

**Purpose**  
This one frame exhibit shows the design process that led to the 1861 3c stamp of the United States.

**Scope**  
When the Civil War broke out in 1861, the United States demonetized the stamps of the 1851/7 issues to prevent their fraudulent use by rebel states. In March, the postmaster general, Montgomery Blair, called for tenders for a new issue. This exhibit tells the story of the design process that led to the 3c stamp.

The exhibit opens with essays by companies that were not awarded the contract: the American Bank Note Company (ABNC) and Toppan, Carpenter & Co. Then follows a comprehensive overview of the design experiments that led to the National Bank Note Company's (NBNC) winning design. An epilogue introduces the new stamp and its first day of use.

Exhibit Plan	Unassembled Shades of the issued stamp
Chapter 1: Essays by unsuccessful companies	2
- American Bank Note Company	- Toppan, Carpenter & Co.
Chapter 2: First designs by the NBNC	6
- Primary and secondary dies	- How the design evolved
Chapter 3: The approved design	11
- Trial colors and plate proofs	- Approved colors and Specimens
Chapter 4: Epilogue - the issued stamp	16

**Importance**  
The United States has only demonetized postage stamps twice: first, in 1851 when the cost of postage was reduced; and second, in 1861 when the Civil War forced demonetization of the 1851/7 issues to prevent fraud. The 1861 issue is therefore the first that has never been demonetized. The 3c stamp was at the heart of the issue since it paid the standard domestic letter rate from 1863 on. More than 2 billion were produced. This compares with only 128 million for the second most used stamp, the 1c.

**Research**  
The exhibit showcases personal research that eventually resulted in changes to the Scott Specialized catalogue (2021). I've highlighted original research in **bold cyan**. Note:

- Research relating to the **formal identification of shades** **Pages 1, 16**
- **The dies on which the ABNC models are based** **2, 3**
- **Census numbers for the vignette and first design dies** **6, 7**
- **The first accurate descriptions of the primary and secondary dies for the NBNC's design** **7**
- **The discovery copy for stage 4 of the design process that led to the issued stamp** **10**

**Exhibit highlights**

- **Unique items are boxed in blue.** Census numbers are noted in **bold blue** script. Highlights: **Pages 2, 3**
- The die with **pencil-sketches** frame for the ABNC's proof experiments **3**
- The Toppan, Carpenter die on card showing a **shadow of the design** on its side **5**
- The die in pink showing the **intermediate stage 4** in the evolution of the final design **10**
- The **signed specimen** on card **15**
- The **First Day Cover** which is one of only two for the entire issue **16**

**Chapter 1: Essays by unsuccessful companies**  
In March 1861, the US Post Office advertised for new stamps to prevent Confederates from raising money by selling unused stocks of the 1857 issue. This chapter shows competitor designs for a potential issue. It covers:

- Models, essays, and plate proofs by the American Bank Note Company
- The submission for the new contract by the existing contractor, **Toppan, Carpenter & Company**

**Model and die V 36953 by the American Bank Note Company**

One recorded  
Lathwork frame on India on card  
Orange red Brown yellow Dark green  
Vignette V 36953 Die on India, stuck on card  
Model: engraved frame, pencil border. Center mounted on ruled background. India on card.  
Vignette from die V 36953.  
Magnified scans from the model and the die, prove the origin of the die for the model

**History:**  
The American Bank Note Company formed on April 29, 1858 when seven printers merged after the panic of 1857. To be close to stock exchanges, brokerage firms and banks, the ABNC chose 142 Broadway, New York, for its headquarters.

**Bald, Cousland & Co.** were one of the original seven that merged to form the A.B.N.C.

**Frames for an unused design: master die 81 on card**

One recorded  
Lathwork frame on India on card  
Orange red Brown yellow Dark green  
Die V-3997 Bald, Cousland & Co. On India pasted on card.  
ABNC Model Numbers mounted in place. India on card.  
Magnified scan of the die (V-3997)  
ABNC Essay On India with pencil additions to frame.

**Research: this marginal strip proves that plate proofs were printed in columns of four**

Imperf, ungrammed

**Progressive dies for the A.B.N.C. design**

**Stage 1: Corner tabs are blank**  
Green die on India  
Brown Purple die on India  
Black die (62 x 52 mm) on India sunk on card (65 x 56 mm)

**Stage 2: Capital 'A', 'B', 'N', 'C' in corners**  
Orange brown Brown Blue Brown red Dull purple  
Cut down die (28 x 23 mm) on India Cut down die (33 x 37 mm) on India Cut down die (28 x 23 mm) on India

**Research: this marginal strip proves that plate proofs were printed in columns of four**

Imperf, ungrammed

**The Toppan, Carpenter submission was based on the 1857 design**

**Progressive essays on old proof paper**

Step 1: Without top label Black  
Step 2: With top label Brown Red Black  
Magnified scan  
This die on card picked up a shadow image of the design lying on its side.  
Step 3: Values added to value tablets  
Curmine Die on India on card  
Designer: Edward Purcell.  
Engravers: Joseph Pease (portrait); Cyrus Durand (lath border); Henry Earl (lettering).  
When Toppan, Carpenter merged with the A.B.N.C. in 1858, a unit spun off to service the 1857 contract. This unit completed for the 1861 contract. The new contract called for value tablets to be added to the design.  
Portrait: the original by Jean Houson hangs at Mount Vernon.

**Chapter 2: First designs by the N.B.N.C.**  
The N.B.N.C. were the successful bidders. In this section I show how the design evolved from a basic frame and two types of vignettes, to the approved stamp.

**Washington vignettes**

i) Die on India stuck on 58 x 70 mm card  
Two recorded  
Brown-violet  
ii) Dies on glazed paper  
Four recorded  
Scarlet Die size: 62 x 75 mm  
Five recorded  
Black Die size: 63 x 75 mm

**Research:** The Scott catalogue lists three colors for the glazed paper die: **Scarlet, Black, and Brown violet**. My census based on auctions going back to 1956, suggests that there are **only two: Scarlet and Black**.

**The N.B.N.C. submitted first designs for the stamp in April, 1861**

**Research on this page 1 prove that the N.B.N.C. 'first designs' are incorrectly described by Brazer and Scott. I show that there are two types, but that the Brazer-Scott descriptions, miss them up.**

**The Primary Die: Eleven recorded**  
From: Hackett (1956), Finkelberg (1999); Lake Shore 4 (2006).  
Characteristics:  
Dark orange red. With imprint, die 441. Die on India sunk on card: 59 x 55 mm.  
No silhouette on top of the head; thin, wispy hair. The top set of vertical lines at the base of the bust are light, clean, and well defined.  
**Brazer-Scott inaccuracies:**  
Like the Brazer-Scott T1 description, this die has no silhouette on top of the head; but it has an imprint and die number. Unlike the Brazer-Scott T1 description, it has poorly defined lines around the chin and at the base of the bust. There is no 'hook' in the hair around the ear.

**The Secondary die: Four recorded**  
From: Lake Shore 3 (2005).  
Characteristics:  
Dull scarlet. No imprint. Die on India sunk on card: 62 x 75 mm.  
Silhouette on top of the head, thick hair lines. There are a 'hook' and 'gash' in the hair around ear. Poor definition around the chin and at the base of the bust.  
**The Brazer-Scott inaccuracies:**  
Like the Brazer-Scott T2 description, there is no imprint or die number; and there is a silhouette on top of the head. But unlike the Brazer-Scott T2 description, this die has poorly defined lines around the chin and at the base of the bust. There are a 'hook' and 'gash' in the ear area.

**According to Brazer-Scott:** "T1 is from die 441 with printer's imprint. There is no silhouette on top of the head, and the chin and base of the bust are poorly defined. T2 has no die number or imprint. There is a silhouette on top of the head, and the base of the bust and chin, are well-defined."

**These descriptions confuse the two designs.** Type 1 is altogether finer. I call it the **Primary Die** because it was the **hook** for the issued stamp. Type 2 is a **Secondary Die**. My census indicates that there are **eleven type 1** and **four type 2**. In this exhibit I show three of each type."

**The Primary Die**  
From die 441 with company imprint. No silhouette at the top of the head, but well-defined chin. Wispy hair lines. No 'hook' in the hair around the ear. Well-defined lines at the base of the bust. The smaller of the two dies (59 x 55 mm).  
From: Hackett (1956), Finkelberg (1999).  
Orange red. India sunk on card: 59 x 55 mm.

**The Secondary Die**  
No imprint or die number. There is a silhouette at the top of the head, but poor definition around the chin. Thick hair lines. A 'hook' in the hair around the ear. Poorly defined lines at the base of the bust.  
From: Lake Shore 2 (2005).  
Dull pink. Die (62 x 75 mm) on India pasted on trimmed card: 68 x 81 mm.

**First design essays: the Primary Die was adopted for most additional first design essays**

**Exception:**  
The only recorded die on Pehare paper. It has **Secondary Die** characteristics.  
Dim deep red

**Dies (primary design): on semi-transparent stamp paper, imperf, ungrammed**  
Brown red Red orange Light pink Violet red Orange Orange red

**Plate proofs: (primary design): on India and on stamp paper**

**India paper: Imperf, ungrammed**  
Scarlet Red Brown rose Deep pink Deep red

**Stamp paper: Perf 12, gummed**  
Scarlet Red Brown rose Deep pink Deep red

Scan of the Primary Design, used for the stamps  
No 'hook' or 'gash'  
Scan of the Secondary Design on pehare paper  
Hook 'Gash'

**Five design steps from a basic frame without ornaments to the approved die**

**Step 1: Basic First Design - frame without scrolls, no ornaments in 'US' or '3'.**  
Black Die on India  
Blue Die on India

**Step 2: Complete First Design - frame with scrolls, ornaments in 'US' and '3'.**  
Black Die on India

**Step 3: Transition to issued stamp - scrolls partially removed.**  
One recorded  
Pink die on India  
Brick red Die on India sunk on card

**Step 4: New frame and ornaments, no bauble**  
One recorded  
Pink die on India  
Dim purple Die on India sunk on card

**Step 5: Design for the Issued Stamp - bauble added to corners**  
One recorded  
Dim purple Die on India sunk on card

**Magnified scans illustrate the steps**  
1 2 3 4 5  
Frame partially removed New frame No bauble Bauble added

**Chapter 3: The approved design**  
In this section I show dies for color trials and the approved colors (including a Pink die of which only two have been recorded), plate proofs; and specimens for the issued stamp

**Large die on India (58 x 55 mm) sunk on card (139 x 199 mm)**

Black  
Albino die no. 441. Printer's imprint in Black.  
Whispy hair, no 'hook'  
Deep lines around chin  
The approved design in from the primary die with the silhouette extended.  
Ex- Earl of Crawford

**Color Trials**

Dark Brown Blue Dull Red  
Green Large die color trial (58 x 55 mm) sunk on cut down card (66 x 66 mm) Imprint and die no. 441 in green  
Brown Large die color trial (58 x 55 mm) sunk on cut down card (73 x 73 mm) Albino imprint and die no. 441.  
Olive Large die color trial (58 x 55 mm) sunk on cut down card (58 x 91 mm) Albino imprint and die no. 441.

**Large die color trial: die on India (58 x 55 mm) sunk on card (139 x 225 mm)**

Dark Rose  
Albino die 441. Printer's imprint in Black.

**Plate proofs designated as color trials**  
Although these are designated as color trials, experts like McClung and Drews have long pointed out that issued stamps can be found in these colors.

Imperf Block  
Dull red plate proof on India sunk on Card  
Imperf, gummed  
Imperf, ungrammed  
Plate Block  
Rose plate proof on India, would originally have been stuck on Card  
Plate Block  
Dull red plate proof on India sunk on Card

**Dies in the approved colors and Specimens**

Two recorded  
e: PF Pink. Cut down die proof stuck to the card. Albino die 441. Printer's imprint in black, albino die 441.  
Rose Die on India (44 x 50 mm) pasted on card  
Rose The catalogue version of the 'specimen'  
Signed 'Specimen', National Bank Note Company shield ties the die to the card  
One recorded in the 3c denomination

**Chapter 4: Epilogue**  
This epilogue wraps up the exhibit with shades of the issued stamp and a **First Day cover**. Despite intensive study, experts cannot agree on the shades. I've highlighted obvious anomalies in red.

**Shades of the issued stamp**

Pink (Carmine) Bright Rose Rose Pink Classic Rose  
e: PF, PSE e: PSAG Bright rose e: PF e: PSE Rose  
Brown Red (e: PSE Brown Red) Dull Red (e: PSE Brown Red) Pale Brown Red (e: PSE Rose)

**First Day Cover: August 17th 1861**  
Only two first day covers for the issue have been recorded  
Pink

# Designing and Selecting the Colours for the 1861 3c Stamp of the USA

## Purpose

This one frame exhibit shows the design process that led to the 1861 3c stamp of the United States.

## Scope

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, the United States demonetized the stamps of the 1851/7 issues to prevent their fraudulent use by rebel states. In March, the postmaster general, Montgomery Blair, called for tenders for a new issue. This exhibit tells the story of the design process that led to the 3c stamp.

The exhibit opens with essays by companies that were not awarded the contract: the American Bank Note Company (ABNC) and Toppan, Carpenter & Co. Then follows a comprehensive overview of the design experiments that led to the National Bank Note Company's (NBNC) winning design. An epilogue introduces the new stamp and its first day of use.

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- American Bank Note Company	
- Toppan Carpenter & Co.	
Chapter 2: First designs by the NBNC	6
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- How the design evolved	
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- Approved colors and Specimens	
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### Uncatalogued Shades of the issued stamp

Deep  
Brown Red



Crimson Rose



Carmine Lake



Brick Red

## Importance

The United States has only demonetized postage stamps twice: first, in 1851 when the cost of postage was reduced; and second, in 1861 when the Civil War forced demonetization of the 1851/7 issues to prevent fraud. The 1861 issue is therefore the first that has never been demonetized. The 3c stamp was at the heart of the issue since it paid the standard domestic letter rate from 1863 on. More than 2 billion were produced. This compares with only 128 million for the second most used stamp, the 1c.

## Research

The exhibit showcases personal research that eventually resulted in changes to the Scott Specialized catalogue (2021). I've highlighted original research in **bold cyan**. Note:

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- The <b>dies</b> on which the ABNC models are based	2, 3
- <b>Census numbers</b> for the vignette and first design dies	6, 7
- The first <b>accurate descriptions</b> of the primary and secondary dies for the NBNC's design	7
- The <b>discovery copy</b> for stage 4 of the design process that led to the issued stamp	10

## Exhibit highlights

Unique items are boxed in blue. Census numbers are noted in bold blue script. Highlights:	Pages
- The two <b>ABNC model</b> essays	2, 3
- The die with <b>pencil-sketched frame</b> for the ABNC's proof experiments	3
- The Toppan, Carpenter die on card showing a <b>shadow of the design</b> on its side	5
- The die in pink showing the <b>intermediate stage 4</b> in the evolution of the final design	10
- The <b>signed specimen</b> on card	15
- The <b>First Day Cover</b> which is one of only two for the entire issue	16

## Chapter 1: Essays by unsuccessful companies

In March 1861, the US Post Office advertised for new stamps to prevent Confederates from raising money by selling unused stocks of the 1857 issue. This chapter shows competitor designs for a potential issue. It covers:

- Models, essays, and plate proofs by the **American Bank Note Company**
- The submission for the new contract by the existing contractee, **Toppan, Carpenter & Company**

### Model and die V 36953 by the American Bank Note Company

#### One recorded



**Model:** engraved frame, pencil border. Center mounted on ruled background. India on card.

Vignette from die V 36953.



Magnified scans from the model and the die, prove the origin of the die for the model

#### Vignette V 36953

Die on India,  
stuck on card

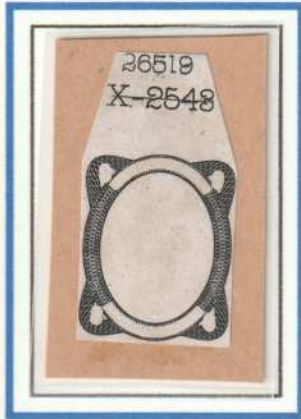


### History:

The American Bank Note Company formed on April 29, 1858 when seven printers merged after the panic of 1857. To be close to stock exchanges, brokerage firms and banks, the ABNC chose 142 Broadway, New York, for its headquarters.

Frames for an unused design: master die 81 on card

One recorded

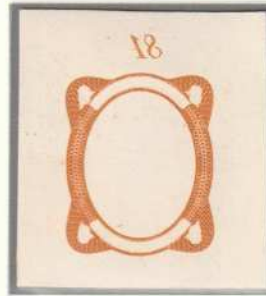


Lathwork frame on India on card

Orange red



Brown yellow



Dark green



Model and essay based on a Bald, Cousland & Co. vignette



Die V-39907

Bald, Cousland & Co.

On India pasted on card.

One recorded



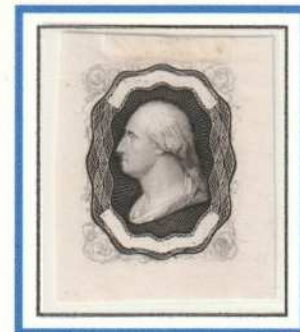
ABNC Model

Numbers mounted in place. India on card.



Magnified scan of the die (V-39907)

One recorded



ABNC Essay

On India with pencil additions to frame.

Bald, Cousland & Co. were one of the original seven that merged to form the A.B.N.C.

\* Hofmeyr, Jan (2019), 'Census: Unique Essays', Monograph

Progressive dies for the A.B.N.C. design

Stage 1: Corner tabs are blank

Green die  
on India



Brown  
Purple die on  
India



Black die (62 x 52 mm) on India  
sunk on card (65 x 56 mm)

Stage 2: Capital 'A', 'B', 'N', 'C' in corners



Orange brown

Cut down die (28 x 23 mm) on India



Brown



Blue

Cut down die (33 x 37 mm) on India



Brown red

Cut down die (28 x 23 mm) on India



Dull purple

Research: this marginal strip proves that plate proofs were printed in columns of four



Imperf,  
ungummed

The Toppan, Carpenter submission was based on the 1857 design

Progressive essays on old proof paper

Step 1: Without top label  
Black

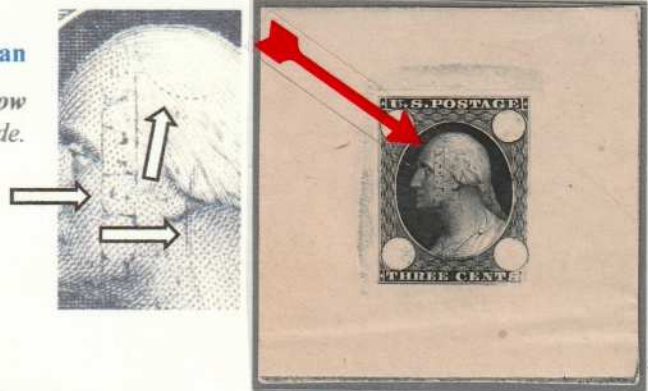


Step 2: With top label  
Brown Red Black



Magnified scan

This die on card picked up a shadow image of the design lying on its side.



Step 3: Values added to value tablets



Carmine  
Die on India on card

**Designer:**  
Edward Purcell.  
**Engravers:**  
Joseph Pease (portrait); Cyrus Durand (lathe border); Henry Earl (lettering).

When Toppan, Carpenter merged with the A.B.N.C. in 1858, a unit spun off to service the 1857 contract. This unit competed for the 1861 contract. The new contract called for value tablets to be added to the design.

**Portrait:** the original by Jean Houdon hangs at Mount Vernon.

### Chapter 2: First designs by the N.B.N.C

The N.B.N.C. were the successful bidders. In this section I show how the design evolved from a basic frame and two types of vignette, to the approved stamp.

#### Washington vignettes

- i) *Die on India stuck on  
58 x 70 mm card*

Two recorded



*Brown-violet*

- i) *Dies on glazed paper*

Four recorded



*Scarlet*

Die size: 62 x 75  
mm

Five recorded



*Black*

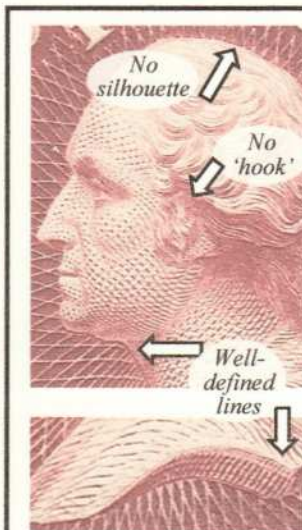
Die size: 63 x 75  
mm

**Research:** The Scott catalogue lists three colors for the glazed paper dies: **Scarlet**, **Black**, and **Brown violet**. My census based on auctions going back to 1956, suggests that **there are only two: Scarlet and Black**.

### The N.B.N.C. submitted first designs for the stamp in April, 1861

Research: on this page I prove that the N.B.N.C. 'first designs' are incorrectly described by Brazer and Scott. I show that there are two types, but that the Brazer-Scott descriptions, mix them up.\*

#### The Primary Die: Eleven recorded



**From:** Hackett (1956), Finkelburg (1999); Lake Shore 4 (2006).

#### Characteristics:

**Dark orange red.** With imprint, die 441. Die on India sunk on card: 59 x 55 mm.

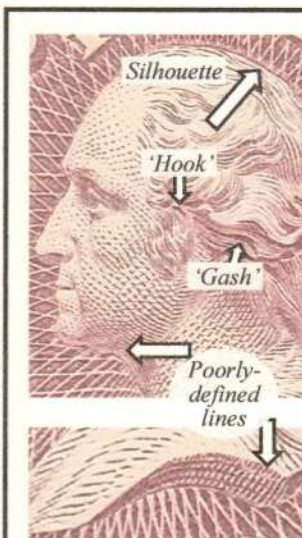
No silhouette on top of the head; thin, wispy hair. The top set of vertical lines at the base of the bust are light, clean, and well defined.

#### Brazer-Scott inaccuracies:

Like the Brazer-Scott T1 description, this die has no silhouette on top of the head; but it has an imprint and die number. Unlike the Brazer-Scott T1 description, it has clearly defined lines around the chin and at the base of the bust.

There is no 'hook' in the hair around the ear.

#### The Secondary die: Four recorded



**From:** Lake Shore 3 (2005)

#### Characteristics:

**Oxidised scarlet.** No imprint. Die on India sunk on card: 62 x 75 mm.

Silhouette on top of the head, thick hair lines. There are a 'hook' and 'gash' in the hair around ear. Poor definition around the chin and at the base of the bust.

#### The Brazer-Scott inaccuracies:

Like the Brazer-Scott T2 description, there is no imprint or die number; and there is a silhouette on top of the head. But unlike the Brazer-Scott T2 description, the die has poorly defined lines around the chin and at the base of the bust.

There are a 'hook' and 'gash' in the ear area.

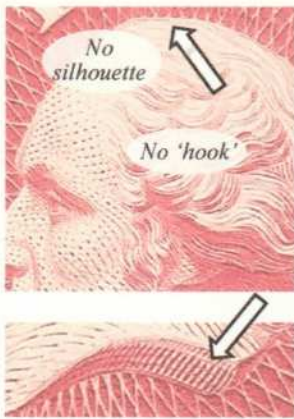
**According to Brazer-Scott:** "T1 is from die 441 with printer's imprint. There is no silhouette on top of the head; and the chin and base of the bust are poorly defined. T2 has no die number or imprint. There is a silhouette on top of the head; and the base of the bust and chin, are well-defined."

**These descriptions confuse the two designs.** Type 1 is altogether finer. I call it the **Primary Die** because it was the basis for the issued stamp. Type 2 is a Secondary Die. My census indicates that there are **eleven type 1** and **four type 2**. In this exhibit I show **three** of each type.\*

\* Hofmeyr, Jan (2015), '3c 1861 First-design Essays: An Analysis of the Dies', Chronicle 67: 4, November

**The Primary Die**

From die 441 with company imprint. No silhouette at the top of the head, but well-defined chin. Wispy hair lines. No 'hook' in the hair around the ear. Well-defined lines at the base of the bust. The smaller of the two dies (59 x 55 mm).



**From:** Finkelburg (1999)  
*Scarlet*. India sunk on card: 59 x 55 mm.

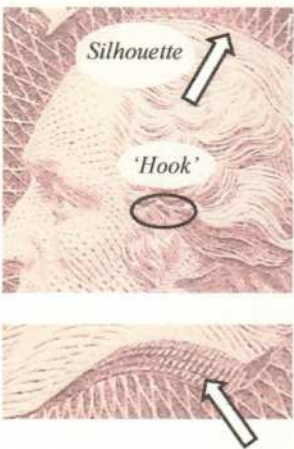


**From:** Hackett (1956), Finkelburg (1999).  
*Orange red*. India sunk on card: 59 x 55 mm.



**The Secondary Die**

No imprint or die number. There is a silhouette at the top of the head, but poor definition around the chin. Thick hair lines. A 'hook' in the hair around the ear. Poorly defined lines at the base of the bust. From a bigger die (62 x 75 mm).



**From:** Lake Shore 2 (2005)  
*Oxidised Pink*. Die on India pasted into large sunk area (62 x 75 mm) on card: 73 x 85 mm.



**From:** Lake Shore 2 (2005).  
*Oxidised Pink*. Die (62 x 75 mm) on India pasted on trimmed card: 68 x 81 mm.



**First design essays:** the **Primary Die** was adopted for most additional first design essays

**Exception:**

The only recorded die on Pelure paper.  
It has **Secondary Die** characteristics.



*Dim deep red*

**Dies (primary design):** on **semi-transparent stamp paper**, imperf, un gummed



*Brown red*



*Red orange*



*Light pink*



*Violet red*



*Orange*



*Orange red*

**Plate proofs: (primary design):** on **India** and on **stamp paper**

**India paper:** Imperf, un gummed



*Scarlet*



*Red*

**Stamp paper:** Perf 12, gummed



*Brown rose*

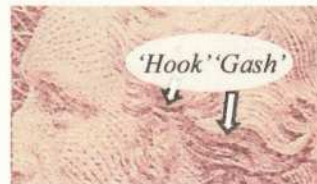
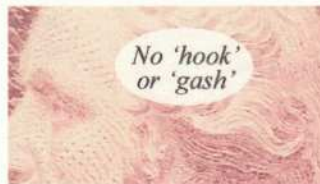


*Deep pink*



*Deep red*

Scan of the Primary Designs,  
used for the stamps



Scan of the Secondary  
Design on pelure paper

**Five design steps from a basic frame without ornaments to the approved die**

**Step 1:** Basic First Design – frame without scrolls, no ornaments in ‘US’ or ‘3’.



**Step 2:** Complete First Design –frame with scrolls; ornaments in ‘US’ and ‘3’.



**Step 3:** Transition to issued stamp – scrolls partially removed.



**Step 4:** New frame and ornaments, no bauble



*Pink: die on India*

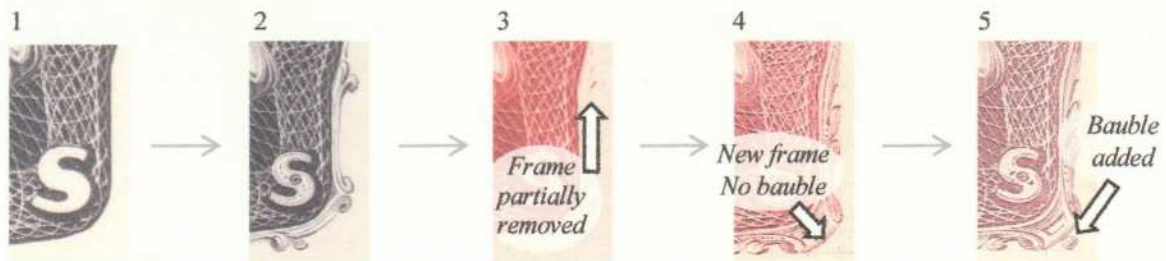
*Brick red Die on India sunk on card*

**Step 5:** Design for the Issued Stamp – bauble added to corners



*Dim purple: Die on India sunk on card*

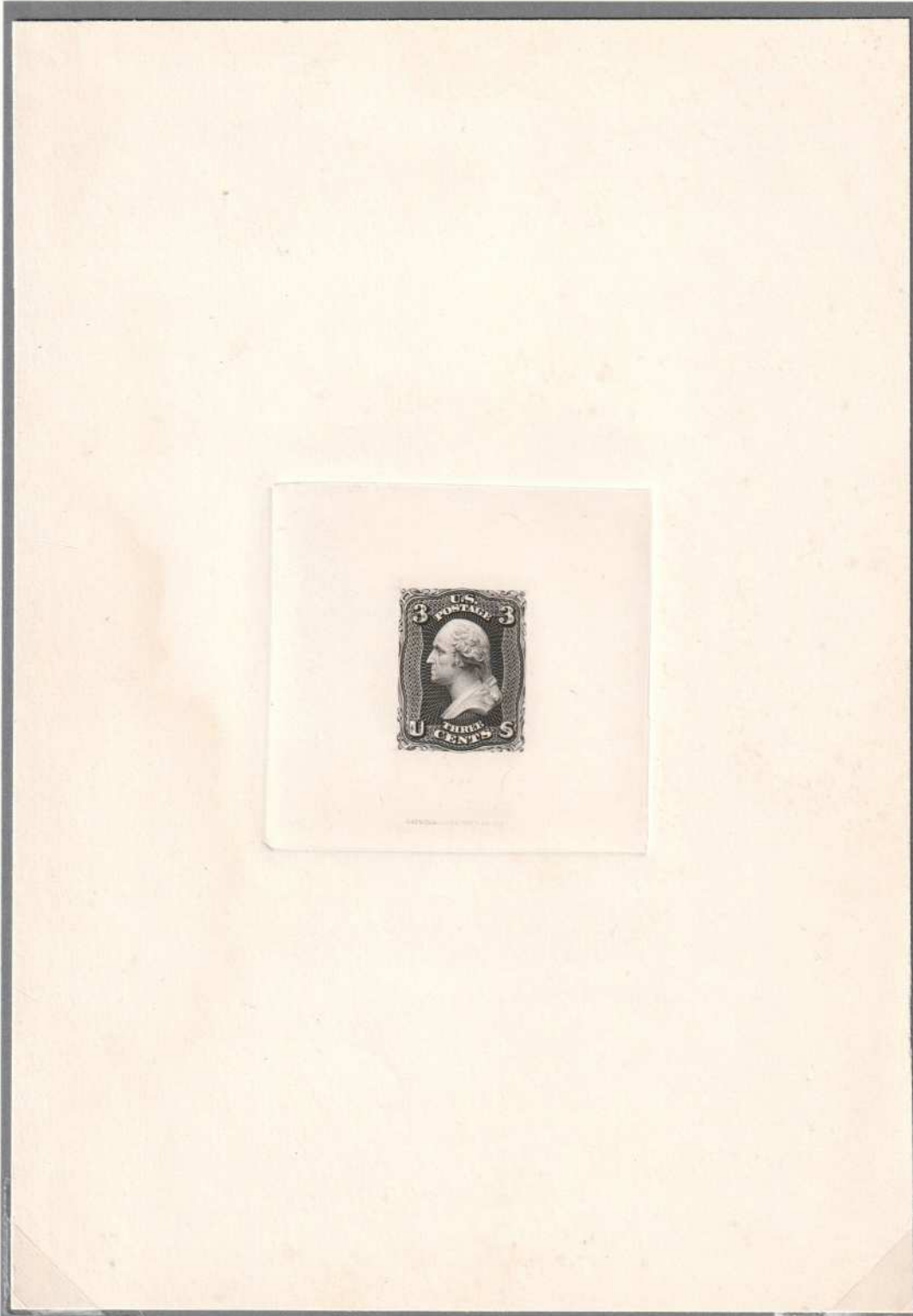
**Magnified scans illustrate the steps**



Chapter 3: The approved design

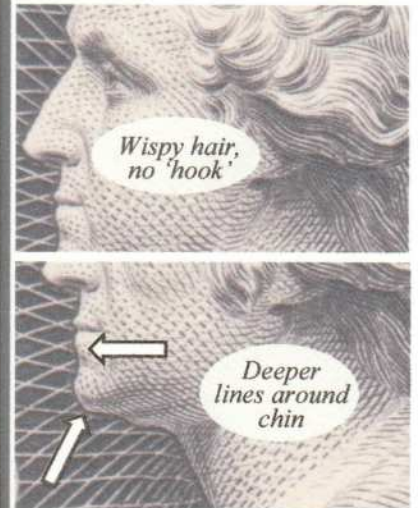
In this section I show dies for color trials and the approved colors (including a **Pink** die of which only **two** have been **recorded**), plate proofs; and specimens for the issued stamp

Large die on India (58 x 55 mm) sunk on card (139 x 199 mm)



**Black**

Albino die no. 441. Printer's imprint in **Black**.



The approved design is from the primary die with the silhouette extended.

Ex- Earl of Crawford

Color Trials



*Dark Brown*



*Blue*



*Dull Red*

*Green* Large die color trial (58 x 55 mm) sunk on cut down card (66 x 66 mm)  
Imprint and die no. 441 in green



*Brown* Large die color trial (58 x 55 mm) sunk on cut down card (73 x 73 mm)  
Albino imprint and die no. 441.



*Ochre* Large die color trial (58 x 55 mm) sunk on cut down card (98 x 93 mm)  
Albino imprint and die no. 441.



**Large die color trial:** die on India (58 x 55 mm) sunk on card (139 x 225 mm)

*Dark Rose*

Albino die 441.  
Printer's imprint in **Black**.



**Plate proofs designated as color trials**

Although these are designated as color trials, experts like McClung and Drews have long pointed out that issued stamps can be found in these colors.



**Imprint Block**  
*Dull red* plate proof on  
 India stuck on Card



e: PF, *Dark carmine*

*Imperf,  
 gummed*

*Imperf, ungummed*



**Plate Block**  
*Rose* plate proof on India, would originally  
 have been stuck on Card

**Plate Block**  
*Dull red* plate proof on India stuck on Card



Dies in the approved colors and Specimens

Two recorded



e: PF *Pink*.

Cut down die proof stuck to the card. Albino die 441.

*Rose*

Printer's imprint in black, albino die 441.

*Rose*

Die on India (44 x 50 mm) pasted on card



*Rose*

The catalogue version of the 'specimen'



Signed 'Specimen'. National Bank Note Company shield ties the die to the card

One recorded in the 3c denomination

Chapter 4: Epilogue

This epilogue wraps up the exhibit with shades of the issued stamp and a **First Day cover**. Despite intensive study, experts cannot agree on the shades. I've highlighted obvious anomalies in red.

Shades of the issued stamp



First Day Cover: August 17<sup>th</sup> 1861

Only two first day covers for the issue have been recorded



Pink

e: PF