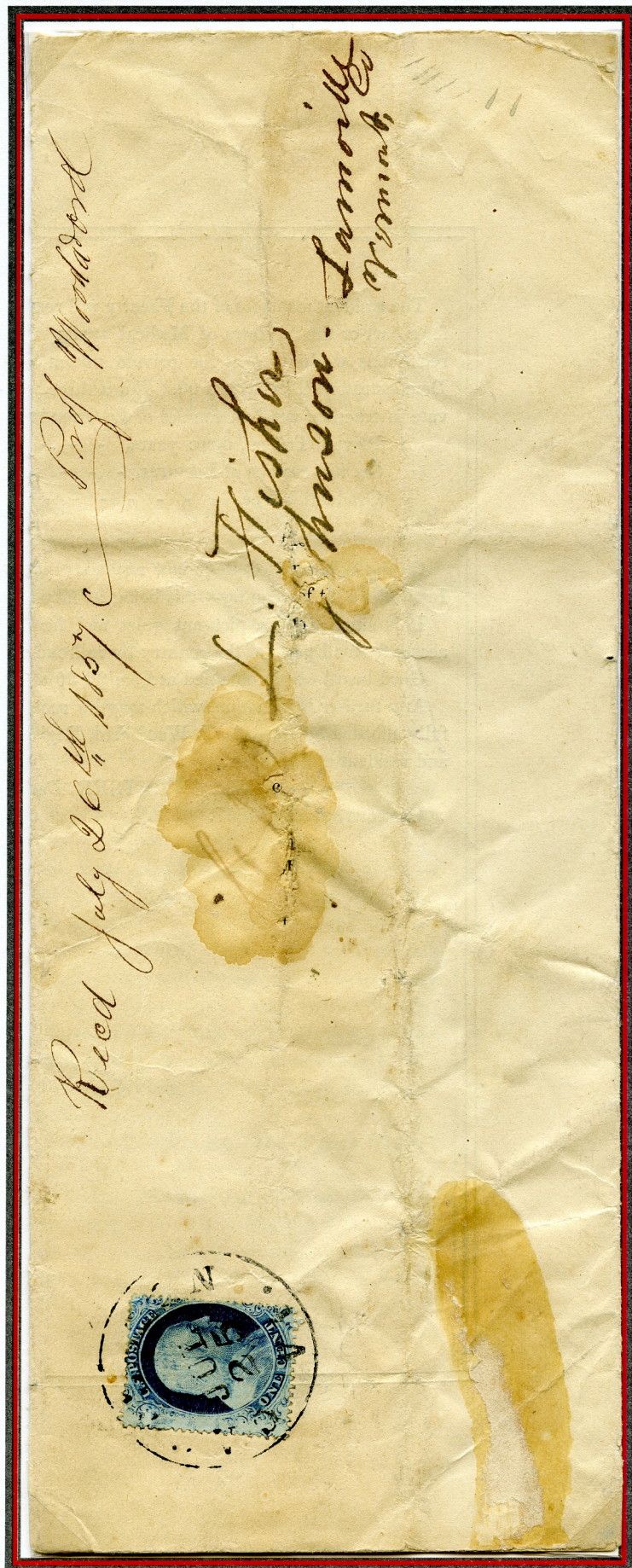


Pamphlet

Earliest Known Usage Of Any Perforated One Cent Stamp

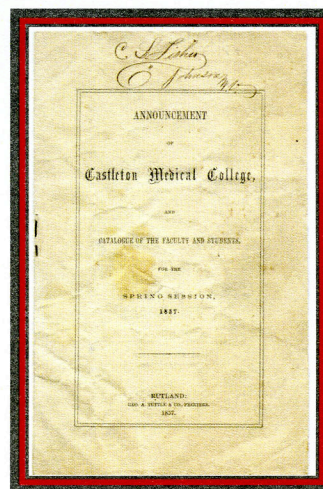
25 July 1857



Earliest Known Usage Of A Government Perforated One Cent Stamp

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

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



**Front Cover
75% Reduction**

Castleton, VT to Johnson, VT
25 July 1857

San Francisco Weekly Newsletter



PFC

San Francisco, CA to Washington, DC

7 June 1857

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

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

Three examples recorded used with the one cent 1851 stamp.

Printed Matter

Over-Weight Bundle - Eight Cents

1 October, 1852 - 30 June, 1863

Over-weight Wrapper



Unknown to Enfield, CT

C. 1856

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

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

Printed Matter

Over-Weight Bundle - Twenty-Eight Cents

1 October, 1852 - 30 June, 1863

Wrapper Which Carried In Excess Of 27 Ounces



Bellefonte, PA to Philadelphia, PA

C. 12 November (1857)

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

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



Reduced 65%

Reverse, showing flap of the wrapper.

Printed Circular
Illustrated Envelope

26 January 1853

All-Over Printed Advertising Envelope



Reverse Of Envelope
33% Reduction



Cincinnati, OH to Bradford, NH

26 January 1853

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

Printed Circular

Precanceled Stamps - "PAID"

C. 1856

Stamps Precanceled By Hand Stamp "PAID"



Believed to have been used in Autauga County, Alabama

C. 1856

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

Printed Circular
Propaganda Covers

1852

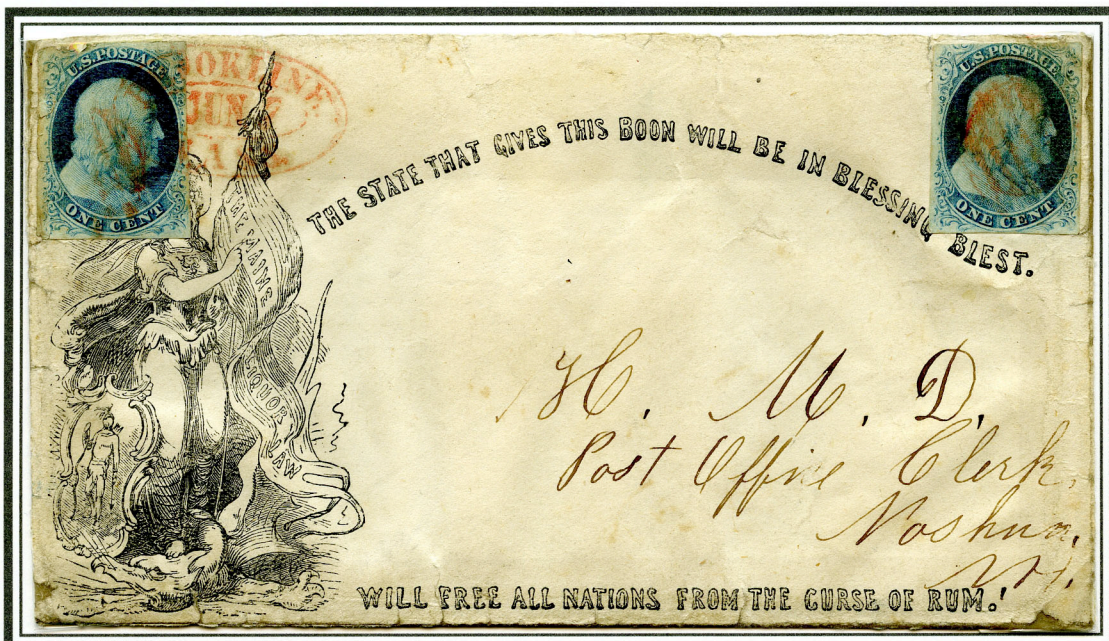
One of the largest moral reform movements of the first half of the nineteenth century was the temperance crusade, which sought to curb the destructive influence of alcohol. The legislative act that outlawed the sale and consumption of liquor came to be known as "Maine Liquor Laws," after the first state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



PFC

Hockanum, CT to East Granby, CT

10 March 1852



PFC

Brookline, MA to Nashua, NH

7 June 1852

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

Printed Circular

"Circular Paid" Label From Lockport, NY

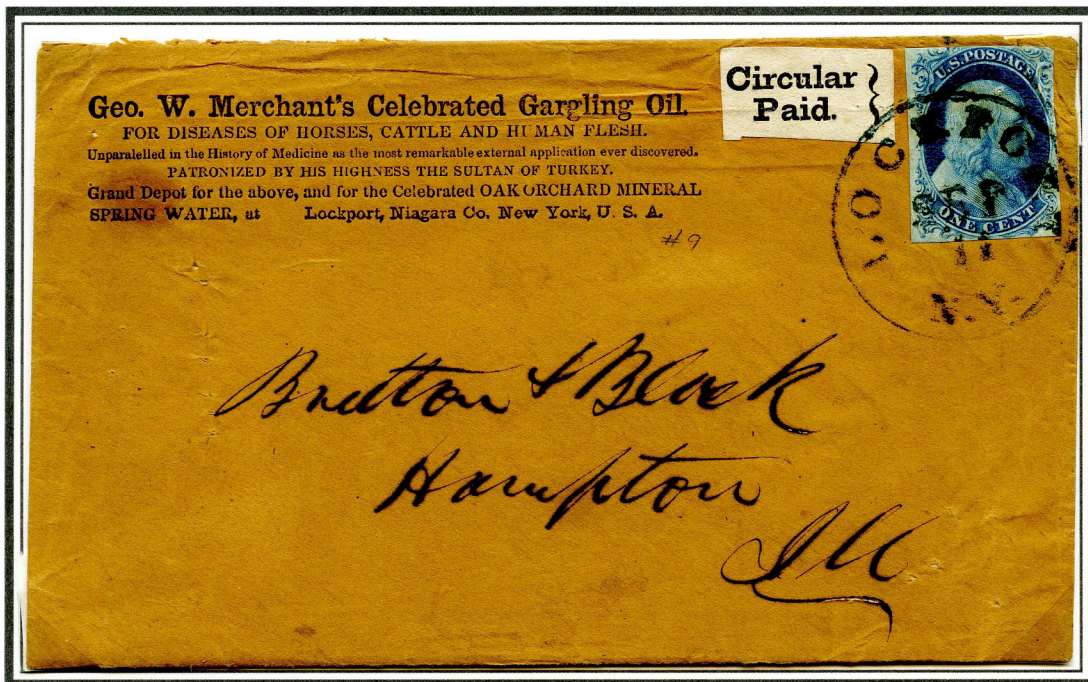
C. September 1856



Lockport, NY to Centerville, OH

27 August (1856)

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



Lockport, NY to Hampton, IL

11 September (1856)

Printed Circular

E. S. Zevery, P. M. - Promotional Circular

C. 11 March (1852)

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

Testimonials of their Use, Durability, &c.

1st.—Statement of Hon. S. R. Hobbie, 1st Asst. P. M. Gen.
"I found when in England in 1847 that the stamps in use in the English Post Offices were universally made of wood, and was assured that they had superseded the metallic stamps entirely. They were preferred not alone on account of their cheapness, but because they were more tenacious of the ink, in consequence of which time is saved in the process of stamping, by not being obliged so frequently to ink the stamps. Besides, the impression, I was told, was not so liable to blur." S. R. HOBBIÉ.

2d.—Statement of JOHN MARRON, Esq., 3d Asst. P. M. Gen.
"Since wooden stamps for post-offices are in some sort new in this country, it may be well enough to mention that (as referred by Major Hobbie, late of the P. O. Dept.) metallic stamps are thrown aside for wooden ones throughout England—wooden stamps being SUPERIOR in many respects, such as retaining the ink better, not apt to blister, less liable to blur, and making better impressions, &c. and without costing half as much; so that even allowing that a metal stamp may last longer than a wooden one (which is doubtful, since one of them will do good service, perhaps twenty years, yet taking the price in view, they are certainly much cheaper in point of durability); also, because two or three sets of wooden stamps can be had for the price of one set of metal ones.
The stamps made at Pleasant Grove are the only wooden stamps approved and ordered by the Post Office Department, and the manufacturer pledges himself to furnish more and better for less money than can be had elsewhere; and is also prepared to forward stamps promptly and to any extent."

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

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

WITH INK AND PRINTED DIRECTIONS

PAID FREE

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

"It may be well to add, by way of explanation, that these stamps are engraved on box wood (the hardest and finest kind), and in point of beauty exceed the metal ones, and will last for years, and are furnished by the Dep. from 3/4 of an inch in diameter, with 1/8 of an inch in thickness."

Promotional Circular For Handstamps

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

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

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

First Inside Panel
25% Reduction

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

Ludlow, MA to Franklin, ME

11 March (1852)

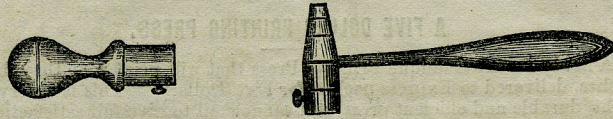
Printed Circular
Franking Privilege - Free

16 April 1863

Free Franking Privilege For Postmasters

You favor read. Please see prices herein

THIRTEEN YEARS IN THIS BUSINESS, — WITH GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.



Please preserve this Circular, and exhibit to Others.

Persons writing for information only should enclose a stamp.

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

POST-OFFICE MARKING STAMPS!

Delivered by mail, at the following prices:

CIRCULAR OFFICE STAMP, with changes for dates and screw complete

(Co Post-office Business, F
masters and post-off
Paid, Free, Advertis
Due 3, and all kinds
and Pad, each -
Full directions for u
and pad. Every
good service many yea
them.

STAMPS for Books,
tures, Merchants, Rail
SEALS for Private Ini
Ec., Sent by Mail, at
GRAVING for all sort

Stamps made in any

HAMMER STAMP.
ent hammer stamp, wi
cellor on the other. S

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

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

E. S. Zevely

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND.

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

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

His mailings were always striking and well done.

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

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

E. S. ZEVELY
ENGRAVER
AND PRINTER
CUMBERLAND, MD

STAMPS AND
SEALS

MANUFACTURER

CHEAP PORTABLE
PRINTING PRESSES

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR

Post Office Business.

FREE.

From E. S. ZEVELY Stamp Contractor.

E. S. Zevely



Tolland

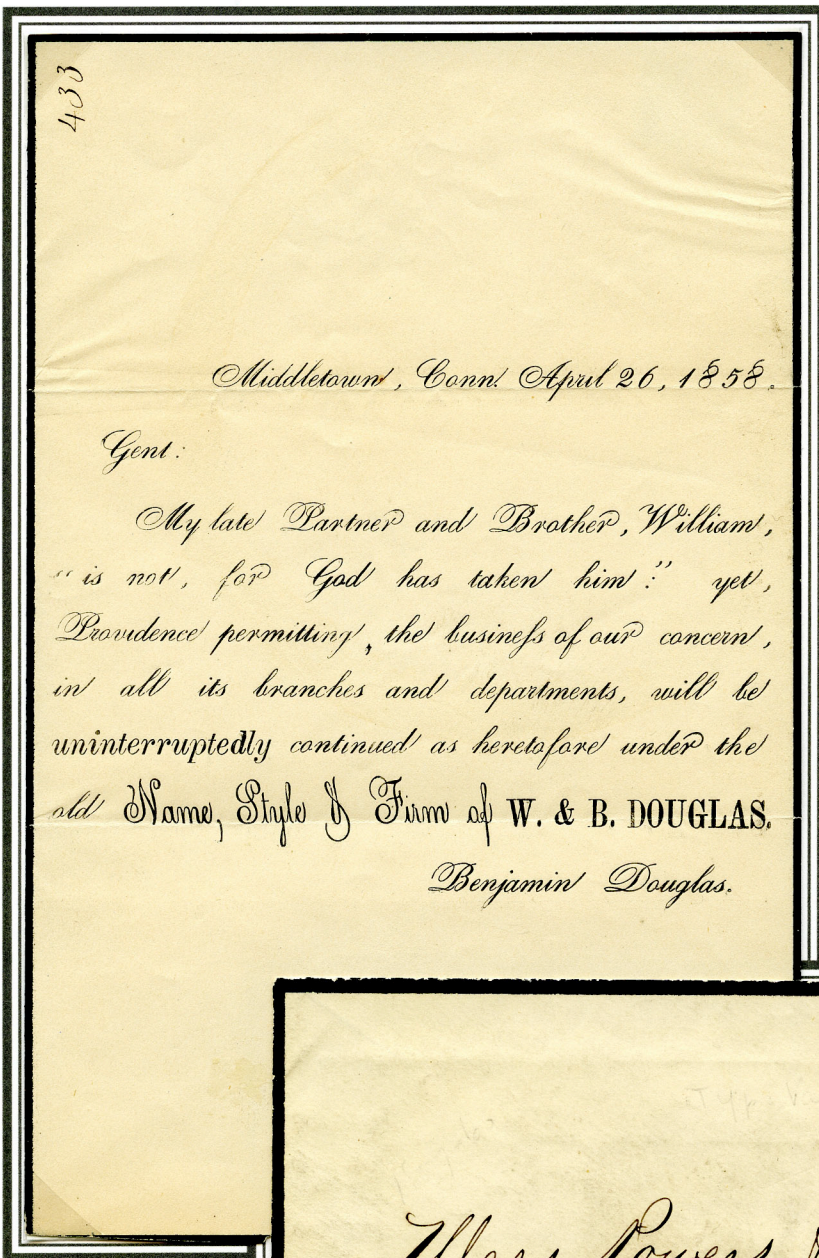
Mass. 11

Cumberland, MD to Tolland, MA
16 April 1863

Stamps promptly sent on receipt of price

Printed Circular
Mourning Cover

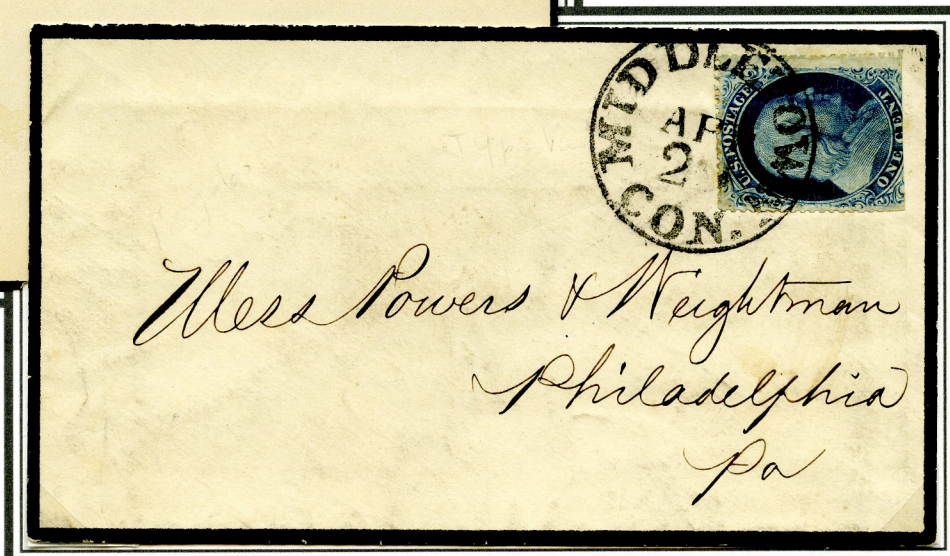
26 April 1858



Mourning Cover And
Enclosure

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

Enclosure reduced 25%



Middletown, CT to Philadelphia, PA

29 April, 1858

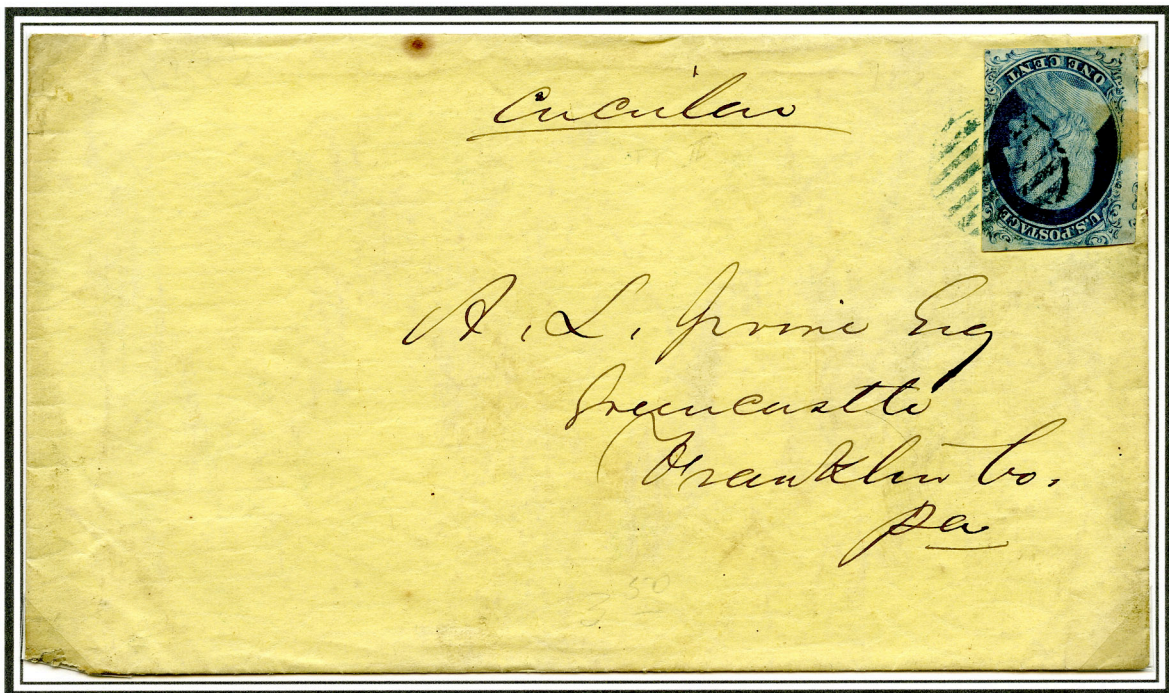
Printed Circular
Christmas Card

C. 1855

Early Printed Christmas Card



Christmas Card Enclosure



Chambersburg, PA to Greencastle, PA

C. Fall of 1855

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

Printed Matter
Means Of Transportation

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

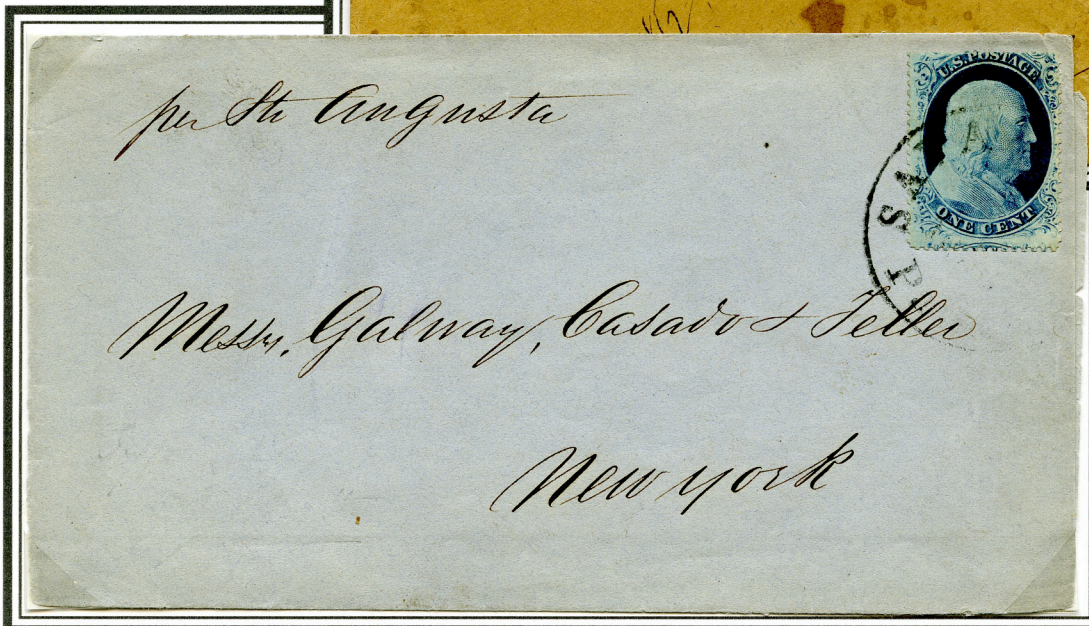
By the early 1850's, many railroads and steamboats operated extensively in the eastern one-half of the nation. The post office contracted with many hundreds of both which made the transportation of the very large amounts of bulky and heavy printed matter much easier.



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



Michigan Central R. R.—



Unknown to
Ypsilante, MI
27 July 1852

Contract steamboat
Augusta

Printed Circulars
Cancellations

1852 - 1857

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



Baltimore, MD to
Providence, RI
2 May 1853

Johnstown, NY to Gloversville, NY
16 August 1852

Gloversville, NY C. 1854

Hallowell, ME to Kennebunkport, ME

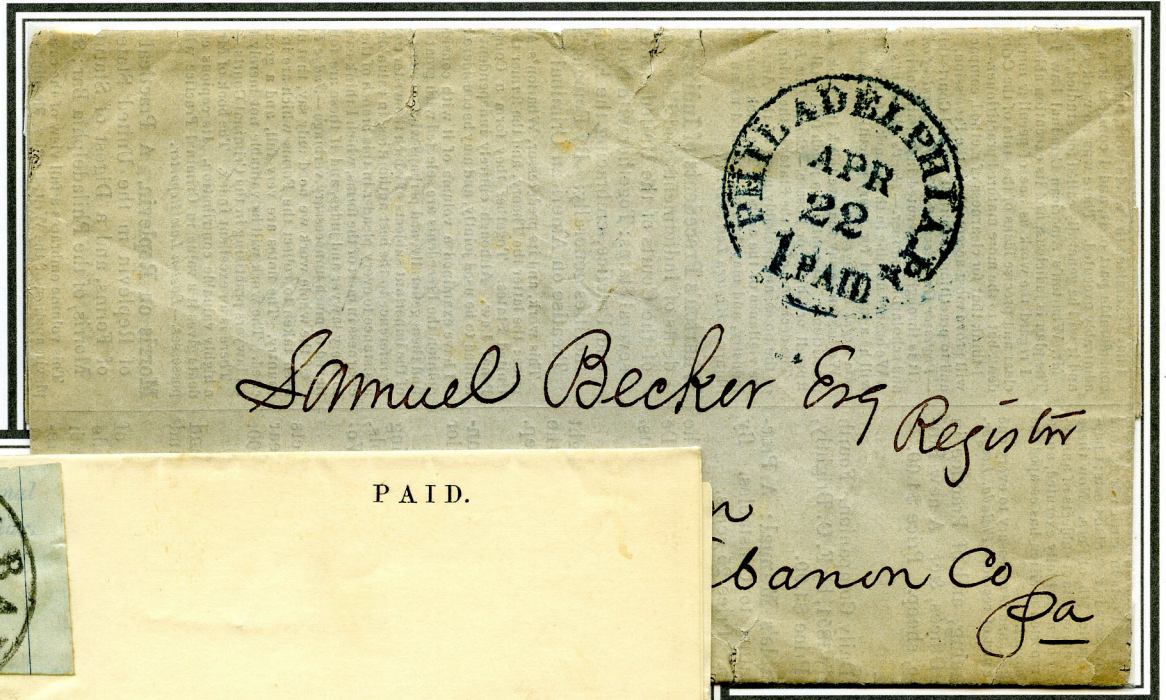
17 October 1854

Printed Circulars
Cancellations

1852 - 1857

Circular Date Stamps Created Specifically For Printed Circulars

Philadelphia, PA to
Lebanon, PA
22 April 1852



Albany, NY to Boston, MA
23 July 1857



New York, NY to
Pennington, NJ
19 March 1857



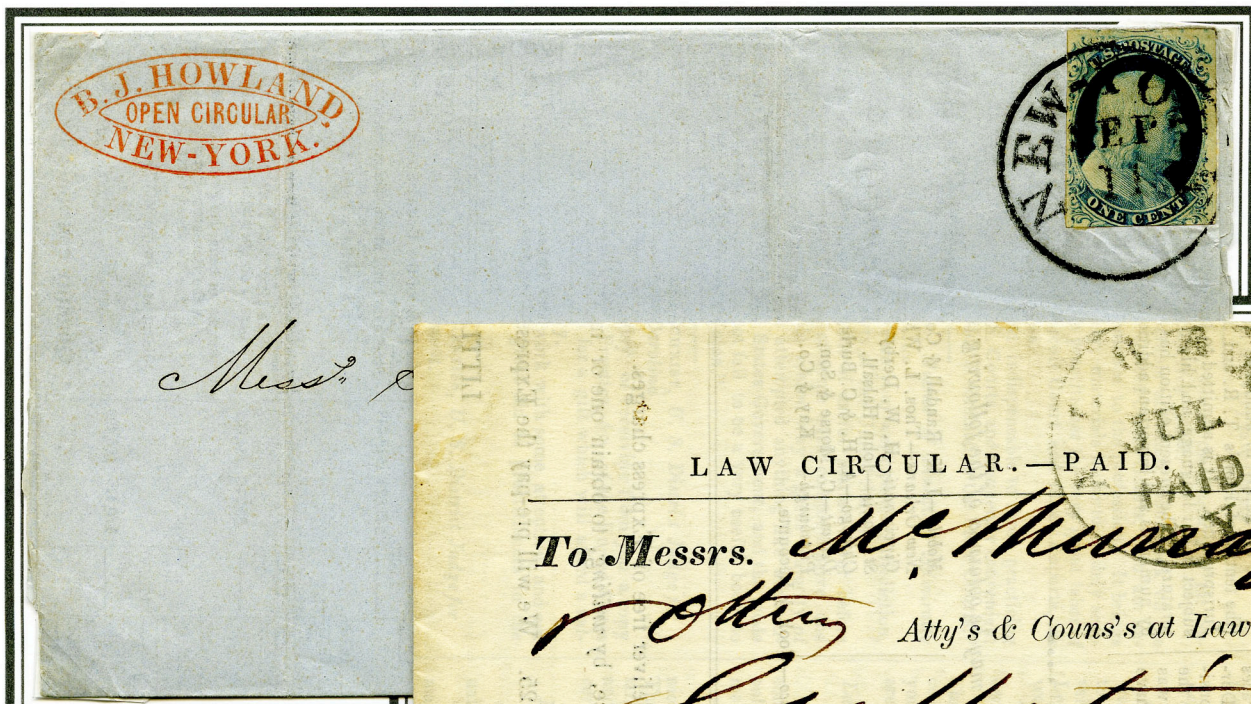
Troy, NY to Brandon, VT

8 September 1854

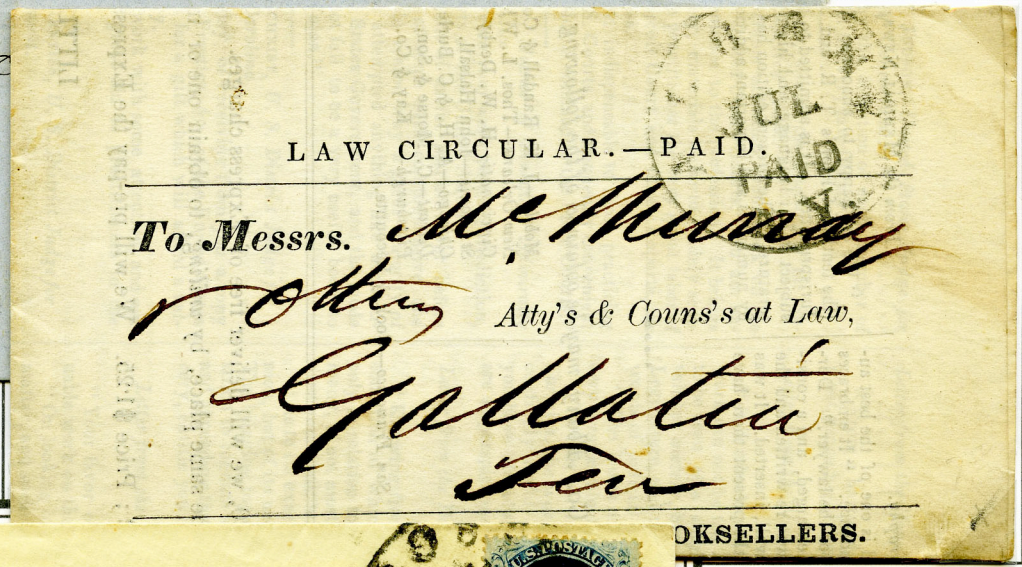
Printed Circulars
Printed Endorsements

1852 - 1860

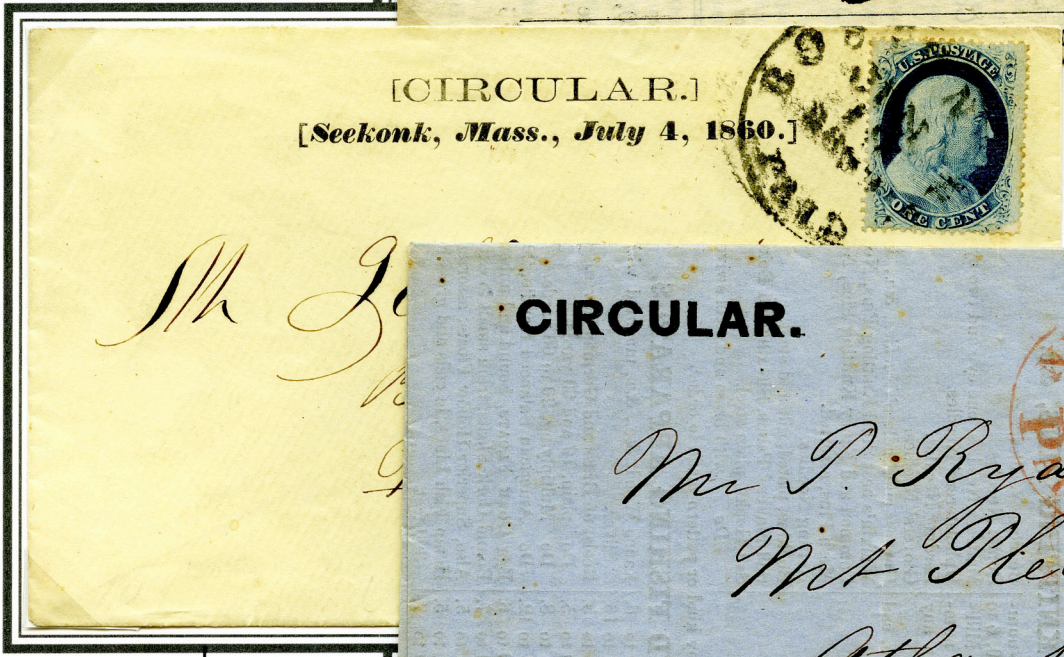
Printed Circulars Often Times Had An Endorsement On The Exterior



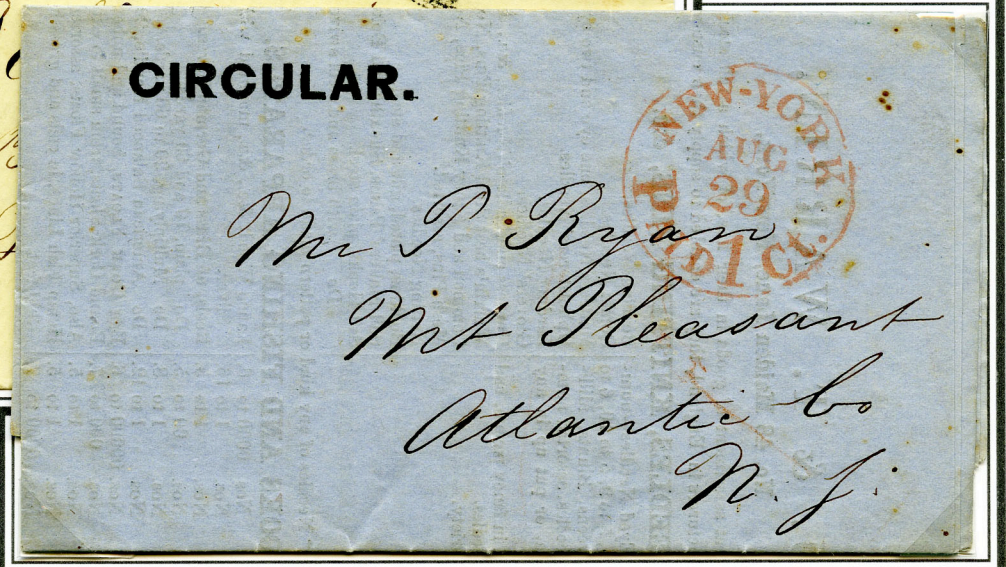
New York, NY to Providence, RI
11 September 1853



Albany, NY to Gallatin, TN
July 1852



Seekonk, MA to Providence, RI
19 June 1860



New York, NY to Mt. Pleasant, NJ

C. 29 August (1853)