

The Kansas and Nebraska Overprints

Purpose

1. Present the most important documentation that explains the development and purpose of the Kansas and Nebraska overprints.
2. Show all aspects of the overprinting process, including all errors and varieties that occurred.
3. Show early usages from the April 15 delivery to May 1, 1929 "First Day of Sale" at the philatelic window in Washington D. C.
4. Present only **commercial** postal history uses from **within** Kansas and Nebraska (with rare exception) starting from early May 1929, until the supplies were exhausted at the post offices.

Chapter 1 - Stamps / Production / Varieties

- 2 - True First Days / Early Usages / First Day of Sale
- 3 - Precancels / Perforated Insignias
- 4 - Handling of the mail
- 5 - Domestic Usages : First through Fourth Class
- 6 - Domestic Airmail
- 7 - Domestic Special Delivery
- 8 - Domestic Registry Service
- 9 - Postage Due
- 10 - Foreign Usages, including UPU, possessions and treaty.
- 11 - Epilogue

■ Items of particular importance are matted in red.

Kans.

Nebr.

In the early stages of development, overprinting of this Fourth Bureau issue of 1926-1934 was presented to the public and philatelic community as a means of "identification" to track the stamps should they be stolen from a post office. After reviewing all the Bureau archives at the National Postal Museum, Treasury Dept., State Historical Societies and the discovery of official letters to a Wisner, Nebraska postmaster in May and July of 1929, this exhibitor concludes the overprint was part and parcel to a broader experiment. **Reducing expenses to the Central Accounting Offices of Topeka, KS. and Omaha, NE. , their many District Offices and ultimately to the Post Office Department as a whole was the major factor.**

KANSAS CITY DIVISION

City of Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas
Nebraska
Oklahoma LAJ-K

Post Office Department

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE

CASE No.

L. A. Johnson,

Inspector in Charge

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 9, 1929.

MAY 17 1929 *answered*

My dear Postmaster:

This Office is directly interested in the experiment now being conducted in reference to the overprinted or surcharged postage stamps furnished by the Department to the post offices in the states of Kansas and Nebraska.

You undoubtedly understand that this surcharge or overprint of the state abbreviation is for the purpose of identification in case of the robbery of your post office. It is a fact that the postage stamps obtained by robberies in the Middle West have found outlet in the larger cities of the East through unlawful traffic by what are known as "fences". Former Postmaster General New planned to extend the surcharging by states as rapidly as the Bureau of Engraving and Printing could arrange to meet the requirements; however, in view of the change of Administration, it is probable that further consideration will be given the matter by the Administrative Officials at Washington, D. C.

This Office particularly seeks your cooperation in reference to the storage of the surcharged stamps. The protection afforded by the overprint of identification has prompted the Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General to furnish one year's supply to each office; thereby, reducing the overhead in the matter of requisition and shipping expense sufficiently to care for the increased cost of manufacture.

Personally, I will appreciate from you, in acknowledgment of this letter, assurance that you will aid in every manner possible to make the plan a success. I shall also appreciate suggestions whereby the plan may be strengthened and I much desire your aid in properly storing the postage stamp stock without the feeling that the larger supply is a burden to you. Of course I do not wish to urge, in reply to this letter, anything but your candid opinion after a careful study of the entire situation at your own office.

The enclosed self-addressed official envelope, marked personal, is for your reply.

Sincerely yours,

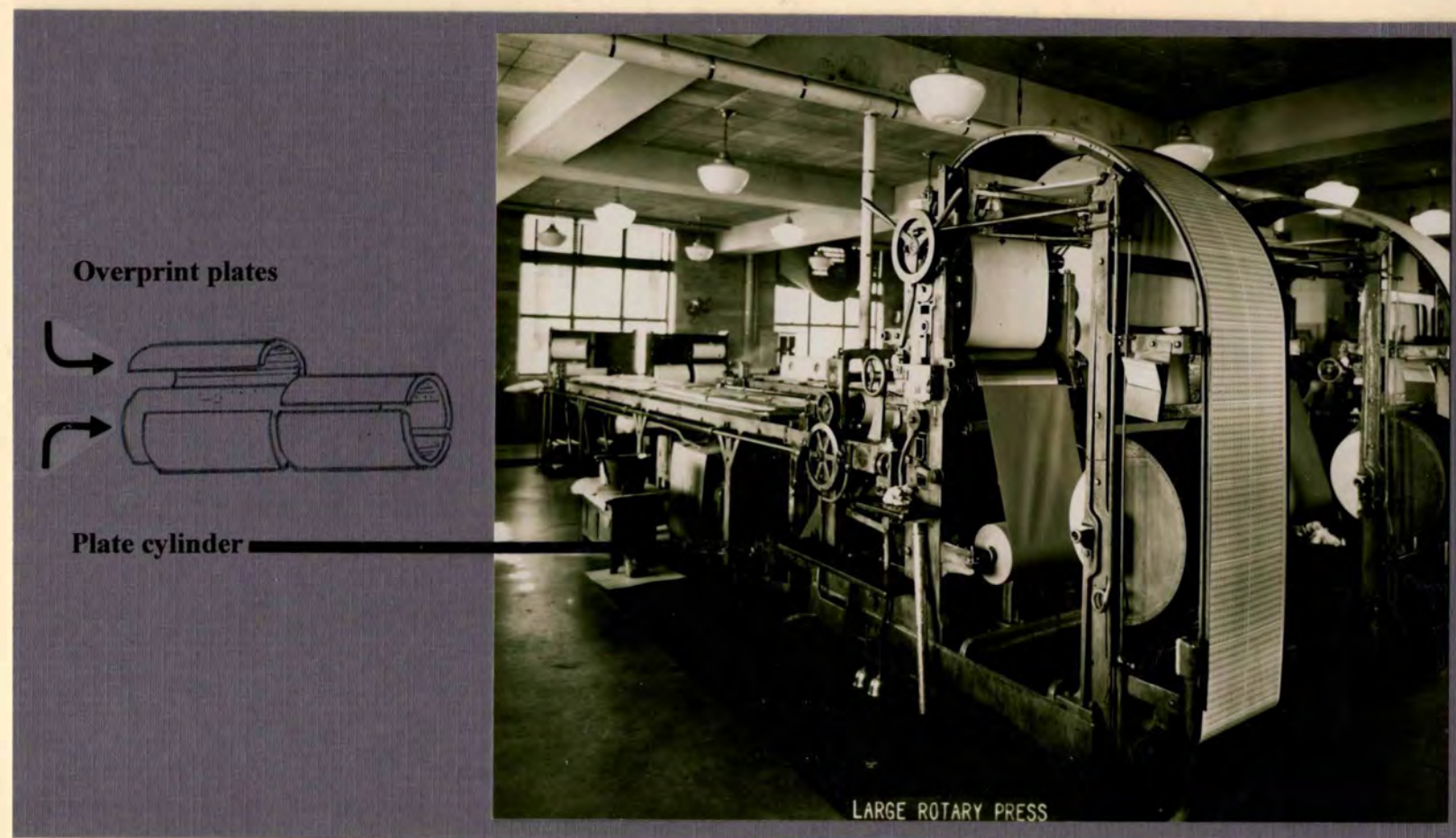
L. A. Johnson
Post Office Inspector in Charge.



Total quantities issued ranged from 530,000 for the nine cent Nebraska to 87,410,000 for the two cent Kansas. The printing quantities for the three cent through the ten cent of either state was 2,860,000 or less. Most values were under 2,000,000.



The Bureau of Engraving and Printing had already printed precancels and these Hawaii and Molly Pitcher commemorative issues on the Stickney rotary press in 1928. When the Kansas - Nebraska overprint electrotrope plates were ordered from the Government Printing Office on January 24, 1929, the machinery was already in place.



The Kansas - Nebraska overprints were printed by electrotrope plates during the course of manufacture of the printed stamp on the Stickney rotary press in 1929. The press was equipped with a "precancelling" device with four curved 50 subject plates clamped to a 3 1/4" cylinder. It was located 12 " from the floor and below the gum hopper. The overprinting was done after stamp printing and before the gumming and drying process. Then the web was rolled gum side out and sent to the perforator.



Rotary press 400 subject sheets with plate numbers at the four corners were cut into 100 subject panes for distribution to the public.



The rotary press used two plates for each of the four cent through the ten cent values



Four plates were used on the other values excluding the two cent which had nineteen plates.



Typical 22mm vertical spacing

Vertical spacing of the overprints on the electrotype plates was 22mm. This located the overprint just below the bust and between the numerals of the stamp value.

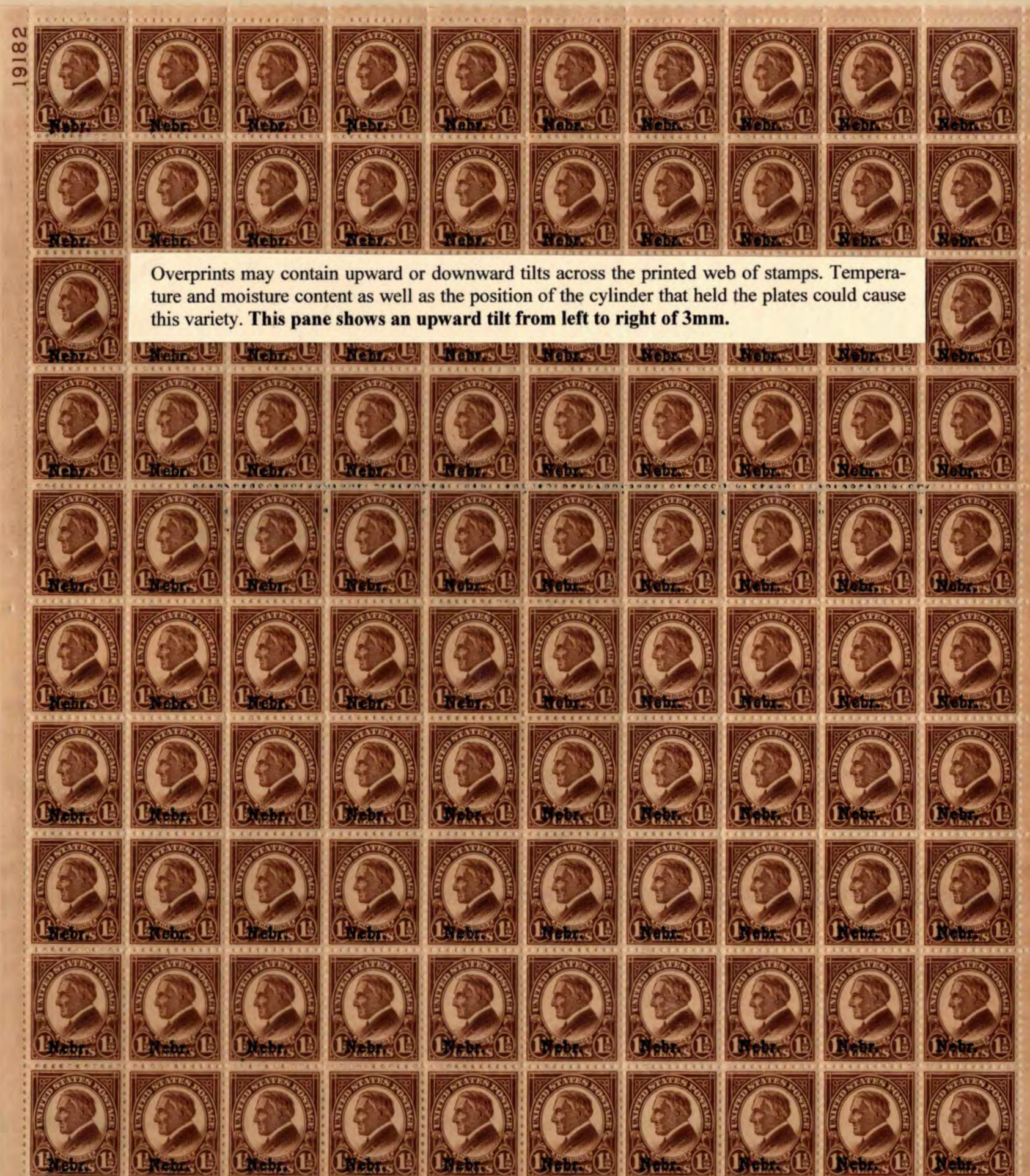


21 mm



23 mm

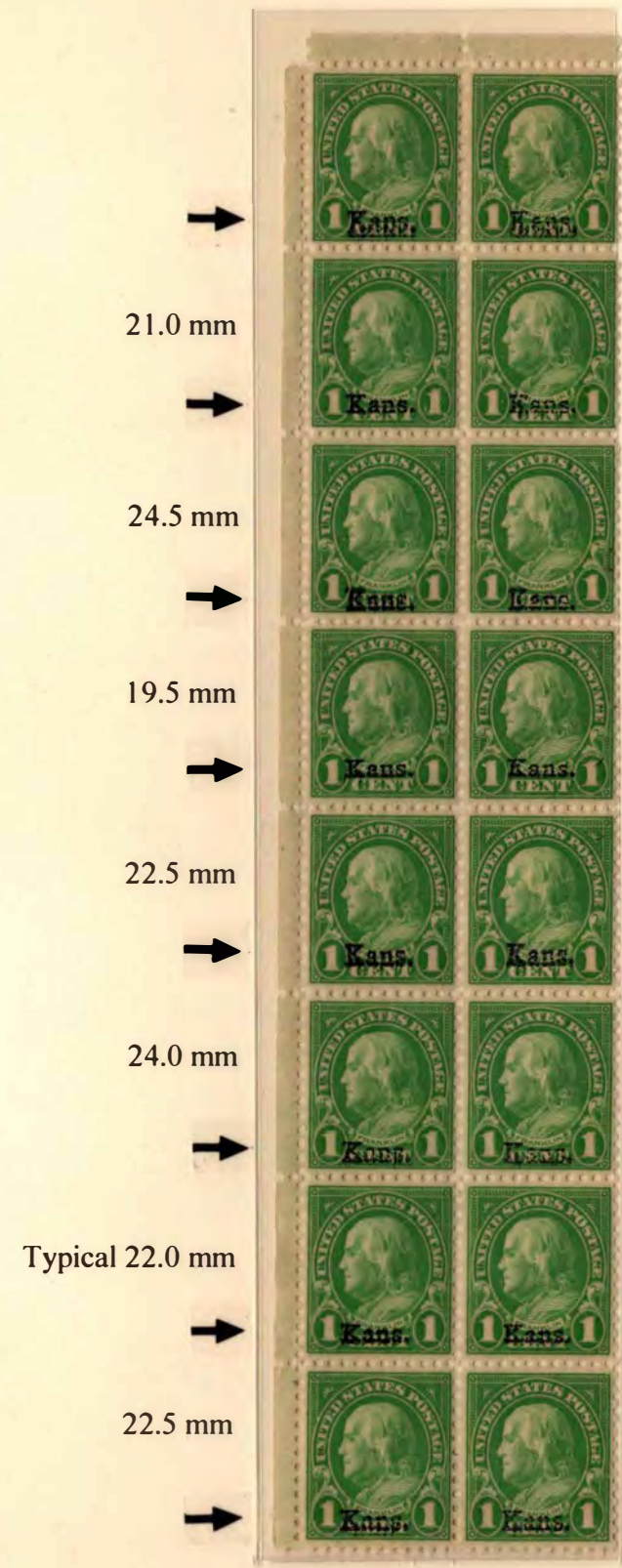
Variations in temperature and moisture affecting paper stretch caused minor differences in the spacing of the overprint. These minor differences were usually 1mm-2mm from typical.



Overprints may contain upward or downward tilts across the printed web of stamps. Temperature and moisture content as well as the position of the cylinder that held the plates could cause this variety. This pane shows an upward tilt from left to right of 3mm.



During the printing process horizontal shifts to the left and right occurred. This pronounced shift shows the overprint partially off the stamp. This was caused by mounting the plate cylinder or the plates out of register with the printed web. **This unique pane illustrates both horizontal and vertical misregistration.**



An attentive pressman periodically made minor adjustments with the hand turned wheel to bring the overprint into register on the face of the stamp. The typical overprint spacing was 22mm but with small adjustments, that could vary from 19-24 mm. The correct registration of the overprint was centered between the numerals and below the bust.



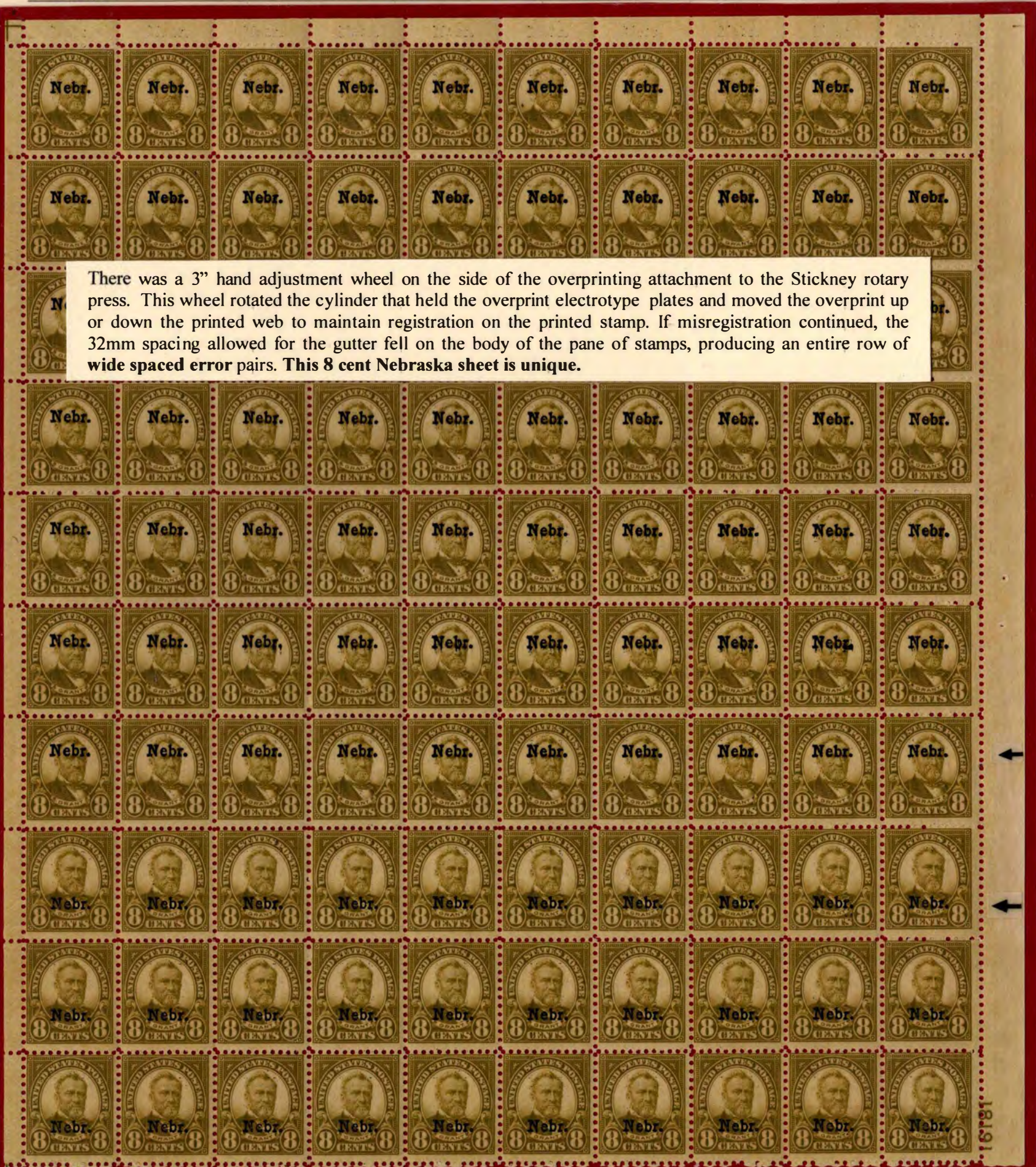
If the cylinder carrying the overprint plates was not adjusted at regular intervals, the correct position of the overprint relative to the stamp design was not maintained. The overprint gradually moved up the printed web causing a variety of misregistrations. This pane illustrates a 13mm vertical shift from the normal overprint position.



Eighteen overprints on twenty stamps



18736



There was a 3" hand adjustment wheel on the side of the overprinting attachment to the Stickney rotary press. This wheel rotated the cylinder that held the overprint electrotype plates and moved the overprint up or down the printed web to maintain registration on the printed stamp. If misregistration continued, the 32mm spacing allowed for the gutter fell on the body of the pane of stamps, producing an entire row of wide spaced error pairs. This 8 cent Nebraska sheet is unique.





All documented values of the wide spaced errors are on this and the page that follows.





Only documented example of a used spacing error.



Only documented example



The 32mm gutter spacing is out of register and between the first and second horizontal rows of stamps. It is 26mm too low. To correct this, the wheel adjustment was used to move the overprint position on the web.



The 32mm spacing meant for the gutter was down the sheet 18mm missing the first row (pair) of stamps and registering high on the second pair. The pressman was trying to raise the 32mm spacing back up into the gutter. The fourth and sixth rows show an elongated (tall) overprint. One full turn of the adjustment wheel moved the overprint about 6mm and caused the overprint distortion.





Unique error plate block



Two documented



Unique



Two sheets discovered



All known values with missing overprint errors



Two blocks documented

During adjustment of the overprint, the 32mm wide gutter spacing can bridge a row of stamps and cause a missing overprint. If the stamp has traces of the overprint on the perf tips it is not considered missing.

Largest known multiple of any of the missing overprints. There are 2 other pairs documented.



2.5mm **normal** Kansas overprints



Elongated (tall) overprints: top 3.75mm, 3.0mm middle and normal 2.5mm bottom



2.5mm **normal** Nebraska overprint



Elongated (tall) overprints: top normal 2.5mm, bottom 3.5mm.

Periodically the pressman needed to bring the overprint into the proper position on the face of the stamp while the press was operating. Adjustment of the overprint cylinder in the opposite direction of the movement of the printed web at the instant the electroplate contacted the paper caused a **tall or elongated overprint**. If the adjustment was with the motion of the printed web it produced a **condensed or short overprint**.



Elongated (tall) Nebraska overprint: top normal 2.5mm, bottom 4.25mm



Combination elongated and condensed. Top 3.95mm and bottom 2.0mm.



2.5mm **normal** Kansas overprints



Condensed (short) overprints: top 1.85mm, 2.75mm middle and 2.2mm bottom



Wide gutter spacing error with the top elongated to 4.25mm and the bottom normal

Breakage of the electroplate on the Nebraska overprint caused a missing period on positions 26 and 36 on the one cent value. Plate 19338 upper right and plate 19339 upper right and lower right are the only documented positions.



Overprint misregistered and missing period



In early 1930, Robert Hoyt discovered the missing period variety in McCook, NE. The above cover with the **right stamp missing the period** was sent to the Lincoln, Nebraska courthouse where he worked as a clerk.



Position 2, 5, 6, 9 missing periods.
Position 3 has a purple period.



Position 2 trace of period. Positions
1, 3, 4, missing period.



Position 1 missing period.
Position 2 purple period.



Positions 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 purple periods.

The random missing period examples shown here are different from a damaged plate variety. These indicate the problem was an ink rejection in which the surface tension (dryness) of the overprint was greater than the printed stamp surface. Some examples show a purple dot as opposed to the gloss black of the overprint. The electroplate also collected ink from the printed stamp and kept the black from adhering. With such a small area, being just a dot, both inks might have been dried and not printed any period at all.



Foreign matter, such as hair, fiber and small bits of paper along with ink globs and smears caused oddities during the printing process.



The stamps were printed on the paper with the design coming through feet (bottom) first. This plate block was probably at the beginning of a press run in which the plate was not fully inked or it was dry from being idle. The bottom portion is lighter than the top. The overprints are compressed to 2.0 mm due to the stopped press. As the press began to start up, the size of the overprints returned to a normal 2.5 mm. height and the stamp printing plates filled with wet ink for a complete impression.



Over-inking results in thick **bold** letters with infill on some letters such as the **n** and the **a** of **Kans.** on the bottom blocks.

Under-inking results in thin or light overprints.

Plate number 18907, upper right, position 10 has a double transfer to the left in the lower left

Plate number 18192 upper left, position 1 has a plate re-cut on left eye. (sleepy eye variety)

These are the only two identifiable stamp printing varieties on this overprinted issue.



400%

400%

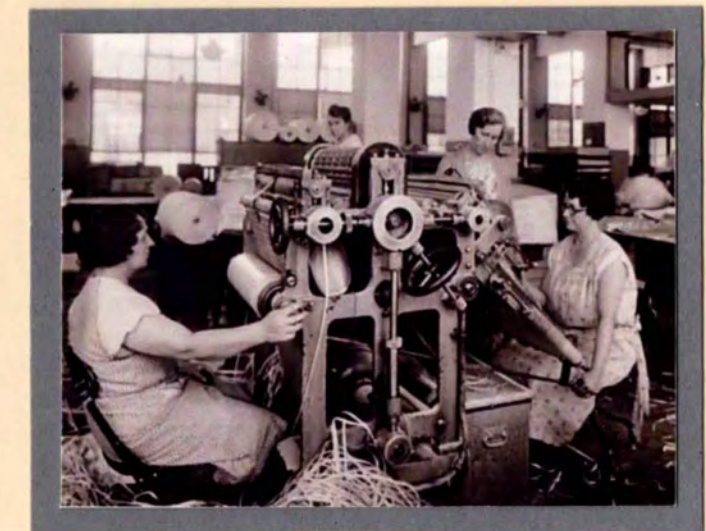
After printing the overprint the printed side passed over a brass directing roller. This leaves an impression of the wet overprint on the roller. A felt wiping pad contacting the roller was used to remove the overprint ink offset. When this pad became saturated it was changed while the press was operating. Ink accumulated during the interim and was offset to the face of the stamps. Offsets simulate partial, double or multiple impressions of the overprint. Multiple impressions are scarce on any value.



If ink buildup on the felt wiper was excessive, vertical streaks in line with the overprint or an overall black haze resulted on the face of the stamped paper.



After printing the stamps and the overprint, the printed paper was gummed and coiled into working rolls gum side out. If the inks were not dry they left an offset (reversed) impression on the gum when rolled.

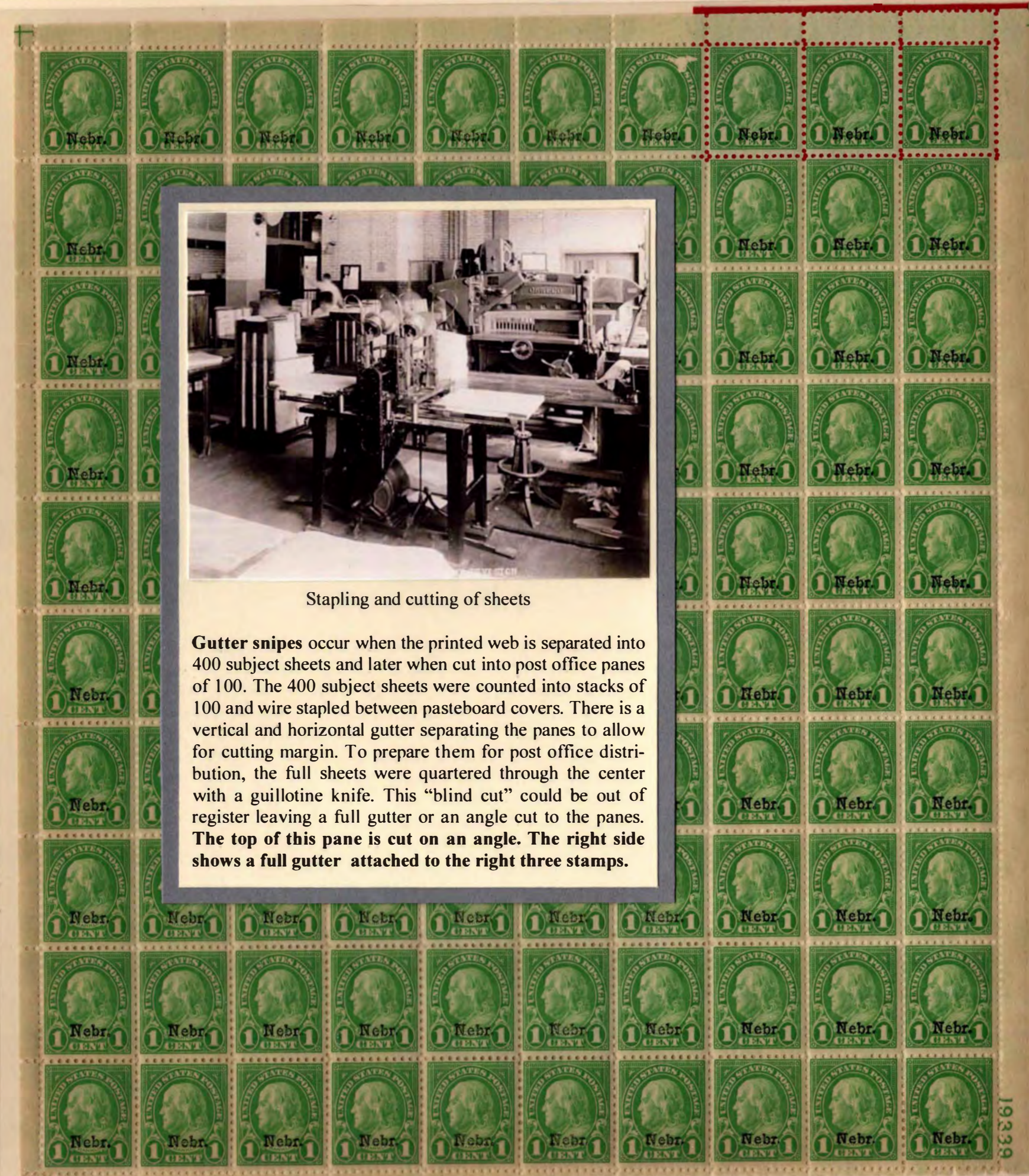


Rotary perforator

The rotary perforator took the rolled web and perforated, applied horizontal gum breakers (ridges in the gum) and cut it into 400 subject sheets. The gum breakers eliminated paper curl. In April of 1928 the B.E.P. used Type II breaker ridges 22mm apart or about one breaker per stamp. The Kansas and Nebraska overprints have only this type of breaker.



Damaged or missing perforating pins caused “part perforate” position varieties. These plate blocks from different plate numbers and values of the overprints show the same perforation settings. The rotary perforator applied 11x10.5 gauge perforations.

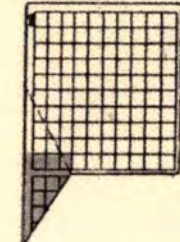


Stapling and cutting of sheets

Gutter snipes occur when the printed web is separated into 400 subject sheets and later when cut into post office panes of 100. The 400 subject sheets were counted into stacks of 100 and wire stapled between pasteboard covers. There is a vertical and horizontal gutter separating the panes to allow for cutting margin. To prepare them for post office distribution, the full sheets were quartered through the center with a guillotine knife. This “blind cut” could be out of register leaving a full gutter or an angle cut to the panes. **The top of this pane is cut on an angle. The right side shows a full gutter attached to the right three stamps.**



Right pane vertical snipe on error spacing block showing the cut line mark in the bottom left selvage



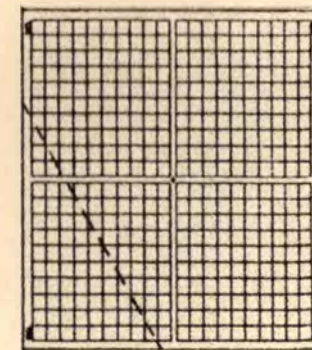
Unfolded pane



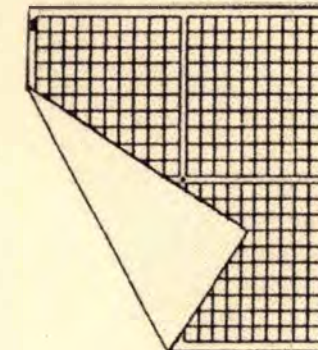
Vertical snipe, left pane within sheet



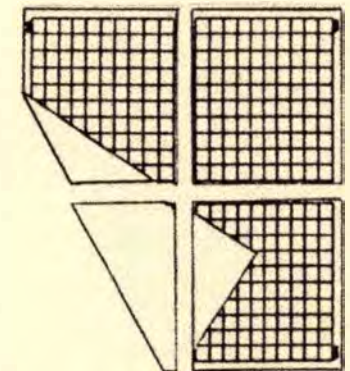
Horizontal snipe, between sheets.



Sheet of 400



Foldover on corner



Fold separated into panes.

This **unique** triangular piece with full horizontal gutter was caused when a foldover occurred while assembling 100 sheets between pasteboard covers. Diagram shows the pane as it unfolded. It was part of a sheet of four 100 stamp panes.

NOTICE.
100 Sheets=10,000 Stamps
 The sheets of stamps in this package must be counted before breaking the bands. Fold this wrapper along the dotted line below, and count the stamps sheet by sheet from top to bottom. If the full number of sheets is not found, the package must be returned to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Stamp Division, in its original condition. If the bands are broken, no claim for shortage will be allowed. By Order of Third Assistant Postmaster General



Stamps were shipped to distribution offices in 100 pane pads protected by pasteboard covers wire stitched to the selvage. The pad was wrapped, banded and sealed with a blue BEP label. To facilitate the accounting process, the panes were sometimes numbered in the selvage by the receiving post office.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT DIVISION
 WASHINGTON

woak
 (Initials)

(Date same as postmark)

Your postal account for the quarter ended JUN 30 1929
 has been audited and found correct as submitted, no balance being due either to or from the United States.

J. R. McCARL,
 Comptroller General
 of the United States.

By: *C. I. M. C. Johnson*

Chief of Division.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
 Form 6014

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 2-12022

THE POSTMAN

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT DIVISION
 WASHINGTON
 OFFICIAL BUSINESS
 RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS



KANSAS CITY DIVISION

City of Kansas City, Mo.
 Kansas LAJ-K
 Nebraska
 Oklahoma

L. A. Johnson,

Inspector in Charge

Post Office Department

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE

CASE No. 182237-C

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 23, 1929.

IMPORTANT

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA: Surcharged Postage Stamps.

My dear Postmaster:

As stated in the letter addressed to you under date of May 9, 1929, this Office is directly interested in the experiment now being conducted in reference to the overprinted or surcharged postage stamps furnished by the Department to the post offices in the States of Kansas and Nebraska. This Office particularly desires your cooperation in reference to the storage of the surcharged stamps. The protection afforded by the overprint of identification has prompted the Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General to furnish one year's supply to each office; thereby, reducing the overhead in the matter of requisition and shipping expense sufficiently to care for the increased cost of manufacture. With the exception of a few offices, the postmasters are accepting and handling a full year's supply. At those offices where the postmasters have not sufficient storage space to properly protect their stock, the requisitions are made to cover a supply for six months. I am personally much interested to learn full details covering this matter in regard to the present arrangement at your office. It is particularly desired to ascertain what saving in clerical overhead is effective at your office under the new plan of less frequent requisitions. Will you please answer carefully the questions on the attached questionnaire?

In figuring the item of annual cost, of course it will be obtained by computing the number of hours at the salary per hour of the clerk or clerks engaged. Please do not consider requisitions made for the plain stamps to be used in case you hold authority to pre-cancel. This is for the reason that recommendation has been made for the withdrawal of this order and it is expected that postmasters will be authorized to pre-cancel these surcharged stamps at those offices supplied with the surcharged stock.

It will be greatly appreciated if you cooperate with me in this matter by the courtesy of filling in the information as requested on the attached questionnaire and returning same to this Office not later than August 1, 1929.

Sincerely yours,

L. A. Johnson
 Inspector in Charge.

Enclosure.

JUL 27 1929

The General Accounting Office required a quarterly reconciliation of accounts. These postal account audit forms to Wisner, Nebraska were the returned account confirmations from the GAO during the overprint period.

The letter at right was discovered in the Wisner, Nebraska postmaster's estate. It sheds new light on the purpose of the Kansas and Nebraska overprints. The PL&R for 1929 instructed all U.S. postmasters on the requisition procedure. With the issuance of the overprints district postmasters in Kans. and Nebr. were required to make changes to the standard, as their stamp stock requisitions would increase up to a years supply. Distribution expenses to all district post offices under the Central Accounting Office of Topeka, KS. and Omaha, NE. were reduced. The document at right supports the cost reduction efforts of the Post Office Department.

True First Days - The earliest date of sale of each value.

Early Usages - Any cover dated between the True First Day and May 1, 1929.

First Day of sale - May 1, 1929, or the first day the stamps were available at the Philatelic Agency in Washington, D. C. There wasn't a designated first day for the overprints.



Kansas True First Days of Newton serviced by Suderman and Knowles.

Most of the Kansas True First Days were made by a group of collectors from Newton, KS. This "Newton Gang" consisted of at least 7 servicers. Wilfred Suderman and H. P. Knowles are lesser known. Newton received the 1, 6 and 8 cent values late on April 15, 1929. Several members of the group drove to surrounding towns for local cancels after the 15th for early usages. Newton received other values about a week later.

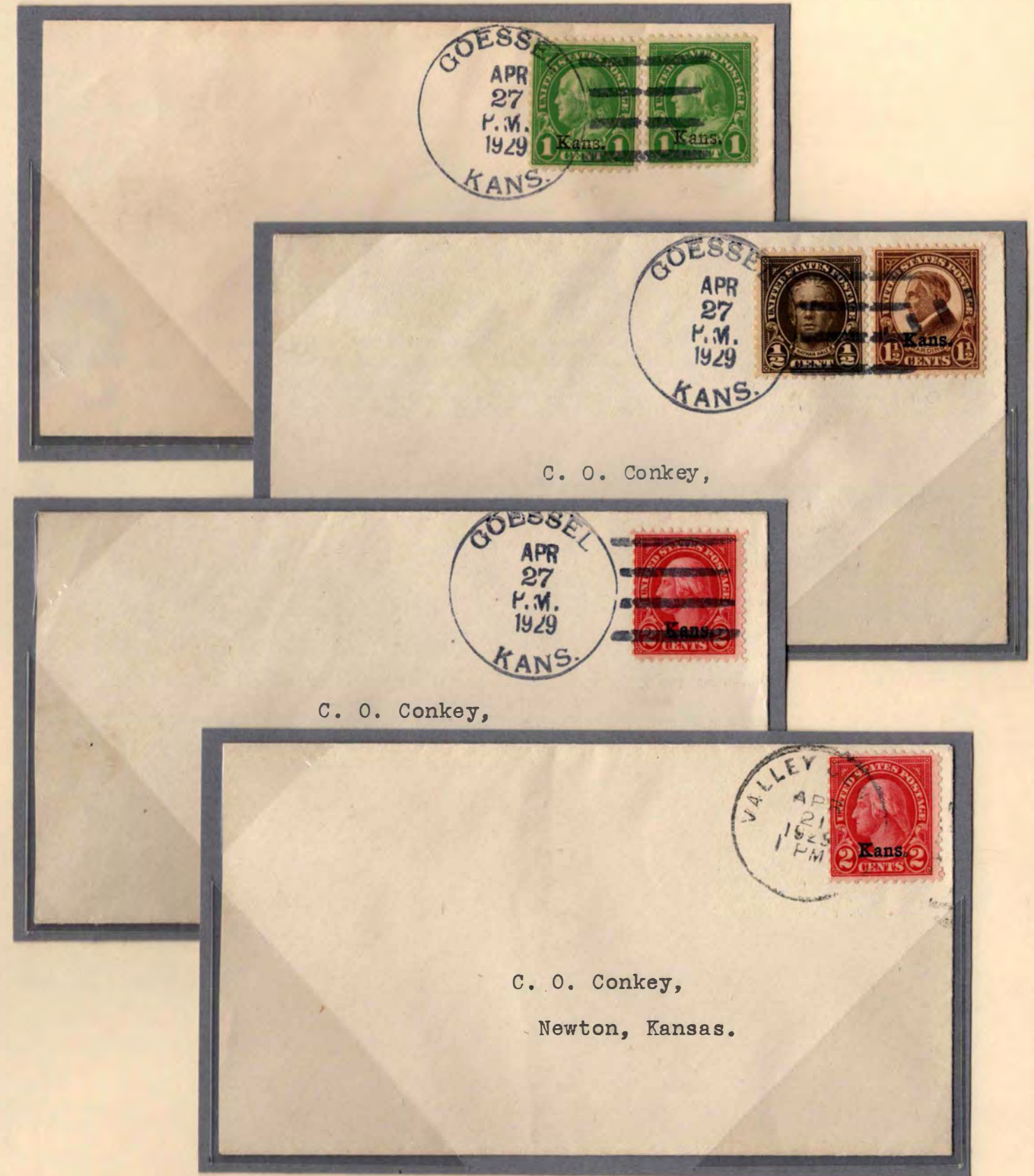


Nebraska True First Days of Humbolt and Hartington serviced by Jo Nims and Charles Olsen.

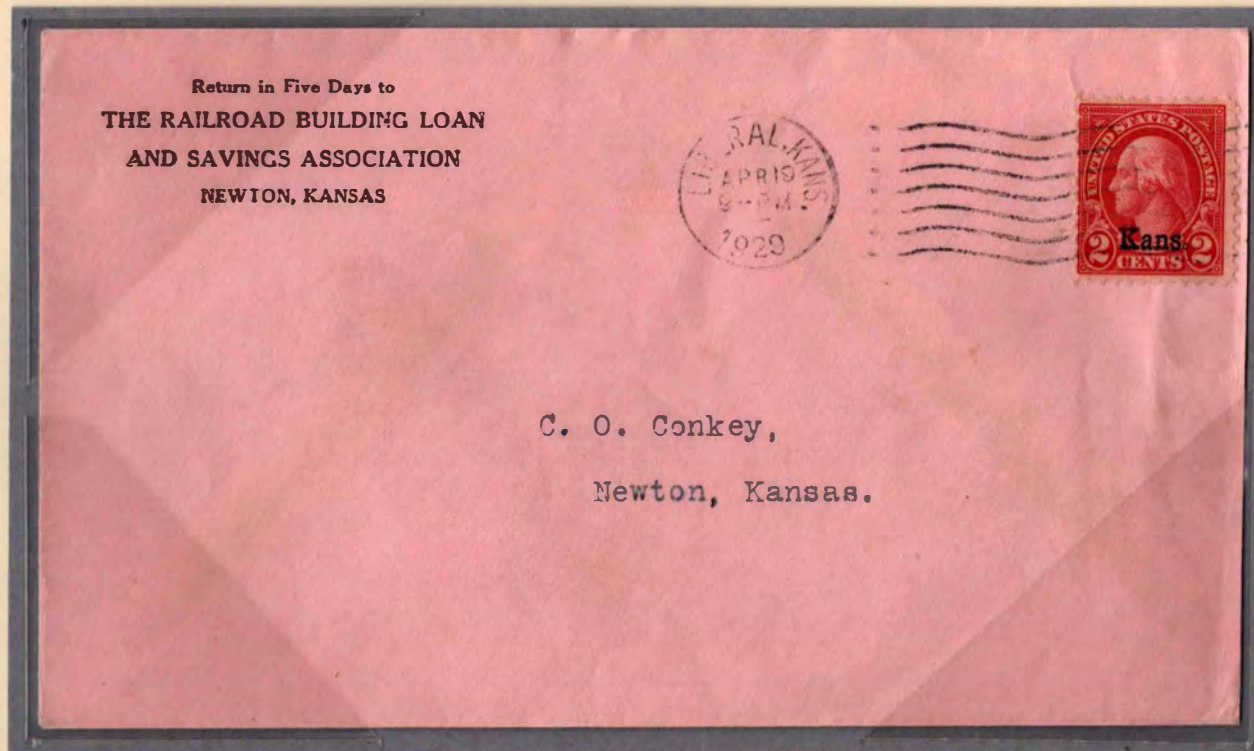
Nebraska True First Days were made by fewer collectors and in limited quantities. Most collectors were not aware of the new stamps arrival. Even the later early usages would not exist had it not been for Henry Lang and the Westphal / Tweedy duo.



L. H. Marsh serviced these the day after Newton, KS. received the shipment of the 1, 6 and 8 cent values. He drove the 27 mile trip from Newton and mailed them in Wichita and Valley Center to Howard Starr Dickey's address.

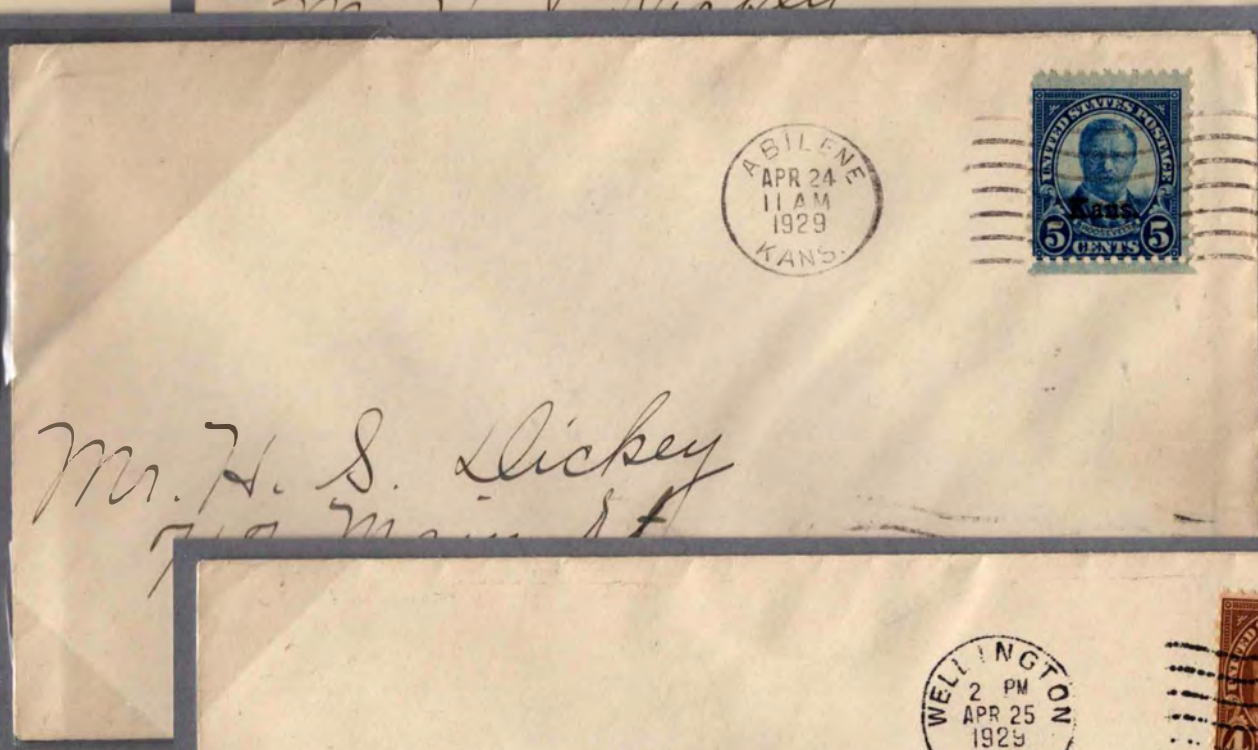


Claude Conkey was an attorney with the Railroad Building Loan and Savings Association in Newton, Kansas. The above were serviced on a handback basis from Goessel and Valley Center.



C. O. Conkey,
Newton, Kansas.

Claude Conkey, in addition to making early use covers also collected the incoming envelopes for the Railroad Building Loan and Savings Association. A small quantity like the above Liberal, KS. early usage exist. Later uses of the business were also saved as postal history.



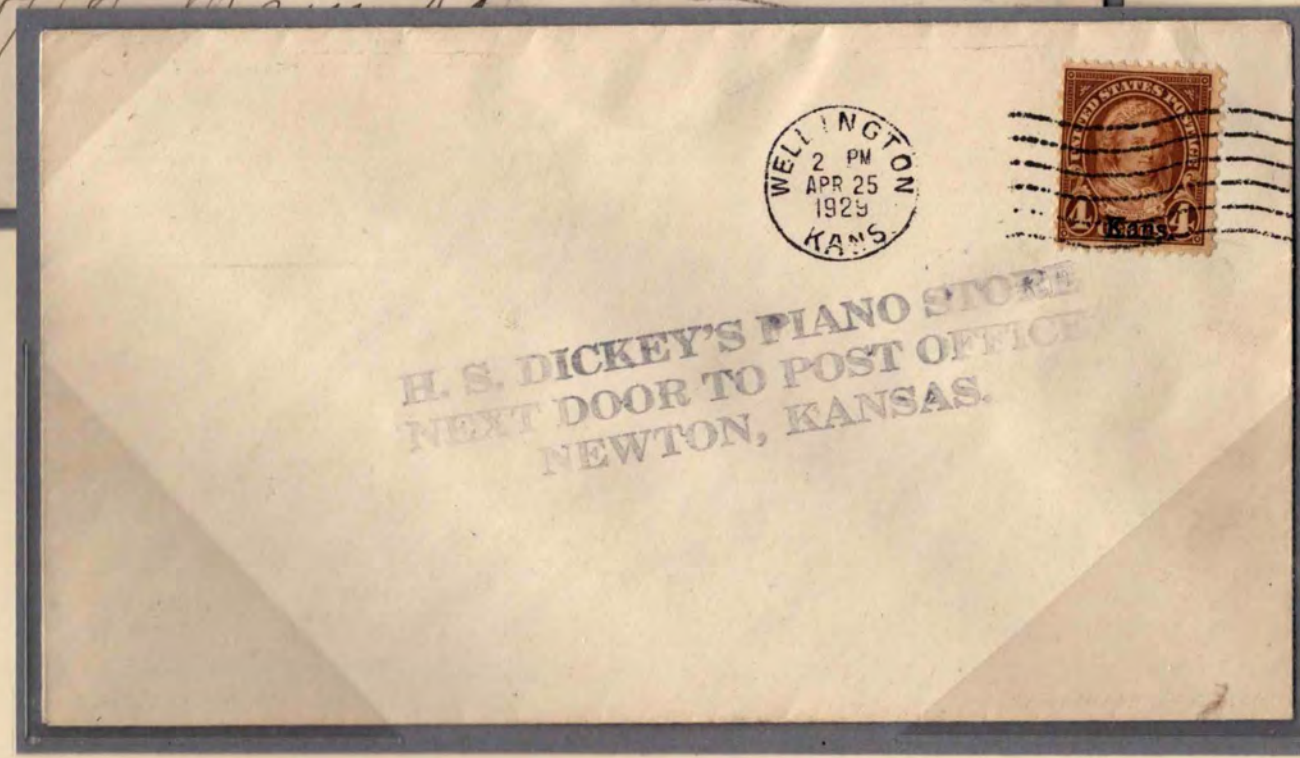
Mr. H. S. Dickey
719 Main St



F. K. Entriken,
McPherson, Kans.

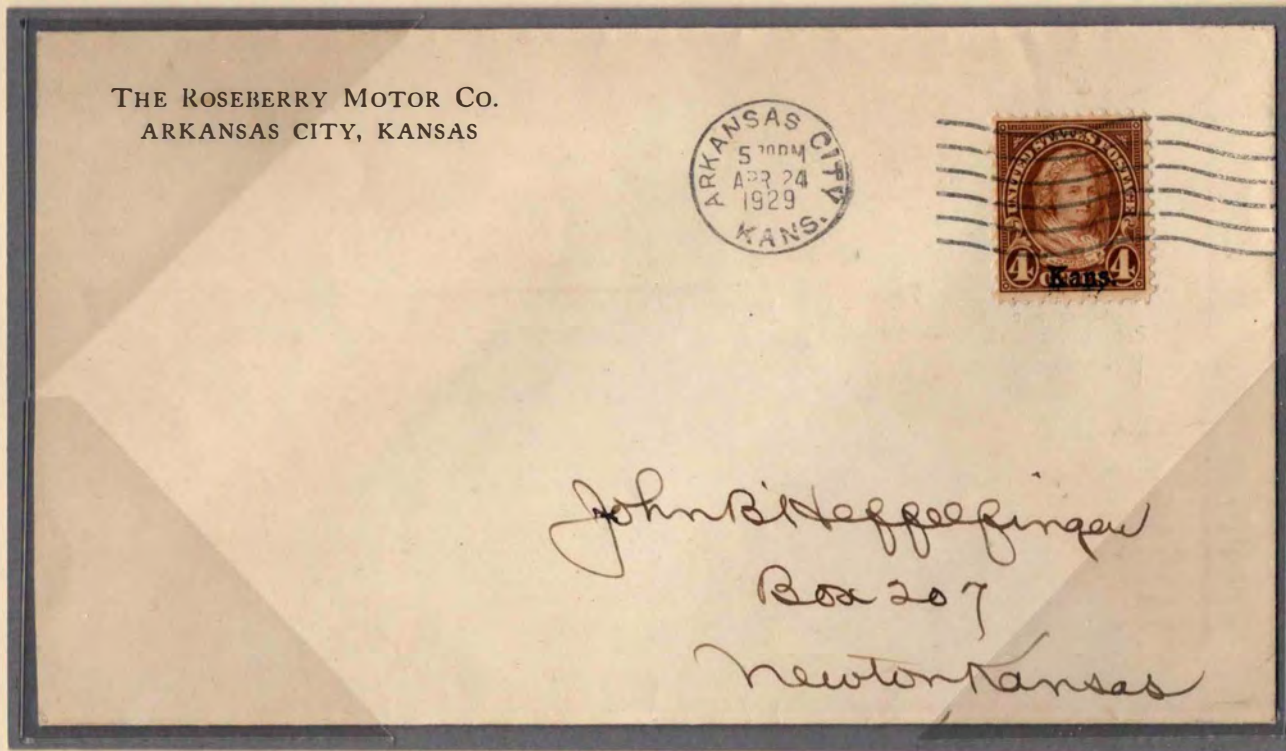
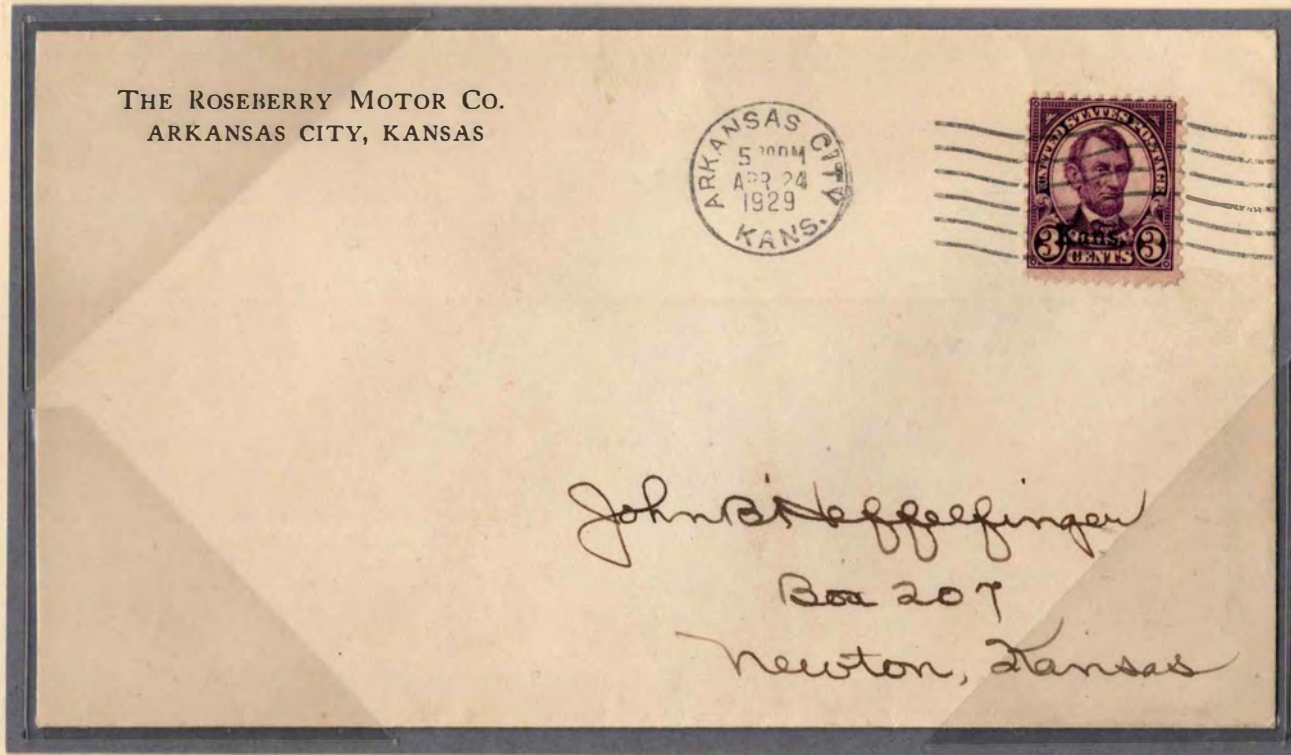
RECEIVED
APR 24 1929
ANSWERED

The above 2 cent April 22, 1929 early use on a partial package wrapper confirms that Newton received other values of the overprints besides the 1, 6 and 8 on April 15th. Postmasters were required to exhaust all of the non-overprinted stamps before using the new overprinted stock.



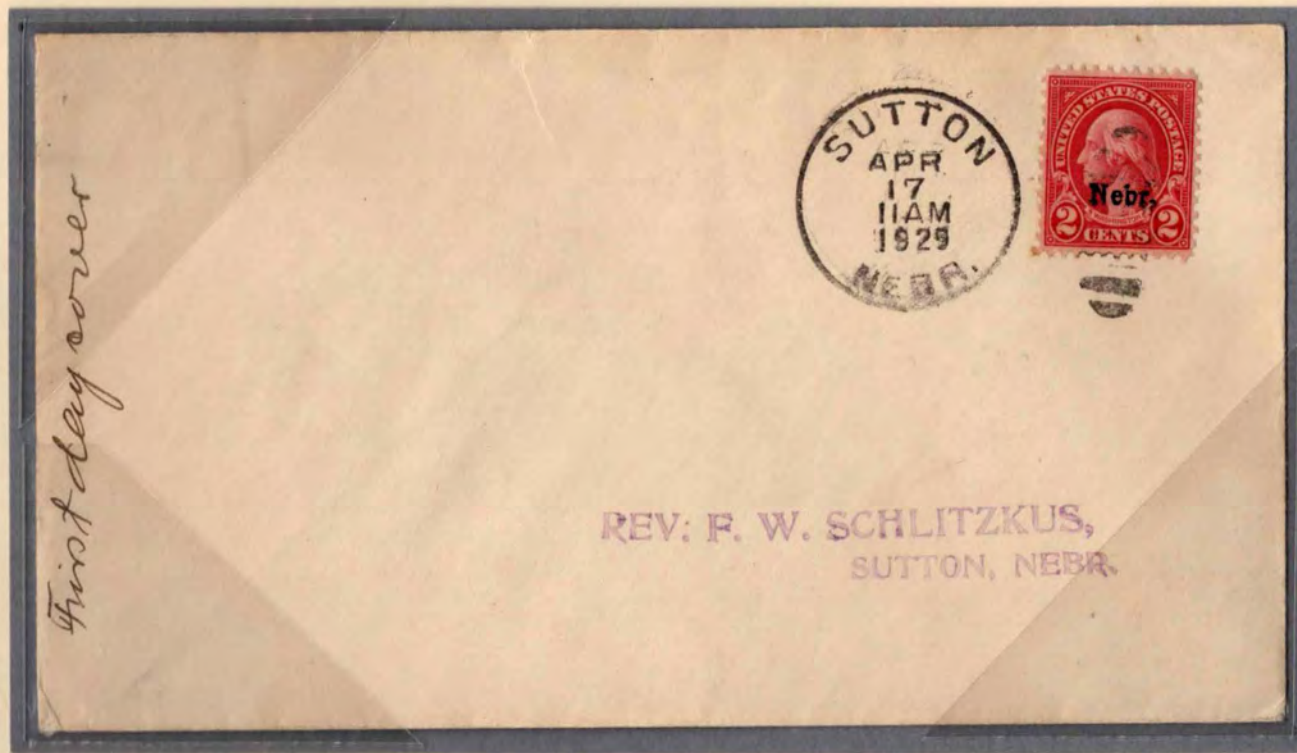
H. S. DICKEY'S PIANO STORE
NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE
NEWTON, KANSAS.

Howard Starr Dickey operated a Piano store "next door to post office Newton, Kansas". He was a part time stamp dealer and the above early use covers were sent out to be cancelled in Abilene and Wellington, Kansas. Those who dealt with Dickey have said he kept his stamp supply in the side panel of an old piano.



John B. Heffelfinger was the superintendent of schools in Newton, Kansas. He sent these covers to Arkansas City, Kansas to be cancelled and returned to Newton, Kansas. Back-stamped April 25, 1929.

Lawrence, Eldorado, Kingman and Sabetha Kansas.



Nebraska early usages were serviced by fewer collectors than Kansas. Most of were made in very limited quantities. These April 17th usages are probably from the towns that received their requisitions.



This was attributed to a Humboldt collector Jo Lee Nims.



St. Joseph and Oxford railway post office, train 14, April 23, 1929.
This is the only documented RPO.

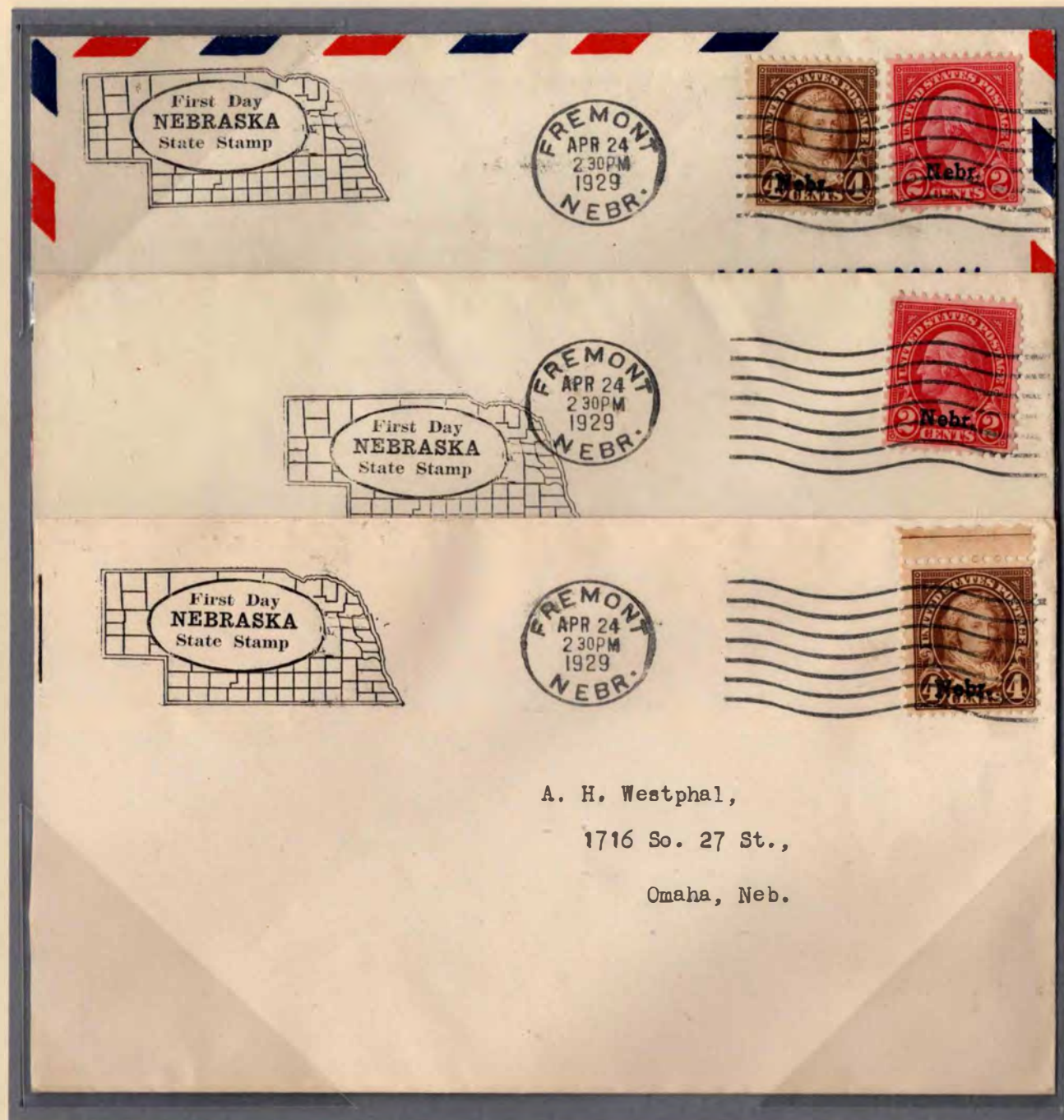
Henry G. Lang was a local Beatrice, NE grocer. He purchased the overprinted stamps from the post office across the street and made auto trips to surrounding small towns and mail requests to towns further away for early cancels.



Wymore, Fairbury, Liberty and Diller were on the route Lang took to get early usages. Most of these were handed back after receiving the early cancel. **Lang only made one cover from each of these towns.**



Lang also had sent prestamped envelopes to towns further away for early usages. As in other cases, there was some success and some failures. The top cover was returned with a May 1 from Lincoln. The bottom cover has the "first state stamp dispatched" crossed out and letter was cancelled on May 2nd.



Arthur H. Westphal and William A. Tweedy purchased the 2 and 4 cent overprints at the Fremont post office on April 24, 1929. Tweedy's sister, a postal employee, alerted the two railroad men of their availability. They left Fremont by auto to make "first day covers" on their way to work and subsequently during their train run along the Platte river. After obtaining the early cancellations they applied a custom made rubber handstamp for the "First Day Nebraska State Stamp". All represent early usages and all but Lincoln, Nebraska represent the earliest known uses from their respective towns.

Cedar Bluffs, Valley, Waterloo and Elkhorn Nebraska



Omaha Burlington Station was the beginning of Westphal and Tweedy's train run. Kearney, Grand Island and Lincoln, Nebraska on the April 25 was the final leg home.



Florence Huck made her requests for "first day covers" by mail. These usages were successful from the Hastings, NE. post office.

Many requests were not successful. The Pittsburg, KS. post mistress (Muriel True) followed the orders as the overprinted stamps were not to be used until the "old issue" was depleted. Letter returned on May, 10, 1929.

Bemidji, Minn. May 8, 29.
Postmaster,
Pittsburg, Kans.
Dear Sir:

On April 22nd., I sent your office, eight addressed envelopes with fifty-five cents enclosed for postage, asking you or your office to affix the new state stamps from one cent to ten cents when they went on sale May 1st. or sooner.

To date, I haven't received my envelopes from your office but have received all my envelopes from other offices from Kansas and Nebraska.

Will you kindly look up and see what became of my envelopes?

Yours truly,
Florence Huck
707 Irvin Ave.

Pittsburg, Kansas
May 10-1929

Miss FLORENCE HUCK
707 IRVIN AVE.
BEMIDJI, MINN.
Miss Huck
sending back two of your envelopes with stamps, but the other denominations are not on sale until we have used all the old issue, will send the others as soon as they are on.
Muriel True
Postmaster



North Platte, Nebraska postmaster Loren "Pop" Sturgis (1922-1931) serviced this early usage on April 29, 1929. It has the most values of any early usage of Nebraska overprints.



Kansas



Nebraska

First Day of Sale was May 1, 1929 at the Philatelic Agency in Washington D. C.



Locally applied Salina, Kansas precancels. Handstamped with a 25 subject device, they show a wide range of inking and the image is distorted with heavy use.



Precancels from various Kansas towns.



Locally applied Beatrice, Nebraska precancels. Electroplates like these were used in post offices requiring large quantities. They had 100 subjects and were press applied. They were uniformly inked and deep black. Electroplate and handstamp favor precancels were done from some post offices in both states.



Precancels from various Nebraska towns.



Normal and inverted precancels exist on various values.



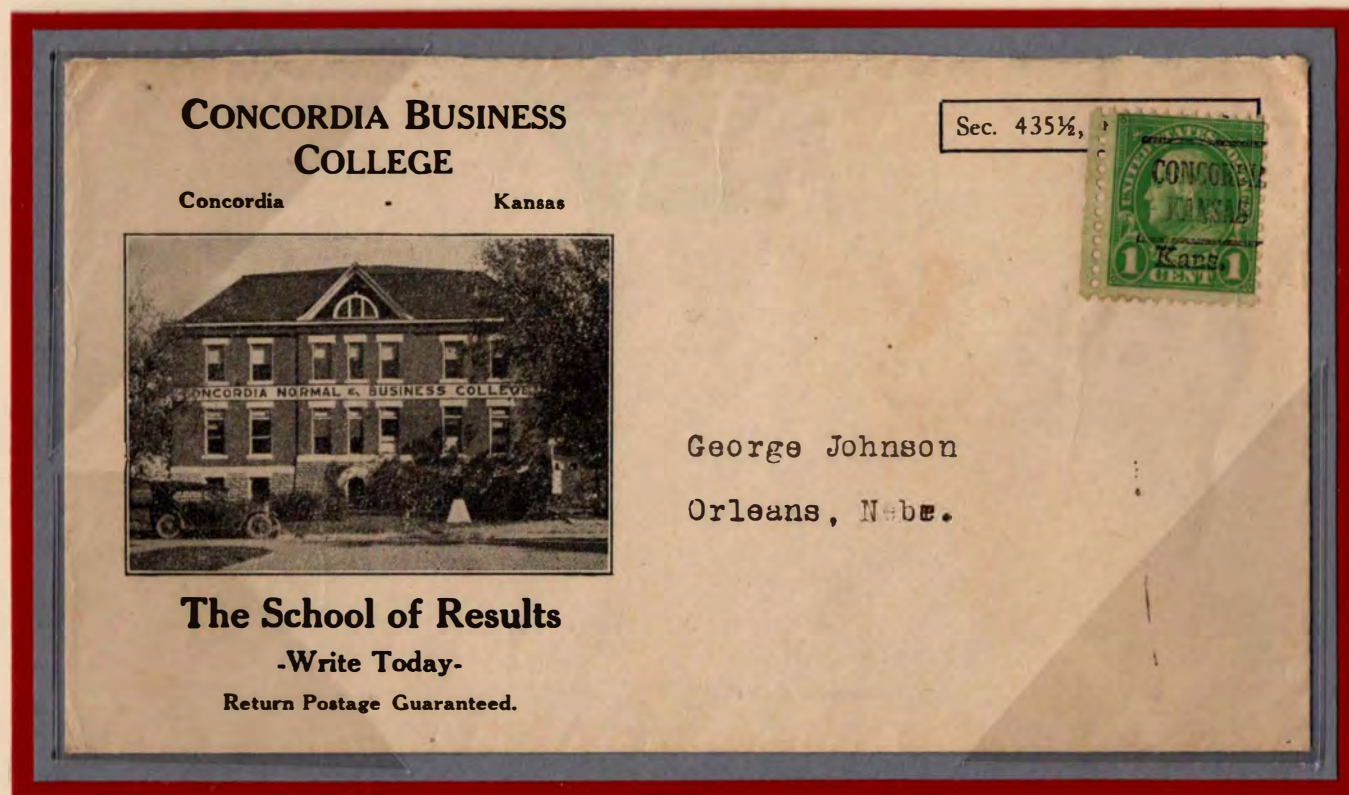
Double impressions



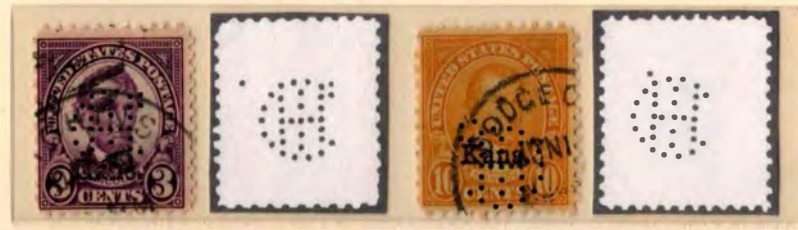
Roller cancel used as precanceling device.



Outstate precancelling probably occurred from payment for small purchases with stamps.



Commercial covers are scarce and show the intended non-philatelic use of the precancel. These uses generally are third and fourth class mailings.



Hutchinson, Ks. - International Harvester Co.- Dodge City, Ks.



State Journal Co. - Lincoln, Nebraska



Kansas City, Kansas - Cudahy Packing Co. - Chicago, Ill.

Companies with larger mailings used Perforated Insignias on their stamps to control theft internally.



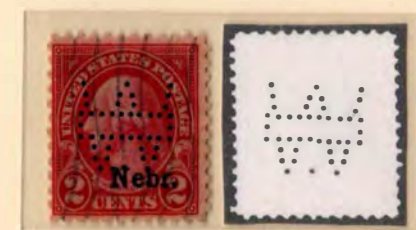
First National Bank



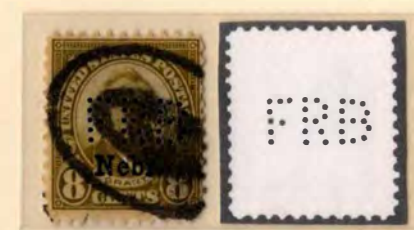
General Electric Co.
Omaha, NE.



Crane Co.
Omaha, NE.



Wilson Co.
Chicago, Illinois



Federal Reserve Bank
Omaha, NE.



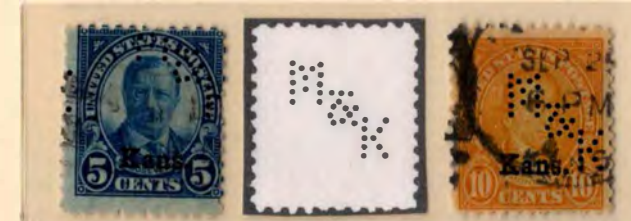
Woodmens Circle
Omaha, NE.



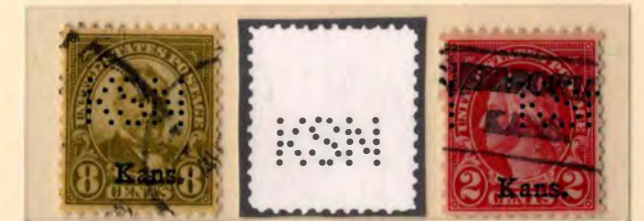
Union Pacific
Omaha, NE.



Bank
Hutchinson, KS.



Missouri and Kansas
Telephone Company



Kansas State Normal
Emporia, KS.



Atchison, Topeka and
Santa Fe railway



Barteldes Seed Co.
Lawrence, KS.



Crane Co.
Topeka, KS.



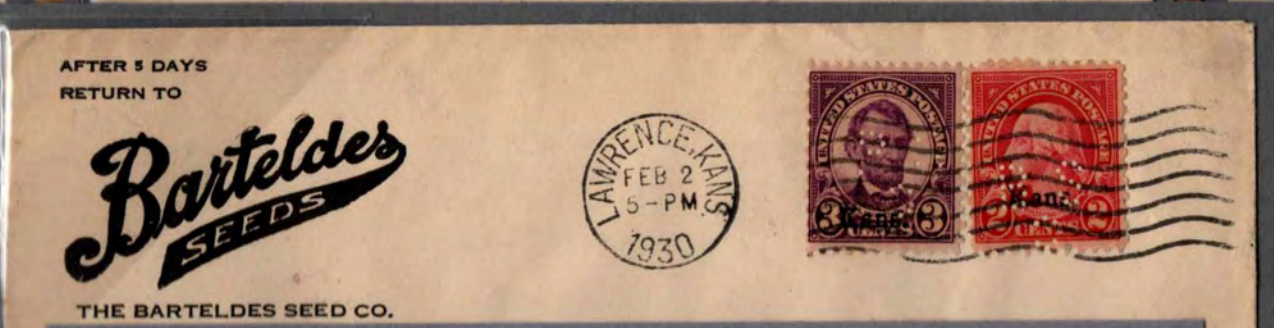
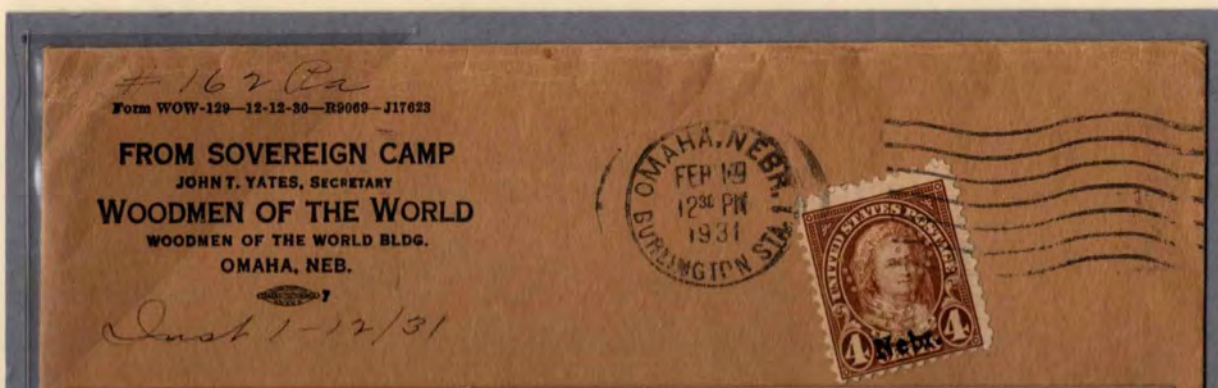
Armour and Co.
Omaha, NE.



PPL (unknown)
Bowie, Texas



Kansas City Power
and Light Company



Mr. George Schuster,
Markneukirchen, Saxony,
Germany.

- WOW - Woodmen of the World
- KSN - Kansas State Normal
- JWJ - J. W. Jenkins Sons Music Co.
- BS - Barteldes Seed Co.



Form 3101 Sheet 4

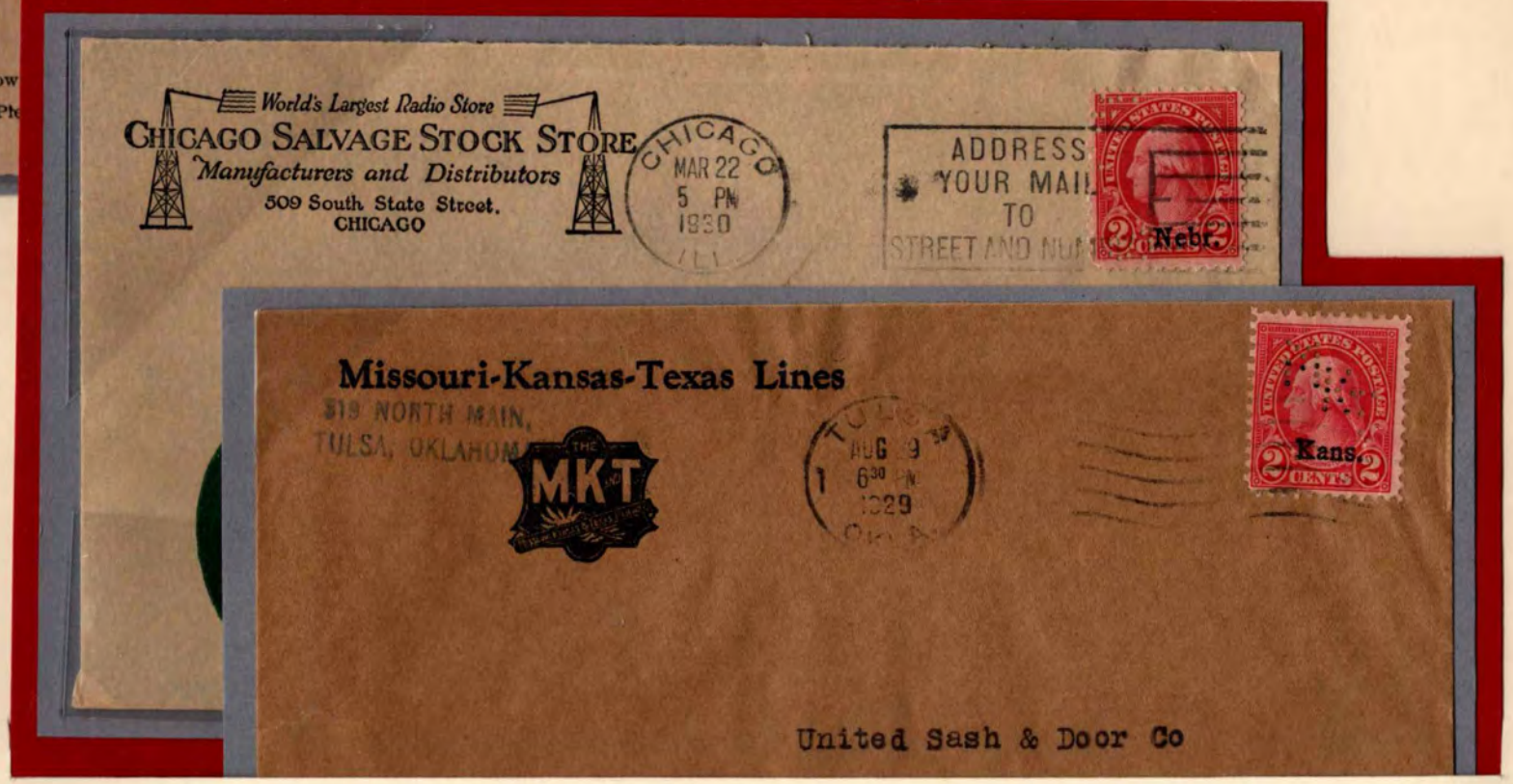
Claim No. M 44234-9
Claimant W S WALKER
Claimant's No.
Commodity FEEDER Amount \$ 1 24
Place of Origin KANSAS CITY MO
Destination ROCKVILLE MO
Traffic Department 9846 Number 4-21
Date Filed 5-7-30 19
MISSOURI-KANSAS-TEXAS R. R. CO.
W S WALKER

PARSONS
MAY 3
5 PM
1930
KANS.

POST CARD
ADDRESS

ve.
N. Y.

FAU - The Fraternal Aid Union



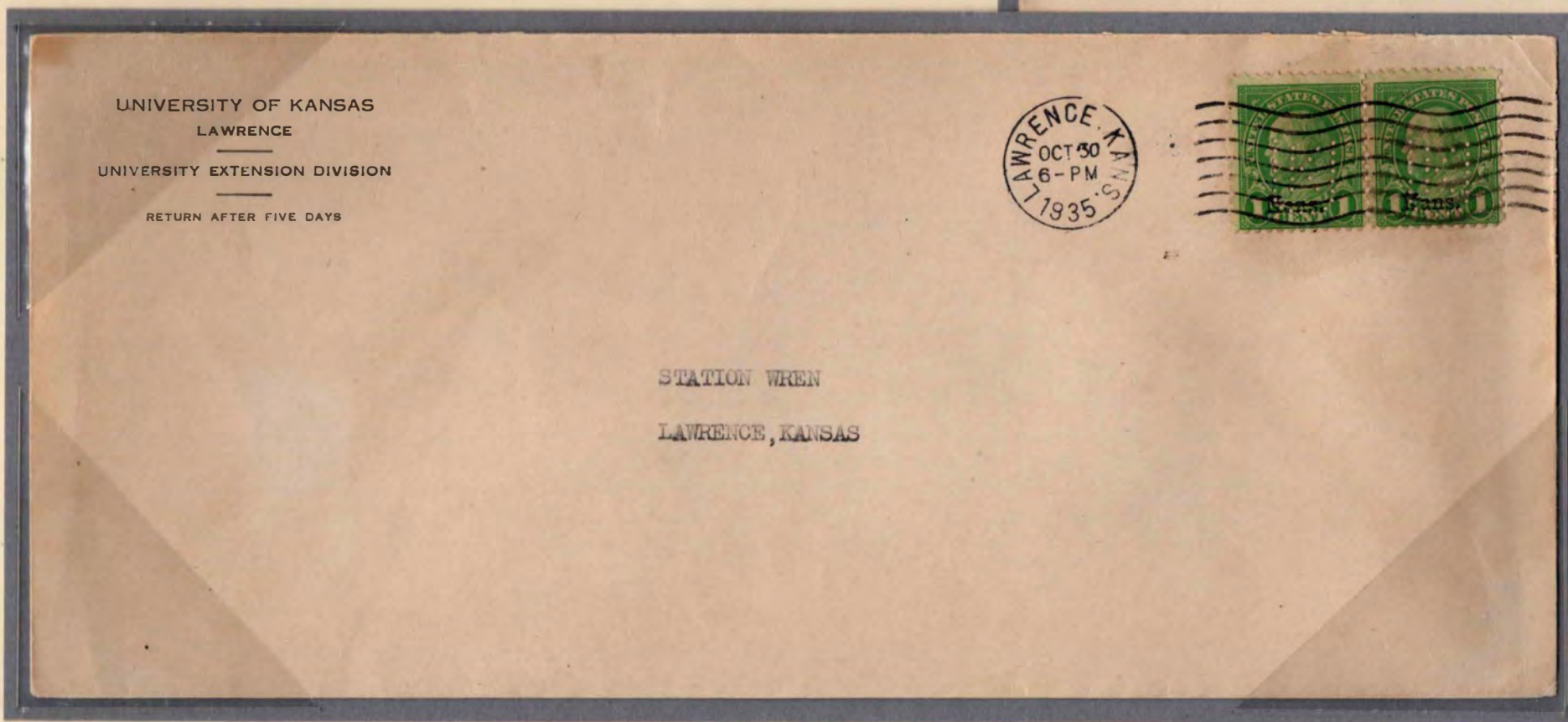
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines
519 NORTH MAIN,
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

United Sash & Door Co

Overprints received by companies outstate as payment for small merchandise orders or from a branch office within Kansas or Nebraska were also perfined.



Perforated Insignias, also known by the acronym "perfin", are used to discourage theft in the business world by employees for private use. Above is the largest multiple of a used perfin overprint on cover.



The University of Kansas used the perfin UK on all values of the overprint. Some of the sheets were fed into the perfin punching machine inverted. This page shows the only documented set of all values.

This chapter presents an array of postal cancels and auxiliary marks representative of the Kansas and Nebraska uses.

There were 398 Nebraska and 464 Kansas District Post Offices that received the overprints. These offices averaged under 3000 patrons.

The Smallest Towns - mail was often processed at a local business such as a pharmacy or mercantile. Such businesses were limited to a small variety of hand marking devices.

Larger Towns - a few larger post offices had sufficient mail volume to warrant machine cancellers.

Railway Post Office (RPO) - mail cancelled on board railway post office cars was collected for sorting, cancellation and distribution by the train postal clerk.

Largest known used multiple



Parcel post



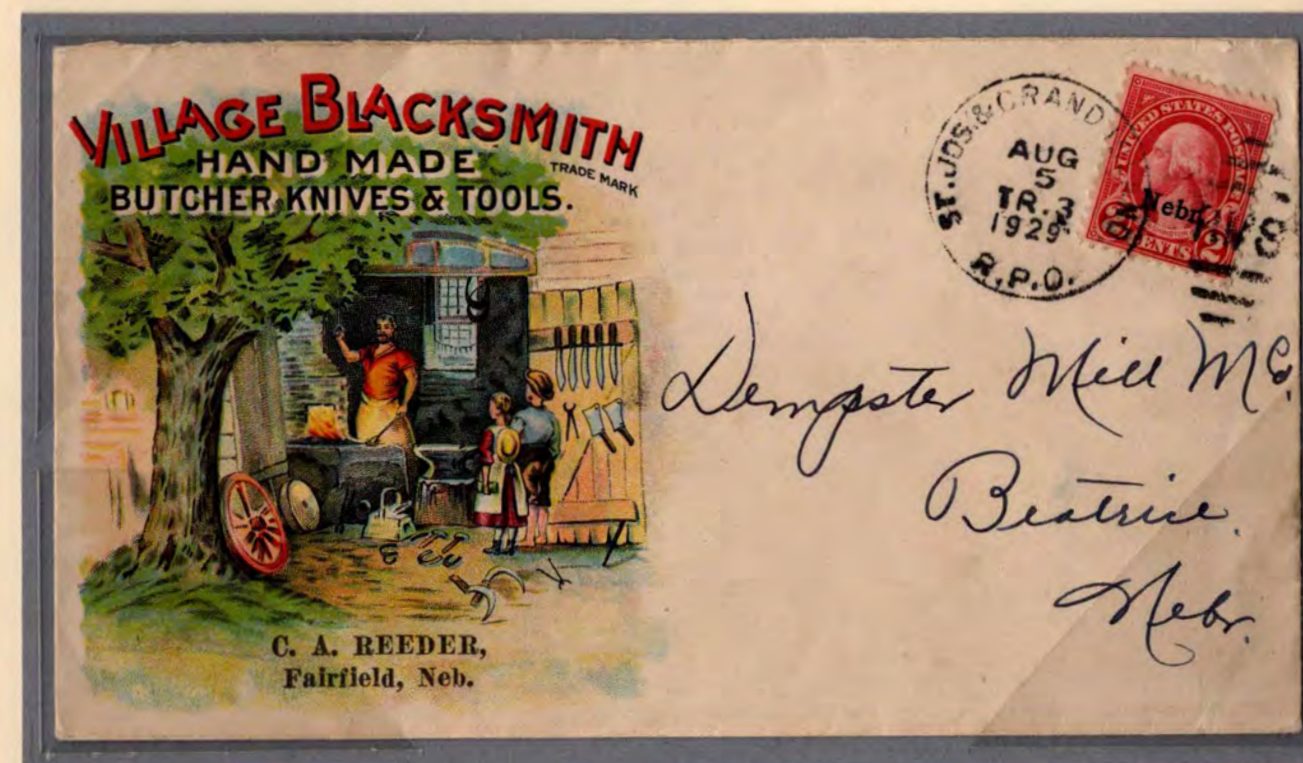
Registry



Boxed



Roller



Railway Post Office (RPO) cancels contained the train number, end point cities of the RPO route, date and RMS (railway mail service) between the killer bars on a duplex hand cancel.



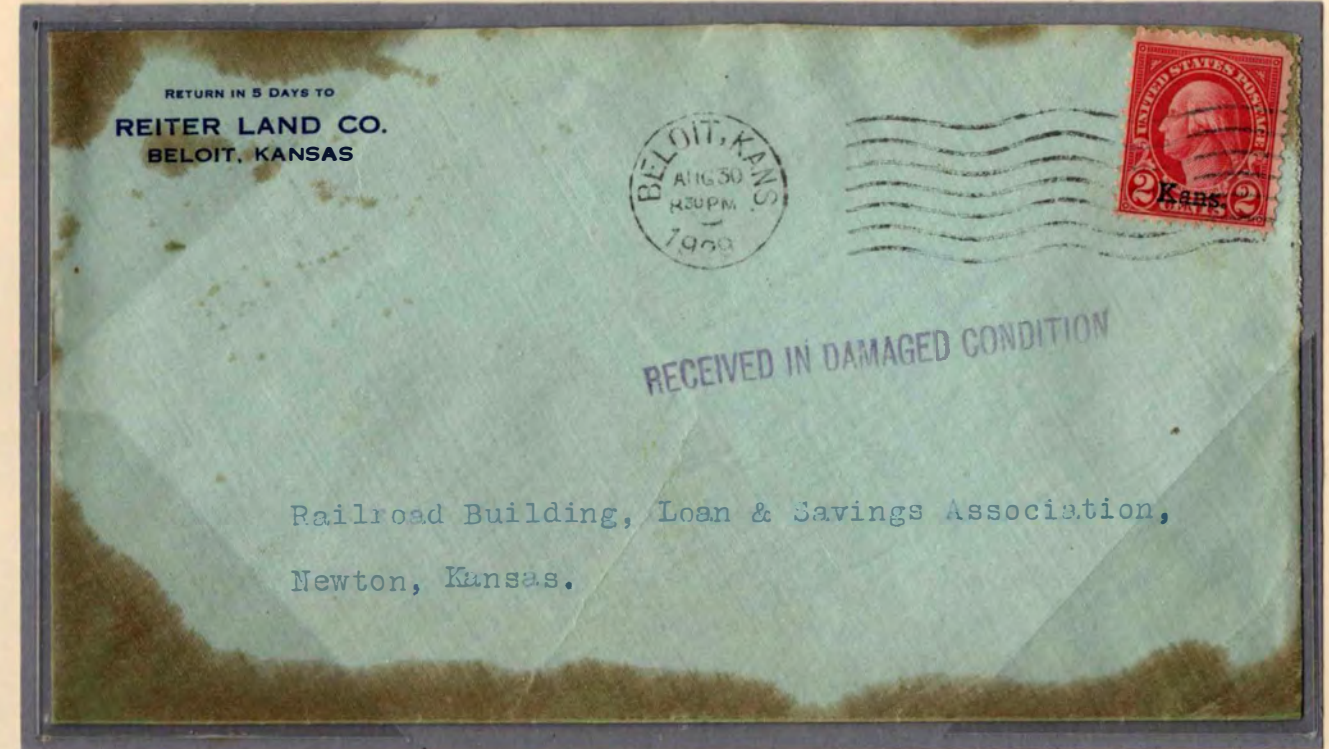
Rubber handstamps with four bar killers



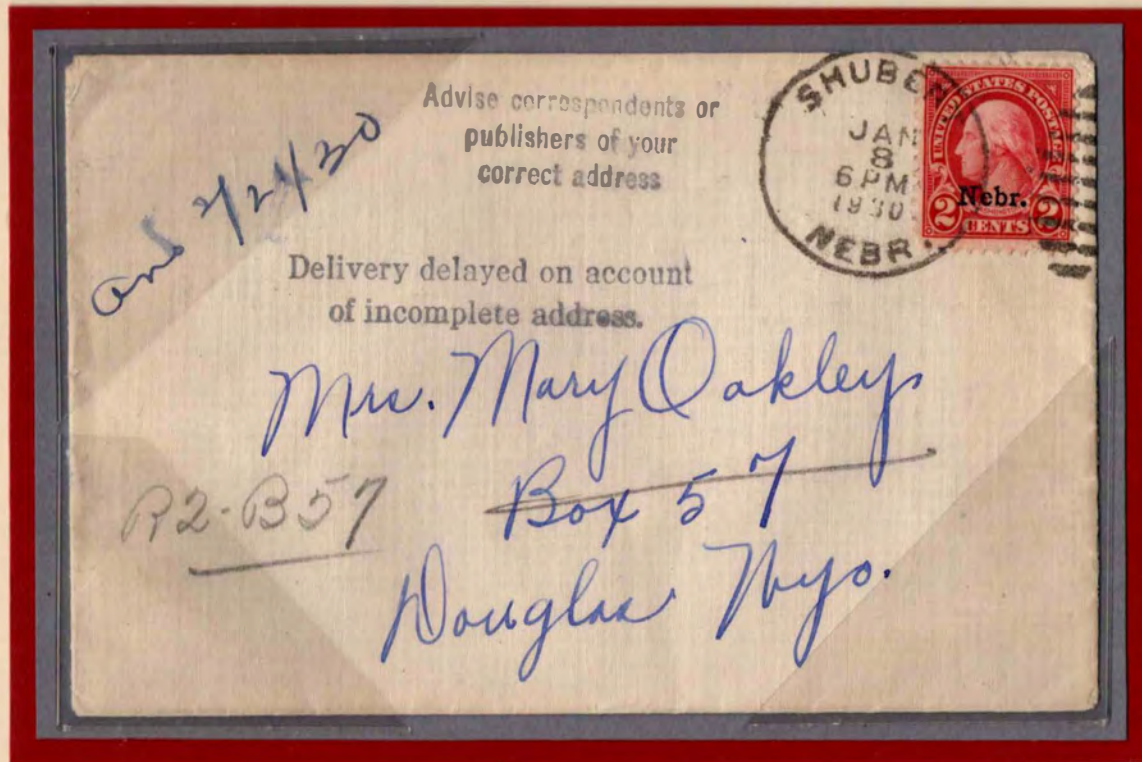
Machine cancels



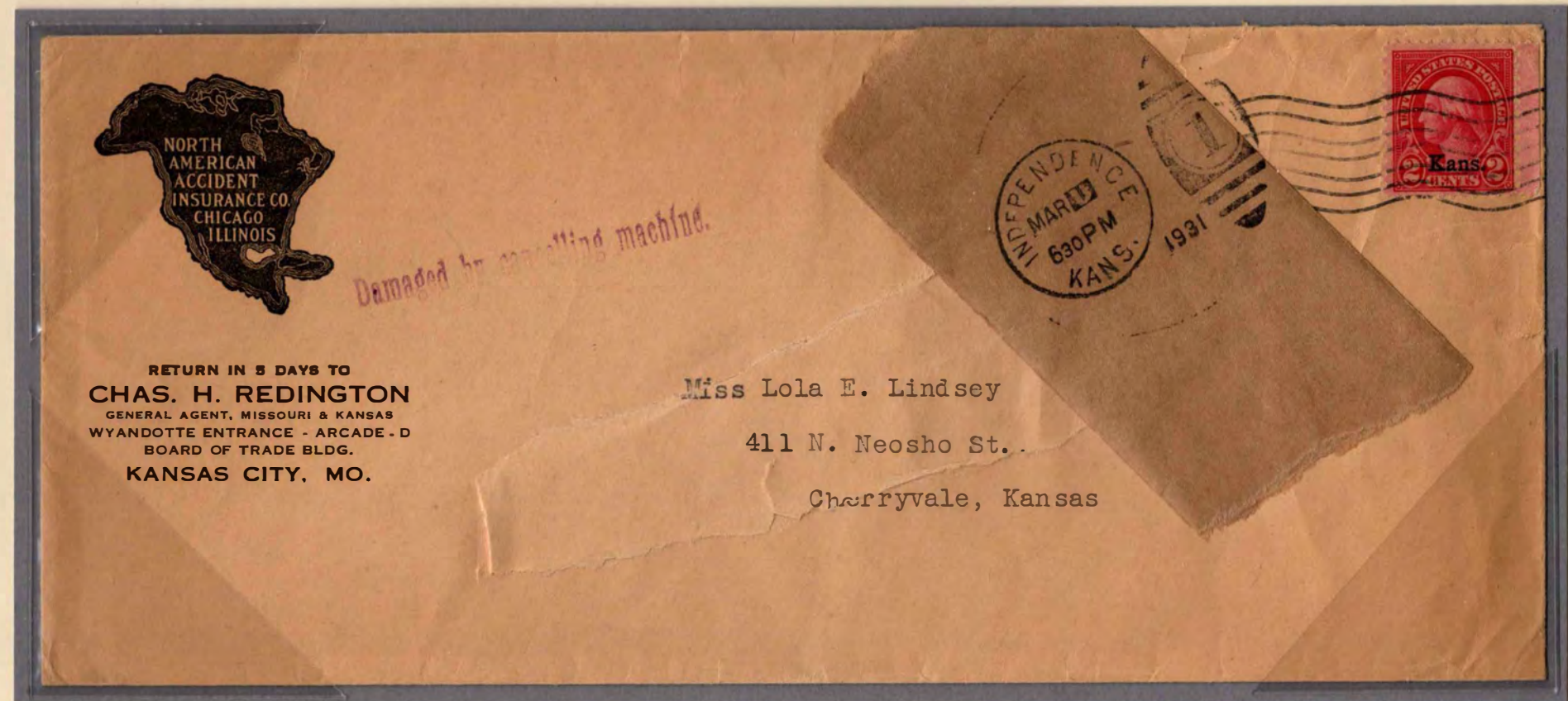
“Authorized time for forwarding has expired” and letter returned.



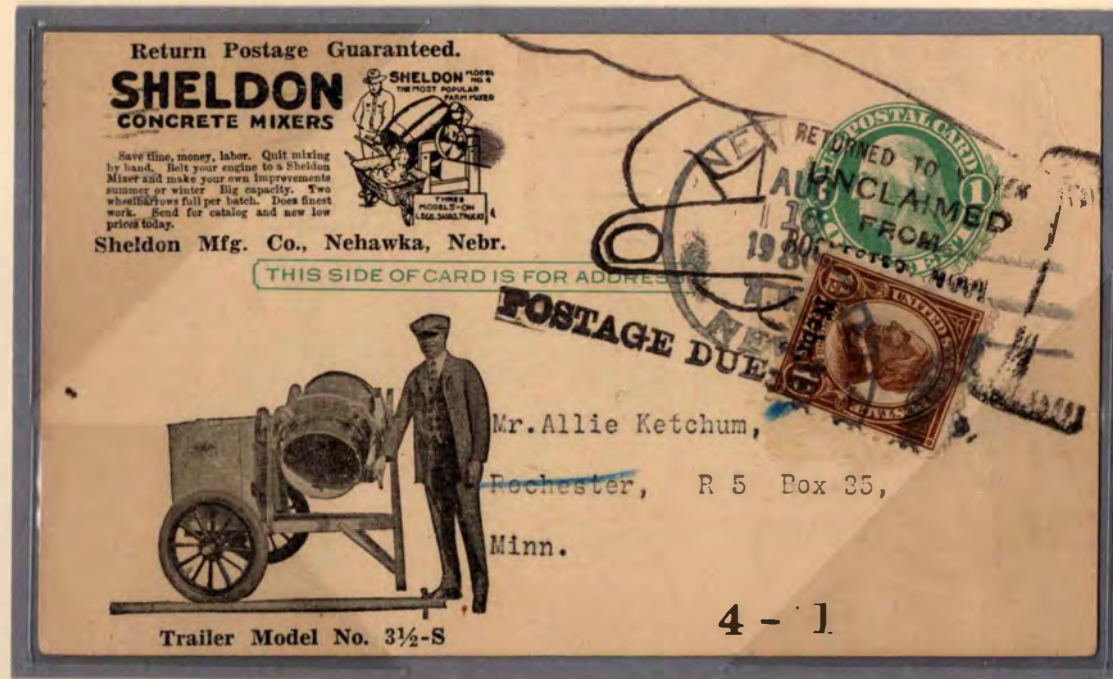
“Received in damaged condition”



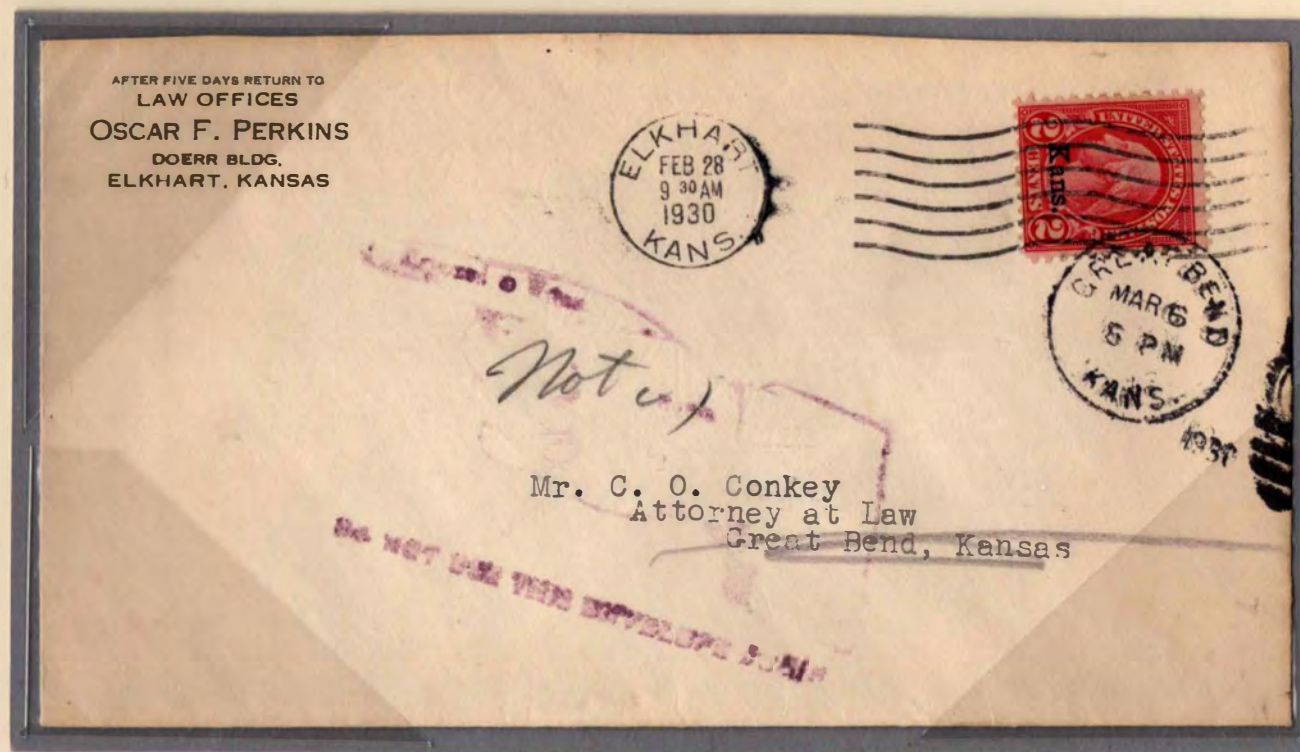
“ Advise correspondents or publishers of your correct address”,
“ Delivery delayed on account of incomplete address”.



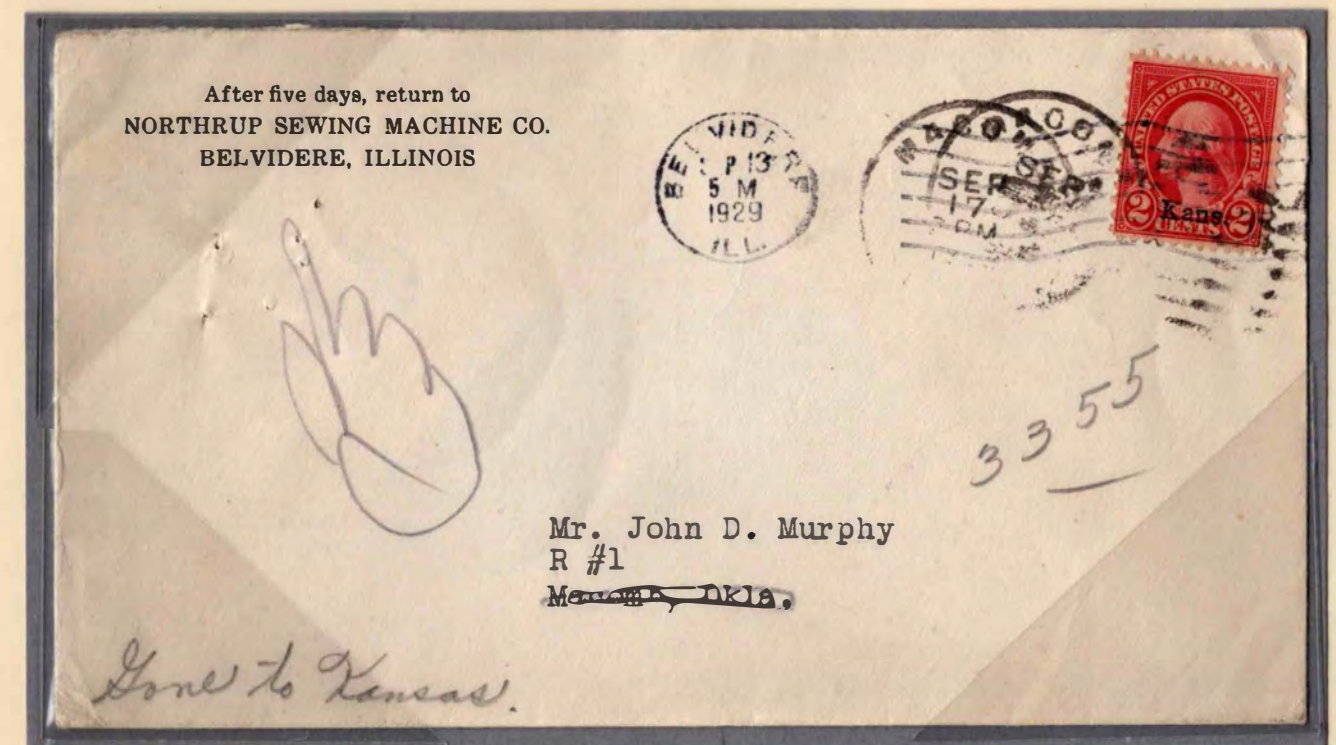
“Damaged in cancelling machine”, letter repaired by post office tape and cancelled over the tape.



Various forms and sizes of stamped and hand drawn "pointing fingers" were used to indicate the return of the mail matter to sender.



Straight line stamp "do not use this envelope again."



Hand drawn pointing finger with "Gone to Kansas".



Post card, 1 cent per piece. Rate effective July 1, 1928.

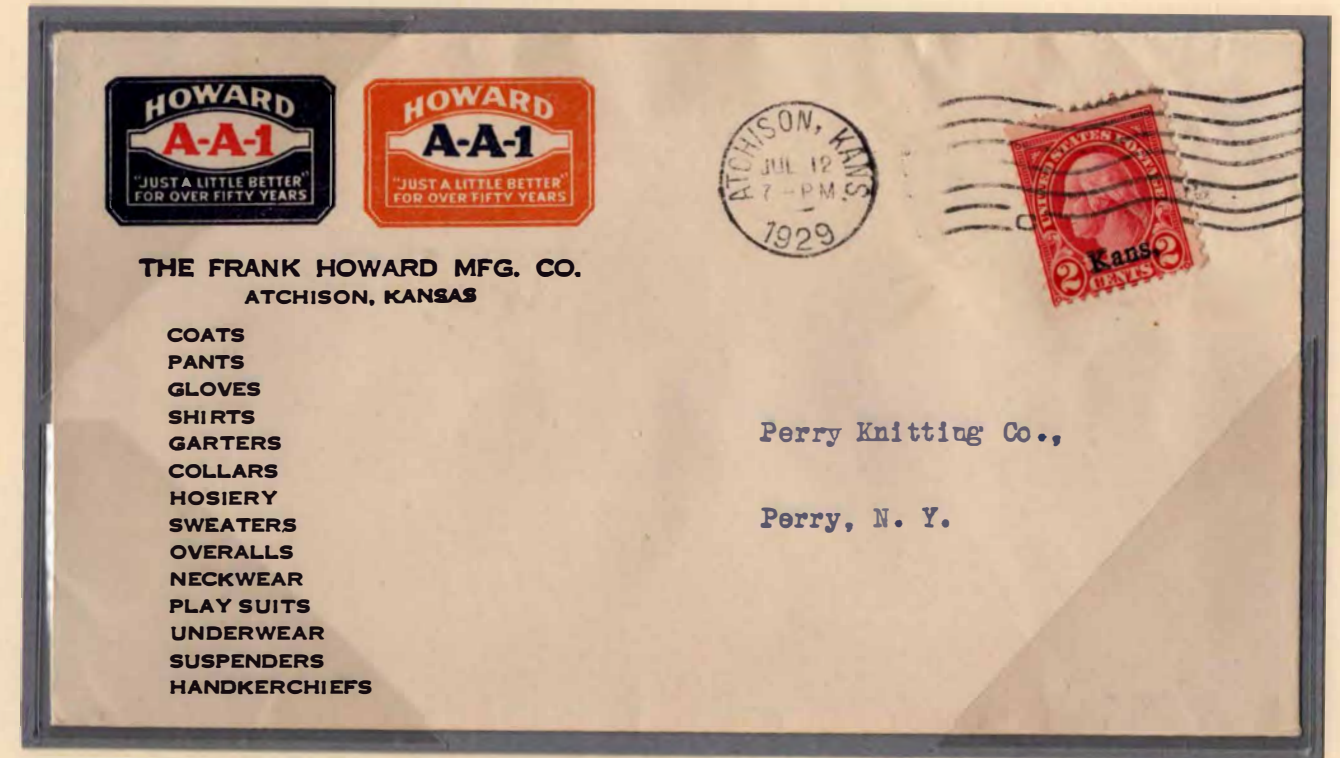


Letters, first class, non carrier post office rate, one cent per ounce. The "drop" letters are handed in to a post office without carrier delivery for pickup by the addressee.

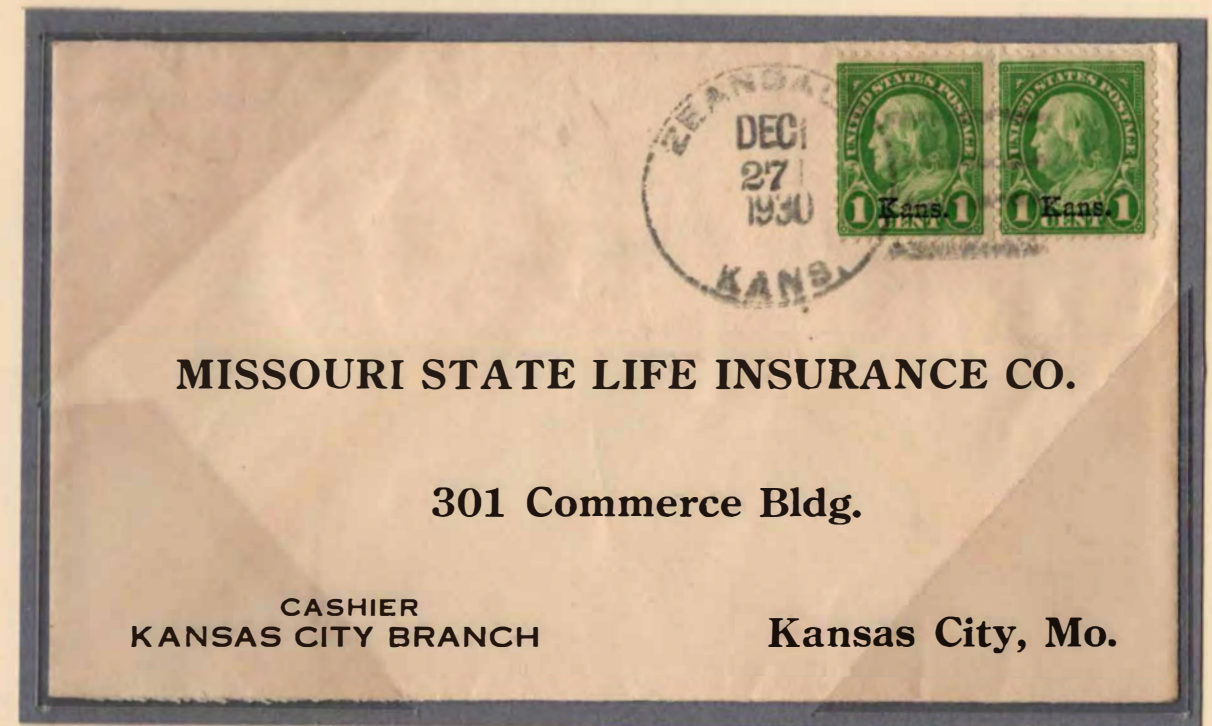


Privated printed reply halves of post cards: 1 cent post card rate to send card and 1 cent to return the folded reply portion.





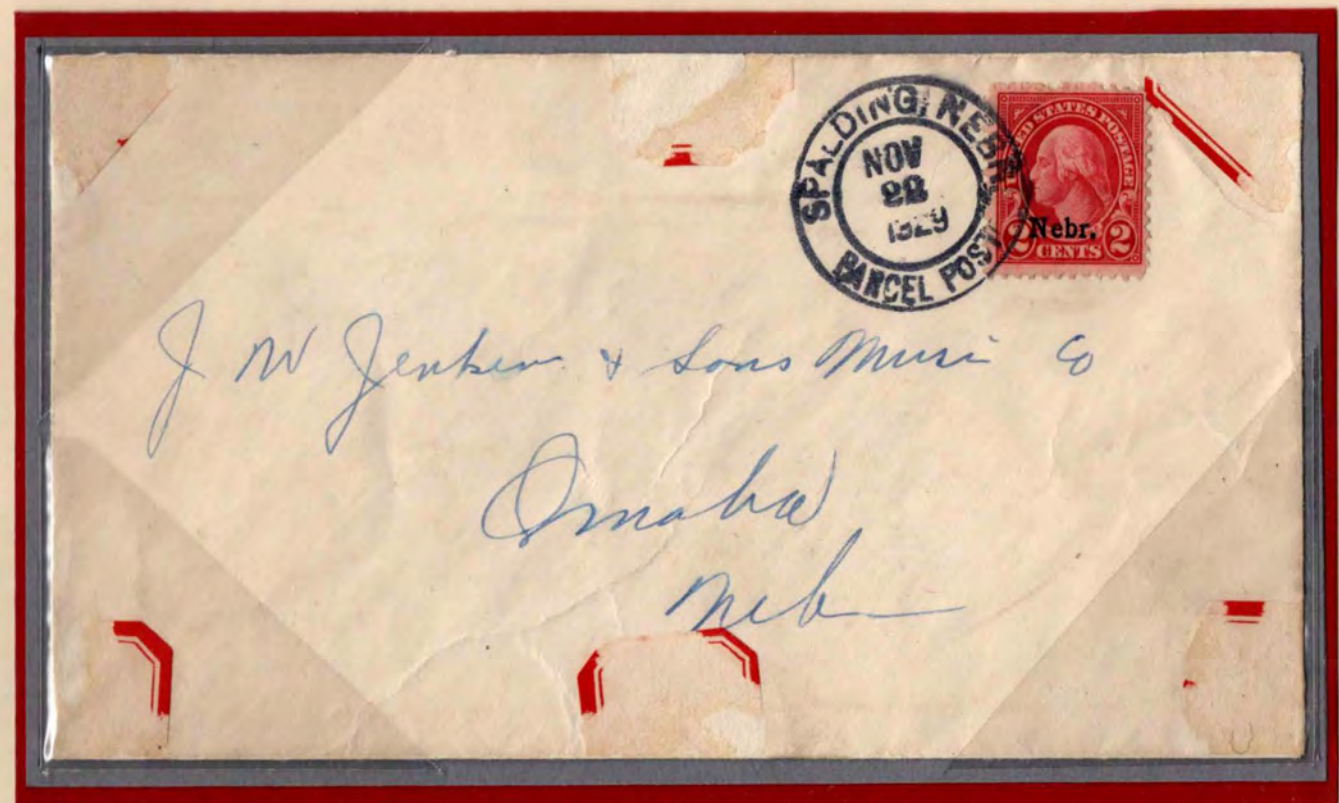
Letters, first class, 2 cents per ounce. The first class designation included all matter wholly or partly in writing, including all matter sealed such that postal inspection could not take place. Rate effective July 1, 1919.



"General Delivery" matter was to be presented to the transient addressee upon proper identification.



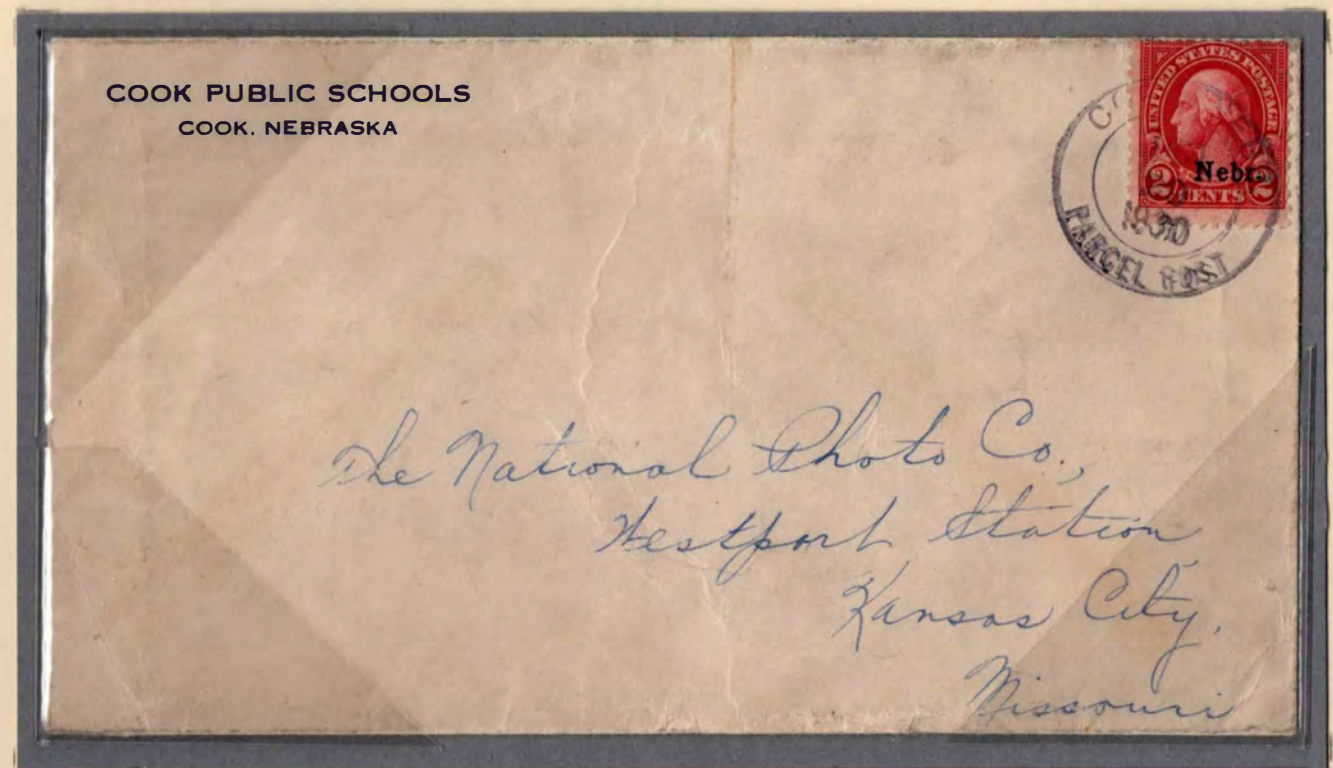
Letter, first class, 2 cents per ounce. In sparsely populated areas not warranting an official route, mail delivery was contracted privately. They were expected to deliver with "certainty, security and celerity." The expression was shortened to three asterisks and further to "star route".

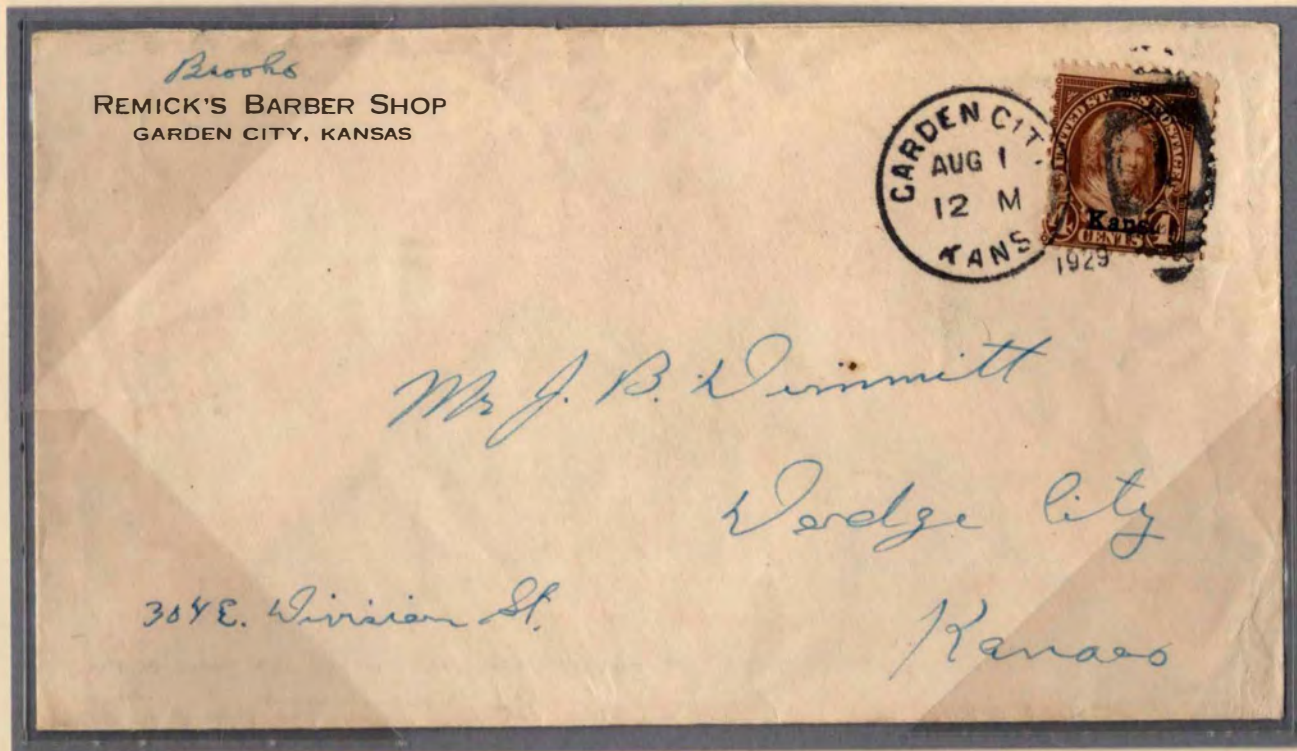


Letters, first class, 2 cents per ounce. Letters accompanying parcels had to be paid at the first class rate but often received a parcel post cancel. These were affixed to the outside of the parcel in some fashion. Some mailers attempted to avoid paying the two cents by simply enclosing the letter inside the package. This was, however, against the postal regulations.



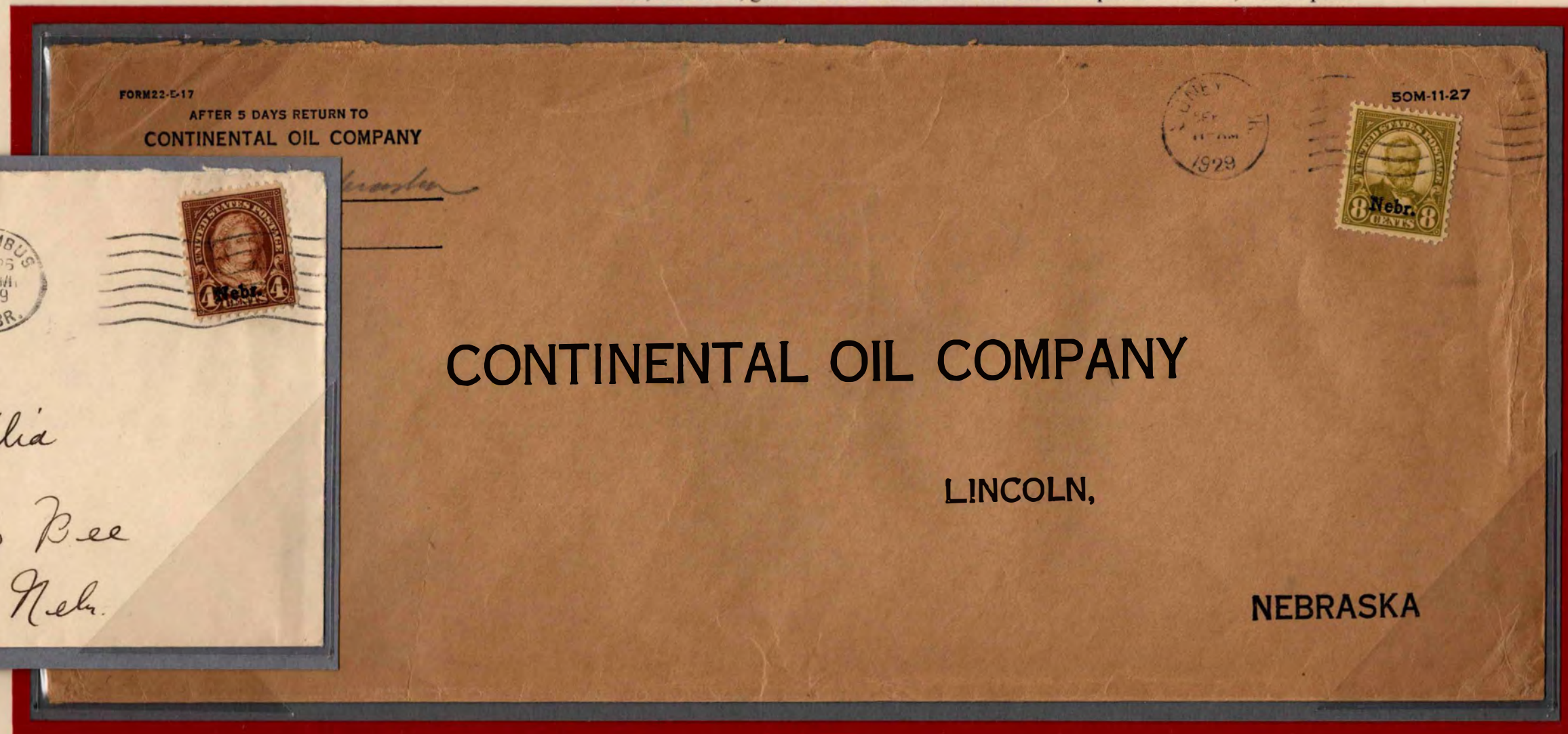
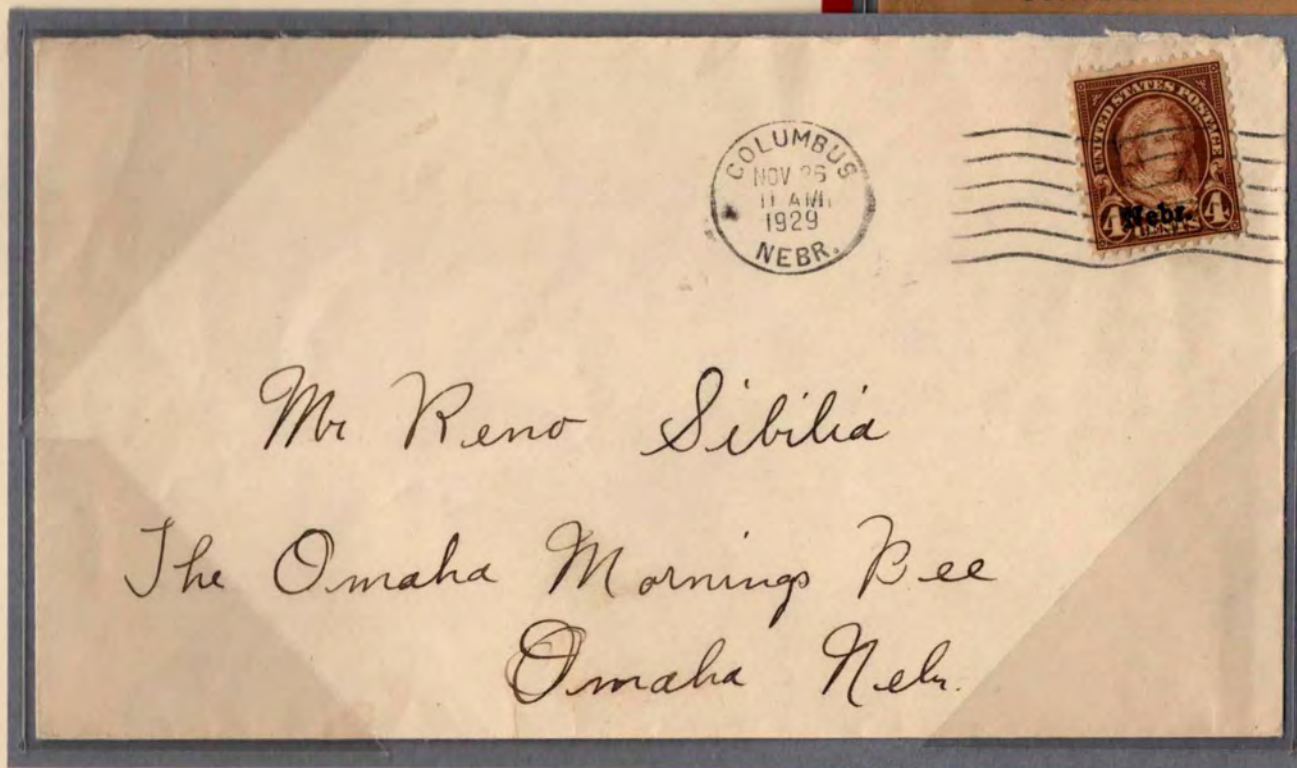
Local letter, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Mailed at a non letter carrier post office with rural free delivery. Addressee was served by a rural carrier.



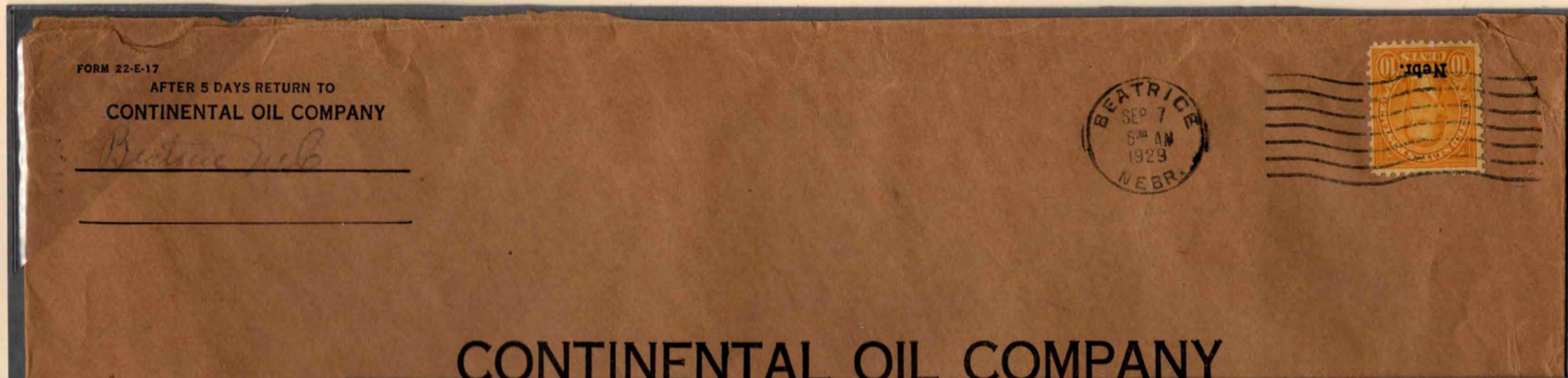


Letter, first class, greater than 2 ounces and less than or equal to 3 ounces, 6 cents paid.

Letters, double first class, 2 cents per ounce, or fraction thereof. Letters greater than 1 ounce and less than or equal to 2 ounces, 4 cents paid.



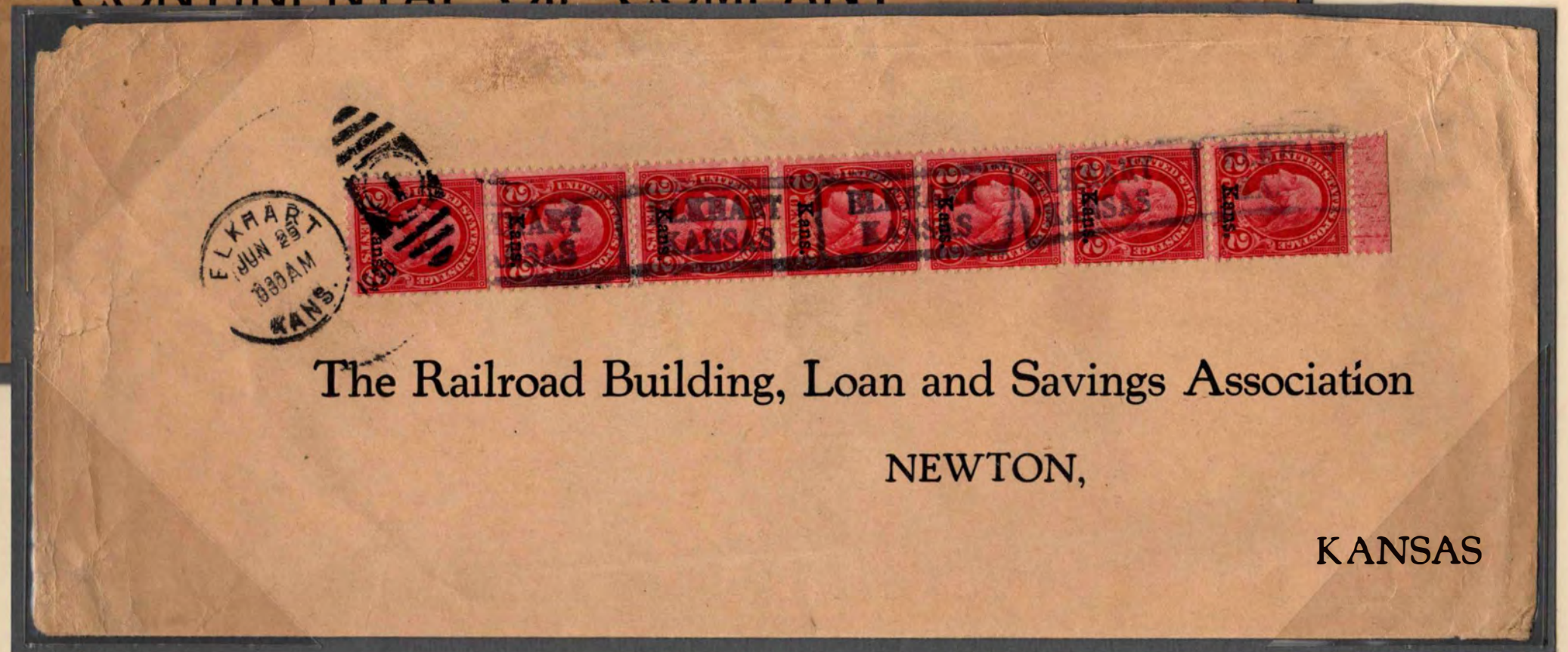
Letter, first class, greater than 3 ounces and less than or equal to 4 ounces, 8 cents paid.



CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY



CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY



Heavy first class letters, 2 cents per ounce or portion of an ounce, paying the 4-5 ounce rate (top), 5-6 ounce rate (middle), 6-7 ounce rate (bottom).

D-18-BM

Orders For
Genuine *Packard* Parts
From *Wetherell Motor*
Omaha, Nebraska



FIRST CLASS

First class heavy mailings, 2 cents per ounce. These letters carried matter greater than 7 ounces and less than or equal to 8 ounces.

FORM 22-E-17

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO
CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY

Lincoln, Nebr.

Packard



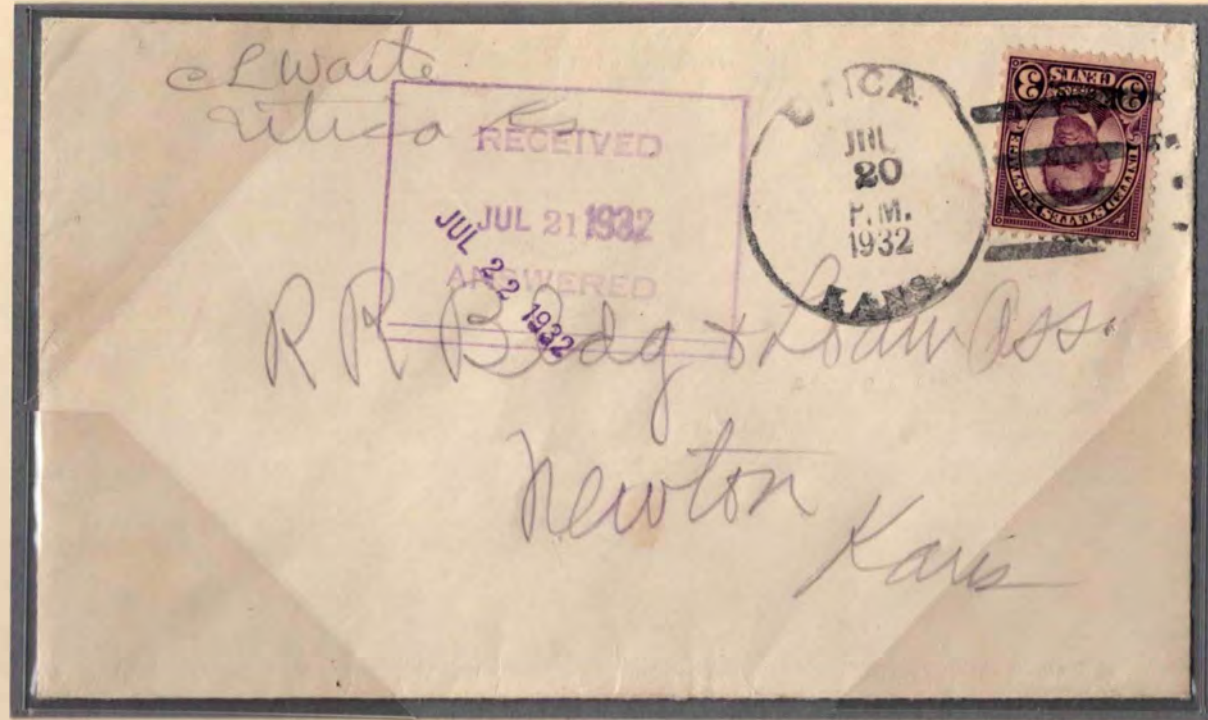
CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY

Box 1537

LINCOLN,

NEBRASKA

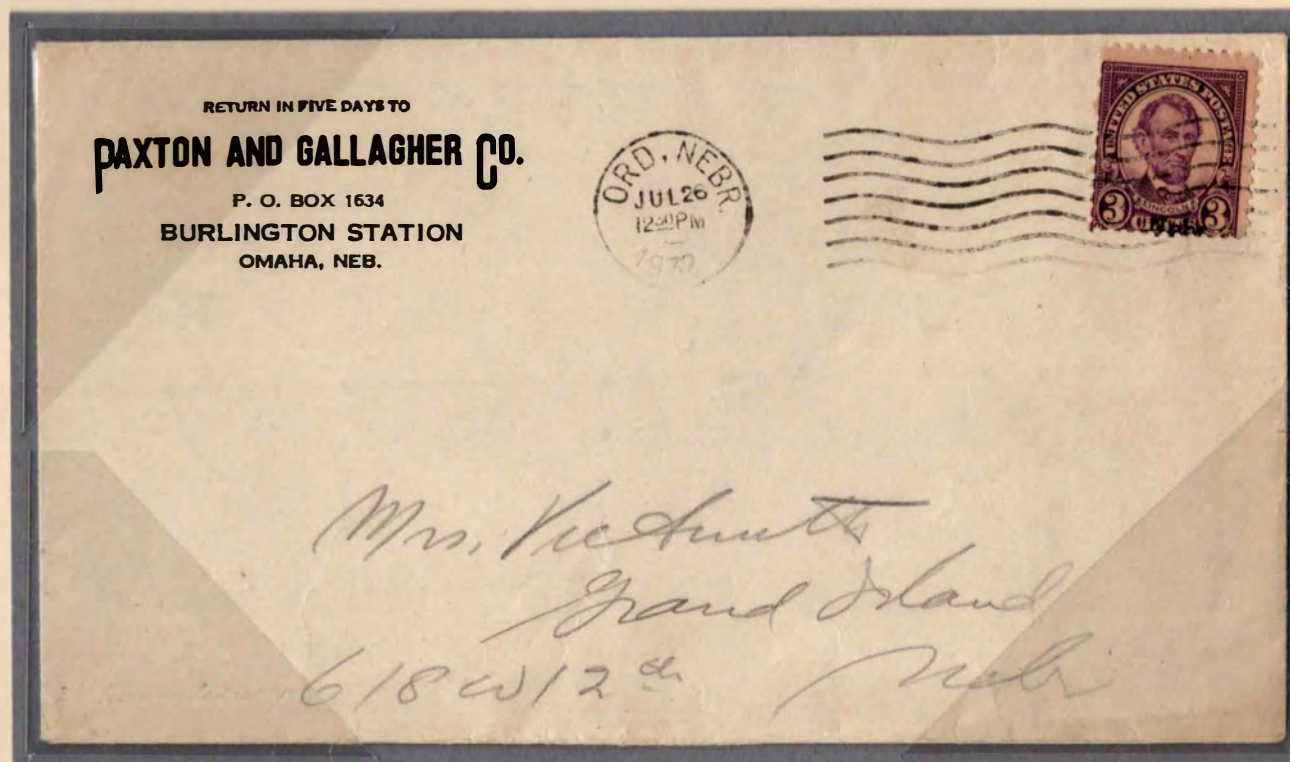
SERVICE STORES DEPT



Letters, first class, one ounce, 3 cents per ounce. July 6, 1932 the first class rate changed to 3 cents. Many values were still in post office stock when the rate changed.



Excess quantities of the 1.5 cent value from district P.O. were returned to the Central Accounting Office in Omaha, Nebraska late in 1932. These late appearing commercial usages from Omaha are the result.



THE HOME FRIEND MAGAZINE
1411-13 Wyandotte St.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Entered As
Second Class Matter



J D BURNHAM-CLARK
MFG CO-427 N 13TH
PHILADELPHIA PA
AGT-1127

Checking Dept.

PRINTED MATTER FROM
THE METZINGER SALES SERVICE
METZINGER, NEBR.



E. GRAFFAM,
39 Washington Ave.,
Gardiner, Me.

Letters, **third class** matter, unsealed circulars, 1.5 cents per 2 ounces. All matter less than 8 ounces and not belonging in the first or second class was considered third class. Thus printed matter and circulars fall into this category.

Swappers Weekly
Box 275
Byers, Kans.



PRINTED MATTER

Dept 150 S.F.

86.

Sam. E. Levinson
1832 S. Central Park Ave.
Chicago
Ill.

Periodicals weighing greater than 2 ounces, and entered as **second class** matter by publisher, were sent at 2 cents per copy from June 8, 1872 to September 9, 1954.

Mrs. P. L. Laird, Lawrence, R#1

Rexall
DRUG STORE

HARRY GARTNER, Proprietor
Business Phone—84 Residence Phone—27
LAWRENCE, NEBRASKA

LAWRENCE LUMBER COMPANY

Builders' Supplies Roofing Material Galvanized Iron Cement and Plaster Shingles Oak Flooring	COAL PHONE 34-J	American Fencing Steel Posts Red Cedar Posts Creosoted Posts Paints, Oils, Varnishes Insulating Material
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We Appreciate Your Business
LAWRENCE, NEBRASKA

LAWRENCE, NEBRASKA

TELEPHONE SPRING 1931		DIRECTORY Local and Long Distance Service
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LAWRENCE TELEPHONE COMPANY

G. A. COON & SONS
GARAGE
Auto, Radio and Electrical Accessories
and Repair Work of All Kinds.
—TIRES, TUBES, BATTERIES, REPAIRS.—
Eight, Sixteen, or Twenty-four Hour Battery Service.
Our prices are always in line with others.
Phone 127 Lawrence, Nebraska

R. B. McILLECE
Hardware, Implements, Harness, Plumbing
Copper Clad Ranges
JOHN DEERE AND CASE TRACTORS, THRESHERS AND
COMBINES.
Buckeye Incubators and Brooders, DeLaval Cream Separators,
American Fencing and Posts, Paints, Varnishes, Oil and Glass.
Implement Repairs a Specialty
Telephone—33 LAWRENCE, NEBRASKA Telephone—33

M C CAULEY & CO.
The Store That Makes It Right
PHONE 11
Lawrence, Nebraska

The Service Garage
A. Marshall
General Auto Repairing, Acetylene Welding.
Conoco Oils and Gasoline
Try Our 8-Hour Battery Service.
PHONE 19
Lawrence, Nebraska

Third class, telephone book, 15 cents per 2 ounces.

*Greene
State Ave.*

FORWARDING AND RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

FROM Vernon Lemley, Northbranch, Kans.

VIA U.S. PARCEL POST

FOR Mr. Ben Watkins, Jr.
215 Hendley St.
Macon, Georgia.

Lawrence, Kansas

Printed Matter

M. Givelsb
80 Middle Street
Brighton, England

Double third class unsealed mailer
sending merchandise up to 4 ozs.

Third class post card
printed matter on back

Third class printed matter to England. Domestic rates applied under treaty.

I'll Soon be at Your Door

~with my McNess Store

Section 435 1/2 P.

CHANNUTE
JAN 26
10:30 PM
KANS.

OMAHA, NEBR.
BURLINGTON ST.

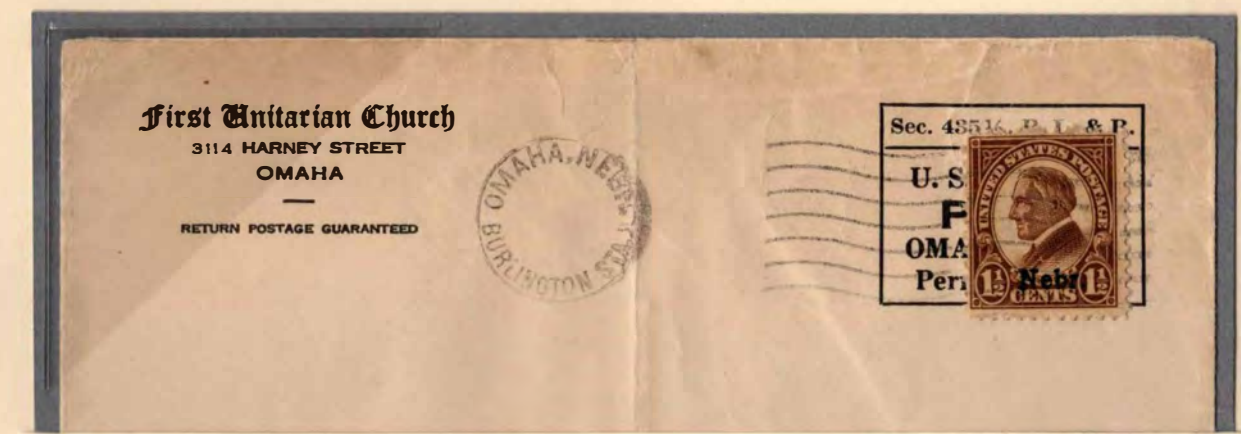
U.S. POSTAGE
1c

Chris Peterson
Earlton
RI

Your McNess Dealer

Please Look Over This List of McNess Products and Check Those You Need

<p>REMEDIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Aromatic Compound <input type="checkbox"/> Aspirin <input type="checkbox"/> Camphor Rub <input type="checkbox"/> Candy Laxative <input type="checkbox"/> Candy Worm Expeller <input type="checkbox"/> Cold Tablets <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Remedy <input type="checkbox"/> Cough Syrup Mentholated <input type="checkbox"/> Diuretic Pills <input type="checkbox"/> Effervescent Salts <input type="checkbox"/> Ext. Cod Liver Oil Tonic <input type="checkbox"/> Headache Tablets <input type="checkbox"/> Krestol Salve <input type="checkbox"/> Laxative Herb Tablets <input type="checkbox"/> Liniment <input type="checkbox"/> Menthoform <input type="checkbox"/> Mentholated Ointment <input type="checkbox"/> Mustard Ointment <input type="checkbox"/> Pain Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Sarsaparilla & Burdock <input type="checkbox"/> Sen-Lax <input type="checkbox"/> Stick Salve <input type="checkbox"/> Tonic Tablets <input type="checkbox"/> Vaporole <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetable Laxative Tea <p>EXTRACTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Almond <input type="checkbox"/> Banana <input type="checkbox"/> Lemon <input type="checkbox"/> Maple <input type="checkbox"/> Orange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Strawberry <input type="checkbox"/> Pineapple <input type="checkbox"/> Wintergreen <input type="checkbox"/> Black Walnut <input type="checkbox"/> Cassia—Cinnamon <input type="checkbox"/> Imitation Vanilla <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed Fruit Flavor <input type="checkbox"/> Red Cake Color <input type="checkbox"/> Vanilla, Vanillin & Coum. <p>NECTARS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Grape <input type="checkbox"/> Orange <input type="checkbox"/> Raspberry <input type="checkbox"/> Wild Cherry <p>SPICES---Ground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Allspice <input type="checkbox"/> Cinnamon <input type="checkbox"/> Cloves <input type="checkbox"/> Ginger <input type="checkbox"/> Mustard <input type="checkbox"/> Nutmeg <input type="checkbox"/> Pepper <input type="checkbox"/> Red Pepper <input type="checkbox"/> Whole Leaf Sage <input type="checkbox"/> Whole Mixed Spices <p>MISCELLANEOUS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Baking Powder <input type="checkbox"/> Breakfast Cocoa <input type="checkbox"/> Chocolate Dessert <input type="checkbox"/> Coconut Dessert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Crystal Cleanser <input type="checkbox"/> Fly Killer <input type="checkbox"/> Household Cement <input type="checkbox"/> Lemon Dessert <input type="checkbox"/> Nu-Life Furniture Polish <input type="checkbox"/> Sewing Machine Oil <p>TOILET ARTICLES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Almond Cream <input type="checkbox"/> ReJois Perfume <input type="checkbox"/> ReJois Cleansing Cream <input type="checkbox"/> ReJois Double Compact <input type="checkbox"/> ReJois Face Powder <input type="checkbox"/> ReJois Rouge <input type="checkbox"/> ReJois Talcum Powder <input type="checkbox"/> ReJois Vanishing Cream <input type="checkbox"/> Rose Pomade <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo, Coconut Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Shaving Cream <input type="checkbox"/> Soap (Toilet) <input type="checkbox"/> Talcum Powder <input type="checkbox"/> Scalp Tonic <input type="checkbox"/> Toilet Lotion <input type="checkbox"/> Toilet Water <input type="checkbox"/> Cold Cream <input type="checkbox"/> Hair Dress <input type="checkbox"/> Tooth Paste <input type="checkbox"/> Velvete Face Powder <p>STOCK REMEDIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Barb Wire Liniment <input type="checkbox"/> Colic and Bloat Relief <input type="checkbox"/> Fly Chaser 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Dip and Disinfectant <input type="checkbox"/> Healing Powder <input type="checkbox"/> Insect Powder <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry Tonic <input type="checkbox"/> Powder Guns <input type="checkbox"/> Sal-Tonic <input type="checkbox"/> Worm Tablets for Poultry <input type="checkbox"/> Worm Capsules for Swine <input type="checkbox"/> Worm Capsule Instruments. <p>BRUSHES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Auto Duster <input type="checkbox"/> Bath Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Scalp Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Split Duster <input type="checkbox"/> Broom, Barn <input type="checkbox"/> Pastry Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Wet Mop <input type="checkbox"/> Wall Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Broom, House <input type="checkbox"/> Clothes Brush 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Dental Plate Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Dish Washer Mop <input type="checkbox"/> Dustless Mop <input type="checkbox"/> Extra 54 inch Handle <input type="checkbox"/> Extra Extension Handle <input type="checkbox"/> Friction Shower Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Hair Brush, Black <input type="checkbox"/> Ice Chest Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Manicure Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Milk Bottle Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Milk Can or Bowl Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Mother's Favorite Duster <input type="checkbox"/> Percolator Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Radiator Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Scouring Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Separator Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Shaving Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Small Bottle Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Window Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Window Dryer <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetable Brush
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Third class bulk mailing permit under stamp above required a 20 pound or 200 piece mailing to be used under Section 435 1/2 P.L. & R. Any third class matter under that was 1.5 cents per 2 ounces per piece.

Mr. & Mrs. Roy Hoifsteadt,
Clatonia Nebr.

...GREETINGS...

*As drifts the fire smoke towards the
blue my thoughts come drifting back
to you this Christmas day.*

From the Hoifsteadts

Third class four page printed advertising, 1.5 cents per 2 ounces.

Greeting cards could be sent at the third class rate of 1.5 cents per 2 ounces. They must be unsealed and contain no personal notes other than "from", "greetings", "my friend" or equivalent.



Fourth class, Zone 4 (300-600), 8 cents first lb. plus 4 cents each additional. Tag postage 28 cents for parcel weighing 5-6 lbs. Rate effective July 1, 1928. This reversible "laundry box" tag was used 6 times between Genoa NE. and Chicago and probably contained dirty/cleaned laundry and school supplies. Postal officials expected reused tags to have old postage removed to avoid confusion.

On April 15, 1925, fourth class parcel post was defined as all matter not in the first or second class and weighing more than 8 oz. Third class was all matter under 8 oz. and not first or second class. Both envelopes are slit on the ends and used as fourth class manuscript wrappers. Both zone 2 (50-150) and paid 7 cents for first lb. and one cent for each additional. Top was 7 - 8 lbs and bottom 8 - 9 lbs.



Insured fourth class in zone 2. October 1, 1932 the rate was 8 cents first lb. and 1.1 cents each additional. Insurance was 10 cents for \$5.01 up to 35 cents for \$200 indemnity.



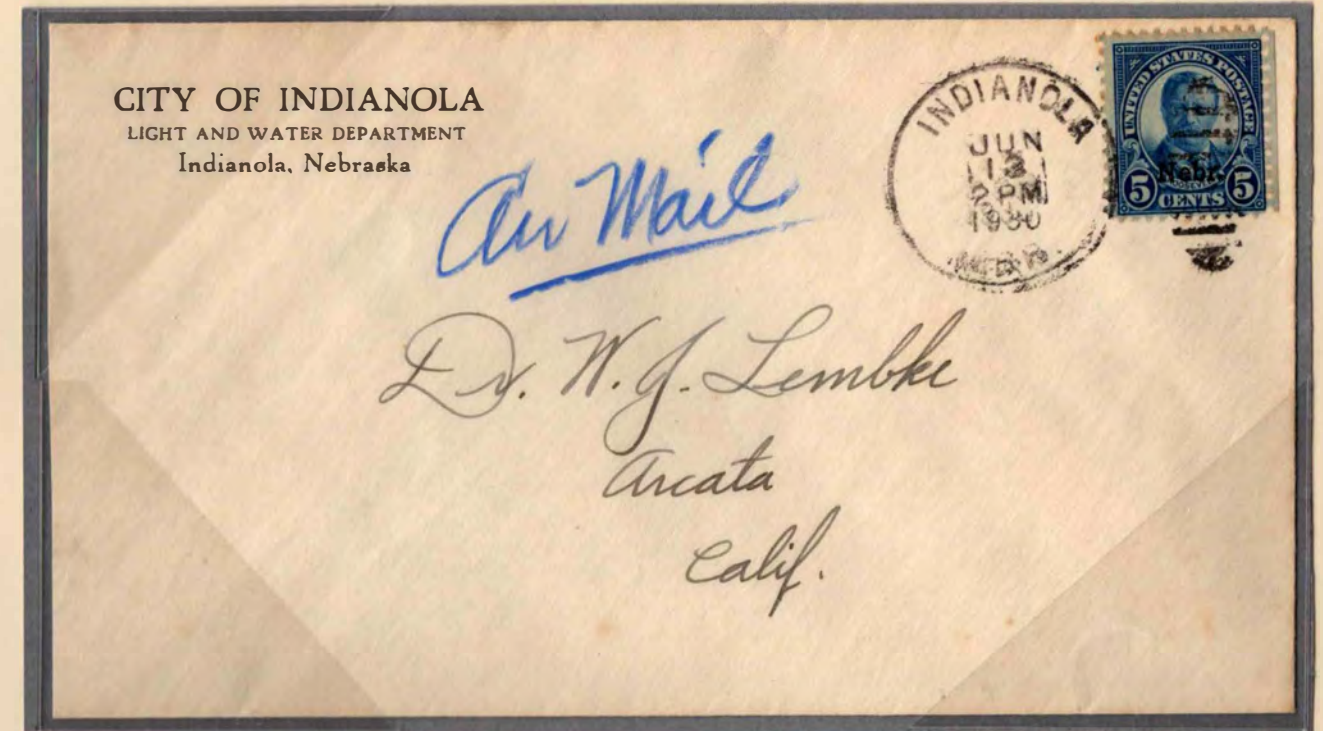
Fourth class, Zone 3 (150-300) was 8 cents for first lb. and 2 cents each additional. Parcel weighed 36 lbs.

50%

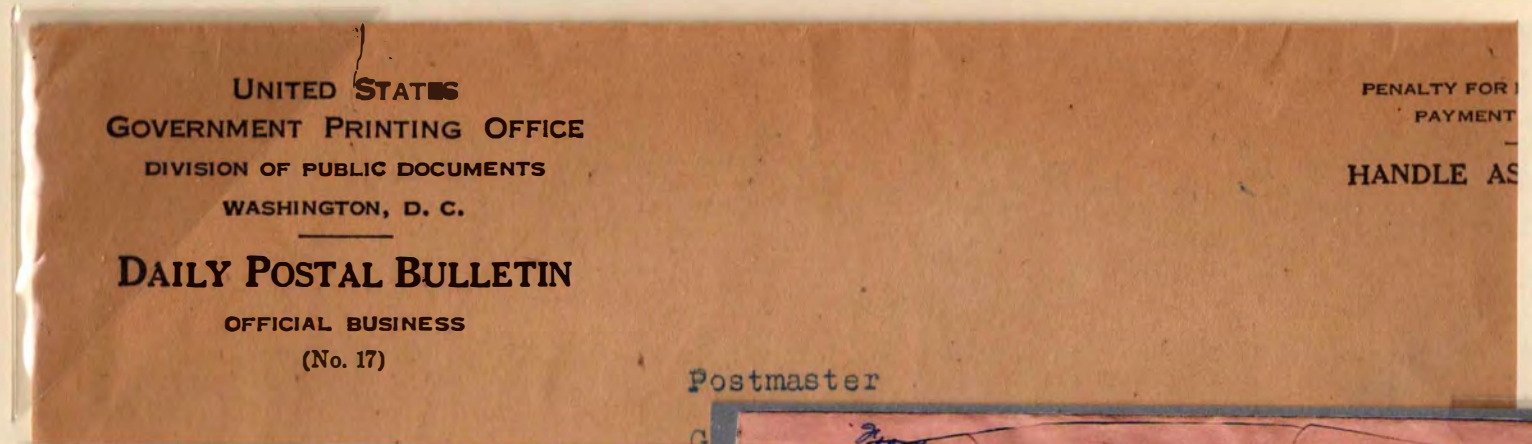
30%



Above wrapper originally arrived in Wisner, NE. as an unsealed envelope without franking and contained the Daily Postal Bulletin from the GPO. This envelope was turned inside out and reused as a wrapper around a manuscript sent to Lincoln, NE. with the block of 4 cent overprints. Then it was used for the third time and the Bicentennial issue of definitive stamps were applied to the other side. The rate was zone 2 (50-150 miles) and requires 7 cents for the first lb. and 1 cent for each additional lb. (or portion of) The manuscript weighed between 9 and 10 lbs.



Letters, first class airmail, 5 cents first ounce, 10 cents for each additional or portion of. Single rate letters were forwarded or returned without additional fee. This rate was effective from August 1, 1928 through July 5, 1932.



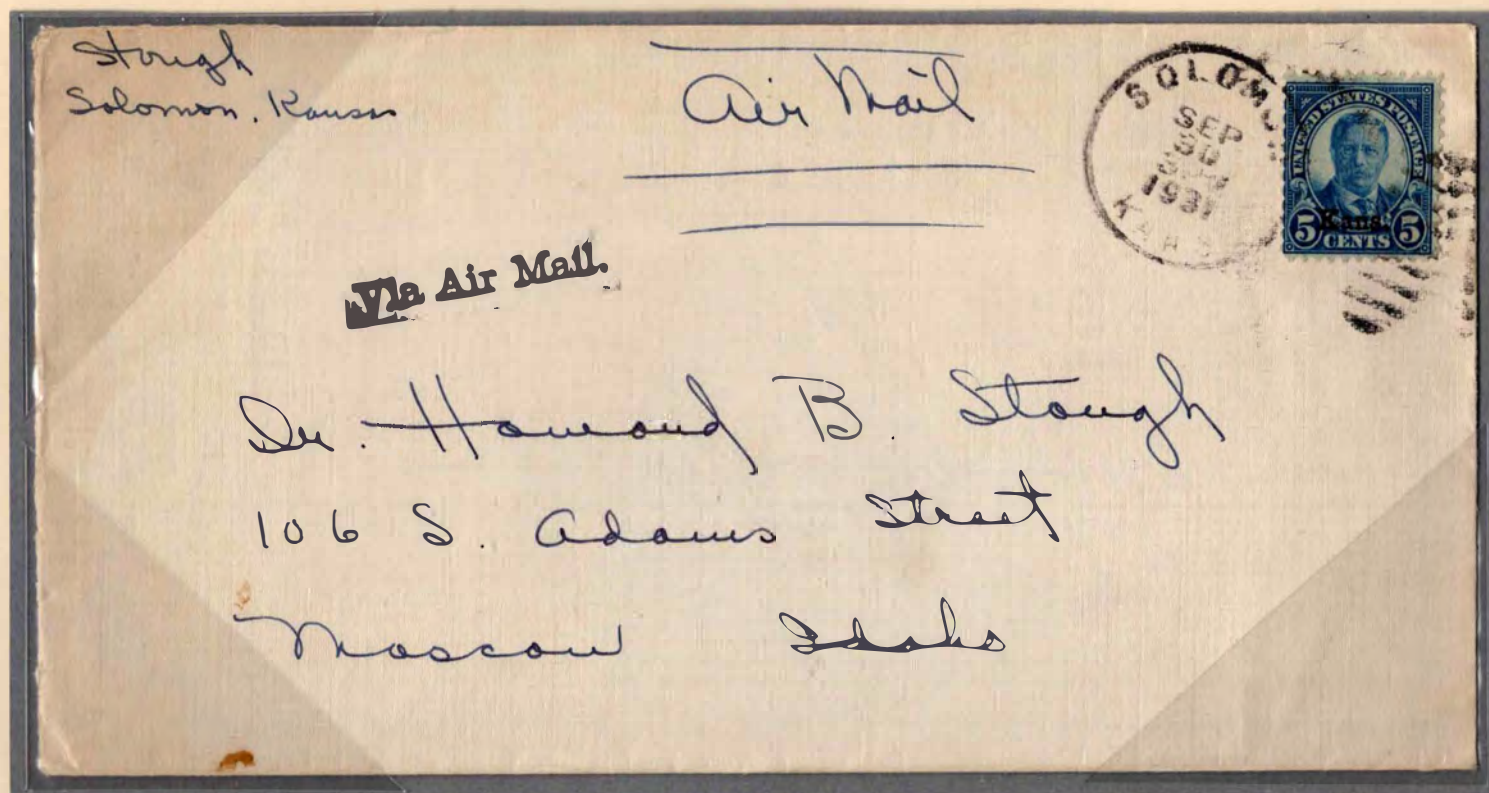
Similar envelope from GPO showing inside turned cover.



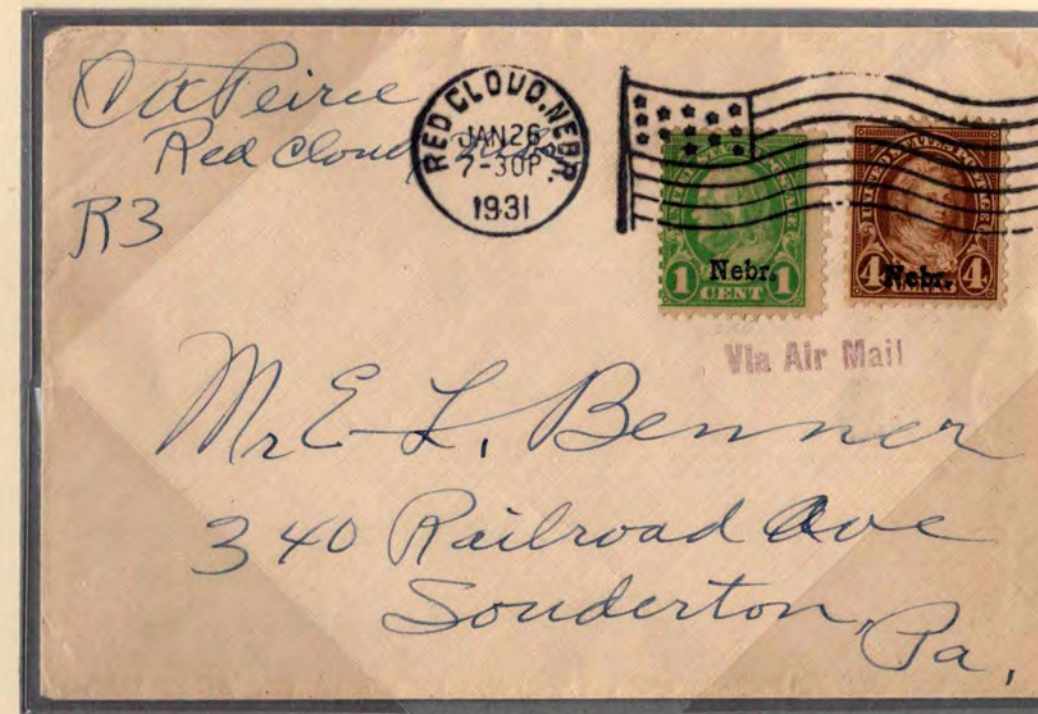
Back of wrapper at 60%.



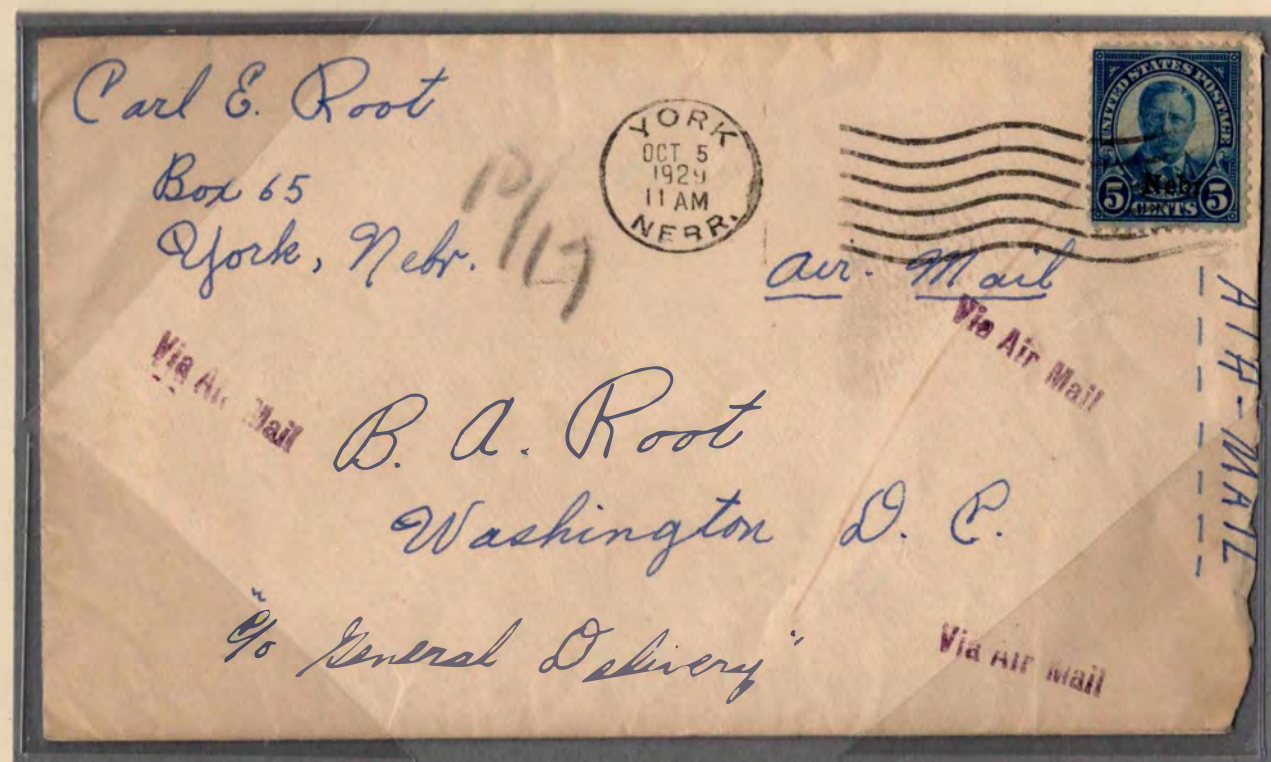
First class airmail, 5 cents first ounce. Missent to Cleveland, Oklahoma and forwarded to Cleveland, Ohio at no additional charge.



First class airmail letter, 5 cents first ounce.



Letters, with a combination of various values paying the first class one ounce airmail rate of 5 cents first ounce.



General Delivery matter was to be presented to the transient addressee upon proper identification.

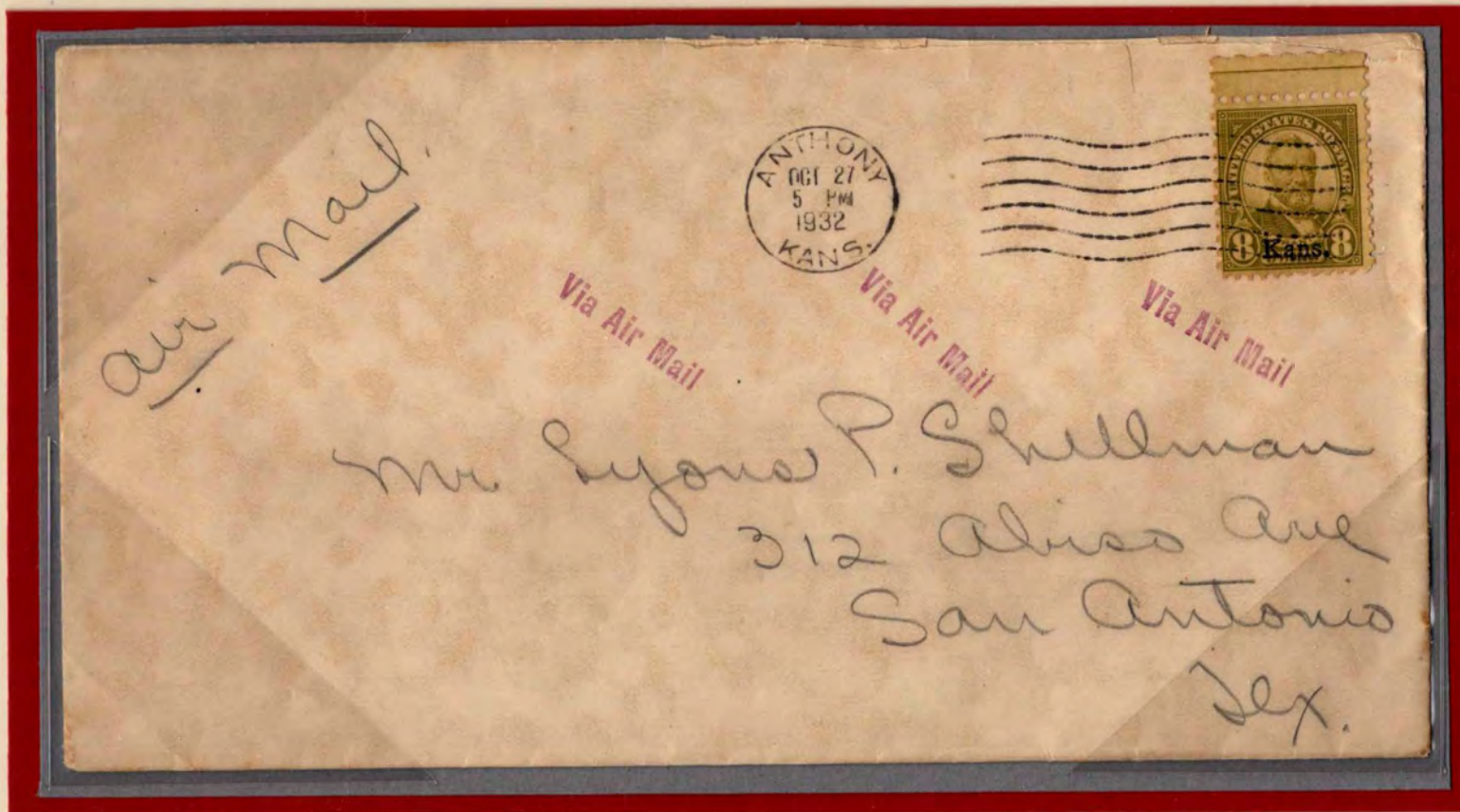




First class two ounce airmail letter, 5 cents first ounce, 10 cents second ounce. Underpaid 10 cents and apparently collected from the addressee.



Letters, first class one ounce, two cents per ounce. Special delivery service fee 10 cents. Special delivery was "to make speedy delivery of important letters more available by allowing immediate delivery of mail as soon as it arrived at the receiving P.O." Special delivery service was first introduced October 1, 1885 at 10 cents each.



First class one ounce airmail letter, 8 cents first ounce. The new airmail rate was effective July 6, 1932. Many small town post offices in Kansas and Nebraska had stock into 1932.





Letter, first class one ounce, 2 cents per ounce plus 10 cents special delivery fee. Posted on Christmas eve, it was backstamped and delivered on Christmas day.



Letters, first class one ounce, 2 cents per ounce plus Special Delivery fee of 10 cents paid with multiples from both states.



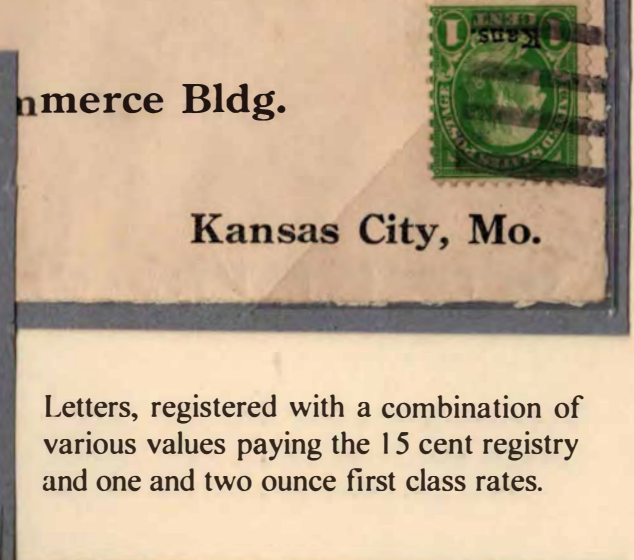
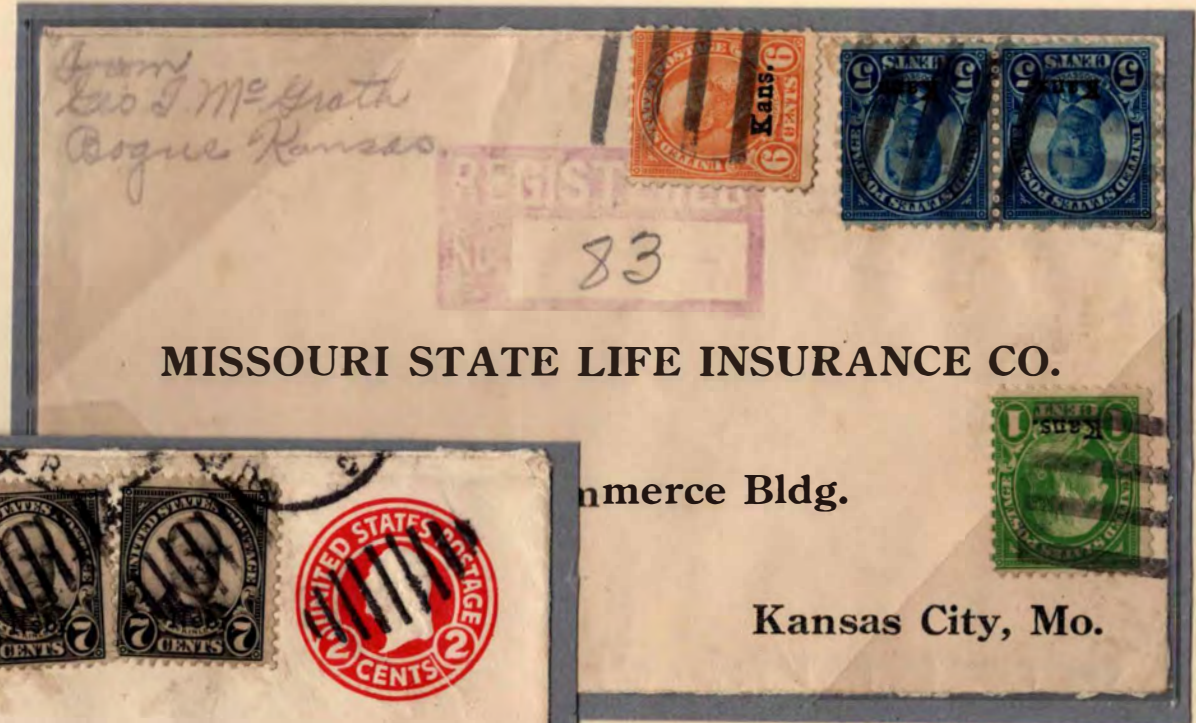
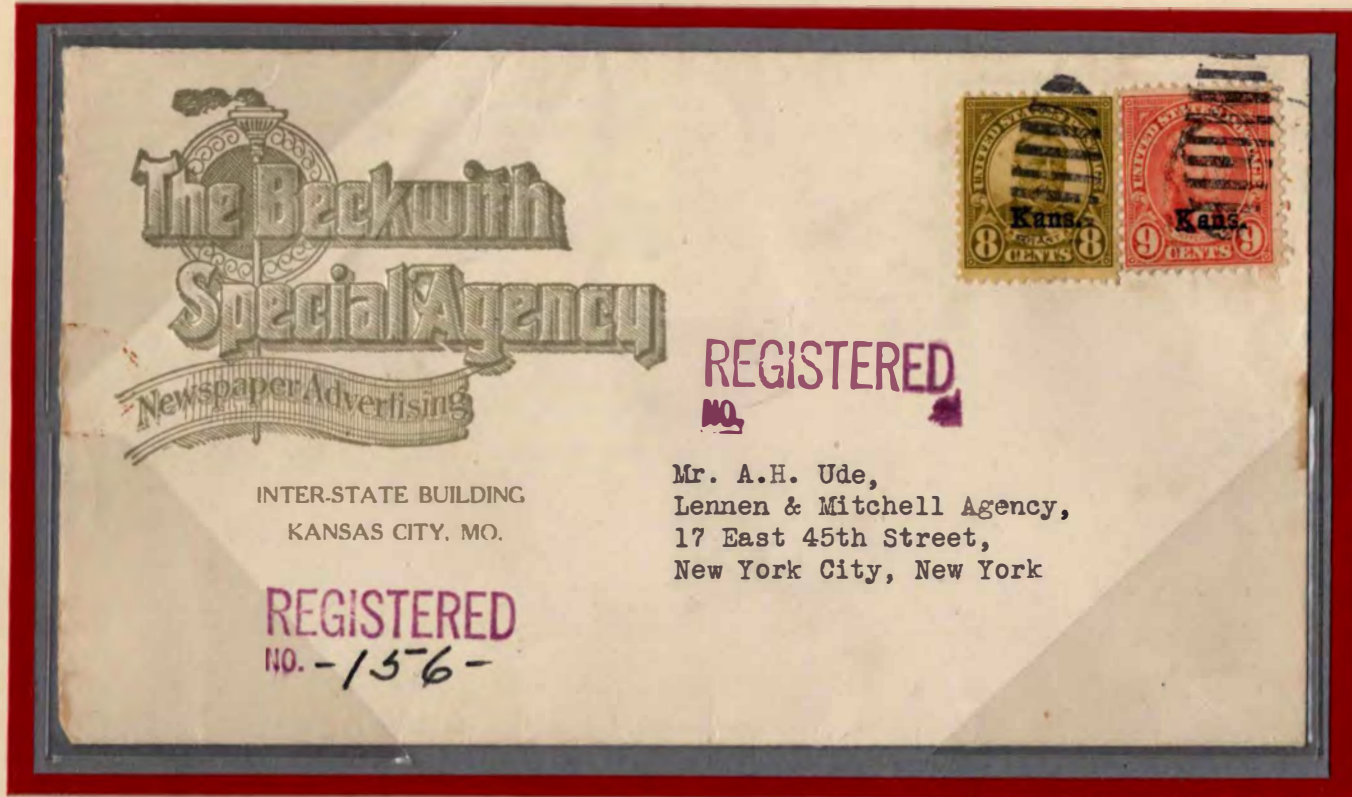


Special delivery and airmail paid with multiples.



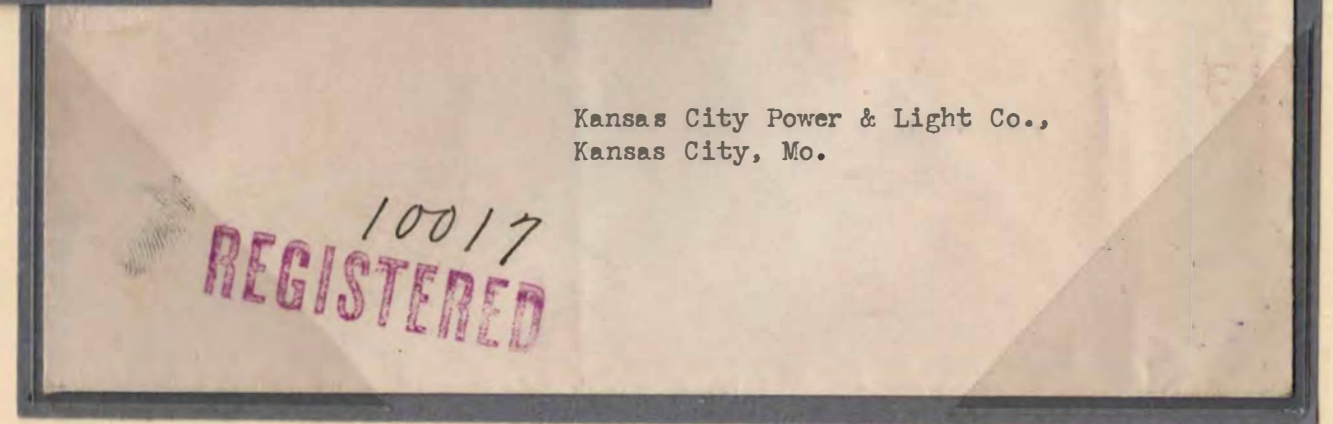
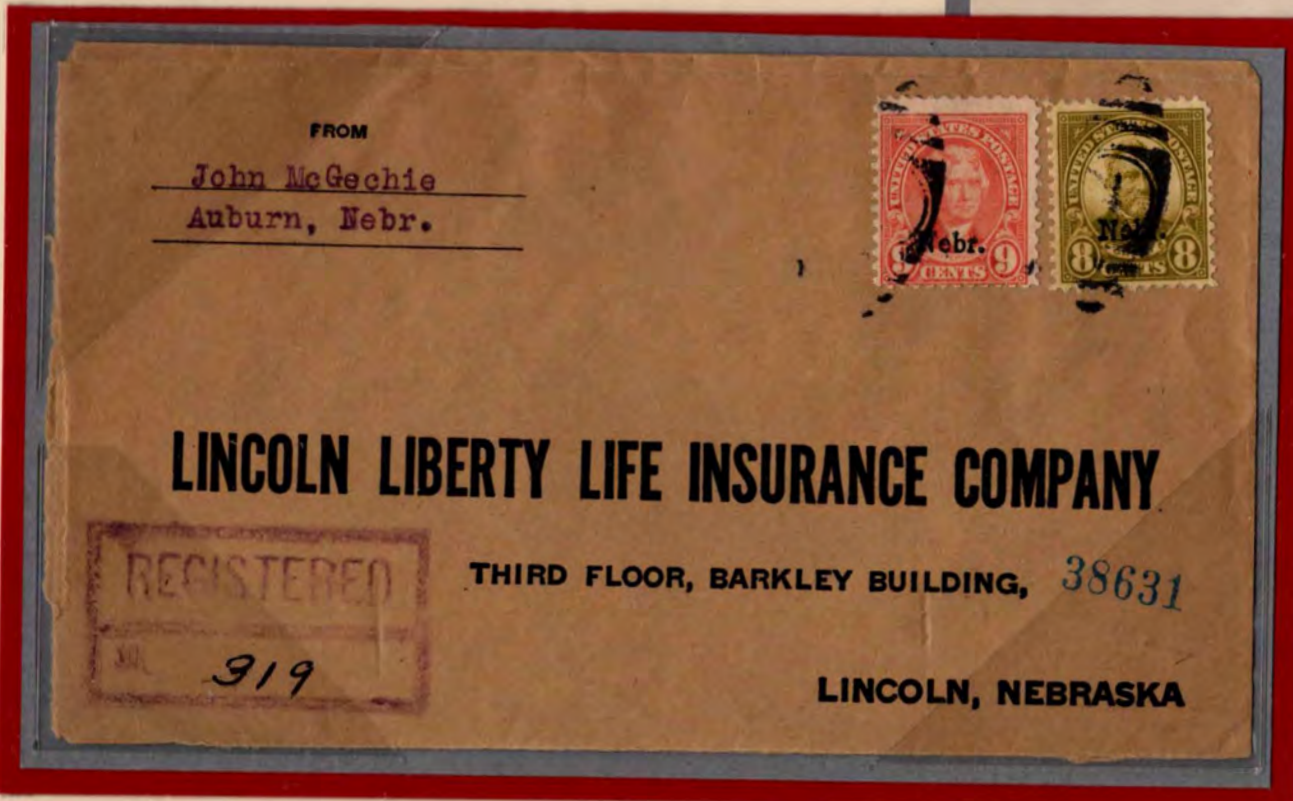
Special delivery with five cent domestic airmail service





Letters, registered one ounce first class from both states. Registration 15 cents, letter, 2 cents per ounce. Registration rate effective April 15, 1925 for indemnity up to \$50.

Letters, registered with a combination of various values paying the 15 cent registry and one and two ounce first class rates.

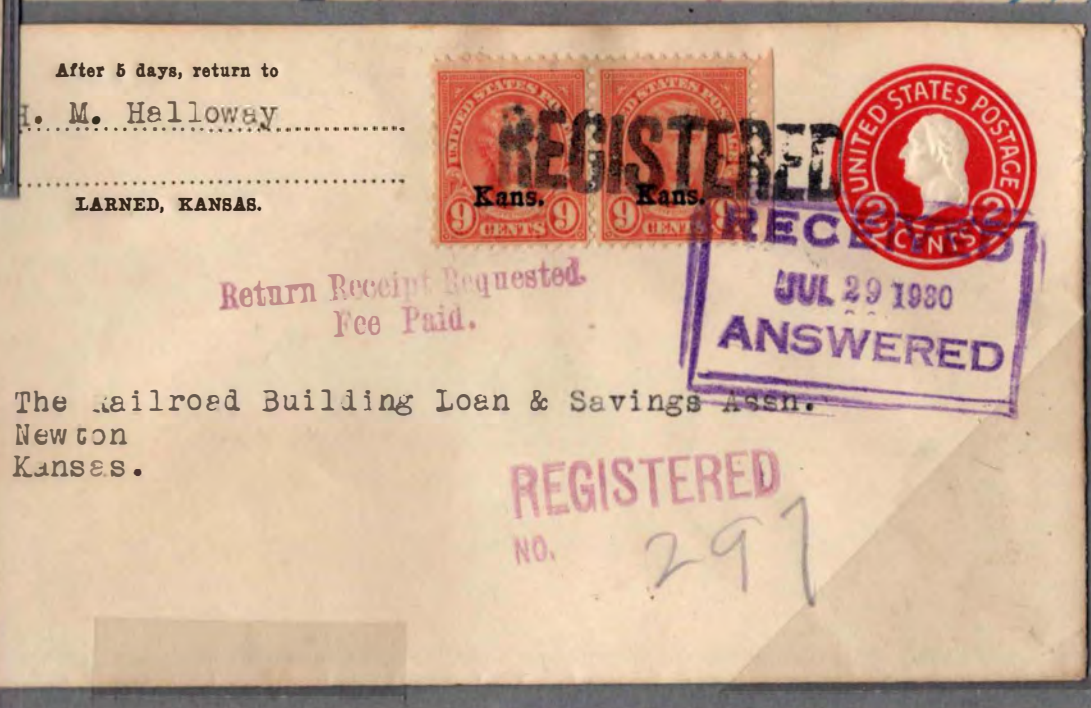
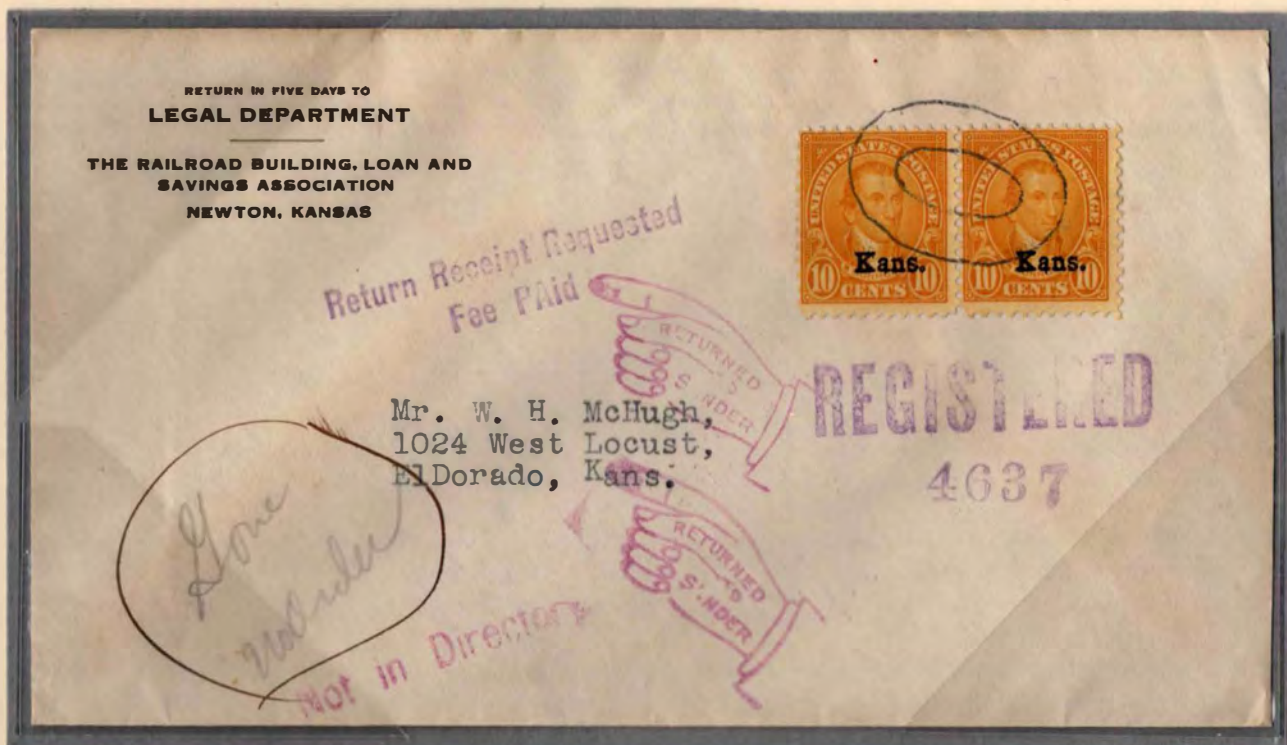




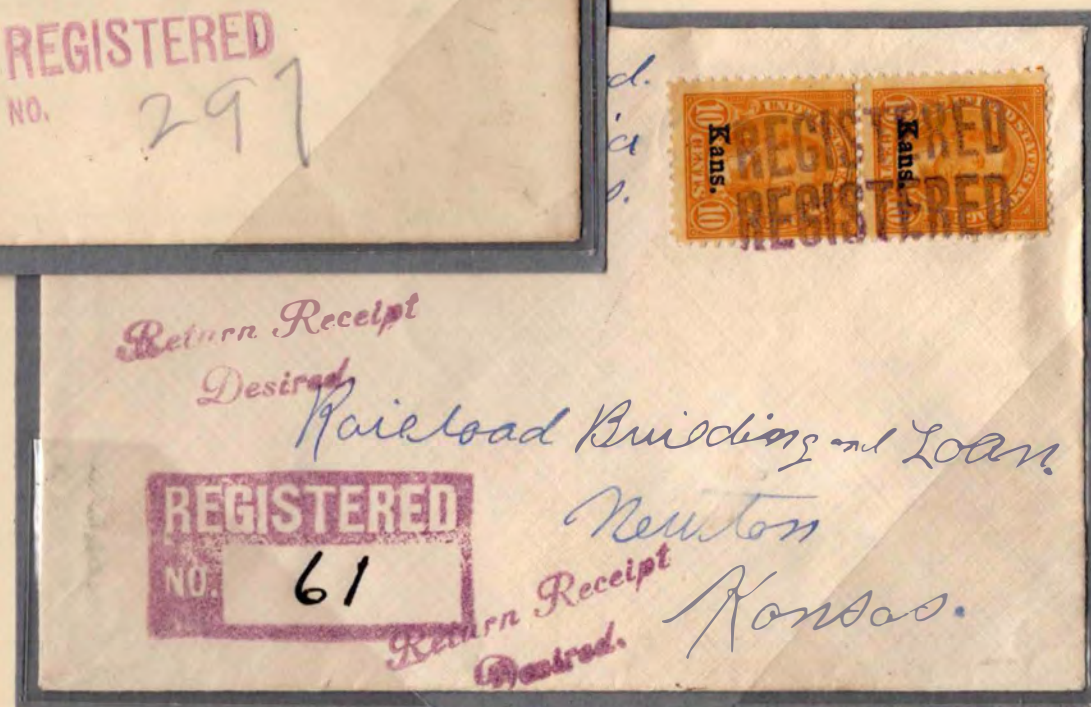
A graduated fee structure for higher indemnities up to \$1000 was effective on July 1, 1928. Top cover is the 15 cent fee for indemnity up to \$50. Below is the 30 cent fee for indemnity up to \$200.

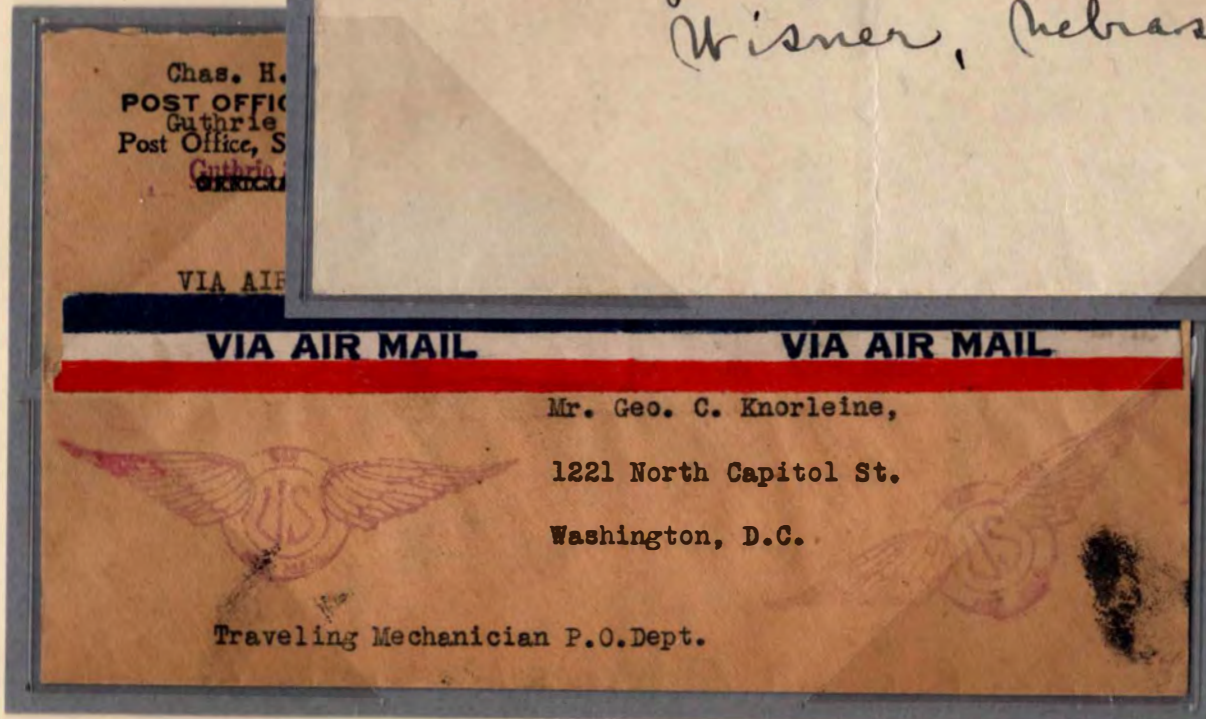
The return receipt fee for registration was 3 cents. The payment for this was intentionally applied away from the first class postage and the registry fee to alert the postman to collect the receipt with a signature.



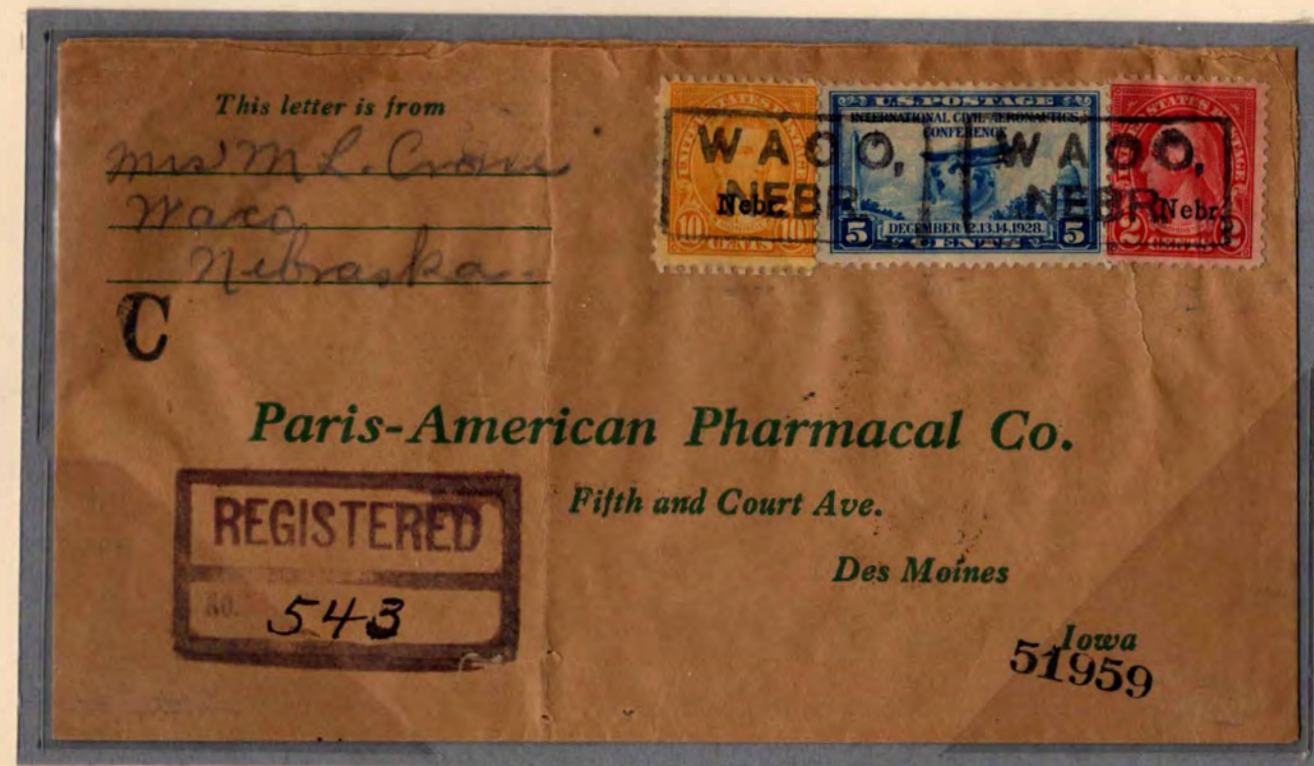


Highest denominations paying first class, registration and return receipt fees. Due to the lack of necessity, the higher values were in short supply in the small post offices.





Registered covers, with boxed WACO, NEBR. cancels. Registration numbers are only six apart. It appears the postmaster had a specific stamp combination he used for this service cancelling them all in the same manner.



Upper covers are registered letters to George Knorleine. He was a traveling "mechanician" for the Post Office and road the railroad lines to do repair work on equipment in small towns. He made use of his direct access to the K/N stamp stocks since mail orders were not to be accepted by postmasters. These were orders from a stamp dealer.

**Official Puzzle
Envelope From**

*Elizabeth Joneschuit,
Leigh,
Nebr.*

Pl 2

**Not to be Opened
Until After
Dec. 31, 1930**



Hollywood Marvel Products Co.

1023 No. Sycamore Ave.

Hollywood, California

DEC 14 1930

*12/14/30
2:35 pm
no resp.
Lanner*

*100 9¢
200 8¢
5 7¢
6 10¢
su do not fold!*



Registered, special delivery, first class 1 oz. letter. Registry fee 15 cents, special delivery 10 cents, 1 oz. letter 2 cents.

GEO. M. SPURLOCK
LAWYER
YORK, NEBRASKA

*Nebr farm papers
etc*



2900
*Miss Frances E. Wiswell,
U.S. Marine Hospital No. 14,
New Orleans
Louisiana*

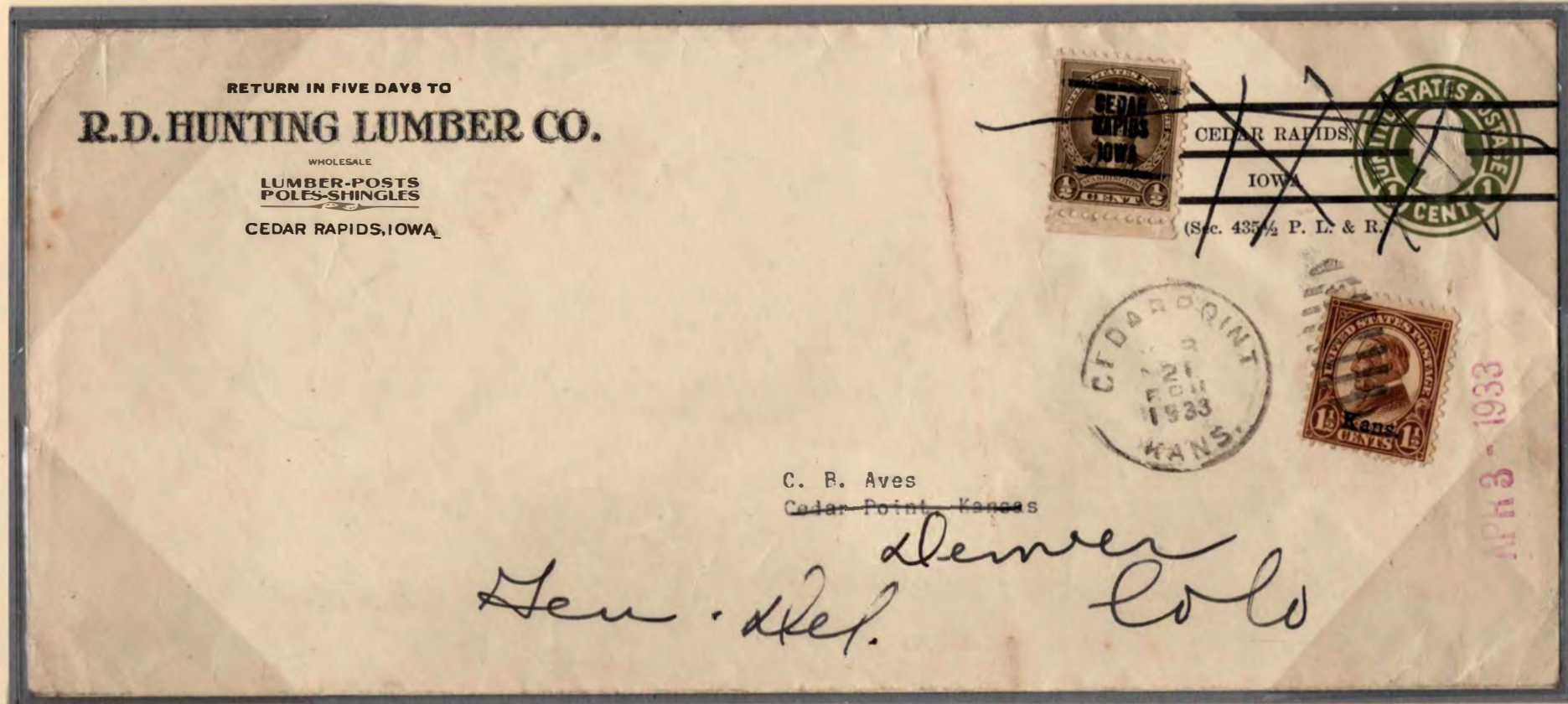


RETURN RECEIPT

*Sherman
Crawford
Kansas*

Registered with return receipt and special delivery, first class 4 oz. packet. First class postage 8 cents and return receipt 3 cents.

Registered 3 ounce packet. Registration fee for a 50 dollar indemnity was 20 cents. First class letter of 3 ounces, 3 cents first ounce and 3 cents each additional. Posted September 1932. First class rate of 3 cents effective July, 1932.



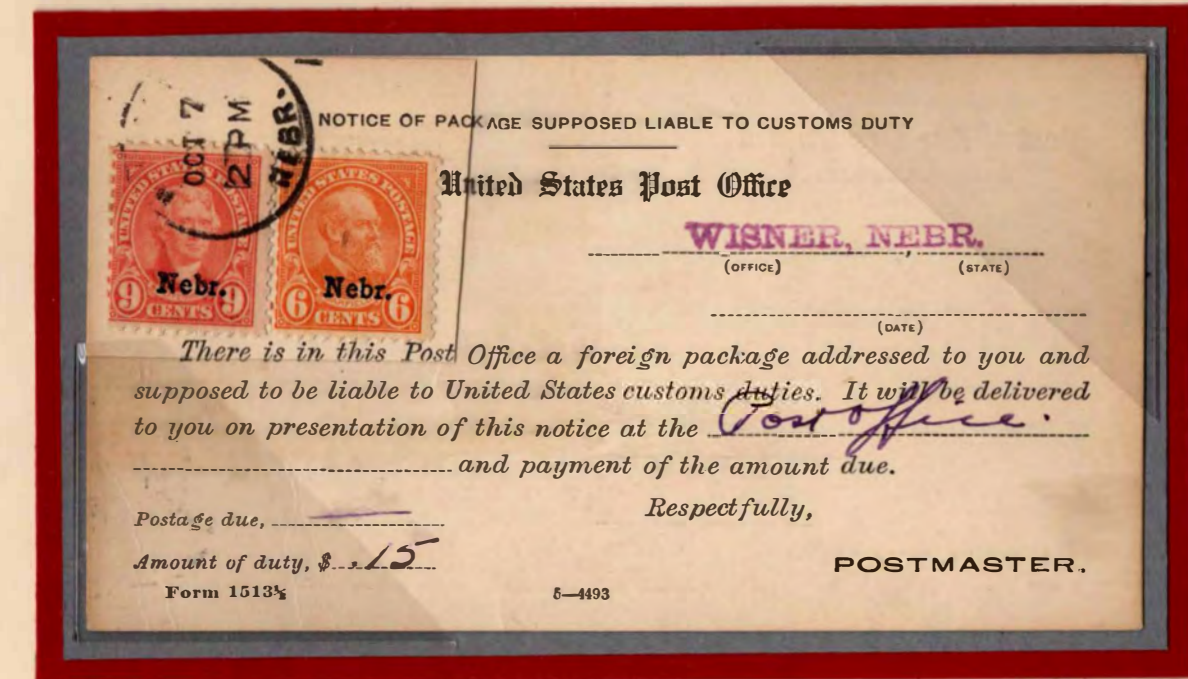
Forwarding of third class matter was subject to postage due of 1.5 cents per 2 ounces.



Post card from Czechoslovakia to U.S. Underpaid 30 deniers. Therefore 30/150 times 25 centimes times 2 (double for penalty) equal 10 centimes or 2 cents due.



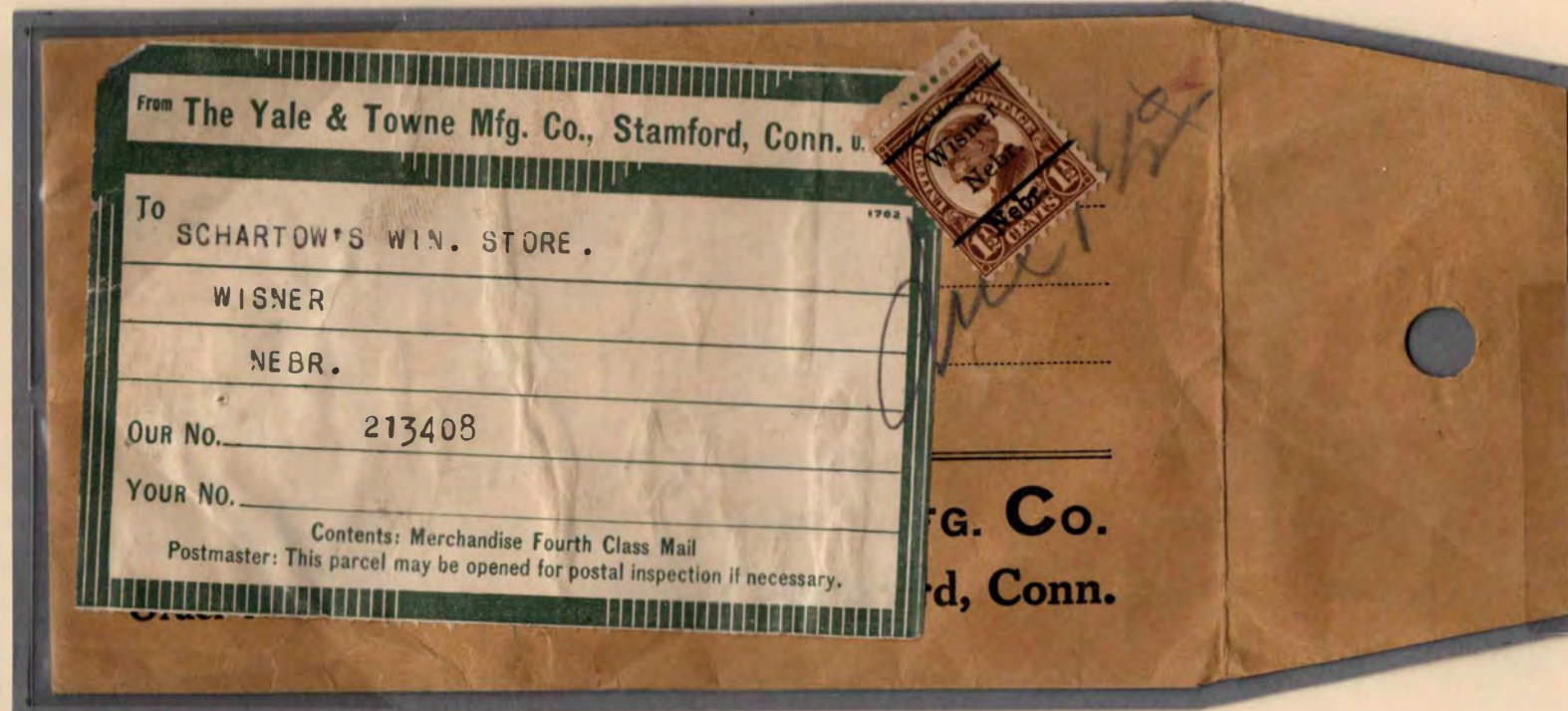
Postal cards, sent first class, 1 cent per piece to save 1/2 cent. Upper card returned postage due as third class advertising, 1.5 cents per 2 ounces. Lower card returned first class, 1 cent due but reassessed by the Nehawka, Ne. postmaster to third class and thus 1.5 cents due.



Ten cent customs fee and 5 cent delivery charge for incoming international letter package. Customs duties cannot be prepaid and are to be collected of the addressee upon delivery. Delivery fee for each parcel is collected from the addressee either at the P.O. or delivered address. (reconstructed)



Business reply envelopes were assessed regular postage plus one cent fee per piece. Top cover one cent fee paid by overprint. Bottom cover both postage due and fee paid by overprint.



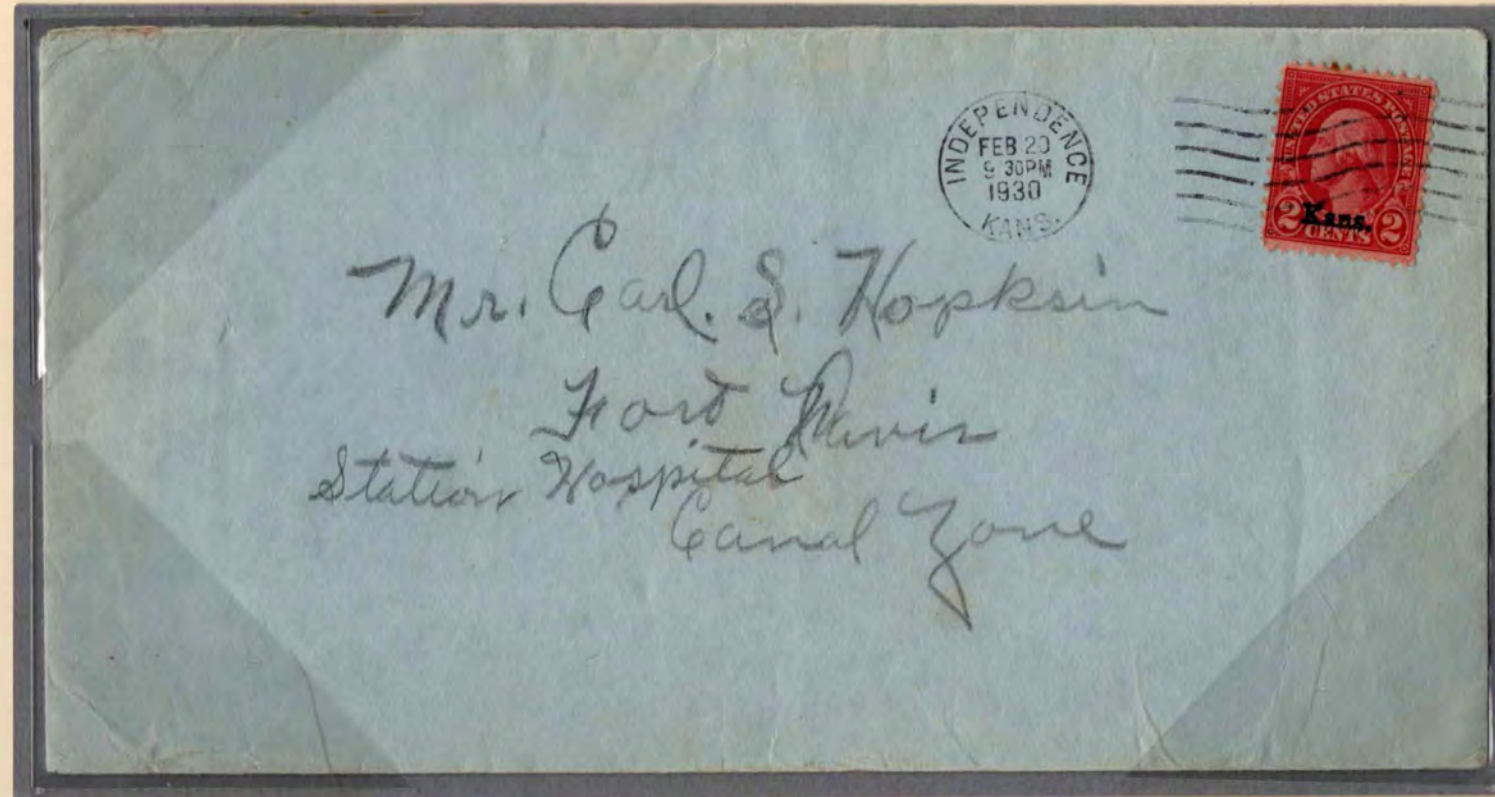
Third class, single piece rate, received without postage. Postage due assessed 1.5 cents per 2 ounces.



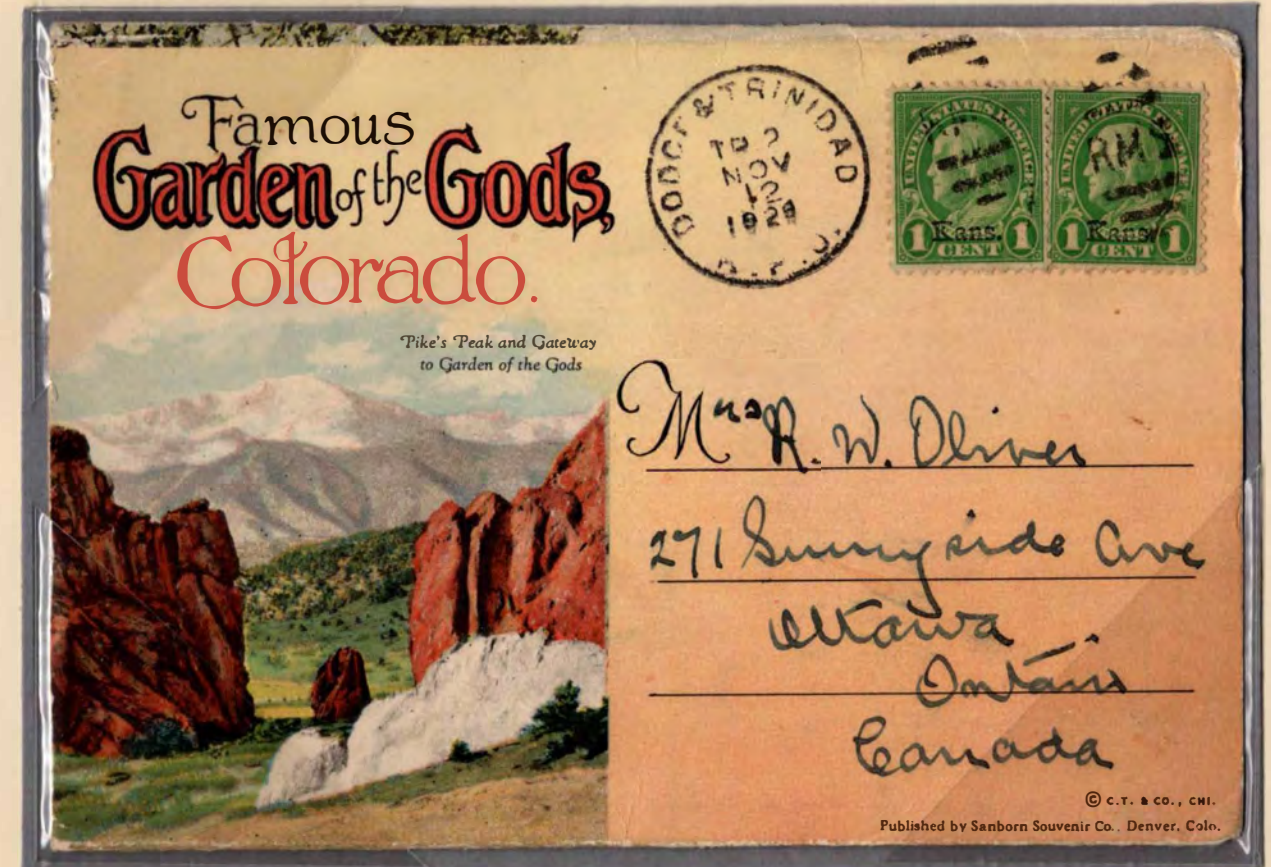
First class letter addressed in error to St. Joseph, Missouri went unclaimed and returned to sender. Sender corrected the address and remailed without postage. Letter returned for postage due.. Postage due paid with 2 cent Kansas overprint.



Kansas overprints used as dues on underpaid double weight letter.



Letter, to Fort Davis , Canal Zone, a U.S. possession , 2 cents first ounce since the U.S. domestic rates applied for all possessions.



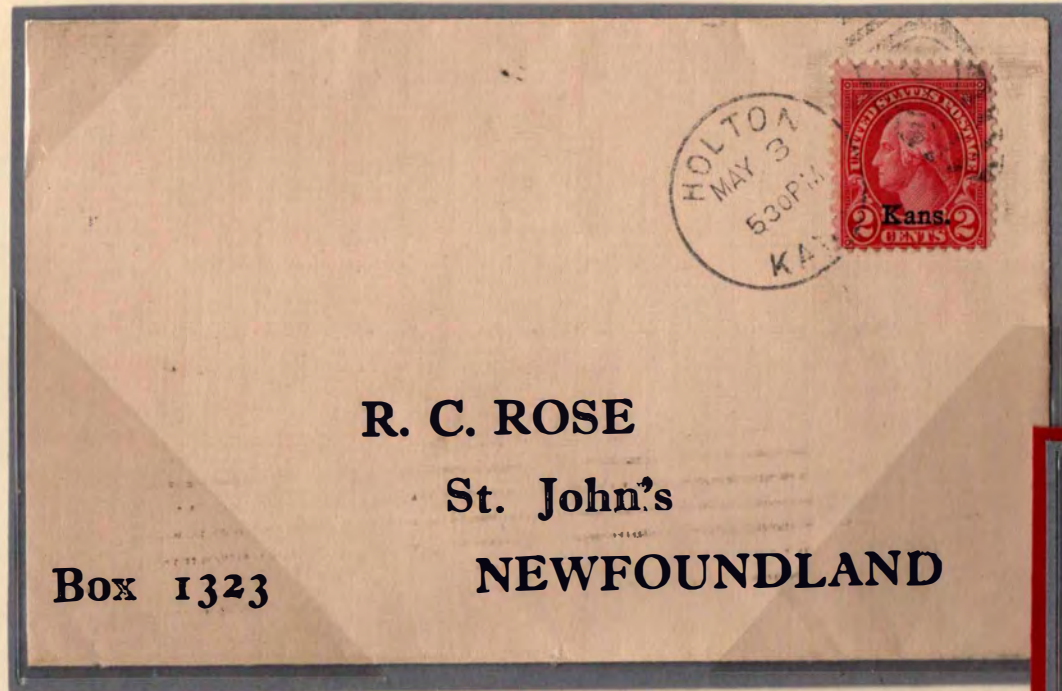
Letter , (tri folded tourist mailer) treaty rate to Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 2 cents first ounce.



Letter, to Manila, Philippine Islands, a U.S. Possession, 3 cents first ounce. The domestic rate changed from 2 to 3 cents on July 6, 1932 due to the U. S. domestic rate change.



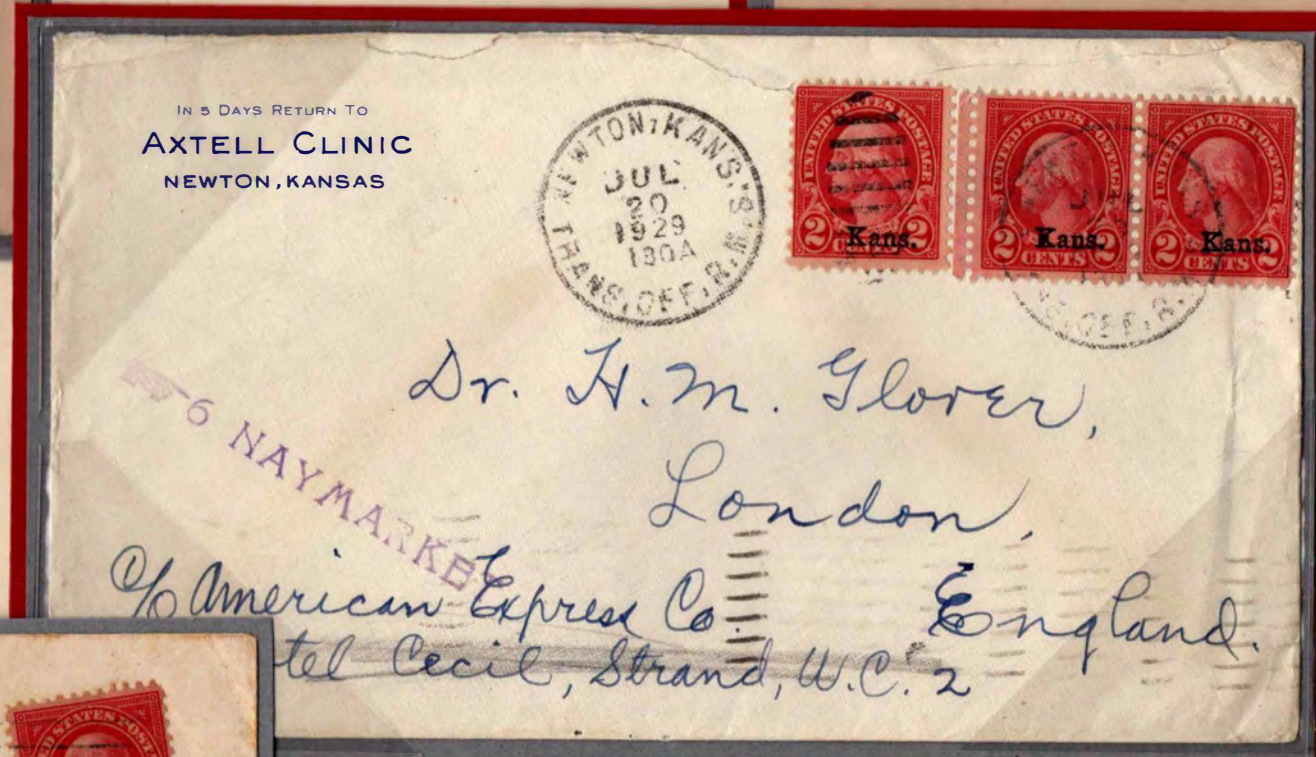
Letter, treaty rate to Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, 2 cents first ounce. Rate effective July 1, 1919.



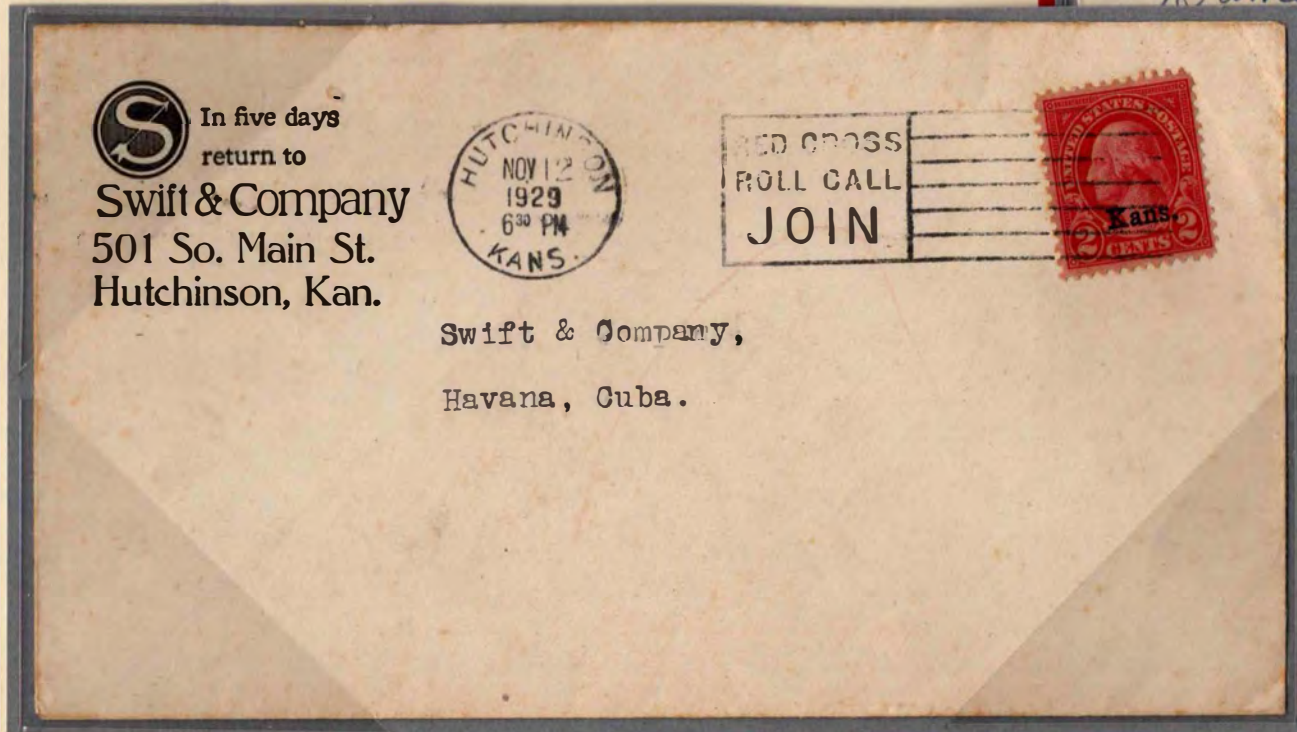
Letter, treaty rate to St. John's, Newfoundland, 2 cents first ounce. Rate effective March 1, 1909.



Letter, double treaty rate to Bermuda, a British Overseas Territory, 2 cents first ounce plus 2 cents each additional ounce or portion. The treaty with England also applied to their territories.



Letter, triple treaty rate to London, England, 2 cents per ounce. U.S. had a treaty with England October 1, 1908 so U.S. domestic rates applied.



Letter, surface treaty rate to Havana, Cuba, 2 cents first ounce.



Letter, UPU rate to England, 5 cents first ounce applied after treaty discontinued in September 1931.



Letter, airmail treaty to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 5 cents first ounce.



Postcard, UPU surface to Prague Czechoslovakia, 3 cents per piece.



Letter, special airmail treaty to Mexico City, Mexico, 5 cents first ounce. Rate effective January 21, 1929. Backstamp at left 135%.



Up-rated postal card, UPU to France, 3 cents each.



Post card, UPU surface to Dahlsland, Sweden, 3 cents per piece. Postage deficiency of 2 cents plus a 2 cent penalty equals postage due of 4 cents.



Post card, UPU surface to Sweden, 3 cents per piece. Overpaid 2 cents.



Post card to France from a Kansas traveler in California. Underpaid 1 cent or 30 centimes. Postage deficiency due of 1 cent plus a penalty equal to the deficiency, for a total of 2 cents or 60 centimes.



Photo post card posted in sea post office of the S. S. Leviathan. Port of registry New York thus U.S. domestic rates applied. One cent per piece. Built in 1914 for Germany's Hamburg American Line, she sailed as the Vaterland until the U.S. government seized her in WWI for a troopship and renamed her S.S. Leviathan.

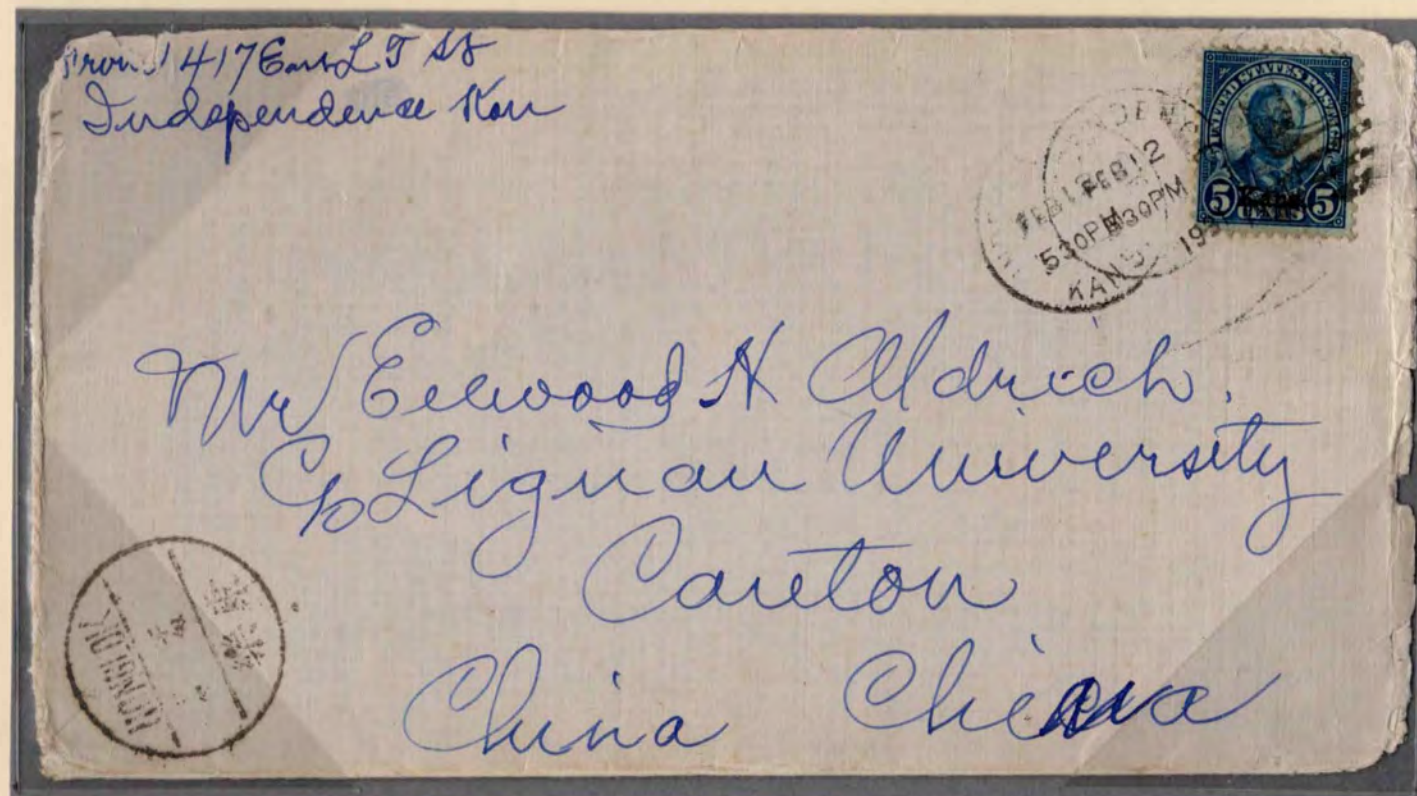




Third class international printed matter rate to Shanghai, China, one cent per 2 ounces. Twice forwarded within China and returned to Oswego, Kansas. Overpaid 1/2 cent.



Letter, UPU surface rate to Shanghai, China, 5 cents first ounce and 3 cents each additional ounce.



Letter, UPU surface rate to Canton China, 5 cents first ounce.



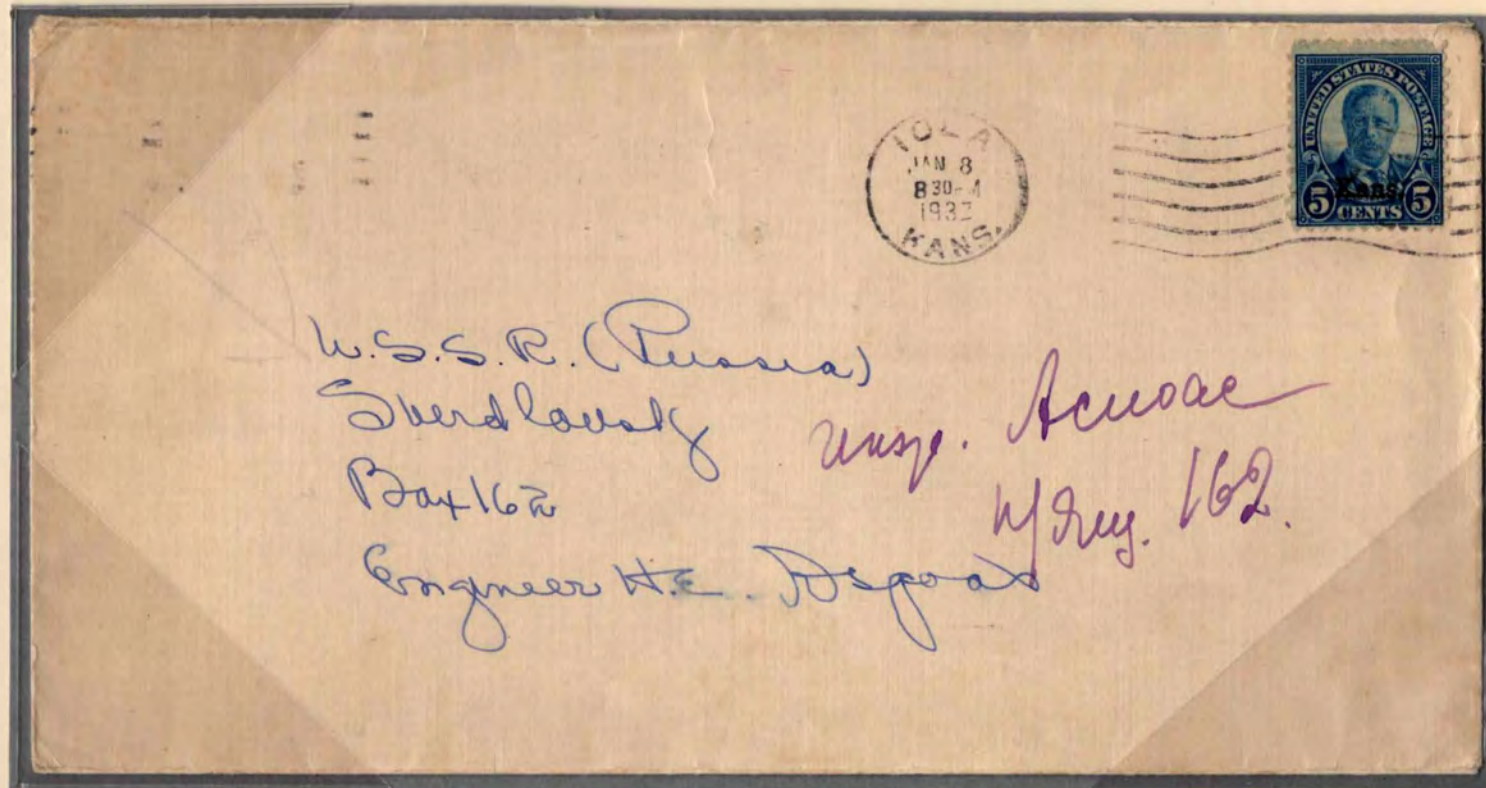
Letter, UPU surface to Basrah, Mesopotamia (Iraq), 5 cents first ounce.



Letter, UPU surface to Jangjir, India (Central Province), 5 cents first ounce. Letter traveled New York to France, then French Atlantic, via Paris to Marseille by rail. Marsielle to Bombay via Suez Canal, Bombay to Bilaspur and finally to Janjir P.O.



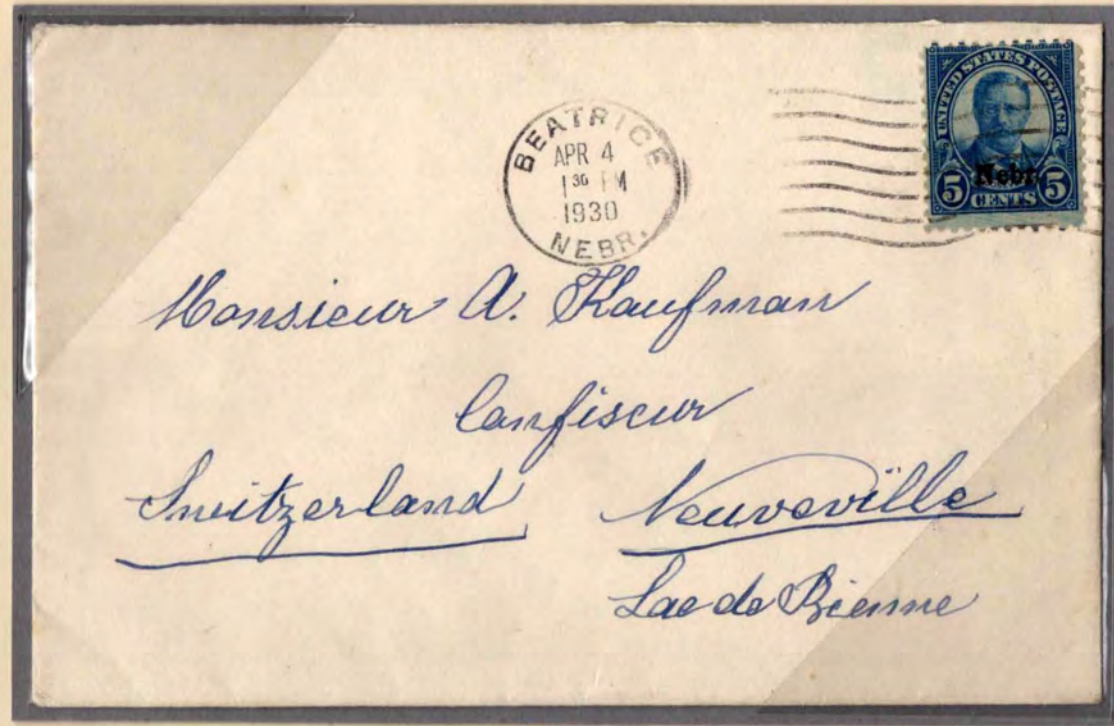
Letter, UPU surface rate to Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States, 5 cents first ounce. San Francisco to Singapore to Kuala Lumpur required 38 days. Return label on back indicates party had left.



Letter, UPU surface to Moscow (Mochba), Russia, 5 cents first ounce.



Letter, UPU to Goes, Holland, 5 cents first ounce.



Letter, UPU surface to **Switzerland**, 5 cents first ounce.



Letter, UPU surface to **Sweden**, 5 cents first ounce.



Letter, UPU surface to **Switzerland**, 5 cents first ounce.



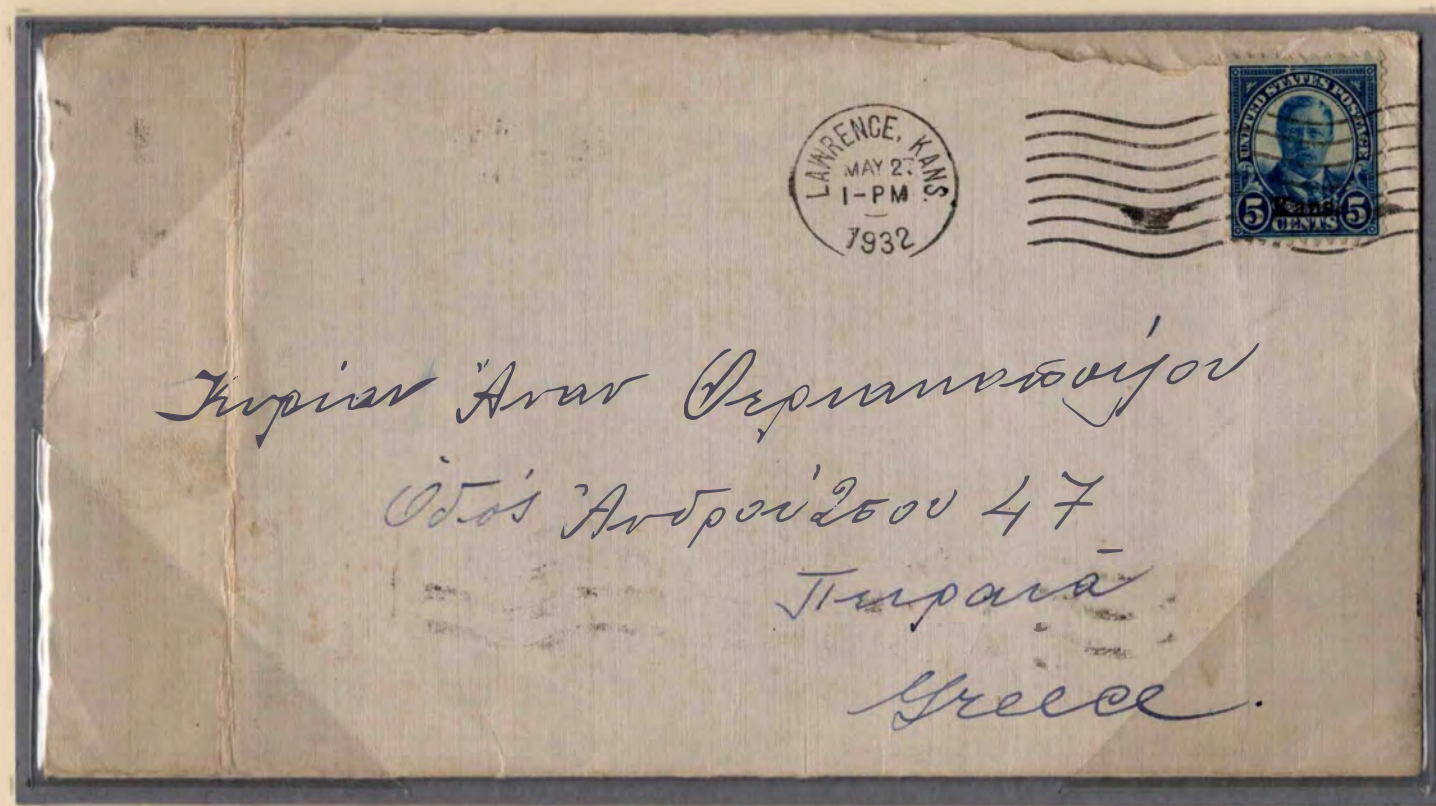
Letter, UPU surface to **France**, 5 cents first ounce.



Letter, UPU surface to Greece, 5 cents first ounce.



Letter, UPU to Rome, Italy, 5 cents first ounce. Underpaid 3 cents. Postage deficiency of 3 cents plus penalty equal to the deficiency for a total of 6 cents is due from the addressee. Addressee not found and letter returned to sender with postage due.



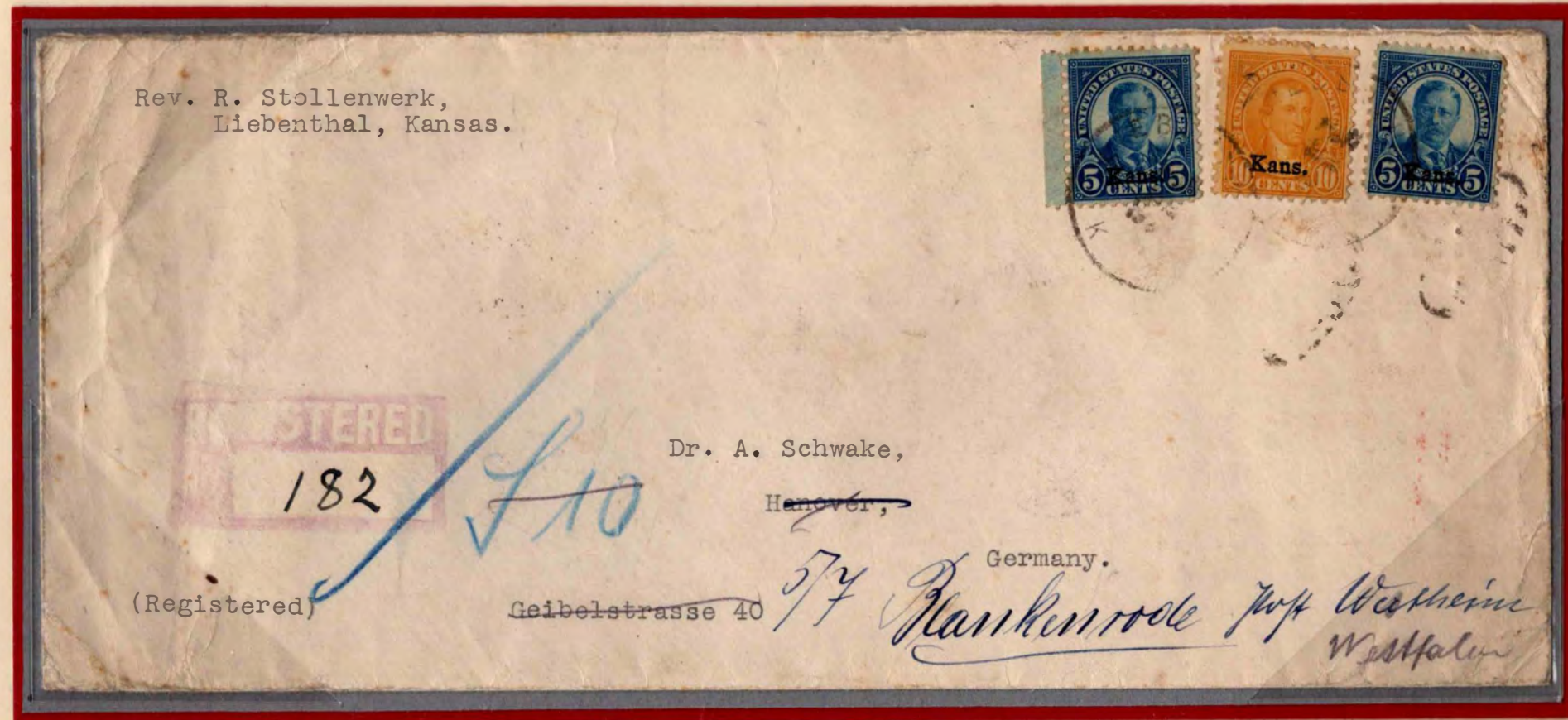
Letter, UPU surface to Athens Greece, 5 cents first ounce.



Letter, UPU surface to Hillegom, Holland, 5 cents first ounce. Postage deficiency of 3 cents plus 3 cent penalty equals a postage due of 6 cents (15 centimes) to be paid by the addressee.



Letter, UPU to Naples, Italy, 5 cents first ounce and registration fee of 15 cents.



Letter, UPU surface to Hanover, Germany, 5 cents first ounce and registration fee of 15 cents. Forwarded twice within Germany to Westphalia and then to Minden without additional fee.



Letter, surface to Peine, Germany, 5 cents first ounce and 15 cents registration fee.



Letter, double weight to Jaffa, Palestine, 5 cents first ounce plus 3 cents each additional with 15 cents registration fee.



Letter, UPU plus registration to Czechoslovakia, 5 cents first ounce and registration fee of 15 cents for a maximum indemnity of 50 gold francs (\$9.65). Bottom, 5 cents first ounce, 3 cents second ounce, 15 cents registration, 5 cents return receipt. Overpaid 2 cents.



Letter, UPU surface to France, 5 cents first ounce with airmail service within the U.S. Domestic airmail service was discounted to 4 cents with foreign service. Letter arrived "trop tard" or too late as ship had sailed. Returned to sender.



Letter, to Vienna, Austria. Domestic (discounted) airmail within the U.S. was 4 cents. UPU surface from the U.S. was 5 cents first oz. Overpaid 1 cent. Double purple bar cancels indicate airmail service not provided within Europe. Most senders were not aware of the discounted airmail rate and paid the standard 5 cent rate.



One ounce U.P.U. rate from Germany to U.S. (25 pfennigs) and 5 cents domestic airmail within U.S. Posted in Germany in a closed mail bag to be opened on board ship. German stamp cancelled but not U.S. stamps. After debarking the mail in New York, it was flown domestic airmail. U.S. stamps were cancelled enroute in Chicago rather than New York City.



Letter, combination domestic airmail, 4 cents per ounce plus 2 cents surface treaty rate to London, England. Airmail London to Rangoon, Burma, 14 cents per half ounce. Forwarded to a mission in Kalaw.

Airgram to Capetown, South Africa. Domestic airmail 4 cents, U.P.U. surface to Capetown 5 cents, overpaid 1 cent. Airgram instructions on inside flap state "5 cents in stamps (any denomination) carries this airgram to any point in the U.S. and Canada by fastest airmail route. For foreign countries add necessary postage." However, a domestic airmail discount of 1 cent applied to letters sent to foreign destinations was not mentioned. Purple double bar cancel indicates airmail was not to be provided in Europe.

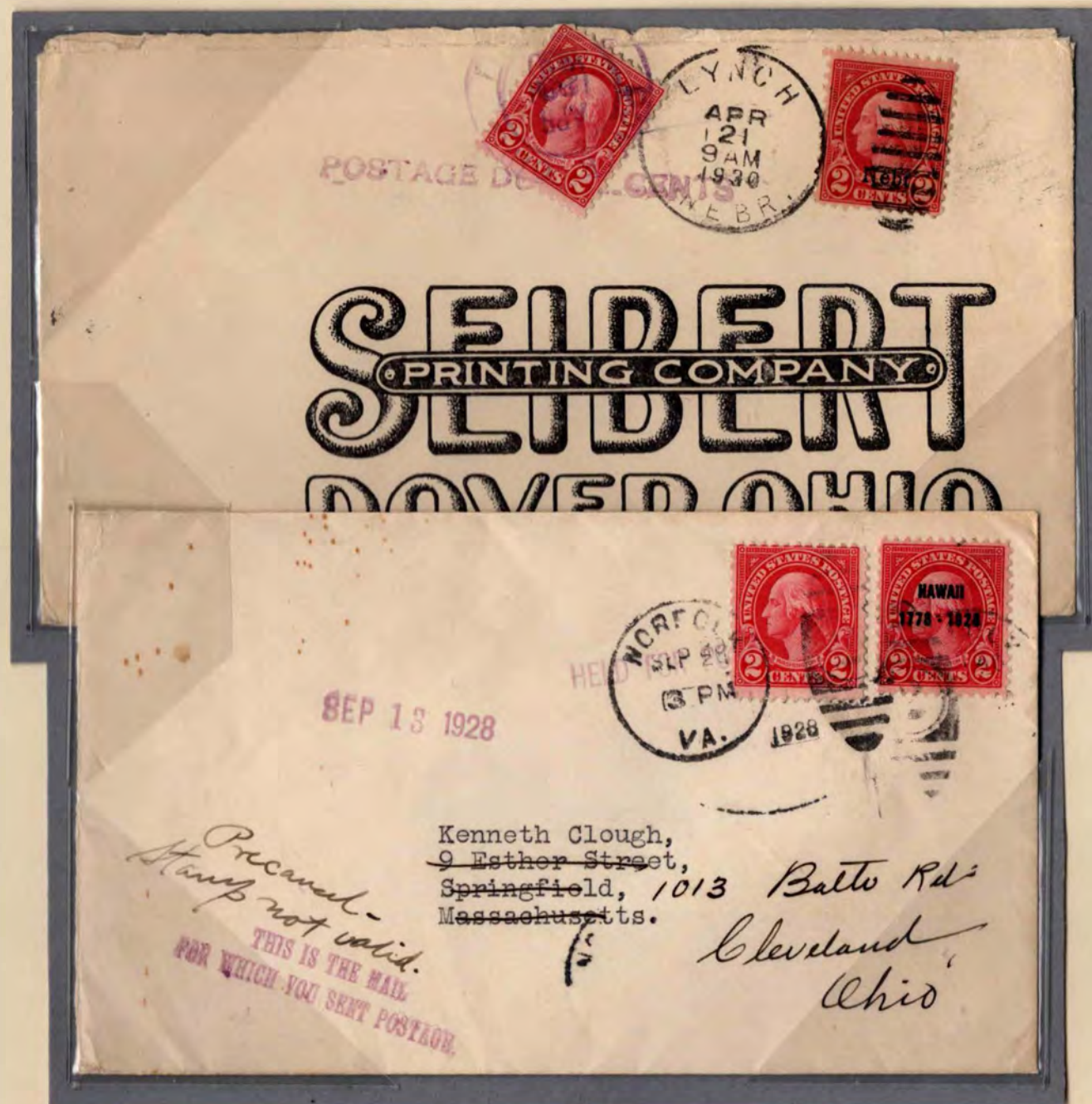
Kansas and Nebraska Overprints - A failed experiment

Primary reasons for the failure:

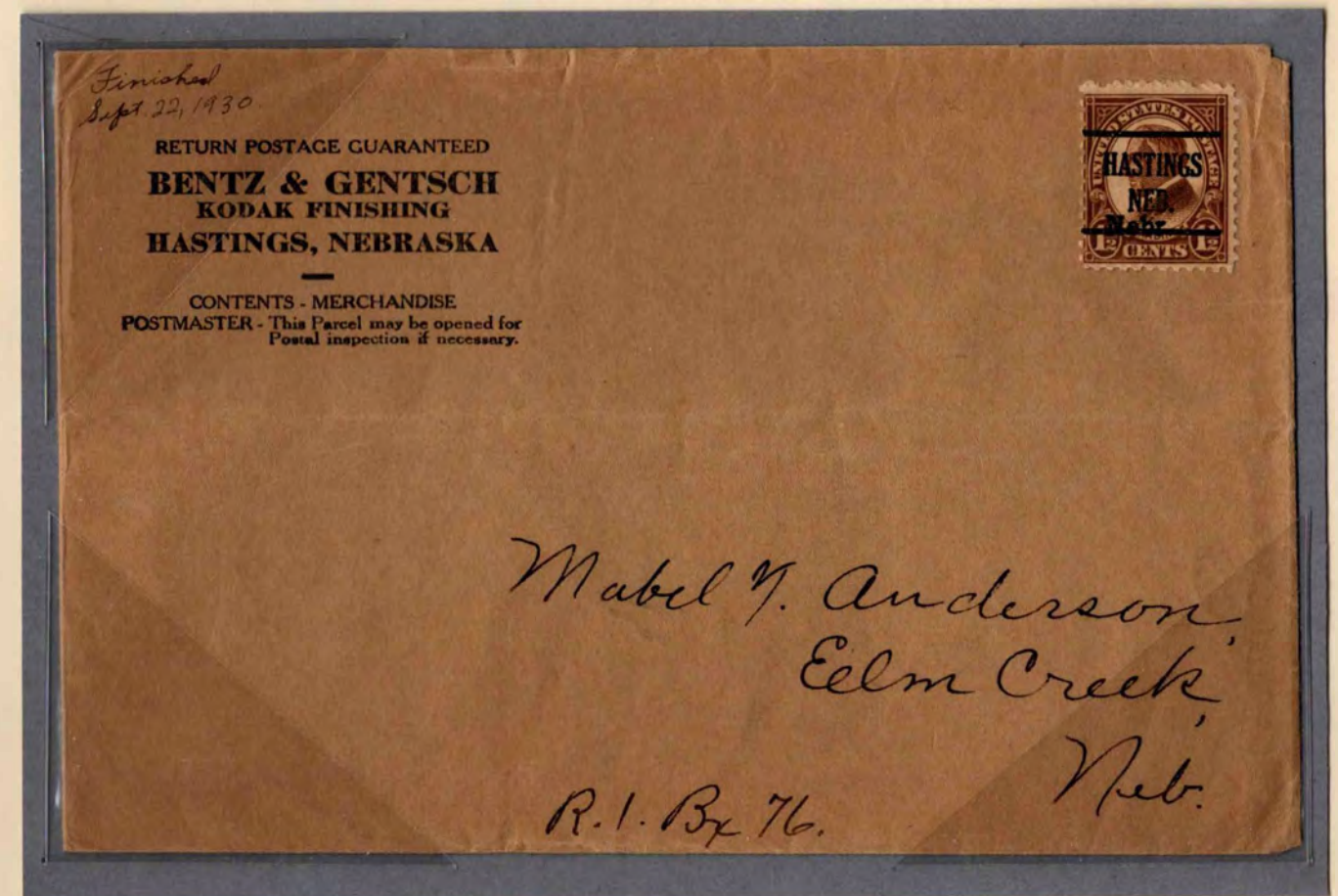
1. **Postal misunderstanding and rejection of the overprinted stamps.** Postal employees, especially from other States, viewed them as "reused precancels" and thus not valid for postage.
2. **Precancel issues.** Precanceling stamps for mass mailers and mail order firms was a common practice, but the Post Office Department issued orders not to precancel the overprinted stamps.
3. **Remittance issues.** Often mail order companies allowed consumers to remit postage stamps in payment for orders. Shippers from other states faced local rejection when trying to use these stamps or could not precancel them per past practices for use from their city.



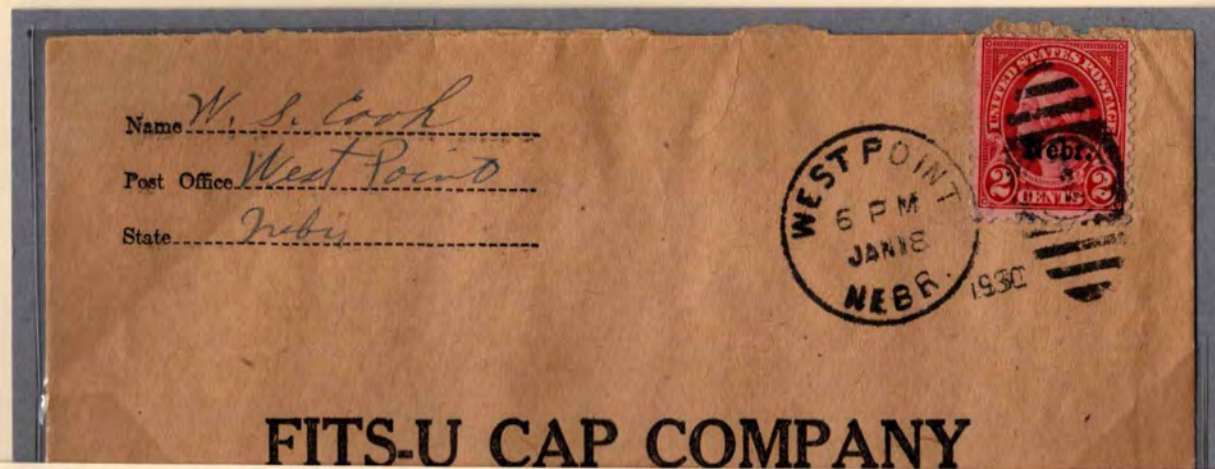
The announcement of the overprints in Postal Bulletin 14963 of April 9, 1929 made no mention of precanceling. Clay Center, NE. received shipment and precanceled them for mail order customers. The new Postal Bulletin 14981 of April 30, 1929 barred precanceling but arrived too late.



Overprints rejected and held for postage.



Many other cities, including Hastings, NE. also precanceled before the April 30th notice was received.



This company received overprinted stamps as remittances and asked the St. Louis postmaster as to whether they were valid used outstate. The reply was "these surcharged stamps are not considered the same as precanceled stamps" and "they are valid in payment on any class of mail in any state when presented for mailing by a reputable firm".



Letter, UPU surface to Cape York, Queensland (Australia), 5 cents first ounce. Unclaimed, sent to Brisbane Dead Letter Office and returned to sender.

By 1932 most overprint stock was depleted. The POD continued to use the regular fourth bureau along with the January 1932 Washington Bicentennial issue.



Charles
Kitt

If you please...

2c
Is Due on Your Order

You'll find an explanation of this small bill in the attached papers. This envelope is intended for your convenience in sending the amount to us. You may use coins or stamps if you prefer.

FILL IN all information below so you will receive credit for payment.

Route _____ Box _____

State _____

MONTGOMERY WARD

Most mail order houses were accepting any stamps, including the overprints, for payment on small orders. It was the practice of Montgomery Ward and others to precancel incoming stamp remittances for their outgoing mail. An agreement with the POD allowed companies to exchange the overprinted for nonoverprinted so they could precancel. The return process incurred increased labor costs for those companies and the POD.

The presidency of Herbert Hoover began March 4, 1929 and newly appointed postal officials took the reigns. Inspector in Charge of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, Louis A. Johnson was "retired". Further printing and expansion of this experiment was suspended and the Kansas and Nebraska overprints were concluded by the exhaustion of existing supplies.