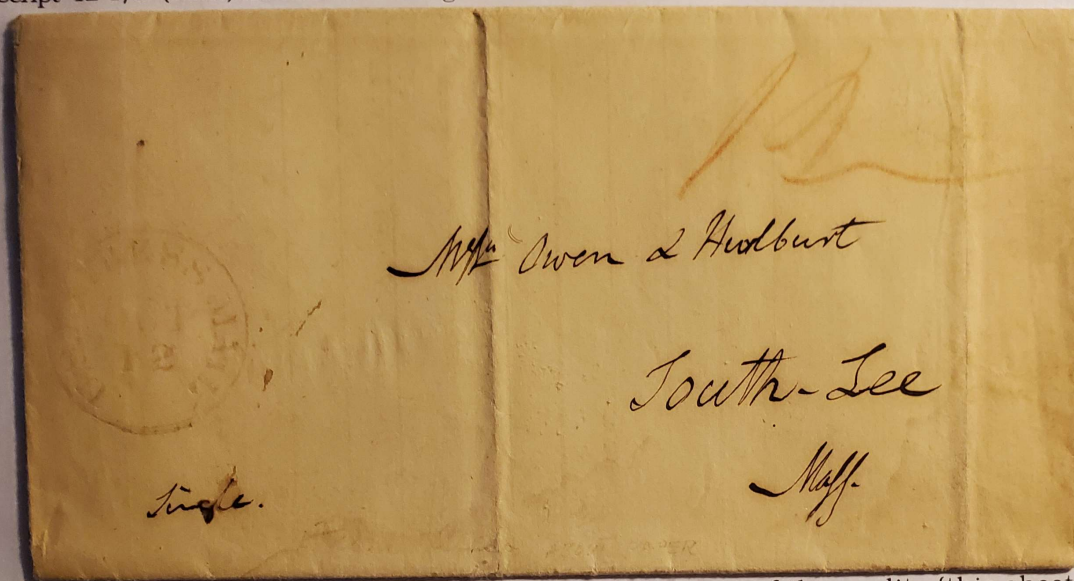


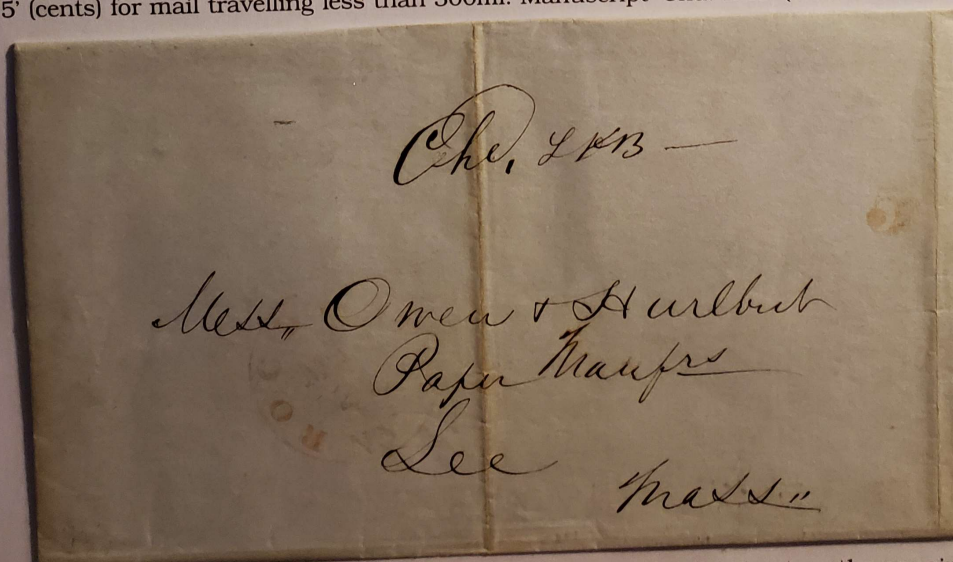
4.4 Erie Canal Trade in Paper and Rags

(Below) SFL to South Lee Mass. Red U.S. Express Mail Oct 26 (1844) 30mm CDC. Manuscript '12 1/2' (cents) for mail travelling between 80 and 150 mi.. Originating at Utica NY.



Content: "Please inform me at what price you sell paper of the quality (this sheet is taken from a ream of your manufacture)" G. Tracy, Bookseller and Stationeer, 77 Whiteboro, Utica, N.Y. October 11, 1844.

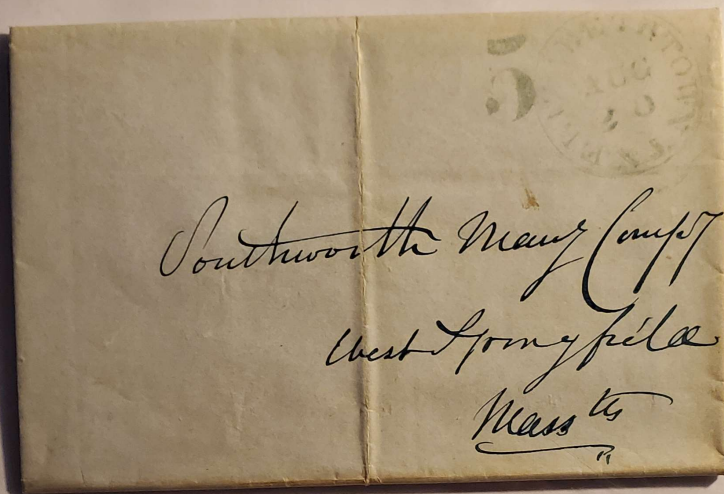
(Below) SFL to South Lee Mass. Red Rochester NY Mar 28 (1846) 32mm CDC with matching '5' (cents) for mail travelling less than 300mi. Manuscript 'Chd. LKB' (on account).



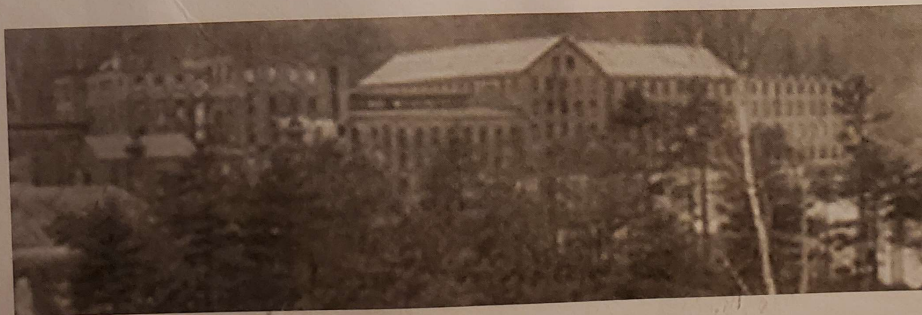
Content: "... ship immediately so that it may come up by the first boat on the opening of the navigation." Saul Hamilton, Stationeer, Rochester, N.Y. March 27, 1846..

4.5 White Cap News Print at \$17.5 a Case

(Below) SFL to West Springfield, Mass. Green Elizabethtown, N.J. Aug 20 (1850) 30mm CDC. Matching '5' (cents) for mail travelling less than 300 mi.



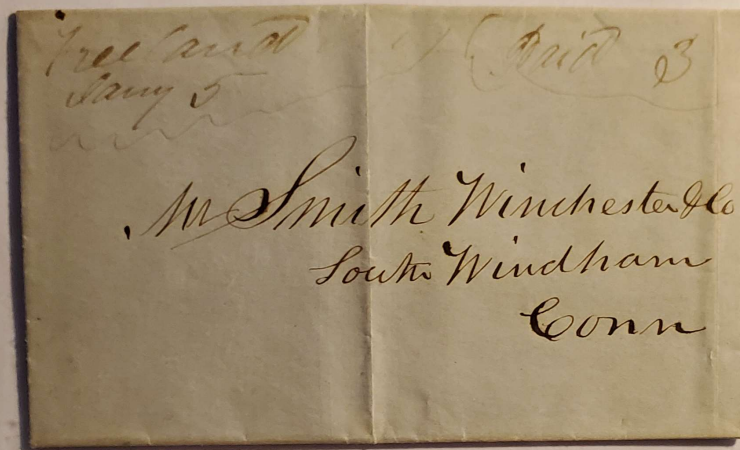
Content: "There were 11 cases of white cap at 17.5 and only 2 cases were in this invoice. Please inform me when the balance of the paper will be shipped." James MaCarter, Elizabethtown, N.J. August 20, 1850. (Note: A case of paper was 10 reams)



Strathmore Paper Mill of Southworth Mfg. Co., West Springfield, Mass.
(from *250 Years of Papermaking in the U.S.*)

4.6 Price Increases During Recession

(Below) SFL to South Windham, Ct. Manuscript "Freeland (Md) Jany 5 (1852)." Manuscript 'Paid 3' (cents) for prepaid mail travelling less than 3000 mi.



Content: "Paper is somewhat scarce owing to the small quantity made, but it is difficult to get up the price being only 9 to 10 cents per lb." William Hoffman, Freeland, Baltimore Co. MD. January 3, 1852.



William Hoffman's Gunpowder Paper Mill, Freeland Md.
(from *Rag Paper Manufacturing in the U.S., 1801-1900.*)

Chapter 5: Philadelphia Paper Trade

Philadelphia had been the center of the American paper trade since Benjamin Franklin first established a rag and paper warehouse there in 1739. The postal history of the paper industry in the city is largely concerned with the paper trade (ie., paper dealers, paper warehouses, etc.)

(Below) Printed circular to South Lee, Mass. Blue Philadelphia June 14 (1853) 30mm. CDC. Franked by 1-ct. 1851 blue Ty. II, paying the printed circular rate for mail travelling less than 500mi.



Content: "The Subscribers . . . announce the sale of Books, Paper, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, Binders Cloth, Leather, Cutlery, &c., &c. to take place on Tuesday the 23rd of August, . . ." M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, 93 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn. June 1853.

(Below) Circular Masthead.

FORTY-FIRST PHILADELPHIA TRADE SALE, August 1853.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

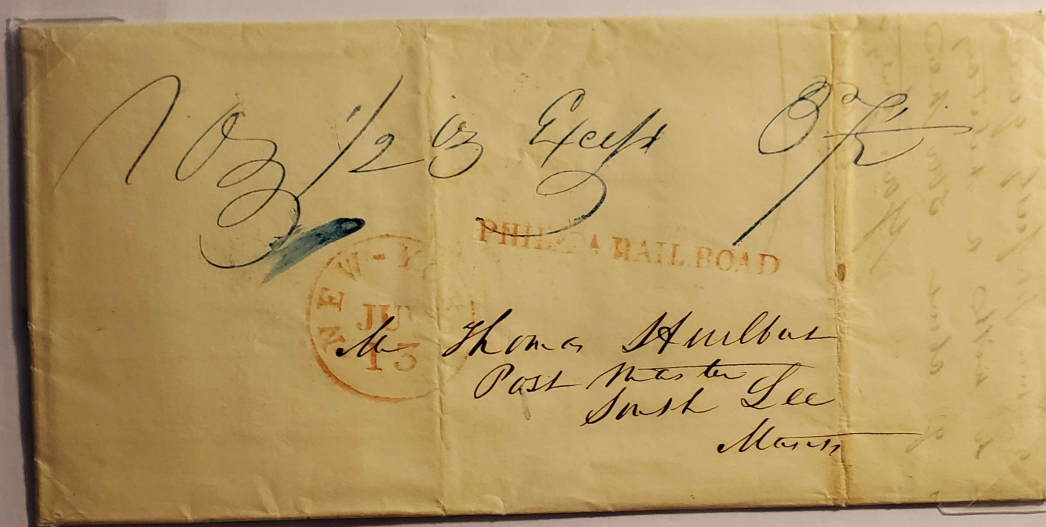
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

No. 93 Walnut St., and N. E. cor. Sixth & Market Streets.

Philadelphia, June 1853.

5.1 No-Nothing Riots In Philadelphia Interrupt Paper Sales

(Below) DFL to South Lee Mass. Red New-York Jul 13 (1844) 30mm CDC and matching 'PHILADA RAILROAD.' Manuscript '37 1/2' (cents) double rate (2 x 18 3/4) for added enclosure on mail travelling 150 to 400 mi.. (Philadelphia to South Lee Mass.). The distribution P.O. in New York added the manuscript, "No 1/2 oz. Except[ion]" Although the letter was addressed to the postmaster of South Lee, and the first 1/2 oz. on postmaster mail was normally exempt (3-cts. postmaster privilege), no exception was given in this case and the full postage applied (also see 8.1).



Content: "Herewith please receive account sales for May & June . . . Our city is now perfectly quiet & will likely to remain so with a military force quartered about 500 men." C. Mararge & E. R. Cope, Paper Warehouse, 53 Commerce St., Philadelphia, July 12, 1844.

(Historical note: Philadelphia was currently under martial law following the "no-nothing" riots.)

(Philatelic Note: For over 10 years, between 1833 and 1845, the New York post office maintained an ordinance prohibiting the business use of postmaster Free mails. The ordinance was in response to abuse, or perceived abuse of the Free mails. There were otherwise no postal markings employed, and the above cover represents the only currently known outward manifestation of the policy. See Frajola's Board for Philatelists, September 2006.)

5.2 Special Order for 50 Reams of Stationery Paper

(Below) SFL to South Lee Mass. Red New-York JAN 12 (1850) 32mm CDC with integral '5cts.' for mail travelling less than 300 mi. Matching 'PHILADRAILROAD.'

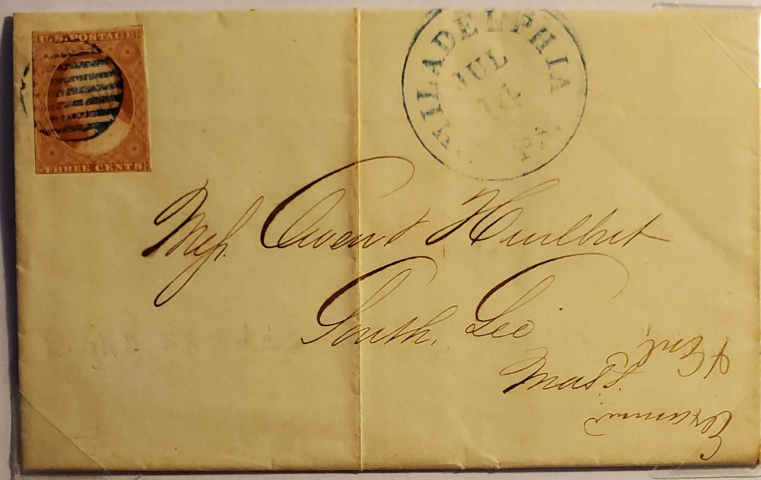


Content: "Send us one case fine blue note post, one case super fine note post, one case each kind blue ruled cap, one case each kind white ruled cap We should like those sent forthwith." Hogan & Thompson, Paper Merchant, Philadelphia, January 11, 1850. (Note: One case is 10 reams)

5.3 Shipping Rags from Philadelphia to New York

(Below) SFL to South Lee Mass. Blue Philadelphia PA. Jul 14 (1851) 32mm CDC. Franked by 3c 1851 Ty. II ((orange brown) cancelled by matching 7-bar grid.

(Philatelic note: Second week of use of the 1851 issue.)



"Please find my bill of rags shipped this day to New York . . . " Megargee & Co., Paper Warehouse, 32 Commerce St, Philadelphia. July 14, 1851.



(Right) Photograph of the Megargee Paper and Rag Warehouse in Philadelphia (circa 1890). From Digital Collections Free Library of Philadelphia.

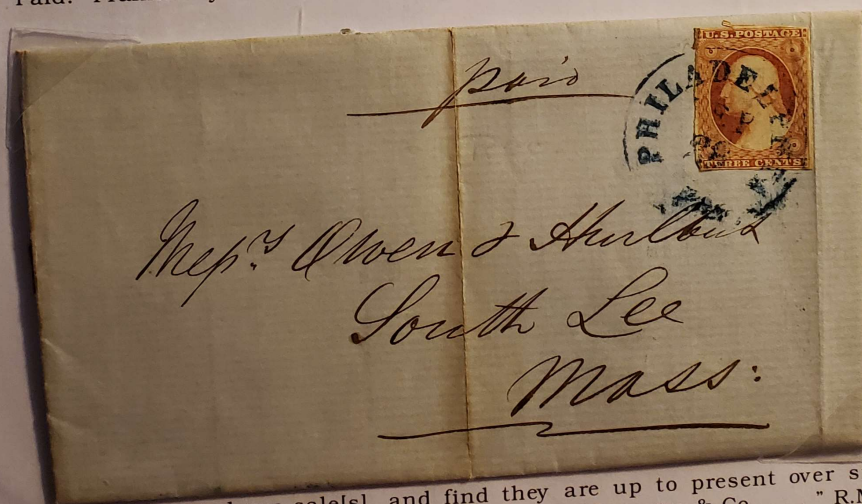
5.4 Buying and Selling Paper in Philadelphia

(Below) SFL to South Lee Mass. Blue Philadelphia Pa. Oct 30 (1851) 32mm CDC.
Franked by 3c 1851 Ty. II (claret).



Content: "Please send us in one case as usual, 20 reams blue Flat Cap . . . , 20 reams white Plain Cap." Hogan, Perkins & Co., Book Publishers, Philadelphia. Oct 30, 1851..

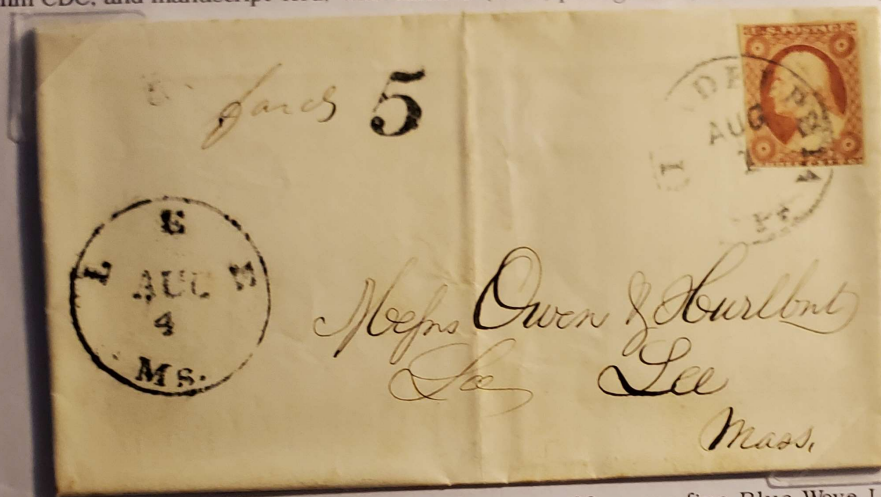
(Below) SFL to South Lee Mass. Blue Philadelphia Pa. Sept 29 (1852) 32mm CDC. Manuscript "Paid." Franked by 3c 1851 Ty. II (brownish carmine)



Content: "I have noted my sale[s], and find they are up to present over six thousand dollars. I can come to represent you as Megargee & Co. . . ." R.M. Feeters, September 29, 1852. (See 5.3)

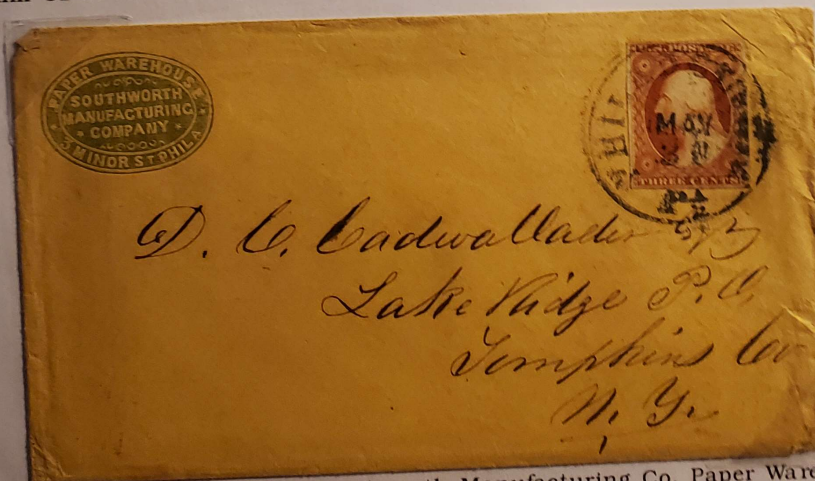
5.6 Order for 80 Reams of Blue Wove Letter and 80 Reams of Fine White Wove Letter Paper

(Below) SFL to South Lee Mass. Black Philadelphia Pa. Aug 1 (1854) 32mm CDC. Franked by 3c 1851 Ty. II (rose red). Missent and forwarded to South Lee by black LEE Ms. Aug 4 (1854) 30mm CDC, and manuscript 'ford,' with black '5' (cents) postage due (old rate handstamp)



Content: "Be pleased to make for & send me . . . 80 reams fine Blue Wove Letter . . . 80 reams fine White Wove Letter . . ." Andrew & Simond, Stationeer, Philadelphia, PA. August 1st, 1854.

(Below) Envelope to Lake Village, N.Y. Black Philadelphia Pa. May 1 (1856) 32mm CDC. Franked by 3c 1851 Ty. I (brownish carmine).



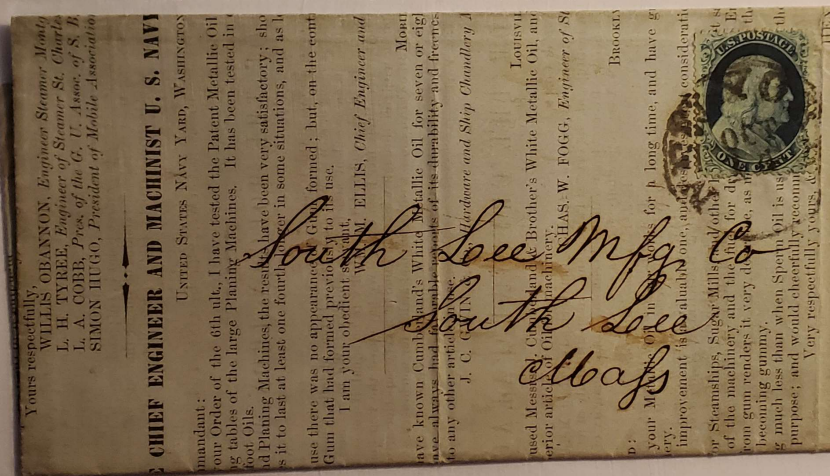
Corner advertising card of Southworth Manufacturing Co. Paper Warehouse, 3 Minor St., Philadelphia. May 30, 18(56)

Chapter 6: The Fourdrinier Machine

The original paper machine was invented in France at the time of the Revolution. Sold to the Fourdrinier Brothers of London in 1804, the machine was redesigned for commercial use. The earliest postal history related to the fourdrinier machine in America was 1828. The first fourdrinier machine built in the U.S. was 1832, but the earliest postal history currently known is from the 1850s.

The first of the Fourdrinier paper machines to be imported to the U.S. occurred in 1828. Moses Y. Beach, an employee of D&J Ames, erected a Fourdrinier machine at an existing paper mill in Saugrates, NY. However, since he did not hold the patent rights he could not publicly disclose the event. Regardless, Mr. Beach distributed a circular vaguely related to the affair, of which today there is only one surviving copy.

(Below) Printed circular to South Lee, Mass. Black New York Oct. 14 30mm CDC. Franked by 1-cent 1857 Ty. V blue, paying the printed circular rate.



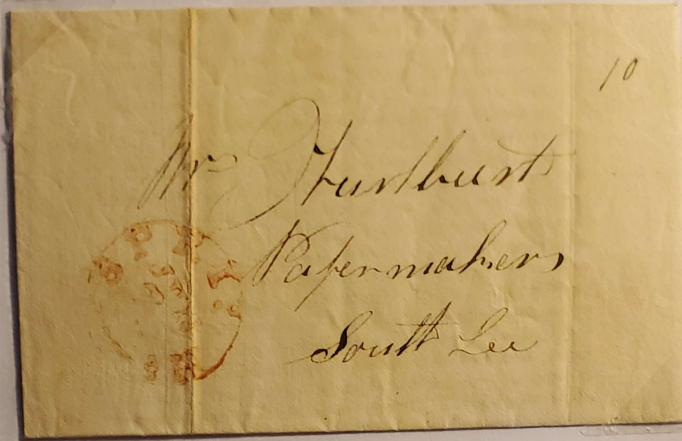
Content: "... It will move with very perceptibly less motive power than sperm oil. ..." J. & W. W. Cumberland, Oil Distributor, NYC, October 14th, 1858. (Note: The change-over from sperm oil to mineral oil for machine lubrication occurred in the 1850s.)

(right) Masthead of Cumberland Oil Circular.

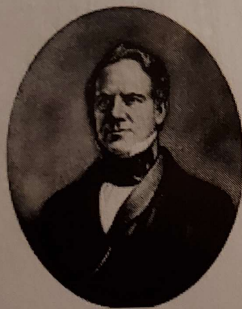
**IMPROVED
PATENT METALLIC OIL,**
MANUFACTURED UNDER THE PATENT OF
J. & W. W. CUMBERLAND,
AND UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE INVENTOR.
The New York Cumberland Metallic Oil Works,
FOOT OF 24th STREET, EAST RIVER.
Office, 262 Broadway, New York.

6.1 Earliest Recorded Paper Mill Circular

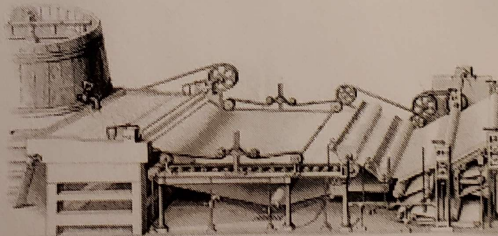
(Below) Printed circular to South Lee Mass. Red SPRID Ms. Jun 5 (1828) 28mm CDC of Springfield MA. Manuscript '10' (cents) rate for mail travelling between 30 and 80mi..



Content: "The subscriber has invented a Rag Cutting Machine, which will perform more advantageously to proprietors of paper mills than the present process of preparing rags by hand." Moses Y. Beach, patent-holder, Springfield, Mass. June 7, 1828. (See 2.3) This is the earliest reported paper mill circular according to the book, *Chronology of Paper and Paper Making* (1876).



Moses Y. Beach,
Publisher of the
New York Sun.



Fourdrinier Machine

While travelling in England, Moses Y. Beach acquired rights to the rag cutter, but not the Fourdrinier because the English Parliament banned its export. So, Mr. Beach surreptitiously brought a used Fourdrinier machine from France to a paper mill in Saugerties, N.Y., where it would make paper exclusively for *New York Sun*.

6.2 First Commercial Bleaching Equipment

(Below) Printed circular to South Lee, Mass. Blue Lee Mas. Jul 9 (1847) 30mm CDC with matching blue '5' (cents) rate for mail travelling less than 300mi.



Content: "The subscriber takes this method to inform his friends who are engaged in the paper business, that he is the sole inventor and proprietor of the celebrated rag washer. . . ." James Phelps, Paper Machine Manufacturer, Patent Holder, West Sutton, Mass. July 1, 1847.

The following are some of the gentlemen who have patronized him, and to whom he is permitted to refer.

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| TELESTON & HOLLINGWORTH, Boston, Mass. | DAVID SMITH, Granville, Ct. |
| A. C. & W. CURTIS, Newton L. Falls, " | CULVER & MICKLE, Granville, " |
| CREMORE & NEAL, " " | GOODWIN & CO. Hartford, " |
| THOMAS RICE, Jr., " " | PLATNER & PORTER, Union Vill., " |
| WALLS & MILLS, " " | PIERCE & BROOKS, New-York City, N. Y. |
| BENJAMIN FARLEY, " " | GAUNT & TERRACON, " " |
| PLATNER & SMITH, Lee, " | HENRY BARCLAY, Saugerties, " |
| BENTON & GARFIELD, " " | J. H. WALSH & SON, Newburgh, " |
| ALEX. WHITE, " " | THOMAS HOWLAND, Troy, " |
| OWEN & HURLBUT, South Lee, " | SAVAGE & MOORE, Saugerties, " |
| CRANE & CO., Dalton, " | KNOWLTON & RICE, Watertown, " |
| W. CARSON & SONS, " " | STOWARD & FREEMAN, Rochester, " |
| JESSUP & BROTHERS, Westfield, " | H. V. BUTLER, Passaic, N. J. |
| BURRAN & FALES, Russell, " | WM. RAY, Morrisown, " |
| SILAS GODDARD, M. bury, " | J. M. WILCOX, Philadelphia, Penna. |
| RICHARDS & HOSKINS, Gardner, Me. | JASPER HARDING, Philadelphia, " |
| DAY, LYON & CO., Portland, " | MAGARGA & COPE, " " |
| R. & A. H. HUBBARD, Norwich, Ct. | GEORGE KING, York, " |

JAMES PHELPS.

West Sutton, Mass. July 1, 1847.

(above) List of subscribers in the Phelps circular that includes nearly all the most significant companies at that time in the American paper industry.

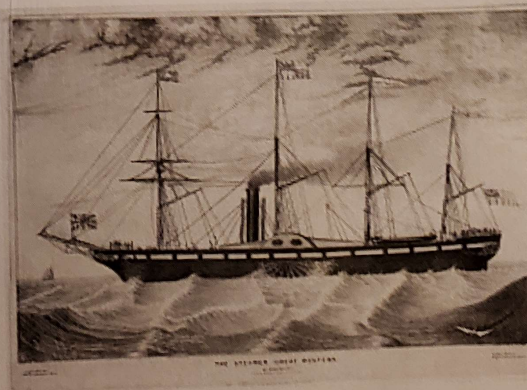
6.3 Obtaining Patent Rights in England

(Below): International SFL to New York. Red London tombstone "E Paid 7 Apr 1841" with manuscript "6" pence. Manuscript, "Per Steamer Great Western." Red crown in oval "Ship Letter Paid London" with manuscript "8" pence. (reverse) Red square boxed transit "Paid Apr 7 1841." Docketed (reverse) "Recieved 26 Apr." (in transit 19 days).



Content: "(I) hope that all the experiments made by Mr., Gardner have given satisfactory results and that I shall soon have the pleasure of seeing him here as every preparation has been made to facilitate the accomplishment of the object of his intended visit. . . . Please remember that the specification of the Patent Right must be made in June . . ." J. Osborn, NYC Fowarding Agent for Smith Gardner (in England), Patent Holder, April 7, 1841.

(right) Engraving of the double paddle-wheel steamship Great Western. This was the fastest independent steamship to ply the Atlantic between England and America. (Wikipedia)



6.4 Experimental Paper-Making in England

(Below): International SFL to South Lee, Mass. Red London tombstone "E Paid 19 Sp 1842" with manuscript "6" pence. Manuscript, "Per Steamer via Halifax." Black hexagon "L SE 20 42" and circular "L.p" (reverse) Red square boxed transit "Paid Sep 19 1842." Carried by Cunard packet ship **Columbia**, leaving Liverpool 20 Sept, arriving Boston 4 October. Red Boston Ms. Sep. 20 and manuscript "14" cents due exchange marking.



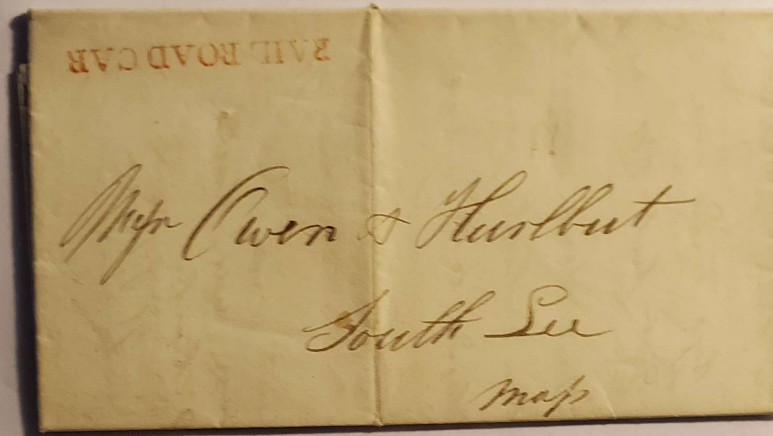
Colt: "The machinery necessary for his (Smith Gardner) operations is quite complicated and has been waiting some days for the movement of the steam engine in the building which we now occupy for the purpose of Mr. Gardner's experiments." John J. Osborn, agent for Smith Gardner, 19 September, 1842.

(right) Engraving of the
Cunard paddle-wheel
steamship Columbia.
(Google images)

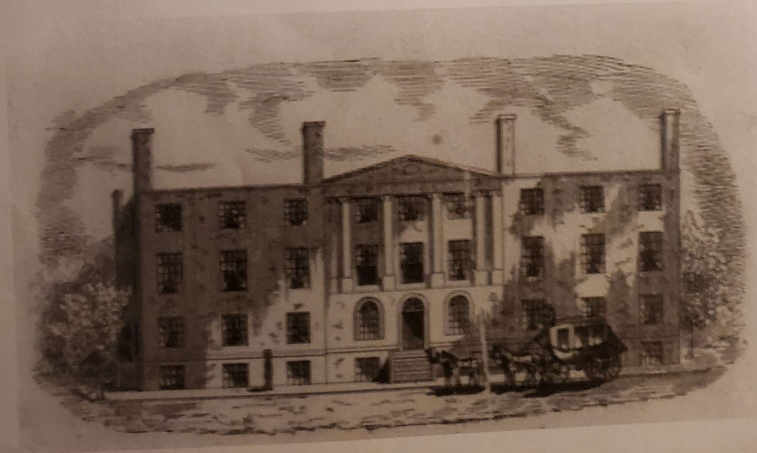


6.5 Impact of the Washington D.C. Patent Office Fire

(Below) SFL to South Lee Mass. Red "Railroad Car" of Boston & Albany Railroad agent. Dateline Worcester, November 12, 1841.



Content: "... the English here lately taken out a patent here for the same <duplex dryer>, but <I> did not know that I had this patent as it had not been recorded since the <patent office> fire at Washington. " Henry Howe, November 12, 1841.



The Patent Office building, formally Blodgets's Hotel (Wikipedia)

6.6 Paper Mill Water Wheel

(Below) SFL to South Windham, Ct. Blue Norwich Ct. Sep 4 30mm CDC with matching 7-bar grids. Franked by 3-cent 1851 Ty. II (orange brown).



Content: "Among the articles connected with water wheel, we do no find a breast shaft & spare wheel." Culver & Mitchell, Papermakers, Norwich Falls, Conn. September 3, 1851.



Photograph of over-shot water wheel taken by M. Brady at the ruined Franklin paper mill of Richmond, Va. in 1865