

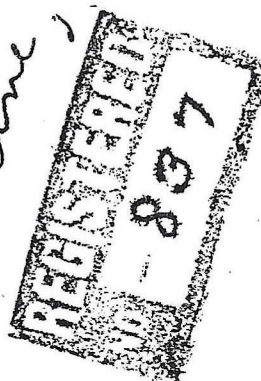
Haiti 1915-1934

Postmarks
Cape Haitien



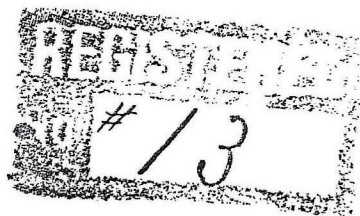
Frank B. Crosby, Jr.
28 Englewood Ave.,
Brookline, Mass.

78976



Recorded June 1924 - July 1927 (ERD & LRD shown). Registry numbers were cycled on 1 July, indicating that the Cape Haitien post office was not doing a lot of registry business in either 1924 or 1927.

Post Office
Maurice B. Bannister
Cape Haitien, Haiti



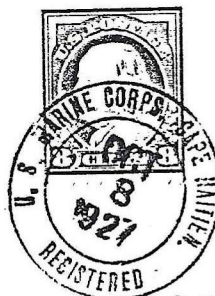
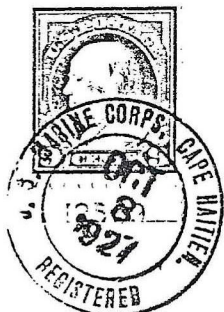
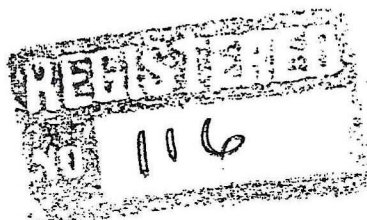
90036

Mr. H. Smucker
1714 N. Marshall St
Philadelphia, Pa

Haiti 1915-1934

Postmarks
Cape Haitien

U. S. MARINE CORPS
SECOND REGIMENT U. S. M. C.
OF CAPE HAITIEN, HAITI
POST OFFICE



49316

H. Smucker
1719 N. Marshall St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Discovery copies
and only recorded
examples; showing
occasional import-
ance of philatelic
covers in postal
history.

RECEIPT FOR REGISTERED ARTICLE NO. 116

10 fee paid. 1 class postage paid. 10-8-1927 (Date.)

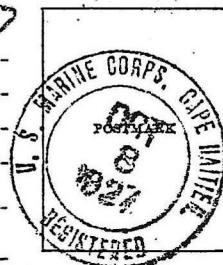
From Navy Mail Clerk,
Cape Haitien, Haiti

Addressed to H. Smucker,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Accepting employee will place initials in space below, indicating restricted delivery.

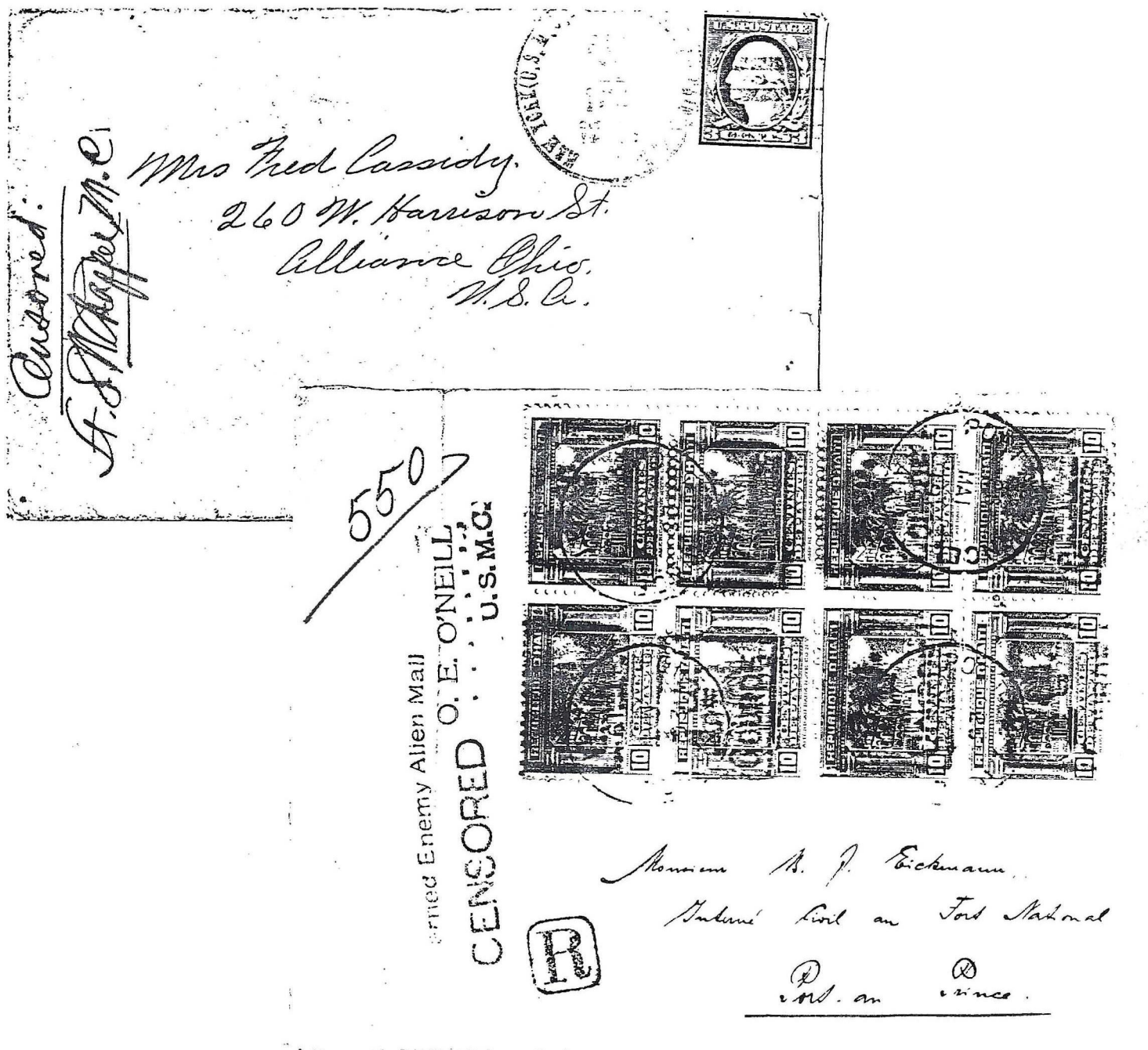
Return receipt fee _____ Special delivery fee _____

Delivery restricted to addressee { in person _____
or order _____ Postmaster, per 2.



Money Order Business
Discovery copy and only
recorded example.

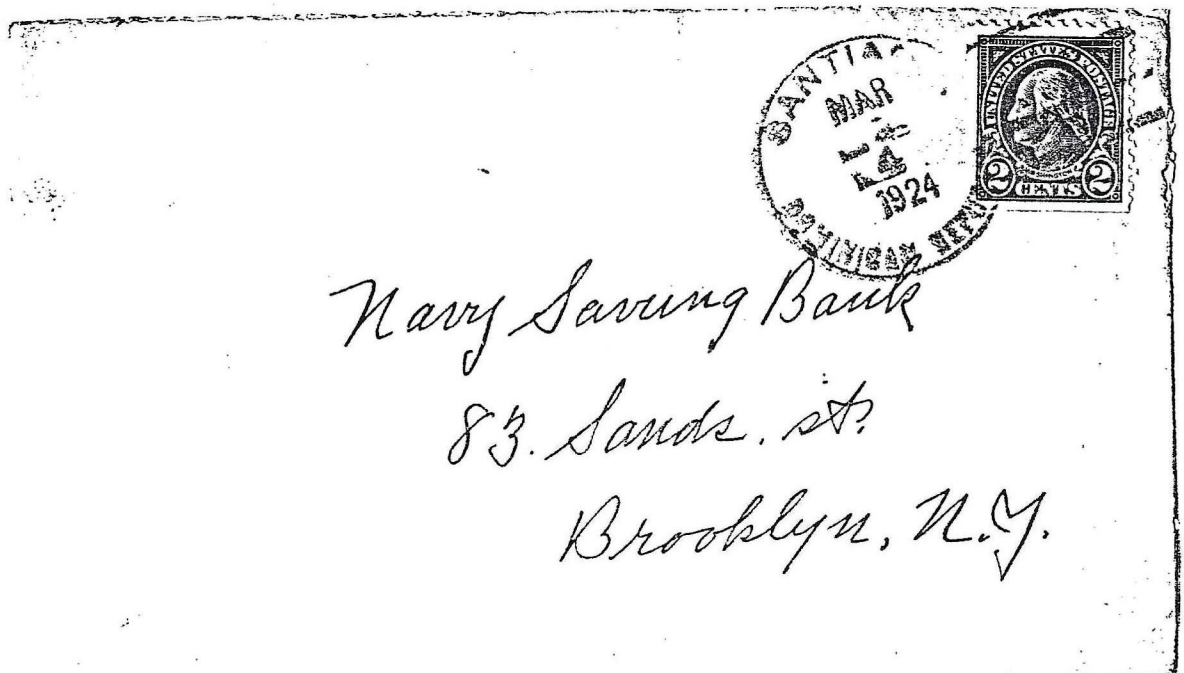
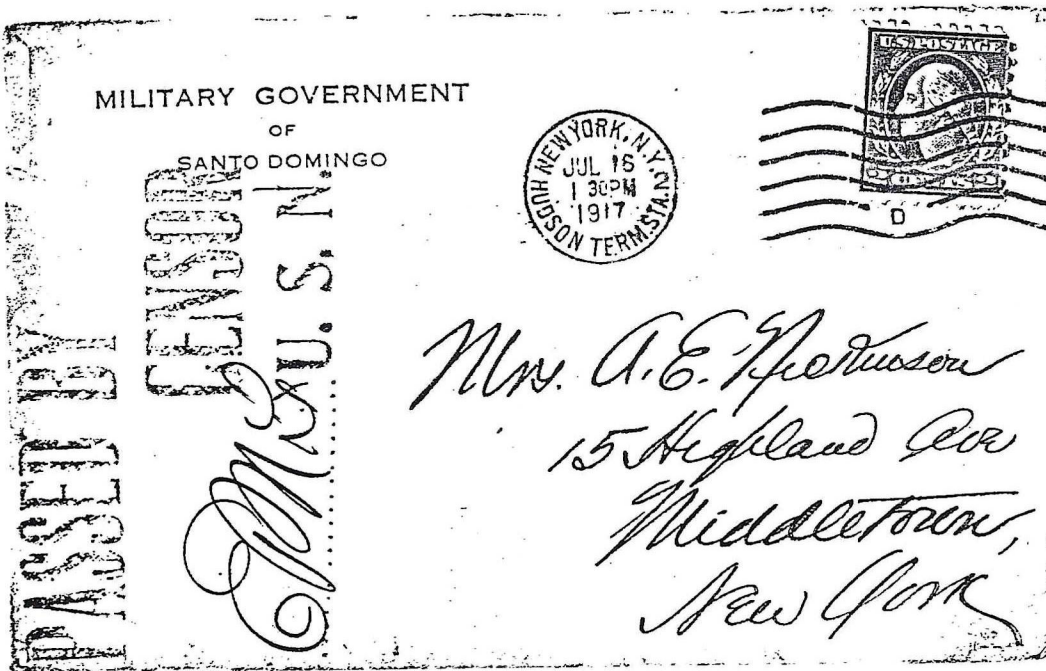




Censorship of U.S. military mail in Haiti during the U. S. intervention is not recorded in the literature, and this exhibitor has seen only 4 examples, shown above and under Port au Prince postmarks. The Censorship Board (established in Washington on 12 October 1917) operated a field station in Port Au Prince from September 1918 - May 1919. The scarcity of mail censored by this station suggests that it was not very active. Shown above, the only recorded example of internee mail from Haiti during the U.S. intervention.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 1916-1924

Having failed to produce political stability through controlling the Dominican Republic's treasury department since 1905 or through US-supervised elections in 1915, the US government decided to take full control of that country. On 5 May 1916 Marines occupied Santo Domingo. Eventually the occupation forces grew to 4 Marine regiments, 2 Marine Air Squadrons, and support units. The Dominican reaction was one of nearly complete non-cooperation, as a result of which the offices of national government were staffed by US personnel and martial law was declared. Local civilian government was re-established in October 1922 and the final withdrawal of US forces occurred in September 1924.



Dominican Republic 1916-1924

Rates

Post. Herbert G. Chase
First Division Squadron "E",
Marine Aviation Force,
San Pedro de Macoris, D.R.,
% Postmaster, New York City

Marines' Mail
WALTER E. MCCOUNTRY
CAPTAIN, U. S. M. C.
COMMANDING.

MARINE'S LETTER
ACT. OF 3 OCT. 1917
SECTION 1100

Mr. Fred

MARINE'S LETTER
ACT. OF 3 OCT. 1917
SECTION 1100

Miss Phyllis Stazard

(559)

MARINE'S LETTER
ACT. OF 3 OCT. 1917.
SECTION 1100.

Mrs. C.R. Breckinridge

The Brackens

Minett P.O.

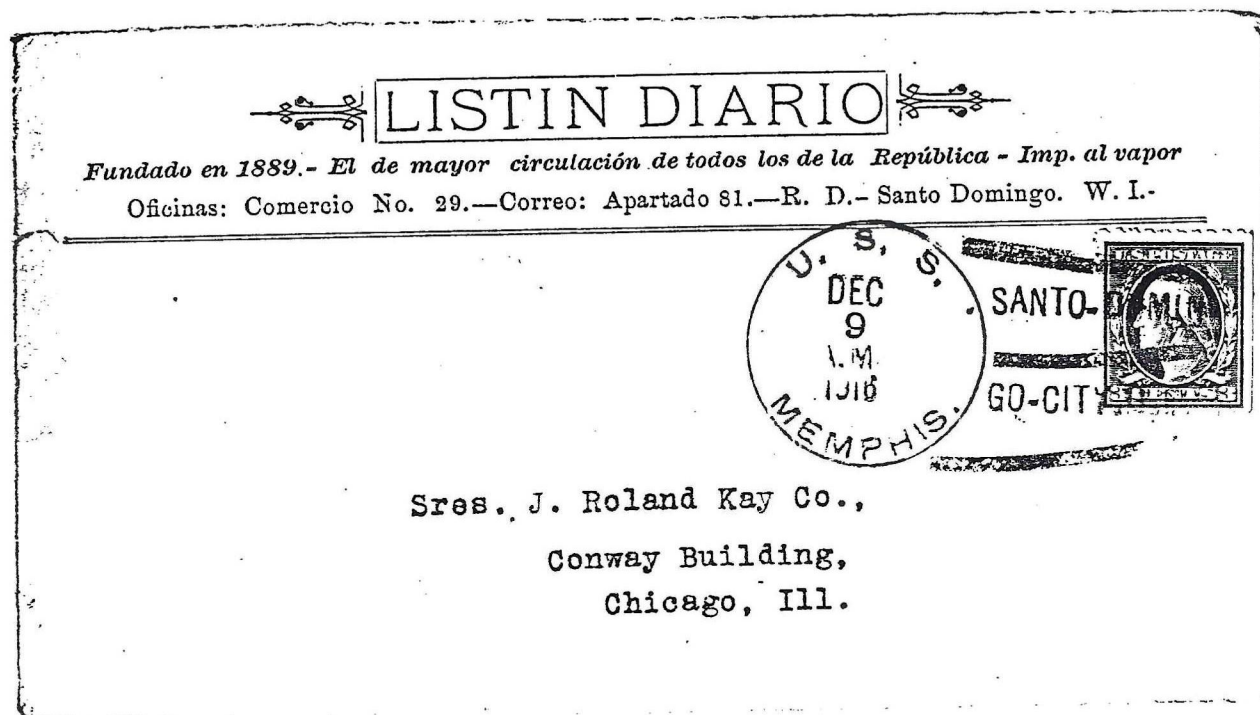
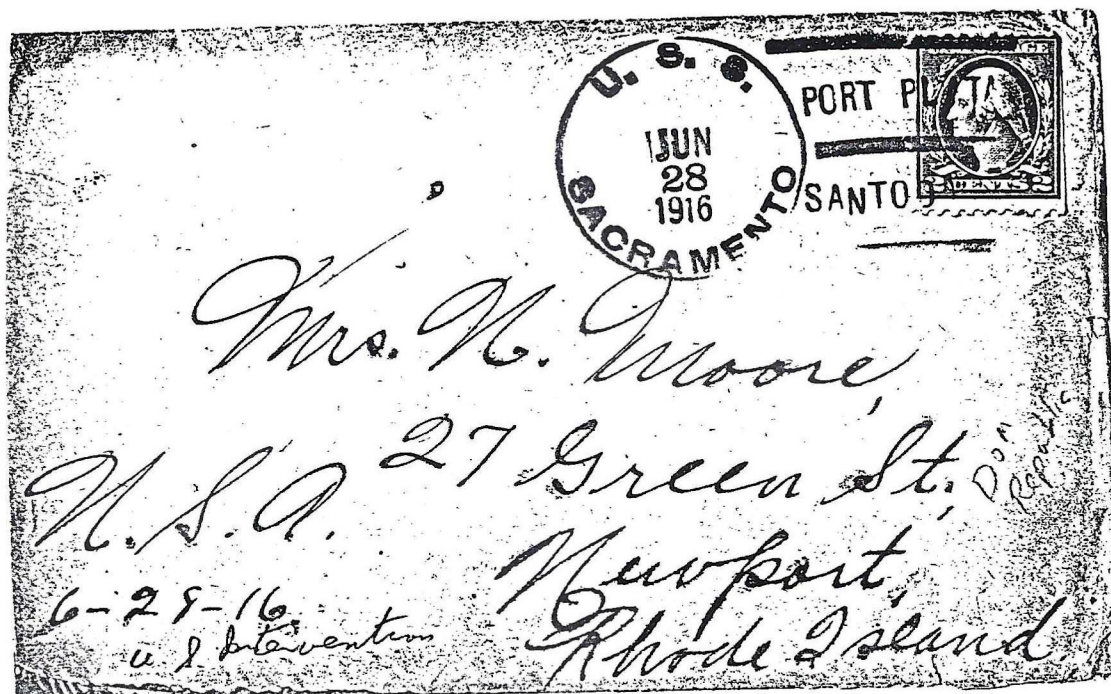
Muskoka- Ontario

Canada.

The overseas military free frank became effective 4 October 1917. It was abandoned in the Dominican Republic sometime in 1919 though it continued to be used in Europe well beyond then. The free frank required endorsement of "soldier's (or Marine's) mail" and the sender's unit. Above covers are all return addressed San Pedro de Macoris; note that they bear different Act of 3 Oct. handstamps.

The air unit shown above consisted of 6 bi-planes and 130 men. It was dispatched to Consuelo in April 1919 and later moved to San Ysidro. It is reported to have carried airmail within the country.

Usage to Canada is exceptional. Backstamped April 1919. Postage should have been paid at the U.S.-Canada treaty rate, 3¢ (including war tax).



Mail carried through US postal facilities -- including mail from Dominican civilians early in the occupation -- were carried at US domestic rates unless covered by the military free franking privilege. *Memphis* was stationed at Santo Domingo beginning 27 May 1916. *Sacramento* was not stationed in the Dominican Republic at this time, but was one of the many US Navy ships that sailed between Caribbean ports bringing supplies and showing the flag.

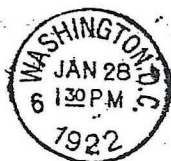
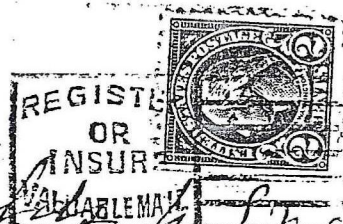


Private Arthur E. Bell
3rd Regiment - 50th Company

Barahona

Postmaster
New York City

Lieut St-Julien R. *Phillips*
Marine Barracks



ADDRESS
YOUR MAIL
TO
STREET AND
NUMBER



Miss. request A. Cunningham,
Can Maj. A. A. Cunningham,
1767 Miss. Ave.
W.A. Washington D.C.
Auto drawings
D. R.

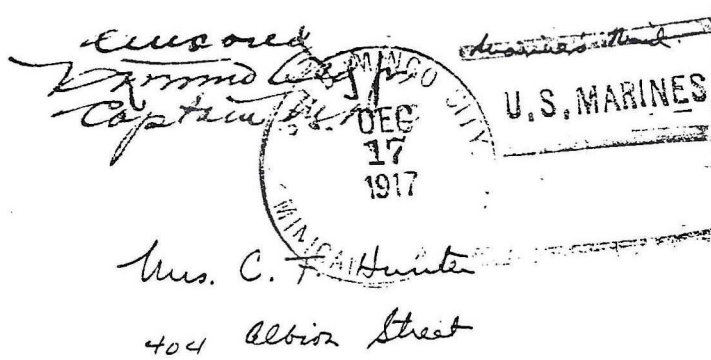
Republ-
ica
Antiova

As with nearly all military operations, mail to the troops in the Dominican Republic is scarcer than mail from them. For mail addressed c/o the New York Postmaster, US rates applied (including the 3c war rate in effect 2 November 1917 - 30 June 1919). Delivery was accomplished through US or Dominican post offices, as available. Top cover backstamped civilian Barahona postmark, as there was no US post office there. Bottom cover has USMC Santo Domingo postmark.

Bottom cover addressed c/o Maj. A. A. Cunningham, who was USMC Aviator #1 (USN Aviator #5).

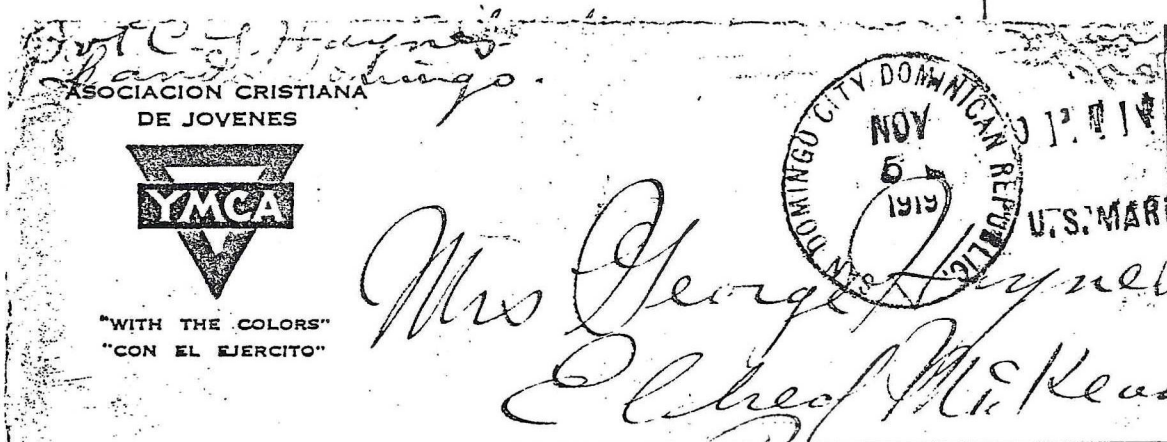
Dominican Republic 1916-1924

Postmarks
Santo Domingo



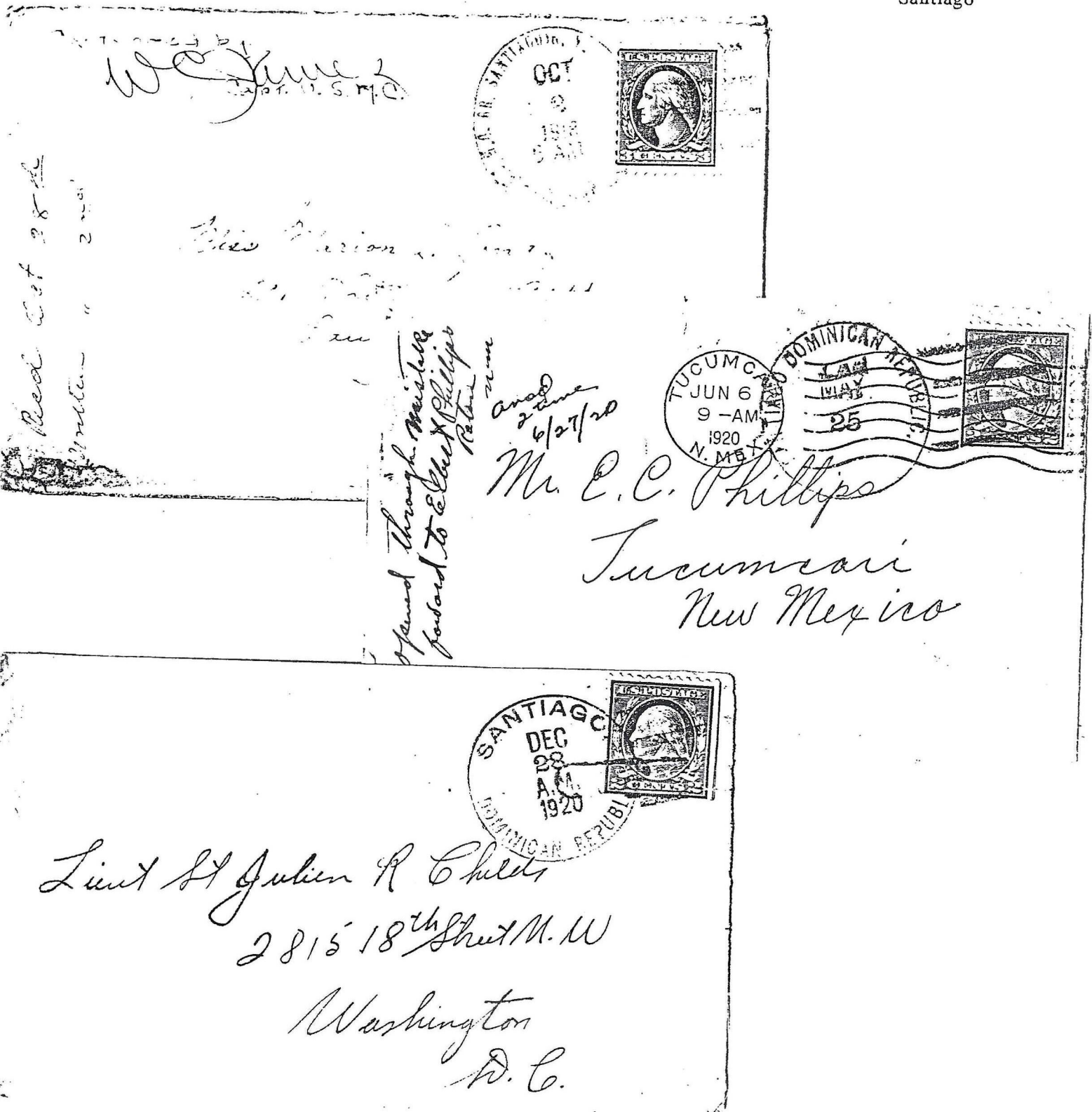
Top: recorded in 1917 & 1918, occurs with and without killer bars, and various text in bars.

Center: recorded in 1919 & 1920, occurs with and without killer bars.



Bottom: recorded 1923, usually with 3-bar killer. Similar postmark (same dial, 4 bars) recorded 1922-1924.

Five postmarks (about half of those recorded from this intervention) are for the capital, Santo Domingo. (The local post office also continued in operation, but its postmarks were of a different style, and with the country name in Spanish.)



Three types of U.S. postmark have been recorded for Santiago.

Dominican Republic 1916-1924

Postmarks
Puerto Plata
San Pedro de Macoris

Censored by
W.C. James
Captain, U.S.M.C.



Three US postmarks
recorded for Puerto
Plata. First and last
used are shown here.

TARJETA POSTAL

3-12-23

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

Communication:

*Tomorrow will be mail day
from here to the States so I
thought I'd drop you a card.
I hope I announced your return
help. We've received all
those clothes O.K. Am getting
on fairly well. Can't wait to
will try and visit Mother
a little in day too. But there
is no news. Don't miss a
minute about. Let me hear
from you soon.*

S. M. & Mrs.
Robert J. Brown
Firth
Nebr.
P.O. Gen. Del.

US post office operat-
ed at San Pedro de Ma-
coris April 1919-July
1923. "Perdo" error is
the normal postmark.
Second type recorded
used 1922 only.

Miss Lida Lee,
70 Maple Cordon Exchange,
6035 Hollywood Boulevard,
Los Angeles,
California,

U.S.A.

Dominican Republic 1916-1924

Postmarks
Civilian Post Offices



Post Office 182015 New
Army Brigade 184th C.
San Pedro de Macoris, D.R.

Return address 15th
Rgt., 2nd Prov. Bde.

Mr + Mrs William Hynes
Castorland

Jaylowville

Mrs. Butta J. Kinnison
72 Chestnut St.



OPENED BY

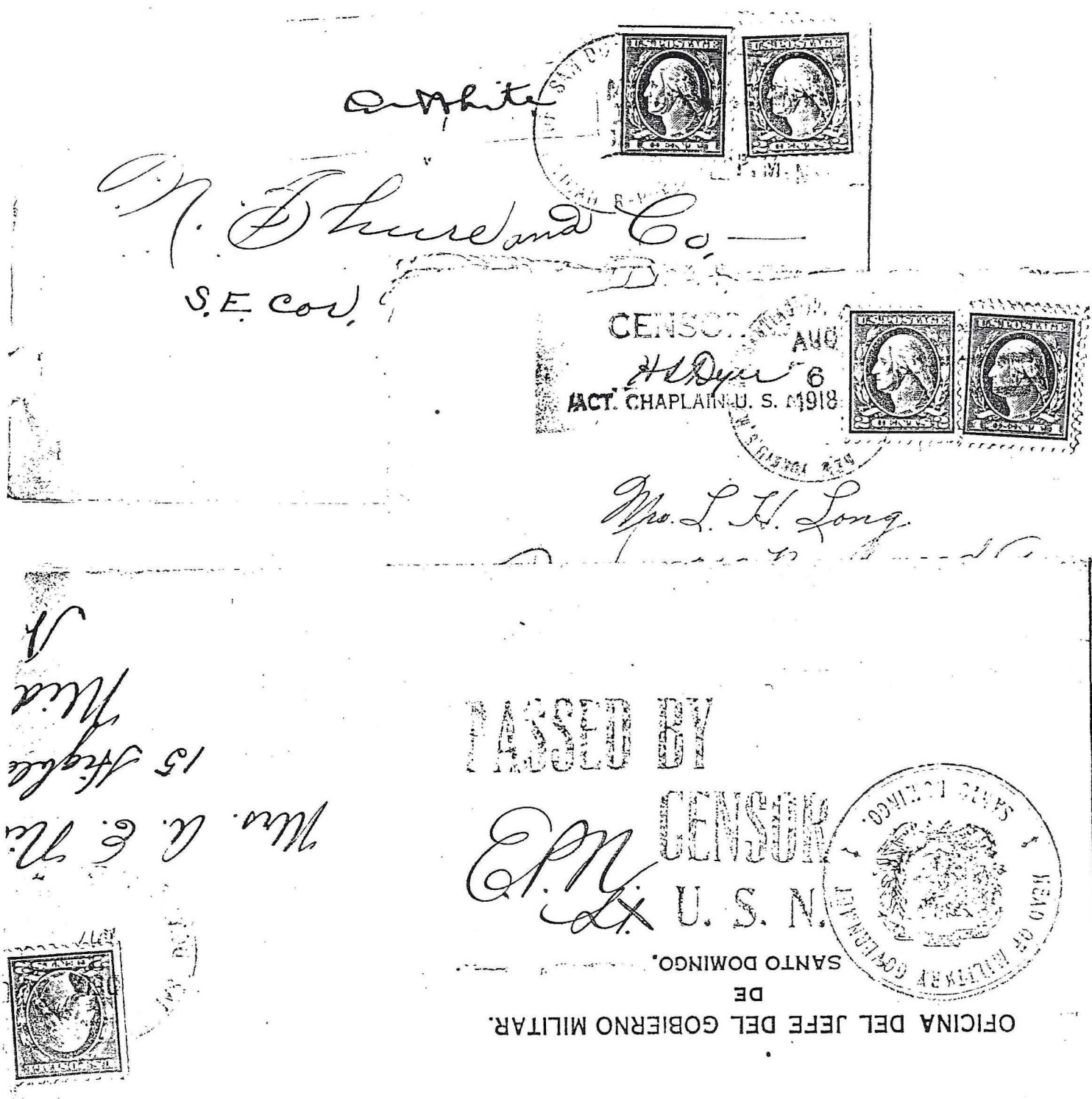
Miss Dorothy Schmolge
c/o D. F. Sullivan,
Garniers, Florida,
U. S. A.



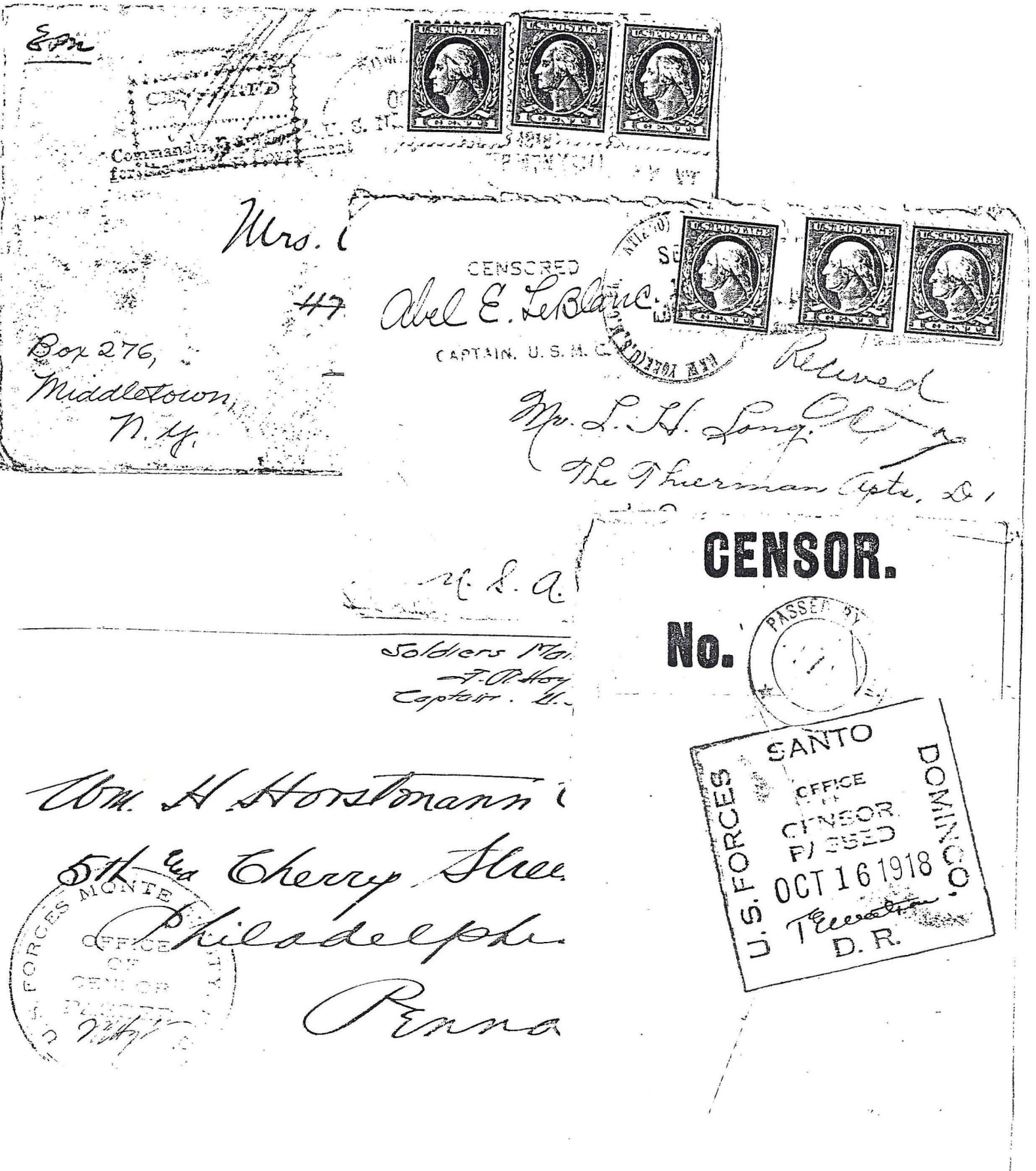
772 S. W. Marshfield Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Return address Bde.
QM, 2nd Prov. Bde.

In cities where there was no US military post offices, and even in places where there were, US military mail can be found sent through the civilian post offices. As shown above, franking was eclectic.

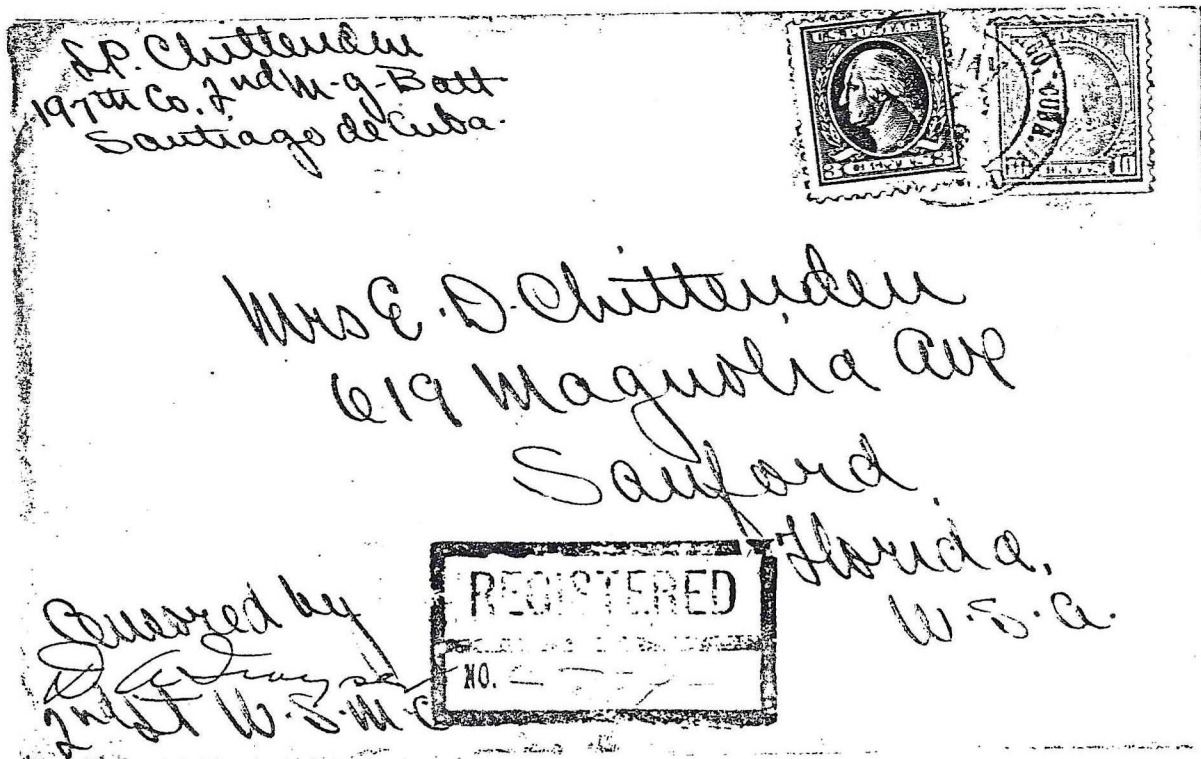


A wide range of military censor marks (required under WWI regulations) has been recorded from this intervention, a selection of which is shown on this and the next page. No systematic study has been made of these marks to establish periods or places of use. It appears that there was no regular censorship of local civilian mail.



CUBA 1917-1922

Following elections marked by the now traditional fraud and violence, another revolt broke out in Cuba in February 1917. Though this had largely died out by May, the US and Cuban governments decided that a US military presence in eastern Cuba would serve their respective interests. At the suggestion of the Cubans, the US government leased "training camps" in Oriente and Camaguey provinces, but in August 1917 filled them with Marines rather than soldiers destined for France. (The story that the Cuban revolt was German-inspired was a later embellishment.) Having overstayed their welcome, the last Marines were withdrawn on 6 February 1922.



Most mail recorded from this intervention is from members of the 7th Marines at Santiago de Cuba. Registered mail is extremely scarce.

Cuba 1917-1922

Units & Rates

Cpl. F. J. Kaiser,
Hed. Det., 7th Rgt.
of Marines.

The Marines in Cuba were entitled to the overseas military free frank which went into effect on 4 October 1917. It is not clear why Corp. Crittenden paid postage on his mail.

Mrs. Mae Plandig,

U.S.A.

REPUBLICA DE CUBA.
TARJETA POSTAL.
UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.
(POST CARD — CARTE POSTALE)

MESSAGE MAY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

ADDRESS ONLY

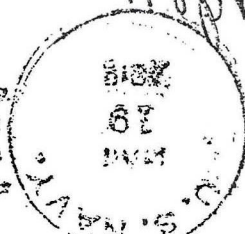
MARRIHE-MAIL

10

1917

Published by HARRIS BROS. CO., HAVANA, CUBA. MADE IN U.S.A.

The 7th Regiment, USMC, landed at Guantanamo Bay in late August 1917, and dispatched elements inland, mainly to Santiago de Cuba, Oriente province. The 9th Marines arrived at Guantanamo Bay in December 1917 and appears to have remained there.



SP. Crittenden
H.D. Company
9th Regiment, Marines
Guantanamo Bay
Cuba.

Port Beith Davis
 37th to 7th Regt. I.M.P.
 Camaguey Cuba

Marine's Mail,
 Passed by Censor,
 J. J.
 2ND LIEUT., M.C.

Mr & Mrs L. J. Davis
 839 So Hill St
 Los Angeles
 Calif. n.d.g.

Port Beith Davis
 37th to 7th Regt. I.M.P.
 Bayamo Cuba

Censored
 Lt.
 Captain

Maria's
 Mail

Miss Freda Davis
 Sapulpa
 Okla
 U.S.A.

90 City Drug Store

In addition to the major concentrations at Guantanamo Bay and Santiago, Marines were stationed at Camaguey, San Luis and Bayamo. Mail from any of these locations is scarce.