



The United States, in Congress assembled

Email: theunitedstatesincongressassembled@generalpost.org

Phone: (347) 601-4751

**CLAIM by the current Government of The United States of America,
the original Confederacy of 1781
claimed in 2010 and reformed in 2012**



CLAIM

The office of the Post Master General under The United States of America, the original Confederacy of 1781, the aforesaid and claimed office, accepted and acknowledged, seceded from Ebenezer Hazard by Keith Edward Livingway, on **April 2nd, 2012**, and re-affirmed on the **8th day of February 2014**, although claimed on **March of 2010** by claiming the General Post Office of The United States of America,

SUPPORTING HISTORICAL RECORD

SOURCE: The Ledger of Doctor Benjamin Franklin, Cornell University Library, a Fac-simile of the Original Manuscript Now on file on the Records of the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, D. C. 1865. The original of this book is in the Cornell University Library. There are no known copyright restrictions in the United States on the use of the text.

Historical Record and Line of Secession of the Post Master General under the Confederacy:

Next page:



Olin
+
HE
6371
L47
1865a

Doctor Benjamin Franklin was born at Boston on the 6. January 1706 O.S. and died at Philadelphia 17. April 1790. He was the son of Josiah and Abiah Franklin He was of. Boston and she was born Folger at Nantucket. The daughter of Peter Folger He was the son of John Folger, who came from Norwich England in 1686; settled on Marthas Vineyard; visited Nantucket in 1659; accompanied Tristan Coffin in the first boat that visited that Island; went as interpreter for the Indians by whom the Island was inhabited

This Book was rescued from the flames during the burning of the Post Office Building on Thursday morning Dec. 15. 1836. by W. W. Cox, Inspector of the Office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department

Doctor Franklin was appointed General Deputy Postmaster of the Colonies, in the year 1753, with a salary between him and his confederate of £600- "if they could get it". This experiment brought him in debt £900-; and his success in expediting the mails, which he dwells upon with much satisfaction in his writings, will create a smile in these days of Electricity, Steam, and young American speed - In the year 1754 he gave notice that the mail to New England, which used to start but once a fortnight in winter, should start once a week all the year, whereby answers might be obtained to letters between Philadelphia and Boston in three weeks, which used to require six weeks.

Franklin was removed from his Office, by the British Ministry; but, in the year 1775, the Congress of the Confederation, having assumed the practical sovereignty of the Colonies, appointed a committee to devise a system of Post Office communication - who made a Report, recommending a plan, on the 26th of July, which, on the same day, was adopted, and Doctor Franklin unanimously appointed Postmaster General, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

The salary of the Postmaster General was doubled on the 16th of April, 1779, and on the 27th of December of the same year, Congress increased the salary to \$5000 per annum.

An Inspector of Dead Letters was also appointed at a salary of \$100 per annum, who was under oath faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of his office, and enjoined to take no copies of letters, and not to divulge the contents to any but Congress, or to those who were appointed

by Congress for that purpose. -- Doctor Franklin on the 7th of November, 1776, was succeeded as Postmaster General, by his relative Richard Bache who remained in office to the 28th of Jan'y. 1782 when he was succeeded by Ebenezer Heywood, who was the last head of the General Post Office under the Confederacy.

In 1790, there were but 95 Post Offices through-out the United States, and but 1875 miles of post routes. The General Post Office, in the year 1790, was located in New York, and Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts was the first P.M. Genl. under the Federal Government. His conception of the duties of his Office, was doubtless very humble, as he recommended "that the Postmaster General should not keep an office separate from the one in which the mail was opened and distributed; that he might, by his presence, prevent irregularities, and rectify any mistakes that might occur. in fact, to put the Postmaster General, his assistant, and their one clerk, into the city post office, to see that its mails were assorted, and made up correctly. The salary of Mr Osgood was \$1500 per annum, Timothy Pickens was appointed by Washington, August, 12th, 1791, at an increased salary of \$2000. -- Joseph Hallowham was the last P.M. Genl. appointed by Washington. he was commissioned April 22nd, 1795, at a salary of \$2400. per annum. -- The Office was located in Philadelphia in the year 1796, and was established at Washington, when the Federal Government was removed there; and in 1802 the United States ran their own stages between Philadelphia and New York; finding coaches, drivers, horses &c; and cleared in three years, over \$11000. by carrying passengers.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

1: Ebenezer Hazard was the last to hold the office of Post Master General of the General Post Office under the original Confederacy of 1781.

2: There is no other in the line of secession after Ebenezer Hazard as Head of the General Post Office under the Confederacy.

3: George Washington did not have the authority to remove the Post Master General under the Confederacy and appoint a new Post Master General for the General Post Office under the Federal government. The General Post Office remained under the Confederacy. George Washington called his post office, the Postal Department thereby completely abandoning the General Post Office.

4: Ebenezer Hazard continued to attempt to correct George Washington for the mistake by offering to work for His Excellency. George Washington refused the correction and continued to oppress the truth.

5: Ebenezer Hazard died in the year 1817 without any successor to the office of Post Master General under the Confederacy of 1781.

6: While still holding the office of Post Master General under the Confederacy until Ebenezer Hazard died in 1817, Ebenezer Hazard started the Insurance Company of North America which still exists today at:

COMPANY NAME AND PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

Indemnity Insurance Company of North America
436 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106



STATE OF DOMICILE:

Pennsylvania

JURISDICTION IN WHICH AUTHORIZED; TYPE OF BUSINESS:

Admitted in all states (including D.C.), "NY Free Trade Zone,"

PR, U.S. Virgin Islands, Bermuda Permit

Insurance and reinsurance (P&C)

Pennsylvania – certified reinsurer

Now controlled by the ACE Group:

<http://www.acegroup.com/About-ACE/Our-History/INA-History.html>

Print Screen:

ACE Group - A Leading Global...

www.acegroup.com/About-ACE/Our-History/INA-History.html

Most Visited Getting Started

FOR INDIVIDUALS & FAMILIES FOR BUSINESSES ACE PERSPECTIVES INVESTOR INFORMATION MEDIA CENTER

Home > About ACE > Our History > INA History

ABOUT ACE

- Business Structure
- Our History
- Corporate Advertising
- Executive Team
- Claims
- ACE and the Environment
- Philanthropy
 - Philanthropic Partnerships


INA History

The date was November 19, 1792. A group of entrepreneurs led by John Nesbitt and another gentleman appropriately named Ebenezer Hazard, met in Philadelphia's Independence Hall, to create the Insurance Company of North America. More than two centuries later, INA is still going strong as part of the ACE Group of Companies and our U.S. headquarters is within an easy stroll from this historic building.


INA would be a company of imagination, and creativity. It would be a company willing to accept risk and pay claims.

The Insurance Company of North America wrote its first policy covering a ship and its cargo, in 1792. In 1794 INA wrote its first life insurance policy, covering a sea captain. When the great Chicago fire devastated that city in 1871, INA paid its claims in full. When five square miles of San Francisco were laid to ruins by the earthquake of 1906, INA was there. A pioneer in marine, aviation, homeowners, life and much more, the Insurance Company of North America became part of ACE in 1999 following the acquisition of the Property and Casualty operations of CIGNA.

Click on the thumbnail images below to reveal more about INA and its 200 year history.




Seal of the Insurance Company of North America. Though founded in 1792, INA was incorporated in 1794.



An INA fire mark, when displayed, indicated an insured property.

circa 1906-1907



From a customer's "Pocket Account Book."

1916






Image based on a lithographic vignette that INA copyrighted in 1873.

1932




This design was used into the 1950's.

1951




Another version of the INA "Eagle."

1957




Eagle with INA typeface, used on marketing materials.

1959




Current registered trademark for INA.

1966




INA logotype made "imaginative" advertising.

1973



Updated version of INA logotype.

1981



INA logotype used alone.

© 2014 ACE Group | Terms of Use | Licensing Information | Privacy Statement | STAY UP TO DATE WITH US

Sitemap [+/-]

7: George Washington left the Confederacy to perish by breaking the line of secession of the Post Master General of the General Post Office and committed genocide against the original States of the Union and The United States of America in the name of preserving the original Union.

Quote:

Ebenezer Hazard had been Post Master General of these United States since 1782.
See [William Gordon to GW, 24 Sept. 1788, n.1](#)

1. The post office went not to Hazard but to Samuel Osgood. At the time he wrote his letter to GW, Hazard apparently realized that competition would be keen. When Congress has "passed a law for any Purpose," he wrote Horatio Gates on 5 May, "they will then appoint the Officers necessary to execute it: & they will find Plenty for every Office: you can hardly have an Idea of the Number of *Expectants*; to give every one a mouthful, would require as great a Miracle to be wrought upon the Loaves & Fishes, as was wrought formerly, when the five thousand did all eat & were filled. . . . Nor do the Creatures confine their Expectations to new Offices, but I am told that even the Postmaster General will have a Competitor: if they should oust him, he will be in rather a bad Box; but I hope they will not succeed" ([Gregory and Dunnings, "Gates Papers"](#)).

Ebenezer Hazard

From *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*

Ebenezer Hazard (1744–1817) was a businessman and politician, appointed as deputy [Postmaster of New York City](#); in 1782 he became Post Master General, serving from 1782 to 1789.

Biography

Hazard was born in Philadelphia and educated at [Princeton University](#). He established a publishing business in New York in (1770), but quit that business after five years. He was appointed first postmaster of the city under the [Continental Congress](#).

In 1776, he was appointed as surveyor general of the Continental General Post Office. In 1782 he succeeded [Richard Bache](#) as the Post Master General, serving until 1789. They began to transport mail by stagecoaches on main routes, displacing the old horse and rider system.^[1] Hazard was not in George Washington's favor however, because during the [Constitutional Convention](#) he had put a stop to the customary practice by which newspaper publishers were allowed to exchange copies by mail. Washington wrote an indignant letter to [John Jay](#) about this action which was doing mischief by "inducing a belief that the suppression of intelligence at that critical juncture was a wicked trick of policy contrived by an aristocratic junto." As soon as Washington could move on the matter, Hazard was replaced by [Samuel Osgood](#), who as a member of the old Congress had served on a committee to examine the post-office accounts.^[2]

Afterward, Hazard helped to establish the [Insurance Company of North America](#) in [Philadelphia](#). He worked at this until his death.

End quote

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

Insurance Company of North America (INA) is the oldest [stock](#) insurance company in the [United States](#),^[1] founded in [Philadelphia](#) in 1792. It was one the largest American insurance companies of the 19th and 20th centuries before co-founding [CIGNA](#) in 1982. Since 1999 it has been a subsidiary of global insurer [ACE Limited](#).

1792-1794

In 1792, [Boston](#) merchant Samuel Blodget moved to Philadelphia. He did so in part to seek a commission from [President George Washington](#) as superintendent of construction for the new [federal city](#) then being built along the [Potomac River](#) (an amateur architect, Blodget would later design the [First Bank of the United States](#) building in Philadelphia^[2]), but also to collaborate on a business venture with former [U.S. Postmaster General Ebenezer Hazard](#), who owned a counting house in the city.^[3]

Hazard had previously invested in an idea of Blodget's called the Boston [Tontine](#), a sort of early [annuity fund](#) that also acted as a [lottery](#) for the last surviving investor. It failed, but Blodget and Hazard decided to try again in Philadelphia, then the largest city in [North America](#). They called their new attempt the Universal Tontine Association and this time gave it a 21-year lifespan, after which the association would disband and the surviving investors would split what remained of the fund.^[4]

The Universal Tontine Association also failed to generate the hoped-for interest. In November 1792, its investors met at the Pennsylvania State House (today [Independence Hall](#)) to decide what to do with their fund. On November 12, they adopted a proposal to form a general insurance company, to be called the Insurance Company of North America. On November 19, the investors adopted articles of association, giving the company the ability to write [fire](#), [life](#), or [marine](#) insurance, though initially the investors would focus solely on marine.^[5]

The company started with \$600,000 capital, selling shares at \$10 each. Investors subscribed to the first 40,000 shares in eleven days, and on December 10, they met again at the State House to elect directors. The directors held their first board meeting the next day, at Philadelphia's [City Tavern](#). There, they elected merchant and underwriter John Maxwell Nesbitt as president and Hazard as secretary. On December 15, the company opened for business at 119 (now 223) [South Front Street](#). The first policy was issued to Nesbitt's mercantile firm, Conyngham, Nesbitt & Co., for the ship *America* on its voyage from Philadelphia to [Londonderry](#).^[6]

On December 18, the company petitioned the [Pennsylvania legislature](#) for a [charter of incorporation](#). Due to opposition from private [underwriters](#) and others, the legislature took over a year to approve the petition; Governor [Thomas Mifflin](#) signed the charter incorporating INA on April 14, 1794.^[7]

1794-1850

Soon after incorporating, INA entered the field of fire insurance. While Philadelphia already had two fire insurance companies--[The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from](#)

[Loss by Fire](#) (1752) and the Mutual Assurance Company for Insuring Houses from Loss by Fire in and near Philadelphia (1784)--INA was different. The existing fire insurance companies, being an outgrowth of volunteer [firefighting](#) associations, only insured buildings from loss. INA, with its marine insurance origins, introduced the concept of insuring the "[cargo](#)" (contents) of the buildings as well.^[8]

INA's first fire insurance policy went to William Beynroth on "German [Dry Goods](#)" at his house at 211 High Street (today [Market Street](#)) in Philadelphia. INA's first [fire mark](#) was a six-pointed star, made with lead and mounted on a wooden shield; in 1796, INA adopted a new mark, of an [eagle](#) rising from a rock.^[9] Variations of this image would symbolize the company until the 1950s.^[10]

By 1807, INA wrote fire insurance from [New Hampshire](#) to [Georgia](#). In October, as the wars in [Europe](#) made marine insurance increasingly unprofitable, INA director Alexander Henry proposed extending insurance to [Lexington, Kentucky](#) on the nation's frontier. The board of directors appointed Henry to head a committee "to consider as to the benefit and propriety of extending insurances against Fire generally to other Cities and Towns in other States beyond what is now customary to take." Henry's committee recommended in favor, and the board authorized INA President [John Inskeep](#) to appoint "suitable and trusty persons at such places as he shall think advisable to act as Surveyors and Agents of the Company whose duty it shall be to Survey and Certify the situation of all Buildings and property on which insurance is required, at the expense of the persons applying therefor [*sic*]." On January 26, 1808, Inskeep appointed agents to Lexington, [Frankfort](#), and [Louisville](#), Kentucky; [Washington, Pennsylvania](#), near the [Ohio](#) border; and [Cincinnati](#).^[11] This is often credited as the start of the "American agency system," and in 1957 a marker was erected on the campus of [Transylvania College](#) in Lexington, Kentucky, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the event.^[12]

1850-1942

In 1850, INA bought a property at 232 [Walnut Street](#) in Philadelphia to begin the tenure of its longest-serving home office site. Though it demolished and rebuilt the office twice (1851; 1880–1881), INA operated from 232 Walnut Street as its headquarters until 1925, and kept the location as its local Philadelphia office until 1942.^[13]

Despite the [Civil War](#), INA's agents grew from 40 to 1,300 between 1860 and 1876.^[14] INA appointed its first agents outside of the United States in 1873, when it did so in [Canada](#).^[15] In 1897, it appointed the Yang-Tsze Insurance Association, Ltd., as its agents in [Shanghai](#), becoming the first U.S. company to write insurance in [China](#).^[16]



Insurance Co. of North America advertisement, 1905

In both the [Chicago fire of 1871](#) and the [San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906](#), INA was noted as being among the few insurance companies to pay its losses in full.^[17]

By the 1890s, INA began to write modern [inland marine](#) insurance. This included [automobile](#) insurance in 1905, though the company soon discovered that automobile owners were more concerned about [casualty](#) than property protection. As a fire and marine company, INA could not write casualty insurance, so in 1920 it formed its first true [subsidiary](#), the Indemnity Insurance Company of North America,^[18] to do so.^[19]

As [World War I](#) was ending, INA joined other U.S. insurance companies in forming the American Foreign Insurance Association (AFIA)^[20] to facilitate the growth of U.S. insurance and reinsurance abroad.^[21] INA left the association in 1921, but continued to expand internationally. By the start of [World War II](#) the company had service offices in Canada, China, [Mexico](#), and the [United Kingdom](#), and had agents throughout the world.^[22]

By the 1920s, INA had outgrown its Philadelphia home office at 232 Walnut Street and constructed a new 16-story office building far to the west of what was then Philadelphia's downtown.^[23] The [Insurance Company of North America Building](#), at 1600 Arch Street, opened in 1925 and was designated a [National Historic Landmark](#) in 1978.^[24]

1942-1967

INA came out of the [Great Depression](#) as one of the nation's largest insurance companies, with total assets in December 1941 of about \$117 million. According to [A.M. Best](#), it had the largest policyholders' surplus (over \$75 million) of any U.S. fire insurance company.^[25]

In 1942, INA celebrated its 150th anniversary through the book *Biography of a Business*, a narrative history of the company by [Pulitzer Prize](#)-winning [historian Marquis James](#) and published by [Bobbs-Merrill](#).

In the 1940s, the [National Association of Insurance Commissioners](#) (NAIC) appointed INA President John A. Diemand to head a committee to consider the subject of “multiple-line” underwriting: the idea that non-life insurance companies could write any form of non-life insurance, even combining several kinds of insurance coverage in the same policy. At the Diemand Committee’s recommendation, the NAIC approved the concept of multiple-line underwriting in 1944.^[26]

In 1950, INA invented what became the most successful of all multiple-line policies: the [homeowners policy](#). The homeowners policy combined into one policy various kinds of fire, theft, and [liability](#) insurance that previously insurance companies had only offered separately. It was soon INA's most popular and most imitated product. In 1951, INA wrote \$777,000 in premiums in the policy; by 1960, it wrote \$750 million.^[27]

In the 1950s, INA engaged in two notable marketing ventures: In 1955, it began an eight-year sponsorship of [CBS Radio](#)'s popular *Christmas Sing with Bing* programs, starring [Bing Crosby](#).^[28] And in 1957, it entered into an agreement with [Walt Disney](#) in which INA sponsored and staffed an information booth in the [Main Street U.S.A.](#) area of [Disneyland](#) (called the “Carefree Corner”), and hosted a series of “Family Security and Family Happiness” conferences at the park.^[29] The relationship lasted into the early 1970s.

As competition increased from “direct writers” (companies such as [Allstate](#) and [State Farm](#) that sold insurance directly to the consumer rather than through independent insurance agents), INA looked for ways to diversify as an insurance company. INA formed a life insurance subsidiary, [Life Insurance Company of North America](#),^[30] in 1956; in 1965, INA expanded its presence on the U.S. West Coast and also in the [workers' compensation](#) field when it acquired the [Los Angeles](#)-based Pacific Employers Group (PEG). PEG's flagship, Pacific Employers Insurance Company,^[31] was a pioneer in workers' compensation when formed in 1923, and by 1937 was the largest casualty insurance company in [California](#).^[32]

1967-present

As the [financial services](#) industry emerged in the 1960s, INA's directors sought to diversify further by entering insurance-related and non-insurance businesses. State regulations made this difficult for an insurance company to do, so in 1967 directors formed a [holding company](#) named INA Corporation. On May 29, 1968, INA ended over 175 years as a publicly held company when it became a subsidiary of INA Corporation.^[33]

On March 31, 1982, INA Corporation and [Connecticut General Corporation](#) (CGC) combined to form CIGNA Corporation.^[34] INA became CIGNA's lead property and casualty (P&C) insurer,^[35] integrating its business with CGC's smaller P&C firm Aetna Insurance Company.^[36] Effective July 2, 1999, ACE Limited acquired CIGNA's international and U.S. property and casualty businesses, including INA.^[37] As of 2012, INA remains one of ACE's active insurance companies, licensed in all 50 states in the United States, as well as the [Philippines](#) and [Taiwan](#).^[38]

8: In March of 2010, Keith Edward Livingway, re-claimed the General Post Office after claiming the original metes and bounds of The United States of America through land patent on nineteen hundred and ninety five, March 3, 12:33p.m. and completing the land patent research January of 2010. The second claimant to the General Post Office also claimed the original metes and bounds of

The United States of America a few weeks later in time to claim the General Post Office in March of 2010.

9: It seemed appropriate for the current assembly of affirmed American Nationals for the Government of The United States of America to appoint Keith Edward Livingway successor to the office of Post Master General for the General Post Office under The United States of America of today.

Therefore, based on the claim, the supporting historical record, STATEMENT OF FACTS, the brief history etc... It appears that the aforementioned Insurance Company of North America remains under the jurisdiction of The United States of America and these United States.

Further, it also appears that the original Confederacy of 1781 has original jurisdiction and venue over the post roads, all addresses and locations. However, the states have been diminished to tax collectors for the Roman Empire consisting of the City of London, Vatican City and Washington D.C. The Post Master General of the U.S. only has jurisdiction and venue within the City-state called the U.S. completed in 1861 when the U.S. Congress established a municipal corporation/city state started in 1789 by George Washington. These United States still exists and the original states, including but not limited to the states that came after through the North West Ordinance still fall under the original General Post Office under The United States of America of 1781.

George Washington completely ignored every right of a nation when those rights were being bestowed upon his estate. George Washington, when thrust into power with help of foreign powers, attempted to destroy the very Government respecting George Washington's right of self determination:



LAW OF NATIONS OF THE RIGHT TO SECURITY, AND THE EFFECTS OF THE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE OF NATIONS. (104)

§ 49. Right to security.

IN vain does nature prescribe to nations, as well as to individuals, the care of self-preservation, and of advancing their own perfection and happiness, if she does not give them a right to preserve themselves from everything that might render this care ineffectual. This *right* is nothing more than a *moral power of acting*, that is, the power of doing what is morally possible — what is proper and conformable to our duties. We have, then, in general, a right to do whatever is necessary to the discharge of our duties. Every nation, as well as every man, has, therefore, a right to prevent other nations from obstructing her preservation, her perfection, and happiness,— that is, to preserve herself from all injuries (§ 18): and this right is a perfect one, since it is given to satisfy a natural and indispensable obligation: for, when we cannot use constraint in order to cause our rights to be respected, their effects are very uncertain. It is this right to preserve herself from all injury that is called the right to security.

§ 50. It produces the right of resistance;

It is safest to prevent the evil when it can be prevented. A nation has a right to resist an injurious attempt, and to make use of force and every honourable expedient against whosoever is actually engaged in opposition to her, and even to anticipate his machinations, observing, however, not to attack him upon vague and uncertain suspicions, lest she should incur the imputation of becoming herself an unjust aggressor.

§ 53. Right of all nations against a mischievous people.

If, then, there is anywhere a nation of a restless and mischievous disposition, ever ready to injure others, to traverse their designs and to excite domestic disturbances in their dominions, —it is not to be doubted that all the others have a right to form a coalition in order to repress and chastise that nation, and to put it forever after out of her power to injure them. Such would be the just fruits of the policy which Machiavel praises in Cæsar Borgia. The conduct followed by Philip II. king of Spain, was calculated to unite all Europe against him; and it was from just reasons that Henry the Great formed the design of humbling a power whose strength was formidable, and whose maxims were pernicious.

The three preceding propositions are so many principles that furnish the various foundations for a just war, as we shall see in the proper place.

§ 54. No nation has a right to interfere in the government of another state.

It is an evident consequence of the liberty and independence of nations, that all have a right to be governed as they think proper, and that no state has the smallest right to interfere in the government of another. Of all the rights that can belong to a nation, sovereignty is, doubtless, the most precious, and that which other nations ought the most scrupulously to respect, if they would not do her an injury.(105)

Although, the United States had the right to oust its commander in chief of the British Army within its own revolution in the War of 1812, it did not have the right to oust the United States in Congress assembled nor it's Post Master General of The United States of America.

Therefore, the United States is in breach of the Law of Nations. The United States is with no right to rent or lease the estates of the American Nationals with oath or affirmation, back to the American Nationals with oath or affirmation. The United States is with no right to call the lack of payment of the rents and leases a debt. The United States is not with the right to withhold the American Nationals estates that reside within the Insurance Company of North America and other insurance companies in New York and Connecticut.

The committee for the Government of The United States of America,

Edmond Mark Hodges –Governor
The United States of America





The United States, in Congress assembled

Email: theunitedstatesincongressassembled@generalpost.org

Phone: (347) 601-4751

Signed by the United States, in Congress assembled

Executed THIS 16th, day of June, 2014

Delegate:

Cheryl Ann Wister

Delegate:

Cheryl T. Wister

Delegate:

q wister



*****DO NOT WRITE OR MARK BELOW - FOR GOVERNMENT USE ONLY*****

Office of the registrar for The United States of America

Email: registrar@generalpost.org



I, **Alice Cenicerros**, certify under penalty of bearing false witness under the laws of The United States of America that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief. The Office of the registrar accepts and acknowledges the **Historical Record and Line of Secession of the Post Master General under the Confederacy** and is recorded on:



June 16, 2014
Received Date

7:00 PM
Time

RH-17C6001C-CAF4-4996-9ED3-A0ECC4A4EEA9
Record File Number

CERTIFIED COPY OF RECORDED DOCUMENT

This is a true and exact reproduction of the document officially recorded and placed on file in the Office of the registrar for The United States of America.

Date Issued: **June 16, 2014**

This copy is not valid unless displaying the Record File Number, Unique Authentication File Number, Seal, and signature of the registrar for The United States of America.



The United States of America
Unique Authentication File Number



Alice Cenicerros



አገልግሎት ምክር ቤት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት
 ስልክ [347 601 4751](tel:3476014751)
 ስልክ (347) 601 4751

ጠ/ቁጥር 97 አገልግሎት ገጠናዊነት ወደ አገልግሎት ምክር ቤት
 አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ወደ 1781
 ጠ/ቁጥር 97 2010 ዓ.ም. ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ወደ 2012

ጠ/ቁጥር



አገልግሎት ወደ አገልግሎት ምክር ቤት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ወደ አገልግሎት ምክር ቤት
 1781 አገልግሎት ምክር ቤት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ወደ አገልግሎት ምክር ቤት
 ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ወደ አገልግሎት ምክር ቤት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ወደ አገልግሎት ምክር ቤት
 ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ወደ አገልግሎት ምክር ቤት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ወደ አገልግሎት ምክር ቤት
 ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ወደ አገልግሎት ምክር ቤት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ወደ አገልግሎት ምክር ቤት

ጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት

ጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት
 ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት
 ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት
 ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት

ጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት ለጥቅም አገልግሎት

ጥቅም አገልግሎት



Olin
+
HE
6371
L47
1865a

Doctor Benjamin Franklin was born at Boston on the 6. January 1706 O.S. and died at Philadelphia 17. April 1790. He was the son of Josiah and Abiah Franklin He was of. Boston and she was born Folger at Nantucket. The daughter of Peter Folger He was the son of John Folger, who came from Norwich England in 1686; settled on Marthas Vineyard; visited Nantucket in 1659; accompanied Tristan Coffin in the first boat that visited that Island; went as interpreter for the Indians by whom the Island was inhabited

This Book was rescued from the flames during the burning of the Post Office Building on Thursday morning Dec. 15. 1836. by W. W. Cox, Inspector of the Office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department

Doctor Franklin was appointed General Deputy Postmaster of the Colonies, in the year 1753, with a salary between him and his confederate of £600- "if they could get it". This experiment brought him in debt £900-; and his success in expediting the mails, which he dwells upon with much satisfaction in his writings, will create a smile in these days of Electricity, Steam, and young American speed - In the year 1754 he gave notice that the mail to New England, which used to start but once a fortnight in winter, should start once a week all the year, whereby answers might be obtained to letters between Philadelphia and Boston in three weeks, which used to require six weeks.

Franklin was removed from his Office, by the British Ministry; but, in the year 1775, the Congress of the Confederation, having assumed the practical sovereignty of the Colonies, appointed a committee to devise a system of Post Office communication - who made a Report, recommending a plan, on the 26th of July, which, on the same day, was adopted, and Doctor Franklin unanimously appointed Postmaster General, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

The salary of the Postmaster General was doubled on the 16th of April, 1779, and on the 27th of December of the same year, Congress increased the salary to \$5000 per annum.

An Inspector of Dead Letters was also appointed at a salary of \$100 per annum, who was under oath faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of his office, and enjoined to take no copies of letters, and not to divulge the contents to any but Congress, or to those who were appointed

by Congress for that purpose. -- Doctor Franklin on the 7th of November, 1776, was succeeded as Postmaster General, by his relative Richard Bache who remained in office to the 28th of Jan'y. 1780 when he was succeeded by General Heyward, who was the last head of the General Post Office under the Confederacy.

In 1790, there were but 95 Post Offices through-out the United States, and but 1875 miles of post routes. The General Post Office, in the year 1790, was located in New York, and Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts was the first P. M. Genl. under the Federal Government. His conception of the duties of his Office, was doubtless very humble, as he recommended "that the Postmaster General should not keep an office separate from the one in which the mail was opened and distributed; that he might, by his presence, prevent irregularities, and rectify any mistakes that might occur. in fact, to put the Postmaster General, his assistant, and their one clerk, into the city post office, to see that its mails were sorted, and made up correctly. The salary of Mr. Osgood was \$1500 per annum. Timothy Pickens was appointed by Washington, August, 12th, 1791, at an increased salary of \$2000. -- Joseph Hallowham was the last P. M. Genl. appointed by Washington. He was commissioned April 22nd, 1795, at a salary of \$2400 per annum. -- The Office was located in Philadelphia in the year 1796, and was established at Washington, when the Federal Government was removed there; and in 1802 the United States run their own stages between Philadelphia and New York; finding coaches, drivers, horses &c; and cleared in three years, over \$10000 by carrying passengers.

$\overline{p}x\overline{q}xyx \quad w \quad w\overline{q}rx\overline{p}$

[illegible]

2. xaq f y xaq y xa ly w flffg fwxg gyea qefeqd ff qfd w xa yqql jfx wwl yda
xa mwdqfkr.

[illegible]

4. ምድብ ጸገርና ስሜት ለሀገርና ለሕዝብ ጥቅም ሆኖ ሊያገለግል ይችላል፡፡ ለዚህም ምሳሌ ለሀገርና ለሕዝብ ጥቅም ሆኖ ሊያገለግል ይችላል፡፡ ለዚህም ምሳሌ ለሀገርና ለሕዝብ ጥቅም ሆኖ ሊያገለግል ይችላል፡፡

[illegible]

6 ታሪ ሹኦሪ ለላላ ጸገ ሠሠረ ሠ ሸጽ ሄቶጽፃ ሃፃቶ ሃላፃ ጸገ ማሠላፃቲ ሃኦ ሃፃፃ ላቲቲቃላ ላላ ሃ
1817 ሃፃፃ ላቲቲቃላ ሹኦቃላ ጸገ ሃሹፃቃሪ ማሃቃሪ ሠ ሃፃፃ ሄሃሪ ሃፃፃ ሹኦሪ ሸጽጽ ጸላቲ ሄኦ

1347472 744 474 79713746 www

[illegible]

xxx w 44m/

199776W474

[illegible]

404xx0 y 466 7x4x7 (y2/4y7 4.m.) y2 w9 x940 2y

၂၄. န. ဝ၇၅ န/၆၇၀ န ၄၄၇၀၆ ၂၄၇၆

$y^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq y^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (y \leq x)$

177776wxyx 29xwΔ 9y799

yy zyx966d 97 x3 km 797

3xx7 yyy.42797.24 49x 4m 9 37x97 74 37x97.3x46

၂၇၄x ၁၇၇၄

ACE Group - A Leading Global...

www.acegroup.com/About-ACE/Our-History/INA-History.html

Trovi search

Most Visited

Getting Started

FOR INDIVIDUALS & FAMILIES

FOR BUSINESSES

ACE PERSPECTIVES

INVESTOR INFORMATION

MEDIA CENTER

Home > About ACE > Our History > INA History

ABOUT ACE

Business Structure

Our History

Corporate Advertising

Executive Team

Claims

ACE and the Environment

Philanthropy

Philanthropic Partnerships

INA History

The date was November 19, 1792. A group of entrepreneurs led by John Nesbitt and another gentleman appropriately named Ebenezer Hazard, met in Philadelphia's Independence Hall, to create the Insurance Company of North America. More than two centuries later, INA is still going strong as part of the ACE Group of Companies and our U.S. headquarters is within an easy stroll from this historic building.

INA would be a company of imagination, and creativity. It would be a company willing to accept risk and pay claims.

The Insurance Company of North America wrote its first policy covering a ship and its cargo, in 1792. In 1794 INA wrote its first life insurance policy, covering a sea captain. When the great Chicago fire devastated that city in 1871, INA paid its claims in full. When five square miles of San Francisco were laid to ruins by the earthquake of 1906, INA was there. A pioneer in marine, aviation, homeowners, life and much more, the Insurance Company of North America became part of ACE in 1999 following the acquisition of the Property and Casualty operations of CIGNA.

Click on the thumbnail images below to reveal more about INA and its 200 year history.

Seal of the Insurance Company of North America. Though founded in 1792, INA was incorporated in 1794.

An INA fire mark, when displayed, indicated an insured property.

circa 1906-1907

From a customer's "Pocket Account Book."

1916

Image based on a lithographic vignette that INA copyrighted in 1873.

1932

This design was used into the 1950's.

1951

Another version of the INA "Eagle."

1957

Eagle with INA typeface, used on marketing materials.

1959

Current registered trademark for INA.

1966

INA logotype made "imaginative" advertising.

1973

Updated version of INA logotype.

1981

INA logotype used alone.

© 2014 ACE Group | Terms of Use | Licensing Information | Privacy Statement | STAY UP TO DATE WITH US

Sitemap [+/-]

၂၄၈ ခုနှစ် ဘီစီ ၂၄၈ ခုနှစ် ဘီစီ ၂၄၈ ခုနှစ်

[illegible]

1792 1794

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1794 1850

[illegible]

[illegible]

$\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{9}{10} = \frac{63}{80}$

ཇུ་མའི་མཚའི་ 16^{མའི} འཇུ་ ལ་ 2014

467xx

Cheryl Ann Wister

467xx

Chetler T. Malinski

4/7xx

9 water

w w h w x q 9 7 f x q k q w q x q y x d p x k x f w k y q z k
y k / 9 7 f x q k q y y q k / f x . 9 1



general



post office

17m6001m mx

9A 17m6001m m4w4 4996 943 40mm4x4x9
9B 94 w/ 9499

[illegible]

Alvin Cominos