

NEW YORK FOREIGN MAIL CANCELLATIONS
1870-1876

by

ARTHUR VAN VLISSINGEN

and

MORRISON WAUD

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1968

FRONTISPIECE

INTERIOR
OF NEW YORK POST OFFICE
1844/1875



North interior view of the Post Office after it was established in 1844 in the old Middle Dutch church building on the east side of Nassau street between Liberty and Cedar streets

NEW YORK FOREIGN MAIL CANCELLATIONS

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and ARTHUR VAN VLISSINGEN

PREFACE

There are three principal reasons for undertaking the considerable task of research and compilation required for publishing this book. First, to make available to all interested collectors the new discoveries and information that have come to light since publication in 1942 of Edwin Milliken's comprehensive handbook on New York Foreign Mail cancellations (NYFM). Second, the number of specialists actively collecting NYFM has increased in the intervening decades. Finally, copies of the Milliken paperbound booklet have become so scarce, costly or dog-eared from constant thumbing that there is a physical need for a new reference work with plates and charts for routine use.

NYFM has engaged the enthusiastic attention of many distinguished philatelists through the years since the original discoveries and research by J. Murray Bartels in the early 1920s and Milliken's pioneering work thereafter. Among the other early specialists contributing to the growth of NYFM knowledge, were John Spohr of France, Dr. W. L. Babcock, Dr. Reginald Burbank, Ernest R. Jacobs, Edward S. Knapp, Lawrence B. Mason, Hugh McLellan, Delf Norona, W. E. Parsons, and C. A. Yarrington.

The number of knowledgeable collectors at work in this field has grown steadily. Among more recent fellow-hobbyists whose competence and collections deserve mention are R. W. Gibson and Walter G. Hubbard of England; Dr. Robert S. de Wasserman of Belgium; Dr. Arthur F. Abt, David T. Beals III, E. Wick Eddy, E. Fitz Gore, Seymour H. Kaplan, the late Waldo V. Kenworthy, Richard Russell, Hubert C. Skinner and Jerome S. Wagshal. Doubtless many other names belong on this list. From time to time during the several years the authors have been at work on this book, there have been frequent surprises in learning of major NYFM holdings and specialized expertise possessed by heretofore unpublicized collectors.

The authors are most grateful to the Clarence W. Hennan Memorial Publication Fund of the Collectors Club of Chicago under the auspices of which this book is published.

Helpfulness, above and beyond the call of ordinary philatelic duty, is hereby gratefully acknowledged to a number of individuals without whose unselfish efforts this book would surely be less complete and authoritative. Sincere thanks are extended, in alphabetical order with no attempt to mention every facet of their individual contributions, to the following:

J. David Baker—for his help on foreign mail rates and markings.

Don Clineff—for his help on lay-out and printing.

Sylvester Colby—for his willingness to have the Milliken handbook plates reproduced here.

Ezra D. Cole—for reading the manuscript and making helpful suggestions.

Eugene N. Costales—for sound advice, and for the loan of his auction catalogs containing descriptions and photographs of important NYFM items.

Harrison H.B. Haverbeck—for his help and advice on the manuscript.
Herman Herst, Jr. —for providing historical pictures.

Edwin Milliken, the Grand Old Man of NYFM—for wholehearted cooperation and advice and for the loan of valuable reference material.

Sherman Rogers—for great help with the manuscript, illustrations, layout, and publication.

Charles D. Root—for providing contact with specialists through the U.S. Cancellation Club.

Ray Van Handel, Sr. —for layout, drawings, lettering, and other specialized tasks in the graphic arts, which could be done so well only by a seasoned artist who is equally expert in the lore of postal markings and postal history.

Ray Vogel—for helping with layout and typing various tables.

Miss Elizabeth Wright—who has cheerfully typed, revised, and copied reams of sometimes illegible, incomprehensible manuscript; and, skillfully performed those innumerable pesky chores without which this book would never have been completed.

Finally, the authors would be ungracious and unappreciative if they failed to thank their wives for permitting the use of so many evenings and weekends at this job. If at times no wife could fully understand why this self-imposed assignment was engrossing, they at least, accepted the authors' odd enthusiasms with the resigned tolerance developed by long years of marveling at the peculiar quirks of Homo Philatelicus.

Arthur Van Vlissingen
Morrison Waud

Lake Forest, Illinois
September 1, 1968

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION OF NEW YORK FOREIGN MAIL CANCELLATIONS

New York Foreign Mail cancellations (NYFM) were designed for canceling stamps only on mail originating in New York City destined for foreign countries other than Canada. They were not for use on local mail in the United States or on mail to foreign countries initially mailed at other post offices even though clearing through New York City. The basic period of use of NYFM was 1870-1876.

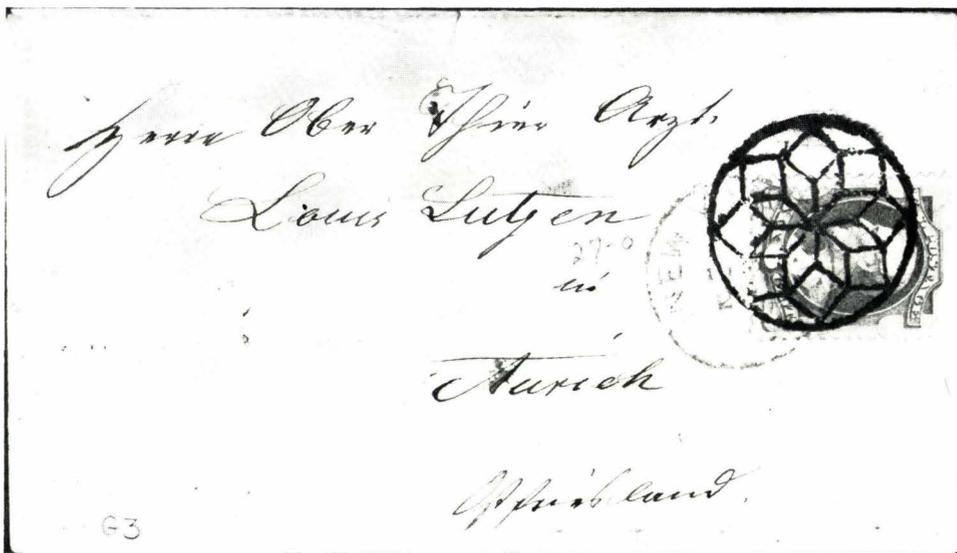
"As stamp obliterations, these are the perfection of form," an eminent French philatelist in the 1920's wrote of NYFM. A better phrase could hardly be framed to describe this series of more than 100 different types, all of them interesting and attractive. Certainly there is no homogenous group of United States fancy cancellations comparable with NYFM in size, variety, and general artistic design. Examples of NYFM cancellations on cover to indicate their use, intricacies and beauty are pictured in Plates 1 through 6.

Cancellation collectors of the first two decades of the Twentieth Century were familiar with these fancy stars, pin wheels, and assorted symmetrical designs on the Hard Paper Bank Note issues of 1870-1875. Designs of this general appearance were most often described in auction catalogs and in philatelic conversation as "New York Geometrics". Their specific and unique use was not identified until J. Murray Bartels bid sight unseen on a large lot in a Spanish auction. Even then, still more years might have elapsed without a systematic study of NYFM had not his bid been high, or had the auctioneer stood pat on the original catalog description of the lot.

Bartels in the middle 1930s was a courtly gentleman who dealt in stamps and covers high up in a building off Nassau Street in New York. His own story of NYFM was told to one of the authors on the occasion of a first visit to his shop. Unfortunately no notes were taken, hence dates and quantities can only be approximated from memory after more than thirty years.



J. Murray Bartels

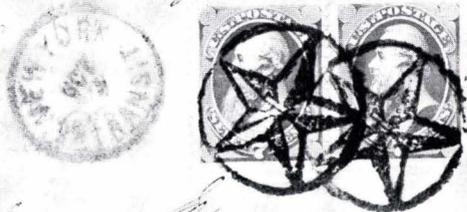


A Fine strike — NYFM G3 with 6¢ rate to Austria

NYFM A22 with 6¢ rate to England by Steamer City of Richmond



Per Steamer *America via England.*



J. Eckelmann Esq
40 Boulevard des Capucines
Paris

NYFM A17 with double 7¢ rate to Germany by Steamer America

A Fine example of NYFM G21 with 9¢ rate to France by Steamer Pereire

Per Steamer *Pereire*

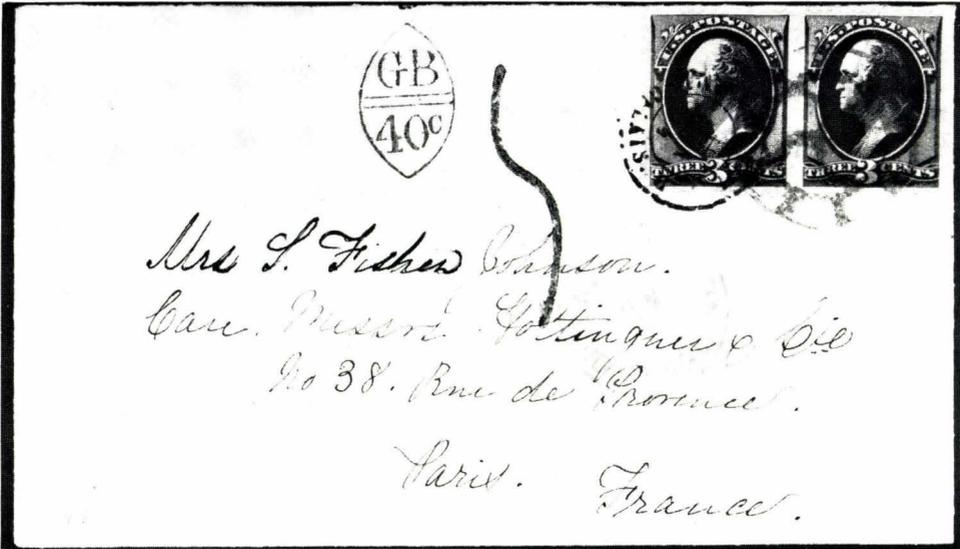


Messrs. SUSSFELD, LORSCH & CO.,

27 Rue Paradis-Poissonière.

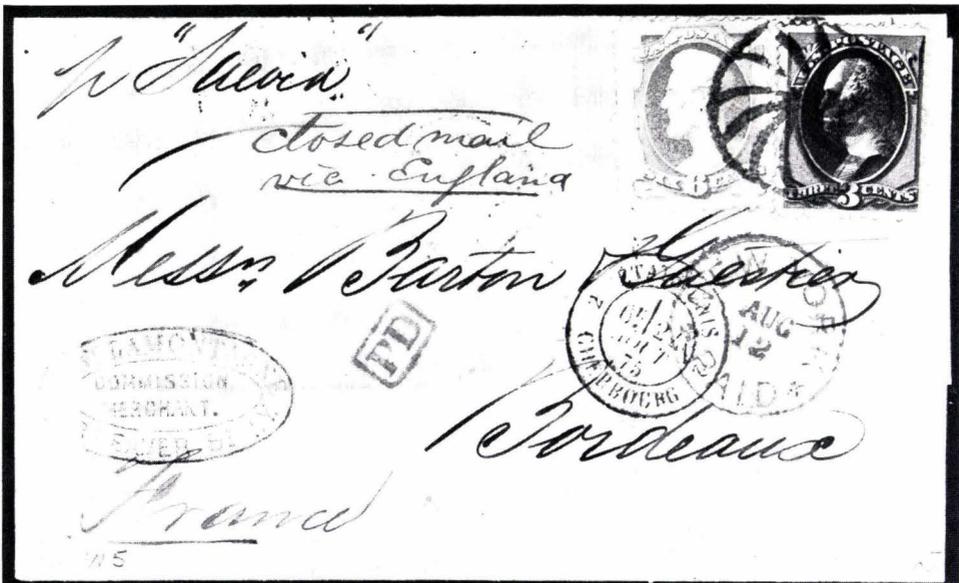
PARIS,

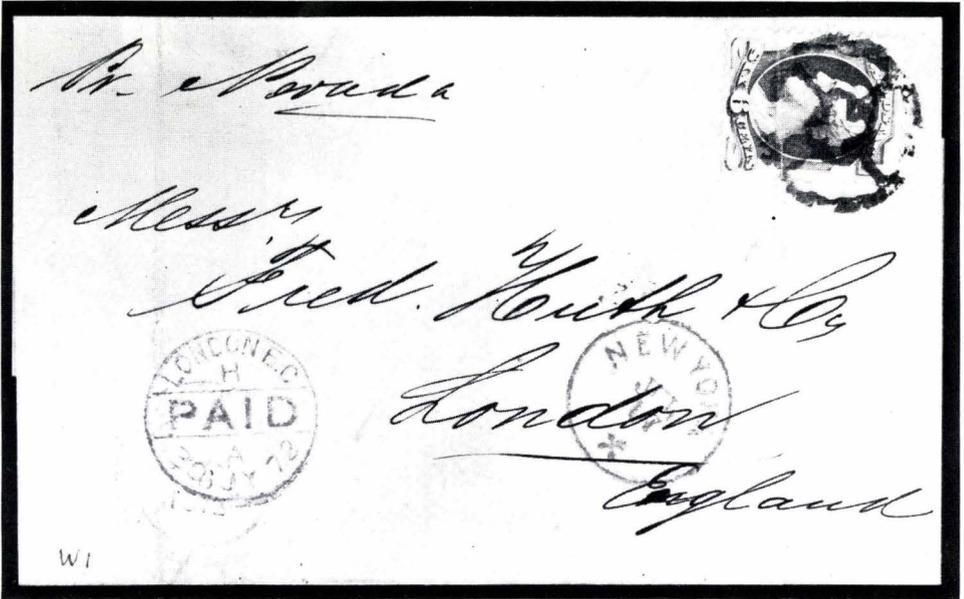
FRANCE.



NYFM W2—6¢ rate paid to England—France to collect 5 Decimes (9¢) from addressee

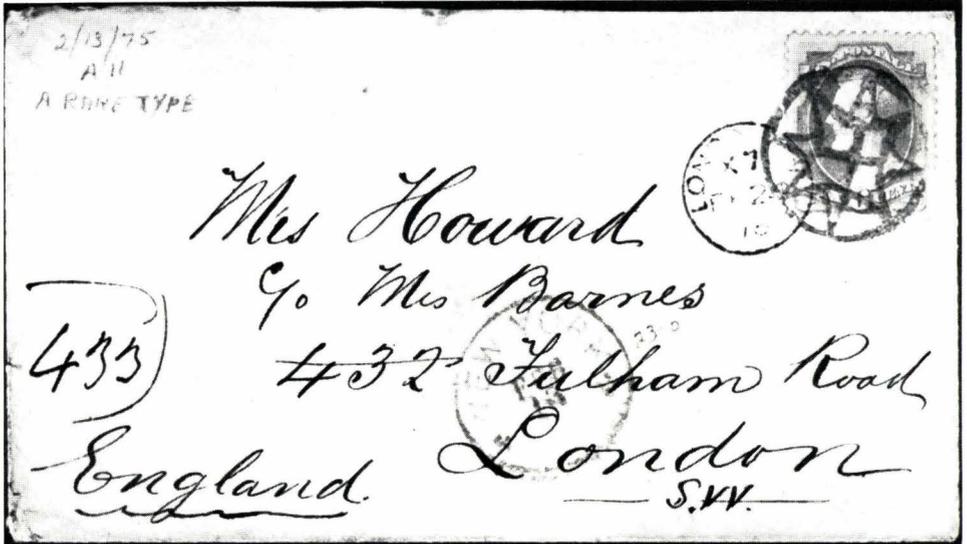
NYFM W5—9¢ rate closed mail via England to France





NYFM WI — one of the very rarest cancellations

NYFM All — a fine strike of a rare type

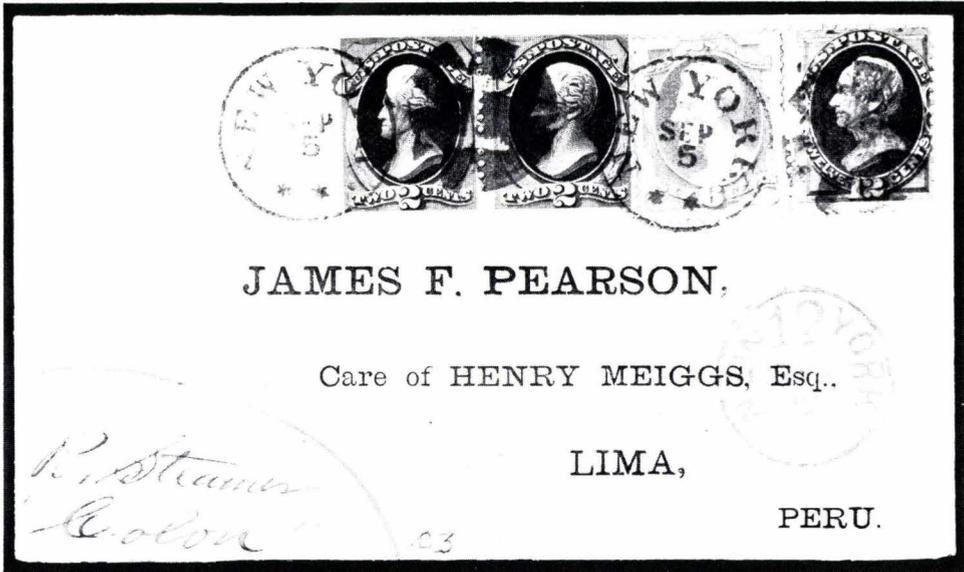




NYFM W11—a rare type on 2¢ circular rate to Italy

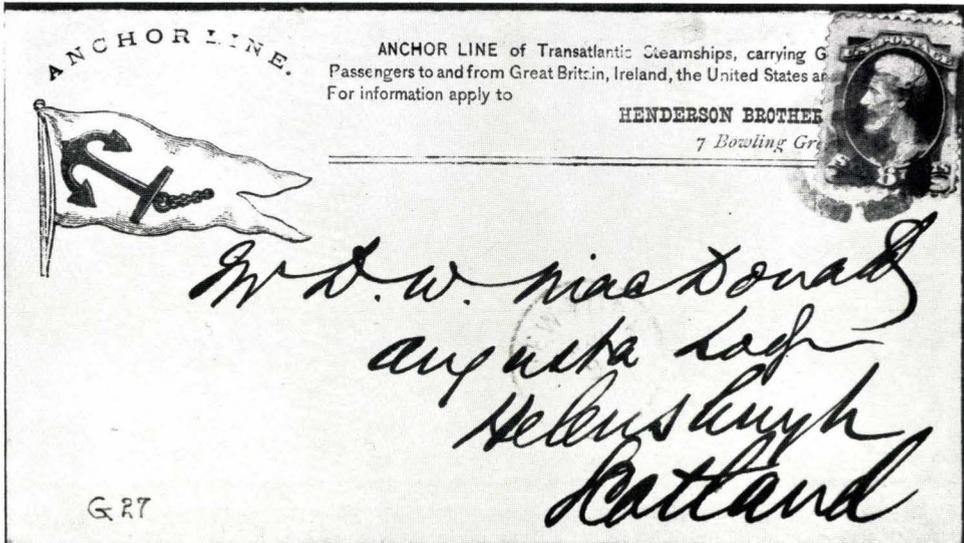
An unusual cover with NYFM G17 to France with 60¢ postage—probably supplementary mail on a triple weight letter (10¢ x 2 x 3 = 60¢)





NYFM C3—on letter to Peru by Steamer Colon showing 22¢ single rate

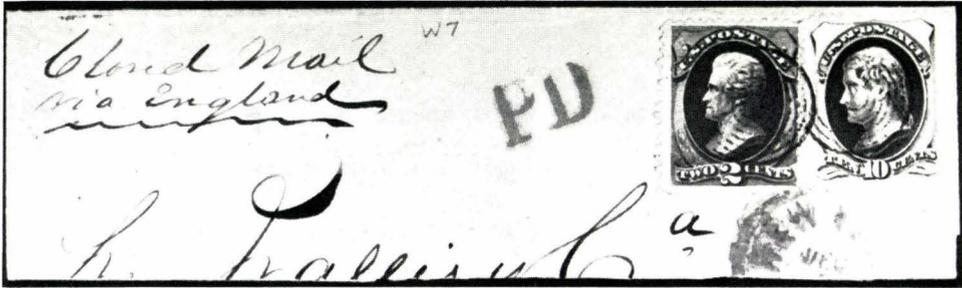
NYFM G27—6¢ rate to Scotland—with a fine “Anchor Line” corner card



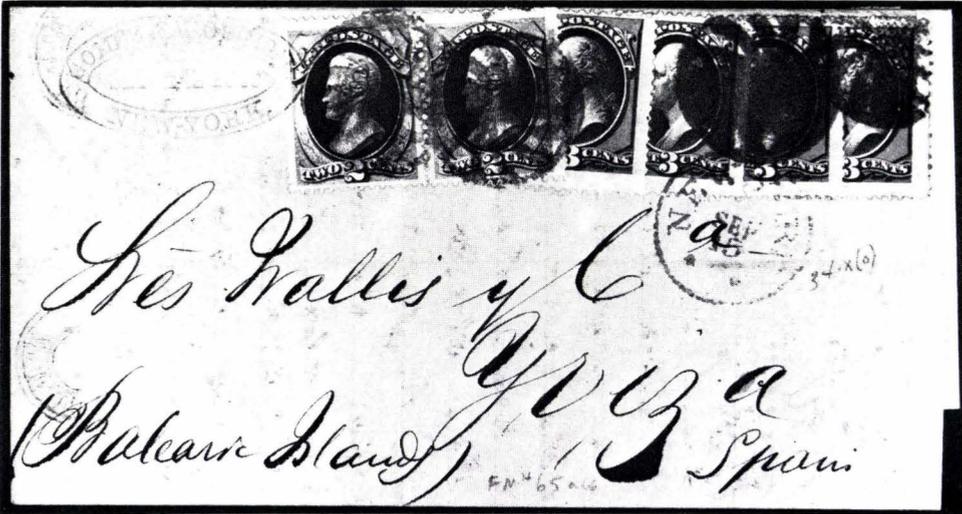
As he told the tale, Bartels in 1923 or thereabouts received through the mail the catalog of a forthcoming auction sale in Madrid. One lot was described as somewhat over 100 U.S. Covers used in the 1870s to Spain. Prior to the 1920s the Bank Note issues of the 1870s had been held in low esteem by many collectors, but by then their status was rising and so were the prices. So Bartels made a cautious guess at what the covers might be worth and mailed his bid.

In due time he received the lot with the bill. The shipment turned out to contain only perhaps 20 whole folded letters; the rest of the "covers" were merely the upper horizontal halves. Indignant at the auctioneer's over-description of the lot, Bartels did not examine the items individually. He re-wrapped the package, put it in the safe, and wrote offering the auctioneer a choice of accepting a substantially lower figure or of having the lot returned.

PLATE 7



NYFM W7 on half "Wallis" cover



NYFM W5—on full "Wallis" cover to Yviza, (Balearic Islands) Spain showing 16¢ rate via England and French overland mail

Ocean mail service was not notably fast between the United States and Spanish ports in those post-World War I days. Months elapsed before he received word that his counter-offer was acceptable. After sending off payment he opened up the package to examine more closely what he had bought.

The lot consisted of a single correspondence from New York, addressed to Sres. Wallis y Cia., Yviza, Balearic Islands, Spain. Even the half-covers contained all or practically all of the postal markings along with the stamps, and the normal docketing by Wallis y Cia was on the back flaps. The period of use spread over several years. There was amazingly little duplication of cancellation types. On Plate 7 are illustrated two examples of the Wallis correspondence, one of the half-covers of which Bartels complained and the other a full cover. The half-cover illustrates the 12¢ rate to Spain via British Closed Mail with the 2¢ and 10¢ stamps canceled by NYFM Type W7, one of the rarest NYFM cancellations. The full cover illustrates the 16¢ rate to Spain by open mail to England then overland via France and Marseilles to Spain (the Balearic Islands). It bears an unusual combination of two 2¢ stamps and four 3¢ stamps many overlapping and cancelled by NYFM Type W5.

Bartels was a well-educated, studious man. He recognized at once that the Wallis correspondence held the key that would unlock the mystery which previously had surrounded the New York Geometrics. Instead of putting the covers immediately on sale, he hunted up an old set of drawing instruments from his schoolboy days. With these and some tracing paper he proceeded to reproduce the designs in this representative lot.

Enlisting the cooperation of interested collectors, he proceeded to compile the first data on NYFM types, with dates of use for those that were proved on cover. Beyond this, he wrote down his surmises and speculations about a number of other designs that seemed to belong in the family, but that had not been proved by a cover.

He published this information, with plates showing 58 designs, in the *Collectors Club Philatelist* of April, 1926. As a testimonial to his accurate observation, 50 of those designs now are proved types of NYFM. In the next (July 1926) issue, he published an additional list with plates showing another 16 designs, all but 2 of which are still recognized as NYFM. It was not until a year later, on June 2, 1927, that Bartels first offered his find at auction. The auction catalog included commentary on NYFM and plates showing 77 types of which 65 are recognized today to be authentic NYFM.

Fortunately for today's knowledge in this particular field of philately, NYFM became a collecting specialty of Edwin Milliken not long after Bartels made his original discovery. For his own collection, Milliken bought NYFM stamps and covers in Europe while dealers there still held United States stamps of that period in relatively plentiful supply.

Milliken carried his study of these cancellations well beyond Bartels' work. In the early 1940s he supplied a series of articles and plates to *Stamps* magazine. In 1942 *Postal Markings* magazine reprinted the series in a 32-page handbook, adding illustrations of album pages and covers from major collections. That handbook was destined for the next quarter century to remain the last work on NYFM. Copies are now scarce and sell at substantial

markings have never been located. Covers and off-cover stamps clearly outline many of the principal facts about NYFM, but numerous knowledge gaps still remain.

AVAILABILITY OF NYFM

Examples of some 50 to 60 different NYFM types are not hard to obtain off-cover. The rest range from scarce to genuinely rare. Covers are less plentiful, though those showing the more common types of NYFM cancellations on 6¢ and 10¢ stamps are frequently found in dealer stocks and auctions. Thirty types including twelve discovered or authenticated since Milliken's 1942 handbook are proved by only a single cover. Yet a review of the records shows that one of those proved by only one cover (G22) is common off-cover and that three of those proved by only one cover (W4, W8 and F15) are confirmed by sufficient off-cover stamps to be rated merely as scarce.

5¢, 6¢, 7¢ and 10¢ stamps of the National and Continental Bank Note issues then current paid most single letter postal rates to the foreign nations that received the bulk of the mail from New York. Relative rarity of NYFM on various denominations is discussed in Chapter IV.

COLORS AND INKS

As described more fully in Chapter V, the only inks recorded for these cancellations are black, red, claret, claret brown and brown. Many are known only in black, a few only in color, some in both. All examples in colors other than those listed above have on examination been considered either questionable or clearly faked.

The purpose of the different inks can be surmised but not proved. All NYFM cancellations in red or claret known to the authors on cover also bear Supplementary Mail markings.

DESTINATIONS OF NYFM

Most of the foreign mail from New York went to Western Europe and the British Isles. The bulk of the surviving covers comprises business correspondences and a few missionary correspondences. As a generalization, the number of covers bears some proportion to the size of the country to which addressed and the strength of its financial and commercial ties with New York City. Relatively few covers are known to destinations in Africa, Asia, Australia, Russia, the Middle East and the Pacific area, or to any of the colonies of European nations.

Bartels' discovery of the outlines of this specialty through the Wallis correspondence directed the attention of collectors toward Europe in this connection. After a relatively short while Milliken substantially broadened the field beyond the Spanish borders by making finds among the stocks of German, French, and British dealers while he was temporarily resident in Europe—though he by no means looked only in that direction. Most of the other early NYFM specialists who cooperated with him also looked principally toward Europe.

Finds of NYFM correspondence to other European destinations came to light much more slowly and in generally smaller quantities than the correspondences to the commercial and financial centers of Britain and the Continent. These later finds include most of the covers now known addressed to Latin America and the Caribbean.

USES OF NYFM

NYFM cancellations were applied to the stamps on postal matter entering the mails at New York City addressed to all foreign countries except Canada. Mail to Canada was apparently routed to a separate office, probably in the Domestic Mail Division, and did not receive NYFM cancellations. All other foreign mail was sorted to the Foreign Mail Division of the New York General Post Office for routing, accounting, postal marking, cancellation and dispatch. Mail to Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean Islands may have been sent overland from New York to New Orleans and thence by boat to destination. All of such mail the authors have seen bears black New York postmarks, as is also true of mail to Canada; this indicates handling by the Domestic Mail Division in New York, apparently after clearing the Foreign Mail Division where NYFM cancellations were applied. A few such covers show red New York postmarks along with black postmarks; the red postmarks probably were put on in error prior to clearing the Foreign Mail Division.

NYFM cancels were not applied to postal material entering the mails in other U.S. post offices, even though letters mailed in other cities and addressed to foreign countries likewise passed through the Foreign Mail Division if they were to be put aboard ship in New York. Such stamps were canceled and the covers were postmarked at the office of origin; only the other essential postal markings were applied at New York.



New New York Post Office completed 1875 located at south end of City Hall Park

Domestic mail did not receive NYFM cancels. A very few exceptions exist showing uses contrary to these rules, but each such exception can be readily understood as either an error or a highly special case. A number of cancellation designs similar to or identical with NYFM, but of smaller diameter, were used during the same period in New York City on local and domestic mail, as described more fully in Chapter V.

The use of cancellations of particular design to differentiate New York's outbound foreign mail from its domestic mail did not originate or terminate with the 1870-1876 period. Distinctive cancellations were used by the Foreign Mail Division both prior to 1870 and after 1876. Cancels from the earlier period lack the characteristically excellent quality of design that became typical in the early '70s. Several types of inferior design that were used briefly in 1870 are obvious holdovers from the earlier period. Accordingly they are excluded from recognition in the NYFM listings of this volume. With the advent of the Universal Postal Union in July, 1875 and its adoption within the next few years by every major nation, the canceling devices of the Foreign Mail Division soon reflected the lacklustre standardization of the international postal rates.

STAMPS ON WHICH NYFM OCCUR

Between 1870 and 1876, NYFM designs reached and held to an amazingly high level of artistic excellence. Because this period begins almost simultaneously with the National grilled and ungrilled issues of 1870 and continues through the Continental 1873 and 1875 issues, NYFM cancellations occur primarily on the four Hard Paper Bank Note issues (Scott Catalog Numbers 134-179, inclusive). A few examples of NYFM are found on stamps of the issues from 1860 through 1869. There is even an example of NYFM on a 5¢ stamp of the 1847 issues. These exceptional uses doubtless occurred when older stamps were exhumed from the bottom of postage drawers and applied to mail in the 1870s.

Examples exist of much later uses than 1876; these are not so easily explained. The later uses prove conclusively that a number of NYFM canceling devices survived some years after the 1870-1876 period. But the reason for their use at these late dates can only be conjectured.

One student of NYFM observes that most off-cover examples of late use are well centered and with on-the-nose strikes. He believes this indicates the cancellations were thus applied to well-centered stamps for collectors by favor of friends in the postal service.

Other specialists assert in rebuttal that in those years unused stamps were favored for collections and invariably brought higher prices than canceled stamps, regardless of type of cancellation. Likewise, they question whether any considerable number of collectors in the 1870s and 1880s paid much heed to centering. Since cancellations as such were not collected then, it seems extremely unlikely that the owner of an uncanceled stamp, whether well or poorly centered, would have "spoiled" his unused copy by having it canceled to order for the sake of a fancy marking. The prosaic supposition offered against the canceled-to-order hypothesis is that the late use strike

probably occurred accidentally when a clerk in the Foreign Mail Division pulled an obsolete canceler from the drawer, supposing it to be a current type, and applied it before realizing the error.

SOURCE OF DESIGN OF CANCELLERS

Lacking any documentary record of what materials these canceling devices were made of, or who designed or fabricated them, considerable information can still be deduced from the strikes themselves. Many NYFM types include clean-cut thin lines, particularly outer rings, and some of these underwent a great deal of use as proved by large numbers of surviving examples of their strikes. Although many of the cancellations show wear including breakdown of outer circles and loss of sharpness of the design late in the recorded period of use, their durability indicates that the cancelers must have been made of a stronger, firmer material than cork or rubber or even than a soft wood.

If this material had been steel or other metal, the sharp edges surely would have left noticeable indentations in the paper of some stamps or covers, especially when the clerk happened to bring down the canceler with an uneven stroke so that it hit hardest on one edge. No such indentation has been reported by even those specialists who have personally examined hundreds of NYFM covers and thousands of off-cover NYFM stamps.

It, therefore, seems a safe conclusion that NYFM cancelers were made of hardwood. Boxwood and applewood were favorite materials for such purposes in those years, and a good guess would be that the maker of the NYFM cancelers used these or some similar wood. The most frequent diameter is 1-1/8 inches (30 mm.); the next most frequent diameters are 1 inch (26 mm.) and 1-1/16 inches (28 mm.). Dowels of these dimensions were easily obtained in the early 1870s.

The NYFM types are so similar to one another in general character, while differing greatly in specific appearance, that one must assume all or most of them were designed by the same man. Their designs afford some strong clues about his background, training and experience, even though we shall probably never learn his identity. He was thoroughly trained in the use of mechanical drawing instruments. With few exceptions, the NYFM designs are characterized by a geometrical symmetry which could have been achieved only with such instruments in the hands of a skilled draftsman. For good measure, his ability to produce so wide a variety of uniformly pleasing designs shows he possessed both imagination and an artist's eye for beauty.

Cancelers of new design came into use here only a few at a time; a skilled workman could turn them out far faster than the Foreign Mail Division apparently needed to replace them. It seems probable that anyone with the pride of workmanship which these designs display would likewise prefer to execute them in the actual wood. Whoever actually fabricated the NYFM canceling devices was exceptionally skillful in his use of the wood carver's cutting tools.

Again, we do not know whether the cancelers were made by a clerk in the New York Post Office or whether they were purchased from outside.

Devices of such elaborate design and execution would certainly have required considerable time to produce and would have been expensive to purchase outside. Also, it would be hard for a department head to defend and justify their purchase as necessary to satisfactory handling of the mails through the Foreign Mail Division. Their design and execution by a post office employee would seem to be the more probable conclusion.

A few types of canceling devices may have been made in duplicate, with the inevitable differences of detail that occur from the use of hand tools. The differences are sufficiently marked to rule out the wearing down of the canceler as the cause. Some strikes of Type A20, for example, show the "gear teeth" outlined with almost straight lines coming to acute points, while others have bowed lines and more rounded ends. Differences are noted in Type S16 (often referred to as the Flying Clothespins), particularly in the colorless cross in the middle. A careful comparison of other NYFM designs would probably turn up more examples. Figure 1 illustrates the differences in the two types of A20 and of S16.

Figure 1



NYFM A20 — two types



NYFM S16 — "Flying Clothes Pins" two types

CHAPTER II

EXPLANATION OF NEW NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR NYFM

Bartels' original numbering system used letters to denote different categories of NYFM types, followed by numbers to denote the individual types within the category. Milliken in 1933 changed from the category system to a straight numerical system. Since then the discovery of new types and variations of existing types, and the elimination of types originally listed, have seriously strained the capabilities of the Milliken system.

In planning the NYFM type plates for this book it was concluded that a different numbering system was necessary both to bring the listing of present types up-to-date and to allow for additions in the future. This decision was reached reluctantly, for the authors are aware that NYFM specialists know and think of many of the types by their Milliken numbers. The temporary inconvenience that the changed numbering system will cause is recognized, but it is sincerely believed to be justified.

The new system is neither sheer innovation nor change for the sake of change. It employs categories designated by letters, with the type's individual number following the letter. This is the alphanumeric system that Bartels used originally, and it has a number of major advantages. It provides an easy way to add newly discovered types in the future. It permits assigning distinctive numbers to those types not yet proved on cover. Combining related types of cancellations into recognizable categories is more logical and makes for easier reference.

In the changeover some of the old numbers previously listed have been dropped because there is no proof that they represent NYFM types or because of evidence that they are not NYFM. Others have been combined under a single number where the evidence indicated that they were struck from a single canceling device. Some groups of very closely related types have been combined into a single number with Family sub-types as explained and illustrated in the plates. The revised lists retain a number of types that have not been proved on cover but which seem almost surely to be genuine NYFM. In each such instance a U is inserted between the category letter and the type number as a symbol meaning "Unproved on Cover".

It is sincerely hoped that the new numbering system will prove of value and will be accepted and used by collectors and dealers. Any additional types reported after publication will be assigned numbers and will be publicized through the *U.S. Cancellation Club News*. Space has been left both in the new listings and the NYFM type plates for adding new types so that an owner of this book can keep his lists and plates up-to-date.

The reasons for the additions, deletions and combinations in the new num-

bering system are explained in detail below. The changes do not result from arbitrary action, but from careful study of all examples and information available.

1. Old number Types 7 and 31 appear to be identical and have been so classified as new number A28. The study of various examples listed as Types 7 and 31 indicate that any differences are probably due to the wearing down of the canceler and not to different designs. Type 31 (which is proved on cover, while Type 7 is not) would seem to represent the original state of the canceler.

2. Old Type 35A has been combined with old Type 35 as new number G2. The type previously listed as old Type 35A is caused either by the worn state or by a poor strike of the Type 35 canceler.

3. Old Types 42A and 42N have been combined as new number G8. A careful comparison of these cancellations indicates that they are strikes from the same canceling device. Basically they are Type 42N, but with somewhat heavier lines than Milliken's illustration. The relatively short concurrent period during which these types were listed on cover, November 28, 1874 to June 22, 1875, would also seem to support this conclusion.

4. Old Type 23 has been deleted. It has been proved by cover to be a San Francisco cancellation.

5. Old Type 66N has been deleted as being merely an example of the old Type 66 canceler from which the outer circle was doubtless trimmed away after becoming badly worn. Examples of old Type 66 showing the outer circle in progressive states of erosion substantiate that conclusion.

6. After careful consideration and with the hope of improving the classification and listing in the Freehand (F) category, several old numbers have been combined into one new number with sub-types which are explained and illustrated separately in the plates. Also added to the sub-types in some cases are other examples which were not sufficiently different or distinctive to justify a separate listing.

7. Type 100 is, from all available evidence, not a NYFM cancellation but a postmark, as proved by that use on three recorded covers that bear other NYFM cancellations. No examples on cover of its use as a cancellation have been seen.

8. Fourteen distinctive new types have been discovered since the publication of Milliken's 1942 pamphlet. All are proved by covers. The new types had been assigned old numbers 117 through 130 in various published listings.

9. Since preparing the NYFM type plates the authors have come to the conclusion that C6 (93N) is the same as C3 (93). Careful measurements support that conclusion. However, while a purported example of C6 has never been seen which could not be identified as a smudged example of C3, C6 has been retained as a separate type because previous records indicate that at least two covers canceled with C6 exist, one of which was dated two and one-half years before the earliest known use of C3. If any one can shed more light on this or has a copy that can be positively identified as C6, such information would be appreciated.

NEW YORK FOREIGN MAIL TYPES
STARS



A1



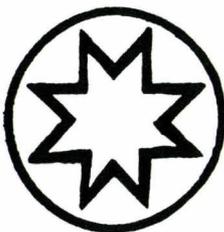
A2



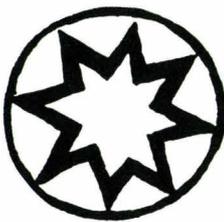
A3



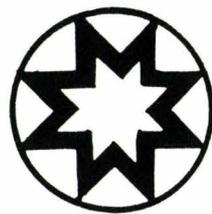
A4



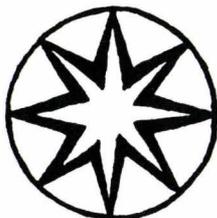
A5



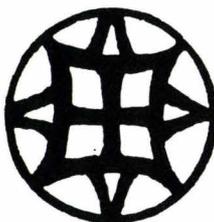
A6



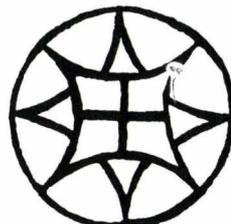
A7



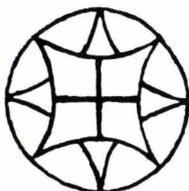
A8



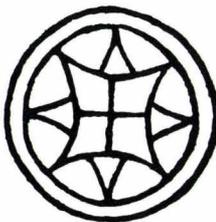
A9



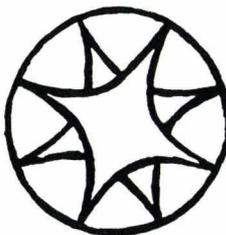
A10



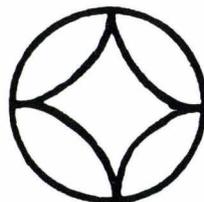
A11



A12



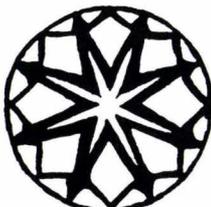
A13



A14



A15



A16



A17

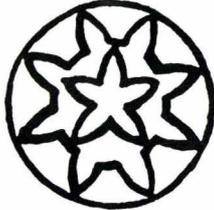


A18

STARS



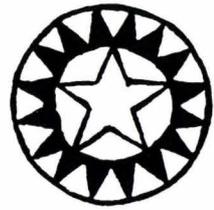
A19



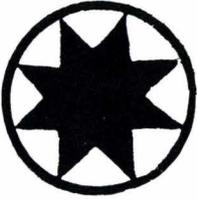
A20



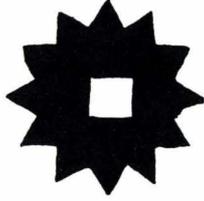
A21



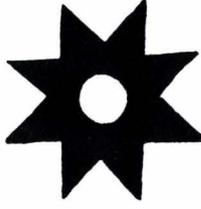
A22



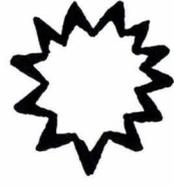
A23



A24



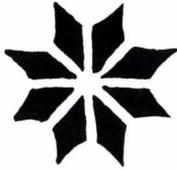
A25



A26



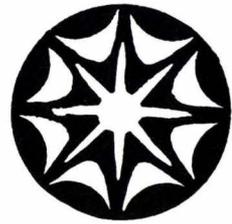
A27



A28

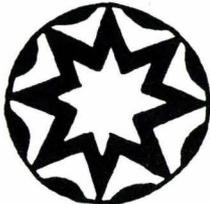


A29



A30

Not Proved on Cover

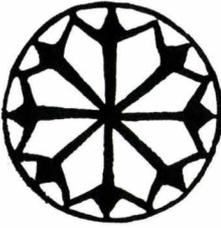


AU1

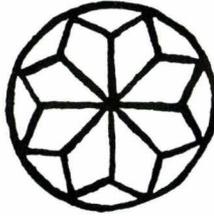


AU2

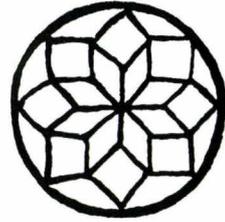
GEOMETRIC DESIGNS



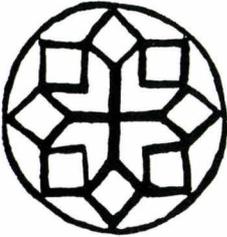
G1



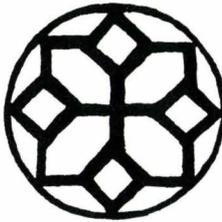
G2



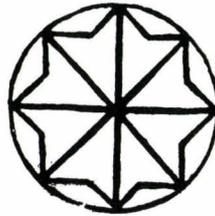
G3



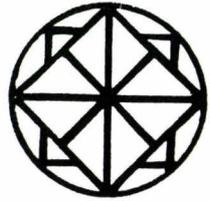
G4



G5



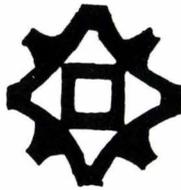
G6



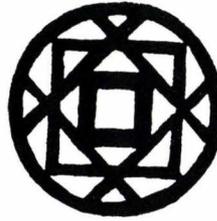
G7



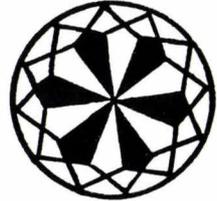
G8



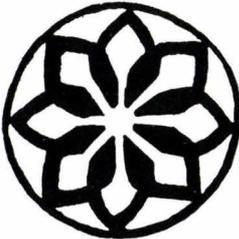
G9



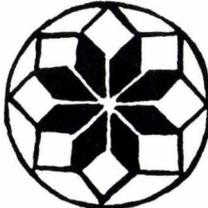
G10



G11



G12



G13



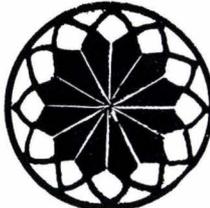
G14



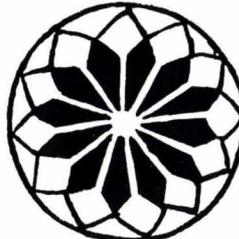
G15



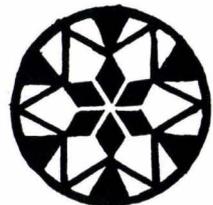
G16



G17

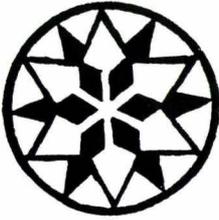


G18

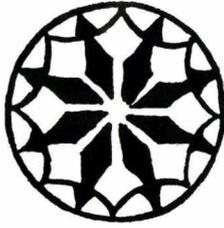


G19

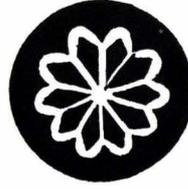
GEOMETRIC DESIGNS



G20



G21



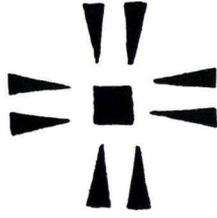
G22



G23



G24



G25



G26



G27

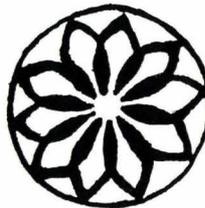
Not Proved on Cover



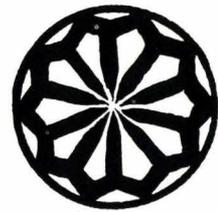
GU1



GU2



GU3

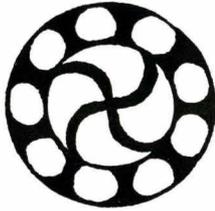


GU4

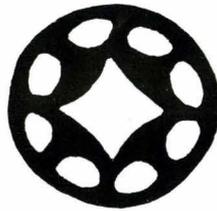
WHEELS



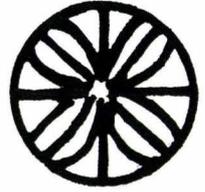
W1



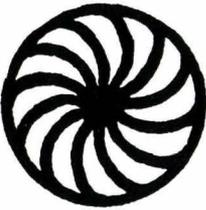
W2



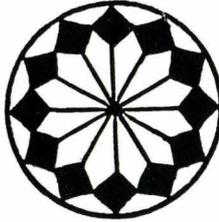
W3



W4



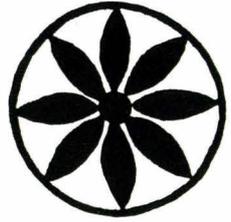
W5



W6



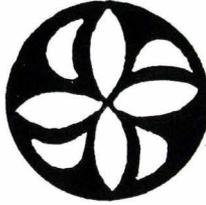
W7



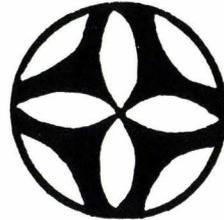
W8



W9



W10

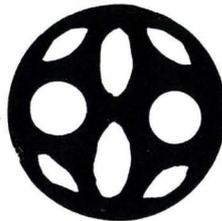


W11

Not Proved on Cover



WU1



WU2

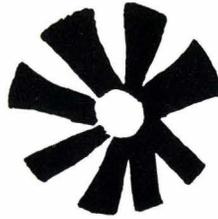
SUNBURSTS AND SPOKES



S1



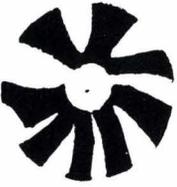
S2



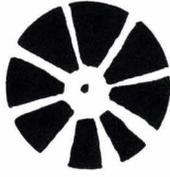
S3



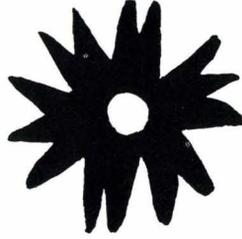
S4



S5



S6



S7



S8



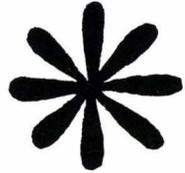
S9



S10



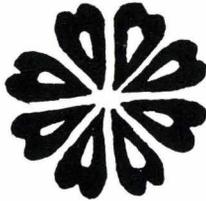
S11



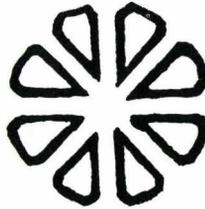
S12



S13



S14



S15



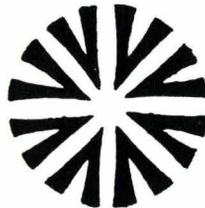
S16



S17



S18

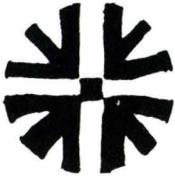


S19



S20

SUNBURSTS AND SPOKES



S21



S22



S23

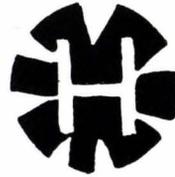
CONVENTIONAL DESIGNS



C1



C2



C3



C4



C5



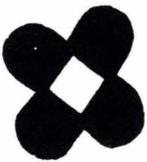
C6



C7



C8



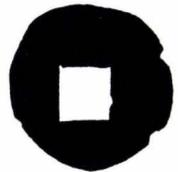
C9



C10



C11



C12

FREE HAND DESIGNS



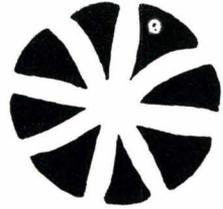
F1



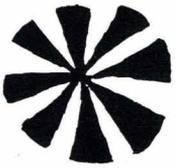
F2



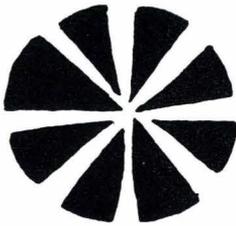
F3



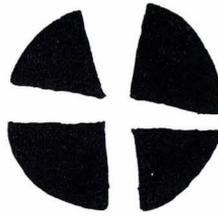
F4



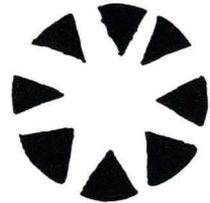
F5
See Note 1



F6



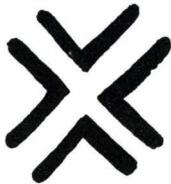
F7
See Note 2



F8



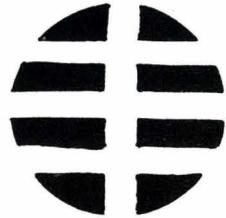
F9
See Note 3



F10



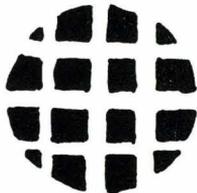
F11



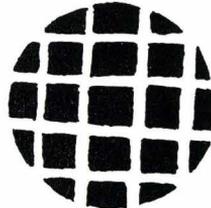
F12
See Note 4



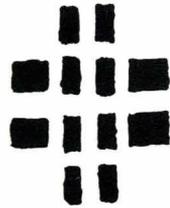
F13
See Note 5



F14
See Note 6



F15



F16



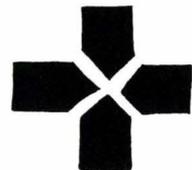
F17



F18

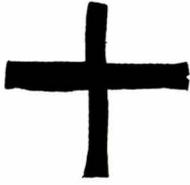


F19
See Note 7

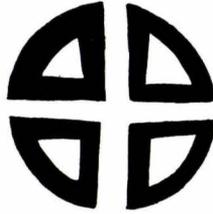


F20

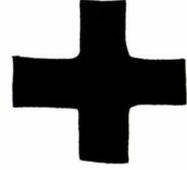
FREE HAND DESIGNS



F21

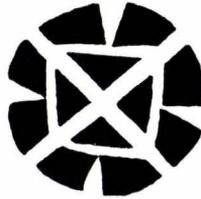


F22



F23

Not Proved on Cover



FU1

-
- Note 1—Includes Family sub-types F5 (a) - (d)
Note 2—Includes Family sub-types F7 (a) - (d)
Note 3—Includes Family sub-types F9 (a) - (b)
Note 4—Includes Family sub-types F12 (a) - (c)
Note 5—Includes Family sub-types F13 (a) - (e)
Note 6—Includes Family sub-types F14 (a) - (b)
Note 7—Includes Family sub-type F19 (a)

FAMILY SUB-TYPES

Some freehand designs are proved on cover and therefore deserve recognition as NYFM. At the same time they are not of sufficiently distinctive character to qualify as separate types, and must be considered minor varieties. These designs are grouped together, on this and the next page, as "Families" carrying the type numbers of the major designs which they most closely resemble. Additional sub-types exist of many of these varieties. While they are not entitled to full admission to the honorable company of NYFM, they cannot be ignored, and deserve a place in the album of the specialist who is fortunate enough to obtain an example.

F5 FAMILY



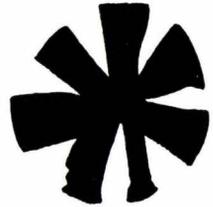
F5a



F5b



F5c

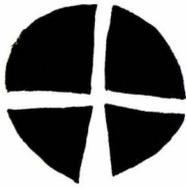


F5d

F7 FAMILY



F7a



F7b



F7c



F7d

FAMILY SUB-TYPES

F9 FAMILY

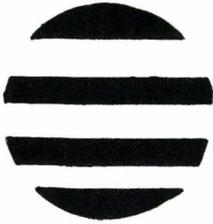


F9a



F9b

F12 FAMILY



F12a



F12b



F12c

F13 FAMILY



F13a



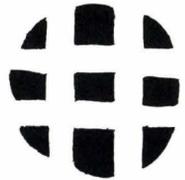
F13b



F13c



F13d

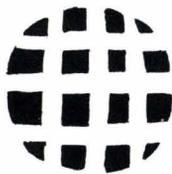


F13e

F14 FAMILY



F14a



F14b

F19 FAMILY



F19a

CHAPTER III

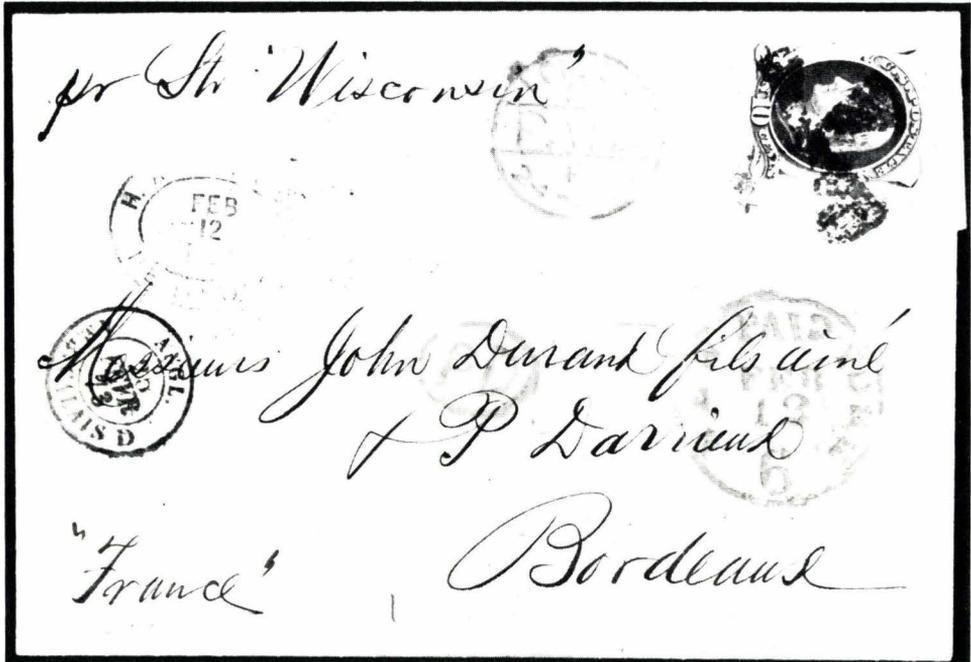
NYFM TYPES BY NEW NUMBERS

This chapter contains table listing NYFM types by the new numbers assigned to them, with corresponding Milliken numbers, earliest and latest recorded dates of use, and index of rarity for each type. It also contains a table for converting Milliken numbers to new numbers.

PLATE 8



NYFM F2—A new type on half Wallis cover showing 16¢ rate to Spain via England and overland France



NYFM F17—a new type—10¢ prepaid rate to France via England

Illustrated (Plates 8-15) are examples of all of the fourteen types on cover that have been discovered or authenticated since Milliken's handbook was published in 1942. It is interesting to note that three of the new types were on covers to Mexico and that one distinctive type, F2, is on a half cover from the famous Wallis correspondence, making one wonder how Bartels missed it if it was included in the lot he bought. Also illustrated are a few off-cover examples of new types, including the only one of the new types that has been found in red, namely C5.

With some exceptions as detailed below, the Conversion Table accounts for only the numbers shown in Milliken's 1942 handbook. Milliken had previously dropped out several numbers when he found that the types to which they were assigned were not truly NYFM types. The authors have, however, restored number 24 because since 1942 it has been proved on cover. Numbers 117-123 and sub-number 90N as illustrated in the *U.S. Cancellation Club News* of March, 1960, have been added and renumbered under the new system. Numbers 124-130 subsequently assigned to additional new types have also been added and renumbered.

TABLE OF NYFM TYPES
NEW AND MILLIKEN (M) NUMBERS
Earliest And Latest Dates On Cover
Rarity: Rare (R) Scarce (S) Common (C)

New No.	M. No.	STARS
AU1	7	1873-1875 Issue
AU2	29	1870 Issue

STARS

New No.	M. No.	Earliest and Latest Dates Including Rarity
A1	1	4/18/73- 5/ 4/74 C
A2	2	10/ - /73- 7/17/75 S
A3	3	No Date 1870 Issue R
A4	4	3/26/73- 9/ 4/74 C
A5	6A	7/ 8/74- 8/22/74 S
A6	6	8/ 5/73-10/ 3/74 C
A7	7N	8/29/74 R
A8	8	1/10/74- 6/ - /75 C
A9	10A	1/16/75-12/15/75 C
A10	10	1/13/75- 2/19/75 C
A11	11	2/ 3/75-12/24/75 R
A12	12	1/15/75 R
A13	13	12/24/72- 1/ 6/75 C
A14	14	6/12/73-12/12/79 C
A15	15	2/17/75 R
A16	16	4/ 7/75- 4/24/76 C
A17	17	10/ 1/74-12/24/74 C
A18	18	7/18/74 R
A19	19	9/17/74-11/30/74 C
A20	20	2/ 3/73-12/13/74 C
A21	21	12/10/73-12/23/73 C
A22	22	8/ 5/74- 9/28/74 C
A23	24	9/ 1/73- 9/ 8/78 R
A24	24N	4/ 3/75- 1/11/76 R
A25	25	5/24/71- 7/14/77 C
A26	26N	11/13/71 R
A27	27	8/ 2/73- 4/ - /75 C
A28	28	10/10/71- 1/10/73 C
A29	30N	10/31/71 R
A30	31	3/10/77 R

GEOMETRICS

New No.	M. No.	Earliest and Latest Dates Including Rarity
G1	33	3/27/75- 5/12/75 C
G2	35	3/ 5/74- 2/ 5/76 C
G3	36	2/23/75- 3/20/76 C
G4	37	2/27/75- 8/19/81 C
G5	38	10/ 2/73-11/14/75 C
G6	41	9/30/74-12/17/74 C
G7	42	12/19/74- 1/ 3/75 S
G8	42A&N	11/28/74- 6/22/75 R
G9	42NN	6/27/72- 6/29/72 R
G10	43	9/ 9/74- 6/26/75 C
G11	44	6/26/75- 7/24/75 C
G12	46	8/28/74 R
G13	48	5/29/75- 6/14/75 S
G14	49	9/ 1/75 R
G15	50	5/18/75-10/23/75 S
G16	51	4/28/75- 2/ - /76 C
G17	51A	6/16/75- 6/17/76 C
G18	52	12/ 9/75-12/23/76 C
G19	53	4/13/74- 4/20/75 S
G20	54	5/ 2/75- 6/21/75 S
G21	55	4/10/75- 5/29/75 C
G22	56	5/ 2/73 C
G23	58	2/27/73-11/27/73 S
G24	59	10/16/72-11/16/72 C
G25	60	2/15/73- 3/15/73 C
G26	75	11/19/71-11/28/71 S
G27	76	5/ 8/72- 5/11/72 R

TABLE OF NYFM TYPES

NEW AND MILLIKEN (M) NUMBERS

Earliest and Latest Dates on Cover

Rarity: Rare (R) Scarce (S) Common(C)

New No.	M. No.	GEOMETRICS	
		UNPROVED	
GU1	39	1873 Issue	
GU2	40	1873 Issue	
GU3	45	1873 Issue	
GU4	47	1873 Issue	

WHEELS

New No.	M. No.	Earliest and Latest Dates Including	Rarity
W1	61	7/17/72	R
W2	62	2/12/74- 8/16/76	C
W3	63	- / - /73	R
W4	64	1/ - /75	S
W5	65	8/ 9/75- 9/28/75	C
W6	67	6/19/75- 7/30/75	R
W7	80	12/ - /74	R
W8	81	- / - /73	S
W9	85	12/ 3/74- 2/16/75	C
W10	86	4/30/78	S
W11	87	3/ - /76- 5/30/76	R

WHEELS

New No.	M. No.	UNPROVED
WU1	80N	1870 Issue
WU2	87N	1873 Issue

SUNBURSTS AND SPOKES

New No.	M. No.	Earliest and Latest Dates Including	Rarity
S1	69	12/ 5/70- 2/ 1/73	R
S2	70	10/14/76-12/ 7/76	C
S3	71	10/31/74- 8/11/75	S
S4	71N	6/28/71- 7/ 7/71	R
S5	71NN	No Date 1873 Issue	R
S6	74N	No Date 1873 Issue	R
S7	72	12/ 9/76	R
S8	73N	2/26/73- 3/ 1/73	S
S9	73NN	2/24/73- 2/27/73	S
S10	74	10/22/73- 4/ 4/74	C
S11	79	12/ 8/74-12/20/74	C
S12	82N	7/27/70-10/31/70	R
S13	82NN	3/ 5/70-10/31/70	S
S14	83	4/18/74- 5/ 2/75	C
S15	84	8/ 4/73- 6/ 4/75	C
S16	95	5/ 1/71- 9/28/72	C
S17	96	8/21/70-11/25/76	C
S18	96N	8/ 2/72	R
S19	96NN	12/ 9/76-12/14/76	S
S20	97	4/16/71-10/24/71	S
S21	97N	10/ 6/70-10/25/71	R
S22	97NN	6/15/70- 6/15/71	R
S23	97NNN	8/ 6/70- 8/27/70	R

FREEHAND

New No.	M. No.	Earliest and Latest Dates Including	Rarity
F1	89	6/ 5/73- 6/ 7/73	R
F2	90N	7/ - /73	R
F3	92	6/ 4/73- 7/18/74	S
F4	98	9/30/70-10/19/76	C
F5	98N (1)	5/24/70-10/ 4/76	S
F6	99	3/ 4/75- 3/23/78	C
F7	99N (2)	7/ 8/74-11/30/75	R
F8	99NN	4/25/74	R
F9	101-3(3)	1/30-71- 8/18/74	C
F10	104	11/23/71-12/ 1/74	C
F11	105	1/18/71- 7/25/72	S
F12	106-8(4)	6/20/72-12/ 4/75	C
F13	110 (5)	7/ 8/71-11/ 4/75	C
F14	111 (6)	10/17/71- 1/25/73	C
F15	112	9/14/70	S
F16	113	3/20/71-12/28/71	S
F17	119	2/12/73- 2/16/73	R
F18	123	6/11/72	R
F19	124 (7)	8/13/75	R
F20	125	3/ - /71	R
F21	126	5/ 8/72	R
F22	127	No Date 1875 Issue	R
F23	129	2/23/-	R

NOTE FAMILY SUB TYPES

- (1) F5 98N-98NNNNNN
- (2) F7 99N, 99NNN-99NNNNN
- (3) F9 101-103
- (4) F12 106-108
- (5) F13 109-109A-110,114-116
- (6) F14 111, 111A, 116N
- (7) F19 124 Variety

FREEHAND

New No.	M. No.	UNPROVED
FU1	88	1873 Issue

CIRCLES

New No.	M. No.	Earliest and Latest Dates Including	Rarity
C1	90	6/ 1/72- 7/13/72	S
C2	91	12/22/73-12/22/73	S
C3	93	3/24/73- 9/27/73	S
C4	94	5/ 1/73- 7/ 3/73	S
C5	128	1/ 9/73	R
C6	93N	11/16/73- 2/ 8/73	R
C7	121	No Date 1870 Issue	R
C8	122	1/17/76	R
C9	120	9/14/71- 9/20/71	R
C10	117	6/ 8/71- 6/10/71	R
C11	118	12/17/73	R
C12	130	2/15/73	R

CONVERSION TABLE

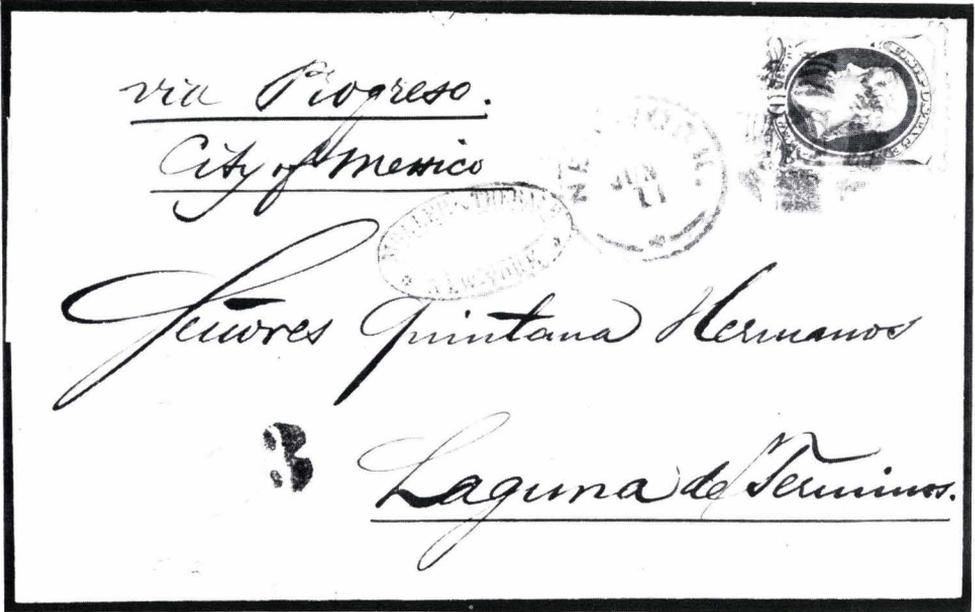
To Find the New Numbers from a Milliken Numbered Type

Milliken No.	New No.	Milliken No.	New No.	Milliken No.	New No.
1	A1	48	G13	93	C3
2	A2	49	G14	93N	C6
3	A3	50	G15	94	C4
4	A4	51	G16	95	S16
6	A6	51A	G17	96	S17
6A	A5	52	G18	96N	S18
7	AU1	53	G19	96NN	S19
8	A8	54	G20	97	S20
10	A10	55	G21	97N	S21
10A	A9	56	G22	97NN	S22
11	A11	58	G23	97NNN	S23
12	A12	59	G24	98	F4
13	A13	60	G25	98N	F5a
14	A14	61	W1	98NN	F5
15	A15	62	W2	99	F6
16	A16	63	W3	99N	F7
17	A17	64	W4	99NN	F8
18	A18	65	W5	100 Not NYFM	
19	A19	66N	W6	101	F9
20	A20	67	W6	102	F9a
21	A21	69	S1	103	F9b
22	A22	70	S2	104	F10
23	Not NYFM	71	S3	105	F11
24 (1)	A23	71N	S4	106	F12b
24N	A24	71NN	S5	107	F12
25	A25	72	S7	108	F12a
26N	A26	73N	S8	109	F13d
27	A27	73NN	S9	110	F13
28	A28	74	S10	111	F14
29	AU2	74N	S6	112	F15
30N	A29	75	G26	113	F16
31	A30	76	G27	114	F13a
33	G1	79	S11	115	F13b
35	G2	80	W7	116	F13c
35A	G2	80N	WU1	117	C10
36	G3	81	W8	118	C11
37	G4	82N	S12	119	F17
38	G5	82NN	S13	120	C9
39	GU1	83	S14	121	C7
40	GU2	84	S15	122	C8
41	G6	85	W9	123	F18
42	G7	86	W10	124	F19
42A	G8	87	W11	125	F20
42N	G8	87N	WU2	126	F21
42NN	G9	88	FU1	127	F22
43	G10	89	F1	128	C5
44	G11	90	C1	129	F23
45	GU3	90N	F2	130	C12
46	G12	91	C2		
47	GU4	92	F3		

PLATE 9

NYFM F18—New type on letter Laguno de Terminos, Mexico with 10¢ rate by direct steamer

Below—NYFM F19—New type on double 10¢ rate letter to Mexico—March 28, 1872



NYFM F20—New type to Germany March 10, 1871—apparently the 17¢ Postage overpaid the rate (courtesy Robert S. de Wasserman)

Below — NYFM F21 — New type on 6¢ rate cover to England

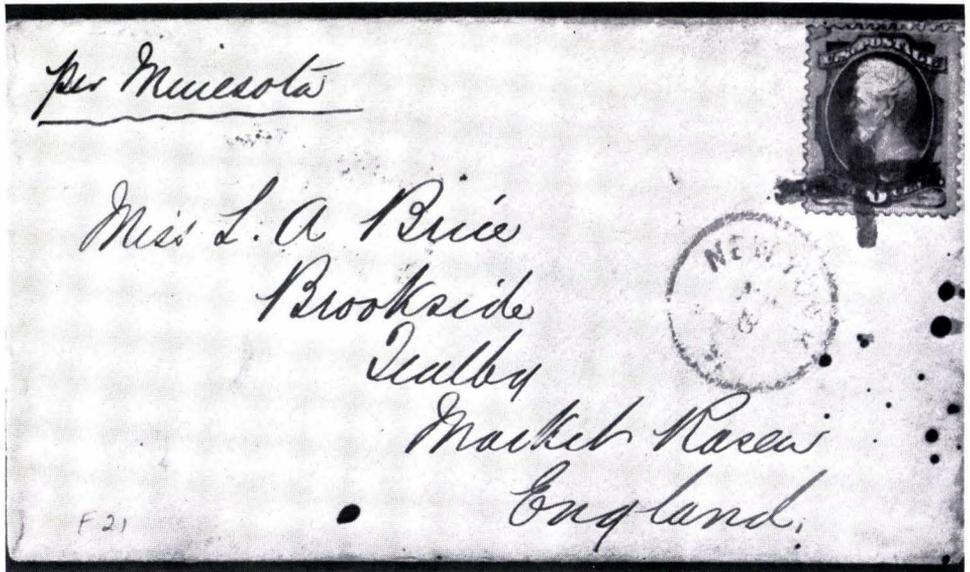
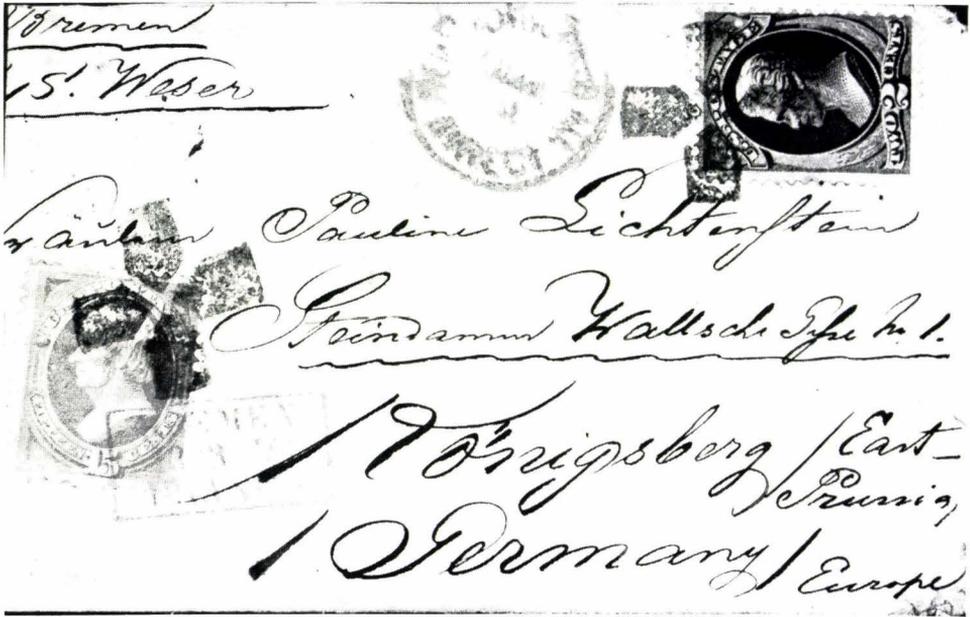


PLATE 11

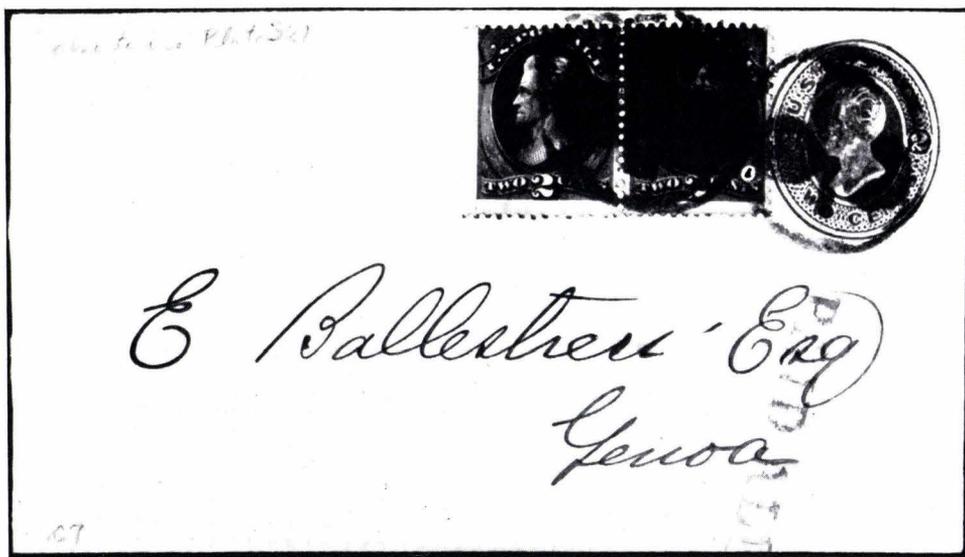
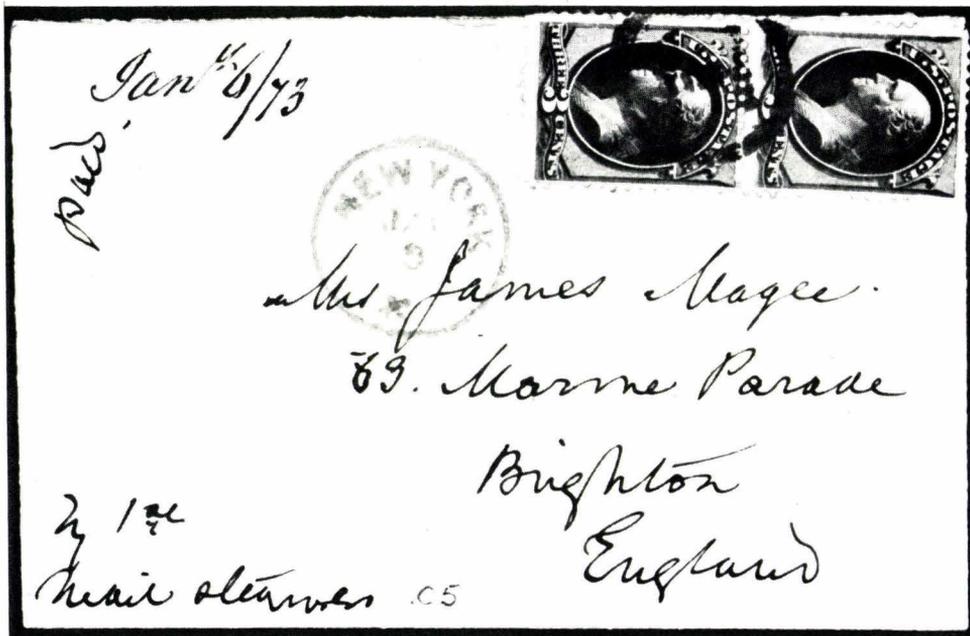
NYFM F22 — New type on 2¢ circular rate cover to Mexico

Below — NYFM F23 — New type on double 10¢ rate to Switzerland via England



NYFM C5—New type—January 9, 1873 to England—comes in Red and Black

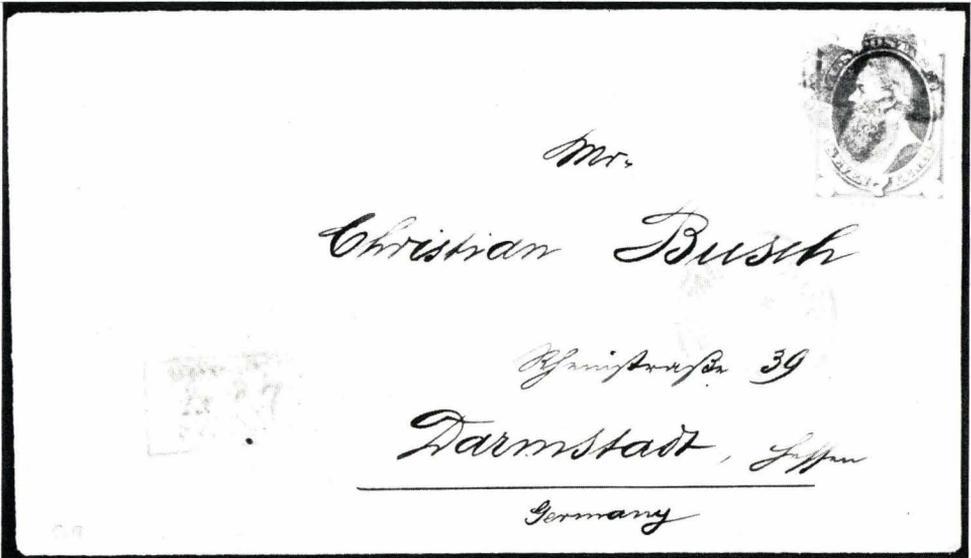
Below—NYFM C7—New type—Three leaf clover—on cover to Italy with “Paid All” —also used as a local cancellation

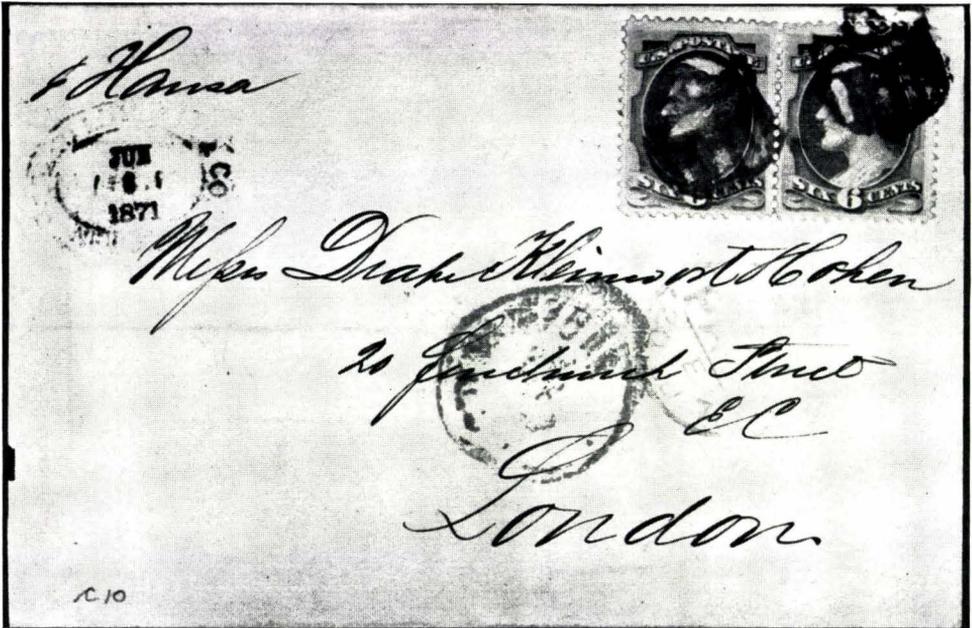




NYFM C8—New type negative 2 in circle on double rate letter dated January 17, 1876, to Mexico via New Orleans with New York Postmark in black perhaps denoting routing by New Orleans

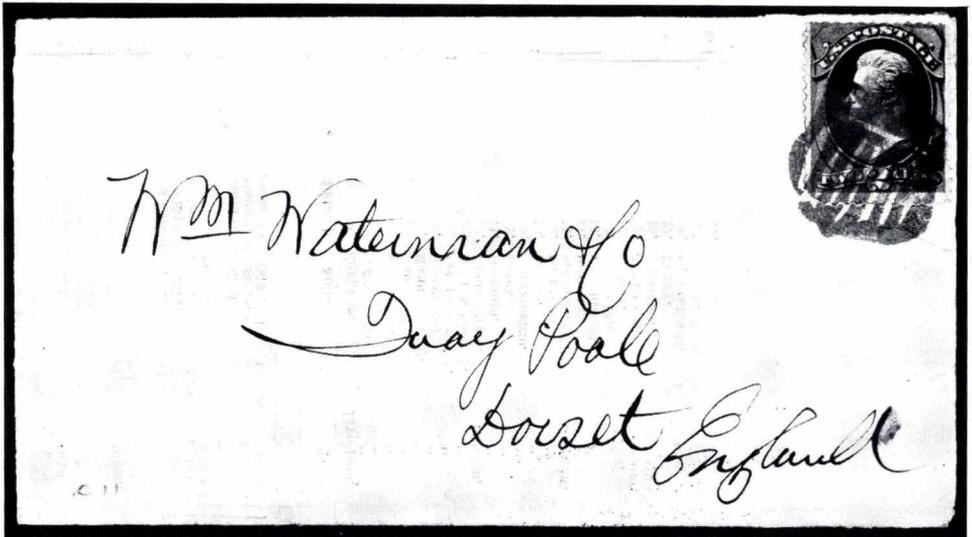
NYFM C9—New type on 7¢ rate cover to Germany September 14, 1871





NYFM C10—New type—small shield—June 8, 1871 on double 6¢ rate letter to England

NYFM C11—New type—large shield on 2¢ circular rate letter to England on December 17, 1873



NYFM C12—New type to France via England by Steamer Baltic dated February 15, 1873



F20



C9



F22



C5



C8



C10



C11

SOME NEW TYPES OFF COVER

CHAPTER IV

RARITY OF NYFM

This chapter deals with the findings on the relative rarity of the various known NYFM types, both on and off cover, as well as of the various denominations canceled with NYFM. It includes some general observations about how some of these factors affect the prices that should be paid for individual items.

As a first step in preparing to write this book, the authors sent a rather exhaustive questionnaire to all NYFM collectors of record. Full, careful answers were received from almost every collector addressed. One question dealt with their holdings of rare NYFM types. Tabulations of all answers were made, including data from the authors' comprehensive collections of NYFM. Auction catalogs extending back many years were combed, and much information from the writings of Milliken and Bartels was absorbed. The authors were also fortunate to receive from Eugene Costales, who has dealt in many NYFM over the years, copies of all of his auction catalogs containing NYFM, as well as photographs of many fine examples.

RARITY OF TYPES

In the Table of NYFM Types in Chapter III the various types are classified as to rarity. Listed as Rare (R) are those of which no more than 12 were recorded; Scarce (S), 13 to 25; Common (C), more than 25. Because NYFM types F2, F17-23 and C5, C7-12 are relatively recent discoveries since Milliken's 1942 handbook, it is impossible to assign their degree of rarity with real assurance although they have been listed on the basis of existing records as Rare. Their rarity will in the future be more easily and accurately determined when more examples are found on and off cover, now that the designs have been given recognition as NYFM.

After carefully considering suggestions that this book include estimated valuations of various NYFM cancellations, it was decided for several reasons not to attempt it. A valuation would almost surely become obsolete even before publication because of the continual changes in stamp prices, particularly where cancellations are a factor.

Anyone who has attended stamp auctions has seen how greatly the price at which a stamp or cover is sold depends on the popularity of the item and, indeed, whether there are two or more collectors trying to purchase it. Experience through the years shows that very fine or unusual NYFM items time after time bring prices beyond even the most optimistic estimates of specialists. The value of an NYFM item is importantly influenced by the rarity of the stamp itself and by its condition, including sharpness of the impression, centering of the stamp and clarity of its color. Other factors are clearness and position of the cancellation, and—if a cover—its condition and any other markings it may bear, including rate and destination. Examples

of premium copies with clear fine NYFM strikes on well-centered stamps are illustrated in Plates 16 through 19.

In attempting to appraise the market value of a rare or unusual NYFM item, the specialist should recognize certain pricing factors which function rather consistently. These factors can be seen at work both in auction realizations and in prices asked by well-informed dealers.

If only because denominations of the 1870 National issue are much scarcer grilled than ungrilled, NYFM cancellations on grilled stamps are relatively rare. But apparently because NYFM collectors focus their principal interest on the rarity of cancellation type rather than rarity of stamp, the price differential between grilled and ungrilled stamps canceled with rare NYFM types is usually less than the differential between the same stamps showing more ordinary cancellations. To say this another way, a collector who buys a rare NYFM type on a grilled stamp usually pays a smaller premium for the cancellation than he would have to pay if he were buying an otherwise identical NYFM on an ungrilled National stamp of equivalent quality.

In the recent past very fine copies of the 6¢ National grilled, well canceled with the very rare NYFM W1, have sold at auction for as much as \$40; this is 15% above the 1967 Scott catalog value of \$35 for the same stamp with an ordinary cancellation. But an ungrilled 6¢ of comparable quality canceled with the same NYFM W1 has brought \$27.50, which is 1,000% above the catalog value of \$2.50.

Many NYFM collectors seem also to strive for at least one example of each cancellation type on each denomination of stamp. A significant pricing factor is the relative rarity of NYFM on the less common denominations. A very fine 15¢ stamp canceled with a well struck Fouled Anchor cancellation



Figure 2 — Two fine examples of fouled anchor cancellations (C2)



A3



A4



A9



A13



A15



A16



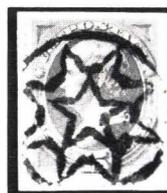
A18



A19



A20



A20



A21



A27



A30

STAR (A) CANCELLATIONS



G2



G3



G3



G4



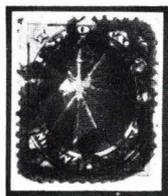
G4



G6



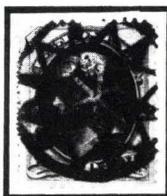
G6



G16



G18



G20



G21



G25



GU1

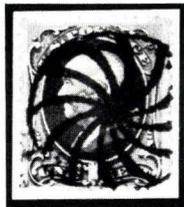
GEOMETRIC (G) CANCELLATIONS



W1



W2



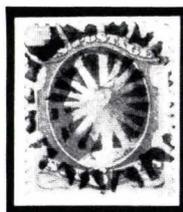
W5



W5



W8



W9

WHEEL (W) CANCELLATIONS



S2



S11



S14



S15



S10

CONVENTIONAL



C5

FREEHAND



FU1

SUNBURSTS AND SPOKES (S), CONVENTIONAL (C) AND FREEHAND (F) CANCELLATIONS

(C2) is an example. At 1968 auction prices, this very desirable NYFM cancellation raises the market value of this item above catalog by at least \$100, whereas the same fine strike on a very fine 6¢ stamp increases its value in the much more moderate range of \$20 to \$25 above catalog (Figure 2).

Collectors who seek NYFM cancellations include not only NYFM specialists but also those who collect special types of designs such as shields, anchors or stars, as well as those interested in rates and postal history. The 1870-1876 period encompassed many interesting rates and rate changes, including the standardization of postal rates through establishment of the Universal Postal Union as adopted by many countries on July 1, 1875. Recent years have brought a tremendous increase in the popularity of the Bank Note issues of the 1870s, and this has familiarized more and more collectors with NYFM. Beautiful red and black NYFM cancellations now grace and brighten the album pages of many collections which are not specialized in this particular field.

It is interesting to note that whether a stamp has a crease or a thin spot does not importantly affect price where a well-centered stamp with a fine NYFM cancellation is involved. After all, the example of the cancellation should be the primary interest.

RELATIVE RARITY OF NYFM ON VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS

Most of the higher denominations of the BankNote issues were issued primarily to pay foreign rates, as was the 5¢ blue Taylor in 1875 for the new U.P.U rate. NYFM cancellations are known on all denominations of the 1870-1875 issues. To determine the relative rarity of the denominations more than 2,000 copies were examined on and off cover. The tabulation indicates the order of rarity of the various denominations with NYFM to be 90¢, 30¢, 15¢, 12¢, 1¢, 24¢, 2¢ vermilion and 5¢ blue (1875), 2¢ brown, 7¢, 3¢, 10¢, 6¢. No effort was made to distinguish between the denominations of the grilled and ungrilled 1870 issue and the 1873 issue.

The 90¢ is the only denomination of which there is no record on NYFM cover. It was used almost exclusively on packages and large envelopes and such wrappers are seldom retained or filed.

More types of NYFM cancellations are found on the 1873 Continental issue than on the 1870 National issues. Also, National stamps showing NYFM are generally less plentiful than the corresponding Continental denominations, while the grilled National issues are scarcer still. As shown in the table in Chapter III, most NYFM types came into use during the 1873-1875 period.

A few NYFM types are known only on National stamps; others are known only on Continental stamps. Several rare types are known only on the 2¢ vermilion of 1875. Such data can be helpful in bracketing the probable period and kind of use of some NYFM types of which very few dated covers are known.

RARITY OF DESTINATION

Covers with NYFM cancellations addressed to thirty-three countries have been recorded. These countries are listed below, preceded by R (5 or less), S (6 to 10), or C (over 10) to indicate the number of covers.

R Argentina	C France, including	R Madeira
C Austria-Hungary	Algeria (R)	R Malta
S Belgium	C Germany, including	C Mexico
R Bermuda	German States	R New South Wales
R Bolivia	C Great Britain, including	R Norway
R Brazil	Wales (S), Scotland (S)	R Panama
R China	and Ireland (S)	R Peru
R Cuba	R Greece	R Poland
R Danish West Indies	R Hawaii (Sandwich Islands)	S Rumania
St. Thomas	S Holland	R Russia
St. Croix	S India	C Spain
R Denmark	C Italy	S Switzerland
R Egypt	R Japan	R Turkey

Examples of letters addressed to Bermuda, China, Cuba, Danish West Indies, Egypt, Hawaiian Islands, Japan and Turkey, all rare destinations, are illustrated in Plates 20 through 23.

RARITY OF MULTIPLES

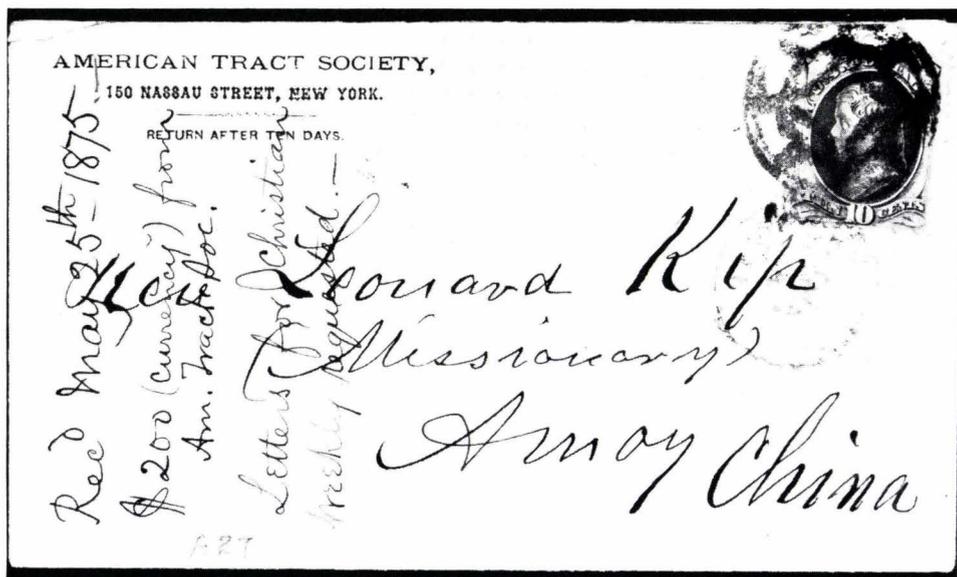
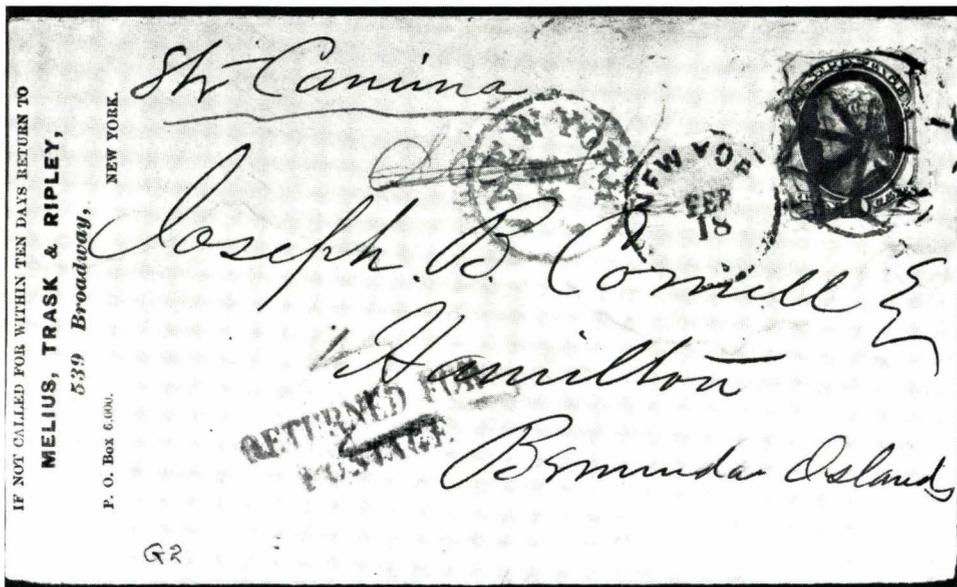
Pairs of stamps with NYFM are scarce. Strips of three or larger with NYFM are rare. Several strips of four of the 7¢ Continental are known on covers of the Julia Lore correspondence to India. An unusually interesting and rare combination on a 6¢ rate cover to England consists of a strip of four 1¢ Continentals plus two singles, all canceled with F4 and with N.Y. Steamship markings, the only NYFM cover seen with that marking (Figure 3 on Page 54).

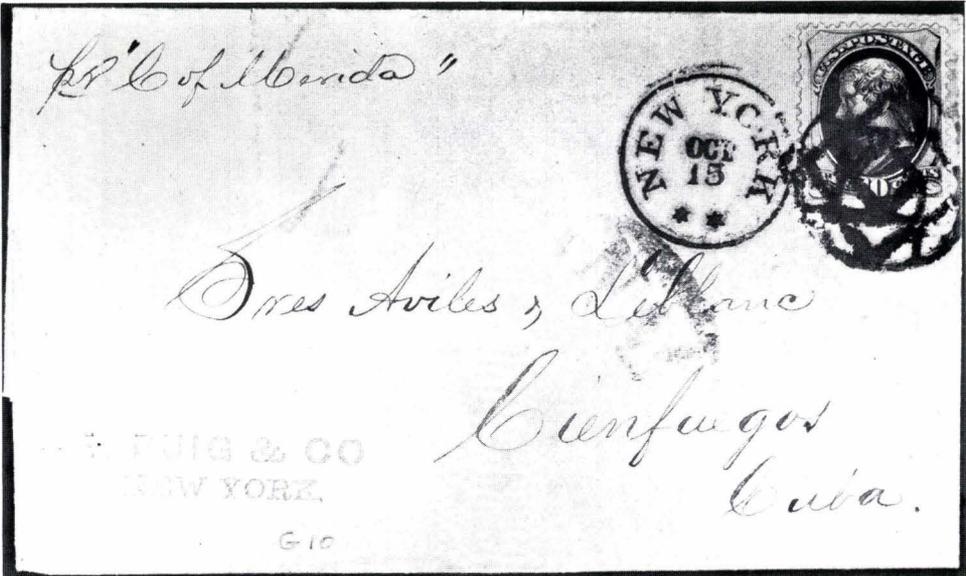
Recorded strips of four or larger are:

<i>Strip of</i>	<i>Stamp</i>	<i>NYFM</i>
5	10¢ Continental	G18
4	3¢ Continental	A1 red
4	3¢ Continental	A13
4	6¢ Continental	A1
4	6¢ Continental	A4
4	7¢ Continental	W9 red
4	1¢ Continental	F4

NYFM G2—on letter to Bermuda by Steamer Camina

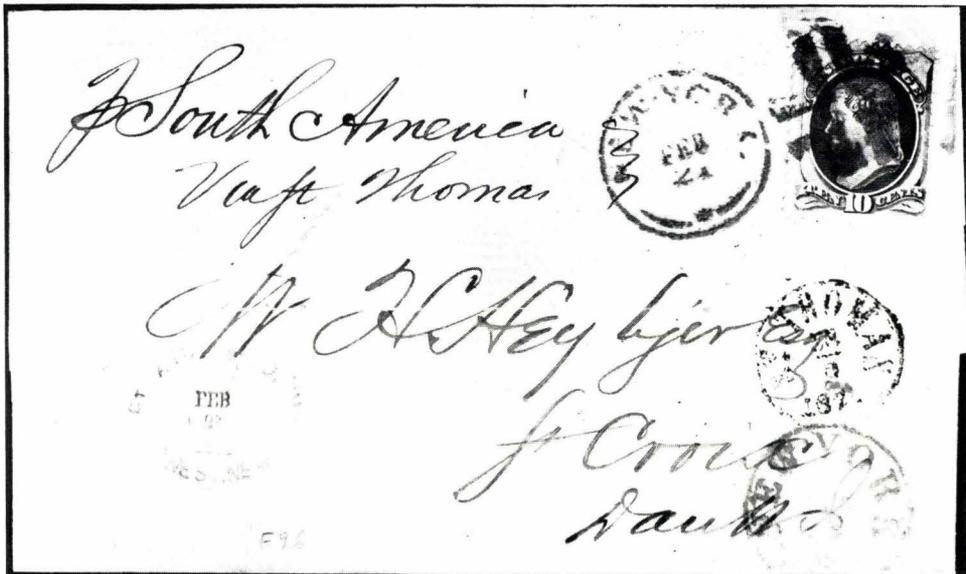
Below—NYFM A27—To Amoy, China—Missionary letter

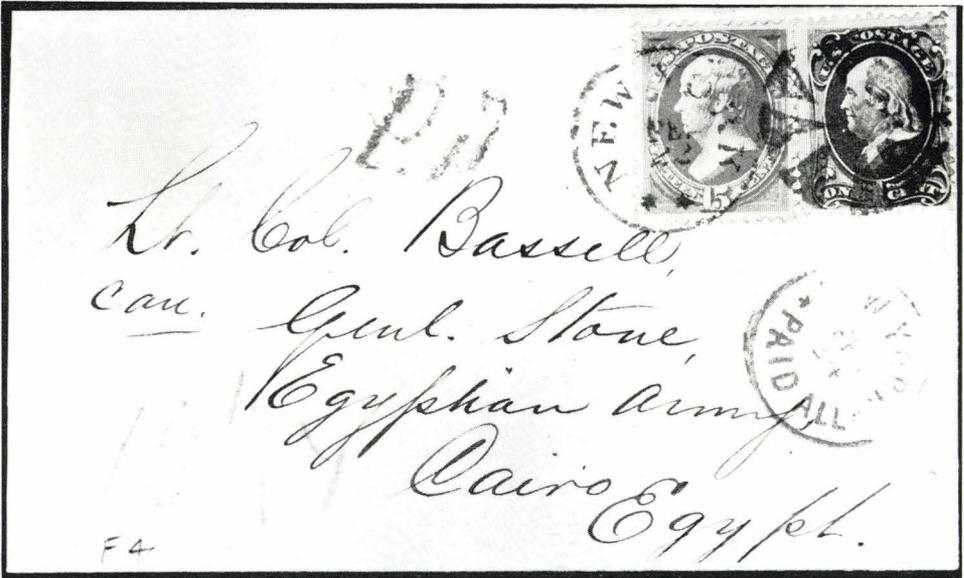




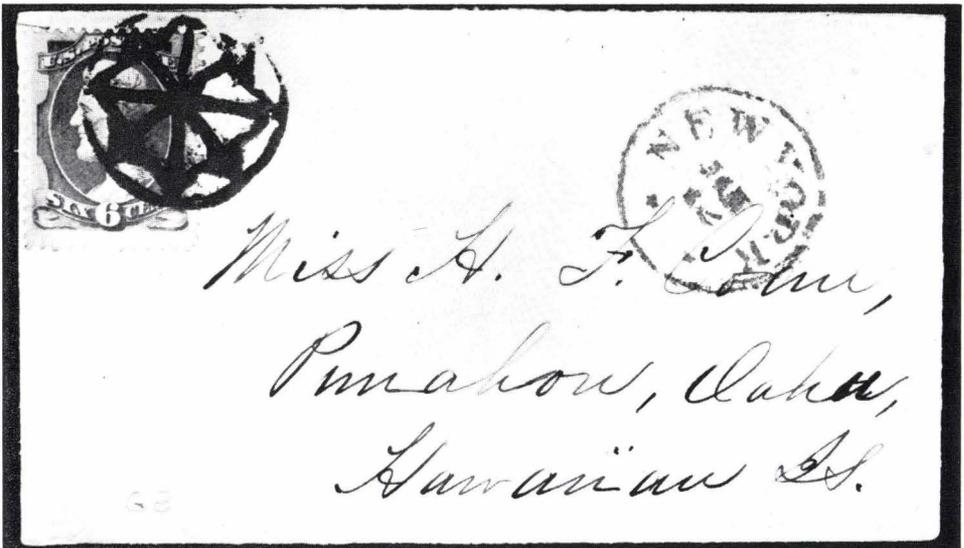
NYFM G10—To Cuba by Steamer City of Merida

NYFM F9B—February 21, 1871 to St. Croix, Danish West Indies





NYFM F4—showing 16¢ rate to Egypt



NYFM G8—To Oahu, Hawaiian Islands



NYFM F7b—To Yokohama, Japan by British Mail via Brindisi

NYFM S16—April 4, 1872 to Dardanelles, Turkey—12¢ rate to Turkey by direct Steamer to Germany



Blocks of four with NYFM are equally rare. Among the blocks of four noted are:

<i>Stamp</i>	<i>NYFM</i>
90¢ 1861	S19
7¢ National	A1
12¢ National	A1
15¢ National	A6
30¢ National	F4
30¢ National	G13
6¢ Continental (two blocks)	A1
6¢ Continental	A16
2¢ Continental (vermilion)	F22
2¢ Continental (vermilion)	GU4
5¢ Continental	G16

Examples of blocks of four, strips of four and three, and pairs are pictured on Plates 24 through 27. A very few larger pieces are known, including a block of twelve of the 90¢ Continental with NYFM F4 and block of sixteen of the 24¢ National with NYFM A1, which are pictured in Plates 28 and 29. Used blocks of the 24¢ are extremely rare and the block of sixteen is certainly not only one of the great NYFM rarities but also one of the rarest pieces in the entire category of Hard Paper Bank Note issues.

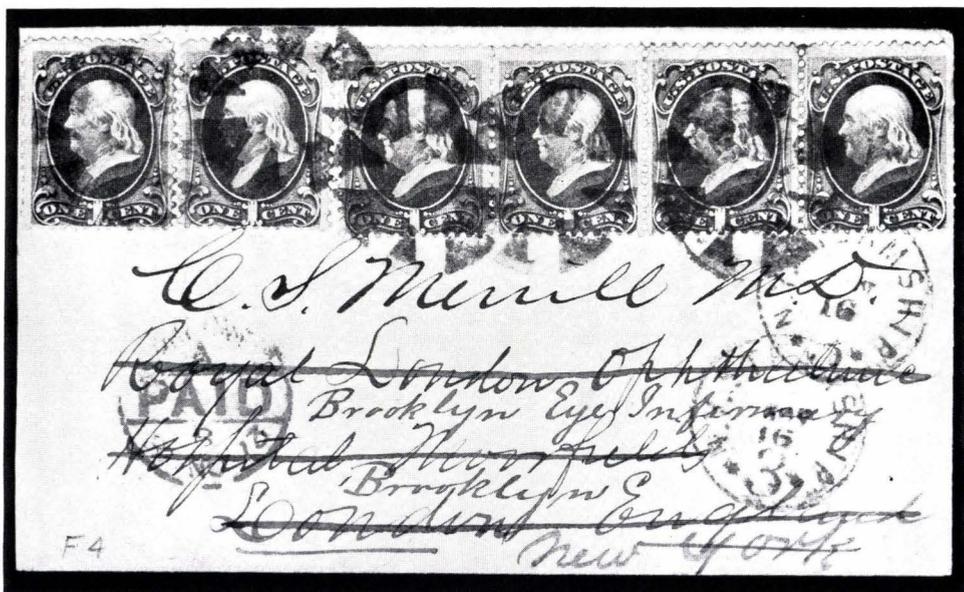
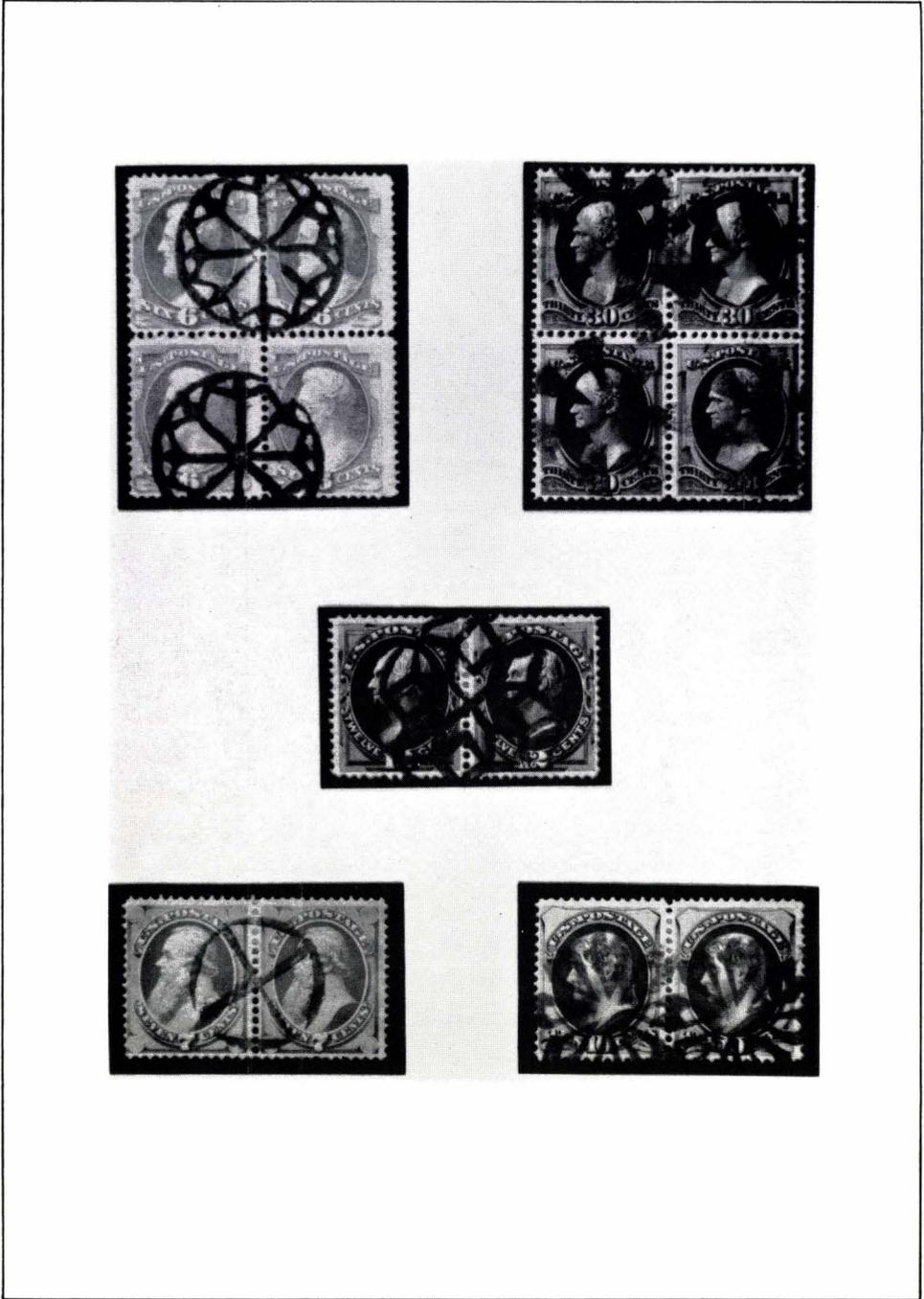


Figure 3 — “N. Y. Steamship”

Blocks and pairs with NYFM



Multiples with NYFM



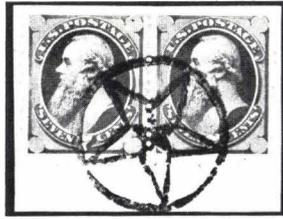
A9



S2



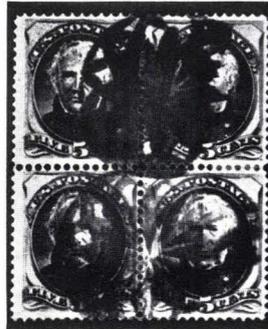
S14



A19



F22



S16

Multiples with NYFM



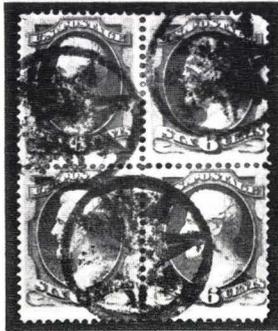
W9



G4



F9



A1



W9

Multiples with NYFM



G6



G17



G8



A4



A20



A16



A fine Block of 12 of 90¢ 1873 with NYFM F4



A very rare block of 16 of 24¢ 1870 with NYFM A1

CHAPTER V

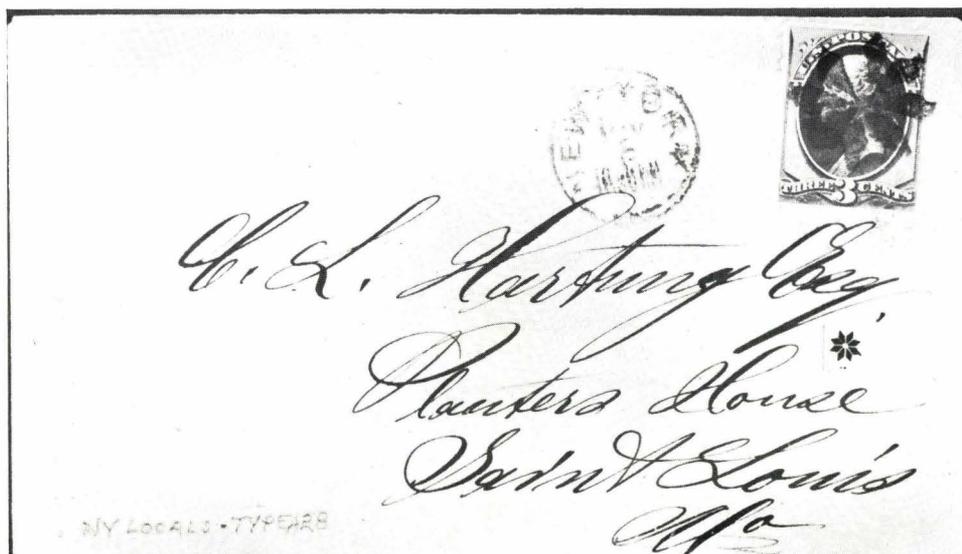
GENERAL INFORMATION ON NYFM

DOMESTIC CANCELLATIONS RESEMBLING NYFM

A number of cancellations resembling NYFM types are found on domestic and local mail from and within New York during and prior to the 1870-1876 period. These are smaller than the NYFM cancellations but otherwise similar in appearance. The greater share of these types are on 2¢ denominations, but they are not unusual on 3¢ and 1¢ stamps. A few examples are shown. (Plates 30-31). The NYFM types that they resemble are noted.

Occasionally these smaller types are found on higher denominations. An example, indicating how higher value stamps could receive such markings, is illustrated by a pair of 10¢ National Bank Note stamps that we examined on piece addressed to Shanghai via San Francisco and canceled with a small sized version of the F9. Because this went to San Francisco by rail it apparently was handled as domestic mail at New York and postmarked accordingly in black. Why NYFM cancellations were used when mail from New York went to Mexico, various Caribbean Islands and Central America via New Orleans but not when sent via San Francisco to foreign countries remains a matter only of conjecture.

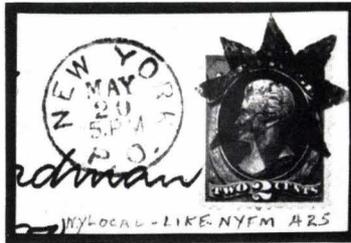
PLATE 30



N. Y. local cancellation resembling NYFM A28



N. Y. local cancellation resembling NYFM G2



N. Y. local like NYFM A25



NYFM F22



Local



NYFM A1



Local



Local



NYFM A28

N. Y. local cancellations resembling NYFM

The smaller domestic cancellations on off-cover stamps can easily be mistaken for NYFM, particularly where they occur on the higher denominations. They are sometimes offered for sale as NYFM, and collectors are well advised to check for size when in doubt. The domestic cancellations are not in as great demand as the real NYFM and do not command as high prices. Examples of such cancellations used on domestic or local mail in or from New York City resembling the following NYFM types have been reported:

A	1, 2, 14, 19, 24, 25, 28	S	8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17
G	2, 4, 5, 23	F	1, 4, 6, 9, 22
W	1	C	1

CANCELLATIONS USED BOTH LOCALLY AND ON NYFM

While collectors often speak of an occasional rare domestic or local use of NYFM cancellations, no mention is ever heard of the possibility that a cancellation designed for domestic or local use was used on foreign mail. In fact, if such a cancellation is found obviously used as NYFM, it is assumed that it was designed for NYFM use.

One of the authors some years ago obtained a fine example of a Clover Leaf in a circle canceling a stamp on a cover to Italy (Plate 32). That cover earned the Clover Leaf cancellation full status some years ago as NYFM C7 (Milliken 121). It is the only recorded use on cover of C7 as a NYFM. The other author subsequently obtained an identical cancellation on a circular used locally in New York to cancel a 1¢ stamp (Plate 32). Is C7 a local cancellation used by mistake on NYFM or is it a NYFM cancellation used by mistake locally? Until further covers are found to settle this question, this attractive type is retained among the recognized NYFM. Off-cover examples have been reported.

Another example of a NYFM cancellation (G5) used locally is pictured as Figure 4. It was used to cancel the 1¢ National stamp paying the local circular rate. Though one example is known of NYFM G5 used locally, the greater number of foreign mail covers with this cancellation make it probable that the local use was by mistake.

Another slightly different use involves a Wells Fargo cover from San Francisco to New York illustrated in Figure 5. Apparently the double-rate domestic letter was received in a Wells Fargo mailbag from the West which supposedly contained only foreign mail and was canceled with NYFM A1. When the local address was noted, the cover was turned over to the Domestic Mail Division, where it was stamped with the New York City Delivery mark.

SEEKING THE 24¢ CONTINENTAL

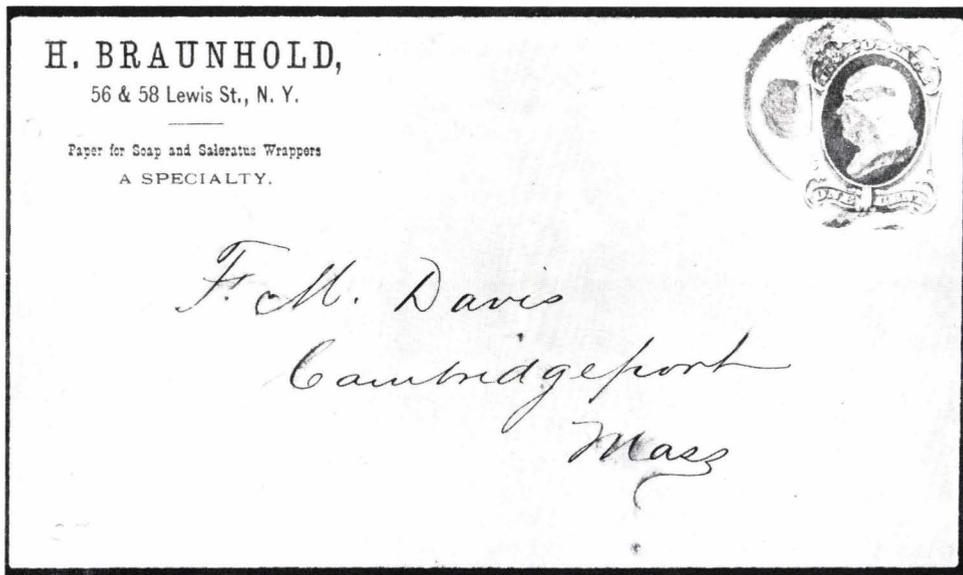
Since many of the NYFM designs came into use only after issuance of the Continental Bank Note issue of 1873, at least one Bank Note Issue specialist, Robert W. Miller, has tried to use that knowledge to find the key to that great philatelic mystery, how to identify the 24¢ Continental. Thus far, his only definite conclusion is that the shade of purple is of no help to

distinguish early or late uses of the 24¢. The relatively large number of 24¢ stamps with NYFM cancellations leads to the hope that eventually such a type of study may shed light on the 24¢ mystery.



NYFM C7 — used for Foreign Mail from New York

NYFM type C7 — Used as a local cancellation



COLOR CANCELLATIONS

NYFM cancellations are known primarily in black, although there are many in red and a few in claret, claret brown and brown. The colors are

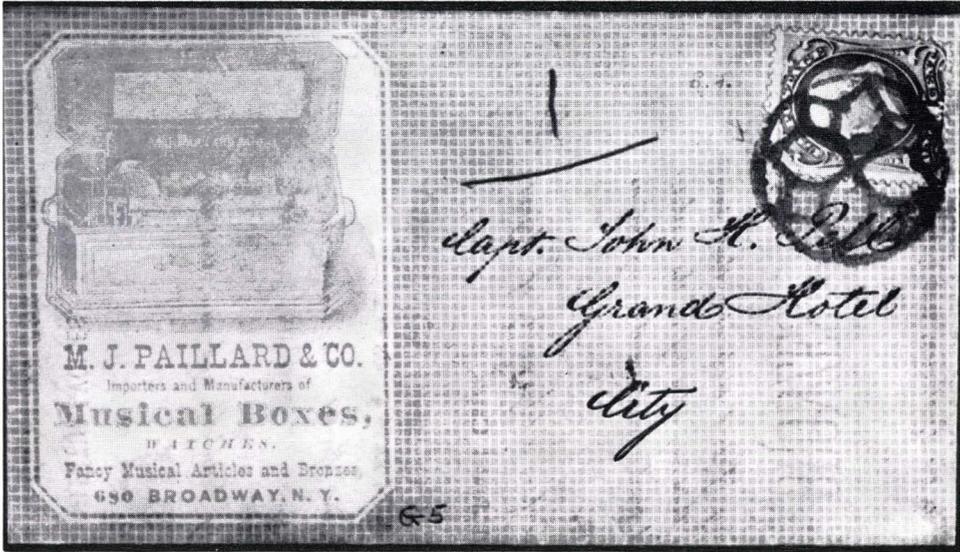
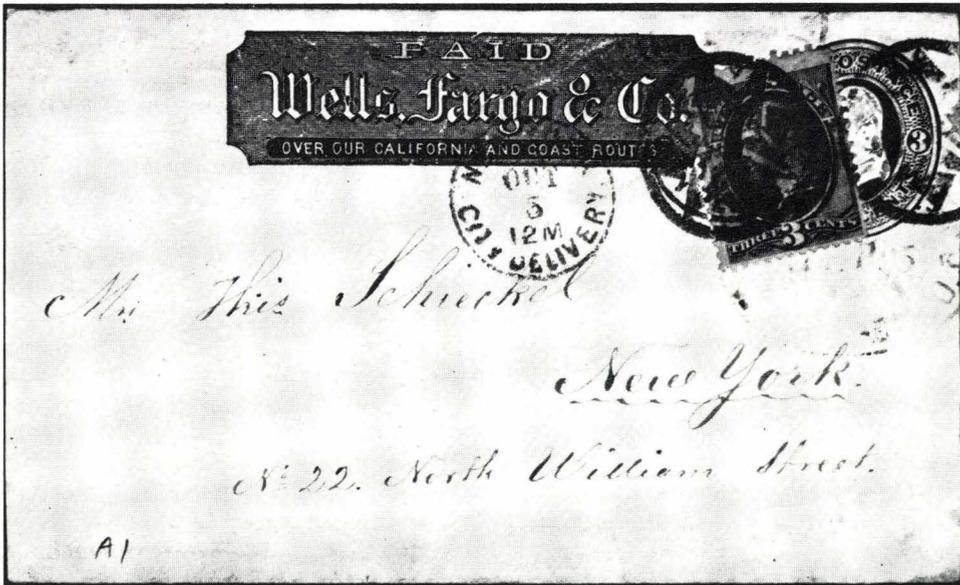


Figure 4—NYFM G5—Used for local cancellation

Figure 5—NYFM A1—Used as local cancellation on Wells, Fargo & Co. cover



much the scarcer, and most of these are red. The claret and claret brown shades are next most plentiful; this color is distinctive, with a bluish tinge suggesting that perhaps it resulted from converting a formerly blue pad by re-inking it with ordinary red. Many of the browns when examined with a low-power magnifying glass turn out to be a mixture of red and black flecks which were almost surely made by the first few strikes after a canceling device was shifted to use with red ink after long use with black. A very few strikes show a homogenous brown ink which clearly was not made by accident.

No genuine NYFM in any other colors are known to the authors. NYFM Types G22 and W2 are known only in red. NYFM Types A4, A10, A28, G3, G4, G27, C1 and S16 are known in brown, which is the rarest color. NYFM Types A13, A14, A16, G1, G10, G16, W2, W4, W5, S7, S14, F4 and F9 are known in claret or claret brown. Red cancellations have been recorded on all of the proved NYFM types except the following:

A	2, 11, 12, 18, 23, 28	F	1, 2, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17,
G	1, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 23, 24, 27		18, 10, 20, 21, 22, 23
W	1, 3, 7	FU	1
S	1, 2, 12, 15, 20	C	4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

All NYFM cancellations in red or claret known to the authors on cover also bear Supplementary Mail markings. It therefore seems probable that all red NYFM now known on or off cover were used on Supplementary Mail. This was mail which the post office accepted to put aboard a ship that was about to sail, charging double postage because the regular mail for that ship had already closed. Black cancellations also were used, but much less frequently, for Supplementary Mail.

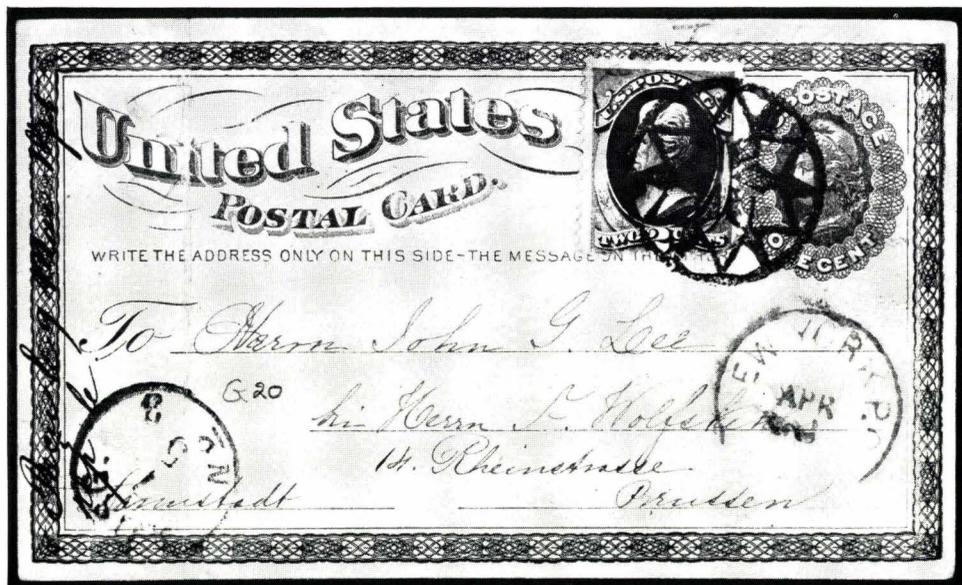
NYFM ON POSTAL CARDS

The dates of issue of the first two U.S. postal cards are important in relation to the use and relative scarcity of NYFM on cards. The first one (Scott UX 1) was issued on May 13, 1873 — a date halfway through the period when NYFM cancellations were in use. The second one (Scott UX 4) came along on September 28, 1875, almost three months after the Universal Postal Union 5¢ international rate for first class letters was adopted by most of the world's principal commercial nations. Both cards were of 1¢ denomination, hence needed the addition of a 1¢ adhesive to prepay the 2¢ postal card rate to an overseas destination.

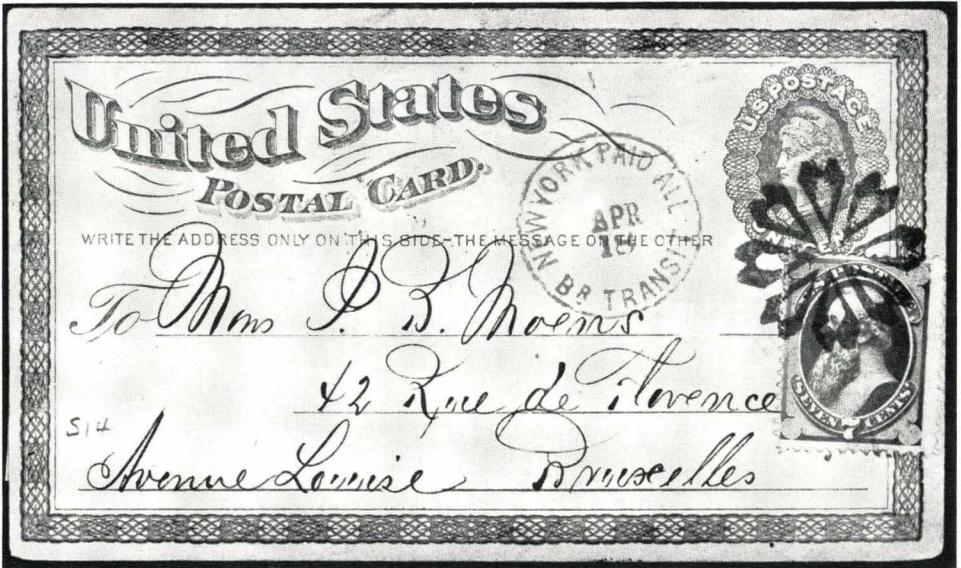
All NYFM postal cards recorded to date went to destinations in Britain and Western Europe. Practically all of them consequently carried a 1¢ Continental adhesive (Scott 156) for the 2¢ rate applicable. Among the exceptions known to the authors, all of which are pictured in Plates 33 and 34, are (1) a Supplementary Mail postal card bearing a 3¢ Continental adhesive, (2) a card with a 2¢ Continental adhesive to Prussia, probably just an overpayment of 1¢, and (3) two cards, both dated April 18, 1874, on which a New York stamp dealer offered a sizeable lot of 5¢ New York Postmaster



NYFM F6 on only recorded supplementary mail Postal Card (courtesy of Frederick Langford)



NYFM G20 — with 3¢ rate — probably 1¢ overpayment



NYFM S14 on Postal Card overpaid 4c



NYFM S14—on beautiful Postal Card overpaid 6c

stamps to two dealers—one in Brussels and the other in London. Perhaps to curry favor with his prospective buyers, the would-be seller added a 7¢ stamp to one and two 2¢ and a 1¢ stamp to the other instead of the 1¢ adhesive stamps which would have adequately franked each card to the addressee.

Postal cards with NYFM are rarities. Few cards were apparently used for commercial correspondence overseas. The small message space and lack of privacy were factors discouraging such use.

Most NYFM postal cards are of the first issue for the obvious reason that it was the only postal card obtainable in the 1873-1875 heyday of NYFM. By the time the second issue went on sale most NYFM types were no longer in use, and less than half of the few types then current would remain in use for as long as another year.

NYFM postal cards command substantial premiums over the more ordinary types of covers, in part because of the 1¢ adhesive stamp, which is a rare NYFM item in its own right. Because of its comparative scarcity due to its short period of use, the 1875 issue postal card showing NYFM use generally brings a higher price at auction than an 1873 issue card of comparable quality.

NYFM ON ENVELOPE STAMPS

Whether entire or cut square, envelope stamps canceled with NYFM are astonishingly rare. Of the few that have come to light, the greater share are the Reay issue of 1870-1871 with its clean stamp impressions, good paper



Figure 6—NYFM G18 on 1876 Centennial Issue stamped envelope—very rare

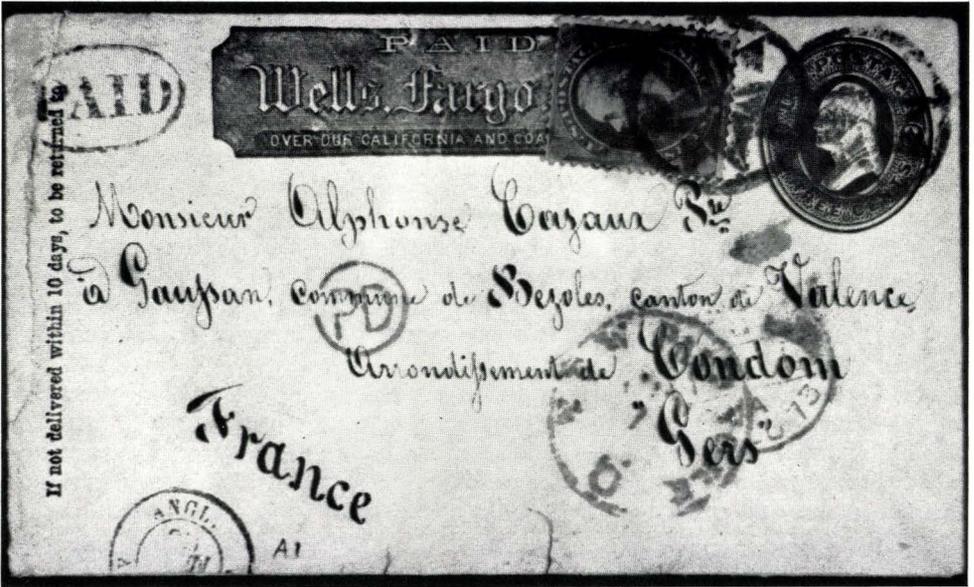


Figure 7—NYFM A1—on Wells, Fargo & Co. cover to France



Figure 8—NYFM A28—with rare 4¢ rate to France addressed to famous philatelist Philippe de Ferrari

and sharp embossing. NYFM cancels also exist on the less attractive Plimpton envelopes of the 1874 issue. A very few NYFM are known on the 1876 Centennial issue of stamped envelopes, and connoisseurs of NYFM consider these great rarities. An example to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) cancelled with NYFM G18 is illustrated (Figure 6).

It is hard to discover convincing reasons why envelope stamps are so unusual in the NYFM collecting field. One reason, of course, is that foreign postage rates were high prior to July 1, 1875, and even after the rates were lowered under U.P.U., Reay's substantial paper made his envelopes an expensive luxury when mailed abroad.

Inspection of any representative NYFM collection will show even ordinary commercial envelopes with corner cards are very much in the minority. Folded letter sheets of lightweight rag bond paper were the conventional medium of international commercial correspondence, probably because they offered more message capacity per unit of postal rate.

The most frequently encountered stamped envelopes—and indeed these are not frequent—are the Reay white paper 6¢ red, 7¢ vermilion, and the 3¢ green with 3¢ adhesive added to make a 6¢ rate. A distinctly aristocratic sub-class consists of mail delivered by Wells, Fargo & Company to the New York Post Office and there canceled by the Foreign Mail Division for dispatch to overseas destinations. These were mailed in the usual stamped envelopes bearing the conventional printed Wells Fargo indicia, with adhesive stamps added to make up the required foreign rate (Figure 7). Also, as described in Chapter VI, at least three other such envelopes exist with a Canadian stamp (Scott No. 39), signifying its origin north of the international boundary; probably they were entrusted to Wells Fargo at Vancouver or Victoria, B.C.

One of the most interesting NYFM on stamped paper is a 3¢ letter sheet with 1¢ National adhesive, both canceled by NYFM A28 on January 6, 1872 (Figure 8), addressed to Mons. Philippe de Ferrari, Paris, France. Ferrari was the collector who certainly assembled the greatest classic stamp collection ever known. The letter is from William R. Brown, 53 Nassau Street, New York, who was an American stamp dealer. The letter sheet is Scott U36, which was issued in 1861 and withdrawn in 1864. This, therefore, is a very late use of U36. The cover also is a very late use of the 4¢ rate from the U.S. to the British frontier. The markings show a 40 centime credit to Great Britain by France for forwarding the letter and a 10 decime mark (about 19¢) to be collected by France from the addressee.

NYFM ON FORWARDED MAIL

It is entirely possible that, unknown to the authors, NYFM covers exist which private carriers other than Wells, Fargo & Company delivered to the New York Post Office from other areas of operation within the United States. A number of NYFM covers are known internally dated from foreign countries and bearing on their face the marks of foreign forwarders; apparently these pieces were carried as far as New York either outside the mails or as enclosures in larger packets for remailing. NYFM GU2 as a receiving mark

on a cover forwarded by Panama Transit on March 18, 1876 from Peru to New York and thence to New Haven, Connecticut is pictured (Plate 35). This is the only recorded use of GU2 on cover. Since it was probably used as a receiving mark to a local destination it has not been included in the proved NYFM types. A cover with NYFM W7, similarly forwarded by Panama Transit to New Hampshire, was sold as Lot 2049 in the Knapp sale of November 5, 1941. Another interesting cover (Plate 35) canceled with G19 is probably in the same category, the U.S.N.A. (United States North America) in the address plus the amount of postage (20¢) indicating a foreign origin.

FAKE CANCELLATIONS AND COVERS

A very small amount of counterfeiting and fakery has occurred in NYFM, none of which should fool anyone who has handled and studied any considerable number of NYFM items. A few of the NYFM cancellations have been initiated, apparently by making rubber-stamp copies of Millikén plates and using modern stamp-pad ink—usually black or red, but sometimes even blue or green! A few covers have had stamps added, with the NYFM cancellation completed by being drawn on the cover. Three examples of off-cover stamps showing faked cancellations plainly made by rubber stamp reproduction in wrong type ink are pictured below as Figure 9. Some off-cover examples of the Fouled Anchor cancellation (C2) have been identified as counterfeit.

FAMOUS CORRESPONDENCES

Most NYFM on cover are from a relatively few large commercial correspondences, although a substantial number of examples survive mostly from other sources in ones and twos. Probably the largest NYFM correspondence



Figure 9—Rubber-stamp imitations of NYFM

yet unearthed was the Wallis find described in Chapter I.

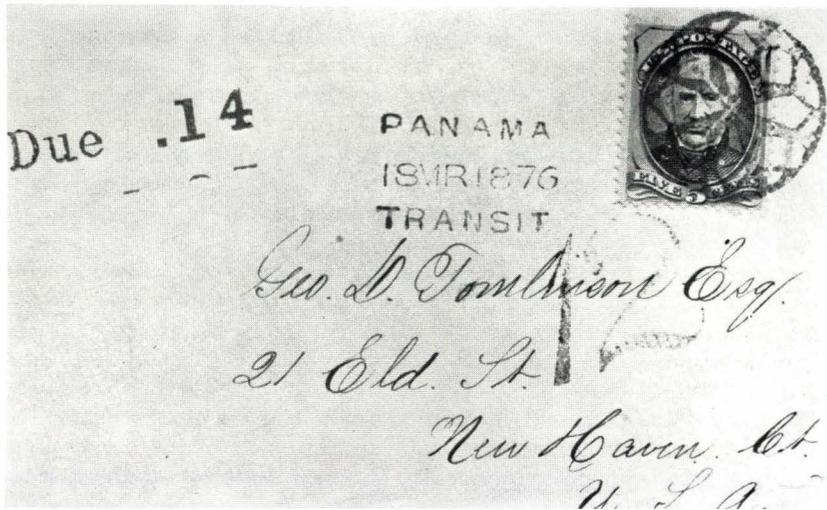
Among well-known correspondences from New York during the NYFM period are those to: (a) Julia Lore, M.D., a missionary in India; (b) Drake, Kleinworth & Cohen, Frederick Huth & Co., London Banking Association, James Magee, General P.D. Roddey, J. D. Russell & Co., and Arthur B. White & Company in England; (c) P. Darrieux, John Durand Fils, Leger Freres, F. A. Reichard, and Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co., in France; (d) Johann Christ Freygang and B.I.G. Mollman in Germany; (e) Leonard Kip, a missionary in China; (f) Graham, Phillips & Co. and Quintana Hermanos in Mexico; (g) James F. Pearson in Peru; and (h) G. P. Colvocoresses, a United States naval officer, in various foreign countries where he was apparently stationed.

The saddest occurrence involving an NYFM correspondence known to the authors is that of the letters which went during the 1860s and 1870s from Williams, Birnie & Co., New York to J.B.L. Birnie in Edinburgh and George Birnie in Aberdeen, Scotland. An example of a Birnie cover (Figure 10) illustrates a double rate (12¢) letter to Edinburgh which was also sent Supplementary Mail (Type E) doubling again the required postage to 24¢. See Chapter VII re Supplementary Mail use. The rest of the correspondence, a small trunk full, was destroyed early in the 1900s by a young woman of the Birnie family who married an American and was preparing to move to Chicago. A generation later she found several covers which had somehow escaped the flames, and gave them to a son-in-law who is one of the authors of this book. The resultant conversation unfolded the horrifying tale of the fate of what must have been several hundred covers burned and thus lost to future collectors.

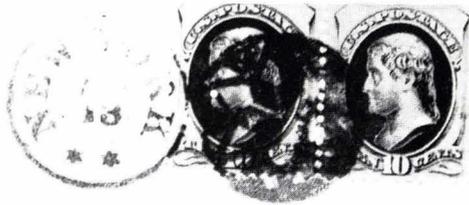


Figure 10—A surviving Birnie NYFM Cover

PLATE 35



NYFM GU2—used as a receiving mark in N. Y. (courtesy Edwin Milliken.
— Ashbrook Photo)



Mrs Martha, A. Kinble
Blackwoodtown
Camden Co
New Jersey
U. S. N. A.

NYFM G19—From unknown Foreign origin to Blackwoodtown, New Jersey
via New York

CHAPTER VI

UNUSUAL USES OF NYFM

NYFM cancellations were used primarily in the period 1870-1876. A few examples, however, are found used after that period. A wrapper dated August 19, 1881 with NYFM Type G4 is illustrated as the latest recorded use of NYFM on cover (Figure 11). Two 2¢ Browns (first issued in October 1883) are known off-cover canceled with NYFM, indicating use more than two years later than the 1881 wrapper. One of the 2¢ Browns is illustrated as Figure 20. The earliest recorded use of NYFM is that of Type S13 on March 5, 1870. Some of the types were used for only a few days or weeks or months. The Stars, Geometrics, Rosettes and Wheels were principally used from 1873 through 1875.



Figure 11—NYFM G4 on wrapper to Madeira—dated August 19, 1881 on reverse side



Figure 12—NYFM G17 on 5¢ 1847
(courtesy C. C. Hart)

As explained in preceding chapters, NYFM cancels are found predominantly on Scott Nos. 134-179, comprising the grilled and ungrilled National issues of 1870-1871 and the Continental issues of 1873-1875. NYFM are much less plentiful on stamped envelopes and postal cards of the period. A few examples are known on Canadian and Cuban stamps.

A very few NYFM were used on various other types of U.S. stamps issued during the 1870-1876 period, including Official and Revenue stamps. Very interesting and rare uses are those on U.S. postage stamps of the early issues through 1869 and on the later 1879-1883 issues. A particularly fine example, probably the most unusual and amazing NYFM use, is the 5¢ 1847 postage stamp canceled with NYFM G17 pictured on Page 75, (Figure 12).

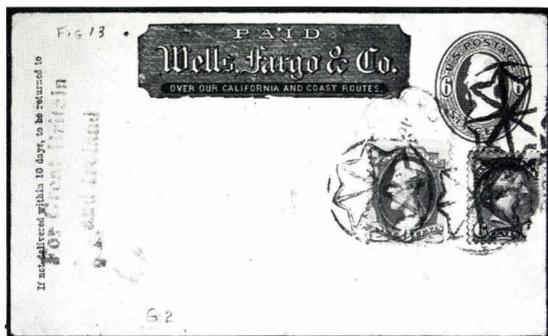


Figure 13-A—Very fine example of a mixed franking on a 6¢ Nesbitt entire with a pair of 6¢ Canadian Small Queens from Victoria, British Columbia, via Wells Fargo & Co. to New York, cancelled by NYFM F9, and thence to London, England, with the usual New York and London transit marks

Figure 13—NYFM G2—cancelling Canadian as well as United States stamps on Wells, Fargo & Co. cover

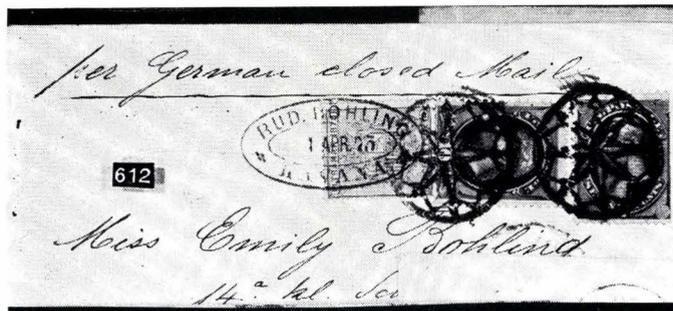


Figure 14—NYFM A16—cancelling Cuban as well as United States stamps

NYFM ON CANADIAN STAMPS

There are three recorded examples of NYFM cancellations on off-cover 6¢ Brown Canadian stamps of 1872 (Scott No. 39). These show three different NYFM cancellations: Types G6, S18 and W7. Besides these, three examples of Canadian stamps on Wells Fargo covers have been seen, with NYFM Type A1, NYFM Type G2 (Figure 13) and NYFM Type F9 (Figure 13-A). Such covers originated at one of the company's Canadian offices, probably in Vancouver or Victoria, were carried via the company's U.S. routes and delivered by a Wells Fargo agent to the New York Post Office, where the Foreign Mail Division canceled both the Canadian and the U.S. stamp. Wells, Fargo & Company collected its fee from the sender.

NYFM ON CUBAN STAMPS

A very rare combination cover to Germany is reported bearing a 25¢ ultramarine stamp of Cuba (Issue of 1875) together with U.S. 7¢ and 10¢ National stamps, both grilled. All three were canceled with NYFM A16 (Figure 14). Apparently all of the stamps were placed on the cover by a forwarding agent in Cuba who maintained a supply of U.S. stamps. This probably accounts for the very late use of the U.S. stamps. The cover was then carried outside the mails to New York for mailing, the Cuban stamp having been canceled by "Rud. Bohling April 1875 Havana" in greenish blue. In addition to the NYFM cancellation, the cover also bears New York "Paid All" postmark in red.

Another similar and equally rare combination cover was sold as Lot 2493 in the Knapp sale of November 6, 1941. That cover went from Cuba to Spain via New York and London, England, on March 3, 1875 carrying a pair of 1875 Cuban 50¢ stamps (Scott No. 65) used with seven U.S. stamps including a 2¢ 1869 (Scott No. 113) and six 10¢ 1873s (Scott No. 161). All of the



Figure 15—NYFM A1 in red on \$2 State Department stamp



Figure 16—Other examples of NYFM on department stamps

stamps are tied by five fine strikes of NYFM cancellation G4. The use of the two different U.S. issues along with the Cuban postage makes this a very unusual cover. The forwarding agent at Havana must have had a miscellaneous group of U.S. stamps accumulated for paying the U.S. postage on mail to be deposited at New York City. Apparently he did not turn over his U.S. stamp supply too rapidly.

NYFM ON DEPARTMENT STAMPS

The only known examples of NYFM cancellations on the Department stamps are off cover on the Continental issue of 1873. No examples are known on cover. Department stamps are listed with twelve different NYFM types. Among the most unusual is a fine strike in red of NYFM A1 on a \$2 State Department—the only red NYFM recorded on a Department stamp (Figure 15). It is difficult to conjecture why State Department stamps would be used on mail originating in New York City. Perhaps the mail was delivered by messenger or in diplomatic pouch to the Foreign Mail Division of the New York City Post Office for sending abroad. A number of Treasury Department stamps with NYFM are known including several 2¢ with NYFM (Figure 16).

All copies of Department stamps recorded by us with NYFM cancellations are listed below; all are in black except the \$2 State. NYFM cancellations are found on stamps of seven of the nine different Departments—all except Executive and Justice.

<i>NYFM</i>	<i>Stamp</i>
A1	\$2 State; 2¢, 3¢ Treasury
A16	3¢ Interior
A28	12¢ Post Office; 3¢ Treasury (2)
G2	2¢ Treasury
G6	10¢ Navy
G17	15¢ Post Office
G26	6¢ Treasury
W4	7¢ Treasury
S13	6¢ Post Office
S17	2¢ Agriculture; 6¢ Treasury
F4	1¢ Agriculture
F8	6¢ War

NYFM ON REVENUE STAMPS

Several examples of NYFM cancellations on U.S. Revenue stamps are of record. These include a Type A1 on a 2¢ orange and black Third Issue stamp of 1874 (Scott No. R151). Two examples are known of NYFM G17, both on 6¢ green and black First Issue Proprietary Revenue stamps (Scott No. RB6). Probably these were used in 1874 or 1875 to pay the 6¢ rate abroad before the U.P.U. 5¢ rate became effective.

NYFM ON 1861-1869 ISSUES

Of U.S. postage stamps issued prior to 1870, NYFM cancellations are known on the 1847, 1861-1863, 1867 (F Grill) and 1869 issues. All of these stamps, except the 1847 issue, were still valid for postage during the NYFM period. An example of a 24¢ 1863 on cover from the famous Lore correspondence with a fine strike of NYFM A15 is shown in Figure 17. The cancellation was used on a letter dated Feb. 15, 1875 from Newark, New Jersey, to Moradabad, India, via New York where the NYFM cancellation was applied. This is the only recorded NYFM on a cover originating in another city in the United States. The rate is 28¢ to England, then overland via Brindisi. It is a very unusual and rare usage.



Figure 17—NYFM A15 on combination cover to India originating in Newark, New Jersey



Figure 18—NYFM A14 on 2¢ black Jackson of 1863

A combination cover showing use in April, 1875 of a 10¢ of the 1869 issue is pictured in Chapter VIII. NYFM are rare on the 1869 and prior issues. Only three examples on cover have been seen. A very fine off-cover block of four 90¢ 1861 with NYFM cancellation S19 was noted in a 1963 auction. A 2¢ Black Jackson of 1863 with NYFM A14 is pictured (Figure 18). Two outstanding examples of off-cover NYFM on the 1869 issue, a 10¢ with A28 and a 12¢ with G4 are illustrated (Figure 19). A table of all recorded copies is set out below. O/C stands for on cover. The cancellations are in black unless otherwise noted.

<i>NYFM</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Stamp</i>	<i>NYFM</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Stamp</i>
A1	1861	5¢, 10¢ (2) O/C, 90¢ (2)	W2	1861	12¢ (red)
A1	1869	1¢	W10	1869	12¢
A14	1863	2¢	S3	1863	2¢
A15	1863	24¢ O/C	S15	1869	2¢
A20	1869	2¢	S19	1861	90¢
A28	1869	6¢, 10¢	S19	1869	1¢, B1.4
G3	1869	10¢, 12¢	S20	1863	24¢ (2)
G17	1847	5¢	F5	1869	6¢, 10¢
G27	1861	5¢	F10	1869	3¢
W2	1861	10¢ (red)	F14	1869	10¢ O/C

NYFM ON 1879-1883 ISSUES

NYFM cancellations on the soft paper (American Bank Note Company) stamps are few in number. The 1881 wrapper mentioned earlier in this chapter is the latest recorded use of NYFM cancellation on cover. As hypothesized in Chapter I, such mail may have been canceled inadvertently with obsolete NYFM cancelers still kept on hand after the advent of standard killers in 1876. About half a dozen NYFM covers are known used during 1877-1879 and a very few NYFM covers bear stamps issued after 1878. All recorded off-cover stamps of issues after 1878 cancelled with NYFM are listed below.

<i>NYFM</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Stamp</i>	<i>NYFM</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Stamp</i>
A18	1882	5¢	G17	1879	10¢
A20	1883	2¢	G21	1879	6¢
A27	1883	2¢	W9	1879	6¢
G7	1881	1¢	S8	1879	6¢ (3)
G15	1879	2¢	F4	1879	10¢
G16	1879	2¢			

Fine examples of the 1¢ ultramarine of the 1881 issue with NYFM G7 and of the 2¢ brown of the 1883 issue with NYFM A20 are illustrated (Figure 20).



Figure 19—NYFM A28 on 10¢ 1869—NYFM G4 on 12¢ 1869



Figure 20—2¢ brown (1883) with NYFM A20 and 1¢ ultramarine (1881) with NYFM G7
—late uses!

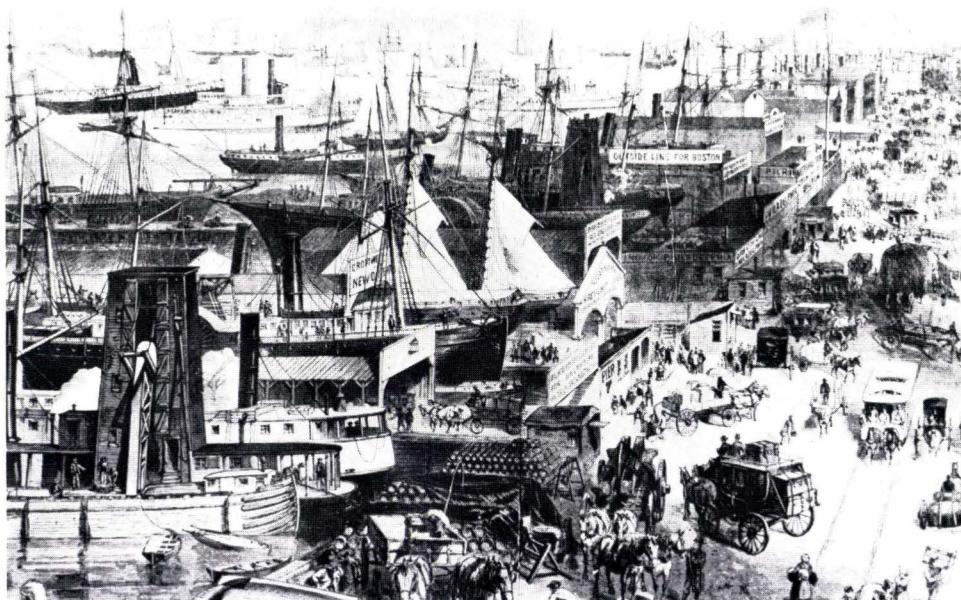
CHAPTER VII

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL CANCELLATIONS

One of the very interesting uses of NYFM cancellations is on letters charged the double rate for late mailings after the regular closing hour for putting aboard a particular mail ship destined for foreign ports. That use is known as "Supplementary Mail" and was first authorized on July 7, 1853.

There were only three types of New York Supplementary markings used from 1859 (earliest recorded date of use) through 1877 when the so-called "killer" type of cancellations, including those used for Supplementary Mail, were standardized. Examples of any of those types are rare. During the 1870-1876 period of NYFM cancellations all three of those types of the Supplementary Mail markings were used, making this a fruitful period for study of Supplementary Mail. The types used in connection with NYFM cancellations were those designated in Scott's Specialized Catalog: A, 1859-1872; D, 1873-1874; and E, 1874-1877.

B and C Types were used only in Chicago. Type F used from 1878 to 1895 is the last of the distinctive New York Supplementary Mail markings.



"Along the Docks, New York City" drawn by A. R. Waud published in "Harper's Weekly" September 4, 1869

The New York Supplementary Markings were used to evidence late mailings in New York (usually up to one hour before sailing time) of foreign mail. It was received at special offices at the wharves of various ship lines, or at special windows or boxes at the New York General Post Office and certain downtown branches.

Type A and D markings are believed to have been used only in red. Type E is found in red and more rarely in black. Examples of the three types are pictured below. A few examples of Type A markings in black on off-cover 1857 stamps have been seen, including a block of the 1¢, but are believed to be fraudulent.



Double postal rate for late mailings at special facilities was first authorized by letter from Postmaster General Campbell to the New York postmaster on July 7, 1853. The first recorded evidence of a Supplementary Mail marking, however, is on a letter dated May 14, 1859. Apparently the extra rates charged from 1853 to 1859 were collected in money, and no identifiable postal markings were placed on the letter to indicate the extra charge. If during that period some difference in marking was used to indicate the supplementary rate, it has not yet been deciphered. The Type A Supplementary Mail marking was apparently in use from 1859 to about 1872. But until 1869, covers bearing the Type A marking show only the regular rate paid in postage stamps, indicating that until then the extra rate was still collected in money.

A relatively large number of off-cover stamps of the 1857-1867 issues show Type A markings. One theory is that, to evidence the money paid for the extra rate, this amount in stamps may have been canceled off-cover as a receipt for the messenger and to act as a record for the New York postmaster. There are several facts to substantiate such a theory.

First, some of the off-cover stamps with Type A markings have original gum.

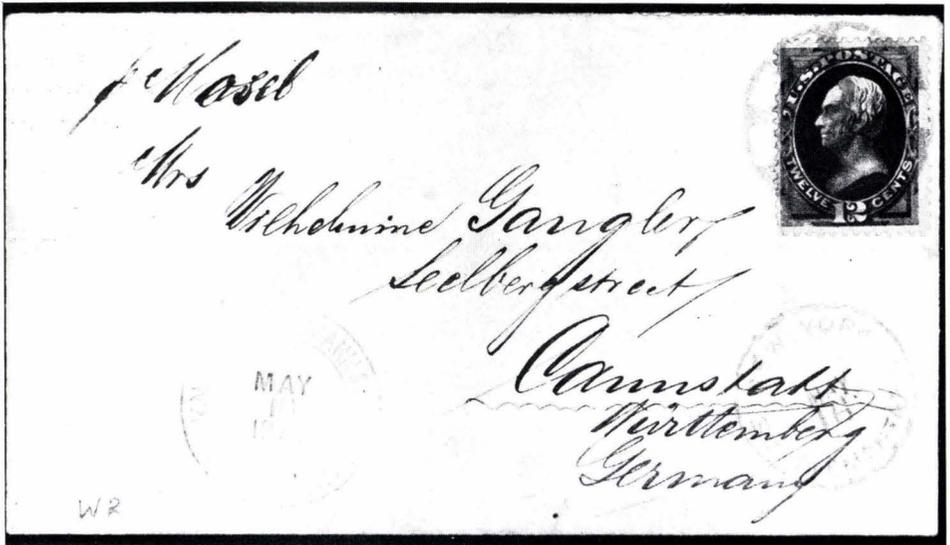
Second, very few recorded covers bear stamps canceled only with the Type A markings; we have seen only one. The great majority of Type A markings on cover do not even touch the stamps, yet the off-cover stamps are canceled solely by Type A, in some instances by several strikes.

Third, there are other examples in the U.S. postal system where off-cover stamps were canceled either singly or in bulk for special purposes. A recent



Figure 21—NYFM F12a to Kiel, Germany June 20, 1872 supplementary mail type A—latest use with NYFM

Figure 22—NYFM W2—to Wurtemberg, Germany May 16, 1864 supplementary mail type D



example is the bulk cancellation of Postage Due stamps off-cover to evidence postage due paid on numerous pieces of mail to a particular addressee.

Fourth, there are many more off-cover stamps with Type A markings than there are known covers, although this may be partly due to the substantial number of fake Type A cancellations that have been found on off-cover stamps.

Fifth, there are no recorded examples of off-cover stamps canceled solely with Type D or Type E Supplementary Mail markings. Also all recorded Supplementary Mail covers with Type D or Type E markings bear stamps to pay both the regular and the extra rate. Consequently there was no reason to cancel stamps to evidence the extra rate separately as might be the case with the Type A markings.

Seven examples of Type A Supplementary Mail are recorded used with NYFM cancellations. Five of these covers are listed and three of the five are pictured in "*The Stamp Specialist Orange Book*", page 38-39 of an article by Stanley B. Ashbrook and Dr. W. L. Babcock on the New York Supplementary Mail Service 1853-1872. One of the other two covers is dated June 20, 1872 to Kiel, Germany, with a 12¢ 1870 National stamp to evidence the 6¢ rate and the extra 6¢ rate and canceled with NYFM Type F12a in red (Figure 21). The second cover is dated September 26, 1871 from New York to Lyon, France, with the two 10¢ 1870 National stamps canceled in red to evidence the 10¢ rate and the extra rate. The NYFM cancellation is unfortunately not clear enough to be decipherable. It is owned by a prominent Belgian collector. The NYFM cancellations on both covers as well as the Type A Supplementary Mail markings are in red, a distinctive indication of Supplementary Mail use.

The earliest recorded use of Type A with a NYFM cancellation is January, 1871. The latest recorded use is the June 20, 1872 cover listed above.

Only ten examples are known of Type A Supplementary Mail markings used with clearly identifiable extra rate postage, of which seven were used during the NYFM period of 1870-1872. This may be due to the fact that under some of the existing mail treaties, such as the Anglo-American Treaty, the credit to the addressee or forwarding country was based on the postage shown on the letter. Since the extra rate was for special service in New York, it was not evidenced by stamps on which the addressee or forwarding country would have been entitled to a share as in the case of double rate postage based on weight. As soon as those treaties were changed (starting about 1868) to account between countries by letter or weight rather than by the amount of postage affixed to the letter without regard to extra postage that might be charged by the country of origin, the practice of paying in money for the extra Supplementary Rate was apparently discontinued and the extra rate as well as the regular rate was evidenced by stamps. It is also believed that at about the same time the special offices on the wharves were discontinued, and that thereafter the late mailings were accepted only at the New York General Post Office and certain downtown branches.

It is interesting to speculate as to the reason for the Supplementary Mail service. There is some evidence that the double rate was charged to en-



Figure 23—NYFM A20 on supplementary mail (type D) to London by Steamer Republic

Figure 24—NYFM A25 on supplementary mail (type E) by closed mail via England to Germany (courtesy Robert S. de Wasserman)



courage people to mail early in the regular mail. The small number of recorded Supplementary Mail letters indicates that the postal authorities were eminently successful in discouraging late mailings.

The second type of Supplementary Mail found with NYFM cancellations is Type D. Pictured is a Supplementary Mail Type D cover to Germany with a 12¢ National adhesive canceled with NYFM W2; the cancellation is in red as is always the case on NYFM Type D Supplementary Mail. (Figure 22). A similar cover to London with NYFM A20 is also pictured (See Figure 23). There are seven recorded letters showing Type D, the earliest date August 21, 1873 and the latest May 16, 1874. No examples are recorded on off-cover stamps. Type A and Type D Supplementary Mail markings on letters with NYFM cancellations are about equally rare. Type E is slightly less rare. Type D was apparently used for the shortest period, about nine months.

There are ten recorded covers with NYFM cancellations bearing Supplementary Mail Type E markings including one postcard which may be unique. (See Plate 33, Page 67 in Chapter V). In many of the markings the "Sup" above the word "Paid" is indistinct, sometimes so unclear as to be overlooked. A fine example with a clear "Sup" to Germany resides in a fine Belgian collection (Figure 24). The earliest recorded date of use is November 19, 1874 and the latest is August 23, 1877. No examples are recorded on off-cover stamps. It is interesting to note that none of the New York Supplementary Mail markings were used concurrently, and that almost all of them as well as the accompanying NYFM cancellations are in red, except for a few examples of Type E in black.

For further information on New York Supplementary Mail markings there are a number of excellent articles including the Babcock-Ashbrook article mentioned above; Dr. Babcock's handbook on Supplementary Mail markings published in 1939; and Edwin Milliken's article in "*The Collectors Club Philatelist*" of April, 1933. As used in this chapter, recorded covers with Supplementary Mail markings refer to covers listed in the Babcock-Ashbrook article plus additional covers of which the authors have a record.

CHAPTER VIII

NYFM POSTMARKS

The postmarks used in New York during the 1870-1876 period on foreign mail are of interest in studying NYFM. The plates at the end of this chapter illustrate those postmarks on NYFM covers that the authors have seen or that have been recorded by competent authorities. A number of excellent articles have been published on New York Foreign Mail postmarks, including one by Edwin Milliken in the April, 1933 *Collectors Club Philatelist*. The authors have borrowed freely from that article.

Also found are a number of postmarks on NYFM not listed in prior articles. Review of numerous covers indicates that in many instances there is some relation between the postmark used and the destination or route. Sometimes the postmark itself indicates the route or destination. Examples include: "England and Ostend", "Paid to England" and "Bremen Packet."

Of the 37 postmark types listed in the table at the end of this chapter, 13 are found used only on covers to a particular country. In addition, while postmarks 17, 19 and 22 were occasionally used to another country, nearly all of these are found on covers to England. This might indicate that the post office maintained special desks for various countries or groups of countries.

Also it is apparent that certain postmarks were used only during certain periods. Our table includes only postmarks used with NYFM cancellations. No relation was found between the type of postmark and the type of NYFM cancellation, and it is a reasonable further deduction that the cancellation and postmark were struck at different stations in the New York Post Office. Illustrations of Supplementary Mail postmarks in the plates are not included, as they are illustrated and treated in Chapter VIII.

Examination of several hundred covers turned up other interesting facts. On NYFM letters to Mexico and to Central American countries and islands in the Caribbean, both the postmark and cancellation are invariably black. The authors have been informed but have no verification that letters to those destinations from New York were sent overland via New Orleans and thence by ship to destinations. If they were handled at New York like other railroad mail this would explain the use of black postmarks. This also would explain why there is no record of Supplementary Mail covers to those destinations. Mail to South American countries, such as Peru, appears with a red postmark, either Type 1 or Type 4. One cover to Peru that carries both red and black New York postmarks has been seen. Postmarks to Europe are always in red.

It seems clear that the straight line Paid All marking listed by Milliken and shown as his NYFM Type 100 was not actually a cancellation but rather was a postmark indicating that the postage had been paid in full to destina-

tion. Three covers have been noted on which the stamp is canceled with a NYFM type while the straight line Paid All mark is on the envelope but not touching the stamp. No covers on which Paid All cancels the stamp have been seen. A good example of the Paid All marking is illustrated (Figure 25) on cover to Genoa (Italy) with the stamps canceled by rare NYFM A3.

Various theories have been advanced to explain why the Paid All marking is found generally on single stamps and nearly always on a 2¢ stamp. One guess is that it was intended for use on printed matter so that the foreign post office of destination would not attempt to collect the first class rate as postage due. Paid All marks were used also in other cities; they are known in use from about the year 1860. The straight line Paid All mark is found in various sizes; Milliken's Type 100 is exactly one-quarter inch high. New York used the Paid All marking principally in red but occasionally in black, perhaps indicating a use to Mexico or one of the other countries in Central America or in the Caribbean.

Another mark often found on NYFM is P D, usually boxed. The same initials are also found as a part of some NYFM postmarks. On the various NYFM covers we have examined, the P D mark in various forms was used primarily on U.S. mail passing through England en route to France or by Prussian or French Closed mail. It has traditionally been accepted by philatelists as signifying the French phrase "Payée à Destination". Where found separately it appears likely that the P D was stamped on the letter at the point where Closed Mail bags were opened for sorting the letters and routing to final destination, to indicate that the letter was fully paid to destination. The various P D marks used in the 1860-1880 period would make an excellent subject for study. They come in many different sizes, shapes, red and black, boxed and not boxed. It should be possible to identify and list some of the various types as to the place of use.

Postmark 5 is found on a cover in the Lore correspondence dated November 4, 1875 (Figure 26). After July 1, 1875, although India had not yet joined the Universal Postal Union, all international postage settlements by U.P.U. members were recorded in French currency, here indicated by 1.10, meaning 1 franc and 10 centimes. This was approximately 22¢ (the rate from England to India); the remaining 6¢ of the 28¢ postage represents 3¢ U.S. Internal Post, 2¢ English Sea Post and a slight over-payment due to difference in currencies. It is a magnificent combination cover with a 10¢ 1869 (a very late use) plus 1873 stamps of 6¢, 10¢, and 1¢ (2) denominations, all canceled with NYFM F14.

The following list indicates some of the countries to which letters with the various types of postal markings illustrated in the plates at the end of this chapter were addressed. The numbers of covers recorded is shown in parenthesis after the country. If more than five covers were recorded, no number is shown.

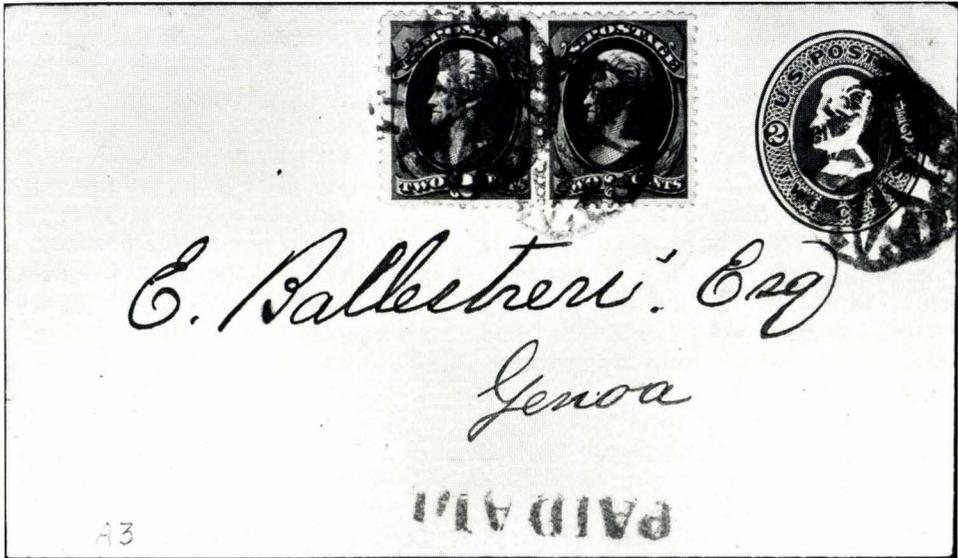


Figure 25—NYFM A3 to Genoa, Italy with use of “Paid All” as a postal Marking—
not a cancellation

Figure 26—NYFM F14—on rare combination cover to India with 1 franc 10 centimes
(\$1.10) in N. Y. postmark to show credit to England (22¢). See Text

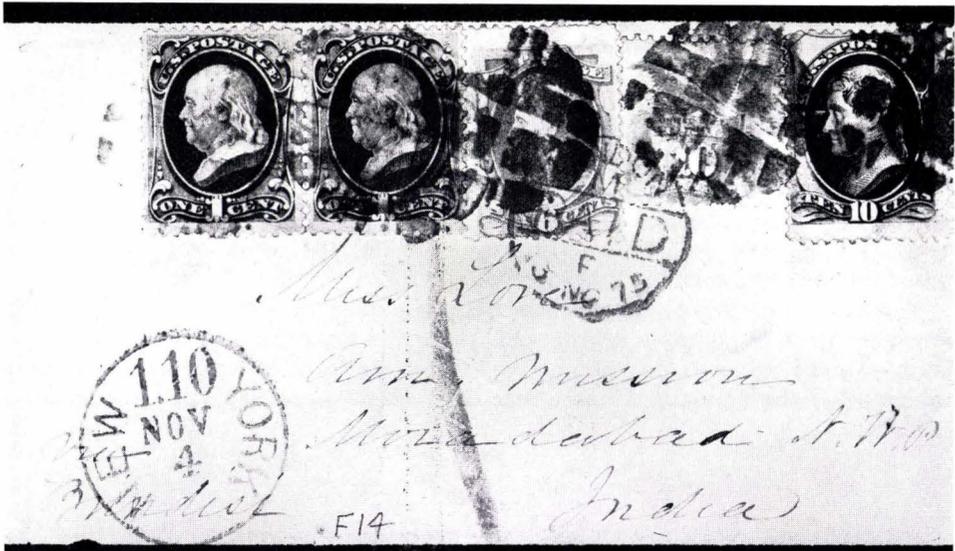
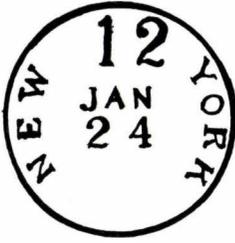


TABLE OF USES OF NEW YORK POSTMARKS

<i>P.M. No.</i>	<i>Countries</i>
1	Spain (3), Peru (1)
2	India (2), Spain (1)
3	India (4), Spain (1)
4	Spain (3), Malta (1)
5*	India (1)
6	France
7	France (1)
8	Turkey (2), Spain (2)
9	France
10	France
11	France
12	Germany, Prussia (1), Bavaria (1)
13	Switzerland (2), Germany (1), Italy (2)
14	Austria (1), Holland (1), Sicily (1)
15	Germany (4), Italy (3), Switzerland (2), Prussia (1), Austria (1), Belgium (1)
16	Germany (4), Austria (1), Bermuda (1), Hawaii (1), France (1)
17	England, Germany (1), Mexico (1)
18	France (2), Germany (1)
19	England, Germany (4), India (1)
20	Mexico, Germany (1)
21	Austria (1), England (1), Spain (1), Hawaii (1), Italy (1)
22	England, Scotland (2), Ireland (2), Japan (3), Mexico (1), France (2), China (1), India (1)
23	France (2), England, Austria
24	Switzerland (3)
25	England (1)
26	England (2), Spain, Germany
27	Germany (4), Prussia (3), Poland (1)
28	Germany (1)
29	France (1)
30	Italy (2), Holland (1), France (1), Egypt (1)
31	Mexico (1), St. Croix (1)
32	France
33	France
34	Turkey (1)
35	France (1)
36	Belgium (1)
37	France
U 1 thru U 8	No information as to destinations—except cover to France with U 3 Postmark discovered after the plates were completed.

*Comment in text

NEW YORK FOREIGN MAIL POSTMARKS
1870-1876



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12

NEW YORK FOREIGN MAIL POSTMARKS
1870-1876



13



14



15



16



17



18



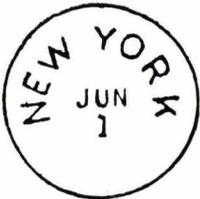
19



20



21



22



23



24



25



26



27

NEW YORK FOREIGN MAIL POSTMARKS
1870-1876



28



29



30



31



32



33



34



35



36

NEW YORK FOREIGN MAIL POSTMARKS
1870-1876



U1



U2



U3



U4



U5



U6



U7



U8

CHAPTER IX

POSTAL RATES

During the 1870-1876 period many different rates were applicable to mail addressed to the thirty-three countries for which covers with NYFM cancellations are recorded. Those rates are shown in the rate table at the end of this chapter. The authors have borrowed freely from the Hill-Konwiser series of articles in *Stamps* magazine in 1935-1936 on "Foreign Rates of the United States Post Office 1847-1875".

The Universal Postal Union treaty with twenty-one of those countries became effective on July 1, 1875, and with France on January 1, 1876. It provided for a uniform prepaid rate of 5¢ per one-half ounce. Prior to the effective date of the treaty, rates from the United States to those countries ranged from 4¢ (France) to 36¢ (China) per one-half ounce. Covers bearing stamps showing the rarest rates of postage, including rates in effect for very short periods, are highly prized by collectors who specialize in rates.

The rates applicable to France are probably the most interesting and diverse. The table of rates to the various countries from New York City provides the bare bones of the rates to France. A little history, however, is necessary to flesh out these bones. First, France lost the Franco-Prussian War between September 1870 and May 1871. Second, France refused in spite of determined efforts by the United States to renew the postal treaty of 1857 between the countries before its expiration on December 31, 1869.

Between January 1, 1870 and August 1, 1874, when a new treaty finally took effect, various routes with varying rates were used to send mail from the United States to France, as follows:

1. January 1, 1870. A 4¢ rate prepaid the carriage of one-half ounce to the British frontier (the United States internal rate of 2¢ plus sea postage of 2¢). Britain would then forward the letter to France under their postal treaty. France, in turn, would collect from the addressee at the rate of 5 decimes (about 10¢) for each 7½ grams or fraction (about one-quarter ounce). France would credit Britain 40 centimes of the 5 decimes for forwarding the letter. Apparently at sometime in 1871 and until 1874 the French collect changed to 5 decimes for 10 grams (about one-third ounce). Many covers to France via Britain are known with the 4¢ prepaid rate to the British frontier, usually paid by a pair of 2¢ stamps of the 1869 issue. But only two 4¢ rate covers originating from New York City and bearing NYFM cancellations have come to the authors' attention. An example to Algeria via England and France dated September 14, 1870 is illustrated as Figure 27. It shows 40 centimes credit by France to Great Britain for forwarding and the long wavy black mark of a medieval French script 5, indicating 5 decimes to be collected from the addressee, as the 4¢ stamps paid only the local and sea post to the British frontier. It is also the only recorded NYFM cover to Al-

geria. A second example of the 4¢ rate to France was illustrated previously. (See Page 70 of Chapter V, Figure 8.)

2. January 1, 1870. A second way to send mail to France was by direct packet to Le Havre at 10¢ per one-half ounce prepaid to the French frontier. France then collected 8 decimes (about 15¢) from the addressee. (Act of July 1, 1874, Section 8.)

3. April 5, 1870. An executive decree of the French emperor established a 10¢ prepaid rate to France via Britain for one-third ounce or less; a 12¢ rate for one-third to three-eighths ounce; a 15¢ rate for three-eighths to one-half ounce. That decree, however, was a unilateral action by France and there is little evidence of its use. A different set of rates became effective on July 1, 1870.

4. July 1, 1870. A 10¢ rate was established to France via Britain, based on one-third ounce; 16¢ per one-third to one-half ounce; 20¢ per one-half to two-thirds ounce; and 26¢ up to one ounce.

5. August 1, 1874. The new postal treaty with the United States became effective. It provided for a 9¢ rate prepaid directly to France (one-half ounce). Examples of the 9¢ rate effective August 1, 1874 are not so rare as has been widely believed. Also, at least one example of the 18¢ Supplementary Mail rate (double the 9¢ rate) has been seen on a letter from New York to France.

6. January 1, 1876. The Universal Postal Union treaty became effective for France, at 5¢ per one-half ounce. That treaty provided a 5¢ fine for unpaid letters. Insufficiently paid letters were treated as unpaid, but with credit given for the amount of postage stamps on the letter.

With such a variety of applicable rates, different units of weights, and varying routes, the study of the rates on covers to France during that period is both interesting and challenging. The late Stanley Ashbrook was an outstanding student of postal rates. He explained many such covers in his *Special Service* dealing with early U.S. issues and postal history for the advanced collectors who were his subscribers.

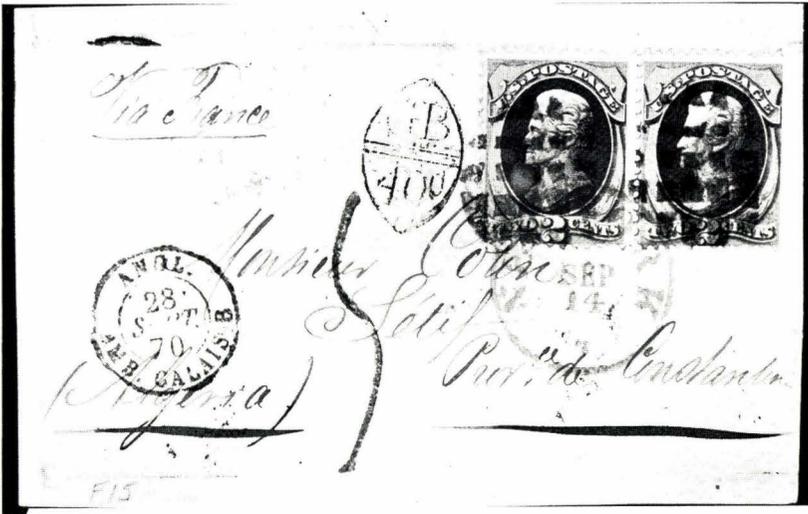


Figure 27 — NYFM F15 — on rare 4¢ rate letter to Algeria via France

COUNTRIES TO WHICH NEW YORK FOREIGN
MAIL COVERS ARE KNOWN AND RATES
APPLICABLE DURING THE PERIOD 1870-1876

*Effective
Date*

Rate (1/2 ounce unless otherwise indicated)

Argentina

1/1 /1870	18¢	Direct steamer from New York
1/1 /1870	28¢	To United Kingdom thence by British mail
11/7 /1872	15¢	Direct steamer from New York (3¢ internal charges removed)
8/1 /1874	24¢	Via France

Austria-Hungary (after 1870 only Austria)

1/1 /1870	16¢	To United Kingdom thence by British mail
1/1 /1870	7¢	Direct steamer to Germany
7/1 /1870	10¢	Prussian closed mail via United Kingdom
10/1 /1871	6¢	Direct steamer to Germany
8/1 /1874	16¢	Via French mail
7/1 /1875	5¢	Universal Postal Union

Belgium

3/15/1870	10¢	To United Kingdom thence by British mail (prepayment optional)
3/15/1870	10¢	Direct steamer to Germany (prepayment optional)
3/15/1870	10¢	Prussian or Belgium closed mail via United Kingdom (prepayment optional)
7/1 /1873	8¢	Via Prussian or other closed mail
7/1 /1873	6¢	Direct steamer, or direct steamer to Germany
7/1 /1875	5¢	Universal Postal Union

Bermuda

1/1 /1870	10¢	Direct steamer
7/1 /1875	5¢	Universal Postal Union

Bolivia

1/1 /1870	22¢	To Panama via American or British Packet, then overland across Panama via British Packet Agency, thence by British Packet
7/1 /1875	5¢	By steamer

Brazil

1/1 /1870	28¢	Via Southampton or other United Kingdom port
5/9 /1870	15¢	Direct steamer
8/1 /1874	24¢	Via France

*Effective
Date*

Rate (1/2 ounce unless otherwise indicated)

China

1/1 1870	28¢	Via Southampton and India
1/1 1870	36¢	To United Kingdom thence by French overland mail via Marseilles
7/1 1870	24¢	Direct steamer to Germany
7/1 1870	27¢	Prussian closed mail via United Kingdom

Cuba

5/1 /1873	10¢	Direct steamer
8/1 /1874	24¢	Via French steamer
7/1 /1875	5¢	Any direct steamer but French

Danish West Indies (St. Thomas—St. Croix)

5/1 /1870	10¢	Direct steamer
5/1 /1873	10¢	Direct steamer
5/1 /1873	18¢	Via British Packet Agency at St. Thomas
8/1 /1874	24¢	Via France
7/1 /1875	5¢	Except via France prior to 1/1/1876

Denmark

1/1 /1870	12¢	To United Kingdom thence by British mail
7/1 /1870	10¢	Direct steamer to Germany
7/1 /1870	13¢	Prussian closed mail via United Kingdom
10/1 /1871	7¢	Prussian closed mail via United Kingdom
10/1 /1871	9¢	Via North German Postal Union
1/1 /1872	7¢	Via direct steamer or German direct steamer
8/1 /1874	14¢	Via France
7/1 /1875	5¢	Universal Postal Union

Egypt (Except Alexandria)

1/1 /1870	16¢	Via Southampton or other United Kingdom port or to United Kingdom thence by French overland mail via Marseilles
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Alexandria

7/1 /1870	17¢	(12¢) Direct steamer to Germany
7/1 /1870	20¢	(15¢) Prussian closed mail via United Kingdom
7/1 /1875	5¢	Universal Postal Union

*Effective
Date*

Rate (1/2 ounce unless otherwise indicated)

France (Including Algeria)

1/1 /1870	4¢	Prepaid to United Kingdom Frontier
1/1 /1870	10¢	(1/4 ounce) Prepaid Direct to French Frontier
1/1 /1870	16¢	(1/3 to 1/2 ounce) Fully prepaid via England to France
1/1 /1870	20¢	(1/2 to 2/3 ounce) Fully prepaid via England to France
4/5 /1870	12¢	(2/3 ounce) Fully paid to France via United Kingdom
5/18/1870	15¢	(3/8 ounce) Fully paid to France via United Kingdom
7/1 /1870	10¢	(1/3 ounce) Fully prepaid via England to France (credit to England 6¢)
8/1 /1874	9¢	Direct to France (new Treaty)
1/1 /1876	5¢	Universal Postal Union

Germany (Including German States, Prussia)

1/1 /1870	10¢	Direct via Hamburg or Bremen
1/1 /1870	15¢	Per Prussian closed mail via England
7/1 /1870	7¢	Via North German Postal Union direct
10/1 /1871	10¢	Per Prussian closed mail via England
3/31/1871	6¢	Direct via Hamburg or Bremen
7/1 /1871	7¢	Direct via Hamburg or Bremen
10/1 /1871	6¢	Direct via Hamburg or Bremen
10/1 /1871	7¢	Per Prussian closed mail via England
8/1 /1874	10¢	Via France
7/1 /1875	5¢	Universal Postal Union

Great Britain

1/1 /1870	6¢	Direct
7/1 /1875	5¢	Universal Postal Union

Greece

1/1 /1870	20¢	Via United Kingdom and via France overland
1/1 /1870	15¢	Direct steamer to Germany
1/1 /1870	18¢	Via United Kingdom by Prussian closed mail
10/1 /1870	14¢	Direct steamer to Germany
10/1 /1871	15¢	Prussian (or other) closed mail
8/1 /1874	16¢	Via France
7/1 /1875	5¢	Universal Postal Union

Hawaii (Sandwich Islands)

1/1 /1870	6¢	Overland to San Francisco by steamer to Hawaii
1/1 /1870	10¢	Direct steamer from New York

*Effective
Date*

Rate (1/2 ounce unless otherwise indicated)

India

1/1 /1870	22¢	To United Kingdom thence by British mail
1/1 /1870	30¢	To United Kingdom thence by overland French mail to Marseilles
7/1 /1870	24¢	Direct steamer to Germany
7/1 /1870	27¢	Prussian closed mail via United Kingdom
5/1 /1873	28¢	To United Kingdom thence overland mail via Brindisi
8/1 /1874	24¢	Via France
8/1 /1874	30¢	Via France and Brindisi

Italy

1/1 /1870	16¢	To United Kingdom thence French overland mail to Marseilles
1/1 /1870	10¢	Direct steamer to Germany
2/15/1870	10¢	Any route
7/1 /1870	14¢	Via United Kingdom, Prussian closed mail
8/1 /1874	12¢	Via France
7/1 /1875	5¢	Universal Postal Union

Roman States

7/1 /1870	11¢	Direct steamer to Germany
5/1 /1873	10¢	Any route

Japan

1/1 /1870	28¢	To United Kingdom thence by British mail
1/1 /1870	36¢	To United Kingdom thence by French overland mail via Marseilles
1/1 /1870	10¢	Direct steamer from San Francisco
7/1 /1870	24¢	Direct steamer to Germany
7/1 /1870	27¢	Prussian closed mail via United Kingdom
1/1 /1875	15¢	Direct steamer anywhere

Madeira

1/1 /1870	16¢	To United Kingdom thence by British mail
7/1 /1875	5¢	Universal Postal Union

Malta

1/1 /1870	16¢	To United Kingdom thence by British mail
5/1 /1873	20¢	To United Kingdom thence overland mail via Brindisi
8/1 /1874	12¢	Via France
7/1 /1875	5¢	Universal Postal Union

*Effective
Date*

Rate (1/2 ounce unless otherwise indicated)

Mexico

5/1 /1873 10¢ Direct steamer from New York
8/1 /1874 24¢ Via France

Netherlands

2/1 /1870 10¢ To United Kingdom thence by British mail
7/1 /1870 10¢ Direct steamer to Germany
7/1 /1870 10¢ Prussian closed mail via United Kingdom
10/1 /1874 6¢ Direct steamer only
8/1 /1874 12¢ Via France
7/1 /1875 5¢ Universal Postal Union

New South Wales

1/1 /1870 16¢ To United Kingdom thence by British mail
1/1 /1870 24¢ To United Kingdom thence by French overland mail
via Marseilles
12/1 /1870 12¢ Via San Francisco and New Zealand
5/1 /1873 28¢ To United Kingdom thence overland mail via Brindisi
8/1 /1874 24¢ Via France
8/1 /1874 30¢ Via France and Brindisi

Norway

1/1 /1870 20¢ To United Kingdom thence by British mail
7/1 /1870 12¢ Direct steamer to Germany
7/1 /1870 15¢ Prussian closed mail via United Kingdom
10/1 /1871 10¢ Direct steamer to Germany
10/1 /1871 11¢ Prussian (or other) closed mail
7/1 /1873 6¢ Direct steamer
8/1 /1874 18¢ Via France
7/1 /1875 5¢ Universal Postal Union

Panama

1/1 /1870 10¢ Direct steamer
7/1 /1875 5¢ Universal Postal Union

Peru

1/1 /1870 22¢ To United Kingdom thence by British mail
7/1 /1875 5¢ Universal Postal Union

Poland

1/1 /1870 22¢ To United Kingdom thence by British mail
5/1 /1873 10¢ Direct steamer to Germany
5/1 /1873 11¢ Prussian (or other) closed mail
8/1 /1874 14¢ Via France

*Effective
Date*

Rate (1/2 ounce unless otherwise indicated)

Roumania

10/1 /1871	9¢	Direct steamer to Germany
10/1 /1871	10¢	Prussian (or other) closed mail
8/1 /1874	20¢	Via France
7/1 /1875	5¢	Universal Postal Union

Russia

1/1 /1870	22¢	To United Kingdom thence by British mail
7/1 /1870	12¢	Direct steamer to Germany
	15¢	Prussian closed mail via United Kingdom
10/1 /1871	10¢	Direct steamer to Germany
10/1 /1871	11¢	Prussian (or other) closed mail
8/1 /1874	14¢	Via France
7/1 /1875	5¢	Universal Postal Union

Spain

1/1 /1870	28¢	To United Kingdom thence by British mail
1/1 /1870	16¢	(1/3 ounce) To United Kingdom thence by French overland mail via Marseilles
10/1 /1871	11¢	Direct steamer to Germany
10/1 /1871	12¢	Prussian (or other) closed mail
5/1 /1873	10¢	Direct steamer
8/1 /1874	12¢	Via France
6/1 /1875	5¢	Universal Postal Union

Switzerland

1/1 /1870	14¢	To United Kingdom by French open mail via Marseilles
1/1 /1870	10¢	Direct steamer to Germany
5/1 /1870	10¢	Via United Kingdom, Belgian closed mail
7/1 /1872	8¢	Direct steamer via Germany
8/1 /1874	10¢	Via France
7/1 /1875	5¢	Universal Postal Union

Turkey

1/1 /1870	22¢	To United Kingdom thence by British mail
1/1 /1870	16¢	To United Kingdom by French open mail via Marseilles
7/1 /1870	12¢	Direct steamer to Germany
7/1 /1870	15¢	Prussian (or other) closed mail
10/1 /1871	10¢	Direct steamer to Germany
10/1 /1871	11¢	Prussian (or other) closed mail
8/1 /1874	20¢	Via France
7/1 /1875	5¢	Universal Postal Union

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

Articles on NYFM Cancellations

1. *New York Foreign Mail Cancellations, 1870-76* by J. Murray Bartels (*Collectors Club Philatelist* of April and May, 1926).
2. *New York Foreign Mail Cancellations, 1871-1876* by Edwin Milliken (*The American Philatelist*, January 1933—reprinted by J. M. Bartels).
3. *New York Foreign Mail Cancellations*, nine installments, by Edwin Milliken (*Stamps Magazine*, July and August 1940).
4. *The New York Foreign Mail Cancellations, 1870-1876* by Edwin Milliken (*Postal Markings Handbook No. 4*) published in 1942 by William R. Stewart).

Article on NYFM Postal Marks

1. *New York Foreign Mail Postal Marks Used in Years 1870-1876* by Edwin Milliken (*Collectors Club Philatelist*, April 1933).

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1. *Supplementary Mail Markings*, a handbook by Dr. W. L. Babcock, 1939.
2. A joint article by Stanley B. Ashbrook and Dr. W. L. Babcock on Supplementary Mail Markings published by H. L. Lindquist in *The Stamp Specialist Orange Book* in 1940.

Articles on Postal Rates

1. *United States Foreign Postal Rates* by J. W. Sampson.
2. *Foreign Rates of the United States Post Office 1847-1875*, five installments, by George S. Hill and H. M. Konwiser (*Stamps Magazine*, April 13, May 11, June 22, June 29, July 6, 1935).
3. *Ashbrook's Special Service Issues 70 and 71* (January 1 and February 1, 1957).

References or Illustrations in Various Publications

1. *Postal Markings of the United States, Volume I* by Delf Norona.
2. *Herst-Sampson, 19th Century United States Fancy Cancellations, Third Edition*, pages 143-157.
3. *The United States Postage Stamps of the 19th Century* by L. B. Brookman, 1967 (*H. L. Lindquist Publications, Inc*) various illustrations in text on the Banknote Issues in *Volume II* and text and illustrations in *Volume III*, pages 196-202.
4. *Scott's 1968 U.S. Specialized Catalogue*, drawings of some NYFM Types, page 17.
5. *U.S. Cancellation Club News* of March, 1960, drawings by Ray Van Handel of newly discovered NYFM Types and Article (Page 12) by Arthur Van Vlissingen.

Auctions of Name Collections Containing a Good Representation of NYFM

1. *Edward S. Knapp Collection*, November 3-8, 1941 (Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc.).
2. *E. F. Gore Collection*, October 28-30, 1947 (Eugene N. Costales).
3. *James E. Hughes Collection*, November 5-6, 1953 (Bruce G. Daniels).
4. *George W. Hale Collection*, April 29, 1955 (Robert A. Siegel).
5. *Alfred H. Caspary Collection Sale 6*, November 19-21, 1956 (H. R. Harmer, Inc.).
6. *George Birch Wray Collection*, March 24-25, 1958 (John A. Fox).
7. *John H. Smith Collection*, May 19, 1961 (Samuel C. Paige).
8. *The Newbury Collection, Part I* May 17-18, 1961, *Part II* October 17-18, 1961, *Part VI* October 23-24, 1963 (Robert A. Siegel).
9. *The Duckworth Collection*, May 15-16, 1963 (John A. Fox).

General Auctions With Good NYFM Representation

1. *J. Murray Bartels 147th Auction*, June 2-4, 1927 (includes commentary on NYFM and 4 pages of drawings of Types).
2. *Robert A. Siegel Auction*, September 17-18, 1951.
3. *John A. Fox Auction*, November 14-16, 1960.
4. *John A. Fox Auction*, October 6, 1961.
5. *Edwin J. Fifield Auction*, November 24-25, 1964.