

June 2019

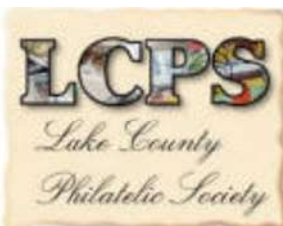
Volume 19 Number 06

Newsletter of the Lake County (IL)

Philatelic Society - Established 1933

Website: LCPSHOME.ORG

Perforations



Last month, Dave Sadler gave a loooong presentation on stamp identification based on the written languages and later, touched on the historical events that gave rise to the different stamp issuing authorities - primarily from 1884 as the world was divided up among the global powers of the day.

This month we will hear about **"Unusual Markings on Offset Printed US Postage Stamps"** by Jerry Nylander.

We will also share our thoughts on COMPEX 2019 held on 31 May through 02 June.

Note: The next three meetings will be held at the Grayslake Library located at 100 Library Ln, Grayslake IL

June 19							July 19							August 19						
Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
					1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30	31	

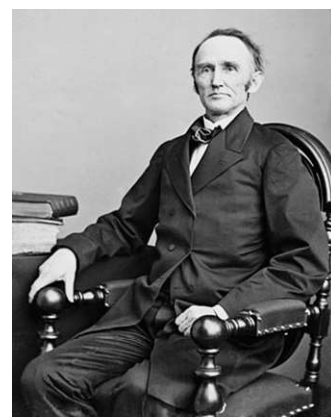


Demonetized Stamps

The Postal Shock of 1861. Southern states began seceding from the Union shortly after Lincoln was elected as President in late 1860 and the Civil War officially began on 1861 April 12 when shots were fired at Fort Sumter.

On 1861 May 27, after initially hoping to maintain the Post Office Department within the Confederacy in the hopes of influencing the south with propaganda via northern newspapers, Postmaster General Blair ordered for all postal business to be halted in the Confederate states; the western region of Virginia, which would eventually become the new state of West Virginia, was excluded from this order because of the area's overwhelming support for the Union.

The Post Office Department devalued all current stamps after learning that the Confederacy was selling them to fund their war effort, and new stamps were (almost) immediately issued in their place. Furthermore, all Southern mails were intercepted and barred from entering the North to ensure that any anti-Union propaganda from the Confederacy would not be transported into the Union.



Montgomery Blair
20th US Postmaster General
1861 March 05 - 1864 Sept 24



Treasures' Report: Total – \$3,343.55

**Local
Stamp
Shows**

MSDA Summer Show
Crown Plaza Milwaukee Airport
6401 South 13th Street
Milwaukee WI
July 6-7

MSDA Chicago North Show
Ramada Inn
1090 S Milwaukee Ave.
Wheeling IL
July 27-28

MSDA West Chicago Stamp Show
Holiday Inn - Chicago Oakbrook
17W350 22nd ST
Oak Brook Terrace IL
September 14 and 15

Next meeting:
7-PM on Tuesday 25 June 2019
at the Grayslake Library
100 Library Lane Grayslake IL 60030



Officers:
Dr Tom Willer – President
Bill Schultz – Vice President
Dave Sadler – Secretary
Ed Pieklo – Treasurer

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postmaster
Finance Office 1861

Sir:

You will receive herewith a supply of postage stamps which you will observe are of a new style, differing both in design and color from those hitherto used, and having the letters U. S. in the lower corners of each stamp, and its respective denomination indicated by figures as well as letters. You will immediately give public notice through the newspapers and otherwise, that you are prepared to exchange stamps of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue, during a period of six days from the date of the notice, and that the latter will not thereafter be received in payment of postage on letters sent from your office.

You will satisfy yourself by personal inspection that stamps offered in exchange have not been used through the mails or otherwise: and if in any case you have good grounds for suspecting that stamps, presented to you for exchange, were rent from any of the disloyal states, you will not receive them without due investigation.

Immediately after the expiration of the above period of six days, you will return to the Third Assistant Postmaster General all stamps of the old style in your possession, including such as you may obtain by exchange, placing them in a secure package, which must be carefully registered in the manner prescribed by Chapter 39, of the Regulations of this Department.

Be careful also to write legibly the name of your office as well as that of your county and state. A strict compliance with the foregoing instructions is absolutely necessary, that you may not fail to obtain credit for the amount of stamps returned.

Instead of sending stamps to the Department you can, if convenient, exchange them for new ones at some city post office, where large supplies are to be found. It being impossible to supply all offices with new stamps at once, you will deliver letters received from Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, prepaid by stamps of the old issue, until September 10th, those from other loyal states east of the Rocky Mountains until first of October, and those from the states of California and Oregon and from the territories of New Mexico, Utah and Washington, until the first of November 1861.

Your Obedient Servant,

A. N. ZEVELY

Third Assistant Postmaster General

It was further ordered that any letters received from the secessionist states, utilizing the old stamps, were to be treated as unpaid and were to be held for payment of postage. Unpaid letters that were not called-for were to be sent to the Dead Letter Office in Washington, DC.

The government printing contract with Toppan, Carpenter, & Co. expired in June 1861, and the new contract to produce United States postage stamps was awarded to the National Banknote Co. Beginning in August 1861, the new, redesigned United States postage stamps were issued.



1c Franklin
Engraver: Joseph Pease



3c Rose Washington
Engraver: Joseph Pease



5c Brown Jefferson
Engraver: William Marshall



10c Washington
Engraver: William Marshall



12c Washington
Engraver: William Marshall



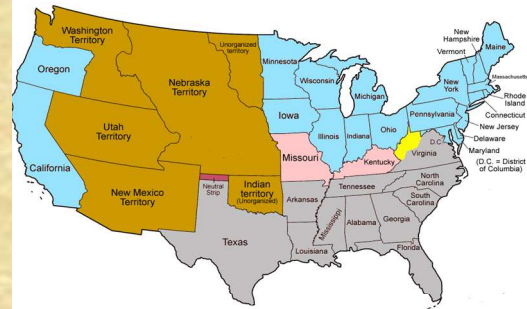
24c Lilac Washington
Engraver: William Marshall



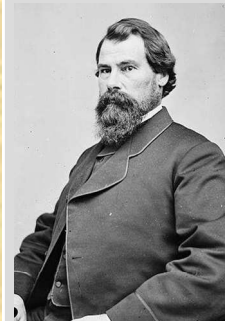
30c Franklin
Engraver: Joseph P. Pease



90c Washington
Engraver: Joseph P. Pease



On the other side, the seceding states, no longer part of the Union, solved the problem of moving the mail by creating its own postal service. The CSA Post Office Department was instituted on 1861 February 21. John Henninger Reagan of Texas was appointed Postmaster General two weeks later. On 1861 June 01 postal service between the warring North and South was suspended.



John H Reagan
Postmaster
General CSA

His first action was dated 1861 April 13 and reads as follows:

"All postmasters are hereby required to render to the Post-Office Department at Washington, D. C., their Anal accounts and their vouchers for postal receipts and expenditures, up to the 31st day of this month, taking care to forward with said accounts all post stamps and stamped envelopes remaining on hand, belonging to the Post-Office Department of the United States, in order that they may receive the proper credits therefor in the adjustment of their accounts."



Reagan was a masterful executive. Under his supervision, the Depart-

ment actually made a profit. This was an incredible achievement, especially in view of conditions in the wartime South. Even the Union officials were impressed. In 1865, after the war had ended, Reagan was asked to assume responsibilities in the post-war US Post Office Department — he declined.

The Confederate States Post Office had to provide its citizens with stamps. Less than a month after his appointment, Reagan ran ads in both Southern and Northern newspapers asking for sealed proposals from printing firms desiring the account. The Department received bids from companies in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Newark as well as New Orleans and Richmond.

After war commenced at Fort Sumter, it was evident that the contract should go to a Southern firm. The Department settled on the modest Richmond lithographers, Hoyer & Ludwig.

