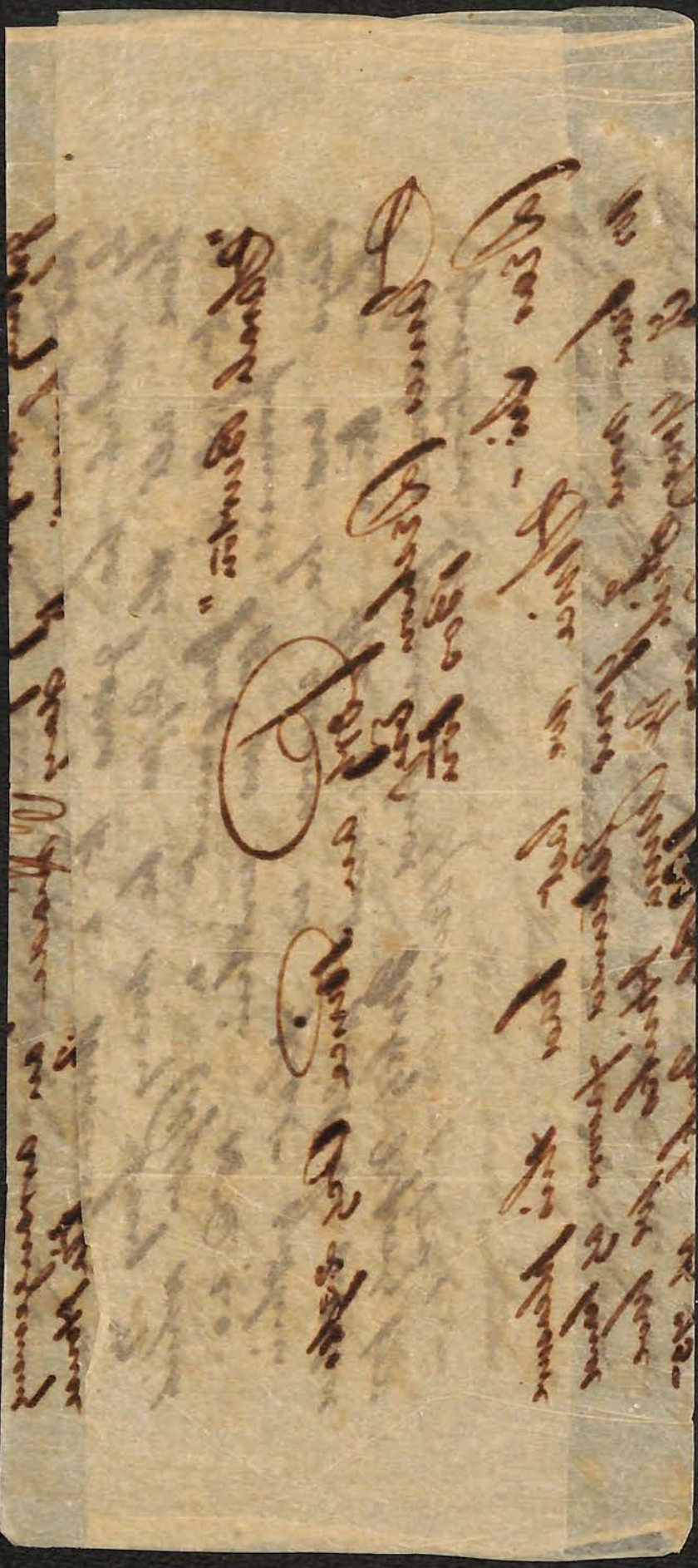
Petition
of Wm Kilgraum



LE TELEGRAPHE,

Gazette Officielle.

N.º XLI.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, le 9 Octobre 1824, an 21.

Liberté, Egalité.

REPUBLIQUE D'HAYTI.

Port-au-Prince, le 6 Octobre 1824, an 21e. de l'Indépendance.

CIRCULAIRE.

JEAN-PIERRE BOYER, Président d'Haïti,

Aux Commandans d'Arrondissement.

Les envoyés que, sur l'appel qui m'avait été fait, j'avais expédiés pour traiter en France de la reconnaissance de l'Indépendance d'Haïti, sont de retour ici. Leur mission n'a pas obtenu le résultat que l'on était en droit d'espérer, parce que le gouvernement français, chose incroyable! prétend encore au droit chimérique de SUZERAINETE sur ce pays. Cette prétention, à laquelle il paraissait avoir renoncé, est à jamais inadmissible: elle est une nouvelle preuve, comme je l'ai déjà proclamé, que notre véritable garantie est dans notre inébranlable résolution, et combien nos défiances et les mesures que j'ai prises étaient fondées.

Dans ces circonstances vous devez, plus que jamais, vous rappeler les dispositions de MA PROCLAMATION DU 6 JANVIER DERNIER, ET LES INSTRUCTIONS PARTICULIERES QUI L'ONT SUIVIE. Pressez activement tous les travaux nécessaires; l'entretien en ordre des armes, la mise en bon état de l'artillerie, des munitions de toute espèce, etc.: rien ne doit être négligé. Mettez en réquisition les ouvriers des corps, et même, au besoin, les particuliers, pour la prompte exécution des affûts de canon qui pourraient ne pas être encore achevés. Faites en sorte, enfin, en cas d'invasion de l'ennemi, de n'être en retard sur aucun point. Songez sans cesse à vos devoirs, à votre responsabilité, et agissez en conséquence.

L'honneur national prescrit (vous ne perdrez pas non plus cet objet de vue) d'assurer la tranquillité et la sûreté aux Etrangers qui, sur la foi publique, garantie par la Constitution, se trouvent dans le pays. Couvrez-les, ainsi que leurs propriétés, de votre protection, de manière qu'ils soient en pleine sécurité. Il suffit de réfléchir pour sentir l'infamie qui rejaillirait sur la nation, si, dans n'importe quelle circonstance, nous agissions differemment. Guerre à mort aux implacables ennemis qui porteraient un pied sacrilége sur notre territoire; mais ne souillons jamais notre cause par aucune action déshonorante.

En envoyant des députés pour régler la formalité de la reconnaissance de notre Indépendance, j'ai cédé à l'invitation qui m'a été faite par des agens du gouvernement du Roi de France. J'ai dû faire cette démarche pour ôter à la malveillance tout prétexte de me taxer d'obstination: j'ai dû la faire, pour l'acquit de ma conscience et pour enfin fixer l'opinion de la nation sur ce point important. Je crois

1803 Sec of Orders to Sir J. T. Duckworth, K.B, Rear Admiral of the Red at Jamaica for all Ships and Vessels under his command to the War Establishment etc. Signed by 3 Admirals including Troubridge (Scarce) etc. V. fine, attractive & v. scarce.

Pur
NAPOLEONIC MAIL
HEADER

E £87.50

45

E2

Admiralty Order
24 August 1803 to
complete to War
Establishment

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

ARMÉE DE SAINT-DOMINGUE.

ORDRE DU JOUR.

Au Quartier général du Cap, le 14 frimaire an 11.

L'EXPÉDITION contre le Fort-Dauphin, aux ordres du général de division, Clausel, s'est présentée devant cette place le 10 de ce mois, à deux heures de l'après midi; les brigands ont montré par-tout de la résistance; mais les bâtimens de l'état se sont placés avec tant de promptitude et d'intelligence, pour canonner les forts et protéger la descente: le débarquement s'est opéré avec tant d'ensemble et de célérité, que l'ennemi a bientôt été culbuté sur tous les points; il a été poursuivi avec une telle vivacité, qu'il a été contraint d'abandonner les canons qu'il voulait emmener, et qu'il n'a eu le tems d'incendier que cinq maisons. Les progrès du feu ont été promptement arrêtés par l'activité des troupes; *vingt-cinq pièces d'artillerie, sans compter celles du fort Saint-Joseph,* sont tombées en notre pouvoir: la perte des révoltés a été considérable, et nous avons été assez heureux pour ne pas perdre un seul homme; on a trouvé les magasins remplis de diverses denrées.

Le général de division, Clausel, se loue beaucoup du général de brigade, Lavalette; du zèle et de l'intrépidité des officiers et soldats de la 86e. demi-brigade.

La marine commandée par le capitaine du vaisseau l'Annibal, le citoyen Guillemet, ayant sous ses ordres les frégates, l'Embuscade, la Guerrière, et la corvette la Sagesse, a parfaitement secondé cette expédition, et n'a pas peu contribué à son brillant résultat.

Le général en chef, témoigne toute sa satisfaction aux officiers de terre et de mer, qui ont fait partie de cette expédition;

Il décerne, à titre de récompense nationale, des sabres d'honneur:

Au citoyen Guillemet, capitaine de vaisseau, commandant l'Annibal, et la division des forces navales de l'expédition.

(NUMÈRO 21.)

GAZETTE OFFICIELLE
DE
SAINT-DOMINGUE.

Du Mercredi 14 Fructidor, an 10 de la République Française, une et indivisible.
(1er. Septembre 1802.)

ARMEE DE SAINT-DOMINGUE.

Au nom du Gouvernement français.

Règlement portant organisation du Notariat, dans la partie française de l'île de Saint-Domingue, du 2 thermidor, an 10.

Le Général en chef, Capitaine-général,

Considérant que le notariat est l'institution civile sur laquelle reposent spécialement la sécurité des familles et la fortune des citoyens, et que cette juridiction, volontaire et de confiance, ne doit être déférée qu'à des hommes également recommandables par une probité irréprochable, par un instruction pratique et par une connoissance habituelle des lois qui régissent les con-

V. A dater de la publication du présent, les prétendans aux places de notaires, autres que ceux qui seront confirmés devront remplir les trois conditions suivantes :

1°. Être âgés de vingt-cinq ans accomplis; 2°. justifier d'une moralité irréprochable par des certificats en due forme des citoyens notables du lieu de leur domicile; 3°. faire preuve de connaissances suffisantes des lois anciennes et nouvelles relatives à la carrière qu'ils veulent parcourir, des fonctions et devoirs des notaires et de la rédaction des actes.

VI. A cet effet les postulans à la place de notaire seront soumis à un examen qu'ils subiront sur ces trois points, en répondant aux questions qui leurs seront faites par les deux plus anciens notaires du chef-lieu du tribunal, et le commissaire du Gouvernement, nommés juges de cet examen.

Les décisions constatant la capacité des postulans

Fort Valley Ga
Aug 16.

3

Richard L Edgeworth Esqr
Mount Chrogan Pa
Chesterfield Dt
Sa Carolina

134

R

Collector of Customs Glore (Haïti)

J J Moran

PORT AU PRINCE
10 MAI 26
HAITI

DOUANE DE C...
République d'...

Monsieur le Receveur Général des Douanes

Nos
62
63
64

Port au Prince (Haïti)

J. Mozians
N. Y. State
Jeune
55

PORT AU PRINCE
DOUANE DE GL
République d'Haïti

INFANTERIE. 1783 - RÉGIMENT d'agénois

Approuvé par nous ~~LIEUTENANT~~ Marechal ~~GÉNÉRAL~~ Des Camps et des armées du Roi.

Gouverneur Général des Isles Sous Le Vent

Bellecombe

pour Bouillet, Sergt

CONGÉ MILITAIRE.

3501

NOUS soussignés, certifions à tous ceux qu'il appartiendra, avoir donné Congé absolu au nommé Germain Bouillet dit Bouillet Sergent de la Compagnie de De Barry au Régiment d'agénois natif de Sully en la Province d'Orleannois juridiction d'Orléans âgé de Cinquante ans, de la taille de Cinq Pieds Deux Pouces Cheveux et sourcils noirs, Les yeux Gris, nez Epaté, Visage Plat.

FAIT au Port au prince le quinzieme jour du mois d'avril 1783. mil sept cent ~~soixante~~ Quatre Vingt ~~Trois~~

Le denommé Cy dessus à obtenu la pension de Sergent et à servi au regt de chartres depuis le 1er Juin 1755 jusqu'au 15 mars 1781 qu'il à eté incorporé dans Celui d'agenois dans lequel il a servi depuis cette Epoque avec valeur et probité sans avoir Contracté aucun mariage qui soit venu à notre connoissance.

Le Chr Imber

1783

mestre De Camp en second

Vu par nous COMMANDANT dudit régiment.

Le vicomte Dallemans

Vu par nous COMMISSAIRE des guerres.

Voir au regt de chartres, infie en 1780.

Puisy

Capitaine Commandant faisant fonctions de

Certifié par nous MAJOR dudit régiment.

Behaglee

Entré à l'hôpl de la Marine à Paimbœuf le 14 9bre 1783
Sorti le 20 dudit. /

Remis

Le denommé de l'autre part a reçu pour sa conduitte vingt sols pour aller d'ici Nantes.
à Paimbœuf ce 19 Juillet 1783 Jo Odea subdelégué

Vu au Bureau des Classes de la marine à Nantes le 20. Juillet 1783. /
debarquant du Nre l'aimable Cleole, capne le Sr Cadou, et payé pour sa
Traversée six livres Brut Sr M. Vassal
Cortes

Lui a été accordée une menture pour se rendre
jusqu'à Ancenis.
à Nantes ce 20 Juillet 1783.
Le Blanc
pour
M. Dupradelet

A

Monsieur le Baron de Satostine, Intendant
des finances de la province du Nord,

au Cap henry

Le commis Principal des finances de limonade

oCAPSDXXVI/011: 22.02.1728 ("du cap") „...Mrs. Daubé",
Absender: Mr. Aufflin(?).

Quelle: Haiti Philately, Volume XX: 3 (September 1994), Artikel von L. Wallace Dean III "Saint Domingue Postscript", Teil "Early Manuscript Markings", Seiten 44/45.
Provenienz: Ex Collection L. Wallace Dean III.

86. Cover sheet only, small cap marking, Jamet #6 rarity 1, to Port au Prince, charge 2 E. Very nice strike of the 'cap' marking and very clean piece. MB: $10.00 (NO DATE)

For Maurice JAMET's work – discussing early postal markings, such as in this folded letter, see HAITI PHILATELY issue of March 1994.

18. St. Domingue, Jeremie in arc, Jamet #2, inking is very slightly light, fairly common, on letter to P au P 1781, charge 2 Es 1/2, neat, clean and VF $25.00

Voie Anglaise.
1f 60c
14 JANV. 04
CALAIS D

Subj: **Re: Emailing: HA FL SCAN TO DR GIBOT 001**
Date: 10/9/2011 3:23:06 A.M. Eastern Daylight Time
From: GIBOT@wanadoo.fr
To: U007UBI@aol.com

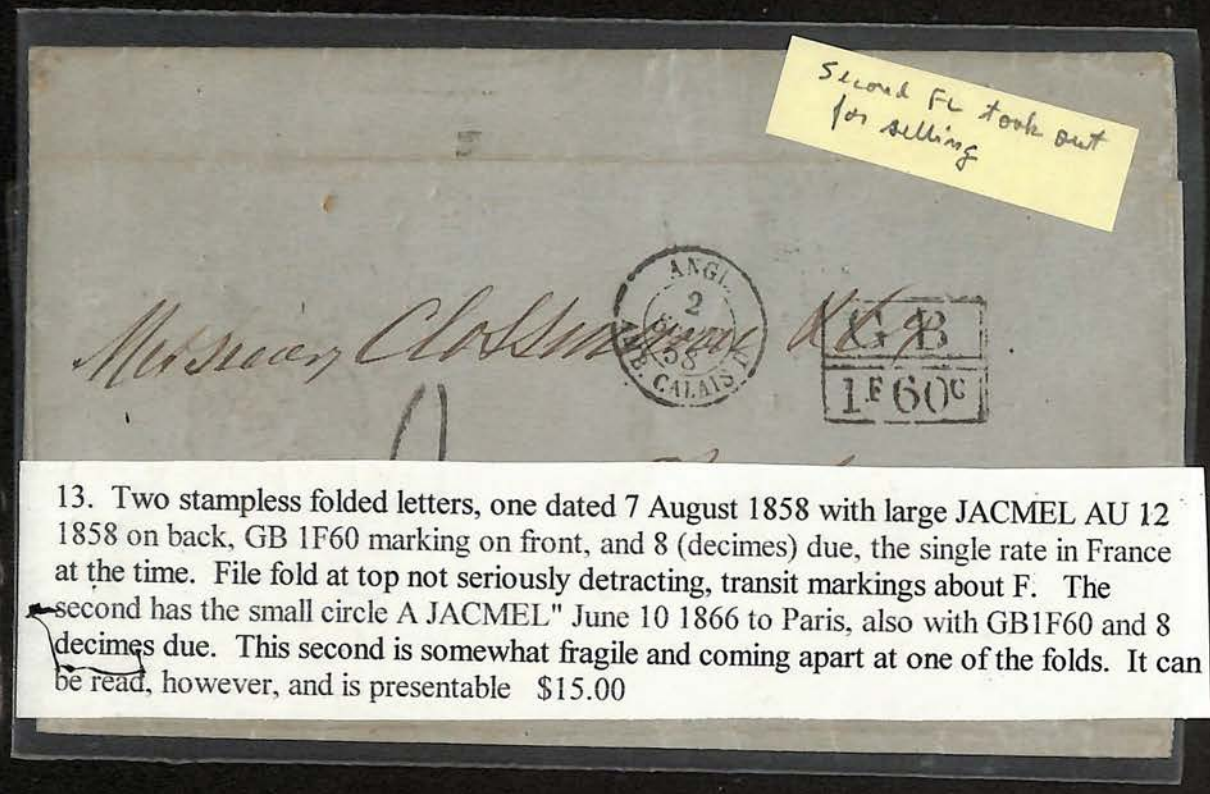
Dear Wally,
This a cover from Le Cap to Le Montroüy (or Mont Rouy, near St Marc) with the CAP marking Jamet N°10 , 1785-1792) not too beautiful. You have a 3 , it is the rate, 3 escalins between Le Cap and Le Montroüy. The normal rate was 1 escalin it is a heavy letter. In the left high corner you have 2, It is the second letter (duplicata) this people send to same recipient. It's not a postal mention because it is the same writing than the adress or not the same than the 3 escalins.
It's not a good cover but Le Montroüy is not seen often.
I thing you can begin at 25 dollars ..... and hope !
Excuse my bad english !!
Best regards
J.F.

----- Original Message -----
From: U007UBI@aol.com
To: GIBOT@wanadoo.fr
Sent: Sunday, October 09, 2011 2:52 AM
Subject: Emailing: HA FL SCAN TO DR GIBOT 001

Hi Jean --

Can you help???

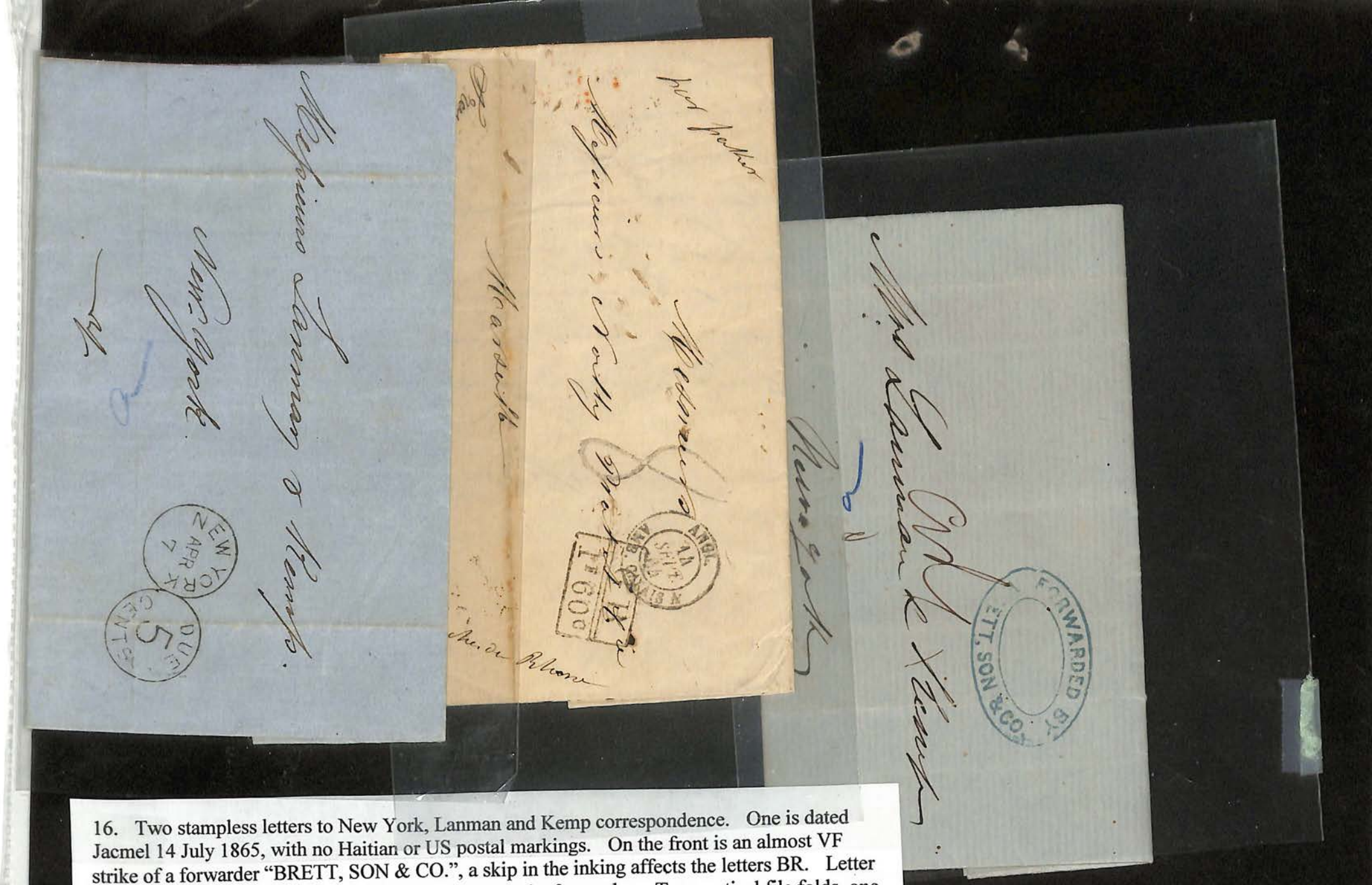
Attachment is a folded letter that was among a lot of old Latin American covers I



13. Two stampless folded letters, one dated 7 August 1858 with large JACMEL AU 12 1858 on back, GB 1F60 marking on front, and 8 (decimes) due, the single rate in France at the time. File fold at top not seriously detracting, transit markings about F. The second has the small circle A JACMEL" June 10 1866 to Paris, also with GB1F60 and 8 decimes due. This second is somewhat fragile and coming apart at one of the folds. It can be read, however, and is presentable $15.00

1. Ship letter, cover sheet only, Port-au-Prince to London, 11 January 1818, good strike of "DEAL SHIP LETTER" in box and clear 4/ (shillings due). Horizontal file fold not seriously detracting. Clear London receiving stamp on the back, 6 March 1818. Item is about fine +. MB: $10.00

Folded letter
Port au Prince to Francomont (Belgium) 20 January 1823, clean and sound, from a known correspondence. On the back is an almost fine strike of "FRANKRYK OVER DINANT", listed as a French-Dutch treaty marking for mail via the border town of Dinant. On the front are some unknown markings and, in manuscript, 15. Letter is one page in French in a neat hand.



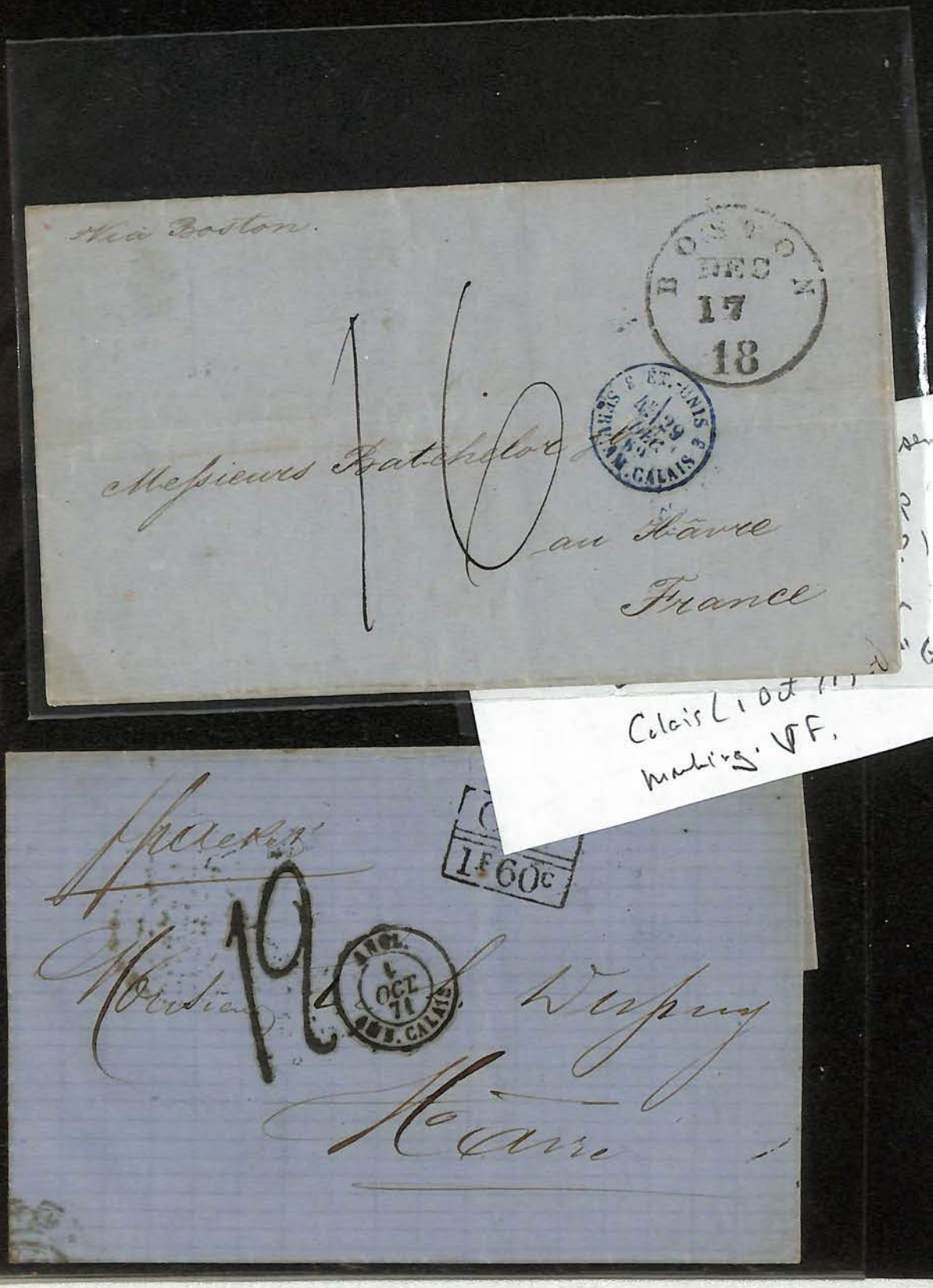
16. Two stampless letters to New York, Lanman and Kemp correspondence. One is dated Jacmel 14 July 1865, with no Haitian or US postal markings. On the front is an almost VF strike of a forwarder "BRETT, SON & CO.", a skip in the inking affects the letters BR. Letter probably was picked up at the ship and delivered by the forwarder. Two vertical file folds, one very slightly affecting the marking. The second is dated Gonaives 14 March 1878 and has on front a VF strike of the "NEW YORK DUE 5 CENTS" "opera glass" due marking. Horizontal and vertical file folds slightly affect the marking. F-VF condition. MB: $30.00

8. Royal Mail packet letter Gonaives to Bordeaux, 24 April 1846, with almost VF strike of "JACMEL" in double broken circle with date, and a fair strike of the Anglo-French treaty accountancy marking "Colonies &c, ART 13" in box, marking is about 80% legible. Additional date stamps, mainly not legible, and 20 (decimes due) marked in ink on front. Contents one page in French that probably can be read. Overall about good to fine. MB: $30.00

11. Folded letter, St. Marc to Port au Prince 5 September 1861, with strike of the small double circle British style marking for St. Marc. Probably carried by local ship post. Letter has faults; the St. Marc marking is double struck which makes it somewhat unclear, a tear at top center about 2 cm long that appears to be an extension of a tear on the reverse caused by opening, and a horizontal file fold at bottom, neither affecting the St. Marc strike. Contents a paragraph in French, probably can be read by a French speaking person. Overall good. MB: $25.00

17. Two folded letters to New York, one 22 August 1864, from Port au Prince, with part of a New York receiving date stamp and to the side a large 8 (cents due), double rate. Contents in English, mercantile. The second is from Jacmel 17 December, 1879, with New York "opera glass" receiving mark and a 5c US first issue postage due with precancel. This was the rate for unpaid mail from a non-UPU country. Contents 1 ½ pages in French and additional page enclosed (also French) appears mercantile. Both letters are very clean and sound with file folds not seriously affecting appearance. VF. MB: $45.00

14. Letter sheet, Gonaives to Havre via Boston, 24 November 1869, received in Boston December 17 and forwarded by "P M MANN & CO BOSTON" in blue oval to Havre. Appropriate French receiving and due marks. Forwarder's marking somewhat cluttered by ink perhaps transferred from other letters. Otherwise clean and Fine. MB: $30.00



Cover. LOWELL MA

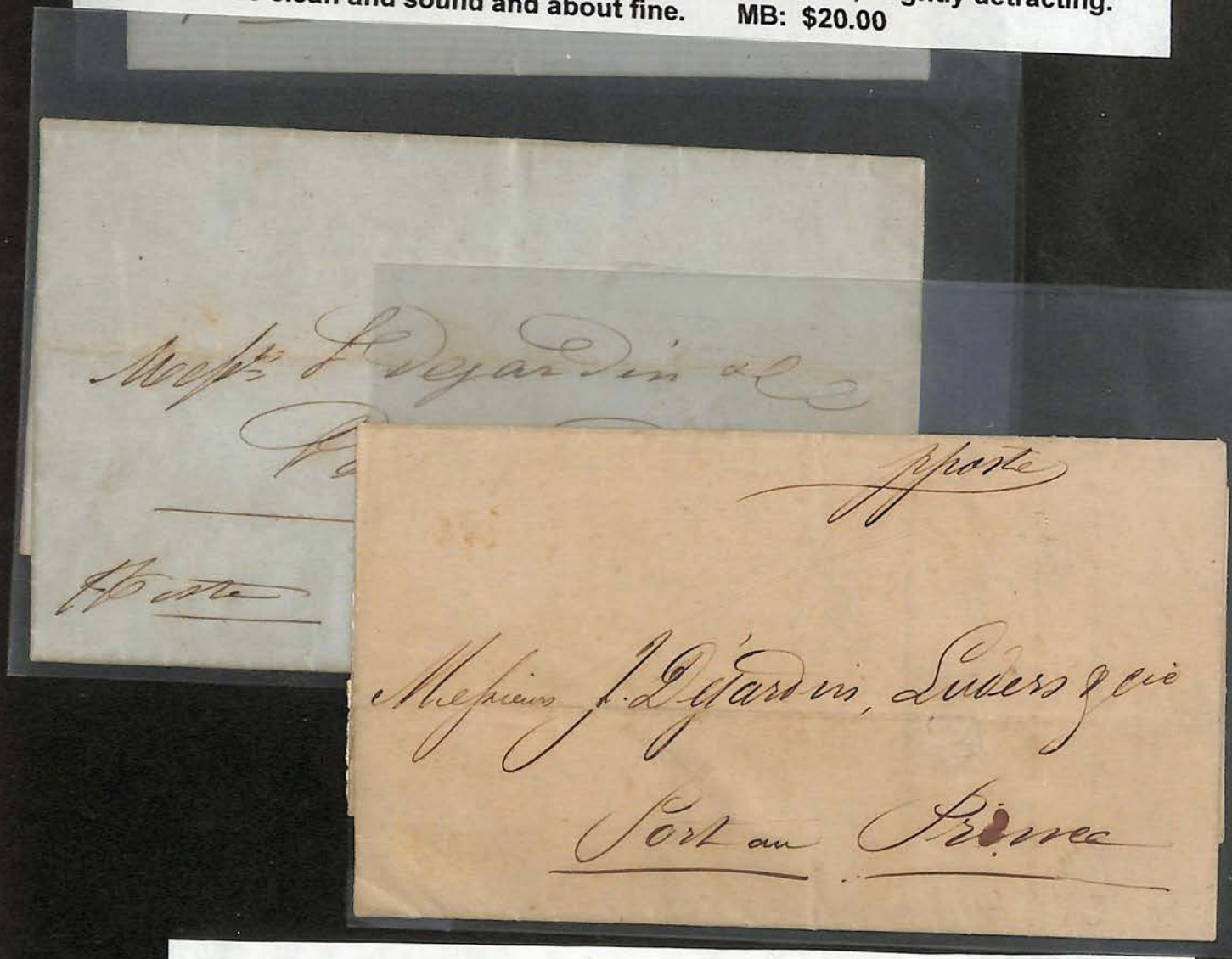
FROM
J. C. AYER CO.,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
per "Andes"

LOWELL MASS
OCT 30
7 30 PM

Mr. A. Battiste,
Portau-Prince,
Hayti. W.I.

3

18. Letter, Port au Prince to Bordeaux 10 February 1860 via British packet. Appropriate date markings, including "A JACMEL" agency mark. Contents one page in French appears to be legible. Horizontal file fold, slightly detracting. Otherwise clean and sound and about fine. MB: $20.00



13. Two internal FL, one Cap Haitien 9 May 1855 to Port au Prince, the second Jacmel 21 April 1863, the first with a faint but legible strike of the double circle CAP-HAITIEN marking, the second with a faint but legible strike of the large JACMEL double circle marking. The first has contents in French but quite faded. The second also in French and legible. Both letters are marked on front "pr poste". Both about fine. MB: $10.00

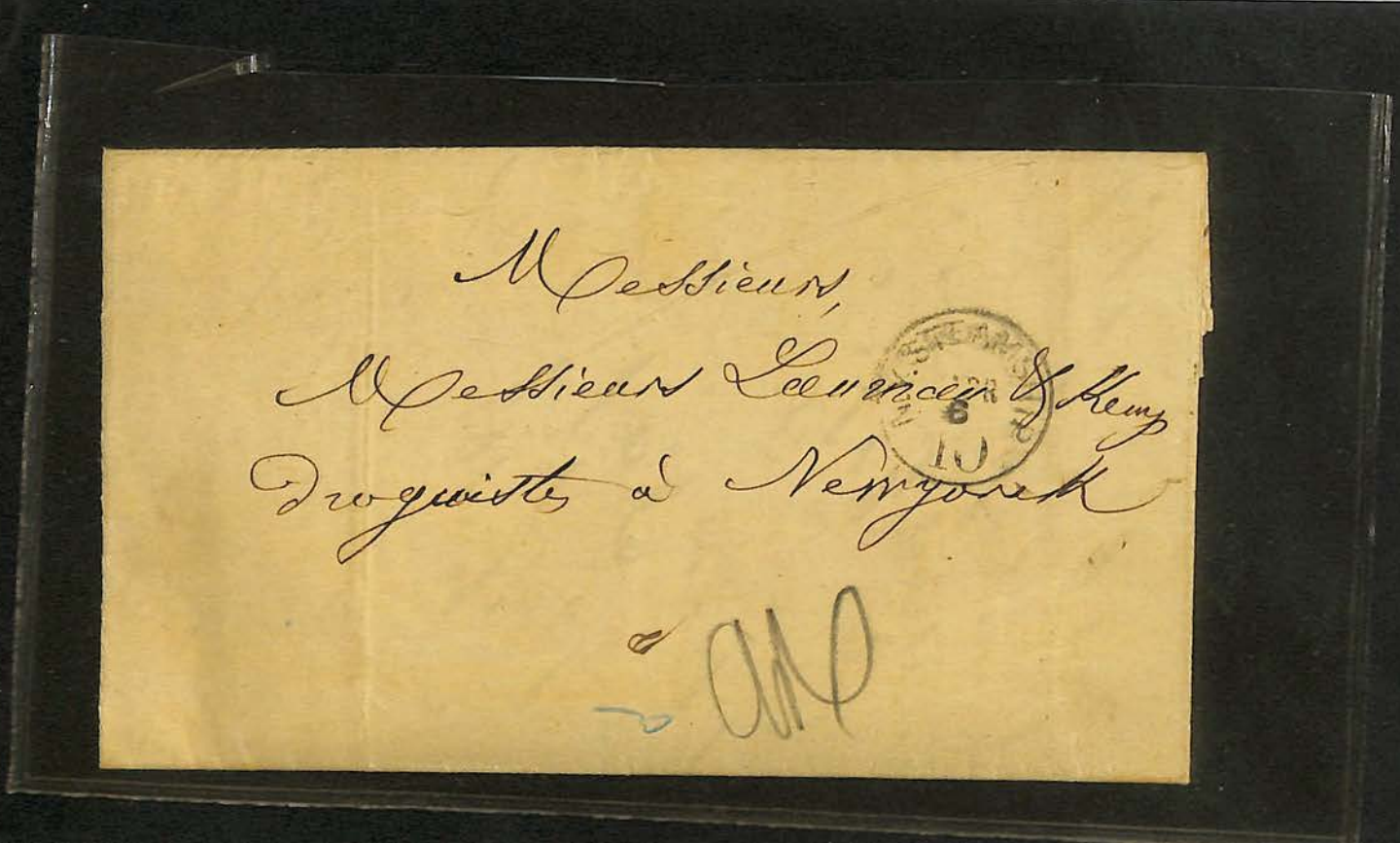
9. Cover sheet only, Port au Prince, 18 June 1868, to Havre. Vf "LIVERPOOL SHIP LETTER" and date in square, along with VF red circle with "LONDON SHIP LETTER" and date, French transit, accounting, and 10 (decimes due). Some fragments missing at top, not affecting markings. Horizontal file fold smoothed out and not much detracting. About good to fine. Minimum bid:$15.00

The second cover is a fairly common example of a cover sent during the British-French Convention which covered exchange of mail arriving by ship in one country but destined for the other country. The rate shown in the box was a bulk rate of 1 franc 60 centimes for 30 grams or 1 ounce, which were declared equivalents, favoring France slightly. This mark was struck on each piece of mail BUT IS NOT THE RATE FOR THAT LETTER, but for 30 grams of letters via England destined for France,which France paid (credited) to England. The figure 8 on the cover is for 8 decimes (equivalent to 80 French centimes) which was collected from the adressee. The cover originally arrived in England, where the accounting mark was applied, and then was forwarded to Paris via Calais. Since there were normally about 4 such letters in 30 grams the French would collect 320 centimes for the four letters, reimburse England (1F60) 160 centimes, keeping 160 centimes for themselves for delivering the four letters. The latter is to explain the system and not for inclusion in the description. A starting price of $25 is probably fair.

Regards. BUD

19. Letter, Port au Prince 16 September 1867 to New York. "NEW YORK SHIP LETTER 4" on front. Two smoothed file folds, otherwise clean and sound. Contents one page in legible French. About fine. MB: $10.00

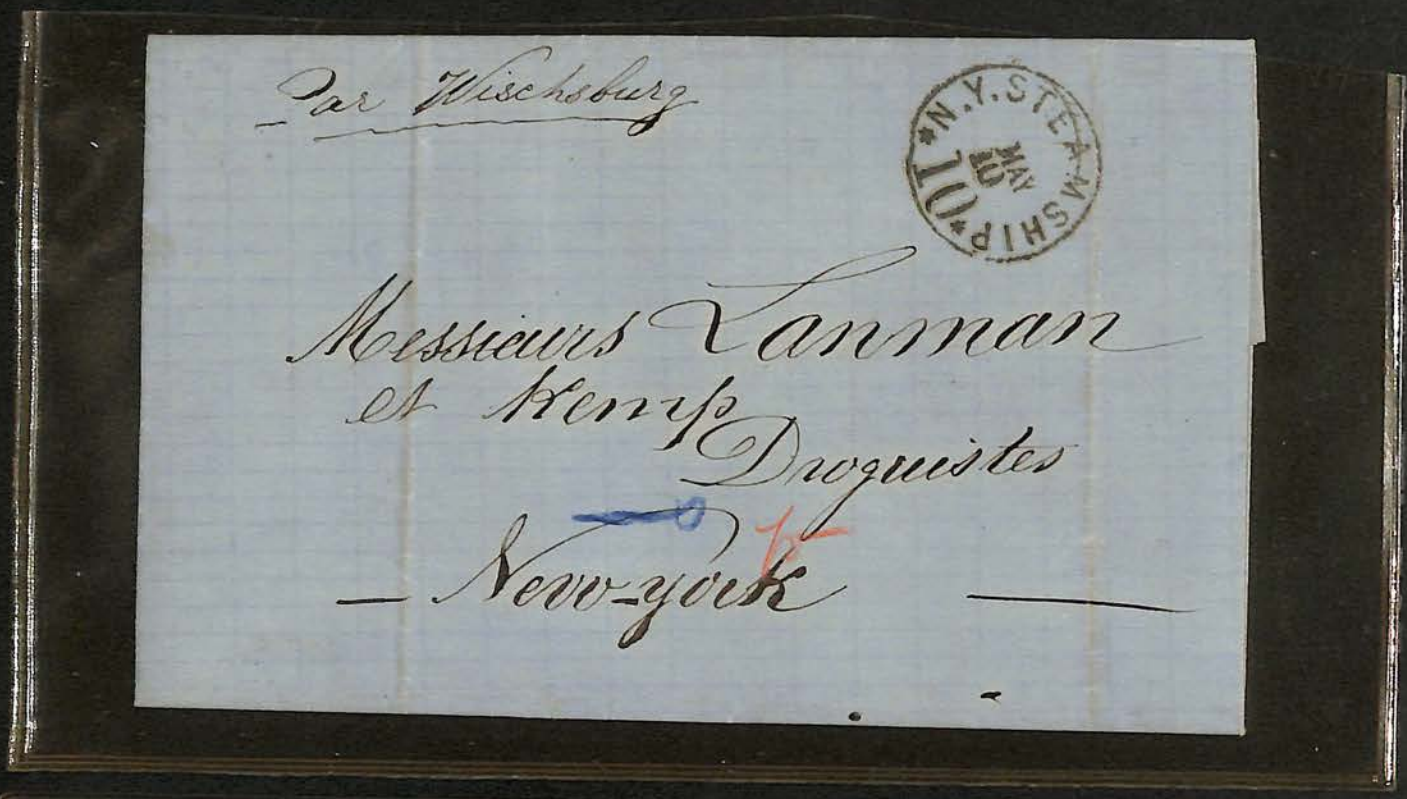
5. Stampless folded letter, with enclosure, in French, March 1866 to Lanman & Kemp in New York. Circular date stamp "NY Steamship 10 Apr. 6" smaller size circle (23.5 mm), the rate at the time for what were called Steamship Letters, usual file fold neatly smoothed, VF condition $10.00



16. Two stampless cover sheets (no letter). One is P au P 9 October 1868 to Havre, GB 1F60 marking, somewhat faint A JACMEL on back, 10 decimes due (single rate for period). The second is similar but 8 September 1866, charged 20 decimes due, double rate, A JACMEL on back September 10 $20.00

24. Packet letter, Port au Prince to Paris 26 July 1870 by Liverpool Packet. Strikes of "Port au Prince A" and date in 19mm circle, nice Liverpool Packet in circle, Calais receiving, and Anglo-French treaty GB 1F60, all clear. Also 1/ British rate for Liverpool ship letter and French 10 (decimes due). Contents 1 page in French, probably difficult to read. Paper is somewhat limp but still intact. Overall about good + MB: $20.00

6. Stampless folded letter, 23 April 1873, Jacmel to Lanman & Kemp in NY, in French, marked on front "Par Wischsburg" (Vicksburg?) and NY Steanship May 10 and 10 (cents), larger circle (25mm), amount due for a Steamship Letter, also on reverse small circle British A Jacmel April 24, 1873, apparently passed through the British agency to a US ship. Smoothed file fold, otherwise VF $20.00



Subj: **Re: Query**
Date: 12/20/2016 11:26:18 A.M. Eastern Standard Time
From: mwriterl@aol.co.uk
To: U007UBI@aol.com

Hi Wally

I don't have a Scott catalogue but the SG number of the stamp is 150 - it is a 1/- green plate nine.

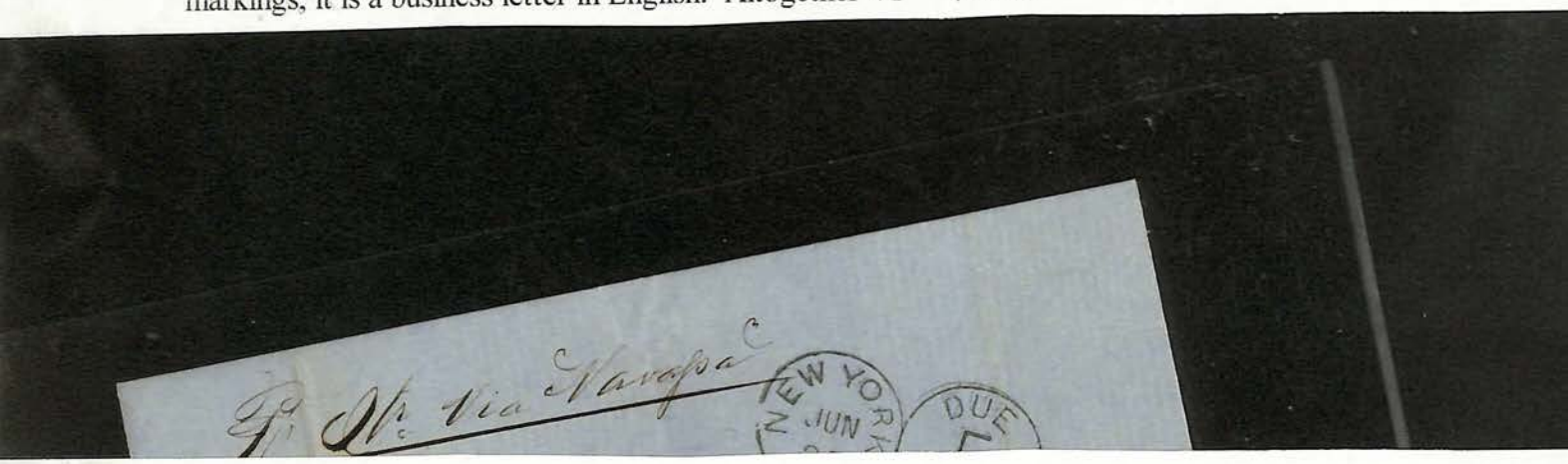
Anew edition of GB stamp values book has just come out. It is compiled by the 'Stamp' magazine and is based by the average retail prices of leading dealers lists for GB stamps.

The value given for a very fine specimen of this stamp used is £80.

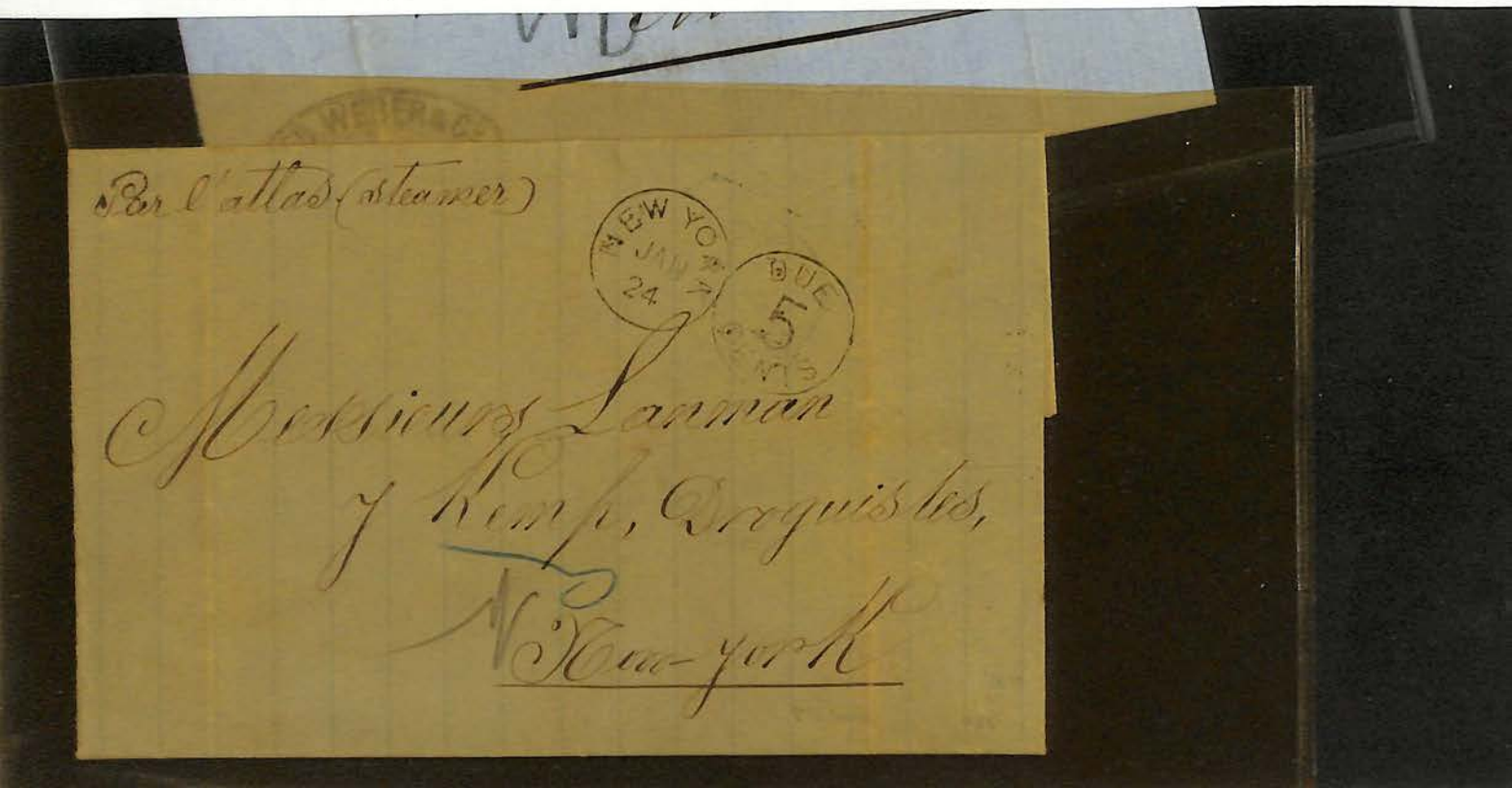
The Vertical Numeral 498 is from Manchester head post office.

The circular red 'Paid' hand stamp is also a Manchester mark. I don't know why this was applied, yet is quite often found on covers going abroad. It may be some kind of an indication to foreign postal authorities that the correct postage haas been paid.

1. Stampless folded letter, from Weber, P au P, to Lanman & Kemp, New York, dated 5 June 1879, directed both on the front and inside "Per Str. via Navassa". Double circle New York marking June 20, 79, Due 5 cents (a uniform US due rate at this time for all mail from countries not having a postal treaty with the US). "Via Navassa" is interesting. Navassa is a small (about 1 square mile) island of the west coast of Haiti. A US company mined guano there at this time for delivery by ship to various ports in the south and east coasts. It had been declared a US possession under the so called "Guano Act" of Congress in the 1850's. A local ship must have carried the mail out to Navassa to be transferred to a ship bound for New York. Two file folds, carefully ironed out, and clear markings, it is a business letter in English. Altogether VF $25.00



2. Stampless folded letter, 7 January 1878, in French, Jacmel to Lanman & Kemp (New York) directed "Par l'atlas (steamer). Small "A Jacmel JA 8 78" date stamp on back. New York small double circle "Jan 24 Due 5 Cents" but with year missing. The Atlas line was a small British operation from about 1870 to 1901, at which time it was purchased by the Hamburg American Line. Markings are clear, a file fold carefully smoothed out, otherwise VF $15.00



2. Folded letter, Jacmel to New York, 22 November 1875 ship letter, rather plain but nice strike of circle with "NEW- YORK DUE 5 CENTS", the rate at this time for mail from a non-UPU country. Contents one page in French, faint writing, possibly can be read. One page insert, very faint writing, probably cannot be read. MB: $5.00

12. Three pieces, all with major faults. One, Jacmel to Bordeaux, a cover sheet by British packet with rather clear markings including "A JACMEL" in small circle, GB 1F60, due, and transit. Second, an envelope Cap Haitien to Nantes via German packet "Framconia", 1877, with 7 decimes due stricken and corrected to 12, date markings rather faint. Third, one page letter in French, unsightly with ink stains and some bleaching of the paper, via Liverpool and London, markings and contents only partly legible. MB: $5.00

17. Letter, Gonaives to Bordeaux via New York 31 July 1872. On the front a heavy 12 for US transport to New York and transfer to the British mails. This was to be credited by Britain to the US. The accountancy and due markings (just left of center) indicate 12 decimes collected in France, 2 Francs per 30 gms weighed in bulk. Contents one page in French, can be read. Slight soiling, otherwise sound and VF. Minimum bid: $30.00

16. Folded letter, Miragoane to Havre May 10 1875 forwarded at Port au Prince by G. Serre & Co. Markings include merchants cachet (Miragoane) and forwarder's oval both very nicely struck. Also British Royal Mail "A JACMEL MAY 10 75", rather faint, French date stamps, GB1F60 accountancy marking and 12 decimes due (these last two very nicely struck). All together a fine plus item. MB: $40.00

20. Letter sheet only, Port au Prince to Havre 28 Nov. 1878, unpaid and charged postage due. Slightly weak octagonal French "PORT AU PRINCE P F D No 1" in red. Paris Etranger and Le Haver date stamps with clear postage due "T" and amount due. Sound and clean but for some writing in blue. Horizontal file fold not serious.

11. Two stampless folded letter cover sheets (no letter inside), both to Batcheler & Cie. at Havre, both by Royal Mail via London. One has "Port au Prince A" March 10 1875 date stamp and the oval stamp of C Serre & co. on the back. The other has "A Jacmel" July 24 1873 and oval stamp of J. Francoz & Cie. Both letters are from H Jacob & Cie, Miragoane, and the marks of Serre and Francoz are both indications of forwarding (although they do not contain the word 'forwarded'). Both letters show 12 decimes due, the single letter rate for this period. Transit and destination date stamps, some slightly faint as usual, but readable. Smoothed out file fold on each, but F to VF for this $30.00

A Cover Story

An 1878 Haitian Cover Transited Via Navassa Island

by L. Wallace Dean III

At times a philatelic item that appears to be common at first glance, on further examination turns out to be of unusual interest. We all may have had such an experience, and this is one of the things that makes philately so rewarding. The cover in the figure is just such an example.

A Haitian cover routed through Navassa Island

At first glance the item is rather ordinary. It is from the correspondence of the Lanman & Kemp pharmaceutical company of New York City. There were many thousands of covers in this philatelic treasure trove from countries in the Caribbean and Central and South America. Examples from Haiti are not particularly rare. It bears the merchant's cachet of Tweedy Peters, Port-a-Prince, and the New York "opera glass" style marking, neither of which are uncommon. The date in the marking is October 8, (18)78. It is an unpaid ship letter, charged at New York 5 cents, the uniform rate for unpaid ship letters coming into the United States at this time. What makes this item unusual is the notation in the upper left, "p. Ailva via Navassa," indicating that it was to go on the ship Ailva by way of Navassa.

Navassa is a tiny island, which is about one square mile and located roughly 40 miles west of the southwest tip of Haiti. The only natural inhabitants are birds. According to various articles, the island became a possession of the United States in the 1850's under an act of Congress, the so-called Guano Act.

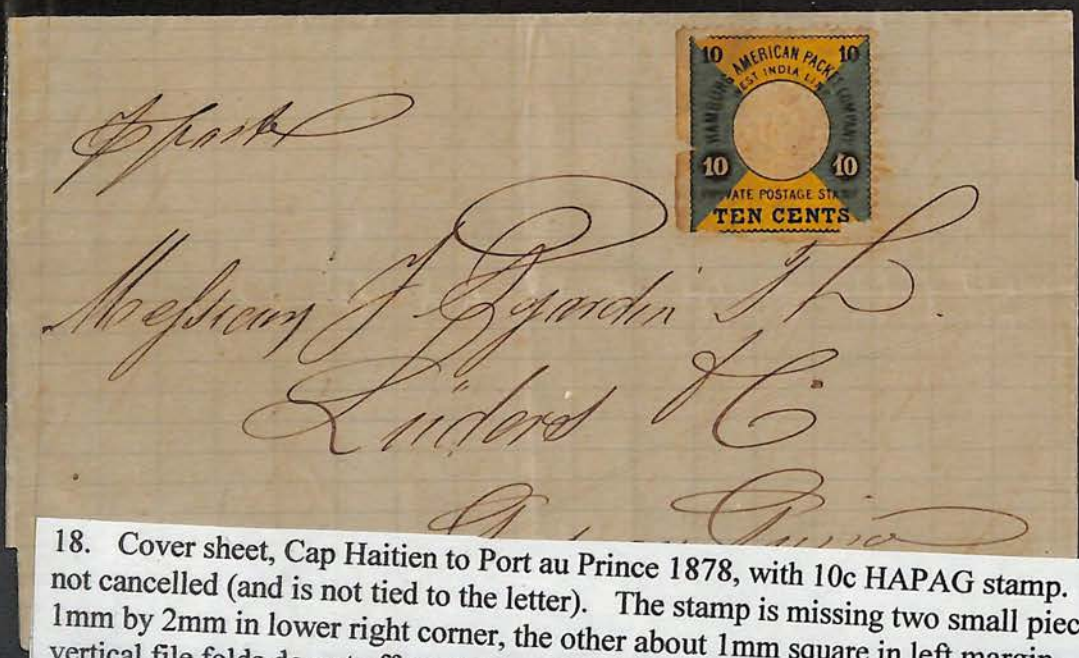
Guano and phosphate rock were mined there in the 1850's and 1860's by the Navassa Phosphate Company of New York and Baltimore. The material mined was used for fertilizer, and apparently nitrates could be leached from it for making gun powder. There was a tended lighthouse on the island in the later 1800's. It was eventually automated and was reported to be still in operation in the 1940's. During World War
island.

Brian Moorehouse article on Navassa Island is on HP Sep 2014

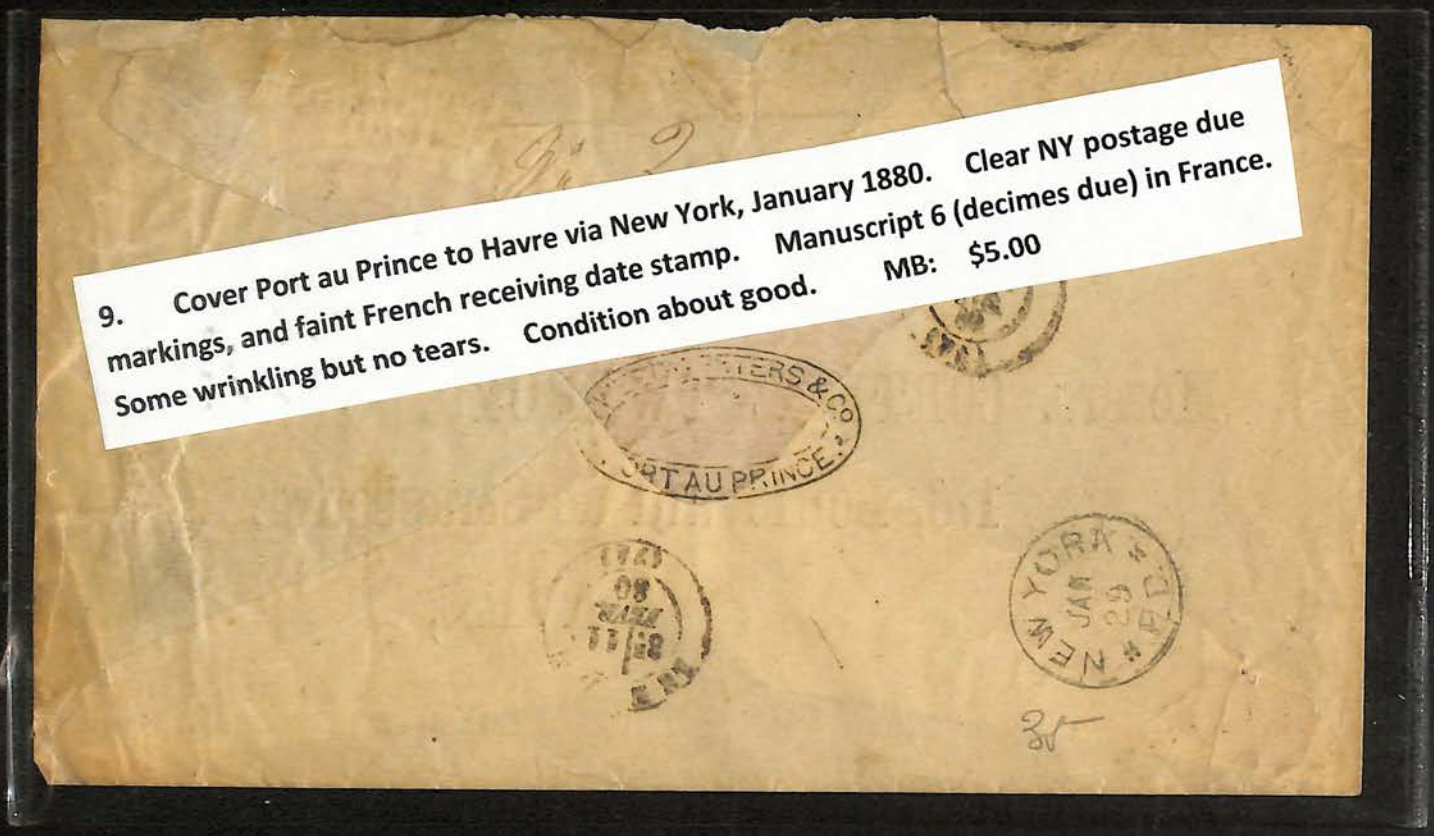
A letter in my collection, from the US Civil War period, headed USS Rhode Island, Cap Haitien, March 3, 1864, mentions a trip to Navassa to deliver water and during which the writer, the medical officer aboard the Rhode Island, treated the skipper of a schooner off Navassa for an ailment. Evidently the US Navy had responsibility for the security of the island.

More of philatelic interest, there was no post office on Navassa, and the handling of mail there has been presumed to have been conducted by the supervisor of phosphate mining. There is a known marking for the island, "SHIP LETTER/NAVASSA ISLAND, W.I.," which is in two lines and handstamped. The marking is considered very rare, with only a couple of examples having been reported. From the letter in the illustration, some merchants in Haiti were clever enough to have worked out a method of getting letters onto ships traveling between Navassa and Baltimore or New York City, where they entered the United States as ship letters.

Navassa is listed as a territory of the United States to this day,— a curious territory with a curious history.



18. Cover sheet, Cap Haitien to Port au Prince 1878, with 10c HAPAG stamp. The stamp is not cancelled (and is not tied to the letter). The stamp is missing two small pieces, one about 1mm by 2mm in lower right corner, the other about 1mm square in left margin. Horizontal and vertical file folds do not affect stamp. This item has not been expertised and may not be genuine, although one would think that a person creating a bogus item would have used a better copy of the stamp. As is. MB: $10.00



9. Cover Port au Prince to Havre via New York, January 1880. Clear NY postage due markings, and faint French receiving date stamp. Manuscript 6 (decimes due) in France. Some wrinkling but no tears. Condition about good. MB: $5.00

25. Cover sheet, Miragoane to Havre 20 August 1878, on front a nice merchants cachet, clear accountancy marking GB 1f 60c, and strong manuscript style due marking 12 (decimes). On the back a clear strike of a forwarder's marking "J. Francoz & Cie." Port au Prince, A JACMEL in small circle, and red London receiving date. Also date stamps for Calais and Le Havre. Trace of horizontal file fold at bottom, otherwise Fine plus. MB: $25.00