

NEW YORK CITY REGISTERED LABELS: 1883 - 1911

This single frame exhibit will identify all the known “exchange and city” type registered labels used by the General Post Office, GOP, in New York City from January 1, 1883 to January 24, 1911.

The estimated total number of registered labels used at the GPO in the 28 years of service comes to 50,683,296 labels. This number being developed from the Post Office Department annual registry system reports compiled between 1876 and 1910.

Aspects of the research to include the following “five specific topics.”

1. Identify the different “types” of exchange and city labels by using a new modern identification system.
2. Identify the actual design dimensions of each type of label shown in the chart below on this page.
3. Report on the sequence production runs by label type.
4. Report on estimated quantities of labels produced by label type.
5. Identify the different type and sizes of the numbers used on the labels.

Covers worthy of a second look are bordered in “red.”

Historical notes are shown in Italics.

Exhibit Plan
NYC Type I-A Exchange Label
NYC Type I-B Exchange Label
NYC Type I-C Exchange Label
NYC Type I-D Exchange Label
NYC Type I-C Exchange Label with Hand Stamped Numbers
NYC Type I-C Exchange Label with Printed Numbers
NYC Type II-A City Label
NYC Type II-B City Label
NYC Type II-E City Label
NYC Type II-F City Label
End of the Label Era

Actual Registered Label Design Dimensions in millimeters, actuate to within 0.1 millimeters.

New York City “Exchange” Registered Label										
Type	a x b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	k	m
I-A	14.75x39.00	2.1x27.00	1.3	2.2x26.5	1.7	3.4x6.6	0.9	2.0x12.50	3.3x13.75	3.8x7.9
I-B	14.75x38.50	2.3x27.50	0.2	2.1x26.0	1.2	3.1x7.0	2.4	2.0x11.50	3.6x13.50	3.9x7.9
I-C	14.75x38.50	1.8x22.00	3.2	2.2x26.5	1.2	3.0x7.0	1.7	2.0x11.50	3.6x13.50	3.9x7.9
I-D	15.00x38.50	1.3x26.75	0.8	2.2x26.0	1.2	3.1x6.6	1.5	1.9x11.75	3.9x14.50	3.0x8.0
I-E	14.75x38.50	1.2x26.50	1.8	2.2x25.0	1.3	3.0x6.6	1.4	1.9x11.50	4.0x14.00	2.5x7.9
I-F	16.00x38.00	2.1x26.00	1.1	2.2x25.5	1.2	3.1x7.0	2.5	1.9x12.00	3.7x15.00	3.8x7.9
New York City “City” Registered Label										
Type	a x b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	k	m
II-A	14.75x38.50	2.2x27.00	1.3	2.2x26.0	1.7	3.5x6.5	0.9	1.5x11.00	3.2x13.50	3.8x7.9
II-B	14.75x38.75	2.3x28.00	1.0	2.2x26.0	2.1	3.1x6.8	2.4	1.5x11.00	2.4x13.50	3.8x7.9
II-E	14.75x38.50	1.2x25.75	1.7	2.1x25.0	1.3	3.0x6.6	1.4	1.9x8.200	4.0x14.00	2.5x8.0
II-F	15.75x38.00	2.1x26.00	1.0	2.2x25.5	1.2	3.1x6.9	2.4	1.9x13.00	3.7x15.00	3.7x7.8

Chart Code:

- a. The height size of the outside frame.
- b. The width size of the outside frame.
- c. Size of the words: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
- d. Gap width between left box line and the words: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
- e. Size of the words: NEW YORK, N.Y.
- f. Gap width between left box line and the words: NEW YORK, N.Y.
- g. Size of the word: “No.”, height x width.
- h. Gap width between left box line and the word: “No.”
- j. Size of the word: Exchange or City, height x width.
- k. Size of the box housing the word: Exchange or City.
- m. Size of the Registered letter “R”, width x height.

NYC Type I-A Exchange Label

Special Notes: Total production: 2,000,000 labels. The printed label color is "red." The labels were used on sequence runs no. 1-16, 39-41, and 44 between January 1, 1883 and June 30, 1891.

A first class registered letter mailed at UPU rate on Thursday, May 14, 1891, from the Branch Sta. "K", New York City to Bucharest, Romania. The UPU rate was five cents per 15 grams plus the ten cent registration fee.



Special Notes: Total production: 2,100,000 labels. The printed label color is "orange-red." The labels were used on sequence runs no. 17-35 and 37-38 between February 1, 1887 and September 12, 1890.

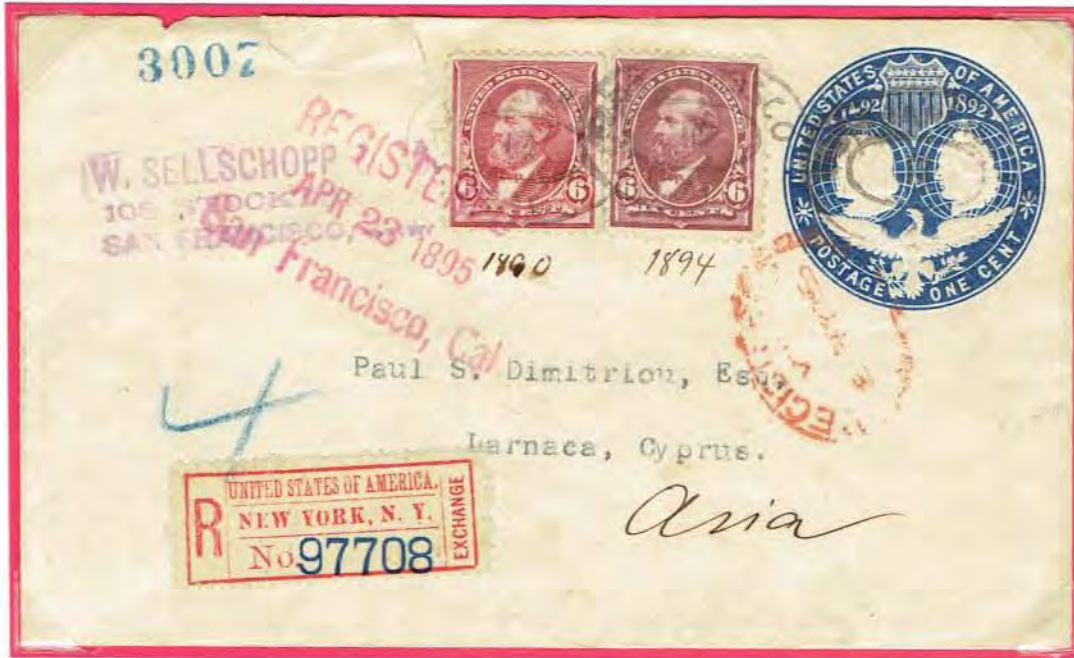
The first class registered letter mailed at UPU rate on Friday, March 25, 1887, from Philadelphia, Penn to Godalming, England. The UPU rate was five cents per 15 grams plus the ten cent registration fee.



NYC Type I-B Exchange Label

Special Notes: *Total production: 2,100,000 labels. The printed label color is "red." The label were used on sequence runs no. 45-46, 48, 51-56, 61, 65-71, 74-76, and 80 between July 1, 1891 and November 11, 1895.*

W. Sellschopp mailed this first class registered letter at the UPU rate on Tuesday, April 23, 1895 from San Francisco, CA to Larnaca, Cyprus. The UPU rate was five cents per 15 grams plus the eight cent registration fee which began on January 1, 1893.



Special Notes:

This cover is the earliest recorded usage from the census of only three covers used during this time period.

Special Note: *Total production 100,000 labels. The printed label color is "red." The labels are only form in sequences run no.60, which dates from May 7, 1893 and June 17, 1893.*

Rev. J.P. Hughes mailed this first class "double weight" registered letter at UPU rate on Wednesday, May 10, 1893 from Sub-Station, No.22 in NYC to Lahore, India, arriving on June 6, 1893.

Special Notes:

The census dated base has a little over 30 recorded covers and this is the only one mailed to India.



NYC Type I-C Exchange Label

Special Notes: Total production: 6,900,000 labels. The printed label color is "red." The labels were used on sequence runs no.81-83, 85-97, 99-145, 147-154, and 157 between November 11, 1895 and August 17, 1902.

The letter mailed at first class registered letter at "four times" the UPU rate on Thursday, August 14, 1902 from the Madison Square Branch Post Office, NYC to Postmaster in St. Vincent, West Indies. The UPU rate was five cents per ½ ounce plus the eight cent registration fee.



Special Notes: Total production: 1,000,000. The printed label color is "red." The labels were used on sequence runs no.155-156 and 158-165 between June 13, 1902 to January 10, 1903.

The first class registered letter was mailed at the UPU rate on Monday, June 30, 1902 from Chicago, Ill to Dresden, Germany. The UPU rate was five cents per ½ ounce plus the eight cents for the registration fee.



NYC Type I-D Exchange Label

Special Notes: *Total production: 5,400,000 labels. The printed label color is "red." A total of 54 sequence runs run between January 10, 1903 and August 20, 1905. There are 10 different sizes of the Type N-2 numbers used on the Type I-D labels ranging from 4.2mm to 5.4mm tall.*

First class letter at "four times" the UPU rate on Wednesday, May 17, 1905 from La Crosse, WI to Birmingham, England. The UPU rate was five cents per ½ ounce plus the eight cent registration fee. The label on this cover is from sequence no.216 dating from May 17, 1905 to June 1, 1905.



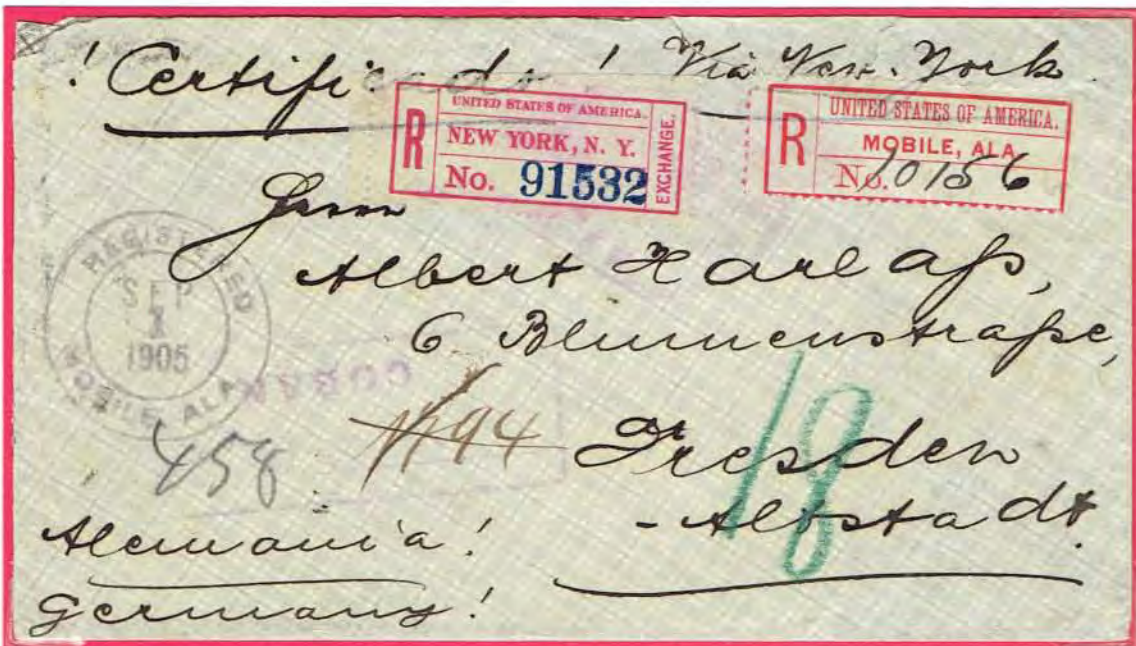
A first class letter was mailed at "double" the UPU rate on Monday, August 10, 1903, from Carson Station, Pittsburg, PA to Straubing, Germany. The UPU rate was five cents per ½ ounce plus the eight cent registration fee.



NYC Type I-E Exchange Label

Special Notes: Total production: 2,000,000 labels. The printed label color is "red." A total of 20 sequence runs used between July 19, 1905 and May 7, 1906. There are 10 different sizes of the Type N-2 numbers used on the Type I-E labels ranging from 4.2mm to 5.4mm tall.

The first class "double" rate registered letter was mailed at the UPU rate on Friday, August 25, 1905 from Coban, Guatemala to Dresden, Germany. The UPU rate was 50 centavos per ½ ounce, total 100 centavos, plus the registration fee of 75 centavos. The letter arrived in Mobile, Ala on Friday, September 1, 1905 and was re-registered with a Scott type no. FX-MO1 and forwarded to NYC, re-registered again before heading to Germany.



Special Notes:

Based on the updated census from the January, 2017, USSS monthly, there are only two covers from Guatemala to the U.S. and both are listed as domestic delivered covers. This cover being the only known to be re-registered in NYC and mailed to a foreign destination. "Cover is not listed in the current census."

The first class registered UPU rate letter on Monday, March 5, 1906, from Philadelphia, PA to Belgrade, Serbia. The UPU rate was five cents per ½ ounce plus the eight cent registration fee.



NYC Type I-C Exchange Label with Hand Stamped Numbers

Special Notes: Total production: 1,500,000 labels. The printed label color is "red." A total of 15 sequence runs were used between May 8, 1906 and November 13, 1906. There were only two Types of numbers used on these labels. Most likely that a "Bates Numbering Device" was used to apply both Types of numbers. Type N-5, 5.5mm tall, Roman design numbers in black ink. Second one, Type N-6, 6.0mm tall, Gothic design numbers in black ink.

The Thorndale Stock Farm, from Millbrook, NY, mailed this first class UPU rate registered letter to Wuerttemberg, Germany. The UPU rate was five cents per 1/2 ounce plus the eight cent registration fee.



Special Note:

Note the double hand stamped number 67956 and the number 67952 at the top of the label that has been penciled out as an error of hand stamping. This shows that the printed label page is only four labels wide.

The first class, "double weight" UPU rate registered letter was mailed on Wednesday, August 29, 1906, from Shohola, PA to Posen, Germany. The UPU rate was five cents per 1/2 ounce plus eight cents registration fee.



NYC Type I-C Exchange Label with Printed Numbers

Special Notes: Total production: 100,000 labels. The printed label color is "red." To date, this is the only recorded copy with Type N-6, 5.3mm tall, Gothic number design in blue ink.

This letter was mailed and paid at the "double weight" 3rd class or printed matter registered rate on Wednesday, March 13, 1907 from Oberlin, KS to Praca, Austria. Based on the 3rd class rate of one cent per 2 ounces that this letter was over paid by one cent plus the eight cent registration fee.



NYC Type I-F Exchange Label

Special Notes: Total production: 19,700,000 labels. The printed label color is "red." There are 197 sequence runs used from November 1906 to January 1911 when the use of labels were discontinued and replaced with rubber stamp devises.

A commercial first class UPU registered rate letter was mailed November 24, 1906 from Boston, MA to Sopron, Hungary. The UPU rate was five cents per ½ ounce plus the eight cent registration fee.



NYC Type I-F Exchange Label

Special Notes: *The design of the label sheets changed in mid-to-late 1906, to a format of 5 labels in a row and 10 columns tall. The only labels, Type I-F and Type II-F, used this sheet design until the labels were discontinued on January 24, 1911. The first labels were used between October 10, 1906 and November 4, 1906 and being sequence run no.255. Recorded in the exhibitor's census with five other known sheets. That number could be questionable today for those sheet could be being used to add labels to covers that have missing labels.*

On page 12 of this exhibit, the cover shown shows the newly discovered cover that set the ground work behind the sheet layout design on all the other earlier label types the idea that the sheet design had a format of 4 labels per row and 25 columns tall.



NYC Type II-A City Label

Special Notes: Total production: 1,800,000 labels. The printed label color is "red." The labels were used on sequence runs no.1-4 and 6-8 on the GPO mail from January 1, 1883 to March 22, 1895. Sequence runs no.42, 47, 49-50, 53, 57, 62-64 and 72-73 used on "exchange mail" from February 6, 1891 to January 28, 1895.

Mr Gking Soua mailed this first class "double weight" UPU registered letter on Saturday, April 14, 1883, from New York City to London, England. The UPU rate was cents per 15 grams plus ten cents registration fee;

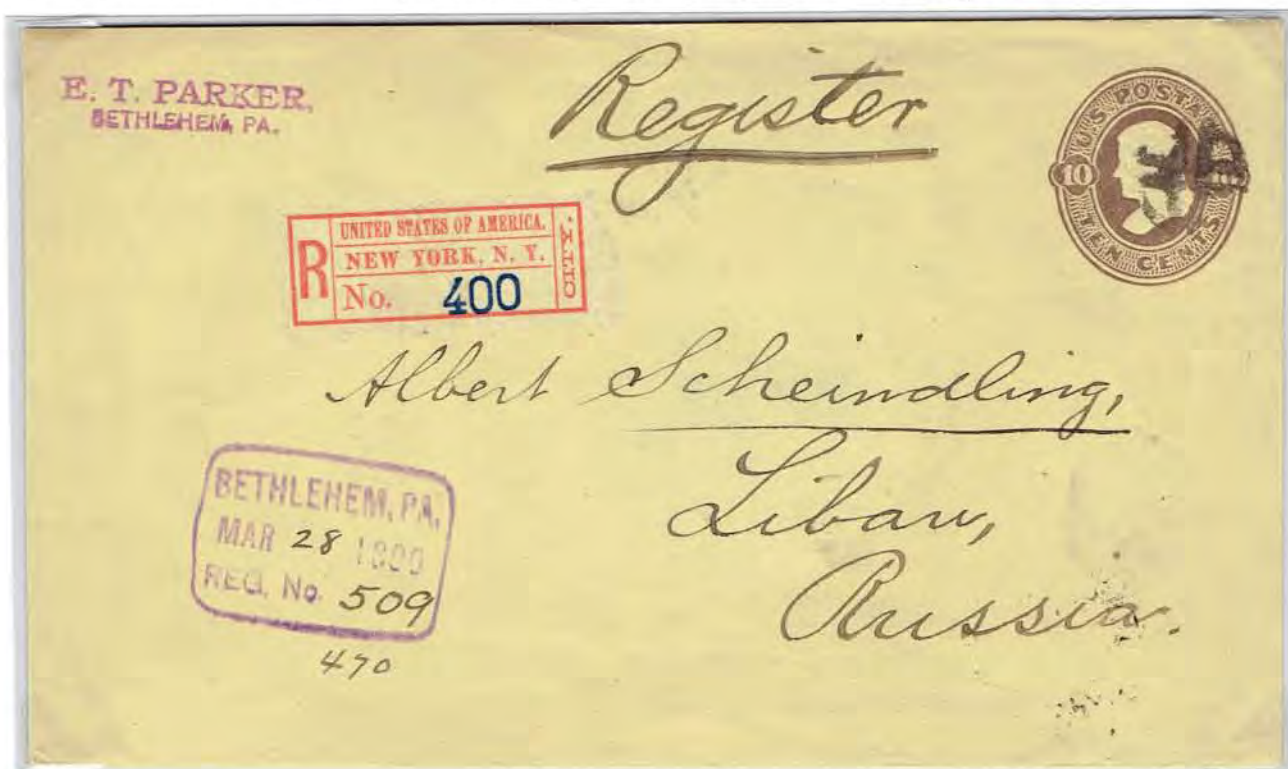


Special Notes:

The cover is from sequence run no.1, dated January 1, 1883 to October 1, 1884.

Special Notes: Total production: 300,000 labels. The printed label color is "orange-red." The labels were used on sequence run no.5 on the GPO mail from August 30, 1889 to February 5, 1891. Sequence runs no.36 and 43 used on "exchange mail" from March 30, 1890 to May 7, 1891.

A commercial first class "double weight" UPU registered letter was mailed on Friday, March 28, 1890, from Bethlehem, PA to Liban, Russia. The UPU rate was five cents per 15 grams plus ten cents registration fee. This cover label is from the "first sequence of "City" labels being used on exchange mail."



NYC Type II-A City Label

A first class "four times weight" UPU registered rate letter mailed on Tuesday, March 20, 1888, from Orange, N.J. to Mecklenburg, Germany.

The UPU rate was five cents per 15 grams plus ten cent registration fee;

The numbers are Type N-4, 6.0mm tall, Gothic design printed in blue ink.



Special Note:

Total production: est. 100,000 labels. With only one recorded copy, the sequence run can not be determined.

This cover with this city label being used two years before the actual first sequence run of a Type II-A labels printed in "orange-red" were used on incoming exchange mail. That was sequence run no.36 dated March 30, 1890 to May 28, 1890.

NYC Type II-A City Label

The first class UPU registered rate letter was mailed on Thursday, November 23, 1893 from Milwaukee, WI to Coburg, Germany. The UPU rate was five cents per ½ ounce plus the eight cent registration fee.

Special Note: *This label came from sequence run no. 64 from October 30, December 10, 1893. This sequence is one of the crossover runs used on incoming exchange mail.*



55701	55702	55703	55704
55705	55706	55707	55708
55709	55710	55711	55712
55713	55714	55715	55716
55717	55718	55719	55720
55721	55722	55723	55724
55725	55726	55727	55728
55729	55730	55731	55732
55733	55734	55735	55736
55737	55738	55739	55740
55741	55742	55743	55744
55745	55746	55747	55748
55749	55750	55751	55752
55753	55754	55755	55756
55757	55758	55759	55760
55761	55762	55763	55764
55765	55766	55767	55768
55769	55770	55771	55772
55773	55774	55775	55776
55777	55778	55779	55780
55781	55782	55783	55784
55785	55786	55787	55788
55789	55790	55791	55792
55793	55794	55795	55796
55797	55798	55799	55800

Special Notes: *This Type II-A label shows the complete no. 55744 and part of the above label number which can be made out to be no. 55740. This four column layout is a key discovery on determining how all the other label design formats would look as can be seen in the above table. The two "red numbers" show how they fit into the layout. In the exhibitor's research of covers, there are many that have straight edges and or perforated margins with the label matching the number pattern from the above table.*

Many known copies with straight edges and or margin salvage on the top and bottom edges has been evaluated in order to determine sheet size. The research continues on this aspect of the sheet size for all the other labels. As seen on page nine of the exhibit, a complete sheet of 50 labels was only used on label Type I-F and Type II-F from October, 1906 to January, 1911.

NYC Type II-A City Label

Special Notes: Total production: 100,000 labels. At the present time, it appears that there is only one sequence run that has a usage period from February 10, 1894 to December 28, 1894. The number were Type N-1, 5.0mm tall, and a combination of Gothic-Roman numbers printed in "red" ink.

There are "ten" recorded examples in the census and 9 of the ten are used on incoming registered letters from foreign countries to the United States. Current thinking is that the labels were used to re-register the letters for processing, tracking, and forward mailing within the United States.

This letter wrapper was upgraded to first class UPU registered rate mailed on Tuesday, September 18, 1894, from Russia to Mr. Watson, Ph D professor of Technology at the Institute of Technology in Boston, Massachusetts. The letter arrived at the Registry Div of the GPO in NYC on October 25, re-registered and forwarded to Boston, arriving on October 26 which in turn was redirected to the Back Bay Station in Boston for final delivery on October 27, 1894.



NYC Type II-B City Label

Special Notes: Total production: 1,200,000 labels. A total of 9 sequence runs were used on GPO City mail from March 22, 1895 to December 15, 1904. Sequence runs no. 77-79 and 84 were used on exchange mail from April 30, 1895 to April 7, 1896.



The first class UPU registered letter was mailed on Friday, December 2, 1898 from NYC to Antwerp, Belgium.

The UPU rate was five cents per ½ ounce plus eight cent registration fee.

NYC Type II-E City Label

Special Notes: Total production: 200,000 labels. A total of 2 sequence runs, no. 17-18, ran between December 15, 1904 to August 1, 1908. The registered labels appeared to have been used only on registered letters mailed at the GPO.



This first class "double weight" UPU registered rate letter was mailed on Monday, July 8, 1907 from the GPO in NYC to Hanover, Germany.

The UPU rate was five cents per ½ ounce plus the eight cent registration fee;

NYC Type II-F City Label

Special Notes: Total production: 300,000 labels. A total of 3 sequence run no.19-21 were used on GPO City mail from August 1, 1908 to February, 1911.

This commercial first class UPU registered letter was mailed from the GPO in NYC to Schlesian, Austria. This Type II-F label has Type N-2, 4.00 tall Roman design numbers. This is the "only copy" of this design label found to date. The UPU rate was five cents per ounce plus the ten cent registration fee;



William Carl mailed this commercial first class UPU registered letter on Tuesday, March 29, 1910 from the GPO in NYC to Ausbach, Germany. The UPU rate was five cents per ounce plus the ten cent registration fee.

Special Notes:

The letter was endorsed with the steamship, S.S. Lusitania, for the journey to Europe. There was a treaty rate agreement with Germany at the time but the mail had to travel direct to Germany to obtain the discount rate. This letter was obviously not a direct steamship to Germany.



End of the Label Era

In summary, the labels saw service to the registry system for 28 years and officially ending on January 24, 1911. The plate designs changed five times for "exchange" labels and four times for "city" labels. The early labels being printed in two different colors. Many variations to the types of numbers printed and or hand stamped on the labels has become a "key" factor in determining the time line for identifying the labels manufactured date. The data base from the research has made it possible to identify "flake" and or re-manufactured registered covers.

Order no.5113, from the Postmaster General, Frank H. Hitchcock dated November 25, 1910 stated that beginning January 1, 1911, registered mail shall be dispatched without registered-package and tag envelopes. New "rubber stamps" were to be issued to all the post offices. Each registered article shall be plainly marked on the face so as to indicate that it is registered, and letters and other sealed matter shall be postmarked twice on the back by the post office of origin.

The new rubber stamps were is in three types. On the cover below, on the left side is the No.1 Registered red marking that was used to hand write in the registration number. 75,000 pieces of equipment were ordered to be sent to the post offices. The No.2 marking was just the word, REGISTERED, in large block lettering of which 15,000 pieces were ordered. The last piece, No.3, was just a single "R" which 10,000 pieces were ordered.

This first class "double weight" UPU rate registered letter was mailed on Friday, January 26, 1911 from Brooklyn to Paris, France. The UPU rate was five cent for the first ounce and three cents for each additional ounce plus the ten cent registration fee. Brooklyn post office applied the Type No.1 registered marking before transferring to the GPO in NYC. The letter was inspected by examiner no.1 and hand stamped with with his Type EM-7 marker. The Type I-F labels was applied before transferring to the out bound piers.



Special Note: *The combination of the two different registration markings is the only one seen by this exhibitor. An old time dealer had informed me that he had seen a very small number of covers with the registered label used past the January 24, 1911 date.*

Synopsis of the Exhibit: New York City Registered Labels, 1883 – 1911.

This is the 5th major revision to the synopsis for this exhibit subject.

Early September, 2019, major changes were made to the exhibit based on comments shown on various evaluation forms. First, the pages are too wordy or have too much verbiage. During the rework, February, 2019, some of the verbiage was reduced. Additional comments from shows after that revision still state that same issue.. So, an additional 20% was taken on the present exhibit. Secondly, the use of black mat borders has been discouraged, so a complete overhaul of all the pages was performed and now using “gray” mat borders.

This single frame exhibit shows the research work defined in the five specific objective topics as listed on Title page.

Treatment/Importance: Five Specific Topics.

1. Identify the different “Types” of Exchange and City labels by using a new modern identification system.

The Exchange labels were printed in six different design plate dies. A simple alphabet letter was assigned to each different plate die design. The identification of the Exchange label was set by Barbara Mueller back in the 1950's as a Type I, and that designation remains. The same is true for the Type II for the City labels and printed on only four different plate dies. The plate die designs for type “C” & “D” were never used in the production of City labels.

2. Identify the actual design dimensions of each type of label as shown in the chart at the bottom of the Title page.

The detailed design dimensions of each plate die are important aspects of the research into comparing the designs for better identification of the labels. This information is shown at the bottom of the Title page.

3. Report on the sequence production runs by label type.

From the research, the number of sequences were determined for each type label. This information is shown with each cover in this exhibit. The sequence run is based on the B.R. Mueller research that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing printed blank sheets from the plate type dies and then they were numbered 1 to 100,000. I refer to a sequence run as being one complete set of labels numbered to 100,000. Each sequence run is specifically numbered and has a starting ending date for that run. With this information, one can determine if the proper registered label is mounted on the cover through date matching of the cancellation within a known sequence run.

4. Quantities produced by label type.

Defining the term, “Number Produced”, used in the exhibit as the total number of sequences that were determined for each label design and that number multiplied by 100,000 would equal the total number produced.

5. Identify the different type and sizes of the number used on the labels.

The term, “Numbers”, used in the exhibit refers to the following classifications. The classification terms selected for the description of the numbers or combination of these types are to be Gothic and Roman.
Type N-1-5.0, numbers are 5.0mm tall. Numbers 1,2,3,4, & 7 are Roman. Numbers 5,6,8,9, & 0 conform to Gothic.
Type N-2, numbers that come in ten different heights (4.0mm to 5.4mm tall) and are of the Roman design.
Type N-3-3.0, numbers are 3.0mm tall and are of the Roman design.
Type N-4-6.0, numbers are 6.0mm tall and are of the Gothic design.
Type N-5-5.5, numbers are 5.5mm tall and are of the Roman design.
Type N-6, numbers come in two sizes in Gothic design.

Type N-6-5.3, numbers are 5.3mm tall. Type-6.6.0, numbers 6.0mm tall.

Review printing format for the production of the labels.

On page 9 of the exhibit, a complete sheet of the Type I-F labels being shown. The Type II-F labels came in that same 5 x 10 label format. All the other labels were assumed to be of that same sheet format but one of the “**great discoveries**” after years of collecting and studying the registered labels was the cover shown on page 12 of the exhibit which identifies a design repeat pattern that shows the rows are only “**four**” labels wide. To support that theory, a second discovery of a cover, shown on page 7, that has the hand stamped numbers applied with a “Bates Numbering Device” in the same four wide repeat pattern. The evidence does show that all the earlier labels before 1906 came in that pattern. Additional research continues into finding the evidence to determine the length of the individual label sheets on all the earlier plate type die designs.

Philatelic/Subject Knowledge and Personal Study and Research:

In 2002, I began collecting and studying the registered covers that processed through the General Post Office in New York City, both domestic and foreign mail. After many years of collecting and photo copying of other covers, the data base of thousands of pages of information could then be collated into every aspect of the markings and labels applied to a mailed registered letter processed in New York City. The research study work was divided into the following: registered labels, front window clerical markings, and the examiner markings.

One would ask, why is all this information important in the philatelic hobby. By identifying the label types on a dated time line, any registered label cover can be cross referenced with the data to confirm if that label is the proper one for that specific cover. Over time, collector and or dealers removed the labels from the covers to improve their appearance, expose the full view of the postage stamps, cancellations and markings, and or to view the full mailing address. My collection has a number of examples showing these issues. At the time of resale, collectors or dealers would reattach any label (based on the Mueller article that labels were used indiscriminately) to make the cover appear to be an authentic philatelic original.

Rarity/Condition:

Based on my 15 years of research knowledge, thousands of pages of back up data, and my very large collection of registered covers becomes the basis for determining the known quantities used in this exhibit. Second area of opinion comes from the master listing of registered covers located in Texas of which my cover listings are included in that data base. The following covers are of special interest shown in the exhibit.

Page 3, Type I-B label used to rare destination of Cyprus. Earliest usage copy of the three known.

Page 4, Type I-C label mailed at four times the UPU rate to St. Vincent, West Indies

Page 6, Type I-E label tied with a Mobile, ALA label, Scott # FX-MO1, from Guatemala to Germany.

Page 7, Type I-C, Hand Stamped Numbers and is the 2nd known cover that verifies that the early labels were printed on pages with the labels being only four wide.

Page 8, Type I-C label with special printed numbers, Type N-6, 5.3 mm tall, Gothic number design.

Cover mailed as double weight, 3rd class to Europe.

Page 9, Full sheet of Type I-F exchange labels. Totally undervalued in the Scott catalog. The sheets are being used up as dealers and or collectors are applying them to covers with missing labels.

Page 11, Type II-A City label with rare numbers and the earliest usage of a City label on Exchange mail.

Page 12, Type II-A City label, this cover was the first discovered cover to show that the early labels printed only four wide.

Bibliography:

“U.S. Registry Labels – A Preliminary Study” by Barbara R. Mueller.

The American Philatelic, Vol. 68, No. 1, pp. 21-25, October 1954.

“United States Registry Labels – Their Postal and Philatelic Significance” by Barbara R. Mueller.

23rd American Philatelic Congress Book printed in 1957, pp. 65-80.

“U.S. Registry Labels – A Study of Types and Usages” by Barbara R. Mueller.

The United States Specialist, Vol. 43, No. 10, October, 1972, pp. 469-472: Vol. 43, No. No. 12, December, 1972, pp. 567-569: Vol. 44, No. 1, January, 1973, pp. 41-43: Vol. 44, No.4, April, 1973, pp. 172-173: Vol. 44, No. 6, June, 1973, pp. 274-275: Vol. 44, No. 8, August, 1973, pp. 370-373: Vol. 44, No. 10, October, 1973, pp. 490-496.

Scott, Specialized Catalog of United States Stamps and Covers, 2018 Addition, pp. 412-413.

The only printed material for reference, but for my study and research this is just general information and with some of it incorrect.

Goal is to win 12 single frame exhibits which is required to win the AAPE Ruby Award.

Single Frame: Study of New York City Registered Labels: 1883 to 1911.

1. Florex, December 1-3, 2017. **Gold, 87 points**, Bill Fort.
Won, "**Single Frame Grand Award.**"
Never made it to the big APS Show, February 2018, wife was in the hospital.
2. Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition, February 2-4, 2018. **Large Gold, 91 points**, Mike Ley.
Also received the "**American Philatelic Congress Award**".
Also received the "**Auxiliary Markings Club Award**".
3. Chicagopex, Chicago, November 16-18, 2018. **Large Gold, 91 points**, Guy Purington.
Also received the "**American Philatelic Society Research Metal.**"
4. Southeastern Stamp Expo, January 25 – 27, 2019. **Gold, 87 points.**
5. Philatelic Show, May 3 – 5, 2019, **Gold, 85 points.**
6. Colopex, June 15 – 16, 2019, **Gold, 85 points.**
7. Minnesota Expo, July 19 – 21, 2019, **Gold, 89 points.**
8. Balpex. Aug 30 – Sept 1, 2019, **Gold, 85 points.**

September, 2019, the exhibit had a rework make over with the verbiage on the pages reduced by about 15% and all the covers are mounted on "gray" mats vs black mats. Major comments by the judging panels on the evaluation form showing the best recorded points per each section for the first eight showings of this exhibit: Treatment: 19, Importance: 8, Knowledge: 24, Research: 10, Rarity: 19, Condition: 10, Presentation: 5, for a total score of 95.

9. Indypex, Oct 4 – 6, 2019.
10. Filatelic Fiesta, Nov. 9 – 10, 2019.
11. Airpex, Feb 14 – 16, 2020.
12. St. Louis Expo, March 27 – 29, 2020.
13. Plymouth Show, April 25 – 27, 2020.
14. Rocky Mountain, May 2020.