

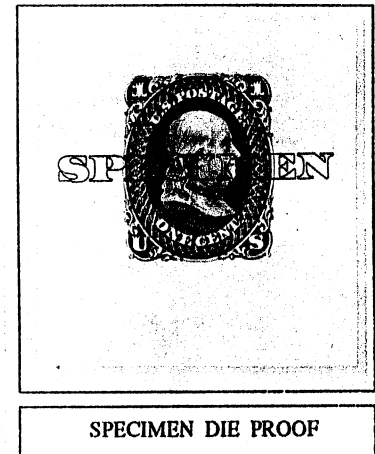
UNITED STATES ONE-CENT FRANKLIN  
1861-1867

DON L. EVANS

AS RECEIVED BY  
THE EXHIBITION PHOTOCOPY COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
U.S. PHILATELIC CLASSICS SOCIETY, INC.  
MAY 1998

The exhibit opens with the competition between Toppan, Carpenter & Co. and the National Bank Note Company for the new stamp production contract of 1861. Competing designs and essays from these companies are shown, followed by die and plate proofs of the accepted design.

Some of the rarest examples of the one-cent 1861 Franklin design are from **special printings** that the Post Office Department ordered to provide specimens of United States stamps for exhibition, or for presentation to individuals. All of the special purpose printings and their uses from 1861 through 1915 are represented here, including a newly discovered example exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition of 1900. One special printing, the re-issue of 1875, was designed to provide the public with examples of stamps from all previous issues, and is the only special printing of the 1861 one-cent Franklin design that was actually sold for postal use.



During the the early post-Civil War period, experiments were conducted with patented concepts to prevent the removal of cancels from used stamps. Trial printings of selected patents were made. Several of these used the one-cent design, and interesting and colorful examples of these **experimental printings** are exhibited

The production of the **issued stamp** is covered in detail with examples of printings from various plates and varieties. In 1867, production was approved for **grilled stamps**, with indentations in the paper to make it more difficult to remove cancels. Examples of these 1867-68 grills are shown.

A selection of **cancellations and postal markings** is presented. Because of the large number of available cancels and markings, only those exhibiting special features or particularly interesting designs are included.

A comprehensive showing of **domestic uses and rates** follows. Beginning with the **first known** use and the transition period during which the earlier 1857 issue was demonetized, covers illustrating almost every conceivable use of the one-cent stamp are exhibited. These uses include **local drop letters, circular and transient mail, carrier service, registered and ship service, way and supplementary mail.**

Examples of use of the **one-cent Franklin as money**, and its **illegal use for revenue purposes** are included

**Civil War postal history** is featured, including a strong showing of **patriotic covers**. The commerce of the period is demonstrated via a selection of **illustrated and advertising covers**.

The exhibit concludes with **foreign destinations** as represented by transatlantic mail where the postage consists exclusively of one-cent 1861 stamps, by overland and steamship mail to Canada and the Maritime provinces, and covers to Mexico and Central America.

**Research:** *The exhibitor has written a comprehensive reference book on the one-cent Franklin of 1861 and postal history of the period (published April 1997). The material in this exhibit was required in support of that work, and as a basis for study. New information developed during the research is included here.*

**Importance:** *Representing one of the most innovative periods for U.S. stamp production and new postal procedures, the one-cent Franklin offers a means to illustrate these changes. Developed over 20 years, this exhibit shows examples of most of the rare and significant 1¢ items, as well as illustrating all types of postal use during this important time.*



## THE 1861 CONTRACT

The contract with Toppan, Carpenter & Co. for printing U.S. postage stamps was due to expire on June 10, 1861, Postmaster General Montgomery Blair advertised on March 30th for bids on a new contract. Bidders were to submit samples of their work which conformed to specific requirements including a change in design motivated by the outbreak of hostilities with the South.

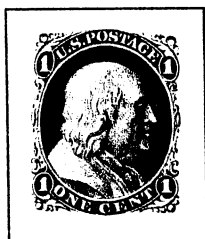
*1857 ISSUE, PRINTED BY TOPPAN, CARPENTER & Co.*



### *COMPETING DESIGNS PREPARED FOR THE NEW 1861 CONTRACT*

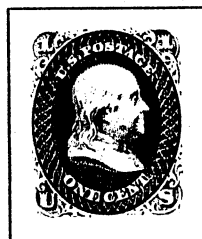
In the case of the new one-cent stamp, the central vignette was to picture the head of Franklin, and the design was to contain the value in numerals as well as letters. The National Bank Note Co. was awarded a contract on May 10th, and the initial stamp shipment was delivered to the Post Office Department on August 16, 1861.

TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO.



*Reworked 1857 die essay with added numerals. Rare, cut to size as usual*

NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO.



*Premiere gravure plate essay of design for the new contract*

### *DESIGN APPROVED BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT*



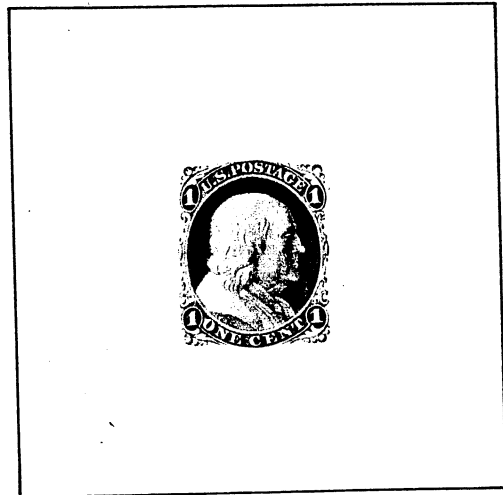
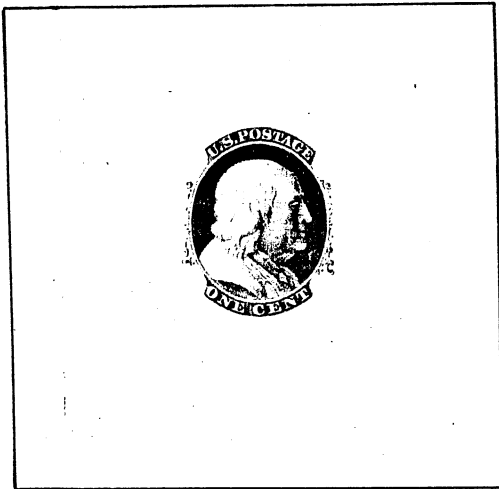
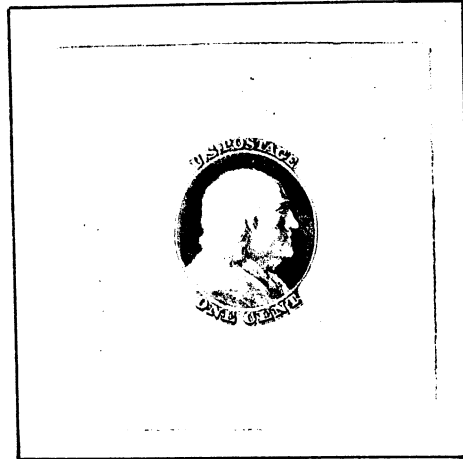
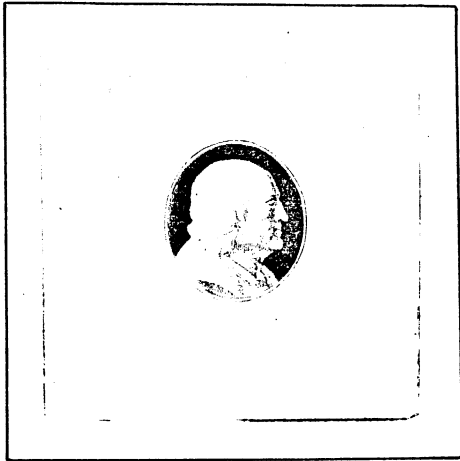
*The National Bank Note Co. made small changes to the premiere gravure die, and used the revised and approved die for the production of the 1861 one-cent Franklin stamps.*

## DIE ESSAYS FOR CONTRACT BID

TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO.

In preparing their bid for the 1861 contract, Toppan, Carpenter & Co. reworked their dies from the 1851-57 issues to meet the new specifications. Although original printings from these dies are very difficult to obtain (see previous page for an example), additional impressions were made in 1903. The examples on this page are from the later printing.

### SCHERNIKOW DIE ESSAYS



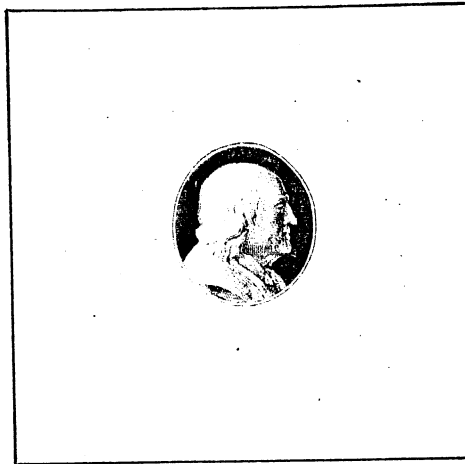
*In 1898, Ernest Schernikow obtained many of the original dies from the Toppan, Carpenter & Co. assets. In 1903, he had a small number of impressions made from selected stages of each die. They were printed in 16 colors on different papers for a total of 200-300 impressions for the 1¢ denomination. Subsequently, he destroyed all of the dies and offered his reprints to dealers and collectors as a limited edition.*

# DIE ESSAYS FOR CONTRACT BID

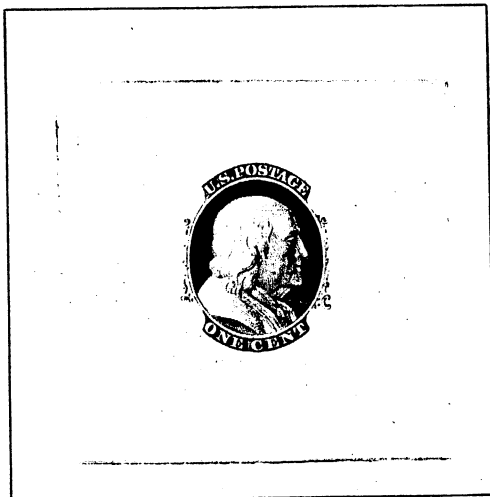
TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO.

## *SCHERNIKOW DIE ESSAYS*

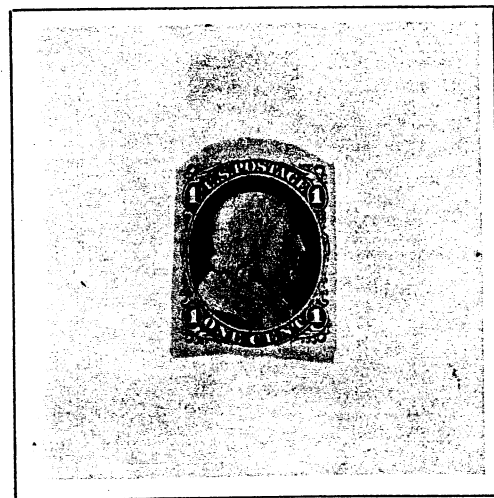
To simulate the original progressive die proofs, Schernikow first reprinted the completed essay die, then successively removed parts of the die, reprinting each stage, until only the vignette remained for the final printing.



Vignette on Colored Card



Progress Die on Proof Paper



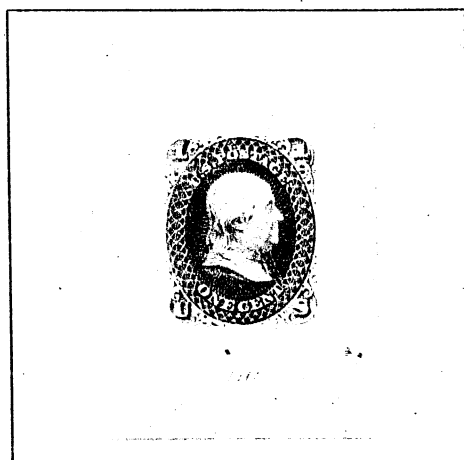
Final Design on Bond Paper

# DIE ESSAYS FOR THE CONTRACT BID

## NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO.

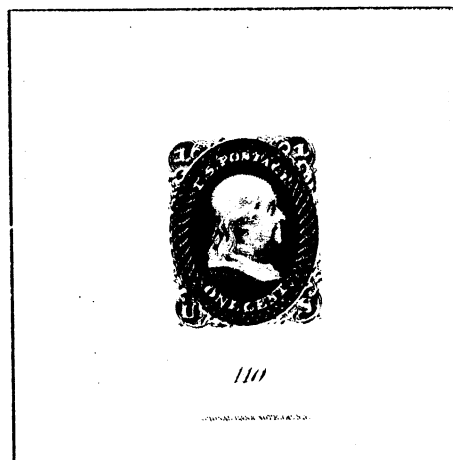
Essay proofs of the *Premiere Gravure*, also known as the *First Design*, were printed by the National Bank Note Co. from a die prepared to meet the requirement of the 1861 stamp contract for gummed and perforated samples of the proposed stamp.

### ORIGINAL DIE



PREMIERE GRAVURE  
LARGE DIE PROOF IN ULTRAMARINE

*Only recorded example Ex Brazer*



PREMIERE GRAVURE  
LARGE DIE PROOF IN BLACK

*Three examples recorded Ex Brazer*

### CHANGES TO THE DESIGN

After the contract was awarded to the National Bank Note Co., the original die was reworked and minor changes made to the design. Examples of these changes are shown below.

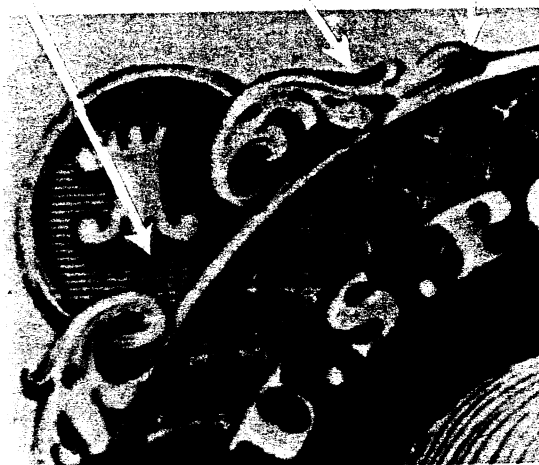
SMALL ADDED DASH

OUTER-LINE STRENGTHENED

VERTICAL LINES ADDED



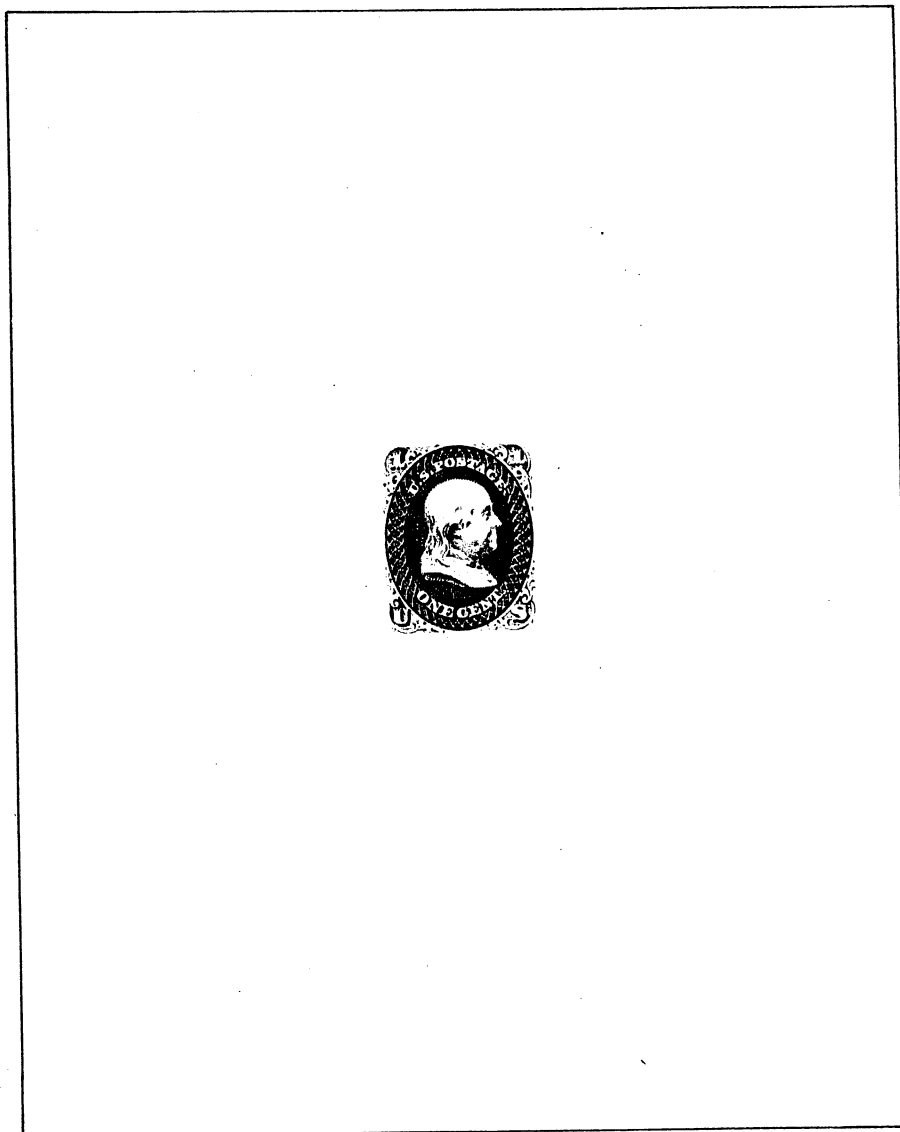
FIRST DESIGN



APPROVED SECOND DESIGN

# THE PREMIERE GRAVURE ESSAYS

## HYBRID DIE PROOF



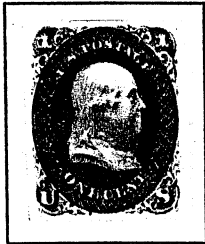
*Made by pasting a cut-down India plate proof on a die-sized piece of India paper, and then die sinking the combination onto a large card. Used by the National Bank Note Company to simulate large die proofs, which were much more expensive to prepare. Five remaining examples are recorded.*

# THE PREMIERE GRAVURE ESSAYS

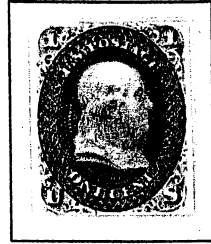
## PLATE PROOFS

After the die was reworked for production of stamps, those impressions which had been made from the original die and original plate (Plate No. 1) then became essays.

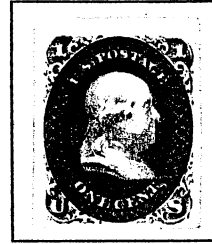
*IN ULTRAMARINE*



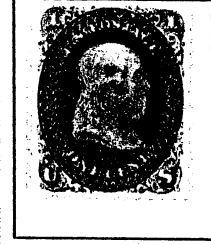
ON THIN, TRANSLUCENT  
STAMP PAPER



ON INDIA PAPER



INDIA ON CARD



PRIVATELY GUMMED AND  
PERFORATED



ON INDIA PAPER



INDIA ON CARD

*The No. 1. Plate multiples above are the only examples known.*

**THE ISSUED DESIGN**  
**LARGE DIE PROOF**

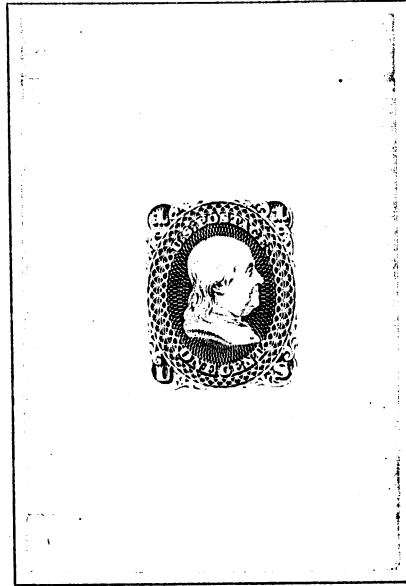


*Printed on India paper and die-sunk on large card. Die No. 440 in albino impression*

**THE ISSUED DESIGN**

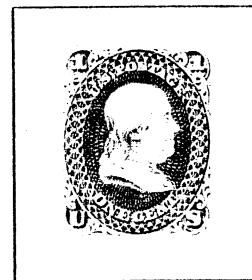
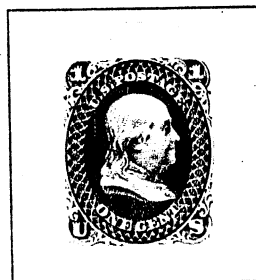
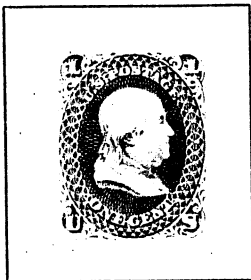
**TRIAL COLOR PROOFS**

**DIE PROOF IN BLACK ON IVORY CARD**



*Exceptionally sharp impression on a glossy-surfaced card. Ex-Brazer.  
Only recorded example.*

**SMALL DIE ON INDIA PAPER**



*Listed in Scott for five colors: black, red, brown, green and orange. These are the only examples that the exhibitor has seen, and are probably unique. Ex-Brazer.*



**THE ISSUED DESIGN**

**HYBRID DIE PROOF**

From a National Bank Note Co. sample book. Three examples recorded.

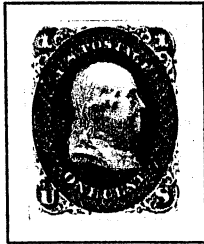


# THE PREMIERE GRAVURE ESSAYS

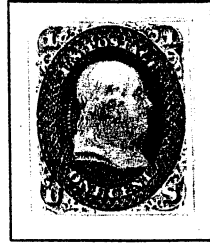
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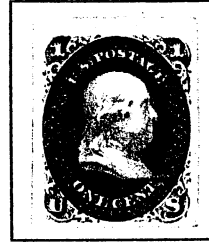
*IN ULTRAMARINE*



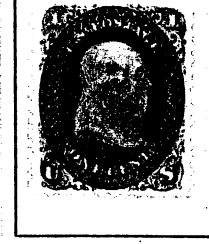
ON THIN, TRANSLUCENT  
STAMP PAPER



ON INDIA PAPER



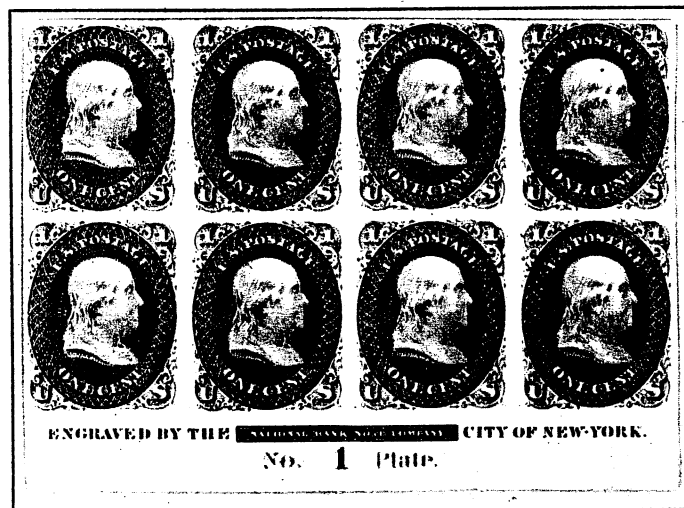
INDIA ON CARD



PRIVATELY GUMMED AND  
PERFORATED



ON INDIA PAPER



INDIA ON CARD

*The No. 1. Plate multiples above are the only examples known.*

**THE ISSUED DESIGN  
LARGE DIE PROOF**

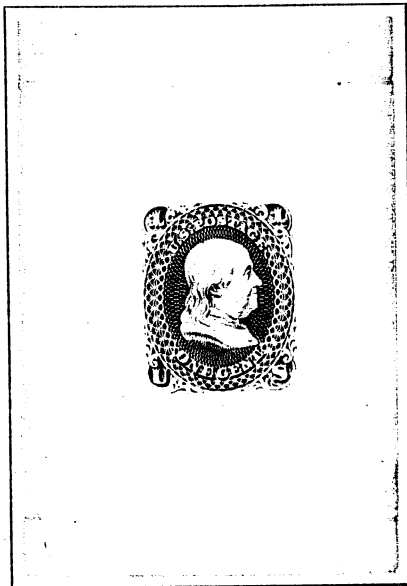


*Printed on India paper and die-sunk on large card. Die No. 440 in albino impression*

**THE ISSUED DESIGN**

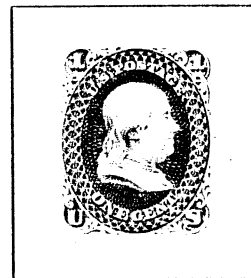
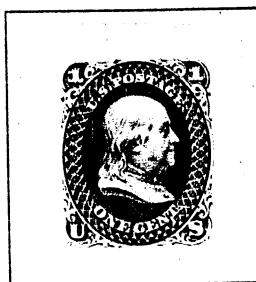
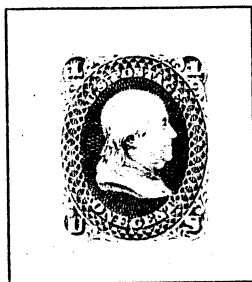
**TRIAL COLOR PROOFS**

**DIE PROOF IN BLACK ON IVORY CARD**



*Exceptionally sharp impression on a glossy-surfaced card. Ex-Brazer. Only recorded example.*

**SMALL DIE ON INDIA PAPER**



*Listed in Scott for five colors: black, red, brown, green and orange. These are the only examples that the exhibitor has seen, and are **probably unique**. Ex-Brazer.*

**THE ISSUED DESIGN**

**HYBRID DIE PROOF**

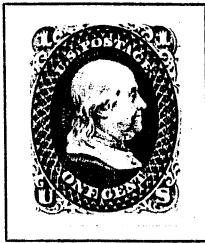
From a National Bank Note Co. sample book. Three examples recorded.



# THE ISSUED DESIGN

## PLATE PROOFS ON INDIA PAPER

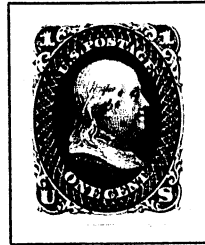
Plate proofs on India paper are known from Plate No. 27, and more commonly from the re-issue Plate No. 56. They can only be differentiated by the wider margins between impressions in the re-issue plate as seen in multiple-copy examples.



SLATE BLUE



BLUE



DEEP-BLUE



DEEP-ULTRAMARINE

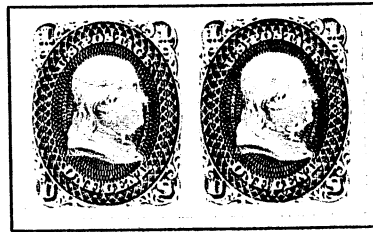


PLATE NO. 27. GREY-BLUE

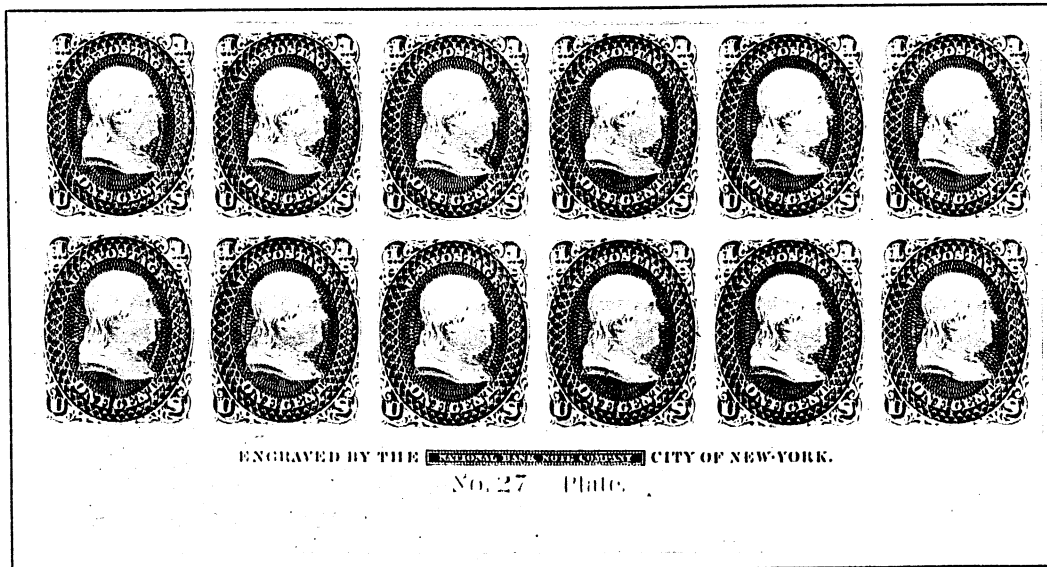


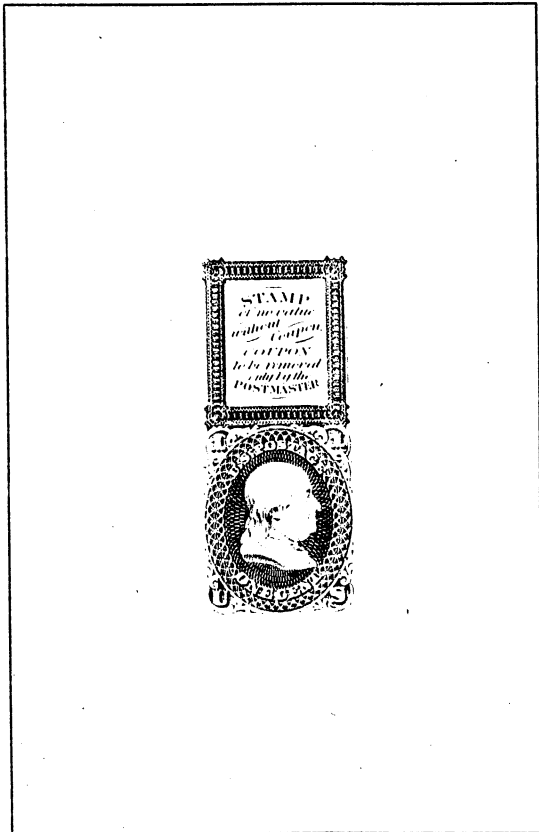
PLATE No. 27. LIGHT-BLUE

## EXPERIMENTAL PRINTINGS

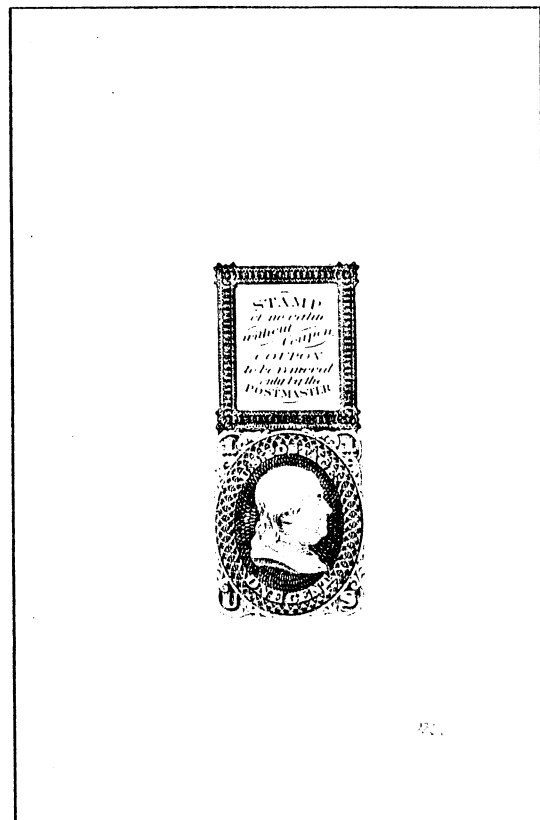
In the period during and immediately following the Civil War, the Post Office Department became increasingly concerned with the possibility of losing postal revenues if cancelled stamps were cleaned and re-used. This concern led to many ideas and patents to prevent the illegal re-use of stamps. Many of these ideas were submitted to the Post Office Dept. for consideration, a few were tried experimentally, but only the grills from the patent of Charles F. Steel were used for the production of stamps. The following pages illustrate some of the experimental patents:

### BOWLSBY PATENT

#### DIE PROOFS ON INDIA



CARMINE



APPLE - GREEN

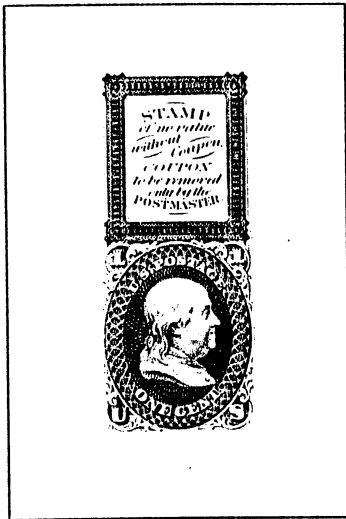
*G.W. Bowsby, in a patent granted on December 26, 1865, proposed that postage stamps be printed with an attached coupon. The postmaster cancelled the stamp by removing the coupon. This invalidated it so it could not be re-used.*

# EXPERIMENTAL PRINTINGS

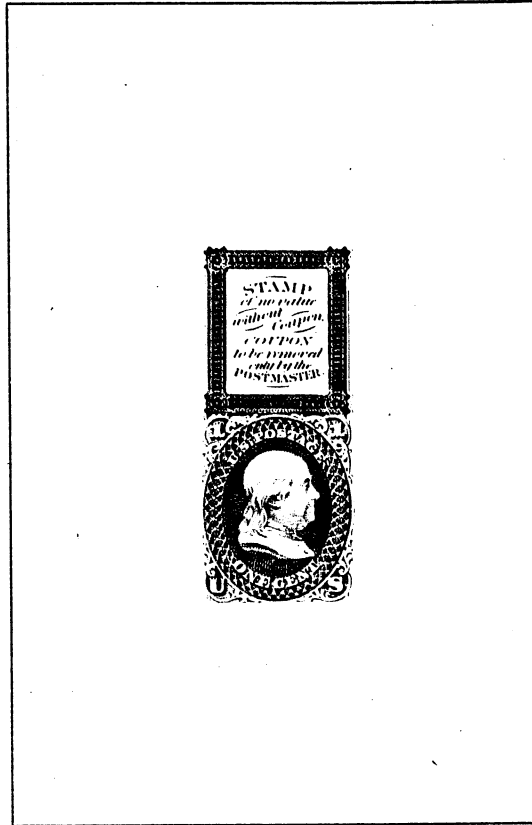
## BOWLSBY PATENT

### DIE PROOFS

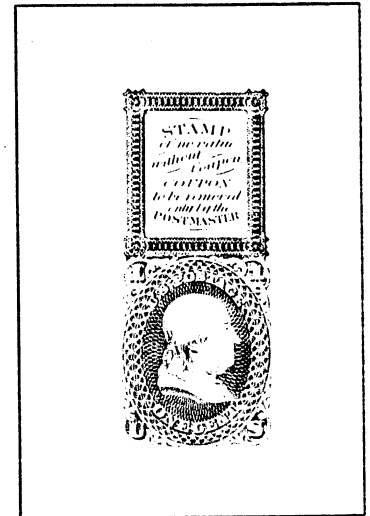
The National Bank Note Co. printed large die essay proofs on India paper and glazed ivory card or paper. They are listed in 12 colors by Brazer and 14 colors by Scotts for the printings on India, and 4 colors for the ivory proofs. All examples are rare with less than 5 known for each variety.



GREEN ON INDIA PAPER



VIOLET ON INDIA PAPER, DIE SUNK ON CARD



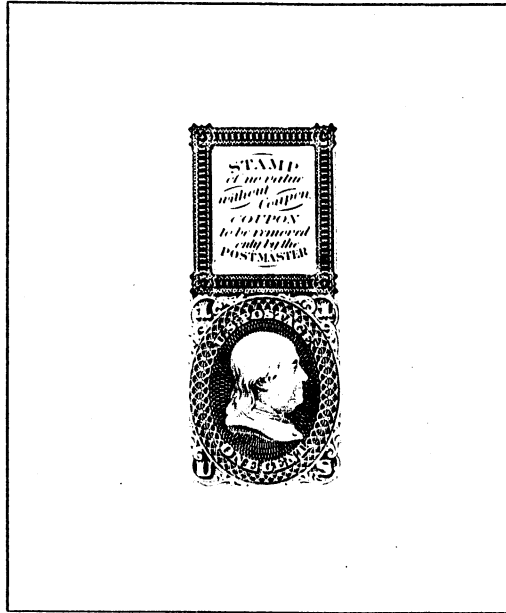
ORANGE ON INDIA PAPER



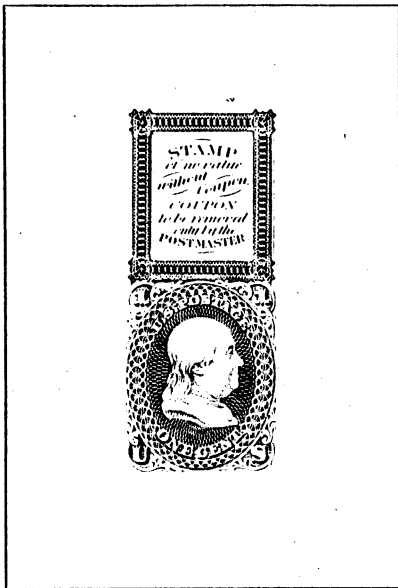
# EXPERIMENTAL PRINTINGS

## BOWLSBY PATENT

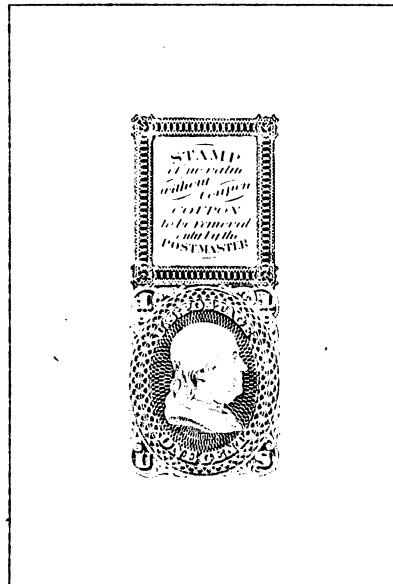
### LARGE DIE PROOFS ON IVORY



### BRIGHT-BLUE ON GLAZED CARD



DARK-BROWN ON GLAZED CARD

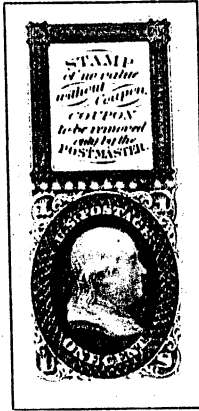


SCARLET ON GLAZED PAPER

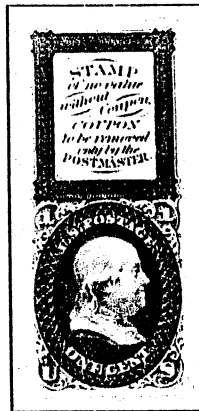
# EXPERIMENTAL PRINTINGS

## BOWLSBY PATENT

PLATE PROOFS ON WHITE-WOVE PAPER



PERFORATED BETWEEN GUMMED



IMPERFORATE BETWEEN UNGUMMED



ROULETTED BETWEEN GUMMED



PERFORATED BETWEEN, UNGUMMED

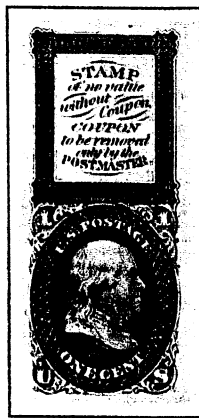


IMPERFORATE BETWEEN, COUPON UNGUMMED

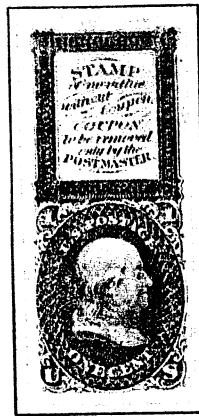
# EXPERIMENTAL PRINTINGS

## BOWLSBY PATENT

### PLATE PROOFS



IMPERFORATE GUMMED ON TISSUE PAPER



IMPERFORATE GUMMED ON TISSUE PAPER WITH DOUBLE 13 X16 mm. GRILL

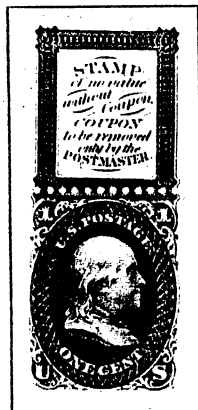


IMPERFORATE GUMMED ON WOVE PAPER

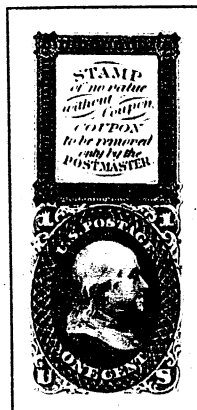


IMPERFORATE UNGUMMED ON TISSUE PAPER

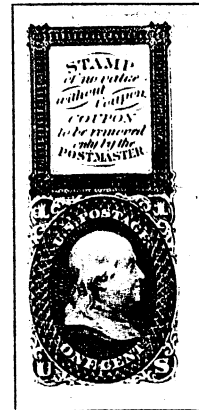
### WHITE WOVE PAPER WITH GUM ON LOWER HALF ONLY



PERFORATED BETWEEN



IMPERFORATE BETWEEN



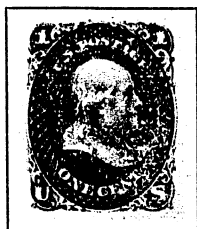
ROULETTED BETWEEN

## EXPERIMENTAL PRINTINGS

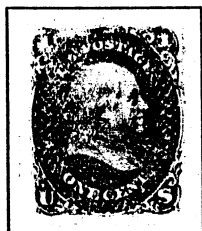
Following the Civil War, samples of various patented methods to prevent the reuse of cancelled stamps were printed by the National Bank Note Co. The patents included the use of water-soluble inks or paper coatings to prevent the removal of cancels, and these printings are the so-called trial color experimental proofs. They were printed by Plate No. 27, in 15 colors, on white wove paper in both perforate/gummed, and imperforate/ungummed versions.

### THE LOWENBERG PATENT

#### *PERFORATED 12, WITH GUM*



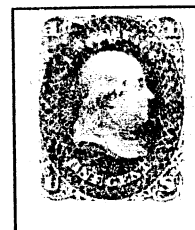
GREY-BLACK



DEEP RED-ORANGE

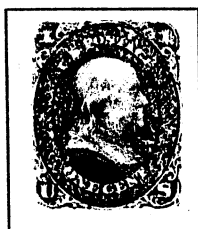


DARK-BROWN

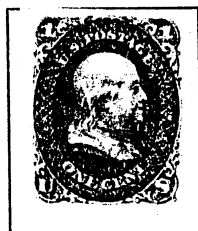


GREY-LILAC

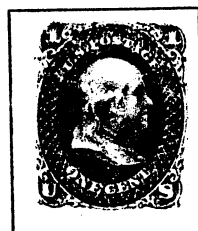
#### *IMPERFORATE, WITHOUT GUM*



GREY-BLACK



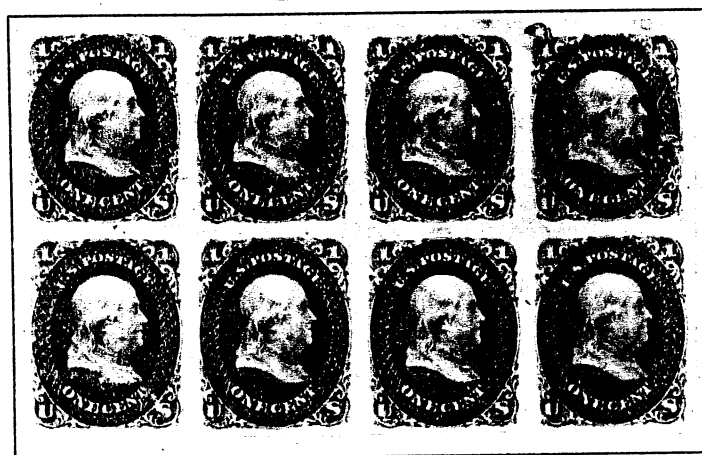
DEEP RED-ORANGE



DARK-BROWN



GREY-LILAC



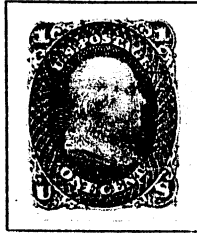
BLUE

*Henry Lowenberg received Patent No. 42207 on April 5, 1864 for a procedure where stamp paper was coated with a layer of soluble starch upon which the design was printed. Examples usually show a crinkled surface where the starch has become desiccated and cracked.*

# EXPERIMENTAL PRINTINGS

## THE WYCKOFF PATENT

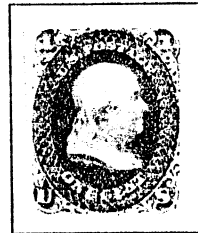
*IMPERFORATE, ON WOVE PAPER, WITHOUT GUM*



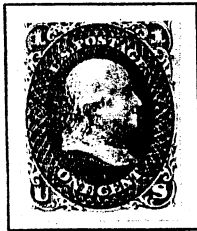
RED-ORANGE



SLATE-BLACK



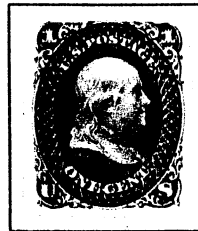
YELLOW-BROWN



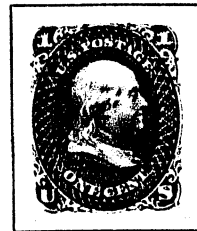
LAKE



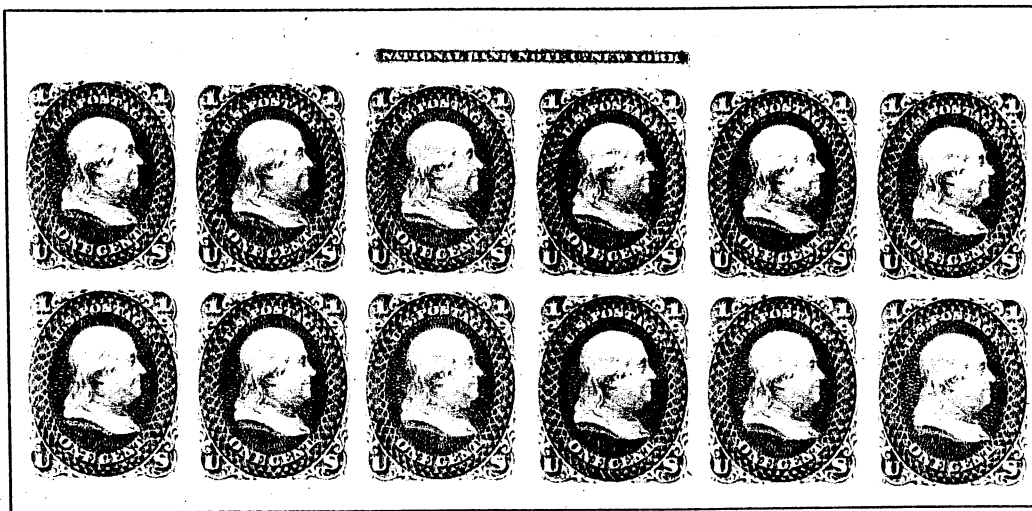
ORANGE



BRIGHT-BLUE



GREEN



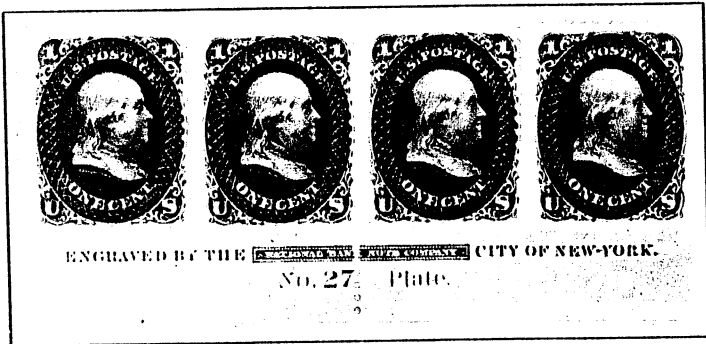
INSCRIPTION BLOCK OF 12 IN BLUE

*W.C. Wyckoff was awarded Patent No. 53723 on April 3, 1866, for a process to coat stamp paper with an opaque water-soluble layer of zinc oxide before printing the design. Any attempt to remove a cancel would dissolve the coating and the printed image. Examples are characterized by a smooth surface and a very sharp impression.*

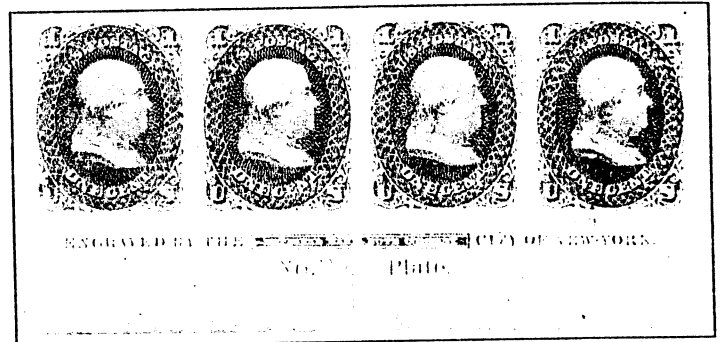
EXPERIMENTAL PRINTINGS

THE WYCKOFF PATENT

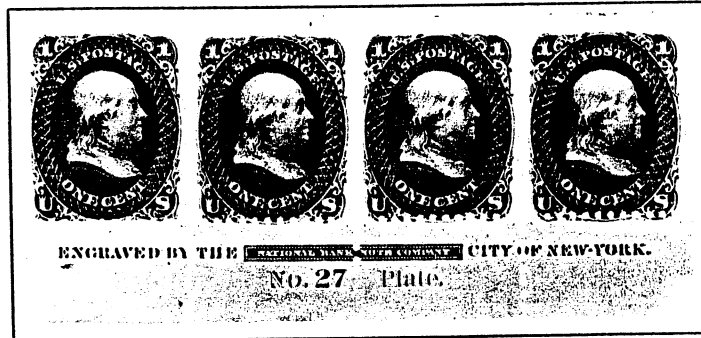
WOVE PAPER, PERFORATED 12, WITH GUM



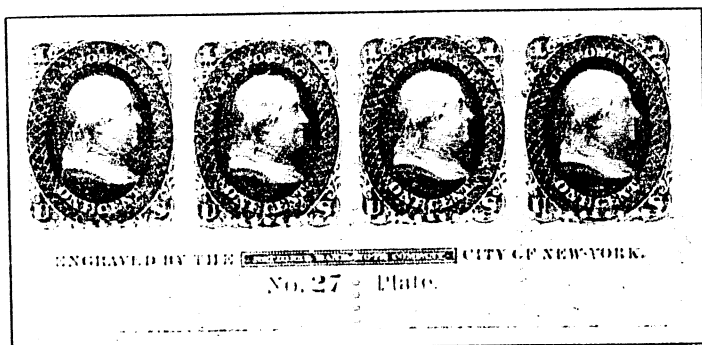
GREEN



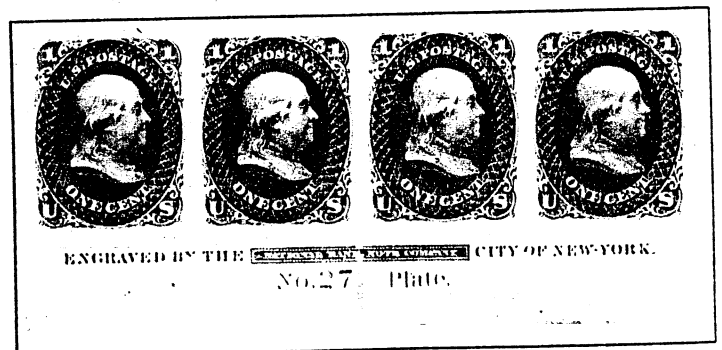
ROSE



SLATE-BLACK



RED-ORANGE

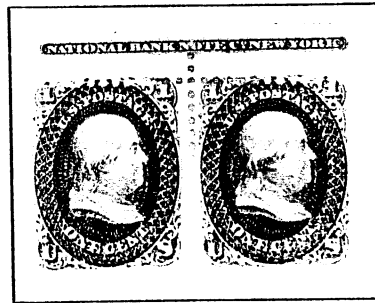


BROWN

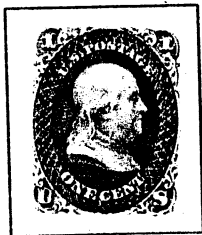
# EXPERIMENTAL PRINTINGS

## THE WYCKOFF PATENT

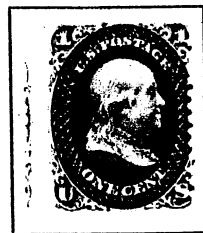
WOVE PAPER, PERFORATED 12, WITH GUM



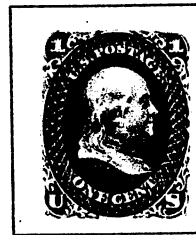
DEEP RED-ORANGE



BROWN-ORANGE



BLUE-GREEN



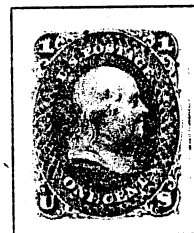
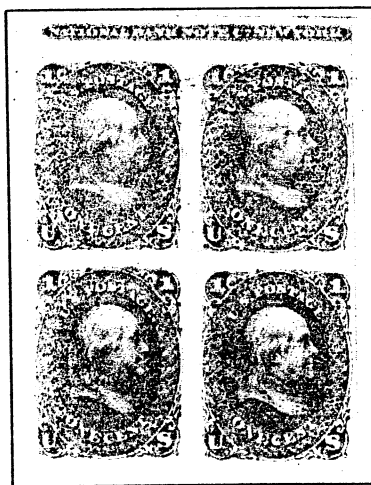
SLATE-BLACK



OLIVE-GREEN

## THE MACDONOUGH PATENT

PRINTED IN BROWN ONLY, IMPERFORATE WITHOUT GUM



*James Macdonough, designer of the 1861 stamp issues, received patent No. 52868 on February 27, 1866, for a glycerin-based ink printing process where the ink would dissolve if any attempt was made to wash the stamp. The ink did not print well and examples always show a blurred design.*

## SPECIAL PRINTING

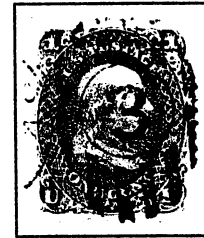
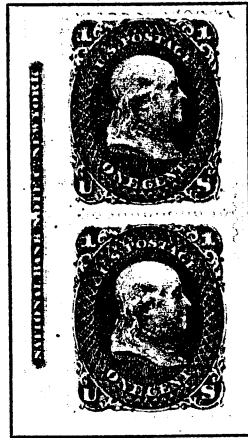
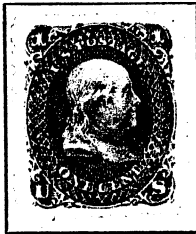
### RE-ISSUE OF 1875

To provide copies, primarily for sale to collectors, the Post Office Department requested that new printings be made of all previous stamp issues. The stamps were sold only at the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General in Washington D.C. between 1875 and 1884. Records indicate that 3195 copies of the 1¢ denomination were sold, and the balance destroyed.

### *THE RE-ISSUED STAMP*

PRINTED BY  
NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO.

PERFORATED 12  
WHITE WOVE PAPER



*Valid for postage,  
but few were used.*

*Vertical margin inscription pair.  
Only recorded example*

All copies of the re-issued stamp, available to the exhibitor for comparison, are printed in the same shade of blue. This can be described as a medium-blue with a distinct ultramarine component, and can be used as an indicator for this variety. No known design differences exist between the normally-issued stamps and the re-issued stamp.

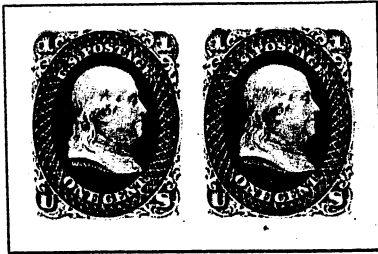


# SPECIAL PRINTING

## RE-ISSUE OF 1875

*PLATE PROOFS  
on India paper*

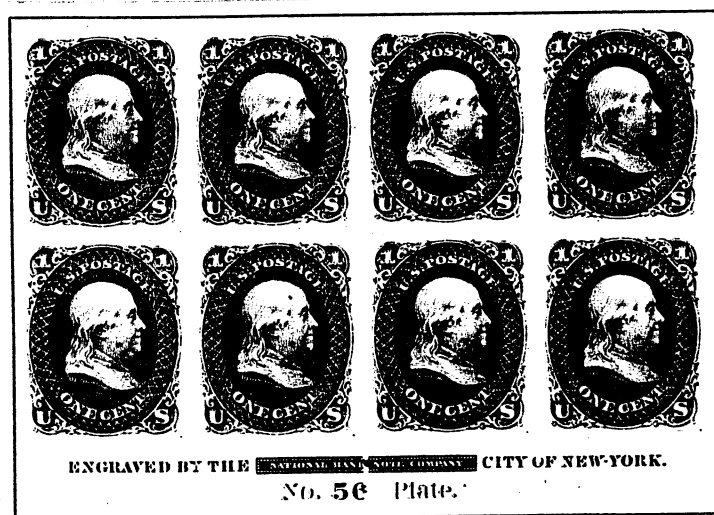
*A new plate (No. 56) with 100 impressions and increased margin-spacing was prepared by the National Bank Note Co. The larger vertical and horizontal margins (~2.6mm) provide positive identification for the re-issue printing in multiple-copy examples. Plate proofs are known in various shades of blue.*



BLUE



DEEP ULTRAMARINE



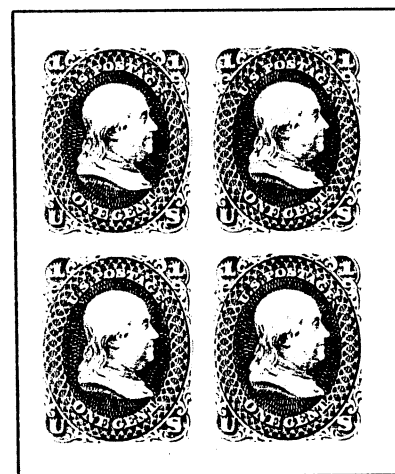
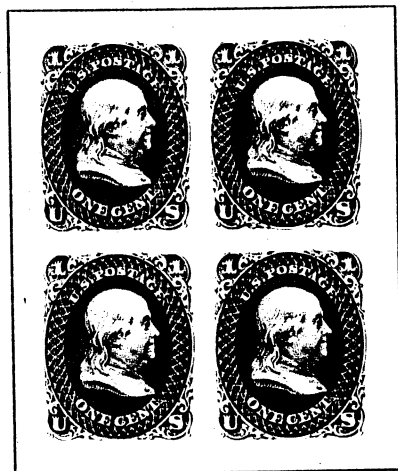
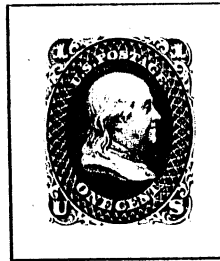
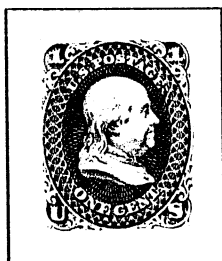
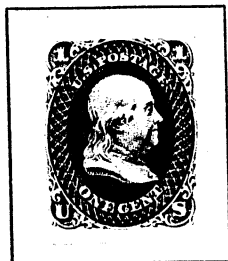
DEEP-BLUE

*Only known plate number inscription multiple from Plate No. 56.  
(Privately Perforated)*

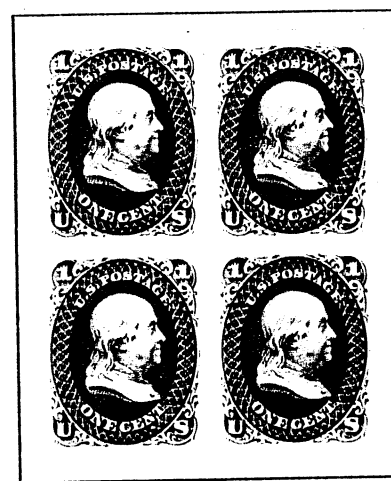
# SPECIAL PRINTING

## ATLANTA COLOR PROOFS OF 1881

To obtain examples of United States stamps for exhibition at the International Cotton Exposition to be held in 1881 at Atlanta, Georgia, the Post Office Department ordered from the American Bank Note Co. one sheet each of all of the previously issued stamp designs to be printed in five colors, blue, black, scarlet, brown and green. The proofs were printed on thin card by Plate No. 56.



*Cut from the original 100 subject sheet, this is one of only two sets of blocks in each of the five colors that still exist.  
Ex Crawford and Lilly.*



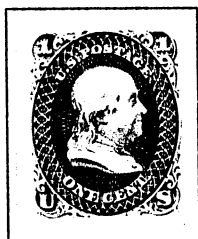
# SPECIAL PRINTINGS

1879 - 1893

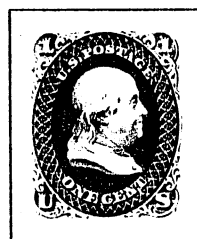
## PLATE PROOFS ON CARDBOARD

Congressmen and other government officials received many requests for proofs of United States stamps. To satisfy this need, the Post Office Department in 1879 ordered from the American Bank Note Co. 500 sets of all previously issued stamps to be printed on thin card in the issued colors. Upon delivery, the sheets of proofs were cut into singles, separated into sets as originally issued, and placed into small envelopes. The sets were then allotted to elected and other officials for further distribution.

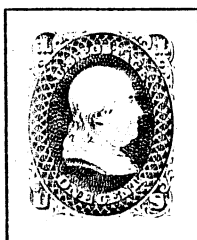
### *SHADES ON CARDBOARD OF VARYING THICKNESS*



0.00960 in.



0.00985 in.



0.01158 in.



0.01215 in.



0.0130 in.

*The printing procedure was repeated in 1885, 1890 and twice in 1893 for a total of 2500 sets. These emissions are the source of most of the cardboard plate proofs that are now in existence. Although shades and thickness of card vary, mixing of the sets through the years precludes correlating these variations with the year of production.*

## SPECIAL PRINTING

### PLATE PROOFS ON CARDBOARD

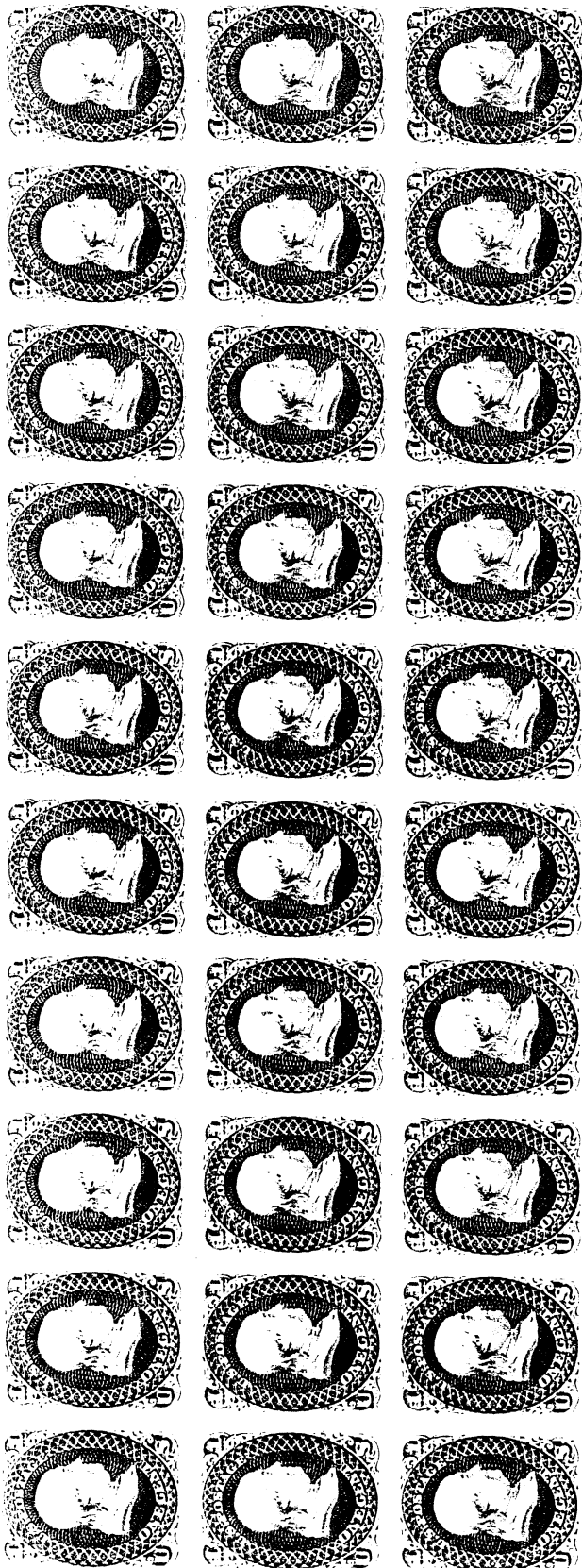
from the

### 1895 ATLANTA EXPOSITION

For showing in a display of stamps by post offices from many nations at the second Cotton State and International Exhibition in Atlanta in 1895, the Post Office Dept. ordered from the Bureau of Printing & Engraving a single sheet of each of the previously issued stamps. These sheets eventually found their way into private hands, and are the source of most, if not all, multiple copies of plate proofs printed on cardboard.

*Unique upper margin block of 30 from the single sheet which was exhibited at Atlanta to represent the 1861 one-cent Franklin. Ex Crawford and Lilly.*

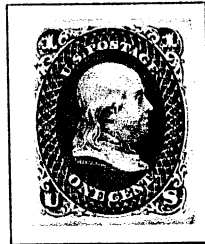
CANTON, MASS., U.S. DEPT. OF POSTS



## SPECIAL PRINTINGS

### 1900 PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

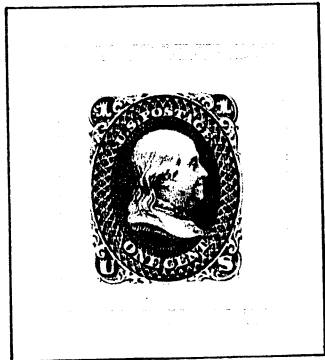
By invitation, the U.S. Post Office Department established a postal station at the exhibition, and showed proofs of all previously issued U.S. stamps. After the exhibit, remainders were stored in the U.S. embassy in Paris, and were not returned to public view until 1982.



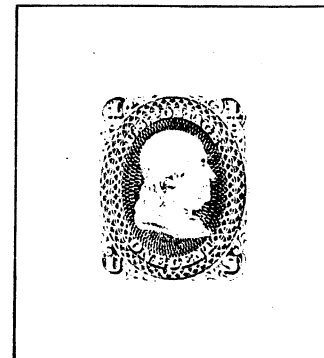
*Plate proof printed on thin hard wove paper. Only privately owned example. Several copies are in the National Postal Museum collection.*

### 1903 ROOSEVELT SMALL DIE PROOFS

In 1903, the Post Office Department prepared 85 leather-bound presentation albums containing small die proofs of most of the previous stamp issues. President Theodore Roosevelt was one of the recipients of an album, and his name is now associated with the printing.

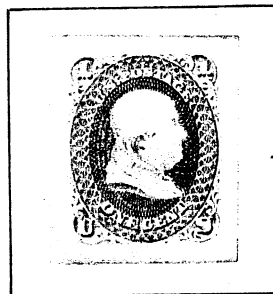


*Where original dies were no longer available, attempts were made to simulate the original emission. For the one-cent 1861, a printing in dark blue simulates the first design, while one in grey-blue represents the issued stamp. Printed with aniline ink on wove paper and mounted on thin grey card.*



### 1915 PAN-PACIFIC SMALL DIE PROOFS

Die proofs of all previous issues were printed to show at the 1915 Pan-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. These are the rarest of the U.S. proof emissions. One set is in the National Postal Museum collection, and it is estimated that possibly three or four additional sets exist.

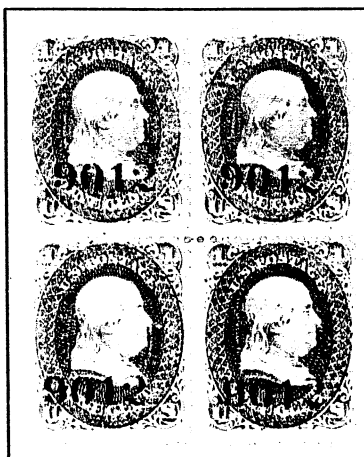


*Printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing with aniline ink on a soft yellowish wove paper.*

## OVERPRINTS

### *CONTROL NUMBER OVERPRINT*

Control numbers were printed in red on each denomination of the 1861 series. It is believed that only one sheet for each value was printed in this manner. The overprinted numbers follow a special sequence starting with 1234 for the 90¢ value, then 2345 for the 30¢, 3456 for the 24¢, and similarly to 9012 for the 1¢.

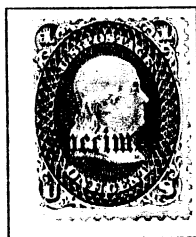


### *SPECIMEN OVERPRINTS*

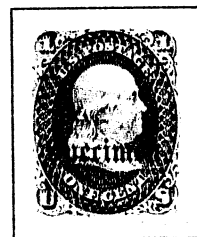
Overprinted for use by the Post Office Department as specimens of the design and color of the issued stamp. Records indicate that although 20,100 of these overprints were printed on February 28, 1867, 18,800 copies were destroyed in 1893, leaving a maximum of 1300 copies in existence. Printed with Plate No. 27.



ON BLUE-WHITE  
FLUORESCENT PAPER



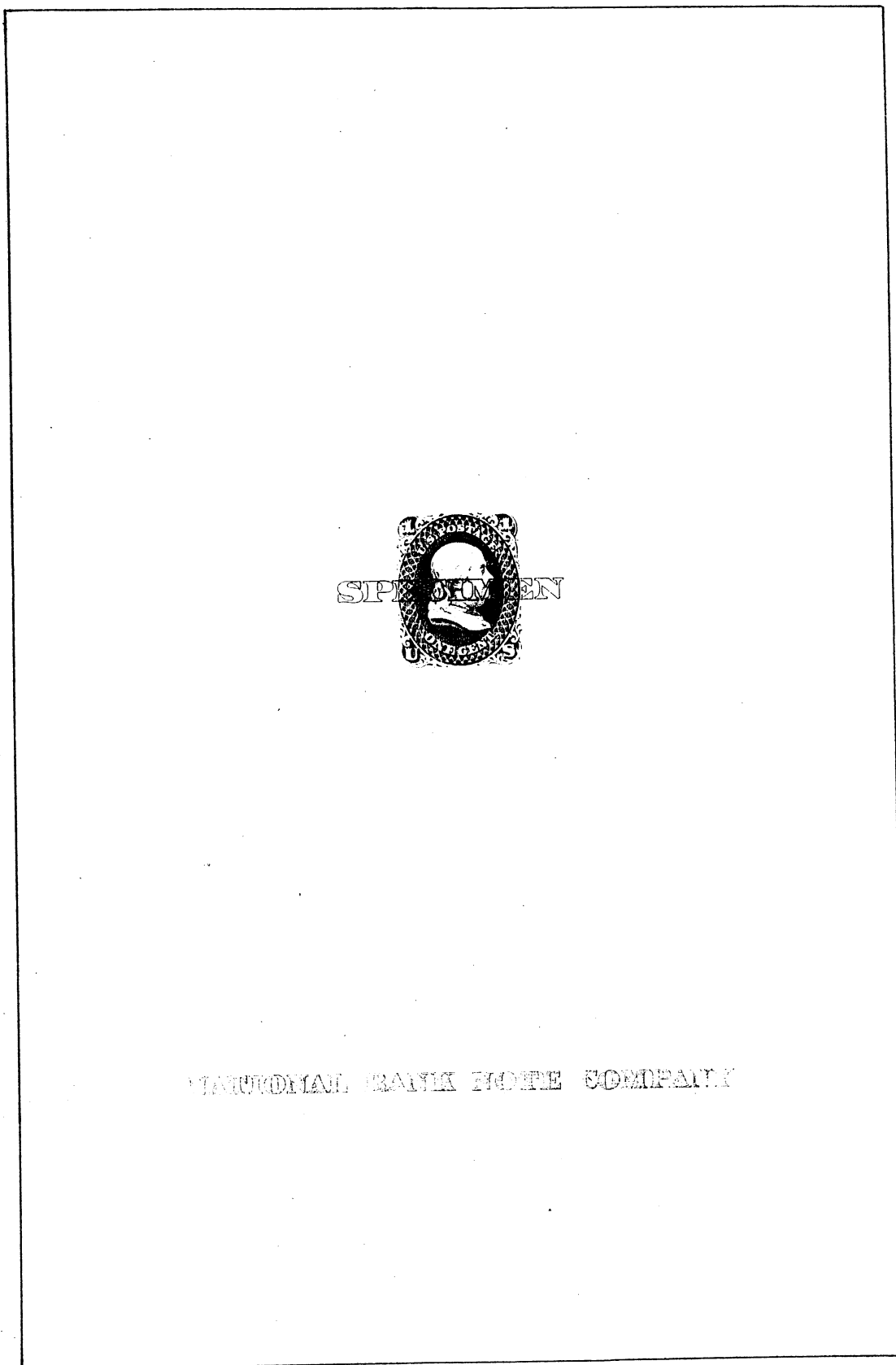
ON NON-FLUORESCENT  
PAPER



ON GREENISH  
FLUORESCENT PAPER

**SPECIMEN DIE PROOF**

Page from a sample book used by the National Bank Note Company. Also known with overprint in red.



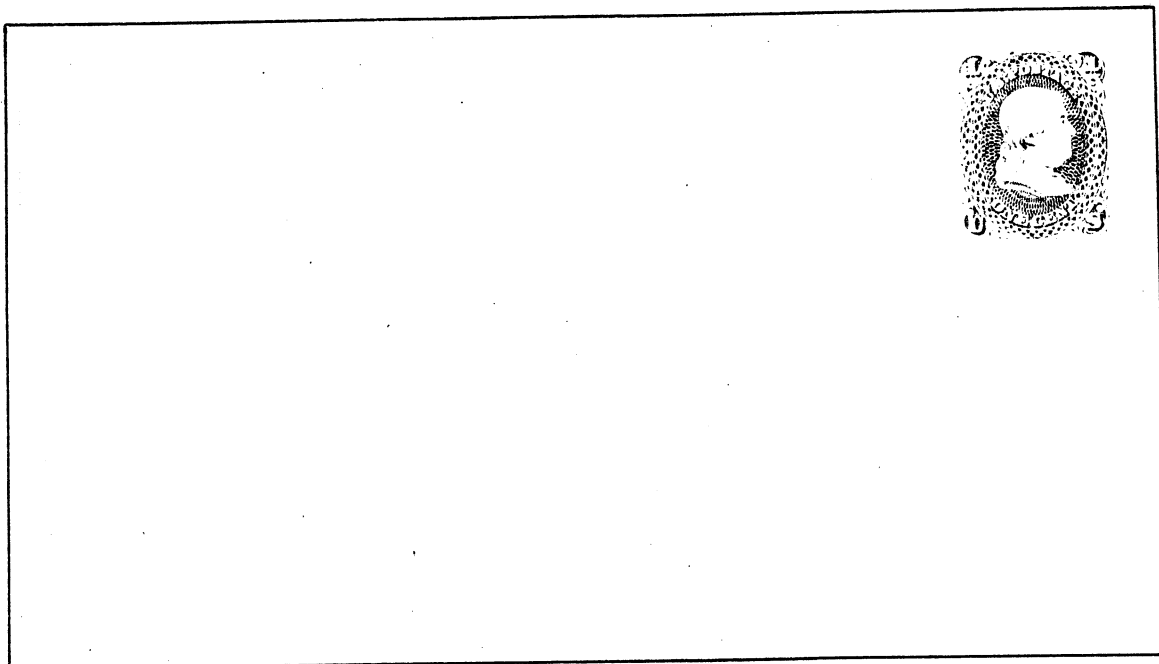
Rare, less than five examples known.

## SAMPLE PRINTING

### ENVELOPE ESSAY

The purpose and date of origin of this limited printing is unknown. It is recorded with the 1¢ and the 3¢, 1861 design. Ex Mandel and Crawford.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO.



*Ultramarine on cream envelope. Flaps unsealed and un-gummed. This is **one of two known examples** of this variety. Also known printed in brown on cream and white envelopes, and in deep-carmine on a white envelope. All are very rare.*



# THE ISSUED STAMP

PRINTED BY THE  
NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO.

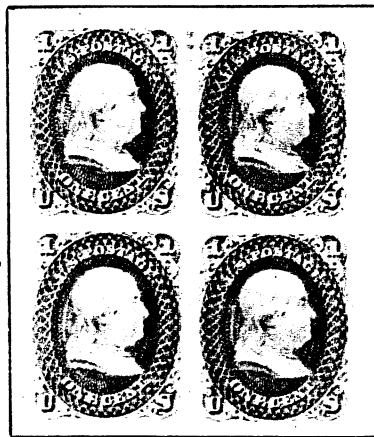
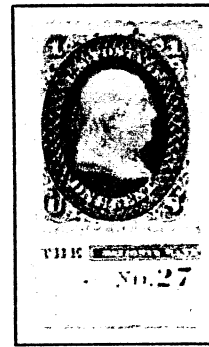
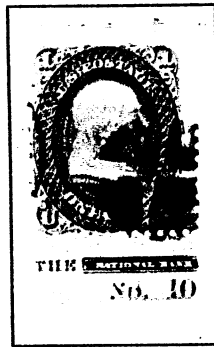
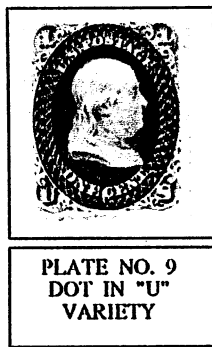
PERFORATED 12  
HARD WOVE PAPER

Designed by James Macdonough

Vignette engraved by Joseph Ives Pease  
after a bust of Franklin by Jean Antoine Houdon

Frame engraved by Cyrus Durand

Lettering by David M. Cooper



Earliest known use is August 17, 1861, at Baltimore, Maryland

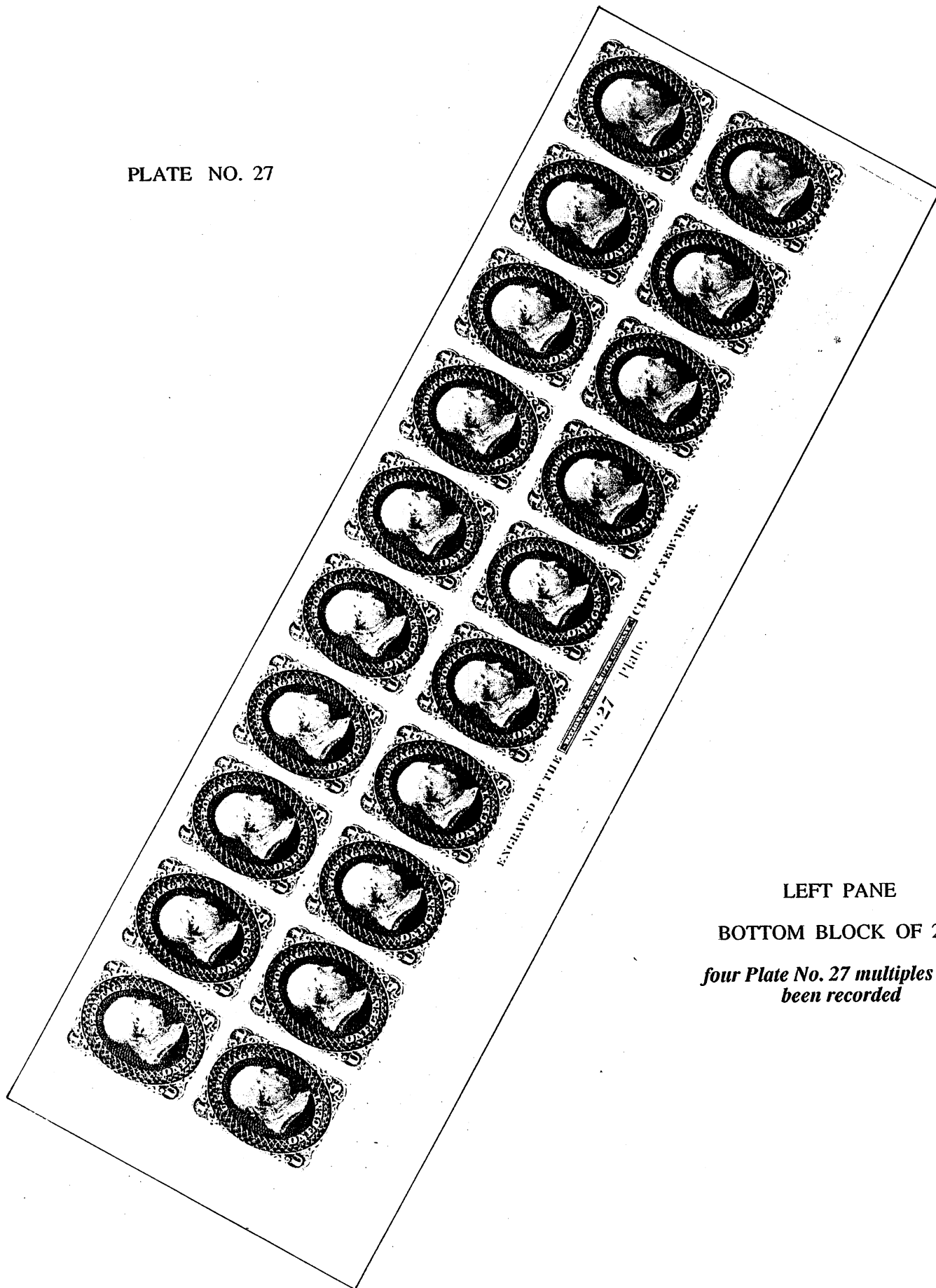
Earliest known use on cover is August 21, 1861, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (~~see page 20~~).

Quantity issued: 150,000,000

Printed by plates: No. 9, No. 10, No. 27

THE ISSUED STAMP

PLATE NO. 27



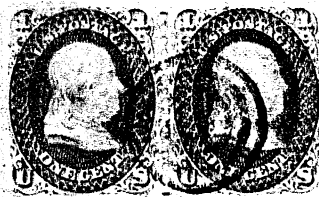
LEFT PANE

BOTTOM BLOCK OF 20

*four Plate No. 27 multiples have  
been recorded*

# THE ISSUED STAMP

## SHADES OF COLOR



LIGHT-ULTRAMARINES



DARK-ULTRAMARINES



DARK-BLUE / TO NEAR INDIGO

GREENISH-BLUE



BRIGHT-BLUES

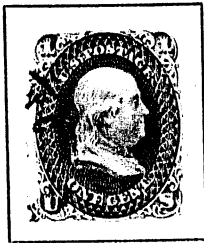


BLUES

Displayed on a neutral gray background for more accurate color comparisons

**THE ISSUED STAMP  
PRODUCTION VARIETIES AND ERRORS**

*PAPER VARIETIES*



HORIZONTALLY LAID PAPER



VERTICALLY LAID PAPER



VERY THIN PAPER (0.0027")

*PRODUCTION ERRORS*



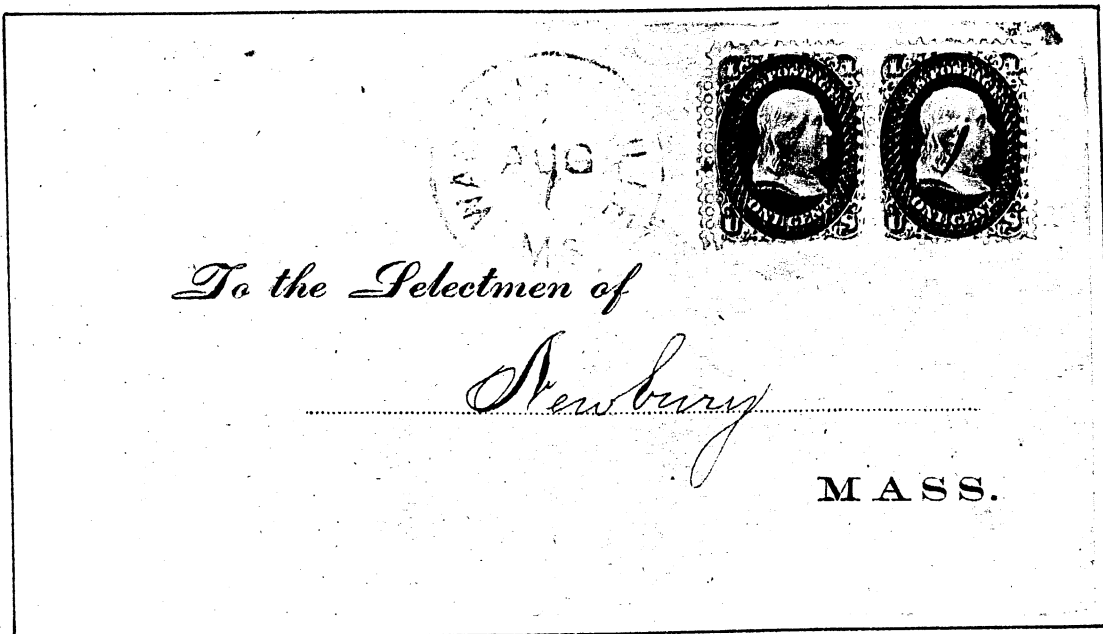
MIS-FED, AND SLANTED  
PERFORATIONS



HORIZONTAL  
DOUBLE PERFORATIONS



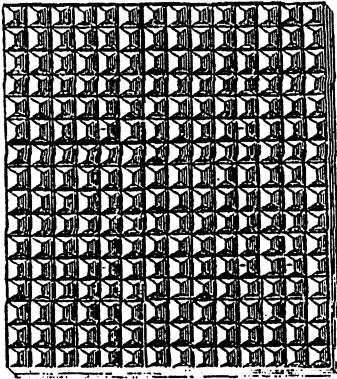
PRE-PRINTING  
PAPER FOLDS



VERTICAL DOUBLE PERFORATIONS

*Two 1¢ stamps in the near-indigo shade paying the 2¢ circular rate, effective July 1, 1863, from Wachusett Village to Newbury, Mass.*

# THE GRILLED ISSUES OF 1867-68

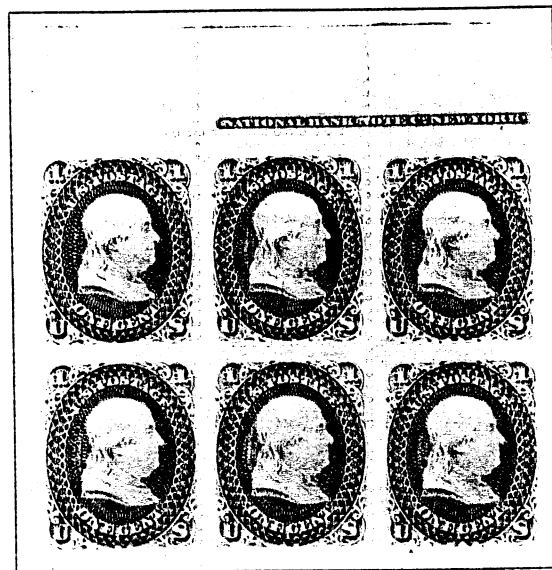
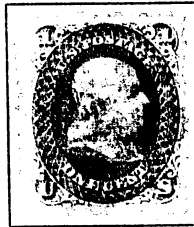


STRUCTURE OF THE E-GRILL  
ROLLER ELEMENT WITH  
PYRAMIDS FOR EMBOSSING

*On August 5, 1867, the Postmaster General extended the contract of the National Bank Note Company for a period of one year for the purpose of testing "improved postage stamps..... on embossed or punctured paper...." Supplies of grilled stamps for test use had been delivered to the Post Office Department prior to this date, however, the earliest known use of a one-cent with grill did not occur until March of 1868.*

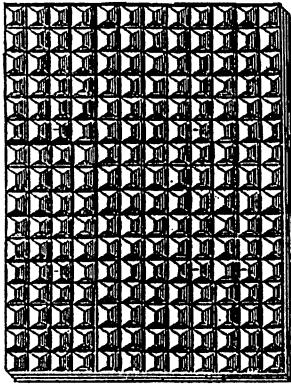
## E-GRILL

11 x 13mm GRILL  
14 x 16 POINTS DOWN



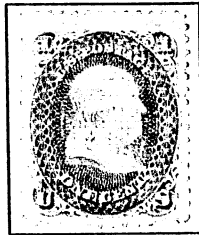
IMPRINT BLOCK OF SIX

# THE GRILLED ISSUES OF 1867-68

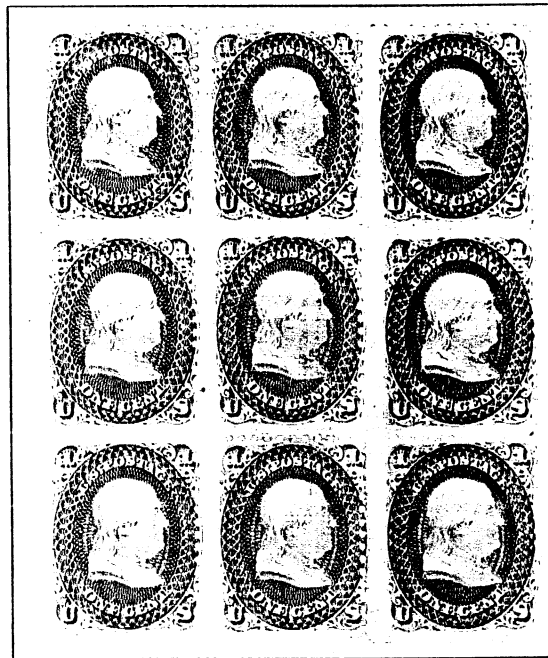


F-GRILL ROLLER ELEMENT

*F-GRILL*



9x13mm. Grill  
12x17 Points Down



BLOCK OF NINE  
9x13mm Grill 12x16 Points Down

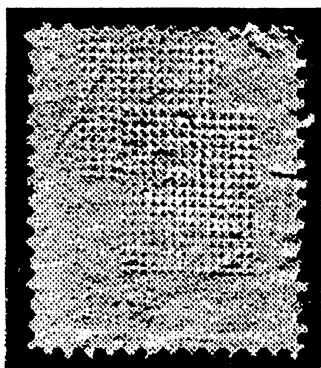
*Largest multiple recorded*

# THE GRILLED ISSUES OF 1867-68

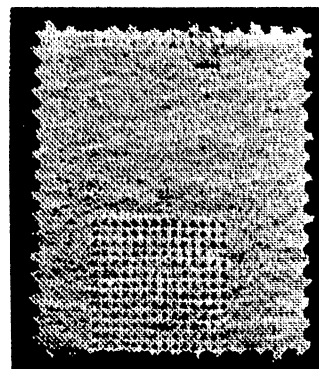
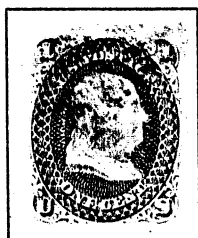
## GRILLING ERRORS

Grills were produced by passing the printed and gummed sheets of stamps between a roller studded with the embossing design and the soft bed of a proof-type press. Occasionally, the paper was fed incorrectly or the sheet grilled more than once. This resulted in interesting and somewhat scarce errors.

### E-GRILL ERRORS

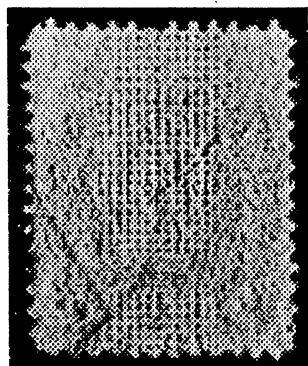


*Double E-grill with enlarged photo of reverse showing the result of two passes through the grilling device.*

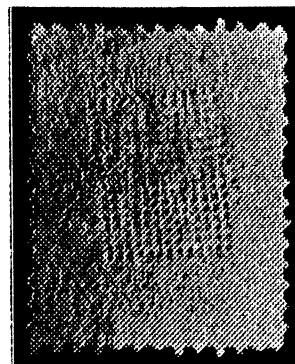
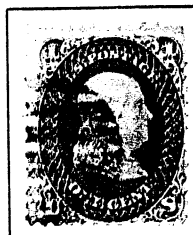


*Split E-grill and photo of reverse showing the result of improper positioning of the sheet when feeding into the machine.*

### F-GRILL ERRORS



*An unusual combination error showing a double F-grill, one of which is split.*



*A double F-grill where both of the impressions resulted from the sheet being fed into the grilling device at a slightly different angle.*

## FANCY CANCELLATIONS

The failure of the Post Office Department to provide cancelling devices to most small post offices, and the 23 July 1860 prohibition against using a townmarker as a canceller, resulted in many post offices devising their own cancels.

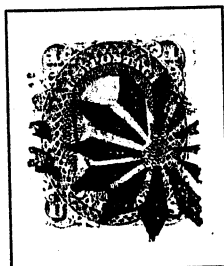
### WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT



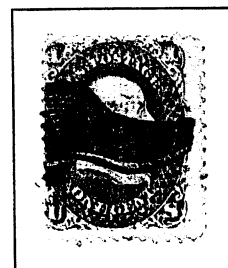
SOLDIER'S HEAD  
USED FEB 2-5, 1866  
*Less than nine known*



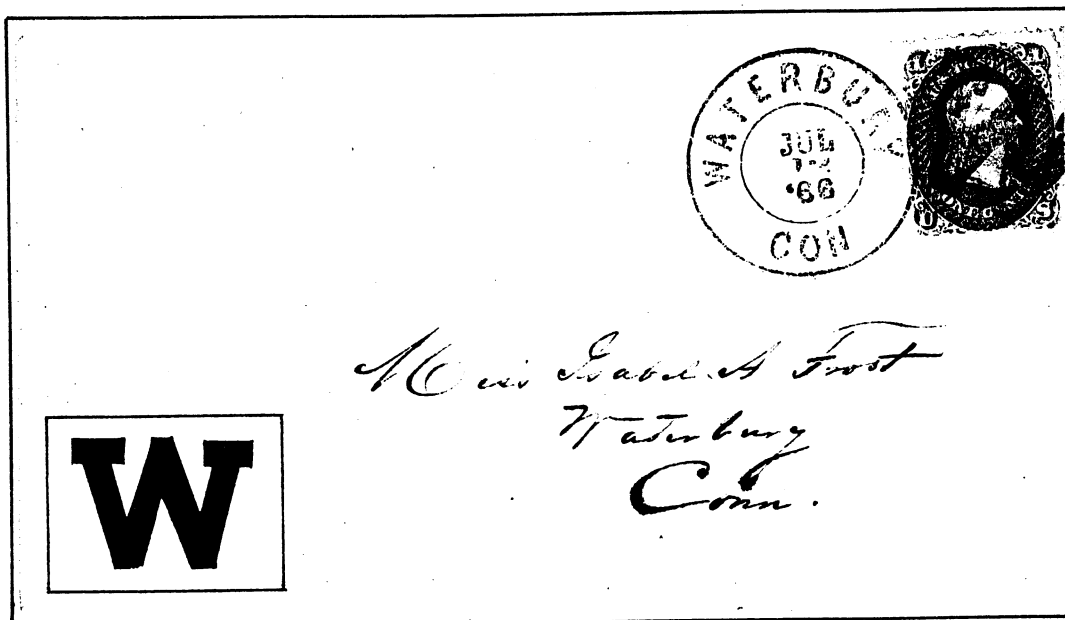
DESIGNS CARVED BY  
JOHN W. HILL,  
POSTMASTER



12 SEGMENT ROSETTE  
USED JUN 14-17, 1867



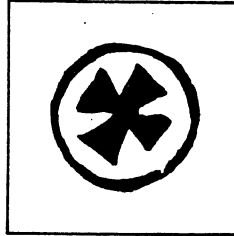
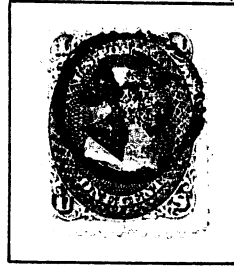
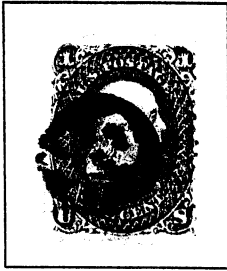
CONGRESS GAITOR  
F-GRILL ON THIN PAPER  
USED MAR 19-27, 1869  
*Less than six known*



*Local drop letter, dated July 12, 1866.  
Showing the latest recorded use of the Waterbury W.  
Use known from February 19th to July 12th, 1866.*



FANCY CANCELLATIONS

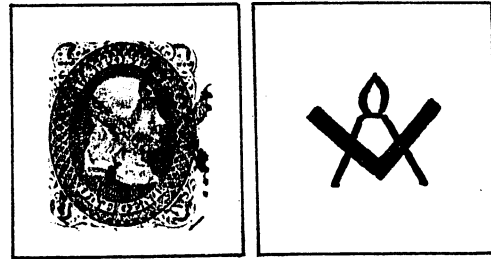
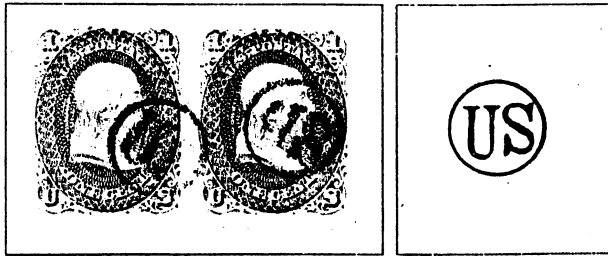


BALLSTON,  
NEW YORK

BALLSTON,  
NEW YORK

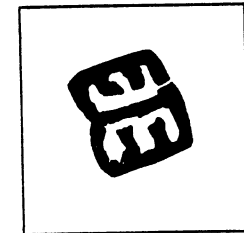
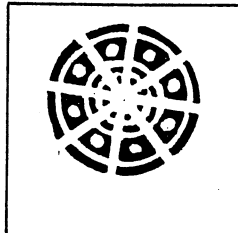
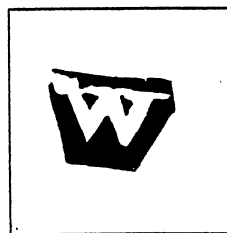
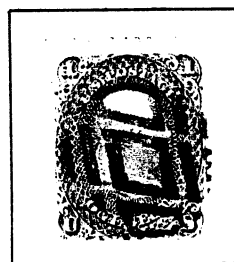
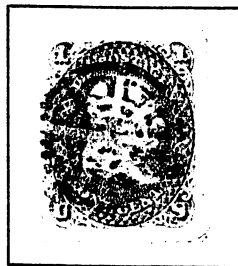
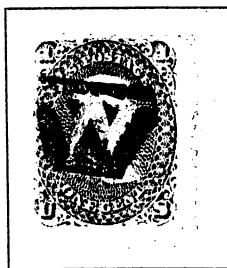
PROVIDENCE,  
RHODE ISLAND

EAST GREENWICH,  
RHODE ISLAND



KEESEVILLE, NEW YORK  
COMMERCIALY PREPARED CANCELLER

MASONIC SQUARE & COMPASS



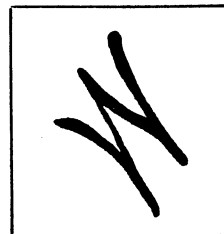
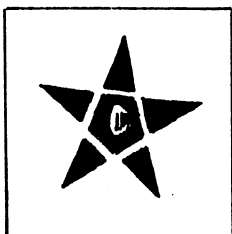
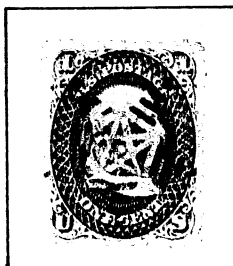
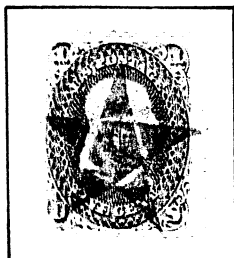
WATKINS,  
NEW YORK

WHITESVILLE,  
WISCONSIN

CHICAGO,  
ILLINOIS

RUTLAND, VERMONT  
"MASONIC OPEN BOOK"

# FANCY CANCELLATIONS

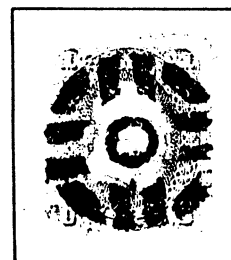
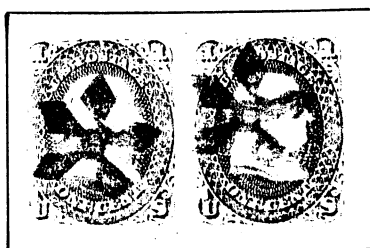
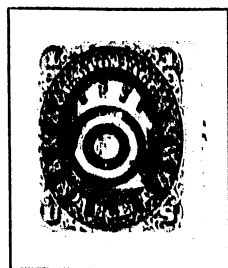


BROOKLYN,  
NEW YORK

DOWNIEVILLE,  
CALIFORNIA

WOODBURY,  
CONNECTICUT

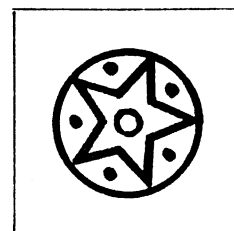
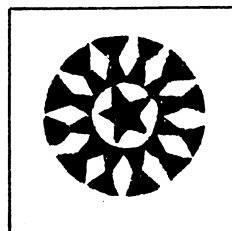
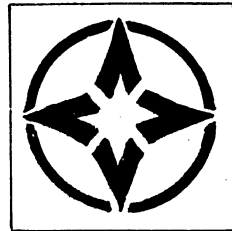
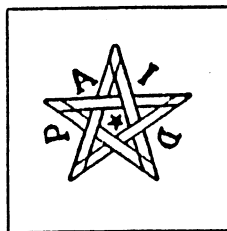
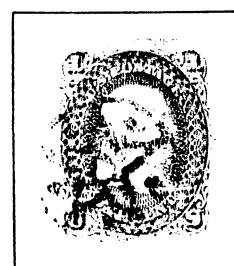
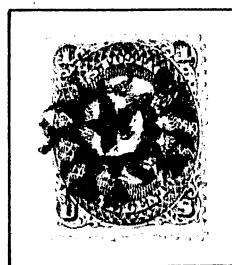
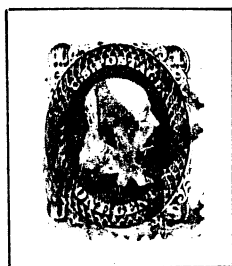
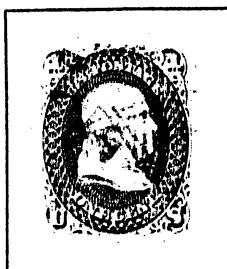
WESTON,  
MASSACHUSETTS  
PROVISIONAL PRECANCEL



SAN FRANCISCO,  
CALIFORNIA  
"COG"

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY

NEW BEDFORD,  
MASSACHUSETTS



BOND'S VILLAGE,  
MASSACHUSETTS

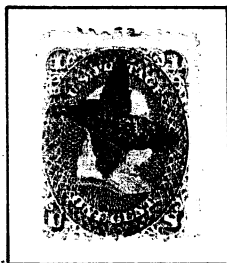
NEW YORK CITY,  
NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY,  
NEW YORK

UNION SPRINGS,  
NEW YORK

# FANCY CANCELLATIONS

## STAR CANCELS



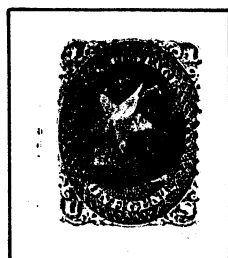
4-POINT STAR



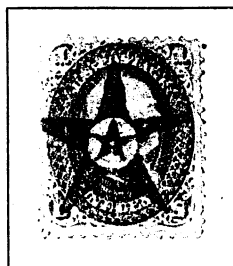
5-POINT OUTLINE  
STAR



5-POINT SOLID  
STAR



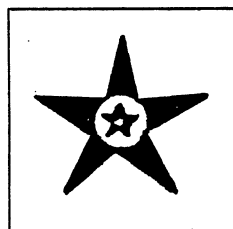
5-POINT NEGATIVE  
STAR IN SOLID CIRCLE



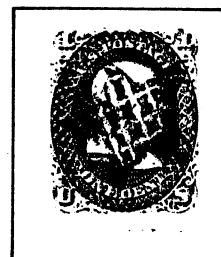
5-POINT OUTLINE  
STAR WITH CIRCLE



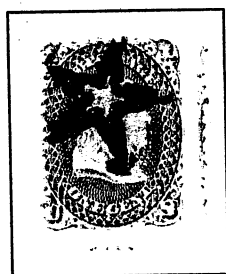
5-POINT STAR  
IN CIRCLE



5-POINT STAR IN STAR



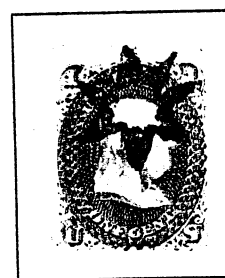
5-POINT STAR WITH  
CROSS-HATCHING



5-POINT STAR IN STAR



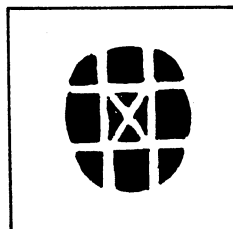
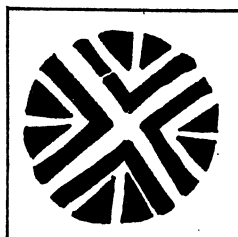
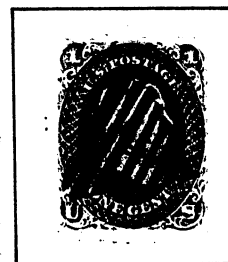
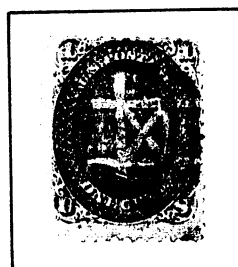
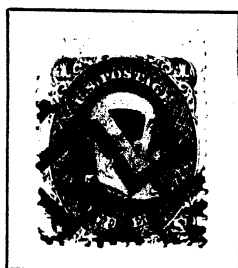
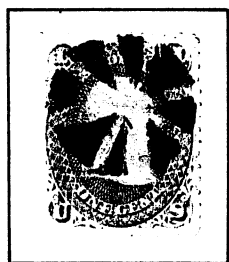
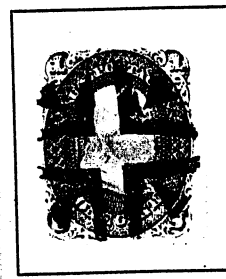
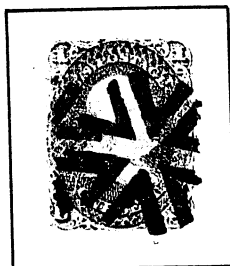
6-POINT STAR  
IN CIRCLE



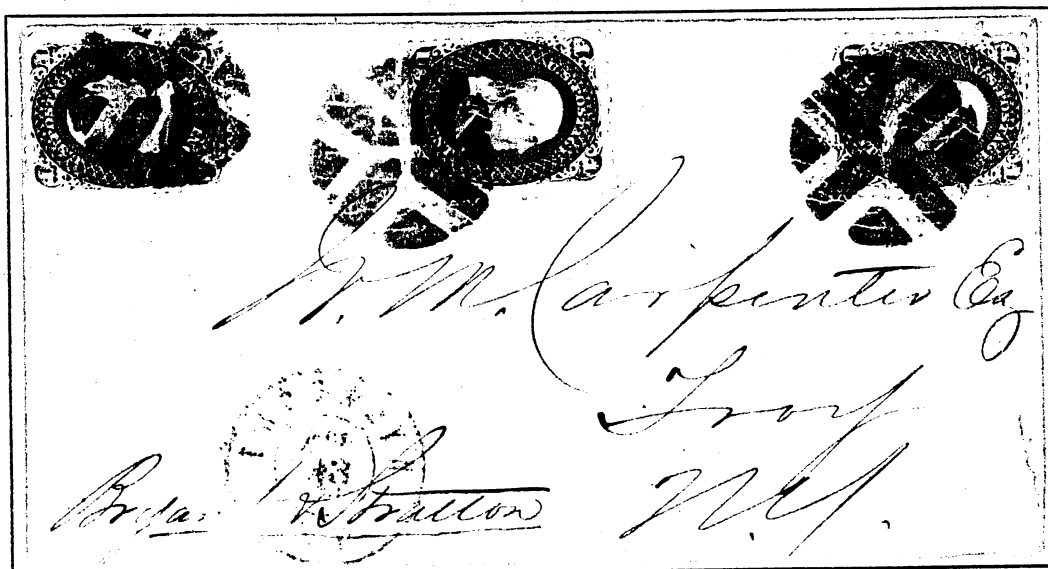
7-POINT STAR

FANCY CANCELLATIONS

GEOMETRIC CANCELS



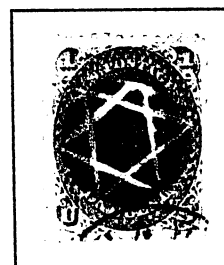
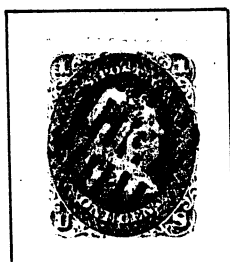
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK



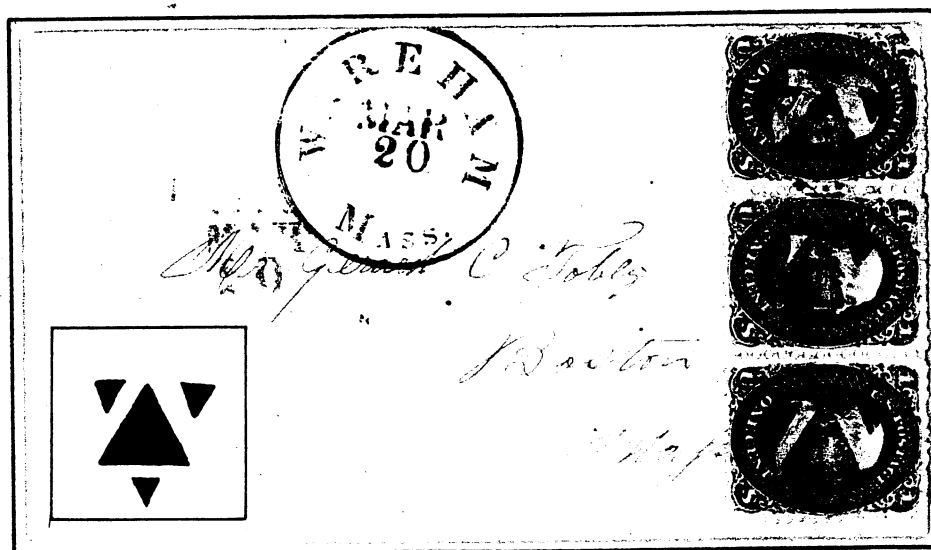
April 13, 1863, domestic letter to Troy, New York

FANCY CANCELLATIONS

GEOMETRIC CANCELS



WAREHAM, MASSACHUSETTS



March 20, domestic letter to Boston, Massachusetts

# COLORED CANCELATIONS



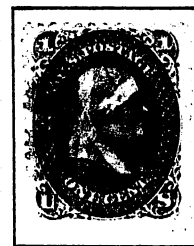
RED STAR IN CIRCLE



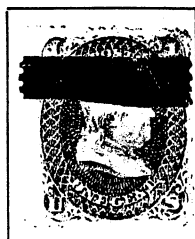
DEEP-RED ROSETTE



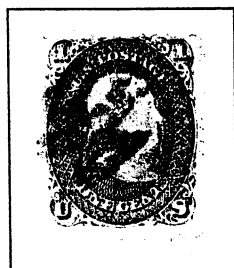
VERMILLION LEAF



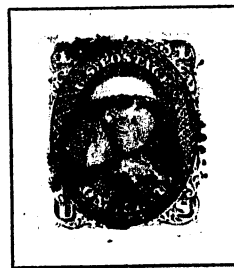
PINK PINWHEEL



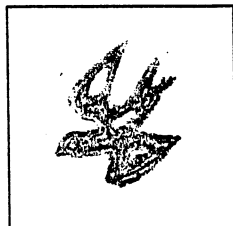
DEEP-BLUE BAR



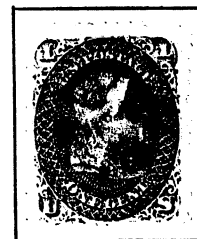
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS  
"BLUEBIRD"



RICHMOND, VIRGINIA  
NEGATIVE GREEN  
CLOVER



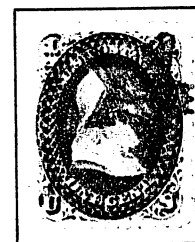
LIGHT-BLUE  
NEGATIVE CROSSROADS



MAGENTA GRID



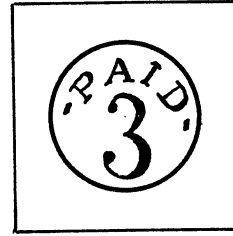
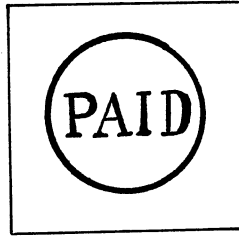
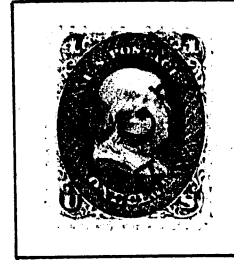
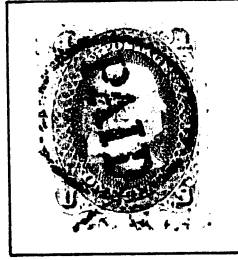
CINCINNATI, OHIO  
BLUE DUPLEX GRID



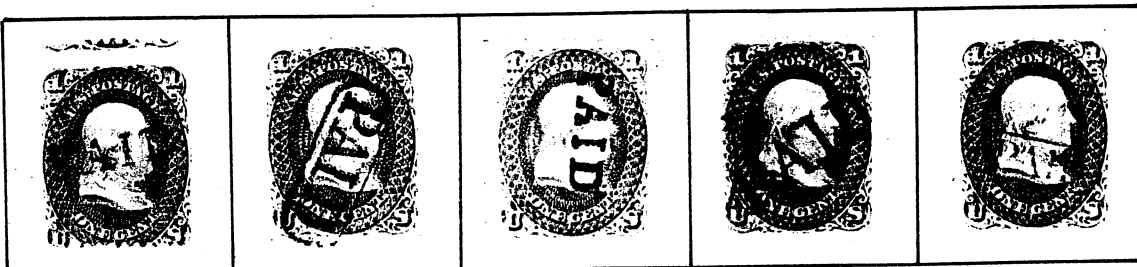
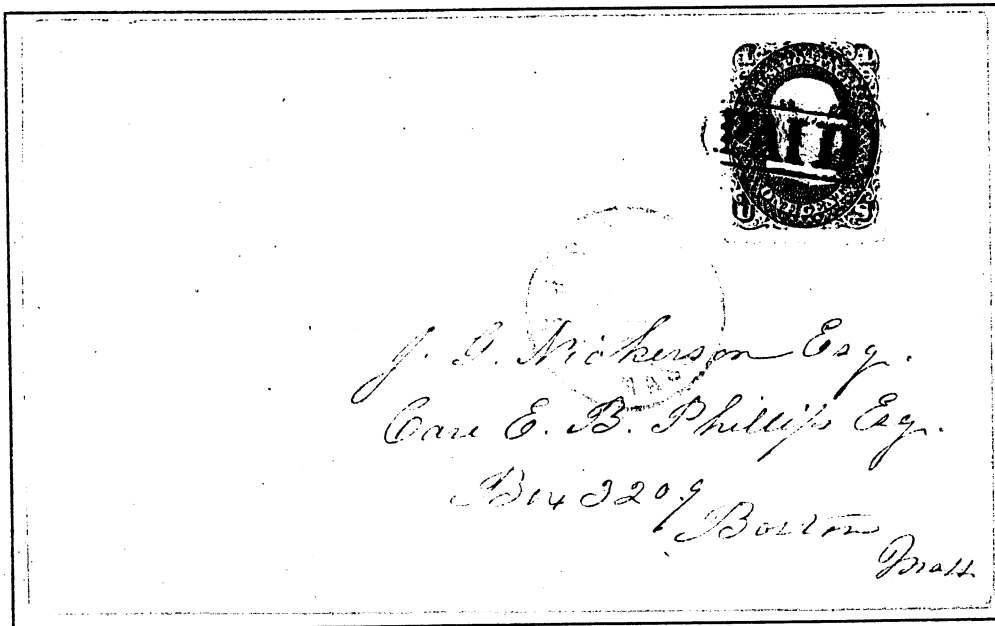
VIOLET STAR

## PAID MARKERS USED AS CANCELLERS

Old marking devices from the "stampless" period were frequently put into service to be used as cancellers. The wording on the device had no meaning with respect to its use except to obliterate the stamp.

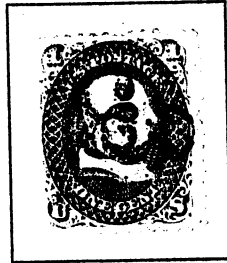
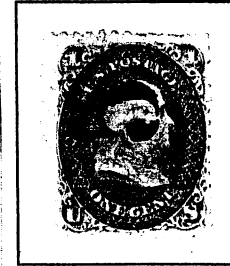


*Drop use at Boston, Massachusetts*

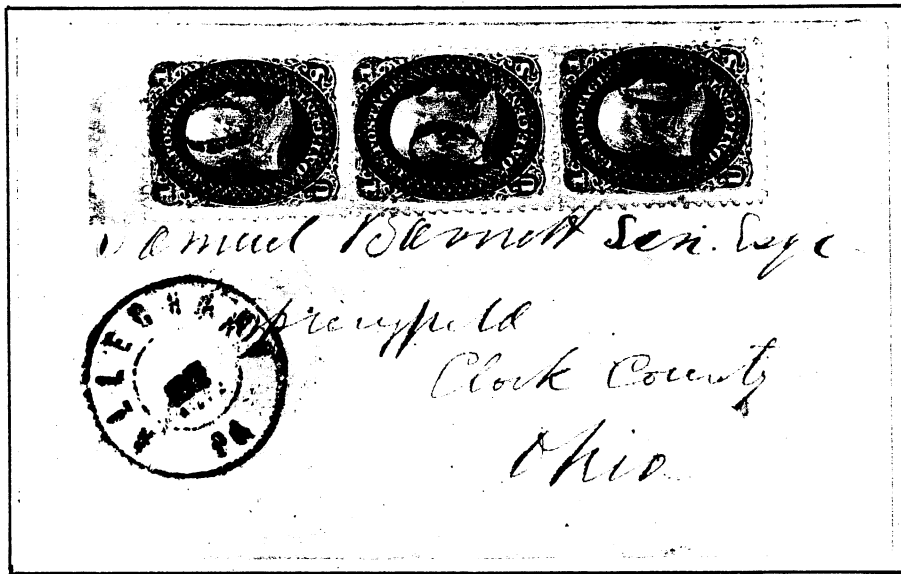


## RATE MARKERS USED AS CANCELLERS

Old rate markers were also salvaged to be used as cancellers. The numbers in most cases had no relation to the actual postal rate charged.



*Unusual double strike of the distinctive  
Leominster, Massachusetts "3"*



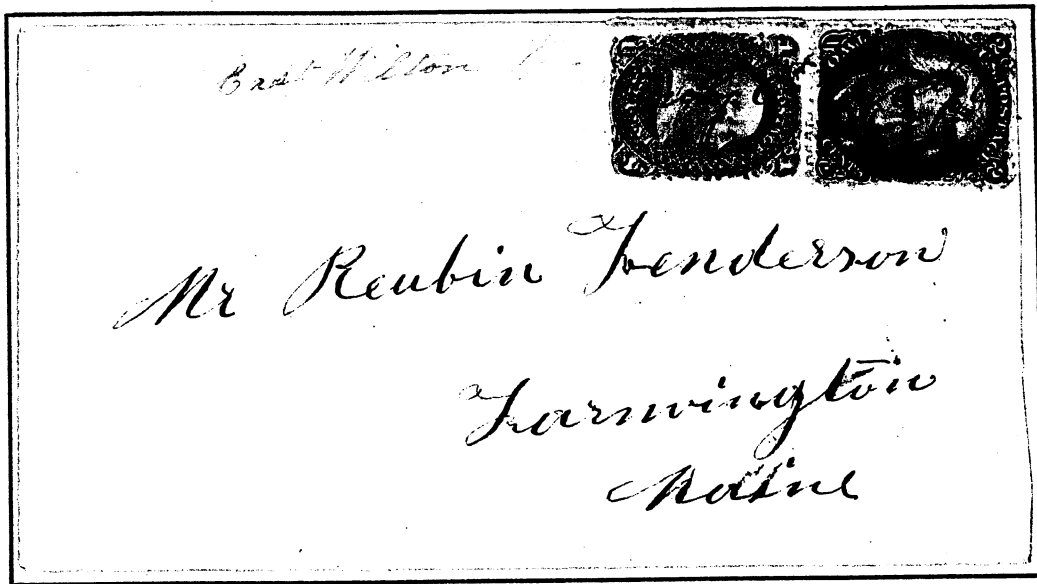
*3¢ letter rate. Alleghany, Pennsylvania to Springfield, Ohio.  
Use of an old 10¢ rate marker with the 1 removed*



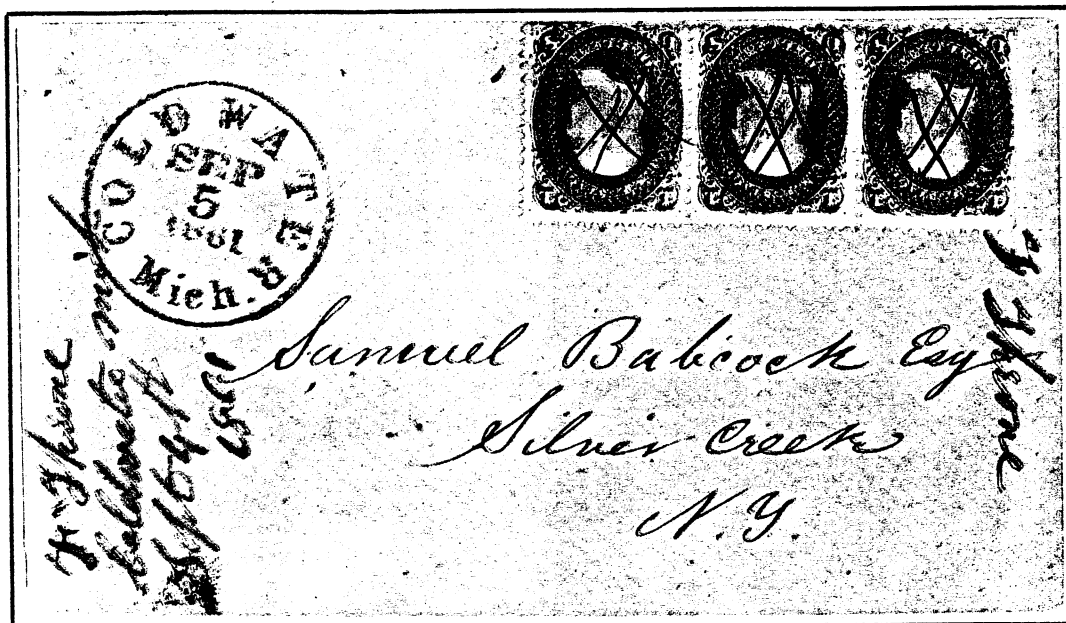
MANUSCRIPT CANCELS AND TOWNMARKS



"Doodle" Cancellation



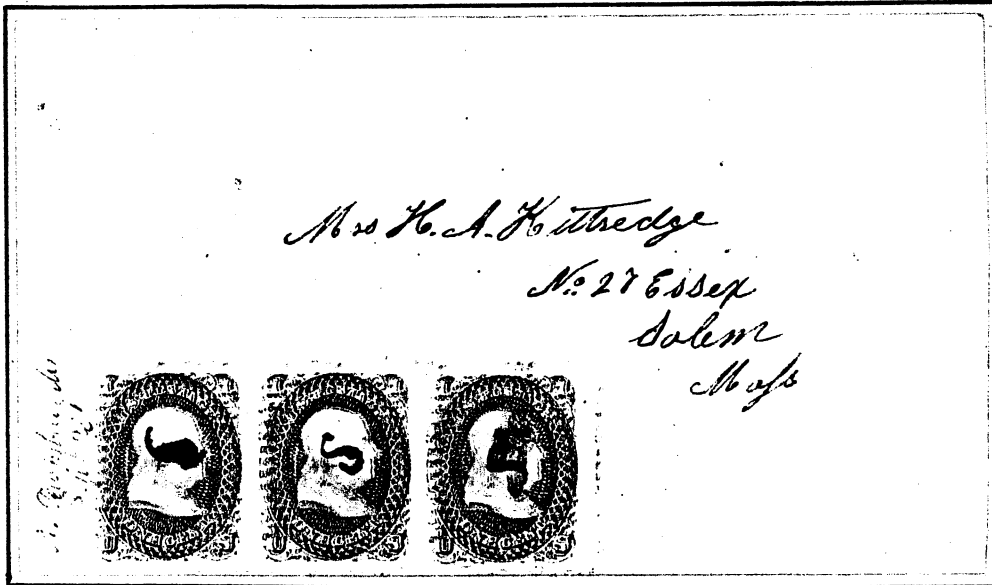
Manuscript townmark "East Wilton Me." Each stamp cancelled by a manuscript "July 6th."



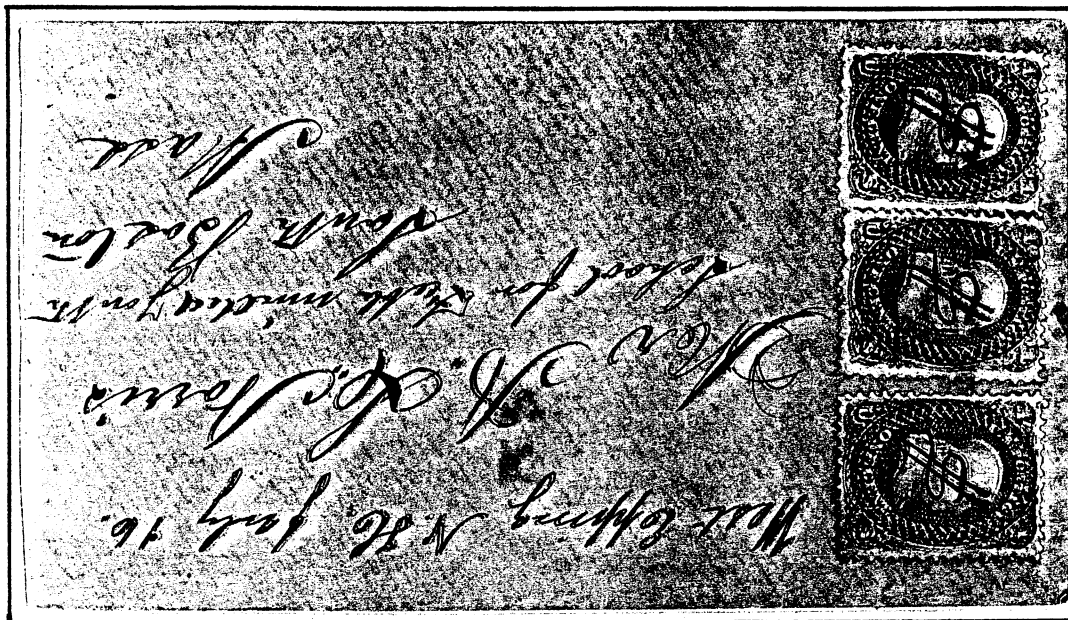
Black manuscript cross-hatching cancels with a blue commercial townmarker. Early use of a strip of three "Dot-in-U" stamps from Plate No. 9. Docketed with name of sender and date.

MANUSCRIPT CANCELS AND TOWNMARKS

During this period, small post offices were required to furnish their own postmarking and cancelling devices, or to cancel the stamp and write the date and place of origin with a pen and black ink. Manuscript covers are relatively scarce and are generally the product of post offices with small volumes of mail.



Manuscript townmark "N. Tewksbury Ms 1 Sept 26" with three one-cent stamps cancelled by a manuscript "S" on letter to Salem, Mass.



"West Epping N. H. July 16." manuscript townmark on letter to "School for Feeble minded Youth, South Boston Mass" Stamps cancelled with a manuscript "\$" sign.

## PATENT CANCELLATIONS

Between 1860 and 1867, a number of patents were granted for cancellers designed to cut the fibers of stamp paper so that cancelling ink would penetrate and be difficult to remove. The following examples show uses of these devices.

ALBANY, N.Y.



BUFFALO, N.Y.



CHARLESTON, S.C.

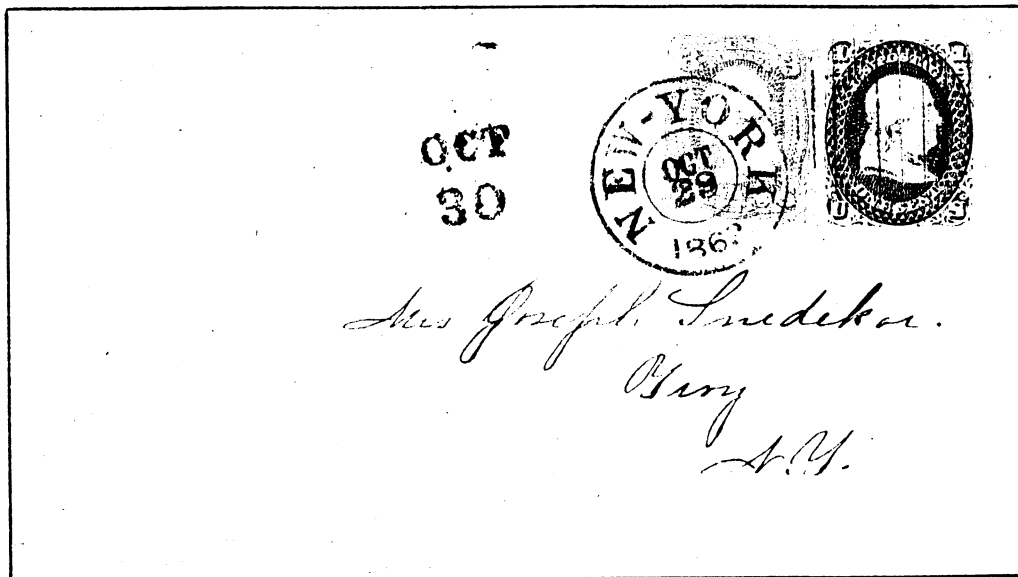


*Norton-type patent cancels with circular cutting blade and annular cork killer*

*Sharp blades in shape of cross-roads penetrate stamp*

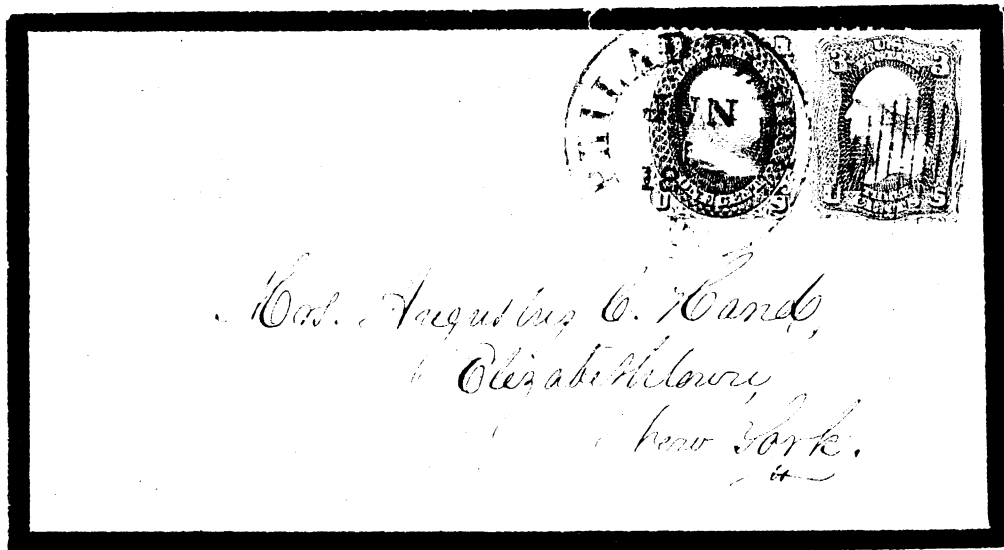
*Duplex patent cancel with 10 blades. Device used October 20-29, 1862.*

*New York City, N.Y., carrier service. Advertised at Troy, N.Y. on OCT 30, per handstamp.*



*Duplex cancellation by patent device with 12 parallel knife blades.*

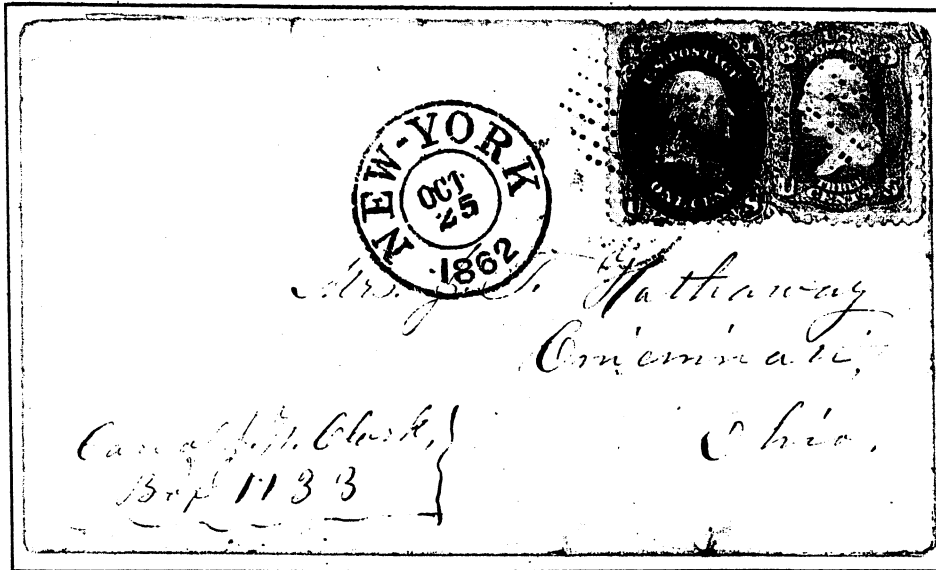
*June 1, 1863, Philadelphia, Pa. mourning cover to Elizabethtown, N.Y., with carrier collection.*



PATENT CANCELLATIONS

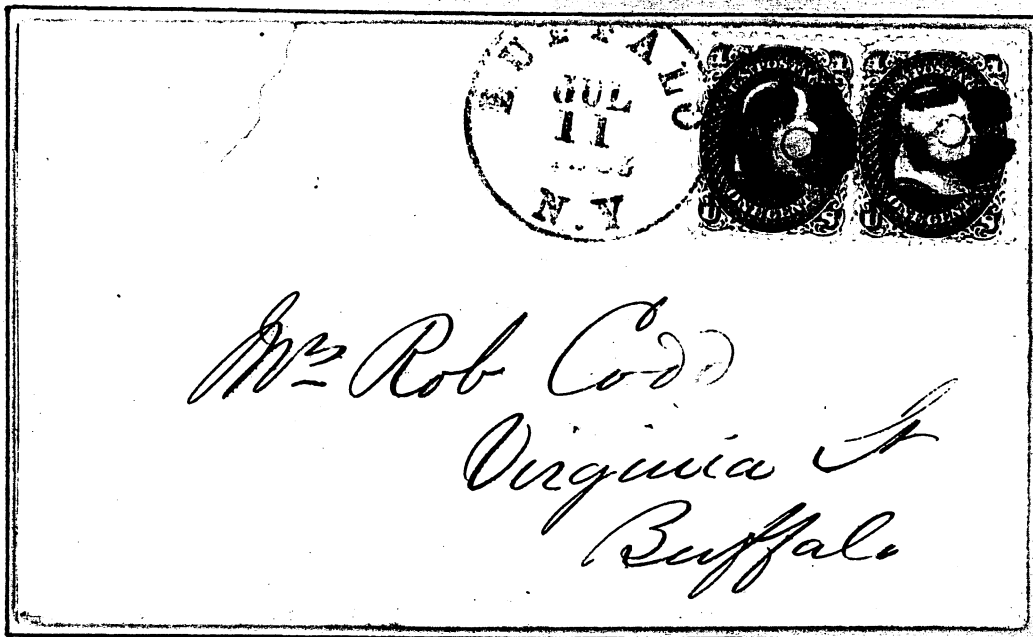
NORTON-TYPE CANCELLERS

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK



*Duplex patent cancel used on Oct 25, 1862. This device is known to have been used from October 20-29, 1862, during a Post Office trial of the Norton devices. Eight rows of dots dent, but do not pierce the stamps.*

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

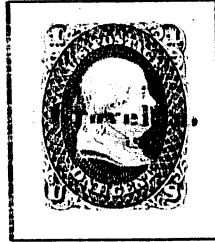


*Distinctive Norton-type cancel used at Buffalo between 1861 and 1865. Center round metal punch was sharp, and frequently penetrated the stamp and envelope. Contents of this cover show impressions from the center circles. Mailed on July 11, 1863, eleven days after the increase in the rate for local letters to 2¢.*

## STRAIGHT-LINE TOWNMARKS

Straight-line postal townmarkings, although common from earlier years, are among the scarcest of the varieties of postmarks used during the 1860s. They were also at times used concurrently to cancel the stamps.

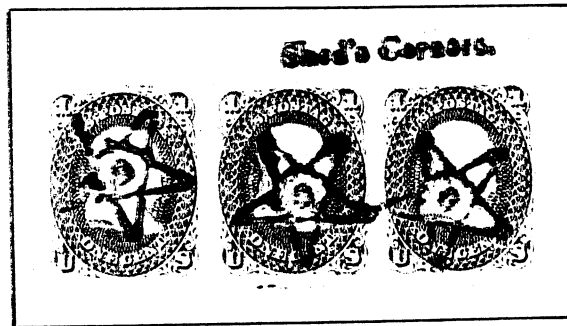
### EAST GROVELAND, NEW YORK



East Groveland N.Y.

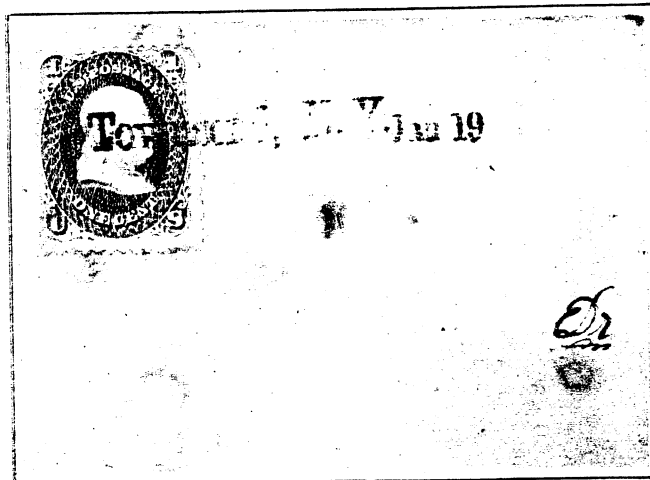
*Stencil townmarking used as cancel.  
Two examples known used with the 1¢*

### SHED'S CORNERS, NEW YORK



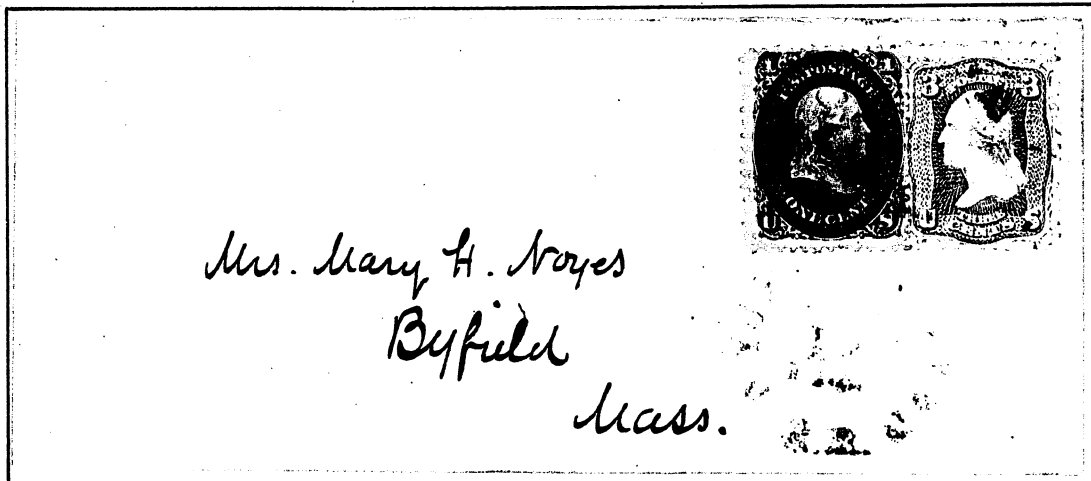
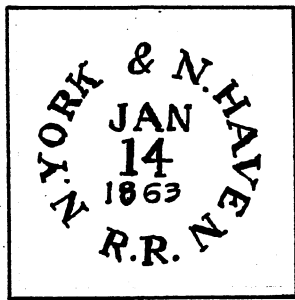
*Four examples known used with the 1¢*

### TOWNSEND, NEW YORK

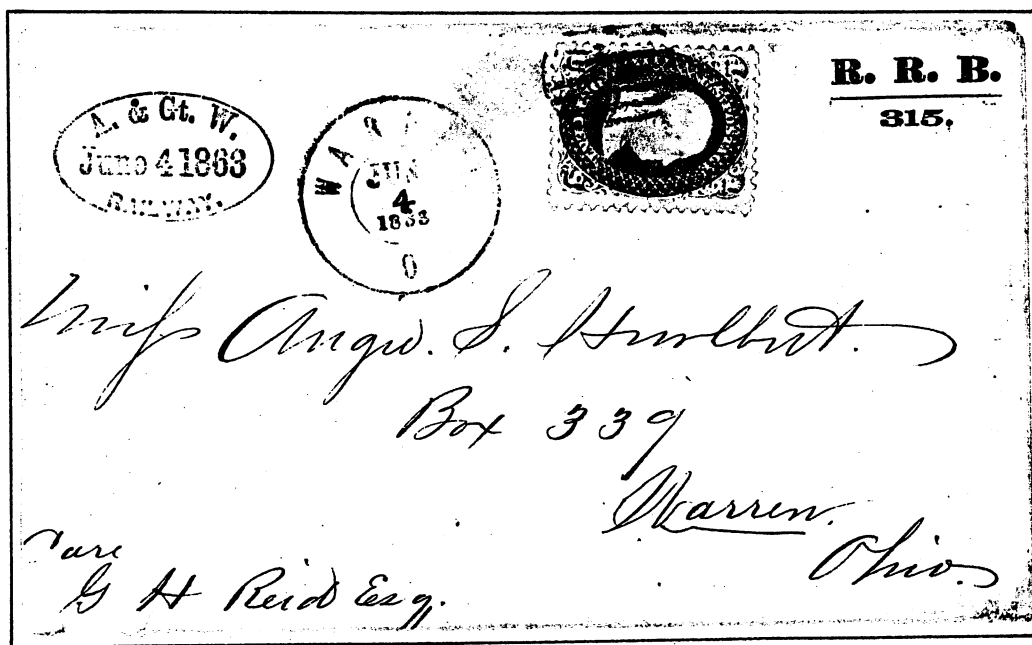


*Only example known with the 1¢*

RAILROAD POSTMARKS



Four-cent rate indicates probable carrier collection. The letter was transported without processing by the New York Post Office directly to the train station. It was then sorted and cancelled with the railroad marking on board the train by a postal clerk.

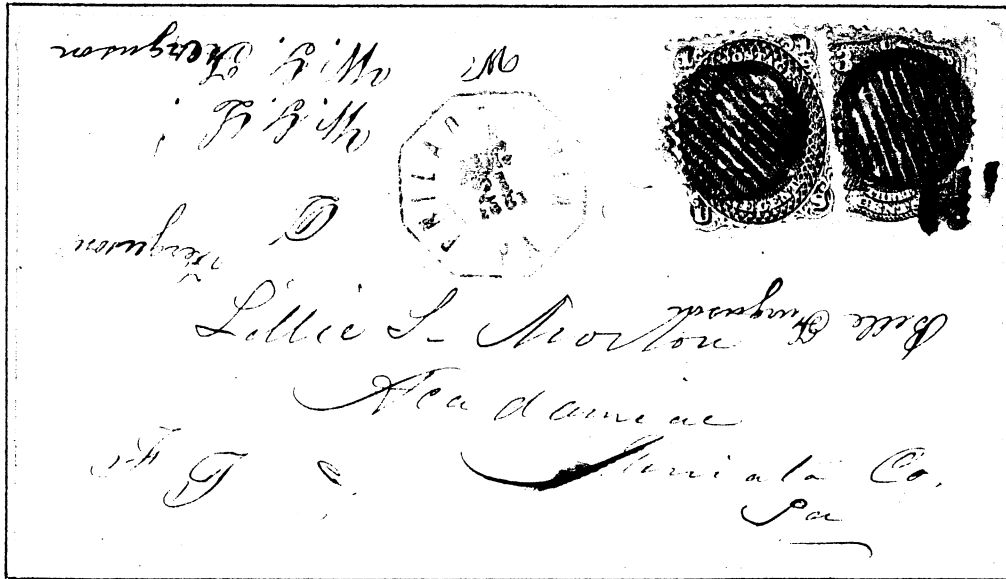


A. & Gt. W. (Atlantic and Great Western Railway) agent marking on the cover. R. R. B. / 315, (Rail Road Business). Carried on board, "out-of-the-mails," and entered into the mail at Warren, Ohio, for local delivery.

## DEMONETIZATION and FIRST USES

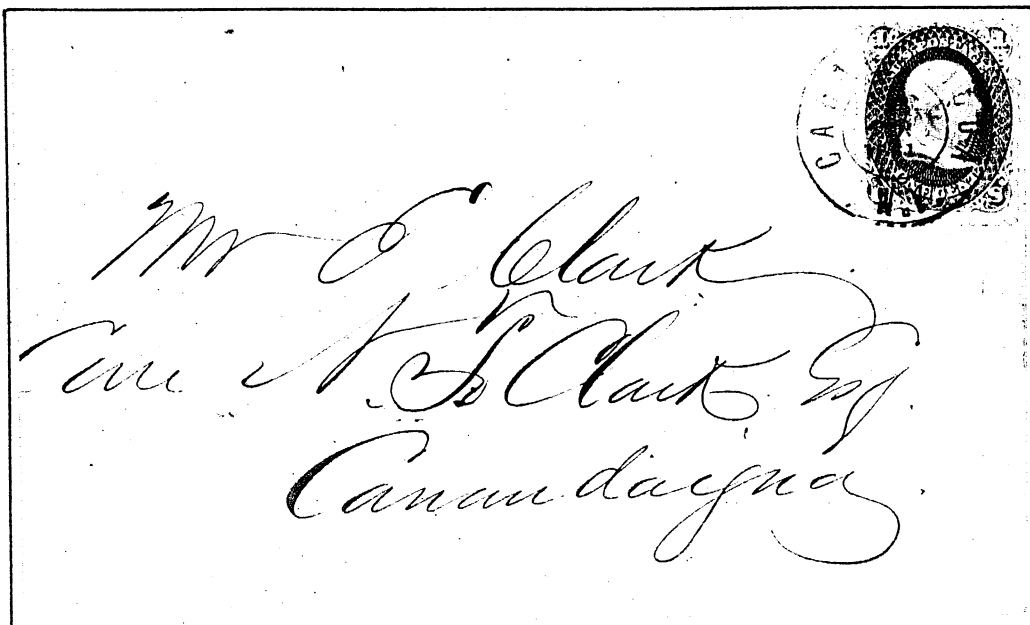
In early August of 1861, to prevent the Confederate States from profiting from the sale of U.S. postage stamp remaining in their post offices, the Postmaster General in Washington issued a directive which invalidated all previous postal issues. The order was to become effective as soon as new stamps could be exchanged for the old ones which were then in the hands of the public. During a six-day exchange period at each post office, both the old and new issues could be used concurrently. Because of a shortage of new stamps, many post offices had to continue the use of the old issue for a period of months. The transition was effectively completed by January 1862.

### EARLIEST RECORDED USE ON COVER



Philadelphia, Pa., August 21, 1861. 3¢+1¢ for letter postage plus carrier.  
One of four known covers mailed on this date. All are from Philadelphia.

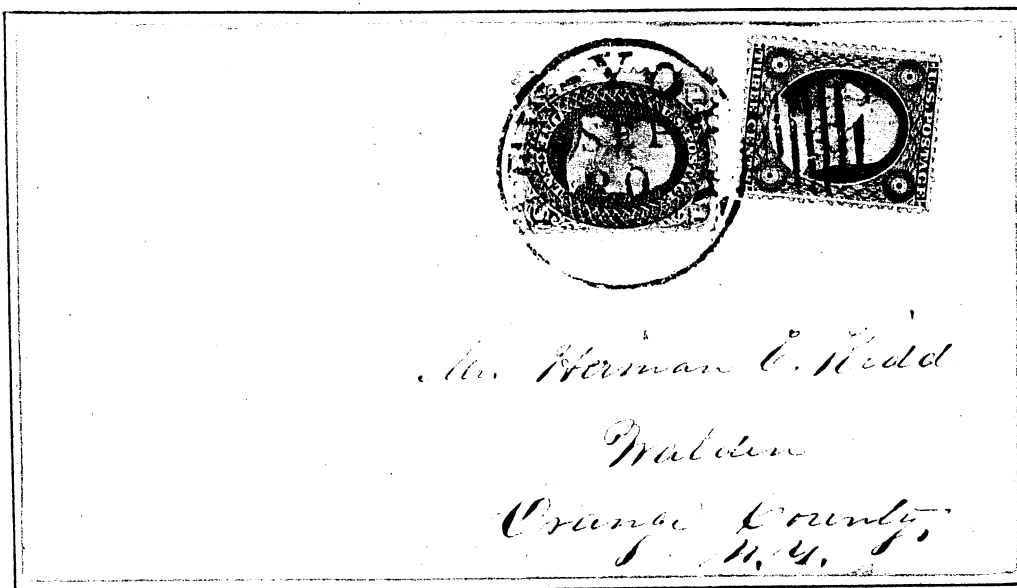
### TRANSITION PERIOD USE



August 23, 1861, Canandaigua, New York. Local drop letter at  
1¢ rate. Mailed during the exchange period at Canandaigua.

DEMONETIZATION TRANSITION PERIOD

NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.



To Walden, N.Y., September 20. No year date. A 3¢ 1857 pays the letter postage. A 1¢ 1861 pays for carrier collection. New York City first exchanged stamps on September 16, 1863, and redeemed old stamps through 8 October 1861.

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA



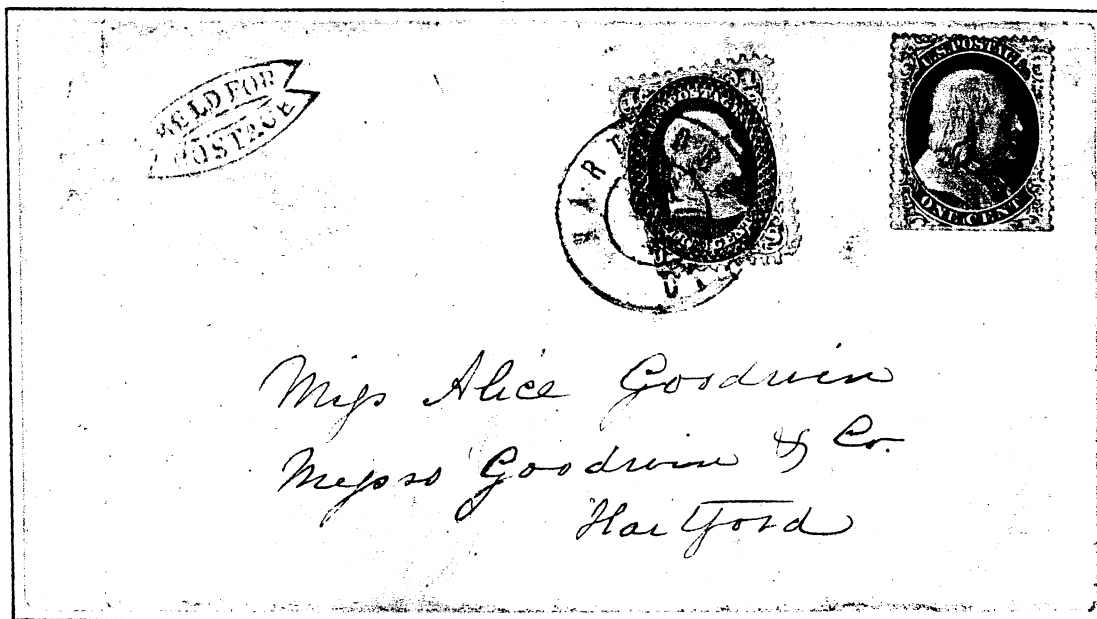
Wrapper showing legal use of both the 1857 10¢ and two 1861 1¢ stamps to make up the 12¢ postage for a 14 oz. package of printed forms. Mailed October 1, 1861 to Warrior[s]Mark, Pa. This is the first day that the new issue was available at Huntingdon.



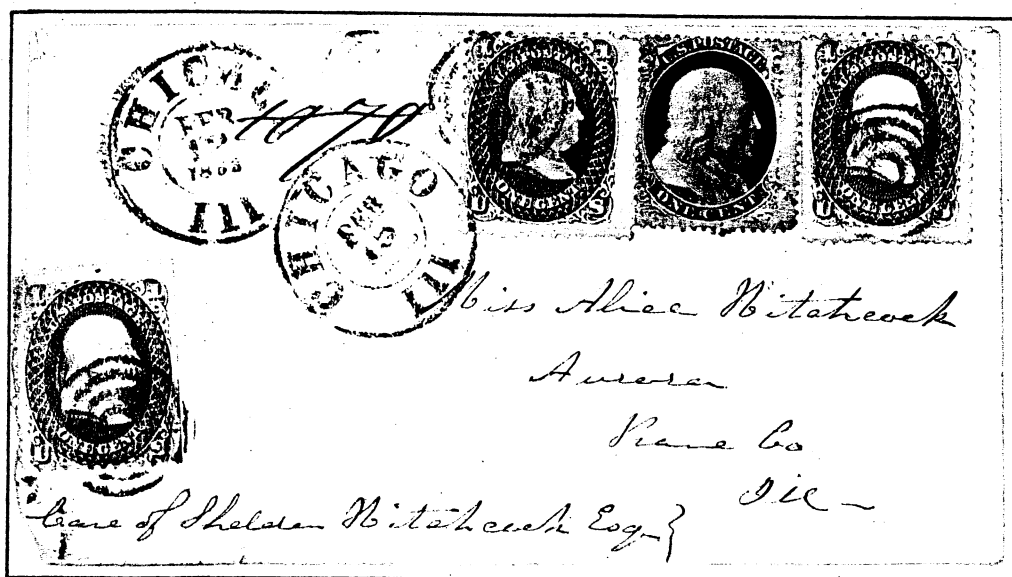
## DEMONETIZATION

### OLD STAMPS NOT RECOGNIZED

After the completion of the exchange period, all mail franked with demonetized stamps was to be held, and the senders advised by lists or advertising that postage was due. Per regulation, the old stamps were not to be cancelled, and the cover was to be postmarked with the dates of original posting and final mailing.



*Local use at Hartford, Conn. Letter mailed on September 30, 1861, and back-stamped with that date. Marked "HOLD FOR POSTAGE." Four days later the sender provided the 1¢ postage due, and cover was entered into the mails on October 4, 1861. The exchange period at Hartford expired on August 25, 1861.*



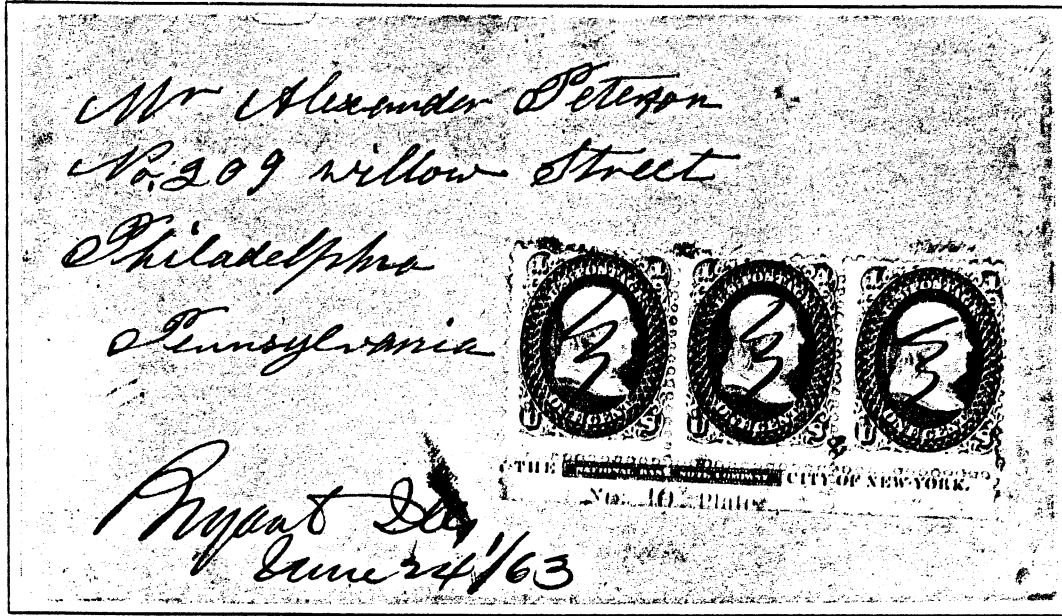
*Posted on February 12, 1863, at Chicago, Illinois. Attempted use of a 1¢ 1857 stamp which was not recognized, and the cover was held for postage and advertised. Sender furnished the 1¢ due to make up the 3¢ letter rate, and the letter was forwarded on February 15, 1863.*

HOLD FOR  
POSTAGE  
FEB 12 1863  
CHICAGO ILL  
BACKSTAMPED

DOMESTIC LETTER MAIL

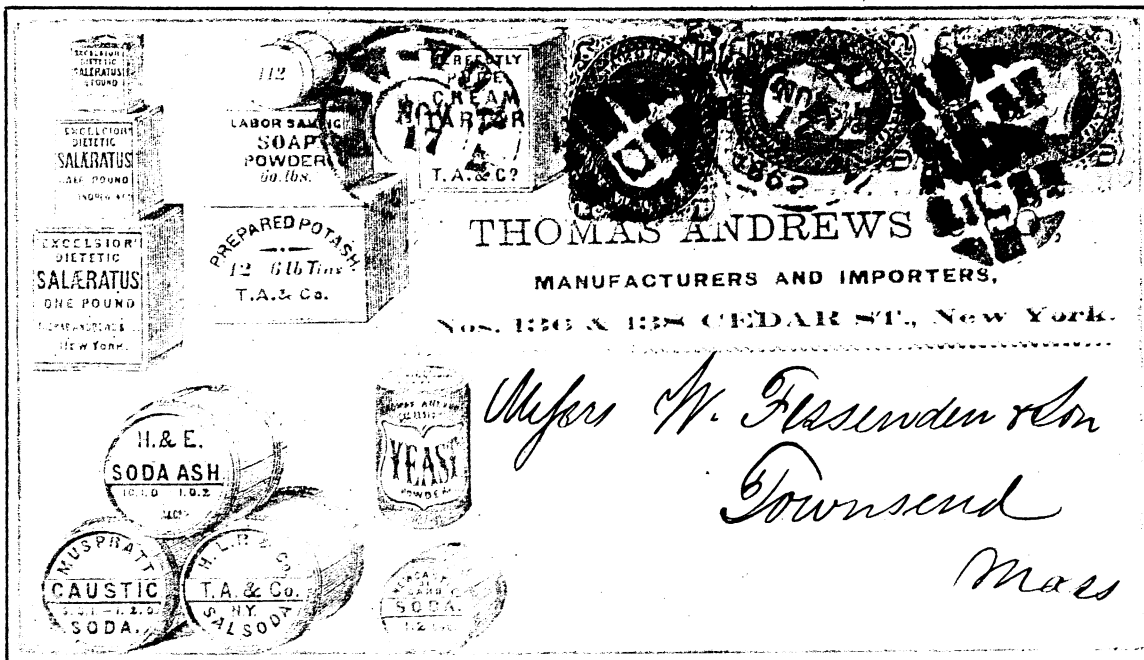
In 1861, the postage rate for all domestic letters was 3¢ per half ounce unless the destination was more than 3000 miles from the point of mailing or beyond the Rocky Mountains. Rates for these exceptions were 10¢ per half ounce. On July 1, 1863, the rates were changed to a standard 3¢ per half ounce to any destination within the U.S.

UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF AN ON-COVER PLATE NUMBER INSCRIPTION MULTIPLE



Bryant, Illinois, June 24, 1863, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Manuscript cancel and postmark.

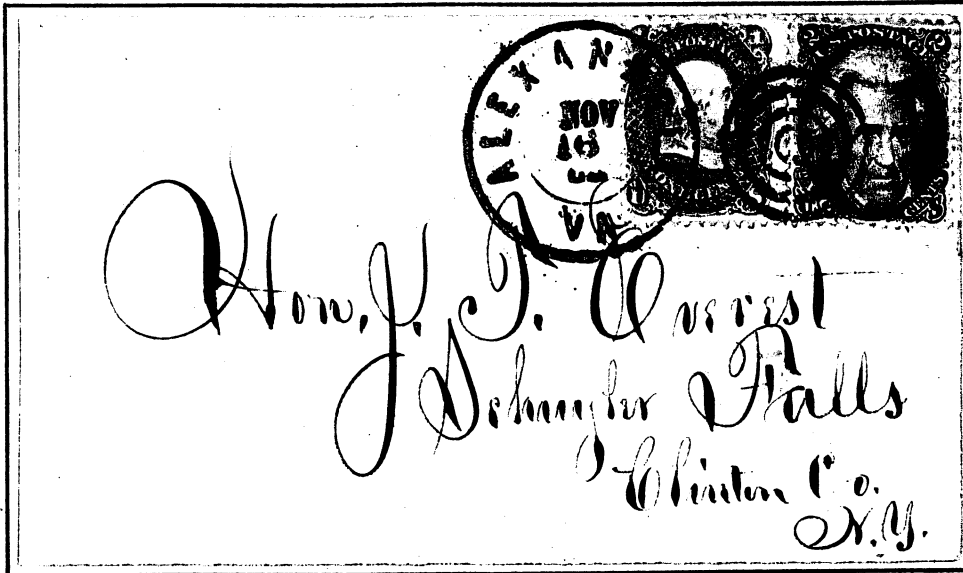
WHOLESALE MERCHANT'S ADVERTISING COVER



New York City, November 17, 1862. 3¢ letter rate to Townsend, Michigan.

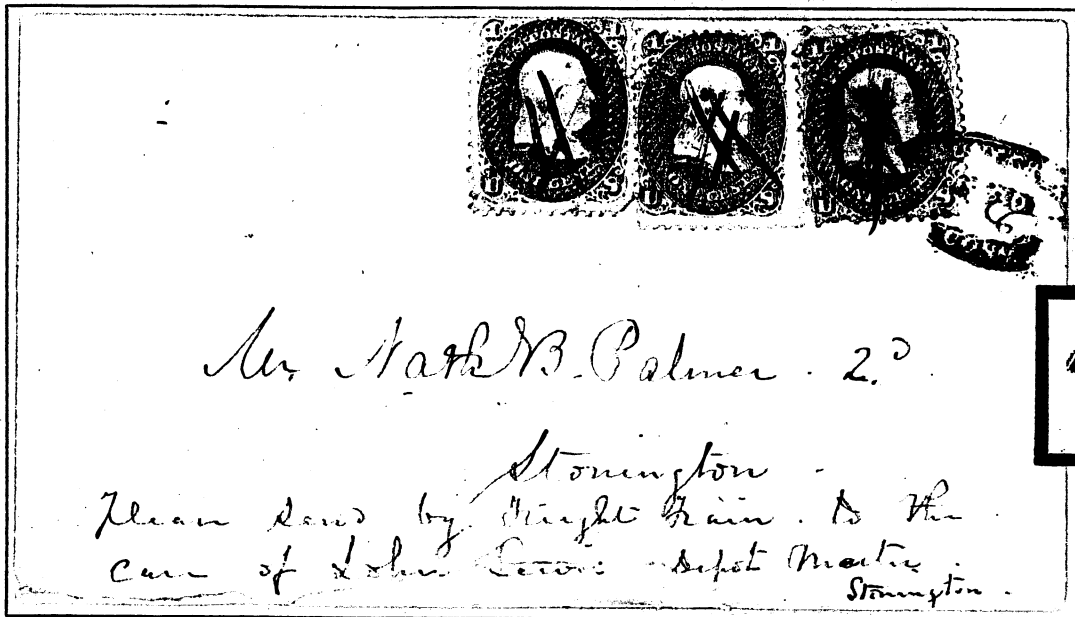
DOMESTIC LETTER MAIL

COMBINATION USE



Alexandria, Va., November 16, 1864, to Schuyler's Falls, N.Y.  
Letter postage paid by a one-cent and two-cent of the 1861-67 issue

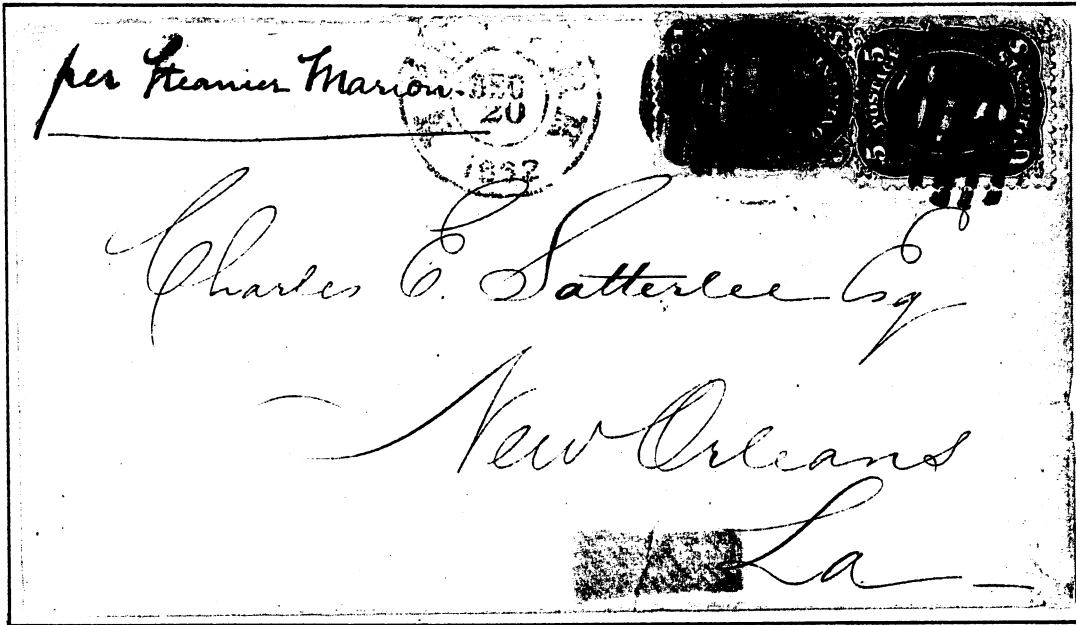
STONY CREEK, CONNECTICUT, POSSIBLE OUT-OF-THE-MAILS USE



Manuscript cancels with fancy, blue, townmarking, dated SEP 8. Late use for this scarce marking. Sender indorsed the cover with a request for special handling: "Please send by Freight Train. To the care of John Lewis. Depot Master. Stonington." Although not allowed by regulations, this letter was possibly carried by the freight-train conductor for the 35 mile journey on the N.Y.N.H. & H. Railroad.

DOMESTIC LETTER MAIL

DOUBLE RATED LETTERS

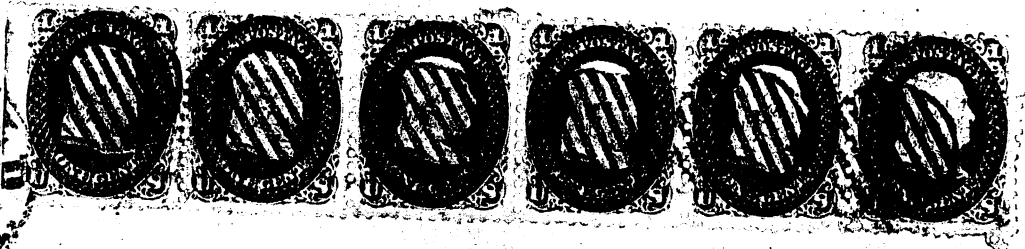


*New York City, December 20, 1862, to New Orleans, Louisiana, which was captured and occupied by Federal forces on May 1, 1862. Double-weight 6¢ postage. Carried by steamer "Marion," a scheduled mail ship on the West Indies routes.*

Adjutant General's Office,  
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

*A. C. Fuller*  
Adjutant General



*Colonel P. Sidney Post*  
*Comdg. 59th Illinois Infantry*  
*Dariville*  
*Kentucky*

*Strip of six 1¢ pays double letter rate for (1862) military correspondence. Although endorsed "Official Business," it was not eligible for free postage since it originated at a State office.*

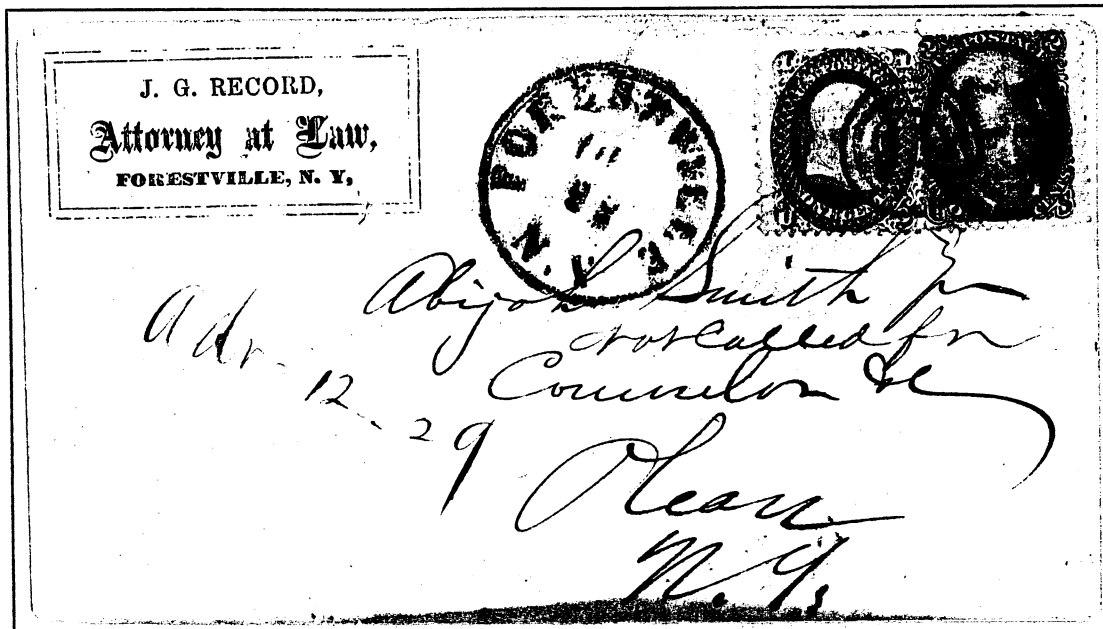
DOMESTIC LETTER MAIL

MIS-SENT BY POST-OFFICE ERROR



Wheaton, Illinois, February 14, 1863, to Lincoln, Minnesota, with Wheaton College corner card. Mistakenly delivered to Lincoln, Illinois. Forwarded on February 17th to proper destination. No additional fee was charged because the forwarding resulted from a post office error.

NOT CALLED-FOR, AND ADVERTISED



Forestville, New York, to Olean, New York. Endorsed "Not Called for," and "Adv-12-29." Advertisement not successful, and after a specified holding period, the letter was sent to the Dead Letter Office from where it was returned to the sender. Backstamped on reverse with the Olean town/date marking as required upon forwarding to the Dead Letter Office.

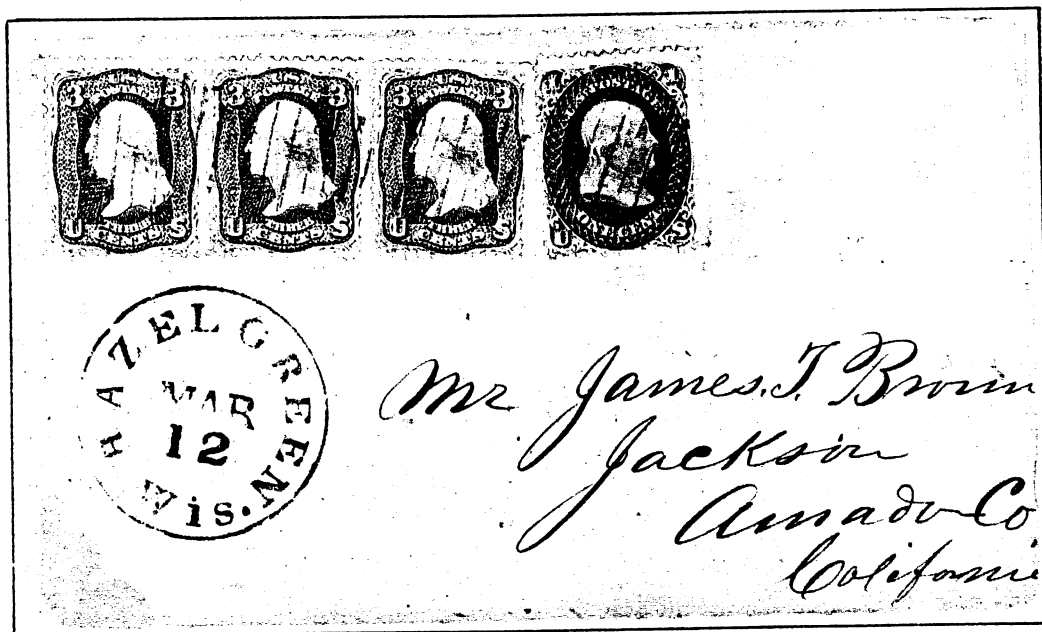
DOMESTIC LETTER MAIL

TRANSCONTINENTAL LETTERS

TEN-CENT "BEYOND THE ROCKIES" RATE



Pre-printed "SOLDIER'S LETTER" envelope, originating at Camp Van Buren, Tennessee, and entered into the mails at Louisville, Kentucky, April 3, 1862. Postmarked and cancelled in blue. Ten cent rate paid.



Hazel Green, Wisconsin, to Jackson, California. 10¢ paid the transcontinental rate. Cancelled with an 8-bar Norton patent device.

DOMESTIC LETTER MAIL

TRANSCONTINENTAL LETTER

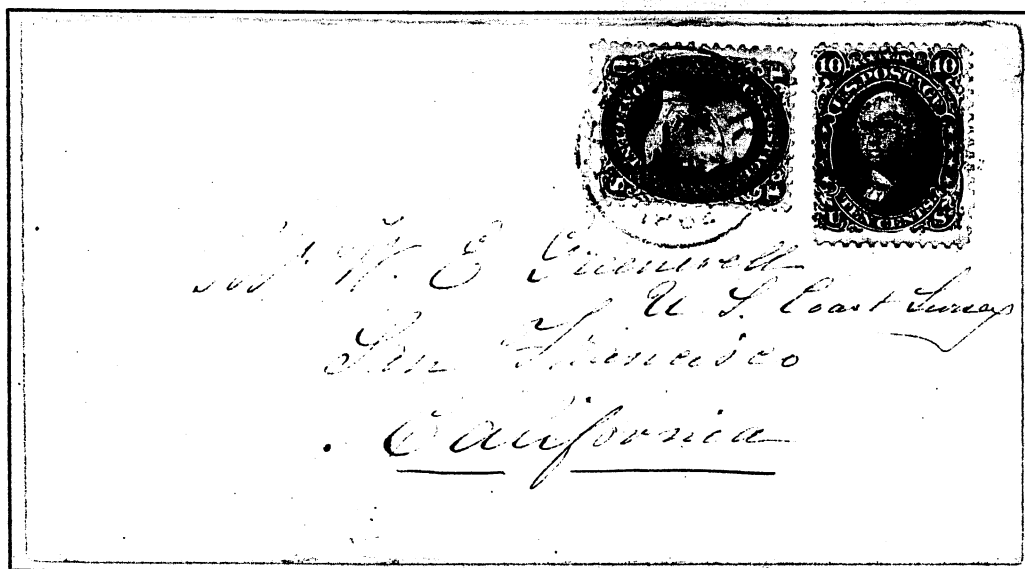
TEN-CENT "OVER THE ROCKIES" RATE  
PRE-JULY 1, 1863, WEST-TO-EAST USE



*Volcano, California, May 1, (year illegible)  
to Hannibal, Missouri. Two singles and a  
strip of eight 1¢ Franklins make up the 10¢  
rate. Envelope opened to show the four  
stamps originally on the back of the cover.*

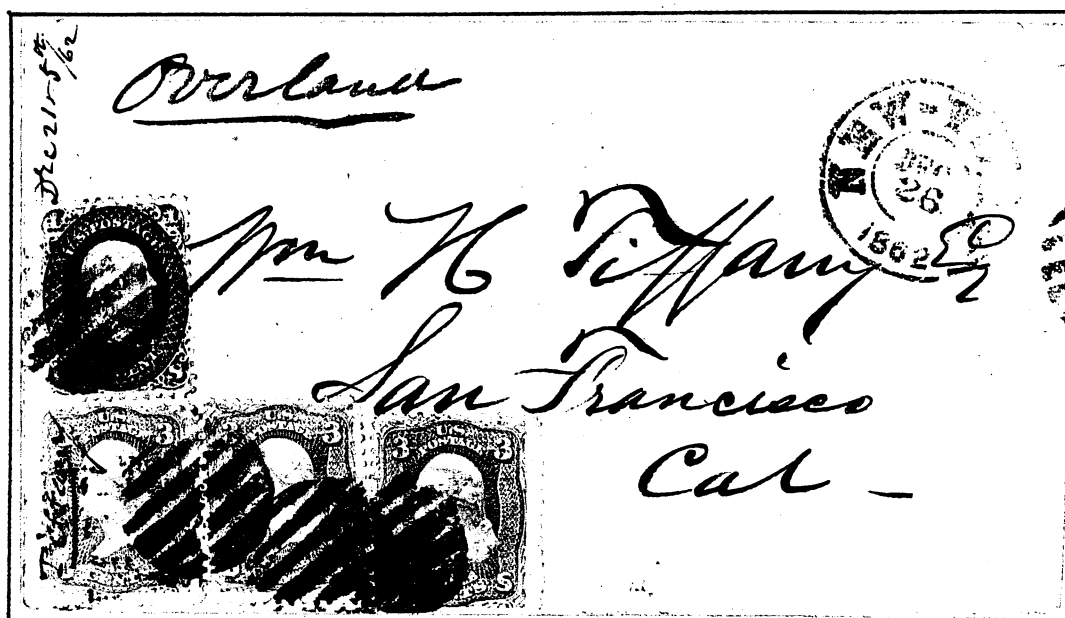
DOMESTIC LETTER MAIL  
TRANSCONTINENTAL LETTERS  
NEW YORK CITY TO SAN FRANCISCO

WITH CARRIER SERVICE



AUGUST 11, 1862. Combination use of the 1861 one-cent and ten-cent values to make up the transcontinental rate plus carrier collection service.

OVERLAND



DECEMBER 26, 1862. Ten cent rate for transcontinental letters which traversed the Rocky Mountains in either direction. Sender requested "Overland" route, however weather and Indian problems during this period frequently required mail to be dispatched via the longer Panama Canal route.

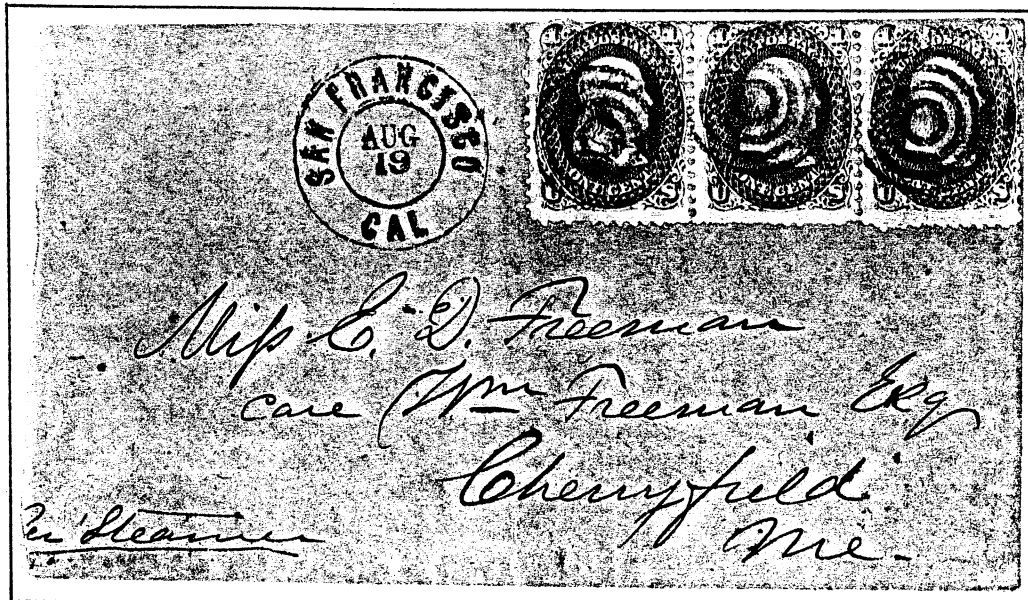


DOMESTIC LETTER MAIL

TRANSCONTINENTAL LETTERS

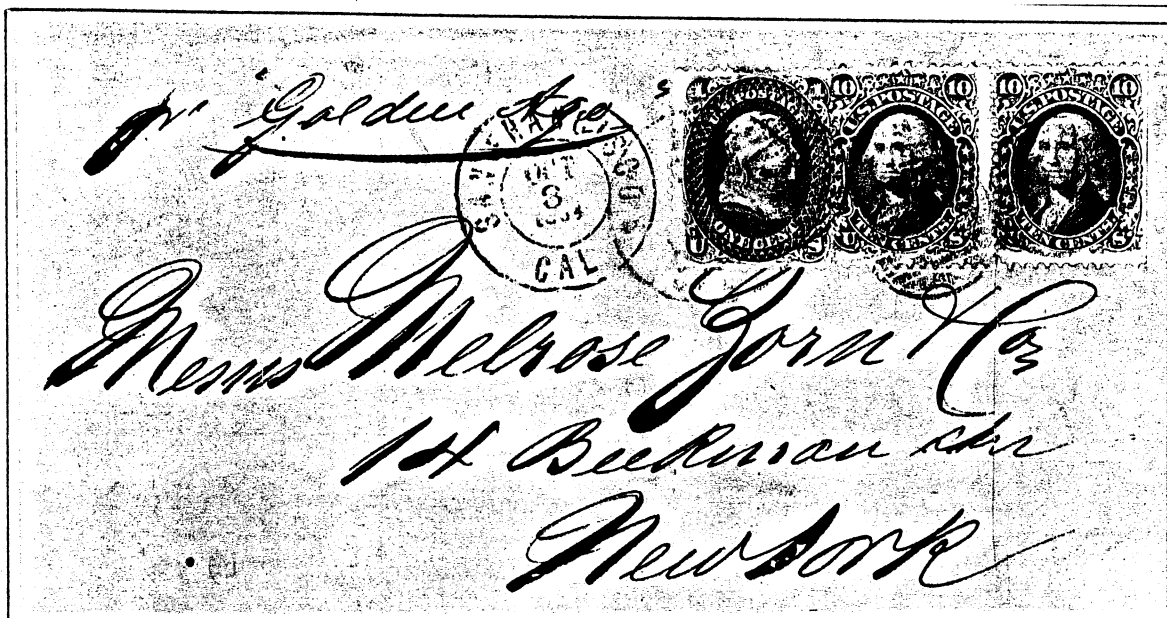
THREE-CENT RATE FOR ALL DESTINATIONS, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1863

SINGLE RATE



San Francisco, California, to Cherryfield, Maine.  
Endorsed to be carried by steamer.

OVERWEIGHT COVER, 7 x 3¢ RATE

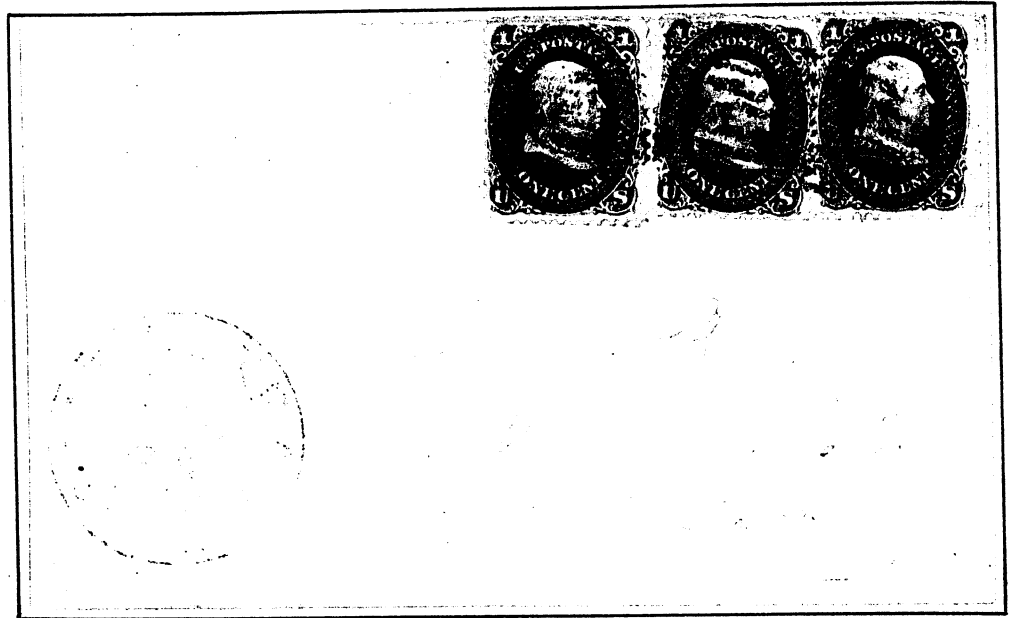


San Francisco, California, October 3, 1864, to New York City. Folded cover mailed at the scarce seven times the 3¢ first-class rate. 21¢ paid postage for 3+ ounces. Cover endorsed "pr Golden Age" for sea transit via Panama.

**TERRITORIAL COVERS**

**UTAH TERRITORY**

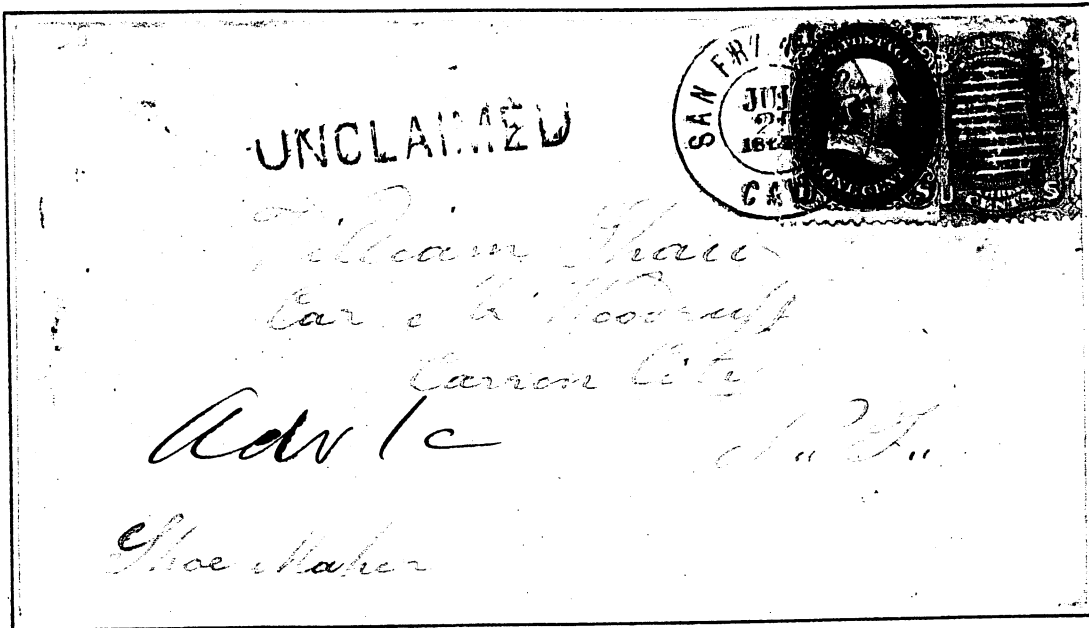
*Residents of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, were provided special exception to the 1861-63 trans-continental rate of 10 cents for mail originating west of the Rocky Mountains to destinations in the East. They argued successfully that they were in the Rockies and therefore should pay only three cents.*



*AUG 28, SALT LAKE CITY, U.T., to Unionville, Pennsylvania. 3¢ special letter rate*

**UNCLAIMED, ADVERTISED AND OVERPAID**

**SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA to CARSON CITY, NEVADA TERRITORY**



*Mailed at San Francisco, July 29, 1863.*

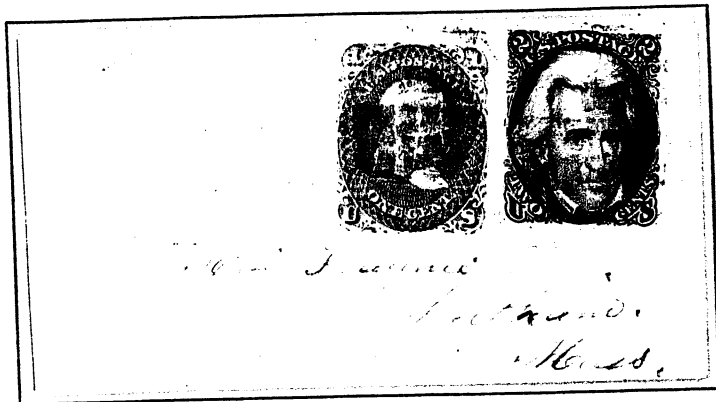
*Backstamped, Carson City, October 1, 1863, and marked "Adv 1¢" due for advertising, upon arrival.*

*4¢ postage applied in error at San Francisco to pay a 3¢ rate.*

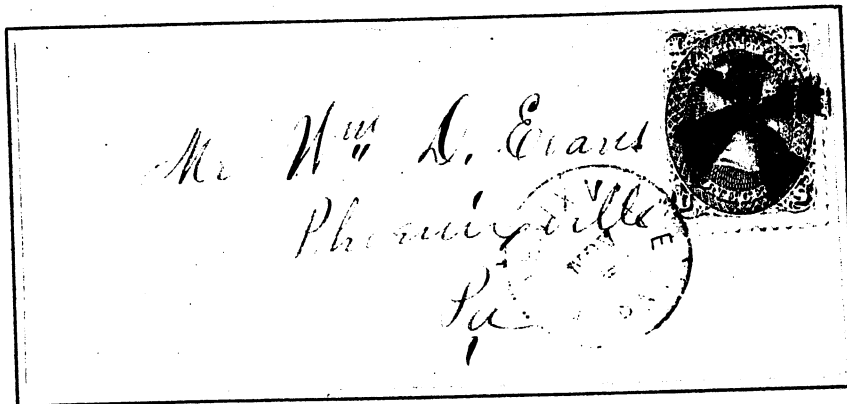
**DOMESTIC LETTER MAIL**

**MINIATURE COVERS**

Used primarily by women, and known as "ladies' stationery."

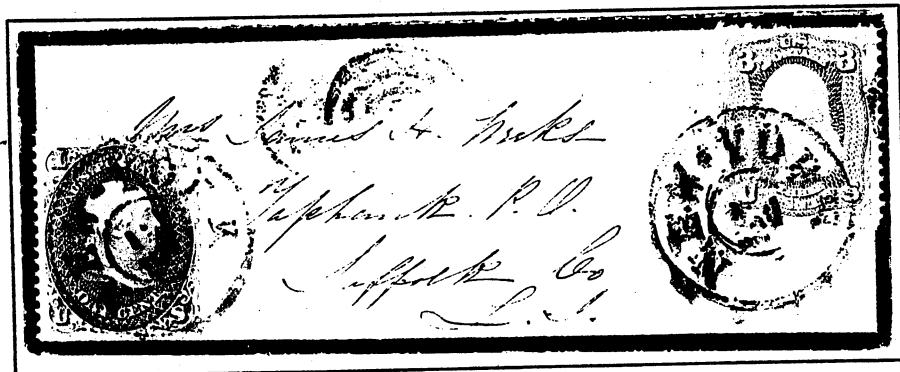


*Middletown, Connecticut, to  
Waltham, Massachusetts.*

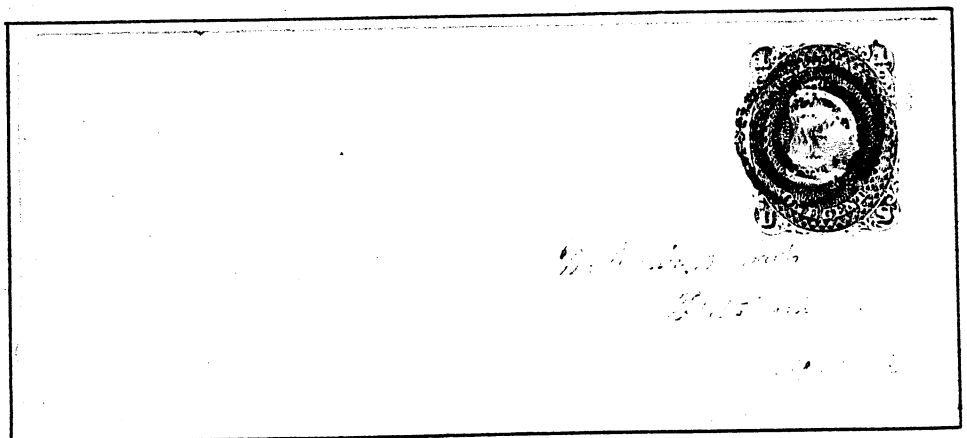


*Local use at Phoenixville, Pa.  
E-grill with distinctive  
maltese-cross cancelation.*

*Black-bordered mourning  
cover. New York City carrier  
collection to Long Island.  
Note dry-plate printing at  
upper right of stamp.*



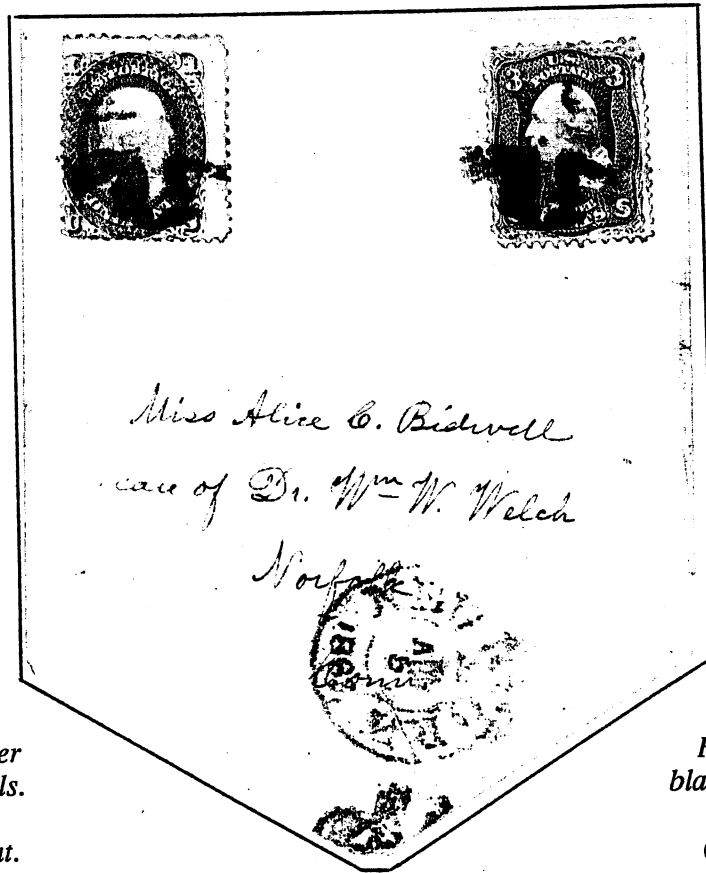
*Local drop letter at  
Plattsburgh, New York.*



## DOMESTIC LETTER MAIL

### ODD-SHAPED ENVELOPES

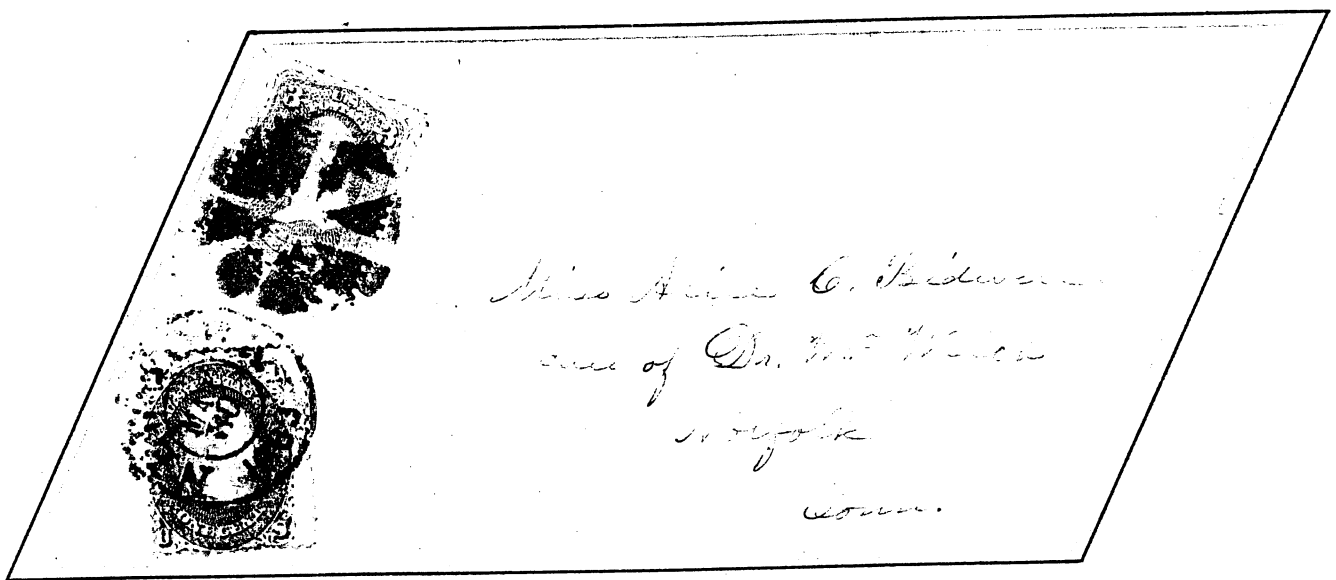
The writer of the Bidwell correspondence obviously had a taste for unusual covers, as shown in these examples.



April 5, 1863. Carrier  
collection to the mails.  
New York City, to  
Norfolk, Connecticut.

Rare pentagonal envelope.  
Home-made and sealed by  
black wax, with the inscription,  
2. Tim. IV. 9.

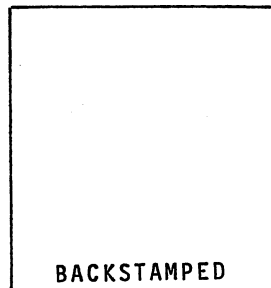
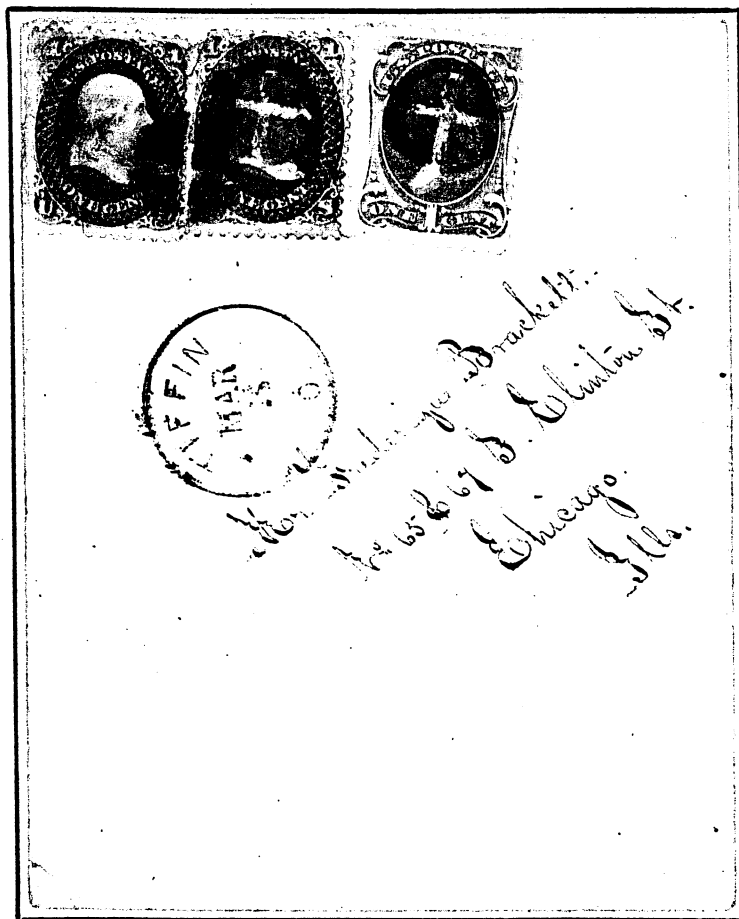
(This is a faithful saying and  
worthy of all acceptance)



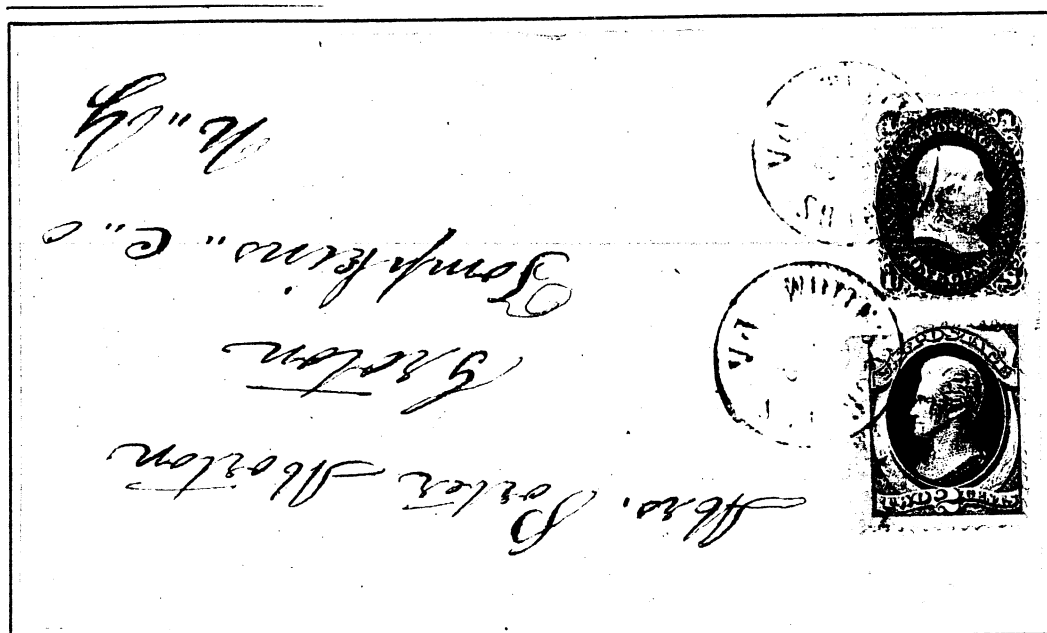
Commercially produced rhombic envelope, patented by Berlin &  
Jones of New York City. Heavily embossed border on reverse.

DOMESTIC LETTER MAIL

LATE USE IN COMBINATION WITH THE 1870 ISSUE



*Tiffin, Ohio, March 3, to Chicago, Ill. Addition of a 1¢ ultramarine of the 1870 issue (Scott 145) to make up the 3¢ letter rate. Backstamped with a circular carrier mark. Chicago initiated carrier service in 1864.*

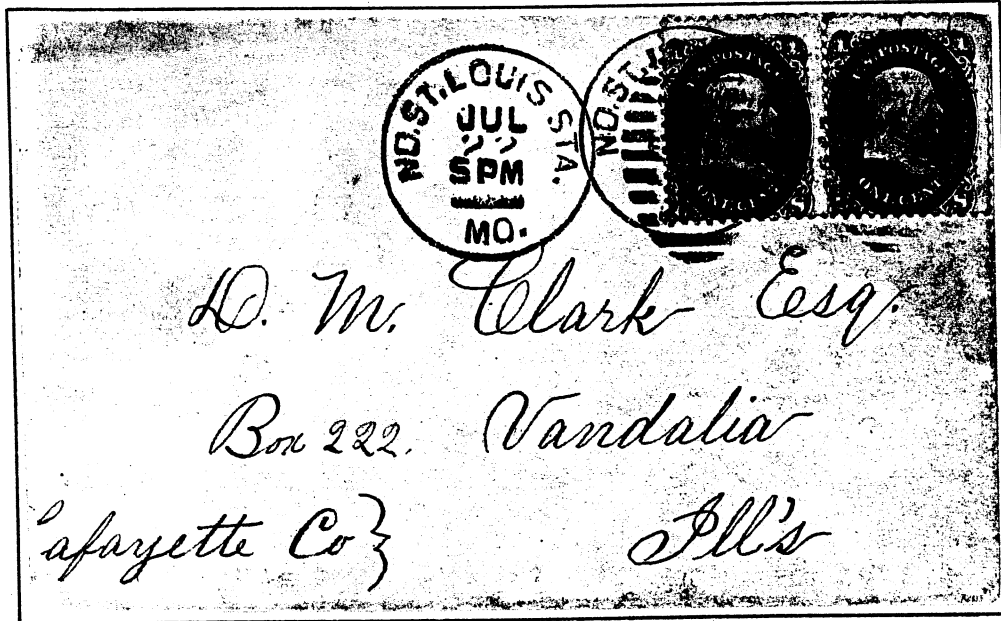


*White's Corners, Pennsylvania, to Groton, New York. Use of a two-cent red-brown 1870 stamp (Scott 146) with an 1861 one-cent,*

**DOMESTIC LETTER MAIL**

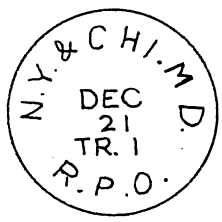
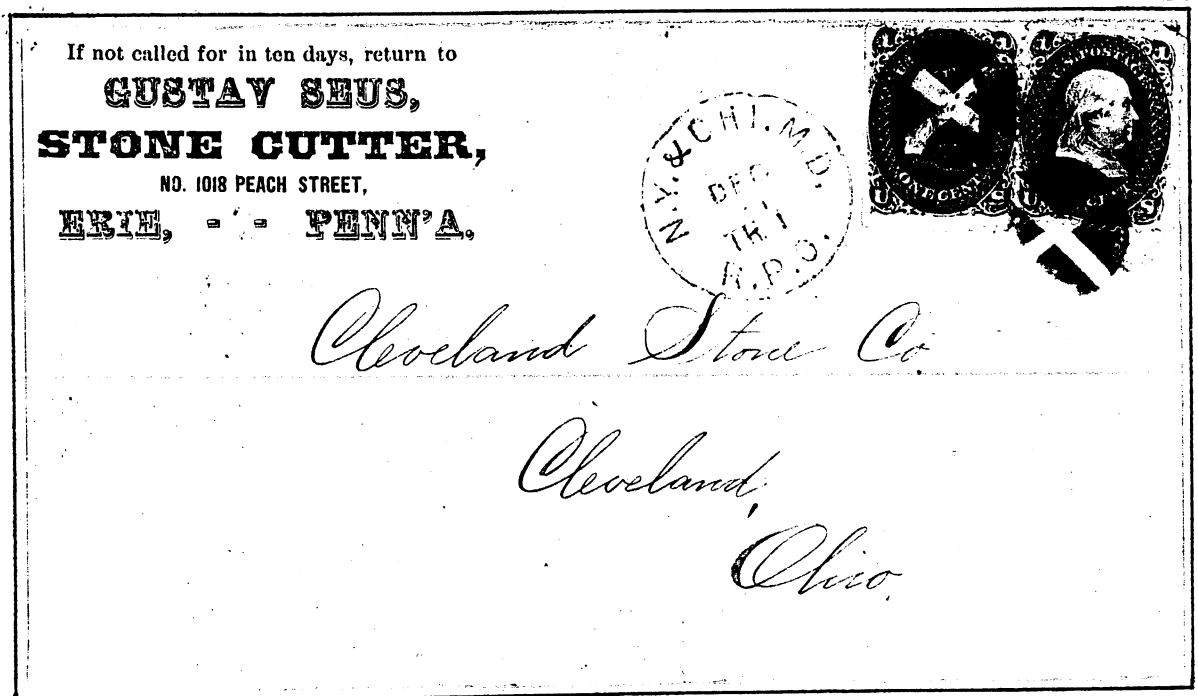
**VERY LATE USE OF THE 1861 ONE-CENT FRANKLIN**

On October 1, 1883, the domestic letter rate was reduced to 2¢ per half-ounce.  
On July 1, 1885, the allowed weight per single rate was increased to one ounce.



North St. Louis, Mo. to Vandalia, Ill. 2¢ cents postage plus late style of townmark and elliptical barred "snowshoe" cancel indicate post-1883 use.

**LATEST KNOWN (non-philatelic) USE**



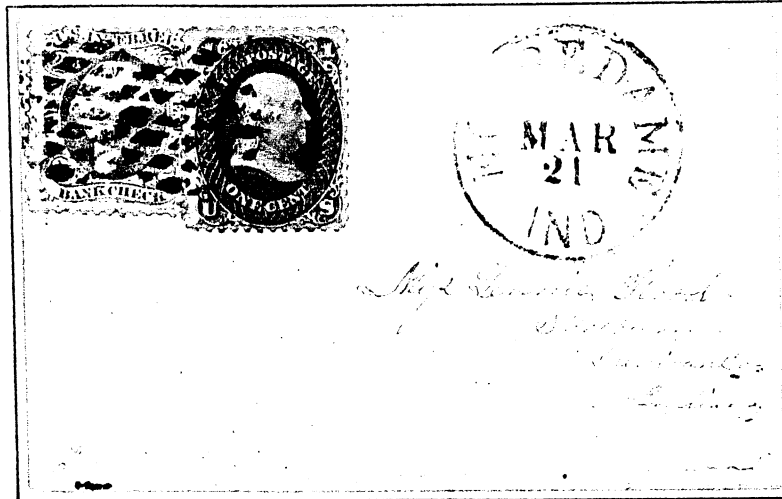
NEW YORK & CHICAGO  
MIDDLE DIVISION  
DECEMBER 21  
TRACK 1  
RAILROAD POST OFFICE

Postmarked on board the New York and Chicago Railroad, December 21 (1886). Backstamped at Cleveland, Ohio, for receipt on December 22, 1886.

DOMESTIC LETTER MAIL

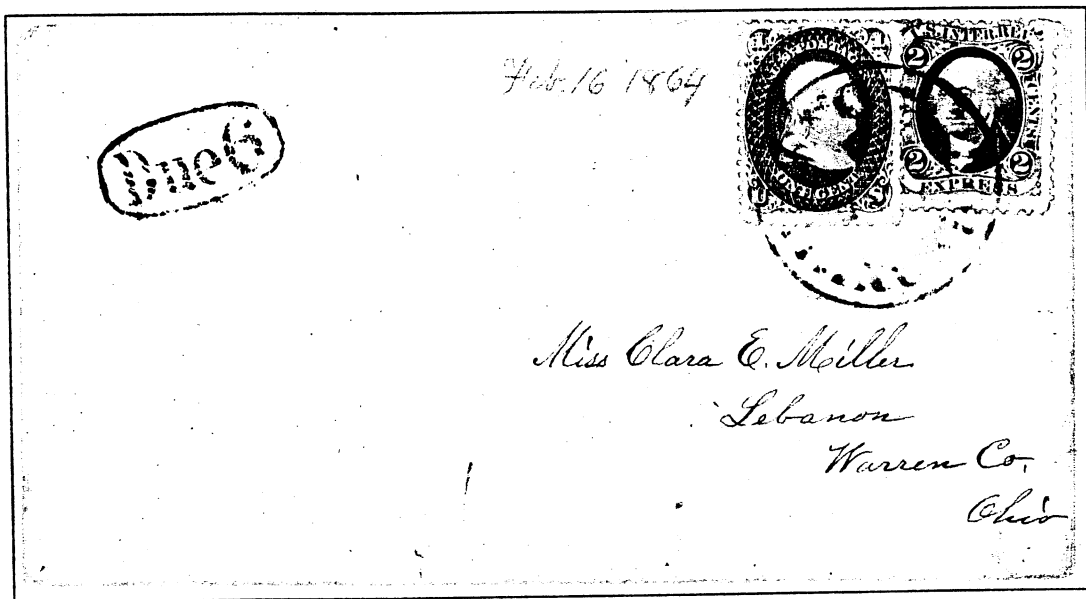
REVENUE STAMPS USED WITH THE 1¢ FRANKLIN AS POSTAGE

ILLEGAL USE ACCEPTED



2¢ Bank Check revenue stamp used with a 1¢ Franklin to make up the 3¢ rate. Rare acceptance of a revenue stamp for postage. Only three recorded.

ILLEGAL USE NOT ACCEPTED



Nelsonville, Ohio, February 16, 1864. Use of a 2¢ Express revenue was not accepted. Marked **Due 6** per regulations which stated that short-paid letters could be charged twice the normal rate with no credit given for partial payment, if the underpayment was considered to be intentional.

## POSTAGE STAMPS USED AS MONEY

At the beginning of the Civil War, hoarding caused a shortage of small coins. To alleviate the problem, the government authorized the use of U.S. postage stamps as money. All values of the 1861 issue were used for this purpose.

### ENCASED POSTAGE

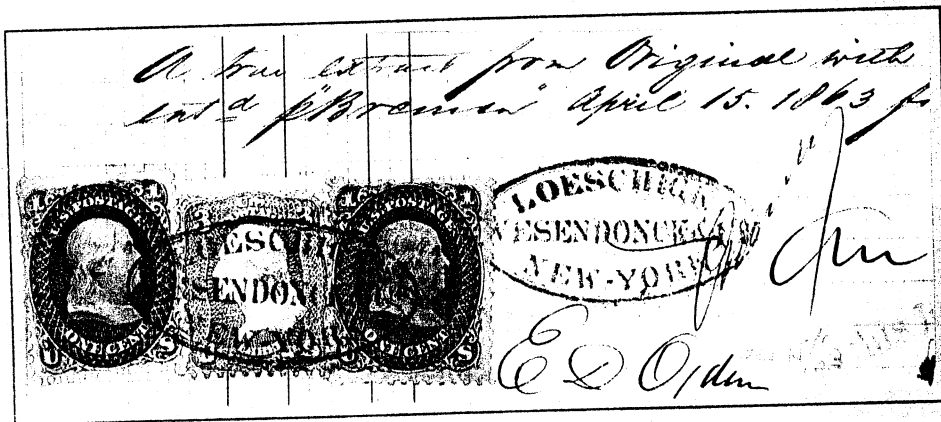


*Brass cases with mica windows to protect the fragile nature of stamps and to make them more useful as money were patented by John Gault in 1862. Sale of advertising space on the reverse side of these "coins" provided revenue to the manufacturer.*

## POSTAGE USED AS REVENUE STAMPS

To assist in paying for the war effort, laws were passed in 1862 that required checks, legal documents and other items to have revenue stamps attached. Although not authorized for the purpose, postage stamps were at times used to pay the revenue requirement.

### STEAMSHIP BILL-OF-LADING



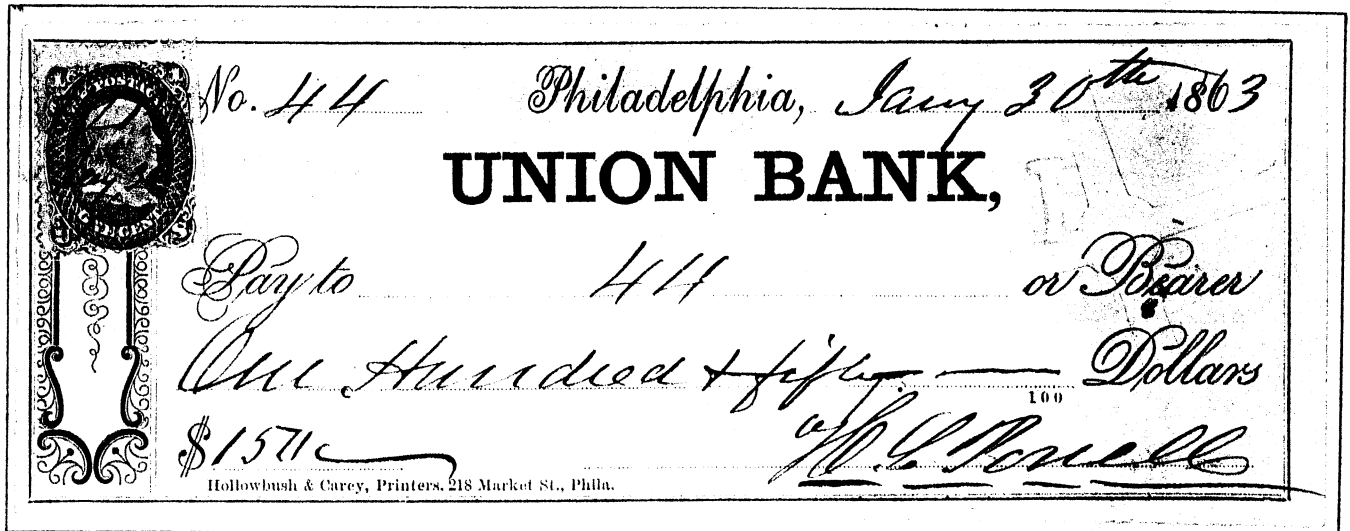
*True extract from a bill of lading for cargo carried by the North German Lloyd steamer "Bremen" which departed Southampton, England, on April 15, 1863, arriving at New York on April 29, 1863. Although this is the correct 1863 five-cent revenue fee for a certificate, it was illegally paid by U.S. postage stamps.*



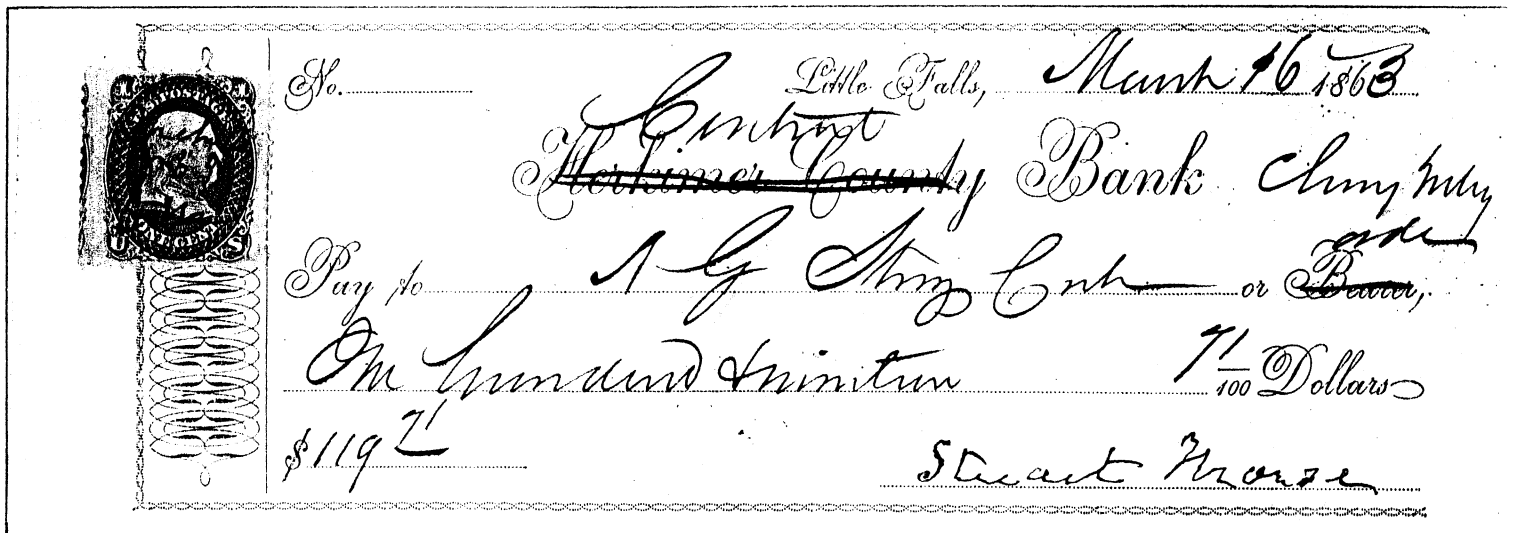
POSTAGE USED AS REVENUE STAMPS

BANK CHECKS

The correct documentary tax rate for checks during the 1863 time period was 2¢ for any amount over \$20. Lack of availability of revenue stamps and ignorance of the tax law led to the illegal use of postage stamps as tax stamps. Although such use is scarce, many of the surviving examples are incorrectly paid.



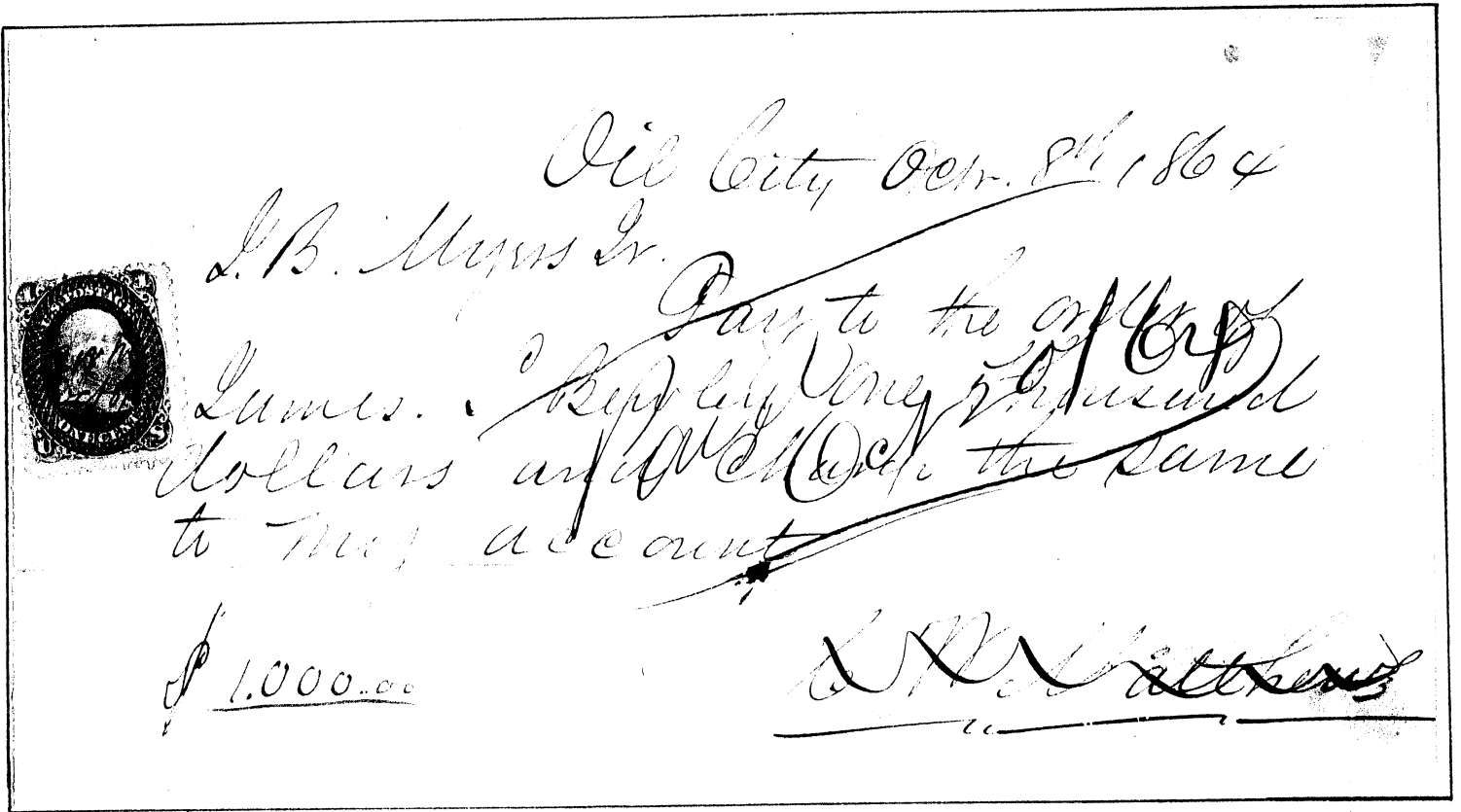
Note the unusual use of a code number insted of a name for the payee.  
Stamp cut-canceled in addition to dated and initialled manuscript cancel.



Exceptionally wide-margined copy of the one-cent Franklin in the near-ultramarine shade. Used to illegally pay the documentary tax.

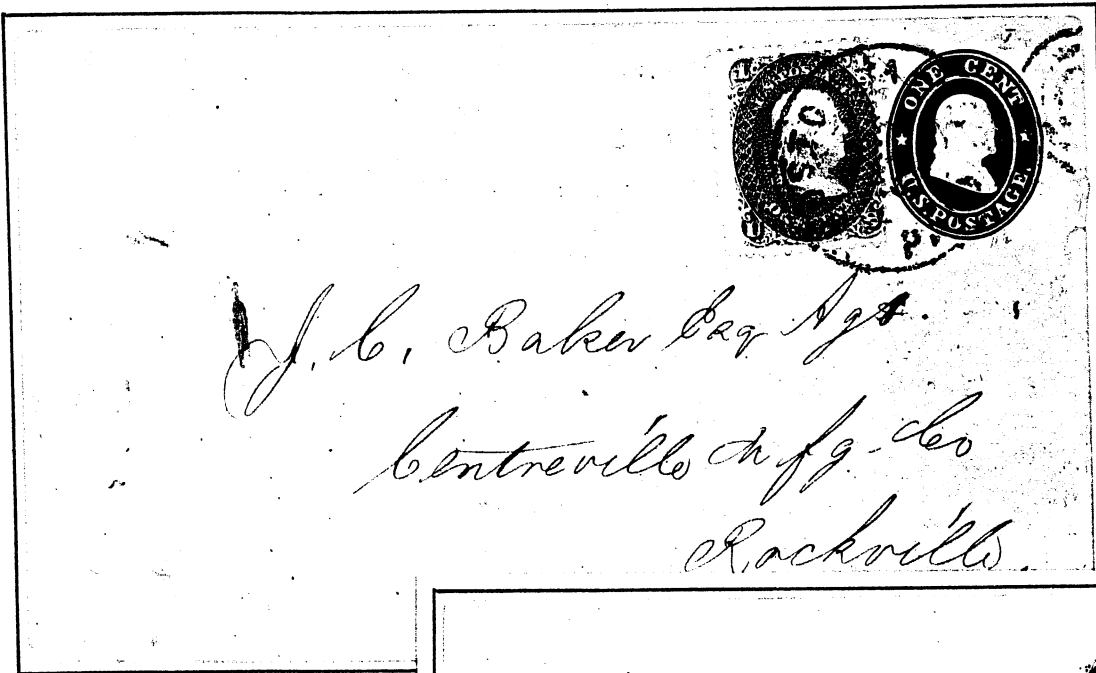
POSTAGE USED AS REVENUE STAMPS

PAYMENT ORDER



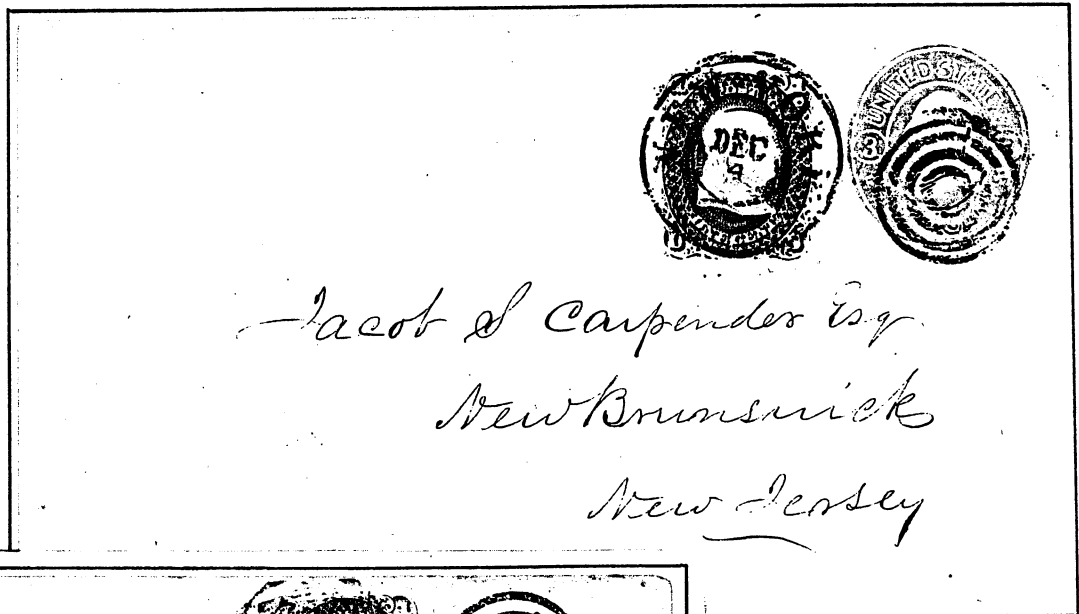
Oil City, (Pennsylvania). October 8, 1863. Order to pay \$1000 from a private account. Regulations for this period set the tax at 2¢ for this type of document. Paid illegally by stamps, and underpaid. The frequency of underpayments raises the question of the whether some official recognition was given to a lower rate.

DOMESTIC LETTER MAIL  
USE WITH POSTAL STATIONERY

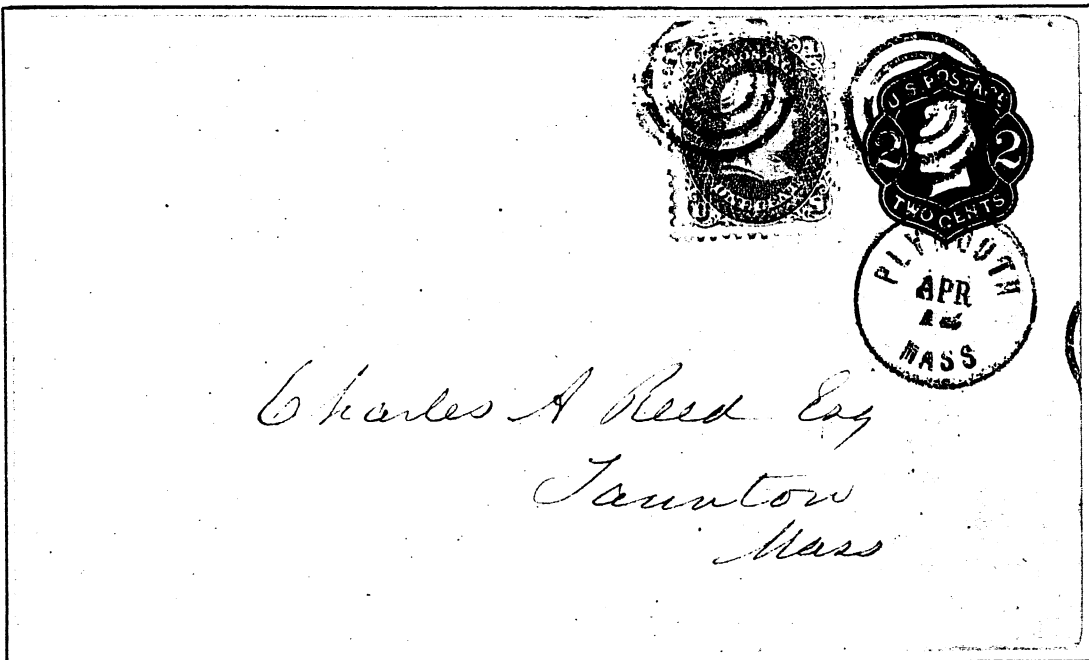


Fostoria, Pa. to Rockville, R.I., used on an unsealed 1860 "star die" 1¢ envelope (Scott U-9) to make up the 2¢ circular rate.

The 1¢ star die was the only value of 1860 and earlier postal stationery that was not demonetized in 1861.



New York City to New Brunswick, N.J. Used on an 1861, 3¢ envelope (Scott U-34) to make up the 3¢ letter rate plus 1¢ carrier fee.



Plymouth to Taunton, Mass. Used on a 2¢ 1863 envelope (Scott U-17) to make up the 3¢ letter rate.

**LOCAL DROP LETTERS**

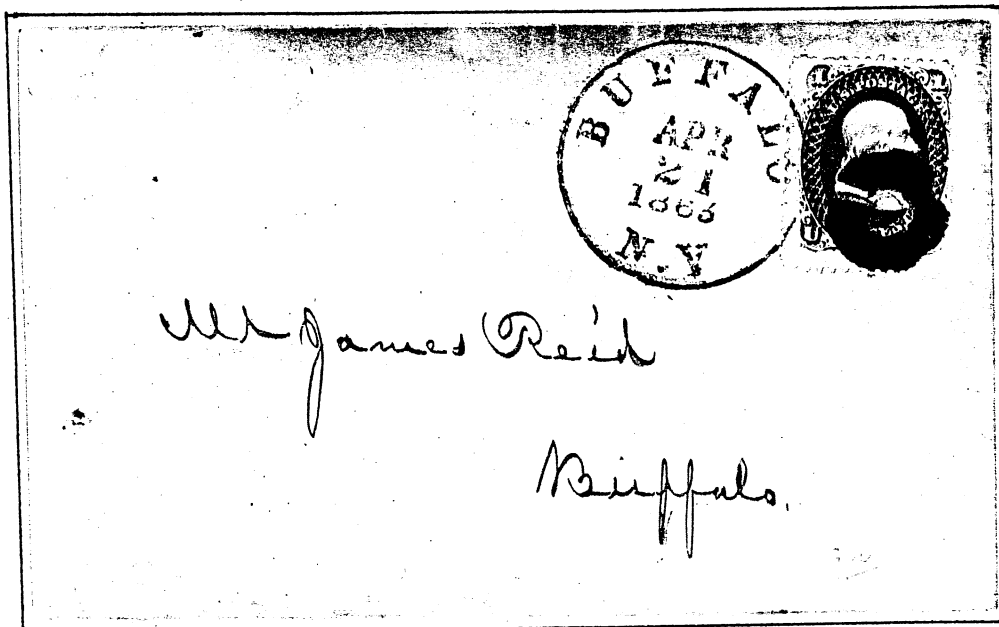
Drop letters were letters deposited at a post office for local delivery. In 1861, the fee was 1¢, with no restriction regarding weight. The letter was normally picked up by the addressee at a post office counter or box. However, if carrier service was available, the 1¢ fee could also include carrier delivery.

*LOCAL PATRIOTIC COVER*



*Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, 18 December 1861. Drop fee paid by a "Dot-in-U" copy of the 1¢ Franklin. To Andrew Gregg Curtin, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.*

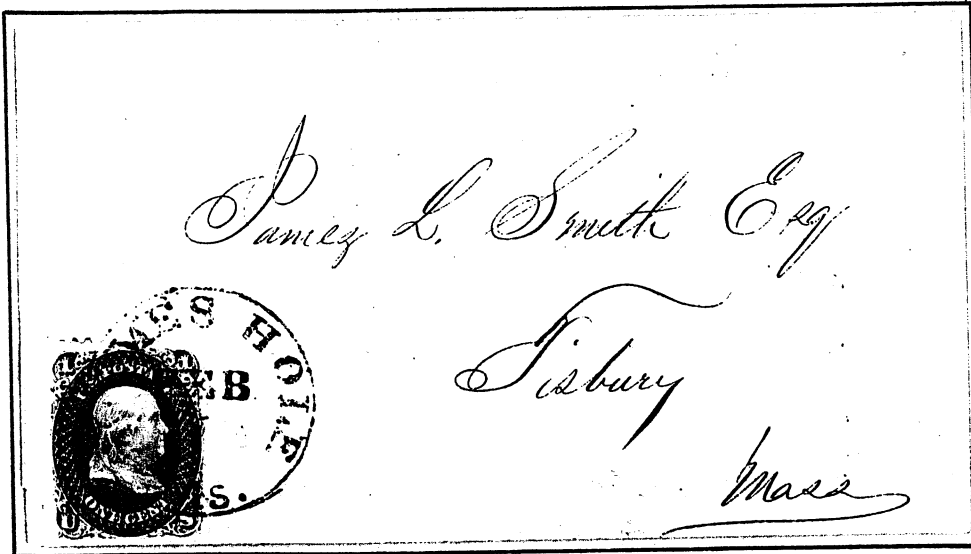
*LOCAL USE WITH NORTON PATENT CANCEL*



*Buffalo, New York, 21 April 1863. Local 1¢ drop letter, Cancelled by a distinctive Buffalo patent cancel with circular cutter in center.*

LOCAL DROP LETTERS

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT



February 7, 1862. Mailed at the Holmes Hole post office, located in the town of Tisbury, Ma. on the island of Martha's Vineyard. Mailed at the 1¢ local drop rate. Probably carried by hand from the Wamsutta Mills in New Bedford, Ma. to Tisbury as a matter of convenience, or to expedite delivery.

OFFICE OF THE WAMSUTTA MILLS,

New Bedford, *2* Ma. *2* 1862  
*James L. Smith*

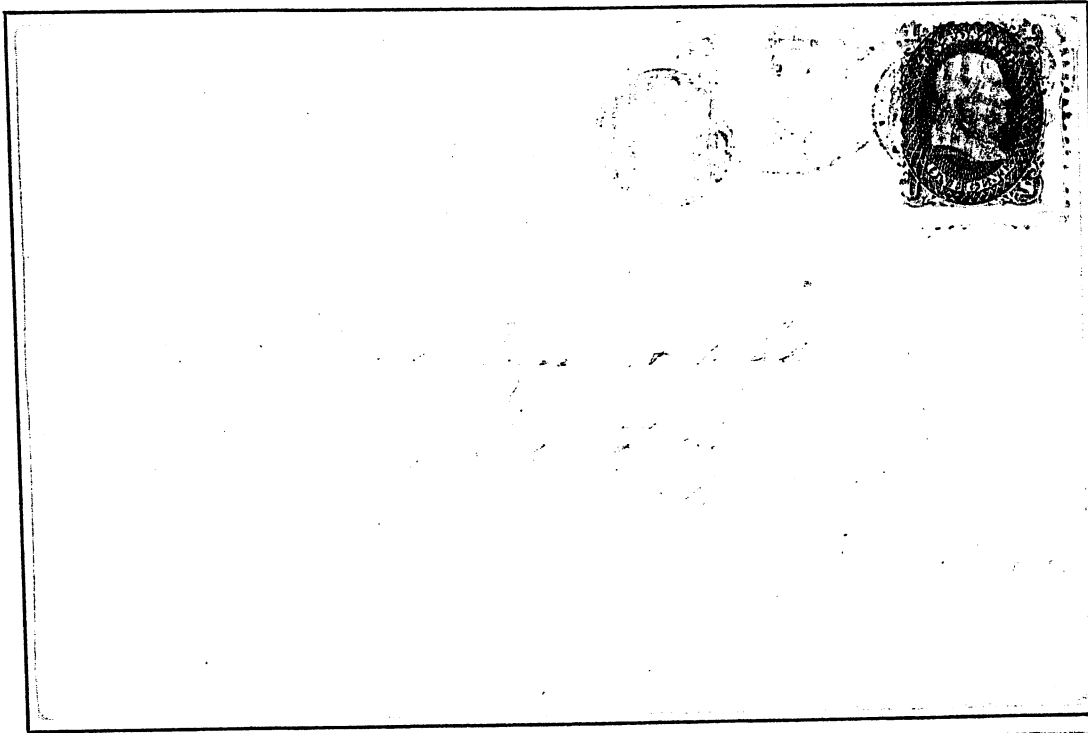
An Assessment of *thirty (30)*  
Dollars per Share on your subscription to the  
NEW STOCK of the Wamsutta Mills, (it being  
the *last* Assessment,) will be payable  
at Office over Merchants Bank, on Monday,  
*February 24* 1862

ANDREW G. PIERCE, Treasurer.

*Stockholders are requested to bring  
their assessment receipts and receive  
their Certificate of Stock*

**LOCAL DROP LETTERS**

*VALENTINE IN FANCY EMBOSSED ENVELOPE*

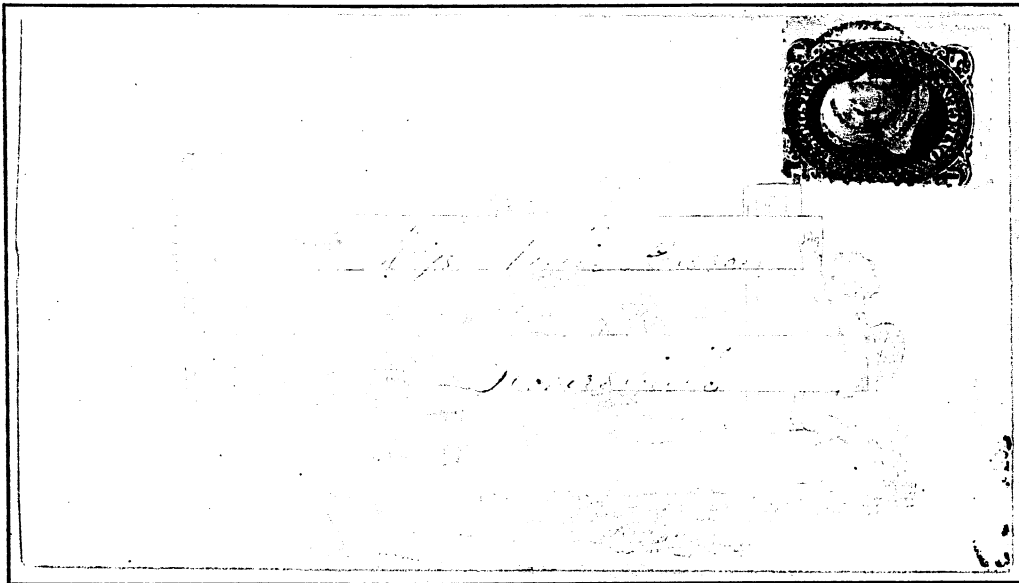


*February 13,  
Montpelier, Vermont  
Blue duplex target cancel  
with two additional  
strikes of a blue circular  
grid cancel*

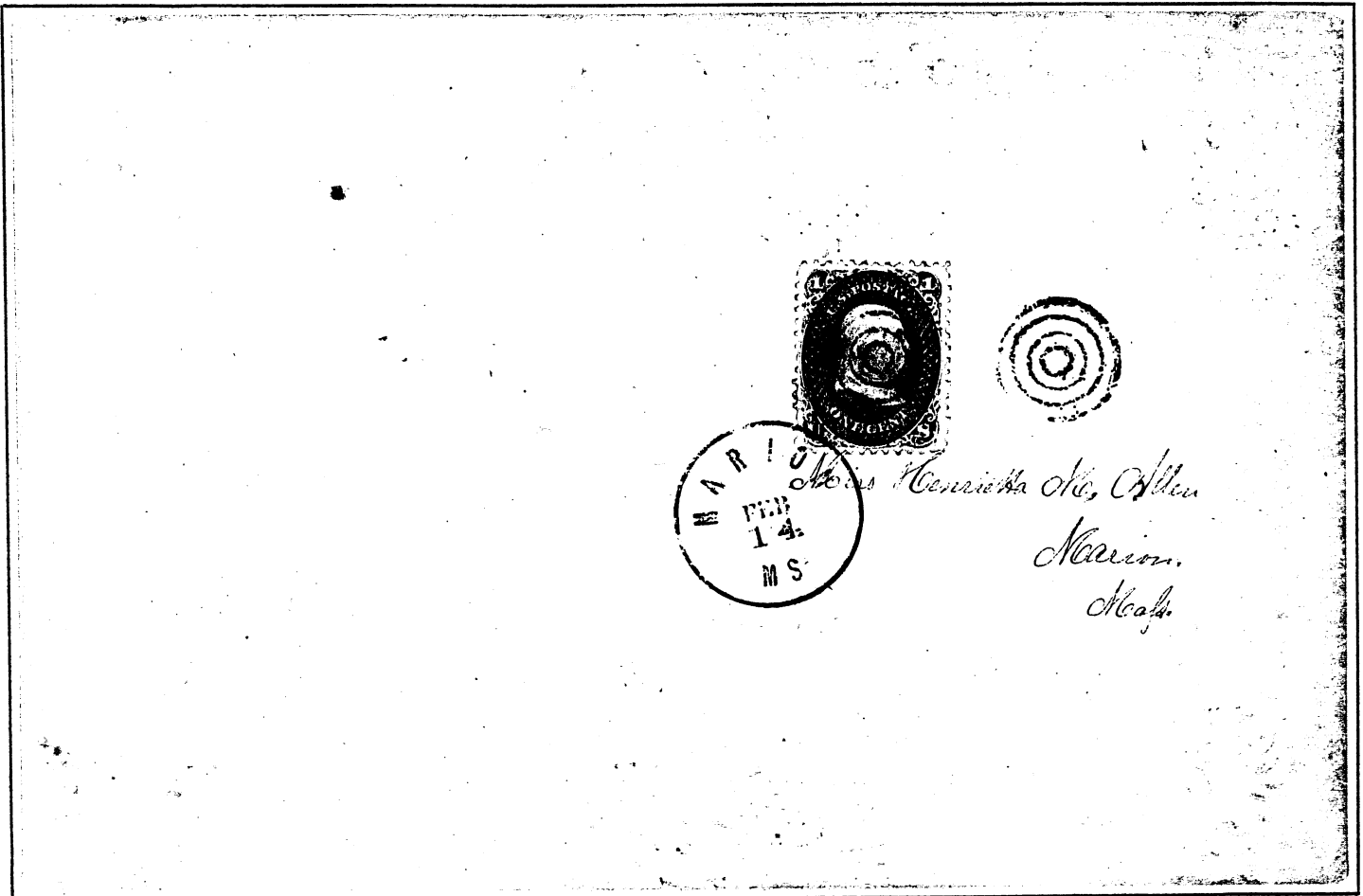


*Enclosure manufactured by Derlin & Jones, New York*

LOCAL DROP LETTERS



*Gloversville, New York. Drop use with ladies' fancy illustrated envelope*



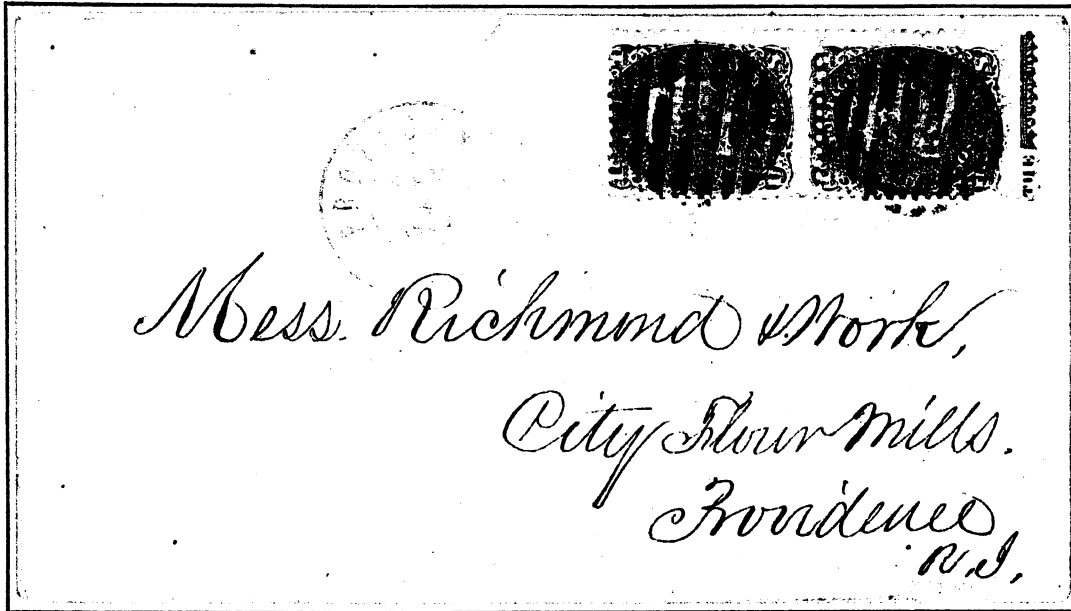
*Local use at Marion, Mass. February 14. Fancy embossed cover for a valentine*

## LOCAL DROP LETTERS

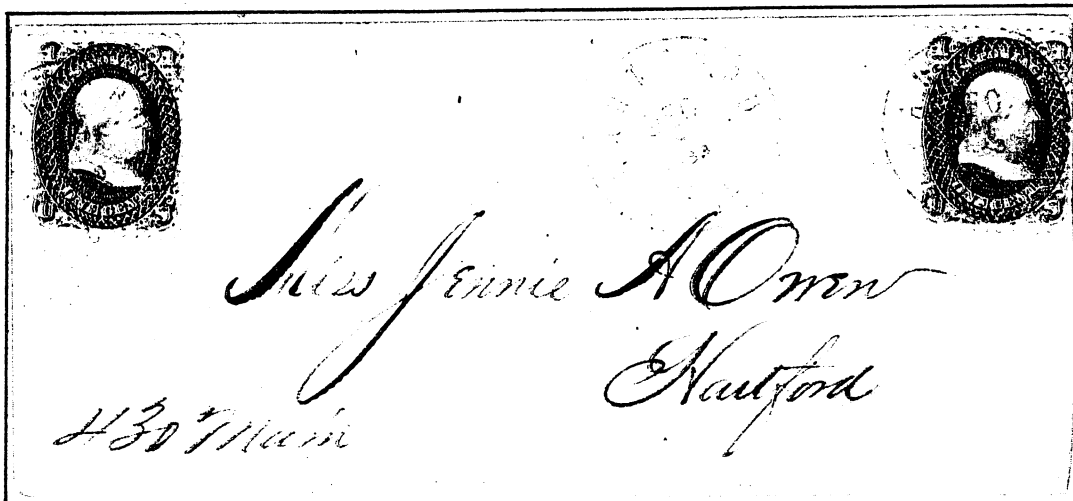
### RATE CHANGES

On July 1, 1863, the drop fee was changed to a rate, and became 2¢ per half-ounce. Free delivery was included, if available. Since this penalized residents of the many towns without carriers, the rate was later revised, effective May 1, 1865, to reduce the rate in non-carrier towns to 1¢ per half-ounce.

### LOCAL TWO-CENT DROP RATE



September 8, 1863. Providence, Rhode Island. Rate includes free delivery.



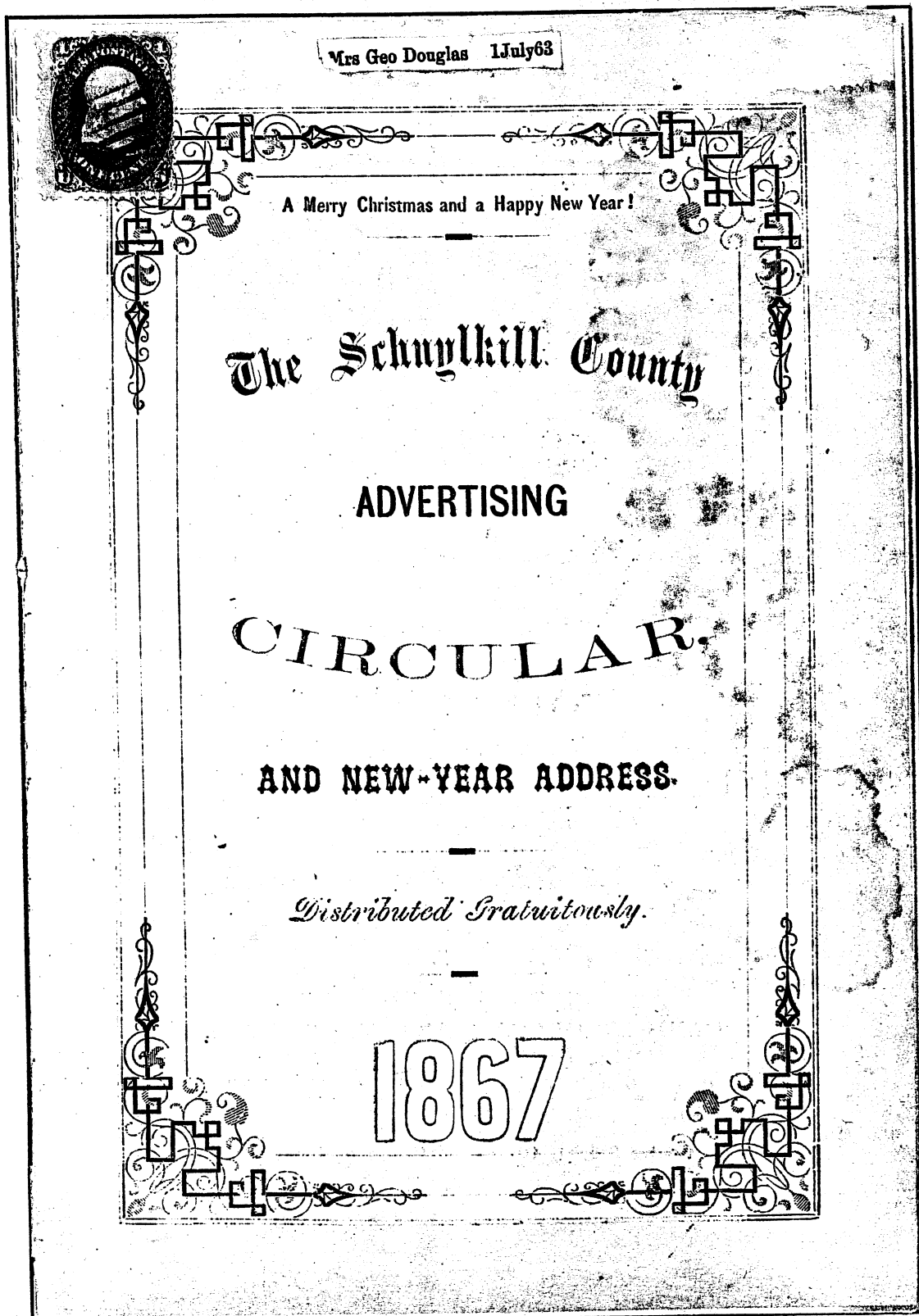
Hartford, Connecticut, December 8, 1863. Three strikes of the townmarking. Two used as cancellations. 2¢ postage pays for local drop rate and free delivery of letter.



LOCAL DROP LETTERS

TOWNS WITHOUT CARRIER SERVICE

CIRCULAR MAILED AT REDUCED DROP LETTER RATE TO EFFECT 1¢ SAVINGS

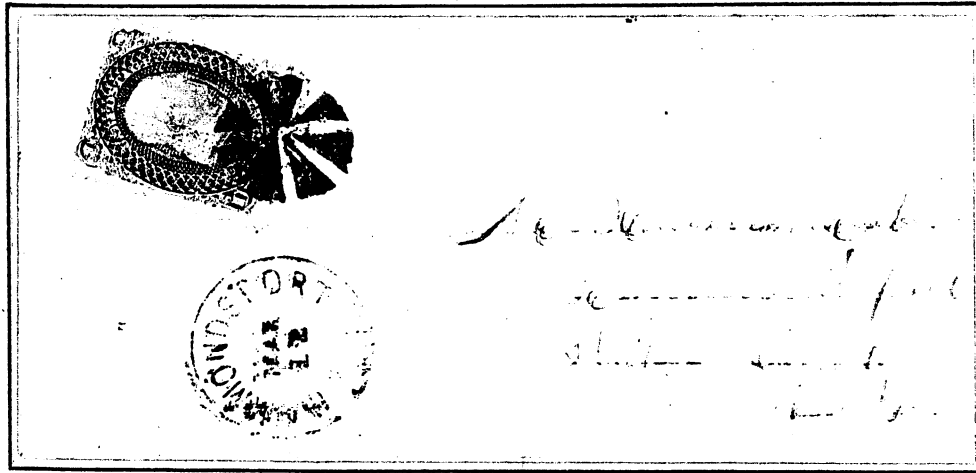


Sixteen-page, one-half ounce, advertising circular mailed by the Pottsville, Pennsylvania, Miner's Journal newspaper as a local drop letter.

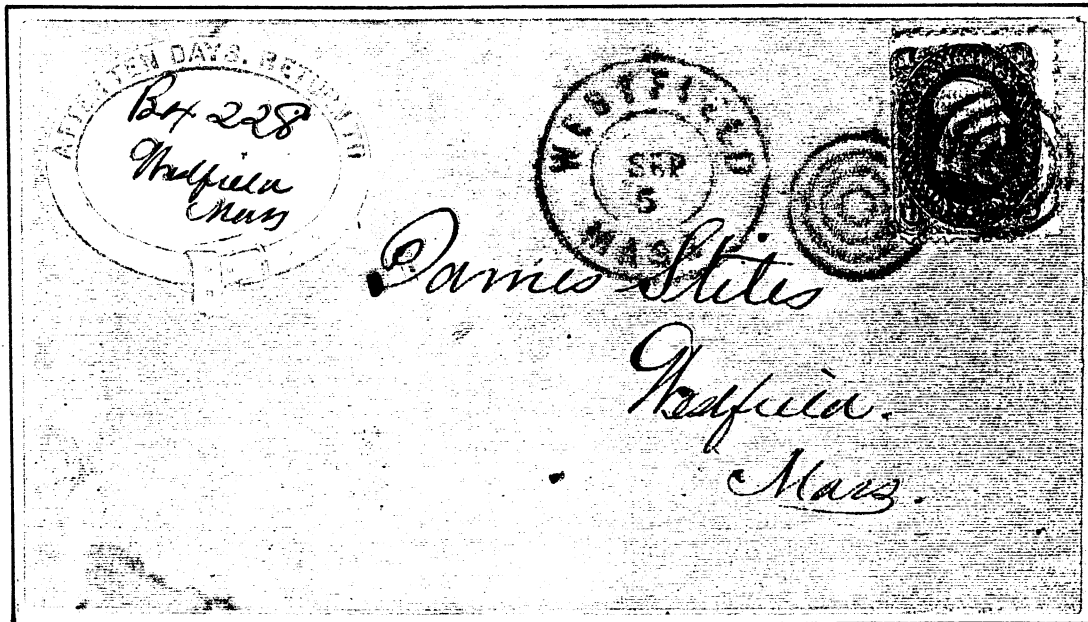
LOCAL DROP LETTERS

TOWNS WITHOUT CARRIER SERVICE

REDUCED DROP RATE PAID BY 1¢ F-GRILL



Hammondspport, New York, March 12, (1868 or later)



Westfield, Massachusetts, September 5, (1868 or later)

LOCAL DROP LETTERS

TOWNS WITHOUT CARRIER SERVICE

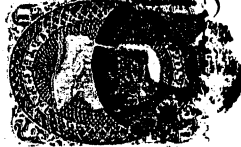
REDUCED DROP RATE PAID BY 1¢ F-GRILL

24.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

ANNUAL TAXES, MARCH, 1870.

To *Letha P. Jones*  
of *Concord*, in  
the *7* Division *2* District,  
and State of *N.H.*



TAKE NOTICE

That, in pursuance of the acts of Congress, you are required to make out a Return according to the forms within, and deliver the same to me, at my office, WITHIN TEN DAYS FROM THE DATE HEREOF, or an addition of FIFTY PER CENTUM will be made to the proper tax.

No Return will be accepted unless made out in detail, that is, with the proper entry opposite each item of the Return, and the whole subscribed and sworn to.

The form and manner for declaring that a person is not possessed of a taxable income, under the proviso of Section 118, of the Act of June 30, 1834, amended by the Act of March 2, 1867, is prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be the within Return, properly filled up, subscribed and sworn to, as above indicated.

Dated this *1* day of *March*, 1870.

*W. Collins*  
Assistant Assessor.

OFFICE AT .....



FANCY CANCEL

Concord, New Hampshire  
February 7, 1870

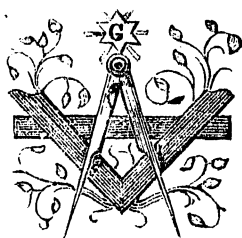
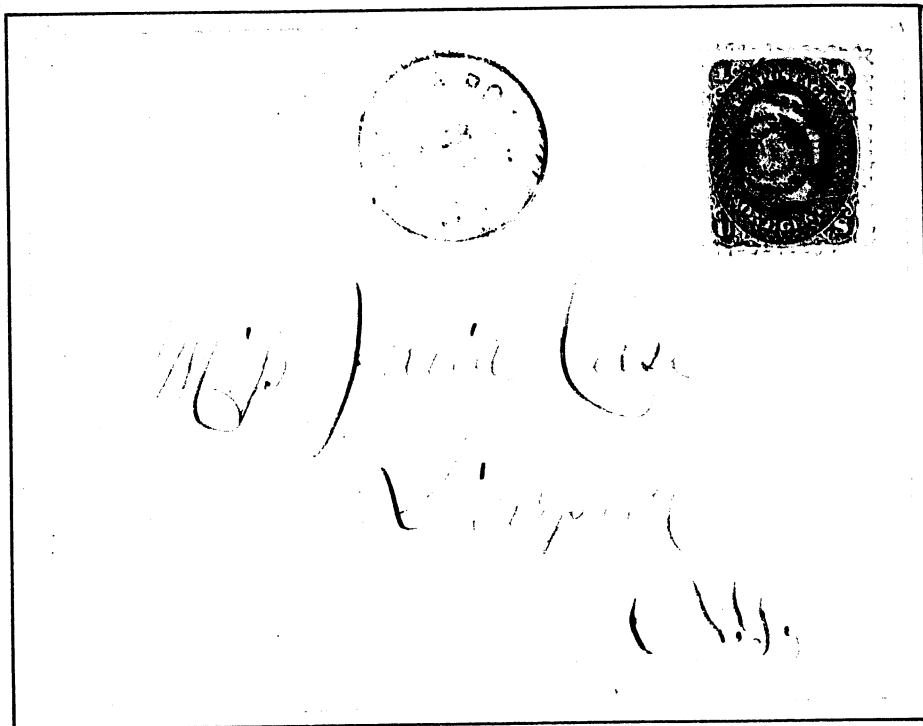
Local mailing of a United  
States Internal Revenue tax  
form.

LOCAL DROP LETTER

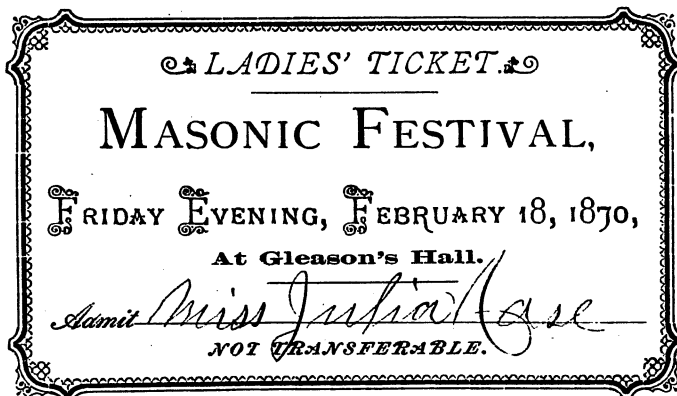
TOWNS WITHOUT CARRIER SERVICE.

REDUCED DROP RATE PAID BY 1¢ E-GRILL

Liverpool New York,  
February 1870



Masonic Festival.



THE MEMBERS OF

Liverpool Lodge, No. 525, F. & A. M.,

Request the pleasure of your Company at

**GLEASON'S HALL,**

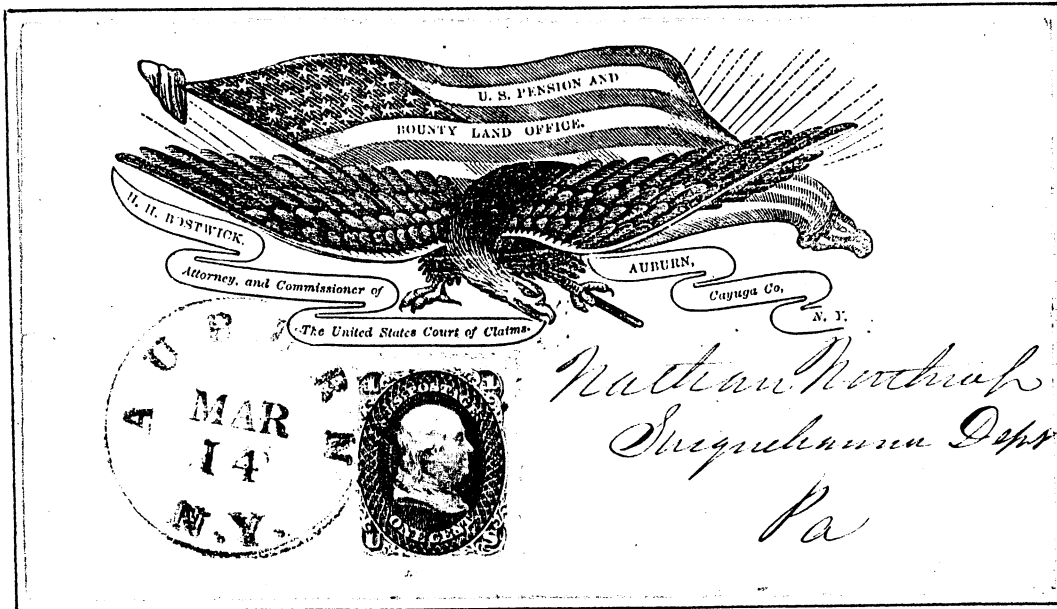
Friday Evening, Feb. 18th, 1870

PROMENADE TO HALF-PAST TEN

## CIRCULAR MAIL

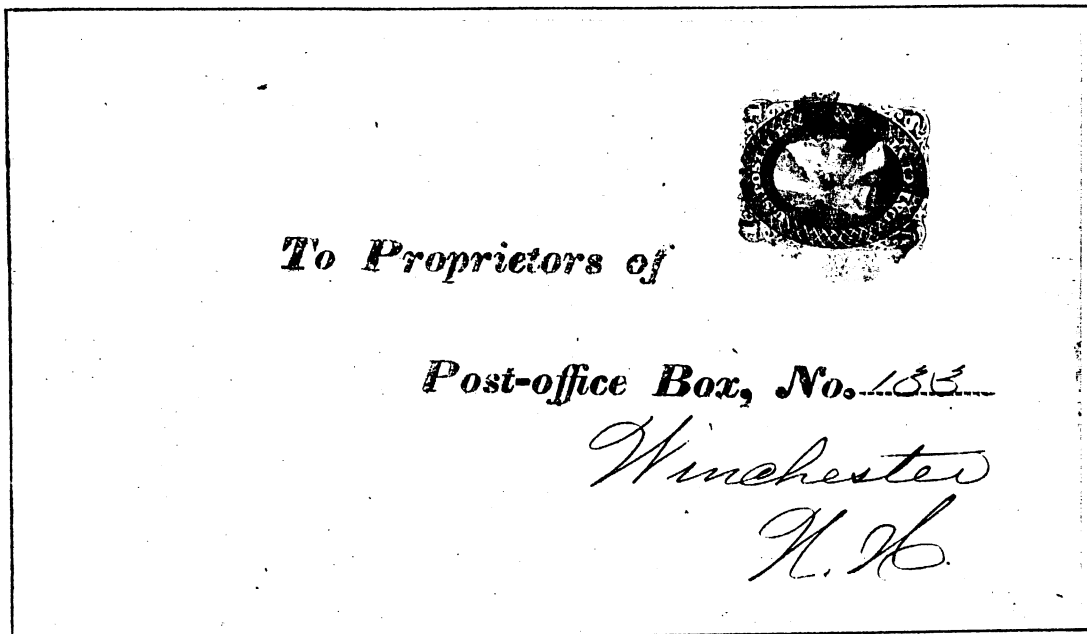
Circulars could be mailed at a reduced rate. Only printed matter could be included and the item could not be sealed. In 1861, the rate was 1¢ prepaid per circular not exceeding 3 ounces, then 1¢ per additional ounce. On July 1, 1863, the rate was revised to 2¢ for up to three circulars to a single address.

### PENSION OFFICE ADVERTISEMENT



*Folded circular at the 1¢ rate.*

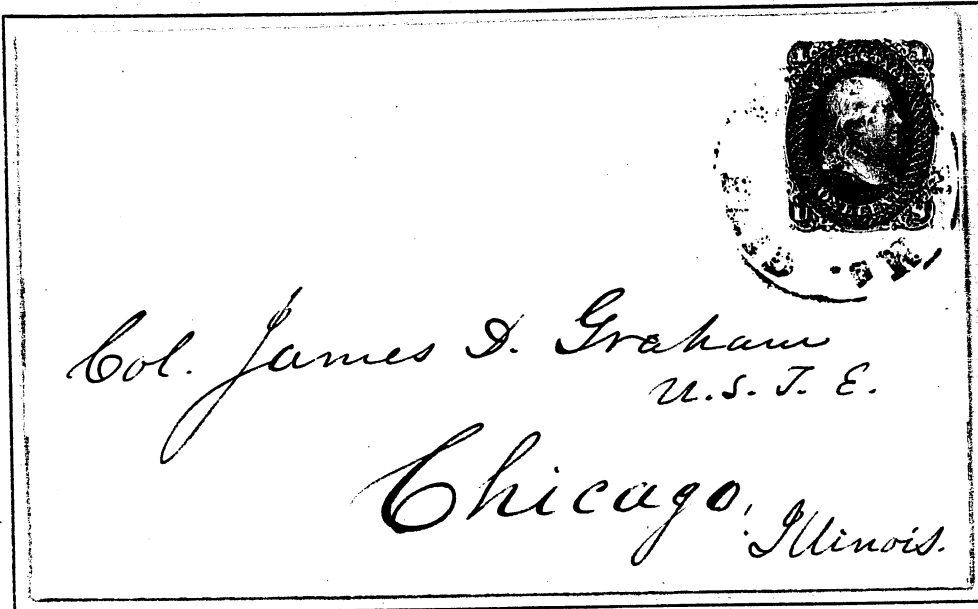
### BROADSIDE CIRCULAR



*Unsealed circular to a post office box holder. A forerunner of today's "To Occupant" mail. No postmark applied, as was normal for circulars mailed at large post offices.*

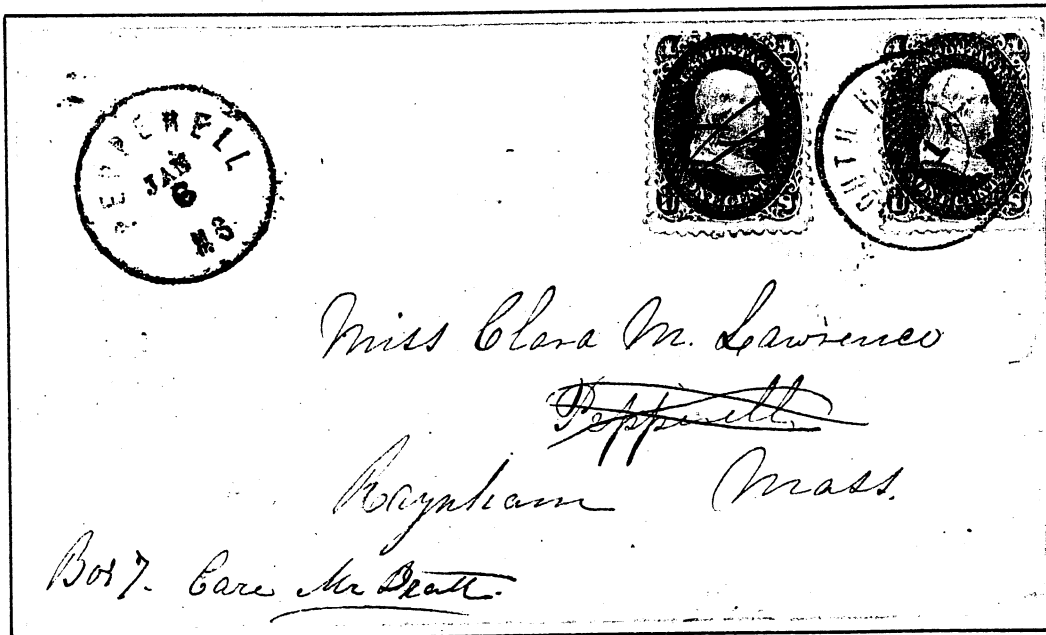
CIRCULAR MAIL

VERY EARLY USE



Massachusetts Historical Society, folded notice requesting items of future historical significance about the Civil War. Dated, Boston, 8th August, 1861. This was nine days before the 1¢ Franklin was issued. Unfortunately, the circular BOSTON PAID postmark is not clear, and the date is illegible. Notice printed on heavy vellum, which is unusual for this period. Circular rate paid by a "Dot-in-U" variety one-cent stamp from the first plate to be used.

FORWARDED CIRCULAR



South Hadley, Ma., December 31, to Pepperell, Ma. Unsealed circular with 1¢ rate paid. Addressee had moved, and an additional 1¢ was affixed to pay the forwarding postage. Postmarked on January 6th at Pepperell, and forwarded to Raynham, Ma.

CIRCULAR MAIL

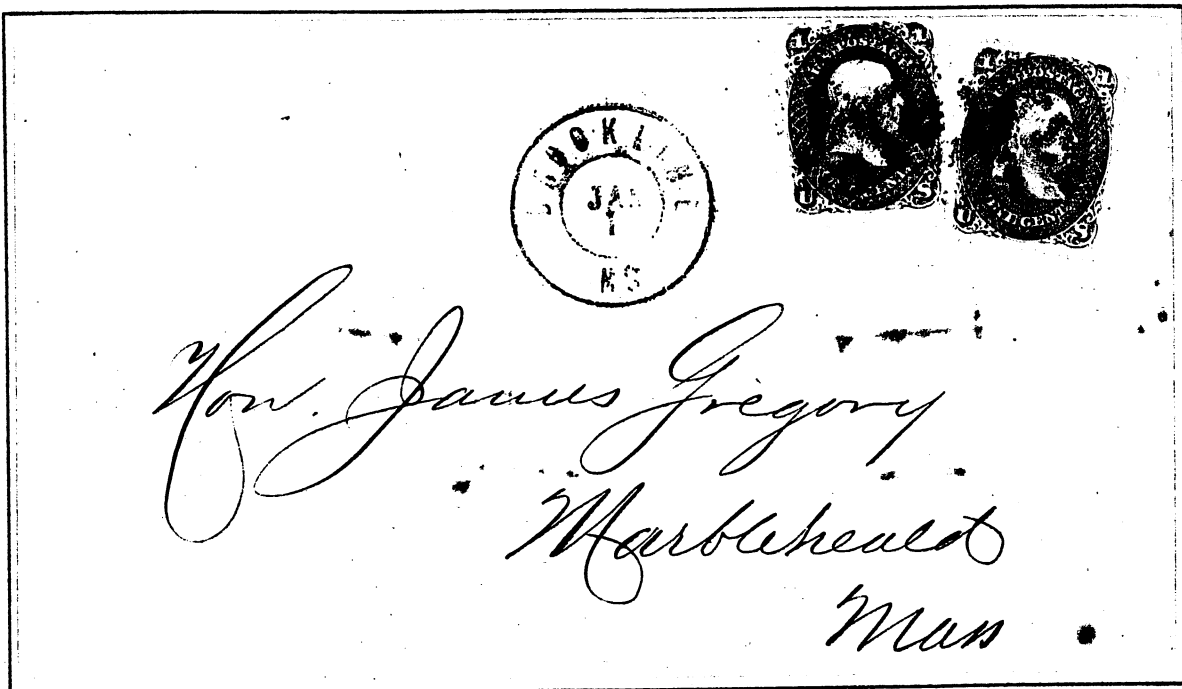
INCREASED RATE

U.S. SANITARY COMMISSION CIRCULAR



Philadelphia, unsealed 1864 circular with 2¢ in postage to pay the new rate, effective July 1, 1863. Very late use for the octagonal townmarker.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS



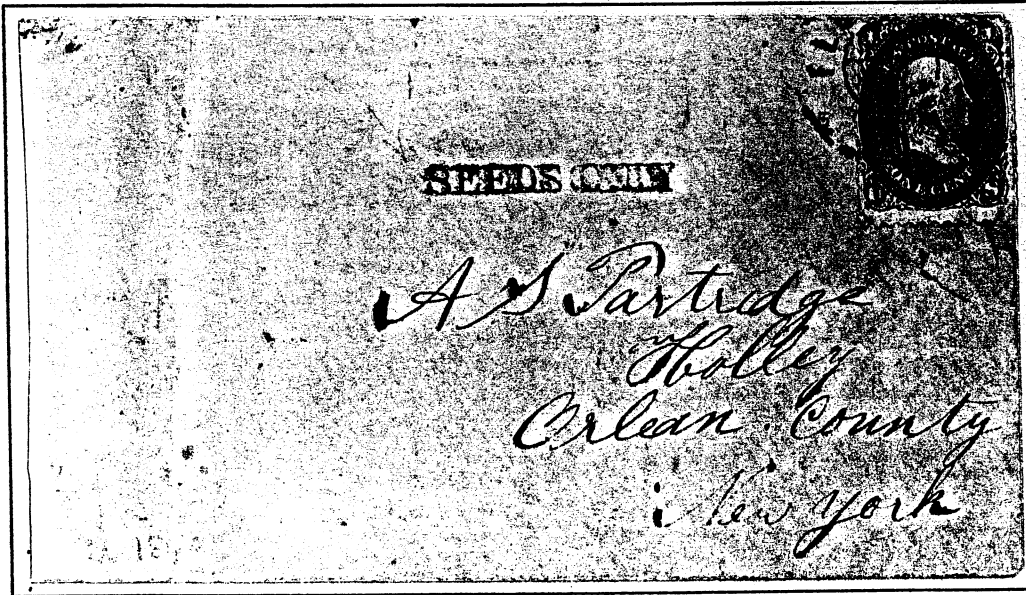
N. E. Genealogical Society unsealed circular with albino embossed corner card. Paid by two shades of the 1¢ ultramarine Franklin. Note superb centering of right stamp.

CIRCULAR MAIL

SPECIAL RATES

SEEDS ONLY

The Postal Act of February 27, 1861 provided a special rate for mail containing packages of seeds. The rate for distances less than 1500 miles, and less than 8 ounces, was 1¢ per ounce. For over 1500 miles, it was 2¢ per ounce. On July 1, 1863, seeds were classed as 3rd class mail and the rate became 2¢ per ounce without regard for distance.



April 9, 1863.  
Flushing N.Y.  
to Holley, N.Y.

CONTRACT CIRCULAR DELIVERY

Regulations provided an option for postmasters to negotiate contracts for delivery of circulars by carrier at a reduced rate. Examples are scarce, and are only known at Philadelphia from 1863 through 1866.



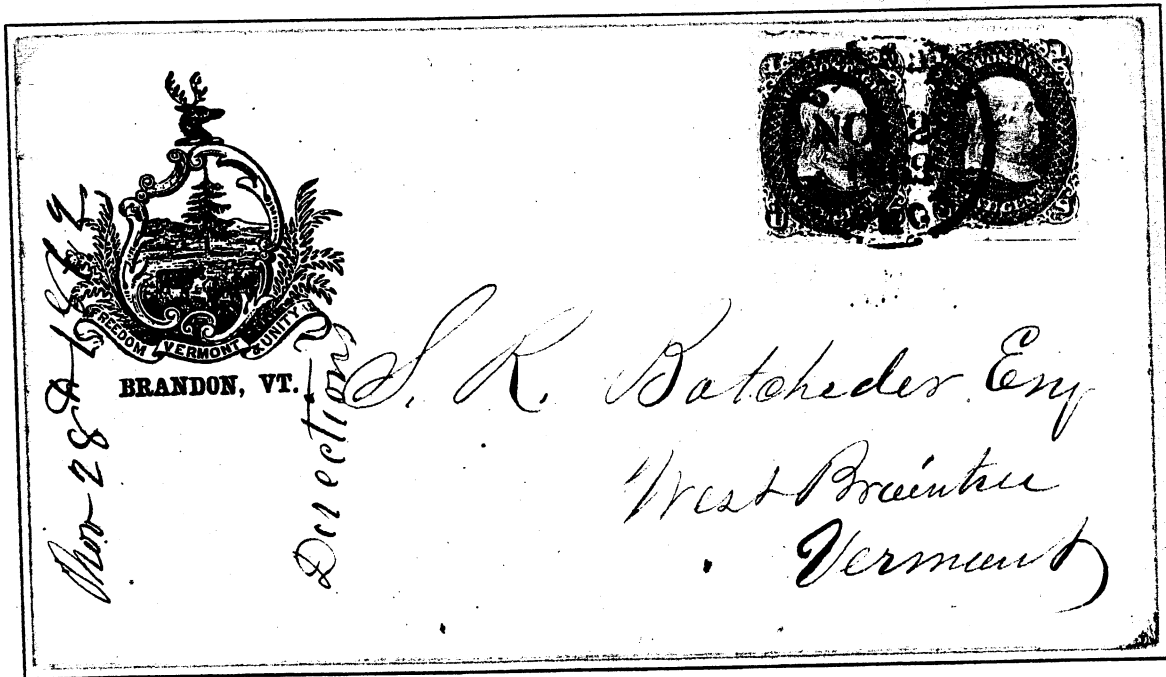
Philadelphia, February  
17, 1866. Unsealed  
circular for local  
delivery at the special  
contract rate of one cent.



CIRCULAR MAIL

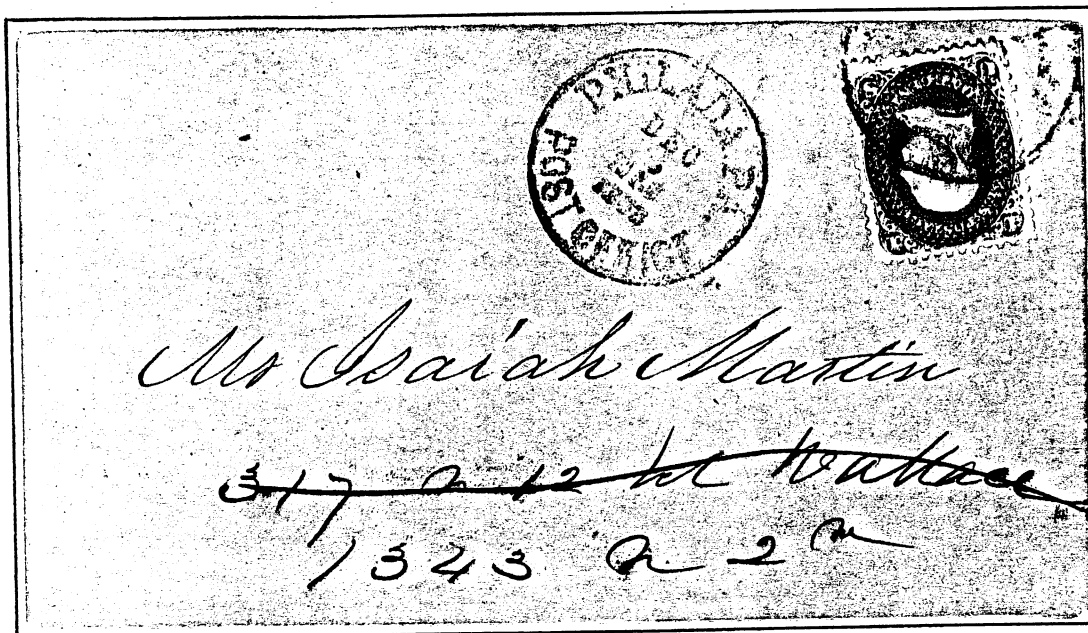
UNUSUAL RATES

MULTIPLE CIRCULAR RATE



November 28, 1862. Brandon, Vermont. Two-cent rate for two circulars in an envelope to a single address. Per Act of August 30, 1852.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATE?



Philadelphia, December 6, 1863. Possible local delivery at the special contract carrier rate of one cent. Normal local rate for this period was 2¢.

CIRCULAR MAIL

Although regulations prohibited the use of townmarkings as cancellations, the practice of using a single strike as both a town/date mark and to cancel a stamp was common with local and circular mail.



*Boston to Charlemant, Ma.  
January 30, 1863*

*Folded Sales Notice*

*Mr Crowley  
Charlemant  
Mass.*



*West Chester, Pa.  
April 11, 1863*

*Local folded circular  
containing solicitation  
for Civil War bonds.*

*Aaron Harper  
West. Chester  
Penn.*



*North Java, N.Y. to  
Portageville, N.Y.  
September 29, 1862*

*Unsealed cover at  
the circular rate.*

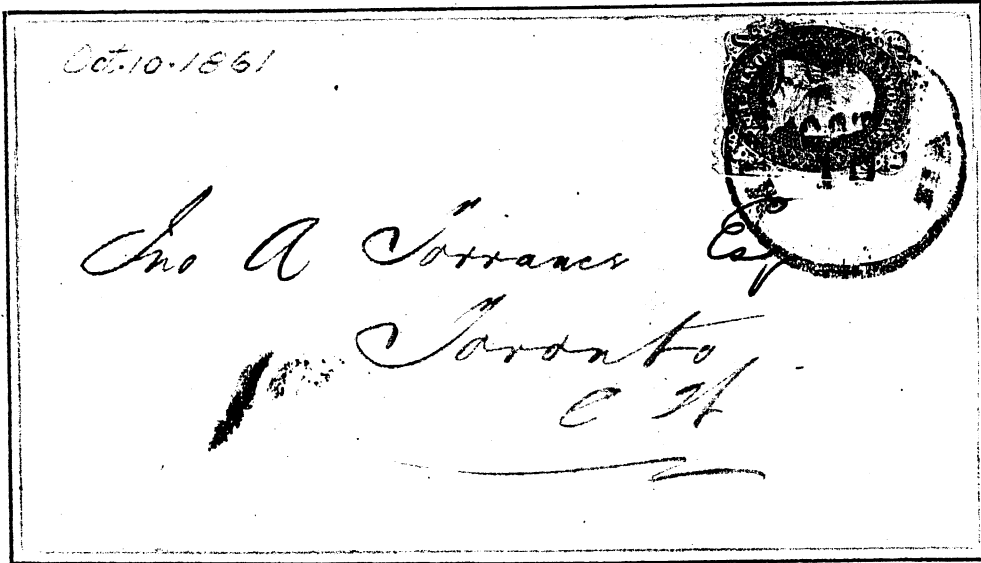
*John A. Davidson  
Portageville*

**CIRCULAR MAIL**

**CROSS-BORDER USE**

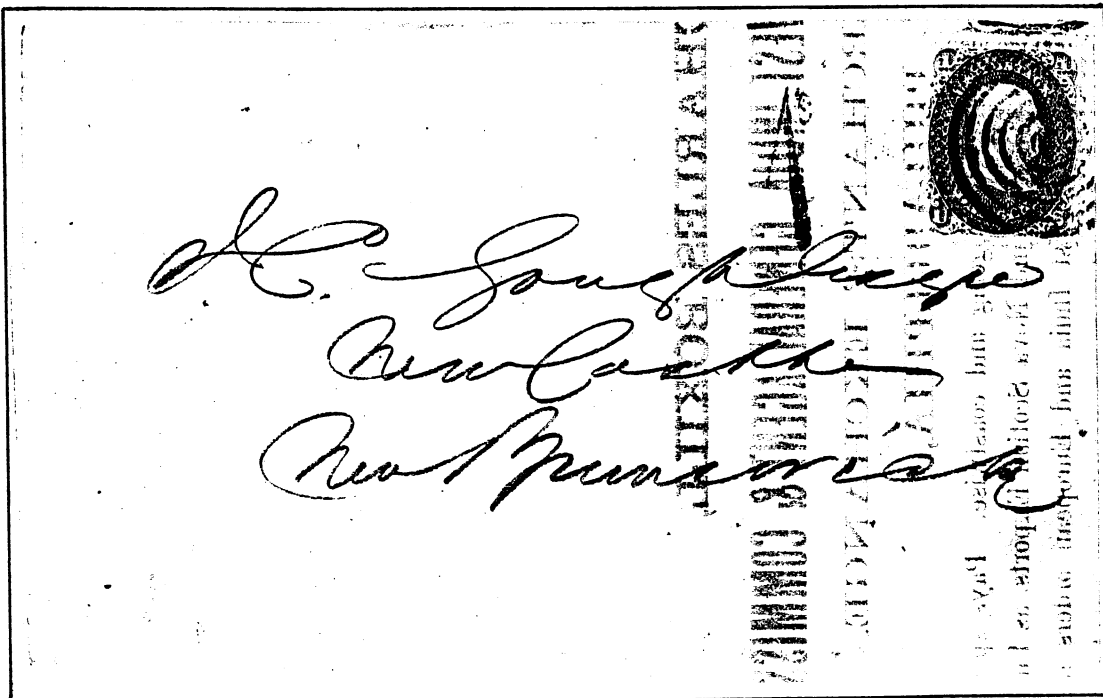
Circular and transient mail to Canada and the Maritime Provinces required pre-payment of 1¢ for up to 3 ounces in U.S. postage for transport to the border. Additional postage was collected at destination.

*TO TORONTO, CANADA WEST*



October 10, 1861, "Prices Current" from Milwaukee, Wis.  
Marked 1<sup>ct</sup> for collection of Canadian postage.

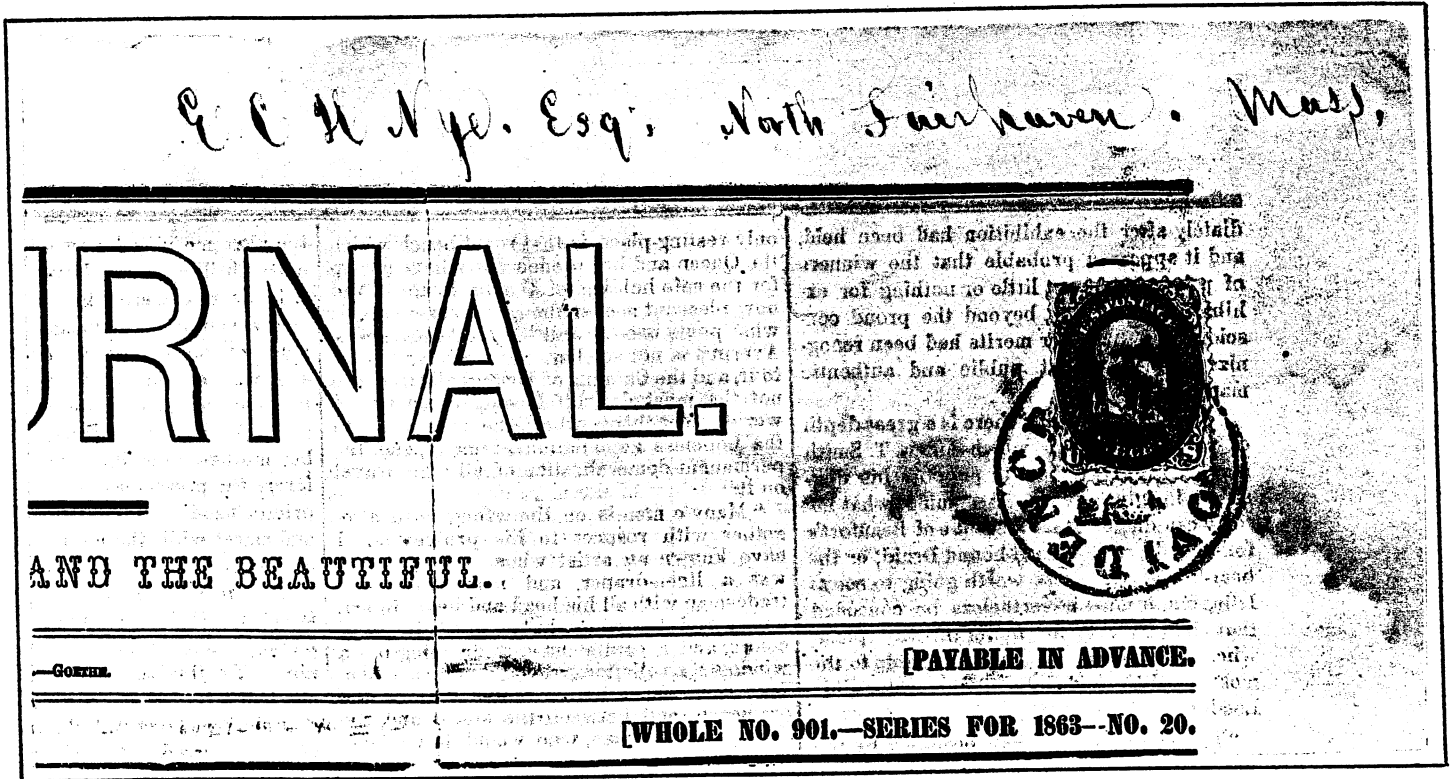
*TO NEWCASTLE, NEW BRUNSWICK*



From a Philadelphia ship's broker and commission merchant. Backstamped at Newcastle on October 23, 1861. Marked 1<sup>c</sup> for collection at destination

**TRANSIENT MAIL**

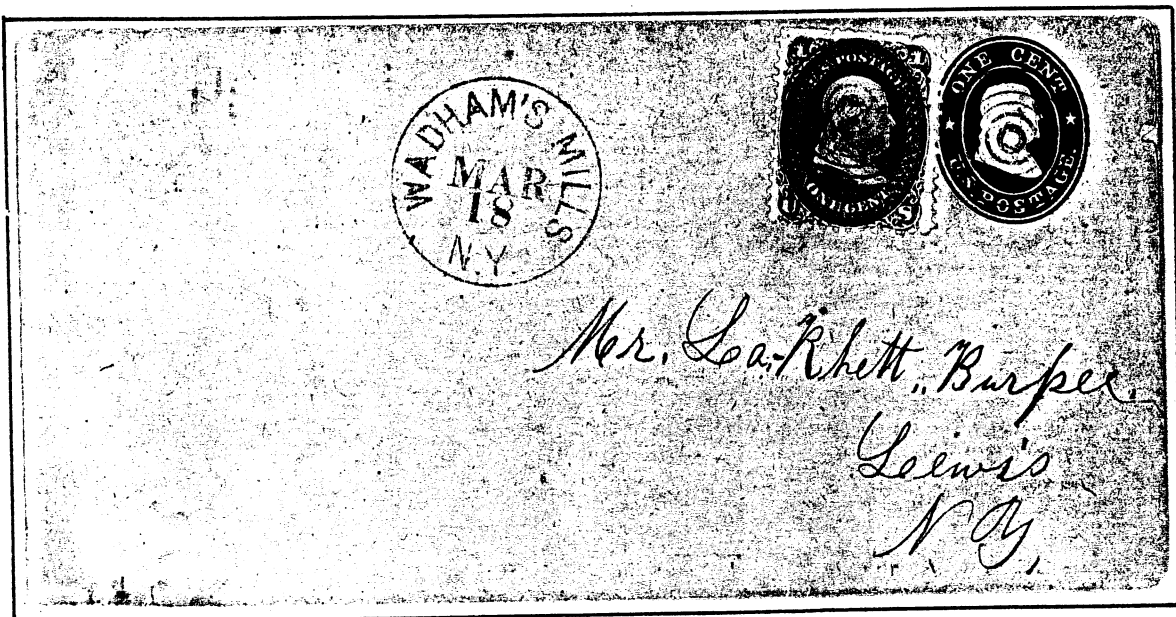
The transient rate applied to periodical printed matter not sent from or by the office of publication to bona fide subscribers. The rate was 1¢ for papers under 3 ounces until July 1, 1863 when it was revised to 2¢ per paper, up to four ounces.



*Providence, Rhode Island, to Fairhaven, Mass. "Home Journal" newspaper for the week ending May 16, 1863, at the 1¢ transient rate.*

**STAR DIE NEWSPAPER WRAPPER**

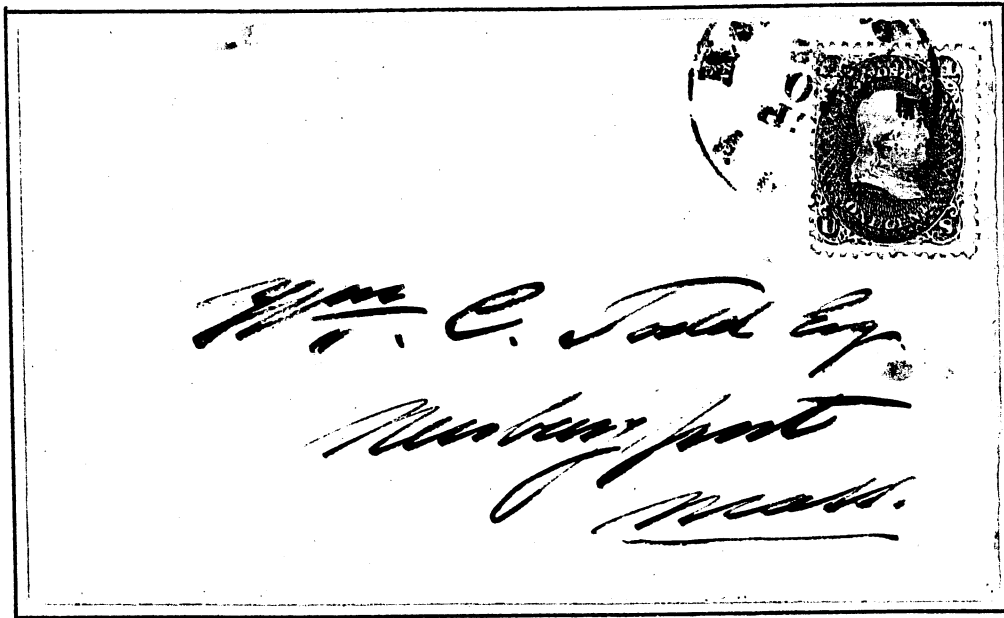
First wrapper, issued in October 1861, for convenience in mailing newspapers. One-cent "star die" design was not demonetized. Not popular, and few examples exist.



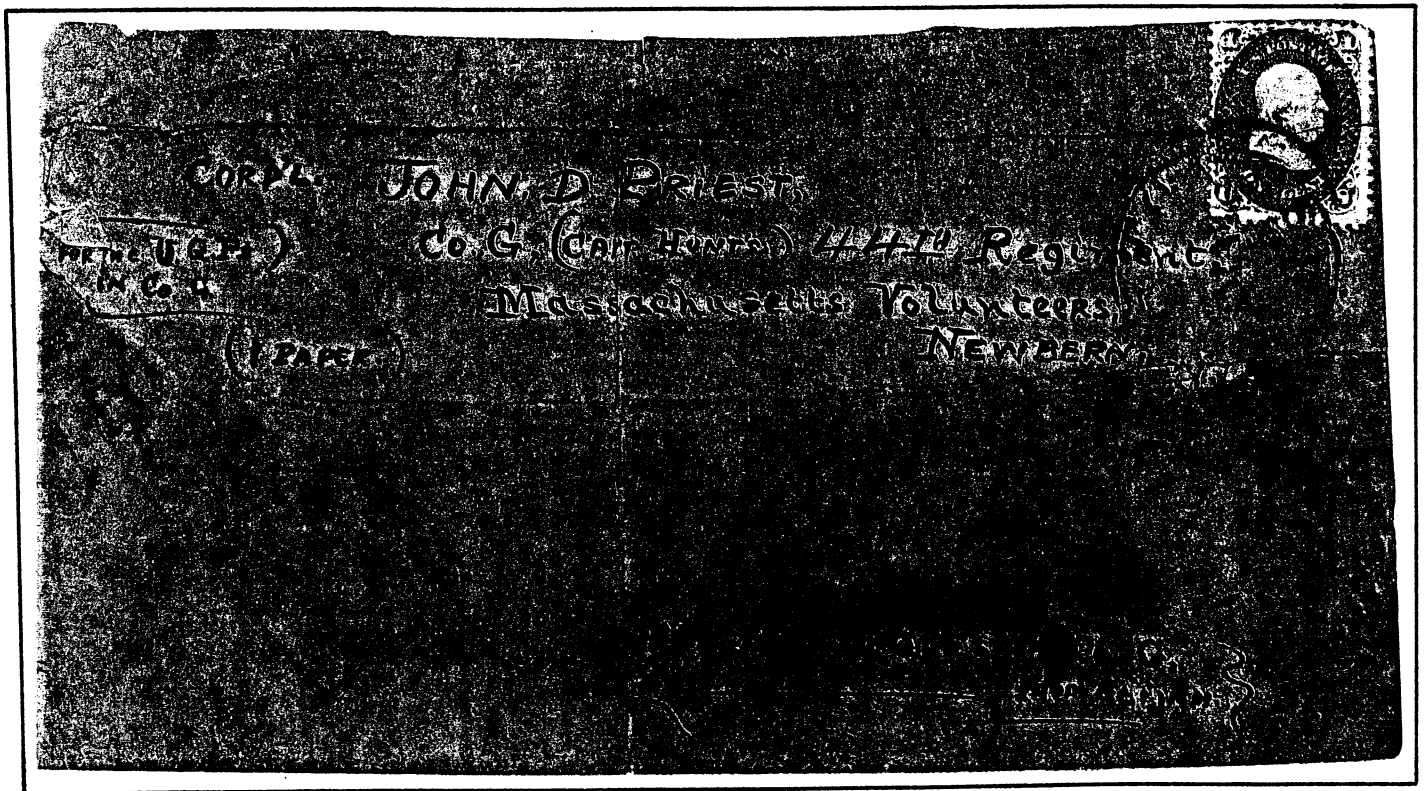
*Wadham's Mills, New York, March 18, to Lewis, New York. 2¢ postage, showing post-1863 use at the increased rate. Wrapper open at both ends, and printed on horizontally laid paper by Nesbitt & Co. of New York City.*

TRANSIENT MAIL

HOME-MADE NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS



September 30, 1862. Boston to Newburyport, Massachusetts. Wrappers were commonly used with the one-cent 1861, but surviving examples are scarce.

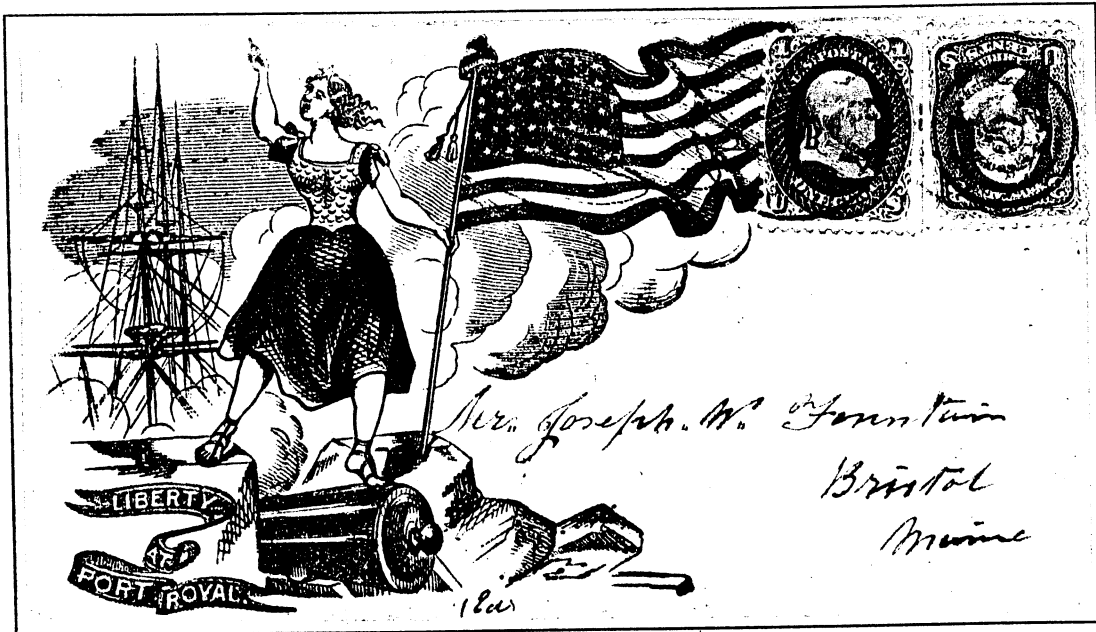


Boston, Massachusetts, to occupied New Bern, North Carolina, which was captured by Union forces under General Burnside on March 14, 1862.

## CITY CARRIER SERVICE

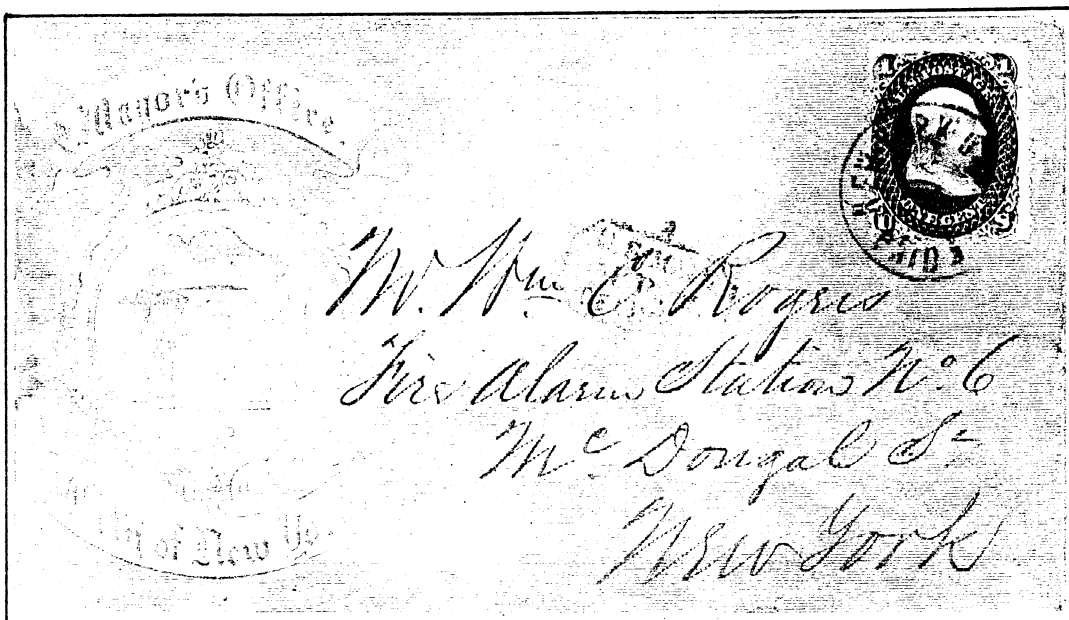
In 1861, carriers in approximately 45 cities provided collection or delivery service for postal patrons at 1¢ extra per letter, except local letters which were collected and delivered for a total fee of 1¢. Most post offices operated on a cash basis with the carriers collecting the fees. Six cities, however, used stamps to prepay the collection fee. These were New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington D.C. Postal laws, effective July 1, 1863, abolished the carrier fee, and the service was then provided at no extra cost at all cities with carriers.

### NEW YORK CITY CARRIER COLLECTION TO THE MAILED



*New York City. 3¢ for letter postage and 1¢ for the carrier fee. Patriotic cover commemorates the naval battle for Port Royal, South Carolina, on November 7, 1861.*

### LOCAL CARRIER COLLECTION & DELIVERY



CARRIER BRANCH  
OFFICE COLLECTION  
POSTMARK



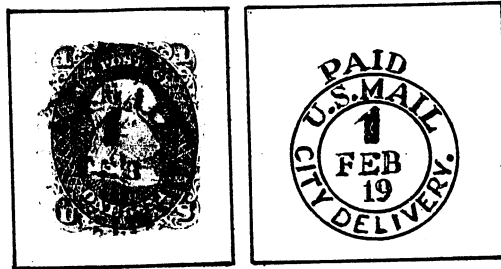
CARRIER BRANCH  
OFFICE "A" DELIVERY  
MARK

# CITY CARRIER SERVICE

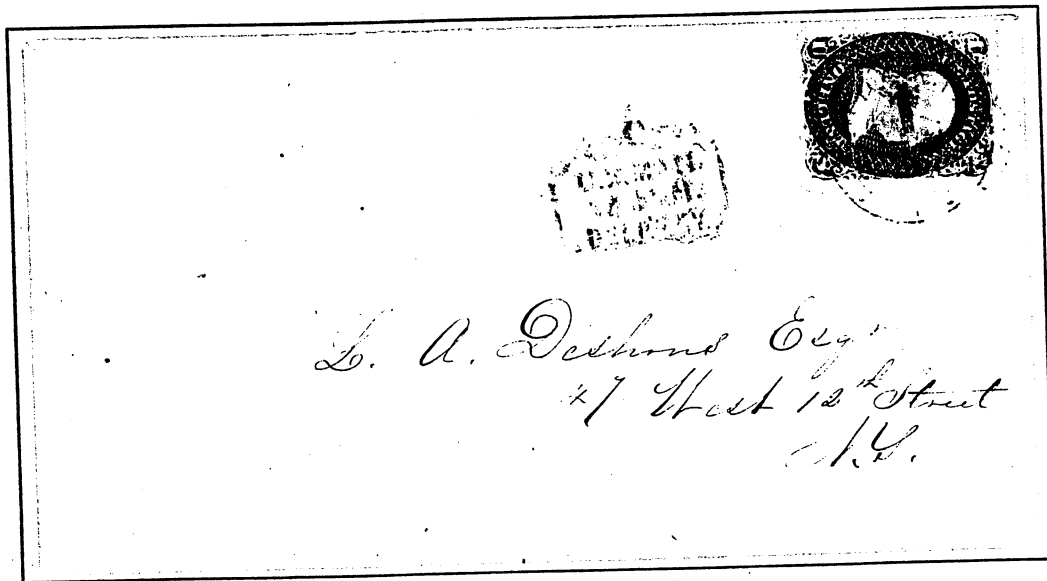
## NEW YORK CITY

### LOCAL CARRIER COLLECTION & DELIVERY

All New York City local carrier letters show specific markings. Some indicated the carrier station which collected or delivered the letter. In 1861, seven carrier stations were in existence, identified by letters from A through G. Four collections and deliveries were made daily from each station.



*New York City carrier marking, used 1856-1862*



CARRIER STATION A  
DELIVERY MARK  
USED 1857-1861



CARRIER STATION B  
COLLECTION POSTMARK  
USED 1860-1863



CITY CARRIER SERVICE

NEW YORK CITY

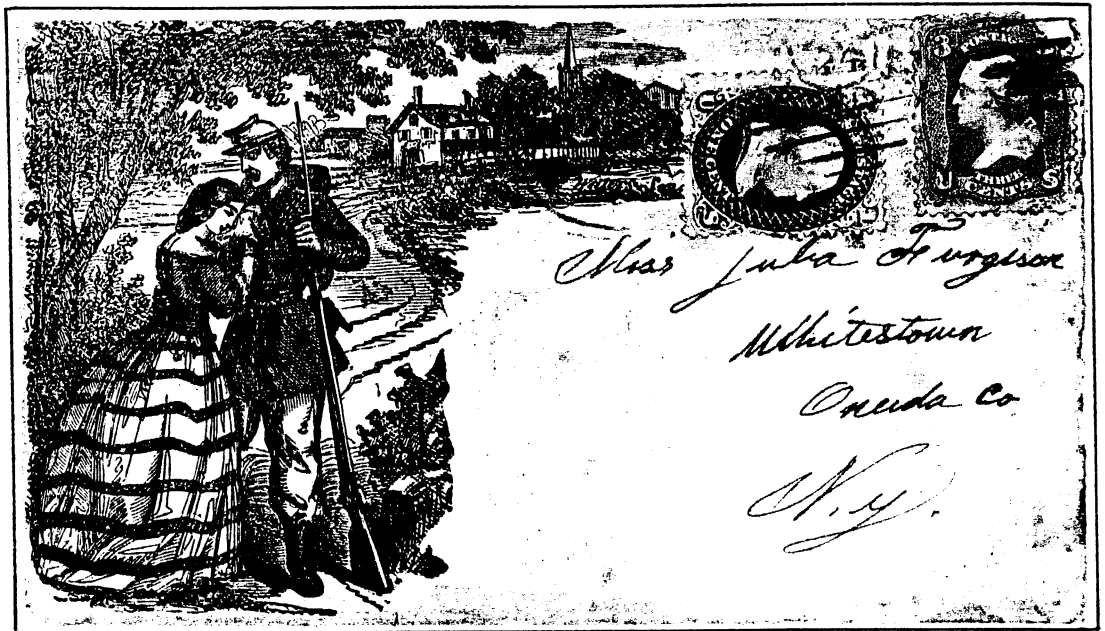
HELD FOR PAYMENT OF CARRIER FEE

Due 1

COLLECTION MARK  
UNDER THE 1¢ STAMP

Held For Postage

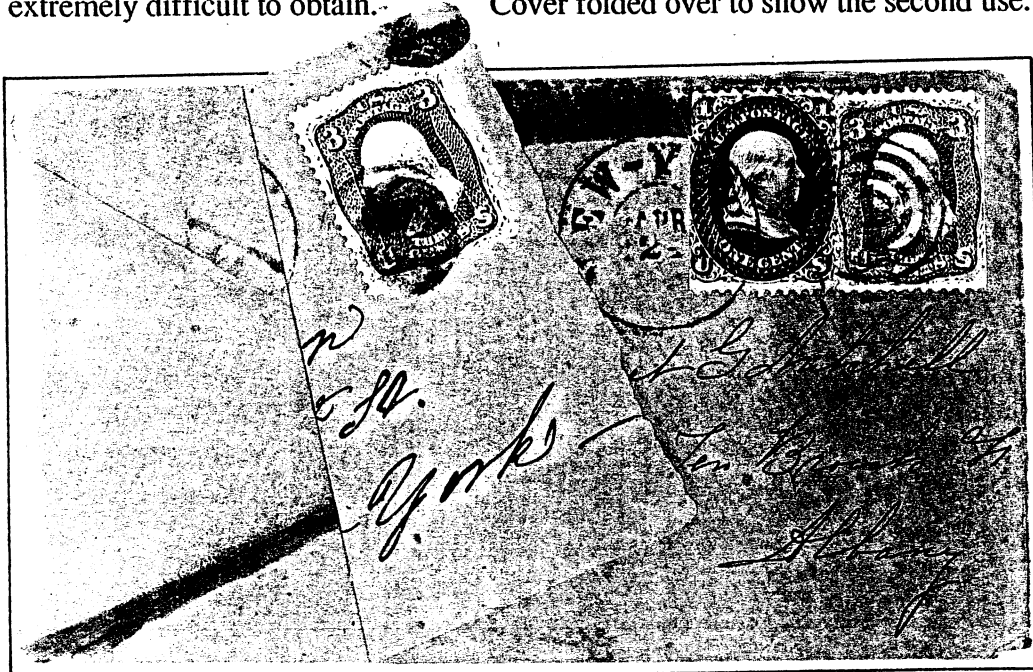
BACKSTAMP



New York City. Deposited for carrier collection with postage paid by a 3¢ stamp, but no carrier fee. Cover backstamped **Held For Postage**, and dated, October 21, 1862. Sender notified, who then provided the postage due. A 1¢ stamp was affixed over a **DUE 1** mark, and both stamps were cancelled with a duplex postmarker, dated October 24, and the letter was entered into the mails. The knives of the 8-bladed patent canceller completely cut through the stamps and the envelope.

TURNED AND RE-USED COVER , WITH CARRIER SERVICE

Scarce in the North, and more common in the South where paper was extremely difficult to obtain. Cover folded over to show the second use.



New York City, April 24, to Albany, N.Y. Carrier collection and postage prepaid by stamps.

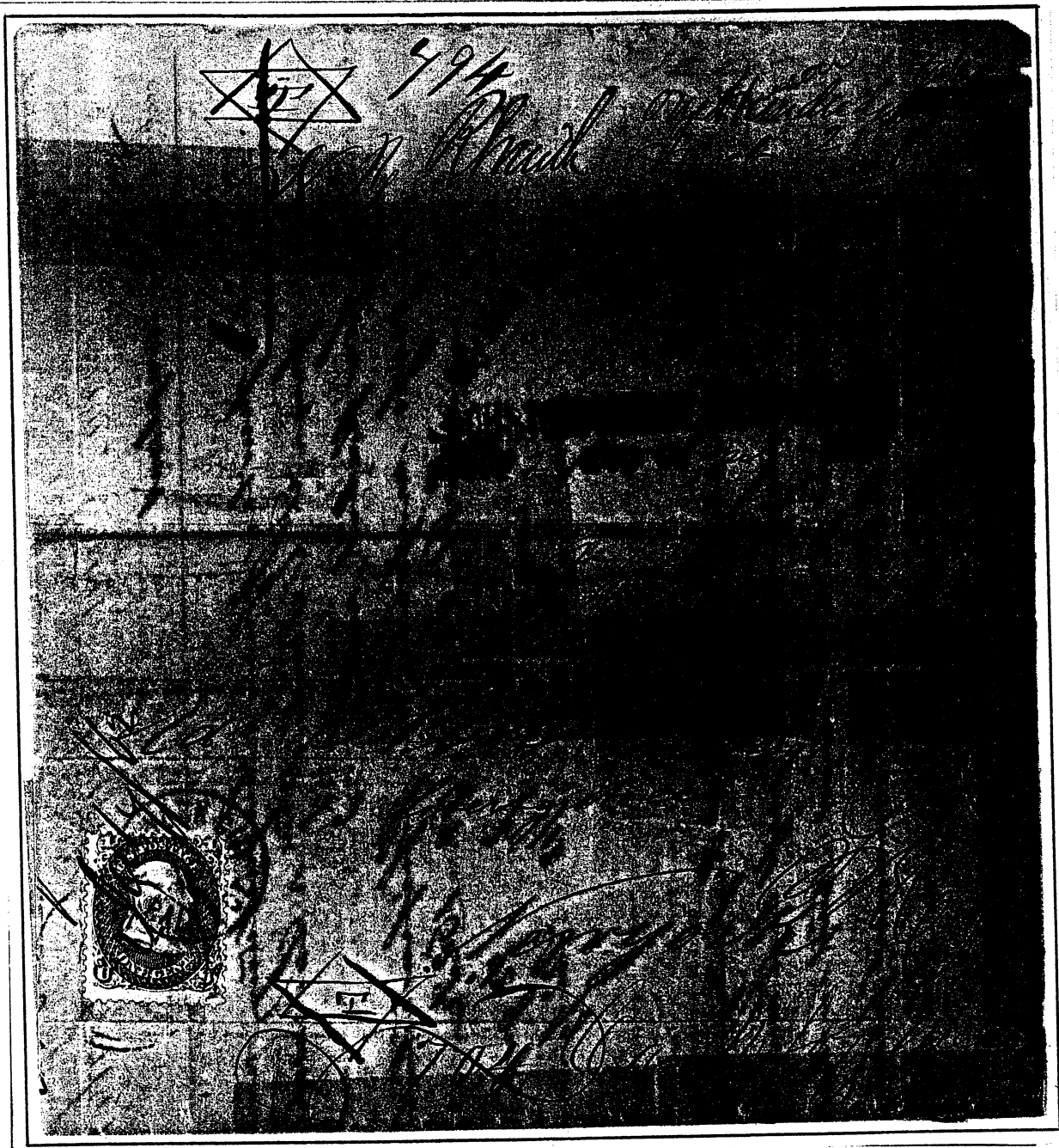
On August 18, cover was turned inside out, franked with another 3¢ stamp to pay the return postage, and mailed back to New York City.

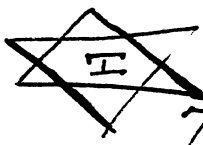


CITY CARRIER SERVICE

NEW YORK CITY

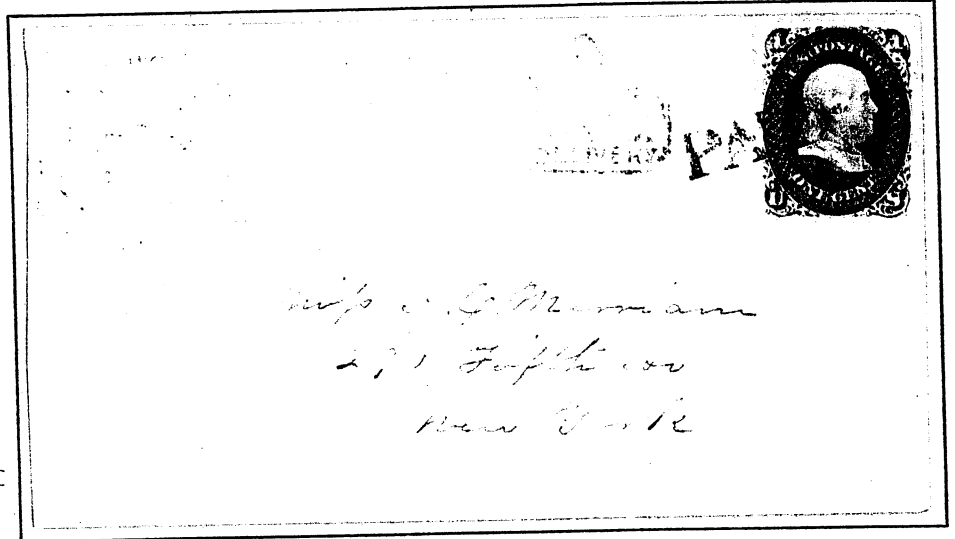
SHIPPING INVOICE WITH U.S. CUSTOMS AND INSPECTION MARKINGS



  
794  
Shipper's Mark

certify that this invoice was presented to the  
on entry  
New York  
CUSTOM HOUSE NEW YORK  
This 23/day of july 1862

CITY CARRIER SERVICE  
NEW YORK CITY



ADELPHIC UNION I  
Williams.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 26, 1862.

PRESIDENT, . . . . . GEORGE L. RAYMOND.

MUSIC,

BY BALL, KEYES, RAYMOND AND SWAN.

Philologian Oration, . . . . . The Worship of the Dead Past.

DANIEL MERRIMAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

MUSIC.

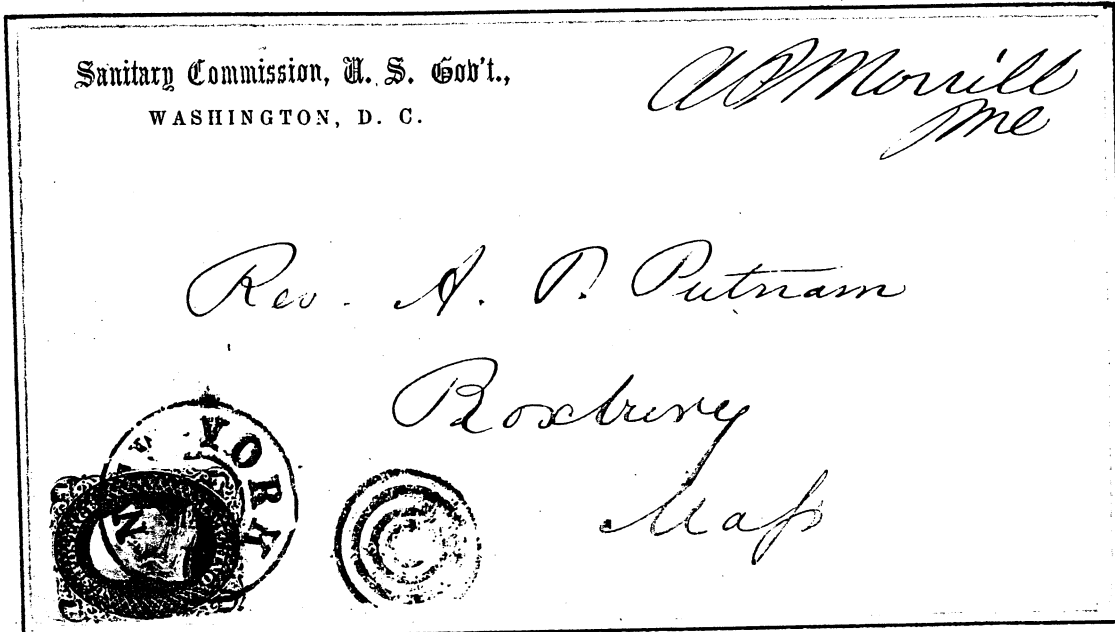
Subject for Discussion.

Resolved,—That Foreign Colonization ought not to be a condition  
of Emancipation.

*Embossed "Class of 62 - Williams College" corner card cover with an invitation to a debate. Carrier delivery with unusual N.Y. use of a PAID marker to cancel the stamp.*

FREE FRANKING WITH PAID CARRIER FEE

Although the franking privilege paid for all postage rate costs, carrier fees were extra.

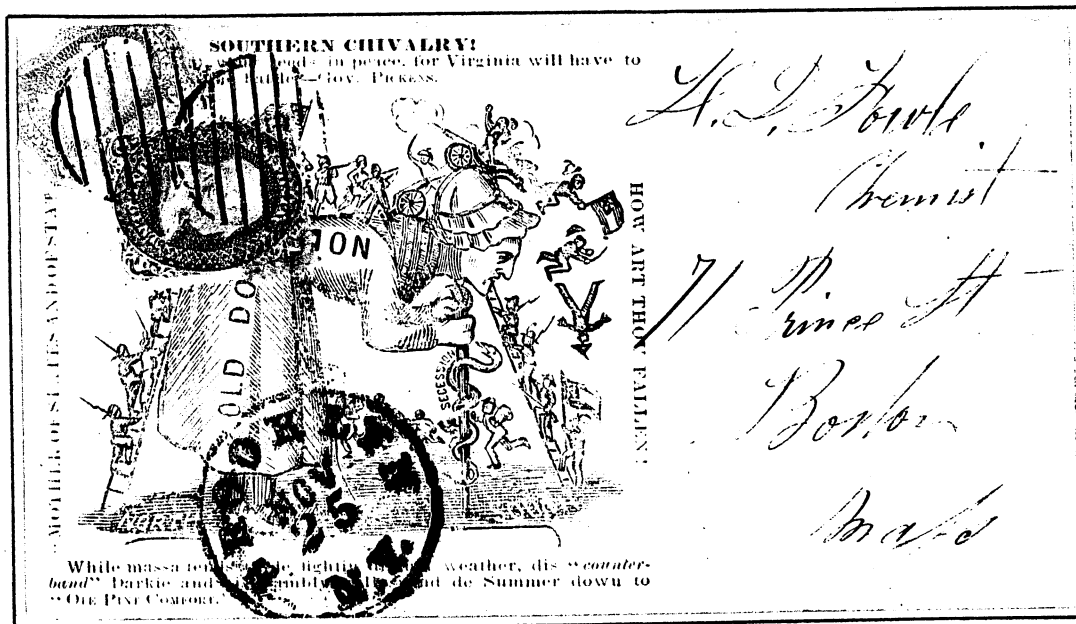


*Congressman Anson P. Morrill of Readfield, Maine, franked this Sanitary Commission cover, probably as a courtesy for a worthy cause. It was not unusual for Congressmen to do this.*

CITY CARRIER SERVICE

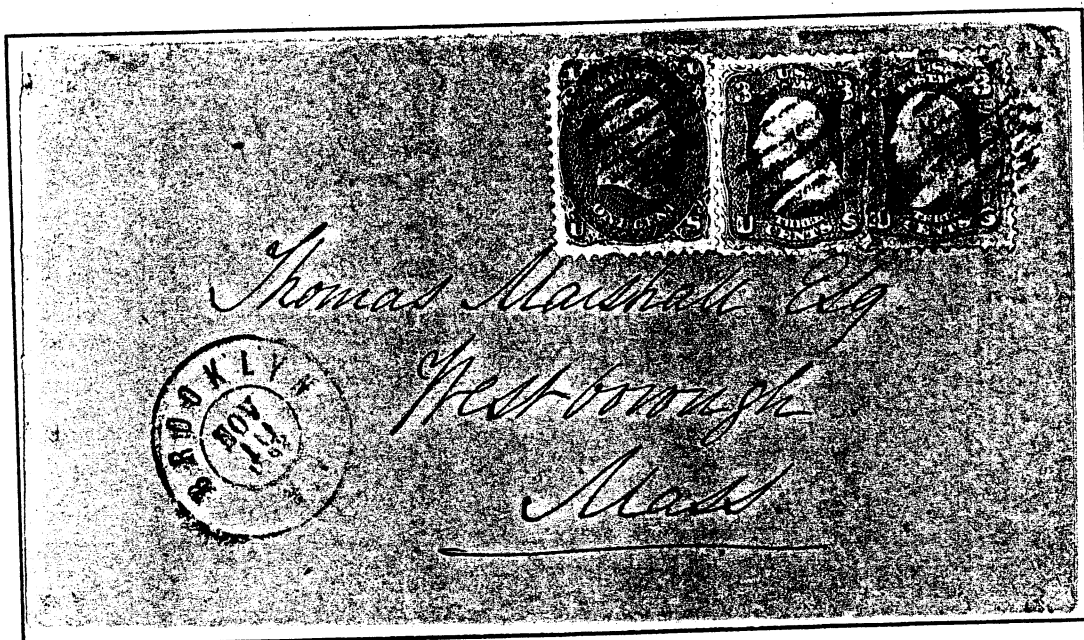
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

LETTER WITH CARRIER COLLECTION



Carrier fee paid on a patriotic cover picturing the travails of Virginia during the early part of the Civil War.

DOUBLE-WEIGHT LETTER WITH CARRIER COLLECTION



November 10, 1862. The two 3¢ stamps pay the double-weight postage, and the 1¢ pays for the carrier fee, which was not subject to weight limitations.

CITY CARRIER SERVICE

PHILADELPHIA

CARRIER COLLECTION TO THE MAILS

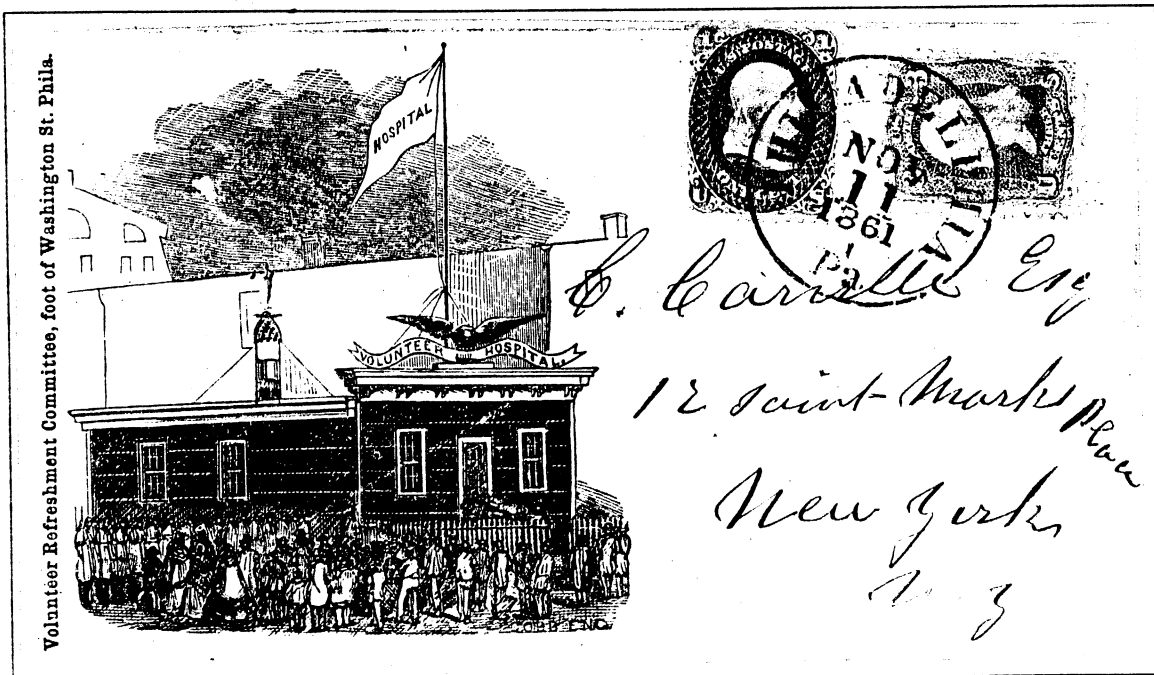
Prior to May 1862, carrier collected letters for out-of-town destinations were generally cancelled with a large Philadelphia circular date stamp with no indication of carrier service other than the additional 1¢ stamp that was added for the carrier fee.

UNUSUAL USE OF AN ADVERTISING CORNER CARD ON A PATRIOTIC COVER



September 24, 1861. Early patriotic cover showing a desire for an amicable solution of the North-South conflict.

SANITARY COMMISSION HOSPITAL & REFRESHMENT FACILITY AT PHILADELPHIA



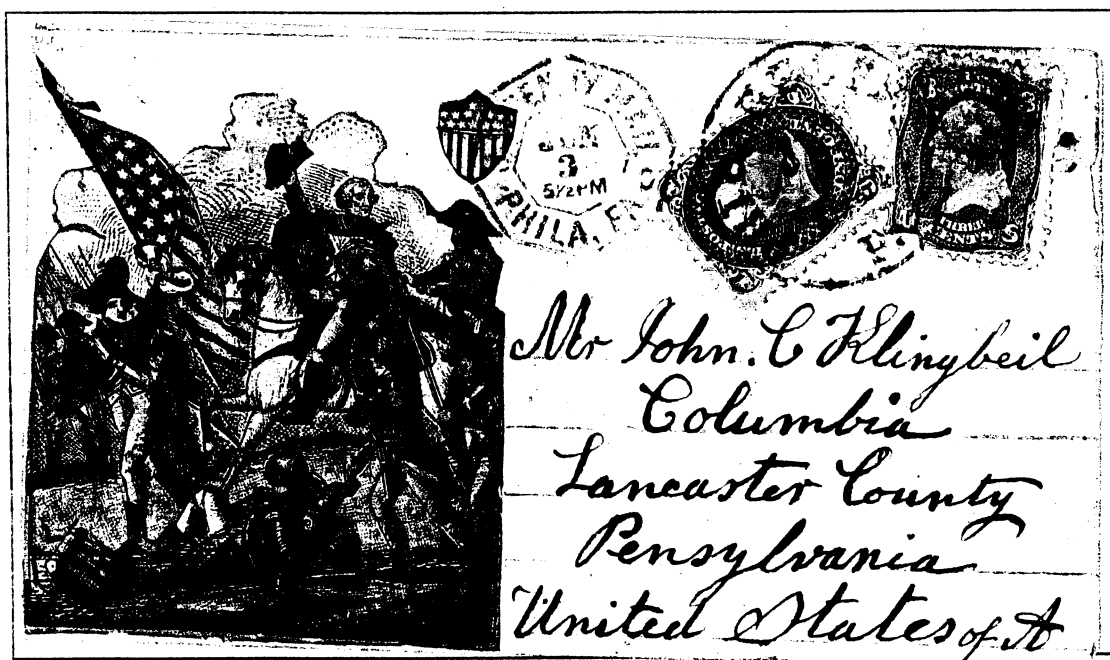
CITY CARRIER SERVICE

PHILADELPHIA

CARRIER COLLECTION TO THE MAILS

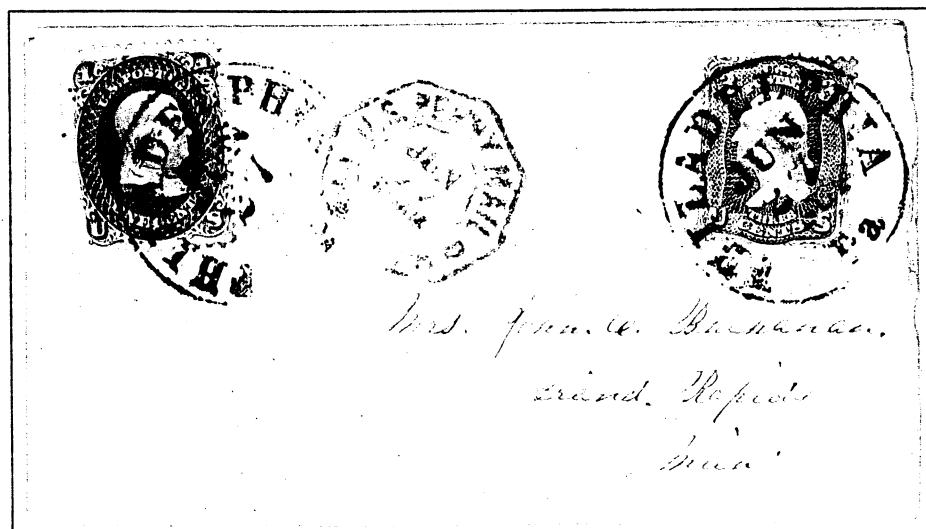
This combination of the "Penny Mail" carrier marking with a Philadelphia cds is only known between May 6, and June 27, 1862. Subsequently, the "Penny Mail" marking was placed on the reverse of non-local covers.

HOME-MADE PATRIOTIC COVER



June 3, 1862, 5:30 P.M. collection. Cover design apparently made from cut-out and pasted illustrations.

LATEST RECORDED USE OF PENNY MAIL OCTAGON ON FRONT OF NON-LOCAL MAIL



June 27, 1862

CITY CARRIER SERVICE

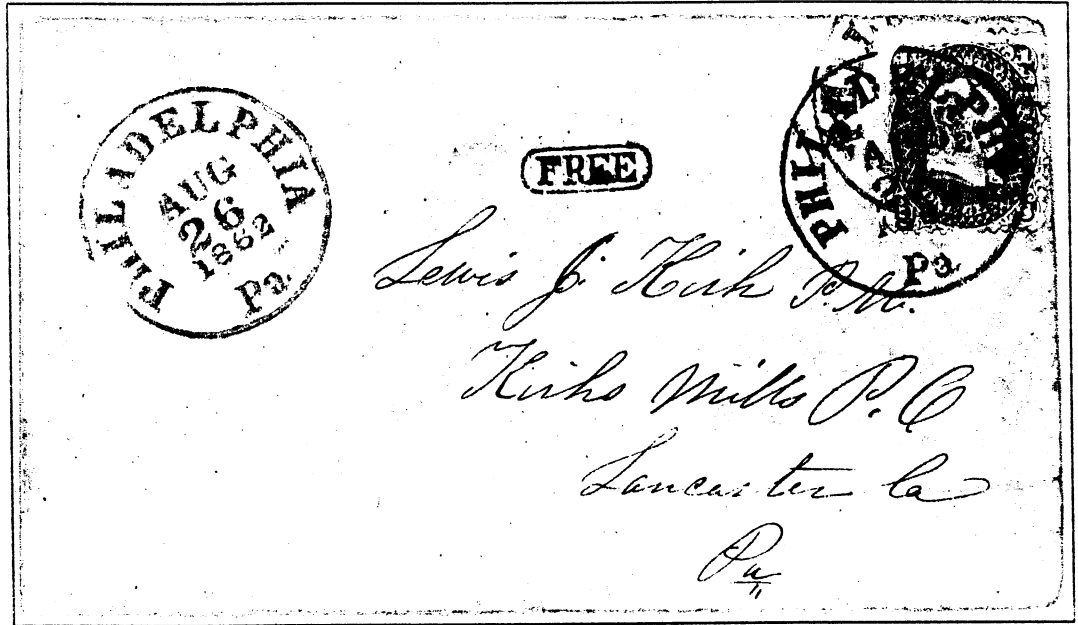
PHILADELPHIA

CARRIER COLLECTION TO THE MAILS

Beginning in June of 1862, the octagonal carrier mark was placed on the back of letters destined for the mails, and the stamps cancelled with a Philadelphia cds.

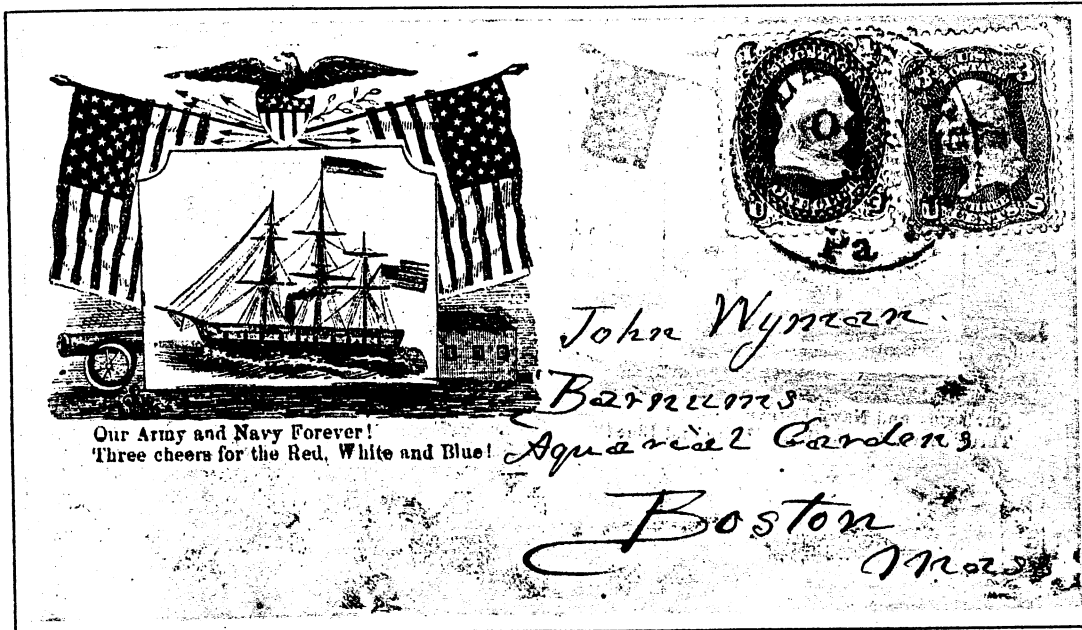
FREE POSTAGE FOR POSTMASTERS

Postal regulations provided free postage for personal correspondence to or from postmasters whose annual compensation did not exceed \$200. Carrier fees were extra. This privilege was repealed on July 1, 1863, and free postage was provided only for official post office business mail.



To Postmaster at Kirk's Mills, Pa. Backstamped with "U.S. Penny Mail" marking, dated August 26, with 5:30 P.M. collection. 1¢ stamp pays for carrier service.

PATRIOTIC COVER, PRINTED BOTH SIDES



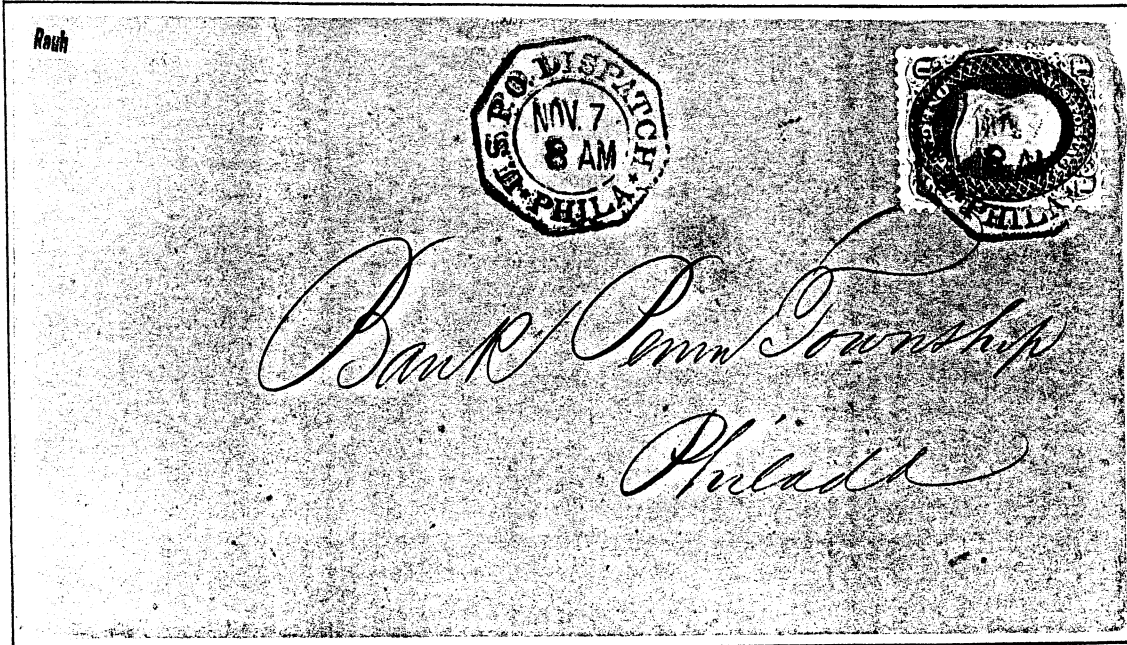
Unusual example of a misprinting, with image on reverse showing through paper. Naval theme cover, addressed to John Wyman, who performed as a magician in Northern cities during the Civil War.

October 9, (1862), to Boston, Mass. Backstamped with "U.S. Penny Mail" marking also dated October 9.

CITY CARRIER SERVICE

PHILADELPHIA

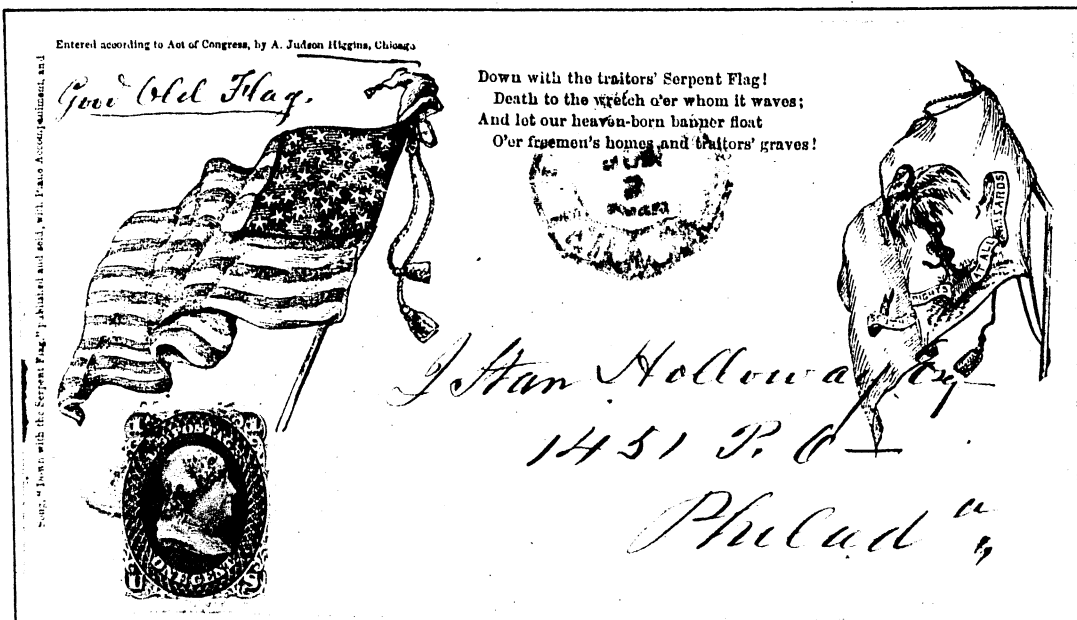
LOCAL CARRIER COLLECTION FOR POST OFFICE DELIVERY



U.S.P.O. DISPATCH  
OCTAGONAL CARRIER  
POSTMARK USED FROM  
MAY 1860, TO APRIL 1862.  
FOR LOCAL MAIL ONLY

Philadelphia, November 7, (1861). Postmark struck twice, as usual, once for the cancel, and once for the carrier postmark.

CARRIER COLLECTION FOR LOCAL POST OFFICE BOX DELIVERY



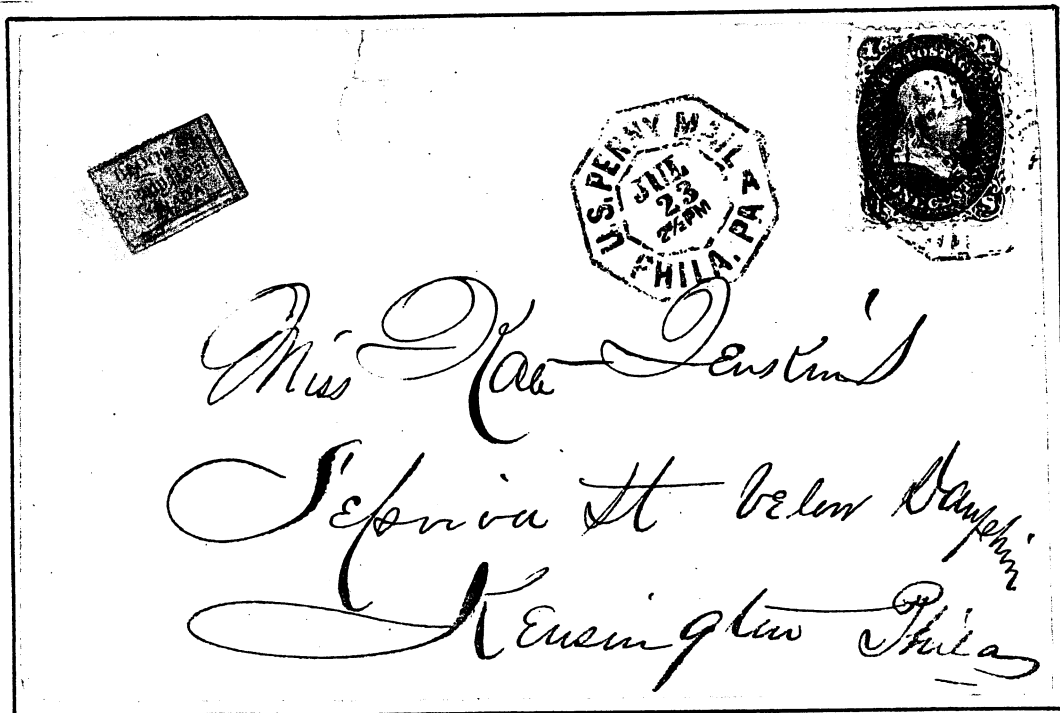
U.S. PENNY MAIL  
OCTAGONAL CARRIER  
POSTMARK USED ON  
LOCAL MAIL COVER  
FRONTS FROM APRIL  
1860, TO AUGUST 1863.

Philadelphia, June 2, 11:30 A.M. delivery to a local post office box. Patriotic cover showing the Confederate "Serpent Flag."

CITY CARRIER SERVICE

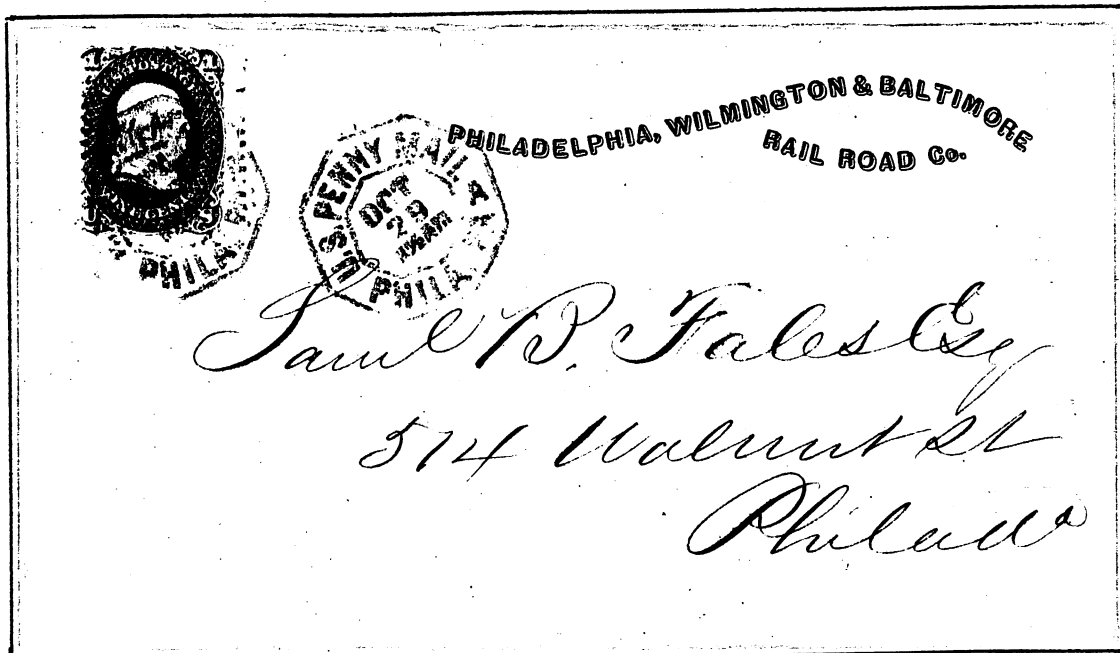
PHILADELPHIA / KENSINGTON

COMBINED GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE POST FRANKING



A curious cover! Blood's Penny Post local, acid-tied, plus a 1¢ Franklin. Blood's ceased doing business on January 12, 1862. On March 13, 1862, Philadelphia commenced carrier service to Kensington, a suburb, making the local carrier stamp unnecessary. Cover mailed no earlier than July 23, 1862.

PHILADELPHIA LOCAL CARRIER DELIVERY



Philadelphia, October 29, (1862). 11<sup>1/2</sup> A. M. delivery. Railroad company corner card. The letter "A" in the postmark identifies the carrier station that processed the cover.

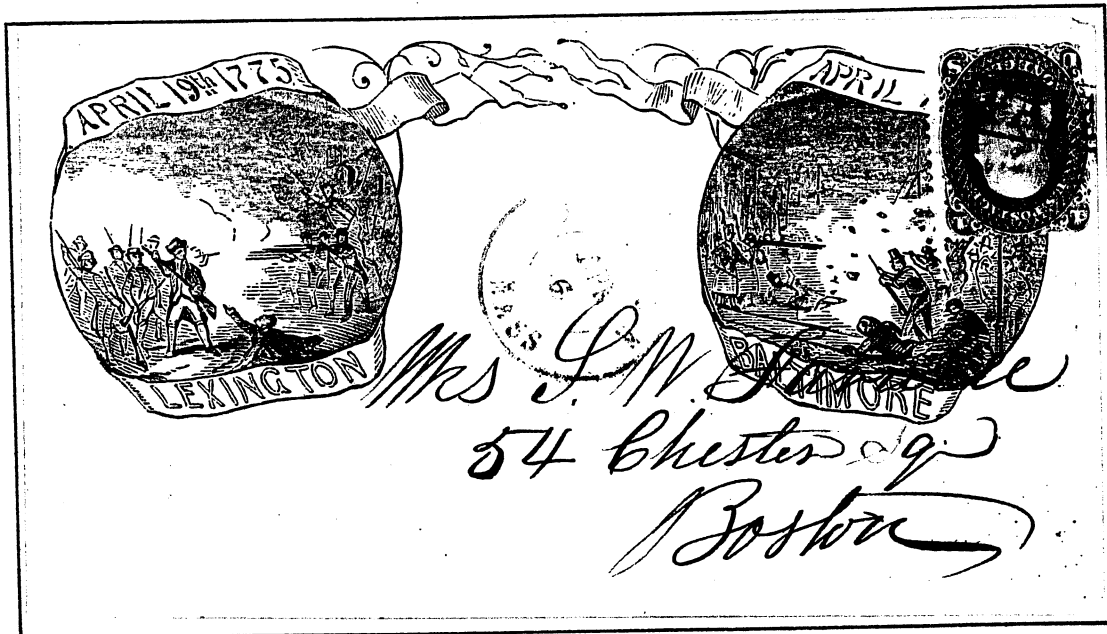


CITY CARRIER SERVICE

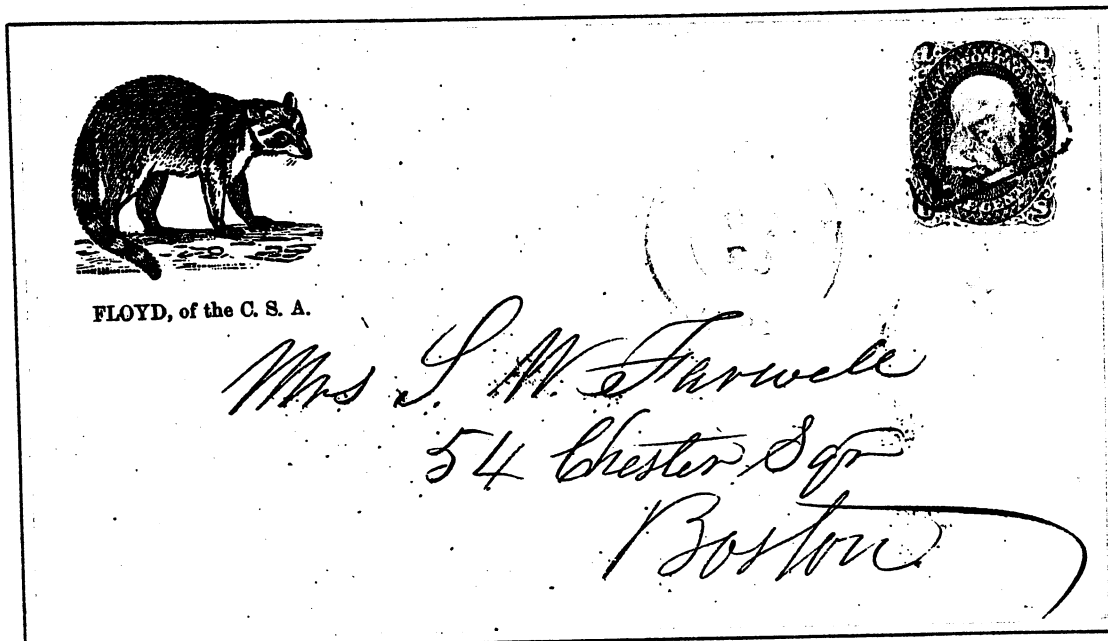
BOSTON

Boston had a long record of excellent carrier service. No special markings were applied, and most covers had a red Boston cds with no year date. The stamps were cancelled by a boxed PAID handstamp.

LOCAL CARRIER COLLECTION & DELIVERY



Boston, April 6. Commemorating two battles, both fought on April 19th: the battle at Lexington, Mass., in 1775, and the Baltimore Riot in 1861 between the Federal army and Southern sympathizers.



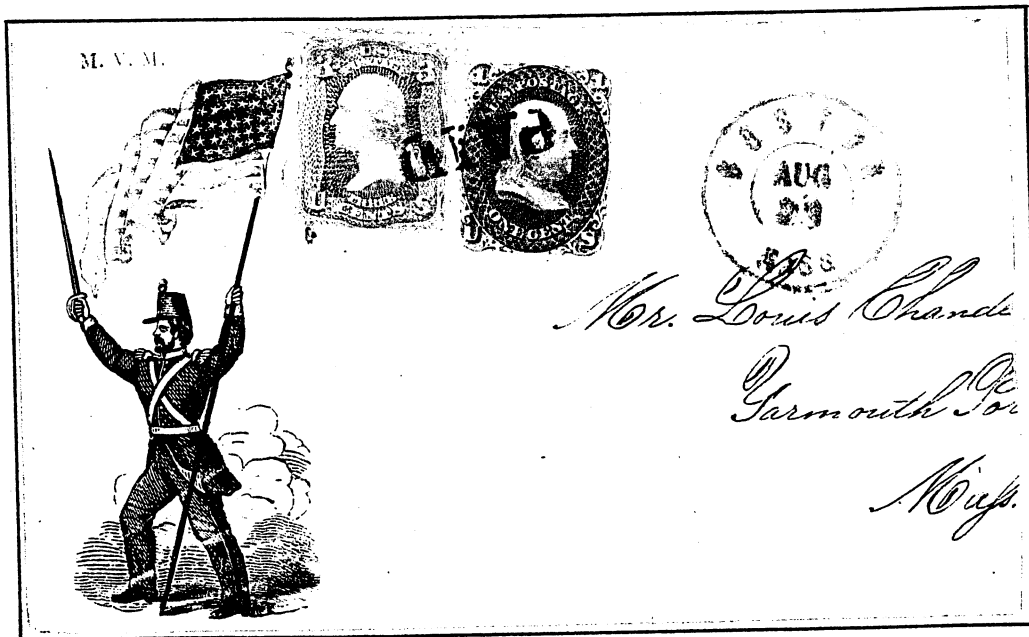
Another example of the "Farwell" correspondence which produced fine examples of local Boston carrier uses on patriotic envelopes. The "Raccoon" caricature symbolizes chicanery and theft. John B. Floyd was President Buchanan's Secretary of War, but resigned in December of 1860 under suspicion of financial wrong-doing, and diverting arms to Southern arsenals. He later joined the Confederate forces where he was commissioned as a Brigadier General.

CITY CARRIER SERVICE

BOSTON

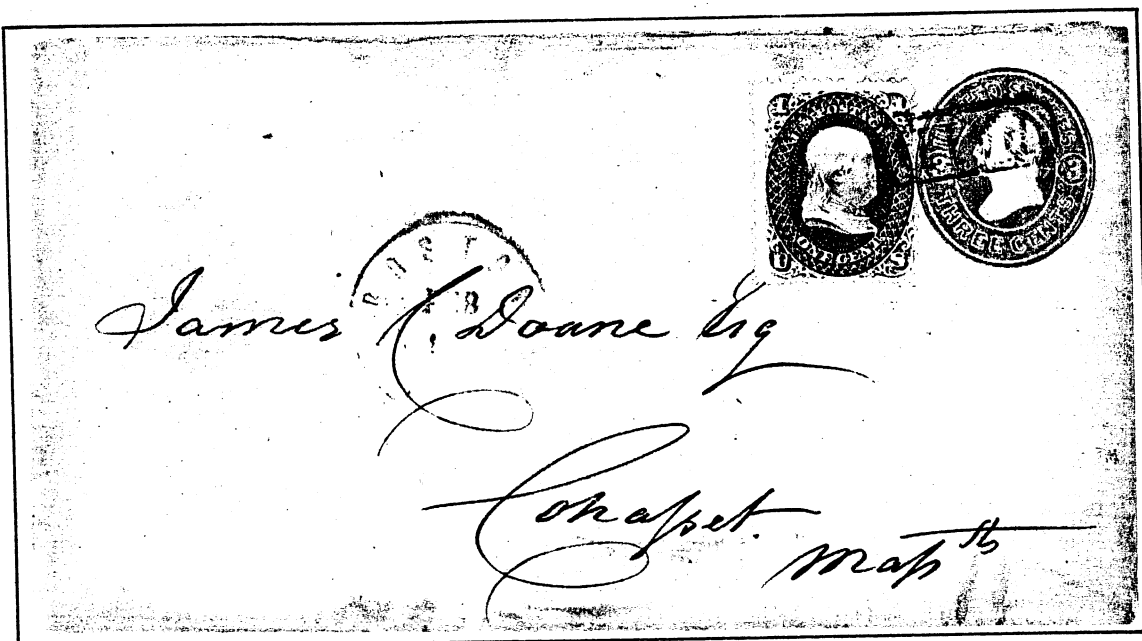
CARRIER COLLECTION TO THE MAILS

EARLY PATRIOTIC USE



*Dot-in-U variety of the 1¢ with the rose-pink shade of the 3¢, suggesting 1861 use. Patriotic illustration shows a Mexican War era uniform. Probably from an old stock die. Initials, "M.V.M." are for the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.*

USE WITH FIRST U.S. LETTER SHEET



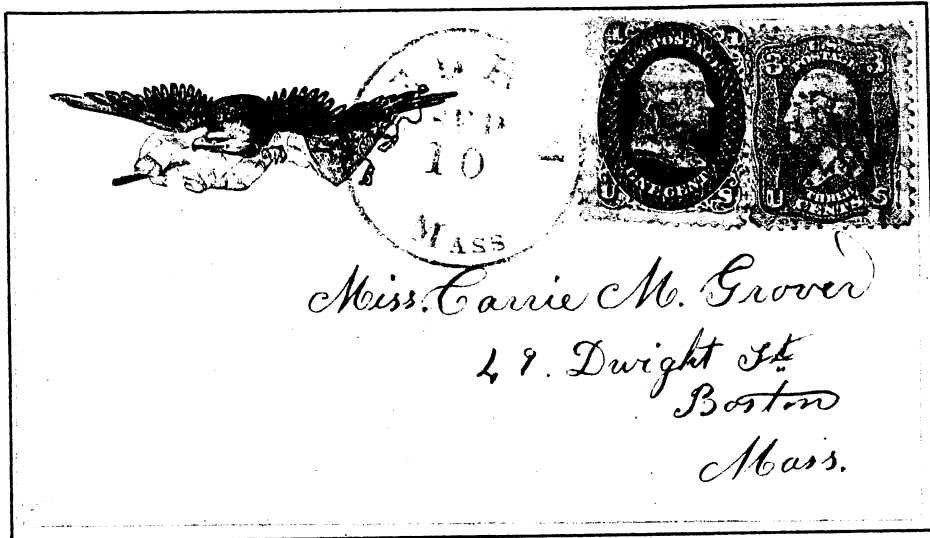
*Letter sheet issued August 1861. Printed on laid paper with double-line watermark. Withdrawn from use in 1864. Total issued 211,800 sheets.*

POD  
US

CITY CARRIER SERVICE

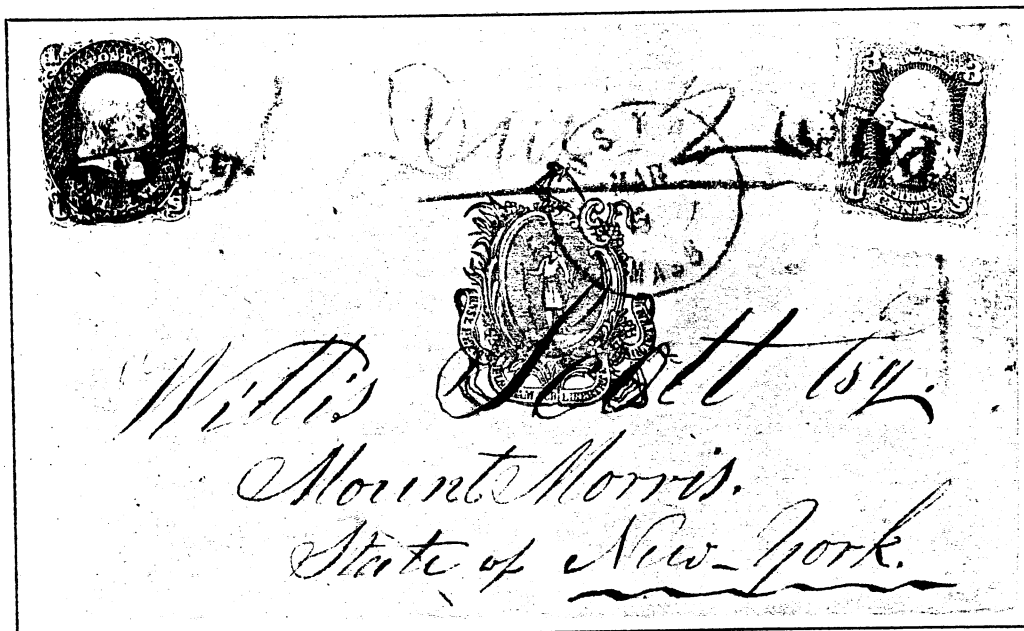
BOSTON

INCOMING MAIL TO BOSTON....PRE-PAYMENT?



*Dedham, Massachusetts, to Boston. Possible attempt to pre-pay carrier fee for Boston. Dedham had no carrier service.*

UNDERPAID and OVERWEIGHT COVER?



*Receiving post office at Mount Morris, New York, assessed 2¢ due, probably for weight over a half ounce. Credit for the 1¢ carrier fee mistakenly applied to 3¢ postage due.*

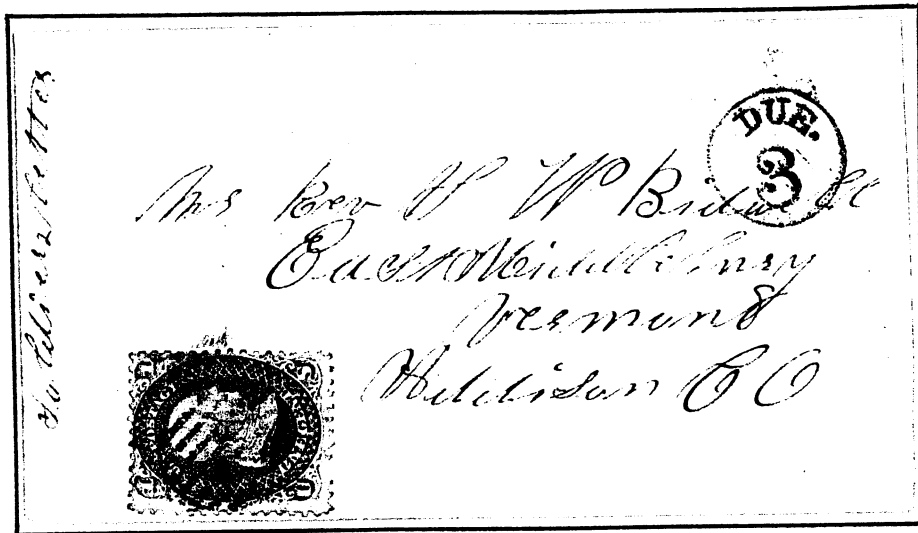
# CITY CARRIER SERVICE

## BALTIMORE

Baltimore had no special carrier markings. Large circular cds in blue ink was usually used with a single strike both as a postmark, and to cancel the stamps.

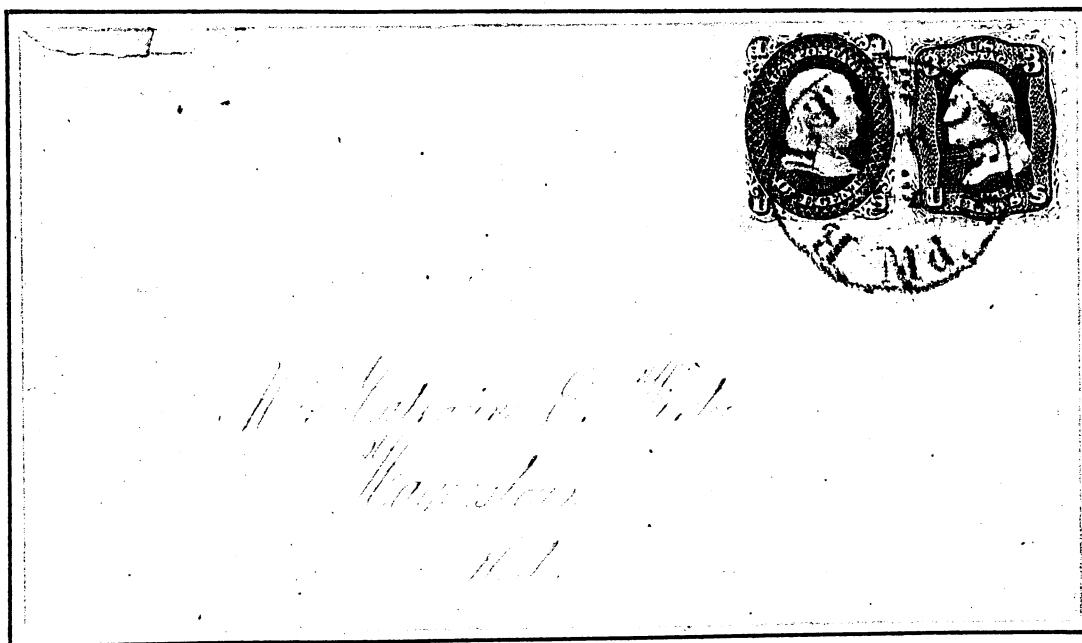
### CARRIER COLLECTION TO THE MAILS

#### SOLDIER'S LETTER



Special wartime regulations allowed soldiers and sailors to post letters collect without prepayment. These covers usually have no stamps. In this unusual example, the sender applied a 1¢ stamp for carrier collection. Baltimore origin suggested by distinctive "Due 3" marking and ink. Cancelled again at destination to prevent reuse of the faintly canceled 1¢ stamp.

Manuscript "Soldier's Letter. Marked, "Due 3," for collection at East Middlebury, Vt.. Docketed on reverse "Rec'd Nov 12."



Baltimore to Hagerstown, Maryland. 3¢ letter rate plus 1¢ carrier fee.

CITY CARRIER SERVICE

BALTIMORE

LOCAL CARRIER SERVICE

BALTIMORE  
EQUITABLE SOCIETY



FOR  
INSURING FROM LOSS BY FIRE  
Incorporated 1794.

OFFICE,  
No. 19 South Street.

THIS SOCIETY WILL  
Insure Houses and Furniture  
At very cheap rates, for 7 years, on the  
MUTUAL OR BENEFICIAL PLAN,  
Or by the year, for a premium,  
AND GRANT  
CARPENTERS' RISKS,  
On pleasing terms.



*Mrs. M. L. Torrey*  
*No. 98 E. Baltimore St.*

BALTIMORE EQUITABLE SOCIETY,



FOR INSURING FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.  
Incorporated 1794.

OFFICE No. 19 SOUTH STREET.

THIS SOCIETY WILL  
INSURE HOUSES & FURNITURE

AT VERY CHEAP RATES,  
On the Mutual or Beneficial Plan,  
Or by the year for a Premium,  
AND GRANT CARPENTERS' RISKS,  
ON PLEASING TERMS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Thomas Kelso, Benjamin Deford, Robert A. Dobbin,  
Henry Rieman, Samuel Kirby, Michael Warner,  
James Frazier, Daniel Dall, Samuel Boyan,  
Charles R. Carroll, Wm. E. Bartlett, John M. Orem.

FRANCIS A. CROOK, *Treas'r.*

HUGH B. JONES. *Sec'y.*

BALTIMORE EQUITABLE SOCIETY,

on *No. 98 E. Baltimore St.* will terminate  
at noon, on the *16<sup>th</sup>* day of *August* 1862  
If no change has taken place in the risk it will be  
renewed, unless ordered to the contrary.

Please bring or send the Policy to the office about the  
*25* day of *August* next for settlement.

*Insurance corner card  
cover, dated July 4 (1862).  
Contains notice for insur-  
ance renewal, and receipt  
for original 1855 policy.*

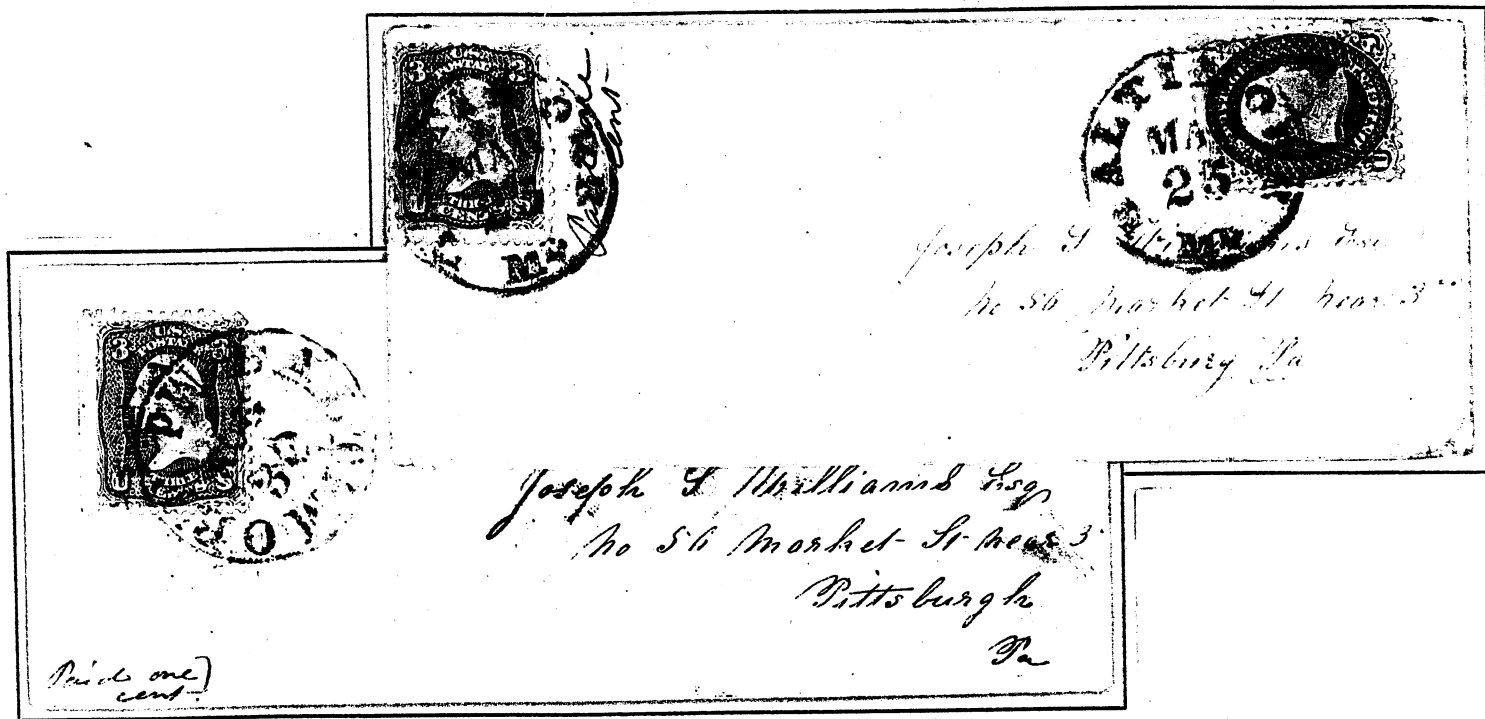
*Mrs S. Hayward*  
*No 17 North High St*  
*Baltimore*  
*md*



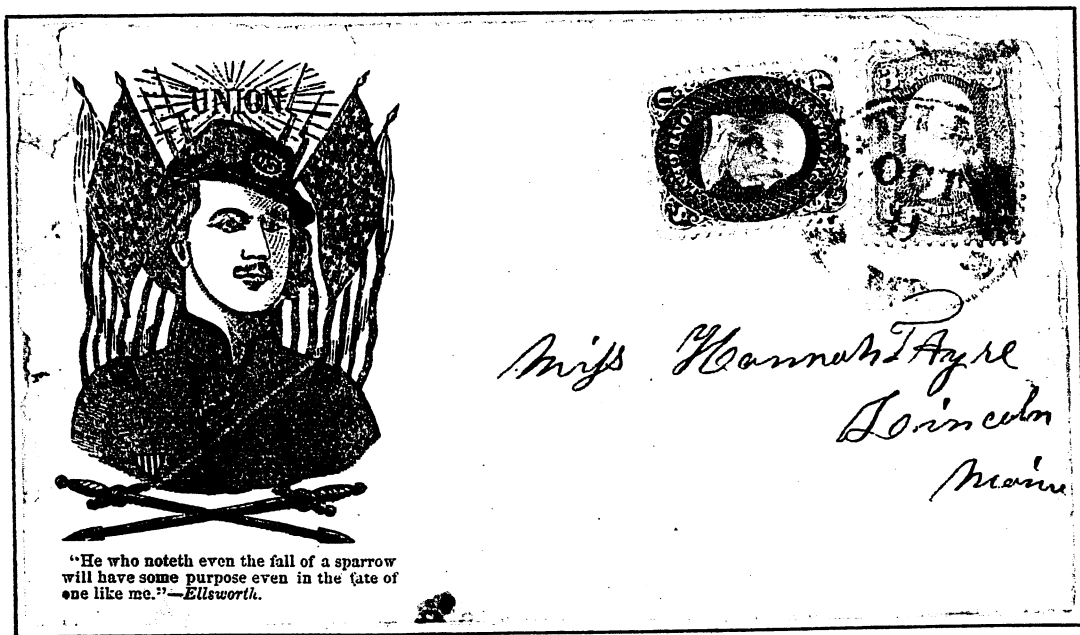
CITY CARRIER SERVICE

BALTIMORE

CARRIER COLLECTION TO THE MAILS



Two matching covers from the same correspondence showing unusual manuscript notations, "Paid one cent," to indicate that the carrier collection fee had ben paid. Upper cover has a 1¢ stamp affixed, as appropriate, but lower cover does not.



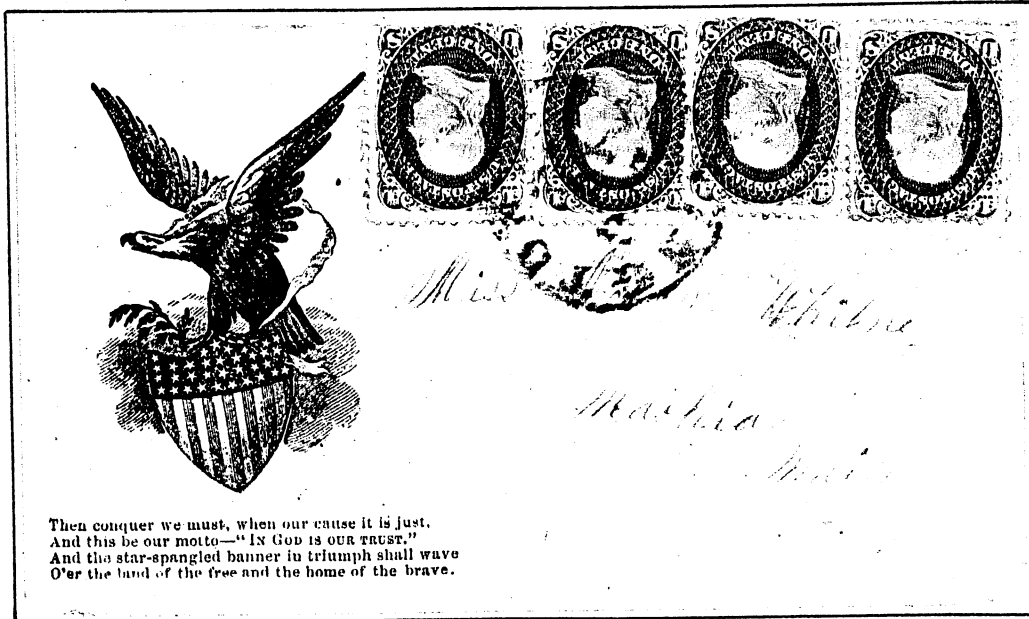
October 9 date with use of Dot-in-U variety of the 1¢ and the early rose-pink shade of the 3¢ denote probable 1861 early use. Patriotic cover eulogizes Colonel Ellsworth who was one of the first casualties of the Civil War, Killed at the age of 24 by an irate Southern citizen as he was removing a Confederate flag from an Alexandria, Va. building.

## CITY CARRIER SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

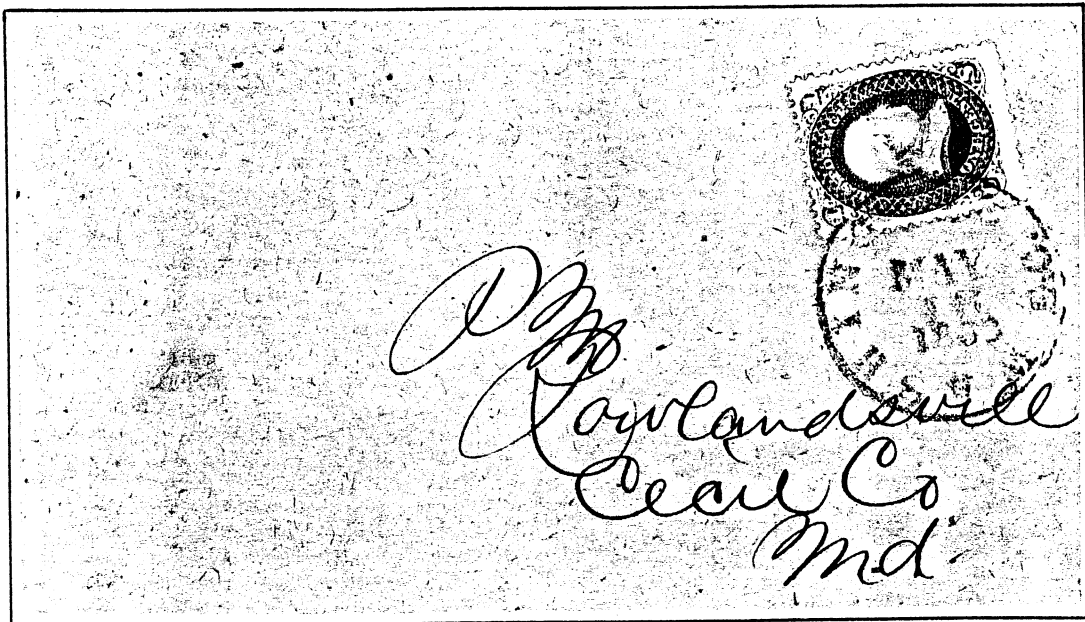
Washington had no special carrier markings. Large circular cds with year date was usually used with a single strike both as a postmark, and to cancel the stamps.

### CARRIER COLLECTION TO THE MAILS



*Year date illegible, but early use suggested by use of four 1¢ stamps from Plate No. 9 (the first plate), to pay postage plus the carrier fee.*

### LOCAL CARRIER SERVICE WITH FREE POSTAGE



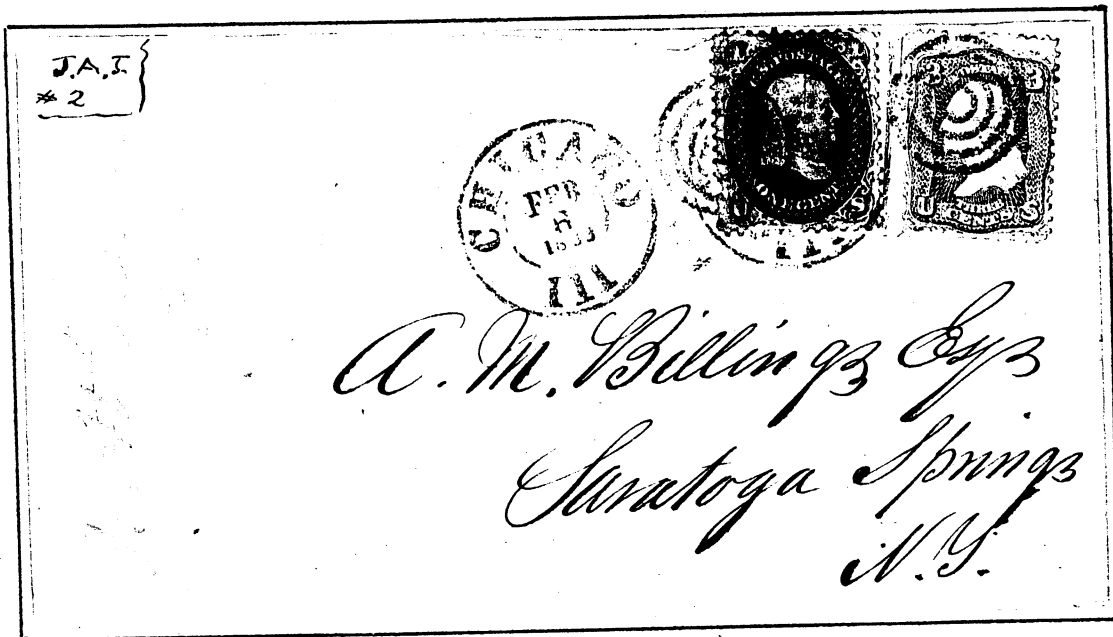
*Washington, D.C., May 18, 1863, to Postmaster at Rowlandsville, Maryland. 1¢ stamp pays for the carrier collection to the mails. Postage free for postmaster's mail.*

**BRANCH POST OFFICE USE**

A postal act, effective July 1, 1862, provided for the establishment of branch post offices, and set the fee for transfer to or from the main post office at 1¢ per item. Branch use, with the fee being paid by stamp, is known only for Chicago between July 1, 1862 and July 1, 1863. Chicago had no carrier service during this period. Examples are scarce, with **thirteen recorded**.

*CHICAGO, ILLINOIS*

MAILED AT A BRANCH OFFICE WITH EXTRA FEE PAID



*February 6, 1863. 3¢ for letter postage plus 1¢ for carriage to the main post office. Cancelled with the standard blue Chicago duplex cds.*



**REGISTERED MAIL**

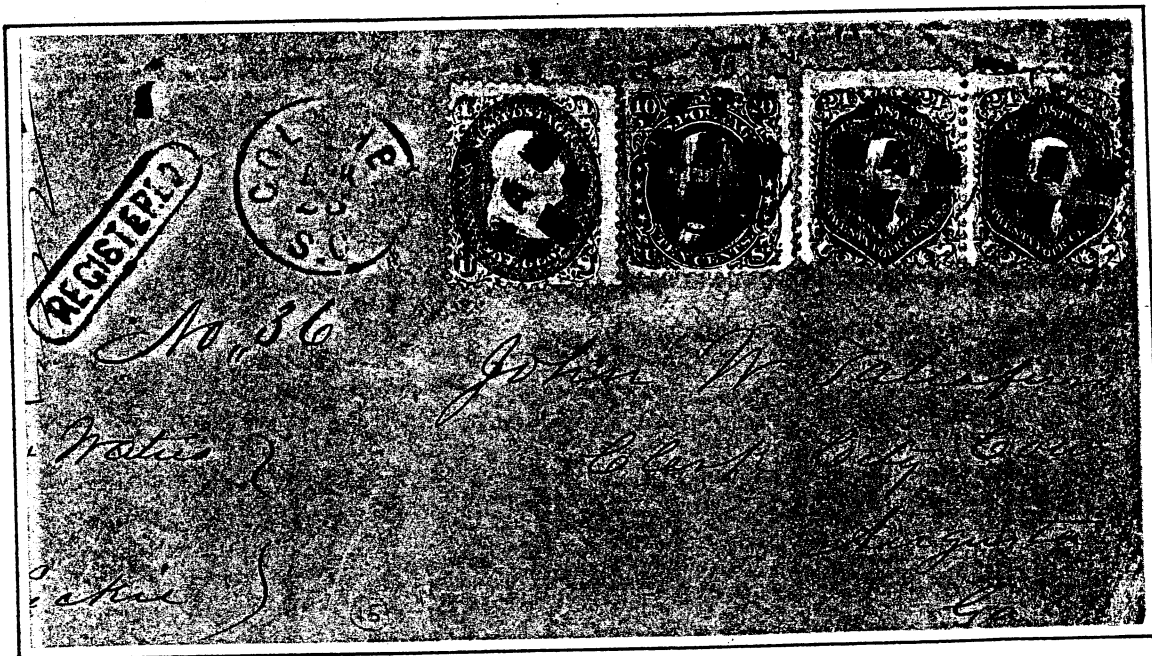
In 1861, regulations provided for registration of valuable letters for a fee of 5¢ to be paid in cash with postage to be prepaid in stamps. On July 1, 1863, the fee was increased to 20¢. On June 1, 1867, a change was made which required the registration fee to also be paid by stamps.

*20¢ REGISTRATION FEE PAID IN CASH*



*San Francisco, California, February 11, 1864. Double-weight letter to New Bedford, Massachusetts, with 6¢ postage prepaid.*

*20¢ REGISTRATION FEE PAID BY STAMPS*

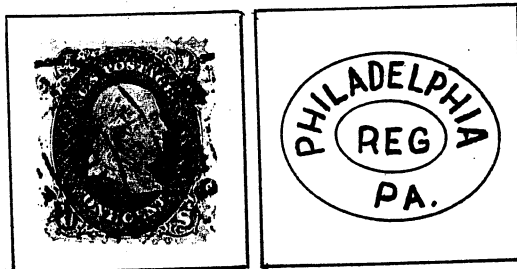


*59¢ in postage pays 13x3¢ postage for 6.5 ounce letter plus 20¢ registration fee. 10¢ green Washington is grilled so use is post-1867, and before the reduction of the registry rate to 15¢ which took effect January 1, 1869. Seldom seen use of the 24¢ denomination on domestic mail.*

**REGISTERED MAIL**

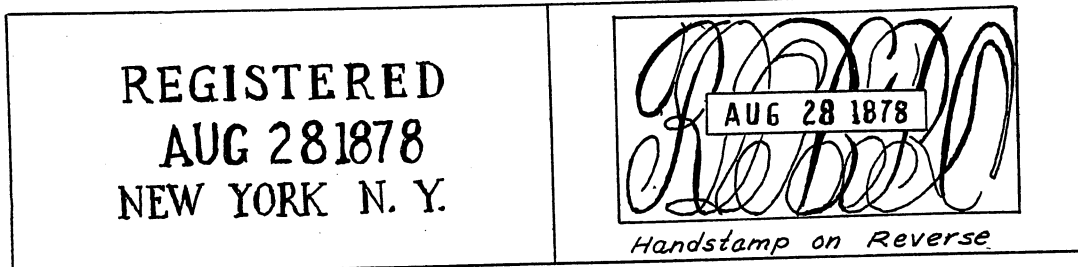
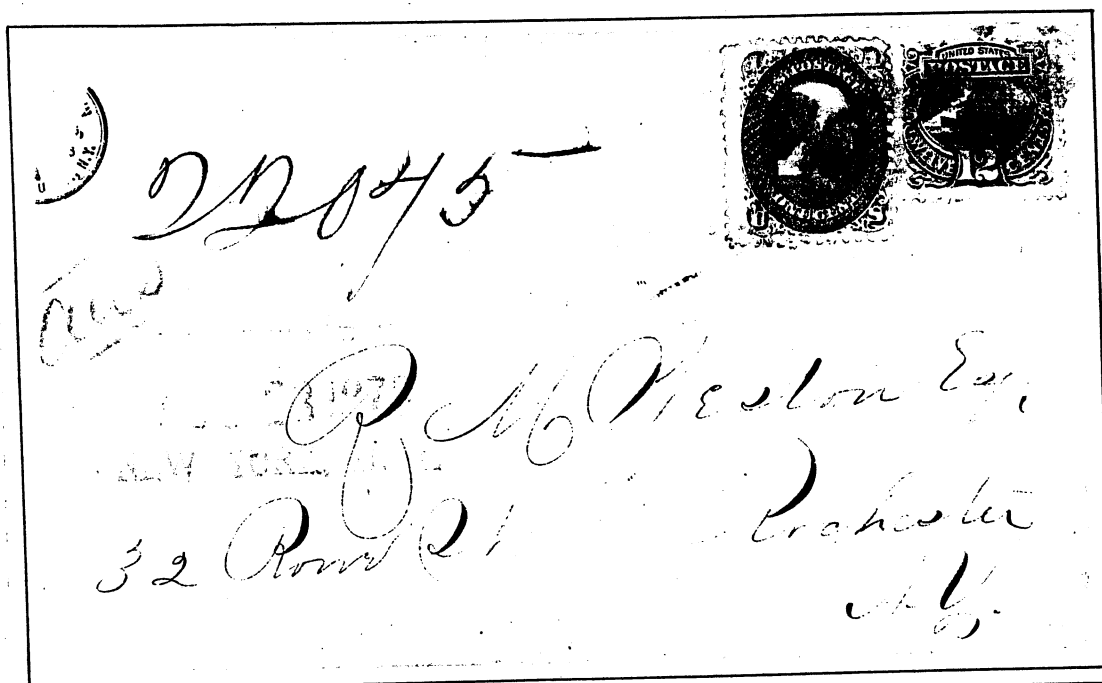
LATE USE

PHILADELPHIA



*Double-oval registry marking which was used during the late 1870s.*

NEW YORK CITY

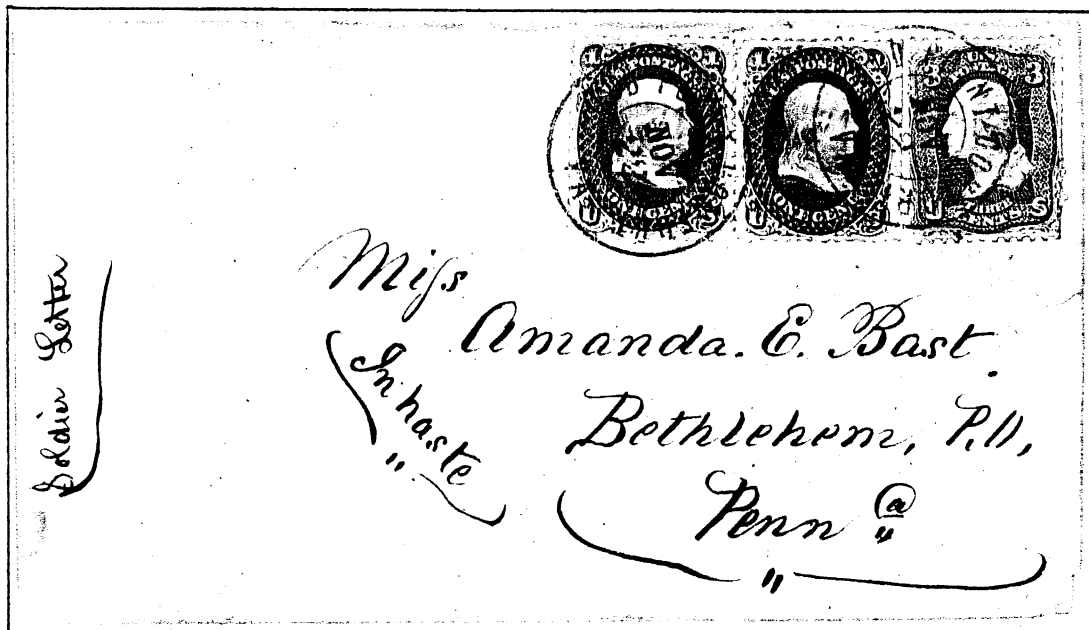


*In 1878, the registry fee had been reduced to 10¢, and was to be paid by stamps. This example shows very late use of the 1861, one-cent Franklin.*

## SHIP LETTERS

In 1861, the charge for letters delivered to a port by a vessel without a mail contract was a 2¢ fee that was to be paid to the master, plus the normal postage to destination. On July 1, 1863, this was changed to a total rate of twice the normal postage. The ship fee was paid from this amount. Letters could be prepaid or sent collect to domestic destinations.

### PREPAID SOLDIER'S LETTER

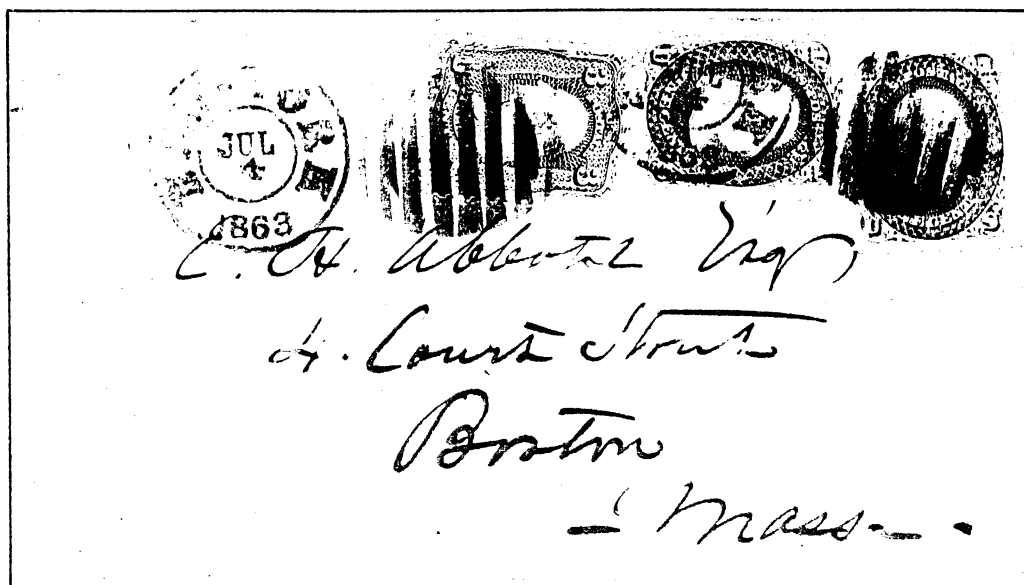


Although endorsed as a Soldier's letter, the postage and ship's fee was prepaid. This letter most likely originated at an army camp along the Eastern seaboard, and was transported by private ship to Old Point Comfort (Fort Monroe) where it was entered into the mails.

Old Point Comfort, Virginia, to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. 2¢ ship fee plus 3¢ postage.

### UNDERPAID SHIP LETTER

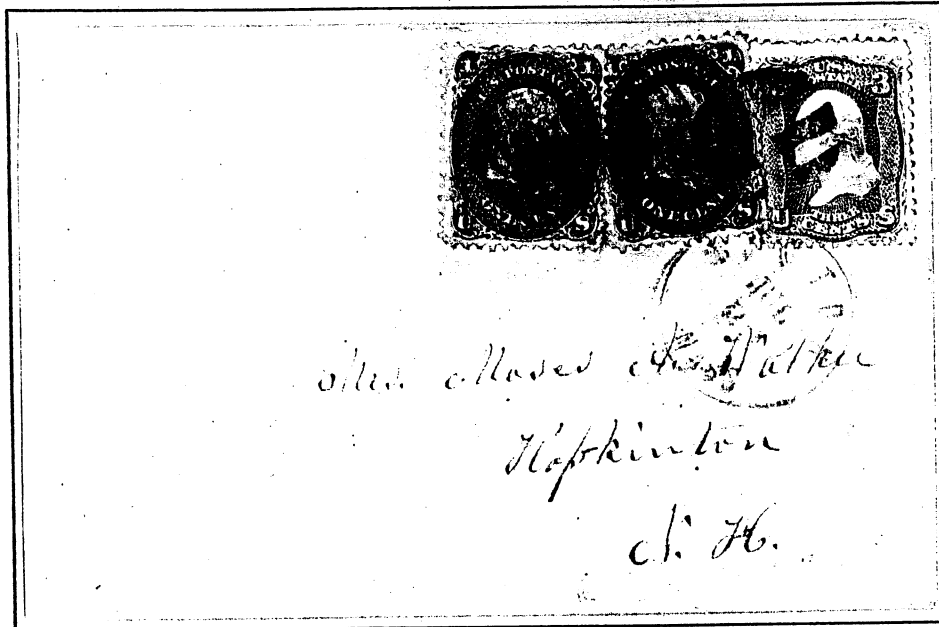
This possible ship letter illustrates a controversial rate. Although under-paid, no postage due was assessed. Other 5¢ covers postmarked in July of 1863 show the same procedure, so it is not accidental.



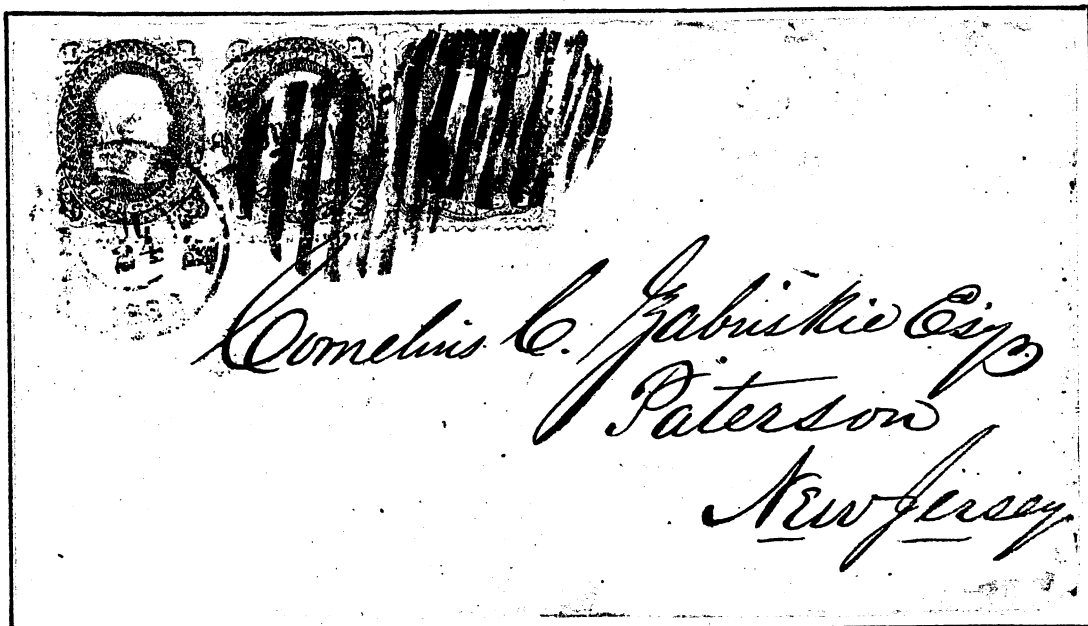
New York, July 4, 1863, to Boston, Mass. 2¢ pays for ship fee and 3¢ for letter postage. Since the rate changed on July 1, 1863, the correct amount should have been 6¢.

## PREPAID SHIP LETTERS OR PUBLIC CONFUSION?

The unusual 5¢ franking on the following covers could be attributed to a possible origin as prepaid ship letters - OR - they could result from an overpayment of one-cent above the usual 1¢ for carrier plus 3¢ letter postage. The instructions for the new rates effective July 1, 1863, could have been misinterpreted to this result. Since almost all of the known covers with this odd rate are dated in the month of July, 1863, this latter explanation is a likely possibility.



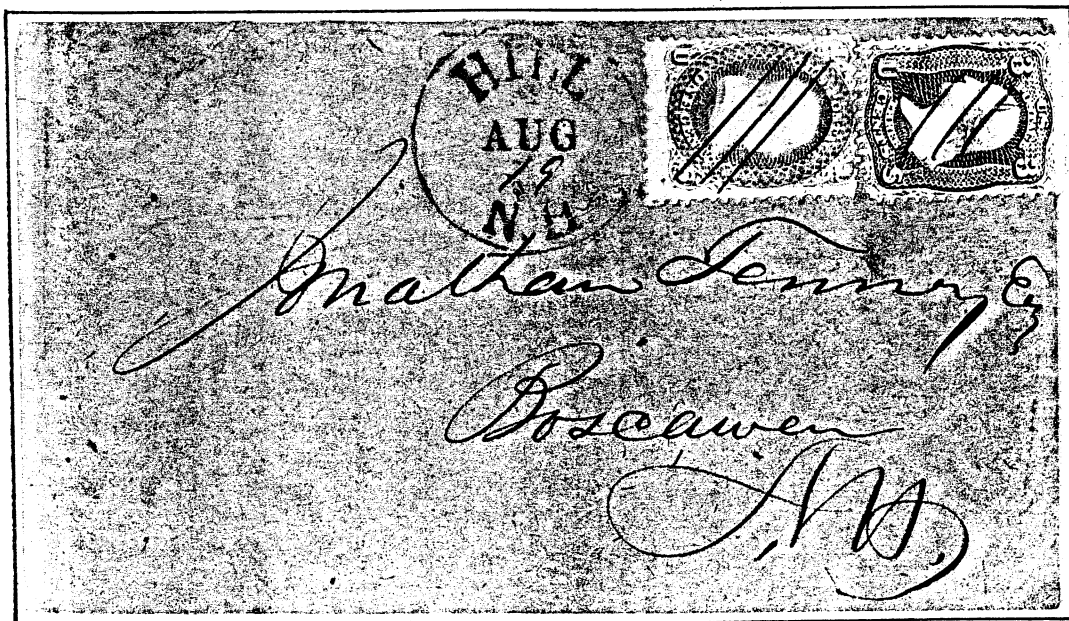
*Boston, Massachusetts, July 23rd. to Hopkintown, New Hampshire* ↑



*New York City, July 24, 1863. This is the example cover that Stanley Ashbrook used to further his controversial contention that the 5¢ prepaid "ship letter" rate was accepted for a period after the July 1, 1863, rate increase to 6¢.*

### WAY LETTER

Letters deposited with a mail carrier on a route between post offices could be transported to the next post office for a fee of 1¢. At the post office, the letter would be entered into the mail and the carrier paid 1¢ for his service.



*Hill, August 19, to Boscawen, New Hampshire. 3¢ pays the letter postage, and 1¢ pays for the way fee. Postmarked in green with a manuscript day of the month.*

### STEAMBOAT MAIL

Letters posted aboard a private steamboat on domestic waterways could be paid for at the normal postage rate if prepaid. 2¢ was paid to the master for carrying and depositing the letter at the next post office. This fee was paid out of the postage. If not prepaid, the letter was treated as a ship letter, and charged accordingly.

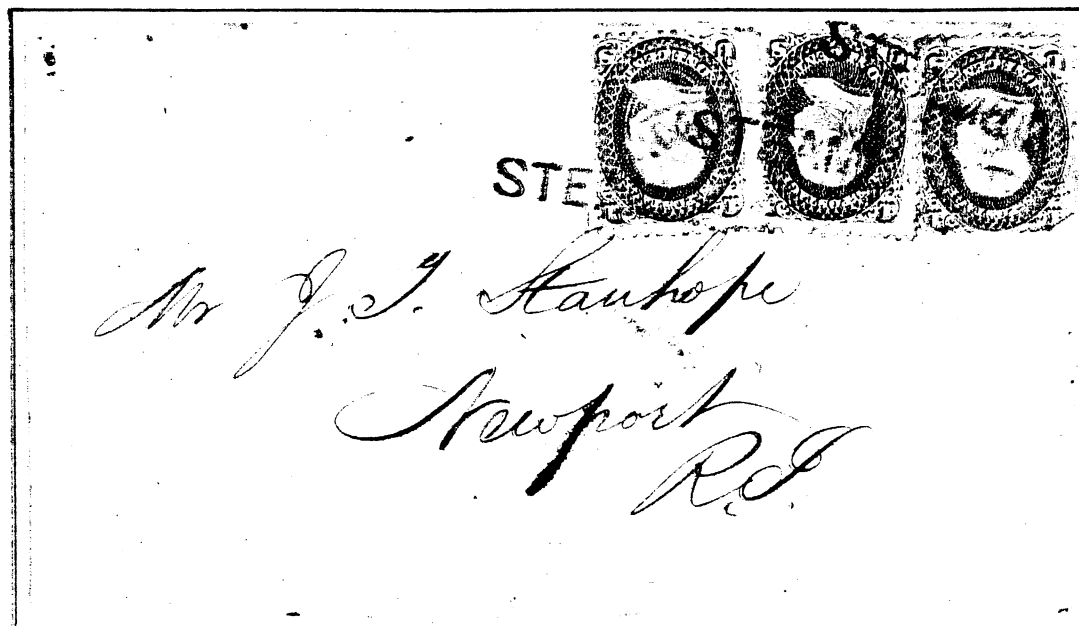
#### COASTAL WATERWAY STEAMBOAT



RED STEAMER CACIET  
APPLIED ABOARD BOAT

### STEAMBOAT

STAMPS CANCELLED WITH  
THREE STRIKES OF THE  
STEAMBOAT HANDSTAMP.  
APPLIED AT THE NEWPORT  
POST OFFICE.

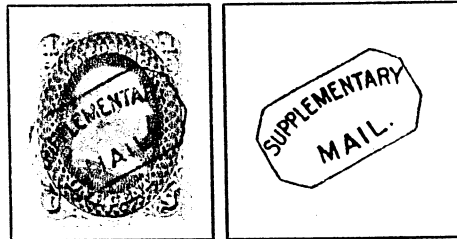


*Letter deposited aboard Narragansett Bay Steamer Perry at Providence for transmission to Newport, Rhode Island. Postage rate was 3¢, including 2¢ paid to the steamboat for the service.*

## SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL

### NEW YORK CITY

A special service was provided for mailers of foreign correspondence to allow the deposit of letters at a ship's dock up until shortly before sailing. An extra fee, equal to the normal postage on the item, was charged for this privilege. The fee was collected in cash, and the covers were handstamped with a boxed SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL mark in red. Stamps bearing this marking were possibly used as receipts for the cash payment.



MARKING KNOWN TO BE USED MAY 1859 TO JUNE 1873

### CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Supplementary service provided for letters to be deposited at the main post office after normal closing of the mail bags so that late correspondence to selected major cities could be placed aboard scheduled mail trains. Service was for domestic mail only, except for Canada. No charge was made for use.

FROM  
MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST CO.,  
CHICAGO.



*C. C. P. Huntley*  
*Galena*  
*Ill*

MARKING ALWAYS  
STRUCK IN BLUE, AND  
USED AS BOTH POSTMARK  
AND CANCELLING DEVICE.  
PERIOD OF USE, 1861 TO 1865

*Chicago, February 23, to Galena, Illinois. 3x1¢ pays normal letter rate. Only five examples of supplementary use with the 1¢ Franklin have been recorded.*

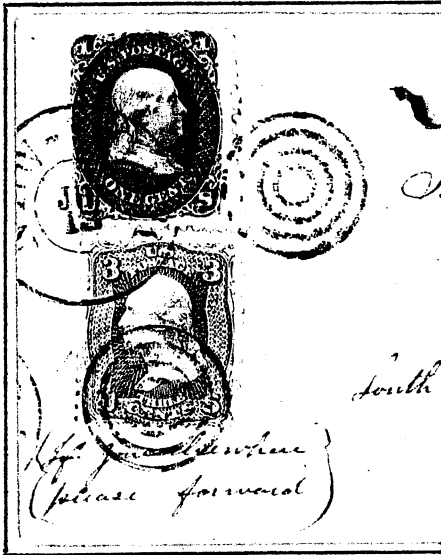
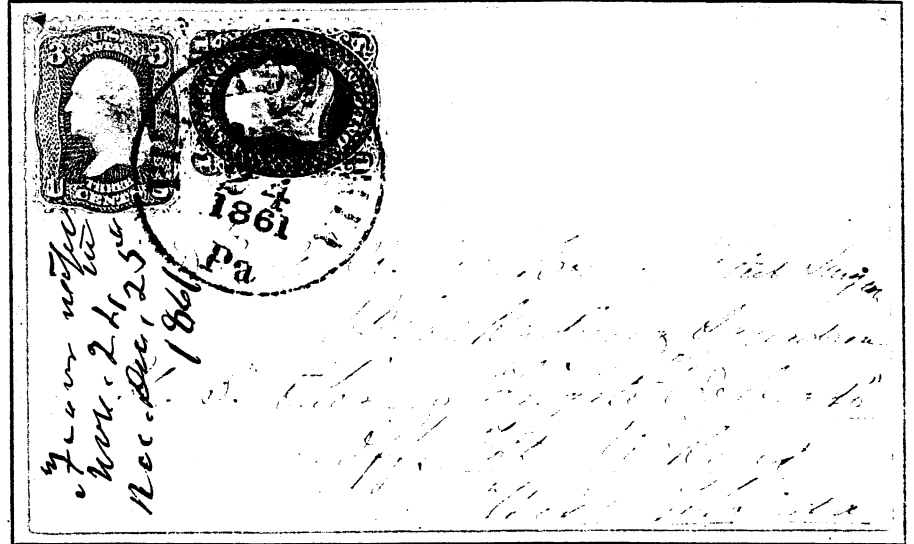
**CIVIL WAR POSTAL HISTORY**

**UNION BLOCKADING SQUADRONS**

During the Civil War, fast Union ships successfully blockaded the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, intercepting the majority of Confederate ships which attempted to run the blockade. Covers to these units represent an interesting and seldom seen part of the conflict.

**U. S. FRIGATE COLORADO**

November 24, 1861. Carrier cover from Boston to the "Fleet Surgeon," aboard an Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron ship off of Fort Pickens, West Florida. Docketed "From Wife Nov 24, Rec. Dec. 25th 1861."

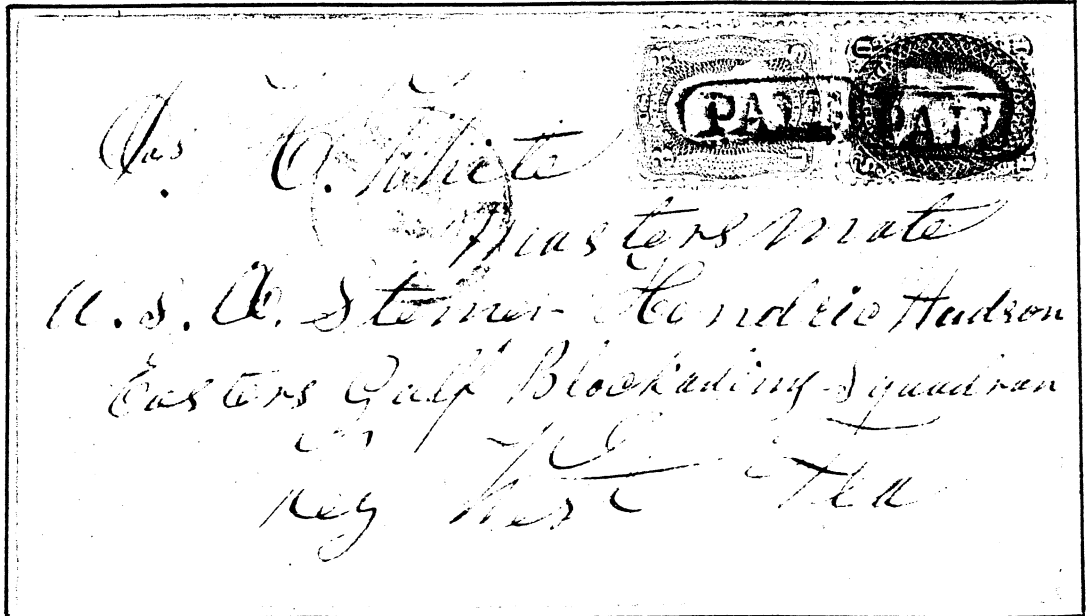


**U. S. STEAMER HENDRICK HUDSON**

Boston, May 3 (1863) carrier use. To a "Masters Mate," aboard ship via Key West, Florida. The Hendrick Hudson was originally the Florida, a Confederate blockade runner which was captured, refitted and renamed.

**U. S. STEAMER PATROON**

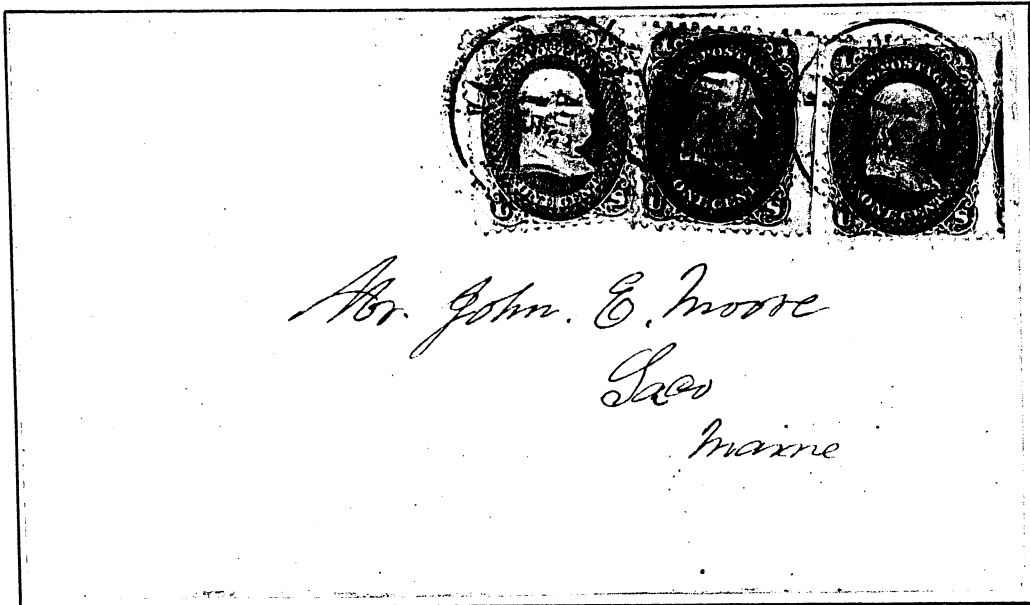
June 12 (1862). New York City carrier use. To a South Atlantic Blockading Squadron ship via St. John's River, Florida. Endorsed "If found elsewhere, please forward." Manuscript 30 indicates sequence of this letter in the correspondence.



# CIVIL WAR POSTAL HISTORY

## OCCUPATION COVERS

### FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA



Old Point Comfort, Virginia. August 15, 1862. Letter rate paid by three 1¢ stamps with two straddle-pane copies in the near-indigo shade. The post office was located at Fort Monroe, and although surrounded by Confederate installations, it remained in Union possession throughout the War. Fort Monroe was used as a principal point for mail and prisoner exchange with the South.

### PORT ROYAL, SOUTH CAROLINA



March 2, 1863. Port Royal, S.C. Double-weight cover to Pennsylvania. On November 7, 1861, the Confederate forts, Beauregard and Walker, were captured, and the Union occupied Port Royal for the balance of the War.

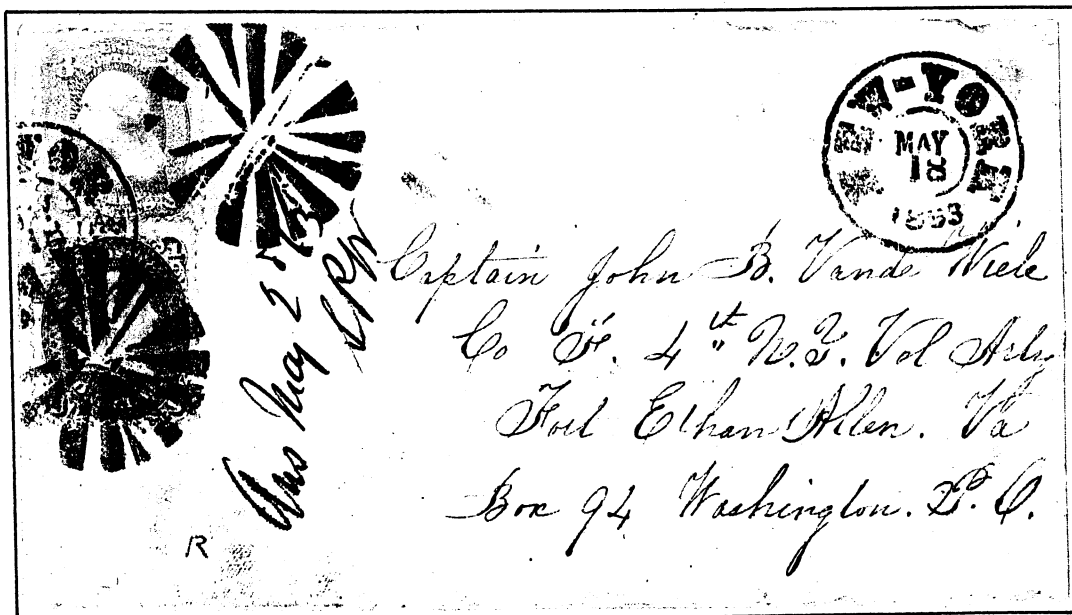


## CIVIL WAR POSTAL HISTORY

### THE MILITARY MAIL DISTRIBUTION CENTER AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

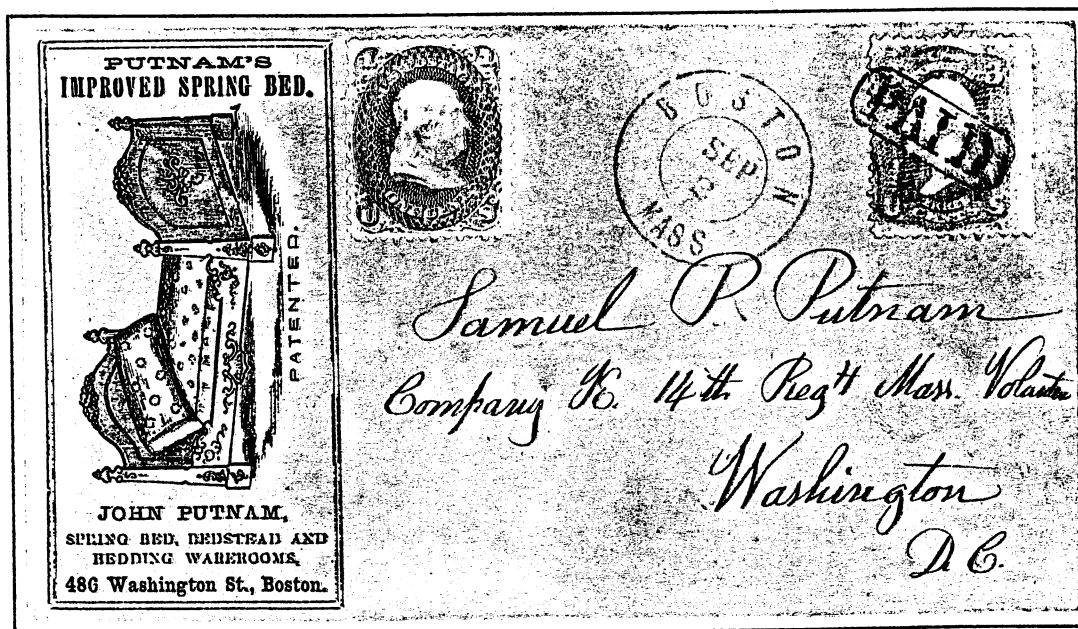
Mail to and from military units was routed through regional military distribution centers. The center at Washington, D.C. was the largest, and at the peak of the war, processed in excess of 250,000 letters per day.

TO FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VIRGINIA



New York, May 18, 1863. Carrier use cover to the 4th New York Volunteer Artillery Regiment, via Washington, D.C.

TO THE 14th REGIMENT, MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS

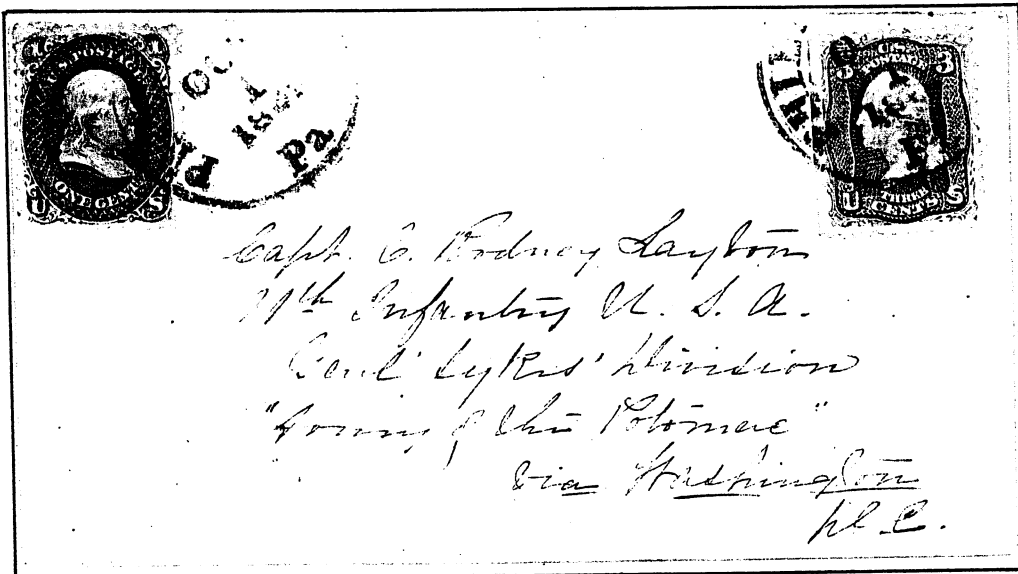


Boston, Massachusetts, September 2. Carrier collection to the mails, An example of the voluminous correspondence between John Putnam and his son, Lieutenant Samuel Putnam.

CIVIL WAR POSTAL HISTORY

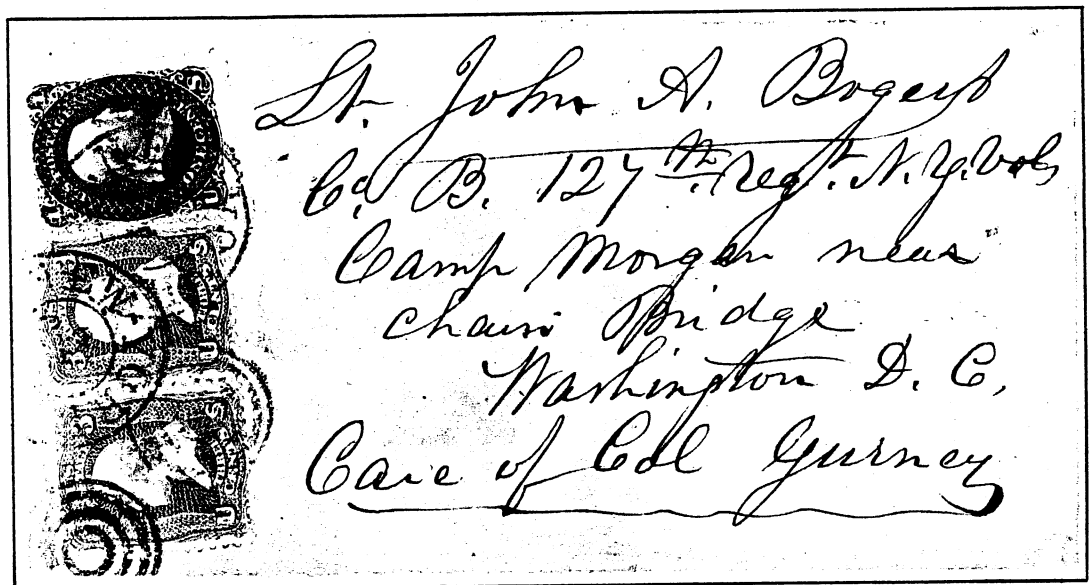
THE MILITARY MAIL DISTRIBUTION CENTER AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

TO GENERAL SYKES' DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC



Philadelphia, via Washington, October 1, 1862, carrier use cover to the 11th Infantry, U.S. Army, one of the few Regular Army regiments. Captain Caleb Rodney Layton was a member of a prominent Delaware family, and many of his wartime covers have been preserved.

TO CAMP MORGAN, WASHINGTON, D. C.



New York, October 7. Double-weight letter at the 2x3¢ rate plus 1¢ carrier collection fee. Mailed to Colonel Gurney's Regiment, the 127th New York Volunteers, bivouacked near the "Chain Bridge" in Washington.

## CIVIL WAR POSTAL HISTORY

THE MILITARY MAIL DISTRIBUTION CENTER AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

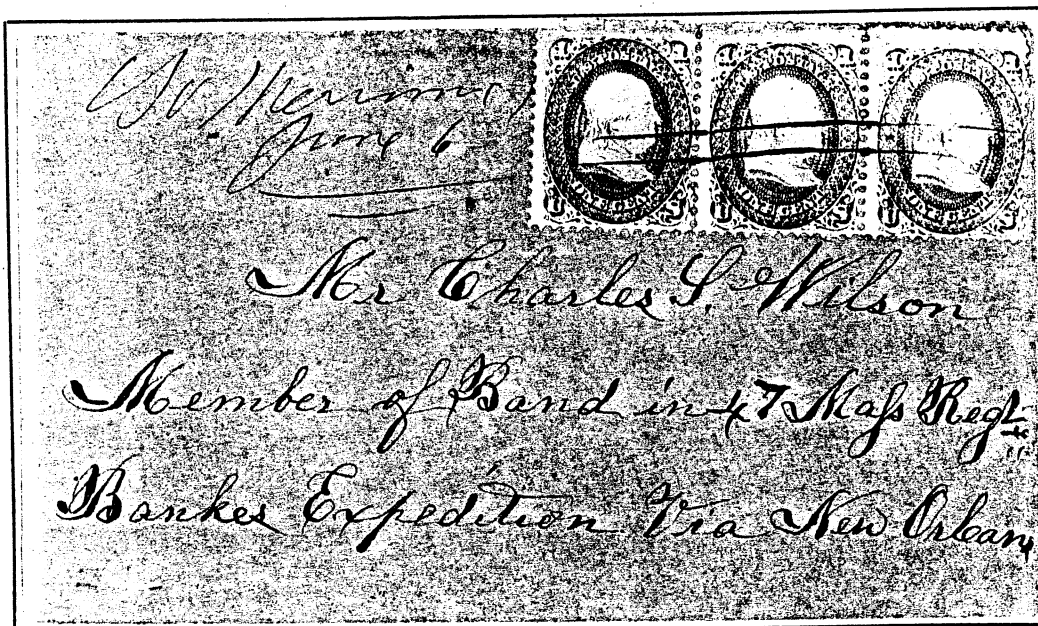
29th REGIMENT, NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS



New York City. January 6 (1862). Carrier collection to the mails service to a Sergeant whose unit was located along "Hunters Canal." During the Civil War, this waterway ran through the center of Washington.

THE MILITARY MAIL DISTRIBUTION CENTER AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

TO GENERAL BANK'S EXPEDITION

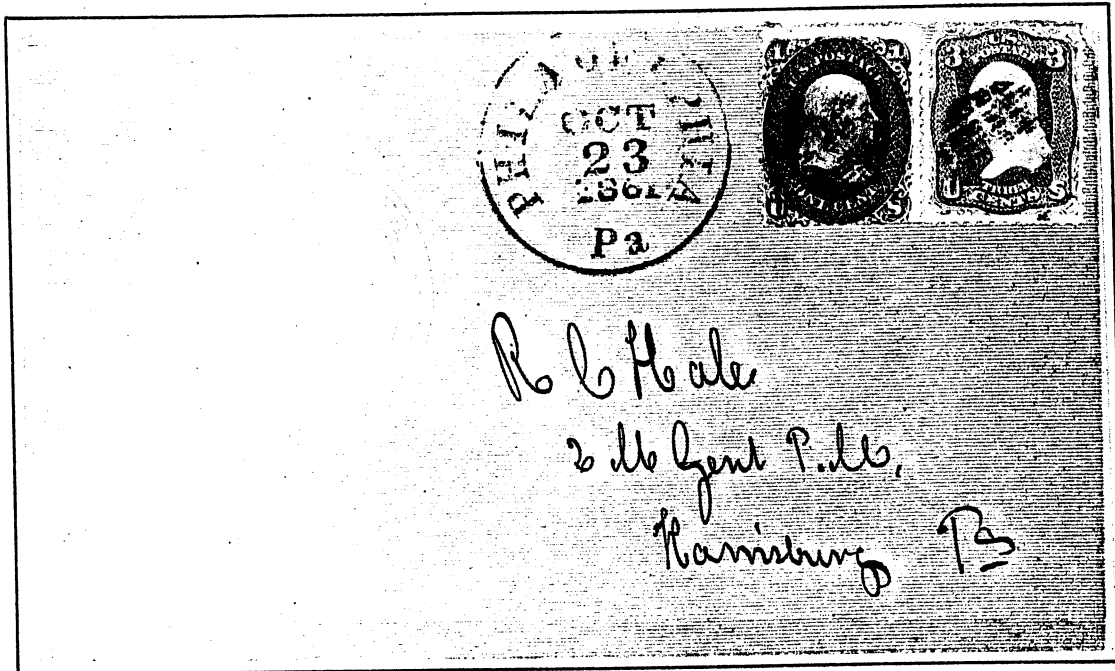


South Merrimack, New Hampshire, June 6, manuscript town/date and cancel. Via New Orleans, to a member of the 47th Massachusetts Regiment Band, Bank's Division, which was engaged in the Red River campaigns.

# CIVIL WAR POSTAL HISTORY

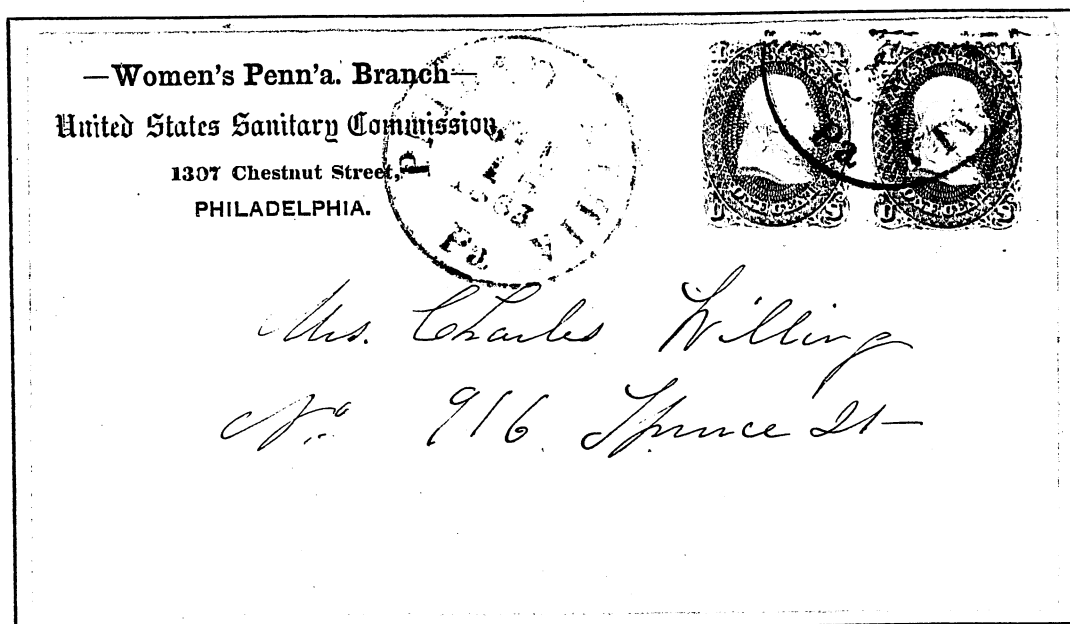
## UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION

The Sanitary Commission was a volunteer group formed with the approval of President Lincoln on June 13, 1861. Its charter included support for the morale, welfare, sanitation and medical needs of the armed forces. Similar to the present Red Cross, but with a greater need to assist the overburdened military medical services



*Philadelphia, October 23, 1861. Carrier use to Brigadier General Reuben C. Hale, Quartermaster General of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Harrisburgh. General Hale was also the Sanitary Commissioner for the region.*

### WOMEN'S PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

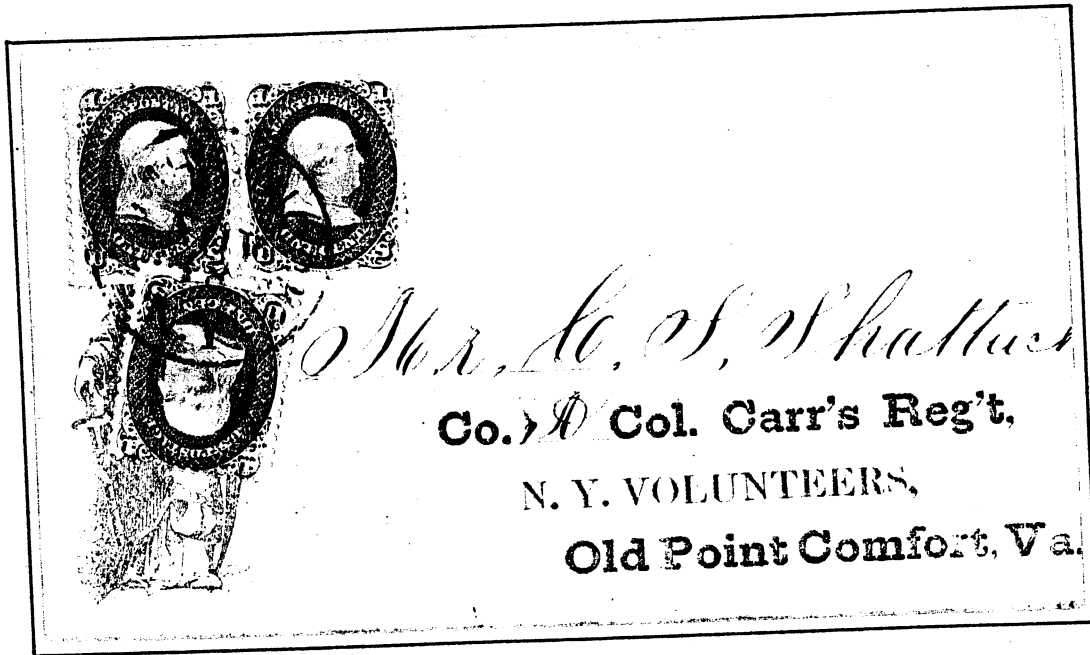


*Philadelphia, July 15, 1863. Local carrier cover at the 2¢ increased rate, effective two weeks earlier on July 1, 1863.*

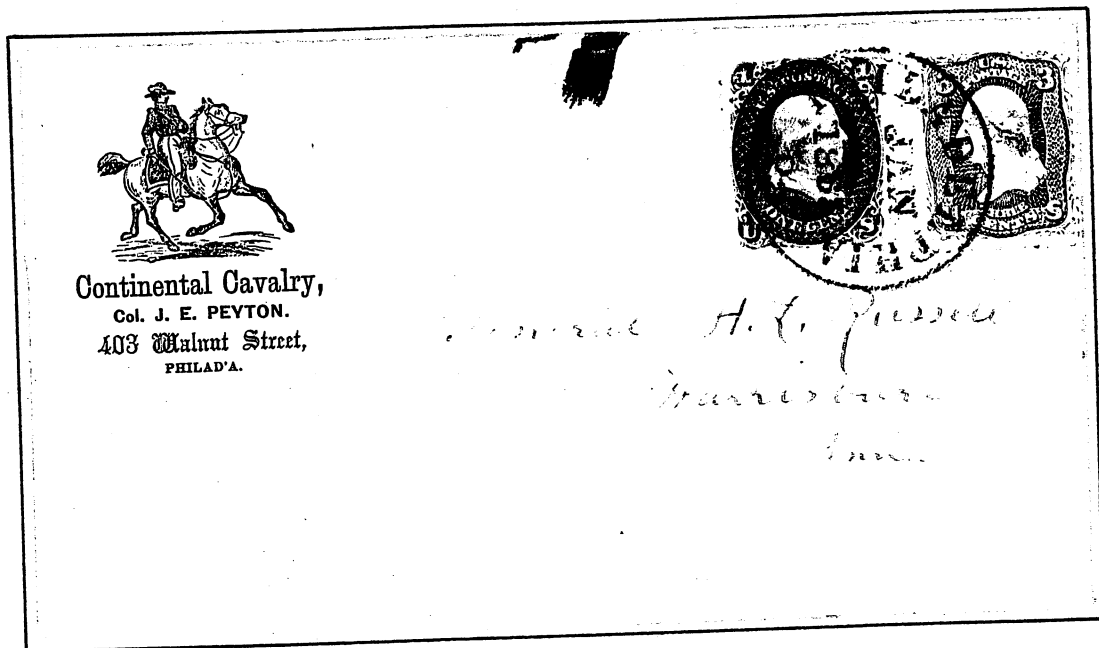
# CIVIL WAR POSTAL HISTORY

## PRE-PRINTED ENVELOPES

Many of the regiments, particularly volunteer and militia units, had pre-addressed patriotic envelopes printed for the convenience of their correspondents.



*Tomhannock, New York, November 18, to Colonel Joseph B. Carr's regiment at Fort Monroe, where they were training prior to fighting in the Penninsular campaigns.*

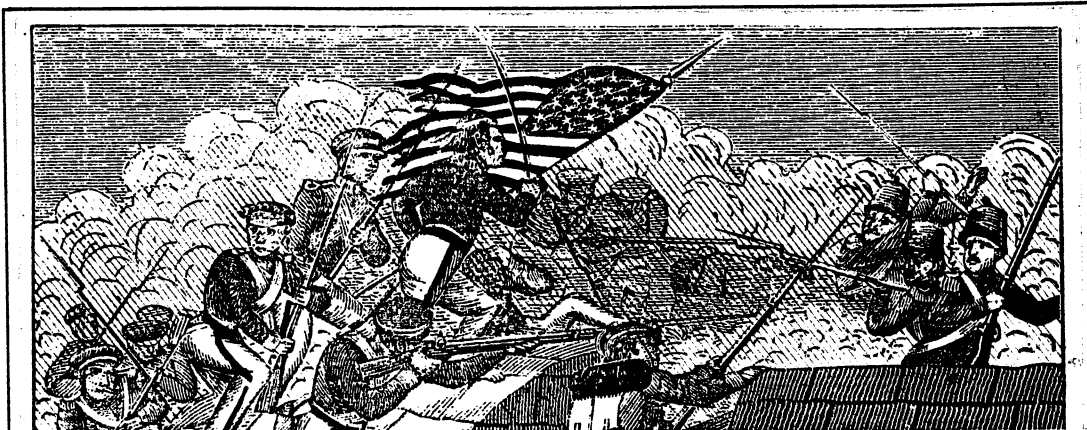


*Philadelphia, January 6, 1863. Carrier cover with Penny Post backstamp, to General A.L. Russell at Harrisburg, Pa. Colonel Peyton was possibly a staff officer at Philadelphia with a somewhat permanent location which made it feasible to use a printed return card.*

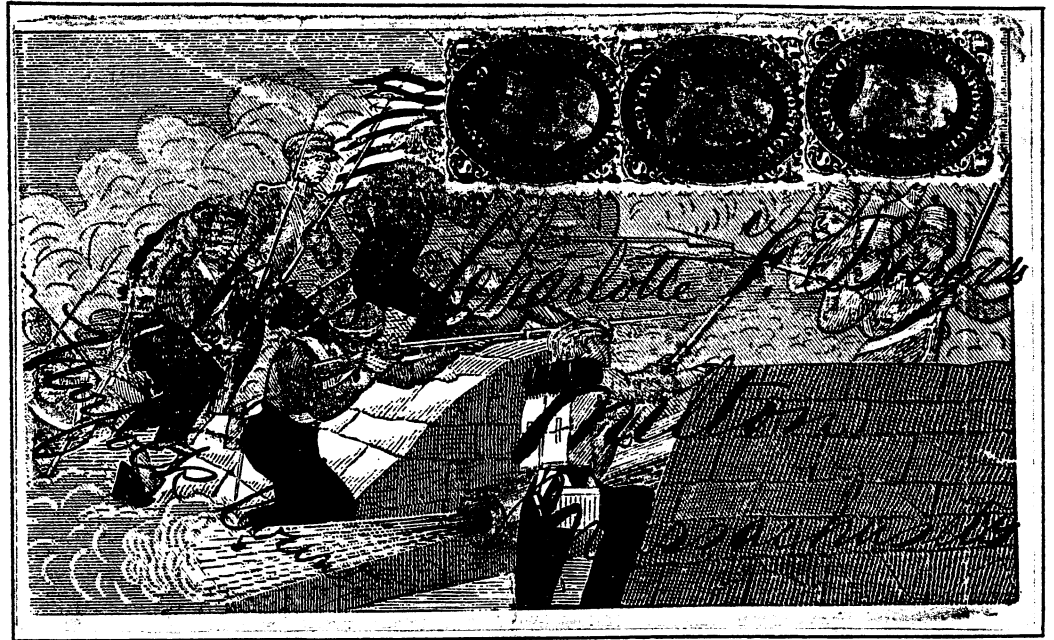
## CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC COVERS

The patriotic fervor that swept the country at the beginning of the Civil War resulted in a large number of illustrated envelopes being produced to express these sentiments. Usage peaked in early 1862, and as the grim realities of war affected the populace, patriotic symbols and rhetoric became less fashionable. Over 5000 different designs have been catalogued, some of which were designed primarily for patriotic envelope collectors toward the end of the war, and were never postally used. Examples of use with the one-cent Franklin are relatively scarce.

### *THE BATTLE AT CHURUBUSCO, MEXICO*



*United States infantrymen assault the fortress at Churubusco which is being defended by Mexican soldiers. These two similar designs were printed by J.W. Bond of Baltimore, Md.*



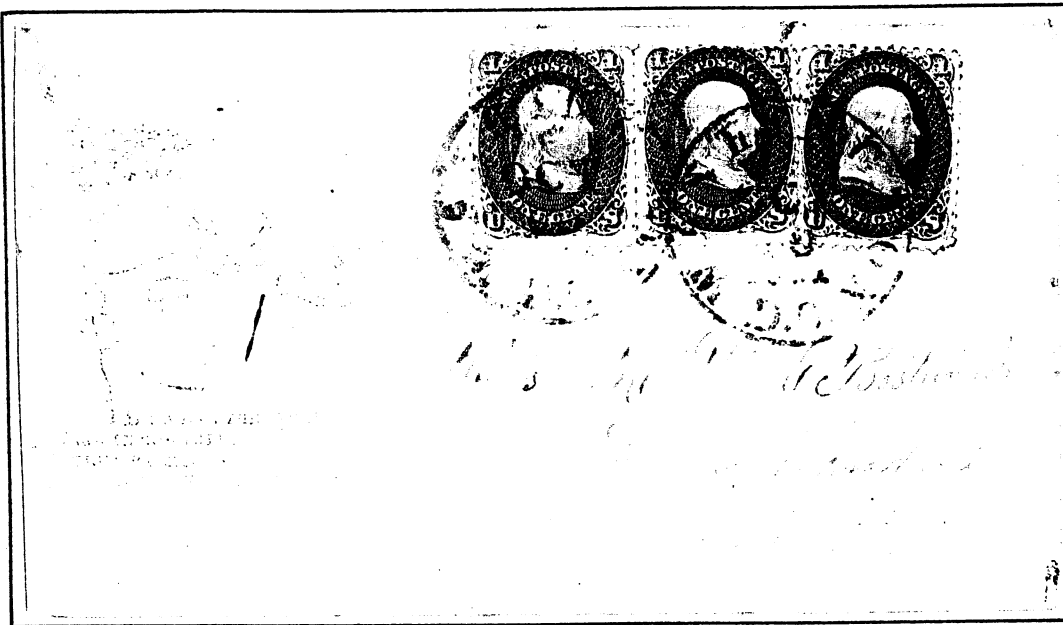
*A shortage of suitable dies and pictures for patriotic designs at the beginning of the Civil War induced manufacturers to search their files for anything remotely suitable. This old battle scene from 1847 is an example.*

*Early patriotic cover use is suggested by the use of three of the Plate No 9, Dot-in-U, variety of the one-cent to pay the letter rate to Milton, Massachusetts. Blurred postmark, but possible origination at Washington, D.C.*

# CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC COVERS

## EARLY COMMANDERS

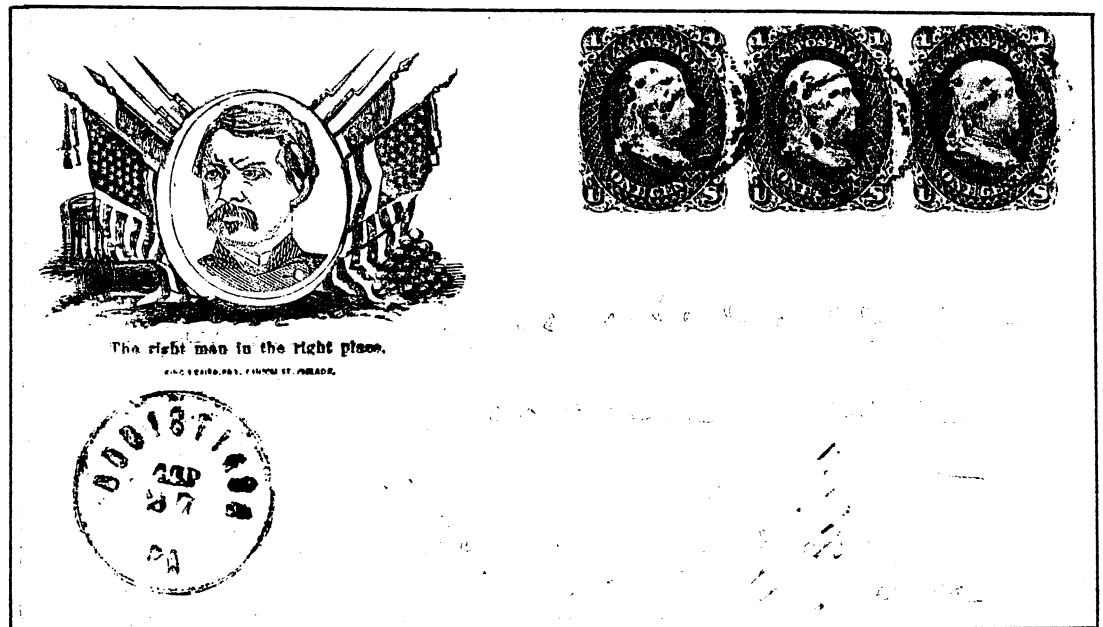
### GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT



"BRAVE IN THE FIELD  
WISE IN COUNCIL  
A TRUE PATRIOT  
LOYAL TO THE  
CONSTITUTION & UNION"

Washington, D.C., October 9, 1861. Although 75 years old, as General-in-Chief of the Army, and hero of the Mexican War, Scott was given command of the Union Forces at the outbreak of the Civil War. He was replaced by McClellan in November of 1861.

### GENERAL GEORGE McCLELLAN

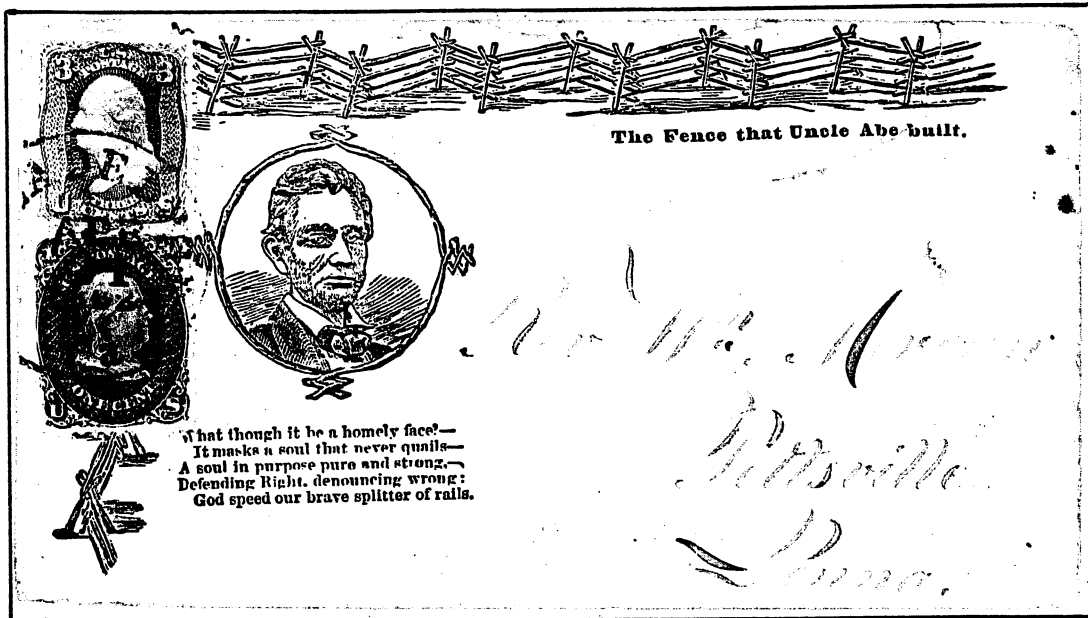


"THE RIGHT MAN  
IN THE RIGHT PLACE"

Christiana, Pa. to BrigGen Reuben C. Hale, Quartermaster General, at Harrisburg, Pa. Note that sender has replaced the printed sentiment with "The wrong man in the wrong place" This was characteristic of displeasure with McClellan's controversial command.

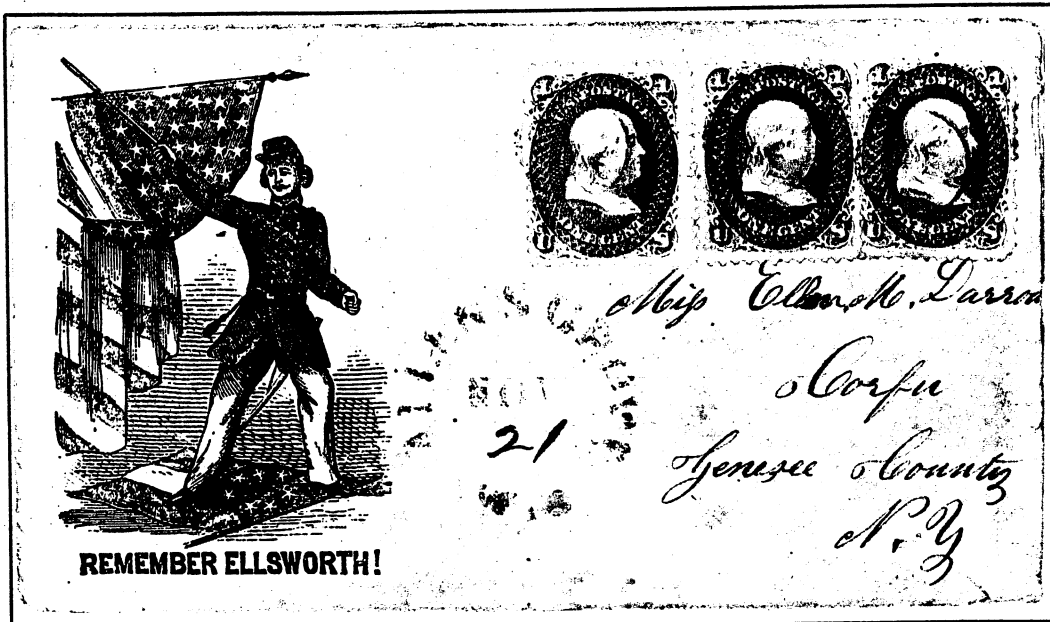
CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC COVERS

ABRAHAM LINCOLN



Philadelphia, April 21, 1862. Carrier collection to Pottsville, Pennsylvania.  
1860 presidential campaign envelope used as a wartime patriotic cover.

COLONEL ELLSWORTH



Allen's Grove, Wisconsin. November 21. Unusual rim-less circular townmarking with manuscript date.

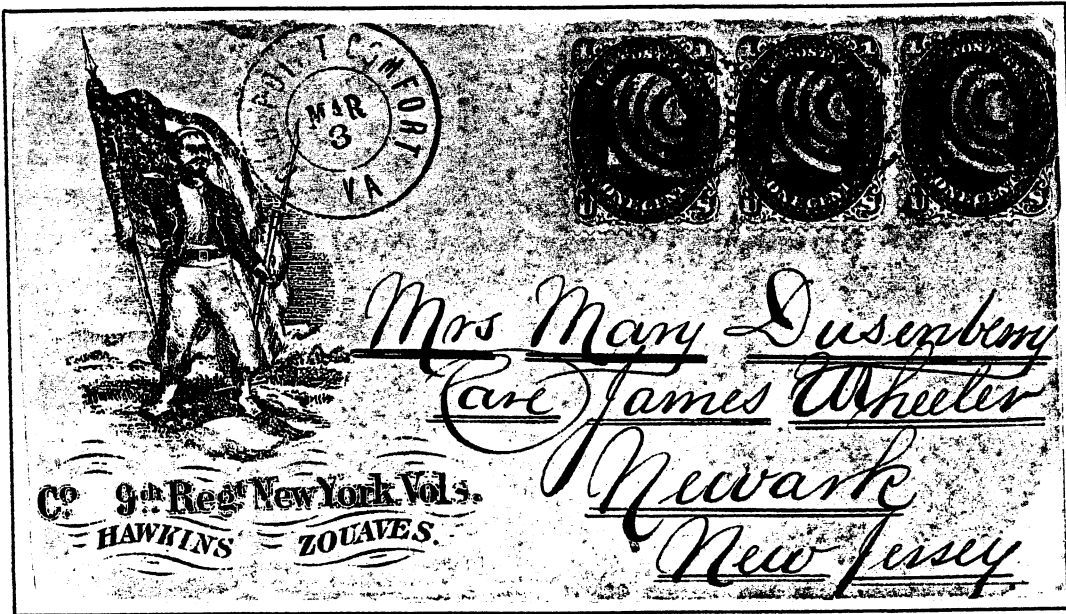
Before his early death at the hands of a Southern tavern owner in May of 1861, Ellsworth had gained fame as the organizer of the Chicago Zouaves. He became a widely publicized hero and martyr, and his death fanned the fires of Union patriotic fervor.



CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC COVERS

ZOUAVES

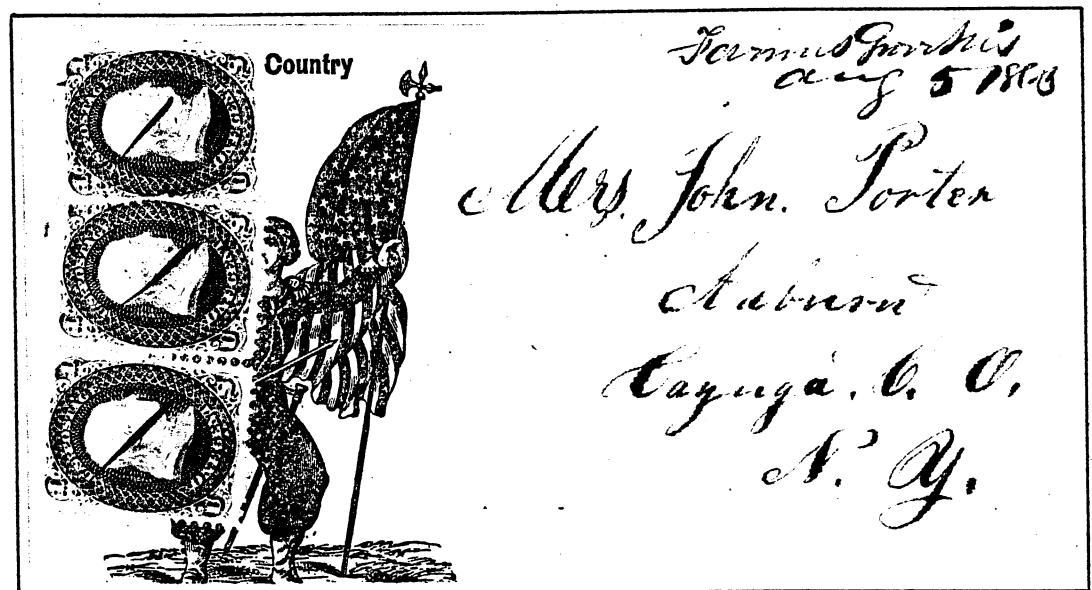
A number of the early militia organizations copied their uniform designs from those of French Algerian colonial forces known as "Zouaves." The colorful jackets and baggy pants made a colorful display at parades and helped to attract many new volunteers. Most were privately organized and funded.



Colonel Rush Hawkins organized "Hawkins' Zouaves" in New York City. It later became part of the Union Army as the 9th Regiment of the New York Volunteers.

Old Point Comfort, Virginia, March 3 (1862). Letter rate paid by three copies of the Plate No. 9 variety in the infrequently seen ultramarine shade. Scarce Zouave design.

"ONE FLAG,  
ONE COUNTRY"



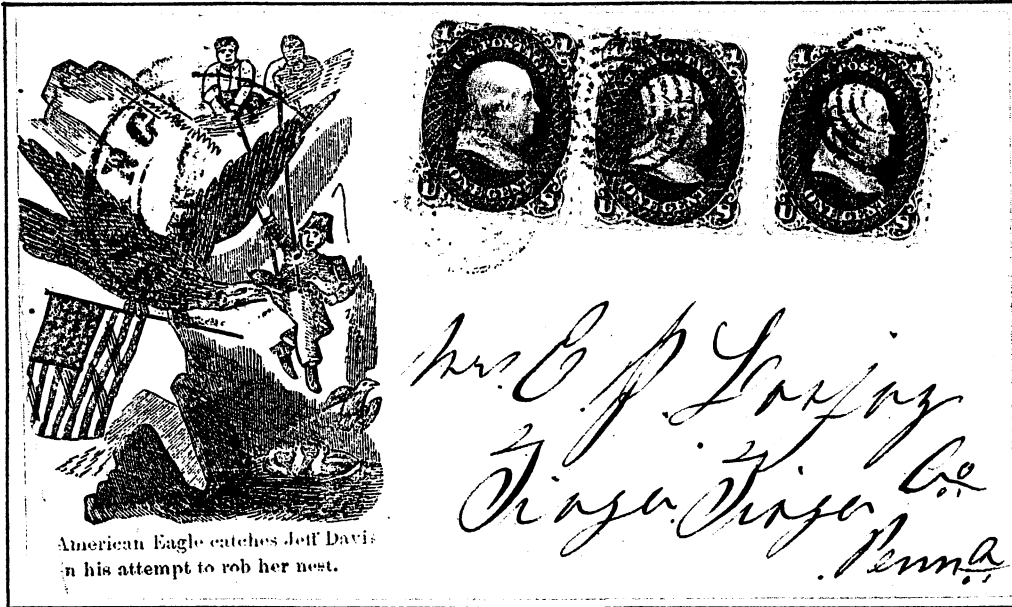
Farmer's Grove, Wisconsin. August 5, 1863. Manuscript town, date, and cancels.



# CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC COVERS

## CARICATURES

Caricatures and patriotic cartoons were very popular. A major subject and villain in many of these drawings was Jefferson Davis as the most widely-known symbol of the Confederacy.



"AMERICAN EAGLE CATCHES JEFF DAVIS IN HIS ATTEMPT TO ROB HER NEST"

*Referring to the failed assault on Washington by Confederate forces.*

*Washington, D.C. to Tioga, Pennsylvania.*

## CONTRABAND SLAVES

Design symbolizes the famous controversial declaration by General Ben Butler, commander of Fort Monroe, that escaped slaves were "contraband," and as such, did not have to be returned to their Southern owners under the *Fugitive Slave Act*.

COME BACK HERE, YOU  
BLACK RASCAL!

CANT COME BACK NO  
HOW, MASSA.  
DIS CHILE'S CONTRABAN'



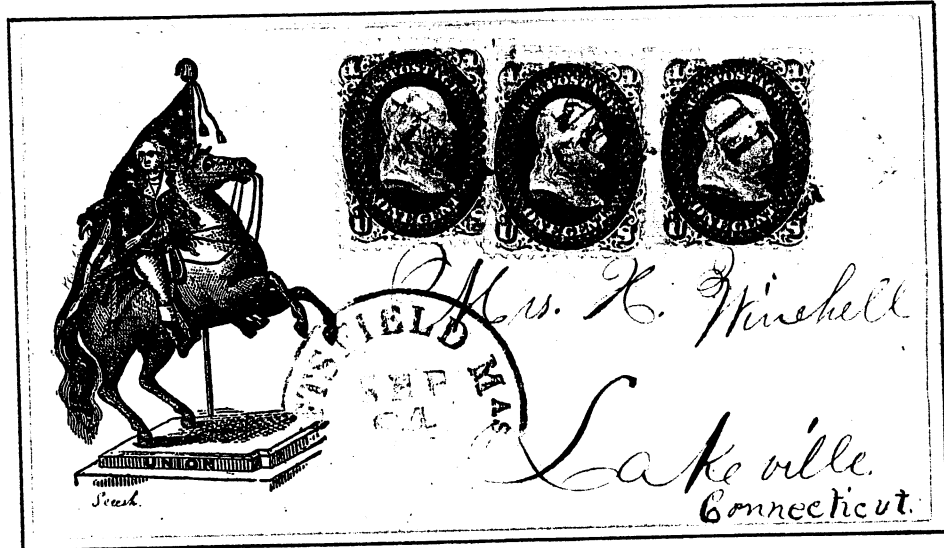
*Philadelphia, April 23, 1862. Carrier collection to mail for Avondale, Pennsylvania.*

# CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC COVERS

## GEORGE WASHINGTON

As the Father of the Country, and the symbol of the Union, Washington was a frequent subject for patriotic illustrations. Also, many printers had on file old plates or engravings of Washington that were available for immediate use.

*Note small manuscript embellishments around statue with the words, "Washington" and "Secesh."*



*Pittsfield, Ma. September 24th, to Lakeville, ~~New~~ York. Letter rate paid by three 1¢ stamps produced by the first plate. Cancelled with a PAID marker.*

## UNSEALED CIRCULAR USE

Patriotic designs are seldom seen on envelopes used for circulars



*Halifax, Massachusetts, February 28. One-cent circular rate to Junius, New York.*

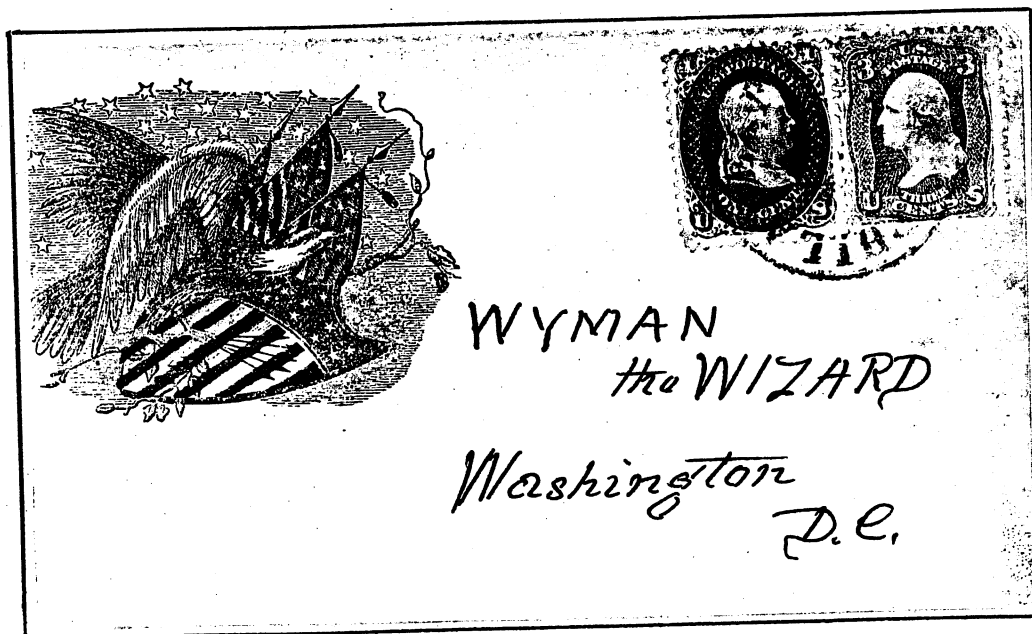
# CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC COVERS

## EAGLES, FLAGS AND SHIELDS



New York City carrier use to Plymouth Hill, Connecticut, with the dark blue shade of the 1¢ Franklin. Note address: "Care of H.C. Smith, Boss Harness Maker, Plymouth Corner."

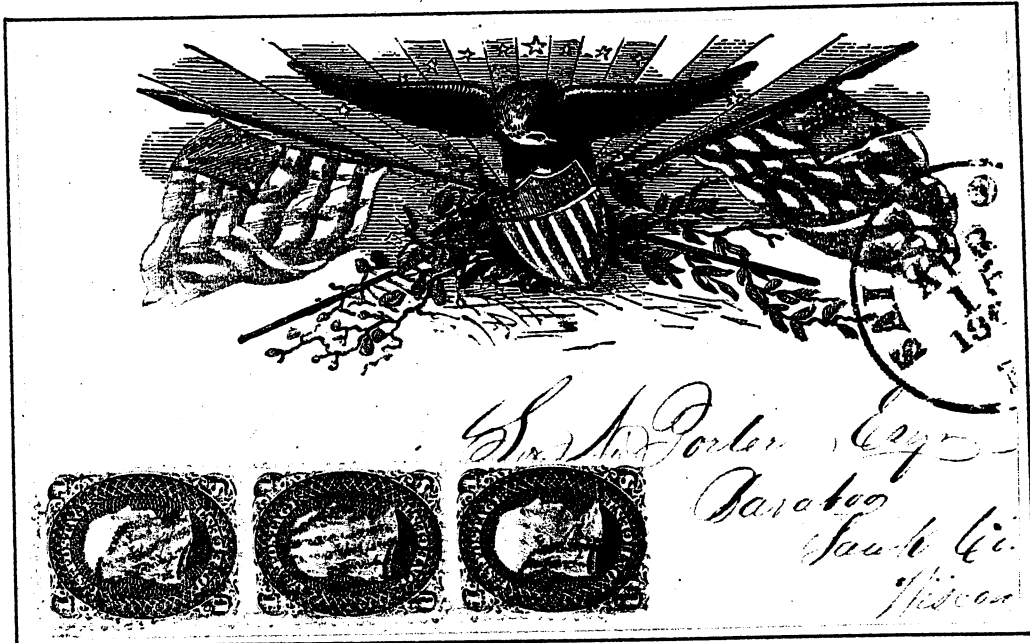
This rough and poorly executed woodcut was printed by S.C. Rickards of Nassau Street, New York City.



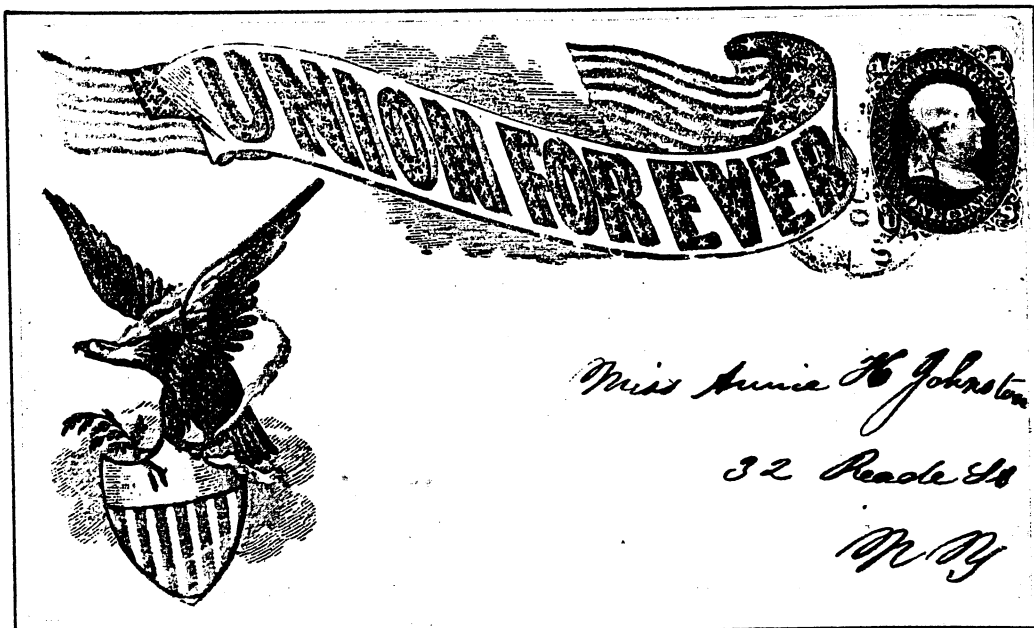
Philadelphia, Pa. carrier collection to Washington, D.C. Another example of a patriotic cover from the Wyman correspondence between Philadelphia and major cities along the Atlantic seaboard where John Wyman was performing as a magician and ventriloquist.

CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC COVERS

EAGLES, FLAGS AND SHIELDS



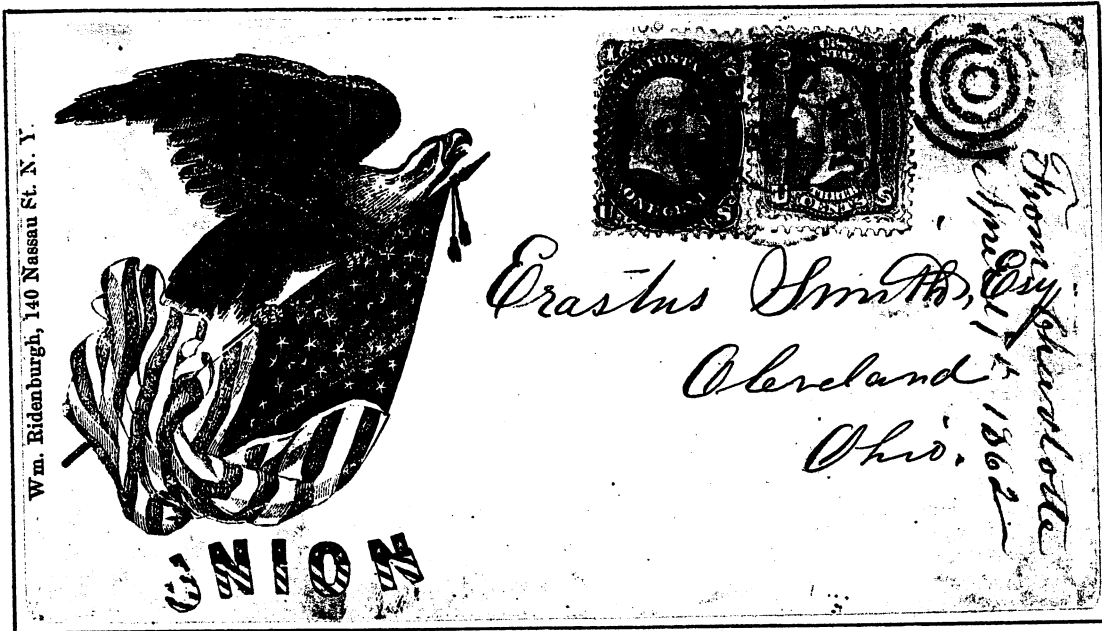
St. Louis, Missouri, April 15, 1862 -. Letter rate to Baraboo, Wisconsin.



Carrier collection and delivery at New York City. Carrier station cancel.

CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC COVERS

EAGLES, FLAGS AND SHIELDS



Unusual patriotic envelope in color, as printed by William Ridenburgh of Nassau St., New York. His normal output was printed with black ink only.

New York City, April 17 (1862). Carrier rate to Cleveland, Ohio.

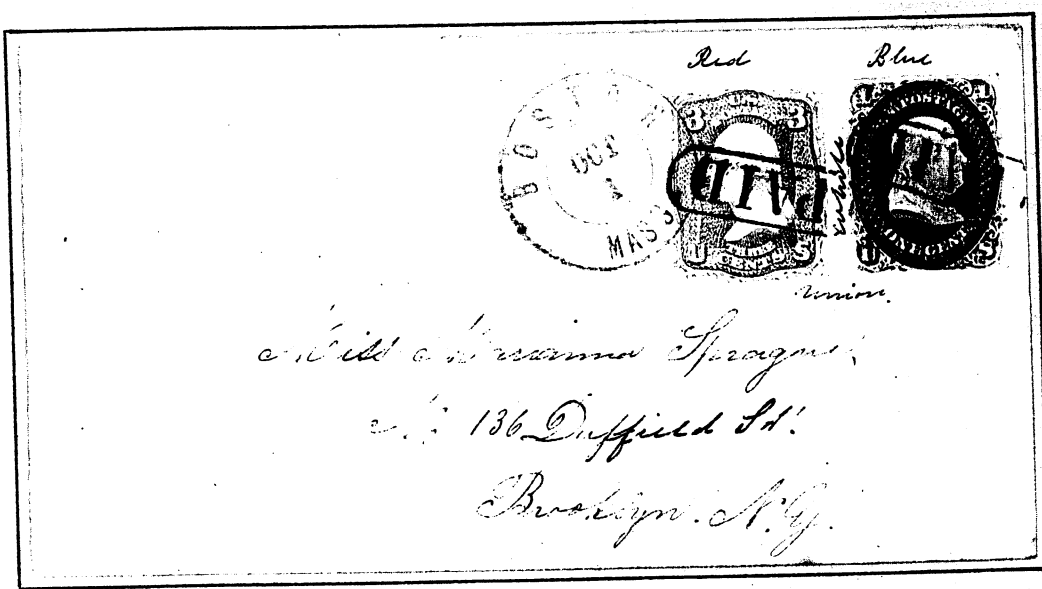
Note signature at lower right of illustration, "THEE. JONES. DEL." Possibly, the artist. No patriotic envelope printer by this name is recorded



Jefferson City, Dec 23. Letter rate with three Dot-in-U variety stamps in the early ultramarine shade. All stamps cancelled with the town marking.

# CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC COVERS

## HOME-MADE PATRIOTIC DESIGN



Design produced by trimming both stamps and writing the words:

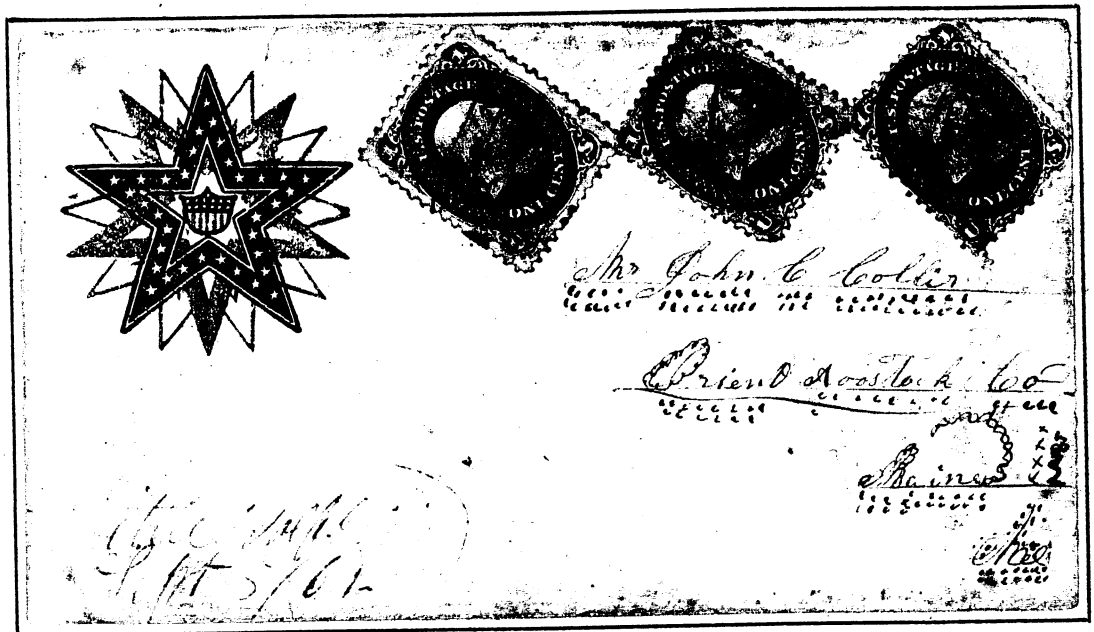
*Red Blue*

*White Union*

around and between the stamps.

*Boston, October 1, with carrier service to Brooklyn, New York.*

## EMBELLISHED ADDRESS



*Little Wolf, Wisconsin, September 5, 1861. Early patriotic cover with manuscript town/date and cancels. To Orient, Maine.*



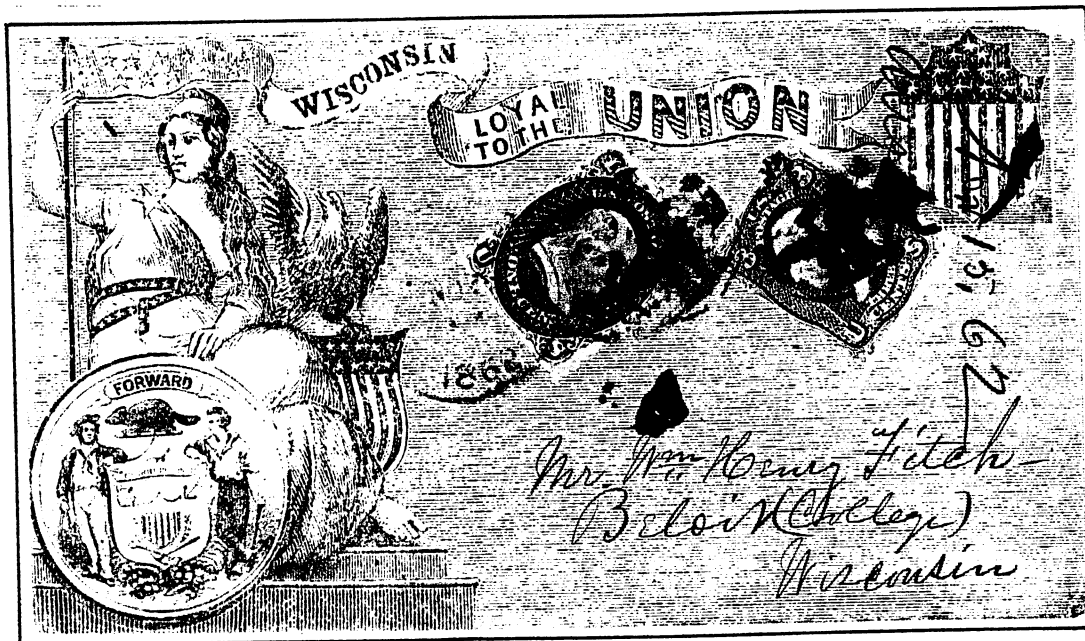
CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC COVERS

ALLEGORICAL DESIGNS



Port Byron, Illinois, November 12, to Illinois Normal University at Bloomington. Letter rate paid by three copies of the Dot-in-U, one-cent 1861.

Adapted from a stock die showing a 17th Century allegorical figure. Printer unknown, but illustration is recorded in several varieties, and was also used for advertising covers.



New York carrier use. November 1862 letter to Beloit College at Beloit, Wisconsin.

This popular design, in suitable variations, is known for all of the Loyal States, and was printed by John G. Wells, who had his offices at the corner of Park Row and Beckman Streets in N.Y.C.

## CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC COVERS

### STATE SEALS & INSIGNIA

Envelopes featuring the seals or insignia of States were particularly popular during the Civil War era because of the strong sense of State pride that resulted from the conflict. Many beautiful designs were created and used.



Philadelphia, December 22. Carrier collection service to Boston, Ma. A particularly fine engraving of the Pennsylvania State Seal. Printed by James L. Magee of Philadelphia.


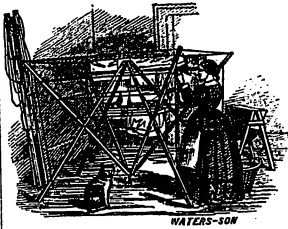





Augusta, Maine. Unsealed circular rate on a cover from the Adjutant General's Office of the State of Maine, to Durham, Maine. This type of cover frequently contained notices concerning enlistment of volunteers.

## ILLUSTRATED & ADVERTISING COVERS

Illustrated envelopes depict the commerce and life-style of the period, and are of great interest for both their historical information and attractiveness, as well as their philatelic merit. Most of these covers originated in major commercial centers such as New York City and Philadelphia.

### NEW YORK CITY


	<p><b>J. JOHNSON &amp; CO.</b>  <b>No. 457 Broadway.</b>          PROPRIETORS OF</p> <p>Union Washing Machine, - - \$10.          Union Clothes Dryer, - \$2, 3 &amp; 4.          Union Wringer, - - - - \$6 to 8.</p> <p>We sell only for Cash and never Consign.</p>	 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">WATERS-SON</p>
		
<p><b>JOHNSON'S          UNION WASHING MACHINE.</b>          THE BEST &amp; MOST PERFECT.  <i>Price \$10.</i>          DEPOT, 457 BROADWAY, N. Y.</p>	<p><i>Mrs. Mary G. Kelly</i>  <i>West Newbury</i>  <i>Mass</i></p> <p><i>Care James B. Kelly</i></p>	
	<p><b>J. JOHNSON &amp; CO.</b>  <b>No. 457 Broadway.</b>          PROPRIETORS OF</p> <p>Union Washing Machine, - - \$12          Union Clothes Dryer, - - \$3, 4 &amp; 5          Union Wringer, - - - - \$8</p> <p>We sell only for Cash and never Consign.</p>	

March 30, (1863), carrier collection to the mails. Enclosures show previous costs of washing devices and a notice, dated January 17, 1863, of an increase in price due to "...great advances in prices of materials and rates of wages..." A consequence of the war economy.

ILLUSTRATED & ADVERTISING COVERS

NEW YORK CITY

*Water Cure and Hygeio-Therapeutic College.*



No. 15 Laight Street New York.

...ut one door  
... of St. John's

*Miss R. Tomlinson  
Newtown  
Conn*

At this Institution diseases are treated on strictly Hygienic principles. Especial attention is given to the management of female diseases. Stammerers are permanently cured by mechanical instruments with vocal exercises. Cancers are treated successfully on a new plan, combining cauterization and congelation. The ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS are applied for the eradication of mineral drugs and infectious viruses, and various Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Paralytic, and Nervous Affections. BOARDERS are accommodated with a physiological diet. STUDENTS are educated for Hygeio-Therapeutic practitioners, and Health-Reform Lecturers.



Prices.—Patients, \$5 entrance fee, and \$7 to \$10 50, or upwards, per week, according to rooms, of which we have great variety. BOARDERS, \$5 to \$7 per week. TRANSIENT PERSONS, \$1 to \$1 50 per day. Students, \$50 tuition for the Summer Term, and \$75 for the Winter Term. Students can get board in the Institution at reasonable rates. Prescriptions for Home Treatment, verbal or by letter, each subsequent letter or advice, \$1.

Drs. TRALL, GORTON, and SMALLEY will attend to general practice in city and country.

Advertisement from the *Water Cure and Hygeio-Therapeutic College*, with a listing of services. In-patient care offered at \$10 per week. Cures offered for viruses and cancer. Electro-chemical baths provided.

Carrier collection service to Newtown, Conn. Paid with a rose-pink 3¢ and a Dot-in-U variety of the 1¢, suggesting early use of this cover. Probably September 30, 186(1).

Advertisement for *Janes*, a purveyor of fountains and ornamental iron, showing a beautiful scene of house and garden. Printed by Peers Printing Co. of Fulton Street, N.Y.

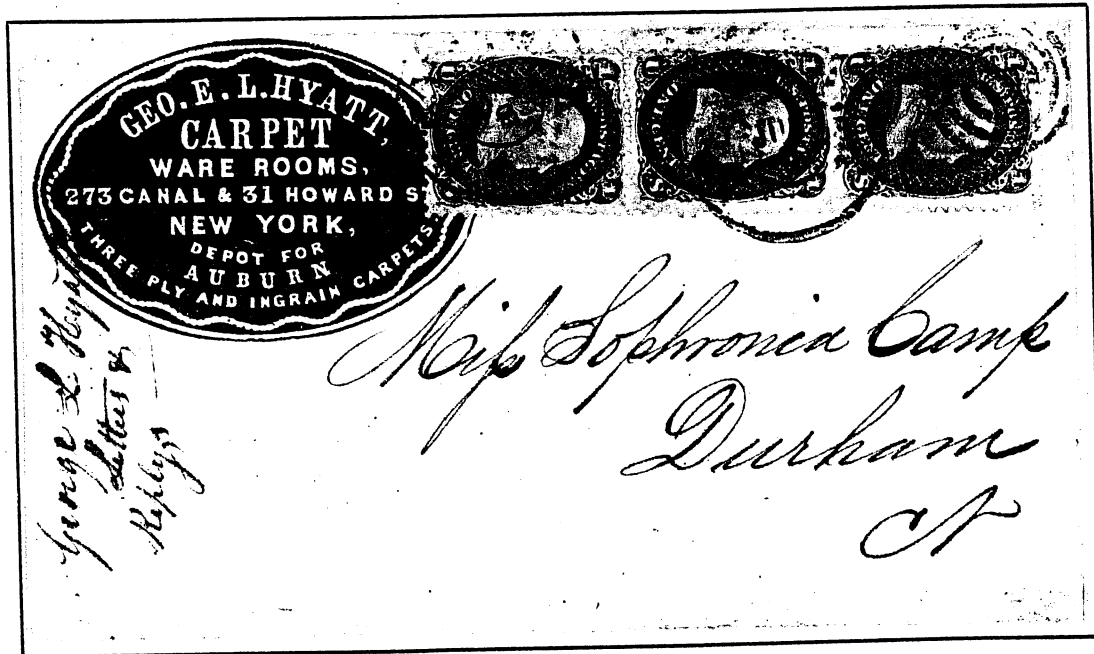
*R. C. Livingston Esq.  
Tivoli  
N. York*

June 20. Carrier plus letter rate to Tivoli, New York.

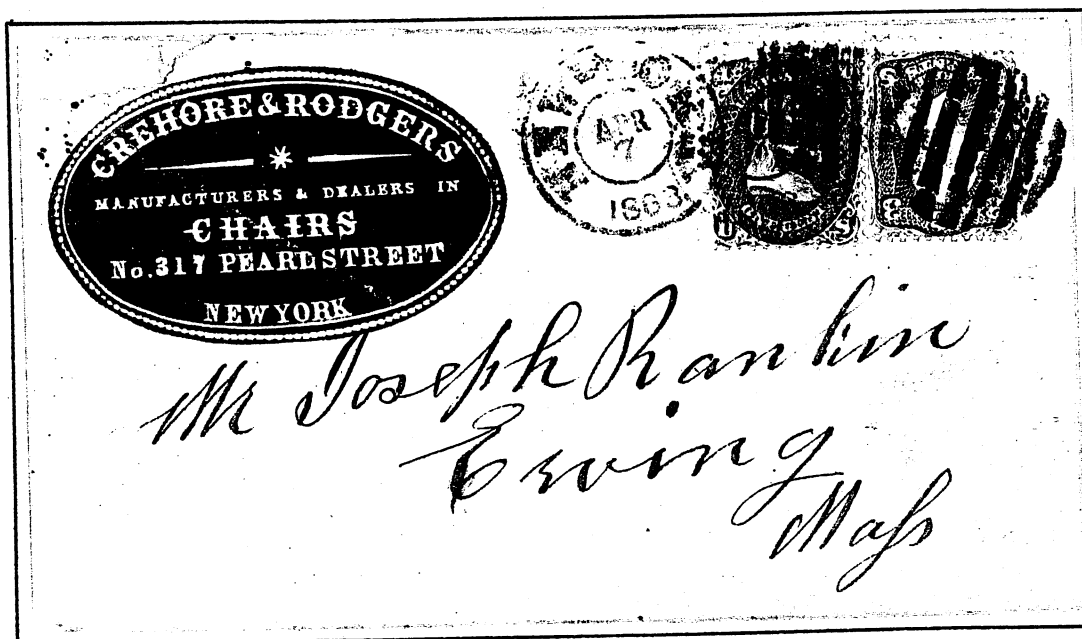
ILLUSTRATED & ADVERTISING COVERS

EMBOSSSED CORNER CARDS

NEW YORK CITY



Letter rate to Durham, Connecticut. Dated June 8.

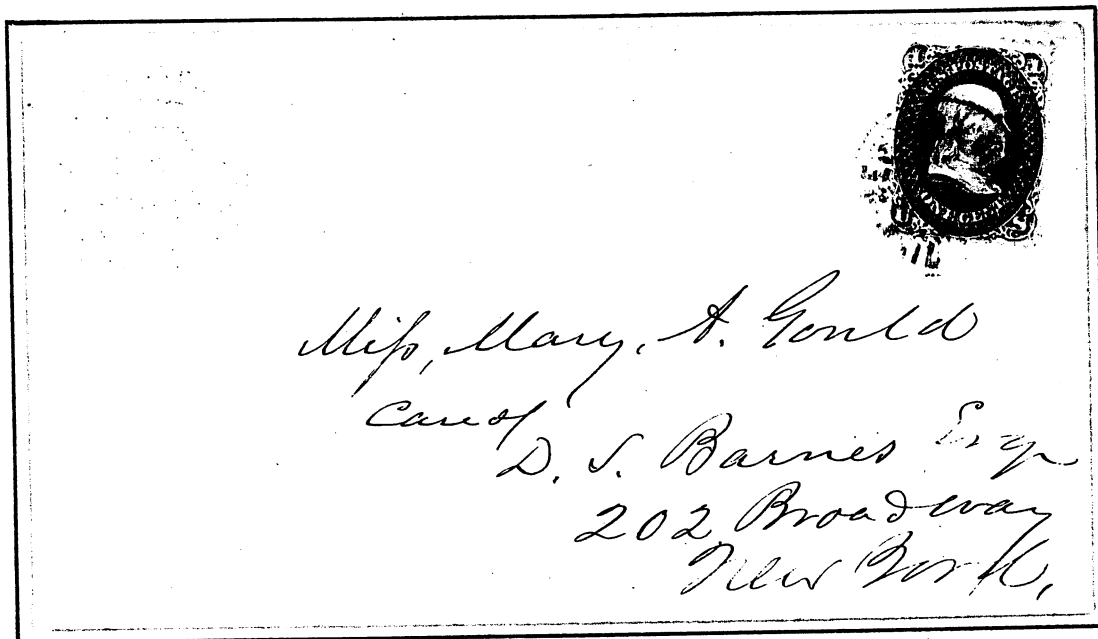


April 7, 1863. Carrier fee plus letter rate to Ewing, Massachusetts.

ILLUSTRATED & ADVERTISING COVERS

HOTEL CORNER CARDS

NEW YORK CITY



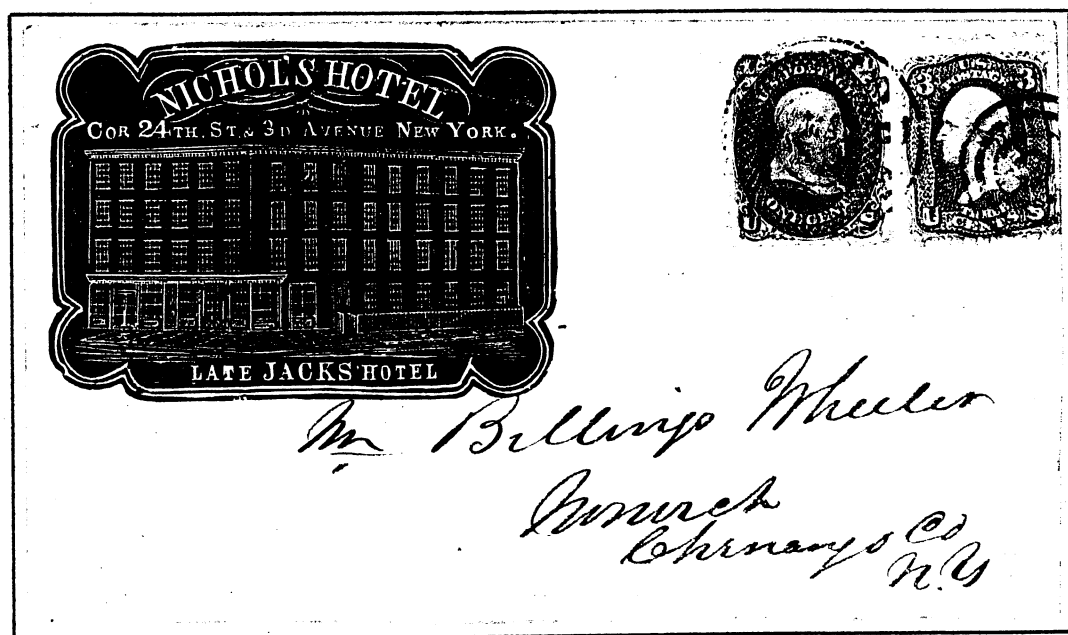
Ornate design for the  
**FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,**  
New York.

Colorless embossed corner  
cards were popular. They  
conveyed a sense of elegance  
at a low cost.

The circular belt and buckle  
design shown here was  
frequently used

Local carrier delivery at New York City with carrier postmark.

**NICHOL'S HOTEL**  
Woodcut design

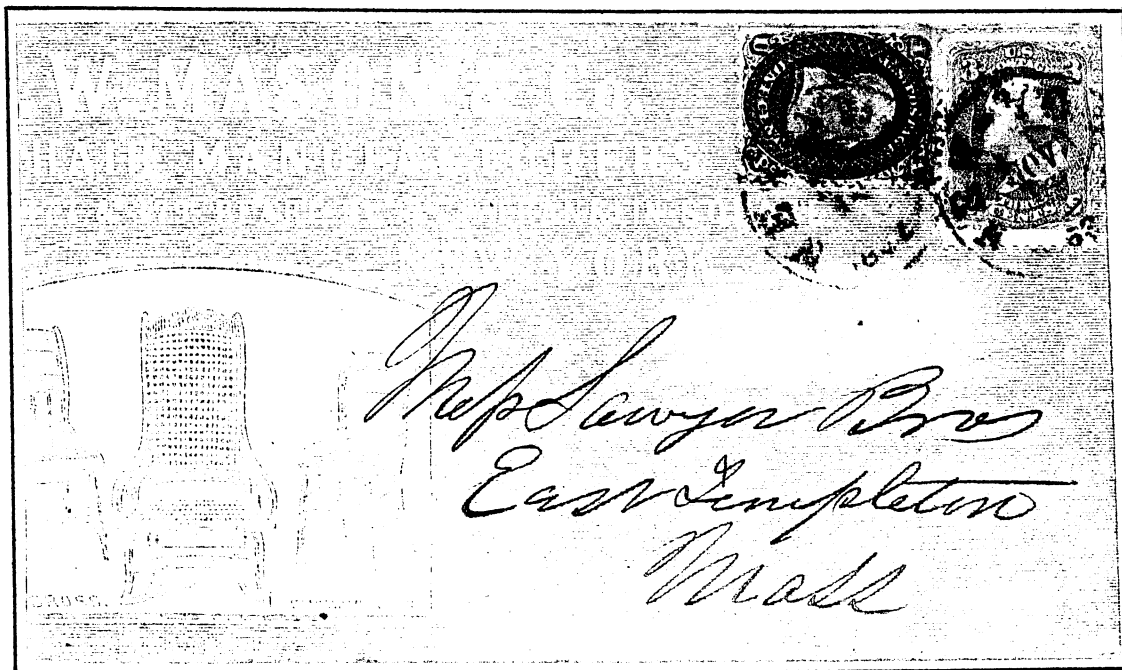


Mr. Bellwip Wheeler  
Norwich  
Chenango Co  
N.Y.

May 10. Carrier collection fee, plus letter postage, to Norwich, New York.

ILLUSTRATED & ADVERTISING COVERS

NEW YORK CITY



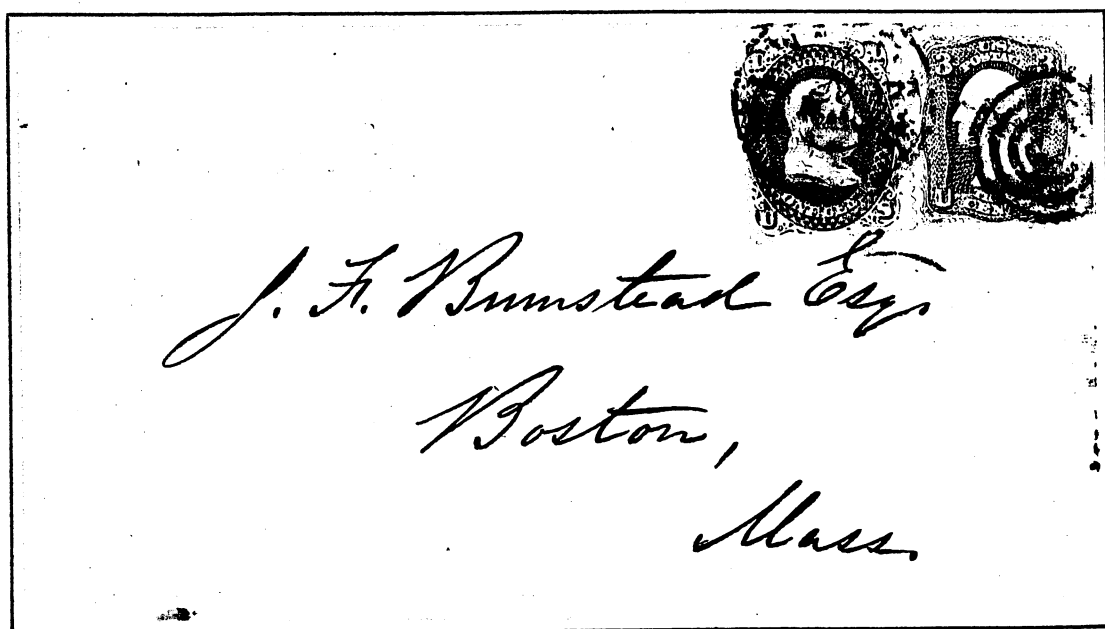
*Over-all printed design for a chair maker. Usually done in woodcuts, they were popular. A large space could be devoted to a colorful and attention-getting advertisement.*

*Design engraved by Bross, of New York.*

November 14, 1862. Carrier collection fee plus letter postage to East Templeton, Ma.

**J. F. BUMSTEAD & CO.  
BOSTON**

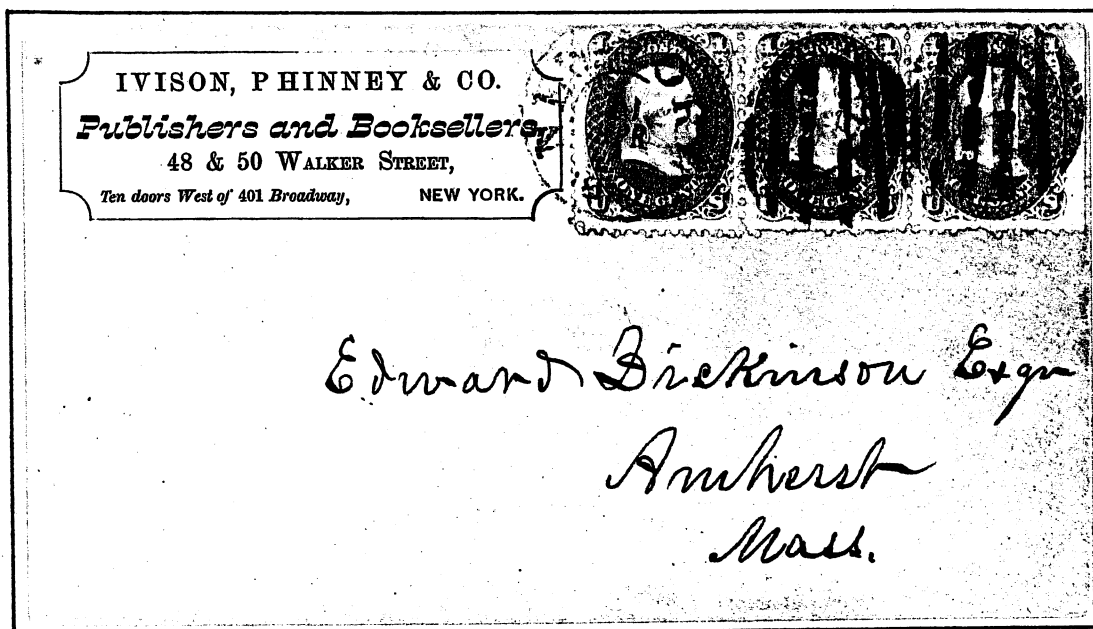
*Colorless embossed corner card. Heavy embossing resulted in the letters "O" being punched out of the word "Boston."*



March 29. Carrier collection fee plus letter postage to Boston, Ma.

ILLUSTRATED & ADVERTISING COVERS

NEW YORK CITY



April 11, 1863. Letter rate to Amherst, Massachusetts

YONKERS, NEW YORK

**The Statesman**  
Is Published  
**EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,**  
At Yonkers, N. Y.

**TERMS.**  
**Three Dollars a Year in advance**

M. F. ROWE, Publisher.  
JOTHAM SMITH, Editor.


**Advertising Rates Per Square.**  
(Ten Lines to the Square.)

One Week, . . . . .	\$1 00
Two Weeks, . . . . .	1 50
Three Weeks, . . . . .	2 00
Four Weeks, . . . . .	2 50
Two Months, . . . . .	4 50
Three Months, . . . . .	6 00
Six Months, . . . . .	9 00
One Year, . . . . .	15 00

Special Contracts made for larger spaces.  
Special Notices, 20 cents per line each insertion.

**NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS:**

THE STATESMAN is the largest Country Paper published in the United States.  
THE STATESMAN has a larger Local and General Circulation than any paper published in the Tenth Congressional District.  
THE STATESMAN contains nearly three times the average amount of Reading matter of Country Papers.  
The Subscription and Advertising departments of the business of THE STATESMAN having increased so rapidly during the past year, the revenue of an attendant Job Printing Office is not required for its support, that department of the business has been discontinued, thereby enabling the Publisher and Editor to devote their whole time to the collection of Local News, and still further increasing the circulation of the paper.  
THE STATESMAN, with these advantages, is the best medium between advertisers and the public.



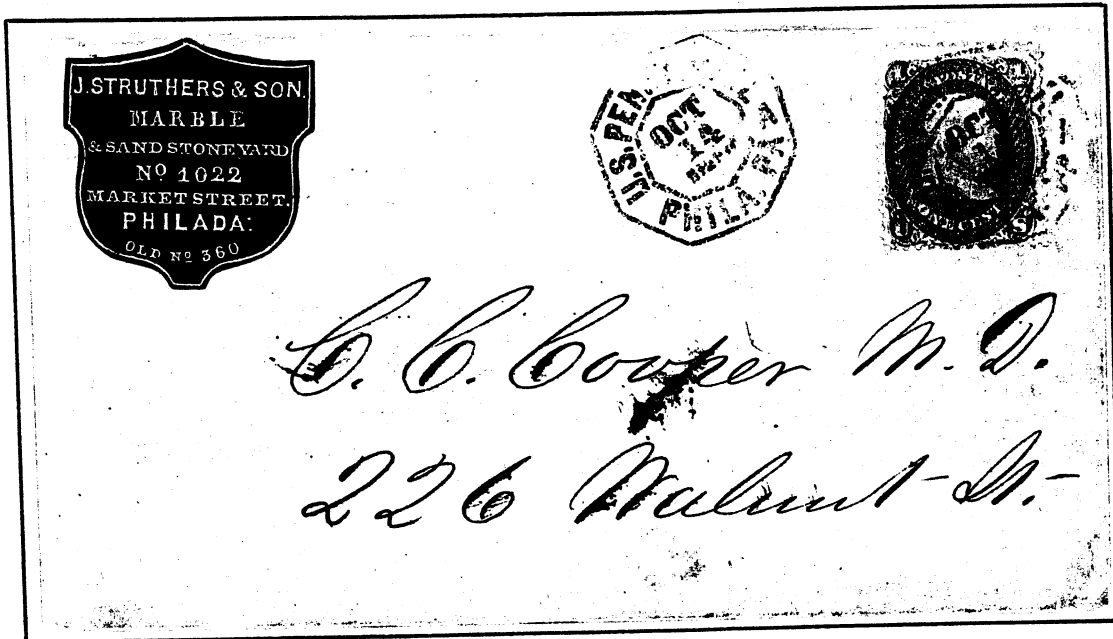
A. J. Dawes, Esqr  
Yonkers,

July 28. Local drop letter

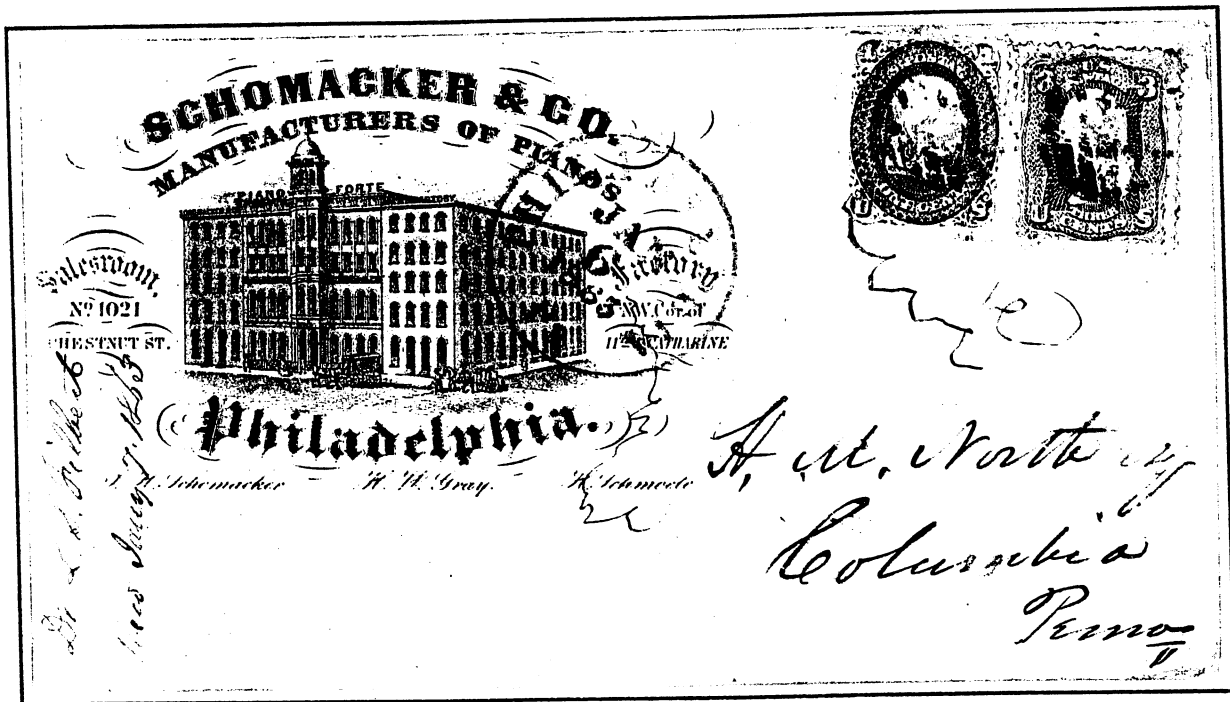


ILLUSTRATED & ADVERTISING COVERS

PHILADELPHIA



October 14th, 5 1/2 PM. Local carrier collection and delivery. Year of mailing is 1862. The octagonal "Penny Post" marking is not known prior to April, 1862.

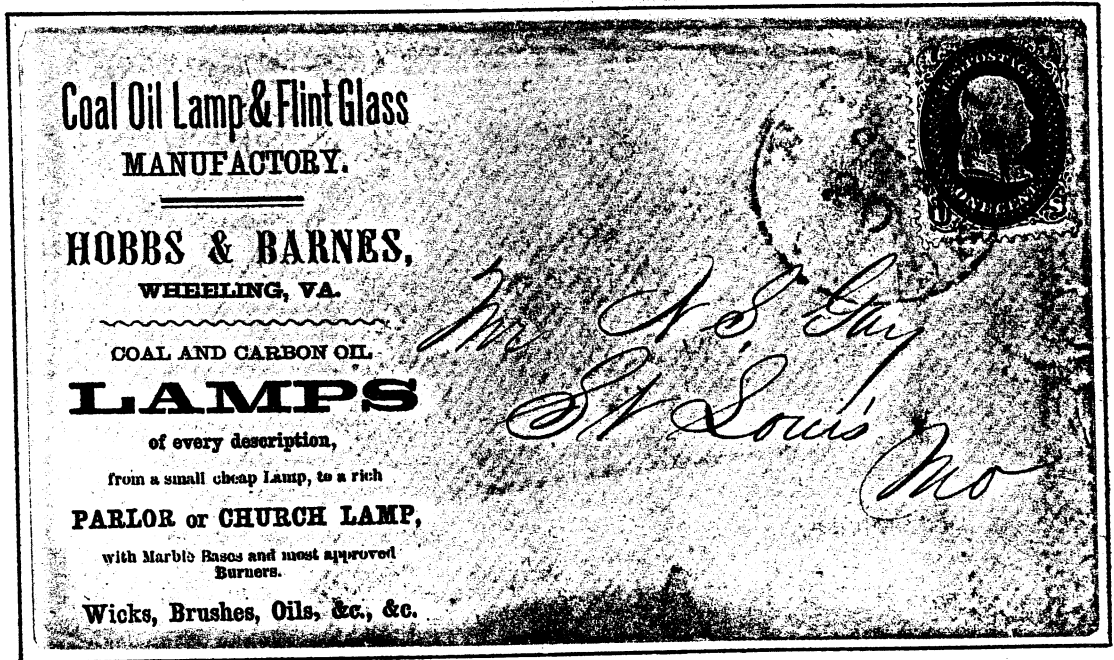


Philadelphia, January 6, 1863. Carrier collection to the mails for Columbia, Pennsylvania. Exceptionally fine engraving for an advertising cover.

ILLUSTRATED & ADVERTISING COVERS

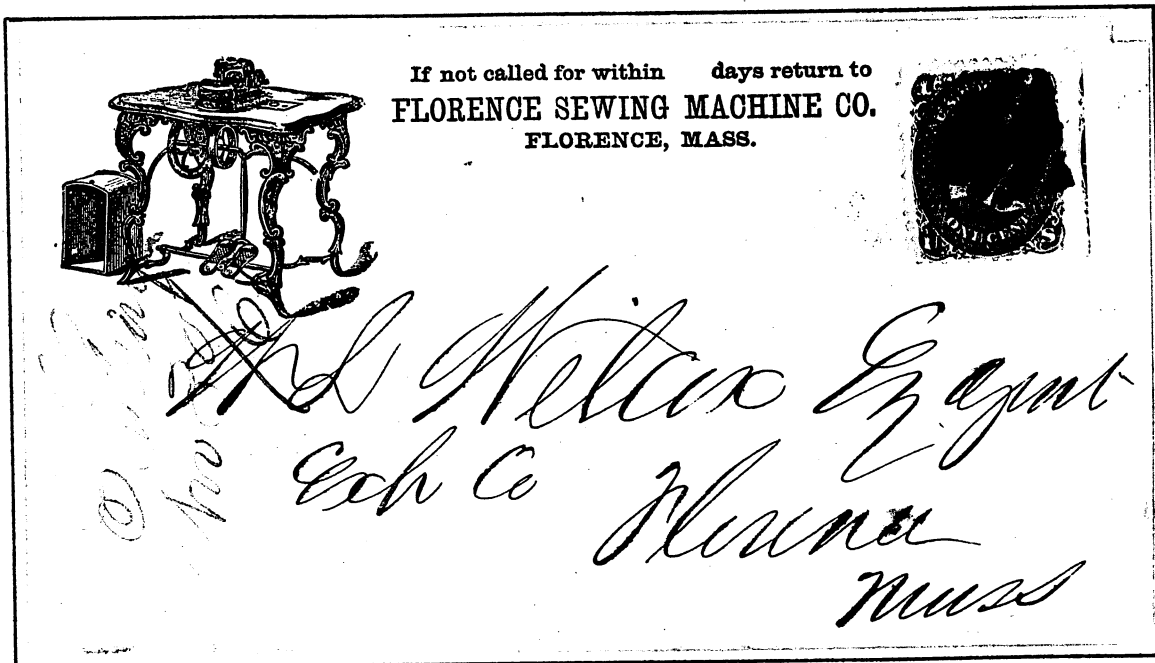
WHEELING, VIRGINIA.

Virginia cover, mailed from Union-held territory before the granting of statehood to West Virginia on June 20, 1863.



Wheeling, Virginia. September 20. Unsealed circular to St. Louis, Missouri.

FLORENCE, MASSACHUSETTS



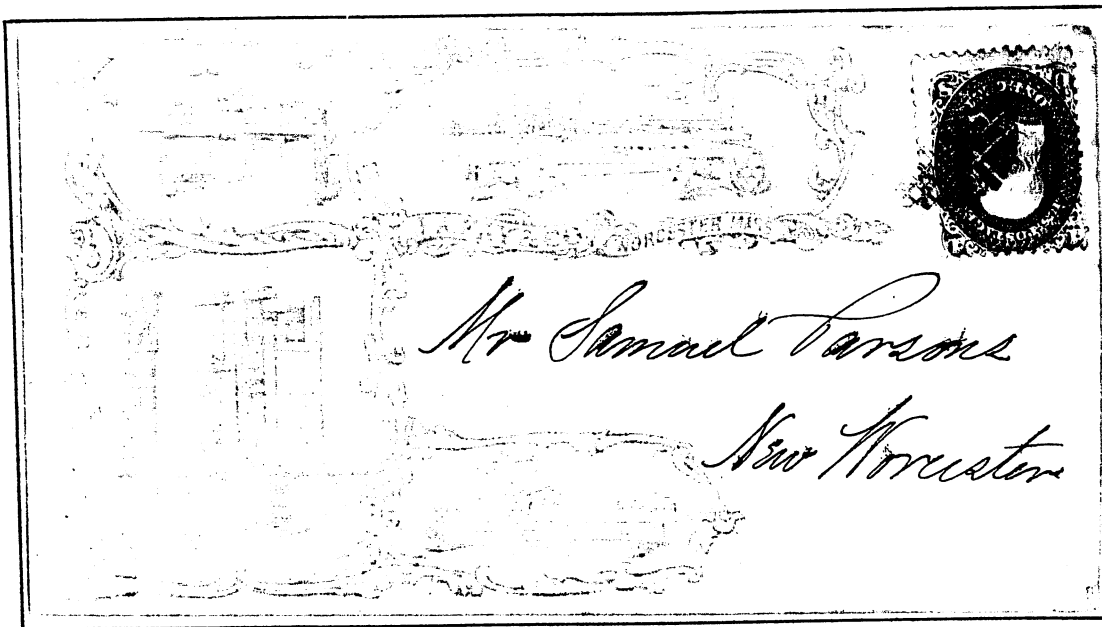
Use of a "request letter" endorsement, which provided for the return of unclaimed letters to the writer after a specified number of days. When no time period was noted, the letter would be returned after 30 days. Subsequent to July 1, 1866, this service was provided at no additional cost.

F-Grill use on a local drop cover at Florence, Ma. Cover docketed "Nov 30/68." Drop rate reduced to 1¢ on May 1, 1865, for towns without carrier service.

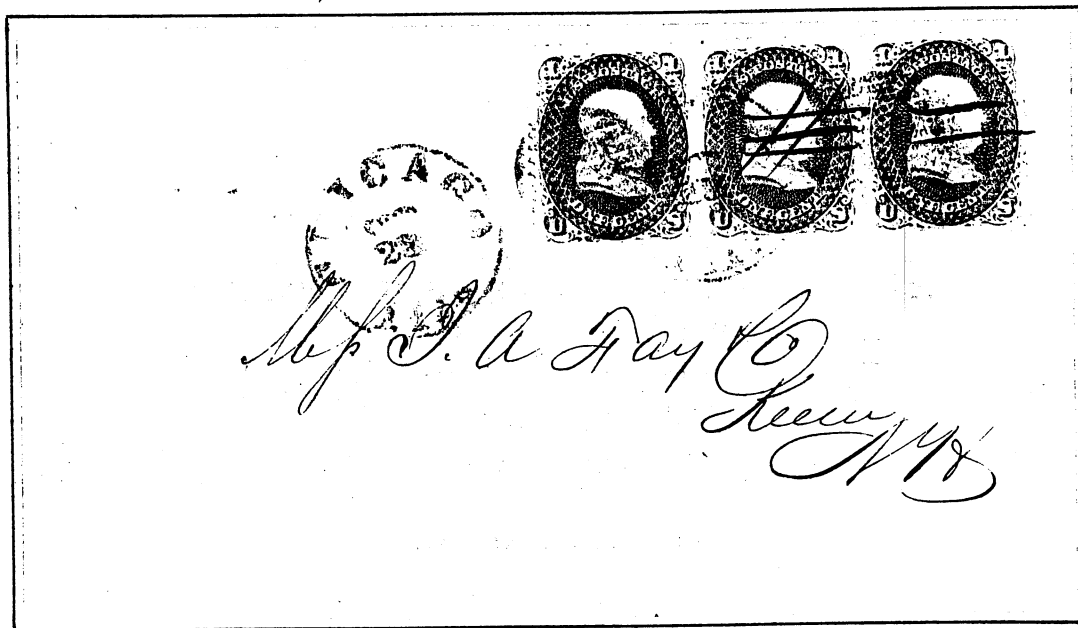
**ILLUSTRATED & ADVERTISING COVERS**

J. A. FAY

MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE TOOLS



*DROP cover, for local delivery to a suburb of Worcester, Massachusetts.*

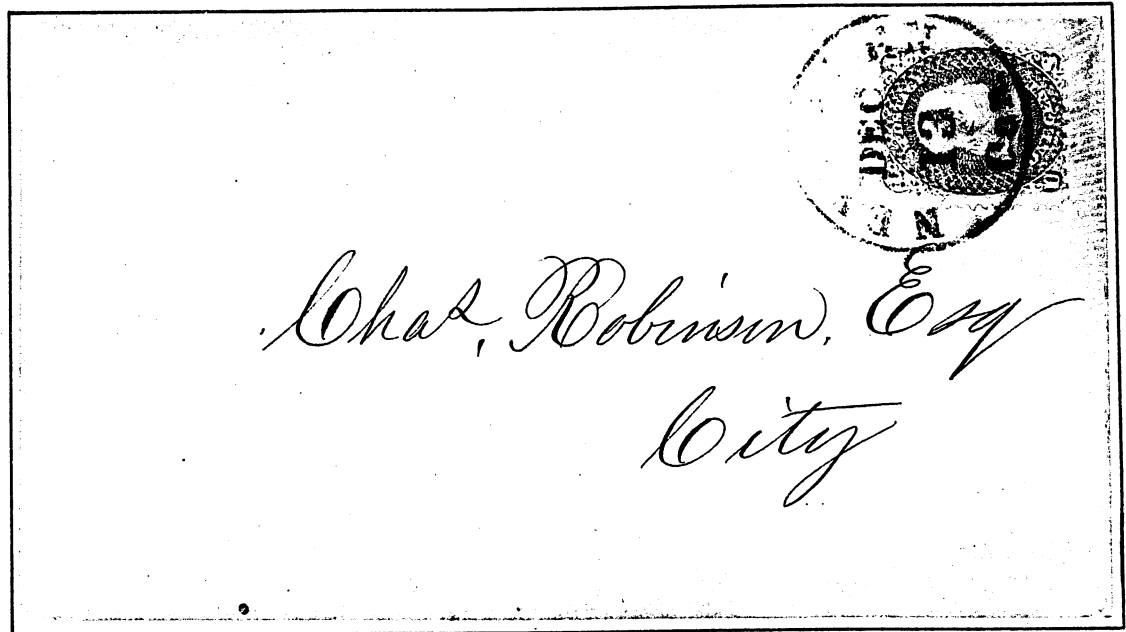


*Chicago, Illinois, to Keene, New Hampshire. Note addition of a pen cancel, probably at destination, to two of the stamps which had originally been lightly cancelled by a blue circular-grid Chicago killer. Envelope printed by Ed Mendel of Chicago.*

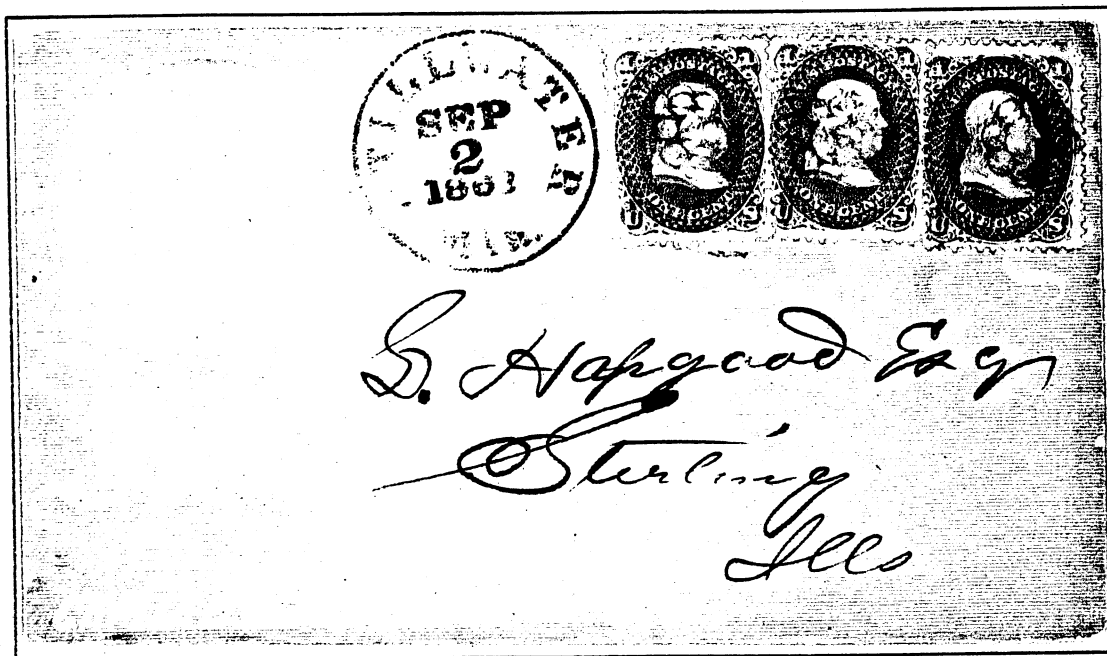


ILLUSTRATED & ADVERTISING COVERS

PRINTED OVER-ALL



*Home Insurance Company, New Haven, Conn. Local drop cover. Scarce pale-blue shade for the 1¢ Franklin.*



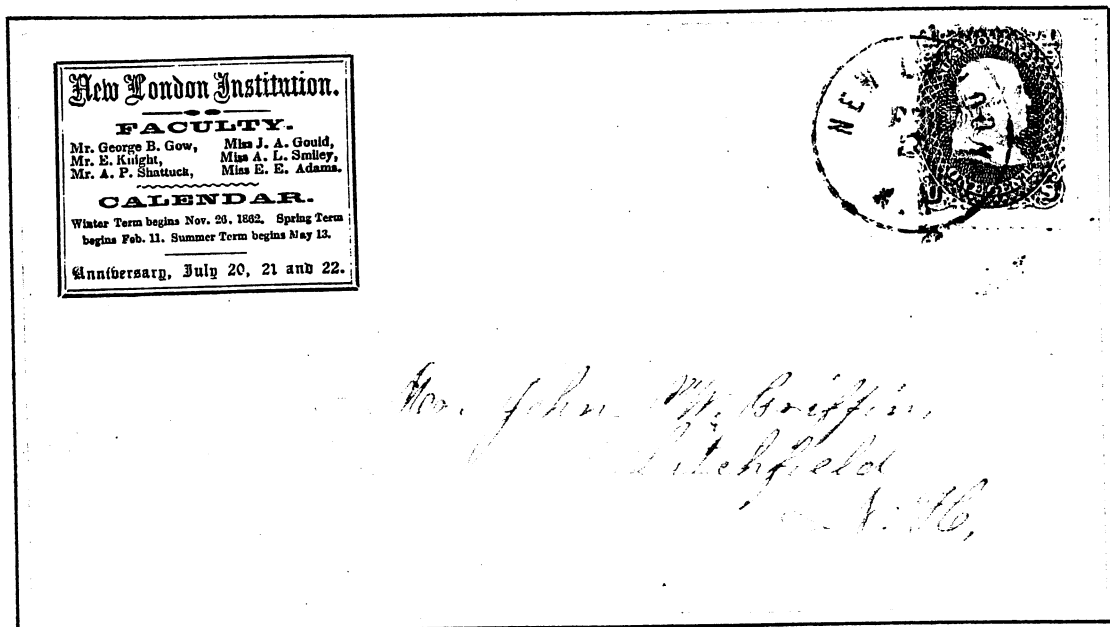
*Mercury Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Note meager capitalization of only \$200,000. September 2, 1863, Stillwater, Minnesota, to Sterling, Illinois. Envelope printed by N. Orr & Co., N.Y.*

ILLUSTRATED & ADVERTISING COVERS

SCHOOL CORNER-CARDS  
UNSEALED CIRCULAR USE



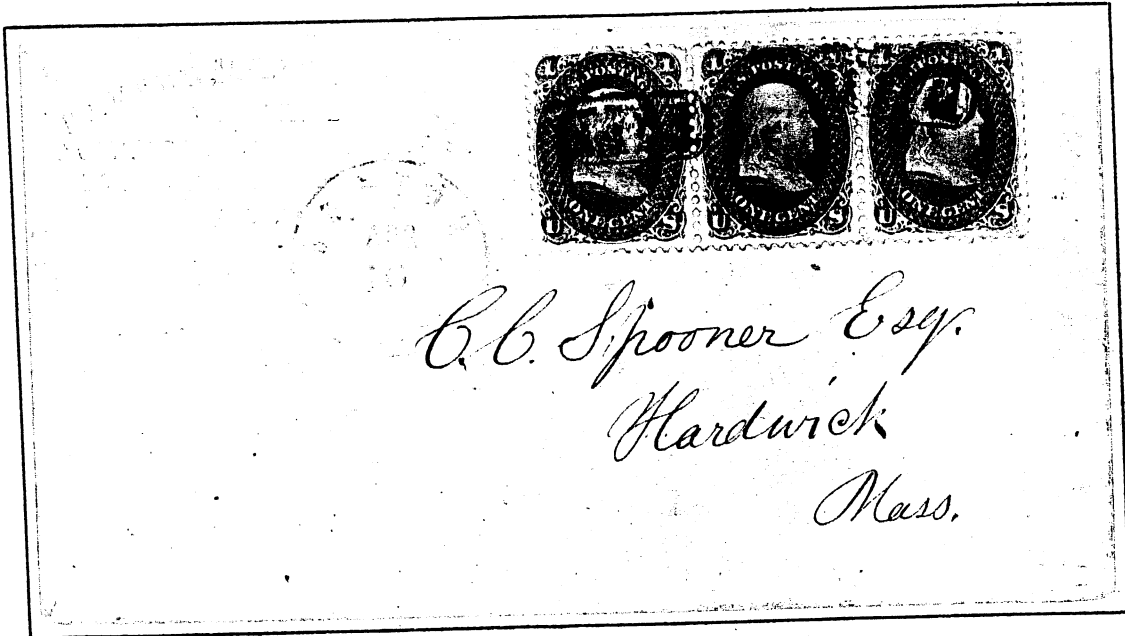
*Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, to Green Castle, Pennsylvania.*



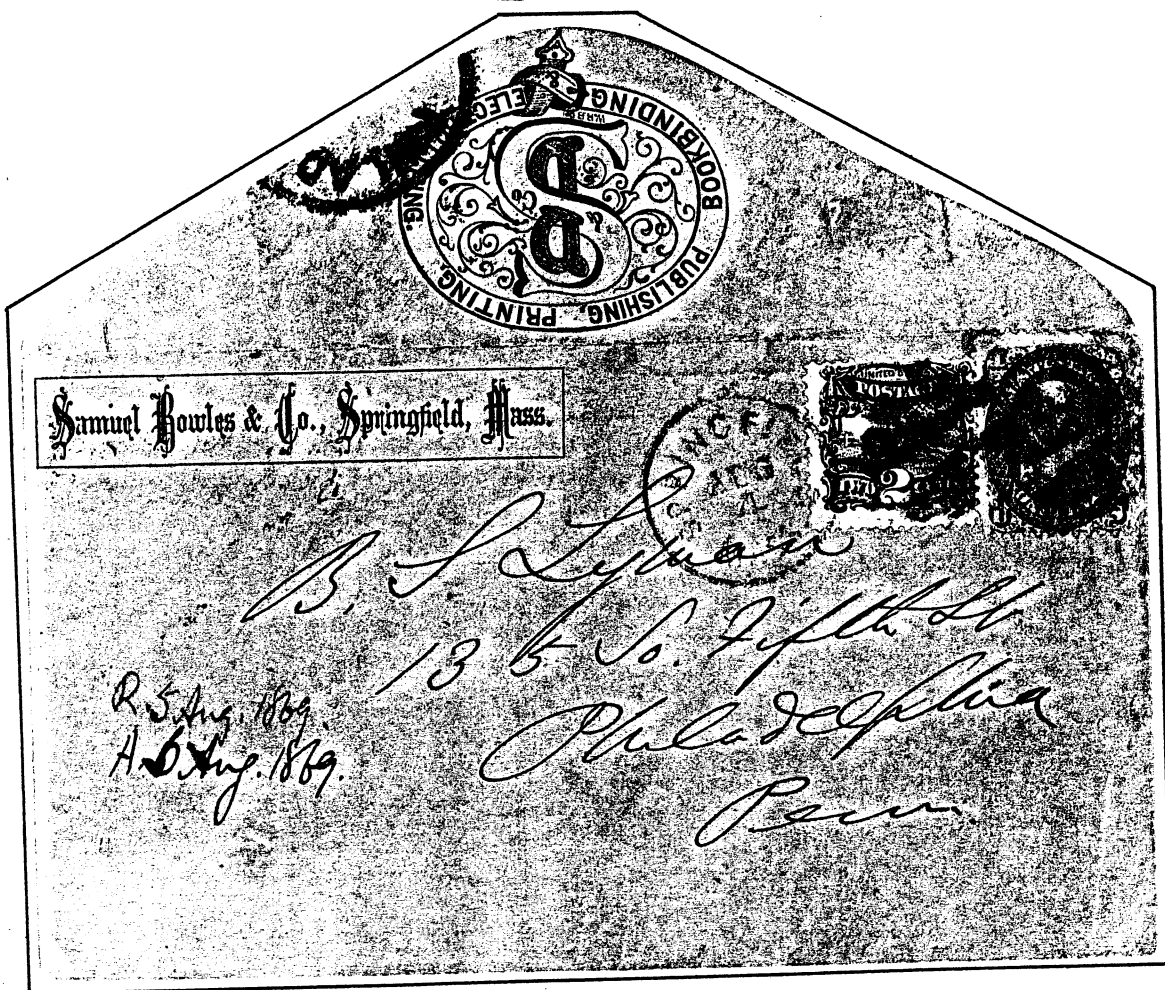
*February 2, (1863). New London Institution, New London, to Litchfield, N.H.*

ILLUSTRATED & ADVERTISING COVERS

CORNER-CARDS



*Daniel Allen & Co. Commission Merchants, Boston. Letter rate to Hardwick, Mass.*



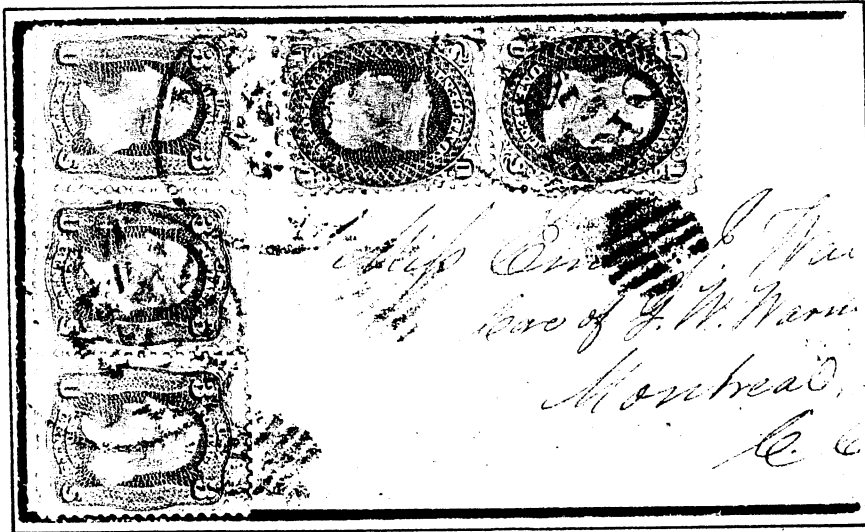
*Combination use of the 1¢ F-grill with the 2¢ 1869 issue. August 4, (1869), Springfield, Massachusetts, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

**MAIL TO CANADA**

In 1861, the letter rate to Canada was 10¢ per half ounce unless the distance from origin to the Canadian border was in excess of 3000 miles or the origin was on the Pacific Coast. In those cases, the rate was 15¢. On February 17, 1864, the rate became a standard 10¢ for all distances, and on April 1, 1868, the rate was reduced to 6¢.

**CANADA EAST**

**MOURNING COVER WITH CARRIER COLLECTION**

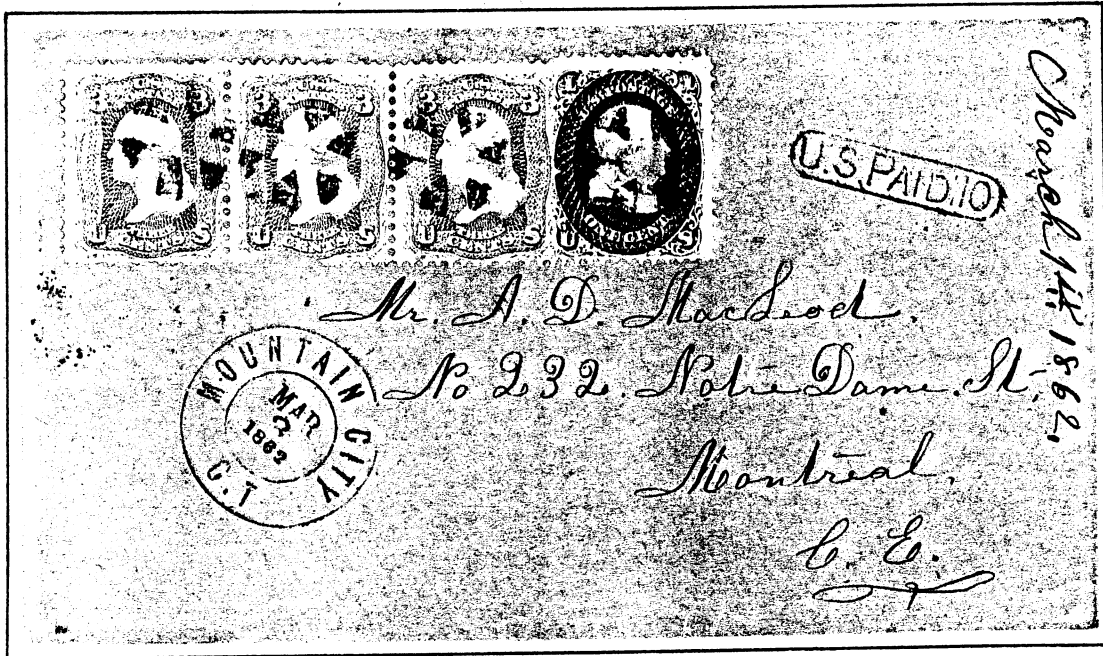


*New York City, September 23, 1861, to Montreal, Canada East. Early use for the 1861 issue at New York, where they were first sold on September 16, 1861.*

*11¢ in postage pays the 10¢ rate to Canada plus 1¢ carrier fee..*

*Cover is backstamped MONTREAL C.E., SP 24 61.*

**COLORADO TERRITORIAL USE**



*Mountain City, Colorado Territory, March 3, 1862, to Montreal, Canada East. Three 3¢ rose-pinks, and a 1¢ from Plate No. 9, pay the 10¢ rate. U.S. PAID.10 foreign exchange office marking in red. backstamped MONTREAL C.E. MR 13.*



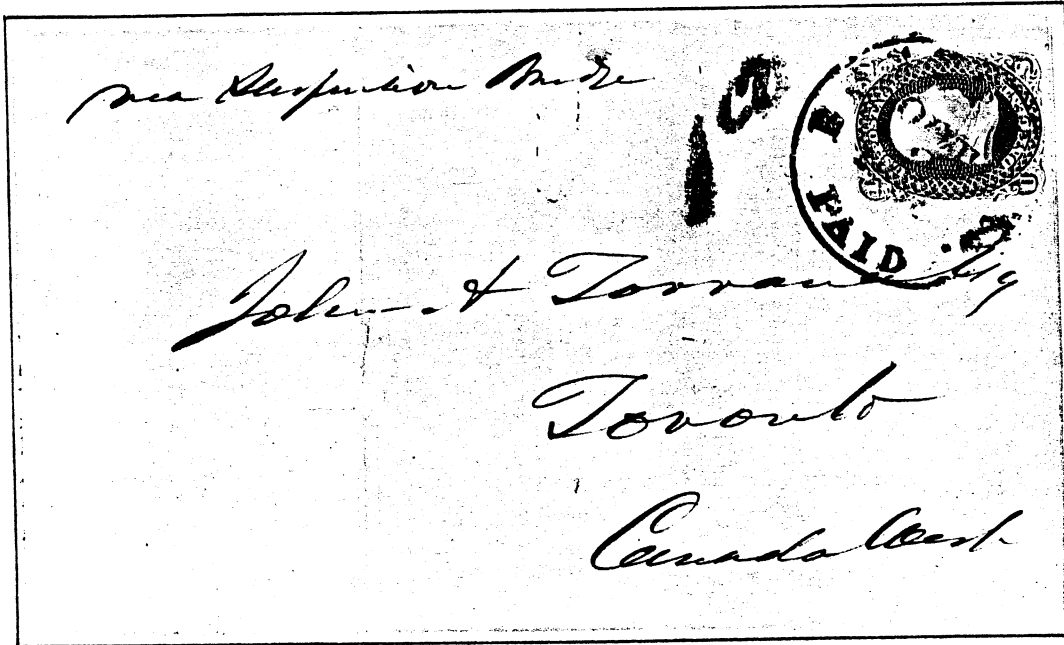
MAIL TO CANADA

In 1861, Canada contained only two provinces, Canada East or Upper Canada, and Canada West or Lower Canada. These two provinces are now known as Quebec and Ontario, respectively.

CANADA WEST

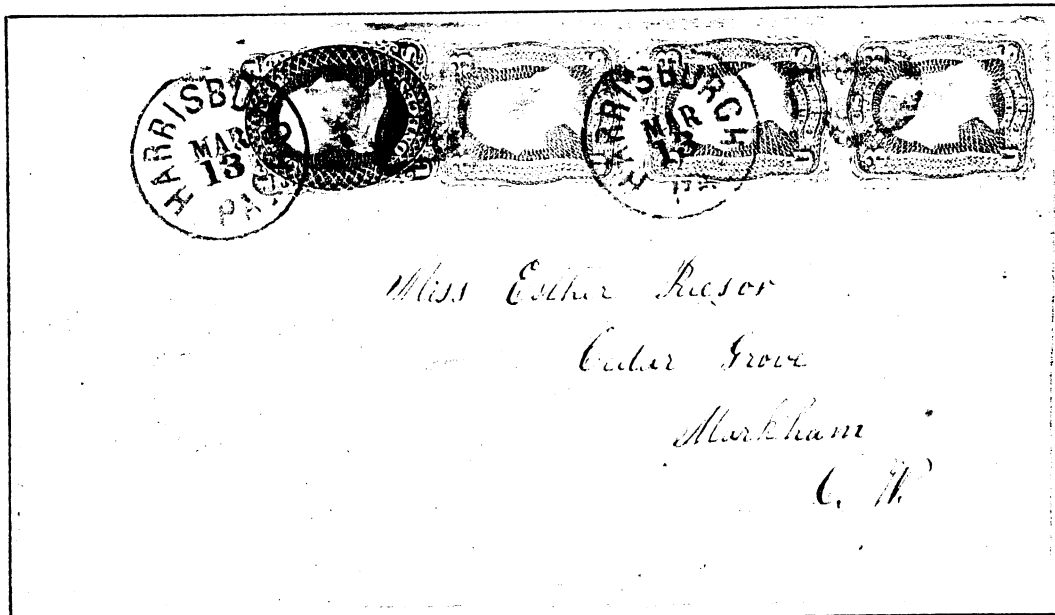
"PRICES CURRENT" PRINTED CIRCULAR

1¢ paid U.S. circular rate to border. Marked *1<sup>ct</sup>* for Canadian postage due.



*Boston, Mass. October 2, 1861, to Toronto, Canada West. Endorsed to be routed via exchange office at Suspension Bridge (Niagara Falls).*

TEN-CENT LETTER RATE

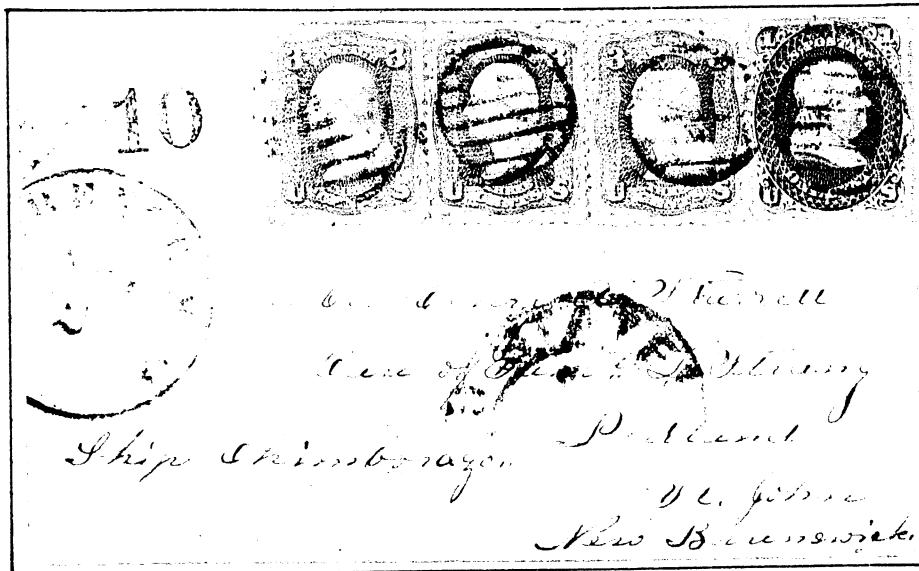


*Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, March 13 (1868), to Markham, Canada West. Backstamped WHITBY C.W. MR 15 68.*

## MAIL TO NEW BRUNSWICK

Postal rates and procedures for New Brunswick were essentially the same as for Canada. On July 1, 1867, it joined with Canada and Nova Scotia, and from that date, Canadian Commonwealth postal arrangements were used.

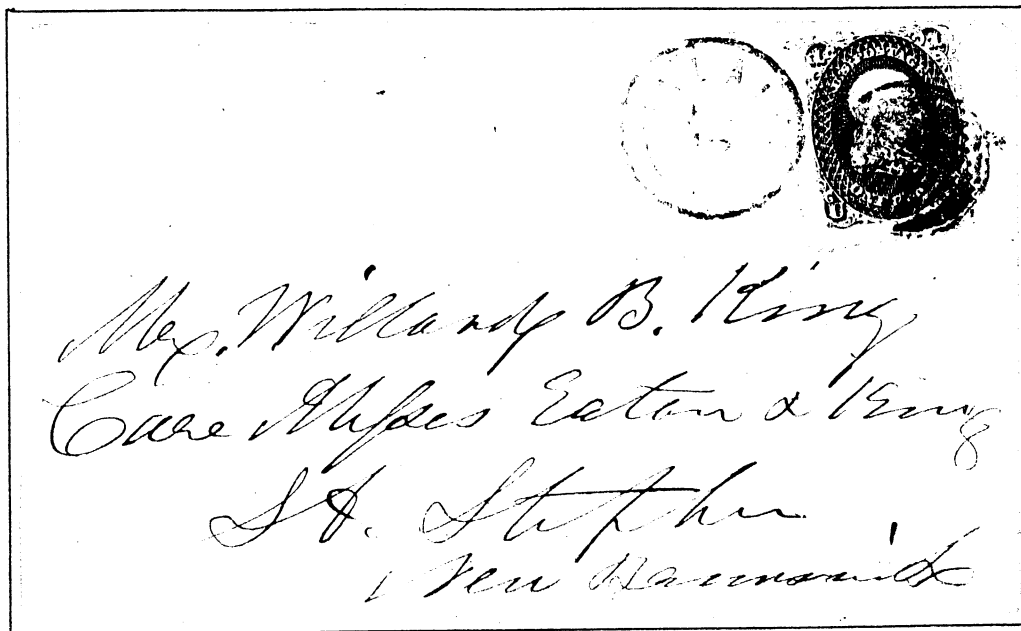
### COASTAL MAIL SHIP USE at the TEN-CENT RATE



Lawrence, Mass., September 2, (1861). Endorsed for routing via Portland and the ship "Chimborazo." Backstamped at St. John, on September 4, 1861.

### SPECIAL REDUCED CROSS-BORDER RATE

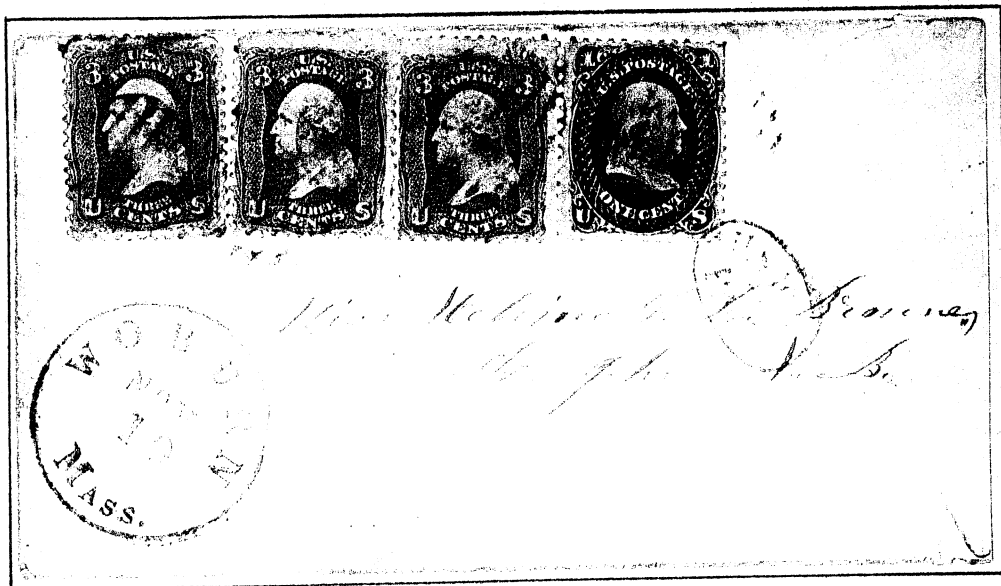
A reduced rate, agreed upon by the Postmasters General of New Brunswick and the United States, was available for the transmission of letters across the border between closely situated exchange offices. The rate was 1¢ or 2¢, and only nine examples are recorded.



CALAIS SHIELD CANCELLATION

Calais, Maine, December 15 (year unknown) to St. Stephen, New Brunswick. These two exchange offices are within two miles of each other, on opposite sides of the St. Croix River.

MAIL TO NEW BRUNSWICK



*Woburn, Mass., November 10, (1862), to St. John, New Brunswick. Backstamped at St. John, on November 13, 1862. Red, Paid 10, in oval marking applied at Exchange Office.*

**MAIL TO NOVA SCOTIA**

Although Nova Scotia did not become a part of Canada until July 1, 1867, the postal procedures and rates up until that date were similar, and subsequently were identical.

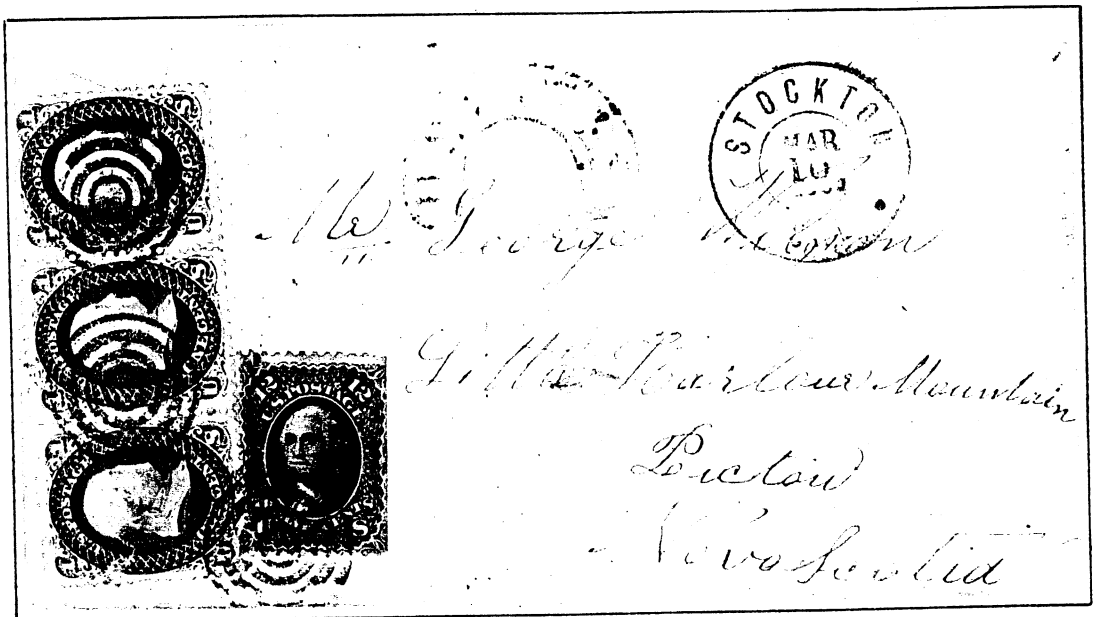
**TEN-CENT RATE**



UNITED STATES-BRITISH  
NORTH AMERICA  
FOREIGN EXCHANGE  
OFFICE MARKING

*Salem, Mass., March 8, (1862). Combination use on a 3¢ government envelope. Backstamped at Halifax on March 13, 1862.*

**FIFTEEN-CENT PACIFIC COAST RATE**



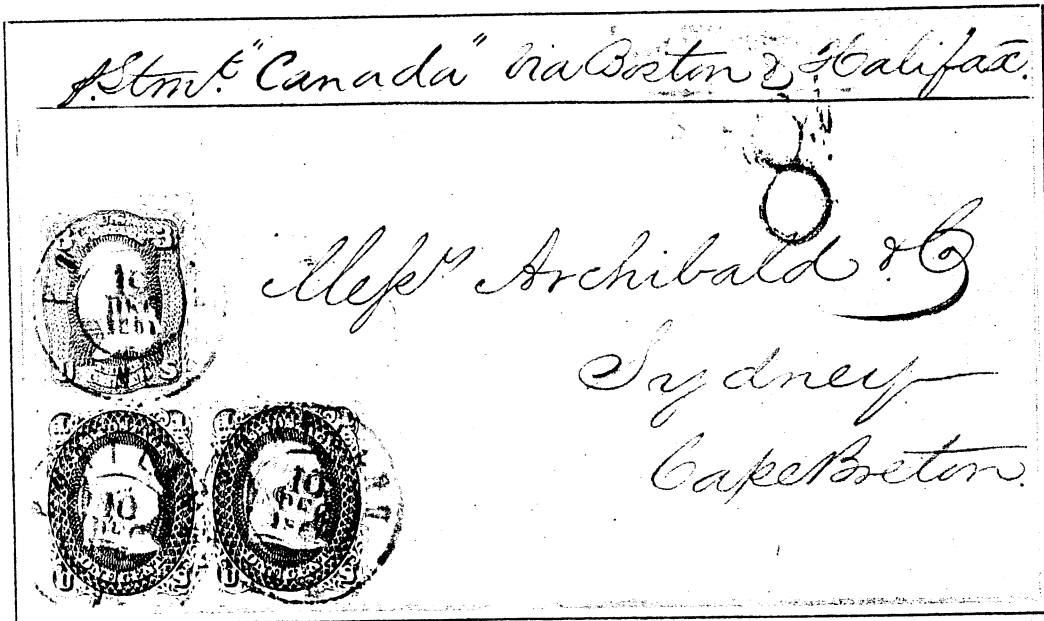
UNITED STATES-BRITISH  
NORTH AMERICA  
FOREIGN EXCHANGE  
OFFICE MARKING

*March 10, 1863. 15¢ rate paid by a 12¢ and three 1¢ stamps of the 1861 issue. Back-stamped at Amherst, N.S. on April 11, 1863, and at Truro, N.S. on April 13th.*

**STEAMSHIP TO NOVA SCOTIA**

A special service was available by British Cunard steamships for the carrying of the mails from Boston to the Maritime Provinces. U.S. inland fee to the ship was 5¢, and was to be prepaid, with the ship and overland fees collected upon delivery. The Canadian part of the postage was 5d to a port destination and 8d for inland. It could not be prepaid.

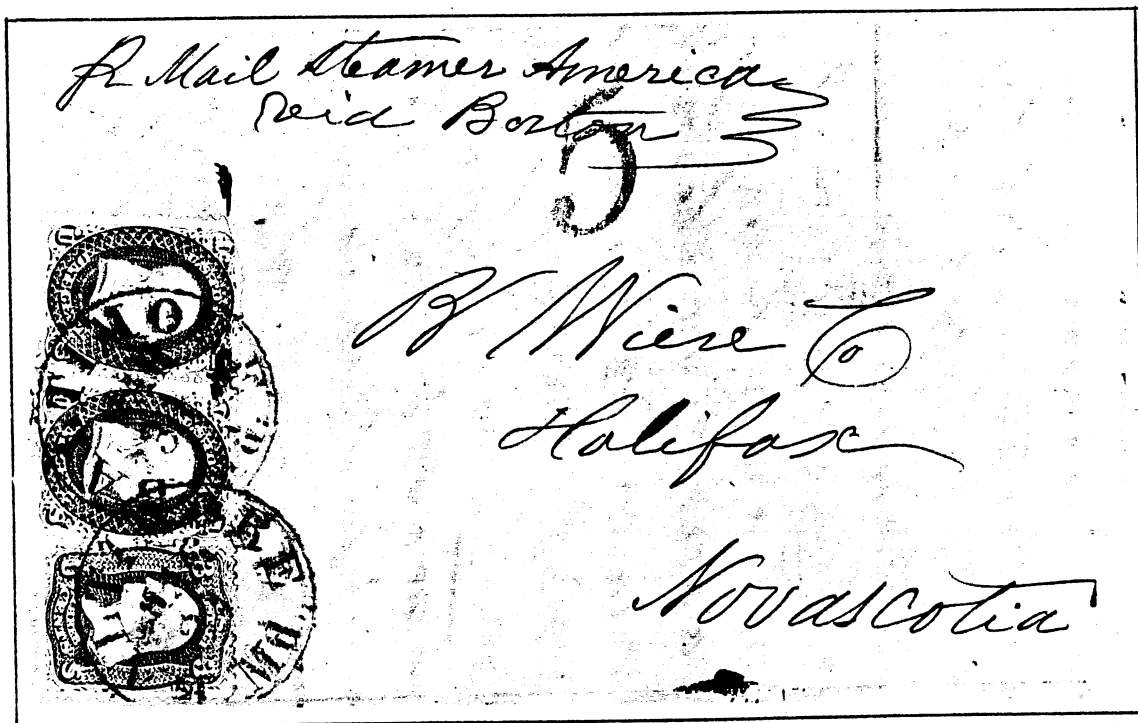
**CAPE BRETON ISLAND**



Portland, Maine, December 10, 1861. Endorsed to be sent by steamer "Canada," via Boston and Halifax.

Rated 8 pence for collection. U.S. inland postage of 5¢ prepaid.

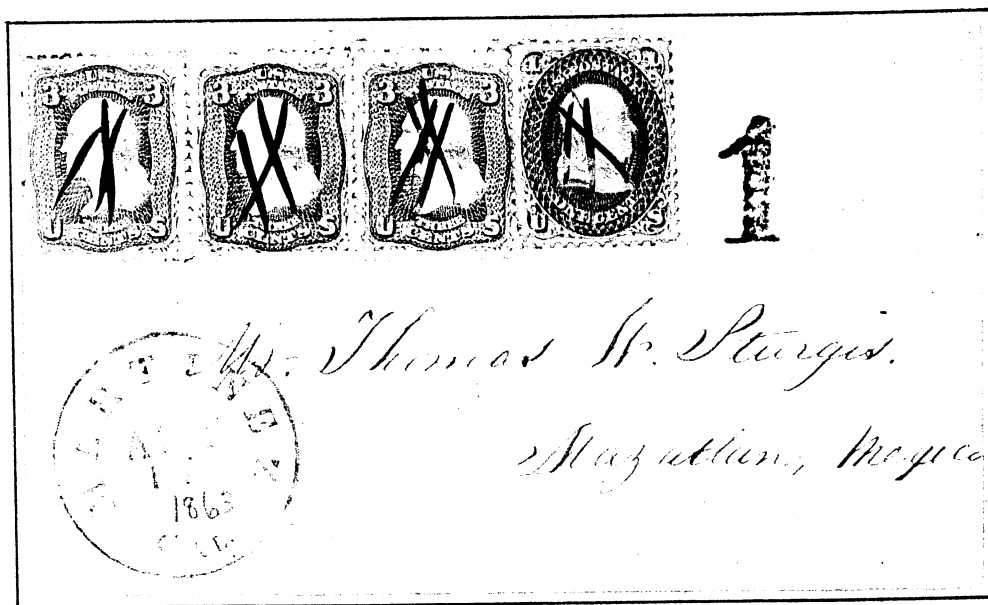
**FOLDED LETTER TO HALIFAX**



Baltimore, Maryland, March 31, (1862) via Boston and the Cunard steamship "America." 5¢ prepaid for U.S. postage and marked 5 for collection of 5 pence at destination. Backstamped at Halifax on April 4, 1862.

MEXICO

COASTAL MAIL to the PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO



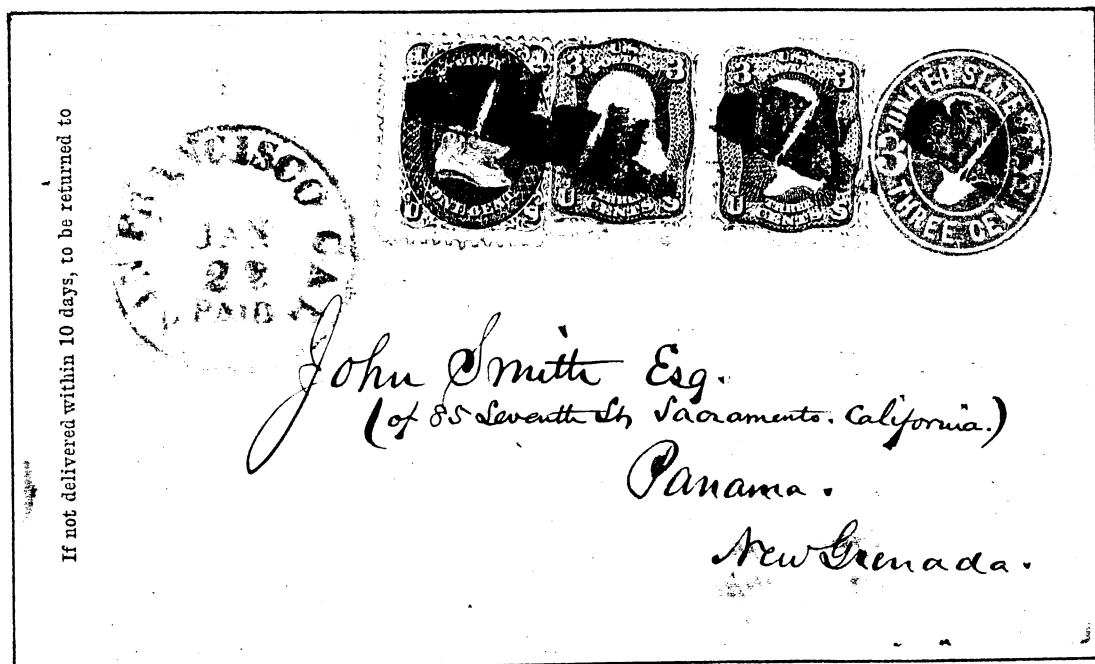
A limited postal convention was concluded with Mexico on July 4, 1862. It provided postal payment only to the border. The rate was 3¢ per half ounce by land, and for ship transport, it was 3¢ U.S. internal, and 7¢ ship postage to a Mexican port.

Martinez, California, April 17, 1863, to Mazatlan, Mexico. Marked 1 (one real = 12.5¢) for collection of internal Mexican postage. Only known use of the 1¢ Franklin to the west coast of Mexico.

NEW GRANADA

STEAMSHIP RATE TO PANAMA

Letters to countries without U.S. postal treaties could be sent via mail packet at a prepaid rate of 10¢. This paid the postage to the port of call.

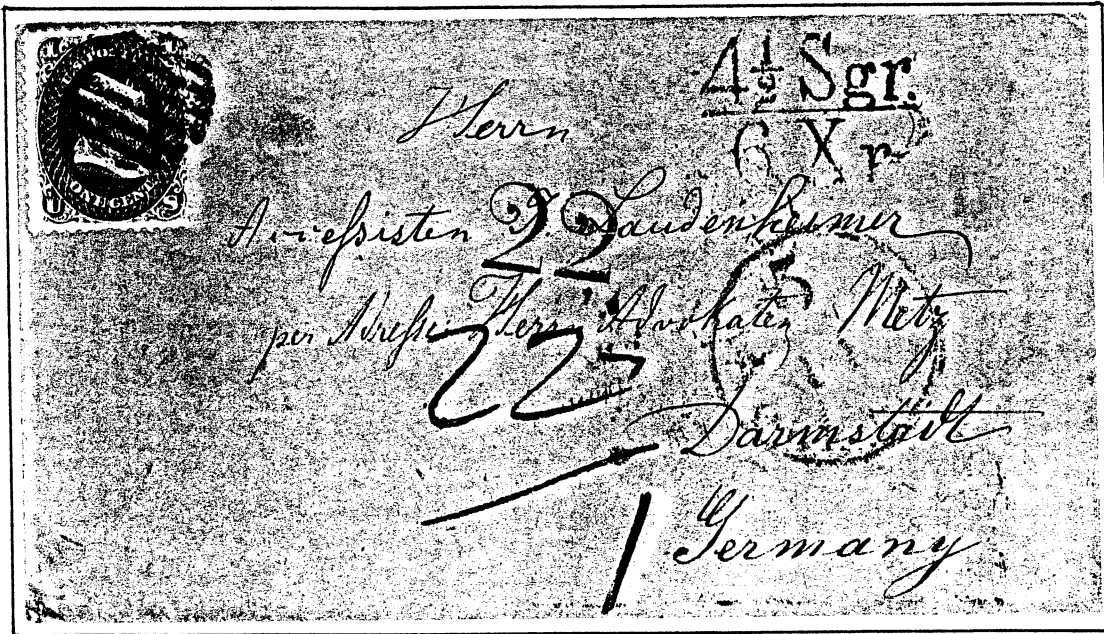


San Francisco, California, January 22, (no year date), to Panama, New Grenada. 3¢ Nesbitt envelope with additional franking to make up the 10¢ ship rate. The pair of 3¢ stamps are F-grills, indicating use after 1867.

TRANSATLANTIC MAIL

This showing of transatlantic covers to foreign destinations is limited to covers where only the 1861 Franklin one-cent stamp is used for payment of postage.

UNPAID, 15¢ LETTER RATE TO GERMANY, WITH  
1¢ FOR CARRIER COLLECTION AT NEW YORK



New York City, June 14, (1862), to Darmstadt, Germany. Hamburg packet "Saxonia" departed New York City, arriving at Hamburg on June 28th. then overland to Darmstadt via Thurn & Taxis post, arriving July 1, 1862. Backstamped at Hamburg, Frankfurt and Darmstadt.

4 1/2 Sgr.  
G X r.

HAMBURG EXCHANGE OFFICE MARKING

Dividing the 22 kreuzer (15¢) collection fee into 4 1/2 silbergroschen (10¢) to be credited to Hamburg, and 6 kreuzer to the Thurn & Taxis post for delivery to Darmstadt.



NEW YORK EXCHANGE OFFICE MARK

5¢ Debit to Hamburg

TRANSATLANTIC MAIL

PART-PAID LETTER TO GERMANY AT THE  
30¢ RATE FOR PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL



*Patriotic cover mailed from occupied Port Royal, South Carolina, on December 2, 1862, to Hildburghausen, Germany. Marked **Due 15¢** at the originating post office, probably to indicate that the letter was to be sent at the 15¢ rate via Bremen. The New York exchange office elected to route it via Prussian mail at the 30¢ rate. Part-payment of 3¢ was not recognized, and the letter was sent as unpaid.*

*Departed New York on December 17, 1862, aboard the Cunard packet "China," and arrived at destination on December 31, 1862.*

Marked 45 kreuzer with a one pfennige surcharge for delivery.



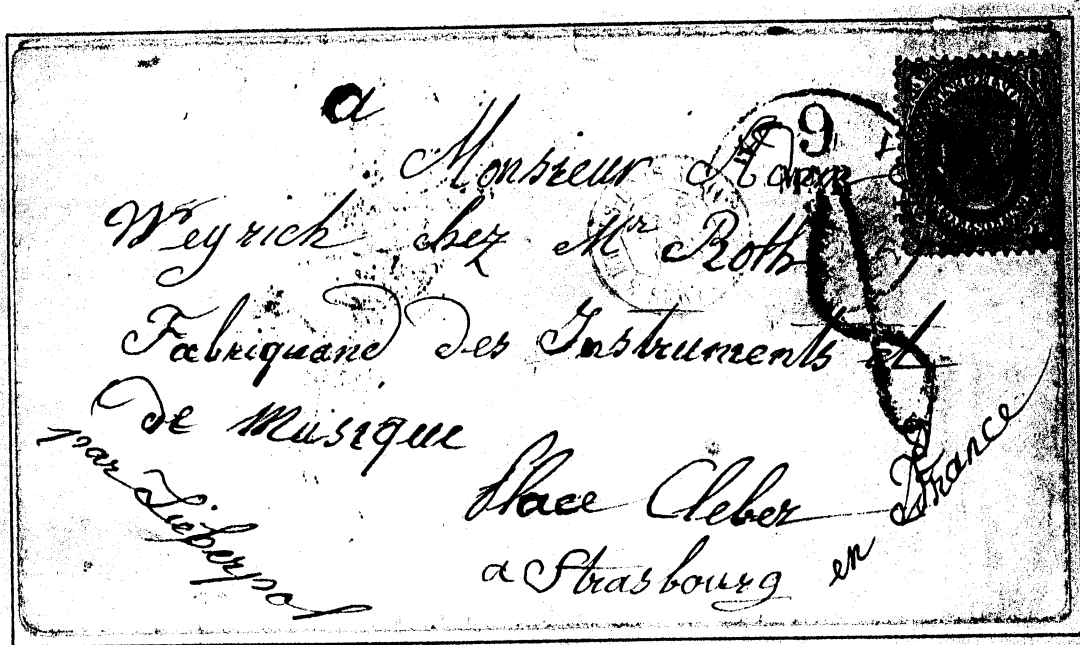
NEW YORK EXCHANGE  
OFFICE MARK

Debit to Prussia for 23¢.  
5¢ for U.S. inland, and 18¢  
for the British packet fee.



TRANSATLANTIC MAIL

LETTER TO FRANCE AT THE 15¢ RATE,  
PLUS 1¢ FOR U.S. CARRIER FEE



March 8, 1862. New York City, to Strasbourg, France, per American contract mail packet, "Etna," of the Inman Line. Cover endorsed "par Lieberpool." Arrived Liverpool, England, on March 21st, and France on March 23rd. Reverse shows a Strasbourg receiving mark, dated March 24, 1862.



CALAIS-PARIS  
ENTRY MARK

Denoting American  
Packet  
Via England



Destination collection  
mark for 8 decimes  
(15¢). 9¢ to U.S., 2¢  
for British transit, and  
4¢ for French inland.

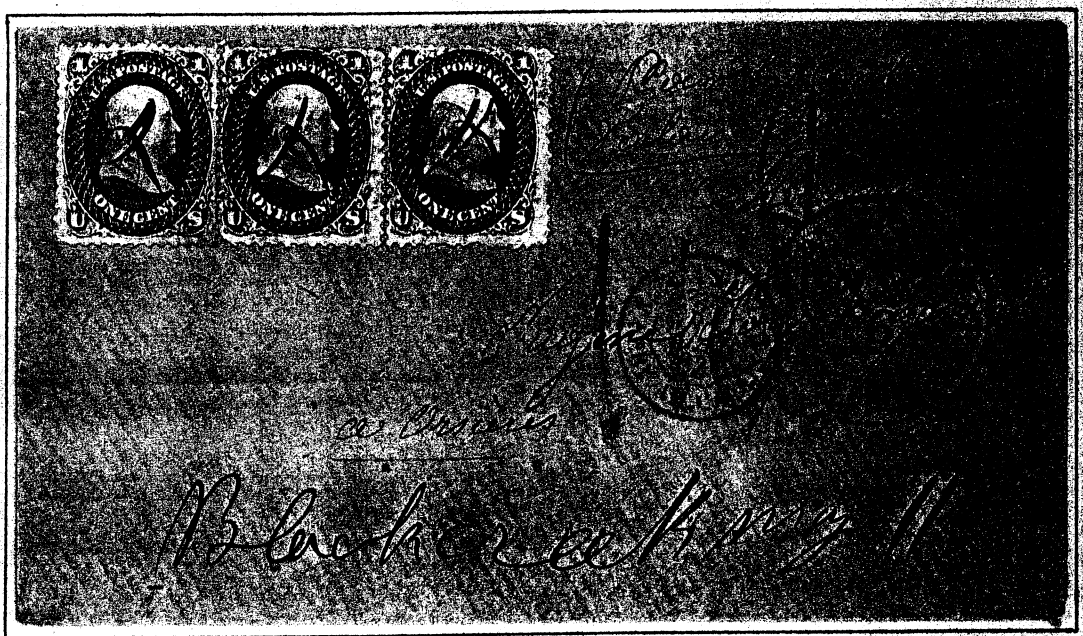


NEW YORK EXCHANGE  
OFFICE MARK

Debit to France of 9¢ for  
3¢ U.S. inland postage  
and 6¢ U.S. sea postage

# TRANSATLANTIC MAIL

PART-PAID LETTER TO SWITZERLAND AT THE  
21¢ RATE FOR MAIL VIA FRANCE



Mailed from Blackcreek, (Ohio) with manuscript postmark dated May 11 (1863). Threë-cents postage paid but not recognized since partial payment was not authorized for foreign mail.

Departed New York City on May 16, 1863, aboard contract mail packet, "City of Washington" of the Inman Line.

Arrived Calais, France, on May 31, 1863, per entry marking. Transit markings on reverse show routing via Paris and Neuchatel, to destination at Orsieres, Switzerland.

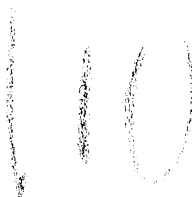


Collection mark for 8 French decimes (15¢). Probably applied in error at Calais for a French destination



NEW YORK EXCHANGE  
OFFICE MARK

Debit to France of 9¢ for  
U.S. inland postage 3¢  
U.S. sea postage 6¢



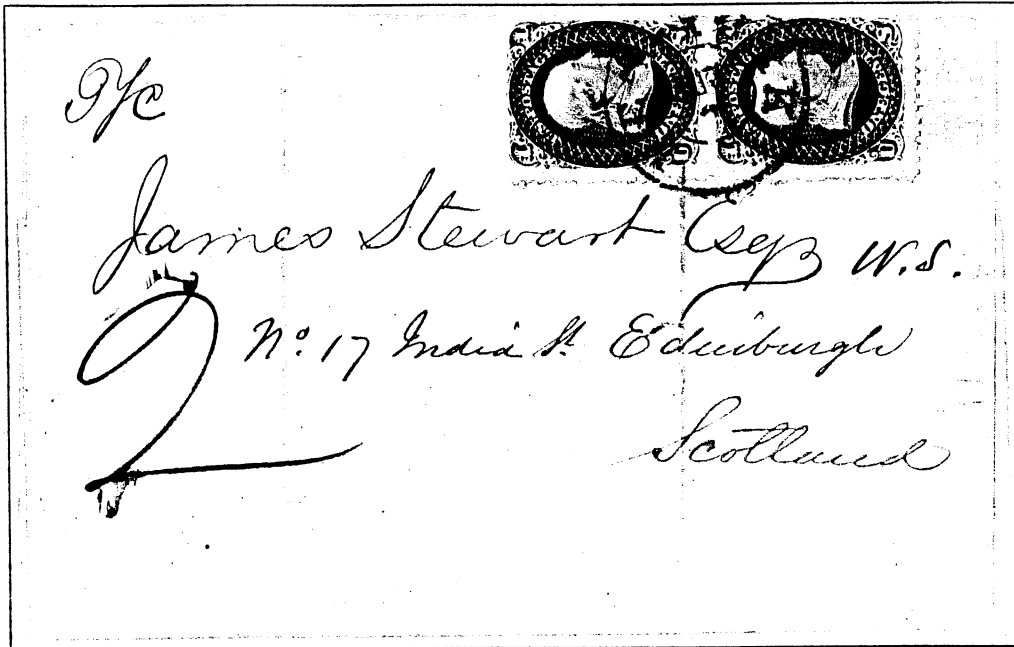
Destination collection  
mark for 110 Swiss  
centimes (21¢).

TRANSATLANTIC MAIL

CIRCULARS

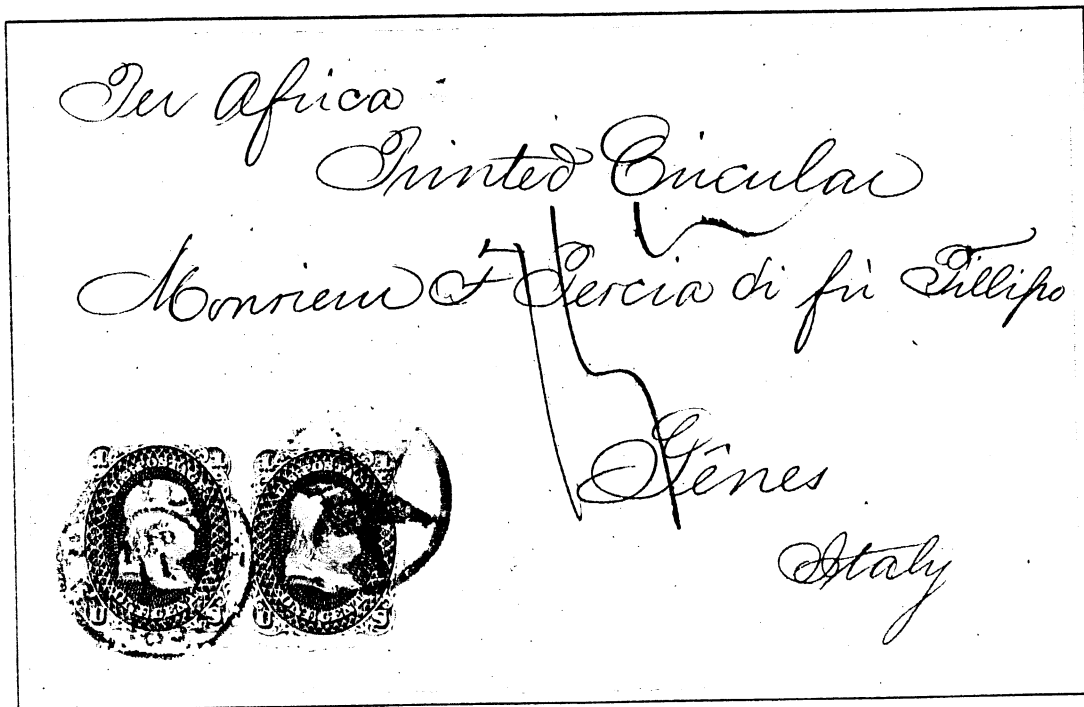
During the 1860s, the rate for circulars to most transatlantic destinations was 2¢, which paid for U.S. inland, and to the appropriate border or port. The balance of the postage was collected from the addressee.

PRINTED CIRCULAR TO SCOTLAND



New York, June 2, 1862, to Edinburgh, Scotland. Two 1¢ stamps pay the U.S. portion of the postage. Manuscript "PIC" advises that content is a printed circular. Marked 2 pence for collection.

FOLDED COVER FOR CIRCULAR TO ITALY



MARKED 15 CENTESIMI (3¢) FOR COLLECTION



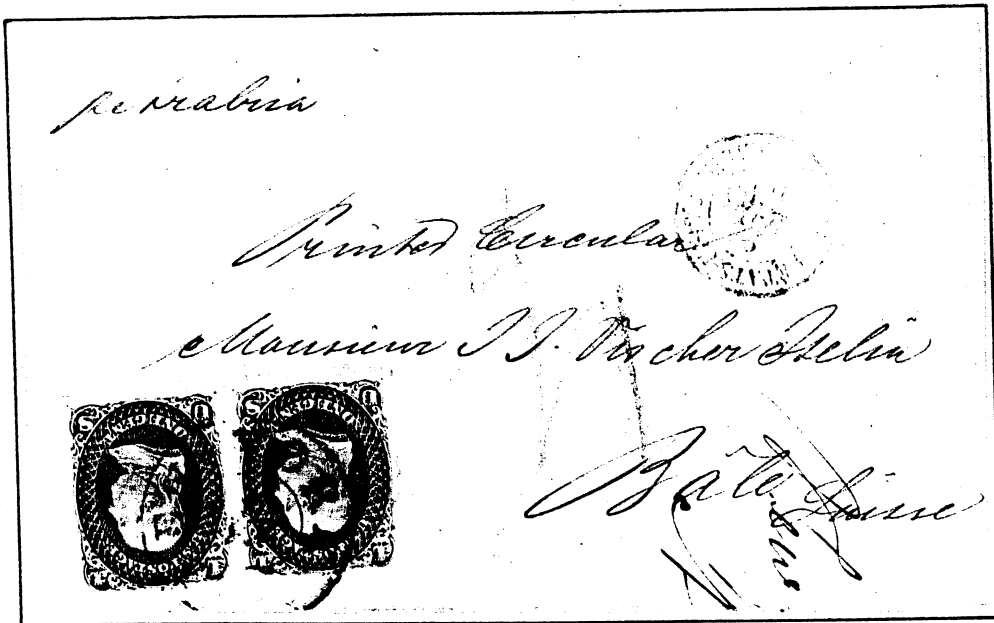
ARRIVAL BACKSTAMP MARCH 26, 1863

New York, March 11, 1863, to Genoa, Italy. Carried aboard the Cunard steamer "Africa."

TRANSATLANTIC MAIL

CIRCULARS

SWITZERLAND



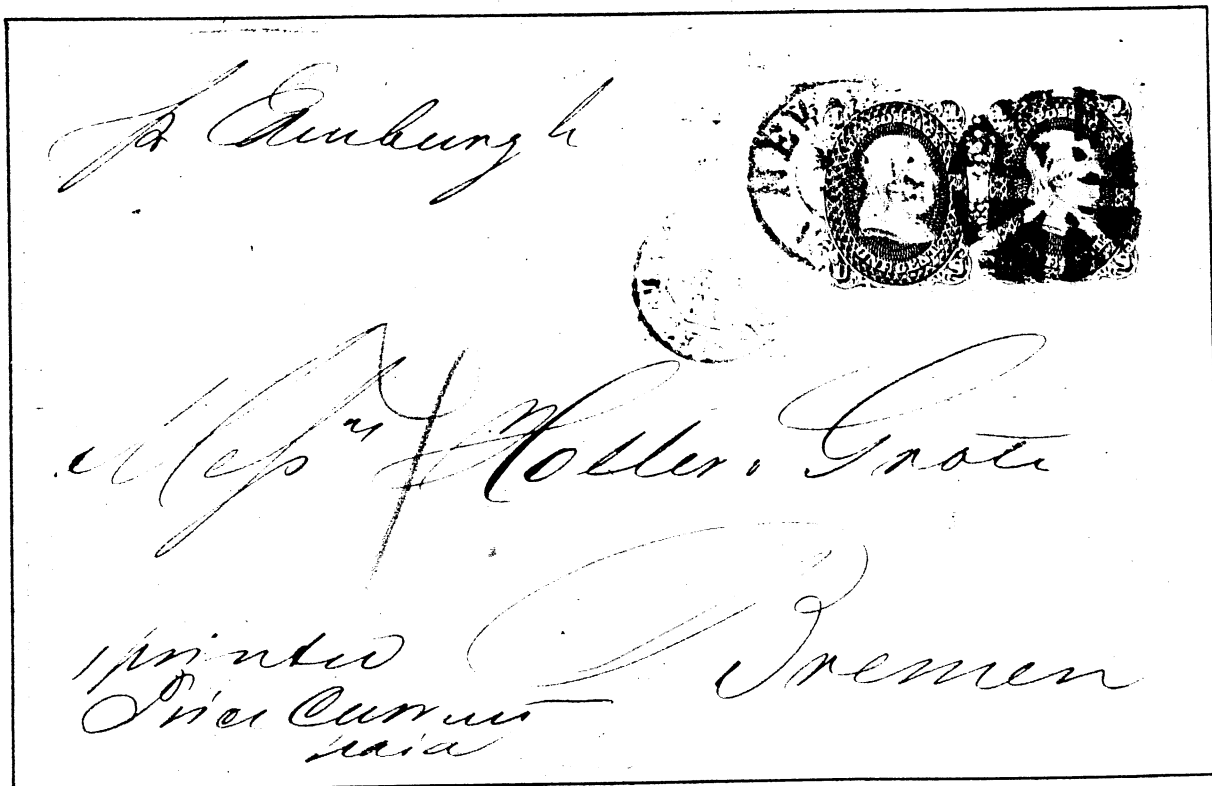
New York City, March 12, (1862). Via Cunard steamship "Arabia," as endorsed, to England and through France, to destination.

Marked at Basel in red crayon, 20 (centimes) for collection. Receiving mark on reverse, dated, March 27, 1862. 2¢ U.S. postage prepaid.

BREMEN

U.S. postage of 2¢ prepaid at New York. Marked with red French entry mark, dated, 10 AVRIL 63, at the Calais-Paris office.

Blue collection mark at Bremen for 4 grots (equal to 23 centimes), of which 14 centimes went to France for transit under Thurn & Taxis convention.



# TRANSATLANTIC MAIL

*PRINTED CIRCULAR TO SPAIN*

Price list for various types of barrel staves, dated October 13, 1862



*New York, October 14, 1862, to Cadiz, Spain. Two 1¢ stamps pay the U.S. portion of the postage. Probably carried by the Cunard steamship "Europa" out of Boston on October 15th, as British open mail. Stamped for arrival at London, and forwarded to Spain. Not marked for collection, but postage due was probably paid upon delivery.*

# TRANSATLANTIC MAIL

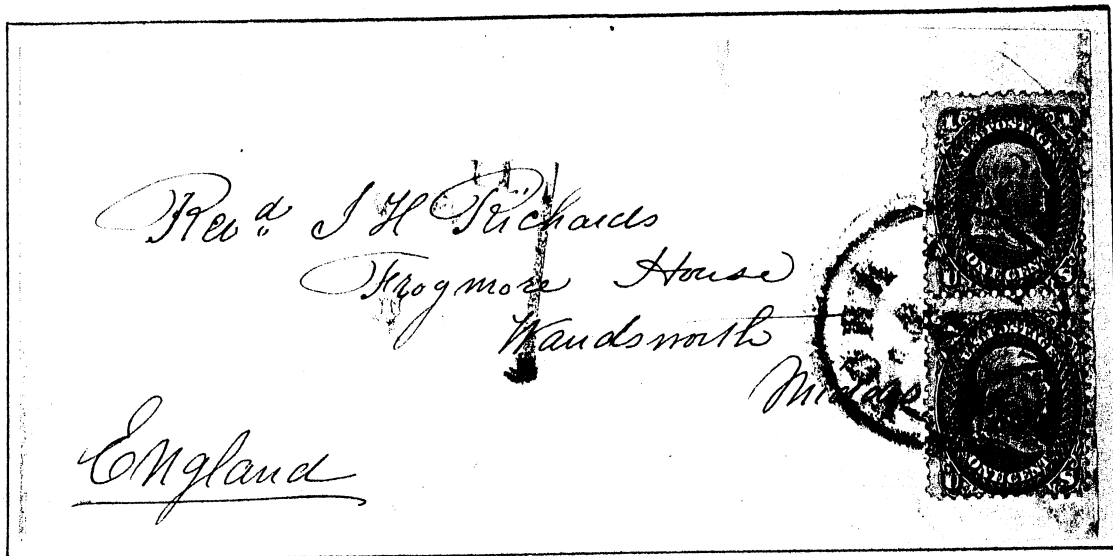
## WRAPPERS

During the 1860s, the rate for newspapers to most transatlantic destinations was 2¢, regardless of weight. This paid only for U.S. inland postage. The balance was collected from the addressee. Postage due was generally equivalent to about 2¢ U.S. Wrappers were required to be open at both ends to facilitate inspection. No written material could be enclosed.

TO ENGLAND



Winchendon, Massachusetts, to London. Marked 2 (pence) for collection.



NEW-YORK/PAID Exchange Office CDS, to Wadsworth (a borough of London), England. Prepaid 2¢ for the U.S. inland rate, and marked 1 (pence) for collection.