П ON CO

Until 1894, all postage stamp production was contracted to private security printers. From the first regularly issued postage stamps, these printers identified themselves on their product through imprints on the stamp or sheet margins. This followed a common tradition among security printers and served predominantly as a form of free advertising.

In 1851, Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. was awarded the stamp production contract. This contract specified that the dies and plates for this issue would be the property of the Unites States Government. This was a departure from the previous issue, where the engravers retained ownership of the dies and plates.

Stamps of this issue were printed in sheets of 200 divided into two panes of 100 each. An identifying imprint extending the height of four stamps was placed along the left and right sides of the press sheets, outside of the image area of the stamps. Later, each plate in service received a number on the second line of the imprint. No one has yet found any reference or specifications for this imprint or the requirement to assign plate numbers in any correspondence between the printers and the Government.

Only four percent of the stamps printed by Toppan, Carpenter directly adjoined an imprint. The vast majority of these were cut away or detached prior to use. Therefore, imprint copies on cover are rare remnants of the hand of the engraver and printer carrying through the usage of the stamp.

This exhibit shows usages of the stamps of the issue of 1851 to 1860 with the imprints and/or plate number markings remaining. When possible, unusual rates, routes or usages were selected to show the imprint examples.

FIRST STATE OF TOPPAN CARPENTER CASILEAR IMPRINT - ONE LINE WITHOUT PLATE NUMBER

Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. BANK NOTE ENGRAYERS, Phila. New York, Boston & Cincinnati.



1851 3¢ Orange Brown, position 41L5E - Newport, RI to Lyme, CT; Forwarded, due 5¢

Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. BANK NOTE ENGRAYIRS, Phila, New York, Boston & Cincinnati, Nº 1



1¢ Blue, Type IV, Plate 1 Late - Positions 51-53L1L showing part of plate number '1' added to the imprint with this second version of the plate.

PF Cert 394081



1¢ Blue, Type II, Plate 2 – Imprint Position 51L2 – June 17, 1856, Richmond, VA to Greenfield, VA.

Shortly after the beginning of production, a plate number was added outside of the imprints. This change in identification may have been the result of need to keep better track of plate wear and repairs. Each denomination received plate numbers beginning with number 1.



Position 41L1L on Phonography advertising cover showing "No" from second line of imprint.



Plate 2 Late – Positions 41L2L





Position 50R3.
Albany, New York
"STEAM / BOAT" marking
indicating receipt at the
mails from the captain of a
non-contract ship. Albany
commonly did not add its
datestamp to such items.

Position 60R5L – Second line of imprint added to this plate when plate was reworked in 1855.



Positions 65-70R4 – September 14, 1856 – Shieldsborough, MS, through New York and London, to Paris. 21¢ rate to France paid by imprint strip of six of the 3¢ issue and 3¢ Nesbitt stamped envelope. Black French "13" decimes due for French delivery.







Westbound – Imprint position 41L1 – Pittsfield, IL to Shasta City, CA – Double 10¢ transcontinental rate with 1857 perforated example.

Only known example combining 10¢ imperforate and perforate issues with an imprint adhesive



Eastbound – Position 70R1 – Yankee Jim, CA to North Middleboro, MA – 10¢ transcontinental rate Fewer than 10 imperforate covers with imprints are known

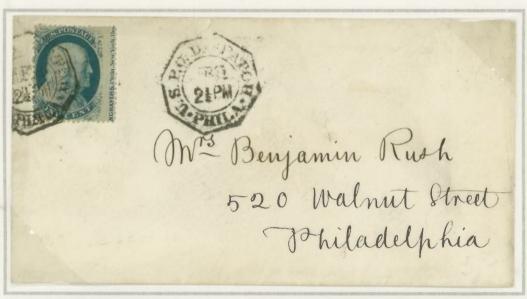
Toppan, Carpenter, & Co. BANK NOTE ENGRAYERS, Phila, New York, Boston & Cincinnati, Nº 1 P



June 1, 1861 – San Francisco, CA to France. Likely misinterpretation of the rates with the sender paying the 10 cent transcontinental rate plus the 15 cent rate to France. Usages of 1¢ 1857 issues from West Coast post offices are unusual, as few rates from California required their stocking.



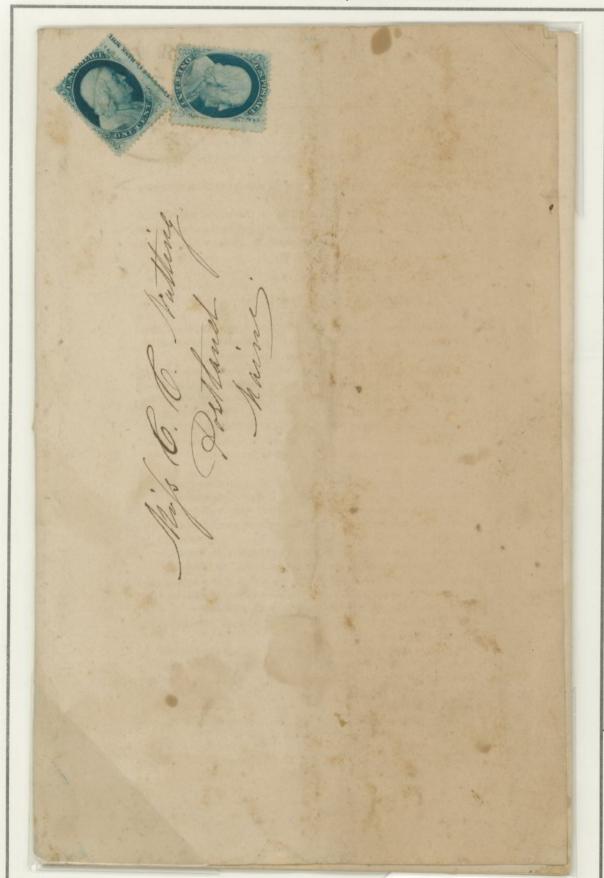
In 1857, new plates with spacing for perforations provided the opportunity to remove the name "Casilear," who left the firm in 1854. Plate numbers for each denomination continued from imperforate plate numbers for each denomination.



Position 50R8 - Paying 1¢ local carrier rate. Octagonal "USPO Dispatch Phila." datestamp showing 2:30 PM scheduled pickup.



Positions 41-61L8 – Orleans, IN to New Alban, MO – Strip of three with most of first line of imprint on single rate letter.





Scan of title page

Positions 65-70R4 – September 14, 1856 – Elmira, NY to Portland, ME. Two 1¢ adhesives, one with partial imprint, paying the printed matter rate on a 36 page catalog from Elmira Female College. Addressed and stamped on the inside of the back cover, which was folded over face for mailing.



Imprint Positions 45-50R24 – November 20, (1860) – Stockton, Maine - Addressed to the Captain of the brig Crimea at St. Thomas, West Indies. Postmaster tore off the bottom portion of one stamp and folded the remaining portion before applying the datestamp. Apparent 1¢ underpayment of the 34¢ British open mail rate through Havana.



Position 50R25 – New Washington, PA to Philadelphia, PA – Includes part of plate number and "P." likely abbreviating the word "Plate." With only two exceptions, all plate numbers from 9 to 28 were followed by the letter "P."



May 16, 1858 - La Porte, California - to Nova Scotia, Canada. Apparent 1¢ overpayment of the 15¢ rate from California to Canada. Imprint position 41L shows 'Chin flaw' variety and is from one of the two as yet unidentified plates (either plate 13 or 17).



Positions 69-70R15 with 1¢ Type II position 1R4 on 3¢ entire – Princeton, IA to Jackson, CA – Paying 10¢ rate for mail crossing Rocky Mountains.



December 1860. New Orleans, LA, through Boston to France. Red "Boston / 24 DEC / PAID / 6" exchange office datestamp and black January 5, 1860 French transit stamp. Black boxed "P.D." indicates that the cover was paid to destination.

Only known cover with an imprint multiple of the 5¢ type I stamp

Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. BANK NOTE ENGRAYERS, Phila. New York Hoston & Cincinnati

A survey of auction records of dated covers from New Orleans reveals that type I stamp usage exceeds that of type II for six months after the introduction of the type II stamps in other cities. As New Orleans was one of the greatest consumers of 5¢ stamps, this indicates there was likely a large stock of the type I stamps within the city at the time of the type II introduction.



Positions 31-33L2 – August 22, 1860 – Newport, RI to France. Double the 15¢ rate to France through Boston.



March 1, 1861 - Strip of four (positions 41-44L2) and two singles paying double 30¢ rate from San Francisco, through New York, to Germany.

Position 51L2 - On mourning cover to Santiago, Cuba.
Oval "NA1" signifying North American origin (*Nave Americano*) and 1 *real* due.





Positions 61-63L2 – July 25, 1860 – Richmond, VA, through New York and London **to Melbourne**, **Australia**. Imprint strip of three with 3¢ paying the 33¢ rate by British mail via Southampton. Red "Melbourne OC 12 60" receiving mark on verso.

PF Cert 359416

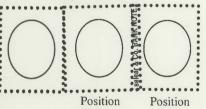


Positions 51-52L1 – April 10, 1860 – Cleveland, Ohio Loughborough, England Imprint pair of three with 12¢ paying the 24¢ treaty rate to Great Britain. Red "3" signifying credit to Britain of 3 cents for internal postage, as U.S. retained 3¢ domestic carriage and 16¢ for transatlantic carriage. Red "PAID / AP 25 60 / London" receiving datestamp.

PF Cert 359416



Trace of imprint visible between stamps. Under strong backlight, the rest of the imprint is visible under right adhesive

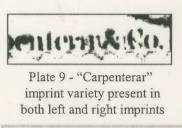


Position 60R1 with imprint

Position 26R1 covering

April 4, 1860 - Through Boston, MA to Rome, Italy. 27¢ Rate by French mail.

ISSUE OF 1857-60 TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO. **IMPRINT VARIETIES AND ERRORS**





50-70R9

##41L9 on 1860 Lincoln campaign cover





Position 51L28 "Carpenter.r" imprint variety

Brucklyn, NY to Williamstown, MA

In October, 1854, Casilear left the firm, the name being changed to "Toppan Carpenter & Co." It was not until more than two years later that any attempt was made to omit the name "Casilear" from the imprint. Toppan Carpenter transferred the first part of the imprint from the old transfer roll, rotated the roll and transferred the rest of the imprint. Poor execution caused a number of imprint varieties.

ISSUE OF 1857-60 TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO. ADVERTISING USAGES

1¢ Blue Position 4L7 on local letter from Indiana
Asbury University,
Greencastle, IN. Corner card listing faculty and teaching areas. School changed its name to
DePauw University in 1871 following a \$600,000 contribution from the DePauw family.





ISSUE OF 1857-60 TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO. USAGE WITH LOCAL POST ADHESIVE



Swarts Dispatch - (1¢) Red – New York, NY to Poland, ME – To the mails private carrier service by Swarts paid by adhesive and cancelled by Swarts grid. 3¢ imprint position 50R3.

PATRIOTIC USAGES



ISSUE OF 1857-60 TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO. CONFEDERATE AND POST DEMONETIZATION USAGES



Columbia, SC to Aiken, SC – March 4, (1861) 1¢ with "Carpentear" imprint variety. Positions 31-51L10. Plate 10 earliest known use is June, 1860 indicating usage in South Carolina following their joining Confederacy on February 8, 1861 and prior to June 1, 1861, when the use of United States stamps stopped in the Confederacy.

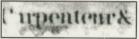


Plate 10 Carpentear imprint variety



October 20, 1862 – Fredrick, MD – Post demonetization usage accepted paying 10¢ transcontinental rate approximately one year after the demonetization of these stamps.

March 1, (1866) –
San Francisco, CA –
Demonetized 10¢ stamp not
accepted as payment of
additional 3¢ required postage.
Marked "Due 6," reflecting 3¢
postage and 3¢ penalty due.
PF Cert 346531



MPRINT USAGES

Until 1894, all postage stamp production was contracted to private security printers. From the first regularly issued postage stamps, these printers identified themselves on their product through imprints on the stamp or sheet margins. This followed a common tradition among security printers and served predominantly as a form of free advertising.

The requirement to demonetize and replace existing stamps at the beginning of the Civil War, as well as the coming expiration of the contract with Toppan Carpenter, the printers of the currently used issue of 1857, was the impetus for the awarding of a new contract for stamp production during 1861. Postmaster Montgomery Blair awarded the contract to the National Bank Note Company in June 1861 and the first stamps were issued two months later in August of that year.

Stamps of this issue were printed in sheets of 200 divided into two panes of 100 each. The National Bank Note Company placed six engraver imprints on the outside margins of the plate:

- Two copies of a 2-stamp wide horizontal imprint at the top center of each pane
- Two copies of the same imprint, oriented vertically, centered in the left and right sheet margins
- Two copies of a 4-stamp wide, 2-line imprint with plate number at the bottom in the center of each pane

Only eight percent of the stamps printed by the National Bank Note Company directly adjoined an imprint. The vast majority of these were cut away or detached prior to use. Therefore, imprint copies on cover are rare remnants of the hand of the engraver and printer carrying through the usage of the stamp.

This exhibit shows usages of the stamps of the issue of 1861 to 1868 with the imprints and/or plate number markings remaining. When possible, unusual rates, routes or usages were selected to show the imprint examples.



Imprint strip of three of the 1¢ Blue paying 3¢ letter rate from Bryant, IL to Philadelphia

Only known plate number multiple on cover

ISSUE OF 1861-68 NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY



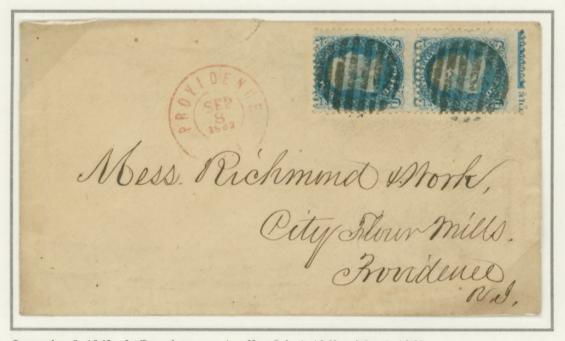
Only six covers are recorded with plate number copies of the 1¢ stamp

On all denominations of this issue, plate numbers appeared only at the bottom of each pane under the imprint. This bottom imprint spanned four stamps.

ISSUE OF 1861-68 NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY DROP LETTER RATES



September 18, 1861, 1¢ Drop letter rate



September 8, 1863 - 2¢ Drop letter rate in effect July 1, 1863 to May 1, 1865

A "Drop Letter," is a letter that is deposited in a local post office by sender for local delivery. Drop letters were charged a fee of 1¢ (commencing July 1, 1851) until it was revised on July 1, 1863 to become a rate of 2¢ per ½ ounce. On May 1, 1865 the fee was once again reduced for local mail in cities without carrier service.

ISSUE OF 1861-68 NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY DROP LETTER USAGES



Plate number 29

2¢ local rates - New York, NY and Rochester, NY

Plate number 30



The 2¢ "Black Jack" was put into use in July 1863 as a result of the postal act of March 3, 1863, which abolished carrier fees and established a drop letter rate of 2¢ per ½ ounce. This denomination was printed from seven plates, numbered 28, 29, 30, 31, 50, 51, and 53.

ISSUE OF 1861-68 NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY LETTER RATE USAGES



January 18, (1869). Woonsocket Falls, RI to Elinville, RI. 3¢ Letter rate. Manuscript "Death" in upper left. Enclosed letter notifies recipient that "Grandfather Sheldon died last evening at eighty. The funeral will be Wednesday at One o'clock PM." Left half of top imprint in selvage.



 $3 \not e$ Letter rate from Charles City to Lyons, WI. First line of lower imprint in selvage.

PFCert 153816

ISSUE OF 1861-68 NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY LETTER RATE USAGES



August 29, 1863. New York, NY to Kensico, NY. 3 copies with part of lower imprint paying double 3¢ letter rate on Scientific American advertising cover.



May, 31 (1867). New York, NY to Westchester, NY. Overpayment of 3¢ letter rate, as the fee for carrier service ended in 1865. Stamps show upper half of side imprint. Side imprint was the same as the top imprint, but positioned vertically at rows five and six.

ISSUE OF 1861-68 NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY CIRCULAR RATE USAGES



New York, NY to Calmar, Sweden. Printed circular dated November, 30, 1865. 2¢ Black Jack paid local postage and sea postage. Red "PAID ALL" applied in NY to indicate postage paid to Bremen under German postal treaties. Blue "America / Uber Bremen / Franco" transit mark confirms prepayment. Red and blue manuscript "6"s for 6 öre due from that point. Black Malmo January 2, 1866 transit datestamp on verso.

PFCert 220434

ISSUE OF 1861-68 NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY CIRCULAR RATE USAGES



July 7, 1865. Freeport, IL to Black River Falls, MO. Printed corner card for C. C. Shuler, Printer of Bounty and Pension Blanks. Likely contained advertising circular addressed to another Claim Agent.



Portland, ME to Kenduskeag, ME. Mailed unsealed. Gum on envelope still fresh. Circulars mailed in envelopes were required to be mailed unsealed to allow inspection by postal authorities. Any handwriting on the circular would disqualify it for reduced rate mailing. Note use of undated Portland, ME cancellation as is typical of circular mail.

ISSUE OF 1861-68 NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY

RATIONAL HAND NOTE CENEW FORE



September 11 and 15, 1867 - Neighboring stamps from the same sheet sent to the same addressee five days apart. Together, they comprise the **complete top imprint**.



3¢ Pink – August 22, 1861 – Baltimore, MD to York, PA. Used within the first week of issuance. Earliest recorded instance of the any part of the National Bank Note Company imprint

ISSUE OF 1861-68 NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY



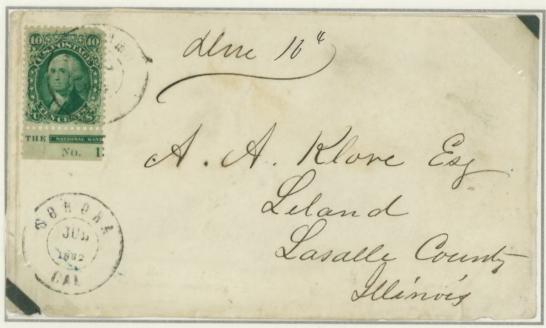
Mafers Van Berien & Luck Meghany to Pine Box

ISSUE OF 1861-68 NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY ILLEGAL REVENUE USAGE

Narrow Ohio. All 7.1869 I hereby Certify that William. S. Anderson an appreant for admission to graches at the Har as an attorney and Counsellor cat dan is over the age of Truty one years, is of good Moral Character that he is and has tred for more than year fast past a resident of the State of This. and citizen of the United States, that he has requesarly and altentively Studied the Law during the Reriod of ino years gast, and that I to hier him to be a Derson of Sufficent Legal Knowledge and abilities to discharge The duties of an attoine and Counsellor at Lan

April 7, 1869 – Illegal usage of postage stamp, with imprint, to pay 5¢ revenue tax on legal document. Ironically, the document is attesting to the fitness of a William Henderson to practice law.

ISSUE OF 1861-68 NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY



July 1862 (missing day slug in datestamp). Sonora, CA to Leland, IL 2 times 10¢ transcontinental rate underpaid and "Due 10¢" Imprint and "No. 15"



April 6, 1862 – San Francisco, CA to Orange, NJ. "Plate" and part of number 15. San Francisco "Cog Wheel" Cancellation

On denominations above the 3¢, imprint copies on cover are decidedly scarce. The two imprint copies on this page are the only recorded plate number imprint copies of the 10¢ on cover. No on-cover copies of plate number 26, the other plate used to print the 10¢ denomination are known.

ISSUE OF 1861-68 NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY



January 5, (1868) - New York to Canada with left half of upper imprint.



December 5, 1867 – New York to Canada with right half of upper imprint. Black "Quebec / DE 8 / 67 / C.E" backstamp.

ISSUE OF 1861-68 USE OF BRITISH IMPRINT SELVAGE TO SEAL US COVERS





Position of stamps indicates that selvage was applied prior to mailing from the US

Imprint selvage from British 1d red stamps brought to the United States and used to seal and reinforce envelopes mailed back to London. Though both covers were sealed in the same way, they were addressed by different hands. British imprints carried information on price of stamps and instructions for their use, in addition to plate numbers.

PICTORIAL ISSUE OF 1869 ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO.



Plate 8 - Single rate usage on advertising cover for steam engines and machinery



Plate 8 - Double rate usage on advertising cover for Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Bottom imprint copy (NATIONAL BANK N) OTE C^o. NEW YORK on narrow envelope containing family correspondence

