

IT'S A WRAP!

U.S. REVENUE STAMPS USED ON

PLAYING

by

Kristin Patterson

CARDS

THE

STAMP

1st Edition

1862 - 1883

IT'S A WRAP!

U.S. REVENUE STAMPS USED ON PLAYING CARDS 1862 - 1883

by
Kristin Patterson

1st Edition

© 2003 by Kristin Patterson. All rights reserved.

Printed in the United States of America
San Jose, California 95125 USA

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form without written permission from the author, except by a reviewer who wishes to quote brief passages in connection with a written review for inclusion in a magazine or newspaper. Copies of this book may be made for personal use by the book owner; no part of this book may be copied for sale or distribution to others.

Library of Congress Control Number: 2003096405

*This book is dedicated to my nieces,
Katherine and Jennifer, ages 9 and 6,
who already understand and appreciate
my love for stamp collecting.*

Table of Contents

Foreword	vi
Acknowledgements	vi
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
Chapter 2: United States Revenue Acts and Stamps	3
Chapter 3: American Card Company	21
Chapter 4: Charles Bartlet	25
Chapter 5: Caterson, Brotz & Co.	29
Chapter 6: Lewis I. Cohen	31
Chapter 7: Lawrence, Cohen & Co.	33
Chapter 8: Lawrence & Cohen	37
Chapter 9: Andrew Dougherty	39
Chapter 10: Eagle Card Co.	55
Chapter 11: Globe Card Company	57
Chapter 12: Samuel Hart & Co.	59
Chapter 13: Knickerbocker Playing Card Co.	73
Chapter 14: John J. Levy Manufacturer	75
Chapter 15: Longley & Bro. Manufacturers	79
Chapter 16: M.B. & B.	81
Chapter 17: Victor E. Mauger & Charles Goodall	83
Chapter 18: National Picture Card Co.	89
Chapter 19: New York Consolidated Card Co.	93
Chapter 20: Paper Fabrique Company	95
Chapter 21: Russell, Morgan, & Co.	97
Chapter 22: Transparent Playing Card Co.	99
Chapter 23: The Waterproof Playing Card Co.	101
List of Charts	103
List of Tables	103
List of Figures	104
References	109
About the Author	111

Foreword

It was my original intent in late 2002, to acquire a few early U.S. playing card wrappers for my first philatelic exhibit, U.S. First Issue "Playing Cards" Revenue Stamps. I searched for wrappers and found quite a few of them in collectors' hands. It became quite clear that acquiring one for myself was going to take time. In order to keep myself busy and also to understand what was available, I decided to write an article about revenue stamps that have been affixed to playing card wrappers.

I contacted both playing card and stamp collectors. Everyone I contacted was more than willing to assist me in my endeavor to put such an article together. (See my acknowledgements below for specific names.) They shared with me not only images of their wrappers but also knowledge about the cards, manufacturers, stamps, and, most importantly, information about other collectors. With the use of a scanner and a computer and the accumulation of over 20 different card wrappers, my article quickly turned into a manuscript, and, by the time I had finished it, it was a published book!

Acknowledgements

If a writer's intent is to educate others, she must first educate herself. I was blessed with the help of many in the collecting fields of both playing cards and revenue stamps. In many cases, the contact involved simply one email or a phone call. I have come to realize and appreciate that the more people you know, the more you can learn. The following people willingly contributed to this publication. My many thanks go to (in alphabetical order): Brian Bleckwenn, Phil Bollhagen, Andrew Cooper, Tom Dawson, Michael Harold Goodall, Rich Lesnewski, Michael Mahler, Michael Morrissey, Martin Richardson, Edward Tricomi, Russell Umbraco, and Shaffique Verjee. Also, to my sister, Karin, a non-collector, who gave constant input so that this book might be enjoyed, and most importantly, understood by collector and non-collector. Finally, to Charlie Peterson and Jennifer Monges, whose English grammar far surpasses mine, for their final edits.

I do not want to give any one more credit than another since everyone's contribution made for a better and more complete book. With that said, I must acknowledge Tom Dawson for his continuous support and wealth of knowledge that he shared unselfishly on a weekly basis from day one.

Chapter 1: Introduction

This book is my first attempt at examining United States revenue stamps used to pay the tax on playing cards from 1862 to 1883. Facts have been acquired to present the most accurate story possible. Where assumptions have been made, the foundations for the ideas have been described. I am a true believer in the adage “a picture is worth a thousand words,” so when available, images are reproduced for the most accurate representation.

Numerous books, articles, websites, and catalogs which contain invaluable information served as references for this endeavor. In many cases the source presents great detail or more aspects of the subject and are worth taking the time to read. What I have tried to do here is simply connect all the pieces.

The book begins with a chapter describing the circumstances which brought about the necessity for revenue stamps. A full chapter is dedicated to each playing card manufacturer in operation from 1862 to 1883, for which a revenue stamp was obtained. Each manufacturer chapter covers the following topics when applicable:

- Brief history of the manufacturer
- Patents registered
- First Issue stamps on wrappers
- Manufacturer cancellation marks on First Issue stamps (herein referred to as “manufacturer cancels”)
- Manufacturer Private Die stamps (information about these denoted herein with { } around the page number)
- Private Die stamps on wrappers
- General Proprietary revenue stamps

The brief histories of the manufacturers are intended to show the manufacturer location(s) and time frame of operation. For a more extensive look at of each manufacturer, read The Hochman Encyclopedia of American Playing Cards by Tom and Judy Dawson. Numerous manufacturers employed those who were entrepreneurs as well as inventors, who patented their new ideas including playing card designs. Many patents numbers are included in the book but no index is provided. For quicker identification the patent number is listed in bold face. Illustrations from the original patents are incorporated to show the inventor’s train of thought, the process by which ideas came to fruition, and the resulting final design.

The tables of listed cancels are from stamps that have been removed from their original wrapper or box. All of the illustrated cancels came directly from the revenue stamps allowing proper identification to be quickly and accurately made. The tables of manufacturer cancels included in this book contain black cancels (unless otherwise noted); value of the stamp; stamp inscription; stamp color, if more than one stamp exists; orientation of the cancel such as inverted (abbrev. inv); and double cancels. The month abbreviations and punctuation is included exactly as it appears on the stamp.

Wrappers were found with revenue stamps still attached and have been included to confirm the use of the cancels. Lastly, to help both stamp and card collectors, I have included images of ace of spades and jokers when available. At times this gives information on the manufacturer’s location and the date the cards were printed. If the cards are not from the wrapper shown the word “example” is used in the figure description.

Many tables are included as a way of combining information from multiple sources. The tables are used so that information gathering and cross-referencing can be accomplished with little effort. At times, I have discovered that the most obscure bit of information will provide completion of the big picture. A reader may not immediately recognize why a table was included, only to discover much later the value of that information. I love tidbits of information that lead to acquisition of knowledge. If the amount of gum on each stamp had been available, I would have included it in a table, so for some readers, it is a blessing that my knowledge is limited!

There are NO prices included. NO mention of rarity of items. NO details as to who owns an item. All of this changes continuously. Lastly, this book does NOT contain everything that is out there. I have gone to great effort to include as much information as I could find and verify. I have seen only one of many items but my optimistic view of the world tells me that there are many more out there. Herein lies the reason for this book!

I will continue to look for more details and would love to hear from others who are willing to share their knowledge and images. Whether your information is contradictory or supplemental, please do not hesitate to email me at ITSAWRAP03@yahoo.com.

Chapter 2: United States Revenue Acts and Stamps

On April 12, 1861, the United States Civil War began. The U.S. Government was in immediate need of money to fund the war. On July 1, 1862, Congress passed the Revenue Act of 1862, called “*An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay Interest on the Public Debt.*” The Act took effect on October 1, 1862. This immediately brought about a tax on playing cards sold in the United States. The initial tax rates for playing cards (Table 2-1) were based on the selling price of the deck. The rates ranged from 1¢ to 5¢ and were in effect from October 1, 1862, until July 31, 1864.

Table 2-1: First Playing Card Tax Rates Effective Oct. 1, 1862 to July 31, 1864

<u>Price per pack</u>	<u>Tax</u>
Up to 18¢	1¢
19¢ - 25¢	2¢
26¢ - 30¢	3¢
31¢ - 36¢	4¢
over 36¢	5¢

To collect the taxes, the Office of Internal Revenue decided to issue adhesive revenue stamps, similar to postage stamps currently in use. The revenue stamps

were to be placed on the items being taxed as proof that the appropriate revenue tax had been collected. The contract for revenue stamps was won by Butler and Carpenter Engravers on August 8, 1862. For a price of 13¢ per thousand, John M. Butler and George (Joseph) R. Carpenter engraved and printed the first United States revenue stamps. The stamp design came from Gilbert Stuart’s portrait of George Washington, the first U.S. President.

In the 1850s, government laws were passed to keep more detailed and accurate financial and statistical records. When the Civil War started, the government did not have the personnel to maintain the stringent record keeping, but that did not stop them from making separate stamps for each taxable item. A total of 102 different First Issue revenue stamps were commissioned, ranging in denomination from 1¢ to \$500. Most stamps were inscribed with the name of the item they were intended for, such as “Agreement,” “Bank Check,” or “Playing Cards” to name a few.

To fill the need for playing card revenue stamps, Butler and Carpenter issued six stamps inscribed with “PLAYING CARDS.” These were issued exclusively for use on decks of playing cards. Shown in Figure 2-1 are the card plate proofs for “Playing Cards.” [There is also a 2¢ orange stamp, but only a 2¢ blue proof was printed.] See Table 2-2 for a list of “Playing Cards” stamps and printing information.



Figure 2-1: Card plate proofs of First Issue “Playing Cards” stamps.

Table 2-2: First Issue “Playing Cards” Revenue Stamp Values

Value & Color	1¢ deep red	2¢ blue	2¢ orange	3¢ green	4¢ slate	5¢ red
First Printing	Sept. 20, 1862	Sept. 26, 1862	Sept. 26, 1862	Dec. 14, 1862	March 19, 1863	March 20, 1863
First Issued	Oct. 21, 1862	Oct. 21, 1862	Oct. 21, 1862	Jan. 9, 1863	April 11, 1863	April 1, 1863
Last Printed	April 30, 1864					
Total issued	6,617,199	9,472,990	502,320	368,106	697,170	2,054,511
Part. perfs	---	211,620	None	None	None	None
Imperfs	181,490	None	None	7,000	---	None

First Issue Revenue Stamps

The Revenue Act of 1862 defined three distinct schedules. Schedule A covered duties on carriages, animal stock, advertisements, income taxes, etc. Schedule B covered those who made, signed, or issued instruments, documents, or papers of any kind such as bank checks, certificates, insurance, mortgage, power of attorney, warehouse, etc. Schedule C covered every manufacturer or maker of any articles or commodities for sale such as medicines and preparations, perfumery, cosmetics, and playing cards.

The Act stated, *“That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp [Schedule B and C] shall be used for denoting any duty imposed by this act, except as hereinafter provided, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name, and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same may not again be used.”* The First Issue stamps used on playing card decks had either the seller’s initials and date or the playing card manufacturer’s initials and date. Table 2-3 shows a list of known playing card manufacturer cancels that were used on First Issue stamps.

<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Chapter</u>
A.C.Co.	American Card Co.	3
A.D.	Andrew Dougherty	9
Am.C.Co.	American Card Co.	3
C.B.	Charles Bartlet	4
J.J.L.	John J. Levy	14
L & Br.	Longley and Brothers	15
L. & C.	Lawrence & Cohen	8
L.C.	Lawrence & Cohen	8
L.C. & Co.	Lawrence, Cohen & Co.	7
M.N.	National Picture Card Co.	18
S.H.& Co.	Samuel Hart & Co.	12
V.E.M.	Victor E. Mauger	17

From Oct. 1862 to Sept. 30, 1863, 4,048,579 First Issue “Playing Cards” stamps were issued to manufacturers and distributors for a total revenue of \$47,320.04. The “Playing Cards” stamps consisted of 3.74% of total number of delivered stamps and .7% of the total stamp revenue.

When initially issued, the First Issue “Playing Cards” stamps were intended to be used only in the collection of taxes on playing cards. However, Butler and Carpenter could not initially meet the demand for all varieties of revenue stamps, so Congress amended the revenue act to provided for this situation. The Act of December 25, 1862 stated, *“That no instrument, document, writing, or paper of any description, required by law to be stamped, shall be deemed or held invalid and of no effect for the want of the particular kind or description of stamp designated for and denoting the duty charged on any such instrument, document, writing, or paper, provided a legal stamp, or stamps, denoting a duty of equal amount, shall have been duly affixed and used thereon.”* This was interpreted by many to mean that any stamp with the proper value could be used in the collection of the revenue tax.

But the Act had an exception: *“Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any stamp appropriated to denoted the duty charged on proprietary articles.”* The Office of Internal Revenue attempted to keep separate records for documents (Schedule B) and proprietary items (Schedule C) by providing the above exception.

It is possible to find non-playing card manufacturers’ cancels on First Issue “Playing Cards” stamps and playing card manufacturers’ cancels on other varieties of First Issue stamps. Table 2-4 shows a list of all First Issue stamps known to be used to pay the tax on playing card decks by playing card distributors or manufacturers.

On July 1864, Edward A. Rollins, Deputy Commissioner, Office of Internal Revenue, wrote *“Playing Cards and Proprietary Stamps are now regarded as identical, and are to be used indiscriminately. When your present stock of Playing Card stamps is exhausted, it is deemed best to dispense with that kind of stamps, and have but one kind of Proprietary stamps for use on all the articles of Schedule C.”* The interpretation by the Deputy Commissioner clearly gives permission to playing card manufacturers to use First Issue “Proprietary” stamps.

On Dec. 21, 1863, Joseph J. Lewis, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, recommended the need for an increase in the tax rates in order to meet the Government’s revenue requirements. In the 1863 Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he stated, *“It is obvious from the present state of the revenues, and*

Table 2-4: First Issue Revenue Stamps Known to be Used to Pay the Tax on Playing Cards						
Value & Color	1¢ deep red	1¢ deep red	1¢ deep red	2¢ blue	2¢ orange	2¢ blue
Inscription	Express	Playing Cards	Proprietary	Bank Check	Bank Check	Playing Cards
First Printing	Sept. 30, 1862	Sept. 20, 1862	Sept. 11, 1862	Sept. 17, 1862	Sept. 17, 1862	Sept. 26, 1862
First Issued	Oct. 16, 1862	Oct. 21, 1862	Sept. 27, 1862	Sept. 29, 1862	Sept. 29, 1862	Oct. 21, 1862
Last Printed	Oct. 18, 1870	April 30, 1864	Aug. 31, 1871	Sept. 30, 1867	Sept. 30, 1867	
Value & Color	2¢ orange	2¢ blue	3¢ green	3¢ green	4¢ slate	4¢ slate
Inscription	Playing Cards	Proprietary	Playing Cards	Proprietary	Inland Exch.	Playing Cards
First Printing	Sept. 26, 1862	Sept. 11, 1862	Dec. 14, 1862	Sept. 23, 1862	April 27, 1863	Mar. 19, 1863
First Issued	Oct. 21, 1862	Sept. 27, 1862	Jan. 9, 1863	Oct. 4, 1862	May 12, 1863	April 11, 1863
Last Printed						
Value & Color	4¢ slate	5¢ red	5¢ red	5¢ red	5¢ red	5¢ red
Inscription	Proprietary	Certificate	Express	Foreign Exch.	Inland Exch.	Playing Cards
First Printing	Mar. 20, 1863	Nov. 24, 1862	Oct. 10, 1862	Sept. 26, 1862	Oct. 4, 1862	Mar. 20, 1863
First Issued	April 1, 1863	Dec. 3, 1862	Nov. 20, 1862	Nov. 15, 1862	Oct. 23, 1862	April 1, 1863
Last Printed					Jan. 1867	
Value & Color	5¢ red	10¢ blue	10¢ blue	10¢ blue	10¢ blue	10¢ blue
Inscription	Proprietary	Bill of Lading	Certificate	Contract	Inland Exch.	Proprietary
First Printing	Aug. 18, 1864	Nov. 10, 1862	Sept. 24, 1862	Oct. 2, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	July 30, 1864
First Issued	Aug. 25, 1864	Nov. 26, 1862	Oct. 24, 1862	Oct. 24, 1862	Nov. 15, 1862	Aug. 6, 1864
Last Printed				Oct. 18, 1870		

the returned herewith submitted, that the sum required cannot be obtained without a system of taxation heavier than we now have.”

By 1864, the U.S. Government had been financing the Civil War for more than three years. Its public debt had gone from \$65M in 1860, to \$1.8B in 1864.

Table 2-5: New Tax Rates Effective August 1, 1864 to July 31, 1866	
<u>Retail Price per pack</u>	<u>Tax</u>
Up to 18¢	2¢
19¢ - 25¢	4¢
26¢ - 50¢	10¢
51¢ - \$1	15¢
every 50¢ over \$1	5¢

On August 1, 1864, tax rates (Table 2-5) based on the selling price of the decks were increased. The new rates were at times more than twice the previous rates.

The Act of July 13, 1866 took effect on August 1, setting the final tax rate (Table 2-6) for playing cards which was now based on the number of cards in the pack. This Act stated, *“For and upon every pack, not exceeding fifty-two cards in numbers, irrespective of price or value, five cents.”*

Table 2-6: Final Tax Rate Effective August 1, 1866 to June 30, 1883	
Every pack not exceeding 52 cards	5¢

Private Die Playing Card Stamps

The Revenue Act of 1862 also stated, “*That any proprietor of proprietary articles, ... shall have the privilege of furnishing, without expense to the United States, in suitable form, to be approved by the commissioner of Internal Revenue, his own dies or designs for stamps to be used thereon...*” These stamps are known today as Private Die stamps. Eleven playing card proprietors took advantage of this opportunity to have a stamp with their name along side the U.S. Internal Revenue designation. (Table 2-7)

Table 2-7: Chronological List of Playing Card Manufacturers Ordering Private Die Stamps

<u>Name</u>	<u>Value(s)</u>
Andrew Dougherty	2¢, 4¢, 5¢, 10¢
Lawrence & Cohen	2¢, 5¢
Samuel Hart & Co.	5¢
John J. Levy	5¢
Charles Goodall	5¢
Paper Fabrique Co.	5¢
N. Y. Consolidated Card Co	5¢
Victor E. Mauger & Petrie	5¢
Eagle Card Co.	5¢
Russell, Morgan & Co.	5¢
Caterson, Brotz & Co.	(never issued)

The provisions relating to manufacturers who used their own Private Die stamps stipulated that, “*...in all cases where such stamp is used, instead of his writing, his initials and the date thereon, the said stamp shall be so affixed on the box or package, that in opening the same, or using the contents thereof, the said stamp shall be effectually destroyed...*” Therefore, many of these stamps are found today torn or slightly damaged.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue set the regulations for the creation of the Private Die stamps (a summation of provisions is listed below):

1. Every proprietor can furnish a design for a stamp, which if approved, will be engraved by the government engravers, Messrs. Butler and Carpenter, of Philadelphia, at the cost of the proprietor.
2. If the designs do not exceed in superficial area

$\frac{13}{16}$ of an inch for the denomination of one and two cent stamps, or $\frac{63}{64}$ of an inch for the denomination of three and four cent stamps ... there will be no additional charge to the purchasers.

3. Every stamp must be rectangular in form.
4. All dies and plates will be retained by, and remain under the exclusive control of, the government.
5. The private stamp must be so affixed on the package that, in opening the same, the stamp shall be effectually destroyed.
6. When printing in more than one color is desired, the additional expense must be borne by the proprietor.
7. Each stamp must bear the words, or a proper abbreviation of them, “United States Internal Revenue.”
8. Each stamp must bear in words and figures, the denomination of stamp.
9. Proprietors shall be allowed the following discount, namely: on amounts purchased at one time of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, five percent; on amounts over five hundred dollars, ten percent.

Private Die stamps were issued during the entire period that the Revenue Act was in place. Depending on the year that the Private Die stamp was printed, the paper type will vary along with the printer who printed them. (See Table 2-11, for a list of paper types and engravers).

According to the engraver’s printing records (See individual manufacturers chapters for quantities of each stamp issued) the total collected from playing card Private Die stamp sales was approximately \$3,060,526, less any quantity discounts the Commissioner of Internal Revenue granted to the proprietors.

As mentioned in the Introduction, { } indicate that the page contains Private Die stamp information.

Shown on this page are enlarged samples of the 5¢ Private Die stamps (Figures 2-2 thru 2-11) used by different playing card manufacturers in the order they

appear in the book. Note that each design conformed to the nine provisions cited on the previous page.



Figure 2-2: Lawrence & Cohen Manufacturers



Figure 2-3: Andrew Dougherty Manufacturer



Figure 2-4: Eagle Card Co.



Figure 2-5: Samuel Hart & Co. Playing Card Manufacturers



Figure 2-6: Jno. J. Levy Manufacturer



Figure 2-7: Goodall (sold by Mauger)



Figure 2-8: Victor E. Mauger and Petrie



Figure 2-9: New York Consolidated Card Co.



Figure 2-10: Paper Fabrique Company



Figure 2-11: Russell, Morgan & Co.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue

The Internal Revenue Act of 1862 states, “*There shall be in the Department of the Treasury a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*” The Commissioner has “*general superintendence of the assessment and collection of all duties and taxes now or hereafter imposed by any law providing internal revenue, and shall prepare and distribute all the instructions, regulations, directions, forms, blanks, stamps, and other matters pertaining to the assessment and collection of internal revenue, and shall provide hydrometers, and proper and sufficient adhesive stamps and stamps or dies for expressing denoting the several stamp duties, and alter and renew or replace such stamps from time to time, as occasion may require.*”

Abraham Lincoln appointed George Boutwell, a former Governor of Massachusetts, as the first Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Table 2-8 shows a list of the first Commissioners of the Internal Revenue Office.

Table 2-8: List of Commissioners of Internal Revenue Office from 1862-1885

<u>Commissioners</u>	<u>Dates of service (inclusive)</u>
George S. Boutwell	July 17, 1862 - Mar. 3, 1863
Joseph J. Lewis	Mar. 18, 1863 - June 30, 1865
William Orton	July 1, 1865 - Oct. 31, 1865
Edward A. Rollins	Nov. 1, 1865 - Mar. 10, 1869
Thomas Harland*	(incl. Aug. 21, 1866)
Columbus Delano	Mar. 11, 1869 - Oct. 31, 1870
John W. Douglass*	Nov. 1, 1870 - Jan. 2, 1871
Alfred Pleasanton	Jan. 3, 1871 - Aug. 8, 1871
John W. Douglass	Aug. 9, 1871 - May 14, 1875
Daniel D. Pratt	May 15, 1875 - July 31, 1876
Green B. Raum	Aug. 2, 1876 - Apr. 30, 1883
Henry C. Rogers*	May 1, 1883 - May 10, 1883
John J. Knox*	May 11, 1883 - May 20, 1883
Walter Evans	May 21, 1883 - Mar. 19, 1885

* Acting Commissioner

Part of the Commissioner’s duties included publishing, before January of the following year, a report of the internal revenues activities which encompassed records from July 1st of the previous year to June 30 of the current year. In each year, the Commissioner gave a summary of the past year. Below are some excerpts from the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the Operations of the Internal Revenue.

Dec. 1, 1864, “*This taxation is cheerfully endured by a patriotic people during the great struggle for the nation’s life; but, on every reasonable theory of the future, it is far beyond all probable needs, and may, with safety, be considered reduced when the war is ended. If, therefore, the war should end at this time or within a few months, the present rates of taxation might be very largely reduced, and still yield enough to afford every possible guaranty to the creditors of the nation.*” – Joseph J. Lewis.

Nov. 30, 1865, “*It is a matter of sincere congratulations that, thus far, the people of this country have so patiently borne the burden which has been put upon them, and have so freely contributed of their substance to fill the national treasury. With few exceptions the demand of the tax collector has been met promptly and willingly. And when it is recollected that the present generation only know by tradition, or by reference to obsolete statutes, that taxes have ever been imposed in this country upon articles of their own manufacture.*” – Edward A. Rollins.

Nov. 30, 1867, “*The power of the United States to endure taxation and discharge its indebtedness springs not altogether nor mainly from its material resources, nor from the number of its population, multiplied as well by daily contributions from the whole civilized world as by the ordinary laws of increase; but it is found in the industry, skill and enterprise of its people, which have become proverbial wherever the American character is studied and appreciated. It is not strange then that, as soon as the cost of the great rebellion, which their patriotism and courage had suppressed, was fully ascertained, the people with one consent set themselves patiently to work for its gradual payment.*” – E.A. Rollins.

Nov. 20, 1868, “*The largest receipts of internal revenue were during the fiscal year 1866, when taxation had reached its highest limits.*” – E.A. Rollins.

Nov. 8, 1875, “*The two principal sources of income*

to the United States are customs-duties and internal-revenue taxes. The former are levied upon articles the growth or manufacture of foreign countries imported into the United States; the latter are laid, at present time, principally upon certain commodities manufactured in this country entering largely into consumption, though not to be classed among the necessaries of life.” – Daniel D. Pratt. [Author’s note: To think that playing cards were not a necessity!]

Before a proprietor could use a Private Die stamp, the design needed to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. First, the manufacturer would endorse a stamp design, then an engraver would create a stamp design. A design proof was then printed and sent to the Office of Internal Revenue. If accepted, the Commissioner would write “Approved” and sign and date the proof. Shown in Figures 2-12 thru 2-14 are four samples of Private Die stamp designs approved by the Commissioner or Acting Commissioner of the Internal Revenue.

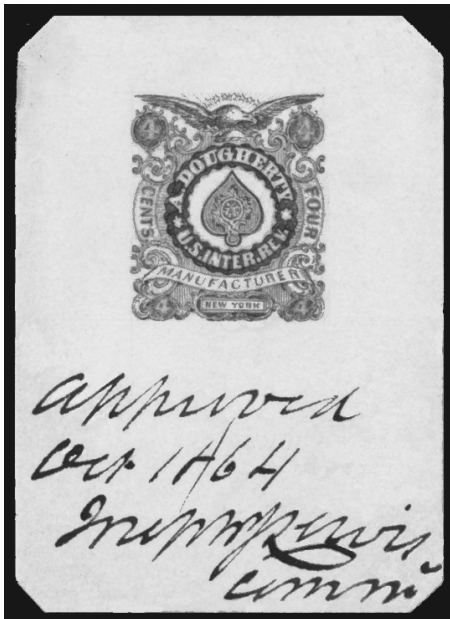


Figure 2-12: 4¢ Dougherty design approved Oct. 18, 1864, by Joseph J. Lewis.

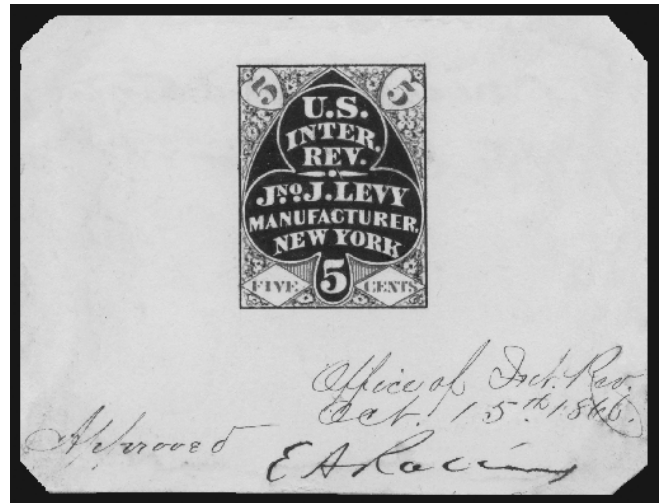


Figure 2-14: 5¢ Levy design approved Oct. 15, 1866, by E.A. Rollins.



Figure 2-13: 5¢ Dougherty design approved Aug. 21, 1866, by Thomas Harland, Acting Commissioner.



Figure 2-15: 5¢ Paper Fabrique Company design approved May 20, 1873, by John Douglass.

General Proprietary Revenue Stamps

In 1871, the Office of Internal Revenue decided to issue only two types of revenue stamps: documentary and proprietary, and forgo the 102 different First Issue stamps. The documentary stamps were only to be used to pay the taxes on document services: bank checks, leases, mortgages, wills, etc. The proprietary stamps were only to be used to pay the taxes on proprietary items (or manufactured items sold): matches, medicine, perfumes, playing cards, etc.

The Office of Internal Revenue issued one stamp of each value for all proprietary items. Joseph R. Carpenter, who took over the engraving business when Butler died, engraved and printed the new designs, known as General Proprietary revenue stamps. The 1871 General Proprietary revenue stamps, which were ordered by the proprietors, came with a green frame inscribed "PROPRIETARY" and a black vignette. (Figures 2-16 and 2-17) The First Issue stamps became completely obsolete, once the on-hand stock was consumed.

The reason for periodically changing the stamp designs was to discourage forgeries. Even though few forgeries of the First Issue revenue stamps are known to exist, forgeries of U.S. postage stamps for the same period have been documented. Up to this period, all stamps were issued in one color. On July 13, 1869, John Earle and Alfred Steel patented their invention for two-color printing, patent **95,593**. (Figure 2-18) Carpenter purchased the rights to this patent and used two-color printing in the creation of the 1871 General Proprietary stamps. These stamps were printed on George Jones' paper, using James Wilcox's patented technique of saturating the paper with sensitive color dies (patent **115,005**). (Figure 2-19)



Figure 2-16: 1¢ 1871 General Proprietary stamp on green paper.

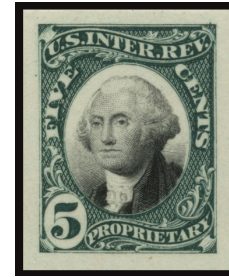


Figure 2-17: 5¢ 1871 General Proprietary proof.



Figure 2-18: Jos. R. Carpenter's margin inscription with Patent July 13th, 1869.

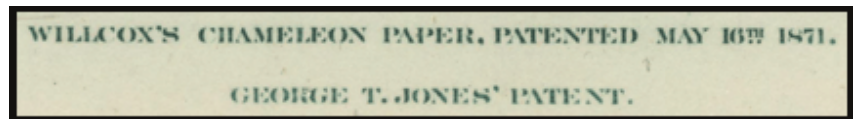


Figure 2-19: James Wilcox's chameleon paper inscription.

By 1871, most playing card manufacturers had issued their own Private Die stamps, so the number of General Proprietary stamps found on decks is small. Table 2-9 shows a subset of all *likely* 1871 Proprietary stamps that were used by smaller playing card manufacturers. Those shaded in the table are shown in this book on wrappers or boxes.

Stamp Value	1¢	2¢	3¢	4¢	5¢	10¢
Die Approved	May 6, 1871	May 6, 1871	May 6, 1871	May 6, 1871	May 6, 1871	May 6, 1871
First Issued	Sept. 2, 1871	Sept. 2, 1871	Sept. 2, 1871	Sept. 2, 1871	Sept. 2, 1871	July 1873
Last Issued	Oct. 1875	Oct. 1875	Oct. 1875	Oct. 1875	Oct. 1875	1881
Violet Paper	100,676,957	34,945,950	14,699,300	25,463,009	548,910	2,060
Green Paper *	21,764,971	6,927,148	2,611,612	4,778,794	220,892	336,082

* Green paper stamps were printed after Sept. 30, 1874.

By issuing the 1871 General Proprietary stamps with identical green borders, it made it difficult at first glance to distinguish one value from another. It was decided in 1875 to issue new General Proprietary stamps (Figure 2-20) with each value printed in a unique single color. This was similar to the First Issue color scheme but with new colors for the different values.



Figure 2-20: 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, and 5¢ 1875 General Proprietary stamps.

The new 1875 General Proprietary revenue stamps were issued on both silk and watermark paper with the exception of the 10¢ stamp which was only issued on watermark paper. All silk paper stamps were engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Co. All 1875 General Proprietary watermarked stamps were printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Table 2-10 shows a subset of all likely 1875 General Proprietary stamps that were used by smaller playing card manufacturers. Those shaded in the table are shown in this book on wrappers or boxes.

By 1881, there were signs that the Revenue Act would no longer be required. An excerpt from the 1881 Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the Operations of the Internal Revenue states, “The large increase in the receipts of the government and the great reduction in the interest and principal of the public debt are causing discussion as to the propriety of reducing the income of the government by lowering some of the taxes and dropping others altogether.” – Green Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The final rate was in effect for a total of 17 years. The Revenue Act was rescinded by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America on March 3, 1883. “An act to reduce internal revenue taxation, and for other purposes,” states, “that the taxes herein specified imposed by the laws now in force be, ..., repealed, ... on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-three.”

Plans were implemented for the redemption of unused stamps. On October 30, 1883, Walter Evans, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, wrote, “Check and general proprietary stamps will be redeemed at their face value, less 5 per centum; private-die proprietary stamps at their face value, less 5 or 10 per centum, according to the rate of commission allowed on their purchase. Stamps may be exchanged for other check or proprietary stamps of equal value until July 1, 1884. Stamps will only be redeemed when presented by a bona fide owner, or a duly authorized agent or representative of such owner.”

Stamp Value	1¢	2¢	3¢	4¢	5¢	10¢
Color	green	brown	orange	red brown	black	blue
Die Approved	Sept. 29, 1875	Sept. 29, 1875	Sept. 29, 1875	Sept. 29, 1875	Sept. 29, 1875	Aug. 31, 1881
First Issued	Oct. 6, 1875	Oct. 5, 1875	Oct. 16, 1875	Nov. 1, 1875	Nov. 3, 1875	Oct. 21, 1881
Last Issued	April 28, 1883	April 30, 1883	April 2, 1883	June 2, 1883	May 26, 1883	March 6, 1883
Total issued *	251,836,767	73,436,200	21,470,985	43,621,245	2,061,165	85,000 +

* Total issued include those on silk and watermark paper.

+ Exist on watermark paper only.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883


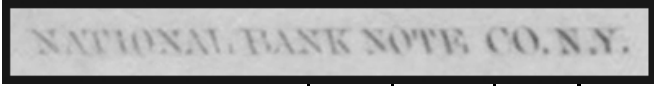



Stamp Paper Types

The examination of paper type of a revenue stamp can narrow the time frame for which the deck was sold or prepared for sale. Paper types were changed often for several reasons including to prevent forgeries, for quicker identification, and to reduce printing costs. See Table 2-11 for a complete list of paper types used for revenue stamps from 1862 to 1883.

The experimental silk paper stamps were only printed for playing card manufacturers who ordered both old paper and silk paper Private Die stamps. It appears that Carpenter used the experimental silk paper for a very short time before finalizing the majority of the stamp printing using silk paper.

The Internal Revenue Office utilized different printers based on the best contract price available. Butler and Carpenter created all the First Issue, Private Die, and General Proprietary stamps from 1862 until Sept. 1875. National Bank Note Co. won the contract to print these revenue stamps after Sept. 1875. In 1877, American Bank Note Co. won the contract. On June 15, 1880, the United States passed the Act "making appropriations for expenses of government for fiscal year ending the thirty-first of June eighteen hundred and eighty-one." The Act stated that the "engraving and printing to be done in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing ... Provided the cost does not exceed the price paid under the existing contracts." On Oct. 17, 1880, the Bureau of Printing and Engraving began printing all Private Die and General Proprietary stamps.

Table 2-11: 1862-1883 Revenue Stamp Paper Types

Years	Paper Type	Details about paper	Printer(s)	1st Issue	Private Die	Prop. 1871	Prop. 1875
Oct. 1862 - 1871	Old Paper	Hard, brittle, closely woven paper	Butler and Carpenter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
							
1871	Experimental Silk Paper	Contains minute, infrequent fragments of blue silk threads or blue and red silk threads	Joseph R. Carpenter		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
1871-77 Sept. 1, 1875	Silk Paper *	Soft, porous paper with 1/4" red, blue or black silk threads	Joseph R. Carpenter National Bank Note Co.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
							
1877 - 1878	Pink Paper	Soft, pink paper	American Bank Note Co.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
							
July 1878 Oct. 1880 - 1883	Watermark Paper *	Soft, porous paper with "USIR" watermark	American Bank Note Co. Bureau of Engraving and Printing		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
							
Sept. 1, 1871 - 1874	Violet Paper (also known as chameleon paper)	Red, blue, and yellow sensitive inked paper	Joseph R. Carpenter			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
							
Oct. 1, 1874	Green Paper *	Green colored paper	Joseph R. Carpenter National Bank Note Co.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

* The only way to distinguish the printer is by the margin inscription since the prints came from identical plates.

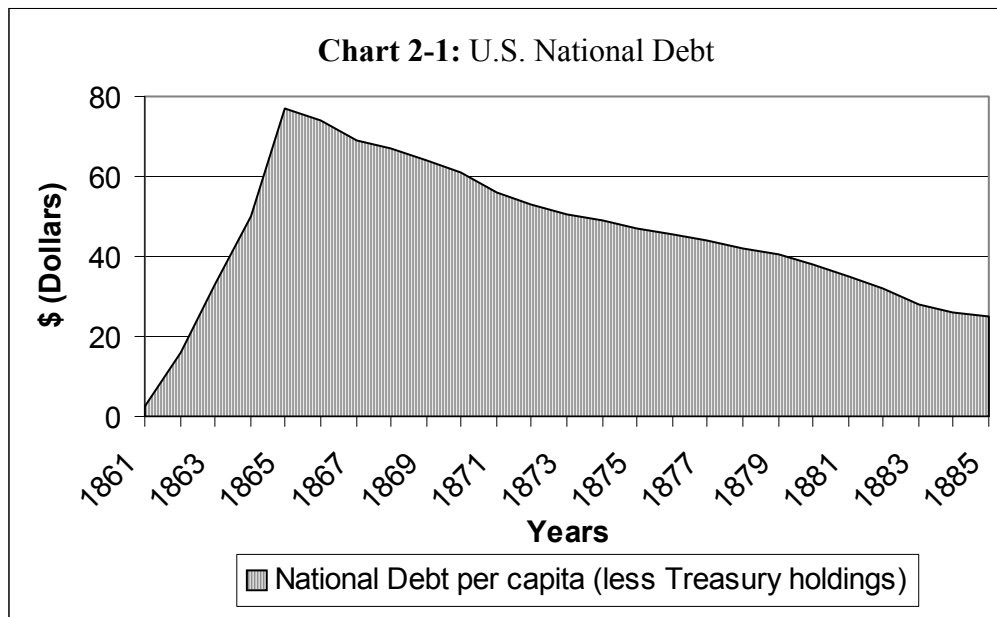
The State of the Union

It is important to take into account the economic conditions when considering the actions of people during the time period covered in this book. At the time of the Internal Revenue Act, the Confederate States had already formed and the Acts of the United States Congress had no jurisdiction over them. The states shown in Table 2-12 did not contribute to the Union revenues during the time they were Confederate states. It was not until 1865 that all states were back under the authority of the United States of America.

Every ten years, the Census Office accumulated The Statistics of the Wealth and Industry of the United States. These reports summarized the arts and manufacturing industry statistics as well as National Debt figures. The U.S. National Debt (Chart 2-1) skyrocketed from 1861 to 1866, reaching a peak of \$77 per person. Once the Civil War ended, the U.S. Government expenditures decreased and revenue collection from citizens living in the southern states resumed. An excerpt from the 1866 Report on the State of the Finances stated, “*The unusual demands upon this office, arising from the extension of the revenue system over the South.*” – E.A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Table 2-12: States Succeeding from the Union

<u>Date</u>	<u>State</u>
Dec. 20, 1860	South Carolina
Jan. 9, 1861	Mississippi
Jan. 10, 1861	Florida
Jan. 11, 1861	Alabama
Jan. 19, 1861	Georgia
Jan. 26, 1861	Louisiana
Feb. 23, 1861	Texas
Apr. 12, 1861	Charleston, SC
[Apr. 14, 1861 Civil War began]	
Apr. 17, 1861	Virginia
May 6, 1861	Arkansas
May 20, 1861	North Carolina
June 8, 1861	Tennessee
Oct. 31, 1861	Missouri
Nov. 20, 1861	Kentucky
[Jul. 9, 1862 Internal Revenue Act passed]	
[Apr. 9, 1865 Civil War ended]	



It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

Tariff Duties

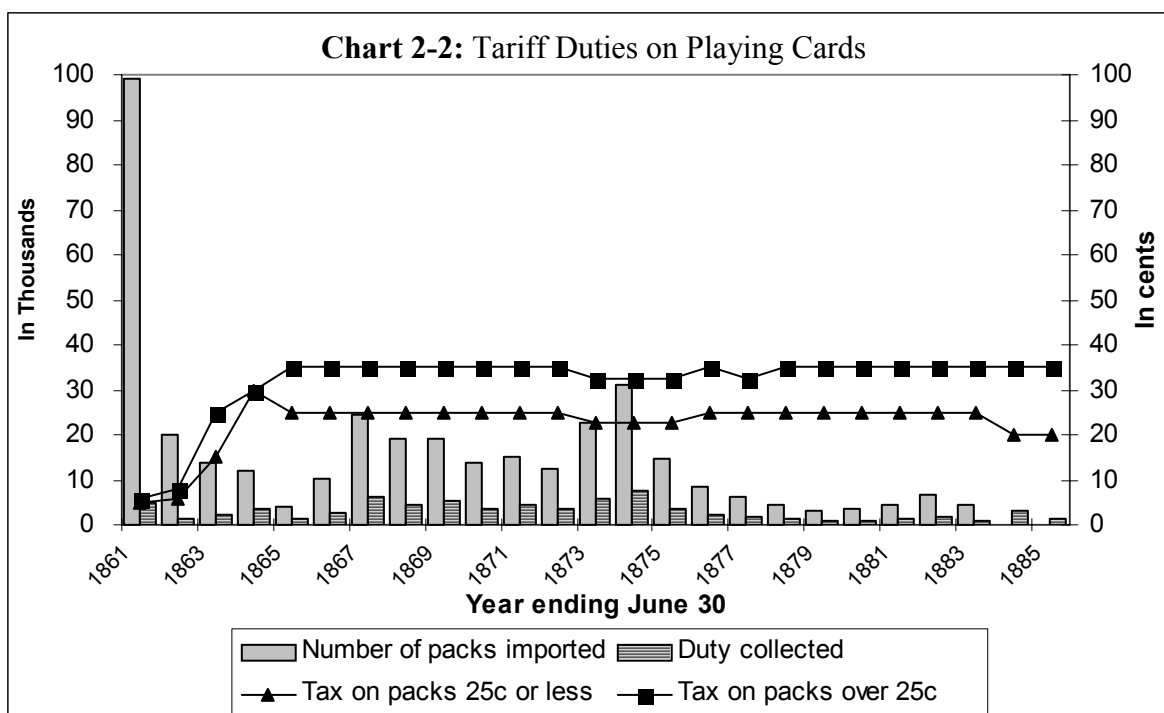
The July 4, 1789 Tariff Act allowed “for the support of the Government, for the discharge of debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufacturers.” This gave the U.S. Government legal authority to levy tariff taxes. The tariff duty was collected directly from the importer at the time of entry into the U.S. port. No revenue stamps were used but rather the Internal Revenue Office collected directly from the importer while keeping records of the number and value of playing card packs. If the tariff was not paid by the importer, the items were kept for sale by the U.S. Government. A summary of the tariff duties collected for playing cards is shown in Chart 2-2. The left side of the chart shows the scale for the number of packs and the duty collected while the right side shows in cents the tariff placed on the packs. The chart shows that during certain years fewer decks entered the United States.

On Dec. 3, 1866, in the Report on the State of the Finance, “There is no subject which has in times past provoked so much discussion, and in regard to which opinions have differed so widely, as the tariff. It has been a standing matter of sectional and political strife for nearly half a century, and the sentiment of the people in regard to it is still quite as much divided as when the discussion of it commenced. Now the question of the tariff is to be considered in con-

nection with a permanent system of internal taxes and a depreciated, but, it is hoped, a temporary legal-tender currency. It is obvious that a scale of duties upon imports which might have been sufficient, judicious, and beneficial when there were no internal federal taxes, and business was conducted upon a specie [coin] basis, may be insufficient, injudicious, and injurious now. Free trade, although in accord with the principles of the government and the instincts of the people, cannot be adopted as a policy as long as the public debt exists in anything like its present magnitude. Duties upon imports are not only necessary for revenue, but also for the protection of those home interests upon which heavy internal taxes are to be assessed.” - Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Tariffs Acts have been credited as a contributing factor in the southern rebellion, for the tariff duties taxed manufactured goods imported into the United State. The tariffs were politically popular among manufacturers and northern laborers and unpopular in the southern states that were purchasing finished goods. Also, the internal revenue taxes were paid in addition to the tariff taxes on imported articles. This explains why foreign wrappers have been found with U.S. Internal Revenue stamps.

One third of the imported decks came from England and a quarter came from Germany. Other countries



importing decks included Holland, Belgium, France, New Granada, and China. The port handling the largest number of imports was New York, followed by San Francisco, Boston, and New Orleans.

The most dramatic change in Chart 2-2 is from 1861 to 1862 when the number of decks imported fell from 99,100 to 19,820. The main reason for the striking difference is that southern ports were no longer contributing to total count of decks. Additionally, when a country is fighting a war, merchants are tentative to sell until the market has stabilized.

The tariff was originally based on the value of the item imported. Playing cards had a duty of 24 per centum ad valorem (meaning 24% of the value.) On July 12, 1862, the tariff was changed to 15¢ on all decks with a value of less than 25¢, and 25¢ on all decks with a value of 25¢ or higher. Chart 2-2 shows that as the tariff increased, the number of packs imported decreased dramatically.

In 1872, Congress enacted a 10% across-the-board reduction in all protective tariffs. When one of the longest and most severe economic depressions in the nation's history began with the Panic of 1873, unemployment soared, while falling prices and a scarcity of government issued currency hurt debtors. During this time, foreign currency had more buying power which can be seen by a greater number of imports entering the U.S. in 1873 and 1874. The tariff reduction of 1872 proved short-lived and because the initial reduction had been across the board, it was simple to reverse it in 1875.

The Revenue Act of July 1862 was rescinded in 1883 however items such as tobacco and alcohol continued to be taxed. The Tariff Act of 1883 placed a tax on playing cards at 100% of their value, meaning that if a deck were valued at 20¢ there would be a 20¢ tariff duty.

Playing Card Inventions

The United States Constitution sanctioned that the Congress shall have the power: *“To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for a limited time, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.”* - Article I, Section 8. The first United States patent was issued on July 31, 1790. Many patent acts have been passed that shaped the system that currently exists.

H.E. Paine, Commissioner of Patents, summarized it best when he wrote in the Official Gazette, Dec. 1879, that *“A patent may be obtained by any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known nor used by others in this country, and not patented nor described in another printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application.”*

As stated by D.P. Holloway, Commissioner of Patents, in the 1864 Official Gazette, *“Although the country has been engaged in a war which would have seemed to tax the utmost all its engravers, the applications for patents for the last year [1863] have been equaled in only two former years; and yet one-half of our territory, shrouded in the cloud of rebellion, has contributed nothing to invention or human improvement.”* [As displayed in this book, the playing card manufacturers contributed significantly to the number of patents.]

Letters Patent were issued to inventors for useful, tangible inventions and granted the inventor exclusive use of the patented design or idea for a designated time period. The designated period of time was originally 14 years and in 1836 patents were renewable for an additional seven years. In 1861, the terms were changed to 17 years. An inventor or a person or group, to whom the inventor has transferred ownership known as an assignor, could file for a patent. There was a \$15 fee for filing a patent application and an additional \$20 fee for issuing the patent. Transferring ownership could be done at the time the patent was registered or anytime afterwards. The inventor may either sell the patent or get royalties for its use by the assignor. The assignor then had exclu-

sive legal rights to use the patent invention for the specified time.

The Patent Office initially issued only letters patent and copyrights but later issued design patents, trademarks, and labels. Beginning January 1872, a list of registered patents was printed every Tuesday in the Official Gazette and distributed to subscribers for a fee of \$5 per year or 10¢ per issue. Today all patents issued after 1836 are accessible to the public via the internet. Each patent gives information about the inventor's or assignor's name, city, description of the patent, drawings, registration date, and sometimes filing date. [This information was invaluable when creating a time line for each playing card manufacturer.]

On Dec. 15, 1836, a fire destroyed the original 9,957 patent records on file. The current numbering system began on July 28, 1837, starting with number 1. For example, an Improvement of Fishing-line Reel was Patent **41,494** and a Writing Apparatus for the Blind was Patent **121,026**. Coincidentally, both of the previous inventions were invented or assigned by playing card manufacturers.

Copyrights were granted to *“Any person, being a citizen of the United States, or resident therein, who shall be the author of any book or who shall invent, design, etch, engrave, work or cause to be engraved from his own design shall have the sole right and liberty of printing for the term of twenty-eight years from the time of recording the title thereof, in the manner hereinafter directed.”* - Patent Act of February 3, 1831. At the expiration of the twenty-eight year term, the author, inventor, designer, or engraver could extend the copyright, for the same exclusive rights by self or heirs, for an additional term of fourteen years.

The Copyright Act required the following words be written upon the title or frontispiece: *“Entered according to act of Congress, in the year ____ , by name of proprietor, in the clerk's office of the district court of state in which he resides.”* This phrase is imprinted on many wrappers contained in this book.

In 1865, all copyright deposits and records were transferred to the Library of Congress. *“All records and other things relating to copyrights and required by law to be preserved, shall be under the control of the Library of Congress, and kept and preserved in*

the Library of Congress; and the Librarian of Congress shall have the immediate care and supervision thereof, and, under the supervision of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, shall perform all acts and duties required by law touching copyrights.” - Copyright Act of July 8, 1870. Copyright information from 1865 to 1897 can only be accessed from the Library of Congress in Washington, DC.

The Copyright Act of 1870 required the inscription of the following words upon some portion of the face or front: “Entered according to act of Congress, at year _____, by name of proprietor, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.” In the Copyright Act of June 18, 1874, a person using a copyright could inscribe the above text or, optionally, the word “Copyright,” together with the year the copyright was entered, and the name of the party by whom it was taken out; thus – “Copyright, 18____, by name of proprietor.” This is still valid today.

The fees for copyrights were as follows: for recording the title or description of any copyright book or other article, 50¢; for every copy under seal of such record actually given to the person claiming the copyright, or to assignee, 50¢; for recording any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright, 15¢ for every one hundred words; and for every copy of an assignment, 10¢ for every one hundred words.

In 1842, a separate category called design patent was created. A design patent was used for an invention that did not require a model but instead could be best described with a drawing. The applicant could apply for a 3½, 7, or 14 year term. The fees were \$10, \$15, and \$30, respectively. After Oct. 1882, all design patent terms were 14 years. Design Patent **D11,979** for the Eagle Card Co. ace was assigned to two playing card manufacturers. (See Eagle Card Co. chapter)

Trademarks showed up as early as 1859 but were not officially categorized until 1870. A trademark consisted of word(s), symbol, or picture that would identify the applicant’s product. At the time of the application, a trademark had to be in use by the applicant. Trademarks were valid for 10 years and could be renewed indefinitely as long as the trademark continued to be in use. A fee of \$25 was charged for trademarks. The trademark **T8224** for the word “SQUEEZERS” is still recognized today. (See New York Consolidated Card Co. chapter)

Labels were title phrases, which typically contained the proprietor’s name and product, and were placed on the product containers. Labels came into existence in 1874 and the first one appeared in the Official Gazette on May 11, 1875. See Dougherty chapter for an example of the use of label **L1118**, “A. Dougherty Patentee, New York.”

Even with its constant improvements, the U.S. patent system still had its downfalls. In 1860, S.T. Shugert, Acting Commissioner of Patents, wrote, “*Although the patent laws of this country are believed to embrace the most perfect system of patent jurisprudence known to the world, yet they are far from approaching that standard which experience has shown is necessary to place them beyond reproach.*” He was commenting directly on the existing appeals process for disputes.

When two or more parties claimed to have developed substantially the same invention, a proceeding known as an “interference” was declared to determine the true and first inventor. The “first to invent” procedure applied and the end result may be decided by a well kept and dated laboratory notebook. William D. Bishop, Patent Commissioner, clearly stated in the 1859 Official Gazette, “*Thus, not only the first patentee, but all those who have purchased rights under him, on the strength of letters patent issued by the United States, are liable to be deprived of their property upon the testimony of witnesses that a subsequent application for a patent for the same invention had conceived and explained to others the same idea previous to the date of the invention of the patentee.*”

The July 8, 1870 Copyright Act maintains that “*The several courts vested with jurisdiction of cases arising under the patent laws shall have power to grant injunctions according to the course and principles of courts of equity, to prevent the violation of any right secured by patent, on such terms as the court may deem reasonable; and upon a decree being rendered in any such case for an infringement, the complainant shall be entitled to recover, in addition to the profits to be accounted for by the defendant, the damages the complainant has sustained thereby.*” See the Globe and Waterproof chapters for such a case.

Playing Card Manufacturers

Chart 2-3 was created as a quick reference to show the operational time frame for United States playing card manufacturers included in this book. It also includes their addresses. In many cases, the wrapper or ace of spades has the manufacturers name and address which can assist in identifying the cards and the time period. Even though the Revenue Act did not go into effect until October 1862, the time line starts in 1840, since all decks must be produced before being sold. In many cases, decks were produced 10 to 20 years before they were finally sold to the consumer.

From October 1, 1862 to July 31, 1883, all decks sold in the United States required a revenue stamp. Many manufacturers commissioned its own Private Die revenue stamps. The chart shows the period that its Private Die stamps were issued. The stamps on-hand were used until they ran out or until 1883 when the Revenue Act was rescinded.

The following smaller playing card manufacturing companies are **not** included in the book because examples with revenue stamps have not yet been located. It is assumed that these companies also produced playing cards for sale in the United States between 1862 and 1883.

- J.H. Bufford's Son, Manufacturers (Boston) [1877]
- B.W. Hitchcock (New York) [1882-83]
- McLoughlin Brothers (New York) [1880]
- The National Card Co. (Indianapolis and New York) [1882-95]
- Regenstein & Roesling (New York) [1870]
- Regenstein & Schwartz Manufacturers (New York) [1875]
- L. Lum Smith (Philadelphia) [1880-84]
- The Sterling Card Co. (New York) [1876]
- J. Thoubboron (New York) [1870]

The following are assumed to be related to Longley & Brothers (see Longley chapter).

- American Card Company (Cincinnati) [1862] {different than the Am. Card Co. in New York}
- Card Fabrique Co. (Middletown) [1875-94]
- Centennial Playing Card, Longley & Bro., Wholesale Manufacturer (Cincinnati) [1876]
- Cincinnati Card Co, Longley & Bro. Manuf. (Cincinnati) [1866-67]
- Columbia Playing Card Co. (NY) [1876]
- Eagle Card Co. (Middletown) [1867-80]

- {different than the Eagle Card Co. in New York}
- Eagle Playing Card Co. (Cincinnati) [1866-70]
- Globe Playing Card Co. (Middletown) [1874-94] {different than the Globe Card Co., in Boston, Massachusetts}
- Reynolds Card Mfg. Co. (New York) [1882-85]
- The Union Playing Card Co. (Middletown) [1875-90]
- United States Card Co. (New York) [1870-1880]

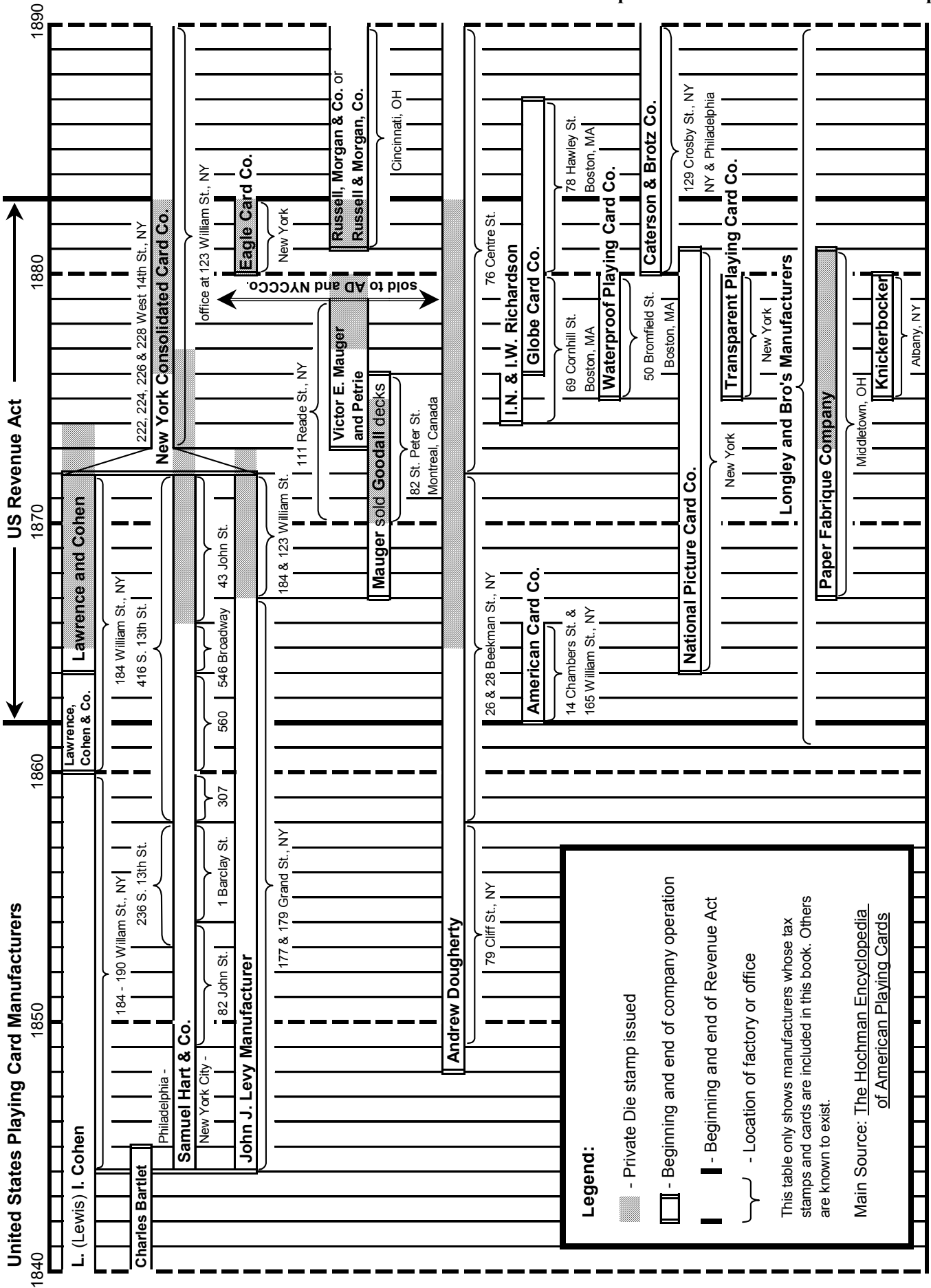


Chart 2-3: U.S. Playing Card Manufacturer Time Line

Chapter 3: American Card Company

American Card Company was operated by Benjamin W. Hitchcock, owner of a music and publishing business at 14 Chambers St., New York. The business consisted of sheet music, books, musical instruments, printing presses, and type. The time frame that Hitchcock printed playing cards is questionable, but assumed to be between 1862 and 1864 based upon their boxes and dates found on tax stamps. The ace of eagles (Figure 3-2) clearly states that the American Card Company had offices at 14 Chambers St. and 165 William St. in New York City.

Three versions of the Union Cards were made especially for Americans. This was conveyed through the following message on the Union Cards box, “**THE AMERICAN CARD CO.** Confident that the introduction of **NATIONAL EMBLEMS** in place of Foreign, in **PLAYING CARDS**, will be hailed with delight by the American People, take pleasure in presenting the **UNION PLAYING CARDS**. As the first and only Genuine American Cards ever produced, in the fullest confidence that the time is not far distant

when they will be the leading Card in American market. **Explanation.** The Union Cards are calculated to play all the Games for which the old style of Playing Cards are used. The suits are **EAGLES, SHIELDS, STARS, and FLAGS, GODDESS OF LIBERTY** in



place of Queen, **COLONEL** for King, **MAJOR** for Jack. In playing with these Cards, they are to be called by the names the emblems represent, and as the Emblems are as familiar as household words, everywhere among the American people, they can be used as readily the first occasion as Cards bearing Foreign emblems.”

According to the tax stamp (Figure 3-3), this box of playing cards sold for between 19¢ and 25¢. The bottom of the box shows that Hitchcock had copyrighted the box design, “Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1862, by **BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK**, In the Clerk’s Office of District Court of the United States for the Southern District of **NEW YORK.**”



Figure 3-1: Union Cards partially opened box.



Figure 3-2: Ace of eagles and back design for first Union Cards.



AmC.Co.

Dec 1863

Figure 3-3: 2¢ blue First Issue “Bank Check” stamp canceled AmC.Co. Dec 1863.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

The following five tables show known American Card Company cancels for use on First Issue stamps.

Table 3-1: A. C. Co. cancels - Type 1				
A. C. Co. May 7, 1863.	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	May 7,	1863.	1¢	Proprietary *

* Stamp with cancel seen on a photocopy of a wrapper in Morton Dean Joyce collection.

Table 3-2: Am C Co.. cancels - Type 2				
Am C Co.. June, 1863	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	May,	1863	1¢	Proprietary
	June,	1863	1¢	Playing Cards
	July,	1863	1¢	Playing Cards
	Aug,	1863	1¢	Playing Cards
	Sept,	1863	1¢	Telegraph

Table 3-3: AmC. Co. cancels - Type 3				
AmC.Co. Oct, 1863 AmC.Co. Dec 1863	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	Aug.	1863	1¢	Playing Cards
	Sept.	1863	1¢	Telegraph
	Oct,	1863	1¢	Express
	Oct,	1863	2¢	Proprietary (blue)
	Oct,	1863 (red)	2¢	Proprietary (blue)
	Nov	1863	2¢	Bank Check (blue)
	Nov	1863	2¢	Proprietary (blue)
	Dec	1863	2¢	Bank Check (blue)
	Dec	1863	2¢	Proprietary (blue)
	Jan	1864	2¢	Proprietary (blue)
	Feb	1864	2¢	Proprietary (blue)
	Mar	1864	2¢	Bank Check (blue) (inv.)
	Ap'l	1864	2¢	Bank Check (blue)
	Ap'l	1864	2¢	Bank Check (blue) (inv.)
	July,	1864	2¢	Bank Check (blue)

Table 3-4: Am. C. Co. cancels - Type 4				
Am. C. Co. JULY 1864.	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	JUNE	1864.	2¢	Bank Check (blue)
	JUNE	1864. (red)	2¢	Bank Check (blue)
	JULY	1864.	2¢	Bank Check (blue)
	JULY	1864. (red)	2¢	Bank Check (blue)
	AUG.	1864.	4¢	Inland Exchange

Table 3-5: Am. C. Co. with slanted C cancel - Type 5				
Am. C. Co. AUG. 1864.	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	AUG.	1864.	4¢	Inland Exchange

Chapter 4: Charles Bartlet

Charles Bartlet created playing cards in New York City from 1830 to 1850. The business was sold to Samuel Hart (See Samuel Hart & Co. chapter) in 1850. As a smart business man who capitalized on the Bartlet name, Hart sold Bartlet decks for many years after purchasing the company. The wrappers (Figures 4-2 and 4-4) on this page show, written above the American Eagle, "E PLURIBUS UNUM," a Latin phrase meaning: Out of

many, one. The term was chosen as the American motto in 1776 by the first Great Seal committee.

These wrapper sections (Figures 4-1 and 4-3) were found with stamps canceled CB. The assumption is that the CB stands for Charles Bartlet and the wrappers were sold by Hart. The proof that Hart sold them is seen in the tables on the next two pages which contain cancels incorporating CB with SH&Co. cancels.

CB
Nov.
1863.

Figure 4-1: CB Nov. 1863. cancel.

CB
Dec.
1863.

Figure 4-3: CB Dec. 1863. cancel.



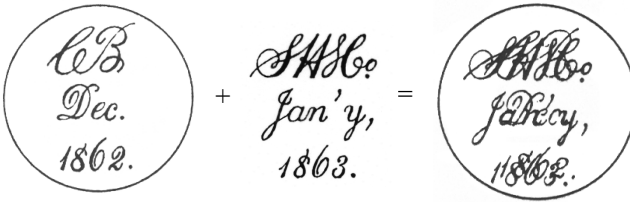
Figure 4-2: New York Manufacture wrapper with 1¢ First Issue "Playing Cards" stamp canceled CB Nov. 1863.



Figure 4-4: New York Manufacture wrapper with 1¢ First Issue "Playing Cards" stamp canceled CB Dec. 1863.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

Listed in the following six tables are Charles Bartlet cancels on First Issue stamps. Three of these cancels are found together with Samuel Hart's S.H.&Co. cancels. (Tables 4-1, 4-3, and 4-5)

Table 4-1: Charles Bartlet circle and SH&Co. cancels*							
			Month and Year	Cancel color	Cancel	Value	Stamp inscription
			Dec. 1862.	black	CB	1¢	Playing Cards (part. perf)
Jan'y, 1863.	black	SH&Co					
Dec. 1862.	blue	CB	1¢	Playing Cards (part. perf)			
Jan'y, 1863.	black	SH&Co					

* CB circle cancel seen only with SH&Co. cancel.


Table 4-2: Charles Bartlet script cancels					
	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription	
	Jan'y.	1863.	(blue)	1¢	Playing Cards (part. perf)
	Jan'y.	1863.		1¢	Playing Cards
	Nov.	1863.		1¢	Playing Cards
	Dec.	1863.		1¢	Playing Cards
	Dec.	1863.		1¢	Proprietary
	Dec.	1863.		2¢	Playing Cards (blue)


Table 4-3: Charles Bartlet and script SH&Co cancel						
			Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
			Dec.	1863.		5¢

Table 4-4: Charles Bartlet cancels				
C. B. April 1865.	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	April	1865.	2¢	Proprietary (blue) (p. perf)
	April	1865.	2¢	Proprietary (blue)
	April	1865. (blue)	2¢	Proprietary (blue)
	April	1865.	5¢	Proprietary

Table 4-5: Charles Bartlet with S.H.&Co. cancel						
C. B. <i>June,</i> 1865.	+ S. H. & Co. =	C. B. <i>June,</i> 1865.	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
			June,	1865.	4¢	Proprietary

Table 4-6: Charles Bartlet with script month cancels				
C. B. <i>Dec.</i> 1865.	Month	Year	Value of stamp	Stamp inscription
	Dec.	1865.	1¢	Proprietary
	Dec.	1865.	2¢	Proprietary (blue)

Chapter 5: Caterson, Brotz & Co.

In 1880, James H. Caterson and Robert Brotz joined forces and formed the Caterson, Brotz & Company. Their office was located at 522 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from 1880 to 1891.

Caterson, Brotz & Co. was in existence for only a short time during which the requirement for revenue taxes was in effect on playing cards. But Caterson and Brotz designed a Private Die revenue stamp for use on their decks of cards. The design was engraved by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and approved on Nov. 27, 1882. On Dec. 4, 1882, Caterson, Brotz & Co. ordered 25,500 Private Die stamps. The Revenue Act was repealed in 1883, so none of the stamps were delivered to the company.

In 1884, the entire printing lot was counted for destruction. To date, three copies are known to exist. One copy was saved by the woman who verified the count, another by the man who supervised the burning, and one by the engraver. It is thought that each believed they had the only copy.



Figure 5-1: Enlarged Caterson, Brotz & Co. stamp.

Stamp Value	5¢
Design Size (mm)	18½ x 25½
Color	brown
Date Die Approved	Nov. 27, 1882
Printed	1882
Issued	Never
Known to Exist	3

Chapter 6: Lewis I. Cohen

Lewis I. Cohen was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania on July 23, 1800. As an early U.S. playing card manufacturer in New York City, he started his business in 1832. In 1835, Cohen registered a patent for printing playing cards using multiple colors. By 1854, Lewis Cohen was joined by his son, Solomon Lewis Cohen, and nephew, John M. Lawrence, in business. The company kept the L.I. Cohen name until 1860, when it changed to Lawrence, Cohen & Co. (See next chapter)

Lewis produced many brands of playing cards. The Highlanders wrapper (Figure 6-1) states, "Manufacturer of the Improved Gold Illuminated Ivory-surfaced Playing Cards, Blank and Gold-edged Visiting Cards, Tinted and white, plain and gold-bordered Enamelled Cards, Embossed Cards, &c. NEW YORK."

This deck was probably created pre-1862, but at the time of the Revenue Act, it had already been shipped to a store where the proper tax of 2¢ was paid by the seller with a pair of canceled 1¢ First Issue

"Proprietary" stamps. (Figure 6-2) Based on the tax paid, this deck was sold by JS proprietor for between \$.26 - \$.36 on June 2, 1864.

*JS
6/2
1864*



Figure 6-2: Hand cancel and enlargement of the pair of First Issue "Proprietary" stamps.



Figure 6-1: L.I. Cohen's Highlanders wrapper with a pair of First Issue "Proprietary" stamps.



Figure 6-3: Cohen Highlanders ace of spades, back design, and king of spades.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

Two examples of L.I. Cohen's Fine Eagle wrappers, (Figures 6-4 and 6-5) which were sold years after the L.I. Cohen Company had changed names, are shown with Hart and New York Consolidated Card Co. Private Die stamps. On the side of both wrappers is

written, "Manufacturer of the Improved Gold Illuminated Ivory-surfaced Playing Cards, Blank and Gold-edged Visiting-Cards, Tinted and white, plain and gold-bordered Enamelled Cards. Embossed Cards. &c. NEW YORK."



Figure 6-4: L. I. Cohen wrapper with damaged Samuel Hart Private Die stamp. (See Hart chapter for more details.)



Figure 6-5: L. I. Cohen wrapper with damaged New York Consolidated Card Co. Private Die stamp. (See NYCCCo. chapter for more details.)

Chapter 7: Lawrence, Cohen & Co.

By 1860, L.I. Cohen's son, Solomon, and employee, John, were 23 and 42 years of age, respectively. At this time, they decided to change the company name from L.I. Cohen (See previous chapter) to Lawrence, Cohen & Co. The company kept this name until 1864, when it changed to Lawrence & Cohen. (See next chapter) From the wrapper (Figure 7-2) and ace of spades (Figure 7-4), the company's location can be seen as No. 184 William St., New York City.

On May 27, 1862, Lewis I. Cohen patented **D1599**, a back design "of four American shields, each with its appropriate number of stars and stripes." (Figure 7-1.) "Appropriate number" meant 13 stars and 13 stripes which represented the 13 original states of the

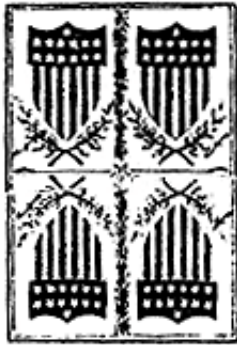


Figure 7-1: Back design illustration from patent D1,599.

Union. This design can be seen clearly on the front of the L.I. Cohen's Patent National Playing Card wrapper and back design for the cards. (Figure 7-3) In this example, L.I. Cohen's name still resides on the top of the wrapper but lists Lawrence, Cohen & Co. as the manufacturer on both the wrapper and the ace of spades.



Figure 7-3: Patent National Playing Cards back design.



Figure 7-2: L.I. Cohen's Patent National Playing Cards wrapper manufactured by Lawrence, Cohen & Co.



Figure 7-4: Patent National Playing Cards ace of spades inscribed Lawrence, Cohen & Co.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

Another brand made by Cohen was Imperial Playing Cards. This wrapper (Figure 7-5) is shown with a Lawrence, Cohen & Co. canceled 1¢ First Issue "Playing Cards" stamp. It appears that the shorter name, Lawrence & Cohen, was already being used on their ace of spades (Figure 7-7) even though it was not until 1864 that the company changed to that name. Another explanation is that this deck was made in 1864 by Lawrence & Cohen but a stamp with an 1863 cancel (Figure 7-6) was placed on the wrapper as payment for the tax owed.



Figure 7-5: Imperial wrapper with 1¢ First Issue "Playing Cards" stamp canceled L.C.& Co. NOV. 1863.

**L. C. & Co.
NOV.
1863.**

Figure 7-6: L.C.& Co. NOV. 1863. cancel.



Figure 7-7: The Imperial ace of spades inscribed Lawrence & Cohen.



Figure 7-8: Imperial king of spades.

Lawrence, Cohen & Co. created three varieties of cancels for use on First Issue stamps.

Table 7-1: Lawrence, Cohen & Co. cancels - Type 1				
L. C. & Co. NOV. 1862.	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	NOV.	1862.	1¢	Playing Cards (imperf)
	NOV.	1862.	1¢	Playing Cards
	NOV.	1862.	2¢	Playing Cards (orange)
	JAN.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards (imperf)
	JAN.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards (p. perf)
	JAN.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	MAY.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	MAY,	1863.	1¢	Proprietary
	JULY.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	JULY,	1863.	1¢	Proprietary
	SEPT.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	SEPT.	1863.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)
	NOV.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	NOV.	1863.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)
	JAN.	1864.	1¢	Playing Cards
	JAN.	1864.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)
	JAN.	1864. (red)	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)
	MAR.	1864.	1¢	Playing Cards
	MAR.	1864.	1¢	Playing Cards (doubled)
MAR.	1864.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)	
MAY.	1864.	1¢	Playing Cards	
MAY.	1864.	1¢	Proprietary	
MAY.	1864.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)	
JULY.	1864.	1¢	Proprietary	

Table 7-2: Lawrence, Cohen & Co. without period after the month cancels - Type 2				
L. C. & Co. JULY 1863.	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	JULY	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	SEPT	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	SEPT	1863.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)
	NOV	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
MAR.	1864.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)	

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

L.C.& Co. Type 3 cancel (Table 7-3) had a capital "O" as part of the CO. It is clear from looking at the three tables that Lawrence, Cohen & Co. dealt in the inexpensive decks of playing cards since all their cancels appear on 1¢ and 2¢ stamps. At the time, 1¢ paid the tax for playing cards valued at 18¢ or less, while the 2¢ stamp paid the tax on 19¢ to 25¢ priced decks.

Table 7-3: Lawrence, Cohen & CO. cancels - Type 3

L. C. & CO. NOV. 1862.	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	NOV.	1862.	1¢	Playing Cards
	JAN.	1863.	2¢	Playing Cards (orange)
	SEPT.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	NOV.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	MAR.	1864.	1¢	Playing Cards

Chapter 8: Lawrence & Cohen

In 1864, after four years using the name Lawrence, Cohen & Co., (See previous chapter) and the death of Lewis Cohen, the company once again changed its name, this time to Lawrence & Cohen. Its final name change occurred when the company merged with two other manufacturers and became the New York Consolidated Card Co. (See later chapter)

A modified L.C.& Co. cancel (where the “& Co.” and the month were removed) (Table 8-1) began to appear on First Issue stamps in 1864. The L.&C. cancel (Table 8-2) has yet to be found on a wrapper, but the initials and date match the time frame that Lawrence & Cohen were selling cards. The L.&C. cancel was for use on the 3¢ and higher tax stamps while the L.C. cancel covered the lower values.

Table 8-1: Lawrence & Cohen cancels - Type 1

<p style="text-align: center;">L. C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1864.</p>	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	1864.	1¢	Proprietary
	1864.	1¢	Proprietary (double)
	1864.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)*
	1864.	2¢ (red)	Playing Cards (blue)
	1864.	2¢	Proprietary (blue)
	1864.	10¢	Proprietary

* Image of this stamp and cancel can be seen on the Rail Road Cards wrapper in [A History of Playing Cards](#) by Catherine Hargrave, p. 332.

Table 8-2: Lawrence & Cohen cancels - Type 2

<p style="text-align: center;">L. & C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1864.</p>	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	1864.	3¢	Playing Cards
	1864.	3¢	Proprietary
	1864.	3¢ (blue)	Proprietary
	1864.	4¢	Inland Exchange
	1864.	4¢	Playing Cards
	1864.	4¢	Proprietary
	1864.	5¢	Inland Exchange
	1864.	5¢	Playing Cards
	1864.	10¢	Bill of Lading
	1864.	10¢	Certificate
	1864.	10¢	Inland Exchange
	1864.	10¢	Proprietary

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

Under the name Lawrence & Cohen, the company issued two Private Die stamp designs in 2¢ and 5¢ denominations. (Figures 8-1 and 8-2) A 4¢ design is known to exist but was never issued as a stamp. The Lawrence and Cohen Private Die stamps were engraved and printed by Butler and Carpenter.



Figure 8-1: Lawrence & Cohen 2¢ Private Die old paper stamp.



Figure 8-2: Lawrence & Cohen 5¢ Private Die stamps; old paper, experimental silk paper, and silk paper.

Stamp Value	2¢	5¢
Design Size (mm)	21½ x 28½	21½ x 28½
Color	blue	green
Date Die Approved	May 2, 1865	May 2, 1865
First Issued	July 1865	July 1865
Last Issued	July 24, 1866	March 1874
Total Old Paper Issued	1,149,750	5,500,408
Total Silk Paper Issued	none	2,616,192

On Dec. 27, 1870, Solomon L. Cohen registered two patent designs, **D4536** and **D4537**, for playing card back designs. Examples of these designs on actual cards could not be found for inclusion in this book.

Lawrence & Cohen also used the Mogul theme in their design of playing cards. (See page 41 for a further discussion of the Mogul theme.) This Fine Mogul wrapper can be dated by the copyright information written on the edge, "Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1868, by LAWRENCE & COHEN in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York." (Figure 8-3.) The wrapper shows the company initials written as L & C. The attached 5¢ Private Die stamp paid the proper tax rate in 1868 and later.

Figure 8-3: Lawrence & Cohen Fine Mogul wrapper with 5¢ Private Die old paper stamp.



Chapter 9: Andrew Dougherty

Andrew Dougherty Manufacturer was in business from 1848 until his three sons sold the business to the United States Playing Card Company in 1907. A. Dougherty Manufacturer was the only playing card manufacturer to maintain the same name over the entire 1862 to 1883 tax stamp period. Dougherty, like most playing card manufacturers, patented many inventions during his lifetime. A summary of his patents related to playing cards is outlined below.

On August 9, 1859, Dougherty was granted patent **25,000**, his first patent, for a color printing press. *“My invention applies to that class of printing presses by which articles are printed with a variety of colors.”* He was careful to mention *“The invention is not confined to a press for printing playing cards.”* On August 28, 1866, Dougherty improved on this invention with patent **57,486**. *“In a printing-press: the printing-cylinder, reciprocating carriage for flat printing-surfaces, inking apparatus therefor, impression-cylinder for curved printing-surfaces, inking apparatus therefor, and carriage for inking apparatus, all operating in combination.”*

On July 23, 1861, Dougherty patented his first playing card back design, **D1455**. He *“combined colored faces with colored American flag backs.”*

On June 17, 1862, patent **35,592** made *“improvements in machines for cutting paper into sheets.”* This invention made for quick and concise cuts of large quantities of paper. The three above patents were instrumental in Dougherty’s ability to economically mass produce playing cards.

Dated October 11, 1875, patent **168,626** *“consists of a playing-card upon the face of which ... at the upper left-hand corners ... is a miniature representation of*

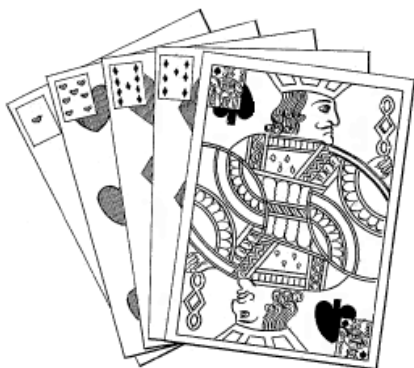


Figure 9-1: Dougherty illustration of miniature indices from patent 168,626.

the card itself.” He explains in the patent, *“When these cards are held in the hand they may be made to overlap and cover each other to such an extent as to expose only the miniature representation, which, while visible to the holder, cannot be distinguished by his opponent or any one not holding the cards.”* (Figure 9-1)

On May 21, 1876, patent **179,847** claimed *“A playing-card, having on its face, and near one or more of the corners or edges, two different emblems or devices, which indicate, in modes employed by two different nations, a card of the same suit and value.”* (Figure 9-2)



Figure 9-2: Dougherty illustration of indices from patent 179,847.

On May 29, 1883, near the end of the tax period, patent **278,412** provided *“miniature representation in the diagonally-opposite corners in addition, a single letter or numeral ... and is colored to indicate the color of the emblems upon the card.”* (Figure 9-3)

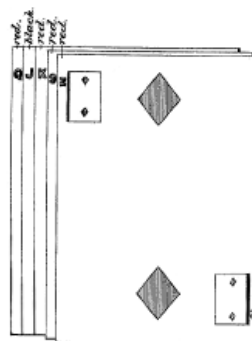


Figure 9-3: Dougherty illustration of miniature color indices from patent 278,412.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

The wrapper shown on this page has a 1¢ First Issue “Playing Cards” stamp with a blue A.D. Nov. 1863 cancel. (Figure 9-4) The wrapper (Figure 9-5) appears to have been written upon years later by someone speculating about the manufacturer’s identity. This person misspelled Dougherty by writing “Dougherty.” It appears the writer was jotting down a short note on the no longer needed wrapper. It is unclear why the last name was written three times.

Also, “Regatta” has been hand written on this wrapper, possibly representing the brand name or common name for this deck which has an image of a steamboat on the wrapper. Card playing was known to be popular among Navy sailors.

A.D.
NOV.
1863.



Figure 9-4: First Issue 1¢ “Playing Cards” stamp with blue A.D. NOV. 1863. precancel and a handwritten AD.



Figure 9-5: Steamboat wrapper with handwritten and misspelled Dougherty.

Many playing card manufacturers created decks using an image known as the Great Mogul. The Great Moguls ruled parts of India from 1526 until India became a British Colony in 1862. A total of 17 Moguls ruled during this time period. From the late 17th century, the word mogul was synonymous with an important or powerful person. The Mogul cards were recognized for their superior quality.

These Great Mogul Cards were manufactured by Jones & Co. Playing-Card Makers, London. (Figure 9-6) Owen Jones was a back designer from England. Dougherty was a U.S. distributor of Jones' decks as seen on the following wrappers which all have Dougherty canceled stamps. (Figure 9-7)

The Great Mogul wrappers displayed in this book all came from the same find in the back of a barber's shop. Every wrapper has one 1¢ First Issue "Playing Cards" stamp. Some have two additional 1¢ First Issue "Express" stamps.



Figure 9-7: Dougherty A.D. FEB. 1863. cancel on First Issue "Playing Cards" Stamp.



Figure 9-6: Great Mogul Cards wrapper with a First Issue "Playing Cards" stamp dated FEB. 1863.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

In July 1863, according to the attached tax stamp, these Great Mogul decks sold for 18¢ or less. (Figure 9-9) It appears this was still the price in early Nov.

1863, but, as shown on the next page, the price increased some time later that month and additional stamps were required.

A.D.
JULY.
1863.

A.D.
JULY.
1863.

A.D.
NOV.
1863.

Figure 9-8: Single stamp cancel varieties found on a Great Mogul Cards wrappers.



Figure 9-9: Great Mogul wrappers with a single First Issue “Playing Cards” stamp and AD cancel.



Figure 9-10: Great Mogul box.



Figure 9-11: Great Mogul Jones & Company ace of spades.

The red Mogul wrapper (Figure 9-10) has the identical design as the ten Great Mogul wrappers on the adjacent pages. It appears that Dougherty Manufacturers found this deck design years later and decided to repackage it for resale. The red Mogul wrapper was cut into sections and glued onto a black box for sale later. The tax stamp on the back of this box is dated 1910 and includes Dougherty’s initials indicating that the deck was sold by Dougherty. The ace of spades (Figure 9-11) from the box confirms the printer as Jones & Company. The other Dougherty Great Mogul wrappers displayed in this book no longer have the playing cards.

All Great Mogul wrappers (Figure 9-12) on this page contain one “Playing Cards” stamp canceled Nov. 1863 in the lower left corner along with two “Express” stamps also dated Nov. 1863. Each of the six wrappers has a unique set of cancel types.

It has been speculated that (1) Dougherty supplied “Express” stamps with his cancel to resellers so that

the proper tax would appear on the wrappers after the reseller increased the selling price or (2) that due to inflation the price of these decks had increased to 26¢ to 30¢. Both are valid explanations as to why the additional “Express” stamps were added. It might also explain why the “Express” stamps are randomly placed on the wrappers and cover the face of the Great Mogul image.




Figure 9-12: Six Great Mogul wrappers each with one “Playing Cards” and two “Express” stamps all dated Nov. 1863.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

Andrew Dougherty created five distinctly different precancels for use on First Issue stamps. They are

labeled Type 1 thru Type 5, based on their chronological use.

Table 9-1: Andrew Dougherty cancels – Type 1

	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	OCT.	1862.	1¢	Proprietary (imperf)
	OCT.	1862.	1¢	Proprietary
	OCT.	1862.	2¢	Proprietary (orange)
	NOV.	1862.	1¢	Proprietary (imperf)
	NOV.	1862.	1¢	Proprietary
	MAR.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	MAY.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	MAY.	1863.	2¢	Playing Cards (orange)
	JULY.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	JULY,	1863.	3¢	Playing Cards
	JULY,	1863.	3¢	Playing Cards (inv)
	JULY,	1863.	3¢	Playing Cards (double)
	JULY,	1863. (blue)	3¢	Playing Cards
	JULY,	1863.	4¢	Playing Cards
	JULY,	1863.	5¢	Playing Cards
	JULY,	1863.	10¢	Proprietary
	SEPT.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	SEPT.	1863. (red)	1¢	Playing Cards
	SEPT.	1863.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)
	NOV.	1863.	1¢	Express
NOV.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards (imperf)	
NOV.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards	
NOV.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards (double)	
NOV.	1863. (blue)	1¢	Playing Cards	
NOV.	1863. (blue)	1¢	Playing Cards (double)	
NOV:	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards (colon)	
NOV.	1863.	1¢	Proprietary (imperf)	
NOV.	1863.	1¢	Proprietary	
NOV.	1863.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue) (imperf)	
NOV.	1863.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)	
NOV.	1863.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue) (double)	
NOV.	1863. (blue)	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)	
NOV.	1863.	2¢	Proprietary (blue)	

The Dougherty Type 2 cancel was an experimental roller cancel. It was used for a very short time. This type of cancel was coincidentally used by John Levy

for his DEC. 1862. cancels. (See John J. Levy Manufacturer chapter)

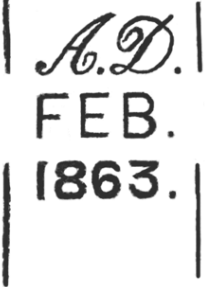


Table 9-2: Andrew Dougherty cancels – Type 2				
	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	DEC.	1862.	1¢	Playing Cards
	JAN.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	FEB.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	FEB.	1863.	2¢	Playing Cards (orange)


Table 9-3: Andrew Dougherty cancels – Type 3				
	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	MAR.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	MAY,	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	JULY,	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	JULY,	1863.	3¢	Playing Cards
	JULY,	1863.	4¢	Playing Cards
	JULY,	1863.	5¢	Playing Cards
	JULY,	1863.	10¢	Proprietary
	SEPT.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	SEPT.	1863. (red)	1¢	Playing Cards
	SEPT.	1863.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)
	NOV.	1863.	1¢	Express
	NOV.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	NOV.	1863. (blue)	1¢	Playing Cards
	NOV.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards (w/ T4*)
	NOV.	1863. (blue)	1¢	Playing Cards (inv.)
	NOV.	1863. (blue)	1¢	Playing Cards (double)
	NOV.	1863.	1¢	Proprietary
	NOV.	1863. (red)	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)
	NOV.	1863.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)
NOV.	1863.	2¢	Proprietary (blue)	

* A double Type 3 and 4, NOV. 1863. cancel has been found on one 1¢ “Playing Cards” stamp.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

Table 9-4: Andrew Dougherty cancels – Type 4			
	Month	Year	Value Stamp inscription
	MAR.	1863.	1¢ Playing Cards
	MAY.	1863.	1¢ Playing Cards
	MAY.	1863.	2¢ Playing Cards (orange)
	JULY.	1863.	1¢ Playing Cards
	JULY.	1863.	1¢ Playing Cards (double)
	JULY.	1863.	4¢ Playing Cards
	JULY.	1863.	5¢ Playing Cards
	JULY.	1863.	10¢ Proprietary
	SEPT.	1863.	1¢ Playing Cards
	SEPT.	1863.	1¢ Playing Cards (double)
	SEPT.	1863. (red)	1¢ Playing Cards
	SEPT.	1863.	2¢ Playing Cards (blue)
	OCT.	1863.	1¢ Playing Cards
	NOV.	1863.	1¢ Express
	NOV.	1863.	1¢ Playing Cards (imperf)
	NOV.	1863.	1¢ Playing Cards
	NOV.	1863.	1¢ Playing Cards (w/ T3*)
	NOV.	1863. (blue)	1¢ Playing Cards
	NOV.	1863.	1¢ Proprietary
NOV.	1863.	2¢ Playing Cards (blue)	
NOV.	1863.	2¢ Playing Cards (blue)	
NOV.	1863.	3¢ Playing Cards	

* A double Type 3 and 4, NOV. 1863. cancel has been found on one 1¢ “Playing Cards” stamp.

Table 9-5: Andrew Dougherty cancels – Type 5			
	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	1864.	3¢	Proprietary
	1864.	3¢	Telegraph
	1864.	4¢	Proprietary
	1864.	5¢	Express
	1864.	5¢	Foreign Exchange
	1864.	5¢	Playing Cards
	1864.	10¢	Contract
	1864.	10¢	Power of Attorney
	1864.	10¢	Proprietary

Dougherty was the first playing card manufacturer to contract for Private Die stamps. Dougherty also allocated the greatest number of Private Die stamp designs, a total of five different designs, four of which were 20 x 26 mm and one 5¢ stamp that was 10% smaller. (Figures 9-13, 9-14, and 9-15) Details about each stamp is contained in Table 9-6.



Figure 9-13: Dougherty Private Die stamps issued on old paper.



Figure 9-14: Dougherty Private Die stamps on silk, pink, and watermark paper.

Figure 9-15: Dougherty ultramarine* Private Die stamp.

Table 9-6: Andrew Dougherty Private Die Stamps					
Stamp Value	2¢	4¢	10¢	5¢	5¢
Color	orange	black	blue	blue	blue
Design Size (mm)	20 x 26	20 x 26	20 x 26	20 x 26	18 x 23
Date Die Approved	April 20, 1865	Oct. 18, 1864	Oct. 18, 1864	Aug. 21, 1866	Jan. 16, 1878
First Issued	May 1865	Dec, 1864	Dec. 1864	Aug. 1866	1878
Last Issued	July 17, 1866	Sept. 11, 1866	May 2, 1866	unkn., 1877	Feb. 15, 1883
Total Old Paper Issued	800,500	515,250	442,700	4,631,985	none
Total Silk Paper Issued	none	none	none	7,638,947	none
Total Pink Paper Issued	none	none	none	179,496	none
Total Wmkd Paper Issued	none	none	none	none	7,980,983

* Ultramarine ink was used experimentally by Carpenter in early 1869, but was discontinued because of dissatisfaction with the faded color.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

Dougherty created many patriotic decks. Shown in Figures 9-16 and 9-17 are wrappers with the Ameri-

can eagle proudly displayed along with a Private Die stamp which paid the proper tax.



Figure 9-16: Dougherty American Cards with a 5¢ Private Die old paper stamp.



Figure 9-17: Dougherty Convex Corners wrapper with a 5¢ Private Die silk paper stamp.



Dougherty, like many playing card manufacturers, created decks that were named after past rulers. Henry VIII, King of England (Figure 9-19) from 1509 to 1547, was well-known for having six wives and beheading two of them. During his reign, Henry VIII attempted to eliminate card playing. The use of Henry VIII on playing cards could be viewed as an affront. His daughter, Queen Elizabeth, rescinded the statutes during her reign from 1558 to 1603. The Henry VIII ace of spades design (Figure 9-18) is similar to the Dougherty Private Die stamps. (See Figure 9-13)

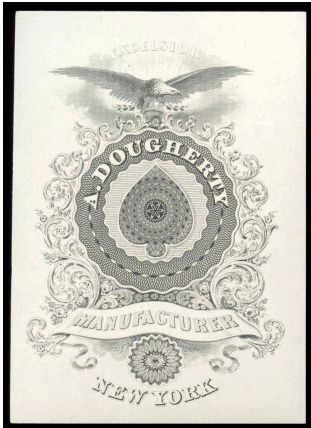


Figure 9-18: Example of ace of spades from a Henry VIII deck.



Figure 9-19: Dougherty King Henry VIII wrapper with a 5¢ Private Die silk paper stamp.

The Great Moguls wrapper (Figure 9-20) is another example of Dougherty's use of the Mogul theme and

a past ruler. The wrapper has a 5¢ Private Die silk paper stamp.



Figure 9-20: Dougherty Great Moguls wrapper with a 5¢ Private Die silk paper stamp.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

The Triplicate face cards made use of patent **168,626** which “consists of a playing-card upon the face of which ... at the upper left-hand corners ... is a miniature representation of the card itself.” (Figure 9-1) The Triplicate jack of spades is shown in Figure 9-22. Dougherty also wrote on the side of the wrapper (Figure 9-21), “Patented by A. Dougherty October 11th, 1875,” the date patent 168,626 was granted.

The front of the wrapper shows the Triplicate ace of spades design. (Figure 9-23) The back of the wrapper shows the Dougherty Playing Card Manufacturer building. Also attached to the wrapper is a Dougherty Private Die watermark stamp which dates the sale of this deck to after Jan. 16, 1878.

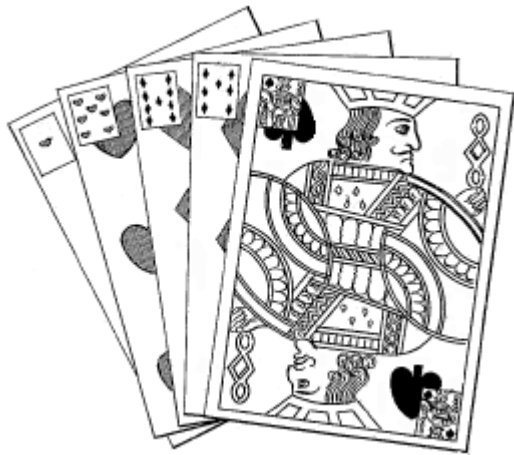


Figure 9-1: Dougherty illustration of miniature indices from patent 168,626.



Figure 9-22: Triplicate jack of spades.

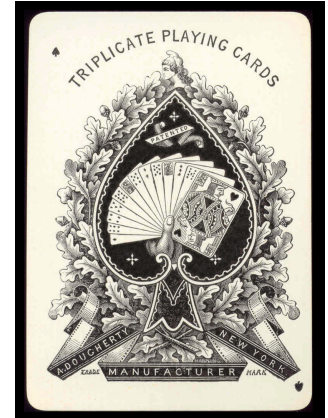


Figure 9-23: Triplicate ace of spades.



Figure 9-21: Dougherty Triplicate green and gold wrapper with a 5¢ Private Die watermark stamp.

On Aug. 4, 1877, Alfred Manning filed for patents on ten back designs. All the designs were registered on Sept. 11, 1877 and were assigned to Dougherty while his son, Andrew, Jr., age 26, was a witness for the invention. The Triplicate decks utilized patent design

D10,244 as its back design. (Figure 9-24) An ace of spades with this back design is shown in Figure 9-26. The Pure Linen Triplicate wrapper (Figure 9-25) with a watermark tax stamp dates the sale of the deck to some time after Jan. 16, 1878.

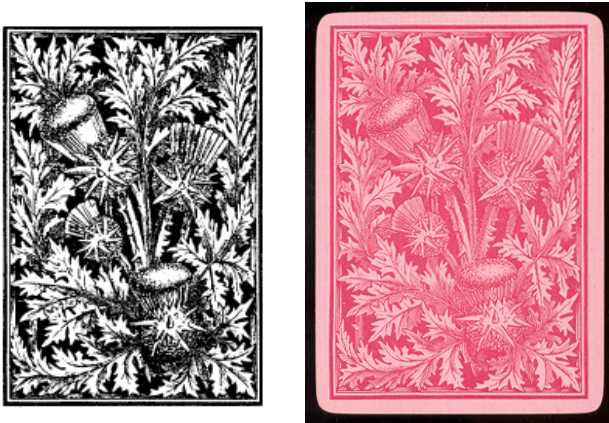


Figure 9-24: Dougherty patent D10,244 back design illustration and example of Triplicate back.

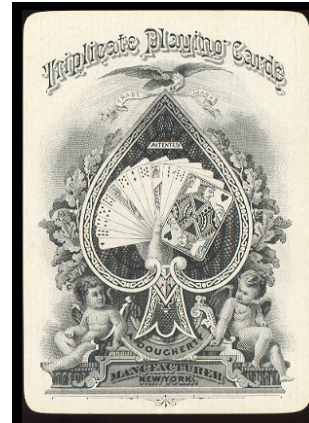


Figure 9-26: Example of Triplicate ace of spades with D10,244 back design.



Figure 9-25: Dougherty Triplicate red wrapper with a 5¢ Private Die watermark stamp.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

On July 17, 1877, Dougherty registered the trademark **T4886** that consists of the word symbol "INDICATORS." On the same day, he registered the label **L1118** that consisted of "A. Dougherty Patentee, New York." On Nov. 26, 1878, he registered an additional label **L1784** for the Title:

"INDICATOR." All three of these patents were used on the Indicator ace of spades (Figure 9-27) and on the Indicators wrapper. (Figure 9-28) The king of spades from an Indicator deck can be recognized as the king still in use on most standard decks. (Figure 9-29)



Figure 9-27: Example of Indicator ace of spades.



Figure 9-29: Example of Indicator king of spades.

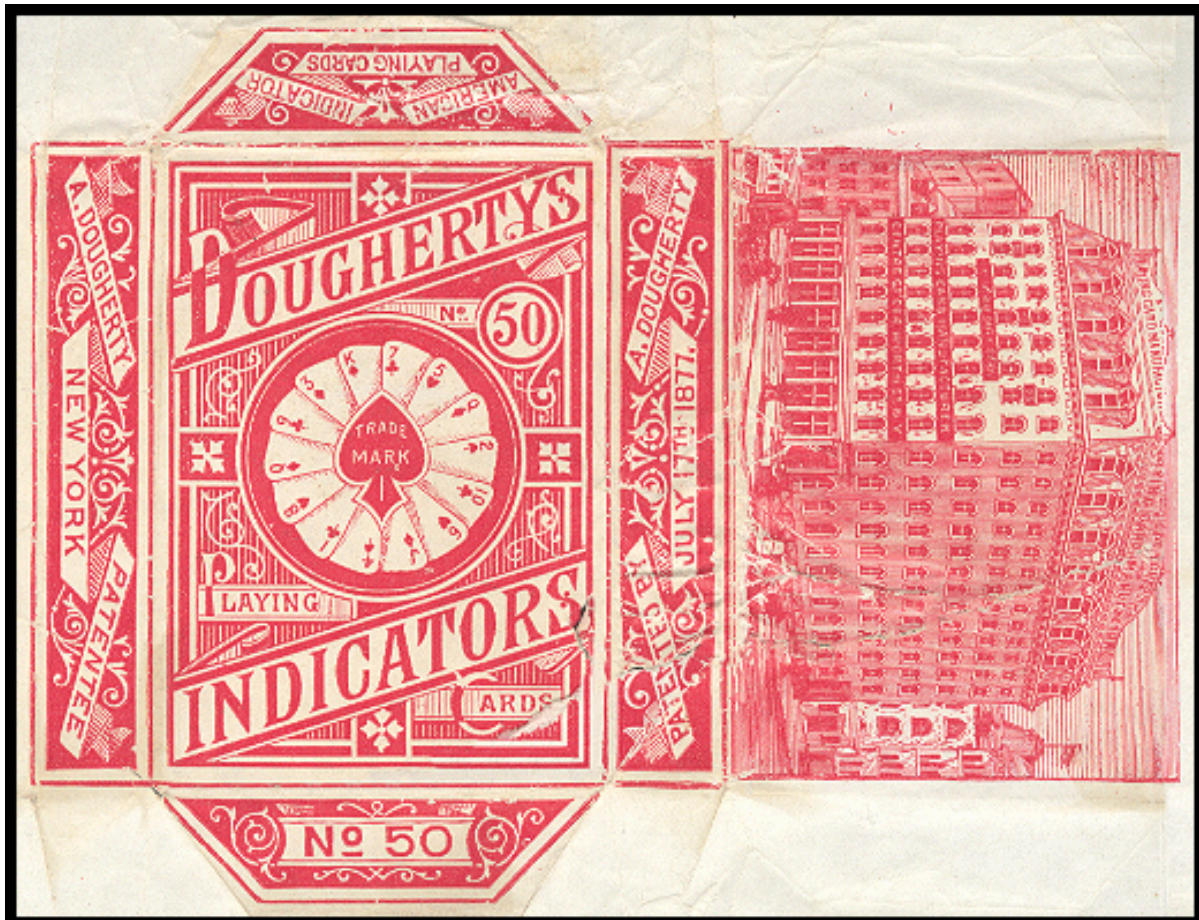


Figure 9-28: Dougherty No. 50 Indicators wrapper without a stamp.

This later Triplicate deck appeared shortly before the Revenue Act was rescinded but the ace of spades (Figure 9-30) shows the use of patents dated Sept. 12, 1876 and May 29, 1883. The Sept. 12, 1876 date



Figure 9-30: Dougherty Patented Sept. 12, 1876 and May 29, 1883, ace of spades.

refers to patent **182,166** which was invented by Robert Chanony of Montpellier, France. The patent describes "A triplicate playing-card the face of which consists of the usual figure or spots, and two miniature representations of said figure or spots, arranged at diagonally-opposite corners." (Figure 9-31) Dougherty later purchased the rights to this patent. Using the patent, the 7 of spades is shown in Figure 9-32.

The May 29, 1883 date refers to Dougherty's patent **278,412** which provides "miniature representation in the diagonally-opposite corners in addition, a single letter or numeral ... and is colored to indicate the color of the emblems upon the card." (Figure 9-33) The corresponding card from this deck is shown in Figure 9-34. The latter patent utilized similar terminology as the first one.



Figure 9-31: Chanony patent 182,166 illustration.



Figure 9-33: Patent 278,412 illustration of miniature index.

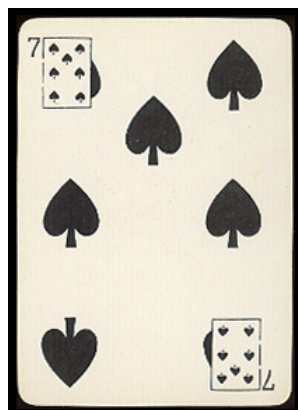


Figure 9-32: Triplicate deck 7 of spades.



Figure 9-34: Triplicate deck queen of clubs.

Chapter 10: Eagle Card Company

There is limited documentation on a company by the name of Eagle Card Company of New York. An indicator of their existence is a very attractive 5¢ Private Die stamp (Figure 10-1) that was issued for the Eagle Card Co. The stamp was used from 1880 to 1883.



Figure 10-1: Eagle Card Co. Private Die stamp. (black and white)

The Eagle Private Die stamp was engraved and by the American Bank Note Co. and printed on watermark paper.

Table 10-1: Eagle Card Co. Private Die Stamp	
Stamp Value	5¢
Design Size (mm)	22 x 17½
Color	black
Date Die Approved	Dec. 1879
First Issued	1880
Last Issued	Feb. 6, 1883
Watermark Paper Issued	1,800,900

The design patent **D11,979** for an Eagle Card Company (abbreviated Compy) ace of spades (Figure 10-2) was filed by inventor Alfred J. Manning of New York, NY, on July 26, 1880. When the patent was registered on Oct. 19, 1880, it was assigned to two major playing card companies, Andrew Dougherty and New York Consolidated Card Co., meaning that both companies had paid royalties for the right to use this design. This indicates that it is quite plausible that the Eagle Card Co. was a trade name for Andrew Dougherty or New York Consolidated Card Co.

There was a patented ace of spades created that had the Eagle Card Compy written into the design. (Figure 10-3) It is unclear who created this ace, but Dougherty did create a very similar ace of spades (Figure 10-4) for his Pilot deck.



Figure 10-2: Eagle Card Compy ace of spades illustration from patent D11,979.



Figure 10-3: Eagle Card Compy ace of spades.



Figure 10-4: Dougherty Pilot ace of spades.

Chapter 11: Globe Card Company

Globe Card Company was originally started by Ivory N. Richardson using his father's law firm address, 68 Cornhill St., Boston, Massachusetts. On Aug. 8, 1874, I.N. Richardson filed patent 155,752 for "*the invention ... indicating color for each suit of cards, such as black for spades, red for hearts, green for clubs, and yellow for diamonds, ... The invention also consists in round playing-cards.*" (Figure 11-1) The patent was registered on Oct. 6, 1874.

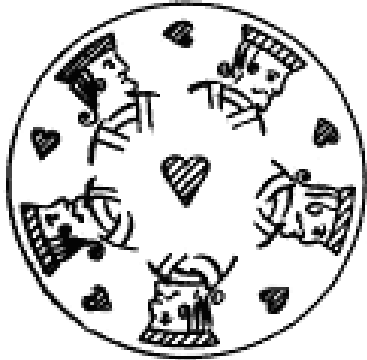


Figure 11-1: Patent 155,752 illustration of jack of hearts.

In 1874, I.N. Richardson began printing his round playing cards. (Figure 11-2) The joker (Figure 11-4) is clearly inscribed with "Globe Playing Cards" along with information about the unique feature of the suit indicated by the color, "Spades being black, Clubs green, Hearts red, [D]iamonds yellow." This joker accompanied all four decks displayed in this chapter.



Figure 11-2: I.N. Richardson ace of spades and jack of hearts.

The deck illustrated in Figure 11-2 was found with half a 2¢ and remnant of a 3¢ 1875 General Proprietary stamp (Figure 11-3), showing that it could not have been sold before 1875.

Figure 11-3: 2¢ 1875 General Proprietary stamp from I.N. Richardson box.



Figure 11-4: Joker used in all Richardson and Globe Card Co. decks.

In Jan. 1875, Ivory W. Richardson, father of Ivory N., became the assignor for his son's patent and copyrights. He began producing decks with his name on the ace of spades. (See Figure 11-5) This is the first ace of spades which states, "Copyright-1874 by I.N. Richardson - Patented Oct. 6, 1874."



Figure 11-5: Ace of spades from I. W. Richardson deck.

In Sept. 1875, I.W. and I.N. Richardson, both Boston lawyers, entered with William Lee and Charles A.B. Shepard into a patent infringement lawsuit against Miller and Montgomery, owners of the Waterproof Playing Card Company. Sworn statements taken from Suffolk, Massachusetts Docket Equity 1086 indicate the sequence of events: "*I.W. Richardson's claim was that Miller and Montgomery had marked up boxes with the words 'Globe Playing Card' with addition of the words 'The' and 'Company, Boston' and have received and opened many letters directed to the 'Globe Card Company' and have filled many orders intended for plaintiffs and have greatly injured them.*" (See Waterproof chapter rebuttal.)

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

By April 1875, “I.W. Richardson had licensed verbally Lee, Shepard, and Ivory N. Richardson to manufacture said cards for certain royalty to be paid to him and said Lee, Shepard, and Ivory N. Richardson as a partnership, under the name of the ‘Globe Card Company’ continued the manufacture of said peculiar playing cards. And the said peculiar name of ‘Globe Playing Card’ as the designating and distinguishing peculiar name of the playing cards so manufactured by them to designate a circular playing card of the peculiar kind, quality and character. And the words ‘Globe Card Company Manufacturers’ were printed on the ‘ace of spades’ (Figure 11-6) and on the covers of each said box. And the words ‘Globe Playing Cards’ were printed upon the ‘Joker or Extra Card.’” (See Figure 11-4)



Figure 11-6: Ace of spades showing Globe Card Co. Manufacturers at No. 68 Cornhill, Boston, Mass. USA

In the meantime, Lee and Shepard filed on Jan. 10, 1876 for trademark **T4014** which contained the words “The Globe Playing Card.” The trademark was registered by the United States Patent Office on Sept. 26, 1876.

On Jan. 26, 1876, Charles Devens, Jr., Justice of the Court, heard the case at Chambers in Boston, Supreme Judicial Court. He made the following interlocutory decree; “That the defendants, William F. Miller and Frank D. Montgomery be enjoined during the prudence of this suit, from the use of the name *Globe Playing Card* or *Globe Playing Card Company*, or the use of the word *Globe*, or any other similar name or mark, upon, attached to, or in any way connected with playing cards, manufacturer or sold by them.”

On June 8, 1876, the decision was entered for lost profits and for damages assessed by agreement at one

dollar per item sold and the court cost. This was not finalized until March 1881.

“Whereupon, the following final decree is entered by the Court, to wit: This cause was heard at the September term 1875, and introductory order for injunction and accounting was then made. And now on this thirty-first day of March, 1881, on reading and filing the agreement for judgment herein for the sum of one dollar profits and damages; and that the complainants [Globe Card Co.] recover from the defendants [Waterproof] the sum of one dollar profit and damages, and costs of suit to be taxed, and that as the complainant has acknowledged satisfaction of this said damages, he have no execution save for his costs.” The total for plaintiffs’ costs, taxed at \$76.86, was issued April 11, 1881.

In summary, I.W. Richardson won the lawsuit after over five and half years from the initial filing. Richardson received one dollar for every deck Miller and Montgomery sold after the lawsuit. The amount came to \$84 plus court costs of \$76.86.

Globe Card Co.’s final ace of spades (Figure 11-7) had the same design as the previous two but had the address of 78 Hawley St., Boston, Massachusetts.



Figure 11-7: Ace of spades showing Globe Card Co. Manufacturers at 78 Hawley St., Boston, Mass. USA

Chapter 12: Samuel Hart & Co.

Samuel Hart and Isaac Levy started the Samuel Hart & Company in 1844, with offices in New York City and manufacturing plants in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. When they were young, Samuel and Isaac worked for Lewis I. Cohen. They left the employment of Cohen to start their own business when Cohen released his card printing patent to his workers.

Hart sold many Linen Eagle decks. The wrappers (Figures 12-2 and 12-3) on this page sold for between 26¢ and 30¢, according to the attached tax stamps. (Figure 12-1) Note that the cancels can be found in colors other than black. (Figure 12-3)



*SH&Co.
Jan'y,
1863.*

Figure 12-1: 3¢ First Issue “Playing Cards” stamp canceled SH&Co. Jan’y, 1863.



Figure 12-3: 3¢ First Issue “Playing Cards” stamp canceled with a blue SH&Co. Jan’y, 1863.



Figure 12-2: Hart Linen Eagle wrapper with First Issue 3¢ “Playing Cards” stamp canceled SH&Co. Jan’y, 1863.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

According to the attached stamps which were 2¢ and 3¢ First Issue “Playings Cards” stamps (Figure 12-4), the Linen Eagle deck (Figure 12-5) would have sold for over 36¢. The increase in price might be due purely to the high inflation rate that occurred at the beginning of the Civil War.

SH&Co.
Nov.
1863.

SH&Co.
Oct.
1863.



Figure 12-4: First Issue 2¢ blue and 3¢ “Playing Cards” stamps canceled SH&Co. Nov. and Oct. 1863., respectively.



Figure 12-5: Hart wrapper with First Issue 2¢ blue and 3¢ “Playing Cards” stamps canceled SH&CO. Nov. and Oct. 1863.

According to the 20¢ tax paid (Figure 12-6), the very pricey Linen Eagle deck (Figure 12-7) on this page sold for over \$1 but less than \$1.50. The stamps were canceled with a unique Samuel Hart & Co. circle cancel. This Linen Eagle deck appears to be similar to the decks on the two previous pages, yet it sold for five times as much only one and half years later. Once again, inflation may have played a major role in the price differences.

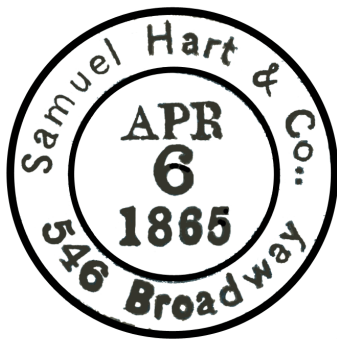


Figure 12-6: Pair of First Issue 10¢ “Proprietary” stamps canceled Samuel Hart & Co.. APR 6 1865.



Figure 12-7: Hart wrapper with a pair of First Issue 10¢ “Proprietary” stamps canceled Samuel Hart & Co.. APR 6 1865.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

This Hart wrapper (Figure 12-9) was sold by J.M. Stine, Kramer & Co. on April 12, 1865. Wrappers can be found with revenue stamps which have a distributor's cancel. (Figure 12-8) This indicates that the deck was already in the Stine, Kramer & Co.'s store before the Revenue Act went into effect on Oct. 1, 1862. According to the 4¢ paid tax, the deck would have sold for between 19¢ and 25¢.



Figure 12-8: Pair of 2¢ First Issue orange “Bank Check” stamps canceled J.M.STINE,KRAMER&CO. April 12 1865.



Figure 12-9: Hart wrapper with a pair of 2¢ First Issue orange “Bank Check” stamps dated April 12 1865.

In the April 22, 1865, New York Times, Hart placed an advertisement for Round Cornered Playing Cards stating, “All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners, will split almost immediately they are put in use, thus producing one or more imperfect or recognized cards in the pack. The U.S. Internal Revenue Stamp Tax on these goods renders them so expensive as to induce the subscriber and inventor to offer to the public these new and improved cards which will be found to remain perfect, and outwear

four packs of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made.” [In the original ad, the plain face was italicized.] According to the tax stamps (Figure 12-10), this deck would have sold for between 51¢ and \$1. The wrapper (Figure 12-11) had been copyrighted with the statement, “Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1865, by SAMUEL HART & CO. to the Clerk’s Office of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.”

S. H. & Co.
Sept.
1865.

S. H. & Co.
Sept.
1865.



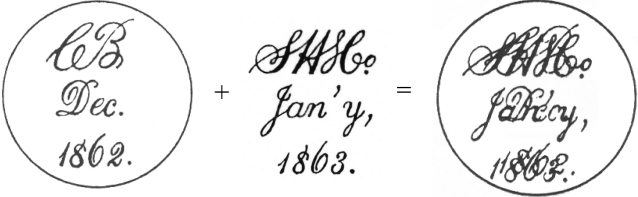
Figure 12-10: First Issue 10¢ “Proprietary” and 5¢ “Playing cards” stamps canceled SH&Co. Sept. 1865.



Figure 12-11: Hart Round Cornered wrapper with First Issue 10¢ “Proprietary” and 5¢ “Playing Cards” stamps.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

There are three Samuel Hart & Co. cancels combined with Charles Bartlet cancels known to exist on First Issue stamps. These cancels were used by Hart years after he bought Charles Bartlet's playing card business. (See Bartlet chapter)

Table 12-1: Charles Bartlet circle and S.H.&Co. script cancels					
	Month and Year	Cancel color	Cancel	Value	Stamp inscription
	Dec. 1862.	black	CB *	1¢	Playing Cards (part. perf)
	Jan'y, 1863.	black	SH&Co		
	Dec. 1862.	blue	CB *	1¢	Playing Cards (part. perf)
	Jan'y, 1863.	black	SH&Co		

* CB circle cancel never seen without SH&Co.

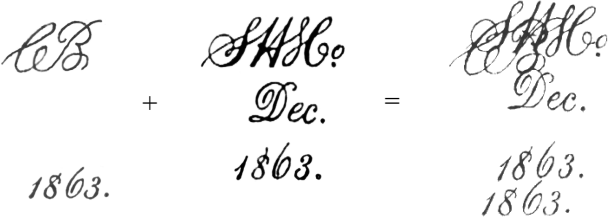
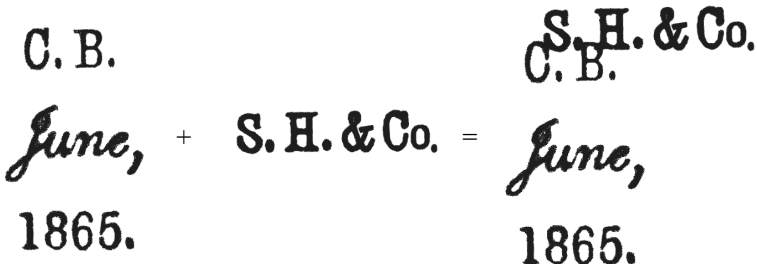
Table 12-2: Charles Bartlet and S.H.&Co. script cancel				
	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	Dec.	1863.	5¢	Playing Cards

Table 12-3: Charles Bartlet with S.H.&Co. cancel				
	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	June,	1865.	4¢	Proprietary

Samuel Hart & Co. created five distinct cancels for use on First Issue stamps.


Table 12-4: Samuel Hart circle cancel - Type 1				
	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	Oct.	1862.	1¢	Playing Cards
	Nov.	1862.	2¢	Playing Cards (orange)

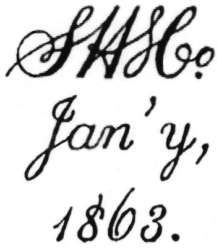

Table 12-5: Samuel Hart and Co. script cancels – Type 2				
	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	Jan'y,	1863. (blue)	1¢	Playing Cards (imperf)
	Jan'y,	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards (p. perf)
	Jan'y,	1863. (blue)	1¢	Playing Cards (p. perf)
	Jan'y,	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	Jan'y,	1863. (blue)	1¢	Playing Cards
	Jan'y,	1863.	1¢	Proprietary
	Jan'y,	1863.	2¢	Playing Cards (orange)
	Jan'y,	1863. (blue)	2¢	Playing Cards (orange)
	Jan'y,	1863.	2¢	Proprietary
	Jan'y,	1863.	3¢	Playing Cards
	Jan'y,	1863. (blue)	3¢	Playing Cards
	Jan'y,	1863.	4¢	Playing Cards
	Jan'y,	1863.	5¢	Proprietary
	June,	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	June,	1863.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)
	July,	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	Aug,	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	Sept.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	Sept.	1863.	3¢	Playing Cards
	Oct.	1863.	3¢	Playing Cards
	Nov.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	Nov.	1863.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)
	Dec.	1863.	1¢	Playing Cards
	Dec.	1863.	1¢	Proprietary
	Dec.	1863.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)
	Dec.	1863.	3¢	Playing Cards
	Dec.	1863.	3¢	Proprietary
Dec.	1863.	5¢	Playing Cards	

Table 12-6: Samuel Hart and Co. cancels – Type 3				
<p style="text-align: center;">S. H. & Co. August 1864.</p>	Month	Year	Value of stamp	Stamp inscription
	August	1864.	4¢	Playing Cards
	August	1864.	4¢	Proprietary
	August	1864.	5¢	Playing Cards
	August	1864.	10¢	Proprietary
	April	1865.	5¢	Playing Cards
	April	1865.	10¢	Proprietary
	August	1865.	10¢	Proprietary

Table 12-7: Samuel Hart and Co. cancels – Type 4				
	Month	Year	Value of stamp	Stamp inscription
		April 6	1865	10¢

The use of the Hart's Type 5 cancels has been found on First Issue stamp pairs. (Figures 12-12 and 12-13)

Table 12-8: Samuel Hart and Co. with month in italic cancels – Type 5

S. H. & Co.
Dec.
1865.



Figure 12-12: A pair of 10¢ First Issue “Proprietary” stamps canceled S.H.&Co. Aug. 1865.



Figure 12-13: A pair of 5¢ First Issue “Proprietary” stamps canceled S.H.&Co. Dec. 1865.

Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
April	1865.	5¢	Proprietary
July	1865.	5¢	Proprietary
July	1865.	10¢	Proprietary
Aug.	1865.	2¢	Proprietary (blue)
Aug.	1865.	5¢	Playing Cards
Aug.	1865.	5¢	Proprietary
Aug.	1865.	10¢	Proprietary
Sept.	1865.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)
Sept.	1865.	5¢	Playing Cards
Sept.	1865.	10¢	Proprietary
Oct.	1865.	4¢	Proprietary
Oct.	1865.	5¢	Playing Cards
Oct.	1865.	10¢	Proprietary
Nov.	1865.	5¢	Playing Cards
Nov.	1865.	10¢	Proprietary
Dec.	1865.	2¢	Proprietary (blue)
Dec.	1865. (red)	2¢	Proprietary (blue)
Dec.	1865.	4¢	Playing Cards
Dec.	1865.	4¢	Proprietary
Dec.	1865.	5¢	Playing Cards
Dec.	1865.	5¢	Proprietary
Dec.	1865.	10¢	Proprietary
Dec.	1865.	10¢	Proprietary (inv)
Dec.	1865.	10¢	Proprietary (double*)
Aug.	1866.	5¢	Proprietary
Aug.	1866.	10¢	Proprietary

* Double cancel on stamp.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

Samuel Hart & Co. created one Private Die stamp design. (Figure 12-14) The Hart Private Die stamps were engraved and printed by Butler and Carpenter on old, experimental silk, and silk paper.



Figure 12-14: Samuel Hart & Co. Private Die stamps; old and silk paper. (black and white)

Many Private Die stamps found today are either torn or damaged. Figure 12-15 shows what could happen when cards were extracted from a wrapper that had been sealed with a Private Die stamp. This L.I. Cohen wrapper was sold by L.I. Cohen's former employees, Hart and Isaac Levy, years after Cohen printed the wrapper.

Stamp Value	5¢
Stamp Size (mm)	26½ x 19½
Color	black
Date Die Approved	Aug. 14, 1866
First Issued	Sept. 1866
Last Issued	1877
Total Old Paper Issued	3,613,000
Total Silk Paper Issued	4,516,053
Total Exp. Silk Paper Issued	unknown



Figure 12-15: L. I. Cohen wrapper with damaged Samuel Hart 5¢ Private Die silk paper stamp. (See L.I. Cohen chapter for color image.)

The trump game of Euchre started in American in the 1850s. Many feel that Euchre originated in Germany and was brought to the United States by the large immigrating population of Germans. The game's popularity grew throughout the Midwestern and Northeastern states and is still played today. The game of Euchre and Hart are credited with the introduction of the joker.

The Samuel Hart & Co. Club House wrapper has a Private Die old paper stamp which covered the proper tax. (Figure 12-16) This wrapper has been copyrighted with the statement, "ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, in the year 1857, by Samuel Hart & Co. to the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania." It appears that Samuel Hart's business was in Eastern Pennsylvania.



Figure 12-16: Hart Club House playing card wrapper with 5¢ Private Die old paper stamp.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

Each Hart Basique box contains a set of rules which were translated from French. According to the rules, *“Bazique or Bèzique is a two-handed game played with four packs of 32 cards each (the 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6s are omitted from a full pack), shuffled well together, and used as one pack.”* The game is related to pinochle and piquet. Points being scored when certain specific scoring combinations are obtained.

In the April 22, 1865, New York Times, Hart placed two advertisements for playing cards. One was for his *“Round Cornered Playing Cards”* and another was for his *“Bazique Playing Cards.”* The Basique cards box (Figure 12-18) incorporates both of these elements.

This Basique box (Figure 12-21) included four decks of 32 cards each along with rules, advertising card, and register (score card). (Figure 12-20) For 128 cards, the tax was 15¢ which was properly paid with three Hart Private Die stamps.

An advertising card and register came with each box of cards and had a different back design than the playing cards. On March 1, 1864, Cyrus W. Saladee patented his design for register cards, patent **D41,820**, which contained three small spinners. (Figure 12-19) Saladee assigned the patent to Samuel Hart and Isaac Levy.

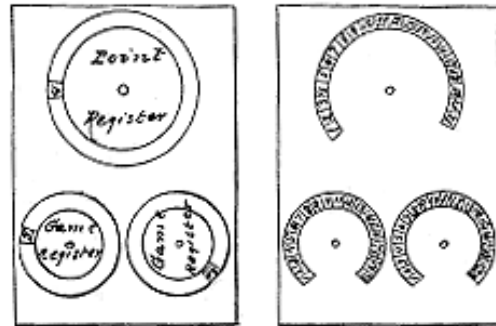


Figure 12-19: Basique register design as illustrated in patent D41,820.



Figure 12-17: Basique ace of spades and back design.



Figure 12-20: Basique advertising card and register.



Figure 12-18: Basique Cards box cover.

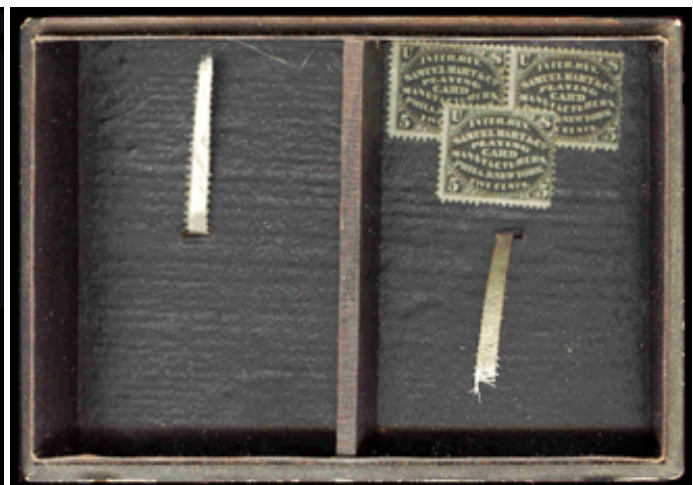


Figure 12-21: Basique Cards box with three Hart 5¢ old paper Private Die stamps affixed inside.

On May 1, 1868, Samuel Hart & Co. issued their Satin Surface, First Quality, No. 19, deck. The wrapper for this deck (Figure 12-22) is shown below opened and laid flat. The revenue stamp would have been placed at the top.



Figure 12-22: A complete Hart wrapper, laid flat, on which a 5¢ Private Die stamp would have been placed on top.

The wrapper was copyrighted with the statement, “Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1868, by SAMUEL HART & CO., in the Clerk’s Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. MAY 1, 1868.” along with “Hart’s Philadelphia Card Manufactory. New York Office: 43 John Street” and “No. 416 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia.” (Figure 12-22)

The back of the wrapper (Figure 12-24) uses the Hart Private Die stamp to hold the lip of the wrapper. The back also explains why this was a “first quality” deck: “**HART’S SATIN SURFACE.** From this date all our Playing Cards will be finished with our NEW SATIN SURFACE, just invented by ourselves, and chemically prepared so as to render them superior in SLIP and firmness to any Cards offered in the market. Buyers will ask for HART’S SATIN

SURFACED CARDS, to insure getting the genuine article.”

The First Quality ace of spades shown below utilizes Isaac Levy’s design patent **D2,306** which was registered on May 8, 1866. The patent shows Martha Washington on the left and George on the right, but the ace used in this deck has Martha on the right. (Figure 12-23) An earlier deck sold by Hart has Martha on the left.



Figure 12-23: First Quality ace of spades depicting George and Martha Washington, next to illustration from patent D2,306.



Figure 12-24: Back of Hart First Quality wrapper sealed with a 5¢ Private Die old paper stamp.

Chapter 13: Knickerbocker Playing Card Co.

Knickerbocker Playing Card Co. gives their location on the ace of spades (Figure 13-2) as Albany, New York. Nothing else is known about this company. The 1875 General Proprietary stamp on the Knickerbocker box (Figure 13-1) shows that the deck sold sometime after 1875.

Washington Irving's comic history of the Dutch regime in New York, *A History of New York*, appeared in 1809. It ostensibly was written by "Dietrich Knickerbocker," supposedly an eccentric Dutch-American scholar. The name Knickerbocker was later used to identify the first American school of writers, the Knickerbocker Group, of which Irving was a leading figure. The book became part of New York folklore and eventually the word Knickerbocker was used to describe New Yorkers who could trace their family back to the original Dutch settlers.

Father Knickerbocker became a popular symbol as a man with a cotton wig, three-cornered hat, and knickered pants. He can be seen on the Knickerbocker joker. (Figure 13-3)



Figure 13-1: Top of Knickerbocker Playing Card Co. box with 3¢ 1875 General Proprietary stamp.



Figure 13-2: Example of Knickerbocker Playing Card Co. ace of spades.

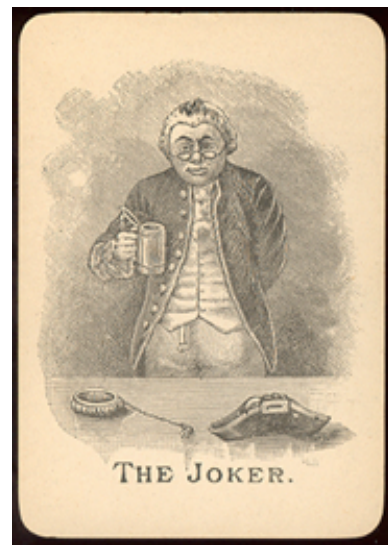


Figure 13-3: Example of deck joker with Colonial Father Knickerbocker figure.

Chapter 14: John J. Levy Manufacturer

John J. Levy, as a young man, had worked for Lewis I. Cohen. In 1844, Levy left the employment of Cohen to start his own business at 177 & 179 Grand St. in New York City. The location can be clearly seen on an early example of Levy's ace of spades. (Figure 14-1)



Figure 14-1: Example of early Levy ace of spades.

The Super Eagles wrapper (Figure 14-2) states, "Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by John J. Levy, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the U.S. for the Southern District of New York." This clearly shows that the design for this wrapper had been copyrighted in 1863, yet the stamp is canceled with a date of Dec. 1862. (Figure 14-3) Found examples indicate that Levy may have canceled all of his revenue stamps with the date Dec. 1862.



Figure 14-3: Levy DEC. 1862. cancel.




Figure 14-2: Levy Super Eagles Polish'd Surface wrapper with 5¢ First Issue "Proprietary" stamp.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

Levy produced one First Issue stamp cancel which was dated Dec. 1862. (Table 14-1) The roller cancel can also be seen on Dougherty's Type 2 cancels.

Table 14-1: John J. Levy cancels

	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
 <p data-bbox="261 1241 631 1272">Cancel often found split on stamp.</p>	DEC.	1862.	1¢	Playing Cards
	DEC.	1862.	1¢	Playing Cards (inv.)
	DEC.	1862. (blue)	1¢	Playing Cards
	DEC.	1862. (blue)	1¢	Playing Cards (inv.)
	DEC.	1862. (blue)	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)
	DEC.	1862. (blue)	2¢	Proprietary (blue) (inv.)
	DEC.	1862. (blue)	2¢	Proprietary (blue)
	DEC.	1862.	3¢	Proprietary
	DEC.	1862.	3¢	Proprietary (inv.)
	DEC.	1862. (blue)	3¢	Proprietary (inv.)
	DEC.	1862. (blue)	4¢	Proprietary
	DEC.	1862.	4¢	Proprietary (inv.)
	DEC.	1862.	5¢	Playing Cards
	DEC.	1862.	5¢	Playing Cards (inv.)
	DEC.	1862.	5¢	Proprietary
	DEC.	1862.	5¢	Proprietary (inv)
	DEC.	1862.	5¢	Proprietary (double-1 inv.)
	DEC.	1862. (blue)	5¢	Proprietary
	DEC.	1862. (blue)	10¢	Proprietary
	DEC.	1862. (blue)	10¢	Proprietary (inv.)

Levy created one Private Die stamp design. The Levy Private Die stamps (Figure 14-4) were engraved by Butler and Carpenter and printed by Carpenter on old paper, experimental silk paper, and silk paper.



Figure 14-4: Levy Private Die revenue stamps: old, experimental silk, and silk paper.

Stamp Value	5¢
Design Size (mm)	20 x 26
Color	black
Date Die Approved	Oct. 15, 1866
First Issued	March 13, 1867
Last Issued	Jan. 1873
Total Old Paper Issued	2,204,780
Total Silk Paper Issued	920,060
Total Exp. Silk Paper Issued	unknown

Levy was also an inventor and is credited with one patent. On June 17, 1868, Levy filed for a patent for the invention that provided beveled edges on playing cards. On Sept. 15, 1868, patent **82,134** was registered.

The Euchre Deck wrapper (Figure 14-5) has a Levy Private Die stamp that dates the sale to after March 1867. As the image portrays, the cards had to be held fully exposed in order to see the value and suit of the cards.

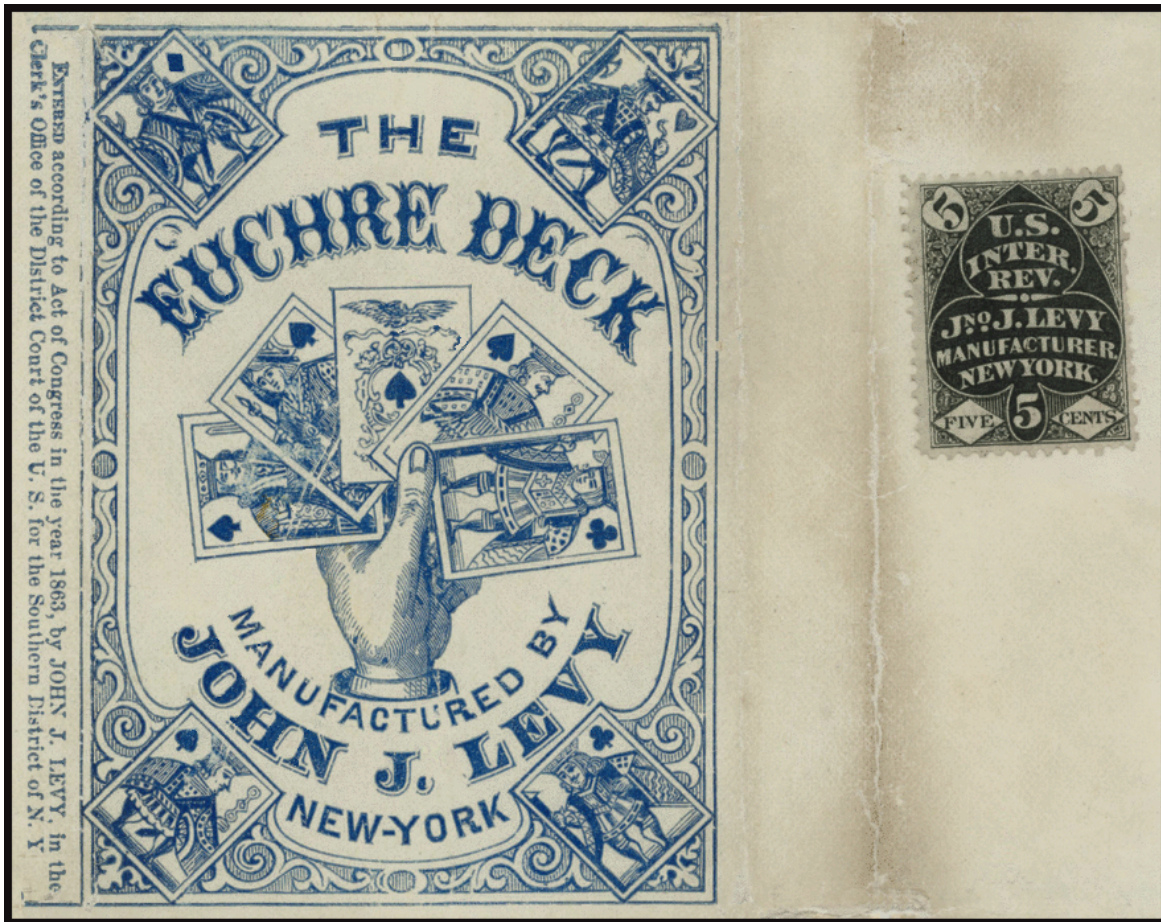


Figure 14-5: Levy Euchre Deck wrapper with 5¢ Private Die old paper stamp.

Chapter 15: Longley & Bro. Manufacturers

In 1861, Servetus and Septimius Longley set up a playing card manufacturing business in Cincinnati, Ohio. On Feb. 16, 1864, Servetus Longley registered the design patent **D1896** for playing cards utilizing military emblems: swords, bugles, cannons, and anchors. The design also included generals and commanders for kings and woman like Martha Washington and Molly Pitcher for the queens. In 1867, they moved their manufacturing plant to Middletown, Ohio, about 35 miles north of Cincinnati.

Servetus Longley is listed in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census with the occupation of “Printer” and age of 54. It is speculated that the brothers ran the Longley & Bro. Manufacturers under that name until 1883, but also manufactured decks for other companies including:

- Knickerbocker Playing Card Co. (Albany, New York)
- Paper Fabrique Company (Middletown, Ohio)

Additional companies, not included in this book due to lack of revenue stamp examples, which may have sold Longley & Bro. manufactured decks during the 1862-1883 time period are:

- American Card Company (Cincinnati, Ohio) [1862]

- {different than the Am. Card Co. in New York}
- Card Fabrique Co. (Middletown, Ohio) [1875-94]
- Centennial Playing Card, Longley & Bro., Wholesale Manufacturer (Cincinnati, Ohio) [1876]
- Cincinnati Card Co, Longley & Bro. Manuf. (Cincinnati, Ohio) [1866-67]
- Columbia Playing Card Co. (NY) [1876]
- Eagle Card Co. (Middletown, Ohio) [1867-80] {different than the Eagle Card Co. in New York}
- Eagle Playing Card Co. (Cincinnati, Ohio) [1866-70]
- Globe Playing Card Co. (Middletown, Ohio) [1874-94] {different than the Globe Card Co., in Boston, Massachusetts}
- Reynolds Card Mfg. Co. (New York) [1882-85]
- The Union Playing Card Co. (Middletown, Ohio) [1875-90]
- United States Card Co. (New York) [1870-1880]

The Great Mogul wrapper (Figure 15-1) states clearly “Longley & Bro., Manufacturers of Plain and Enameled Playing Cards of All Grades and Prices, Cincinnati, Ohio.” The 5¢ First Issue “Proprietary” stamp dated 1862 indicates that this deck sold for over 36¢.



Figure 15-1: Longley & Bro., Manufacturers Great Mogul wrapper with a 5¢ First Issue “Proprietary” stamp canceled with an 1862 pen marking.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

The L. & Br. cancels, dated 1865, have been found on First Issue stamps, but no stamps have been discovered on a wrapper or playing card box with this cancel. Table 15-1 has been included since Longley and Brothers are the only manufacturers known to exist in 1865 that would have used the initials L. & Br. and it is likely that the stamps were used to pay the tax on playing cards.

Table 15-1: Longley & Br. cancels				
<p>L. & Br. Aug. 1865.</p>	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	March	1865.	4¢	Proprietary
	April	1865.	5¢	Certificate
	July	1865.	5¢	Proprietary (inv.)
	Aug.	1865.	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)
	Aug.	1865.	2¢	Proprietary (blue)
	Aug.	1865.	5¢	Proprietary

Chapter 16: M. B. & B.

The initials M. B. & B. from the Feine Gaigel wrapper shown in Figure 16-1 is assumed to be from Germany or from a Belgian manufacturer who produced German imitation decks. “Gaigel” is a card game very similar to pinochle.

The suits on traditional German cards are acorns (Eicheln), leaves (Blatt, Laub, Grün, Gras), hearts (Herzen, Rot) and bells (Schellen), and the court cards are all male; King, Ober, and Unter. Pip cards include numbers 10 to 7 or 6 (gaigel decks have only 10 and 7) and a deuce (sometimes referred to as ace, since it behaves like one). This deck would have con-

tained a total of 48 cards; 12 cards in each suit. The cards were 10 cm high by 6 cm wide.

The figure on the wrapper is Germania and the setting is probably the Rhine River. She is certainly looking toward France since nationalism was very popular in Germany following the defeat of France in 1871 and the crowning of the German Emperor.

Upon entry into the United States, a duty tariff would have been paid on this wrapper. When the deck went on sale to the public, a 5¢ 1875 General Proprietary stamp was added. The stamp dates the wrapper as being sold after 1875.



Figure 16-1: M. B. & B. Feine Gaigel wrapper with 5¢ 1875 General Proprietary stamp.

Chapter 17: Victor E. Mauger & Charles Goodall

Victor Eugene Mauger was born in Bath, England in 1835. He arrived in New York in 1855, and set up business on Chambers Street. By 1874, Mauger occupied a 5-story building at 106-112 Reade St. on the corner of West Broadway.

Between 1868 and 1871, Mauger owned five different patents related to the printing of playing cards.

(Table 17-1) In many cases, Mauger was not the inventor but instead the assignor with rights to use the invention. These inventions are similar in nature to Dougherty's, in that they were instrumental in improving Mauger's ability to mass produce playing cards.

The VEM cancel has been found on 5¢ First Issue "Proprietary" stamps dating between 1868 and 1870, but no stamp with this cancel has yet been discovered on a wrapper or playing card box. There is no doubt that the cancel was that of Victor E. Mauger but he was also in business selling other proprietary items like perfumes. The list of cancels (Tables 17-2, 17-3, and 17-4) is included in this book because it is possible that they were used on playing cards before Mauger commissioned the Private Die stamps (Table 17-5) at the end of 1870.

Table 17-1: Victor Mauger Patents

Patent No.	Date	Description
78,930	June 16, 1868	Lithographic press
92,276	July 6, 1869	Lithographic press
116,616	July 4, 1871	Gripper for cylinder printing press
117,566	Aug. 1, 1871	Gripper for printing press
121,117	Nov. 21, 1871	Cutting machine for playing cards

Table 17-2: Victor E. Mauger cancels – Type 1

V. E. M. Oct. 68.	V. E. M. June, '69.	Month	Year	Value of stamp	Stamp inscription
		Oct.	68.	5¢	Proprietary
		Dec.	68.	5¢	Proprietary
		June,	'69.	5¢	Proprietary
		Nov.	69.	5¢	Proprietary

Table 17-3: Victor E. Mauger without periods cancels – Type 2

V E M Nov. 1870.	Month	Year	Value of stamp	Stamp inscription
	March,	1870.	5¢	Proprietary
	April.	1870.	5¢	Proprietary
	Sept.	1870.	5¢	Proprietary
	Nov.	1870.	5¢	Proprietary

Table 17-4: Victor E. Mauger with periods cancels – Type 3

V. E. M. Dec. 1870.	Month	Year	Value of stamp	Stamp inscription
	May,	1870.	5¢	Proprietary
	Dec.	1870.	5¢	Proprietary

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

Charles Goodall (1785-1851) had been doing business in America for many years. Many of his decks were sold to Confederate states while the Civil War was in full swing. Charles Goodall's sons, Jonathan Charles and Josiah Montague, manufactured decks in London, U.K., under the name Charles Goodall & Sons. In 1867, Josiah Goodall appointed Mauger as the exclusive U.S. agency for Charles Goodall & Sons' products. Initially, standard patterns from Goodall's line of cards with standard court cards and ace of spades were imported and sold by Mauger.

It is also possible the stamps listed in tables 17-2, 17-3, and 17-4 were used to pay the tax on Goodall imported decks but again, no wrappers have been found with these stamps attached. By 1870, a closer relationship had evolved and Mauger was offered a limited partnership with Goodall. This can be seen in the Goodall Private Die stamps (Figure 17-1) which were issued in November 1870 with the words Goodall, London & New York in the lower right corner along with VEM initials superimposed on a spade in the center of the stamps.



Figure 17-1: Goodall Private Die stamps; old and silk paper.

The stamp designs were created, engraved and printed by Joseph Carpenter but later the stamps were printed by the National Bank Note Company.

By 1873, Mauger had set up his own printing works to produce a wide range of domestic cards to be sold alongside the ones imported from London. On Sept. 1, 1876, the limited partnership between Goodall and Mauger was discontinued. The imported Goodall cards were dropped from Mauger's price lists and advertisements in early 1877.

In 1876, Mauger went into partnership with John Petrie, Jr. In 1877, they created a Private Die stamp (Figure 17-2) with Victor E. Mauger and Petrie's names in the lower right corner that had the same design as Goodall's Private Die stamp. Similarities in the designs indicates that the Goodall and Mauger stamps were engraved for the same company. From 1873 to 1879, Victor is listed in the New York City directory as a merchant.

Table 17-5: Goodall and Mauger 5¢ Private Die Stamps

Stamp Manufacturer	Goodall	Mauger and Petrie
Design Size (mm)	20 x 26	20 x 26
Color	black	blue
Date Die Approved	Oct. 4, 1870	Aug. 8, 1877
First Issued	Nov. 1870	1877
Last Issued	Aug. 1875	Oct. 1, 1880
Total Old Paper Issued	56,100	none
Total Silk Paper Issued	1,099,100	unknown
Total Silk, Pink, and Wtrmk Paper Issued	1,099,100	1,021,020



Figure 17-2: Mauger & Petrie Private Die stamps; silk, pink, and watermark paper.

This Great Mogul deck was made in London by Charles Goodall. The wrapper (Figure 17-3) shows that Goodall received a Prize Medal in London in 1862 and a Silver Medal in Paris in 1867.



Figure 17-3: Front of Goodall Great Mogul wrapper.

The back of the Great Mogul wrapper (Figure 17-4) has a 5¢ Goodall Private Die old paper stamp that has been creased from the folding of the wrapper.



Figure 17-4: Back of the Great Mogul wrapper with a 5¢ Goodall Private Die old paper stamp.

The Great Mogul ace of spades (Figure 17-5) shows the middle spade with a diamond inside a club inside a heart. Later the Mauger ace displayed the same ace design but with the VEM monogram in the center of the spade.

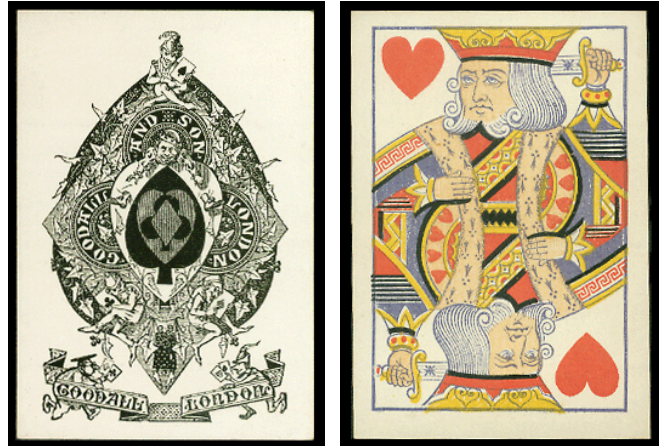


Figure 17-5: Goodall ace of spades and king of hearts from Great Mogul deck.

The Great Mogul joker (Figure 17-6) depicts the famous quote from Act II, Scene VII in Shakespeare’s play, *As You Like It*, “All the world’s a stage & All the men and women merely players: They have their exits & their entrances & one man in his time plays many parts” along with “WE ARE ALL PLAYERS” contained in the center of the spade.



Figure 17-6: Full view of Goodall joker shown partially on the back of the Great Mogul wrapper.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

The Columbias Euchre deck (Figure 17-7) was made by Goodall but sold by Mauger. The deck includes 41 cards, 7's and higher, a joker, and two sets of scorekeeping cards each consisting of a 2 and 3 utilizing different backs. Some of the cards are shown in Figure 17-9. The joker and ace both mention London and New York.



Figure 17-7: Front of Goodall Columbias wrapper.

Written on the wrapper (Figure 17-8): “Entered according to Act of Congress, A.D. 1873, by Victor E. Mauger in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.” This shows that Mauger had copyrighted his wrapper design. Also placed on the back of the wrapper is a label that says; “PATENTED



Figure 17-8: Columbias wrapper with a 5¢ Goodall Private Die old paper stamp.



Figure 17-9: Goodall joker, ace of spades, back design, and king of spades from Columbias deck.

May 9th, 1871.” (Figure 17-8) This design patent, **D4875**, for the card box was invented by Dundas Dick and assigned to Maria A. Mauger, wife of Victor Mauger. The patent drawing (Figure 17-10) shows a partial Mauger tax stamp on the opposite end of the patented label.

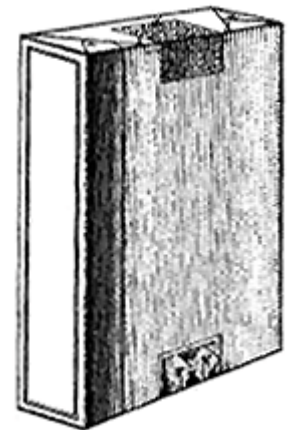


Figure 17-10: Maria Mauger patent D4,875 illustration for card box.

On April 1, 1873, Mauger received trademark **T1191** for his monogram on the ace of spades. The monogram can be seen in the center spade on Goodall and Mauger Private Die stamps and on Mauger's ace of spades. (Figure 17-11) At this time, Goodall's name remains displayed on both the ace and joker.



Figure 17-11: Mauger ace and joker.

On Jan. 11, 1876, Mauger patented his four corner indices, **171,978**. (Figure 17-12) The indices not only gave the value but also the suit. This index design was used on Mauger's Centennial deck (Figure 17-13), issued in 1876.

The Centennial ace of spades reads "Nunquam Retrorsum," which is Latin for, "No one shall cause our retreat." (Figure 17-14) This symbolized the concept of being an American and living in a country that had won independence 100 years prior. Goodall's name is no longer present on the ace (Figure 17-14) or the joker (Figure 17-15) that now includes only Victor E. Mauger New-York or Mauger New-York.

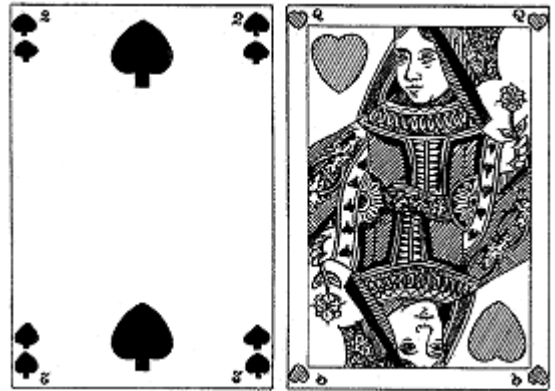


Figure 17-12: Mauger patent 171,978 illustration of the 2 of spades and queen of hearts.



Figure 17-13: 2 of spades and queen of hearts from Mauger Centennial deck.



Figure 17-14: Ace of spades from Mauger Centennial deck.



Figure 17-15: Joker from Mauger Centennial deck.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

The 1875 General Proprietary stamps have been found exhibiting two different Mauger cancels. (Figure 17-16 and 17-17) The first one has Mauger's patented monogram placed inside an upside down spade. The second one has a small spade. Both are dated Dec. 18 '78. Since both cancels utilize a playing card motif, it appears that Mauger used these stamps to pay the tax on playing cards. To date, none have been found on playing card decks.



Figure 17-16: Blue Mauger monogrammed spade cancel on 5¢ 1875 General Proprietary stamp.



Figure 17-17: Blue Mauger spade cancel on 5¢ 1875 General Proprietary stamp.

In 1879, Mauger sold his playing card business to Andrew Dougherty and New York Consolidated Card Co. but continued to manufacture other Mauger and Petrie products. On Feb. 1, 1881, Mauger was hired by Russell, Morgan & Co. to help with the setup of their new playing card department. (See Russell, Morgan & Co. chapter)

Chapter 18: National Picture Card Co.

Mortimer Nelson was born in New York in 1832. In the 1860s, he started a business called National Picture Card Co. that created picturesque playing cards. In the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, Nelson's occupation is listed as a Playing Card Manufacturer, showing he was still in business in 1880.

As stated on the back of the box (Figure 18-2), Nelson made decks with interesting subjects: both Union and Confederate officers, women of ancient and modern times, illustrations from four plays of Shake-

spere, love scenes, problem caricature pictures, war comics, and fortune-telling cards. The love scene decks show elegantly dressed people in various poses. (Figure 18-3) The card symbol in the upper left corner indicates the value and suit. The ace of spades shows an eagle above a single spade with "M. Nelson. New-York." written below it. (Figure 18-5)

The tax stamp on the box (Figure 18-1) shows a cancellation mark dated Feb 1864 with Mortimer Nelson's initials. (Figure 18-4) According to the tax stamp, this deck sold for between 19¢ and 25¢.



Figure 18-1: Box from Nelson Love Scene cards with 2¢ "Proprietary" stamp.

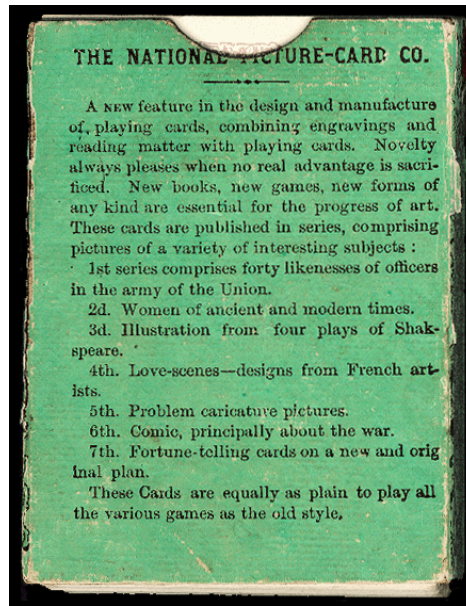


Figure 18-2: Back of box from Nelson Love Scene cards.



Figure 18-3: Ace of spades from Nelson Love Scene deck.



Figure 18-4: Mortimer Nelson cancel on 2¢ First Issue blue "Proprietary" stamp.



Figure 18-5: Enlargement of the Nelson corner ace of spades image.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

Transparent decks were quite popular in France in the early 1800s. The characteristic feature of transparent decks is that the pip cards hide pictures that can only be seen when the cards are held to the light. By the 1860s, American manufacturers, including Nelson, were also producing transparent cards. In the Nelson Transparent Picture Playing Cards deck, the 2 of spades (Figure 18-6) reveals the image of a woman with her skirt hiked above her knees.

The box design (Figure 18-8) was copyrighted with the statement, "Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1864, by T. A. CASWELL, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York."

According to the three 5¢ First Issue "Inland Exchange" stamps along with a 10¢ First Issue "Inland or Foreign Exchange" stamp, the deck sold for between \$1.50 and \$2. Since 15¢ worth of the stamps have the MN cancel (Figure 18-7), it appears the deck was sold to the retailer for between 51¢ and \$1. The reseller increased the selling price and later added the 10¢ First Issue stamp to pay the proper tax.



Figure 18-7: M.N. AUG 1864 cancel from Transparent Picture Playing Cards box.




Figure 18-6: 2 of spades from Nelson Transparent Picture Playing Cards.



Figure 18-8: Side and front of Nelson Transparent Picture Playing Cards box.

The following cancels were used on stamps that were applied to National Picture Card Co. decks. The M.N. initials stand for Mortimer Nelson.

Table 18-1: M.N. cancels				
	Month	Year	Value	Stamp inscription
	FEB	1864	2¢	Playing Cards (blue)
	AUG	1864	5¢	Inland Exchange

The following transparent deck was discovered with a tax stamp dated Feb 10 1872. (Figure 18-9) There are no markings on the cards or box (Figure 18-10) to indicate who manufactured them. A number of the cards are pro-slavery and derogatory toward blacks.

It is possible that Nelson created the deck for the southern market but did not want his name on the cards. A 5¢ “Inland Exchange” stamp, the same type of stamp used on the Nelson Transparent box in Figure 18-8, is affixed to this box.



Figure 18-9: 5¢ “Inland Exchange” stamp canceled W.K.C. Feb 10 1872.



Figure 18-10: Transparent cards box with 5¢ “Inland Exchange” stamp.



Figure 18-11: Transparent 4 of clubs.

Chapter 19: New York Consolidated Card Co.

On Dec. 5, 1871, the companies of Lawrence & Cohen, Samuel Hart & Co., and John J. Levy Manufacturer united as the New York Consolidated Card Co. The company took up manufacturing at 222, 224, 226 & 228 West 14th St. and had offices at 123 William St., New York City. Playing cards under the name NYCCCo. were introduced for the first time in 1873. The early decks made use of the Private Die stamps of the individual manufacturers in the united company to pay the proper tax.

The new company was operated by Lewis I. Cohen's son, Solomon, and former employees.

President	Solomon L. Cohen
Vice-Pres.	Samuel Hart
Treasurer	John M. Lawrence
Secretary	Isaac Levy
Manager	John J. Levy

The company was incorporated in 1871, but stated that it was established in 1832, the year Lewis started the L.I. Cohen playing card company. Each of these men had worked for Cohen as apprentices when they were young men. Table 19-1 shows information from the 1880 U.S. Federal Census.

Name	Position according to census	Age
Solomon L. Cohen	Pres. of Card Manufacturer	44
Samuel Hart	Retired, Playing Card Manuf.	61
John M. Lawrence	Treasurer	62
Isaac Levy	Manufacturer of playing cards	50
(son) Augustus	Manufacturer of playing cards	32
John J. Levy	Retired	67

On Dec. 13, 1875, Isaac Levy trademarked **T3269**, the word "SQUEEZERS," and **T3270**, which describes a "Representation of a human hand holding card displaying an open or spread quantity of playing cards." The latter trademark can be clearly seen on NYCCCo.'s Private Die stamp. (Figure 19-1) These stamps were engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Co. Later the Bureau of Engraving and Printing printed the watermark stamps using the National Bank Note Co. dies.



Figure 19-1: NYCCCo. Private Die stamps; silk, pink, and watermark paper.

Stamp Value	5¢
Design Size (mm)	20 x 26
Color	black
Date Die Approved	March 21, 1876
First Issued	1876
Last Issued	March 23, 1883
Total Issued	10,063,000

The L.I. Cohen Fine Eagle Cards wrapper shown in Figure 19-2 was manufactured by Cohen but the attached Private Die stamp shows that the wrapper was sold years later by the New York Consolidated Card Co. Stamps were often torn in the process of opening the wrapper, as can be seen here.

Figure 19-2: Cohen wrapper with a damaged NYCCCo. 5¢ Private Die silk paper stamp. (See L.I. Cohen chapter for larger image.)



It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

The formation of the New York Consolidated Card Co. brought together three ingenious playing card producers. Their creativity continued during their partnership. The following patents and trademarks were assigned to the NYCCCo.

On Sept. 11, 1877, trademark **T5138** which depicts “the pictorial representation of two watch-dogs chained to their houses and barking at each other” was registered as a back design. (Figure 19-3) The card has the phrase, “There is a tie that binds us to our Homes,” and shows Trip (short for Triplicate) and Squeezer on chains, their names displayed on their collars. This was NYCCCo. way of showing that Dougherty, the maker of Triplicate playing cards, was on top for the moment, but that each had their own specialty cards and market. These cards are still available as reprints and are sold by the United States Playing Card Company.



Figure 19-3: NYCCCo. T5138 watch-dogs back card design.

On Nov. 20, 1877, trademark **T5341** was registered describing “The figure of the nude boy upon the spade and the figures of Cupid holding the crown.” The ace of spades states at the bottom “Registered” and “Squeezers.” (Figure 19-4)



Figure 19-4: NYCCCo. T5341 ace of spades.

On Nov. 20, 1877, the company also registered trademark **T5342** which described “a central circular figure representing what is known in architecture and ornamental design as a Catherine wheel and a series of sprigs, bearing leaves, fruit, and flowers, radiating from the said central circular figure.” (Figure 19-5) The wheel was a symbol of mobility.



Figure 19-5: NYCCCo. Catherine wheel ace of spades.

On Nov. 21, 1882, NYCCCo. registered the trademark **T9825** for the word “GEM” and the label **L2825** for “The Gem Playing Cards.” Design patent **D13,473** (Figure 19-6) was filed at the same time, but registered on Dec. 5, 1882, by George G. White who assigned it to the NYCCCo. The ace of spades (Figure 19-7) had a female figure seated on the left side and a male figure on the right, along with the words “Gem No. 53 N.Y. Consolidated Card Co.”



Figure 19-6: NYCCCo. D13,473 illustration.



Figure 19-7: NYCCCo. GEM No. 53 ace of spades.

Chapter 20: Paper Fabrique Company

Paper Fabrique Company was located in Middletown, Ohio, 35 miles north of Cincinnati. It appears that this company was started by Longley and Brothers in Cincinnati, but sold to Fuller and Hanna in 1874 and relocated to 13 Third St., Middletown. It remained there until 1876, when it moved to 122 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Paper Fabrique Company created one 5¢ Private Die stamp design. The stamps (Figure 20-1) were engraved by Joseph Carpenter. The printing was done by Carpenter and later by National and American Bank Note Co.

Patent **198,217** was filed May 2, 1876 by Cyrus W. Saladee and was registered to him on Dec. 18, 1877 for “*an enlarged representation of the pips and suit symbols along with continuous border around the edge of the face and consisting of alternative representative spots and numerals.*” (See Figure 20-2) Paper Fabrique Company purchased the patent rights from Saladee and created two distinct decks (See Figure 20-3 and 20-4): Double Symbol Corner Index (See Figure 20-5) and Border Index decks. (See Figure 20-6)

In 1879, Longley reacquired the company and moved it to Remington, Ohio in 1880. The company was closed in 1881.



Figure 20-1: Paper Fabrique Private Die stamps; silk, pink, and watermark paper.

Table 20-1: Paper Fabrique Company Private Die Stamps

Stamp Value	5¢
Design Size (mm)	19½ x 26
Color	black
Date Die Approved	May 20, 1873
First Issued	June 1873
Last Issued	Oct. 1, 1880
Total Silk Paper Issued	1,843,639
Pink and Wmkd Paper Issued	2,143,071

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

The Border Index Cards ace of spades (Figure 20-4) makes mention of "Eagle Card." The Paper Fabrique Company is not known to have any connection with Eagle Card Company. The reference might be to a game that called the ace of spades the Eagle Card.

Figure 20-2: Illustrations of playing cards from Saladee patent 198,217.

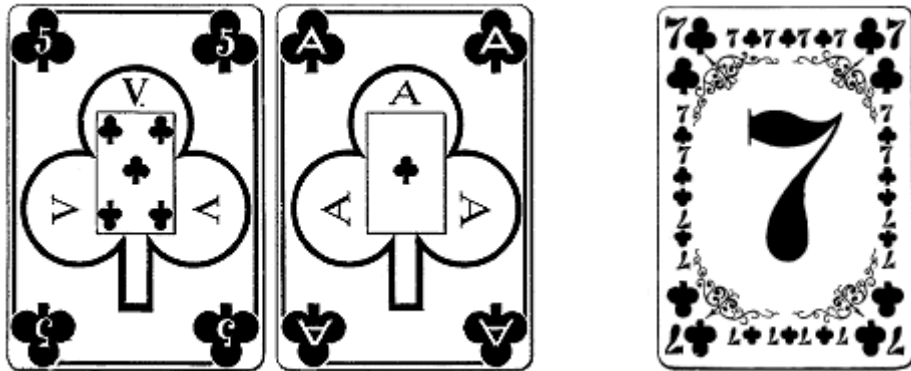


Figure 20-3: Paper Fabrique playing cards showing similarities with Saladee patented designs.

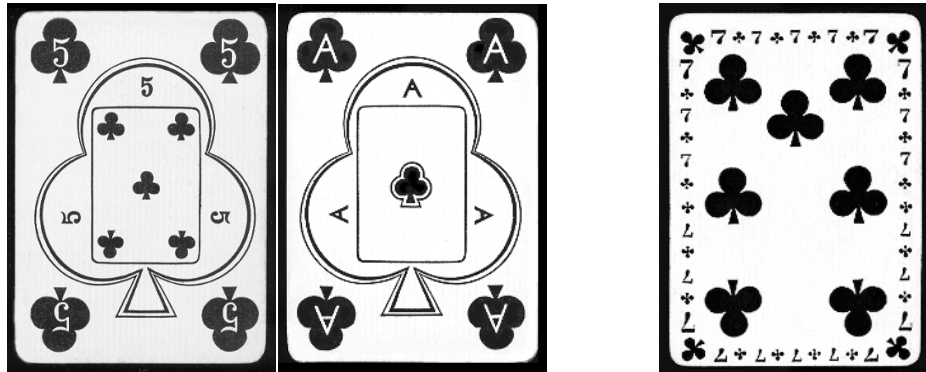


Figure 20-4: Paper Fabrique Co. ace of spades showing patent references.



Figure 20-5: All above figures are Paper Fabrique Double Symbol Corner Index cards.



Figure 20-6: All above figures are Paper Fabrique Border Index Cards.

Chapter 21: Russell, Morgan & Co.

Russell, Morgan & Company was started in 1881 by Anthony O. Russell, Robert John Morgan, John F. Robinson, Jr., and James M. Armstrong to create playing cards. They quickly hired Victor E. Mauger. (See Mauger chapter) On June 28, 1881, the company produced its first playing card deck.

Russell, Morgan & Co. created one Private Die stamp design (Figure 21-1) that was printed on watermark paper. The Russell, Morgan & Co. Private Die stamp was engraved and printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The same tiger design is prominently displayed on its Tiger Brand playing cards box (Figure 21-2) and Tiger Brand #101 joker. (Figure 21-3)



Figure 21-1: Russell, Morgan & Co. Private Die stamp.



Figure 21-2: Russell, Morgan & Co. Tiger Brand box.

Table 21-1: Russell, Morgan & Co. Private Die Stamp	
Stamp Value	5¢
Design Size (mm)	19 x 23
Color	black
Date Die Approved	unknown
First Issued	May 26, 1881
Last Issued	March 22, 1883
Total Issued	1,304,100

On April 14, 1881, Russell, Morgan & Co. filed for trademark **T8,303** described as “A figure of the Goddess of Liberty, enclosed within the periphery of one of the ace-spots of cards.” The trademark was registered on May 31, 1881 and is prominently displayed on its Tiger Brand #101 ace of spades. (Figure 21-4)



Figure 21-3: Tiger Brand #101 joker.



Figure 21-4: Tiger Brand #101 ace of spades.

Chapter 22: Transparent Playing Card Co.

The Transparent Playing Card Co. of New York was in business from approximately 1880 to 1882. The pip cards were made with hidden pictures that could be seen when the cards were held to the light. Look closely at the 2 of hearts (Figure 22-3) and 2 of clubs (Figure 22-6) and an image of a woman can be observed.

It appears the company's early ace of spades (Figure 22-1) gave the name of the company as American Playing Card Co. The name was quickly changed on the ace of spades (Figure 22-4) to Transparent Playing Card Co. to monopolize on the special transparent features of the pip cards. Both boxes (Figures 22-2 and 22-5) contain a 5¢ 1875 General Proprietary stamp which paid the correct tax.



Figure 22-1: American Playing Card Co. ace of spades.



Figure 22-2: American Playing Card Co. box with 1875 General Proprietary stamp.



Figure 22-3: Example of American transparent 2 of hearts.



Figure 22-4: Transparent Playing Card Co. ace of spades.



Figure 22-5: Transparent Playing Card Co. box with 1875 General Proprietary stamp.



Figure 22-6: Example of Transparent 2 of clubs.

Chapter 23: The Waterproof Playing Card Co.

Waterproof Playing Card Co. (first known as The Globe Playing Card Co.) was owned by William F. Miller and Frank D. Montgomery. It was located at 50 Bromfield Street, Boston, Massachusetts. from approximately 1875 to 1880. Shortly after the production of their first cards, I.W. Richardson et al. filed an infringement lawsuit against Miller and Montgomery. The following information was taken from sworn statements by Miller and Montgomery from the Suffolk, Massachusetts Docket Equity 1086, a lawsuit filed by I.W. Richardson. (See Globe Card Company chapter)

“On May 17, 1875, Miller and Montgomery deposited in the United States Patent Office for registration a trademark [No. 2,767] and were duly registered on the twentieth day of July 1875. The trademark registered consists of the words ‘The Globe Playing-Card Company’ and the representation of a globe (as placed on a circular playing-card.)” (Figure 23-1) This deck was found with damaged 3¢ green 1871 and 2¢ brown 1875 General Proprietary stamps placed on the edge of the circular box. (Figure 23-2)

“Prior to the trademark, [Miller and Montgomery] were engaged in the card-board business in Boston, that in 1874, they began making preparations for the manufacture and sale of said circular playing cards, and have invested and expended large sums of money in experimenting and perfecting the same in providing the necessary machinery, applications, colors stock, etc. for the manufacture thereof, and in designing, perfecting, engraving and that they sent a facsimile of the same with their said application for registration.”

“Early summer 1875 – Miller and Montgomery commenced printing the trade mark on said circular cards. That the cards so manufactured by them were superior in every respect to those manufactured by the complainants. [I.W. Richardson, et al]” The word Trade Mark along with Waterproof Playing Cards is shown on the ace of spades. (Figure 23-3) This card was a transition card from Globe Playing Card Co. to Waterproof Playing Card Co. The queen of clubs and the green back design came from the same deck (Figure 23-4) The deck shows heavy use of the 9’s and higher cards, which indicates the deck was used to play Euchre or a similar game.



Figure 23-1: First Waterproof ace of spades with Trade Mark, The Globe Playing Card Co. Boston.



Figure 23-3: Globe Playing Card Co. ace of spades.



Figure 23-2: 3¢ 1871 and 2¢ 1875 General Proprietary stamps found on first Waterproof Playing Cards box.



Figure 23-4: Queen of clubs and the green back design from the Globe Playing Card Co. deck.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

The deck in Figure 23-3 was found with damaged 3¢ green 1871 and 2¢ brown 1875 General Proprietary stamps on the bottom half of the circular box. Examples of the same type of stamps are displayed in Figure 23-2.

“March 1876 – since the hearing in said case before judge Devens for a preliminary injunction they sold seven dozen packs of circular playing cards and no more, with the words “Globe Playing Card Company” thereon.” Miller and Montgomery then printed their decks with the name The Waterproof Playing Card Co. (Figure 23-5) This Waterproof Playing Card Co. deck has a 5¢ 1871 General Proprietary stamp. The stamp was torn in half when the box was opened. Each Waterproof deck can be found with a joker that has Waterproof Playing Cards written on the bottom. (Figure 23-6) The box cover also displays the same design as its ace of spades.

The aforementioned lawsuit shows that a trademark granted by the United States Patent Office is not in itself proof of originality. When evidence by another inventor shows confirmation that an idea was undeniably created at an earlier date, the first patentee must correct the mistake. In this case, Waterproof Playing Card Company was required to pay damages to Globe Card Co. (See Globe Card Co. chapter for the final decree.)



Figure 23-5: Ace with Waterproof Playing Card Co. and 5¢ 1871 General Proprietary stamp from the box.



Figure 23-6: Joker used with all three Waterproof decks.
The box cover is from the above Waterproof deck.

List of Charts

Chart 2-1: U.S. National Debt

Chart 2-2: Tariff Duties on Playing Cards

Chart 2-3: U.S. Playing Card Manufacturer Time Line

List of Tables

Table 2-1: First Playing Card Tax Rates Effective Oct. 1, 1862, to August 1, 1864

Table 2-2: First Issue “Playing Cards” Revenue Stamp Values

Table 2-3: Playing Card Manufacturers’ Cancel Identifier

Table 2-4: First Issue Revenue Stamps Known to be Used to Pay the Tax on Playing Cards

Table 2-5: New Tax Rates Effective Aug. 1, 1864 to July 31, 1866

Table 2-6: Final Tax Rate Effective Aug. 1, 1866 to June 30, 1883

Table 2-7: Chronological List of Playing Card Manufacturers Ordering Private Die Stamps

Table 2-8: List of Commissioners of Internal Revenue Office from 1862-1885

Table 2-9: 1871 General Proprietary Stamps Used by Playing Card Manufacturers

Table 2-10: 1875 General Proprietary Revenue Stamps Used by Playing Card Manufacturers

Table 2-11: 1862 - 1883 Revenue Stamp Paper Types

Table 2-12: States Succeeding from the Union

Table 3-1: A. C. Co. cancels - Type 1

Table 3-2: Am C Co.. cancels - Type 2

Table 3-3: AmC. Co. cancels - Type 3

Table 3-4: Am. C. Co. cancels - Type 4

Table 3-5: Am. C. Co. with slanted C cancel - Type 5

Table 4-1: Charles Bartlet circle and SH&Co. cancels

Table 4-2: Charles Bartlet script cancels

Table 4-3: Charles Bartlet and script SH&Co cancel

Table 4-4: Charles Bartlet cancels

Table 4-5: Charles Bartlet with S.H.&Co. cancel

Table 4-6: Charles Bartlet with script month cancels

Table 5-1: Caterson, Brotz & Co. Private Die Stamp

Table 7-1: Lawrence, Cohen & Co. cancels - Type 1

Table 7-2: Lawrence, Cohen & Co. without period after the month cancels - Type 2

Table 7-3: Lawrence, Cohen & CO. cancels - Type 3

Table 8-1: Lawrence & Cohen cancels - Type 1

Table 8-2: Lawrence & Cohen cancels - Type 2

Table 8-3: Lawrence & Cohen Private Die Stamps

Table 9-1: Andrew Dougherty cancels – Type 1

Table 9-2: Andrew Dougherty cancels – Type 2

Table 9-3: Andrew Dougherty cancels – Type 3

Table 9-4: Andrew Dougherty cancels – Type 4

Table 9-5: Andrew Dougherty cancels – Type 5

Table 9-6: Andrew Dougherty Private Die Stamps

Table 10-1: Eagle Card Co. Private Die Stamp

Table 12-1: Charles Bartlet circle and S.H.&Co. script cancels

Table 12-2: Charles Bartlet and S.H.&Co. script cancel

Table 12-3: Charles Bartlet with S.H.&Co. cancel

Table 12-4: Samuel Hart circle cancel - Type 1

Table 12-5: Samuel Hart and Co. script cancels – Type 2

Table 12-6: Samuel Hart and Co. cancels – Type 3

Table 12-7: Samuel Hart and Co. cancels – Type 4

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

Table 12-8: Samuel Hart and Co. month in italic cancels – Type 5

Table 12-9: Samuel Hart Private Die Stamps

Table 14-1: John J. Levy cancels

Table 14-2: John J. Levy Private Die Stamps

Table 15-1: Longley & Br. cancels

Table 17-1: Victor Mauger Patents

Table 17-2: Victor E. Mauger cancels – Type 1

Table 17-3: Victor E. Mauger without periods cancels – Type 2

Table 17-4: Victor E. Mauger with periods cancels – Type 3

Table 17-5: Goodall and Mauger 5¢ Private Die Stamps

Table 19-1: 1880 U.S. Federal Census

Table 19-2: NYCCCo. Private Die Stamps

Table 20-1: Paper Fabrique Company Private Die Stamps

Table 21-1: Russell, Morgan & Co. Private Die Stamp

List of Figures

Figure 2-1: Card plate proofs of First Issue “Playing Cards” stamps.

Figure 2-2: Lawrence & Cohen Manufacturers

Figure 2-3: Andrew Dougherty Manufacturer

Figure 2-4: Eagle Card Co

Figure 2-5: Samuel Hart & Co. Playing Card Manufacturers

Figure 2-6: Jno. J. Levy Manufacturer

Figure 2-7: Goodall (sold by Mauger)

Figure 2-8: Victor E. Mauger and Petrie

Figure 2-9: New York Consolidated Card Co.

Figure 2-10: Paper Fabrique Company

Figure 2-11: Russell, Morgan & Co.

Figure 2-12: 4¢ Dougherty design approved Oct. 18, 1864, by Joseph J. Lewis.

Figure 2-13: 5¢ Dougherty design approved Aug. 21, 1866, by Thomas Harland, Acting Commissioner.

Figure 2-14: 5¢ Levy design approved Oct. 15, 1866, by E.A. Rollins.

Figure 2-15: 5¢ Paper Fabrique Company design approved May 20, 1873, by John Douglass.

Figure 2-16: 1¢ 1871 General Proprietary stamp on green paper.

Figure 2-17: 5¢ 1871 General Proprietary proof.

Figure 2-18: Jos. R. Carpenter margin inscription with Patent July 13th, 1869.

Figure 2-19: Wilcox's chameleon paper inscription.

Figure 2-20: 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, and 5¢ 1875 General Proprietary stamps.

Figure 3-1: Union Cards partially opened box.

Figure 3-2: Ace of eagles and back design for first Union Cards.

Figure 3-3: 2¢ blue First Issue “Bank Check” stamp canceled AmC.Co. Dec 1863.

Figure 4-1: CB Nov. 1863. cancel.

Figure 4-2: New York Manufacture wrapper with 1¢ First Issue “Playing Cards” stamp canceled CB Nov. 1863.

Figure 4-3: CB Dec. 1863. cancel.

Figure 4-4: New York Manufacture wrapper with 1¢ First Issue “Playing Cards” stamp canceled CB Dec. 1863.

Figure 5-1: Enlarged Caterson, Brotz & Co. stamp.

Figure 6-1: L.I. Cohen's Highlanders wrapper with a pair of First Issue “Proprietary” stamps.

Figure 6-2: Hand cancel and enlargement of the pair of First Issue “Proprietary” stamps.

Figure 6-3: Cohen Highlanders ace of spades, back design, and king of spades.

Figure 6-4: L. I. Cohen wrapper with damaged Samuel Hart Private Die stamp.

Figure 6-5: L. I. Cohen wrapper with damaged New York Consolidated Card Co. Private Die stamp.

Figure 7-1: Back design illustration from patent D1,599.

Figure 7-2: L.I. Cohen's Patent National Playing Cards wrapper manufactured by Lawrence, Cohen & Co.

- Figure 7-3:** Patent National Playing Cards back design.
- Figure 7-4:** Patent National Playing Cards ace of spades inscribed Lawrence, Cohen & Co.
- Figure 7-5:** Imperial wrapper with 1¢ First Issue “Playing Cards” stamp canceled L.C.& Co. NOV. 1863.
- Figure 7-6:** L.C.& Co. NOV. 1863. cancel.
- Figure 7-7:** The Imperial ace of spades inscribed Lawrence & Cohen.
- Figure 7-8:** Imperial king of spades.
- Figure 8-1:** Lawrence & Cohen 2¢ Private Die old paper stamp.
- Figure 8-2:** Lawrence & Cohen 5¢ Private Die stamps; old paper, experimental silk paper, and silk paper.
- Figure 8-3:** Lawrence & Cohen Fine Mogul wrapper with 5¢ Private Die old paper stamp.
- Figure 9-1:** Dougherty illustration of miniature indices from patent 168,626.
- Figure 9-2:** Dougherty illustration of indices from patent 179,847.
- Figure 9-3:** Dougherty illustration of miniature color indices from patent 278,412.
- Figure 9-4:** First Issue 1¢ “Playing Cards” stamp with blue A.D. NOV. 1863. precancel and a handwritten AD.
- Figure 9-5:** Steamboat wrapper with handwritten Andrew Dougherty misspelled.
- Figure 9-6:** Great Mogul Cards wrapper with a First Issue “Playing Cards” stamp dated FEB. 1863.
- Figure 9-7:** Dougherty A.D. FEB. 1863. cancel on First Issue “Playing Cards” Stamp.
- Figure 9-8:** Single stamp cancel varieties found on a Great Mogul Cards wrappers.
- Figure 9-9:** Great Mogul wrappers with a single First Issue “Playing Cards” stamp and AD cancel.
- Figure 9-10:** Great Mogul box.
- Figure 9-11:** Great Mogul Jones & Company ace of spades.
- Figure 9-12:** Six Great Mogul wrappers each with one “Playing Cards” and two “Express” stamps all dated Nov. 1863.
- Figure 9-13:** Dougherty Private Die stamps issued on old paper.
- Figure 9-14:** Dougherty Private Die stamps on silk, pink, and watermark paper.
- Figure 9-15:** Dougherty ultramarine Private Die stamp.
- Figure 9-16:** Dougherty American Cards with a 5¢ Private Die old paper stamp.
- Figure 9-17:** Dougherty Convex Corners wrapper with a 5¢ Private Die silk paper stamp.
- Figure 9-18:** Example of ace of spades from a Henry VIII deck.
- Figure 9-19:** Dougherty King Henry VIII wrapper with a 5¢ Private Die silk paper stamp.
- Figure 9-20:** Dougherty Great Moguls wrapper with a 5¢ Private Die silk paper stamp.
- Figure 9-21:** Dougherty Triplicate green and gold wrapper with a 5¢ Private Die watermark stamp.
- Figure 9-22:** Triplicate jack of spades.
- Figure 9-23:** Triplicate ace of spades.
- Figure 9-24:** Dougherty patent D10,244 back design illustration and example of Triplicate back.
- Figure 9-25:** Triplicate red wrapper with a 5¢ Private Die watermark stamp.
- Figure 9-26:** Example of Triplicate ace of spades with D10,244 back design.
- Figure 9-27:** Examples of Indicator ace of spades.
- Figure 9-28:** Dougherty No. 50 Indicators wrapper without a stamp.
- Figure 9-29:** Examples of Indicator king of spades.
- Figure 9-30:** Dougherty Patented Sept. 12, 1876 and May 29, 1883, ace of spades.
- Figure 9-31:** Chanony patent 182,166 illustration.
- Figure 9-32:** Triplicate deck 7 of spades.
- Figure 9-33:** Patent 278,412 illustration of miniature color index.
- Figure 9-34:** Triplicate deck queen of clubs.
- Figure 10-1:** Eagle Card Co. Private Die stamp. (black and white)
- Figure 10-2:** Eagle Card Compy ace of spades illustration from patent D11,979.
- Figure 10-3:** Eagle Card Compy ace of spades.
- Figure 10-4:** Dougherty Pilot ace of spades.
- Figure 11-1:** Patent 155,752 illustration of jack of hearts.
- Figure 11-2:** I.N. Richardson ace of spades and jack of hearts.
- Figure 11-3:** 2¢ 1875 General Proprietary stamp from I.N. Richardson box.
- Figure 11-4:** Joker used in all Richardson and Globe Card Co. decks.
- Figure 11-5:** Ace of spades from I. W. Richardson deck.

It's A Wrap! U.S. Revenue Stamps Used on Playing Cards, 1862 - 1883

Figure 11-6: Ace of spades showing Globe Card Co. Manufacturers at No. 68 Cornhill, Boston, Mass. USA

Figure 11-7: Ace of spades showing Globe Card Co. Manufacturers at No. 78 Hawley Street, Boston, Mass. USA

Figure 12-1: 3¢ First Issue "Playing Cards" stamp canceled SH&Co. Jan'y, 1863.

Figure 12-2: Hart Linen Eagle wrapper with First Issue 3¢ "Playing Cards" stamp canceled SH&Co. Jan'y, 1863.

Figure 12-3: 3¢ First Issue "Playing Cards" stamp canceled with a blue SH&Co. Jan'y, 1863.

Figure 12-4: First Issue 2¢ blue and 3¢ "Playing Cards" stamps canceled SH&Co. Nov. and Oct. 1863., respectively.

Figure 12-5: Hart wrapper with First Issue 2¢ blue and 3¢ "Playing Cards" stamps canceled SH&Co. Nov. and Oct. 1863.

Figure 12-6: Pair of First Issue 10¢ "Proprietary" stamps canceled Samuel Hart & Co.. APR 6 1865.

Figure 12-7: Hart wrapper with a pair of First Issue 10¢ "Proprietary" stamps canceled Samuel Hart & Co.. APR 6 1865.

Figure 12-8: Pair of 2¢ First Issue orange "Bank Check" stamps canceled J.M.STINE,KRAMER&CO. April 12 1865.

Figure 12-9: Hart wrapper with a pair of 2¢ First Issue orange "Bank Check" stamps dated April 12 1865.

Figure 12-10: First Issue 10¢ "Proprietary" and 5¢ "Playing cards" stamps canceled SH&Co Sept. 1865.

Figure 12-11: Hart Round Cornered wrapper with First Issue 10¢ "Proprietary" and 5¢ "Playing Cards" stamps.

Figure 12-12: A pair of 10¢ First Issue "Proprietary" stamps canceled S.H.&Co. Aug. 1865.

Figure 12-13: A pair of 5¢ First Issue "Proprietary" stamps canceled S.H.&Co. Dec. 1865.

Figure 12-14: Samuel Hart & Co. Private Die stamps; old and silk paper.

Figure 12-15: L. I. Cohen wrapper with damaged Samuel Hart 5¢ Private Die silk paper stamp.

Figure 12-16: Hart Club House playing card wrapper with 5¢ Private Die old paper stamp.

Figure 12-17: Basique ace of spades and back design.

Figure 12-18: Basique Cards box cover.

Figure 12-19: Basique register card design as illustrated in patent D41,820.

Figure 12-20: Basique advertising card and register.

Figure 12-21: Basique Cards box with three Hart 5¢ old paper Private Die stamps affixed inside.

Figure 12-22: A complete Hart wrapper, laid flat, on which a 5¢ Private Die stamp would have been placed on top.

Figure 12-23: First Quality ace of spades depicting George and Martha Washington, next to illustration from patent D2,306.

Figure 12-24: Back of Hart First Quality wrapper sealed with a 5¢ Private Die old paper stamp.

Figure 13-1: Top of Knickerbocker Playing Card Co. box with 3¢ 1875 General "Proprietary" stamp.

Figure 13-2: Example of Knickerbocker Playing Card Co. ace of spades.

Figure 13-3: Example of deck joker with Colonial Father Knickerbocker figure.

Figure 14-1: Example of early Levy ace of spades.

Figure 14-2: Levy Super Eagles Polish'd Surface wrapper with 5¢ First Issue "Proprietary" stamp.

Figure 14-3: Levy DEC. 1862. cancel.

Figure 14-4: Levy Private Die revenue stamps: old, experimental silk, and silk paper.

Figure 14-5: Levy Euchre Deck wrapper with 5¢ Private Die old paper stamp.

Figure 15-1: Longley & Bro., Manufacturers Great Mogul wrapper with a 5¢ First Issue "Proprietary" stamp canceled with an 1862 pen marking.

Figure 16-1: M. B. & B. Feine Gaigel wrapper with 5¢ 1875 General Proprietary stamp.

Figure 17-1: Goodall Private Die stamps; old and silk paper.

Figure 17-2: Mauger & Petrie Private Die stamps; silk, pink, and watermark paper.

Figure 17-3: Front of Goodall Great Mogul wrapper.

Figure 17-4: Back of the Great Mogul wrapper with a 5¢ Goodall Private Die old paper stamp.

Figure 17-5: Goodall ace of spades and king of hearts from Great Mogul deck.

Figure 17-6: Full view of Goodall joker shown partially on the back of the Great Mogul wrapper.

Figure 17-7: Front of Goodall Columbias wrapper.

Figure 17-8: Columbias wrapper with a 5¢ Goodall Private Die old paper stamp.

- Figure 17-9:** Goodall joker, ace of spades, back design, and king of spades from Columbias deck.
- Figure 17-10:** Maria Mauger patent D4,875 illustration for card box.
- Figure 17-11:** Mauger ace and joker.
- Figure 17-12:** Mauger patent 171,978 illustration of the 2 of spades and queen of hearts.
- Figure 17-13:** 2 of spades and queen of hearts from Mauger Centennial deck.
- Figure 17-14:** Ace of spades from Mauger Centennial deck.
- Figure 17-15:** Joker from Mauger Centennial deck.
- Figure 17-16:** Blue Mauger monogrammed spade cancel on 5¢ 1875 General Proprietary stamp.
- Figure 17-17:** Blue Mauger spade cancel on 5¢ 1875 General Proprietary stamp.
- Figure 18-1:** Box from Nelson Love Scene cards with 2¢ “Proprietary” stamp.
- Figure 18-2:** Back of box from Nelson Love Scene cards.
- Figure 18-3:** Ace of spades from Nelson Love Scene deck.
- Figure 18-4:** Mortimer Nelson cancel on 2¢ First Issue blue “Proprietary” stamp.
- Figure 18-5:** Enlargement of the Nelson corner ace of spades image.
- Figure 18-6:** 2 of spades from Nelson Transparent Picture Playing Cards.
- Figure 18-7:** M.N. AUG 1864 cancel from Transparent Picture Playing Cards box.
- Figure 18-8:** Side and front of Nelson Transparent Picture Playing Cards box.
- Figure 18-9:** 5¢ “Inland Exchange” stamp canceled W.K.C. Feb 10 1872.
- Figure 18-10:** Transparent cards box with 5¢ “Inland Exchange” stamp.
- Figure 18-11:** Transparent 4 of clubs.
- Figure 19-1:** NYCCCo. Private Die stamps; silk, pink, and watermark paper.
- Figure 19-2:** Cohen wrapper with a damaged NYCCCo. 5¢ Private Die silk paper stamp.
- Figure 19-3:** NYCCCo. T5138 watch-dogs back card design.
- Figure 19-4:** NYCCCo. T5341 ace of spades.
- Figure 19-5:** NYCCCo. Catherine wheel ace of spades.
- Figure 19-6:** NYCCCo. D13,473 illustration.
- Figure 19-7:** NYCCCo. GEM No. 53 ace of spades.
- Figure 20-1:** Paper Fabrique Private Die stamps; silk, pink, and watermark paper.
- Figure 20-2:** Illustrations of playing cards from Saladee patent 198,217.
- Figure 20-3:** Paper Fabrique playing cards showing similarities with Saladee patented designs.
- Figure 20-4:** Paper Fabrique Co. ace of spades showing patent references.
- Figure 20-5:** All above figures are Paper Fabrique Double Symbol Corner Index cards.
- Figure 20-6:** All above figures are Paper Fabrique Border Index Cards.
- Figure 21-1:** Russell, Morgan & Co. Private Die stamp.
- Figure 21-2:** Russell, Morgan & Co. Tiger Brand box.
- Figure 21-3:** Tiger Brand #101 joker.
- Figure 21-4:** Tiger Brand #101 ace of spades.
- Figure 22-1:** American Playing Card Co. ace of spades.
- Figure 22-2:** American Playing Card Co. box with 1875 General Proprietary stamp.
- Figure 22-3:** Example of American transparent 2 of hearts.
- Figure 22-4:** Transparent Playing Card Co. ace of spades.
- Figure 22-5:** Transparent Playing Card Co. box with 1875 General Proprietary stamp.
- Figure 22-6:** Example of Transparent 2 of clubs.
- Figure 23-1:** First Waterproof ace of spades with Trade Mark, The Globe Playing Card Co.
- Figure 23-2:** 3¢ 1871 and 2¢ 1875 General Proprietary stamps found on first Waterproof Playing Cards box.
- Figure 23-3:** Globe Playing Card Co. ace of spades.
- Figure 23-4:** Queen of clubs and the green back design from the Globe Playing Card Co. deck.
- Figure 23-5:** Ace with Waterproof Playing Card Co. and 5¢ 1871 General Proprietary stamp from the box.
- Figure 23-6:** This joker was used with all three Waterproof decks. The box cover is from the above Waterproof deck.

References

- Decker, Ronald. "Chapter 5: Promotional Playing Cards." In Alice M. Cornell, ed. Art as Image, Prints and Promotion in Cincinnati, Ohio. Athens, OH: Ohio University Press, 2001.
- Dawson, Tom and Judy. The Hochman Encyclopedia of American Playing Cards. Stamford, CT: U.S. Games Systems, Inc., 2000.
- Dobyns, Kenneth W. The Patent Office Pony: A History of the Early Patent Office. Fredricksburg, VA: Sergeant Kirkland's Museum and Historical Society, Inc., 1994.
- Goodall, Michael Harold. Goodall's Playing Cards -The Family & the Firm 1820-1922. Woking, Surrey, U.K.: Michael Harold Goodall, 2000.
- Hargrave, Catherine. A History of Playing Cards. Toronto, Ontario: General Publishing Company, Ltd., 1966.
- Mahler, Michael. U.S. Civil War Revenue Stamp Taxes. Pacific Palisades, CA: Castenholz and Sons, 1988.
- Toppan, George L. et al. Roger W. Sargent, editor. Revenue Stamps of United States 1862-1899. [The New Boston Revenue Book.] Springfield, MA: Tatham Stamp & Coin Company, 1942.
- Scott 1998 Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps. 76th ed. Sidney, OH: Scott Publishing Co., 1997.
- United States. Commissioner of Patents. Official Gazette. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1850-1885.
- United States. Congress. The Statutes at Large of the United States of America. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1789-1883.
- United States. Department of Commerce. Patent and Trademark Office. Home page: <http://www.uspto.gov>.
- United States. Department of the Interior. Report on Wealth, Debt, and Taxation at the Eleventh Census: 1890. Part I. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1892.
- United States. Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the Operations of the Internal Revenue System. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1863-1885.
- United States. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1850-1885.
- United States. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury Transmitting a Report from the Register of the Treasury on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1850-1885.

About the Author



Kristin Patterson's collecting interest started at the age of 10 when she began trading playing cards on the grade school playground in a suburb of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The goal was to acquire playing cards with as many different back designs as possible. About the time her playing card collection reached 800 cards, she also discovered that U.S. postage stamps could be collected. Stamp collecting has been an on and off hobby since the author was 13. About six years ago, these two collecting hobbies merged when she discovered that the U.S. Government had issued revenue stamps as a means to cover the tax on playing cards. Now, at age 39, Kristin is working on acquiring an example of EVERY manufacturer cancel found on the United States Bureau's playing card stamps. She figures this will keep her busy for the rest of her life...or until another collecting interest grabs her attention!

Caricature Artist: Brett Johnson

In 1862, the United States of America was in the midst of an immense civil war. The national debt was increasing at a phenomenal rate. The U.S. Government passed the Internal Revenue Act, which imposed a manufacturers' tax on playing cards and necessitated the use of revenue stamps. These revenue stamps themselves provide an interesting storyline, but a broad story unfolds when we examine also the playing cards and boxes that still exist today, along with the history of the manufacturers and the period during which each operated. This non-fiction book is an attempt to tell this broad story.