

Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions

OCTOBER

5

The John Barwis Collection of Philadelphia Postal History

Public Auction No. 89

Session: Saturday, October 5, 2019 at 10:00 AM

Live Auction to be held at the SESCAL Exhibition Ontario Convention Center, 2000 E. Convention Center Way, Ontario, California 91764



Presale Viewing: September 25-27 in our offices by appointment (10:00AM to 5:00 PM).

Presale Viewing: October 3-4 at the Sescal Exhibition (10:00AM to 6:00 PM).



SCHUYLER J. RUMSEY

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Catalogs, Internet Bidding and Resources at our Website: www.rumseyauctions.com

Catalog Price \$20

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\$300-\$750	\$7,500-\$15,000\$500	Over \$150,000 Auctioneer's discretion
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Symbols

**	Mint (never hinged)		Cover	S	Specimen
*	Mint (hinged)	(\boxtimes)	Cover Front	//	Incomplete Set
(*)	Mint (no gum/regummed)	В	Booklet or Booklet Pane		On Piece
0	Used	E	Essay		
	Block	P	Proof		

Grading and Condition

Superb	Extraordinary item in the finest condition.
Extremely Fine	Outstanding and exceptional quality.
Very Fine	Choice, first-class condition.

Fine-Very Fine (F-VF) Stamp or cover in sound condition; if a stamp, it is slightly less well-centered than Very Fine but

better centered than Fine.

Fine Sound in all respects. Perforated stamps will have the designs clear of the perforations; the designs

of imperforate stamps will not be cut in to any significant degree.

Very Good (VG) Imperfect centering (stamps) or poor general appearance.

Any stamp faults such as a thin spot, tear, crease etc., will be described at all times. Postally used covers should be expected to have the normal degree of wear associated with them and this wear is not grounds for return. The grade of a cover is independent of the grade of the stamps on it. Covers from the famous Carroll-Hoy correspondence will normally have a small unobtrusive staple hole. In lots containing several items, degrees of condition denote the overwhelming average and examples above and below such condition can be expected.

Terms of Sale

Bidding

- I. All bids (whether by floor bidders, mail bidders, or telephone bidders) will have a premium of 15% added to the auction sale price.
- II. All bids are per lot as numbered in the catalog unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale. The right is reserved to withdraw any lot prior to sale, to divide a lot, or to group two or more lots, or to act on behalf of the seller. Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc. will execute bidding instructions on behalf of clients, but will not be responsible for any errors in the execution of such bids. Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc. is not liable for bidding errors related to live auction internet bidding and/or the loss of internet connection during the live auction.
- III. The highest bidder shall prevail; lots are sold at one increment over the second highest bid. Should any dispute arise between bidders, the decision of the auctioneer as to the successful bidder and the reoffering or resale of the lot under dispute shall rest entirely on the judgment of the auctioneer. The auctioneer shall regulate the bidding and reserve the right to refuse any bid believed by him not to be made in good faith.
- IV. Consignor has and retains the right to bid personally, or by his duly appointed agent, through the auctioneer, unless the sale is advertised and announced as one restricting such bidding by consignors or their agents.

Payments of Purchases

- V. FLOOR BIDDERS. Floor bidders shall furnish the auctioneer their names and addresses prior to bidding on any lot. The name and address of the buyer of each lot shall be registered with the auction house following the sale of each lot. Payment of the whole purchase price shall be made by the floor buyer in such manner as the auctioneer may determine. Special credit arrangements must be made prior to the sale.
- VI. MAIL BIDDERS. A successful mail bidder will be notified of lots purchased and must remit payment before the lots are sent. Auction bills are due and payable upon receipt of notification. If buyer's payment is not received within ten (10) days, Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc. may resell all lots without notice. Any and all losses incurred as a result of resale will be passed on to the defaulting buyer. Cost of postage, registration, etc. will be charged to buyer. Proof by the auctioneer of receipt of sending at the advised address shall constitute delivery.
- VII. DIRECT DRAFTS/TRANSFERS. A successful mail bidder known to us may contact our office at (415) 781-5127 for the information necessary to pay directly into the vendor bank account. Any additional charges resulting from processing payments by this method shall be borne by the buyer. Method of payment should be noted on the bid sheet.
- VIII. Title shall not pass to the buyer until full payment is received by Schuyler J. Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc.
- IX. All of our lots are sold as genuine. Lots accompanied by recent (within 5 years of sale date) expert certificates are sold "as is" based on the description in the certificate. The aforementioned expertized lots may not be returned under any circumstances including those instances in which subsequent certificates yield conflicting opinions. The accepted authorities for U.S. stamps are the Philatelic Foundation (P.F.), the Philatelic Stamp Authentication and Grading, Inc. (P.S.A.G.) and the Professional Stamp Expertizing Committee (P.S.E.), however we do not accept "graded certificates", nor do we accept "encased" certified items.

- X. The Auctioneer must be notified within 5 business days from the date of the auction of any request to place a lot on extension for expertising. All extensions must be paid in full, in advance. There will be no exceptions and no lots may be returned under any circumstances if this term has not been strictly followed.
- XI. All lots on extension must be submitted for expertising by the auctioneer exclusively. Each lot is sold as genuine, except those described "as is", but when, in the opinion of a competent authority acceptable to Schuyler J. Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc., the lot is declared otherwise, the purchase price will be refunded in full. The lot must be received by Schuyler J. Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc. within a period of 21 days from the date of auction. Expenses incurred for purposes of expertising shall be borne by the purchaser except where the lot is found by said competent authority to be materially not as described, in which case the consignor will be responsible for expertising costs incurred. Proof of the inability of said competent authority to express a definite opinion is not grounds for return of an item.
- XII. Any lot, description of which is incorrect, is returnable (A) within three (3) days of receipt and (B) if received by Schuyler J. Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc. within twenty-one (21) days from the date of the auction. All disputed lots must be returned intact, in the condition received; no adjustments will be made. The following lots are not returnable: lots containing ten (10) or more items; lots from purchasers OR THEIR AGENTS who had the opportunity to examine them before the auction; items described as having defects or of a quality standard "Very Good" (V.G.) or below; lots with disputed centering or margins when the item is photographed; lots described "as is".
- XIII. JURISDICTION. In the event of any dispute between the auctioneer and bidders, or between any parties requesting inspection of any of the lots and the auctioneer, or between persons offering their lots to be auctioned and the auctioneer, the jurisdiction over the dispute shall be in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.
- XIV. In the event of any dispute, the prevailing party shall be entitled to court costs and reasonable attorney's fees.
- XV. The California State Sales Tax or that of another state as ordered by the laws of such a state (as appropriate) is payable by buyers liable to tax. See below.

Sales Tax

This sale will be held in California and the buyer will be liable for any applicable sales tax for this auction. Any lots purchased by buyers in California or that of another state as ordered by the laws of such a state are subject to State Sales Tax unless:

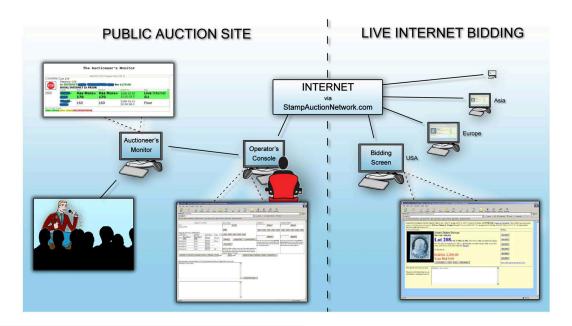
1.) You have a verifiable resale license number, which must be on file with us prior to the Auction.

OR

- 2.) You are not a California resident or that of another state as ordered by the laws of such a state are subject to State Sales Tax and your lots are being shipped to your out-of-state or out-of country mailing address.
- XVI. THE PLACING OF A BID SHALL CONSTITUTE ACCEPTANCE OF THE FOREGOING TERMS OF SALE.

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Bid Live via the internet as tough you were on the auction room floor!



I have already registered with SAN and have been approved by Rumsey for internet bidding.

I have not bid through SAN before.

Go to www.stampauctionnetwork.com, hover over the Membership tab at top and select "Register" from the options. Fill out the online form and select Schuyler J. Rumsey Auctions from the list of auction companies. If you are a prior Rumsey client, simply put us as reference #1. If not, please provide proper trade references (no family members or credit card companies). Once registered at SAN and approved by Rumsey for bidding, you will be ready for live internet bidding

I have bid through SAN before, but this is the first time I have bid in a Rumsey sale.

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Before bidding by internet for the first time, we recommend finding a sale in progress on SAN and listening to the public broadcast or login as a registered bidder. This will allow you some familiarity with the bidding interface.

Auction Day - Log on at www.stampauctionnetwork.com

After you logon, Select our sale from the list at the top right of the screen.

The auction interface will show an image of the lot (if enabled) and a brief description, the current bidding status, etc.

Retracting a bid is usually not acceptable, so please bid accordingly.

If you are done bidding, please click the "PASS" button. This will allow us to ensure we know you are done bidding and it will speed up the auction.

For any questions or concerns during the auction, please contact our office:

srumsey@rumseyauctions.com

(415) 781-5127

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The John Barwis Collection of Philadelphia Postal History

John became afflicted with part-time stamp collecting in 1953 at age six. When he retired in 2003 his situation rapidly deteriorated to full-time involvement, with short breaks for eating and sleeping. As a postal historian, his condition is now stable but guarded. While still a youth he fell in love with Susan, his wife of 51 years, and with the natural sciences.

In 1966 John was introduced to geological field work as an assistant on a U.S. Geological Survey arctic geophysics project, and quickly caught the research bug. Subsequent degrees in geology led to coastal-processes research as an officer in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and to teaching at three universities. He then joined Royal Dutch/Shell for a 24-year itinerant career in the upstream oil and gas business, moving from exploration geologist to manager of geological research, to Chief Geologist, and eventually to a position as a company director.



Since retiring, John has served on the council of the American Philatelic Congress, as well as the boards of the Arizona Philatelic Rangers, the Society of Australasian Specialists/Oceania, and as President of the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society. He is co-founder and President of the Institute for Analytical Philately, a charitable organization that funds technical research. For the American Philatelic Society, John served on the Long-Range Planning Committee, and has been a member of the Finance Committee since 2007. His traditional, postal history and literature exhibits have won grand awards. John belongs to more than a dozen philatelic organizations, and is a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society London and the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria.

Geologists are driven to go where the rocks are. Consequently John has lived in ten states and five countries. He has traveled and worked on every continent but Antarctica, and on the North Polar ice cap. His interest in Philadelphia's British mails grew out of his youth spent in southeastern Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Postal History collection was formed over many years providing tremendous opportunity for research. Although he was quite successful exhibiting the Philadelphia Foreign Mails, winning numerous Grand Awards and two Large Golds at NY2016 and Stockholmia, the real payoff was the collecting and assembling. He



Port of Philadelphia

enjoyed the research part of collecting more than the ownership part, and as a result was able to publish several papers on Philadelphia postal history including "Philadelphia Foreign Mail Cancellations, 1847-1888" in the 2003 American Philatelic Congress book.

We are pleased to offer the John Barwis collection of Philadelphia postal history and we hope you enjoy perusing the following pages. The rich history of Philadelphia clearly evident from colonial times through the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and into the UPU period.

1770 Benjamin Franklin Free Frank



A RARE 1770 FREE USE TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FROM EDINBURGH TO LONDON.

This cover was sent from the President Dr. William Robertson of Edinburgh College to Franklin during his term as Deputy Postmaster General, which allowed him to send and receive mail free of charge.

William Robertson (1721-1793) was a Scottish historian, minister in the Church of Scotland, and Principal of the University of Edinburgh. The thirty years he presided over the college were some of its greatest. He made significant contributions to the writing of Scottish history and the history of Spain and Spanish America. He was Chaplain of Stirling Castle and one of the King's Chaplains in Scotland.



1708 (Sep. 22) Philadelphia Pa. to Jamaica, folded cover neatly addressed "To Jonathn. Dickinson, To be left with Ezeikeil Gommersale, Mercht., In Jamaica" with sender's directive "p Capt Bayly" who was Captain of the *Hannah*, receipt docketing "*Philadia 22 9ber 1708*, *Isaac Norris Lettr. p ye Hannah...Bayly Commandr. who arrived Xber 9 & carried to hand the 25 Decembr*", letter was written by Isaac Norris in Philadelphia on September 22, arrived at the Gomersall Plantation in Jamaica on December 9, and received by Jonathan Dickinson on December 25; small erosion spot in address, **Very Fine and rare early mail from the American Colonies to Jamaica**, *ex-Historical Society of Pennsylvania*.

The addressee, Jonathan Dickinson (1663-1722), was a Quaker merchant from Port Royal, Jamaica, who along with his family and crew on board the "Reformation" were shipwrecked off the Florida coast in 1696. The party was held captive by Jobe ("Hoe-bay") Indians for several days, and then was allowed to travel by small boat and on foot the 230 miles up the coast to Saint Augustine. The party was subjected to harassment and physical abuse at almost every step of the journey to Saint Augustine. During the arduous trip, five members of the Dickinson party died from exposure and starvation. Spanish authorities in Saint Augustine received the surviving members of the party and sent them by canoe to Charleston S.C., where they were able to find passage to their original destination, Philadelphia. Dickinson's family eventually settled there, and he prospered as a merchant and real estate owner, twice serving as Mayor in 1712-1713 and 1717-1719. Jonathan Dickinson's journal, written in 1697, is the earliest description of Native American culture in eastern Florida.

The sender, Isaac Norris (1671-1735) was a wealthy Quaker merchant, mayor of Philadelphia in 1724 and member of the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly for many years. The Norris family emigrated from England to Jamaica around 1678, and in 1690 Isaac went to Philadelphia to arrange for his family to move to that city, but on his return he found that they had all died in the great earthquake of 1692 at Port Royal. He returned to Philadelphia and settled into business as a merchant and politician, becoming one of the wealthiest proprietors in Pennsylvania. While he was in England in 1706, he came to the aid of William Penn in his difficulties and rescued him from imprisonment.



1712 (Jul. 2) Philadelphia Pa. to Liverpool, England, datelined folded letter endorsed "pr mary hoop galley Capt John annis commdr" at bottom left, carried as endorsed by private ship "Mary Hoop" to London arriving Aug. 25th, London small "AV/25" bishop mark backstamp and "5" pence rating, which is crossed out and updated to "inall 9" pence due from addressee; some light staining, Fine and scarce early private ship letter.



THE ONLY RECORDED PHILADELPHIA LETTER VIA THE LISBON-FALMOUTH PACKET.

This letter was probably intended for the packet to Bristol, advertised as the Edgley. The Edgley never reached New York, but sailed into Philadelphia on May 3, 1712 for repairs. She did not return to Bristol, but left Philadelphia for Nevis on June 5th. The Edgley was the last advertised Bristol Packet. The Brown correspondence yielded the three recorded 1712-13 Bristol packet letters.

In 1712, only a letter via packet from Lisbon would have been charged 1s6d in London.



3005 Example 1715 (Sep. 30) Philadelphia Pa. to Liverpool, England, datelined folded letter from the Brown correspondence, sent unpaid by private ship to London, mails ashore at Deal, London "NO/28" Bishop arrival backstamp and rated "Inall 7" pence inland postage due for 3d from Deal to London and 4d London to Liverpool, docketed as received Dec. 1st, 61 days transit; some edge wear, Very Fine and early ship letter.



1734 (Mar. 5) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, datelined folded letter to Isaac Norris in care of the "Pennsylvania Coffee House", endorsed "via Bristoll", sent unpaid by private ship to Bristol where rated "5" pence due for 4d inland to London plus 1d ship fee, London "21/IV" Bishop backstamp, docketed received May 1st, 58 days transit; silked, toned file fold, Fine and scarce use endorsed for collection at a coffee house.

The Pennsylvania Coffee House provided a place for businessmen and politicians with an interest in the colony to meet for socializing and deal-making. Letters could be delivered there, and a ship's bag was available for patrons to deposit their letters for Philadelphia, paying the ship captain 1d. This coffee house was on Birchin Lane near the Lombard Street post office. Benjamin Franklin used this coffee house as his address at times during his stays in London in 1750s-60s.



During this period, letters sent from Boston to destinations outside of New England were rated not in local currency, but in pennyweight (dwt) and grains (gn) of coined silver (1 Sh sterling = 3 dW1; 1 dW1 = 24 gn). The rate of 7dwt, 16gr in silver was equal to the published rate in sterling for a single ship letter sent from Boston to Philadelphia, including a 16gr ship fee.



The Drummer and Bristol packets had ceased service in 1711-12. No colonial postage was due as Elizabeth sailed directly to Philadelphia.





Ex 3010



1752 Port of Philadelphia

An Outstanding Philadelphia Ship Letter Rated by Postmaster Benjamin Franklin



ONE OF ONLY TWO PREPAID SHIP LETTERS FROM PHILADELPHIA RECORDED.

Benjamin Franklin was the Philadelphia Postmaster from 1737 to 1753.







1749 (Sep. 30) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, manuscript docketing on inside of folded letter sheet to London, England addressed "To be left at the Pennsylvania Coffee-House in Birchin Lane", endorsed "pr the Dolphin, Capt LeGros, QDC" ship endorsement, carried as endorsed by Sloop *Dolphin* from Philadelphia Oct. 5th, London "2/DE" Bishop mark arrival backstamp and manuscript "10" pence due rating; tone spots and some splitting at folds, Fine and scarce use endorsed for collection at a coffee house.

London rated "10" pence due for a 1 oz. letter of two-times 4d inland plus 1d ship fee and 1d delivery.

The Pennsylvania Coffee House provided a place for businessmen and politicians with an interest in the colony to meet for socializing and deal-making. Letters could be delivered there, and a ship's bag was available for patrons to deposit their letters for Philadelphia, paying the ship captain 1d. This coffee house was on Birchin Lane near the Lombard Street post office. Benjamin Franklin used this coffee house as his address at times during his stays in London in 1750s-60s.



The distance from New York to Philadelphia was known to be less than 100 miles, but the rate was nevertheless set at 3 pennyweights of silver (3dwt), or 9d sterling This rate was determined by subtracting the Boston-New York rate (1s) from the Boston-Philadelphia rate (1s9d). Coinage was scarce, so payment of postage due was often made in local Pennsylvania currency. One pennyweight = three pence sterling. Sterling x 1.66 = local Pennsylvania currency. There was neither a requirement nor the facility to prepay Colonial inland postage

Seven-Years War Results in Introduction of Falmouth-New York Packet Service

In November 1755 Great Britain introduced packet service to speed communication with military units in the American colonies, who were engaged in what Americans call the French and Indian Wars.

3013 🖂

in Great Britain.





3015 ☑ 1759 (Jan. 16) London, England to Philadelphia Pa., folded cover to John Reynell with London "16/IA" Bishop mark backstamp and red "1N6" rating updated to "P 1N" prepaid 1sh packet rating, endorsed "p the Packett, QDC" at lower left, carried by Packet *General Wall* from Falmouth Jan. 21st to New York arriving Mar. 5th, New York "3^{dwt"} rating for inland postage to Philadelphia, receipt docketing "From John Edwin, Rece'd 3 mon 17. 1759, p Packett", instructions on back "If gone to be sent back to James Woodbridge, London"; Very Fine.

Estimate. \$200 - 300



1764 (Feb. 29) London, England to Philadelphia Pa. via New York, folded cover docketed "London, Febry, 29th 1764", London "10/MR" Bishop mark backstamp and red manuscript "P 2N" prepaid 2sh double-weight packet rating, carried by packet *Harriet* from Falmouth Mar. 17th to New York arriving May 2nd, magenta "New/York" two-line postmark on flap and manuscript "6" dwt rating for inland postage of two-times the 3dwt rate to Philadelphia where rated "2/8" 2sh 8d in local currency (6dwt = 18d stg., 18d x 1.66 = 30d + 2d carrier fee = 2/8), docketed "Rece'd p Packet, May 4th. 1764. pd postge. 2/8 & 5d", Very Fine use sent on the Leap Year of 1764.

Westbound trips took at least two months plus an overland trip to Philadelphia of at least two days. Scheduled, one-day stage service between New York and Philadelphia was unavailable until 1785.



3017 And the sent by private ship Jamaica from Philadelphia Jun. 6th to Dover arriving Aug. 10th, "Dover/Ship Lre" two-line entry handstamp and "4" pence due rating for 3rd inland plus 1d ship letter, London "10/IY" Bishop mark arrival backstamp, Very Fine and early ship letter.



1767 (Apr. 11) London, England to Philadelphia Pa. via New York, folded cover to John Reynell with London "11/AP" Bishop mark backstamp and manuscript "3N" triple-rate 3sh packet due rating, carried by packet *Lord Hyde* from Falmouth Apr. 16th to New York arriving May 28th, 49 day voyage, back flap with brownish "New/York" two-line postmark and matching "28 MA" Franklin mark, manuscript "18" dwt due rating for three-times the 4 dwt packet rating plus 2 dwt inland, docketed "Recd 5 mo., 29th 1767", **Very Fine and choice packet due use.**

A GPO London notice of 24 October 1755 required prepayment of the packet letter rate, but this rule was not strictly enforced until it was reiterated in a GPO notice of 22 May 1784.

The postage from New York to Philadelphia was reduced to 2 dwt (6d) effective October 10, 1765.



Falmouth packet ship under full sail



1767 (Aug. 8) London, England to Philadelphia Pa., docketed folded cover with London "8/AV" Bishop mark backstamp and manuscript "1N" due rating for 1s schilling packet rate, carried Falmouth packet *Earl of Halifax* from Falmouth Aug. 29th to New York arriving Oct. 7th, reverse with "New/York" two-line postmark with "7 OC" Franklin mark and red manuscript "6" due rating for 4dwt packet plus 2dwt inland, docketed as received Oct. 10th, Very Fine.



1768 (Nov. 7) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, datelined folded letter endorsed "p. Capt Falconer" at lower left, carried by ship "Pennsylvania Packet" from Philadelphia Nov. 7th to Plymouth arriving Dec. 11th, "Plymouth/Ship.Lre" two-line handstamp and rated "5" pence due for 4d inland plus 1d ship, some edge wear, Very Fine and early ship letter, ex-Arnell.



3021 A 1771 (Dec. 24) Kingston, Jamaica to Philadelphia Pa., datelined folded letter carried by private ship into Edenton N.C. where rated "1/4" stg. due, Philadelphia crossed out and converted to "6 16" 6dwt 16gr in red manuscript for ship and inland and "3/" sh in local currency at left, Very Fine.

Edenton N.C. rated "1/4" stg. due (16d) that Philadelphia converted to 6 dwt 16 grains (1 shilling 8 pence) for ship and inland = 20d, converted to local currency (20d stg. x 1.67) = 34d plus 2d delivery = 3 shillings due in local currency.



THE ONLY RECORDED "WATERFORD" STRAIGHTLINE POSTMARK.



1772 (Sep. 3) Barbados to Philadelphia Pa. via New York, docketed folded cover to James Pemberton, sender's directive "p Cap. Montgomery Via New York", carried by private ship *Montgomery* from Barbados Sep. 7th to New York arriving Oct. 5th, entered mails with "NEW/YORK" two-line handstamp and "7/OC" Franklin mark on flap, red manuscript "Sh 2.16" ship-letter rating for 2dwt inland postage plus 16gr ship fee, Philadelphia red manuscript "1/4" due in local currency (2dwt16gr=8p x 1.67 inflation factor=14p plus 2p carrier fee, or 1sh4p), receipt docketing "Barbados Sept. 3d 1772 from Cap. Jno. Harr"; minor repaired spots around edges where paper has eroded, Fine and scarce colonial cover from Barbados to Philadelphia.



1772 (Dec. 5) Norwich, England to Philadelphia Pa., folded cover with "NORWICH" straightline with manuscript "Pd. 1/4" 1s4d rating, London red "POST/PAID" circled handstamp with red manuscript "p. 1/4" restatement, carried as endorsed by Falmouth packet *Duke of Cumberland* from Falmouth Dec. 25th to New York arriving Feb. 7th, New York red "2" dwt inland due rating, Philadelphia red manuscript. "1/-" 1sh local currency due rating (6d (2x 3dwt) inland plus 1d delivery x 1.67 = 12d); light cover toning, F.-V.F.



1773 (Jan. 6) London, England to Philadelphia Pa., docketed folded cover from Thomas Penn, Proprietor of Pennsylvania with London "6/IA" Bishop mark backstamp and manuscript "1N" shilling transatlantic packet due, carried by packet *Harriot* from Falmouth Jan. 30th to New York arriving Mar. 14th, reverse with partial "New/York" two-line backstamp and matching "15 AP" Franklin mark, red manuscript "6" dwt due for 4dwt packet plus 2dwt inland, Philadelphia red manuscript "2/8" 2sh8d due in local currency (6dwt x 3 = 2s6d plus 2d carrier), docketed from as received Mar. 16th, F.-V.F. and scarce unpaid packet use.

Prior to a 22 May 1784 London GPO Notice, prepayment of packet postage from London to New York was optional. Local currencies fluctuated at different rates, so the Act of 1765 required payment of postage in the colonies be made in relation to rates defined in sterling. Inflation in Pennsylvania in 1773 was high – local currency had lost 16.5 percent of its value.

Thomas Penn (1702-1775) was a son of William Penn, founder of the Province of Pennsylvania. Thomas Penn was born in Bristol, England after his father returned there in 1701 because of financial difficulties. Thomas Penn inherited the position of Proprietor of the Colony of Pennsylvania for the British Crown in 1718 along with his brothers John and Richard on the death of their father William Penn, until 1746 when John died. Thomas continued as the Proprietor with Richard's son, John, and his own son John Penn until 1775. He tried to bring his family out of the debt that had plagued his father. He asserted his independence from the Quakers, and tried to assert his control of the colony almost as a feudal lord.

GPO London's Collection of American Unpaid Postage

In February 1756, William Franklin, GPO Comptroller in Philadelphia, issued a notice that packet letters from New York to London must be prepaid for both packet and American inland postage; single rates were 4dwt (1/-) and 2dwt (6d), respectively. This edict was not regularly followed, and Britain did not demand prepayment of incoming packet letters from America until 1784. In the early 1770s London used three different handstamps to inform addressees of their additional postage due.



ONE OF ONLY NINE RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE LONDON "IN^D. AND PAC^T./POSTAGE".

IN AND PAC POSTAGE





Deal is on the southeast coast, about 70 miles by sea from London. Putting the London mails ashore at Deal saved at least a day, more if wind and tides were adverse. The time saved was partly offset by the addressee having to pay an additional three pence inland postage to London.



AN EXCEPTIONAL PACKET LETTER WITH MARKINGS OF THREE CITIES, INCLUDING ONE OF ONLY EIGHT RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE LONDON "INLAND AND PACKET POSTAGE" HANDSTAMP.

Six types of London postmarks denote unpaid American and packet postage. All are rare.

INLAND AND PACKET POSTAGE

A Remarkable Philadelphia Letter Sent Shortly Before The Outbreak Of The Revolutionary War



1775 (Apr. 4) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, datelined folded letter addressed to Jamaica Coffee House, light strike of "PHILA Apr: 4" straightline postmark on flap, endorsed "p packet" at bottom left, red "N. York Ap: 5" straightline backstamp with manuscript "To Pay 6d" as debit to London for colonial inland postage, carried by packet *Duke of Cumberland* from New York Apr. 6th to Falmouth May 4th, London "4/MA" Bishop mark backstamps and matching clear strike of "AM". & PACT./POSTAGE" two-line handstamp and manuscript "1/6" 1sh6d due for colonial inland plus packet postage, Very Fine and exceptional packet letter with markings of three cities., ex-Hahn.

ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE "PHILA" STRAIGHTLINE RECORDED ON FOREIGN MAIL, AND THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THE LONDON "AM $^{\!\! N}$. & PACT./POSTAGE" HANDSTAMP.

Letter includes an invoice and discusses loading the brig Rachel to Madeira, and the great scarcity of money. Two weeks to the day after this letter was written, Paul Revere warned Sam Adams that 100 British soldiers were on their way to Concord to destroy arms.

AM.^N& PAC.^T POSTAGE

PHILA APR: 4

American Blockade of British Enclaves

American privateers began attacking British shipping in the Spring of 1775. As America's largest city, Philadelphia was a center of trade, so British vessels in or out of Delaware Bay offered attractive prizes. By the Summer of 1775 Royal Navy warships were patrolling the mid-Atlantic coast between Cape Henlopen and Chesapeake Bay to thwart privateer attacks.



THE ONLY RECORDED REVOLUTIONARY WAR BLOCKADE-RUN COVER THROUGH THE AMERICAN PRIVATEER BLOCKADE OF DELAWARE BAY.

"Fifteen large galliots carrying at their bows from 32 to 48 pounders, swivels, etc. and fifty men each, are built at Philadelphia, and are to be stationed in Delawar [sic] River about Redbank, to oppose any men of war, who may attempt to come up the river, and to defend the machines sunk in that narrow part of the river." from The Ipswich Journal, England, 23 September 1775

Delaware Bay was not under a British blockade until March 1776 when the frigate HMS Roebuck entered Delaware Bay and stood off Lewes. Despite defensive measures along the Delaware, Philadelphia was invaded and occupied in September 1777.

Revolutionary Hostilities Begin: Admiralty Assumes Command of Packet Service

War broke out in April 1775 with the battles of Lexington and Concord. American attacks on British ships soon followed, and led to withdrawal of scheduled packet service to New York. The last Post Office packet left Falmouth on 6 October, after which the Admiralty assumed scheduling and protection of the packets.





1775 (Dec. 20) Bristol, England to Philadelphia Pa., folded cover to James & Drinker with sender's routing "P New York Pacquet QDC", brownish "BRISTOL" straightline backstamp and manuscript "4" pence due for 4d inland rate, London "23/DE" bishop mark backstamp and re-rated "Inall 1N4" for 1sh packet rate plus the 4d internal postage, carried by packet *Swallowtail* from Falmouth Jan. 9th 1776 to New York arriving Mar. 9th, carried privately to Philadelphia where manuscript "2/6" due rating in local currency (16d stg. x 180% inflation + 2d carrier fee = 30d = 2/6), and additional unusual "16d at 180 PCt" notation at bottom which must be an inflation calculation, receipt docketing "Bristol 12th & 20th Decb. 1775 from Lancelot Couper & Co."; slight wear and toning along folds, Very Fine and fascinating use.

A RARE ARMED PACKET USE THROUGH THE AMERICAN PRIVATEER BLOCKADE OF NEW YORK. ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED EXAMPLES CARRIED ON THIS SAILING BY PACKET "SWALLOW".

Swallow was carrying a larger volume of mail than any previous transatlantic voyage and offloaded her mails to the HMS Asia, a 64-gun frigate in New York Harbor. Deputy PMG Foxcroft was given permission to board Asia with clerks to sort the mails, so on 19 March, Francis Dashwood (PO Secretary) and Elias Nixon were sent by the New York Committee of Safety to bring mails ashore. Agents traveled to New York to pay for and collect their town's letters from Nixon and Henricus Boel (First Clerk). The 1765 British postal rates were retained.



Brothers & Compil

3034 A (Sep. 21) Naples, Two Sicilies, Italy to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, folded cover with partial black framed "Milan" postmark, carried by private ship, entered mails with manuscript "2" dwt due rating inland postage for 60-100 miles; file fold at top, Very Fine and scarce early Transatlantic cover.

Post-War Reinstatement of British Packet Service

After the American Revolution, British authorities asked Benjamin Franklin to reinstate the New York packets under the old terms, including that no U.S. ship fees were to be charged on incoming packet letters. Anxious to restart commercial relations, the American government agreed.



1785 (Dec. 3) Liverpool, England to Philadelphia Pa., datelined folded letter with London "7/DE" bishop mark backstamp and red "POST/PAID" in circle handstamp with prepaid "1/6" 1sh6d rating for 6d inland plus 1sh packet, "204 LIVER/POOL" postmark for 204 miles Liverpool-London, carried by Packet *Shelburn* from Falmouth Dec. 16th to New York Feb. 4th, New York manuscript "2" dwt inland postage due, Very Fine.



A RARE PREPAID QUADRUPLE RATE PACKET LETTER.







3039 A 1787 (Aug. 21) Philadelphia Pa. to Cork, Ireland, datelined folded letter with partial "New-York Sep 5" straightline and manuscript "1/-" due rating for 1sh packet fee, carried by Falmouth packet *Grantham* from New York Sep. 8th to Falmouth arriving Oct. 2nd, London (10.3) backstamp and manuscript "1/6" due rating, Cork rerated "1/10" due for 1s packet fee plus 10d inland postage; small stain spot, F.-V.F., *ex-Feldman*.
Estimate. \$200 - 300





1790 (Jan. 19) Liverpool, England to Philadelphia Pa., folded letter endorsed "Pr favour Nereus, Capt Thompson" at bottom left, carried as endorsed by Ship *Nereus* from Liverpool Jan. 20th to New York arriving Mar. 20th, entered mails with "New-York * march*20" straightline and manuscript "Sh 2" rating for 2d stg. ship fee, Philadelphia "1/-" due in local currency ([2d stg. ship plus 4d stg. inland] x 1.67 inflation = 10d; 10d plus 2d delivery = 1/-); some separation at top, Very Fine. Estimate. \$200 - 300







3044 ☑ 1793 (Aug. 3) Berne, Switzerland to Philadelphia Pa., docketed folded cover endorsed "p The Pigou" in red manuscript at lower right, carried privately to London, then by private ship *Pigou* from London Sep. 2nd to Philadelphia arriving Oct. 31st, entered mails with bold strike of Philadelphia "4" cents due 12mm handstamp for port of arrival ship letter, **fresh and Extremely Fine**, a scarce use from Switzerland.

Estimate. \$200 - 300

The Philadelphia 12mm "4" rating handstamp is recorded from 1792-1799 with only fifteen recorded examples.



3045 A datelined folded letter endorsed "p Elizth. & Mary, Capt. Latimer" at lower left, carried as endorsed by ship *Elizabeth & Mary* to Philadelphia, entered mails with clear strike of Philadelphia "4" cents due 12mm handstamp for port of arrival ship letter, docketed as received Apr. 2nd; horizontal file fold, **Very Fine.**

The Philadelphia 12mm "4" rating handstamp is recorded from 1792-1799 with only fifteen recorded examples.



3046 Arguer 1794 (c., Mar. 1) London, England to Philadelphia Pa., folded cover with manuscript "Rec'd & forwarded, yr. hbleServt., F. Pigice" on flap and endorsed "Geo Barclay", sent unpaid by Ship *George Barclay* from London Mar. 1st 1794 to Philadelphia arriving May 1st (62 days), entered mails with bold strike of Philadelphia "4" cents due 8mm handstamp for port of arrival ship letter, Very Fine and scarce.

Philadelphia was the only city to use a handstamp 4 device. Four sizes of typeface were used to indicate this rate; a census records that all four comprise only 26 examples. The Philadelphia 8mm "4" rating handstamp is recorded from 1793-1794 with only fifteen recorded examples.



3047 A 1794 (Oct. 17) Havana, Cuba to Newport R.I., folded letter carried privately to Philadelphia, forwarder's endorsed "Philada. 8 Decemr. 1794. Recd under cover and forwarded by Post, Your Friends Elliston & John Perot', entered mails with Philadelphia brownish "8 DE" Franklin mark and manuscript "20" cent rating, Very Fine.



3048 Mar. 11) Montserrat to Newburyport Mass., "datelined folded letter endorsed "via Capt grice,

philadelphia", sent unpaid by private ship, entered mails with partial Philadelphia "5 AP" Franklin mark and manuscript "Sh 26" rating for inland postage plus 2¢ ship fee, letter of Stephen Holland headed "Moserate" and reads in part "...we were obliged to...go under the Le of Antegar the weather being thick & very dark at 10pm was Brought to by the gangers a British 74 gun ship & a small Schooner her tender & we were order'd on board with our papers...the Capt. whose name is Laforing...conceived that our property on board was of french & could not be american property & after that order'd us on board...to take us in to Antegar but the wind still being to the northward order'd us to Monserate whare we arrived at 3pm & Anchord in Plymouth Bay for adjudication...I was order'd on shore without Capt. Hoyt to be Examined & to go through the Interogatives...how the Business will turn god only knows for I don't know..."; docketed as received Apr. 11th, F.-V.F. and rare early incoming letter from Montserrat

with news of ship seizure by British.



The addressee, George Thatcher (1754-1824) graduated from Harvard in 1776. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress and was later elected by the District of Maine as a Federalist to every Congress from 1789 until his retirement in 1801. He once wrote "Parties are not necessary to the existence or support of political liberty". He did not think a Bill of Rights was necessary either.



The Dutilh & Wachsmuth firm started in 1790 and engaged in the coffee and sugar trade between the West Indies and Europe.

The Act of 1797, 37 Geo III was effective 5 January 1797 with the packet rate remaining 1s, but must include 8d inland postage from London, and inland postage to London if posted elsewhere.



1800 (Feb. 6) Nassau, Bahamas to Philadelphia Pa. via New York, datelined folded letter written and signed by Jacob Weiser to merchant Manuel Tyer with interesting content "...the Schooner Weymouth which is now called the Eliz. She was captured on her passage from Cape Francois to Baltimore by a French Privateer and afterwards re-captured by the U.S. Frigates General Green and Boston, put into this port in distress...thoroughly overhauled and now in compleat order.", cover endorsed "Via New York" at lower left, carried by private ship, entered mails with "New-York, Mar 14" clamshell postmark and red manuscript "Sh 14½" due rating for 12½¢ inland postage plus 2¢ ship fee, Very Fine and interesting privateering content.



3052 ☑ **1800 (Aug. 2) Amsterdam, Netherlands to Providence R.I.**, datelined folded letter endorsed "pr. Ship Howard" at bottom left, entered mails with partial magenta "PHI, 13 OC" cds and matching small "SHIP" handstamp with red manuscript "36l rating for two-times 17¢ inland postage for under 300 miles plus 2¢ ship fee, docketed as received Oct. 17th, letter to the owners of Ship *Mary Ann* concerning delays, **Very Fine**, *ex-Hugh Feldman*.

Philadelphia was the first city in the United States to introduce a "SHIP" handstamp, and this type was used until 1804. New York put a similar postmark into use in 1806.



3053 ⋈ 1803 (Jul. 21) London, England to Philadelphia Pa., datelined folded letter with clear strike of "Post-Paid Ship-Letter, London, JUL 21, 1803" double-circle postmark and red manuscript "11" pence prepaid rating for one half of the 1/10 packet rate, carried as endorsed by Ship *Pigou* from London Jul. 22nd to Philadelphia arriving Sep. 7th, Philadelphia red "6" in circle due handstamp; soiled, Fine.

THE ONLY RECORDED USE OF THIS LONDON POSTMARK ON A LETTER TO PHILADELPHIA.

Prepayment of ship letters was not permissible until 1799. Act 39 Geo III c 76 allowed private ships to carry mail for the post office at "not less than half the packet rate". This was amended by GPO notice in 1803 to be exactly half the packet rate, and required letters to be held in sealed bags. Prepaid ship letters are very rare, as letters were normally sent unpaid.



1804 (Mar. 8) Cape Town, South Africa to Portsmouth N.H., docketed folded cover carried by Ship *Perseverance* from Cape Town Mar. 8th to Philadelphia Pa. arriving May 3rd, entered mails with bold magenta "PHI, MY, 4" cds and matching "SHIP" arc handstamp with magenta "22" rating for 20¢ inland 300-500 miles plus 2¢ ship fee; top center flaw, Very Fine, *The Earliest Recorded Use of this* "SHIP" arc handstamp..



We have not seen another example of this dashed ship rating handstamp, which is usually seen with a solid circle.



This Philadelphia "SHIP" arc handstamp was used from 1804 to 1817.



Private ships were often the wiser choice for senders in British colonies, as they could offer a more direct route - and very possibly a faster one - than sending a letter via the GPO in London.

Diplomatic Mission of American Warship - Prelude to the War of 1812

Anglo-American relations had been worsening since the 1790s, due to harassment of American merchant vessels engaged in "neutral trade" with France during Britain's war with France.

In 1811 President Madison recalled the U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, Thomas Pinckney, and replaced him with J. Smith as Charges des Affairs — a position of lower rank. The 46-gun U.S. Frigate *Essex* was sent to England to transport Pinckney home to Annapolis. She put into Cowes on the Isle of Wight, just offshore from the entrance to Portsmouth Harbor, to where Pinckney is reported to have traveled from London and met for a long conference with Smith.



3058 🖂

THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THIS "ANNAPOLIS, MD." STRAIGHTLINE POSTMARK.

This letter was carried on the return voyage of the Frigate Essex, which was her last voyage to Europe before the War. She took 23 prizes during the war before being trapped in the harbor of Valparaiso and captured by the British.

This return voyage brought Thomas Pickney back to America after being relieved from his post as Charge d'Affaires. "Mr. Pinkey & Mr. Forster arrived. The Essex has arrived, and Mr. Pinkney and family were landed at Annapolis on Saturday morning last. - Also, at the same time the British Minister, Mr. Forster, was landed at the same place from on board the Mercury; both frigates, we are informed, got up the bay nearly together..." (Star, General Advertiser, Easton, July 2, 1811).

ANNAPOLIS, Mp. July 1.

Cartel Ship Through British Blockade of the Delaware River



1813 (Oct. 23) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England via Gibraltar, datelined folded letter by cartel ship through the mid-Atlantic blockade from Philadelphia Nov. 22nd to Madeira, then by Packet *Montague* from Madeira Jan. 2nd to Scilly arriving Jan. 14th, driven ashore in gale, processed through London's Foreign Letter Office on Jan. 25, 1814 with strike of "Foreign JA 25, 1814" double-circle datestamp on flap, manuscript "5/2" for double the 2s7d packet rate from Madeira less 2p Foreign Office rebate, Very Fine and rare Cartel Ship use through Blockade, *ex-Arnell*, *Walske*.

Cartel ship advertised for Madeira at 25¢ per letter as fee to Captain. From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1813, p. 3: "Letter bags for England and Ireland will be forwarded on Monday Evening next the 22d inst. from the Marchants' Coffee House, by a vessel for Madeira from whence they will be sent to those places by a respectable house at Madeira". London's Foreign Letter Office processed mail to and from the European Continent, letters handled by this office were entitled to a 2p deduction from the published rates.

Privateering threatened packets to New York, so service was halted in March 1813. By GPO notice of 11 March 1814: "HM pkts having ceased to go to NY you are to cease receiving letters with pkt postage to the USA. Only ship letter bags may occasionally be sent." Britain announced the blockade of Delaware River on 5 February 1813, New York Harbor on 26 May 1814, and Boston Harbor on 25 April 1814.

Reference: "British Long Distance Mail Packets 1793-1815", by Tabeart, C., 2019, Illustrated and Discussed on p. 412.

Cartel Ship Through British Blockade of Boston



1814 (Jun. 25) London, England to Philadelphia Pa. via Boston, folded cover docketed on back "Bainbridge & Brown London" and endorsed "P. Cartel" at bottom, clear strike of red "Paid Ship Letter, London, Ju 25, 1814" crown cds and red manuscript "2/2" for two-times the 1s1d rate, carried through the New England blockade by cartel ship to Boston (began April 25, 1814), Boston red "SHIP" straightline and manuscript "42" cents due for double 20¢ plus 2¢ ship fee; minor soiling, Very Fine and rate, ex-Walske.

AN OUTSTANDING CARTEL SHIP COVER SENT THROUGH THE NEWLY INSTITUTED BRITISH NEW ENGLAND BLOCKADE.

Letter was sent for half the 2 shilling 2p packet rate, as the British post office "Paid Ship Letter" service would forward mail at the 1s1d ship rate by cartel ships to the United States.

Reference: "British Long Distance Mail Packets 1793-1815", by Tabeart, C., 2019, Illustrated and Discussed on p. 435.

Blockade-Run Through British Blockade of the Delaware River



THE ONLY RECORDED COVER BLOCKADE-RUN IN OR OUT OF DELAWARE BAY DURING THE WAR OF 1812-15.

"The enemy's squadron have been in the Bay for two or three days, consisting of the "Spenser" 74 and the "Pactolus" frigate, with a tender." Extract of a letter from Lewes, Delaware, 2 Dec 1814: Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, 12 Dec.

Withdrawn Ship Letter: Cartel Ship Through British Blockade of the Delaware River



30

1814 (Dec. 27) London, England to Providence R.I., datelined folded letter with excellent strike of scarce "Post Paid Withdrawn Ship Letter, London, 30 De 1814" handstamp, carried by Ship *Pacific* from London via Cork to Philadelphia arriving May 17th, letter was delayed several weeks at Cork due to gales, arrived five and a half months later with Philadelphia red "Phi,17 May" cds and matching "SHIP" arc handstamp and manuscript "27½" due rating for 17¢ inland, 2¢ ship and 8½¢ surcharge, Extremely Fine and choice, ex-Risvold.

62

AN EXCEPTIONAL STRIKE OF THE LONDON POST PAID WITHDRAWN SHIP LETTER HANDSTAMP. ONE OF ONLY 7 RECORDED WITHDRAWN SHIP LETTERS LANDED AT PHILADELPHIA.

Commercial letter written the day after the arrival of the Treaty of Ghent in London and the day before it was ratified by the Prince Regent Dec. 28, 1814: "We congratulate you most sincerely on the near approach of Peace between our two countries - so long and anxiously desired - the Preliminary Treaty from the Commissioners at Ghent having arrived yesterday - has been ratified by the Prince Regent - & will be forwarded without delay, to the United States for the Signature of the President - which we cannot doubt will be obtained - until that takes place, hostilities are not to cease....We hope to get this on board the M.W. which carries out the Treaty." Tho. Dickason & Co. to Messrs. Brown & Ives, Providence R.I.

Rates Respond to the Economics of War: Commerce with the United States was important to British business, so with packet service unavailable, GPO London reduced the ship-letter rate by 30% to 8½ pence. Conversely, because the U.S. Treasury was essentially bankrupt, American inland rates and the ship-letter fee were increased by 50%.

Effective Oct. 10, 1814, senders could use any private ship of their choosing if they prepaid one-third of the 2s2d packet-letter rate (26d x .33 = 8.58d, rounded to 8.5d). Such letters were thus "withdrawn" from the mails. The postmark was struck, as per instructions, over the folded letter-joint to prevent further enclosures. The Post Paid Withdrawn-Ship-Letter option was terminated on July 11, 1815.



Cartel Ship Through British Blockade of the Delaware River





3063 🖂

1815 (Jan. 20) Manchester, England to Philadelphia Pa., datelined folded letter, partly clear strike of red "Liverpool Post Paid Withdrawn Ship Letter 28 JA" with crown double-circle datestamp on back and red manuscript "p 9" pence prepaid rating as one-third of the 2s2d packet rate, carried by Cartel Ship *Royal Edward* from Liverpool carried through the blockade to Philadelphia arriving Jun. 12th, entered mails with bold strike of Philadelphia brownish "9" in circle prepaid handstamp for the 9¢ in-port ship fee due (6¢ plus 50% war surcharge), **Very Fine cartel ship letter assessed the 9¢ war ship rate**, *ex-Arnell, Walske*.

ONE OF ONLY THREE CARTEL-SHIP COVERS RECORDED IN OR OUT OF DELAWARE BAY DURING THIS WAR. AN EXCEPTIONAL STRIKE OF ONLY 8 RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE PHILADELPHIA "9" CENT WAR-SURCHARGE SHIP RATING HANDSTAMP.





1815 (May 22) Liverpool, England to Philadelphia Pa., folded letter endorsed per "Superior" at lower left, reverse with partial indistinct strike of red "Liverpool Post Paid Withdrawn Ship Letter 28 JA" with crown double-circle datestamp on back and red manuscript "p 1N6" prepaid rating, carried by Cartel Ship Superior from Liverpool May 19th to Philadelphia arriving Jul. 20th, entered the mails with Philadelphia red circled "9" war surcharge port of entry ship rate handstamp; some soiling and letter bleed, Fine cartel ship letter assessed the 9¢ war ship rate, ex-Arnell, Kroulin.

ONE OF ONLY THREE CARTEL-SHIP COVERS RECORDED IN OR OUT OF DELAWARE BAY DURING THIS WAR. ONE OF ONLY 8 RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE PHILADELPHIA "9" CENT WAR-SURCHARGE SHIP RATING HANDSTAMP.



1815 (Oct. 3) London, England to Philadelphia Pa., folded letter docketed from "Bainbridges & Brown" who were merchants in London, carried by Ship *Catherine & Edward* from The Downs Oct. 27th to Philadelphia arriving Dec. 18th, entered the mails with Philadelphia red circled "9" war surcharge port of entry ship rate handstamp, docketed received Dec. 18th; minor fold splitting, file fold toning, F.-V.F.; with 2009 P.F. certificate.

ONE OF ONLY 8 RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE PHILADELPHIA "9" CENT WAR-SURCHARGE SHIP RATING HANDSTAMP.

Post-War Growth of the American Merchant Fleet

The United States became a naval power in the War of 1812-1816. Improvements gained in ship design and speed were transferred to American commercial shipping, which then saw explosive growth in the North Atlantic. Many new shipping lines were started, and single-ship operators increased the competition.

By the 1820s American lines sailing regular schedules sprung up in many eastern U.S. ports. Intense competition for cargo and passengers was evident in newspaper advertisements. Name-of-ship markings provided additional advertising.



3066 ⊠

(Cope Line) 1819 (Jul. 14) Broomfield, England to Concord Pa. via Liverpool, folded letter datelined "Broomfield 14th of 7 mo. 1819", entered mails with red "CHELMSFORD/29" two-line handstamp to "Thos. Thompson, Chemist and Druggist, Liverpool" and marked "Post Paid", London with dark red London "Paid/21 JY 21/1819" tombstone-style datestamp and matching "SHIP" handstamp with red manuscript "P 1/-" prepaid one-shilling packet charge, Thompson was the forwarder who arranged for the letter's transport to the U.S. unpaid and crossed out his address, bold strike of "LANCASTER" straightline applied by ship purser, carried by Cope Line Ship *Lancaster* from Liverpool Jul. 21st to Philadelphia Sept. 13th, Philadelphia red "Phi, 13, Sep" cds and matching "SHIP" handstamp with red manuscript "8" rating for 6¢ inland postage plus 2¢ ship fee, Very Fine and exceptional Cope Line name-of-ship handstamp use, *ex-Robertson, Hahn*.

ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED COPE LINE "LANCASTER." NAME-OF-SHIP STRAIGHTLINE PURSER MARKINGS, THIS BEING THE ONLY STRIKE IN BLACK.

Thomas P. Cope's ships operated from 1806, and on a monthly schedule between Philadelphia and Liverpool from 1822 to 1872. Often termed the "Philadelphia Packet" or "Liverpool Packet," none of Cope's voyages were under mail contracts. The 383-ton Lancaster was the first ship in Cope's Philadelphia-Liverpool line with Thomas Potts as master.

Letters from the United Kingdom to overseas destinations via the Falmouth packet required compulsory prepayment of the packet rate in addition to the U.K. inland rate from posting via London to Falmouth. However, iif the sender chose to instruct the post office to send by private ship from a particular port, the only compulsory part of the postage was the inland rate via London to the port of exit as in the case here.

LANCASTER





(Bevans & Humphreys Line of Philadelphia) 1819 (Oct. 14) Philadelphia Pa. to Liverpool, England, datelined folded letter endorsed "Telegraph." at lower left, sent unpaid, red "Ship Telegraph, H. Coffin." purser handstamp, carried by Ship *Telegraph* from Philadelphia Oct. 18th to Liverpool arriving Nov. 14th, "Liverpool/Ship Letter" framed handstamp and manuscript "8" pence due ship rating, docketed as received Nov. 15th; file folds and tone spot, **Fine and rare marking.**

ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE FANCY "SHIP TELEGRAPH, H. COFFIN" HANDSTAMP.

(Carrington Line of Providence, R.I.) 1820 (Apr. 14) Baltimore Md. to Liverpool, England, folded letter datelined "Sea View April 14th 1820", sent privately to Philadelphia, endorsed for "Bainbridge" but sent on Ship Superior from Philadelphia Apr. 29th to Liverpool arriving Jun. 10th, "Liverpool, Ship Letter" two-line framed handstamp and manuscript "8" pence due ship rating, returned via Philadelphia by Ship Stranger from Liverpool Jun. 24th to Philadelphia arriving Aug. 23rd, entered mails with red "Phil, 23, Aug" cds and matching "SHIP" handstamp with manuscript "14½" due rating to Baltimore; some edge wear, F.-V.F.



1820 (Dec. 14) London, England to Philadelphia Pa., datelined folded letter being an invoice for books shipped from Liverpool, endorsed via forwarder and sent unpaid, exceptional bold strike of olive green "Ship. Atlantic * W. Matlock * Sailed Decem. 17" purser name-of-boat handstamp, carried by Ship Atlantic from London Dec. 17th to New York arriving Feb. 19th, red "New-York, Feb 19" cds and "Ship" handstamp with red manuscript "14½" for 12½¢ inland postage plus 2¢ ship fee; expertly restored cover tear through front, otherwise F.-V.F.

ONE OF ONLY THREE RECORDED "SHIP ATLANTIC, W. MATLOCK" PURSER NAME-OF-BOAT HANDSTAMPS STRUCK IN OLIVE GREEN, ALL USED ON THIS SAILING ONLY.

Letter to the publisher and bookseller Matthew Carey, a revolutionary, close friend of Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, and early advocate of strong naval power as a necessary role of federalism.



ONE OF ONLY THREE RECORDED COPE LINE "MONTEZUMA" STRAIGHTLINE NAME-OF-BOAT HANDSTAMPS.



ONE OF ONLY THREE RECORDED COPE LINE "MONTEZUMA" STRAIGHTLINE NAME-OF-BOAT HANDSTAMPS.

JULIUS CÆSAR



ONE OF ONLY THREE RECORDED WALKER LINE "JULIUS CAESAR" STRAIGHTLINE NAME-OF-BOAT HANDSTAMPS.



PARAGON

(Hutchinson Line) 1824 (Jul. 10) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, folded letter Quaker-datelined "Philadelphia 7th mo: 10th 1824" endorsed "Wm Hodgson" at lower left, sent privately to Baltimore, "PARAGON" straightline name-of-boat handstamp applied by purser, carried by Brig *Paragon* from Baltimore Jul. 20th to Gravesend arriving Aug. 16th, clear strike of "Ship Letter, Gravesend" framed handstamp, London (8.16.1824) arrival backstamp with manuscript "1/2" due rating for 6d inland plus 8d ship, Extremely Fine and choice use, ex-Jarrett (realized \$800 almost 30 years ago), Hugh Feldman.

THE ONLY RECORDED HUTCHINSON LINE "PARAGON" STRAIGHTLINE NAME-OF-BOAT HANDSTAMP.







ONE OF ONLY THREE RECORDED COPE LINE "ALGONQUIN" STRAIGHTLINE NAME-OF-BOAT HANDSTAMPS.

ONE OF ONLY THREE RECORDED COPE LINE "ALGONQUIN" STRAIGHTLINE NAME-OF-BOAT HANDSTAMPS.

Introduction of Packet Service Via Bermuda

When Falmouth-New York packet service was terminated in late 1826, letters for America were sent on the Falmouth-Bermuda packet. From Bermuda a Cunard sailing ship was contracted to take them to Annapolis. Only nine such voyages were made before the service ended in October 1827. Letters arriving by Bermuda packet entered the mail in Annapolis, not – as reported in the literature – taken to Washington by special courier. The trip to Philadelphia by mail coach took an entire day.



ONE OF ONLY 10 RECORDED USAGES CARRIED BY THE CUNARD PACKET TO ANNAPOLIS, THE ONLY RECORDED LETTER FROM THIS VOYAGE.



ONE OF ONLY 10 RECORDED USAGES CARRIED BY THE CUNARD PACKET TO ANNAPOLIS, THE ONLY RECORDED LETTER FROM THIS VOYAGE.

Annapolis changed the color of ink used for datestamp from red to black sometime in mid-1827.



1833 (Mar. 7) St. Kitts, B.W.I. to Philadelphia Pa. via New Haven, datelined folded letter carried by private ship, entered mails sharp red "New Haven Ct., Apr 2" fancy cds and matching "Ship" handstamp in shape of ship's hull and red manuscript "39½" rating for double the 18¾¢ inland postage (150-400 miles) plus 2¢ ship fee, Extremely Fine and choice.



1834 (Jul.) Calcutta, India to Pittsburgh Pa. via Philadelphia, docketed folded cover with part missionary letter from Rev. T. W. Lowrie to Western Free Missionary Society, carried by private ship *Edward* from Calcutta Aug. 10th via St. Helena Oct. 12th to Philadelphia arriving Dec. 8th, entered mails with slightly oily red "Phila., 8, Dec" octagonal double-line datestamp and matching Philadelphia Full-Rigged Ship handstamp, noted "Treble" at bottom but rated as a quadruple letter with red manuscript "1oz." weight and "77" due rating for quadruple the 18¾¢ inland postage plus 2¢ ship fee; slight soiling and fold splitting reinforced, rittle folds, small piece missing from wax seal, Fine appearing and, which was used between May 1834 and September 1835, Fine rare combination of Calcutta origin and this iconic ship handstamp.

The Philadelphia Rigged Ship handstamp was used only on incoming mail for addresses beyond the port. It is recorded used from May 1834 to Nov. 9, 1835.



ORPHEUS

ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED BLACK BALL LINE "ORPHEUS" STRAIGHTLINE NAME-OF-BOAT DIRECTIONAL HANDSTAMPS USED BY CARTWELL BROS.



 $THE \, EARLIEST \, RECORDED \, STRIKE \, IN \, RED \, OF \, THE \, PHILADELPHIA \, ``6" \, IN \, LINED \, OCTAGON \, SHIP \, RATING \, HANDSTAMP.$

This Philadelphia "6" in octagon ship rating handstamp was only used on incoming mail for addresses within the city. Period of use was from October 1834 to October 1836.



AN INTERESTING U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT CONSULAR USE FROM HALIFAX WITH BOTH THE PHILADELPHIA FULL RIGGED SHIP HANDSTAMP AND THE 6¢ OCTAGONAL SHIP DUE HANDSTAMP.

The Philadelphia Rigged Ship handstamp was used only on incoming mail for addresses beyond the port. It is recorded used from May 1834 to Nov. 9, 1835. This use went against normal protocol as it was addressed to Philadelphia and bears the "6" in octagon ship rating handstamp used on incoming mail for addresses within the city. period of use was from October 1834 to October 1836.

An Exceptional Complete Strike of the Philadelphia Full-Rigged Ship Handstamp



(Brown's Line of Baltimore) 1835 (Sep. 13) Liverpool, England to Kennebunk Me., datelined folded letter sent unpaid, carried by Brown's Line *Pocahontas* from Liverpool Oct. 8th to Philadelphia arriving Nov. 9, entered mails with remarkably clear strike of the Fredersdorf Philadelphia Full-Rigged Ship handstamp with red manuscript "27" due rating for 25¢ inland plus 2¢ ship fee; central file fold, Very Fine and choice.

THE LATEST KNOWN EXAMPLE OF THE FANCY PHILADELPHIA FULL-RIGGED SHIP HANDSTAMP, CERTAINLY ONE OF THE FINEST RECORDED STRIKES OF THIS DESIRABLE HANDSTAMP.



Delaware Estuary Blocked by Ice During the Winter of 1834-35

A significant impediment to Philadelphia's maritime commerce was that during severe winters, ice could shut down all traffic on the Delaware River. The city would thus become temporarily land-locked, and would experience arrival delays of international mails sent direct, rather than via one of the many shipping companies servicing New York.

The winter of 1834-35 was particularly severe with most of December 1834 relatively cold, with an average daily temperature of 29° F. A major storm on December 29 brought four inches of snow and severe cold, which continued for much of January; daybreak temperatures hovered around 2° to 4° below zero. This cold wave, combined with a second storm on January 9, closed the Delaware River to all maritime traffic. By January 17 a thaw allowed the ferry operated by the Camden & Amboy Rail Road to carry New York passengers to Browning's Wharf in Kensington. Despite a brief opening caused by rain on January 20, the river froze over again and remained closed until well into February.



1834 (Dec. 8) Liverpool, England to Germantown Pa., docketed folded cover with partial letter sent unpaid by private ship, carried by Cope Line *Algonquin* from Liverpool Dec. 11th to the Lazaretto (Philadelphia's quarantine station) arriving Jan. 27th, entered mails with red "Phila., 28, Feb" octagonal double-line datestamp (Feb. error instead of Jan.) and matching remarkable bold strike of **Philadelphia** Full-Rigged Ship handstamp with manuscript "20" changed to "14" due rating for double 6¢ inland postage plus 2¢ ship fee; some edge wear, Very Fine and rare use delayed by ice.

A CHOICE USE OF THE FANCY PHILADELPHIA FULL-RIGGED SHIP HANDSTAMP

LETTER DELAYED SEVEN WEEKS DUE TO ICE AT CAPE HENLOPEN- MAILS KEPT ABOARD.

Sender endorsed the letter for a ship scheduled to sail on December 8, 1834, which was the scheduled departure of the monthly Cope Line sailing from Liverpool. In this case, the Algonquin actually left three days later, on December 11. Algonquin arrived at Cape Island, New Jersey (renamed Cape May in January 1869), on January 6, 1835, where she was driven off by a gale and was unable to return until January 15. By then ice on the Delaware prevented her from entering the estuary. Cope Line records show that on January 23, the Copes sent a steamboat south for passengers and mail.

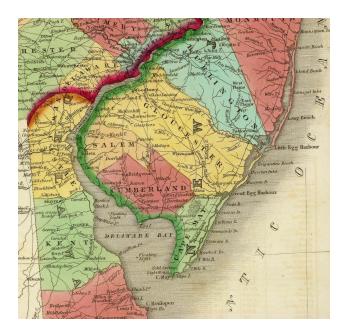
On January 27, 1835, Algonquin finally arrived at the Lazaretto, 10 miles south of the Philadelphia harbor, in Tinicum Township, Delaware County, where all incoming Philadelphia-bound ships were required to register and be subject to quarantine. Records of the City Health Officer of the Lazaretto indicate the Algonquin carried a crew of 27 along with seven passengers. After health-tax payments were made by Captain Cheyney, the ship was cleared for the city docks, from which the letter was taken to the Philadelphia post office and struck with the full-rigged ship marking, indicating a ship.



Philadelphia Lazaretto Quarantine Station

Mails Taken Overland Through New Jersey to Avoid Ice

Instead of waiting for ice to clear on the Delaware River, at least one ship captain decided to send his mails overland from the mouth of the estuary. The following letter from Rathbone Brothers in Liverpool to Philadelphia merchant Nathan Trotter, dated December 12, 1834, the day after Algonquin had sailed. The sender endorsed the letter per Aid de Camp, another sailing vessel, which departed Liverpool on December 17, 1834. At Cape Island, New Jersey, Captain McGill of the Aid de Camp put his mail ashore on January 15, 1835. This was the same day the Algonquin managed to return after the week-long gale of early January. At the Cape Island post office, the letter was postmarked in manuscript and rated 141/2 cents due: two cents ship fee plus 12½ cents inland postage to Philadelphia (80-150 miles). The letter was docketed as received in Philadelphia on January 17, 1835, more than a month before Algonquin's mails arrived there. Aid de Camp continued on to Philadelphia, arriving at the Lazaretto on January 27, the same day as the Algonquin.





3085 🖂

Liverpool to Philadelphia was 200 miles longer than to New York, and required navigating a shoaling estuary. Even with favorable winds, the trip to Philadelphia could take an additional one to two weeks; ice blockages were not uncommon.



1836 (Dec. 20) Matanzas, Cuba to New York via Lewes Del., datelined folded letter from Drake & Coit sugar and molasses merchants endorsed "via Philadelphia", carried by private ship to Lewes, entered mails with manuscript "Lewes Del, Jany 23" postmark with matching "Ship" and "39½" rating for 37½¢ inland postage plus 2¢ ship fee; horizontal file fold, Very Fine and scarce use redirected due to Delaware Estuary Blocked by Ice during Winter of 1834-35.

Although this letter was directed "Via Philadelphia", but ice on the Delaware River prevented navigation above Lewes, Delaware.



1838 (Sep. 15) Birmingham, England to Philadelphia, consignee's letter and invoice sent privately to Liverpool by W&I Brown Co., carried by Pioneer Steamship *Royal William* from Liverpool Sep. 20th to New York arriving Oct. 10th, entered mails with sharp red "New-York, Ship, Oct 10" cds and manuscript "14½" due rating for 12½¢ inland postage plus 2¢ ship fee; file folds, Very Fine, The second of only three recorded voyages of the Pioneer Steamship *Royal William*.



3088 (Freight Money) 1839 (Feb. 12) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, folded letter with blue "Philadelphia Pa Feb 12" cds and matching framed "Paid" handstamp, pencil "50" and black manuscript "50" adjacent, red "New York, Feb 13" transit cds, endorsed "pr U. States packet of the 13th", red London (3.16) arrival backstamp and manuscript

"4/9" due rating; file fold, Very Fine, ex-Carlin.

The 50¢ rate represents 12½¢ per sheet of paper for 2 sheets in the 80-150 miles zone and 12½¢ per sheet for freight money via sailing ship, the total postage paid for both U.S. and G.B. was \$1.68, a whopping sum in 1839.



3089 ☑ 1839 (Feb. 23) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England via Bristol, folded letter with blue "Philadelphia Pa., Feb 23" cds and matching framed "Paid" handstamp with manuscript "37½" for 12½¢ to New York plus 25¢ steamship freight money, carried as endorsed by Great Western Steamship Co. Great Western from New York Feb. 25th to Bristol arriving Mar. 13th, "Bristol, Ship-Letter" framed handstamp and manuscript "1/5" due rating for 9d inland plus 8d ship fee, Very Fine.

Freight money was a fee charged by shipping companies for carrying letters from New York to Great Britain. In May 1838, private steamships began charging 25 cents per sheet; sailing ships responded by charging only 12½ cents. The Postmaster General allowed postmasters to collect these fees and forward them to the New York Postmaster for delivery to the appropriate shipping companies.

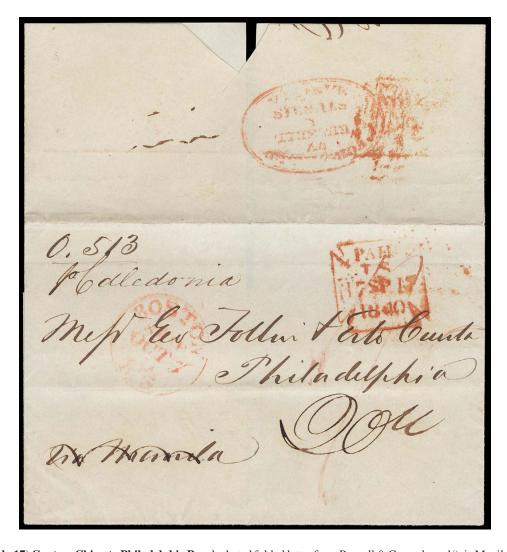
The ship's revenue for this letter was collected by the Philadelphia post office on behalf of the company, and the amount added to postage to denote the total prepayment.



The British Queen was the only steamship to arrive in the U.K. during the 35 day period (December 5, 1839-January 9, 1840) when a uniform 4d inland fee was in effect.



The Transatlantic Steamship Company, 1838-1840, had only two ships, which together made ten voyages.



A REMARKABLE USE FROM CHINA VIA THE PHILIPPINES CARRIED ON THE MAIDEN VOYAGE OF THE CUNARD LINE "CALEDONIA".

Advent of British Contract Steamship Service

Cunard was awarded a seven year contract to convey mails by steamship between Liverpool, Halifax and Boston, beginning on 1 July 1840. Twice-monthly sailings were required. This contract drove the Great Western Steamship Company out of business, and ensured British dominance of scheduled transatlantic mail service by steamship for most of the decade.

When the Cunard Line began steam service to Boston in 1840, delays in Philadelphia's British mails had shrunk dramatically. New York was less than a day away, Boston only two days.







1840 (Mar. 9) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, folded cover showing blue "Philada Pa. Mar 9" cds and matching "Paid" handstamp with "50" double rating for two-times 12½¢ inland postage plus two-times 12½¢ freight money fee for sailing ship, red "New-York Mar 10" cds, carried by Kermit Line *Virginian* from New York Mar. 13th to Liverpool arriving Apr. 15th, "Liverpool/Ship Letter" and London (4.16) backstamps, manuscript "8" pence due rating for uniform ship fee; light vertical folds, Very Fine, ex-Winter.

Estimate. \$200 - 300



1840 (Mar. 31) Philadelphia Pa. to Yorkshire, England, datelined folded letter endorsed "p British Queen", blue "Philada. Pa. Mar 31" cds and matching framed "Paid" handstamp with manuscript "37½" prepaid rating for combined 25¢ Freight Money letter steamship fee plus 12½¢ inland, carried as endorsed on British & American Steam Navigation *British Queen* from New York Apr. 1st to Portsmouth arriving Apr. 16th, red framed "Ship Letter/Portsmouth" handstamp and Apr. 16th arrival backstamps, manuscript "8" pence due rating for uniform ship fee, **Very Fine.**Estimate. \$150 - 200



Letter carried privately to New York where unspecified forwarding agent took letter to steamship agent and paid freight money fee. Letter never posted in U.S. mails. Bristol used red BRISTOL/SHIP LETTER handstamp (red 1840-1841 only) and marked 8 pence for the incoming ship letter fee. London debited Holland 2s (8d ship fee plus 1s4d letter fee from London to Holland). In Rotterdam the transit marking in red (shown above) was struck and the postage due was marked, consisting of 120 Dutch Cents to pay back G.B. plus 50 Dutch Cents inland fee for single letter.



1840 (Jun. 30) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, datelined folded letter with blue "Philadelphia Pa., Jun 30" cds and matching framed "Paid" handstamp with manuscript "37½" prepaid rating for combined 25¢ Freight Money letter steamship fee plus 12½¢ inland, carried as endorsed on Great Western Steamship Co. Great Western from New York Jul. 1st to Bristol arriving Jul. 15th, red "Bristol/Ship Letter" two-line handstamp and manuscript "8" pence due rating for uniform ship fee, red London (7.16) arrival backstamp; file folds, Very Fine and attractive.



3098 🖂

1840 (Aug. 17) Philadelphia Pa. to Paris, France via Bristol, datelined folded letter with blue "Philadelphia Pa., Aug 17" cds and matching framed "Paid" handstamp with manuscript "150" prepaid rating for combined four-times **25¢ Freight Money letter steamship fee** plus 12½¢ inland for four sheets, carried as endorsed on Great Western Steamship Co. *Great Western* from New York Aug. 18th to Bristol arriving Sep. 1st, red "Bristol/Ship Letter" two-line handstamp and manuscript "1/4" rating for double the 8d uniform ship fee, London updated with manuscript "3/-" pence due rating for ½-1 oz letter double the 9d ship rate plus 10d to France, Paris "6fr/" for 36 decimes (3/-converted) plus 25 decimes inland (20g), **fresh and Very Fine.**

In most cities that collected the freight-money charge, the freight-money fee was accounted for separately. Only in Philadelphia did the post office add the two charges and show them as a single number.



1840 (Aug. 31) London, England to Philadelphia Pa., folded letter with red "Paid Ship Letter - London, 1 SP 1840" crown oval postmark, London "Paid" (8.31) tombstone postmark and matching large "1" penny late fee handstamp, carried as endorsed by British & American Steam Navigation Co. "British Queen" from Portsmouth Sep. 1st to New York arriving Sep. 16th, red "New York 'Ship' Sep 17" cds with manuscript "14½" due rating for 12½¢ letter rate plus 2¢ ship fee, Extremely Fine and choice, ex-Winter.

THE ONLY RECORDED NON-CONTRACT STEAMSHIP LETTER WITH EXTRA PENNY FEE PAID.



3100 ⋈ **1841 (Jun. 23) Cape Pamas, West Africa (Liberia) to New York N.Y. via Philadelphia,** folded cover with datelined original letter, carried by private ship from Africa to Philadelphia, entered mails with blue "Philadelphia Pa. Sep 25" cds and matching "Ship" handstamp with red manuscript "14½" due rating for 12½¢ inland postage plus 2¢ ship fee; fold splitting, **otherwise Very Fine and scarce early use from forerunner Liberia.**



3101 All (Jul. 12) Philadelphia Pa. to Liverpool, England, datelined folded letter with clear strike of red "Forwd. From Harnden & Cos. Foreign Letter Office, Phila." in circular handstamp, carried by Harden to Boston, then by Cunard Line *Britannia* from Boston Jul. 17th to Liverpool arriving Jul. 29th, Liverpool "America/L" oval backstamp and matching "1/-" due handstamp for 1s packet rate, Very Fine



1842 (Feb. 26) Paris, France to Philadelphia Pa. via London, folded letter with "Paris, 26 Fevr 42" origin cds and prepaid "5.40" rating on reverse, red manuscript "2/" credit to G.B. London red "Paid" (3.2) transit cds, Liverpool (3.4) transit, endorsed for *Acadia* but missed sailing and carried by Cunard Line *Columbia* from Liverpool Mar. 4th but broke shaft enroute and sailed to Halifax, mails transferred at Halifax to *Unicorn* leaving Mar. 25th for Boston arriving Mar. 28th, entered mails with red "Boston Ms. 'Ship' Mar 28" cds and blue manuscript "77" rating for triple the 25¢ inland rate plus 2¢ ship fee; some light tape stains, Very Fine.

Cunard "Columbia" arrived at Halifax under canvas, having broken a shaft about 450 miles from Halifax. Her mails were transferred to Cunard auxiliary steamer "Unicorn" who carried them to Boston.





1842 (Jun. 29) Philadelphia Pa. to Yorkshire, England, datelined folded letter with red "Forwarded from Harnden & Cos., Foreign Letter Office, Phila." circular handstamp, entered mails with blue "Philadelphia Pa. Jun 29" cds and matching "Paid" double-octagon handstamp and manuscript "18¾" rating, carried by Cunard *Britannia* from Boston Jul. 2nd to Liverpool arriving Jul. 16th, bold "Liverpool/L" oval handstamp and matching "1/-" rating due handstamp for 1s packet rate, fresh and Extremely Fine.





"Special Arrangement" with the Liverpool Postmaster

Businessmen in Philadelphia and other eastern cities complained about delays in mail arriving via Boston, due to sorting and rating. After an 1843 request to the Liverpool Postmaster by the U.S. Postmaster General, from June 1844 to late 1848 mails to Philadelphia and ten other cities were made up in separate parcels in Liverpool. These were included in the New York bag, from where they were forwarded un-postmarked.

Philadelphia's 20¾ and circled 12 postmarks were obtained specifically for incoming British mails arriving via Boston under the Postmaster General's special arrangement with the Liverpool Postmaster.





1844 (Aug. 9) Naples, Sicily to Philadelphia Pa. via London, folded letter entered mails with Marseilles (8.14) entry cds, red London (8.20) datestamp with manuscript "1/3" paid by agent and reposted to Philadelphia with red manuscript "1/-" shilling packet fee prepaid, carried by Cunard Line *Britannia* from Liverpool Sep. 4th to Boston arriving Sep. 17th, Philadelphia "20¾" (the "/4" is red crayon), Very Fine, ex-Winter.

A SCARCE EXAMPLE OF THE PHILADELPHIA 20¾ RATE HANDSTAMP STRUCK IN RED, ONLY NINE RECORDED EXAMPLES.

Letter carried by ship to Marseilles, where it entered French mail system. At London, forwarding agent Heath, Furse & Co. (handstamp on reverse) paid 1s3d for ½-½ oz letter, crossed thru their name in the address, and paid 1s packet postage to U.S. Letter rated at Philadelphia and not at arrival port of Boston. Postage due consisted of 2¢ ship fee plus 18¾¢ U.S. inland fee from Boston to Philadelphia. Italicized version of Philadelphia rate stamp in red quite scarce since color shifted to blue soon after its was introduced. Red strikes are recorded from June 1844 to October 1844.



 $Letter \ rated \ at \ Philadelphia \ and \ not \ at \ arrival \ port \ of \ Boston. \ Italicized \ version \ of \ Philadelphia \ rate \ stamp \ in \ red \ quite \ scarce \ with \ only \ a few \ copies \ known.$



3108 At Liverpool, England to Philadelphia Pa., folded letter with bold red octagonal "Paid At Liverpool, 1844 No 19" handstamp with matching "1/" handstamp for 1sh packet rate, carried by Cunard Line *Caledonia* from Liverpool Nov. 19th to Boston arriving Dec. 7th, Philadelphia

blue "20¾" rating handstamp for 1834ϕ inland 150-400 miles plus 2ϕ ship fee, **Extremely Fine and attractive**, One of the finest known examples of this marking, *ex-Hugh Feldman*.

The Philadelphia "20¾" rating handstamp is struck in blue with 12 examples recorded from Oct. 1844 to Jun. 1845.





1845 (May 12) St. Petersburg, Russia to Philadelphia Pa. via Hamburg & London, datelined folded letter with "St. Petersburg, en. 12. May. 1845." framed backstamp and prepaid 240 kopeks (15 kop. Russian inland, 44 kop. Prussian transit, 180½ kop. British transit and transatlantic), Russian red manuscript "44" kop. credit rating to Prussia, pink Prussian "2/8d" credit to U.K., London "Paid" (6.2) tombstone transit, Liverpool (6.3) transit oval, carried by Cunard *Caledonia* from Liverpool Jun. 4th to Boston arriving Jun. 19th, Philadelphia blue "20¾" rating handstamp updated in blue manuscript "39" due (½¢ undercharge) for 37½¢ inland postage plus 2¢ ship fee, Very Fine and rare use from Russia.

THE ONLY RECORDED LETTER FROM RUSSIA TO THE UNITED STATES BY THIS ROUTE.

This letter was handled under the 1843 Russia-Prussia convention and the 1841 Prussia-Great Britain convention, then traveled in British open mail, arriving in the United States as an unpaid ship letter.

1845 (May 18) Taibach, Wales to Philadelphia Pa., folded letter with sharp "Taibach, MY18, 1845" and red manuscript "1/-" updated to "2/-" prepaid double the 1s packet rate, Liverpool (5.19) transit backstamp, carried as endorsed by Cunard Line *Cambria* from Liverpool May 20th to Boston arriving Jun. 1st, red "Boston Ms. 'Ship' Jun 1" cds and matching bold "39½" in circle rating handstamp for double the 18¾¢ inland plus 2¢ ship fee, Very Fine, *The finest recorded strike of the Boston "39½" rate handstamp*.



1845 (Dec. 30) Ipswich, England to Philadelphia Pa., folded letter bearing 2d blue (2) irregular block of six, large margins except in at top, small scissor cut between pos. 3/5, tied by sharp "405" barred oval cancels, matching "Ipswich, DE 30, 1845" origin backstamp, endorsed "Post Office Liverpool - pr Boston Steamer" and "6 - 2d Stamps" beneath block, red London (12.31) transit backstamp, Liverpool (12.31) transit oval, carried by Cunard Line *Hibernia* from Liverpool Jan. 4th to Boston arriving Jan. 23rd, Philadelphia blue "12" in lined circle handstamp for 10¢ inland plus 2¢ ship fee, docketed as received Jan. 24th.

The Philadelphia blue "12" in lined circle handstamp is recorded used from Jul. 1845 to Nov. 1850.



1845 (Dec. 30) Philadelphia Pa. to Paris, France, folded cover with blue "Philadelphia Pa. Dec 30" cds with matching "Paid" and "10" rating handstamp, carried as endorsed by Cunard Line *Acadia* from Boston Jan. 1st to Liverpool arriving Jan. 14th, red London (1.16) backstamp and matching "Colonies/&c.Art.12" framed h.s., red Boulogne (1.18) entry cds with manuscript "15" décimes due rating, fresh and Very Fine.

Mails from this voyage reached London on January 16, 1846. This is the latest recorded use of the "Colonies/&c.Art.12" marking on mails from the United States.

The combination of the U.S. 5¢ and 10¢ internal rates and the "Colonies/&c.Art.12" marking was possible during a period of only about six and one half months. Less than 6 examples have been recorded.



1846 (Mar. 17) Liverpool, England to Philadelphia Pa., datelined folded letter with "Ship Letter, Liverpool, MR 19, 46" rimless crown backstamp and red manuscript "8" pence prepaid rating for ship letter fee, endorsed "p 'Unicorn' Steamer", carried as endorsed by *Unicorn* from Liverpool Mar. 19th to Boston arriving Apr. 17th, New York large "12" due handstamp for 10¢ inland plus 2¢ ship fee, Very Fine and rare.

THE ONLY KNOWN "UNICORN" COVER TO PHILADELPHIA, THE LAST OF SEVEN VOYAGES OF THIS PIONEER STEAMSHIP.

Unicorn formerly had run on the Cunard feeder mail service between Pictou, Nova Scotia and Quebec. In November 1845, she was purchased by James Whitney to be placed on the Halifax to St. John's, Newfoundland service. Returning to North America in March 1846, Unicorn carried ship letters one last time to Boston. Very few covers have been recorded from this voyage.



The Sarah Sands of 1,400 tons was built for Sands & Company of Liverpool by James Hudson & Company, also of Liverpool as an iron screw propelled vessel and launched in September 1846. This was a late freight money letter usage and one of only two recorded carried by Red Cross Line Sarah Sands.



1847 (Jun. 14) Manchester, England to Philadelphia Pa., datelined gray folded letter with red "Manchester, JU 14, 1847" double-arc origin cds and initially rated in red manuscript "1/" for packet but updated to "8" pence uniform ship letter due, flap with "Ship-Letter, Liverpool" crowned rimless cds and blue Liverpool (6.15) cds, carried by Red Cross Line Sarah Sands from Liverpool Jun. 15th to New York arriving Jul. 19th, entered mails with red "New-York, Ship, 7 cts, Jul 19" integral-due cds for 5¢ inland plus 2¢ ship fee, F.-V.F., This was the second voyage of *Sarah Sands*.



1847 (Jun. 12) Birmingham, England to Philadelphia Pa., datelined folded letter with blue "Birmingham, JU 12, 1847" double-arc origin cds and magenta manuscript "8" pence uniform ship letter due, flap with "Ship-Letter, Liverpool" (6.15) crowned rimless cds, carried by Red Cross Line Sarah Sands from Liverpool Jun. 15th to New York arriving Jul. 19th, entered mails with red "New-York, Ship, 7 cts, Jul 19" integral-due cds for 5¢ inland plus 2¢ ship fee, inside with red Custom House Philadelphia handstamp, Very Fine, This was the second voyage of *Sarah Sands*.



1847 (Oct. 28) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, gray folded cover bearing 10¢ black (2), four clear to large margins, tied by blue "PAID" octagon handstamp as inland postage to Boston, carried by Cunard Line *Cambria* from Boston Nov. 1st to Liverpool arriving Nov. 15th, red London (11.16.1847) arrival backstamp and manuscript "1/-" schilling due rating for 1s packet rate, **Very Fine**; with 1987 P.F. certificate.

A CHOICE 10¢ 1847 ISSUE PHILADELPHIA TRANSATLANTIC USE TO GREAT BRITAIN.







A REMARKABLE TRANSATLANTIC USE WITH THE 5¢ 1847 ISSUE IN THE RARE SHADE OF "SEAL BROWN".

Advent of American Packets - The Retaliatory Period

In March 1845 Congress authorized a 24¢ sea-postage rate for letters carried on American contract vessels, a charge to be added to inland postage. The first contract was awarded in June 1847 to the Ocean Line. Great Britain immediately began charging their one-shilling packet rate on incoming American packet letters, rather than treating them as unpaid ship letters. Because eastbound letters sent during this period were effectively charged double, most letters were sent on Cunard sailings. No American packet letters from Philadelphia during this period are recorded.

As a result of this new American packet service, the British instituted a one-schilling discriminatory rate against American packets. The U.S. responded to the British one-shilling discriminatory rate with a 24 cent charge on both incoming and outgoing British packet letters, added to inland postage.



The sender endorsed for American packet Hermann via Southampton, but paid only inland postage, so the New York post office sent via Cunard steamer as an unpaid ship letter. No American packet letters from Philadelphia during this period are recorded.



THE FIRST WESTBOUND SAILING IN THE RETALIATORY PERIOD, THE EARLIEST RECORDED RETALIATORY COVER TO PHILADELPHIA.



(Retaliatory Period) 1848 (Jun. 30) Liverpool, England to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, cover with red octagonal "Paid At Liverpool, Ju 30 1848" octagon datestamp and red "1/" due handstamp for 1s packet rating, endorsed "Per Niagara", carried by Cunard Line *Niagara* from Liverpool Jul. 1st to Boston arriving Jul. 12th, red "Boston Ms., Ship, Jul 12" cds with matching "34" cents due handstamp representing the 24¢ packet rate plus 10¢ inland for half ounce over 300 miles; with original enclosure, Very Fine.



(Retaliatory Period) 1848 (Jul. 19) Liege, Belgium to Philadelphia Pa., docketed folded cover with "Société, De La Vieille, Montagne" double-oval and privately to Liverpool, entered mails with red "Paid at Liverpool, JY 22 1848" octagon datestamp and matching "1/-" due handstamp for 1s packet rate, carried by Cunard Line America from Liverpool Jul. 22nd to New York arriving Aug. 4th, Philadelphia blue "29" due handstamp for 24¢ retaliatory packet rate plus 5¢ inland, docketed as received Aug. 5th; file fold reinforcement, Very Fine and attractive, One of only 12 single-rate retaliatory covers recorded to Philadelphia.



1848 (Aug. 7th) London, England to Philadelphia Pa., datelined folded letter with red London "Paid" (8.18) cds and red manuscript "1/" prepaid rating for 1s packet rate, carried by Cunard Line *Niagara* from Liverpool Aug. 19th to New York arriving Aug. 31st, red "New-York, Ship 29 cts., Aug 27" integral-due cds; some file fold reinforcement, F.-V.F.



(Retaliatory Period) 1848 (Sep. 2) Liverpool, England to Philadelphia Pa., folded cover with part letter bearing Great Britain 1841 1d red (3) strip of three and 1847 1s green embossed (5) vertical pair, both mostly well margined, prepaying two-times the 1s packet rate plus 3d late fee, tied by barred numeral "486" cancels, matching Liverpool (9.2) backstamps, endorsed "pr Europa via New York" routing at lower left, carried by Cunard Line *Europa* from Liverpool Sep. 2nd to New York arriving Sep. 14th, New York blue manuscript "58" due rating for double the 24¢ retaliatory packet rate and 5¢ inland; file fold through right 1d and fold through top 1s, Very Fine and rare late fee use.

ONE OF ONLY FOUR COVERS RECORDED TO PHILADELPHIA AT THIS RATE.

The late fee for Liverpool was on an experimental basis and charged 1d for 15 minutes after the time of clearing the letter box and 3d after 15 minutes up to 10 minutes prior to the time of dispatch from sometime in 1847 to 1 March 1849, when this rate was put into effect in several towns.





3127 3128

ONE OF THREE OUTGOING COVERS PAYING THE 34¢ RETALIATORY RATE.

Only 7 strikes of the Philadelphia small "34" retaliatory handstamp are recorded, with only three in blue.



Cunard Adds New York As a British Packet Port

In January 1848 Cunard added New York as a second American terminus, after which sailings alternated between Boston and New York. Both west and eastbound sailings called at Halifax for Canadian mails. By April 1848, sailing frequency had increased to weekly. By the winter of 1852-1852 service was year-round.



CARRIED ON THE FIRST DIRECT MAIL VOYAGE TO NEW YORK BY THE CUNARD LINE.

New York ship-letter postmarks appear on Cunard covers for only six months in 1848 and two months in 1849, prior to 8 March 1849 New York arrival of the first Cunard steamer to sail under the United States - Great Britain postal convention.

Restored Rate Period

After the U.S. British Postal Convention was signed in December 1848, the retaliatory rate was rescinded by the Postmaster General on 3 January 1849. Rates reverted to those in force pre-June 1848, so incoming British packet letters were again treated as unpaid ship letters.



Letter carried on 1st of only 3 Cunard mail eastbound voyages to Liverpool during six week period when pre-retaliatory rates were resumed before U.S.-G.B. postal convention became effective. The eastbound restored rate usages are far scarcer than westbound.



Letter carried on 2nd of only 4 Cunard mail westbound voyages to the United States during the six-week period when pre-retaliatory rates were resumed before U.S.-G.B. postal convention became effective.



Philadelphia erred in collecting only 5ϕ as distance to Boston was over 300 miles and required a 10ϕ prepayment. Postal clerk may have been thinking of the new British Open Mail rate of 5ϕ , which had been announced but was not yet effective. Scarce example of restored rate to the Netherlands, a rate in effect for six weeks only from 3 Jan-15 Feb 1849.

Letter carried on 2nd of 3 Cunard mail eastbound voyages to Liverpool during six week period when pre-retaliatory rates were resumed before U.S.-G.B. postal convention became effective.



(Restored Rate Period) 1849 (Feb. 8) Falmouth, England to Philadelphia Pa., folded letter with red "Falmouth, Fe 8 1849" cds and red manuscript "1/-" prepaid rating for 1s packet rate, Liverpool "L, FE 10, A" oval transit backstamp, carried by Cunard Line *Europa* from Liverpool Feb. 10th to New York arriving Feb. 24th, bright red "New-York, Ship, 7cts, Feb 24" integral-due cds for 5¢ inland plus 2¢ ship fee superimposed over Falmouth cds, Very Fine.

Letter carried on the last of only 4 Cunard mail westbound voyages to the United States during the six-week period when pre-retaliatory rates were resumed before U.S.-G.B. postal convention became effective.

1848 US-GB Treaty



THIS WAS THE FIRST WESTBOUND SAILING UNDER THE 1848 US-GB TREATY.

No rating handstamps were available in Liverpool for the first four westbound sailings. For details of the confusion surrounding early treaty mails see the 1992 article by R.F. Winter in Chronicle 154.



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Philadelphia used this large crude "24" rating handstamp on mail from March 16th to Jun. 4th 1849 only. This is the earliest recorded use of this Philadelphia crude "24" rating handstamp.

Rejected Printed Circular Rate



THE EARLIEST SURVIVING CIRCULAR TO PHILADELPHIA UNDER THE 1848 TREATY.

Articles XV and XVI of the 1848 treaty specified that newspapers and circulars could be sent for 1d from Great Britain, or 2ϕ from the United States. No accounting was required. Written matter was not permitted, and if found resulted in the full letter rate being charged. Each item had to be unsealed to allow easy inspection. The red handstamp paid no postage, but signified that a newspaper tax had been paid at 1d per 4 ounces.



Examples of the large red New York 19¢ credit marking are recorded from April 1849 to February 1850, an uncommon marking. Philadelphia struck the crude blue handstamp "24", the smaller of two crude blue "24" handstamps. This marking is also uncommon, recorded in use from March - October 1849 only.



Re-Use of Old Handstamps on British Open Mail



ONE OF ONLY FOUR RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THIS PHILADELPHIA PROVISIONAL RATE HANDSTAMP USE.

This provisional rate handstamp was used in Philadelphia for only eight days in late 1849.



1849 (Dec. 3) Philadelphia, Pa. to Liverpool, England, folded letter with blue "Philada. Pa. Dec 3" cds and matching crude "24" rating handstamp, Boston black "5" debit rating, carried by Cunard Line *Caledonia* from Boston Dec. 5th to Liverpool arriving Dec. 18th, Liverpool (12.18) backstamp and "1" shilling due handstamp, fresh and Very Fine, Carried on the last Trans-Atlantic mail voyage of the Cunard Line Caledonia.

Philadelphia did not have a die-cast handstamp for the 24ϕ rate before August 1851. This is the earliest recorded use of this Philadelphia crude "24" rating handstamp.



1849 (Dec. 17) Philadelphia, Pa. to Paris, France, folded cover with blue "Philada Pa. Dec 17" cds and red "Phila 5 Paid" provisional octagon rate handstamp for British open mail rate by British packet, carried by Cunard Line Europa Boston Dec. 19th to Liverpool Dec. 30th, red London (12.31) backstamp and matching "Colonies & Art. 13." framed accounting handstamp, black French (1.1) entry cds and matching "15" décimes due rating, Very Fine.

ONE OF EIGHT RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THIS PHILADELPHIA PROVISIONAL MARKING FOR BRITISH OPEN MAIL.

Provisional rate marking used in Philadelphia for approximately six weeks, recorded from December 1849 to February 1850.



1850 (Jan. 4) Philadelphia Pa. to Paris, France via G.B., legal-size cover with blue "Philada Pa. Jan 4" cds and red "Phila 5 Paid" provisional octagon rate handstamp uprated to "20" for four-times the 5¢ British open mail rate by British packet for 1-1½ oz., carried by Cunard Line Cambria from Boston Jan. 9th to Liverpool Jan. 22nd, partial London transit backstamp and red-orange "Colonies/&c. Art. 13." framed accounting handstamp, black Calais entry cds and manuscript "7f 5" due rating for 7 francs 5 décimes, Very Fine and rare quadruple-rate British open mail use.

This uprating of Clark type S27 provisional postmark to 20¢ was previously unrecorded.



1850 (Feb. 18) Philadelphia, Pa. to London, England, blue folded letter with blue "Philada Pa. Feb 18" cds and red "Phila. Paid 24cts." rating octagon h.s., New York red "19" credit h.s. to G.B., carried by Cunard Line Europa from New York Feb. 20th to Liverpool arriving Mar. 4th, London (3.4) arrival tombstone, Very Fine, The earliest recorded use of the new Philadelphia "24" octagon rate handstamp showing 24¢ prepayment for the treaty rate., ex-Winter.

The Philadelphia 24¢ octagonal rate handstamp was in use at Philadelphia from February 1850 until March 1853.

Prior to 1836, Philadelphia's red octagonal rate postmarks were used only on domestic mail. In late 1849 they were reintroduced for use on foreign mail, often up-rated in manuscript. Although Philadelphia was not an exchange office, these postmarks adhered to the treaty requirement that prepaid amounts be shown in red.



1850 (Apr. 19) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, folded cover sent unpaid with blue "Philada Pa. Apr 19" cds and matching crude "24" due rate handstamp, New York large "21" credit h.s. to G.B., carried by Ocean Line *Hermann* from New York Apr. 20th to Southampton arriving May 7th, London (5.8) backstamp and "1/-" shilling due rating, Very Fine, *One of only 5 recorded examples of the large New York "21" debit handstamp*.

Philadelphia struck crude blue "24" handstamp to show letter being sent under 24¢ British treaty rate. New York applied the large black "21" debit marking since Philadelphia was not an exchange office for mails under this treaty. Under terms of the Treaty, the Southampton exchange office could exchange mails only with New York.



Liverpool-Philadelphia Scheduled Steamship Service: The Inman Line

Inman offered monthly service with three new steamships, the largest and most modern ever built on the Clyde. Philadelphia lobbied the government for a Liverpool-Philadelphia mail contract, but after years of losing freight and passenger business to the New York lines, Inman moved its western terminus there in 1857 and began carrying mail under temporary U.S. contracts.

The first business venture of Richardson Brothers' steamship group was to purchase the *City of Glasgow* from Tod & Macgregor while the ship was on her fourth voyage to New York. The Richardson group was officially titled The Liverpool & Philadelphia Steam Ship Company, but probably because Inman ran the company from the very beginning it was informally called the Inman line.



In 1854, Disappointment was followed by disaster when the *City of Glasgow* was lost at sea after departing Liverpool on 1 March on her second westbound voyage of the year. On 21 April the ship Baldaur, 400 miles north of the Azores, saw a steamship similar in description to the *City of Glasgow* steeply listing, but found only flotsam when the site was approached. Inman later declared the ship was presumed sunk, with the loss of 480 lives.

Maiden Voyage of the Inman Line



References: Illustrated and discussed in "The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company: Early Years of the Inman Line, 1850-1857" by John Barwis, Chronicle 230 (May 2011, pp. 181-187), fig. 2.



Maiden Return Voyage of the Inman Line



A RARE USE CARRIED ON THE MAIDEN RETURN VOYAGE OF THE INMAN LINE.



1851 (Jan. 22) Manila, Philippines to Philadelphia Pa., datelined folded letter with "Forwarded by A.L. Johnston & Co., Singapore" oval backstamp, sent by British mails, carried by P&O *Pekin* from Singapore to Galle arriving Feb. 15th, then P&O *Hindostan* to Suez, P&O *Ripon* to Malta arriving Mar. 14th, then Admiralty packet HMS *Medusa* to Marseilles arrived Mar. 17th, red London (3.21) transit backstamp and manuscript "2/3" due for 1s5d packet rate plus 10d French transit for ½ to ½ oz., London converted 2/3 to a manuscript "54" cents debit to the U.S., then Collins Line *Baltic* from Liverpool Mar. 22nd to New York arriving Apr. 3rd, red "New York, Apr 4" cds and manuscript "75" cents due rating for 54¢ debit plus 16¢ American packet and 5¢ inland, Very Fine use from the Philippines via Singapore and Marseilles.



The U.S.S. St. Mary's was in the Pacific Squadron, having sailed from Norfolk on April 11, 1848. She cruised from the California Coast to Chile, then went to the Central Pacific and South Pacific. This "Philada. Pa." cds is known used from 5 Aug 46 - 8 Feb 1852, and the "Paid" is recorded by Clarke from April to September 1851.



3153 🖂 1851 (Apr. 11) Liverpool, England to Philadelphia Pa., printed Apr. 11th Liverpool circular of Richardson Brothers & Co. with list of sailing ships and advertising their sailing records, carried privately on Inman Line City of Glasgow from Liverpool Apr. 16th to Philadelphia arriving May 3rd, bold red "Stait's Despatch, Paid, So. 3rd St" circular handstamp and pencil "151 High" street address.



3154 1851 (Jul. 5) St. Nicholas Abbey, Barbados to Philadelphia Pa. via St. Thomas, blue datelined folded letter with "Barbadoes" (7.14) origin double-arc backstamp, red "Paid at Barbadoes" crown circle handstamp and red manuscript "1/-" prepaid rating for 1s British packet to New York, carried by RMSP Derwent from Barbados Jul. 14th to St. Thomas arriving Jul. 17th, St. Thomas (7.17) transit backstamp, then Cunard Merlin from St. Thomas to New York arriving Jul. 30th, sharp "New-York '5cts.' Jul 31" integral-due cds for 5¢ inland due, Very Fine and choice.

Estimate. \$400 - 600



3155 🖂 1851 (Aug. 26) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, cover with blue "Philadelphia Pa., Aug 26" cds and red "PHILA. 24Cts Paid" octagon rating handstamp, New York red "19" credit to G.B. handstamp, carried by Cunard Line Africa from New York Aug. 27th to Liverpool arriving Liverpool Sep. 6th, London red "Paid" (9.7) tombstone datestamp, Extremely Fine and choice.

Exceptionally Rare Prepaid Non-Contract Steamship Use from Great Britain



1851 (Sep. 17) Liverpool, England to Buffalo N.Y., folded letter bearing Great Britain 1841, 2d blue (2) horizontal strip of four, large margins to shaving framelines, position 3 with pinhole, tied by "466" barred ovals prepaying the 8d outgoing ship letter rate, Liverpool "Ship Letter SP 17 1851" crown backstamp, carried by Inman Line City of Manchester from Liverpool Sep. 17th to Philadelphia arriving Oct. 3rd, blue "Philadelphia Pa. Oct 3" cds and matching "Ship" and "7" circled ratings for the 5¢ domestic rate to Buffalo plus 2¢ ship fee, Very Fine and rare prepaid non-contract steamship sailing, ex-Winter; with 2013 P.F. certificate.

THE ONLY RECORDED BRITISH PREPAID SHIP LETTER TO PHILADELPHIA.

Letter carried on the second voyage of the "City of Manchester" and fifth voyage of the Inman Line. The Inman Line operated from Liverpool to Philadelphia from 1851-1856, then shifted the U.S. terminus to New York beginning in 1857.



Inman Line City of Manchester



3157 1851 (Oct. 8) Philadelphia Pa. to Cognac, France, light blue cover with blue "Philadelphia Pa. Oct 8" cds and red "PHILA". PAID 5 Cts." octagon handstamp rerated "21" cent, carried by Collins Line Baltic from New York Oct. 11th to Liverpool arriving Oct. 22nd, London red (10.23) transit backstamp, red Calais entry cds with black "8" decimes due rating handstamp, Cognac (10.25) arrival backstamp, Very Fine, a scarce rerated 21¢ Philadelphia octagon.



3158 1851 (Nov. 1) London, England local use, forwarded to Philadelphia Pa., folded light gray letter with printed script "On Her Majesty's Service" and "W.L. Maberly" frank at lower left, originally mailed with red London District (11.1) octagon datestamp, forwarded with Liverpool "L, JA 15, C" transit and sent free, carried by Cunard Line Niagara from Liverpool Jan. 17th to New York arriving Feb. 7th, "New-York '5cts.' Feb 7" exchange cds; small edge tears top, Very Fine and scarce free frank transatlantic use.



3159 🖂 1851 (Dec. 24) Rotterdam, Netherlands to Philadelphia Pa., folded letter with blue Rotterdam (12.24) datestamp with manuscript "110" Dutch Cents rating on reverse for all transit fees to U.S., red manuscript "1/4" 1s4d Dutch credit to G.B., London (12.26) transit with matching red "16/cents" credit handstamp to U.S., carried by Collins Line Atlantic that departed Liverpool Dec. 28th but returned to Queenstown, then carried by Cunard Line Africa arriving in New York on Feb. 15th, New York "Br. Packet, N. YK., '5' Feb 16" exchange due cds; central file fold, Very Fine and interrupted voyage use, the 16¢ credit rating is very uncommon, ex-Winter.

The Collins Line Atlantic departed Liverpool on December 28th, but returned under sail to Queenstown and towed to Liverpool for repairs after 25 days with broken shaft. Her mails were transferred to British packet Cunard Line Africa. The mails were carried as American Packet mails and the 16¢ credit was allowed.







THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF UP-RATING THE OCTAGONAL DATESTAMP TO \$1.80.

Philadelphia's red octagonal postmarks, taken out of service in 1836 and then re-introduced in 1849, were up-rated in manuscript to a wide range of values to cover various prepayments encountered under the U.S.-British Treaty of 1848.





THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF UP-RATING THE OCTAGONAL DATESTAMP TO 42¢.

London rated "1/10" debit, or 22d equivalent to 44¢ due (24¢ packet from India, 10¢ French transit, 8¢ India letter, 2¢ India inland). New York rated 65¢ due for 44¢ debit plus 21¢ American packet rate.



A CHOICE PREPAID 21¢ TREATY RATE TO FRANCE BY AMERICAN PACKET WITH 3¢ ERROR CREDIT HANDSTAMP.

The addressee Charles Toppan co-owned the Philadelphia company that printed the stamps on this cover.



1853 (Jan. 20) Dudley, England to Philadelphia Pa., datelined folded letter with "Dudley, JA20, 1853" double-arc origin backstamp bearing Great Britain, 1s green embossed (5) horizontal pair, mostly large margins, cancelled by blurry ovals, prepaying double the 1s packet rate, Liverpool (1.21) transit backstamps and red "10/Cents" credit to U.S. handstamp for double the 5¢ inland postage, carried by Cunard Line Canada from Liverpool Jan. 22nd to Boston arriving Feb. 5th, red "Boston, Br. Pkt. Feb 6" exchange cds with matching "Paid" and "48" rating handstamps for restatement of prepayment, Very Fine.

The French Retaliatory Rate Period: January 24 to February 10, 1853

Due to miscommunication, U.S. Postmaster General Hubbard thought that double sea postage was being charged on letters to France carried via American packets in the British open mail. This had been the case, but Hubbard was unaware that the French had already corrected the inequity by lowering their rate to the U.S. from 15 decimes to 13 decimes. Hubbard's new rate was 21 cents regardless of whether a letter was carried by British or American packet. Hubbard's misapprehension was corrected, and the retaliation was suspended after only 17 days.



THE ONLY RECORDED COVER FROM PHILADELPHIA DURING THIS RETALIATORY PERIOD.



1853 (May 25) Havana, Cuba to San Francisco Cal. via Philadelphia, datelined folded letter sent privately to Philadelphia, blue "Philadelphia Pa., Jun. 12" cds with red "PAID" and "6" double-octagon rating handstamp for prepaid 6¢ rate over 3,000 miles; horizontal file fold, Very Fine and attractive use with bold markings.



The U.S. Navy's Africa Squadron operated antislavery patrols, in cooperation with the Royal Navy's West African Squadron, along the west African coast from 1819 to 1861. The American squadron was based at Porto Grande in the Cape Verdes.

The Philadelphia Exchange Office

Philadelphia became an exchange office on I January 1854, and was to correspond in closed bags with the exchange offices at Liverpool, London or Southampton. Although mail despatched by the Philadelphia exchange office could originate any-where, British bags sent to Philadelphia were to comprise only mail to addresses within the Philadelphia city limits.



1854 (Jan. 6) Manchester, England to Philadelphia Pa., blue folded letter with blue "Manchester, JA 6, 1854" double-arc datestamp, green Liverpool (1.7) oval backstamp and matching "19/Cents" debit handstamp, carried by Cunard Line *Niagara* from Liverpool Jan. 7th to Boston arriving Jan. 25th, black "Philadelphia Br. Pkt. '24' Jan 26" due exchange cds for 19¢ debit plus 5¢ inland postage; vertical file fold, F.-V.F., The Earliest Recorded Use of the "Philadelphia Br. Pkt. '24'" exchange cds.



1855 (Jan. 22) Philadelphia Pa. to Cape Verde Islands, orange buff cover addressed to Purser U.S. Frigate *Constitution* at Porto Grande, St. Vincent, red "Philadelphia Pa. Jan. 22" cds and red "Paid" handstamp with manuscript "65" prepaid rating, New York crossed out the rating and updated with magenta "44" credit to G.B., red "New York Am. Pkt. Jan 24" backstamp, carried by Collins Line *Baltic* from New York Jan. 25th to Liverpool arriving Feb. 5th, indistinct London "Paid" transit cds, docketed as received Feb. 26 on reverse, Very Fine usage paying the 65¢ rate by British mails via England, ex-Starnes.



1855 (Apr. 7) Calcutta, India to Philadelphia, Pa., folded letter with Calcutta (4.7) origin cds backstamp, London (5.18) backstamp and matching "India" framed handstamp, manuscript "54" cents debit to U.S., carried by Collins Line *Pacific* from Liverpool May 19th to New York arriving May 30th, sharp "Philadelphia Am. Pkt. May 30" exchange cds with two strikes of "75" due handstamp, Philadelphia manuscript "77" at lower left includes 2¢ carrier fee, Very Fine and choice, ex-Winter.

Letter carried by P&O steamers "Oriental" from Calcutta to Suez via Madras and Ceylon and "Vectis" from Alexandria to Marseille via Malta. British debit included 34¢ British and 20¢ French transit fees. Letter in closed mail bag from London to Philadelphia, an exchange office since January 1854.

The Liverpool Floating Receiving House



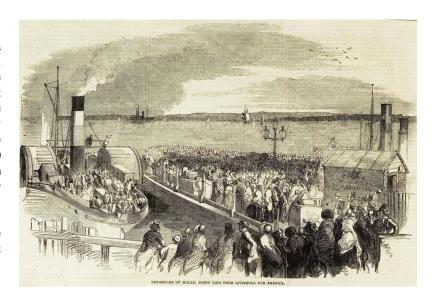
1855 (May 26) Liverpool, England to Philadelphia Pa., folded letter bearing G.B. 1s green embossed (5) vertical strip of five, margins to touched, tied by "466" oval grids, "Liverpool F.R.H. MY 26 1855" floating receiving house backstamp and red manuscript "20" cent credit rating to U.S., carried as endorsed by Cunard Line *Africa* from Liverpool May 26th to Boston arriving Jun. 7th, closed bag to Philadelphia where red "Philadelphia Br. Pkt. 'Paid' Jun 7" exchange cds and matching red "96" cent rate handstamp struck; vertical file fold affects center stamp; cover nick lower right, otherwise Very Fine and rare, *ex-Seybold*, *Gibson*.

A REMARKABLE PREPAID QUADRUPLE-RATE TRANSATLANTIC PACKET USE SHOWING THE ONE SHILLING LATE FEE FOR POSTING AT THE FLOATING HOUSE.

This cover was prepaid 5 shillings for four-times the 1s transatlantic packet plus 1s floating receiving house fee. Proper credit of 20¢ to the U.S. for four times 5¢ inland postage. Philadelphia struck the scarce "96" rating handstamp in red as a restatement of the rate (four times 24¢ rate). The 1848 U.S. G.B Treaty did not permit a triple rate. Late fees were not addressed by the treaty, but were established by GPO London in 1849 at 1/- per letter regardless of weight, reduced to 6d in 1859.

The Liverpool Floating Receiving House was a Late Fee Office located on the Liverpool dockside. It was on wheels and could be moved to where the ship was moored ready to depart. The picture at right shows the FRH on the right hand side of the famous Musical Hall star of the period, Miss Jenny Lind, as she departs on the steam tender to join the Collins Line's *Atlantic* for her August 21, 1850 voyage to the United States. The illustration is from the August 24, 1850 *Illustrated London News* article about the departure.

The legend on the side of the hut reads "Post Office Receiving House / American Mail" below a Post Office crest.







AN EXCEPTIONAL GEM 12¢ 1851 ISSUE PAIR AND USE TO LIVERPOOL.

Branch offices in Philadelphia were instructed not to postmark treaty mail, but to pass it to the foreign desk. The black date stamp was applied in error.



1857 (Jan. 20) Philadelphia Pa. to Paris, France forwarded to Rome, light buff cover with red "Philadelphia Pa., Paid, Jan 20" origin exchange cds and matching "Paid 21" cent prepaid rating for 5¢ inland plus 16¢ American packet, carried by Ocean Line *Constitution* from New York Jan. 24th to Southampton arriving Feb. 7th, red London (2.10) transit backstamp and "GB/40c" accounting handstamp, Calais (2.10) entry cds and matching "5" décimes due handstamp, blue "Greene & Ca." forwarding oval to Rome, dropped into post box with red "Trouvé á bôite" framed handstamp struck, Paris (2.11) cds and manuscript "20" décimes due rating, red "VIA DI MARE" straightline for "By Sea" Marseilles to Civitavecchia, red Rome (2.14) arrival backstamp; partial flap; folds.

stimate......\$200 - 300

Under the 1856 Anglo-French treaty, effective 1 January 1857 the fee charged to France by Great Britain for unpaid letters transiting the U.K. was reduced from 40 décimes to only 40 centimes per ounce. Senders in America paid the same amount, but recipients in France saw a steep reduction in postage due. Because the U.S-French treaty was not effective until April 1, the first quarter of 1857 is often called the **Three Month Period** by collectors. Few covers are known from Philadelphia.



1857 (Mar. 9) Soutshields, England to Philadelphia Pa., cover bearing G.B. 1s green tied by "704" barred oval, "Southfield, MR 9, 1857" origin and Liverpool (3.10) transit backstamps, large red "21/Cents" credit to U.S. handstamp, carried by Havre Line *Arago* from Mar. 11th to New York arriving Mar. 27th, red "Phila. Am. Pkt. 'Paid 24' Mar 28" integral-rate cds.





1857, 1859 Philadelphia Pa. to England, two covers comprising 1857 (Sep. 29) with red "Phila. Br. Pkt. '19' Sep 29" credit exchange cds and matching "Paid" straightline to Liverpool carried by Cunard Line *Persia*, 1859 (Apr. 1) with red "Philada. Am. Pkt. '3' Apr 1" credit exchange cds and matching "Paid" in circle handstamp to London carried by Havre Line *Arago*, Very Fine pair by British and American packet.

A Rare Early Use from St. Helena to Philadelphia

33





1857 (Oct. 24) St. Helena to Philadelphia Pa., cover with red "St. Helena, OC24 1857" oval backstamp and endorsed "Ship Letter", sent unpaid via British Packet, carried by Ship Sir Edward Paget from St. Helena to London arriving Dec. 18th, London manuscript "3" cent debit in error updated to "28" cents debit to U.S. for 12¢ (6d) uniform rate to London plus 16¢ transatlantic packet, carried by Cunard Line Niagara from Liverpool Dec. 19th to Boston arriving Jan. 3rd, "Philadelphia, Br. Pkt., Jan 4" exchange cds and matching "33" due handstamp including 5¢ inland postage.

THE ONLY RECORDED LETTER FROM ST. HELENA TO PHILADELPHIA, AND THE ONLY RECORDED USE OF THIS PHILADELPHIA "33" RATING HANDSTAMP.





80 3181

Philadelphia exchange office used "PAID/30" handstamp to show prepayment but failed to indicate 27¢ credit to France in accordance with the treaty. Letter carried by P&O steamer "Vectis" from Marseille to Alexandria, unidentified P&O steamer from Suez to Galle, and P&O steamer "Ganges" from Galle to Singapore. Letter was 66 days in transit to Singapore.



A RARE USE TO CHILE AT THE 34¢ TREATY RATE PREPAID BY THE 1857 ISSUE.

Letters to the west cost of South America conveyed by British packet from Panama entered the British mails at Chagres for the trip across the isthmus. From January 28, 1855 onward he Chagres-Panama leg was by rail, a journey of only a few hours. The 34¢ treaty rate via American and British packet breakdown comprises 10¢ to Aspinwall and 24¢ British packet, with corresponding Philadelphia 24¢ credit to U.K. for British packet from Panama to Chile.

This cover was rated by the Philadelphia exchange office after having been datestamped in error by the domestic mail department.



1850s Port of Valparaiso









1858 (Jul. 16) Cape May N.J. to London, England, blue folded letter bearing 12¢ black, plate 1 (36) pair, perfs trimmed at left, tied by "Cape May N.J. Jul 16" cds prepaid 24¢ for the treaty rate, red "Phila. Am. Pkt. '3' Jul 16" with 3¢ credit to U.K. for British inland, carried by Innan Line City of Washington from New York Jul 17th to Liverpool arriving Jul. 29th, red London Paid (7.30) arrival cds; some edge wear, F.-V.F.



1858 (Aug. 24) Philadelphia Pa. to Malvern, England, blue cover bearing 12¢ black, plate 1 (36) vertical pair, pos. 14-24R1, light corner crease, tied by circular grid cancels prepaying the 24¢ treaty rate, "Philadelphia Pa., Aug 24, 1858" octagon d.s. red "Phila. Am. Pkt. '3' Aug 27" credit exchange cds for 3¢ credit to U.K. for British inland, carried by Inman Line City of Washington from New York Aug. 28th to Liverpool arriving Sep. 10th, red America Paid (9.9) entry cds, Malvern (9.11) arrival backstamp, forwarded with Malvern (9.13) cds to Clifton, red London (9.13, 9.14) backstamps and matching "POSTAGE NOT PAID / TO LONDON" framed handstamp, Clifton (9.15) arrival backstamp with manuscript "1" pence due, Very Fine and scarce forwarded use.



1859 (Feb. 1) Philadelphia Pa. to Cape Palmas, Liberia, orange buff cover to Rev. Jacob Rambo with bold red "Philadelphia Pa. 'Paid' Feb 1" cds and matching circled "Paid" handstamp with magenta "33" cent prepaid rating, carried by Cunard Line *Europa* from New York Feb. 2nd to Liverpool arriving Feb. 14th, red London Paid (2.15) and Liverpool (2.16) transits, then by African Steam Ship Co. *Armenian* from Liverpool Feb. 24th to Cape Palmas arriving Mar. 12th; no flap, opened on three sides and line indent in address, **otherwise Very Fine** and rare.

THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF MAIL TO LIBERIA DURING THIS TIME PERIOD.

Cover was prepaid 33¢ for 5¢ inland, 16¢ transatlantic and 12¢ Br. packet to Liberia.



1859 (Jul. 20) Philadelphia, Pa. to Grimstad, Norway, folded letter with red "Phila. Am. Pkt. 'Paid' Jul 22" exchange cds with matching circular "Paid" handstamp with magenta manuscript "33" rating and "French Mail" endorsement for 33¢ treaty rate via French mail, carried by Havre Line *Arago* from New York July 23rd to Southampton arriving Aug. 4th, London (4.4) transit and red manuscript "1" shilling credit to Prussia per U.K.-Prussian convention, Hamburg (8.8) backstamp with "Franco" straightline and red crayon "6" sgr. credit indicating transit fee prepaid, **Very Fine**, *ex-Winter*.

AN EXCEPTIONAL USE MISROUTED BY PHILADELPHIA TO NORWAY.

3189

Letter placed in the British mail bag at Philadelphia exchange office by mistake and not in French mail bag, so it was put off at Southampton. London sent the letter to Norway via Hamburg in U.K.-Prussian convention, crediting 1 shilling to Prussia. Hamburg showed that 6 sgr. transit fees beyond Hamburg were paid. Unusual transit resulting from postal error at Philadelphia.

Havre Line steamships sailed the New York-Southampton-Havre route on a monthly schedule. British mails were dropped at Southampton. The clerk in Philadelphia may have been misled by the via Southampton endorsement on the letter to Norway.



SENTBACK TO ENCLAND
WITHOUT A REASON
FOR NON-DELIVERY

1859 (Dec. 9) London, England to Philadelphia Pa., blue folded cover with "London, DE 9, 59" duplex and two strikes of small "19/Cents" handstamp debit to U.S., carried by Cunard Line *Asia* from Liverpool Dec. 10th to New York arriving Dec. 22nd, "Philadelphia Br. Pkt. '24' Aug 22" exchange due cds, but insufficiently addressed, so passed to the Directory Section with "REC'D, DEC 23" framed handstamp and advertised the same day with "ADV^D/1Ct." two-line handstamp, addressee did not respond so marked with bold strike of "Philadelphia, DEAD, Feb 1" cds backstamp and forwarded to the Dead Letter Office in Washington and returned to England, carried by Cunard *America* from Boston Feb. 8th to Queenstown arriving Feb. 20th, London red "Sent Back to England/Without a Reason/For Non-Delivery"; no net charges to either country; small edge tear and refolded, Very Fine.

A SCARCE UNDELIVERABLE AND RETURNED TO SENDER TRANSATLANTIC USE.

The Philadelphia "ADV" / 1Ct." two-line handstamp and "Dead" cds are the earliest recorded strikes.



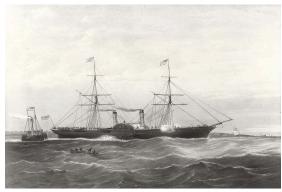
This letter prepaid only for the 24¢ American packet rate to Great Britain. It was rated at Philadelphia as fully prepaid with a 3¢ credit to G.B. It was sent unpaid from Great Britain to Belgium.

British "A92" Mail-Boat Cancel

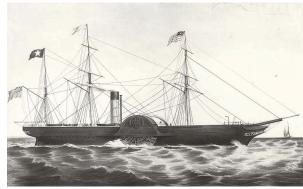




The British post office pioneered the establishment of shipboard mail-sorting offices. In the Atlantic, numeral handstamps were issued to clerks aboard Cunard and Allan Line steam packets from 1859-1870. Few examples have survived on cover. The "A92" mail-boat cancel issued in June 1859 to Mr. Nash, Marine Packet Service Atlantic Line, for use aboard Cunard packets Asia and Arabia.



RMS Arabia



RMS Asia



1860 (Mar. 16) London, England to Philadelphia Pa., folded letter with red "Lombard-Street, Paid, MR 16" cds, "Registered, London, 16 MR 60" oval postmark and matching "Registered" crown handstamp, red manuscript "4/6" prepaid rating for four-times the 1s packet rate plus 6d registration, manuscript "20/6" credit of 26¢ for four-times 5¢ inland plus 6¢ registry fee, carried as endorsed by Cunard Line *Arabia* from Liverpool Mar. 17th to New York arriving Mar. 30th, red Philadelphia "Phila. Br. Pkt., Paid, Mar 30" exchange cds and magenta "96" quadruple rate restatement, Very Fine and scarce quadruple registered transatlantic use.



Additional articles effective 1 May 1856 allowed exchange of registered letters, provided that registration was fully prepaid, and that the receiving country would bear no liability for loss. Each country was to credit the other with half of their registration fee.







A Rare Transatlantic Civil War Patriotic Use



1861 (May 31) Philadelphia Pa. to Liverpool, England, cover with blue "Why don't you take it?", Winfield Scott, Jefferson Davis and Washington D.C. Cartoon Patriotic design, bearing 24¢ gray lilac (37) tied by red "Phila. Am. Pkt. '3' May 31" credit exchange cds, carried by HAPAG Line *Saxonia* from New York Jun. 1st to Southampton arriving Jun. 12th, red London Paid (6.12) entry cds, Liverpool (6.13) arrival backstamp, minor small tone spots, Very Fine and rare, ex-Matthies, Haas.

A RARE USE OF THE 24¢ 1860 ISSUE ON A CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC CARTOON COVER TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The cartoon and other similar representations were created early in the war when General Winfield Scott commanded U.S. forces protecting the nation's capital from the threat of Confederate invasion. It depicts General Scott as a bulldog wearing Scott's military hat and Jefferson Davis as a frightened dog dressed in a Confederate flag and wearing a plantation owner's hat. Scott dares Davis, "Why Don't You Take It?", with Washington D.C. shown as a prime rib cut of meat between them. In April 1861 the isolated U.S. capital was exposed to invasion until sufficient U.S. forces arrived and secured the surrounding region.



HAPAG Line Saxonia



Under the treaty, partially paid letters were treated as wholly unpaid, with the full rate due on arrival. No fines were applied.





THE EARLIEST RECORDED USE OF THE PHILADELPHIA "REGISTERED" STRAIGHTLINE ON FOREIGN MAIL.

,



The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company provided biweekly contract steamship service from Southampton to Hong Kong and Shanghai, with port calls at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, Aden, Galle, Penang and Singapore.



Vanderbilt ships were American-flagged vessels. When the Civil War began in April 1861, all of Vanderbilt's ships were chartered to the government for military use, which put a permanent end to their mail service. U.S.-British treaty mails carried by other lines were unaffected. In 1860, the Inman Line expanded their New York - Liverpool schedule from bi-weekly to weekly service.







1865 (Aug. 16) Philadelphia Pa. to Antwerp, Belgium, cover addressed to Lieut. on U.S. Shawmut bearing 3¢ rose (65) and 24¢ grayish lilac (78a), tied by "Phila. Pa. Aug 16" duplex and red "N.York Am. Pkt. '7 Paid' Aug 19" credit exchange cds, carried by HAPAG Line Germania from New York Aug. 19th to Southampton arriving Aug. 30th, Ostende "AM. PACKET" straightline backstamp, original 1865 letter accompanies; cover opened on three sides for display, small flaws, F.-V.F. and scarce use at the 27¢ closed mail rate via England to Belgium.



1865 (Nov. 3) Manchester, England to Philadelphia Pa., gray folded letter bearing G.B. 1865, 1sh green, faulty, tied by "498" barred oval duplexed with "Manchester, NO 3, 1865" cds paying the 1sh per ½ letter rate, two-line "Insufficiently/Pre-Paid" handstamp, manuscript notation at left "over 1/2 oz." and matching "38" debit for double the 16¢ packet rate and 3¢ British inland, carried by Cunard Line Persia from Liverpool Nov. 4th to New York arriving Nov. 15th, black "Philadelphia Br. Pkt. Nov 15" exchange cds and matching "48" due handstamp for 38¢ debit plus two-times 5¢ inland, Very Fine, ex-Carlin.

Letter weighed between ½ and 1 ounce, and contains an affidavit from the U.S. Vice Consul at Bradford, bearing a 5¢ Certificate Revenue Stamp. Mail collected in the Liverpool, London, and Southampton exchanges addressed to Philadelphia were made up in separate bags from 1 Jan. 1854.



3207 ⋈ 1868 (Jun. 19) Glasgow, Scotland to Philadelphia Pa., cover bearing G.B. 1d red (33), strip of four and two singles, tied by three strikes of "Glasgow, JU 19 '68" duplex with "159" barred cancel, on cover to Philadelphia Pa., carried by Cunard Line *Scotia* from Liverpool Jun. 20th to New York arriving Jun. 30th, purple "Phila, Paid All, Jun 30" arrival exchange cds, Very Fine and attractive, ex-Carlin.

1867 Treaty, Effective 1 January 1868

Each country was responsible for its own packet contracts and would retain all postage, eliminating the distinction between British and American packets. The letter rate per ½20z. was reduced to 12¢ in the U.S., 6d in the U.K. The rate breakdown was 8¢ sea, 2¢ to each country for inland. The U.S. was entitled to 3¢ for each letter transiting the U.K. from another country. Philadelphia remained an exchange office.

British Official Mail



ONE OF ONLY TWO INCOMING OFFICIAL MAIL LETTERS TO PHILADELPHIA ARE RECORDED.

Actual payment was probably not made, but the letter would have been accounted for.



3209 A 1868 (Jul. 28) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, small cover bearing 12¢ black, F grill (97) tied by circular grid prepaying 12¢ treaty rate, purple "Phila., Paid All, Jul 28" exchange cds, carried by Cunard Line *Java* from New York Jul. 29th to Queenstown arriving Aug. 7th, Very Fine.



3210 ⋈ 1868 (Sep. 9) Philadelphia Pa. to Birmingham, England, orange buff cover bearing 12¢ black, F grill (97) tied by fancy cancel Circle of Vs foreign mail cancel (Barwis 68-3), purple "Phila., Paid All, Sep 9" exchange cds, carried by NGL Line *Hansa* from New York Sep. 10th to Southampton arriving Sep. 21st, red London Paid (9.21) exchange cds, Birmingham (9.22) arrival backstamp; couple edge tears, F.-V.F., The earliest recorded use of the 68-3 Philadelphia foreign mail cancel, recorded from Sep. 9th to Oct. 17th 1868.



1868 (Nov. 3) Chester Pa. to London, England, cover bearing 15¢ black, E grill (91) cancelled by light cork duplexed with "Chester Pa. Nov 3" cds, purple "Phila., Paid All, Nov 3" exchange cds and large fancy "F" foreign mail cancel (Barwis 68-4) tying stamp, carried by Cunard Line *China* from New York Nov. 4th to Liverpool arriving Nov. 13th; small edge flaws at top, F.-V.F., *One of only 5 Recorded Examples of the Philadelphia "F" Foreign Mail Cancel*.

The Philadelphia foreign mail department used the large fancy "F" cancellation on mail from November 3, 1868 to November 27, 1868.





This Philadelphia foreign mail cancel (PFM 69-1) is recorded used only in blue from Jan. 12th to Apr. 20th 1869.



1869 (May 11) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, light buff cover with "Chas. Spencer & Co., Leicester Knitting Mills" printed corner card and bearing 12¢ green (117) tied by fancy irregular six-pointed star foreign mail cancel (Barwis PFM 69-3) prepaying the 12¢ treaty rate, carried by Cunard Line *Scotia* from New York May 12th to Queenstown arriving May 21st, bold red London Paid (5.22) arrival cds, Extremely Fine and choice.

ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THIS PHILADELPHIA IRREGULAR SIX-POINTED STAR FOREIGN MAIL CANCEL.

The Philadelphia irregular six-pointed star foreign mail cancel is recorded from April 30, 1869 to May 11, 1869.



1869 (Jun. 8) Philadelphia Pa. to Liverpool, England, cover bearing 12¢ green (117), rich color, tied by blue six-section circular grid foreign mail cancel (Barwis PFM 69-2), purple "Phil'a Paid All, Jun 2" exchange cds, carried by NGL Line Weser II from New York Jun. 10th to Southampton arriving Jun. 20th, forwarded by Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co. to Denmark, docketed as received July 11th in Copenhagen, Very Fine.

ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THIS PHILADELPHIA BLUE SIX-SECTION GRID FOREIGN MAIL CANCEL.

Barwis records this Philadelphia blue six-section grid foreign mail cancel from April 5th to Jun. 8th 1869.



This purple large grid foreign mail cancel is recorded used only from Jun. 8th to Jul. 16th 1869. It is known struck in purple and black.



1869 (Jul. 16) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, cover bearing 12¢ green (117), tied by black three-bar grid (Barwis PFM 69-4), purple "Phila. Paid All, Jul 16" exchange cds, carried by Inman Line *City of Boston* from New York Jul. 17th to Queenstown arriving Jul. 27th, red London Paid (7.28) arrival cds; partial backflap and slight tape stain, **F.-V.F.**, *ex-Gibson*.







3219 A 1869 (Oct. 26) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, cover sent in care of Brown Shipley & Co. bearing 3¢ ultramarine (114) strip of three and single, tied by six-bar grid foreign mail cancel (Barwis PFM 69-5), purple "Phila., Paid All, Oct 26" exchange cds, carried by HAPAG Line *Holsatia* from New York Oct. 26th to Plymouth arriving Nov. 4th, red London Paid (11.5) arrival cds, forwarded by Brown Shipley & Co. to Belgium, docketed as "Rec'd at Bruxelles, Novem 7th", Very Fine.



1869 (Dec. 23) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, forwarded to Italy, cover bearing 2¢ Black, F grill (93) and 10¢ yellow green, F grill (96), tied by blue geometric fancy cancels (Barwis PFM 69-1), purple "Phil'a, Paid All, Dec 23" exchange cds, carried by NGL Line Main from New York Dec. 24th to Southampton arriving Jan. 3rd, red "London Paid 4 JA 69" transit datestamps and red "7" credit, forwarded to Rome by Brown & Shipley, docketed as received January 8th; couple small stamp flaws, Very Fine and colorful use, Ex-Vogel.

THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THIS PHILADELPHIA GEOMETRIC FOREIGN MAIL CANCEL.

Beginning in 1868 the Philadelphia Exchange Office began using purple, red and orange inks for their date stamps. Although these colors certainly made covers more attractive, they have no postal significance.



The Only Recorded Pre-UPU Cover from Philadelphia to Burma



THE EARLIEST DOCUMENTED USAGE OF THE 1870 10¢ GRILLED.



HAPAG Line Cimbria



1871 (Feb. 28) Philadelphia Pa. to Toulouse, France, datelined folded letter bearing 2¢ red brown (146) horizontal pair, well centered, tied by red "Philad'a Pa. Feb 28" duplex, carried as endorsed by Guion Line *Wisconsin* from New York Mar. 1st to Queenstown arriving Mar. 11th, red "London Paid" cds struck in error obliterated with London barred oval, red London (3.13) transit backstamp and "GB/40c" bulk debit handstamp, Calais (3.13) entry cds and matching "5" décimes due handstamp, Tououse (3.16); left 2¢ light crease, **Very Fine and attractive use at the 4¢ British open mail rate.**



Interesting use prepaid for the 4ϕ British open mail rate up to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. with French 10 décimes due for the second weight class of 10-15 grams.





This marginal weight letter was rated double in Spain (1/4 to 1/2 oz.) but only single in the U.K. and U.S. (1/2 oz.).



1873 (Jan. 28) Cairo, Egypt to Philadelphia Pa., cover bearing G.B. 4d vermilion and 6d ochre prepaying the 10d rate for 8d British packet and inland, 1d transatlantic and 1d U.S. inland, tied together by "B01" barred ovals, British P.O. "Cairo, JA 28, 73" origin cds, carried by P&O *Pera* from Alexandria Feb. 1st to Brindisi arriving Feb. 5th, red London Paid (2.10) transit cds and matching red "2" handstamp for 2¢ credit to U.S.; light overall toning, Very Fine and scarce use from Egypt.

Senders could stipulate that letters from Alexandria to Great Britain should go via Southampton, but letters not so-endorsed would default to the steamship route via Brindisi, then overland by rail, a saving of five to seven days.



3227 A 1874 (Jan. 15) Liverpool, England to Philadelphia Pa., blue folded letter with "Philadelphia Pa. Jan 29" entry cds and matching "Ship Due 6" handstamp, carried by *Pennsylvania* from Liverpool Jan. 16th to Philadelphia arriving Jan. 29th, Very Fine, A scarce non-contract steamship voyage, ex-Winter.

Philadelphia rated 6 cents due, in error: the fee was 4¢, effective 1 July 1863. The Pennsylvania carried contract mails on this trip, but this letter accompanied a shipment of goods, so did not enter the mail until Philadelphia.



1874 (Jun. 26) Philadelphia Pa. to Paris, France, 3¢ entire uprated with two 2¢ brown (157) singles and 3¢ green (158), all tied by six-point star foreign mail cancels, red orange "Philad. Paid, Jun 26" exchange backstamp and matching "P.D." in circle handstamp with red crayon "6" cent credit to G.B., carried by NGL Line *Mosel* from New York Jun. 27th to Southampton arriving Jul. 8th, red London Paid (7.7) transit and red oval "PD" handstamp, Calais (7.8) entry cds, Paris (7.8) arrival backstamp, blue "Drexel, Jarjes & Co., Paris" arrival oval, Extremely Fine and choice.

This is the latest known use of the Philadelphia "P.D." in circle handstamp.



1875 (Mar. 3) Philadelphia Pa. to London, England, buff cover with 1876 Centennial Exhibition, Bureau of Revenue imprint bearing three 2¢ brown (157) pair and single, all well centered, tied by circle of wedge foreign mail cancels prepaying the 6¢ treaty rate, red-orange "Phila. Pa. Paid All, Mar 3" exchange cds, carried by HAPAG Line Hammonia II from New York Mar. 5th to Plymouth arriving Mar. 16th, red London Paid (3.17) arrival cds, Very Fine and Rare 1876 Centennial Exhibition use.



1875 (May 23) Philadelphia Pa. to Paris, France, cover bearing two singles of 2¢ red brown (146) and 3¢ green (147), all tied by red grid cancels, matching "Philadelphia Pa., May 23" cds with inverted month slug, carried as endorsed by White Star Line *Adriatic* from New York May 24th to Queenstown arriving Jun. 2nd, red London (6.3) transit backstamp and "G.B./40c" bulk debit handstamp, Calais (6.2) entry cds and matching "10" décimes due handstamp for double rate, Paris (6.4) arrival backstamp, blue "Paid by Drexel, Harjes & C." straightline, Very Fine and attractive.

The sender intended to prepay the 10ϕ paid to destination rate via British open mail, but the letter weighed between $1/3 - \frac{1}{2}oz.$, so U.K. sent unpaid.



1877 (Mar. 2) Philadelphia Pa. to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3¢ green entire bearing 2¢ vermilion (178) pair, 5¢ blue (179) s.e. at left, and 15¢ yellow orange (163) pair, all tied by fancy cross foreign mail cancels, red-orange "Philad'a. Pa., Paid All, Mar 2" exchange cds and red crayon "160/2" centimes credit to G.B., carried by Inman Line City of Richmond from New York Mar. 2nd to Queenstown arriving Mar. 12th, red London Paid (3.13) transit cds, Pacific Steam Navigation Co. John Elder from Liverpool Mar. 21st to Rio de Janeiro Apr. 12th, Rio de Janeiro (4.12.77) arrival backstamp and matching "3r." framed handstamp for inland postage due; central file fold, left 2¢ creased, Very Fine and attractive use.

ONE OF ONLY THREE RECORDED COVERS WITH THIS UNUSUAL PHILADELPHIA FOREIGN MAIL CROSS FANCY CANCEL.

This cover was prepaid 42 % for double the 21 % treaty rate weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz comprising 5 % GPU rate plus 16 % British packet. Philadelphia 160 centimes (32 %) credit to U.K. for two-times 8d British packet rate to Brazil. Brazil became a GPU member on 1 July 1877.





ONE OF ONLY THREE RECORDED COVERS WITH THIS UNUSUAL PHILADELPHIA FOREIGN MAIL CROSS FANCY CANCEL.



1877 (Apr. 7) Philadelphia Pa. to Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, cover bearing 5¢ blue (179) and 10¢ brown (161), tied by cork cancels, red-orange "Philad'a, Paid All, May 7" exchange cds (wrong month slug, should be "Apr") and red crayon "50" centimes (10¢) credit to U.K., carried American Line *Indiana* from Philadelphia Apr. 7th to Queenstown arriving Apr. 16th, then Union Line *Dunrobin Castle* from Dartmouth Apr. 20th to Cape Town arriving May 12th, Cape Town (5.14) arrival cds, Very Fine use at the 15¢ pre-UPU rate to Cape of Good Hope.

Cape of Good Hope joined UPU in February 1895.





1878 (Sep. 16) Philadelphia Pa. to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, cover bearing 5¢ blue (179) strip of three tied by circular grid cancels duplexed with "Philadelphia Pa. Sep 16" cds to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, red London Paid (9.27) transit cds, Buenos Ayres (10.31) arrival backstamp; slight stain, F.-V.F.



1884 (Jul. 21) Bahamas to Philadelphia Pa., mourning cover bearing Bahamas 1882, 4d rose (SG 41), tied by bold "B" barred oval, "Bahamas, JY 21, 84" origin backstamp, reverse with New York (7.25) transit and Philadelphia Received (7.25) cds; edge flaws and wear, F.-V.F. and scarce.

Balance Lots



Ex 3237



Ez 3238



Ex 3239



Ex 3240

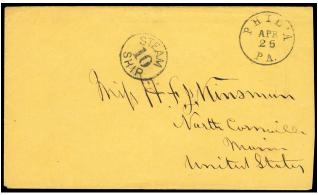


Ex 3241



Ex 3242

1825-1840, Philadelphia Foreign Mails Carried by New York Sailing "Packets", group of 7 covers mounted on exhibit pages comprising 1825 Philadelphia to London by Blue Swallowtail Line *Cortes*; 1836 Philadelphia to London by Black Ball Line *England*; 1835 Philadelphia to London by Red Star Line *Virginian*, 1836 Philadelphia to London by Red Swallowtail Line *Gladiator*; 1840 Glasgow to Philadelphia by Dramatic Line *Sheridan*; 1835 Philadelphia to London by Black X Line *Montreal* with New York red "TOO LATE" straightline; and 1838 London to Philadelphia by Black X Line *Philadelphia* with New York red "2nd Delivery" straightline; an excellent exhibit group in outstanding condition, Very Fine.



Ex 3243

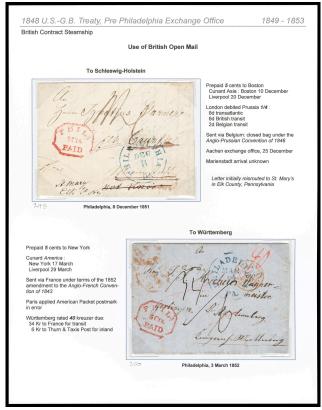
1845-GPU, Philadelphia Incoming Ship and Steamship Mail, group of 22 from July 1845 to GPU including 1845 from Rio de Janeiro via Philadelphia "Ship 7" to Baltimore, 1845 Jamaica to Salem N.C. via Philadelphia "Ship" and "12" double-circle rating h.s.; 1847 Liverpool to Philadelphia privately with blue cds with attached "2" drop rating, 1847 Havana to London with Philadelphia "Ship" "7" and red "Forwd. By T.W. Ward, Boston" oval, 1848 Rotterdam to Philadelphia with "12" double-circle; 1861 San Juan to New York with Philadelphia "Ship 5", 1867 Philadelphia "Steam Ship 10" in circle rating, 1874 Caracas to New York with Philadelphia "Ship, Due, 6" in circle rating, etc., Very Fine group.





Ex 3244

1849-1877 Philadelphia Treaty Mails, group of 46 covers mostly stampless and a few inbound with foreign frankings, noted 1849 Rotterdam to Philadelphia via Cunard "Niagara", 1850 Philadelphia to England with crude "24" rating handstamp via Cunard "Europa", 1851 Philadelphia to Paris with red "Phila. 5Cts. Paid" octagon datestamp, 1851 Philadelphia to Liverpool forwarded to Italy with red "Phila, 24 Cts. Paid" octagon rating handstamp via Cunard "Europa", 1852 Rotterdam to Philadelphia by Collins "Atlantic" with Philadelphia blue "5" due handstamp, 1853 Philadelphia to England with "Paid 24" rating handstamps, several Philadelphia blue "24" rating handstamp uses, 1857 Liverpool to Philadelphia with G.B. 1s green embossed cut-to-shape, 1867 London to Philadelphia with G.B. 1s green via Cunard "Persia", 1873 Paris to Philadelphia with France 40c orange strip via Cunard "Java", 1877 Liverpool to Philadelphia printed circular with G.B. 1d red, many better usages, F.-V.F.



Ex 3245

1849-1878, Philadelphia Treaty Foreign Mails, exhibit balance of 34 covers mounted on exhibit pages, many better including 1853 Philadelphia to Scotland with red small "24" prepaid rating, 1851 to Schleswig-Holstein with "Phila. 5Cts. Paid" octagon; 1852 to Wurttemberg with "Phila. 5Cts. Paid" octagon; 1854 Sheffield, England to Philadelphia with "48" due handstamp (EKU), 1857 Jersey to Philadelphia prepaid GB 1s green embossed via Cunard *Asia*; 1859 Gibraltar to Philadelphia; 1860 Philadelphia to London with "Phila. Am. Pkt." exchange cds and previously unrecorded "Paid 24" prepaid rating; 1855 Rotterdam to Philadelphia with "Philadelphia Br. Pkt" exchange cds and bold "5" due handstamp (EKU); 1860 Manchester to Philadelphia by Vanderbilt *Illinois*; several banknote issue stamped usages including 1874 Philadelphia to France with 157 (2), 158 (2) bearing orange "P.D." in circle handstamp (EKU), couple France franked inbound covers, 1875 Philadelphia to London with 15¢ #163; etc., condition above norm, **Very Fine and excellent group.**





Ex 3246

1862-1885, Philadelphia Outbound Stamped Foreign Mail, select group of 30 stamped covers with various Philadelphia Foreign Mail cancels, including 1862 to Halifax N.S. with 10¢ #68, 1869 to Sherbourne, England with 12¢ #90 grilled tied by blue PFM 69-1 geometric, 1870 to London with 3¢ #147 pair tied by PFM 70-4 square FM cancel, 1870 to London with 6¢ #117 tied by PFM 70-3 three-bar grid, two 1870 covers to London with 3¢ #117 tied by PFM 70-3 three-bar grid, 1872 to London with 6¢ #148 tied by blue quartered cork (PFM 72-2); 1872 to Paris with 10¢ #150 tied by red duplex, 1872 to Paris with #147 pair tied by red duplex, 1872 to France with 1¢ #145, 15¢ #152 tied by blue quartered cork (PFM 72-2), 1874 to Italy with 10¢ #161 tied by six-prong radial (PFM 74-2), etc., a Very Fine group with many better covers.

Domestic Mails



Joseph Borden operated a stage coach route that stopped in, and ran through, Allentown. "The stages were wagons with low sides and benches on the floor of the wagon. A crude canvas cover with canvas or leather side curtain protected the passengers from the weather. The wagons were unsprung... and...passengers suffered broken arms and legs due to being tossed about or out of the wagon. Stages overturned occasionally.

It is interesting to note that in September of 1777, the British defeated George Washington's troops at Brandywine Creek, Pennsylvania, prompting panic among the people of Philadelphia who now found themselves defenseless against British occupation.

Facing this threat, the state government ordered that several of the more important bells in Philadelphia be removed from the city to prevent the British from melting them down to forge weaponry. This included the bell from the Pennsylvania State House, the now famous Liberty Bell.

The Liberty Bell was secreted away from Philadelphia and taken to present-day Allentown, escorted by heavy guard and hidden on a hay wagon. It was taken to Zion Reformed Church, where soldiers hid it, along with several other prominent bells, under the church floor. The bell remained hidden in the church throughout the British occupation of Philadelphia, until June of 1778, when the bell was returned to the State House.



Letter was prepaid 4 pence for port-to-port rate per Act 5 Cap 25 of 1765.



"Phila/Delphia", red two-line postmark on flap of 1771 folded letter to Lancaster Pa., reddish "28/FE" Franklin mark backstamp and magenta "2" dwt (6 pence) rating for 60-100 miles, matching magenta "/10" local currency rating, Very Fine and scarce use with postmark not across flaps, ex-Carson, Siskin.

The recipient Jasper Yeates, was a Philadelphia jurist latter appointed by President Washington as a commissioner to confer with western Pennsylvania residents during the Whiskey Rebellion. The writer Will Mitchell writes regarding legal matters, and ends with "Do you think you could recommend a Tolerably handsome Dutch lass with some money to a Young Irish Friend of yours. Finally began to think of Matrimony seriously.".











This is an unusual use of the "6" double-octagon rating handstamp that was previously used only for incoming ship letters.

Domestic Mails, Balance Lots



Ex 3254



Ex 3255

Philadelphia Rate Collection, 1792-1844, album of 53 stampless usages in the 1792, 1799, 1816 and 1825 rate periods, variety of postmarks and ratings, inbound and outbound uses, note 1792 Philadelphia Franklin mark with manuscript. "10" rating to New York, 1798 Philadelphia Franklin mark and manuscript. "12½" cent rating for 101-150 miles to Shippensburgh Pa., 1798 Philadelphia Franklin mark and "Free" handstamp free franked to Keene N.H., 1802 New Orleans to Philadelphia with "Wimn. D. Jul 22" cds and matching small "Ship" handstamp, 1800 "Phi, 5 De" cds and "60" cent rating to Boston with "Boston" receiving straightline; 1817 "Phil., 6 Jan" cds to Dover N.H. and forwarded with red Portsmouth N.H." rimless oval; 1816 "Phil" cds and "Ship" are handstamp with manuscript. "1¼ oz" and "\$1.02" quadruple rating; 1829 Philadelphia to Baltimore with "Steamboat" straightline, 1844 Philadelphia red cds and black "Collect" fancy box, 1834 "Phila." red octagon datestamp to Thibodauxville forwarded without red double-circle postmark; and 1834 Philadelphia to St. Johns, New Brunswick via Robbinstown Me., etc., some flaws.

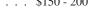


Ex 3256

Carrier - Semi-Official



3257 🖂 Stait's Despatch Post/2/Adams Exp'ss/48 S. 3d St., red integral-rate handstamp clearly struck on folded cover to local Philadelphia address, letter that no longer accompanies was from Mount Holly dated Feb. 14th 1851, Very Fine, ex-Kuphal.





3258 🖂 Specl. Messgr. From Eagle Post, 80 Chestnut St., red circular handstamp and large "Paid" handstamp on Penn. Rail Road Co. notice for a meeting on Mar. 26th 1850, Very Fine, ex-Kuphal.

Locals



3259 🖂 Forwarded by American Mail Co., From No. 109 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia., choice strike of red circular handstamp on 1844 folded letter from the Merriam correspondence to Springfield Mass.





Blood & Co., 1845 (2¢) Black, large margins all around, faint gum toning, small manuscript "X" cancellation as often seen, used on 1847 folded cover to local merchant, April 14, 1847 receipt docketing, Very Fine and choice Striding Messenger cover, ex-Vernon R. Morris Jr.; with 1998 P.F. certificate.



End of Sale - Thank You

OUT-OF-STATE SALES TAX COLLECTION NOTICE

As a result of the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision in South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc., and unless you possess a valid resale license, we will now be required to collect sales tax in the following states:

Colorado

Illinois

Indiana

Iowa

New Jersey

New York

North Carolina

Oklahoma

Pennsylvania

Texas

Washington State

If you have a valid state resale license, please send us a <u>copy of the official</u> <u>certificate</u> for our records, either by regular mail or by email. A copy of the certificate is needed as the number itself will not suffice.

Given the likelihood of additional states implementing out-of-state sales tax, we recommend that any customer with a valid resale license send us a copy, regardless of their state.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at our offices.





Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions