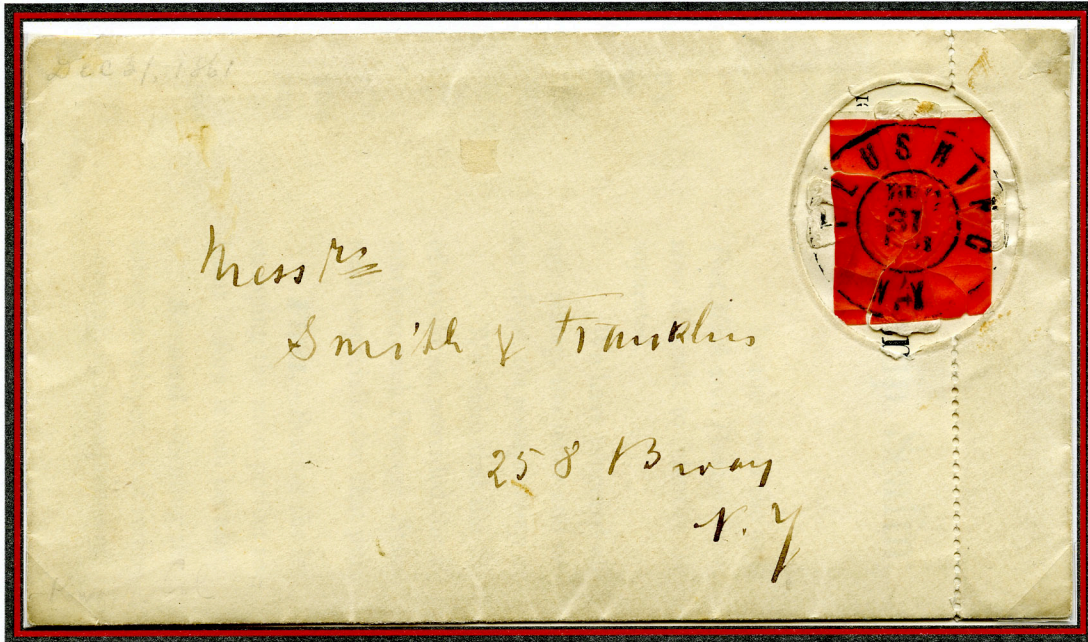


Printed Circular
Leed's Patent Envelope

31 December 1861

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



Flushing, NY to New York City, NY

31 December 1861

Stamp Sealing and Postmark Preserving Envelope.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

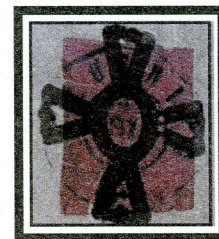
Seventh.—Supplying by the public stamp any private deficiency in the neglect of dating the letter.

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

LEEDS & VAUX,
110 Broadway, New York.

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

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



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

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

50% Reduction

Enclosed circular with the red label adhering with date stamp.

Printed Circular

Leed's And Franklin Patent Envelope

27 October (1862)

Unsealed Circular Sent From New York, NY - Commercial Use



New York, NY to Nebraska City, NB

27 October (1862)



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

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

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

50% Reduction

Enclosed Circular

Leeds & Franklin's Patent

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

MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE, AND SOLD BY

WILLIAM P. LYON,

ENVELOPE MANUFACTURER,

No. 537 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway,

NEW-YORK.

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

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

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

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

Printed Matter
Union Patriotic Envelope Designs

C. 1860 - 1862

Union Patriotic Envelopes

Envelope contained a printed circular.

New York, NY to
Worcester, MA C. 1861



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

PFC confirms use as a wrapper.

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



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

Worcester, MA to West Boylston, MA

17 May (1861)

Printed Matter
Patriotic Labels

C. 1860 - 1862

Union Patriotic Labels

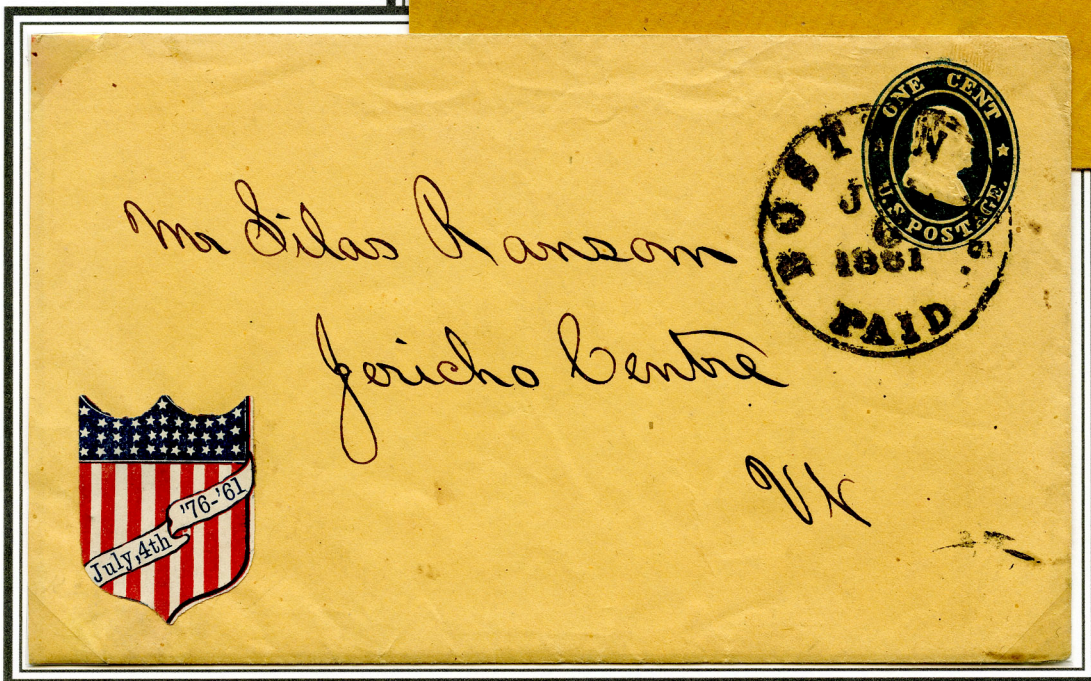


Printed envelopes with allegorical scenes of the military and politicians were popular. A less expensive way to show one's patriotism was the use of labels.

Philadelphia, PA to
Marblehead, MA 18 June 1862
Circular



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



Boston, MA to Jericho Center, VT

6 July 1861

Printed Circular

**Printed Circular
Bulk Mailings**

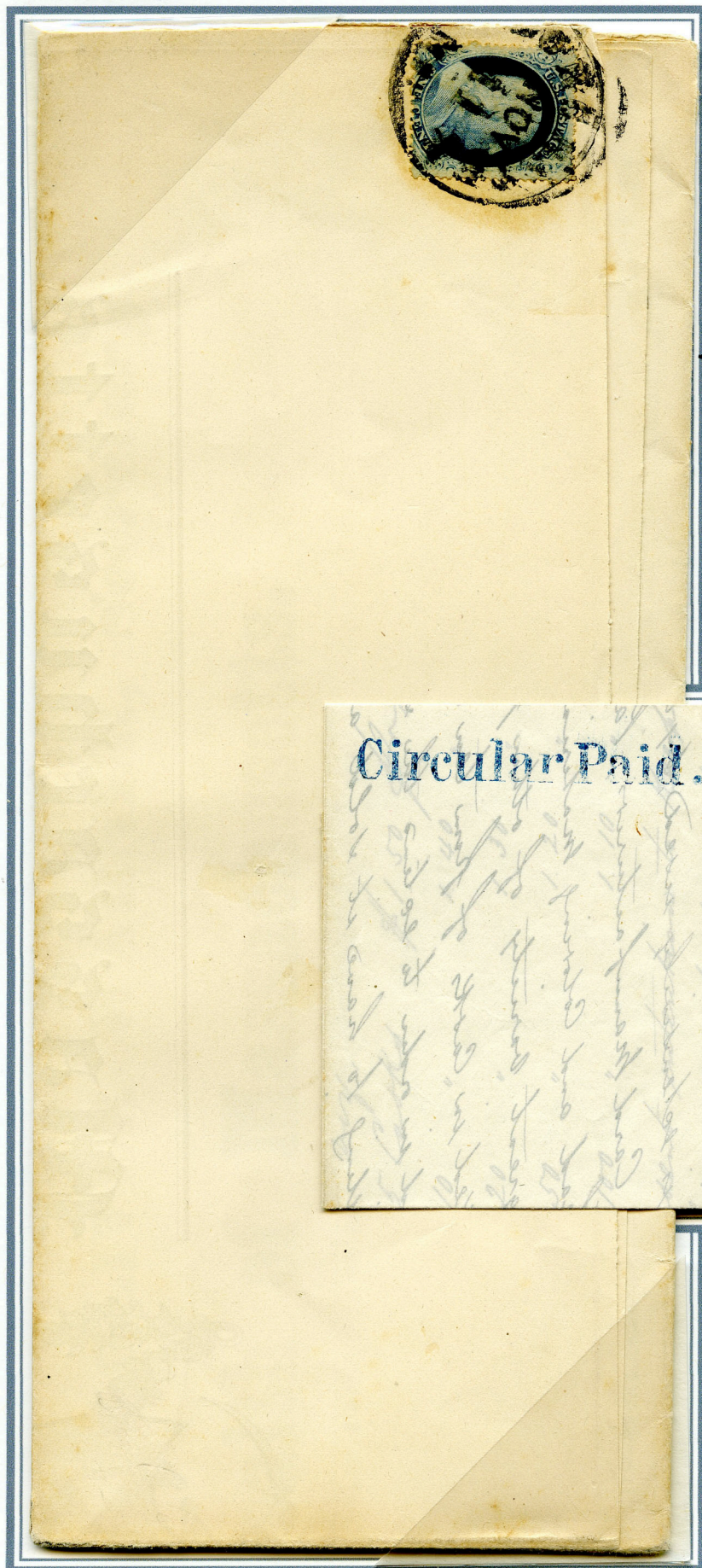
1 July 1845 - 30 June 1863

Bulk Mailings

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

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

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



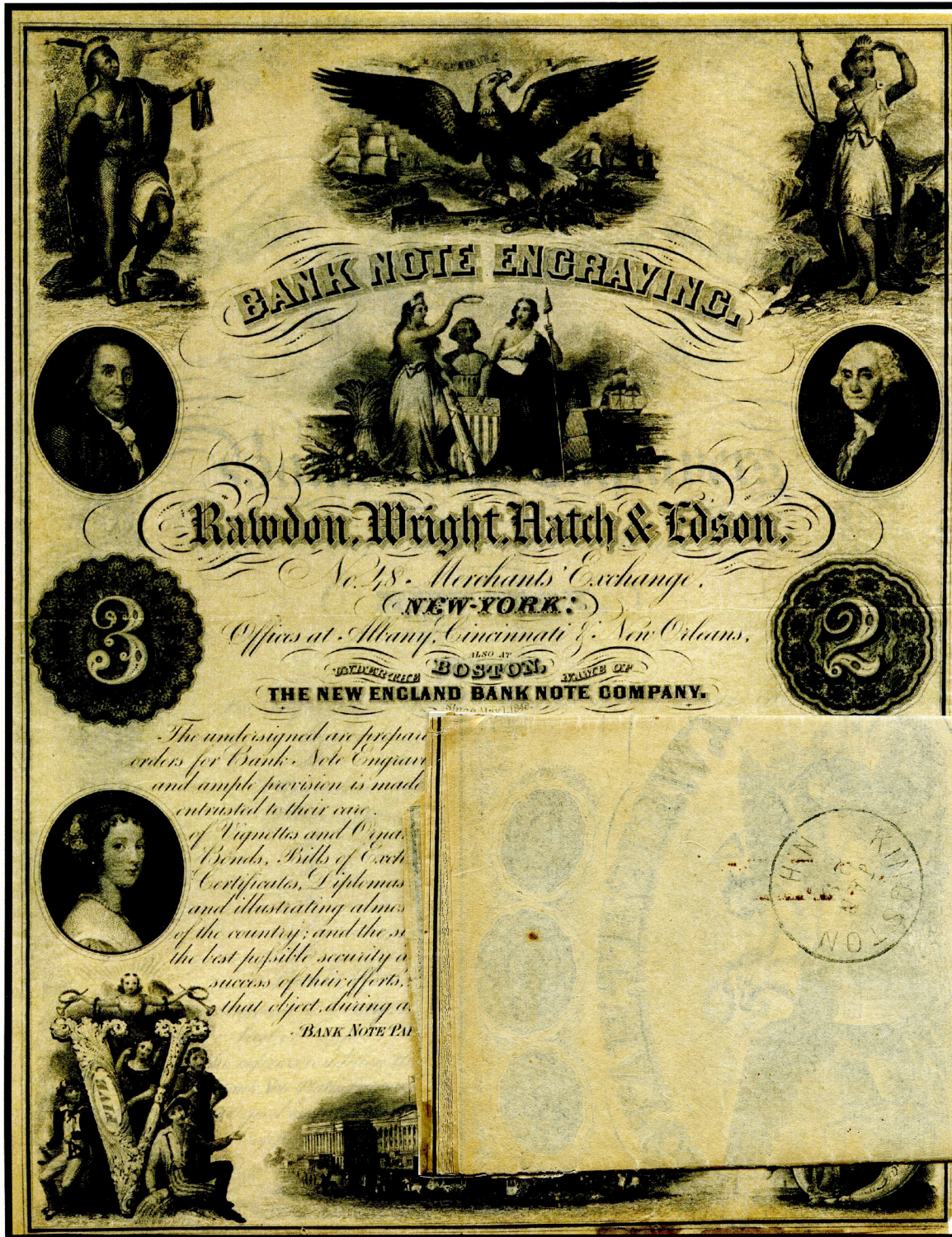
New York, NY

1 February, 1850

Dorchester, MA
11 November 1859

Printed Circulars
Bulk Mailing

Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson Engraved Sheet



Sample Sheet

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

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

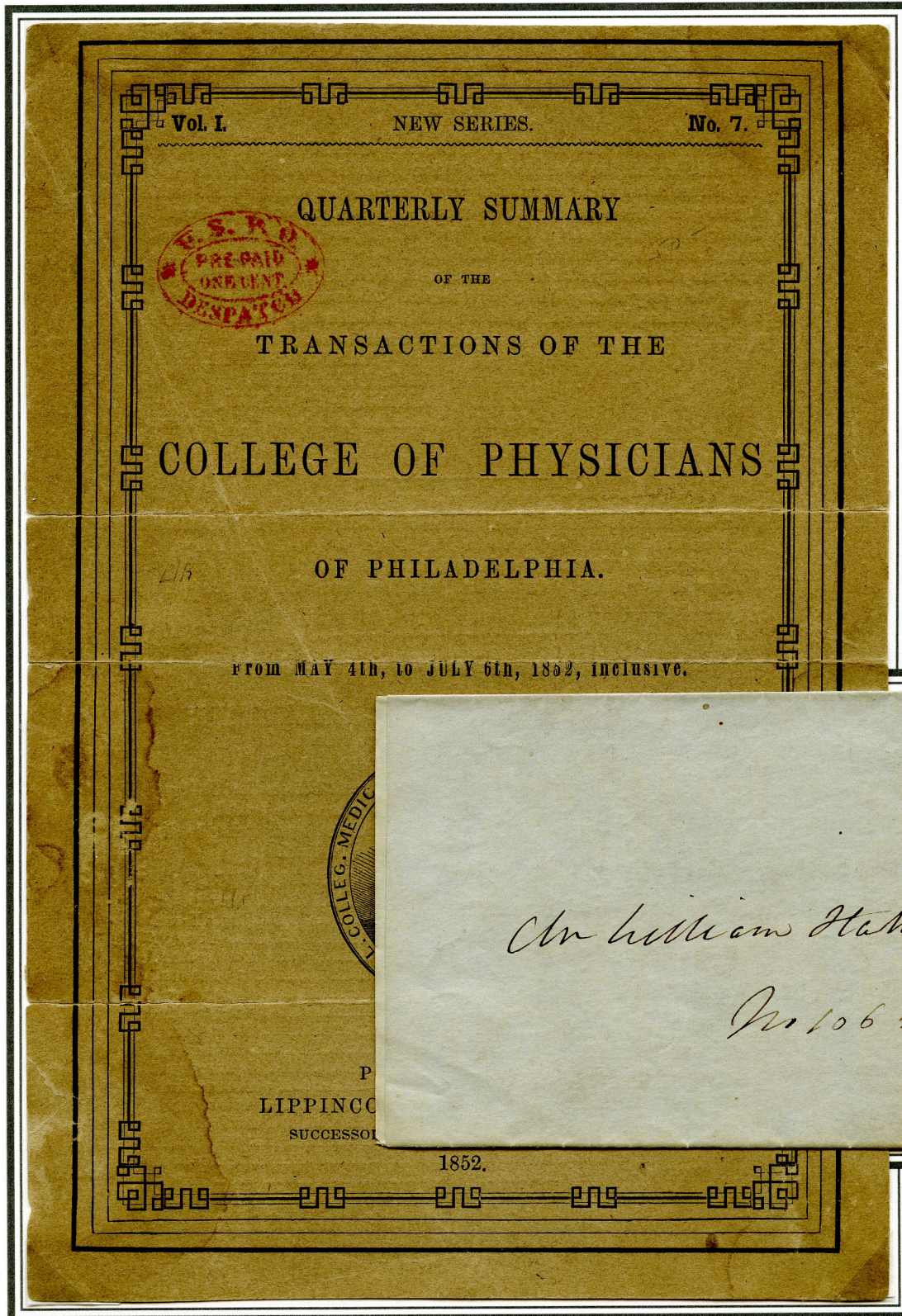
Reduced 25%

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

1851 Through The 1850's

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

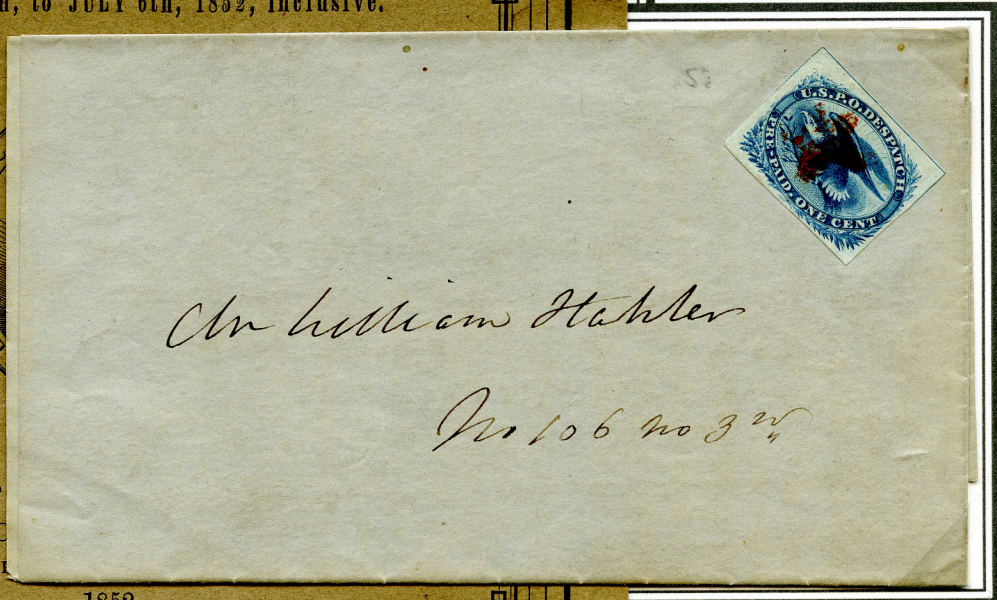
Front cover of booklet



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

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

Printed Circular



Philadelphia, PA
C. 1853

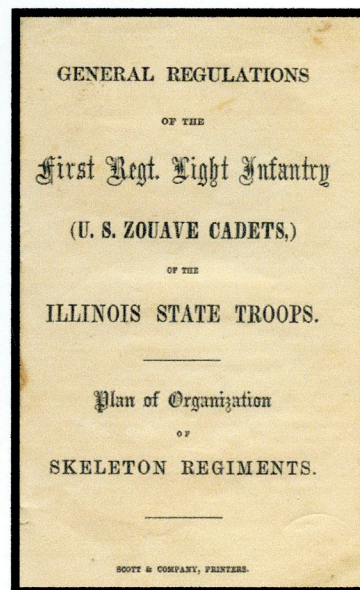
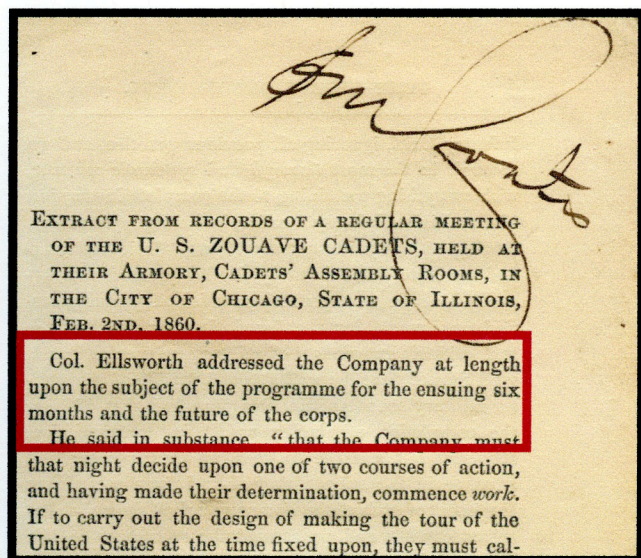
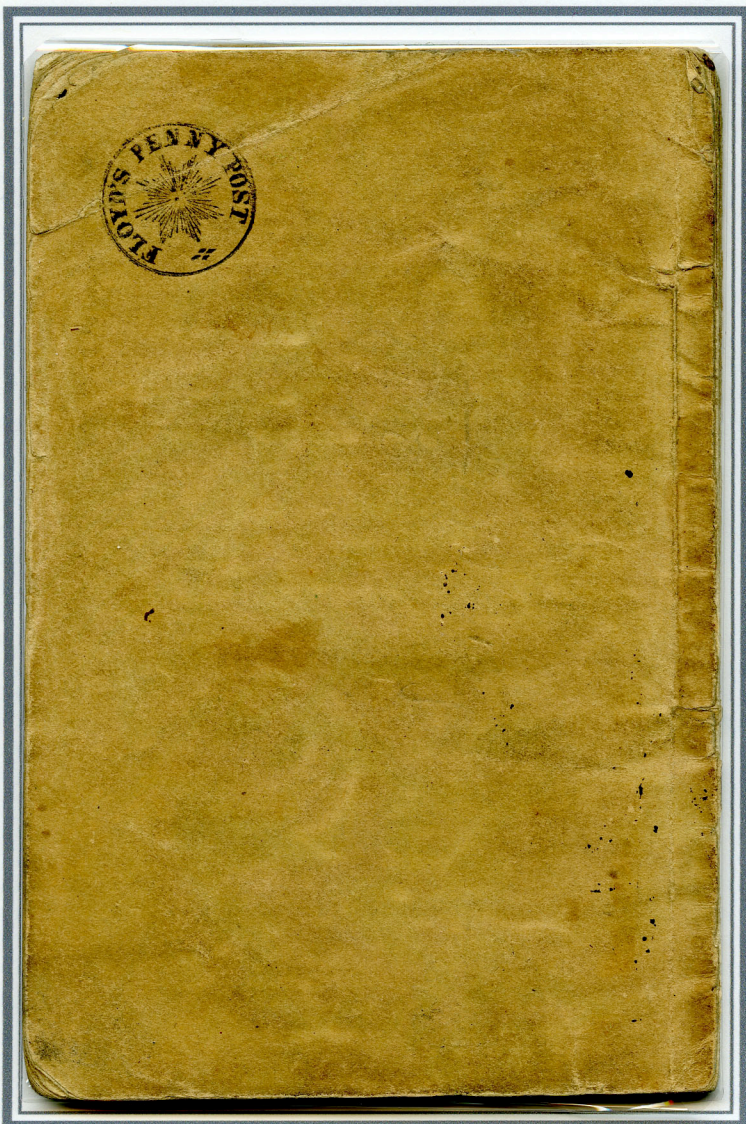
Local Post

Floyd's Penny Post - Chicago Zouave Pamphlet

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

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

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



40% Reduction of the title page

Circular And Newspaper
Precanceled Stamps

1857 and 1861

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

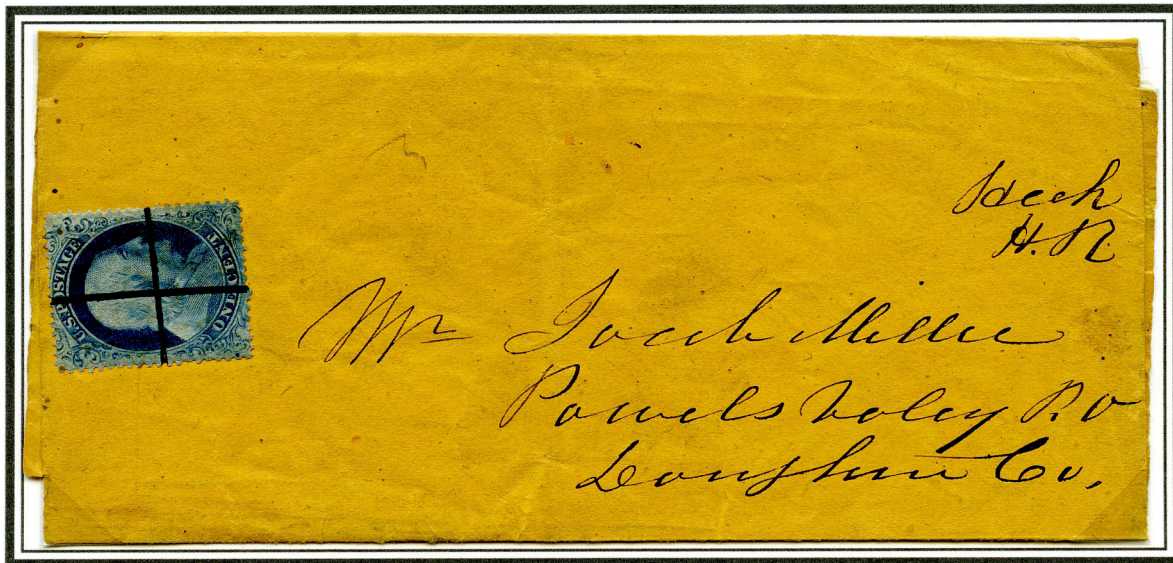


Glen's Falls to South Danby, NY

31 December 1857

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

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



To Powells Valley, KY

C. 1861

School paper made into a wrapper for a newspaper.

Printed Circulars

Local Posts - Bloods In Philadelphia

1854 - 1855

Examples Of Different Printed Circulars Locally Delivered By Bloods City Post

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

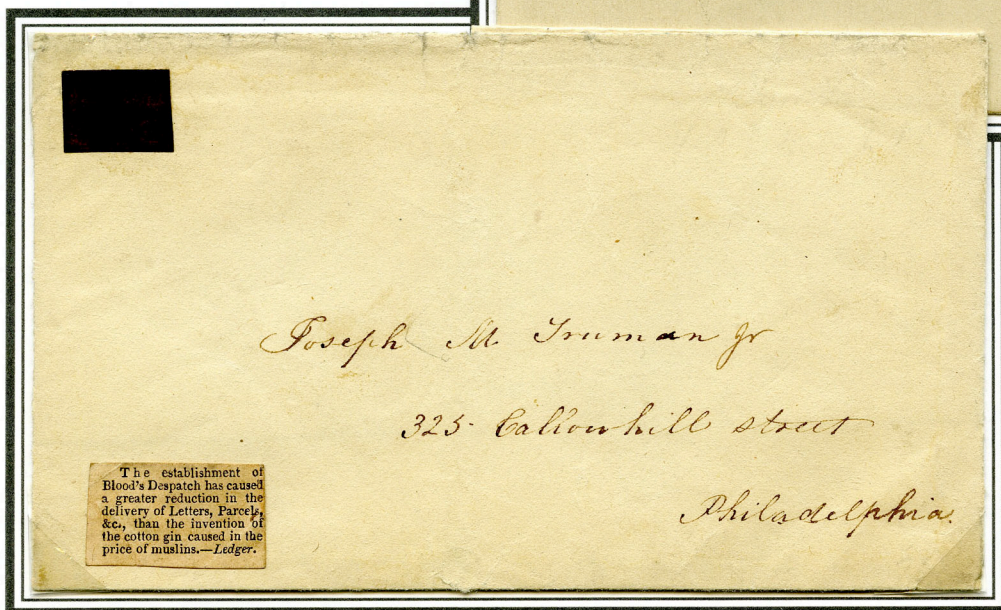
The local posts handled large amounts of printed matter and newspapers and were responsible, through competition, for keeping the postal rates for printed matter low.

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

Philadelphia, PA
31 August 1859



Philadelphia, PA
13 December 1855



Philadelphia, PA

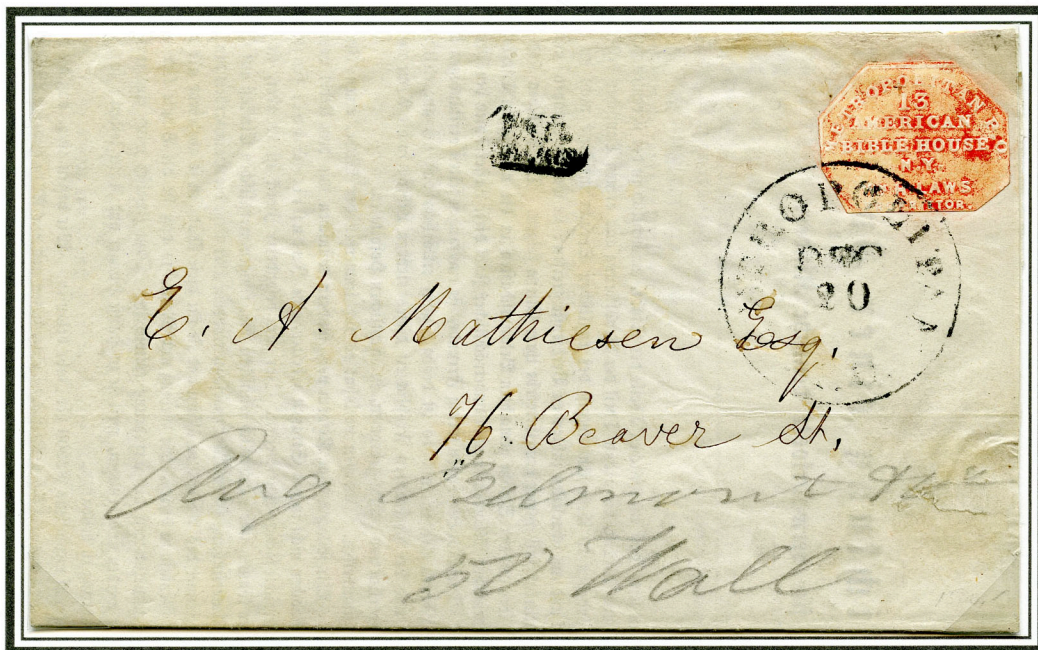
Unknown

Printed Circular

Local Post - Metropolitan Express In New York

1856 - 1858

Examples Of Metropolitan Errand & Express Company Circulars Delivered Locally



Two Cents

New York, NY

20 December (1856)

Seven examples recorded on cover.



One Cent

New York, NY

8 March 1858

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

Wrapper



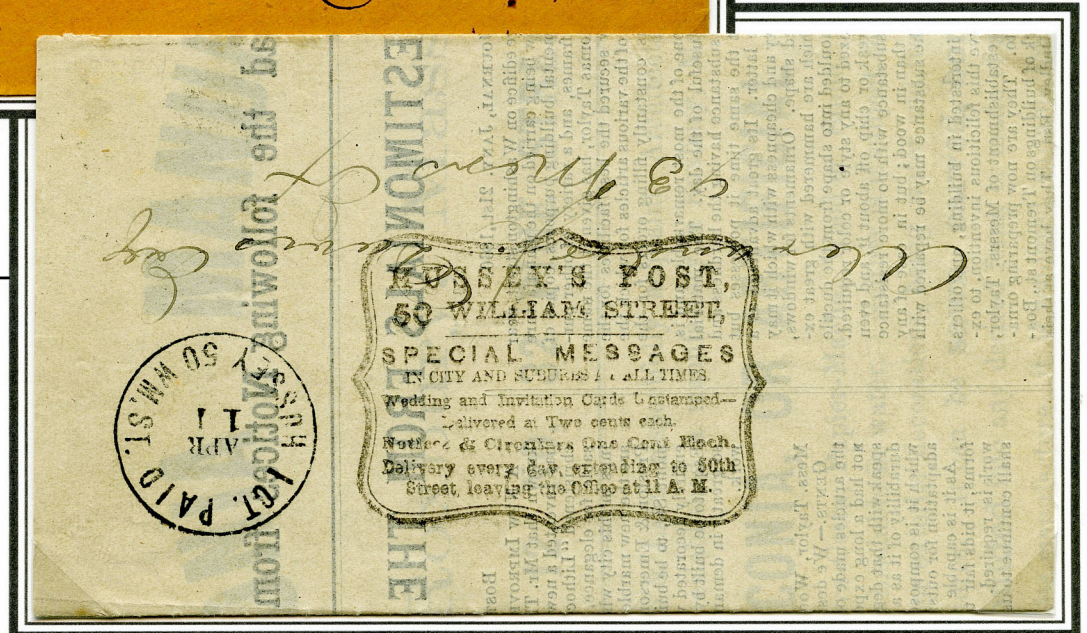
Wrapper

Only recorded example of
"WITH PAPER" marking.



Circular

Two examples of
the shield marking
recorded.



Introduction

To Canada Printed Circular Overland - One Cent To The Lines

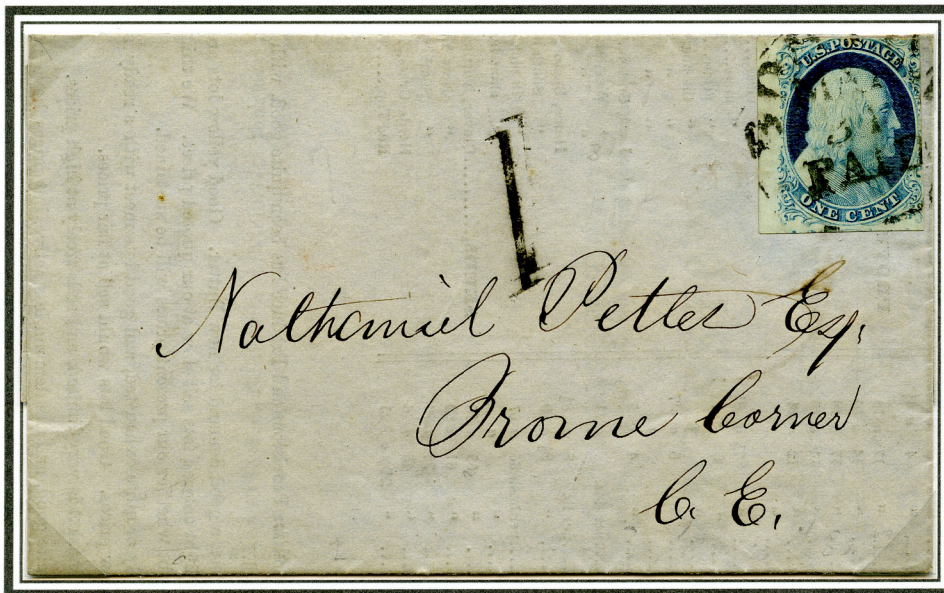
1852

Introduction To Section Three - Foreign Mails

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

Mails To And From Canada

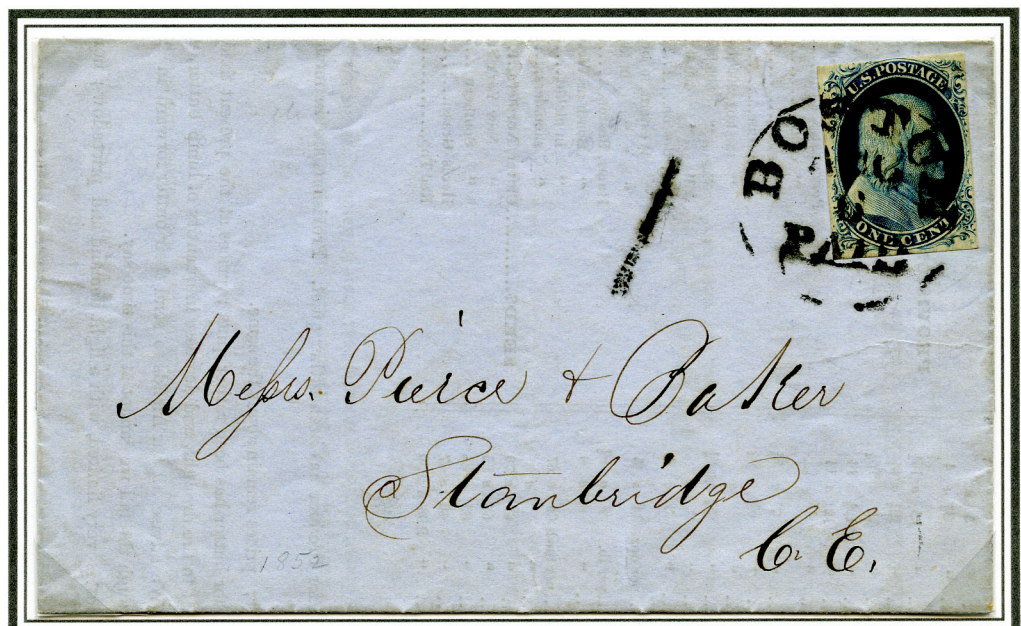
The treaty with Canada specified that postage could only be prepaid "to the lines" in the sending country. The recipient was required to pay the postage due "from the lines" which was 1^d in Canada. It appears that Canada was quite regular in collecting the required postage due.



Boston, MA to Brome Corner, Canada East

31 May 1852

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



Boston, MA to Stanbridge, Canada East

6 August 1852

To Canada
Printed Circular Overland - One Cent To The Lines

Overland Paid To The Lines



New York, NY to Bransford, Canada West

6 September 1854

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



New York, NY to Milton, Canada West

26 January 1859

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

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

To Canada

Printed Circular - Accepted As Paid Through

Accepted As Paid Through To Destination



New York, NY to Chatham, Canada West

9 February 1853

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



Louisville, KY to Montreal, Canada

1 November 1854

From Canada

Printed Circular From Canada - US Postage Due

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



Montreal, Canada to New York, NY

8 July 1855



Hamilton, Canada to Albany, NY

6 May 1857

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