

"How the Post Facilitated Distribution of the Printed Word 1775 - 1870"

The origin of the postal systems in Europe and what was to be the United States were quite different. In Europe, the postal systems were originally established for the benefit of the Crown. Each Crown needed a vehicle to assure an efficient mechanism to communicate the "rules and regulations" to their subjects. The Crown also needed this postal system to provide a vehicle to allow commerce to flourish generating taxes for income to the Crown. Finally, though free for the Crown, the Crown established a tax for others to use and benefit from the postal system therefore generating another source of income for the Crown.

In what became the United States, the postal system was established for the benefit of the citizens, not the government. The two foundations of America's postal system were to provide effective communications for business (business of government or commerce) and quick, inexpensive dissemination of news to the widest possible audience. In the 18TH Century and the first half of the 19TH Century newspapers and pamphlets (printed matter) were the only inexpensive and practical way to inform a broad group of people of current events and important commercial news.

What is most interesting is that between 1792 and 1870 printed matter made up the vast majority (count, weight and physical volume), 80%+, of the mails and yet printed matter accounts for less than 5% of surviving postal history artifacts. Why is the study of printed matter so difficult? For the answer, one must look outside of philately. *Outside the philatelic world "Printed Matter" has a different name - "Ephemera."* Ephemera is defined as *"paper items with little time value that were originally meant to be discarded right after use."* Discarded; thrown away; of no value after its specific use. The very nature of letters is viewed as historic and therefore they tended to be saved - that is why so many survive. Printing presses proliferated as the country expanded which resulted in an increase in both quantity and type of printed matter, in addition to newspapers, that could be cheaply produced. But ephemera, what philatelists call printed matter, was not kept and therefore explains its paucity. *Surviving postally transmitted ephemera, and that by express and private companies, by its very nature, is quite scarce and in many cases, provide the sole surviving examples to philately.*

This exhibit will comprehensively trace the growth and evolution of this class of mail matter and the special, lower postal rates they enjoyed between the years of 1775 and 1870. It will show the amazing continuity of the rates and, with only minor adjustments, rates that remained consistent for 100 years. After a few precursor examples of newspapers, this exhibit will then show examples of the full range of printed matter and how they were handled by the different post offices, express companies and private posts. The exhibit brings to philately over ten new items of major importance in showing the evolution of the early postal system of the United States.

The exhibit is organized into three frame groups separated by when major revisions occurred in the postal regulations relating to how printed matter was handled by the post office. Each group will first show the domestic rates and usages of newspapers, printed sheets, pamphlets, booklets and circulars. Following in the group will be examples of overseas usages which will show both rates and destinations. California and Hawaii, (frame 7) as well as the Confederate States of America, (frame 8) are presented individually.

Frames 1 -2: July 26, 1775 to June 30, 1851

- Section One - Precursors, Stampless and 1847 Issue

Frames 3 - 8 July 1, 1851 to June 30, 1863

- Section Two - Domestic Usages (3 - 5)
- Section Three - Foreign Usages (5 - 6)
- Section Four - California And Hawaii Mails (7)
- Section Five - Confederate States Of America (8)

Frames 9 - 10: July 1, 1863 thru 1870

- Section Six - New Domestic Second & Third Mail Classes (9)
- Section Seven - Foreign Usages 1863 - 1870 (10)

Designator Keys

1. Cover **Box Bordered in RED**
Means a Significant Cover.
2. **BLUE** Signifies a **New Item**
To Philately.
3. **PFC, PSE, APS** Signifies a
Certificate is Present.

Introduction And Overview

Newspapers Handled By The Colonial Postal System

18 August 1788

7 May 1788

Introduction - Section One

Section one of the exhibit frames 1 and 2, first examines three precursor newspapers which illustrate how the Colonial post office operated under the British. The first newspaper, May 18, 1774 gives insight to the rules before July 30, 1775.

The section then shows examples of the newspaper rules both printed and by subscription. Of special note is that the rules to send a single newspaper amounted initially (and up to the 1840s) to 1¢ for the duration between 1780 and 1801. This is representative of the importance the postal system placed on the dissemination of the printed word.

The last two pages of frame one show an early early and important printed advertisement that was carried by sending ship around Cape Horn, the southern tip of South America. The trip to America took nearly one and a half years.

Also shown is the only example of an 1847 issued stamp currently paying any printed matter rate. All known 1847 stamps, on covers, pay a letter rate.

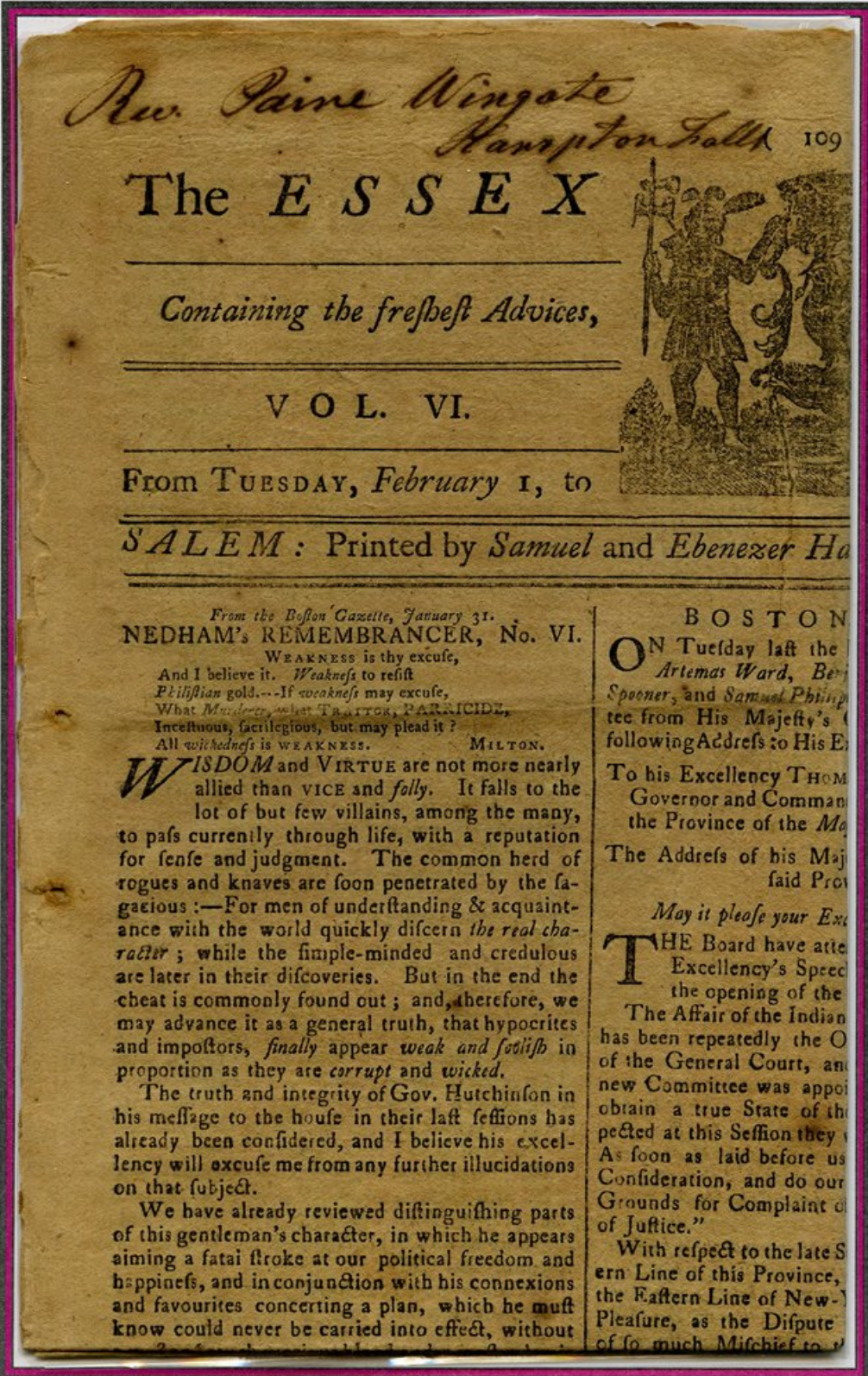
Precursors To The Study Period Of This Exhibit

In colonial America the newspaper was looked upon as a source of tax revenue for the individual colonies and ultimately for Great Britain. The "taxation without representation" was one of Great Britain's attempts, in the 1760s, to tax the paper on which newspapers were printed. Implementation of the U. S. Postal Service on July 30, 1775, however would never again be imposed on the communications of the printed word. The post office, in fact, offered communications for establishing and maintaining very low rates for printed matter.



Earliest Recorded American Newspaper Carried By The Mails In Private Hands

THIS GAZETTE may be had for Six Shillings and Eight Pence per Annum, (exclusive of Postage) 3s. 4d. (or 4s. 6d. if sent by the Post) to be paid at Entrance. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding eight or ten Lines are inserted for Three Shillings.



The ESSEX GAZETTE
Salem, Massachusetts
February 1-8, 1774

This newspaper was sent by post from Salem, MA to Hampton Falls, NH, which is on the post road between Salem, MA and Portsmouth, NH, a distance of 31 miles. It predates the formation of the U. S. Postal service by a year and allows us insight into how newspapers were handled in British times.

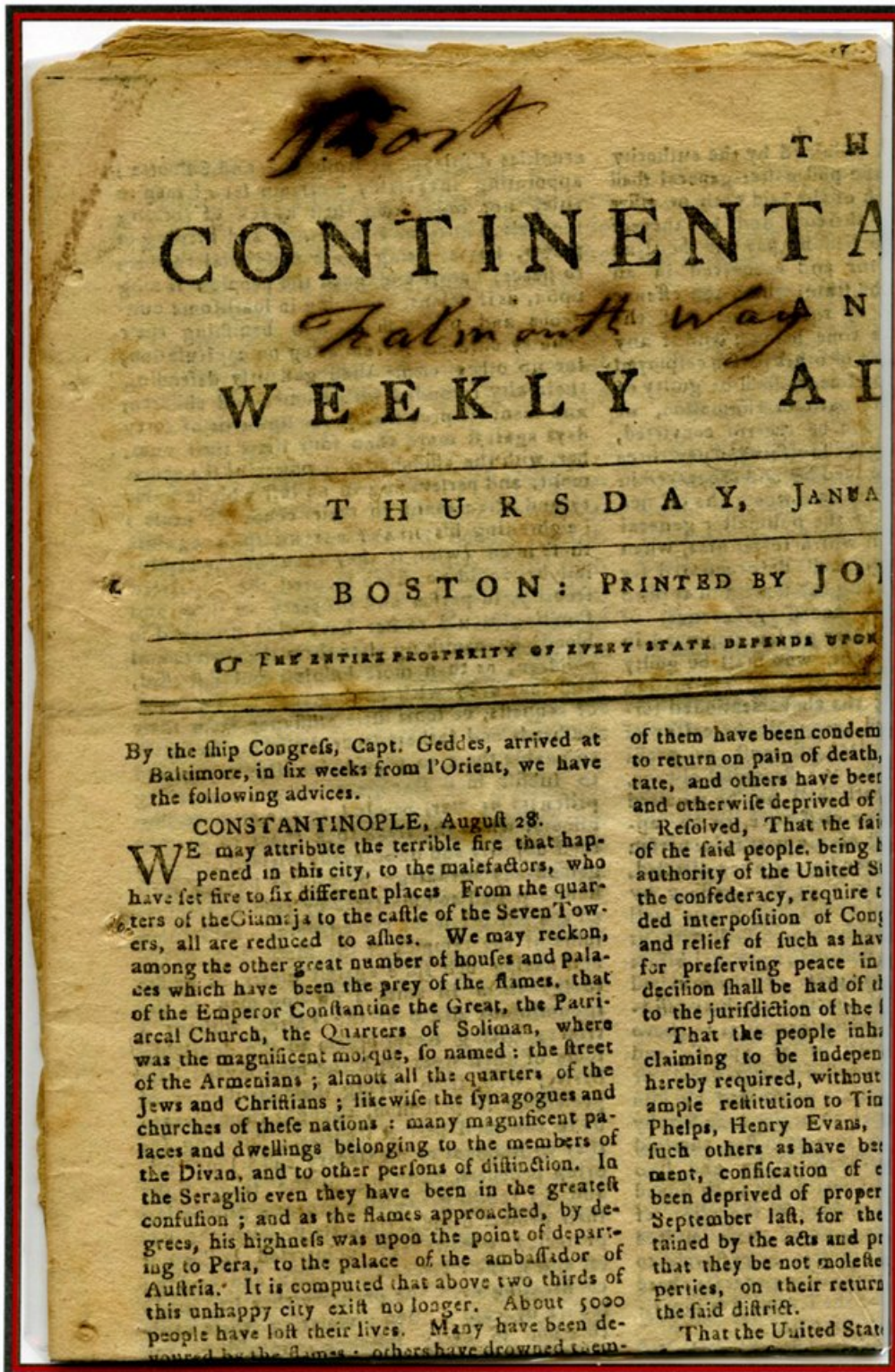
Not only is this paper historically important, but it also includes information which has allowed postal historians to calculate the actual postage, charged at this time, for the transport of newspapers.

On the bottom of the back page are printed two lines, which are reproduced above, just below the page heading. It notes the subscription rates both with (4s 6p) and without (3s 4p) postage. The difference in the two, the postage charge, is 1s 2d.

A shilling was equivalent to 24 cents and 2 pence was equivalent to 4¢ or a total of 28¢. The paper was published once a week or a little over 52 times per year. The postage of 28 cents equates to 1/2¢ postage per newspaper.

Complete newspaper is herewith

Earliest Recorded Postally Sent Newspaper During The Confederation Period



*The Continental Journal
and Weekly Advertiser*
Boston
January 2, 1783

This is the earliest American newspaper, in private hands, recorded to have the specific notation of *Post*. As confirmation, paper has the street address written in the masthead, *Falmouth Way*.

Of particular note to the postal historian is an article which encompasses the entire second page entitled:

*Extract from an Ordinance
passed by the United States
of America, in Congress
assembled, October 18, 1782
entitled An ORDINANCE
for regulating the Post Office of
the United States of America.*

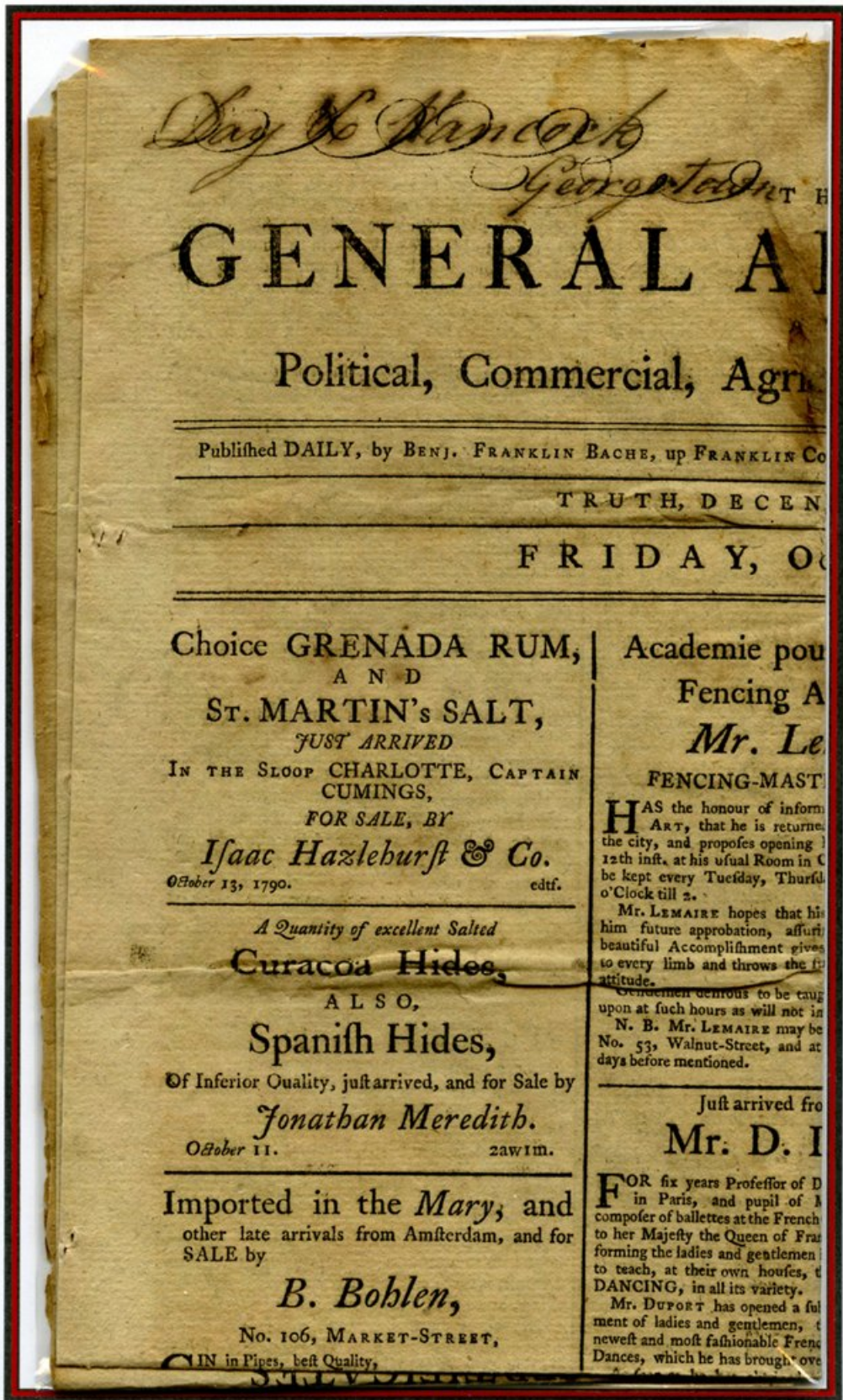
Contemporary accounts of the formation of the Post Office are exceedingly scarce and fascinating that it is included in this postally used newspaper.

Complete newspaper is herewith

General Advertiser
Philadelphia, PA
October 15, 1790

This is the earliest recorded postally used newspaper, in private hands, after the passing of the Constitution of the United States.

The paper was printed in Philadelphia, PA and mailed to Georgetown, DC, which was on the post road between Philadelphia and Washington, DC, a distance of 141 miles.



Benjamin Franklin Bache
George Town H

GENERAL ADVERTISER

Political, Commercial, Agricultural

Published DAILY, by BENJ. FRANKLIN BACHE, at FRANKLIN COURT

TRUTH, DECENCY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1790

Choice GRENADA RUM,
AND
ST. MARTIN'S SALT,
JUST ARRIVED
IN THE SLOOP CHARLOTTE, CAPTAIN
CUMINGS,
FOR SALE, BY
Isaac Hazlehurst & Co.
October 13, 1790. editf.

A Quantity of excellent Salted
Curacoa Hides,
ALSO,
Spanish Hides,
Of Inferior Quality, just arrived, and for Sale by
Jonathan Meredith.
October 11. 2awim.

Imported in the *Mary*, and
other late arrivals from Amsterdam, and for
SALE by
B. Bohlen,
No. 106, MARKET-STREET,
SOLD in Pipes, best Quality.

Academie pour
Fencing A
Mr. Le
FENCING-MAST

HAS the honour of informing
ART, that he is returned
the city, and proposes opening
12th inst. at his usual Room in C
be kept every Tuesday, Thursday
o'Clock till 2.

Mr. LEMAIRE hopes that his
him future approbation, assuring
beautiful Accomplishment gives
to every limb and throws the fu
attitude.

Gentlemen desirous to be taught
upon at such hours as will not in
N. B. Mr. LEMAIRE may be
No. 53, Walnut-Street, and at
days before mentioned.

Just arrived from
Mr. D. I

FOR six years Professor of D
in Paris, and pupil of M
composer of ballettes at the French
to her Majesty the Queen of Fran
forming the ladies and gentlemen
to teach, at their own houses, t
DANCING, in all its variety.

Mr. DUPONT has opened a full
ment of ladies and gentlemen, t
newest and most fashionable French
Dances, which he has brought over

Complete newspaper is herewith

Printed Sheet

Not Over 50 Miles - One Cent Each Printed Sheet

8 May 1794 - 2 March 1825

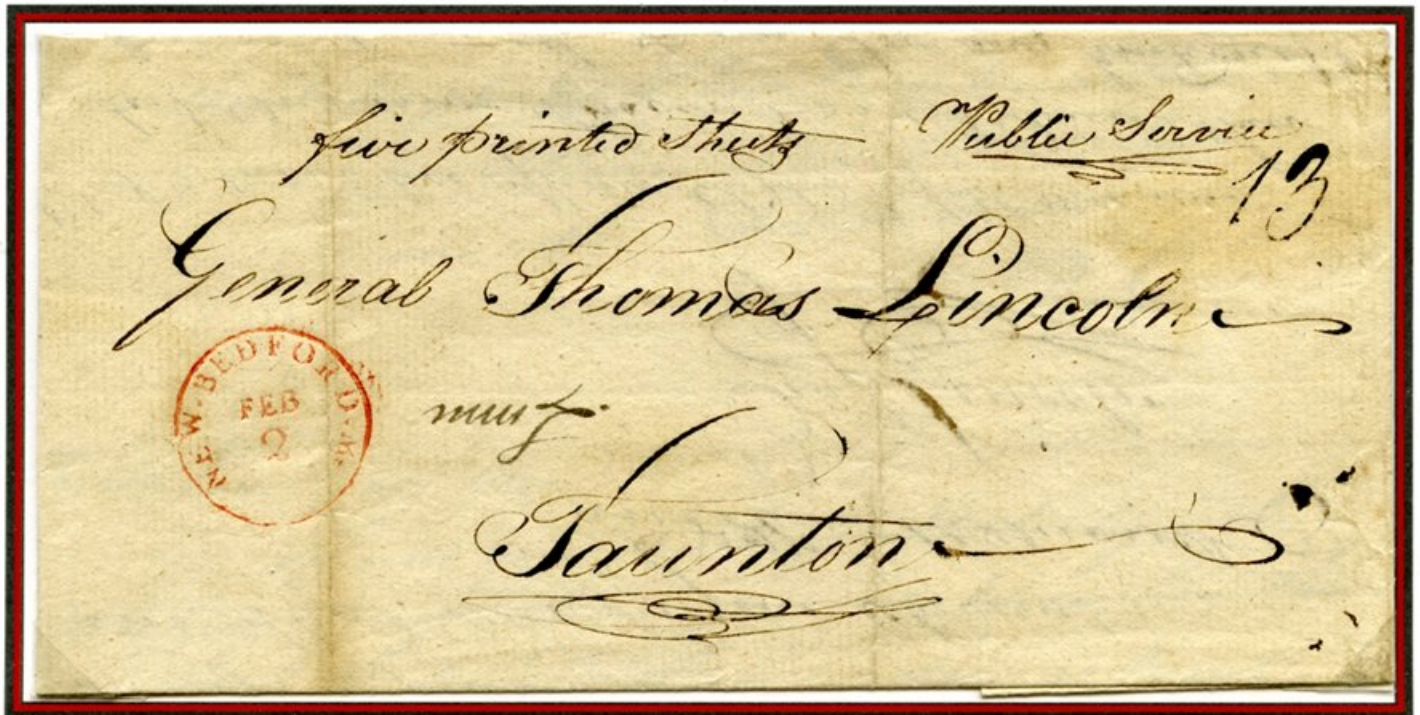
Printed Sheets Are First Defined In The U. S. Postal Laws of 1794



New Bedford, MA to Taunton, MA

(1809)

The 3¢ rate is composed of 1¢ for each of three printed sheets; the mileage is 23 miles.



New Bedford, MA to Taunton, MA

2 February 1809

The mailing contains a brief letter requesting General Thomas Lincoln sign the five enclosed military resignation forms and return them to Colonel Benjamin Lincoln, his son. The rate of 13¢ is composed of 8¢ for the letter and 1¢ each for the five printed sheets.

The Single Transient Newspaper Rate - One Cent

Consistent Newspaper Rate

Amazingly, the rate charged for a transient newspaper remained virtually constant at 1¢ per newspaper for over 58 years.

At the same time, these 58 years saw severe inflation, tumultuous bank failures in the late 1830's and the removal from circulation of much of the silver coinage within the United States.



BY CAMAK & RAGLAND, STATE & UNITED STATES PRINTERS.

The Georgia Journal

THE GEORGIA JOURNAL
Published weekly, at the corner of Wayne and Hancock Streets, at Three Dollars per ann. in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the Year of the State, and the subscription is paid in advance, or satisfactory reference given.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. N. B. Scales of Iron and Brass are required by law, Executors, or Administrators, are required, by law, to be held on the first Monday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon, at the court house of the county in which the property is situated—Notice of these sales must be given in a public gazette SIXTY days previous to the sale of personal property must be given in the manner, FORTY days previous to the sale of real estate. Notice to the debtors and creditors of an estate must be published for FORTY days. Notice that application will be made to the Court of Appeals for leave to sell land, must be published for NINE MONTHS. Persons interested in those advertisements which are published monthly, will find them in the first and fourth page of the first paper in every month. All business of this kind continues to receive prompt attention at the office of the Georgia Journal.

MILLEDGEVILLE

MILLEDGEVILLE, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1826.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MILLEDGEVILLE, 7th February, 1826.

ORDERED, That HARRISON JONES and EDWARD F. ELLIOTT, within the 7th Division, and NATIAS WALKER, within the 5th Division, be appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief, with the rank of Colonel.

By the Commander in Chief,
EVERETT H. PIERCE,
Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MILLEDGEVILLE, 16th February, 1826.
TO AIDS-DE-CAMP.

In carrying into effect the Orders of 23th January last, for the general Review and Inspection, the Commander in Chief desires his Aids to be governed by the confidential Orders of the year 1824, and to assure the presence of at least one of the Review of each Regiment or Battalion. It is recommended to them to correspond and concert the arrangements for the several Divisions and Brigades, having proper regard to personal convenience and equitation of duty.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MONROE, 17th February, 1826.

ORDERED, That HAVPTON W. HILL, is hereby appointed Aide-de-Camp in the place of Maj. Alfred B. Holt, promoted, and will be observed and respected accordingly within the Brigade. **WALTER T. COLQUITT,**
Brig. Gen. Comg. 2d Brig. 7th Div. Geo.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE—By his Excellency **GEORGE M. TROUP**, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the Militia thereof.
WHEREAS I have received official information, that on the 2d inst. a certain **MICHAEL WHATLEY**, of Morgan county did commit a murder upon the body of **Owen H. KORTROOP**, of said county, and said Michael Whatley has fled from justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation hereby offering reward of **TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS** to any person or persons who may apprehend the said Michael Whatley, and him safely deliver to the nearest Justice of the Peace.

NEGROES.

GAINS of upwards of **SEVEN HUNDRED** NEGROES, accustomed to Cotton. They consist of grown Negroes, and are not of equal number in the same lot. They are to be sold together, or in families. Apply to **JAMES EPPIN**, Savannah, Feb. 27.

JOHN B. & N. WARE-HOUSE KE.

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS have opened a new and commodious Warehouse on Washington street, and the new road at the corner of Washington street, which is well adapted for the storage of cotton, and for the removal of cotton to the docks, and is also sufficiently near the establishment to their Office on account of security from fire, and being near it, which could be burnt. They continue to buy and sell at the old stand near the river.

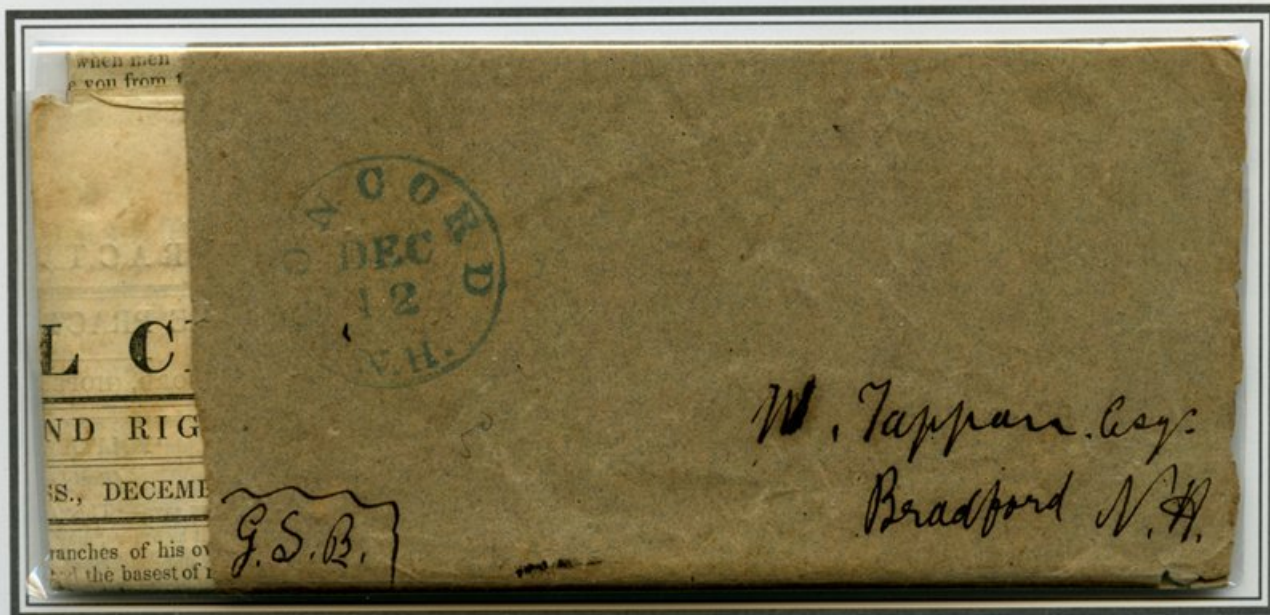
Complete newspaper is herewith

Newspaper

Subscription And Transient

1 May 1825 - 30 June 1851

Newspaper By Subscription, Published Biweekly - Six Cents Per Quarter



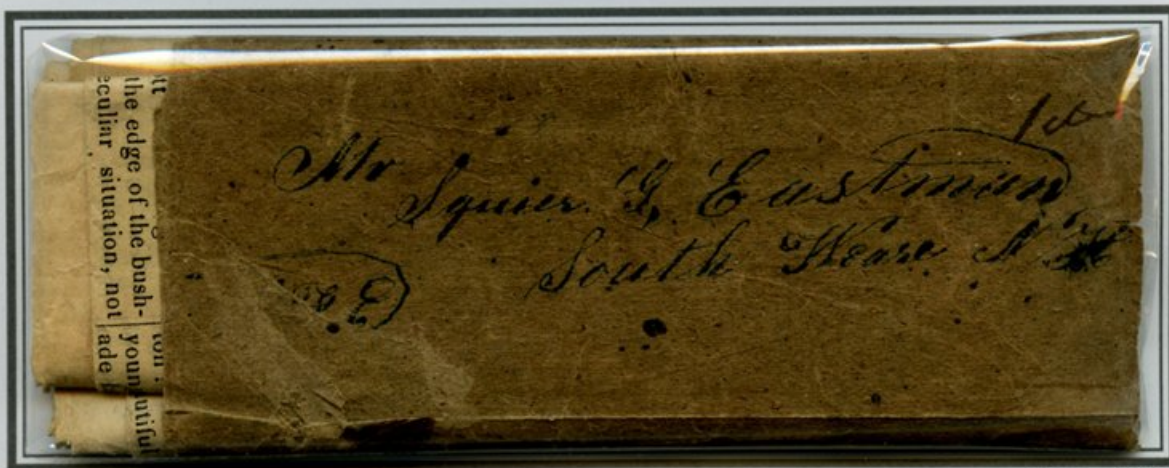
Concord, NH to Bradford, NH

12 December 1843

This newspaper, *The Gleaner*, the National Enquirer of its day, was published weekly on Saturday. The recipient had a subscription to the paper as evidenced by the Concord, NH postmark and lack of a rate. Subscription newspapers were only required to be postmarked or marked in script by the postmaster in the town of origin.

Complete newspaper is herewith

Transient Newspaper - One Cent Within The State



Manchester NH to South Weare, NH

25 May 1844

This newspaper, *The Practical Christian* was published biweekly of Saturday. The recipient did not have a subscription to the paper so the transient newspaper rate of 1¢ within the state applied.

Complete newspaper is herewith

Newspaper

Over 100 Miles, Out of State - One And A Half Cents

1 June 1792 - 30 June 1845

JOURNAL OF HUMANITY

And Herald of the American Temperance Society

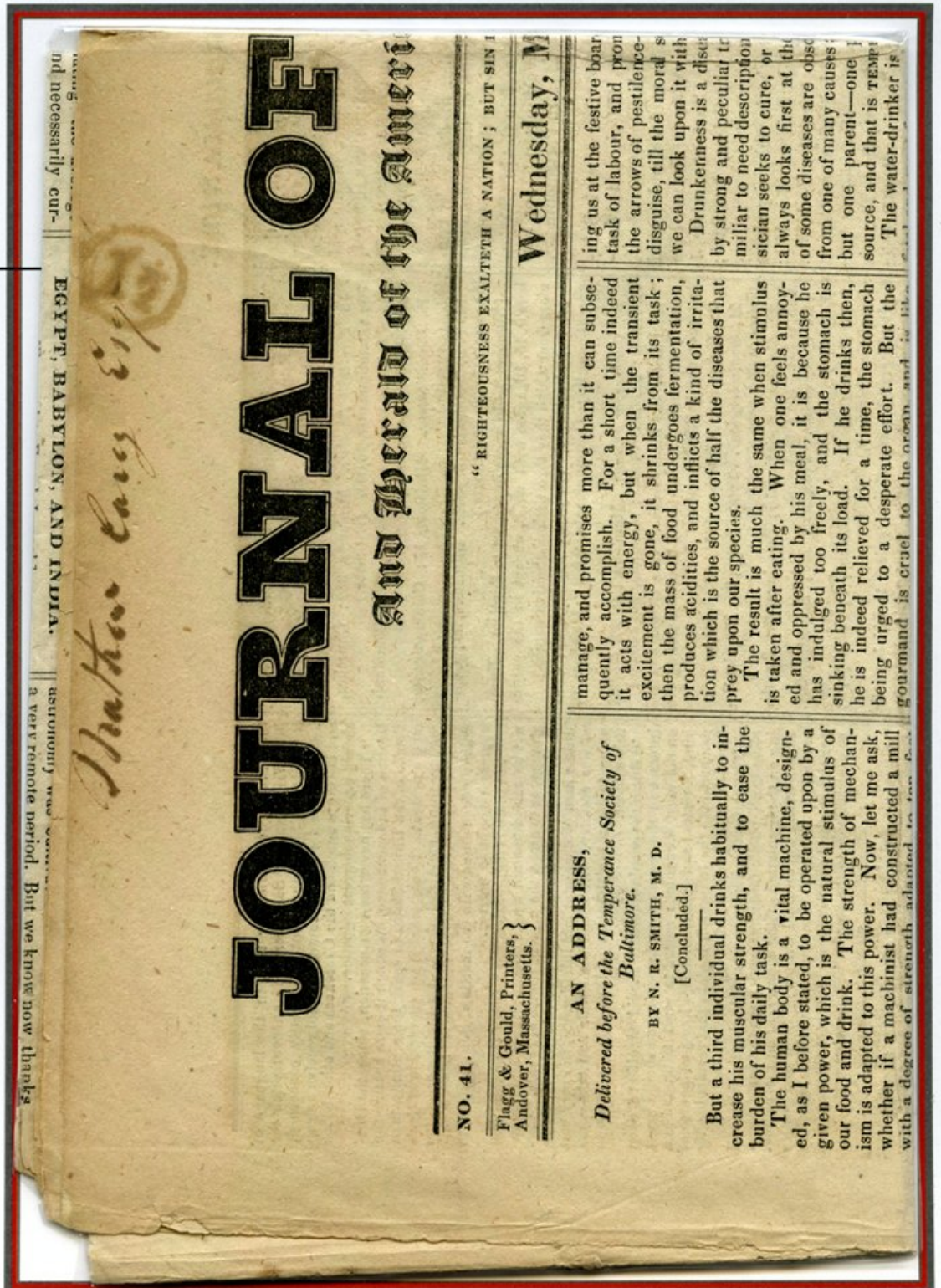
1 1/2

Single Newspaper Over 150 Miles - 1 1/2¢

Transient newspapers traveling over 100 miles, out of state, were charged a rate of 1 1/2¢ each. The rate remained stable for 52 years.

The 1 1/2 in circle marking is the only recorded example. Since the paper was published in Andover, MA, it is assumed to be from there.

At the time, Nathan Carey, the addressee, was a resident of the small religious community of Wyoming, PA



EGYPT, BABYLON, AND INDIA. ASTROLOGY WAS CONSIDERED A VERY REMOTE DEFECT. BUT WE KNOW NOW THAT'S

Nathan Carey Esq

JOURNAL OF HUMANITY

And Herald of the American Temperance Society

NO. 41.

Flagg & Gould, Printers, Andover, Massachusetts.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION; BUT SIN I

Wednesday, M

AN ADDRESS, Delivered before the Temperance Society of Baltimore.

BY N. R. SMITH, M. D.

[Concluded.]

But a third individual drinks habitually to increase his muscular strength, and to ease the burden of his daily task.

The human body is a vital machine, designed, as I before stated, to be operated upon by a given power, which is the natural stimulus of our food and drink. The strength of mechanism is adapted to this power. Now, let me ask, whether if a machinist had constructed a mill with a degree of strength adapted to the power...

manage, and promises more than it can subsequently accomplish. For a short time indeed it acts with energy, but when the transient excitement is gone, it shrinks from its task; then the mass of food undergoes fermentation, produces acidities, and inflicts a kind of irritation which is the source of half the diseases that prey upon our species.

The result is much the same when stimulus is taken after eating. When one feels annoyed and oppressed by his meal, it is because he has indulged too freely, and the stomach is sinking beneath its load. If he drinks then, he is indeed relieved for a time, the stomach being urged to a desperate effort. But the gourmand is cruel to the organ and is ill...

ing us at the festive board task of labour, and pron the arrows of pestilence-disguise, till the moral s we can look upon it with Drunkenness is a disease by strong and peculiar tr miliar to need description sician seeks to cure, or always looks first at the of some diseases are obs from one of many causes: but one parent—one source, and that is temper The water-drinker is

Complete newspaper is herewith

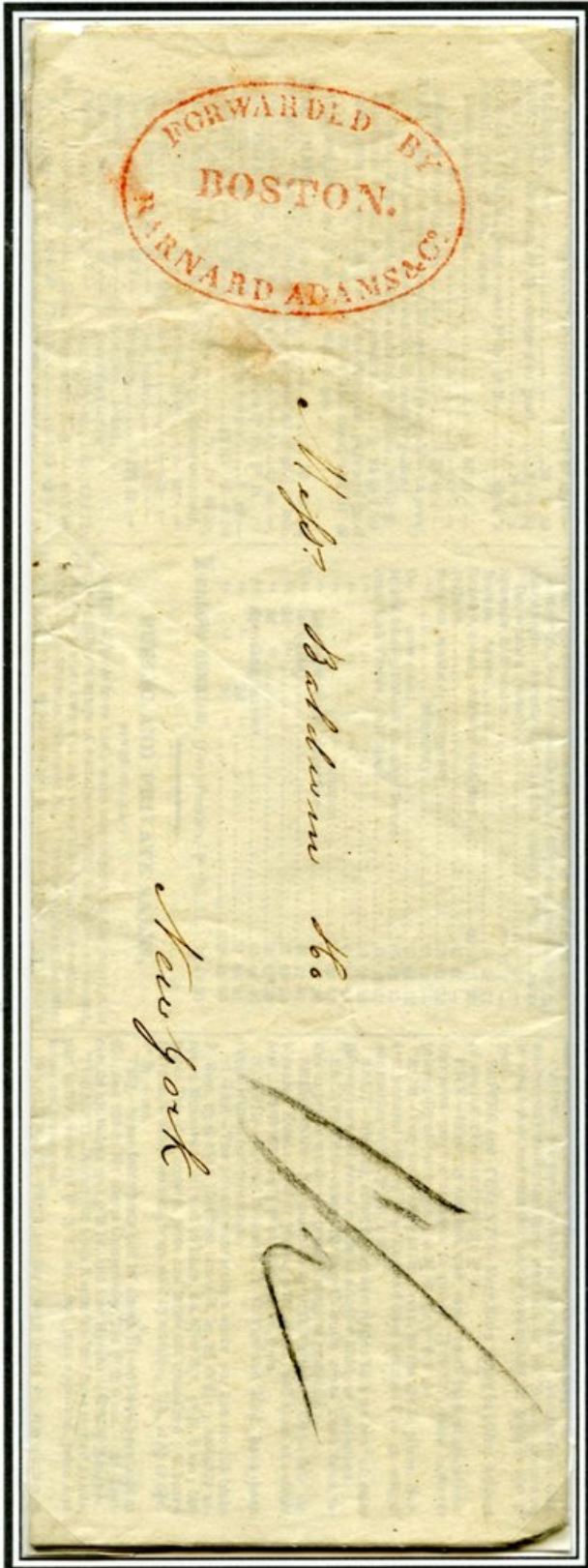
Andover, MA to (Wyoming, PA)

3 March 1830

Pamphlets And Magazines

Published Periodically Not Over 100 Miles - One And A Half Cent 1 May 1825 - 30 June 1845

Pamphlets And Magazines Not Over 100 Miles - One And A Half Cents



Boston, MA to New York, NY

9 August 1833

Printed Prices Current

The prices current, to the left, was considered by the post office to be a pamphlet published periodically. It was forwarded outside of the mails to New York by the forwarding company *Barnard Adams & Co.* where it entered the mails and was rated 1 1/2¢, prepaid, for under 100 miles.



Alexandria, D. C. to Washington D. C.

C. 1840 - 1844

Pamphlets

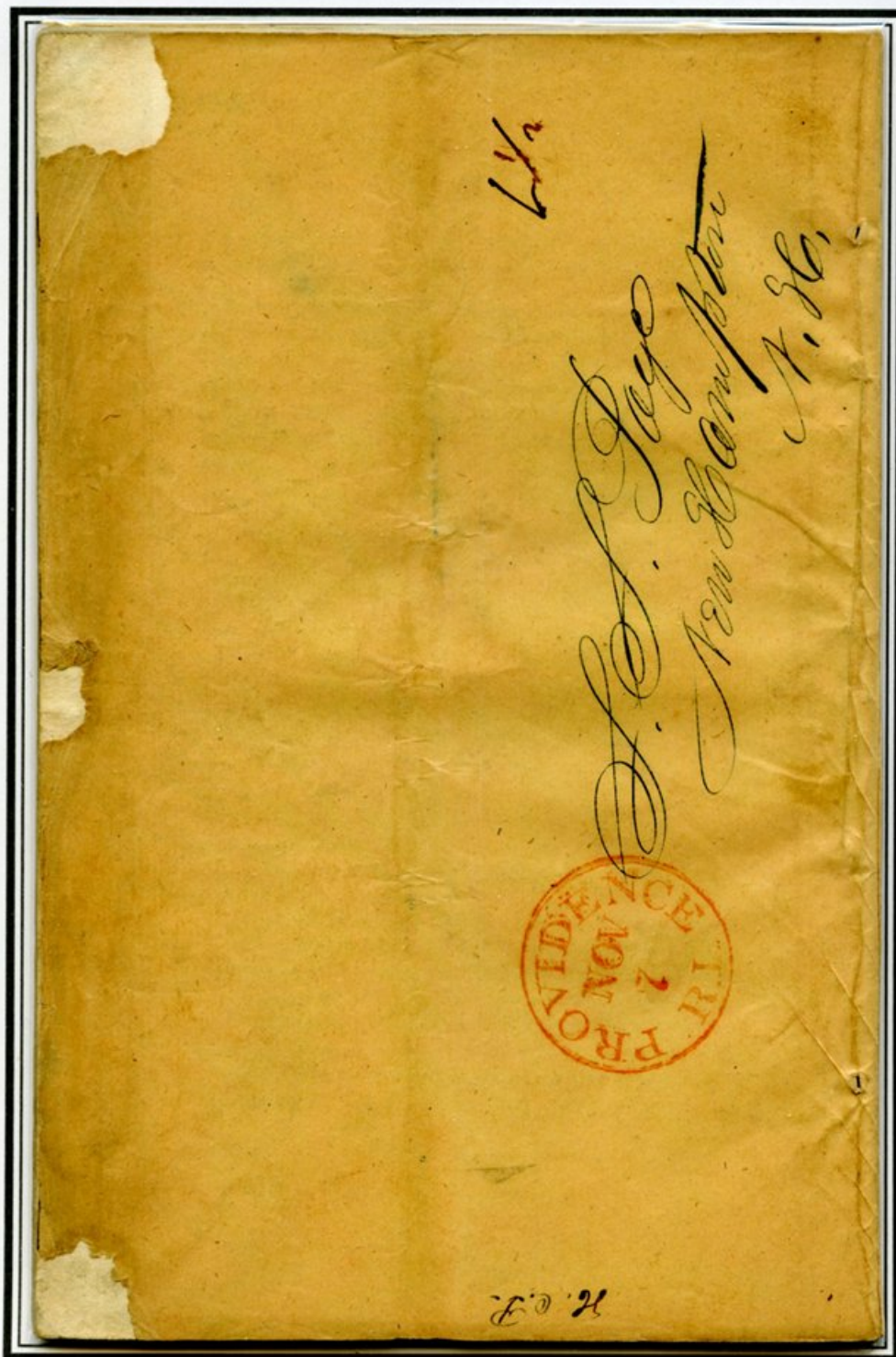
The wrapper, to the left, contained a periodical or a pamphlet which traveled less than 100 miles and was charged the prevailing rate of 1 1/2¢.

Pamphlets And Magazines

Published Periodically Over 100 Miles - Two And A Half Cents

1 May 1825 - 30 June 1845

Pamphlets And Magazines Not Over 100 Miles - Two And A Half Cents

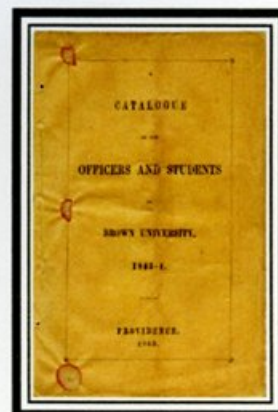


Pamphlets

This *Catalog of the Officers and Students in Brown University, 1843 - 4* is a pamphlet published periodically, in this case once a year. The distance from Providence, RI to New Hampton, NH is 148 miles.

Since the distance is over 100 miles, the required postage was 2 1/2¢ prepaid.

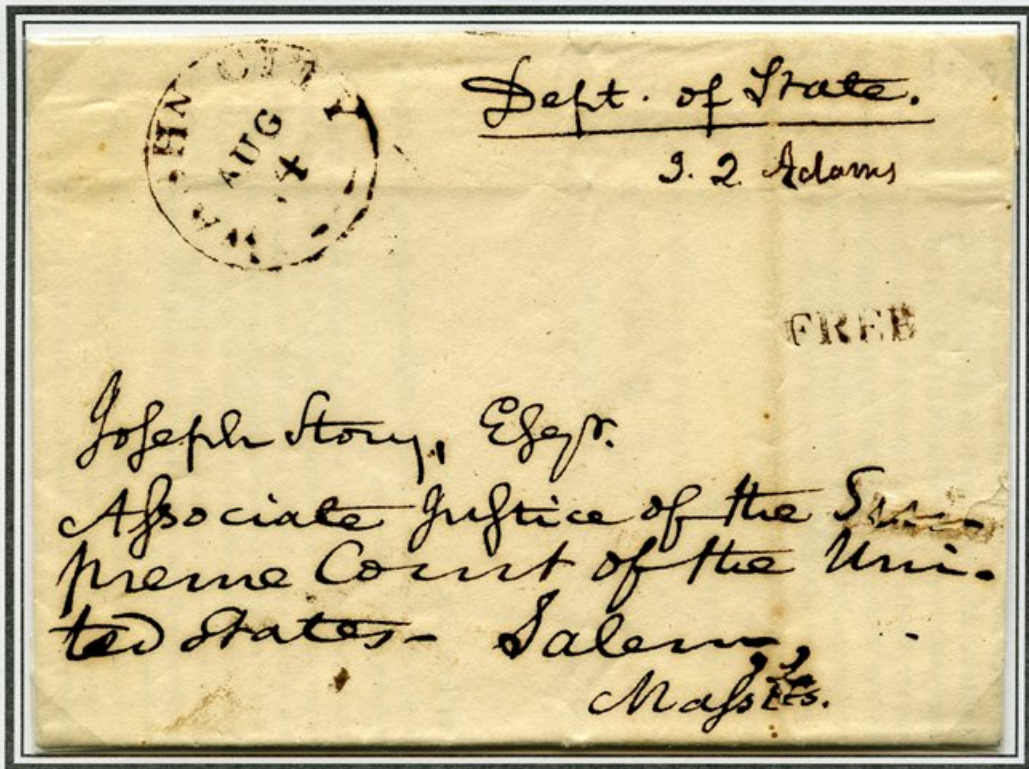
The three missing pieces on the address panel are from three spots of wax that were used to secure the pamphlet when it was rolled up to be mailed.



Front Cover Reduced 80%

Printed Sheet

Franking Privilege - Free

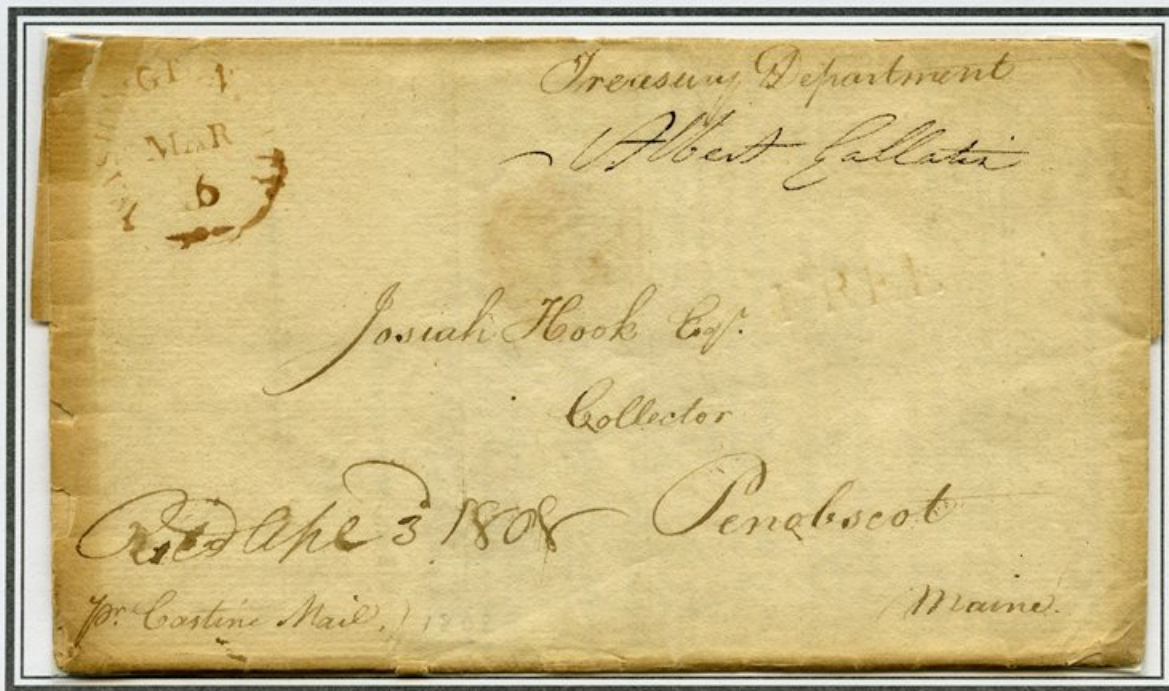


Free Franking Privilege

The circular, to the left, is franked by John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, to Justice Story of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Washington, DC to Salem, MA

8 August 1821



Washington, DC to Penobscot, ME

12 March 1808

This circular is franked by Albert Gallatin as Secretary of the Treasury. It discusses important aspects of President Thomas Jefferson's embargo on trade with England which, with others later, eventually precipitated the War of 1812.

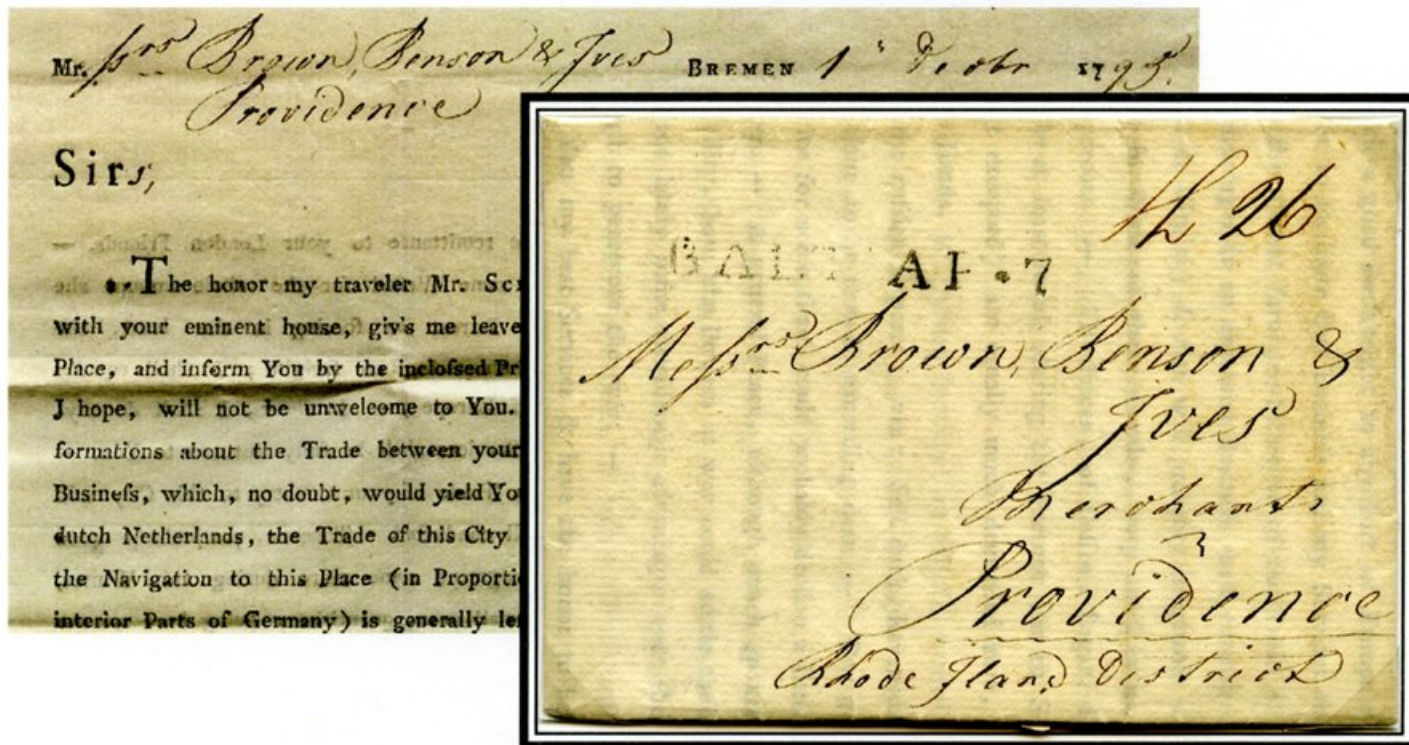
Printed Matter

Inbound To The United States - Letter Rate

26 July 1775 - 1848

Printed Matter Coming From Foreign Countries Rated As Letters

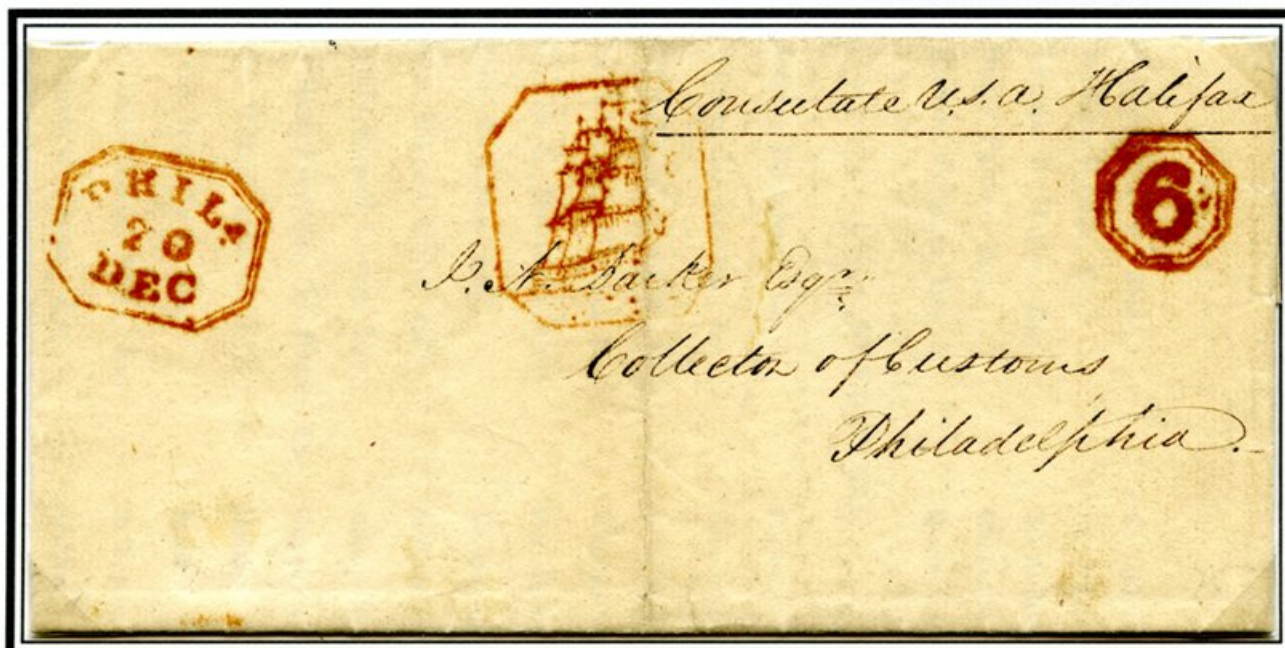
Since there were no formal postal treaties with any foreign countries prior to 1847, there were no favorable rates for any printed matter. Therefore, all printed matter entering the United States was rated as letter mail with the addition of the ship captains fee.



Bremen Germany to Providence, RI

1 October 1795

Printed circular, without a handwritten letter, in English from Bremen Germany soliciting business and representation. The circular was rated as a letter with 22¢ postage and 4¢ ship fee.



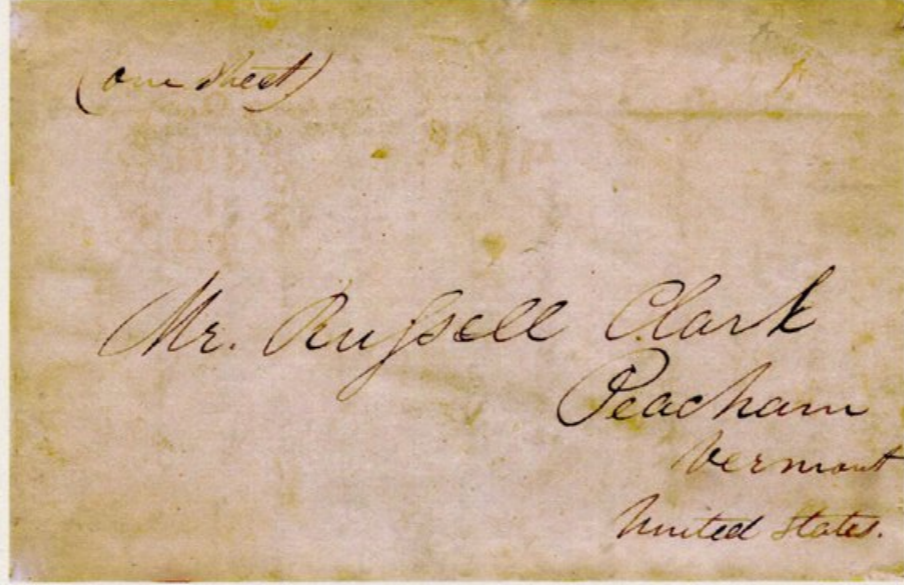
Halifax, Nova Scotia to Philadelphia, PA

23 July 1834

The ship captains fee for items addressed to the port of arrival was 6¢.

This letter sheet was printed in Lahainaluna, Hawaii on September 1, 1834. The interior sheet was used for a letter as was customary and prevalent with printed matter prior to 1845. The sheet left Maui on December 25, 1834 a whaling ship that traveled around Cape Horn at the southern tip of South America. It arrived in New London, Ct in late June, 1836, a year and a half later. It was posted July 1, 1836, a faint red CDS and SHIP marking, and went, in the mails, from the port of New London, CT to Peacham, Vermont.

1834 is very early for a printed sheet emanating from Hawaii.



Address Panel Reduced 25%

Kula, Maui.
Waimea, Kauai.
Kaunolu, Lanai.
Lahaina, Maui.
Boofai, Tahiti.
Lahaina, Maui.
Keauhou, Hawaii.
Waimea, Kauai.
Honolulu, Oahu.
Kawaloa, Hawaii.
Waipio, Maui.
Oloalu, Maui.
Lahaina, Maui.
Ewa, Oahu.
Hanalei, Kauai.
Hamakualoa, Maui.
Paomai, Lanai.
Kailua, Hawaii.
Kailua, Hawaii.
Waimea, Hawaii.

HE
P A P A I N O A

NO NA

KAHU A ME NA **KUMU** A ME NA **HAUMANA**

O KE

KULANUI O HAWAII NEI,
MA LAHAINALUNA I MAUI.

Inspectors.

NA KAHU.

- REV. HIRAM BINGHAM, HON.
- REV. ASA THURSTON, KAILUA
- REV. WILLIAM RICHARDS,
- REV. SAMUEL WHITNEY, W
- REV. LORRIN ANDREWS, LA

Instructors.

NA KUMU.

- REV. LORRIN ANDREWS, LA
- REV. EPHRAIM W. CLARK, LA

Na Haumana

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Na inoa.</i> | <i>Na wahi e noko ai i ka land.</i> | <i>Na inoa.</i> |
| Amara, | Kapaa, | Kepoook |
| Oliva Chapin, | Waimea, | Kekapa, |
| Ukikihi, | Lahaina, | Kekapa I |
| Haahen, | Kiholo, | Kekualaa |
| Hoozano, | Honolulu, | Kilauea, |
| Hooliliamanu, | Ewa, | Kolia, |
| Hoku, | Honouliuli, | Kuanaa, |
| Hopu, | Waikua, | Kuikelan |
| Kaanaana, | Koloa, | Kuhawaii |
| Kaaukai, | Waipio, | Kuhihi, |
| Kaelemakule, | Waikuku, | Kupaka, |
| Kaenaena, | Kahakuloa, | Kulepe, |
| Kauhahape, | Lahaina, | Kuluwai |
| Kaumu, | Honolulu, | Mahune, |
| Kaio, | Honolulu, | Malaiki, |
| Kaili, | Waikapu, | Maluaikoo, |
| Kaikaina, | Lanikai, | Malulu, |
| Kahele, | Waikuku, | Malo, |
| Kahookui, | Lahaina, | Manu, |
| Kala, | Oloalu, | Moku, |
| Kalama, | Honokohau, | Momona, |
| Kamakau, | Waialua, | Naumu, |
| Kamanowai, | Lahaina, | Nahuilele, |
| Kapapa, | Waimea, | Nakou, |
| Kapapa, | Waimea, | Nana, |
| Kapa, | Kailua, | Napela, |
| Kapaekukui, | Puuwai, | Naleipuleho, |
| Kapena, | Honolulu, | Nainoa, |
| Kawailoa, | Kona, | Namaau, |
| Kawailepolepo, | Honolulu, | Puapua, |
| Kealiuwaiale, | Honolulu, | Pali, |
| Kealiiumimi, | Waimea, | Wi, |
| Kealiuhuhulu, | Hanalei, | Wahineiki, |
| Kekahuna, | Waikuku, | Wahakane, |

Pau pu na haumana i ka heluia 68.

Section One - Domestic

26 July 1775 - 30 June 1851

Printed Circular

Quarto Post Paper - Two Cents Any Distance

1 July 1845 - 30 June 1847

Printed Circular Each Quarto Post Sheet - Two Cents Prepaid, Any Distance



Charlestown, MA to Ipswich, MA

6 March 1847

Single sheet was 2¢ prepaid.



Washington, DC to Ridgefield, CT

4 December 1846

Double rate circular was 4¢ prepaid.

"I enclose for the purpose [a claim against France] a blank form ... to be signed."

Each sheet required 2¢ postage, therefore the 4¢.

Section One - Domestic

26 July 1775 - 30 June 1851

Printed Circular
Inland Postage For Overseas Usage

New York Postmaster Provisional
1846

Inland Postage Rate Of 5 Cents For Distances Under 500 Miles



"ACM"
Connected
Variety

New York City via Boston to Marseilles, France

15 July 1846

There were no special reduced rates for printed matter going overseas prior to the postal treaty with Great Britain in 1848. Therefore, printed circulars were charged like letters. This required prepayment of the 5¢ postal charge to the port of embarkation, Boston, which was under 300 miles.

Two examples with the New York Provisional are recorded.

Section One - Domestic

26 July 1775 - 30 June 1851

Three Cents Per Sheet Any Distance

1 July 1847 - 30 June 1851

Printed Circular Three Cents Per Sheet, Any Distance



New York, NY to Pottsdam, NY

7 May (1848)



Indianapolis, IN to Valpariso, IN

11 September 1849

Section One - Domestic

26 July 1775 - 30 June 1851

Printed Circular

Single Sheet Any Distance - One Cent

1 July 1847 - 30 June 1851

Examples Of Three Cent Markings For Single Sheet Printed Circulars

On 1 July 1847 the rate for printed circulars was changed so as to be based on the number of sheets. The new rate was increased to 3¢ per sheet.



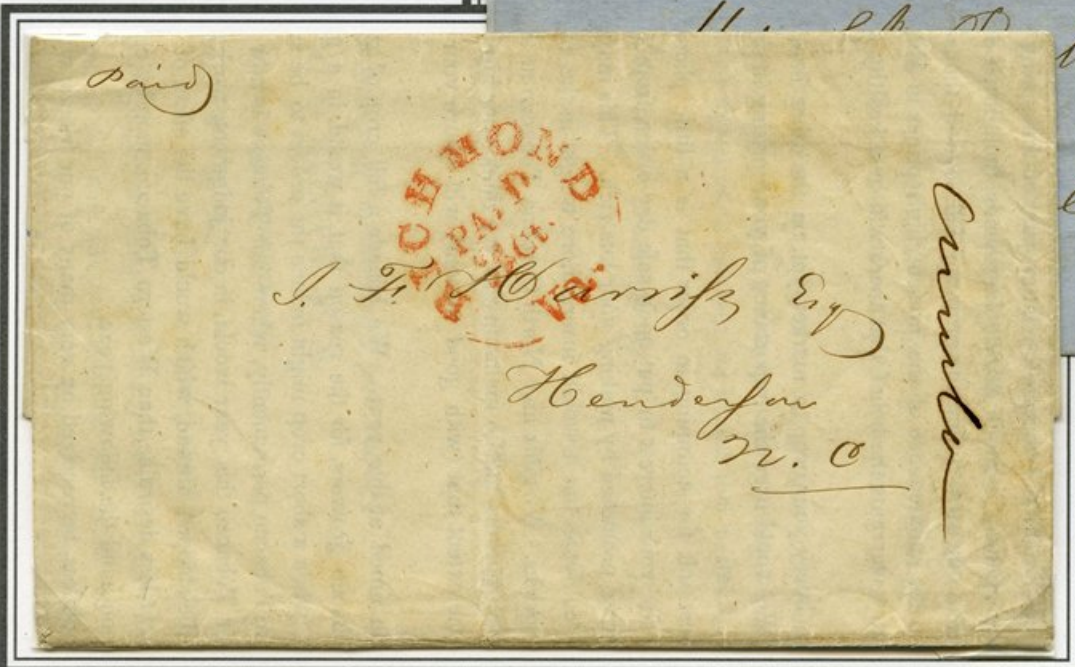
New York, NY to Providence, RI
10 October 1848



Watertown, NY to Mohawk, NY
20 June 1851



New York, NY to Tuscaloosa, AL
C. 1848



Richmond, VA to Henderson, NC

28 January 1851

Printed Circular

Three Cents Per Sheet - Endorsement Markings

1 July 1847 - 30 June 1851

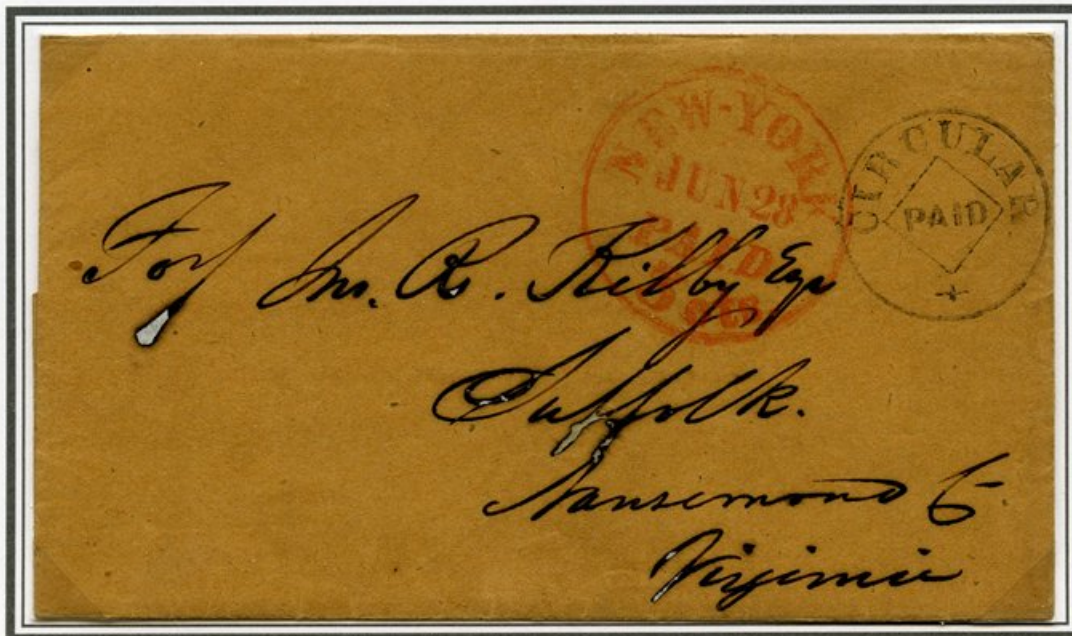
Printed Circular With Endorsements For Circulars



New York, NY to Norwich, CT

10 October 1850

Fancy Croton Mills PAID Cir. marking.



New York, NY to Suffolk, VA

28 June 1850

Fancy 'PAID' inside a diamond with CIRCULAR.

Printed Postage

Post Office, Two And A Half Cents, Each Additional One Cent

1 May 1825 - 30 June 1853



New York, NY to Montreal, QC

10 Aug 1825

Only Printed Example Of An 1847 Issue Stamp Actually Paying The Correct Rate For A Piece Of Printed Matter

This envelope is a printed matter mailing for fees conducted by *Millwrights & Black* on Thursday May 18, 1825. The mailing measures 8 1/2" by 5.7" and weighs 1.08 ounces. For mailing, the envelope was rolled into a tube shape measuring a 3/16" over 1.2" in diameter and was secured with three spots of sealing wax. Remnants of the sealing wax are clearly visible on the address side of the envelope to the left. In this instance, it was open at the ends as stated by the postal regulations. Though open at the ends, it was difficult to inspect and see the prices that had been paid to:

The sealing to the left went through the hole for only 4c. Most goes of the other rate, the postage would have been 50c and there would have been markings indicating postage due of 45c... which there are not. Therefore, without question, this was not treated by the post office, as a letter tube.

The only seal on the envelope went through the hole as printed matter. In this case, the postage was 2 1/2c for the first ounce and 1c additional for the portion of the second ounce for a total of 3 1/2c. The 4c stamp was used and was an overpayment of 1 1/2c, although the extra 1c could have paid a carrier fee. Because the post office required the 4c as P.O.D. payment, the post office had to have treated this as printed matter.

Several examples of printed circulars, all under a half penny, and bearing a 4c stamp, exist. While these are in fact circulars, they were posted in, and went through the hole at, the single-rate rate and were printed matter.



London, Ontario, Canada

The illustration to the left is the front cover of the envelope and had been reduced in size by 75%. It shows the correct postage when the envelope was first been attached.

Posted Letter Sheet Turned Into A Newspaper Wrapper

First Mailing

A "turned" cover refers to an item which passed through the mails and then was turned inside-out and mailed a second time.



Brunswick, ME to Portland, ME

18 October (1848)

Second Mailing



Portland, ME to Camden, ME

28 February (1849)

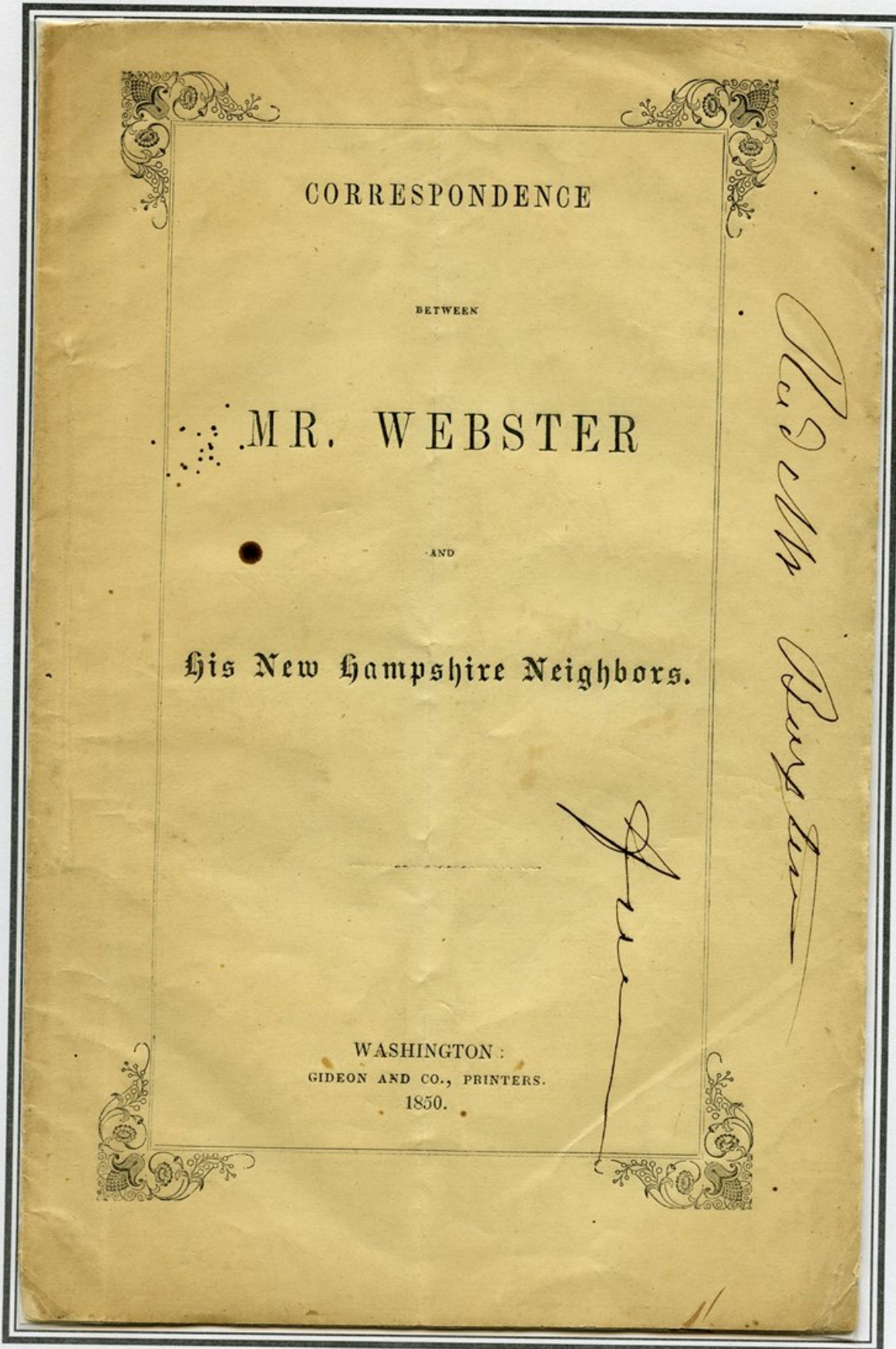
Reduced 25%

This sheet was first mailed from Brunswick, ME to Portland, ME as a double rate, wrapped letter paid by the 10¢ black stamp. The distance was 26 miles.

Four months later the sheet was turned inside-out and reused as a wrapper to mail a newspaper from Portland, ME to Goose River, ME, a distance of 126 miles.

Pamphlet
Free Franking Privilege

New To Philately



Free Frank

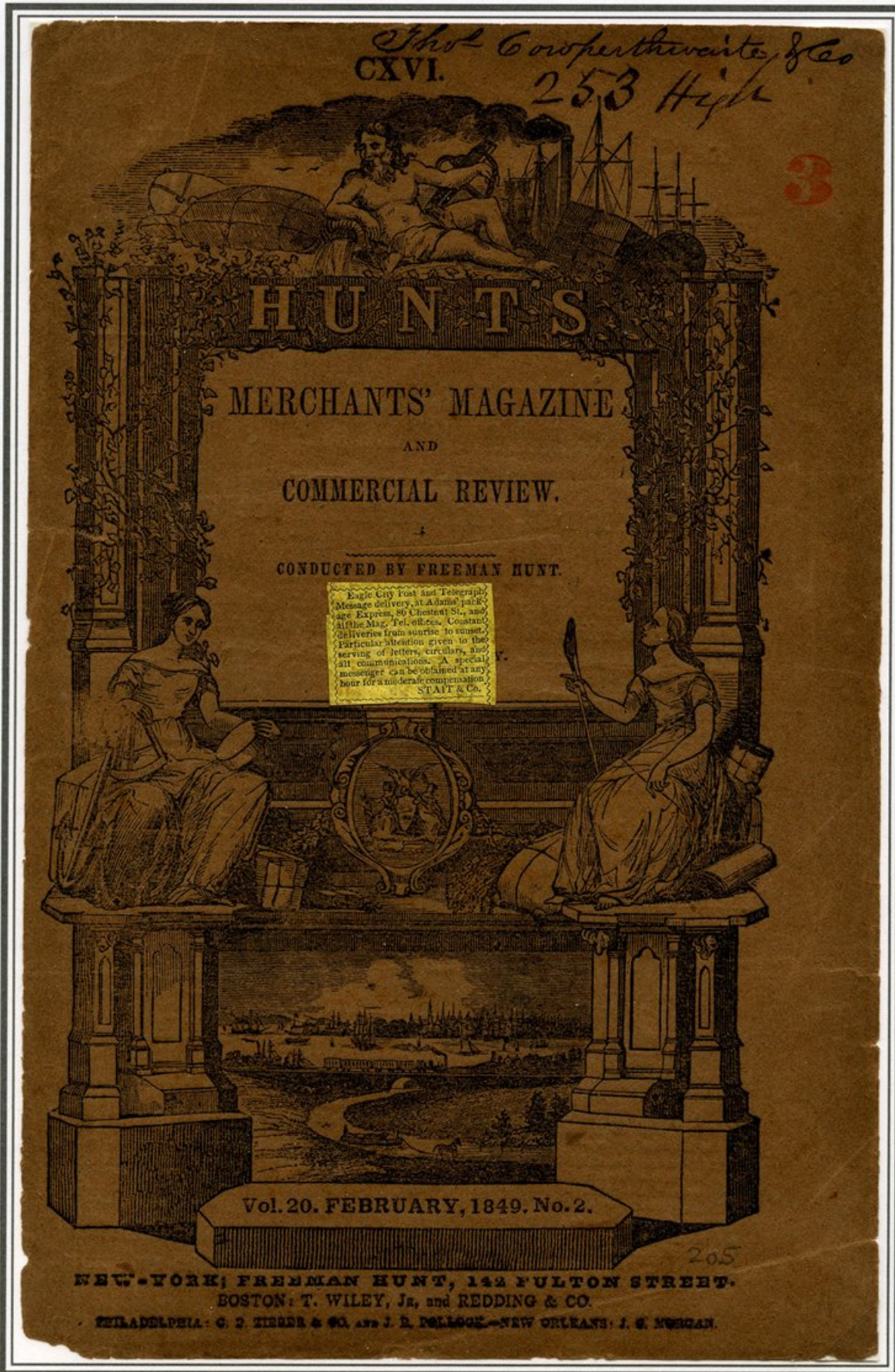
Daniel Webster
Free Frank

This pamphlet was sent by Webster to over 150 men in the town Webster was born in, Salisbury, NH.

The pamphlets were inscribed in Daniel Webster's hand with the addressee's name and 'Free'. They were most likely in bundles with Daniel Webster's signature on the top copy as per the franking regulations.

Pamphlet
Local Delivery

1849



Adams Package
Express

Pamphlet delivered
locally by Adams
Package Express
at a cost of 3¢, as
indicated by the red
numeral.

Philadelphia, PA
February, 1849

Private Local Posts

Mason's New Orleans City Post

1 November 1850

A. J. Lincoln Lafayette Street

Vol. IX, No. 5.]

NOVEMBER, 1850.

[No. LIII.

DE BOW'S REVIEW

OF THE

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES :

A Monthly Industrial and Literary Journal;

COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, STATISTICS—HOME AND FOREIGN, &C.

"Commerce is King."—CARLYLE.

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J. D. B. De BOW, Editor and Proprietor.

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, ETC., IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

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POSTAGE 6 CENTS.



Mason's City Express
New Orleans, LA

This periodical was published five times per year and had both business and literary content. It had about 100 pages; this is the cover that was originally attached.

Had it gone through the mails directly the postage would have been six cents as noted at the bottom of this sheet. Mason's delivered it locally for probably 1¢ or 2¢.

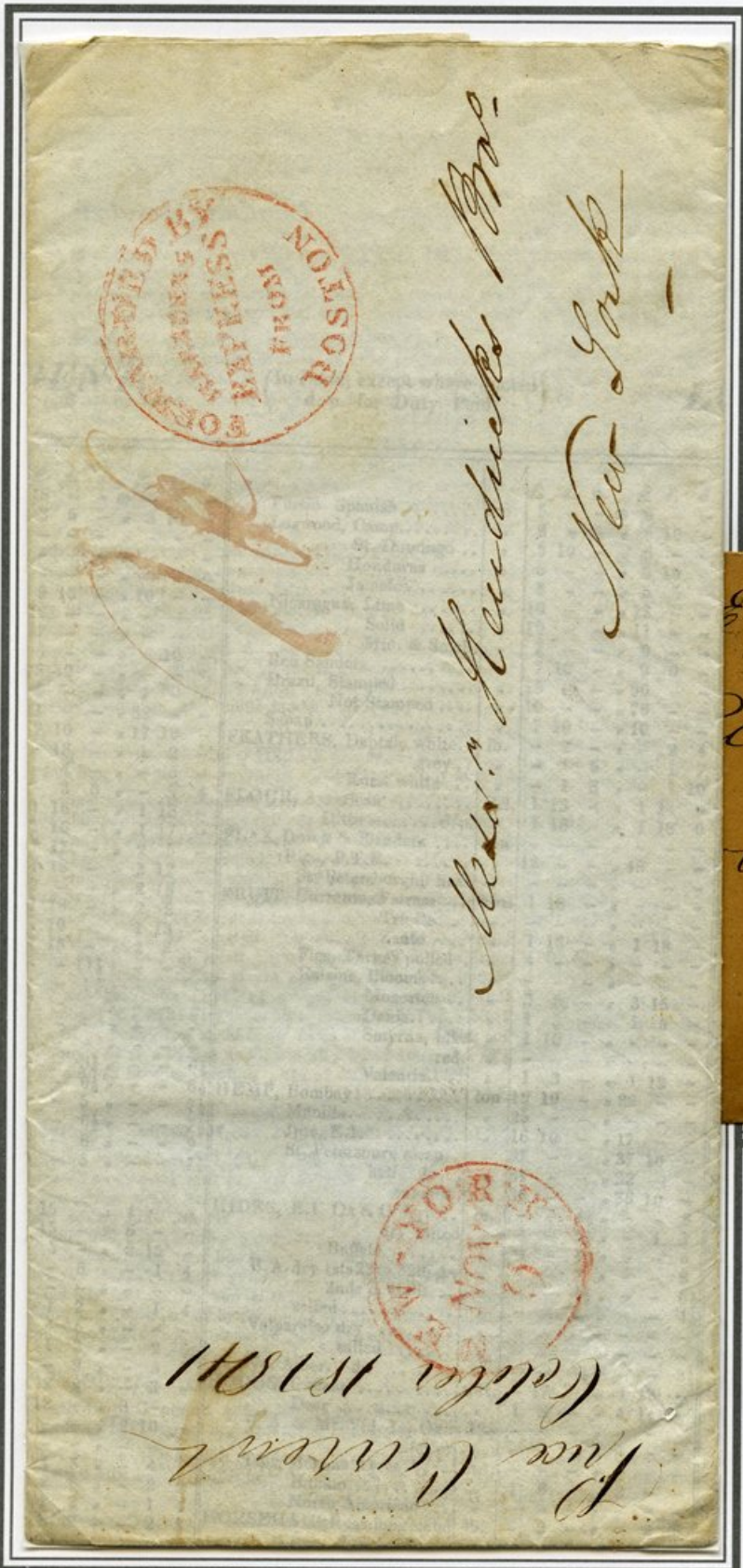
Printed Circular

Private Express Companies

1847 - 1849

Private Express Companies

Starting in Boston in 1839, Harndens Express was the first of many express companies which operated in competition with the post office. Their domestic routes were Boston, New York and Philadelphia.



Concord, MA to Mast Yard, NH

15 March 1849

The Eastern Express operated almost exclusively in New England.

Section One - Domestic

26 July 1775 - 30 June 1851

Private Local Posts

Eagle City Post - Philadelphia

1847 - 1850

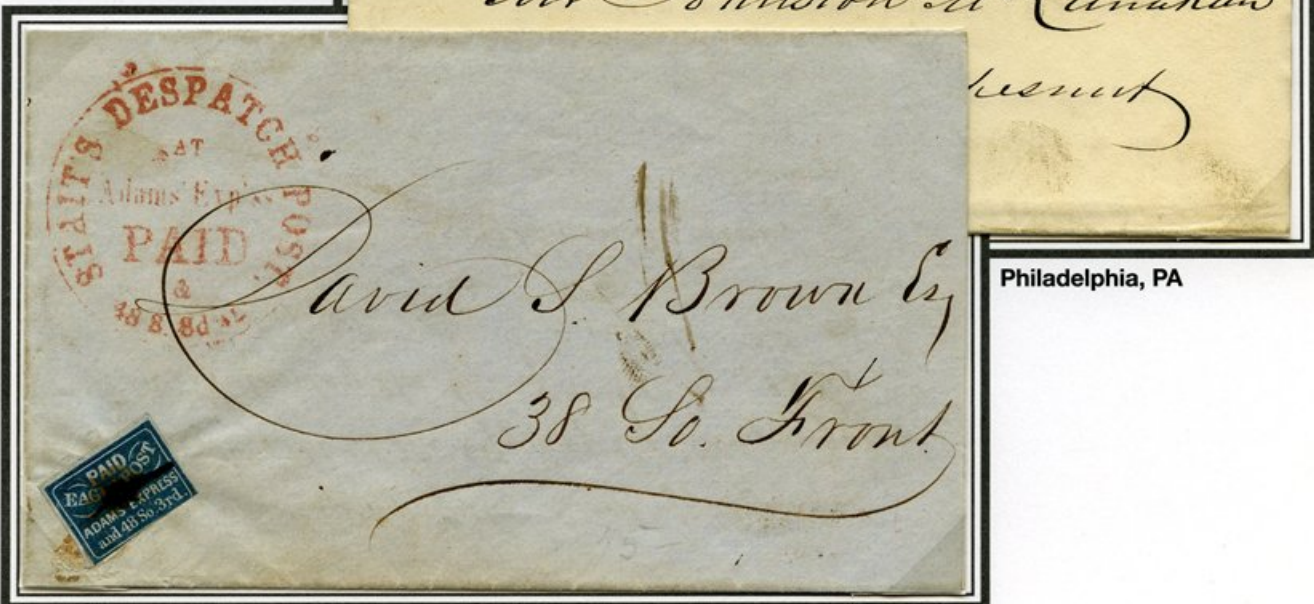
Eagle City Post, Philadelphia, PA

Starting in 1843 many private firms, known as local posts, operated in the major cities in direct competition to the U. S. Post Office. Congress outlawed the local posts and, over time, they slowly dwindled. One such post, of many, was the Eagle City Post of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, PA



Philadelphia, PA



Philadelphia, PA

Philadelphia, PA

Incoming Printed Circulars
The Steamer Unicorn

1840 And 1846



Interior of circular to right

HMS Unicorn 1840

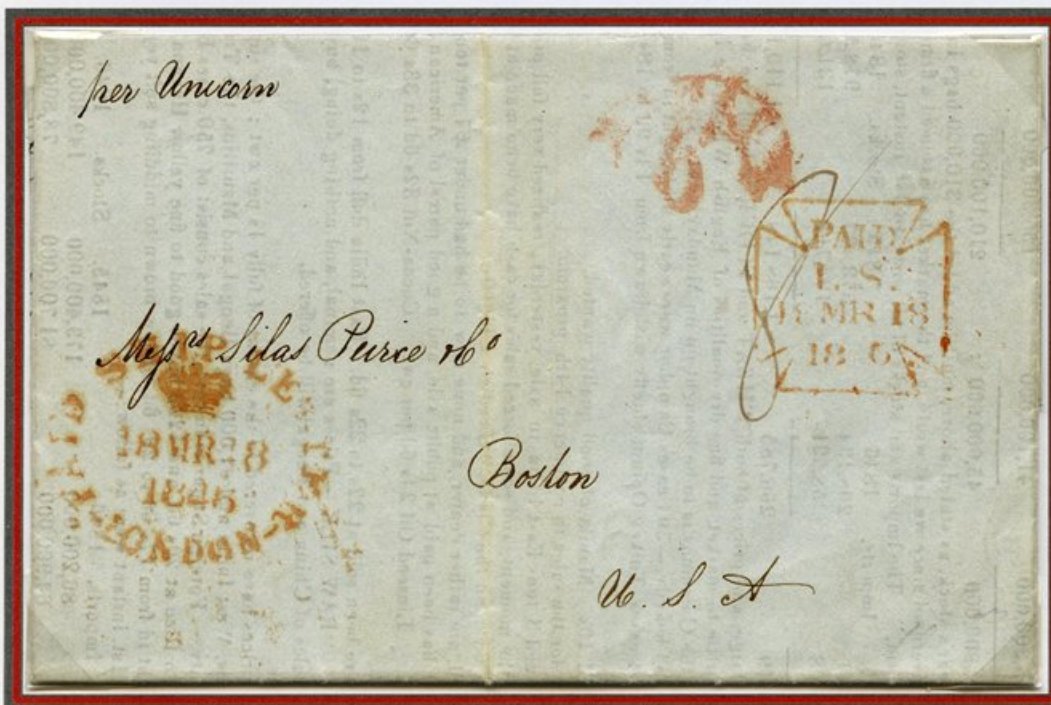
The first westward sailing of the Unicorn was a "proof of concept" trip on behalf of Cunard, the ship leaving Liverpool 16 May and arriving in Boston, 3 June 1840. The Unicorn's success started the transatlantic Cunard service which lasted over 100 years.

Handwriting was common on printed circulars coming from foreign ports since circulars were rated as letters upon arrival in port.

Liverpool, England to Boston, MA

16 May 1840

Only 10 recorded covers survive from this sailing and this the only printed prices current. They are amongst the scarcest of all transatlantic covers.



Unicorn 1846

After arriving in Boston in June, 1840, the Unicorn was enlisted in a feeder service between Pictou, Nova Scotia and Quebec. In September 1845, the Unicorn sailed back to England and was decommissioned, becoming a private ship.

While in England, she was refitted and once again sailed west. On this voyage she was 7 days in ice and experienced constant easterly winds. The Unicorn left Liverpool 19 March and arrived Boston 17 April 1846.

Liverpool, England to Boston, MA

19 March 1846

Fewer than 7 recorded covers survive from this sailing and this the only printed prices current.

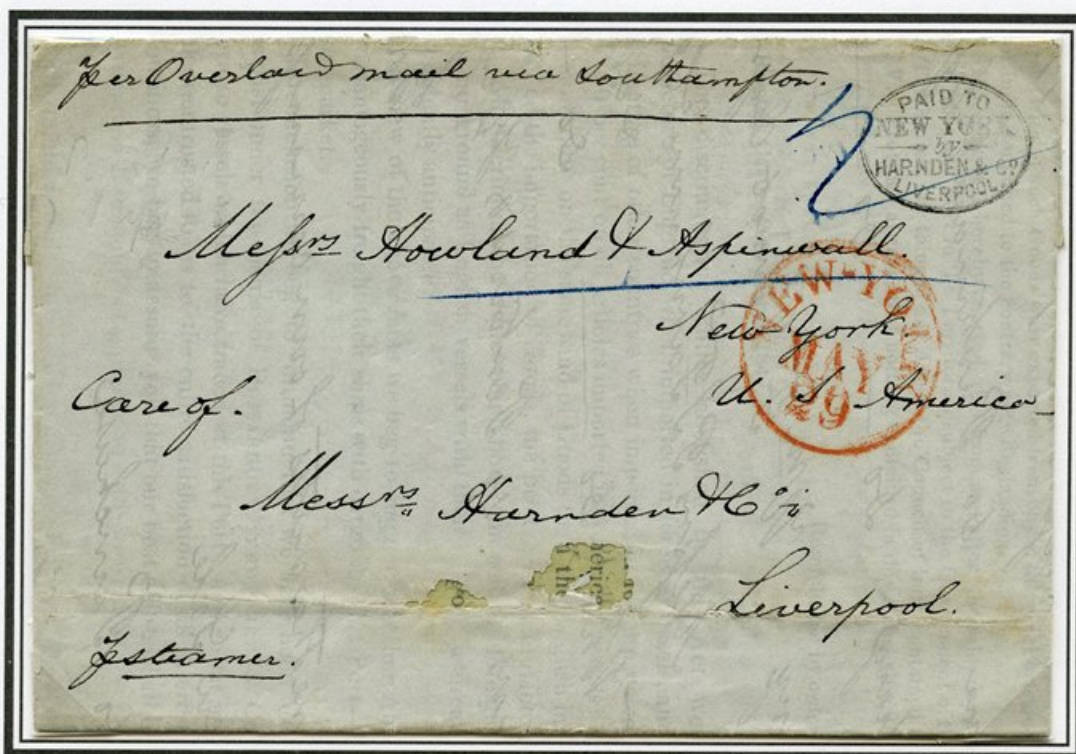
Printed Circular

Incoming From Bombay India

1848

Printed Circular From Bombay To New York

Only Recorded Example Of "Paid To New York" Hand Stamp



Bombay, India to New York, NY

4 April 1848

4 April 1848 under cover per AJDAHA via Aden on 9 April arriving Suez 17 April
 after overland to Alexandria then 18 April on ARIEL arriving Malta 20 April
 24 April on ERIN via Gibraltar arriving Southampton 8 May 1848
 privately carried to Harnden & Co. in Liverpool
 12 May Liverpool via CALEDONIA arriving Boston 26 May to Harndens Boston
 by Harndens Boston to Harndens New York, to post office where 2 cents paid
 and the red New York May 29 CDS is applied upon entering US mails

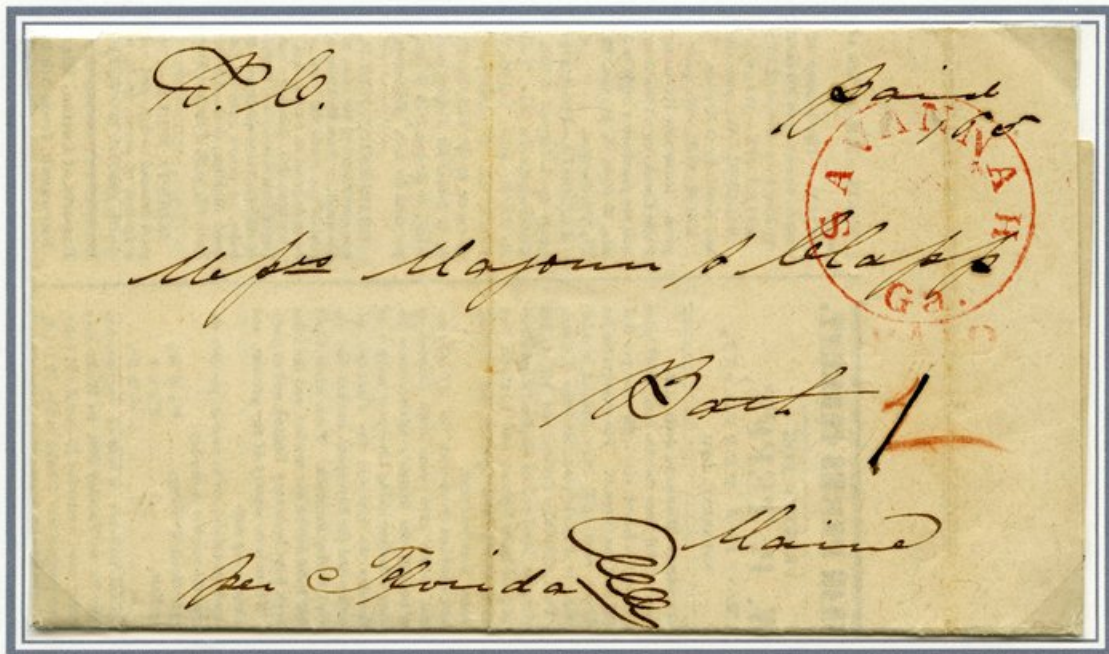
Introduction
Printed Circular

Introduction To Frames Three To Five

On July 1, 1851, the United States issued three new stamps for postage while, at the same time, demonetizing the 5¢ and 10¢ stamps which had been issued in 1847. Along with the new stamps, there was a reduction in letter rates from 5¢ to 3¢ for under 3000 miles and from 40¢ to 6¢ for letters over 3000 miles. Coinciding with these simplified letter rates, a new, complex tiered structure for printed matter was introduced. This structure would last only last 15 months and effective October 1, 1852, an equally simplified rate structure was implemented for printed matter.

This era produced many interesting postal history artifacts. The next three frames illustrate many different printed circulars, pamphlets, booklets and of course, newspapers. Included are examples of the rates, illustrated envelopes, cancellations, newspapers and even a Christmas card. Following the domestic section, examples of printed matter to different foreign destinations are shown.

New Postal Laws Effective July 1, 1851



Savannah, GA to Bath, ME

12 July 1851

This printed circular was sent, on the contract steamer *Florida*, only 12 days after the rate changes of July 1, 1851. It illustrates some confusion over the rate for the circular the rates were 1¢ for under 500 miles as this initially was rated in ink. But the destination was 1150 miles requiring 2¢, as noted in the corrected red crayon. The Savannah CDS is without a date which is intended for use on printed matter only.

Section Two - Domestic

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

Printed Circular

Under 500 Miles - 1¢ Per Ounce

1 July 1851 - 30 September 1852

Printed Circulars Up To 500 Miles - One Cent



PFC

Cincinnati, OH to Hanging Rock, OH

8 July 1851

Distance is 129 miles.



Philadelphia, PA to Orwigsburg, PA

28 July 1851

Distance is 89 miles.

Section Two - Domestic

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

Printed Circular

500 to 1500 Miles - 2¢ Per Ounce

1 July 1851 - 30 September 1852

Printed Circulars 501 To 1500 Miles - Two Cents



Cleveland, OH to Waterford, NY

30 December 1851

Distance is 510 miles
One Cent Pair, Type II and Type IIIA.



New York, NY to Springfield, IL

30 July 1851

Distance is 918 miles

Section Two - Domestic

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

Printed Circular

Over 3500 Miles - 5¢ Per Ounce

1 July 1851 - 30 September 1852

Printed Circulars Over 3500 Miles - Five Cents



PFC

San Francisco, CA to Providence, RI

19 December 1851

Two examples of the 5¢ rate with stamps are recorded.



San Francisco, CA to Boston, MA

15 August 1852

Four examples of the 5¢ rate, without stamps, are recorded.

Printed Circular

EKU Of One Cent 1851 Type IV

5 June 1852

Earliest Known Usage Of The One Cent 1851 Type IV Stamp



APS

Springfield, MA to North Hampton, MA

5 June 1852

The one cent blue stamp featuring the image of Benjamin Franklin was issued on July 1, 1851. The company that produced these stamps was Toppan, Carpenter & Casilear & Co. and this was their first attempt at making stamp plates. As a result, the original plate had individual impressions which were quite weak at the top and bottom. In an attempt to rectify the problem, the steel plate was reworked in, most likely, May, 1852. The most distinctive characteristic of the reworking was the lines above "US POSTAGE" and below "ONE CENT" which were recut making those lines much darker. The resulting stamp is known to philately as a Type IV and has a unique catalog number.

The stamp on this cover is the earliest known usage of the reworked one cent stamp.

Section Two - Domestic

July 1, 1851 - 30 June, 1863

Printed Circular

One Cent Up To 3 Ounces Regardless Of Distance

1 October 1852 - 30 June 1863

Printed Circular Any Distance - One Cent

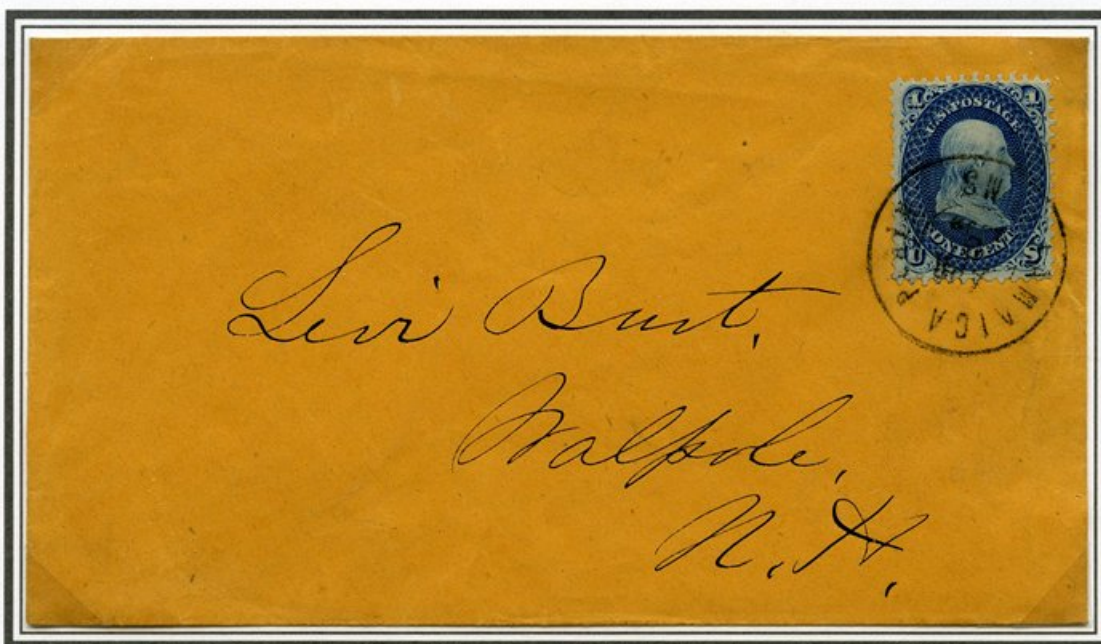
Effective October 1, 1852 the rates for printed circulars were reduced and standardized to 1¢ up to three ounces regardless of the distance the circular traveled. This rate remained in effect for eleven years until July 1, 1863, the middle of the Civil War.



Lexington, KY to Wiscasset, ME

1 October 1852

The cover above is the *first day* of the new reduced rate.



Jamaica Plains, MA to Walpole, NH

8 April 1862

PFC

The one cent stamp on the cover above is the scarce dark blue variety.

Transient Newspaper

Three To Four Ounces - Two Cents

1 October 1852 - 30 June 1863

Overweight Transient Newspaper Over 100 Miles - Two Cents



The single newspaper rate in excess of 100 miles, for up to three ounces was 1¢. Each additional ounce was charged an extra 1¢.

This newspaper weighed between 3 and 4 ounces, requiring the total postage of 2¢.

Section Two - Domestic

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

Newspaper

Up To Three Ounces - One Cent

1 October, 1852 - 30 June, 1863

The Child's Paper Published Monthly - January 1861



Oswego, NY to Unknown

17 January 1861

The presence of the one cent stamp indicates this paper was not mailed under the guidelines of a subscription; in other words postage it was prepaid on a quarterly basis. This newspaper most likely had a paper band around it with the name and address of the recipient. The stamp and the Oswego CDS confirms that the postage for a single paper was paid.

Section Two - Domestic

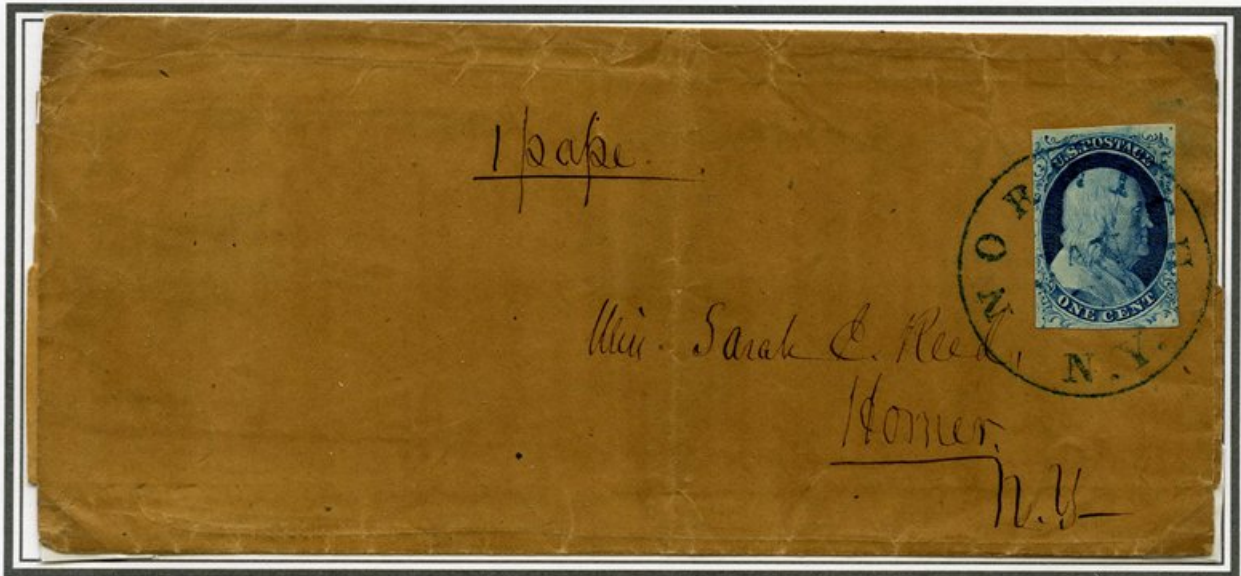
1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

Newspapers

Up To Three Ounces - One Cent Per Paper

1 October 1852 - 30 June 1863

Newspapers Were To Be Open At Both Ends For Inspection



PFC

Norwich, NY to Homer, NY

January (1852)



PFC

Boston, MA to East Sanborn, NH

August (1856)

Newspapers were required to be in wrappers so they could be inspected to assure no writing was inside. Each paper in the bundle was charged separately regardless of the distance it was traveling.

Printed Circular

Message Printed On Exterior

2 January 1857 - 27 February 1861

Advertising Printed On Exterior



Troy, NY to Bradford, ME

24 February (1857)

Because of the proliferation of printing press and the dropping of printing costs, more envelopes were being printed with advertising on the exterior. The Post Office Department must have felt this violated the spirit of the printed matter rates so the law was modified charging full letter rates for printed matter enclosed in printed envelopes.

Such examples are scarce.

Section Two - Domestic

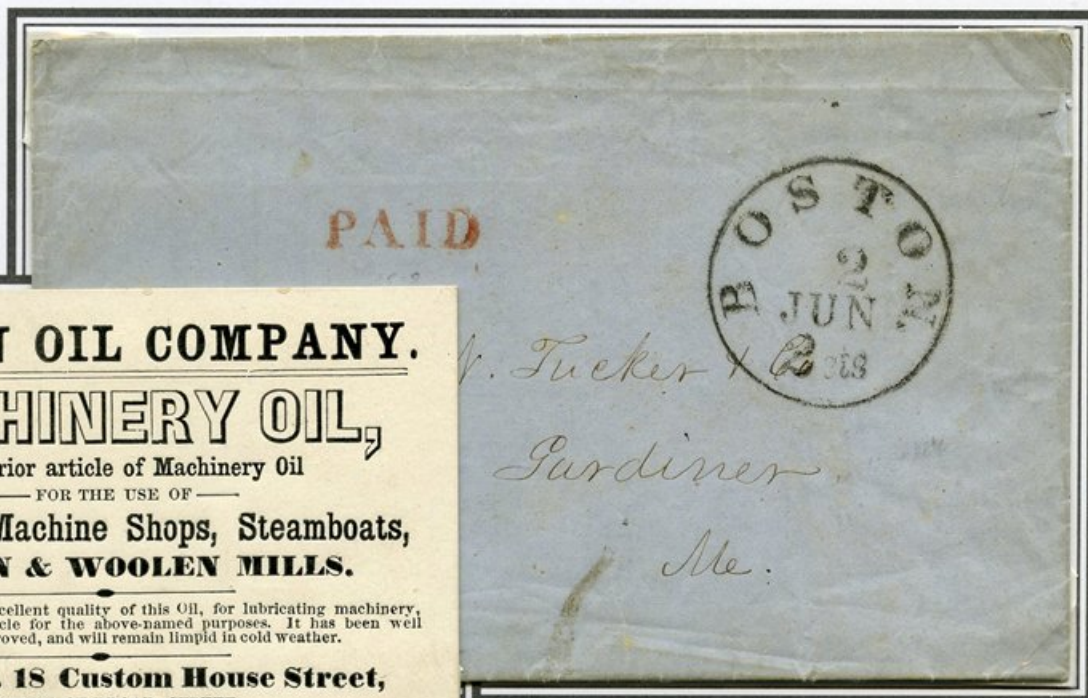
1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

Printed Circular

With Printed Enclosure - One Cent Each Piece

1 October 1852 - 30 June 1863

Circular And Enclosure - One Cent Each Piece



BOSTON OIL COMPANY.
MACHINERY OIL,
 A superior article of Machinery Oil
 — FOR THE USE OF —
Railroads, Machine Shops, Steamboats,
COTTON & WOOLEN MILLS.

The low price and excellent quality of this Oil, for lubricating machinery, makes it a desirable article for the above-named purposes. It has been well tested, and is highly approved, and will remain limpid in cold weather.

Office, No. 18 Custom House Street,
 CORNER OF BROAD STREET,
ISAAC PITMAN, } BOSTON.
 TREASURER.

Boston, MA to Gardiner, ME 19 December 1851

This card was enclosed with the above circular



Boston, MA to Warren, MA

22 February 1855

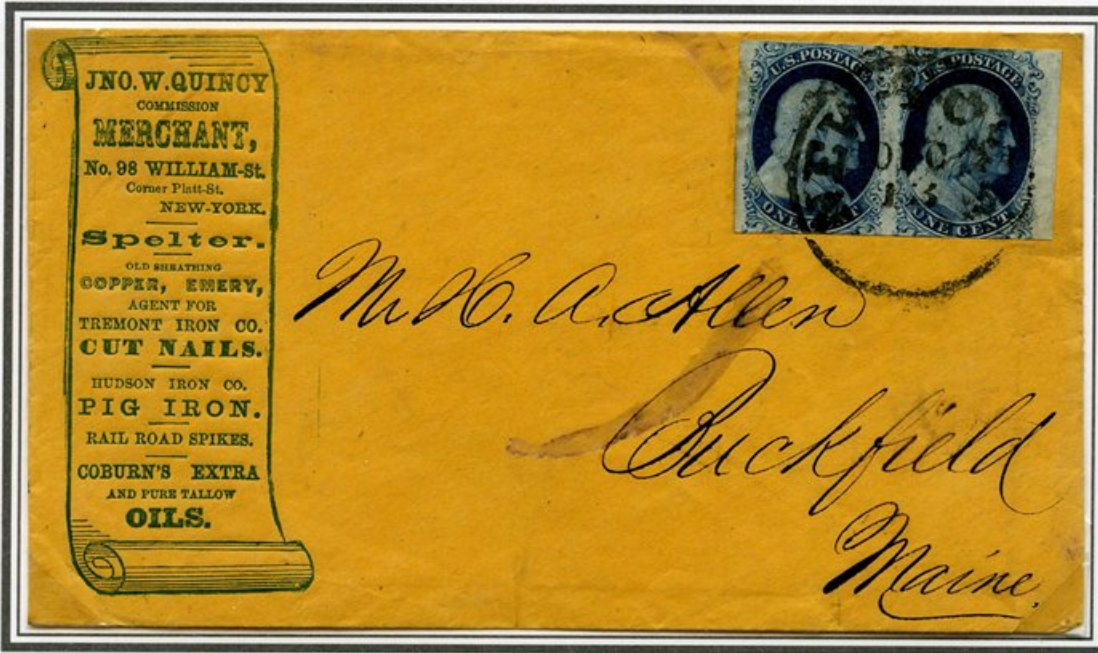
Noted on exterior "Circular & Card."

Printed Circular

External Corner Card - One Cent Additional

1855 - 1857

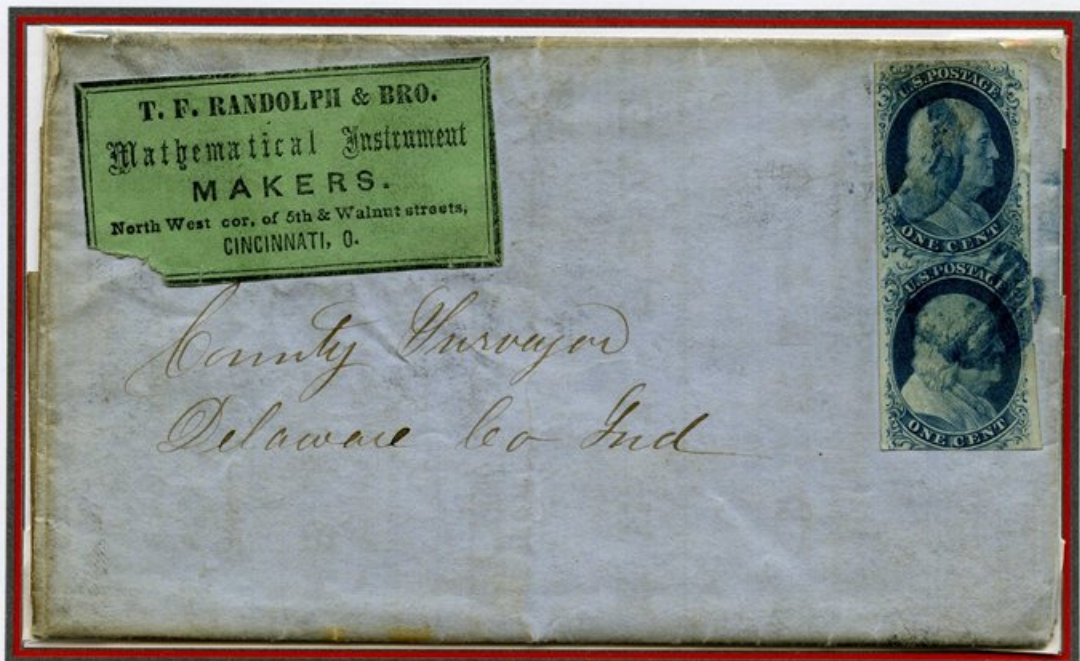
Printed Corner Card Or Label



New York, NY to Buckfield, ME

13 December (1855)

A modification to the postal law in 1855 required 1¢ extra if the printed sheet contained two separate messages. A corner card or a name and address label was considered as a second message.



Cincinnati, OH to Delaware County, IN

August 1856

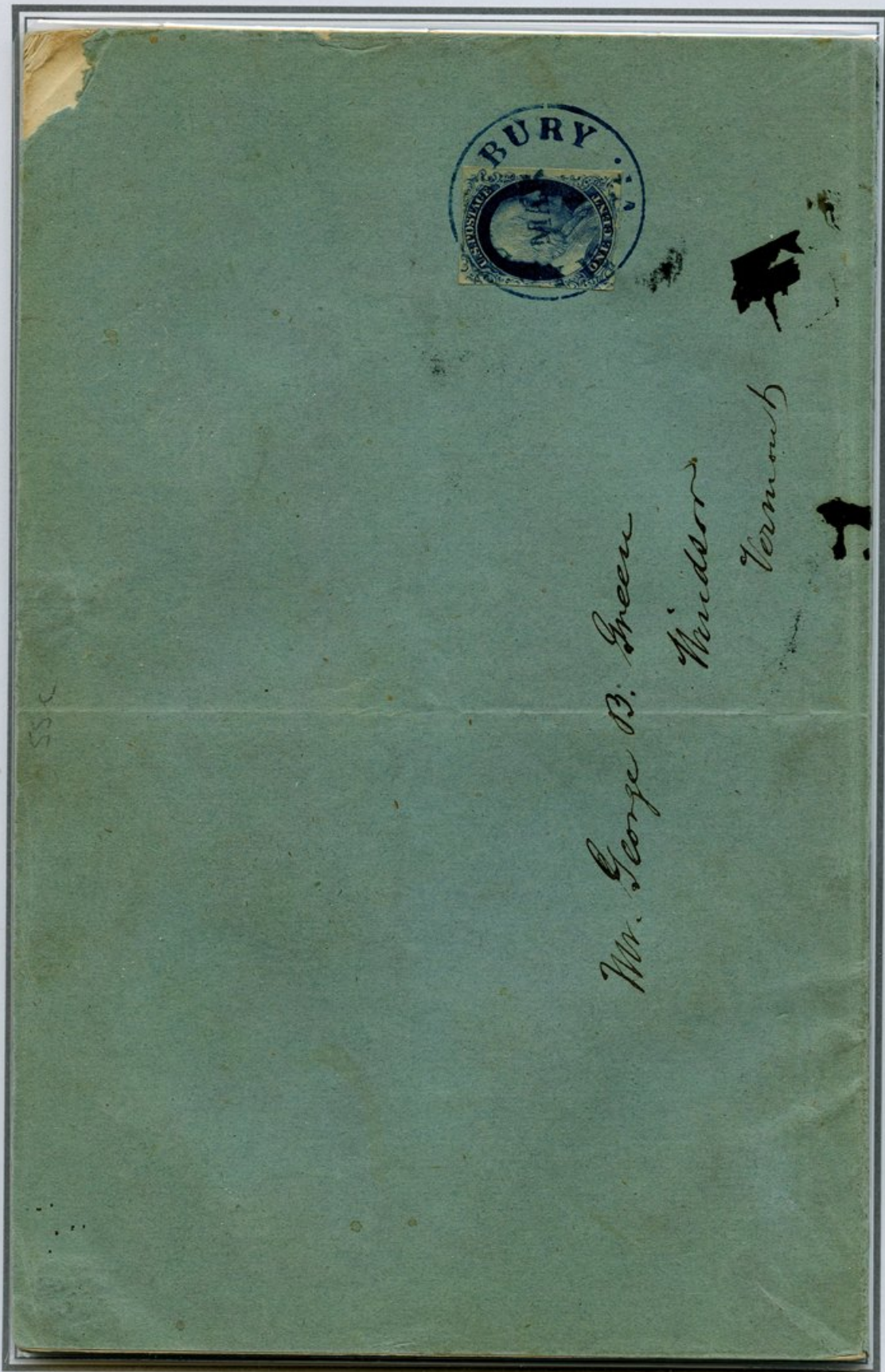
Section Two - Domestic

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

Periodical

One Cent Up To 3 Ounces Any Distance

1 October 1852 - 27 February 1861



Alumni Catalog for
Senatus Academici
which is a department
of Middlebury College
in Middlebury, VT.
This periodical has 54
pages and is published
once a year.



Front Cover

75% Reduction

Middlebury, VT to Windsor, VT

4 March 1853

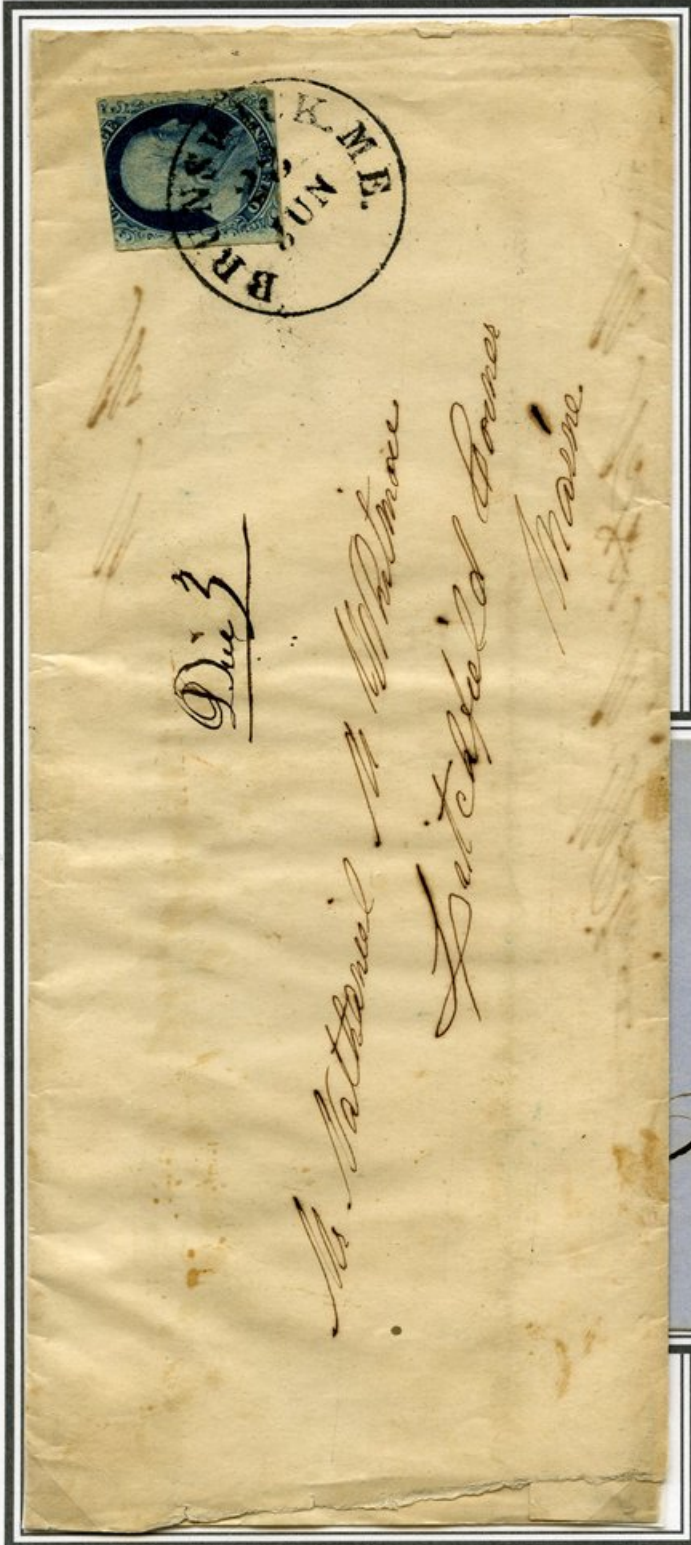
Printed Circular
Postage Due - Regulation Violations

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

Postage Due For Regulation Violations

The wrapper to the left was found to contain writing on its inside which disqualified its contents from the printed matter rate. The prepaid stamp was also disqualified thus requiring the letter rate of 3¢ noted by "Due 3" from the receipt.

The printed circular below had two separate printed messages on the one piece of paper. The postal regulations required 1¢ for each message, thus, 2¢. The addition of the manuscript "2" is for the collection of 1¢ for the second message and a 1¢ penalty.



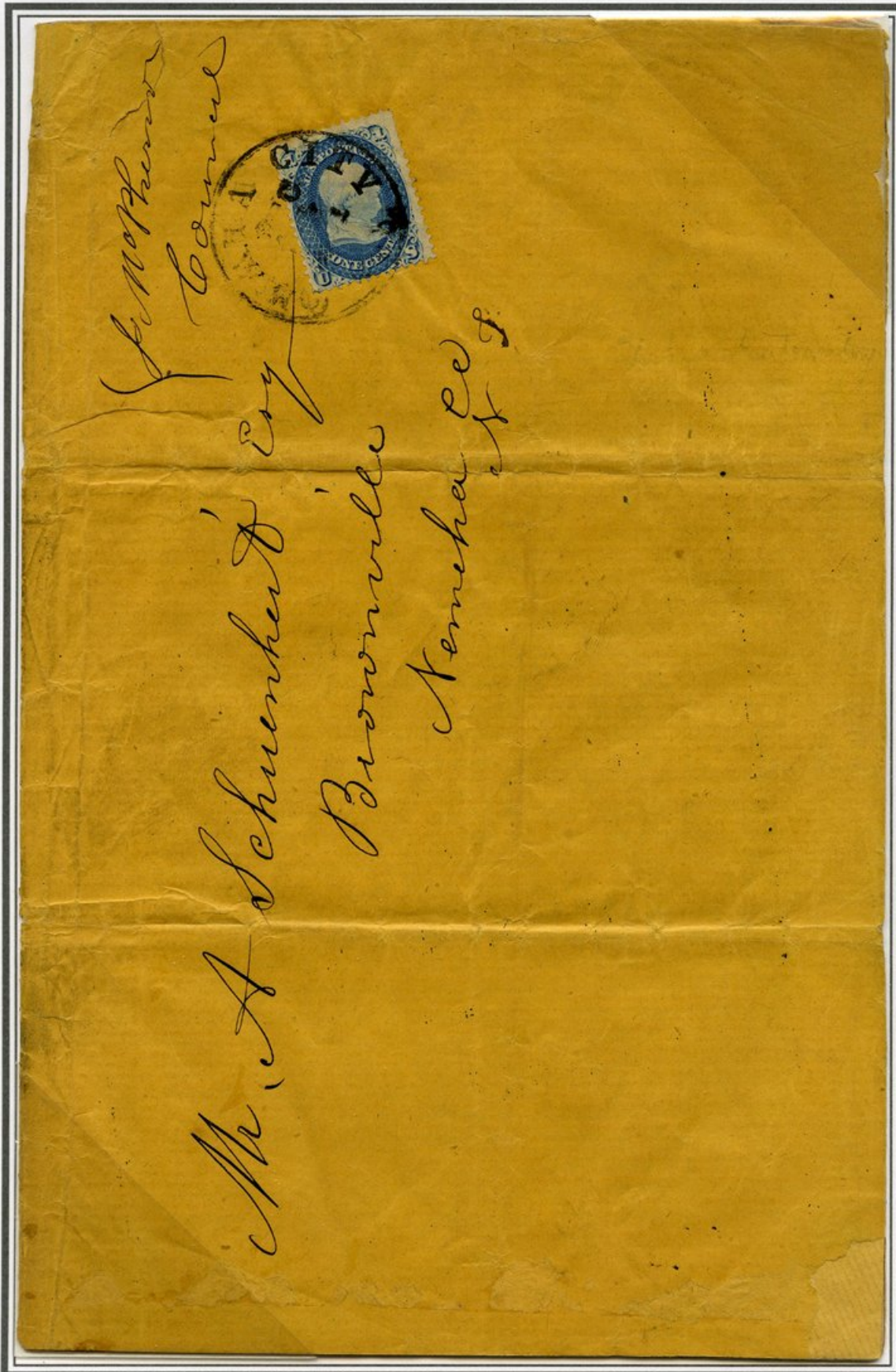
Washington, DC to Conneaut, OH

10 May 1855

Brunswick, ME to Litchfield Corner, ME C. 28 June (1856)

Printed Pamphlet
Territorial Mails

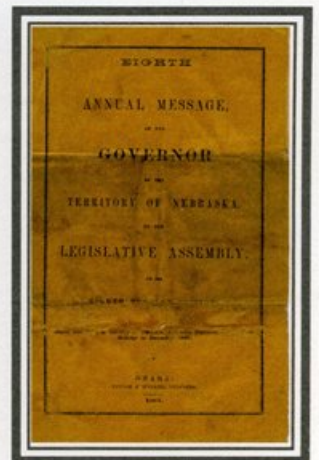
11 December 1861



Territorial Mails

12 Page Pamphlet with the text of the Governor of the Nebraska Territory annual message to the Legislative Assembly.

Postal rates in the territories of the United States were the same as those within the states. In this case the rate was 1¢ for up to 3 ounces.



Front Cover
75% Reduction

Printed Matter
Mailing Variations

Turned Cover

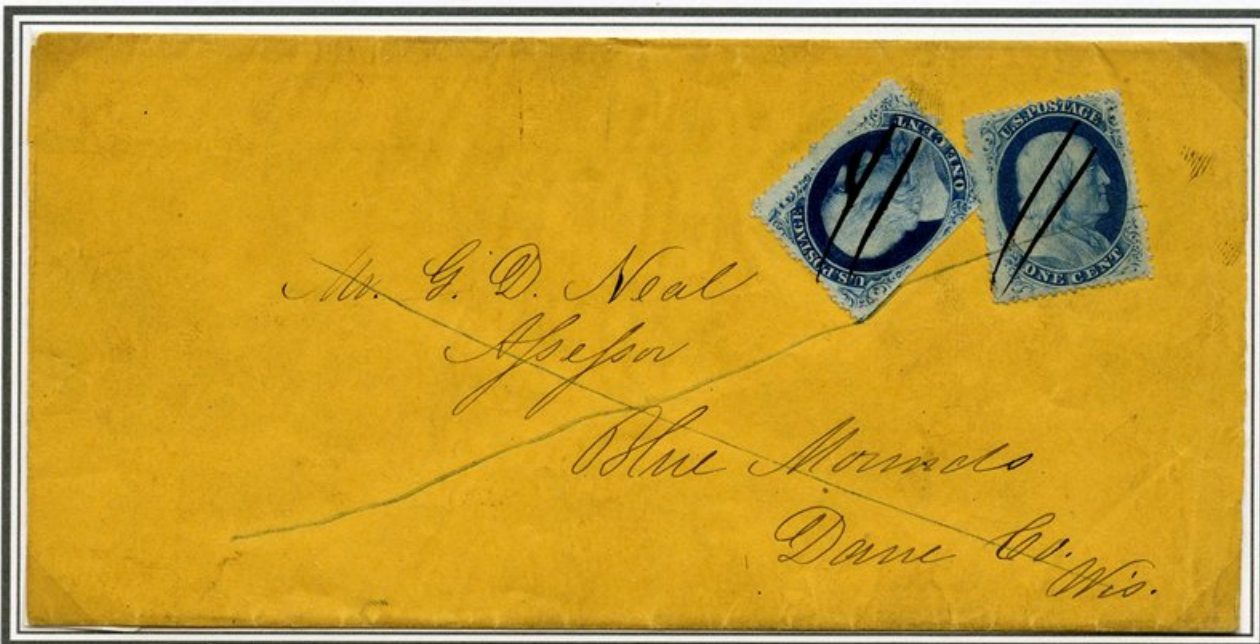
Envelope first mailed on May 5, (1858) as a circular for 1¢. Nine months later, the envelope was turned inside out and used to mail a letter for 3¢



Norwich, CT to Johnsburgh, NY
Re-mailed from Johnsburgh, NY to Crown Point, NY

5 May (1858)
26 February (1859)

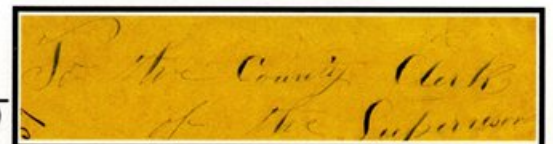
Forwarded Wrapper



Unknown to Blue Mounds, WI
Forwarded to Marison, Dane County, WI

1859

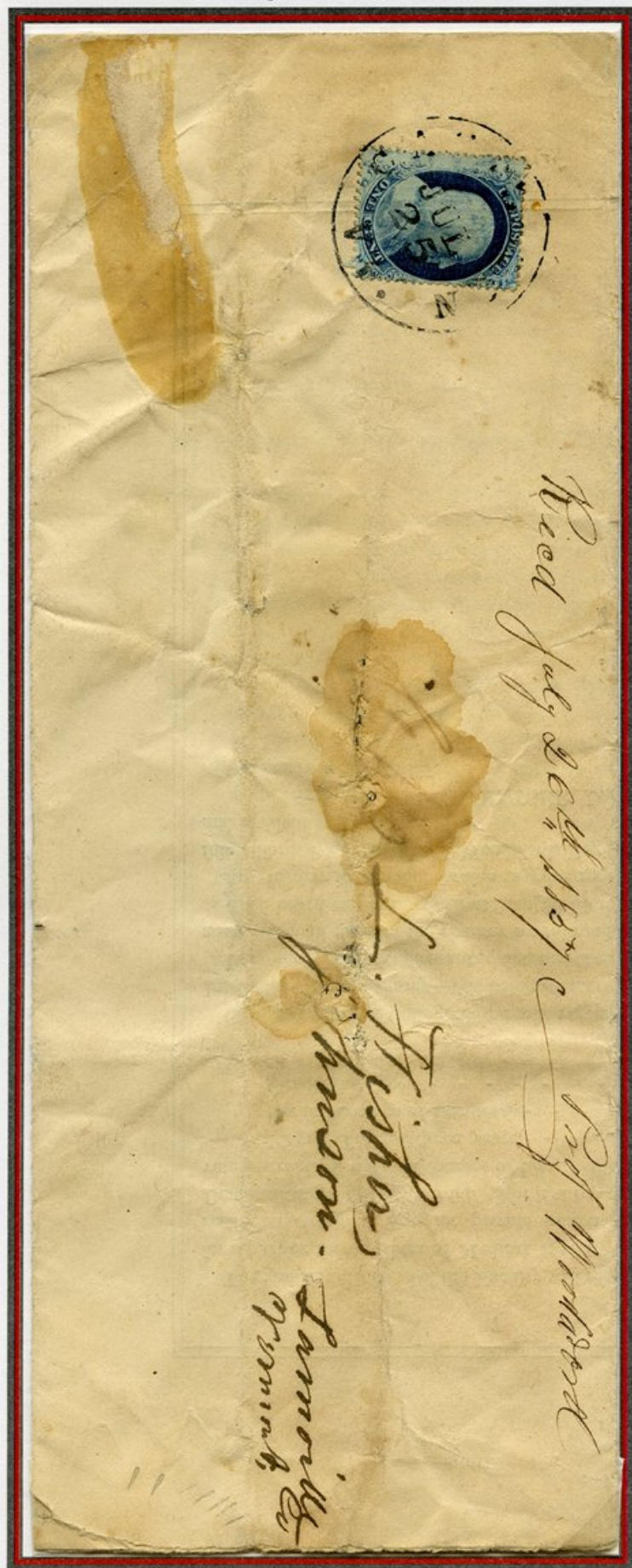
Reverse of wrapper, reduced 33%, with forwarding address to County Clerk (Madison, WI)



Pamphlet

Earliest Known Usage Of Any Perforated One Cent Stamp

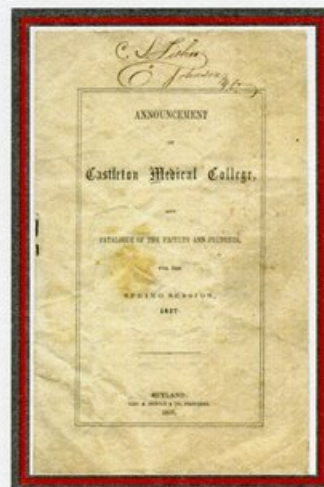
25 July 1857



Earliest Known Usage Of A Government Perforated One Cent Stamp

After well over a year of experimentation, the Post Office Department started issuing all stamps with perforations to better facilitate separation. The first release of government perforated stamps occurred on February 27, 1857 with only the three cent denomination. It was not until the summer of 1857 that the first perforated one cent stamps were released.

This cover, discovered in the 1930s, has stood the test of time. This is the earliest recorded example of any Government perforated one cent stamp and is cancelled on July 25, 1857.



Front Cover
75% Reduction

Castleton, VT to Johnson, VT
25 July 1857

San Francisco Weekly Newsletter



PFC

San Francisco, CA to Washington, DC

7 June 1857

Headlined "The San Francisco Newsletter," the paper discusses various events occurring in and around San Francisco between May 20TH and June 5TH 1857. There is no writing inside which qualified the piece at the printed newspaper rate of 1¢. The design toward the top shows a steamship and at the bottom a train representing the then dream of a transcontinental railroad which was still twelve years away.

The newsletter was carried by the Pacific Mail Steamship *John L. Stephens* from San Francisco to the isthmus of Panama where it was carried overland and placed on another ship bound for New Orleans. The newsletter is addressed to the Hon. J. W. Denver, then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and for whom Denver Colorado was named.

Three examples recorded used with the one cent 1851 stamp.

Section Two - Domestic

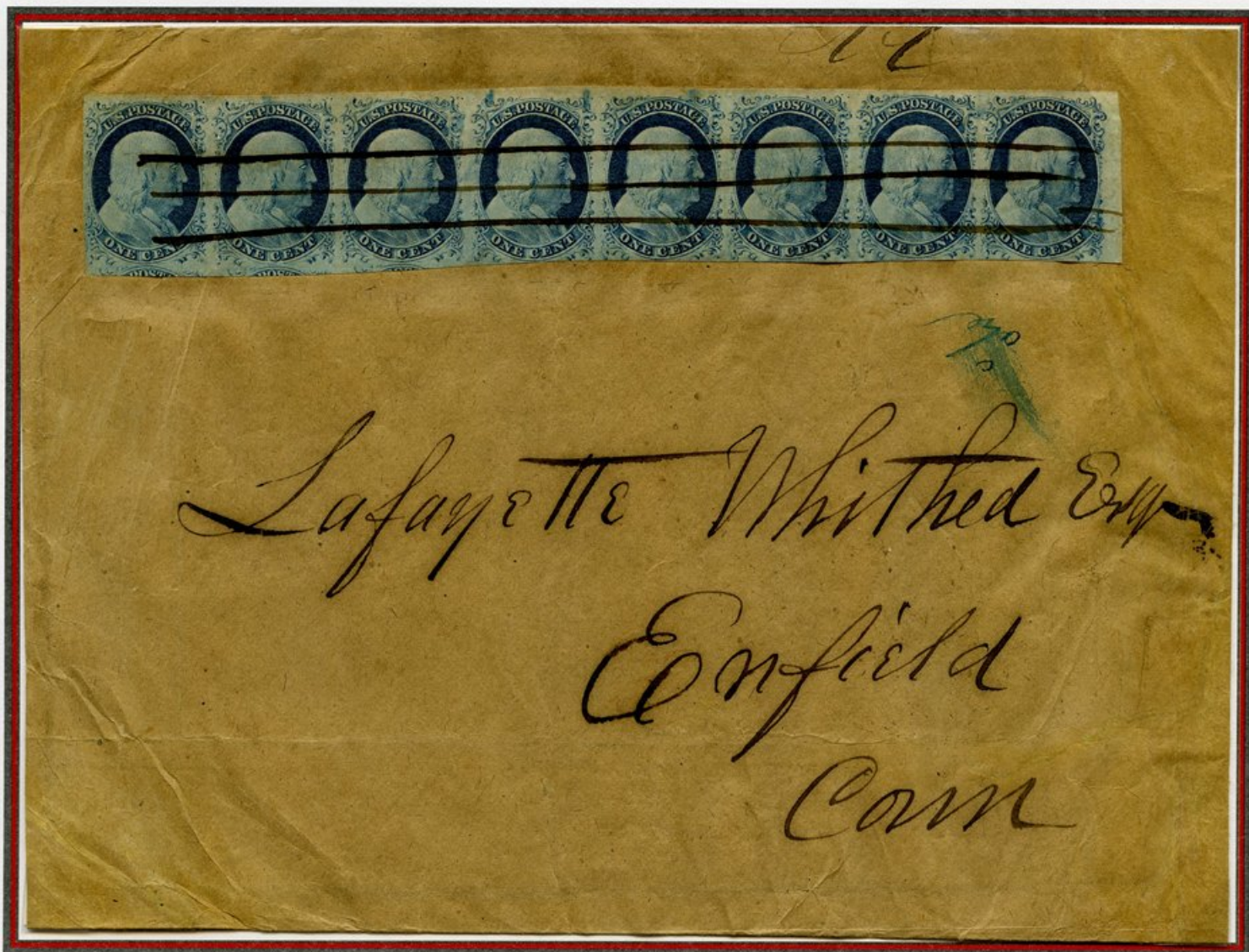
1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

Printed Matter

Over-Weight Bundle - Eight Cents

1 October, 1852 - 30 June, 1863

Over-weight Wrapper



Unknown to Enfield, CT

C. 1856

This wrapper either contained eight newspapers at 1¢ each or a periodical or small book weighing between nine and ten ounces. The rate is definitely for printed matter since 8¢ is not an even multiple of the 3¢ letter rate.

The strip of eight of the one cent 1851 stamp, positions 3-10R1L, is quite remarkable in that it encompasses examples of both the Type II (second stamp from the left, position 4R1L) and the remaining seven stamps being Type IV.

Section Two - Domestic

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

Printed Matter

Over-Weight Bundle - Twenty-Eight Cents

1 October, 1852 - 30 June, 1863

Wrapper Which Carried In Excess Of 27 Ounces

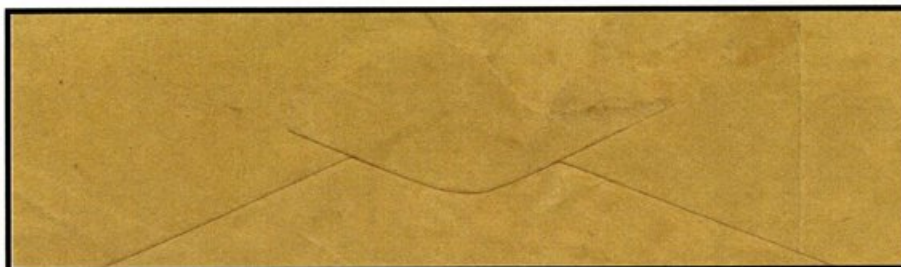


Bellefonte, PA to Philadelphia, PA

C. 12 November (1857)

This large wrapper is the correct rate for either a bundle of printed matter weighing between 31 and 32 ounces or a book weighing between 27 and 28 ounces. The rate is definitely for printed matter since 8¢ is not an even multiple of the 3¢ letter rate and there is no registry fee.

The 28¢ rate is prepaid with a pair of the 1857 ten cent stamps, a single of the 1855 five cent stamp and a single 1857 three cent stamp. Such combinations and high rate are unusual.



Reduced 65%

Reverse, showing flap of the wrapper.

Printed Circular
Illustrated Envelope

26 January 1853

All-Over Printed Advertising Envelope



Reverse Of Envelope
33% Reduction

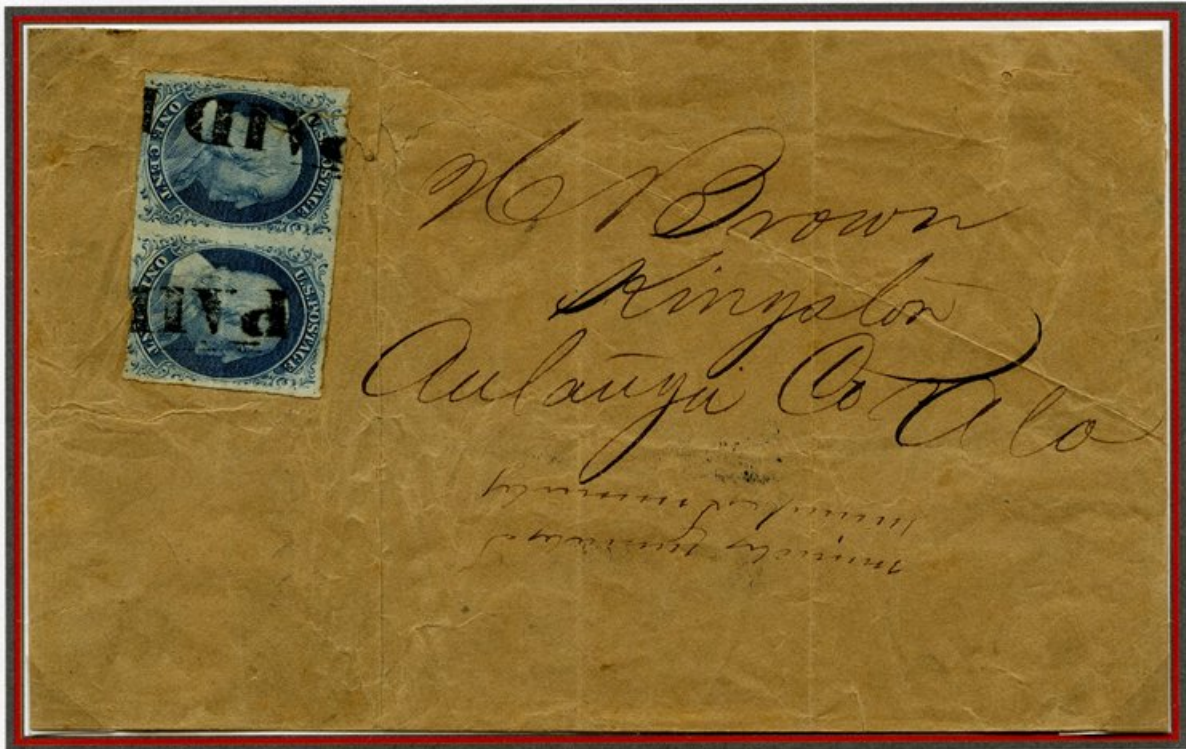


Cincinnati, OH to Bradford, NH

26 January 1853

The front of this unsealed envelope illustrates a steam printing press and the reverse exhibits subscription information for the "Dollar Weekly Times." The inside circular most likely was a subscription form to be completed and returned. The date of 1853 has been determined based on the dates of known usage for the 'Cincinnati PAID 1' CDS in red.

Stamps Precanceled By Hand Stamp "PAID"



Believed to have been used in Autauga County, Alabama

C. 1856

This wrapper was discovered in the 1940's in Alabama by a friend of noted philatelist Stanley Ashbrook. It probably contained two newspapers or a small pamphlet weighing between 3 and 4 ounces. The postage is paid by a pair of one cent 1851 stamps from plate two which was used after late November, 1855. The color of the stamps is indicative of the printings used in the Spring of 1856 which gives a good reference point as to when they were used. The stamps are canceled with a handstamp 'PAID' marking prior to being affixed to the wrapper; the inside of the wrapper has handwriting exercises which were most likely applied after it's use. This is the only recorded use of a hand stamped precancel on the one cent 1851 issue which is retained on the original wrapper. Another period wrapper, from Cleveland, also with two one cent stamps, is known with precancels printed by newspaper type.

Printed Circular
Propaganda Covers

1852

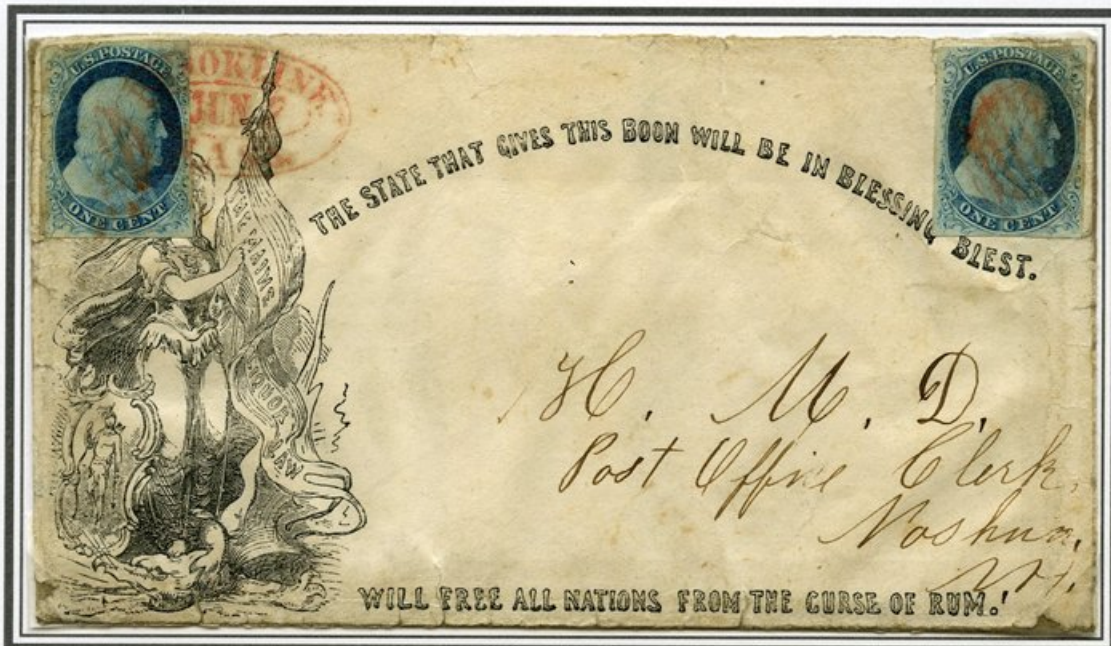
One of the largest moral reform movements of the first half of the nineteenth century was the temperance crusade, which sought to curb the destructive influence of alcohol. The legislative act that outlawed the sale and consumption of liquor came to be known as "Maine Liquor Laws," after the first state to pass a temperance statute in 1851. By 1855 eleven other states had followed Maine's lead.



PFC

Hookanum, CT to East Granby, CT

10 March 1852



PFC

Brookline, MA to Nashua, NH

7 June 1852

One stamp pays the to the "to the mails" carrier rate. This is the only known "to the mails" example for Brookline, MA.

Printed Circular

"Circular Paid" Label From Lockport, NY

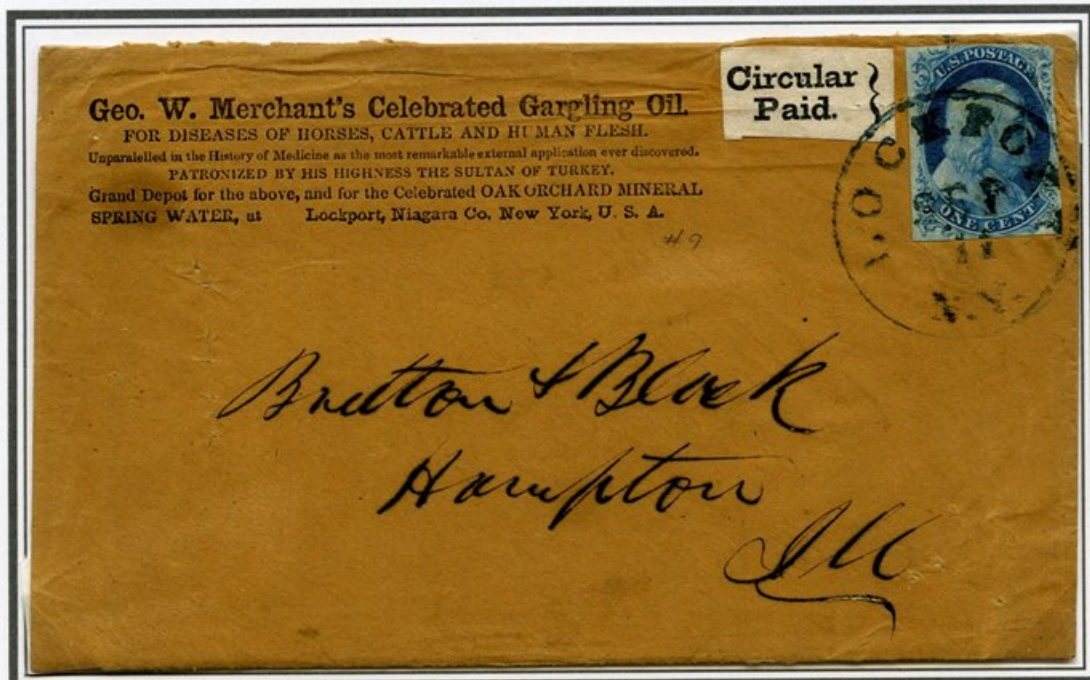
C. September 1856



Lockport, NY to Centerville, OH

27 August (1856)

The reason for these distinctive labels from Lockport, NY is not specifically known. It is believed that circulars may have, based on where they were going, been bundled together before leaving the Lockport post office and the label affixed to the circular on top of the bundle. The cover above shows a "34" in pencil on the label and that may have been the number of circulars in the bundle. The "30", also in pencil, may have been the remaining number after four were removed along the route they were traveling.



Lockport, NY to Hampton, IL

11 September (1856)

Printed Circular

E. N. Zeverly, P. M. - Promotional Circular

C. 11 March (1852)

Promotional Circular For Handstamps

Several postmasters used their office to promote different forms of business through use of their franking privilege. The best known of these was E. S. Zeverly, who was the postmaster at Pleasant Grove, MD. He was engaged in the business of manufacturing a whole host of different postal cancelling and marking devices.

Zeverly engaged another post master, Charles M. Willard at Ludlow, MA, to be his agent to also sell the devices. This circular is from Charles Willard after he and Zeverly had a falling out and Willard is offering to provide cancelling devices to those that had ordered from and paid Zeverly.

A dozen or so similar circulars have survived, providing an interesting chronology of the businesses.

First Inside Panel 25% Reduction

POST OFFICE STAMPS,
ENGRAVED ON WOOD.
BY E. S. ZEVELY, P. M.
AT PLEASANT GROVE, ALLEGHANY CO, MARYLAND.

Testimonials of their Use, Durability, &c.

1st.—Statement of Hon. S. R. HOSMER, 1st Asst. P. M. Gen.
 "I found when in England in 1841 that the stamps in use in the English Post Office were universally made of wood, and was informed that they had superseded the metallic stamps entirely. They were preferred not alone on account of their cheapness, but because they were more tenacious of the ink, in consequence of which time is saved in the process of stamping, by not being obliged so frequently to ink the stamp. Besides the impression, I was told, was not so liable to smear. (original) S. R. HOSMER."

2d.—Statement of JOHN MARROX, Esq., 3d Asst. P. M. Gen.
 "Since wooden stamps for post-offices are in some and new in this country, it may be well enough to mention that (as reported by Major Hastings, late of the P. O. Dept.) metallic stamps are thrown aside for wooden ones throughout England—wooden stamps being *superior* to those made of metal, as retaining the ink better, and not so liable to smudge, and making better impressions, &c., and which not costing half as much, so that even allowing that a metal stamp may last longer than a wooden one (which is doubtful, since one of them will do good service, perhaps twenty years, not taking the price in view, they are certainly much cheaper in point of durability) also, because five or three sets of wooden stamps can be had for the price of one set of metal ones."
 "The stamps made at Pleasant Grove, are the only wooden stamps approved and ordered by the Post Office Department, and the manufacturer pledges himself to furnish more and better for less money than can be had elsewhere; and is also prepared to forward stamps promptly and to any extent."

3d.—Extract from a Letter of FITZ HENRY WARREN, Esq., 2d Asst. P. M. Gen.
 "Post Office Dept. App. Office, Aug. 8, 1850.
 "Sir—I have seen a specimen of the post-office stamps manufactured by you, and am pleased to say that the character of the impression and the cheapness of the price make them a very desirable acquisition to all Postmasters who are not entitled to be furnished from the Department. Almost every Postmaster will find it for his advantage to provide himself with one, and thus avoid the labor of constantly re-inking the name of his office, and dates of transmission. Very respectfully your obedient servant,
 FITZ HENRY WARREN."

The impressions below show what constitutes a "set of Stamps," (for prices, separate or combined, see inside.)

WITH INK AND PRINTED DIRECTIONS

PAID FREE

Pleasant Grove, Md., Dec. 31, 1851.
 Mr. CHAS. M. WILLARD, Ludlow, Hampden Co, Mass., is authorized to receive orders and money for Stamps made by me,
 E. S. ZEVELY.

* It may be well to add, by way of explanation, that these stamps are engraved on box wood (the best and finest kind), and in point of beauty are furnished by the Dep. in two, 3 or 4 or 4 of an inch in diameter, with 1

To the Postmaster at
Strong
 County of *Franklin*
 State of *Me*
Strong, Me.

Printed Circular
Franking Privilege - Free

16 April 1863

Free Franking Privilege For Postmasters

You favor read. Please see prices here

THIRTEEN YEARS IN THIS BUSINESS, — WITH GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.



Please preserve this Circular, and exhibit to Others.

Persons writing for information only should enclose a stamp.

Postmasters who may receive this circular are politely and urgently requested (after ordering what they may themselves want at present) to preserve it among the papers of their office.

POST-OFFICE MARKING STAMPS!

Delivered by mail, at the following prices:

CIRCULAR OFFICE STAMP with changes for dates and complete

Post-office Business, Postmasters and post-offices Paid, Free, Advertisements Due 3, and all kinds of Pad, each - Full directions for use and pad. Every good service many years them.

STAMPS for Books, Portraits, Merchants, Railroads, &c., Sent by Mail, at GRAVING for all sorts

Stamps made in any

HAMMER STAMP - Sent by mail, with cancellor on the other.

Other combination Stamps, office stamp and cancellor connected, also Metal stamps also supplied.

An extra quality of office stamp, (brass-clad with coppered dates,) with year, -- Two Dollars.

E. S. Zevely

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND.

N. B. - The contract for furnishing marking and rating post office stamps to the P. O. Dept. was re-awarded to E. S. Zevely for four years from April 1. '63.

Stamps promptly sent on receipt of price

THICK RUBBER CLOTH is sometimes used as a STAMPING PAD, but is too costly. COMPOSITION IS BETTER.

E. S. Zevely was active for almost fifteen years in the business of making and selling cancelling devices to postmasters. During that time, he was a postmaster himself and with that position, he could send all of his promotional mailings for free.

His mailings were always striking and well done.

This is the latest recorded fancy printed envelope from E. S. Zevely.

E. S. ZEVELY
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER
CUMBERLAND, MD.

STAMPS AND SEALS

MANUFACTURER

CHEAP PORTABLE PRINTING PRESSES

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR

POSTMASTER

Post Office Business.
FREE.
From E. S. ZEVELY Stamp Contractor.



Tolland
Mass.

Cumberland, MD to Tolland, MA
16 April 1863

Printed Circular
Mourning Cover

26 April 1858

433

Middletown, Conn. April 26, 1858.

Gent:

My late Partner and Brother, William,
 "is not, for God has taken him:" yet,
 Providence permitting, the business of our concern,
 in all its branches and departments, will be
 uninterruptedly continued as heretofore under the
 old Name, Style & Firm of W. & B. DOUGLAS.

Benjamin Douglas.

Mourning Cover And
Enclosure

Printed death announcement
for William Douglas from his
brother and business partner
Benjamin Douglas stating that
their business will continue
without interruption.

Enclosure reduced 25%



Mess Powers & Weightman
Philadelphia
Pa

Middletown, CT to Philadelphia, PA

29 April, 1858

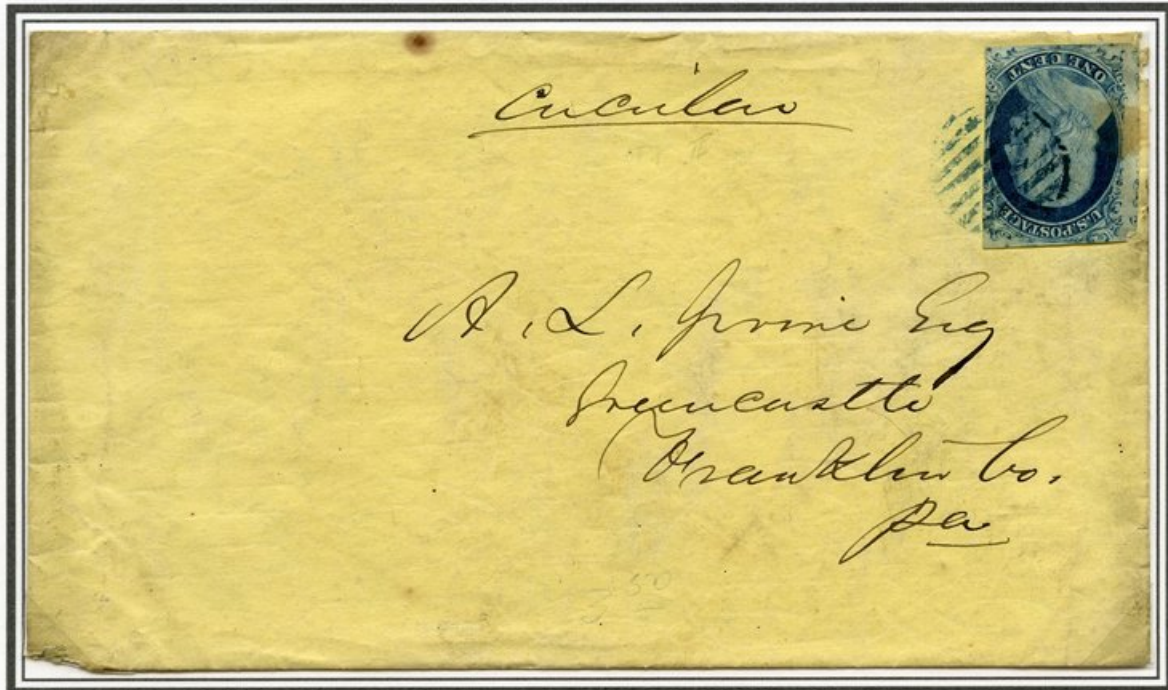
Printed Circular
Christmas Card

C. 1855

Early Printed Christmas Card



Christmas Card Enclosure



Chambersburg, PA to Greencastle, PA

C. Fall of 1855

The enclosed Christmas card is printed and without any handwriting therefore eligible for the printed circular rate, which the sender clearly notes on the envelope. The sending of Christmas cards at this time was not a tradition and this example is very early for such a card.

Printed Matter
Means Of Transportation

Different Means Of Transportation Used By The U. S. P. O.
Significantly Shortened Delivery Times

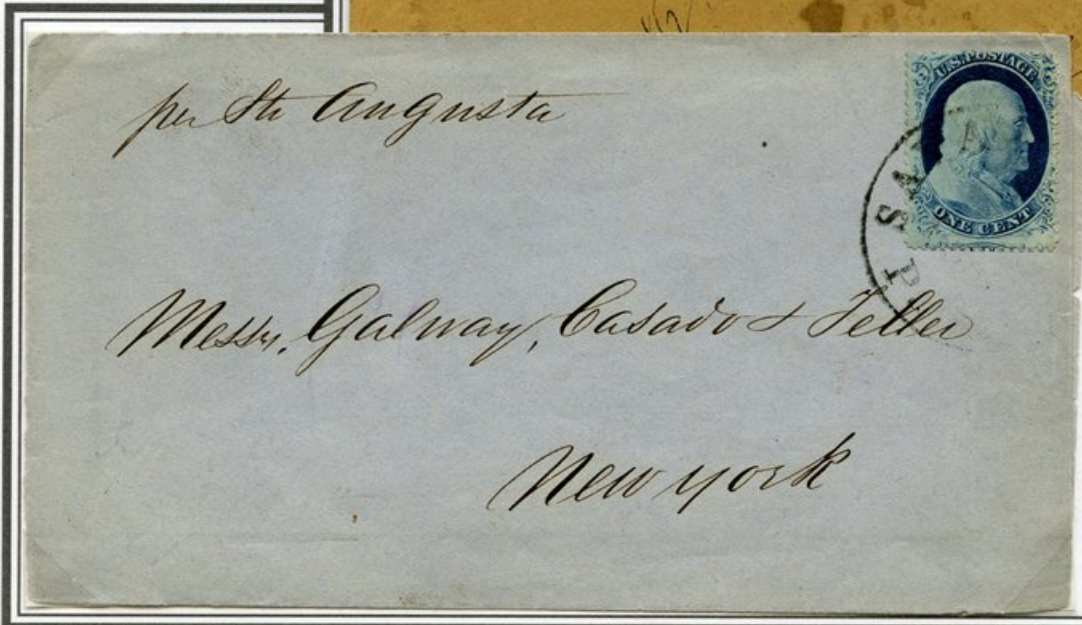
By the early 1850's, many railroads and steamboats operated extensively in the eastern one-half of the nation. The post office contracted with many hundreds of both which made the transportation of the very large amounts of bulky and heavy printed matter much easier.



New York, NY to
Providence, RI
8 May (1855)



Michigan Central R. R.—



Unknown to
Ypsilante, MI
27 July 1852

Contract steamboat
Augusta

Printed Circulars
Cancellations

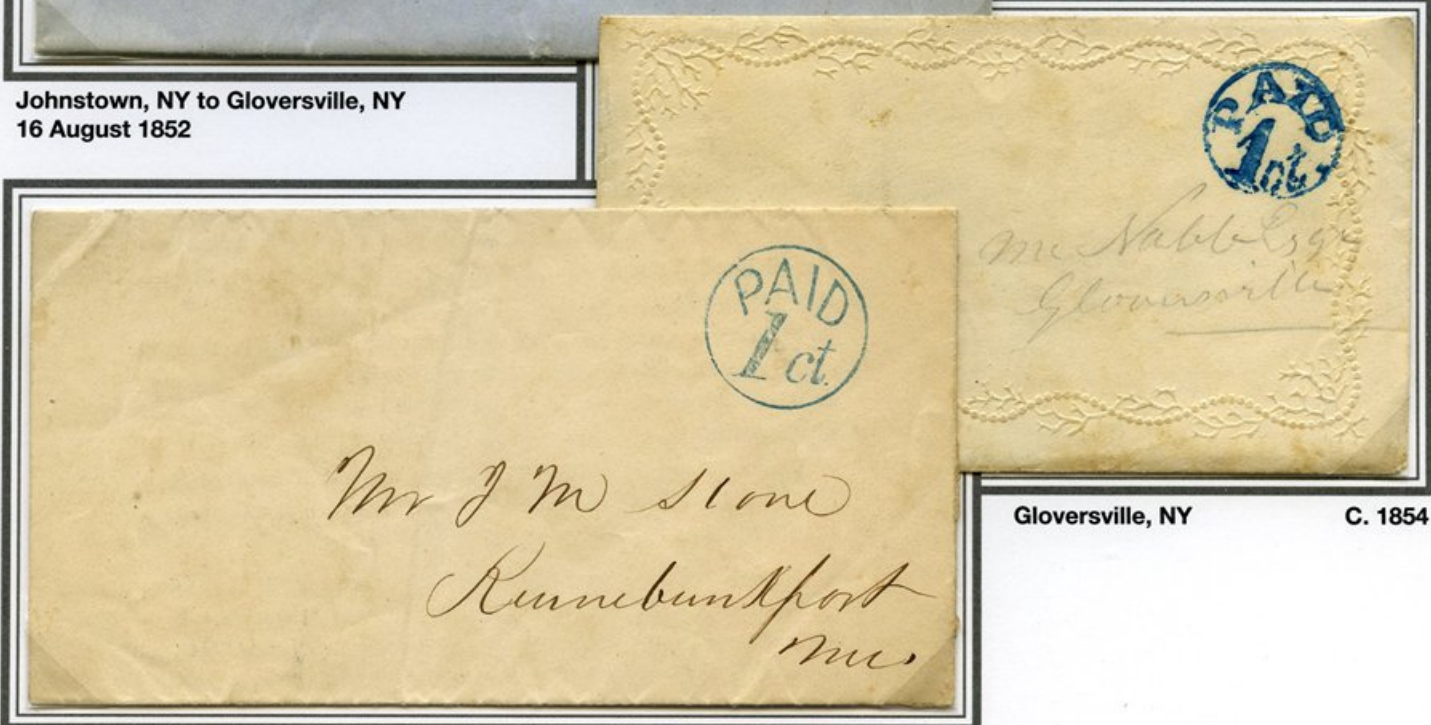
1852 - 1857

Different Examples Of 'PAID 1' Rate Markings Intended For Use On Circulars



Baltimore, MD to
Providence, RI
2 May 1853

Johnstown, NY to Gloversville, NY
16 August 1852



Gloversville, NY C. 1854

Hallowell, ME to Kennibunkport, ME

17 October 1854

Section Two - Domestic

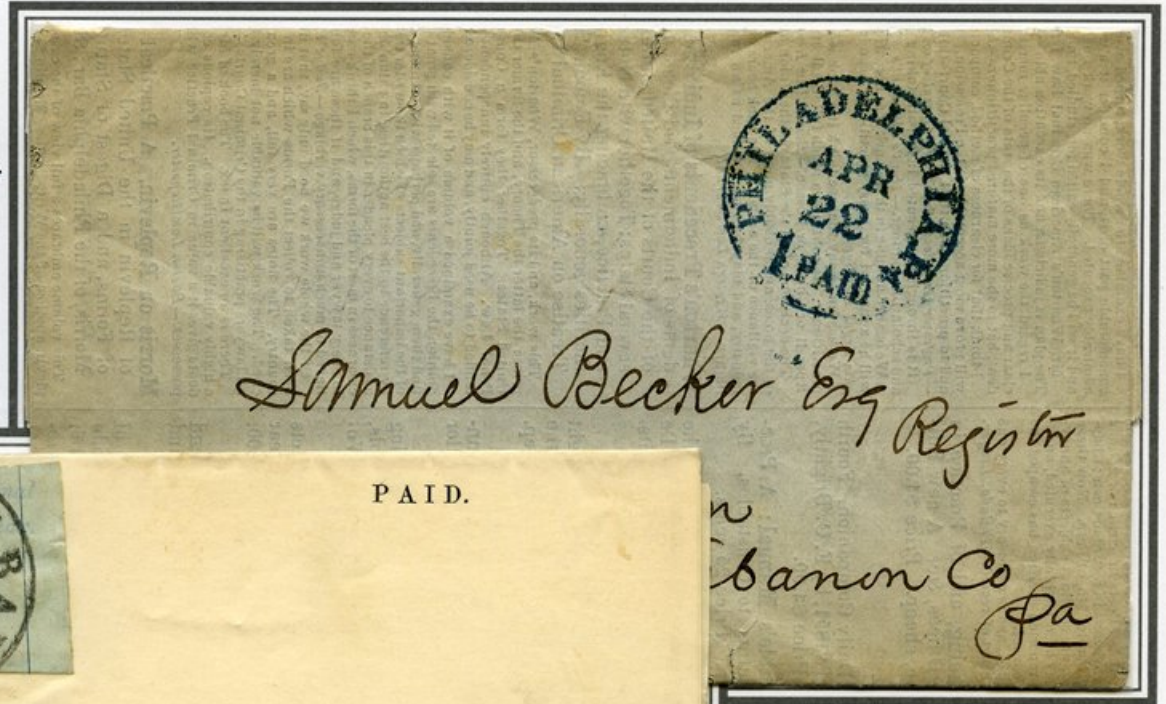
1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

Printed Circulars
Cancellations

1852 - 1857

Circular Date Stamps Created Specifically For Printed Circulars

Philadelphia, PA to
Lebanon, PA
22 April 1852



Albany, NY to Boston, MA
23 July 1857



New York, NY to
Pennington, NJ
19 March 1857



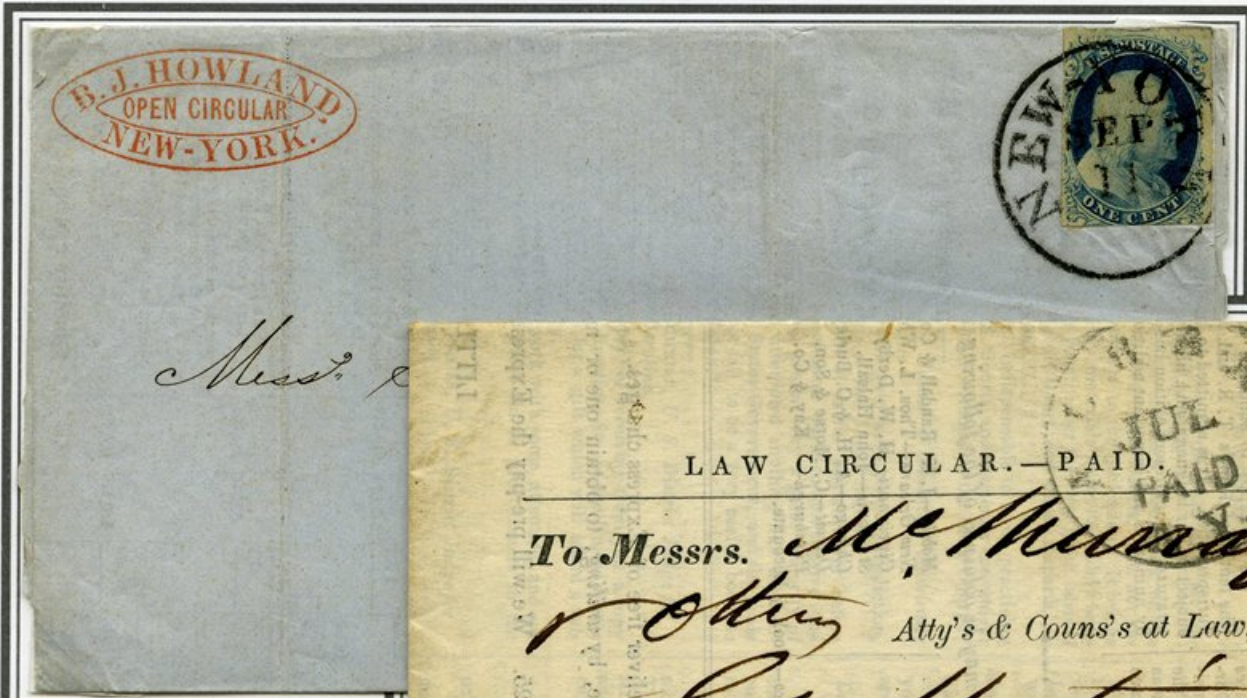
Troy, NY to Brandon, VT

8 September 1854

Printed Circulars
Printed Endorsements

1852 - 1860

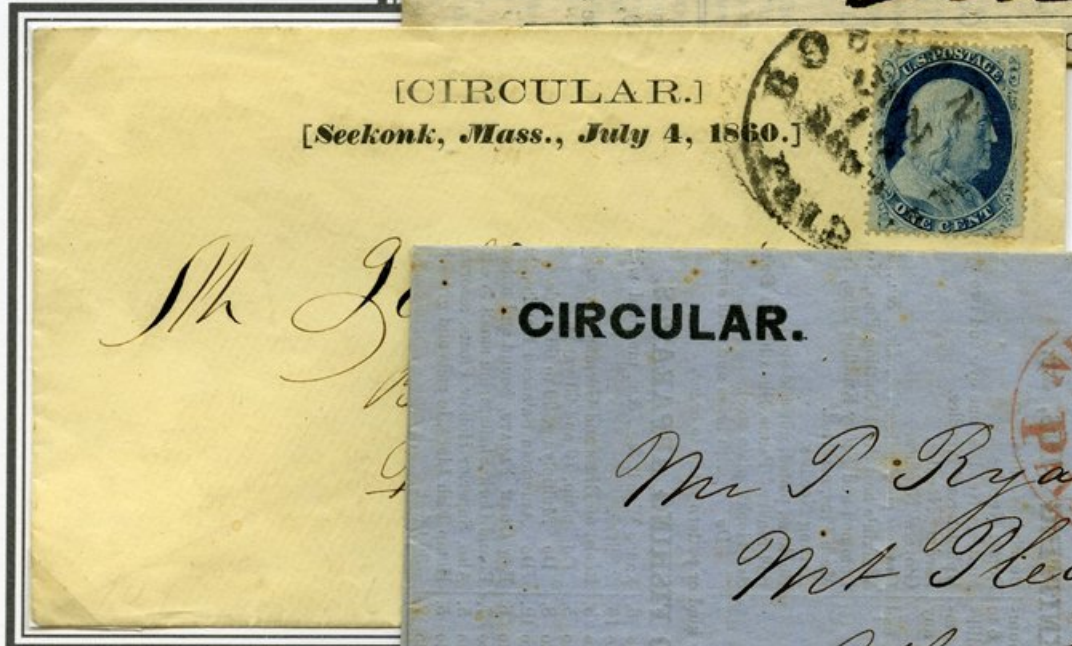
Printed Circulars Often Times Had An Endorsement On The Exterior



Miss. ...



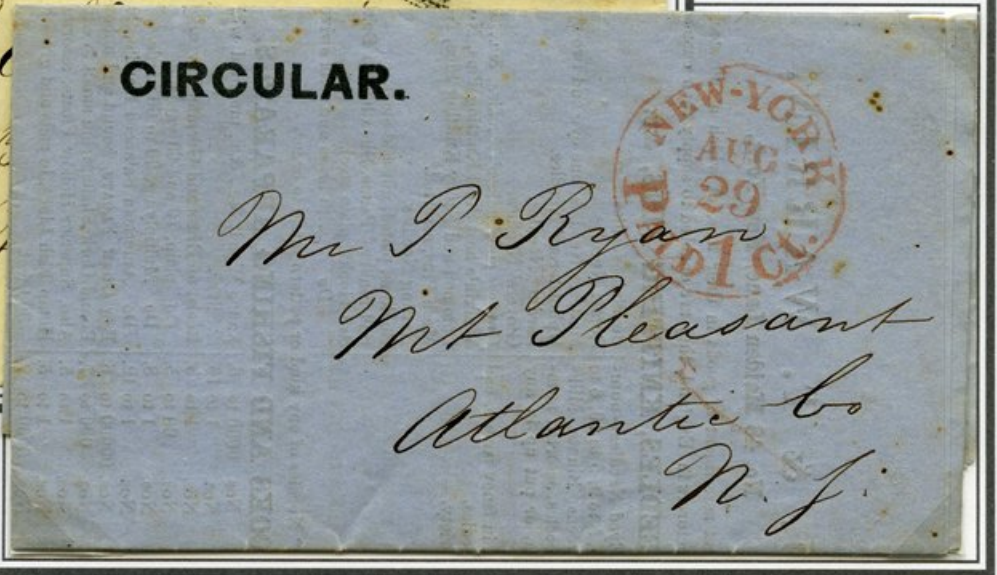
New York, NY to Providence, RI
11 September 1853



BOOKSELLERS.

Albany, NY to Gallatin, TN
July 1852

Mr. J. ...



Seekonk, MA to Providence, RI
19 June 1860

New York, NY to Mt. Pleasant, NJ

C. 29 August (1853)

Printed Circular
Leed's Patent Envelope

31 December 1861

Unsealed Circular Sent From Flushing, NY - Experimental Label Allowed To Pass As One Cent Stamp



Flushing, NY to New York City, NY

31 December 1861

Stamp Sealing and Postmark Preserving Envelope.

By the use of the ordinary envelope we lose the advantage of preserving upon the letter itself the Post Mark and Postage Stamp, which are generally thrown aside with the unattached envelope, and it is also difficult to identify the letter and envelope as belonging together, after they have been once separated.

We have prepared an envelope with one or more openings, through which, by the use of the postage stamp, the letter and envelope are sealed fast together, and when the letter is removed from the envelope, the postage stamp and any post mark placed thereon remains adhering to the letter.

We claim that the following advantages must arise from the general use of this or a similar system of envelopes, provided the Post Office Department sanctions it, so far as to print a clear and distinct post mark on each Postage Stamp, or if preferred, directly on the letter, through an additional opening, made especially for that purpose.

First.—Sealing the letter independent of the envelope by the stamp, thus making the operation of stamping the most perfect security for the sealing; and the stamp having to be put on the front of the letter before it can be sent, this sealing is not liable to be neglected.

Second.—Sealing the letter and envelope fast together, and thus increasing the difficulty of substituting envelopes, or of removing the enclosure, either by violence or from neglect of sealing, or from bursting, in consequence of bad gumming.

Third.—Securing to the Government the destruction of the stamp in opening the letter, or its general preservation thereon.

Fourth.—Defining the location of the stamp on the letter, and this in the most convenient position for the post office mark.

Fifth.—Securing on the letter itself the legal evidence of the time and place of mailing, and giving information as to the Post Office and State from which the letter is sent.

Sixth.—Preserving an evidence of the action of the Post Office in regard to the punctual mailing of letters.

Seventh.—Supplying by the public stamp any private deficiency in the neglect of dating the letter.

An envelope affording all these advantages can be furnished at a very little, if any additional cost, and it is quite probable that if one were adopted which depended exclusively on the stamp for sealing, it might be produced much cheaper than if made in the ordinary way.

LEEDS & VAUX,
110 Broadway, New York.

Extract from the "COMMERCIAL BULLETIN," of Boston, November 26th, 1861.

"At a recent meeting of the Newcastle (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce, a communication was read from Glasgow, calling attention to the inconvenience arising from the use of envelopes in commercial communications, from the difficulty of proving dates of postal and delivery of letters, and urging the desirability that the post marks should always appear on the letters themselves. The Chamber expressed the opinion, that in business letters it would be much better to avoid the use of envelopes."



An adhesive, in this case a red label, was fixed over the lattice work of the envelope so it stuck to the sheet inside the envelope as seen above.

The label, which was meant to imitate a postage stamp, was cancelled with the CDS of Flushing, NY creating proof of mailing right on the enclosure as seen to the left. The label was accepted by the post office as if it had been a one cent postage stamp.

50% Reduction

Enclosed circular with the red label adhering with date stamp.

Printed Circular

Leed's And Franklin Patent Envelope

27 October (1862)

Unsealed Circular Sent From New York, NY - Commercial Use



New York, NY to Nebraska City, NB

27 October (1862)



An adhesive, in this case a one cent 1861 stamp, was fixed over the lattice work of the envelope so it stuck to the sheet inside as seen above.

The stamp, with the CDS, adhered to the circular inside provided a "proof of mailing date."

Most surviving examples of the Leeds envelopes are used in and around New York City and seem to be gratuitous usages. Genuine commercial usages, like this, are scarce.

50% Reduction

Enclosed Circular

Leeds & Franklin's Patent

**STAMP-SEALING AND POST-MARK-PRESERVING
ENVELOPES;**

An illustration of a white rectangular envelope with a circular window at the top right. The window shows a circular postmark from "WASHINGTON D.C." dated "MAY 12". The address "Leeds & Franklin, 11 Broadway, New York." is written in cursive on the envelope.

MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE, AND SOLD BY

WILLIAM P. LYON,

ENVELOPE MANUFACTURER,

No. 537 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway,

NEW-YORK.

The preservation on the letter itself of the Post Mark and Postage Stamp—generally destroyed with the detached cover—has long been deemed a matter of the first importance. This desideratum is now triumphantly secured by LEEDS & FRANKLIN'S ingenious invention.

This PATENT ENVELOPE has a simple window opening at the right hand corner, through which, by use of the postage stamp, the letter and envelope are sealed fast together; so that when the letter is removed from its cover, the postage stamp, and with the post mark placed thereon, must remain permanently adhering to the letter.

Many obvious advantages must arise from the general use of this envelope.

First.—INCREASED SAFETY by additional sealing: the stamp connecting the envelope and letter securely together; and this is never liable to be omitted, though the sticking of the flap is frequently neglected or imperfectly done.

Printed Matter
Union Patriotic Envelope Designs

C. 1860 - 1862

Union Patriotic Envelopes

Envelope contained a
printed circular.

New York, NY to
Worcester, MA C. 1861



Envelope made into
a wrapper to carry a
pamphlet between 3
to 4 ounces.

PFC confirms use as
a wrapper.

PFC
Boston, MA to
West Swanzey, NH
8 November 1860

Patriotic letter sheet
made into a wrapper
to carry a pamphlet
up to 3 ounces.



Worcester, MA to West Boylston, MA

17 May (1861)

Printed Matter
Patriotic Labels

C. 1860 - 1862

Union Patriotic Labels

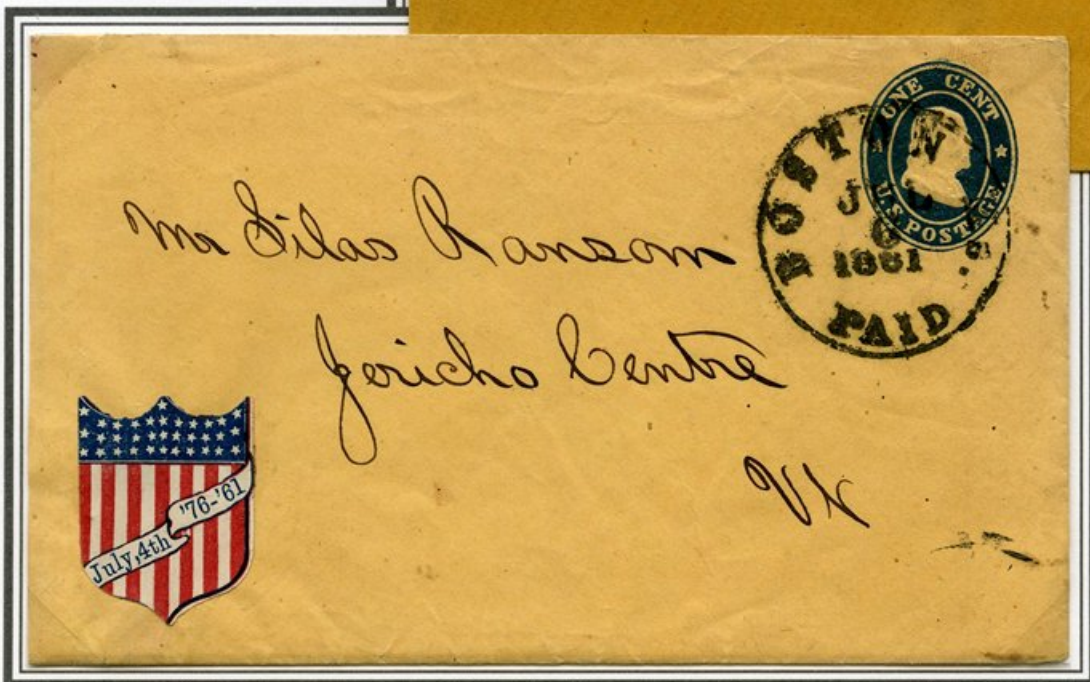


Printed envelopes with allegorical scenes of the military and politicians were popular. A less expensive way to show one's patriotism was the use of labels.

Philadelphia, PA to
Marblehead, MA 18 June 1862
Circular



Port Royal, SC to
Bellows Falls, VT
23 November (1860)
Wrapper



Boston, MA to Jericho Center, VT

6 July 1861

Printed Circular

Section Two - Domestic

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

Printed Circular
Bulk Mailings

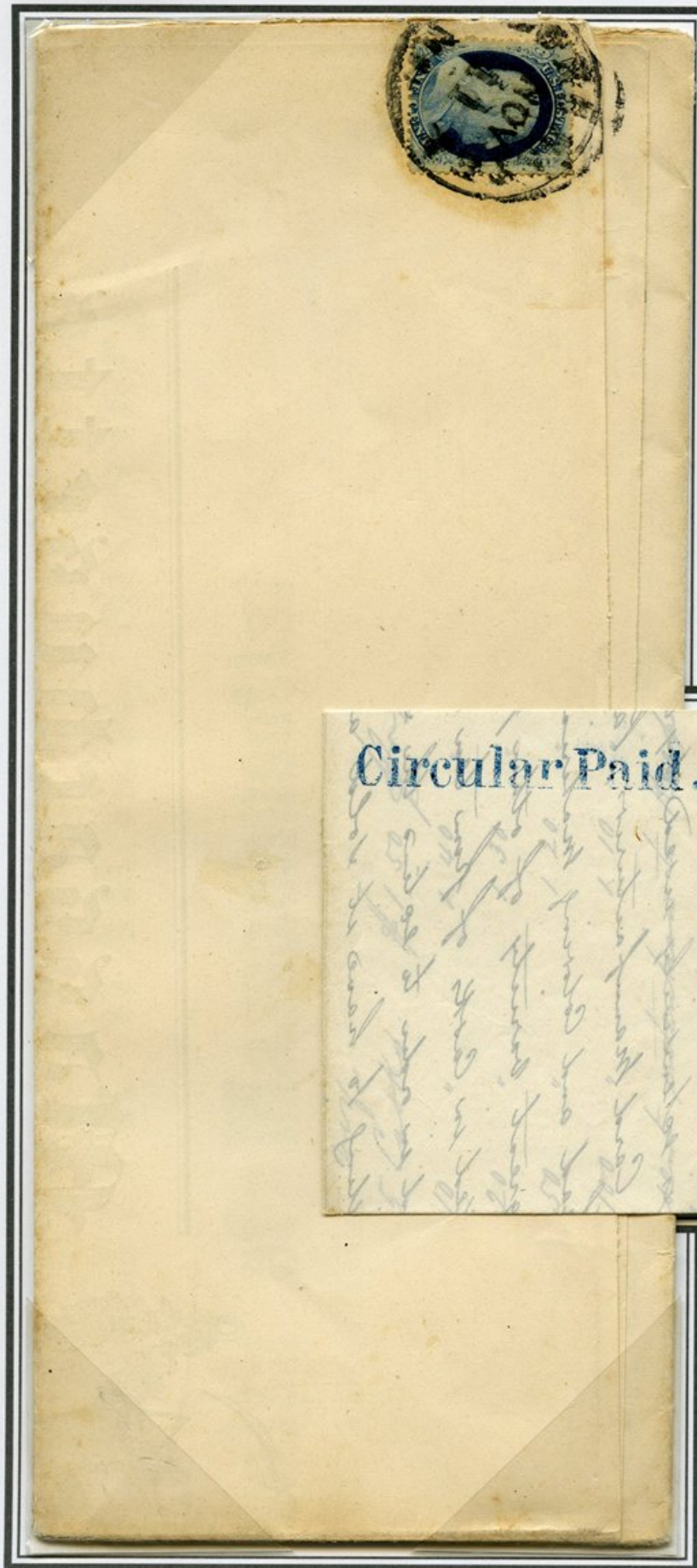
1 July 1845 - 30 June 1863

Bulk Mailings

"Bulk Mailings" occur when a large number of identical, printed pieces are distributed to a specified list of recipients. In this case, it is not necessary to address each individual item.

The large piece measuring 26" x 22," to the left, is a printed broadside proclamation from the Governor of Massachusetts declaring the Thanksgiving holiday. The one cent stamp paid the postage for this large printed broadside under 3 ounces.

In the case of the smaller piece below the postage for many identical pieces was paid directly to the New York postmaster who placed one item in each box.



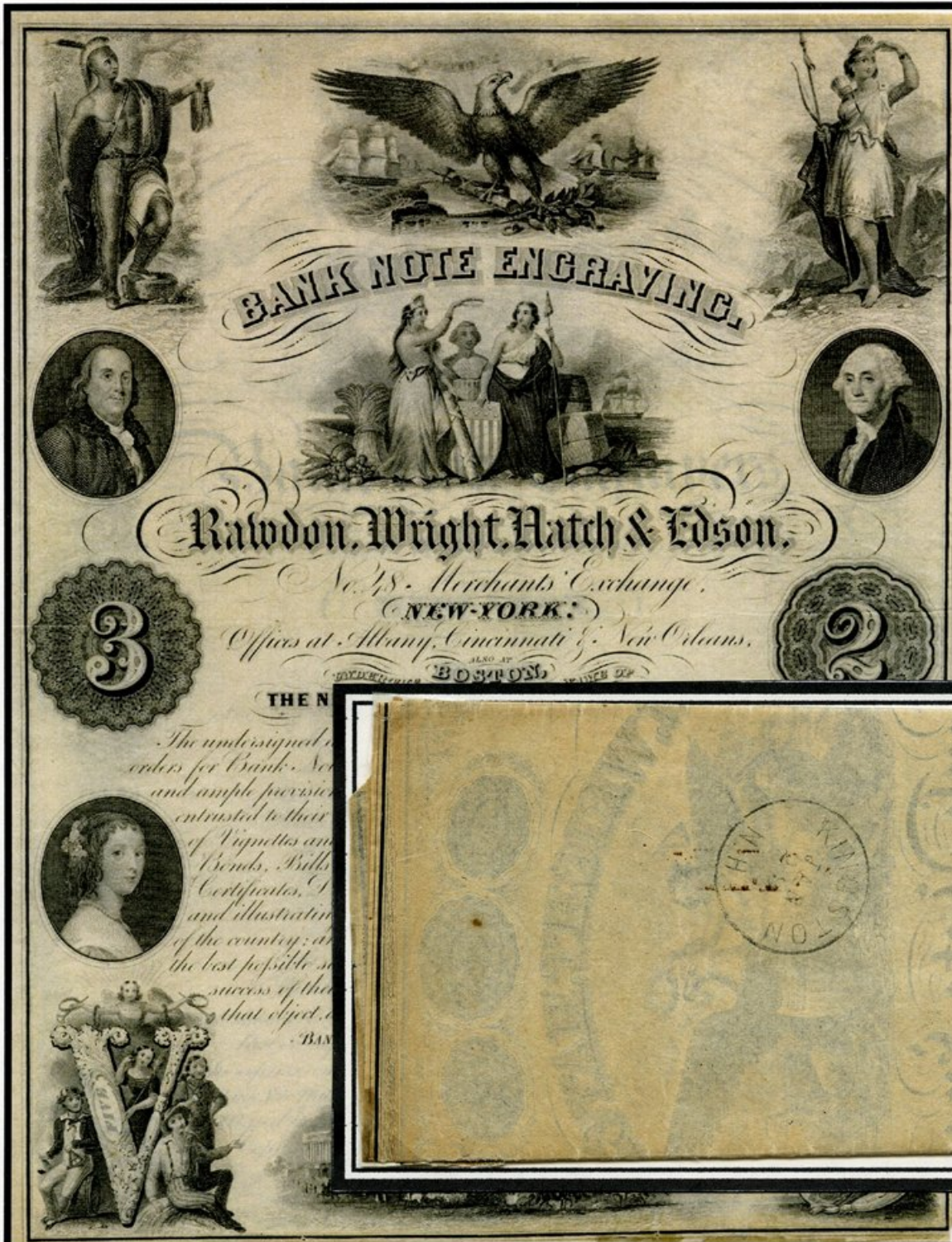
New York, NY

1 February, 1850

Dorchester, MA
11 November 1859

Printed Circulars
Bulk Mailing

Rowdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson Engraved Sheet



Sample Sheet

This is most likely a salesman's sample sheet which had an address band on it and mailed in bulk. The CDS for Kingston, NH is proof that it went through the mails.

Rowdon, Hatch & Wright are best known for printing the first U. S. stamps.

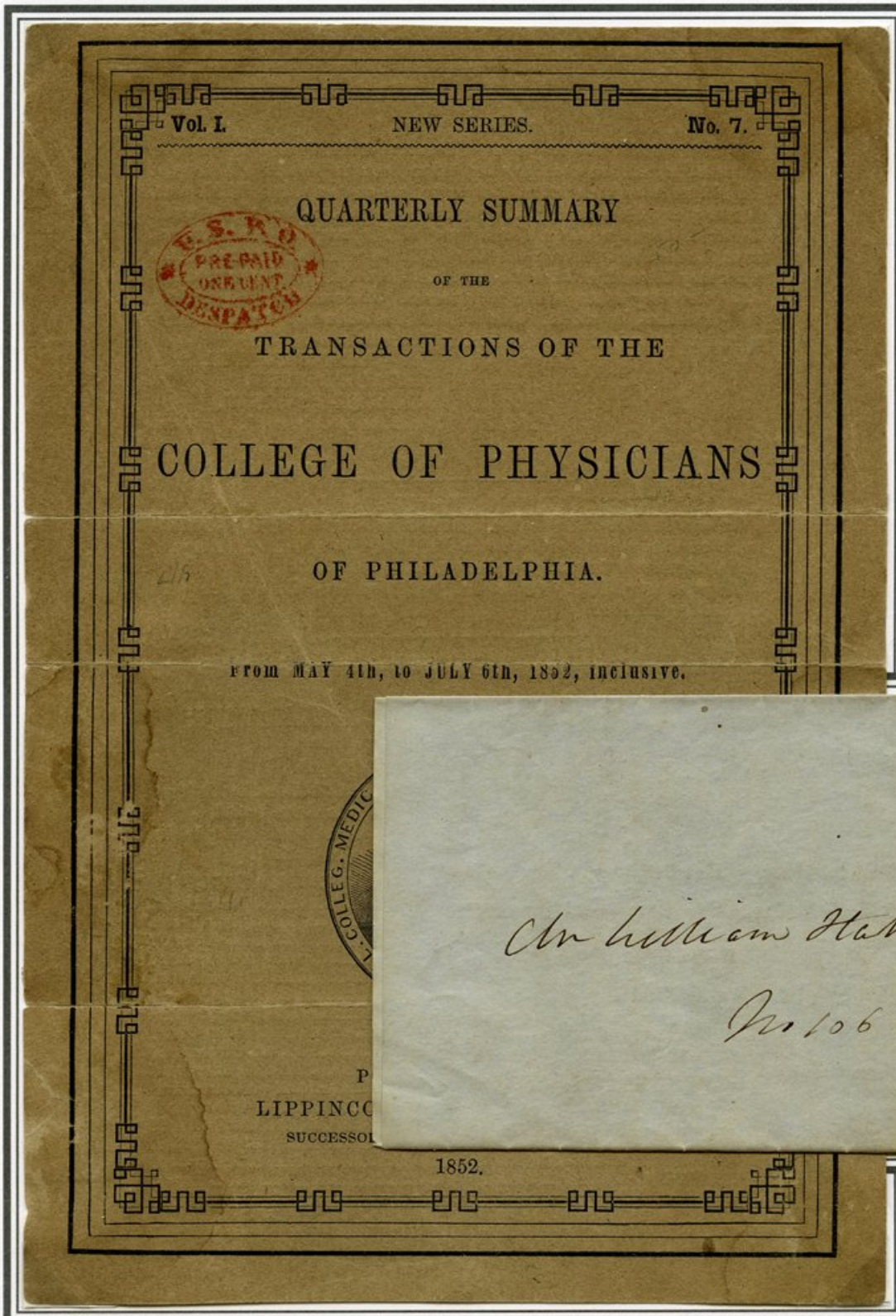
Reduced 25%

Printed Matter
U. S. P. O. Carrier Service

1851 Through The 1850's

Local Carrier Service Operated By The U. S. Post Office

Front cover of booklet



The U. S. post office operated carrier services in several of the large cities from the 1840's into the late 1860's. One of the most prominent was the service in Philadelphia, PA. The red oval marking on the catalog cover to the left was in use from November, 1851 well into 1852.

The eagle carrier stamps were issued by the post office in 1852 and used for several years.

Printed Circular



Philadelphia, PA
C. 1853

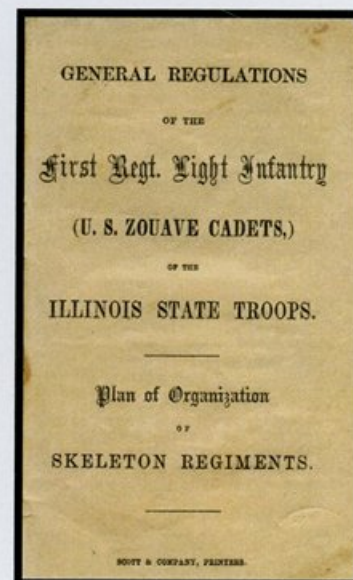
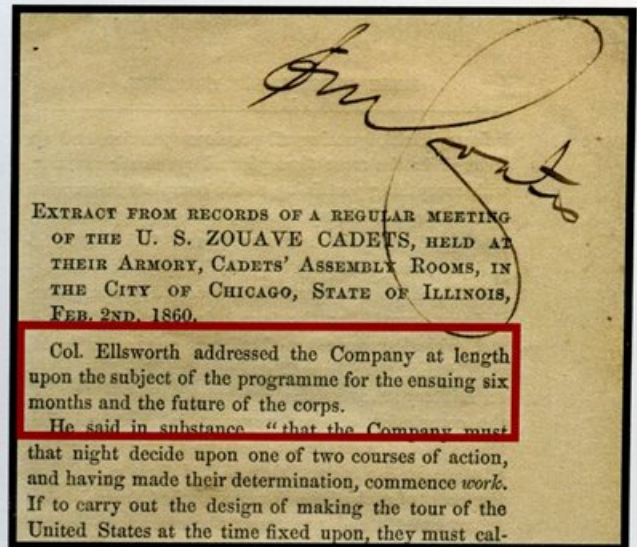
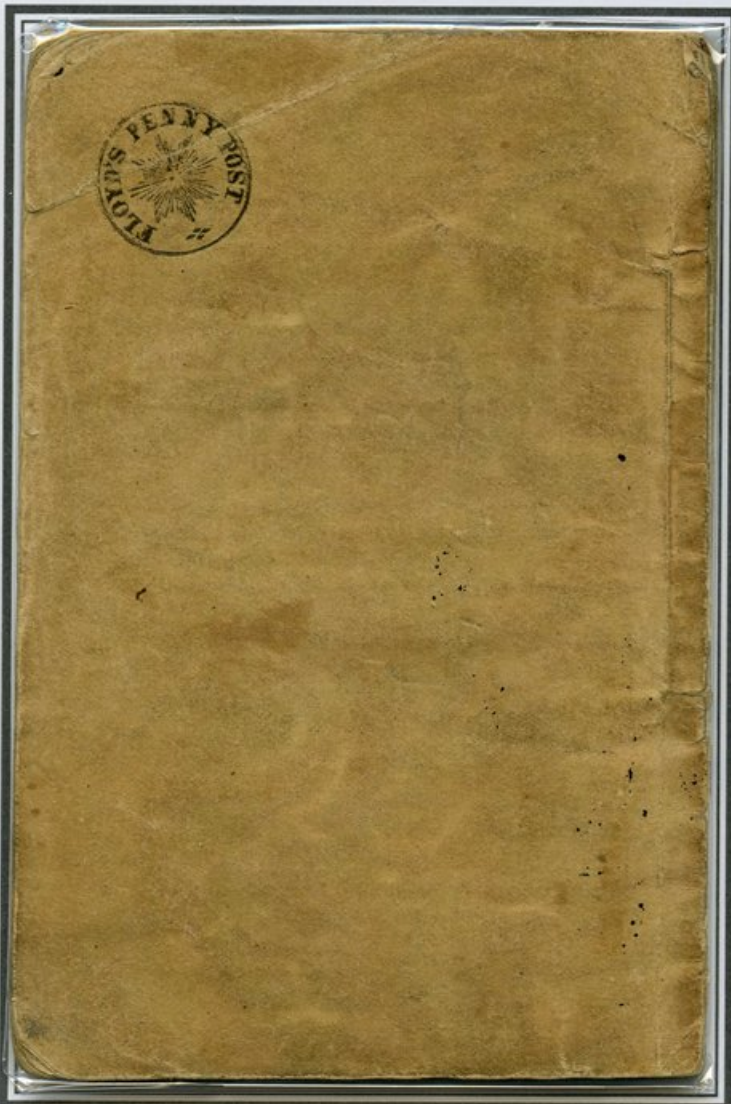
Local Post

Floyd's Penny Post - Chicago Zouave Pamphlet

Booklet of Plans And Organization - Col. E. E. Ellsworth, Chicago Zouave

On May 25, 1861, the day after Virginia seceded, Colonel E. E. Ellsworth (see red box blow) led his men down the streets of Alexandria, Virginia, across the Potomac River from Washington DC. While doing this, Ellsworth noticed a Confederate flag flying above the Marshall House Inn. He and four others quickly went up the stairs. Ellsworth cut down the flag and was on the way down the stairs when the tavern owner, James W. Jackson, killed him with a shotgun blast to the chest. Ellsworth became the first Union casualty of the Civil War.

This booklet, delivered by Floyd's Penny Post, is the personal copy of General Coates, commander of the First Regiment Light Infantry of the Illinois State Troops, better known as the Chicago of Zouaves. General Coates was Colonel Ellsworth's commanding officer on the day of Ellsworth's death.



40% Reduction of the title page

Circular And Newspaper
Precanceled Stamps

1857 and 1861

The user, with prior approval of the post office where the piece was mailed, applied ruled black ink lines to each stamp before the stamp was affixed to the piece of mail. This was most likely done to simplify and expedite handling at the post office.

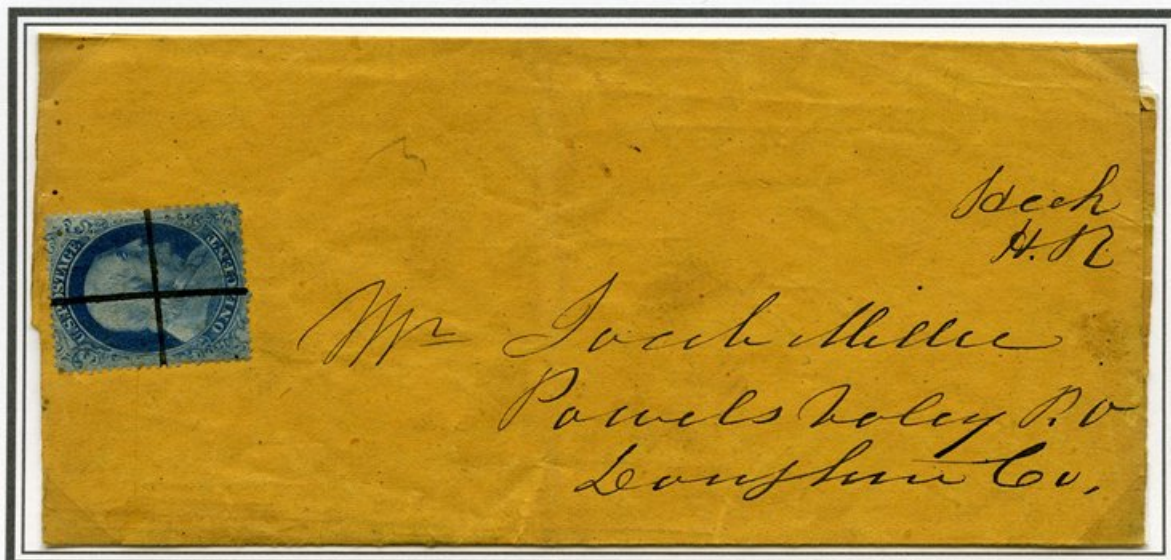


Glen's Falls to South Danby, NY

31 December 1857

Insurance company annual report with the stamp cancelled by ruled lines prior to affixing to the circular.

The stamp on this circular is the remarkable position 91L1L Type IV of the one cent 1851 stamps. There are three distinct entries that were made on the printing plate - the first one is inverted when compared to the second and third entries. The upside down image is clearly visible in the sheet margin to the left of the image of Franklin.



To Powell's Valley, KY

C. 1861

School paper made into a wrapper for a newspaper.

Printed Circulars

Local Posts - Bloods In Philadelphia

1854 - 1855

Examples Of Different Printed Circulars Locally Delivered By Bloods City Post

Private mail delivery companies, which operated wholly within a single city, were known as local posts. Many different local posts operated in the major cities of the United States until outlawed in 1861.

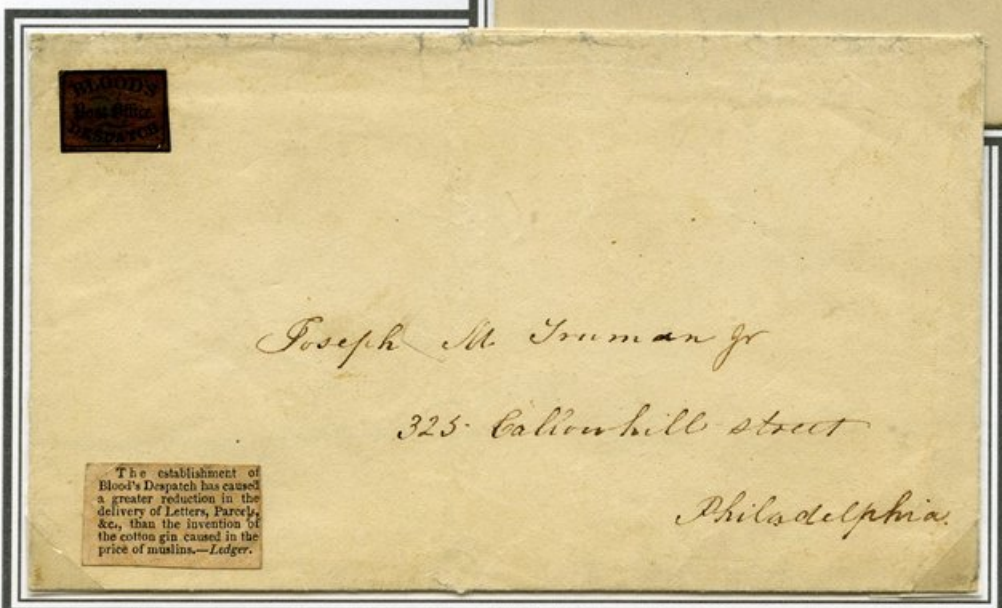
The local posts handled large amounts of printed matter and newspapers and were responsible, through competition, for keeping the postal rates for printed matter low.

One of the largest and best known local posts was Bloods Penny Post in Philadelphia, PA.

Philadelphia, PA
31 August 1859



Philadelphia, PA
13 December 1855



Philadelphia, PA

Unknown

Printed Circular

Local Post - Metropolitan Express In New York

1856 - 1858

Examples Of Metropolitan Errand & Express Company Circulars Delivered Locally



Two Cents

New York, NY

20 December (1856)

Seven examples recorded on cover.



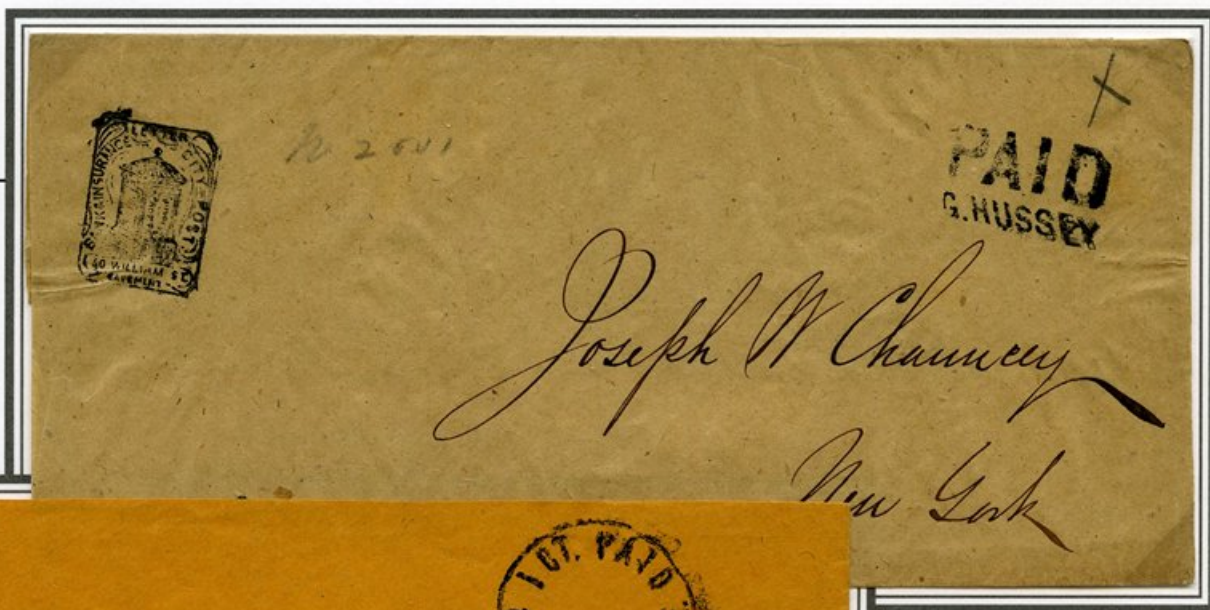
One Cent

New York, NY

8 March 1858

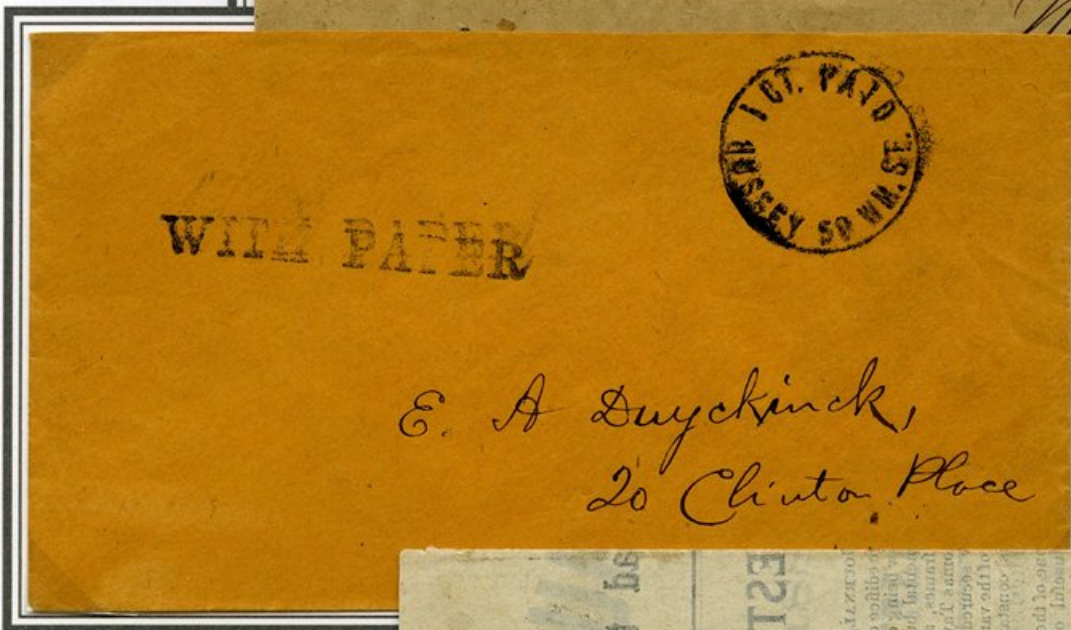
Examples Of A Printed Circular And Two Wrappers Delivered Locally By Hussey's Post

Wrapper



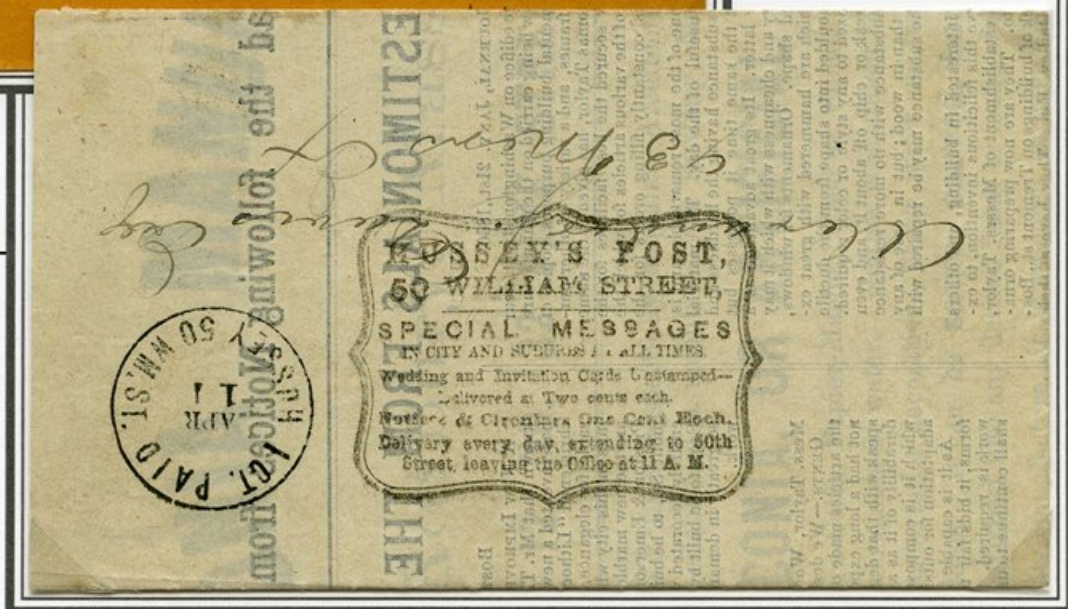
Wrapper

Only recorded example of
"WITH PAPER" marking.



Circular

Two examples of
the shield marking
recorded.



Section Three - Foreign Mails

June 30, 1851 - 30 June, 1863

Introduction

To Canada Printed Circular Overland - One Cent To The Lines

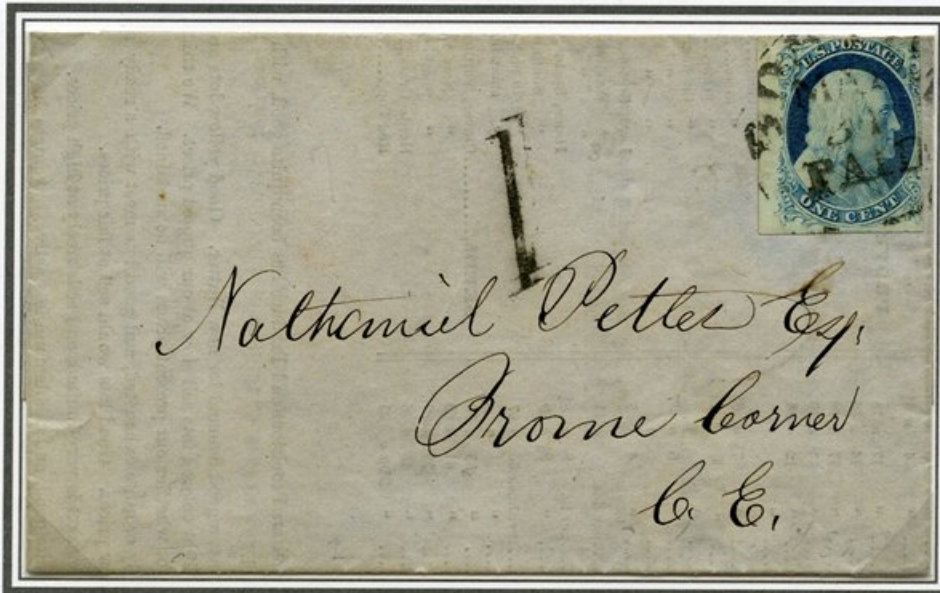
1852

Introduction To Section Three - Foreign Mails

Section three, the four pages on this row and the entire next frame, examines printed matter to foreign countries or from foreign countries transiting the United States.

Mails To And From Canada

The treaty with Canada specified that postage could only be prepaid "to the lines" in the sending country. The recipient was required to pay the postage due "from the lines" which was 1^d in Canada. It appears that Canada was quite regular in collecting the required postage due.



Boston, MA to Brome Corner, Canada East

31 May 1852

Both circulars were carried by overland mail. The large '1' on each cover indicates the Canadian postage of one pence (2¢ US) is due from the recipient.



Boston, MA to Stanbridge, Canada East

6 August 1852

Section Three - Foreign Mails

June 30, 1851 - 30 June, 1863

To Canada

Printed Circular Overland - One Cent To The Lines

Overland Paid To The Lines



New York, NY to Bransford, Canada West

6 September 1854

The circular above traveled overland and was rated 1 pence postage due from the recipient in Canada.



New York, NY to Milton, Canada West

26 January 1859

The United States - Canada Treaty of 1855 reduced the internal postage due on printed circulars in Canada from 1 pence to 1/2 pence.

The circular traveled overland and was rated 1/2 pence due from recipient in Canada.

To Canada

Printed Circular - Accepted As Paid Through

Accepted As Paid Through To Destination



New York, NY to Chatham, Canada West

9 February 1853

Though the postal treaties with Canada did not allow for prepayment of a circular all the way to the recipient, it seems, in practice, that the Canadian postal officials did often times accept the 2¢ prepayment as completely prepaid to the destination.



Louisville, KY to Montreal, Canada

1 November 1854

From Canada

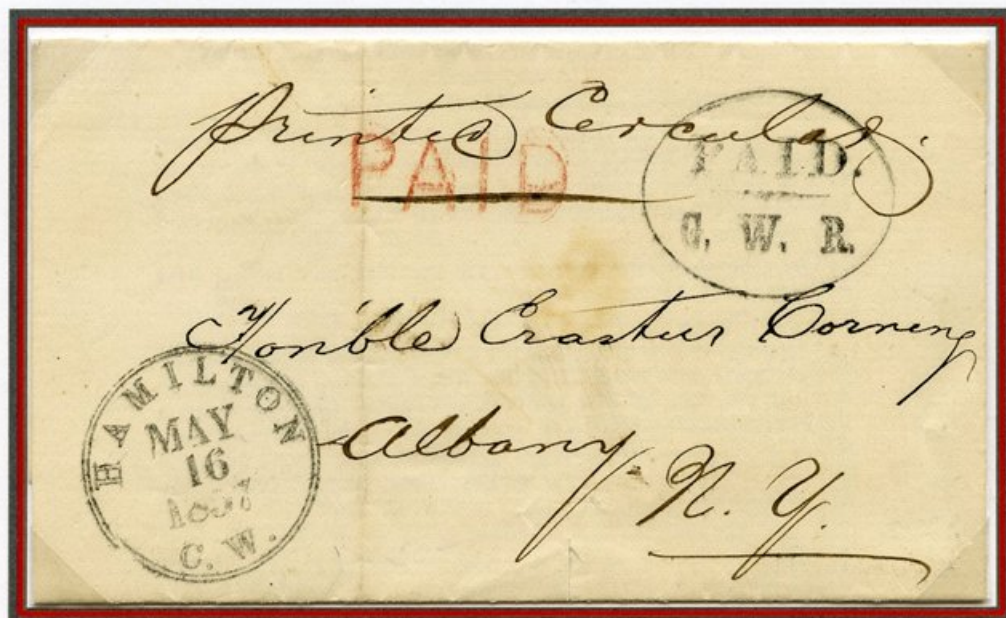
Printed Circular From Canada - US Postage Due

Though the postal treaty specified postage of 1¢ was to be collected from the recipient in the United States, it appears that, in practice, this was not often done. It is possible the US postmasters mistakenly believed the Canadian payment was sufficient.



Montreal, Canada to New York, NY

8 July 1855



Hamilton, Canada to Albany, NY

6 May 1857

This circular, addressed to iron magnate Erastus Corning for whom Corning, NY is named, documents the proceedings of a general meeting of the proprietors of the Great Western Railway of Canada. There are fewer than 8 recorded examples of the 'PAID -- G. W. R.' in oval.

British Packet Nova Scotia And Newfoundland



Boston, MA to Halifax, Nova Scotia

22 October 1855

British packet rate of 2¢ required as if was carried to England. It went on the Cunarder *Canada* from Boston October 24th arriving Halifax the 26th; 2d sterling was due which was 2 1/2d local currency as marked.



Montreal, Canada to Harbor Grace, Newfoundland via Boston

16 June 1858

1 1/2 pence prepaid at Montreal; 1/2 pence postage to Boston and 1 pence (2¢ US) to prepay the printed matter rate for British packet service from Boston. This was carried on the Cunarder *America* from Boston June 16th to St. Johns Newfoundland, arriving June 21st, then to Harbor Grace, Newfoundland the next day.

Section Three - Foreign Mails

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

Transit Fee Through The U. S.

Transit Circular - Two Cents To U. S.

Quebec To Dresden, Saxony By Way Of Boston

This transit circular was originally marked for a '1' pence payment for the circular rate to the United States, which was obliterated with the bull's eye cancel when determined it was going to Saxony. 2 1/2 marking was applied in Quebec for 1d sterling US transit fee, 1d sterling Canadian postage totalling 2 1/2 Canadian currency.

The circular traveled overland to Boston. It then went in the British mails to England, through France to the Aachen exchange point.

The blue manuscript 2 1/2 was applied at Aachen indicating 2 1/2 silbergroschen due from recipient. The red crayon 25/10 neugroschen was applied at Dresden due from the recipient. The small black rectangle on the back is the carrier delivery mark in Dresden.



Quebec to Dresden, Saxony
by way of Boston
19 January 1855

Havana, Cuba to
Montreal, Canada

This transit circular from Havana, Cuba arrived by ship in New York City and was marked with a large 'NEW YORK 2' indicating 2¢ due the U. S. for the transit fee. The circular traveled overland arriving in Montreal on April 18, 1856 where it was marked '2 1/2' due.

The U. S. 2¢ is equivalent to 1d sterling, the Canadians added 1d sterling postage due totalling 2d sterling which was equivalent to 2 1/2d Canadian currency.

Havana, Cuba to Montreal, Canada via New York, NY

7 April 1856

Nova Scotia Mails

Printed Circular - One Cent

Printed Circular Re-Mailed In Nova Scotia After Receipt



New York, NY to Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia to Liverpool, Nova

10 December 1860
After 21 December 1860

This printed circular originated in New York City on December 10, 1860. It traveled overland to Halifax, Nova Scotia where a receiving mark was placed on the reverse and then sent to Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. The recipient re-mailed the circular to Liverpool, Nova Scotia and adhered a Nova Scotia penny red for postage. This is the only recorded example of a re-mailed circular with the 1¢ Nova Scotia red stamp.



Boston, MA to Anapolis, Nova Scotia

19 June 1861

Two recorded Union patriotic envelopes used to Nova Scotia, the other in this exhibit.

Section Three - Foreign Mails

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

To German States
Newspaper Rate

Prussian Closed Mails - Six Cents
British Mails - Two Cents



Mobile, AL to Augsbourg, Germany

27 January 1857

Route specification by Prussian Closed Mail rated six cents, carried though by British mail because waiting for the next Prussian Mail steamer would have caused significant delay..



New Orleans, LA to Schopfheim, Baden

8 February 1860

British mail, carried on the Cunard Line's *Canada* from New York February 22 arriving Liverpool March 4, 1860 then via France to Schopfheim, Baden.

Section Three - Foreign Mails

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

To German States

Newspaper Rate - Two Cents



New Orleans, LA to Bremen

4 August 1860

Carried on the NGL *Bremen* from New York arriving Bremen August 19, 1860.



New Orleans, LA to Tammwald, Bohemia

29 November 1856

Carried on the Collins Line's *Ericsson* from New York arriving Liverpool December 19 then via France arriving Tammwald December 24, 1856.

The one cent stamps are from plate 3.

Section Three - Foreign Mails

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

To Russia

Newspaper Rate - Two Cents

15 February - 1849 - 30 September 1867

Printed Circular To St. Petersburg, Russia



Charleston, SC to St. Petersburg, Russia

12 August 1858

This printed circular from Charleston, SC to St. Petersburg, Russia was sent in the French mail paying the correct rate of 2 cents in Charleston. In Prussia a debit to Russia was marked as 2 silbergroschen over $\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen or a total of $2\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen (about 9 kopecks). The postage due in St. Petersburg was marked in magenta ink on the reverse, 19 kopecks.

Apparently the Russians added 10 kopecks internal fee to that debited by Prussia. most likely the Prussian debit indicated 2 silbergroschen for "foreign" transit fees to Prussia and $\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen Prussian fee for printed matter. An Aus Frankreich date stamp on the reverse was applied at the Aachen train station, the Prussian exchange office with France and shows the date of 29 September. The cover travelled by Prussian rail from Aachen through Berlin to the Prussian exchange office at Eydtkuhnen, then by Russian train to St. Petersburg.

Section Three - Foreign Mails

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

To Spain
Newspaper Rate

Four Cents
Two Cents

15 February 1849 - Early 1861
Early 1861 - 30 June 1867



New Orleans, LA to Barcelona, Spain

23 November 1860

The printed newspaper rate through England to the continent of Europe was established at 4¢ at the start of the treaty with Great Britain in 1848. In April, 1853 that rate was reduced to 2¢ for all countries *except* for Spain. The reason is yet unknown. The 4¢ rate remained in effect until, at least, late 1860 or early 1861 - the exact date too is yet unknown. An additional 1/2 reales was due at the destination.



New York, NY to Cadiz, Spain

14 October 1862

Sometime in late 1860 or early 1861 the newspaper rate, which applied to circulars, was reduced to 2¢ paid to the destination.

Section Three - Foreign Mails

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

To Great Britain

Newspaper Rate - Two Cents

18 April 1853 - 30 September 1867

Open Mail To Great Britain - 2 Pence Due



New Orleans, LA to Liverpool, England

16 March 1856

The one cent stamps are Type II, positions 1-2L2 with 2L2 having the large plate flaw running vertically at the right.

Forwarded Within Great Britain



Nashville, TN to London then to Workingham, England

10 July 1860

Two cents to Great Britain then forwarded with one penny red.

Section Three - Foreign Mails

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

Transient Printed Matter

Newspaper Rate Thru England - Four Cents

15 February 1849 - 17 April 1853



Transit Fee

Printed circulars transiting Great Britain to the Continent were treated under the newspaper rate of 4c. Britain was due a credit of 2 cents (one pence British). The rate was reduced to two cents in April 1853.

There are fewer than 5 recorded examples of this rate paid by stamps.

Brown manuscript '1', applied in England, indicates one pence or two US cents, due to Britain for transit fee.

Charleston, SC to Grand, Belgium

2 October 1852



Large red '2', applied in New York, indicates 2c due to Britain for the transit fee.

New Orleans, LA to Bordeaux, France

2 September 1851

Section Three - Foreign Mails

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

Transient Printed Matter

Newspaper Rate Thru England - Two Cents

April 18 1853 - 30 September 1867

Effective April 1853 the postage on printed matter transiting England was reduced from 4¢ to 2¢.



New Orleans, LA to Vienna, Austria

12 August 1858

These two prices current for cotton are printed in German and mailed from New Orleans to the same address in Vienna. Both are franked with pairs of the one cent 1857, Type V stamps for the 2¢ open mail "newspaper" rate. The cover above reached Vienna via England with transit through Belgium to G. A. P. U. under terms of the Anglo-Prussian treaty. The cover below reached Vienna via England and the French mails.



New Orleans, LA to Vienna, Austria

8 February 1858

From Mexico

Inbound Newspaper - Due Two Cents

Inbound Postage Due For Newspapers

All inbound newspapers were charged 2¢ postage due. This newspaper is from Mazalan, Mexico. It was mailed December 16, 1857 as noted by the date in the large rectangle; also pre-paid as indicated by the fancy FRANCO on the wrapper. It arrived by ship in New York where the blue circled '2' was applied indicating 2¢ due from the recipient in Keene, NH.



Examples of newspapers with the original address bands which survived intact are unusual since the bands were generally removed and thrown away.

Mazalan, Mexico to Keene, NH

Section Three - Foreign Mails

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

To France
Transient Newspaper Rate

Four Cents
Two Cents

15 February 1849 - 17 April 1853
18 April 1853 - 30 September 1867



PFC

New Orleans, LA to Bordeaux, France

2 September 1851

During this time frame, France experienced two different rates for printed matter transiting England. The circular above was rated 4¢ and was carried on the Cunarder Asia departing New York on September 10 and arriving Liverpool on September 21. It was sent to France arriving in Bordeaux on September 27, 1851. The 4¢ rate was February 1849 thru mid-April, 1853.



New Orleans, LA to Marseilles, France

29 March 1857

In mid-April, 1853 the rate was reduced to 2¢. Carried on the Cunarder Europa at the reduced rate of two cents, departing New York April 8 arriving Liverpool April 20, to Paris April 22 and to Marseilles April 23, 1857.

To France

Newspaper Rate - Two Cents

18 April 1853 - 30 September 1867



Front Only

New Orleans, LA to Guebwiller, France

C. February 1857

As a result of a new treaty between Britain and France, London marked the accountancy handstamp <GB-2^r PK> showing that this circular was to be exchanged with France in bulk at the rate of 2 francs per 1 kilogram.



New York, NY to Montpellier, France

19 December 1862

Carried on the Inman Line Kangaroo departing New York December 20, arriving Liverpool January 2, 1863, to Paris January 3 and to Montpellier January 4, 1863.

Section Three - Foreign Mails

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

To Belgium And Switzerland
Newspaper Rate - Two Cents

18 April 1853 - 30 September 1867



New Orleans, LA to Antwerp, Belgium

3 July 1855

Carried on the Allen Line's *North America* arriving Liverpool July 30, 1855 through France to Belgium arriving August 2, 1855.



New Orleans, LA to Bauma, Switzerland

24 November 1860

Carried by Cunarder *Arabia* arriving Queenstown December 22, 1860, then through France to Switzerland arriving December 24, 1860.

Section Three - Foreign Mails

1 July 1851 - 30 June 1863

To Italian States

Newspaper Rate - Two Cents

18 April 1853 - 30 September 1867



New Orleans, LA to Genova, Sardinia

23 January 1860

Carried on the Cunarder *Africa* from New York arriving Liverpool February 13 then via France arriving Genoa February 17, 1860.



New York, NY to Genova, Sardinia

14 March 1862

Carried on the Inman Line's *City of New York* from New York arriving Liverpool March 25 then via France arriving Genoa March 29, 1862.

Introduction

Newspaper Wrapper

C. 1852

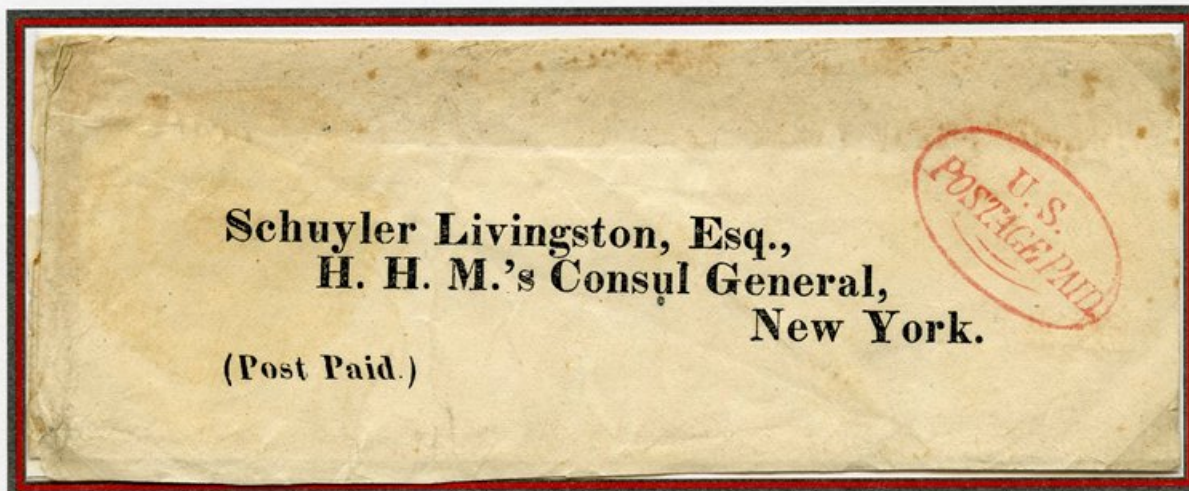
Introduction To Section Four - California And Hawaii

During the early years of the California gold rush, over 90% of the letters and virtually all printed matter was delivered by express companies because of the inadequacies and delinquencies of the U. S. postal system. In 1851, there were only 53 post offices in all of California and only 25 of those in the mining regions, even though there were several hundred towns and several hundred mining regions. Illustrating the importance of the mails to the people, many steamship, stage and express companies and local posts carried mails without a subsidy. Those companies charged fees and those fees made a significant contribution to their profit.

These express companies brought everyone their news by way of letters and newspapers. Until competition of the transcontinental telegraph in October 1861, this was the only way Californians could receive the news, current events, pamphlets and even small books.

This frame will examine those express companies as well as the post office through examples of printed matter items showing where and how they were transported.

Newspaper Wrapper From Hawaii



Honolulu, Hawaii to New York, NY

C. 1852

This wrapper most likely contained a small newspaper or pamphlet weighing under three ounces, that was sent from Honolulu, Hawaii postpaid to Hawaii's Consul General in New York City. Wrappers used from Hawaii are uncommon with fewer than five recorded.

The red oval marking to the right of the wrapper is the very uncommon 'U. S. POSTAGE PAID' with only four examples recorded, one on a Hawaii Missionary cover. The known date of use of this marking is only in 1852 which helps in establishing the date for the wrapper.

Newspaper
To And From Hawaii

1898 - 1928

Express Companies And Postmasters

Whitney study has shown that it should not see the banking on any letters or parcels other than those going to or from Hawaii.

Henry Whitney was the postmaster at Honolulu, Hawaii, from 1906 to 1928. He had a stationery store which operated out of a room located next to the Post Office. Whitney also had a close relationship with G. G. Frost and operated from the Honolulu Post Office mail agents in San Francisco. In all uncertainty, Frost, as Whitney's San Francisco agent, was sending newspapers to Whitney for sale in Whitney's stationery store. This is surely a striking example.

One of two express envelopes
of the Wells Fargo & Co.
Honolulu letter sent.

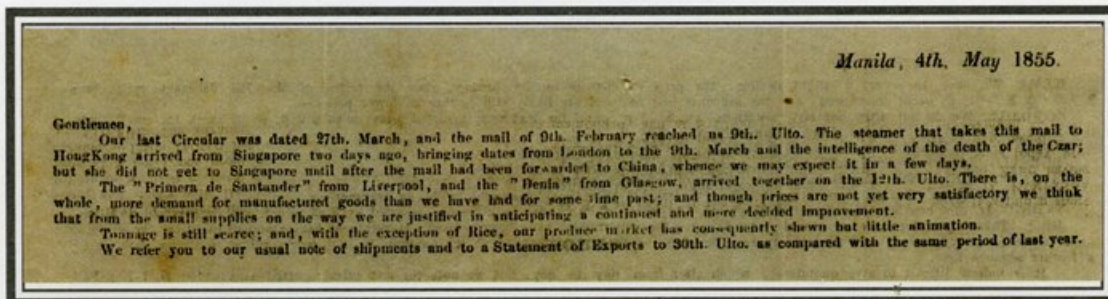
The Weekly Movement of newspapers and other parts of printed matter back and forth the 1890s takes between San Francisco and Honolulu, Hawaii, involved only a different back but one of various date sets. There was no postal route used to send and the route used to send the printed material on the post office greatly followed express companies and private forwarders to do the necessary job. The local express company was Wells Fargo & Co. and the Honolulu forwarder was G. G. Frost & Co.



Printed Circular
To Hawaii

4 May 1855

Printed Circular Inbound To The Hawaiian Islands



25% Reduction

Detail of the masthead of the printed circular.



Manila, Philippines via San Francisco to Honolulu, HI

4 May 1855

This packet contains two different printed circulars that were brought by private ship from Manila, Philippines by great circle route to San Francisco, a route that did not go close to the Hawaiian Islands. Upon arrival, the packet was given to the forwarder, "G. B. Post & Co," the San Francisco agent for The Regular Dispatch Line (RDL), which operated solely between San Francisco and Hawaii. The RDL did not have a mail contract with the post office but the Honolulu postmaster and his San Francisco agents favored the RDL. One of the ships in the employ of the RDL in 1855 was the *Bark Yankee*. An agent of G. B. Post most likely applied the marking "PER BARK 'YANKEE.'" indicating the ship to carry it to Hawaii.

Only two examples of the "PER BARK 'YANKEE.'" marking are recorded.

Printed Circular
Over 3500 Miles - Five Cents Per Ounce

1 July 1851 - 30 September 1852

5¢ Domestic Circular Rate For Over 3500 Miles

One of the least common rates during the period of the 1850's is for printed circulars which traveled over 3500 miles. This rate is what established the rate basis for the printed circular on the following page which went from San Francisco. Since the circular on the following page traveled over 3500 miles and was carried by a private ship, the rate was 5¢.



San Francisco, CA to Boston, MA

1 July 1852

Four stampless examples of the 5¢ rate for over 3500 miles are recorded.

Printed Circular

Private Ship Rate To China - Five Cents

16 May 1852

The Only Recorded Printed Circular Carried At The Private Ship Rate of 5¢ To China



San Francisco, CA to Canton, China

16 May 1852

The postal laws of 1825, which were in effect in May 1852, specified that mails carried outside the United States on private ships would be charged the then current domestic rate which, in this case, was 5¢ for over 3500 miles.

The above circular is a prices current and shipping list from 'Geo. N. Shaw & Co.' to Canton, China. Shaw was a forwarding agent for the mails and their red forwarders mark appears underneath the San Francisco CDS. It appears Shaw's representative took the circular to the San Francisco post office and paid the domestic rate (also private ship rate) for a circular over 3500 miles which was 5¢.

The post office was obligated to send the circular by the quickest route - in this case a private ship sailing from San Francisco. The circular was taken to the docks and placed on a private ship bound for China. The absence of any other markings on the cover confirms transportation by private ship. Had the circular gone through British or French mails, there would be a confirming transit mark somewhere on the cover, which there is not.

Printed Circular
Western Express Companies

10 August 1853

Printed Circular, Without Handwriting, Carried Solely By Express Companies

SOUTH FORK CANAL [and] BRADLEY, BERDAN & Co.



Diamond Springs, CA to Willow Springs, CA

10 August 1853

Thirty-one of these printed circulars were sent to companies "incorporated for the purpose of conducting water from the streams to the mines on elevated grounds, for mining purposes." The circular calls for a meeting to adopt measures to petition the U. S. Congress for appropriate rights-of-way through public lands for canal projects.

Examples of printed circulars, without handwriting, sent by express companies are uncommon due to the high costs involved. In this case, the cost was 50¢, compared to 1¢ if it had been sent through the regular mails. The expense was probably justified due to the importance of the meeting.

This is the only recorded example of a printed circular carried by a California express company.

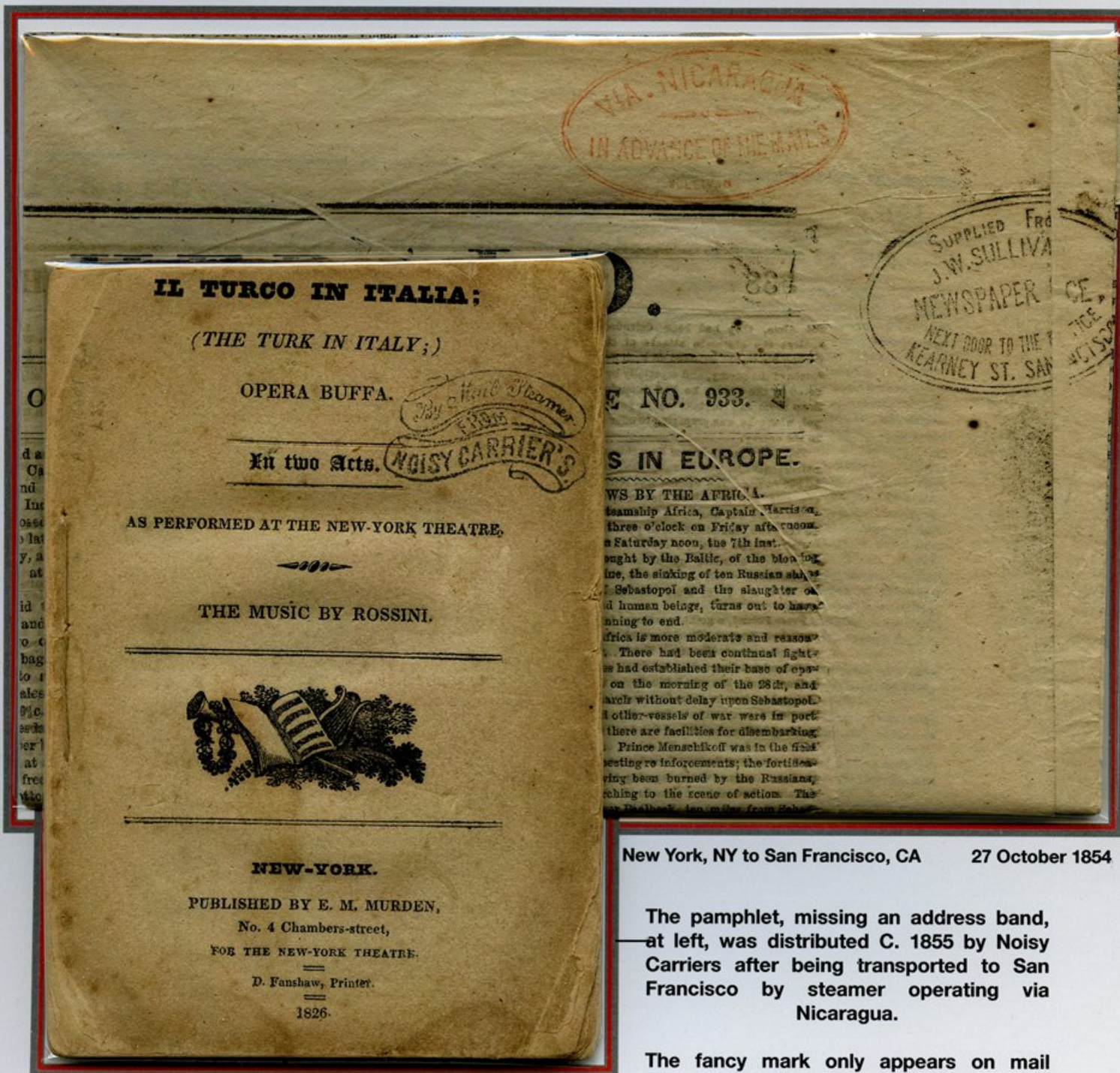
Newspaper And Pamphlet
Letter Bag Operators

Pamphlet - New To Philately
1850 - 1857

Letter Bag Operators

The steamship lines that serviced San Francisco carried mail, even though they received no subsidies from the U.S. government. This gave rise to "letter bag operators," a phenomenon peculiar to San Francisco. The operators would, for a small fee, deliver a person's mail to or from any steamer on its sailing or arrival date. The most prominent operator was Charles P. Kimball, proprietor of Noisy Carriers. Kimball worked closely with the Vanderbilt Line which operated across Nicaragua. Kimball adopted the same slogan as Vanderbilt "Via Nicaragua, in Advance of the Mails" first using the slogan in an red oval marking which appears on the newspaper below.

The newspaper below is The New York Herald and was probably on top of a bundle handled by Noisy Carriers.



New York, NY to San Francisco, CA 27 October 1854

The pamphlet, missing an address band, at left, was distributed c. 1855 by Noisy Carriers after being transported to San Francisco by steamer operating via Nicaragua.

The fancy mark only appears on mail handed by Noisy Carriers.

Section Four - California And Hawaii

30 August 1849 - 1860

Printed Circular

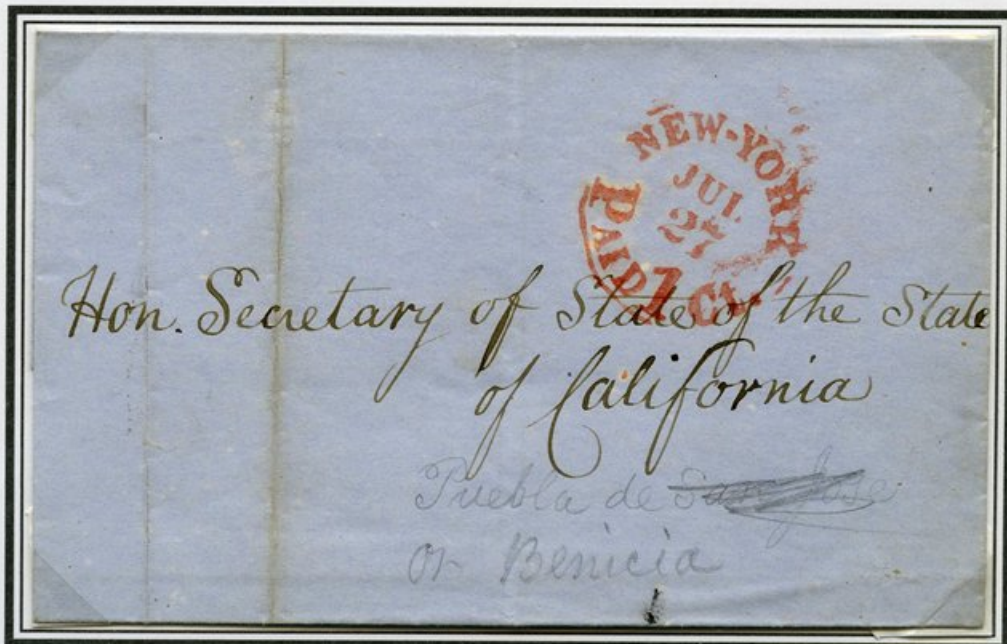
One Cent Up To 3 Ounces Any Distance

1 October 1852 - 30 June 1863

Effective October 1, 1852, The Rate For Circulars And Newspapers Was Reduced To 1¢ For Any Distance Within The United States

The only address on the circular was to the Secretary of State of California.

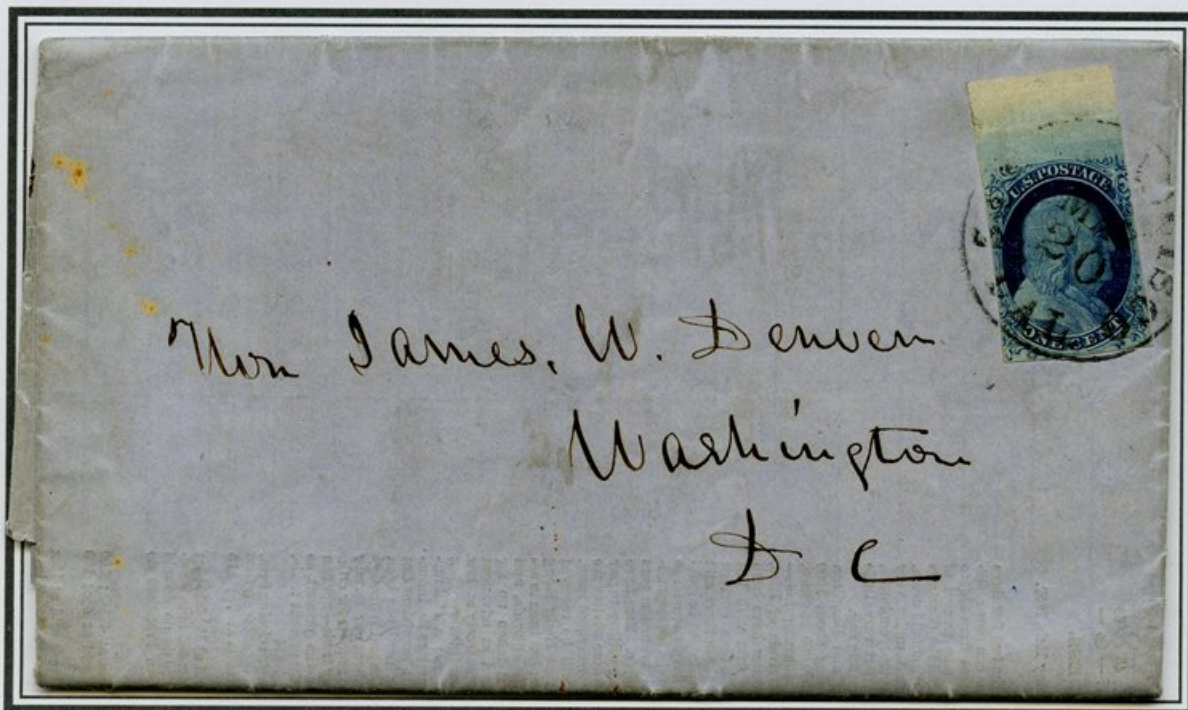
It appears a postal worker wrote the name of the state capital in pencil on the front of the circular. The capital had recently been moved to Benicia creating the initial confusion as to the proper location and pueblo name.



New York, NY to Benicia, CA

27 July 1853

San Francisco newsletter without a printed front.



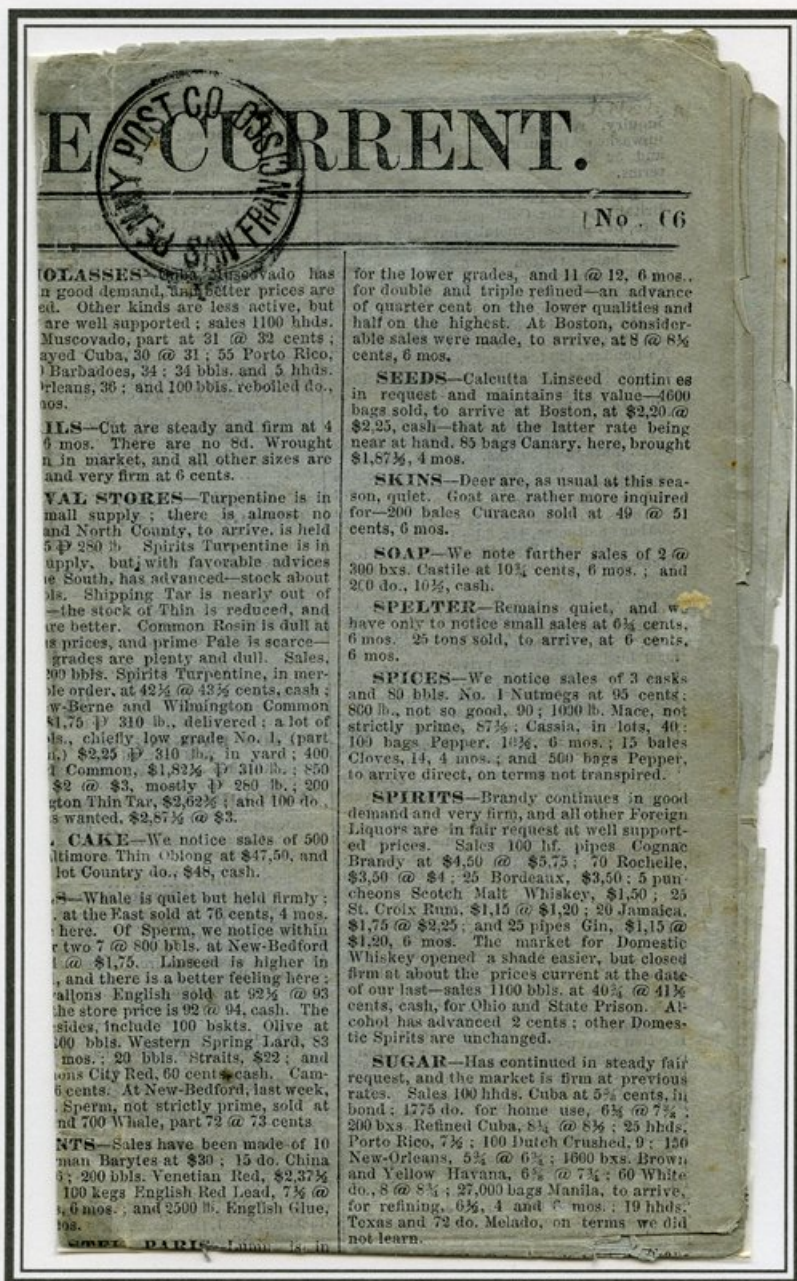
San Francisco, CA to Washington, DC

20 May 1857

The contents of this circular is a printed San Francisco weekly newsletter dated May 20, 1857. Most of the known San Francisco newsletters have a printed address panel (see frame 4, page 6 of this exhibit).

Fewer than three San Francisco Newsletters without printing on the address panel are recorded.

Penny Post Company - San Francisco, California



The Penny Post was the largest of the local posts to have operated in San Francisco. The post was founded by H. L. Goodwin in June of 1855 as a local post, but quickly grew with offices in several northern California cities.

This prices current sheet was published in New York, NY on August 18, 1855 at a cost of 6 1/4¢ each.

The sheets were most likely sent in bulk by ship to San Francisco where they were delivered by the Penny Post Co. of San Francisco to a number of companies on a subscription list. In this way, there was no requirement for an address to be placed on the piece.

San Francisco local delivery

18 August 1855

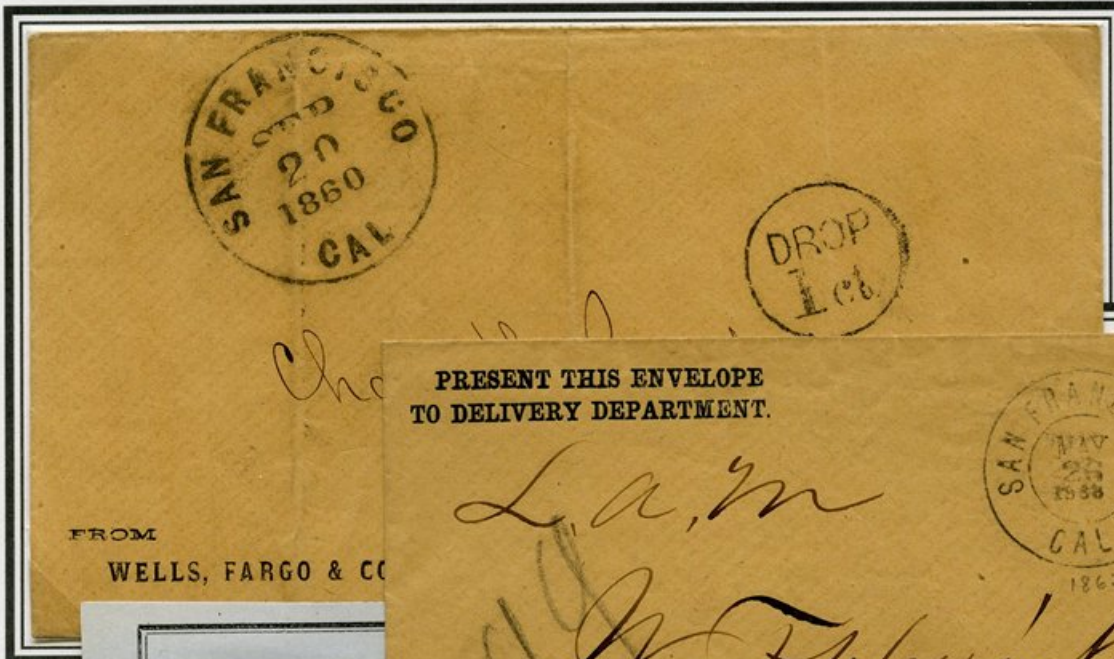
Less than five examples of this marking have been recorded.

Printed Notices

Wells, Fargo & Co. - San Francisco

1860 - 1865

Evolution of Wells, Fargo & Co. Printed Package Pickup Notices



Printed pickup notice sent inside unsealed drop mail envelope.



DELIVERY

San F

M

Pack found in o

FROM WELLS, FARGO & CO. SAN FRANCISCO.

Present this Notice and Envelope at the Delivery Department between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

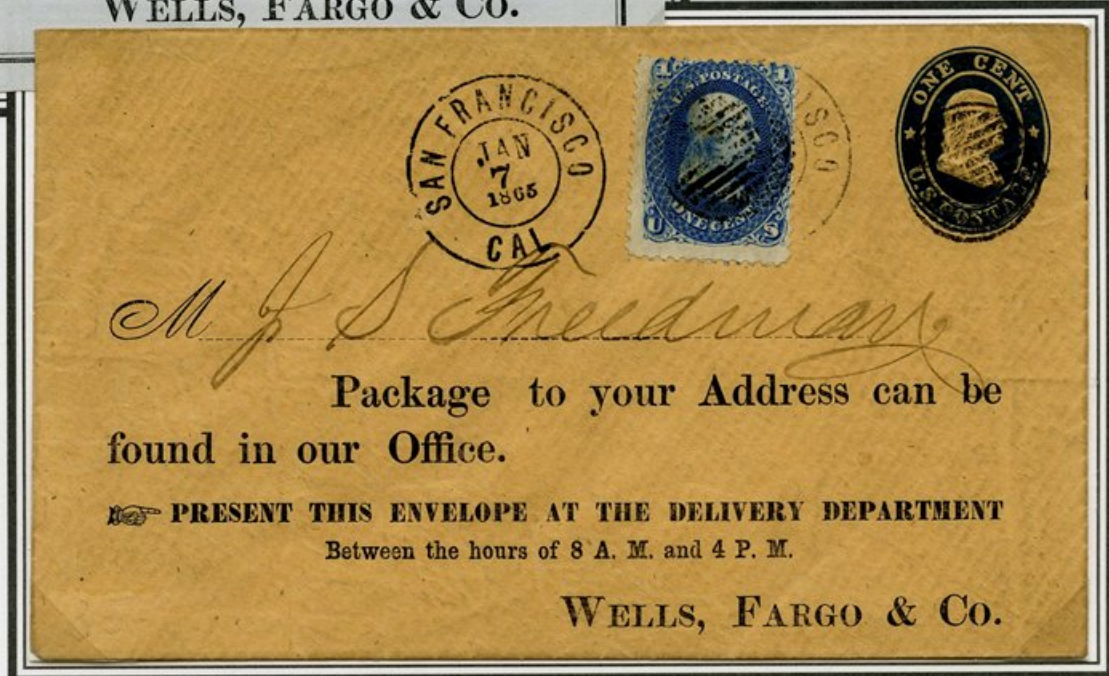
WELLS, FARGO & Co.

Notice to left enclosed in envelope above

These three envelopes and enclosure show an evolution of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s pickup notices. The examples from 1860 and 1863 above, each contained a printed notice, an example is above.

By 1865 an enclosed notice was unnecessary as the entire message was printed on the envelope.

This is a very early example of a "post card like" message being sent through the mail.



Package to your Address can be found in our Office.

PRESENT THIS ENVELOPE AT THE DELIVERY DEPARTMENT Between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WELLS, FARGO & Co.

Newspapers
Transported by Express Companies

California Express Companies
Markings On Newspapers

Express Markings On Newspapers

The newspapers in the right exhibit several different types of arrival publications and show the markings of the express companies that transported and delivered them. Most often, the newspapers were sent to local subscribers that would then sell the individual in contact with a subscription or which case the paper would have a name. Each paper is numbered and so:

List Of The Newspapers Presented

1. Sonora Herald - 28 November 1964
Wells Fargo Express and Marysville, CA
Feather River Express
2. San Francisco Daily Herald - 7 March 1965
Gregory's Express
3. The Los Angeles - 3 January 1966
Pacific Express Company, San Francisco
4. 8 Newspapers - 3 March 1966
Pacific Express Company, San Francisco
5. Pioneer Express - 4 May 1966
Wells Fargo Express
6. Pioneer Express - 3 November 1966
Pioneer & Co. - San Francisco
7. Paper Three And Transcript - 3 February 70
Pioneer & Co. Express

SONORA HERALD

YOL. 7. - NO. 15.1 NUMBER, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1964. (SHEET 16 OF 20)

News

LOCAL AND EUROPE

Later From The South

California

SHIPPING LIST

LAJ AND EUROPE **JANUARY 3**

Later From The South

PAPER THREE AND TRANSCRIPT

1965. VOL. 149A

SHIPPING LIST

Introduction
Printed Matter

Introduction To Section Five

The philatelic history of the Confederate States of America is illustrated by all the major classes of printed matter. The paucity of available examples is due to the severe paper shortage during the war.

Confederate States of America
4 February 1861 - 9 April 1865

This frame shows the evolution of the CSA postal system as evidenced by printed matter. A probable first day CSA postal service (circular to France, next page) is shown followed by a newly discovered "Circular Letter No. 3" sent by John H. Regan, Postmaster General of the CSA, to postmasters instructing them on how to conduct themselves until the start of the CSA postal system. Further examples of printed circulars, newspapers, pamphlets and a 184 page book are shown.



Norfolk, VA to Smithfield, VA

5 November 1861

Printed circular, 2¢ postage paid in cash and noted 'PAID' in circle.

Section Five - Confederate States

4 February 1861 - 9 April 1865

Unsealed Circular To France - Two Cents
To Maritime Provinces - One Cent

11 January 1862 - 31 May 1861

Confederate States Usage Of Federal Stamps Overseas

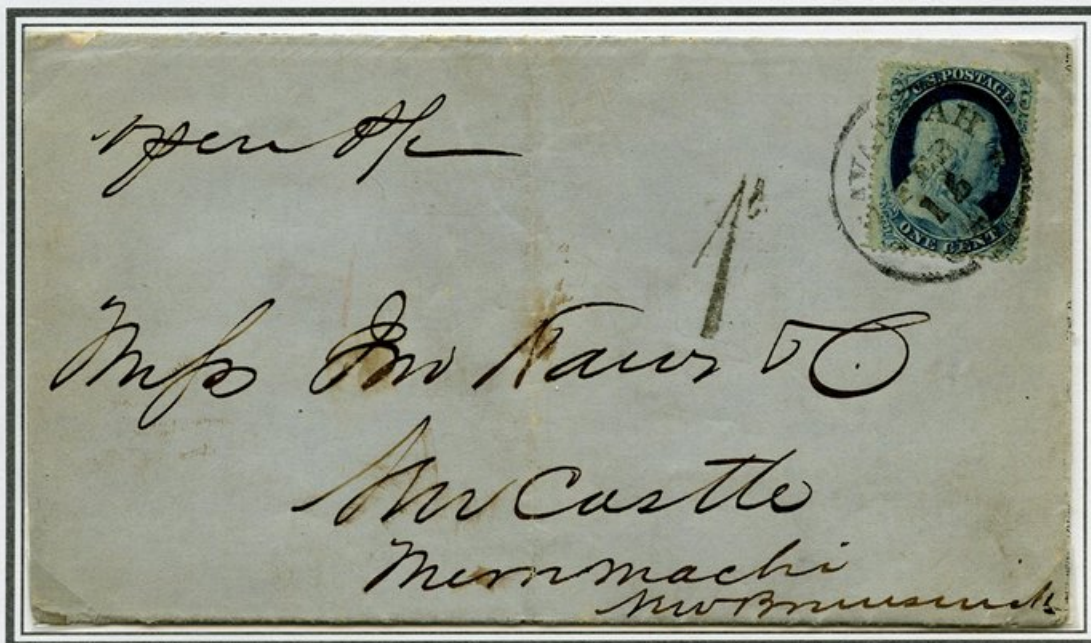
The Confederate States of America was officially formed on February 4, 1861. The postal system, which was in place prior to the succession of the different states, continued to be used until formation of the Confederate postal system on June 1, 1861. During that time the Federal postage stamps continued to be used on the mails.



PFC

New Orleans, LA to Terté - Macé', France

Circular Dated 2 February 1861



Savannah, GA to New Brunswick

12 February 1861

Printed Circular

CSA Circular Letter No. 3

New To Philately

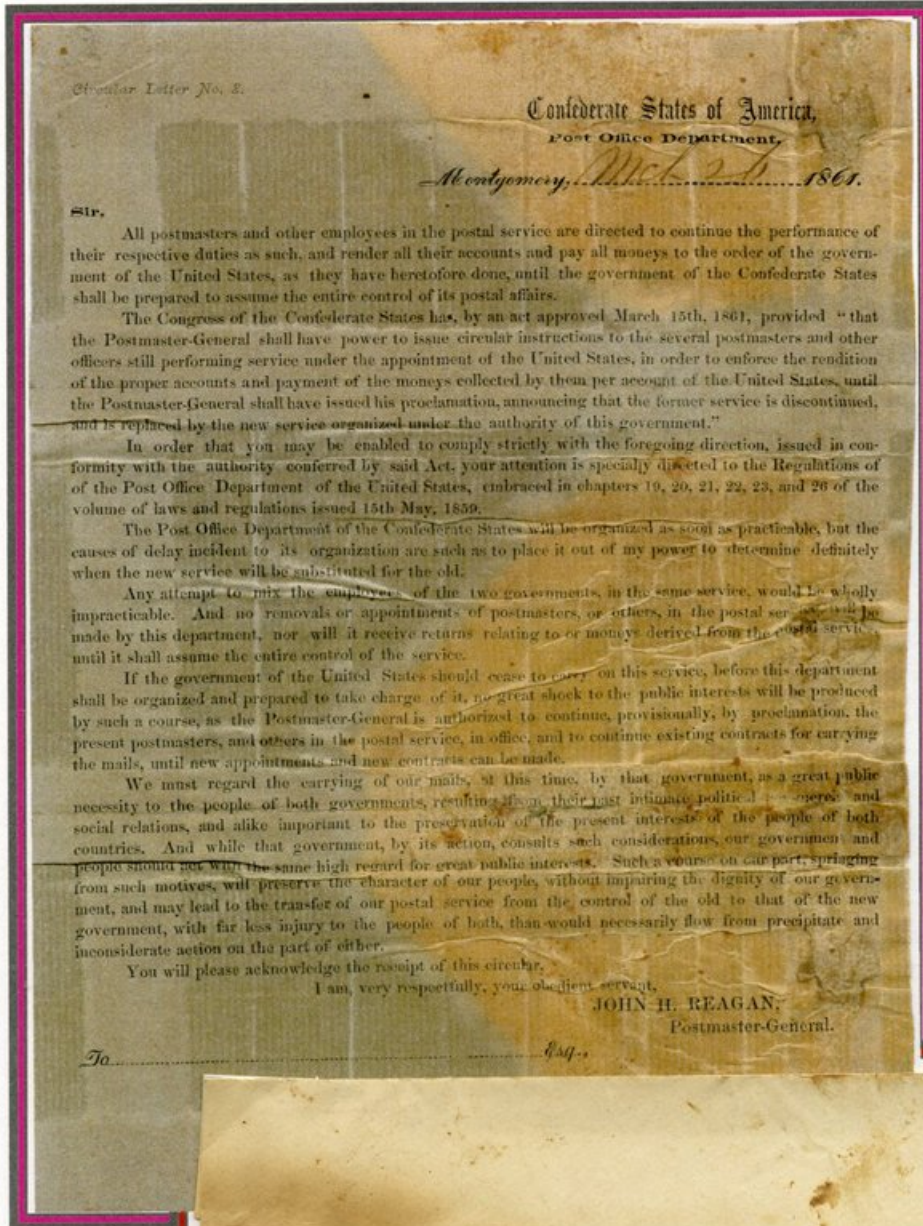
CSA Circular Letter No. 3

This circular and envelope was found in a collection of "southern paper" in 2008 where its philatelic significance was not understood.

During the second week of March, 1861, Postmaster General Regan sent "Circular Letter No. 1" to the Governors of each Confederate state asking them to communicate with their postmasters on how to handle the transition to the CSA postal system. It appears that was unsuccessful so this circular, with similar wording as Circular No. 1, was sent by Regan to the individual postmasters.

Ironically this circular was sent through the Federal mail system and bears a one cent stamp from the 1857 period.

50% Reduction



Montgomery, AL to Halseville, SC

26 March, 1861

Section Five - Confederate States

4 February 1861 - 9 April 1865

**Printed Circular
Old Stamp Not Recognized**

C. 1 June 1861

OLD FEDERAL STAMP NOT RECOGNIZED

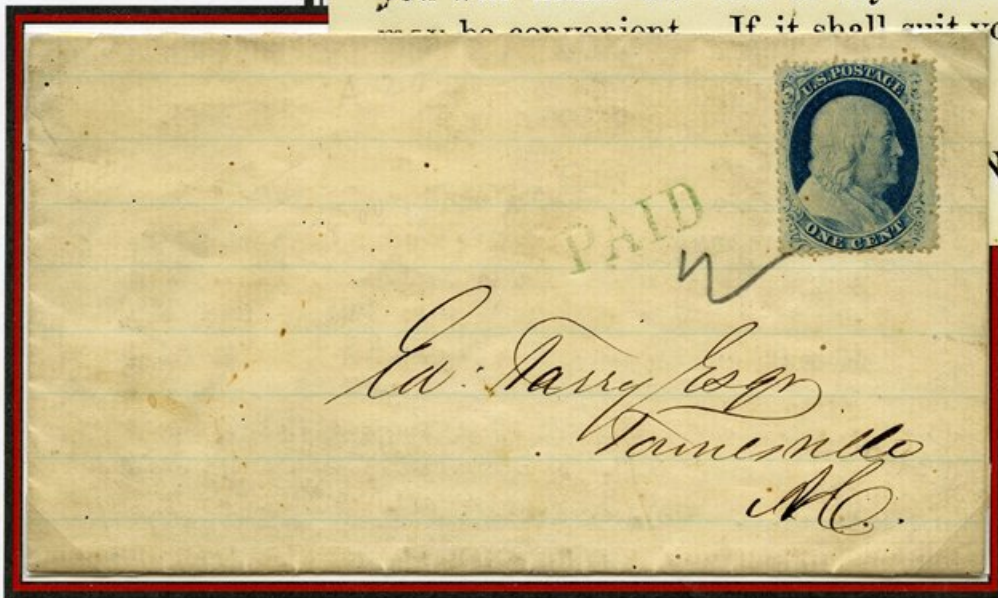
Examples of old stamps being denied by the Confederacy are highly unusual and much scarcer than the Federal counterparts, which started a few months later on August 17, 1861.

CLARKSVILLE, Va., May 30th, 1861.

DEAR SIR—

At the solicitation of a number of friends, I have become a candidate for a seat in the Virginia Convention, vacated by the resignation of Capt. T. F. GOODE. The election will take place on MONDAY, 10th of June. The time allowed for canvassing is so short, that I take the liberty of addressing you this note, with the request that you will make the fact of my candidacy as public as may be convenient. If it shall suit your views, I shall

NO. G. BOYD.



Text of the circular increased in size by 25%.

PFC

Clarksville, VA to Tamesville, NC

June 1 or 3, 1861

The Confederate post office was established on June 1, 1861. On that day, all United States postage stamps were demonetized and not valid for postage. The Confederacy did not yet have postage stamps so payment was noted in manuscript or by handstamp.

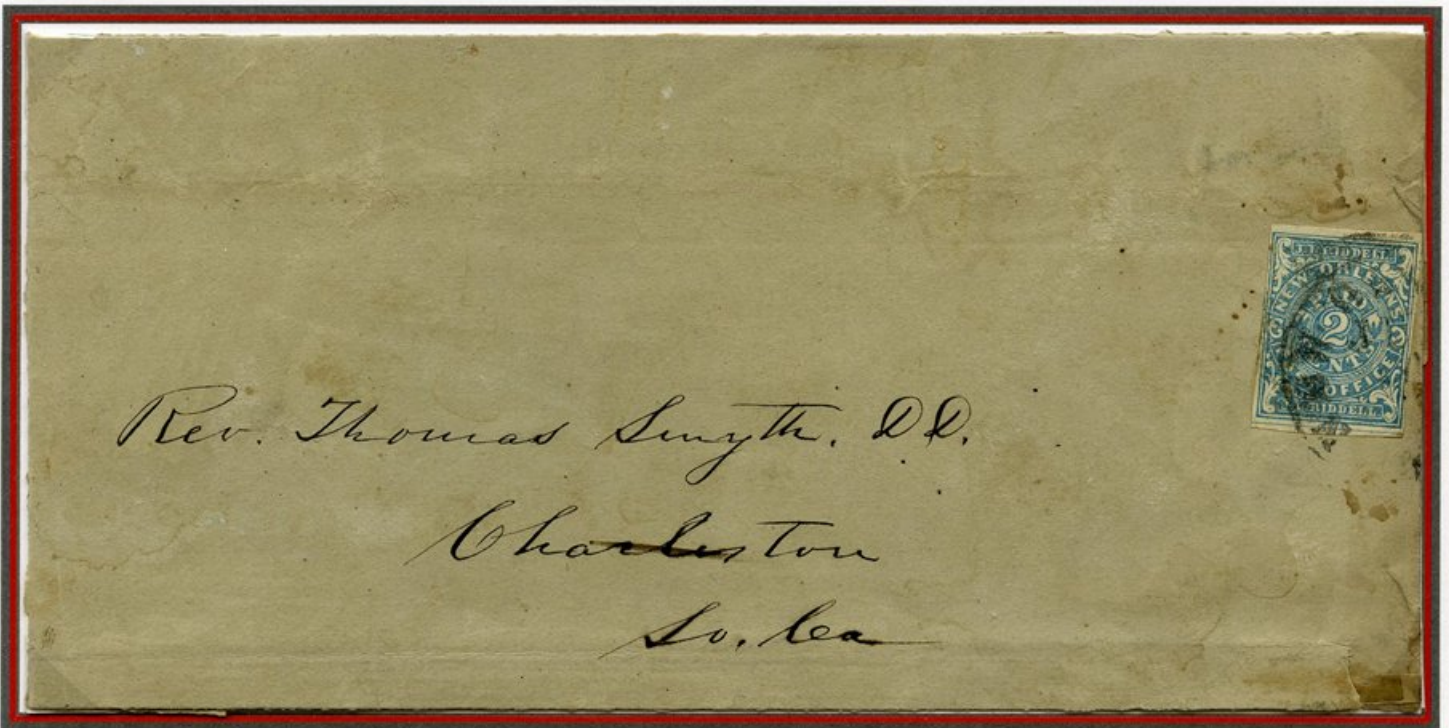
This printed circular is dated May 30th, a Thursday. It is probable that the 1¢ stamp was affixed on Friday the 31st with the intent to get it to the post office while the stamp was still valid for postage. That did not happen; when the circular was mailed the postmaster refused to recognize the demonetized 1¢ stamp and required payment of the new rate of 2¢, which was paid in cash and so noted on the front of the folded circular.

Printed Matter Wrapper
EKU New Orleans 2¢ Blue Provisional

Earliest Recorded Use Of An Adhesive On Printed Matter In the
Confederate States Of America Postal System

The Confederate post office started operations on June 1, 1861 before there were any postage stamps available for use. The general issue postage stamps did not appear until December, 1861.

The post masters were left to their own ingenuity using handstamps and several even issued their own adhesive stamps known as provisional adhesives. Only five cities issued a 2¢ provisional stamp, they being Mobile AL, New Orleans LA, Memphis TN, Baton Rouge LA and Uniontown AL. Of the five, only two are known used on any sort of printed matter - Mobile and New Orleans. The earliest known use of the Mobile 2¢ black is August, 1861. The earliest 2¢ from New Orleans, below, is July 14, 1861 which makes this the earliest known use of any stamp on printed matter used in the CSA postal system!



New Orleans. LA to Charleston, SC

14 July 1861

The wrapper above carried either a newspaper or a pamphlet which could have weighed up to three ounces.

Address Band Enclosing The Original Newspaper



Houston, TX

26 August 1863

The rate for an individually mailed newspaper weighing up to three ounces was 2¢, regardless of the distance traveled. In March, 1862, a two cent green stamp was issued for the express purpose of prepaying the drop letter and printed matter rates, up to three ounce, rate.

This is the only recorded example of the Confederate 2¢ green stamp used on an address band containing the original newspaper.

Printed Circular
Handstamp - Two Cents

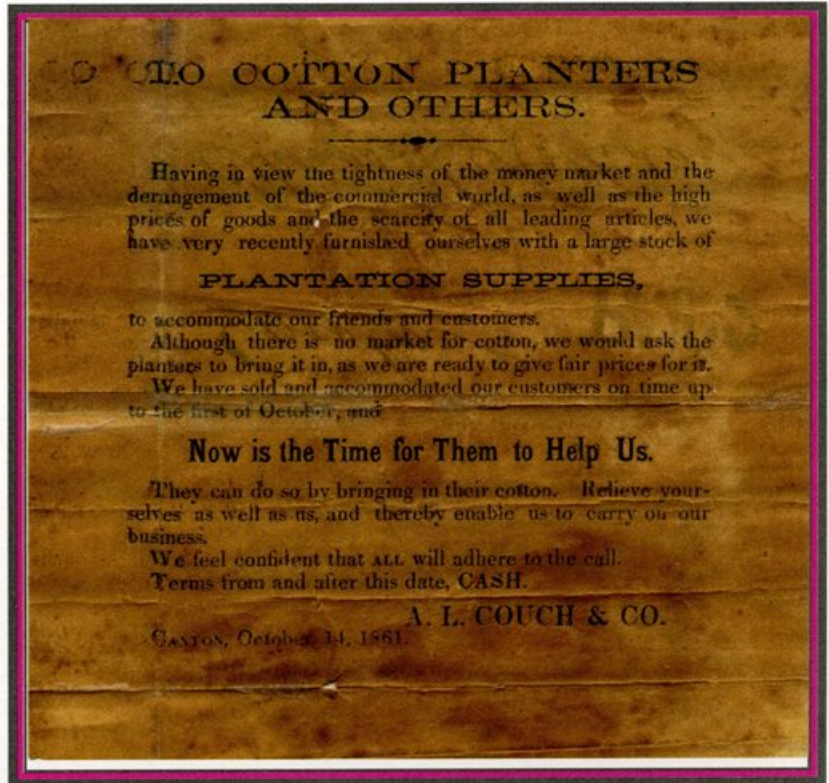
15 October 1861

Handstamp
CANTON MISS. 'PAID2'

Printed circular from Couch & Co. to plantation owners expounding the fact that they had helped the plantation owners over the years by stocking their necessary supplies. The war between the states was in it's infancy and Couch is pleading to purchase cotton on a cash basis to sustain his business.

The circular is folded and struck with a Canton Miss. CDS and a 'PAID2' which is a provisional marking used before the delivery of postage stamps from the Confederate States of America.

This 'PAID2' is newly discovered and will be the listing copy in the new Dietz catalog.



Copy of interior reduced 30%



Canton, MI

15 October 1861

Printed Circular

Official Business - Two Cents

Franking Privilege

The only portion of any CSA government department to have enjoyed the franking privilege was some portions of the postal department. They are:

"...the "Post Master General, his clerk, chief of the Contract, Appointment and Finance Bureaus and the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department."

This circular, sent by the State of Georgia, states the terms of the military draft to reinforce the Georgia Militia.

The 'PAID' indicates the pre-payment of the 2¢ rate in cash for under three ounces.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

MILLEDGEVILLE, JAN. 7th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1 }

To expedite "the re-organization of the Militia of this State," as contemplated by the act for that purpose, assented to Dec. 14th, 1863, and for the further guidance of Aids-de-Camp and Surgeons appointed under its provisions, as well as for public information, the following orders, additional and explanatory, are issued:

1st. All persons in the State, within the ages prescribed by the act, except the classes specified and exempted by the 21st section, must be enrolled.

2d. By the 2d section of the act of the Congress of May 8th, 1790, of the Confederate States, were and are exempted from military duty their being above the ages of 18 years; the Vice Presidents, Judges, Clerks, and Officers of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments of the Confederate States; the Clerks of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments of the Confederate States; the Clerks of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments of the Confederate States; and their respective Clerks; all Persons employed in the Post Office of the Confederate States; and all persons who are employed at any ferry on the River, or as pilots; all mariners of any citizen or merchant vessel; and all persons who are exempted by the laws of the Confederate States, ever, if between 16 and 18 years of age, with the reason of their exemption on the heading.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

J. Henry
Millwood
Darlington
4/10

Milledgeville, GA to
Millwood, GA

7 January 1864

Printed Matter
Individual Stamp Issues

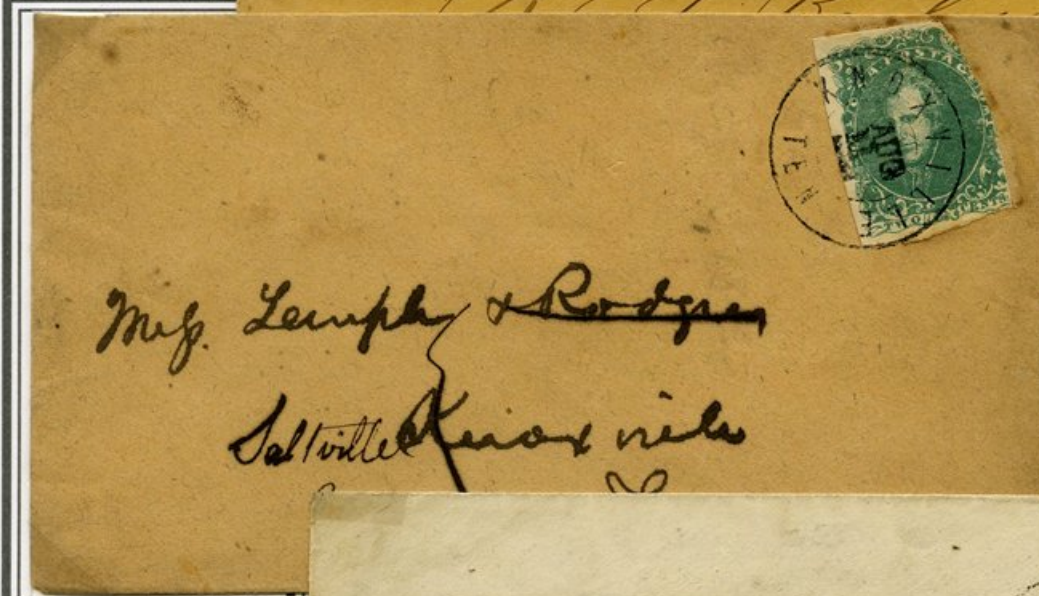
Stamps Issued For Printed Matter In The CSA Between
July, 1861 to April, 1865

2¢ postage paid
by a provisional
stamp of New
Orleans.



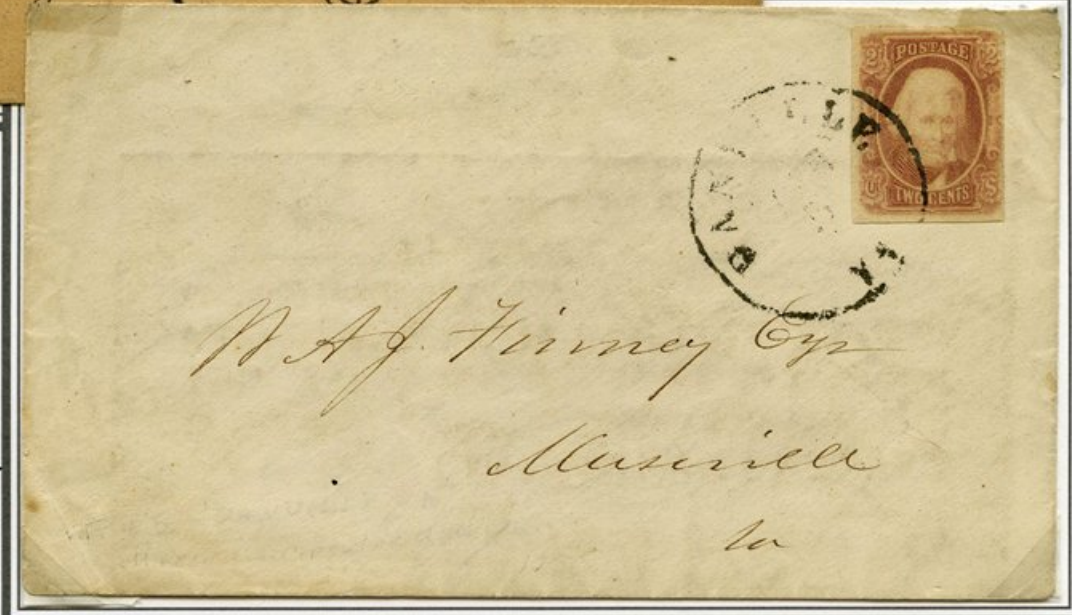
New Orleans, LA to Acona, MS
3 August 1861

2¢ green stamp
issued March, 1862



Knoxville, TN to
Saltville, VA
11 August (1862)

2¢ red brown stamp
issued in April, 1863
replacing the 2¢
stamp.



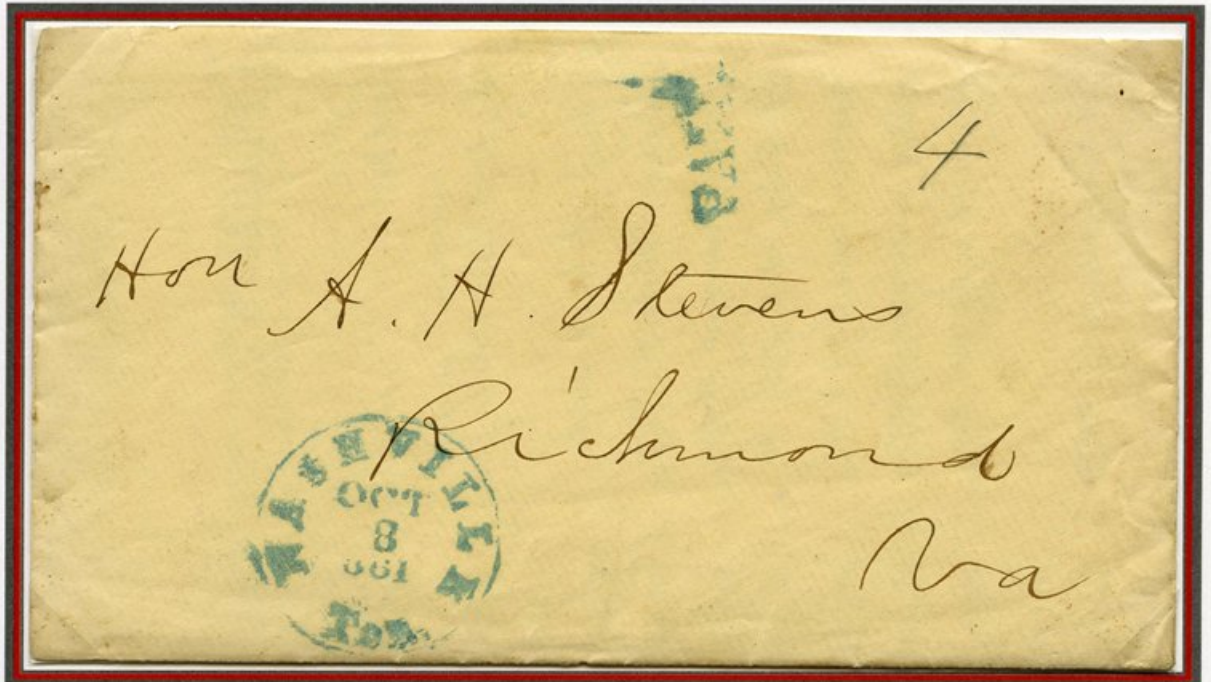
Danville, VA to Museville, VA

5 February (1864)

Printed Matter
Double Rate - Four Cents

This envelope has three individual circulars inside which required a double rate of 4¢.

The envelope is addressed to Hon. A. H. Stevens, then Vice President of the Confederate States of America



Nashville, TN to Richmond, VA

8 October 1861



This envelope contained 3-4 ounces of printed matter thus requiring a double rate, prepaid, of 4¢.

Richmond, VA to Lockleven P. O., VA

10 April (1864)

Daily Newspaper

Subscription Rate - Seventy Cents Per Quarter

Montgomery Daily Advertiser

Advertiser

FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

NUMBER 47



ADVERTISER
6 OFFICE!

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.



Cloth for Provisions.

I HAVE now on hand and will continue to receive a limited quantity monthly from Tallahassee Factory, 4:4 Sheeting, which I will exchange for good Bacon or Lard, giving one yard Sheeting for a pound of Bacon or Lard. The Bacon and Lard are for the army, and the exchange is wanted from planters direct.
feb12dlm 13AAO M. MICOU.

OAK BOWERY FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution was again opened January, 18th, under the direction of Mrs. A. E. WRIGHT. Every requisition is afforded that is desirable for excellent female education. The village of Oak Bowery is situated six miles from the Montgomery and West Point R. R., enjoying quiet; and freedom from all annoyances to which Railroad towns and cities are now subject. The citizens are refined and intelligent. Ample accommodations for board can be obtained in the best families, where every care will be bestowed, that Parents and Guardians could desire.

Tuition per session of five months,	
Preparatory Department	\$ 40 00
Collegiate do	50 00
Incidental Expenses	5 00
Board \$50 per month exclusive of washing, lights and towels.	feb12dlm

FOR SALE.

3 DOUBLE Upright Boilers, 10 feet long, 3 feet diameter, weighing about 10,000 pounds, and a smoke stack 25 feet long. Apply to
DR. WILLIAM B. PEAKE,
near Farmersville, Lowndes county, Ala.
feb12dlm

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
February 12, 1864.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.



Alabama & Florida Railroad Co.

MONTGOMERY October 29th 1863.
ON and after Sunday, November 1st, the Passenger Train on this Road will be governed by the following Schedule:
Leave Montgomery at 2 p. m. daily, in connection with the 11:37 a. m. Train, on the Montgomery & West Point Railroad, and arrive at Mobile at 8 a. m., next morning.

RETURNING.
Leave Mobile at 2 p. m., and arrive at Montgomery at 7:15 a. m., connecting with the 10:30 a. m. Train, on the M. & W. P. R. R.

oct20 SAML. G. JONES,
Eag't & Supt.
R. J. WARD. A. A. SHAW.

WARD & SHAW

General Commission Merchants,
92 COMMERCE STREET,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
dec5dlm

NEGRO BROKERAGE
AND COMMISSION OFFICE.
BY SALOMON COHEN,
dec5dlm

Montgomery, AL

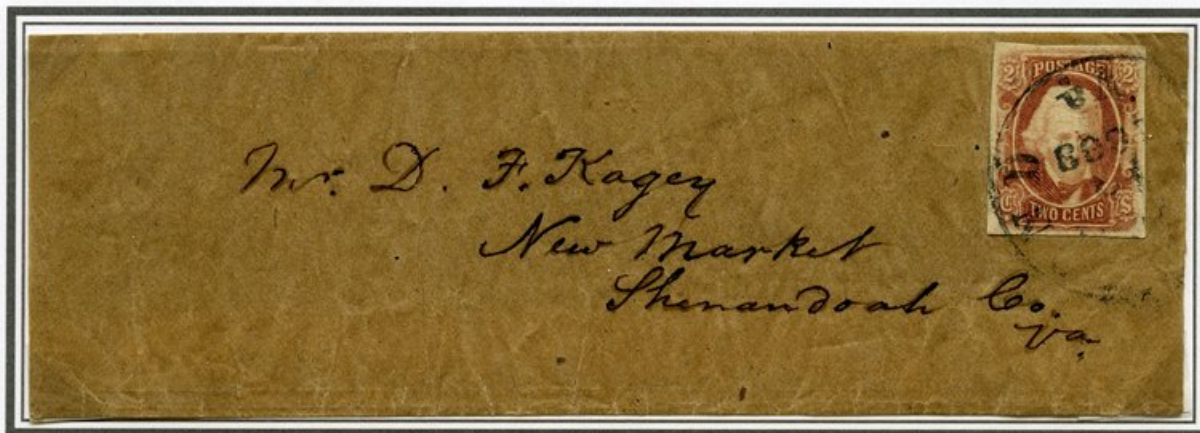
25 February 1864

Subscription newspapers were handled differently than individually mailed newspapers. Postage for daily papers not exceeding 3 ounces each was 70 cents quarterly, paid in advance. The law stated "...into the post office nearest the place of publication or purchase thereof; and pre-payment shall be indicated by the stamp of such post office, or by writing upon each paper so sent."

The above quote is taken from *CSA Instructions To Post Masters*, p. 17, Section 2, Richmond, VA, 1861. A copy of the referenced CSA manual is attached to the back of this page.

Newspaper Wrapper
Under Three Ounces - Two Cents

Newspaper Wrappers At The 2¢ Rate

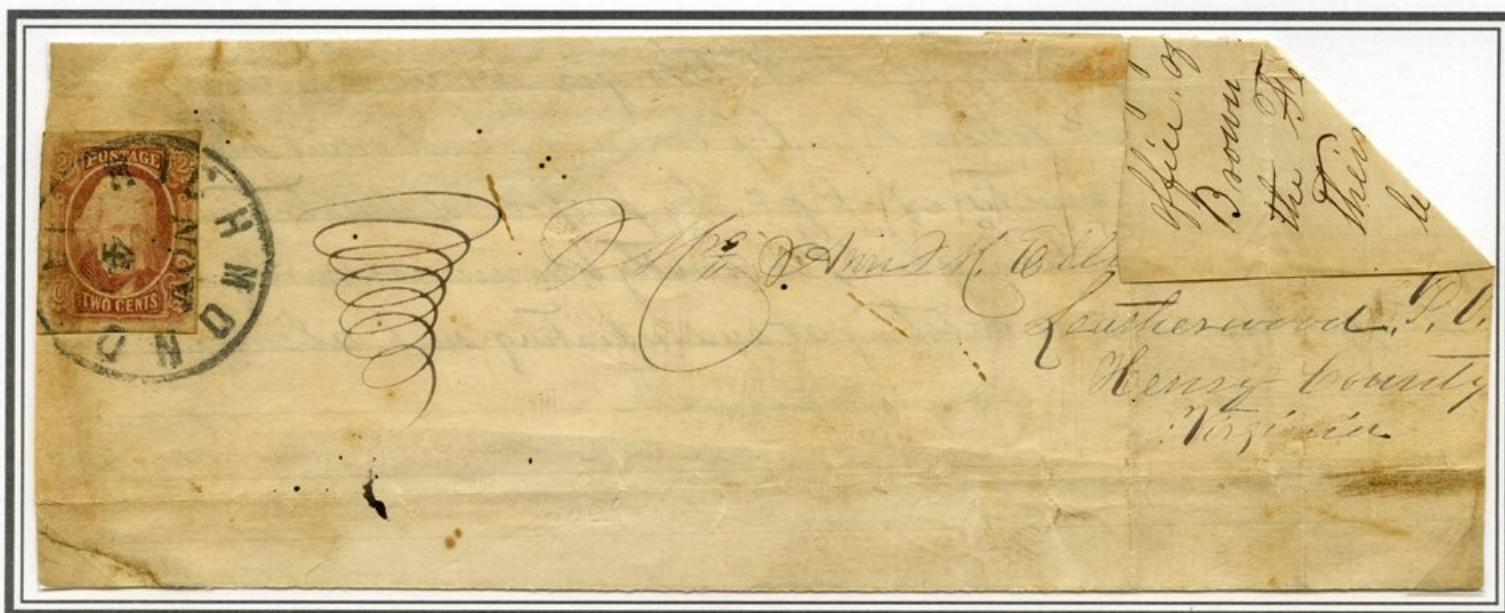


CSA

Richmond, VA to New Market, VA

(July) 2 1863

Adversity Wrapper Made From A Historically Significant Letter



Richmond, VA to Leatherwood P. O., VA

4 November (1864)

Due to the severe shortage of paper in the Confederacy, paper was reused for different reasons including creating a newspaper wrapper. The inside of this "adversity" wrapper, is a portion of a letter. It reads.... "this morning that Governor Brown has deserted the Confederate cause and gone with the Federals calling upon all Georgia Soldiers to throw down their arms and follow him. Of course I do not credit this in the least; but just mention it for the purpose of illustrating the great demoralization which has so recently & so unnecessarily seized the people as to be catching at and repeating such absurd rumors."

Printed Pamphlet

Up to Three Dollars - Two Cents



Richmond, VA to Washington, DC

25 June 1861



Back cover of pamphlet

Bound Pamphlets Under Three Dollars

The pamphlet to the left is 12 pages plus covers and contains the account presented in June 1861 to the Federal Guards in Great Britain, Savannah, and below they appeared to duty in Virginia. Any surviving examples of a pamphlet, which came through the mails, is exceedingly scarce.

The pamphlet to the bottom and right is 30 pages plus covers and being the actual report made regarding Federal contingents matters. At the Columbia Quarantine office, an attempt was made to alter the "1" in the title into a "1" for printed matter. This was meeting with the least in the new State coming in 1861.



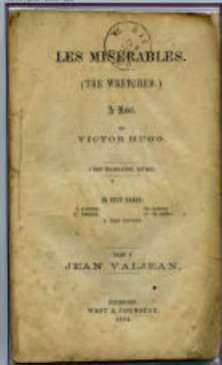
Front cover of pamphlet



Columbia, SC to Montgomery, AL

28 August 1861

Serial Book
Subscription Book Plate



Serial Book By Subscription

This 484 page book was published in Baltimore, Virginia during the first two months of 1861. I suggest you at that source add volume by original receipt which are key to understanding how the post office handled this piece.

The price was for a book weighing four pounds or under was 40 per month, in this case for. Key to note is that the first issue of 1861 appears to be the issue on the title page. If the book had not sold other than by subscription, the 1861 distribution would be a shopper based on the order.

Since the 1861 issue passed under the terms of indications you find the book was sent at their prepaid subscription rate 2 additional months, the rate was 2 1/2 per quarter and an additional 2 1/2 for each additional volume. For this piece, it would have been prepaid, 10\$. More likely, this was published in order that monthly issue to the subscription and would have been 2\$, each volume, or a total of 10 prepaid.

In other subscription work, there would have been no date markings, as is the case with this book.



Printed Matter
Introduction

Introduction To Section Six

This frame will show both the second and third class mails utilizing covers which are out of the ordinary. Fancy envelopes and cancels are shown as well as an exceedingly scarce bisect of the 2¢ Black Jack stamp, a preprinted town mark and several newspapers bearing stamps.



New York, NY to Richmond, IN

15 August 1864

Complete Revamping Of The Laws Affecting Printed Matter
July 1, 1863

The Postal Act of March 3, 1863, which took effect July 1, 1863, completely changed the ways in which printed matter was handled by the Post Office Department.

Mail was divided into three classes: First class embraced letters and matter, wholly or partly, in writing, except book manuscripts and corrected proof sheets; second class embraced publications issued at stated periods; and third class encompassed all other mailable matter, including book manuscripts and corrected proof sheets.

Second class matter published once a week or more often, sent to regular subscribers, was eligible for discounted "subscription rates" which had to be prepaid quarterly in cash. For individual items and publications published less often than a week, the postage was 1¢ for four ounces and an additional 1¢ for each four ounces in excess. Strangely, for postmasters in cities which employed carriers, they could negotiate individual contracts for delivery subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

Third class mail included printed circulars. Postage for unsealed circulars, not exceeding three in number, was 2¢ and an additional 2¢ for each three additional or fraction thereof. For other mailable third class matter the rate was 2¢ for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Third Class Mails

Unsealed Printed Circular - Two Cents Per Three To Same Address



Owasco, NY to Auburn, NY

15 December 1869

UPPER BLUE LICK WATER.

ANALYSIS:

- Sulphuretted Hydrogen.
- Free Carbonic Acid Gas.
- Carbonate of Magnesia.
- Alumina.
- Phosphate of Lime.
- Oxide of Iron.
- Iodide of Magnesium.
- Sulphate of Lime.
- Sulphate of Potash.
- Carbonate of Lime.
- Chloride of Magnesium.
- Bromide of Magnesium.
- Chloride of Sodium.
- Chloride of Potassium.

**C. L. STANTON & CO., Proprietors,
MAYSVILLE, KY.**

*Muel + Thomas
Princeton*

PHILADELPHIA. Office 1323 Chestnut Street

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION

WILLIAMS, Proprietors

**Philadelphia, PA to Harrisburg, PA
April 12, 1864**

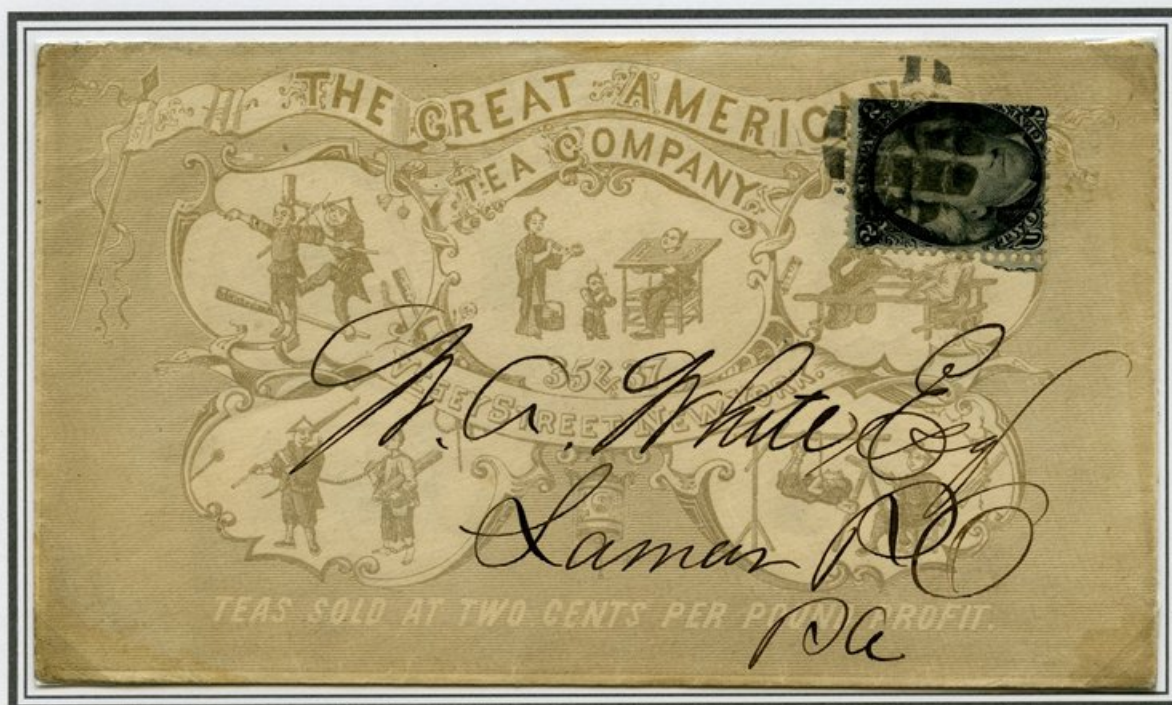
Sanitary Fair Envelope

*Adam Keller for Co
Harrisburg
Penna*

Third Class Mails

Allover Advertising Envelopes

Allover Advertising Envelopes



New York, NY to Lamar P. O., PA

C. 1866

With the vast proliferation of printing presses after the Civil War, printing costs dropped significantly, making it economical to produce beautiful advertising envelopes to enclose circulars.

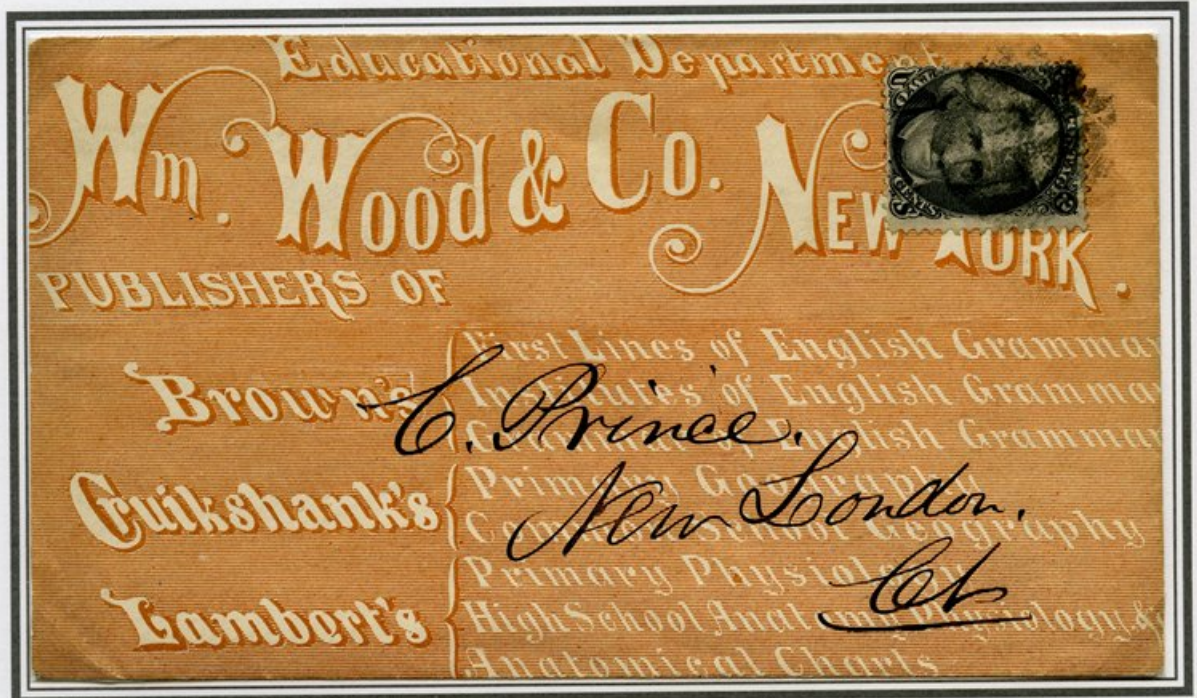


New York, NY to Winchester, NH

C. 1866

Third Class Mails
Allover Advertising Envelopes

Allover Advertising Envelopes



PFC

New York, NY to New London, CT

1 February 1868

Two examples of colorful lithographic advertising envelopes used to enclose printed circulars.



New York, NY to Dartmouth, MA

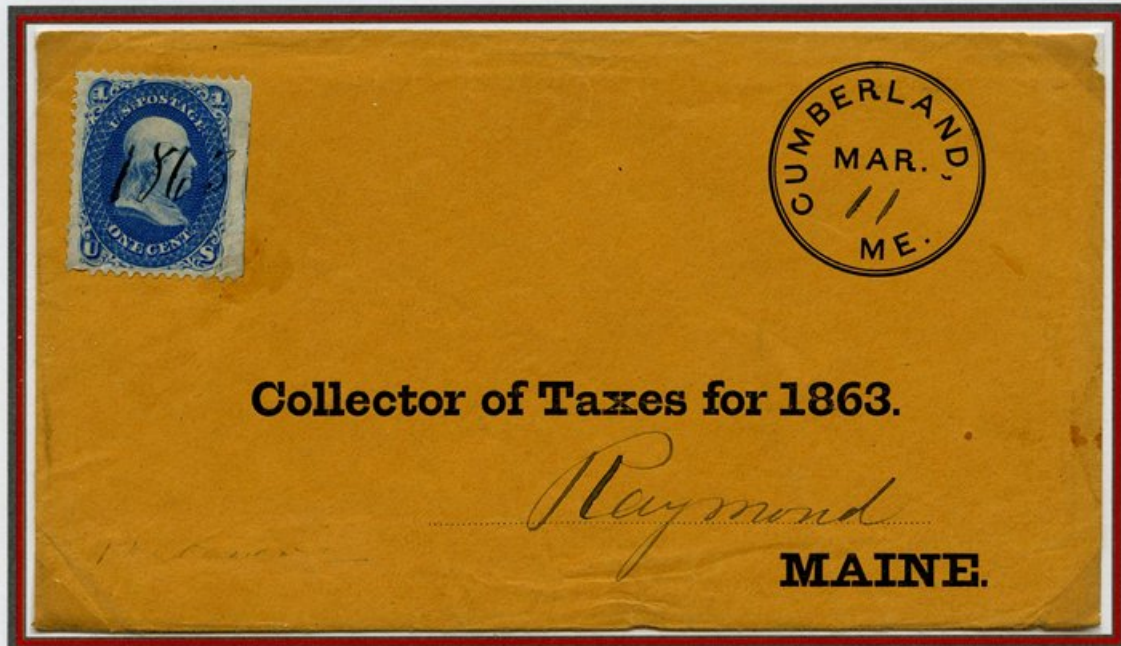
25 March 1865

Contains large purple lithographic business card and printed circular.

Third Class

Precanceled Printed Envelope

Preprinted Circular Date Stamp And Address



PSE

Cumberland, Me to Raymond, ME

11 March 1863

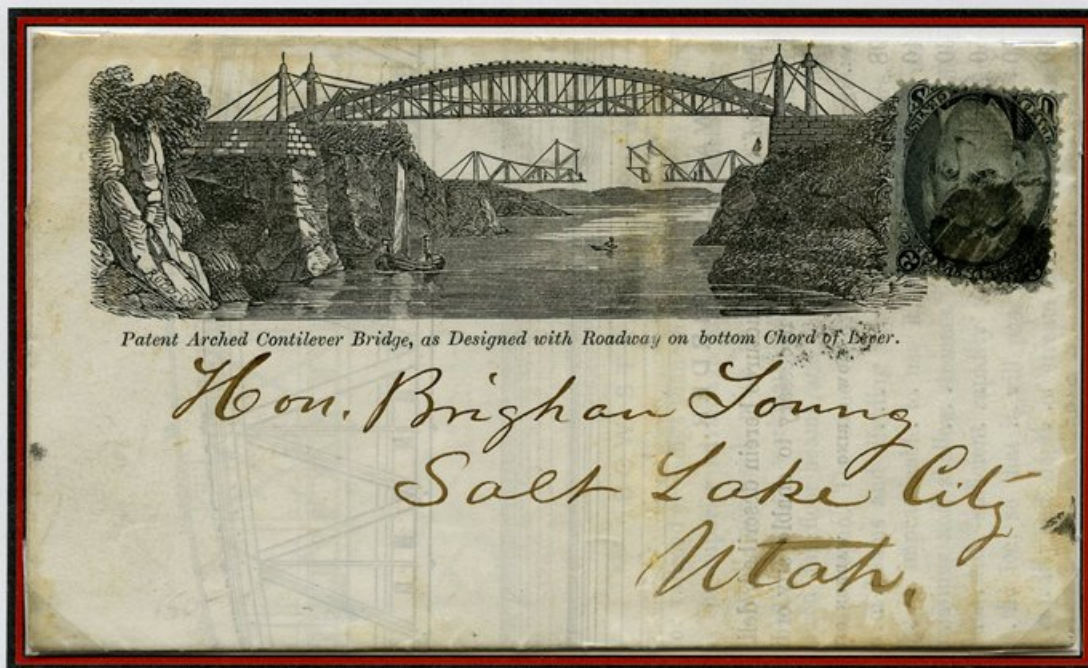
The postmaster of Cumberland, Maine from 1853 to 1870 was Mr. David Gray. Gray was also a printer and operated a print shop on the same premises as that for the post office. It appears that in the late 1850's Gray experimented with the application of the town CDS and cancellation of the stamp by running them through a printing press. This probably proved to be too tedious due to registration issues so he settled for pre-printing the circular date stamp for the town and a portion of the address. This must have been an attempt to increase efficiency of processing at the time of mailing.

The example here has the town name, the month, and the state abbreviation printed within what is similar to a normal circular date stamp. The addressee "Collector of Taxes for 1863," a very fine dotted line and the state were also preprinted. At the time of mailing, the town name in the address was written in by hand, a one cent stamp was applied and the stamp cancelled with the numeral year date.

Several examples survive from 1861 - 1864, all having the same characteristics as this example.

Third Class Mails
Illustrated Folded Sheet

Illustrated Front Panel Sheet Addressed To Brigham Young



PFC

Boston, MA to Salt Lake City, UT

April 1869

This folded printed circular is from a steel bridge company in Boston, Massachusetts to the famous leader of the Mormon Church, Brigham Young.

The Mormons were instrumental in getting the route for the first transcontinental railroad to traverse Utah near the capital, Salt Lake City. Many years of lobbying Congress for the "middle route" paid off with two handsome dividends. First, the Mormons understood the railroad meant expansion and growth and that would occur first and foremost along the route taken for the train. Secondly, they understood the short term financial boom that would come from construction of the railroad itself. The Mormons were instrumental in building the roadbeds and bridges for hundreds of miles either side of Salt Lake City. This is why the bridge company sent the circular to Brigham Young trying to promote their bridges.

Two examples of this illustrated circular are recorded.

Third Class Mails

Locally Delivered - One Cent Drop Rate

Local Delivery Utilizing The One Cent Drop Rate



Easton, PA

2 March (1867)

PFC
PSE

The local drop rate is not often considered a valid rate for printed circulars but it was perfectly acceptable to send printed circulars in this manner.

Young & Schlough obviously prepared a mailing of advertising circulars which were each enclosed in an unsealed envelope. Those circulars, going outside the area of the local post office, were posted at the circular rate of 2¢. When the mailer prepared those going locally an enterprising person realized that the drop rate was only 1¢ and, probably having only 2¢ stamps, cut a 2¢ stamp in half and placed it on the envelope. Most likely, the postmaster, as a courtesy to the mailer, accepted this bisected 2¢ stamp as valid for the 1¢ drop rate postage.

This envelope has full undisturbed gum on the back flap and, as such, proves it went through the mails unsealed, which is proof, as attested to in the PSE certificate, of a circular being originally enclosed.

This is the only recorded use of a bisected 2¢ black jack on a mailed circular.

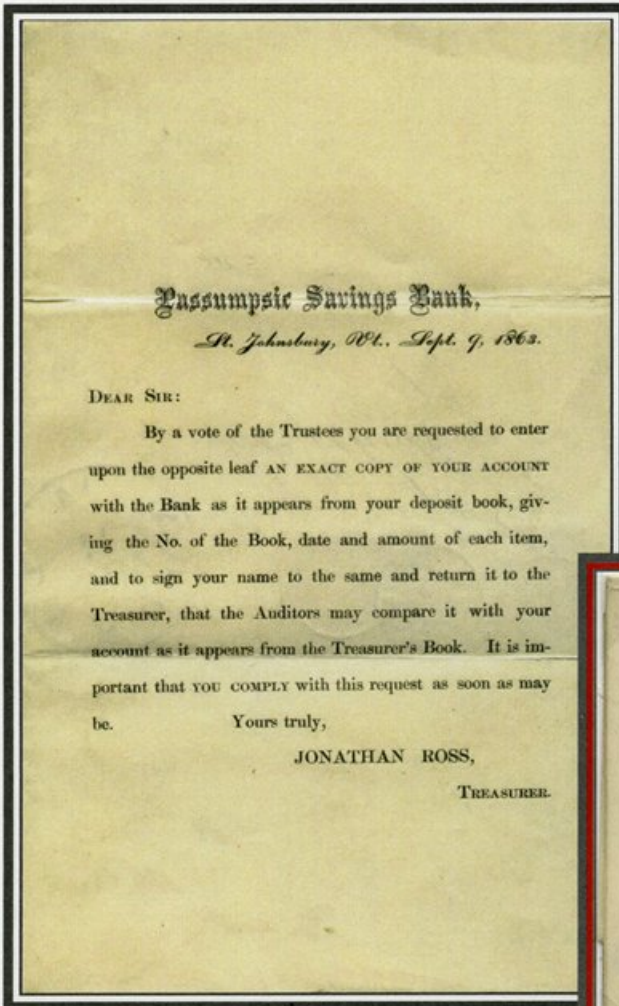
Turned Cover
Third Class Outbound - Letter Rate On Return

Turned Cover

This item is referred to as a "turned cover," meaning it was used for two separate and distinct mailings.

First, the savings bank, by printed circular (left), requested of their depositor her account information. The first mailing, on November 10th, required 2¢ for the printed circular rate.

The depositor wrote the necessary information on the other side of the circular thus changing the piece from a printed circular to a letter (see note on the stamps below). The "letter," bearing 3¢ was returned to the bank on November 16, 1863.



Interior of circular reduced 50%



Copy of the address panel of the returned "letter" with 3¢ postage. Careful examination reveals that the 2¢ black jack stamp was cancelled before the overlapping 1¢ stamp was applied. Most likely the bank had applied the 2¢ for the return postage not realizing that the handwritten response to their request would require letter postage of 3¢. The 1¢ was canceled and the "letter" was returned to the bank.

Address panel increased by 25%



Lyndon, VT to St. Johnsbury, VT

16 November 1863

Third Class Mail
Illegal Usages

Illegal Stamp Usages One Accepted And One Rejected



New York, NY to Butler, PA

19 September (1864)

The 1¢ stamp on the right was demonetized on August 17, 1861 meaning it was no longer valid for postage. However, it was accepted as valid postage paying the circular rate since there are no markings indicating any additional moneys due.



South Charlestown, NH to Winchester, NH

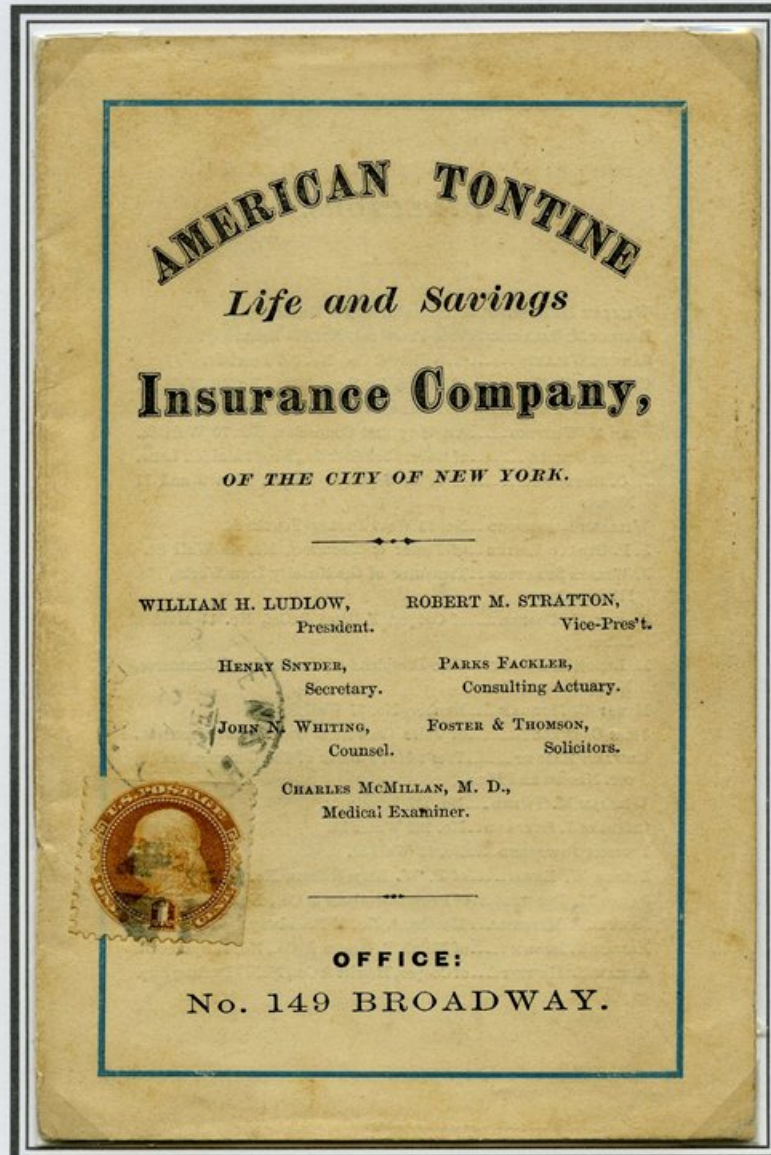
1 August (1866)

The sender of this unsealed envelope attempted to use a 2¢ playing card revenue stamp to prepay the circular rate. Though cancelled, someone caught the error and marked it 'Due 2' to be paid by the addressee.

Third Class Mail

Pamphlet - One Cent Per Four Ounces

Promotional Pamphlet Under Four Ounces - One Cent



Greensboro, AL

24 December (1869)

Insurance company promotional pamphlet containing rate tables for life insurance, annuities, and endowments. Since there is no addressee, it is most likely that one was delivered to each box holder in the town or on a mailing list given to the postmaster.

Second Class Mails

Local Carrier Delivery - By Special Contract With Publisher

**Carrier Service
By Special Contract**

This pamphlet illustrates a special, *off-table* rate. The following quote is taken from The Act of March 3, 1863, Stat. 12, Sec. 15. A copy of the law is available on the reverse of this sheet.

It states:

"The postmaster of any office where letter carriers are employed may contract with the publishers of any newspapers or periodicals, ... for delivery by postal carriers, within the postal district, of any such publications not coming through the mails, at rates and upon terms to be agreed upon."

The law continues:

"The Postmaster General may provide for the delivery by such carriers..... must be prepaid by postage stamps at the rate of 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof."

The special "arrangement" between the post master and the publisher was 1¢ postage for the pamphlet and 1¢ for delivery by a carrier.

Mr George Richardson

THIRTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT



REV. CHARLES CLEVELAND,
MISSIONARY.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1866.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1866.

Third Class Mails
Overweight Items

Over-weight Items



PFC

Philadelphia, PA to Bridgeton, NJ

29 November (1862)

This wrapper is made from an original, hand-drawn piece of sheet music for the religious song "Be Kind." The wrapper contained either newspapers, magazines or pamphlets weighing between 32+ and 36 ounces or a small book weighing between 17 and 18 ounces.



(Philadelphia, PA) to Pottsville, PA

C. 1866

Though marked "Circular," this wrapper most likely contained a pamphlet weighing between 8+ and 12 ounces. The rate was 1¢ per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

Second Class Mails

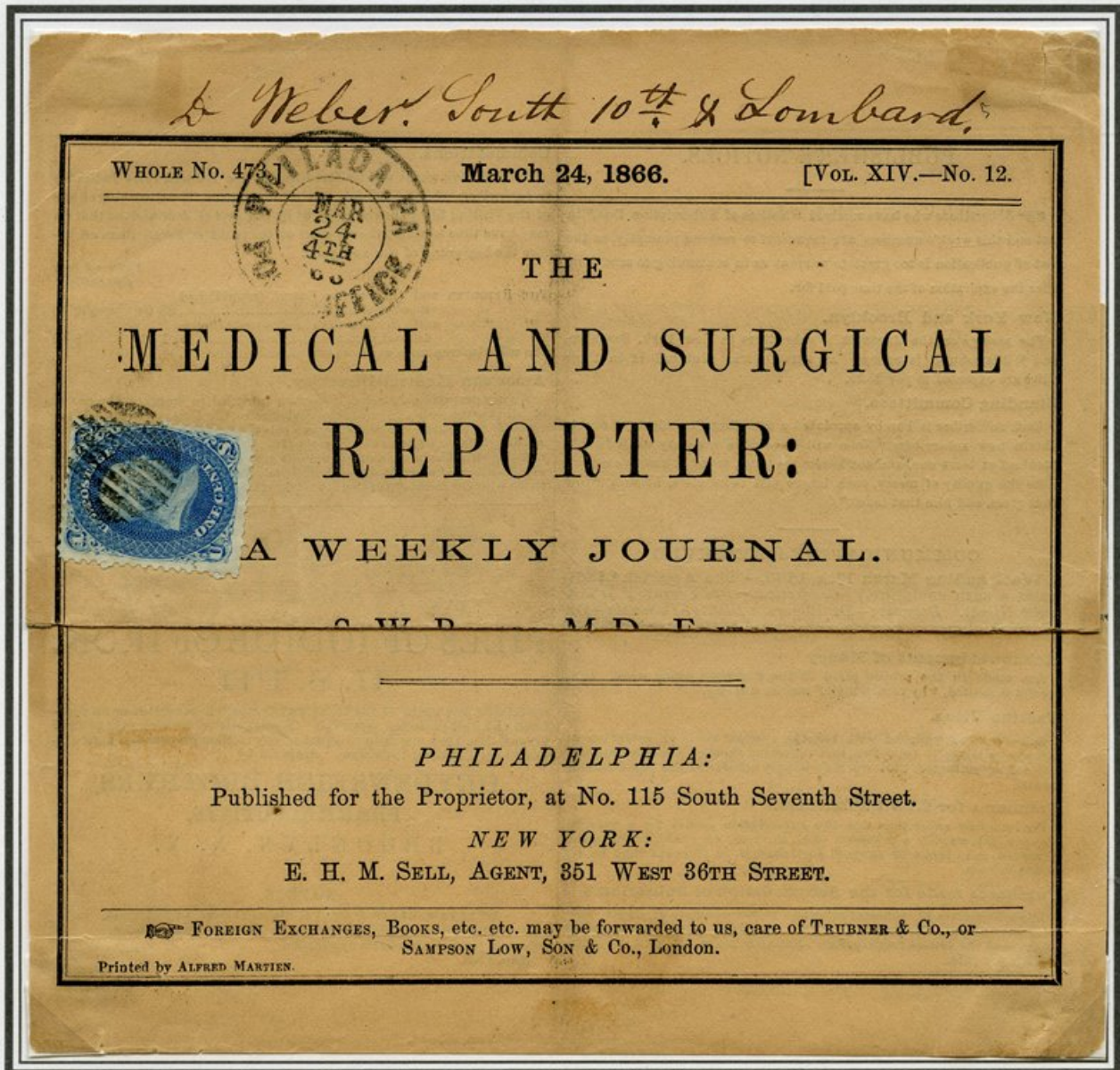
Periodical - One Cent Every Four Ounces

Second Class Periodical

Periodicals published on a regular period of a week or more are considered second class mail and subject to 1¢ for each increment of four ounces.



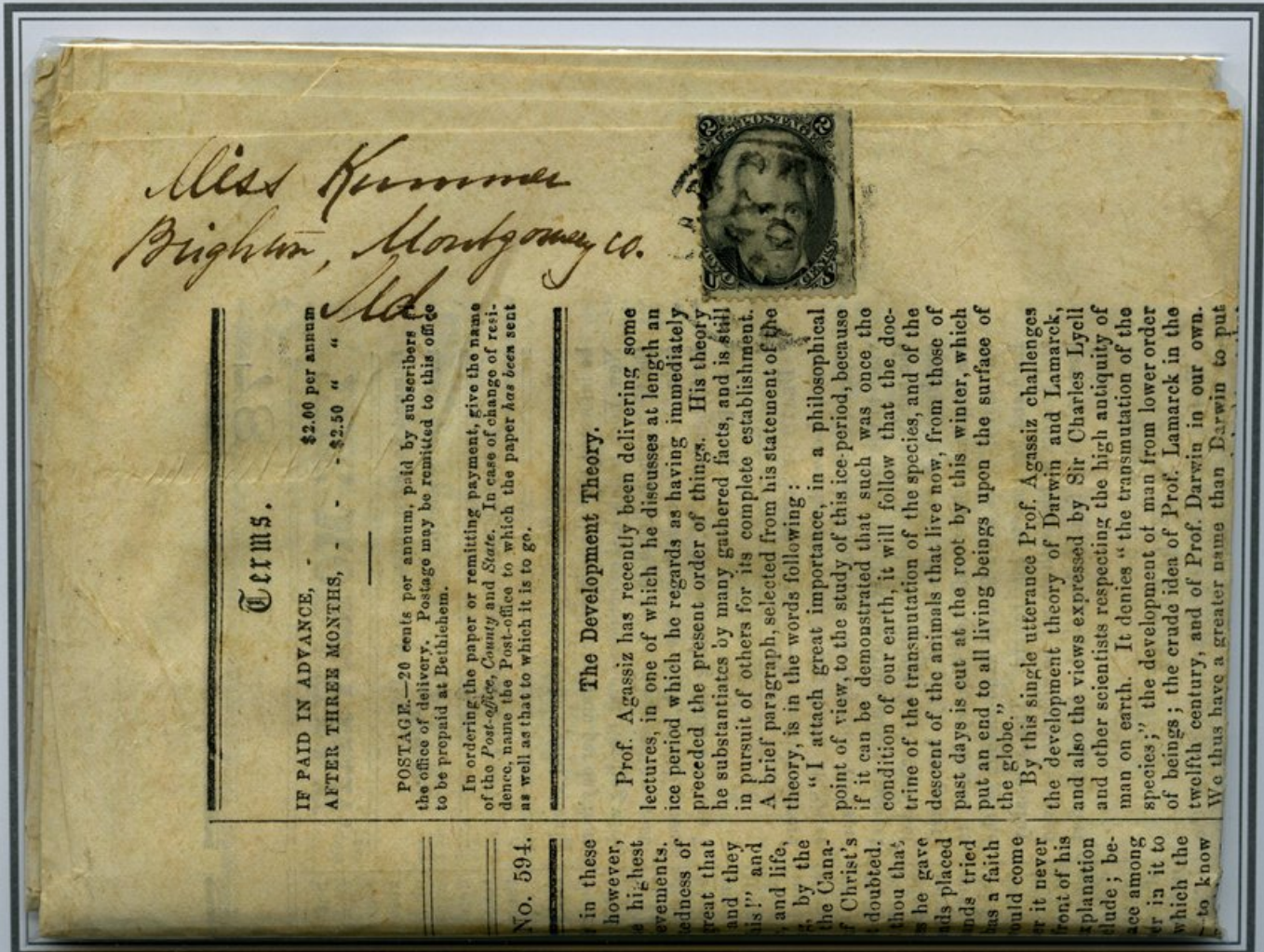
80% Reduction



Second Class

Transient Newspaper - Two Cents Per Four Ounces

Transient Newspaper To Nonsubscriber - Two Cents Prepaid By Stamps



Bethlehem, PA to Brighton, MD

20 May 1867

The Monrabian Newspaper



14 July 1861

14 July 1861

The Rochester Daily Gazette

Section Seven - Foreign Mails

1 July 1863 - 1870

To Canada

Printed Circular - Two Cents

Introduction To Section Seven - Mails To Foreign Destinations

The final section, section seven, will examine the usages to and from foreign countries and some of the different rates that evolved from the new treaties in 1867, 1868 and 1869.

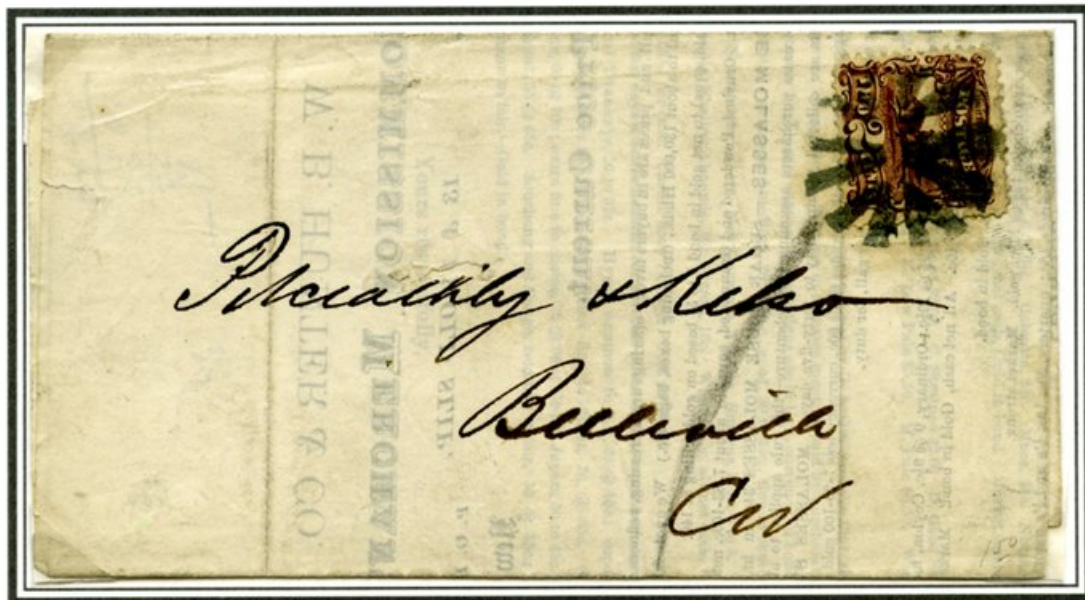
Below are two examples of printed circulars to Canada via the overland routes.



Boston, MA to New Castle, New Brunswick

6 June 1868

During this period the rate to Canada remained constant at 2¢.



New York, NY to Belleville, Canada West

2 June 1869

Section Seven - Foreign Mails

1 July 1863 - 1870

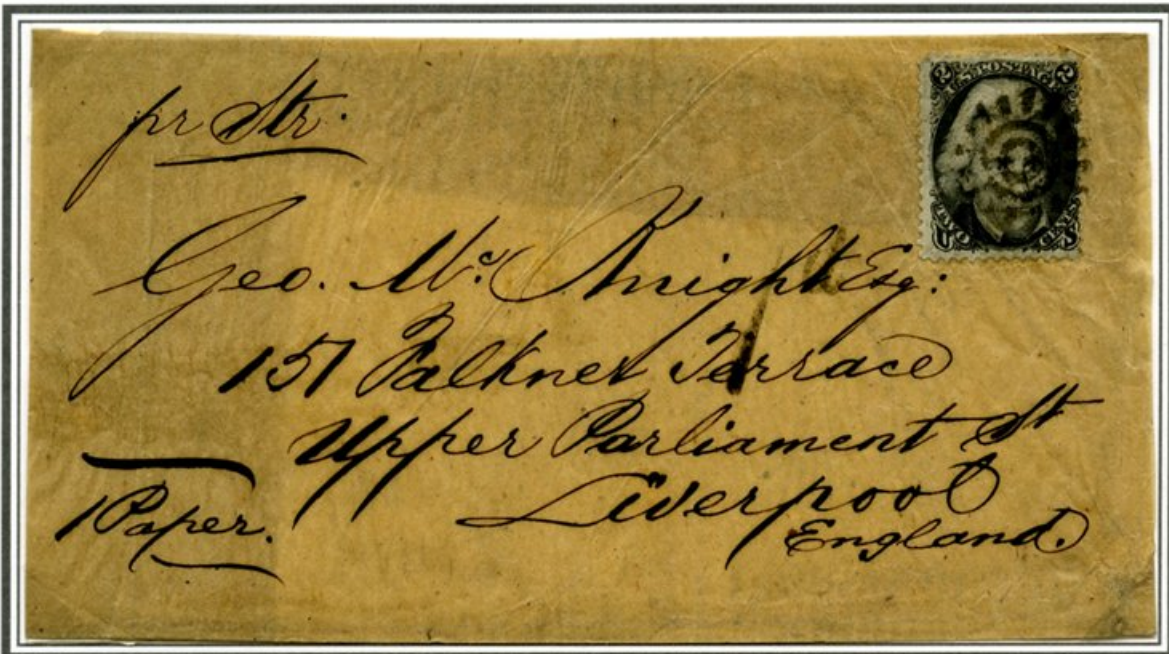
To Great Britain

18 April 1853 - 30 June 1867

Newspaper Rate - Two Then Six Cents

1 September 1867 - December 1868

Newspaper Rate Of Two Cents To September 30, 1867

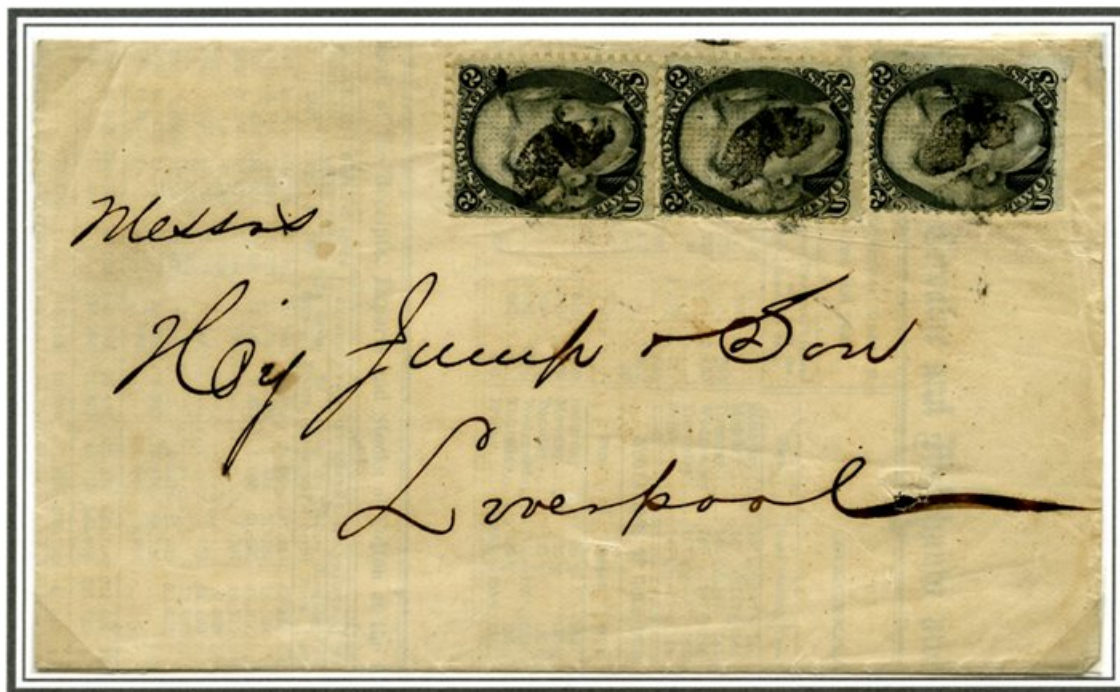


San Francisco, CA to Liverpool, England

C. 1864

A newspaper wrapper showing the 2¢ rate in effect from April, 1853 to September 30, 1867.

Newspaper Rate Increased To Six Cents



New Orleans, LA to Liverpool, England

C, October 1868

PFC

Under the new 1867 Convention with Great Britain, printed circulars were included in the book rate of 6¢, a three times increase. This remained in effect for only about 15 months.

Section Seven - Foreign Mails

1 July 1863 - 1870

To Great Britain

1 September 1867 - December 1868

Newspaper Rate - Six Cents Then Two Cents

1 January 1869 - 1870

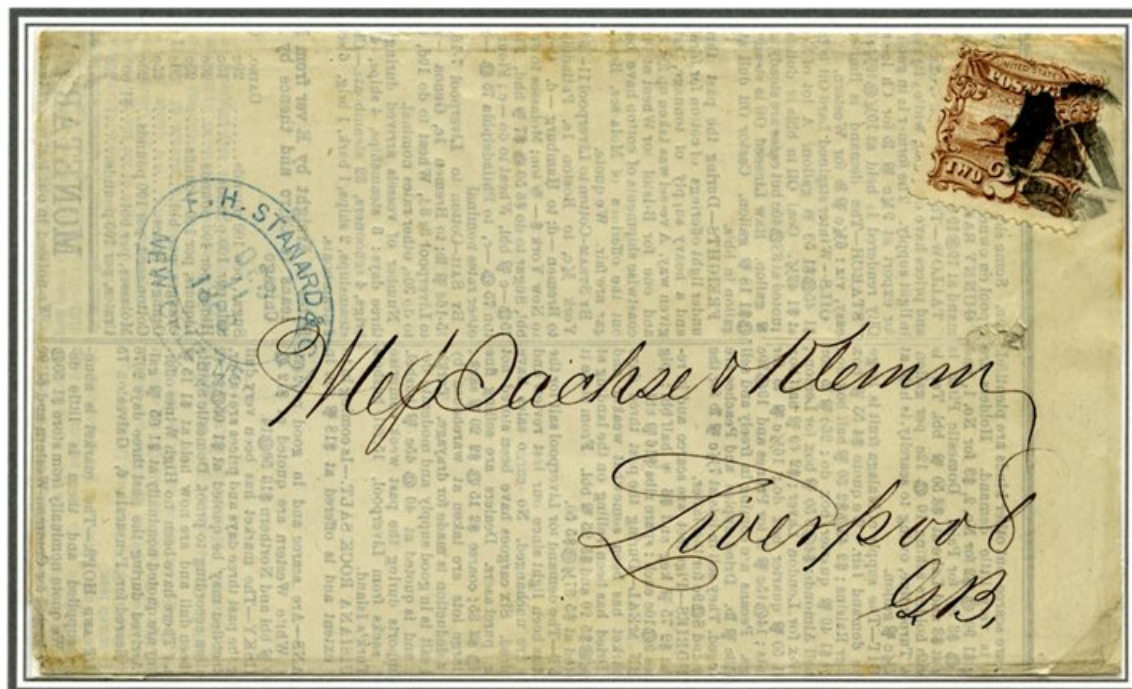
Newspaper Rate Of 6¢ In Effect Fifteen Months



(New York, NY) to London, England

C. 1868

Newspaper Rate Reduced To 2¢ on January 1, 1869.



New Orleans, LA to Liverpool, England

C, October 1868

From England

Newspaper - One Pence Per Paper

Quadruple Newspaper Rate From England

Four Papers
London Daily
News

Each of the papers
required one pence
postage. There
were four papers in
the bundle as noted
above the stamp
thus requiring a
four pence stamp.

Messrs Brown & Bardsley
New York

4 pence

466

The Daily News

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

D SAVONA RAILWAY
Y/SOCIETE ANONYME.
GIVEN that in consequence of a fraudulent
not having admitted their intention of
REAL MEETING of the shareholders of
to be held in Turin, on the 7th instant,
8th November next, at the same place,
and on the above date, in conformity with
of the Company, whatever may be the
present,
agreed will be available for the adjourned
the business of the General Meeting,
ers of at least ten shares each (Article
by in favour of parties who are them-
the 51.
obtained on application at the office,
J. W. PILLANS, Secretary,
11 Broad-street,
1863.

A and SOUTH EASTERN
COMPANY (limited).
GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY
the Company will be held at the office
Greenham-house, Old Broad-street, Lon-
don, on the 31st day of October inst., at 13 o'clock
of money on the bonds or debentures
of order of the Board,
H. N. ANDERSON, Acting Secretary,
11 Broad-street,
1863.

E and NAILS WORTH
WEAVY COMPANY.
GIVEN, that the FIRST ORDINARY

RICHARD HARRISON, Esq., deceased.
Any person who can produce, or had a knowledge of a
WILL, or Testamentary Paper (if any), of RICHARD HARRI-
SON, late of Lovey-lane, in Warrington, in the county of Lan-
caster, Esquire, deceased, or who claims to be the heir-at-law,
or one of the next-of-kin of the deceased, is requested to com-
municate at once by letter with Mr. HARRISON, solicitor, 15, St.
James-street, Piccadilly, or Messrs. MARSH and BALDWIN, solicitors,
Warrington, Sept. 16, 1863.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.—WHEREAS
Messrs. BRAVIN and WUSTICH, lithographers, of St.
Mary Axe, have lately been solicited by some unauthorised
party (evidently for fraudulent purposes) to execute an order for
labels, the fac-simile of those used for MARSHALL'S HUNGA-
RIAN BRANDY, the above reward will be paid on conviction of
the offender; and the public is particularly requested to see
that (if genuine) each bottle is capsealed, labelled, and cork
branded.—J. G. MARSHALL, sole consignee; of most retailers,
8s. 8d. each; 48s. per dozen case, carriage paid. Depots, 114,
Aldersgate-street, City. List of agents post free on applica-
tion.

THE GENERAL CREDIT and FINANCE
COMPANY OF LONDON (limited).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have this
day made a CALL of £2 per share upon the shares in this com-
pany, payable on or before FRIDAY, the 5th October inst., at
the London and Westminster Bank or the Union Bank of
London.—By order of the Board,
R. J. BUTLER, Secretary.
Temporary offices, 90, Cannon-street, E.C.

MADRID DOCKS, BONDED and GENERAL
WAREHOUSES.
These warehouses, established by an act of the Spanish Cortes,
and sanctioned by Her Catholic Majesty, in the royal decrees of

DAEPIO INSURANCE COMPANY.
MARITIME INSURANCES effected to the various Ports of
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.
Losses made payable in London or Australia, at the option of
the assured.
YOUNG LARK, and BENNETT, Agents for the Company,
59, Greenham-street, E.C.

THE ENGLISH and SCOTTISH MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY (limited).
subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS BARKIN, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
JOHN ALEX. HANKEY, Jun., Esq., London, Deputy-Chairman.
LONDON.
William Bevan, Esq.,
John Elm, Esq.,
George Gartway, Esq.,
John Gillespie, Esq.,
R. Stuart Jones, Esq.,
E. Lucas, Esq.,
LIVERPOOL.—Henry Woodfall, Esq.,
GLASGOW.
A. A. Fyfe, Esq.,
William Hamilton, Jun., Esq.,
John P. Kilbuck, Esq.,
Wm. Malcolm, Esq.,
JAMES WATSON, Esq.,
ANDREW A. BARKEN, Esq.,
JOHN H. WALK, Esq.,
UNDERWRITERS.
London.—Arthur James Pinnas, Esq.,
Glasgow.—William Birrell, Esq., (Messrs. Wm. Ewing and Co.)
The Company is prepared to accept marine risks on current
terms at their Temporary Offices, No. 2, Royal Exchange-build-
ings, London, and 151, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
D. MACPHERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE—OPENING OF WEST-END
BRANCH-OFFICE.
ACQUINTED by road, river, or railway, in the fields, the

FIRST REP
At the FIRST G
held at the JONH
The following RE
FIRST RE
SHA
The Directors, as
to submit to this t
the Company a rep
last; and in doing
on the complete s
Although only a
portion of the Co
is very distant, it
and loss account a
all interest on dep
discounted, but no
Out of these pro
half-yearly payme
£1,176 11s. 8d. to s
holders; many direc
tors for their serv
pletores; and the
payment of a divid
on the 10,000 shar
rate of nearly £12
£100 of the unpa
the Directors recd
the benefit of the
carried forward to
It is very satisf
they that if for t
published the most
prospects for the
In Port Eduard
they have taken

From Yokohama, Japan
Printed Circular - Two Cents

1867 - 1874

American Consulate Offices In Japan

Prior to 1867, the United States, through the Department of State, had established consulate offices in several cities in Japan and China. The only mail processing done by these offices related to the forwarding of mail received from foreign postal systems and placing it on either U. S. navel vessels or private ships. Initially, the volumes were quite small and did not necessitate any special circumstances.

All this changed when, in 1867, treaties were signed with China and Japan. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company was awarded the contract to provide regular mail and passenger service between those countries and San Francisco. The volumes of mail increased substantially and the offices grew at Shanghai, China and several cities including Yokohama, Japan,



Yokohama, Japan to Hartford, CT

C. 1868

The wrapper above contained a printed circular which traveled from Yokohama, Japan 6,100 miles by steamer to San Francisco then 3,560 miles overland to Hartford, Connecticut. Mails originating in Yokohama, Japan are easily identified by the large 'X' cancellation. Three examples recorded.



To The West Indies

Newspaper Rate - Four Cents

Printed Matter Mails To The Caribbean



Baltimore, MD to St. Lucia, BWI

11 September 1869

This circular was posted in Baltimore and carried by American packet to St. Thomas where it transited on September 30, 1869. This steamship service had a book packet rate of 4¢ per four ounces. Upon arrival in St. Lucia, the small black St. Lucia receiving mark was applied and the recipient had to pay one penny postage due as noted by the brown '1' on the front of the cover.

Only two examples of the 1869 pictorial stamps used to St. Lucia are recorded.

To Sweden And Germany
Newspaper Rate - Two Cents

15 August 1853 - 1 January 1867

Printed Circulars Carried Direct To Or Through Germany With 'PAID ALL'

To Sweden



PFC

New York, NY to Calmar, Sweden

30 November 1865

Carried on the NGL ship *America* departing December 15 arriving Bremen December 29, 1865. It was transferred at Sweden's receiving point, Malmo arriving January 2, 1866 and then by rail to Calmar, Sweden. The 'PAID ALL' marking indicated that the postage was prepaid through Germany; the '6' indicates 6 ore due. Mails to Sweden, at this time, are highly unusual.

To Bremen, Germany



New York, NY to Bremen, Germany

December (1864)

This newspaper wrapper, with the 'PAID ALL', was carried to Bremen and delivered fully prepaid.

Section Seven - Foreign Mails

1 July 1863 - 1870

To Cuba And Mexico

Newspaper Rate - Two Cents

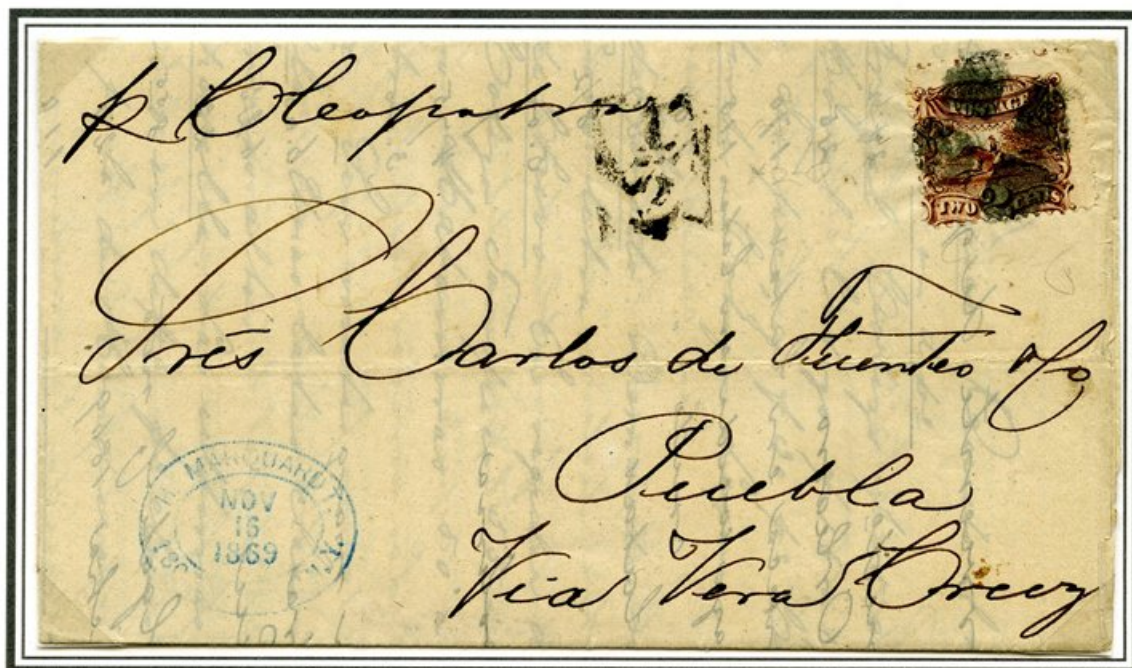
The Newspaper Rate Remained Consistent To Cuba And Mexico At Two Cents



Philadelphia, PA to Caibarien, Cuba

12 December 1866

The 'NA1' is a receiving mark indicating it was sent from North America.



New York, NY to Puebla, Mexico

16 November 1869

The '1/2' is a receiving mark indicating one half reale postage due.

To France

Newspaper Rate - Two Cents

Newspaper Rate Of Two Cents



PFC

Unknown to Paris, France

C. 4 June 1868

Though newspapers were rated in the United States "by the piece" at 2¢, the required postage due in France was based on weight. The wrapper above contained a paper weighing between 40 and 80 grams and therefore due 30 decimes from the recipient.



Unknown to Paris, France

C. 1 April 1868

This wrapper contained a newspaper weighing up to 40 grams and therefore was due 15 decimes from recipient.

From France

Newspaper Rate Under 40 Grams - 12 Centimes



Map Of 1867 Worlds Fair

This printed sheet measures 30" x 22" and weighs just 33 grams. Since it has no writing, it qualifies as a newspaper. The published rate is 12 centimes, the reason for the extra 1 centime is unknown.

Auxerre is a postal station near the expo grounds and use of this postmark preceded the use of the Exposition Universelle postmarked introduced on the March 25, 1867.

85% Reduction



Paris France to Boston, MA

9 March 1867

Section Seven - Foreign Mails

1 July 1863 - 1870

To Germany

Newspaper Rate - Two Cents To Port Of Entry

Markings In 1867 Only

Printed Circulares Carried By HAPAG And NGL

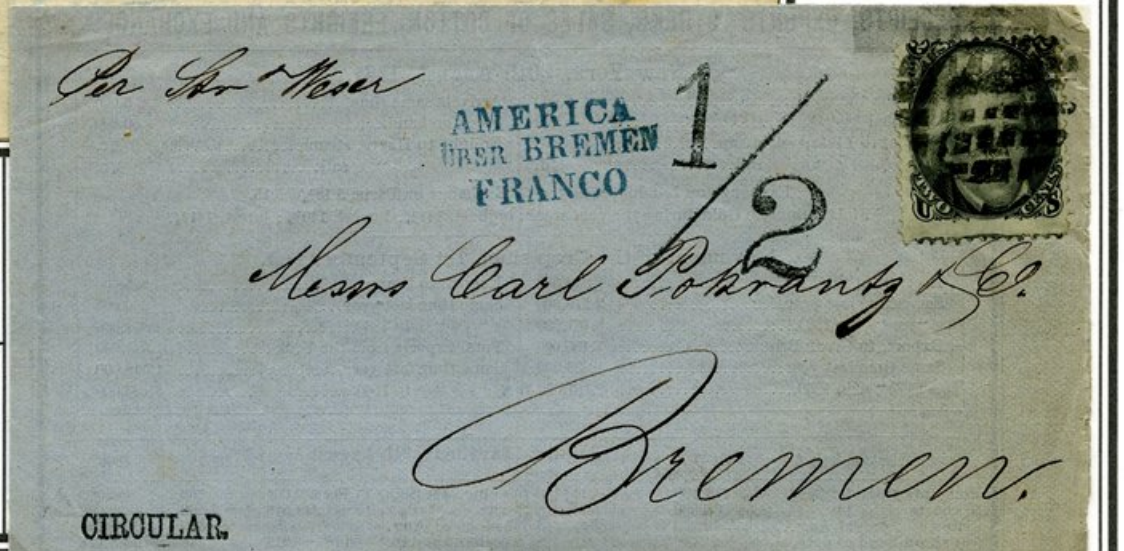


Carried on the NGL ship *Bremen* from New York on January 26 arriving Bremen February 8, 1867.

This is the earliest recorded 1/2 marking.

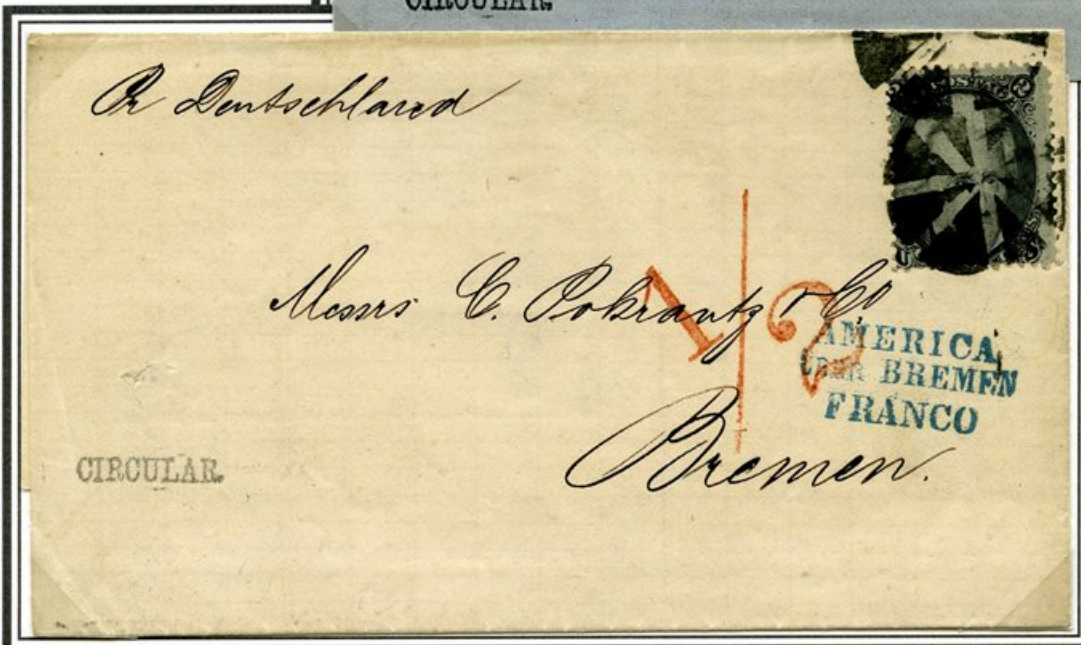
Galveston, TX to Bremen, Germany
14 January 1867

Carried by Bremen Mail on ship *Weiser* II from New York August 29, arriving Bremen September 11, 1867.



New York, NY to Bremen, Germany
29 August 1867

Carried By Bremen Mail but ship unknown due to a lack of dates. The color of the red ink versus black ink was of no significance.



New York, NY to Bremen, Germany

C. 1867

Section Seven - Foreign Mails

1 July 1863 - 1870

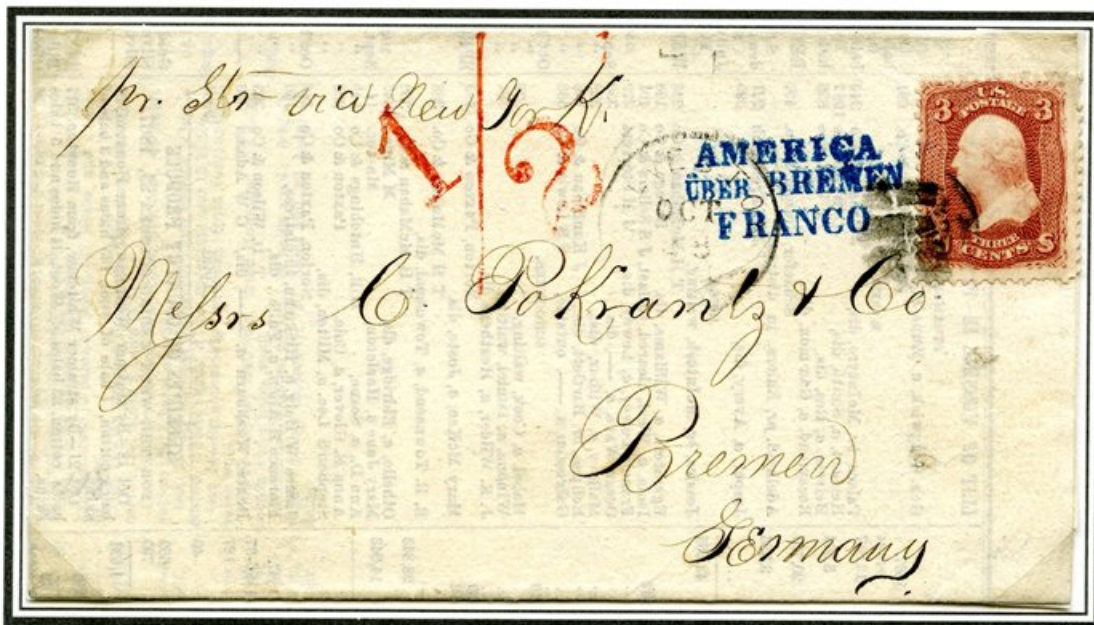
To Germany

Newspaper Rate - Two Cents

Markings 1867 Only

Newspaper Rate Either Two Or Three Cents

Both the treaties with Hanover (HAPAG) and Bremen (NGL) specified a rate of 2¢ if the newspaper that was destined for the port of arrival or 3¢ if it went past the port of arrival.



Galveston, TX to Bremen, Germany

28 October 1867

The circular had a three cent stamp placed on it by the sender without knowing which service, (HAPAU or (NGL), would be used. It went NGL direct to Bremenhaven, therefore the 1/2 credit mark.



New Orleans, LA to Bremen, Germany

10 August 1867

PFC

This circular has a two cent stamp placed by the sender and it went HAPAG direct to Hanover, Germany. Since Bremen was "past Hanover" the correct credit mark of 1 was applied.

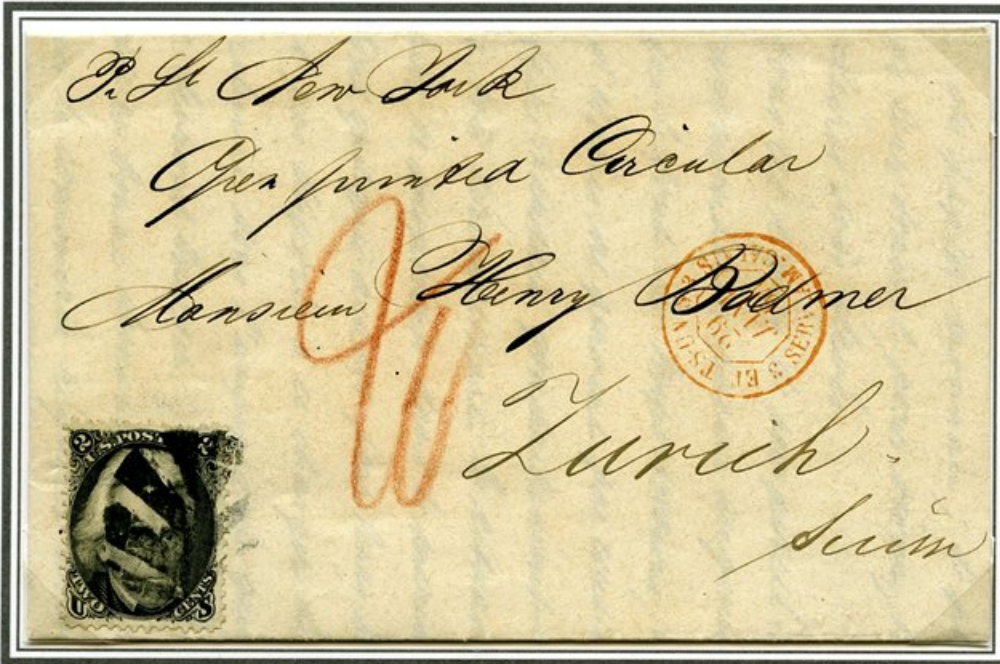
Section Seven - Foreign Mails

1 July 1863 - 1870

To Switzerland

French Mails- Newspaper And Book Rate

Newspaper Rate To Switzerland Two Cents



Printed circular subject to the newspaper rate of 2¢. Carried on the North German Line ship *New York* from New York January 16, arriving Southampton January 28, 1864.

PFC

New York, NY to Zurich, Switzerland

15 January 1864

Book Rate To Switzerland Four Cents Each Four Ounces



Philadelphia, PA to Geneve, Switzerland

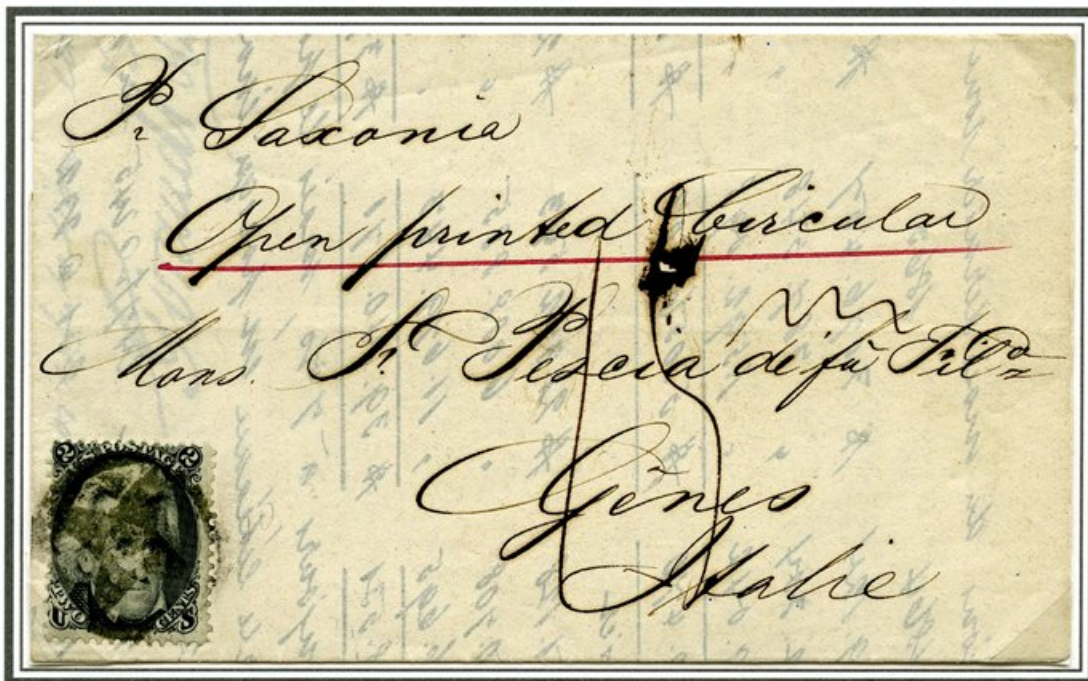
10 March 1866

Carried on Cunard from New York on the ship *Asia* departing March 14, arriving Queenstown March 26, 1866.

To Italy

Newspaper Rate - Two Cents

Newspaper Rate Via HAPAG Line - Two Cents



(New York, NY) to Genoa, Italy

15 October 1864

The above circular was carried by the *Saxonia* and the one below by the *Germania* from New York. Upon arrival in Southampton, they were transferred to France, marked French postage due, then they were taken overland to the Italian frontier at Susa, Torino. Crossing into Torino, they continued overland to Genoa.



(New York, NY) to Genoa, Italy

12 November 1864

Section Seven - Foreign Mails

1 July 1863 - 1870

To Belgium And Switzerland
Closed Mail - Eight Cents

1 January 1869 - 1870

1867 Convention For Closed Mails



Eight Cents Closed Mail Rates

The new convention in 1867 provided for an 8¢ rate, fully paid to the destination. The pieces were to be sent in closed bags to the destination.

This circular to the left went by the Inman Line's *City of Paris*, arriving, Liverpool April 28, 1868. The closed bag was transported through France to Switzerland where it was delivered without postage being due.

Cleveland, OH to Antwerp, Belgium
11 April 1868

Like the circular above, this too was sent by closed bag, except this time to Belgium. The circular was carried on the Cunardship, *Russia*, departing New York January 6, 1869 and arrived Queenstown January 15, 1869. It was delivered in Belgium without postage due.



New York, NY to Antwerp, Belgium

6 January 1869

To Holland

British Mails- Newspaper Rate Two, Then Eight Cents

Newspaper Rates To Holland



New York, NY to Schiedam, Holland

3 March, 1866

Carried on the HAPAG Line's ship *Allemania*, leaving New York March 3, 1866 and arriving Southampton, March 14, 1866, then open mail to Holland. Marked 1d due in England and 7 1/2 Dutch cents in Holland.



New York, NY to Leiden, Holland

26 July 1869

Carried on the Cunard Line's ship *City of New York II*, leaving New York March 2, 1867, arriving Liverpool September 8, 1869, then closed bag to Holland fully paid.