

Section Seven - Foreign Mails

1 July 1863 - 1870

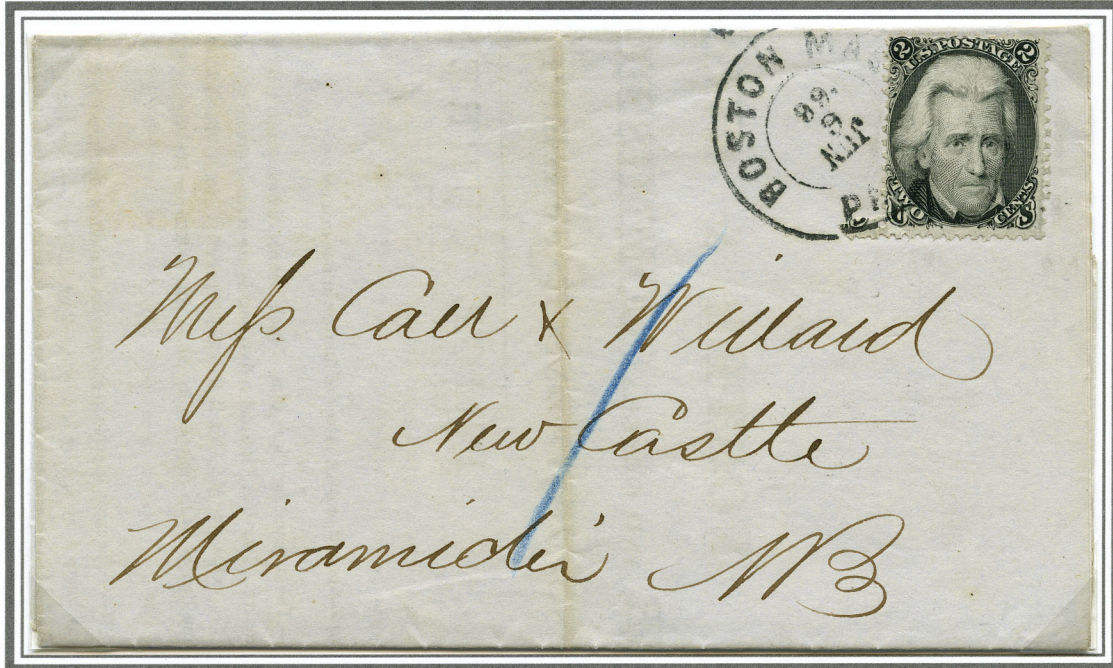
To Canada

Printed Circular - Two Cents

Introduction To Section Seven - Mails To Foreign Destinations

The final section, section seven, will examine the usages to and from foreign countries and some of the different rates that evolved from the new treaties in 1867, 1868 and 1869.

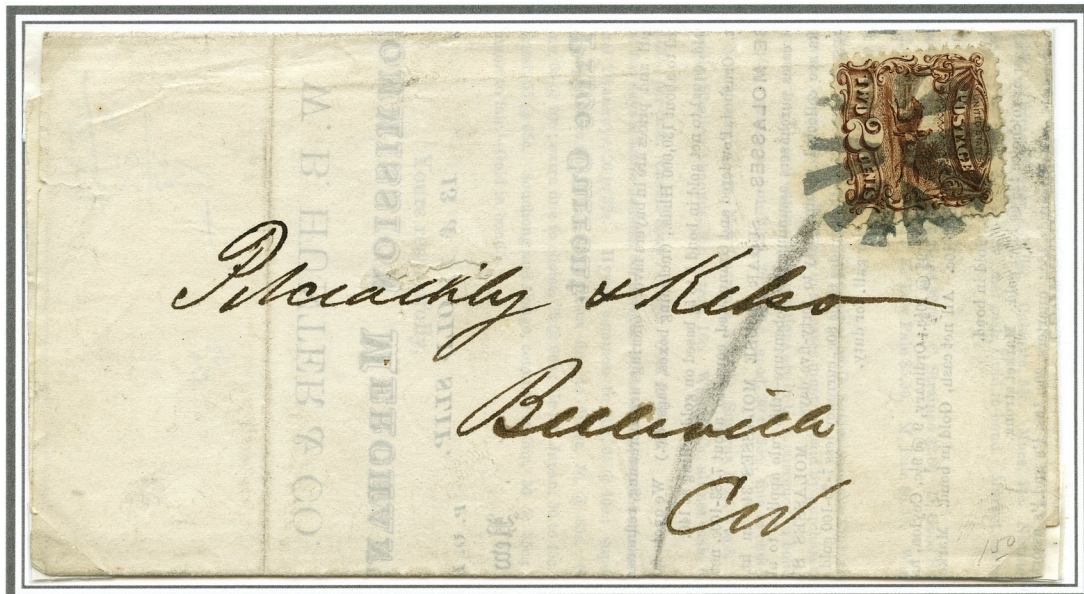
Below are two examples of printed circulars to Canada via the overland routes.



Boston, MA to New Castle, New Brunswick

6 June 1868

During this period the rate to Canada remained constant at 2¢.



New York, NY to Belleville, Canada West

2 June 1869

Section Seven - Foreign Mails

1 July 1863 - 1870

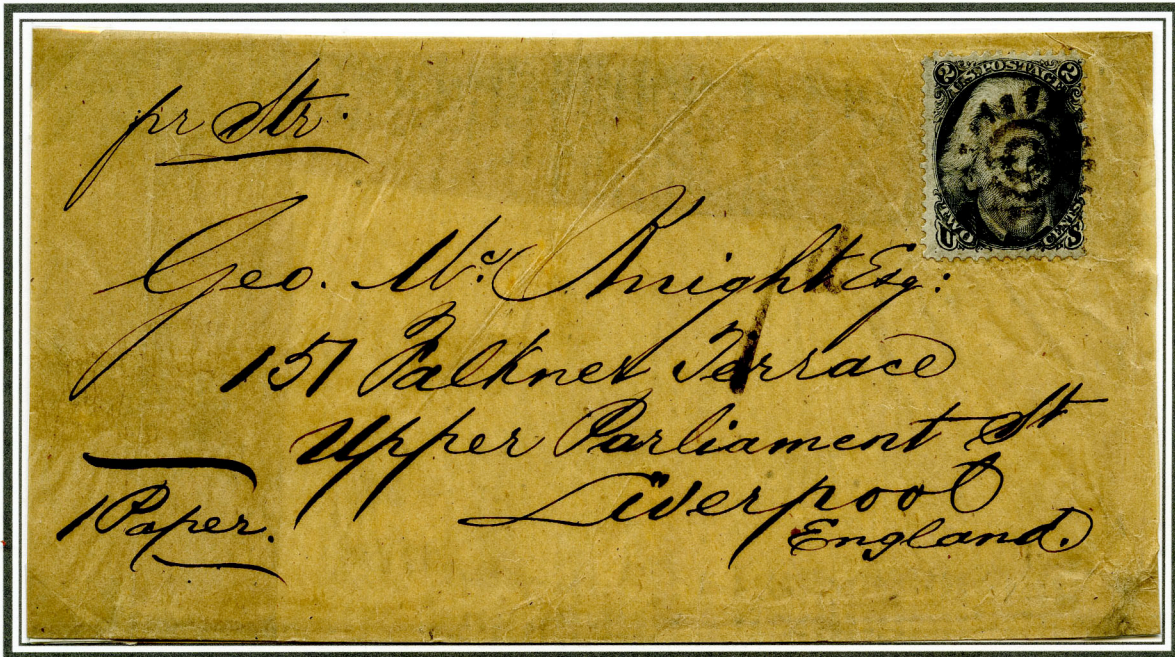
To Great Britain

18 April 1853 - 30 June 1867

Newspaper Rate - Two Then Six Cents

1 September 1867 - December 1868

Newspaper Rate Of Two Cents To September 30, 1867



San Francisco, CA to Liverpool, England

C. 1864

A newspaper wrapper showing the 2¢ rate in effect from April, 1853 to September 30, 1867.

Newspaper Rate Increased To Six Cents



New Orleans, LA to Liverpool, England

C, October 1868

PFC

Under the new 1867 Convention with Great Britain, printed circulars were included in the book rate of 6¢, a three times increase. This remained in effect for only about 15 months.

Section Seven - Foreign Mails

1 July 1863 - 1870

To Great Britain

1 September 1867 - December 1868

Newspaper Rate - Six Cents Then Two Cents

1 January 1869 - 1870

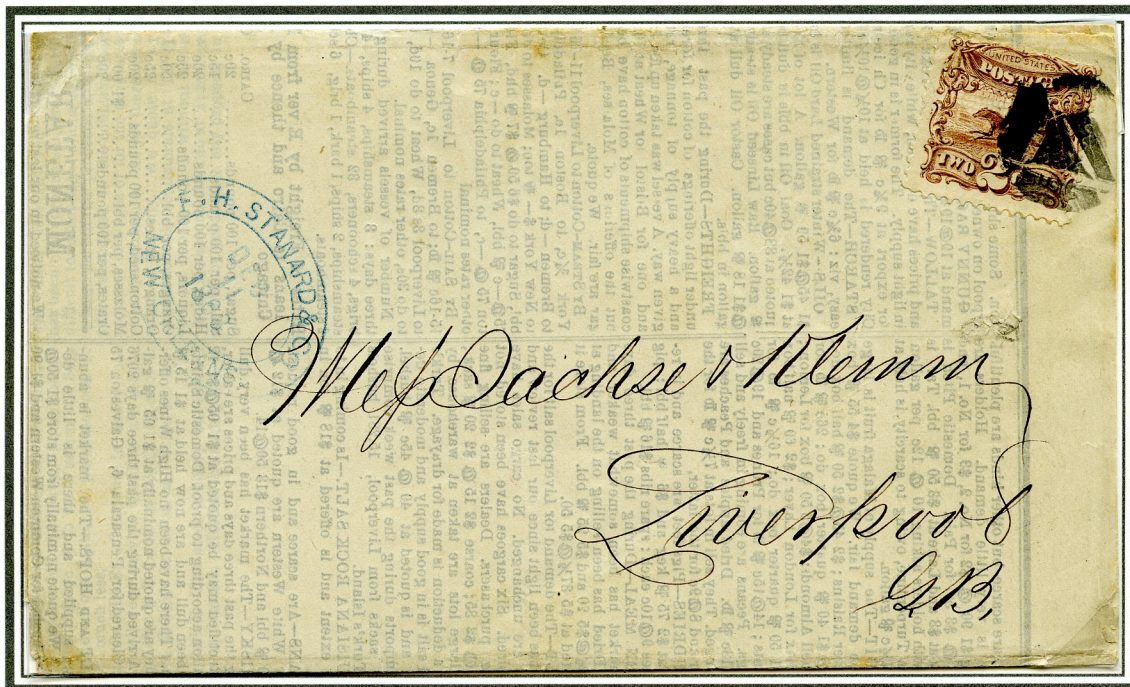
Newspaper Rate Of 6¢ In Effect Fifteen Months



(New York, NY) to London, England

C. 1868

Newspaper Rate Reduced To 2¢ on January 1, 1869.



New Orleans, LA to Liverpool, England

C. December 1869

From Yokohama, Japan
Printed Circular - Two Cents

1867 - 1874

American Consulate Offices In Japan

Prior to 1867, the United States, through the Department of State, had established consulate offices in several cities in Japan and China. The only mail processing done by these offices related to the forwarding of mail received from foreign postal systems and placing it on either U. S. navel vessels or private ships. Initially, the volumes were quite small and did not necessitate any special circumstances.

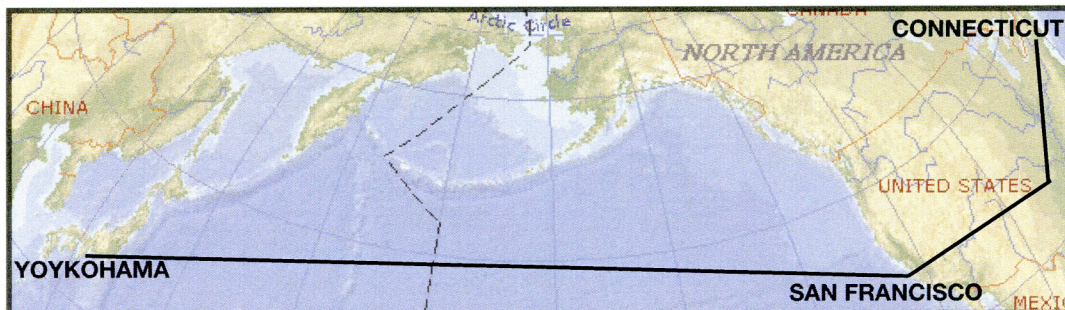
All this changed when, in 1867, treaties were signed with China and Japan. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company was awarded the contract to provide regular mail and passenger service between those countries and San Francisco. The volumes of mail increased substantially and the offices grew at Shanghai, China and several cities including Yokohama, Japan,



Yokohama, Japan to Hartford, CT

C. 1868

The wrapper above contained a printed circular which traveled from Yokohama, Japan 6,100 miles by steamer to San Francisco then 3,560 miles overland to Hartford, Connecticut. Mails originating in Yokohama, Japan are easily identified by the large 'X' cancellation. Three examples recorded.



To The West Indies

Newspaper Rate - Four Cents

Printed Matter Mails To The Caribbean



Baltimore, MD to St. Lucia, BWI

11 September 1869

This circular was posted in Baltimore and carried by American packet to St. Thomas where it transited on September 30, 1869. This steamship service had a book packet rate of 4¢ per four ounces. Upon arrival in St. Lucia, the small black St. Lucia receiving mark was applied and the recipient had to pay one penny postage due as noted by the brown '1' on the front of the cover.

Only two examples of the 1869 pictorial stamps used to St. Lucia are recorded.

To Sweden And Germany
Newspaper Rate - Two Cents

15 August 1853 - 1 January 1867

Printed Circulares Carried Direct To Or Through Germany With 'PAID ALL'

To Sweden



PFC

New York, NY to Calmar, Sweden

30 November 1865

Carried on the NGL ship *America* departing December 15 arriving Bremen December 29, 1865. It was transferred at Sweden's receiving point, Malmo arriving January 2, 1866 and then by rail to Calmar, Sweden. The 'PAID ALL' marking indicated that the postage was prepaid through Germany; the '6' indicates 6 ore due. Mails to Sweden, at this time, are highly unusual.

To Bremen, Germany



New York, NY to Bremen, Germany

December (1864)

This newspaper wrapper, with the 'PAID ALL', was carried to Bremen and delivered fully prepaid.

To Cuba And Mexico

Newspaper Rate - Two Cents

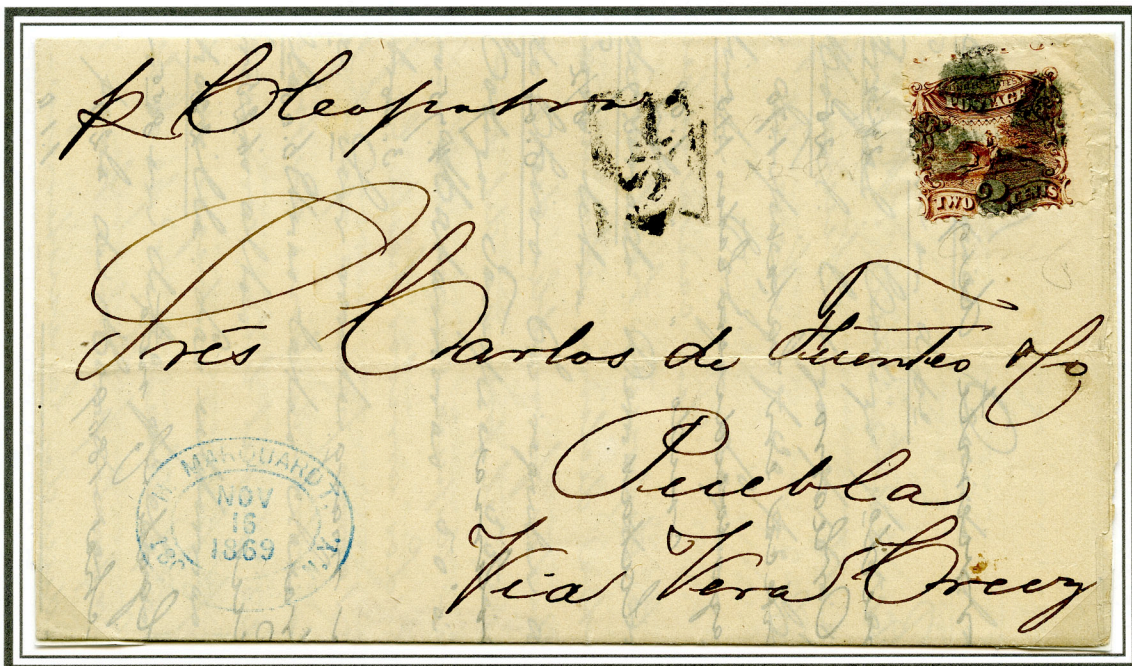
The Newspaper Rate Remained Consistent To Cuba And Mexico At Two Cents



Philadelphia, PA to Caibarien, Cuba

12 December 1866

The 'NA1' is a receiving mark indicating it was sent from North America.



New York, NY to Puebla, Mexico

16 November 1869

The '1/2' is a receiving mark indicating one half reale postage due.

To France

Newspaper Rate - Two Cents

Newspaper Rate Of Two Cents



PFC

Unknown to Paris, France

C. 4 June 1868

Though newspapers were rated in the United States "by the piece" at 2¢, the required postage due in France was based on weight. The wrapper above contained a paper weighing between 40 and 80 grams and therefore due 30 decimes from the recipient.



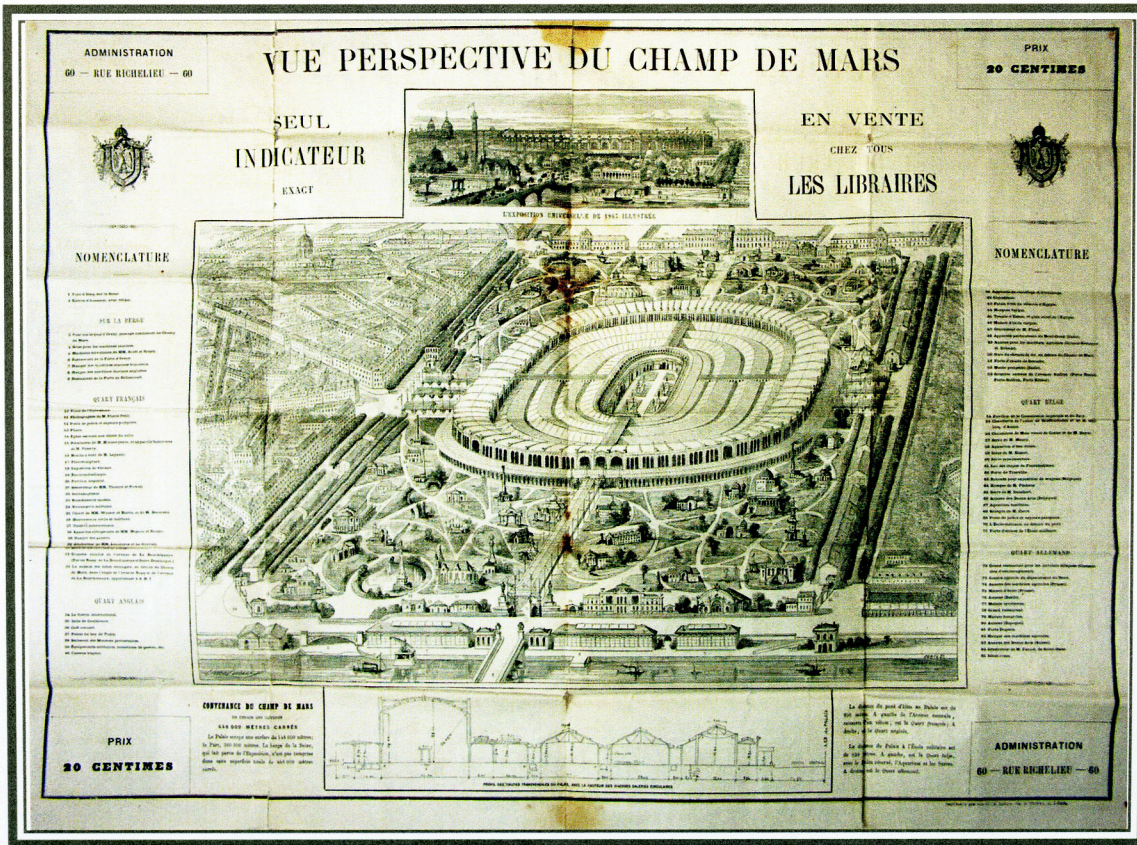
Unknown to Paris, France

C. 1 April 1868

This wrapper contained a newspaper weighing up to 40 grams and therefore was due 15 decimes from recipient.

From France

Newspaper Rate Under 40 Grams - 12 Centimes



Map Of 1867 Worlds Fair

This printed sheet measures 30" x 22" and weighs just 33 grams. Since it has no writing, it qualifies as a newspaper. The published rate is 12 centimes, the reason for the extra 1 centime is unknown.

Auxerre is a postal station near the expo grounds and use of this postmark preceded the use of the Exposition Universelle postmarked introduced on the March 25, 1867.

85% Reduction



Paris France to Boston, MA

9 March 1867

Section Seven - Foreign Mails

1 July 1863 - 1870

To Germany

Newspaper Rate - Two Cents To Port Of Entry

Markings In 1867 Only

Printed Circulars Carried By HAPAG And NGL

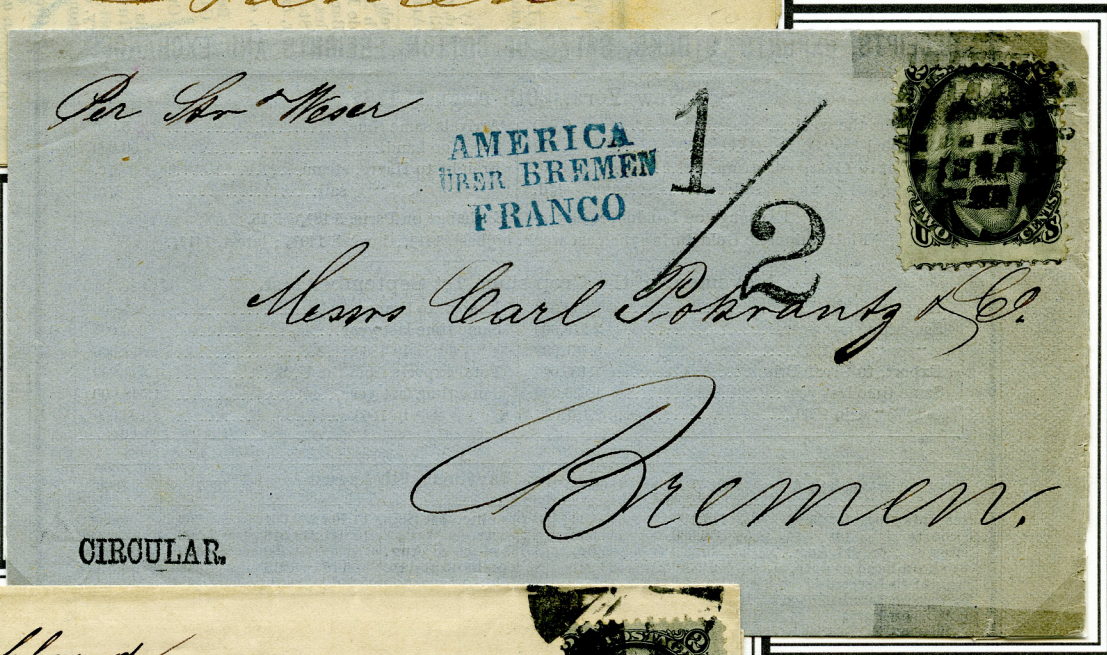


Carried on the NGL ship *Bremen* from New York on January 26 arriving Bremen February 8, 1867.

This is the earliest recorded 1/2 marking.

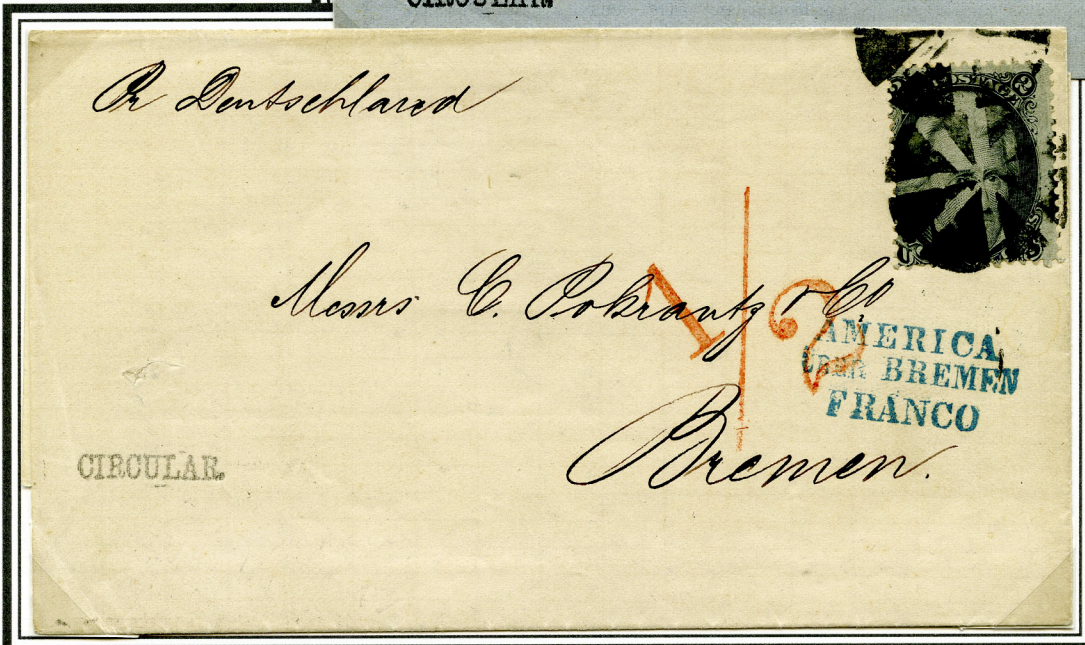
Galveston, TX to Bremen, Germany
14 January 1867

Carried by Bremen Mail on ship *Weiser II* from New York August 29, arriving Bremen September 11, 1867.



New York, NY to Bremen, Germany
29 August 1867

Carried By Bremen Mail but ship unknown due to a lack of dates. The color of the red ink versus black ink was of no significance.



New York, NY to Bremen, Germany

C. 1867

To Germany

Newspaper Rate - Two Cents

Markings 1867 Only

Newspaper Rate Either Two Or Three Cents

Both the treaties with Hanover (HAPAG) and Bremen (NGL) specified a rate of 2¢ if the newspaper that was destined for the port of arrival or 3¢ if it went past the port of arrival.



Galveston, TX to Bremen, Germany

28 October 1867

The circular had a three cent stamp placed on it by the sender without knowing which service, (HAPAU or (NGL), would be used. It went NGL direct to Bremenhaven, therefore the 1/2 credit mark.



New Orleans, LA to Bremen, Germany

10 August 1867

PFC

This circular has a two cent stamp placed by the sender and it went HAPAG direct to Hanover, Germany. Since Bremen was "past Hanover" the correct credit mark of 1 was applied.

To Switzerland

French Mails- Newspaper And Book Rate

Newspaper Rate To Switzerland Two Cents



Printed circular subject to the newspaper rate of 2¢. Carried on the North German Line ship *New York* from New York January 16, arriving Southampton January 28, 1864.

PFC

New York, NY to Zurich, Switzerland

15 January 1864

Book Rate To Switzerland Four Cents Each Four Ounces



Philadelphia, PA to Geneve, Switzerland

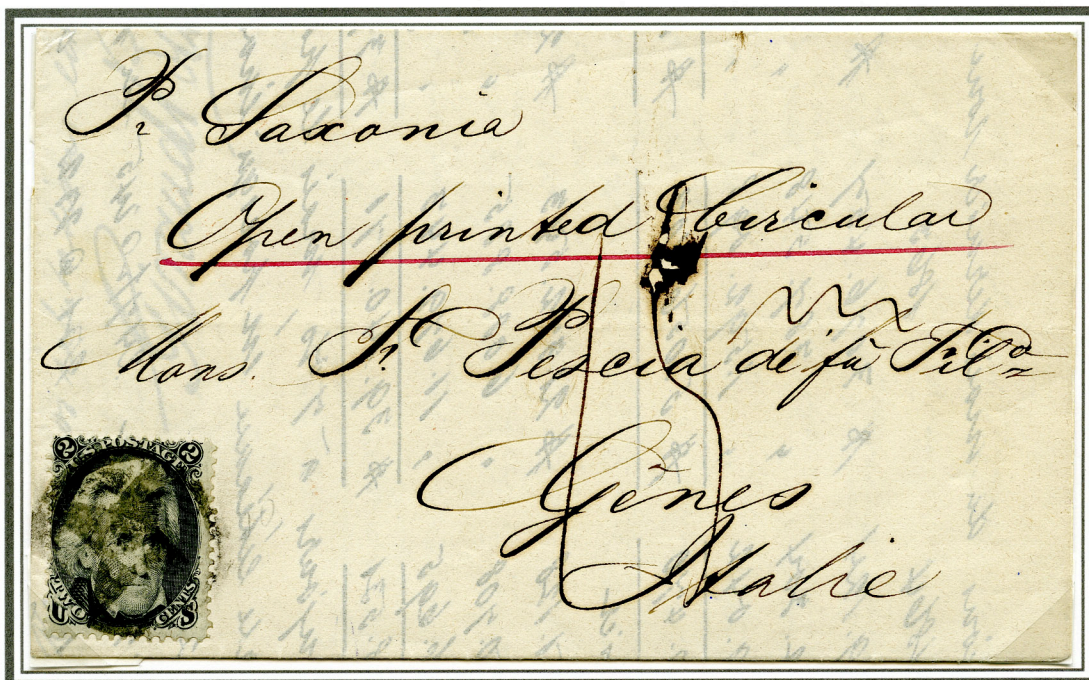
10 March 1866

Carried on Cunard from New York on the ship *Asia* departing March 14, arriving Queenstown March 26, 1866.

To Italy

Newspaper Rate - Two Cents

Newspaper Rate Via HAPAG Line - Two Cents



(New York, NY) to Genoa, Italy

15 October 1864

The above circular was carried by the *Saxonia* and the one below by the *Germania* from New York. Upon arrival in Southampton, they were transferred to France, marked French postage due, then they were taken overland to the Italian frontier at Susa, Torino. Crossing into Torino, they continued overland to Genoa.



(New York, NY) to Genoa, Italy

12 November 1864

Section Seven - Foreign Mails

1 July 1863 - 1870

To Belgium And Switzerland
Closed Mail - Eight Cents

1 January 1869 - 1870

1867 Convention For Closed Mails



Cleveland, OH to
Antwerp, Belgium
11 April 1868

Eight Cents Closed Mail
Rates

The new convention in 1867 provided for an 8¢ rate, fully paid to the destination. The pieces were to be sent in closed bags to the destination.

This circular to the left went by the Inman Line's *City of Paris*, arriving, Liverpool April 28, 1868. The closed bag was transported through France to Switzerland where it was delivered without postage being due.

Like the circular above, this too was sent by closed bag, except this time to Belgium. The circular was carried on the Cunardship, *Russia*, departing New York January 6, 1869 and arrived Queenstown January 15, 1869. It was delivered in Belgium without postage due.



New York, NY to Antwerp, Belgium

6 January 1869

To Holland

British Mails- Newspaper Rate Two, Then Eight Cents

Newspaper Rates To Holland



New York, NY to Schiedam, Holland

3 March, 1866

Carried on the HAPAU Line's ship *Allemania*, leaving New York March 3, 1866 and arriving Southampton, March 14, 1866, then open mail to Holland. Marked 1d due in England and 7 1/2 Dutch cents in Holland.



New York, NY to Leiden, Holland

26 July 1869

Carried on the Cunard Line's ship *City of New York II*, leaving New York March 2, 1867, arriving Liverpool September 8, 1869, then closed bag to Holland fully paid.