

U.S. 1861-68  
PART I.  
THE 1861-66 STAMPS

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AS RECEIVED BY  
THE EXHIBITION PHOTOCOPY COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
U.S. PHILATELIC CLASSICS SOCIETY, INC.  
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*U.S. 1861-68*  
*PART I*  
*THE 1861-66 STAMPS*

A specialized study that includes essays, proofs, overprints, reissues, demonetization, shades, postal usage, varieties, and cancellations.

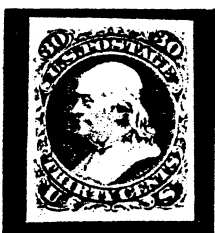
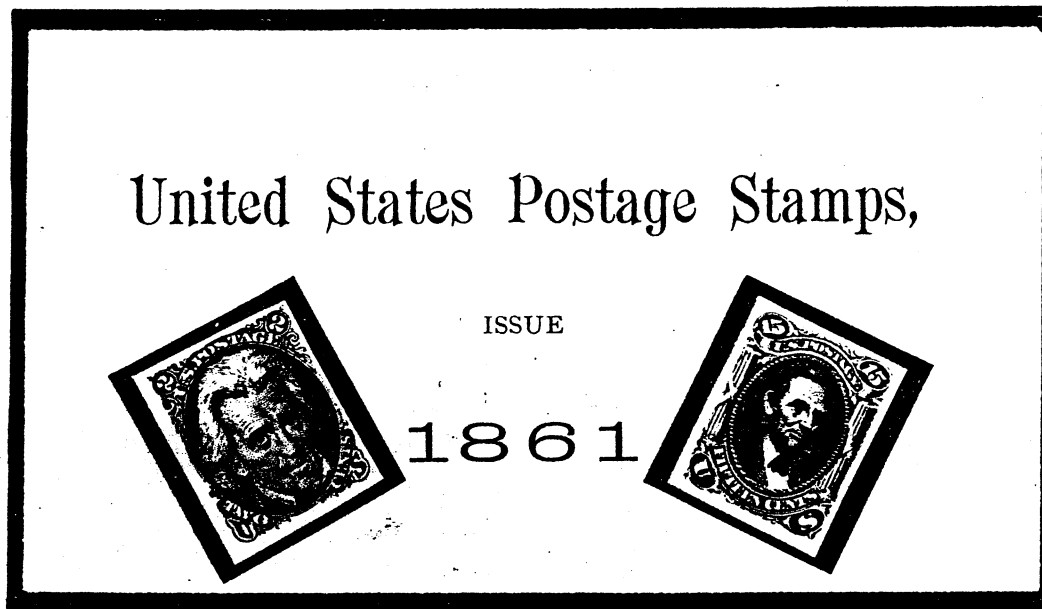
**A STATED INTENTION OF EXHIBIT**

The purpose of this exhibit is to tell the complete story of the U. S. 1861-66 stamps. This is accomplished by presenting a "representative coverage". Continuity is maintained by presenting the material in four chronological page groupings as follows:

- I. BEGINNINGS OF 1861 ISSUE
  - A. Illustrated with essays, proofs, and stamps
  - B. Selected reissues, overprints, and proofs
- II. DEMONETIZATION OF OLD STAMPS
- III. POSTAGE STAMPS OF 1861-66 (Also Issued In 1867-68)
- IV. CANCELLATIONS, SOME EXAMPLES

## REASON FOR NEW DESIGNS

The reason that NEW DESIGNS were required as a stipulation of the new contract was stated in the report of Postmaster General, dated Dec. 2, 1861, as follows, "In order to prevent fraudulent use of a large quantity of stamps remaining unaccounted for in disloyal states, it was deemed advisable to change the design of those manufactured under the new contract." In brief, the Civil War was the reason.



The above plate proofs on card show the new designs of the National Bank Note Company, and the 2 ct. and 15 ct. designs that were added in 1863 and 1866.

### REQUIREMENTS OF NEW 1861 CONTRACT

Since old contract was to expire on June 10, 1861, Post Office Dept. advertised for stamp bids on March 27, 1861. As a minimum contract requirement for achieving new designs, values had to be expressed in numerals. Also, successful bidder would have to supply impressions in gummed and perforated sheets before final contract approval.

National Bank Note Company of New York City submitted winning bid, fulfilled requirements, and won final contract approval.

Contract was signed on 5 Nov. 1861, but it was retroactively effective for period of six years beginning on 15 Aug. 1861.

### OLD CONTRACT HOLDERS WERE UNSUCCESSFUL



OLD STAMP



BID ESSAY

Toppan, Carpenter & Co., holders previous contract, submitted essay designs of their current stamps with required numerals added, along with their unsuccessful bid for new contract.

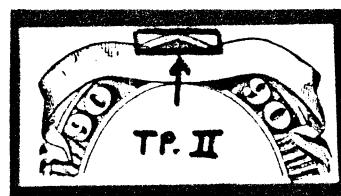
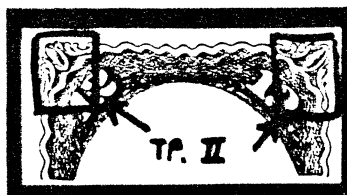
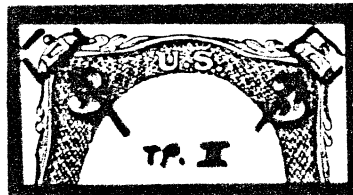
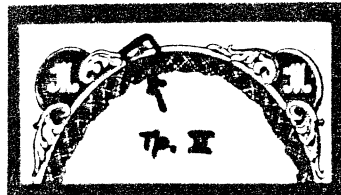
# FIRST DESIGN CONTRACT ESSAYS

The 1, 3, 5, 12, and 90 ct. first designs were never issued. They were finished plate essays that were printed per requirement before final contract approval. After final contract approval, on or about June 24, 1861, the issued design changes were worked into new plates. The 10 ct. first design was actually issued.

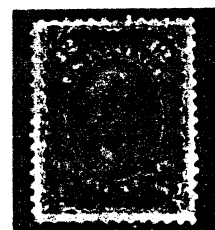
ESSAY DESIGNS



DESIGN CHANGES



ISSUED DESIGNS



## TRIAL COLOR PROOFS IN FINISHED STATE

which are

### CATALOGED WITH STAMPS

Four rare shades of the 1861 issue have long been included in the issued stamp section of a specialized U. S. stamp catalogue. These shades are the 3 ct. lake, 3 ct. "so-called" scarlet, 24 ct. dark violet, and 30 ct. red orange. They have never been found postally used during the 1861 to 1869 period. Most students now consider them to be finished state trial color proofs, or printed from regular plates on stamp paper, gummed and perforated. The 24 ct. and 30 ct., which came on very thin paper, were probably from the first printing from their respective plates.

A SMALL DIE PROOF



RED ORANGE SHADE

### FINISHED TRIAL COLOR PROOFS



LAKE



SCARLET

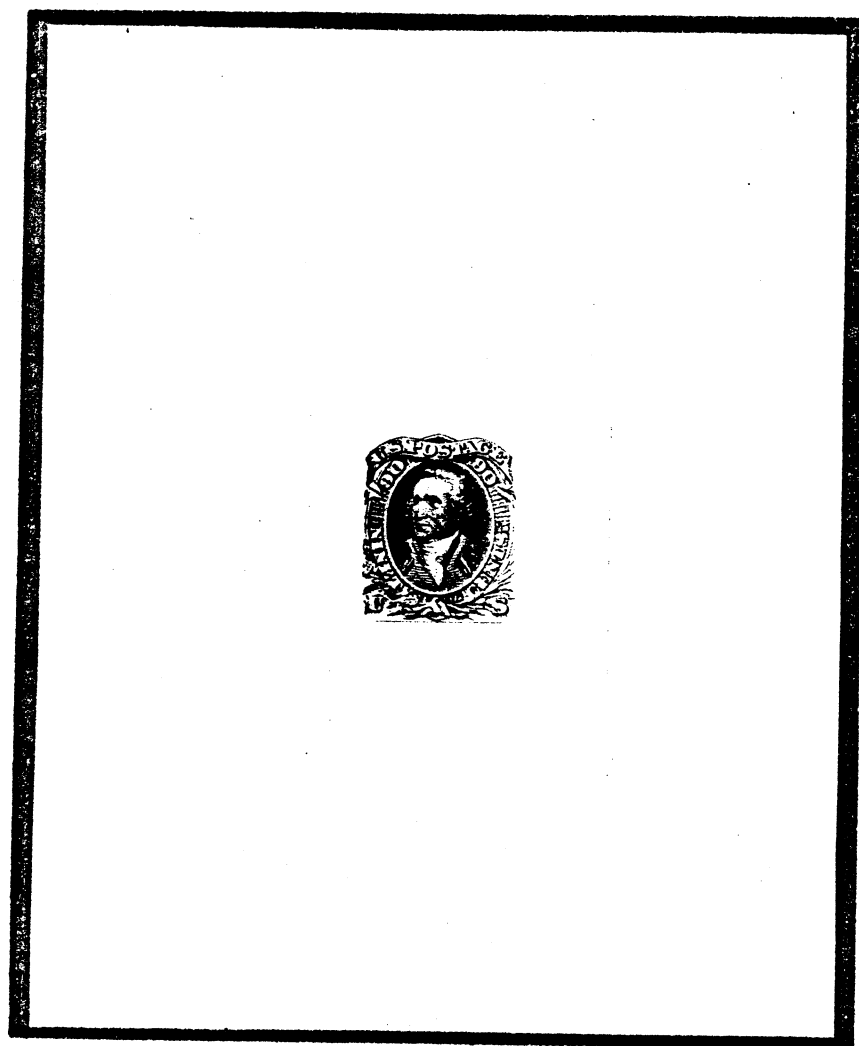


DARK VIOLET

The above are three of the four trial color proofs in finished state, which are cataloged with the issued stamps. The four pen strokes on the scarlet are just that and not a postal cancel.

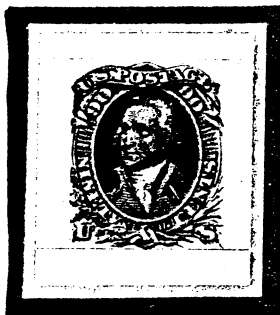
## LARGE DIE PROOFS

Large die proofs are impressions taken from original dies, and printed on India paper by original engravers. The size of the India paper approximates the size of die block, usually about 40 mm. by 50 mm. Margins around the stamp design are about 15 mm. by 20 mm. Large die proofs are mounted on large cards



An original large die proof of the issued 90 ct. design, printed in issued blue shade. India paper measures 45 mm. by 58 mm., and margins measure 13 mm. by 16 mm.

1904 "ROOSEVELT" SMALL DIE PROOFS  
EXAMPLES OF



90 CT. RICH DEEP BLUE  
ISSUED DESIGN DIE  
(see "NOTE A")



90 CT. DULL DARK BLUE  
ISSUED DESIGN DIE

The 1904 set consisted of 302 different small die proofs prepared for 85 albums. Printed on white wove paper of fibrous nature, their margins are about 3 to 5 mm. wide.

Note "A": According to leading expert, there is no difference between Scott's 62P2 and 72P2 - as both were taken from same die. Only difference is in shade, as 62P2 is deep blue and 72P2 is dark blue.

1915 "PANAMA-PACIFIC" SMALL DIE PROOFS  
EXAMPLE OF

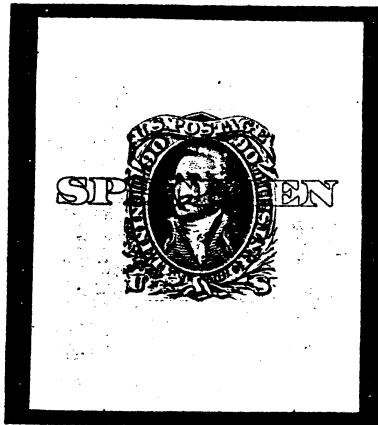


ISSUED DESIGN DIE

The 1915 set consisted of 413 different small die proofs prepared for Panama-Pacific Exposition. Printed on soft yellowish wove paper, their margins are about 2 1/2 to 3 mm. wide. Only 3 to 5 of each are believed to be known.



90 CT. LARGE DIE PROOF  
"SPECIMEN" OVERPRINT



A 90 ct. large die proof (issued design) that was overprinted "SPECIMEN" in red. This item probably came from a presentation and/or sales book of the National Bank Note Company.

"SPECIMEN" OVERPRINTS

(15 mm. long)



Officially, stamps were overprinted "Specimen" for inclusion in presentation booklets for foreign post offices as examples of current stamps. Maximum of 1,208 complete sets of 15 mm. long type "Specimen" were distributed. Smaller 12 mm. long type "Specimen" was distributed on certain values (grilled and ungrilled). "Specimen" overprints were invalid for postage.

"SPECIMEN" OVERPRINT

(12 mm. long)



The 12 mm. long "Specimen" is known on 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 24, and 90 ct. 1861-63 stamps; also on 1 and 12 ct. "E" grills, and 2, 3, 5, 15, 24, and 30 ct. "F" grills. All examples are scarce.

"SPECIMEN" OVERPRINTS

(15 mm. long)



### "CONTROL NUMBER" OVERPRINTS



The purpose of the so-called "Control Number" overprints is unknown. Numbers are in descending numerical order from 1 to 90 ct. value, except for 15 ct. value. This indicates preparation between July of 1863 and April of 1866, with 15 ct. value afterwards.

## REPRINTS, REISSUES, AND SPECIAL PRINTS

In order that a complete set of U. S. postage stamps could be shown at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and to comply with requests of stamp collectors, reprints, reissues, and special prints were produced. They were first sold at face value in early 1875.

All values of 1861-66 without grill were reissued on hard white paper, with white crackly gum. The 1, 2, 5, 10, and 12 ct. stamps were printed from new 100 subject plates. A maximum of 317 complete sets of 1861-66 reissues were sold to the public.

## TWO EXAMPLES OF 1861-66 REISSUES



NEW PLATE 56  
3195 SOLD



NEW PLATE 57  
979 SOLD

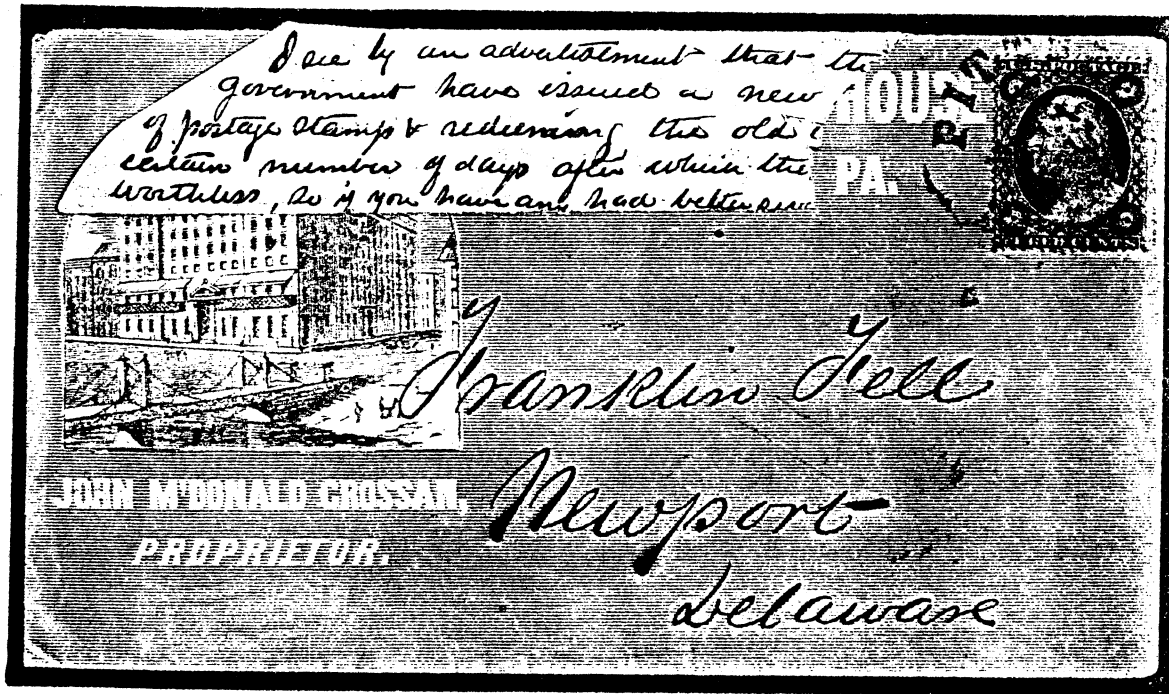
## DEMONETIZATION

Demonetization was the refusal of U. S. Post Office Dept. to recognize 1851 to 1861 adhesives, Franklin and Eagle carrier stamps, and 3, 6, and 10 ct. Nesbitt and Star Die envelopes.

Old stamps were scheduled for replacement in states bordering Confederacy by Nov. 1, other states east of Rocky Mts. by Dec. 1, and in California, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington by Jan. 1, 1862.

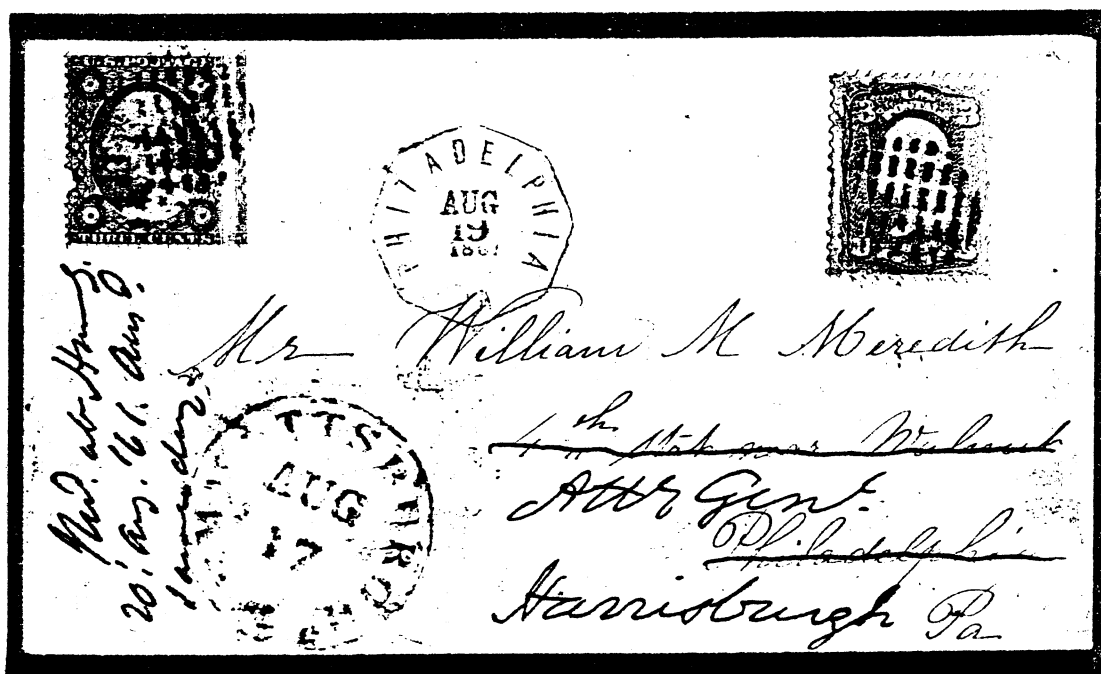
New stamps were initially provided to large cities east of Rocky Mts. Postmasters at small offices were encouraged to trade for new stamps at nearby, large offices. Postmasters were ordered to advertise that the new stamps had arrived, and that old stamps could be exchanged during the next six days. After six day period, they were to demonetize all old stamps used there.

### A "BACK FLAP" DEFINITION



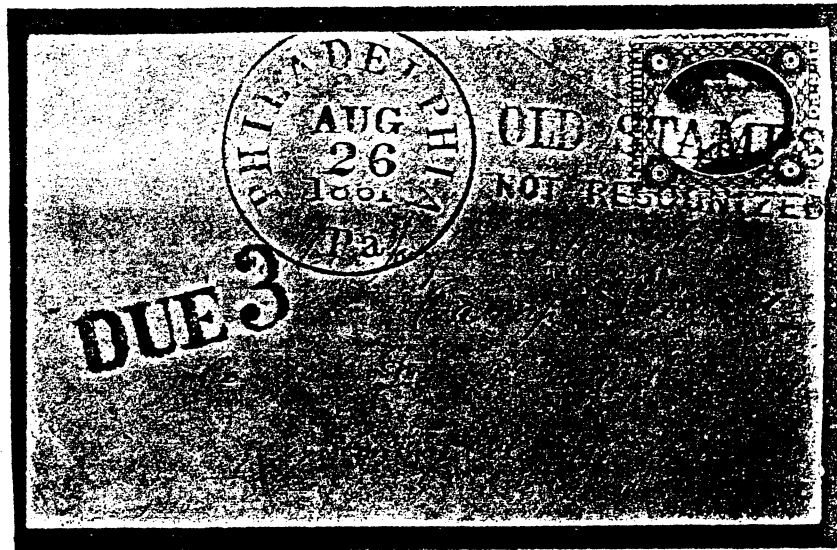
An old 3 ct. stamp mailed from Pittsburgh, Pa., on Aug. 21, 1861. This was during local six day exchange period. Sender described demonetization on back flap as follows: "I see by an advertisement that the government have issued a new - of postage stamp & redeeming the old - certain number of days after which they - worthless, so if you have any had better switch."

FORWARDED USE OF NEW STAMP FROM PHILADELPHIA  
FIRST DAY OF LOCAL ADVERTISEMENT  
AUGUST 19, 1861



Philadelphia's P. M. Walborn first advertised the availability of new design adhesive postage stamps on Monday, Aug. 19, 1861. Above cover is franked by old design stamp that paid postage from Pittsburgh, Pa. to Philadelphia on Aug. 17. A 3 ct. rose pink was applied at Philadelphia on 19 Aug. 1861 to pay forwarding charge to Harrisburg, Pa. This was use of new design adhesive stamp on first day of local advertisement of its availability.

PHILADELPHIA "OLD STAMPS NOT RECOGNIZED" MARKING  
FIRST DAY OF USE ON ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS  
AUGUST 26, 1861

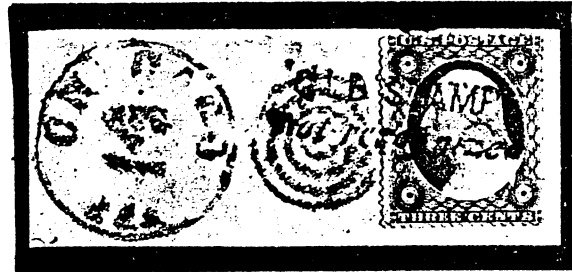


Philadelphia's P. M. Walborn first advertised the new adhesive postage stamps on 19 August 1861. Since old style adhesive stamps were accepted for next six days, local exchange period was Aug. 19 thru 25, 1861. Above use on 26 Aug. 1861 is a first day of use on adhesive postage stamps.

Old style stamped envelopes were demonetized at Philadelphia on 15 Aug. 1861, and there are recorded examples of this marking on stamped envelopes used prior to 26 Aug. 1861.



"OLD STAMPS NOT RECOGNIZED" HANDSTAMP MARKINGS OF  
PHILADELPHIA, PA. & CHICAGO, ILL.

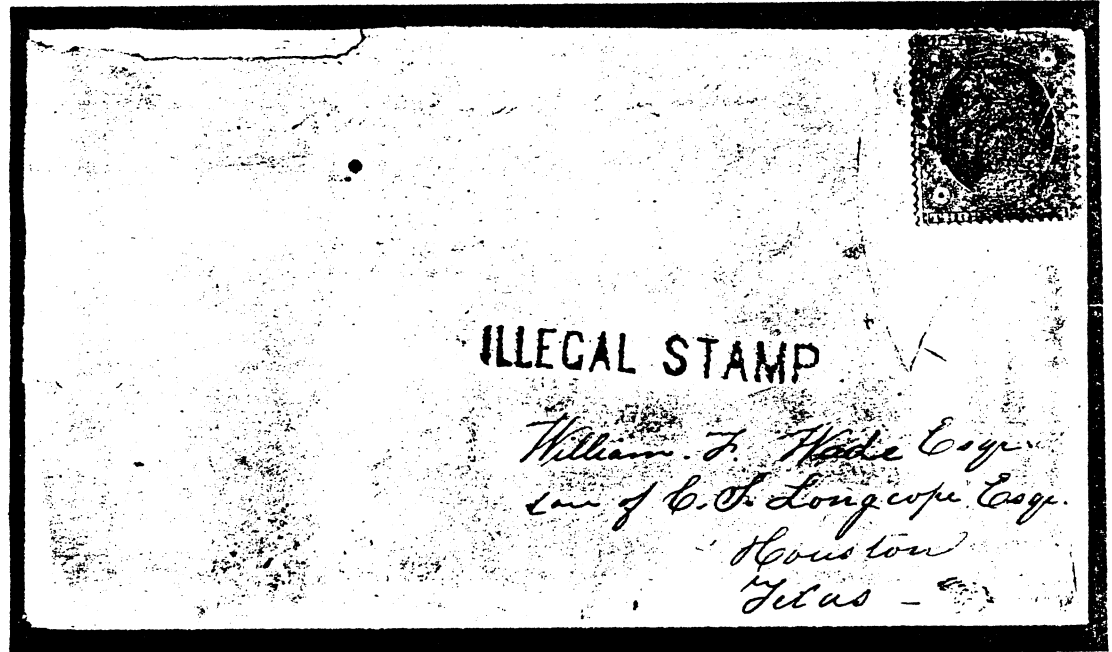


Handstamp "OLD STAMPS NOT RECOGNIZED" were used at Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pa., and Chicago, Ill. Manuscript examples are known from other towns and cities.

"ILLEGAL STAMP" HANDSTAMP MARKING OF  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

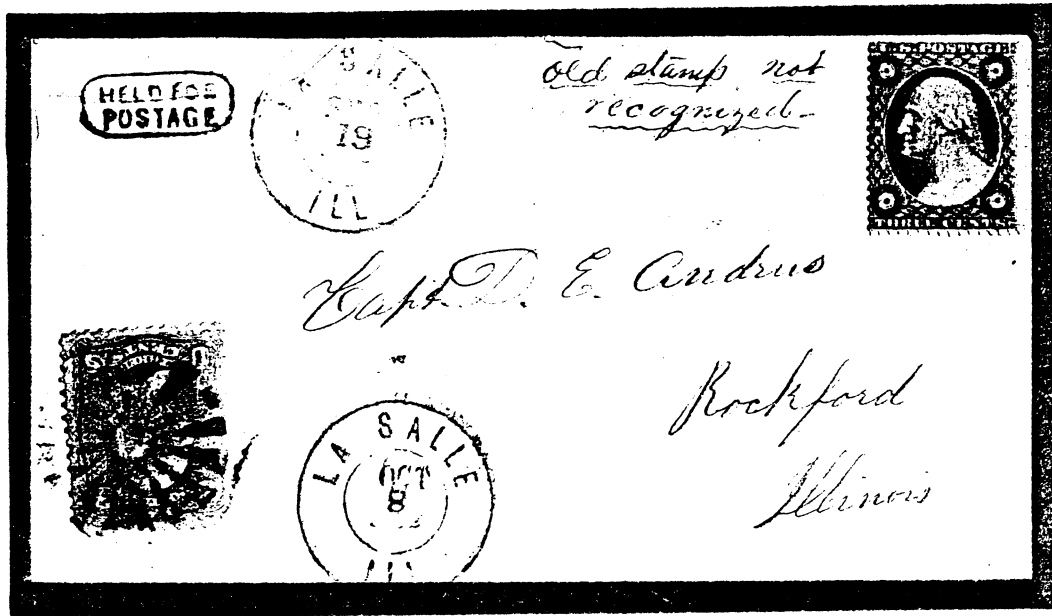


ON BACK



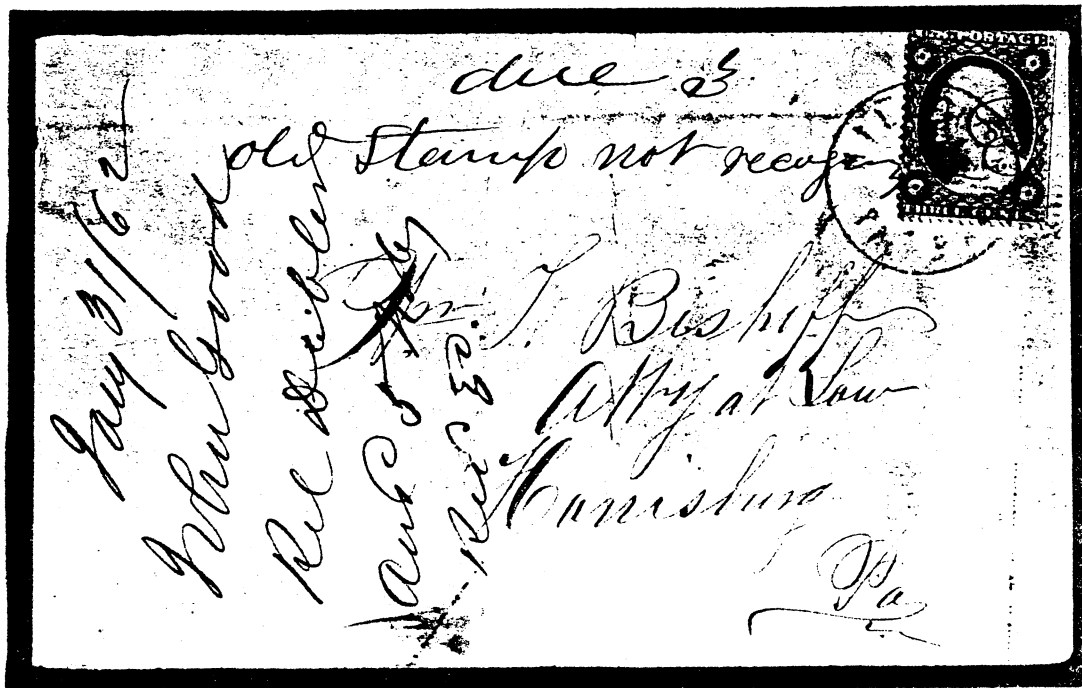
This old design 3 ct. stamp was not recognized for postage at New Orleans, La. (probably late in war, or post war). The handstamp "ILLEGAL STAMP" was applied, as well as "NEW ORLEANS, LA., NOV. 25" on the back. Lack of further markings indicates this cover either did not go through the mail beyond New Orleans, or it possibly was sent to the Dead Letter Office.

MANUSCRIPT "OLD STAMP NOT RECOGNIZED"



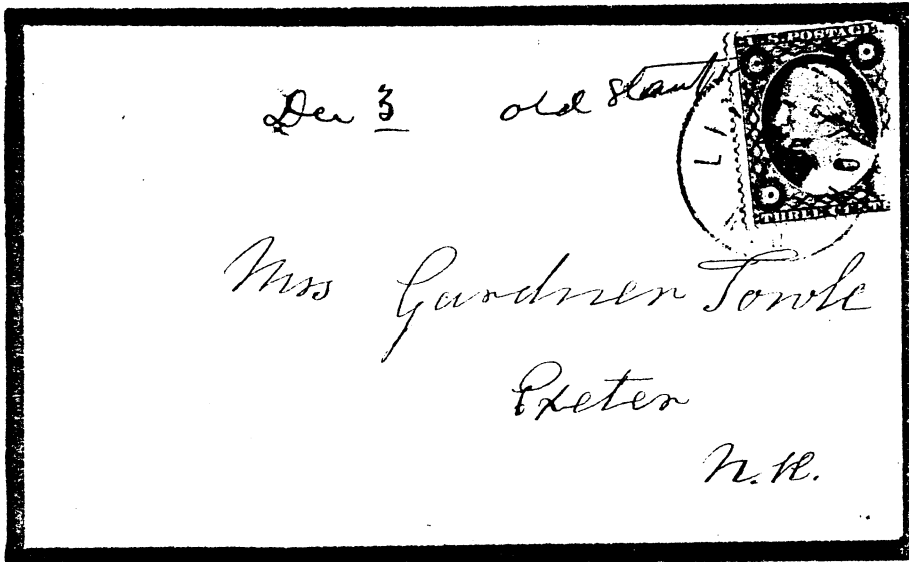
An old 3 ct. stamp was held for postage at La Salle, Ill., on Sep. 19. Manuscript "old stamp not recognized" was written on cover. When a new 3 ct. stamp was provided, cover was forwarded on to destination on Oct. 8.

MANUSCRIPT "OLD STAMP NOT RECOGNIZED"



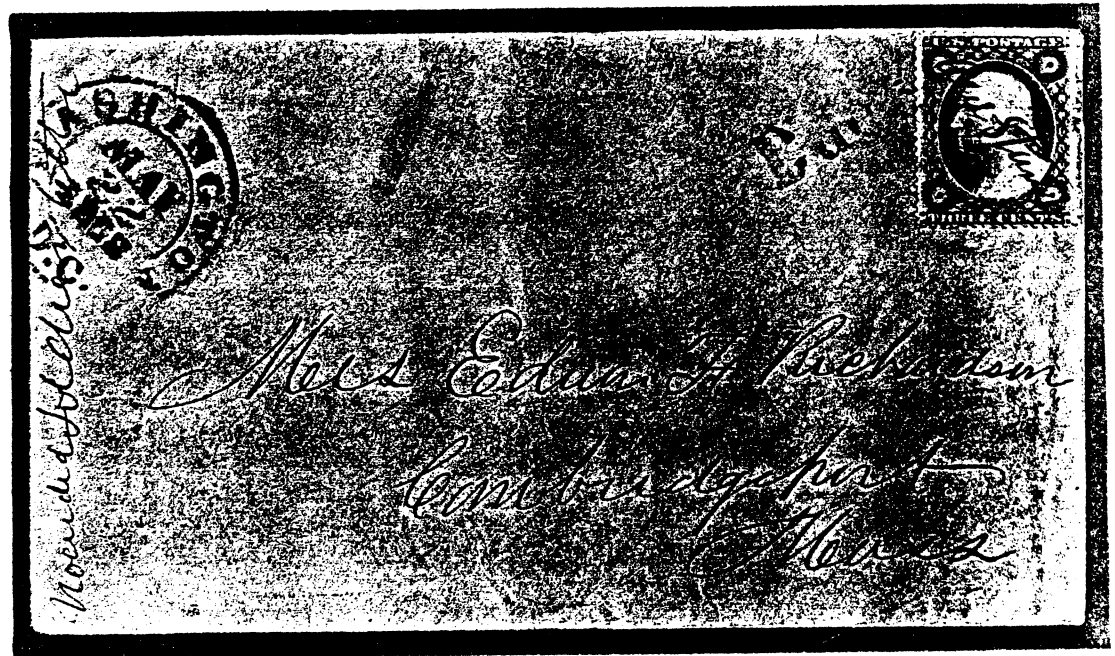
When the old stamp was noticed at Millersburg, Pa., cover was endorsed "old stamp not recognized" and forwarded on to destination with "due 3" instruction.

MANUSCRIPT "OLD STAMP"



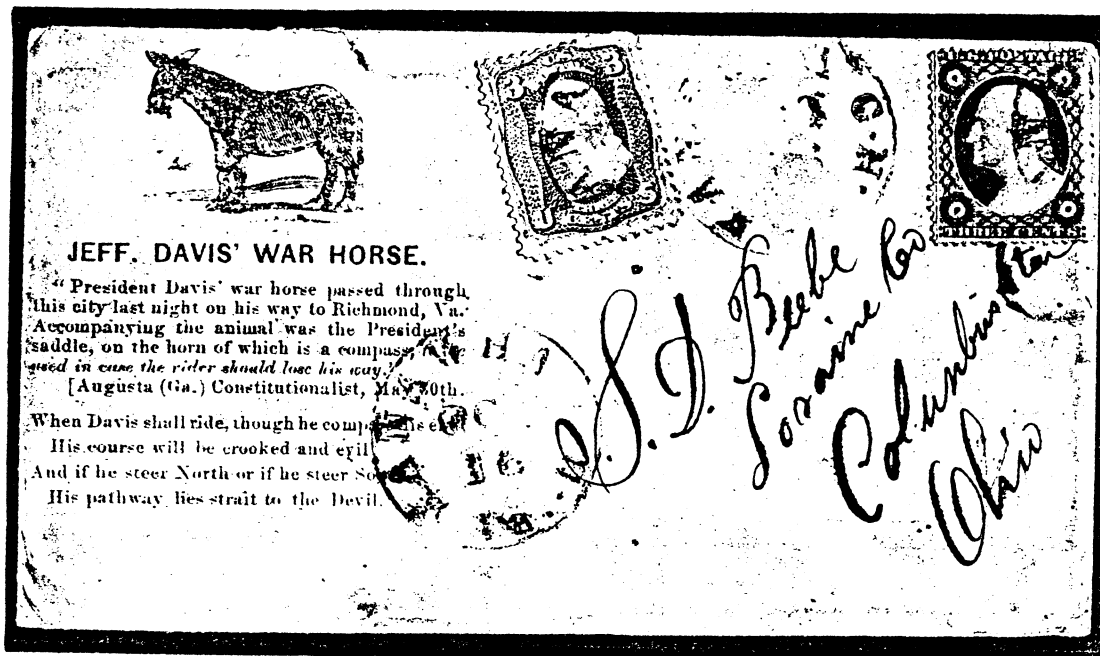
Littleton, N. H.  
Due 3  
1862?

Washington, D. C.  
Due 3  
1862



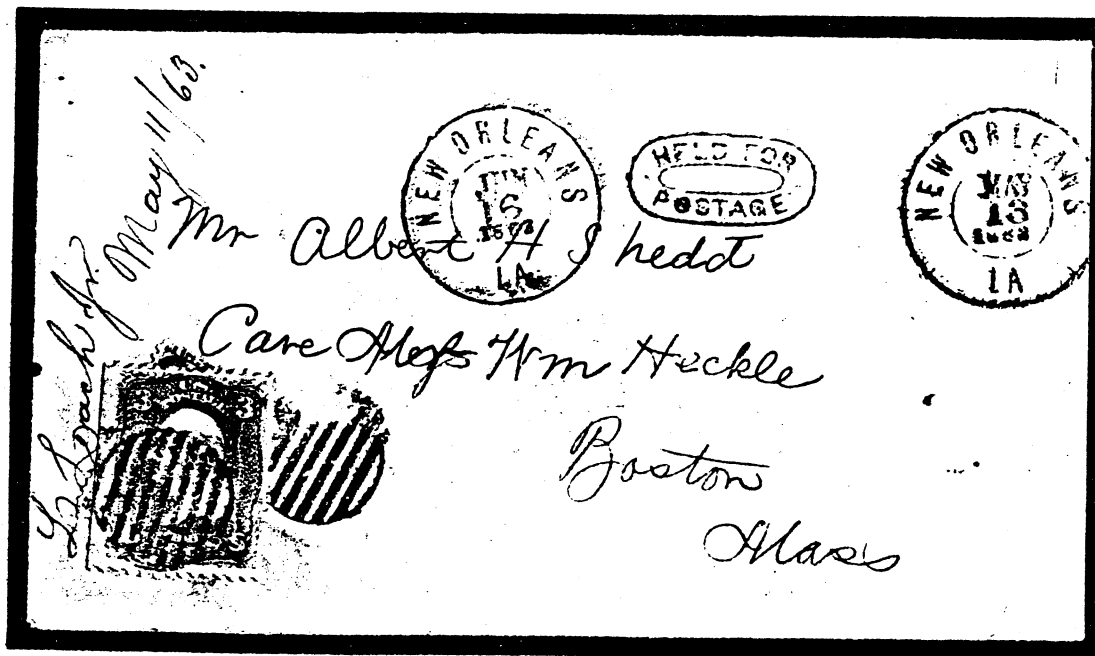
Both of the above covers were endorsed "old stamp" at offices of mailing, Littleton, N. H. and Washington, D. C. Covers were then forwarded on to destinations with "Due 3" endorsement.

HELD FOR POSTAGE, NEW STAMP PROVIDED



An old design 3 ct. stamp held for postage at Kanawha C. H., Va. (now Charleston, W. V.). When a new design 3 ct. pink was provided, cover was forwarded on to destination on Oct. 16, 1861.

HELD FOR POSTAGE, NEW STAMP PROVIDED



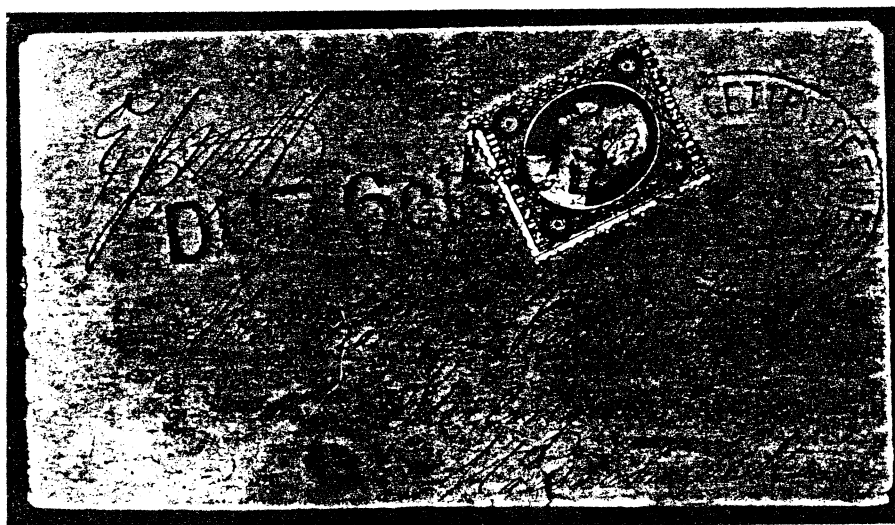
An old design 3 ct. stamp held for postage at occupied New Orleans, La., on May 13, 1863. When a new design 3 ct. stamp was provided, cover was forwarded on to destination on June 16, 1863.

HELD FOR POSTAGE, NEW STAMPS PROVIDED



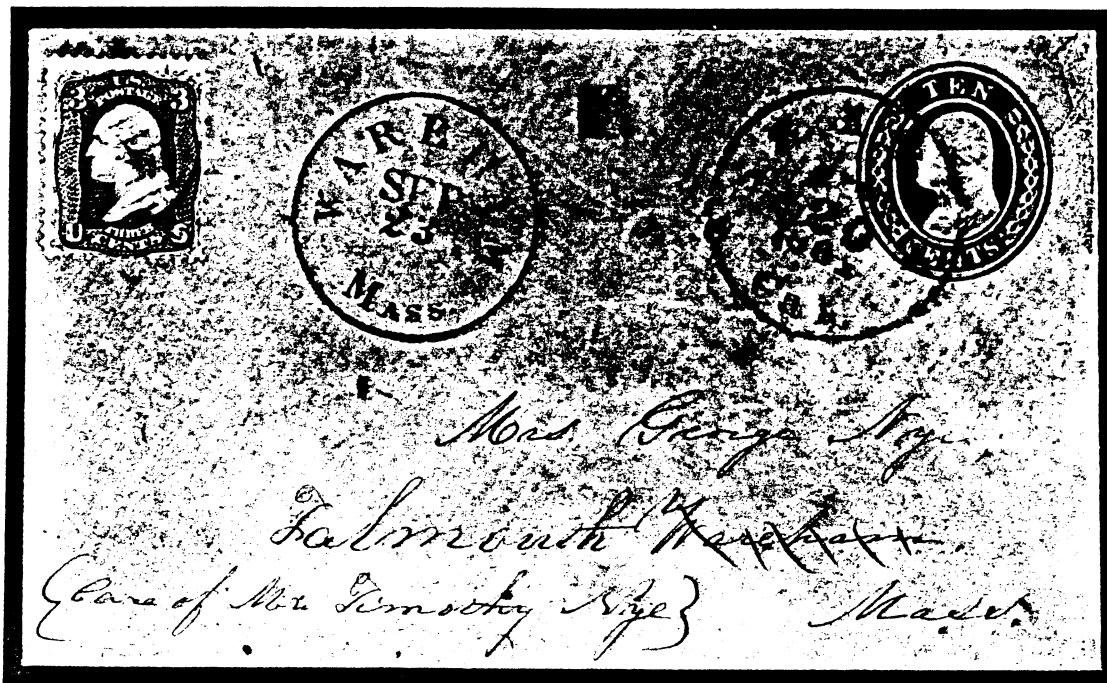
Three old design 1 ct. Type V's were held for postage at Lancaster, Ohio. After three new design 1 ct. stamps were provided, the cover was sent to destination on Jan. 8, 1862.

NOT ACCEPTED IN 1863, SENT TO DEAD LETTER OFFICE

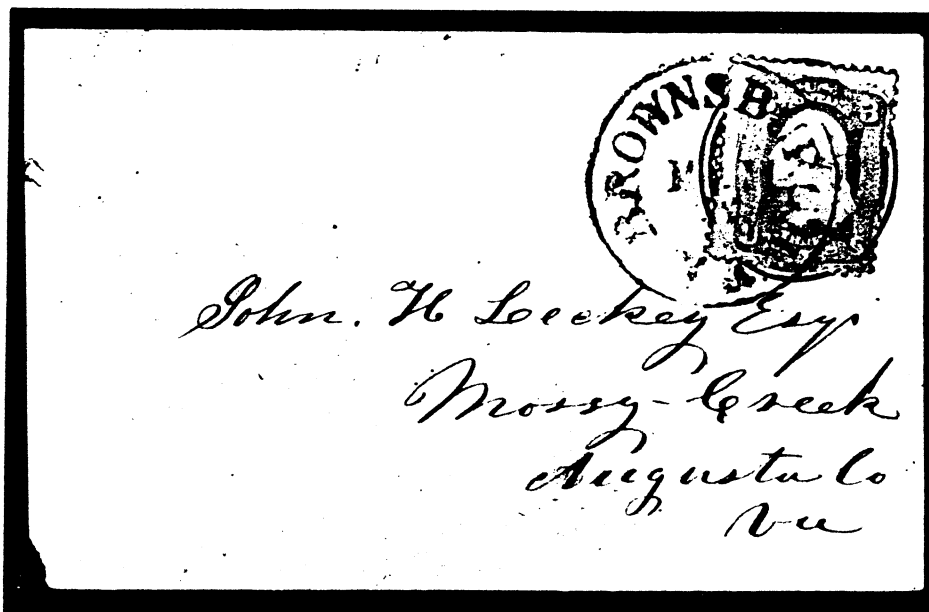


Per the Act of 3 Mar. 1863, double the prepaid rate shall be charged and collected on delivery of an unpaid letter. Notation on the back of this cover indicates it was mailed from Newbern, N. C., in 1863. Cover bears the recorded Civil War ms. examined marking "Ex. J.M.H." It was sent to the D.L.O. because the old 3 ct. stamp was not recognized for postage. The correct double charge of 6 cts. was applied.

DEMONETIZATION AND THE NESBITT ENVELOPES

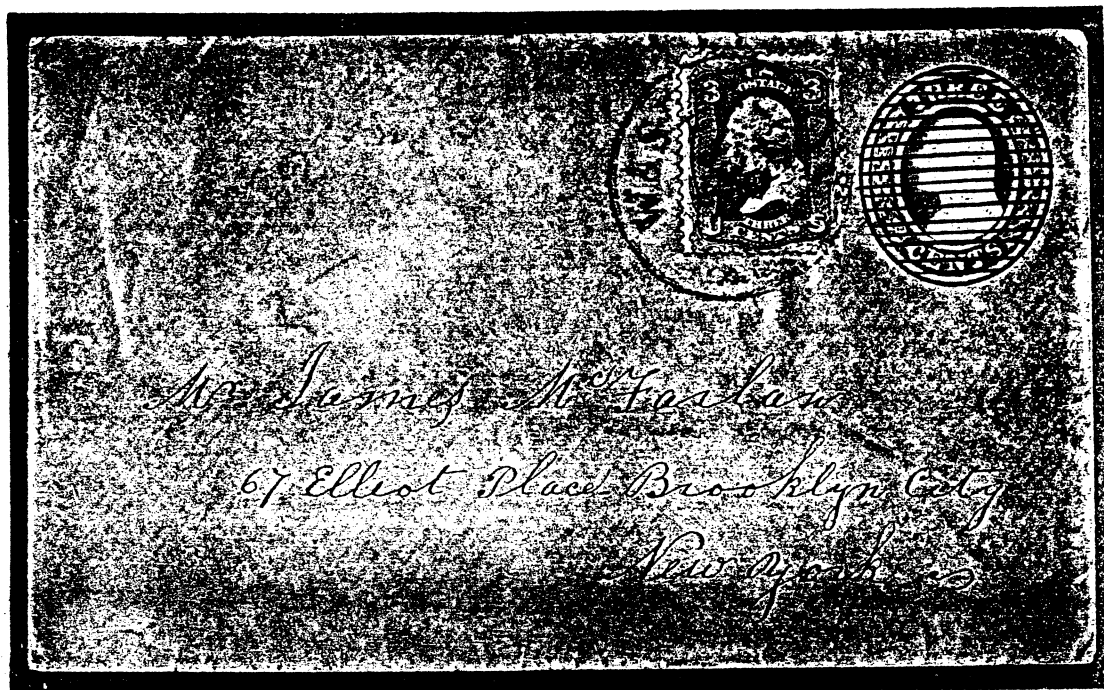


An old 10 ct. Nesbitt envelope paid the 10 cts. transcontinental rate from Shasta, Cal. to Wareham, Mass., on Aug. 20, 1861 (before new stamped envelopes were received on the West Coast). A new 3 ct. pinkish rose paid the forwarding charge from Wareham to Falmouth, Mass., on Sep. 23, 1861.



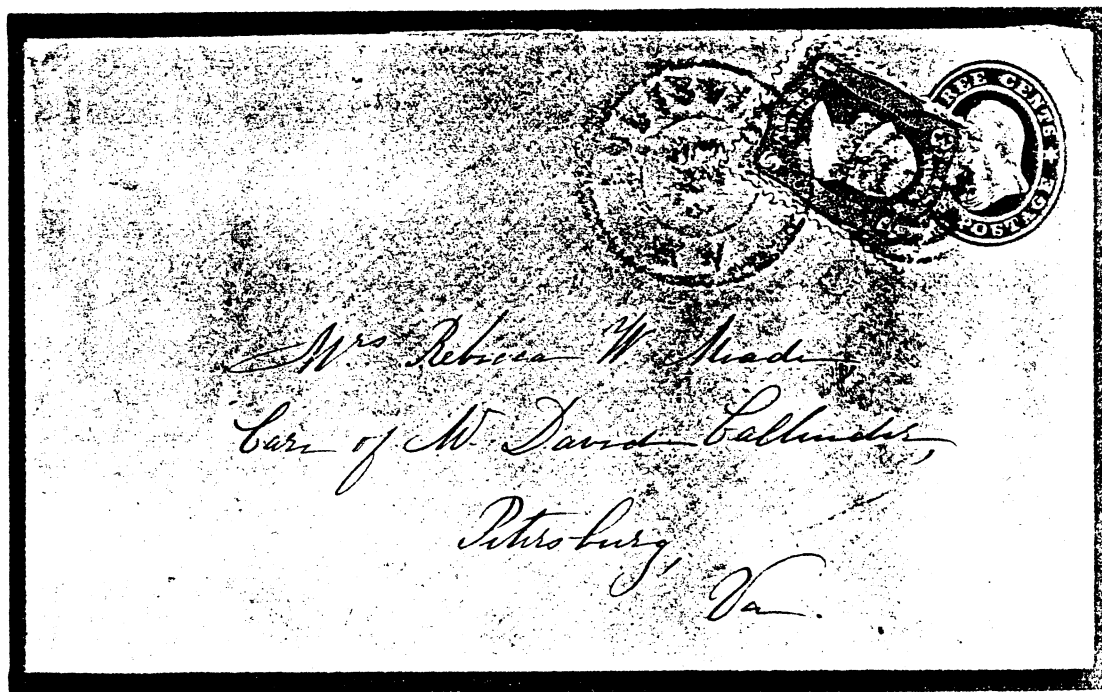
This 3 ct. 1861 was placed over a demonetized 3 ct. Nesbitt envelope stamp to pay the postage at Brownsburgh, Va. The cover was mailed to Mossy Creek, Va., probably after the conclusion of the U. S. Civil War.

TWO DEMONETIZED OLD ENVELOPES



3 ct. Rose  
3 ct. Nesbitt Envelope

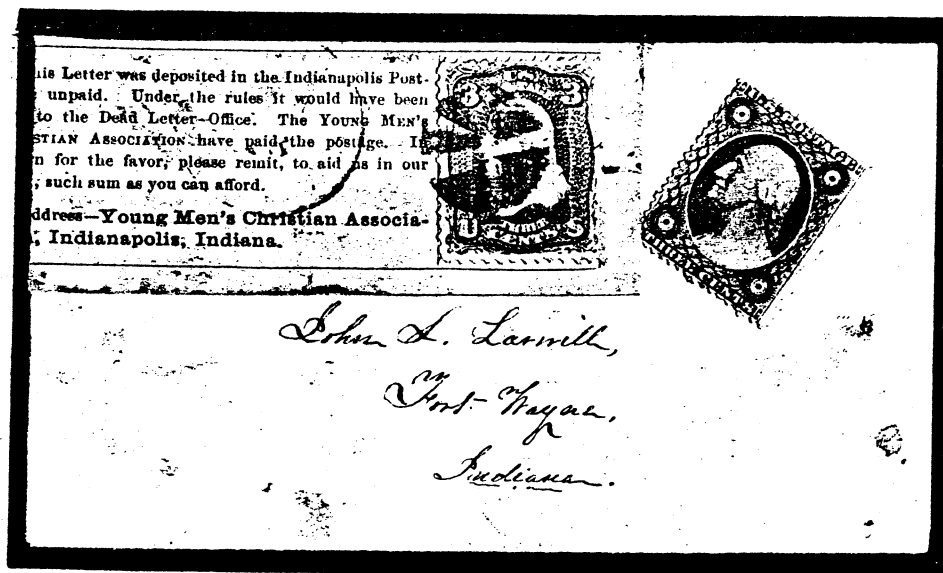
Mr James M. Fisk  
67 Elliot Place Brooklyn City  
New York



3 ct. Rose  
3 ct. Star Die Envelope

Mrs Rebecca W. Meade  
Care of Mr David Callender  
Petersburg Va.

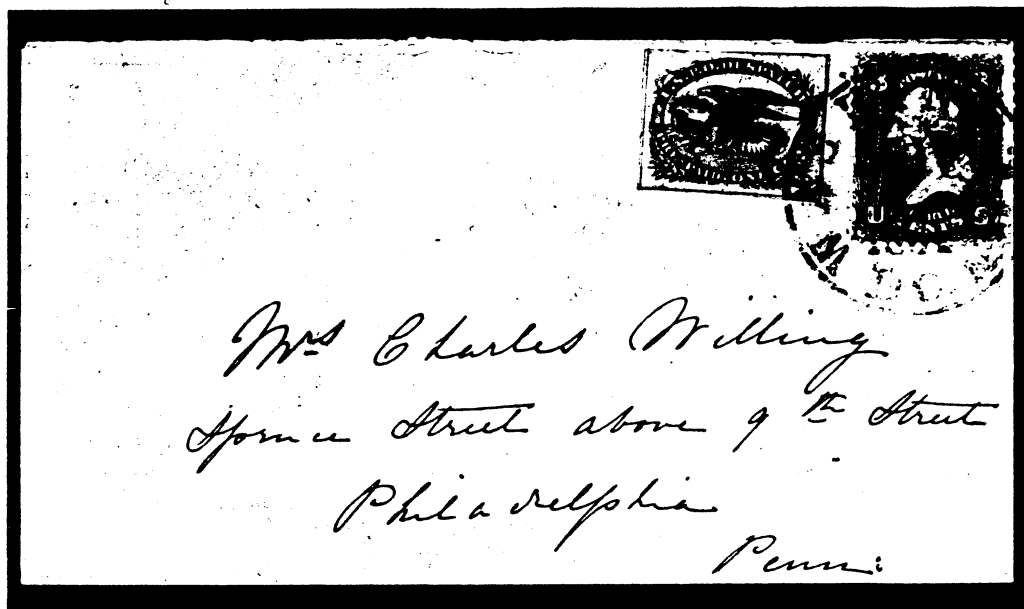
DEMONETIZED OLD STAMP, NEW STAMP PROVIDED



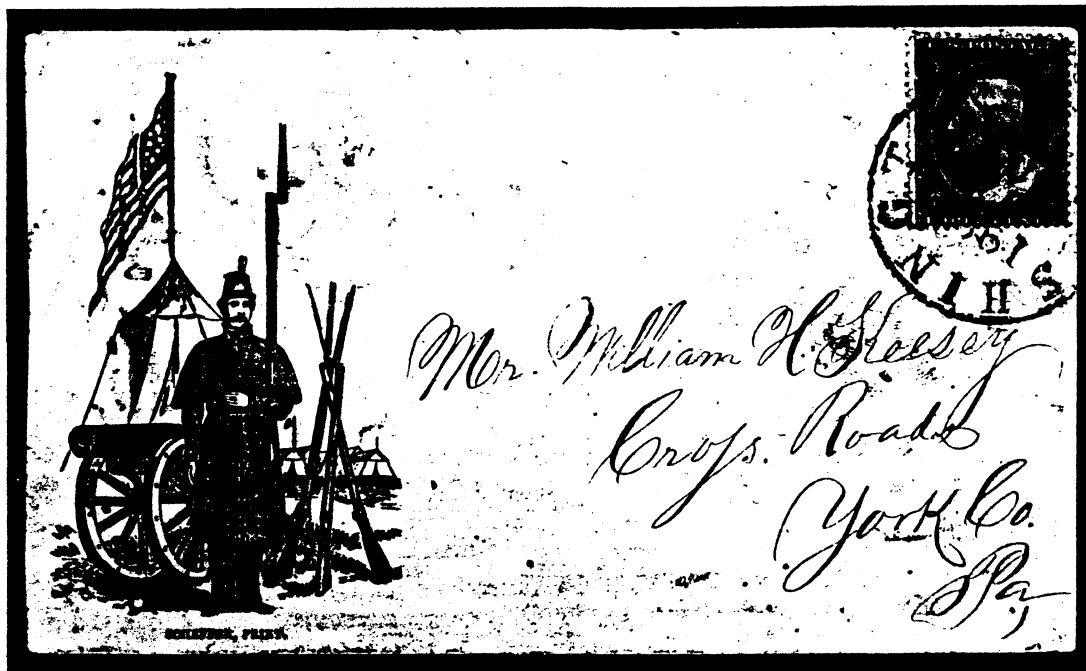
This old 3 ct. stamp was not recognized for postage at Indianapolis, Ind., and a new 3 ct. stamp was provided by the local YMCA. The new stamp was affixed to a YMCA label requesting a contribution from the addressee for their courtesy.



ACCEPTED LATE USE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



1 CT. 1851 "EAGLE"  
NOV. 2, 1861



3 CT. 1857  
AUG. 30, 1861

Washington, D. C.'s announced exchange period is unknown; however, new 1861 design stamps probably were sent there by Aug. 19, 1861.

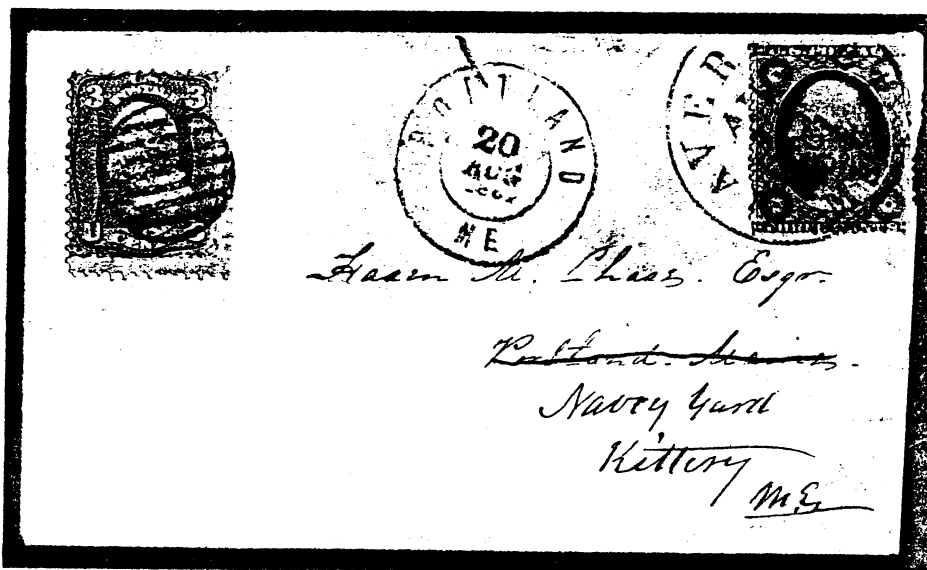
The 1 ct. 1851 "Eagle" carriers' stamp on the top cover paid the carriers' fee at Wash., D. C., on Nov. 2, 1861, and the 3 ct. 1861 rose pink paid the postage. The official carriers' stamps were scheduled for demonetization, but not one demonetized example is known. Since the "Eagle" fell into general disuse long before 1861, only a few examples used with 1861 stamps are known.

FORWARDED COVER BEARING BOTH ISSUES



A 3 ct. rose pink that paid letter postage from Philadelphia, Pa., on Aug. 20, 1861, to Alton, Ill. Philadelphia's exchange period was Aug. 19, through 25, 1861. Cover was eventually forwarded from Alton to Staunton, Ill., in late August. The old stamp, which paid forwarding charge, was apparently still acceptable at Alton.

FORWARDED COVER BEARING BOTH ISSUES



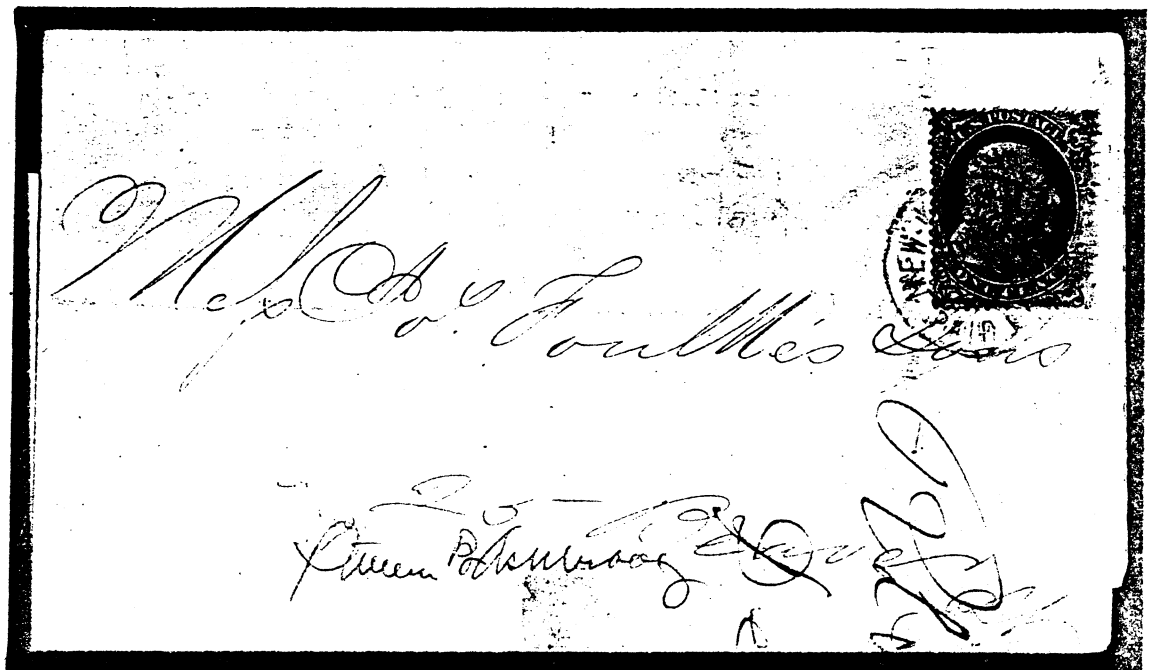
An old design 3 ct. stamp that paid letter postage from Haverhill, Ms. on Aug. 18, 1861, to Portland, Me. Forwarded from Portland to Kittery, Me. on Aug. 20, 1861. The new design 3 ct. stamp paid the forwarding charge.

DEMONETIZATION AT NEW YORK CITY

N. Y. C. Postmaster Taylor was not sure as to how to demonetize the old stamps. Taylor received new stamps on 18 Aug. 1861, but did not advertise them until 16 Sept. 1861. Even so, all known uses of old stamps at N. Y. C. during last four months of 1861, were accepted as valid. Ashbrook's listing of old stamp demonetized at N. Y. C. on 22 Feb. 1862, appears to be earliest recorded date of an old stamp actually demonetized there.

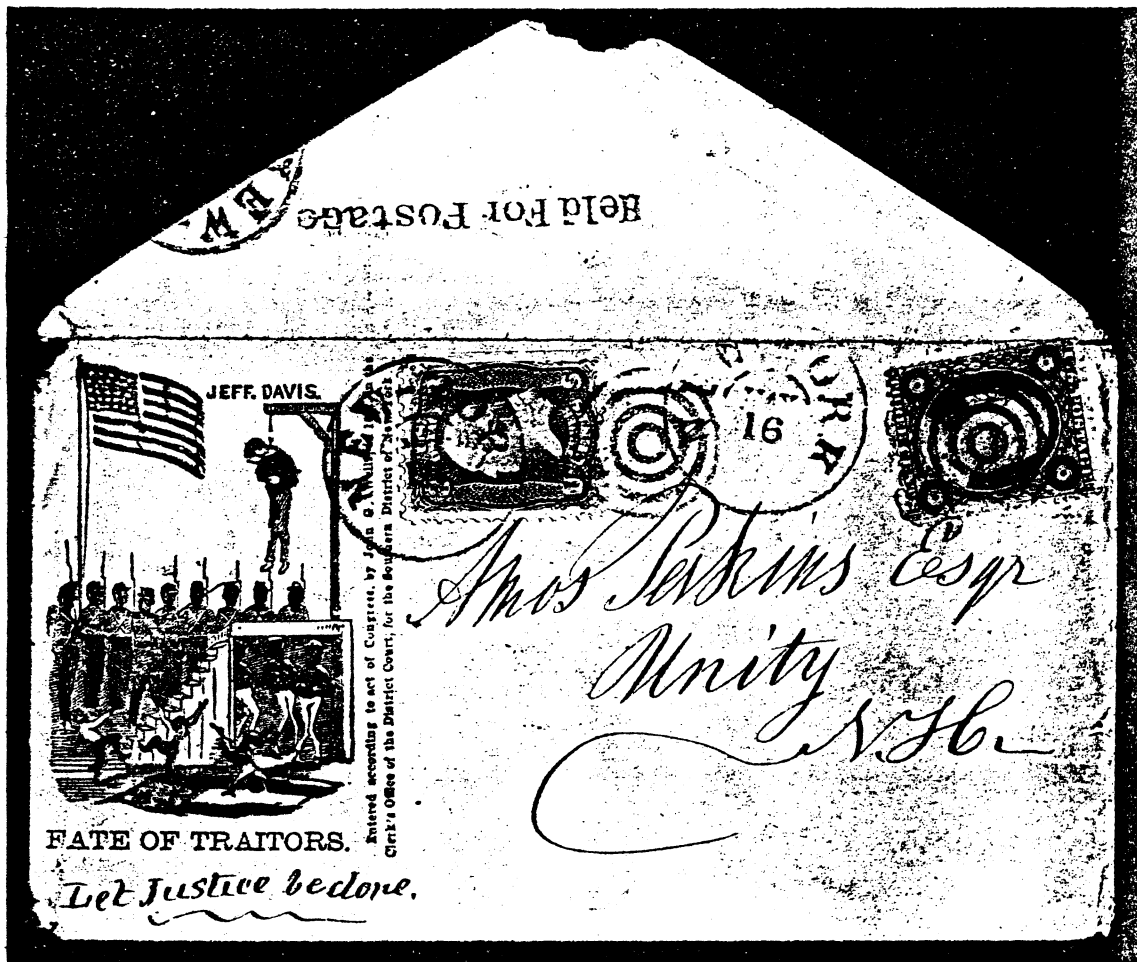


Sept. 17, 1861  
Accepted Use  
Old 1 ct. Type V



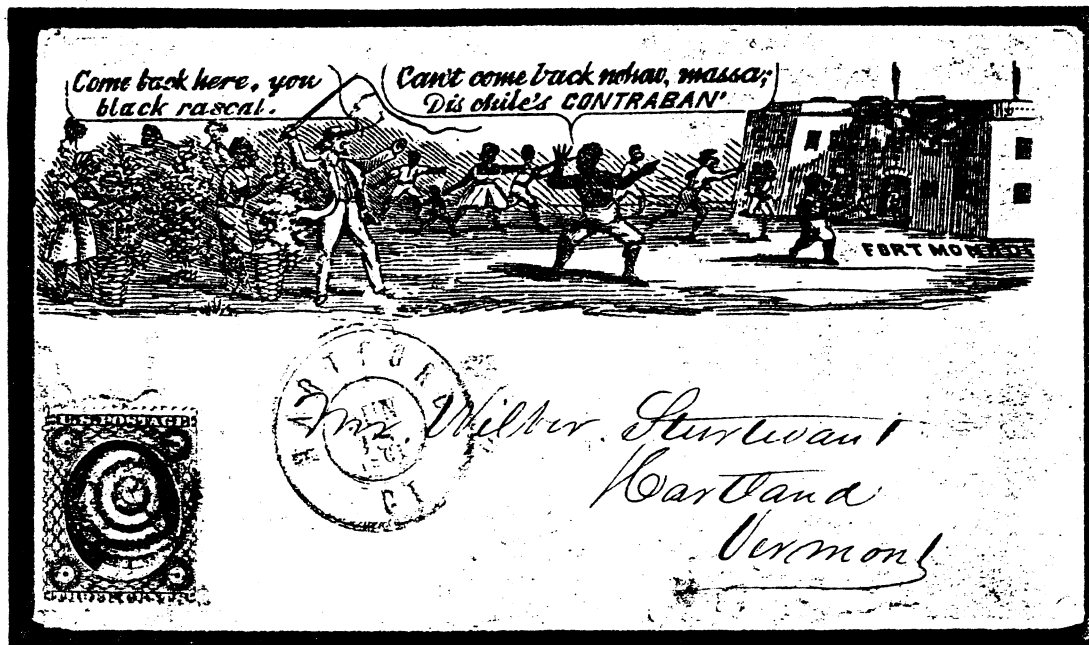
Dec. 11, 1861  
Accepted Late Use  
Old 1 ct. Type I

DEMONETIZED OLD STAMP  
NEW YORK CITY  
MAY 9, 1862



An old design 3 ct. stamp used on patriotic envelope. Envelope was backstamped, "NEW YORK, MAY 9" and "HELD FOR POSTAGE". When a new design stamp was provided, it was placed on the envelope and mailed on May 16. The enclosed letter was datelined, "May 8, 1862".

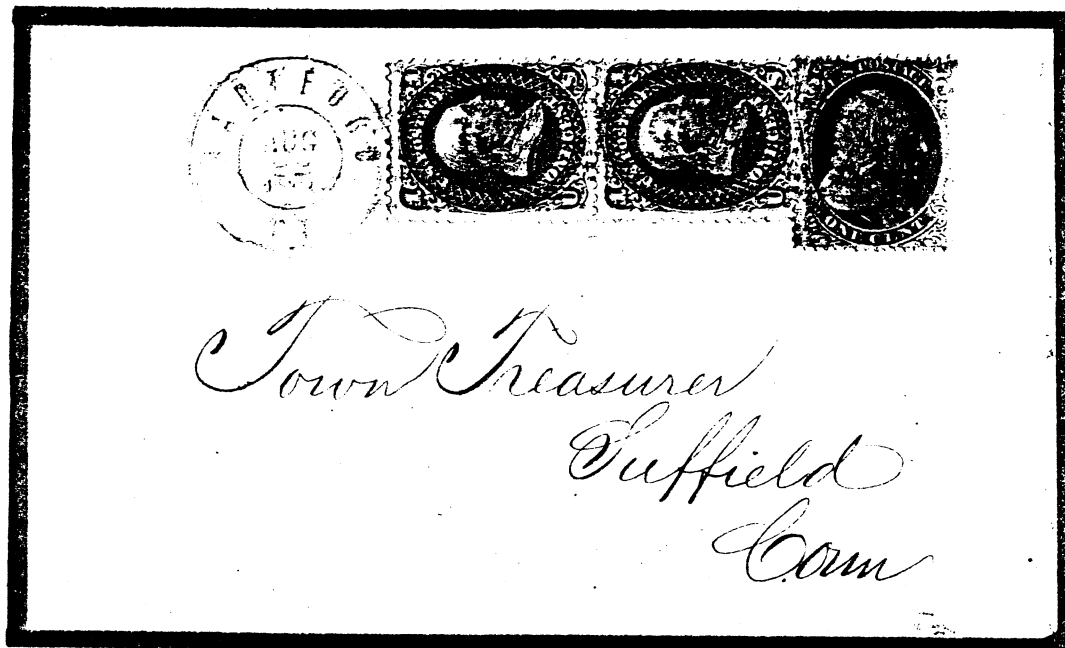
DEMONETIZATION AT HARTFORD, CT.



These two covers, plus two covers on other pages, clearly illustrate demonetization at Hartford, Ct. (exchange period Aug. 19 thru 25, 1861) as follows:

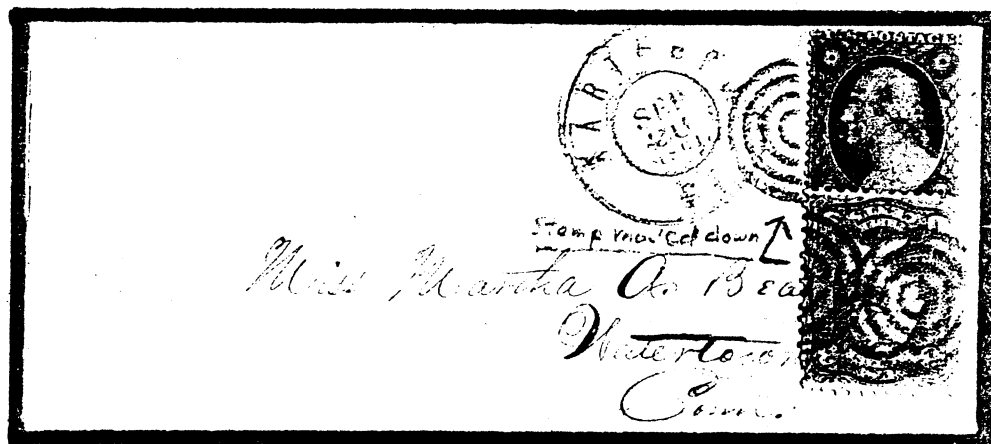
- June 18, 1861 Pre-demonetization, old stamp
- Aug. 22, 1861 Both accepted, during exchange period
- Sep. 20, 1861 Old stamp not recognized, new stamp provided
- Sep. 30, 1861 Post-demonetization, new stamp

DEMONETIZATION AT HARTFORD, CT.



Aug. 22, 1861  
Both Accepted

Sept. 20, 1861  
Old Not Accepted



Hartford's exchange period was Aug. 19 thru 25, 1861. Top cover was mailed during that period on Aug. 22, 1861. Two new design 1 ct. stamps and an old 1 ct. Type V were accepted in payment.

Bottom cover was held for postage because of the old 3 ct. stamp. When a new design 3 ct. stamp was provided, it was placed over old stamp. Cover was then mailed on Sept. 20, 1861.

# 1 CENT STAMPS / DESIGN OF 1861

The 1 ct. stamps were used primarily on domestic mail. Shades ran from pale blue to deep indigo. Earliest use of any 1861 design stamp was a 1 ct. cancelled by Baltimore pmk. of Aug. 17, 1861. This value, as all values of 1861 to 1869 design stamps, was printed from 200 subject steel plates, and issued in 100 subject gummed panes that were perforated gauge 12.



BLUE



PALE BLUE



BLUE



DEEP BLUE



BRIGHT BLUE



DARK BLUE



FULL BLUE



BLUE



PALE INDIGO

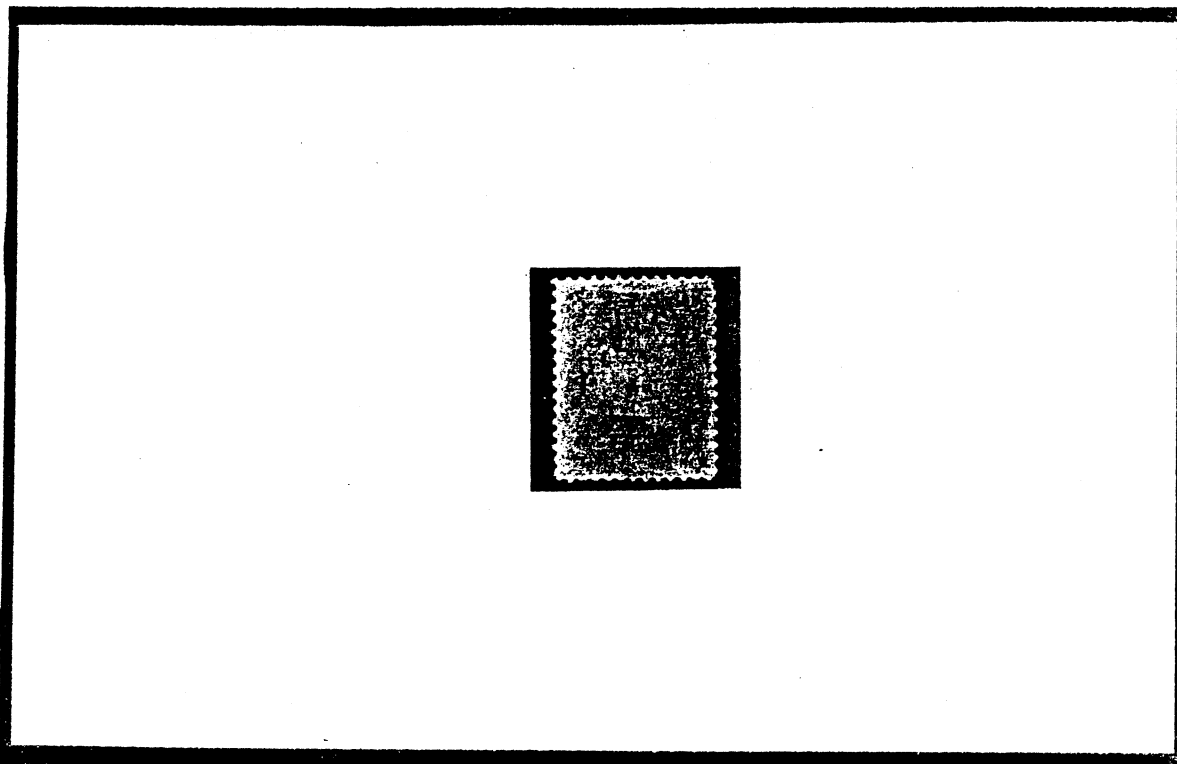


ULTRAMARINE

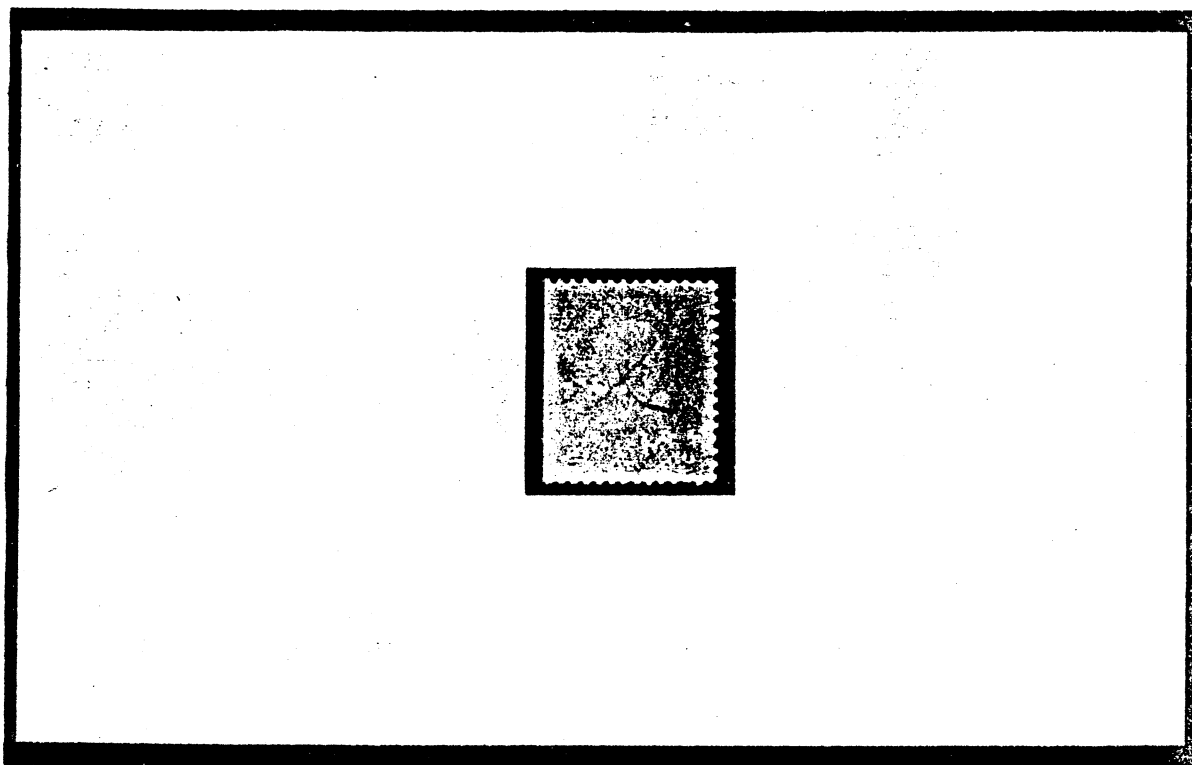


INDIGO

1 CT. ON LAID AND WOVE PAPER



Reverse of a 1 ct. on horizontally LAID paper, mounted on large piece of horizontally laid paper. Horizontal or vertical lines are characteristic of laid paper. Known on 1, 2, and 3 ct. stamps.



Reverse of a 1 ct. on thin, hard WOVE paper, mounted on large piece of wove paper. All 1861 through 1868 stamps were printed on wove paper. Those on laid paper are considered varieties.



1 CT. SHADE COMPARISONS

NORMAL BLUISH SHADES:



ULTRAMARINE SHADES (flat, dull appearance):



UNUSUAL SHADES:



"PRUSSIAN" BLUE  
GREEN CAST

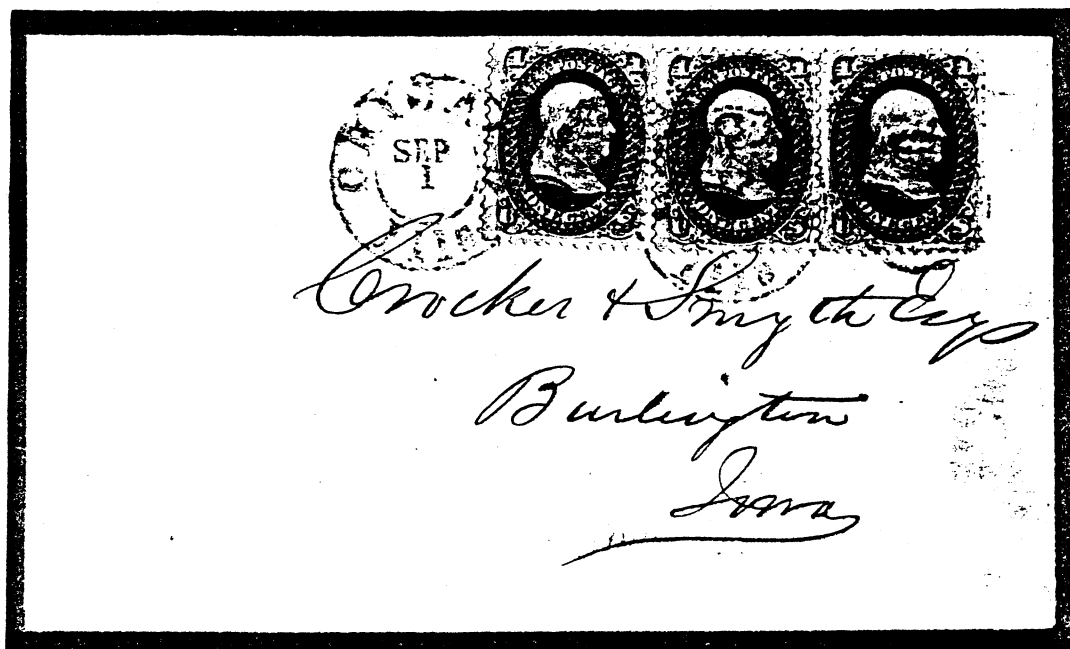


"SLATE" BLUE (1861-DOT IN "U")  
GRAY CAST



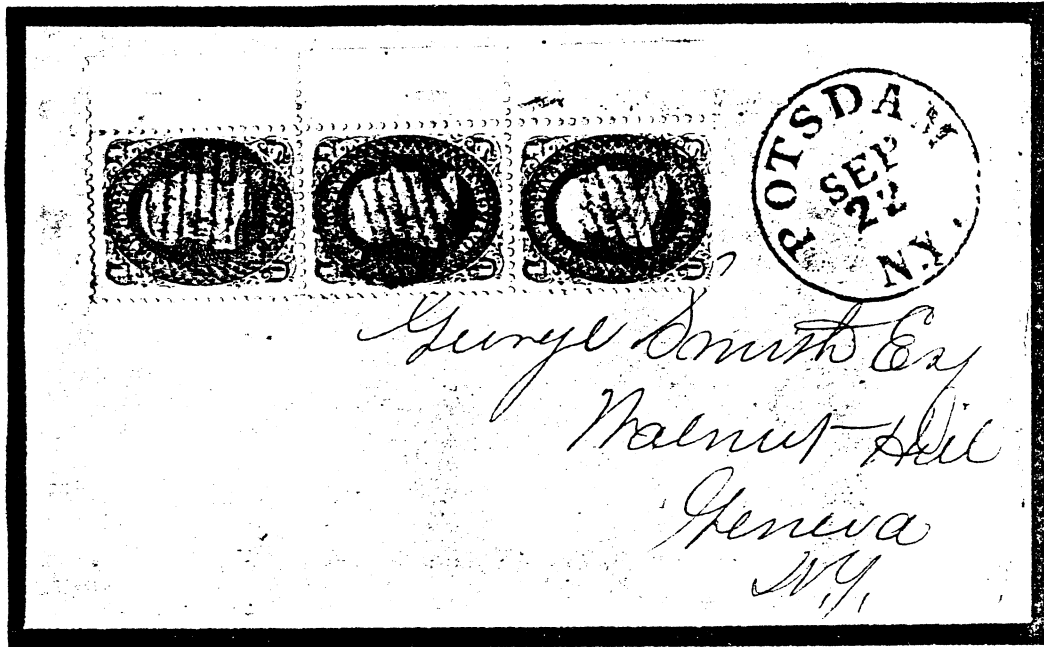
"PASTEL" BLUE  
FUGITIVE APPEARANCE

1 CT. DOT IN "U" VARIETY

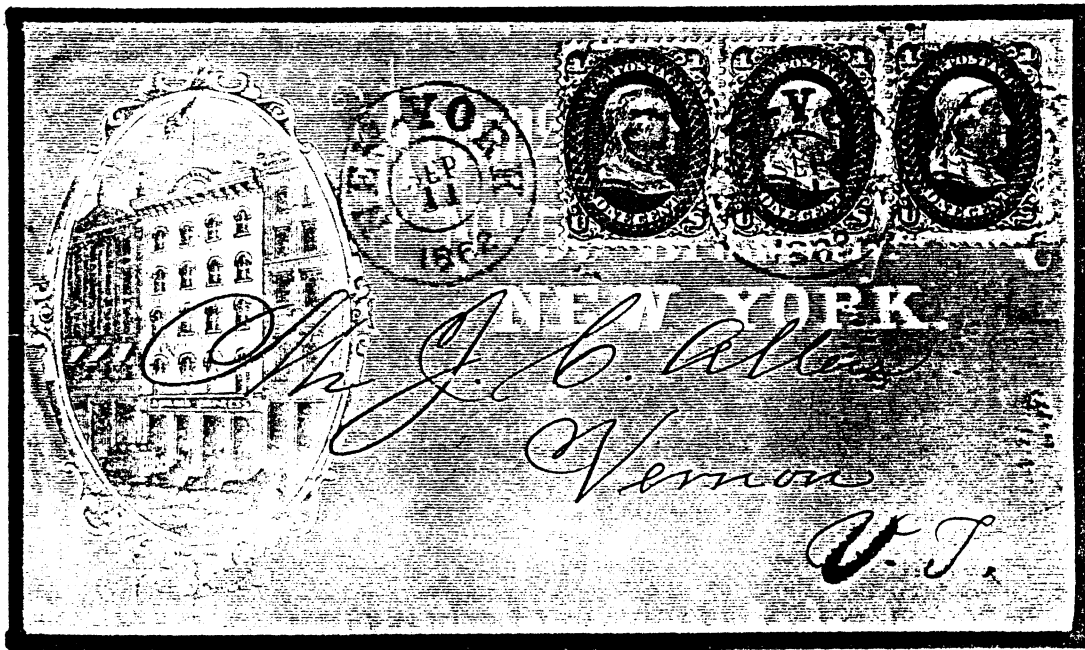


The Dot in "U" variety ("U" in lower left corner) came from plate 9, according to accepted statement of Lester Brookman. Since plates 9 and 10 were the initial 1 ct. plates, and since the 1 ct. cancelled on 17 Aug. 1861 (first day of use for issue) shows this variety, it is quite possible that plate 9, in its initial state, produced this variety.

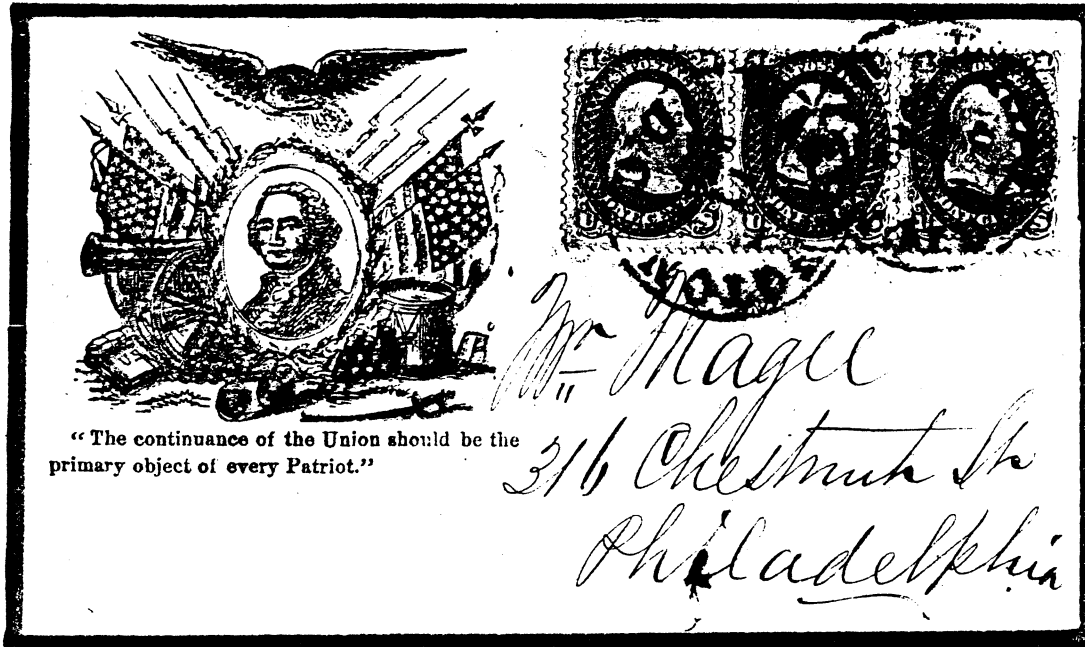
Above cover is franked by three 1 ct. stamps which show the Dot in "U" variety. The variety is relatively common.



Three 1 ct. blues that paid first class postage on cover mailed from Potsdam, N. Y., on Sept. 22, to Geneva, N. Y.



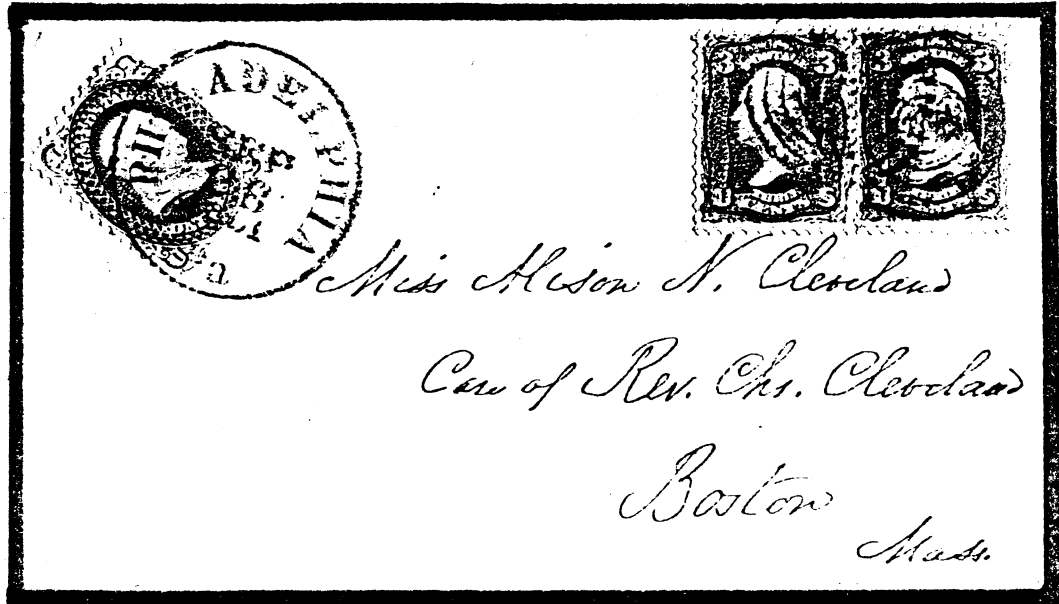
Three 1 ct. dark blues that paid first class postage on advertising cover of Adams Express Co. The cover was mailed from New York City, on Sept. 11, 1862.



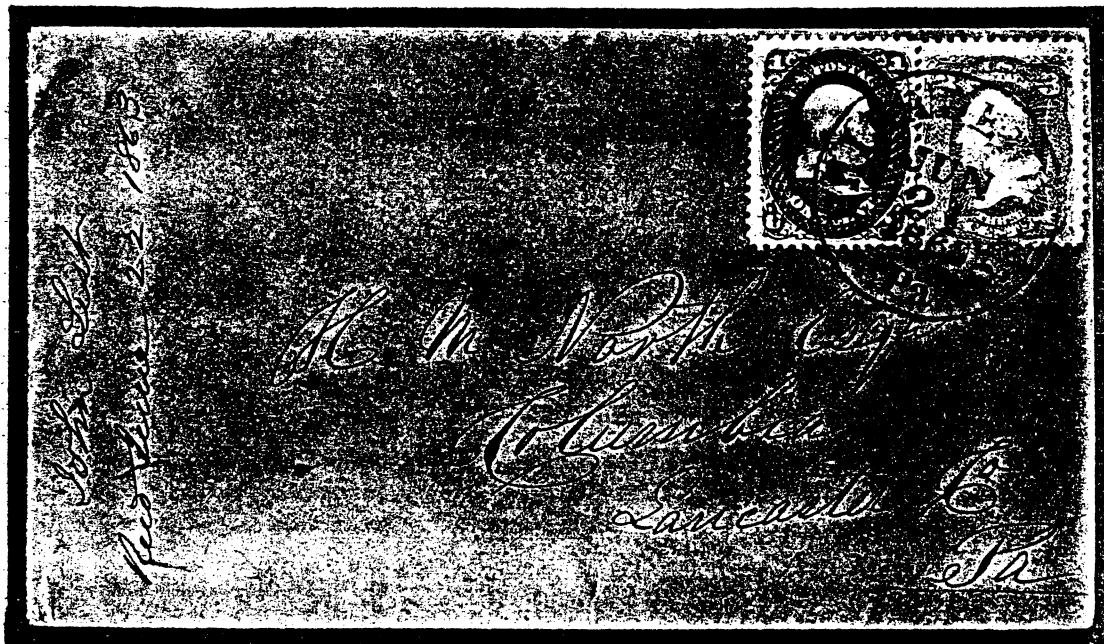
Three 1 ct. blues that paid first class postage on patriotic cover mailed from Washington, D. C. to Philadelphia, Pa.



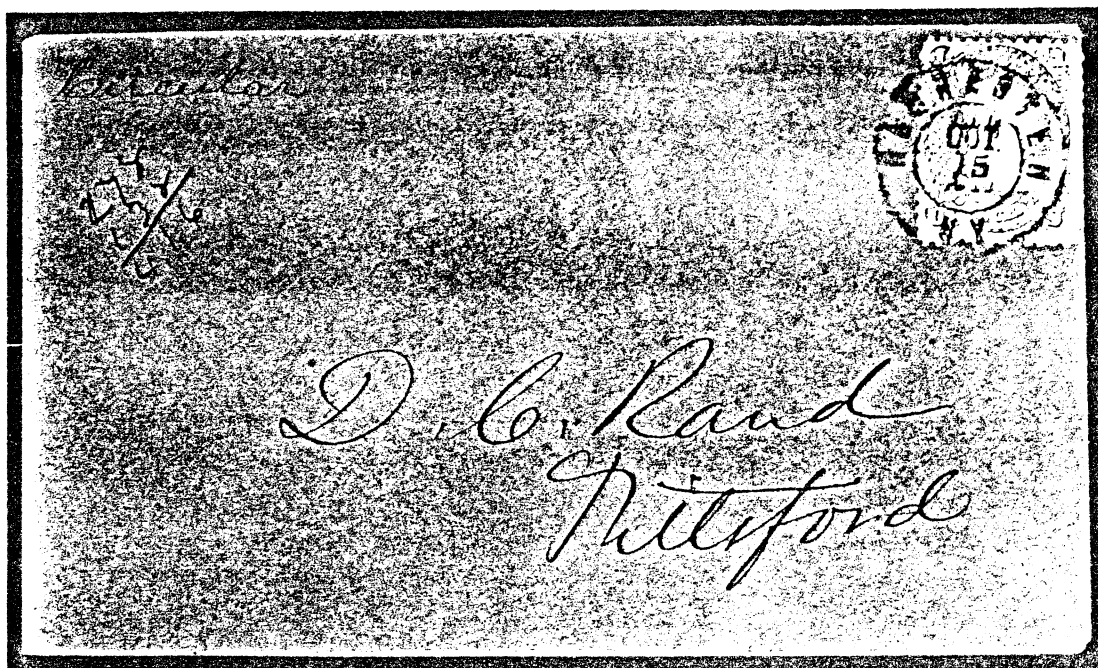
Three 1 ct. blues that paid first class postage on patriotic cover mailed from Mount Vernon, Iowa to Smithville, Ohio.



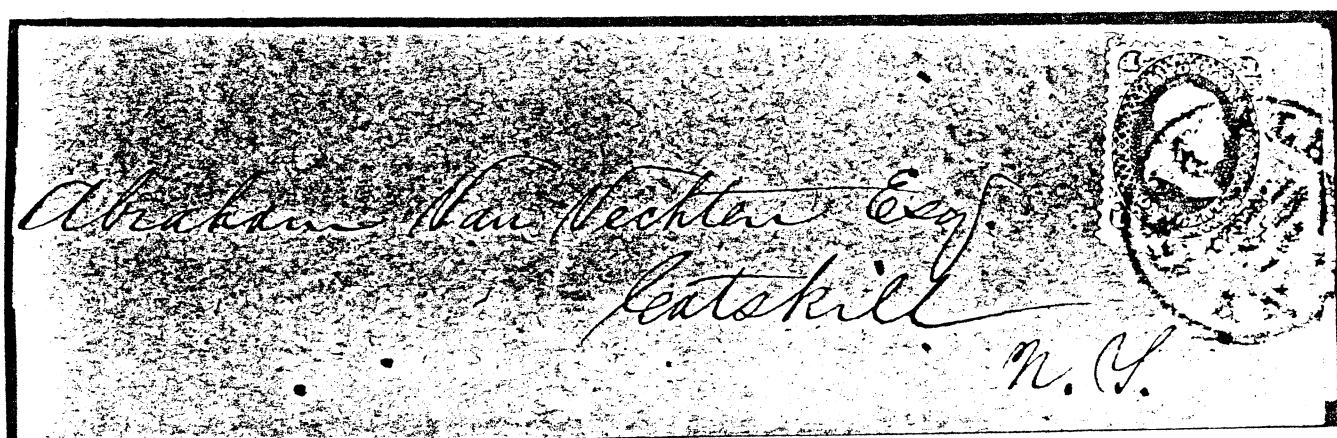
Early use of carrier fee paid by 1861 design 1 ct. stamp. Mailed on 28 Sep. 1861, two 3 ct. rose pinks paid double weight postage.



Late use of carrier fee paid by 1861 1 ct. stamp. Mailed on 21 June 1863, this was only 10 days before carrier fees were eliminated. A 3 ct. pale rose paid postage.



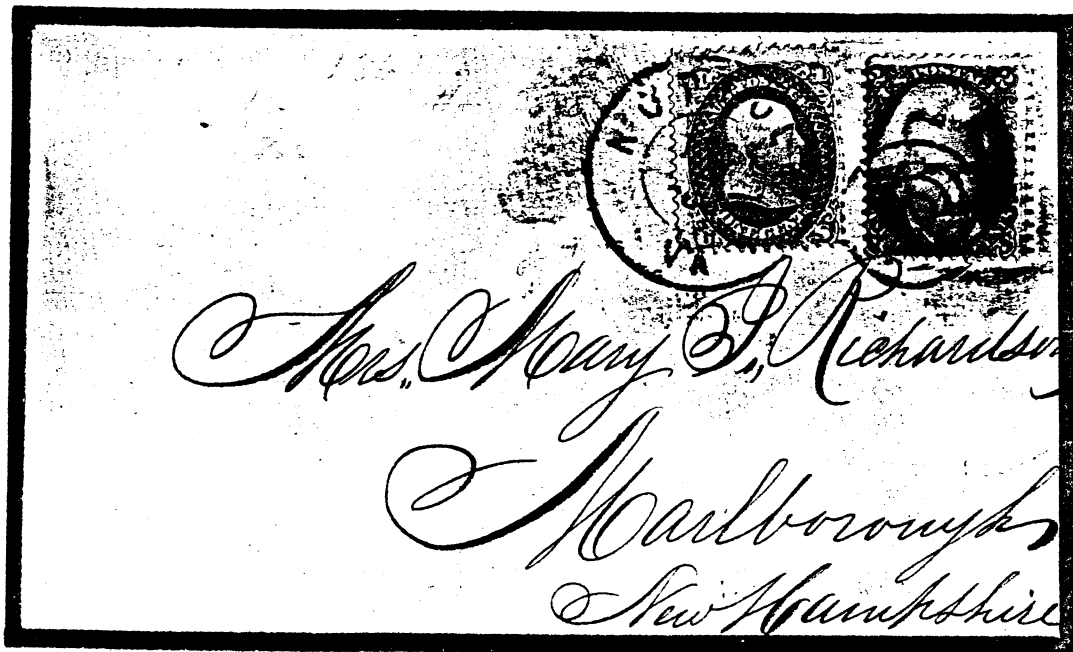
This 1 ct. (unusual shade) on unsealed envelope was mailed from Rochester, N. Y., on Oct. 15, 1862. Stamp paid pre-July 1, 1863, second-class rate for a circular not over 3 ozs. Stamp shows the Dot in "U" variety.



This 1 ct. on wrapper was mailed from Albany, N. Y. If mailed after July 1, 1863, stamp paid 1 ct. per copy (not over 4 ozs.) second-class rate for periodical publications issued less often than once a week.

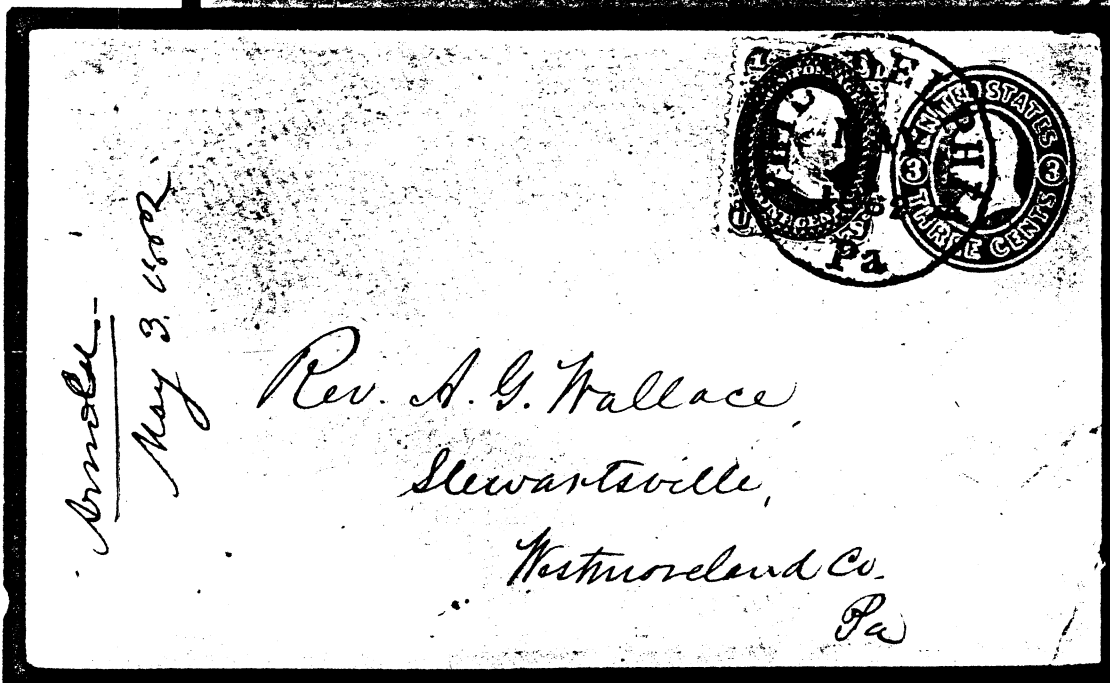
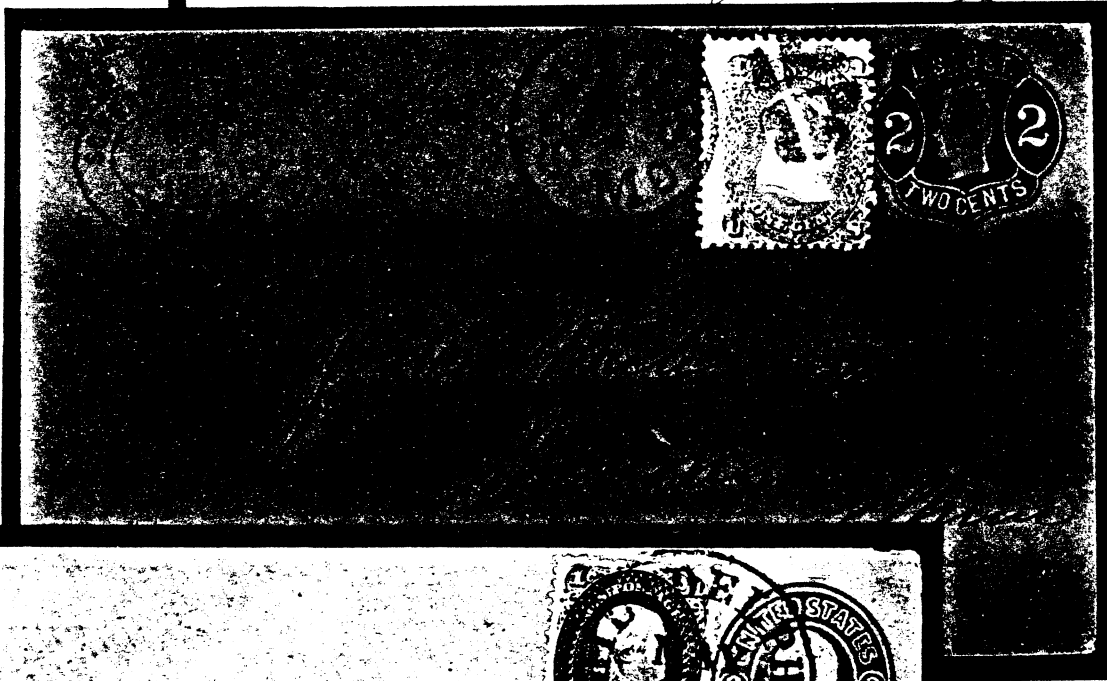
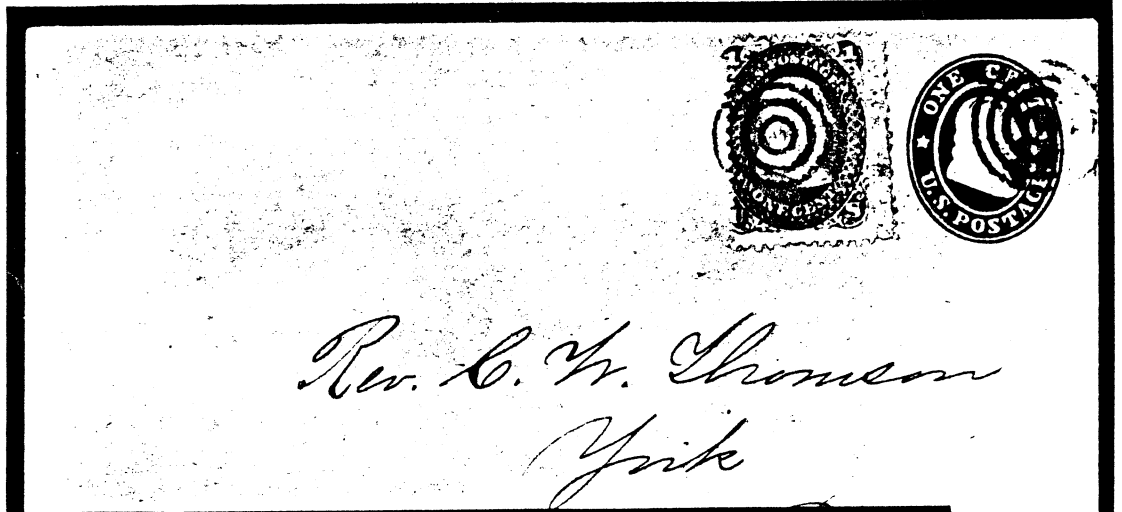


A 1 ct. blue and 5 ct. red brown used on folded letter that was written at Cardenas, Cuba, on May 10, 1862. It was probably brought into New York City by a private individual, and mailed to Baltimore, on May 23, 1862, as a double weight letter.

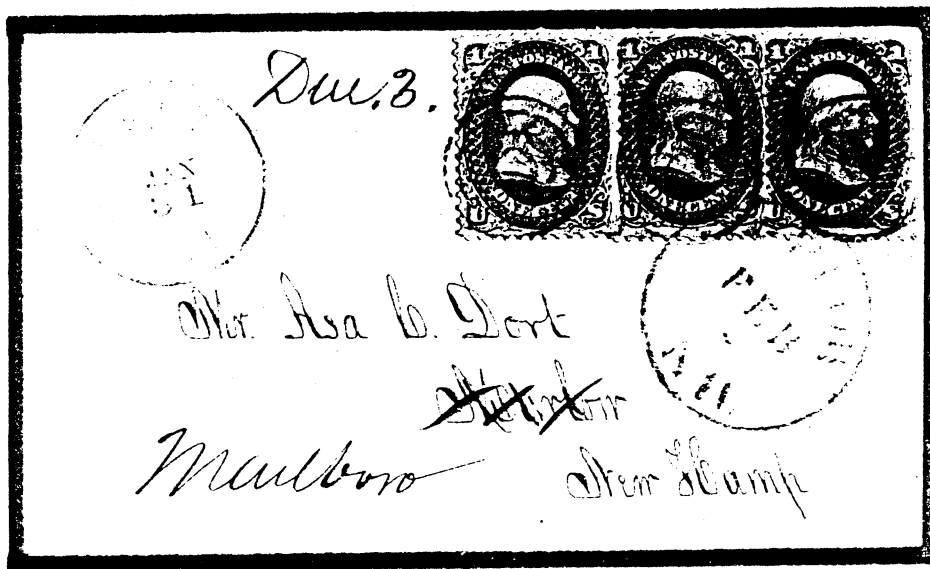


A 1 ct. and 2 ct. stamp that paid first class postage from Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 9, 1863. This was an occupation use, as Norfolk was occupied by the Federals on May 10, 1862.

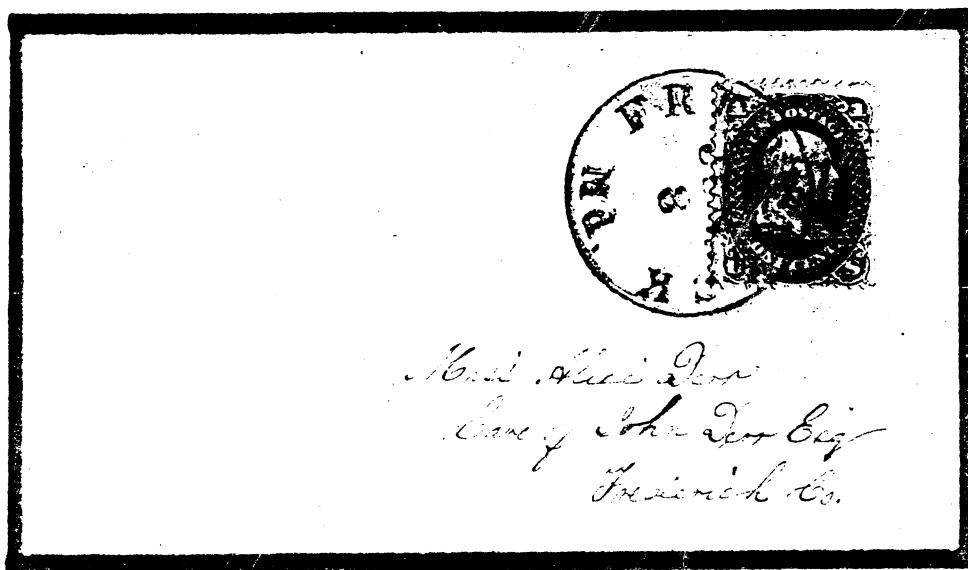
1 CT. USED ON STAMPED ENVELOPE



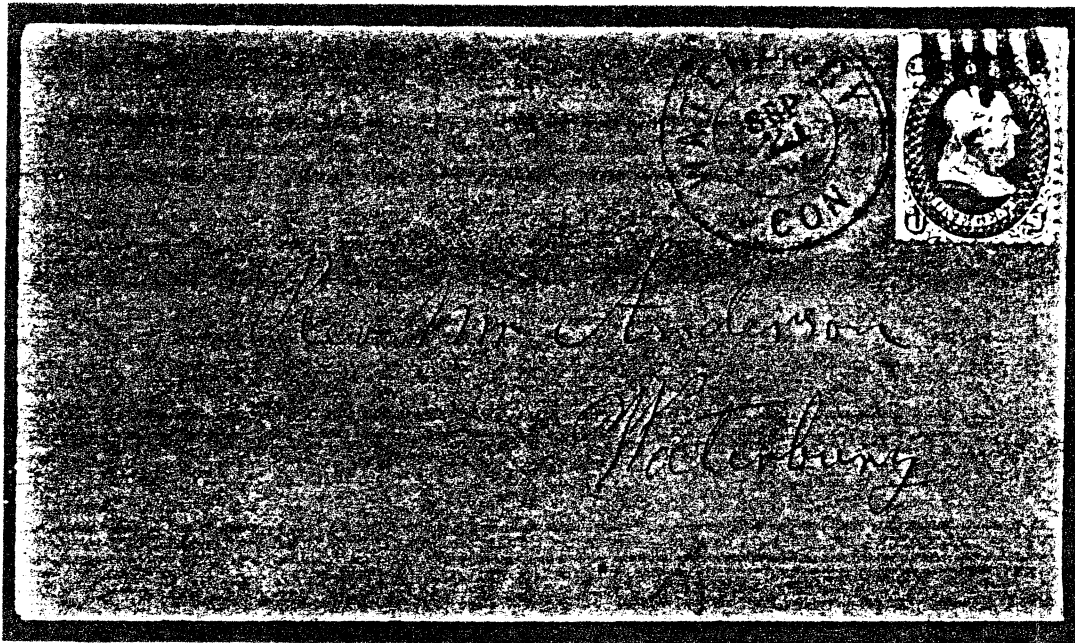




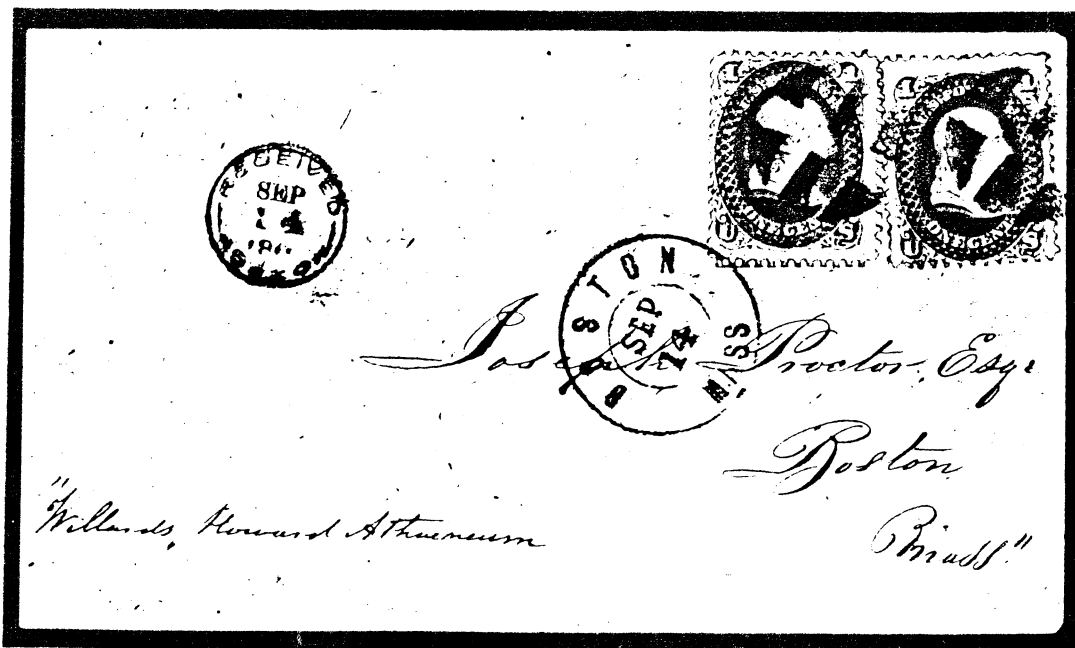
Three 1 ct. stamps in varying depths of shade that paid letter postage from Troy to Marlow, N. H., on Jan. 31. Forwarded from Marlow to Marlboro, N. H., on Feb. 2. The ms. "DUE 3" was applied to cover the forwarding charge.



A 1 ct. Blue that paid drop letter postage at Frederick, Md., on June 8.

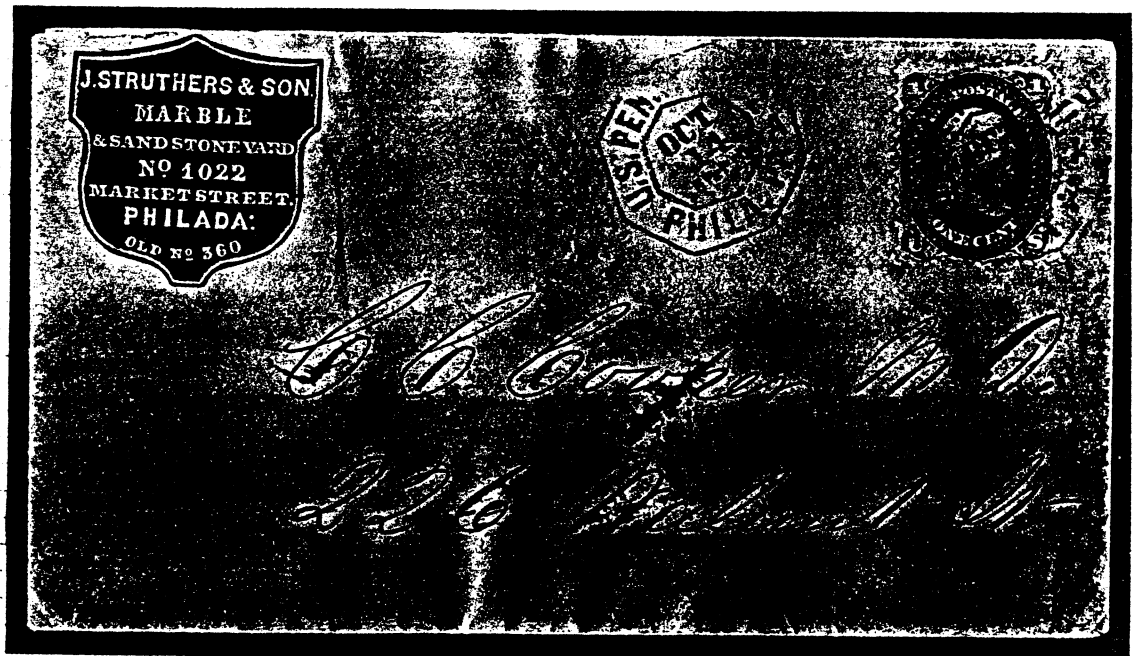
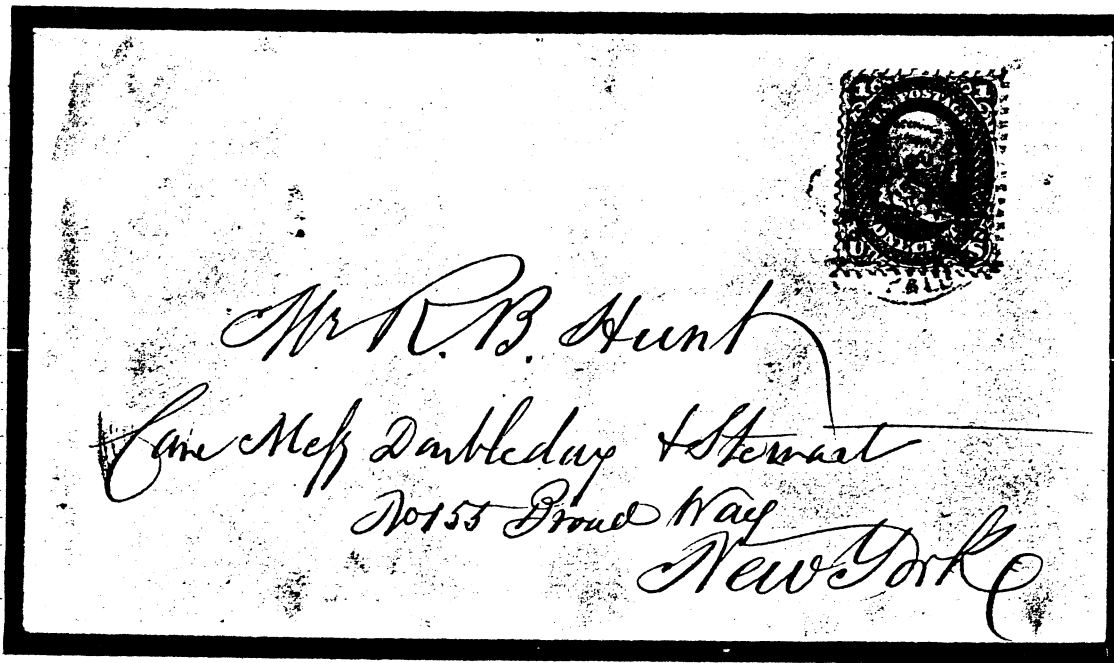


A 1 ct. deep blue that paid 1 ct. drop rate at Waterbury, Ct., on Sept. 21, 1866. Act of March 3, 1865, fixed drop rate at non-carrier offices at 1 ct. Stamp was cancelled by shield cancel.



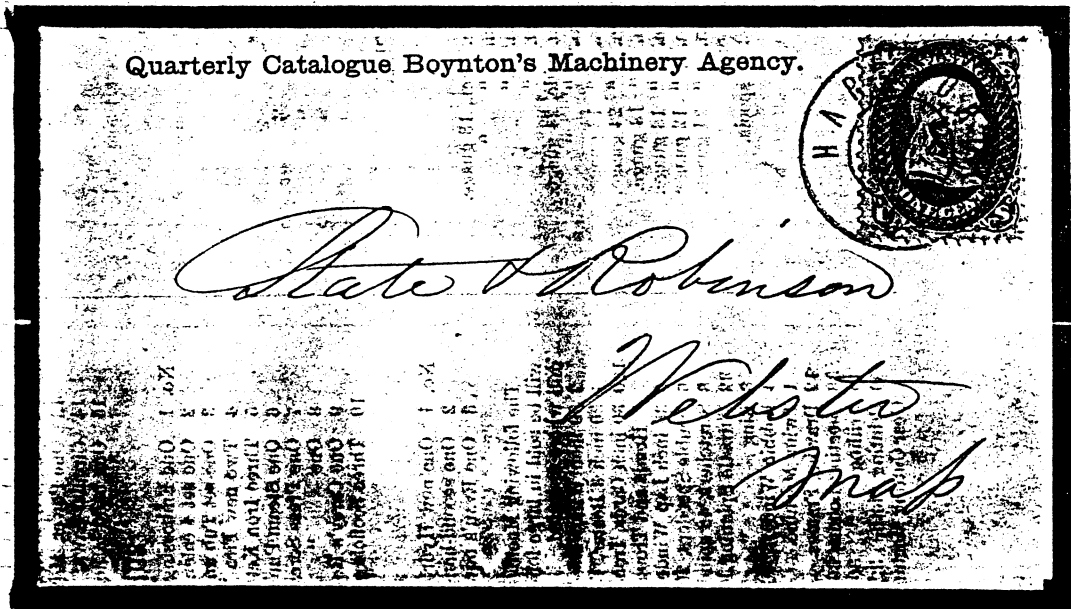
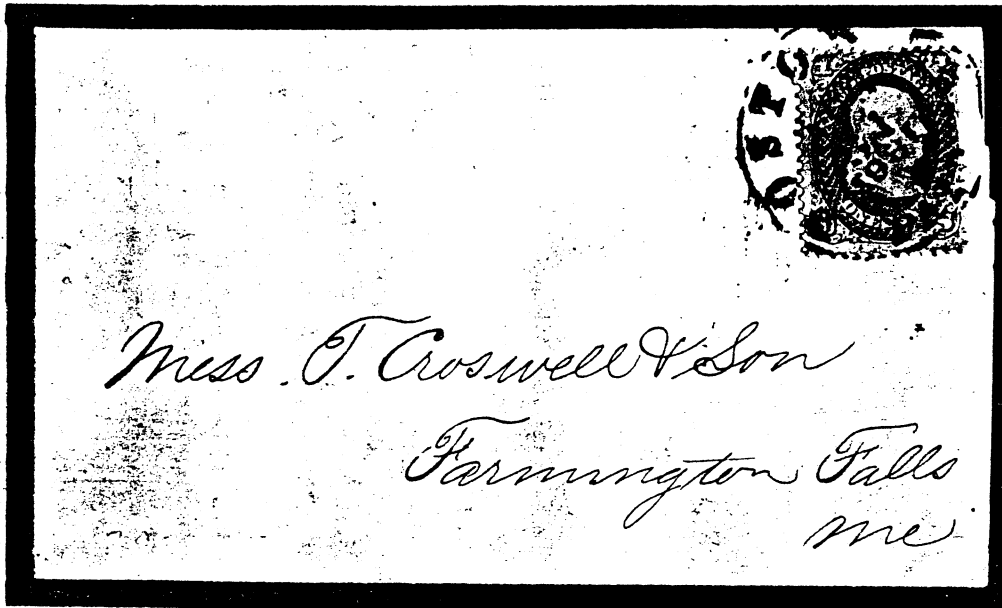
Two 1 ct. bright blues used on Sept. 14, drop cover that was mailed at Boston, Mass. Stamps were probably used after July 1, 1863, when 2 ct. drop rate went into effect for all offices.

1 CT. DROP RATE USES



These 1 ct. stamps paid the general 1 ct. drop rate, which was in effect until July 1, 1863. Note the red N. Y. C. and black Philadelphia drop markings used as cancels. Both uses were mailed in Oct. of 1861 or 1862.

1 CT. CIRCULAR USES



These 1 ct. stamps paid the 1 ct. second class rate for circulars not weighing over 3 ounces, which was in effect until July 1, 1863. Top was mailed from Boston, Mass., on Aug. 31, 1861. Bottom was mailed from Hartford, Ct. (printed date of May, 1862).

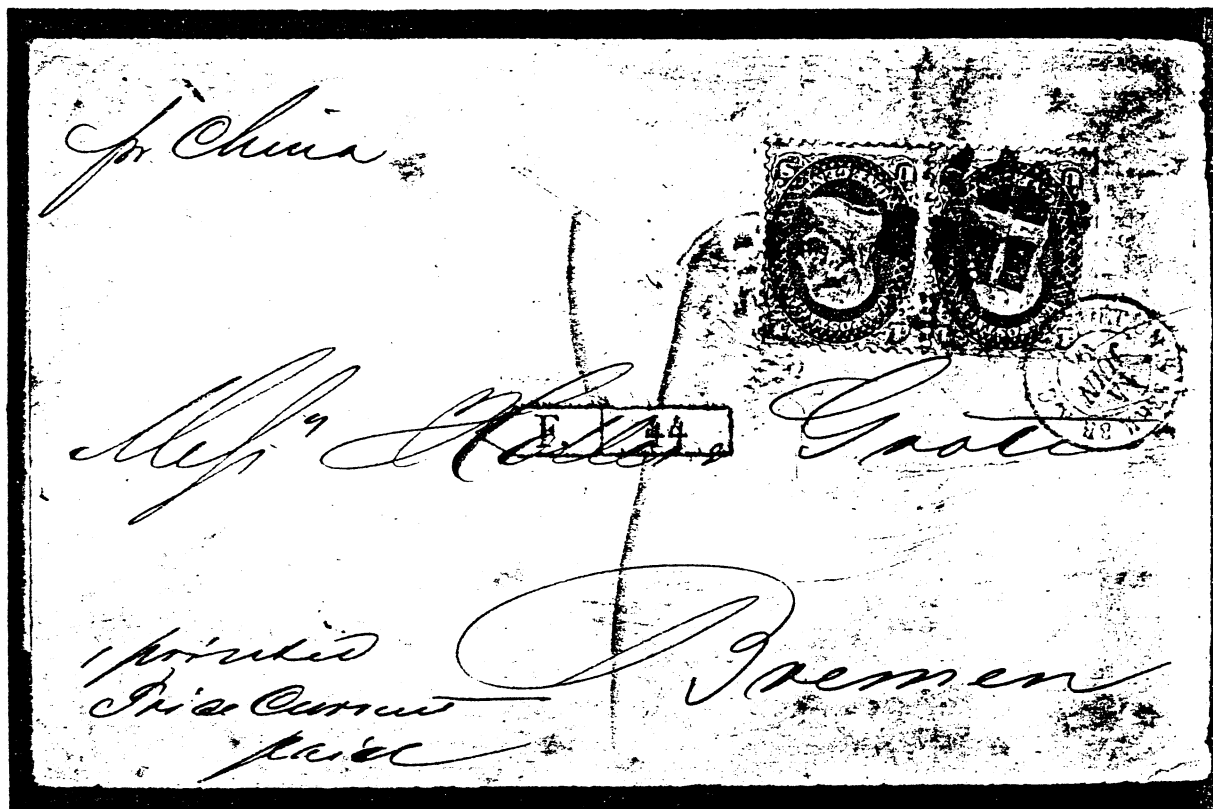
## 1 CT. FOREIGN RATE COVERS

The 1 ct. stamps were primarily intended for use on domestic mailings. When used on foreign rate covers, they usually either paid postage on printed matter, or were used with higher values to pay various rates.

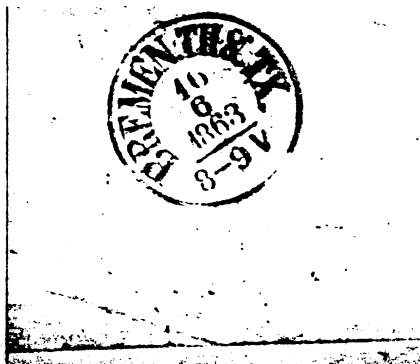


A 1 ct. pale blue and two 10 ct. Type II's that paid 21 cts. under 1/4 oz. French Convention rate to Dresden, Saxony, rate effective 4/57 to 1/68. Credited 18 cts. to France at New York on 31 Jan.; placed on Br. Pkt. "Canada" at Boston on 1 Feb.; received Calais on 17 Feb. 1865; and entered the Prussian mail system at Aachen on 18 Feb. Blue "AUS FRANKREICH PER AACHEN, FRANCO" indicates prepaid mail sent from France via Belgium to Aachen.

PRINTED MATTER  
TO BREMEN VIA FRANCE



Two 1 ct. blues that paid U. S. postage at New York City on printed prices current addressed to Bremen. Sent by Cunarder "China" on 3 June 1863. Lack of any Anglo - French Treaty marking, and presence of "ETATS UNIS SERV. BR. A. C., 14 JUN 63" marking, seem to indicate it was not carried under terms of British Open Mail, but as U. S. - French Treaty mail. France applied "F. 44" which means Article 44 of French - Thurn & Taxis Convention of 1862. Under Article 44, a bulk weight charge of 14 centimes per 40 grammes of printed matter was due France from Thurn & Taxis. Thurn & Taxis carried it through Germany to their office in Bremen, where black "BREMEN. TH & TX., 16 - 6 - 63" was applied on back. Blue "4" is amount due from addressee (believed to be 4 grota, equivalent to 4 U. S. cents).

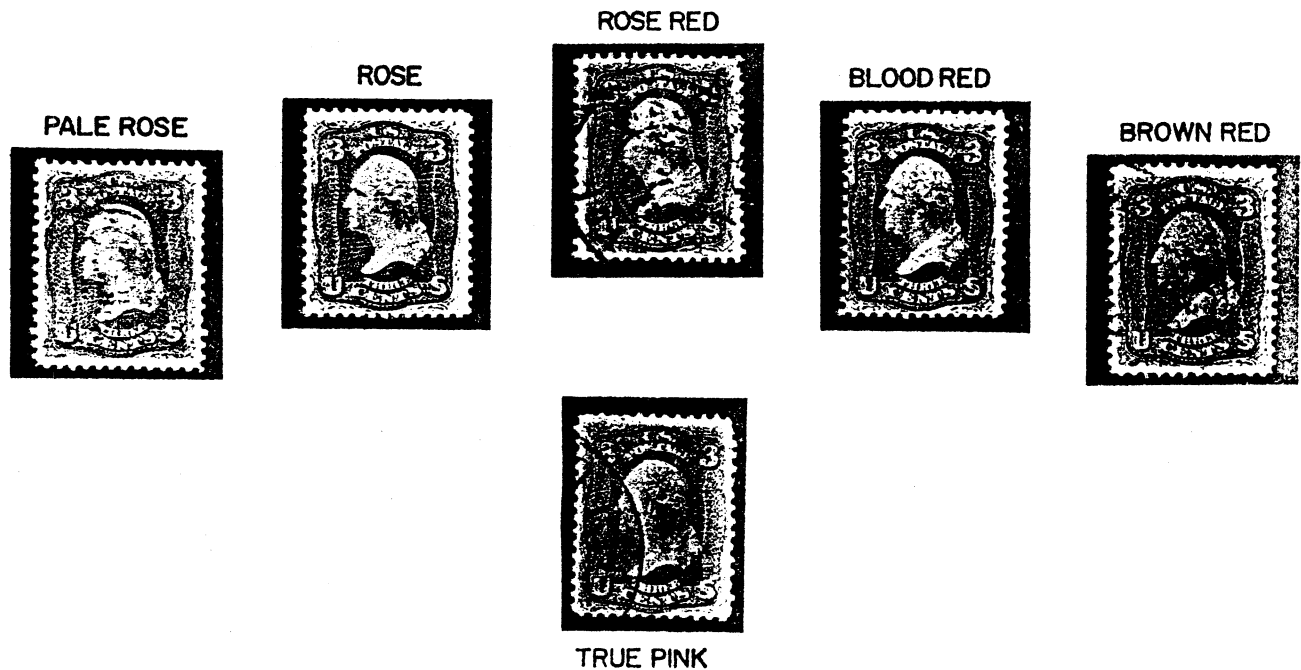


STORY OF THE  
3 CT. PINKISH SHADES

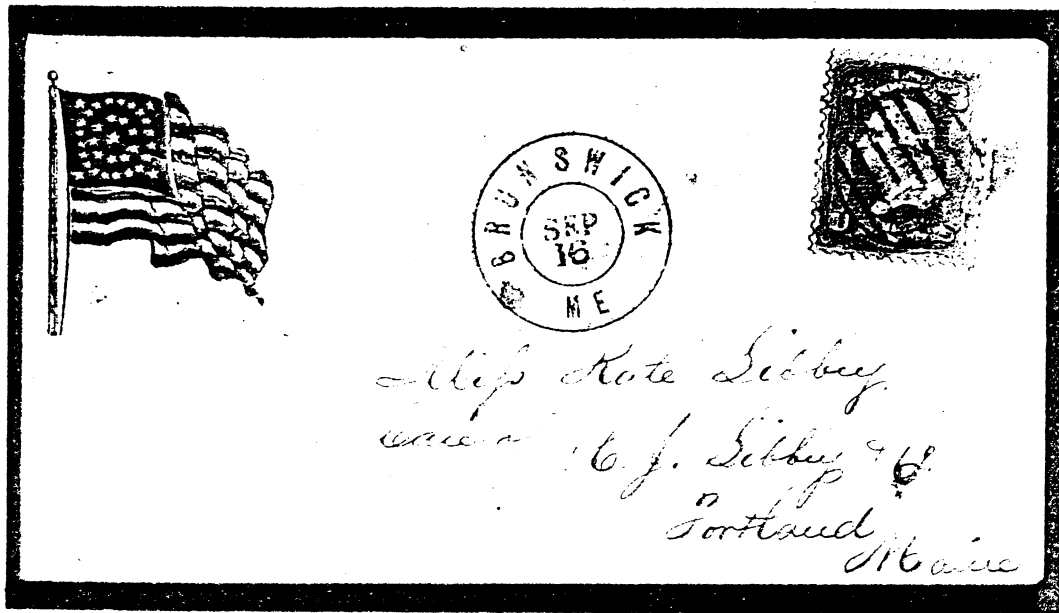
The first trial printings of the 3 ct. value were in pinkish tints. But rose tints were worked up, as pinkish were deemed not acceptable by Post Office Dept. Pinkish 3 ct. stamps on hand were used up when the new design stamps were first issued in mid August of 1861.

The pink came in two related shades, which were rose pink and "pigeon blood" pink. Probably less than 1% of all issued 3 ct. 1861 design stamps were in pink shades.

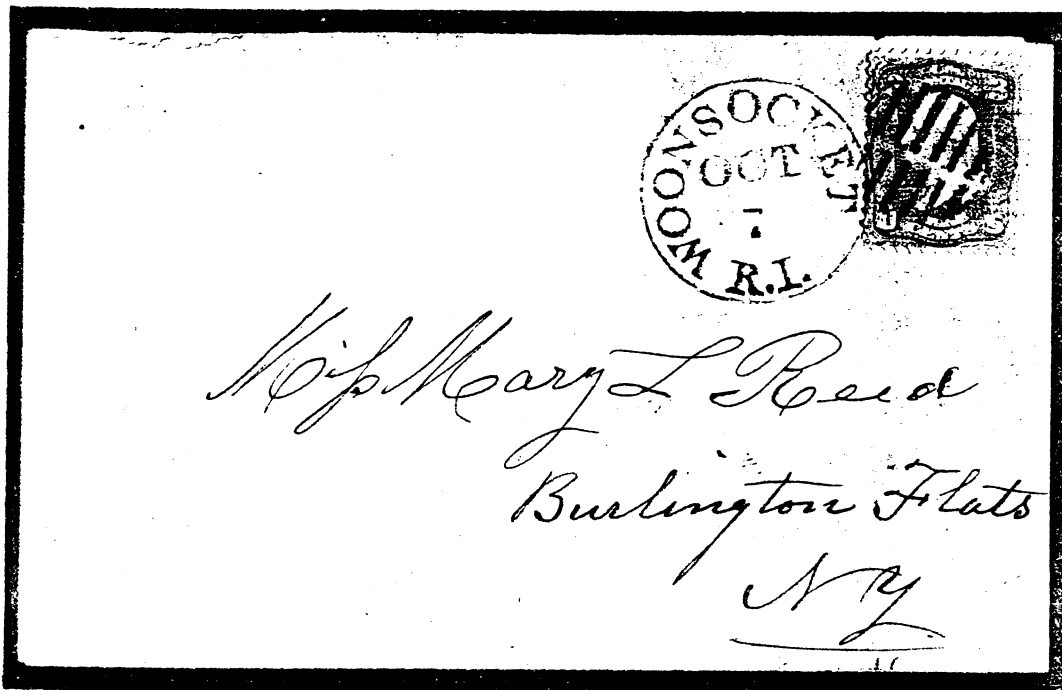
SHADE COMPARISON WITH TRUE PINK



The above stamps are five non-pink shades arranged over a true pink for comparison. Pink is decidedly different from other shades. Pink seems to give off a bluish cast.

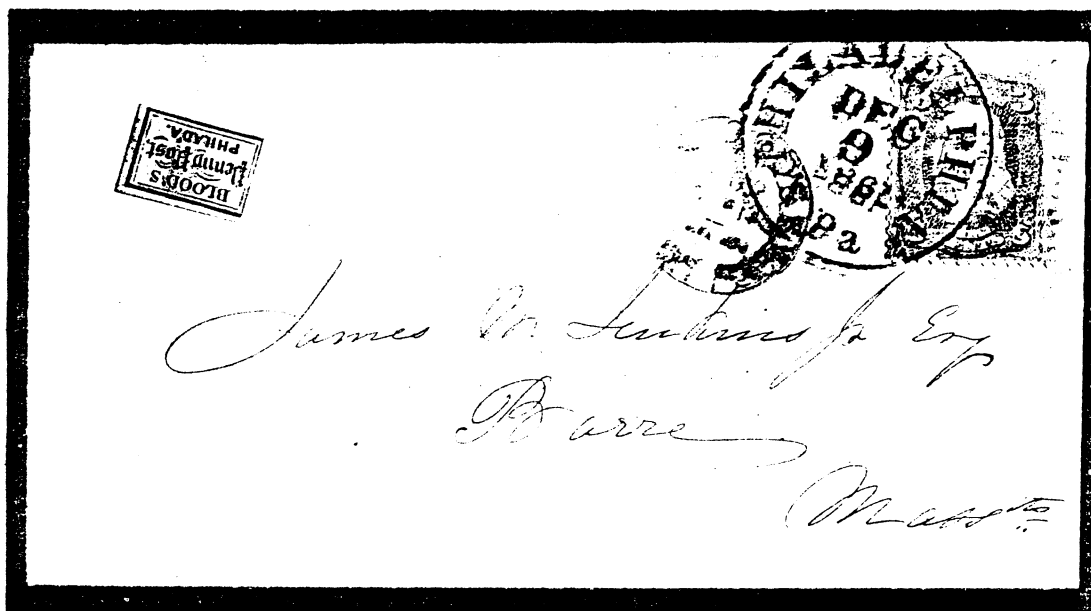


A 3 ct. PINK used on patriotic cover mailed from Brunswick, Maine, on Sept. 16. Year of use was probably 1861.

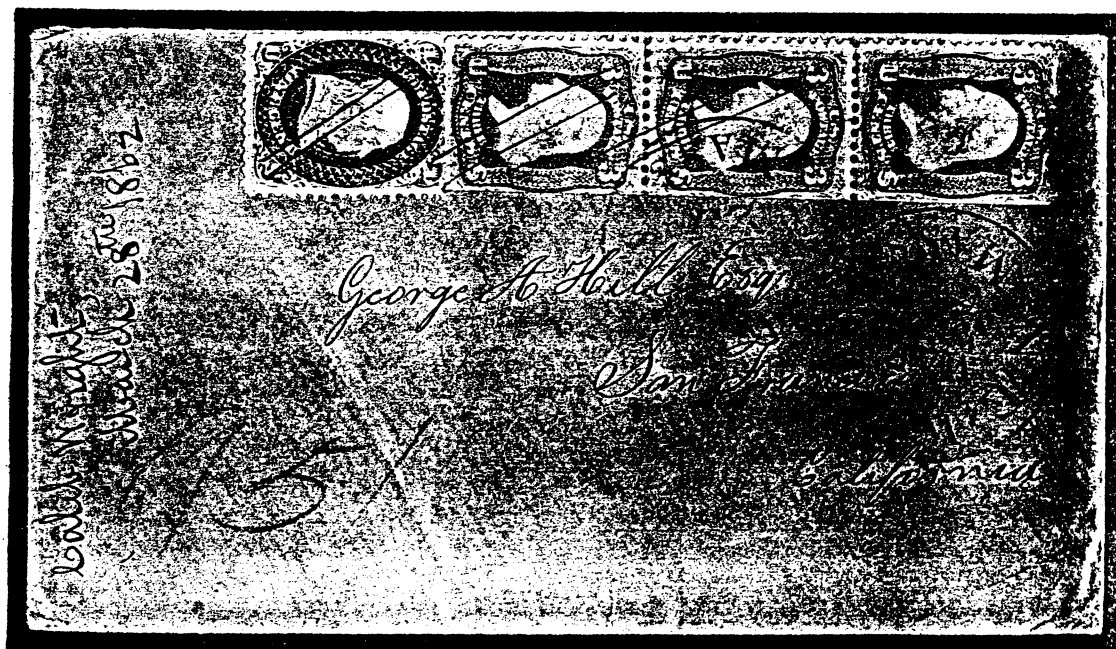


A 3 ct. PIGEON BLOOD PINK used on cover mailed from Woonsocket, R. I., on Oct. 7. Year of use was probably 1861.





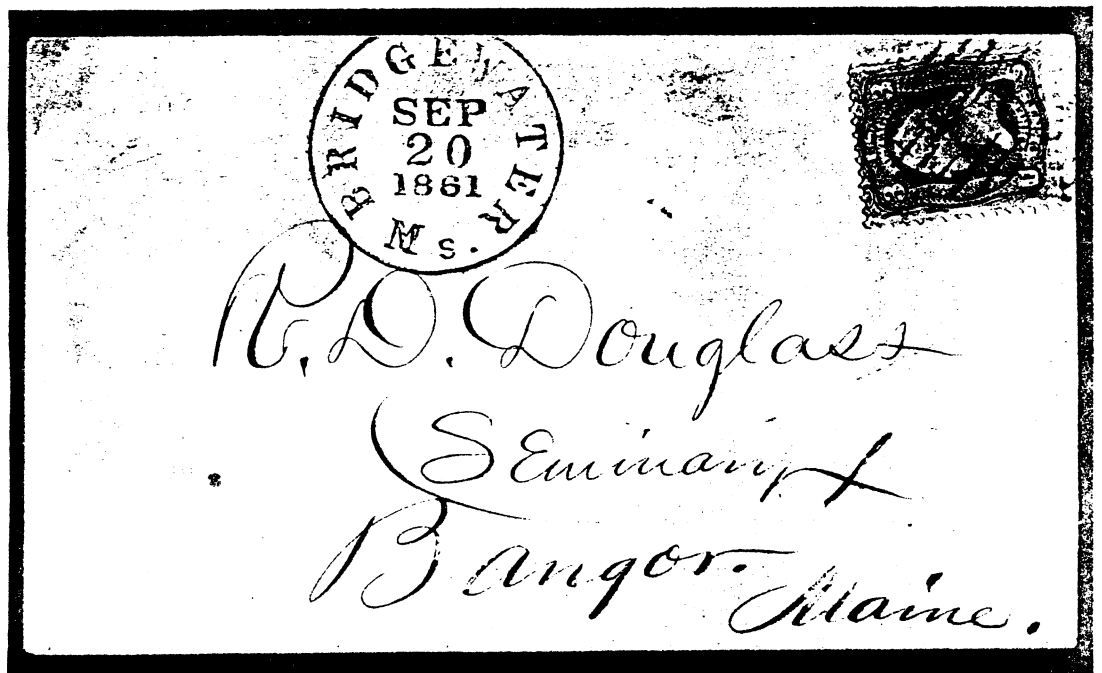
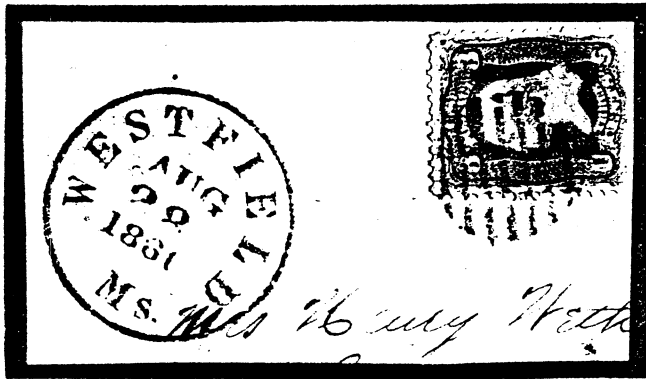
A 3 ct. PINK, cancelled by Philadelphia pmk. of Dec. 9, 1861, mailed to Barre, Mass. Pmk. was struck over Blood's Penny Post marking of Dec. 9. A Bronze on Lilac "BLOOD'S PENNY POST, PHILAD'A." stamp, cancelled by acid stain, paid the private postage.



Strip of three of 3 ct. PINKS and 1 ct. "Dot In U" variety that paid 10 cts. rate for over 3,000 miles of pre July 1, 1863. Mailed on Mar. 29, 1862, from Newton, Mass. to San Francisco, Cal.

More correctly, stamps paid 10 cts. rate from "east to west of Rocky Mts.", which superseded "in excess of 3,000 miles" stipulation in 1861.

ROSE PINK SHADES



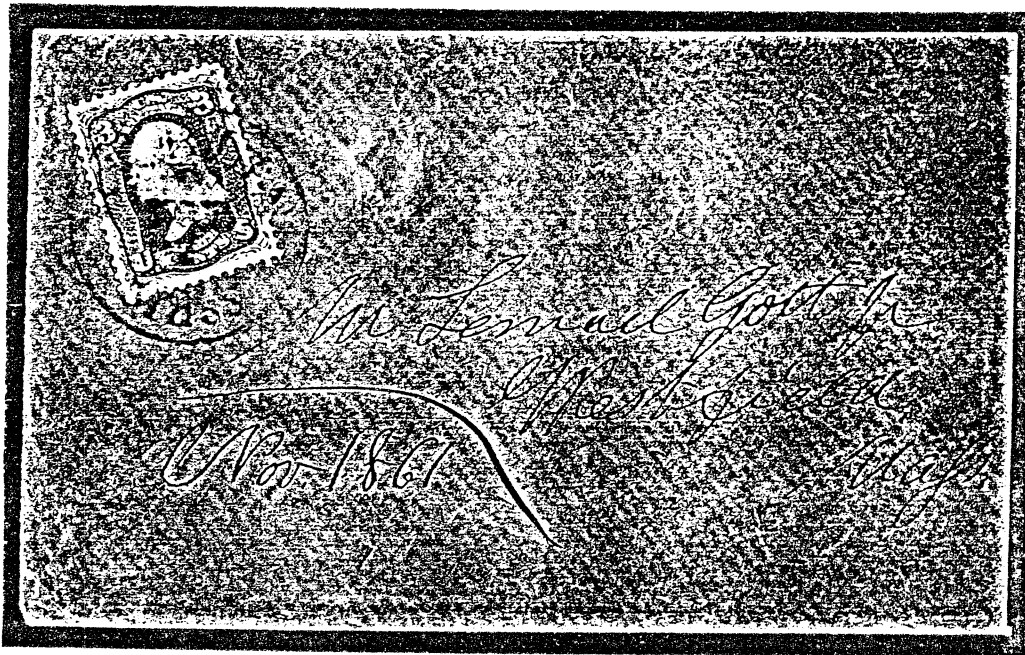
## UNUSUAL 3 CENT SHADES

From 17 Aug. 1861 through 31 Mar. 1868, 1,789,474,600 3 ct. stamps were issued (this included a few "A" and "C" grills of late 1867). From 1 Jan. 1868 through 31 Mar. 1869, 348,904,200 grilled 3 ct. stamps were issued. This made a grand total of 2,138,378,800 3 ct. stamps of 1861 design that were issued to post offices. The great majority were issued in common shades; however, some were issued in unusual, relatively scarce shades. The next few pages will illustrate some examples.

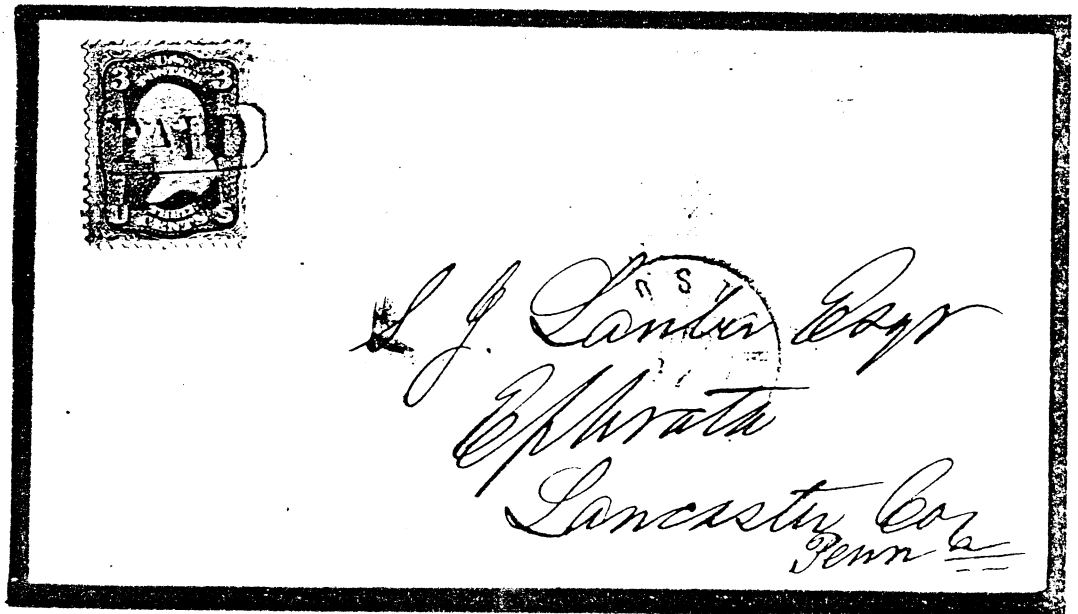


Wm. Wyer's so-called "Dark Indian Red"

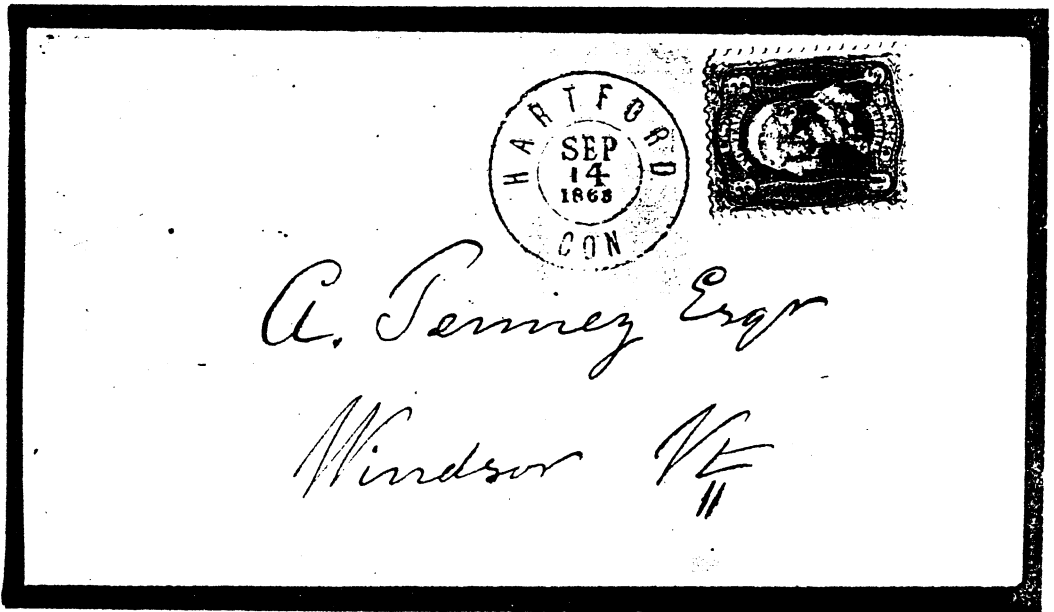
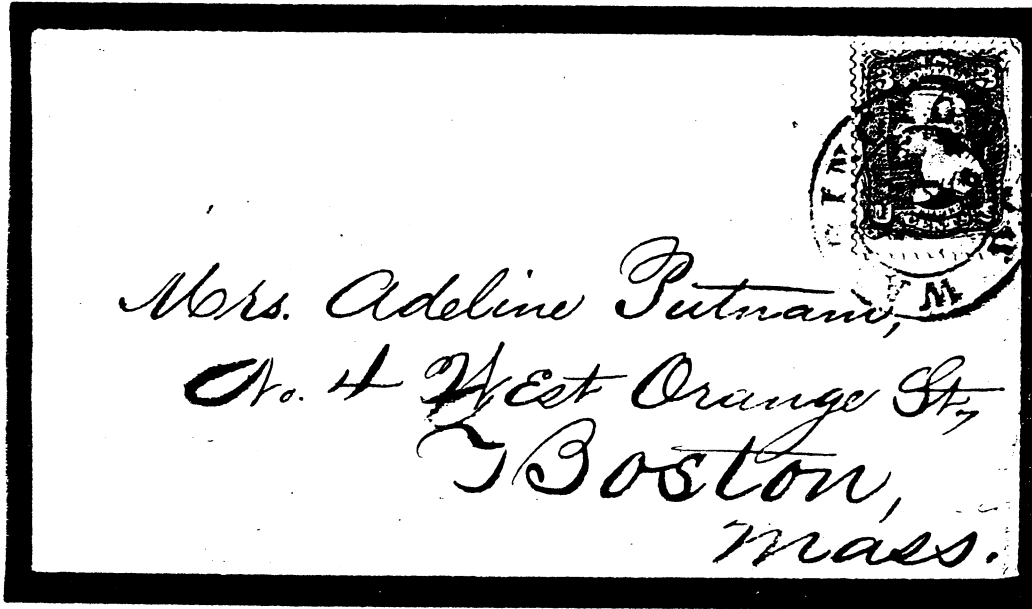
UNUSUAL 3 CENT SHADES



Ashbrook's "Pinkish Rose"



UNUSUAL 3 CENT SHADES



Ashbrook's "Carmine Lake"

PLATE NUMBER BLOCK  
3 CENT ROSE



This is an unused plate block of the 3 ct. rose from plate number 32. All the regularly issued stamps were printed from 200 subject plates, and issued in vertically divided panes of 100. Plate numbers only appear in the bottom margins of the left and right panes.

3 CT. USED BLOCKS



### MINOR VARIETIES



**CRAZY PERFORATIONS:** A result of margin being folded under prior to perforating.



**MISPLACED PERFORATIONS:** A result of sheet being placed off location in perforating machine.



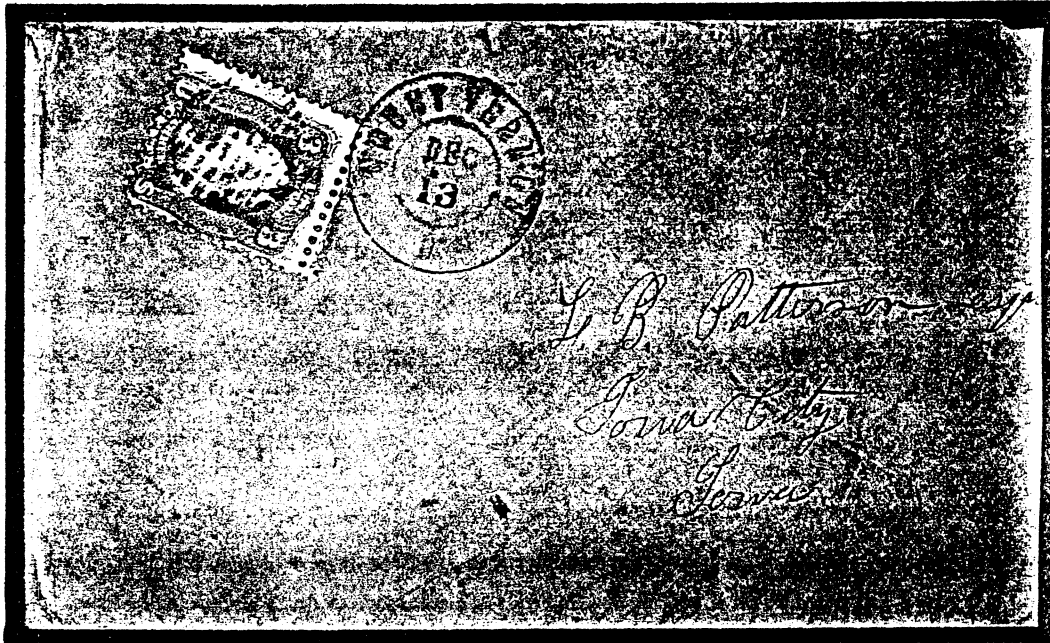
**PLATE SMEAR (L. R. CORNER):** A result of improper cleaning of ink from plate.



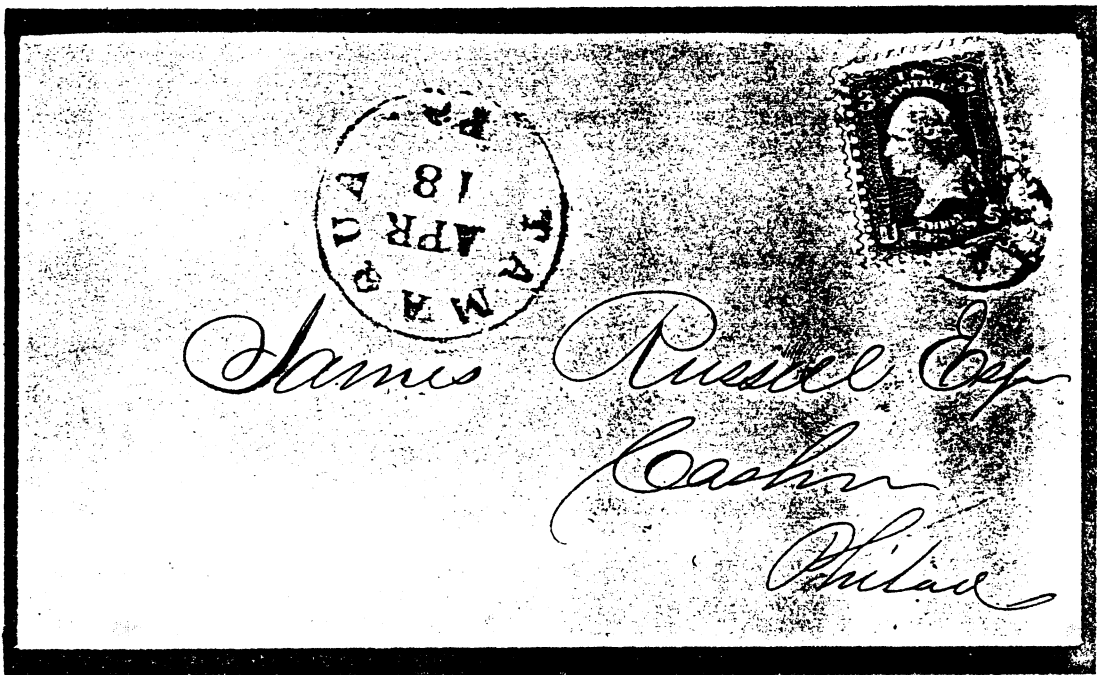
**STITCH WATERMARK:** The result of stitches that join ends of band on which paper pulp is first formed.



DOUBLE PERFORATION VARIETIES



Double Horizontally



Double Vertically

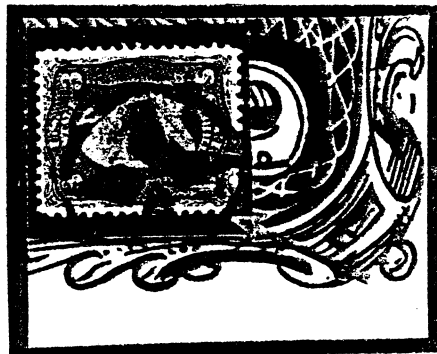
Double perforations resulted from two passes in same direction through perforating machine.

PRINTED ON BOTH SIDES



Face down side of above stamp is fully printed 3 ct. rose that bears target cancel. Face up side is partially printed 3 ct. design. On true printed on both sides variety, as above, printed words read from left to right on both sides.

MAJOR DOUBLE TRANSFER  
BOTTOM LEFT CORNER



IMPERFORATE HORIZONTALLY



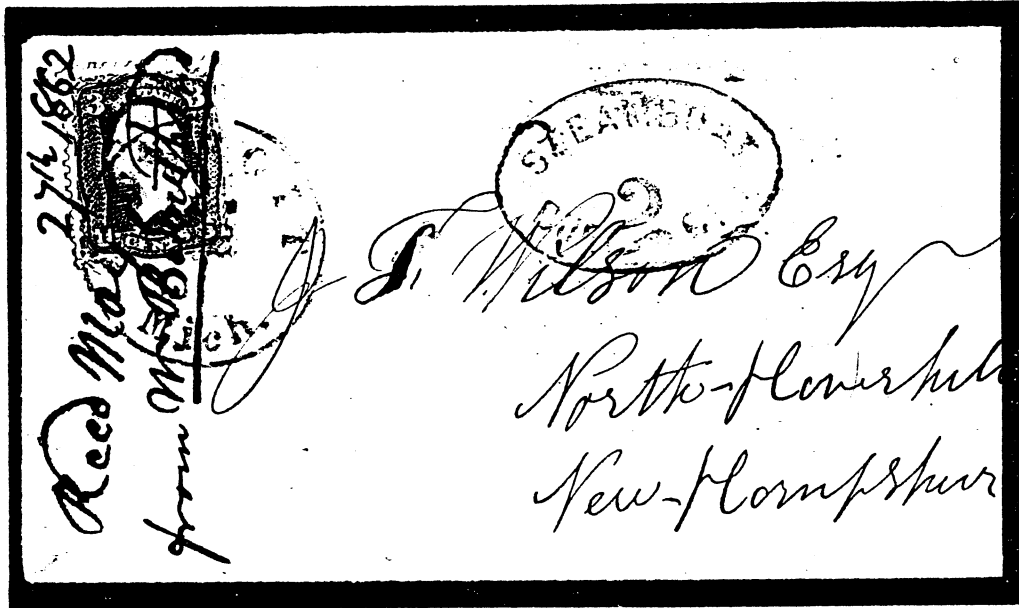
Due to lack of horizontal perforations, original mailer probably tore above 3 ct. rose from its neighbors. Part of above and below stamp design, stamp design at top right and bottom left, still shows. It is very unusual to see this variety in other than unused pair or unused block.



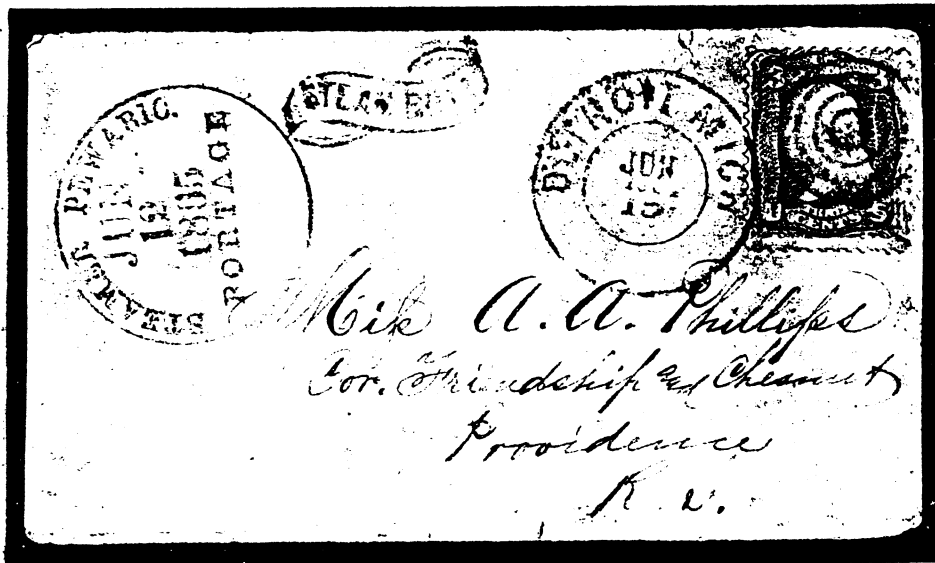
FORT CRAIG, N. M. territorial use of 3 ct. rose to Connecticut, on Nov. 17, 1863. Fort was in area claimed by C. S. A. as Confederate Territory of Arizona. Confederates from Texas under Gen. Sibley failed to capture it on Jan. 21, 1862, at Battle of Valverde.



GOLD HILL, N. T. territorial use of three 3 ct. roses on 3 ct. envelope that bears Wells, Fargo & Co. frank. Stamps paid 4 times 3 cts. in heavy postage to St. Louis, Mo. Purchased, franked envelope paid express company fee. Stamps cancelled by Wells, Fargo & Co. handstamp.

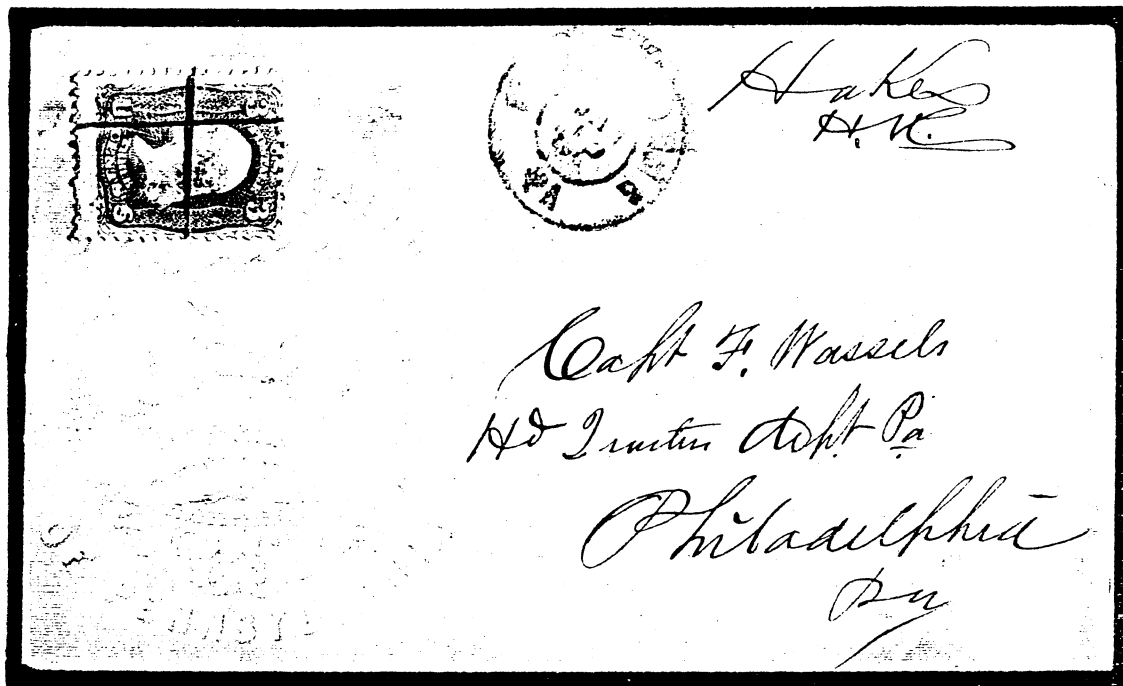


Conveyed by a non-contract steamboat in May 1862, to Detroit, Mich. The 3 ct. stamp paid first class postage from Detroit to North Haverhill, N. H. The "STEAMBOAT DUE 2 CTS." indicated the 2 cts. private vessel charge in effect until 7/63, when it became double postage.



Conveyed by contract steamboat "Pewabic" to Detroit, Mich., "STEAMER PEWABIC. JUN. 12, 1865, PORTAGE", and forwarded on June 15 to Providence, R. I. The 3 ct. stamp paid first class postage. The 738 ton steamer "Pewabic" collided with "Meteor" and sank near Thunder Bay, Mich., on Aug. 9, 1865.

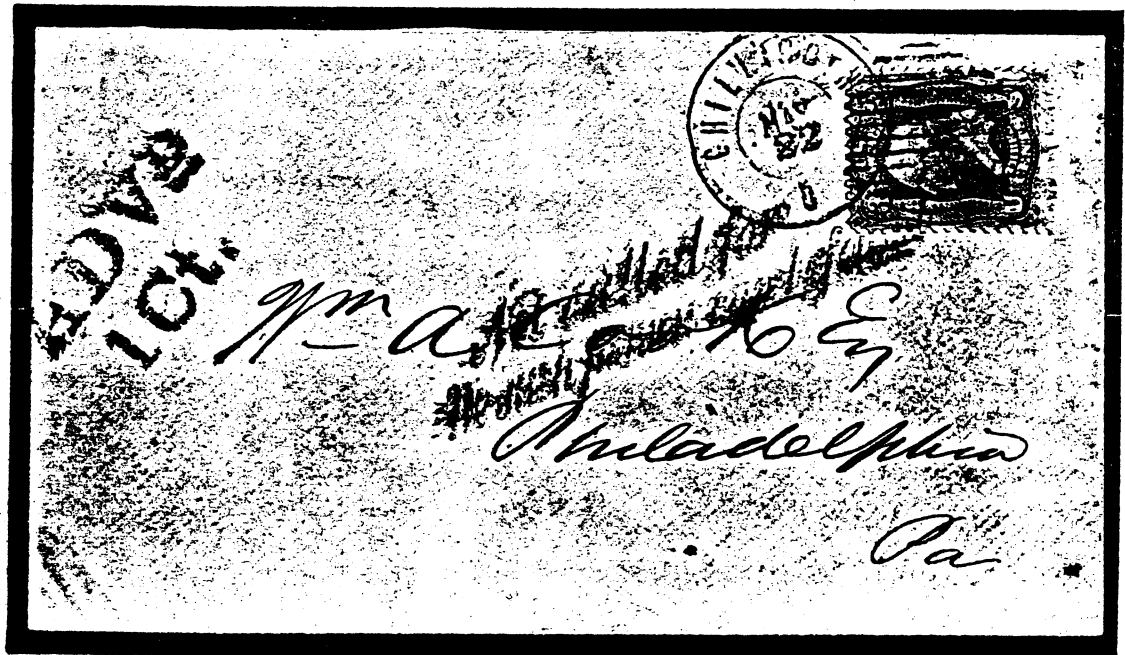
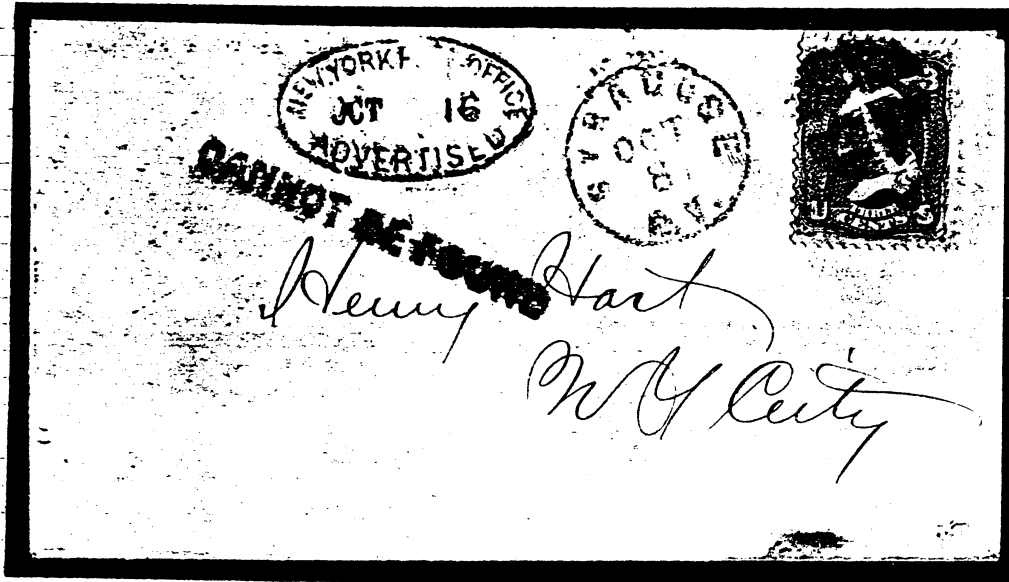
HARRISBURG, PA. LEGISLATIVE PRECANCELS



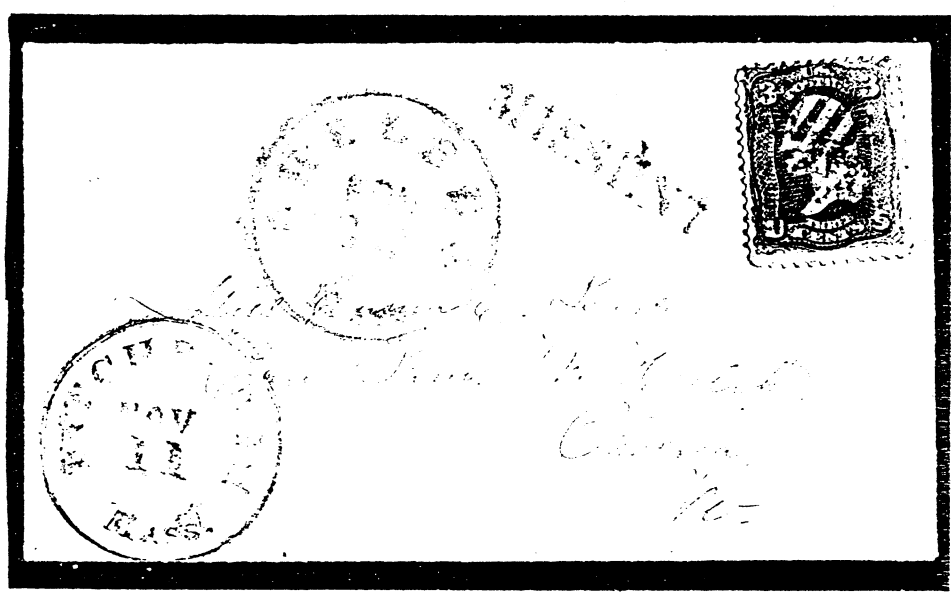
From approximately 1864 into 1869, State Legislators at Harrisburg, Pa. affixed "precanceled" stamps to their envelopes. Through a prior arrangement, Harrisburg post office recognized the postal validity of each "precanceled" stamp on an envelope bearing the signature of a State Legislator of Pa. A supply of postage stamps was probably purchased for the use of the Legislators; this supply was probably precanceled for the prevention of theft. Since grilled stamps were also precanceled, there was more than one supply.

### AUXILIARY HANDSTAMP MARKINGS

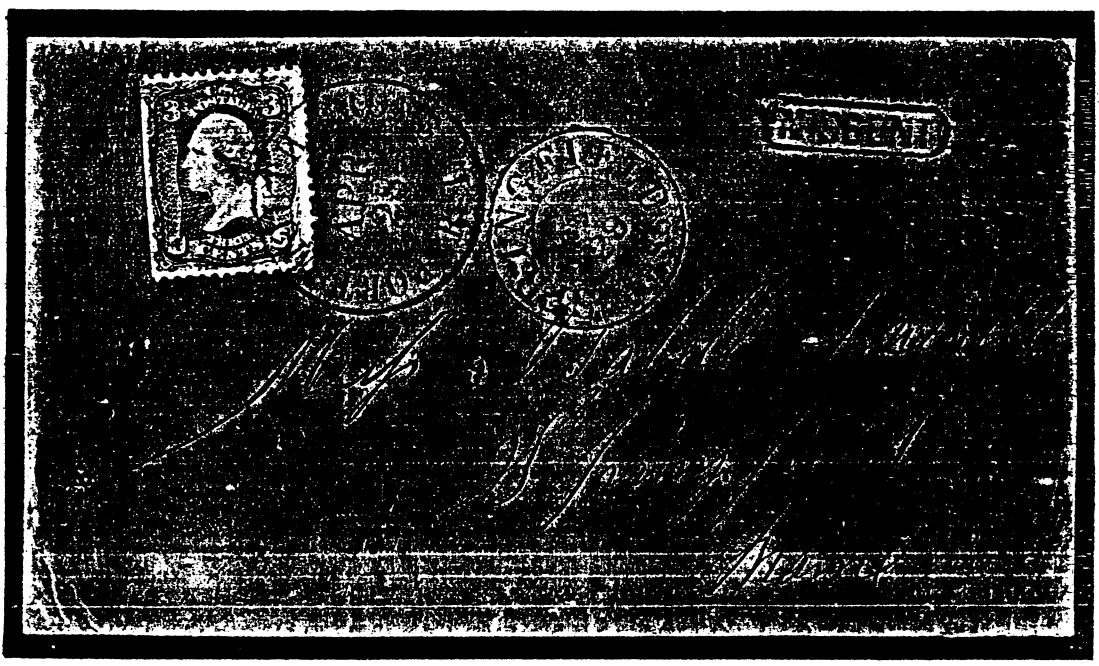
In addition to postmarks, certain covers also bear auxiliary handstamp markings. Auxiliary markings were usually applied in connection with special postal services, such as registering of letters or advertising of unclaimed letters.



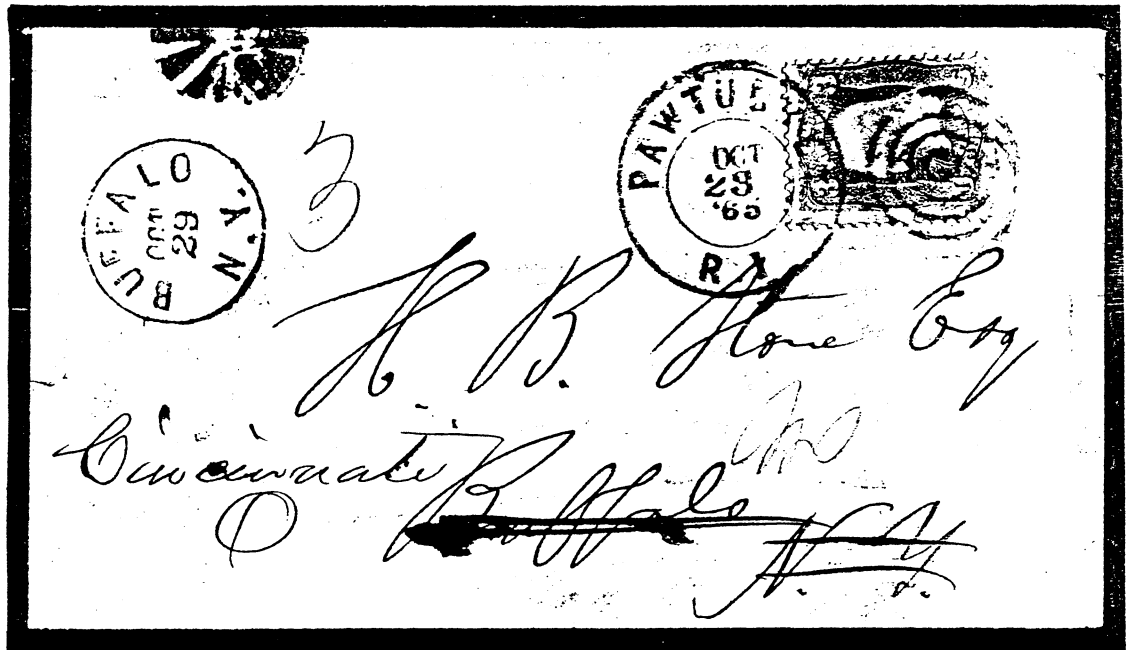
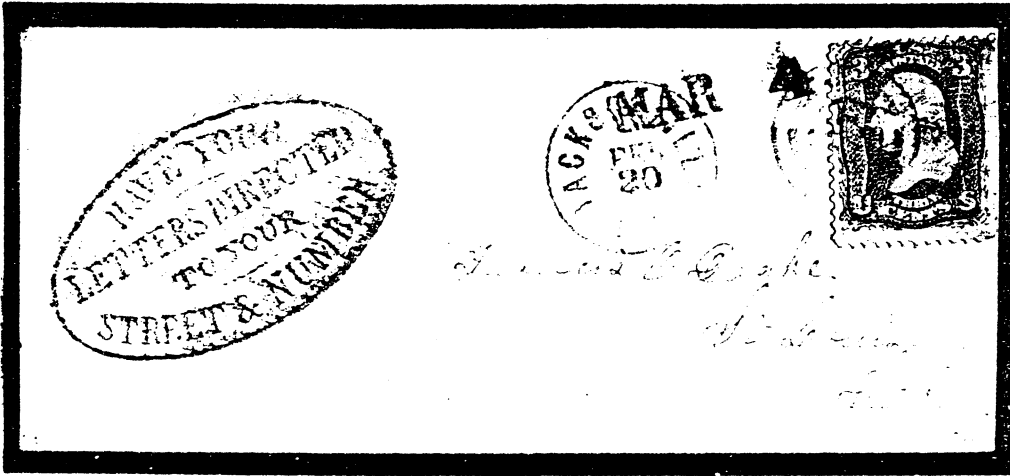
These two covers were advertised, and eventually sent to the dead letter office. The top cover bears "NEW YORK POST OFFICE ADVERTISED" and red "CANNOT BE FOUND" auxiliary markings. The bottom cover bears "ADVD. 1 Ct." and fancy script "Not called for, No such person can be found" auxiliary markings.



A 3 ct. stamp paid postage from Fitchburgh, Mass. to Chelsea, Vt., on Nov. 11. Red "MISSENT" auxiliary marking indicates it was forwarded free of charge (missent by P. O. D.) from Chelsea, Mass. to Chelsea, Vt., on Nov. 12.

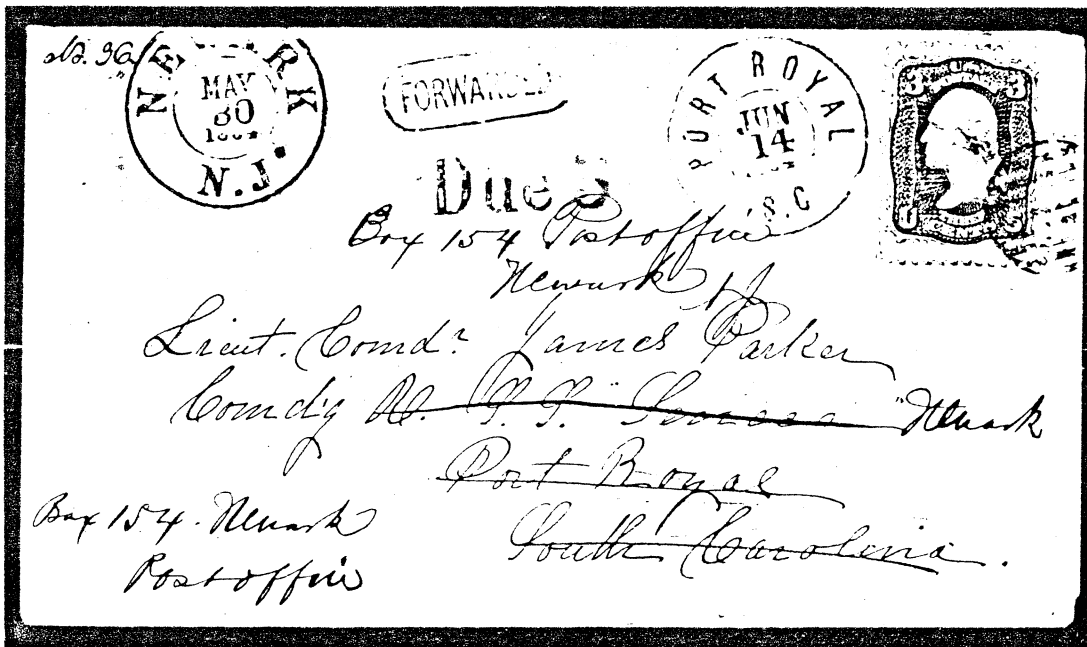


A 3 ct. stamp paid postage from Portsmouth Grove, R. I. to Springfield, Me., on Apr. 28. Black "MISSENT" auxiliary marking indicates it was forwarded free of charge (missent by P. O. D.) from Springfield, Mass. to Springfield, Me., on Apr. 29.

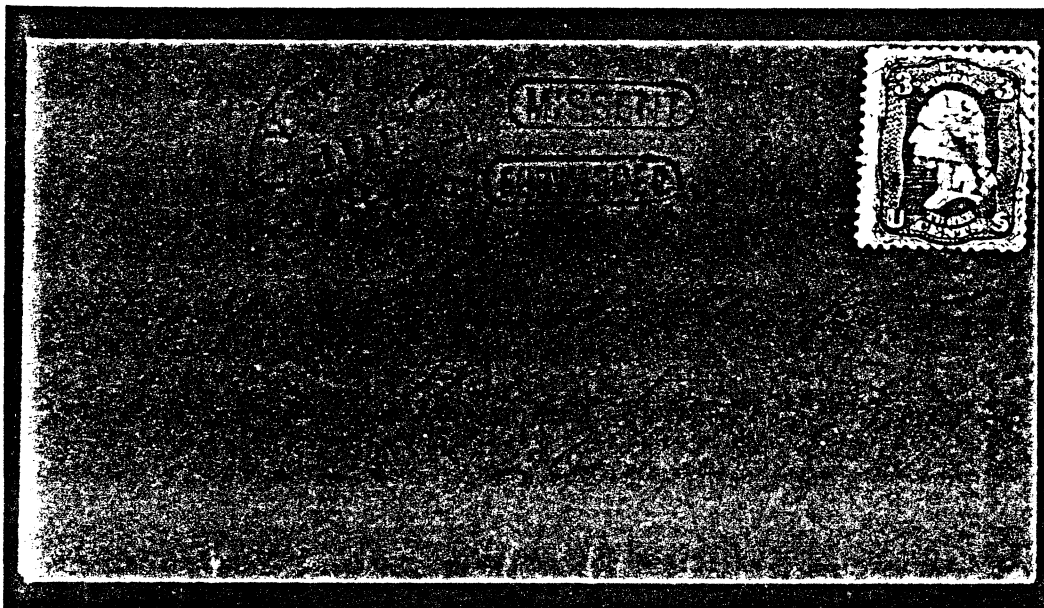


Above covers were franked by 3 ct. 1861 stamps that paid first class postage. Each cover bears the auxiliary marking "HAVE YOUR LETTERS DIRECTED TO YOUR STREET & NUMBER." On the front of advertised cover (top cover) is an oval type with "fancy" letters. On the back of forwarded cover (bottom cover) is an oval type with "block" letters.

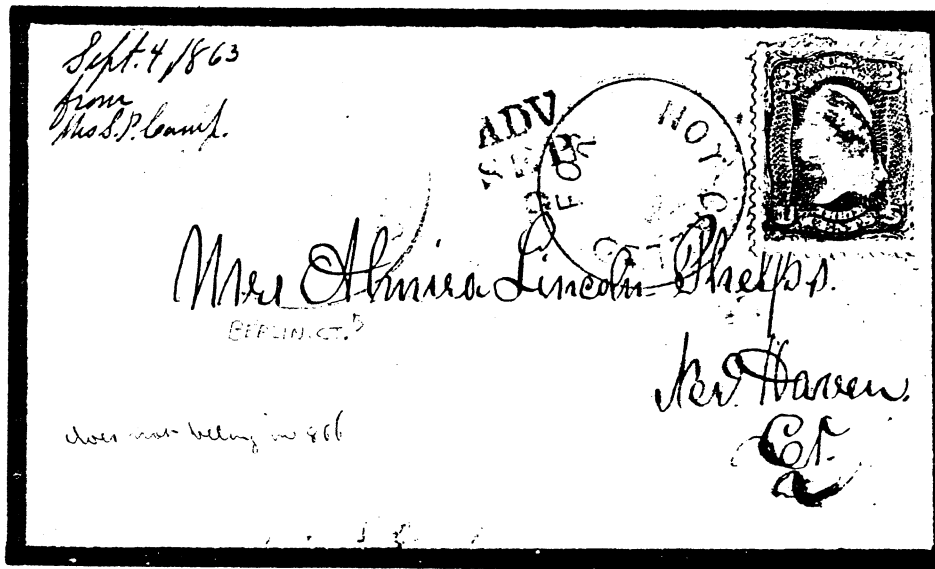




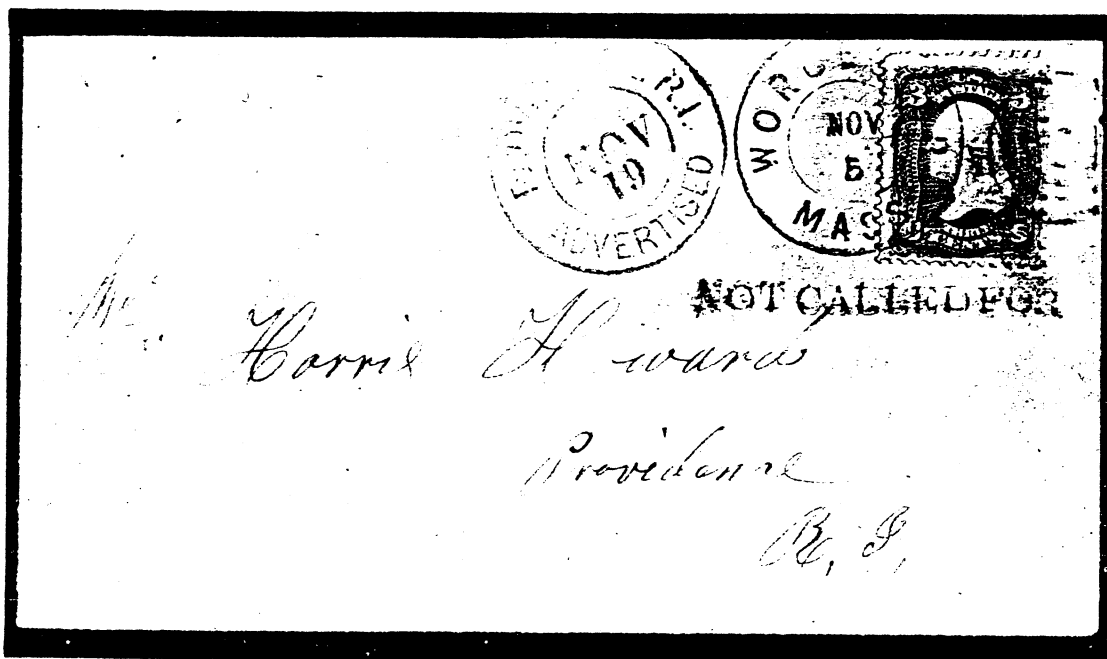
A 3 ct. stamp paid postage from Newark, N. J. to Port Royal, S. C. (occupied 11/61, U. S. post office established 11/61), on May 30, 1864. Cover was forwarded back to Newark. Black "FORWARDED" and "Due 3" auxiliary markings were applied at Port Royal on June 14, 1864.



This 3 ct. stamp was mailed from Harpers Ferry, Va., on July 4. Black "MISSENT" and "FORWARDED" auxiliary markings indicate cover was forwarded free of charge (missent by P. O. D.) from Plymouth, Ct., on July 8.

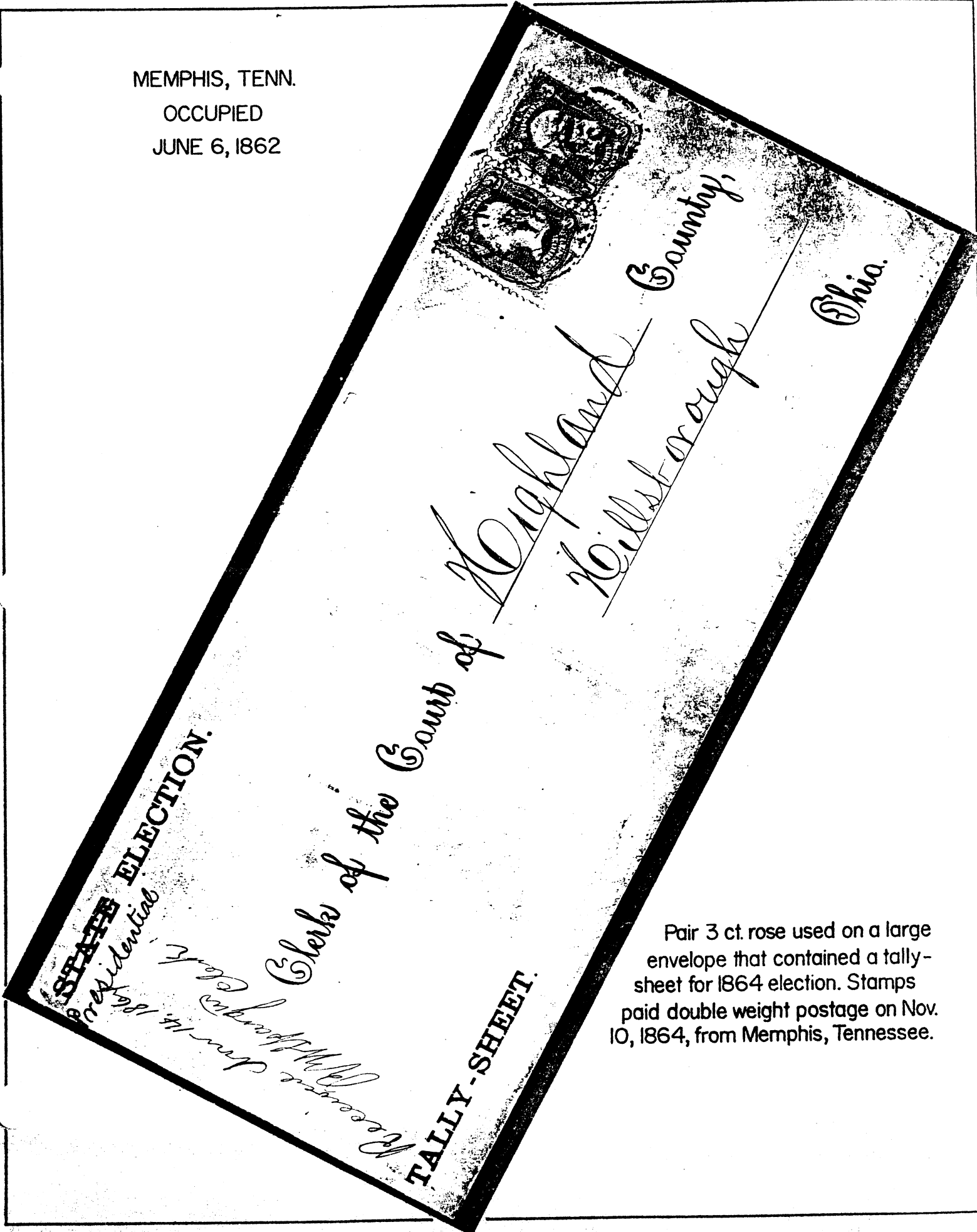


A 3 ct. stamp paid postage from Berlin to New Haven, Ct., on Sep. 4, 1863. Black "ADV. SEP 9" and "NOT CALLED FOR" auxiliary markings were applied at New Haven. Black "New Haven, Con., OCT. 7" on back indicates it was sent to dead letter office.



A 3 ct. stamp paid postage from Worcester, Mass. to Providence, R. I., on Nov. 5, 1864. Red "PROVIDENCE, R. I., ADVERTISED, NOV. 19" and "NOT CALLED FOR" auxiliary markings were applied. Red "PROVIDENCE, R. I., DEC. 29, 1864" on back indicates it was sent to dead letter office.

MEMPHIS, TENN.  
OCCUPIED  
JUNE 6, 1862



**STATE ELECTION.**  
Presidential

Clerk of the Court of Highland County,  
Willstrough Ohio.

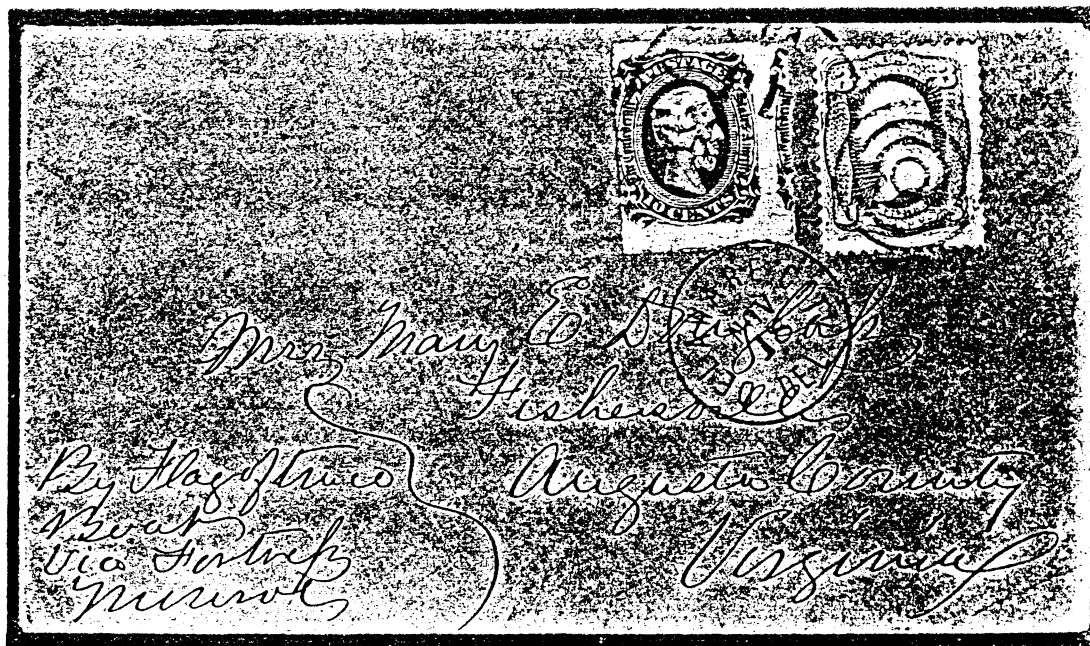
**TALLY-SHEET.**

Pair 3 ct. rose used on a large envelope that contained a tally-sheet for 1864 election. Stamps paid double weight postage on Nov. 10, 1864, from Memphis, Tennessee.

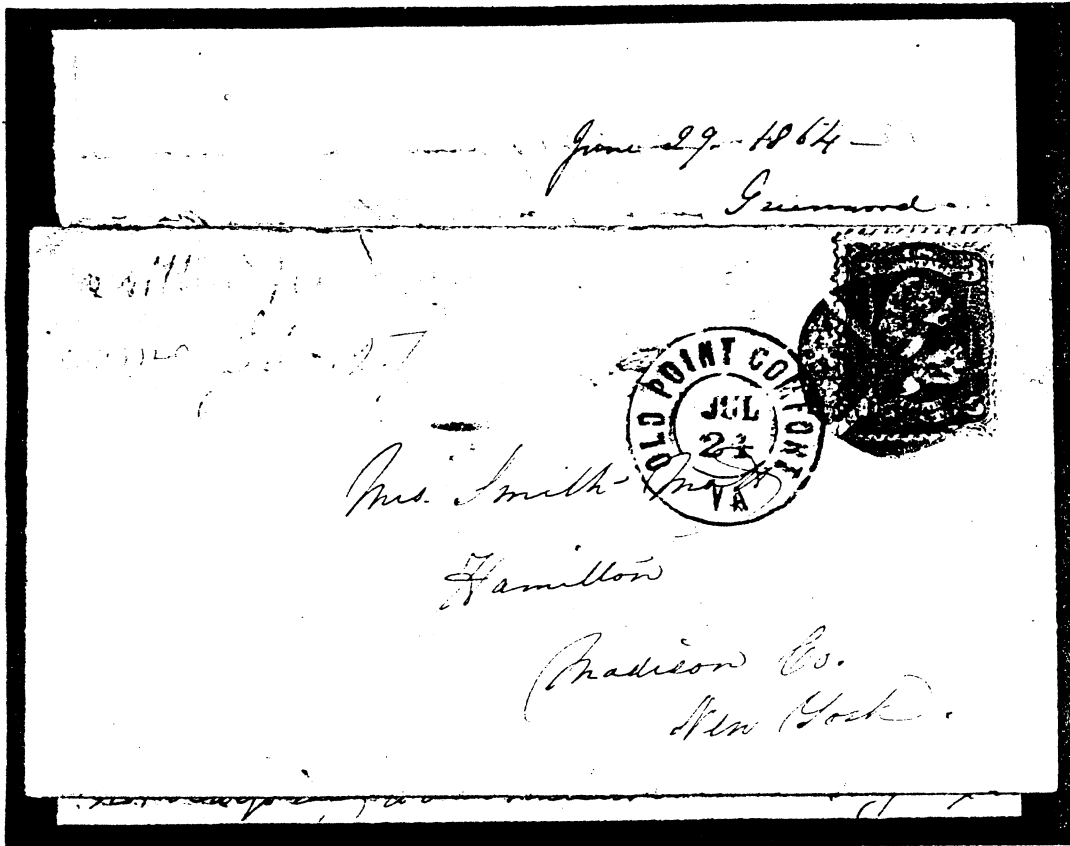
BY FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT VIA FORTRESS MONROE, 1862-65

Formal regulation for exchange of mail via flag of truce boat was accepted by both sides in June of 1862. This service was primarily for prisoners of war, although some civilians used it. Mail was to be directed to commander of Fortress Monroe per flag of truce. Mail was carried by flag of truce boat between Ft. Monroe (near Old Point Comfort, Va.) and City Point (near Richmond, Va.). Many covers were mailed in an outer envelope to exchange point, or were prepaid only to exchange point; thus, many covers bear only a stamp of one side.

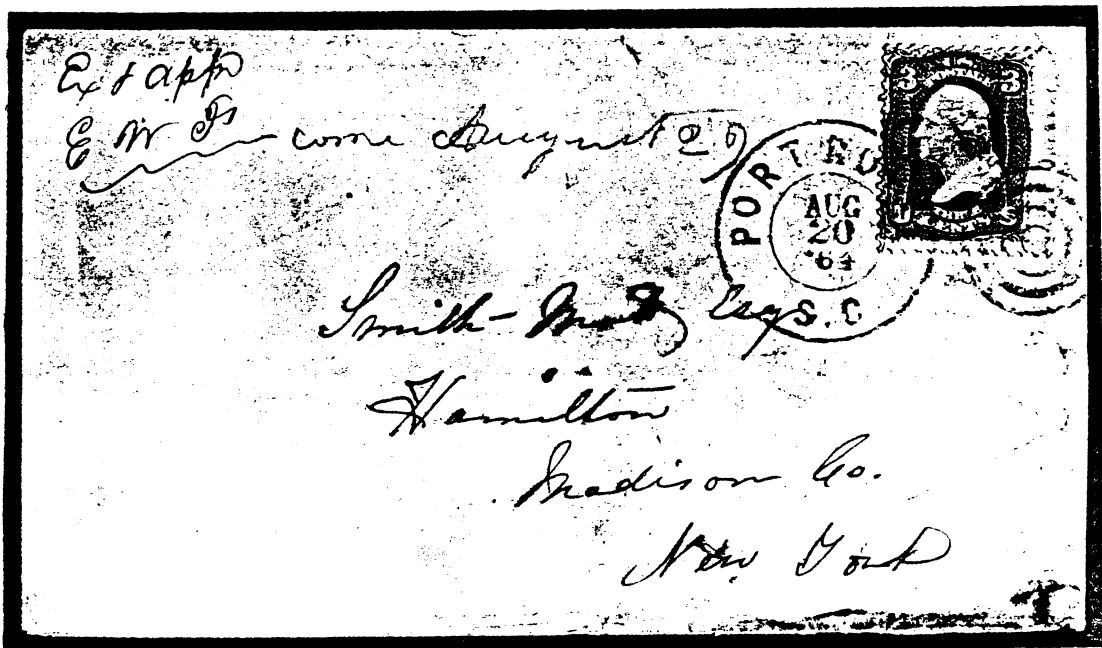
NORTH TO SOUTH



A North to South cover directed, "By Flag of Truce Boat via Fortress Monroe". Sender affixed U. S. 3 ct. rose for postage to Ft. Monroe, and C. S. A. 10 ct. Type II for Confederate postage. Cover entered mail at Delaware City, Del. on Nov. 18, 1863 or 1864. Cover was exchanged and entered Confederate mail at Richmond, Va., 55 days later, on Jan. 13, and was forwarded to Fishersville, Va. Could be Ft. Delaware prisoner's letter; could be civilian use, since there are no examined markings?



Civilian flag of truce cover mailed from Greenwood (plantation near Robertville, S. C.) to Hamilton, N. Y. Mailed in outer envelope to Fortress Monroe, it entered U. S. mail at Old Point Comfort, Va., on July 24, 1864. The 3 ct. rose paid U. S. postage.



From same correspondence, this cover was probably mailed with prisoner of war mail via Charleston, S. C. Note the ms. "Ex & App E W F". It entered U. S. mail at Port Royal, S. C., on Aug. 20, 1864. The 3 ct. rose paid U. S. postage to Hamilton, N. Y.

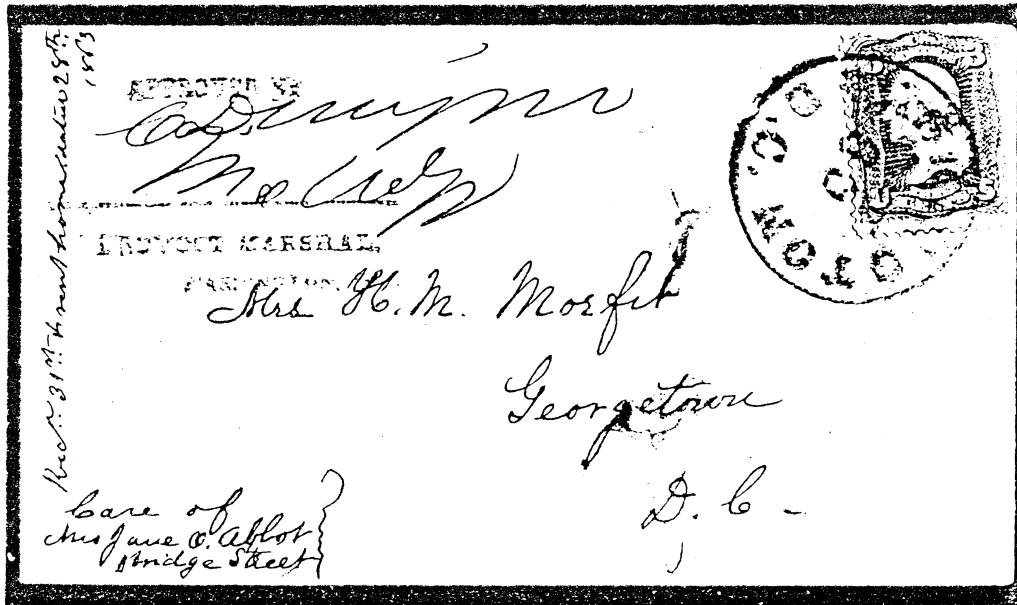
DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y.  
PRISONER OF WAR CAMP

The DeCamp General Hospital, on David's Island, N. Y. Harbor (near Pelham), was used to detain wounded Confederate prisoners who were captured at Battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863. These prisoners were held on David's Island from July into October of 1863. By October, most prisoners had been transferred to other military prisons. J. Simons was Surgeon in Charge in 1863.

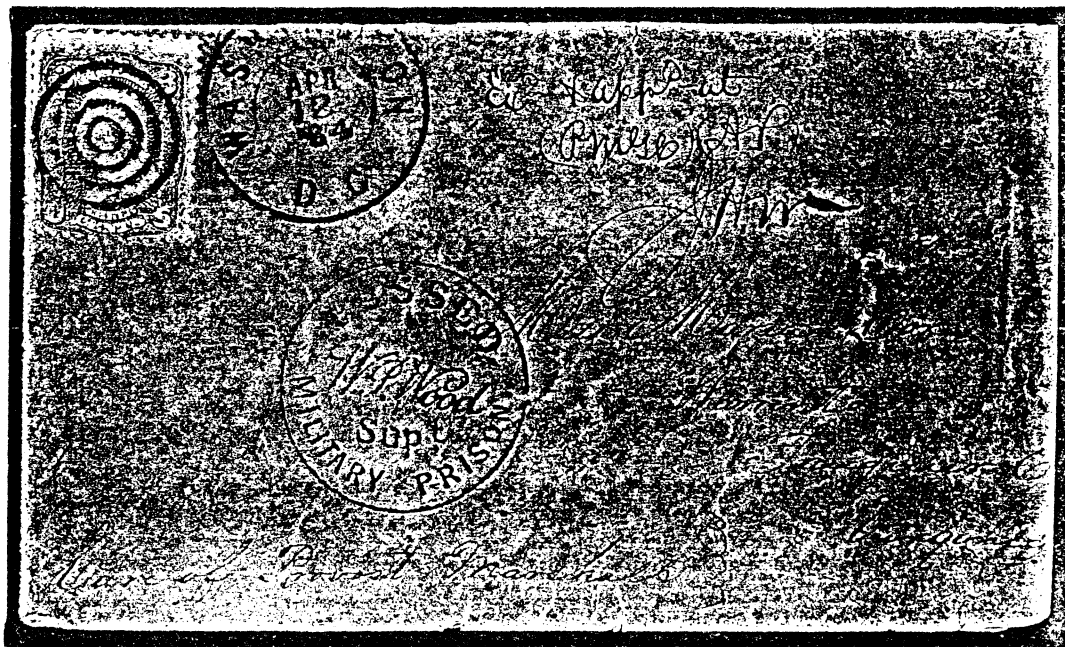
SOUTH TO NORTH



Cover franked by C. S. A. 10 ct. Die A (cancelled by indistinct Richmond, Va. pmk.) and U. S. 3 ct. rose (cancelled by Old Point Comfort, Va. pmk. of Dec. 9). It was mailed by flag of truce boat via Ft. Monroe in 1863, and was endorsed, "Care of Genl. Winder, Richmond, Va.". Cover was addressed to, "Capt. John S. Reid, care J. Simons, U. S. Hospital, Pavilion No. 3, David's Island, N. Y.". Check of military service record of Capt. John S. Reid, Co. B, 3rd Regt. Georgia Infantry, indicated following: "Captured at Gettysburg on July 5, 1863, admitted 12th Army Corps Gen. Field Hospital at Gettysburg, and transferred to DeCamp Hospital on David's Island on July 18".

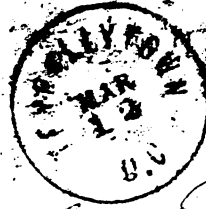


A 3 ct. rose, used on cover to Georgetown, D. C., cancelled by "WASHINGTON, D. C., OCT. 30" pmk. From prisoner in Washington, D. C., cover bears red hdstp. "APPROVED BY --- PROVOST MARSHAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.". Ms. "Recd. 31st. & sent home dated 28th., 1863" indicates letter was forwarded elsewhere, perhaps to a Confederate destination.



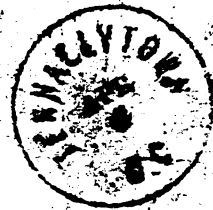
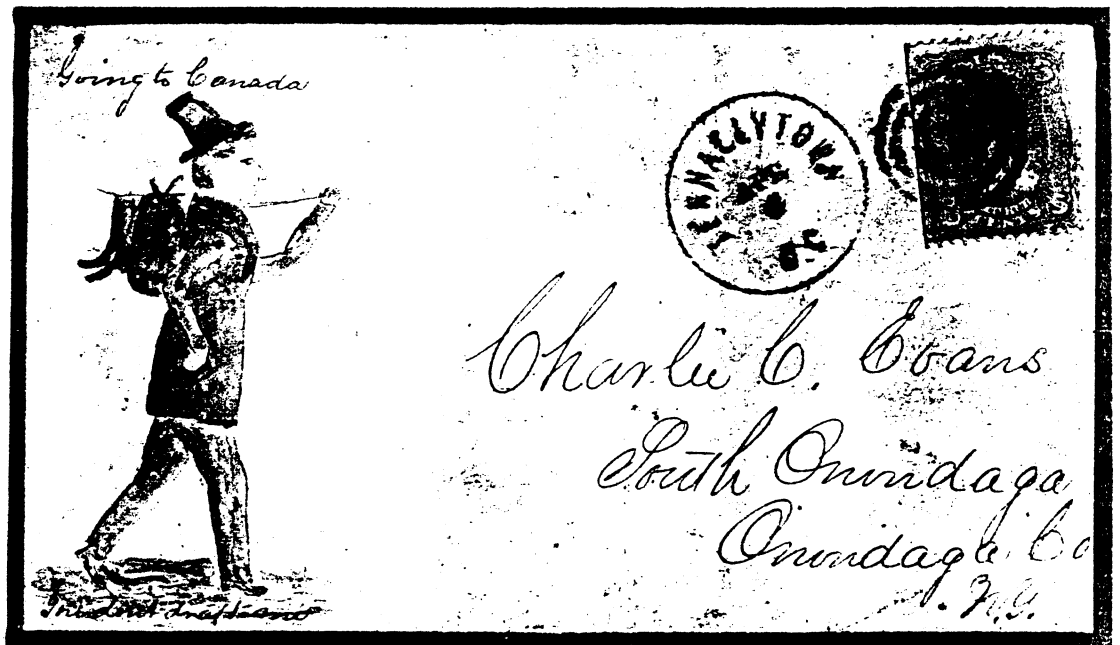
A 3 ct. rose, used on cover to Warrenton, Va., cancelled by "WASHINGTON, D. C., APR. 12, '64" duplex target. From prisoner at Old Capitol Prison, cover bears hdstp. "PASSED. W. P. WOOD Supt., MILITARY PRISON.", and ms. "Care of Provost Marshal". Provost Marshal's office applied ms. "Ex - & appr - at (PMGC) (AP) J. H. W.". Since Warrenton, Va. was held by Union forces in 1864, Confederate postage was not required on above cover.

HAND PAINTED PATRIOTICS



Charlie Evans

South Onondaga  
Onondaga Co  
N.Y.



Going to Canada

Charlie C. Evans  
South Onondaga  
Onondaga Co  
N.Y.

These two covers, franked by 3 ct. stamps, were mailed by a soldier in the 22nd Battery, New York State Volunteers. Letters are headed "Camp near Tennallytown", and are dated March 12, 1863 and April 4, 1863. In letter of March 12, soldier states: "The picture on the outside is a likeness of myself when I was in Light Artillery."





A 3 ct. pale rose used on Magnus patriotic cover that depicts a camp scene, design printed in bronze. Stamp paid letter postage from Paris, Ill., on Dec. 16.

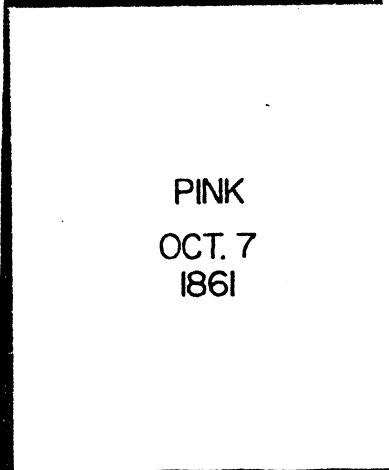
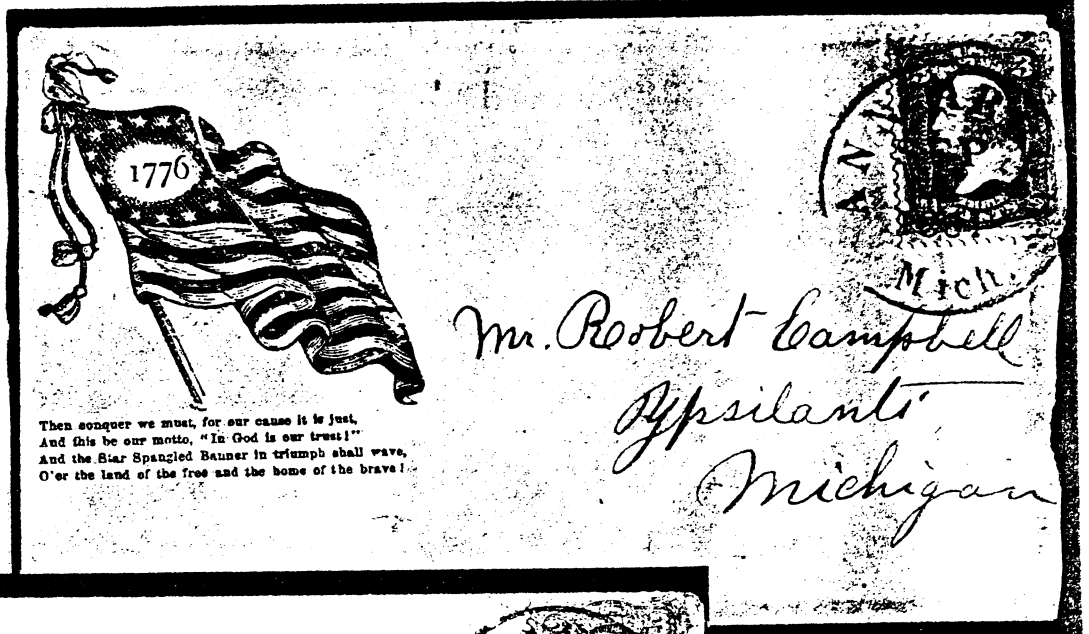


A 3 ct. rose used on patriotic cover that depicts "The Soldier's Dream of Home", over-all design printed in black and red. Stamp paid letter postage from Washington, D. C.

EARLY DISTRIBUTION TO ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

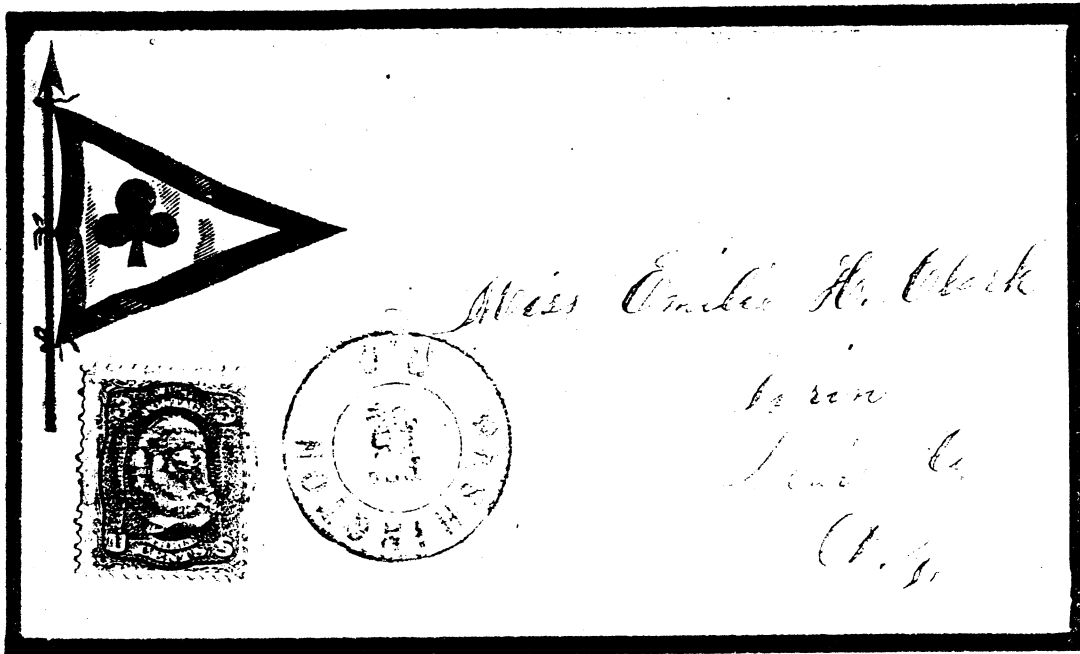
(Advertised New Stamps: Aug. 21, 1861)

"NEAR"  
ROSE PINK  
SEP. 4  
1861

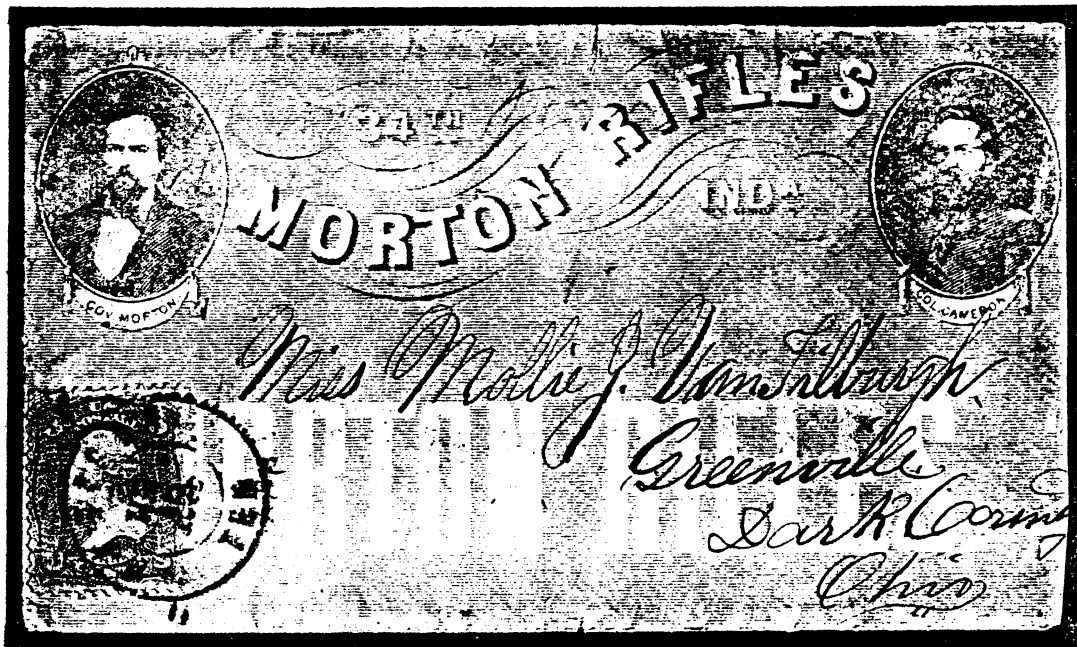


RED ROSE  
OCT. 7  
1861

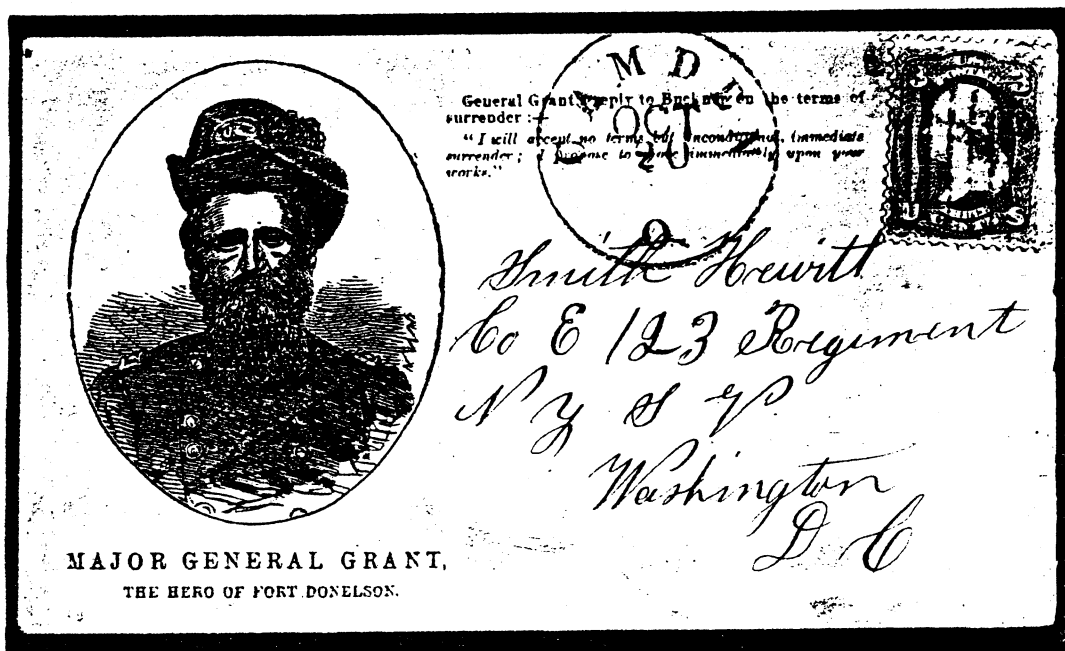




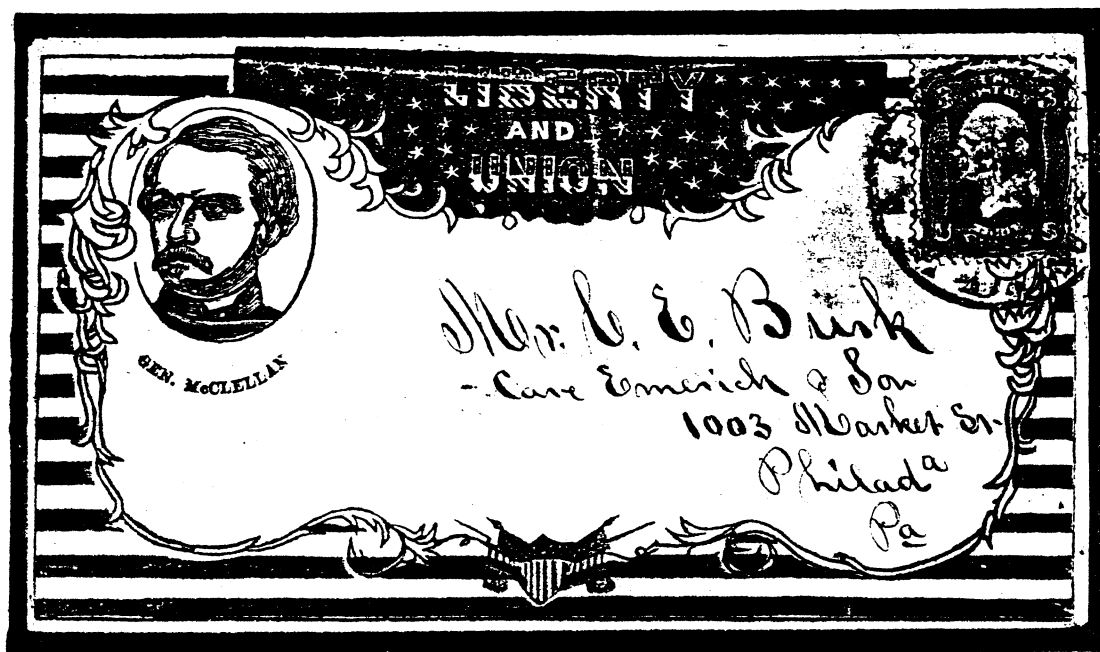
A 3 ct. rose used on patriotic cover with Union Army Corps insignia. Stamp paid letter postage from Washington, D. C., on Feb. 25, 1864.



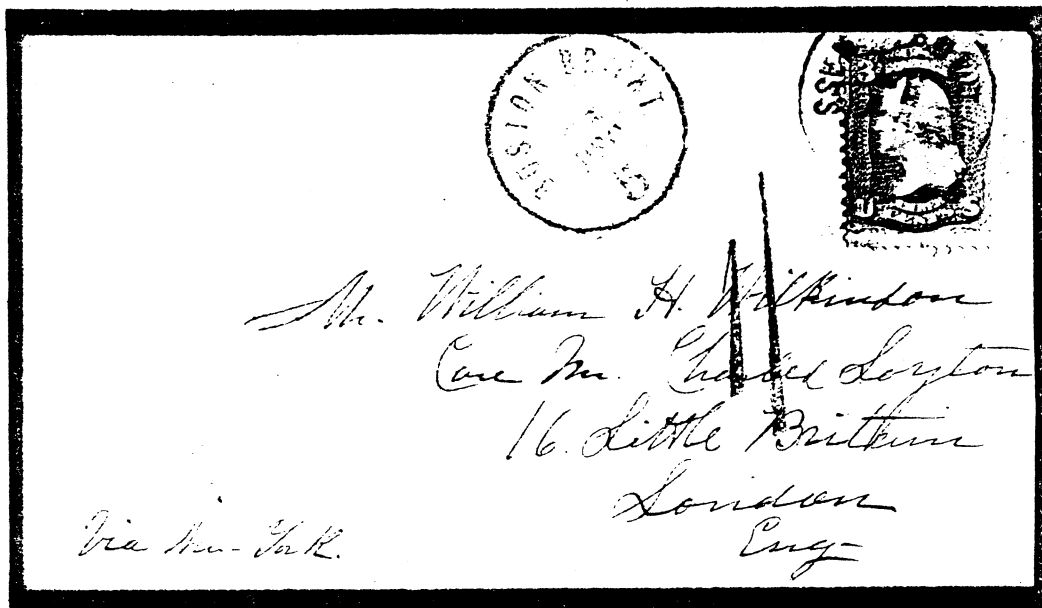
A 3 ct. rose used on patriotic cover that honored the 34th Indiana, or Morton Rifles. Stamp paid letter postage from occupied Memphis, Tenn.



A 3 ct. rose pink mailed from Camden, Ohio, on General Grant design patriotic envelope.



A 3 ct. rose shade mailed from Washington, D. C., on Gen. McClellan patriotic envelope.



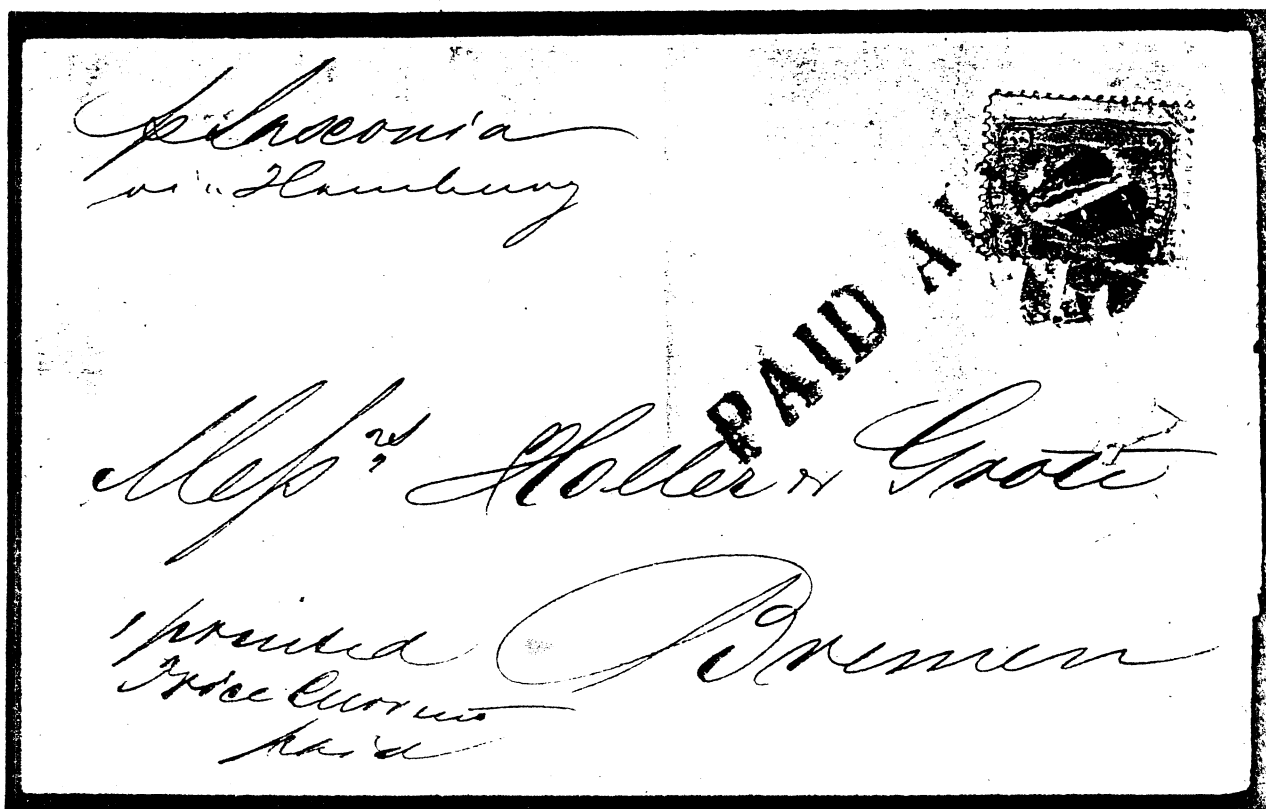
A 3 ct. rose used on cover to England. Since partial payments were not recognized under the British Treaty, stamp served no purpose. Boston applied a black Br. Pkt. debit to U. S. from G. B. of 5 cts. on Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1866. British applied "1" shilling due (24 cts.) for collection of a total single rate from addressee.



Eight 3 ct. roses that paid 24 cts. per 1/2 ounce British Treaty rate to England. Carried by a Br. Pkt. from N. Y. C. on Sep. 9, 1863, 19 cts. were credited to Great Britain.



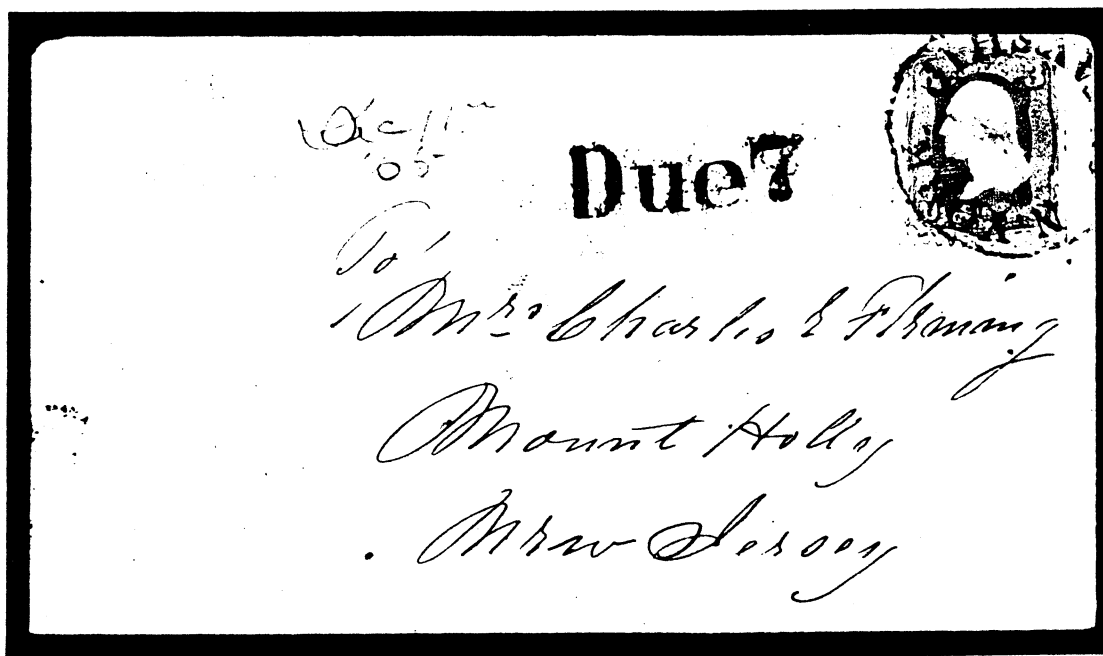
A 3 ct. rose on cover to Berlin, Prussia, that served no practical purpose as partial payments by Hamburg Mail were not recognized, at least when paid with less than 10 ct. international rate. New York exchange office debited Hamburg with 3 cts. on Sep. 3, 1864. Arrived Hamburg and Berlin on 19th and 20th of September. Forwarded to Breslau, Prussia, on Sep. 20, and arrived on Sep. 21, 1864. Incorrectly handstamped with blue "3 1/2", correct blue "6 1/2" was marked over it. This indicated total rate of 6 1/2 silbergroschen was due from addressee (approx. 15 U. S. cts.).



A 3 ct. rose that paid 3 cts. Hamburg newspaper rate to Bremen. Mailed from New York City.



Mailed from Holmes Hole, Mass. to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii), on Dec. 29, stamp paid 3 cts. per 1/2 oz. Private Ship from San Francisco rate, in effect from 7/63 to 9/67. Red ms. "7c" is the Hawaiian due for 2 cts. private ship fee + 5 cts. Hawaiian internal postage.



This 3 ct. partially prepaid the 10 cts. per 1/2 oz. U. S. Contract Ship rate, probably mailed from the Caribbean area. A black "N. YORK STEAMSHIP" marking cancelled the stamp. The black "Due 7" indicated balance of postage to be collected. Steamship markings were applied at port of arrival to letters picked up by mail steamers with contracts to carry mail over routes considered "post roads".

5 CENT STAMPS / DESIGN OF 1861

All 5 ct. stamps of the 1861 design were printed from plate number 17. The 5 ct. stamps came in three different basic shades, which were buff, red brown, and brown. The shade of the 5 cent stamps may have been changed in order to achieve the best color.

1861 SHADES (earliest known use of buff = Aug. 19, 1861) Thin Paper



BUFF



BROWN YELLOW



OLIVE YELLOW

1862 SHADES (earliest known use of red brown = Jan. 2, 1862)



LT. RED BROWN



RED BROWN



DK. RED BROWN

1863 thru 1868 SHADES (earliest known use of brown = Feb. 3, 1863)



BROWN



LT. BROWN

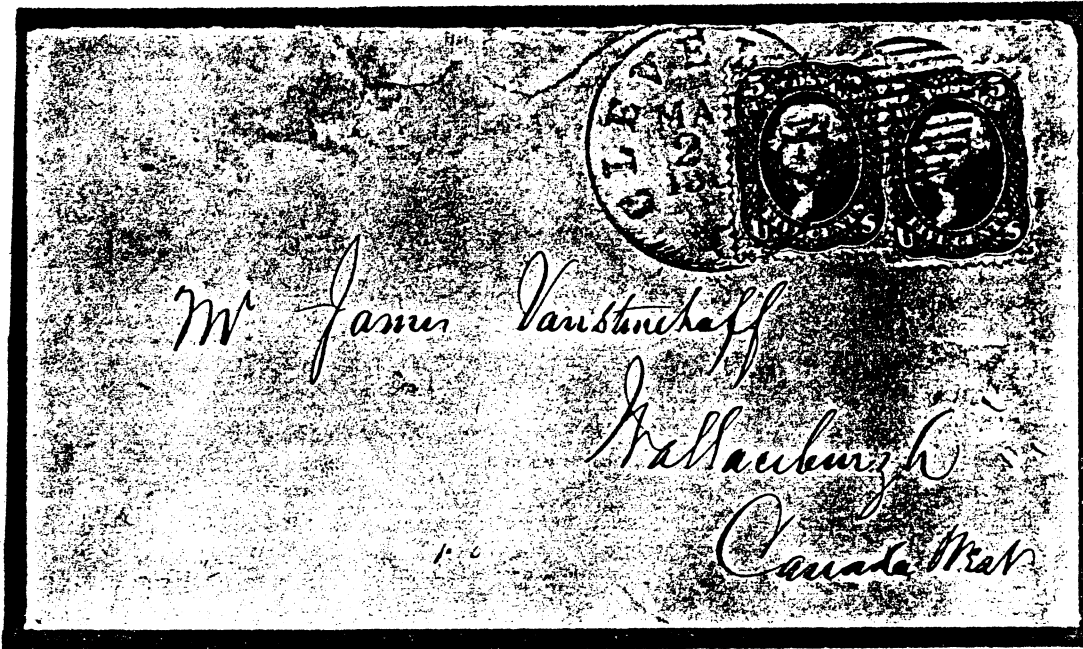


DK. BROWN

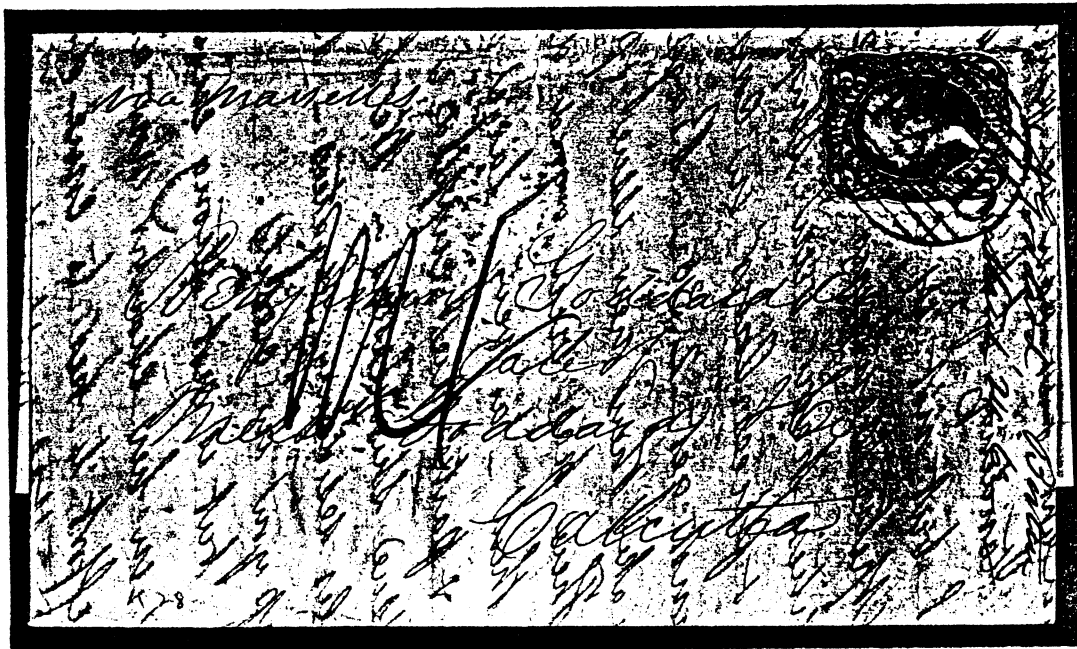


BLACK BROWN





Two 5 ct. buffs used from Cleveland, Ohio on March 24, 1862, to Wallaceburgh, Canada West. Stamps paid 10 ct. U. S. - Canada treaty rate for a letter mailed east of the Rocky Mts. Rate was in effect from April, 1851.



A 5 ct. buff which paid British Open Mail via England rate, effective 1856 to 1868, on folded letter to Calcutta. Since it was conveyed to England by British Packet, letter required only 5 cts. for U. S. internal. Balance of postage, 1 shilling and 4 pence (ms. due mark in brown), was collected at destination. Backstamped as follows: "BOSTON BR. PKT., MAR. 25", "LONDON, AP. 7, 62", and "CALCUTTA STEAMLETTER, 1862, MAY 14".

PROBABLE EARLIEST KNOWN USE  
5 CT. BROWN YELLOW SHADE



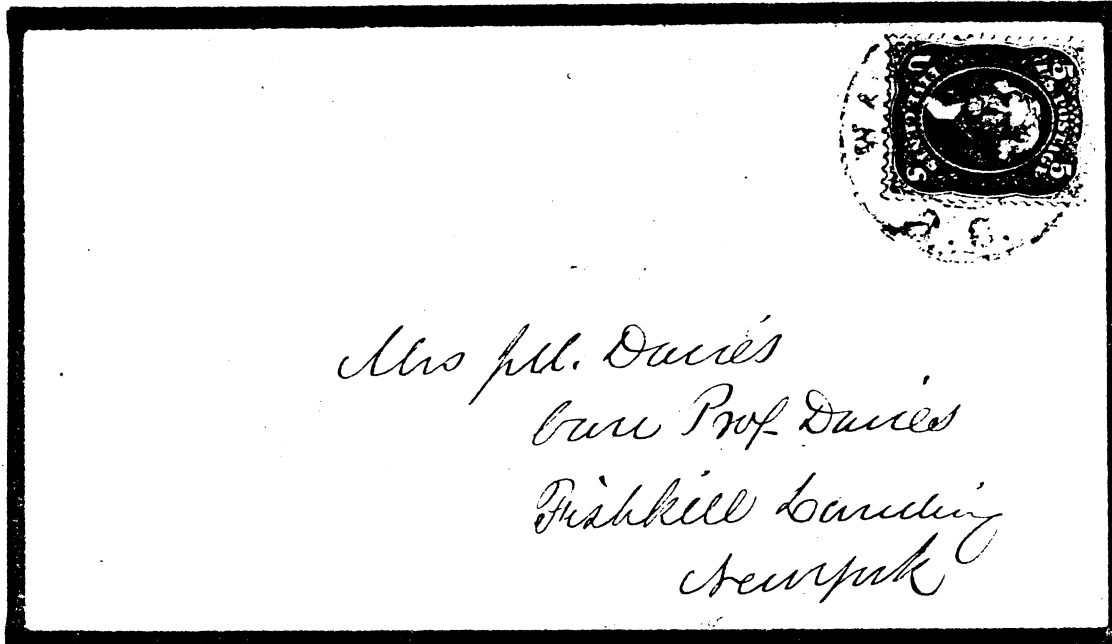
Earliest recorded use of the 5 ct. brown yellow is Aug. 21, 1861; The stamp is tied on cover by red "BOSTON BR. PKT. PAID, AUG. 21" pmk. Reference to ship sailings for 1861 through 1866, indicates the above stamp was probably mailed from Boston, on Aug. 21, 1861, aboard the Br. Pkt. Europa.

(Blank Election Returns, 1862.)

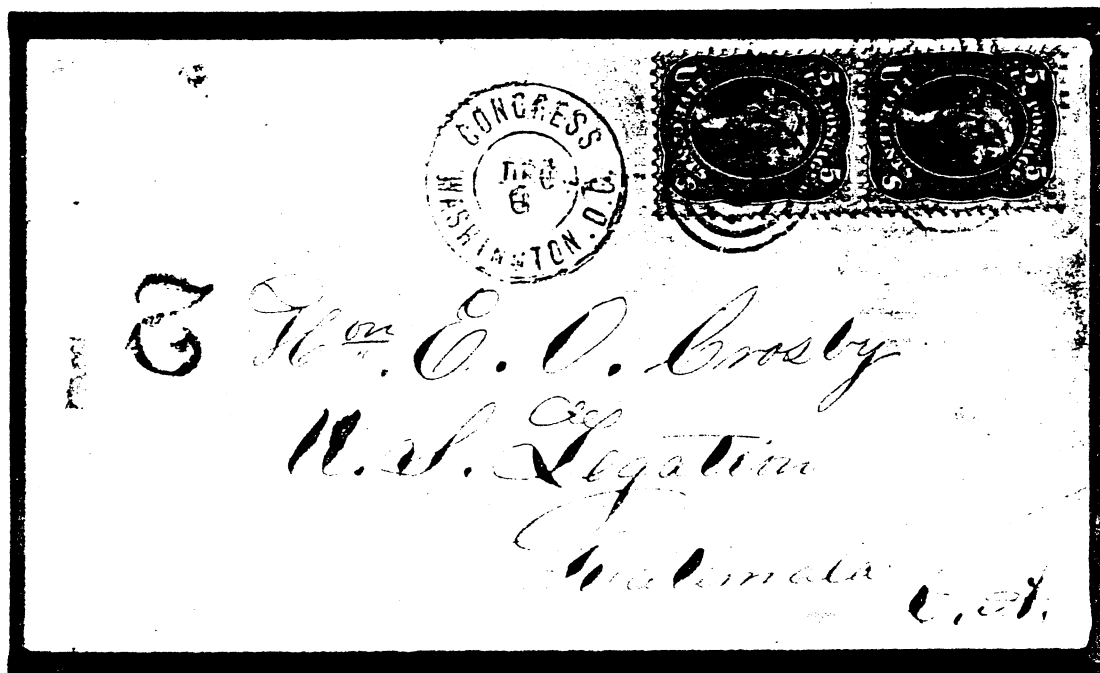
Town Clerk of *Newtown*

Connecticut.

A 5 ct. buff, 10 ct. Type II, and 3 ct. pinkish rose used on large envelope which contained election returns. The stamps, which paid 18 cts. in domestic postage - 6 x 3 cts., were cancelled at Hartford, Ct., on March 3, 1862.



A 5 ct. red brown mailed from Washington, D. C., to Fishkill Landing, N. Y. Stamp probably prepaid inland "ship fee" of 2 cts. extra for letters conveyed in private vessels, per Act of Feb. 27, 1861.



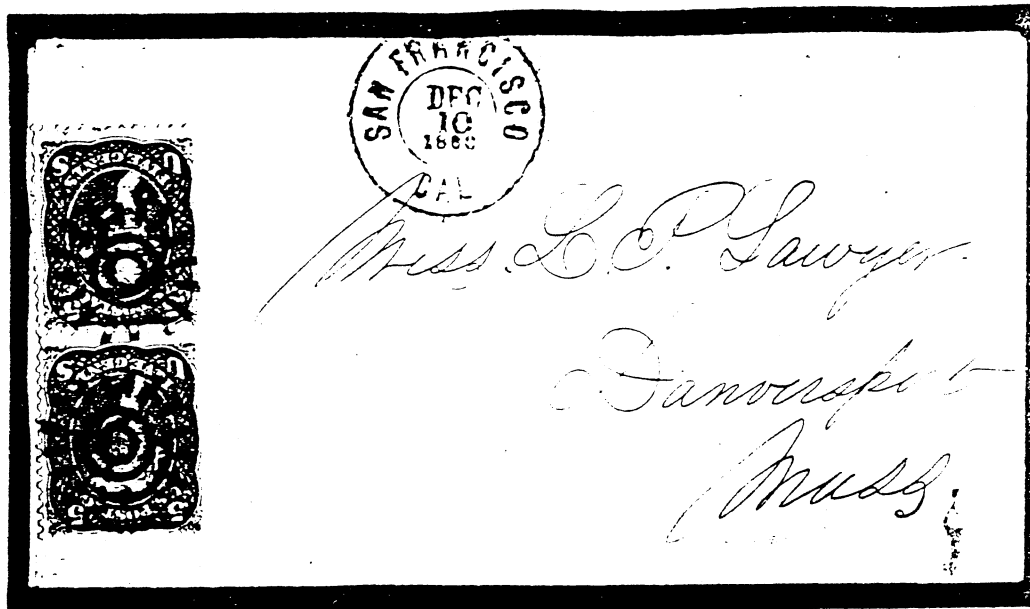
Two 5 ct. dark red browns that paid 10 cts. per 1/2 ounce U. S. rate to Guatemala, rate in effect from Sept. of 1862. Cover was pmkd., "CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 8".

RIDGWAY'S "KAISER BROWN"  
(Red Brown with Orange Cast)



The above shade is a closer match for "Kaiser Brown" in Ridgway's Color Standards And Color Nomenclature than the "Ashbrook Chestnut" (Ashbrook stated that his 5 ct. Chestnut closely matched Ridgway's "Kaiser Brown"). In comparison with the above shade, "Ashbrook Chestnut" has more yellow and not as much orange red in it. Cover uses of both shades have been recorded from San Francisco, California, in Dec. of 1862. I believe the above "Kaiser Brown" is a closely associated shade of the "Ashbrook Chestnut."

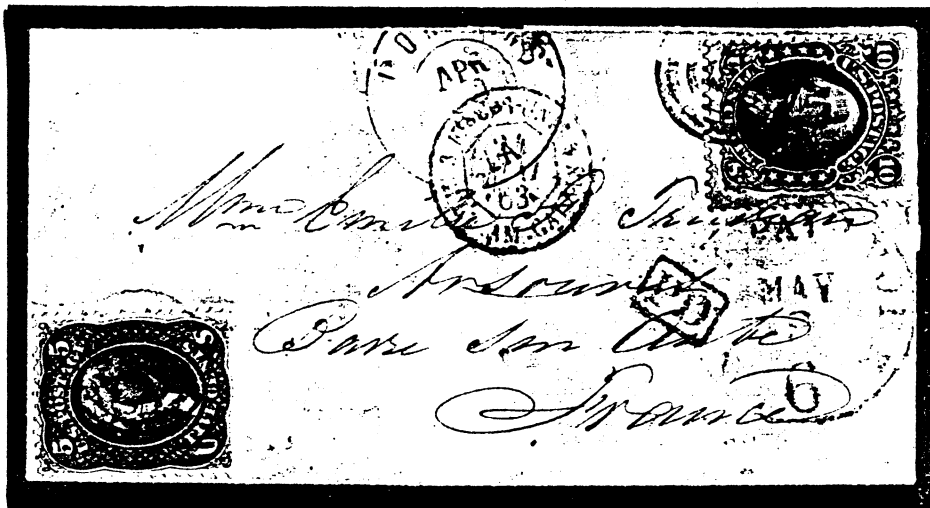
ASHBROOK'S "CHESTNUT"  
 RIDGWAY'S "HAZEL" / METHUEN'S "7 D 7"  
 (Red Brown with Yellow Cast)



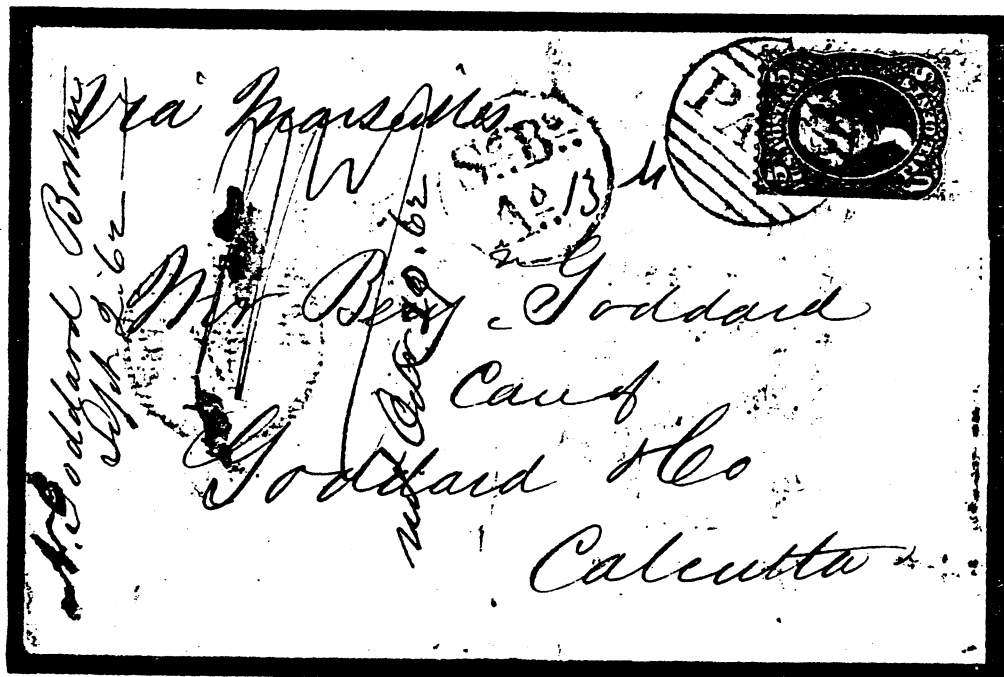
Stanley B. Ashbrook named a rare 5 ct. red brown shade the "Chestnut". He described it thus, "cross between a brownish buff and regular red brown, --- a bit more yellow than regular red brown." Including the above cover, this writer has recorded three "Chestnut" covers.

RECORDED "CHESTNUTS"

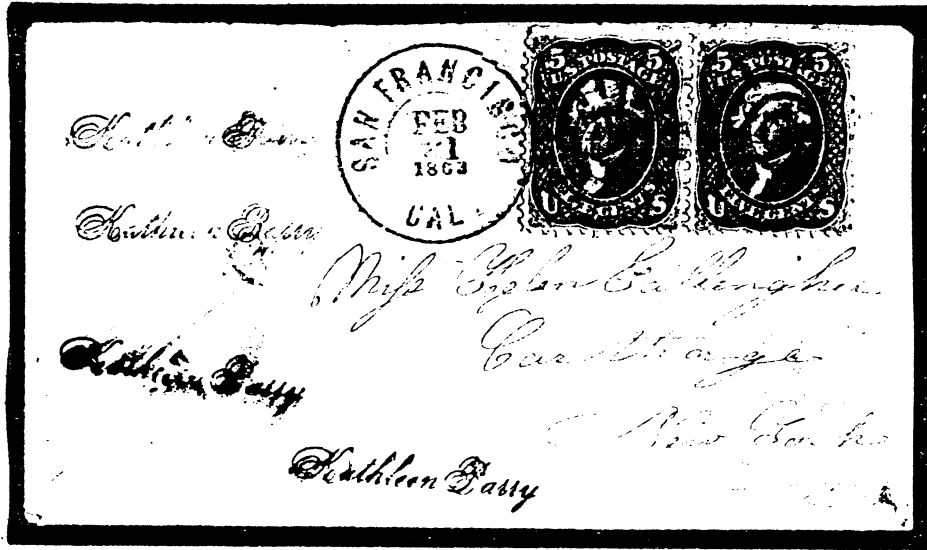
Dec. 10, 1862	San Francisco, Cal.	OK'd by owner of next two	5+5
Dec. 20, 1862	San Francisco, Cal.	signed by Ashbrook	5+5
Feb. 6	Potsdam, N. Y.	signed by Ashbrook	5+1



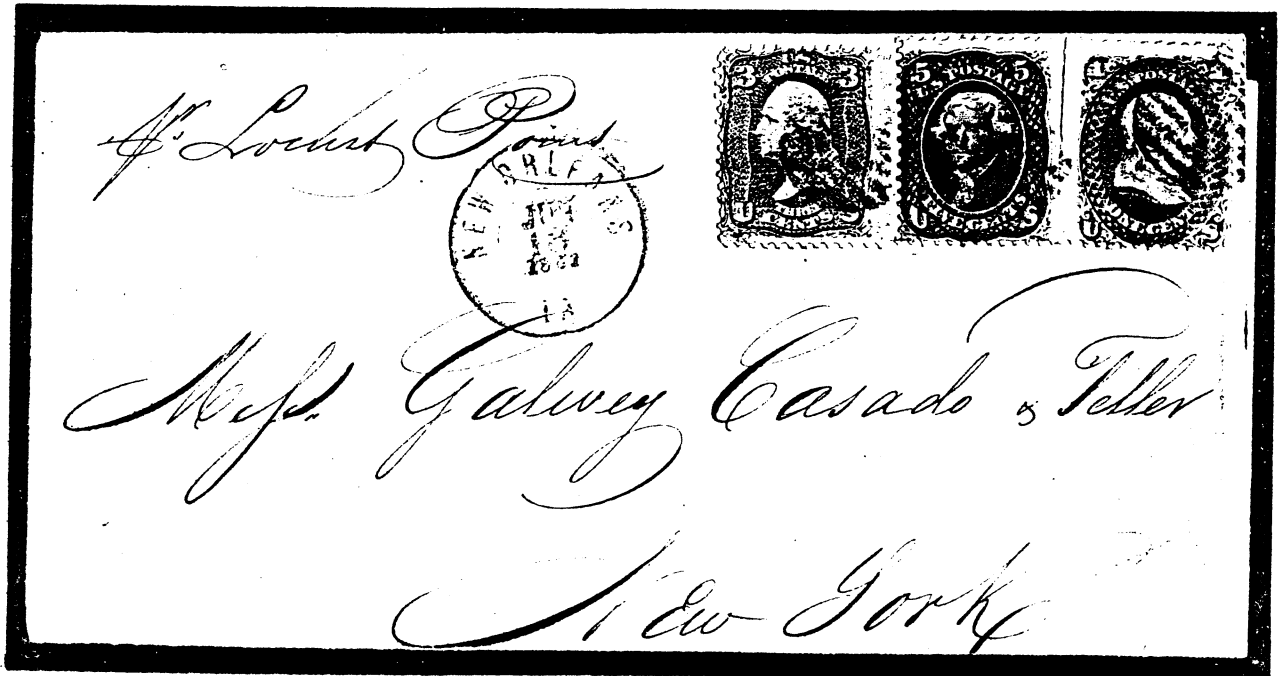
A 5 ct. Red Brown (rich shade) and 10 ct. Type II that paid 15 cts. per 1/4 oz. French Mail rate to France. Mailed from New Orleans on Apr. 30, 1863, New York credited 6 cts. to France on May 9 for conveyance by Am. Pkt. via England.



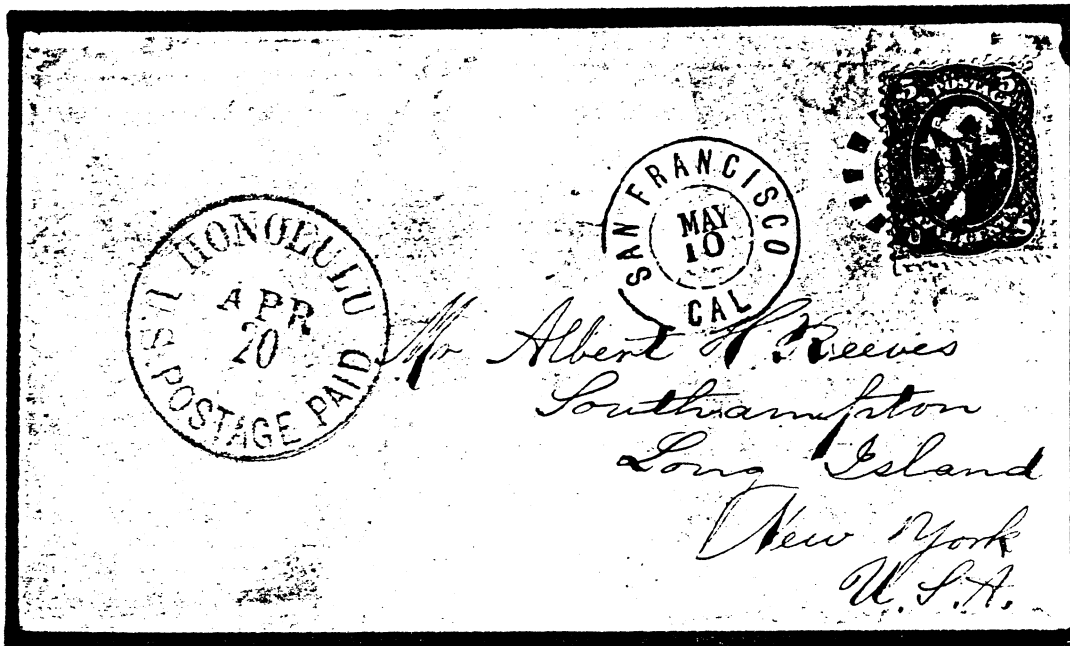
A 5 ct. Red Brown that paid 5 cts. per 1/2 oz. British Open Mail - Br. Pkt. rate to India. Sent on "Europa" from Boston on Sep. 3, 1862. It went by the Southampton route as indicated by ms. "1/1" (1 shilling + 1 pence or 26 cts.) due the London foreign office from addressee in Calcutta, India.



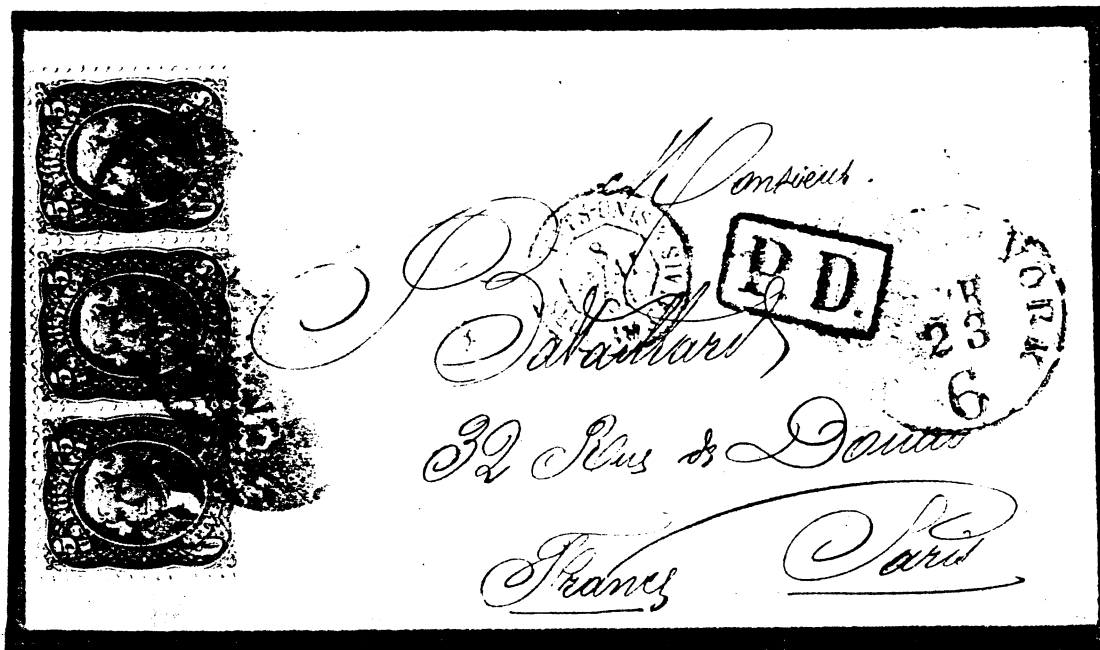
Two 5 ct. Red Browns that paid 10 cts. per 1/2 oz. "west to east of Rocky Mts." domestic rate of pre-July 1, 1863. Mailed from San Francisco, Cal. to Carthage, N. Y., on Feb. 21, 1863.



A 5 ct. Red Brown, 3 ct., and 1 ct. that paid 3 x 3 cts. domestic rate (1 to 1 1/2 ozs.) from New Orleans, La. to New York, N. Y., on June 13, 1863.

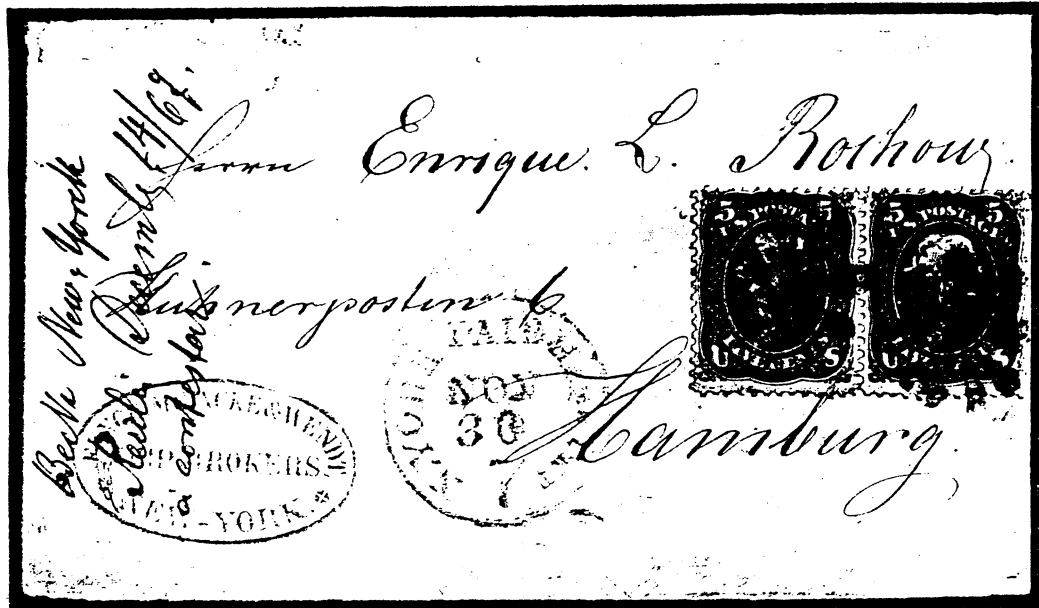


A 5 ct. brown used on cover mailed from Hawaii, via San Francisco, to Southampton, N. Y. Full postage was paid at Honolulu (5 cts. Hawaii + 3 cts. U. S. + 2 cts. Ship). The stamp, which paid U. S. postage and ship fee, was cancelled at San Francisco, on May 10, 1864, or a later year.

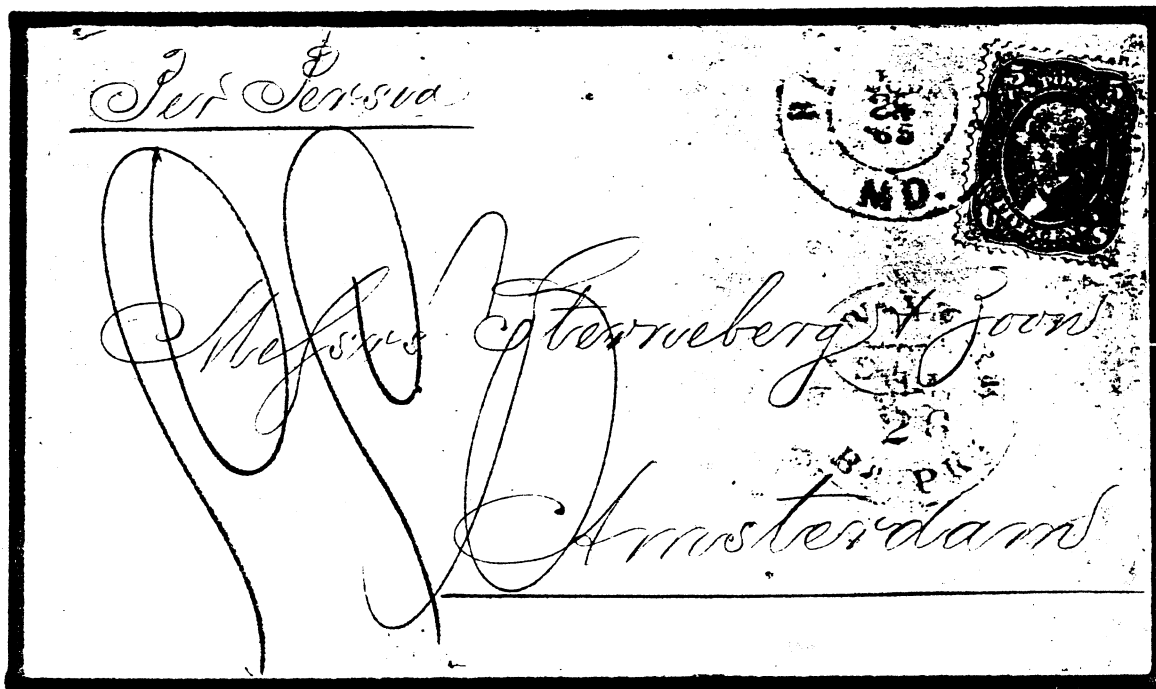


Three 5 ct. browns that paid the 15 cts. per 1/4 ounce rate to France. The cover was mailed from New York City, on April 23, 1864. Since it went by American Pkt., 6 cts. were credited to France.





Pair 5 ct. Black Browns that paid 10 cts. direct rate by Hamburg Pkt. to Hamburg. Rate in effect from 7/57 to 1/68. Mailed on Nov. 30, 1867, 7 cts. were credited to Hamburg.



A 5 ct. Brown that paid 5 cts. per 1/2 ounce British Open Mail rate to Holland by Br. Pkt. Rate was in effect from 1849 to 7/66. Mailed in July of 1865, balance of postage was due from the addressee in Holland.

5 CT. BROWN  
REVENUE USE  
3 DEC. 1863

**Administrator's Notice.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed and qualified as Administrators of the Estate of Andrew Shearer, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to the undersigned within the year, and all who are indebted will make immediate payment.  
J. M. SUTPHEN, Administrator.  
ANDREW SHEARER, Per.

**The State of Ohio, Fairfield County, ss:**  
J. M. SUTPHEN, one of the Publishers of the "Lancaster Gazette," a newspaper printed, and of general circulation, in the county aforesaid, makes oath and says, that the annexed advertisement was published in said paper for 3 consecutive weeks, commencing on the 15 day of October 1863, and subscribed before me this 3rd day of December A. D. 1863.



*Wm. Cooper*  
*Geo. Dec. 3rd*  
*Pro. Judge*

## 10 CENT STAMPS / DESIGNS OF 1861

The 10 ct. stamps came in two slightly different issued designs. Type I stamps came from the original contract die, and were printed from plate 4. Type II stamps came from an altered die, and were printed from plates 15 and 26. Type II stamps were issued in August of 1861. Type I stamps are not known used before September 17, 1861. Since Type I stamps came from a limited printing, and were used in late 1861 and early 1862, they are very scarce.

TYPE I



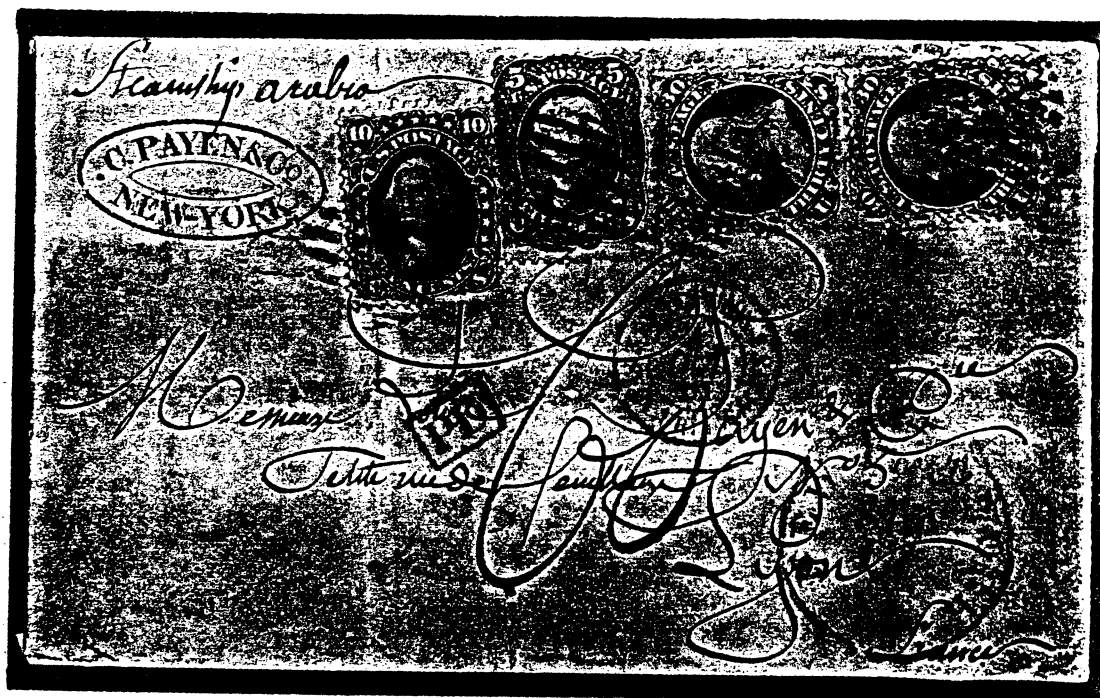
TYPE II



Type II stamps had a heavy curved line cut below the top five stars. Also, an outer line was added over the ornaments above the middle star at the top.

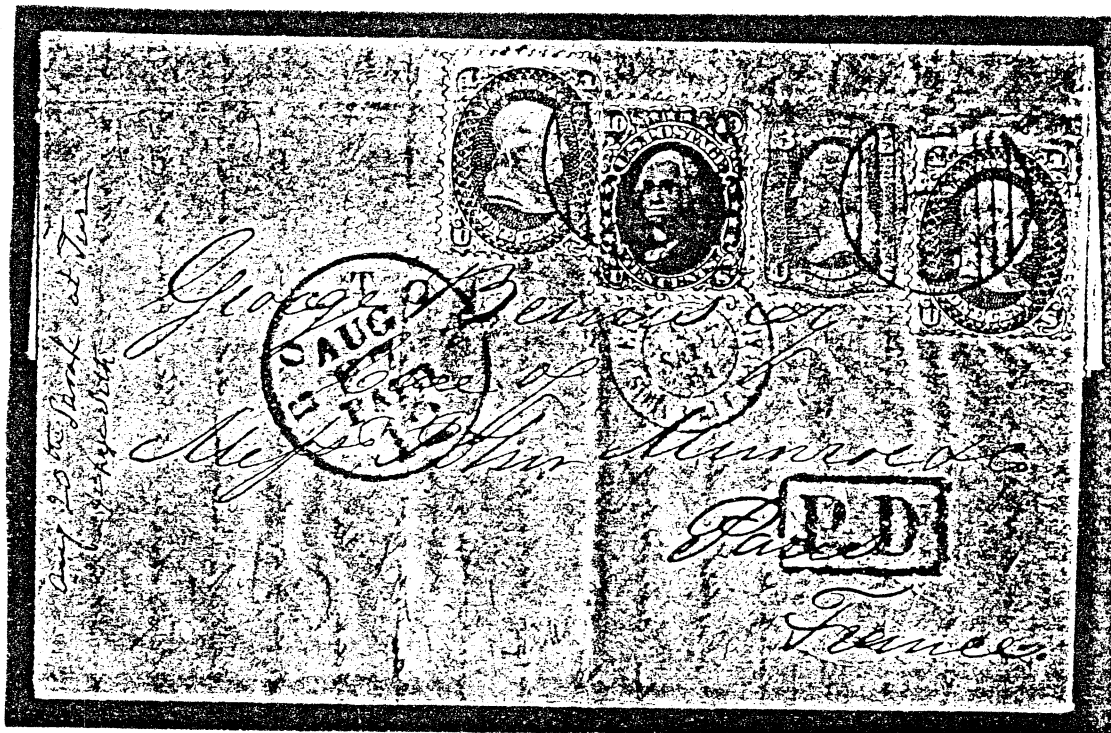
10 CENT TYPE I  
EARLIEST KNOWN USE  
SEP. 17, 1861

This cover, mailed on Sep. 17, 1861, is the Earliest Known Use of the 10 ct. Type I. In the absence of an earlier recorded use, it dates the 10 ct. Type I stamps as having been issued after the 10 ct. Type II stamps.

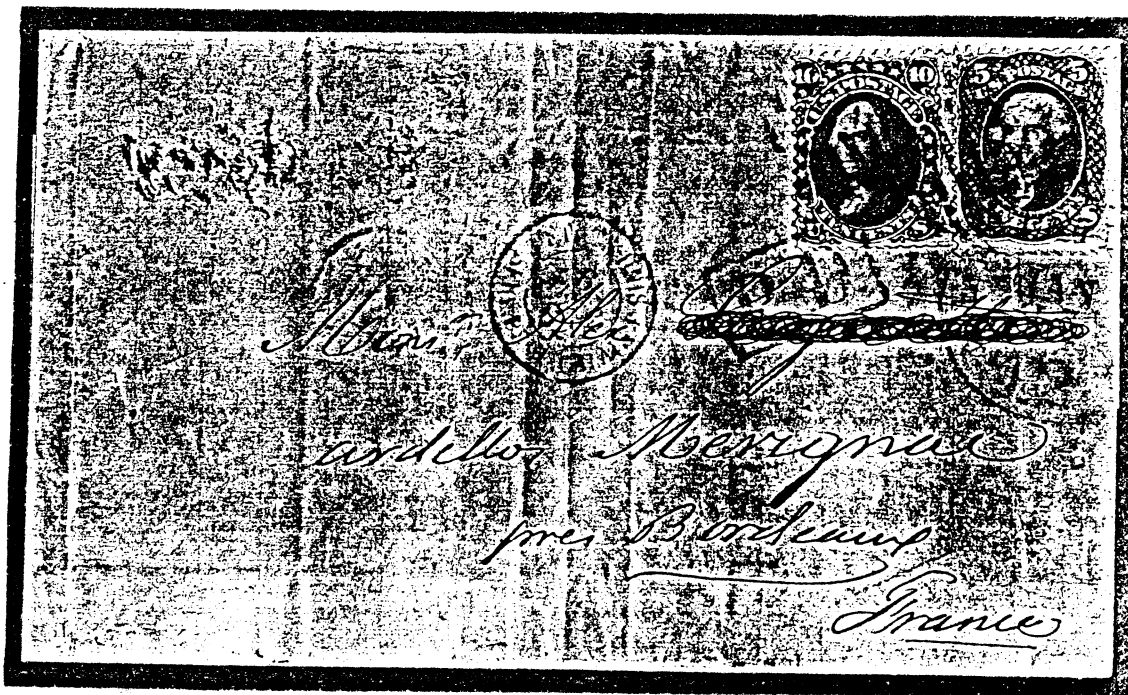


A 10 ct. Type I, 5 ct. buff, and two 30 cts. that paid  $5 \times 15$  cts. per 1/4 oz. French rate to France. New York exchange office credited 60 cts. ( $5 \times 12$  cts.) to France on Sep. 17 for carriage by Br. Pkt. "Arabia" from Boston on Sep. 18, 1861. Note the French marking of "1 Oct. 61".

EARLY 10 CT. SHADES: TYPES I & II



Type II  
Dark Green  
Aug. 27, 1861



Type I  
Deep Yellow Green  
Jan. 21, 1862

Earliest shades of the 10 ct. Type II's, and all of the 10 ct. Type I's come in Dark Green or Deep Yellow Green. They were printed on thin paper. Above examples were mailed to France.

### 10 CENT STAMPS / THE TYPE II's

The 10 ct. Type II stamps were issued during the full duration of the issue. First printings came in dark shades on thin paper. About Nov. of 1861, the stamps appeared on thicker paper in green and yellow green shades. Earliest known use of the 10 ct. Type II is Aug. 20, 1861.

#### 1861 SHADES = THIN PAPER



DARK GREEN



DP. YELLOW GREEN

#### 1861 TO 1869 SHADES = THICKER PAPER



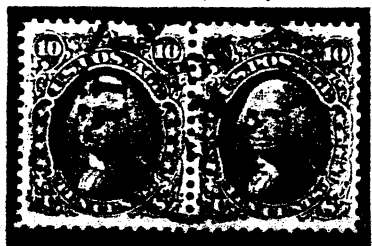
YELLOW GREEN



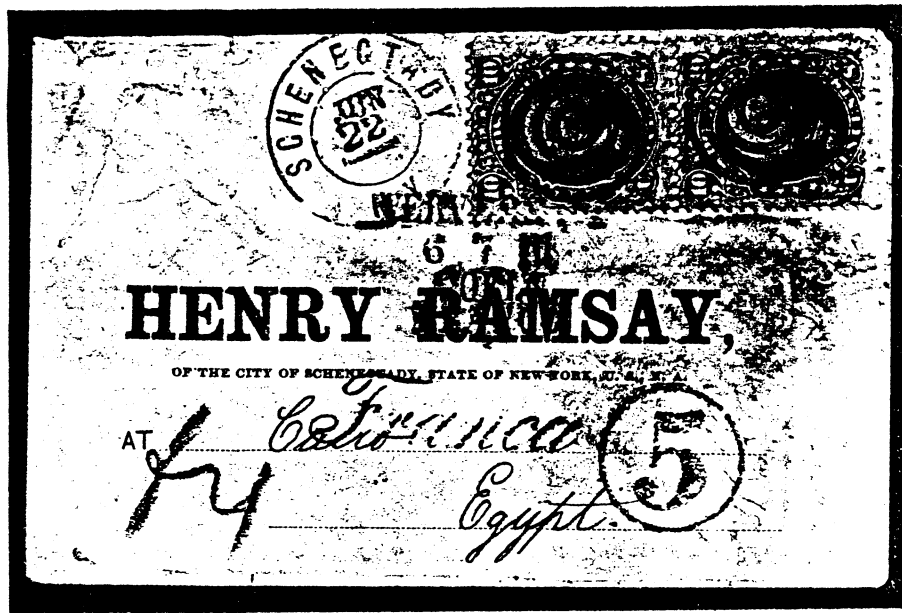
GREEN



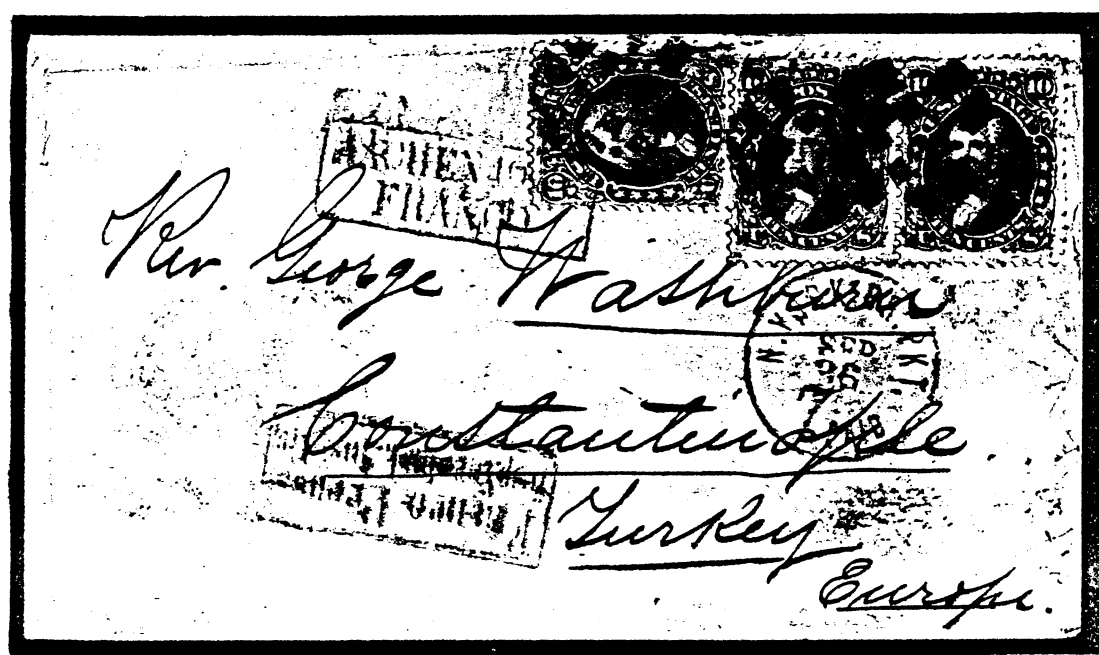
BLUE GREEN



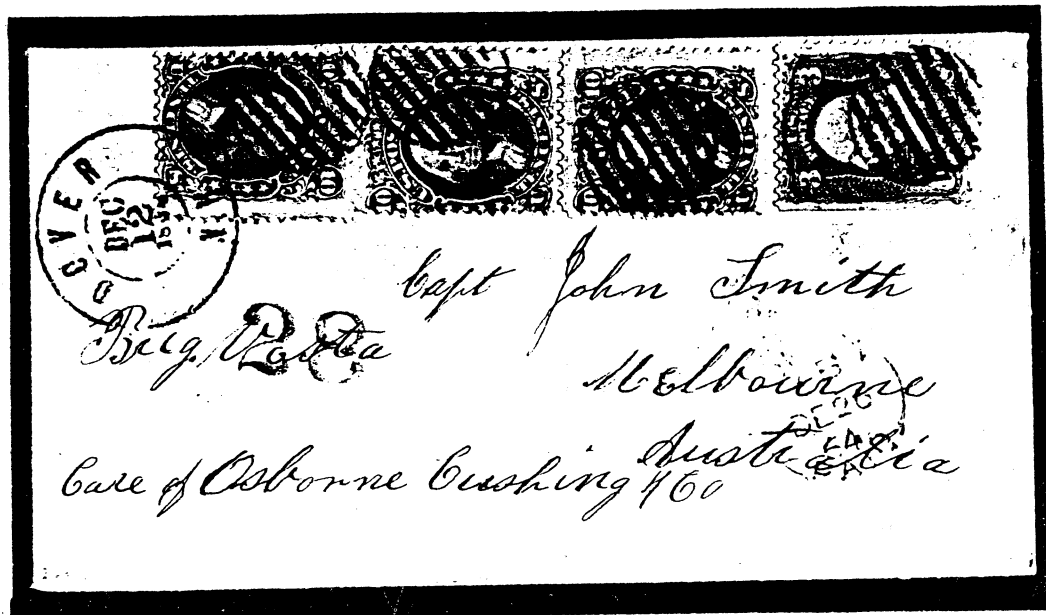
"TAG" VARIETY: This variety shows a flawed area in the "TAG" of POSTAGE. It may have been the result of a defective or rusty transfer roll used in reentering.



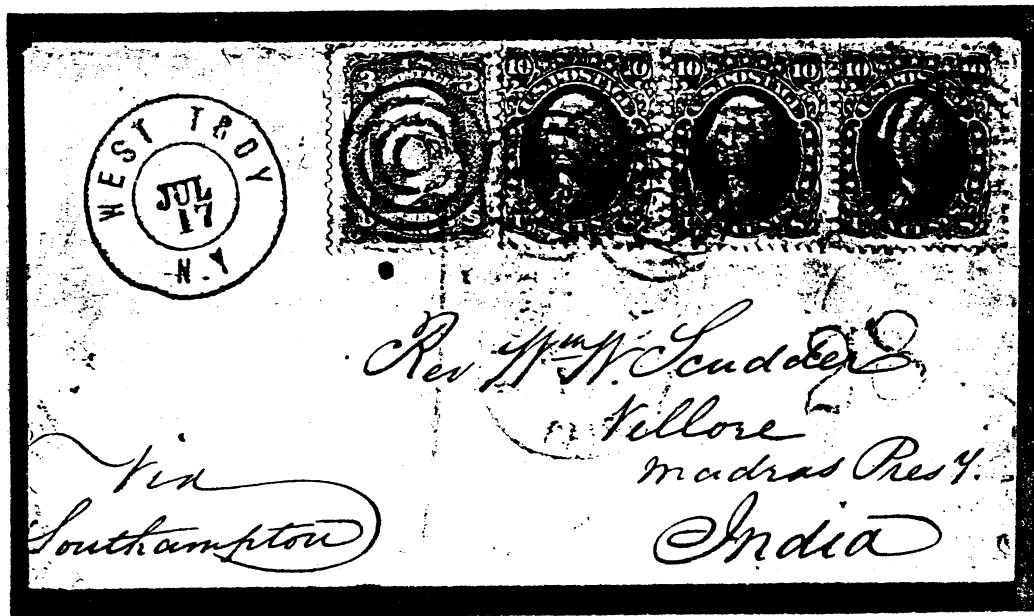
Two 10 ct. Type II's that underpaid 25 cts. per 1/2 oz. NGU, cm. rate to Cairo, Egypt, rate in effect 12/68 to 7/70. Mailed 22 June 1869, sender paid 20 cts. NGU, d. rate. N. Y. incorrectly sent in cm. as a 20 cts. rate to Alexandria, and applied red "5" (5 cts. postage beyond NGU). Red "VERVIERS - COELN" and blue "f4" (10 cts. postage beyond NGU) show that NGU and Egypt both recognized it as a fully prepaid 25 cts. closed mail rate.



Three 10 ct. II's that paid PCM rate to Constantinople, Turkey, probably in 1866. Stamps only paid the 30 ct. international rate to point of exit from German-Austrian Postal Union, as stated in blue "Franco Preuss" pmk. The balance of postage due was collected from addressee.



Three 10 ct. Type II's and 3 ct. rose that paid 33 cts. per 1/2 ounce British Mail via Southampton rate to Australia. Rate in effect from 1857 to 1868. Mailed on Dec. 12, 1864, from Dover, N. H. Carried by China (Br. Pkt.) on 14 Dec. 1864 from N. Y. C. Therefore, 28 cts. were credited to G. B.

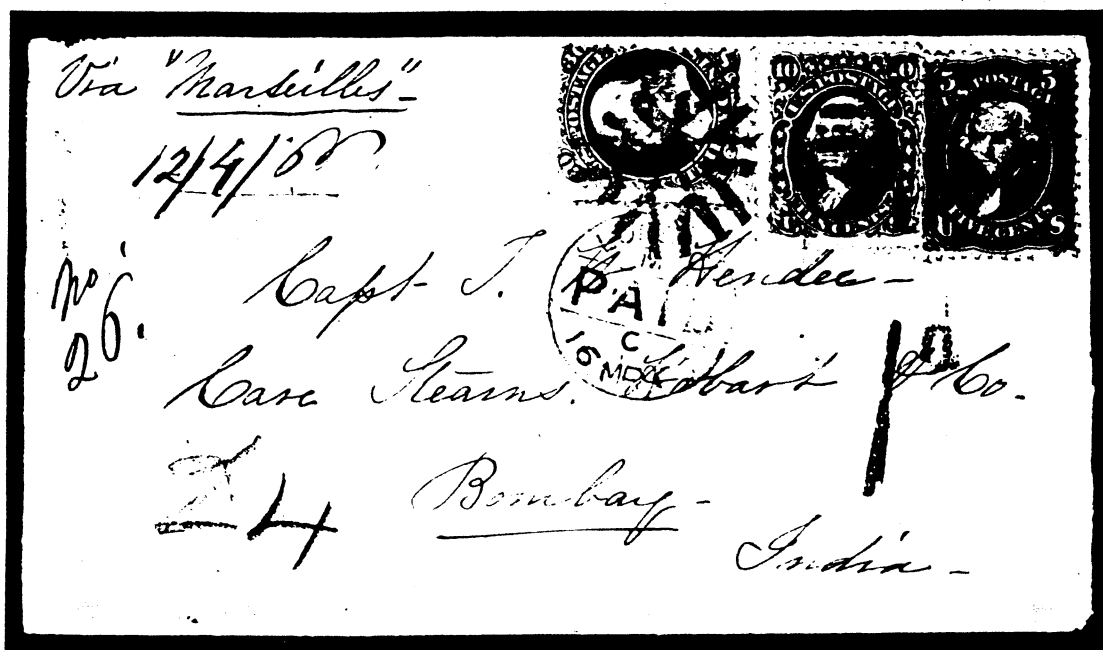


Three 10 ct. Type II's and 3 ct. rose that paid 33 cts. per 1/2 ounce British Mail via Southampton rate to India. Rate in effect from 1859 to 1/68. Mailed from West Troy, N. Y., on July 17, 1865. Carried by China (Br. Pkt.) on 19 July 1865 from Boston. Therefore, 28 cts. were credited to G. B.

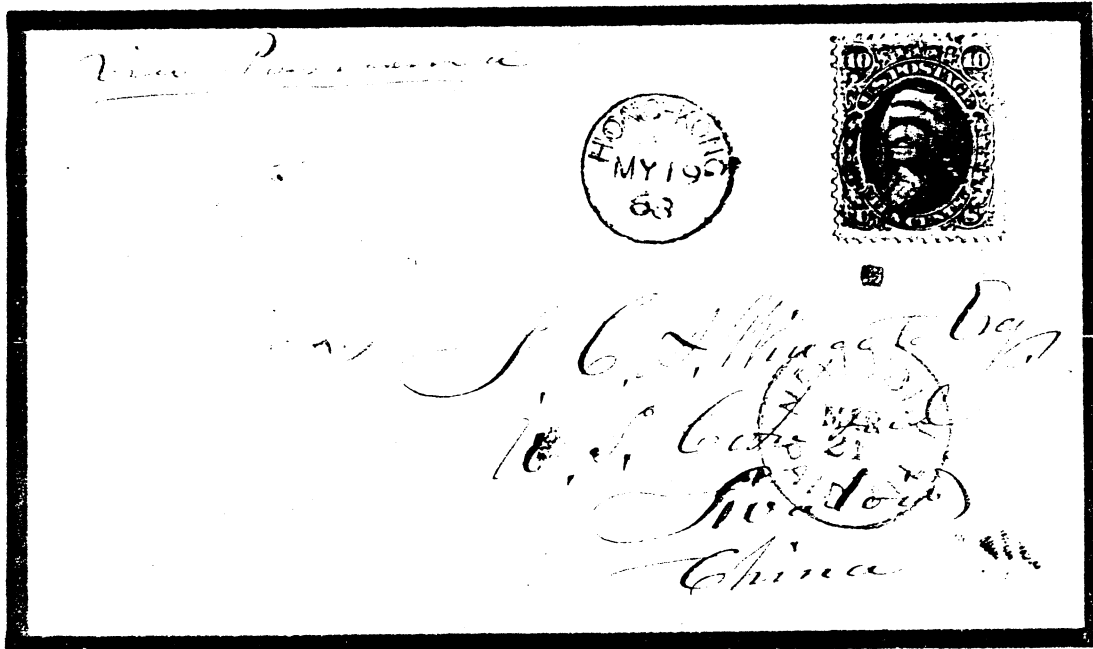




Four 10 ct. Type II's, a 3 ct., and two 1 cts. paid the 45 cts. per 1/2 oz. British via Southampton rate to Hong Kong, China, in effect 9/61 to 1/68. N. Y. exchange office credited 24 cts. to Britain on Mar. 22, 1862 (carried by Am. Pkt.). After arriving at Hong Kong on May 21, it was probably forwarded "out of the mails" to Kanagawa, Japan (no Japanese markings, and ms. "Recd. June 9").

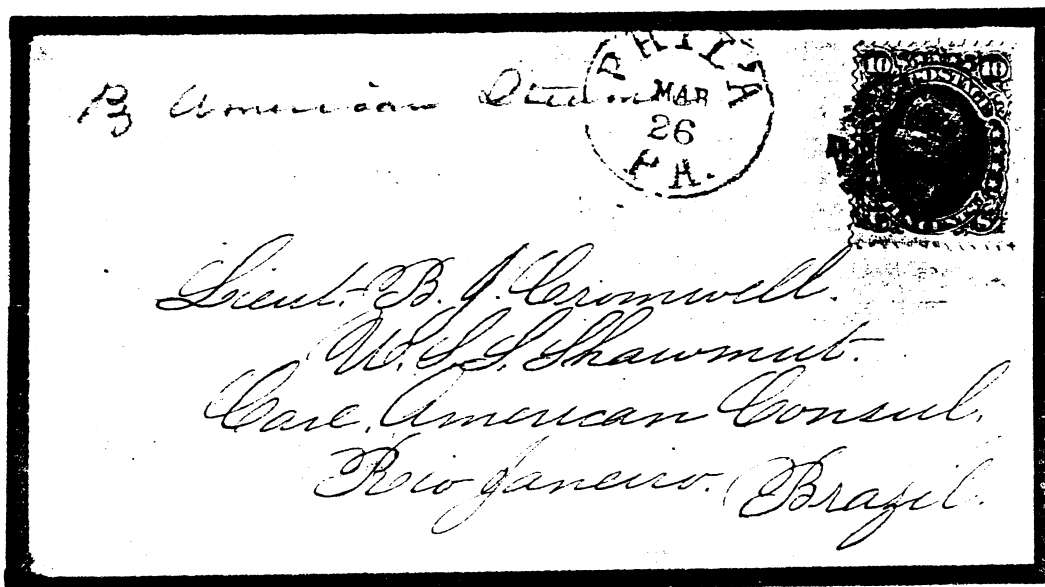


The 10 ct. Type II, 30 ct., and 5 ct. brown paid the 45 cts. 1/4 to 1/2 oz. British via Marseilles rate to Bombay, India, in effect e4/59 to 1/68. Boston exchange office credited 24 cts. to Britain on Mar. 3, 1866 (carried by Am. Pkt.).



A 10 ct. Type II that paid 10 cts. per 1/2 ounce Am. Pkt. via San Francisco rate to China, rate in from 7/67 to 7/75. Mailed from Stratham, N. H., on Mar. 16, 1868. Received at Swatow, China, on May 21, 1868. Actually, rate was still in effect after 7/75.

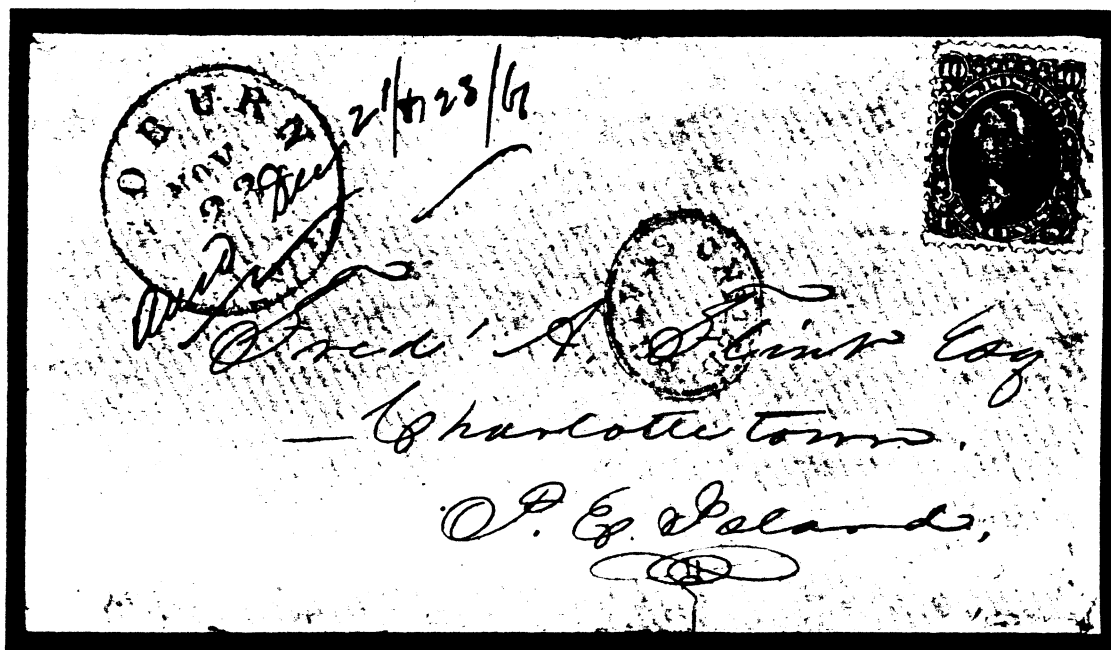
167



A 10 ct. Type II that paid 10 cts. per 1/2 ounce Am. Pkt., direct rate to Brazil, rate in effect from 10/65 to 10/70. Mailed on Mar. 26, 1866, from Philadelphia, Pa.



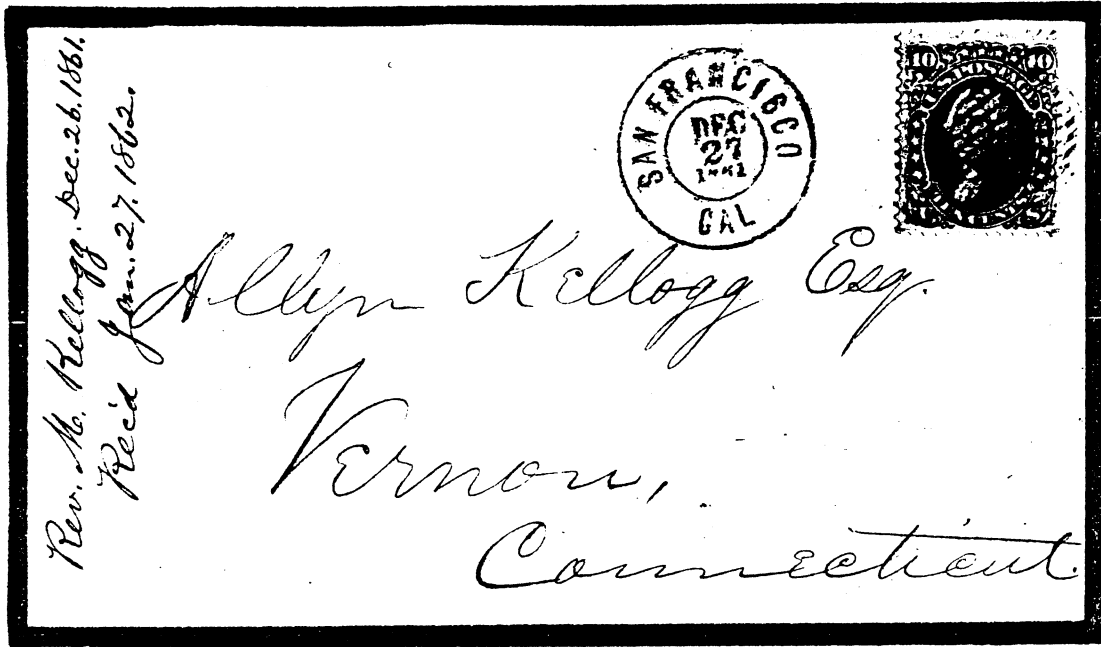
A 10 ct. Type II that paid 10 cts. per 1/2 oz. Treaty rate to New Brunswick, rate in effect 8/64 (when it became 10 cts. irrespective of distance) to 4/68. Mailed from Washington, D. C., on June 20, 1866.



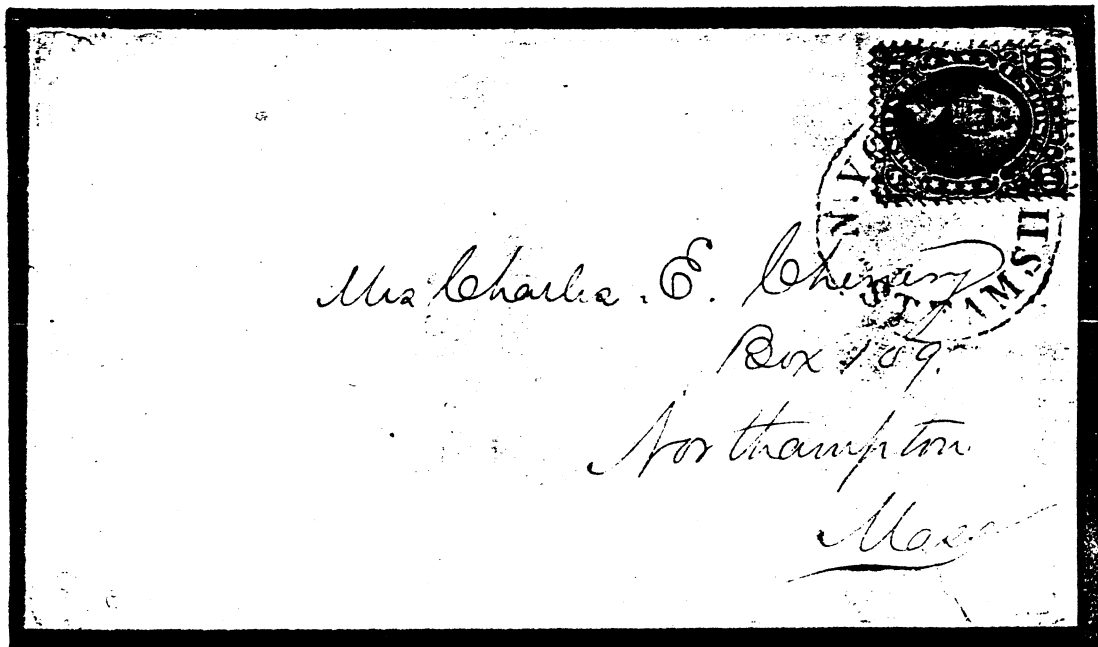
A 10 ct. Type II that paid 10 cts. per 1/2 oz., under 3,000 miles Treaty rate to Prince Edward Island, rate in effect 7/51 to 11/68. Mailed from Woburn, Mass., on Nov. 23, 1861.



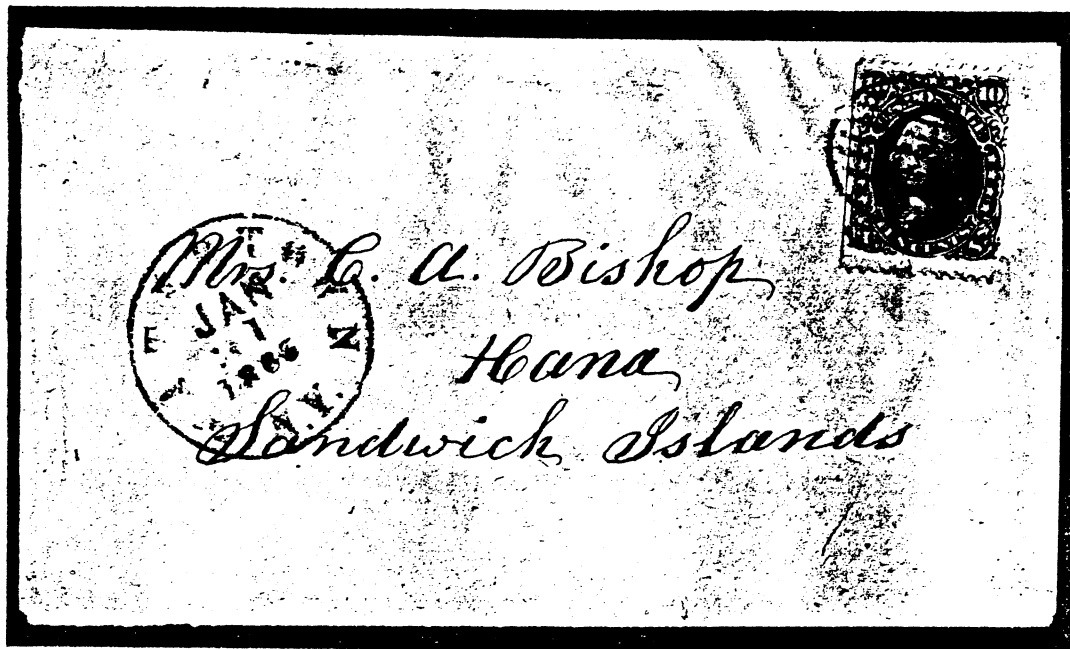
A 10 ct. Type II that paid U. S. pre July 1, 1863 transcontinental rate from San Francisco, Cal. to New Paltz Landing, N. Y. Cover was originally handed over to Bernard's Express in British Columbia and was carried into Victoria, V. I. This is indicated by "PAID" in oval which meant full prepayment in cash to Bernard's Express for all express charges, Colonial postage, and U. S. postage. Bernard did not use a printed franked envelope in this early period of his operation. At Victoria Post Office the "Royal Arms" handstamp was applied to indicate payment of Colonial postage, and a 10 ct. U. S. stamp was affixed. Stamp remained uncanceled until it reached San Francisco on March 5, 1862, as no postal agreement existed between B. C. and V. I. and the U. S. until July, 1870.



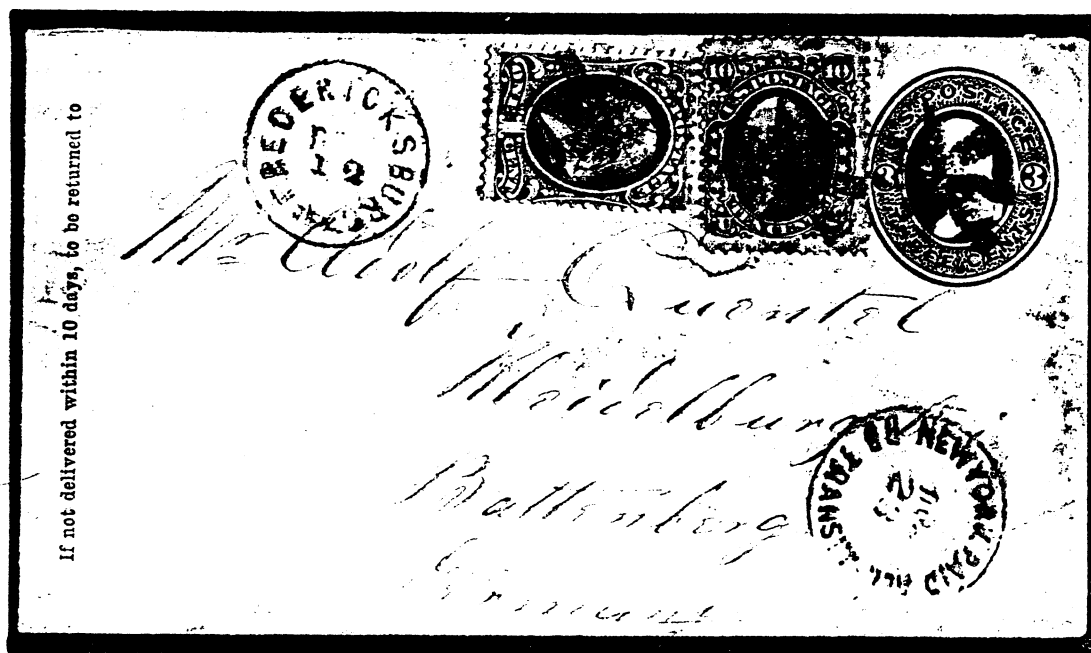
A 10 ct. Type II dark green that paid 10 cts. per 1/2 oz. "transcontinental" rate (west to east of Rocky Mts.) from San Francisco, Cal. to Vernon, Vt., on 27 Dec. 1861. This 10 ct. rate was eliminated on 1 July 1863 when first class rate became 3 cts. per 1/2 oz. to anyplace in U. S.



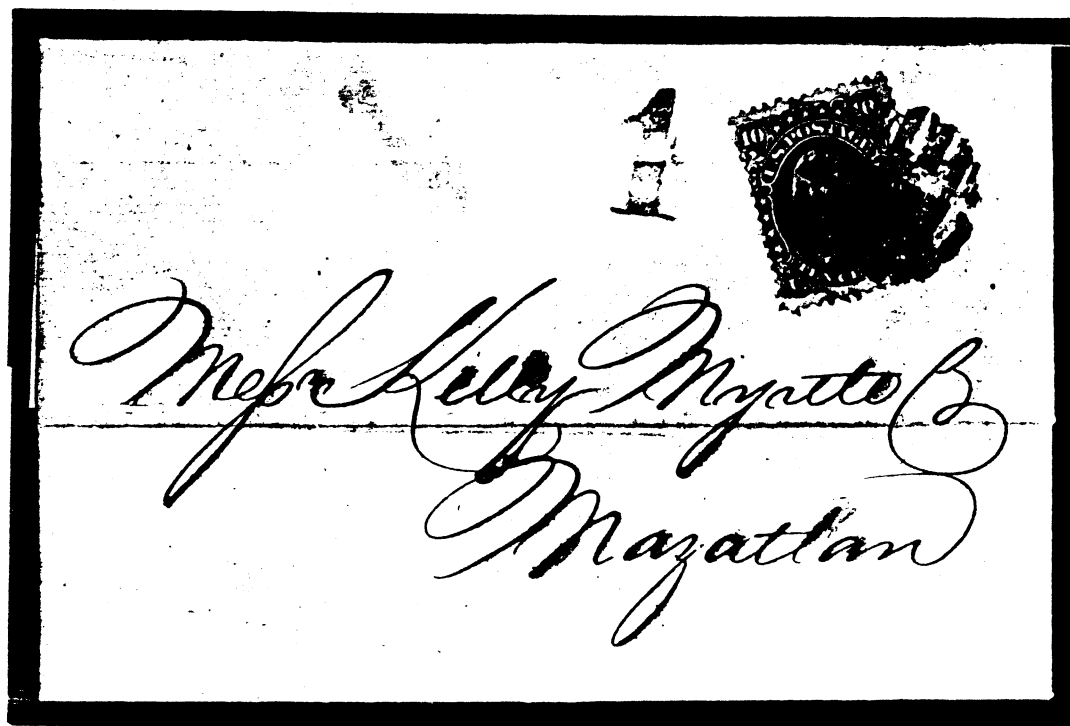
A 10 ct. Type II that prepaid 10 cts. per 1/2 oz. U. S. contract ship rate, probably from place of origin in Caribbean area. Brought into New York City, where stamp was cancelled by black "N. YORK STEAMSHIP".



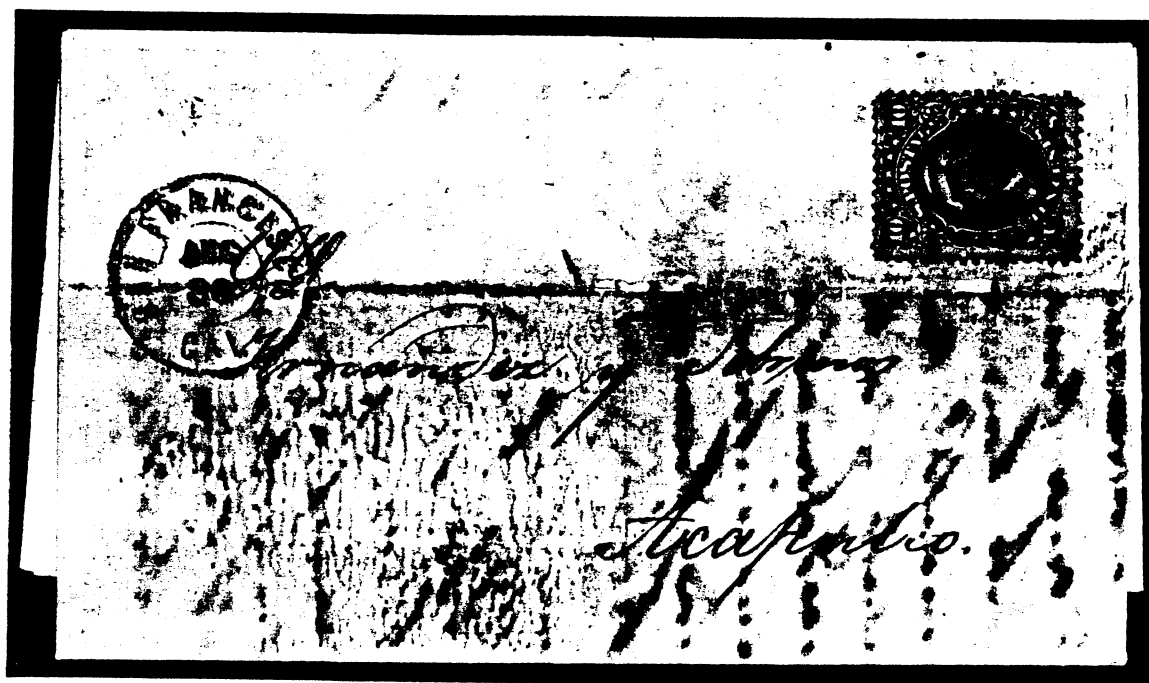
A 10 ct. Type II that paid 10 cts. per 1/2 ounce U. S. rate, by private ship from San Francisco, to Hana, Sandwich Islands, rate effective from 4/55 to 7/63. Mailed on Jan. 31, 1863.



A 10 ct. Type II, 1 ct. 1870 National, used on 3 ct. 1870 envelope. Stamps paid double 7 cts. per 1/2 ounce North German Union Closed Mail via England rate to Germany, rate effective from 10/71 to 7/75. Mailed from Fredericksburg, Texas, on Dec. 12, 1871.



A 10 ct. Type II that paid 10 cts. per 1/2 oz. Treaty rate for sea conveyance to Mazatlan, Mexico, rate effective 7/62 to 4/79. A "bootlegged" folded letter, written at Glasgow, Scotland, on Feb. 11, 1867, that was mailed in U. S. Addressee received it on April 8, 1867. The "1" is 1 real due for delivery at port of arrival.



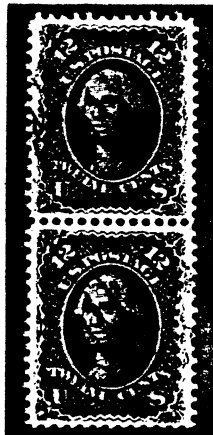
A 10 ct. Type II that paid same rate to Acapulco, Mexico. Mailed from San Francisco, Cal., on Aug. 30, 1867.

12 CENT STAMPS / DESIGN OF 1861

The 12 ct. stamps ranged in shade from gray black to intense black. All 12 ct. stamps were printed from plate number 16. Early printings came on thin paper. Earliest known use is Aug. 30, 1861.



THIN PAPER



BLACK



NORMAL PAPER

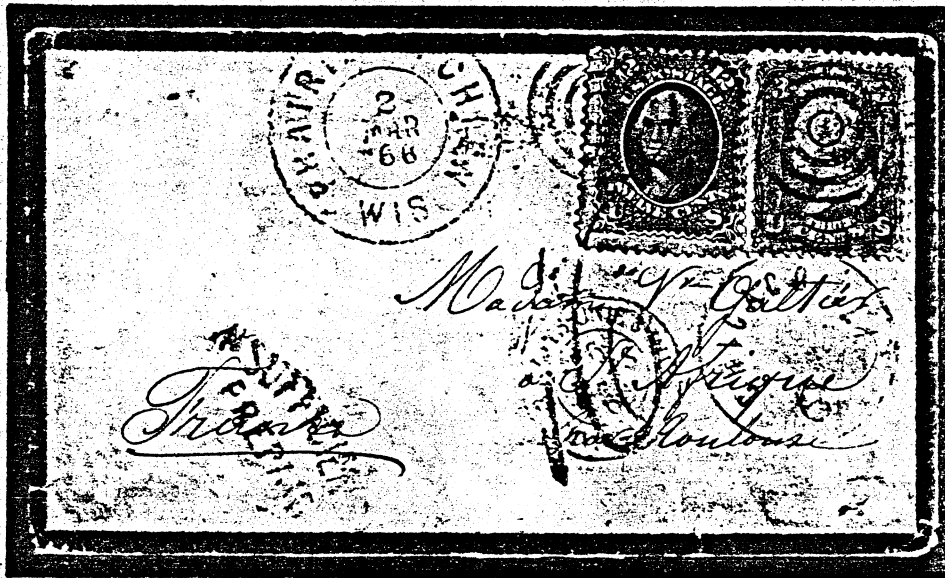




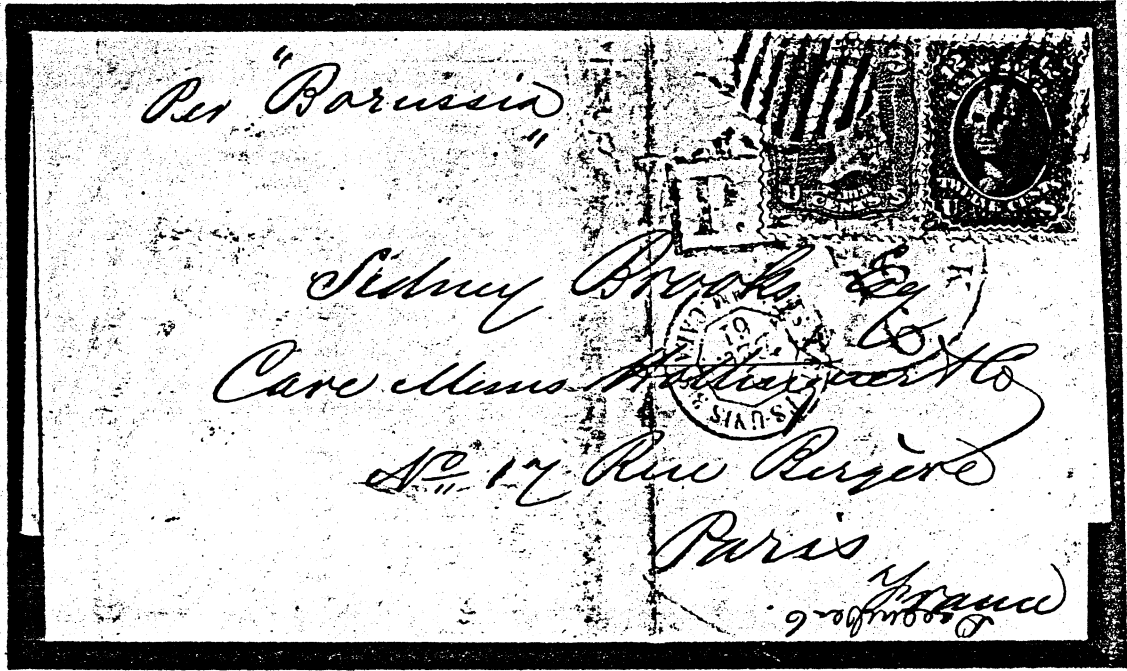
Three 12 ct. and three 3 ct. stamps that paid 45 cts. per 1/2 oz. British via Southampton rate to China, effective 9/61 to 1/68. Mailed from Exeter, N. H., on Mar. 3, 1866. New York credited 40 cts. to Britain on Mar. 7 for conveyance by Br. Pkt. "Cuba".



A 12 ct. and 10 ct. Type II that overpaid 21 cts. per 1/4 oz. French Mail rate to Spain, effective 4/57 to 1/70. Mailed from New Orleans on Apr. 16, 1866. New York credited 18 cts. to France on Apr. 24 for conveyance via England by Br. Pkt. "Asia".



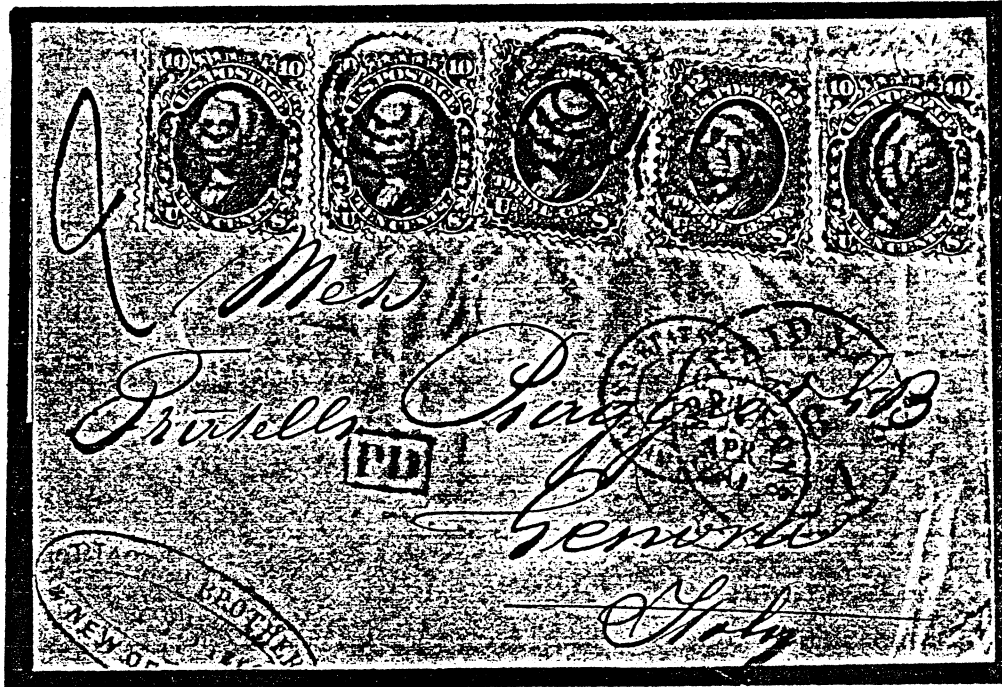
A 12 ct. black and 3 ct. rose that attempted to pay 15 cts. per 1/4 oz. rate to France. Mailed from Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, on 2 Mar. 1866. Chicago exchange office (per additional articles to U. S. - French Convention effective 1 Apr. 1861, Chicago became exchange office for mails originating in certain states - including Wisconsin) applied blue "INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID" because it weighed over 1/4 oz., and applied blue "CHICAGO, ILL., 6" as a debit to France of 2 x 3 cts. for carriage by Br. Pkt. (Allan line ships were considered Br. Pkts. for U. S. - French Convention mail). Cover was forwarded to Portland, Me., for carriage by Allan line. France applied black "16" for collection of 16 decimes (30 U. S. cts.) on double weight, unpaid letter. Since part payments were not recognized, stamps actually served no purpose.



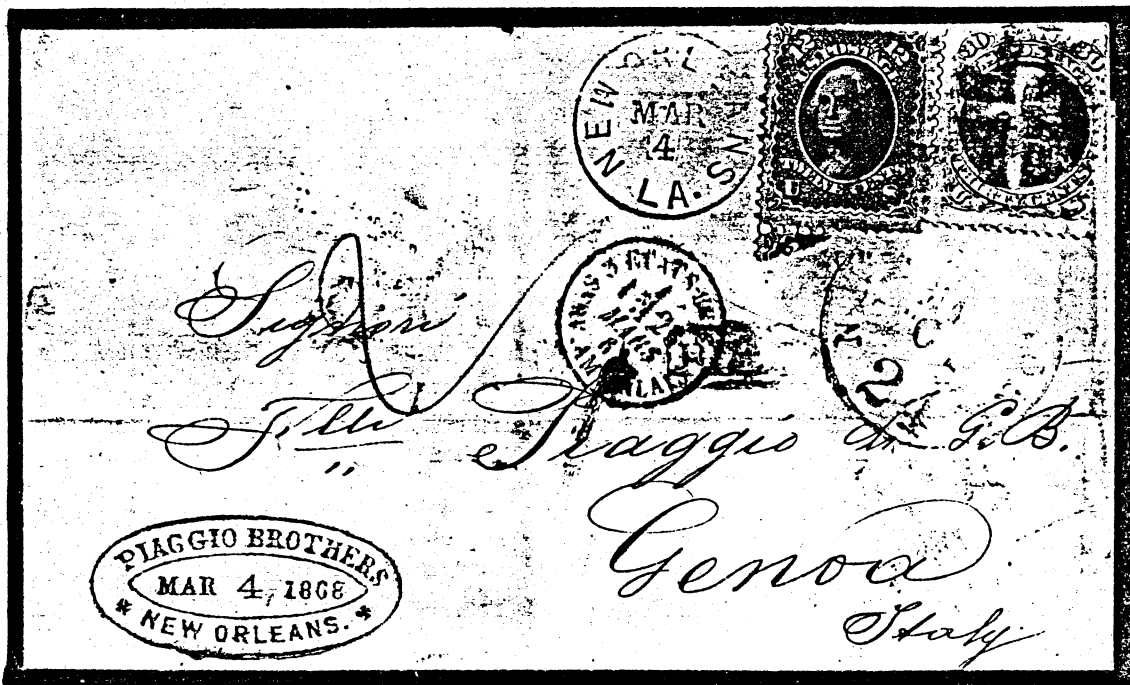
A 12 ct. black and 3 ct. pinkish rose that paid 15 ct. rate to France, on Nov. 16, 1861. This folded letter was dated Nov. 16, 1861, and bears Paris receiving mark of Dec. 2, 1861.



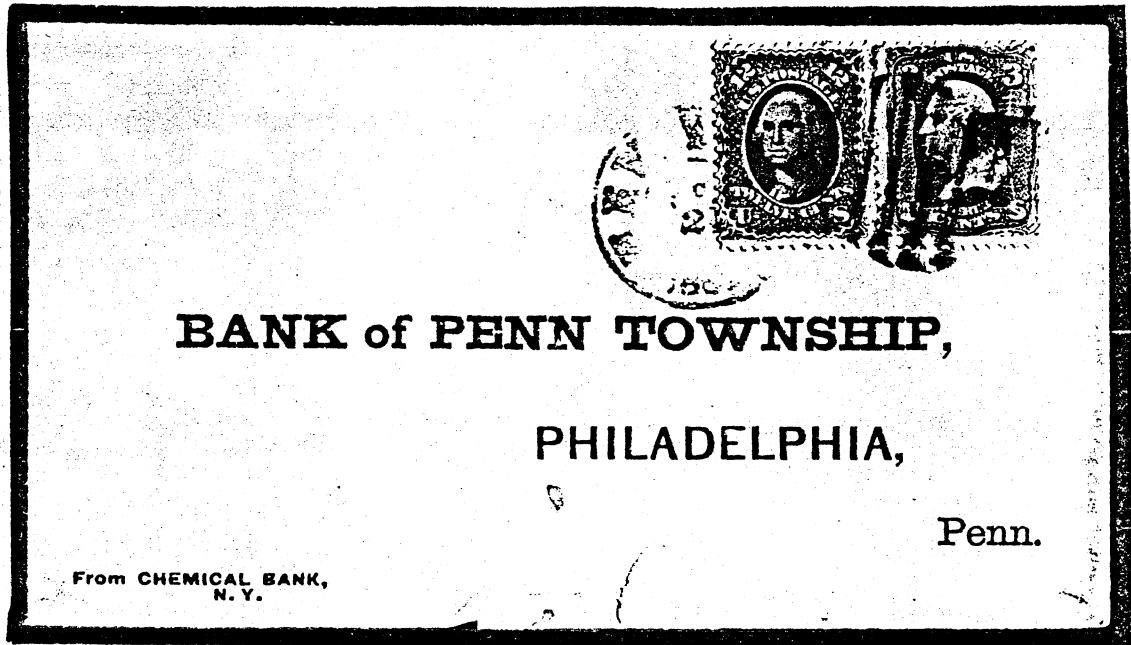
A 12 ct. gray black and 3 ct. rose that paid 15 cts. per 1/2 ounce Hamburg Mail rate to Austria, rate in effect from 7/57 to 1/68. Mailed from New York City on Aug. 9, 1862, the cover was forwarded from Austria to Switzerland.



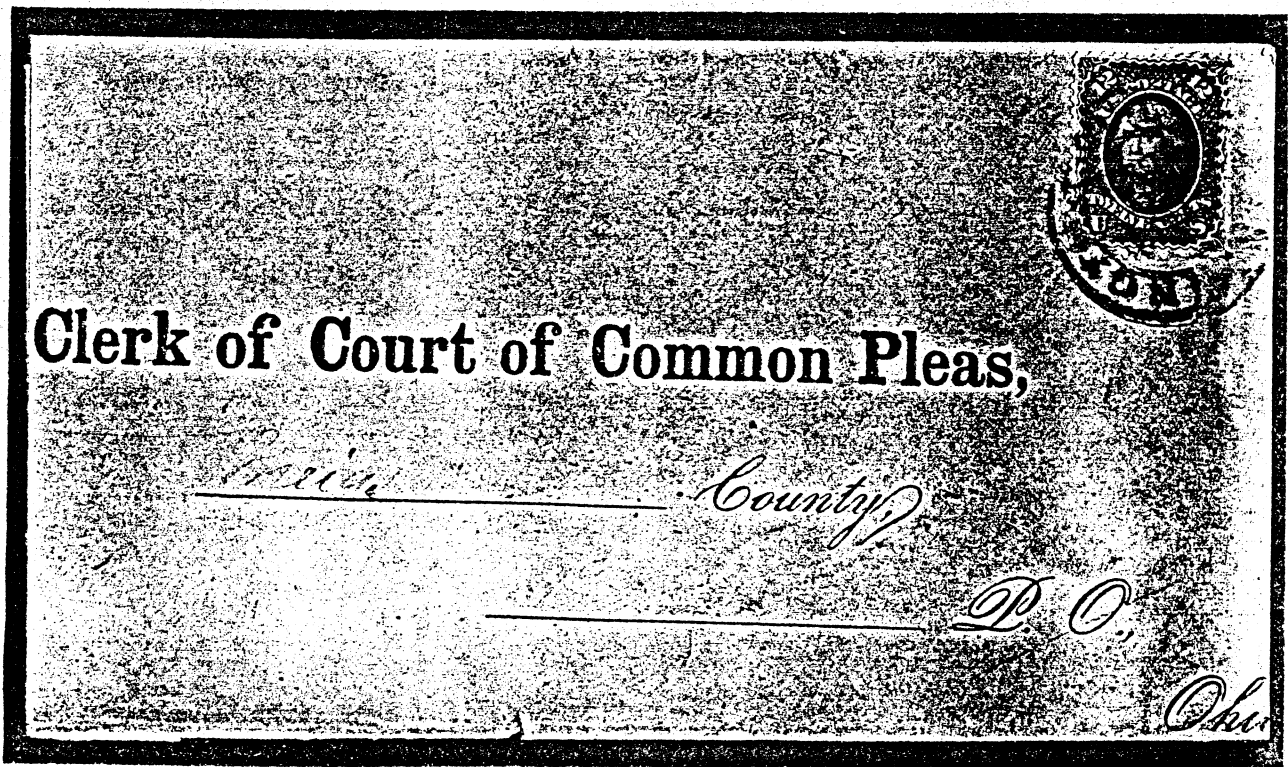
Two 12 ct. and three 10 ct. Type II's that overpaid  $2 \times 21$  cts. per 1/4 oz. French Mail rate to Sardinia (sender incorrectly paid  $2 \times 27$  cts. rate). Mailed from New Orleans on Apr. 20, 1866. New York credited 24 cts. ( $2 \times 12$  cts.) to France on Apr. 28 for conveyance by Am. Pkt. via England.



A 12 ct. and 30 ct. that paid  $2 \times 21$  cts. per 1/4 oz. French Mail rate to Sardinia, effective 4/57 to 1/70. Mailed from New Orleans on Mar. 4, 1868. New York credited 24 cts. to France on Mar. 10 for conveyance by Am. Pkt. via England.



A 12 ct. black and 3 ct. rose that paid  $5 \times 3$  cts. in heavy domestic postage. Mailed from N. Y. C. to Philadelphia, Pa.



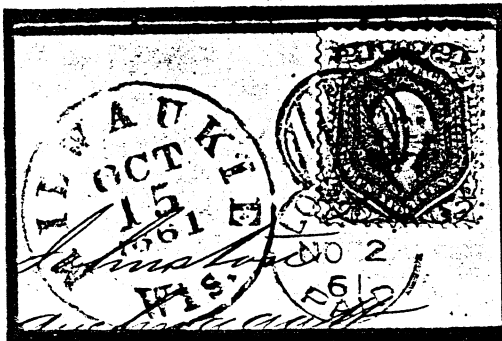
A 12 ct. light black that paid  $4 \times 3$  cts. heavy domestic postage on legal size cover (now reduced). Mailed from Wash., D. C. to Pomeroy, Meigs Co., Ohio.

24 CENT STAMPS / 1861 & 1862 SHADES

All 24 ct. stamps were printed from plate number 6. The 1861 shades usually came on thin paper, while later shades came on thicker paper. Earliest known use of the red lilac is Jan. 7, 1862.



DP. BLUE GRAY  
1861



VIOLET  
1861



STEEL BLUE  
1861-62



LT. RED VIOLET  
1861-62



DP. RED LILAC  
1862



RED LILAC  
1862



LT. BROWN LILAC  
1862

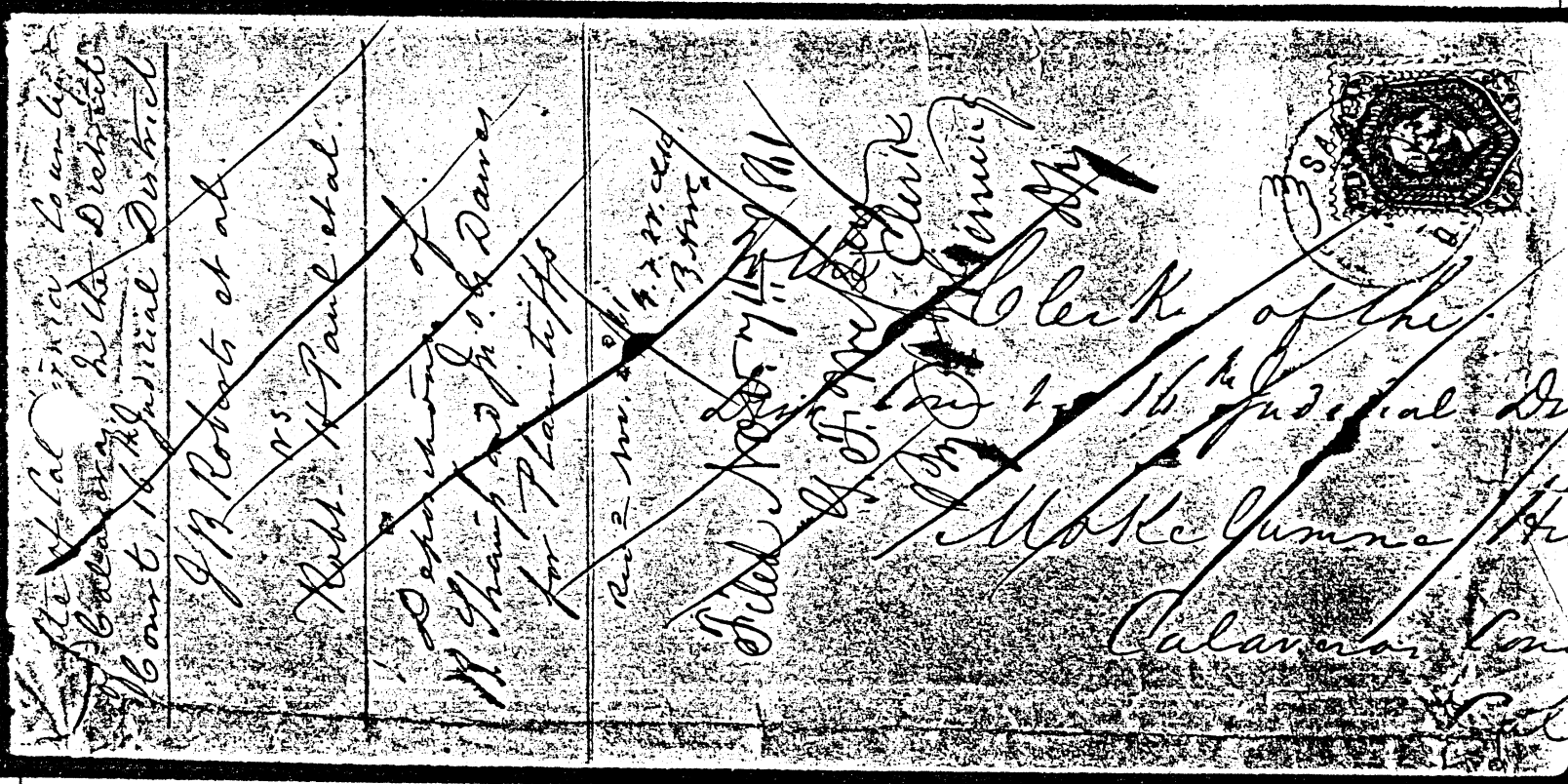


BROWN LILAC  
1862



DK. BROWN LILAC  
1862

24 CT. DEEP BLUE VIOLET  
PROBABLE EARLIEST 24 CT. SHADE ISSUED



A 24 ct. Deep Blue Violet that paid 8 x 3 cts. in postage from San Francisco, on Oct. 30, 1861, to Mokelumne Hill, Cal. New stamps were first advertised in San Francisco newspapers on Oct. 9, 1861. This early shade probably came from first shipment of new design stamps to San Francisco.

SHADE AND PAPER COMPARISON: 24 CT.  
1861 GRAYISH LILAC / 1863-68 GRAYISH LILAC & GRAY



PALE GRAYISH LILAC  
1861

Characteristics  
1861 Grayish Lilac

1. Bluish cast
2. Well inked, fuzzy appearance
3. Thin, semitransparent paper



1862 INTERMEDIATE?  
THIN & FUZZY, NO BLUE



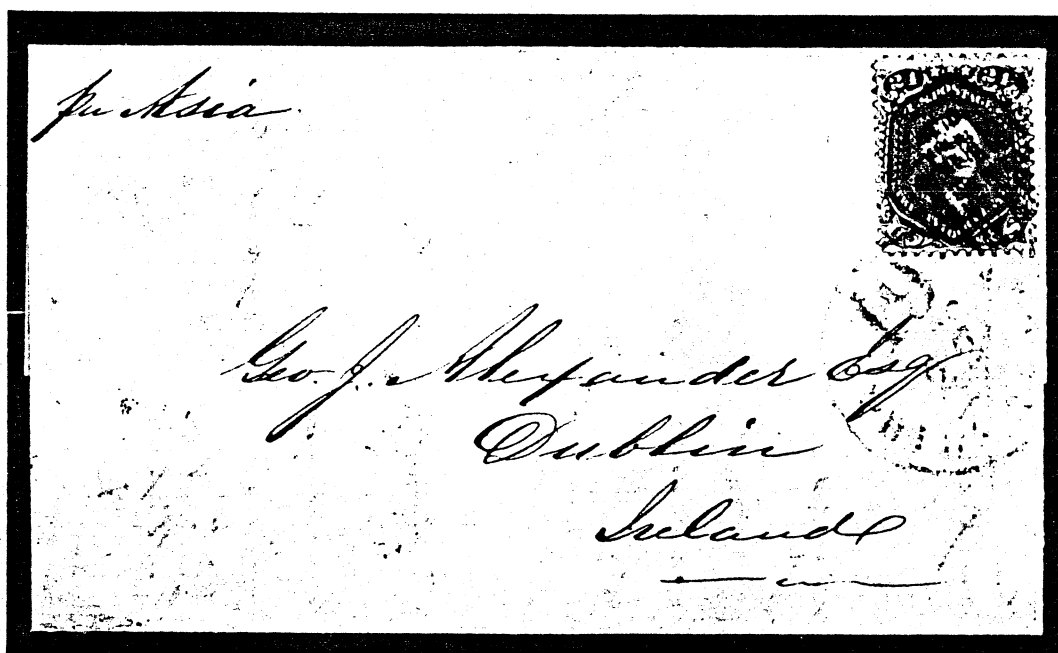
DEEP GRAY  
1863-68

Characteristics  
1863-68 Grayish Lilac & Gray

1. No bluish cast
2. Generally stronger appearance
3. Generally thicker, more opaque paper

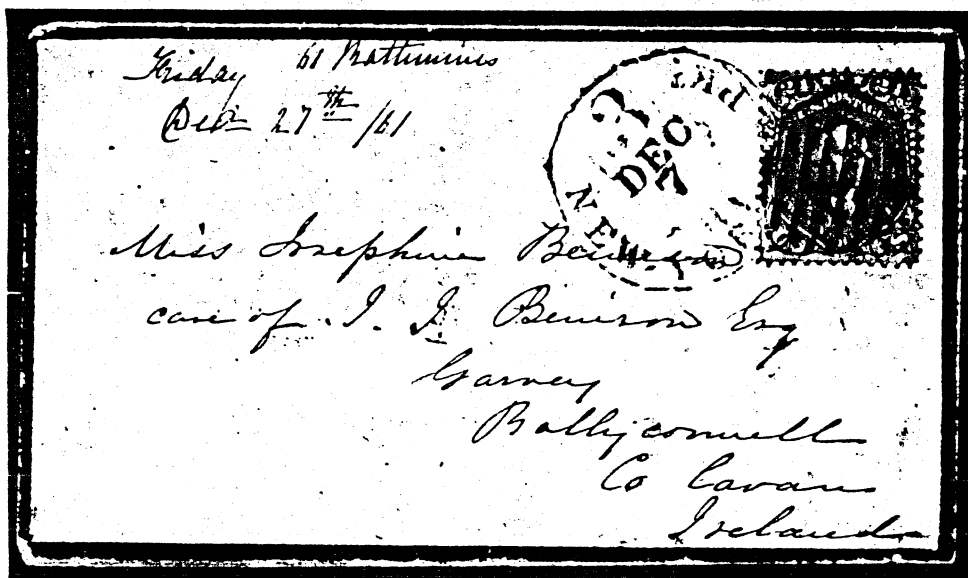


24 CT. VIOLET  
OCT. 22, 1861



A 24 ct. Violet that paid 24 cts. per 1/2 oz. British rate to Ireland, rate effective 2/49 to 1/68. On Oct. 22, 1861, Philadelphia credited 19 cts. to Britain for conveyance by Br. Pkt. "Asia" from N. Y. C. on Oct. 23, 1861.

SHADE COMPARISON  
GRAYISH LILAC & STEEL BLUE



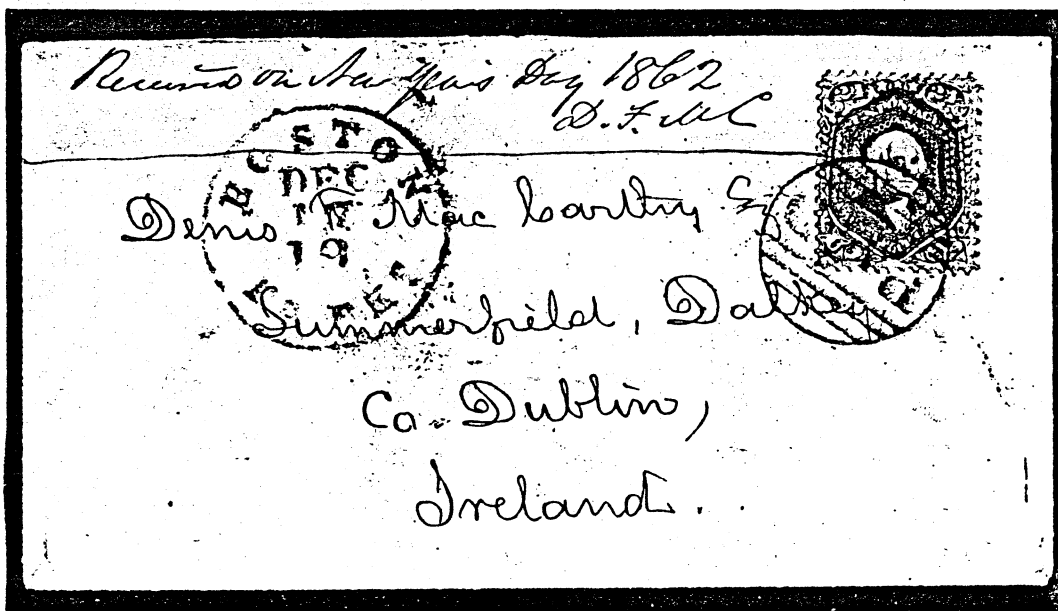
Grayish Lilac  
Dec. 7, 1861



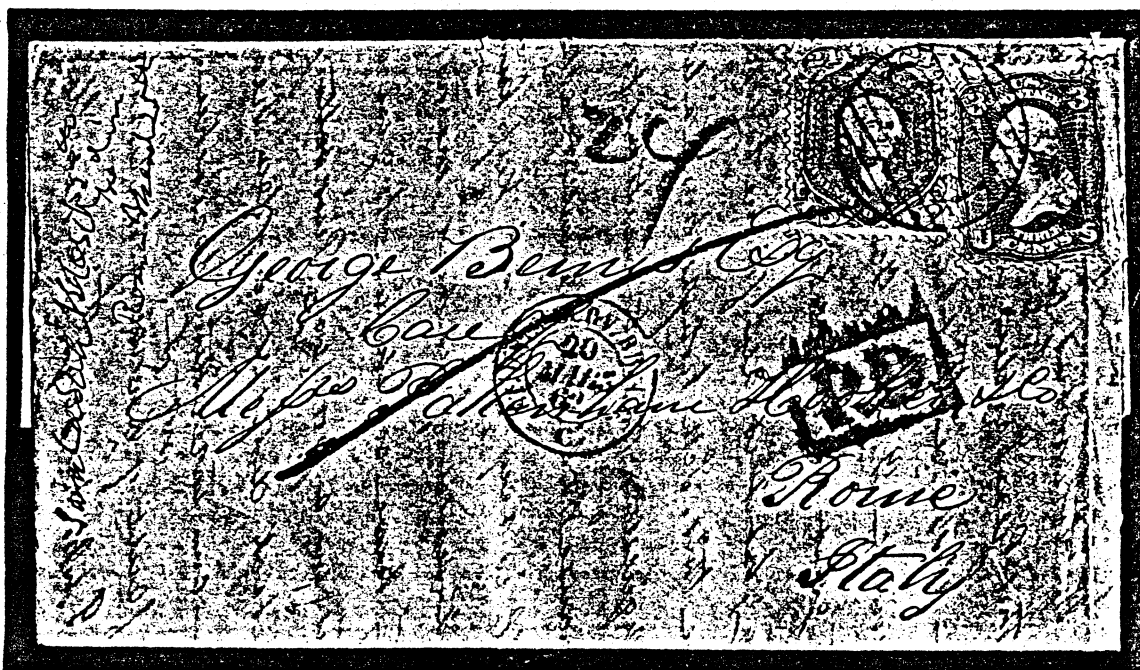
Steel Blue  
Dec. 7, 1861

The Grayish Lilac is a soft, weak shade tending towards BLUE GRAY. Average examples look like Violets that have changed towards Gray. Above example is an exceptionally rich shade that could be called Blue Slate. Cover was conveyed by Am. Pkt. "City of Manchester" from N. Y. C. on Dec. 7, 1861.

The Steel Blue is a hard, strong shade tending towards GRAY BLUE. Above example is an exceptionally deep shade that could be called Dark Steel Blue. Cover was conveyed by Br. Pkt. "Canada" from Boston on Dec. 11, 1861.



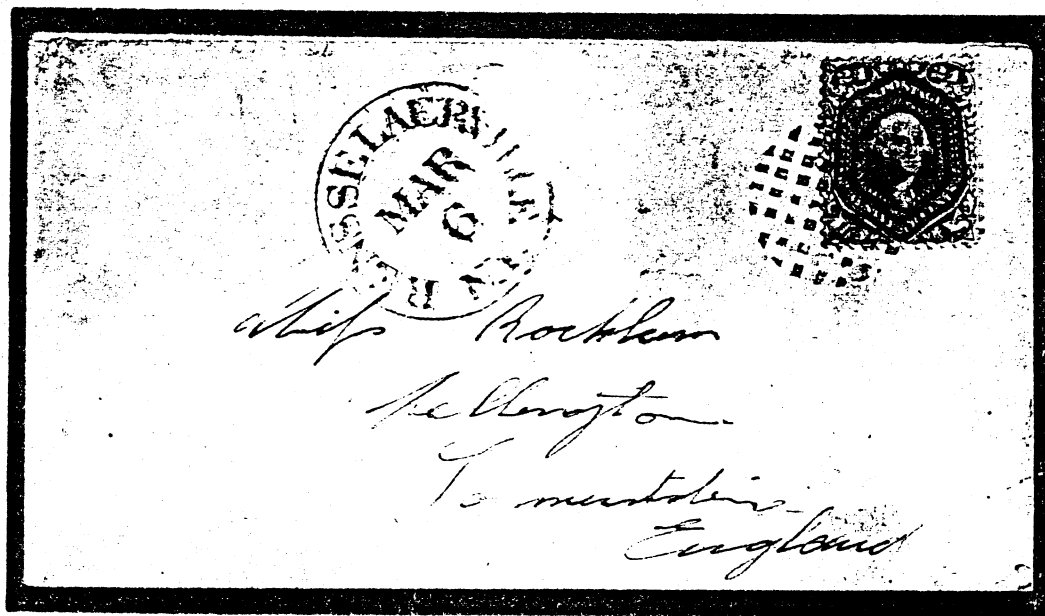
A 24 ct. STEEL BLUE used on cover to Ireland, from Boston, Mass., on Dec. 17, 1861. Cover was conveyed in a Br. Pkt., as 19 cts. were credited to Britain.



A 24 ct. STEEL BLUE and 3 ct. rose that paid the 27 cts. per 1/4 ounce French Mail rate to the Roman States, rate effective from 4/57 to 1/70. This folded letter, dated March 3, 1862, bears a French transit mark of March 20, 1862.

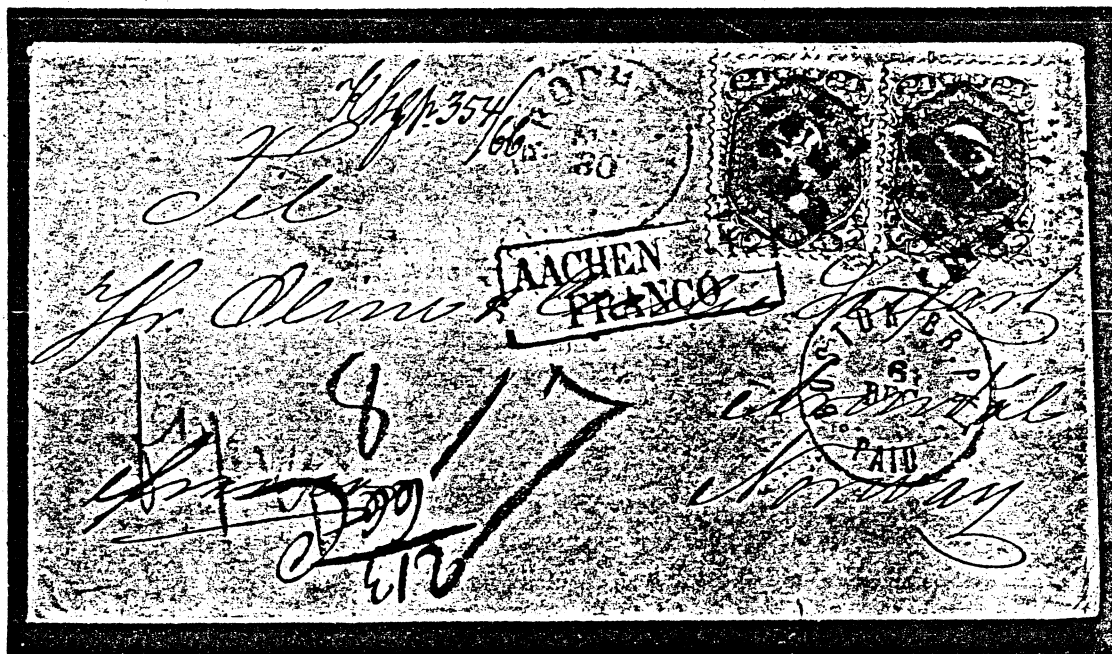


A 24 ct. dark RED LILAC and 3 ct. that paid 27 cts. per 1/4 oz. French Mail rate to Papal States, effective 4/57 to 1/70. New York credited 24 cts. to France for carriage by Br. Pkt. "Asia" on April 23, 1862.



A 24 ct. dark RED LILAC mailed to England from Rensselaerville, N. Y., on Mar. 6. Red N. Y. C. exchange office marking on back of cover is indistinct.

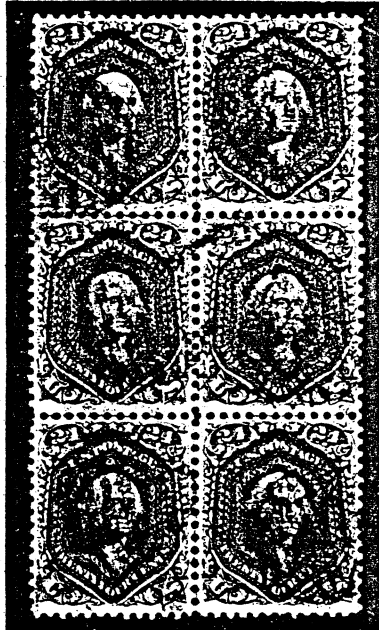
24 CT. LIGHT "REDDISH" BROWN LILAC



Mailed from Brodhead, Wisconsin, on Nov. 30. Credited "17" (17 cts.) to Prussia at Boston on Dec. 6. Forwarded on "China" on same date. Received at Christiania, Norway, on 12-22-1865. Stamps overpaid 38 cts. per 1/2 oz. prepaid Prussian Closed Mail rate to Arendal, Norway, rate in effect from 11/65 to 1/68.

The 10 ct. overpay is somewhat understandable as 44 (46 unpaid) cts. rate reduced three times in half year prior to cover's mailing: 42 (46u.)-6/65, 40 (44u.)-10/65, and 38 (42u.)-11/65. Person who mailed it from small town may have been confused, or unaware of correct rate.

24 CT. BROWN LILAC



ASHBROOK'S 24 CT. BOSTON "PURPLE" - VIOLET

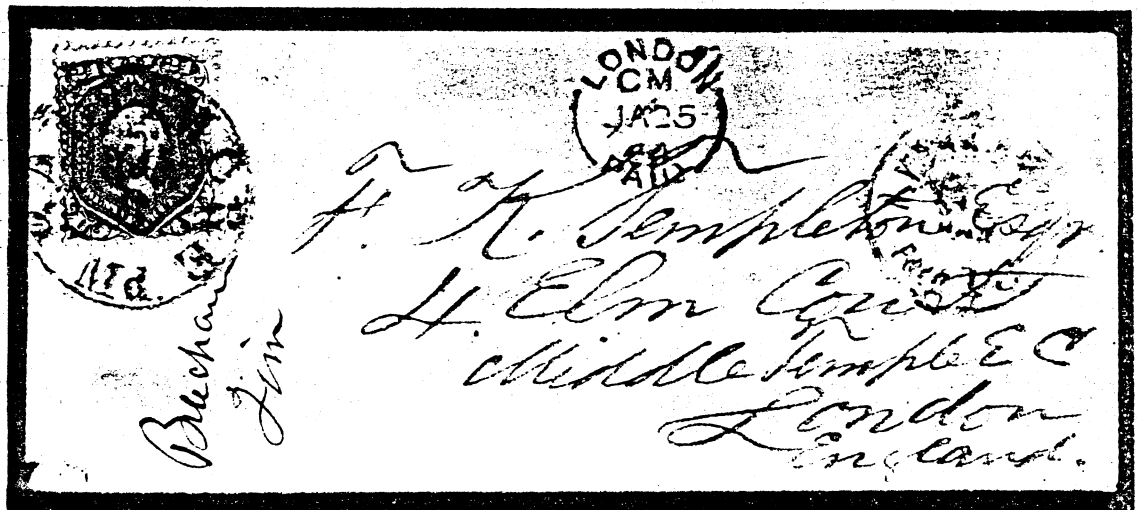
SEP. 17, 1862



A cover from same correspondence, mailed at Boston on 4 Oct. 1862, and franked by same 24 ct. shade was signed by Ashbrook, who named it purplish violet (see Gore Coll. sale, lot 378).

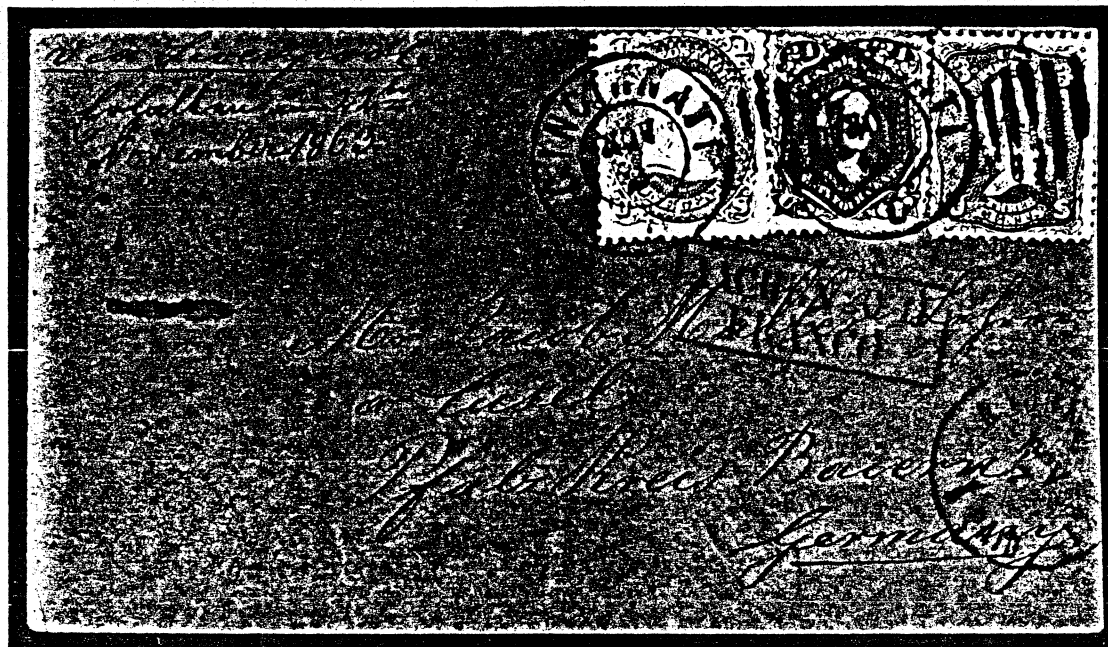
24 CT. BALTIMORE "REDDISH" BROWN LILAC

JAN. 8, 1864

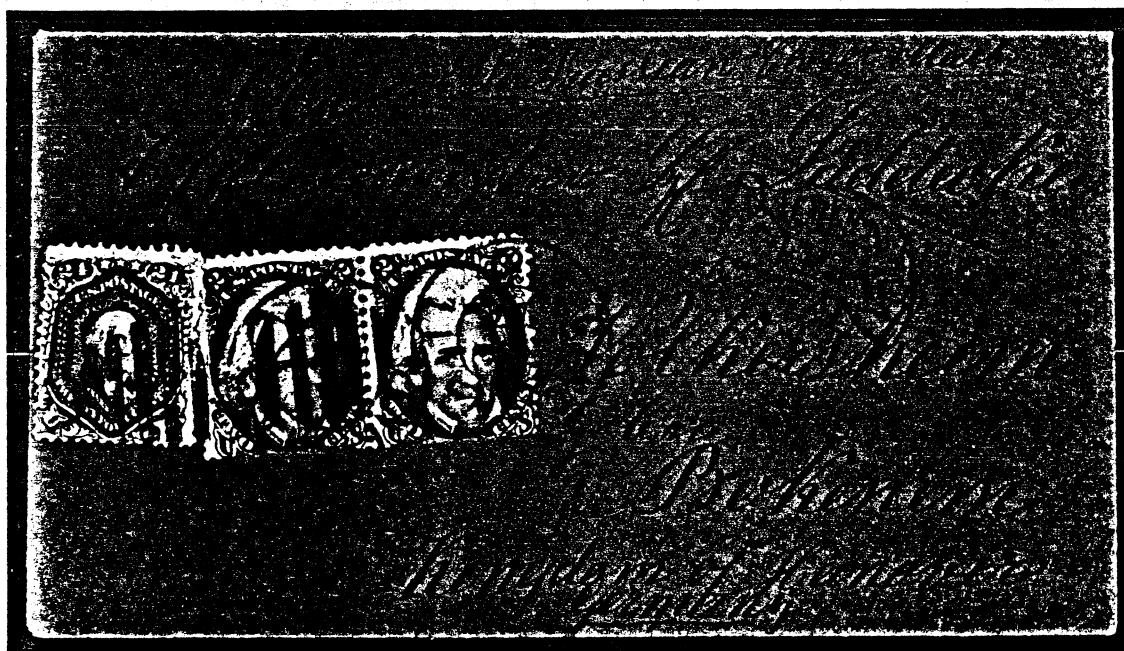


A cover from same correspondence, mailed at Baltimore on 1 Dec 1863, and franked by same 24 ct. shade is recorded.

24 CT. "CINCINNATI" VIOLETS



Bright Red Violet  
Nov. 2, 1863



Blue Violet  
May 27, 1864

Violet 24 ct. shades were used at Cincinnati, Ohio, from late 1862 through 1864, and possibly later. These late uses of 24 ct. violets are known as "Cincinnati" violets. Stamps on the above covers paid 28 cts. per 1/2 oz. Prussian Closed Mail rate to Germany.



24 CENT STAMPS / 1863 thru 68 SHADES

The shades of 1863 through 1868 lack the depth of the earlier shades, with the exception of the blackish violet of 1863-64. Earliest known use of the lilac is Feb. 20, 1863.



LILAC



LT. LILAC



DK. LILAC



GRAY LILAC



GRAY

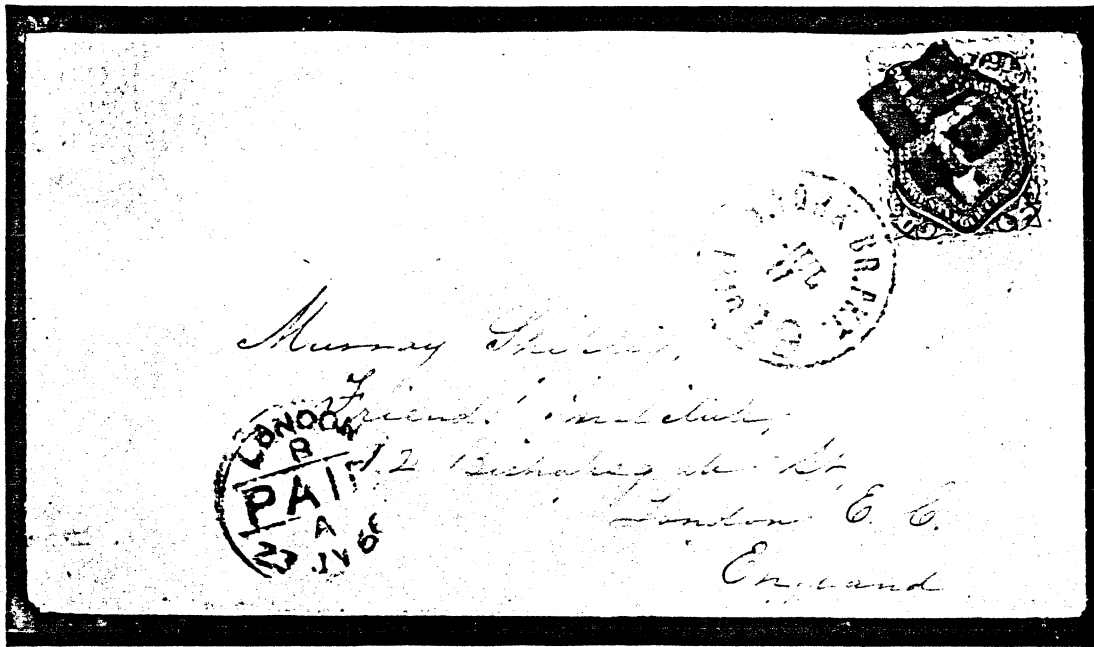


DP. GRAY LILAC



BLACKISH VIOLET

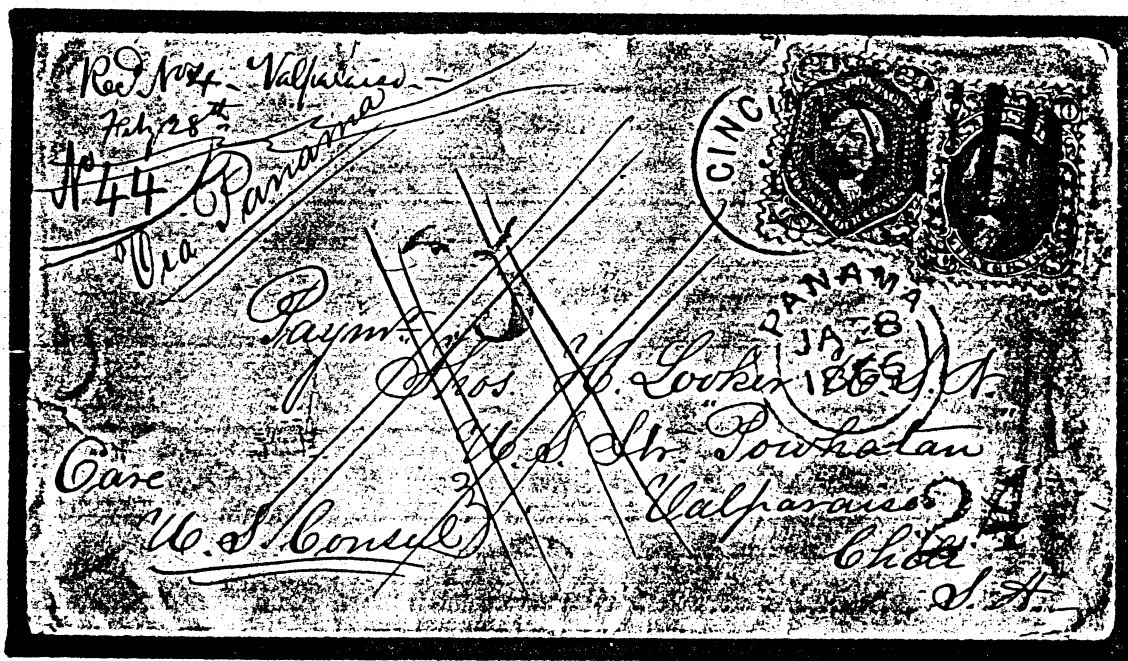
24 CT. BLACKISH VIOLET



The very scarce Blackish Violet stamps were used basically from 1864 through 1866. This 24 ct. Blackish Violet paid the 24 cts. per 1/2 ounce British rate to England. The cover was carried from New York City on July 11, 1866, by the Br. Pkt. "Java".

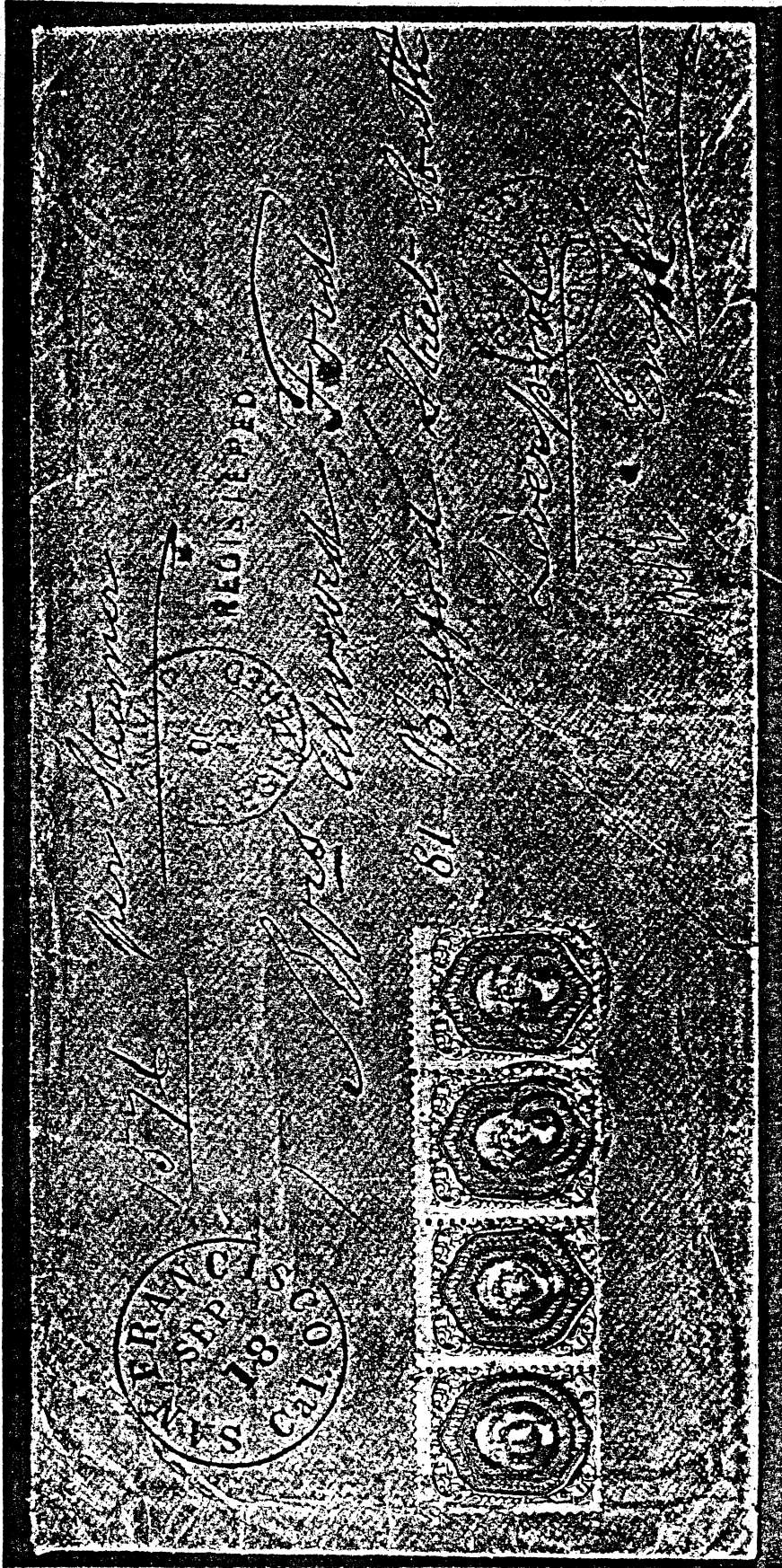


A 24 ct. Lilac (some brownish cast) and 30 ct. that overpaid 53 cts. per 1/2 oz. British via Marseilles rate to Hong Kong, China, rate effective 6/63 to 1/68. New York credited 48 cts. to Britain on Dec. 8. Carried by Br. Pkt. "Arabia" from Boston on Dec. 9, 1863.

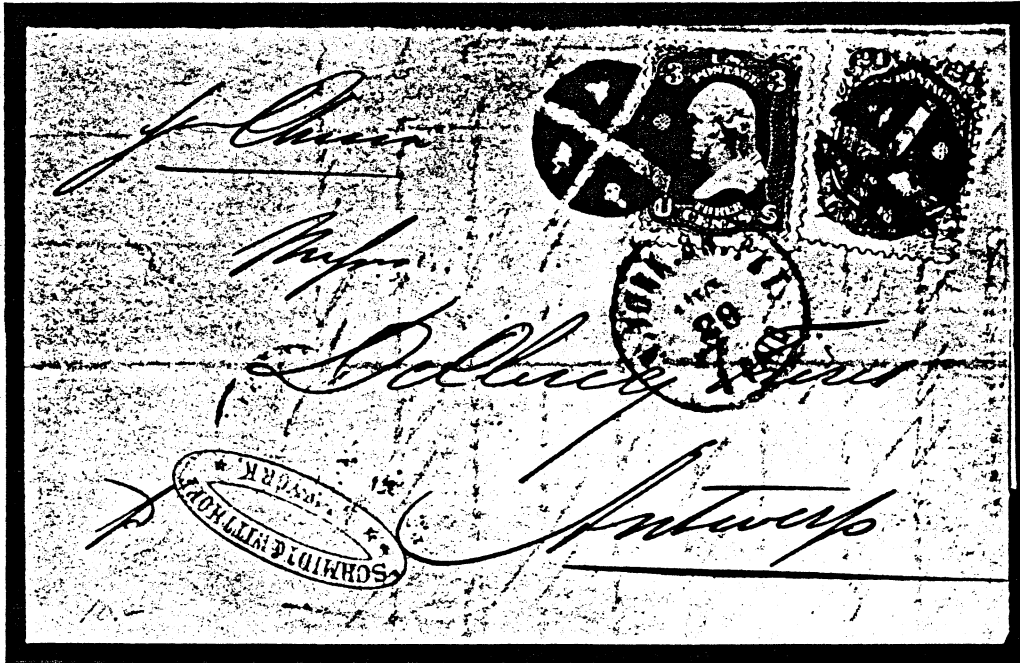


A 24 ct. Lilac and 10 ct. Type II that paid 34 cts. per 1/2 oz. Am. Pkt. - then Brit. via Panama rate to Chile, rate effective pre-7/57 to 3/70. Mailed at Cincinnati on Jan. 10, 1866. New York credited 24 cts. to Britain. Red "25" was 25 centavos due marking applied in Chile.

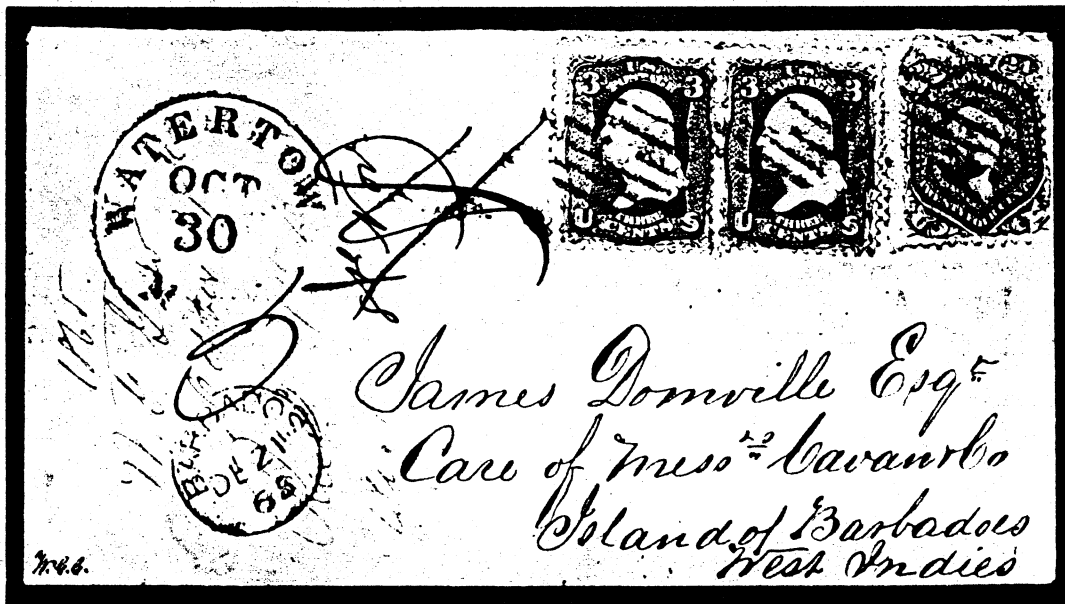
12/96



Four 24 ct. grays that paid quadruple rate to England. Mailed on Sep. 18, 1866, from San Francisco, Cal., where the 20 ct. registry fee was paid in cash. At N. Y. C., 12 cts. were credited to Britain, as cover went by American Packet.

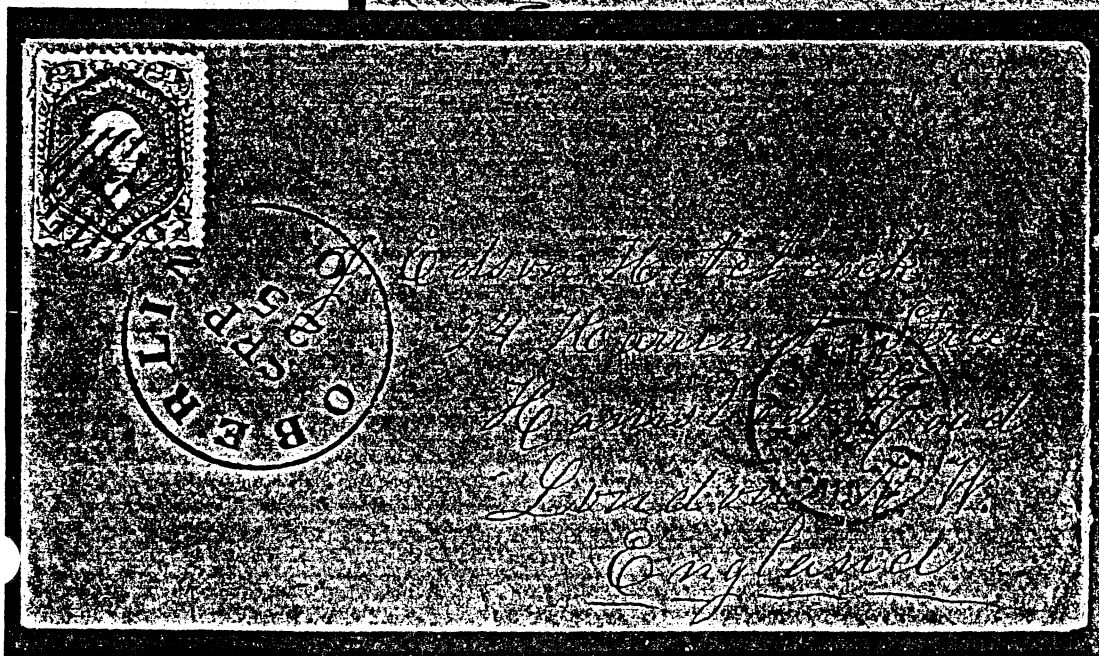
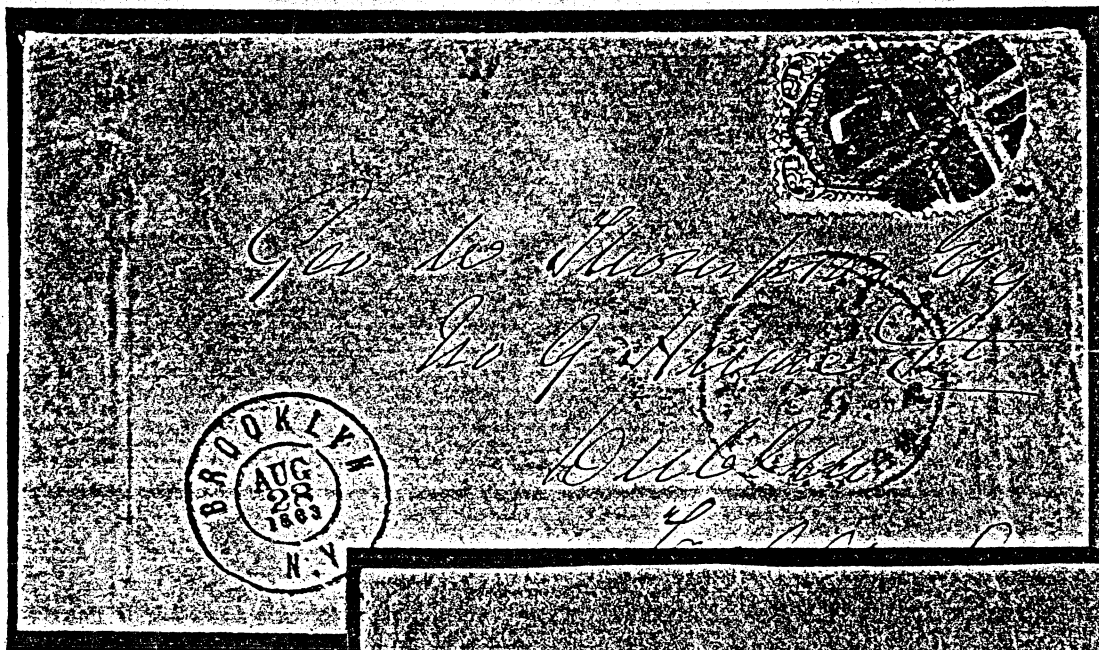


Above 24 ct. gray lilac and 3 ct. paid the 27 cts. per 1/2 oz. Belgian Closed Mail rate to Belgium, rate in effect 1/60 to 1/68. Seven cents were credited to Belgium at N.Y.C. on Aug. 29. Folded letter was carried on Br. Pkt. "China" from Boston on Aug. 30, 1865. Back bears straight-line "BR. PACKET" and circular "ETATS-UNIS PAR OSTENDE, 11-9" in black.



Above 24 ct. gray and two 3 cts. paid three times 10 cts. per 1/2 oz. Am. Pkt. (N.Y. to St. Thomas, thence by Br. Pkt.) rate to Barbados Island, B. W. I., rate in effect 11/65 to 8/72. Cover was mailed at Watertown, Mass., on Oct. 30. It arrived at St. Thomas on Dec. 14, 1865 (on back), and at Barbados on Dec. 21, 1865.

24 CT. SHADES, RED & BROWN TENDENCIES  
(1863 USES)



30 CENT STAMPS / DESIGN OF 1861

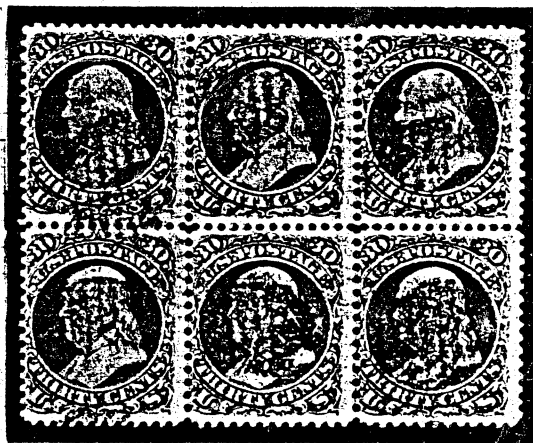
The 30 ct. stamps were used on heavy domestic mail, and foreign rate mail. The shade ran from light to deep orange. Earliest known use is Aug. 20, 1861.



LT. ORANGE



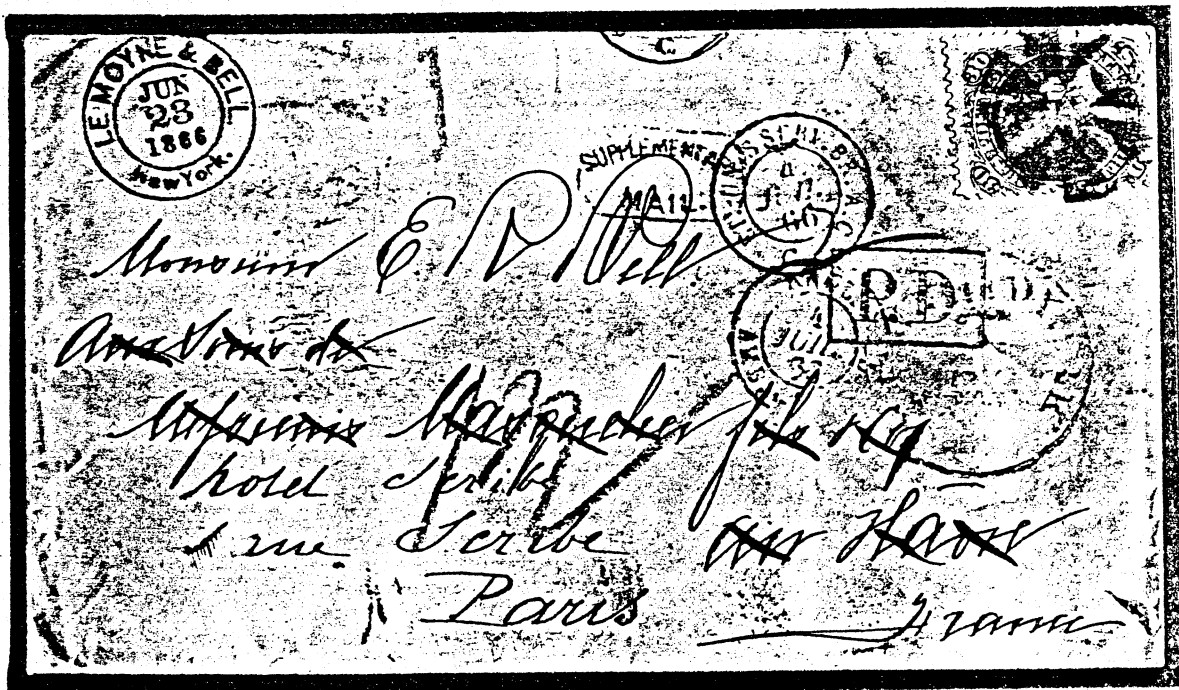
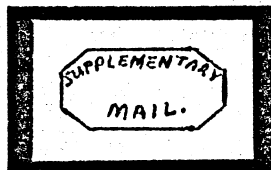
ORANGE



DEEP ORANGE

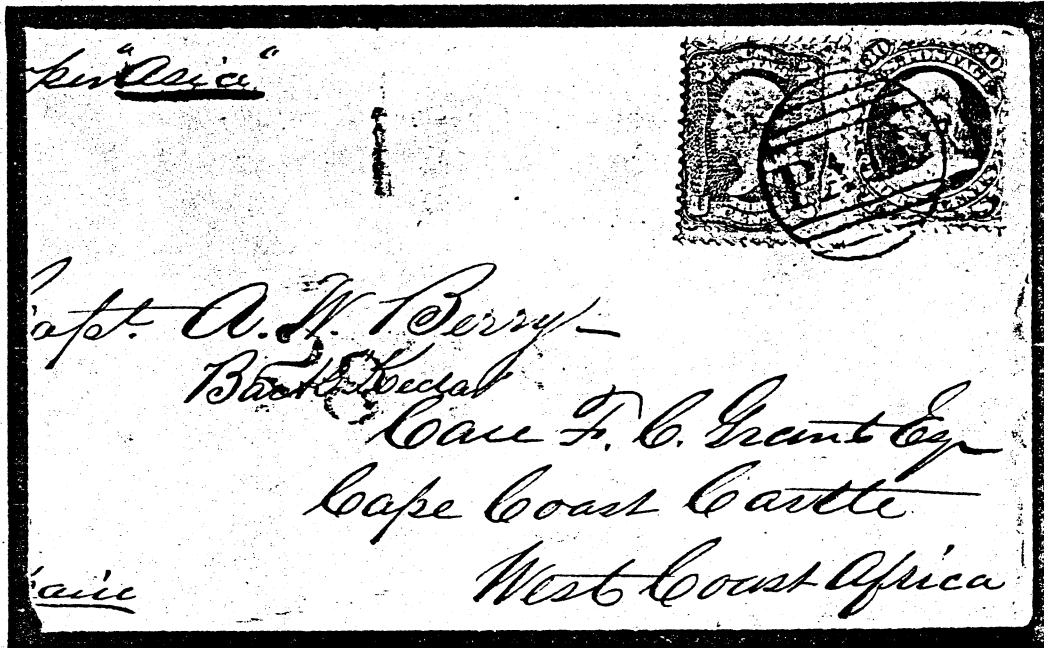
SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL SERVICE  
NEW YORK CITY

Supplementary mail service was a dock side service for late arriving letters, after the foreign mail window had closed at the post office. This service began at New York City, in July of 1853. The charge was double the regular rate. The fee was paid in either cash or stamps.

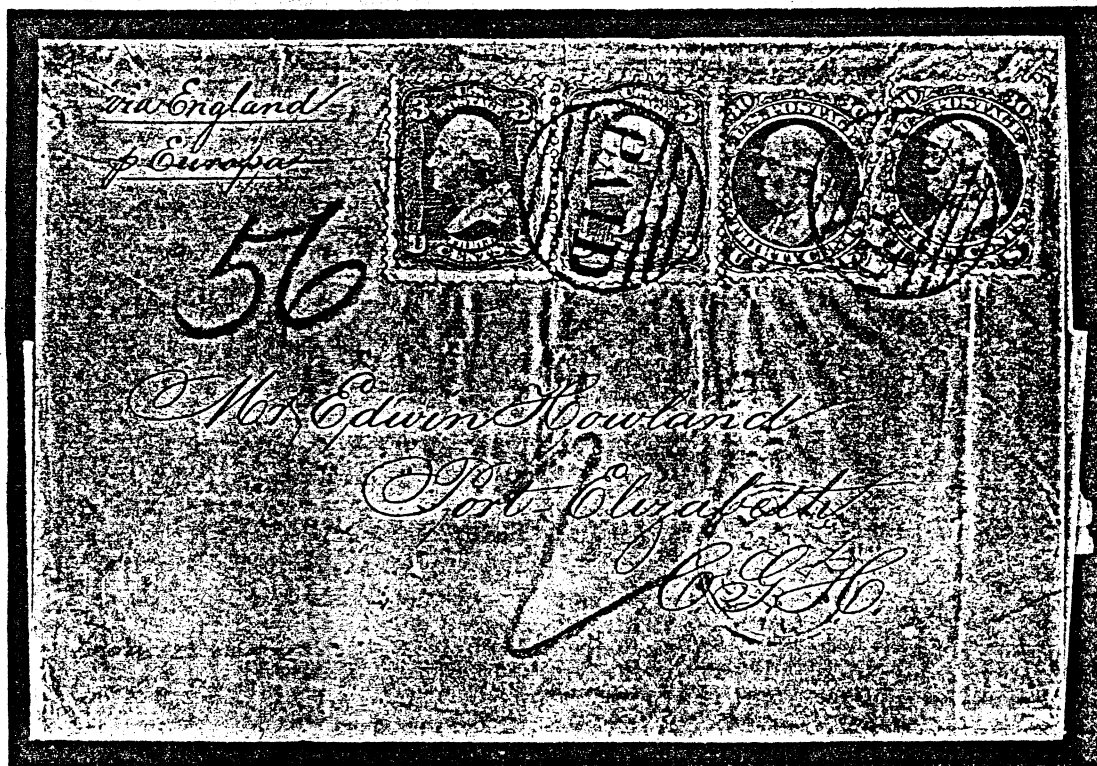


A 30 ct. orange used on cover to France on 23 June 1866. Cover bears red "NEW PAID YORK, JUN. 23" slug pmk., red "SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL", and ms. red "12". The "12" is double weight credit to France (2×6 cts.) for carriage by one of three Am. Pkts. that sailed that day. France applied a "SERV. BR." at Calais by mistake, as reference to sailing data precludes carriage by Cunard line (Br. Pkt.), and presence of dock side markings should preclude forwarding to Portland, Me., for carriage by Allan line (Br. Pkt. to France). Supplementary fee was paid in cash.

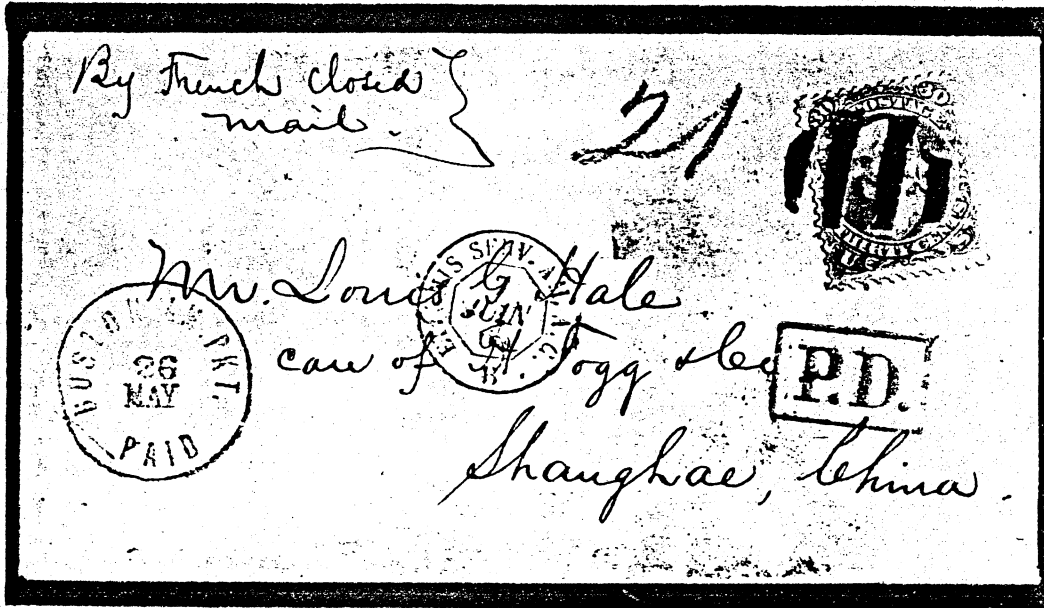




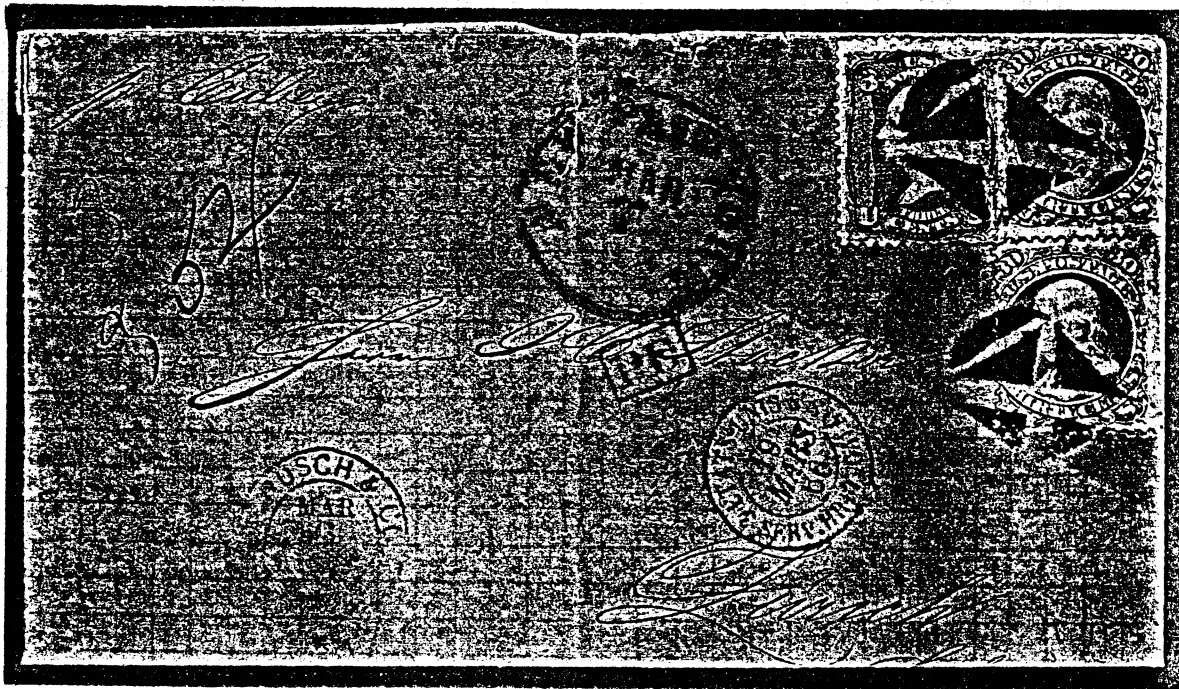
A 30 and 3 ct. that paid 33 cts. per 1/2 oz. British rate to West Coast of Africa (Cape Coast Castle), effective pre-7/57 to 1/68. Boston credited 28 cts. to Britain for carriage by a Br. Pkt.



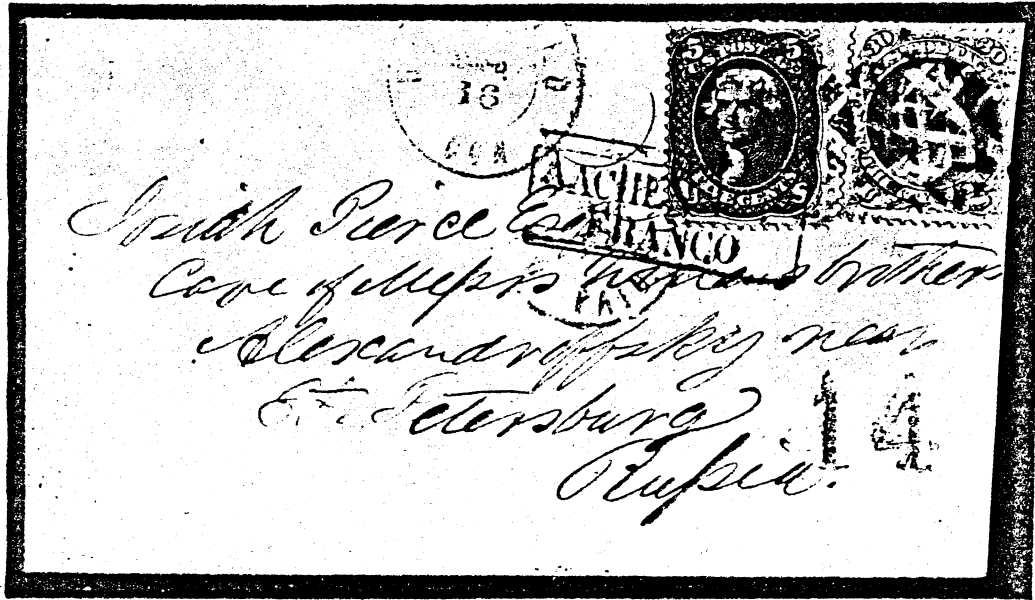
Two 30 and two 3 cts. that paid 2 x 33 cts. per 1/2 oz. British via Plymouth rate to Cape of Good Hope, effective 1/57 to 5/63. Boston credited 56 cts. (2 x 28) to Britain for carriage by Br. Pkt. "Europa" on 18 Feb. 1863.



A 30 ct. that paid 30 cts. per 1/4 oz. French rate to China, effective 4/57 to 1/70. Boston credited 21 cts. to France on May 26 for carriage from New York on 27 May 1865 by Am. Pkt. via England.



Two 30 cts. and 3 ct. that paid  $3 \times 21$  cts. per 1/4 oz. French rate to Switzerland, effective 4/57 to 1/70. New York credited 54 cts. ( $3 \times 18$ ) to France for carriage by Br. Pkt. "Cuba" on 7 Mar. 1866.



A 30 ct. Orange and 5 ct. Brown that prepaid the 35 cts. per 1/2 ounce Prussian Closed Mail rate to Russia, rate in effect from 5/63 to 1/68. Mailed from Hartford, Ct., on Feb. 16, 1866. New York credited 14 cts. (7 international + 7 foreign) to Prussia. Carried by an Am. Pkt. on Feb. 17.



A 30 ct. Orange and 3 ct. Rose that prepaid the 33 cts. per 1/2 ounce Prussian Closed Mail rate to Switzerland. Mailed from Washington, D. C., on Dec. 18, 1865. New York credited 12 cts. (7 international + 5 foreign) to Prussia on Dec. 19. Carried by Br. Pkt. "Asia" from Boston on Dec. 20.



A 30 and 3 ct. that overpaid 21 cts. per 1/2 oz. Hamburg rate to Sweden, rate effective 2/67 to 1/68. Sender paid old Hamburg 33 cts. rate, effective 7/57 to 2/67. Mailed from Tidioute, Pa., on Dec. 11; handstamped in red "N. YORK PAID HAMB. PKT., DEC. 14" and "18" (18 cts. credit, as U. S. retained 3 cts.); placed on Hamb. Pkt. that sailed on Dec. 14, 1867; received Malmo, Sweden, on 1-7-68.



A 30 ct. that overpaid 28 cts. per 1/2 oz. prepaid Prussian Closed Mail rate to Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, rate effective 5/62 to 1/68. Credited 7 cts. at New York on 20 June 1865, and placed on Br. Pkt. "Africa" that sailed from Boston on 21st.

### 90 CENT STAMPS / DESIGN OF 1861

The 90 ct. stamps were used on heavy domestic and foreign rate mail. The shade ran from pale to dark blue. Earliest known use is Nov. 27, 1861.



THIN PAPER  
DARK BLUE



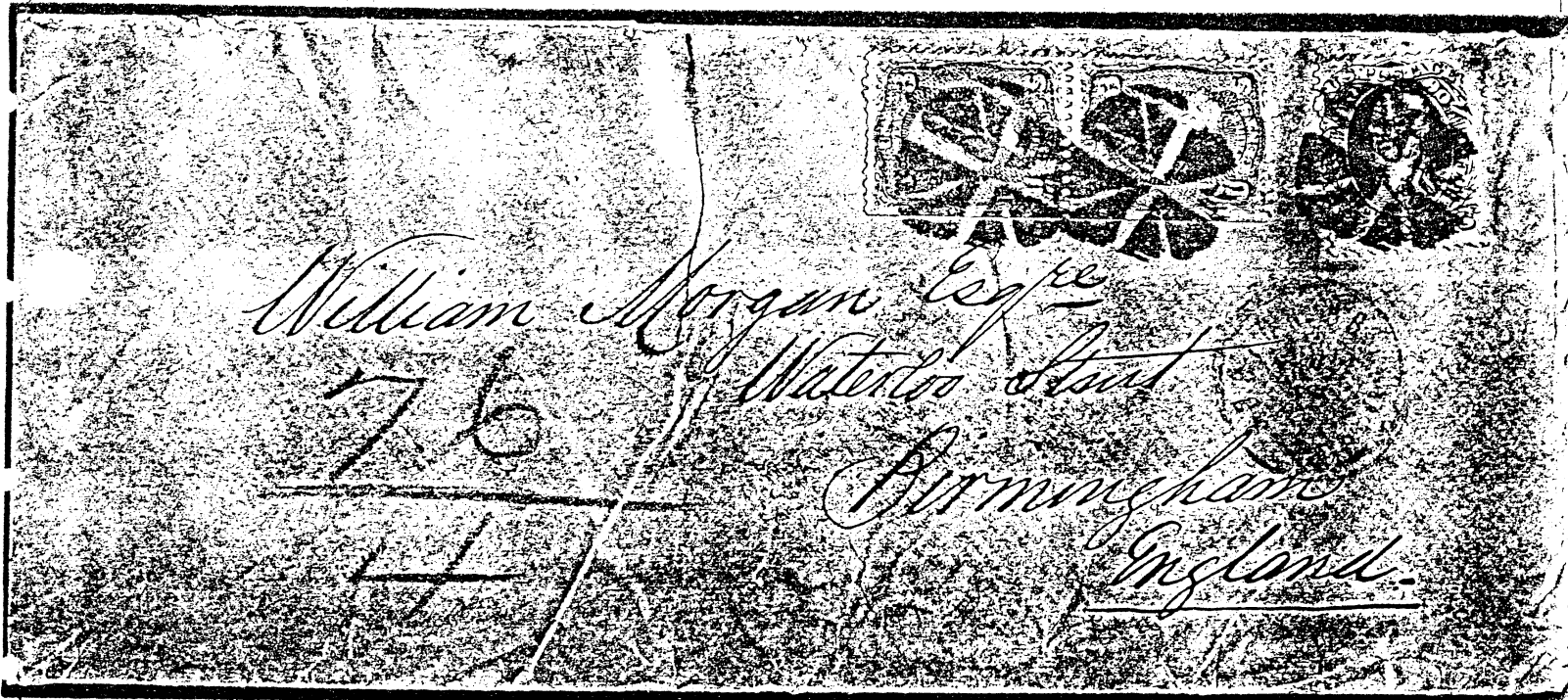
THIN PAPER  
FULL BLUE



NORMAL PAPER  
PALE BLUE

## THE 90 CT. 1861 ON COVER

The 90 ct. stamps comprise the least used value of the 1861 series (only 351,150 were issued to post offices). Many were used on packages, rather than on envelopes or folded letters. At this time, only 56 genuine 90 ct. covers of any kind are known to this writer.



A 90 ct. and two 3cts. that paid  $4 \times 24$  cts. British rate to England for cover weighing 1 and 1/2 to 2 ozs. (triple rate for 1 to 1 and 1/2 ozs. was in effect at this time). Boston credited 76 cts. ( $4 \times 19$ ) to Britain for carriage by Br. Pkt. "China" on 18 Dec. 1867.

ONLY RECORDED 1861 MULTIPLE  
WITH  
N. Y. FOREIGN MAIL CANCELLATION



According to the book by Van Vlissingen and Waud, this 90 ct. block is the only recorded 1861 design multiple cancelled by a listed "New York Foreign Mail" cancellation, Type "S-19".

2 CENT STAMPS / DESIGN OF 1863

The 2 ct. stamps were issued on July 1, 1863. They were issued because of a new 2 ct. drop rate, and 2 ct. rates for the newly established third class mail.



BLACK



INTENSE BLACK



GRAY BLACK



## BISECTED 2 CENT STAMPS

An order was issued to postmasters in the fall of 1853, which ordered them not to recognize halves of postage stamps in payment of postage. Therefore, bisections of the 2 ct. stamps were not officially recognized by the Post Office Department.

Most 2 ct. bisections were used from small towns after the drop rate had been reduced from 2 cts. to 1 ct. at non-carrier offices in 1865. As a result of the new 1 ct. rate, the need was shifted from 2 ct. stamps back to 1 ct. stamps at small post offices.



A 2 ct. used with unsevered vertical half to pay 3 ct. first class rate from New Preston, Conn. The enclosed letter was dated Jan. 17, 1866.

2 CT. DOUBLE TRANSFER  
TOP OF DESIGN

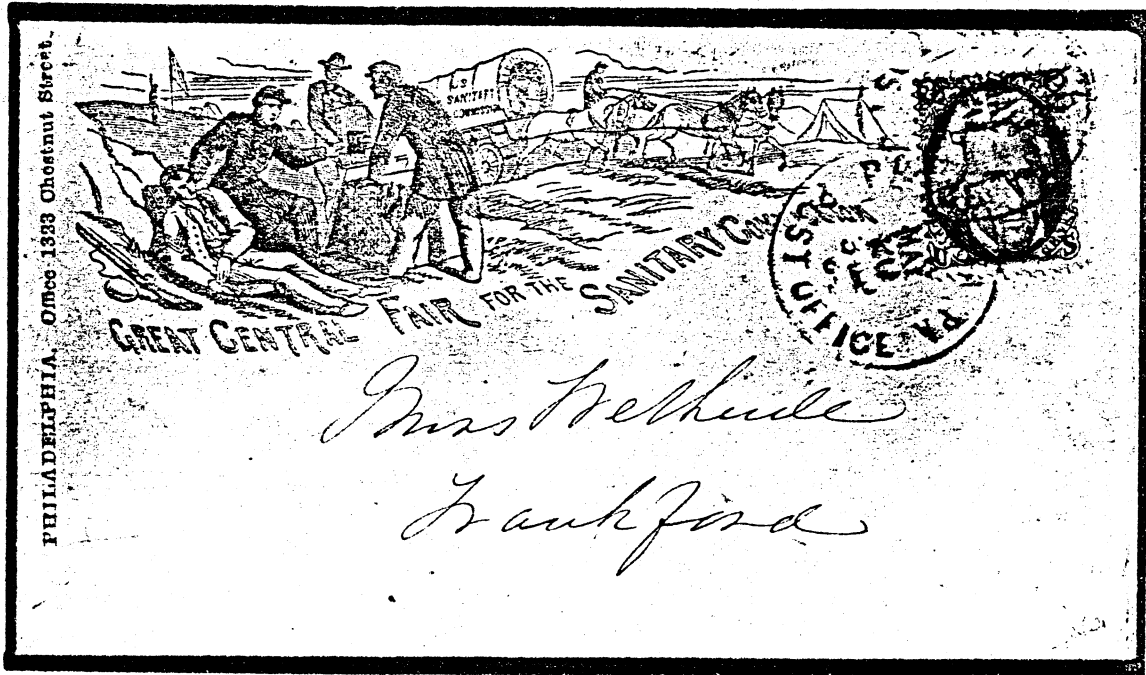


There are a number of 2 ct. double transfers which show, in varying degrees of doubling, the evidence of prior entries at the top of the design (most clearly in U. L. corner, top frame line, and the letters of "U. S. POSTAGE"). The most extreme double transfer of this type is known as the "Atherton Shift".

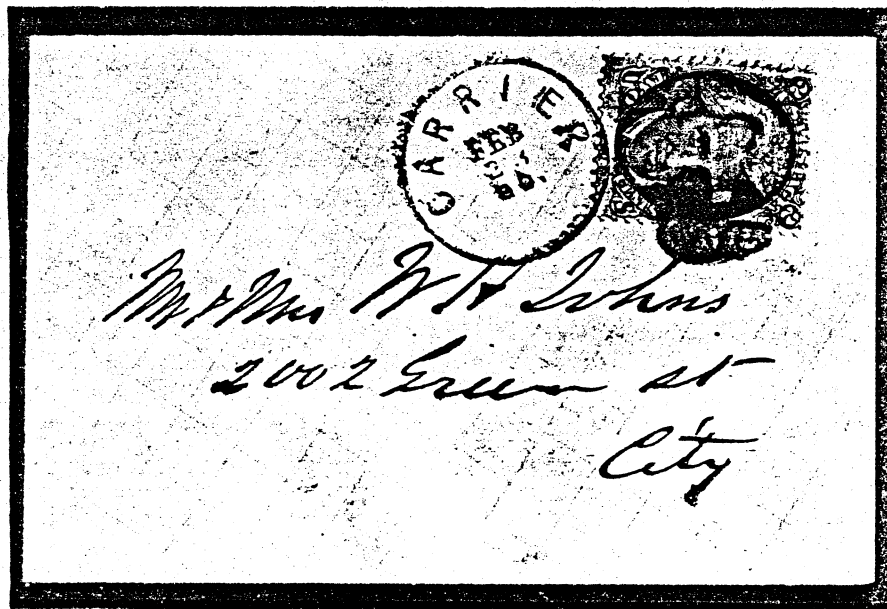
The above stamp, while no "Atherton Shift", shows a strong double transfer at the top of design. Note the doubling at U. L. corner, top frame line, letters of "U. S. POSTAGE", and U. R. leaf.

### U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

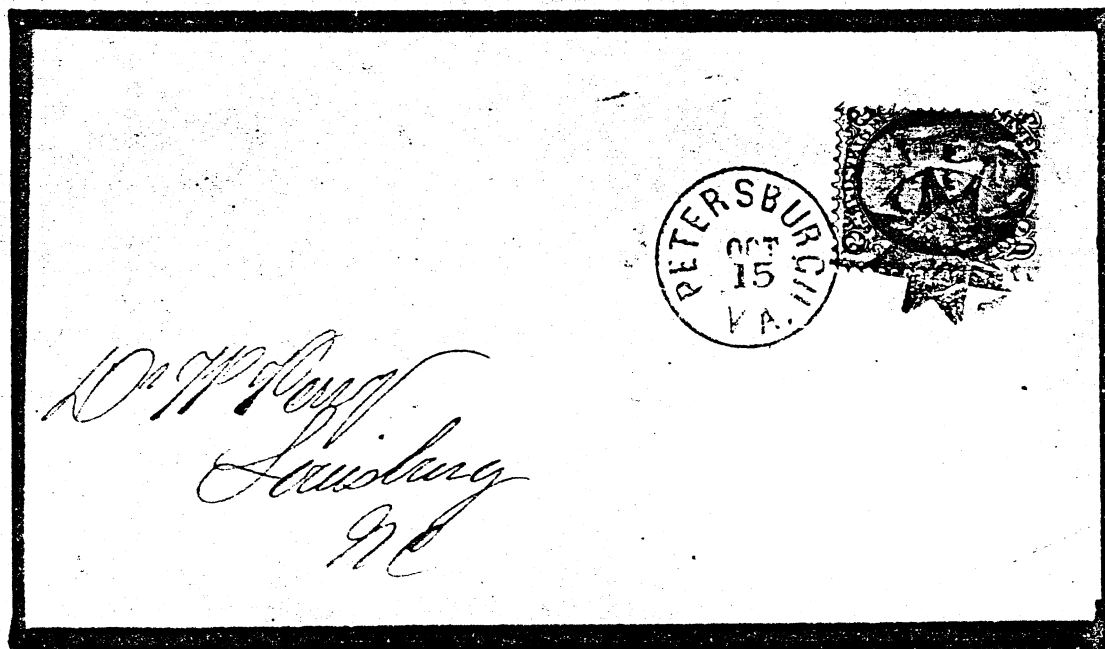
The U. S. Sanitary Commission was formed in June of 1861, in order to handle the needs of troops and help the sick and wounded. The Commission received no public funds, and was supported by private contributions, and volunteer personnel. In 1864, a series of "Sanitary Fairs" were held in various cities in order to raise funds for the Commission.



A 2 ct. black used on "Sanitary Fair" cover that bears an advertisement, printed in purple, for the Great Central Fair for the Sanitary Commission that was held in Philadelphia in 1864. Stamp was cancelled by Philadelphia carrier cancel of May 20, 1864.

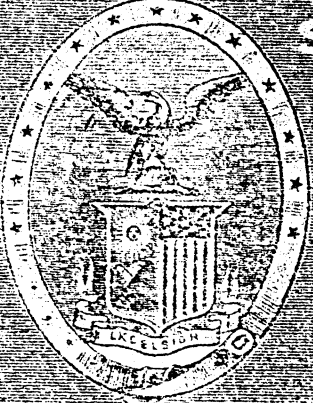


A 2 ct. gray black used on drop letter and cancelled by blue "CARRIER" pmk. and quartered cork type cancel.

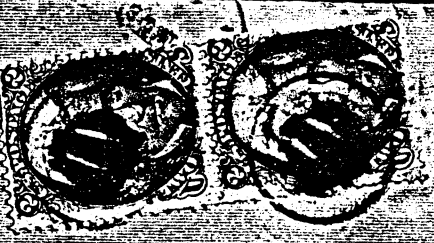


A 2 ct. black tied on unsealed printed circular by "PETERSBURGH VA., OCT. 15" pmk. and 8 pointed star cancel. Circular is headed Oct. 14, 1865. The stamp paid third class rate of 2 cts. for circulars up to three in number, per Act of March 3, 1863.

Adjutant General's Office  
STATE OF NEW YORK



OFFICIAL BUSINESS



Wm J Reynolds Esq  
Rochester, N.Y.

Two 2 ct. blacks used on unsealed envelope mailed at Albany, N. Y., on Jan. 5, 1864. Stamps either paid 2 x 2 cts. per 4 ozs. of misc. matter, or 2 x 2 cts. per 3 circulars. These third-class rates were in effect from 7/63 to 7/72.

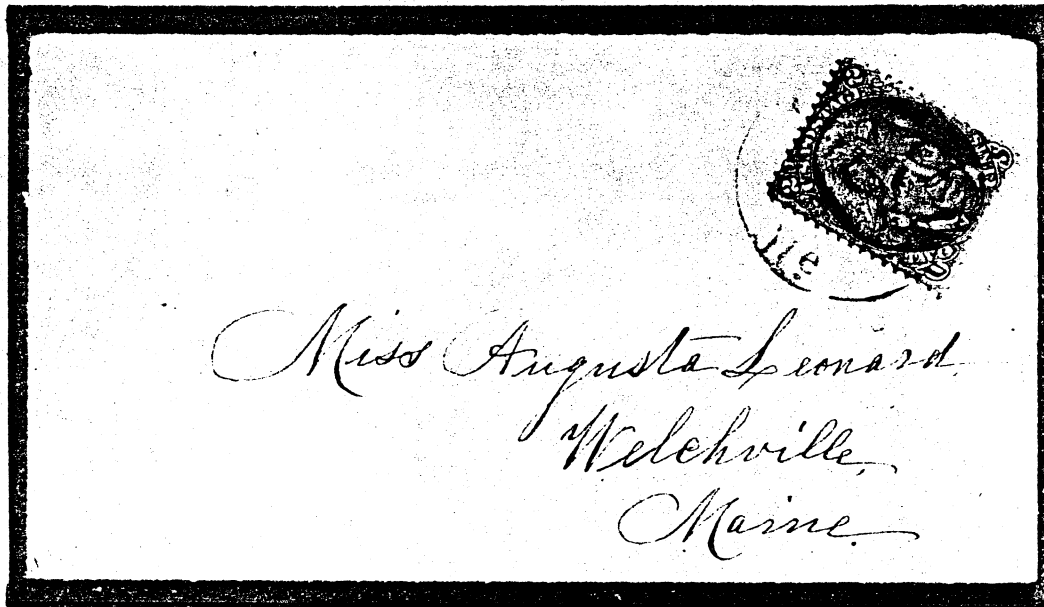
*Postmaster please return this if not called for within 10 days.  
Orders by mail will be promptly executed.*

**LAWRENCE B. DIETZ & CO.**  
W. Baltimore St. 308 & 310 betw. Howard & Liberty Sts.

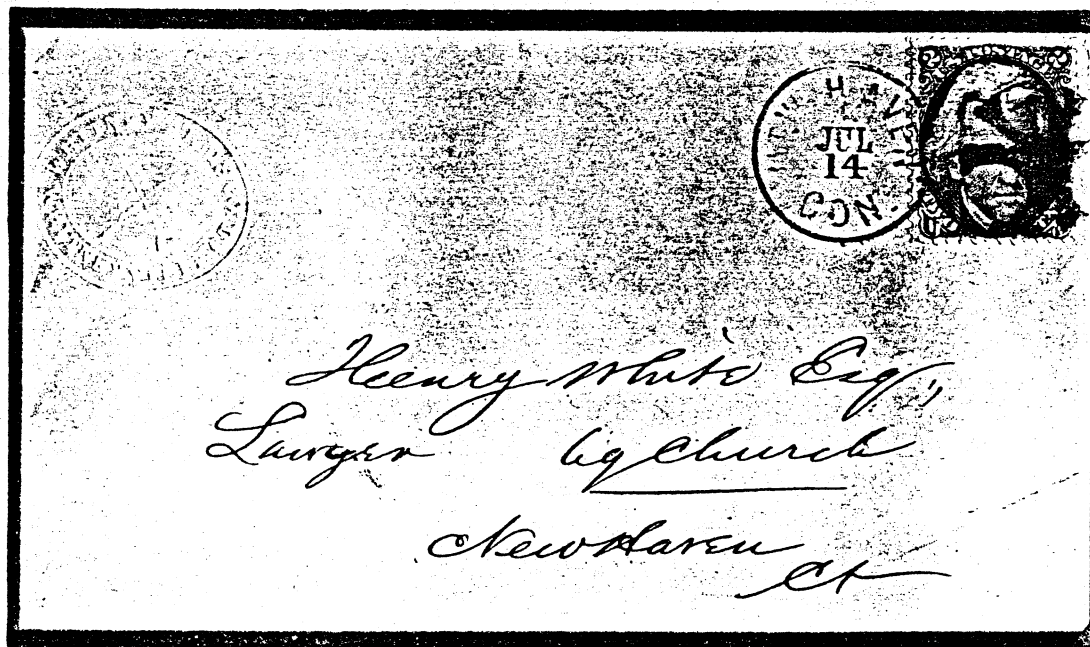
**LAWRENCE B. DIETZ & CO.**  
FANCY GOODS NOTIONS  
HOSIERY GLOVES  
308 & 310 W. Baltimore St.  
betw. Howard & Liberty  
**BALTIMORE**

*L. B. Alexander Esq  
Fredericksburg  
Va*

A 2 ct. black that probably paid 2 cts. per 3 circulars third-class rate. Mailed in unsealed envelope from Baltimore, Md.



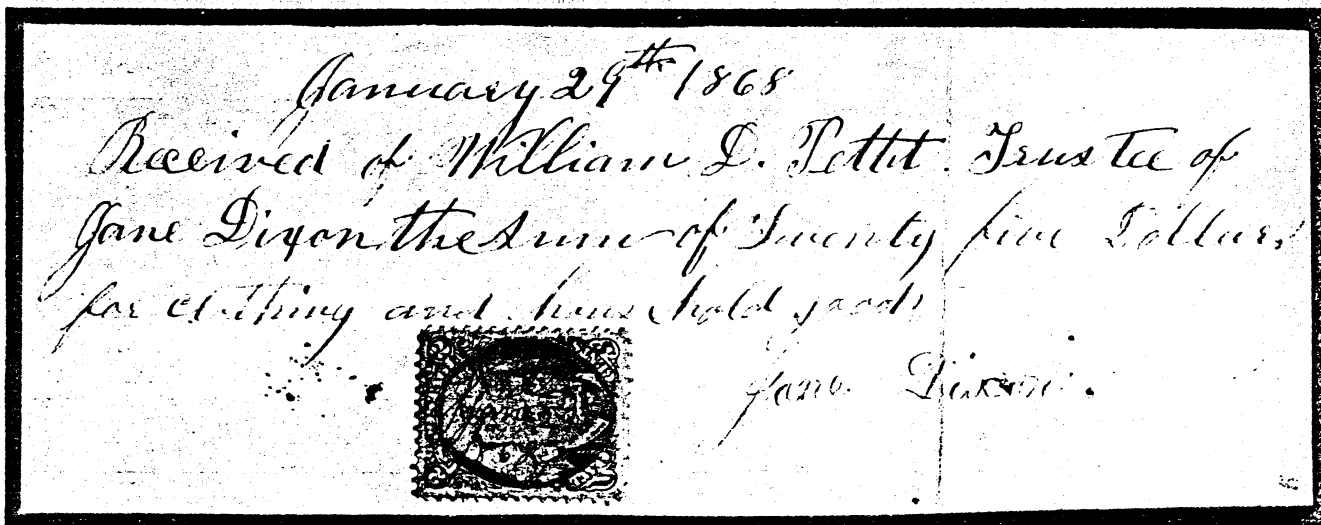
A 2 ct. gray black that paid postage on unsealed envelope that contained a printed notice with date of June, 1864.



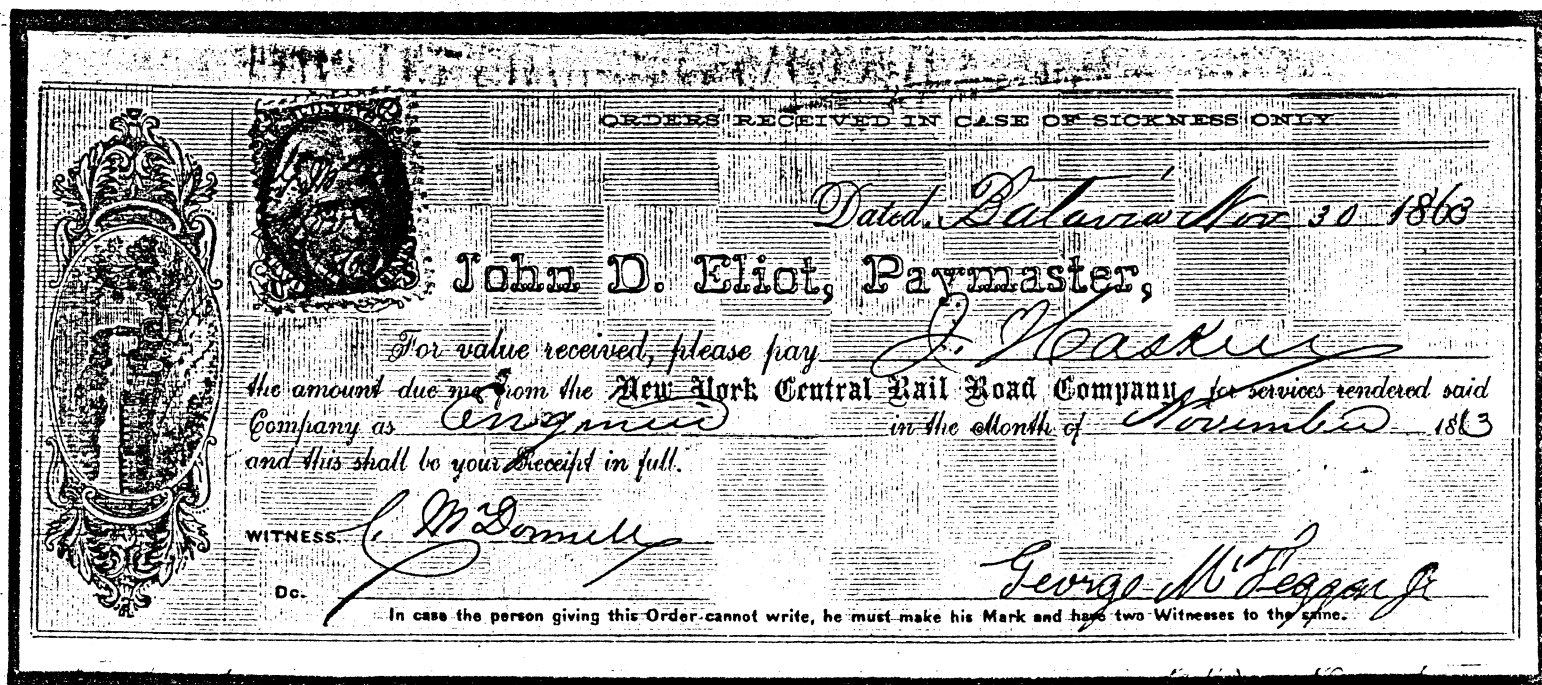
A 2 ct. black that paid drop letter postage at New Haven, Ct. The stamp was cancelled by an unusual design obliteration.

REVENUE USAGE

It was illegal to use postage stamps in place of revenues. However, many were used that escaped detection. Those that were detected, usually had the proper revenue stamps placed over them.



A 2 ct. black that paid revenue tax on receipt for clothing and household goods, stamp cancelled in ms. on Jan. 29, 1868.



A 2 ct. black that paid revenue tax on receipt for wages paid an employee of the New York Central Rail Road, stamp cancelled in ms. on Nov. 30, 1863.

War Department  
Washington D.C.

APR 27 1867

My dear

Major Edwin M. Stanton  
Secy of War

WASHINGTON D.C.  
APR 25 1867

Gen Edwards Pierpont  
New York City  
N.Y.

103 Fifth Avenue

Above cover was mailed from Washington, D. C., on April 25, 1867, under the free frank of Secy. of War Edwin M. Stanton. The 2 ct. black paid local forwarding charge at New York City.

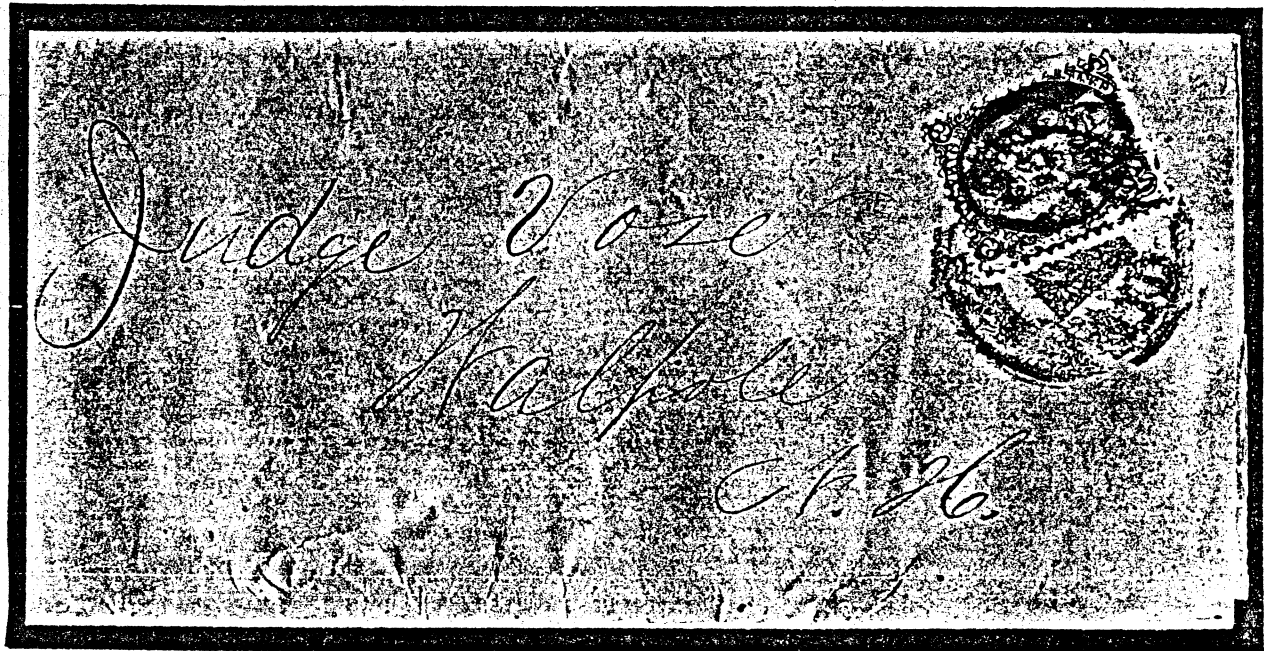
My dear  
Gen  
I  
of  
away  
and the  
active me  
to which she  
quest,

such  
us  
State  
General  
the engaged  
has made  
hushack trip  
prospect of an  
in him & Bepie as  
most entertaining to them

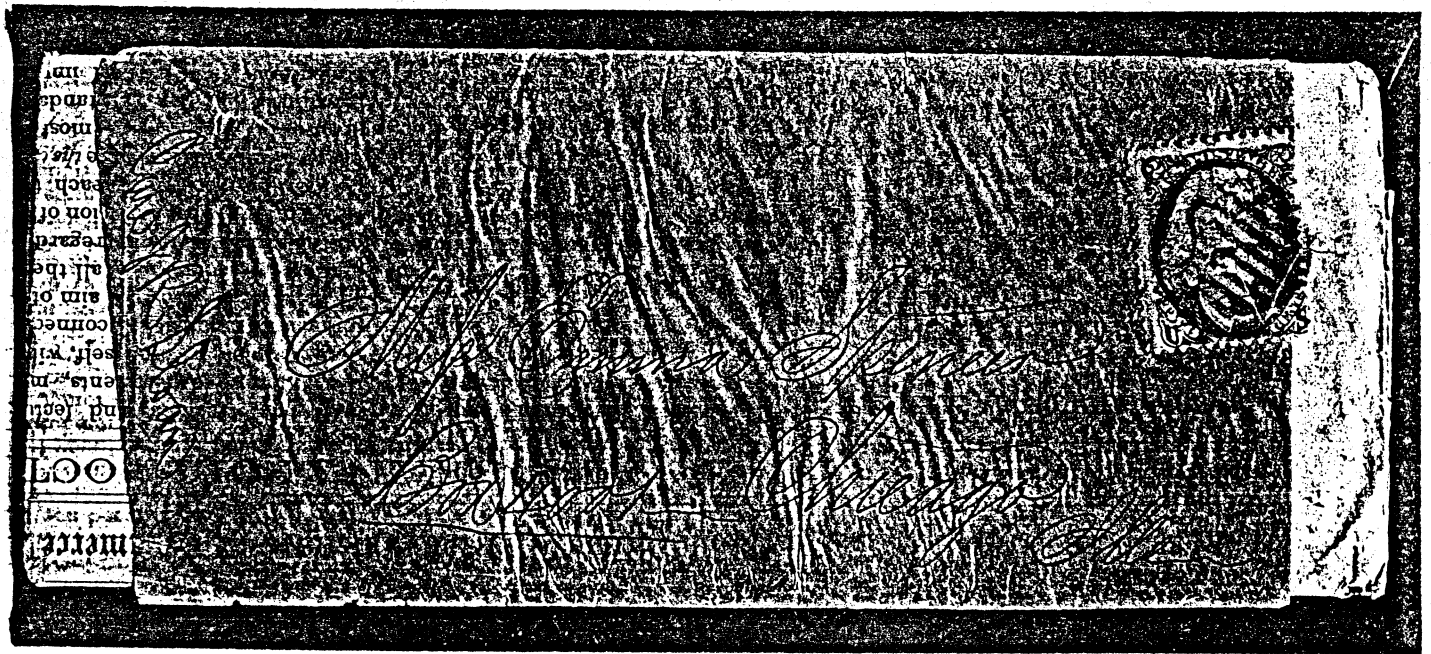
Gen Edwards Pierpont

Yours truly  
Edwin M. Stanton





This 2 ct. on wrapper to Walpole, N.H., probably paid either the miscellaneous third-class matter rate of 2 cts. per 4 ounces, or the second-class rate for transient newspapers of 2 cts. per 4 ounces. Stamp is cancelled by an indistinct PAID marking.



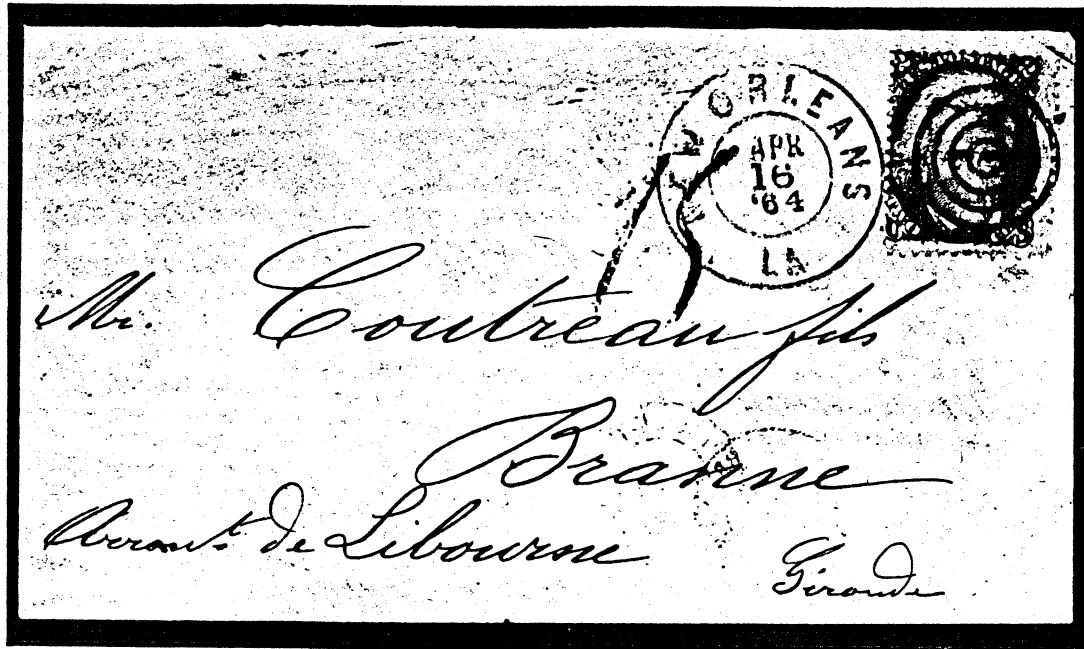
This 2 ct. paid second-class rate of 2 cts. per 4 ounces for transient newspapers. The newspaper, still contained within its wrapper, is an Indianapolis monthly dated October, 1864. This rate was in effect from 7/63 to 7/72, when a 1 ct. per 2 ounces third-class rate became effective.

2 CT. FOREIGN RATE COVERS

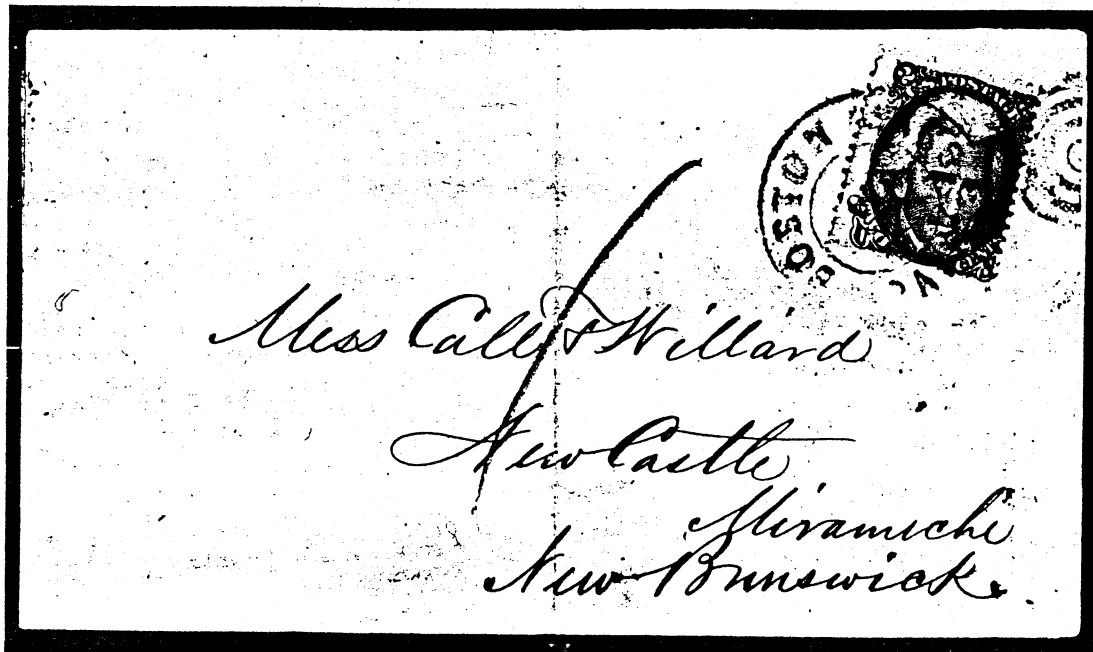
The 2 ct. black was primarily intended for domestic usage. It was occasionally used on foreign rate covers, used in combination with higher values in order to pay the various rates. However, the only true 2 ct. foreign rate covers were the 2 ct. newspaper rate circulars.



A 2 ct. black, 3 ct. rose, and two 24 ct. lilacs that paid 53 cts. per 1/2 ounce British Mail via Marseilles rate to Hong Kong, China, rate effective 6/63 to 1/68. Mailed from Newport, R. I., on May 16, 1864, 48 cts. were credited to Britain, as U. S. retained 5 cts. for internal postage. Cover was carried by Br. Pkt. "Scotia" from N. Y. C. on May 18, 1864.



The 2 ct. black paid 2 cts. U. S. printed matter rate to Branne, France. Mailed from New Orleans, La., on Apr. 16, 1864, the unsealed cover arrived at Branne on May 11, 1864. Since stamp paid U. S. postage only, France applied red "15" for 15 centimes postage due.



The 2 ct. black paid 2 cts. U. S. printed matter rate to New Castle, New Brunswick. Mailed from Boston, Mass., the circular (dated Oct. 18, 1865) arrived at New Castle on Oct. 24, 1865. Since stamp paid U. S. postage only, New Brunswick applied blue "1" for 1 cent postage due.

### 15 CENT STAMPS / DESIGN OF 1866

This value was issued in April or May of 1866. It was issued to facilitate payment of various 15 ct. foreign rates. It may have been a commemorative, as it was issued in black about a year after Lincoln's death.



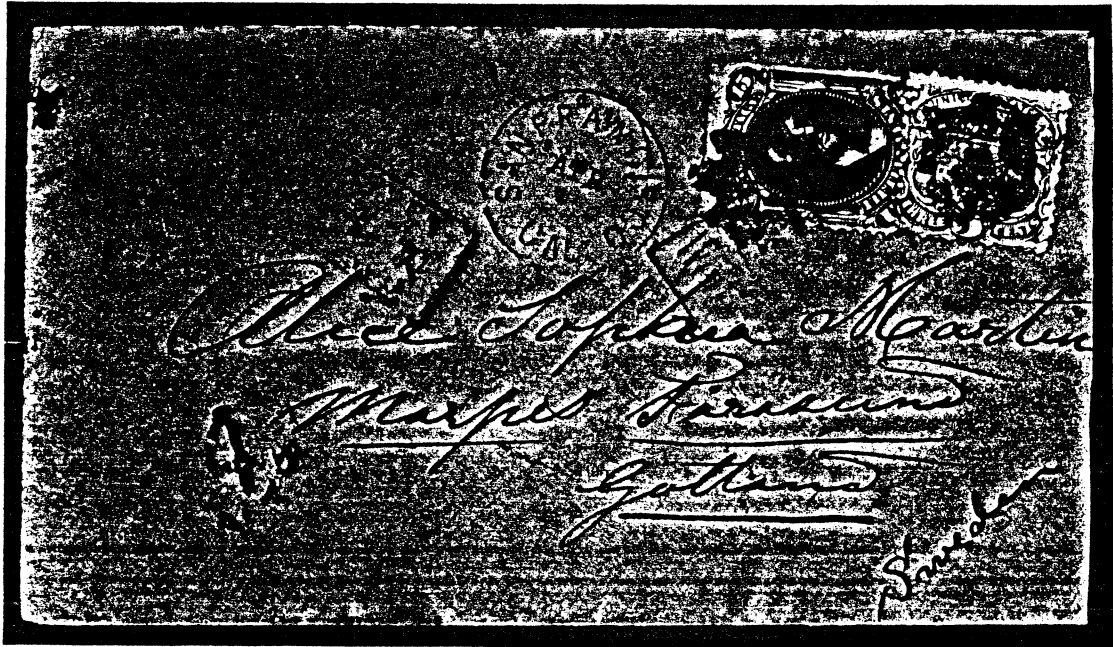
BLACK



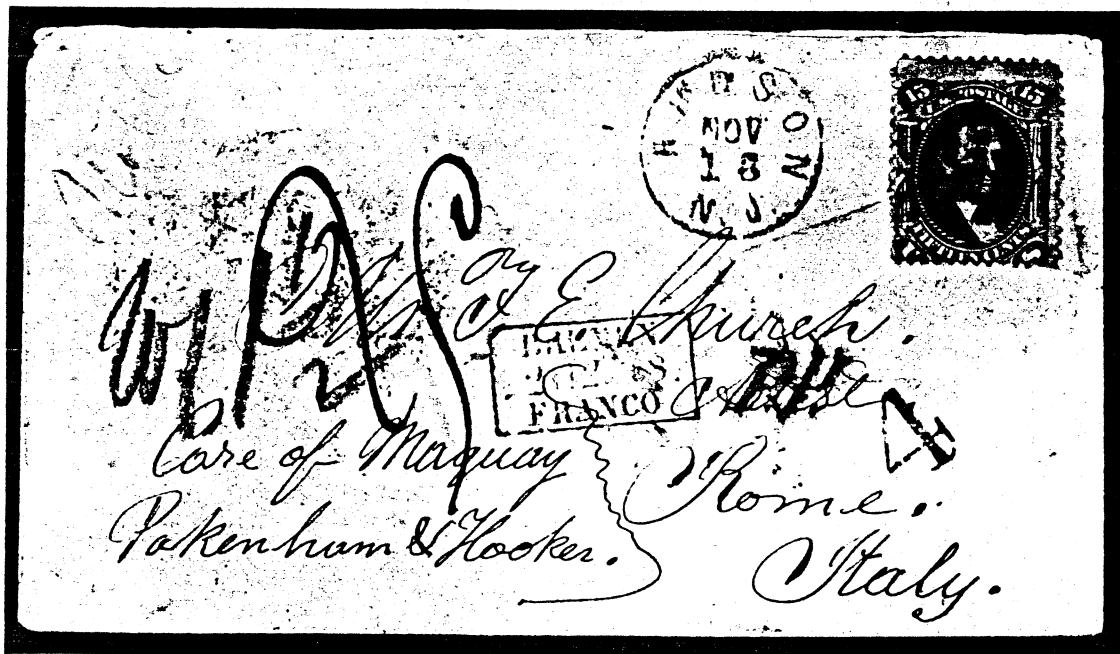
BLACK



FULL BLACK

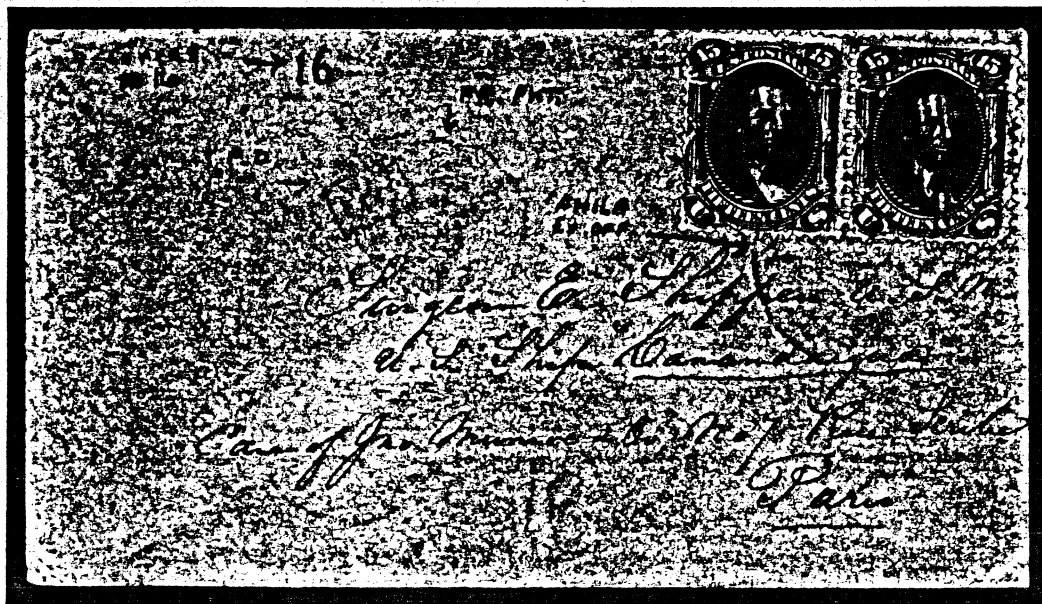


A 15 ct. black and 3 ct. 1869 that overpaid 14 cts. (16 cts. unpaid) N. G. U. direct rate to Sweden (Farosund, Gotland Isl.), effective 5/69 to 7/70. N. Y. credited 4 cts. to N. G. U. for foreign postage. Restated in silbergroschen by red "1 1/2". Sent by Brem. Pkt. on Apr. 9, 1870. Sender paid pre-5/69 unpaid rate of 18 cts. Many overpayments resulted from USM & POA's listing of unpaid N. G. U. rates in the main foreign rate table.

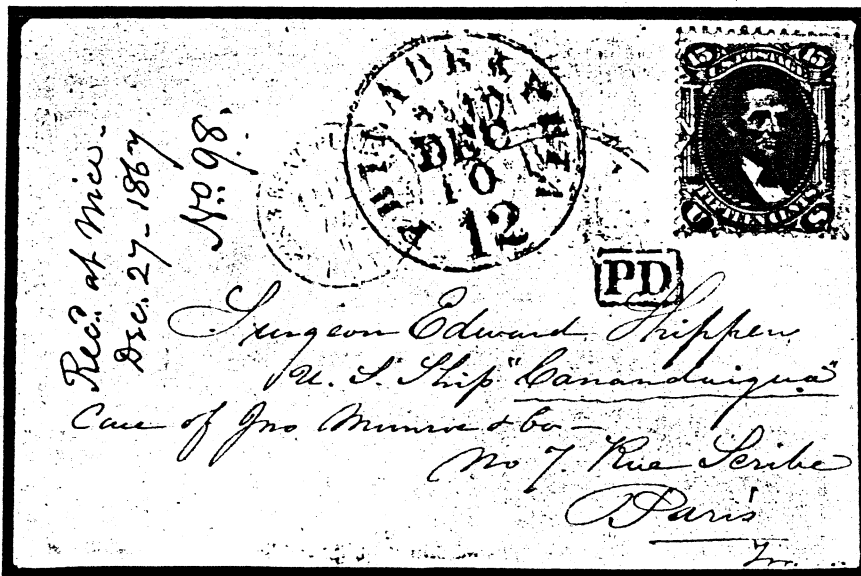


A 15 ct. black that overpaid 14 cts. per 1/2 oz. N. G. U. direct rate to Papal States, effective 1/68 to 7/70. N. Y. credited 4 cents to N. G. U. for foreign postage. Restated in silbergroschen by red ms. "1 1/2". Sent by Brem. Pkt. on Nov. 19, 1868. Ms. "25" is 25 centisimi due applied at Rome.

VERY EARLY USE FOR 15 CT.  
JUNE 2, 1866



Sailed June 2, 1866  
Shippen No. 16

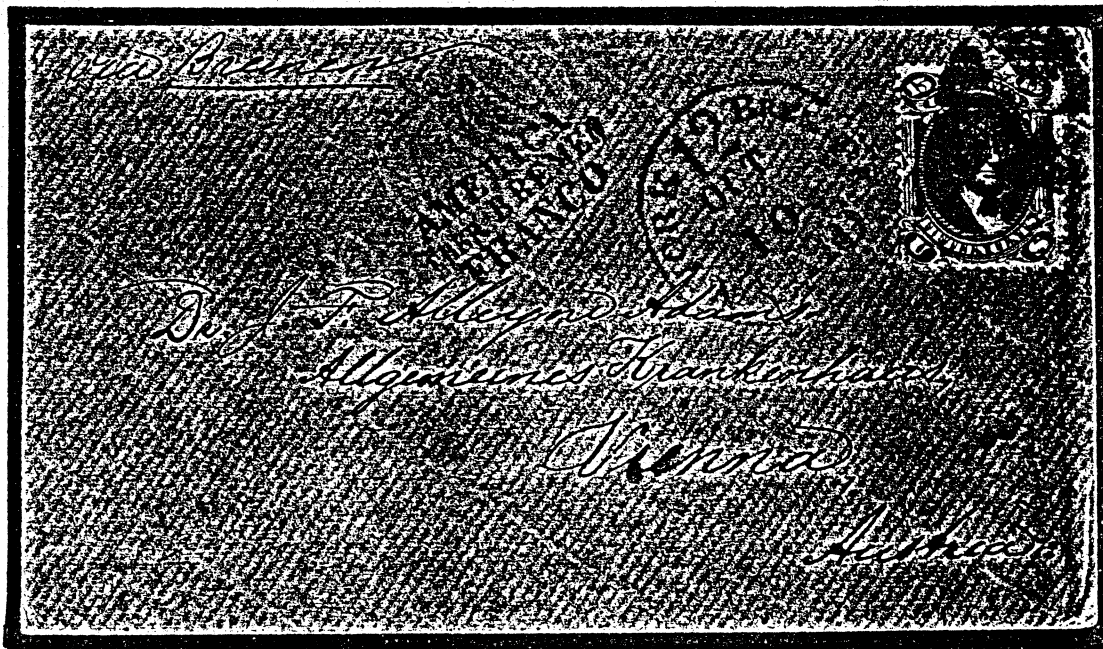


Sailed Dec. 11, 1867  
Shippen No. 98

The 15 ct. stamps were issued in April or May of 1866. A few definite May 1866 uses are known. Top cover was carried by Fr. Pkt. "Pereire" from N. Y. C. on June 2, 1866. Although front markings are indistinct, a faintly discernible "JUN 66" Paris marking is on back. This, plus faint black octagonal marking (Fr. Pkt.), plus fact that No. 15 of "weekly" Shippen correspondence was mailed on May 26, 1866, dates the cover. Also, note the clear layout lines and dots which are characteristic of early impressions from a new plate. Bottom cover was carried by Br. Pkt. "Persia" from N. Y. C. on Dec. 11, 1867.



A 15 ct. black that paid the 15 cts. per 1/4 ounce French Treaty rate to France. Mailed on May 18, 1867, it was conveyed direct by French Pkt. to Havre. Note the unusual shield cancel. Cover was carried by Ville de Paris.



A 15 ct. black that paid 15 cts. per 1/2 ounce Bremen Mail rate to Austria, rate in effect from 7/57 to 1/68. When it passed through Bremen, the blue "AMERICA UBER BREMEN FRANCO" was applied. New York office credited 12 cts. to Bremen. Carried by America (Brem. Pkt.) on 10 Oct. 1867.

## THE ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS

During the early years of the Civil War, banks suspended specie payments. Under this condition, coins were hoarded. The resultant coin shortage put a great strain on merchants and customers. Therefore, per Act of July 17, 1862, postage stamps were authorized to serve as coins.

Stamps soon became worn out after a small amount of handling. J. Gault patented the idea of encasing postage stamps in round metal frames, and behind a shield of transparent mica. The backs of the metal frames were engraved with advertisements. The current postage stamps of the 1861 designs saw actual use as encased postage.



1 ct. BLUE



3 ct. ROSE



5 ct. RED BROWN



10 ct. GREEN



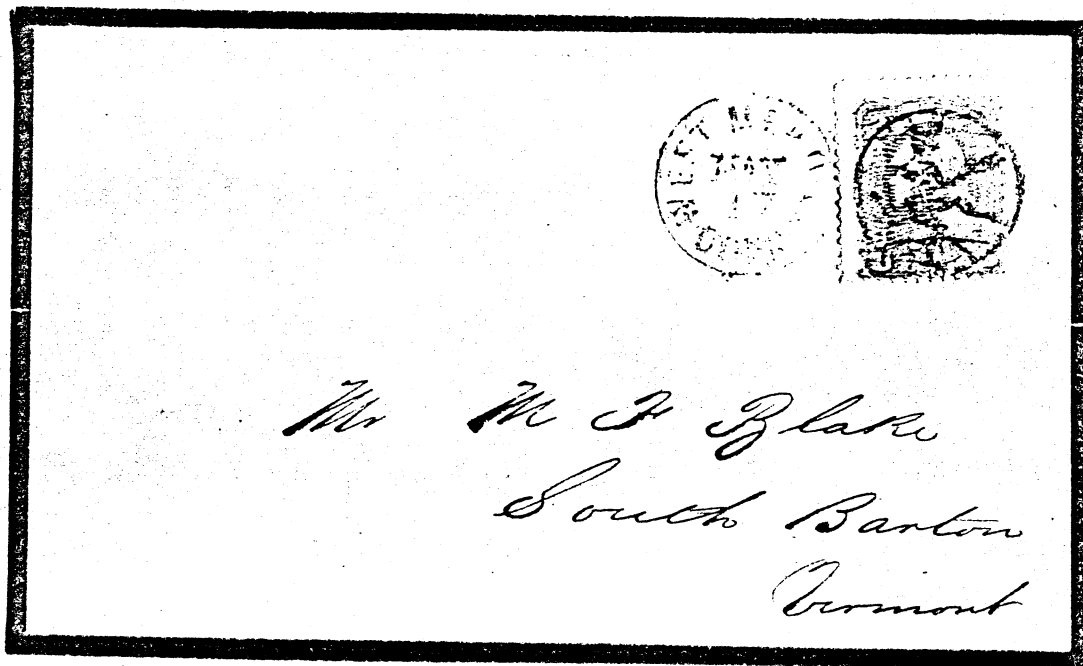
12 ct. BLACK



## CANCELLATIONS ON 1861-66 STAMPS

Fancy cancellations came into extensive use on the 1861 stamps. This followed order of Postmaster General, dated 23 July 1860, which prohibited use of town mark as canceller (many postmasters incorrectly used town marks anyway). Fancy cancels (such as animal designs), killer cancels (such as segmented corks), manuscript cancels, town marks, and official markings (such as "ADVERTISED") are found on 1861 stamps. They are found in many different colors.

Only a few representative examples are shown in this collection. However, some collectors have devoted entire collections to them.



West Meriden, Conn.  
"DEVIL & PITCHFORK"

VARIOUS FANCY CANCELS



"W"  
WATERBURY, CT.



"MASONIC"  
BRATTLEBORO, VT.



"GLOBE"  
ZANESVILLE, O.



"STAR"  
BOSTON, MASS.



"GREEN TARGET"



"HORSE'S HEAD"  
N.Y.C.



"COG WHEEL"  
N.Y.C.



"BLUE TARGET"



"OK"  
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.



"U S"



"GEOMETRIC"  
N.Y.C.



"DAY"  
N.Y.C.



"STAR"



"GEOMETRIC"  
N.Y.C.



"STAR"

FANCY CANCELLATIONS:

-ON FOREIGN RATE COVERS-



New York, N. Y.  
"UNION SOLDIER"

A 24 ct. gray that paid 24 cts. per 1/2 oz. British rate to England. New York credited 3 cts. to Britain for carriage by Am. Pkt. on 5 May 1866.



Ogdensburgh, N. Y.  
"SQUARE & COMPASS"

A 30 and 3 ct. that paid 33 cts. under 1/4 oz. (45 cts. for 1/4 to 1/2 oz.) British via France rate to Portugal, effective 8/62 to 1/68. New York credited 12 cts. to Britain for carriage by Am. Pkt. on 7 Nov. 1863. Portugal collected 40 reis (4 cts.) from addressee.

*Handwritten note:* New York credited 12 cts. to Britain for carriage by Am. Pkt.

VARIOUS FANCY CANCELS



"LINCOLN & STARS"  
ALBANY, N. Y.



"FLAG & UNION"  
HEARLDSBURG, CAL.



"O K"  
W. SPRINGFIELD, PA.



"PAID"



"CROSSROADS"



"BROWN TARGET"



"G. B. D."  
GEN. BANKS DIV.



"LETTER IN HIVE"  
AMHERST, MASS.



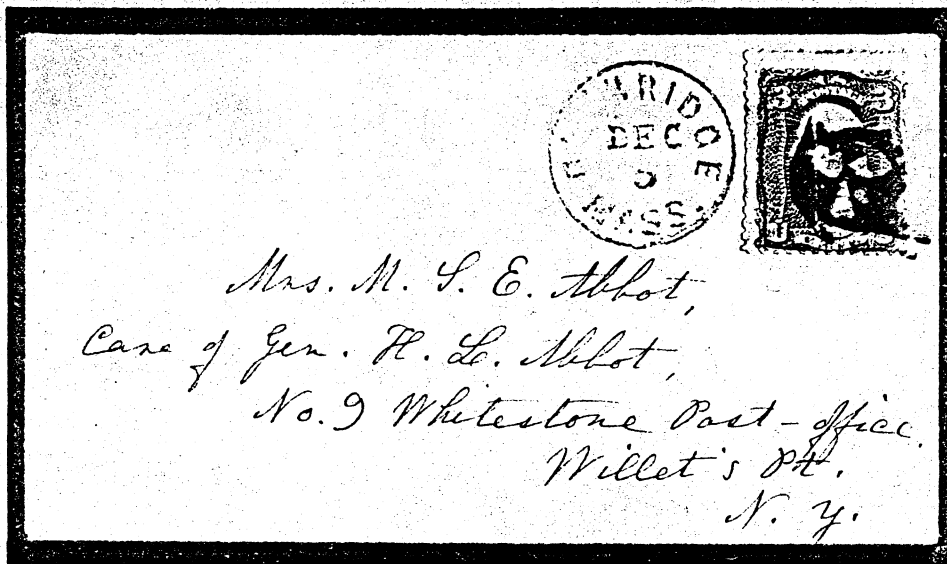
"U S"  
KEESEVILLE, N. Y.



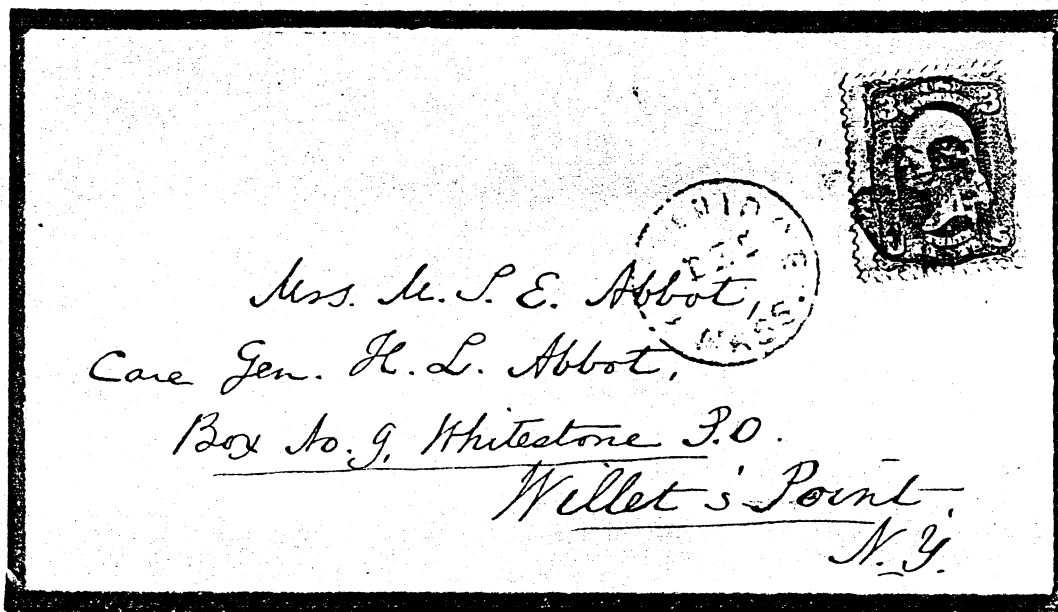
"SHIELD"  
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FANCY CANCELLATIONS:

- ANIMALS & BIRDS -



Cambridge, Mass.  
"CAT FACE"



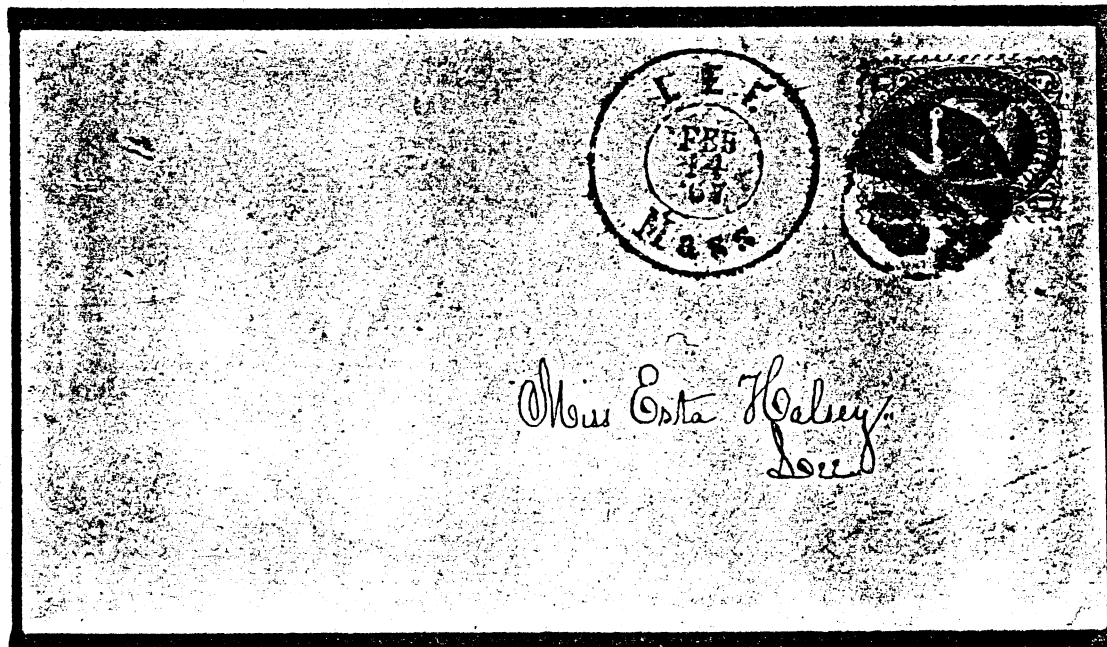
Cambridge, Mass.  
"BIRD"

FANCY CANCELLATIONS:

-WORDS & INITIALS-



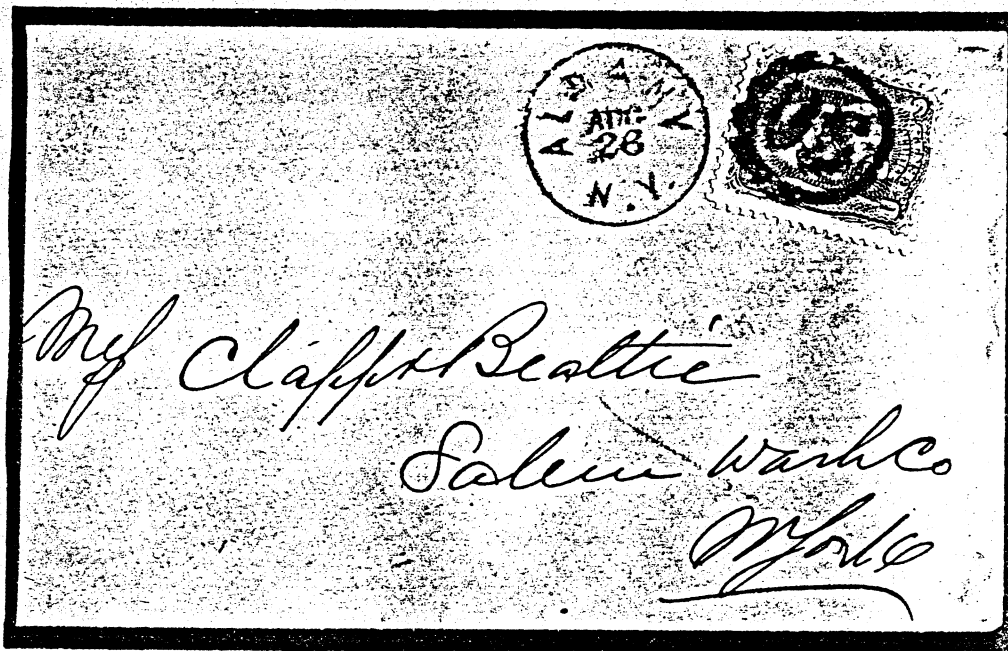
Woonsocket Falls, R. I.  
"NIX"



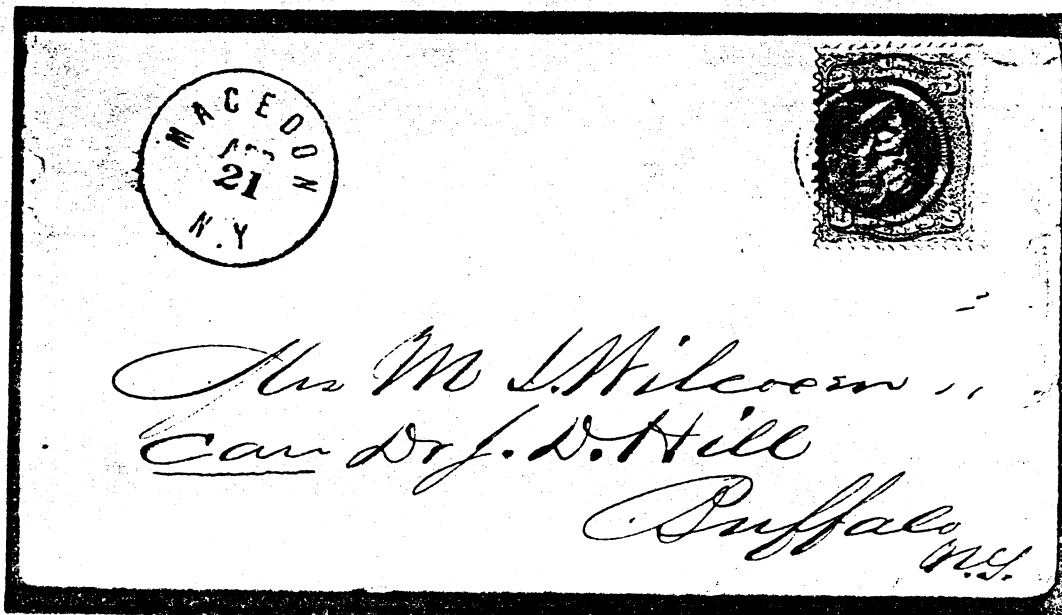
Lee, Mass.  
"O.K."

FANCY CANCELLATIONS:

-WORDS & INITIALS-



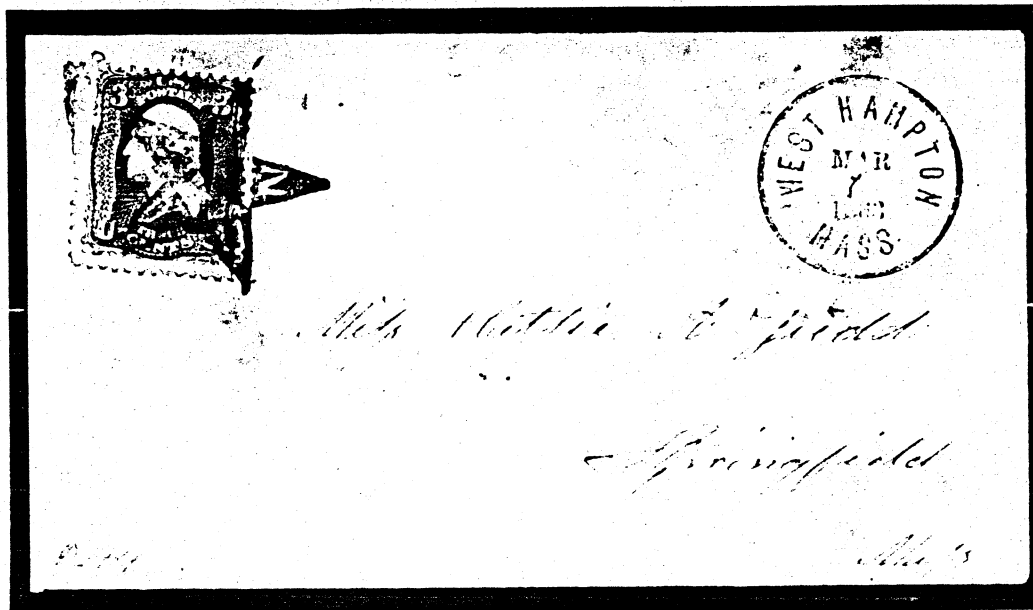
Albany, N. Y.  
"U.S."



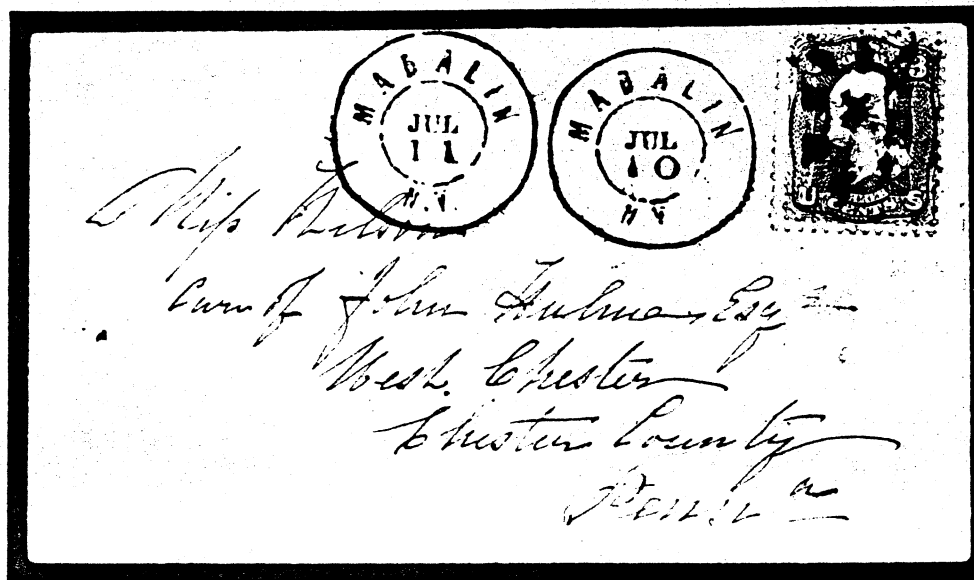
Macedon, N. Y.  
"GLEN"

FANCY CANCELLATIONS:

-STARS-



West Hampton, Mass.  
"STAR WITHIN UNION IN STAR"

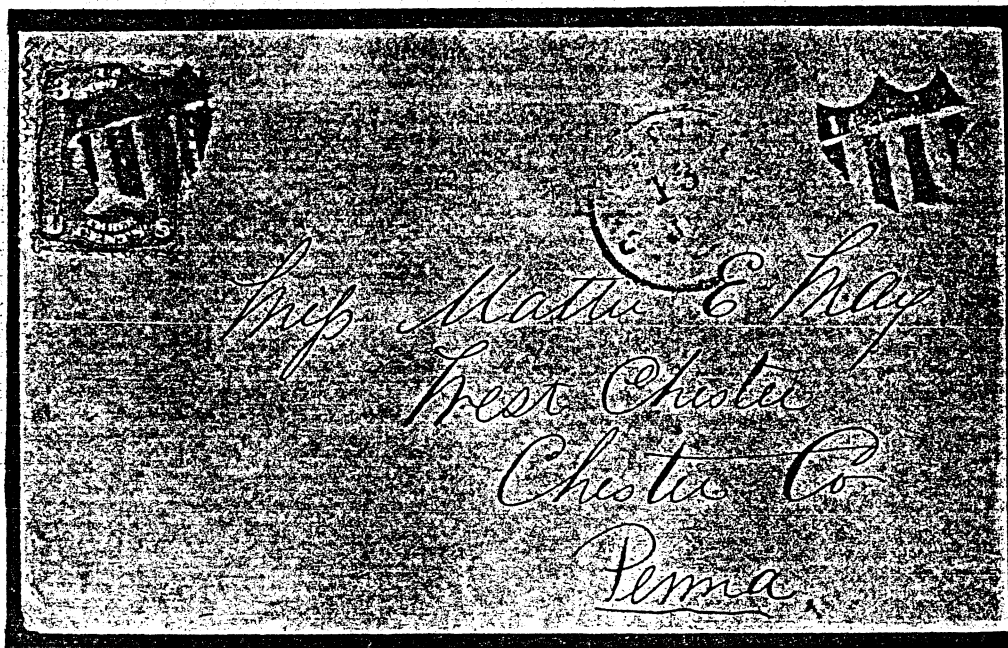


Madalin, N.Y.  
"STAR IN SHIELD"

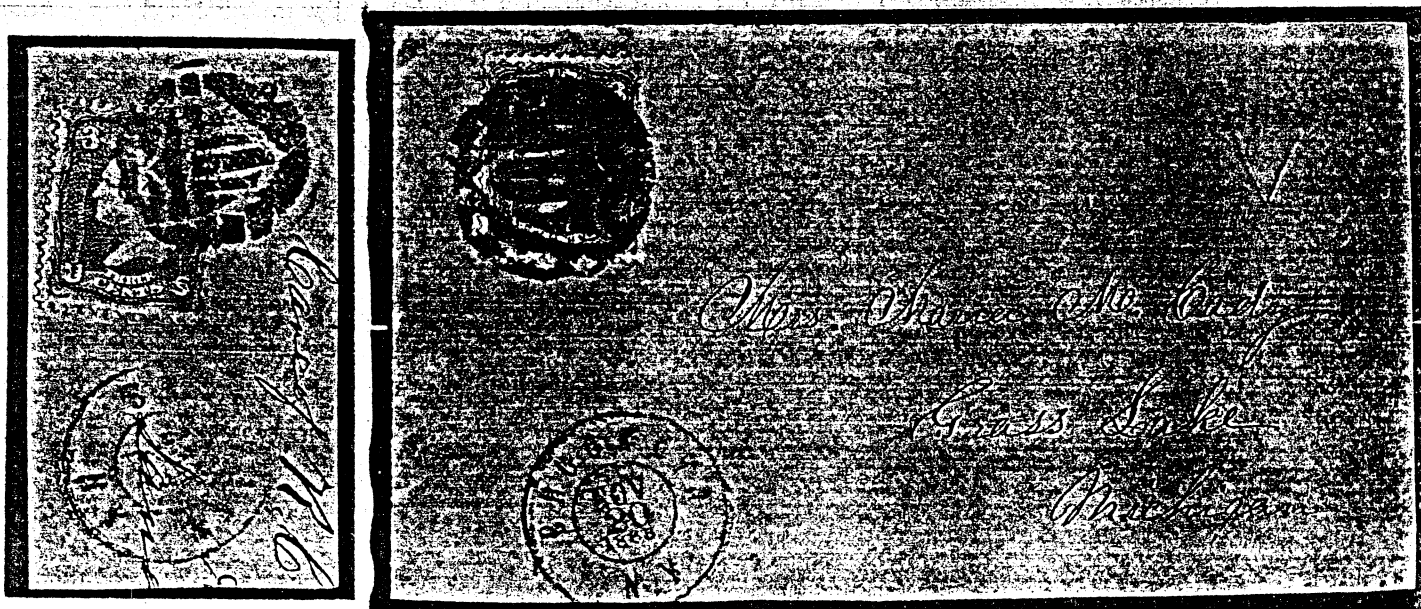


FANCY CANCELLATIONS:

-SHIELDS-

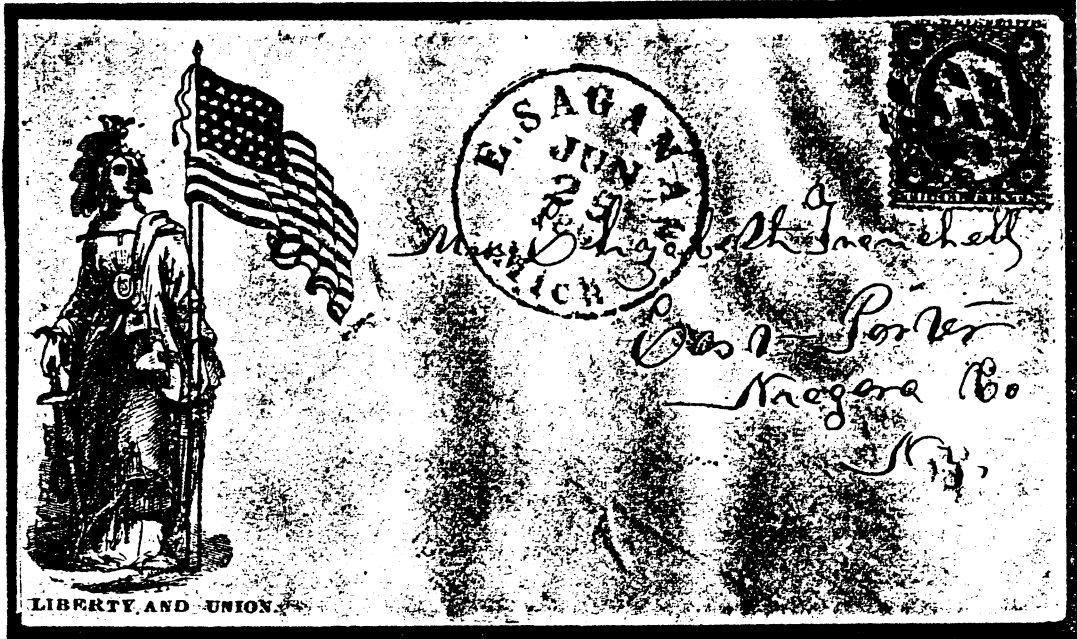


Cambridge, Mass.



Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRE-DEMONETIZATION, E. SAGANAW, MICH.



POST DEMONETIZATION, E. SAGANAW, MICH.



SOME 3 CT. SHADE VARIATIONS

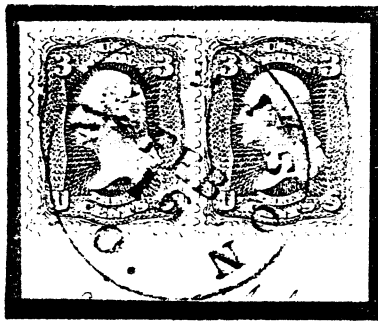
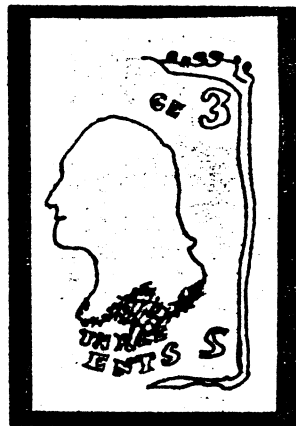
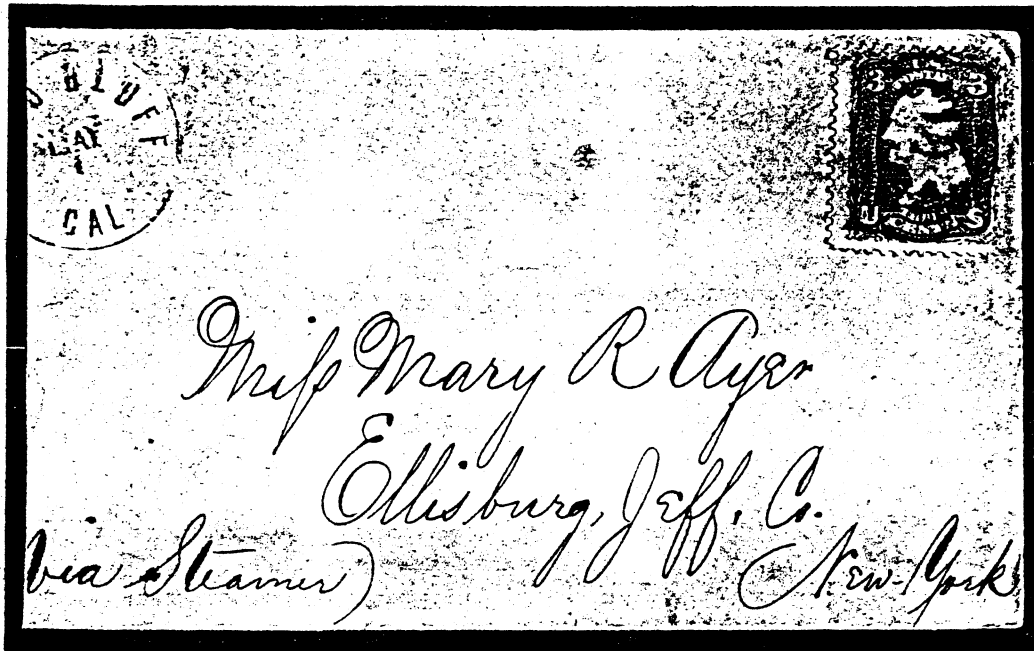
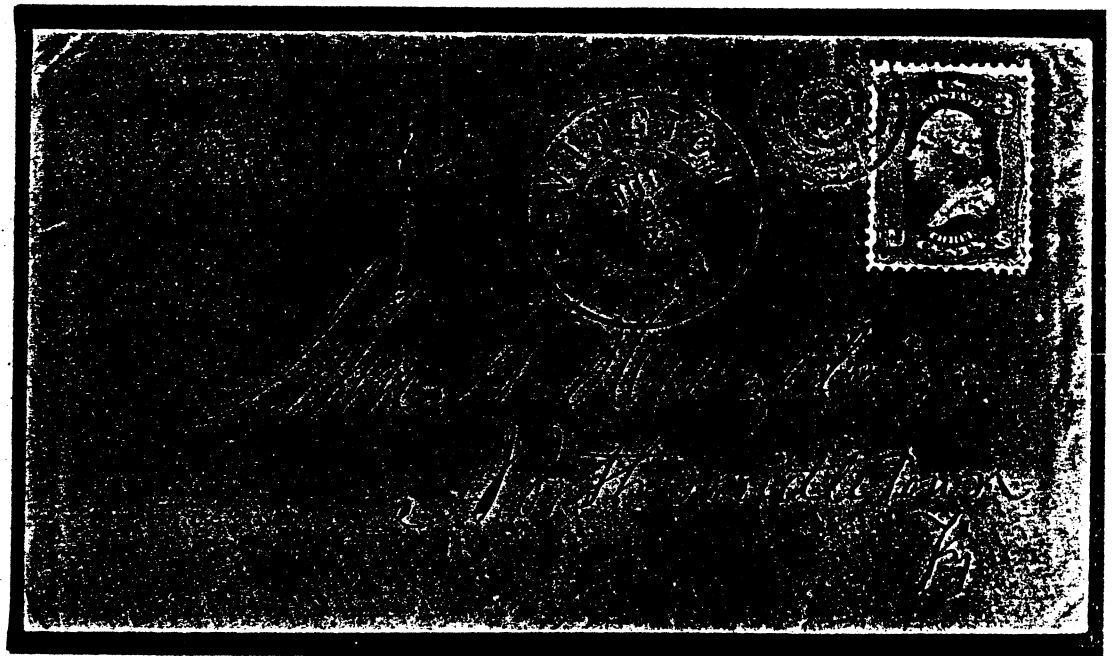
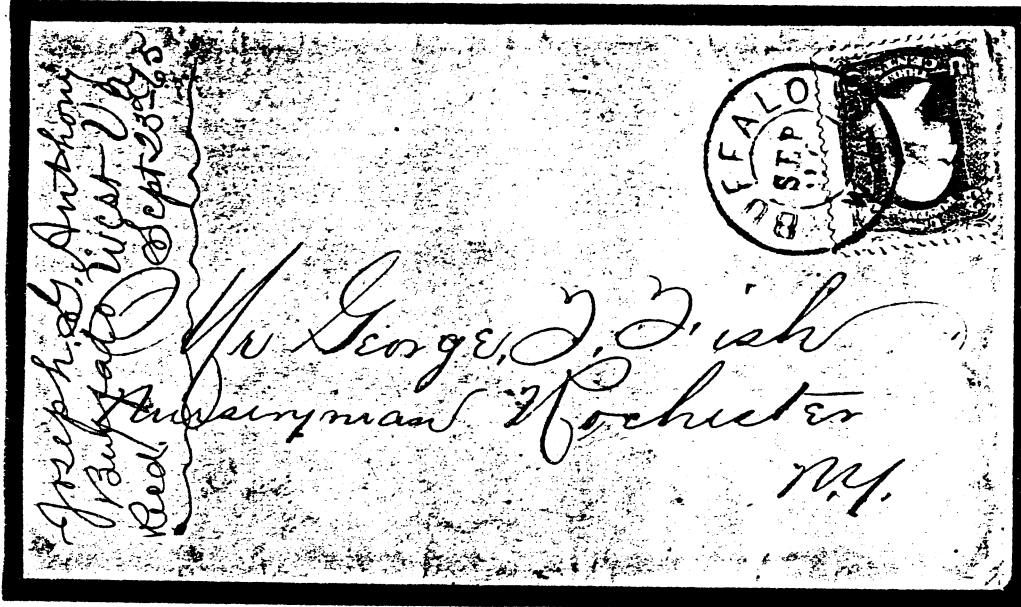


PLATE OR PRINTING VARIETY?

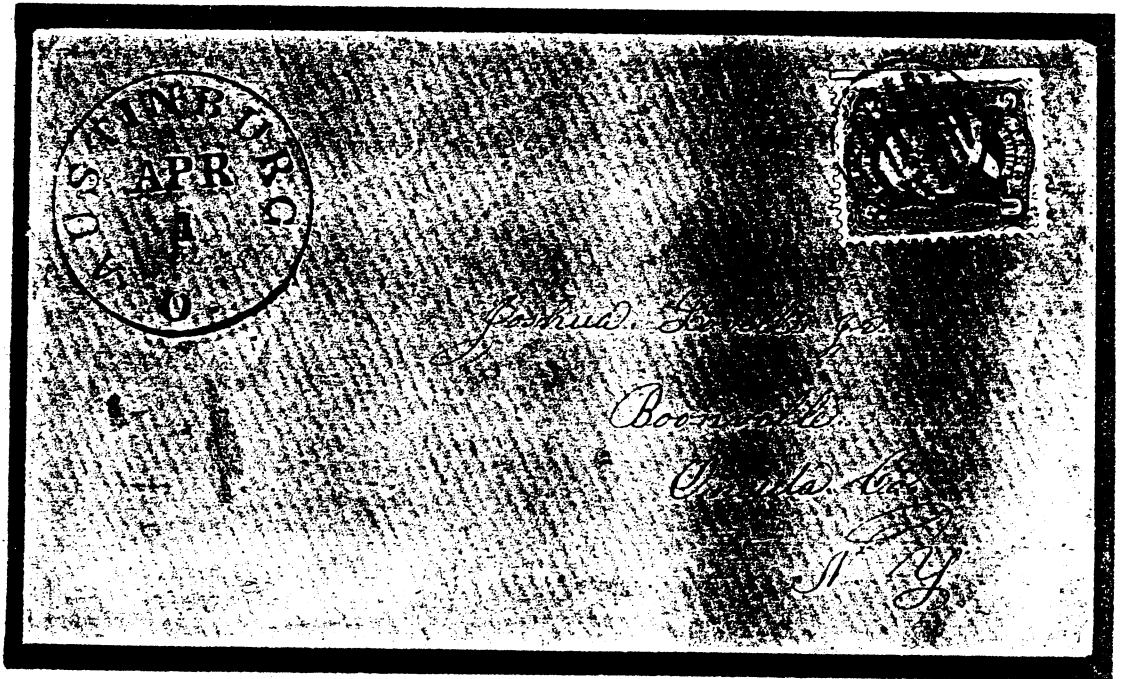
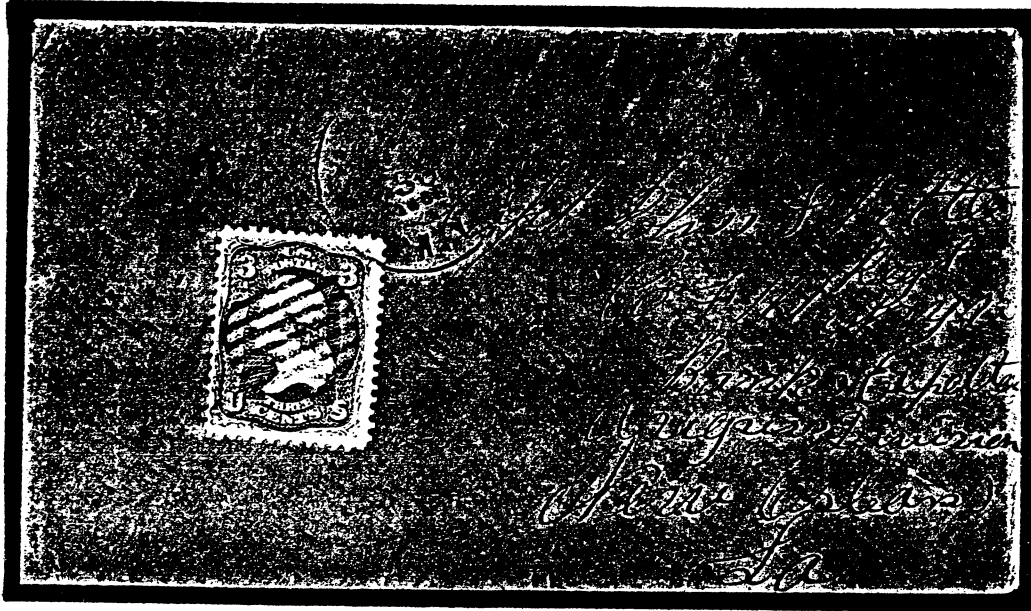


This variety was caused either by plate damage (more than one should exist) or by a freak printing occurrence in the inking (only one should exist). Stamp paid first class postage from Red Bluff, Cal. to Ellisburg, N. Y., on May 1, (1864 or later).

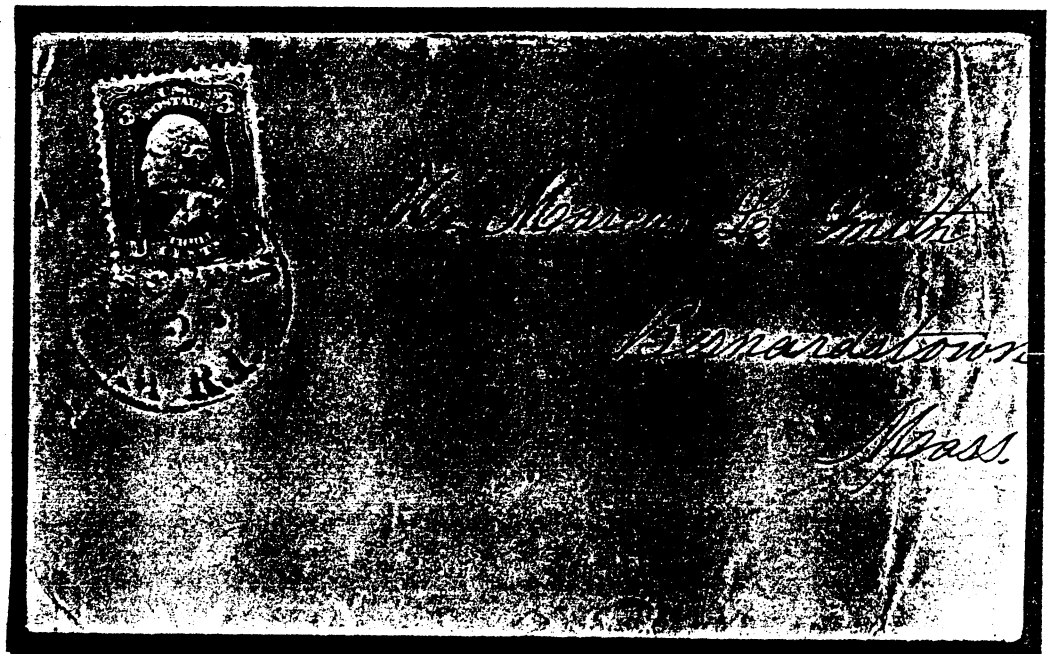
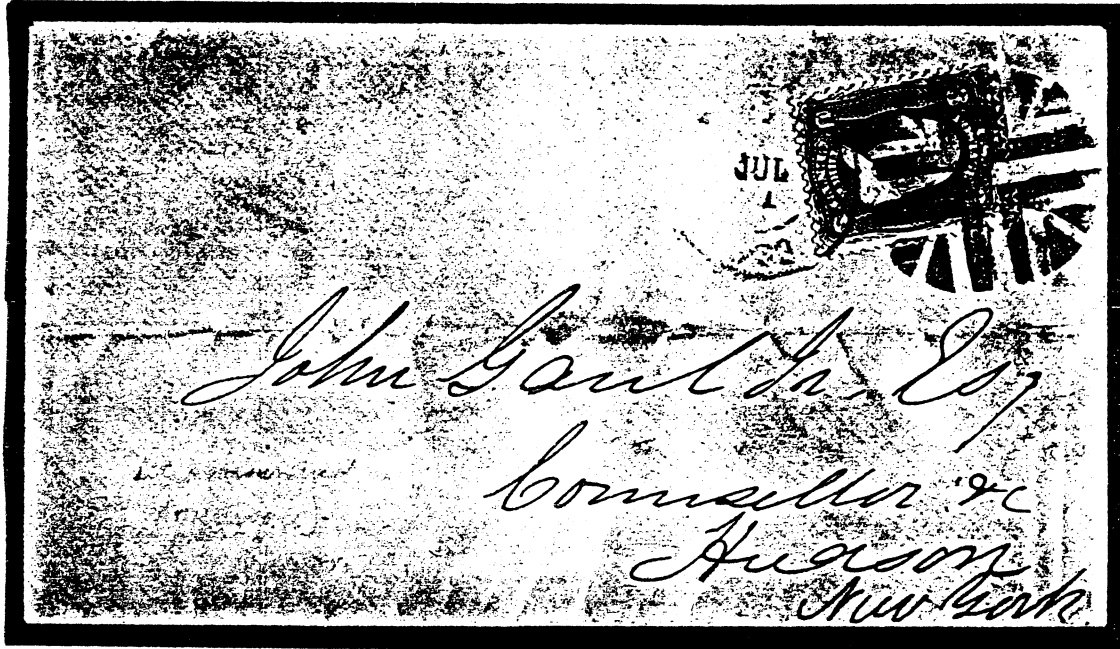
UNUSUAL 3 CENT SHADES



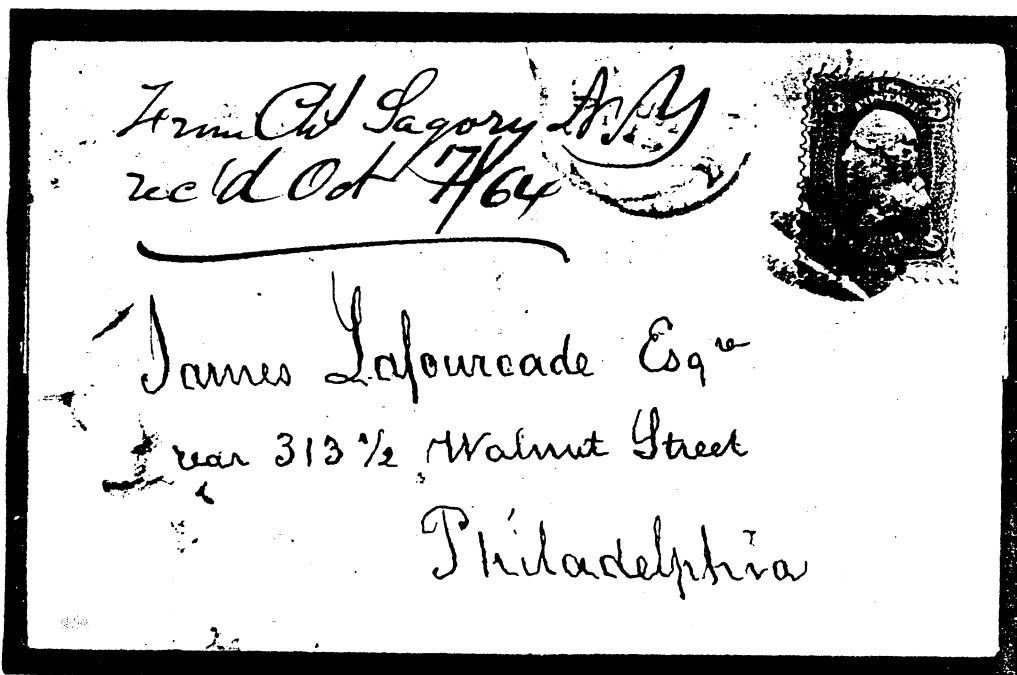
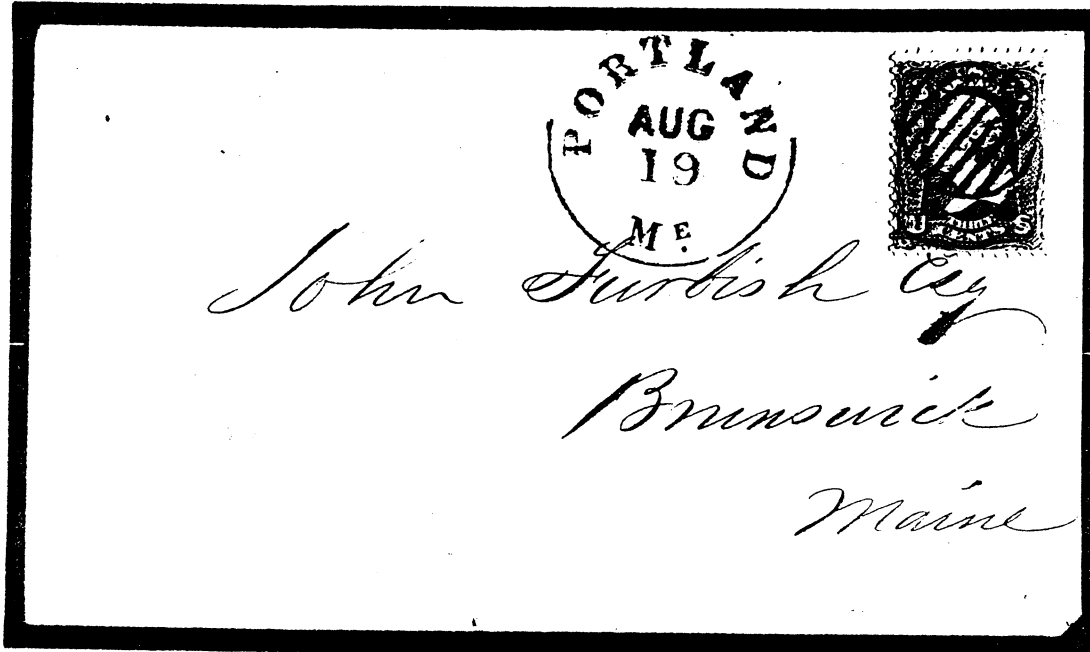
UNUSUAL 3 CENT SHADES



UNUSUAL 3 CENT SHADES

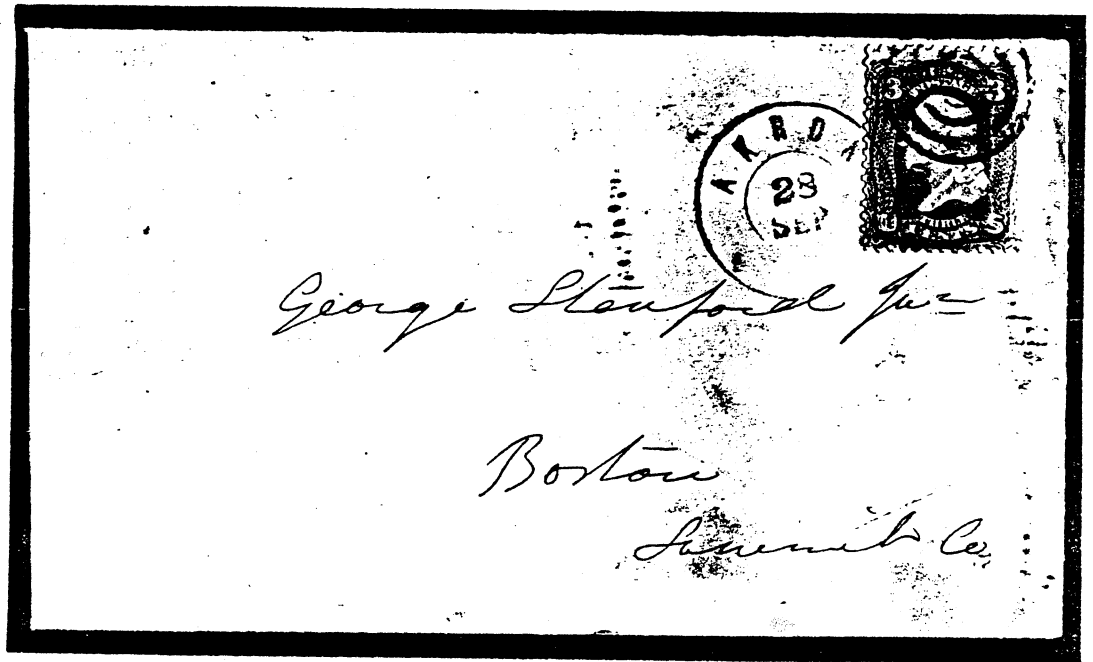
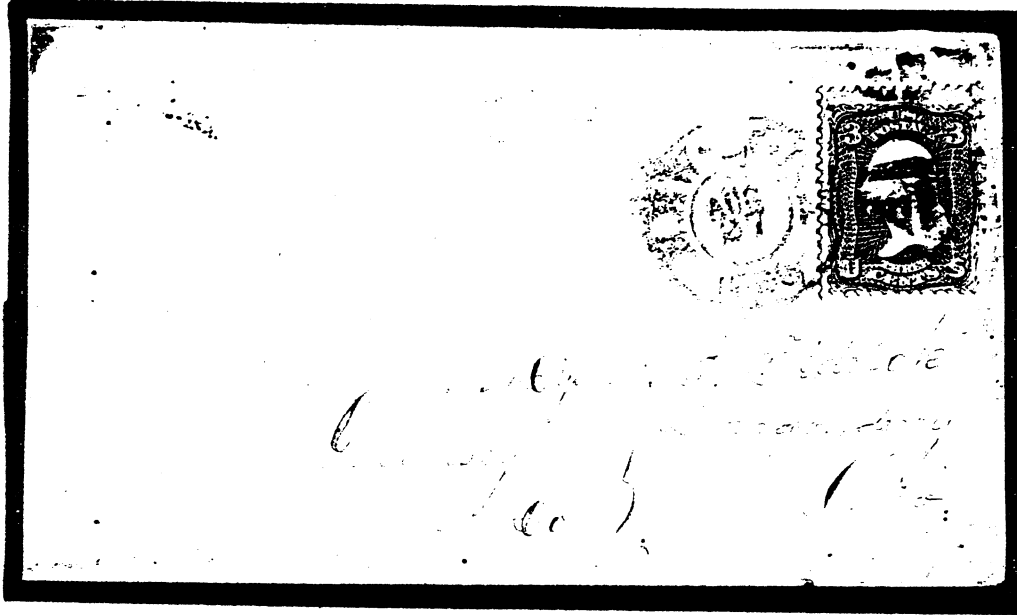


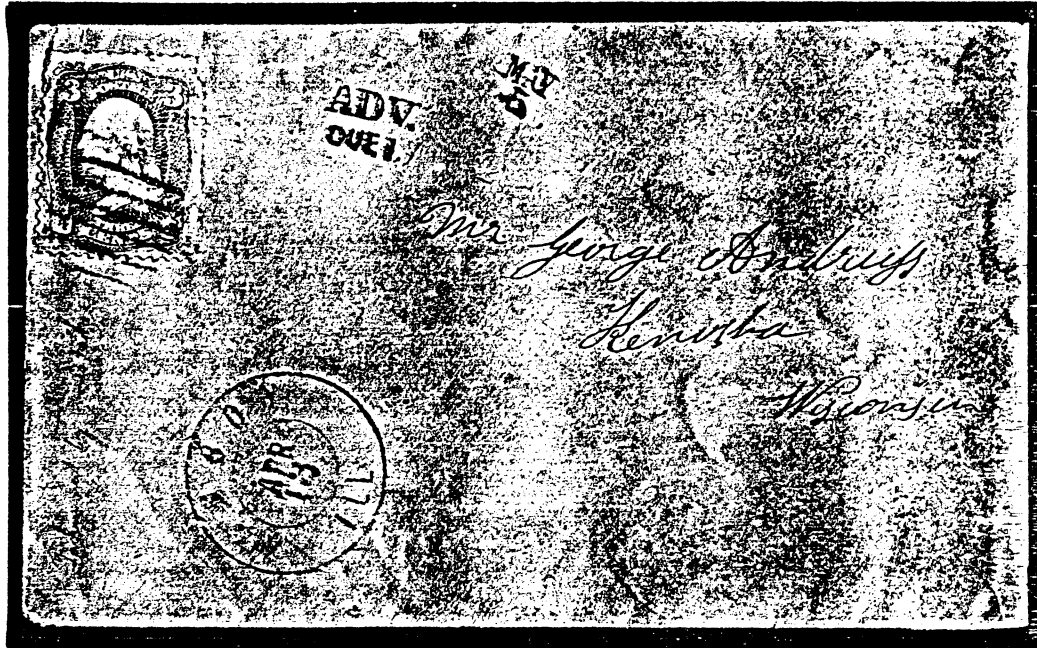
UNUSUAL 3 CENT SHADES



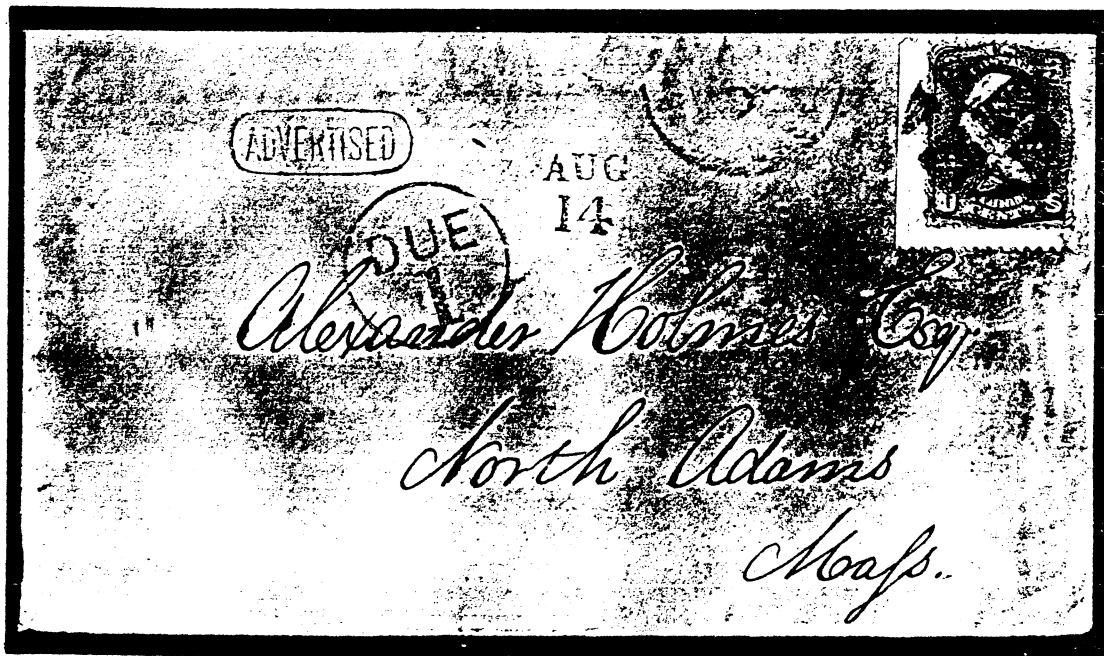


UNUSUAL 3 CENT SHADES

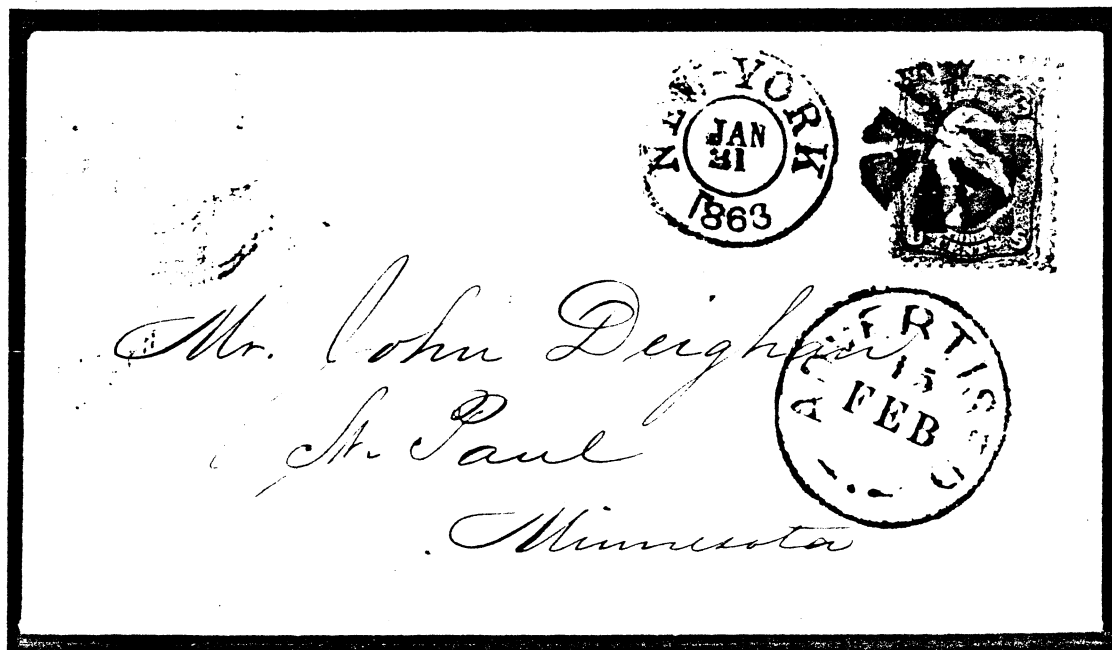




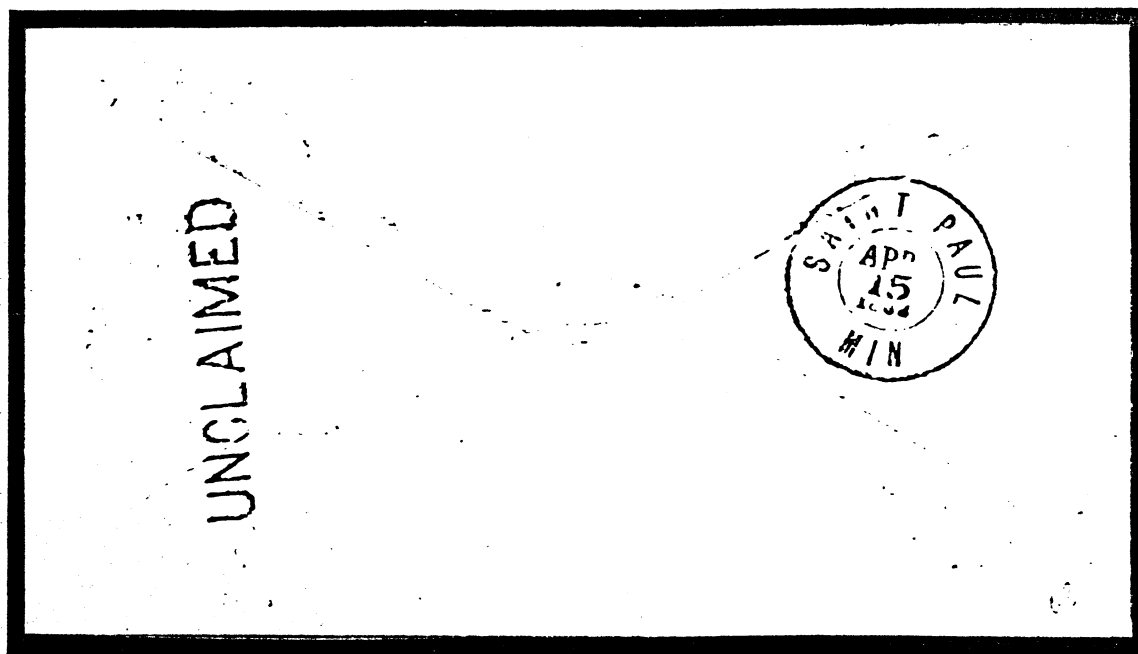
A 3 ct. stamp paid postage from Amboy, Ill. to Kenosha, Wisc., on Apr. 13. Blue "MAY 5" and "ADV. DUE 1" auxiliary markings were applied at Kenosha. The 1ct. advertising fee was collected from addressee.



A 3 ct. stamp paid postage from Boston to North Adams, Mass.; date of mailing is uncertain. Black "AUG. 14", "ADVERTISED", and "DUE 1" auxiliary markings were applied at North Adams. Red "NORTH ADAMS, MS., SEP. 22, 1862" on back indicates it was sent to dead letter office.



COPY OF BACK



This 3 ct. stamp paid postage from New York, N. Y. to St. Paul, Minn., on Jan. 31, 1863. The black "ADVERTISED, 15 FEB." (on front) and "UNCLAIMED" (on back) auxiliary markings were applied at St. Paul. The black "SAINT PAUL, MIN., APR. 15, 1863" on back indicates cover was sent to dead letter office.

Estate of CHARLES GRAFF.

No. 411  Philadelphia, March 27<sup>th</sup> 1865

**Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives**  
**AND GRANTING ANNUITIES,**  
 No. 304 Walnut Street,

Pay to *City of Philadelphia* or Bearer,  
*Three hundred and twenty Dollars* 100

*\$ 320 -* *Charles D. Smith*


*H. Truller*

Claris, Pr. & Dock St.

~~\$ 483.00~~ Hartford Oct 10<sup>th</sup> 1865.

Received of *Saml S. White Esq*  
*Four Hundred Eighty Three Dollars,*

*Jas H. Ashmead*  
*Per RTR*




R. WHEELER & SON, CONCORD, N. H.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Whitehall, *July 4* 1865

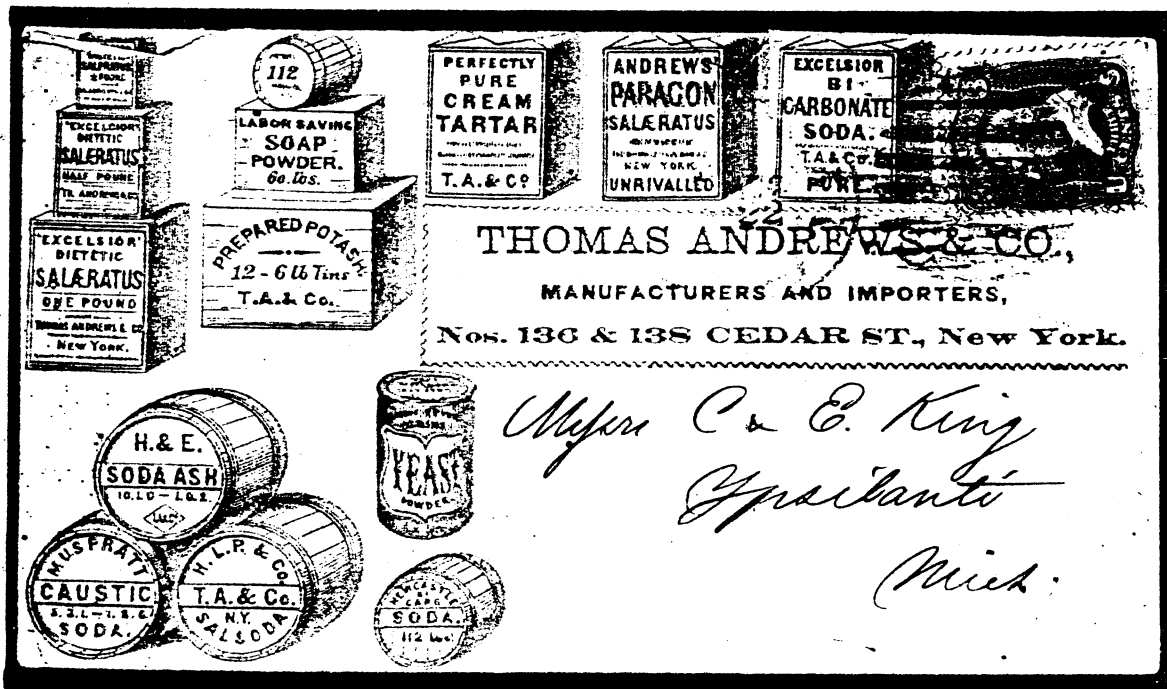
**First National Bank of Whitehall,**

Pay to *W. Scott* or Bearer, 

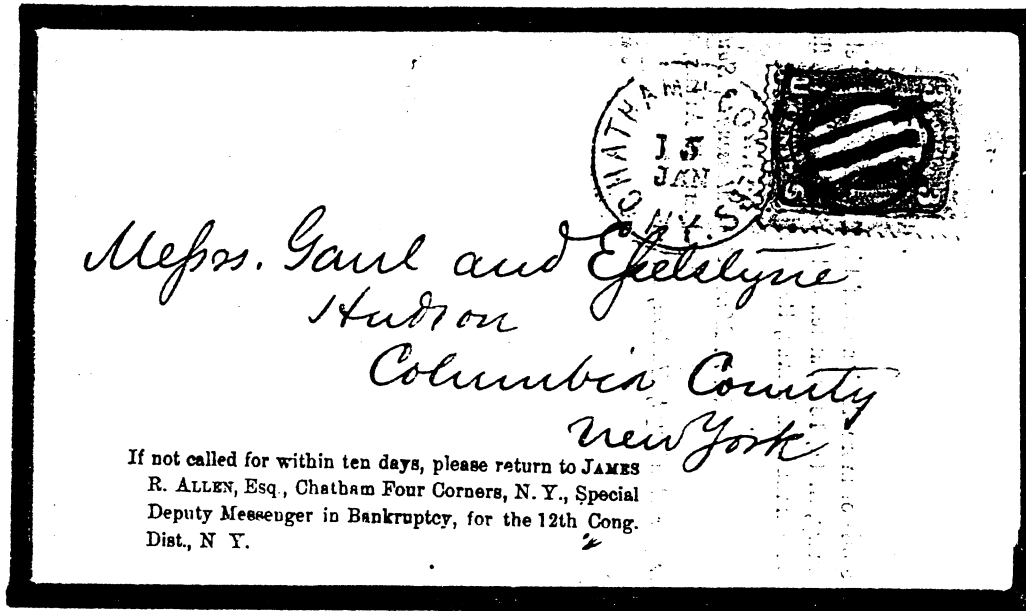
*Fifty* Dollars.

*\$ 50 -* *T. T. Vaughan*

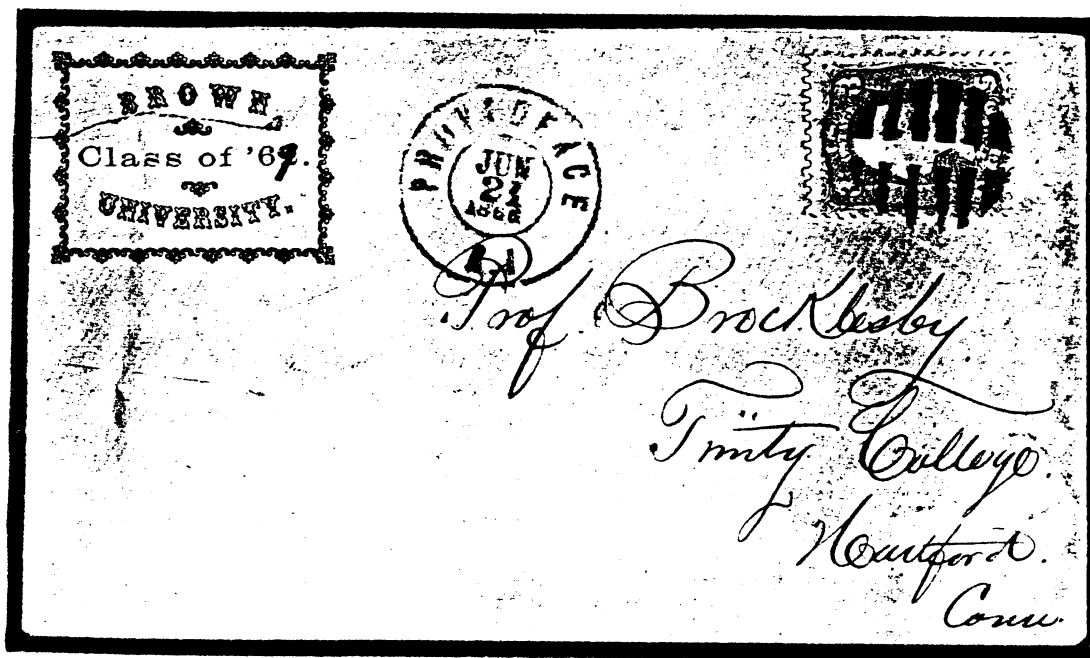
Each of the above documents bears a 3 ct. postage stamp that paid the revenue tax. It was illegal to use postage stamps as revenue stamps, but many such uses were recognized.



The above are two advertising covers that were franked by 3 ct. rose shades to pay first class postage. Due to the limited means available for advertising at that time, the use of covers as the above provided a convenient means for businessmen.



A 3 ct. rose over paying by 1 ct. the postage on a printed notice of bankruptcy to a creditor. The notice was pmkd., "CHATHAM 4 CORNERS, N. Y., 15 JAN.", and notice dated 1869.

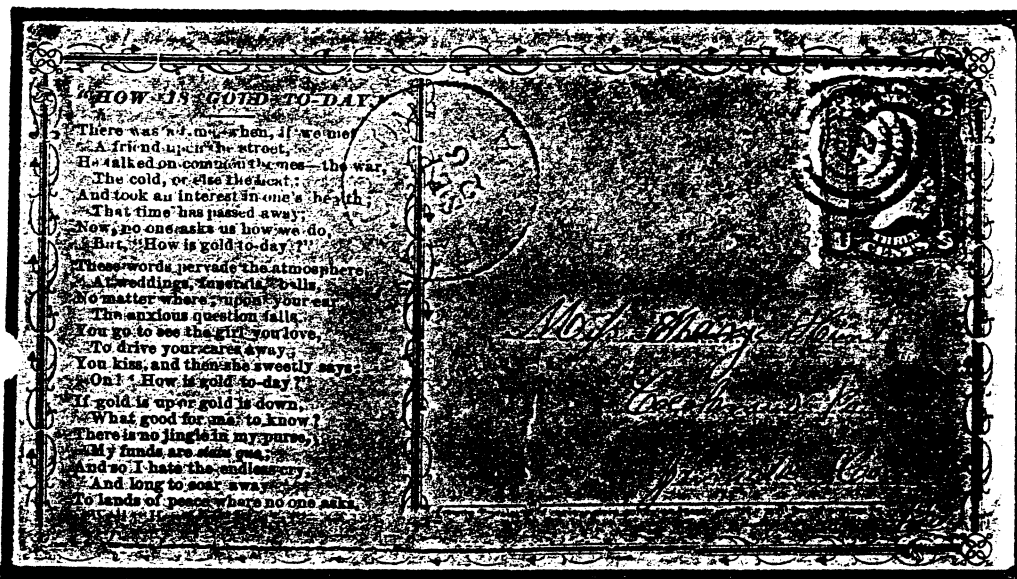


A 3 ct. rose that paid first class postage a "Class Cover" of Brown University, used from Providence, R. I. to Hartford, Ct., on June 21, 1866.

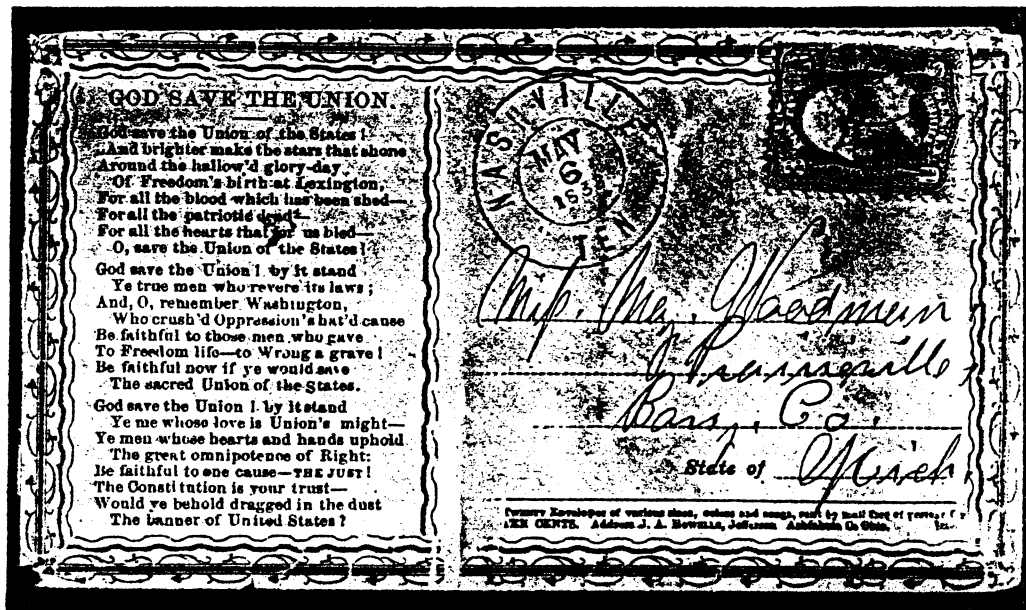
"Twenty envelopes of various sizes, colors, and songs, sent by mail free of postage for TEN CENTS. Address J. A. Howells, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio."

HOWELLS' PATRIOTIC COVERS

The various song patriotics sold by J. A. Howells were not very handsome, but they were used extensively by soldiers and civilians. Many soldiers mailed them from battle areas. Consequently, many were pmkd. at Union occupied towns and cities in the Confederate States of America.

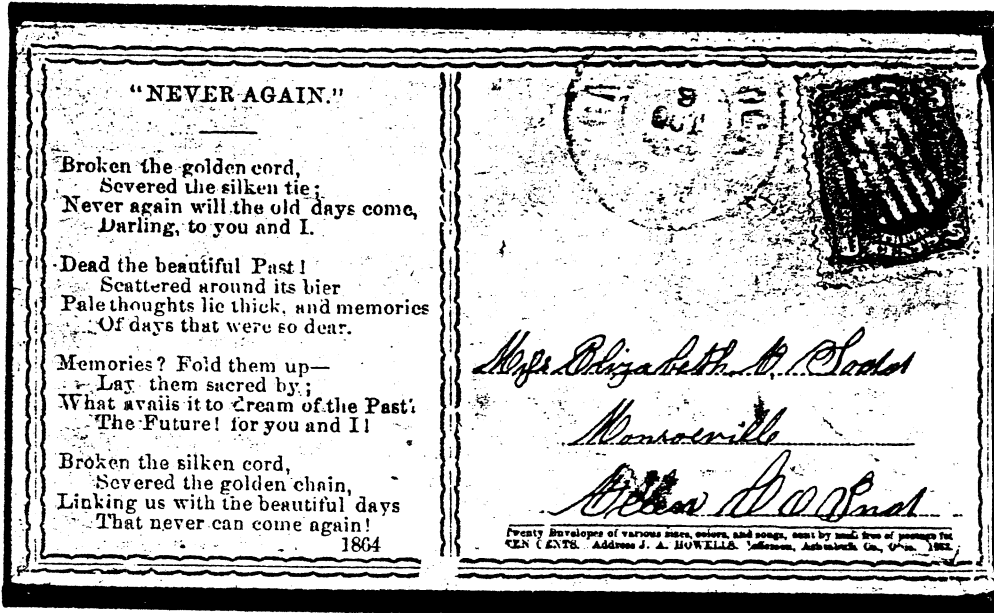


"HOW IS GOLD TO-DAY" mailed from Patterson, Pa.

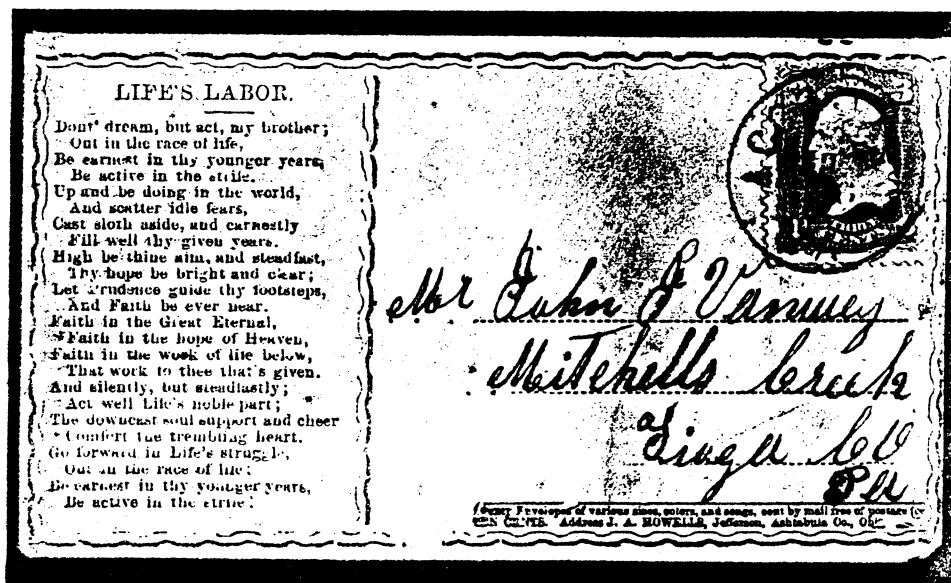


"GOD SAVE THE UNION" mailed from occupied Nashville, Ten.

Twenty Envelopes of various sizes, colors and songs, sent by mail free of postage for TEN CENTS. Address J. A. Howells, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co. Ohio.



"NEVER AGAIN"  
mailed from  
occupied Chattanooga, Tenn.



"LIFE'S LABOR"  
mailed from  
occupied Accomack, Va.




**WE MISS THEE AT HOME.**

We miss thee at home, yes, we miss thee,  
 Since the hour that we bade thee adieu;  
 And prayers have encircled thy pathway,  
 From anxious hearts loving and true,  
 That the Savior would guide and protect thee,  
 As far from the loved ones you roam,  
 And whisper, when'er thou art sadden'd,  
 "They miss thee, all miss thee at home."

When morning awakes us from slumber,  
 We catch from the lips the first kiss,  
 And fold in a wandering zephyr,  
 To be wafted to him whom we miss;  
 And when we have joined the "home circle,"  
 And replaced the still vacant chair,  
 In each eye rose the gathering tear-drop,  
 For him we were wont to see there.

The shadows of evening are falling—  
 Oh, where is the wanderer now?  
 The breeze that floats lightly around me,  
 Perchance may soon visit his brow;—  
 Oh, bear on thy bosom a message,  
 We are watching, oh, why wilt thou roam?  
 The heart has grown sad and dejected,  
 For we miss thee, all miss thee at home.

Miss Mollie M. Ketch  
 Sunny Side Seminary  
 Cumberland County,  
 State of Penna.



"WE MISS THEE AT HOME"  
mailed from  
Washington, D. C.


**HYMN FOR THE HOUR.**

The Angels of Freedom are calling;  
 Their music is borne from the sky;  
 The chains of the bondman are falling;  
 The jubilee morning is nigh.  
 Now chant ye the mighty evangel,  
 And hasten the spirit to free;  
 For Liberty's beautiful Angel  
 Hath come from the father to thee.

There is not a bosom but pineth  
 To burst from all slavish control;  
 To bask in the brightness that shineth  
 To-day from the Infinite Soul.  
 Make way for the life-bringing Angel,  
 And hasten the spirit to free;  
 For Liberty's holy evangel  
 Hath come from the Father to thee.

The stars in their glory are singing:  
 The race of oppression is run;  
 For slaves into heroes are springing,  
 And love binds the nation in one.  
 Christ comes in the Liberty Angel;  
 He hastens the spirit to free  
 And speaks through the Holy evangel  
 That comes from the Father to thee.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison  
 Washington D.C.  
 State of D.C.



"HYMN FOR THE HOUR"  
mailed from  
Washington, D. C.

**FREEDOM'S TRIUMPH.**


Oppression shall not always reign  
 There comes a brighter day,  
 When Freedom, bursts from every chain,  
 Shall have triumphant sway;  
 Then Right shall over Might prevail,  
 And Truth, like hero armed in mail,  
 The hosts of tyrant Wrong assail,  
 And hold eternal sway.

What voice shall bid the progress stay,  
 Of Truth's victorious car?  
 What arm arrest the growing day,  
 Or quench the solar star?  
 What reckless soul, though stout and strong  
 Shall dare bring back the ancient wrong,  
 Oppression's guilty might prolong,  
 And Freedom's morning bar?

The hour of triumph comes apace—  
 The fate, promised hour—  
 When Earth upon a reformed race  
 Her bounteous gifts shall shower;  
 Ring, Liberty, thy glorious bell,  
 Bid high thy sacred banners swell,  
 Let trump on trump the triumph tell,  
 Of Heaven's redeeming power.

1864

July 31st 64  
 Mrs. Ella B. Wood  
 Waverly  
 Mass.



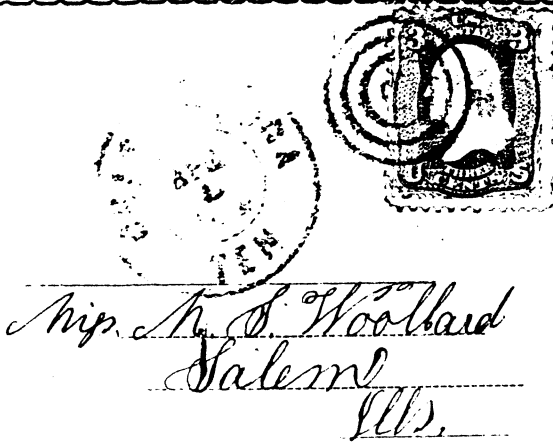
"FREEDOM'S TRIUMPH"  
mailed from  
Washington, D. C.

**GOD SAVE THE UNION.**

God save the Union of the States!  
And brighter make the stars that shone  
Around the hallow'd glory-day  
Of Freedom's birth at Lexington,  
For all the blood which has been shed—  
For all the patriotic dead—  
For all the hearts that for us bleed—  
O, save the Union of the States!

God save the Union! by it stand  
Ye true men who revere its laws;  
And, O, remember Washington,  
Who crush'd Oppression's hat'd cause  
Be faithful to those men who gave  
To Freedom life—to Wrong a grave!  
Be faithful now if ye would save  
The sacred Union of the States.

God save the Union! by it stand  
Ye men whose love is Union's might—  
Ye men whose hearts and hands uphold  
The great omnipotence of Right!  
Be faithful to our cause—THE JUST!  
The Constitution is your trust—  
Would ye behold dragged in the dust  
The banner of United States?



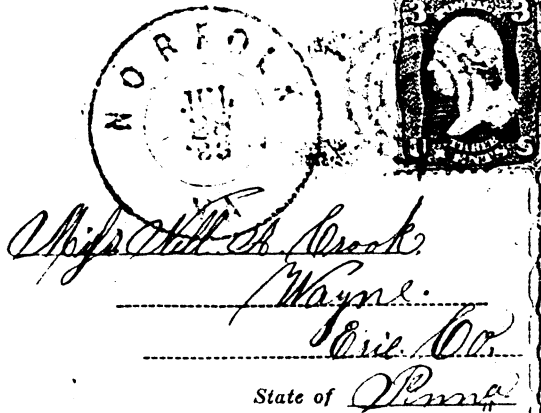
"GOD SAVE THE UNION"  
mailed from  
occupied Chattanooga, Tenn.

Twenty Envelopes of various sizes, colors, and songs, sent by mail free of postage for  
TEN CENTS Address J. A. HOWELL, Jefferson, Ashland Co., Ohio. 1864.

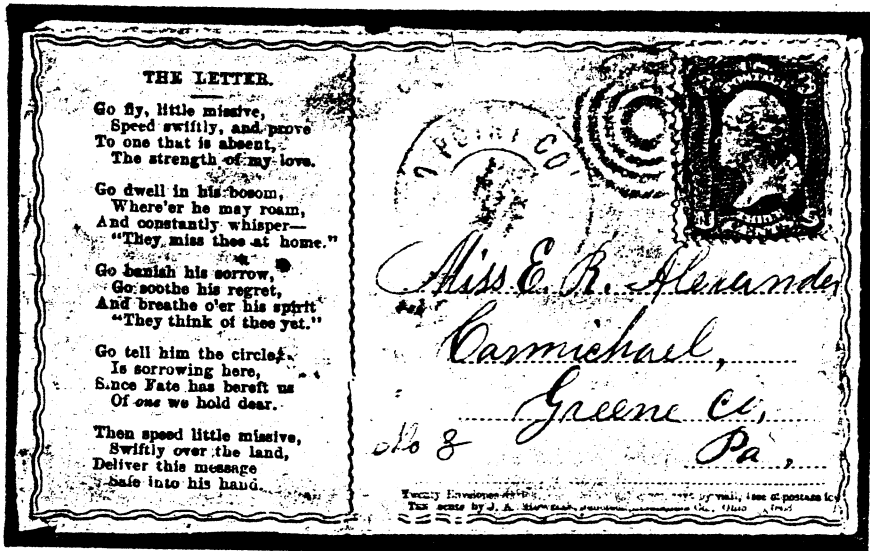
"REMEMBERED"  
mailed from  
occupied Norfolk, Va.

**REMEMBERED.**

'Tis sweet to be remembered  
In the turmoil of this life,  
While toiling up its pathway,  
While mingling in its strife;  
While wandering o'er earth's borders,  
Or sailing on the sea,  
'Tis sweet to be remembered  
Wherever we may be.  
When those we love are absent  
From our hearthstone and our side,  
'Tis joy to learn that pleasure  
And peace with them abide;  
And that although we're absent  
We are thought of day by day—  
'Tis sweet to be remembered  
By those who are far away.  
When all our toils are ended,  
The conflict all is done,  
And peace and sweetest accents  
Proclaim the victory won;  
When hushed are all our sorrows,  
And calm is all the strife,  
'Tis sweet to be remembered  
In the closing hours of life.

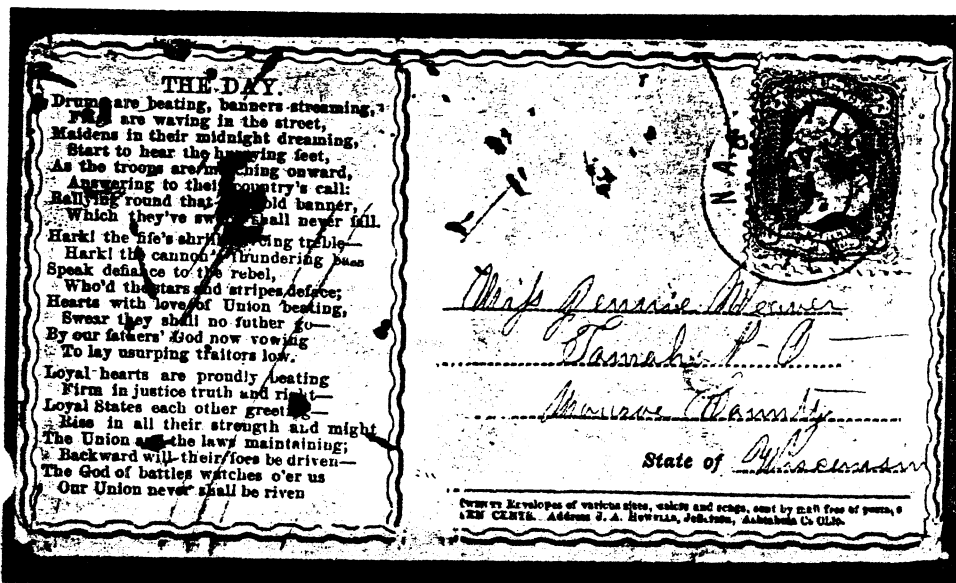
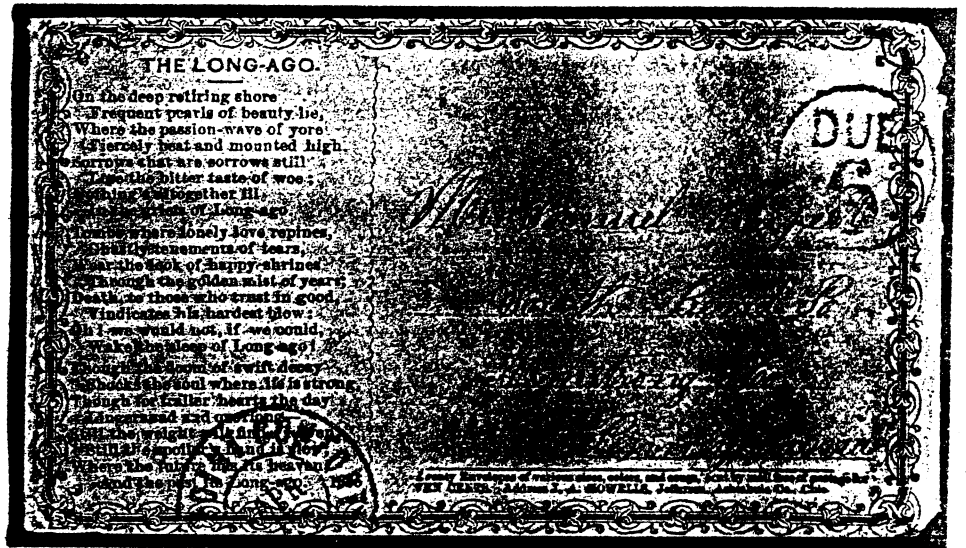


Twenty Envelopes of various sizes, colors, and songs, sent by mail free of postage for  
TEN CENTS Address J. A. HOWELL, Jefferson, Ashland Co., Ohio. 1864.

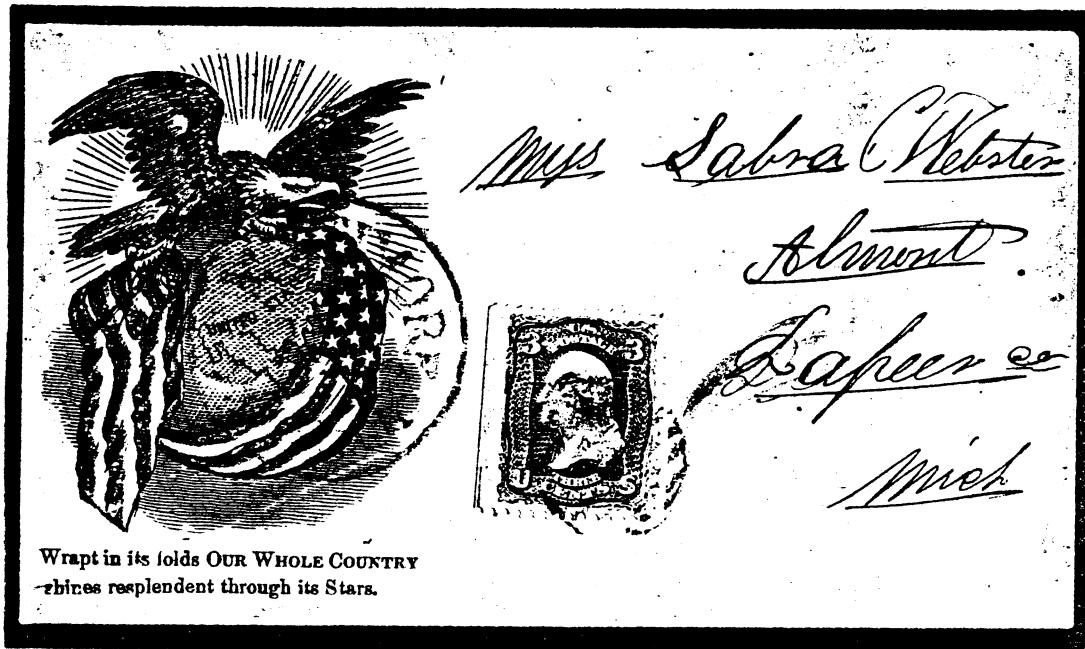


"THE LETTER"  
mailed from  
Union held Old Point Comfort, Va.

"THE LONG-AGO"  
mailed from  
Union held Old Point Comfort, Va.



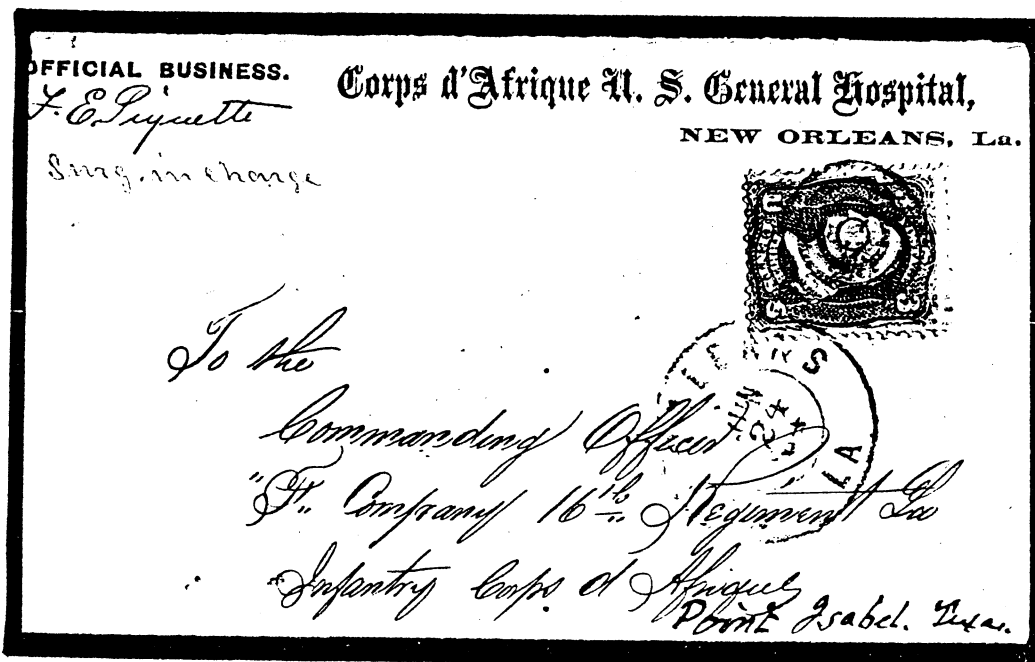
"THE DAY"  
mailed from  
occupied Nashville, Tenn.



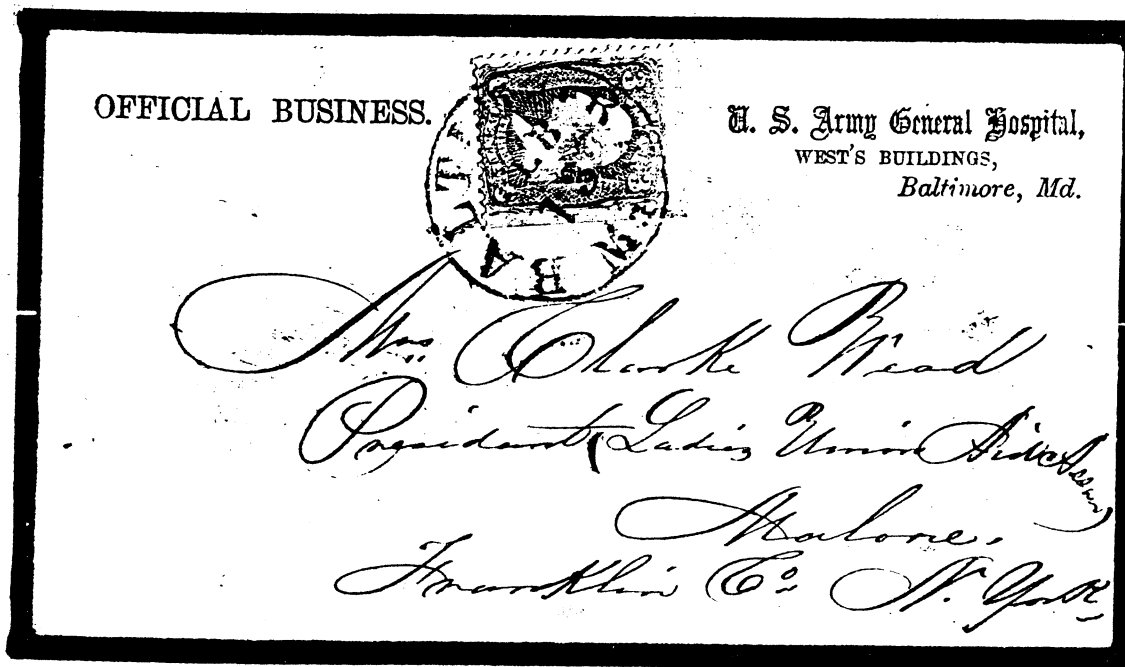
A 3 ct. rose that paid first class postage on "Eagle, Flag, and Map" patriotic cover. The cover bears indistinct red 36 mm. pmk. of New Baltimore, Mich.



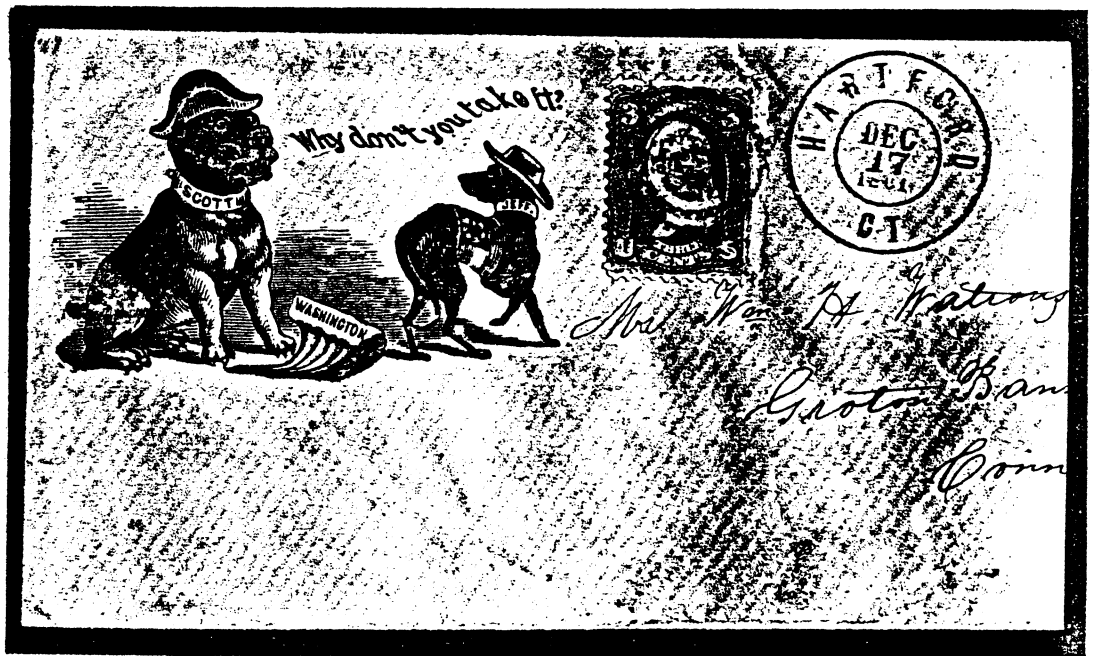
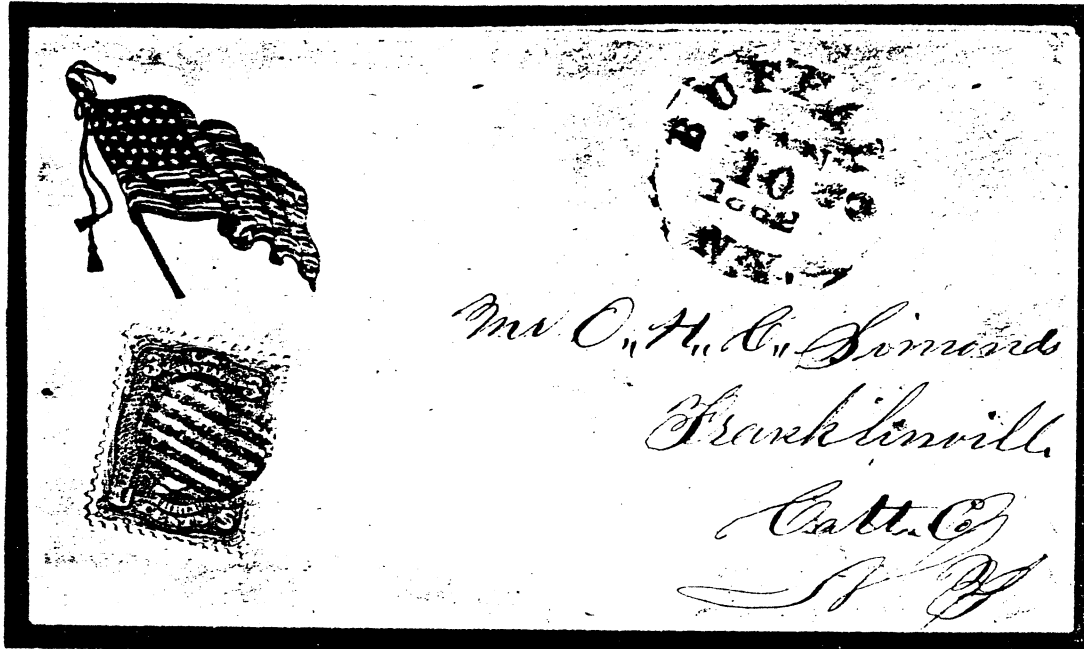
A 3 ct. rose that paid first class postage on Fremont campaign cover for 1864. Mailed from Bronson's Prairie, Mich. Fremont sought the Presidency, but withdrew before election of 1864.



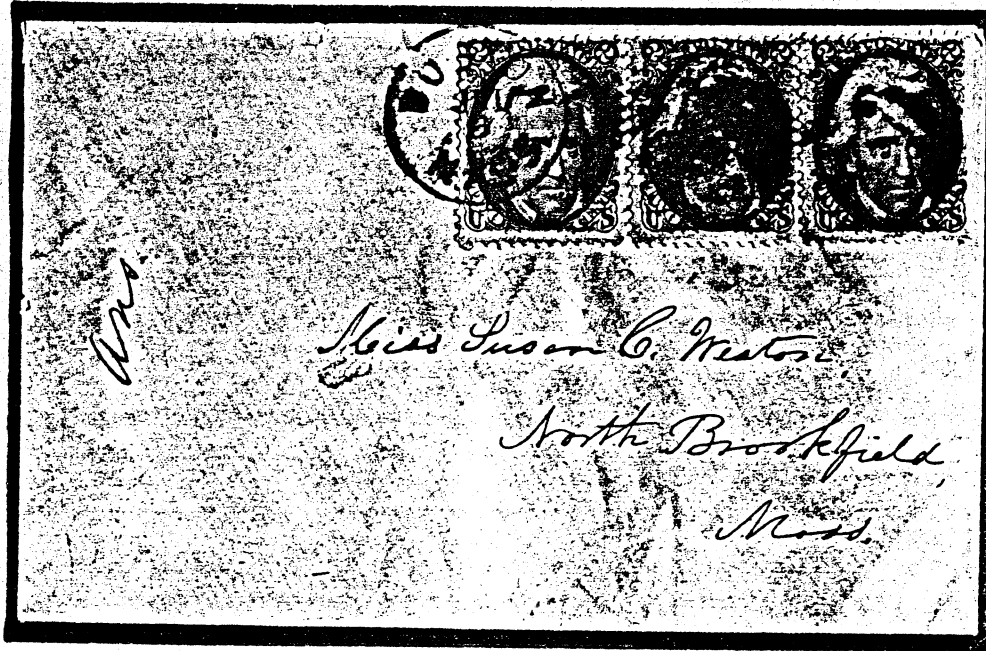
A 3 ct. stamp on cover mailed from occupied New Orleans, La., to an officer in the Corps d' Afrique at occupied Point Isabel, Texas, on June 24, 1864. Cover bears "Corps d' Afrique U. S. General Hospital, NEW ORLEANS, La." printed inscription.



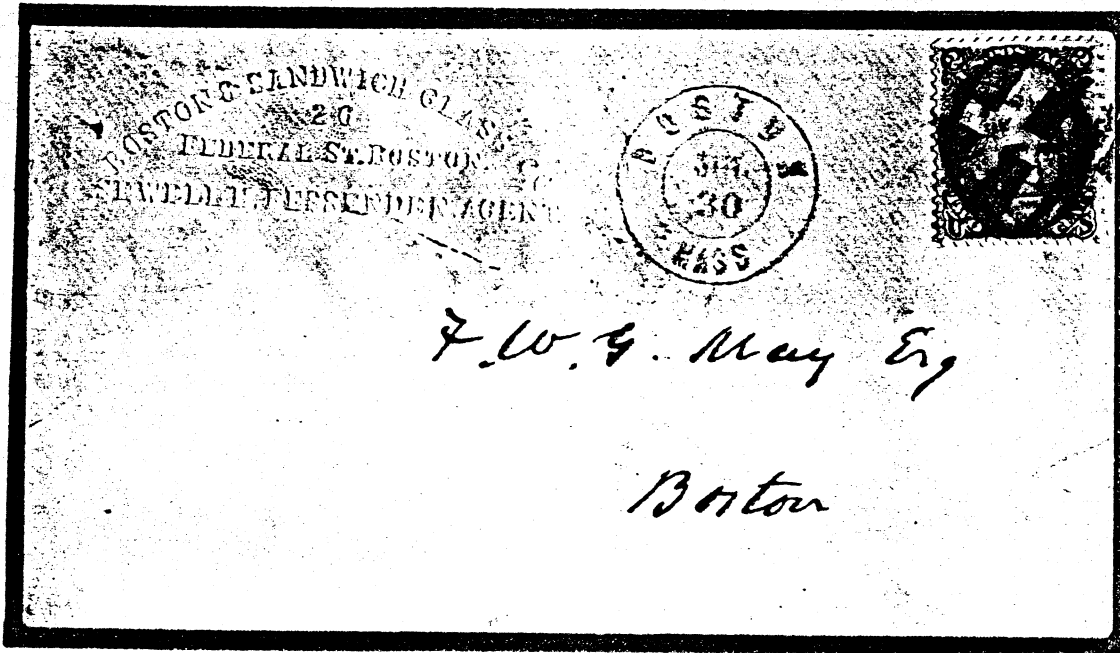
This 3 ct. stamp paid postage from Baltimore, Md. to Malone, N. Y., on Feb. 13. Cover bears "U. S. Army General Hospital, WEST'S BUILDINGS, Baltimore, Md." printed inscription.



Two 3 ct. stamps that paid first class postage on two examples of patriotic envelopes.



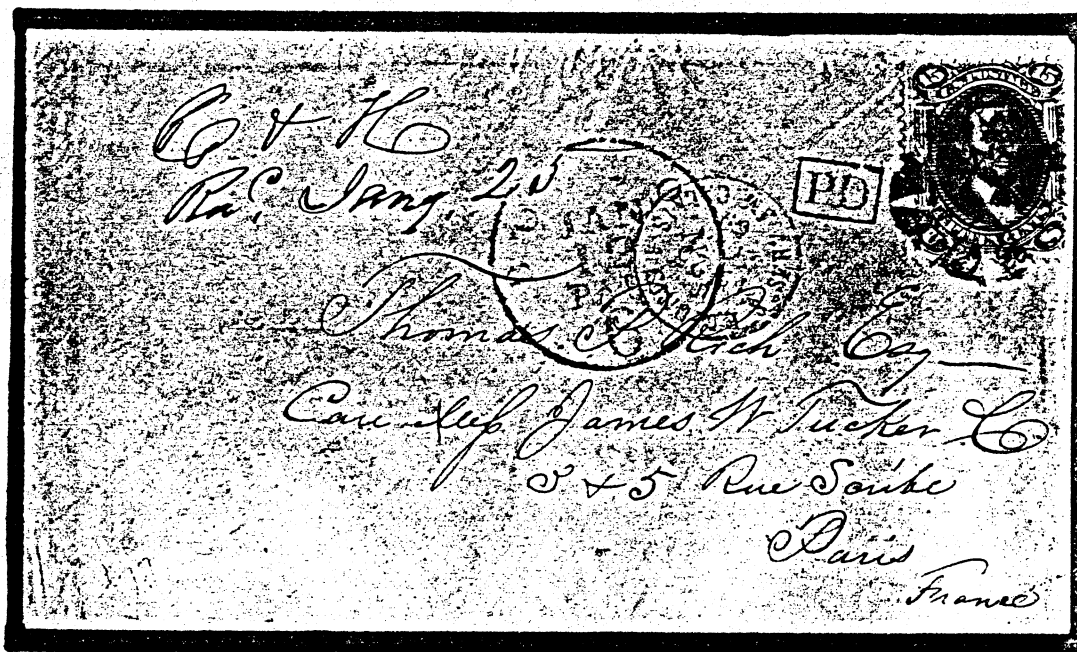
Three 2 ct. blacks, which probably paid double first class postage of 6 cts., used on cover mailed from Boston, Mass.



A 2 ct. black used on cover to pay drop letter rate at Boston, Mass., in 1863, or later.



A 15 ct. black, used on cover to Dresden, Saxony, and that paid 15 ct. rate per 1/2 ounce to German States by Closed Mail via England. Rate was in effect from Jan. 1868 to July 1870. The cover bears "NEW YORK PAID ALL BR. TRANSIT, FEB. 27" pmk., and "VERVIERS B. 12 3 COELN FRANCO" Belgium railroad pmk. Cover docketed on March 15, 1869.



A 15 ct. black used on cover to Paris, France. Stamp paid 15 ct. per 1/4 ounce rate under French Treaty Mail. Cover bears red "BOSTON PAID 6, JAN. 12" pmk., and blue "CALAIS AM. SERV., 25 JAN. 69" Fr. receiving mark. The "6" was credit to France of 6 cts., of which 3 cts. were due England for transit. U. S. retained remainder of 9 cts. (6 cts. Am. Sea + 3 cts. U. S. Int.).

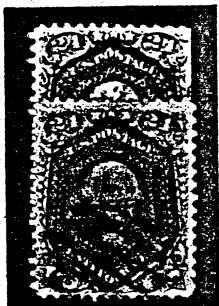


## COLOR CHANGELINGS

Unusual 1861 shades are known that were never issued in their present color. Either through natural reactions, or through human cleaning or chemical treatment, these unusual shades have changed from their original colors.



5 CT. ORANGE RED BROWN: Probably a Red Brown changeling



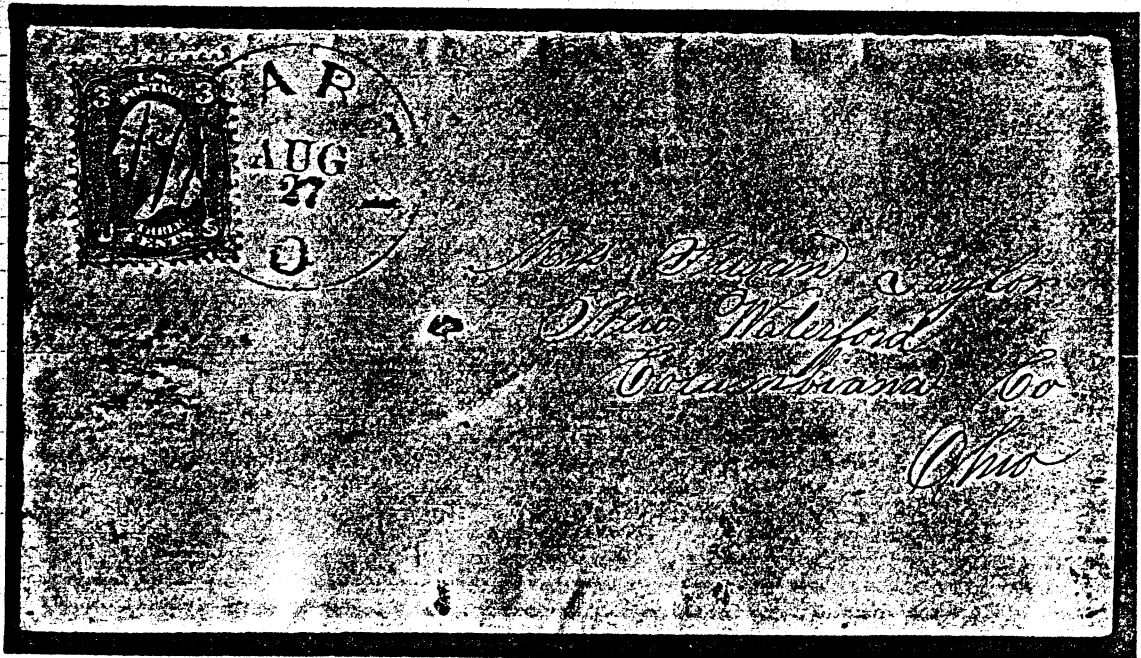
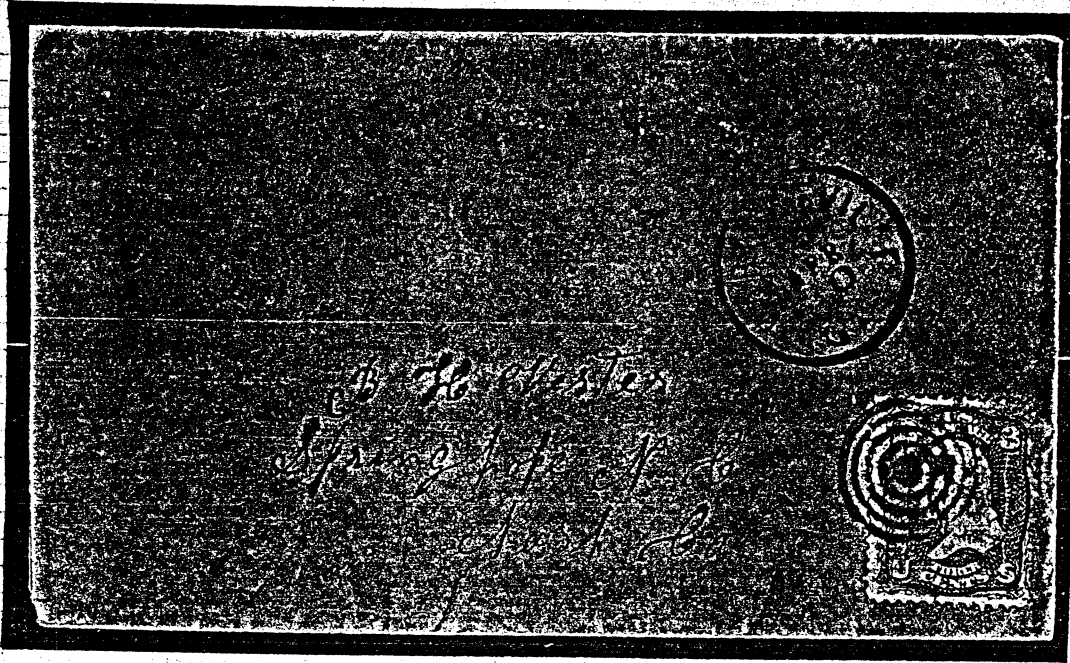
24 CT. BLUE GREEN: Probably a Steel Blue changeling



30 CT. YELLOW: Probably a Light Orange changeling

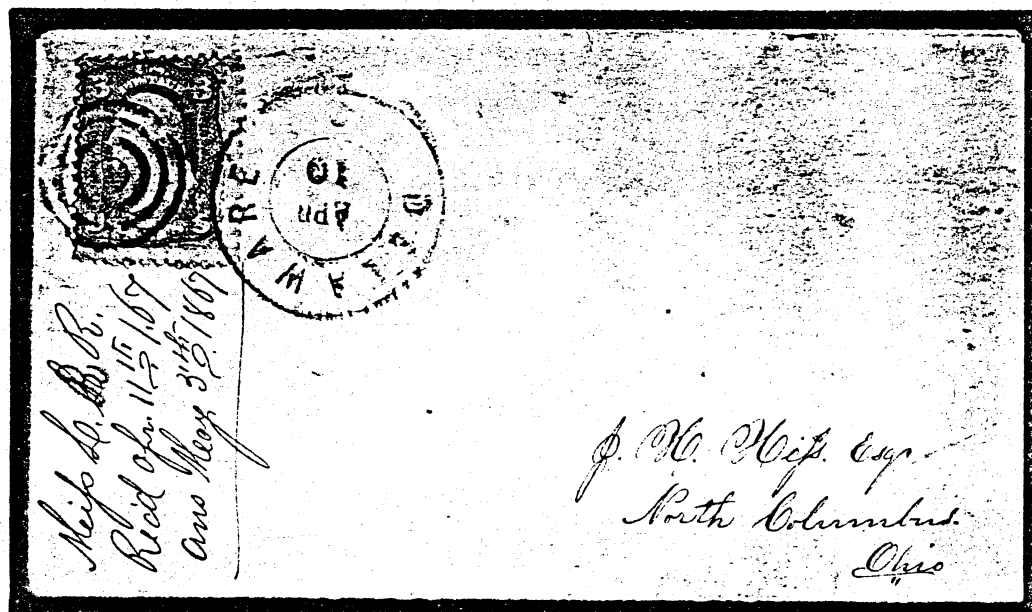
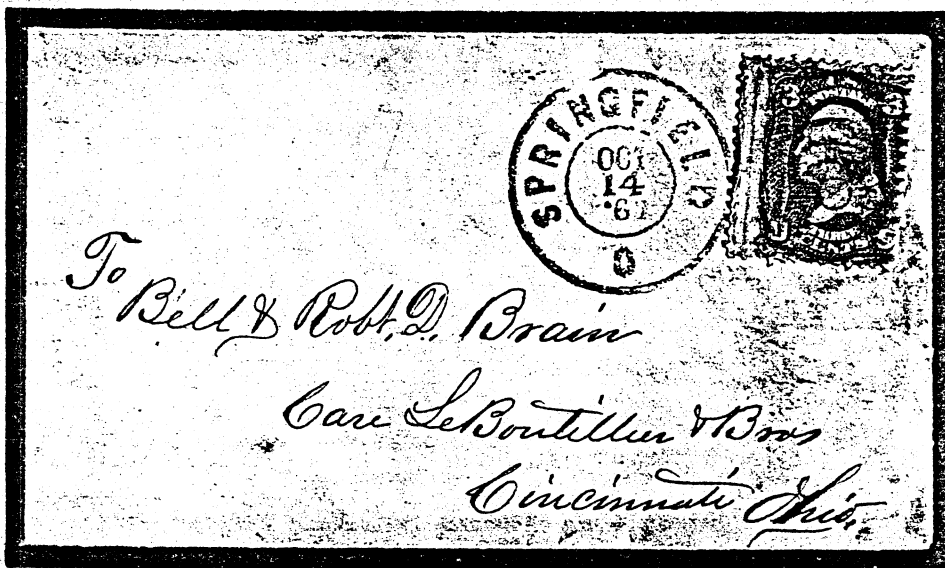
CANCELLATIONS & MARKINGS:

-GREEN COLORED MARKINGS-



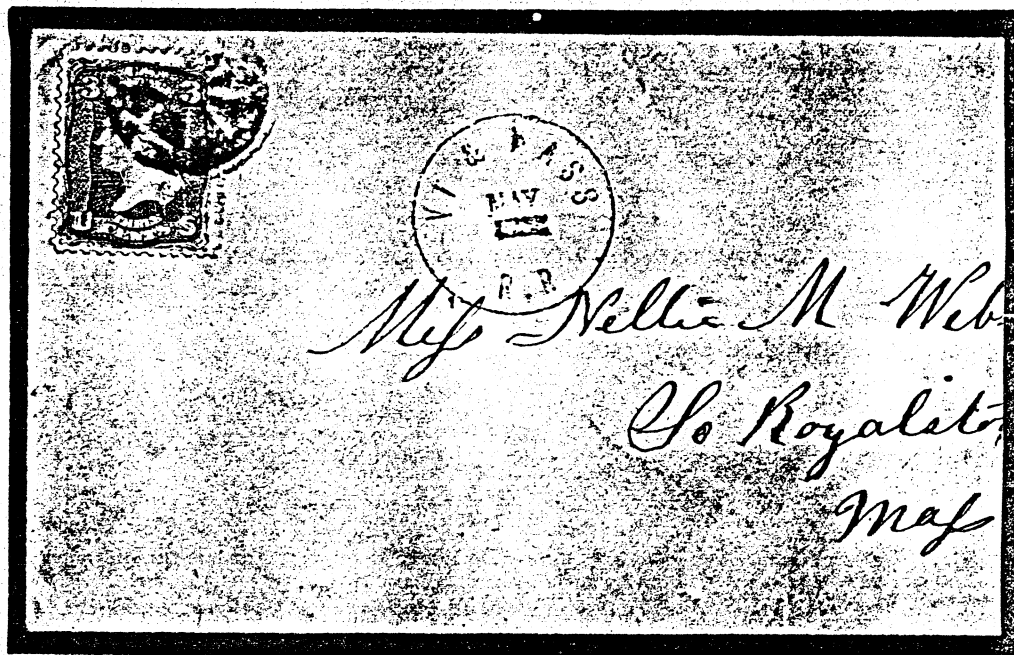
CANCELLATIONS & MARKINGS:

-VIOLET COLORED MARKINGS-

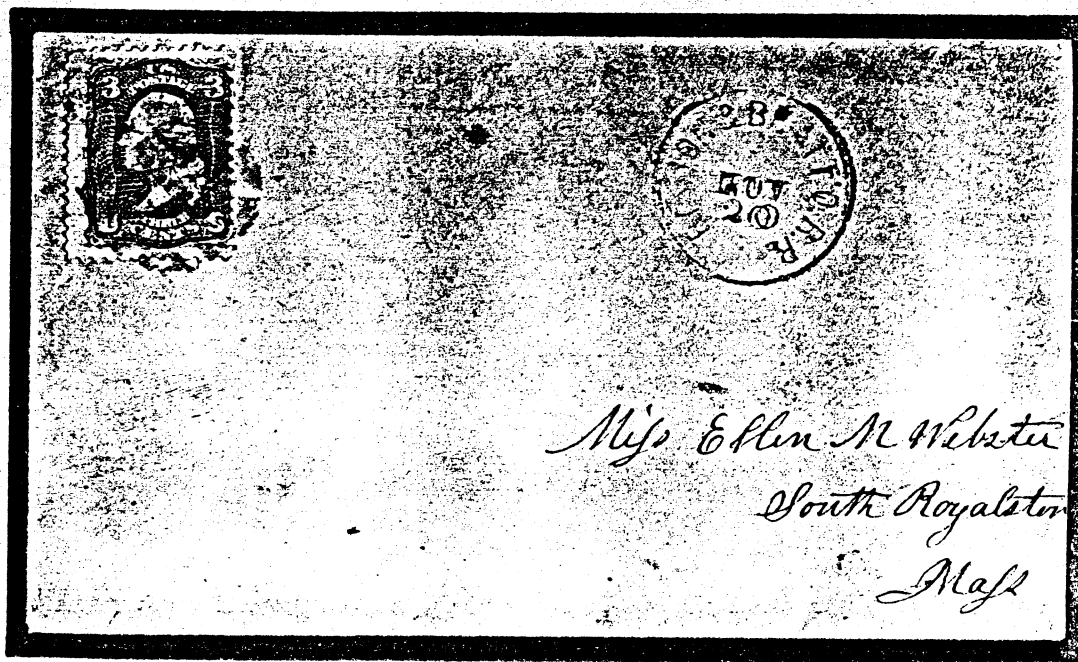


CANCELLATIONS & MARKINGS!

-RAILROAD MARKINGS-



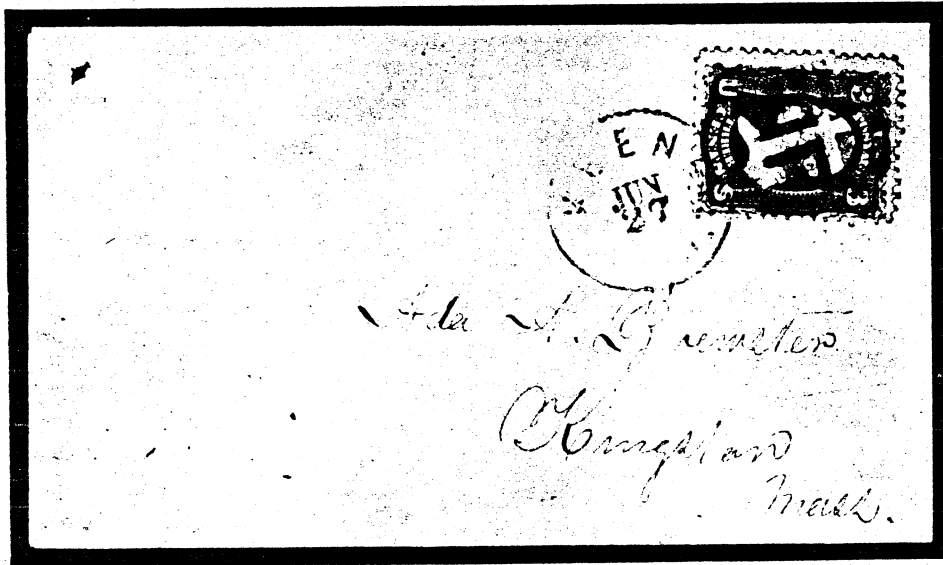
"VT. & MASS. R. R."



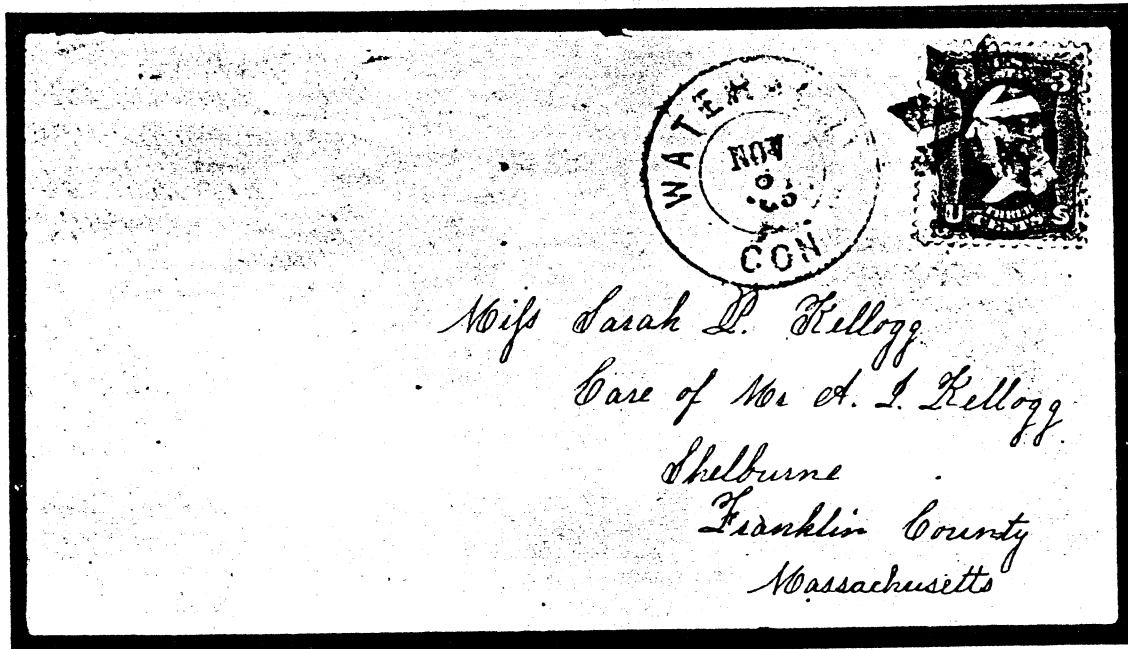
"BOSTON & BRATTO. R. R."

FANCY CANCELLATIONS:

- ODD DESIGNS -



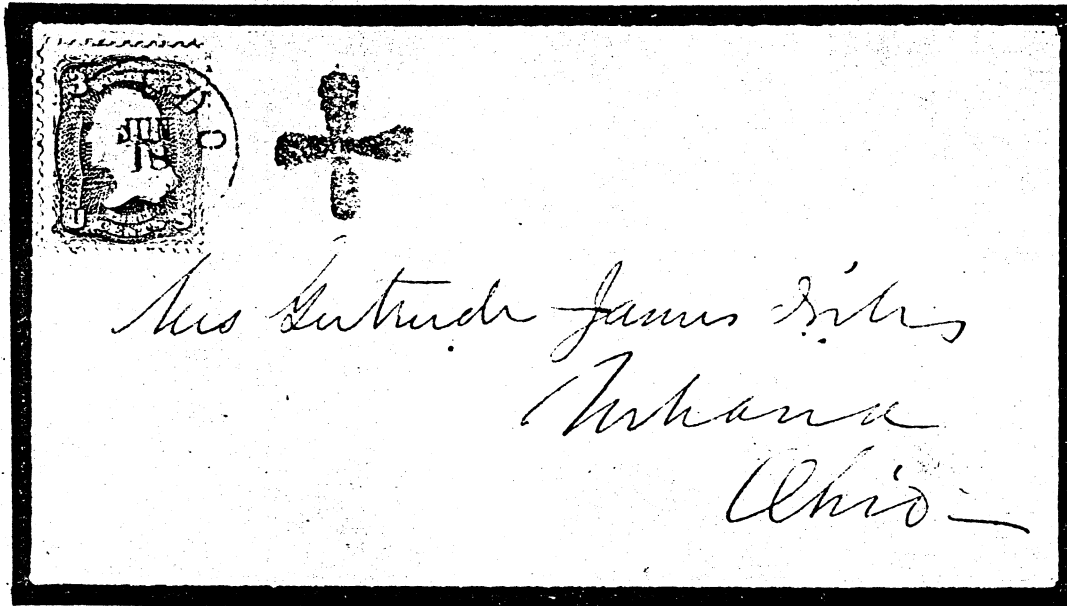
Keene, N. H.  
"CROSSROADS"



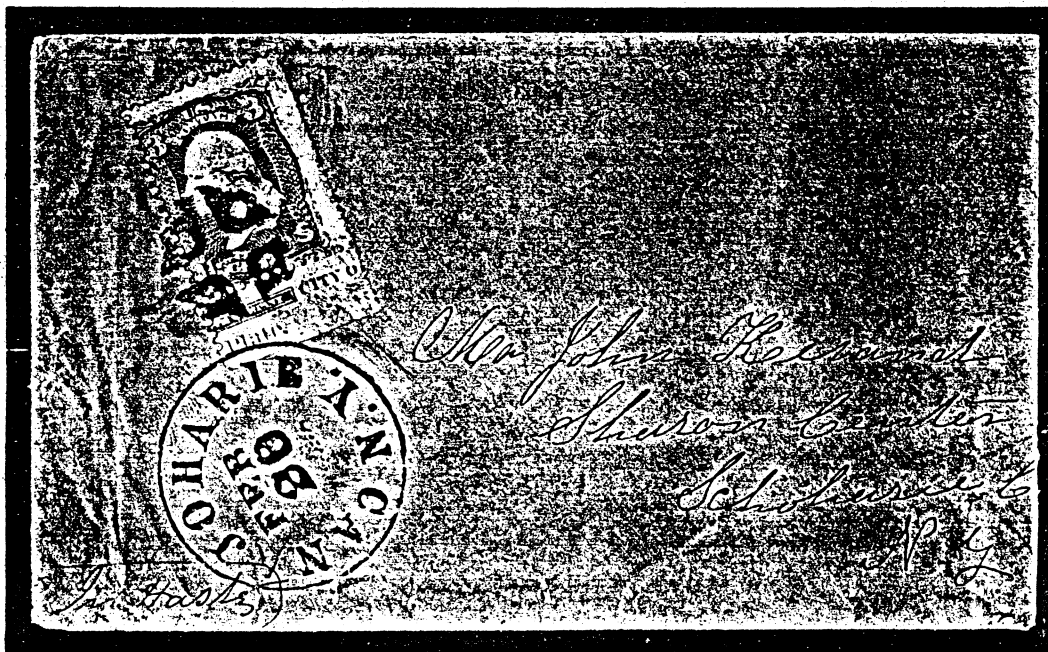
Waterbury, Ct.  
"ROSETTE"

FANCY CANCELLATIONS:

-ODD DESIGNS-



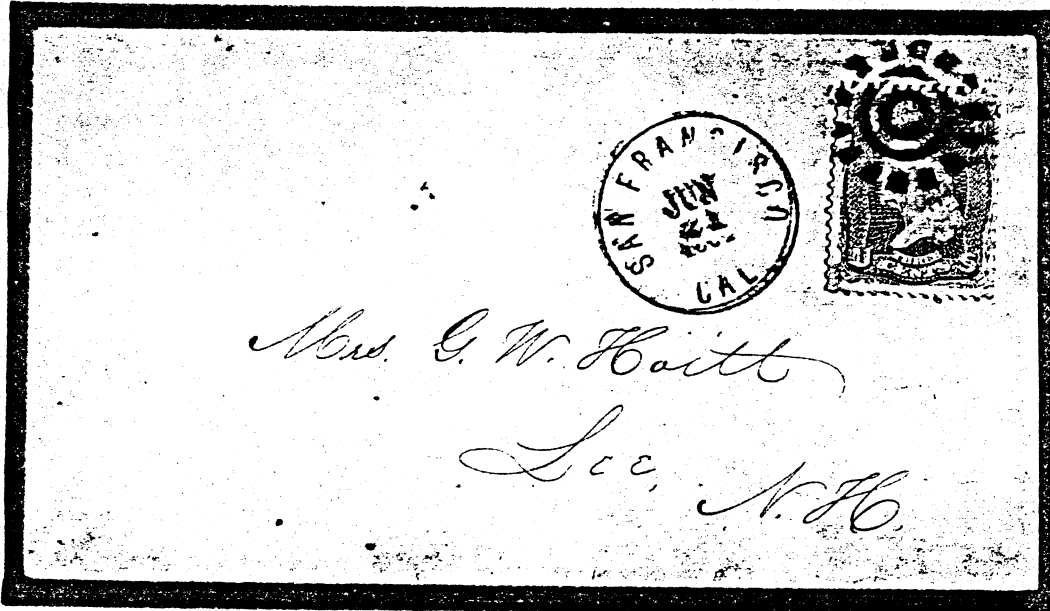
Toledo, Ohio  
"CROSS"



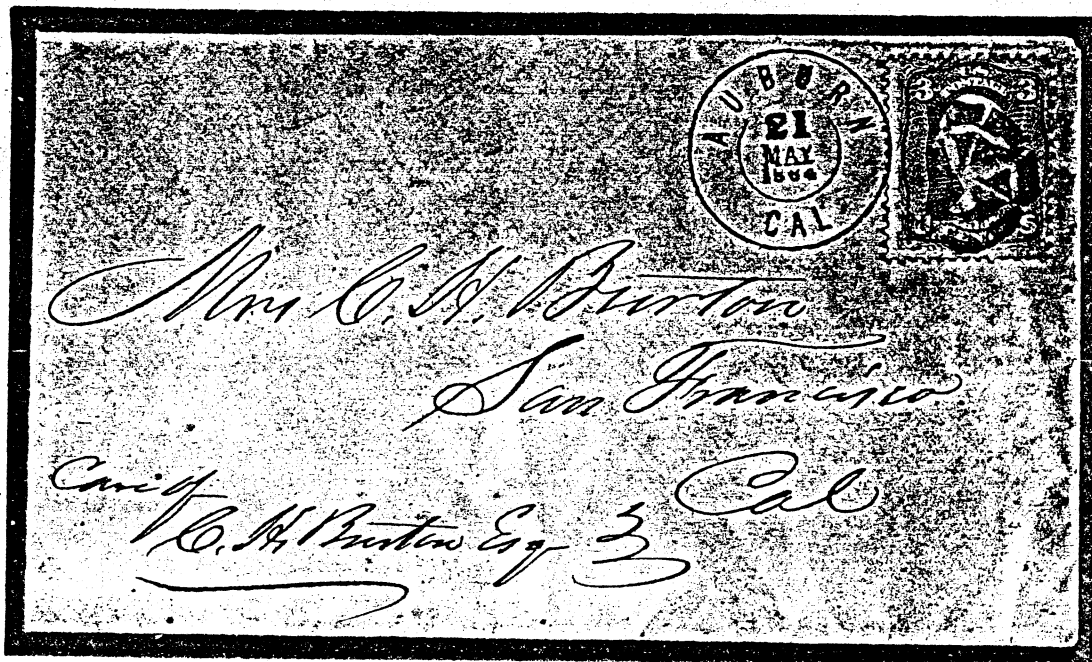
Canajoharie, N.Y.  
"CROSSROADS"

FANCY CANCELLATIONS:

-ODD DESIGNS-



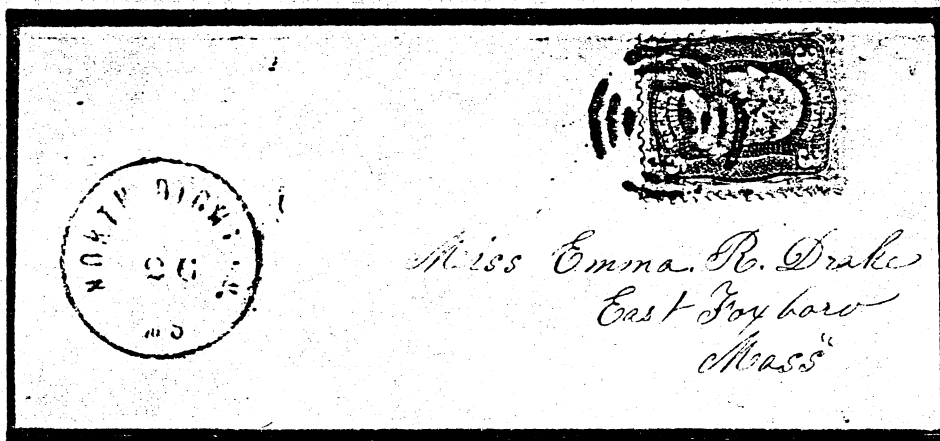
San Francisco, Cal.  
"14" COG WHEEL



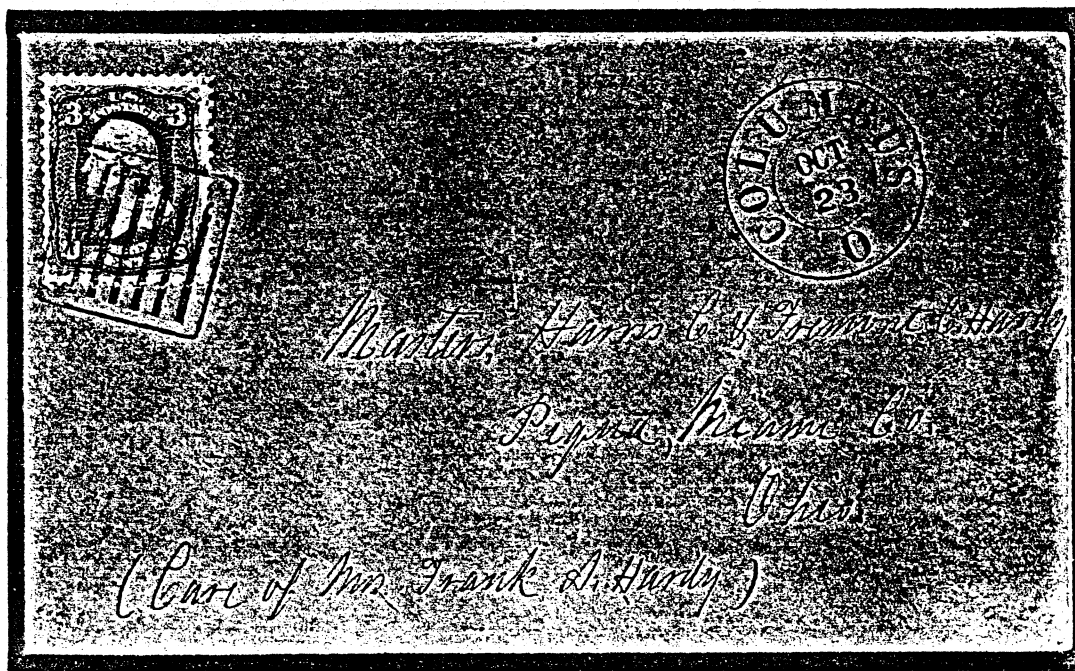
Auburn, Cal.  
"GEOMETRIC"

FANCY CANCELLATIONS:

-ODD DESIGNS-



North Dighton, Mass.  
"QUARTERED TARGET"

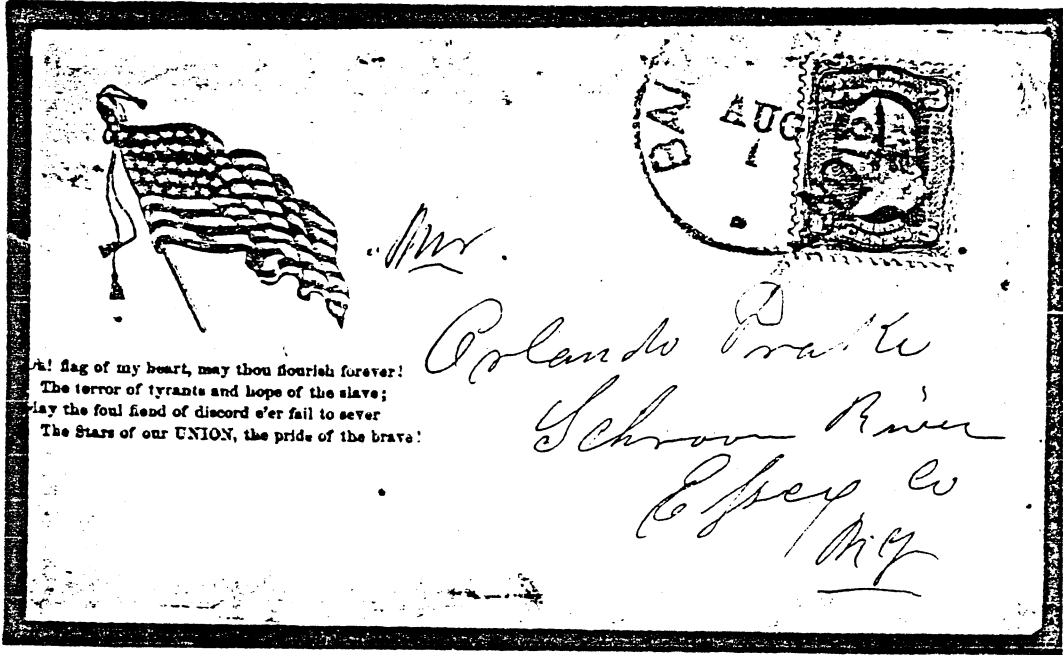


Columbus, Ohio  
"SQUARE GRID"

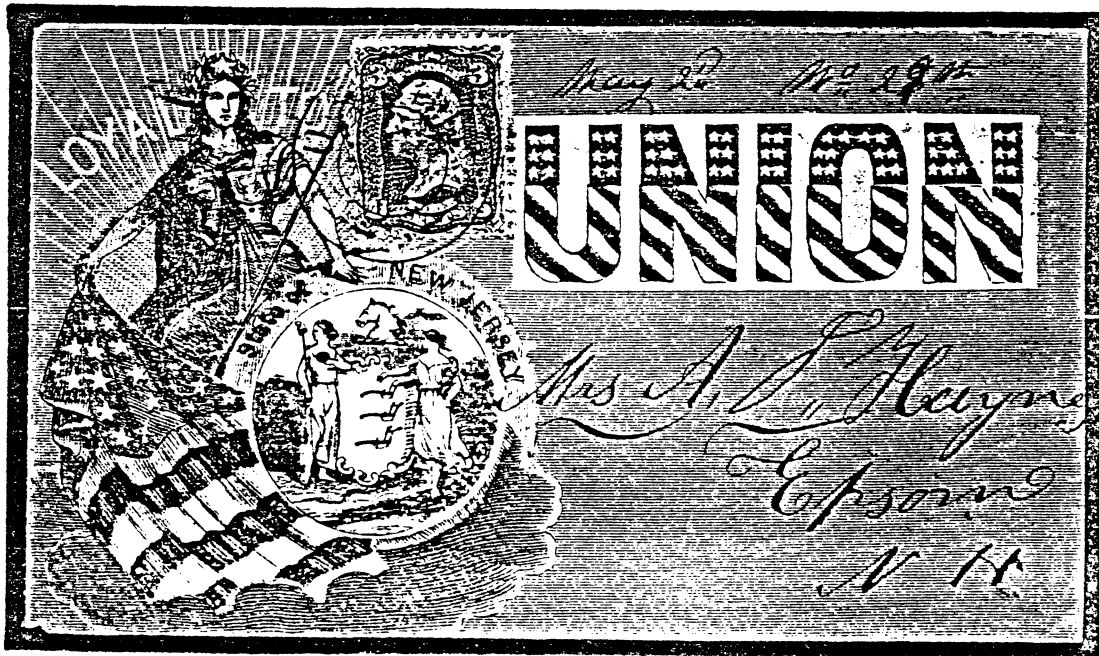


CANCELLATIONS & MARKINGS:

- CIVIL WAR MARKINGS -



"BANKS' DIVISION"



"U. S. SHIP"