The Background and International Use of Pro Juventute and Peace Stamps to 1920

Limited validity of "Special" stamps between the UPU Congresses of 1897 and 1920

The sender thought that this letter from Switzerland to the UK was correctly franked at 25c with a definitive 10c stamp plus 5c and 10c stamps of the 1916 Pro Juventute issue (within their period of validity). However, this Pro Juventute issue was not accepted in prepayment of mail to the UK as it had only a limited validity period. The Swiss post office marked the offending stamps as invalid and indicated an amount of 30 gold centimes postage due – twice the value of the Pro Juventute franking. On delivery in London, 3d (the equivalent of 30 gold centimes) was charged as postage due.

This exhibit illustrates the international use of Switzerland's charity and commemorative stamp issues by country and by year. Corresponding mail (preferably incoming to Switzerland) from those countries which accepted or declined the Pro Juventute stamps is also included. The exhibit is structured as follows:

1. **The restrictions resolved by the UPU in May 1897 sparked-off by the 1892/3 "Columbus" issues**
2. **Switzerland's first commemorative issue – for 25 years of the UPU in 1900**
3. **The predecessors of Switzerland's Pro Juventute charity stamps**
   a. The Scandinavian "Julmarken" from 1904
   b. The Dutch "Tuberculosis" stamps of 1906
   c. The Swiss Pro Juventute "forerunners" of 1912
4. **Pro Juventute frankings to the accepting countries and from these with special issues**
   a. Bavaria b. Denmark c. Italy d. Portugal e. Russia (incl. Finland) f. Hungary
5. **Pro Juventute frankings to the declining countries and from these with special issues**
   a. Belgium b. Germany c. France d. Great Britain e. The Netherlands
6. **Pro Juventute frankings to other countries and from these with special issues**
   a. Austria b. Bosnia c. Czechoslovakia d. USA e. Egypt f. Turkey
7. **Mail from Germany to Switzerland franked with Weimar Assembly stamps**
8. **Peace stamp frankings**
   a. From 1 to 7 August 1919
   b. To 14 accepting countries from 8 August 1919
   c. To 5 further accepting countries from 10 September 1919
   d. To other countries

1. The restrictions resolved by the UPU in May 1897 sparked-off by the 1892/93 "Columbus" issues

This 2c envelope was sent registered to Switzerland with a philatelic supplementary franking comprising the first 9 values of the "Columbus" issue from 1c to 50c, which gave a total franking of $1.28 as against the necessary postage of 5c plus registration fee of 8c. It was cancelled with the date-stamp of Quincy, Adam County, Illinois on 6 January 1894 and bears a New York registration label plus back-stamp of 9 January 1894.

The world's first real commemorative stamps were modest issues in 1891 and gave rise to little comment. However, the first event which gave rise to stamp issues by a range of countries was the 4th Centenary of the Discovery of America i.e. Christopher Columbus's landfall in the Bahamas on 12 October 1492. One of these was the monumental issue of 16 stamps with a face value of $16.34 made by the U.S.A. on 2 January 1893 for the World Columbian Exposition in Chicago. This was the issue which marked the beginning of the exploitation of stamp collectors with high value issues of stamps.

Although the US Columbus issue was widely acclaimed because of its fine engraving, it also attracted criticism as the U.S. Post Office was seen to be profiting from the growing hobby of philately. Subsequent issues by other countries – Portugal in particular – gave rise to increasing criticism, especially from the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps (the "SSSS").

The above was sympathetically received by Heinrich von Stephan, the German Post Minister, and Germany proposed to the 5th UPU Congress in Washington in May/June 1897 a resolution to the effect that local **special and commemorative** issues and issues with a **limited period of validity** were not to be permitted in prepayment of international mail. This resolution was seconded by Switzerland, supported by France, Italy and The Netherlands, and opposed by Great Britain and Portugal. It was adopted and remained in force until it was rescinded by the 7th UPU Congress in Madrid in October/November 1920.

2. Switzerland's First commemorative issue. 25th Anniversary of the UPU 1900

Although it would otherwise fall under the restrictions, this issue for the UPU was considered exempt

As the domicile of the UPU, Switzerland made a commemorative issue of three stamps and two post-cards for the 25th Anniversary of the UPU on 2 July 1900. According to a letter from UPU Director Ruffy, the Swiss Post Office (which effectively administered the UPU) had decided that this issue did not fall under the restrictions on use for international mail because it was "neither special nor particular to Switzerland" (in spite of the fact that it had a validity period of only 6 months!).

Above: An envelope to Germany correctly franked with a 10c definitive stamp plus three 5c UPU commemorative stamps (plates 1 and 2); cancelled at Basel on 7 November 1900; Stuttgart arrival date-stamp of 8 November 1900.

Below: An envelope to Gorizia, then Austria, correctly franked with a 25c UPU commemorative stamp (2nd plate); cancelled at Zürich on 7 October 1900; Lucinico 10 October 1900.

3. Predecessors of the Pro Juventute stamps — a. The Scandinavian "Julmarken" from 1904

Christmas stickers sold in post offices in Denmark in December

Einar Holbøll, here honoured on a Belgian stamp of 1955

At the beginning of the 20th Century many adults and children in Denmark suffered from tuberculosis.

In 1903, Einar Holbøll, a post office employee in Copenhagen, thought that a small voluntary contribution on every item of post in the Christmas season could bring money for charitable purposes.

King Christian IX approved this idea and 6 million "Julmærker" (Christmas stickers) were sold in December 1904 at a recommended price of 2 øre each in the Danish post-offices.

The objective of these "Julmærker" was to finance the building of a tuberculosis sanatorium for children.

20 December 1904: Copenhagen — Foreign letter 20 øre. (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

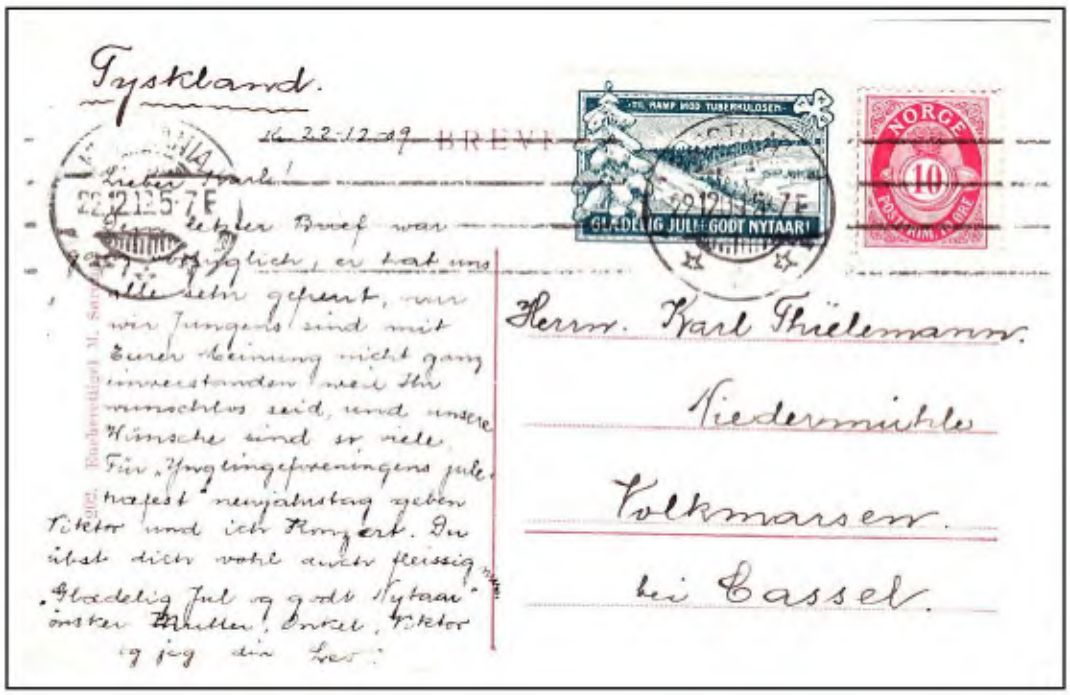
A correctly franked letter to Hamburg also bearing three "Julmærker" which were also cancelled.

3. Predecessors of the Pro Juventute stamps — a. The Scandinavian “Julmarken” from 1904

Apart from Denmark, also Norway and Sweden issued Christmas stickers (“Julmarken”).

1 January 1905: Sjögestad, Sweden — Inland letter 4 öre (1891 – 1919)

A 4 öre inland envelope sent to Herrljunga also bearing a “Julmarke” with the text “A donation to the Swedish National Association against tuberculosis”



22 December 1909: Kristiania, Norway — Foreign post-card 10 öre (1891 – 1921)

A view-card to Germany correctly franked at 10 öre and also bearing a “Julmarke” with the text “Merry Christmas; Happy New Year; for the fight against tuberculosis”

3. Predecessors of the Pro Juventute stamps **a. The Scandinavian "Julmarken" from 1904**

The Danish "Julmarke" of 1908 shows the sanatorium for children suffering from tuberculosis which was under construction. The sanatorium was finished in 1911 and the Christmas stickers sold up to then (up to the 1910 issue) had brought in over CHF 600,000. This news gave Switzerland the idea of issuing the Pro Juventute "forerunners", since it also had children suffering from tuberculosis.

26 December 1908: Copenhagen — Inland post-card 5 øre (1882 – 1921)

An inland view-card correctly franked at 5 øre and bearing the 1908 "Julmarke" showing the tuberculosis sanatorium

21 December 1910: Aarhus — Inland post-card 5 øre (1882 – 1921)

An inland view-card correctly franked at 5 øre and also bearing the 1910 "Julmarke"

3. Predecessors of the Pro Juventute stamps **b. The Dutch "Tuberculosis" stamps of 1906**

Stamps with a 100% surcharge for the benefit of tuberculosis victims issued on 21 December 1906; on sale until 3 January 1907; valid only for inland mail and until 31 January 1907. The 743,325 stamps sold brought in Gld. 20,565 (ca. CHF 40,000).

This was the only issue for the benefit of tuberculosis victims up until 1913. It is not certain whether this stamp issue influenced Switzerland's decision to issue Pro Juventute stamps in 1913 rather than just stickers.

29 December 1906: Vaals — Foreign letter 12½c (Apr. 1879 – Feb. 1921)

A letter to Germany over-franked by ½c with stamps of the tuberculosis issue to which no objection was raised

3 January 1907: Amsterdam — Foreign post-card 5 c. (Apr. 1879 – Feb. 1921)

A post-card to Germany correctly franked with a 5c definitive stamp; also bearing the tuberculosis stamps

3. Predecessors of the Pro Juventute stamps

c. The Swiss "Forerunners" of 1912

Inspired by Denmark's "Julmarken", a total of 3,314,050 charity stickers of 10 Rp. in German (brown), 10 c. in French (green) and 10 cmi. in Italian (carmine-red) were sold in December 1912

Brown with German text:
Front: "Viel Sonnenschein im neuen Jahr!"
Back: "Für die Jugend – Der Ertrag dieser Weihnachtsmarke dient zur Bekämpfung der Tuberkulose bei den Kindern"

Green with French text:
Front: "Soleil et Santé à tous !"
Back: "Pour la jeunesse – Le produit sera affecté à la lutte contre la tuberculose chez les enfants"

Carmine-red with Italian text:
Front: "Un' anno di sole"
Back: "Pro Gioventù – Il provento servirà a combattere la Tubercolosi nei fanciulli"

24 December 1912: Zürich — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card issued by the Pro Juventute (with a similar text to that on the back of the stickers) sent to Vienna; correctly franked with a 10c definitive stamp; bearing an Italian "forerunner" which was also cancelled

Foreign mail also bearing the 1912 "forerunners" with German text

2 January 1913: Uetliberg station mark / Zürich Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card to the USA correctly franked with a 10c definitive stamp; also bearing the German "forerunner"

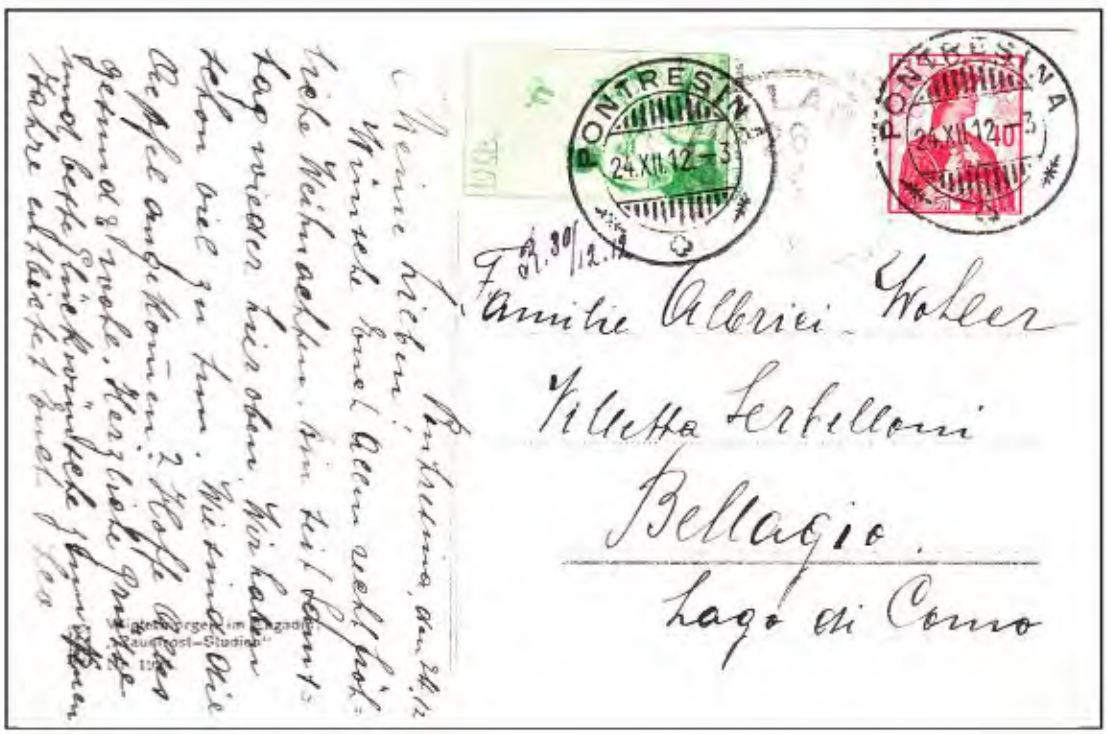
2 January 1913: Rapperswil / railway post-mark Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A commercial cover to Berlin correctly franked at 25c with definitive stamps; also bearing the German "forerunner"

Foreign mail also bearing the 1912 "forerunners" with French text

11 January 1913: Sierre — Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A letter to Mulhouse correctly franked at 25c with definitive stamps; also bearing the French "forerunner"



24 December 1912: Pontresina — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card to Italy correctly franked with a 10c definitive stamp; also bearing the French "forerunner"

4. Special issues of countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **a. Bavaria**

The only commemorative stamp issue made by Bavaria was for the 25th Anniversary of the Regency of Prince Luitpold. It appeared on 10 June 1911 and was stated to be valid only until 30 June 1911 and only for mail within Germany and Austria.

An envelope to Monaco franked with stamps of this issue to the value of 20pf cancelled at Burgpreppach on 11 June 1911, the second day of issue; no objection was made to this franking; Monaco arrival back-stamp of 13 June.

A view-card to Switzerland bearing the 10pf value of the above issue; cancelled at Bamberg on 10 June 1911, the first day of issue; the stamp was not accepted for this international franking and 20c postage due was charged on delivery at Chur on 12 June.

4. Mail to the countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **a. Bavaria**

Circular no. 90 of 14.11.1913 indicated Bavaria as one of four countries which would accept mail franked with the 1913 Pro Juventute stamp.

20 December 1913: Menzingen Foreign letter 25c + regn. fee 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921/Dec. 1920)

A registered letter to Ansbach correctly franked with ten 5c PJ stamps of the 1913 issue

4. Mail to the countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **a. Bavaria**

1913 Pro Juventute stamps as franking and as supplement

11 December 1913: Kempttal Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card sent to Nuremberg correctly franked with two 5c PJ stamps of the 1913 issue

2 December 1913: Bern Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A 1912 Pro Juventute card franked at 10c with definitive stamps; also bearing two PJ stamps of the 1913 issue

4. Mail to the countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **a. Bavaria**

Circular no. 213 of 18.11.1915 indicated Bavaria as one of nine countries which would not accept mail franked with the 1915 Pro Juventute stamps.

5 January 1921: Zurich — Foreign letter to 20g 25c; 20-40g 40c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A letter to Kaufbeuren franked with 7½ + 10c PJ stamps of the 1920 issue plus definitive stamps to the value of 25c. It is unclear whether this letter weighed over 20g, and the PJ stamps paid the next weight stage costing 15g, or whether it weighed under 20g and the PJ stamps were unnecessary. In the light of the circular from 1915, the latter appears to be more likely.

4. Mail to the countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **b. Denmark**

The Circulars of November 1913, 1915 and 1918 stated that Denmark accepted Pro Juventute frankings

Denmark did not issue any commemorative or charity stamps until October 1920 but had been the initiator of the “Julmarken” (Christmas seals) sold at post offices every December since 1904

11 February 1918: Railway T.P.O. route 2184 Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A letter to Aalborg correctly franked at 15c with definitives plus a 10c PJ stamp (1917 issue)

4. Mail to the countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **b. Denmark**

1918 and 1920 Pro Juventute stamps as franking

22 December 1920: Auvernier Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card sent to Copenhagen correctly franked with a 10c PJ stamp of the 1920 issue

21 February 1919: St. Gallen Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A letter sent to Copenhagen correctly franked with the 10c and 15c PJ stamps of the 1918 issue

4. Special issues of countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **c. Italy**

The first commemorative stamp issue made by Italy was for the 50th Anniversary of the Liberation of Sicily. It appeared on 15 May 1910, was sold only in Sicily and with a surcharge of 5c per stamp, and was stated to be valid only until 30 June 1910 and only for mail within Italy.

An envelope addressed to Switzerland bearing the two stamps of this issue to the value of 20c cancelled at Catania on 11 May 1910, the second day of issue; no objection was made to this franking.

A commercial envelope weighing 29g sent registered to Switzerland franked with five 15c stamps of the above issue (postage for 20-40g = 50c + registration 25c); two further stamps removed and with a manuscript note "Stamps affixed and removed by the sender"; cancelled at Palermo on 2 July 1910; Basel arrival back-stamp of 4 July 1910. Although this issue was only valid for inland mail and until 30 June 1910, it was here accepted to frank a registered letter going abroad two days later!

4. Special issues of countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **c. Italy**

The third commemorative stamp issue made by Italy was for the 50th Anniversary of the Unification of the Kingdom of Italy. It appeared on 1 May 1911, was sold with a surcharge of 5c per stamp (3c for the 2c) for two exhibitions, and was stated to be valid only until 31 December 1911 and only for mail within Italy.

A view-card to Germany bearing the 10c stamp of the above issue; cancelled at Turin on 29 May 1911; still in Italy the stamp was marked as invalid with 20 c postage due (in black); 20 pf (marked in blue) was charged on delivery.

A view-card to Switzerland over-franked at 32c with the whole series of the above issue of 1 May 1911 cancelled on the Milan – Chiasso TPO on 20 June 1911. This issue is reported also to have been valid for mail to Switzerland in the second half of 1911 thanks to a special agreement.

4. Special issues of countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps c. Italy

The remainders of the higher values of the stamp issue for the 50th Anniversary of the Unification of the Kingdom of Italy which were on hand at the end of its validity were overprinted 2c and all were reissued for use at the 2c newspaper rate in Italy only on 1 March 1913.

A short-text view-card to Switzerland over-franked by 1c with three 2/15c stamps of the above issue; cancelled at Genoa on 23 June 1913; still in Italy the stamps were marked as invalid and 10 c postage due was marked in blue; 10 c was collected on delivery in Robenhausen-Stegen on 23 June 1913.

A 10c post-card used to Switzerland and bearing the above overprinted issue (the 2c is perf. 13½); cancelled at Rome on 28 April 1914; 30c postage due charged on delivery at Lucerne on 29 April 1914 (twice the difference between the 10c value of the post-card and the 25c letter-rate), apparently because the Swiss post-office noticed that the four 2c stamps (invalid as franking) hid the required inscription “Post-card”.

4. Special issues of countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **c. Italy**

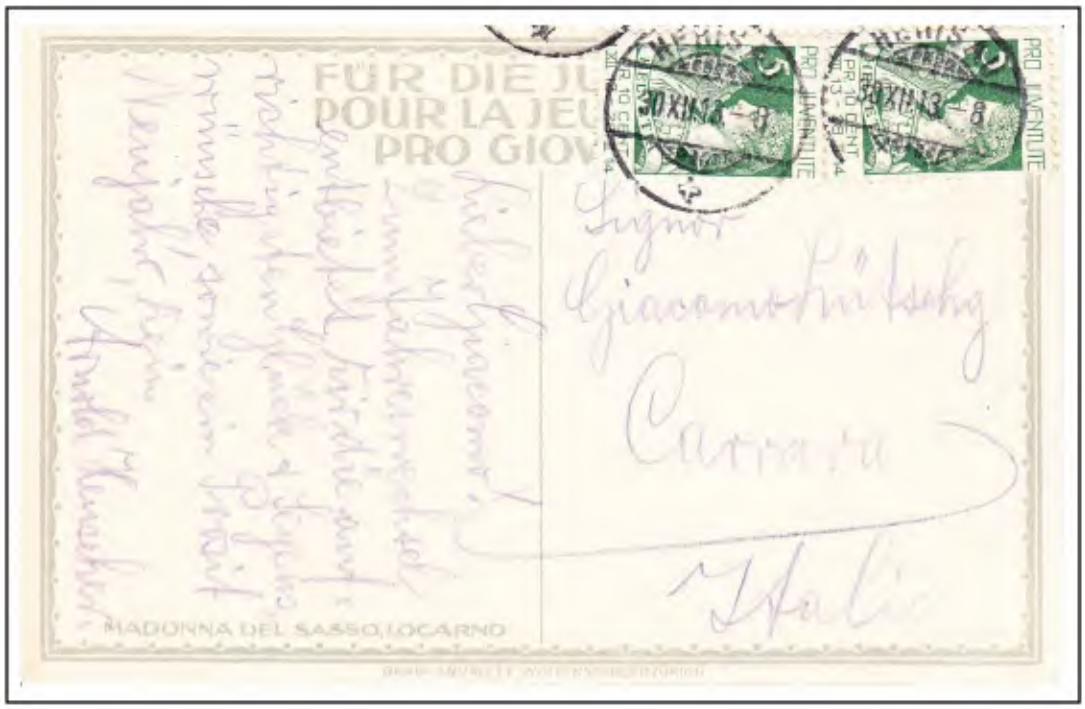
Two commemorative stamps were issued for the re-erection of the Campanile of St. Mark in Venice. These appeared on 25 April 1912, were sold only in the Province of Venetia, and were stated to be valid only until 31 December 1912 and only for mail within Italy.

A view-card to Switzerland correctly franked with a 10c definitive stamp and bearing in addition the 5c value of the above issue; cancelled at Mestre on 26 May 1912; Rigi-Kaltbad arrival back-stamp of 27 May 1912.

A commercial envelope to Switzerland correctly franked with a 25c definitive stamp and bearing in addition both values of the above issue; cancelled at Venice Station on 30 May 1912; Basel arrival back-stamp of 31 May 1912.

4. Mail to the countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps c. Italy

The Circulars of November 1913, 1915 and 1918 indicated that Italy accepted Pro Juventute frankings



30 December 1913: Herisau Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

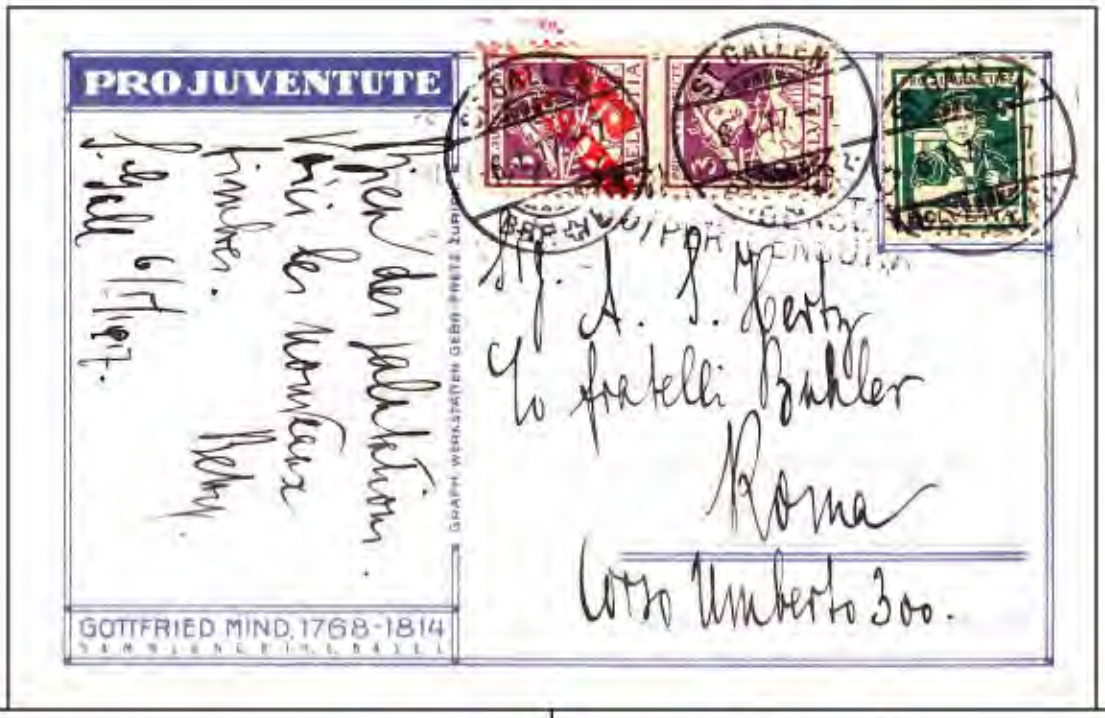
A view-card sent to Carrara correctly franked with two 5c PJ stamps of the 1913 issue

22 December 1915: Zürich Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A letter sent to Mestre correctly franked with 5c + 2 x 10c PJ stamps of the 1915 issue

4. Mail to the countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **c. Italy**

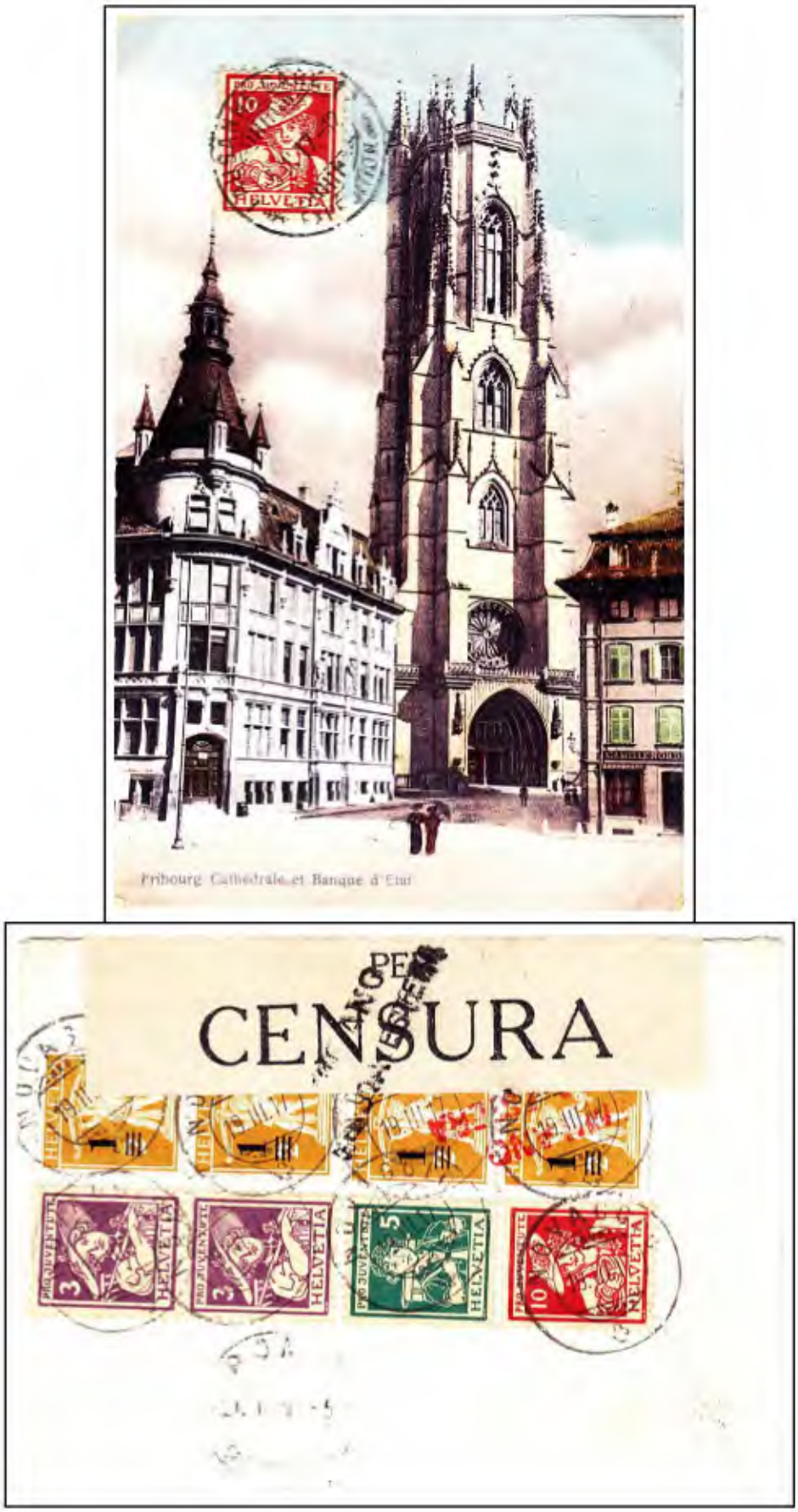
1916 Pro Juventute stamps accepted as frankings



Above: 6 January 1917: St. Gallen Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)
A post-card to Rome over-franked by 1c with 2 x 3c + 5c PJ stamps of the 1916 issue
Below: 4 February 1917: Olten / 5 March 1917: Lausanne Foreign printed matter 5c (Oct. 1907 – Dec. 1920)
Post-cards (short text) sent to Modena with 2 x 3c (1c too much) respectively 5c PJ stamps of the 1916 issue

4. Mail to the countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **c. Italy**

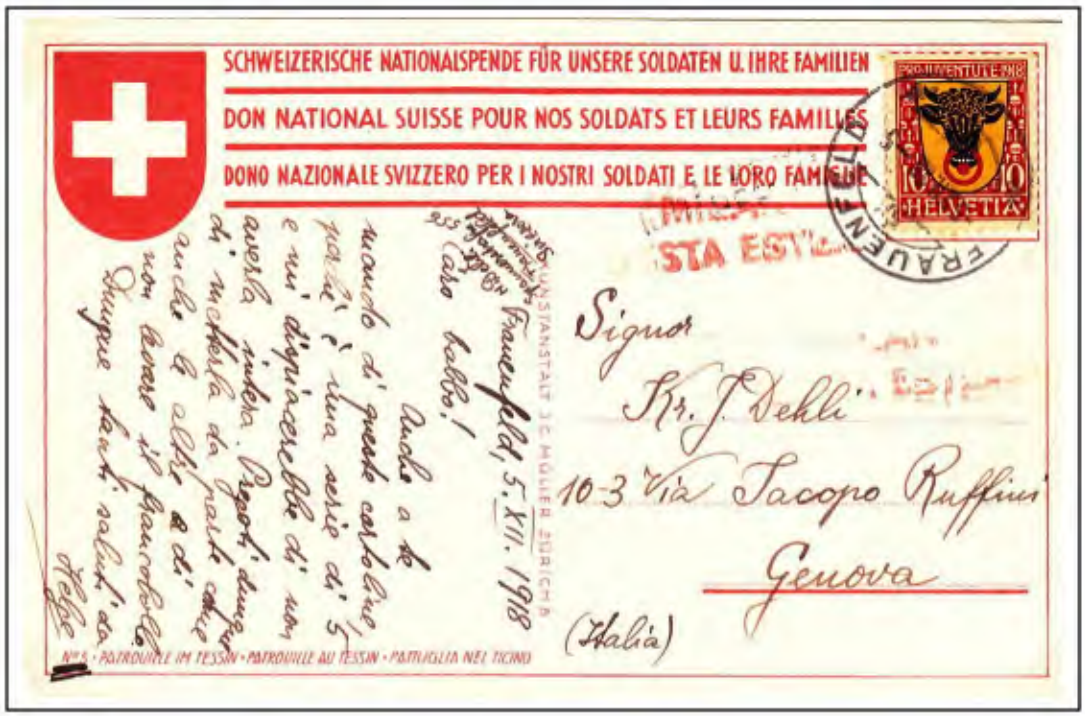
1916 Pro Juventute stamps accepted as frankings



Above: 5 March 1917: Lausanne — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)
A view-card sent to Modena correctly franked with a 10c PJ stamp of the 1916 issue
Below: 19 March 1917: Novaggio — Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)
A letter to Rome correctly franked with definitives to 4c and PJ stamps of the 1916 issue to 21c

4. Mail to the countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **c. Italy**

1918 Pro Juventute stamps accepted as frankings



5 December 1918: Frauenfeld — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card sent to Genoa correctly franked with a 10c PJ stamp of the 1918 issue

12 December 1918: Heerbrugg — Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A letter sent to Varese correctly franked with 10c + 15c PJ stamps of the 1918 issue

4. Mail to the countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps

c. Italy

1917 and 1919 Pro Juventute stamps accepted as frankings

4 February 1918: Zürich

Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card sent to Capri correctly franked wit h a 10c PJ stamp of the 1917 issue

30 April 1920: Bauma

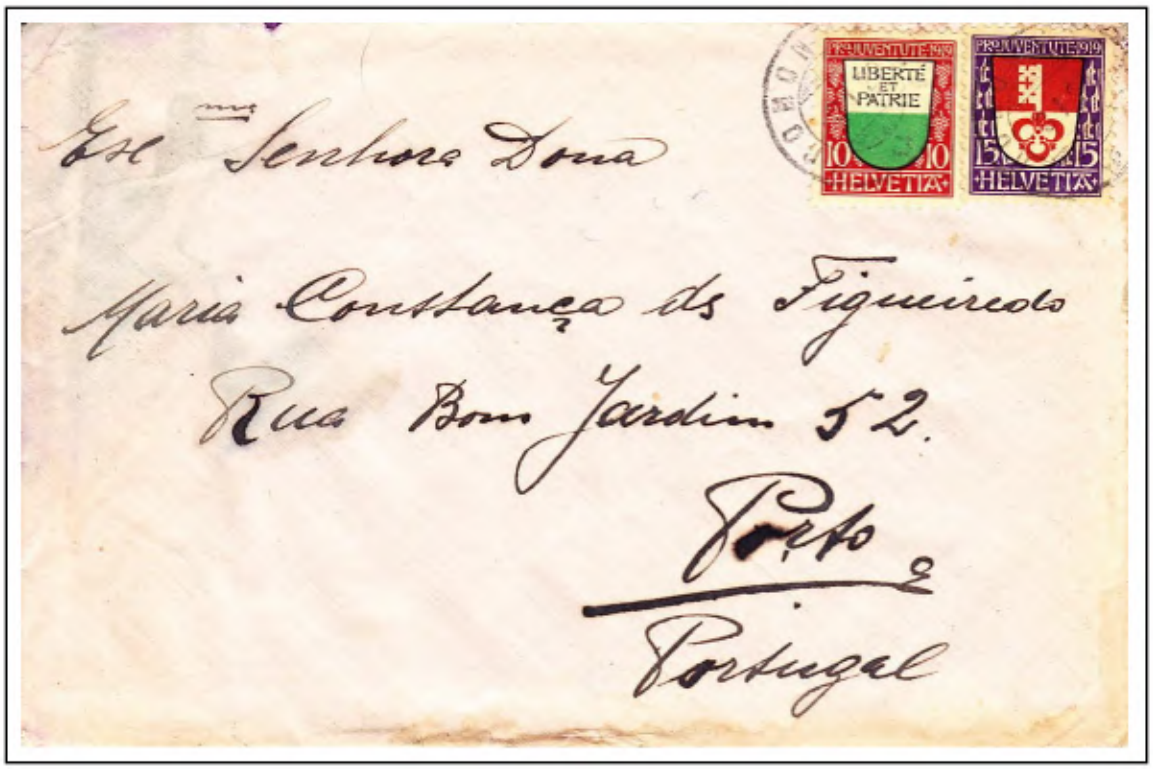
Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A letter sent to Messina over-franked at 52.5c with PJ stamps of the 1919 issue (registration intended?)

4. Mail to the countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **d. Portugal**

The Circulars of November 1913, 1915 and 1918 stated that Portugal accepted Pro Juventute frankings

Portugal's many commemorative stamps in the 1890's were one of the main reasons for the restrictions resolved by the UPU but none were issued between 1898 and 1923



3 January 1920: Promontogno Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A letter to Porto correctly franked with 10c + 15c PJ stamps of the 1919 issue; arrival back-stamp 13 January 1920

4. Special issues of countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **e. Russia**

The first special stamp issue made by Russia was a charity issue of four stamps, each of which bore a surcharge of 3k for War Orphans of the Russo-Japanese War. It appeared in 1905 and was apparently used without restrictions on international mail.

This newspaper wrapper was sent to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in St. Petersburg franked with a 7k stamp of the above issue, which was cancelled on 20 June 1905 (= 3 July 1905 by the Gregorian calendar). It is difficult to understand this franking as the printed matter rate was 2k per 50g. The wrapper bears a Berne arrival back-stamp dated 6 July 1905.

4. Special issues of countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **e. Russia**

Russia's second special stamp issue was a long series of 17 stamps commemorating the Tercentenary of the Romanov Dynasty. It appeared at the beginning of 1913 and served as a definitive issue for some years, as such, it was used without restrictions on international mail.

This envelope was sent registered to Switzerland correctly franked at 20k (10k postage + 10k registration) with 2k + 4k + 14k stamps of the above issue, which were cancelled at Moscow on 6 November 1913 (= 19 November 1913 by the Gregorian calendar). The wrapper bears a Winterthur arrival back-stamp dated 22 November 1913.

4. Special issues of countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **e. Russia**

Russia's third special stamp issue was a series of four War Charity stamps, each of which bore a surcharge of 1k. It first appeared on 26 November 1914 and was reissued with changed colours in 1915. It was used without restrictions on international mail.

This envelope was sent registered to Switzerland correctly franked at 20k (10k postage + 10k registration) with two 1k + two 7k stamps of the above issue, plus 1k and 3k definitive stamps, which were cancelled at Sebastopol on 9 September 1915 (= 22 September 1915 by the Gregorian calendar). The envelope was censored before despatch and bears a Lausanne arrival back-stamp dated 16 October 1915.

4. Mail to the countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **e. Russia (incl. Finland)**

Pro Juventute frankings accepted per the Circular of Dec. 1913 but not per those of Nov. 1915 and 1918

22 December 1913: St. Gallen — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card sent to Finland correctly franked with two 5c PJ stamps of the 1913 issue

19 February 1914: Montana-Vermala — Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A letter sent to St. Petersburg correctly franked with five 5c PJ stamps of the 1913 issue

4. Special issues of countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps **f. Hungary**

Hungary's first special stamp issues were a long Flood Relief tab issue in 1913 and long War Charity overprint issues in 1914 and 1915. Each of the stamps bore a surcharge of 2f and no restrictions appear to have been imposed on their validity.

An envelope to Switzerland correctly franked with 2f + 3f + 20f stamps of the 1915 issue cancelled at Matlasha on 17 July 1916; censored in transit at Budapest and again at Feldkirch; Thun arrival back-stamp of 31 July 1916.

An envelope to Switzerland franked with a 10f stamp of the 1914 Charity issue plus a 30f definitive stamp (apparently intended to pay postage 25f plus express fee 15f) cancelled at Pancsova on 26 March 1915; censored in transit at Budapest; Geneva arrival back-stamp and forwarding date-stamp of 10 April 1915.

4. Mail to the countries which accepted the Pro Juventute stamps f. Hungary

Pro Juventute frankings accepted by Hungary per the Circulars of Dec. 1913 and Nov. 1915 and 1918

11 February 1918: Zurich Foreign letter 25c / Reg fee 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921/Dec. 1920)

A registered letter over-franked by 1c with three sets of PJ stamps of the 1917 issue

30 December 1918: Zurich Selnau Foreign letter 25c / Reg. Fee 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921/Dec. 1920)

A registered letter sent to Budapest correctly franked with two sets of PJ stamps of the 1918 issue

5. Special issues of countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps — a. Belgium

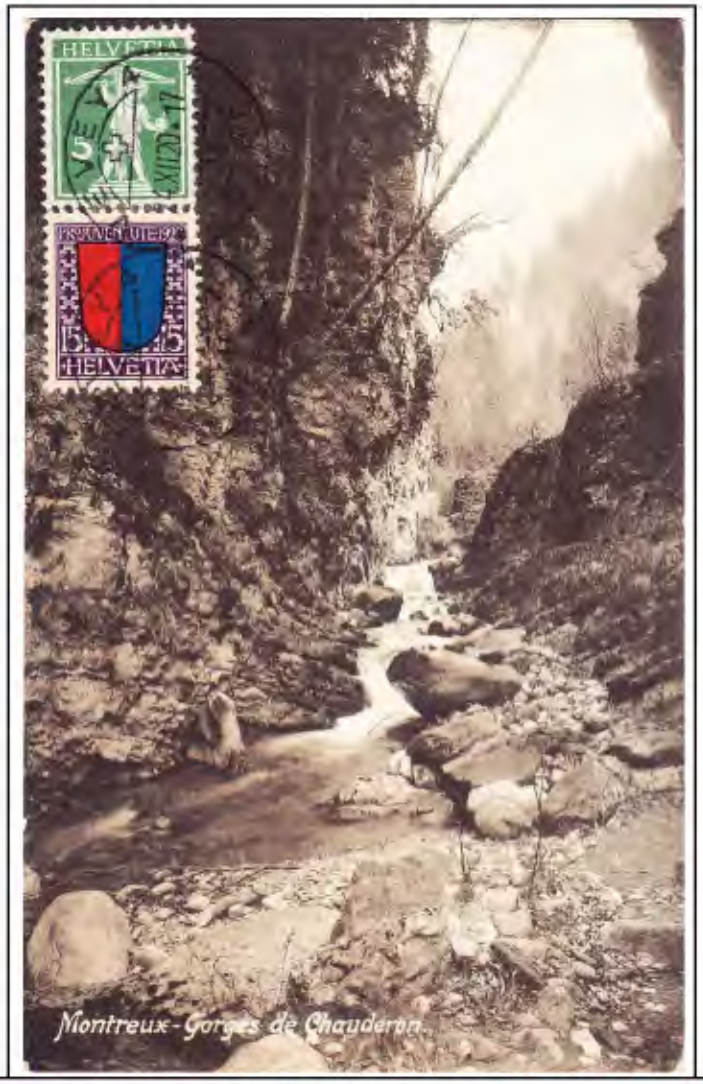
After making issues for exhibitions in 1894 and 1896, Belgium made no further issues until 1910 and 1911, when issues for the Brussels and Charleroi Exhibitions appeared. These bore 50% or 100% supplements for the Anti-Tuberculosis League; they were only valid for 8 -10 months and for inland mail.

25 August 1911: Charleroi — Foreign letter to 20g 25c (Oct. 1907 – Feb. 1921)

A letter to France franked with both series of the 1910 Brussels Exhibition issue overprinted "CHARLEROI 1911" for the Charleroi Exhibition. Already in Belgium, these stamps were marked as invalid, with 50c postage due; this was collected on delivery in Vendeuvre-sur-Basse on 26 August 1911.

5. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps **a. Belgium**

Circulars nos. 90 of 14.11.1913 and 213 of 15.11.1915 indicated Belgium as one of at first 4 then later 9 countries which would not accept mail franked with Pro Juventute stamps.



Above: 24 December 1920: Vevey — Foreign printed matter 5c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921/Dec. 1920)
A view-card with short text correctly franked with a 5c definitive; a 15c PJ stamp of the 1920 issue as a supplement

Below: 12 December 1916: La Chaux-de-Fonds — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)
A view-card sent to a Military Post Office franked with a 10c PJ stamp of the 1916 issue with no objection raised

5. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps b. Germany

The Circulars of November 1913, 1915 & 1918 indicated that Germany declined Pro Juventute frankings

Germany did not issue any commemorative or charity stamps until the Weimar Assembly issue of 1 July 1919. To facilitate comparison with Switzerland's Peace issue, the Weimar issue is shown under Section 7

1 December 1913: Basel Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

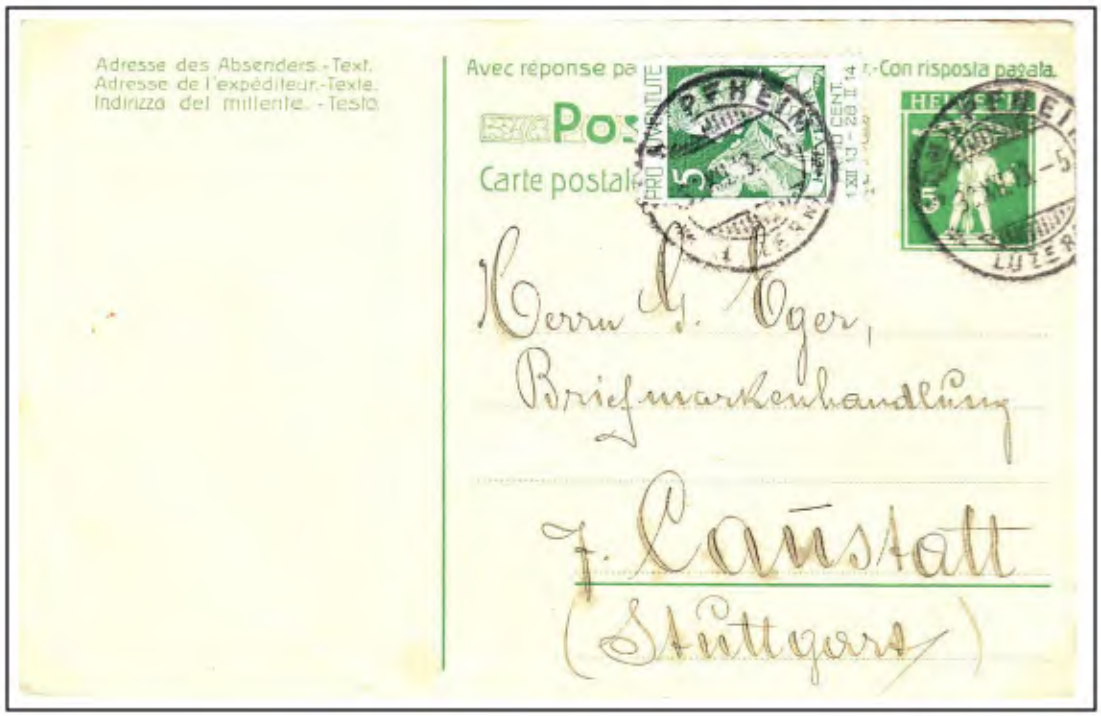
A 10c post-card correctly used and supplemented with a PJ stamp of the 1913er issue (FDC)

1 March 1914: Hemishofen Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card originally franked with two PJ stamps of the 1913er issue, which were not accepted (only valid until 28 February 1914 and not for Germany). Refranked with a 10c definitive stamp.

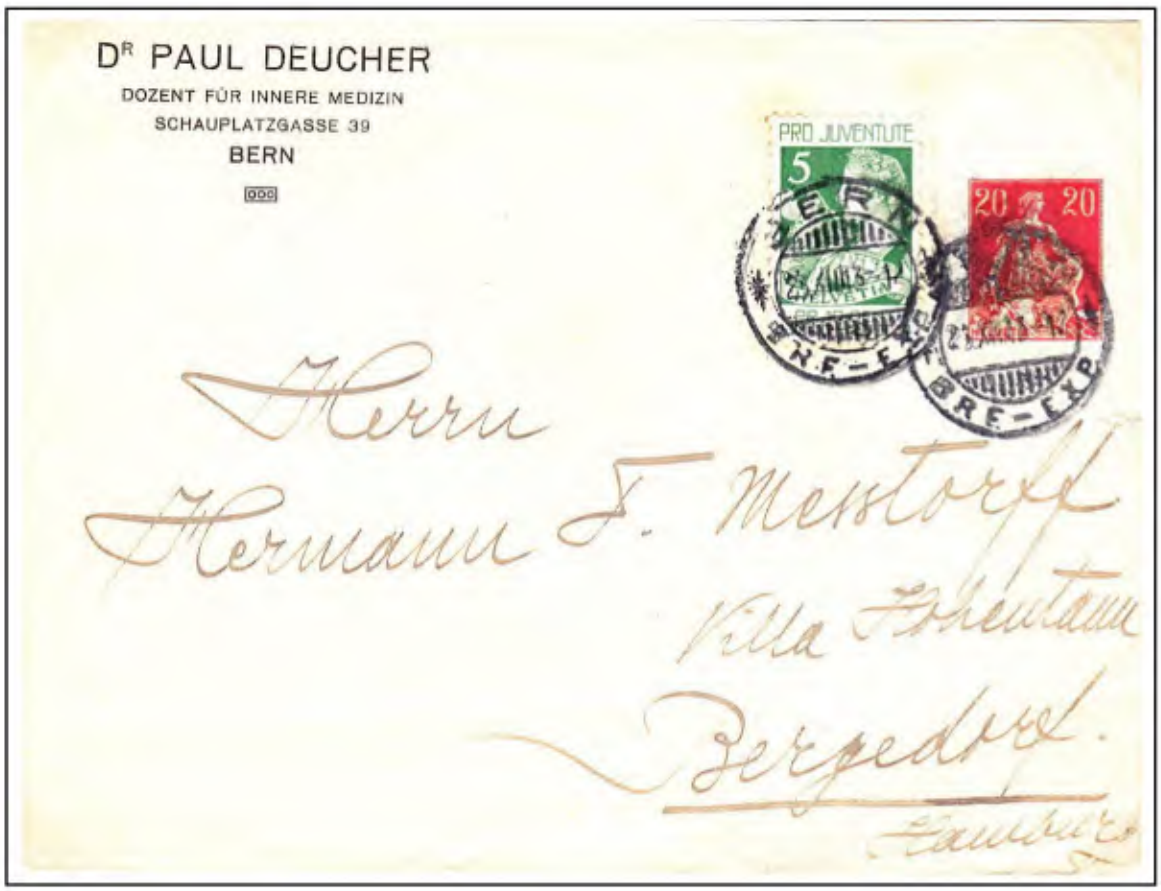
5. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps **b. Germany**

No objection made to 1913 5c PJ stamps as supplementary franking to postal stationery



30 December 1913: Schüpfheim — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A 5c reply paid post-card with 5c PJ stamp of the 1913 issue as a supplementary franking without objection



23 December 1913: Bern — Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A 20c envelope to private order with a 5c PJ stamp of the 1913 issue as a supplementary franking to which no objections were raised

5. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps — b. Germany

No objections raised to 5c PJ stamps of the 1915 issue

12 December 1915: Zürich — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card franked with two 5c PJ stamps of the 1913 issue without objections being raised

27 December 1915: Zürich — Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 19

A commercial cover to Saxony correctly franked with two 10c definitives plus a 5c PJ stamp of the 1915 issue t which no objections were raised

5. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps — b. Germany

A 10c PJ stamp of the 1915 issue accepted as franking or used as a supplement

11 December 1915: Zürich — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card to a German FPO address franked with a 10c PJ stamp of the 1915 issue

20 December 1915: TPO Route No. 243 — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

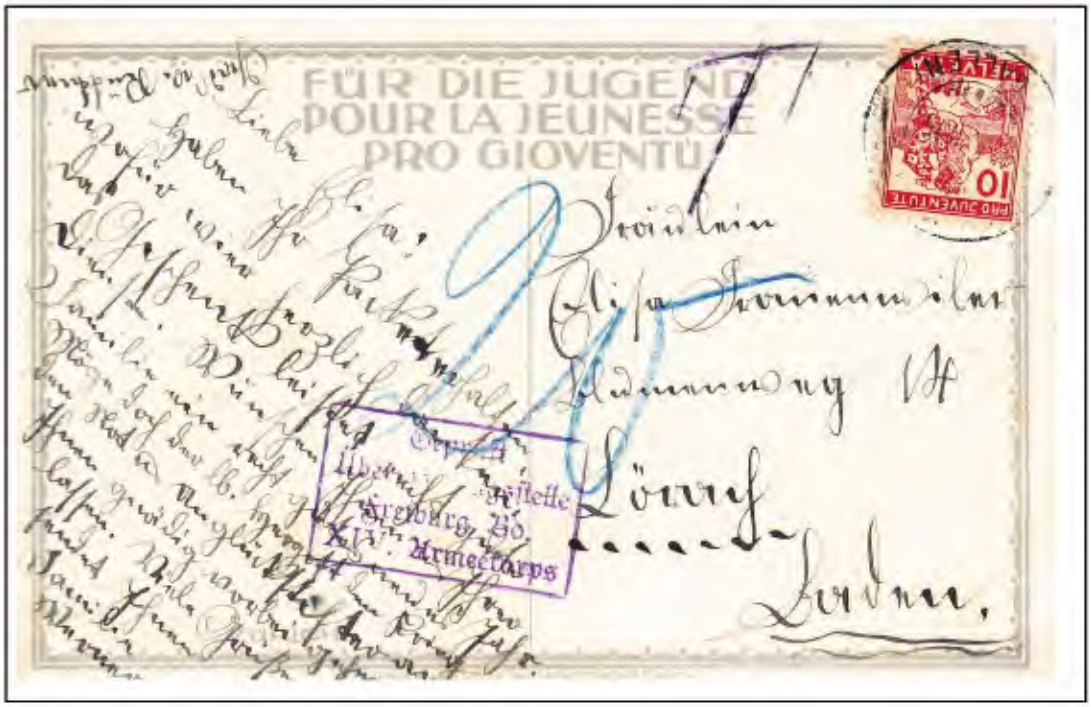
A view-card franked with a 10c definitive bearing a 10c PJ stamp of the 1915 issue as a supplement

5. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps — b. Germany

Objections to 1915 PJ stamps

11 December 1915: Constance — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A 5c reply-paid card with a 5c PJ stamp of the 1915 issue not accepted as a supplementary franking; 25 gold centimes postage due noted in Germany; 20c collected in Seengen using a postage due stamp.



21 December 1915: ? St. Gallen — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card franked with a 10c PJ stamp of the 1915 issue, which was not accepted; 20 pf postage-due was charged on delivery in Lörrach; censored in Freiburg

5. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps — b. Germany

1916 3c and 10c PJ stamps as supplements

25 December 1916: Wülflingen — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

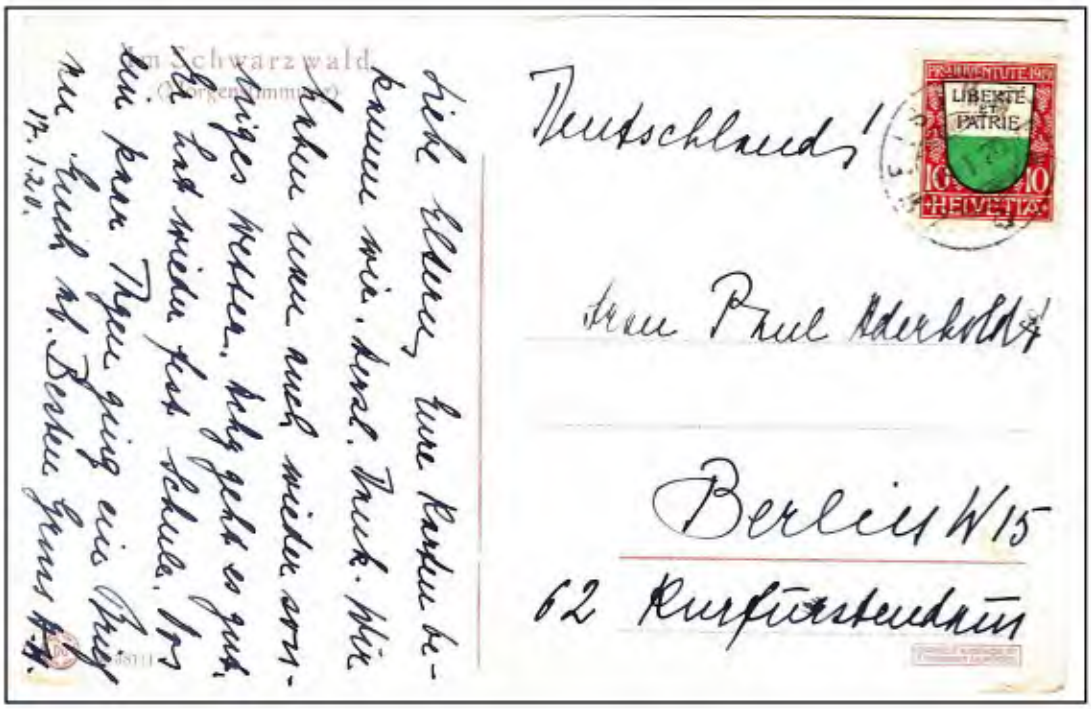
A view-card franked with two 5c definitives; with a 3c PJ stamp of the 1916 issue as a supplement

24 December 1916: Lucerne — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A 10c post-card with a 10c PJ stamp of the 1916 issue as a supplement

5. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps **b. Germany**

No objection to 1919 10c and 15c stamps



18 January 1920: Zweisimmen — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

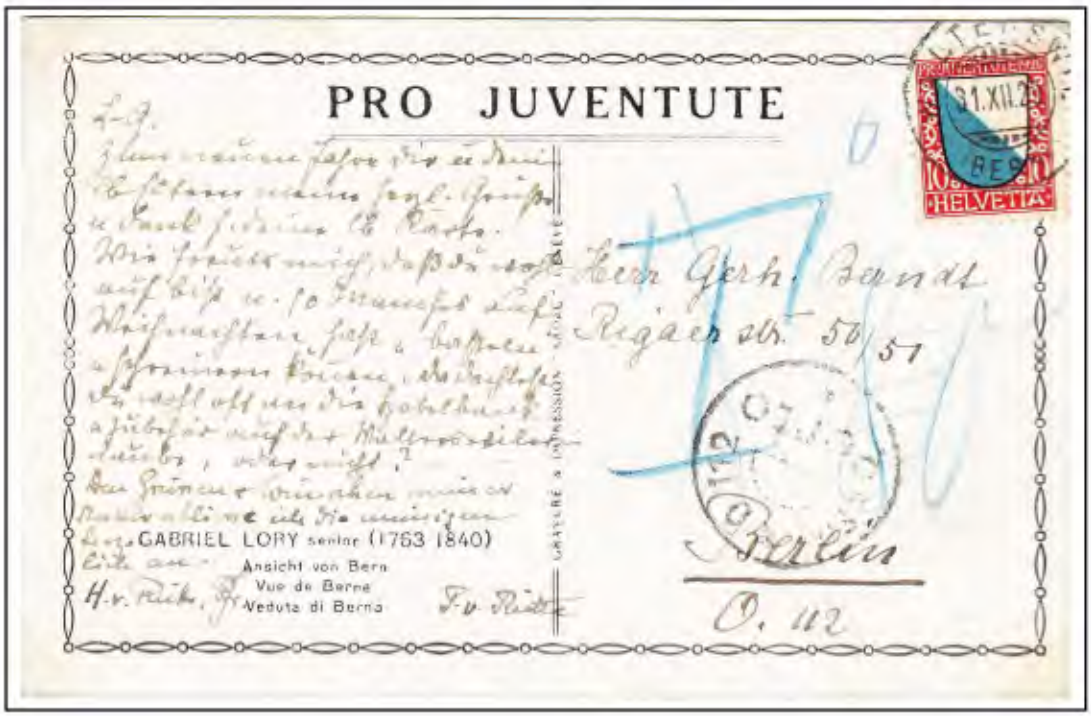
A view-card correctly franked with a 10c PJ stamp of the 1919 issue to which no objection was raised

2 February 1920: Bern — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card over-franked with a 15c PJ stamp of the 1919 issue to which no objection was raised

5. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps — b. Germany

PJ stamps of 1920 issue not accepted



31 December 1920: Waltenswil — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-cart franked with an unaccepted 10c PJ stamp of the 1920 issue; marked with the „Porto“ hand-stamp in Berlin; postage due „T 80“ (= 2x German foreign post-card rate of 40 pf.) noted and deleted.

9 December 1920: Biel — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card over-franked to 32.5c with a set of the PJ stamps of the 1920 issue; objection raised in Switzerland and the card marked with a „T“; no German postage-due markings.

5. Special issues of countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps c. France

Apart from Red Cross Fund surcharge issues in 1914, France's first special issue was a War Orphans' Fund issue in August 1917. The individual values bore supplements of between 60% and 150%; there were no restrictions on their use or period of validity.

This 10c on 15c envelope was sent registered to Switzerland franked with a 50c+50c stamp of the War Orphans issue (the 10c franking value of the envelope was ignored); cancelled at Loyettes on 16 November 1918; censored and re-sealed in the French Bourg en Bresse sector; Lausanne arrival back-stamp of 22 November 1918.

This military post-card was postage-free in France but is here sent to Switzerland is correctly franked with a 15c+10c stamp of the War Orphans issue; cancelled at Paris on 3 September 1917.

5. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps c. France

Circulars nos. 90 of 14.11.1913 and 213 of 15.11.1915 indicated Belgium as one of at first 4 then later 9 countries which would not accept mail franked with Pro Juventute stamps.

9 December 1913: Romont — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)
A view-card with a 5c definitive and a declined 5c PJ stamp of the 1913 issue; the card was under-franked by 5c and marked "T"; 10 centimes postage due was collected in Etain on 11 December 1913.

15 December 1915: Zürich — Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)
A letter franked with 5c + 2 x 10c PJ stamps of the 1915 issue to which no objection was raised

5. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps **c. France**

No objection to 5c + 10c PJ stamps of the 1915 issue

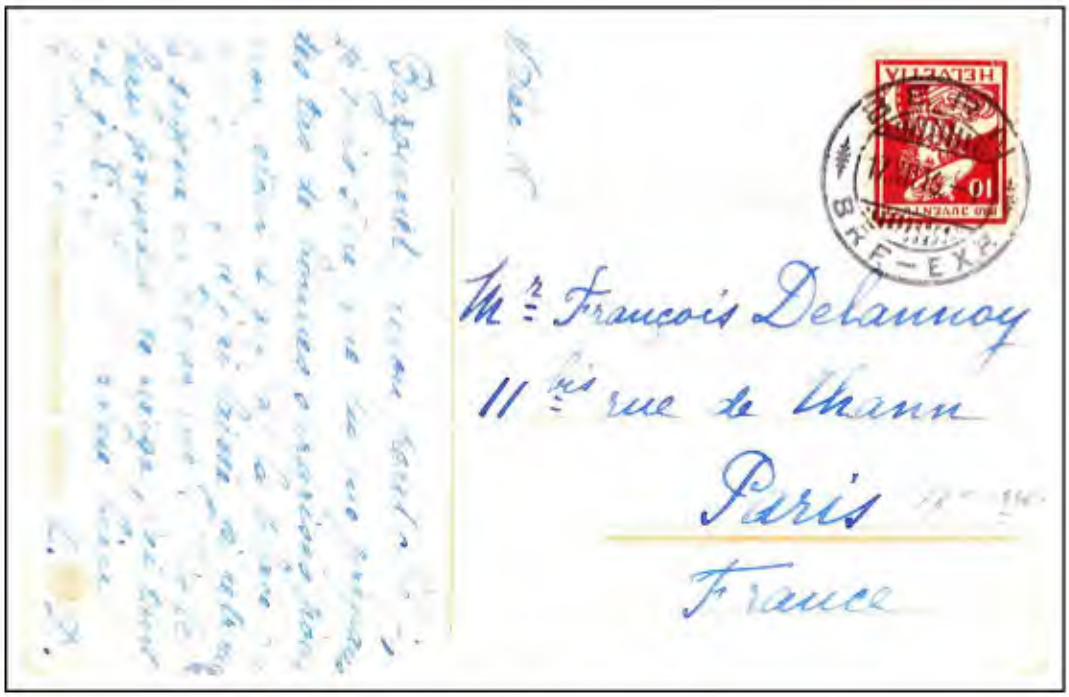
22 December 1915 and 26 January 1916: Neuveville — Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

Two letters correctly franked with definitives plus 10c respectively 5c + 10c PJ stamps of the 1915 issue to which no objection was raised. The lower one was censored on entry into France at Pontarlier.

2. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps

3. France

10c PJ stamp of 1917 issue accepted but objection raised to 10c + 15c PJ stamps of 1918 issue



17 December 1916: Bern — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card to Paris franked with an accepted 10c PJ stamp of the 1916 issue

11 December 1916: Winterthur — Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A letter franked with 2 x 3c + 2 x 5c + 10c PJ stamps of the 1916 issue to which objections were raised (over-franked by 1c). The letter was thus under-franked by 50c and marked "T 50"; nor postage due was charged on delivery in Paris on 19 December 1916; censured on entry into France at Pontarlier.

2. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps 3. France

10c PJ stamp of 1917 issue accepted but objection raised to 10c + 15c PJ stamps of 1918 issue

27 December 1917: Schönenberg Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card to Lyon franked with an accepted 10c PJ stamp of the 1917 issue

8 February 1919: Neuveville Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A letter franked with 10c + 15c PJ stamps of the 1918 issue which were not accepted. The letter was thus 50 c under-franked and was marked “T 50”; 50 centimes postage due was collected on delivery in Bordeaux on 14 February 1919 using a postage-due stamp.

2. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps

3. France

1918er PJ stamps of the 1918 issue no accepted for franking post-cards to French territories

9 December 1918: Zug — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A post-card addressed first to the French Ivory Coast; franked with a 10c definitive; with 10c + 15c PJ stamps of the 1918 issue as a supplement; subsequently re-addressed to the British Gold Coast.

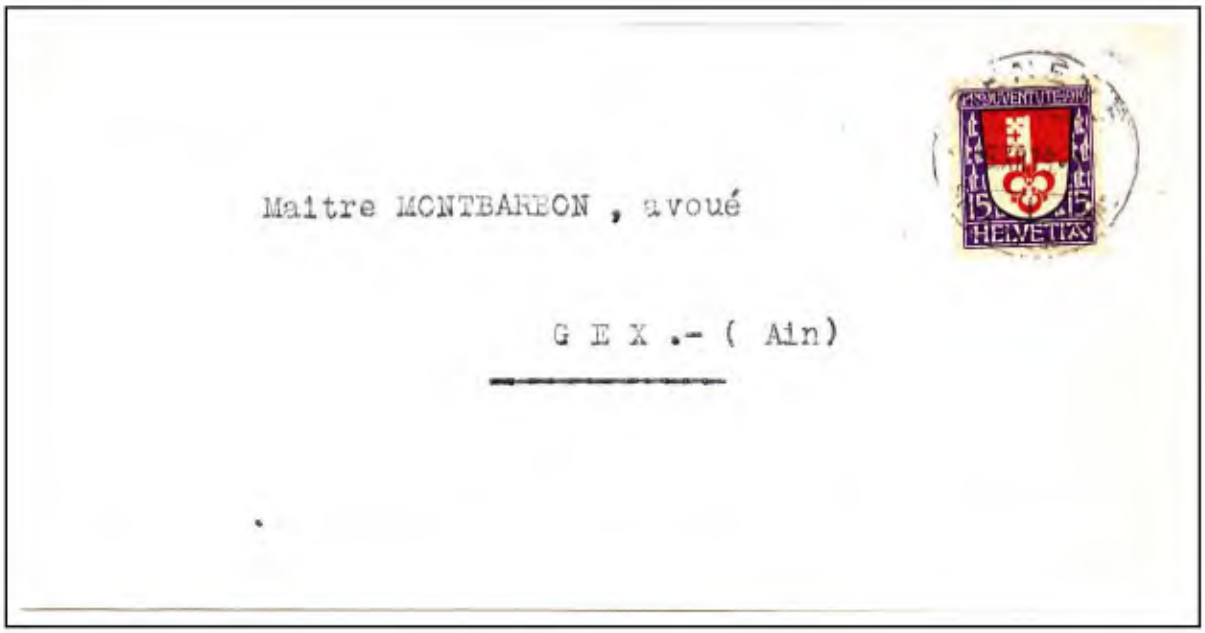
4 December 1918: Zürich — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A 7½c post-card with a 15c PJ stamp of the 1918 issue as a supplementary franking, which was not accepted. The card was thus under-franked by 2½c and marked “T 5”; 5 centimes postage due was collected on delivery in Tunis on 17 December 1918 using a postage-due stamp.

2. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps

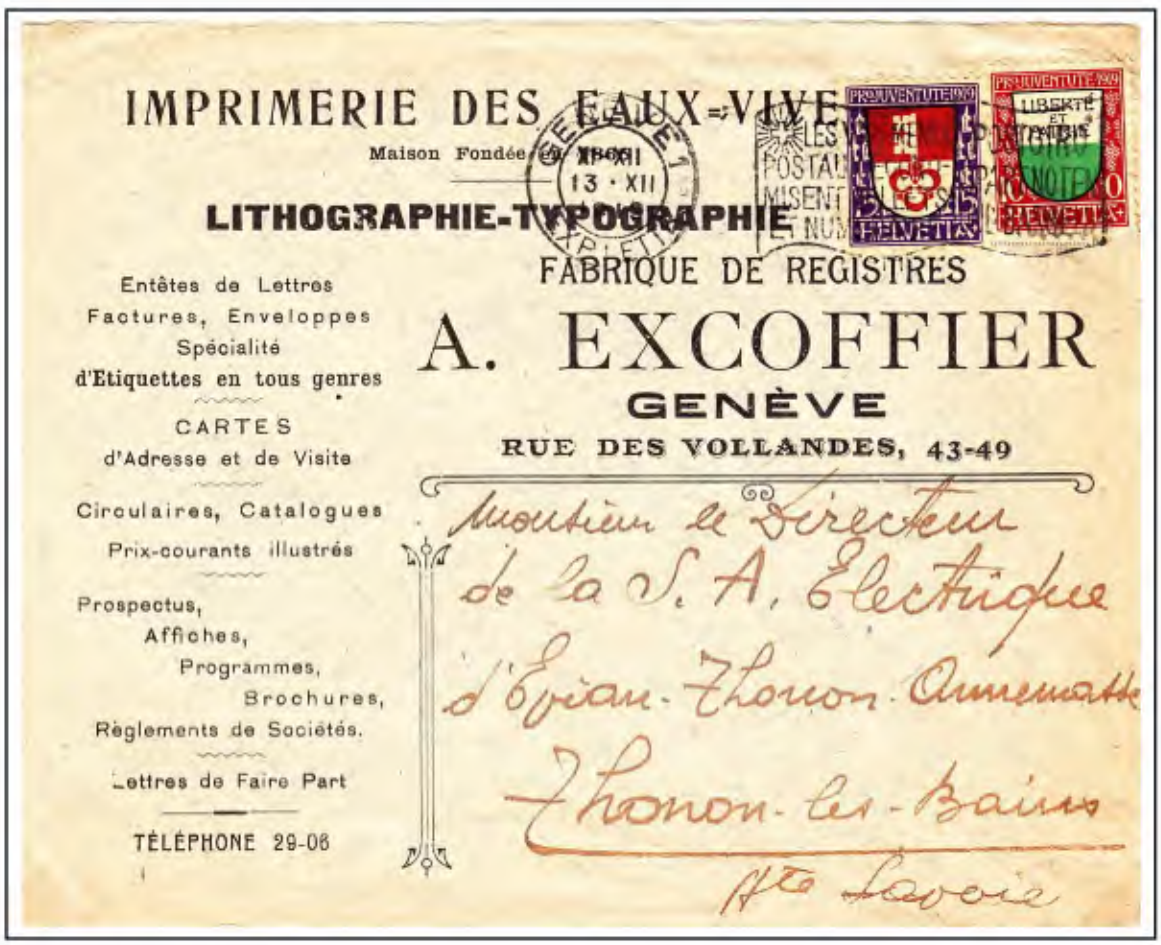
3. France

Accepted 15c and 10c + 15c PJ stamps of the 1919 issue



19 December 1919: Basel — Frontier-zone letter 15c - only France (Feb. 1917 – Dec. 1920)

A letter to Gex correctly franked with a 15c PJ stamp of the 1919 issue (no objection raised)



13 December 1919: Geneva — Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A letter correctly franked with 10c + 15c PJ stamps of the 1919 issue to which no objected was raised.

2. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps 3. France

7½ c+ 10c stamps of the 1919 PJ issue and 7½c stamps of the 1920 PJ issue not accepted

30 December 1920: Avenches Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card to Paris franked first with two 7½c PJ stamps of the 1920 issue; an objection to these was already raised when the card was handed-in to the post-office and they were supplemented with a 10c definitive

24 March 1920: Lucerne Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A letter franked with a 7½c commemorative plus non-accepted 2 x 7½c + 10c PJ stamps of the 1919 issue. The letter was thus under-franked by 17½c and was marked "T 35"; 35 centimes postage due was charged on delivery in Beausoleil on 26 March 1920 and collected using postage-due stamps.

5. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps **d. Great Britain**

The Circular of November 1913 did not mention Great Britain but those of 1915 & 1918 indicated that GB declined Pro Juventute frankings

Great Britain did not issue any commemorative or charity stamps until the UPU issue of 1929

16 December 1913: Basel Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A letter to London franked with five 10c PJ stamps of the 1913 issue to which no objection was raised

30 December 1915: Geneva Foreign post-card 25c (Feb. 1921 – May 1924)

A 5c post-card sent to Yorkshire with a 5c definitive as a correct supplementary franking; with 5c and 10c PJ stamps of the 1915 issue as a supplement.

A 10c PJ stamp of the 1916 issue accepted but not a 15c PJ stamp of the 1920 issue

28 December 1916: Lugano Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card to London franked with a 10c PJ stamp of the 1916 issue to which no objection was raised

23 March 1921: Horgen Foreign post-card 25c (Feb. 1921 – May 1924)

A view-card to London franked with a 10c definitive plus a 15c PJ stamp of the 1920 issue; this PJ stamp was not accepted and 30 gold centimes postage due was noted; 3d postage due was marked at London Foreign Branch and an collected with 1d + 2d postage-due stamps on delivery on 26 March1921.

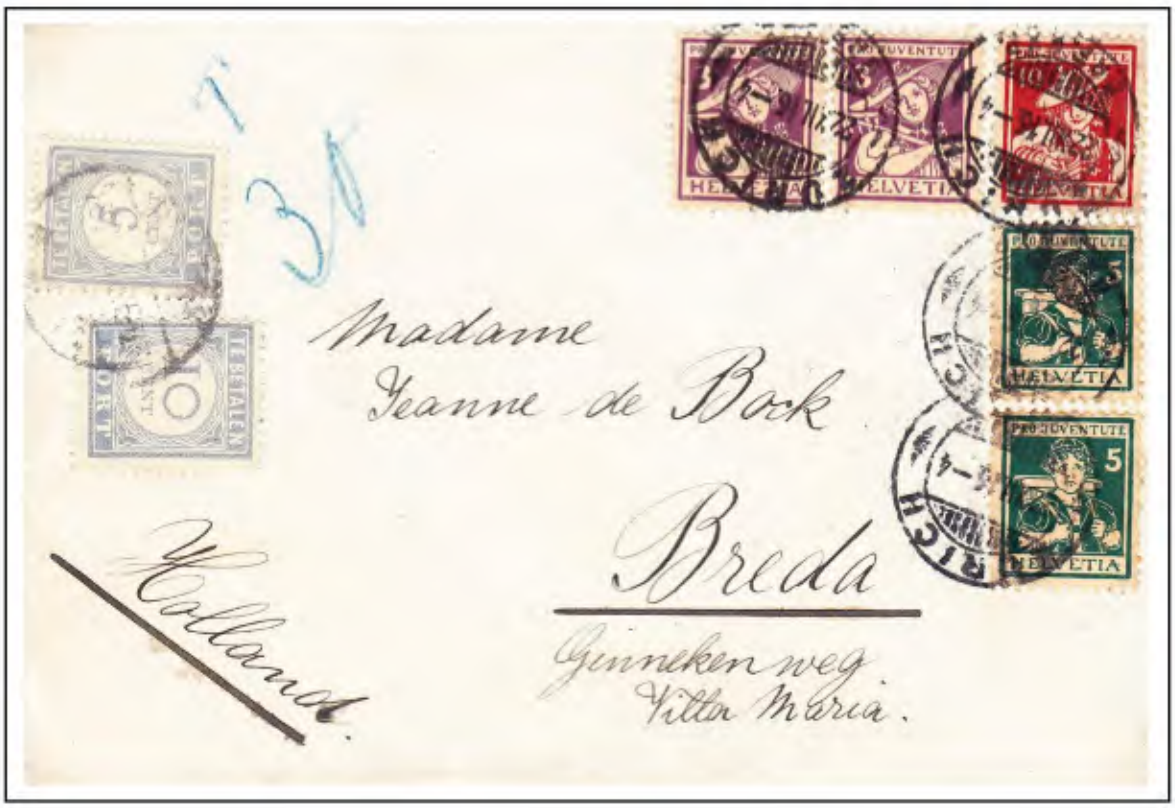
5. Mail to the countries which declined the Pro Juventute stamps — e. The Netherlands

The Circulars of November 1913 & 1915 indicated that The Netherlands declined Pro Juventute frankings

The Netherlands had issued commemorative and charity stamps for inland use only in 1906 and 1907; a long commemorative issue with unlimited validity was issued in 1913

23 December 1919: Geneva — Foreign printed matter 5c (Oct. 1907 – Dec. 1920)

View-card with short text to Baarn; correctly franked as printed matter with a 5c definitive stamp; with a 10c PJ stamp of the 1919 issue as a supplement.



22 December 1916: Zurich — Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A letter to Breda; over-franked by 1c with stamps of the 1916 PJ issue to 26c; postage due „T 30“ noted in blue (25c rounded-up as 30 Gold Centimes) and 15 NL cents (= 30 Gold Centimes) collected on delivery in Breda am 28 December 1916 with 5c + 10c postage due stamps of the 1912/13 issue.

4. Special issues of other countries **a. Austria**

The first commemorative stamp issue made by Austria was a long series for the 80th Birthday of Francis Joseph I. It appeared on 18 August 1910, was valid until 31 August 1910 and for international mail.

Above: A post-card addressed to Switzerland correctly franked with 1, 2 x 2 and 5h stamps of this issue cancelled at Karlsbad on 18 August 1910, the first day of issue; no objection was made to this franking.

Below: A letter to Switzerland correctly franked with 5h and 2 x 10h stamps of this issue cancelled at Pottenstein on 19 August 1910, the second day of issue; no objection was made to this franking; Bern arrival back-stamp 21 Aug.

6. Special issues of other countries

a. Austria

On 4 October 1914 Austria issued war charity stamps of 5h + 2h and 10h + 2h which were officially valid until 30 June 1915 for mail within Austria and to Bosnia, Germany and Hungary

Above: A cover to Switzerland franked to the correct amount of 25c, but with stamps of the 1914 war charity issue; these were cancelled at Molln on 30 December 1914; a T-shaped boxed censor marking in red "ÜBERPRÜFT F" was added (at Feldkirch?); the stamps were framed with red crayon as invalid and "50" (c) postage due was marked in red and collected with a postage due stamp (1910 issue) cancelled at Basel on 3 January 1915.

Below: A cover to Switzerland franked at 25h with a 10h definitive stamp plus the 5h + 2h and 10h + 2h War Charity stamps of this issue; this charity issue was not valid for international mail, but no objection was raised here; machine-cancelled at Vienna on 16 February 1915; censored in Vienna; Zürich arrival back-stamp 18 February.

6. Special issues of other countries

a. Austria

On 1 May 1915 Austria issued a series of five war charity stamps which were officially valid until 30 September 1915 for mail within Austria and to Bosnia, Germany and Hungary

A view-card from Liechtenstein (then Austria) used to Switzerland over-franked by 1h with a pair of 3h(+1h) stamps plus a 5h(+2h) stamp of the 1915 War Charity issue; cancelled at Balzers on 26 April 1916.

An envelope to Switzerland correctly franked with a 5h(+2h) plus a 20h(+3h) stamp of the above issue; machine-cancelled at Vienna on 22 May 1915; censored and re-sealed at Vienna before despatch; Basel arrival back-stamp of 2 June 1915; with a 4h Government charity seal for the benefit of war widows and orphans affixed on the front.

6. Mail to other countries

a. Austria

PJ stamps of the 1915 issue accepted franking a post-card and as a supplement on a letter

7 December 1915: St Gallen — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

5c post-card to Vienna with a 5c PJ stamp of the 1915 issue as a correct supplementary franking

9 December 1915: St. Moritz-Dorf — Foreign letter 25c / reg. fee 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921/ Dec. 1920)

A registered letter to Innsbruck; over-franked by 1c with definitives to 51c; with 2 x 5c PJ stamps of the 1915 issue as a supplement; Innsbruck arrival back-stamp of 10 December 1915.

No objections raised to PJ stamps of the 1916 and 1917 issues on post-cards

31 December 1916: Leysin — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card sent to Bohemia correctly franked with a 10c PJ stamp of the 1916 issue

26 December 1917: Zürich — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card sent to Vienna over-franked by 1c with 2 x 3c + 5c PJ stamps of the 1917 issue

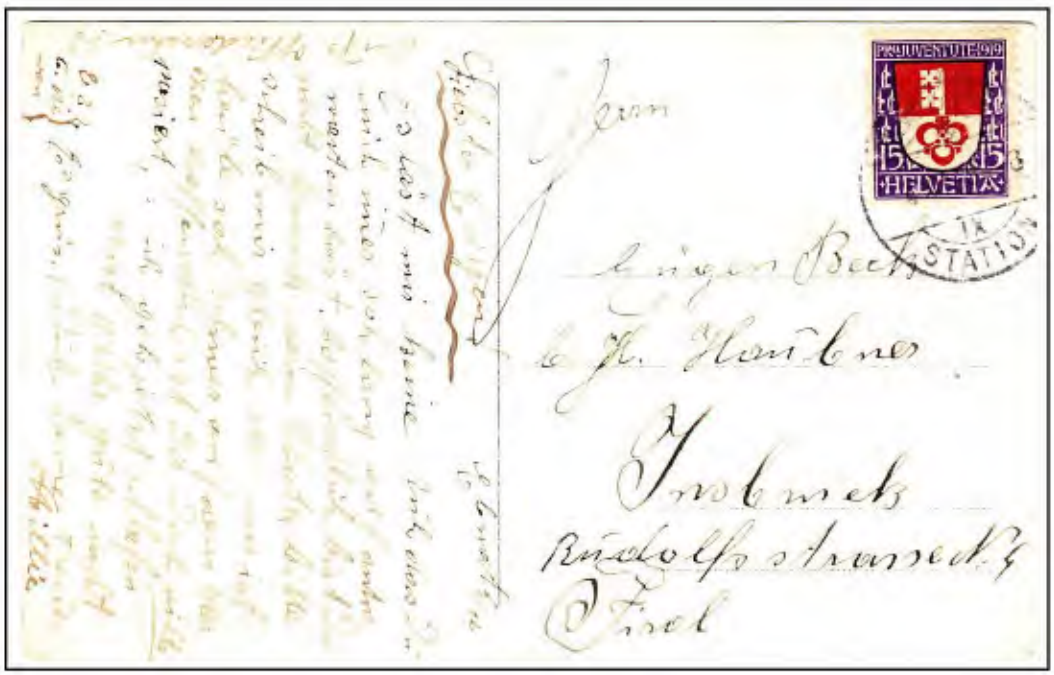
6. Mail to other countries

a. Austria

No objection raised PJ stamps of the 1917 and 1919 issues on post-cards

9 February 1918: St Gallen — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card sent to Innsbruck correctly franked with two 5c PJ stamps of the 1917 issue



4 December 1919: Ebnet-Kappel — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card sent to Innsbruck over-franked with a 15c PJ stamp of the 1919 issue

6. Mail to other countries

a. Austria

A PJ stamp of the 1920 issue correctly used in Liechtenstein between 1 February and 30 April 1921

23 March 1921: Triesenberg

Frontier-zone letter 25c (March 1921 – Oct. 1924)
+ reg. fee 40c (Jan. 1921 - June 1930)

The front of a registered philatelic letter to Feldkirch in the frontier-zone; a correct mixed franking comprising a 15c PJ stamp of the 1920 issue, a 10c Swiss definitive and Liechtenstein definitives to the value of 40c.

1918er Pro Juventute stamps of the 1918 issue as a supplement on a post-card

18 January 1919: Bern Foreign post-card 10c + reg. Fee 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921/Dec. 1920)

A 10c post-card (special issue for the unveiling of the UPU Monument in 1909) addressed to Bosnia with a additional franking of 25c for the registration fee and the 1918 Pro Juventute set as philatelic supplement; with a Zürich transit mark of 19 January 1919, when the card was stopped (registered post to Yugoslavia was not permitted at that time and marked “RETOUR unzulässig”; Bern arrival mark of 20 January 1919.

No objections to a 15c PJ stamp of the 1919 issue or to PJ stamps of the 1920 issue

19 December 1919: La Chaux-de-Fonds Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A vie-card sent to Kral. Vinohrady over-franked with an accepted 15c PJ stamp of the 1919 issue

30 December 1920: Romanshorn Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A letter to Prague franked to 17½c with definitives and over-franked with accepted PJ stamps of the 1920 issue

A 5c PJ stamp of the 1915 issue as a supplement and an accepted 10c value of the same series

25 January 1916: Feuerthalen — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card to Peoria correctly franked with a 10c definitive; with a 5c PJ stamp as a supplement

20 December 1915: Kilchberg — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card to Cleveland franked with an accepted 10c PJ stamp of the 1915 issue

PJ stamps of the 1918 issue as a supplement and PJ stamps of the 1920 issue not accepted

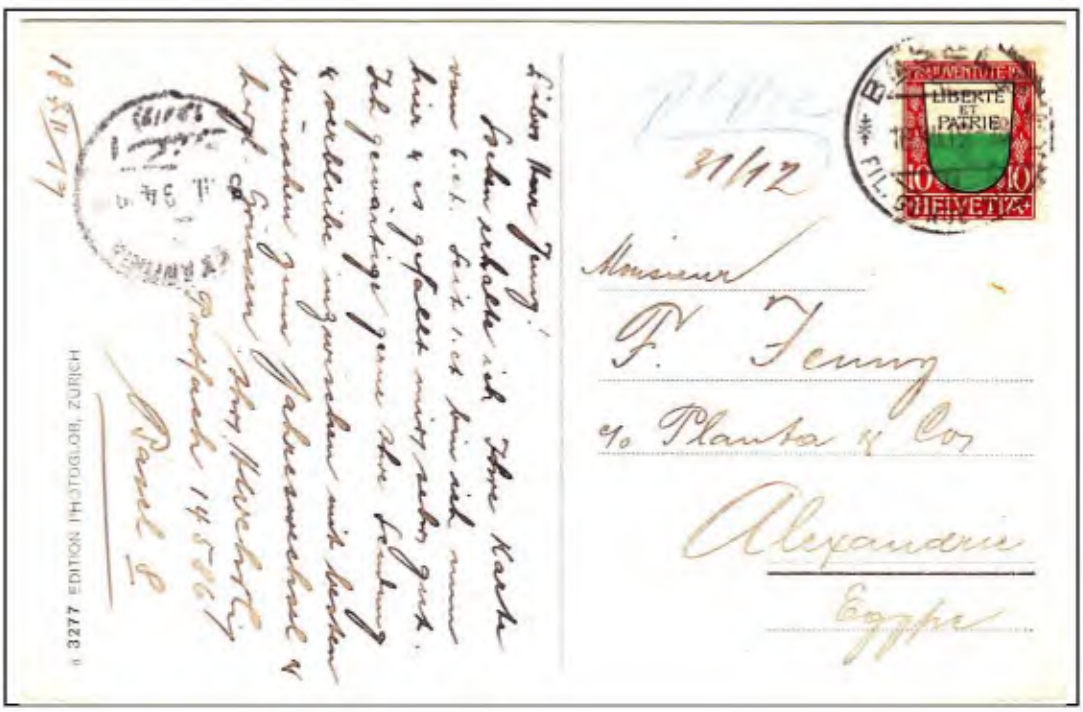
Above: 18 December 1918: Olten — Foreign letter 25c + reg. fee 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921/Dec. 1920)
A letter over-franked by ½c with definitives to 50½c; PJ stamps of the 1918 issue as a supplement

Below: 20 February 1921: Zürich — Foreign letter 40c (Feb. 1921 – Sept. 1924)
A letter franked with definitives to 22½c plus 7½c + 15c PJ stamps (1920 issue); the PJ stamps were not accepted and 2 x the missing 17½c marked ("T35"); this was recalculated in New York (but on the basis of the old rate of 25c) and 2 x the missing 2½c marked (= 5 gold centimes = 1 US Cent giving "Due 1 Cent")

No objection to frankings with PJ stamps of the 1913 and 1919 issues

5 December 1913: Zürich — Foreign printed matter 5c (Oct. 1907 – Dec. 1920)

Printed matter to Cairo correctly franked with a 5c PJ stamp of the 1913 issue



18 December 1919: Basel — Foreign post-card 10c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A view-card sent to Alexandria correctly franked with a 10c PJ stamp of the 1919 issue; with an Alexandria arrival mark of 28 December 1919

A 5c PJ stamp of the 1913 issue accepted

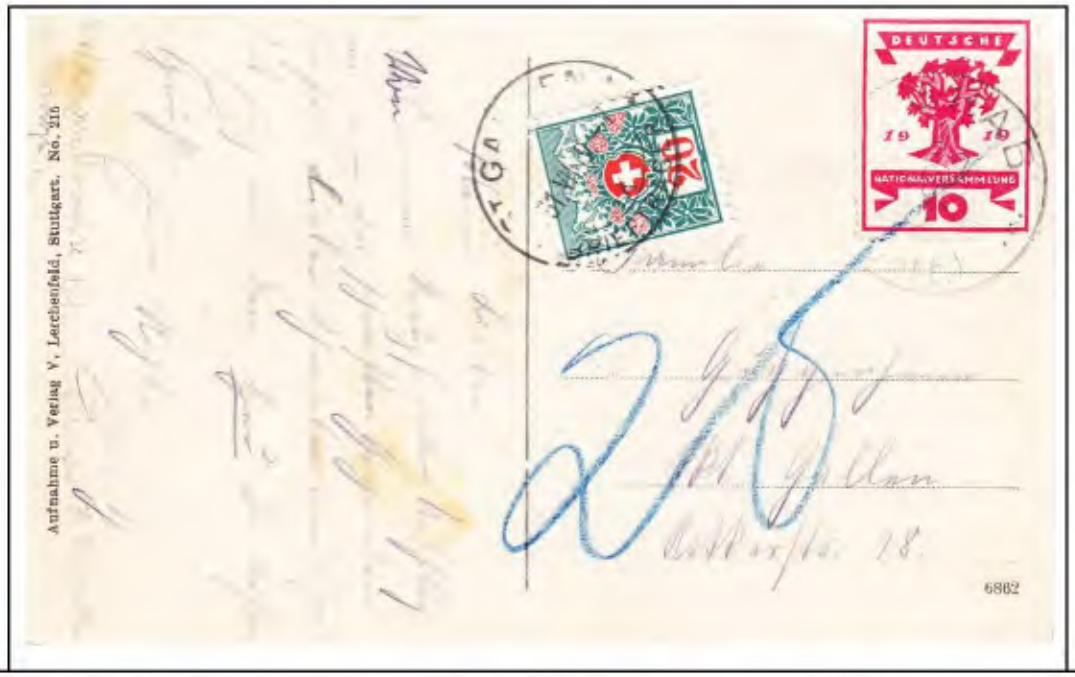
30 December 1913: Zürich Foreign letter 25c (Oct. 1907 – Jan. 1921)

A commercial letter to Smyrna correctly franked with a 5c PJ stamp of the 1913 issue plus two 10c definitive stamps

7. Germany's Weimar Assembly stamps of 1 July 1919 — Frankings to Switzerland

According to the German notice No. 245 of 27 May 1919, this series of 10, 15 and 25pf stamps, plus a 10pf post-card, were valid for use from 1 July 1919 until 1 November 1922 and only within Germany.

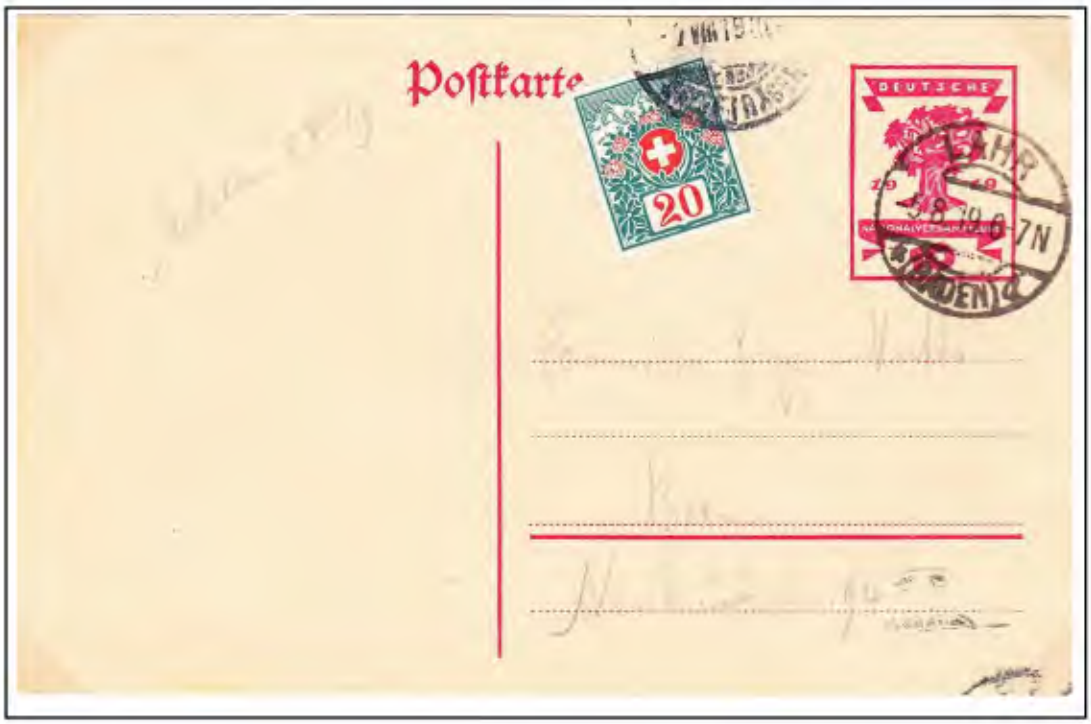
The Swiss notice No. 100 of 8 August 1919 stated that postage due was not to be charged on mail from Germany which was adequately franked with these stamps.



Above: A post-card correctly franked with a 10pf Weimar stamp cancelled at Grab on 29 July 1919; 20c postage due was charged on delivery in St. Gall on 31 July 1919.

Below: A letter over-franked with the Weimar stamps cancelled with the special Weimar date-stamp on 8 July 1919; 50c postage due was charged on delivery in Basel on 31 July 1919.

Swiss postage due charged in August 1919 on mail franked with the Weimar issue



Above: A 10pf Weimar post-card cancelled at Lahr on 5 August 1919; no German marking as to invalidity; 20c postage due (twice the Swiss foreign post-card rate) was charged on delivery in Berne on 7 August 1919.

Below: A letter correctly franked at 20pf; cancelled at Leipzig on 28 July 1919; the 10pf Weimar stamp considered invalid and 12½c under-payment noted; 25c postage due was charged on delivery in Leysin on 2 August 1919.

Swiss postage due charged in August 1919 on mail franked with the Weimar issue

Above: A letter correctly franked at 20pf; cancelled at Berlin on 31 July 1919; the two 10pf Weimar stamps were considered invalid in Switzerland and 50c postage due was charged on delivery in Hochdorf on 5 August 1919.

Below: A letter cancelled at Bremen on 29 July 1919; over-franked with a 25pf Weimar stamp which was considered invalid in Switzerland and 50c postage due was charged on delivery in Attisholz on 2 August 1919.

Weimar stamps no longer treated as invalid in Switzerland in December 1919 or in 1920

Above: A 10pf post-card correctly supplemented with a 10pf Weimar stamp and cancelled at Freiburg on 9 December 1919; in Zurzach forwarded to Weinfelden on 12 December 1919.

Below: A 10pf post-card correctly supplemented with the new 30pf Weimar stamp (the foreign post-card rate had increased from 30pf to 40pf on 6 May 1920); cancelled at Charlottenburg on 23 August 1920.

7. Germany's Weimar Assembly stamps of 1 July 1919 — Frankings to Switzerland

Swiss postage due charged because of increased foreign rates, not because of Weimar franking

Above: A 15pf post-card supplemented with a 15pf Weimar stamp; cancelled at Bremen on 29 May 1920 (under-franked because the rate had increased from 15pf to 40pf on 6 May 1920); 5c postage due charged on delivery in Lucerne on 1 June 1920 (possibly calculated as: shortage 10pf/correct rate 40pf x Swiss rate 10c x 2).

Below: A letter franked at 40pf cancelled at Berlin on 30 August 1920 (under-franked because the rate had increased from 30pf to 80pf on 6 May 1920); 20c postage due charged on delivery in Basel on 2 September 1920 (calculation unclear: shortage 40pf/correct rate 80pf x Swiss rate 25c x 2 would have given 25c).

A 62g letter insured for 620Mk franked at 4Mk20 with ten 30pf Weimar stamps plus definitives to 1Mk20 (postage 80pf + 3 x 60pf = 2Mk60 plus insurance 1Mk50 gives 4Mk10); cancelled at Breslau on 4 October 1920; Basel arrival back-stamp of 8 October 1920.

8. “Peace” stamp frankings on international mail 1 August 1919 – 30 April 1920

A commemorative issue initially valid only on inland mail; later valid for at first 14, later 19 countries

This cover to Brazil bears the whole series of “Peace” stamps and, if these had been valid, would have been over-franked by 7½c. The stamps are cancelled at Berne on 1 August 1919, the first day of issue. As these stamps were not yet valid for international mail, the Swiss post-office marked the envelope as unpaid and indicated 2 x 25 gold centimes as postage due.

According to the Swiss post-office notice No. 91/1919 of 24 July 1919, the “Peace” commemorative series was to be issued on 1 August 1919 and would remain on sale until 31 December 1919. Since this issue was only valid until 30 April 1920, it fell under the UPU restriction. This first post-office notice therefore indicated that the “Peace” issue was only valid for inland mail.

Post-office notice No. 99/1919 of 8 August 1919 announced that this issue was now valid for mail to Bavaria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden and Württemberg.

With post-office notice No. 114/1919 of 10 September 1919, this list of countries was extended to include Greece, Hungary, Norway, Poland and the USA.

The following sheets show examples of the use of this issue under the following headings:

a. Period 1 to 7 August 1919 – not valid for franking international mail
b. Period 8 August to 8 September 1919 – valid for mail to the 14 countries in notice No. 99/1919
c. Period from 9 September 1919 to 30 April 1920 – also valid for mail to the 5 countries in notice No. 114/1919
d. Period from 9 September 1919 to 30 April 1920 – use on mail to countries other than the 19 listed above

8. "Peace" stamp frankings on international mail a. 1 to 7 August 1919 – inland validity only

Post-cards to Germany – correct franking 10c

A 7½c "National Day" post-card of 1919 (sold at 30c to help blind artists); sent from Bern to Berlin on 1 August 1919 (first day of issue); correctly supplemented with a 10c definitive stamp as the imprinted 7½c "Peace" stamp

A similar post-card, but with imprinted 7½c definitive stamp, sent from Zürich to Horb on 2 August 1919 (second day of issue); supplemented with a 10c "Peace" stamp (which was not valid for franking); postage due "5" indicated, being twice the missing postage of 2½c, but apparently not collected in Germany.

8. “Peace” stamp frankings on international mail b. 8 Aug. to 8 Sept. 1919 – valid to 14 countries

A post-card to Bavaria and a letter to Denmark – two of the 14 countries

A view-card to Nuremberg correctly franked with a 7½c “Peace” stamp supplemented with a 2½c definitive stamp; machine-cancelled at Zürich on 20 August 1919.

A registered letter sent to Copenhagen over-franked by ½c with the “Peace” stamps (32½c) plus 18c in definitives; cancelled at Bellinzona on 22 August 1919; Copenhagen arrival back-stamp of 26 August 1919.

8. “Peace” frankings on international mail c. 9 Sept. 1919 to 30 April 1920 - valid to 19 countries

A philatelic postcard to France soon after 9 September 1919 and a letter to Italy – two of the 19 countries

A letter to Catania correctly franked with 2 x 7½c + 10c “Peace” stamps; cancelled St. Gallen 18 September 1919

A view-card to Paris over-franked with the entire “Peace” issue; cancelled at Croix de Rozon on 11 September 1919

8. “Peace” stamp frankings on intl. Mail c. 9 Sept. 1919 to 30 April 1920 - valid to 19 countries

A letter to the USA – one of the 5 further countries

A registered letter sent to New York over-franked by 2½c with the entire series of “Peace” stamps plus a 20c definitive stamp; cancelled at St. Gallen on 21 January 1920; New York arrival back-stamp of 10 February 1920

8. "Peace" stamp frankings on Intl mail d. 9 Sep 1919 to 30 Apr 1920 - mail to other countries

Mail to Liechtenstein - at this time in Austria, which did not accept the “Peace” stamps

A view-card sent to Vaduz over-franked by 5c with a 7½c “Peace” stamp plus a 7½c definitive; cancelled at Schänis on 2 October 1919. As Austria did not accept the “Peace” stamps, 5h (twice the difference between the definitive stamp and the 10c postage rate) was marked and collected with a postage due stamp in Vaduz on 3 October 1919.

A letter to Vaduz correctly franked with 2 x 7½c + 15c “Peace” stamps; cancelled at Zürich on 29 August 1919. This franking was not accepted by Austria and 50h was charged on 30 August using a provisional postage due stamp.

8. "Peace" stamp frankings on intl. Mail d. 9 Sept. 1919 to 30 April 1920 - mail to other countries

Letters to the Netherlands – one of the countries which had not formally accepted the "Peace" stamps

Above: A 10c Bern Exhibition envelope sent to Amsterdam correctly supplemented with a 15c "Peace" stamp cancelled by the TPO on route no. 253 on 22 December 1919; Amsterdam arrival back-stamp of 22 December 1919

Below: A heavy letter of 21-40g sent to The Hague correctly franked with definitives to the value of 32½c plus a 7½c "Peace" stamp cancelled at Bern on 29 December 1919.