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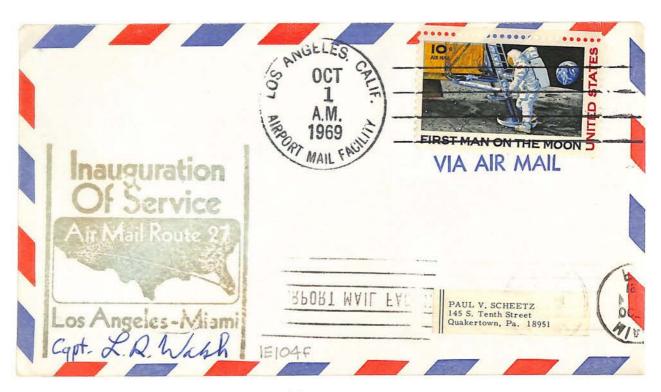
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Mr. H. A. Borgmarn 3225 Sullivan Av. St. Louis, Mo.

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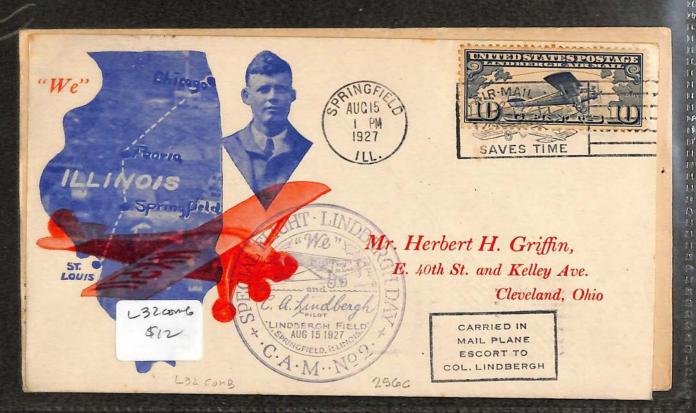
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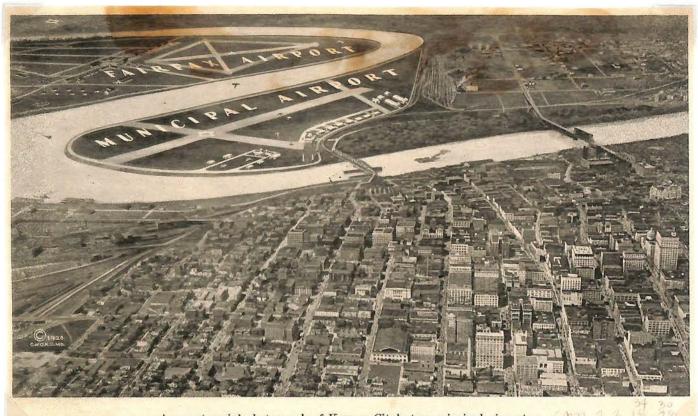
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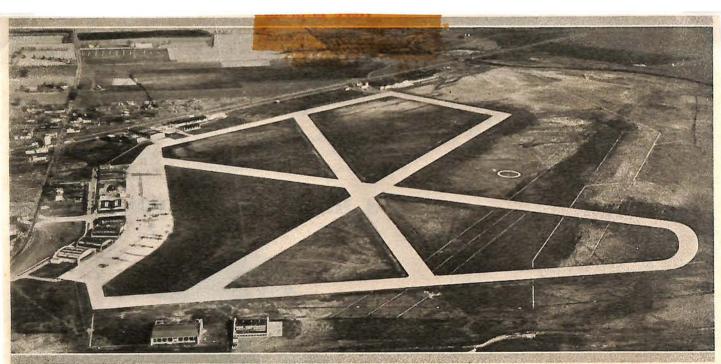








A recent aerial photograph of Kansas City's two principal airports.



A six-point runway system, 3,000 feet in each direction, is merely supplementary to the all-way field at Lambert-St. Louis Airport

CAM 2-18-19-20-28-30-34

Ceremony to Usher In Two New Air Mail Services from Here

St. Louis-Memphis Line and Night Plane to East to Start.

Two new air mail services will be inagurated at Lambert-St. Louis to-morrow with formal ceremonies arranged by the Chamber of Commerce Air Board, which led in the campaign for adequate air mail services for St. Louis.

The lines to be placed in operation are the St. Louis-Memphis line and the new night schedule on the midcontinental air mail route from St. Louis to the East. The new services place St. Louis business in a position to reach practically any section expeditiously by air mail. St. Louis' emergence as an air mail center has been a recent de-

St. Louis' emergence as an air mail center has been a recent development, brought about by the persistent campaign of the Air Board. Kansas City and Chleago were awarded numerous air mail services early in the development of commercial aviation, while the government allotted to St. Louis only the line to Chicago by way of Springfield and Peoria. A little later lines were established to Evansville, Ind., and to Kansas City, but the city remained without direct air mail connections with New York and the Southwest and Southeast.

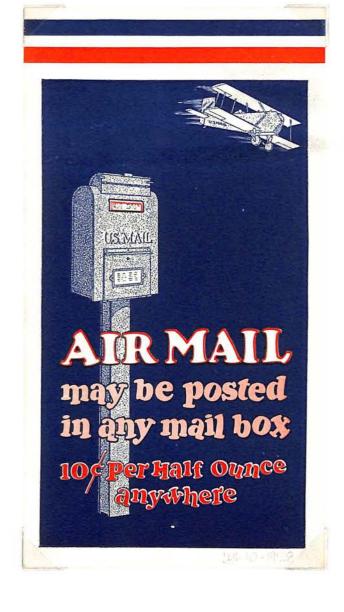
New Night Mail Service.

Enlisting the co-operation of St. Louis Congressmen, several Senators and various business organizations, the Chamber Air Board sought to remedy this situation. For almost two years it carried on a vigorous campaign which finally last October resulted in the establishment of the midtranscontinental route through St. Louis. This line is in operation today. As a result of its establishment, St. Louis has service to the East which reaches Columbius, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Phitadelphia and New York. With the inauguration of the new night flying schedule tomorrow night, it will be possible for St. Louisans to mail their letters as late as 7:50 p.m. at the Main Post Office and have them reach New York at 5:15 a. m. the following day.

This line to the East has spurs which extend to Akron, Cleveland, Youngstown and Washington, D. C. A daytime service from St. Louis to the East has been in operation ever since the establishment of the line.

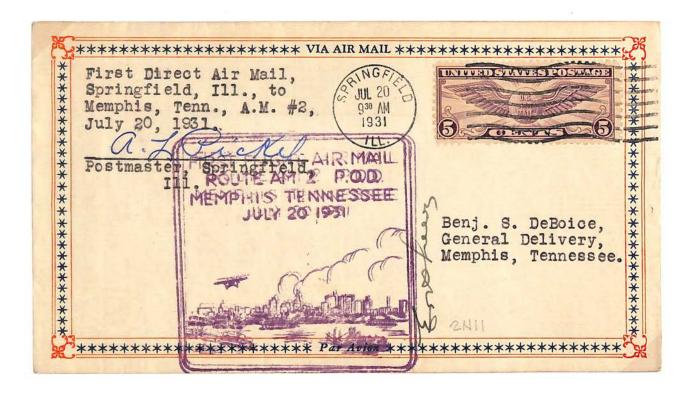
The midtranscontinental route also enables St. Louis to reach Kansas City, Wichita, Amarillo, Tex.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Winslow, Ariz., and Los Angeles. St. Louis also has a spur line of the midtranscontinental, which runs to Springfield, Mo.; Tuisa, Ok.; Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, Waco, San Antonio and Brownsville, Tex., where connections are made with lines to Mexico, Central America and South America, the latter via the Canal Zone.







2N11





SHT MOS

Postmaster,

W. H. Conkling, AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

4 PM

VIA AIR MAIL TO CHICAGO



SPECIAL - FLIGHT
AIRMAIL STATION
STATA SAIR GROUNDS
SPT. VGFTELD, ILLINOIS.
AUG. 27 - 1923 - 4:00 P. M.

MR. S.B. FOLKUM. CLEVELAND OHLA



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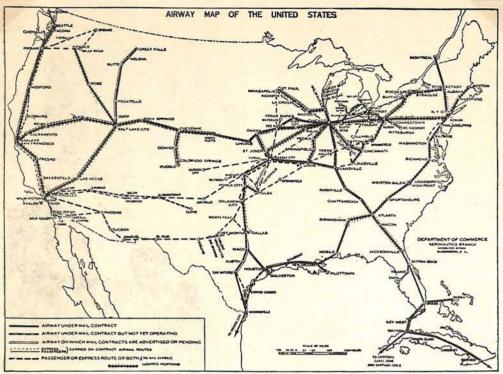
Air Mail. In various statements eminating from the Post Office Department the rapid development of Air Mail service in the United States is pointed out. The possibility of "round-the-world" service in fifteen days has been brought forcibly to attention by the successful flight of the Graf Zeppelin. The recent record of ontime performance by the twenty-four airmail lines now in operation is attracting universal attention.

W. Irving Glover, Assistant Postmaster General in charge of the Air Mail Service, stated that the number of complaints of delay in the air mail service during the summer of 1929 was less than at any other previous period since the inception of the service.

"Several of the operating lines," he said, "are adding to their equipment ships which will perform a speed of 125 miles an hour and the constant addition of transporting lines in the United States for passenger service augurs well for the future for passenger and mail carrying."

The successful catapulting of mail from Atlantic liners, which is now part of the service offered by the Post Office Department, has materially shortened the time for transmission of letters between those countries across the Atlantic and the United States. The usefulness of this service is now demonstrated, for instead of taking ten days between New York and Berlin, the time of delivery of mail between the Varick Street Station, New York, and the main post office in Berlin was reduced by this procedure to seven days.

Establishment of the largest air mail service in the world is being considered by United States postal officials. This plan contemplates the establishment of a regular four-day service over a Pan American route which would require a steamship service of thirteen days. The new service is built around the existing air mail system in Central and South America in cooperation with the Pan American Airways, Inc.,



now carrying the bulk of the United States air mail in Latin America.

Advices to the United States Post Office Department state that during 1929, the first year of this service, the operating company carried more than 100,000 pounds of regular and special air mail between the United States and Latin America. In addition the operating company carries passengers and cargo freight. Passenger service, it was said, is being extended from time to time with the result that the Pan American company expects to have this phase of its operations so enlarged as to carry passengers to every point reached by its planes.

According to the records of the Department, Pan American Airways, Inc., and its subsidiary, operate an airline from Miami, through Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru as far as Molendo. This line is to be extended to Valparaiso, Chile, thence over the Andes to Buenos Aires and Montevideo, where it will connect with the new line along the east coast when that line is extended to Uruguay and Argentina, it was said.

The Department believes that when it completes its network of foreign air lines it will supervise the operation of the largest air mail system in the world, since it will cover all of the South American countries.

Miami, Fla., is to be used as a base of operations, thus affording this network of Pan American air services a link with the network being operated by the postal service in this country.





ROUTE #3 CHICAGO-DALLAS



351

351 \$500 + 38,100

Dobie, Johnson, Matucha, pilots

Matucha's crash landing

BLIND AT THE STICK

Edward Matucha, an Iowa farm boy, now one of the most popular and efficient pilots flying the mail, decided while he was still following a plow, to be an aviator. Undaunted by lack of opportunity he purchased a worn-out army training ship of war vintage, patched it with wire and strings, and taught himself to fly. His home is in Chicago, and he describes here a flight he took with fireworks, and not mail, as his load. as his load.

as his load.

"I was flying before the grandstand at the Iowa State Fair, both for afternoon and night programs. My job in the evening was to give a fireworks display. Things were going fine, and several evenings went by without a hitch.

"Then, one day, an old pilot friend of mine heard I was in Des Moines, and came out to see me. He had not flown for some time, but I knew he was a good pilot, and I didn't oppose his request to go along with me that evening. I let him have the controls riding along I let him have the controls riding along as a passenger so I could enjoy for the first time the fireworks show I was putting on.

"We went up and things ran smoothly until the last event, the dropping of a huge magnesium flare. My friend pulled the release cord, and as usual the sky blazed with a blinding light. I had forgotten to warn him to protect his eyes from the strong light, and as a result, he became blinded.



Edmund Matucha, once a plowboy, describes a flight with a blinded pilot, and his mail plane loaded with fireworks instead of

"There we were, a thousand or more feet above thousands of people, innum-erable automobiles, and buildings and other obstructions, with the landing

field two miles away.

"I was a passenger in my own ship with a blind pilot at the controls.

TRYING TO LAND

"He instinctively cut the motor and put the ship into a long glide which gave me a chance to shout instructions back to him. I tried to climb back in

the rear cockpit but couldn't make it, so I returned to the passenger cockpit and continued to shout instructions.

and continued to shout instructions.

"We flew around blind for about ten
minutes. Every once in a while I would
tell my companion either to cut the
motor down or give it more gas, or to
point the nose higher or lower. A few
more minutes and he had regained his
sight enough to land.

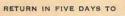
"This wasn't the last of our troubles,
though. We had a makeshift landing

"This wasn't the last of our troubles, though. We had a makeshift landing field two miles away, and my own men had set the gas flares burning as soon as the last act was completed.

"While we were flying blind these flares had burned out. When we finally got ready to come down they had to get new lights to mark the exact location of the field. It was another half hour before we were able to make a landing.

"I have run into tough weather flying the mail, and have had a few nar-

ing the mail, and have had a few nar-row squeaks, but that night in the plane with the blinded man at the stick re-mains the worst experience I've ever had."



BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

620 Washington Building LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA







Mr. W. S. Garner

7234 So. Harvard Ave.

Chicago,

I11.

VIA AIR MAIL - FIRST FLIGHT

\$100 214 3NO

ROUTE #3 CHICAGO *DALLAS



\$100 th C4-515 3 P. luts

3 N7



Dorsey A. Askew, who describes his flight with a dead man in the cockpit of his ship.

Askew, Fatt, Kindred pilots

Askew's early flying clipping

GRUESOME FLIGHT

Dorsey A. Askew is a war pilot. He received his flight training in the Army Air Corps at K. lly Field, Tex. On his discharge from the service. he barnstormed in 24 states, and has had more than 5,000 hours in the air. The experience he relates here occurred shortly before he took up the mail service.

than 5,000 hours in the air. The experience he relates here occurred shortly before he took up the mail service. He has had plenty of exciting moments on mall runs, but this little incident down in Texas, he says, always sticks out in his r.ind.

"After having barnstormed over about half the States in the union I got a fob flying for a doctor, who operated a sanitarium at Ardmore, Okla. This doctor needed a plane and pilot because his practice had spread so far throughout the Southwest that he often was called to make trips of two or three hundred miles, and he didn't have

time for the instant automobiles.

"Once the doctor asked real to fly to Breckenrid". Texas, to get a patient there and fly him back to the sanitarium. I flew down and was met at the field by an ambulance with every exercise. tendants.

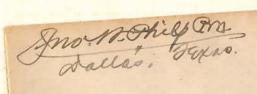




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PILOT SIGS







"VIA CHICAGO"

VIA
AIR MAIL
Envelopes of this

Envelopes of this design approved by P. O. D for exclusive use in Air Mail Supreme Stamp Exchange 311 Park Street Bristol, Virginia.

CAM # 3





UPON THE OCCASION

OF THE DEPARTURE OF

THE FIRST AIRPLANE MAIL

FROM DALLAS

THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS

EXTENDS GREETINGS

AND FELICITATES THE BUSINESS INTERESTS

OF OTHER SECTIONS UPON THE INCEPTION

OF ANOTHER ARTERY OF CONTACT WITH

THE SOUTHWEST

PRESIDENT

DALLAS, TEXAS

MAY THE TWELFTH

NINETEEN HUNDRED TWENTY-SIX









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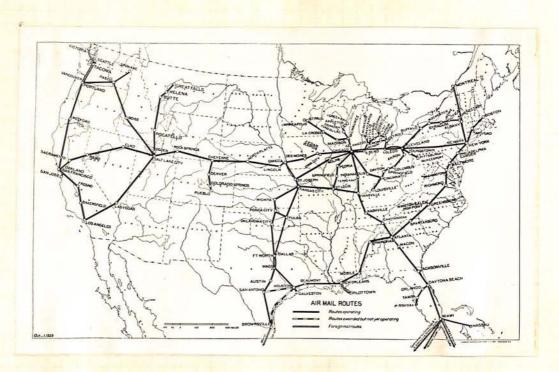
3 WIA \$500 +

BWIIA

EARL ROCKWOOD

route map

OCT. 1929



EDGAR C. CANTRELL P. O. BOX 1267 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

3.8.28

Mr. J. F. Barnes, National Air Transport, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Barnes:

I am advised by the Postmaster at Chicago that you piloted the plane making the first night flight on the Chicago-Dallas air mail route, February 1st, 1928.

I have twenty souvenir air mail letters that were with you on this flight and I would like very much to have you autograph them. If you would be willing to place your signature on these letters I would be glad to send them up to you with a large stamped envelope in which they could be returned when you had finished signing them. These letters with their dated postmarks are historical records of your flight. I hope that you will be willing to sign them and thus add to their interest.

Anxiously awaiting your reply, I am, with best regards to you,

Sincerely yours,

Edgar & Cantrel

Welf be glad to sign them for you ph Dances





VIA AIR MAIL

Envelopes of this design approved by P. O. D. for exclusive use in Air Mail.

National Air Transport, Inc., Dallas, Texas.

A. A. askem Pilot

369





Post Office Department SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL Washington

ANNOUNCEMENT—AIR MAIL SERVICE

September 29, 1936.

Joplin, Mo., will be authorized as a stop on route AM-30, effective October 26, 1936. The first flight will be made on that date or as soon thereafter as possible.

A special cachet will be furnished to the Postmaster, and the usual treatment of philatelic mail will be authorized.

philatelic mail will be authorized.

Air-mail covers to receive this special cachet should be forwarded to the Postmaster at Joplin, under cover. In order that he may be able to make the proper discrimination between business and philatelic mail and hold the latter for the actual first flight, a letter of authorization to hold for the first flight should accompany the covers.

Special attention is called to the policy of the Department with reference to applying cachets to covers which through error were not stamped with the cachet. The only instances of this kind in which cachets will be applied will be those in which the person concerned refers the matter to the Post Office Department immediately after the first flight. If it appears that such covers immediately referred might have been overlooked in error by the post office, an investigation will be made to determine what the facts are. in error by the post office, an investigation will be made to determine what the facts are, and if they show conclusively that the cover is entitled to a cachet it will be applied. Consideration will only be given to those covers submitted immediately after receipt by the addressee.

HARLLEE BRANCH, Second Assistant Postmaster General.









