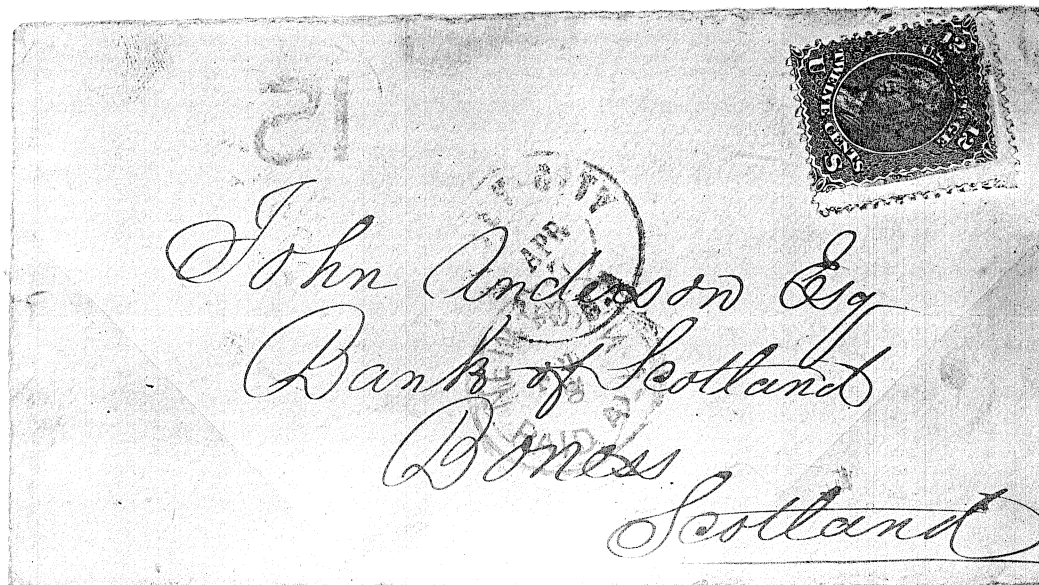
Buenos Ayres to Newark  
via Southampton

26 December 1864 - 20 February 1865

This unpaid letter went by British Mail from Argentina to England. Then an American packet, HAPAG's **Saxonia** brought it to New York. 24¢ was debited by Great Britain from the 45¢ due from the addressee.

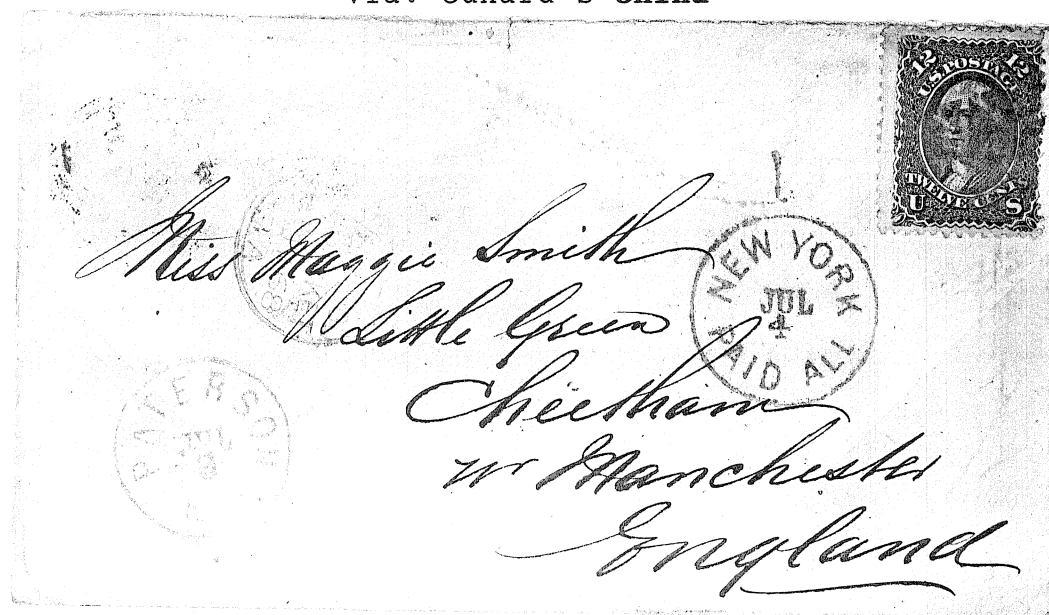
During and after the Civil War United States paper money was not accepted by the Post Office Department at face value for payment on unpaid foreign mail. These letters were doubly rated once for payment in 'hard' currency the other for payment in "U. S. NOTES." The latter amount was dependent upon the value of paper to hard currency on that day. On 19 February 1865 the ratio was exactly 2 to 1 as noted in the marking - 45¢ due in silver or 90¢ in notes. "Depreciated CurrencyCovers" is the term.

The second agreement between Great Britain and the United States went into effect 1 January 1868. It provided for a rate of 12¢ or 6 pence per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Prepayment was optional but unpaid letters were subject to a fine. Each country kept the postage collected. Debit and credit marks only appear on letters in transit.



Jersey City to Boness, Scotland  
7 April-20 April 1868

Via: Cunard's **China**



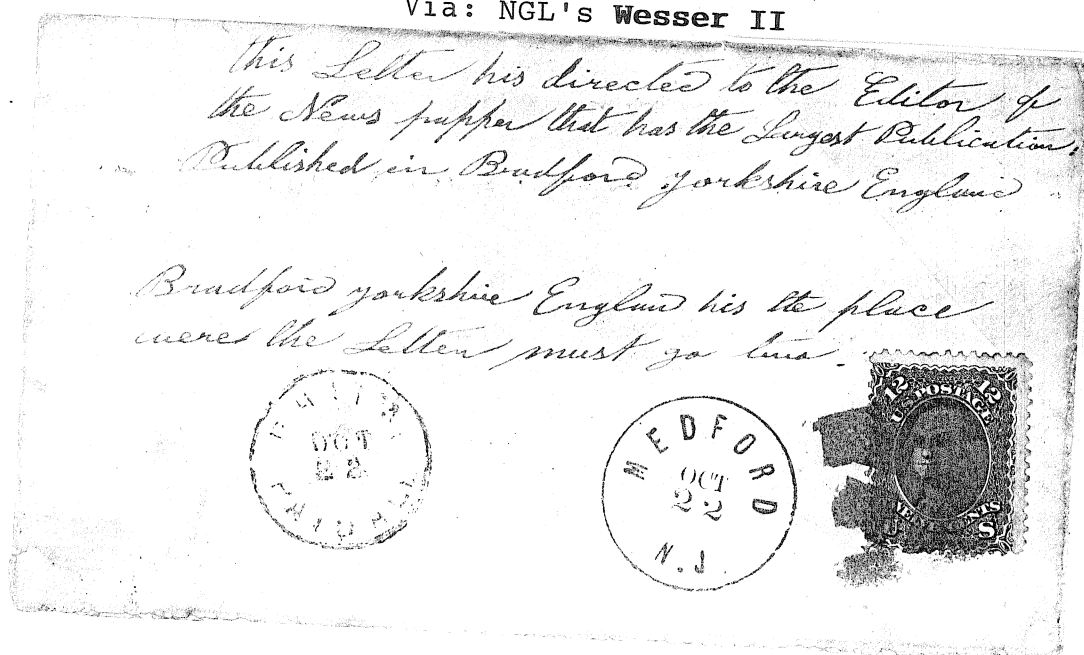
Paterson to Cheetham  
3 July-16 July 1868

Via: Inman's **City of London**



Montclair to London  
 23 September-6 October 1868

Via: NGL's **Wesser II**



Medford to Bradford  
 22 October-3 November 1868  
 Philadelphia Exchange Off.

Via: Inman's **City of Baltimore**

Note the unusual address

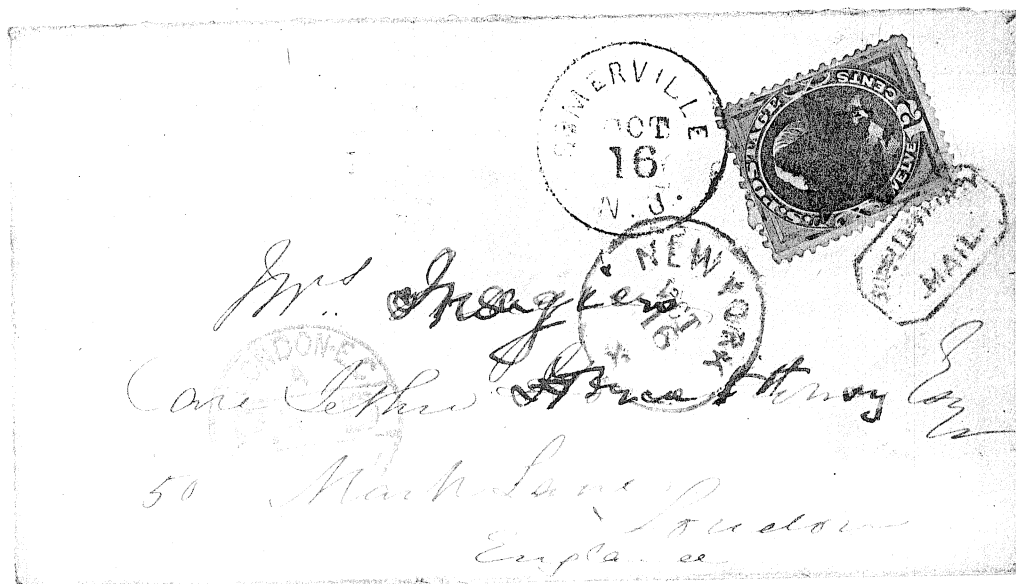


Bloomfield to Mauritius  
10 April-3 June 1868

Via: Inman's **City of Antwerp**

Paid 30¢ for British mail, via Marseilles.  
20¢ credit for passage from London to Mauritius

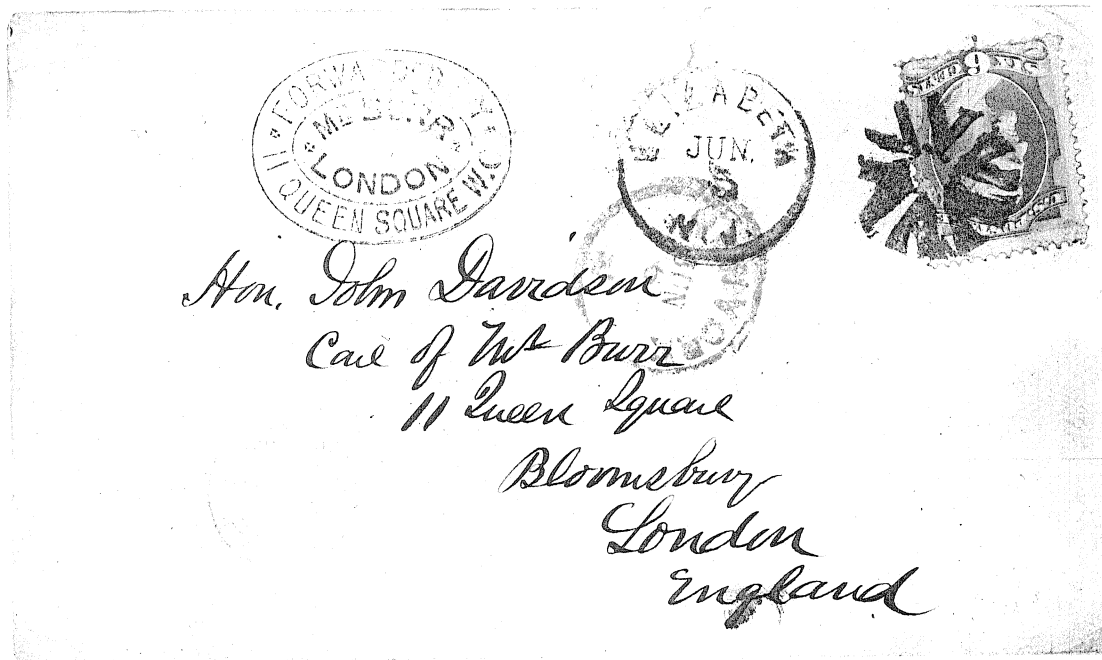
The third agreement between Great Britain and the United States went into effect 1 January 1870. It provided for a rate of 6¢, 3 pence per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Prepayment was optional but unpaid letters were subject to a fine. Each country continued to retain all the postage it collected.



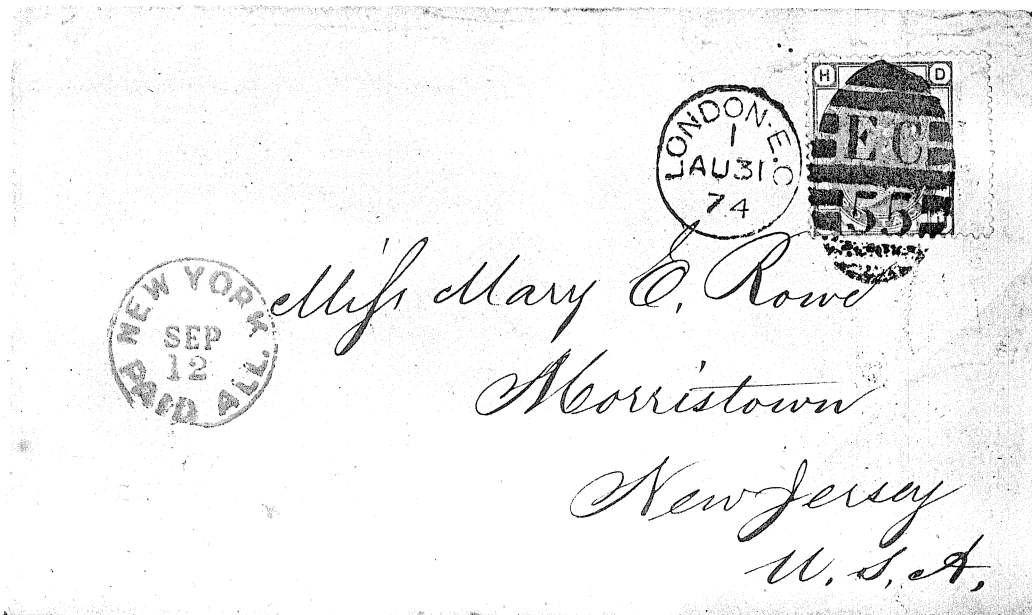
Somerville to London  
16 October - 30 October 1872

12¢ paid for a letter over  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

The cover has the facility to be both genuine and counterfeit. 12¢ was also the 'supplementary mail rate for a letter under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. The spurious "SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL" mark was added at a late date to make it more valuable.



Elizabeth to London  
5 June-16 June 1874  
Oval marking is that of McBurr, the forwarder.  
Via: Cunard's **Parthia**



London to Morristown  
31 August-12 September 1874  
Via: Cunard's **Parthia**



To be paid in Trenton.  
Via Queenstown.



Miss J. G. Murry  
96 Hanover St.  
Trenton  
N. J.  
U. S. America

Queenstown to Trenton  
26 May-6 June 1871

6¢ unpaid plus a fine of 6¢.  
Paid with .13¢ in currency notes.

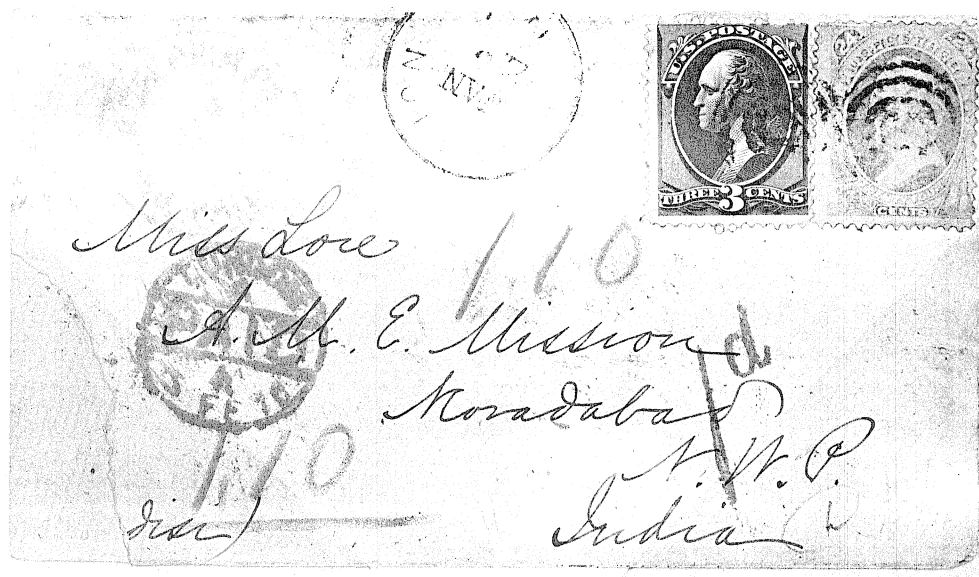
Via: Cunard's **Java**

After the start of the GPU in July, 1875 when the destination was not a member country and transit fees were needed, the amount was expressed in GPU 'currency' - 1¢=5c.



Madison to Moradabad  
10 November-21 December 1875

Via: HAPAG's **Pommerania**  
Overpaid 1¢. Rate was 27¢.  
1.10 (22¢) credit. 1d British colonial credit



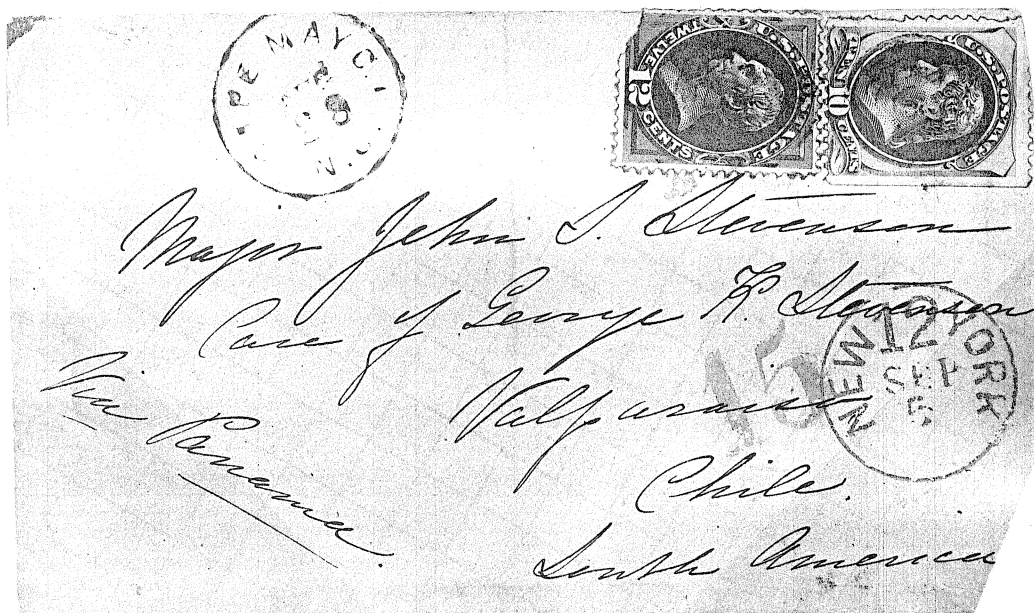
Riverton to Moradabad  
25 January-4 March 1876

1.10 (22¢) credit. 1d British colonial credit

Mail to and from the west coast of South America involved three postal systems; three rates. There was the internal rate of the South American country. Great Britain charged 12¢ from South America, across Panama to Colon. Ships of the United States brought the letters to New York, then to the addressee for 10¢. Mail to these countries cost 22¢ per 1/2 ounce; the total of the British and American charges. The internal charges of the South American countries were paid or collected in those individual nations.

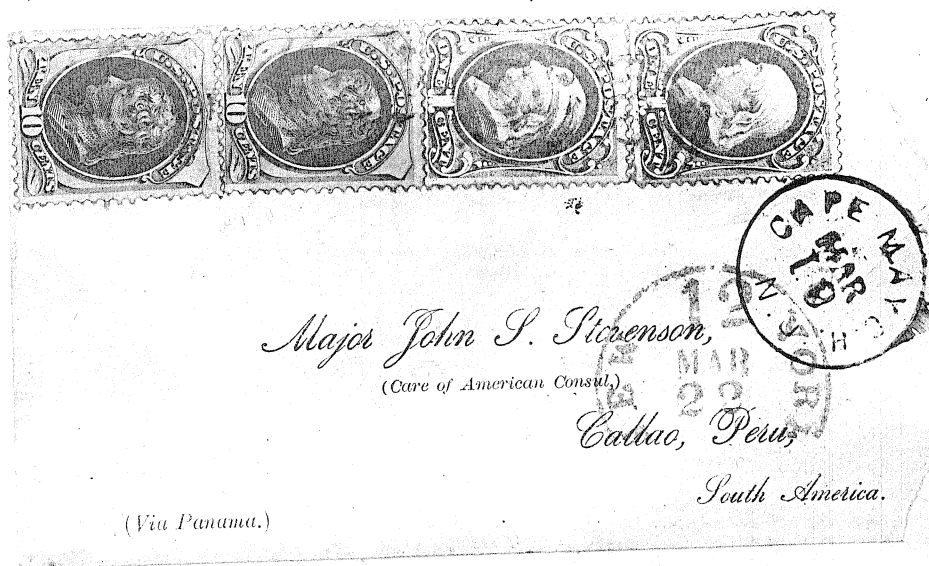


Bloomfield to Talcahana, Chilli (sic)  
11 September circa 1873  
22¢ paid, 12¢ credit  
15 centavos, inland



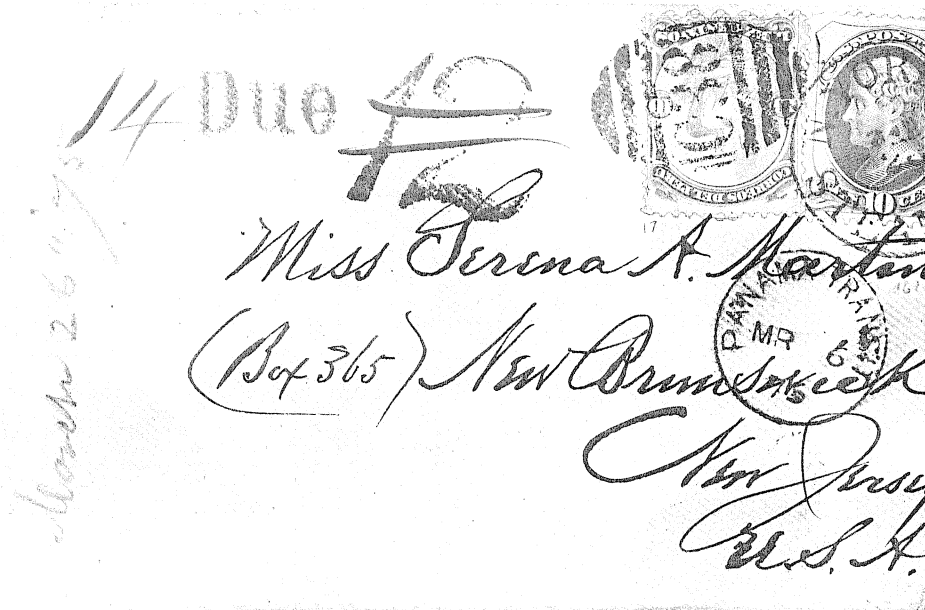
Cape May Court House to Valparaiso, Chile  
 28 August 1873

22¢ paid, 12¢ credit  
 15 centavos, inland



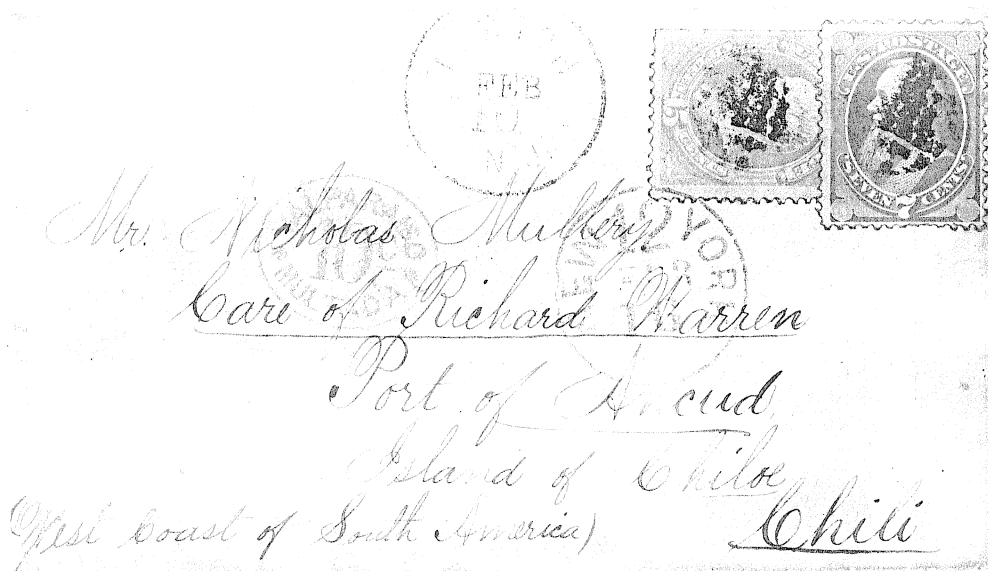
Cape May Court House to Callao, Peru  
 19 March circa 1873

22¢ paid, 12¢ credit



Peru to New Brunswick  
28 February-26 March 1875

10 centavos Peruvian and 10¢ United States stamps canceled by the British "C 38" used at Callao. Only the British 12¢ charge was unpaid. It was paid by 14¢ in depreciated currency



Newton to Ancud, Chile  
10 February-13 March 1875 at Valpariso

22¢ paid, 12¢ credit

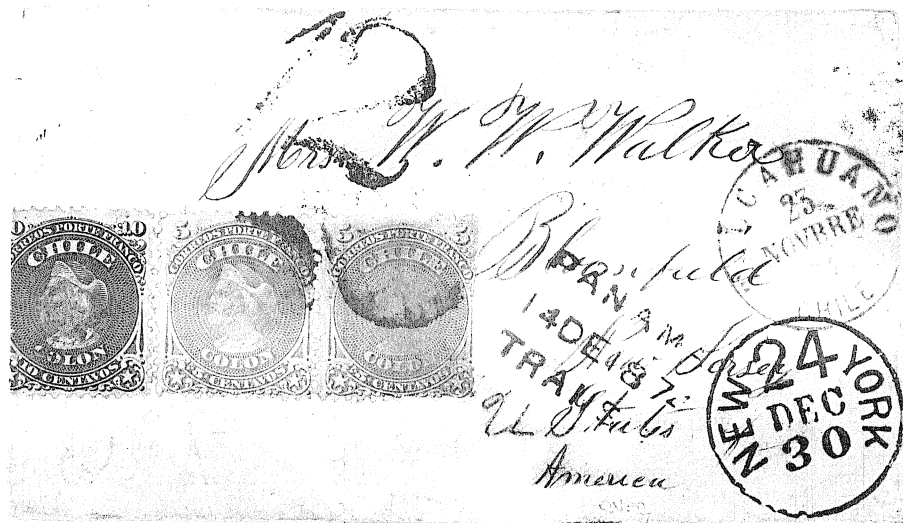
10 centavos due

Talcahuano, Chile to Bloomfield



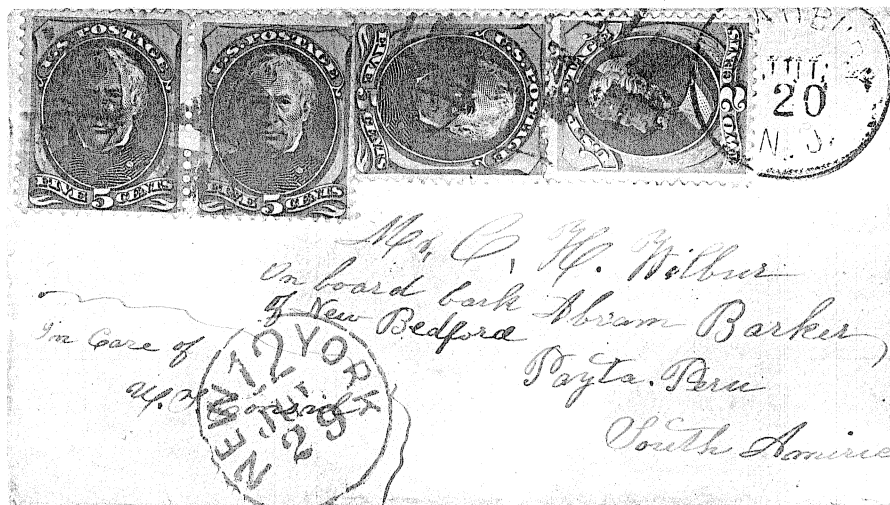
18 April-25 May 1874

Chilean postage of 25 centavos paid by stamps. (Lower cover has additional 5 centavos stamp on reverse.) They entered the British postal system at Callao, Peru. British and United States total of 22¢ increased to 24¢ in U. S. notes.

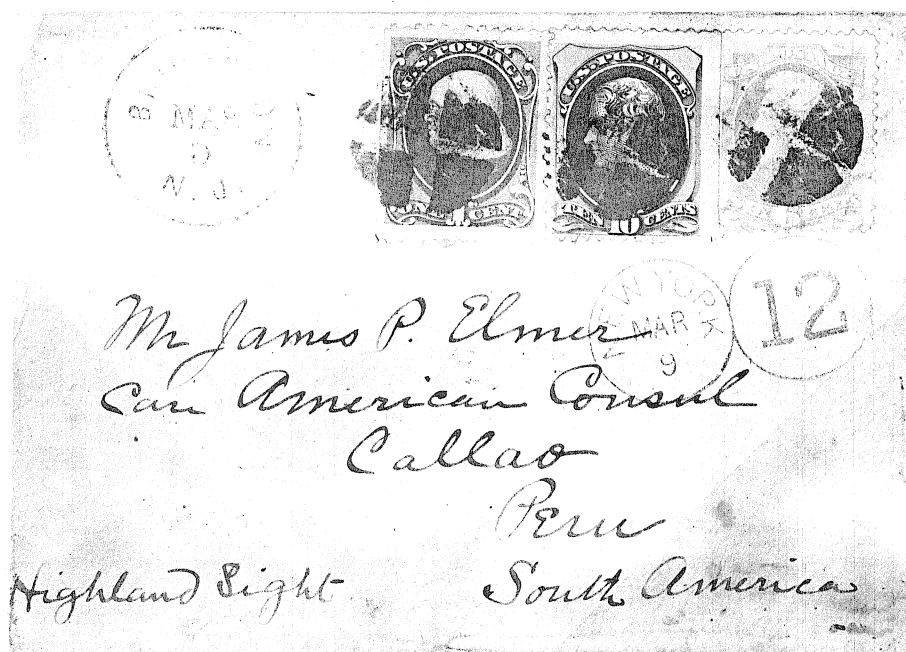


23 November-31 December 1874

In July of 1875 the United States reduced its part of the postage to western South America from 10¢ to 5¢. Thus the rate became 17¢, since there was no reduction of the 12¢.



Cranbury to Payta, Peru  
20 July circe 1876  
17¢ paid, 12¢ credit



Bridgeton to Callao, Peru  
5 March circa 1875  
17¢ paid, 12¢ credit.





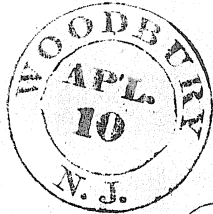
Talcahuano, Chile to Bloomfield

8 May-25 June 1879

10 centavos Chilean postage paid

Valpariso & New York backstamps.

Depreciated currency markings disappeared in December 1878 when paper money reached parity with gold.

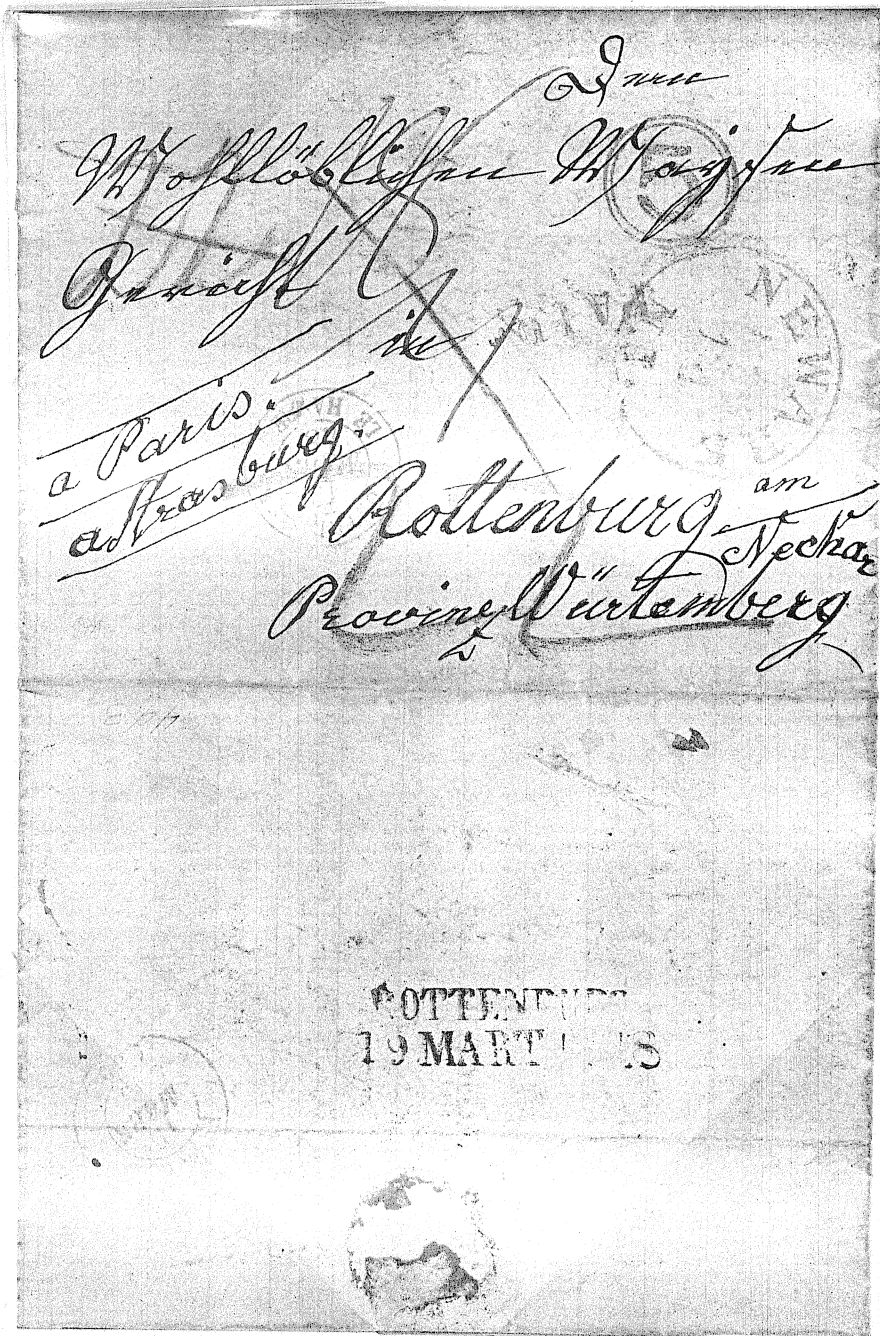


PAID 10

Samuel S Southard Esquire  
Trenton  
New Jersey. -

Paris to Trenton  
28 February-11 April 1830

This letter, which concerns itself primarily with news of General LaFayette, was carried in someone's pocket from France to New Jersey and placed in the mails at Woodbury. 10¢ was paid for the 30-80 miles rate to Trenton.



Newark to Rottenburg  
14 February-19 March 1848

To Germany, French transit  
via Paris and Strasbourg.

5¢ was paid for postage to New York City. There the letter was placed on a private ship to Havre. The usual French charges of 6 decimes for mail to any part of France brought by private vessels was increased to 8 decimes for passage to Wurttemberg. There the charges were transformed to 22 kreuzer, both about 15¢.

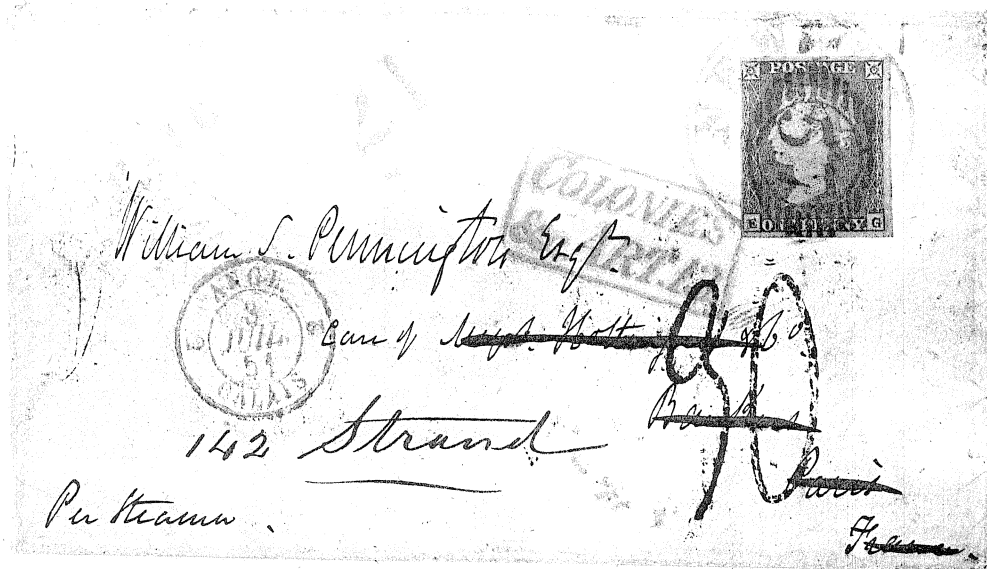
France was not included in the provision of the United States-British Treaty giving the United States the same rates as British mailers on letters to foreign countries. A transit charge was applied by Great Britain and the French charges included this transit, French domestic rates **and the packet rate from or to the United States on Cunard packets**. If a mailer in the United States paid the 5¢ domestic and 16¢ for American packet passage, the packet rate was charged again by France and paid to Great Britain. Conversely, if a French mailer paid the rate to the United States frontier and Great Britain put the letter on an American packet, the 5¢ domestic and 16¢ packet charges would accrue. This double packet charge inequality existed on all letters carried by American packets.



Paris to Elizabethtown  
3 October-18 October 1850

Via: Cunard's **America**

The 1850, 15 decimes rate was paid in cash as noted on the reverse. The under 300 miles rate of 5¢ charged at Boston.

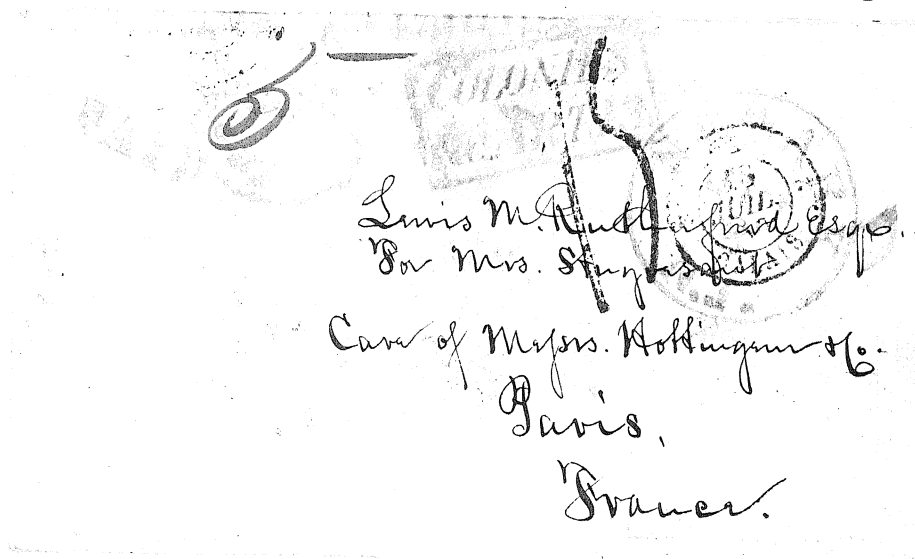


Newark to Paris  
20 June-3 July 1851

Via: Collins' **Pacific**

21¢ PAID. Over 7 1/2 grams France charged 30 decimes. This included British packet service. Packet charges paid twice.

The forwarder readdressed the letter to London and had it hand-carried to Great Britain where the one penny stamp paid the domestic postage.



Newark to Paris  
2 July-18 July 1850

5¢ PAID. 15 decimes collect

Via: Cunard's **Cambria**

On December 1 1851 some adjustments were made. France established different rates for letters conveyed by British or American packets. 13 decimes per 7 1/2 grams was charged on letters via British (Cunard) packets. 8 decimes was the rate on American packet mail. From France the letter was paid to the United States frontier and 5¢ was collected or 5¢ was paid on east-bound letters. 21¢ was paid or collected in the United States on mail via American packet.



Princeton to Paris  
2 January-20 January 1854

Via: Collins' **Pacific**

21¢ paid the domestic rate and packet charges to England. In France letter was weighed, marked "8" grams, charged "16" decimes. 21¢ Princeton to London, 32¢ London to Paris.

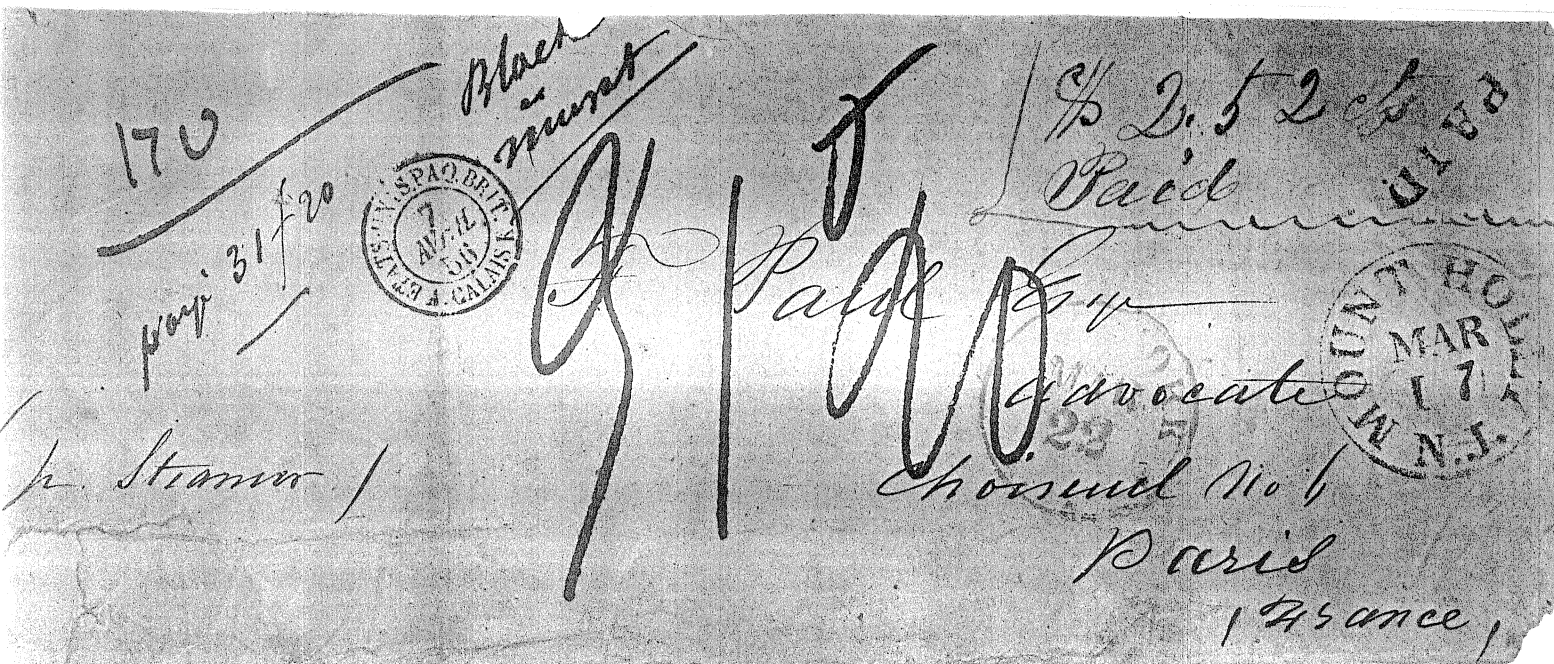


Paris to Burlington  
15 November-2 December 1855

Via: Collins' **Atlantic**

26 decimes were paid for a letter over the maximum single weight. If held for a Cunard liner the letter would have been prepaid to the port of entry and 5¢ collected. Put on an American packet, 21¢ was charged; 16¢ packet plus 5¢ domestic postage. Sender and receiver paid packet postage.



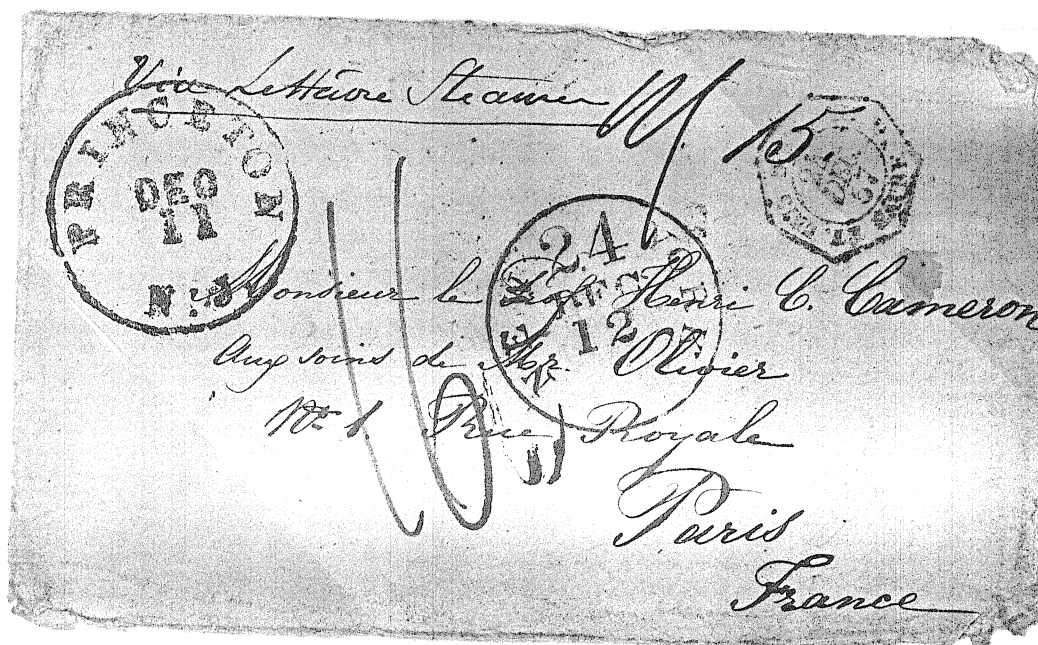


Mount Holly to Paris  
17 March-7 April 1856

\$2.52, in cash, was paid to get the documents about which this front was wrapped as far as England on an American packet. It weighed over 5½ but not over 6 Oz. Further charges should only have been British transit and French inland postage. This would have been 19f 20c. However, at Calais the French postal clerk used the "ETATS UNIS PAQ. BRIT." indicating passage on a British packet. So the French charges became 31f 20, an overcharge of 12f.

Via: Ocean Line's **Hermann**

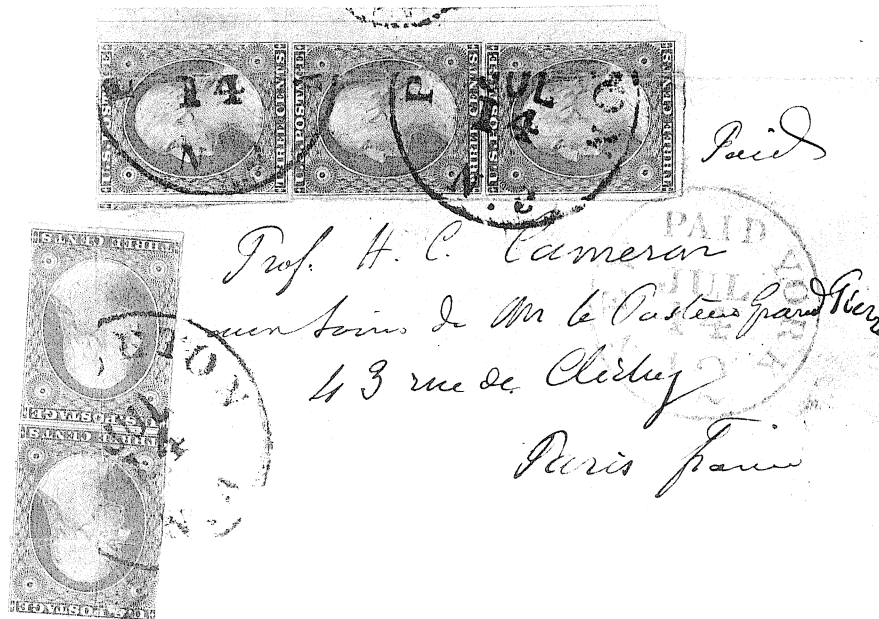
THE United States-French postal convention went into effect 1 April 1857. Rates were per 1/4 Oz.; 15¢ in the United States, 80 centimes in France. There were no partial payments, debits were marked in black, credits in red, all computations in United States currency. Debits and credits varied according to the route. There were American sailings to or from Great Britain, then to or from France; British sailings to or from Great Britain, then to or from France; as well as direct sailings between the two nations.



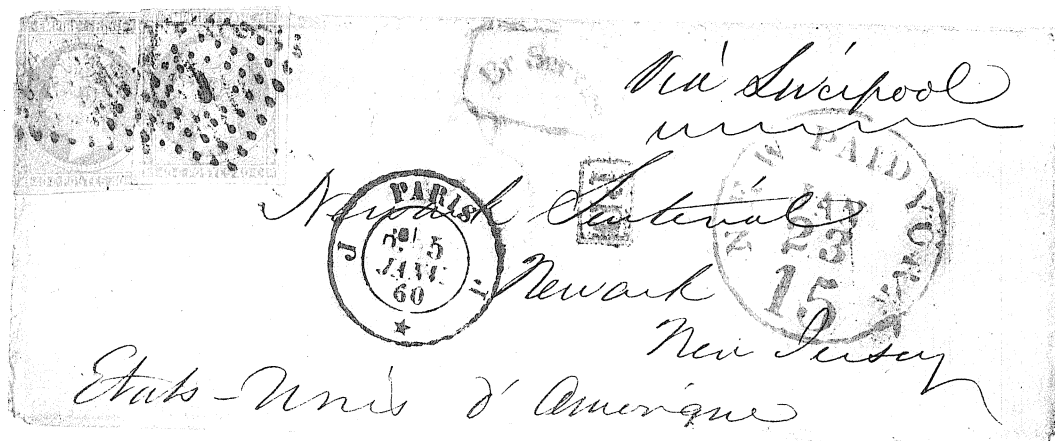
Princeton to Paris  
11 December-25 December 1857

The ms. "15" for a single letter is incorrect. New York Exchange Office charged a double rate and debited France 24¢ from the 16 decimes to be collected. The correct debit for a direct American packet sailing to Havre.

Via: N.Y. & Havre's **Fulton**



Princeton to Paris  
 14 July-28 July 1857  
 12¢ credit to France  
 Via: Cunard's **Niagara**



Paris to Newark  
 5 January-23 January 1860

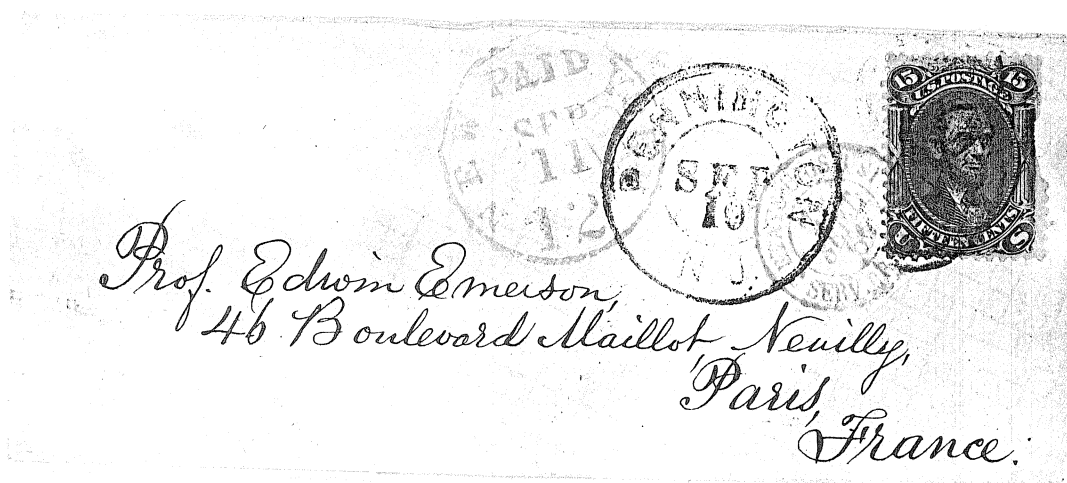
3¢ credit to United States (ms red crayon)

Mail to the United States had the amount paid repeated in the Exchange Office marking. A separate hand stamp showed the type of packet service, "Br. Service" in this case.

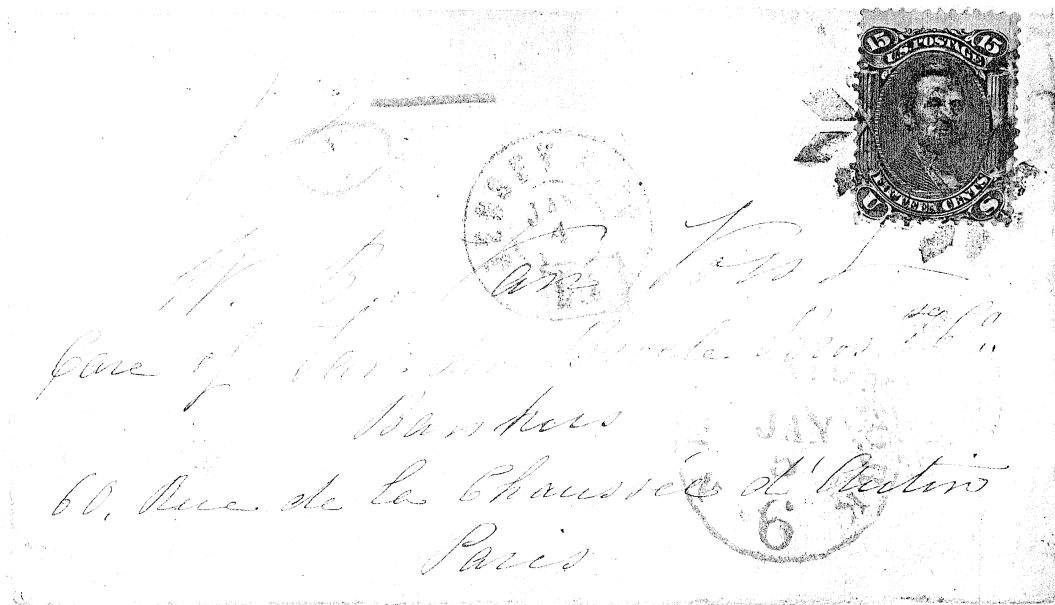
Via: Cunard's **Africa**



Pennington to Paris  
 5 September-17 September 1865  
 12¢ credit  
 Via: Cunard's **Persia**



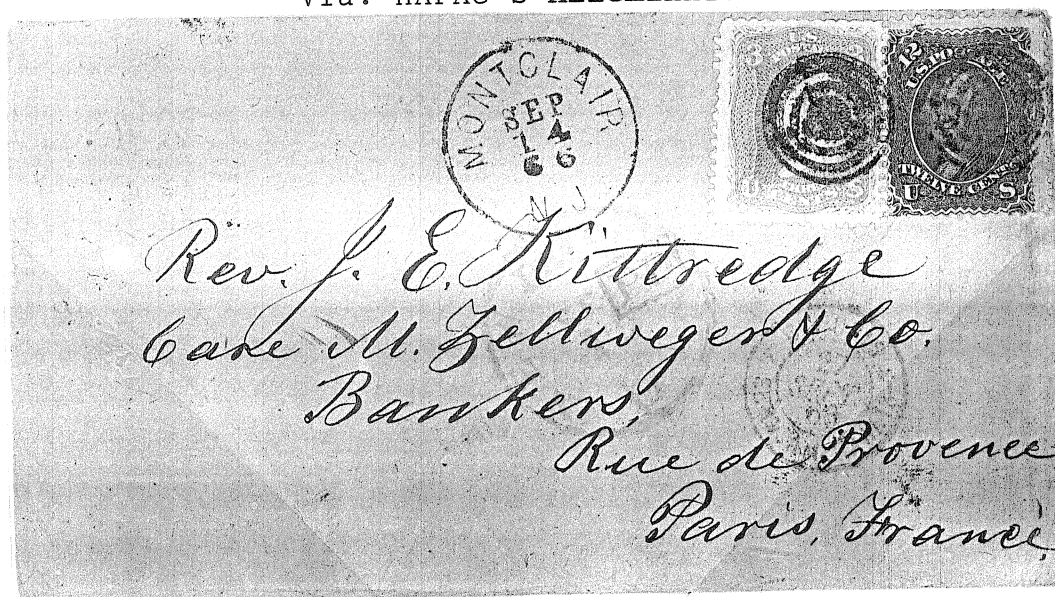
Pennington to Paris  
 10 September-24 September 1866  
 12¢ credit  
 Via: Cunard's **Asia**



Jersey City to Paris  
 4 January-23 January 1867

6¢ credit

Via: HAPAG's **Allemannia**



Montclair to Paris  
 14 September-27 September 1866

6¢ credit

Via: Inman's **City of Boston**

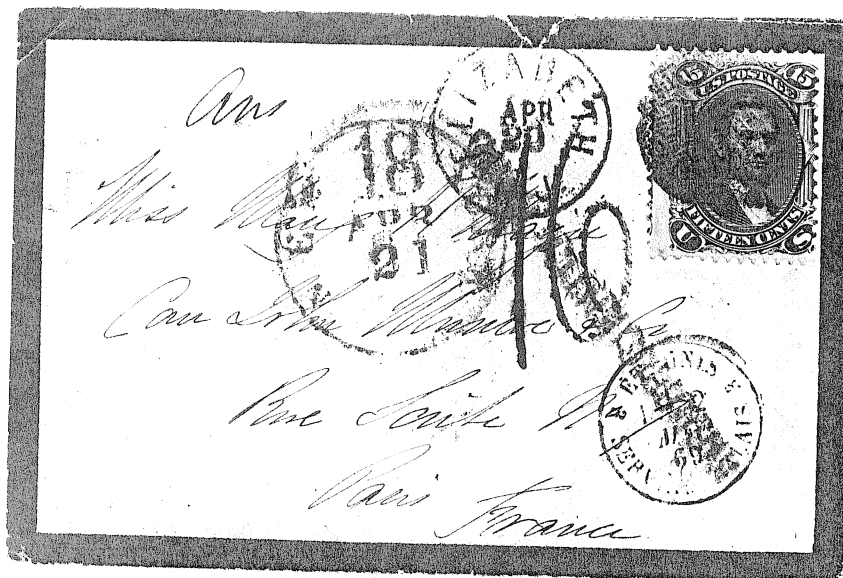


Montclair to Paris  
 28 September-12 October 1866  
 3¢ credit  
 Via: N.Y. & Havre's **Fulton**



Elizabeth to Paris  
 6 August-19 August 1869  
 12¢ credit  
 Via: CGT's **Ville de Paris**

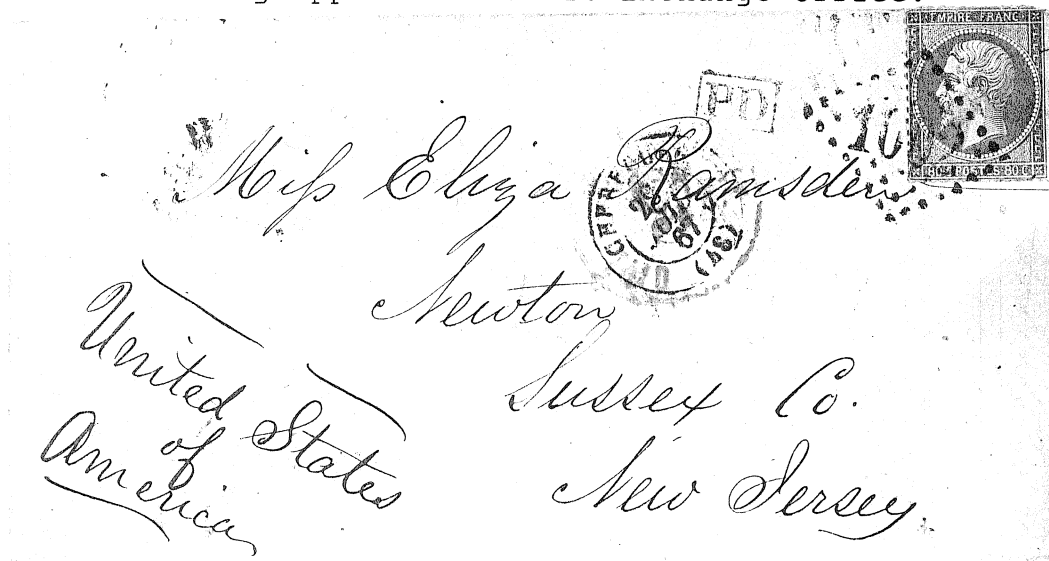




Elizabeth to Paris  
20 April-2 May 1869

Via: NGL's Main

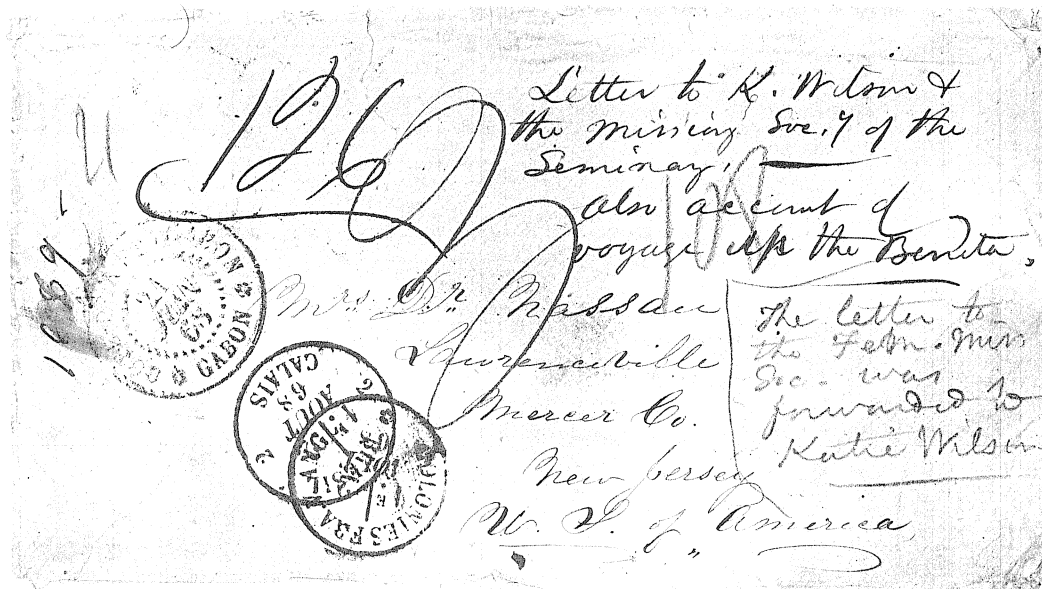
Over  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., the stamp was wasted. Cover stamped with the sl "INSUFFICIENTLY PAID", debited 18¢ for a double rate unpaid letter conveyed directly to France on an American packet. Sixteen decimes due marking applied at Paris Exchange Office.



Cherbourg to Newton  
29 July-22 August 1867

Via: HAPAG's **Teutonia**  
80 centimes paid. 9¢ credit.





Gabon to Lawrenceville  
21 June-18 August 1868

Reverend Nassau's mission was at Corisco, a small island off the coast of West Africa. It was claimed by Spain but not occupied by Spanish authorities. Mail was usually forwarded to Fernando Poo. However this went to the French establishment at Gabon; then to France, England and by British packet to New York (backstamp). The quadruple rate (ms "4") charge was \$1.08 paid by \$1.26 in depreciated currency. Debit 96¢.

Via: Cunard's **China**

Included in the Franco-American convention were provisions to send mail to countries other than France, that is, in transit through France. To simplify the rate structure only four rates were used: 21, 27, 30 and 33¢.

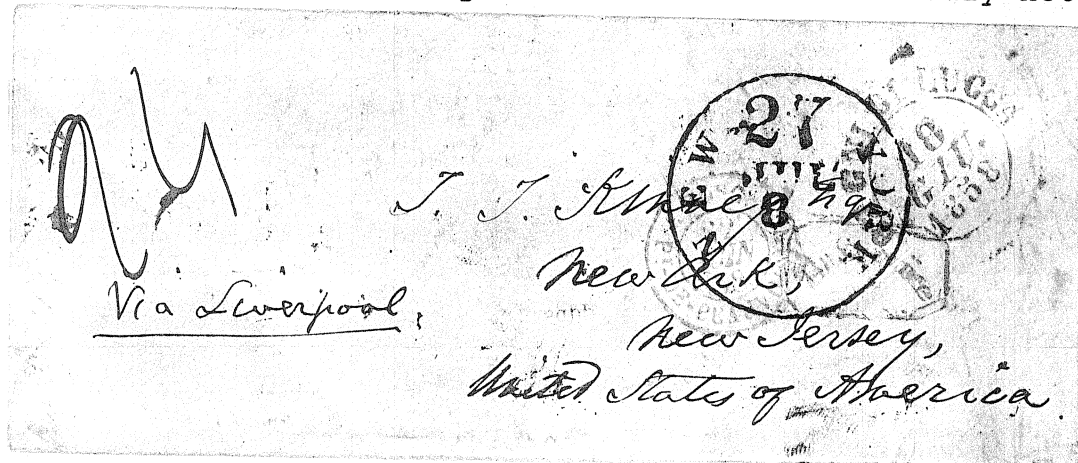


Livorno (Leghorn), Tuscany to Newark  
29 October-20 November 1857

Double rate, 54¢, paid by 40 Crazié in stamps. A Crazié was equated at 1.36 U. S. cents. Since the Franco-Italian rate was strictly their affair, the U. S. marking shows only the Franco-U. S. rate of 30¢ paid. Ms French credit of 18¢.

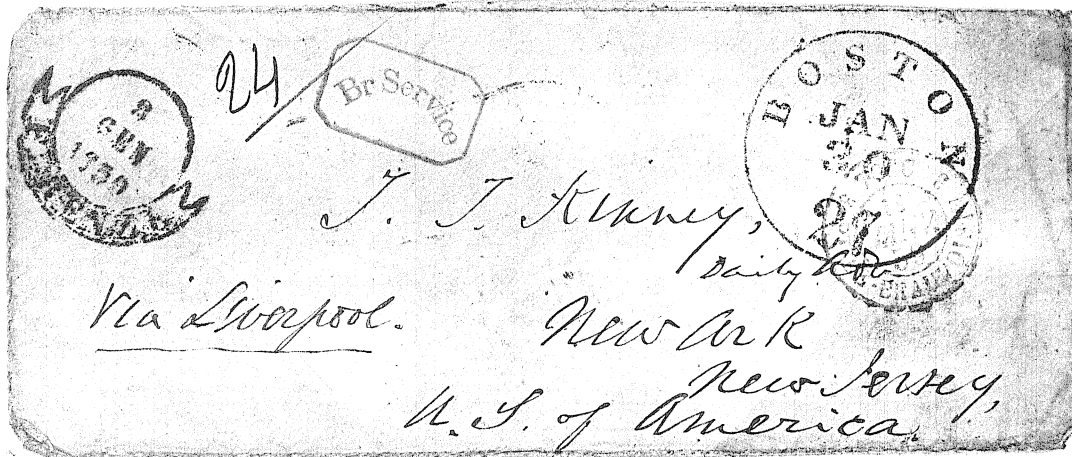
Via: Vanderbilt's Ariel

The following correspondence between William B. Kinney in Italy and his brother, Thomas, in Newark, N. J. are all unpaid mail by French transit. Rate changes and the reasons are duly noted.



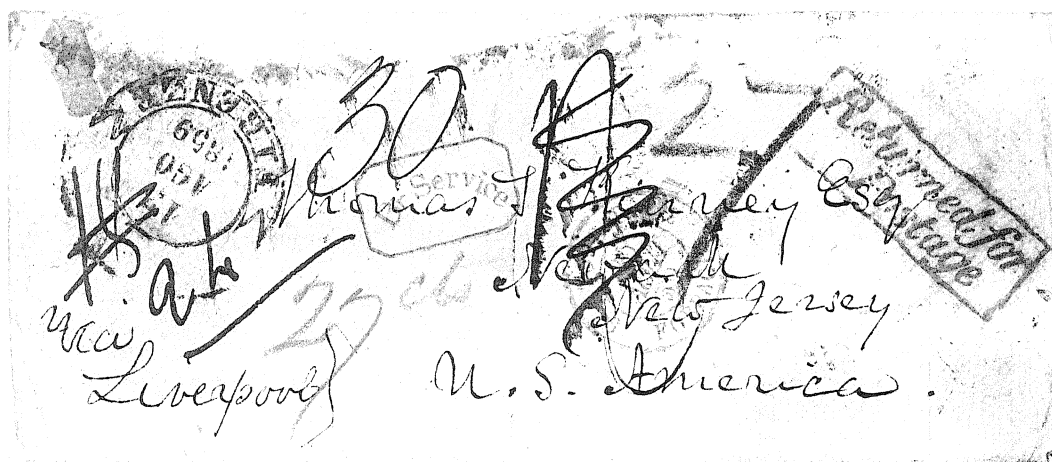
Baths of Lucca, Tuscany  
18 June-9 July 1858

27¢ rate. Ms. French debit, 24¢. Via: Cunard's **Africa**.



Florence, Tuscany  
8 January-1 February 1859

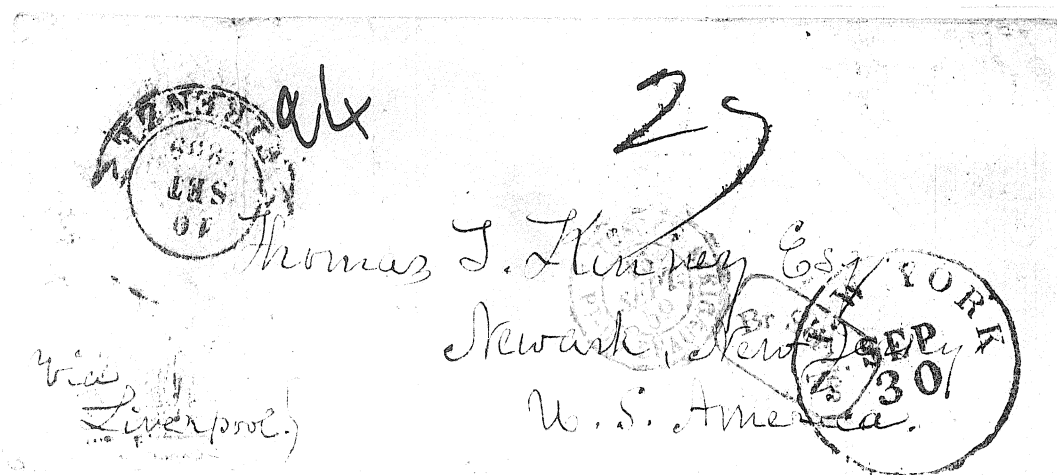
27¢ rate. Ms. French debit, 24¢. Via: Cunard's **Arabia**.



Florence, Tuscany  
13 August-10 September 1859

Backstamp shows arrival in London 17 August in time to make the Cunard sailing of 20 August. Mistakenly marked with the boxed "Return for Postage" no postage was paid upon the return and the letter arrived at Boston on 9 September, unpaid. The original French debit of "18" ¢ was crossed out and the proper "24" ¢ substituted. The "27cts" due is noted in both red and blue crayon.

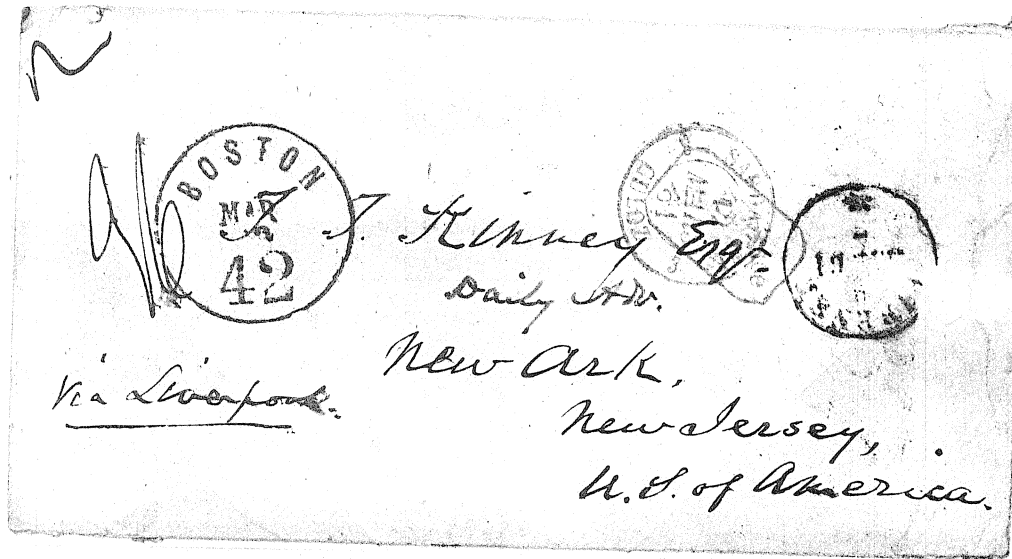
Via: Cunard's **EUROPA**



Florence, Tuscany  
10 September-30 September 1859

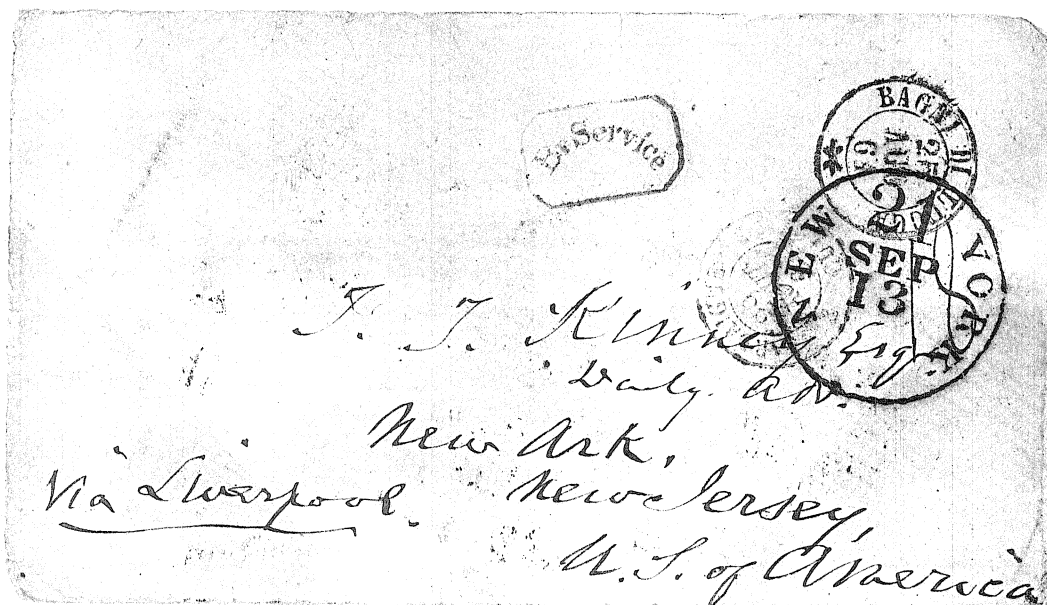
27¢ rate. Ms. French debit, 24¢. Via: Cunard's **Asia**.

On 22 March 1860 the Duchy of Tuscany, in response to an overwhelming plebiscite, became a part of Sardinia. As a result France applied Sardinian rates to the cities that formerly had been Tuscan. Unpaid mail from these cities became 21 instead of 27¢ per 1/4 ounce.



Florence, Sardinia  
Early March-Late March 1861

Double weight 42¢ rate. Ms. French debit, 36¢  
Via: Cunard's **Canada**



Baths of Lucca, Sardinia  
25 August-13 September 1861

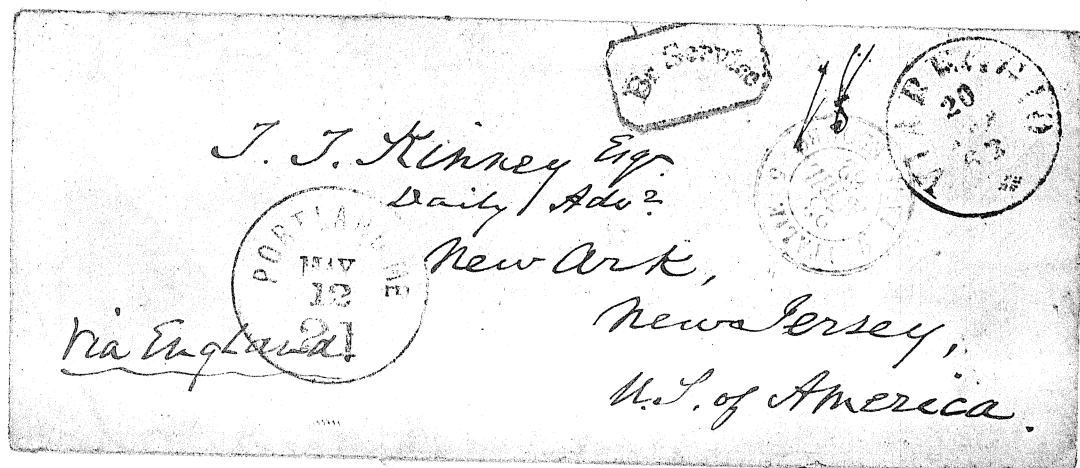
21¢ rate. Ms. French debit, 18¢. Via: Cunard's **Africa**.



Baths of Lucca, Sardinia  
18 August-5 September 1861

Unusual routing thru Turin, Italy and Pontarlier, Switzerland  
21¢ rate. Ms. French debit, 18¢. Via: Cunard's **Arabia**

The Kingdom of Italy was proclaimed 17 March 1861. On the first day of 1862 a rate of 21¢ per 1/4 ounce was published for Italian mail via France, except Roman & Venetian states.

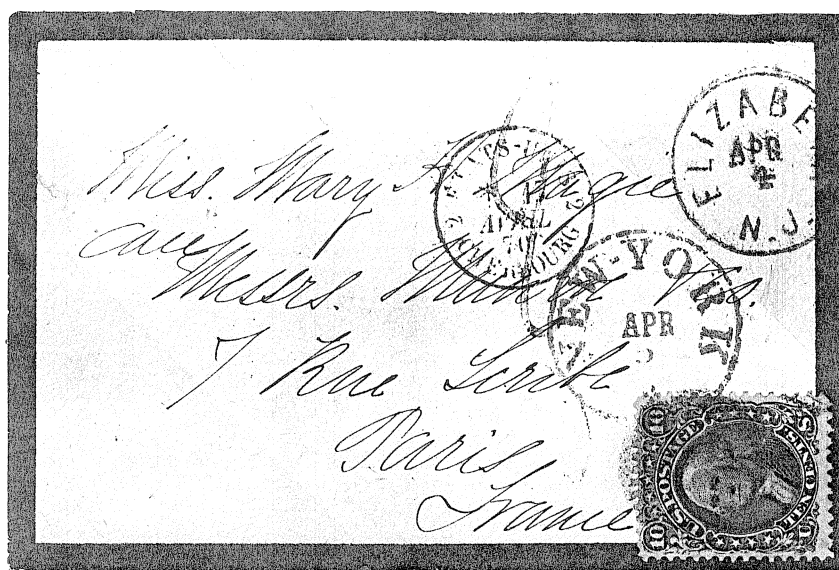


Viareggio, Italy  
20 April-12 May 1862

21¢ rate. Ms. French debit, 18¢  
Via: Allen (Canadian) Line's **Nova Scotian**.  
Processed at the Portland, Me. Exchange Office.

The United States-French convention was terminated 1 January 1870. Until 1874 an "Inter Treaty" period existed. Rates and routes were very varied.

One rate was the "Direct." Mail on ships going from the United States to France or from France to the United States had this tariff. In the United States the sender paid 10¢ per 1/2 ounce to the French frontier. Eight decimes (later reduced to five) per 10 grams were collected in France. Eight decimes, later reduced to five were paid in France to the United States frontier and 10¢ collected from the recipient.



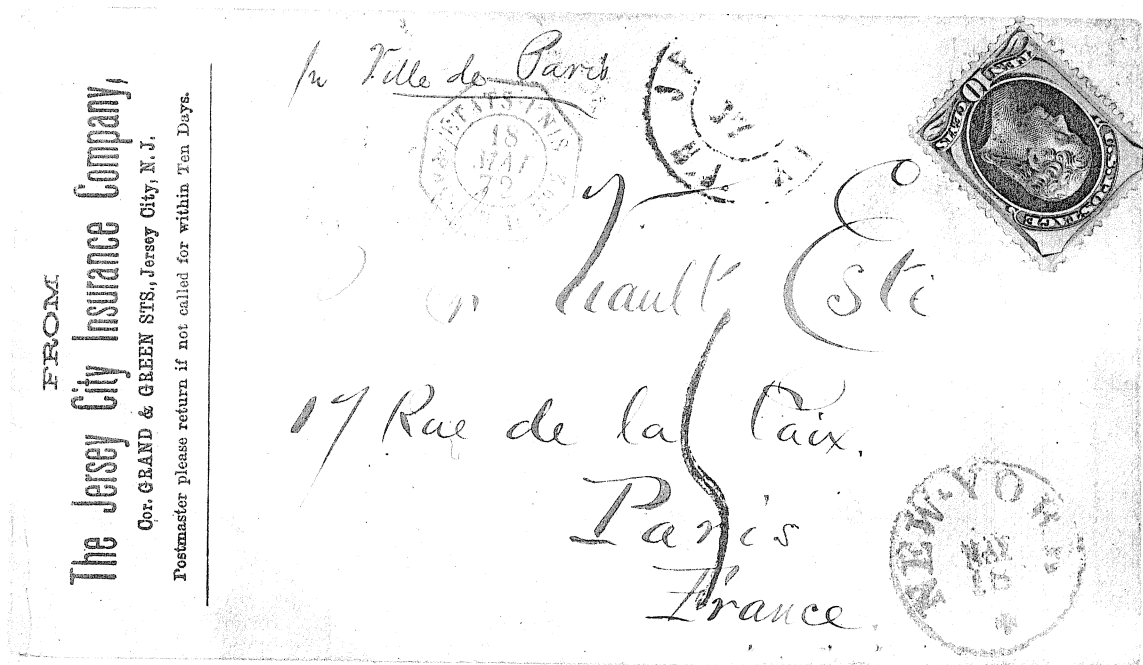
Elizabeth to Paris  
4 April-17 April 1870

The Hamburg-American Line (HAPAG) sailing of 5 April stopped at Cherbourg to put off French mail. 10¢ direct rate, 8 decimes collected. Very late use of the 10¢ grilled stamp.

Via: HAPAG's **Hammonia II**



The reduction from 8 decimes to 5 came on 1 July 1871.

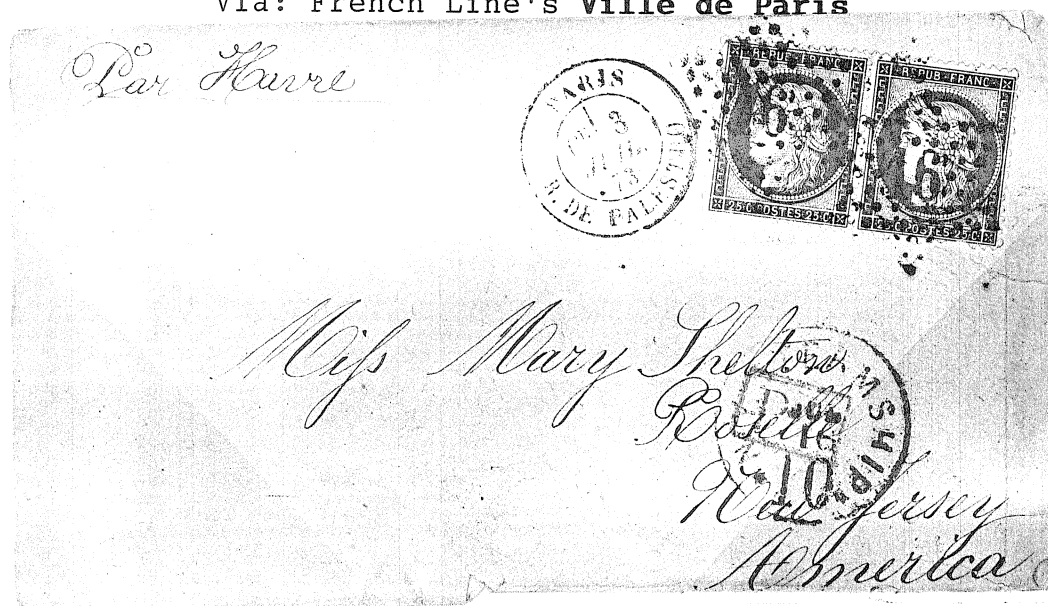


Jersey City to Paris

17 May-29 May 1872

10¢ paid. 5 decimes due.

Via: French Line's **Ville de Paris**

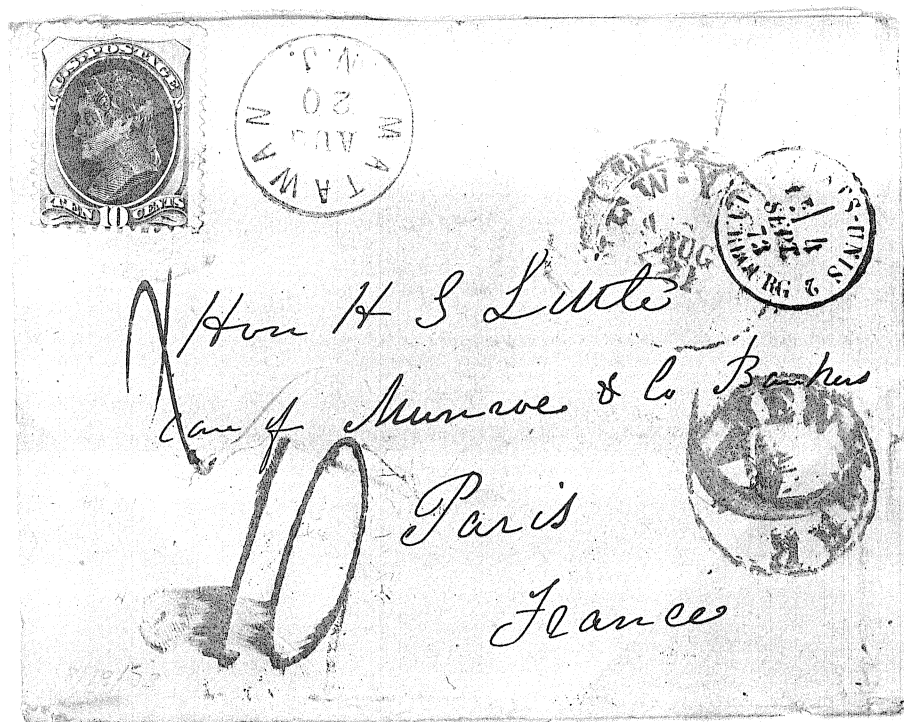


Paris to Roselle

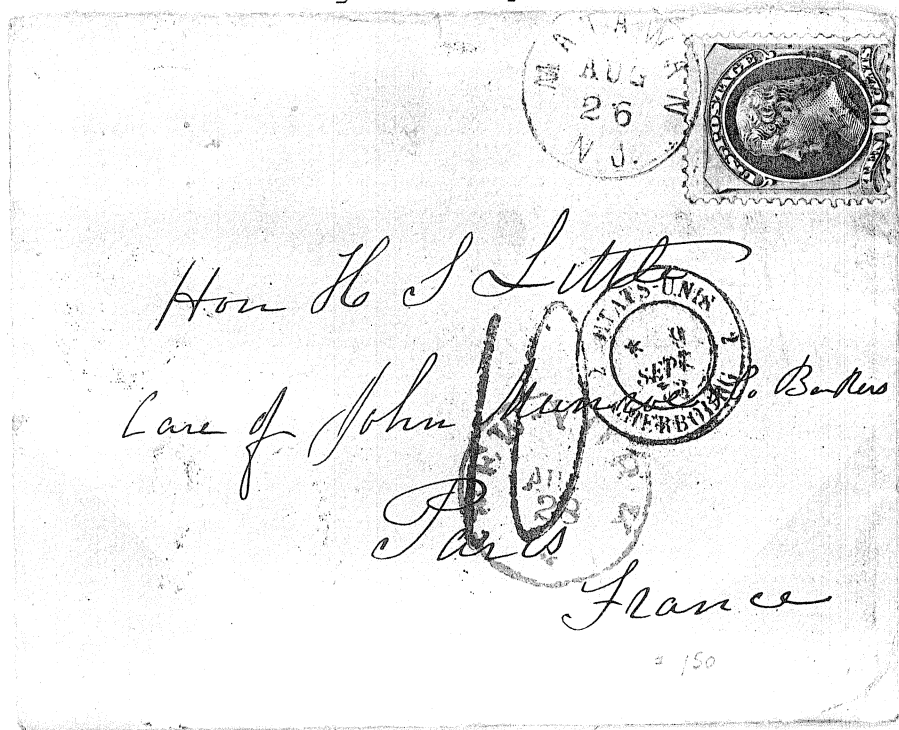
3 July-16 July 1873

Via: French Line's **Ville de Paris**

Under 1/2 oz., 10¢ paid. Over 10 grams, double 5 decimes

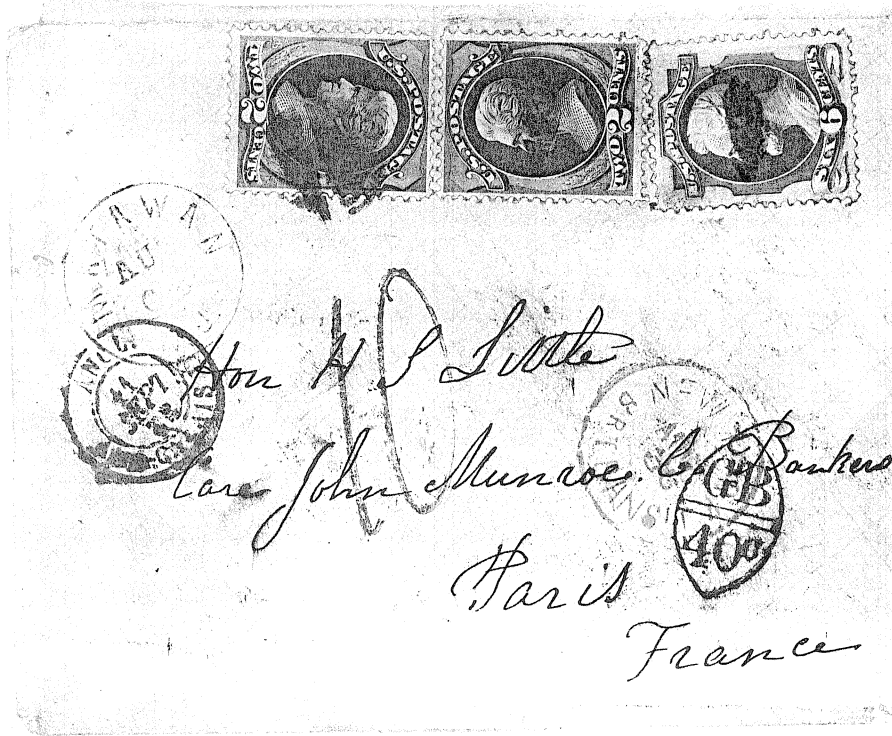


Matawan to Paris  
20 August-4 September 1873



Matawan to Paris  
26 August-9 September 1873

Via: HAPAG's **Holsatia**

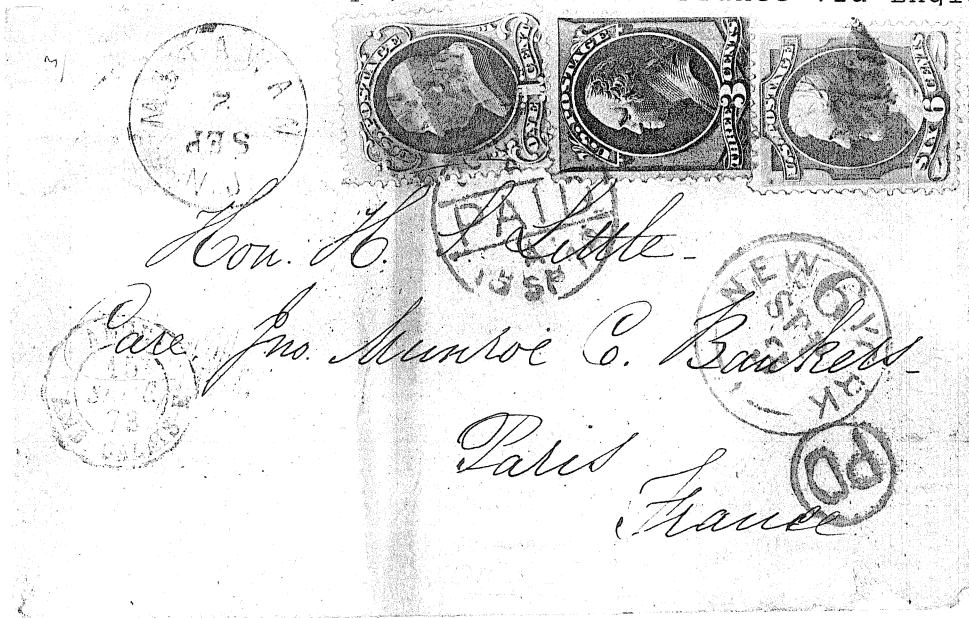


Matawan to Paris  
August 30-11 September 1873

Via: Cunard's **Batavia**

In the previous letters 10¢ paid a direct rate. Here the letter went in the open mail via England. Great Britain's "GB/40" indicates a bulk British transit rate of 40c per 30 grams. Over 10 grams 10 decimes were charged in France.

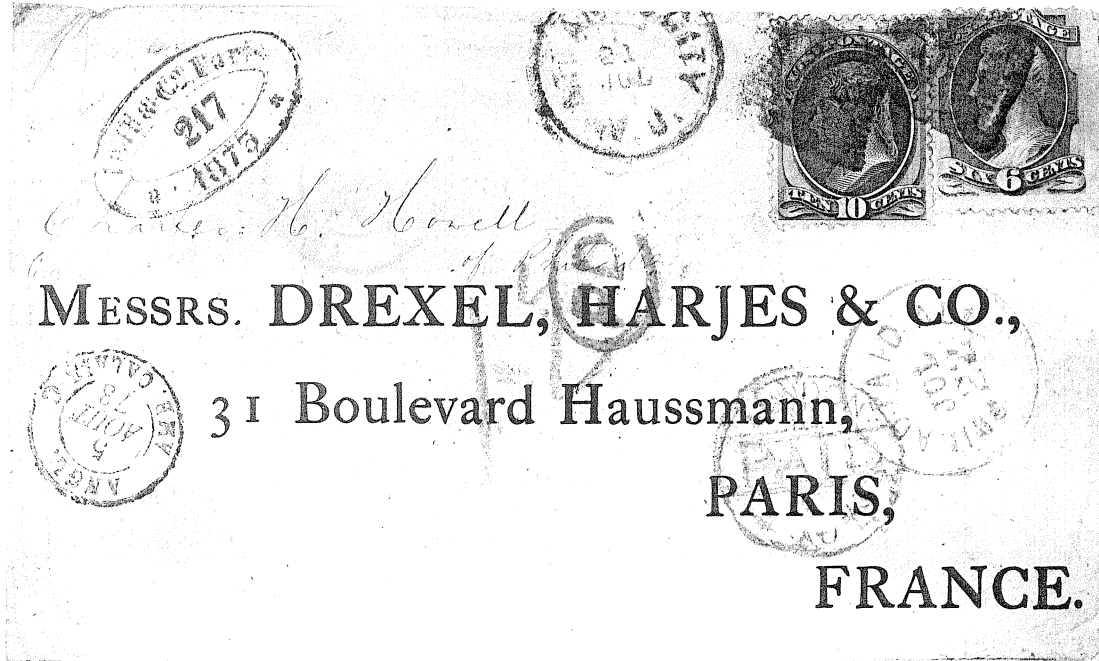
By November 1871 it was possible to  
fully prepay mail to France via England



Mataban to Paris  
2 September-16 September 1873

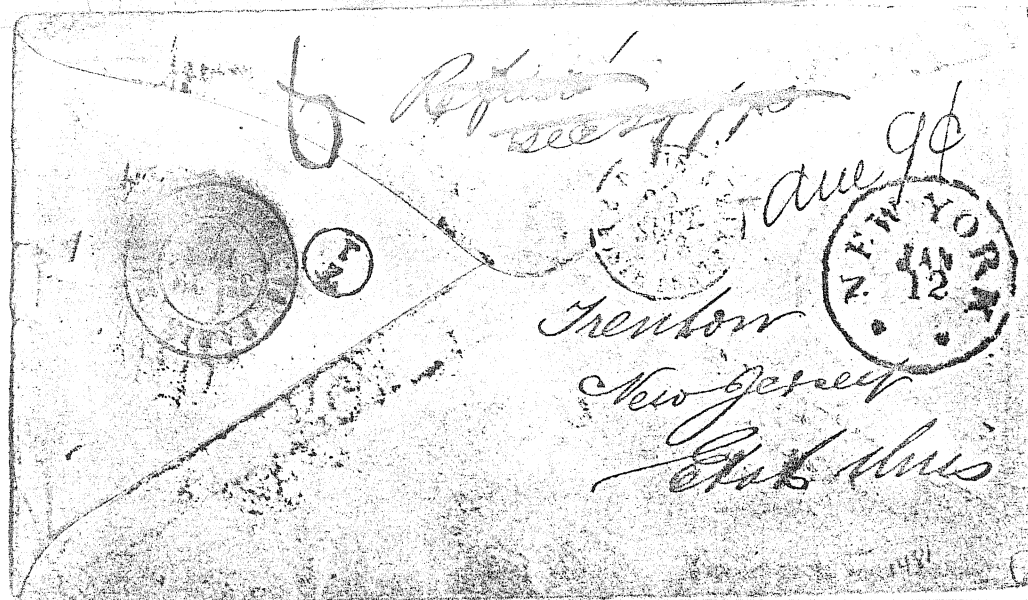
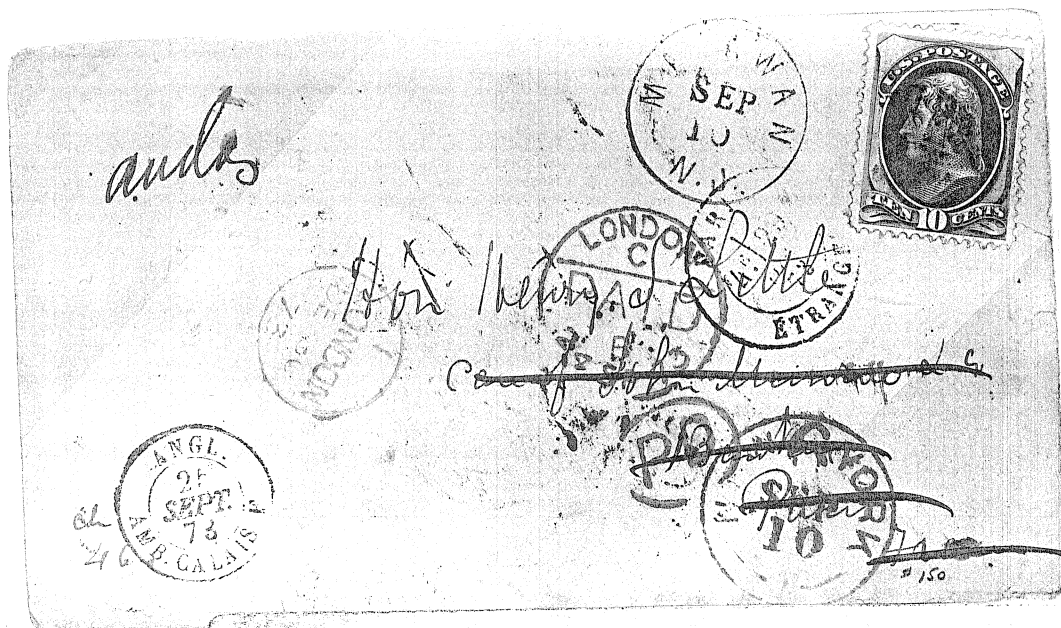
Via: Cunard's **Russia**

Not over 10 grams, 10¢, with 6¢ going to Great Britain



Atlantic City to Paris  
21 July-5 August 1873

Philadelphia Exchange Office. Via: Cunard's **Algeria**  
10-15 grams, 16¢, with 12¢ going to Great Britain



#### Matawan to Paris to Trenton

Sequence of markings: Matawan 10 Sep. (1873), N. Y. Ex. Off. 10 Sep, 6¢ credit; London PAID 24 Sep., Calais, 25 Sep. Paris Poste Restante 25 Sep., Ms. Refused 27 Dec., Paris Rue de Madeline 29 Dec., Paris Etranger 29 Dec., London 30 Dec., New York 12 Jan. (1874).

Ms. 6¢ French debit + 2¢ domestic = 9¢ depreciated currency.

Eastbound Via: Cunard's **Java**. Westbound Via: NGL,s **Main**.

If not delivered in 5 days return to Trenton, N.J.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



*and*



Hon<sup>ble</sup> H. L. Kettle

~~Care John M. Mearns~~

~~Via Liverpool~~  
~~Letter~~

~~Paris~~



STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Trenton 8 Sep. 1873

~~Al. M. Mearns~~  
notably the N.Y. Graphic with  
full account of the Balloon &  
is to get off on Wednesday  
but, of course, can't get far-  
They advertise to carry letters at

The second United States-French convention became operative 1 August 1874. From France the rate was 50 centimes per 10 grams. In the United States the rate was 9¢ per 15 grams. Each country retained what it had collected, eliminating the need for debit or credit markings.



Paris to Fellowship  
20 September-6 October 1875  
Via: NGL's **Mosel**

This convention was very short-lived, terminating 1 January 1876 when GPU reates became effective.



German mail had many routes on which to travel and various rates as well. As early as 1847 rates were established between the United States and Bremen and, through Bremen to other German principalities and other countries. Some packets went directly from one country to the other, some stopped in Great Britain.

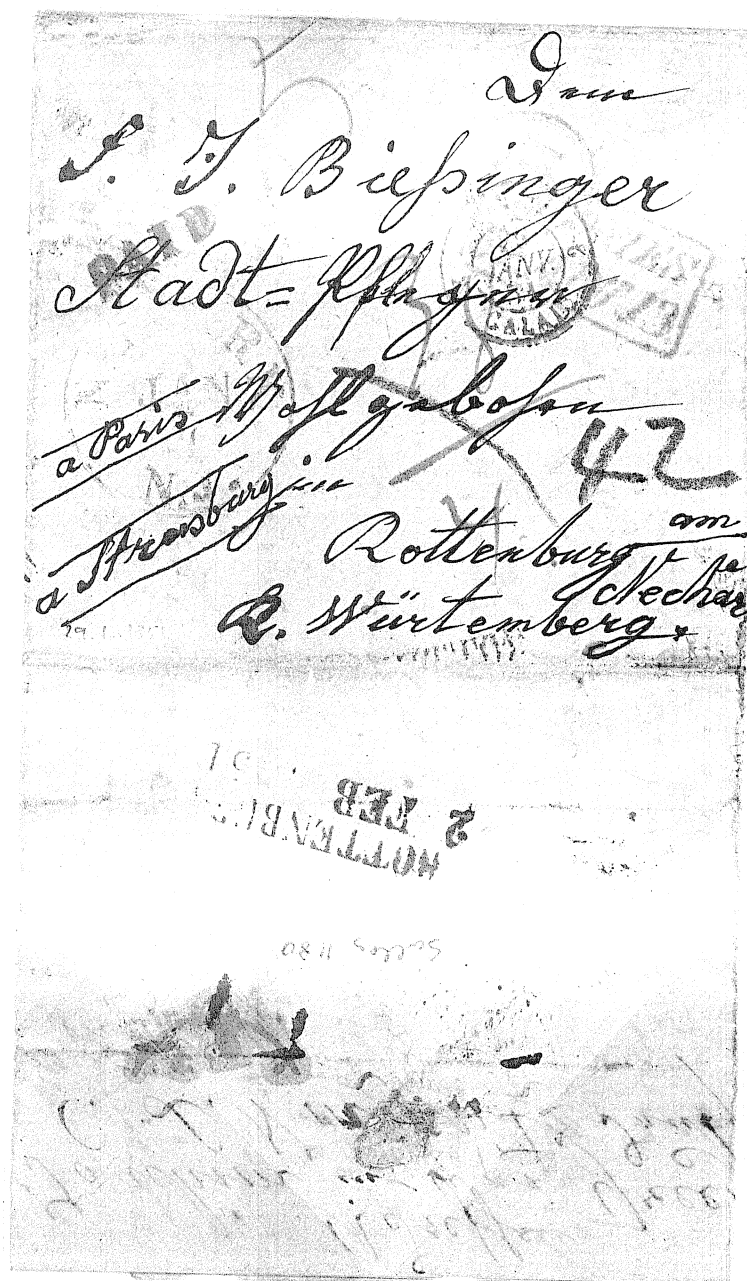
Letters could go to Great Britain as loose letters, British Open Mail, to be forwarded under Anglo-German agreements. British Closed Mail went in sealed bags, forwarded as if dispatched by "direct" mail. There were also routes and rates to Germany by way of France.



West Bloomfield to Wurttemberg  
1 October-21 October 1849

"PAID" 5(¢) to New York. Received the "COLONIES &c ART 13" marking in Great Britain to indicate French route. 42 Kreuzer collected, about 29¢ in U. S. currency.

Via: Cunard's **Cambria**



Newark to Rottenburg, Wurttemberg  
7 January-2 February 1851

"PAID" 5(¢) to New York. Received the "COLONIES  
&c ART 13" marking in Great Britain to indicate  
French route. Sender indicated the Paris and  
Strasbourg passage through France. 42 Kreuzer.

Via: Cunard's Niagara



Riedrich to Snufftown  
28 September-28 October 1852

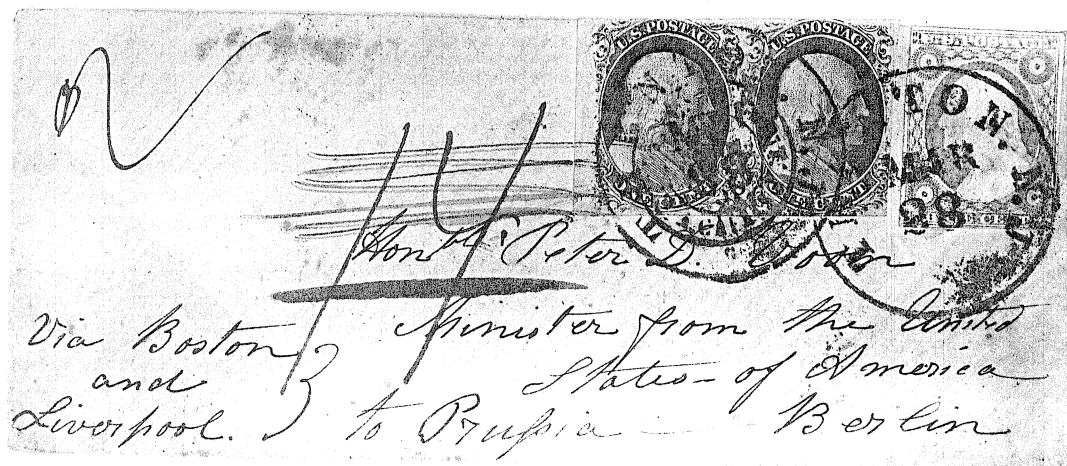
Completely unpaid, the addressee had to pay 27¢. 20¢ was the rate between Bremen and any point in the U. S. The additional 7¢ was the German internal postage to the port of Bremen.

There was no post office at the destination, Snufftown. It was served by the nearby office at Stockholm.

Via: Ocean Lines' **Washington**



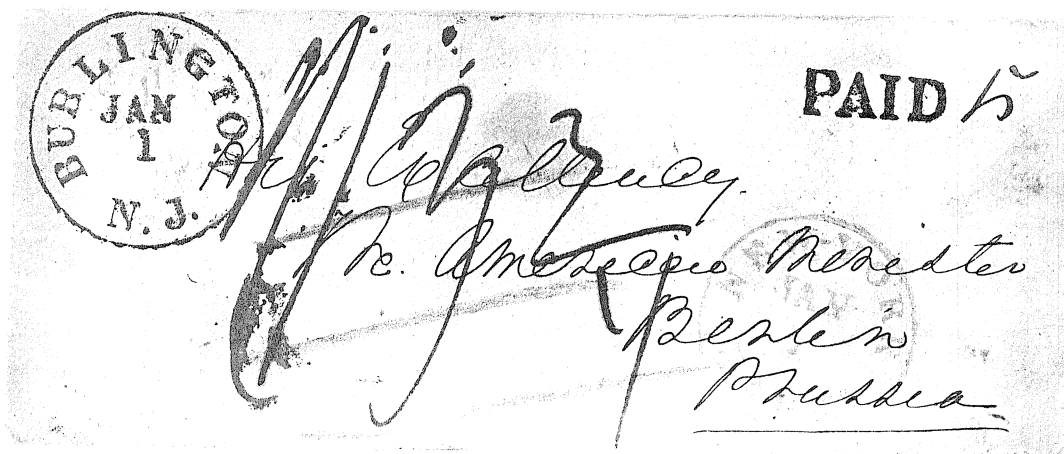
British Open Mail



Trenton to Berlin  
28 March-17 April 1856

Via: Cunard's **Persia**  
French Transit

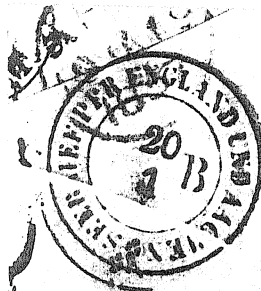
5¢ Paid to New York. 14 silbegroschen Paid in Berlin.



Burlington to Berlin  
1 January-22 January 1857

Via: Cunard's **Europa**  
Belgian Transit

5¢ Paid to New York. 13 3/4 silbergroschen Paid in Berlin



*Franklin D. Roosevelt*  
*Jan 16 / 1907*

*Mr. [illegible]*  
*[illegible]*

*PAID*

*30*

Unpaid, 23¢ debit, Germany got  
5¢ internal and 2¢ Belgian transit.  
45 kronen collected

Via: Havre Line's Nashville

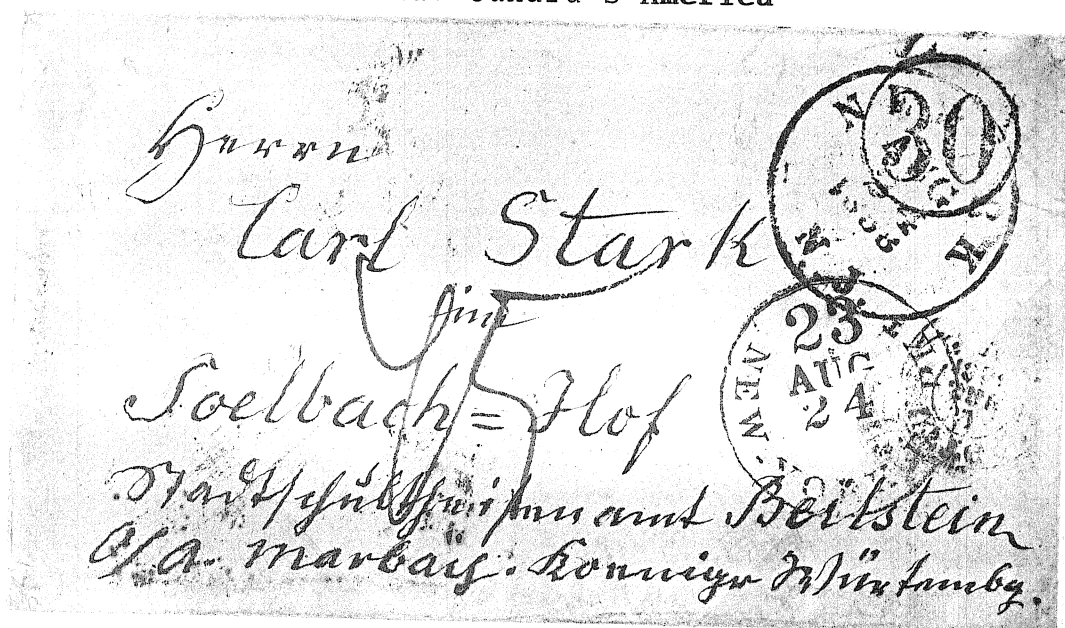




Newark to Wurttemberg  
 4 June-22 June 1855

30¢ Paid, 7¢ Credit

Via: Cunard's America



Newark to Wurttemberg  
 24 August-10 September 1858

30¢ Unpaid, 23¢ Debit  
 45 kronen collected

Via: Cunard's Niagara

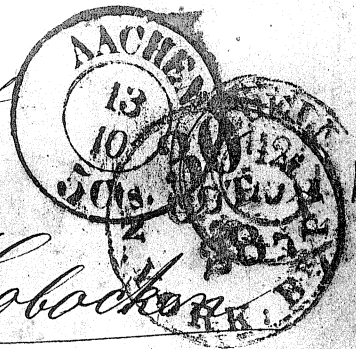


Mr. Charles Weeks care of

Mr. E. Hepp

32

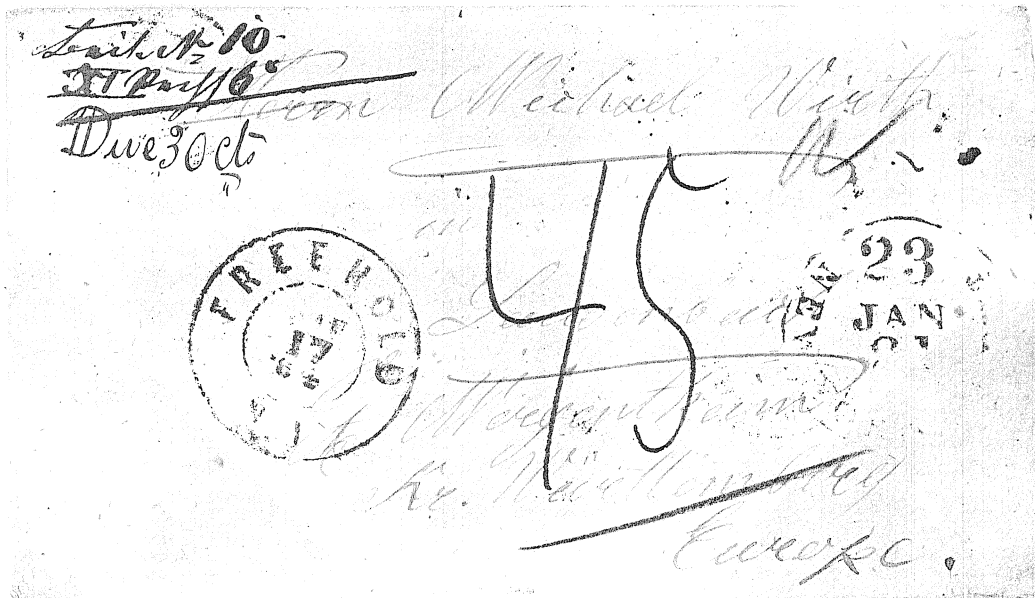
Hoboken  
New Jersey



Washington Street Corner 5 Str.

Coeln to Hoboken  
12 October-29 October 1857

Unpaid, 30¢ Due, 5¢ Debit  
Via: Cunard's **Persia**

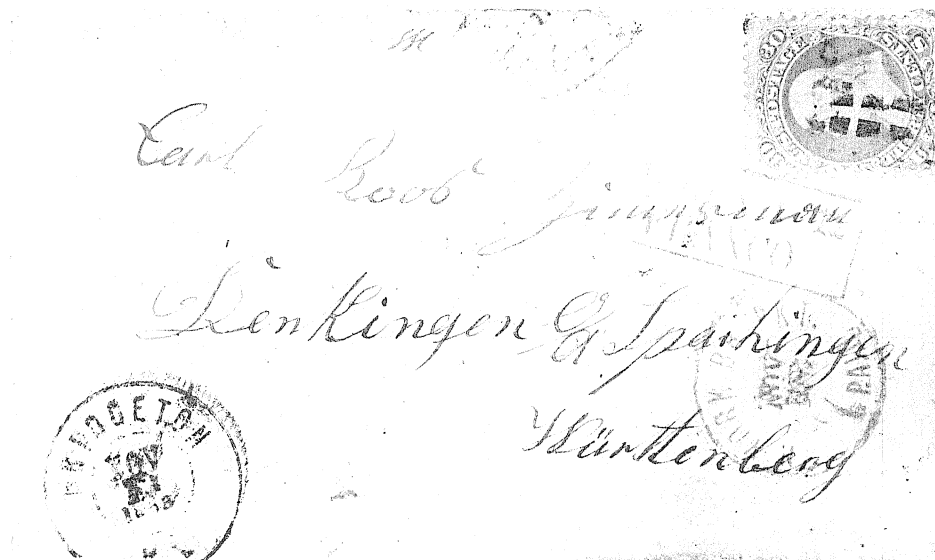


Freehold to Wurttemberg  
17 January-6 February 1865

30¢ Unpaid, 23¢ Debit, 45 kronen collected  
Via: Inman Line's **Edinburgh**

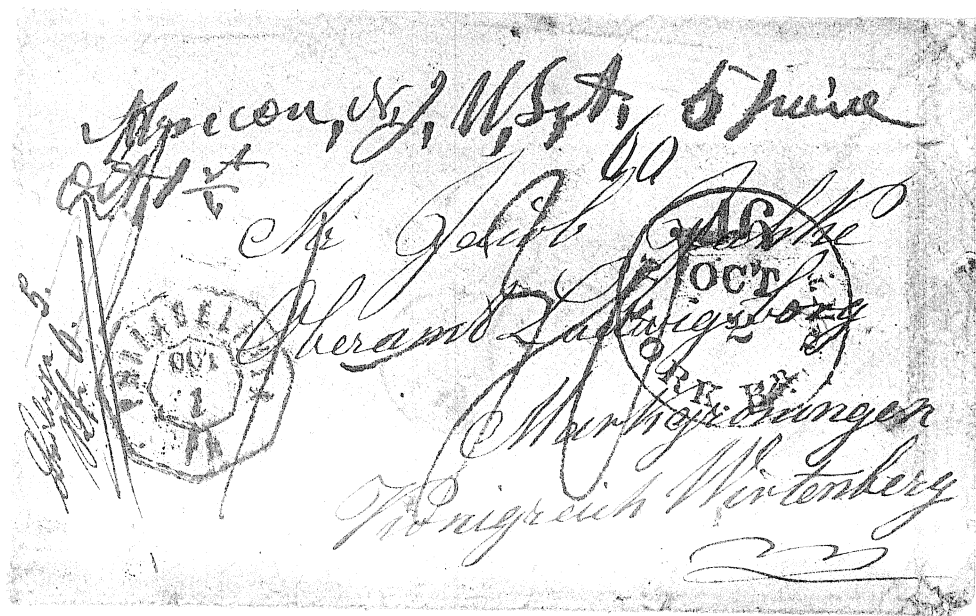
Freehold's '64 incorrect. German backstamps are all '65.

Starting in January, 1861 prepaid foreign mail could no longer be paid in cash. Stamps had to be affixed.



Bridgeton to Wurttemberg  
16 November-3 December 1863

30¢ Paid. 7¢ Credit  
Via: Cunard's **China**

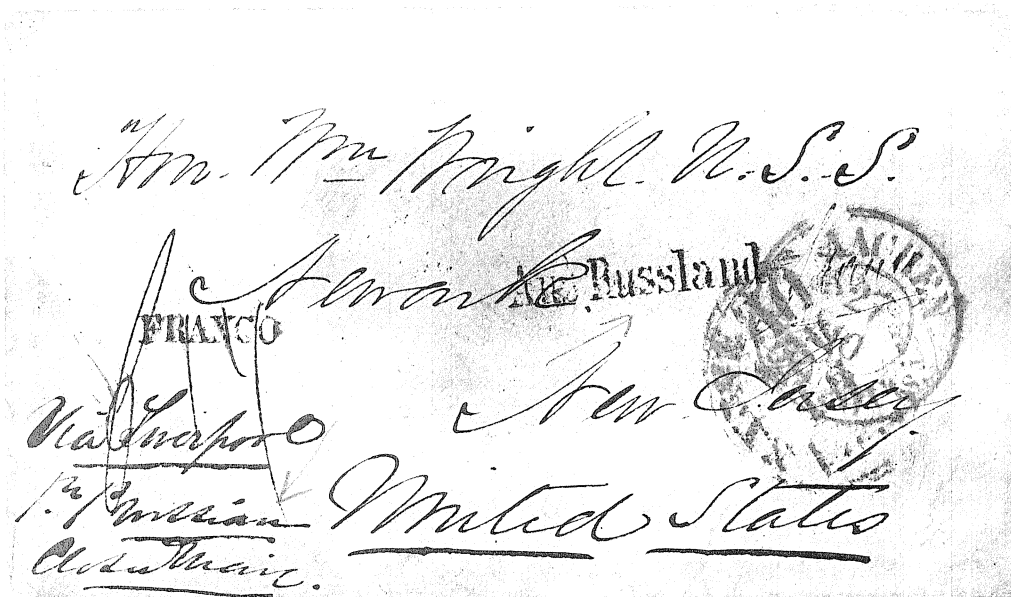


Absecon to Wurttemberg  
1 October-18 October 1867

Double rate-60¢ unpaid; 46¢ debit  
"S.A. 5 paid" unnecessary and wasted  
1 gulden, 30 kreuzer collected

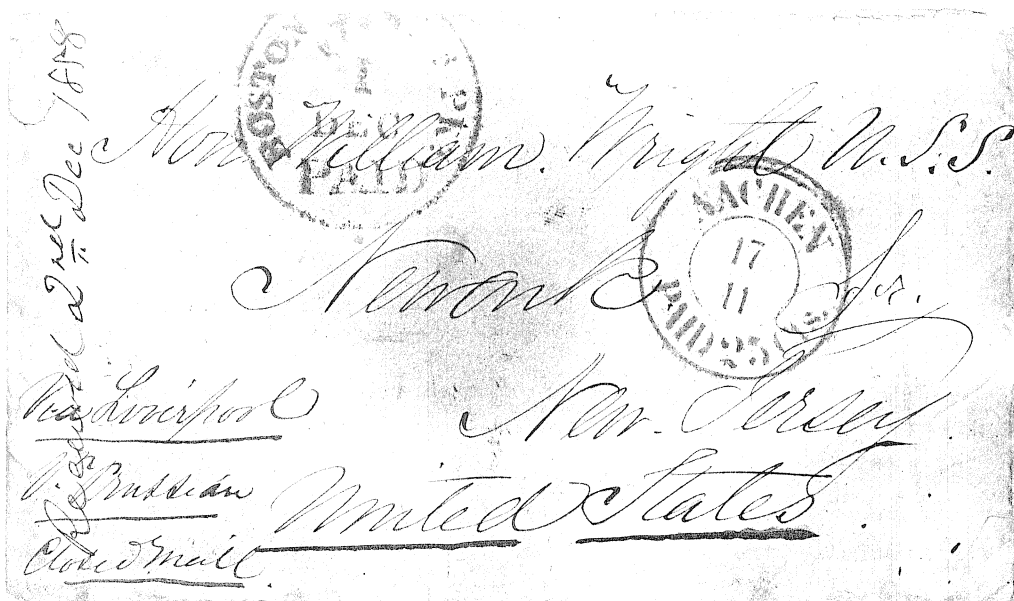
Via: Cunard's **Russian**

From Russia in transit through Germany via Prussian Closed Mail



St. Petersburg to Newark  
24 October-14 November 1857

Via: Cunard's Arabia

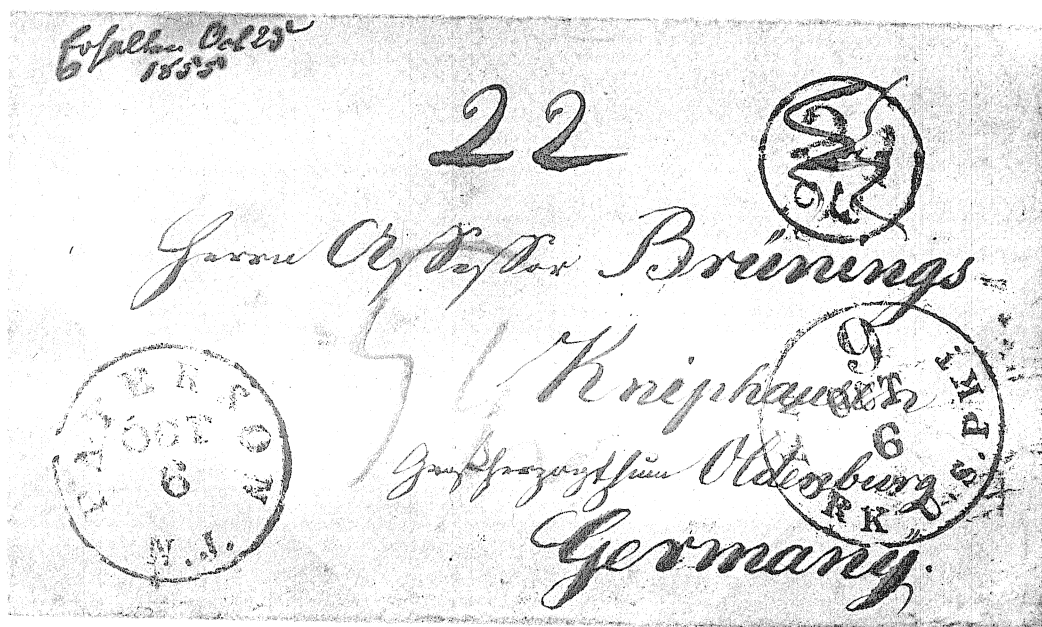


St. Petersburg to Newark  
14 November-2 December 1858

Via: Cunard's Europa

37¢ Paid. 25¢ Credit

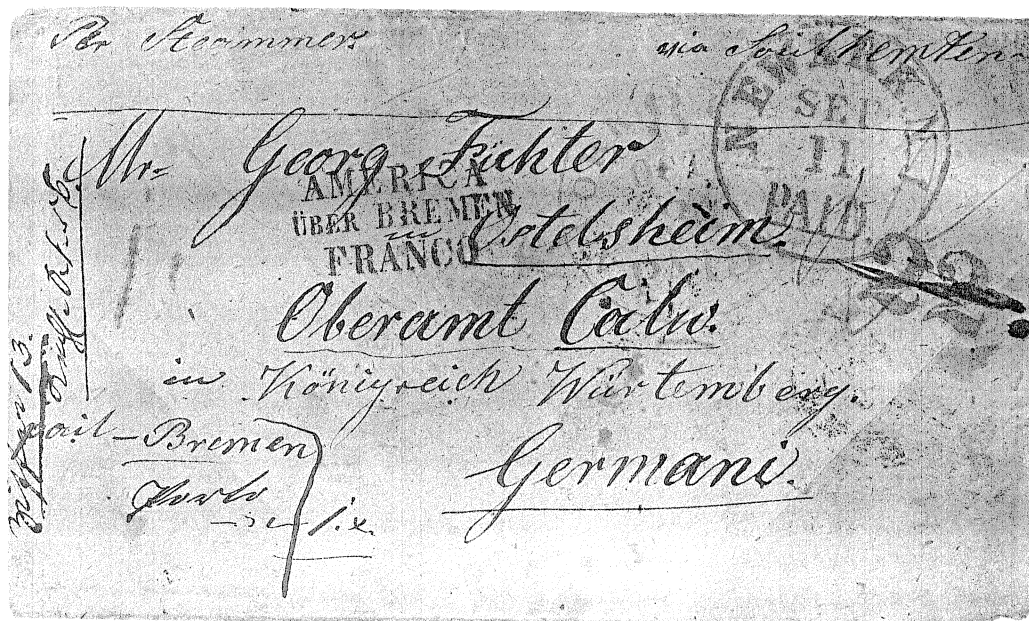
Changes made in the United States-Bremen Convention went into effect August, 1853. There was a 10¢ rate to Bremen. Rates to other parts of the German Austrian Postal Union were 15¢. Exceptions were Baden, Thurn and Taxis post and Wurttemberg which were charged 22¢. Oldenberg was only 13¢.



Paterson to Oldenberg  
6 October-25 October 1855

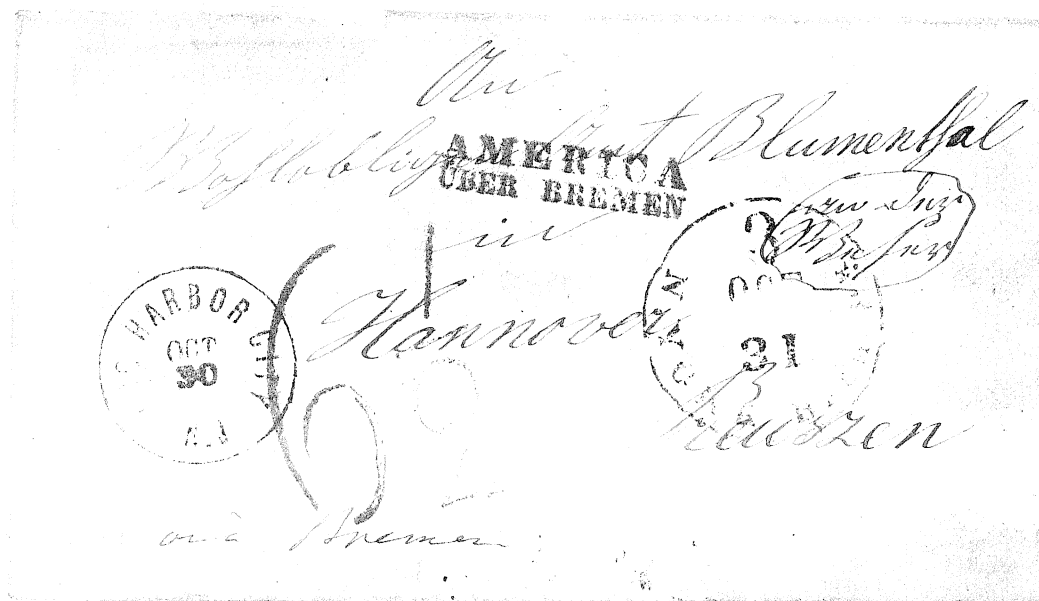
This shows the difficulty some postmasters had in rating German mail after the 1853 amendments. The original "24 Cts" rate was crossed out and a ms "22" substituted. Addressed to Oldenberg, the correct rate was 13¢. The New York Exchange Office did not correct the error but did debit only 9¢. (A 22¢ rate called for 14¢ debit.) Unpaid, 5 1/2 groschen was paid. ( $5\frac{1}{2} \times .024¢ = 13.2¢$ .)

Via: Ocean Line's **Washington**



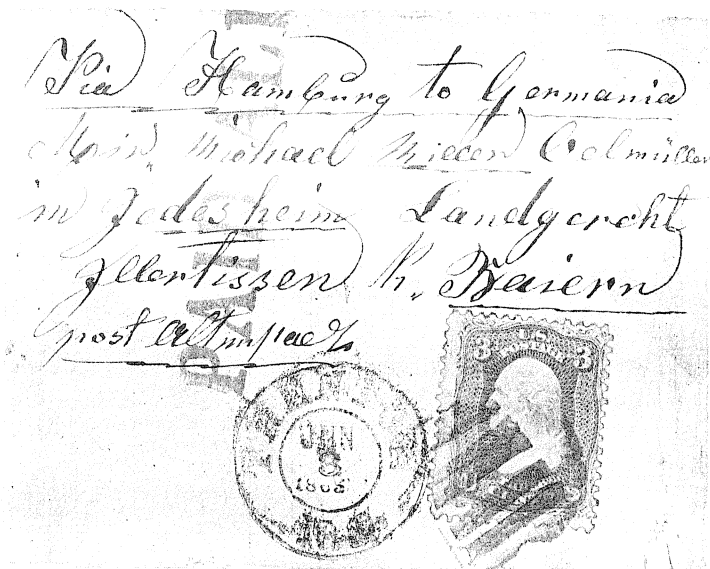
Newark to Wurttemberg  
11 September-23 October 1857

22¢ Paid, 8¢ Credit  
Via: Vanderbilt Line's **Ariel**



Egg Harbor City to Blumenthal, Hanover  
30 October-14 November 1867

Unpaid, 3¢ Debit. 6½ silbergroschen collected  
Via: North German Lloyd's **Union**



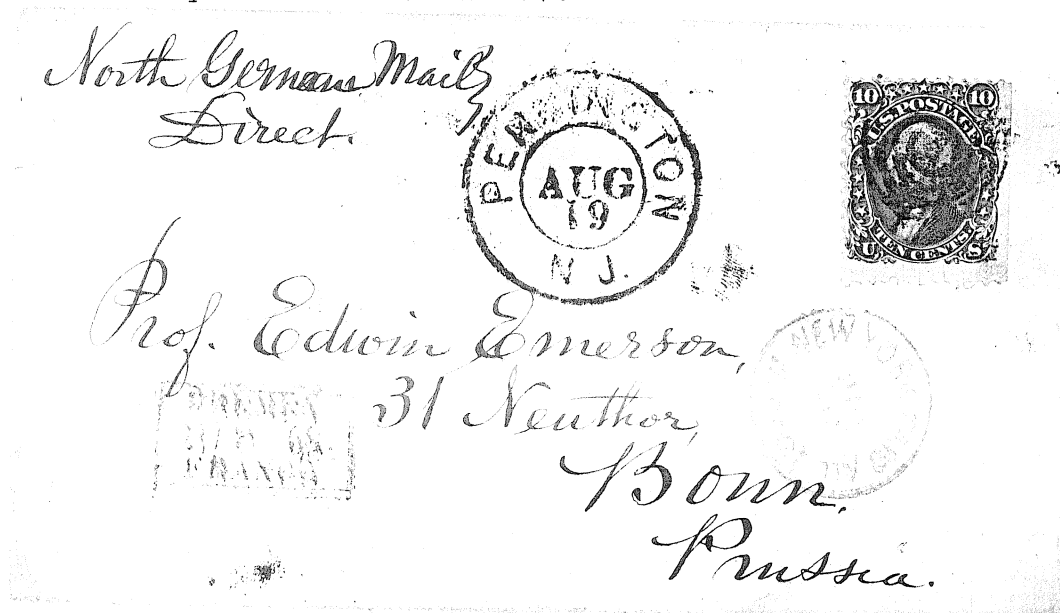
Trenton to Bavaria  
3 June 1865

Via: HAPAG's **Teutonia**

Part of a newspaper wrapper. 3¢ paid the rate for  
papers going on direct sailings via Bremen/Hamburg

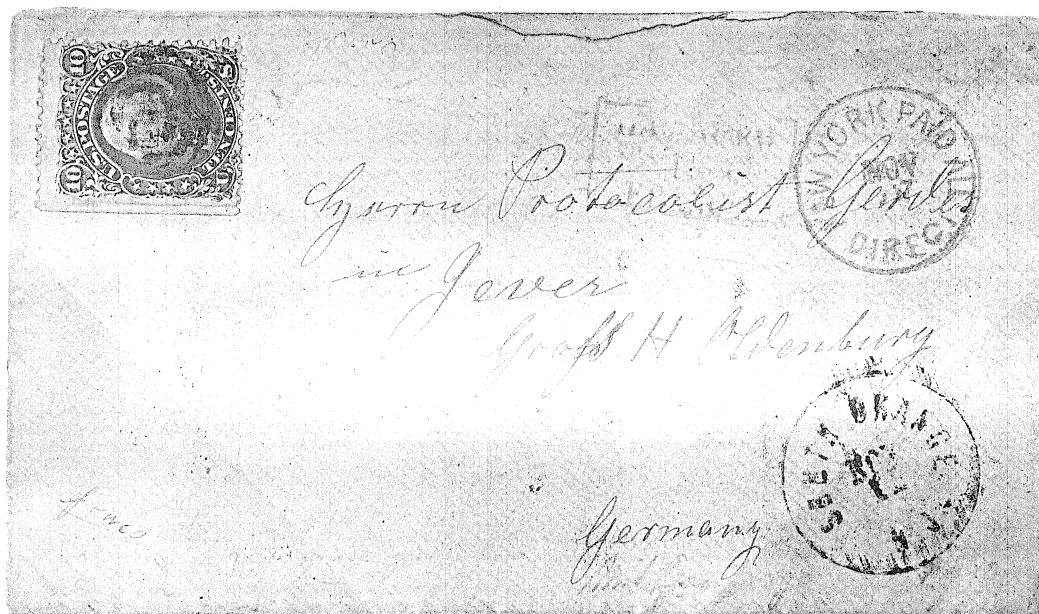


With the North German Confederation (Union) establishing uniform rates and services in Germany another convention, NGU Mail, came into being. In January 1868 the new rates for letters directly to Germany via Hamburg or Bremen became 10¢ per ½ oz.; that via British Closed mail, 15¢. In July 1870 they became 7¢ and 10¢ respectively, reduced again in July 1871 to 6¢ and 7¢.



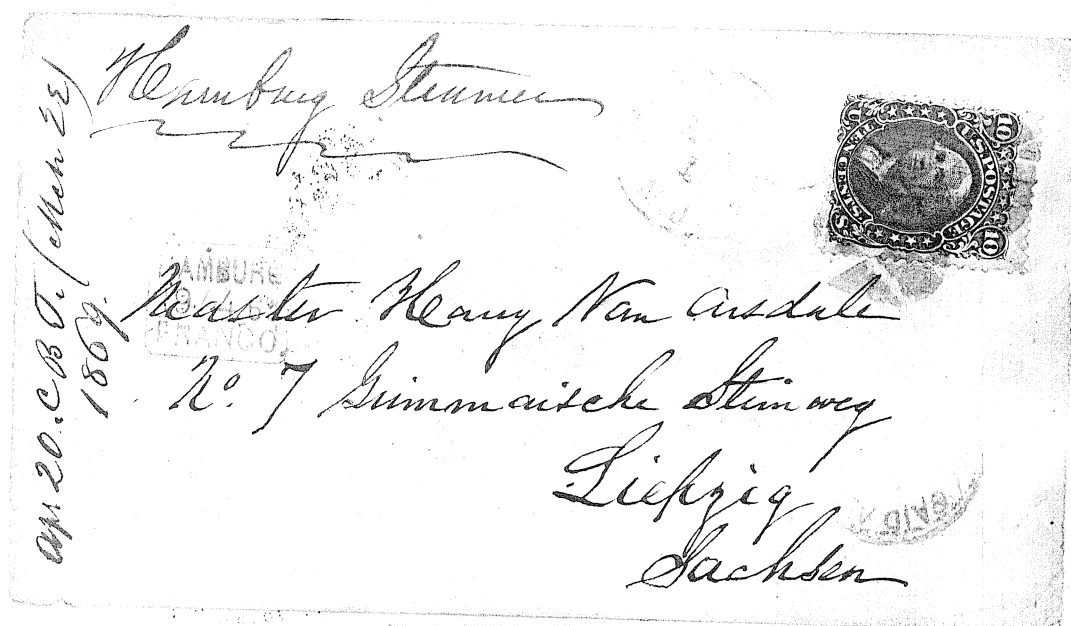
Pennington to Bonn  
19 August-4 September 1868

Via: NGL's Union



South Orange to Oldenburg  
16 November-30 November 1868

Via: HAPAG's Westphalia

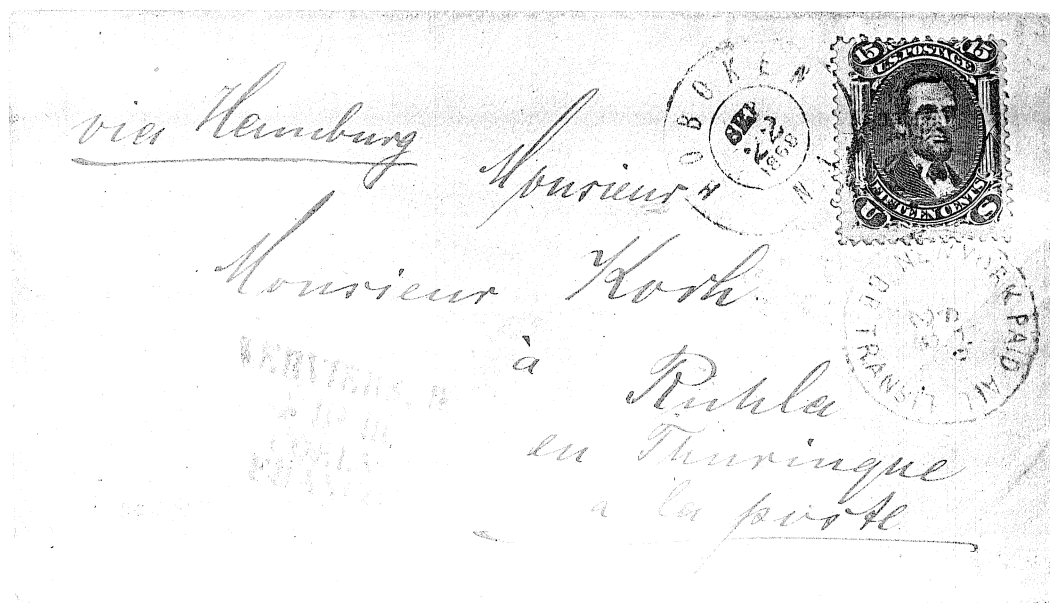


Morristown to Leipzig  
1 April-20 April 1869

Via: HAPAG's **Saxonia**.

Enclosure (below) has description of the 1869 issue.

The new U. S. stamps will be  
issued on the first of April.  
The one cent stamp is headed  
with the vignette of Franklin,  
& also those of two other men.  
The two, three, & twelve-cent stamps  
have illustrations of railroad  
trains, steamboats, & horses. The  
fifteen & twenty-four cents have

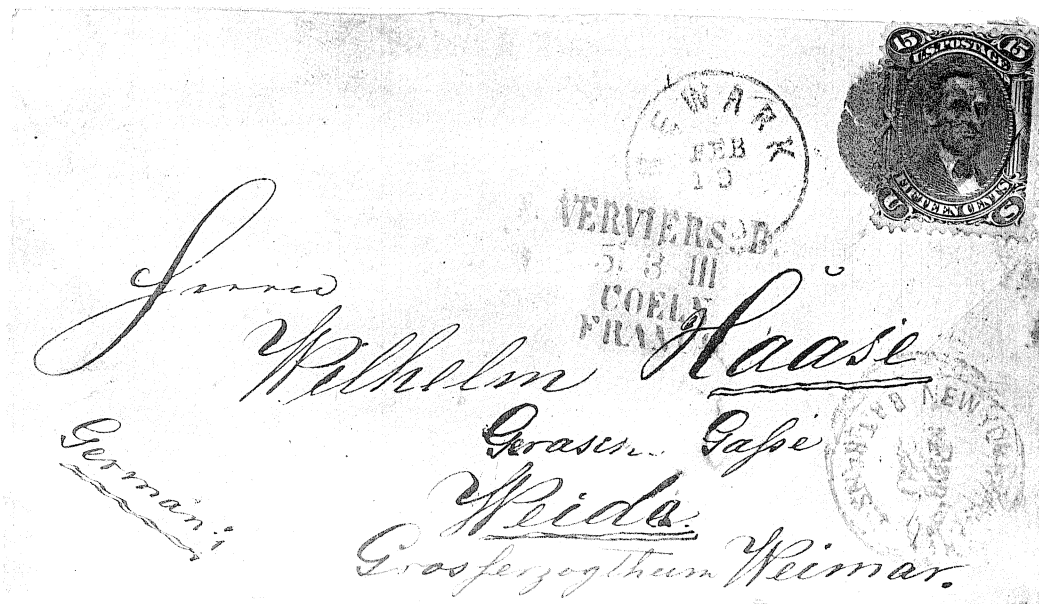


Hoboken to Ruhla  
22 September-5 October 1868

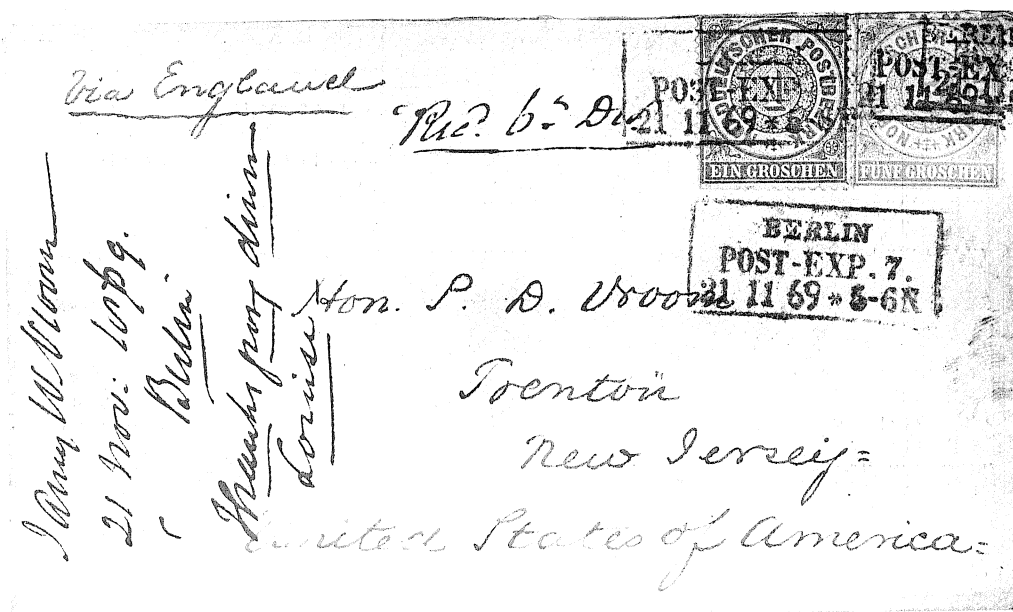
Via: Cunard's **Russia**

Cover is endorsed "via Hamburg" for a direct sailing; the postage for which was only 10¢. The use of a 15¢ stamp enabled the New York Exchange Office to dispatch the letter by Closed Mail via England on a Cunard sailing of the 23rd. The next Hamburg sailing was not until the 29th of September

The four line red mark was reserved for mail destined to be handled by the travelling (railroad) office, Verviers-Cologne



Newark to Weida  
19 February-6 March 1869  
Via: Inman's City of New York II



Berlin to Trenton  
21 November-6 December 1869  
Via: Inman's City of Paris  
Six silbergroschen x .024¢ = 14.4¢ Pd.

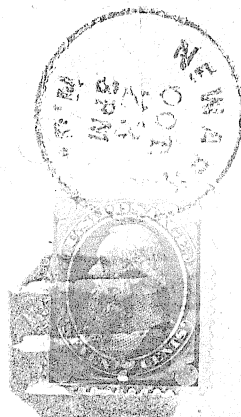
If not delivered within Ten Days, to be returned to  
 Rev. GEORGE HALE, D. D., Secretary,  
 1334 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Professor Edwin Emerson  
 6 Hess Strasse,  
 Munich,  
 Bavaria.



Pennington to Munich  
 19 August-3 September 1873  
 Via: Cunard's **Scotia**

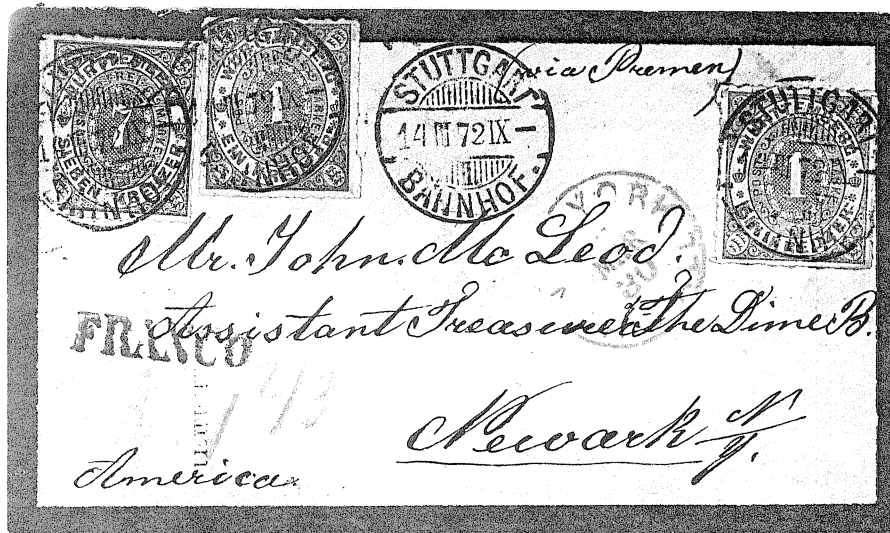
*by prussian closed Mail. Germany*



Frau Josephine Feuerstörke  
 No. 32. Alte Waldstrasse

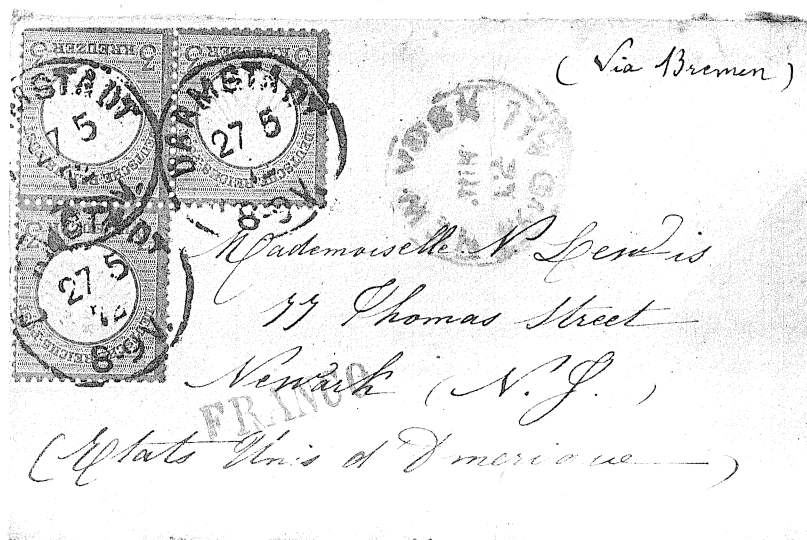
Karlsruhe.  
 Grossherzogthum Baden.

Newark to Karlsruhe  
 23 October-6 November 1874  
 Via: Cunard's **Parthia**



Stuttgart to Newark  
14 March-31 March 1872

Via: NGL's **Deutschland**  
9 kreuzer x 0.68¢ = 6¢

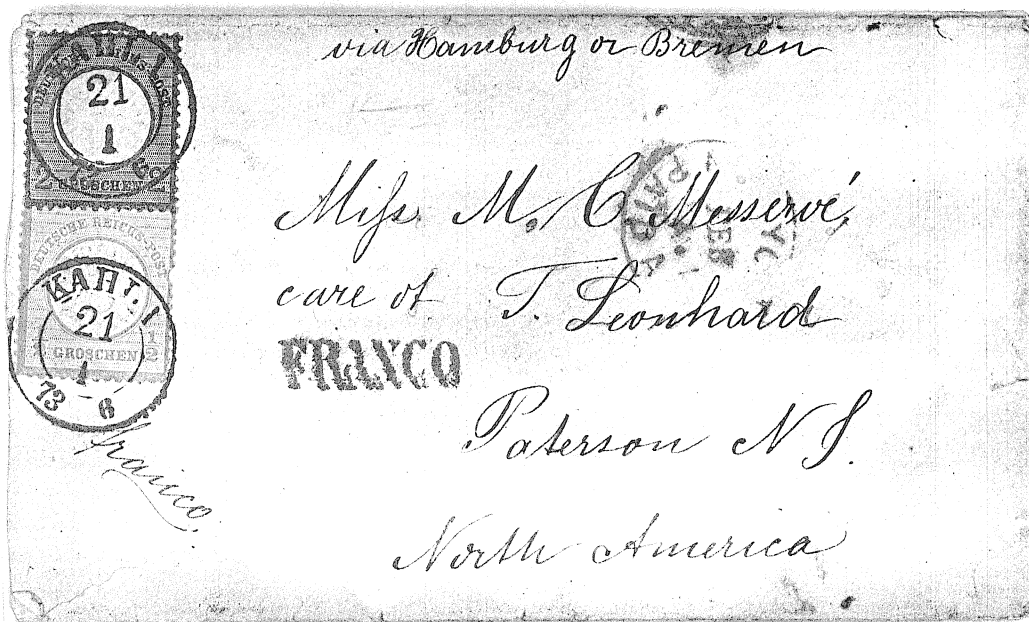


Darmstadt to Newark  
27 May-12 June 1872

Via: NGL's **New York**  
9 kreuzer x 0.68¢ = 6¢

Stuttgart to Newark  
14 March-31 March 1872

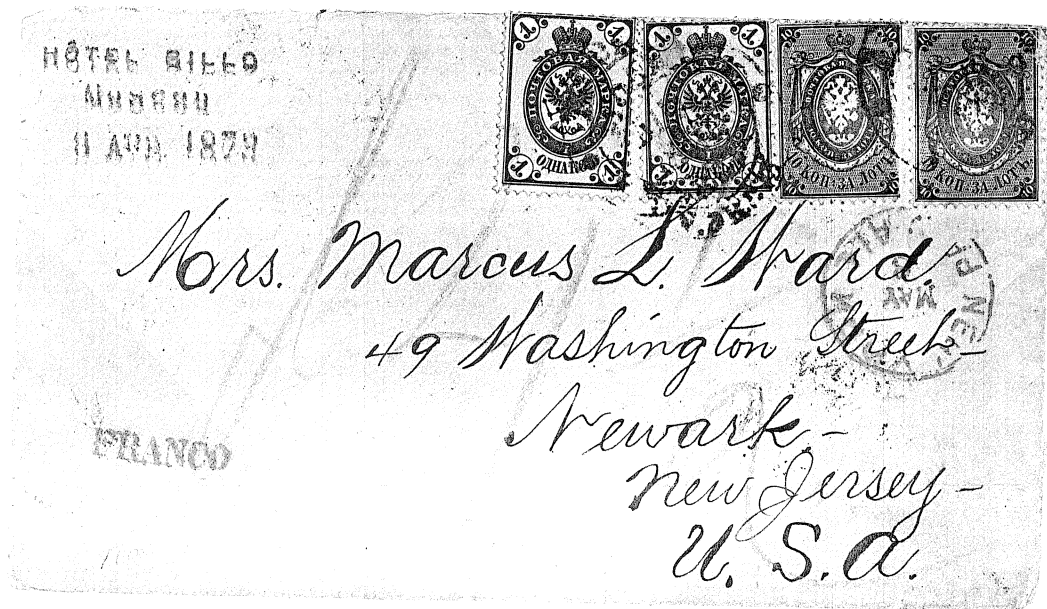
Via: NGL's **Deutschland**  
9 kreuzer x 0.68¢ = .06¢



Kahla to Paterson  
21 January-7 February 1873

Via: HAPAG's **Turinga**  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  silbergrochen x .024¢ = .06¢





Moscow to Newark  
9 April-8 May 1873

Via: Cunard's **Algeria**

22 kopeks paid for postage via NGU Closed Mail Service  
Moscow 9 April (Julian) was 21 April in the U. S. (Gregorian)



Sea Plain to Cronstadt  
14 September circa 1874

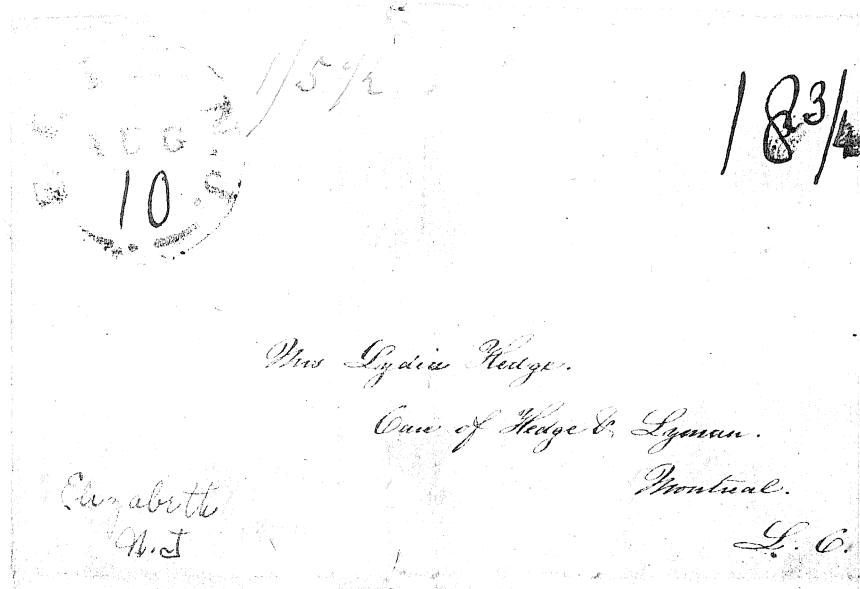


Morristown to Turkey to Morristown  
 30 September-22 December 1874  
 11¢ NGU Direct Rate  
 Wien (Vienna) 15 October,  
 Constantinople 20 October Bkstm

6¢ being the direct rate to Germany a "5"¢ credit was noted in red ms. for transit. In Germany the "wf" (paid beyond) confirms the "PAID ALL" New York marking. Undeliverable.

Via: HAPAG's **Pommerenia** - Outbound  
 Via: NGL's **Neckar** - Return

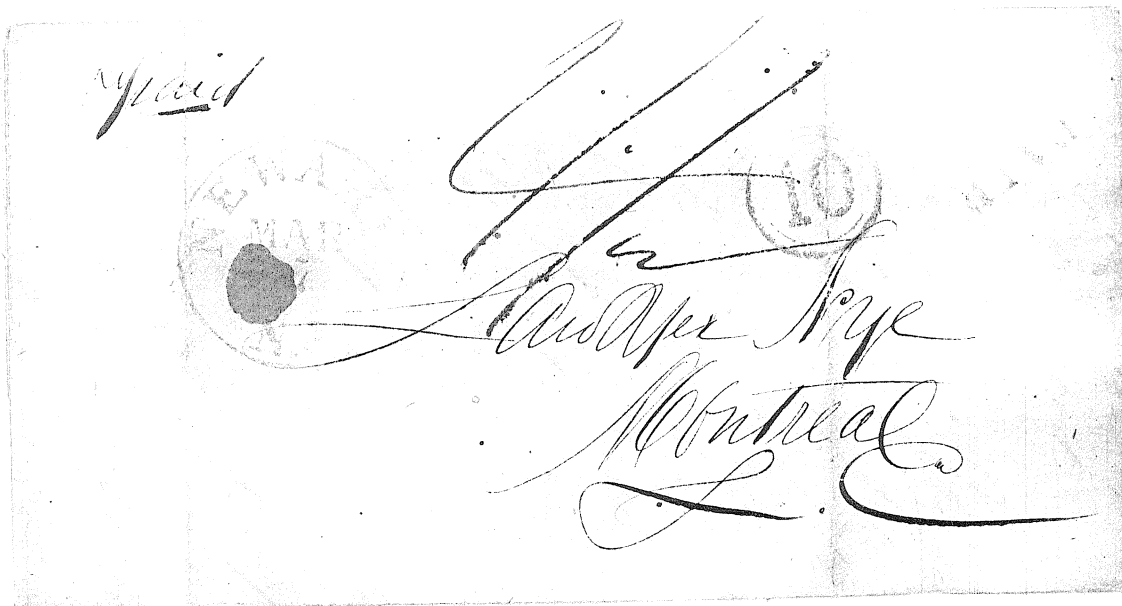
Before the first United States-Canada Postal Treaty mail could be sent to Canada completely unpaid. Canada would collect both postage charges and remit the United States charges less a commission of 20%.



Elizabeth to Montreal  
10 August 1831

1 shilling 5½ pence, Sterling collected.  
9 1/2d for the 18 3/4¢ to Burlington, Vt.  
8d for the 101-200 miles from Burlington

After 5 January 1844 mileage or zone rates were discontinued in Canada. Rates were based on weight with 4½d Canadian Currency paying the first half ounce.

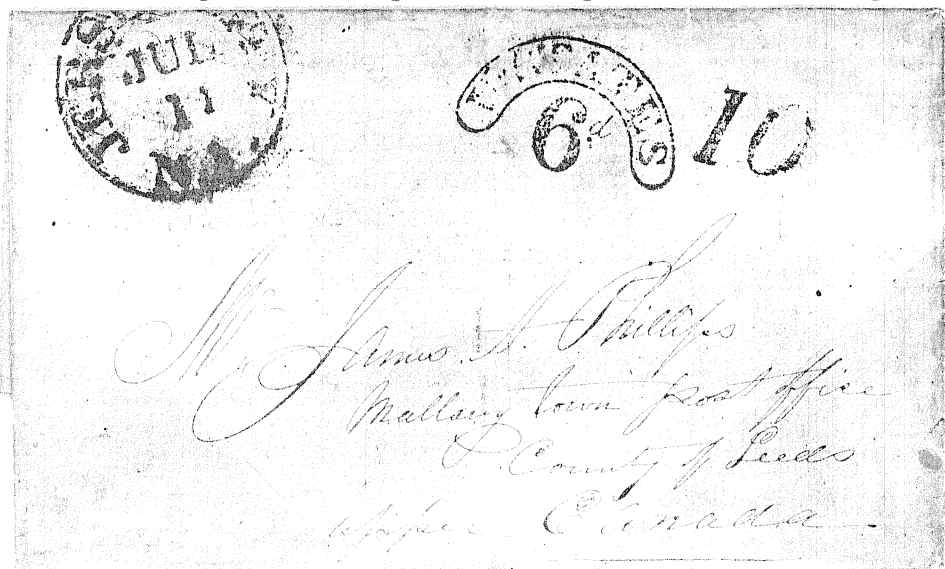


Newark to Montreal  
7 March-14 March 1848

10¢ was "PAID" to get the letter to Burlington, Vt.  
Addressee only paid the Canadian postage of 4½d.

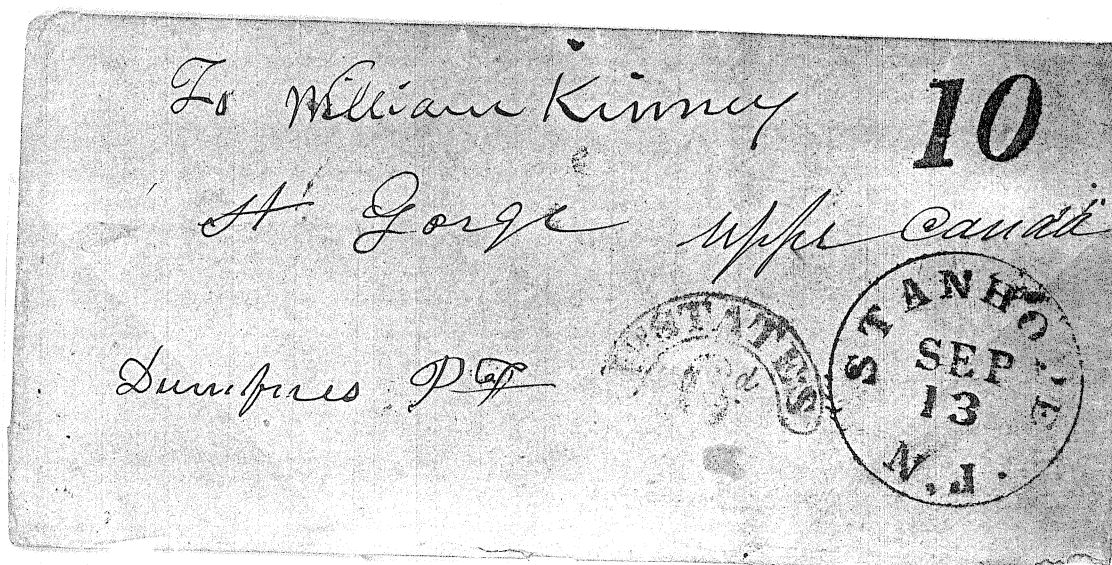
Letter is datelined "Vernon Manor"

The United States-Canada Convention of 6 April 1851 provided for a through rate of 10¢ U. S. or 6 pence Canada. Letters could be prepaid or collect; partial payment not recognized. Letters were prominently handstamped with country of origin.



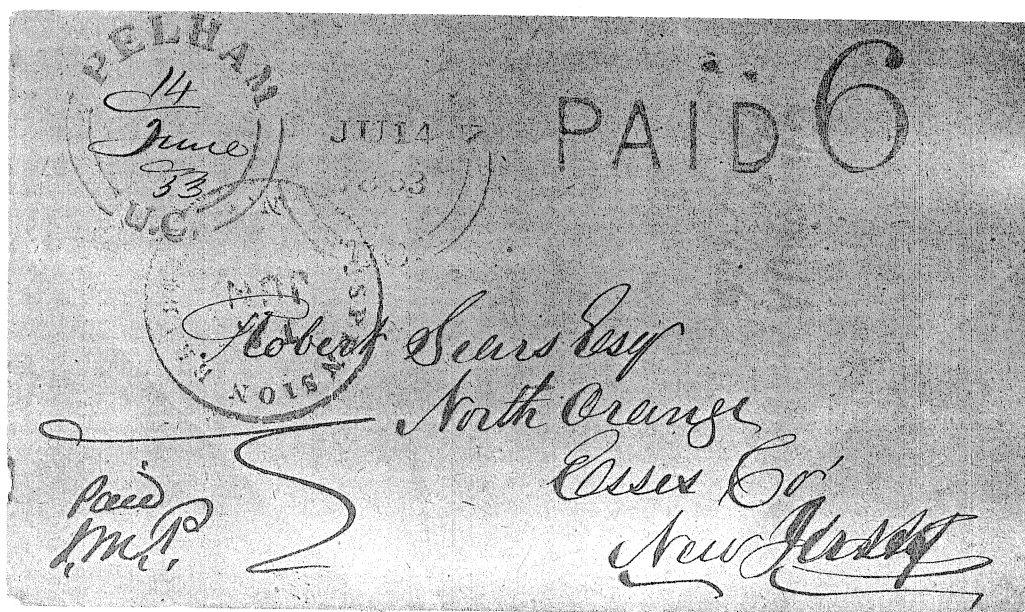
Jersey City to Mallorytown, U.C.  
11 July-18 July 1853

10¢ unpaid. Addressee paid 6d.



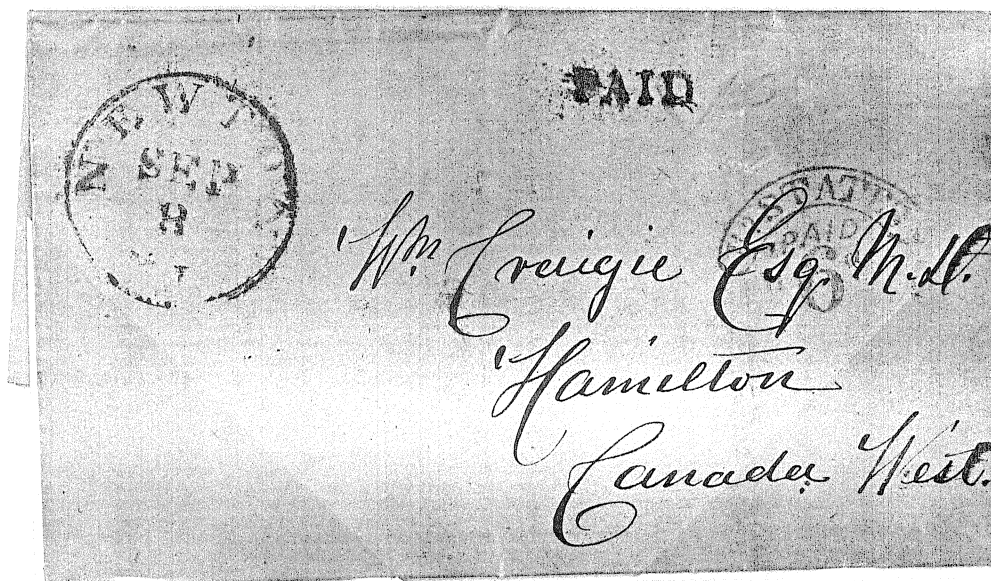
Stanhope to St. George, U.C.  
13 September-17 September 1853

10¢ unpaid. Addressee paid 6d.



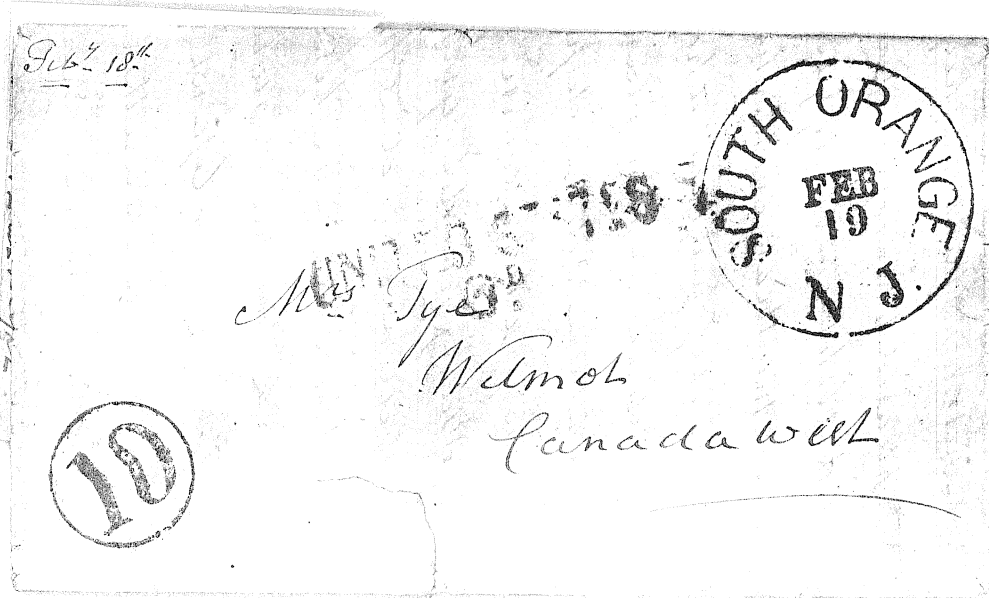
Pelham, U.C. to North Orange  
14 June 1853

PAID 6 (pence) and CANADA/PAID 10 cts  
Chippawa, U.C. & Suspension Bridge, N. Y.



Newton to Hamilton, C.W.  
8 September-12 September 1853

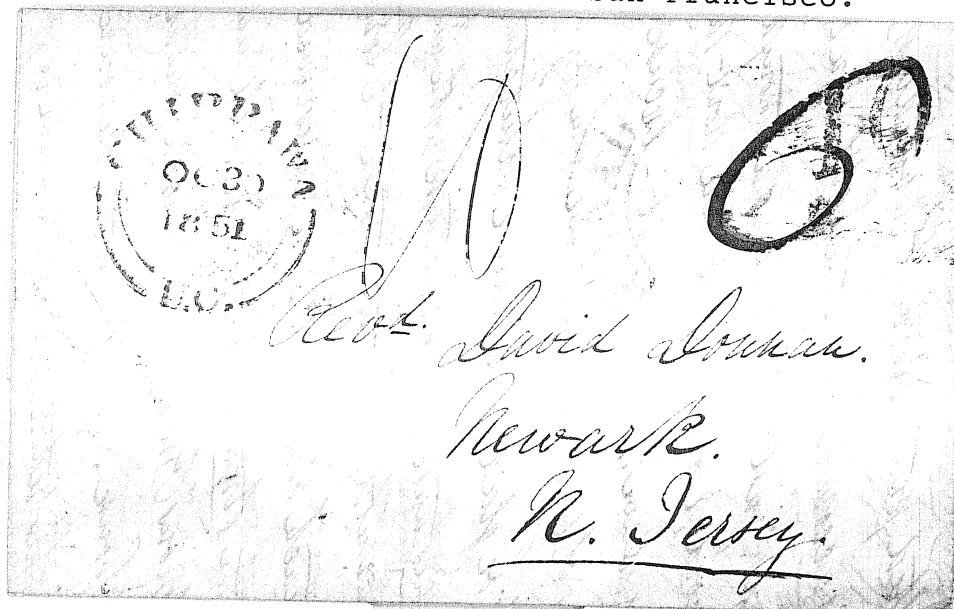
10¢ "PAID"



South Orange to Wilmot, C.W.  
19 February circa 1856

10¢ unpaid. Addressee paid 6d.

Letter datelined North Orange.  
Part is an account of friend's journey,  
New York to San Francisco via Panama.  
First impressions of San Francisco.



Chippawa, U.C. to Newark  
30 October 1851

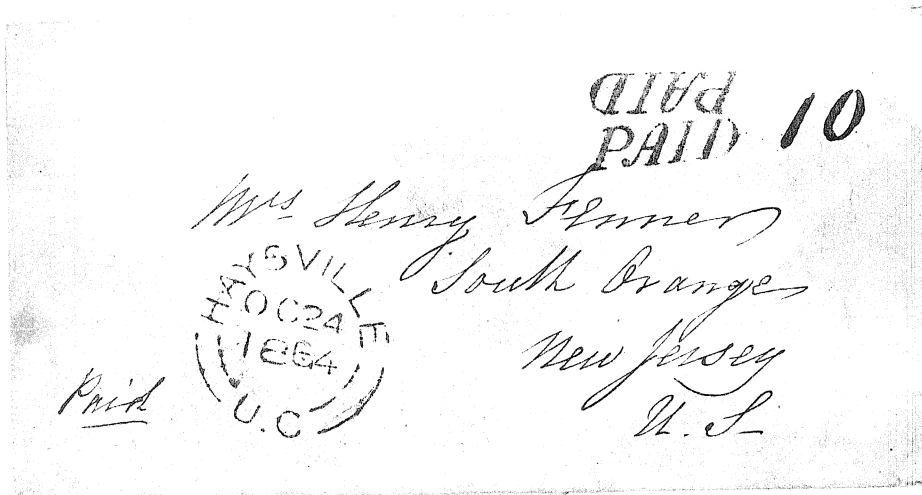
6d unpaid. Addressee paid 10¢.





*Mr William E. Skinner  
Can. Rev John Skinner D.D.  
Waterdown  
Canada West.*

Newton to Waterdown, C.W.  
3 September-10 September 1857



Haysville, U.C. to South Orange  
24 October 1864

PAID 10 (¢)  
Canada was now on decimal currency.

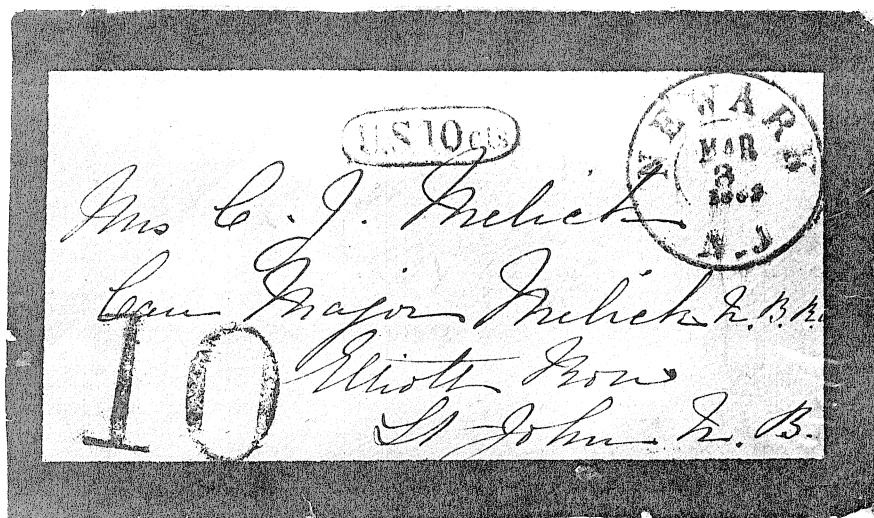
In July 1851 the treaty entered upon with Canada earlier in the year went into effect in some of the other Provinces: New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. British Columbia and Vancouver were excluded.



Perth Amboy to Clements, Nova Scotia  
20 September-27 September 1852

10¢ "PAID"

Decimal currency started in Canada July, 1859. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick followed in January, 1860.

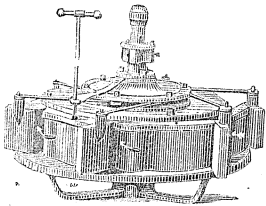


Newark to St. John, N.B.  
3 March-7 March 1863

10¢ unpaid. 10¢ collected.

**REUBEN GIBBS,**  
**GENERAL MILLWRIGHT,**  
 SUB-AGENT AND SETTER-UP OF THE

American Turbine



WATER WHEEL,

FAIR ST, (Water Power Bank,)  
 TRENTON, N. J.

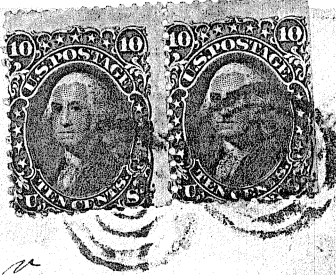
ALL KINDS OF MILLWRIGHTING AND MACHINERY  
 GEARING done in the best manner. Orders re-  
 spectfully solicited.

*R. Hugh Davidson*  
*Pittsford Station*  
*St. John, N.B.*



Trenton to St. John, N.B.  
 13 May-18 May 1867

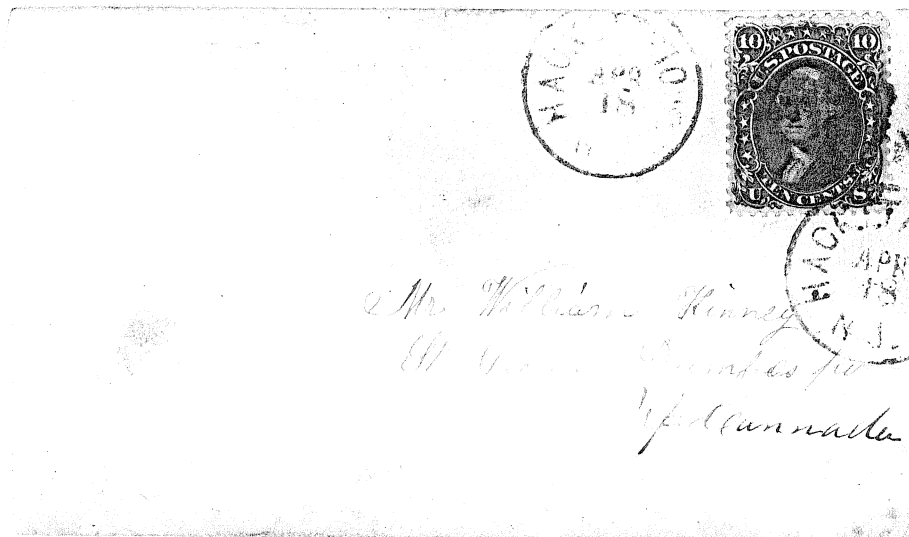
10¢ Paid



*B. G. Gray Esq.*  
*54 Bedford Row*  
*Halifax Nova Scotia*

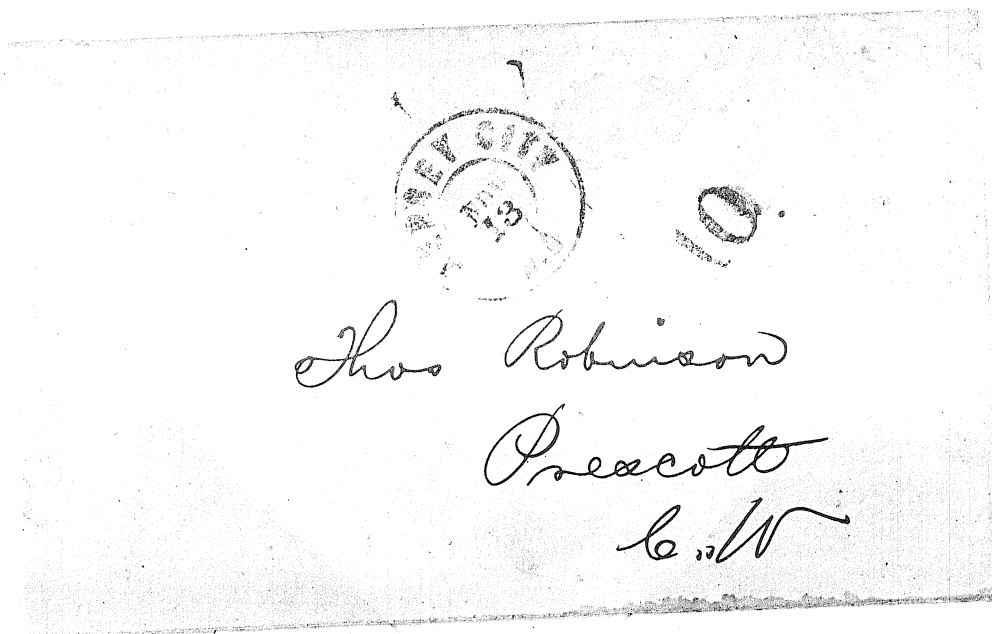
Irvington to Halifax, N.S.  
 9 October-15 October 1867

20¢ Paid (Double Weight)



Hackettstown to St. George, U.C.  
18 April-20 April 1867

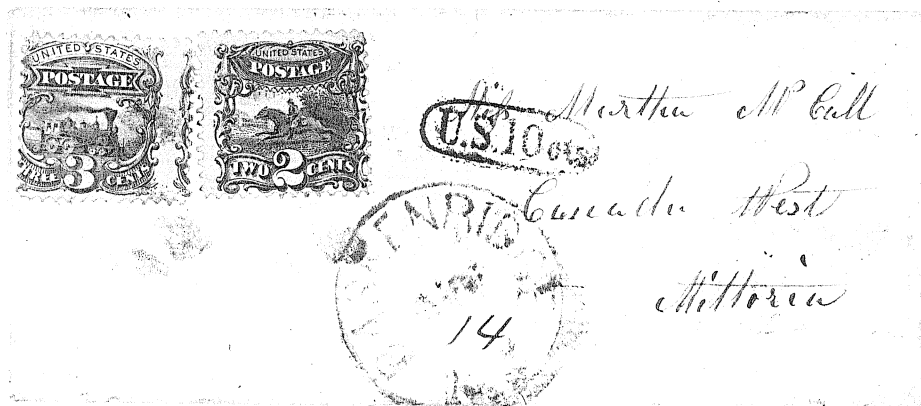
10¢ Paid



Jersey City to Prescott, C.W.  
13 November-15 November 1867

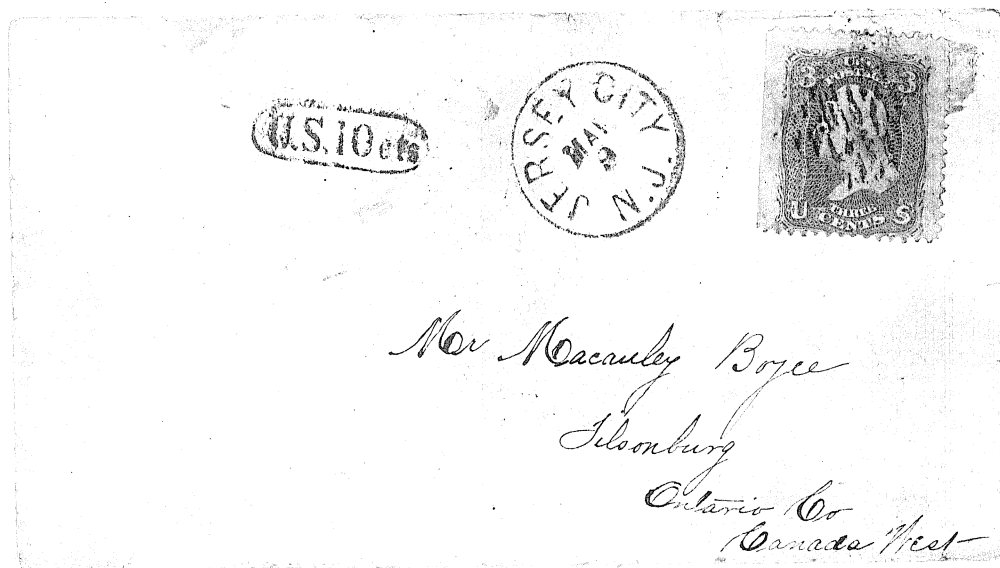
10¢unpaid in the U. S.  
10¢ collected in Canada

In April, 1868 a new treaty provided for a 6¢ rate if paid, 10¢ for unpaid letters. Partial payment was not allowed.



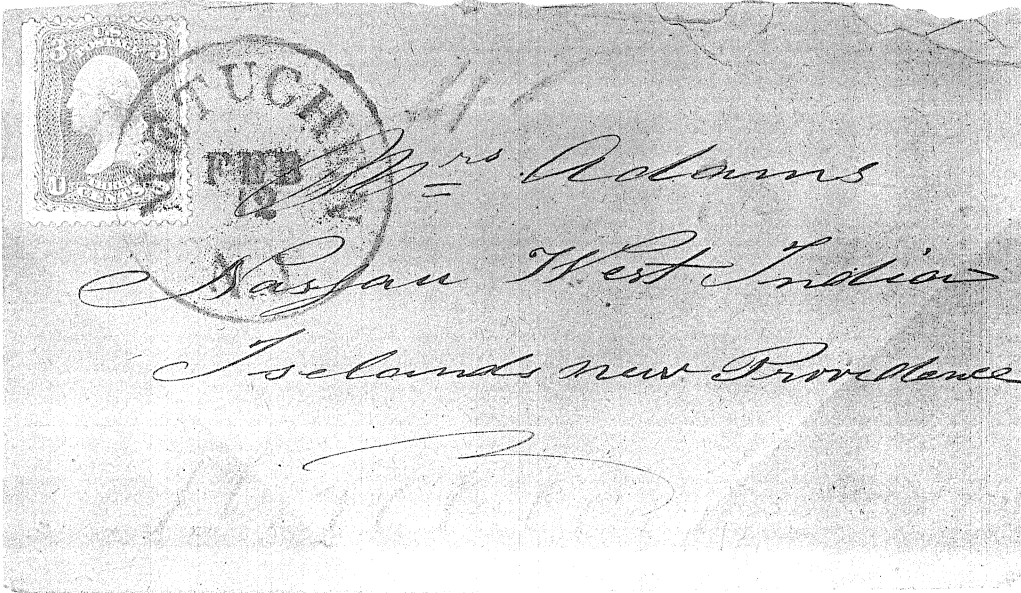
Baskenridge to Mittoria, C.W.  
14 August 1869

Underpaid 1¢, the stamps were wasted,  
and 10¢ collected from the addressee.



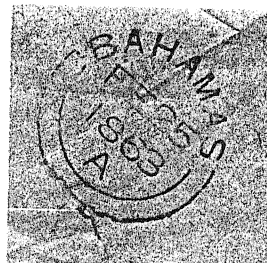
Jersey City to Tilsonburg. C.W.  
9 March-11 March 1869

3¢ underpaid and 10¢ collected.

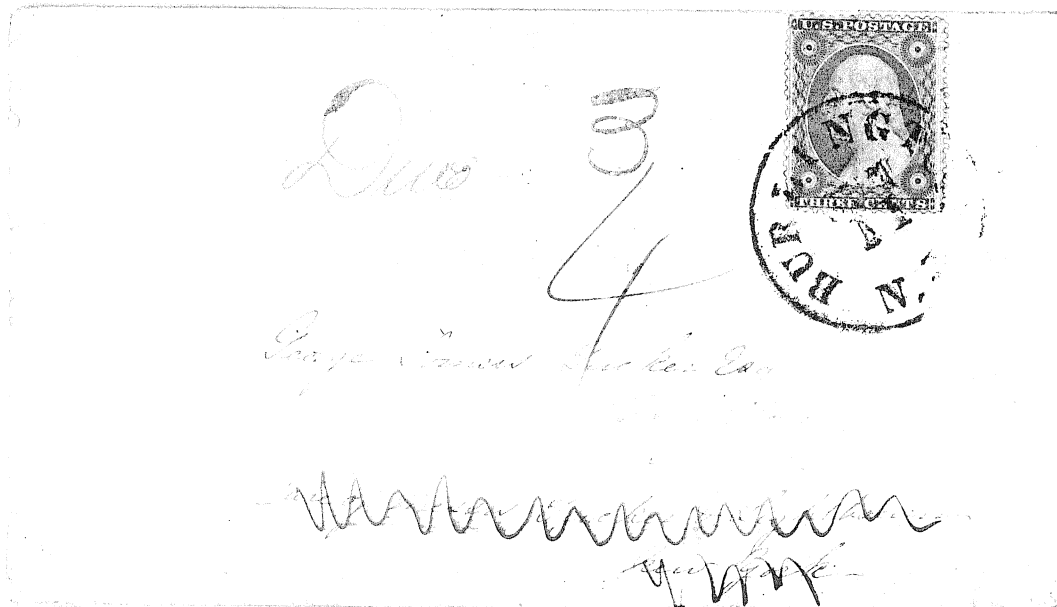


Metuchen to Nassau, Bahamas  
12 February-25 February 1863

The regular packet rate to the Bahamas was 5¢ via British mails from New York. The monthly packet sailed 2 February. This cover must have gone via a private, non-contract ship. 4 pence were collected.



Backstamp

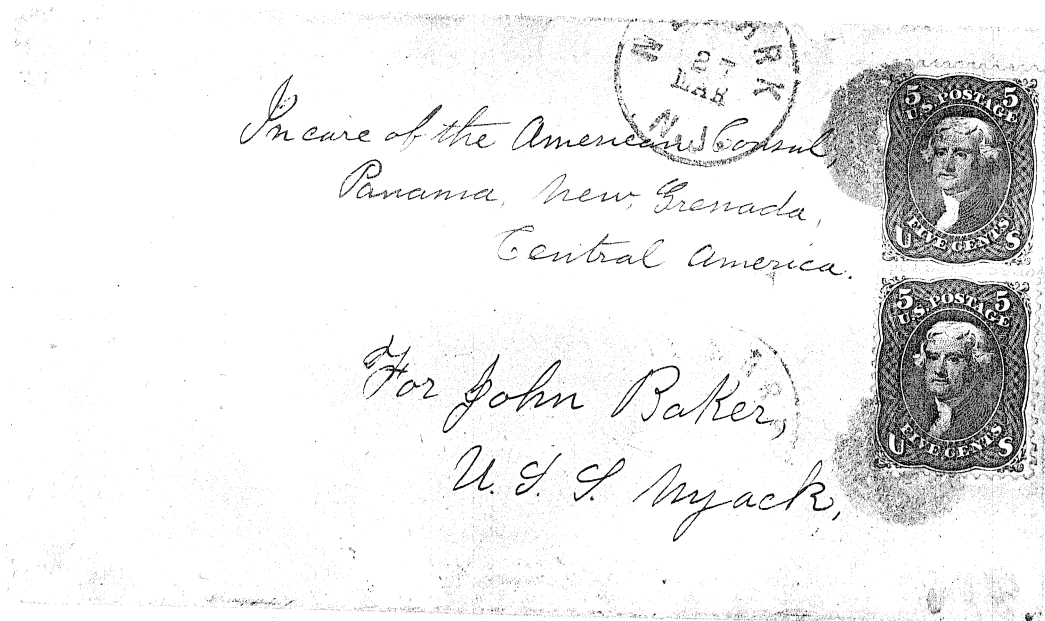


Burlington to Hamilton, Bermuda  
11 June circa 1860

Regular packet rate to Bermuda was 10¢ via a monthly American service. The packet left the first or second of each month. This cover was paid 3¢ for postage to Tucker & Lighthouse, New York Forwarders; who paid the additional 3¢ due. Sent via a private, non-contract vessel, 4 pence were collected from the addressee,



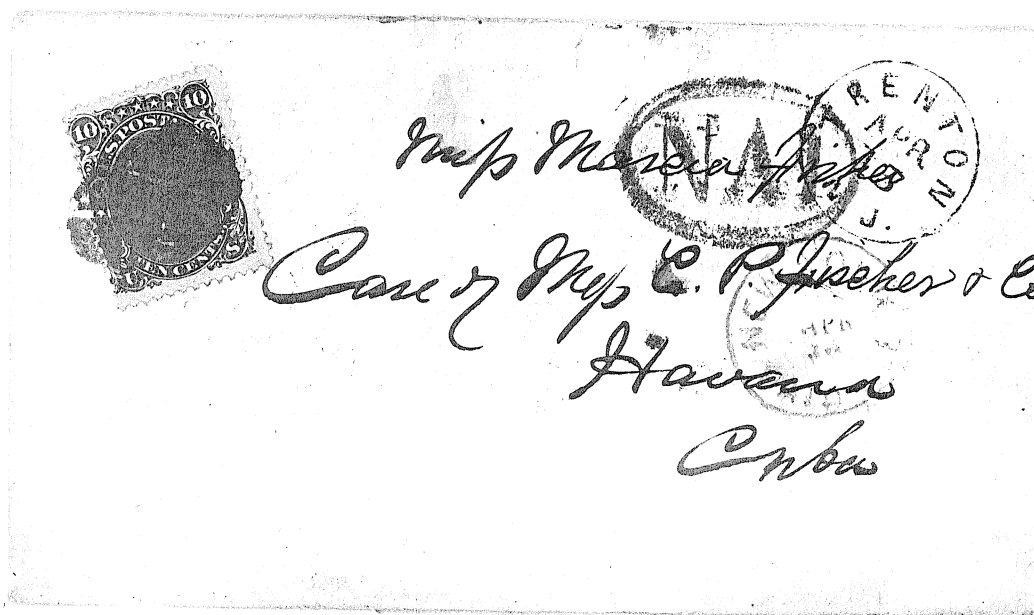
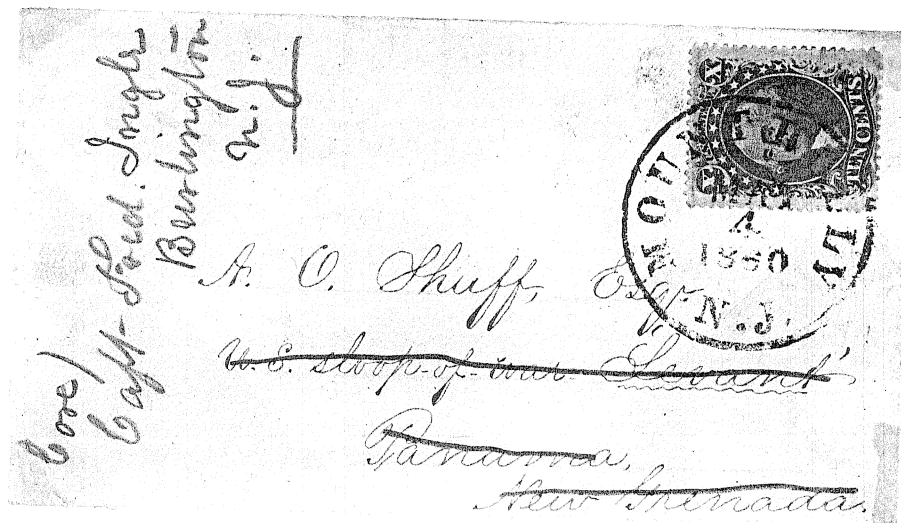
A direct American packet rate of 10¢ prepaid, between  
New York; Panama City, Chagres and Aspinwall (Colon),  
was established December, 1856; reduced to 5¢, 1876.



Newark to Panama  
27 March circe 1864



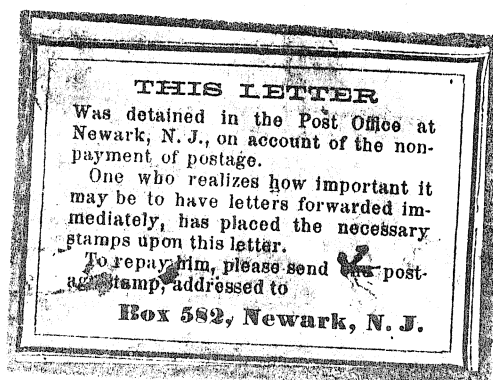
Trenton to Panama  
3 January 1875

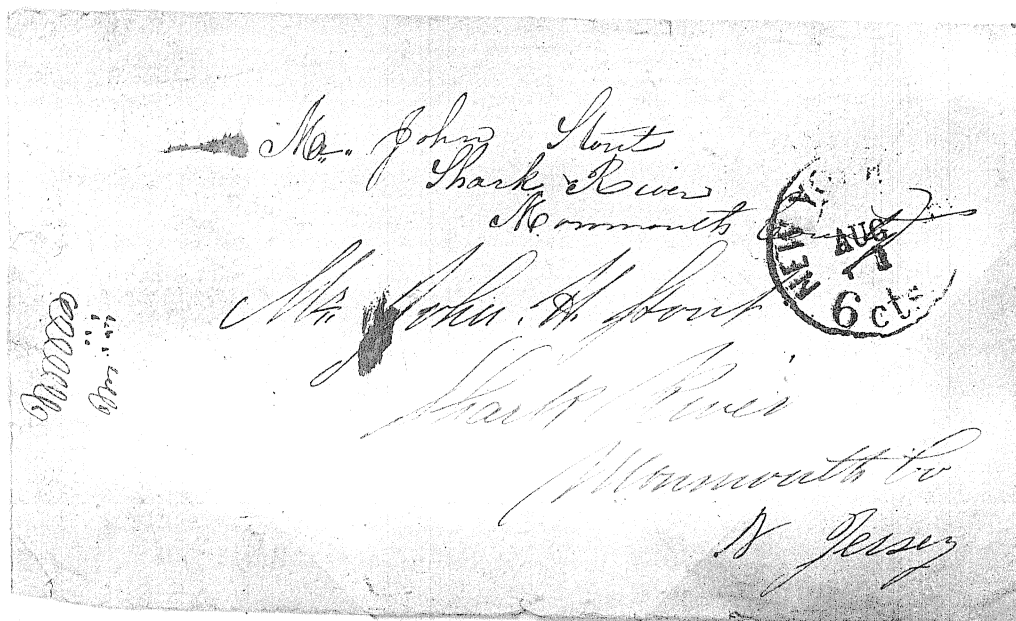




Newark to Aspinwall  
1 December 1857

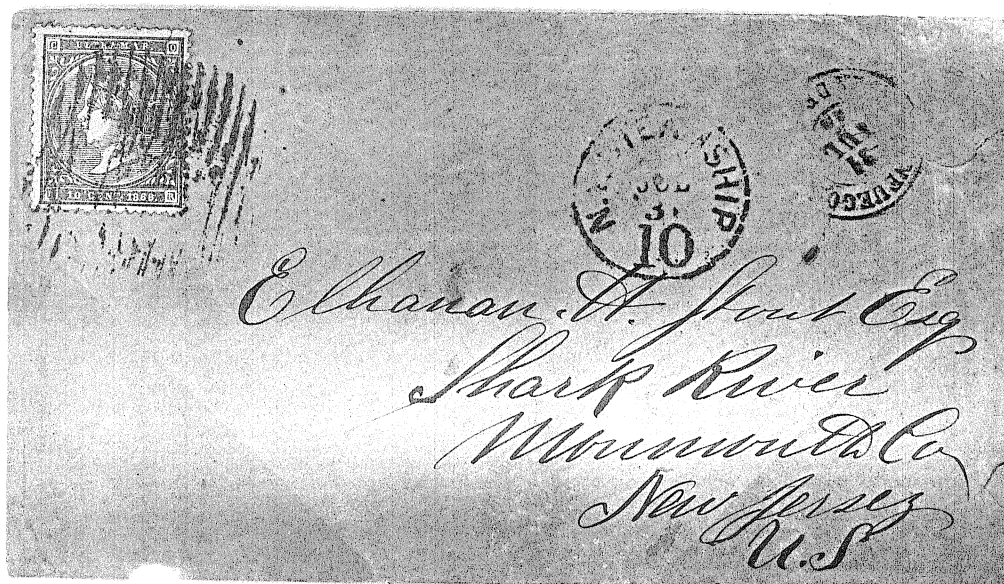
Originally this postal stationery carried a message from Philadelphia to Newark. It was then turned to carry a letter to Aspinwall. The 3¢ stamp at the UR was applied and canceled 1 December. At the bottom, "Must be prepaid 10 cts." was added. The 'Good Samaritan' applied his label on the reverse, made the necessary adjustments to the message, and added the other two 3¢ and a 1¢ stamp to fully frank the cover. These additional stamps were canceled 2 December.





Curacao to Shark River  
8 July-3 August 1868

6¢ non-contract SHIP" mail rate



Confuego, Cuba to Shark River  
21 July-1 August 1868

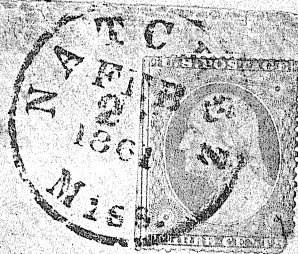
10¢ American Packet rate from Havana

Stamp paid the internal rate: Confuego to Havana

Republic of Mississippi. Natchez February 20<sup>th</sup>/61

Dear Darling Dearest Fudd

Wont you forgive me for leaving your letter such  
a long long time unanswerd? but fule I wrote you soon after I received your  
last letter and was anxiously waiting for an answer when you wrote to  
Mary and said I had never answered your last letter. In it were enclosed  
a bunch of  
she might  
receive it. for  
long long be  
long as the



ams. so tell her  
st- answer it- or  
that- a long long  
longer for as  
will not come

Miss Julia A. Adams

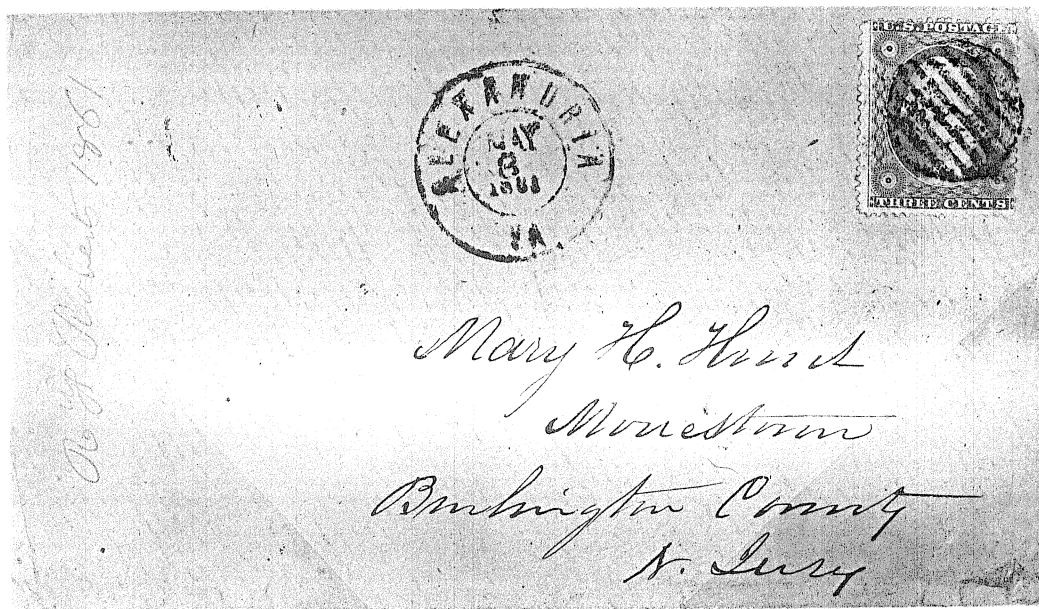
Lower Bank

Burlington Co.

New Jersey

Natchez, Mississippi to Lower Bank

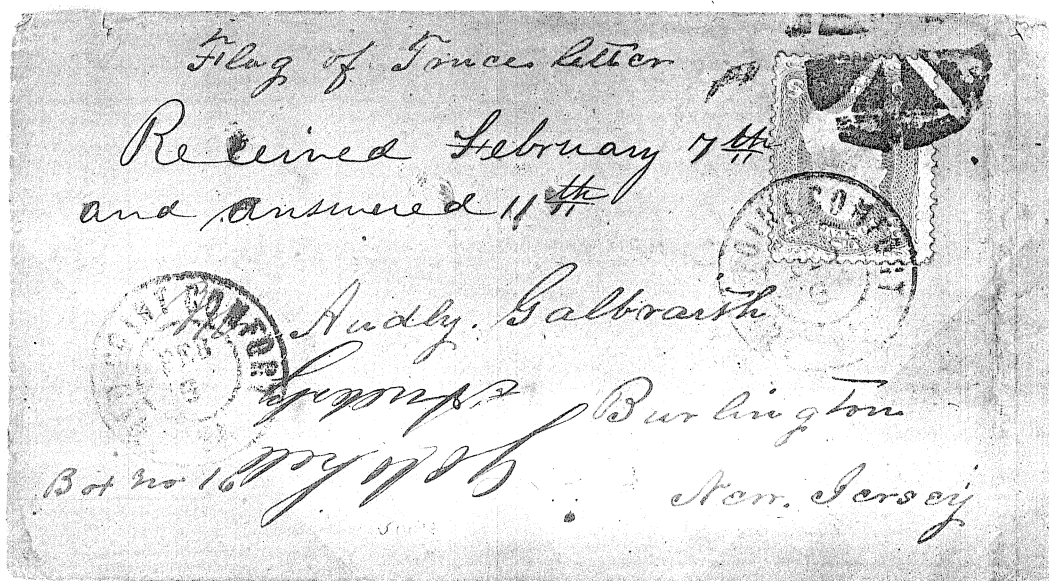
Datelined: Republic of Mississippi, Natchez February 20th/61. Mississippi had been admitted to the Confederacy on 4 February 1861 and was no longer a "Republic." Letter anticipates war. Speaks of the eventual suspension of mail service "from the 'Seceeding States'"; "I never before wrote to a foreigner"; "I received a letter...and on the envelope was printed Mississ-ippi with the lone star under it"; "A great many camps are form- ing...artillery, infantry and cavary": "Pa is lieutenant."



Alexandria, Va. to Moorestown  
3 May 1861

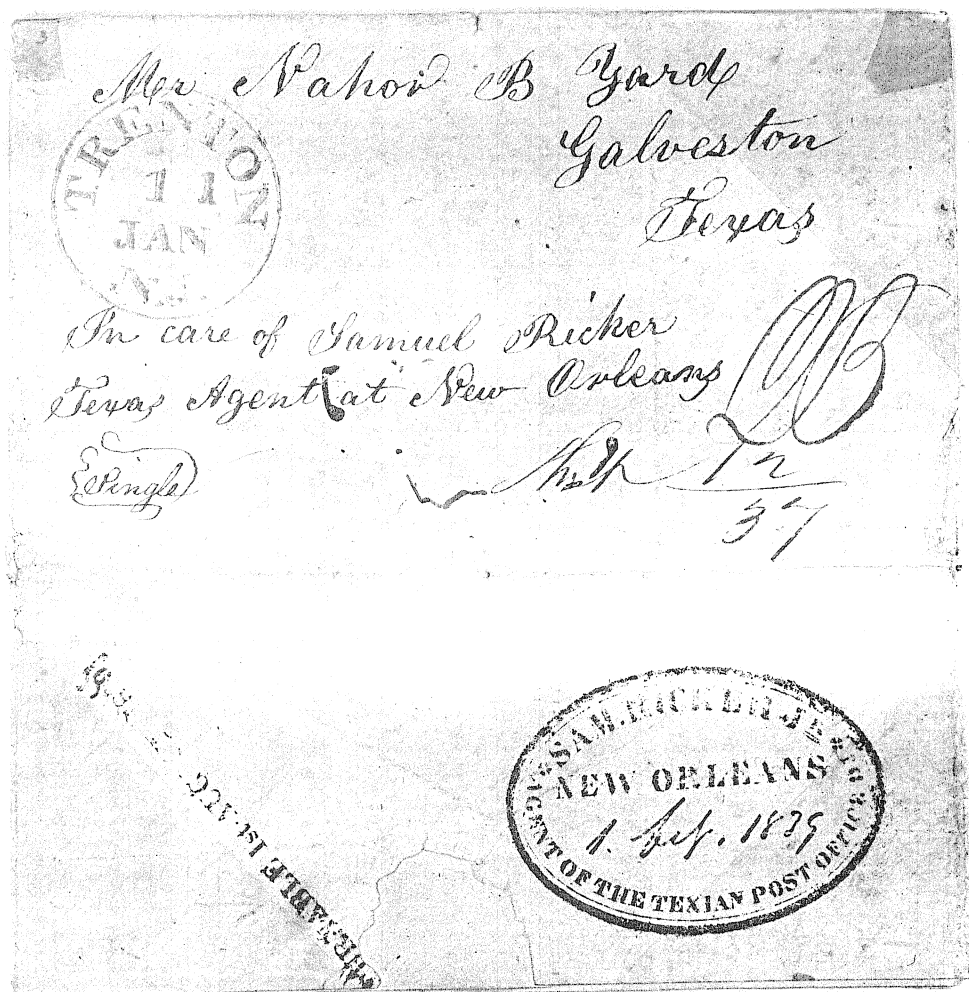
Having seceded 17 April, Virginia  
was admitted to the Confederacy 8  
May. 3 May was during Virginia's  
Independent Statehood period.





Flag of Truce  
"Near Petersburg Virginia" to Burlington  
6 February-7 February 1864





Trenton to Galveston  
11 January 1839, Trenton

25¢ rate to New Orleans, unpaid

Oval marking of Sam. Ricker, Jr.

1 February 1839

SL - Returnable 1st August 1839

Republic of Texas rate:

"SHIP"12

Added to the unpaid 25 for a total of 37 (¢)

PAID 37 1/2  
Mr Lawrence Barney  
Care of James Norton Esq  
Matagorda in Texas  
also the care of Saml. Ricker Esq  
No 30 Camp St New Orleans

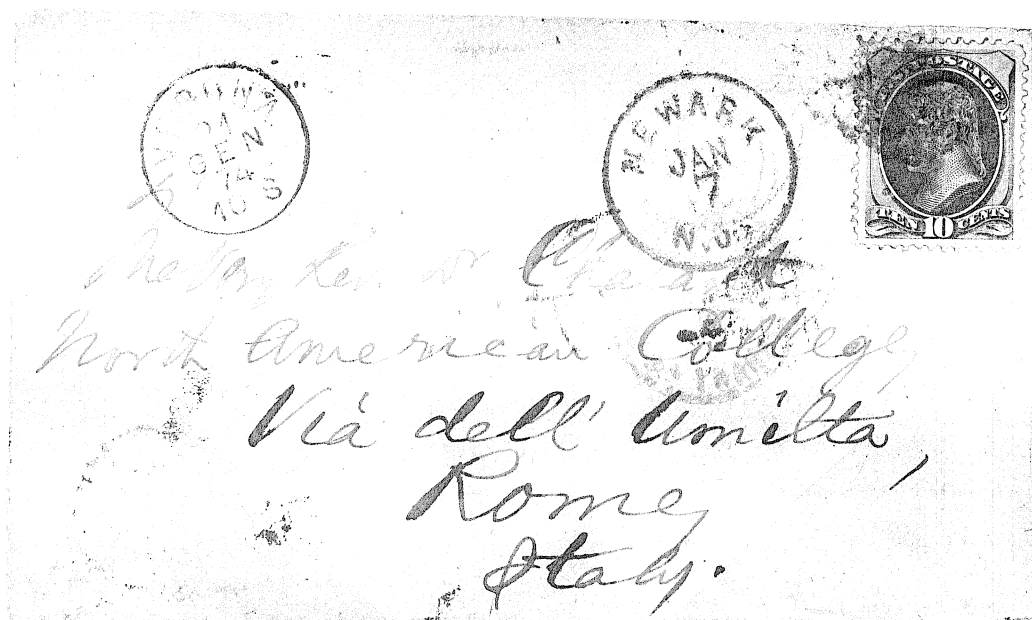
Newark to Matagorda  
26 April 1843, Newark  
11 May 1843, Galveston

The sender evidently did not know that William  
Bryan had succeeded Samuel Ricker as Texas Agent.

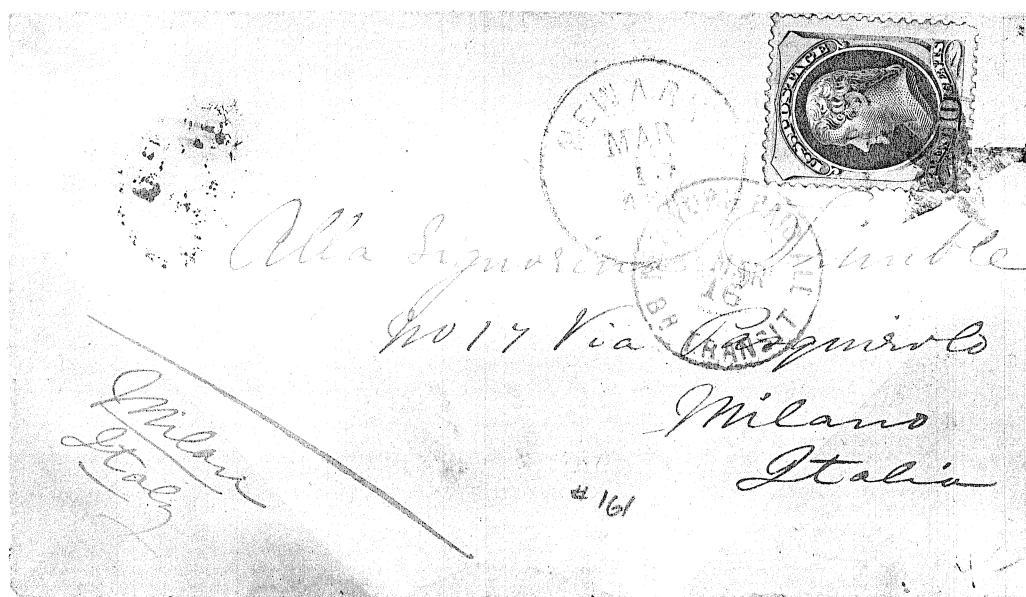
25¢ rate to New Orleans "PAID"

Republic of Texas rates:  
12 1/2¢ "SHIP" rate to Galveston  
25¢, 40-100 miles rate, port to Matagorda

On 15 February 1870 the closed mail rate between the United States and Italy became 10¢ per ½ ounce (15 grams) in the United States, 55 centesimi in Italy. Unpaid or short paid letters were fined. Originally excluded, Rome became a part of this agreement in November, 1870.



Newark to Rome  
7 January-23 January 1874  
Via: Cunard's **Calabria**



Newark to Milan  
13 March-1 April 1875  
Via: Cunard's **Cuba**

*via San Francisco*

*Mr E. S. Wells*

*710-712 Grand Street*

*Jersey City. N. J.  
U. S. A.*

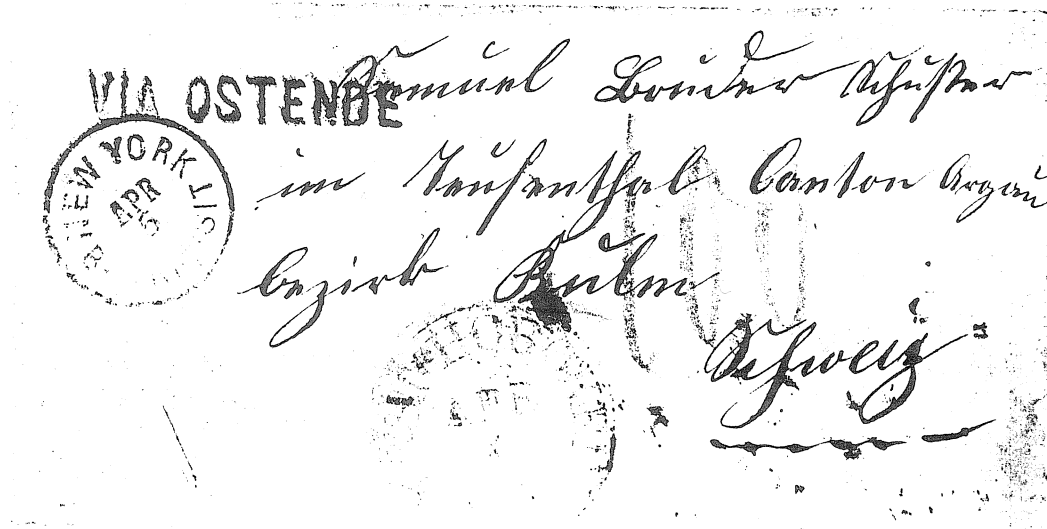


Sydney, N.S.W. to Jersey City  
26 November-26 December 1890

The 12¢ (6 pence) rate between the United States and New South Wales, via San Francisco, went into effect in February 1874. It remained until the entry of N.S.W. into the U.P.U. in October 1891.

Jersey City Receiving Backstamp

The United States-Switzerland Postal Convention went into effect 1 April 1868. Rate per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce (15 grams) was 15¢ in the United States, 80 centimes in Switzerland. Prepayment was optional but a fine was placed on unpaid or short paid letters. Mail went in closed bags through England and intermediate countries; Belgium and Germany, to Switzerland.



West Hoboken to Teufenthal  
4 April-18 April 1870

Unpaid, 80 centimes for postage, 20 centimes fine.

Via: Cunard's Java