

## Native Women Use of 1 centime

The 1 centime was the lowest value of the Native Women definitive series. Here a single example on a picture postcard was favor canceled at Haiphong in 1913.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HAIPHONG TONKIN 23 AOUT 13

## Native Women Use of 1 centime

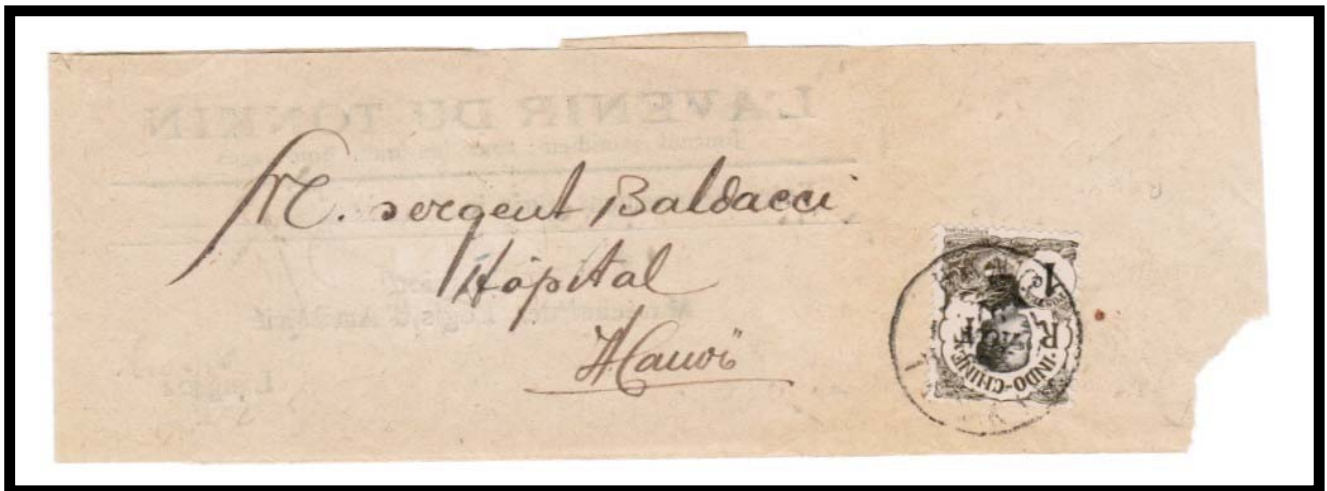
The 1 centime Native Women definitive stamp was useful for only the most mundane types of mail. Here the low value stamp was put into service on a paper band for mailing a newspaper locally.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HANOI TONKIN 8 NOV. 09

Native Women  
Use of 1 centime

*L'Avenir du Tonkin*, a daily publication, was mailed to an addressee at the Hanoi Hospital using a paper band. Only 1 centime worth of postage was paid for the printed matter rate.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HANOI TONKIN 16 NOV. 08

## Native Women Use of 1 centime

Five copies of the 1 centime Native Woman stamp franked the view side of a picture postcard. A 5 centime postal rate applied if a postcard was sent with a message of five words or less.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
MYTHO COCHINCHINE 9 JUIL 09

## Native Women Use of 1 centime

Five copies of the 1 centime Native Woman stamp franked the view side of a picture postcard. A 5 centime postal rate applied if a postcard was sent with a message of five words or less.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
SAIGON-PORT COCHINCHINE 14 AVRIL 09

## Native Women Use of 1 centime

A strip of five 1-centime Native Women stamps frank a postcard addressed to Paris in 1909. Postcards with five words or less required only half of the normal 10-centime postcard rate. Although this example from 1909 far exceeded the threshold of five words, it escaped citation for postage due.



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 22 JANV 09

Native Women  
Use of 1 centime

Five examples of the 1-centime Native Women stamp frank a picture postcard sent to Belgium in 1917. The card qualified for the reduced rate of 5 centimes because it did not carry a message in excess of five words.



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 14 NOV. 12  
224 in circle – postman's signature (Belgium)

Native Women  
Use of 1 centime

Postage for a local letter posted from Mytho to Thoi Thuan was paid with ten copies of the 1 centime Native Woman stamp.

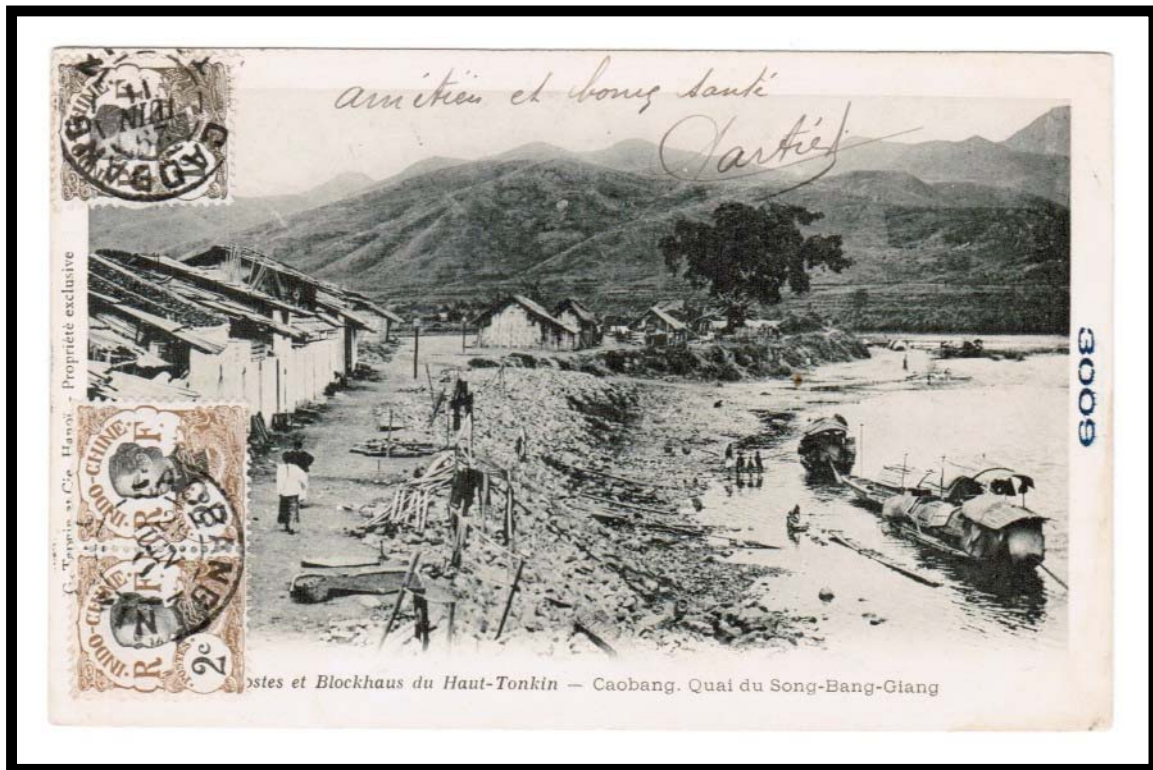


POSTAL MARKINGS  
MYTHO COCHINCHINE 27 MARS 10



Native Women  
Use of 1 cent and 2 centimes

Low value stamps were favored by many for adding interest to “exotic” postcards. Four 1 centime stamps and three 2 centime stamps paid the 10 centime postcard rate to France in 1911.



POSTAL MARKINGS

CAOBANG TONKIN 29 JUIN 11

REVERSE

CAOBANG TONKIN 29 JUIN 11

BI-NHI TONKIN 2 JUIL 11

Native Women  
Use of 1 cent and 2 centimes

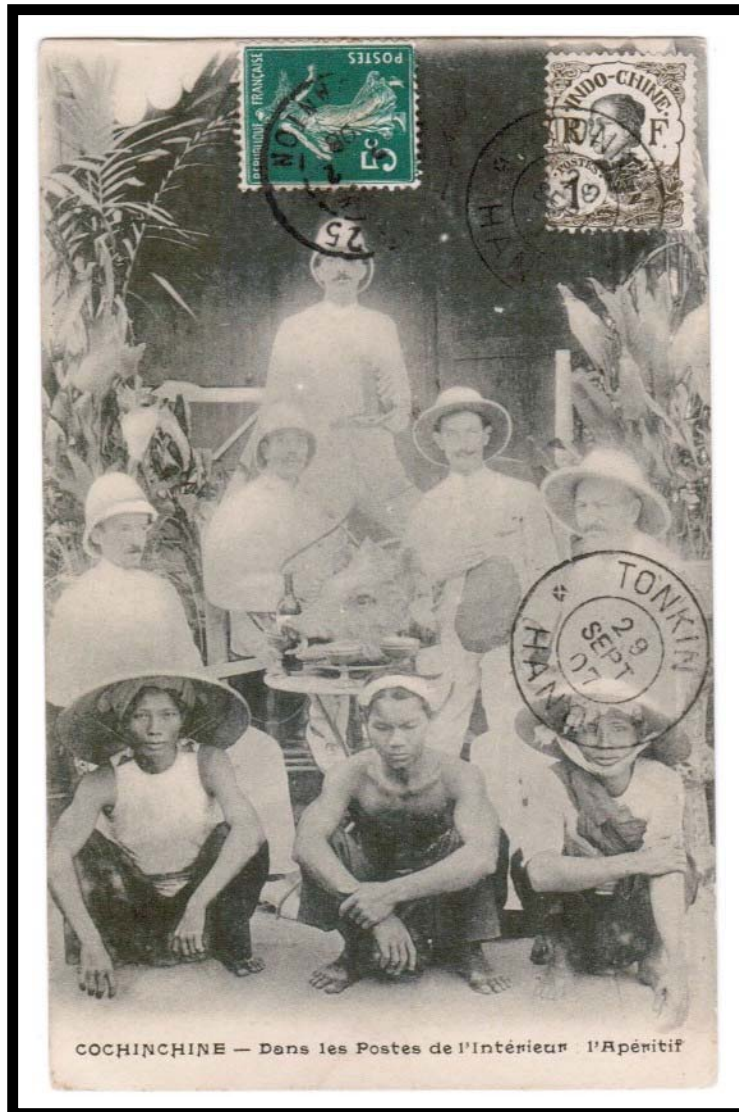
Many collectors favored the presence of low value stamps for adding interest to “exotic” postcards. Four 1-centime stamps and three 2-centime stamps paid the 10 centime postcard rate to France in 1911.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
GARE HANOI TONKIN 19 JUIL 11  
REVERSE  
HANOI TONKIN 19 JUIL 11

Native Women  
Mixed Use of 1 centime

The 1-cent Native Women stamp on this picture postcard had been “cancelled” with a postcard dealer’s bogus postmark. The card was subsequently franked with a French postage stamp and mailed internally within France.



POSTAL MARKINGS

TONKIN HANOI 29 SEPT 07 (bogus)

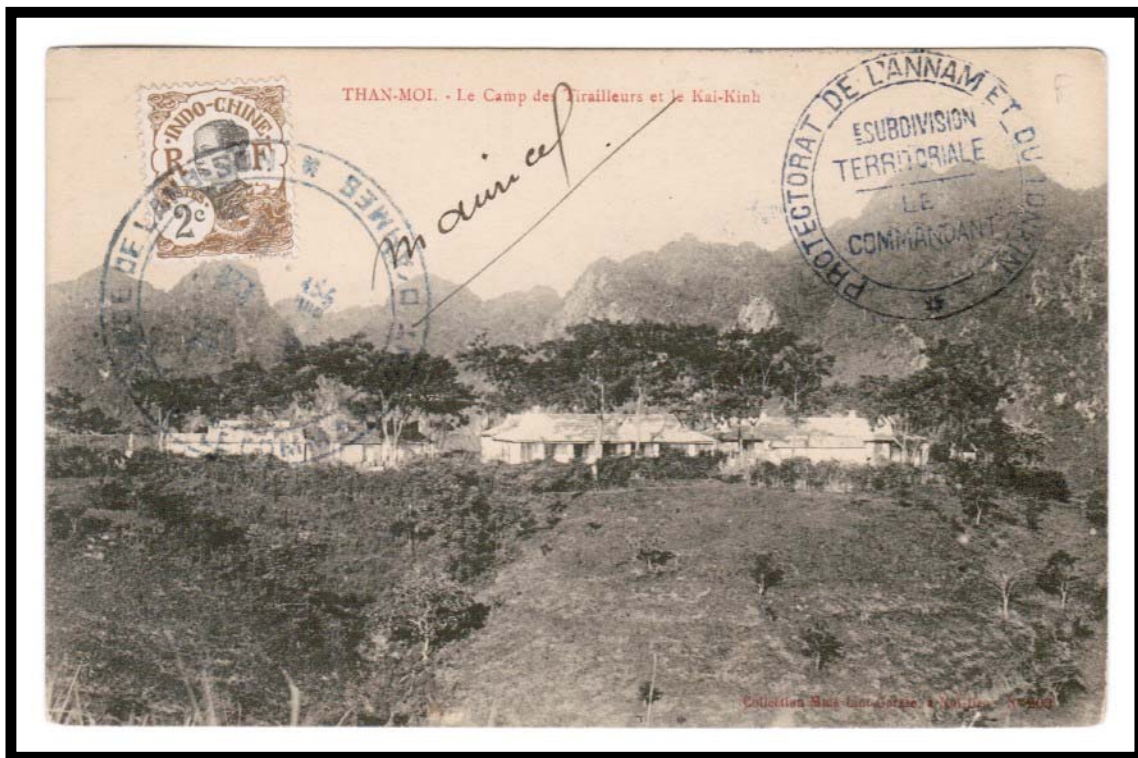
PARIS 25 2-2 08

REVERSE

PREMERY NIEVRE 2 FEVR 08

## Native Women Use of 2 centimes

A picture postcard of a military camp was handstamped with two cachets of military units. One, the cachet of the Commander at Lang-Son, served to favor-cancel a 2 centime Native Woman stamp. The second cachet was for the Commander of a territorial subdivision.



## Native Women Use of 2 centimes

With a 1-centime stamp on the reverse plus the two 2-centime Native Women stamps, the total postage paid for this postcard to Paris in 1908 was 5 centimes. Since the postcard did not have a message that was more than five words, it qualified for the reduced postcard rate of 5 centimes.



### POSTAL MARKINGS

CHOLON COCHINCHINE 16 SEPT 08

REVERSE

CHOLON COCHINCHINE 16 SEPT 08

Native Women  
Use of 2 centimes

With an additional 15 centimes worth of stamps on the reverse, a strip of five 2 centime Native Women stamps paid for a mailing from Hue, Annam to Turkey in 1912.



POSTAL MARKINGS

HUE ANNAM 18 MAI 12

REVERSE

HUE ANNAM 18 MAI 12

PORT SAID EGYPT 14-6 12

CONSTANTINOPLE-GALATA POSTE FRANCAISE 24-6 12

TREBIZONDE TURQUIE D'ASIE 27 JUIN 12

Native Women  
Use of 2 and 5 centimes

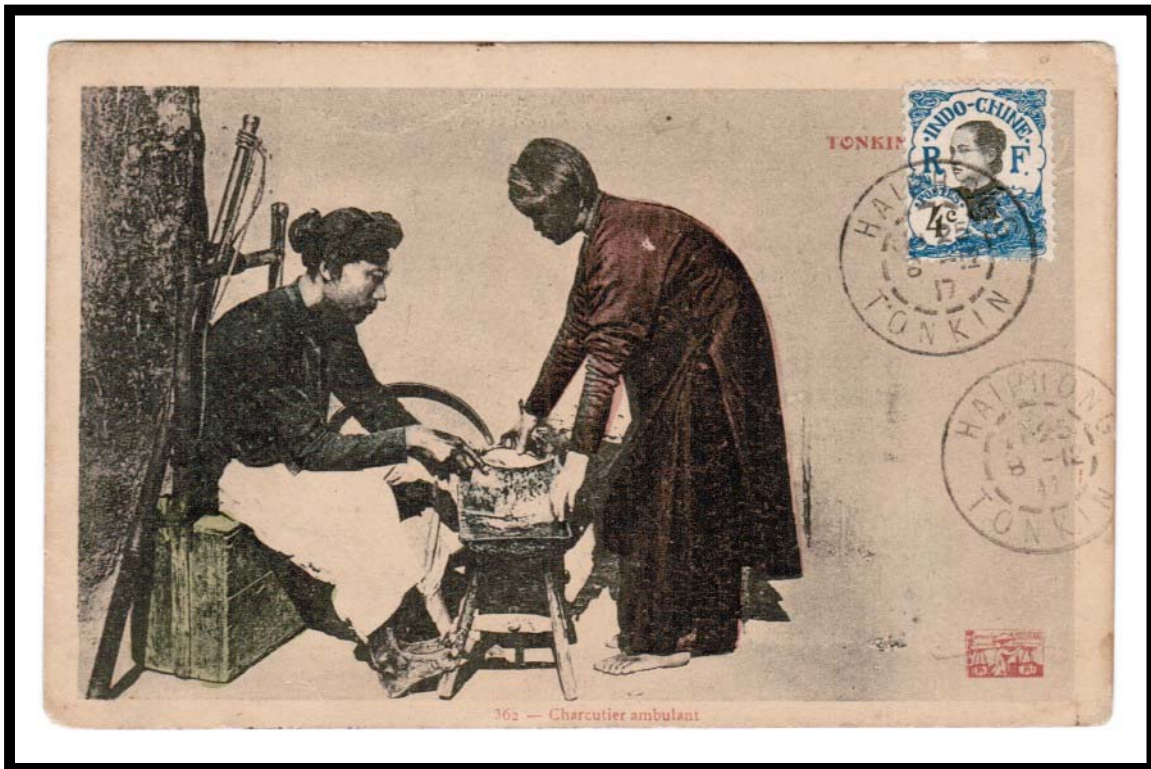
Postcard collectors mailed franked postcards in envelopes with circular cutouts. The stamp on the postcard would be cancelled when the envelope was deposited in the mail. After removal, the postcard had a clear postmark with no other postal "blemishes" that would reduce its value.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
MONCAY TONKIN 4 MARS 12

Native Women  
Use of 4 centimes

A single 4 centime Native Woman stamp was favor canceled at Haiphong in 1917. The 4 centime stamp was not sufficient postage for mailing a postcard.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HAIPHONG TONKIN 8-12 17



Native Women  
Use of 5 centimes

Postcards were a popular way to economically send New Year's greetings. Here the 5-centime value paid for delivering a postcard from Tourane, Annam to Paris in 1910.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
TOURANE ANNAM 25 NOV 10

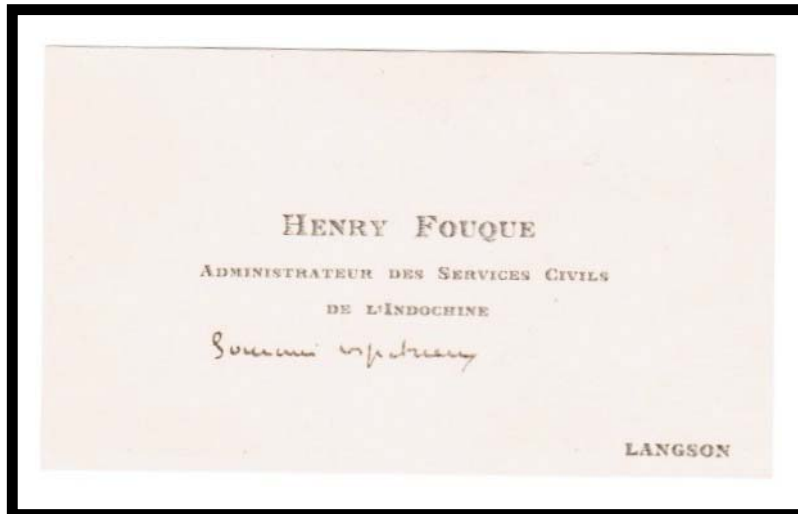
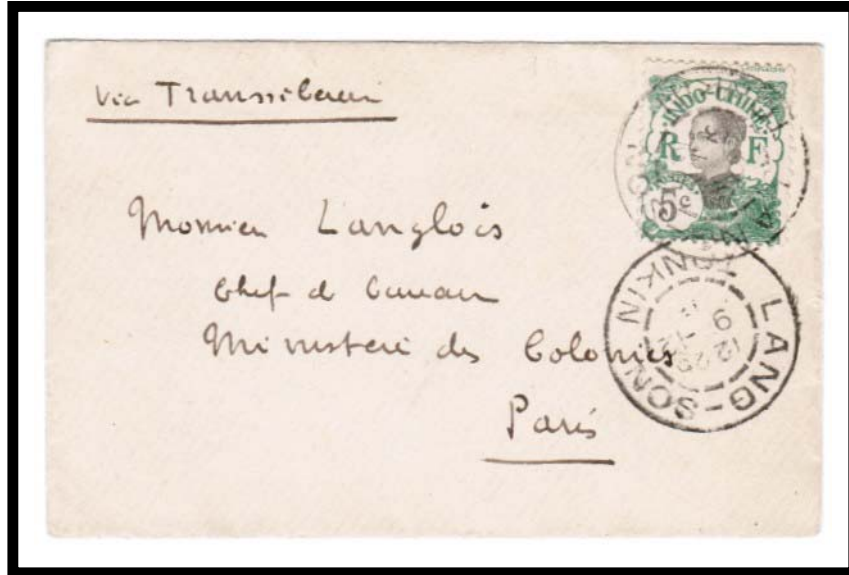
Native Women  
Use of 5 centimes

Mailing printed matter could be done at greatly reduced rates even internationally. Here a preprinted wrapper was used to send the *Journal Officielle de l'Indochine Française* to the French Consul in Korea. The international postage for printed matter was 5 centimes.



Native Women  
Use of 5 centimes

Business or calling cards could be sent in small, unsealed envelopes at the reduced rate of 5 centimes. When posted from Lang-son on the Chinese border, the sender indicated that this mailing was to go via the Trans-Siberian Railway.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
LANG-SON TONKIN 9-12 13

Native Women  
Use of 5 centimes

An unsealed envelope was accepted at the "enchantillon" rate of 5 centimes. Normally, envelopes had to be much smaller to qualify for the reduced rate.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
NHATRANG ANNAM 12 JANV 12  
REVERSE  
TOULOUSE HTE GARONNE 2-2 12

Native Women  
Use of 5 centimes

In 1913, an unsealed envelope, sent to Germany as printed matter ("Imprimé"), needed only 5 centimes postage as compared to the regular letter rate of 25 centimes.

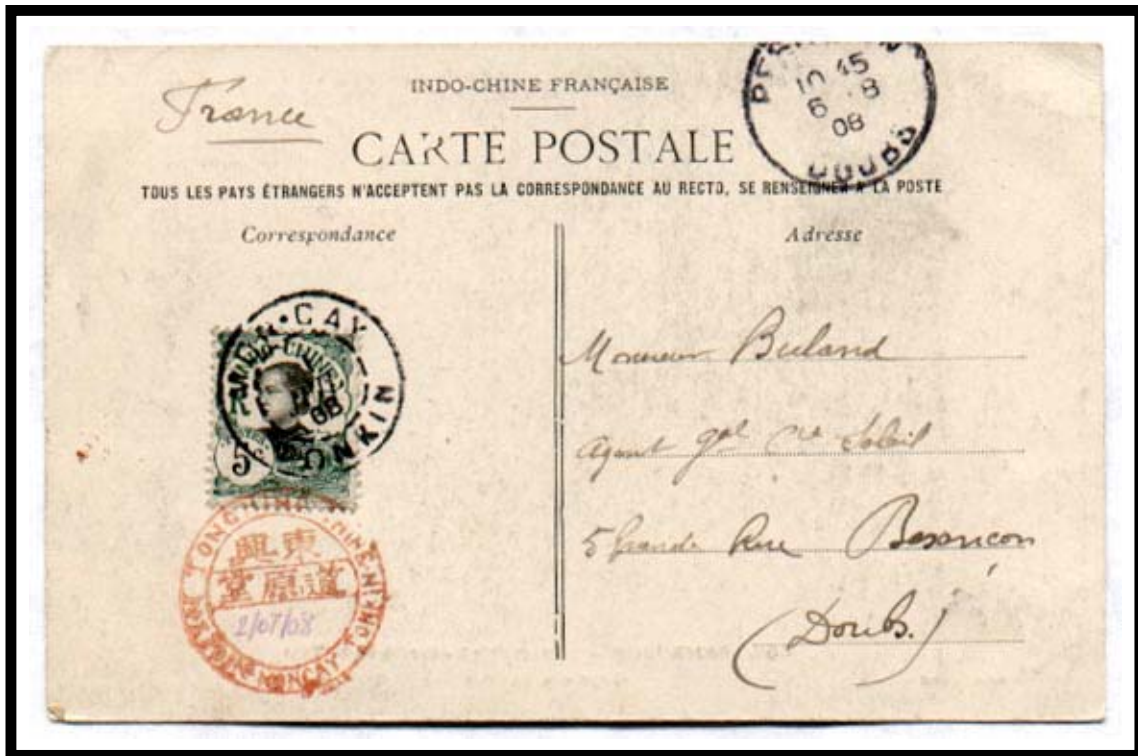


POSTAL MARKINGS  
SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 29-11 13

## Native Women Use of 5 centimes

This picture postcard originated from China in July 1908. It bears a "Tonching Chine/Poste Moncay Tonkin" double-ring handstamp in red. The date ("2/07/08") was handwritten in the space at the bottom portion of the handstamp. Prevailing postal agreements did not provide for transfer of mail across the river from Tonching to Moncay. In the interest of speed, mail was franked in China with Indochinese postage and then transported to Moncay. The service may have been "semi-official" or a truly private enterprise. The handstamp likely served as a sort of security marking akin to the I.P.O. (Imperial Post Office) tie prints applied by the Chinese postal service at the turn of the century.

The 5-centime Native Woman stamp was postmarked at Moncay on 1 July 1908 (though it looks like a digit was uninked). The arrival postmark at Besançon indicates postcard was in transit for a little over a month.

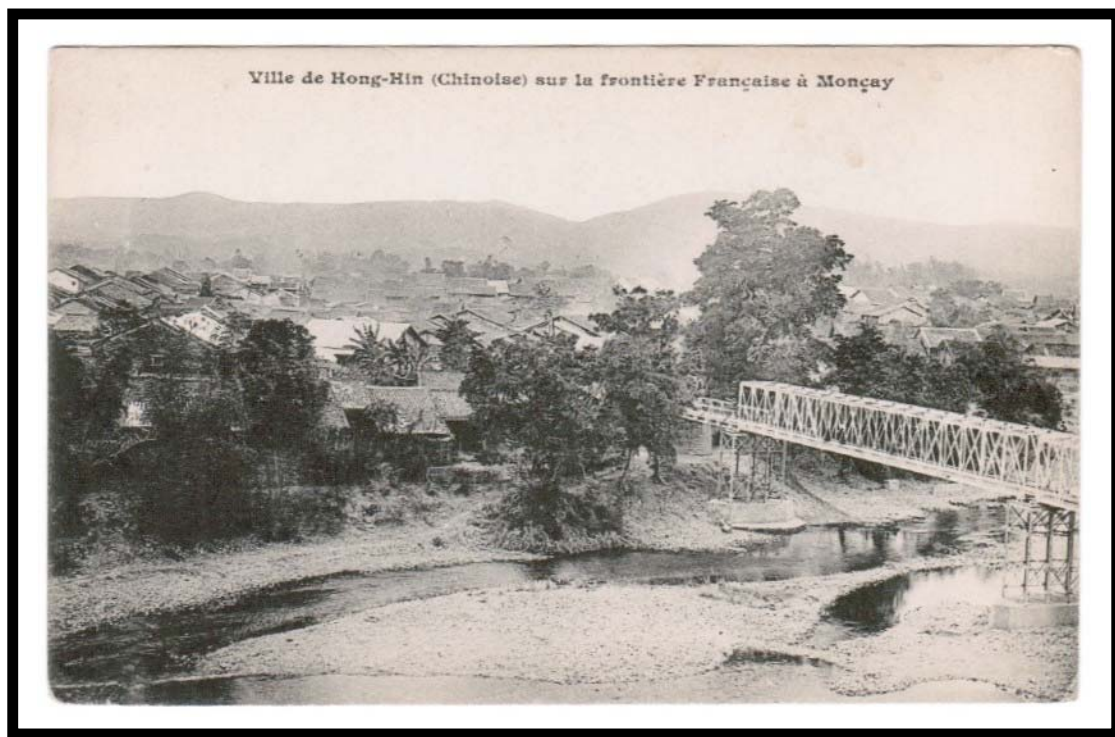


### POSTAL MARKINGS

TONCHING CHINE/POSTE MONCAY TONKIN with manuscript date  
MON-CAY TONKIN 1 JUL 08  
BESANCON DOUBS 6-8 08

## Moncay Border

A period postcard shows a panoramic view of the town across the Chinese/Indochinese border from Moncay. In the postcard's legend, the town is identified as "Hong-Hin."



Native Women  
Use of 5 centimes

Sent to the United States with one 5-centime Native Woman stamp, this postcard was cited for postage due. Based on prevailing exchange rates, the amount due was computed to be 2 cents.



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 4 MAI 11

T in triangle

U.S. CHARGE TO COLLECT 2 CENTS



Native Women  
Use of 5 centimes

A pair of 5-centime Native Women stamps paid for sending a picture postcard to France. Posted at Hanoi's train station ("GARE HANOI"), the card was sorted on the train and received a railway postmark en route to the mail boat at Haiphong.



POSTAL MARKINGS

GARE HANOI TONKIN 12 AOUT 11  
HANOI A HAIPHONG 12 AOUT 11

Native Women  
Use of 5 centimes

To pay the postage to France in 1913, a commercial mailing was franked with a pair of 5 centime Native Women stamps. The "VIA TRANSIBERIEN" handstamp was a private marking, not an official postal service marking.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HAIPHONG TONKIN 9-6 13

Native Women  
Use of 5 centimes

Multiples of the 5 centime value could be used to pay most postage rates. Originally sent to Paris, this cover was forwarded to Monte Carlo. While in transit, a label depicting a train with war-wounded was attached to the cover.



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 9 -1 14  
framed R with manuscript registration number

REVERSE

PARIS 90 R. FONTAINE 10-2 14  
NICE - ARRIVEE ALPES - M<sup>MES</sup> 11-2 14  
MONTE CARLO PRINCIPAUTE DE MONACO 12-2 14

Native Women  
Use of 5 centimes

During World War I, mail to Europe went through France where it was subject censors' review. After examination, letters were resealed with paper tape and handstamped with the censor's identifying number.



POSTAL MARKINGS

HANOI-GARE TONKIN 10-10 16

censor's tape

OUVERT Par L'AUTORITÉ MILITAIRE 417

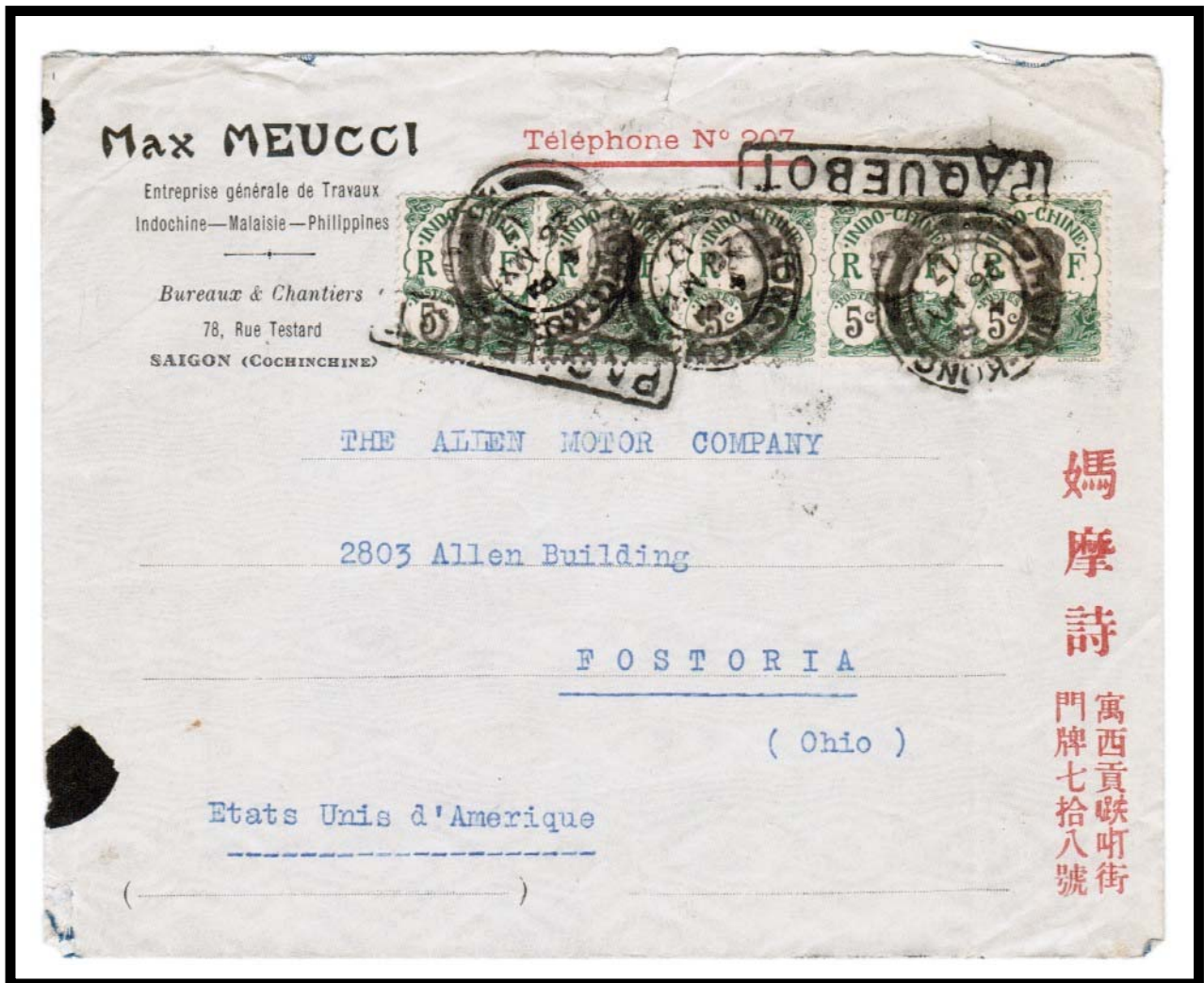
REVERSE

HANOI TONKIN 10-10 16

ACACIAS (GENEVE) 24.XI.16

Native Women  
Use of 5 centimes

According to international conventions, letters posted aboard ship with the postage of the ship's flag state were accepted into the mail stream when the ship came into port. In this case, a letter to the United States franked with five 5 centime Native Women stamps was postmarked at Hong Kong in 1917.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HONG KONG 16 MY 17  
framed PAQUEBOT

Native Women  
Use of 5 centimes

A total of nine 5 centime stamps were used to pay for registration and double weight fees.

The manuscript "Vole Transsiberienne" routing marking indicates that the letter was to go by the Transsiberian Railway to Europe.



POSTAL MARKINGS

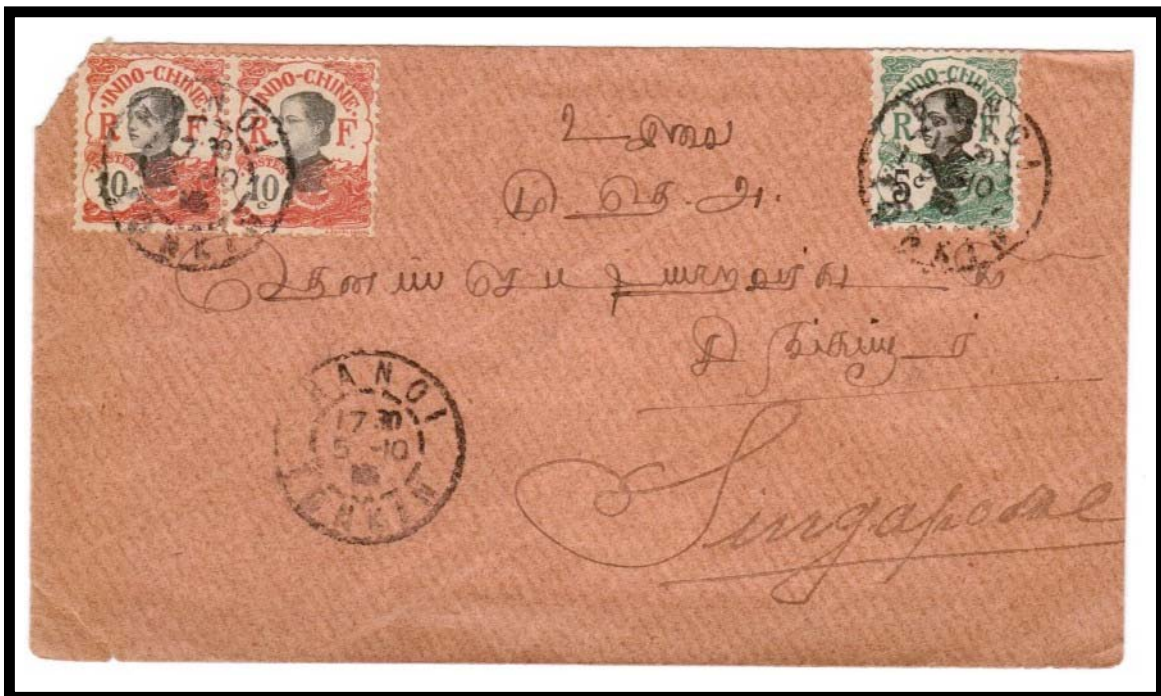
NAM-DINH TONKIN 1 AVRIL 13  
framed R with manuscript registration number

REVERSE

HAIPHONG TONKIN 2 AVRIL 03

Native Women  
Use of 5 and 10 centimes

Twenty five centimes was the letter rate to foreign countries. Here a combination of Native Women stamps paid the postage for a letter sent from Hanoi to Singapore in 1913.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HANOI TONKIN 5-10 13  
REVERSE  
SINGAPORE P 13 OC 13

Native Women  
Use of 5 and 30 centimes

After 1907, the rate for registered letters was 35 centimes which was calculated as follows:

letter rate to France	10 centimes
<u>registration fee</u>	<u>25 centimes</u>
total	35 centimes



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HAIPHONG TONKIN 3 MARS 08  
framed R with manuscript registration number



Native Women  
Use of 5 and 35 centimes

Stamps totaling 40 centimes paid the registered letter rate. Internal mail was charged the same rates as mail for France and colonies; hence only 35 centimes was required.



POSTAL MARKINGS

BAIXAU COCHINCHINE 18 NOV 13  
framed R with manuscript registration number

REVERSE

SOCTRANG COCHINCHINE 19-11 13

Native Women  
Use of 5 and 45 centimes

The 45 centime stamp did not correspond to any common postage rate. Here it was used with the 5 centime stamp to pay the foreign registered letter rate.



POSTAL MARKINGS

TRAVINH COCHINCHINE 25-7 18  
framed R with manuscript registration number

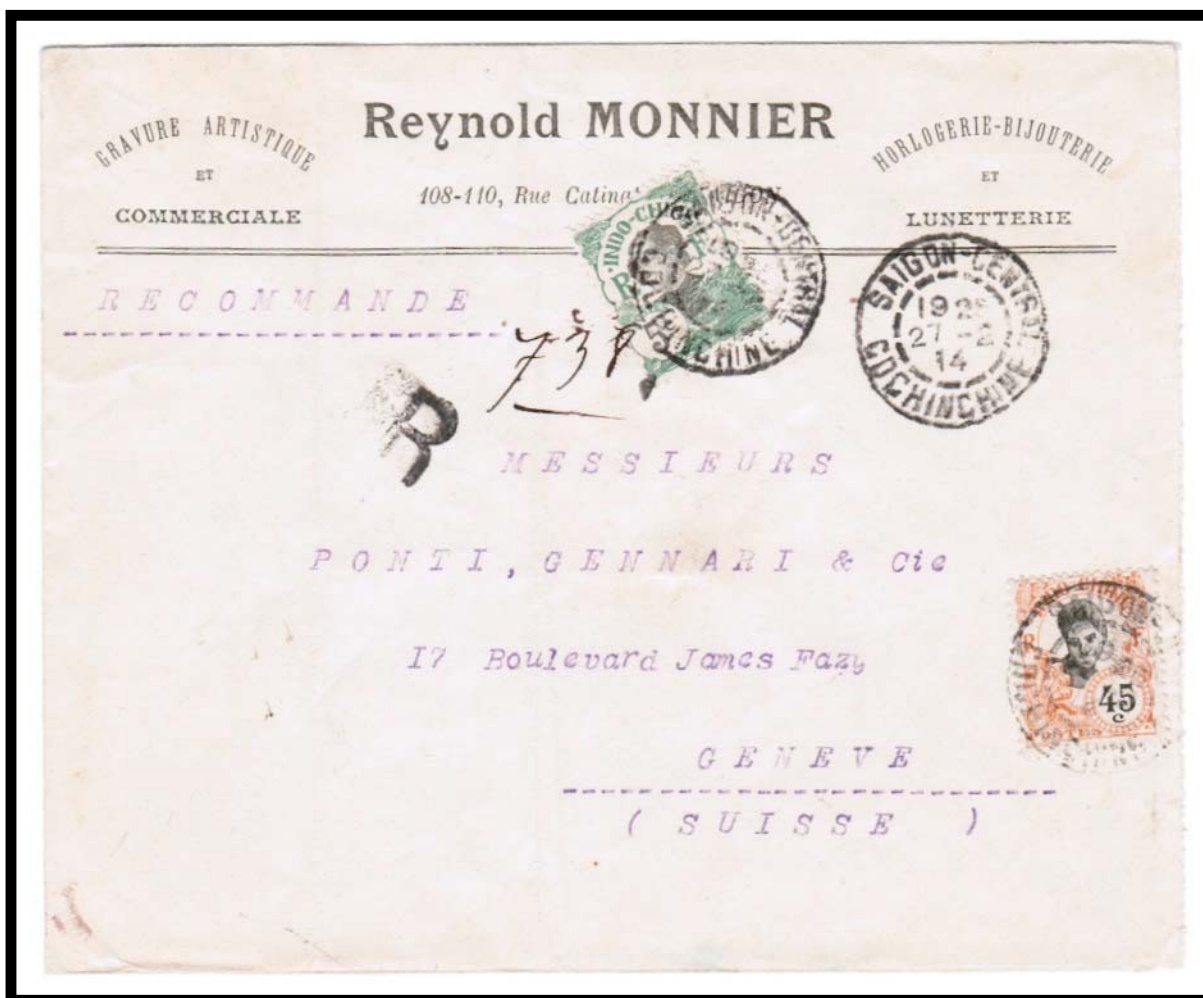
REVERSE

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 26-7 18  
SINGAPORE J 9 AU 1918  
MADRAS 22 AU. 18  
NEYIKUPPAI RAMNAD 25 AUG. 18  
PONNAMARAVATHAY 25 AU. 18

Native Women  
Use of 5 and 45 centimes

Postage for a registered letter to Switzerland in 1914 was computed as follows:

foreign letter	25 centimes
<u>registry fee</u>	<u>25 centimes</u>
total	50 centimes



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 27-2 14  
framed R with manuscript registration number

REVERSE

GENEVE 1 DISTR. LETTR. 23. III. 14

## Native Women Use of 10 centimes

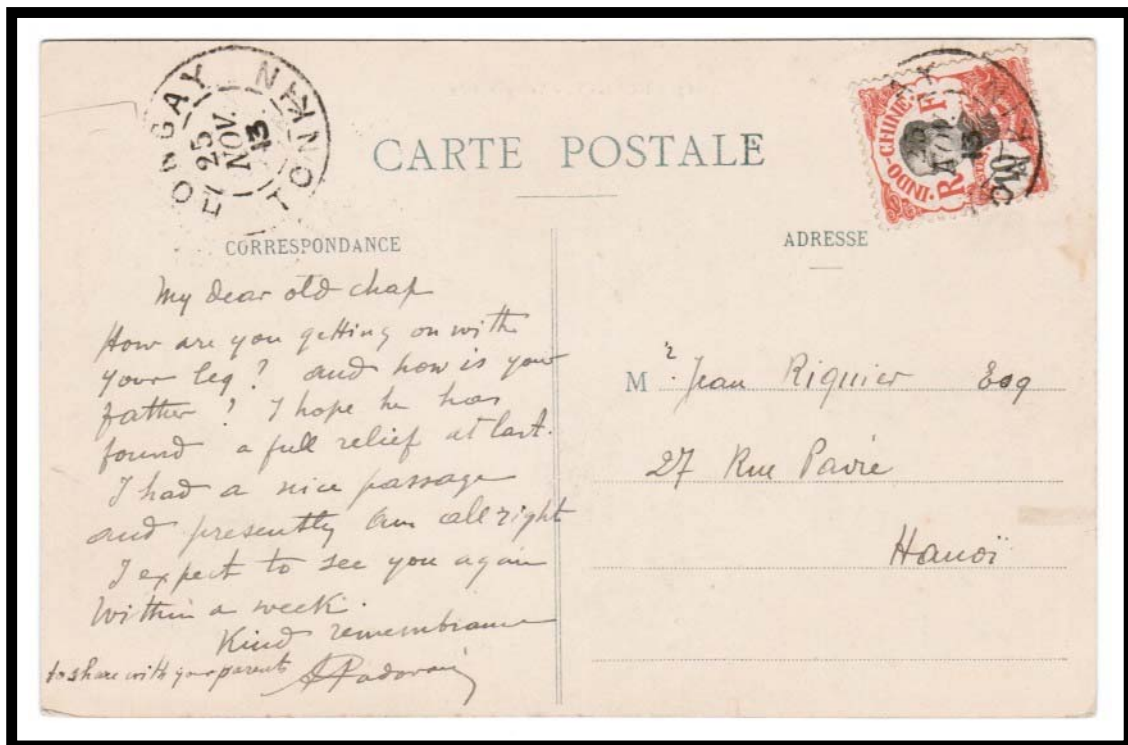
This picture postcard was posted from a rural post office in Vinhyen Province as evidenced by the faint postmark to the left of the 10-centime Native Woman stamp. Upon arrival at the main post office in Vinhyen, the stamp was cancelled with the normal circular, date postmark.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
POST RURALE VINYEN PROVINCE  
VINHYEN TONKIN 19-9 16

Native Women  
Use of 10 centimes

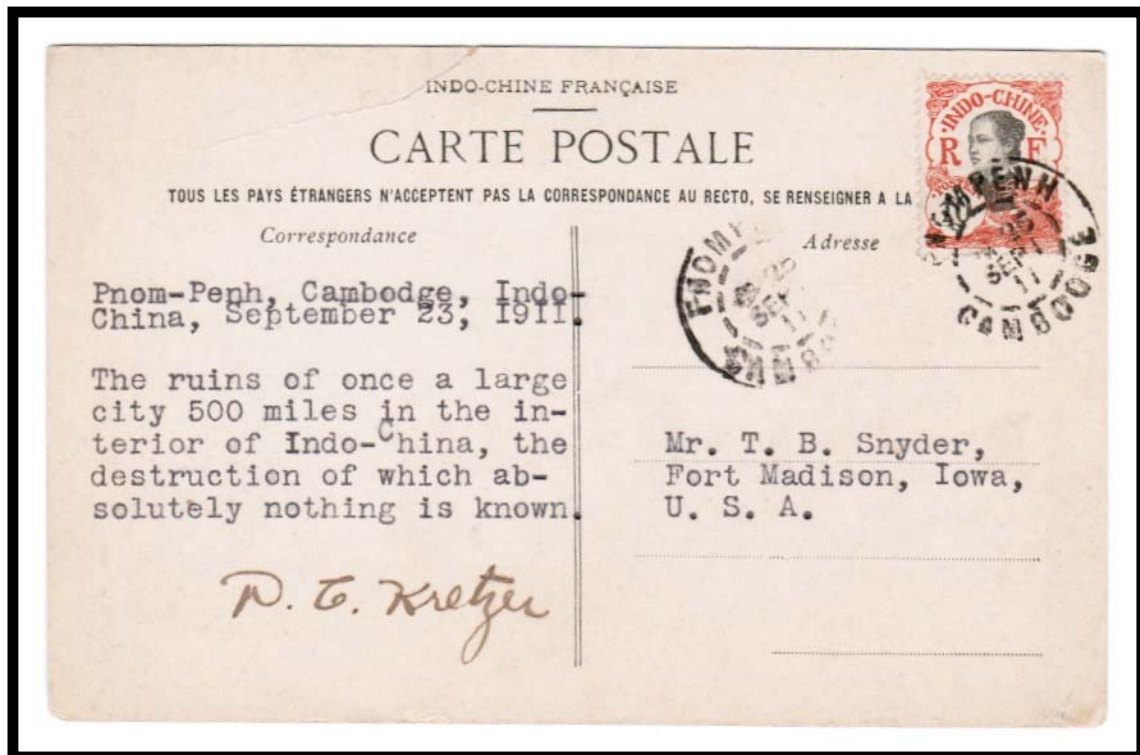
Picture postcards were most often sent outside of Indochina. Here an internal card from Hongay to Hanoi in 1913 was franked with a 10 centime native Woman stamp.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HONGAY TONKIN 25 NOV.13

Native Women  
Use of 10 centimes

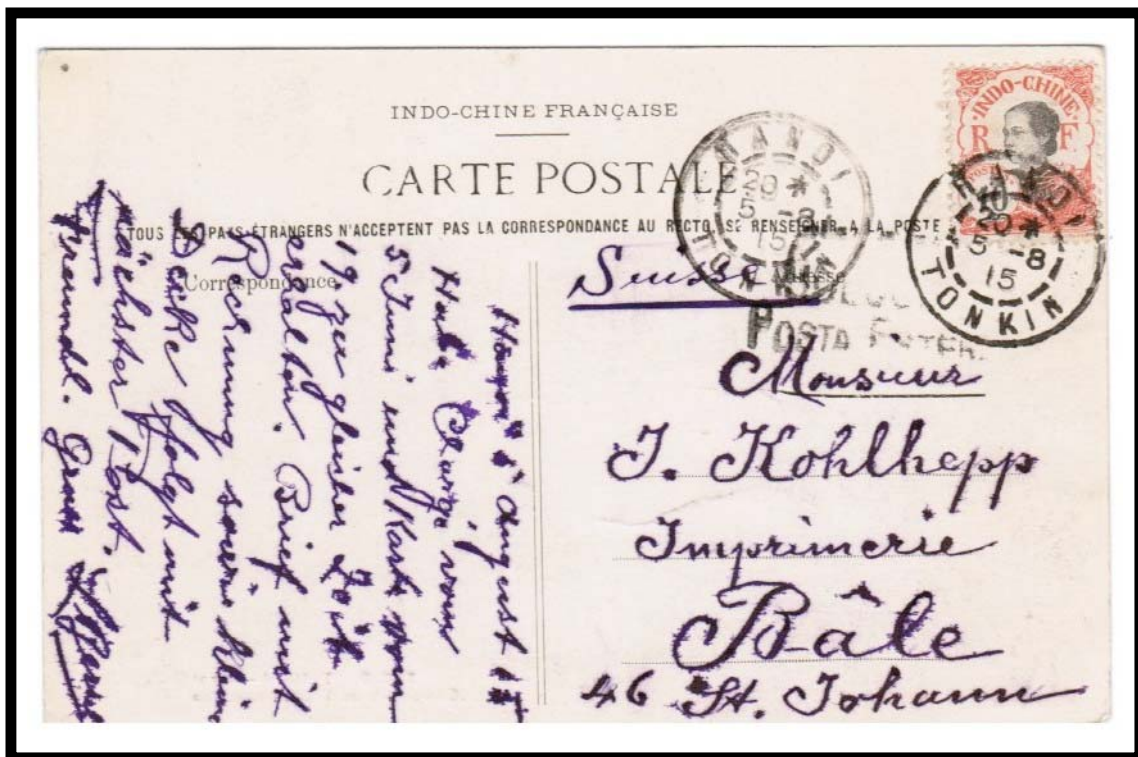
Foreign postcards required 10 centimes for postage. Here the 10 centime Native Woman stamp franked a tourist's picture postcard sent from Pnom-Penh, Cambodia to the United States in 1911.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
PNOMPENH CAMBODGE 25 SEPT 11

Native Women  
Use of 10 centimes

The postage for a 1915 postcard sent from Hanoi to Basel, Switzerland was paid with a single 10-centime Native Woman stamp.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HANOI TONKIN 5-8 18

Native Women  
Use of 10 centimes

A single 10-centime Native Woman stamp paid the postage for delivering a picture postcard to Switzerland in 1912. The card was in transit for nearly a month.



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-PORT COCHINCHINE 26 JUN 12  
OBENENTFELDEN 22. VII. 12



Native Women  
Use of 10 centimes

While tourists' picture postcards made up a significant portion of the mail stream, postcards were also used for commercial purposes. Here a doctor in Haiphong returned to France a postcard for a sample of diarrhea medicine.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HAIPHONG TONKIN 29-1 14

Native Women  
Use of 10 centimes

Two 10 centime stamps were insufficient for postage on a letter to Switzerland. The envelope was marked 10 centimes postage due which was twice the short paid amount.



POSTAL MARKINGS

VUNGLIEM COCHINCHINE 24 JANV 16  
T in triangle with manuscript due marking

REVERSE

MYTHO COCHINCHINE 25-1 16  
SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 25-1 16  
GENEVE 1 DISTIR. LETTR. 3•III 1916  
GENEVE EXP.LETTR. 3.III.16

Native Women  
Use of 10 centimes

A pair of 10-centime Native Women stamps frank a privately manufactured lettercard sent to London in 1911. Lettercards required the same postage as regular letters. Hence, this mailing was underpaid by 5 centimes.

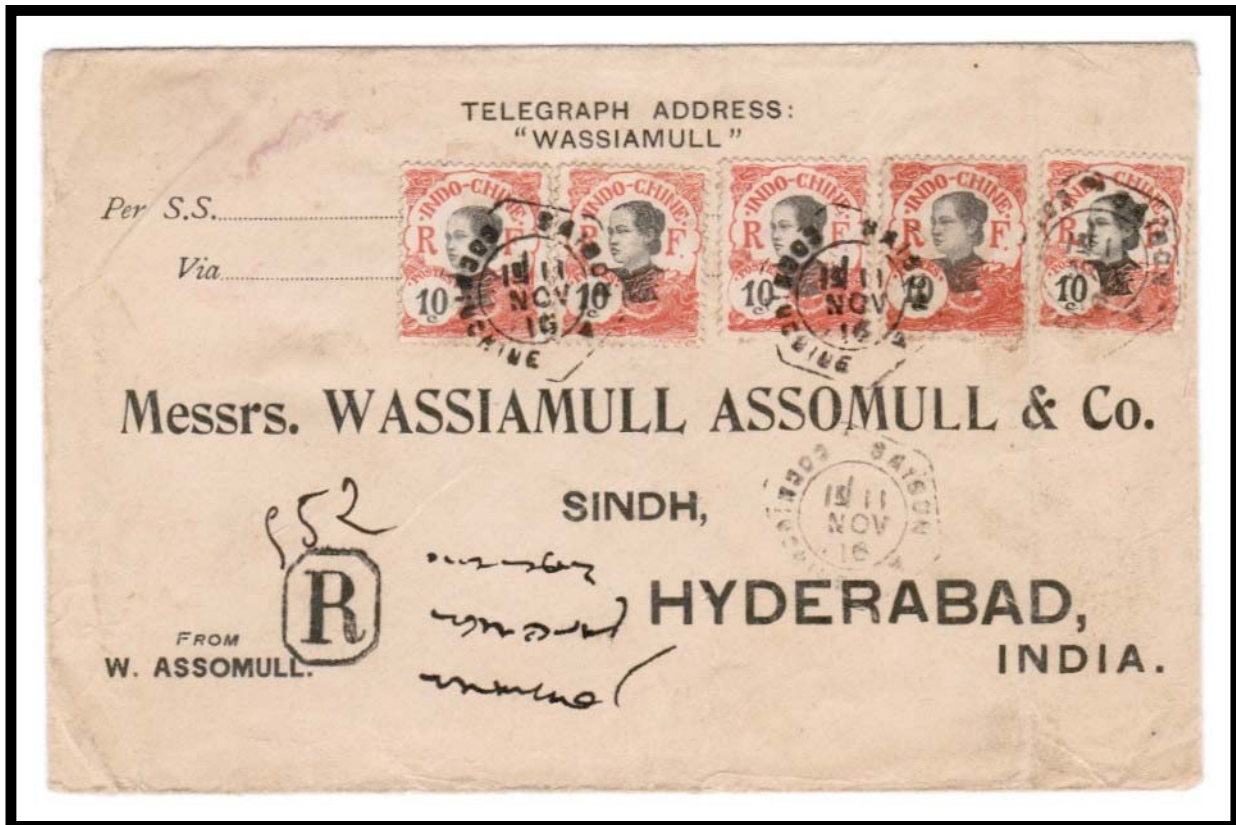


POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 28 FEVR 11  
LONDON S.W. 88 MR 30 11

Native Women  
Use of 10 centimes

Five copies of the 10 centime stamp paid the registered letter to a foreign destination.



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON A COCHINCHINE 11 NOV 16  
framed R with manuscript registration number

REVERSE

DHANUSHKODI- F REG. 26 NOV. 16  
HYDERABAD SINDH REG 1 DEC. 16

## Native Women Use of 10 centimes

Not all items sent by mail could have been easily contained in an envelope or a box. For an oddly shaped item, such as a bag of rice, a label was affixed to the container with string.

Addressing the other side of this label to Moncay, the sender affixed five 10 centime Native Women stamps to pay the postage for a heavy mailing.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HANOI TONKIN 7-3 14

Native Women  
Use of 10 and 15 centimes

With an additional 10 centimes on the reverse, this registered internal letter was correctly franked with 35 centimes postage.



POSTAL MARKINGS

CANTHO COCHINCHINE 29-5 17  
framed R with manuscript registration number

REVERSE

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 30-5 17  
SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 31-5 17

Native Women  
Use of 10 and 20 centimes

Here the foreign registered letter rate was paid with a 10 cent and a pair of 20 cent Native Women stamps.



POSTAL MARKINGS

TRAVINH COCHINCHINE 21- 5 14  
framed R with manuscript registration number

REVERSE

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 23-5 14  
NEYIKUPPAI RAMNAD 2 JUN. 14

Native Women  
Use of 15 centimes

Simple letters to France and colonies required 15 centimes postage. Government mail complied with the same rates.



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 29-10 18

REVERSE

SOUSCRIVEZ A L'EMPRUNT NATIONAL slogan handstamp



Native Women  
Use of 15 centimes

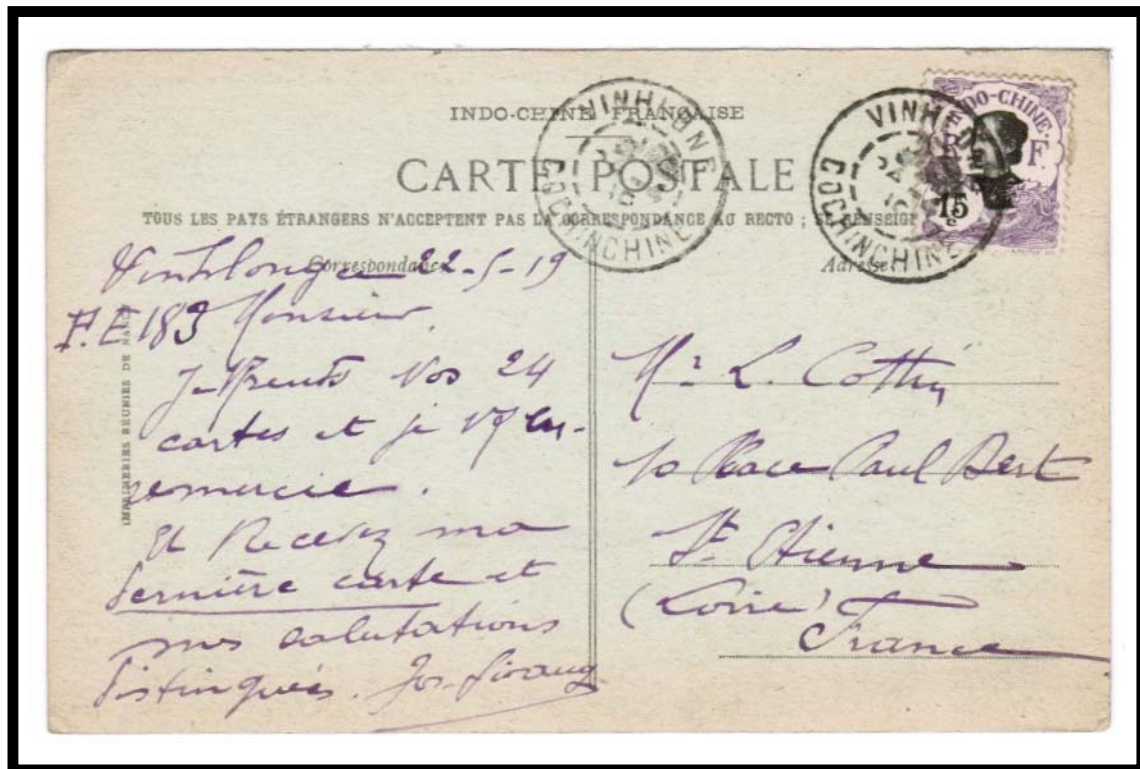
The postal service itself abided by the same rate structure used by citizens. Here a 1920 letter to France from the Annam Division of the Postal Service was franked with a 15 centime Native Woman stamp.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
TOURANE ANNAM 21- 2 20  
REVERSE  
SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 24-2 20

Native Women  
Use of 15 centimes

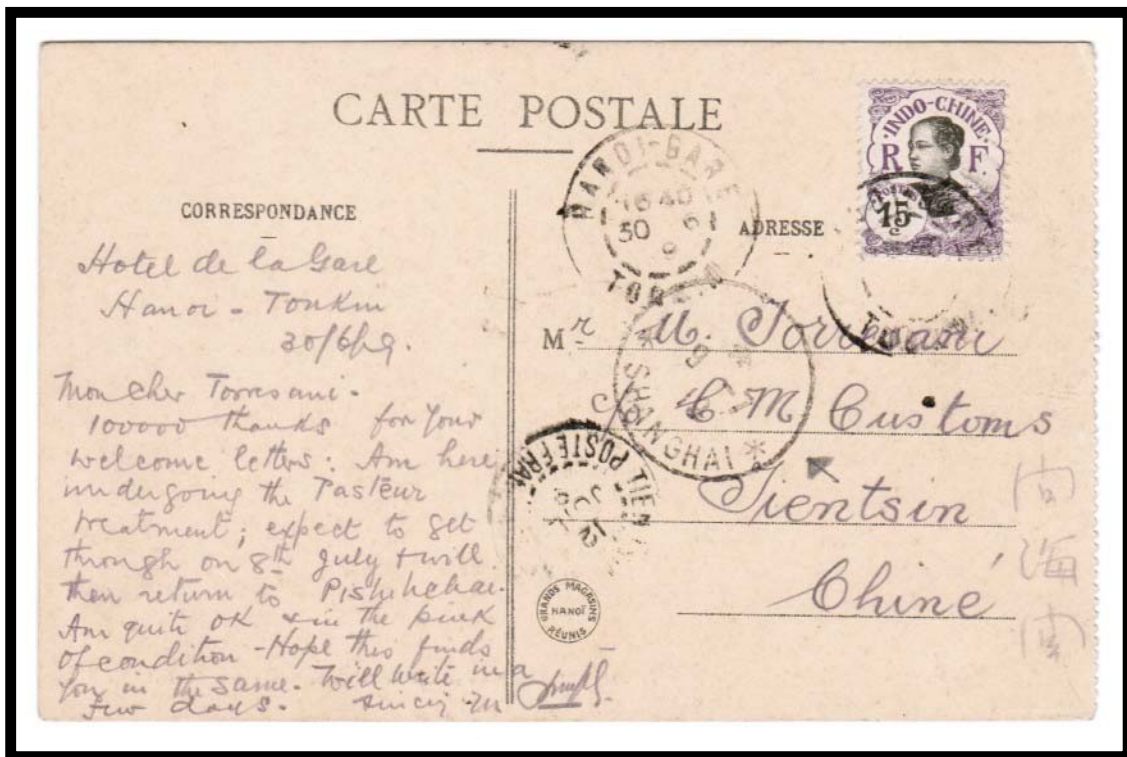
On 20 February 1917, the Indochinese government announced the French Law of 30 December 1916, which fixed postal rates. The postage for post cards to France with messages longer than 5 words was the same as regular letters, 15 centimes.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
VINHLONG COCHINCHINE 24-4 19

Native Women  
Use of 15 centimes

The sender gave his message the dateline "Hotel de la Gare," and his postcard was postmarked at Hanoi's railway station ("HANOI-GARE"). A 15-centime Native Woman stamp franked the mailing to China in 1919.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HANOI-GARE TONKIN 30-6 19  
SHANGHAI 9-7 19  
TIENTSIN CHINE POSTE FRANCAISE 12 JUIL 19

Native Women  
Use of 15 and 20 centimes

Mail to French China was charged the same as internal mail, 15 centimes.



POSTAL MARKINGS

HANOI TONKIN 12 MARS 15  
framed R with manuscript registration number

REVERSE

HAIPHONG TONKIN 12 MARS 15  
SHANG-HAI CHINE 22-3 15

Native Women  
Use of 15 and 50 centimes

Sixty-five centimes postage franked a registered letter sent to Switzerland in 1916. Because the letter was heavy, postage for the second weight step was required. Fees were computed as follows:

second step foreign letter rate	30 centimes
<u>registration fee</u>	<u>25 centimes</u>
total	65 centimes



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-PORT COCHINCHINE 29-12 16  
framed R with manuscript registration number

REVERSE

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 29-12 16  
BASEL BRIEF TRAGER 15. II. 17.

Native Women  
Use of 20 centimes

Here a pair of 20 centime stamps paid the registered letter rate. The manuscript "C. M." signified "Correspondence Militaire." Because the military franchise only applied to simple letters, the sender paid the full registered rate for this much-forwarded letter to France.



POSTAL MARKINGS

NINH-BINH TONKIN 18 DEC 17  
framed R with manuscript registration number

REVE RSE

HAIPHONG TONKIN 20 DEC 17  
ARRIVEE MARSEILLE 12-2 18  
MARSEILLE BOUCHES DU RHONE 17-2 18

Native Women  
Use of 25 centimes

Ordinary letters to foreign countries required 25 centimes postage. The 25 centime foreign letter rate remained in effect until 1 January 1917.



Native Women  
Use of 25 centimes

At Haiduong in 1912, the 25 centimes value was favor-canceled on the front of a picture postcard. While this practice was common, low denomination stamps were usually employed.

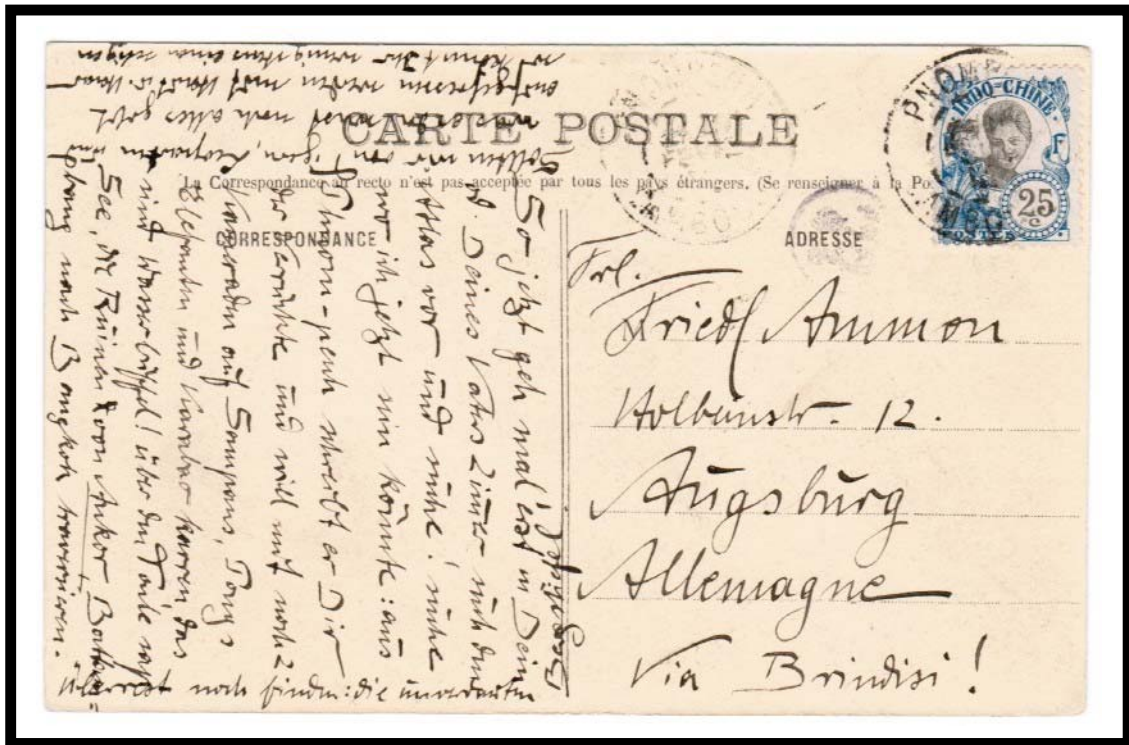


POSTAL MARKINGS  
HAIDUONG TONKIN 9 MAI 12



Native Women  
Use of 25 centimes

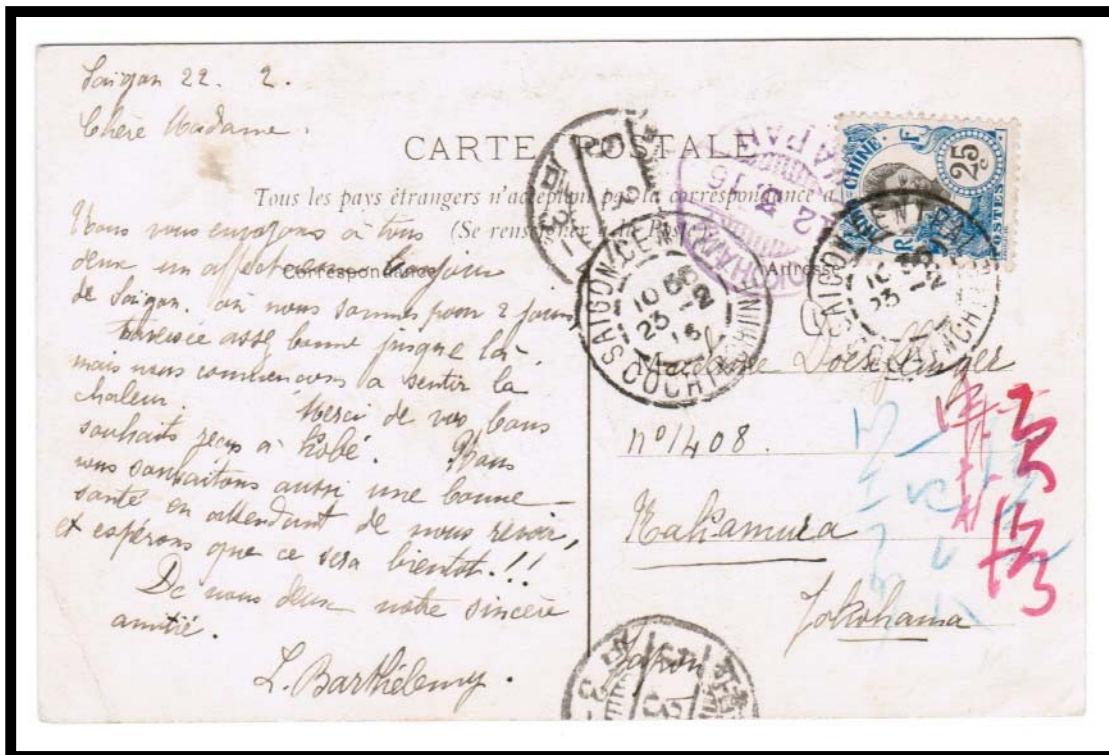
A picture postcard sent to Germany from Pnompenh in 1914 was franked with a 25-centime Native Woman stamp – the postage rate for a sealed envelope to a foreign destination.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
PNOMPENH CAMBODGE 19 FEVR 14

## Native Women Use of 25 centimes

Postcards addressed to foreign destinations were charged the same postage as letters to foreign destinations. In this case, a 25-centime Native Woman stamp paid the postal fees for a postcard sent to Japan in 1916.



### POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 23-2 16  
YOKOHAMA JAPAN 12.3.16

Native Women  
Use of 25 centimes

Two 25 centime stamps paid for registered letters to foreign countries. Illiterate plantation workers from India would pay letter writers to pen correspondence for them. The writer would apply his handstamp to the outgoing cover as a means of advertising his service.



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 6-12 12  
framed R with manuscript registration number

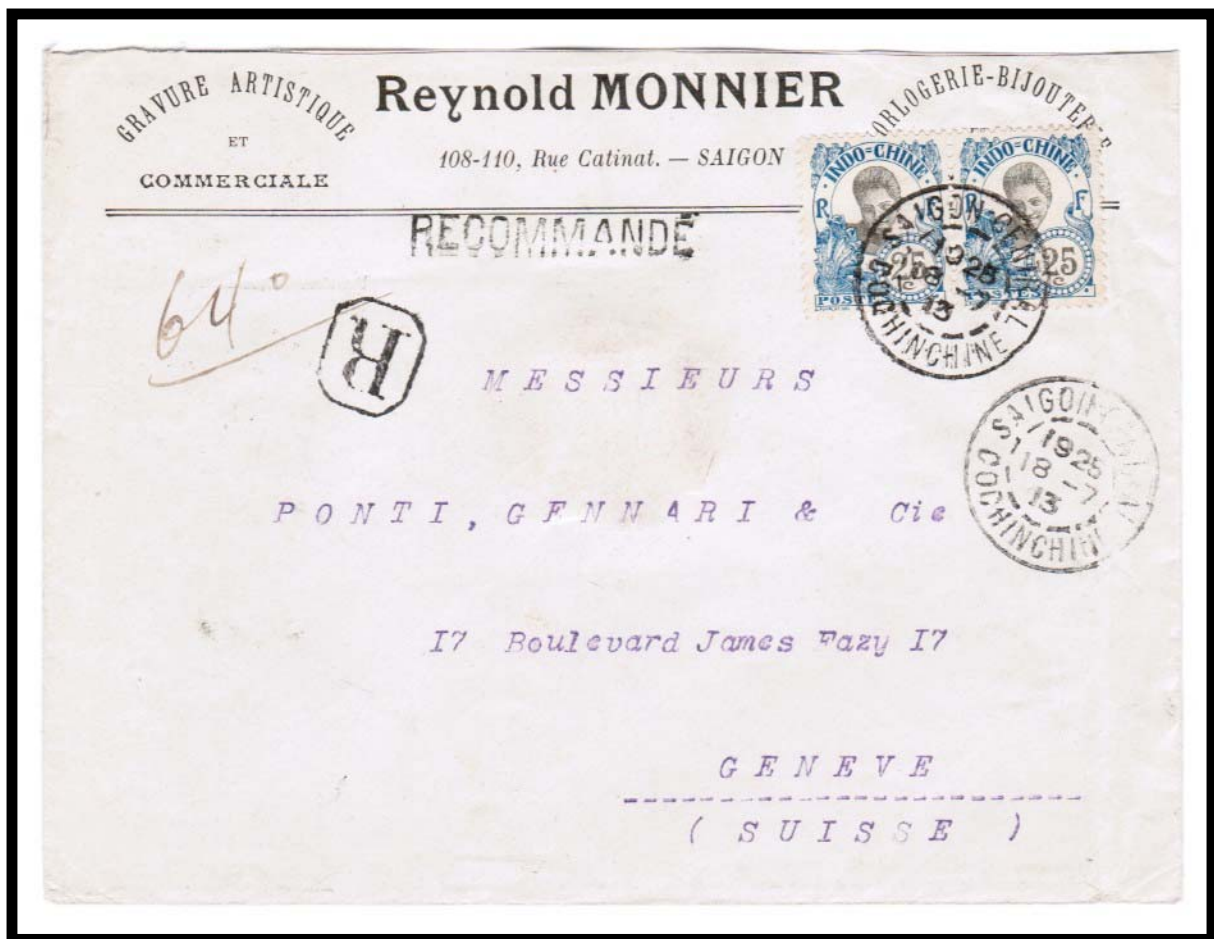
REVERSE

SINGAPORE C 9 DEC 1912

Native Women  
Use of 25 centimes

A pair of 25 centime stamps paid the registered letter rate to Geneva, Switzerland in 1913. Postage was based on:

foreign letter rate	25 centimes
<u>registration fee</u>	<u>25 centimes</u>
total	50 centimes



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 18-7 13  
framed R with manuscript registration number

REVERSE

GENÈVE 1 DISTR. LETTR. 15. VIII. 13

Native Women  
Postage Due Use of 25 centimes

In rare instances, regular postage stamps were used on incoming mail when there was a shortage of postage dues. Here two 25 centime stamps were affixed and canceled by the receiving post office certifying that the double rate postage due had been collected.



POSTAL MARKINGS

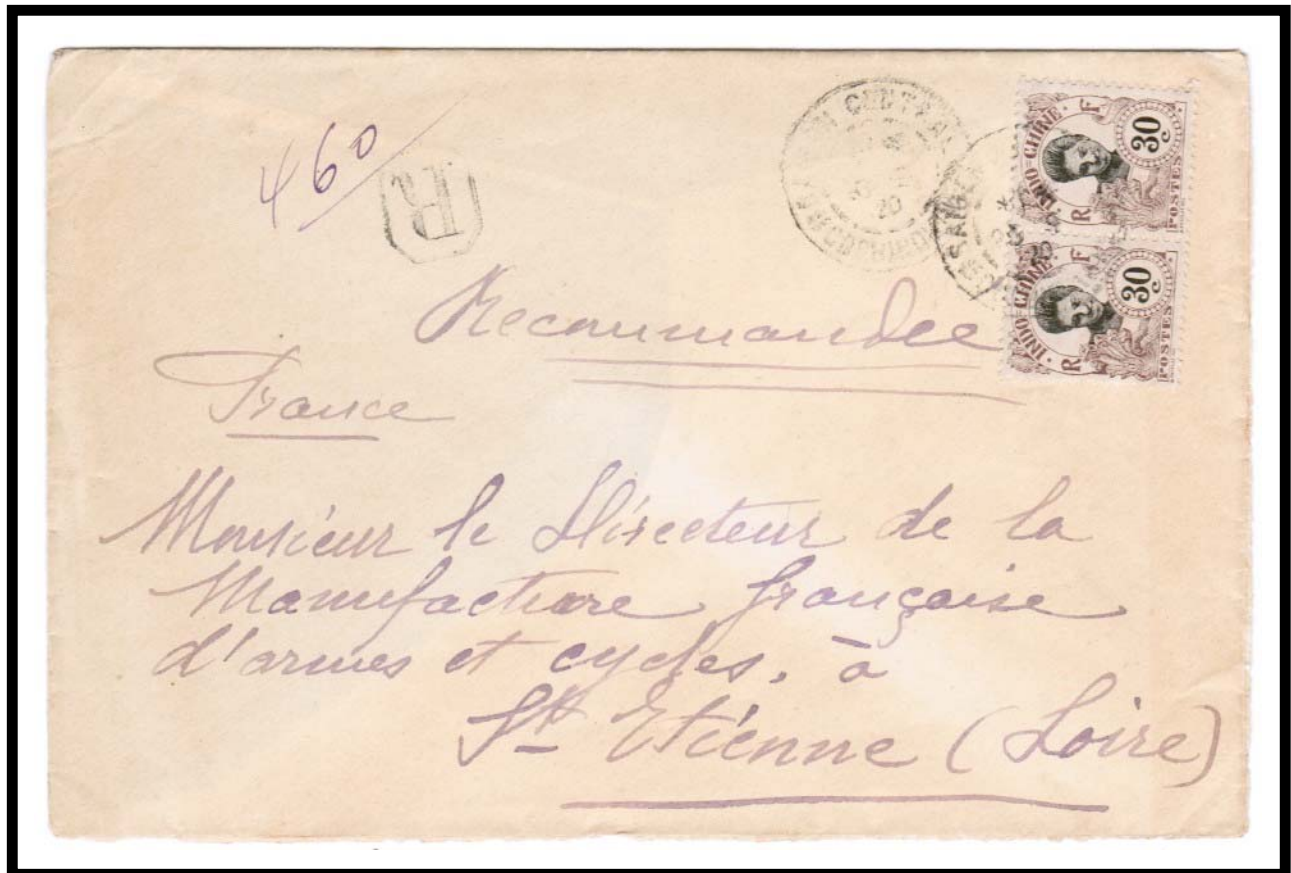
T due marking  
SADEC COCHINCHINE 1-8 14

REVERSE

KILASAVLPATTI 13 JUL. 14

Native Women  
Use of 30 centimes

Postage for a registered letter posted from Saigon to France in 1920 was calculated as 25 centimes for the French Community rate plus 25 centimes for the registration fee. With a pair of 30-centime Native Women stamps, the sender overpaid the postage by 10 centimes.



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 20-5 20  
framed R with manuscript registration number

Native Women  
Use of 35 centimes

The fee for registration was 25 centimes in addition to the normal postage. Up until the rates changed, the 35-centime stamp saw considerable service on registered letters to France.



POSTAL MARKINGS

GOCONG COCHINCHINE 6 NOV 12  
framed R with manuscript registration number

REVERSE

MYTHO COCHINCHINE 6 NOV 12

Native Women  
Use of 35 centimes

Originating from the Customs and Tax Office, this registered letter was mailed across the border to a corresponding agency in China. It was treated as a local mailing since registered foreign letters required 40 centimes postage.



POSTAL MARKINGS

LAO-KAY TONKIN 8 AOUT 13  
framed R with manuscript registration number

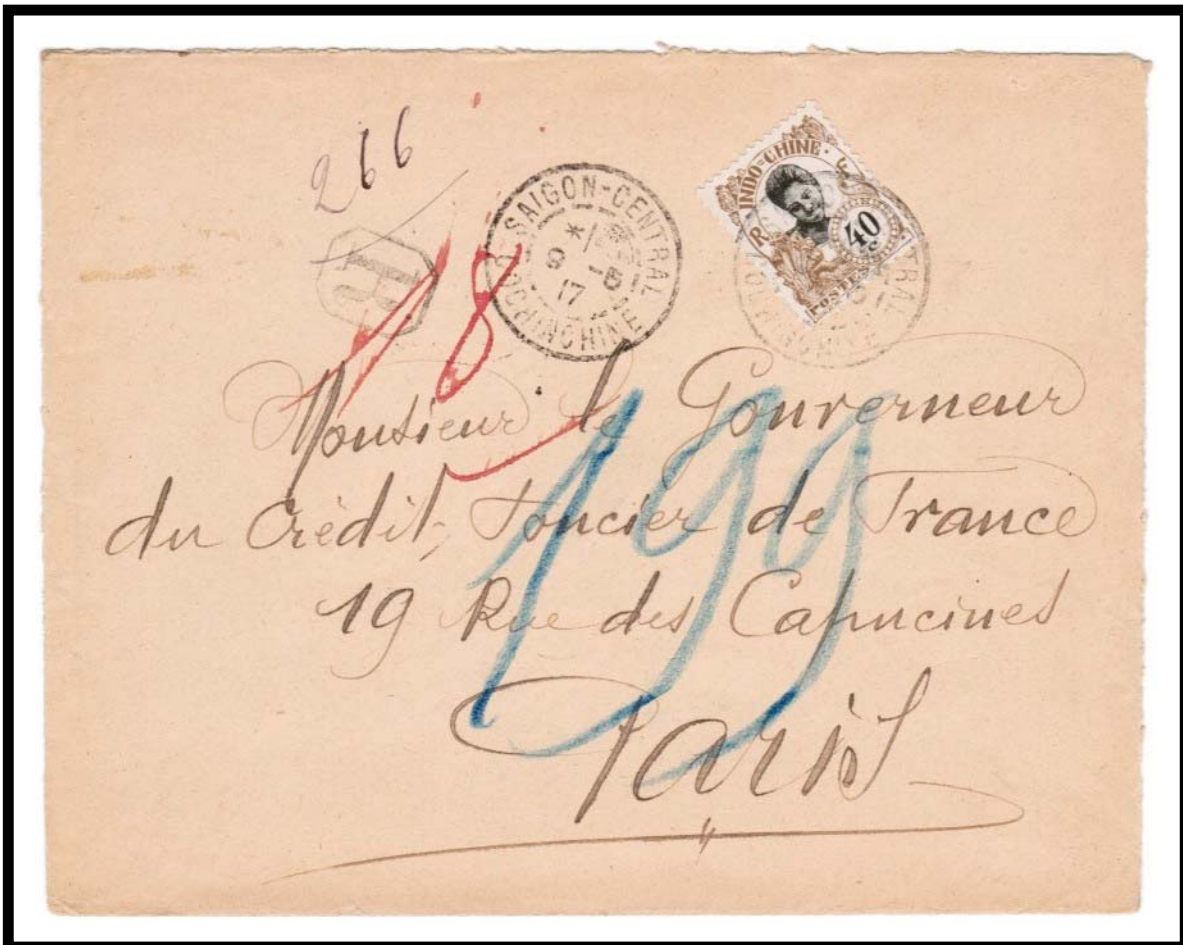
REVERSE

MONG-TSEU-CHINE 8 AOUT 13



Native Women  
Use of 40 centimes

Effective 1 January 1917, the letter rate for France rose to 15 centimes making the rate for registered letters 40 centimes.



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 9-5 17  
framed R with manuscript registration number  
handwritten registration numbers

Native Women  
Use of 40 centimes

A double-weight, registered letter to a foreign country required 75 centimes. Here the postage was overpaid by 5 centimes.



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 24- 9 17  
framed R with manuscript registration number

REVERSE

DHANUSHKODI - F 10 OCT. 17  
KOTTAIYUR 12 OCT. 17

Native Women  
Use of 45 centimes

Insured mail is distinguished by the CHARGÉ marking. The fee was calculated based on the insurance value. For this 1909 mailing from Ninh-Binh to Hanoi, the declared value was 2,400 francs.



POSTAL MARKINGS

NINH-BINH TONKIN 9 SEPT 09

manuscript registration number

CHARGÉ

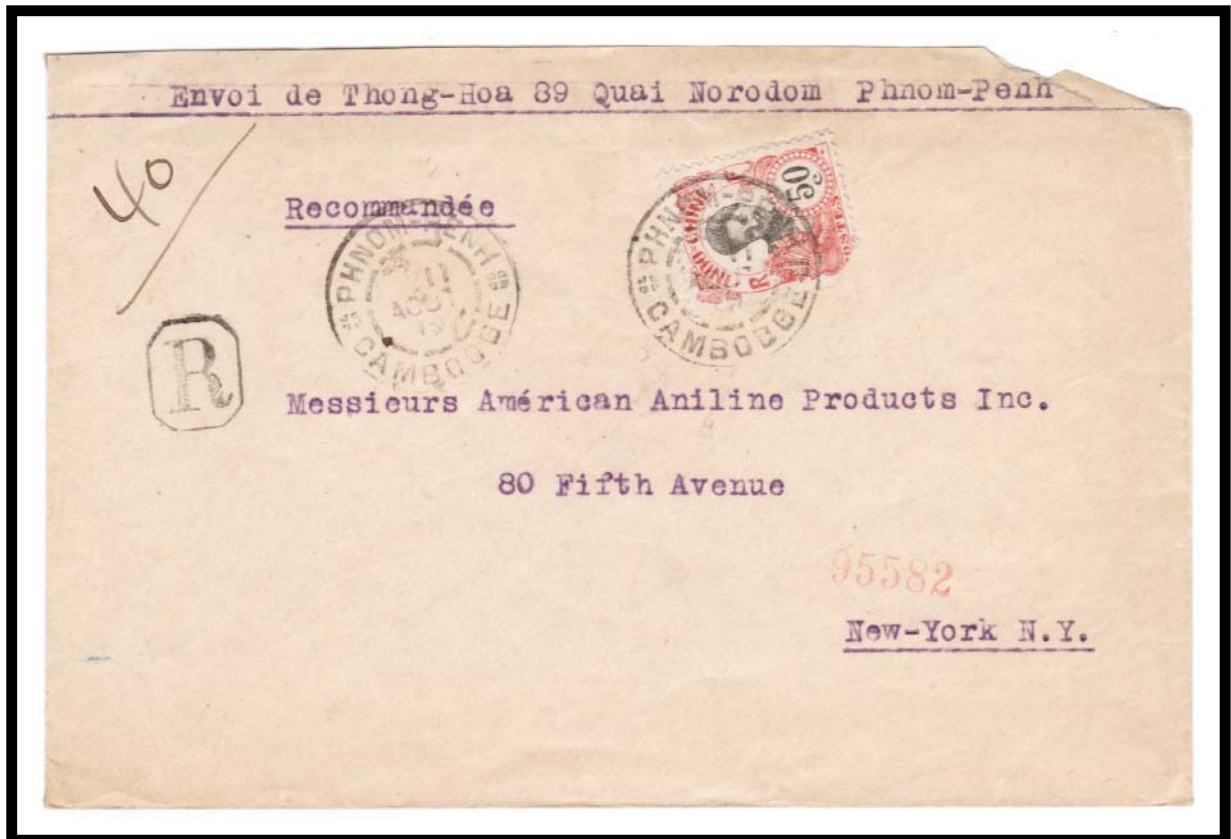
REVERSE

HANOI TONKIN 10 SEPT 09

weight and services handstamp

Native Women  
Use of 50 centimes

Fifty centimes was the registered letter rate to countries outside of the French Community.



POSTAL MARKINGS

PHNOM-PENH CAMBODGE 11 AOUT 19  
framed R with manuscript registration number  
handstamped registration number (red)

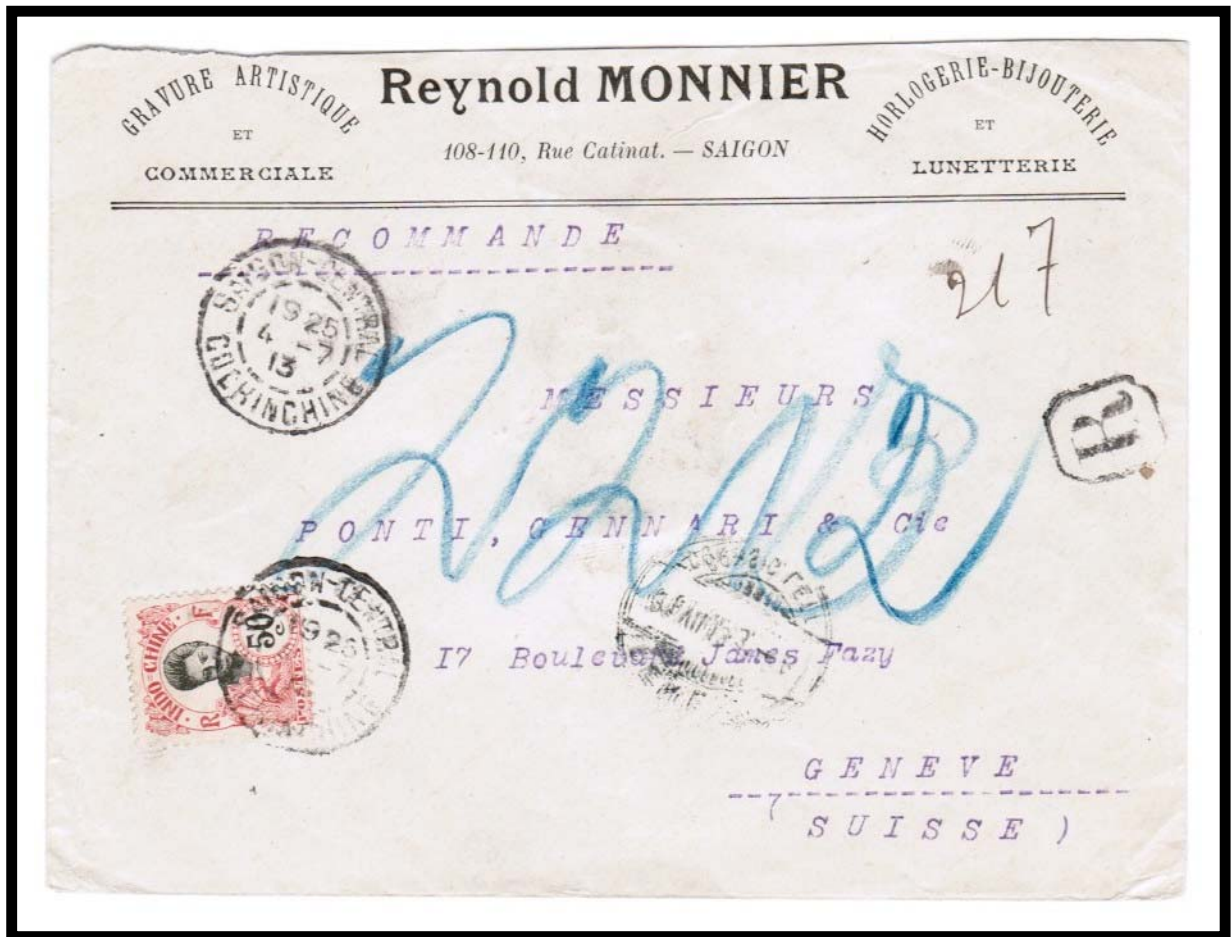
REVERSE

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 12-8 19  
REGISTERED G.P.O. HONG-KONG 18 AU 19  
NEW YORK, N.Y. REG'Y. DIV. 9-24 1919  
NEW YORK (STA. 8) N.Y. REGISTERED SEP 25 1919

Native Women  
Use of 50 centimes

In 1913, a registered letter to Switzerland was paid with a single 50 centimes Native Woman stamp. Postage was calculated as follows:

foreign letter rate	25 centimes
<u>registration fee</u>	<u>25 centimes</u>
total	50 centimes



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 4-7 13  
framed R with manuscript registration number

REVERSE

GENEVE CONSIG. LTT. 31. VII. 13

## Native Women Usage

Three Native Women stamps paid for postage and registry fees for this wartime mourning cover. Sent to the Gunpowder Commission at Toulouse, the envelope was marked for return to sender. Postage was calculated as follows:

letter rate to France	15 centimes
registration fee	<u>25 centimes</u>
total	40 centimes



### POSTAL MARKINGS

LONGMY COCHINCHINE 20 NOV 18  
framed R with manuscript registration number

### REVERSE

CANTHO COCHINCHINE 21 NOV 18  
SOUSCRIVEZ A L'EMPRUNT NATIONAL slogan handstamp

## Native Women Usage

During World War I, mail was censored in many countries to control the flow of information. The straight-line handstamp used by Singapore certified that the contents violated no rules of communication.



### POSTAL MARKINGS

PNOMPENH CAMBODGE 22 MAI 16  
framed R with manuscript registration number  
PASSED CENSOR SINGAPORE

### REVERSE

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 23-5 16  
SINGAPORE 30 MY 1916

Native Women  
Usage

Twenty five centimes worth of postage paid the foreign letter rate to England. Here the postage was composed of a mixture of Annamite Girl stamps. Posted from the train station in Hanoi, the cover received a railway sorter's marking on the reverse.



POSTAL MARKINGS

GARE HANOI TONKIN 22 JUIL 15

REVERSE

HANOI A HAIPHONG 1<sup>o</sup> 22 JUIL 15



Native Women  
Usage

A selection of Native Women values along with a similar mixture of values from the Grasset issue frank this registered cover sent to the United States in 1910.



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 2 JANV 10  
framed R with manuscript registration number

REVERSE

LIGNE N PAQ. FR. NO. 2 2 JANV 10  
NEW YORK, N.Y. REG'Y. DIV. 2- 25 1910  
LAKE BENTON, MINN REC'D FEB 28 1910

## Native Women Usage

Seven different denominations from the Native Women series frank a registered cover sent to Bombay, India in 1917.



### POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 22- 9 17  
framed R with manuscript registration number

### REVERSE

DHANUSHKODI - F REG. 10 OCT. 17  
BOMBAY 15 OCT. 17

Native Women  
Usage

Eight different values from the series, including six of the Cambodian Girl stamps, frank this registered letter sent to Germany in 1913.



POSTAL MARKINGS

HAIPHONG TONKIN 11 JANV 13  
framed R with manuscript registration number

REVERSE

LEHE 11.2.13

## Native Women Usage

This picture postcard that carries nine different denominations of Native Women stamps – the nine lowest values. The total franking of 1.12 francs overpaid the required postage by a considerable margin.

Postmarked SAIGON-CENTRAL on 13 December 1916, the card was addressed to the Malay States. A Singapore transit handstamp is dated 18 December along with an indistinct receipt postmark dated 19 December.



### POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 13-12-16  
SINGAPORE 18 DEC 1916

## Native Women Usage

All thirteen of the lower values, from 1 centime to 50 centimes, were affixed to this registered cover to Switzerland.



### POSTAL MARKINGS

HANOI TONKIN 13 MARS 08  
framed R with manuscript registration number

### REVERSE

GENEVE DIST. LET. 19. IV.08  
GENEVE 3 RUE DU RHONE 19. IV.08