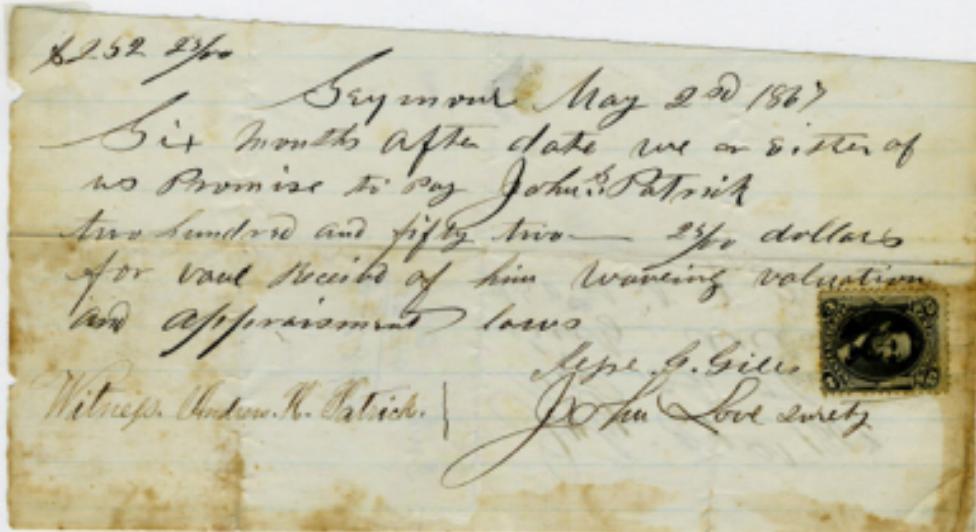


Lincoln on Revenues:

The Martyred President's
Immediate and Enduring Presence
on U.S. Tax Stamps, 1865 -1940



The above promissory note was subject to a tax of 15¢ (over \$200 at the inland exchange rate of 5¢ per \$100). The Lincoln postage stamp has been applied in lieu of a revenue stamp -- an illegal usage.

The assassination of President Abraham Lincoln was a defining moment for the United States. A year after the death of Lincoln the Post Office Department issued a stamp in the mourning color black featuring the martyred president, often called the country's first commemorative stamp. Yet the shock of Lincoln's death was seen much more quickly on the country's revenue stamps.

The American Phototype Company had an approved design for stamped paper with the head of Lincoln on May 31, 1865, a mere 46 days after an assassin's bullet had fatally wounded the President! From that beginning, Lincoln continued to be an important subject chosen by revenue stamp printers until the eve of World War II in 1940.

This exhibit captures the history of printing of revenue stamps during the span from 1865 until 1940. Examples of essays, proofs, issued stamps, and various usage by the numerous printers of revenue stamps are presented. A secondary purpose of the exhibit is to show a broad cross-section of taxation over the span of years on which Lincoln's portrait endured on United States revenue stamps.

LINCOLN ON REVENUES

Plan of Exhibit

Revenue Essays on thin Wove Paper



Light Carmine



Dull Brown

These two revenue essays further capture the immediacy of the use of Lincoln on the nation's revenue stamps. Although the originator of the design remains unknown it can firmly be dated to the late 1860s, soon after Lincoln's assassination and from the period when the bank note companies and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were experimenting with methods to combat the removal of cancellations and reuse of stamps.

I. Era of Competition (1865-1877)

The first thirteen years are characterized by the competition among the various bank note companies, contact printers, and the young and fledgling Bureau of Engraving and Printing. During that period of time we see material from the American Phototype Company, American Bank Note Company, Continental Bank Note Company, and the National Banknote Company. Some of the stamps were singular productions of these companies and in other cases the stamps were printed by both a bank note company and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (usually the frames were first produced by the bank note companies and then the Bureau printed the central portion in black).

I. The Bureau Era (1878-1940)

With two exceptions (imprinted stamp paper and tobacco tin foils) the Bureau took over the printing of all revenue stamps in 1878. The elaborate designs of the bank note era continued until the first decade of the twentieth century, when cost consciousness necessitated simpler and smaller designs. By the advent of World War I, the lower denomination stamps were being printed by the cheaper offset lithography. However, the more elaborate designs featuring the portrait of Lincoln were still engraved and continued to be used for higher denomination stamps until the advent of World War II.

Some Notable Examples:

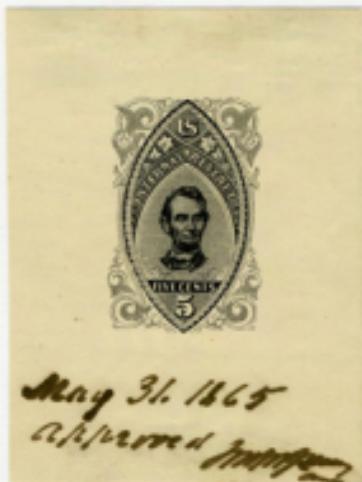
1. Stamped Paper type P and the type V approvals in frame 1.
2. Lake Superior Ship Canal Bond with type P in pink (only recorded example) in frame 1.
3. Stamped Paper type R in brown (discovery example) in frame 3.
4. Snuff essay in frame 4.
5. Future delivery provisional on silver tax stamp in frame 8 (only recorded example).

Era of Competition (1865-1877)

This period was characterized by the competition among the various bank note companies, contract printers, and the young and fledgling Bureau of Engraving and Printing. During that period of time we see material from the American Phototype Company, National Bank Note Company, Continental Bank Note Company, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In some cases the stamps were actually joint productions of one of the bank note companies and the Bureau.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY REVENUE STAMPED PAPER FIVE CENT DESIGN

Approval



The approval of the five cent design
came on May 31, 1865,
a mere 46 days after a bullet had felled Lincoln.

The first use of the five cent design followed swiftly after the approval of the design. A June delivery included certificates of deposit for a neighboring bank, the American Exchange National Bank.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIFTY CENT (Type V) PROOF

Approval



The approval of the fifty cent design came on June 22, 1865.



Photograph of Lincoln by Matthew Brady taken on February 9, 1864. There were four different poses taken on this day, one of the others was used for the engraved portrait of the \$5 bill, as well as the 1903 5¢ and 1922 3¢ postal issues.

The first use of the fifty cent design followed swiftly after approval of the five cent design. It found relatively light usage in fiscal year 1865 (only 100 delivered in June) and in fiscal year 1866 (500 delivered in April and 1,000 delivered in August 1866).

**AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
ESSAYS**

**Ten Cent (Type R) Proofs
Duthie Patent Essays**

Vertical
Gray Lines



Horizontal Gray and
Rose Lines



James Duthie was the first engraver hired by the National Currency Bureau (later to become the Bureau of Engraving and Printing). He later joined the American Phototype Company in New York and patented (Patent No. 125,550, April 9, 1872) these ruled lines in "writing ink" printed across the face of revenue stamps as a means to defeat those who would try to wash the cancellation off the stamps for eventual reuse.

The 1875 Revenue Stamp Competition



In 1875, the American Phototype Company entered the competition for printing revenue stamps. Three styles of essays were developed for submission including these Lincoln head essays intended for paying the two cent tax on bank checks, the only remaining documentary tax after October 1, 1872. These essays are easily identifiable as the work of the American Phototype Company by their ornamentation which had been used previously for revenue stamped paper in the 1860's. The frames were produced by letter press and the Lincoln vignette is engraved and pasted onto the central portion of the frames. The contract was awarded to the National Bank Note Company.

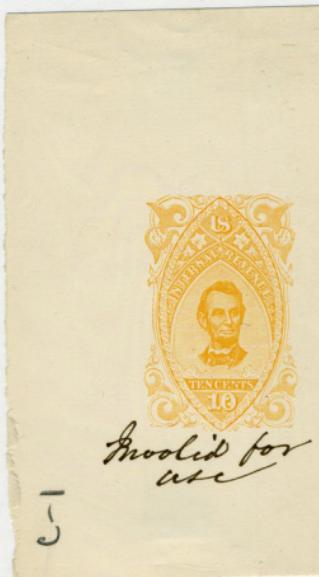
AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
COMBINATION PROOF SHEET



The American Phototype Company prepared designs for the six denominations required by the documentary taxes in 1865. Three of the denominations (the 5, 10, and 50 cents) featured the head of Lincoln. It seems reasonable that this composite proof sheet, showing all six denominations, was prepared to show off the work of the company. The color orange was the dominant color used by the company from mid-1866 through early 1870, suggesting that this was not an initial production.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
TEN CENT (TYPE R) PROOFS

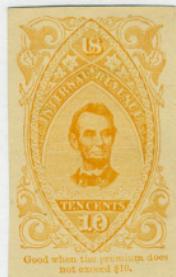
On Wove Paper



On Pink Card



On Card With Inscription



The proof with the handwritten "invalid for use" may have been prepared as a sample for a printer to see how the stamp would fit on a document that later would be imprinted by American Phototype. The proofs on pink card may have been produced about 1869 as an experimental method to make it more difficult to reuse the imprinted stamp.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENT (TYPE P) PROOFS

On Thick Wove Paper

In Combination With One Dollar



Thick Wove Paper

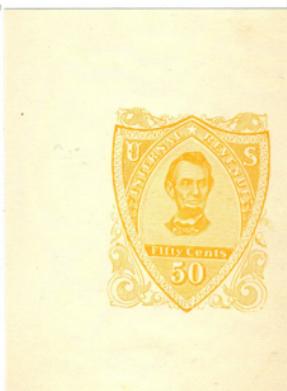


On Card



**AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIFTY CENT (TYPE V) PROOFS**

On Thick Wove Paper



On Card



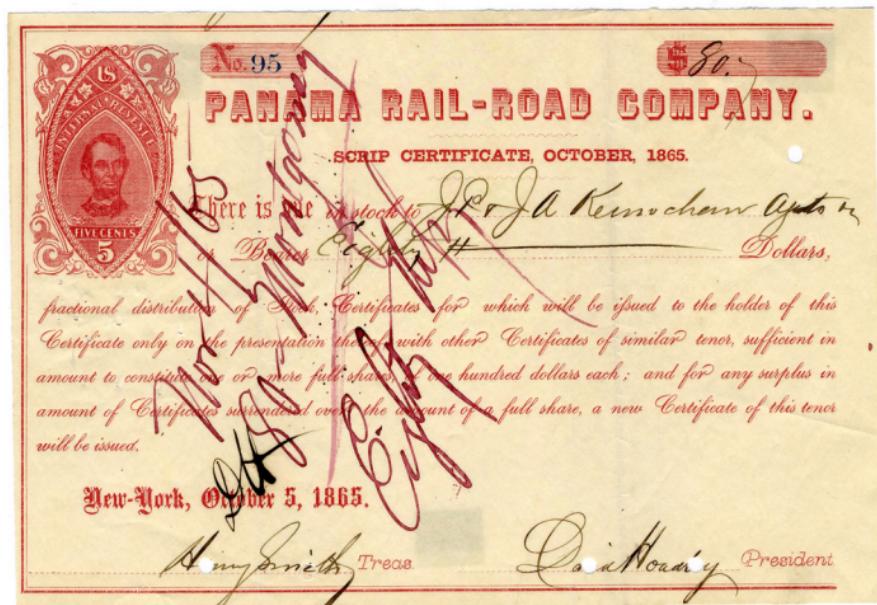
AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS — THE CERTIFICATE RATE

Lottery Ticket Taxed as a Certificate

The Crosby Opera House Art Association concocted an elaborate scheme to unload its real estate and art. The holder of the winning "certificate," or lottery ticket, became the new owner of the Opera House. Others received one of the art works in the Opera House. Although lotteries were illegal, if sold across state lines, these skirted the law by declaring themselves "certificates" entitling the holder to "one fine steel engraving," an item of merchandise.



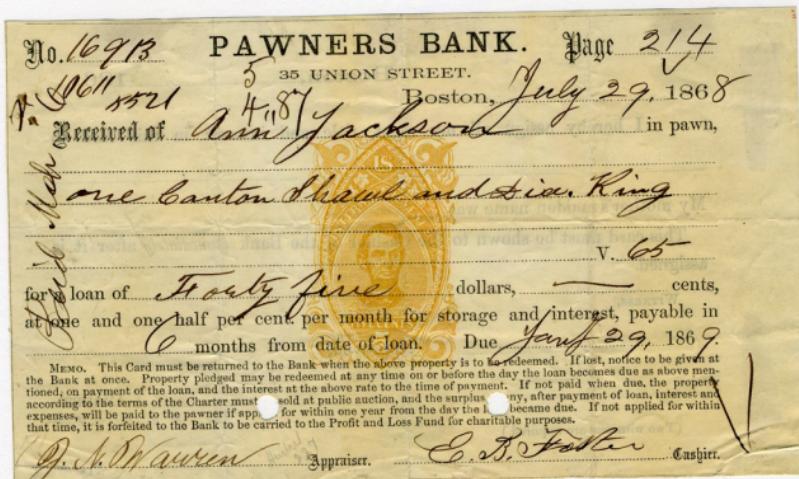
Scrip Certificate



This particular document comes from a solicitation of the Panama Rail-Road Company, raising funds for the building of the railroad. If an individual wished to invest less than \$100, the price of a single share, their investment was held in these scrip certificates, which could be traded or sold. When an investor had enough certificates for one or more shares of stock, they could be exchanged for stock certificates. The tax on these certificates was five cents.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS — THE CERTIFICATE RATE

Pawn Receipt



This is a pawn receipt issued by the Pawners Bank of Boston for \$65 in value for "one Canton Shaul and Dia. King". The loan was in the amount of \$45 and had to be repaid one year after issuance. This was taxed at the 5¢ general certificate rate.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS — PAYING AN AGREEMENT AND A CERTIFICATE RATE

\$1000 Bond of the Blue Ridge Rail Road Company

Company, in South Carolina, and the several railroad companies herein named, have executed to us a Deed of Trust or Mortgage, purporting to convey their several roads and their appurtenances, with all the rights and franchises, property and privileges of said companies, as specified in the instrument, in trust for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, in South Carolina, of similar tenor as the foregoing, to an amount not exceeding in all Four Million Dollars, with power to take possession of, use or sell the same, or any part thereof, after a default in paying the interest or principal of the said Bonds, or any of them, and that the foregoing is one of the several Bonds described in and secured by said Deed or Mortgage; and that we have caused the said Deed to be recorded in the proper offices of the States of "South Carolina," "Georgia," "North Carolina," and "Tennessee."

Henry Clews.
President
Geo. C. Curran,

Trustees.

Comptroller General's Office,
Columbia, S. C., May 2nd A. D., 1870

Whereas, by Acts of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, passed on the twenty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the sixteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, respectively, the Comptroller-General is authorized and directed to endorse the guarantee of the State upon the Bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, in South Carolina.

Bonds are often complex documents and frequently required stamps to pay for several aspects. Here we see separated out on the reverse of the bond two separate statements subject to taxation. The one at the top is the trustees' certificate, informing the bond holder that these bonds are secured by a mortgage, in other words these are secured bonds (as opposed to "junk" bonds which were merely promises to pay). The statement at the bottom was authorized by the Legislature of South Carolina, pledging the funds of the state for the payment of the principal of the bond, and signed by the State Comptroller-General. The statement constitutes an agreement, subject to an additional 5¢ tax.

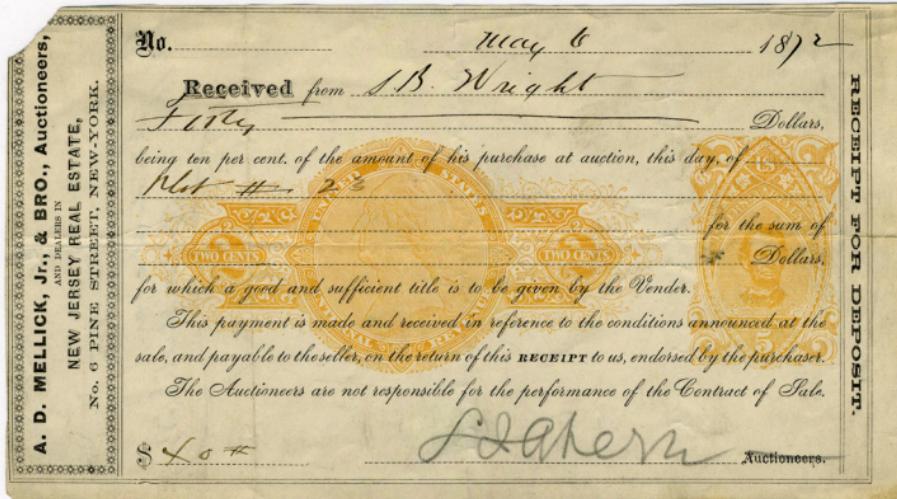
J. S. Mayle Comptroller-General of South Carolina, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Legislature of South Carolina, to endorse this Bond, and pledge the faith and funds of the State for the payment of the principal of the within Bond, and the interest thereon, as therein stipulated.

Wherefore, I have hereunto set my hand as Comptroller-General written.

J. S. Mayle
Comptroller-General.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS — THE AGREEMENT RATE
plus TWO CENTS CERTIFICATE RATE UNDER \$100

New Jersey Real Estate Agreement and Receipt



This is an auction agreement and receipt issued by A.D. Mellick, Jr. and Bro. Auctioneers of New York, dealers in New Jersey Real Estate. Real Estate plot #23 was placed into auction in the amount of \$50. This was taxed at the 5¢ agreement rate and also at the 2¢ certificate of deposit rate for under \$100.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS — THE AGREEMENT RATE

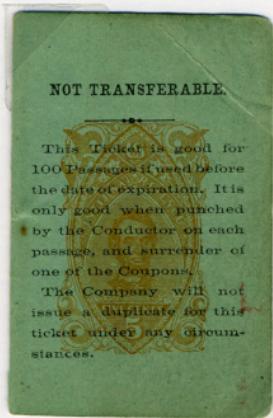
Eire Railway Railroad Pass



This 1871 railroad pass of the Erie Railway was taxed as an agreement. It was exquisitely engraved by the National Bank Note Company printed in green, signed by Jay Gould as President, and issued to Sam Ross, stray car and freight agent.

Railroad Ticket Book

Railroad ticket books were taxed as agreements. This is the back page only where the imprint is centered.



Back page of ticket coupon book reads, "NOT TRANSFERABLE.", "This ticket is good for 100 passages is used before the date of expiration. It is only good when punched by the Conductor on each passage..."

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS — AGREEMENT RATE

No. 58

— 50 Shares,

To Geo. J. Whitney,

Rochester, N.Y.

Transferred by

(original subscription).

On surrender of Scrip, No.

in the Merchants Despatch Transportation Company,

for

Shares.

Received from the MERCHANTS DESPATCH
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Scrip for



Shares, as above,
and I hereby agree to become a member of said
Company, upon the terms and conditions contained
in its Articles of Association, as fully in all re-
spects as though I had signed such Articles.

Dated, Sept. 7th 1871.

Geo. Darling, personally

This agreement is on the stub of the stock certificate kept in the company records. When the ownership of a share of stock was transferred to a new owner, the agreement to do so was taxed at the rate of five cents.

The brown color of the imprinted stamp is somewhat unusual and seems to have been used late during the period of use (1865 - 1870) of the Lincoln design stamp.

Office CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAIL ROAD COMPANY,

No. 18 William Street,

No. 296
NEW YORK, 1861.

This Agreement Witnesseth, That

asunder to this Company Receipts of The Union Trust Company, entitling
to the Bonds of the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAIL ROAD COMPANY, and interest
thereon at Seven per cent, for annum, from 1st December, 1865, to 1st September, 1866. The Bonds for the
principal sum have been delivered, and the interest as such portion thereof as may not be required to pay costs and expenses,
as provided by agreement, between the holders of Bonds and Stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Rail Road
Company, and Geo. W. Plummer, Jr., John Bell and D. Wilson, Committee, will be paid to the holders thereof,
whenever, in the opinion of J. T. Tracy, Jacob W. Hough and W. W. Phelps, or any two of them, it shall be
right and proper so to do.

Secretary.

These agreements are one of the few reminders of the complex transactions that occurred in the period of rapid expansion for the railroads following the Civil War. At first glance this is reminiscent of the Panama Rail-Road solicitation for funds, being an exchange of depository certificates for bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rail Road Company. However, it is more complex than that, also involving shareholders of the Mississippi and Missouri Rail Road Company. Whatever, the exact nature of the contract or agreement, the tax rate was five cents.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS — AGREEMENT RATE



These notes were a successful way of evading the 10% tax on circulating currency. Although the four notes on this and the previous page have been cut from the same remainder sheet, circulated examples do exist. The cancelled, circulated notes are toned and punched with the imprinted revenue stamp barely visible. Approximately 4000 sheets are believed to have been issued for circulation.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS — AGREEMENT RATE

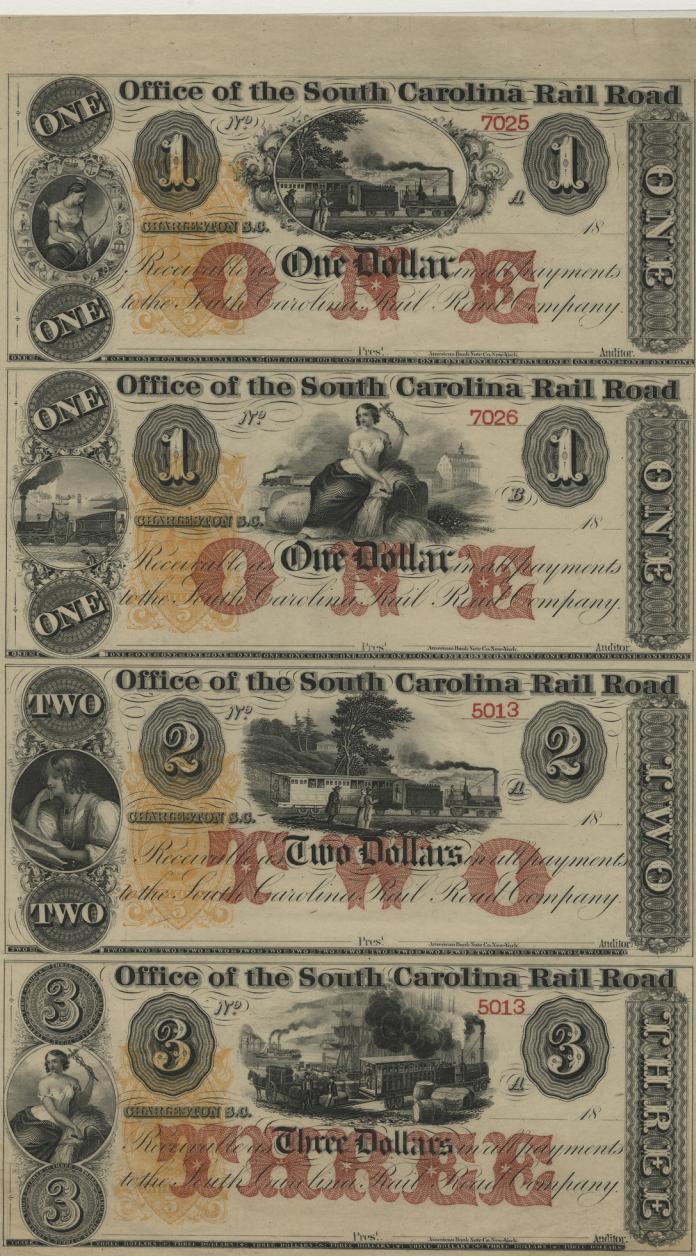


The imprinting of the five cent tax stamps on these notes paid the tax on the implied agreement contained in the wording of these notes. The notes were printed in sheets of four consisting of two different \$1 notes, a \$2 and a \$3 note. The serial numbering began with 1001. The two \$1 notes on a given sheet were consecutively numbered, while both the \$2 and \$3 notes were assigned the same numbers. Thus the second sheet that was serially numbered would have used 1003 and 1004 on the \$1 notes and 1002 would have been assigned to both the \$2 and \$3 notes.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS

Script (Fare) Notes of the South Carolina Rail Road -- Uncut Sheet

Four different notes (two different \$1 denominations, a \$2 and a \$3) were printed from a single plate. In the complete sheet the \$1 notes are always consecutively numbered as shown here. No. 8808--No.8807



Imprinting of the five cent tax stamps on the notes is intended to pay the tax on the implied agreement contained in the wording of these notes.

Since circulating currency was subject to a 10% tax, the imprinted 5¢ revenues were clearly a deception to prevent the government from collecting at a higher rate.

These fare notes were probably issued due to the lack of coins/currency in the South during the reconstruction era.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS — PAYING AN AGREEMENT

The Little Schuylkill Navigation, Rail Road & Coal Co.
Transfer of Stock

For Value Received 13

Catherine B. Howell

By Attorney do hereby Assign and Transfer to



William T. Miskey

Thirty (30) Shares,

of the Capital Stock of

The Little Schuylkill Navigation, Rail Road & Coal Co.

on each of which Shares, fifty dollars has been paid

Witness my hand and seal this 25 day
of December 1870

SEALED AND DELIVERED }
IN PRESENCE OF }

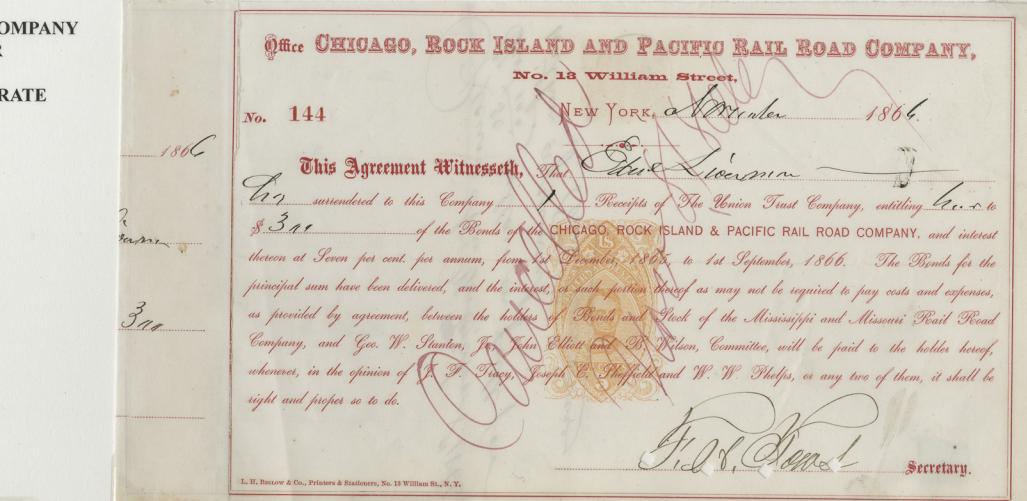
Catherine B. Howell

for

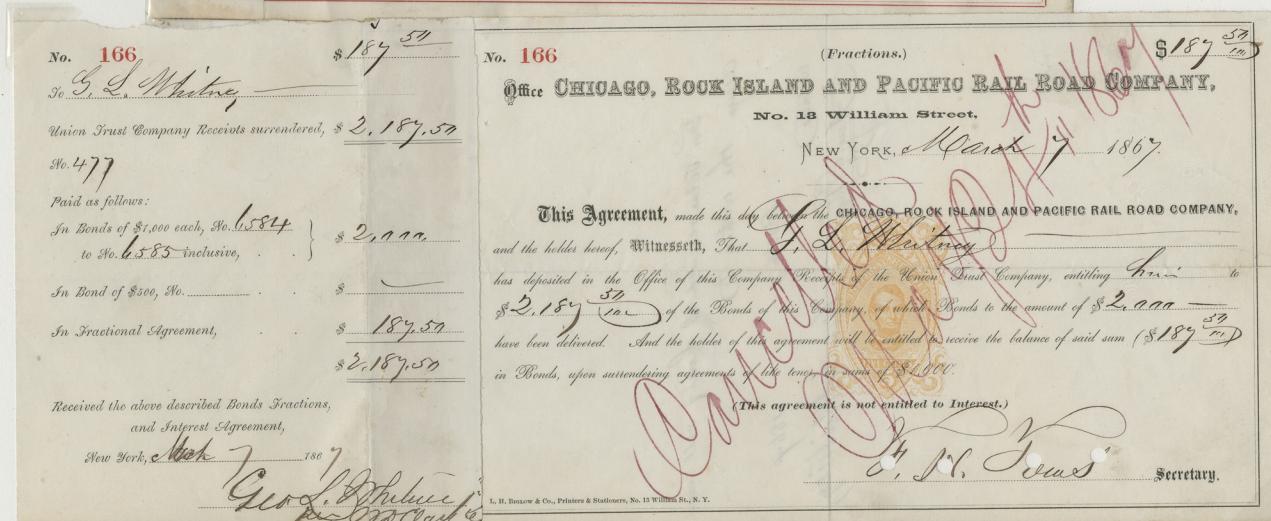
William T. Miskey

This document probably is taken from the company book recording the current ownership of shares of stock. The company had the stubs with the notations regarding transfer of ownership imprinted with a type P stamp to pay the five cent tax on agreements.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS --
PAYING THE AGREEMENT RATE



This agreement is one of the few reminders of the complex transactions that occurred in the period of rapid expansion for the railroads following the Civil War. It is an agreement to exchange depository certificates for bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rail Road Company. However, it is more complex than that, also involving shareholders of the Mississippi and Missouri Rail Road Company. Whatever the exact nature of the contract or agreement, the tax rate was five cents.



AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY

REVENUE STAMPED PAPER

FIVE CENTS -- PAYING AN AGREEMENT AND A CERTIFICATE RATE

\$1000 Bond of the Cincinnati and Springfield Railway Company

Bonds are often very complex instruments. The reverse of this bond contains a trustee's certificate (subject to the 5¢ general certificate rate) indicating that this is one of 2,000 bonds secured by a mortgage of the company to the Union Trust Company of New York. The second agreement is by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company guaranteeing the payment of the principal and interest of the bond, showing its financial interest in the Cincinnati and Springfield Railway.

FIRST MORTGAGE BOND

No. 1712

\$1000.

Cincinnati and Springfield

RAILWAY COMPANY.

OHIO,

Due April 1st, 1891.

Coupons payable April 1st and October 1st.

TRUSTEE'S CERTIFICATE.

The Union Trust Company, of New York, hereby certifies that the within Bond is one of a series of two thousand bonds of \$1000 each of like term and date, secured by the within named Mortgage of the Cincinnati and Springfield Railway Company to this Company, us Trustee, dated February 22d, 1871.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

By J. M. Scott, Secretary.

Trustee.

For Value Received, the **LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY** hereby guarantees the payment of the Principal and Interest Coupons, as the same become due, of the within First Mortgage Bond of the Cincinnati and Springfield Railway Company, according to the terms thereof.

The **LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY**,

ATTEST,

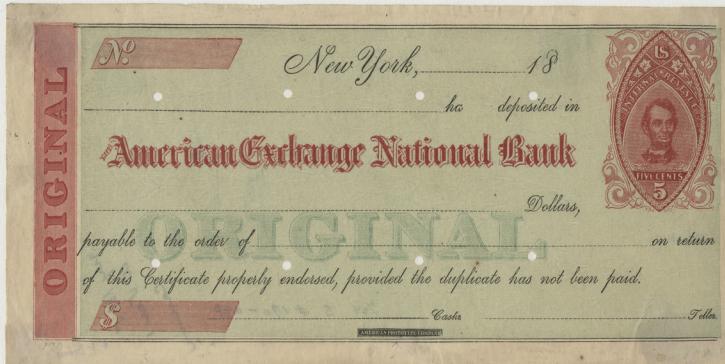
By

Frank L. Lehr
President.

Geo. B. C. Secretary.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 1 1891.

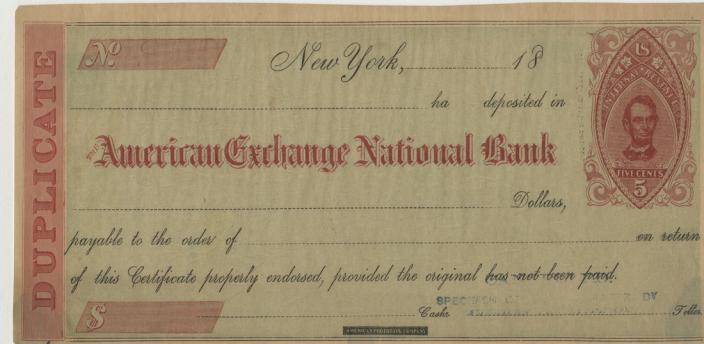
AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS — SPECIMENS (ORIGINAL & DUPLICATE)
FIVE CENTS — CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT OVER \$100



The certificates were printed as pairs, ORIGINAL at top and DUPLICATE below. The small 8 holes shown on the "original" document served as a cancel for this specimen.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

The first use of the five cent design was for a certificate of deposit of the American Exchange National Bank, 128-130 Broadway, NYC, less than a block's walk from the American Phototype Company's location on Cedar Street.



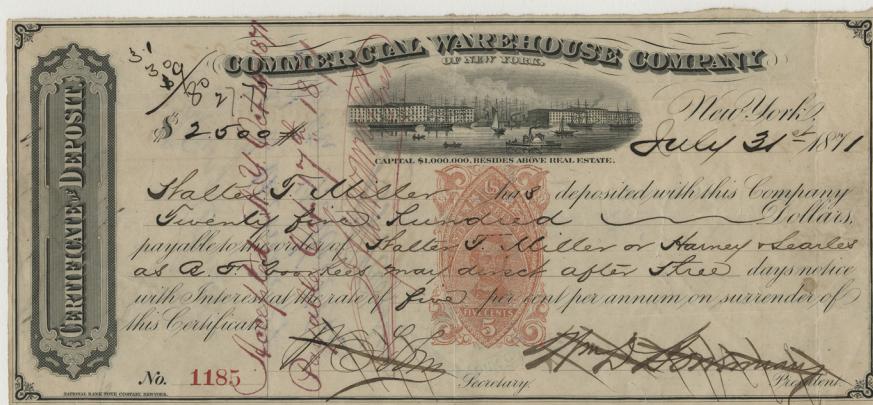
The manuscript "D" (faint) on the "duplicate" specimen in the No. box above indicates that this was the fourth order for imprinting in June, 1865.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY

Red was the dominant color for imprinting stamps in 1865 and through the middle of 1866.

Certificates of deposit from only two different institutions have been recorded with the five cent design and the color differs widely on the two as seen here.

The tax on all certificates of deposit (CD's) over \$100 was five cents.



AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS — CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT OVER \$100

The tax on certificates of deposit (CD's) over \$100 was five cents.

WHEELING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Few banking institutions availed themselves of the opportunity to have their certificates imprinted with the tax stamps, saving their employees the time to place an adhesive stamp on each certificate when it was issued.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BANK

Orange became the dominant color for imprinting stamps about midway through 1866. The official reason for the change to orange is not known, but it may be simply that it is easier for writing to be seen over an orange stamp than it is over a red stamp.

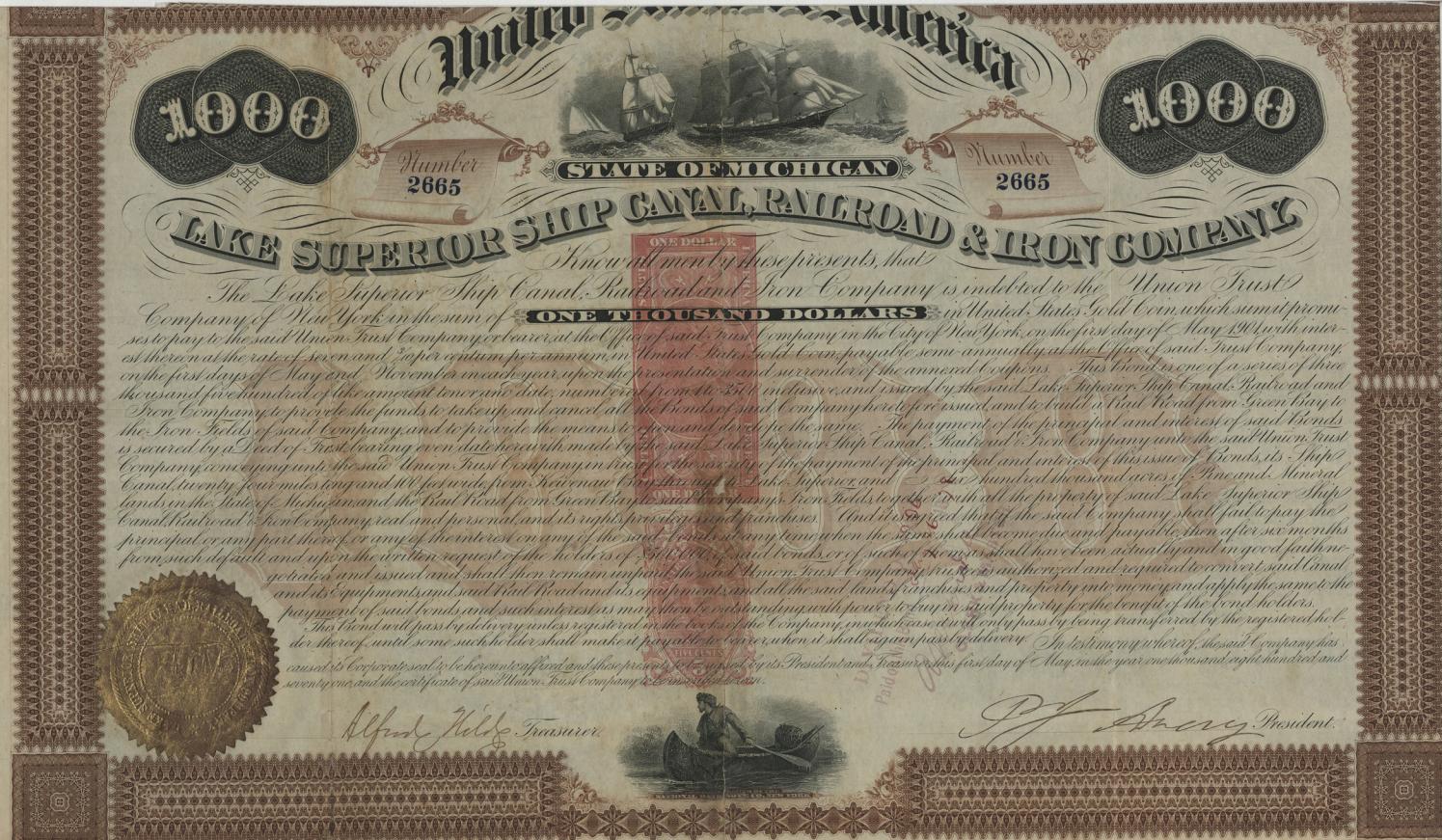
This particular usage from Central City, Colorado is an engraved certificate from the Colorado Territory.



AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS -- CERTIFICATE

\$1000 Bond of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company

The basic \$1 imprinted stamp at the left pays the tax rate on mortgages of 50¢ per \$500. The tax stamps could be placed on the mortgage document or as seen here on each of the bonds. The additional 5¢ stamp at the right pays the tax on the trustee's certificate at the bottom of the face of the bond.



AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS — CERTIFICATE

\$1000 Bond of the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company

The basic \$1 imprinted stamp at left pays the tax rate on mortgages of 50¢ per \$500. The tax stamps could be placed on the mortgage document or, as seen here, on each of the bonds. The additional five-cent (5¢) stamp at the right pays the tax on the trustee's certificate at the bottom of the face of the bond.



Henry Scherzer & Bro., Ledger Building, One William & Spruce St., N.Y.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

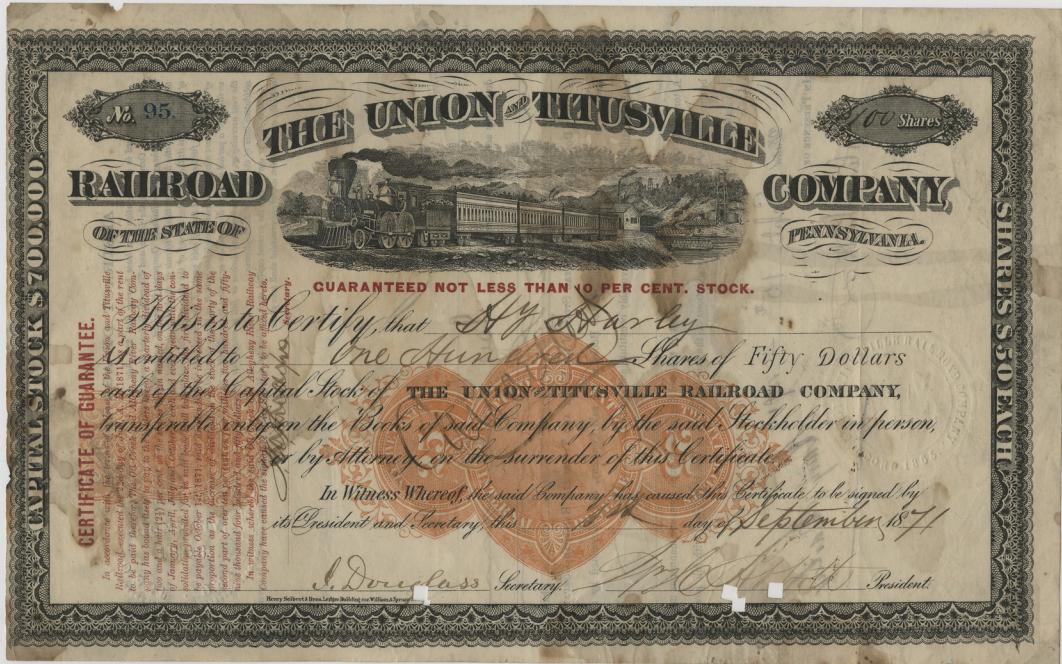
THE MILFORD & MATAMORAS
RAILROAD COMPANY

\$35 THE MILFORD & MATAMORAS
RAILROAD COMPANY

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS — STOCK CERTIFICATE, INCORPORATED COMPANY

The 25¢ imprinted stamp pays the tax rate of 25¢ for certificates of incorporated companies that was effective October 1, 1862. The additional 5¢ stamp at right pays the tax on the secretary's certificate of guarantee at the right side of the certificate.

The Union and Titusville Railroad Company



AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY

REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS — STOCK CERTIFICATE,
UNINCORPORATED COMPANY

The tax on certificates of stock for unincorporated companies was five cents.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS UNION
EXPRESS COMPANY

The express companies did not incorporate and therefore their certificates of stock were only subject to a five cent tax. The usual reason cited for the express companies not incorporating is that the owners wished to show that they were personally responsible for the business and did not wish to hide behind the legal shield of the corporation.



AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIVE CENTS — CERTIFICATE RATE on a STOCK
CERTIFICATE, INCORPORATED COMPANY

The 25¢ imprinted stamp pays the tax rate of 25¢ for certificates of incorporated companies that was effective October 1, 1862. The additional 5¢ stamp at right pays the tax on the additional certificate for the register of transfers on the reverse of the bond. The bond was marked "Cancelled".

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company



AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
TEN CENTS — THE TAX ON CASUALTY INSURANCE
POLICIES WHEN THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED \$10

Casualty Insurance Premium Receipts

Signature *Date, 33*

PREMISES. *14 Grand Avenue Brooklyn*

Recd m. T. 778
\$ 3000.
No. 96110
Nine 90/100

Washington Insurance Co.
172 BROADWAY NEW-YORK.

Received of *Sam'l H. Hart*

Three Thousand 

Dollars, being the premium on
Dollars, insured under Policy No. *57643*

which is hereby continued in force for *Caesar* to wit: from the *3* day of *May* 1867

until the *5* day of *May* 1867 at noon.

Attest, *Wm. S. Thorpe* *C. S. Atwell*

SECRETARY. **PRESIDENT.**

Nash & Co., Printers and Stationers, cor. Pearl and Pine Sts., N. Y.

On Building *Date, 25*

PREMISES. *109 Pacific St Brooklyn*

Recd m. 10 C-2
\$ 11000
No. 91057.

Washington Insurance Co.
172 BROADWAY NEW-YORK.

Received of *John Henry Grinnell*

Four Thousand 

Dollars, being the premium on
Dollars, insured under Policy No. *8006*

which is hereby continued in force for *Caesar* to wit: from the *31* day of *April* 1867

until the *21* day of *April* 1867 at noon.

Attest, *Wm. S. Thorpe* *C. S. Atwell*

SECRETARY. **PRESIDENT.**

Nash & Co., Printers and Stationers, cor. Pearl and Pine Sts., N. Y.

Both are insurance policy receipts issued by the Washington Insurance Co. in premium amounts of \$9.90 and \$10. The tax was 10¢ when the premium did not exceed \$10. The 1869 example has an incorporated instructive clause reminding the user that the stamp pays the appropriate tax only when the premium does not exceed \$10. The instructive clause came into use in 1867 at the directive of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who expressed concern that many documents showed under-payment of taxes.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY

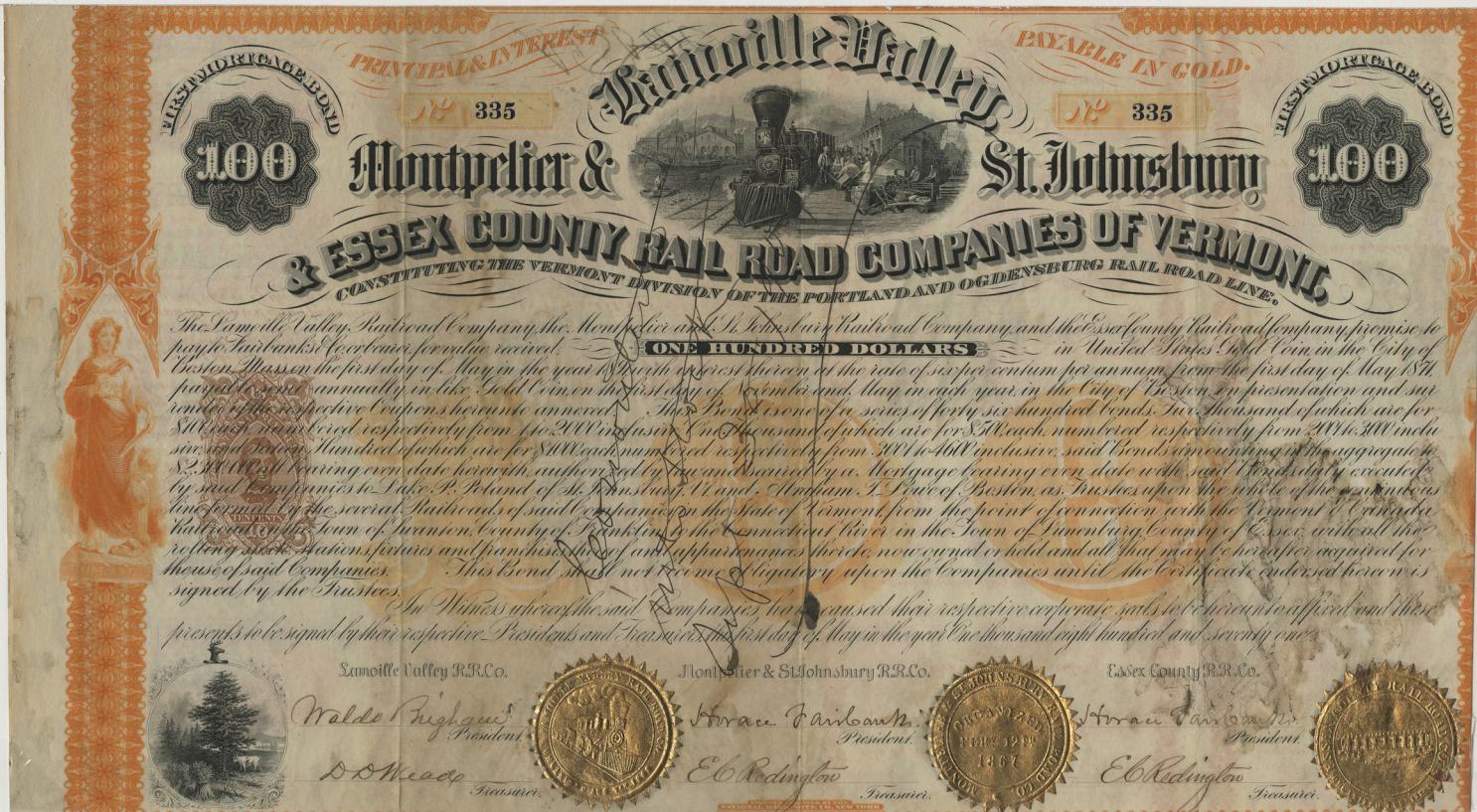
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER

TEN CENTS -- PAYING THE INLAND EXCHANGE & CERTIFICATE RATES

\$100 Bond of the Lamoille, Montpelier and St. Johnsbury,
and Essex County Rail Road Companies of Vermont

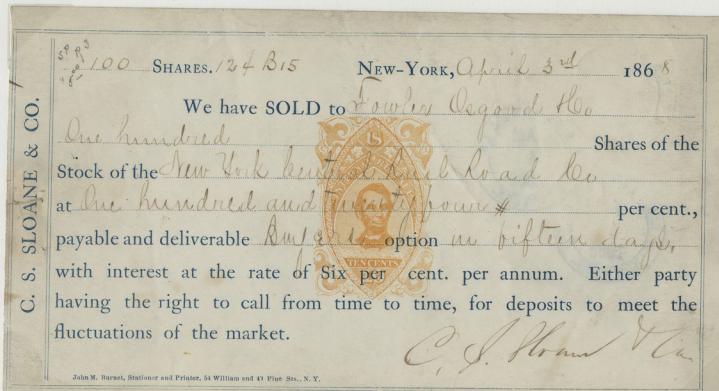
The bond is a recent discovery and is the item that was responsible for the new catalog listing of the brown imprinted type R stamp.

The complexity of this bond lies with it being issued jointly by three companies. The bond is properly taxed and stamped with a total of 10¢. The imprinted 10 cent tax stamp pays for the inland exchange rate of 5¢ per \$100 for the promise to pay back the principal and 5¢ for the trustees' certificate found on the reverse side of the bond.



AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
TEN CENTS -- BROKER'S CONTRACTS

-- C.S. Sloane & Co. --



"Sold" -- Blue

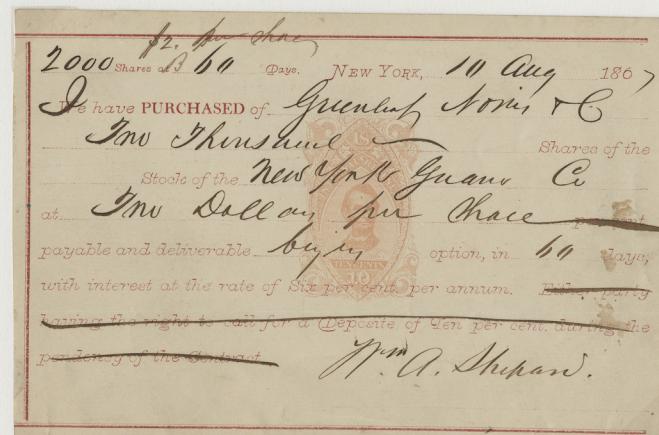
The format of this contract does not indicate the amount of the transaction, so it is impossible to tell by how much the contract was understamped. One must assume that C.S. Sloane was using up the old forms and perhaps stamping another document. Otherwise the company was in violation of the law.

Broker's contracts were a logical candidate for imprinting prior to August 1, 1866 because the rate was a flat 10¢. Examples such as these were almost certainly imprinted prior to that date because the rate was changed to 1¢ per \$100 or fraction thereof. When used after August 1, 1866 (as is true of all the recorded examples of the 10¢ imprinted revenue on broker's contracts and memos) the imprinted revenue often did not cover the tax due.

The Call Provision Clause:

"Either party having the right to call for a deposit of ten cents. During the pendency of the contract." -- was lined out and stricken.

-- Greenleaf Norris & Co. --



"Purchased" -- Red

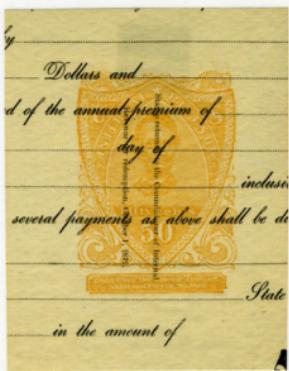
AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIFTY CENTS – PAYING THE TAX ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICY

Incorporated Instructive Clause

Red



Orange



Deep Orange



At the directive of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, instructive clauses were incorporated with the imprinted stamps to lessen the chance that documents would be undertaxed. Two of the above examples were cut from policies whose stamps were redeemed following the end of the tax on October 1, 1872.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY

REVENUE STAMPED PAPER

FIFTY CENTS — THE TAX ON CASUALTY INSURANCE
POLICIES WHEN THE PREMIUM EXCEEDS \$50

Casualty Insurance Premium Receipt

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company,

No. 1977765

No. 45 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Property insured: Messrs. Hayes & Son, Lagers, Catt'd, in
Nos. 179 & 174 Church Street, New York.

Received of Chapman, Lyon, Smith & Co.

Eighty-two $\frac{50}{100}$ Dollars.

being the Premium on Fifteen Thousand @ 5% of Dollars,
insured under Policy No. 4064964 which is hereby continued in force for Twelve
Months to wit, from the Sixteenth day of November 1870
until the Sixteenth day of November 1871 at six o'clock in the evening.

Register 67 folio 441.

Entered C. O.



New York, November 16, 1870.

Henry Edmund
Resident Secretary.

November 16, 1870 insurance policy receipt issued by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company in the premium amount of \$82.50. The tax was 50¢ when the premium exceeded \$50.

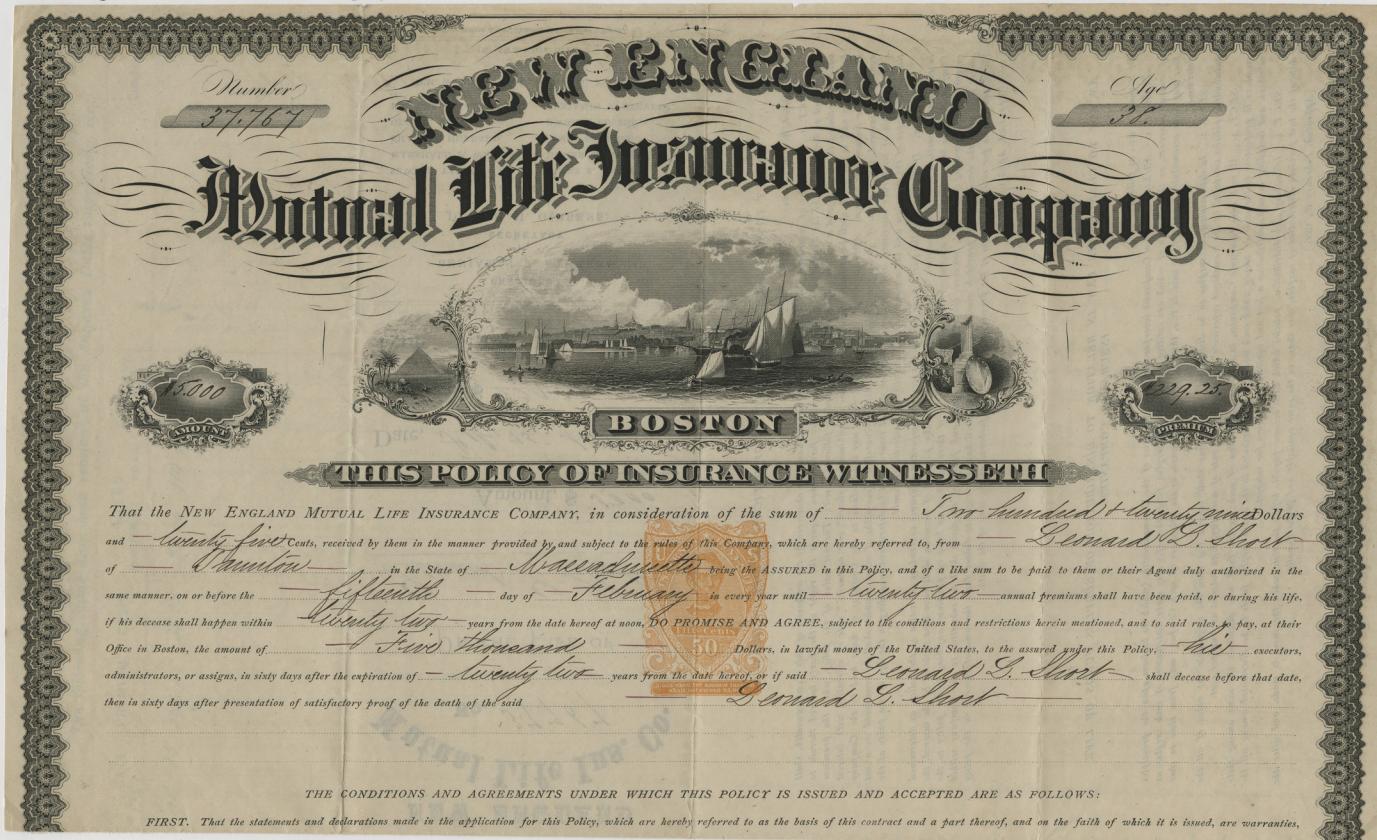
AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER

FIFTY CENTS — PAYING THE TAX ON A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY WHEN
INSURED DOES NOT EXCEED \$5000

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

February 26, 1869 life insurance policy issued by the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company in the insured amount of \$5,000. The tax was 50¢ when the insured amount exceeded \$1000 but not exceeding \$5,000.

Instructive clause below stamp placed at the Directive of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to lessen the chance that documents would be undertaxed.



FIRST. That the statements and declarations made in the application for this Policy, which are hereby referred to as the basis of this contract and a part thereof, and on the faith of which it is issued, are warranties,

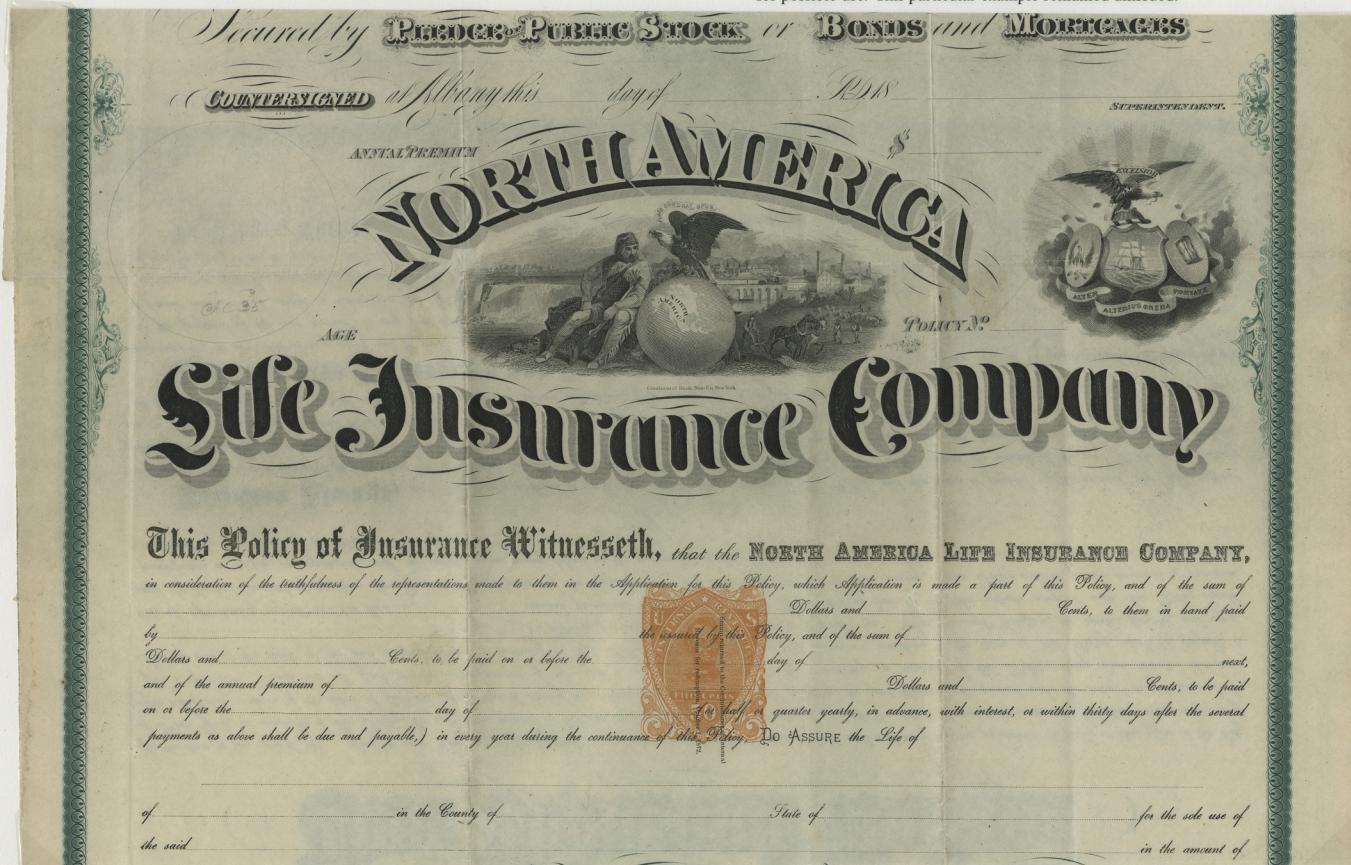
AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY

REVENUE STAMPED PAPER

FIFTY CENTS -- PAYING THE TAX ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICY

North American Life Insurance Company

The tax on life insurance policies was 50¢ when the face value was more than \$1000 but not exceeding \$5000. The North American Life Insurance Company had their policies engraved and imprinted with the appropriate stamp. Following the end of tax on life insurance policies on October 1, 1872, the company returned the policies to the government to redeem the value of the stamps. The Commissioner had the stamps overprinted with a redemption clause and returned to the company for possible use. This particular example remained unissued.



AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER
FIFTY CENTS — WITHDRAWAL ENTRY FROM BONDED WAREHOUSE

Alexander T. Stewart was one of three documented firms in New York City that had their own bonded warehouse withdrawal forms imprinted for their ease of use in facilitating withdrawals of imported goods.

Alexander T. Stewart & Co.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY

REVENUE STAMPED PAPER

FIFTY CENTS — PAYING THE INLAND EXCHANGE RATE ON \$1000 BOND

The Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company had issued mortgage bonds backed by its real estate and rolling stock in 1868. When the need arose to raise additional funds for construction in 1871, they issued 165 of these bonds with no backing except the promise to pay. The bond was thus subject to the promissory note or inland exchange rate of 5¢ per \$100, or a total of 50¢ on the \$1000 bond.

Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company



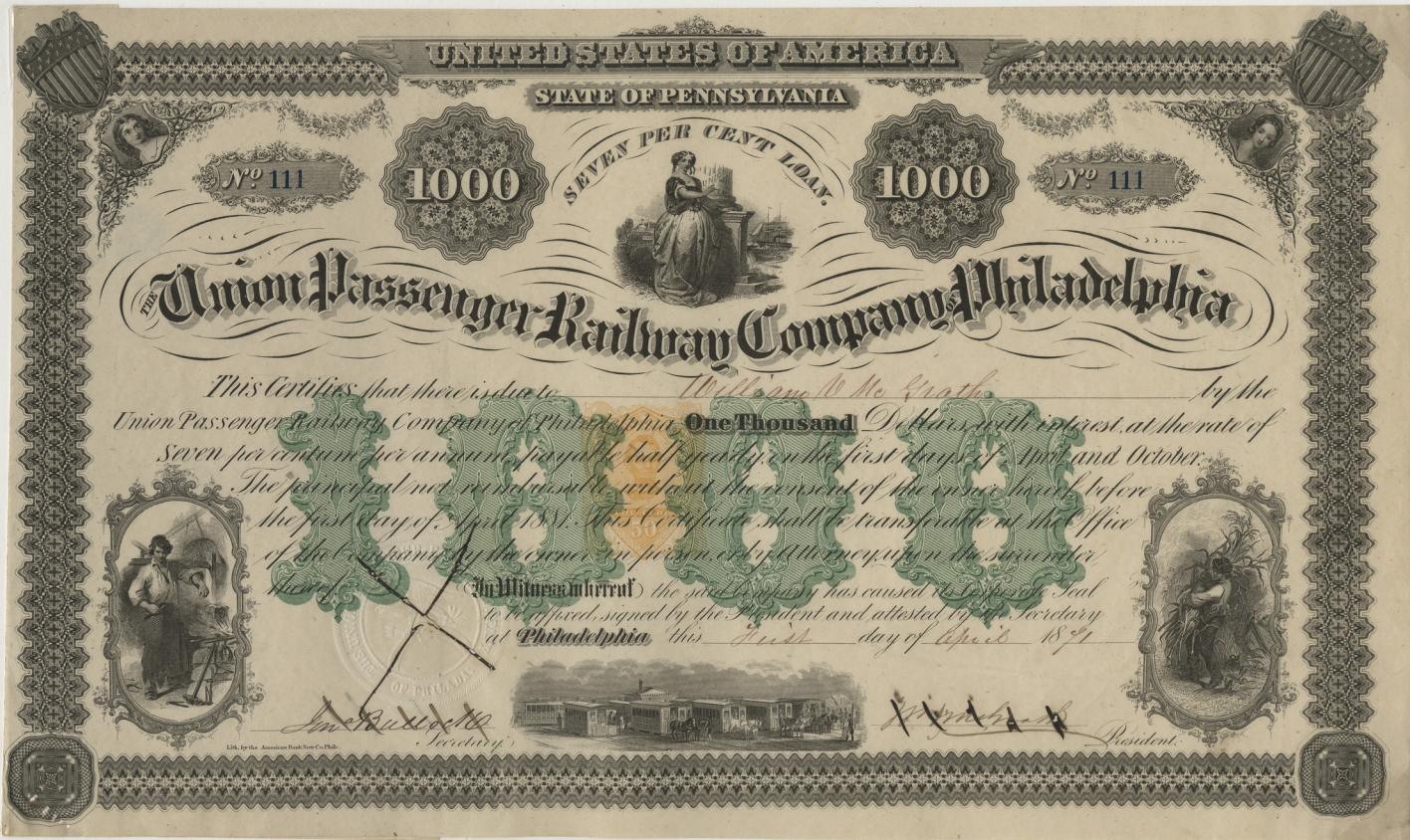
AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY

REVENUE STAMPED PAPER

FIFTY CENTS -- PAYING THE INLAND EXCHANGE ON \$1000 BOND

This bond is a simple promise to pay and is taxed at the inland exchange rate of 5¢ per \$100. Thus a total tax of 50¢ is due and this is paid by the imprinted revenue stamp.

Union Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia



AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY

REVENUE STAMPED PAPER

FIFTY CENTS -- PAYING THE MORTGAGE RATE ON \$500 BOND

The Atlanta Improvement Company

This bond is secured by the land and the structure, H.I. Kimball House. It is therefore subject to a tax of 50¢ per \$500 or fraction thereof. Kimball House was begun in July, 1871 and became the place to stay in Atlanta. It contained 16 stores, a billiard hall, and 317 parlors or sleeping rooms. Kimball House burned in 1884 and the bonds became worthless, leaving the holders with both the remaining coupons and the principal unpaid.

№ 169

\$500.

THE ATLANTA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Know all men by these presents, that **THE ATLANTA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY**, a Body corporate by virtue of the Laws of the State of Georgia located and doing business in the City of Atlanta, acknowledges itself to be indebted to the **Georgia National Bank** or bearer, in the sum of **FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS**, in the lawful money of the United States of America for value received, which sum it promises to pay to said **Georgia National Bank** or bearer, at the said **Georgia National Bank**, in Atlanta on the last day of **July** in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Ninety One with interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum payable semi-annually in the coin of the United States of America at the said **Georgia National Bank** on the presentation and demand of the coupons or interest warrants annexed hereto:

This Bond is one of a series of Bonds of the amount, term, effect and date, amounting in the aggregate to four hundred thousand Dollars, and secured by deed of trust to the said **Georgia National Bank**, bearing and filed the **21st**, duly executed and delivered, and conveying to said **Georgia National Bank** the large substantial and elegant structure of stone blocks, and iron in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, known as the **H. I. Kimball House** together with the land on which it is located and built, measuring five hundred and ten feet on **Pine Street**, one hundred and sixty three feet on **Decatur Street**, and one hundred and sixty three feet on **Railroad Avenue**, **Hall Street**, including seven stories of that extent divided into sixteen large and commodious stores, spacious dining and ball rooms, billiard hall, arcade, and three hundred and seventeen parlors, and sleeping rooms, besides offices, pantries, kitchens, laundries etc. which has cost and is now valued at the sum of **Six Hundred and fifty Thousand Dollars**. It is expressly agreed by the said **Atlanta Improvement Company** with each and every holder of this Bond, that if default shall at any time be made by said Company in the payment of the principal or interest of this Bond when due, and such default shall remain and continue for the space of one month, the said **Georgia National Bank** may proceed to sell said **H. I. Kimball House** and the land on which it is located with all the members and appurtenances and fixtures thereof at public sale as provided by law for the benefit of said trust. It is further expressly agreed by the said **Atlanta Improvement Company**, that they the said Company will keep the before mentioned premises insured against loss or damage by fire, in

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY

REVENUE STAMPED PAPER

FIFTY CENTS -- PAYING THE INLAND EXCHANGE ON \$1000 BOND

Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad

When this bond was initially submitted for imprinting, a \$1.00 stamp was imprinted in orange. It was realized that this was not a mortgage bond (subject to the \$1 tax) and so green 5¢ and 50¢ stamps were printed over the mistake, obliterating the stamp in the process. The bond is a simple promise to pay and is taxed at the inland exchange rate of 5¢ per \$100, therefore the 50¢ stamp. In addition, the bond contains an agreement that the bond holder can at any time convert the bond into capital stock of the railroad.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 559

\$1000.



1000 DOLLARS

Know all men by these presents, that the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company acknowledge themselves indebted to or Bearer, in the sum of One thousand Dollars, lawful money of the United States, which sum the said Railroad Company promise to pay on the presentation of this Bond, to the Bearer on the First day of May which will be in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, with interest thereon at the rate of Seven percentum per annum, payable semi-annually on the First day of May and November of each year, until the said sum shall be fully paid, on the presentation of the unexpired interest warrants therefor, as they become due, both interest and principal payable at the Office in Agency of the Company in the City of New York; and they hereby give all benefit of valuation and appraisement laws. This Bond is one of a series of One hundred Bonds, five hundred of which, numbered consecutively from one to five hundred, inclusive, are each for Five hundred Dollars and eight hundred of which, numbered consecutively from two hundred and one to ten hundred, inclusive, are each for the sum of One thousand Dollars; and the said series, amounting in the aggregate to Nine hundred thousand Dollars, and no more, are all of like tenor, and all dated May 1st 1867, issued in pursuance of the resolution of the Board of Directors adopted April 15th 1867, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

And in consideration of the payment of said Bonds the said Railroad Company agrees to pay to Isaac H. Flux and Theodore Roosevelt, Commissioners, the sum of Eighteen thousand Dollars annually, in semi-annual Payments, commencing on the third Monday of April, 1868, until said Bonds are fully paid, said payments and the accumulations thereon, to be held and applied by said Commissioners to the payment of the said Bonds as provided in the said Resolutions of the Board of Directors hereto annexed. And the said Company hereby agrees that on the surrender of this Bond, together with all outstanding Coupons for interest thereon, at any time prior to its maturity, the holder of this Bond shall be entitled to the Common Stock of this Company at par for the face of this Bond, in satisfaction thereof, and to a Certificate of such Stock entitled to draw pro rata dividends from the maturity of the last interest due on said Bonds at or immediately prior to the time of such conversion.

In Witness Whereof, the said Railroad Company have caused their Corporate Seal to be affixed hereto, and these presents to be signed by their President and Treasurer, the First day of May, in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.



AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY

REVENUE STAMPED PAPER

FIVE AND FIFTY CENTS — PAYING THE CERTIFICATE FEE and MORTGAGE RATE ON \$500 BOND

The Walkill Valley Railway Company

This bond is secured by the land and property of the Walkill Valley Railway Company. It is therefore subject to a tax of 50¢ per \$500 or fraction thereof, that is paid by the 50¢ Lincoln stamp at left. The additional 5¢ Lincoln stamp at right pays the tax on the trustee's certificate on the reverse of the bond.

Unusual 5¢ and 50¢ Lincoln combination franking.



AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY

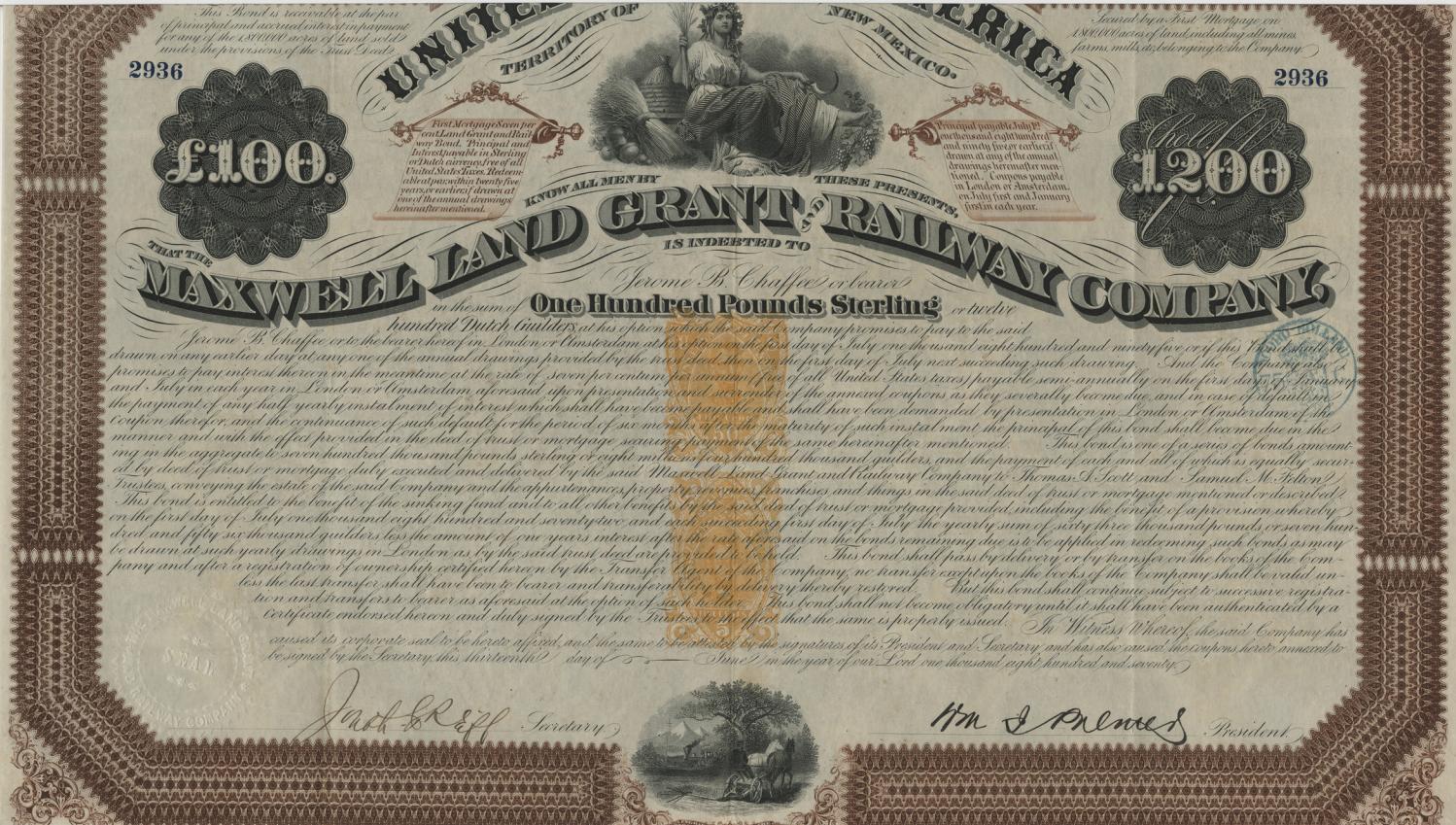
REVENUE STAMPED PAPER

FIVE and FIFTY CENTS — PAYING THE CERTIFICATE FEE and MORTGAGE RATE ON £100 BOND

The Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company

This bond is secured by the 1,800,000 acres of land and property of the Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company. Using a standard exchange rate of \$4.84 per £1, the bond's value is \$484 or approximately \$500. It is therefore subject to a tax of 50¢ per \$500 or fraction thereof, that is paid by the 5¢ Lincoln stamp at center. The additional 5¢ Lincoln stamp at right pays the tax on the trustee's certificate on the reverse of the bond.

Unusual 5¢ and 50¢ Lincoln combination franking.



AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
CIGARS — 1865 and 1866 Issues

50 Cigars



100 Cigars - Lincolns Face 5mm and 6mm wide (types II and I)



500 Cigars



Issue of 1866 - "5" of "1865" crudely altered to "6" in the design

100 Cigars



The Revenue Act of 1865 restricted the packaging of cigars to five permitted sizes: 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 cigars. The American Phototype Company of New York, who held the contract for the printing of the cigar stamps since their introduction earlier in 1865, rushed to produce what might be called the "Lincoln Memorial" issue. These stamps with Lincoln's vignette came into use in September 1865, a mere four and half months after President Lincoln was assassinated. The four lower denominations were produced in a fitting mourning color of black.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY
REVENUE ESSAYS

Die essay
vertical guidelines above and below vignette



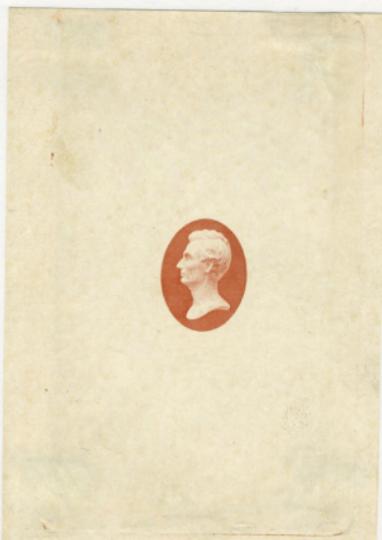
Dull purple on white ivory paper
(unlisted in Turner)

This engraved oval essay was attributed to the National Bank Note Company in 1862 by George Turner ("Essays and Proofs of United States Internal Revenue Stamps," 1974). The date of 1862 is certainly in error. The rush to place Lincoln on stamps occurred after his death in 1865. It also seems likely that the production of these essays was before 1872, when most of the documentary taxes were abolished. The preferred period is 1868-69 when Joseph R. Carpenter and the other security printers were experimenting to find ways to defeat those who wished to remove cancellations with chemicals for subsequent reuse of the stamps.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY
REVENUE ESSAYS

Die essays
on white glazed paper

Dull rose



Dark orange



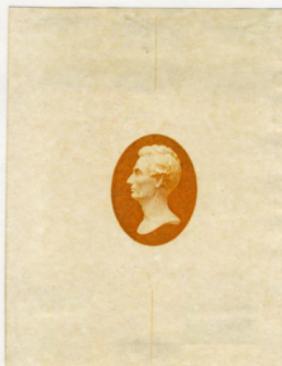
Brown



NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY
REVENUE ESSAYS

Die essays
on white glazed paper

Orange



Trimmed impressions



Complete set of
listed colors

These impressions were trimmed to eliminate the vertical guide lines above and below the vignettes.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY
REVENUE ESSAYS

Die essays

Essays on white glazed paper

Frames surface printed in fugitive inks
from an engraved die

Orange and
dark blue



Deep rose
and blue



Rose
and gold



Rose and Orange



Orange and violet
(unlisted)



Cut pattern

Cut to shape of design

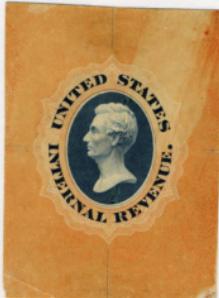
**NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY
REVENUE ESSAYS**

"United States Internal Revenue" added to frame

Black Frame Only



Orange and Blue



Green and Deep Rose



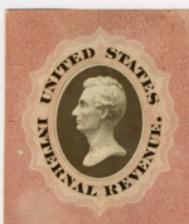
Ink moistened to show the security feature of the fugitive background ink.

Purple and Deep Rose

Deep Rose and
Dark Green

Dark Blue and Brown

Light Rose and Brown



Orange and Dark Green

Blue and Deep Rose

Purple and Deep Rose

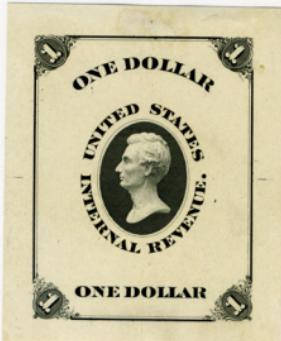


Cut to Shape

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY
REVENUE ESSAYS

One Dollar Essays
on White Glazed Paper

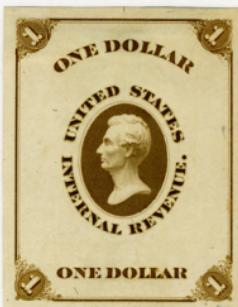
Black



Green



Brown



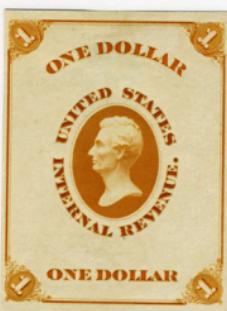
Rose



Deep Rose



Dull Orange



On yellow surfaced glazed
paper

Unlisted Color

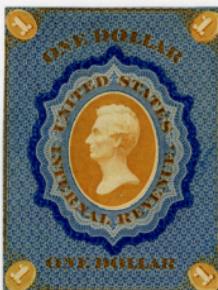
The use of the Lincoln vignette on a one dollar essay, obviously intended for documentary purposes limits the production of these essays to no later than October 1, 1872 (the end of all but the 2¢ documentary tax on bank checks). An earlier date is certainly preferred, since the use of fugitive inks for the background that we have seen in previous pages places their production at the height of the bank note company experiments about 1868-69.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY REVENUE ESSAYS

One Dollar Essays

Blue and Dull Orange at left, Dark Orange at right.

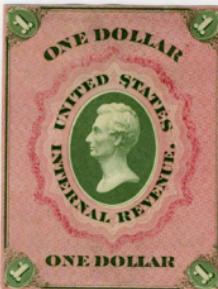
Latter with ink moisture to show the security feature of the fugitive background ink.



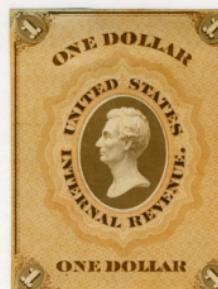
Rose and Gray Blue



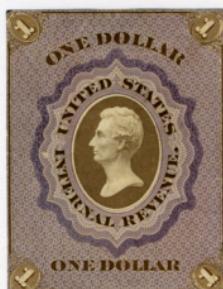
Rose and Bright Green



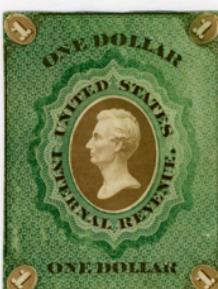
Bright Buff and Dull Brown



Purple and Dull Brown



Green and Dull Brown



Green and Dark Brown

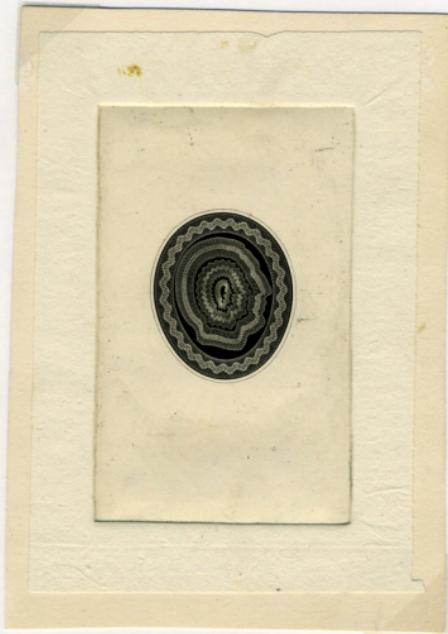


The National Bank Note Company produced a wide variety of color combinations of the one dollar essay in hopes of wresting away the contract held by the Joseph Carpenter firm of Philadelphia. Although the effort was fruitless, the experience no doubt aided their successful effort in 1875 to obtain a contract for printing a major portion of the taxpaid stamps.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY

1869 - 70 Essay

Large Die Essay — Head Facing Right
India on Card



In 1868 the Continental Bank Note Company succeeded in obtaining the contract for printing the taxpaid stamps for the various categories of manufactured tobacco. The talented and imaginative engravers experimented with fancy lathework based on a profile of Lincoln facing right. The central portion of this essay was used in the center of the ornament of the right end of the 1869 cigar issue.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY

1869-70 ESSAYS

Die Essay — Head Facing Left
India on Card



The lathework profile with blank center was used on the left end of the 1869 cigar issue.

Green Engraved Lincoln Head Pasted
in Center



Completed Lincoln Head Die Essay
India mounted on Card



Cut from Sample Book
"Cont. B. N. Co." imprint and
die number "V47908".

The engraved head of Lincoln printed in green has been added to the center of the lathework profile. A single engraved die with the lathework profile and the engraved head was later created and printed in a single color, black as shown at right. However, the combination of profile and head was never used on revenue stamps.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY
1870 SNUFF ISSUE ESSAY

Large Die Essay — Head Facing Right
India on Card



Handstamped "Continental Bank Note Co., Dec 30 1869". Head design used for 1870 Snuff issue.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY

1869 -- 70 Essay



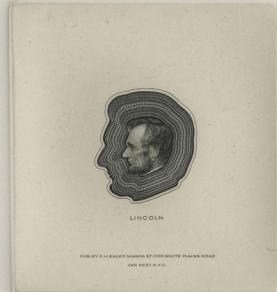
The die essay of Lincoln's head facing left within the latticework in the shape of the Lincoln profile was not used in this combined form in the design of any revenue stamps.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY

1869 -- 70 Essay

Die Proof of the Full Design Printed Directly on Card.

Featuring the Imprint of a Printer/ Publisher from the Bronx, N.Y. -- E.H. Sauer



Why Turner ascribed these essays to snuff stamps isn't known. Perhaps it was from first -hand knowledge or, due to their similarity to other turner-listed snuff essays and Springer-listed snuff stamps.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY
1869 ISSUE FOR CIGARS

The tax rate on cigars was set at \$5.00 per thousand by the act of July 20, 1868 and was effective November 1, 1868.

Yellow mottled paper



Buff silk paper



Violet Willcox patented chameleon paper



The first use of the Lincoln profile by the Continental Bank Note Company is on the ends of the 100 cent cigar stamp of the 1869 issue for cigars. The latticework profile of Lincoln is the pinnacle of the intricate mechanical engraving art. The final paper used on this issue, Willcox's patented chameleon paper, was designed to turn color if anyone attempted to use chemicals to wash the cancellation off to reuse the stamp. The paper was used on all revenue stamps of the period.

**CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY
1870 SNUFF ISSUE**

**Progressive Die Essay
On India**



**Plate Proof — 1870 Completed Design
With 13 Stars**



**2 Ounce Issued Stamp — Tax Rate 16¢ per pound
White Paper**



CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY

1871 SNUFF ISSUE

“U. S. Inter Rev.” Replaces 13 Stars

Plate Proof on Card
Continental Imprint

Plate Proof on India
Impression by BEP



2 Ounce Issued Stamp — Tax Rate 16¢ per pound
Violet Silk Paper
1871 Design with “U.S. Inter. Rev.”



The violet silk paper used on the snuff stamps was the same patented Willcox chameleon paper that came into use with the documentary and proprietary stamps in 1871. The name chameleon describes the color changes in the paper that took place if chemicals were used in an attempt to remove the cancellation.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
1872 MANUFACTURED TOBACCO

16 Ounce Strip Stamp



In 1872, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing obtained the contract for printing all the strip tobacco stamps. Like the larger size tobacco stamps, they were printed on Willcox's patented chameleon paper.

**CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY
1871 MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — ESSAY OF LINCOLN HEAD**



This essay of Lincoln's head facing left was used by Continental Bank Note Company in the frame for the 40 pound manufactured tobacco stamp for 1871 and again in 1872.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY
1870 - 1872 MANUFACTURED TOBACCO ISSUES

4 Ounce Strip Stamps
1870 — 16¢ per ounce
Mottled Paper



Green Silk Paper



1871 — 16¢ per ounce
Violet Silk Paper



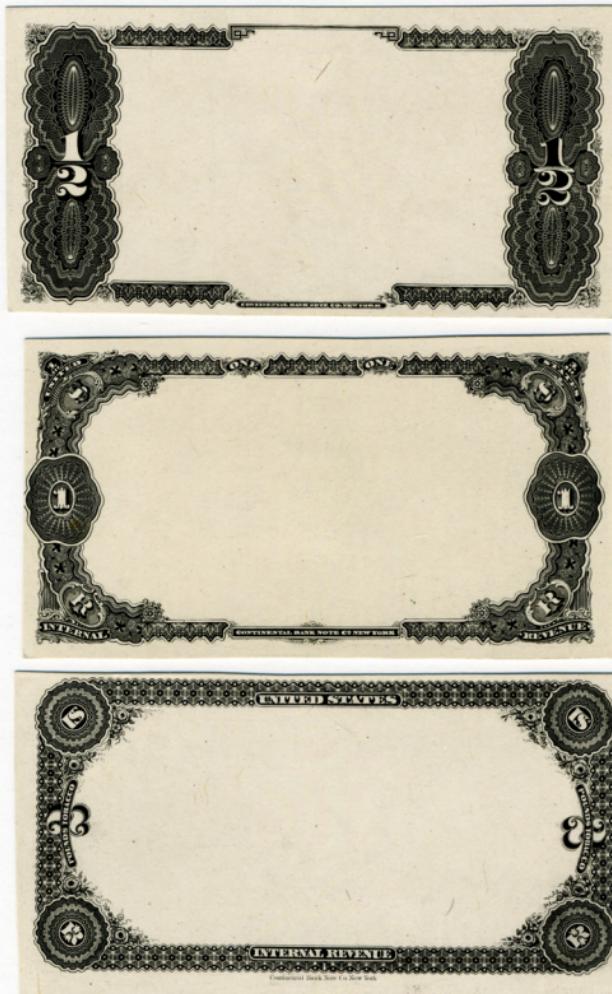
1872 Provisional Issue — 20¢ per ounce
Surcharged in red on Issue of 1870
"ISSUED UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JUNE 6, 1872"



The violet silk paper used on these manufactured tobacco strip stamps was the same patented Willcox chameleon paper that came into use with the documentary and proprietary stamps in 1871. The name chameleon describes the color changes in the paper that took place if chemicals were used to remove the cancellation.

**CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY
SERIES OF 1871 MANUFACTURED TOBACCO**

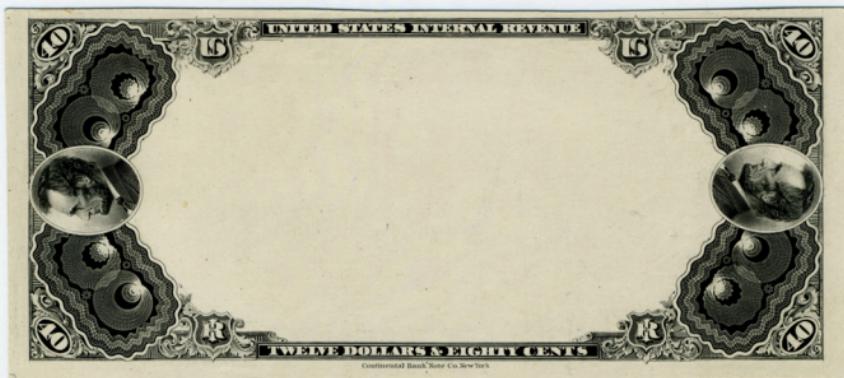
1871 Frame Trial Color Proofs in Black on India mounted on Card



The stamps in the Series of 1871 for manufactured tobacco were produced in a two part process. The frames were printed with colored borders (referred to as "tints" by BEP) and the central vignette in black by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY
SERIES OF 1871 MANUFACTURED TOBACCO

1871 Frame Trial Color Proofs in Black on India mounted on Card



CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY AND
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
SERIES OF 1871 MANUFACTURED TOBACCO

40 Pound Stamp

1871 — 32¢ per pound

Willcox's patented chameleon paper



1872 Manuscript Provisional — Tax Rate 20¢ per pound

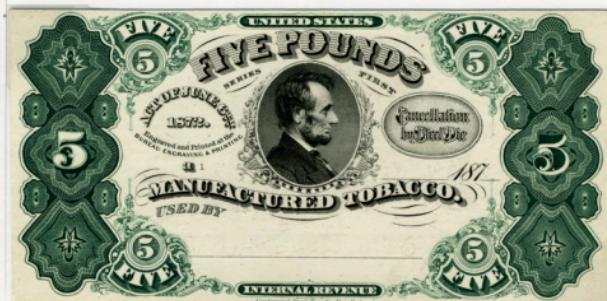


The larger denominations of stamps in the Series of 1871 for manufactured tobacco were produced with colored borders (referred to as "tints" by BEP) printed by the Continental Bank Note Company and the central vignette with amount of tax paid printed in black by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The reduction of the tax rate to 20¢ per pound (Act of June 6, 1872) was effective August 1, 1872.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY AND
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
SERIES OF 1872 5 POUND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO

Tax rate 20¢ per pound

Proof



Issued Stamp
Willcox's patented chameleon paper



Once again the work of the Continental Bank Note Company and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were combined to produce the Series of 1872 manufactured tobacco stamps. The use of Willcox's patented chameleon paper was continued.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY AND
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
SERIES OF 1872 40 POUND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO

Tax rate 20¢ per pound

Willcox's patented chameleon paper



The use of Willcox's patented chameleon paper was used during the 1873 and 1874 fiscal years for the printing of these stamps.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY AND
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
1872 5 POUND SNUFF PROVISIONAL

Tax rate 20¢ per pound

Surcharge reading up at left
"ISSUED UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS
APPROVED JUNE 6, 1872"
and reading down at right
"FOR SNUFF"



The Bureau of Engraving and Printing overprinted the manufactured tobacco stamps of 1871 for use on snuff at the new reduced tax rate enacted June 6, 1872 and effective August 1 of the same year.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY AND
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
1875 40 POUND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO PROVISIONAL

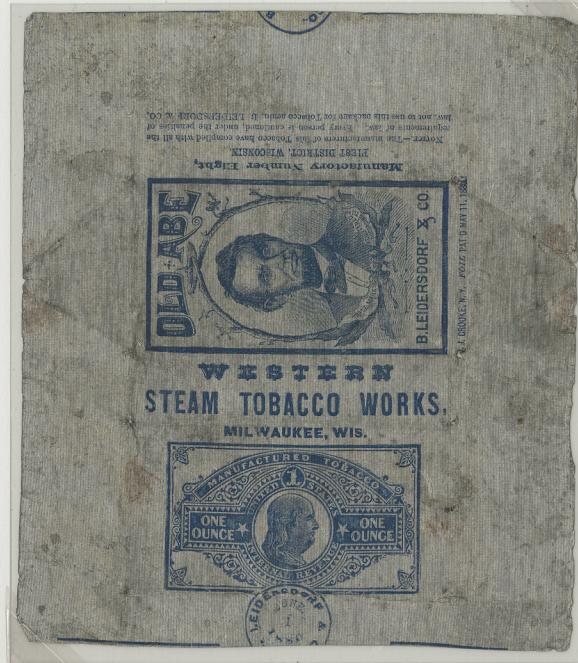
Tax rate 24¢ per pound

Surcharge handstamped at left reading up
"ISSUED UNDER ACT
3D MARCH 1875"



It is generally accepted that these provisionals were produced in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by handstamping the stock on hand.

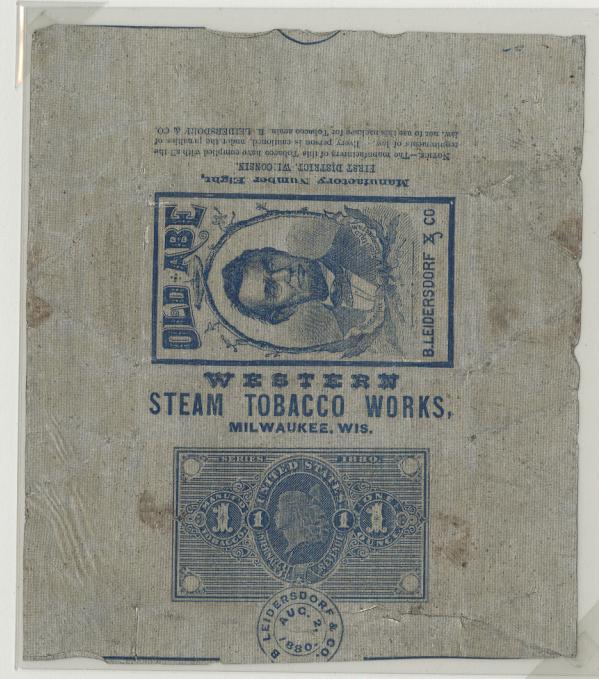
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO
TINFOIL -- 1879 PROVISIONAL ISSUE
B. Leidersdorf & Co. s OLD ABE
Tax Rate 16¢ per pound
One Ounce



This is the first of a series of tinfoil wrappers imprinted with the government tax stamp for the Old Abe brand of B. Leidersdorf & Co. of Milwaukee. Because the stamp and the company brand information are imprinted simultaneously, this is the equivalent of a private die tax stamp. Note the date of June 1, 1880.

The Act of March 1, 1879 reduced the tax rate on manufactured tobacco to 16¢ per pound or 1¢ per ounce.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO
TINFOIL -- 1880 ISSUE
B. Leidersdorf & Co. s OLD ABE
Tax Rate 16¢ per pound
One Ounce



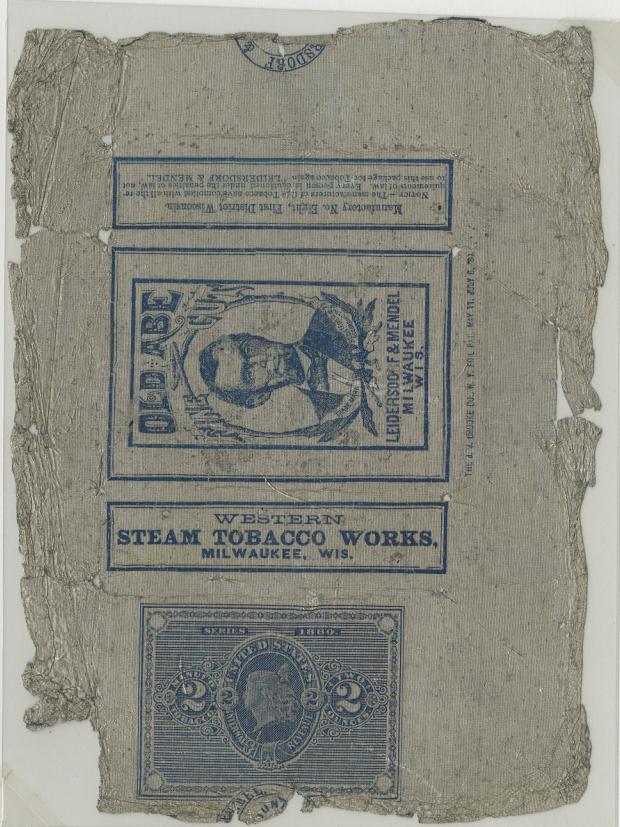
The provisional issue of 1879 was replaced by the Issue of 1880, suitably inscribed on the imprint-ed stamp, in the summer of 1880. B. Leidersdorf & Co. continued to market its brand of Old Abe tobacco in this one ounce package.

Unlike the provisional issue of 1879, the J.J. Crooke, the imprinter of the stamps on the tinfoil, did not include its identification and patent notice.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO
TINFOIL - 1880 ISSUE
Leidersdorf & Mendel's OLD ABE
Tax Rate 16¢ per pound
One and Two Ounce



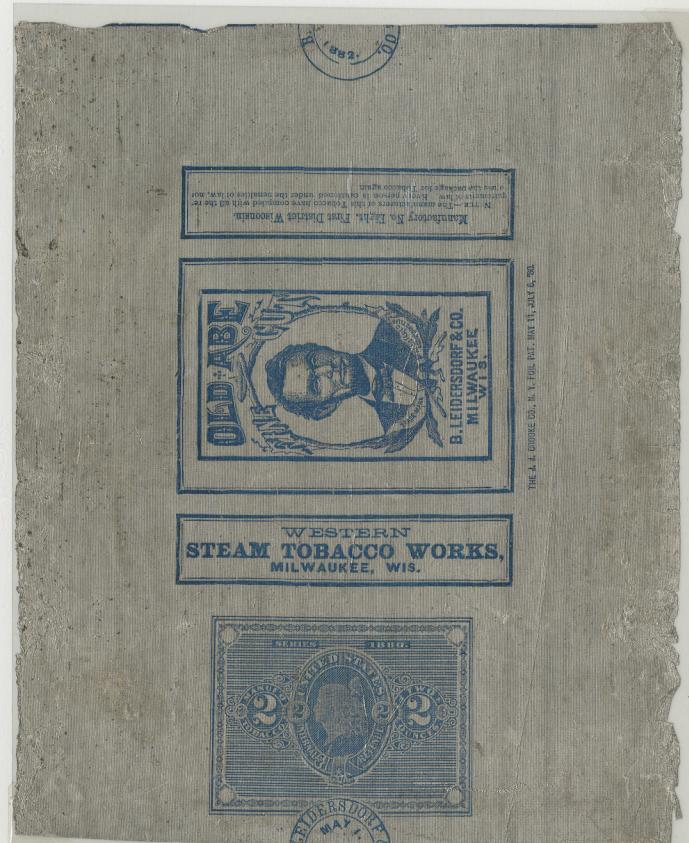
In 1881 Old Abe tobacco was marketed in both one and two ounce packages by Leidersdorf and Mendel. As we shall see the company name change was a brief interlude, as the company name was to revert to B. Leidersdorf again a year later. The one ounce stamp is dated July 1, 1881 and the two ounce stamp is dated May 1, 1881. The imprinter of this stamp, J.J. Crooke, included its company name and 1880 patent notification on this stamp.



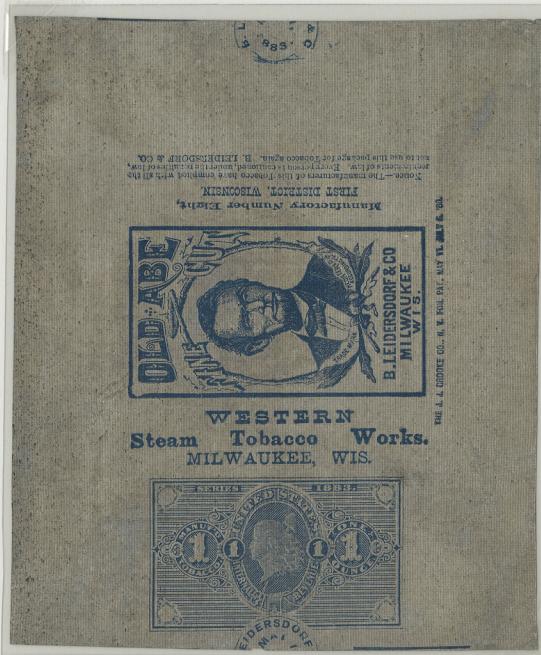
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO
TINFOIL -- 1880 ISSUE
B. Leidersdorf & Co. s OLD ABE
Tax Rate 16¢ per pound
One and Two Ounce



Old Abe tobacco continued to be marketed by the Leidersdorf firm in 1882, Mendel having left the firm, as shown in these one and two ounce wrappers. Once again the company name and 1880 patent notification are included on the imprinted stamp.

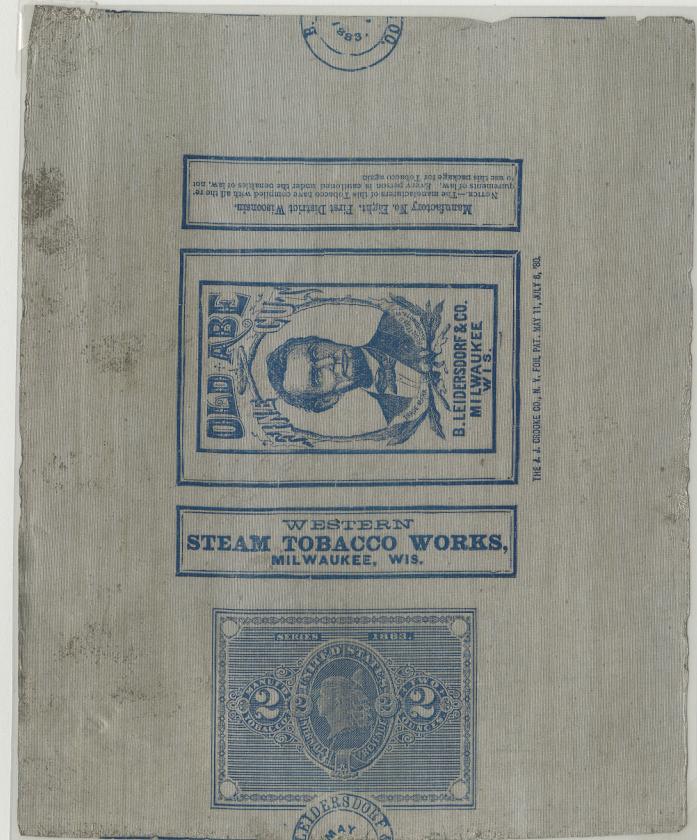


MANUFACTURED TOBACCO
TINFOIL -- SERIES OF 1883
B. Leidersdorf & Co. s OLD ABE
Tax Rate 8¢ per pound
One Ounce



The Act of March 3, 1883, effective May 1 of that year cut the rate of tax in half to 8¢ per pound. B. Leidersdorf & Co. continued to market its brand of Old Abe tobacco in one ounce packages. The date on this wrapper is May 1, 1883, the first day of the new lower tax rate.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO
TINFOIL -- SERIES OF 1883
B. Leidersdorf & Co. s OLD ABE
Tax Rate 8¢ per pound
Two Ounces

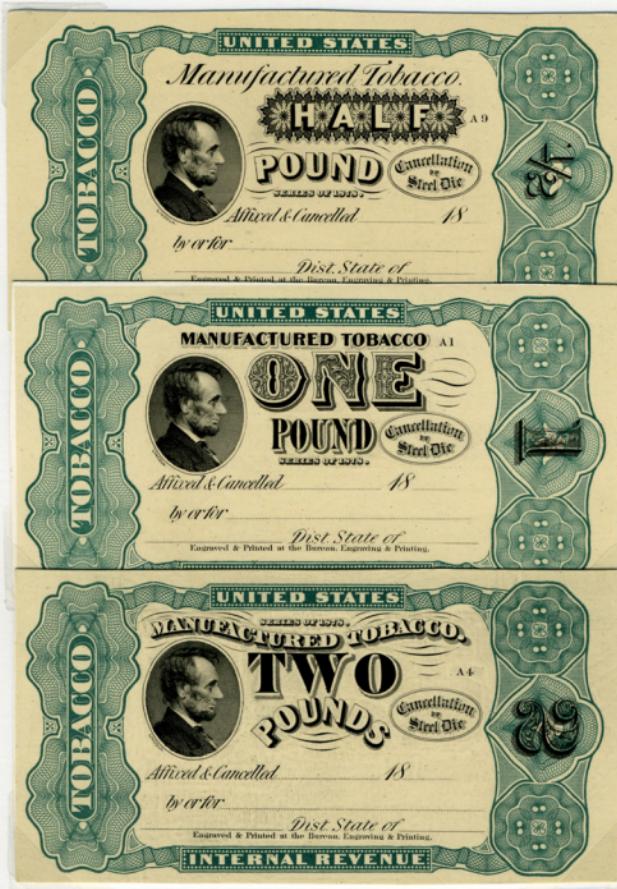


The Bureau Era (1878-1940)

With two exceptions (imprinted stamped paper and tobacco tin foils) the Bureau printed all revenue stamps after 1877. The elaborate designs of the bank note era continued until the first decade of the twentieth century, when cost consciousness necessitated simpler and smaller designs and the cheaper surface printing. The more elaborate designs featuring the portrait of Lincoln were still engraved and continued to be used for higher denomination stamps until the advent of World War II.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING MANUFACTURED TOBACCO -- SERIES OF 1878

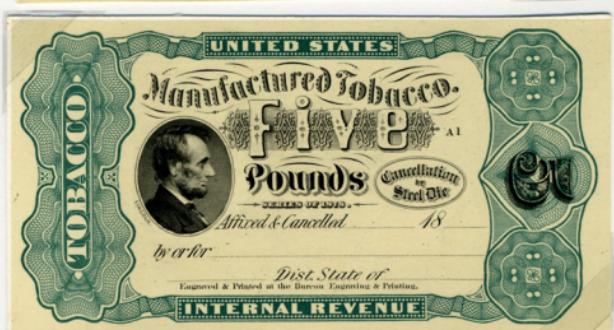
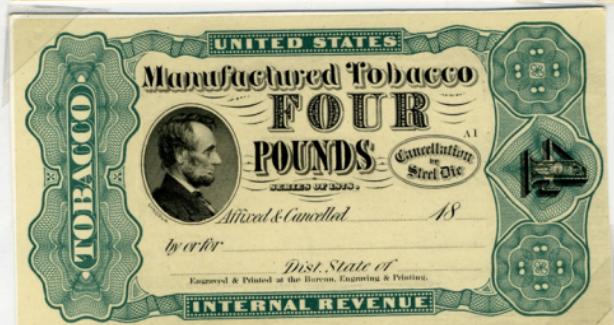
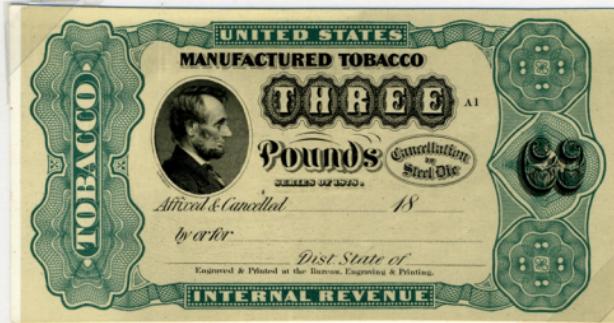
Proofs



The new designs of the Bureau featured the profile of Lincoln for the half through the five pound size.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — SERIES OF 1878

Proofs



In the upper right of the central portion of the stamp, the designs show the plate letter and position number within the plate. This practice would continue until the advent of the permanent Series of 1883.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — SERIES OF 1878

Tax rate 24¢ per pound

Green watermarked paper



The Act of March 3, 1875 had raised the tax rate on manufactured tobacco to 24¢ per pound. These stamps have traditionally called "taxpays" because they designate only the quantity and not the amount of tax that is being paid.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — ACT OF 1879

Tax rate 16¢ per pound

Green watermarked paper

Provisional surcharge printed in red



The Act of March 1, 1879 reduced the tax rate on manufactured tobacco from 24¢ to 16¢ per pound. The Bureau surcharged its remaining stock to reflect the change in tax rates.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — SERIES OF 1879

Tax rate 16¢ per pound

Green watermarked paper



The Act of March 1, 1879 reduced the tax rate on manufactured tobacco from 24¢ to 16¢ per pound. The Bureau produced the permanent series of stamps inscribed Series of 1879.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — SERIES OF 1879

Tax rate 16¢ per pound

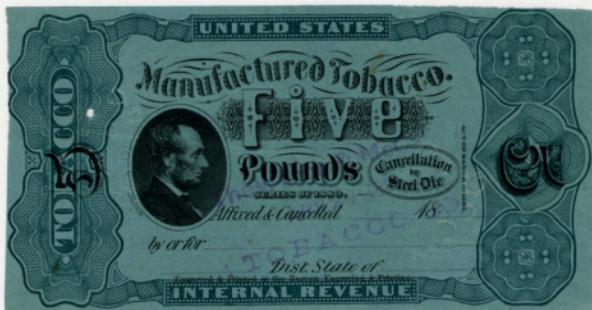
Green Watermarked Paper



BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — SERIES OF 1883

Tax rate 8¢ per pound

Blue Watermarked Paper



Provisional surcharge printed in red vertically at each end



The Act of March 3, 1883 further reduced the tax rate on manufactured tobacco from 16¢ to 8¢ per pound. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing surcharged its remaining stock to reflect the change in tax rates.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — SERIES OF 1883

Tax rate 8¢ per pound

Pale Green Watermarked Paper



Beginning with the Series of 1883, the plate and position number designations were eliminated from the manufactured tobacco stamps. Different papers were used over the life of the Series of 1883 stamps.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — SERIES OF 1883

Tax rate 8¢ per pound

Green Watermarked Paper



Beginning with the Series of 1883, the plate and position number designations were eliminated from the manufactured tobacco stamps. Different papers were used over the life of the Series of 1883 stamps.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — ACT OF 1890

Tax rate 8¢ per pound

Surcharge printed in red



To comply with the Act of October 1, 1890, effective January 1, 1891, the Bureau surcharged its remaining stock with "Act of October 1, 1890."

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — SERIES OF 1891

Tax rate 8¢ per pound

Light blue watermarked paper



Dark blue watermarked paper



The Act of October 1, 1890, effective January 1, 1891, was a major overhaul of the tax laws, although it did not change the rate of tax on manufactured tobacco. Nevertheless, at the request of Internal Revenue, the reference to the new law was added to the manufactured tobacco stamps.

Once again, the Bureau used various papers over the period of usage of the Series of 1891.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — SERIES OF 1891

Tax rate 8¢ per pound



BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — ACT OF 1898

Tax rate 12¢ per pound

Surcharge printed in red



The beginning of the Spanish-American War was the immediate cause of new taxes and the increase in tax rates on many items. Burdened by the need for new categories of stamps and surcharging stock on hand, the handstamped surcharges were done in the office of local district collectors. It was easier for the Bureau to continue to print the Series of 1891 stamps and surcharge them than to create new plates.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — SERIES OF 1898

Tax rate 12¢ per pound

Surcharge Printed in Red



Used pairs of "taxpaid" stamps are extremely scarce.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — SERIES OF 1898

Tax rate 12¢ per pound



The new Series of 1898 stamps were finally printed, but not before the date line 190... came into use.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — SERIES OF 1902

Tax rate 6¢ per pound

Surcharge printed in red



The short duration of the war was the reason that the tax rates were reduced so quickly and so drastically to a rate even lower than the pre-war rate. The Bureau overprinted their existing stock to produce these provisionals.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — SERIES OF 1902

Tax rate 6¢ per pound

Pale green paper, date line 190—



Blue paper, date line 19—



The series of 1902 stamps closely resemble their predecessors. There was a succession of papers used over their eight years of use and even the change in date line as 1910 approached.

However, the Series of 1902 was to be the last of the elaborate productions that characterize the late nineteenth and early twentieth century tax paid stamps. By 1910 cost consciousness dictated that the stamps would be smaller and simpler. Engraving and intaglio printing would eventually give way to offset lithography for low denomination stamps.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — SERIES OF 1902

Tax rate 6¢ per pound



The Series of 1902 was to be the last of the elaborate productions that characterize the late nineteenth and early twentieth century tax paid stamps. By 1901, cost consciousness dictated that the stamps would be small and simpler. Engraving and intaglio printing would eventually give way to offset lithography for low denomination stamps.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY AND
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
BEER — SERIES OF 1871
Tax Rate \$1.00 per Barrel

White silk paper



Pinkish gray silk paper



Gray Willcox patented paper



Green silk paper

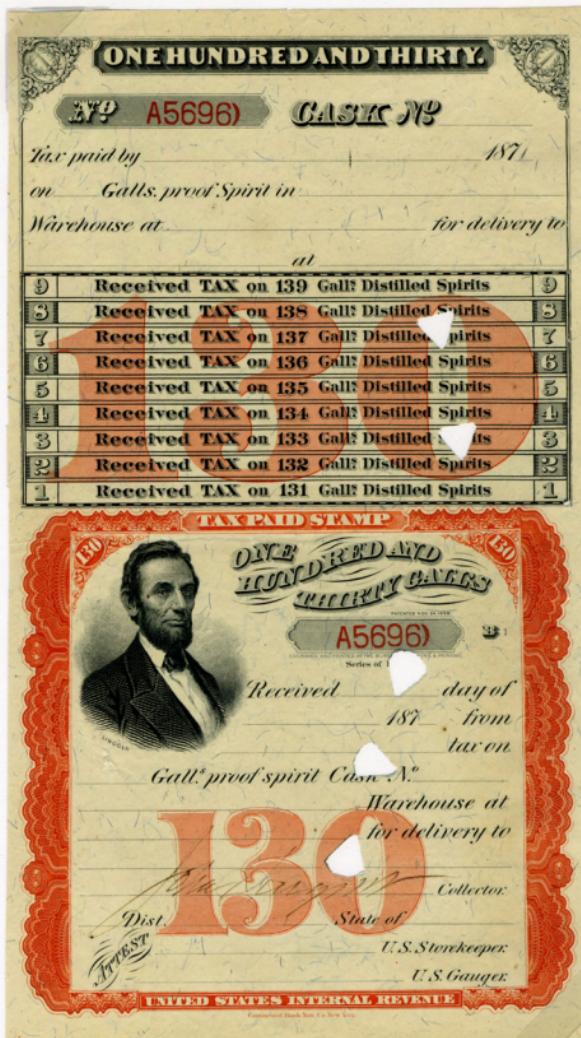


Following the practice set for the distilled spirits stamps and the various manufactured tobacco categories, Internal Revenue contracted with both the young and growing Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the centers and the National Bank Note Company for the frames (called "tints" in the BEP Annual Reports).

The vignette on the 1/6 barrel beer stamp features the Brady portrait of Lincoln. Note that each stamp identifies the plate letter and position number in the 20-subject plate. Over the life of the printing of these stamp four different papers were used.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY AND
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1871
Tax Rate 50¢ per gallon

White silk paper



As with many of the other taxpaid stamps in 1871, the central vignette was engraved and printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the frames or "tints" by the Continental Bank Note Company.

Lincoln is portrayed on the 130 gallon (the largest container size) of the distilled spirits taxpaid stamps. Coupons at the top were used if the number of proof gallons exceeded 130.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS 10 GALLONS — SERIES OF 1875

Plate Proof

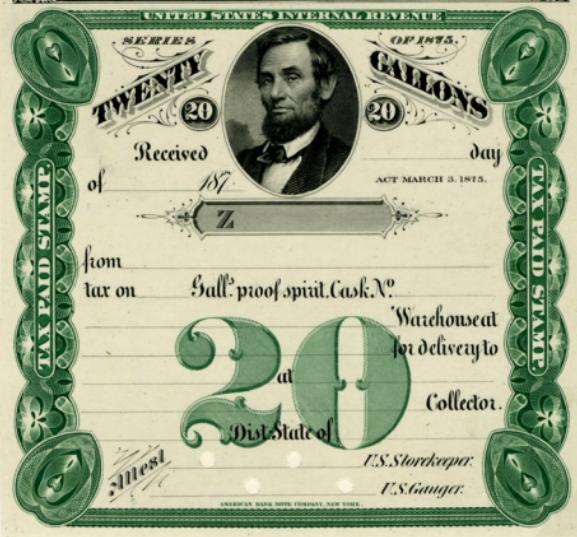
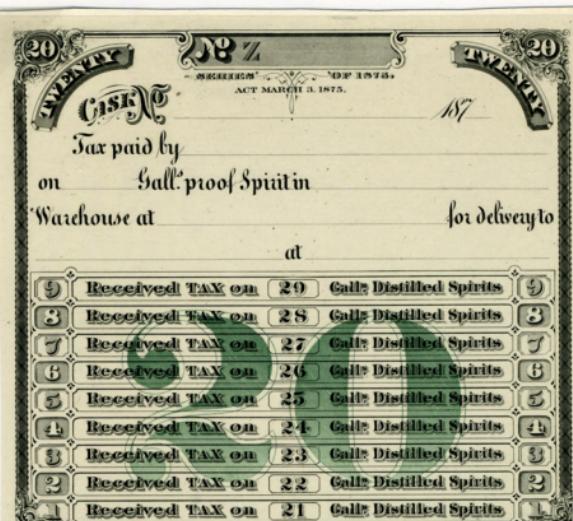


The contract for printing all the taxpaid stamps was awarded to the American Bank Note Company in 1875 and they printed all the taxpaid until 1878, when the Bureau of Engraving and Printing regained the contract, never again to lose it to the private bank note companies.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1875

20 Gallon

Plate Proof

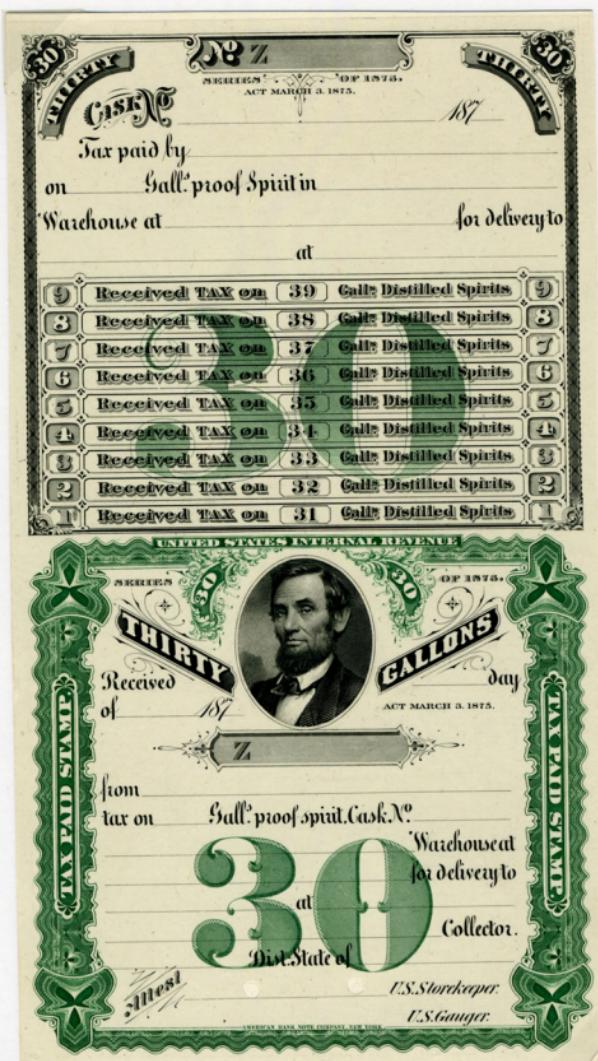


Distilled spirits taxpaid stamps were issued in denominations from 20 through 130 gallons at 10 gallon intervals. Intermediate sizes were accommodated with the removal of the appropriate number of coupons at the top of the stamp.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1875

30 Gallon

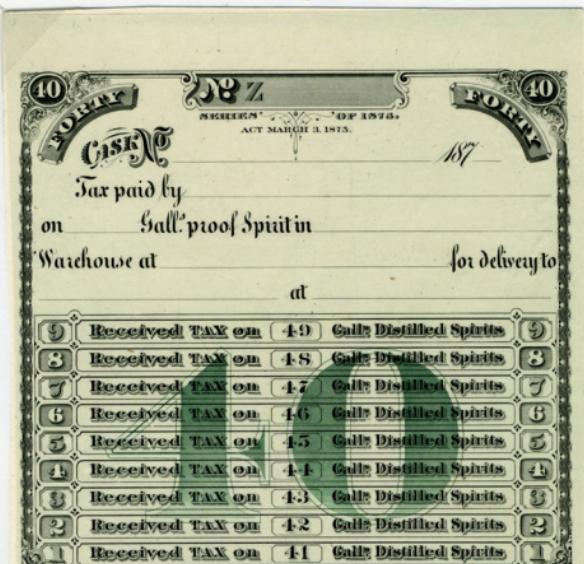
Plate Proof



AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1875

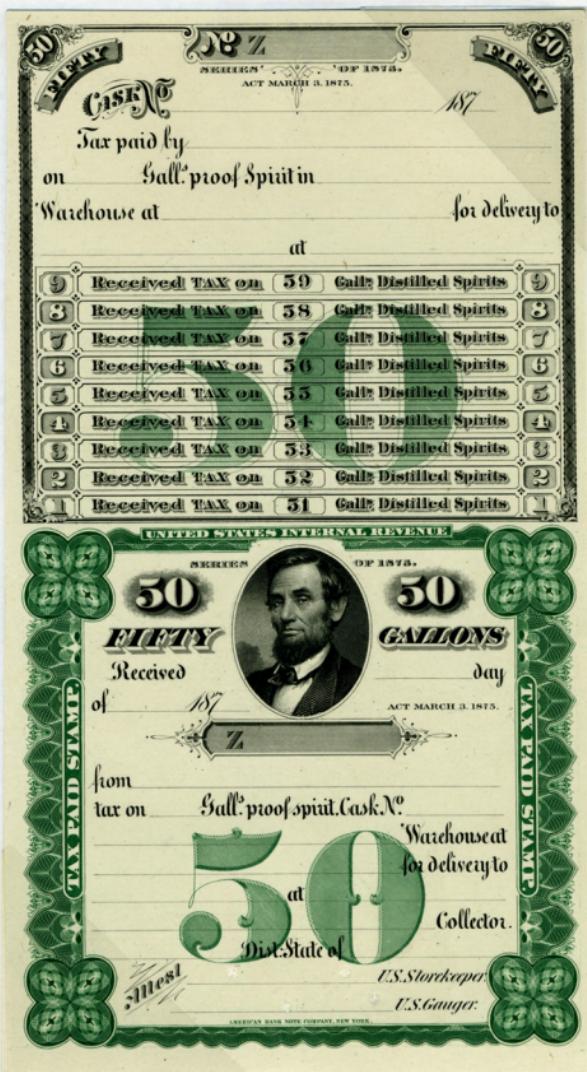
40 Gallon

Plate Proof



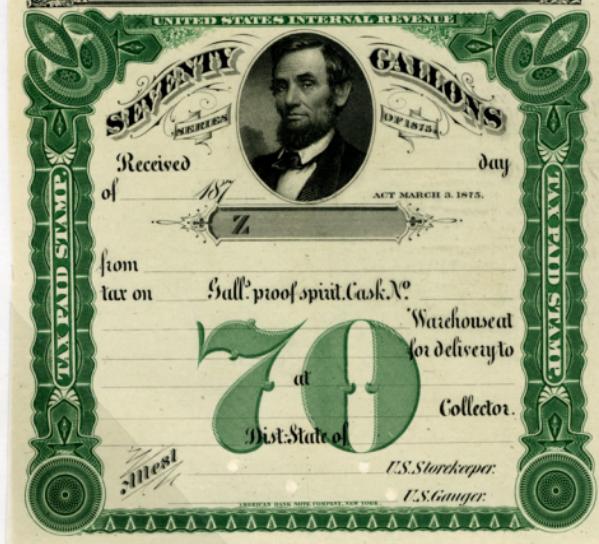
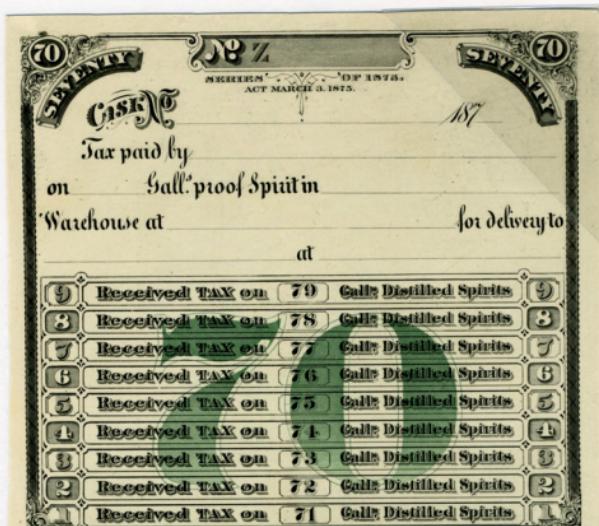
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1875
50 Gallon

Plate Proof



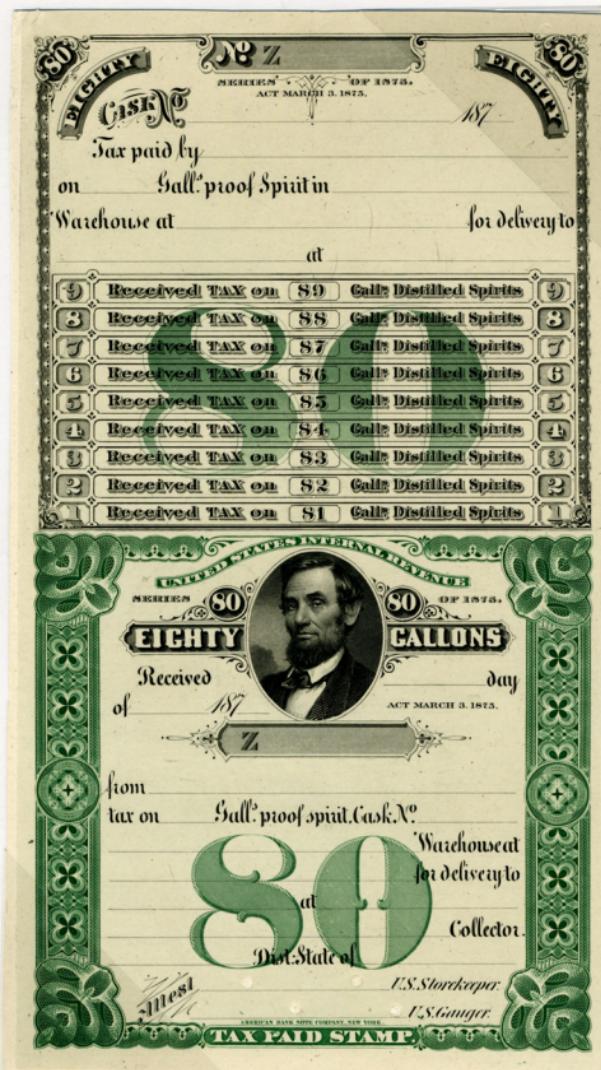
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1875
70 Gallon

Plate Proof



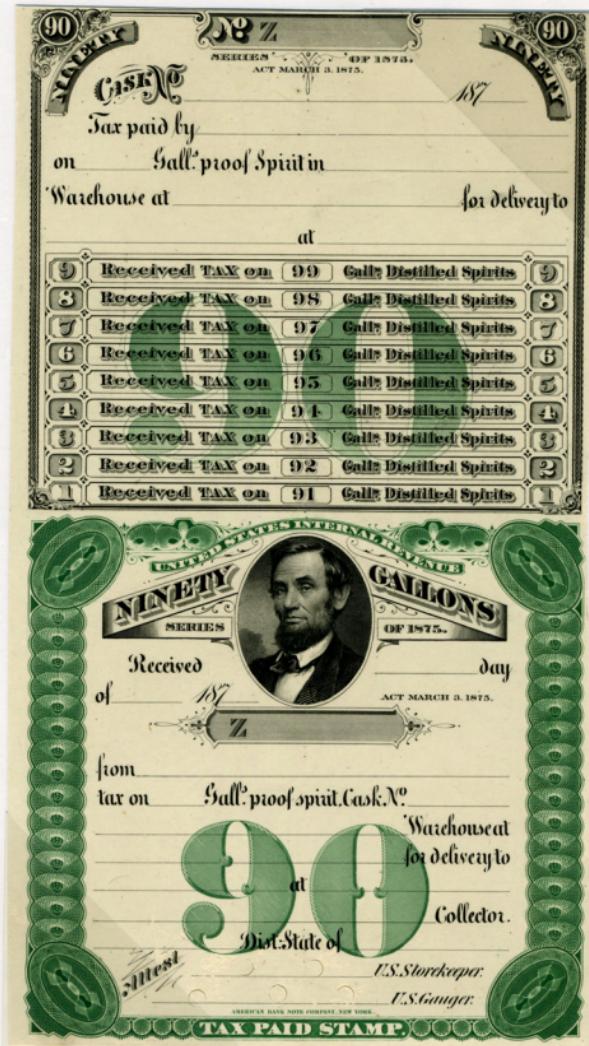
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1875
80 Gallon

Plate Proof



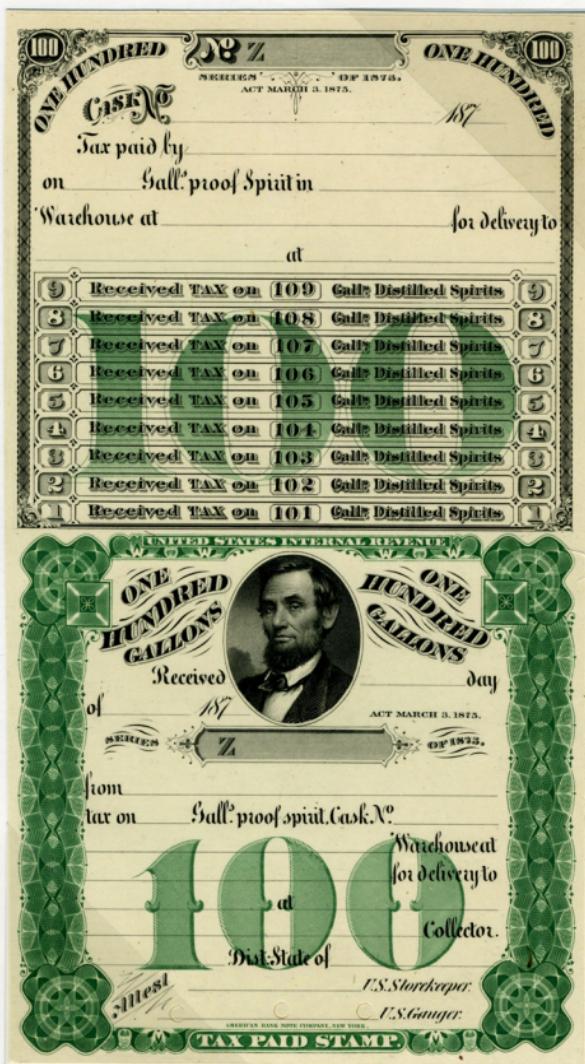
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1875
90 Gallon

Plate Proof



**AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1875
100 Gallon**

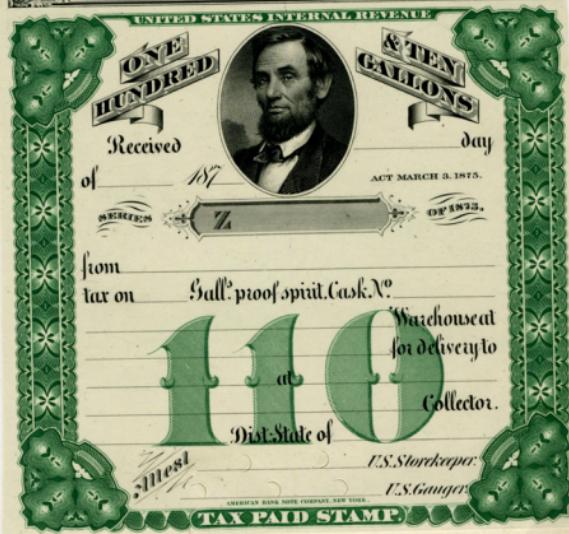
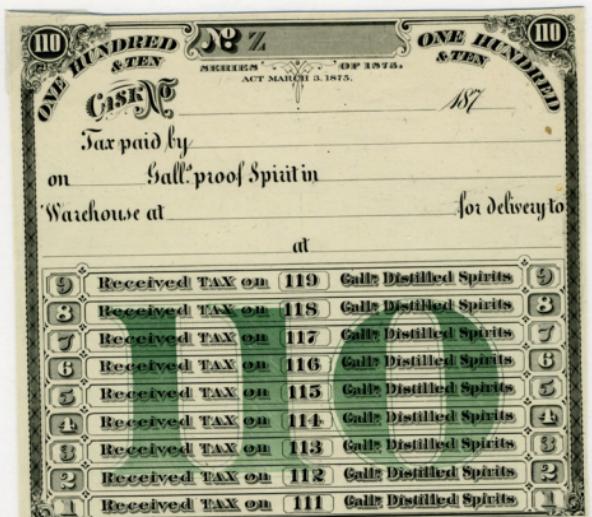
Plate Proof



AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1875

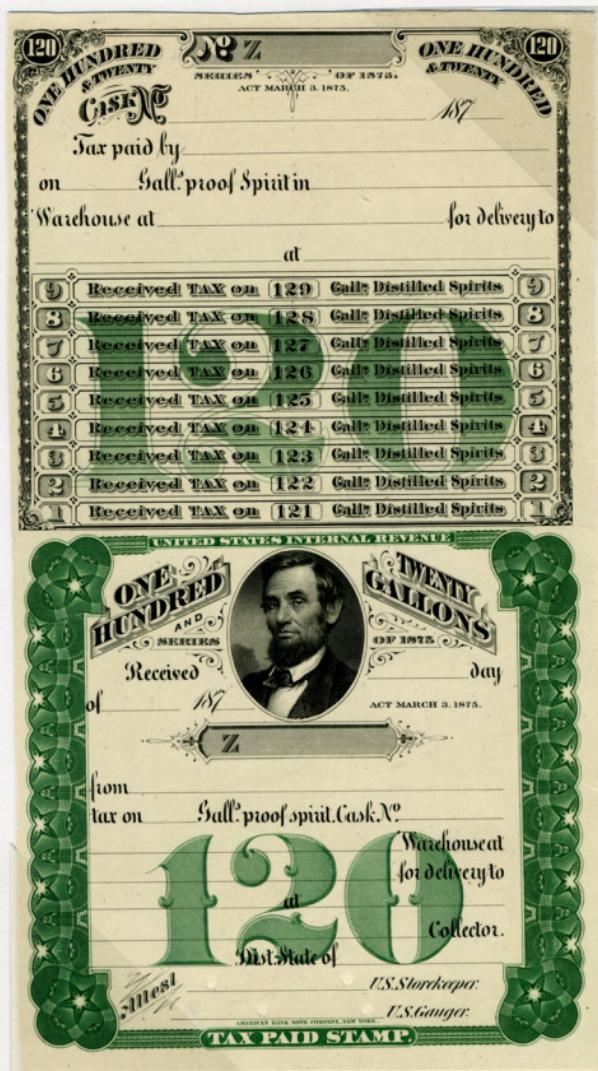
110 Gallon

Plate Proof



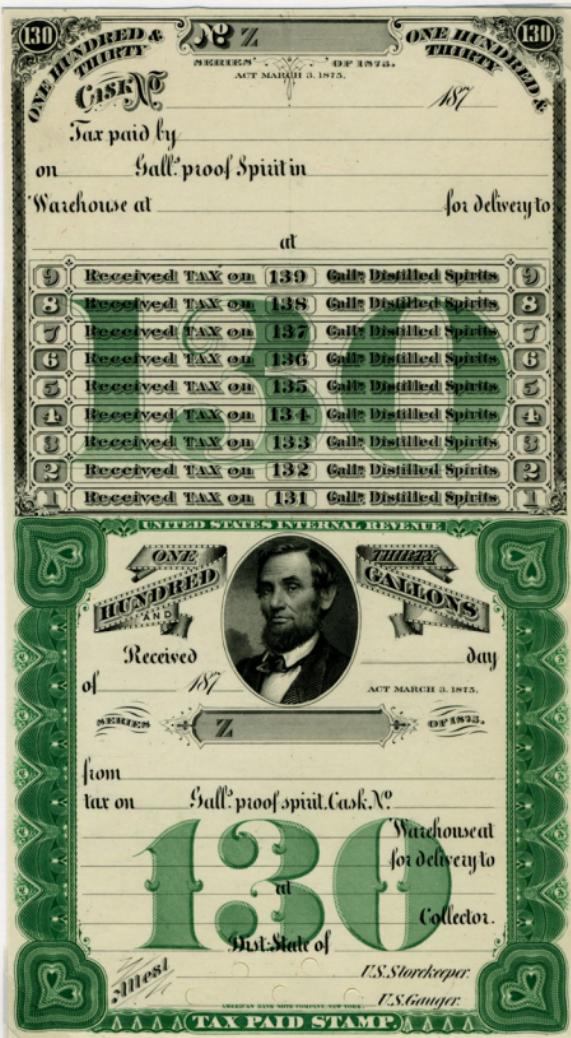
**AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1875
120 Gallon**

Plate Proof



**AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1875**

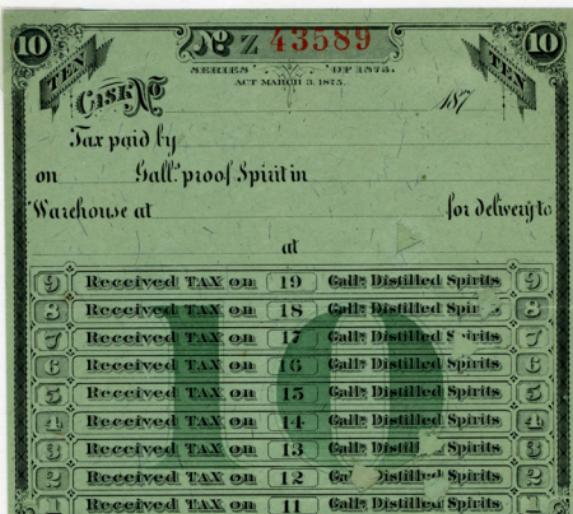
Plate Proof



The largest denomination distilled spirits taxpaid stamps that were issued in the nineteenth century was 130 gallons.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS 10 GALLONS — SERIES OF 1875

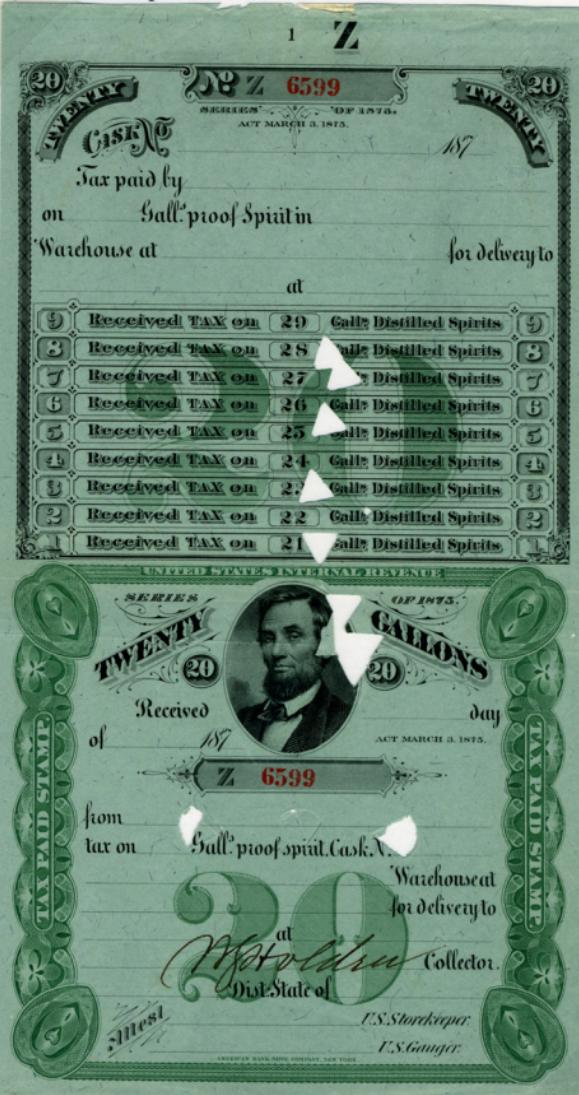
Issued Stamp



The law governing the taxation of distilled spirits specified a minimum size cask of 20 gallons, but permitted the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to issue regulations for smaller size casks for fruit brandies. Special distilled spirits tax paid stamps were issued in a 10 gallon denomination for brandy.

**AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1875
20 Gallon**

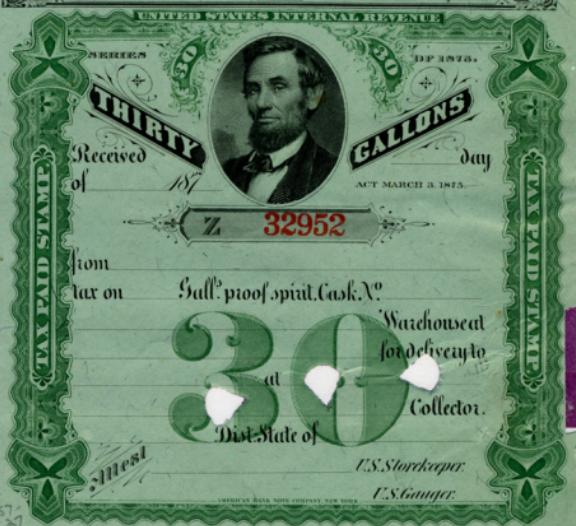
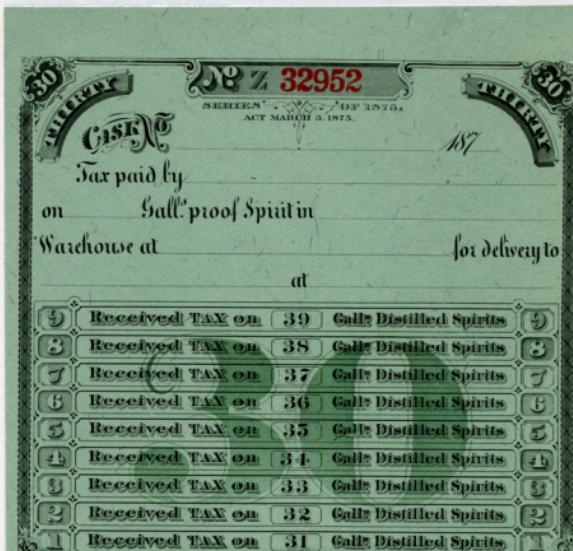
Issued Stamp



This stamp was signed by the district collector in preparation for use by the storekeeper-guager in a distillery. It remained unused and returned to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, where it was defaced with the pie-shaped cutouts. In the early 1890's these defaced stamps were sold to the famous Trenton, NJ stamp dealer E.B. Sterling.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
 DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1875
 30 Gallon

Issued Stamp



Note the purple backing paper sticking out from the right side. This innovation had been introduced to facilitate the removal of the portion of the taxpaid stamp with the serial number when it was broken up into smaller size packages by a rectifier or a wholesale liquor dealer. The removed portion was attached to a government form and the requisite rectified spirits or wholesale liquor dealer stamps were issued (their serial numbers were recorded on the government form).

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1875
40 Gallon

Issued Stamp



AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1875
50 Gallon

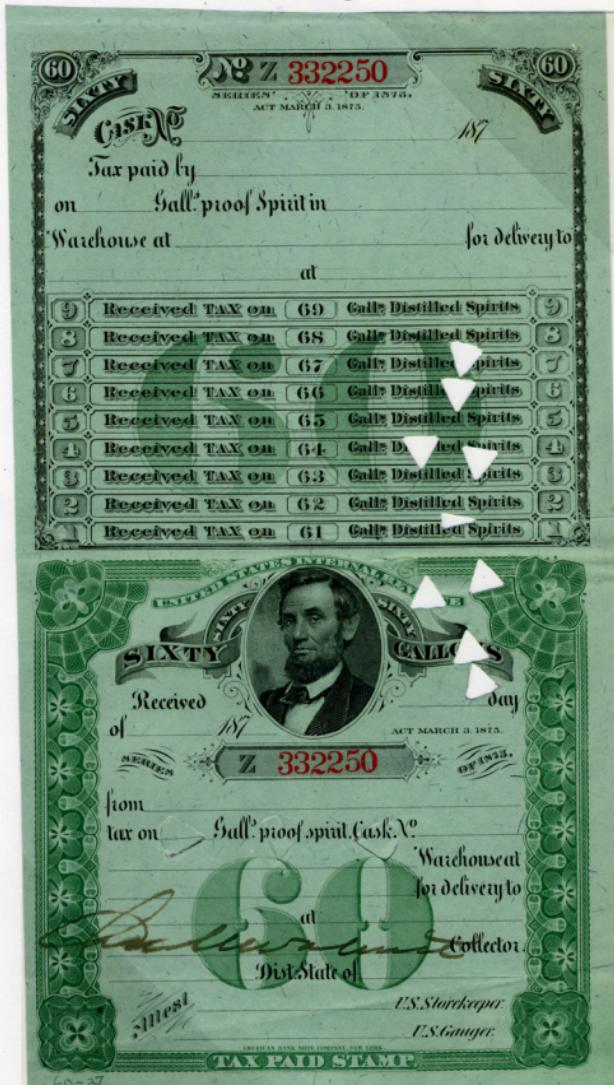
Issued Stamp



This stamp mistakenly was filled out for 42 gallons. When the storekeeper-guager realized the mistake the stamp was reattached to the stub and returned for destruction. The stamp was defaced by Internal Revenue and later became part of the defaced hoard that was sold to E.B. Sterling.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DISTILLED SPIRITS — SERIES OF 1875
60 Gallon

Issued Stamp



BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
ESSAY OF LINCOLN VIGNETTE



This large die essay is based on a Matthew Brady photograph of Lincoln. The india on card essay is an engraver's stock proof (number 685744A) and is signed on the back.

This vignette was used on the Series of 1915 \$60 documentary stamp.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
DOCUMENTARY — SERIES OF 1915



Documentary taxes were assessed on many types of financial transactions beginning December 1, 1914. The \$60 denomination, featuring the head of Lincoln, was not issued until 1915 and is so designated "Series of 1915" in the design.

The stamps were issued in panes of four with stubs and bound into booklets with a face value of \$2400 (10 panes of 4 stamps each).

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
DOCUMENTARY — ISSUE OF 1918

Type 1 Serial
(fat, blunt)



Type 1 Serial



16274



16275



16276



Type 2 Serial
(medium, with balls and points)



Type 3 Serial
(thin, with balls and points)



When the documentary tax laws were re-enacted as part of the War Revenue Act of 1918, a new \$60 stamp, without the series designation was issued in panes of four with stubs and bound into booklets with a face value of \$2,400 (ten panes of four stamps each).

Three types of serial numbers were used over the 22 years that these stamps were in service. The type 2 serials were used in the 1920s and again in the final years.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
DOCUMENTARY -- SERIES OF 1940 PROVISIONAL

“Series of 1940”
Green Handstamp



Blue Handstamp

Mint

Used



Not Previously Reported Mint

Tall Black Two-line Handstamp



One Recorded Copy

In 1940 Internal Revenue decided that the stamps it issued for the various documentary taxes would only be valid for two calendar years. The first issued were handstamped provisionals.

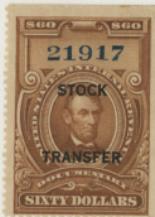
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
STOCK TRANSFER — SERIES OF 1918 PROVISIONAL

Overprinted "Stock Transfer"

Type 1 Serial
mint and used



Type 2 Serial
mint



The tax on stock transfers was enacted as part of the War Revenue Act of 1918. These stamps were used only on transactions executed on the stock exchanges. If shares of stock were sold privately, the general documentary stamps were to be used. Similar to the documentary issue, the stock transfer stamps were issued in panes of four with stubs and bound into booklets with a face value of \$2,400 (ten panes of four stamps each).

Like the future delivery stamps, the Bureau continued to produce these overprinted provisional stamps. Finally in 1940, a permanent design replaced the provisionals.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
STOCK TRANSFER — SERIES OF 1940 PROVISIONAL

Handstamped in blue
"Stock Transfer"

Type 3 serial



In 1940 Internal Revenue decided that the stamps it issued for the various documentary taxes, including stock transfers, would only be valid for two calendar years. The first series 1940 stamps were handstamped provisionals.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
SILVER TAX — SERIES OF 1934 BUREAU PROVISIONAL

Overprinted “Silver Tax”

Serial Number “00000”
Handstamped “Specimen”



This very unusual example has both the handstamp “Specimen” ad the perforated initials spelling out the first four letters of “Specimen”.

Issue Stamp
used



The Silver Purchase Act of 1934 was one of the emergency measures of the Great Depression. To discourage speculation in silver, a 50% tax on the net profit from the sale of silver bullion was imposed.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
SILVER TAX — SERIES OF 1934 BUREAU PROVISIONAL ON DOCUMENT



This unusual usage on September 11, 1936 in the Second District of New York (Manhattan) pays the tax with one of each of the available denominations of provisional silver tax stamps.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
SILVER TAX — SERIES OF 1940 HANDSTAMPED PROVISIONAL

Handstamped in blue
"Series of 1940"



As previously seen with the general documentary and stock transfer stamps, Internal Revenue began to limit the validity of the stamps for a two-year period. The first stamps issued under this change in policy were handstamped provisionals created in the local district collector's office.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
FUTURE DELIVERY — SERIES OF 1918 PROVISIONAL

Overprinted "Future Delivery"

Type 1 Serial



Serial
U (dstamp cancels)



Type 3 Serial
mint



Type 3 Serial



Future delivery refers to contracts to purchase agricultural products (cotton, wheat, etc.) or natural resources (gold, silver, platinum, etc.) for delivery at some future date and executed on the nation's commodity exchanges. Congress separated these future delivery contracts from other taxable financial transactions. The reason for separate stamps was to keep track of how much revenue was generated from this tax.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing never issued a permanent set of stamps for future delivery, but relied upon overprinted documentary stamps until 1937, when separate future delivery stamps ceased being used.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
FUTURE DELIVERY — IMPERFORATE HORIZONTALLY

Overprinted
"Future Delivery"

Imperforate between



Only recorded copy

To date this is the only reported pair of the future delivery stamp not perforated horizontally.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
FUTURE DELIVERY — CONVERSION OF A SILVER TAX STAMP

Handstamped
"Future Delivery"



This usage in May 1937 predated the discontinuation of the future delivery stamps. This highly unusual provisional handstamp undoubtedly originated in a local district collector's office because of the unavailability of the required future delivery stamps. This same handstamp is also known on some of the small denomination documentary stamps. This most unusual provisional was first reported in Sloane's Column of February 3, 1945.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
WAR SAVINGS STAMP



Savings stamps have traditionally fallen between postage and revenue stamps. In the current understanding of revenue stamps, which includes both the traditional evidence that a tax has been paid and the broader sense of a receipt for a government credit, the savings stamps fall squarely in the revenue field.

This stamp was issued December 20, 1920 and could be exchanged later for U.S. Treasury War Certificates, Defense Bonds or War Bonds. The stamps were sold at a prorated increasing cost based on the redemption rate of the bonds for which these could be exchanged.