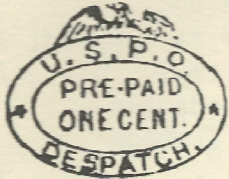
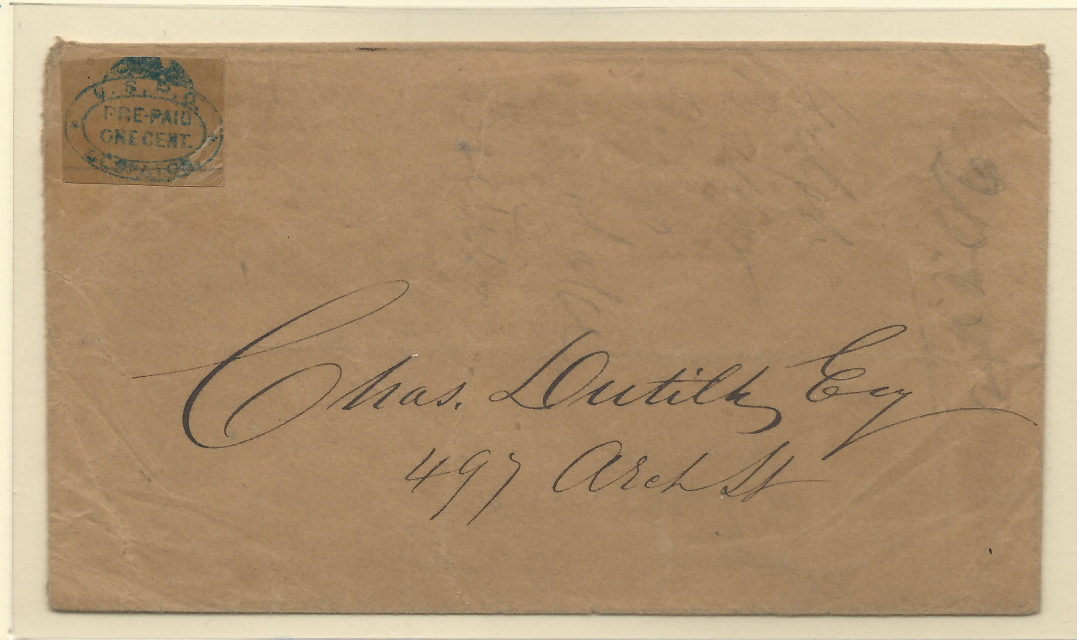


CARRIER DEPARTMENT HANDSTAMP ADHESIVE - "MOUNTED EAGLE"



1 CENT: 1 CENT CARRIER FEE
FOR "CITY MAIL"

TWELVE "BLUE ON BUFF" STAMPS RECORDED, FOUR ON COVER



UNDATED BLUE ON BUFF MOUNTED EAGLE CARRIER ADHESIVE
UNCANCELLED LOCAL ADDRESS PFC 2001

4 CENTS: 1 CENT CARRIER COLLECTION FEE
3 CENTS PREPAID UNDER 3000 MILES

FIVE "BLACK" STAMPS RECORDED, ONE ON COVER



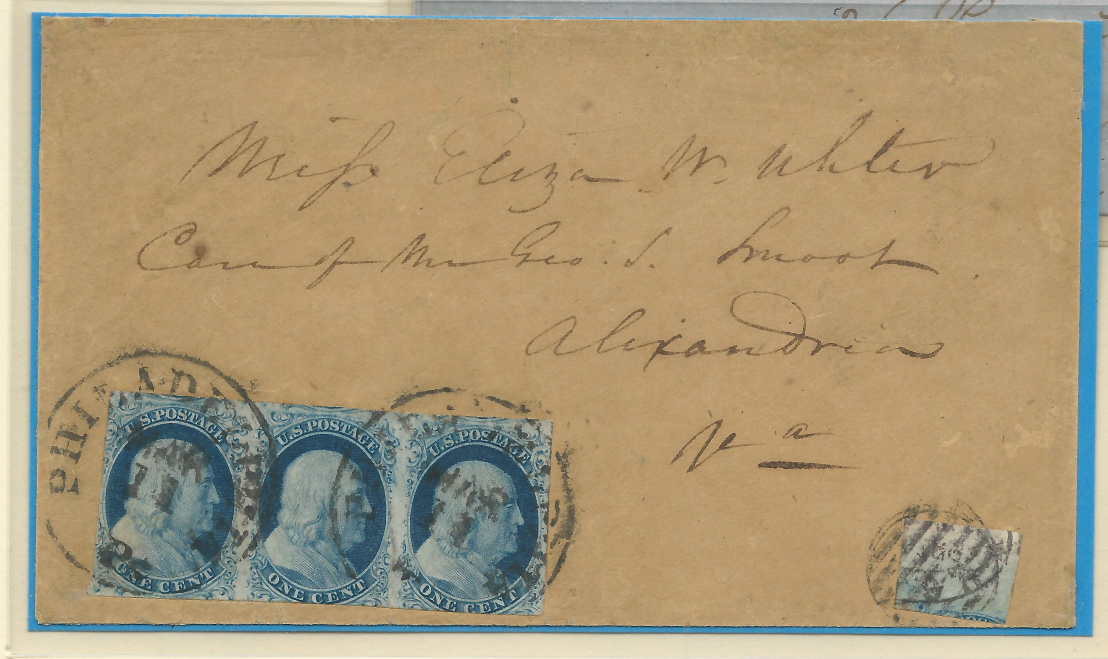
JULY 10, (1854-56) BLACK MOUNTED EAGLE CARRIER ADHESIVE GRID CANCEL BLACK PHILADELPHIA DATESTAMP
3 CENT GENERAL ISSUE ADHESIVE REMOVED DELIVERED TO FLORENCE HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY PFC 2000

The **mounted Eagle handstamp marking** provided the design for these Philadelphia carrier department adhesive stamps. The top example in blue ink is on Buff paper, which may have been from *cannibalized envelopes*. The bottom example was black ink on paper likely obtained from *selvedge remnants*, and is the **only example on cover**.

CARRIER DEPARTMENT HANDSTAMP ADHESIVE - "DOUBLE OVAL"

4 CENTS: 1 CENT CARRIER FEE "TO THE MAILS"
3 CENTS UNDER 3000 MILES PREPAID

EIGHTEEN RECORDED ON COVER

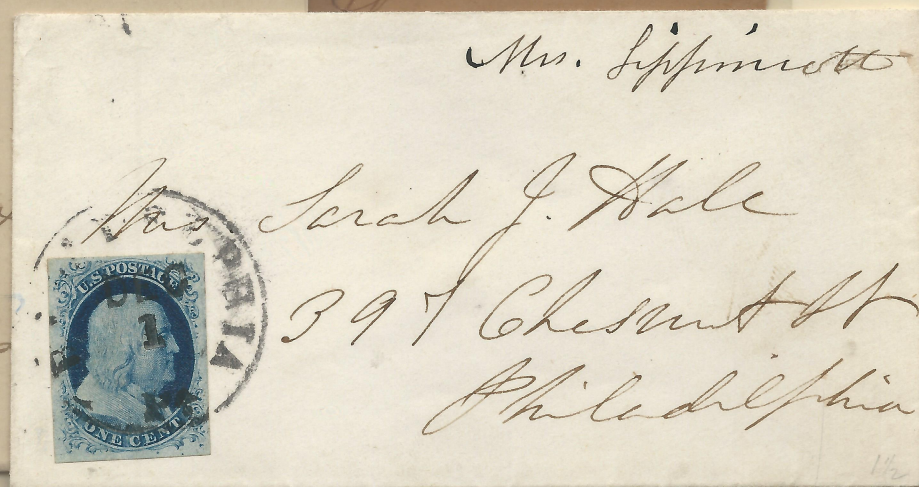


ONE RECORDED
QUARTER SECTION
SELVEDGE STAMP

MARCH 11, (1854-56) USPO DESPATCH DOUBLE OVAL PHILADELPHIA CARRIER ADHESIVE GRID CANCEL
STRIP OF THREE 1 CENT GENERAL ISSUE ADHESIVE BLACK PHILADELPHIA DATESTAMP
ADDRESSED TO ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA PFC 1981

The cost of stamp production was funded by fees collected by the carrier department. Selvedge remnants from 1 cent 1851 general issue provided paper for an inexpensive production of Philadelphia carrier department stamps. Only 3 of 18 recorded covers also include three of the partner 1 cent stamps. While on his route, the carrier may have sold these stamps while collecting letters. If low on selvedge stamps, the carrier may have divided them into **quarters**, one recorded, shown at bottom. Upper left example is a piece of cover which includes the **selvedge imprimatur**.

PHILADELPHIA CARRIER DEPARTMENT



During the mid 1850's the Philadelphia carrier department provided all services for one cent, despite Postmaster General directives otherwise. The Adams Express advertisement cover at top was delivered to Spring Garden district. The middle two "city letters" were delivered to a local door address for one cent. The bottom were inter-city letters: at right one cent prepaid outbound collection for Charlestown; at left an unusual New York inbound prepaid one cent carrier door delivery in Philadelphia.

Unrelenting competitive **pressure from local posts especially Blood's Penny Post** caused several changes by Philadelphia Postmaster Wescott: (1) carrier service west of the Schuylkill River, another district in Philadelphia County forbidden to local posts; (2) formalized carrier service north of the Vine Street border; (3) **four sub post offices**; (4) lamp post letter collection boxes throughout five districts; (5) elimination of the 1 cent carrier collection fee, the Federal proposal in 1851 honored in New York, but per usual not in Philadelphia.

FEES:

2 CENTS "FROM THE MAILS"
FREE "TO THE MAILS"

1 CENT CITY MAIL
1 CENT BETWEEN OFFICES

RATES:

1 CENT "DROP" LETTER

SUB POST OFFICE



MARCH 12, 1860

PAIR 1 CENT 1857 GENERAL ISSUE

BLACK PHILADELPHIA DATESTAMP
CANCEL

LOCAL ADDRESS

PFC 2011

ONE QUADRUPLE NEWSPAPER WRAPPER



MAY 5, 1859

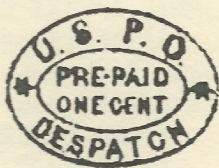
STRIP OF FOUR 1 CENT GENERAL ISSUE ADHESIVES
MANUSCRIPT "FOUR NEWSPAPERS"

PHILADELPHIA DATESTAMP CANCEL
ADDRESSED TO WEST PHILADELPHIA

PFC 2001

City letters were 1 cent prepaid per office. The top example, **involved two offices, therefore 2 cents** was collected at a Sub-post Office for transportation to the Main Philadelphia post office in the old city and nearby delivery. The wrapper at bottom addressed to the West Philadelphia sub-post office contained four newspapers, delivered at the subsidized *in state* newspaper rate of 1 cent per paper.

The maze of inconsistent and variable Postmaster General discretion carrier rates, although not implemented in Philadelphia, ended July 1, 1860. Thereafter, 1 cent paid for all carrier service, as had been in Philadelphia, non additive, and reflective of intense pressure from established private companies, such as Blood's Penny Post.



BLACK LARGE DOUBLE OVAL HANDSTAMP

FEES (NOT ADDITIVE):
 1 CENT "TO THE MAILS"
 1 CENT "CITY MAIL"
 1 CENT "FROM THE MAILS"
 RATES:
 1 CENT "DROP LETTER"

"CITY MAIL"



"TO THE MAILS"

H. Barnwell Esq

St Phila



Thos J Ponder Esq
 Milton Del



Wm E
 Merynth
 Allegheny County
 Penna

4 CENTS:

1 CENT CARRIER COLLECTION FEE
 3 CENTS UNDER 3000 MILES

Not seen for several years, the double oval carrier handstamp reappeared in 1860. The 1 cent stamp in the top two examples prepaid local service; on the right a "city letter," and left "to the mails."

Two examples at bottom were prepaid 3 cents intercity mail, but cancelled by the double oval carrier handstamp which implied carrier collection service paid in cash.

PHILADELPHIA CARRIER DEPARTMENT

"TO THE MAILS"

ONE RECORDED TRANSATLANTIC COMBINATION

6 CENTS:

1 CENT CARRIER COLLECTION
5 CENTS PREPAID SHIP TO SHORE

APRIL 22, 1861 1 CENT 1857 GENERAL ISSUE ADHESIVE 5 CENT 1855 GENERAL ISSUE ADHESIVE
 PHILADELPHIA OCTAGONAL CANCEL PHILADELPHIA / BRITISH PACKET EXCHANGE OFFICE CANCEL
 "GB / IF60" ACCOUNTANCY MARKING 1861 FRENCH ENTRY POSTMARK
 ADDRESSED TO SARDINIA 2011 PFC

"FROM THE MAILS"



NOVEMBER 25, (1860)

FEBRUARY 12, 1861

At top a 1 cent 1857 stamp prepaid Philadelphia carrier collection "to the mails," and 5 cent 1855 stamp prepaid the United Kingdom treaty "ship to shore" transatlantic cover addressed to **Sardinia, Italy via France**.*

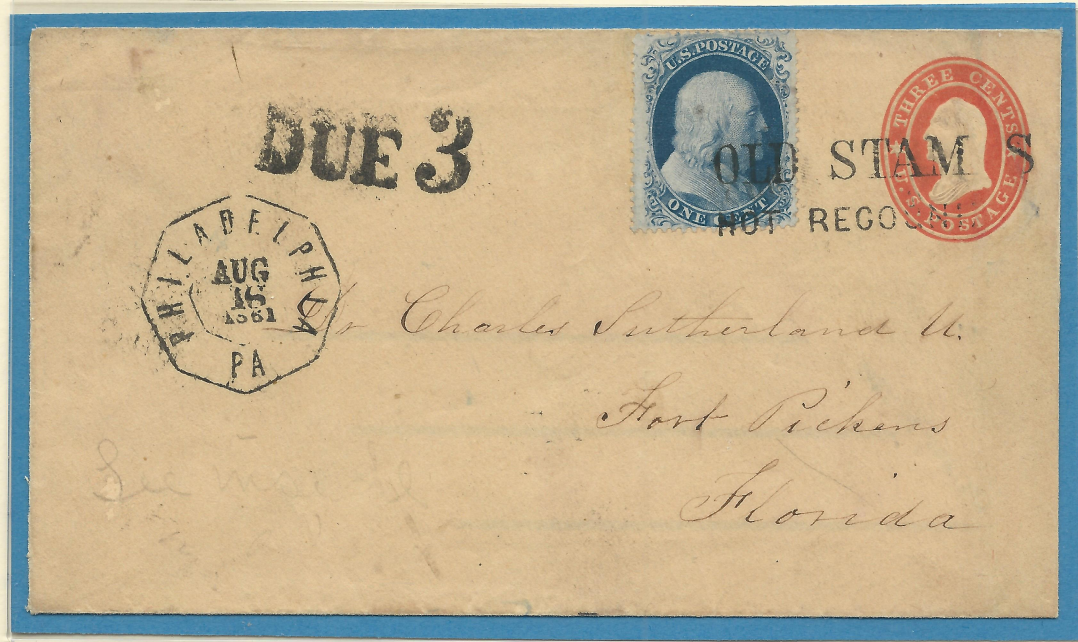
Bottom covers show a 1 cent general issue stamp as **highly unusual prepayment of inbound carrier delivery** in Philadelphia, since neither Frederica, Georgia nor Freeport, Illinois had a carrier department circa 1860.

* A 1 CENT (CARRIER) WITH 5 CENT TO ITALY, "MORTIMER NINEKEN, CHRONICLE 124, NOV 1984, VOL. 36, NO. 4, P. 276-7

1861 DEMONETIZATION

4 CENTS:
1 CENT CARRIER FEE
3 CENTS SINGLE LETTER

EARLIEST RECORDED "OLD STAMPS NOT RECOGNIZED" - AUGUST 16, 1861



AUGUST 16, 1861

1 CENT GENERAL ISSUE

"OLD STAMPS NOT RECOGNIZED"
CANCEL ACROSS REPAIR

3 CENT NESBITT ENTIRE

"DUE 3" HANDSTAMP

PHILADELPHIA HANDSTAMP

DELIVERED TO FORT PICKENS, FLORIDA

PFC 2000

SEPTEMBER 9, 1861

1 CENT GENERAL ISSUE

3 CENT GENERAL ISSUE

PHILADELPHIA POSTMARK

ADDRESSED TO CENTER
COUNTY, PA

PFC 2011

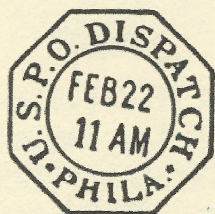


Prepaid postage to the South was not accepted after the 1861 exchange period. In Philadelphia it was August 8-14, 1861 for postal stationary, top example, and August 19-25, 1861 for postage stamps, bottom example, after which time prior postage was not accepted. However, demonetization did not apply to carrier 1 cent service on either example.

The top example to Florida is the earliest recorded Philadelphia "OLD STAMPS NOT RECOGNIZED" marking 2 days after the earlier stationary exchange period. The 3 cent 1861 stamp on the bottom example to Pennsylvania was accepted September 9, 1861, only 14 days after the exchange period.

U.S.P.O. DISPATCH IN OCTAGON MARKING

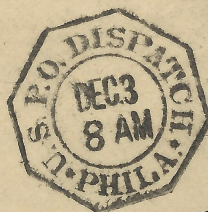
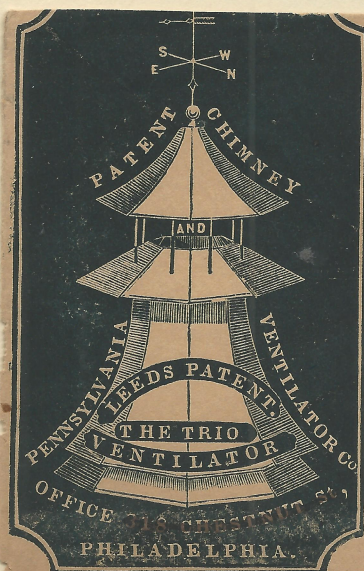
1 CENT: 1 CENT CITY MAIL FEE



JANUARY 25, 1862

TWO U.S.P.O. DISPATCH IN
OCTAGON HANDSTAMP CANCELS1 CENT 1861 GENERAL ISSUE
ADHESIVEADDRESSED TO THE PHILADELPHIA
POST OFFICE BOX 1120

PFC 2009



DECEMBER 3, 1861

1 CENT 1857 GENERAL
ISSUE ADHESIVETWO U.S.P.O. DISPATCH IN
OCTAGON HANDSTAMP CANCELS

LOCAL ADDRESS

PFC 2000

Samuel Hood Esq



Recd Feb 6 1862

Ed: C. Biddle Esq.
Post: Westmoreland Co Pa
Philad

FEBRUARY 6, 1862

TWO U.S.P.O. DISPATCH IN
OCTAGON HANDSTAMP CANCELS1 CENT 1861 GENERAL ISSUE
ADHESIVE

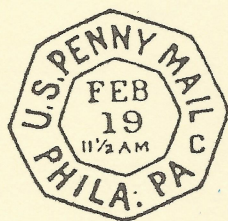
LOCAL ADDRESS

PFC 2012

The "U.S.P.O. DESPATCH / PHILA." in octagon has been recorded from January 6, 1861 until April 9, 1862, at the main Philadelphia post office only, none of four Sub-Posts. The middle cover 1857 general issue stamp is several months after the "exchange period," which was ignored for carrier service.

U.S. PENNY MAIL IN DOUBLE OCTAGON

4 CENTS: 1 CENT CARRIER FEE
 "TO THE MAILS"
 3 CENTS UNDER 3000 MILES



JUNE 3, 1863

1 CENT 1861 GENERAL ISSUE

U.S. PENNY MAIL "D"
DATESTAMP CANCEL

3 CENT 1861 GENERAL ISSUE

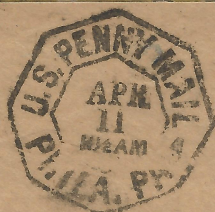
PHILADELPHIA DATESTAMP CANCEL

ADDRESSED TO COLUMBIA,
PENNSYLVANIA

PFC 1999



Mr John. C. Klingbeil
 Columbia
 Lancaster County
 Pennsylvania
 United States of A



APRIL 11, (1861-2)

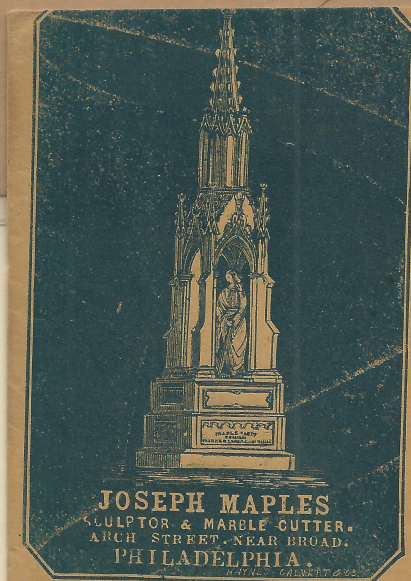
PFC 2010

Henry Phillips Esq
 No 304 South Eleventh Street
 Phila^{da}

JUNE 11, (1862-63)

U.S. PENNY POST "A" DATESTAMP
FRONT AND BACK CANCEL

COPY OF REVERSE



George W. Ziegler Esq^r
 Union Hotel
 Arch St

The "U.S. PENNY MAIL / PHILA. PA" handstamp has been recorded from Summer of 1861 until beyond July 1, 1863, but was **reserved for the branch offices**. One cent prepaid carrier stationary was sold in Philadelphia, middle example.

1861 1 CENT GENERAL ISSUE AS CARRIER

4 CENTS :
 1 CENT CARRIER FEE
 3 CENTS UNDER 3000 MILES

THREE COVERS RECORDED WITH BLOCK OF FOUR



OCTOBER 9, (1862) 1 CENT 1861 GENERAL ISSUE 3 CENT 1861 GENERAL ISSUE PHILADELPHIA DATESTAMP CANCEL
 U.S. PENNY MAIL STATION "C" BACKSTAMP ADRESSEED TO BOSTON, MASS PFC 1999

NOVEMBER 11, 1861

1 CENT 1861 GENERAL ISSUE

3 CENT 1861 GENERAL ISSUE

PHILADELPHIA DATESTAMP CANCEL

ADDRESSED TO NEW YORK

PFC 1999



During the Civil War **patriotic covers** advertised volunteer "hospitals" in Philadelphia, at bottom, where troops passing through could be refreshed with meals, beds, and wound care. A backstamp on the top left example confirmed **station "C,"** the Northwestern District, located in Spring Garden.

The traditional **carrier fee system ended June 30, 1863**. Private post delivery of intra-city letters had come to an end, in Philadelphia since January of 1862 when Blood's Penny Post closed its doors. Ever changing discretionary rates in response to local post competitive pressure were no longer necessary. The time was right for an uncomplicated system. Government **carriers were put on a salary** and no longer needed to be concerned about fees or work production.

For the first time, domestic mail was not charged by distance. All postage was 3 cents per half ounce, 2 cents circular rate if unsealed. A new denomination 2 cent postage stamp and embossed envelope were sold. "To the mails" collection and "from the mails" delivery **carrier service was no additional charge**. However, the **"drop" rate doubled from 1 to 2 cents, as from 1845 to 1851**. The term "drop letter," however, which previously had been restricted to a letter handed to the post office window to be held, assumed a much broader context including "city mail" door delivery.

FREE "TO THE MAILS"

FEES: NONE

FREE "TO THE MAILS"

FREE "FROM THE MAILS"

RATES:

2 CENTS DROP LETTER (CITY MAIL)

2 CENTS CIRCULAR - 3000 MILES

FIRST DAY OF FREE CARRIER SERVICE - July 1, 1863



COPY OF REVERSE



JULY 1, 1863

1 CENT 1861 GENERAL ISSUE ADHESIVE

3 CENT 1861 GENERAL ISSUE ADHESIVE

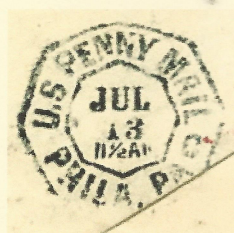
BLACK PHILADELPHIA DATESTAMP CANCEL

US PENNY MAIL DATESTAMP ON BACK

ADDRESSED TO NEW YORK

PFC 2009

COPY OF REVERSE



JULY 13, 1863

U.S. PENNY MAIL "C" DOUBLE
OCTAGON BACKSTAMP

1 CENT 1861 GENERAL ISSUE

2 CENT 1863 GENERAL ISSUE

PHILADELPHIA DATESTAMP CANCEL

DELIVERED TO BUCKS COUNTY, PA

PFC 2000



Effective July 1, 1863 "to the mails" was free, and only 3 cents postage was necessary. **The top example mistakenly paid** the one day obsolete, 1 cent carrier service; overpaid total cost of 4 cents. The bottom example, 2 weeks later was correctly franked 3 cents. Each cover demonstrates a US PENNY MAIL handstamp on the reverse confirming carrier handling by a branch post office. The lower example was Station C, the Northwestern District, west of 10th Street and north of Vine Street.

CITY MAIL - DROP LETTER

2 CENTS : CITY MAIL

JULY 15, 1863

PAIR 1 CENT 1861 GENERAL ISSUE

PHILADELPHIA DATESTAMP CANCEL

LOCAL ADDRESS

PFC 2000

THREE RECORDED
COMBINATION COVERS

— Women's Penn'a. Branch —
United States Sanitary Commission
1307 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Mrs. Charles Killing
Co. 916 Spruce St.

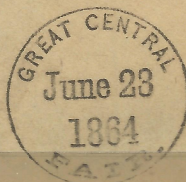
JUNE 23, 1864

2 CENT GOVERNMENT POSTAL
STATIONARYPHILADELPHIA DATESTAMP
CANCEL

LOCAL ADDRESS

PFC 2009

PHILADELPHIA. Office 1323 Chestnut Street



Mrs. Henry D. Gilpin
300. S. 11. St.



PHILADELPHIA. Office 1323 Chestnut St.



C. G. Leland Esq.
1526 Locust St.

APRIL 12, 1864

1861 1 CENT GENERAL ISSUE
ADHESIVE STAMP

PHILADELPHIA DATESTAMP

LOCAL ADDRESS

PFC 1985

After July 1, 1863 and without private local post competition, the federal "drop rate" for city mail doubled to 2 cents, exorbitant compared to intercity mail, which was transported 3000 miles for only 3 cents. Double the number of 1 cent stamps was required, top example. Two cent postal stationary soon was sold, middle example. All above have local address.

The Philadelphia Postmaster authorized a **special contract circular delivery reduced to 1 cent** for a special series of envelopes printed for the "Great Central Fair for the Sanitary Commission" held in Philadelphia from June 7 through June 28, 1864. Many were dated prior to the opening of the Fair, bottom cover, to promote the upcoming event.

“DROP DEAD” LETTER



2 CENT GENERAL ISSUE
 CIRCLE OF HEARTS CANCEL
 1867 PHILADELPHIA DATESTAMP
 “NOT FOUND” HANDSTAMP
 LOCAL ADDRESS
 PFC 2009

“CARRIER DEAD LETTER”

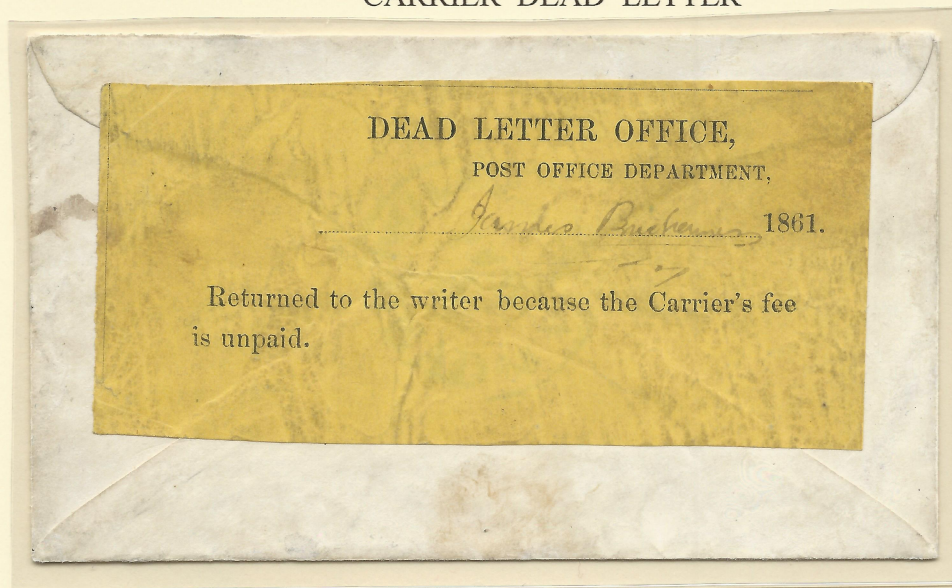


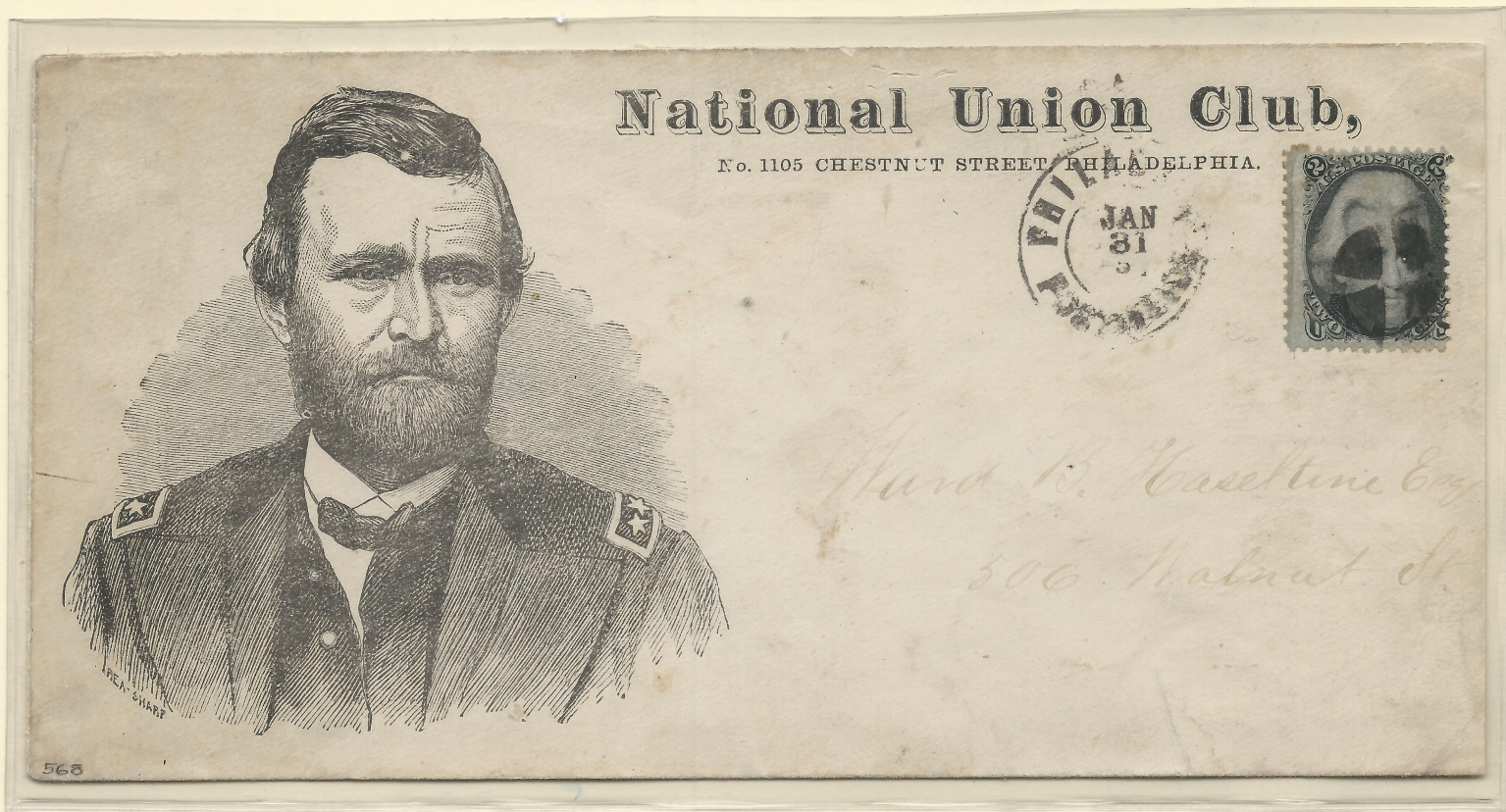
PHOTO OF COVER FRONT

The sender failed to prepay the carrier to 1861, and the outbound letter found its way to the Philadelphia Dead Letter Office.

* WHAT IS A 'DROP LETTER' AND A 'DROP DEAD LETTER'?, VERNON R. MORRIS JR. M.D., THE CHRONICLE, VOL. 55, NO.4, P. 260-267

1863 2 CENT GENERAL ISSUE AS CARRIER

ONE RECORDED "LARGE GRANT" COVER



JANUARY 31, (1864-7)

2 CENT GENERAL ISSUE ADHESIVE
LOCAL ADDRESSQUARTER CORK CANCEL
PFC 2000

PHILADELPHIA DATESTAMP CANCEL

OVERPAID "DROP LETTER"



MAY 22, 1867

2 CENT 1863 GENERAL ISSUE ADHESIVE

CIRCLE OF DIAMONDS CANCEL

3 CENT 1861 GENERAL ISSUE

CIRCLE OF DIAMONDS CANCEL

PHILADELPHIA DATESTAMP

"PLEASE FORWARD"

LOCAL ADDRESS

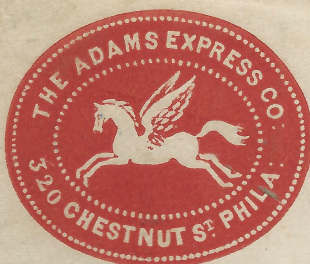
PFC 2001

The top example was addressed locally prepaid 2 cents drop letter, unique for it's large image of Ulysses Grant.

Much has been incorrectly written in the literature about the "Overpaid Drop Letter."* The lower example is a true "Overpaid Drop Letter." The sender apparently had no knowledge of the recipient's probable new location. A 2 cent postage stamp satisfied city mail for the known and probable old address. A 3 cent postage stamp may have been needlessly applied for conceivably transportation to another post office, if necessary, for intercity postage. This must have been a most important letter to Miss Laura E. Cook for the sender to cover both possibilities.

* "WHAT IS A 'DROP LETTER' AND A 'DROP DEAD LETTER'?", VERNON R. MORRIS JR. M.D., THE CHRONICLE, VOL. 55, NO. 4, PAGE 264-267

1863 2 CENT GENERAL ISSUE AS CARRIER



J. R. Rowand

1st Delivery



2nd Delivery



Immediate



3rd Delivery

FROM THE
NATIONAL BANK
OF
GERMANTOWN,
PHILADELPHIA.



4th Delivery

Penn National Bank,

Philadelphia,

Pa.

The 2 cent general issue stamp satisfied the new federal drop rate for "city mail." By 1864 Philadelphia delivered **city mail four times a day**, specified in the circular datestamp. Despite more frequent service, the government was still no match for the **hourly deliveries by Bloods Penny Post** many years earlier.*

* "BLOOD'S DESPATCH REVISITED," STEVEN M. ROTH, *THE PENNY POST*, VOL. 1, NO. 4, P. 24

1863 2 CENT GENERAL ISSUE - CITY MAIL



DECEMBER 29, 1868 PAIR 1863 2 CENT GENERAL ISSUE ADHESIVES
 PHILADELPHIA "CARRIER" MARKING LOCAL ADDRESS PFC 2010

By 1863 without serious local post competition the federal drop rate doubled: "local or drop letters, and not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, shall be uniform at two cents, and an additional rate for each half ounce"*. Whereas Blood's Penny Post would have serviced this letter for one cent, the government charge was four cents, a **400 % increase**.

* Don Evans, *The United States 1 Cent Franklin 1861-1867*, Linns 1997, p.203.

EXHIBIT CONCLUSION

During the early 1840's the Independent Mail companies introduced free enterprise, competition, cheap postage, and were the catalyst for intercity postal reform in 1845. Thereafter, the energy of free enterprise redirected to many cities.

Blood's Penny Post was the 500 pound gorilla in Philadelphia whose strength was felt in Washington D.C. The carrier department in Philadelphia was many years behind, forever trying to catch up. The city was slow to establish street collection boxes, prepaid stamps, multiple daily deliveries, and reduced charges. The largest cities were especially encumbered by ever changing, confusing, and non uniform discretionary policies of the Postmaster General, not to mention the many Acts of Congress.

In Philadelphia numerous emerging local posts struggled, and often mimicked Blood's Penny Post including the very appearance of their adhesive stamps. Most quietly appeared and soon disappeared unable to compete, leaving precious few relics of their fleeting existence.

Both the enterprising Independent Mails and Local Posts proved that private companies **CANNOT "FIGHT THE FED"** and win. In each instance, legislative monopoly prevailed. However, they each **forced the Federal Government to greatly improve service and accommodate a sizable rate reduction** to "open market" levels. The government unchecked, however, **doubled it's drop rate in 1845 and 1863 respectively**, and slipped back into abusive ways as shown at top.