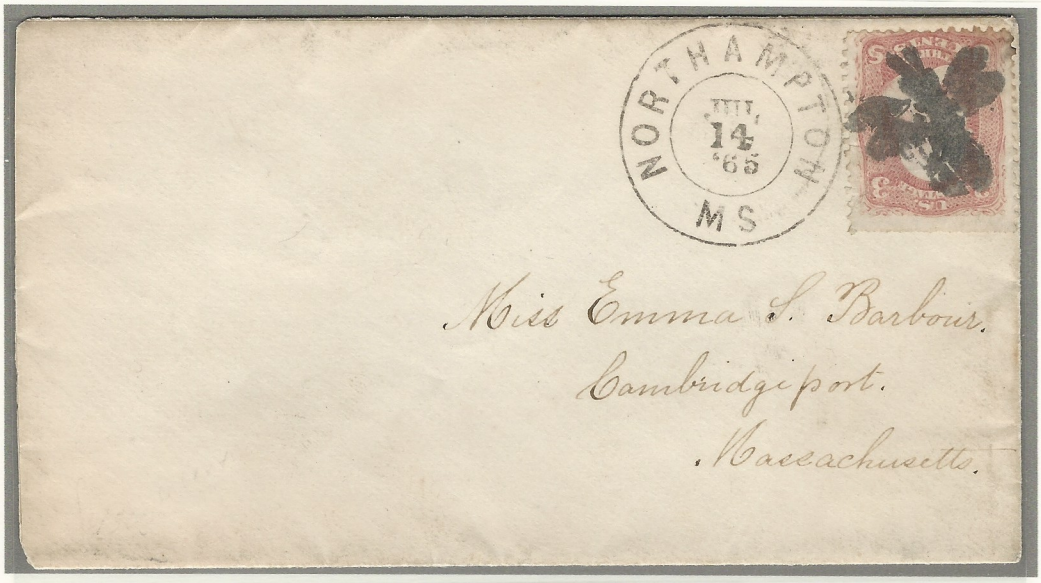
## Postal rates in the USA

**Letter dated Jan 2nd, 1863**

10c prepays the rate for distances of 3000+ miles, prior to July 1st 1863.


**Letter dated July 14th, 1865**

3c prepays the rate to anywhere in the USA after July 1st, 1863.




e: PF

A beautiful strike of the Northampton Honey Bee

**Letter dated November 13th, 1863**

12c prepays the standard registered letter rate

## Postal rates in the USA

**Only cover known** with three strikes of the Waterbury baseball cancel.


**Letter dated Sept 8th, 1867 (Waterbury to Canaan):** 6c prepays the rate for 1oz letters.

e: PF

## Used in conjunction with a local carrier

**Eleven recorded on cover**


Prince's Letter Dispatch

*Carried mail by steamboat from Portland (Maine) to Boston.*


Local posts evolved to carry the post where the United States Post Office had poor coverage.
Most of them were eventually shut down.

**Used in combination with a revenue stamp**

,HIO FARMERS,

Insurance Company.

Policy No. 35878

Charles T. Fobes

Ashtabula

Ashtabula Co., O.

LE ROY JUN 13

Am't Insured, $ 533

Cash Premium, $ 5.20

Expires, May 28th 1868

C. S. S. Griffing Agent.

In communicating with the Office, send the No. of your Policy.

SANFORD, PRINTER & STATIONER, CLEVELAND, O.

OHIO FARMERS'

Insurance Company,

LE ROY,

MEDINA COUNTY, OHIO.

Chartered Feb. 8th, 1848.

CAPITAL, - $200,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THIS COMPANY INSURES

FARM PROPERTY,

— AND —

Unexposed Dwellings and Barns,

AND THEIR CONTENTS,

AT LOWER RATES

THAN ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE CO. KNOWN.

LOSSES

HONORABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

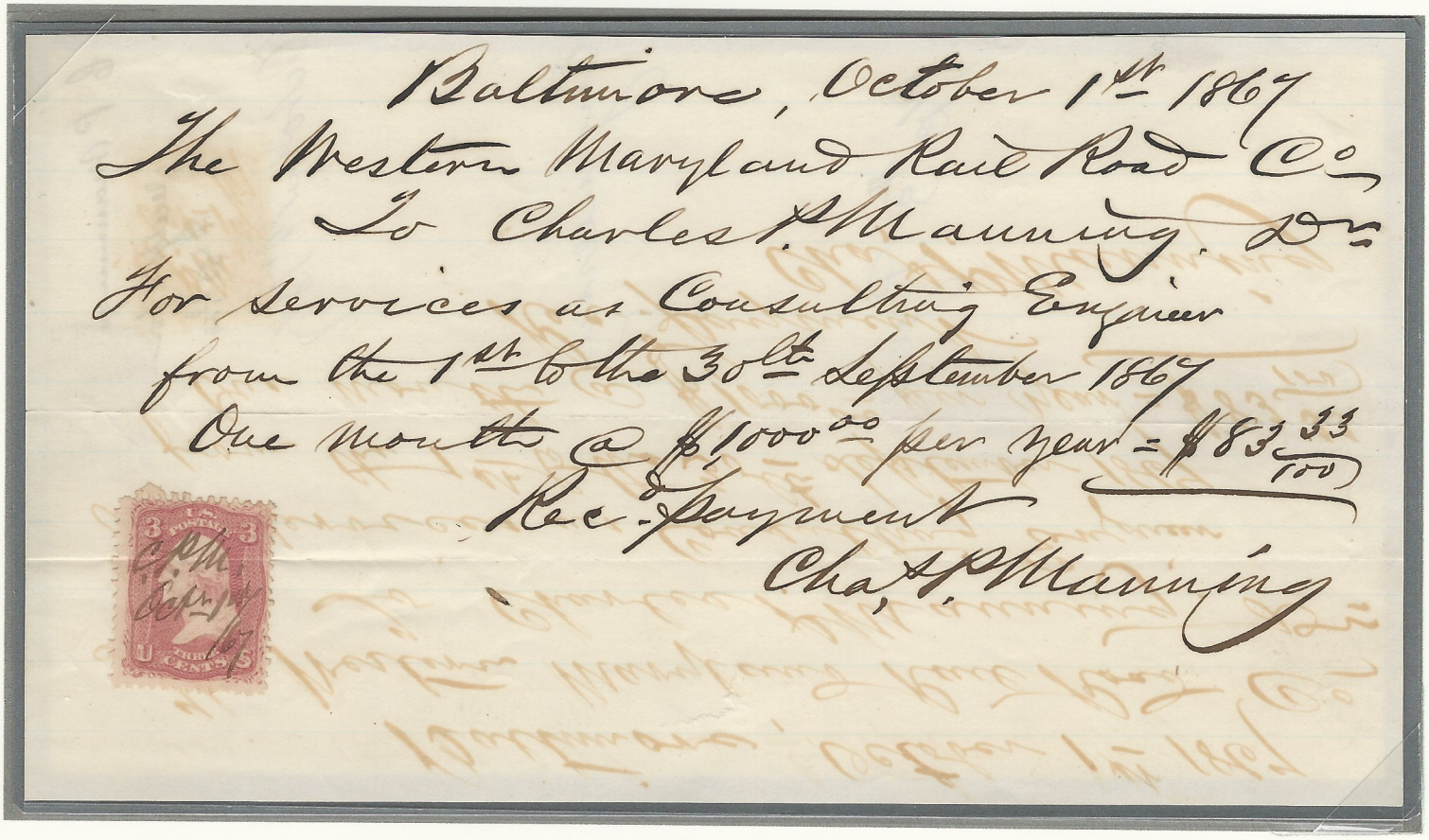
N. B.—In case of a loss, notice must be given within 30 days.

## As currency


*Scan of the back*

Encased to make a 3c coin

## Unauthorized but accepted use to pay tax



Baltimore, October 1st 1867

The Western Maryland Rail Road Co

To Charles P. Manning. Dr.

For services as Consulting Engineer

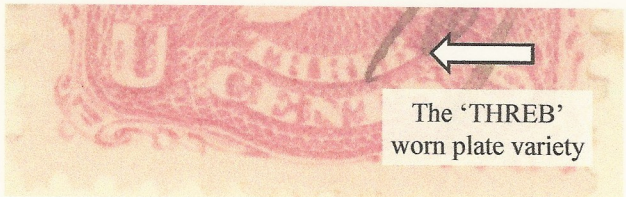
from the 1st to the 30th September 1867

One month @ $1000.00 per year = $83.33/100

Rec. Payment

Chas. P. Manning






The 'THREB' worn plate variety

A receipt for the payment of services by a consulting engineer in Baltimore. Although not authorized, postage stamps were often used to pay tax. Here, the 3c overpays the rate by 1c.

**International postal rates:** to Canada and Peru

### i). To Canada


Back stamped: **Lanark, Feb 21st 1867.**

The standard letter rate to Canada was **10c** per ¼ ounce.

### ii). To Peru

Back stamped: **Lima, Dec 8th 1867.**

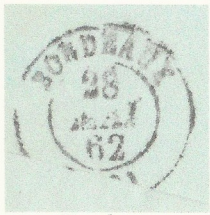

The standard letter rate to Peru was **34c** per ¼ ounce. 24c credit to foreign carriers.

**International postal rates:** to France and Switzerland

### i) To France


Back stamped


*Paris*




*Bordeaux*

The standard letter rate to France was **15c** per ¼ ounce. 12c credit to foreign carriers.

### ii). To Switzerland


Back stamped



The rate to **Switzerland** via **Bremen** was **19c**. The **3c + 10c + 2 x 1c** pays the 15c per ¼ ounce to Bremen. Although short paid, the letter was delivered. The 16c magenta foreign services credit has been crossed out and changed to 4c. Tied by New York grid cancellation.

**International postal rates:** to the Cape of Good Hope and China

### i) To the Cape of Good Hope


Boston
Jan 22 (1862)


Cape Town
March 16, 1862

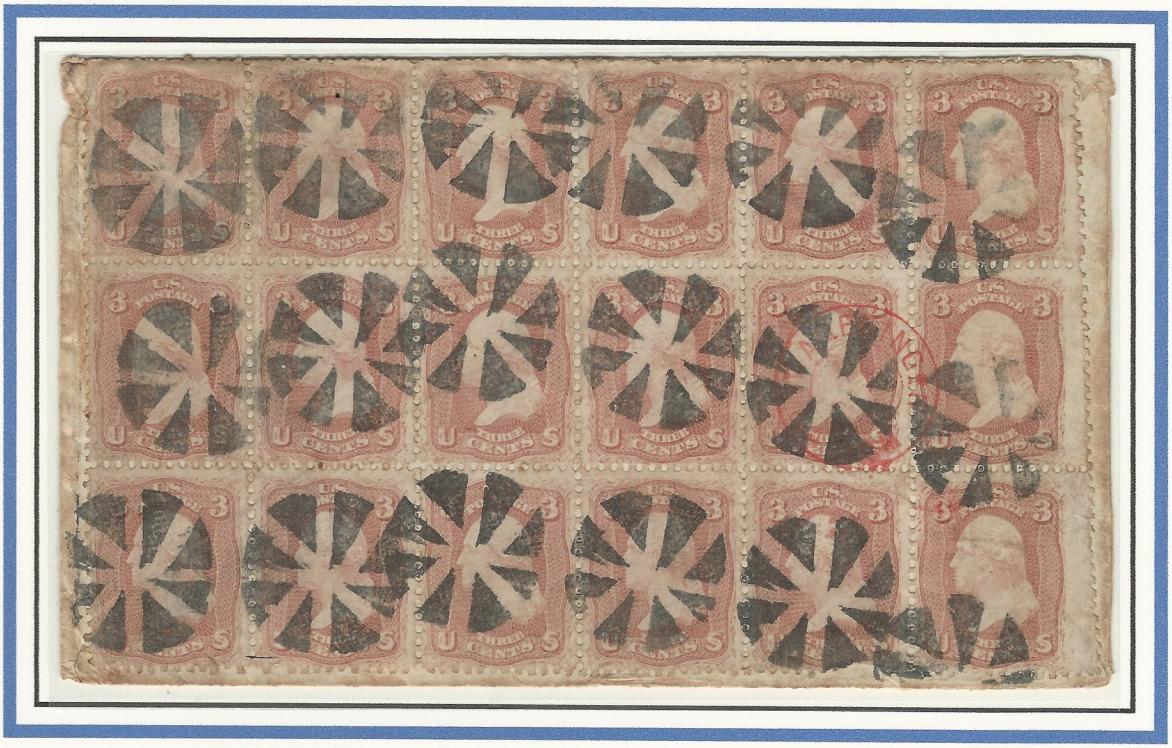

The standard letter rate to the Cape of Good Hope was **33c** per ¼ ounce. 28c credit due to foreign carriers.

### ii). To China


The standard letter rate to the China through Northampton was **45c** per ¼ ounce. The 1d red franking credits the colonial service.

**International postal rates:** to the Netherlands

The **biggest block** and **only known block of 18** on cover




Scan of the front

The single block of **18 x 3c** stamps prepays the 60c rate to the **Netherlands** via **London**. One might think that the sender made a mistake by failing to take into account the 'paid for' 3c postal stationary. But regulations stipulated that the postal stationary payment couldn't be included in the payment for mail of this kind.

## **Chapter 4:** The prevention of Reuse

The 1861-69 period was characterized by many ingenious ideas to prevent the reuse of stamps. This chapter exhibits the essays based on patented ideas. I show:

- Examples of patent cancellations
- The Morison-Leeds envelopes (including **legal** correspondence from the Leeds estate)
- Examples of Loewenberg's many patents (including signed essays and the rare se-tenant USA-France)
- Patents that were tried but not adopted: Gibson, Harmon, Francis, Macdonough, Wyckoff, Steel

### **Patent cancellers:** blades

The 12 blade duplex patent canceller used in Philadelphia from 1861 – 63


**Philadelphia: April 2, 1863**

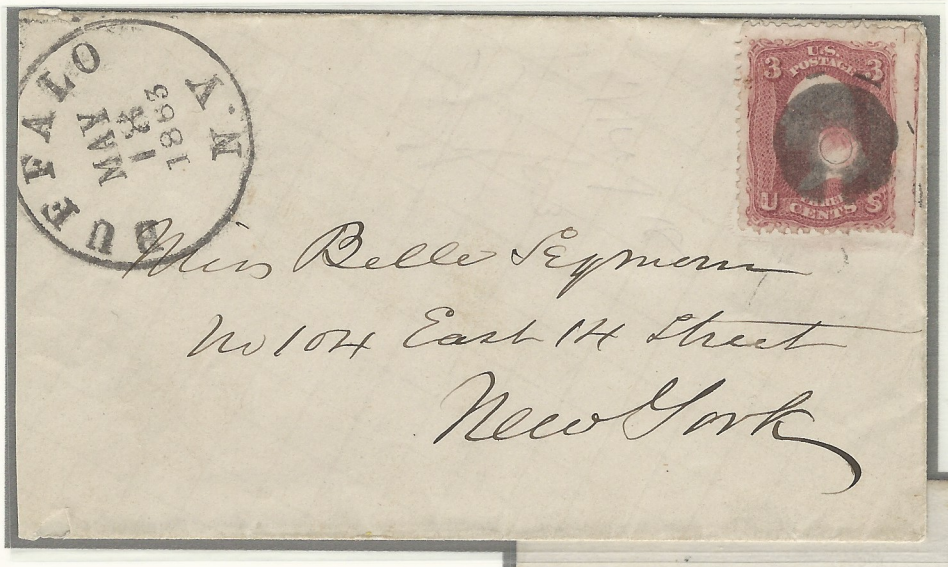
The blades were intended to cut the stamp.

**Philadelphia: April 30, 1863**

Postal regulations required the CDS to be clear of the stamp.

In this case, the position of the stamp made cutting impossible.

**Patent cancellers:** scraping, cutting, punching




**Buffalo, New York: May 18, 1863**

Cutting circle surrounded by thick wheel: 1863 – 65.

Twisting the canceller was supposed to scrape the surface of the stamp.


**Fall River, Mass: November 3, 1863**

Short blades and pins cut and punch holes into the stamp: 1863.

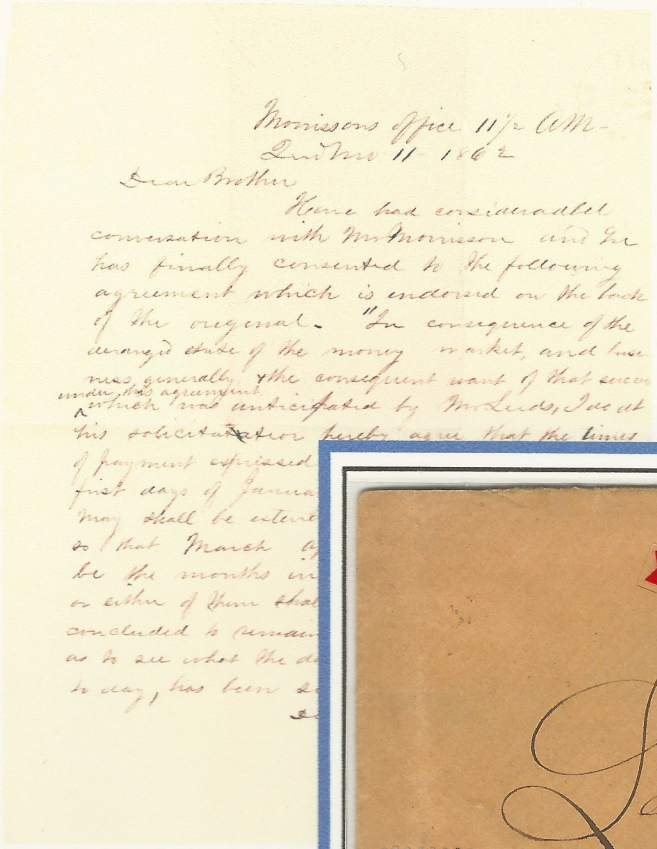

**Orfordville, New Hampshire: March 26**

Circles and two thick pins cut and punch holes in the stamp.

## Barclay Leeds writes to his brother Lewis, confirming their purchase of the Morison patent

The purpose of the Morison patent was to secure '*...upon a letter... legal evidence of the day or date upon which the said letter... was mailed...*'

From Morison's letters patent 28,767 dated **June 19, 1860**



Morrisons Office 11½ AM
June 11 1862

Dear Brother

Have had considerable conversation with Mr Morrisson and he has finally consented to the following agreement which is indorsed on the back of the original. "In consequence of the deranged state of the money market, and business generally, & the consequent want of that accommodation which was anticipated by Mr Leeds, I do at his solicitation hereby agree that the times of payment expressed first days of Janua May shall be extend so that March a be the months in or either of them that concluded to remain as to see what the d to say, has been s

'Dear Brother

*'Have had considerable conversation with Mr Morrisson and he has finally consented....*

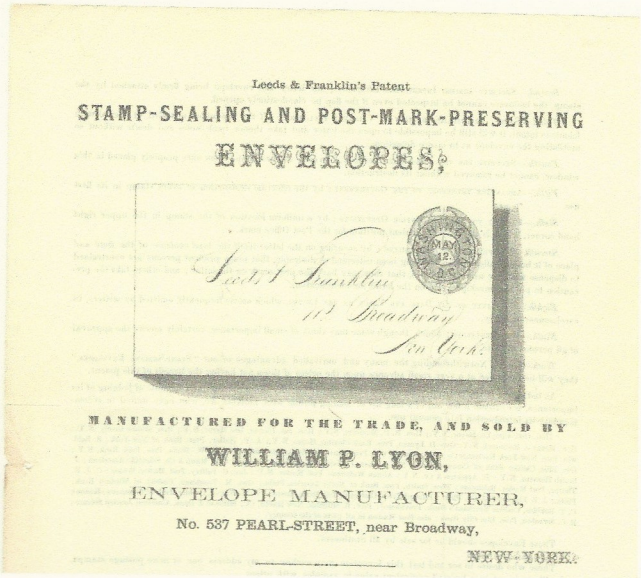
**The most important letter in the Leeds archive**


The enclosed letter is a record of Morison's agreement to sell his patent to the Leeds brothers for $1 000 ($23 750 today). Payment was to be made in four installments: March, April, May, July of 1862. The letter is from **Barclay Leeds** to his brother, Lewis, and is headed '*Morrison's office 11:30 am*'.

The envelope neatly illustrates the original purpose for which the patent was intended, namely, to secure proof of a date.

Leeds and Franklin added the **prevention of reuse** to the uses of the patent in a **William Lyons** circular dated 1862: *'Securing to the Government the destruction of the stamp in opening the letter...'*

## **The 'Lyons' circular** advertising the use of the envelope to prevent reuse



Leeds & Franklin's Patent

STAMP-SEALING AND POST-MARK-PRESERVING

ENVELOPES;

MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE, AND SOLD BY

WILLIAM P. LYON,

ENVELOPE MANUFACTURER,

No. 537 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway,

NEW-YORK.

Scan of the front of the circular

**Excerpt from the circular below**

....

*Fourth – SECURITY FOR THE PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE; as the stamp when once properly placed in this window, cannot by removed without its destruction*

*Fifth – ADVANTAGE THEREOF TO THE GOVERNMENT; by the effectual destruction of every stamp in its first use*

....

**Postal regulations required the CDS to be clear of the stamp.**

The Morison-Leeds envelope could therefore never be used to both prove the date of the contents; and prevent the reuse of stamps.

*Second.*—SECURITY AGAINST IMPERTINENT INTRUSION; the letter and envelope being firmly attached by the stamp, the inclosure cannot be inspected even if the flap be clandestinely opened.

*Third.*—SAFETY AGAINST ABSTRACTION OF VALUABLE INCLOSURES. If the flap be left unsealed, or opened with felonious intent, it will still be impossible to open the letter and take thence bank notes and drafts without so mutilating the envelope as to insure detection.

*Fourth.*—SECURITY FOR THE PRE-PAYMENT OF THE POSTAGE; as the stamp, when once properly placed in this window, cannot be removed without its destruction.

*Fifth.*—ADVANTAGE THEREFORE TO THE GOVERNMENT; by the effectual destruction of every stamp in its first use.

*Sixth.*—FACILITY TO THE POST OFFICE OPERATIONS; by a uniform location of the stamp in the upper right hand corner, which is the most convenient position for the Post Office mark.

*Seventh.*—VERIFICATION OF THE MAILING; by securing on the letter itself the *legal evidence* of the time and place of it being mailed. This has long been esteemed so desirable, that many prudent persons are constrained to dispense with the use of envelopes, that they may have the post mark on the letter; and others take the precaution to pin the envelope again on the letter for identification.

*Eighth.*—CERTAINTY OF THE DATE AND PLACE ON THE LETTER, which are so frequently omitted by writers, in carelessness or hurry.

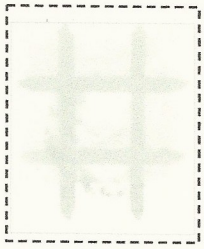
*Ninth.*—ORNAMENTATION; which, though some may think of small importance, certainly merits the approval of all persons of taste.

*Tenth.*—COST. Notwithstanding the many and unrivalled advantages of our "STAMP-SEALING ENVELOPES," they will be furnished at a very small advance upon the prices of those not having the benefit of this patent.

As indicative of the estimate placed upon this improvement by those perhaps best capable of judging of its importance, we subjoin a few out of a long list of leading public men, bankers, &c. who have united in recom-

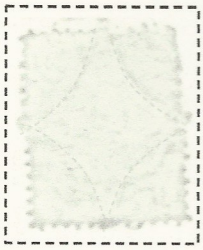
**Type 1A** (lattice) and **Type 2** (diamond)

Type 1A lattice: note the rare **embossed patent claim** on the envelope

*Type 1A*
*Backlit scan*

**Three known. This is the only one known to be in private hands.**

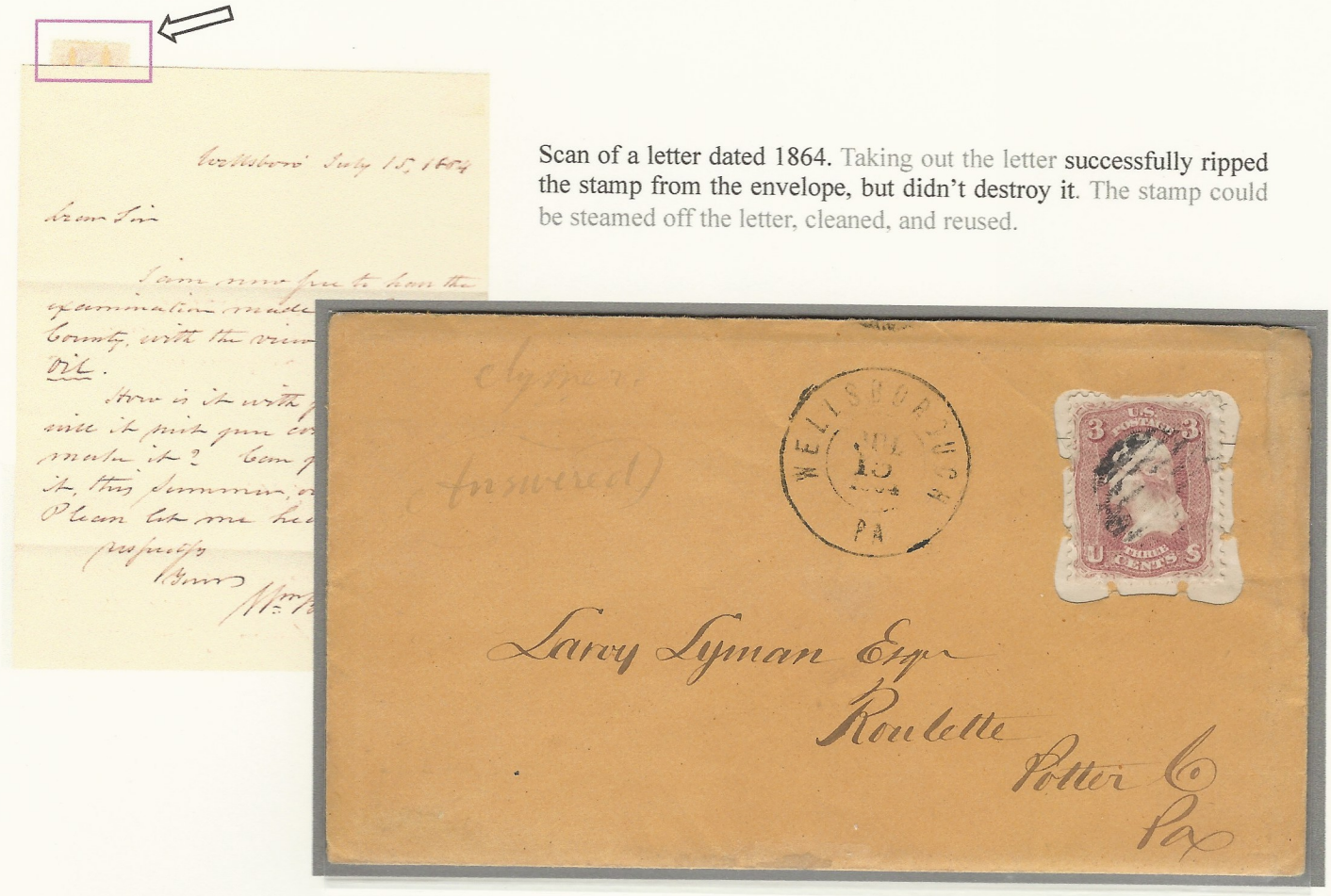


*Type 2*
*Backlit scan*


Type 2 lattice

There are two examples of the **Type 2 'diamond' lattice** with two windows in the Haverford collection, Haverford College Library.

Postally used examples of **Type 1A** with enclosed letters



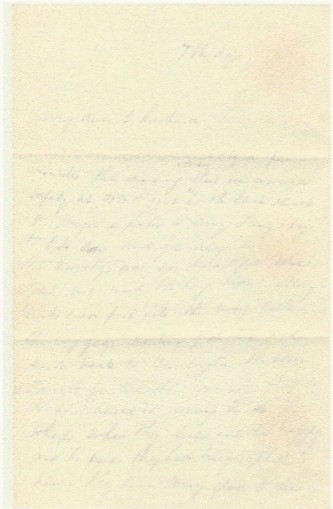

Scan of a letter dated 1864. Taking out the letter successfully ripped the stamp from the envelope, but didn't destroy it. The stamp could be steamed off the letter, cleaned, and reused.

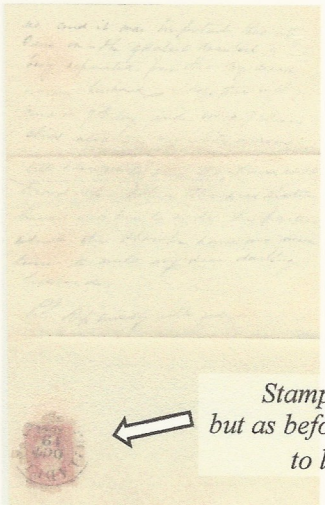

This pair easily survived the extraction of the letter.

## Type 3 'Maltese cross'

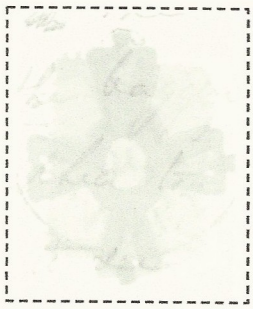
A letter from Mrs Leeds to her husband, Lewis


Although designated 'Type 3', this envelope predates Type 1A. It is an example of the elaborate Type 3 'Maltese Cross' created for Leeds and his first partner, Vaux, by the envelope manufacturer, George Nesbitt.





*Stamp stuck to letter, but as before, it would be easy to lift and clean*



*Type 3*
*Backlit scan*

Scan of the enclosed letter

*'My dearest husband*

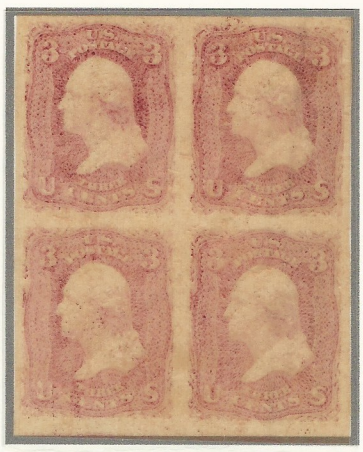
*'Only a few minutes this morning that we arrived safely at Mom's just as the clock struck eight... the country was so beautiful that I did not mind the long ride.*

*They were very glad to see us... the greatest drawback is being separated from my dearest darling husband. Have no more time to write...*

## 1863: Loewenberg's first decal patent 40,489 – process for transferring prints

**National Bank Note Company:** imperf experiments using 1861 plates of 200

**Research**: these essays have been incorrectly described as gummed for more than 100 years (Mason 1911). My research shows that whole plates were left ungummed because of the poor quality of the printing.



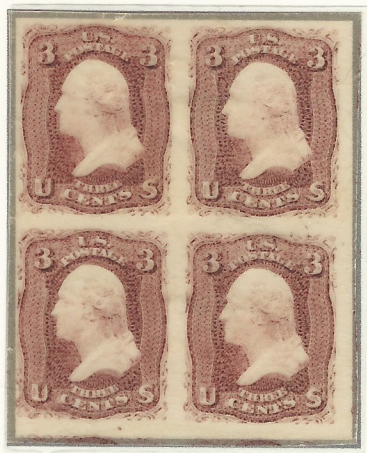
*Rose*

*Pink*

*Blue*

*Lake*

*Lake on Green*



*Brown*

*Lake imprint and plate block*

**Patent description:**

**Patent 40,489** was for transferring a design from transparent paper to any surface by printing the design on the back of the paper; then applying '*an adhesive substance* ***over the printed characters***...' to ensure that '... *the design, together with the adhesive..., will adhere to the surface on which said design is to be transferred...*'.

*From Loewenberg's letters patent dated* ***November 3, 1863***