

Printed Matter
Introduction

Introduction To Section Six

This frame will show both the second and third class mails utilizing covers which are out of the ordinary. Fancy envelopes and cancels are shown as well as an exceedingly scarce bisect of the 2¢ Black Jack stamp, a preprinted town mark and several newspapers bearing stamps.



New York, NY to Richmond, IN

15 August 1864

Complete Revamping Of The Laws Affecting Printed Matter
July 1, 1863

The Postal Act of March 3, 1863, which took effect July 1, 1863, completely changed the ways in which printed matter was handled by the Post Office Department.

Mail was divided into three classes: First class embraced letters and matter, wholly or partly, in writing, except book manuscripts and corrected proof sheets; second class embraced publications issued at stated periods; and third class encompassed all other mailable matter, including book manuscripts and corrected proof sheets.

Second class matter published once a week or more often, sent to regular subscribers, was eligible for discounted "subscription rates" which had to be prepaid quarterly in cash. For individual items and publications published less often than a week, the postage was 1¢ for four ounces and an additional 1¢ for each four ounces in excess. Strangely, for postmasters in cities which employed carriers, they could negotiate individual contracts for delivery subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

Third class mail included printed circulars. Postage for unsealed circulars, not exceeding three in number, was 2¢ and an additional 2¢ for each three additional or fraction thereof. For other mailable third class matter the rate was 2¢ for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Third Class Mails

Unsealed Printed Circular - Two Cents Per Three To Same Address



Owasco, NY to Auburn, NY

15 December 1869

UPPER BLUE LICK WATER.

ANALYSIS:
 Sulphuretted Hydrogen.
 Free Carbonic Acid Gas.
 Carbonate of Magnesia.
 Alumina.
 Phosphate of Lime.
 Oxide of Iron.
 Iodide of Magnesium.
 Sulphate of Lime.
 Sulphate of Potash.
 Carbonate of Lime.
 Chloride of Magnesium.
 Bromide of Magnesium.
 Chloride of Sodium.
 Chloride of Potassium.

**C. L. STANTON & CO., Proprietors,
 MAYSVILLE, KY.**

*Mallet & Thomas
 Princeton*

PHILADELPHIA. Office 1323 Chestnut Street

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION

WILLIAMS, WASHINGTON

U.S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Domestic Fruits, &c.

**Philadelphia, PA
 to Harrisburg, PA
 April 12, 1864**

Sanitary Fair Envelope

*Adam Keller Jr Esq
 Harrisburg
 Penna*

Third Class Mails

Allover Advertising Envelopes

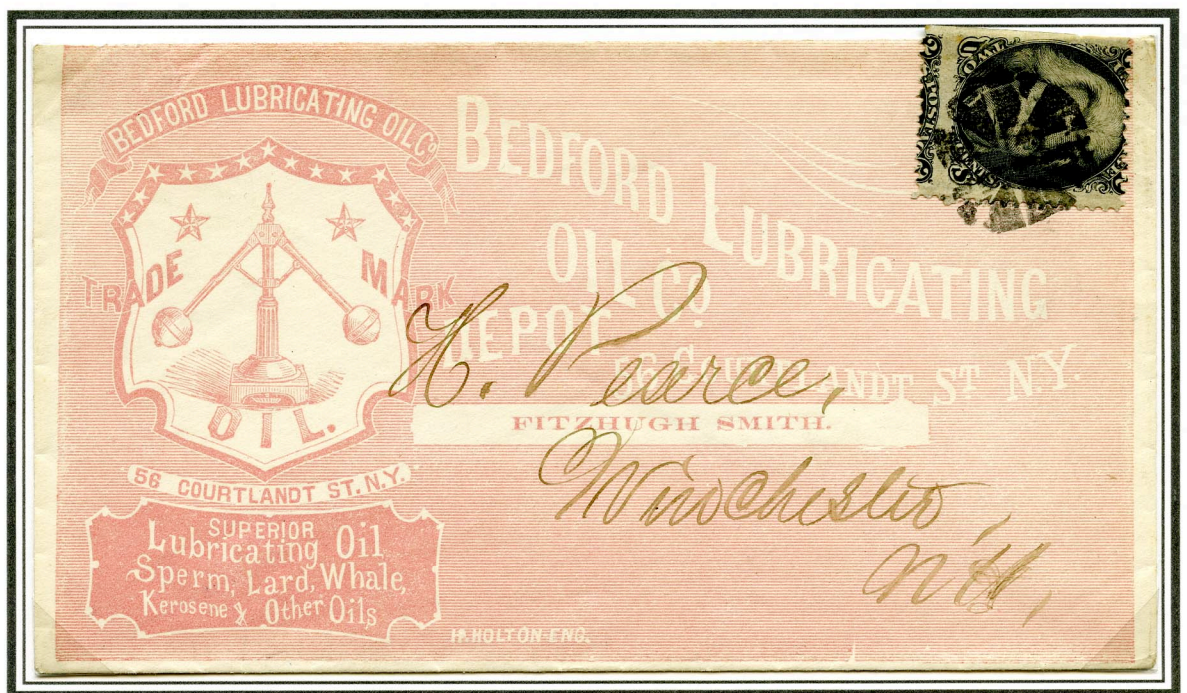
Allover Advertising Envelopes



New York, NY to Lamar P. O., PA

C. 1866

With the vast proliferation of printing presses after the Civil War, printing costs dropped significantly, making it economical to produce beautiful advertising envelopes to enclose circulars.

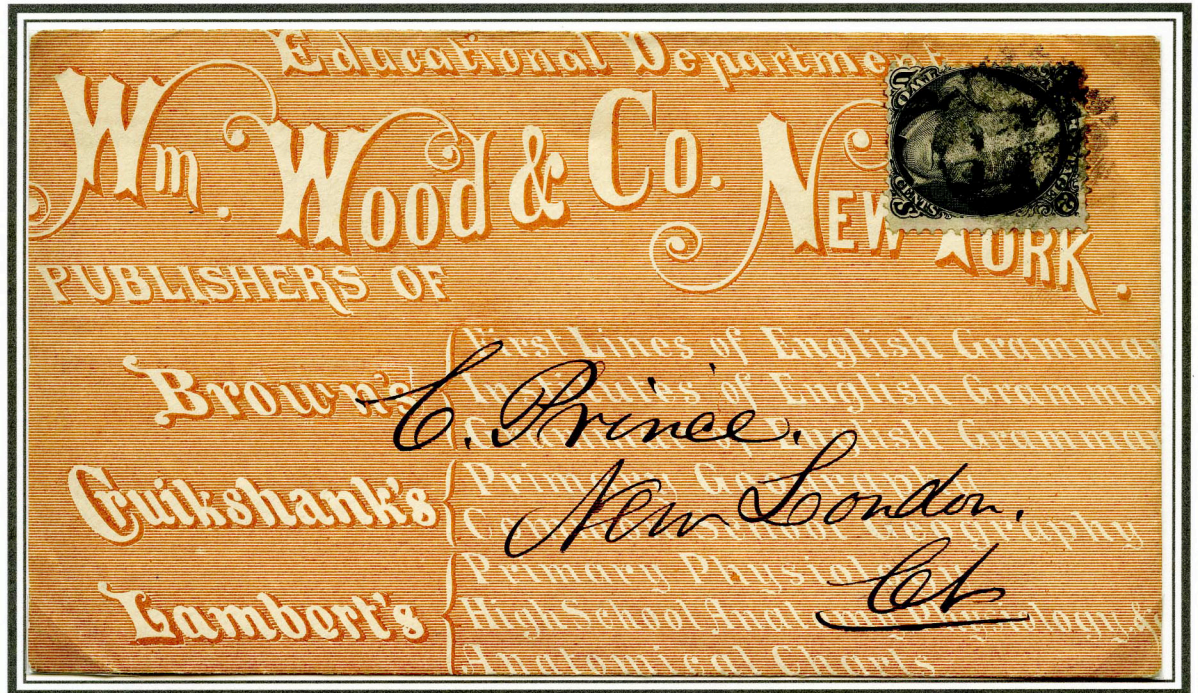


New York, NY to Winchester, NH

C. 1866

Third Class Mails
Allover Advertising Envelopes

Allover Advertising Envelopes



PFC

New York, NY to New London, CT

1 February 1868

Two examples of colorful lithographic advertising envelopes used to enclose printed circulars.



New York, NY to Dartmouth, MA

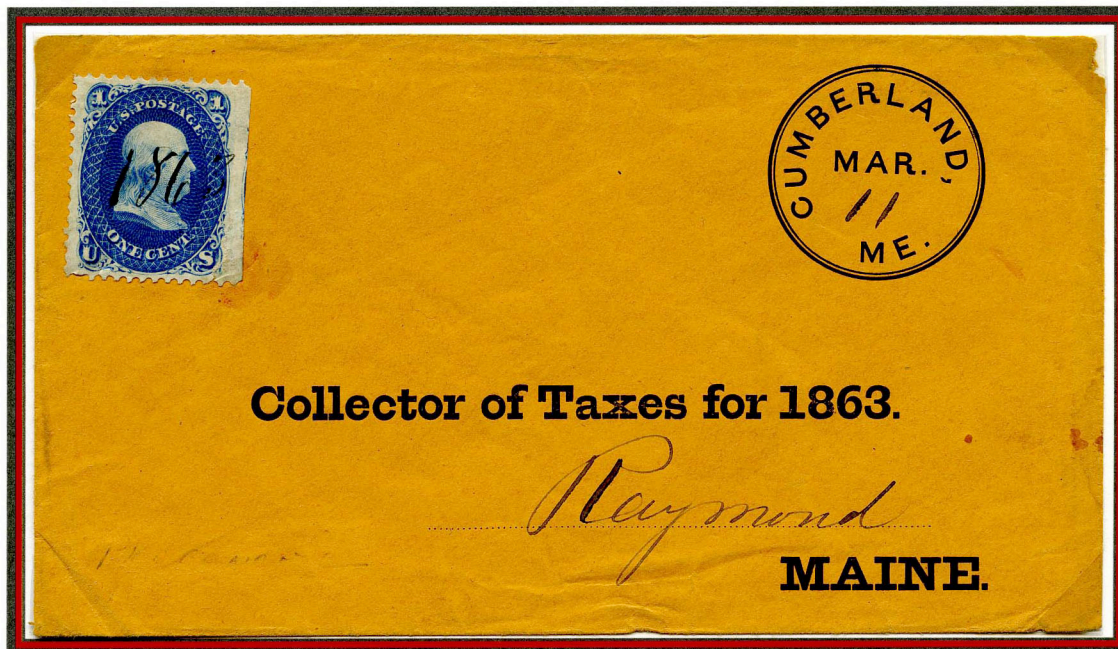
25 March 1865

Contains large purple lithographic business card and printed circular.

Third Class

Precanceled Printed Envelope

Preprinted Circular Date Stamp And Address



PSE

Cumberland, Me to Raymond, ME

11 March 1863

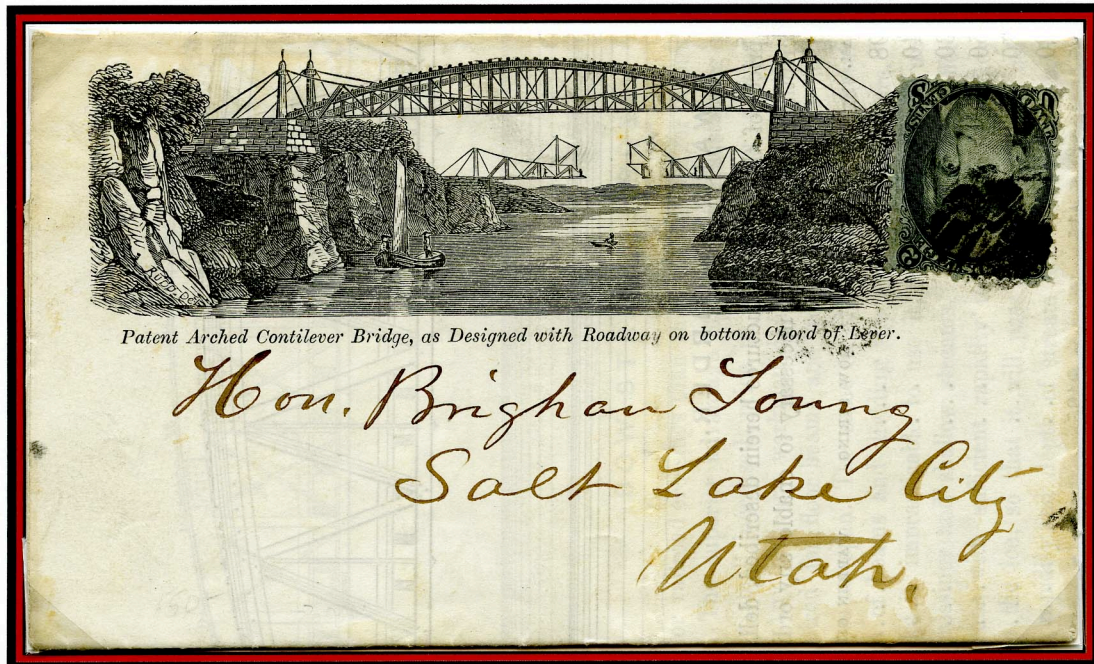
The postmaster of Cumberland, Maine from 1853 to 1870 was Mr. David Gray. Gray was also a printer and operated a print shop on the same premises as that for the post office. It appears that in the late 1850's Gray experimented with the application of the town CDS and cancellation of the stamp by running them through a printing press. This probably proved to be too tedious due to registration issues so he settled for pre-printing the circular date stamp for the town and a portion of the address. This must have been an attempt to increase efficiency of processing at the time of mailing.

The example here has the town name, the month, and the state abbreviation printed within what is similar to a normal circular date stamp. The addressee "Collector of Taxes for 1863," a very fine dotted line and the state were also preprinted. At the time of mailing, the town name in the address was written in by hand, a one cent stamp was applied and the stamp cancelled with the numeral year date.

Several examples survive from 1861 - 1864, all having the same characteristics as this example.

Third Class Mails
Illustrated Folded Sheet

Illustrated Front Panel Sheet Addressed To Brigham Young



PFC

Boston, MA to Salt Lake City, UT

April 1869

This folded printed circular is from a steel bridge company in Boston, Massachusetts to the famous leader of the Mormon Church, Brigham Young.

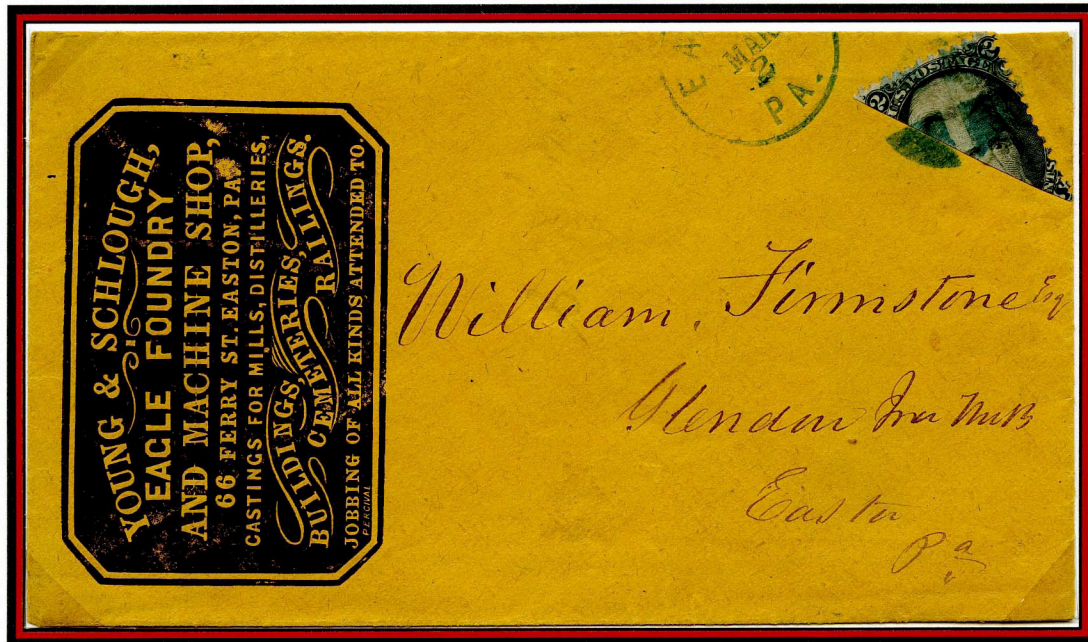
The Mormons were instrumental in getting the route for the first transcontinental railroad to traverse Utah near the capital, Salt Lake City. Many years of lobbying Congress for the "middle route" paid off with two handsome dividends. First, the Mormons understood the railroad meant expansion and growth and that would occur first and foremost along the route taken for the train. Secondly, they understood the short term financial boom that would come from construction of the railroad itself. The Mormons were instrumental in building the roadbeds and bridges for hundreds of miles either side of Salt Lake City. This is why the bridge company sent the circular to Brigham Young trying to promote their bridges.

Two examples of this illustrated circular are recorded.

Third Class Mails

Locally Delivered - One Cent Drop Rate

Local Delivery Utilizing The One Cent Drop Rate



Easton, PA

2 March (1867)

PFC
PSE

The local drop rate is not often considered a valid rate for printed circulars but it was perfectly acceptable to send printed circulars in this manner.

Young & Schlough obviously prepared a mailing of advertising circulars which were each enclosed in an unsealed envelope. Those circulars, going outside the area of the local post office, were posted at the circular rate of 2¢. When the mailer prepared those going locally an enterprising person realized that the drop rate was only 1¢ and, probably having only 2¢ stamps, cut a 2¢ stamp in half and placed it on the envelope. Most likely, the postmaster, as a courtesy to the mailer, accepted this bisected 2¢ stamp as valid for the 1¢ drop rate postage.

This envelope has full undisturbed gum on the back flap and, as such, proves it went through the mails unsealed, which is proof, as attested to in the PSE certificate, of a circular being originally enclosed.

This is the only recorded use of a bisected 2¢ black jack on a mailed circular.

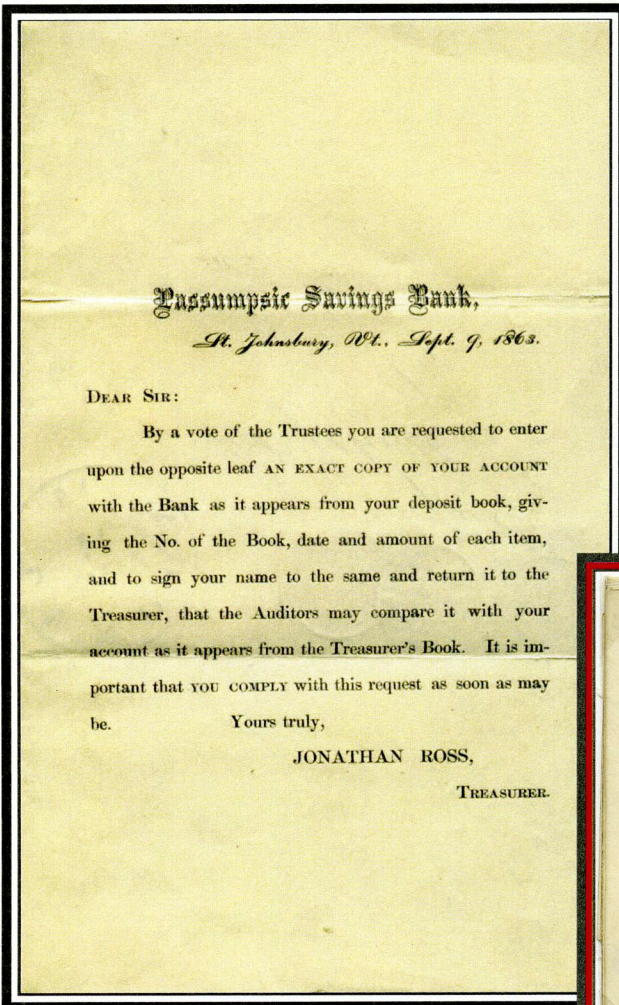
Turned Cover
Third Class Outbound - Letter Rate On Return

Turned Cover

This item is referred to as a "turned cover," meaning it was used for two separate and distinct mailings.

First, the savings bank, by printed circular (left), requested of their depositor her account information. The first mailing, on November 10th, required 2¢ for the printed circular rate.

The depositor wrote the necessary information on the other side of the circular thus changing the piece from a printed circular to a letter (see note on the stamps below). The "letter," bearing 3¢ was returned to the bank on November 16, 1863.



Interior of circular reduced 50%



Copy of the address panel of the returned "letter" with 3¢ postage. Careful examination reveals that the 2¢ black jack stamp was *cancelled before* the overlapping 1¢ stamp was applied. Most likely the bank had applied the 2¢ for the return postage not realizing that the handwritten response to their request would require letter postage of 3¢. The 1¢ was canceled and the "letter" was returned to the bank.

Address panel increased by 25%



Lyndon, VT to St. Johnsbury, VT

16 November 1863

Third Class Mail
Illegal Usages

Illegal Stamp Usages One Accepted And One Rejected



New York, NY to Butler, PA

19 September (1864)

The 1¢ stamp on the right was demonetized on August 17, 1861 meaning it was no longer valid for postage. However, it was accepted as valid postage paying the circular rate since there are no markings indicating any additional moneys due.



South Charlestown, NH to Winchester, NH

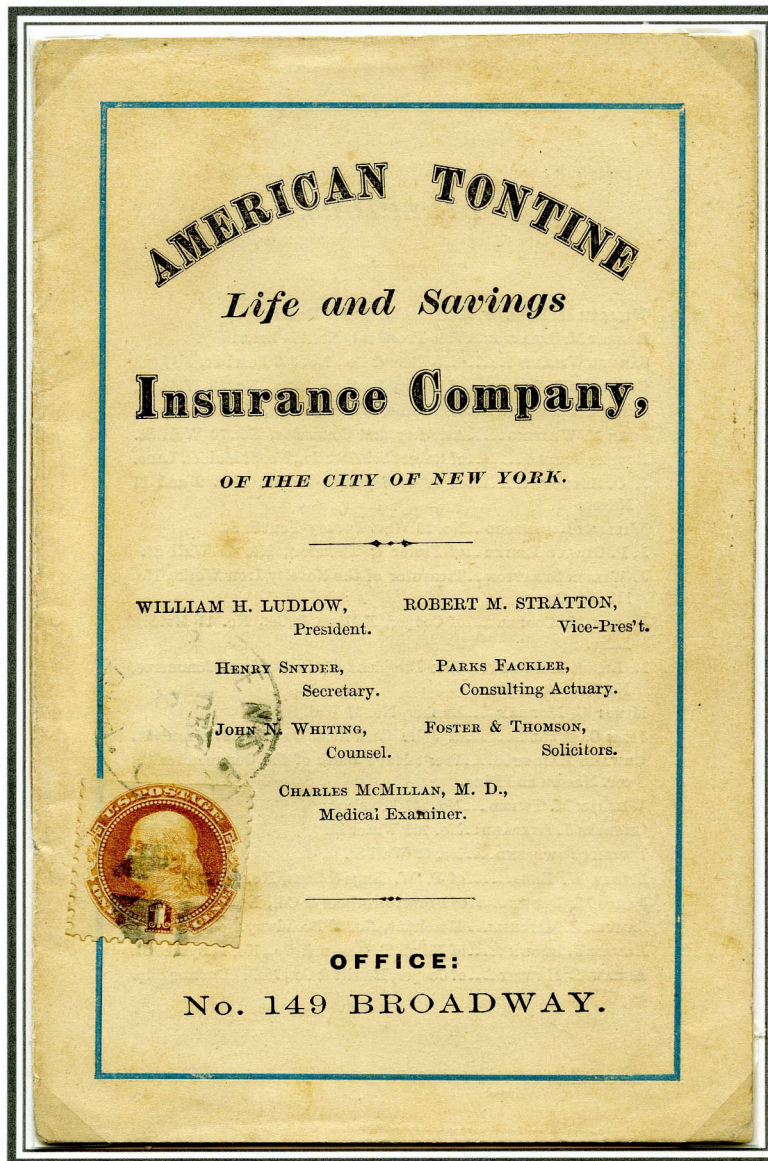
1 August (1866)

The sender of this unsealed envelope attempted to use a 2¢ playing card revenue stamp to prepay the circular rate. Though cancelled, someone caught the error and marked it 'Due 2' to be paid by the addressee.

Third Class Mail

Pamphlet - One Cent Per Four Ounces

Promotional Pamphlet Under Four Ounces - One Cent



Greensboro, AL

24 December (1869)

Insurance company promotional pamphlet containing rate tables for life insurance, annuities, and endowments. Since there is no addressee, it is most likely that one was delivered to each box holder in the town or on a mailing list given to the postmaster.

Second Class Mails

Local Carrier Delivery - By Special Contract With Publisher

Mr. George Richardson

**Carrier Service
By Special Contract**

This pamphlet illustrates a special, *off-table* rate. The following quote is taken from The Act of March 3, 1863, Stat. 12, Sec. 15. A copy of the law is available on the reverse of this sheet.

It states:

"The postmaster of any office where letter carriers are employed may contract with the publishers of any newspapers or periodicals, ... for delivery by postal carriers, within the postal district, of any such publications not coming through the mails, at rates and upon terms to be agreed upon."

The law continues:

"The Postmaster General may provide for the delivery by such carriers..... must be prepaid by postage stamps at the rate of 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof."

The special "arrangement" between the post master and the publisher was 1¢ postage for the pamphlet and 1¢ for delivery by a carrier.

THIRTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT



REV. CHARLES CLEVELAND,
MISSIONARY.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1866.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1866.

Third Class Mails
Overweight Items

Over-weight Items

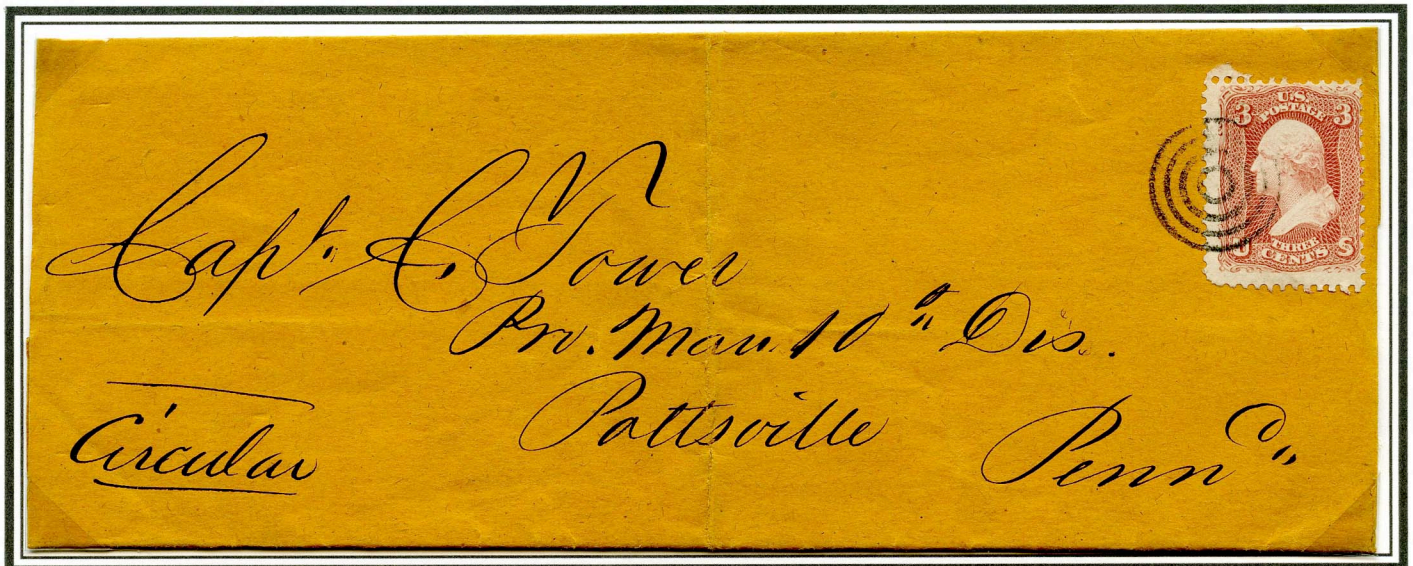


PFC

Philadelphia, PA to Bridgeton, NJ

29 November (1862)

This wrapper is made from an original, hand-drawn piece of sheet music for the religious song "Be Kind." The wrapper contained either newspapers, magazines or pamphlets weighing between 32+ and 36 ounces or a small book weighing between 17 and 18 ounces.



(Philadelphia, PA) to Pottsville, PA

C. 1866

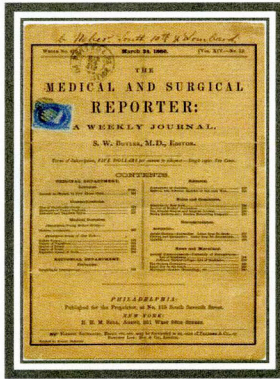
Though marked "Circular," this wrapper most likely contained a pamphlet weighing between 8+ and 12 ounces. The rate was 1¢ per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

Second Class Mails

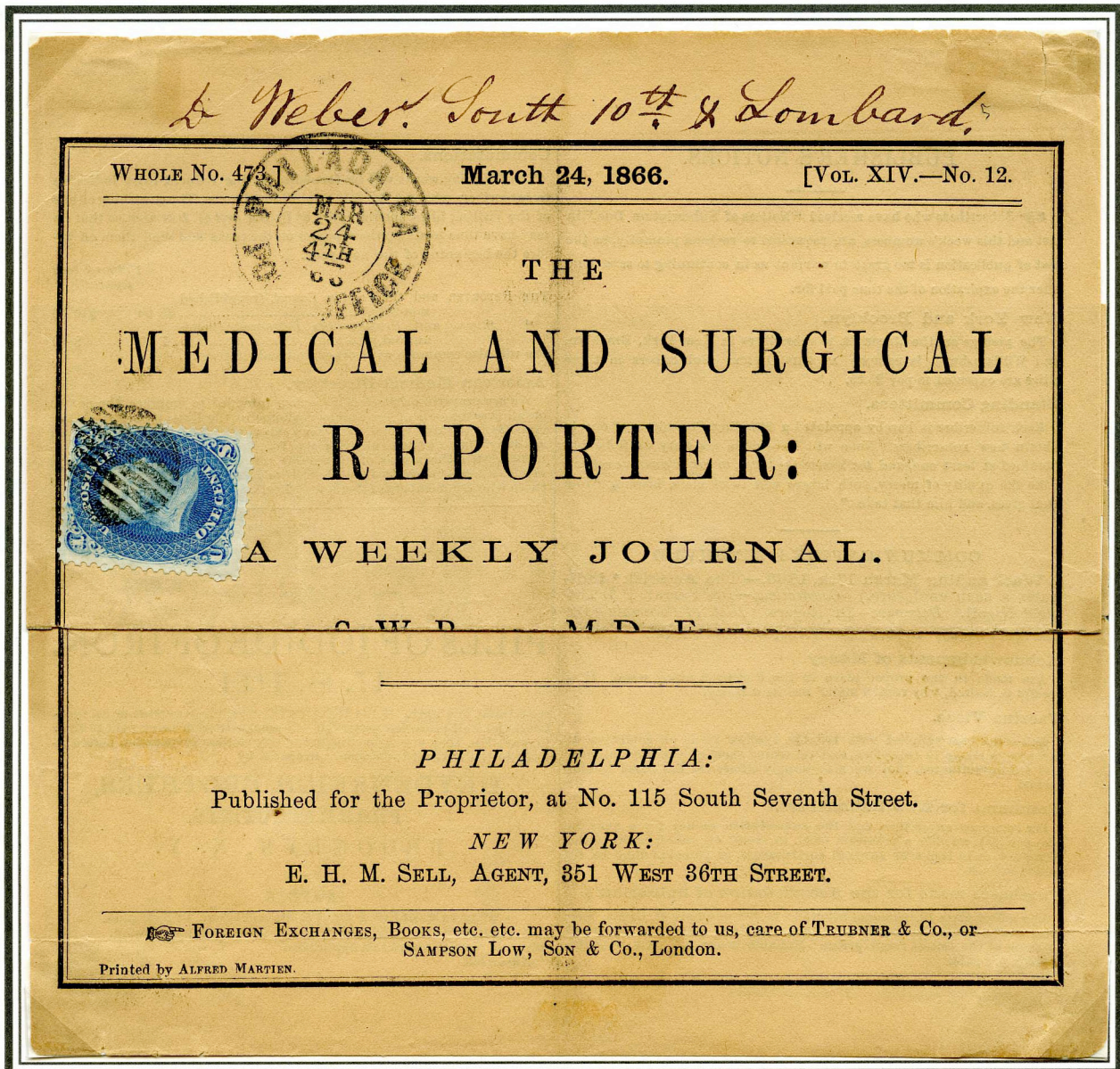
Periodical - One Cent Every Four Ounces

Second Class Periodical

Periodicals published on a regular period of a week or more are considered second class mail and subject to 1¢ for each increment of four ounces.



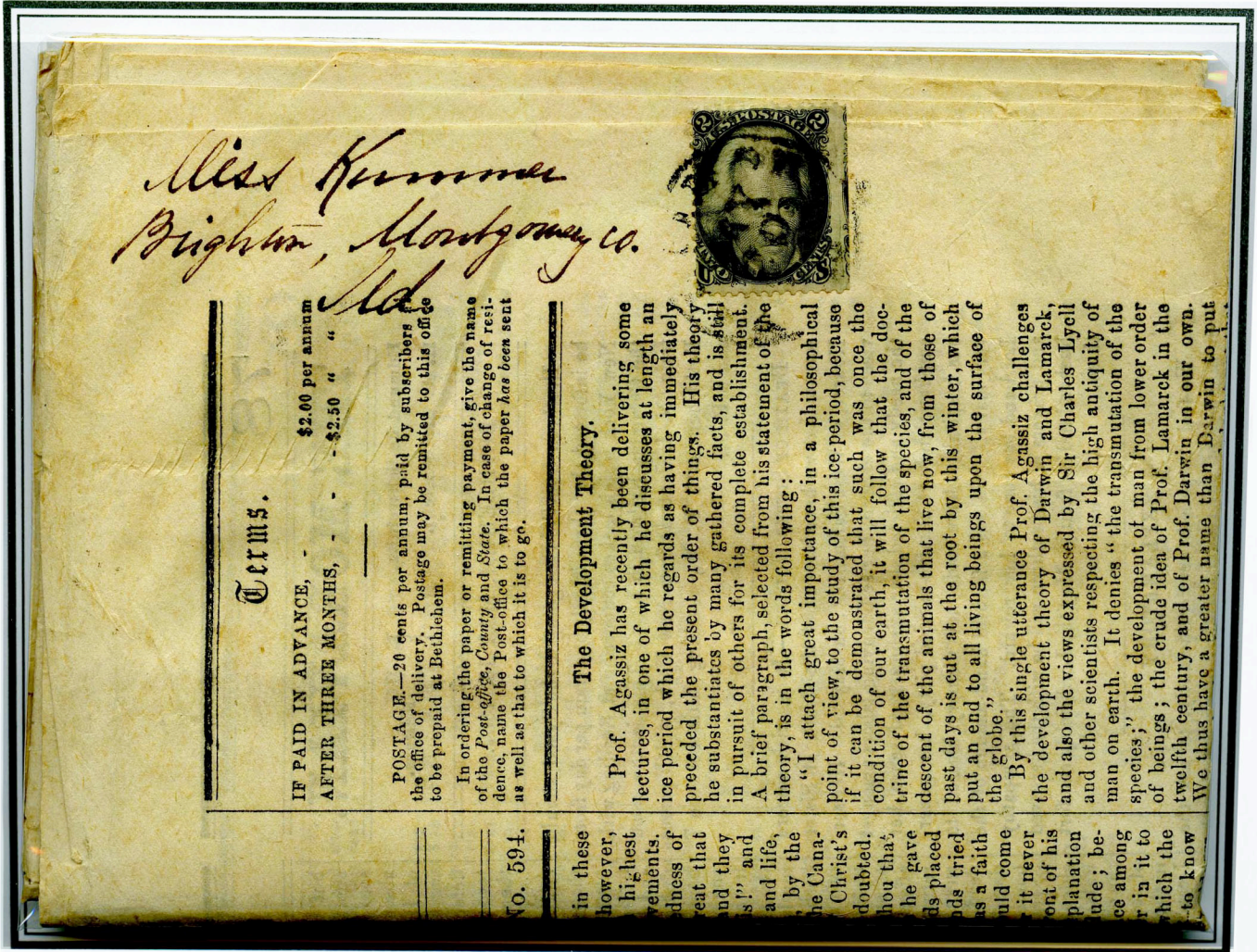
80% Reduction



Second Class

Transient Newspaper - Two Cents Per Four Ounces

Transient Newspaper To Nonsubscriber - Two Cents Prepaid By Stamps



Bethlehem, PA to Brighton, MD

20 May 1867

The Monrabian Newspaper



14 July 1861

14 July 1861

The Rochester Daily Gazette

Newspaper
Semi-Monthly - Six Cents Not Over Four Ounces

Newspaper Published Semi-Monthly Were 6¢ Each

*Mr. Albert H. Cushman
No 30 Page St
Providence
R.I.*



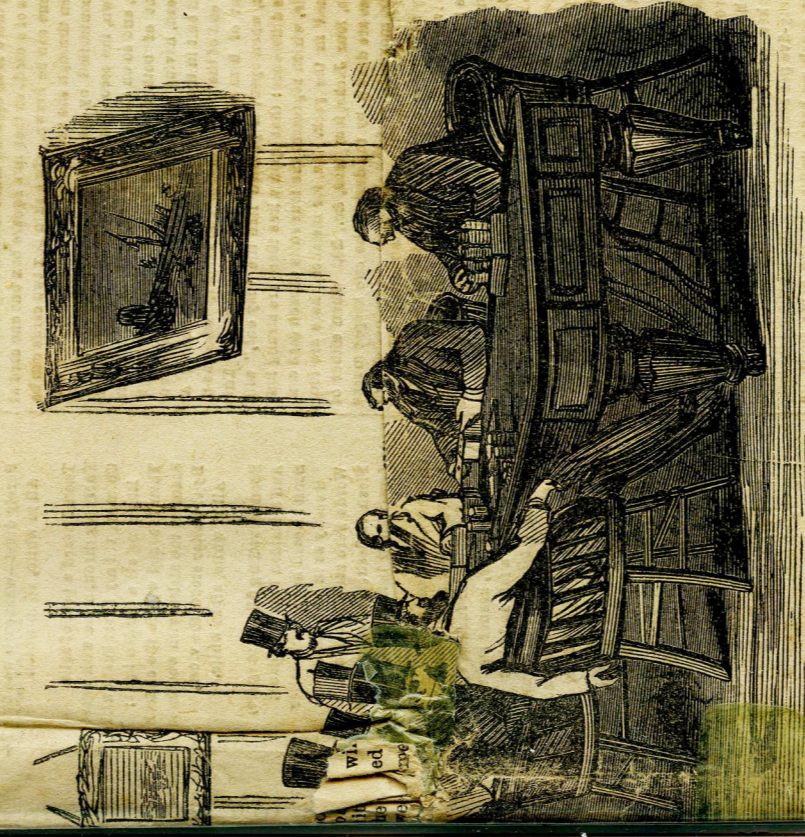
*Albert H. Cushman Esq
30 Page Street
Providence
R.I.*



THE COLLEGE

MARCH 5, 1870.

PRICE 6 CENTS.



F A R O .

in pure white, cherry ash, and a long trail which was very much in the way. Steagz seemed supremely happy at his good fortune. In another part of the room, and one of the gayest of the gay, was Miss Victoria M. Platt, of Charles street, this time accompanied by someone else. Miss Platt was dressed in green and white striped calico, penier, train. We were flirting with a beautiful blonde-brunette, Miss Conklin, when our festive friend Frank Cavanaugh came to the rescue and introduced us. When we took a dance and then took several more. Miss Conklin was very vivacious in her conversation. We met a good many of the Turtles down stairs in Reilly's restaurant. Others of them were at the bar. Among these latter were James L. Miller, one of the most genial, whole-souled gentlemen in the world, and a true turtle from top to too. The floor committee of the ball, made a mistake in delaying the starting of the dancing music one hour and a half after supper. Our eyes being smoky, we retire.

"THE THIRTEENTH TEMPTATION."

Larry and I, and another man, went to the Everett Rooms on Monday night. The boys said there was to be fun at the place. It was cold outside, but notwithstanding this, the following parties stood at the door, waiting for return checks: Young Richards the 9th Avenue "rounder," who has three hairs on his upper lip, and calls it a moustache; Duke Barnum, who sometimes puts on airs; Sir Knight Bladen, etc. Upon going up the creaky stairs, and nearly breaking our neck among the beams and smoke, we entered the bar room where were any quantity of bumsers. A man behind the bar was

Gambling. THE GAME OF FARO.

WHO DEALS IN IT AND WHO PLAYS AGAINST IT.

We do not know, and it would be of little consequence if we did, when or by whom the game of Faro was introduced. Neighbour, the French philosopher, tells us that the word Faro is derived from the early days of the Egyptian Kings under Pharaoh. Hence it is called "Pharo," or the King of Games. He says that the word is ancient for "Pharaoh." This civilization itself, in our own country, and especially in this city, it is looked upon as one of the "necessary evils." Men of all classes, from the most eminent statesmen to the most degraded "body sweaters" are ranked among its patrons. The lawyer, the judge, the doctor, the scholar, the student, the mechanic and the tradesman are also amongst its victims. All shades and classes of men when so disposed, will at some stage of their existence gamble in some form, and most of those who desire to gain knowledge of the gambler's inner life, will play at Faro. In dealing with this subject, we may assert thus early, that we do not regard all men who are known as gamblers as the worst of men; nor think that those who play at faro or any other game of chance, are thoroughly lost. Indeed our only desire is to deal with facts as they appear from our standpoint. The reader is also left at liberty to draw his own conclusions from our statements. We must confess too, with the same candor, that our individual opinion regarding gambling, gamblers, and gambling houses are not those generally regarded as being orthodox in what is termed good society. While we have not a single word to utter in the praise or the defence of the "institution," we could say much in extenuation of its disciples and their followers. We believe that the fact has long since been demonstrated that there can be no successful extermination or breaking up of gambling. It will exist as long as human frailty itself. Such being the case, why should not the authorities pass a "live" law recognizing the "evil," and thus secure a portion of the immense profits of the gambler, and appropriate the fund in some way that will result in benefiting the poor of our city. The selling of alcoholic stimulants is legalized by law. Why should not gambling? The one is quite as dangerous and destructive to the well-being of the community as the other. Our word for it; if a heavy tax be placed on gambling houses and their proprietors their number would be reduced one half in less than thirty days from the passage of the law, from the fact that the "pan fish" and "skin-shop" could not raise the funds to pay the tax. Skinning shops, "club rooms," and such like would be unknown on Broadway, and the "brace pullers," "ropers," and "whackers'" occupation would be gone. To the payment of such a tax no responsible gambler would object, for the reason that their business would secure recognition at the hands of the law. Thousands of dollars would thus be secured to the people that are now withheld from them. In a word: those who desired to be engaged in the business of gambling, would have to "pay up or shut up." Again, hundreds of young men who are now leading a miserable life as "Ropers," "Coppers," "braco