

“Andrew Jackson and the 2¢ Black Jacks”

The objective of this exhibit is to show many aspects of the subject of the Black Jack stamp, Andrew Jackson. The exhibit consists of 4 frames, the first of which shows Andrew Jackson related pieces and Black Jack stamps, including a few gem rarity pieces. Frame two examines plate numbers, two famous shifts, bisect usage and the start of examining domestic covers. Frame three continues review of domestic uses including some postal stationary, z-grills, railroad, advertising, selvaige margin stamped covers, valentines, and sanitary fairs. Frame four takes the subject abroad and examines foreign covers, a review of a Ship Bill of Sale, and concludes with a great political satire cover drawn by Thomas Nast and is known as the “Black John”.

When you are looking thru this exhibit, think about the fact that there were over 350,000,000 Black Jack stamps produced. Review and appreciate some of the rarities presented here today: 1 of 2. 1 of 5. 1 of 27. 1 of 41. Some truly magnificent pieces. Items bordered in **Red** are considered rare. Items **double bordered** in **Red** are truly masterpieces in the world of philately.

Outline

Frame 1

- Andrew Jackson Emphera
- Essays, Proofs, Specimens, & Trial Colors
- Stamp Varieties

Frame 2

- Plate numbers
- Printing & Paper Varieties
- Bisects
- Fancy Cancels
- First Class Postage
- Domestic Uses
- Pre-Cancels

Frame 3

- Registered
- “Z” Grills
- Selvege
- Forwarded Mail
- Railroad
- Sanitary Fair

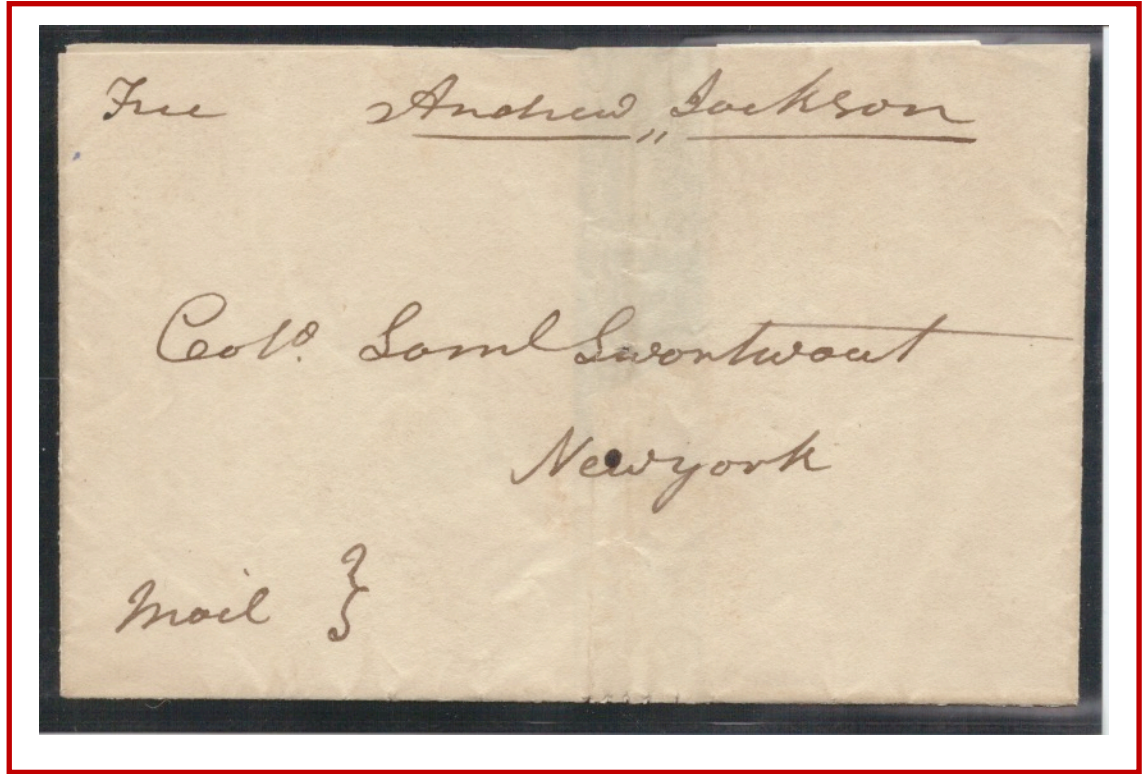
Frame 4

- Foreign Uses
- Bill of Sale
- “Black John”



Autographs and Quotes

Free frank "Free, Andrew Jackson" signature on folded cover addressed entirely in his hand to "Colo. Sml Swortwout, New York" and with "Mail" endorsement at lower left.



After supporting Jackson for the Presidency, Swortwout was rewarded with the position of Collector of the Port of New York. Later it was discovered that he had taken advantage of that situation to use public funds for personal speculation. It was alleged that Swortwout had embezzled \$1,225,705.69 and fled to England.



Civil War Patriotic Eagle illustrated (bronze & black) cover with Andrew Jackson quote.

Autographs

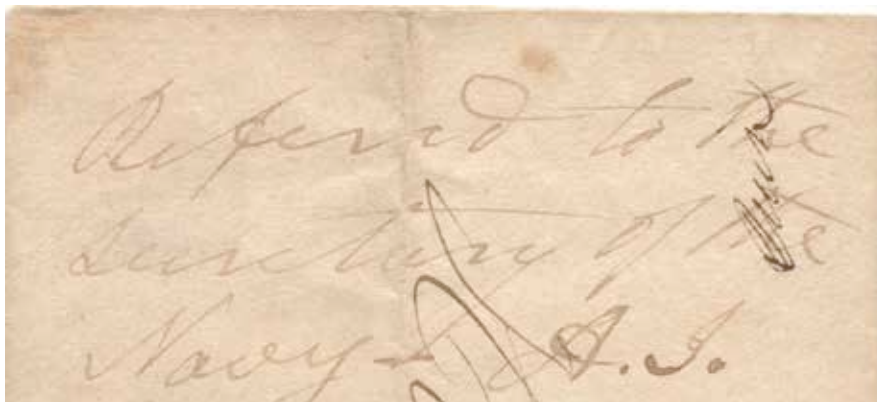
This letter addressed to “His Excellency Andrew Jackson”
“President of the U.S. of America, Washington D.C.”
October 4th, 1834



This letter recommends Marine Sergeant George H. Duhmmel to rank of 2nd lieutenant by 13 prominent and highly influential New York State Legislators and friends.

Forwarded by Andrew Jackson to the Secretary of the Navy and Attorney General.

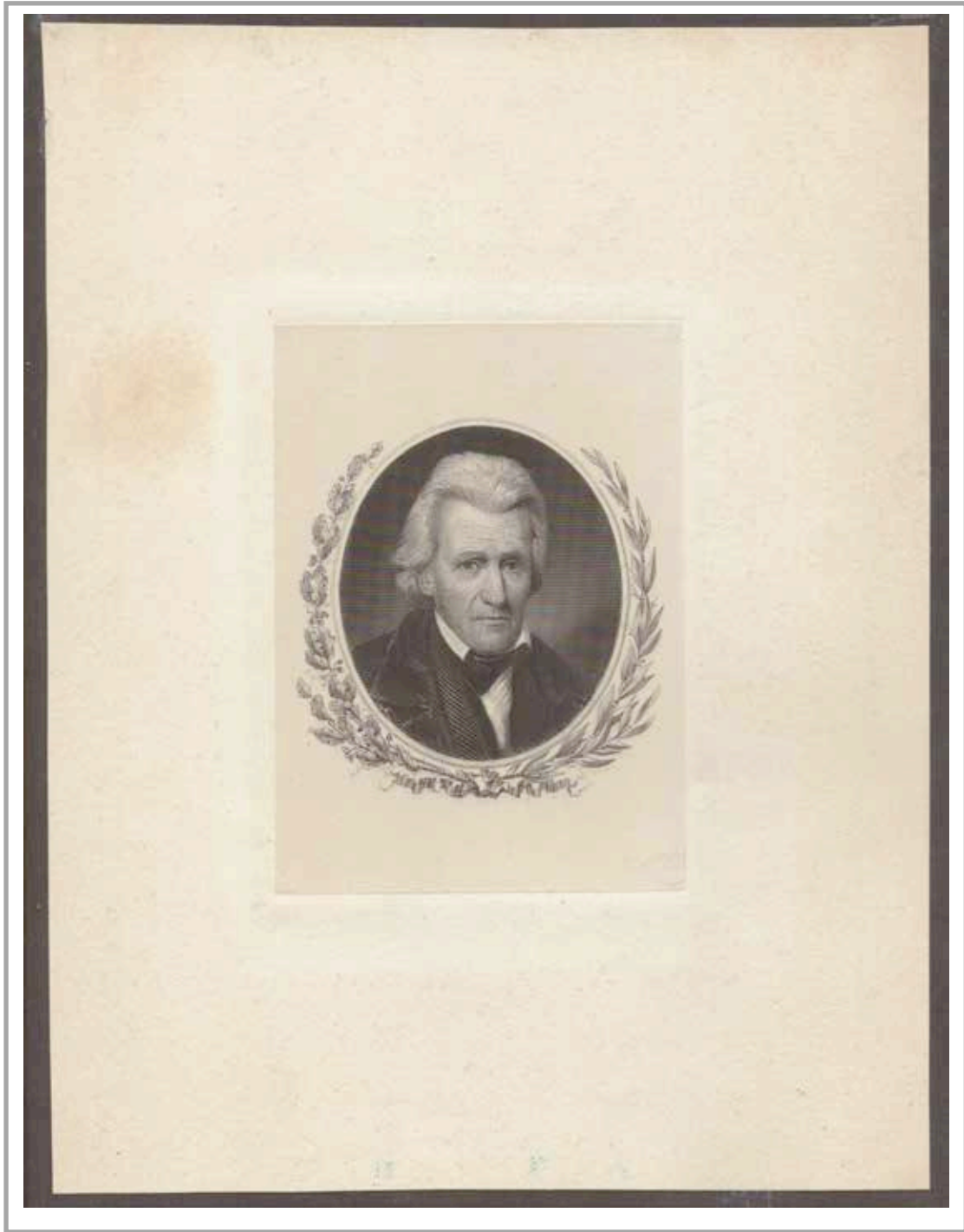
Autograph notation at left by Andrew Jackson.



Signed by:

- Richard Cromwell
- John G. Murphy
- David Anderson
- R.M. Vanderwheel
- John V.E. Vanderhoef
- Coe S. Downing
- William Rockwell
- Benjamin Ringgold
- John Laurence
- Xxx
- Aaron Morse
- James Gore King

Presidential Portrait



Large engraved oval portrait design with wreath border, on India mounted on large card.

This portrait of Andrew Jackson was painted on the day of his inauguration in 1829.

Essay

Francis patent on greenish wove paper.

Samuel Ward Francis of New York City was granted patent No. 48,389 dated June 27, 1865, for a process that involved “soaking the stamp paper with ferro-cyanide of potassium (before printing) and combine iron sulphate with the gum. Any attempt to wash the stamp would produce a stain of a deep blue color, which will permanently deface the stamp.”



Francis Patent Essay
Die I **
Plate 31

1867

This essay was Henry Loewenberg’s idea of a tamper proof stamp, any attempt at removal of the stamp from the envelope would leave the ink on the envelope. To achieve this the stamp was painted on onion skin paper (thin, transparent paper) and gum was applied on top of the printed ink.

He called his process 'Decalcomania'.

The National Bank Note Company was impressed with Loewenberg’s patent to the extent that they essayed it to the Post Office Department as a possibility for the prevention of reuse of stamps. It was essentially a decal that would destruct if one tried to remove it and reuse it. They are quite fragile and the design often flakes off the glassine type paper carrying the design.

Also known as Goldbeater’s Skin Paper.

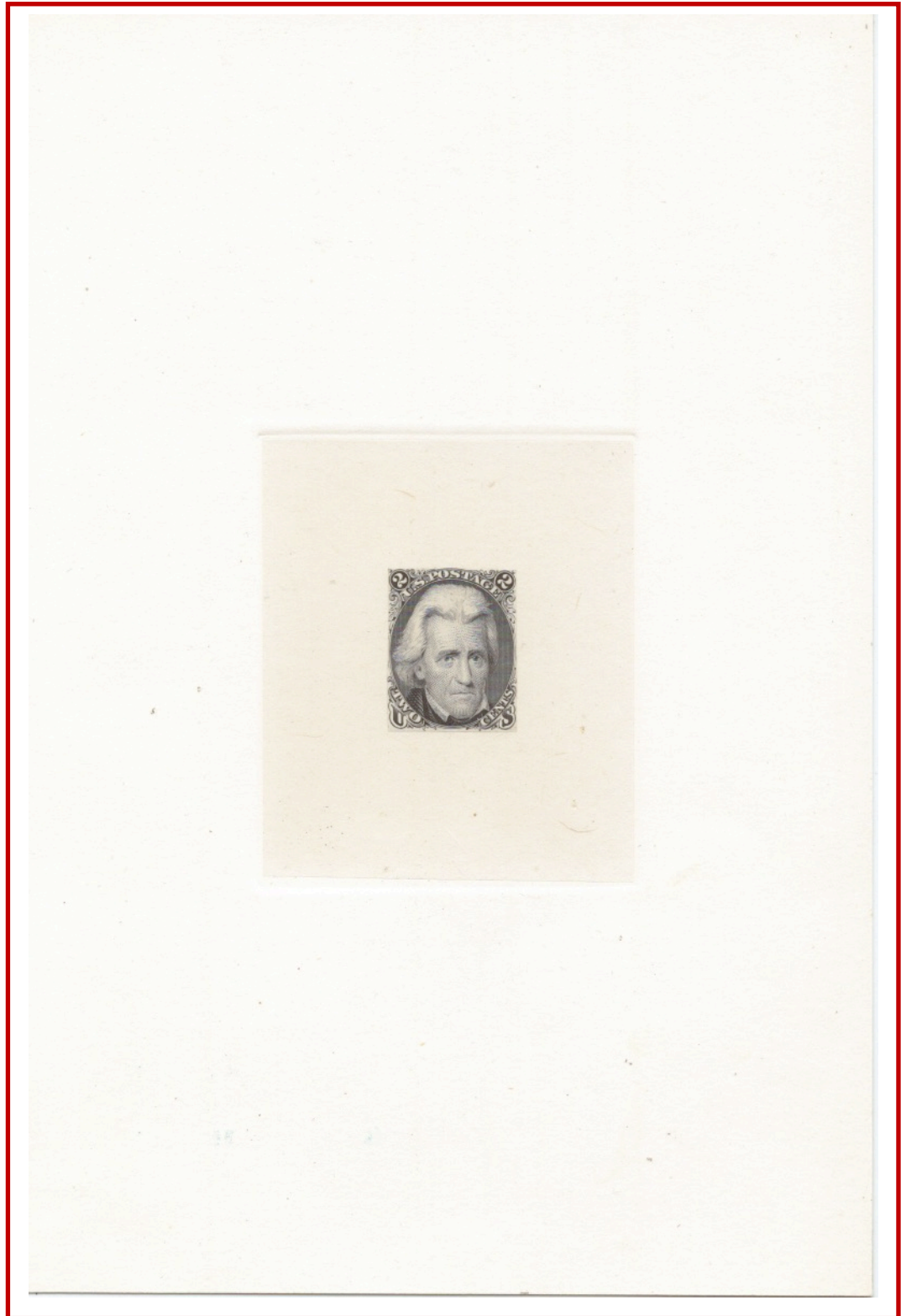


Loewenberg Decalcomania
Essay

Proofs

2¢ un-grilled, Die I, Hybrid Large Die Proof on India

On India paper cut to shape,
mounted on
larger piece of
India and die
sunk on 133 x
202mm card



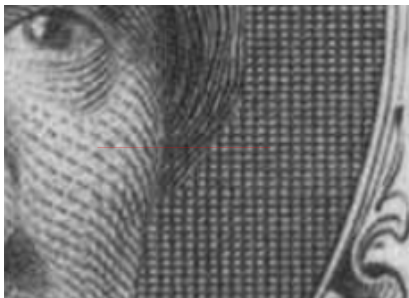
Ex. Finkelburg & Faust

Die I – no dots in upper left scroll
No dot (star) on right cheek



Plate Proof on India paper
Die I

Die II – 2-3 dots in upper left scroll
No dot (star) on right cheek



Roosevelt Proof
Star on cheek, Die
III
Only 1 of 85

Die III – 2-3 dots in upper left scroll
Dot (star) on right cheek

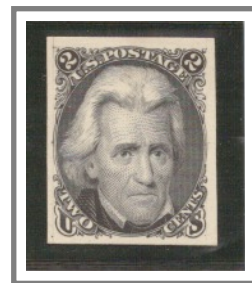
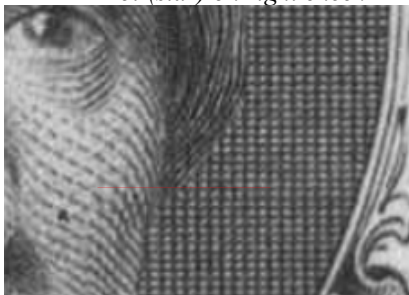


Plate Proof on
Cardboard
Die III **

Specimens

A specimen stamp is a postage stamp sent to postmasters and postal administrations so that they are able to identify valid stamps and to avoid forgeries. The usual method of invalidating the stamps is either overprinting in ink or perforating the word Specimen across the stamp.

There are five known versions of “Black Jack” specimen overprints. Three are displayed here:

- “Type A” overprint in Old English (12 mm long) in black.
- Vermilion “Type B” (15 mm long). Two variations of the Type “B” vermilion have been identified; one with a period at the end of “Specimen”, and one without the period.
- The third variety is the “Control” overprint, with the number “8901” in carmine.

The fourth variety is the double-lined overprint “Specimen”, which occurs only on the Large Die Proof on India paper salesman sample book, from the National Bank Note Company. Two variations of this overprint are known, one a Die I version, the other a Die II version.

There is a fifth version, that of a plate proof on card overprinted “SPECIMEN” in red (11 x 1.5 mm), as identified by Maryette Lane in her study of The Harry F. Allen Collection of Black Jacks.

The numbering system for the control stamps, overprinted on all denominations, was based on the digits 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 12, with four consecutive numbers being assigned to each denomination beginning with the high value; thus, ninety-cent (1234); thirty-cent (2345), twenty-four cent (3456), and so on down to the two-cent Black Jack which was given the number 8901.

The stamps were overprinted as part of an experiment to estimate the potential cost of large-scale overprinting. They were imprinted in late 1865 to early 1866. They were not hand stamped; the numbers were clearly imprinted by a mechanical press.

No used copies exist.



Specimen Overprint
Type “A”
1 of 2

*Ex. Metzger
& Faust*



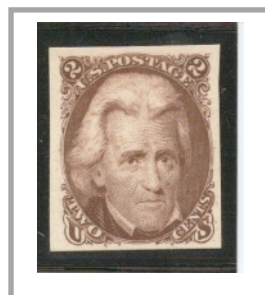
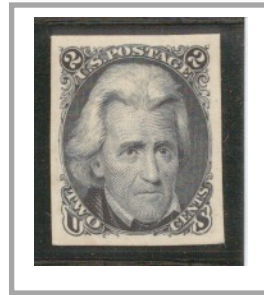
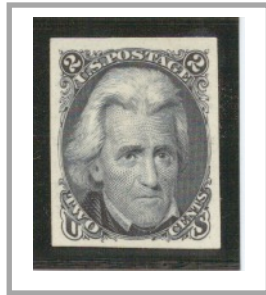
Specimen Overprint
Type “B”
1 of 1306



Control Number Overprint
“8901”
Die 1
1 of 41

Trial Colors

2¢ Black Jack, Die II, Atlanta Trial Color Plate Proofs on Card
Complete Set, each color represents 1 of 50



Ex. Faust

The Atlanta trial color plate proofs on card were prepared for display at the 1881 International Cotton Exposition in Atlanta. Only one sheet of 50 in each color was printed. The sheets were somehow acquired by James A. Petrie of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, at the close of the exposition. Petrie claimed that he rescued the proofs just before they were to be burned. They were cut up into one set of blocks of eight, two sets of blocks of four, pairs and singles.

1863 Black Jack Issues



Mint **



Used **



Centered **



Jumbo **



Rosette – Eight Segments



Green



“OK” fancy
cancel
Ex. Faust



with margin



Red



Honolulu, Hawaii date stamp
Ex. Faust



Blue



Red
“Supplemental Mail”



Paper and Printing Varieties



Double
LL "T"
outer shell



Pre-printing
Paper fold

Laid Paper

The 2¢ Black Jack on laid paper is one of the rarest production varieties (as opposed to a plate variety).



1 of 5
Ex. Faust

This example is #5 in the Siegel Census of Laid Paper.



Stitch Watermark
Ex. Allen



Layout lines
Ex. Metzger

1867 Blackjack Grilled Varieties

Charles F. Steel, a supervisor at the National Bank Note Co., patented a machine that embossed a grill onto a stamp, making it difficult to remove from an envelope.

The purpose of grilling stamps was to break the fiber of the stamp paper so that when a cancel was applied the ink would soak into the paper and make washing the cancel off much more difficult. A grill is essentially an embossment of the stamp paper, in the form of a very small “waffle” pattern. The first grill employed, was the A grill, a grill that covered the whole of the stamp, it was soon discovered that this destroyed the structural integrity of the stamp, with Postal Clerks complaining that when separating stamps, they would tear through the stamp itself. Black Jacks had four grills applied, “D”, “Z”, “E”, and “F”.



“D” Grill **
200,000 issued
12 x 14mm



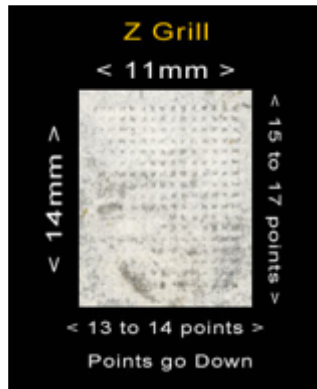
“Z” Grill **
500,000 issued
11 x 14mm



“E” Grill **
25m issued
11 x 13mm



“F” Grill **
50m issued
9 x 13mm



“Z” Grill
Red Cancel



“E” Grill
Radial Cork
Cancel



“F” Grill
Jumbo



“F” Grill
Off center

The stamps of the re-issue of the 1861 series are rare. The 2¢ re-Issue was printed in 1875 from a new plate and Die III of 100 subjects, compared to the original plate of 200 in two panes. 10,000 stamps were printed (100 impressions). Only 979 of the 2¢ were sold; the remaining 9,021 were destroyed on July 16, 1884. The 2¢ plate can be easily identified by a spot on the left cheek (right side) and printed on hard white paper.

When separated from the sheet they were often scissor cut. These stamps are on hard white paper and perforated. Forgers will often take proofs of this series and perforate them to give the stamp a higher value.

Unused **

Quantity Issued: 1 of 979 issued



Used **

Quantity documented (Siegel Census): 1 of 27 used



The used #103 stamp above with a faint grid cancel has been submitted to the Siegel Census as #27 and has recently been certified (2017) by the Philatelic Foundation as genuine (#543134). APS certified in 2006 (#169852).

Black Jack Multiples



“E” Grill



“E” Grill ** *Ex. Ishiwawa and Faust*

“F” Grill





Block of 10



Block of 12 **

“F” Grill
Block of 15 **



Black Jack Margins



“F” Grill



Imprints and Plate Numbers

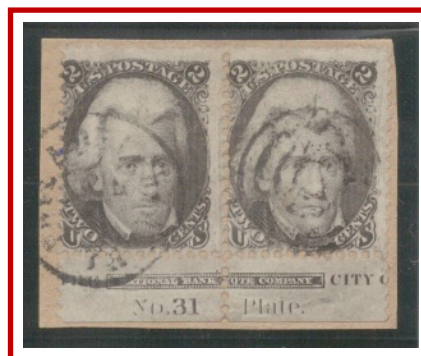
The 2¢ Black Jack in issued form is recorded from only seven plates, numbered 28, 29, 30, 31, 50, 51 and 53 (Plate 57 is recorded in proof form). Below are examples from Plates 29, 30, 31, 50 and 53.



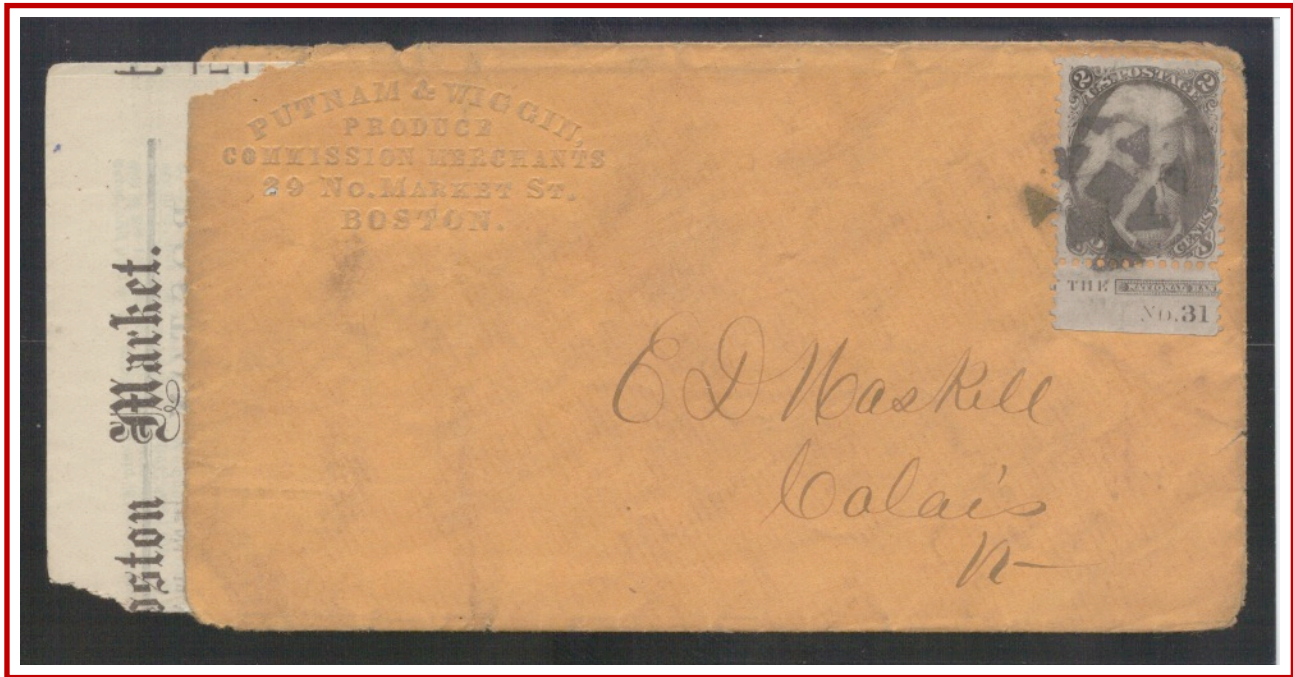
Bottom imprint and Plate no. 29 full strip **
Chapin census records only three full plate number 29
Ex. Sevenoaks and Wingate



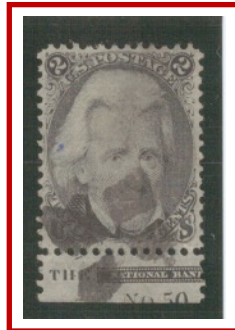
Bottom part imprint and Plate no. 30
"F" Grill



Bottom part imprint and Plate no. 31 selvage, tied to small piece by Philadelphia duplex cancel
Ex. Metzger and Faust



Bottom part imprint and Plate no. 31 selvage, scarce plate no. on cover
Ex. Allen, Metzger and Faust



Bottom part imprint and Plate no. 50 selvage, circle of diamonds fancy cancel
Ex. Metzger and Faust



“F” grill bottom imprint and Plate no. 53 full strip
Chapin census records only one full plate number 53
Ex. Rorke and Faust

Printing Varieties and Shifts

The "Atherton" Shift

2¢ and 1861 1¢ from Raymond, Ohio to Woodstock, VT **
November 26, 186x



Major double transfer of Top Left Corner "2" and "U.S. Postage"

1 of 3 and 1 of 15 overall*

Ex. Russo, Col. McClellan, Rorke and Faust



According to the Allen book, the Atherton shift got its name from Stanley B. Ashbrook, who first discovered it in the summer of 1923 in the collection of H. P. Atherton. Concerning this double transfer, Mr. Ashbrook wrote: "Here we have one of the most remarkable double transfers on U. S. stamps that I have ever seen. I have for years classed the One Cent 1851, Type II, 89R2, as the No. 1 among remarkable examples of this variety and in my opinion this 2c Black Jack could well rank as No. 2. Perhaps some would even rank it equal to the 1c..." He stated further that it was his opinion, supported by other authorities whom he had consulted, that the variety must surely have come from an early or first condition of one of the plates, and that later it had been burnished out and a fresh entry made. The fact that every line in the Atherton Shift "is razor sharp" led him to conclude that the plate from which it came was very new.

* I have completed a Census of the Atherton shift and have identified 15 unique examples of this magnificent stamp. Submitted to Siegel for inclusion in their Census.

The "Preston" Shift

2¢ pair local use, New York, NY**
 April 25th, 1867



1 of ~10, unique and finest example known

Ex. Allen, Lane page 87, Metzger & Faust

Positions 81/91R30, vertical pair, the top stamp showing doubling along the entire right side, especially in the numeral "2" and the acanthus leaf below and in "Cents", natural straight edge at left as usual, tied by blue Checkerboard fancy cancel and "New-York City 25 Apr." duplex datestamp to local address, 1867 receipt docketing at left.



This cover resided in the Allen collection with the double transfer going unnoticed. Per Matthew Bennett, *"This ex Allen cover languished in that collection, being identified as an ordinary stamp. Mr. Metzger, who scrutinized and researched every single stamp and cover added to his collection, observed the pair to be straight edge at left. Note, the Preston Shift comes only from the left side margin of the right pane of 100. Metzger nonchalantly checks each stamp for a double transfer. Upon finding the distinct doubling that is characteristic of the Preston shift, his nonchalance quickly evaporated."*



Early Usage

Earliest Use

July 2nd, 1863 **



Used on the **second day** of the Black Jack issue

Earliest Drop Rate Use

2¢ local use, Philadelphia, PA

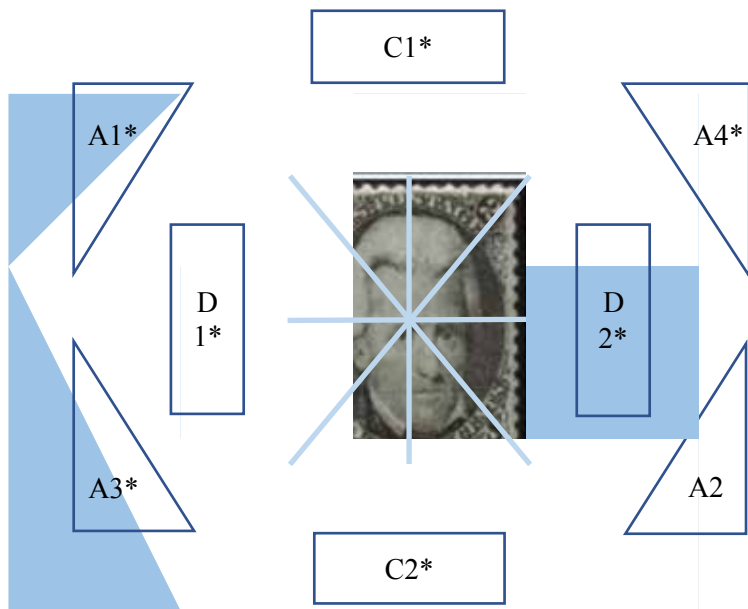
July 13nd, 1863 **



"Philadelphia Pa. Jul. 13, 1863" circular datestamp. the earliest recorded drop-rate use of the Black Jack

The Bisects

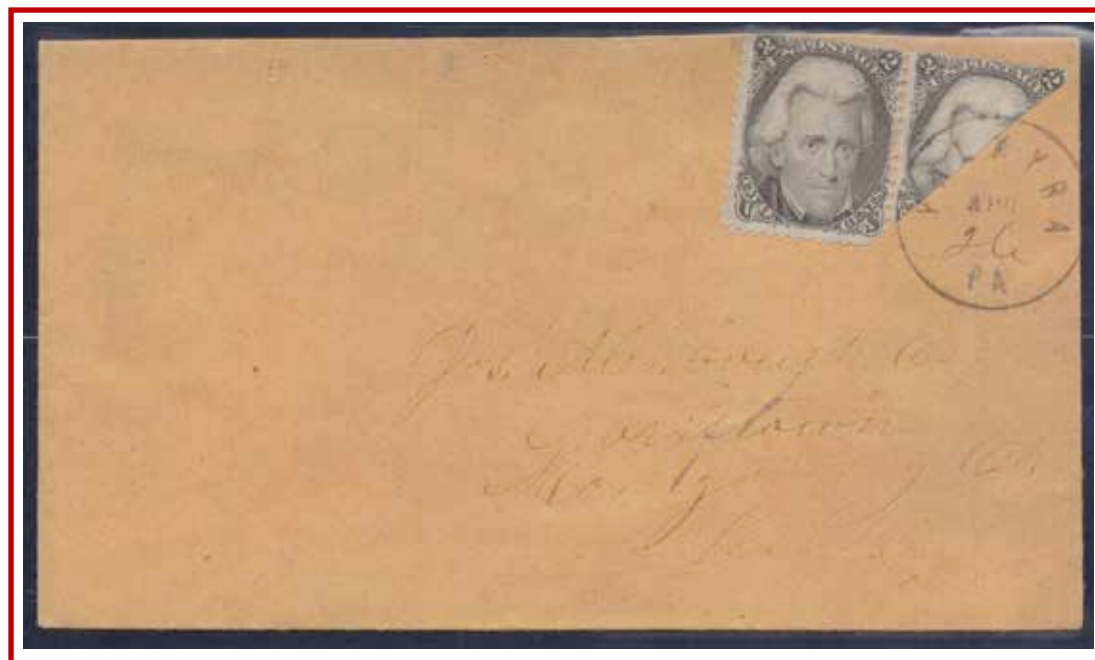
The Postal Act of March 3, 1863 created the need for a two-cent stamp, thus the Black Jack, and at the same time also established the uniform rate for ½ ounce domestic letters at three cents. Distance was no longer a factor. Although never authorized by the Post Office Department, the Black Jack “Bisect”, a sought-after first class cover by collectors, came into use to pay first class postage. The most common use of the rare bisected Black Jack is with the entire Black Jack to make up the three-cent rate. A less common rarity is that of a bisected Black Jack alone to pay one-cent postage.



The 1873 edition of Postal Laws and Regulations, Section 402, specifically made a provision forbidding fractional postage stamps.

* denotes in exhibit

2¢ Bisect from Palmyra, PA to Norristown, PA **
April 26th, 186x



Horizontal pair,
upper left
diagonal bisect,
right stamp
bisected to pay
3¢ domestic
rate.

*Ex. Allen,
Lane
Figure 26*

2¢ Bisect with an indistinct town in PA marking to Huntington, PA **



Vertical pair with lower left diagonal bisect

2¢ Bisect from Benvenue, PA to Harrisburg, PA **
December 21, 1869



Horizontal pair with upper right diagonal bisect. Pen Cancelled not tied to cover, but certified genuine.

Ex. Cole

2¢ Bisect from Mifflinburg, PA **
August 31st, 1864



Two singles, with the left stamp bearing a left vertical bisect. With enclosure.

2¢ Bisect from SO. Bombay, NY with manuscript postmark **
March 16th, 186x



Two singles, with the right stamp bearing a right vertical bisect.

2¢ Bisect horizontal pair from Lebanon, Mo. to St. Joseph's Mo.
January 12th, 1868



Signed in pencil "Guaranteed, J.M. Bartels, Feb 24th, 1930" on reverse

Single Bisect "E" grill die II to & from Greenwich, CT. **
Horizontal Half Used as 1¢
January 7th, 1869



Bottom half, tied by quartered cork cancel with "Greenwich Ct. Jan." circular datestamp on unsealed drop cover, Greenwich & Rye Steamboat Company annual meeting announcement enclosure dated Jan. 4, 1869

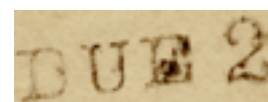
Ex. Col. McClellan & Faust

Rejected bisect pair from State Line, MA to Floyd, NY **
September 3rd, 186x



Horizontal Pair with right stamp bearing a left vertical bisect. "DUE 2" has been stamped for non-recognition of bisect, double the amount due.

Ex. Mackey



Fake 2¢ Bisect fr
Baltimore, MD
Bristol, RI
June 22nd, 186x



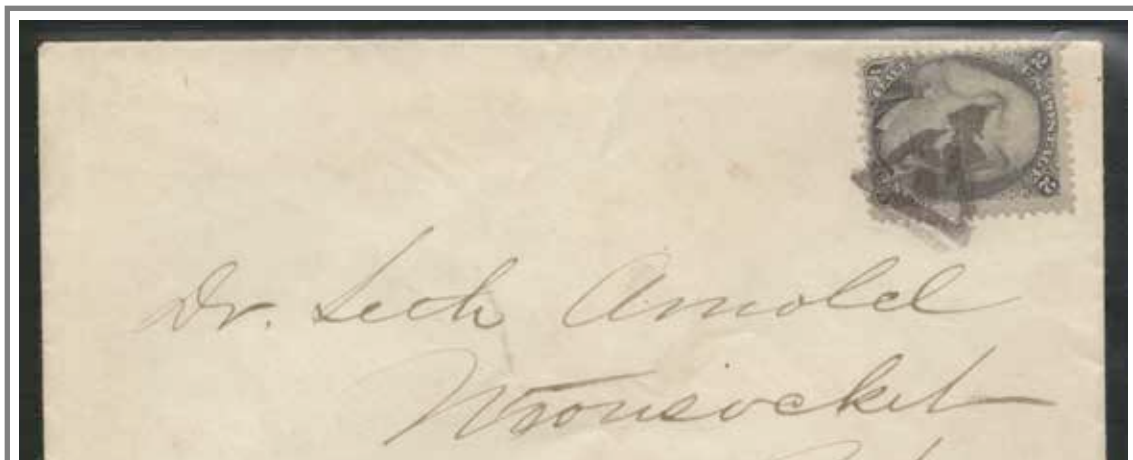
Bisect horizontal pair from PA to Gettysburg, PA **

July 30th, 186x

Vertical bisect used as 1¢ as part of the 3¢ rate on cover.
PFC has declined opinion on bisect.

Fancy Cancels on Cover

2¢ from Bristol, RI to Woonsocket, RI
February 20, 1865



Bold geometric triangle fancy cancel on unsealed cover.



Cover from Buffalo, NY to Williams College, MA

July 31, 1865



2¢ with bold Patent Cancel



Small Anvil fancy cancel (Skinner-Eno PO-Wt 14)



Ex. Faust



2¢ local use, Slatersville, RI
January 22nd, 186x

2¢ local use, New York City, NY
 March 17, 1867 (St. Patrick's Day)



Red date stamp and red checkerboard cancel

Buffalo Patent Cancel (OAX WT 349)

Ex. Allen, Lane figure 35, Faust



2¢ and 1861 3¢ used to pay domestic ship mail rate of 6¢. An oversight was made and 5¢ was allowed, thus not "DUE 1¢" imposed.

With enclosure.

2¢ local use, San Francisco, CA

January 16, 18xx

Black San Francisco, CAL. date - stamp and black evergreen tree handstamp



the dominant device style in the late 1860's and through the 1870's. Circle width: 23.5mm; Colors: black, red. This date stamp was used March 4, 1866 to August 15, 1870.

First Class Double Rate Postage

2¢ making up 6¢ rate from Roxbury, PA to Cumberland, PA **
Aug 12th, 1865



Horizontal strip of three, each struck by "Paid 3" handstamp, with Roxbury PA strike alongside

2¢ double rate cover from **Johnson Ranch, CA** to Barnesville Ohio
Feb 5th, 18xx



Rare west coast use of the Black Jack and an uncommon late usage of this style Collin marking. Sutter County office opened in 1853 and became Wheatland in 1866.

*Ex. Jessup, Allen,
Lane figure 30,
Metzger*

Note the wide spacing between the P and A in the PAID handstamp. Horizontal strip of three, canceled by two strikes of "Paid" handstamp, with "Johnson Ranch Cal. Feb. 5" double line Collin postmark, S/R 7

Domestic Covers

2¢ on Patriotic cover local use, Providence, RI
March 11th, 1865



The author of this cover is Colonel George W. Hallett, who led the First Battalion of the First New England Cavalry (later named First Rhode Island Cavalry)

Camp Hallett (1861) was named after the colonel. It served as a Civil War training camp.

Blue and red waving flag Patriotic cover, addressed locally. 1865 docketing at left. Cover is tied by "Providence, R.I." double-circle date stamp and duplex target.
Ex. Murrows and Flannery Jr.

2¢ from Cumberland, ME to Baldwin, ME
March 1st, 1866



Horace I. Gray is the postmaster responsible for the Cumberland Me. town **pre-cancel postmark**. The cover here is a later usage of a Gray ad cover without the town postmark pre-cancel.

Cover canceled by manuscript "1866" year date cancel on **Horace I. Gray**, Card & Job Printer corner card cover to Baldwin, Maine, with 1866 Maine Board of Selectman preprinted address panel, original unused printed order form for various stationery items.

Pre-Canceled

2¢ from Rochester, NY to Prospect, Ohio



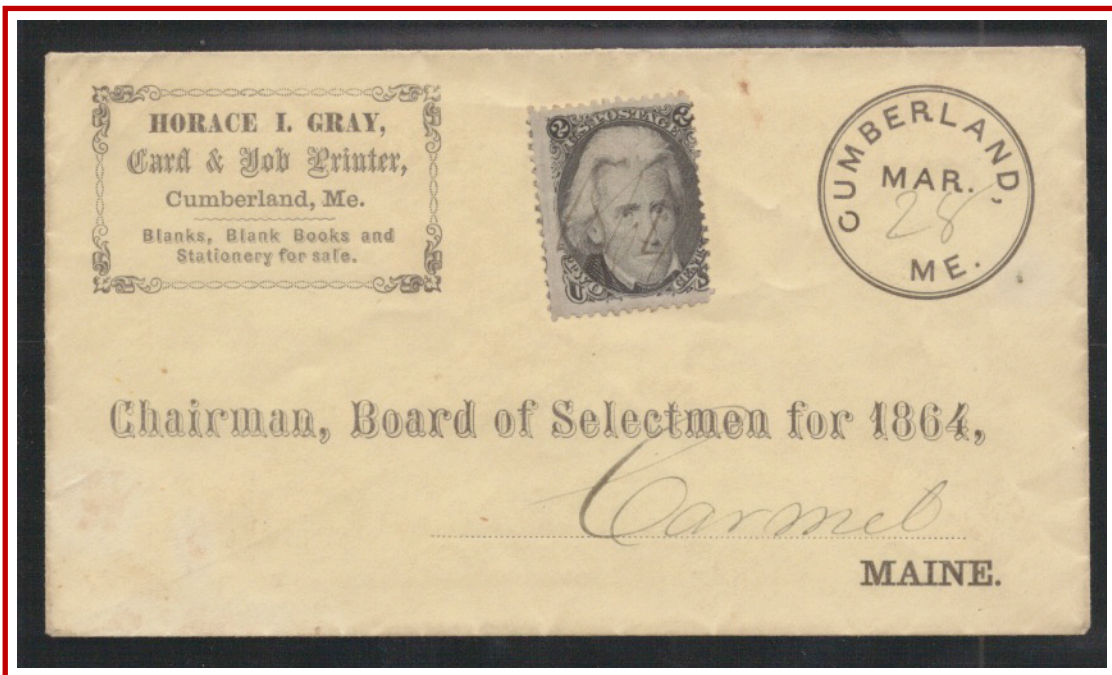
This cover was sold as a fancy cancel on eBay in 2007 for \$18.

Ex. Faust

Three strikes of clear Rochester double-circle precancel handstamp, affixed to unsealed red James Vick Flower and Vegetable Seeds illustrated corner card cover. The stamps in Rochester were cancelled in full panes by the Rochester double-circle postmark (dateless), then separated, very few are known.

Rochester, NY still has two streets in the Park Avenue area called Vick Park A and Vick Park B.

2¢ from Cumberland, ME to Carmel, ME
March 28th, 1864



Ex. Allen, Lane, figure 44, ex. Faust

Left is the widely known Cumberland, ME, precancel used by Horace I. Gray, printer. There are five known Dow types. Only this type, Dow Type 5, the double circle, has been used with the Black Jack. The postmark was printed at the same time as the corner card. Only the day of month needed to be added, and the year in manuscript, served as the stamp cancel.

Domestic 3¢ Rates

2¢ with 1861 1¢ from Toledo OH to Summit County, OH
October 24th, 1864

4 ring bullseye
cancel in green
with double ring
date stamp also
in green.

With enclosure



2¢ with 1870 1¢
no grill
ultramarine from
Labenon, BT to
South Scituate,
RI

January 3rd, 1870



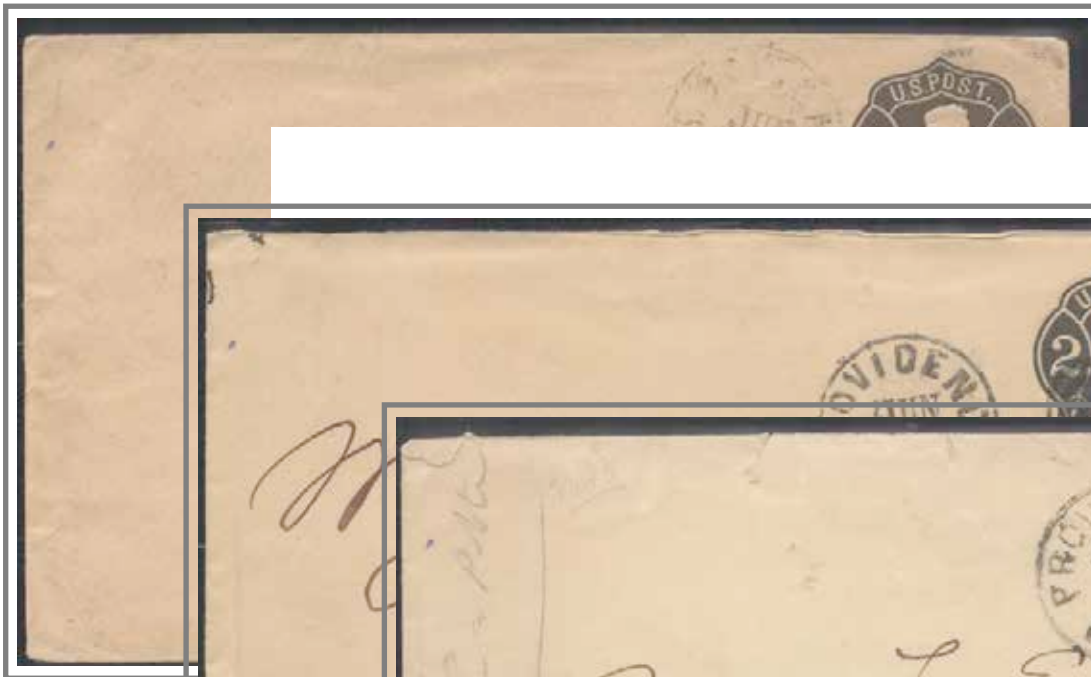
2¢ with 1861 1¢ from August, ME to Fryeburg, ME
February 22nd, 1864



Official State of
Maine Senate
Chamber
illustrated cover.

Postal Stationery

2¢ postal stationery with 1¢ F-grill from New York, NY to Baltimore MD
August 5th, 186x



Registered Domestic Covers

2¢ and 3¢ rose, F. grill, strip of three, pair and single on **Registered** cover
from Ada, OH to Belleville, OH
June 27th, 1867



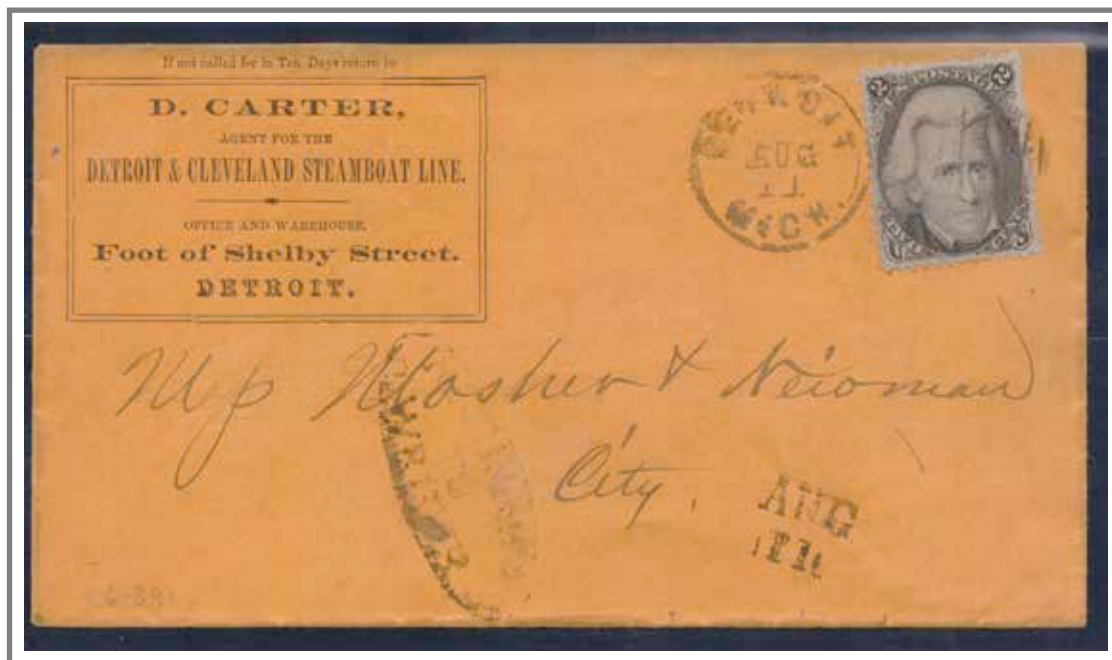
Cover tied by target cancels on both sides
20¢ registry rate + an additional 3¢ on front for postage
ex. Fosdyke-Ray

2¢, used with 10¢ yellow green and two 3¢ rose
Registered cover from Barnard, VT to Oxford, NH
April 13th, 186x



Returned to Writer

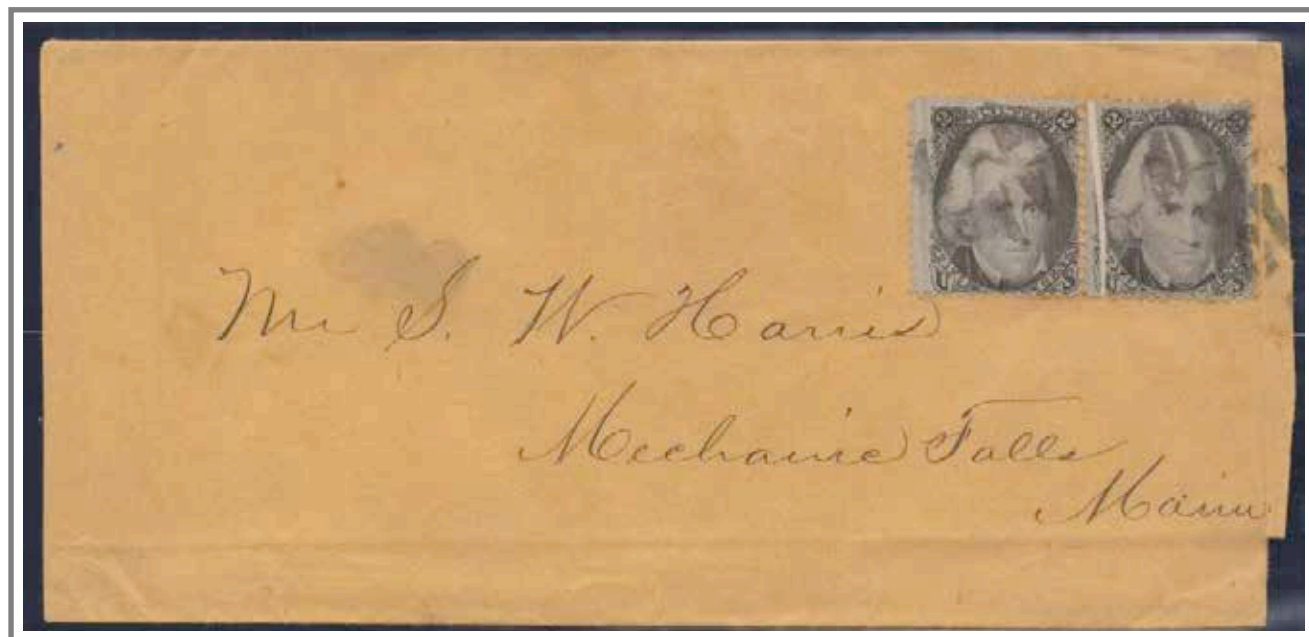
2¢ local use, Detroit, MI
August 11th, 186x



"Returned to Writer" oval hand stamp on cover.
Ex. Malcomb

Pre-Printing Paper Fold

2¢, used with pre-printing paper fold wrapper to Mechanic Falls, Maine
186x

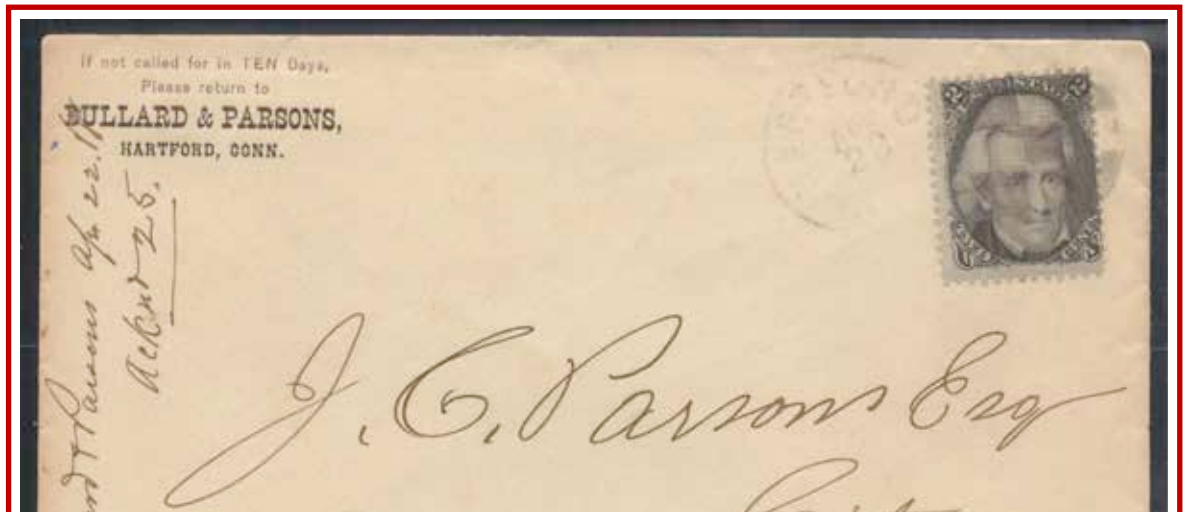


Z-Grills

Single 2¢ Z-grill Die I local use, Hartford, CT ** April 23rd, 1868

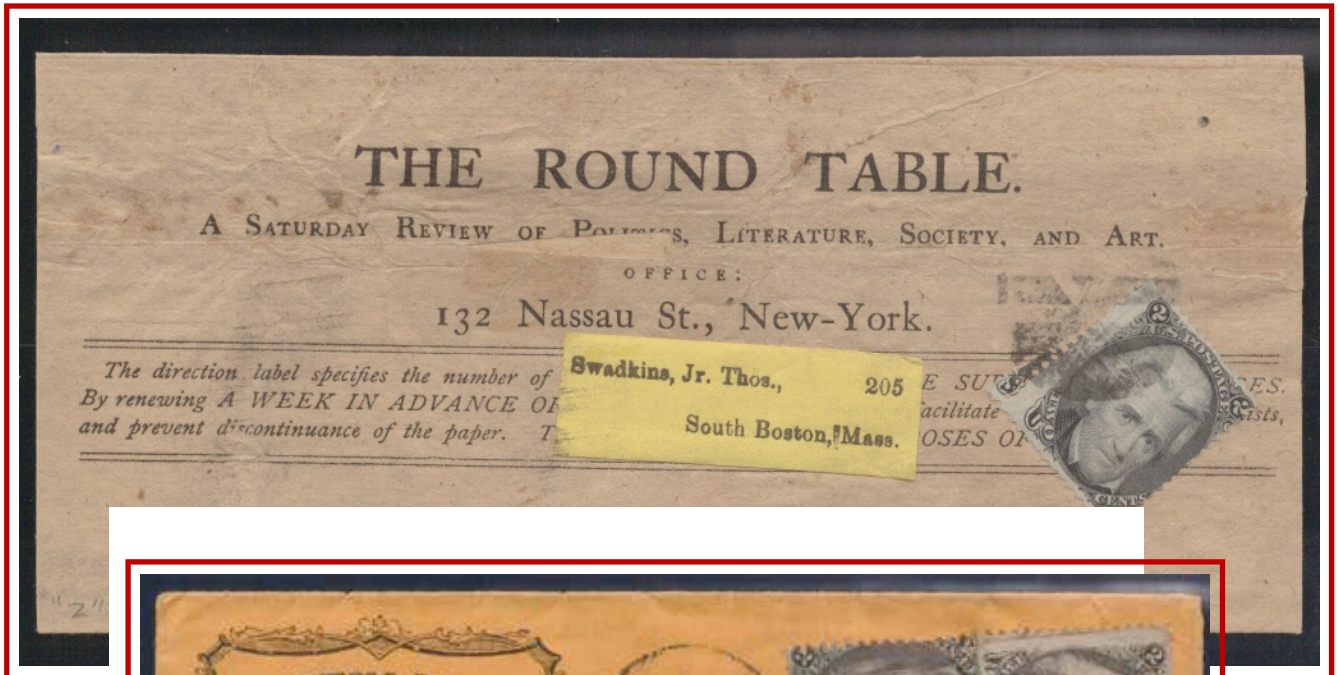
Corner card
local
Bullards &
Parsons

Hartford, CT
datestamp



Rare 2¢ Z
Grill on a
newspaper
wrapper

"The Round
Table" was
created by
Charles H.
Sweetster and
his brother
Henry in
Dec. 1863.



Black negative
star cancels

Rutland, VT
datestamp



Two 2¢ Z-grill Die I singles from Rutland, VT to Fort Dodge, Iowa **
Dec 6th, 1868

Selvage Domestic Covers

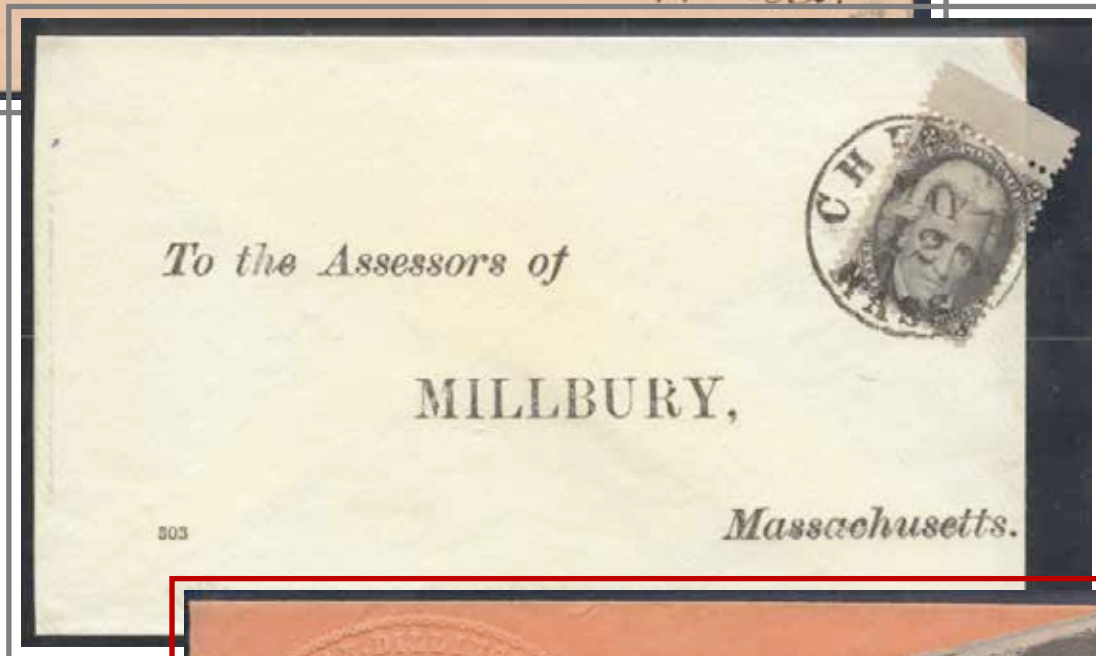
2¢ with selvage from Boston, MA to Roxbury, MA
July 9th, 1866



Corner card for J B Crosby American & Foreign Patents

cancelled by BOSTON MASS DCDS - note on the back shows a PAID in the DCDS

2¢ with selvage margin from Chester, MA to Millbury, MA
May 12th, 186x



2¢ with selvage and straddle margin from Philadelphia, PA to Academics, PA

Embossed corner card for Artman, Dillinger & CO. Rare position showing sheet margin and straddle margin



Forwarded Domestic Cover

F-grill die II with F-grill 1¢ blue and 1869 3¢ ultramarine **
Forwarded cover with Tecumseh, MI date stamp and 4 ring bullseyes cancel
January 5th, 1870



Ex. Rosenstein

2¢ and 1861 3¢ from Providence, RI to New York, NY
June 10th, 186x



3¢ sent from Providence to New York. Forwarded with 2¢ per local rule.

Railroad Domestic Cover

2¢ used with 1861 3¢ rose and 10¢ green
Legal size cover from Carbondale, Ill. C.R.R to Jonesboro, Ill
May 20, 18xx



Cover made from turned Adams Express Co. Western Division printed envelope
Ex. Metzger

Military Prison

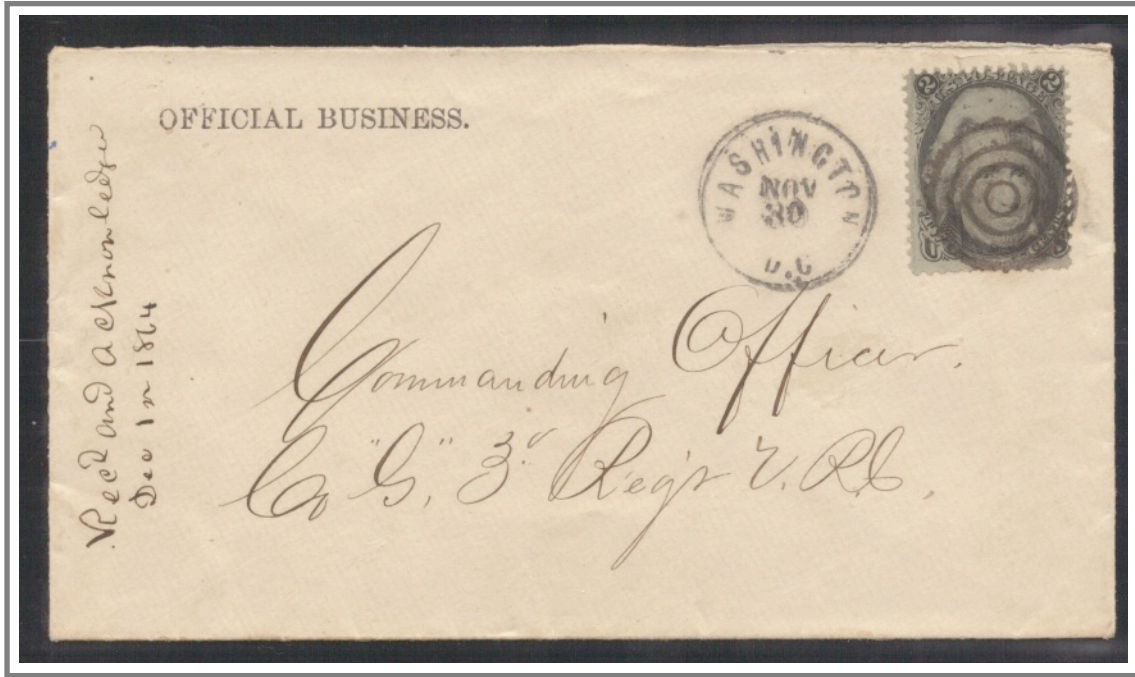
2¢ local use, Washington, DC
October 22nd, 1864

Clear strike of Old Capitol
Prison "Passed W. P. Wood
Supt. Military Prison"
examiner's circular handstamp



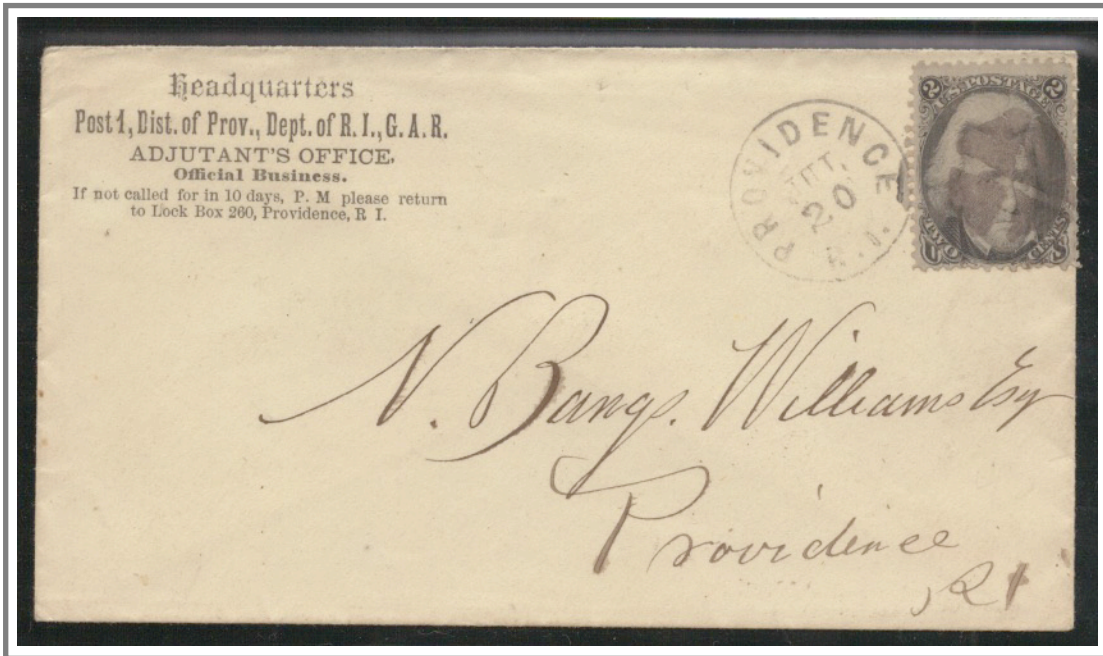
Civil War

2¢ from Washington, DC to RI
November 30th, 1864



Official Business
RI Civil War cover
to Commanding
Officer, 3rd
Regiment RI
Received and
acknowledged
December 1st, 1864

2¢ local use, Providence RI
July 20th, 1867



Early letter sent from Post 1, District of Providence, Grand Army of the Republic which was a fraternal organization composed of veterans of the Union Army (United States Army), Union Navy (U.S. Navy), Marines and the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service who served in the American Civil War for the Northern/Federal forces.



Sealed Legal Deposition



Legal sized cover from
Utica, NY to New York
City, NY.

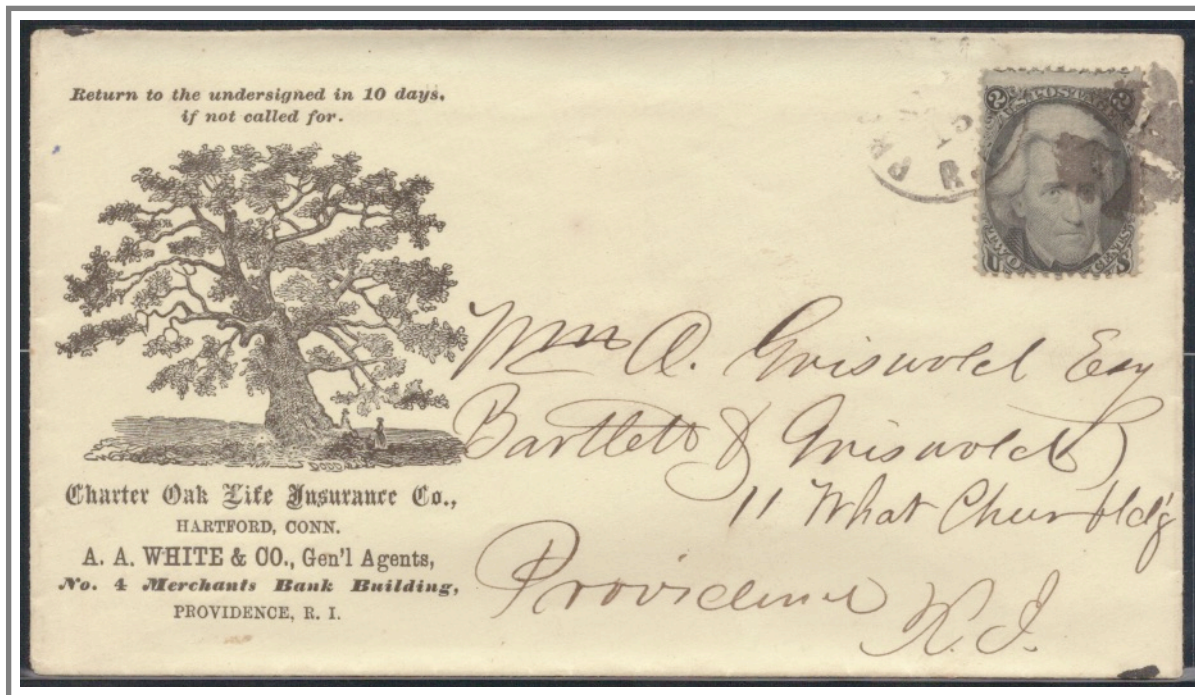
June 2nd, 1865

Franked with six 2¢ Black
Jack singles and one 1861
3¢ rose

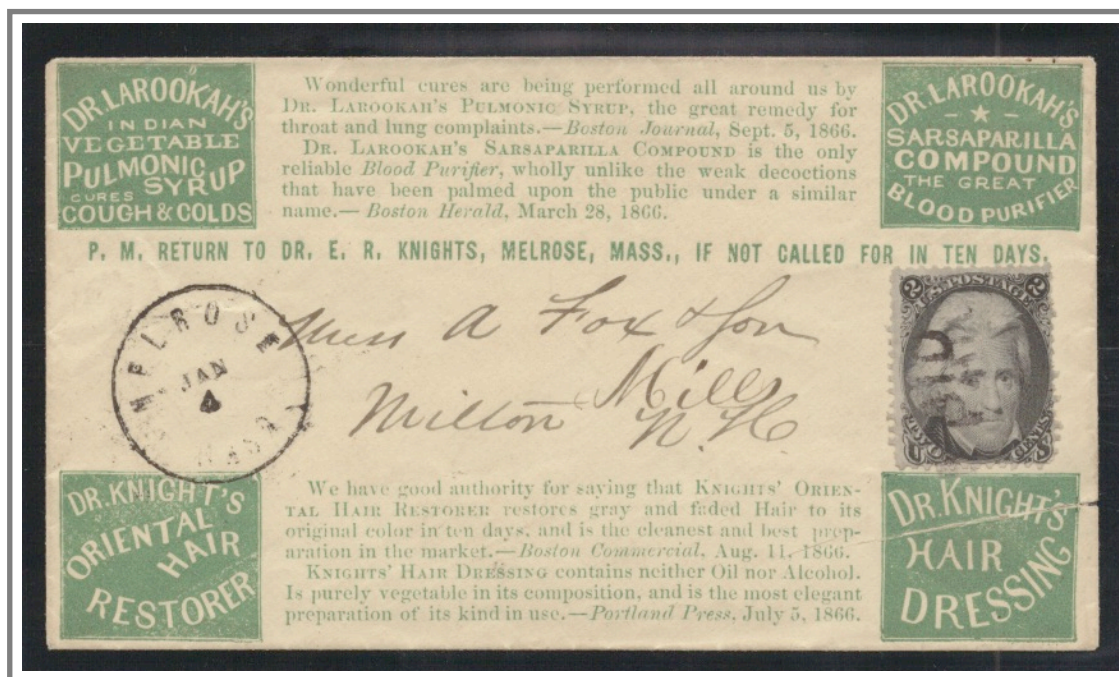


Advertising Covers

2¢ local use, Providence, RI
May 20, 18xx



2¢ from Melrose, MA to Milton Mills, NH
Jan 4th, 186x

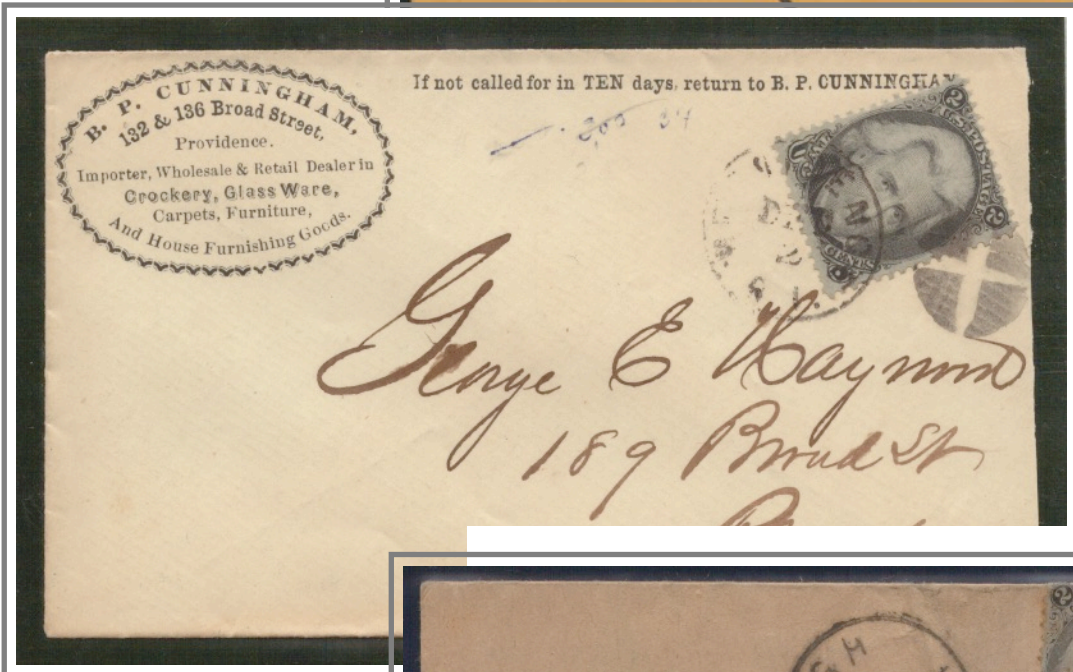
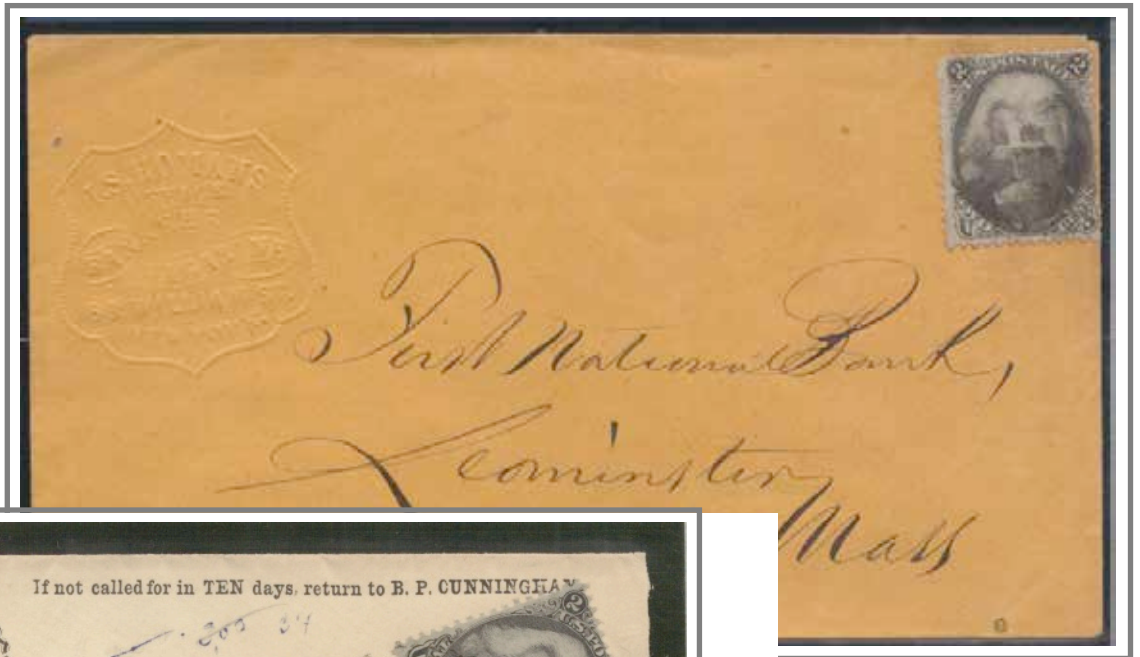


Advertising cover for Dr. E.R. Knight promoting a wide array of patent medicine products described including hair restorer, pulmonic syrup and sarsaparilla compound, several press quotes with superlatives about the products, descriptions continued on backflap. Indistinct "Paid" cancel

Ex. Cole and Faust

2¢ from New York, NY to Leominster, MA

Banker's
Magazine, office
of I.S. Homans



2¢ local use,
Providence, RI
December 2nd, 186x

Extremely rare date-
stamp. Yough, Iowa
was part of Yell
Township. The Post
office operated from
1861-1869.



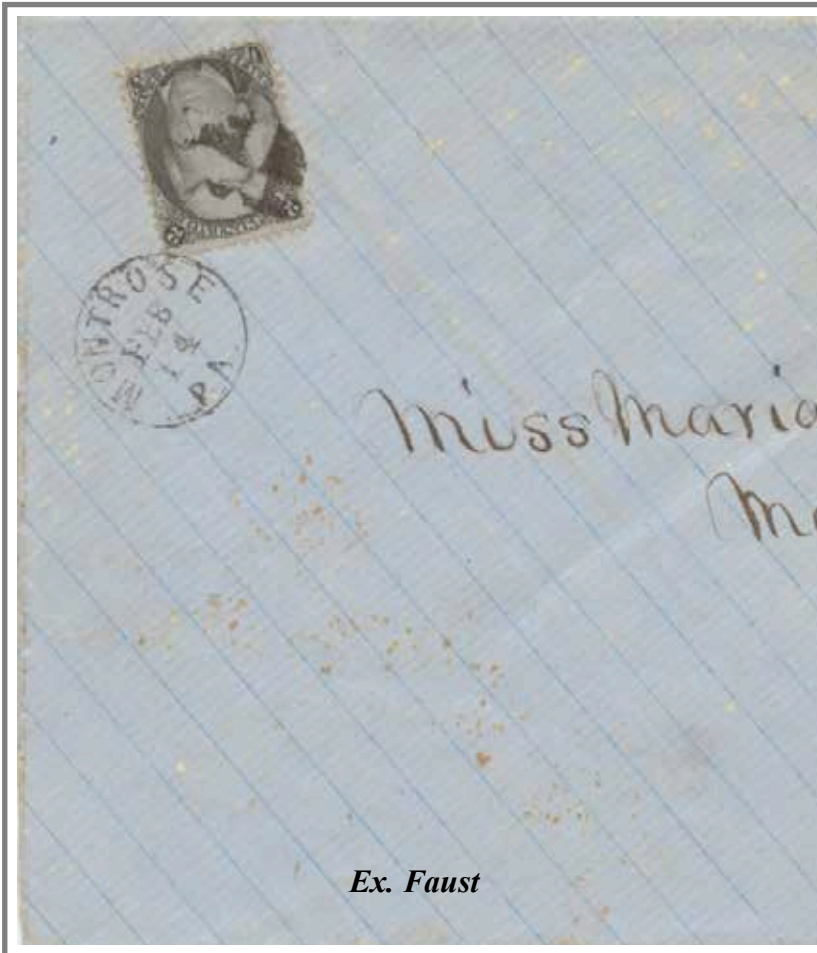
Two F-grilled die I blackjacks from Yough, Iowa to Lake Village, NH
Jun 29, 186x

Valentines

2¢ embossed valentine local use Willington, DE
February 13th, 186x



Ex. Allen, Lane page 17, and Faust



Ex. Faust



Ladies Covers



BAL MASQUE,
Evening, December 24th, 1868.
AT THE
ny of Music, Waterloo.
L Chamberlain
iments of Committee is Respectfully Invited to Attend.
TICKET. NOT TRANSFERABLE.
tibly be Presented at the Door, or the Person Unmask.



Sanitary Commission

Sanitary fairs were civilian-organized bazaars and expositions dedicated to raising funds on behalf of the United States Sanitary Commission (USSC) and other charitable relief organizations. Over the course of the Civil War, they became one of the most popular means of fundraising for the Union cause.



Great Central Fair for the Sanitary Commission illustrated imprint in purple showing battlefield scene and office imprint at top.

2¢ tied by "Philada. Pa., Post Office, 1864.

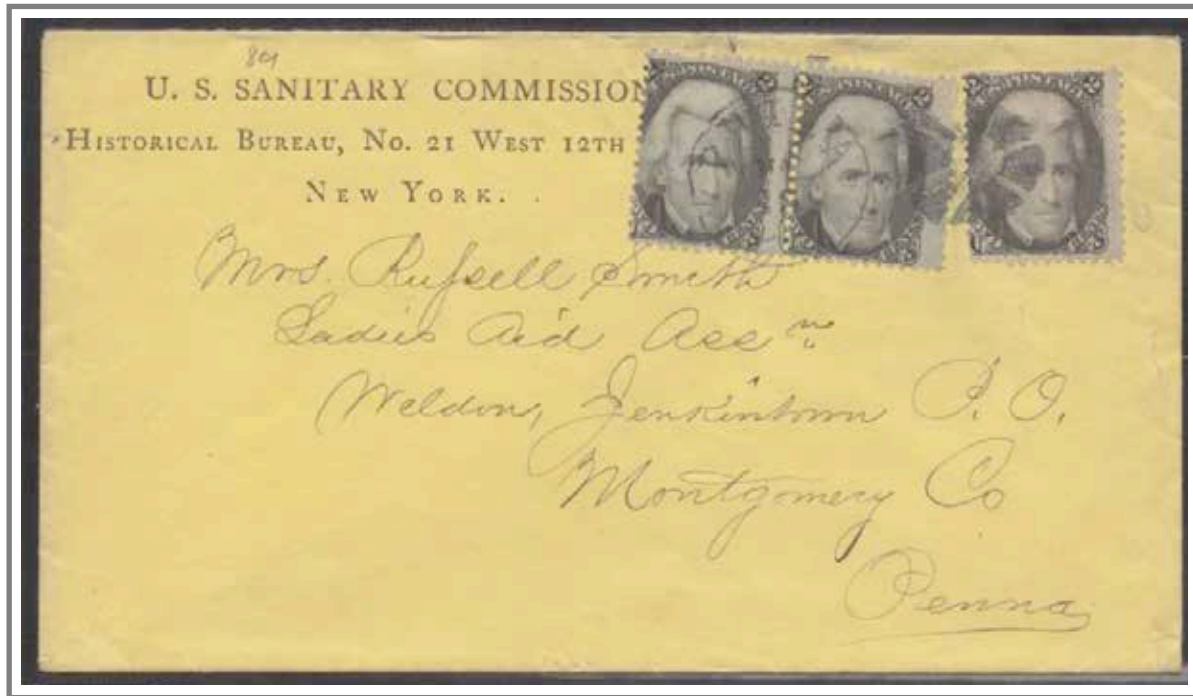
enclosure

Great Central Fair for the Sanitary Commission illustrated imprint in black showing battlefield scene only.

2¢ tied by "Philada. Pa., Post Office, Mar 26, 1864.

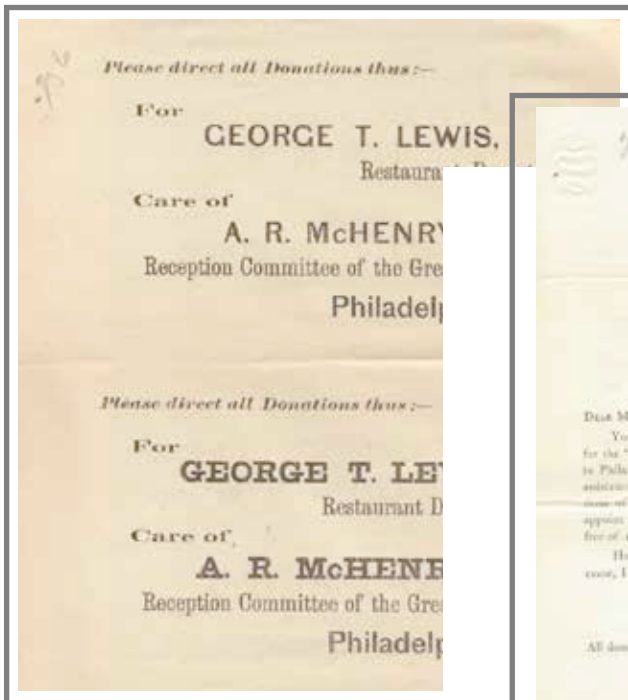
enclosure





Scarce Sanitary Commission Cover

Three-line imprint w/ NYC return address on unsealed yellow cover to Sunbury Pennsylvania. Pair and single 2¢ tied by circular "Phila. Pa."

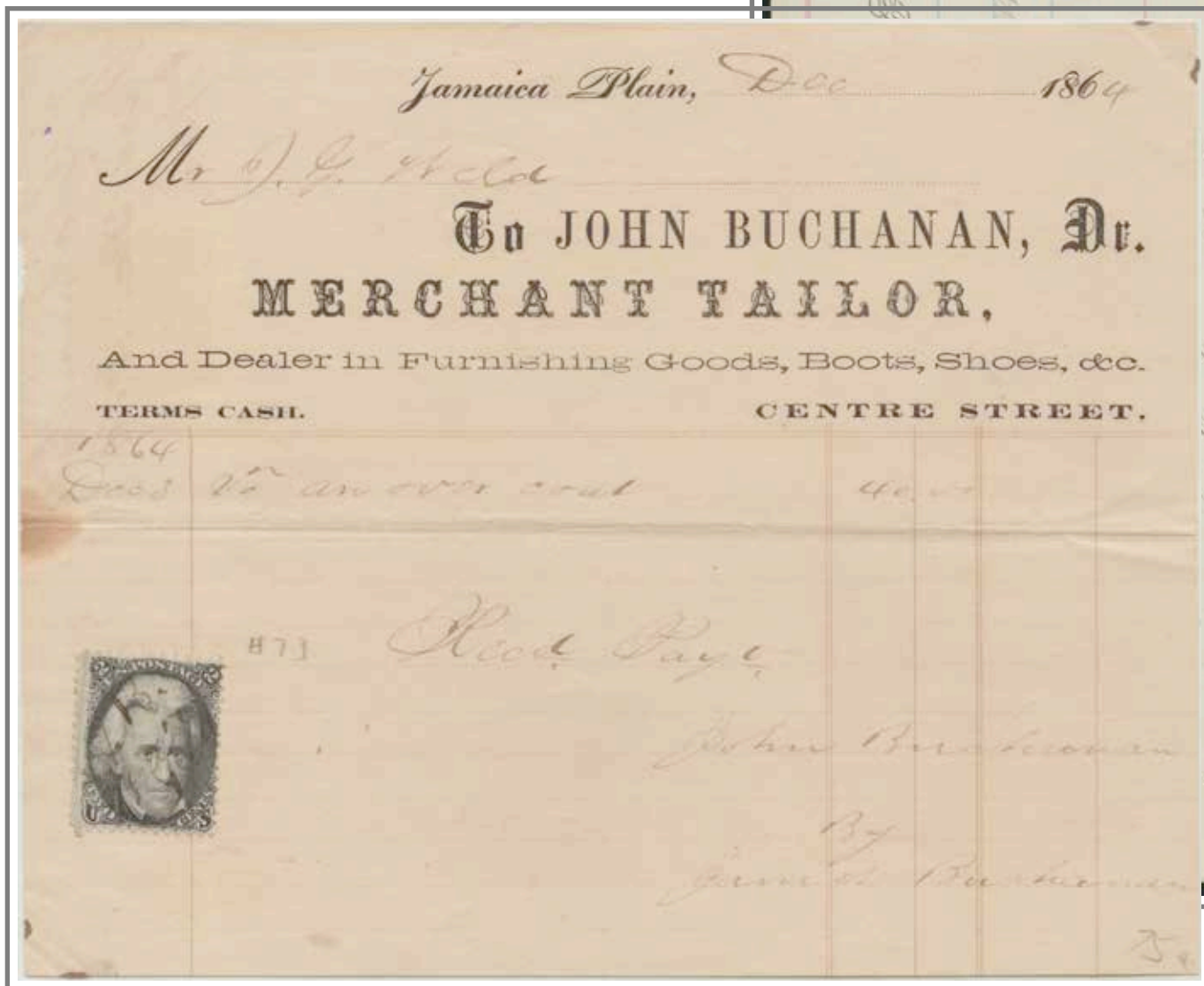


Revenue Usage

September 1st, 1864
Printed Billhead Notice
Connecticut Retreat for the Insane to J.L.
Lockwood for one-month services (clerk)



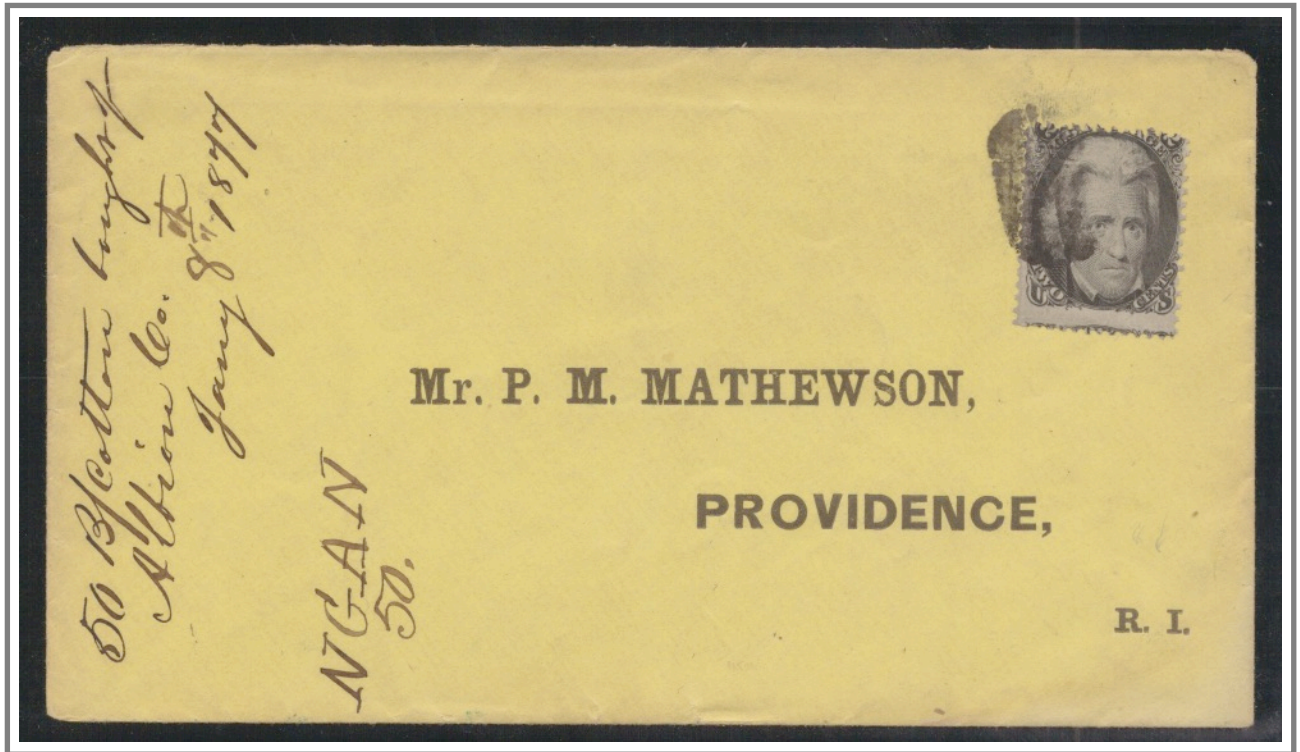
December 3rd, 1864
2¢ usage as revenue tax on the
purchase of an overcoat @ \$40.



Late Usage

2¢ local use, Providence, RI
January 8th, 1877

Late usage
(1877) with
a Lozenge
killer



Postage Due

2¢ and 1851 1¢ from Greenfield, MA to New York, NY
January 1st, 186x

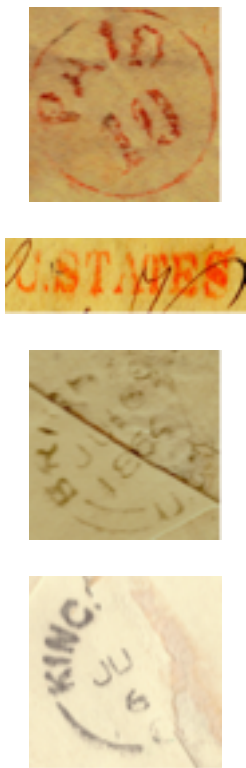
Initial inspection would assume this is a demonetized use for the 1857 1¢, however the cover entered the mails as a double weight letter over 1/2 ounce, and the postmaster accepted the 1¢ 1857 issue as valid for postage, thus 3¢ due.

If the stamp was demonetized, the postage due would have been 2¢ or 4¢ for double weight.



Foreign Mail - Canada

2¢ pair and three singles from Newport, RI to Prince Edward Island, Canada West**
 June 13th, 1864



Pair and three singles arranged as a vertical strip to pay 10¢ rate, tied by targets and black "Newport R.I." double-circle date stamp, magenta "Paid 10" in circle, and red "U. States" straight-line.

Ex. Flannery Jr.

2¢ and 1831 3¢ rose from Eastport, ME to Cornwallis, Nova Scotia
 October 28th, 1864



Eastport, ME is on the New Brunswick border. Cover is back stamped at St. John's, New Brunswick and Cornwallis, Nova Scotia



Block of four and one single (replacement) 2¢ from Berline, VT to Bedford, Canada
 August 15th, 1864

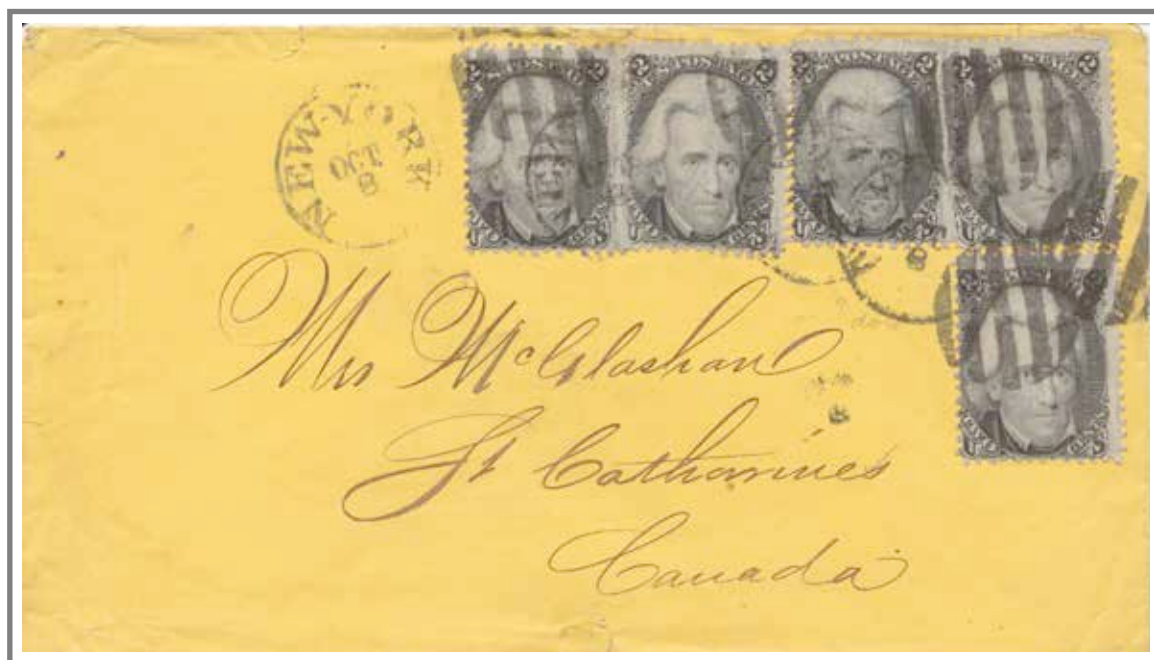


Upper left stamp has lower left shift

Exchange mark applied at Swanton and letter sent via Phillipburg and West Farnham, Canada East

Ex. Rorke

Five 2¢ singles to make up 10¢ rate from New York, NY to St. Catherine's, Canada
 October 8th, 1867



Two 2¢ singles and two 1861 3¢ singles to make up 10¢ rate from Poultney,
VT to Sharon, Canada West
November 23, 1863



Circular “Poultney, VT. May 9” postmark

Reverse side bears a map of train routes in Vermont and Western New York



2¢ with 1861 3¢ rose and 5¢ to make up 10¢ rate from **Virginia West, Nevada** to Hillier, Canada West

May 9th, 1866

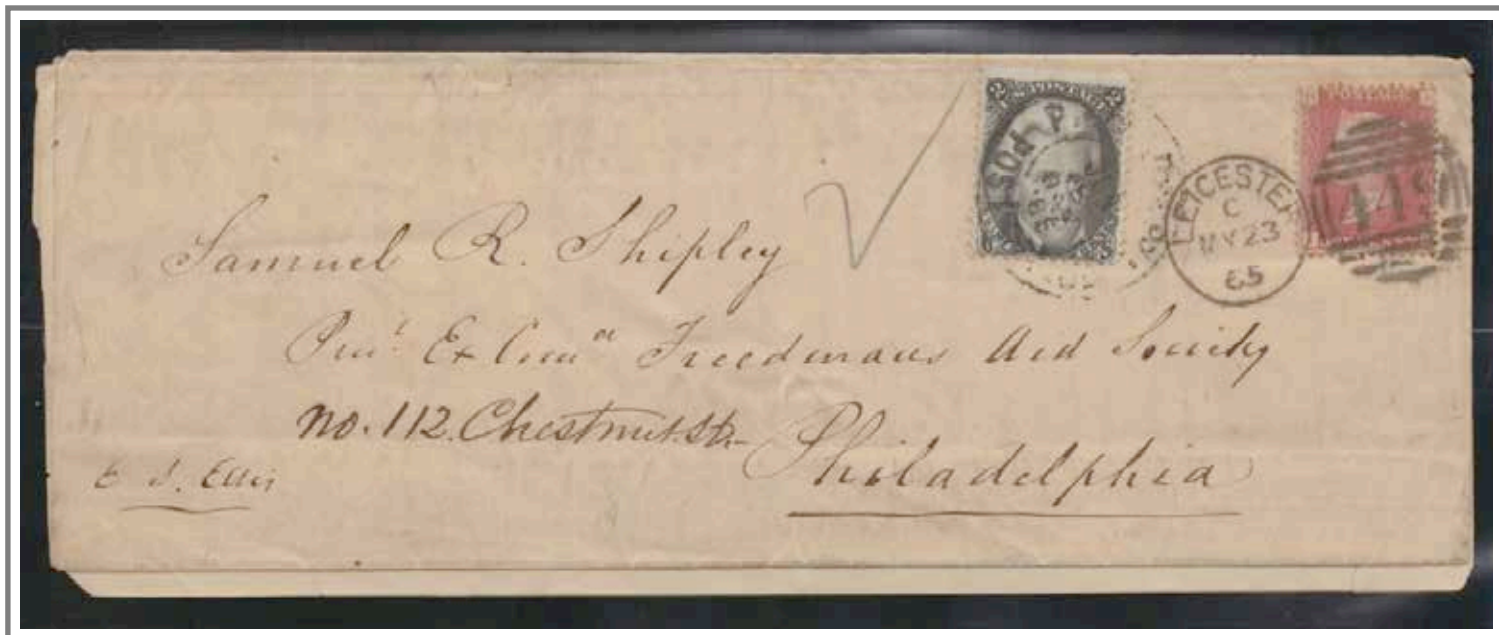
Circular “Virginia City Nev. May 9” postmark after Nevada statehood.

“Hillier MY 31” backstamps



England

2¢ & Great Britain penny red #33 from England to Philadelphia, PA
May 23rd, 1865



Tied by "Philada. Pa. Post Office Jun. 8 1st '65" double-circle datestamp and used for domestic portion of postage on folded printed circular from England to Philadelphia, with Great Britain, 1864, 1p Rose Red (33) tied by "449" in barred oval and "Leicester MY 23, 1865" circular datestamp, circular gives results of public meeting where it was unanimously resolved to abhor the assassination of President Lincoln.

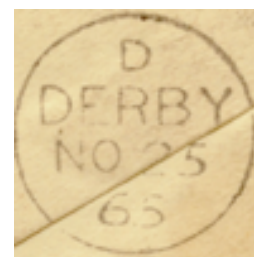
Rare Black Jack use on an inbound circular, carried Inman City of Washington, which departed Liverpool May 24 and arrived in New York June 5

Ex. Faust

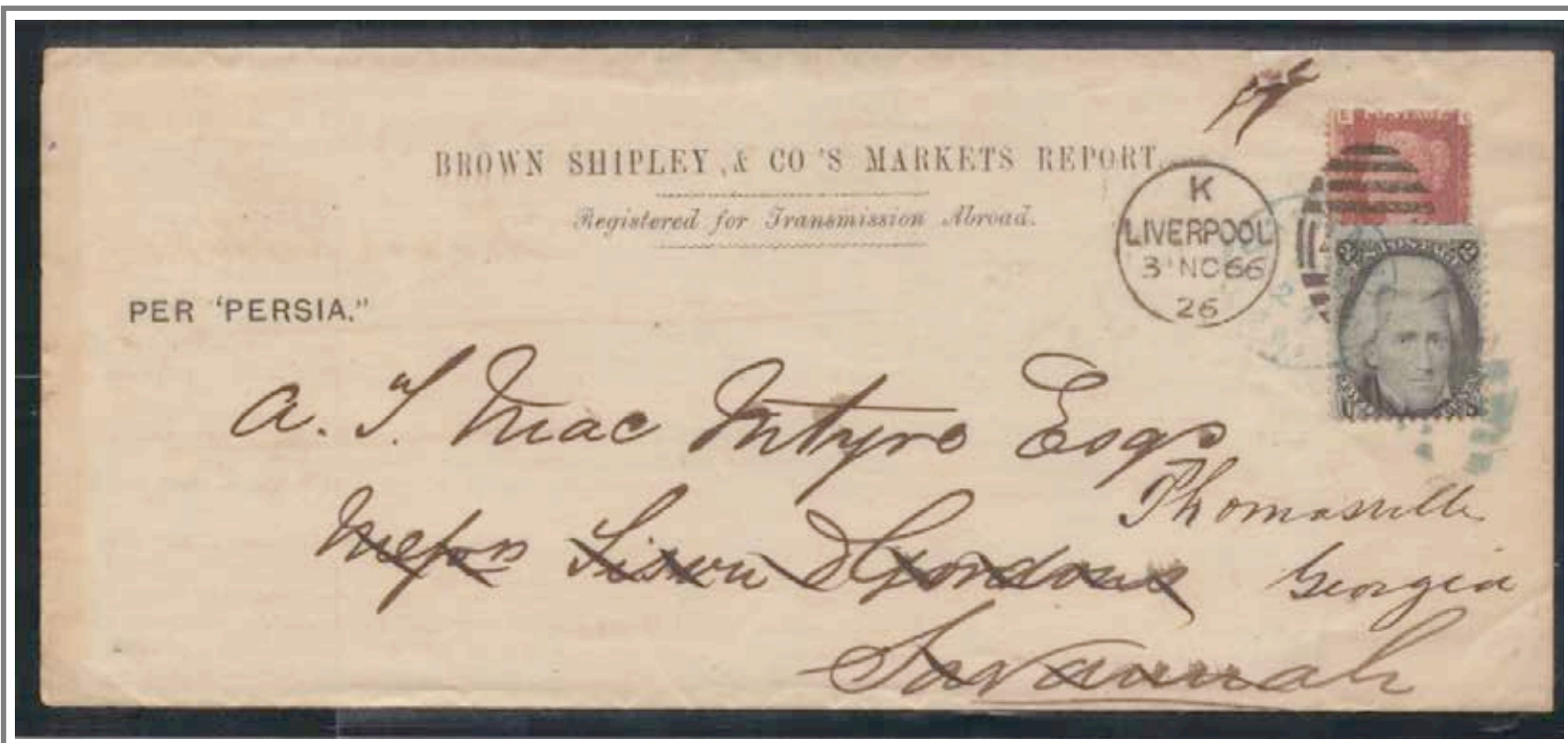
2¢ & 1861 10¢ pairs from indistinct town in Illinois to Borrowash Miles, England
November 15th, 1865



Tied by matching cork cancels to pay 24¢ rate. Transit marking on backside.



2¢ & Great Britain penny red #33 from Liverpool England to Savannah, GA,
 then forwarded to Thomasville, GA
 November 3rd, 1866



Tied by blue "Savannah Ga. Nov. 24" duplex datestamp on folded printed Market Report. Origination postage tied by barred oval and "Liverpool 3 NO 66" circular datestamp. rare inbound use, carried on the Cunarder Persia, which departed Liverpool November 3 and arrived New York November 14.

Ex. Faust

2¢, 1861 3¢ and 10¢ from Colebrook, NH to Paris France, then London England - October 25th, 1867



Tied together by numeral "10" incircle cancels on 1867 cover from Colebrook NH to Paris France where it was redirected to London November 2nd, 1867.



F-grill die II 2¢, F-grill 3¢ and un-grilled 5¢ to make up 12¢ rate from New York to England
July 4th, 1868



This cover first paid by two stamps at upper right, was stamped "Insufficiently Paid" and additional payment made with the two stamps at lower left. Tied by circle of wedges.

Carried on the Inman line's City of London, which departed New York July 4 and arrived in Queenstown on July 14

Ex. Grunin, Rorke, and Faust



Ireland

2¢ and 5¢ to make up 24¢ rate from Kirkersville, OH, **Clonmell, Ireland**
December 15th, 1864



The sender wrote "stamps on back" below the address, but they went unnoticed. A "N. York Br. Pkt. 5 Dec. 20" debit datestamp and "1/-" shilling due handstamp and the letter was treated as unpaid.

This was carried on the Cunarder Canada, which departed Boston on December 22, 1864, and arrived in Queenstown on January 2, 1865.

Ex. Faust

France

2¢ block of eight on wrapper from New Orleans, LA to France via New York transit.

March 20th, 1868

Red New York transit, also "Salzmann & Fils New York/New Orleans 20 Mar 1868" cancel, with Paris and Ribenville arrival postmarks.

Enclosure letter written in French.



F-Grill die II on wrapper prepaid to French Border, Paris, France **



The 2¢ adhesive paid the 1864 U.S. rate of 2¢ for each piece of printed matter. 15 centimes was due from the addressee (12c printed matter rate, plus 3c fiscal tax on incoming printed matter). Paris used an old 15 decimes handstamp, struck in red, to indicate the postage due.

Ex. Rorke

Germany

2¢ and 12¢ pairs un-grilled **
from Louisville, KY to Germany
March 1st, 1864

Tied by blue target
cancels and date-
stamp

Green Aachen 3
France postmark

Red York R.R. &
Paid March 3
postmark



2¢ and 1861 12¢ from Cleveland, OH to Schonau, Baden
October 12th, 1866

28¢ single rate
by Prussian
closed mail

28¢ rate to
Baden became
effective May,
1863

Ex. Gliedman



Holland

2¢ & 3¢ F-grill, 10¢ E-grill from Richmond, VA to Amsterdam, Holland
November 2nd, 1868



Sent by Direct Closed Mail via England (15¢ rate).

carried on Cunarder *China* (with sender's directive) from New York Nov. 4, 1868, arriving Queenstown Nov. 13

Ex. Allen, Lane page 57, Rorke and Faust



2¢ and strip 10¢ to pay 42¢ double rate from **Utah Territory** to Holland
May 4th, 1866



"Ogden May 4" (1866) Utah Territory postmark, red "New York 36 May 30" credit datestamp, matching boxed "P.D." handstamp, address crossed out and redirected to Rotterdam on back.

Sent via French Mail on Cunarder Java from New York on May 30th, 1866, arriving Queenstown June 8th, 1866

Ex. Faust

South America

2¢ and 1861 twelve 3¢ rose from Lisbon, CA to Santiago, Chile
January 4th, 1865

All but one cancelled in pen strokes on orange envelope bearing manuscript "Lisbon Cal Jany 4th", red 25 handstamps and PANAMA JA 27 1865 transit



2¢ and 1861 3¢ rose from Maranhao, Brazil to Cincinnati, OH **



Ship Letter sent from Maranhao, Brazil to Cincinnati, Ohio. From Paymaster Thomas Looker to his wife while on board U.S. STR. "Brooklyn" Powhatan, a new 2,532-ton screw sloop that was first assigned to the Home Squadron when first commissioned on Jan. 26 1859, which was escorting the double turret monitor U.S.S. Monadnock to prove it seaworthiness. Naval dispatch vessel carried mail over Post Road to New York. Overpaid 4¢. US Postage was 10¢. Sender may have started to send by British mail.

Peru

2¢ used with 1861 10¢ from San Francisco, CAL to Lima, Peru
October 19th, 1866

"San Francisco Cal.
Oct. 19" (1866) double-
circle datestamp,
Panama transit
datestamp (Nov. 1), red
crayon "12" credit also
ties 10¢, receiving
backstamp.

22¢ rate by American
Packet and then British
Mail via Panama



Ex. Faust



Spain to France

2¢, 1861 10¢ and 30¢ from Boston, MA to Gibraltar, forwarded to
Barcelona, Spain, and then forwarded again to Toulon, France
January 2nd, 1867



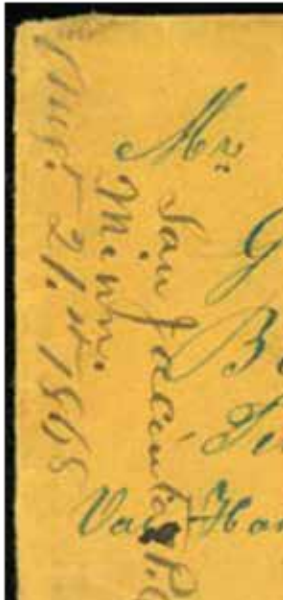
Eight different handstamps applied
to this cover. 21¢ rate from Boston
to England, Crayon 36¢ credit, and
8R (reales) from internal postage in
Spain

Ex. Rorke and Faust



Norway

2¢ used with 1861 3¢ rose from San Jacinto, Minnesota to Bergen, Norway
August 21st, 1868



Sender overpaid the 16¢ rate by 1¢
"San Jacinto P.O., Minn., Augt. 21st, 1868" origin postmark, partial red Hamburg Franco framed transit, and red "9" credit handstamp tying strip, red crayon rating, Skien (9.11) transit backstamp

Sweden

2¢ used with 1869 S.S. Adriatic 12¢ on Undertakers cover from
Galva, Illionis to Gelfe, Sweden
September 10th, 1869

4¢ credit handstamp applied by Chicago foreign-mail office, "1-1/2Wf." handstamp for transit beyond NGU, red "Hamburg/Franco" boxed handstamp, Swedish railway circular datestamp on back. Sent via North German Union Direct Mail, carried on HAPAG steamer Holsatia from New York Sep. 14, 1869, arriving Hamburg Sep. 27.



Switzerland

2¢ F-grill, 10¢ F-grill used with 1869 ultramarine 3¢
from **San Francisco, CA** to Geneva, Switzerland
July 10th, 1869



"San Francisco Jul. 10" (1869) circular datestamp, red "New York Paid All Br. Transit Jul. 20" circular datestamp, Swiss transit and receiving backstamps

Sent via Direct Closed Mail through England (15c rate), carried by HAPAG steamer Allemania from New York on Jul. 20, 1869, arriving Plymouth Jul. 31

Ex. Faust

2¢ and 1861 10¢ from **San Francisco, CA** to Switzerland **
October 7th, 1864



3¢ overpayment via Bremen-Hamburg Mail
Letter originates from Vera Cruz, Indiana with population of ~260 and residing on 64 acres.

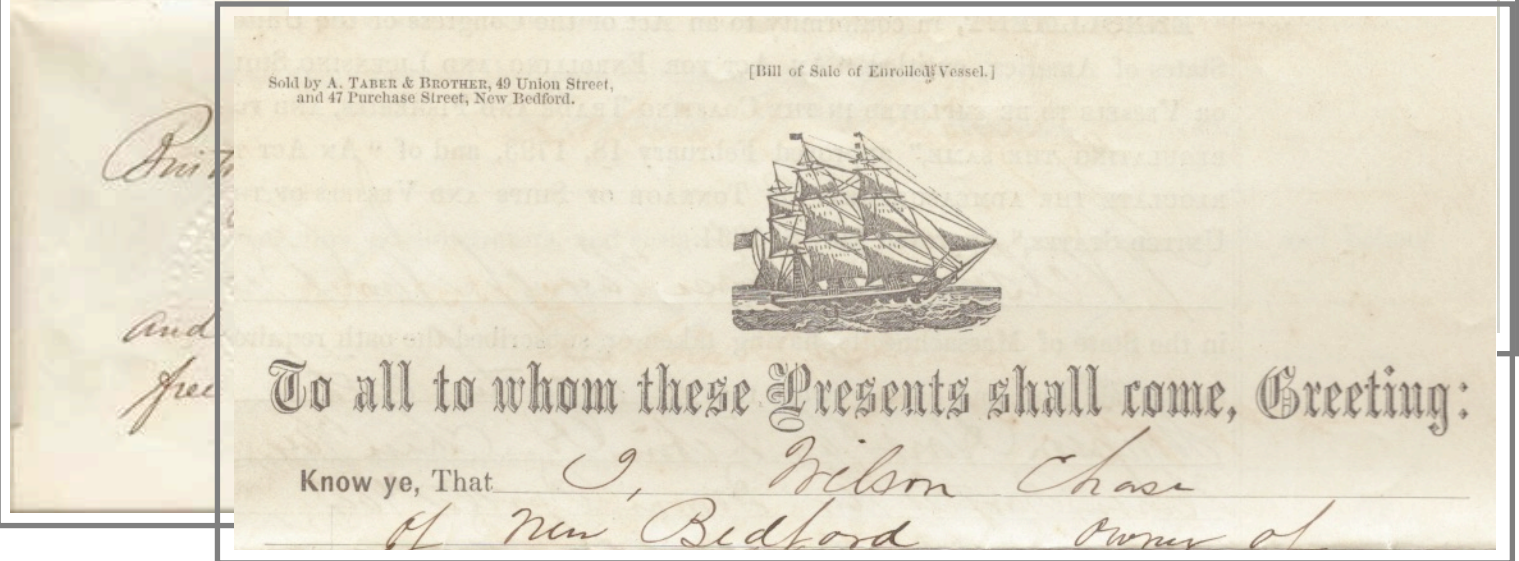
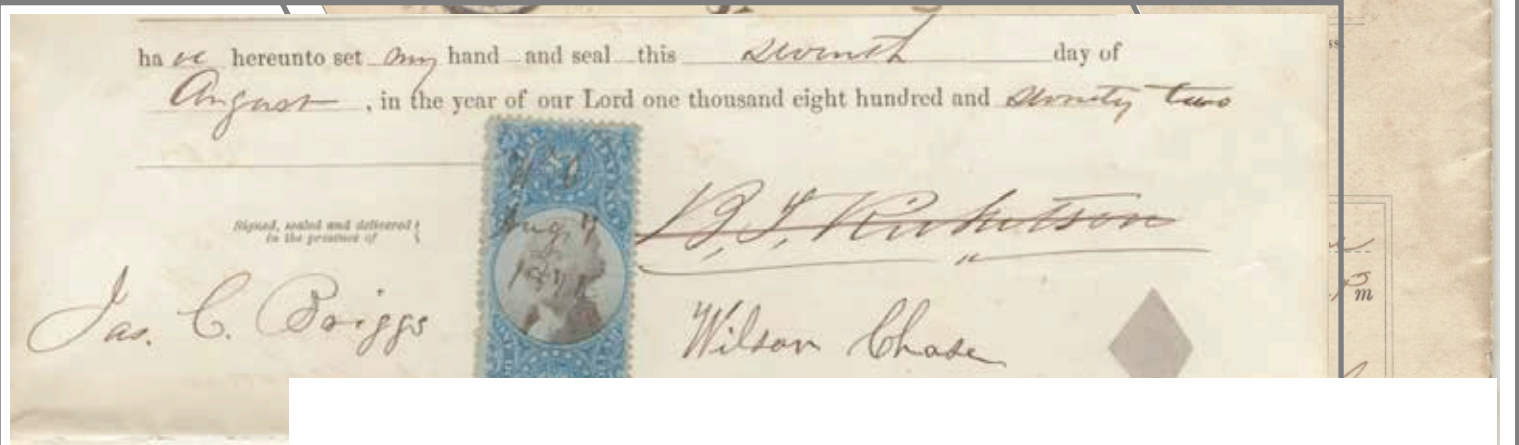
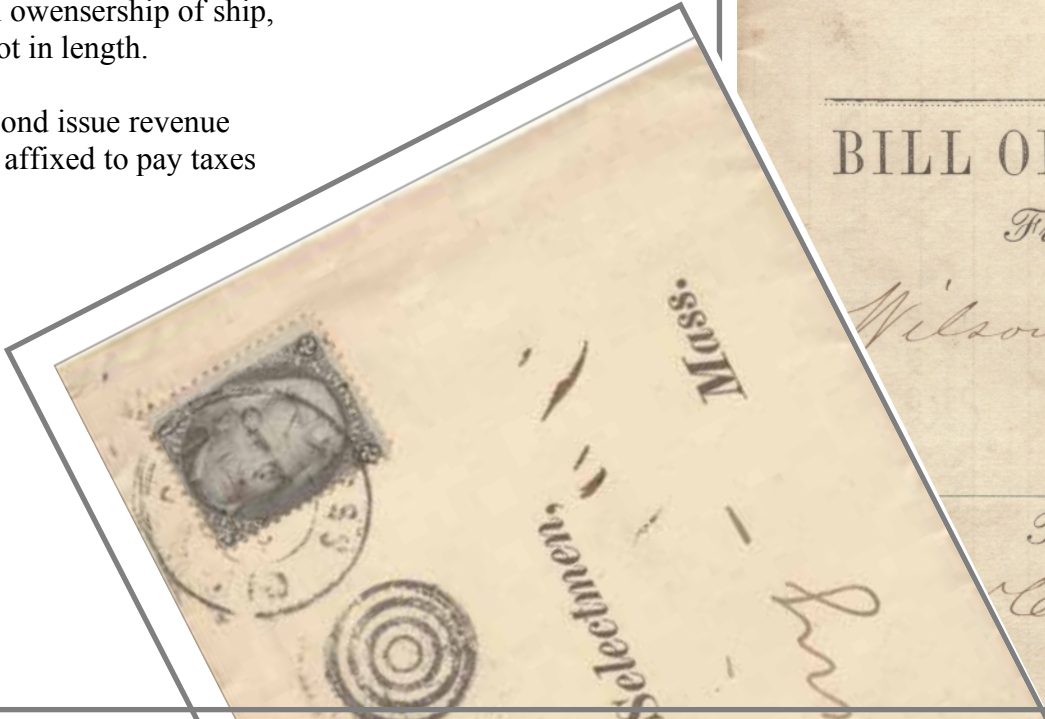
Ex. Faust

Bill of Sale

2¢ local use, Irving, MA
August 7th, 1872

For Enrolled Vessel, 3/16
partial ownership of ship,
75 foot in length.

\$1 second issue revenue
stamp affixed to pay taxes



“Black John”

Andrew Johnson, Abraham Lincoln’s Vice President and eventually 17th President of the United States, caricature by **Thomas Nast**. There is a famous cartoon of Johnson by Thomas Nast, showing him, like Caesar, being offered a crown, and entitled “Johnson is Crowned as Wade Predicted”. The cover below is the royal caricature of Johnson in a facsimile border from the 2¢ Andrew Jackson Black Jack. The two men were very unlike each other.

Andrew Jackson was a man of the people, tough, victim of an assassination attempt and enlisted into the Continental Army at age twelve and served as a courier in the Revolutionary War, running important packages and battle orders across the front. While he performed his job admirably, he was eventually captured and taken prisoner by the Brits, making him the only U.S. President in history to ever have been a Prisoner of War.

Andrew Johnson is best known for surviving his impeachment trial ... by ONE vote.

The Arion Society, of NY was one branch of a widespread group of German Singing and Choral Societies. Some of the songs were of humorous nature, and a few were political. One of the latter nature, with a “poem” relating to Johnson’s impeachment may be found in the back of the “Arion Gesangbuch,” NY, 1868.

