

## **The Confederate States of America: A History of the General Issues**

Between July 1915 and May 1917 the *Philatelic Gazette* published a series of articles by Bertram W. H. Poole titled "The Confederate States of America: A History of the General Issues." The series is over 100 years old and is unknown to many Confederate collectors. Yet it contains plating characteristics for the general issues not found in any other source.

The series was broken into 15 parts and one checklist. An index to the parts is given below. Each page of the series has the volume, number, and month of publication in the upper right corner. The index below references these identifiers.

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## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

#### I. Introduction.

From a historical viewpoint, the postal issues of the short-lived Confederate States of America are of even more interest than those of the United States itself. Philatelically, too, they are of the greatest interest and though the various stamps have been extensively studied they still offer plenty of scope for original research. Indeed, of none of the issues can it be said that the last word has been written, and some, notably the engraved 10c stamps, regularly bristle with knotty problems which, perhaps, may never be satisfactorily solved. Certainly little can be added to our present knowledge of these stamps unless more material than is at present available is unearthed.

At the time these stamps were issued, philately already had numerous votaries, and though, when victory finally fell to the North and the country was beginning to return to normal conditions, enquiries were almost immediately made regarding many points connected with the history of the Confederate stamps, much of the information obtained was vague in the extreme or quite unreliable, and it was left to later investigators to elucidate many of the more doubtful points.

It is probably more than thirty years ago that attention was first centered in these stamps on what I may perhaps term "modern" lines of investigation, and in 1887 Major Edward B. Evans wrote a scholarly monograph on the subject in the "American Philatelist" and, four years later, re-wrote and amplified the whole in the columns of the "Monthly Journal." It speaks much for the gallant Major's treatment of the subject that though his last article appeared nearly a quarter of a century ago little of real importance has since been added to our knowledge of these stamps. Major Evans' article is so comprehensive that it must obviously form the basis of any further study of these Confederate issues and to it I am indebted for much valuable information.

But, in the main, I am indebted to Mr. John A. Klemann for the opportunity of examining and studying his wonderful collection of these stamps—a collection strong in large blocks, entire sheets, and dated covers,—without which it would have been impossible to give much of the following information.

It is rather surprising and certainly regrettable that more has not been published on Confederate States stamps in American philatelic literature. So far as I am aware no really important article on the subject has been printed, though there have been a number of excellent short notes dealing with isolated facts or items in the history of these stamps.

## II. Historical.

It is, I think, hardly necessary to enter into a lengthy dissertation regarding the many political and historical questions which led to the secession of the States forming the Confederacy. Suffice it to say that for many years the foremost question in the minds of the people related to slavery. In the North sentiment against it was growing rapidly, due, in some measure to the agitations of the abolitionists, and partly, to the literature of the day, represented principally by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin". At the presidential election of 1860, Abraham Lincoln, the champion of the slaves, was elected by a triumphant majority. Immediately upon the news of the election South Carolina formally dissolved the Union fearing that, with Lincoln as president, their extensive slave properties would soon be abolished. As the Union of the States had long been an accomplished fact and its permanence in the North was considered paramount, the right of any State to secede was emphatically denied. Other Southern States, however, jealous of their state rights and fearing for the stability of their slave properties, followed the lead of South Carolina and claimed the right to secede from the Union. By February, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi had all withdrawn; and though they evidently did not contemplate a permanent disruption, they thought they could make better terms out of the government than in it. Accordingly a convention met in Montgomery, Alabama, in February, 1861, and adopted a provisional Constitution for the "Confederate States of America", Jefferson Davis being chosen president. The Federal Government was, at the same time, greatly disconcerted by the resignation of many military officers, who entered the Confederate service. On April 12th. the troops of South Carolina fired on Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, a national fort, and it surrendered. War had begun. The next day President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers and the North quickly responded to the call. During the first year of the war Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri and Texas threw in their lot with the South so that by December, 1861, the Confederacy had grown from six to eleven States, with about nine millions of people on its side. Kentucky and Maryland did not secede but a large proportion of their population were in sympathy with the South. The seat of government was removed to Richmond and in February, 1862, a permanent government was organized in place of the Provisional Congress. At the first meeting under the new Constitution Jefferson Davis was elected president to serve for a term of six years but as events subsequently transpired he was not destined to complete his term of office. The new Congress was composed of two houses, similar to those of the National Legislature at Washington, and to a very large extent the laws were fashioned on those of the Federal Government. In fact at the first Provisional Congress an Act was approved which continued in force "all laws of the United States \* \* \* \* not inconsistent with the Constitution of the Confederate States."

The victories at the beginning of the war were with the Confederates, and the national Capital was greatly endangered by the retreat from Manassas. Almost at the outset the North barely escaped an unpleasant imbroglio with Great Britain, by the seizure of two Confederate envoys who had run the blockade and taken passage on the British mail steamer *Trent*. This breach of international law was immediately disavowed, and the envoys were surrendered. By 1862 the plan of the war began to develop. In the east the objective points lay between Washington and Richmond, the respective capitals; while in the west the armies sought to control the valley of the Mississippi. In the east Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson began their brilliant and successful campaign against the Federal army, and the year ended with the overwhelming defeat of the North at Fredericksburg. The war in the west, however, was more successful. General Grant marched into the seceding country, took Corinth, and opened the Mississippi as far as Vicksburg, the river having been cleared below by the victory of Admiral Farragut at New Orleans. The capture of Memphis soon followed. The western counties of Virginia separated from the parent State in 1862 and in 1863 were admitted to the Union as West Virginia. President Lincoln, although strongly opposed to slavery, was at first averse to freeing the slaves, but in September, 1862, he proclaimed that, unless the seceding States re-

turned to their allegiance by the first day of the ensuing year, he would declare the slaves free. By this act the sympathy of the European powers for the South was neutralized, and the dread that the Confederacy would receive foreign recognition was dissipated.

In 1863 the South lost Stonewall Jackson, one of its ablest commanders; and Lee, in his attempt to invade Pennsylvania, met with a bloody defeat at Gettysburg (July 1-3). At the same time the news of the capture of Vicksburg by Grant filled the North with renewed hope. These victories were shortly followed by others at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. The persistent manner in which Grant succeeded made him one of the most conspicuous generals in the Union army; consequently, in 1864, he was given supreme command. Leaving Sherman in charge of the western army, he himself went east, where he assumed command of the Army of the Potomac. But he met with severe losses at the beginning of his campaign, and the long siege of Lee's fortified position was not broken until the spring of 1864, when Grant began to move upon the Confederate forces at Richmond and Petersburg. Lee was at last compelled, by the advance of Sherman, to evacuate Richmond, and made an attempt to reach the Confederate forces in the far south; but in this he failed, and on April 9th. he was forced to surrender to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, but on honorable terms, and the war was over.

### III. Philatelic History.

The philatelic history of the Confederate States opens with the issue of lithographed 5c and 10c stamps in October, 1861, followed a few months later by a 2c denomination produced by the same process. The postal authorities looked upon these lithographed productions as a temporary expedient, as it was considered the process hardly provided sufficient safeguards against successful counterfeiting; but, owing to difficulties in the way of obtaining anything superior, their use continued for quite an extensive period compared with the sum total of the life of the Confederacy itself. In the early months of 1862 5c stamps were obtained from London, printed from electrotyped plates, but as the arrival of shipments was uncertain it would appear that the locally produced stamps of the same denomination still continued to be printed. Ultimately one or more of the London plates was shipped to the Confederacy and printings were made locally, but the Government officials were still anxious for line-engraved stamps, as this method of manufacture was deemed immune from the counterfeit danger besetting lithography. In May, 1863, this wish was gratified and 2c, 10c, and 20c stamps were printed from line-engraved plates.

It will thus be seen that the stamps of the Confederacy fall naturally into three groups according to the methods of production—lithographed, typographed, and line-engraved. Moreover these different processes were made use of in chronological sequence and, at first sight, a classification of the stamps on these lines has much to commend it. There was, however, a certain amount of overlapping and, more important still, different printers were entrusted with the production of stamps of similar value, type, and color, at different times. As it is now possible to identify the work of these different firms the rough and ready division into lithographed, typographed, and line-engraved groups, can no longer appeal to the advanced student and specialist. It would appear, therefore, that the most satisfactory and logical arrangement is that following the sequence of the various printers, and that is the plan I purpose following in this article. Our consideration of the Confederate States stamps will, thus, fall under the following headings:—

- Stamps printed by Hoyer and Ludwig.
- Stamps printed by De La Rue & Co.
- Stamps printed by J. T. Paterson & Co.
- Stamps printed by Archer and Daly.
- Stamps printed by Keatinge and Ball.

By following this plan we can not only give proper consideration to the differences in impression, paper, etc.: characterising the productions of the different printers, but we also preserve the strict chronological order in which the respective stamps appeared and at the same time we can, in the main, consider the lithographed, typographed, and line-engraved groups in this sequence.

#### IV. Inauguration of the Postal Service.

One of the first official actions of the Provisional Congress was to pass an Act "to continue in force certain laws of the United States of America", the laws relating to postal matters being adopted *en bloc* among other things. Shortly afterwards, on March 15th, 1861, a new Act was approved which repealed the old postal rates. As this is of particular interest I reproduce it in full:—

#### NEW POSTAGE ACTS.

##### Notice to the Public and Instructions to Postmasters.

The following laws have been enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

##### Letter Postage

AN ACT to prescribe the rates of postages in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that from and after such period as the Postmaster-General may by proclamation announce, there shall be charged the following rates of postage, to wit: For every single sealed letter, and for every letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places within the Confederate States of America, not exceeding five hundred miles, five cents; and for any distance exceeding five hundred miles, double that rate; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with additional single postage; **and all packages containing other than printed or written matter, and money packages are included in this class, shall be rated by weight as letters are rated,** and shall be charged the rates of postage on letters; and all drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office not for transmission but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents each; and in all the foregoing cases the postage must be prepaid by stamps; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any post-office shall be charged with two cents each in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages of this Confederacy.

##### Postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets and other Printed Matter, including Books.

And be it further enacted, That all newspapers published within the Confederate States, not exceeding three ounces in weight, and sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers within the Confederate States, shall be charged with postage as follows, viz., The postage on the regular numbers of a newspaper published weekly shall be ten cents per quarter; papers published semi-weekly, double that amount; papers published thrice a week, treble that amount; papers published six times a week, six times that amount; and papers published daily, seven times that amount. And on newspapers weighing more than three ounces, there shall be charged on each additional ounce in addition to the foregoing rates on those published once a week, five cents per ounce, or fraction of an ounce, per quarter; on those published twice a week, ten cents per ounce per quarter; on those published three times a week, fifteen cents per ounce per quarter; on those published six times a week, thirty cents per ounce per quarter; and on those published daily, thirty-five cents per ounce per quarter.

And periodicals published oftener than bi-monthly, shall be charged as newspapers.

And other periodicals, sent from the office of publication to actual *bona fide* subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, viz., The postage on the regular numbers of a periodical, published within the Confederate



States, not exceeding one and a half ounces in weight and published monthly, shall be two and a half cents per quarter; if published semi-monthly, double that amount. And periodicals published quarterly or bi-monthly, shall be charged two cents an ounce; and regular subscribers to newspapers and periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage thereon in advance, at the office of delivery, unless paid at the office where published.

And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, or handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, and magazine, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, and published within the Confederate States, two cents; and for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, two cents additional; and in all cases the postage shall be prepaid, by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General shall direct.

And books, bound or unbound, not weighing more than four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be charged with postage, to be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General shall direct, at two cents an ounce for any distance.

And upon all newspapers, periodicals, and books, as aforesaid, published beyond the limits of the Confederate States, there shall be charged postage at double the foregoing specified rates.

The publishers of newspapers and periodicals within the Confederate States may send and receive to and from each other, from their respective offices of publication, one copy of each publication, free of postage.

All newspapers, unsealed circulars, or other unsealed printed transient matter, placed in any post-office, not for transmission but for delivery only, shall be charged postage at the rate of one cent each.

#### **Franking Privilege.**

And be it further enacted that from and after the day when this Act goes into effect the franking privilege shall be abolished: Provided, that the Postmaster-General and his chief clerk, the chiefs of the Contract, Appointment and Finance Bureaus, and the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department, shall be and they are hereby authorized to transmit through the mail, free of postage, any letters, packages, or other matters relating exclusively to their official duties, or to the business of the Post-office Department, and they shall in every such case indorse on the back of the letter or package to be sent free of postage, over their own signature, the words "Official Business". And for any such indorsement falsely made, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars. And provided, further, the several deputy postmasters throughout the Confederate States shall be and hereby are authorized to send through the mail, free of postage, any letters and packages which it may be their duty or they may have occasion to transmit to any person or place, and which shall relate exclusively to the business of their respective offices or to the business of the Post-office Department, but in every such case the deputy postmaster sending any such letter or package shall indorse thereon, over his own signature, the words "Post-office Business". And for any and every such indorsement falsely made, the person making the same shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars.

#### **Payment of Postage in Money until Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes are Provided.**

Section 1.—The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, until postage stamps and stamped envelopes can be procured and distributed, the Postmaster-General may order the postage of the Confederacy to be prepaid in money, under such rules and regulations as he may adopt.

#### **Repeal of the Letter Registration System.**

And be it further enacted, That the third section of an Act entitled "An Act further to amend an Act entitled an Act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes, passed March

3, 1851", approved March 3, 1855, whereby the letter registration system was established, be and is hereby repealed from and after the day when this Act goes into effect.

**Conveyance of Mail Matter by "Express" and other Chartered Companies.**

Section 5.—That it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to allow express and other chartered companies to carry letters and all mail matter of every description, whether the same be enclosed in stamped envelopes or prepaid by stamps or money, but if the same be prepaid in money, the money shall be paid to some postmaster, who shall stamp the same paid, and shall account to the Post-office Department for the same, in the same manner as for letters sent by the mail; and if prepaid by stamps, then the express or other company receiving such letters for delivery shall obliterate such stamps, under the penalty of five hundred dollars for each failure, to be recovered by action of debt in any court having jurisdiction thereof, in the name of the Postmaster-General, for the use of the Confederate States, but if said letters or mail matter shall be received by such express or other company, not for delivery, but to be mailed, then the matter so carried shall be prepaid at the same rate that the existing law requires to be paid from the point where it may be received by such company to the point of its destination, and the postmaster, where such company mail the same, shall deface the stamps upon the same.

Section 6.—Be it further enacted, that agents of any company who may carry letters under the provisions of this Act, shall be required to take an oath that he will faithfully comply with the law of the Confederate States relating to the carrying of letters or other mail matter, and obliterating postage stamps, which oath may be administered by any justice of the peace, and shall be in writing, and signed by such agent or messenger, and filed in the Post-office Department.

The postal rates and regulations enacted by the above decree went into effect on June 1st, 1861, and they remained in force until July 1st., 1862, when they were revised as shown by the following official circular which was approved on the preceding April 19th.

**RATES OF POSTAGE.**

**No. 61. AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act to prescribe the rates of postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes.**

Section 1.—**The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,** That from and after the first day of July next, there shall be charged the following rates of postage, to wit: For every single letter sealed, and for every letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks and signs, conveyed in the mails for any distance within the Confederate States of America, ten cents; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional half ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage.

It will be noted that the effect of the above circular was to double the postage on letters sent distances of less than five hundred miles within the confines of the Confederacy. This increase probably accounts for the fact that so many pairs of 5c Confederate stamps are found.

A second circular, dated June 10th, 1863, deals with the postage on books, newspapers, etc. and with regard to this I cannot do better than reproduce Major Evans' comments thereon:—

It increases the rates by charging 1 cent upon every copy of a newspaper sent to a subscriber, instead of the charge being in the proportion of 10 cents per quarter for a weekly paper, and an additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per ounce is levied on all periodicals exceeding three ounces in weight. This, however, does not affect the stamp question, as on all matters of this nature the post-

age continued to be paid quarterly in advance, and the papers were not stamped. The postage upon other newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, etc., was made 1 cent per ounce, without any apparent limit of weight, but books were still charged 2 cents per ounce. It seems to have been left to Postmasters to determine at what size or weight a volume ceased to be a pamphlet at 1 cent per ounce, and became a book at two cents per ounce. We see, however, that even after June, 1863, there was a use for one cent stamps, although it seems certain that none of the one cent stamps were ever used.

(To be continued.)

## BOLIVAR.

### The Stamps of 1879-1899.

By A. HATFIELD, JR., and BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

#### IV. The 1880 Issue.

The 1880 issue consists of six different values, the 5c, 10c, 20c and 40c being of the same designs as the corresponding denominations of the preceding set, but with the date altered to "1880", while the 80c and 1 peso are similar as regards the portrait but differ in the spandrel ornamentation. This latter corresponds to that of the so-called essays of 1879. The four lower values were issued about July, 1880, but the two higher denominations did not appear until much later. Indeed, the earliest mention we can find of them in any of the philatelic journals is March, 1882.

Like the stamps of 1879 this issue was printed from lithographic stones, all six values being in sheets of fifty, arranged in five horizontal rows of ten each. The stones were made up in the same manner as those for the 1879 series so we again find five minor varieties of type of each value with the following sheet arrangement:—

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

The similarity between the two issues, 1879 and 1880, is so marked that it is obvious the same methods were followed in their manufacture and, with necessary alterations, the same dies were undoubtedly used. The head die, as we have already explained, consisted of the portrait, surrounding inscribed band, and shields, and that this was used for all the values of the 1880 series is proved by the presence of the two small dots of color on the band of stars described in chapter III. That the 1879 border dies were made use of for the series now under notice will be shown as we deal with the different denominations.

#### The 5 centavos.

In the case of the 5c the best evidence we can adduce in proof of the fact that the same border die was used lies in a small colored dot shown on the white line of the lower border immediately underneath the V of CENTAVOS. This is clearly marked on every stamp on the sheets of both issues. In making up the stone for the 5c it is possible the same strip of five transfers was used as was employed for the 1879 emission, though the small peculiarities distinguishing types 1, 3, and 5 of the earlier set are not now visible. But whether the original strip was used or a fresh one made it is interesting to note that the alteration of date from 1879 to 1880 was undoubtedly made on the transfers and not on the original border die. The result is that the figures of "1880" differ on each of the five types, frequently

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

Judge John H. Reagan was appointed Postmaster-General of the Confederacy and, as will be seen from the foregoing, the Act of March 15th, 1861, Congress gave him a very free hand in organizing his Department. In order to give postmasters ample time for getting their affairs in order as related to their official dealings with the United States Government, June 1st., 1861, was fixed as the date on which postal affairs should be officially taken over by the Confederate States and a proclamation to this effect was issued on May 13th, 1861, viz:—

BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the provisions of an Act approved March 15, 1861, and amended by the first section of an Act approved May 9, 1861, the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States is authorized, on and after a day to be named by him for that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of the postal service in the Confederate States, and all conveyance of mails within their limits from and after such day, except by authority of the Postmaster-General thereof, is thereby prohibited.

Now, therefore, I, John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my Proclamation, notifying all postmasters, contractors, and special and route agents, in the service of the Post-Office Department, and engaged in the transmission and delivery of the mails, or otherwise in any manner connected with the service within the limits of the Confederate States of America, that on and after the 1st. day of June next I shall assume the entire control and direction of the postal service therein. And I hereby direct all postmasters, route agents, and special agents within these States, and now acting under the authority and direction of the Postmaster-General of the United States, to continue in the discharge of their respective duties under the authority vested in me by the Congress of the Confederate States, in strict conformity with such existing laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and such further instructions as may hereafter be issued by my direction: And the said postmasters, route agents, and special agents are also required to forward to this Department, without delay, their names, with the names of the offices of which they are postmasters (giving the State and county), to be directed to the "Chief of the Appointment Bureau, Post-Office Department, Montgomery, Alabama", in order that new commissions may be issued under the authority of this government: And all postmasters are hereby required to render to the Post-Office Department at Washington, D. C., their final 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 postage 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, and they are further required to retain in their possession, to meet the orders of the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the payment of mail service within the Confederate States, all revenue which shall have accrued from the postal service prior to the said 1st. day of June next.

All contractors, mail messengers and special contractors for conveying the mails within the Confederate States, under existing contracts with the Government of the United States, are hereby authorized to continue to perform such service under my direction, from and after the day last above named, subject to such modifications and changes as may be found necessary under the powers vested in the Postmaster-General by the terms of the said



contracts and the provisions of the second section of an Act approved May 9th, 1861, conformable thereto, and the said contractors, special contractors, and mail messengers are required to forward, without delay, the number of their route or routes, the nature of the service thereon, the schedules of arrivals and departures, the names of the offices supplied, and the amount of annual compensation for present service, together with their address, directed to the "Chief of the Contract Bureau, Post-Office Department, Montgomery, Alabama."

Until a postal treaty shall be made with the Government of the United States for the exchange of mails between that government and the government of this Confederacy, postmasters will not be authorized to collect United States postage on mail matter sent to or received from those States, and until supplies of postage stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the prepayment of postage within the Confederate States, all postages must be paid in money, under the provisions of the first section of an Act approved March 1, 1861.

Given under my hand and seal of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America, at Montgomery, Alabama, the 13th day of May, in the year 1861.

JOHN H. REAGAN,  
Postmaster-General.

Although the Postmasters' Proclamation was not published until May he made preparation for obtaining a supply of postage stamps soon after the Act of March 15th was passed. On March 27th, 1861, an advertisement inviting tenders for the supply of stamps and stamped envelopes was inserted in a number of newspapers. The text of this advertisement was as follows:—

#### PROPOSALS FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

**Confederate States of America,  
Post-Office Department,**

Montgomery, March 27, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 3 o'clock p. m., on the 1st day of May next, for furnishing for the use of the Post-office in the Confederate States, postage stamps, of the denominations of 2, 5, 10 and 20 cents.

The postage stamps must be perforated around their edges, and well gummed, put up in packages of one hundred sheets each, and delivered to the department free of charge, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the orders of Postmasters.

Proposals are also invited for furnishing strawboard boxes for packing parcels of postage stamps, of from 100 to 500 sheets each, and for tin boxes of equal capacity, to be delivered at the department. The dies for embossing the postage stamps are to be executed in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor.

Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and payment will be made quarterly.

Each bidder must submit samples of the postage stamps proposed to be furnished, and also furnish evidence of his ability to comply with his bid. The price, quality of samples, and sufficiency of the bidder, will be considered together in awarding the contract, and the Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul it whenever he shall discover that the same, or any part of it, is offered for sale in the market for the purpose of speculation, and he will in no case sanction a transfer of the contract to any party who shall be, in his opinion, less able and qualified than the original bidder or contractor.

The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

Bidders will state the earliest period at which they will be able to furnish supplies of the articles bid for, in the event of the contract being awarded to them, as it will have an important bearing upon the awards. But bids will not be entertained which fix a period beyond the first of July next for the delivery of supplies.

The bids should be marked "Proposals for Postage Stamps" and addressed, "Chief of Finance Bureau", Post-office Department, Montgomery, Alabama.

JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster-General.

At the same time tenders were invited for a supply of stamped envelopes but as these were never manufactured it is hardly necessary to reproduce the official advertisement. Evidently the Postmaster-General was of an optimistic turn of mind for not only did he ask for supplies of 2c, 5c, 10c and 20c stamps in such quantities "as may be required" but he also stipulated they should be perforated and refused to entertain a bid which could not promise a first delivery by July 1st, 1861. As events transpired he had to wait until October before stamps of any denomination were procurable, had to forego the convenience of perforation, and accept the stamps in such limited quantities as the printers could furnish. In an Official Report, dated November 27th, 1861, the Postmaster-General gives an illuminating account of the trials and vexations he encountered in his efforts to obtain postage stamps for the Confederacy and as this is of particular interest I reproduce it in full:—

The difficulties which have been encountered by the Department in its endeavors to procure postage stamps and stamped envelopes, producing great delays in procuring them in such quantities as to meet the demands of the public, have caused much impatience to be manifested on that account, which induces me to state at some length the various efforts made by the Department to procure them, as well for the information of Congress as for the vindication of the Department against charges of neglect of duty in that respect.

The manifest advantage of having stamps and stamped envelopes for the payment of postage has been from the first fully realised by the Department, and immediately after my appointment, and before the Department was organised, correspondence was commenced with such parties as were known to be able to manufacture them, for the purpose of procuring them at the earliest day possible. Propositions were submitted early in March last from parties not residing in the Confederate States to supply them, and the Department was led to believe they ought to be obtained by the time it could be organised, and prepared to take control of the service. But the political changes then going on so rapidly, and the increasing probabilities of hostilities between the new and the old Governments, soon reduced the fulfilment of the first proposition to furnish stamps and stamped envelopes impossible.

On the 16th March a proposition was submitted by a gentleman having the means and capacity for manufacturing them, to establish a house in the city of Montgomery for that purpose, and for the purpose of doing any other engraving, lithographing, and printing which might be required by the Government. Assurances were given him that he should have the contract for furnishing stamps and stamped envelopes, and, at his request, and to facilitate the early manufacture of them, he was furnished by the Department with designs for the various denominations of stamps, in order that he might complete the necessary engravings by the time his presses and other material could be prepared. He left that city, as he said, for the purpose of carrying into effect that enterprise, and nothing was heard from his afterwards.

On the 27th of March the Department advertised for proposals for furnishing stamps and stamped envelopes in newspapers in the following cities, to wit:—Montgomery, New Orleans, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Savannah, Columbus, Richmond, Memphis, and Louisville. No proposals in response to this advertisement were received from any establishment in the then Confederate States. The only proposals made in answer to this advertisement were one from Richmond and one from Baltimore, proposing to furnish lithographed stamps. The proposition from Baltimore was regarded as most favorable, both on account of the style of the work proposed to be done and the terms on which the supplies were proposed to be furnished. But the collision between the citizens of that city and the Federal troops on the 20th of April, and consequent suspension of communication with that city, prevented further negotiations on the subject.

A skilful engraver, not a citizen of the Confederate States, visited Montgomery early in May for the purpose of entering into a contract to furnish stamps and stamped envelopes, to be executed in the highest style of art. When there it became manifest that the condition of affairs between the United States and our Government would interrupt the de-

livery of these articles from the place at which he proposed to manufacture them. He then entered into an agreement to make the stamps in the Confederate States, subject to the contingency of his being prevented from introducing the necessary machinery by hostilities between the two Governments. In June the Department received notice from him that it would be out of his power to introduce the machinery and fulfil his agreement.

In July a confidential agent was employed by the Department to procure the making of the required steel die and plates for postage stamps, and to furnish them to the Department as soon as they could be prepared; and also, if found practicable, to have the stamps made and furnished ready for use.

After receiving some encouragement, and after the work of making steel dies had commenced, circumstances rendered the discontinuance of the work by the manufacturer necessary. And our agent then made an effort, at another point, to procure lithographed stamps of a superior style, and after some delay it became necessary to abandon that effort to supply the Department. This brought us to September. And in the meantime an extensive correspondence was kept up by the Department, and has been steadily persevered in up to this time, with persons in various cities in the Confederate States, and indeed with every person who was represented to the Department as an engraver, who might execute the work desired. Urged by the wants of the public, the Department was induced, as a temporary expedient, to make arrangements with a lithographic establishment in this city for the manufacture of lithographed stamps. Unexpected delay, however, occurred in the preparation of them; and after the completion of the plates, the supplies furnished to the Department were so insufficient to meet the demand for them, and the prices charged so exorbitant, as compared with the cost of the superior steel plate impressions in use in the United States and other Governments, that a special agent was despatched on the 27th of October to Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of having stamps printed there on more favorable terms, and in quantities equal to the public demand. This agent returned to the Department November 4th, and reported that the engravers of those cities would submit estimates to the Department as soon as they could ascertain the cost of machinery and paper. I have just received a letter from Charleston submitting a proposal for furnishing stamps, but stating that it would require at least ninety days for the preparation of the necessary machinery and plates.

This engraver proposes to furnish the stamps gummed, but not perforated at a cost of one dollar per thousand, the paper to be furnished by the Department, whereas the United States Government paid but eighteen cents per thousand stamps, gummed, perforated, and put up in tin and paper boxes and envelopes, without extra charge for paper and boxes and envelopes.

The engraver in Savannah, under date of 21st of November, states that it will require sixty days to prepare the plates for printing each denomination, and the delivery of 400,000 stamps, and that with his present force he can only furnish 80,000 stamps daily. The estimated number required for daily use is about 260,000. In the meantime, on the first day of October, a confidential agent was provided with ample means, and despatched to Europe to procure the manufacture of steel dies and plates for printing stamps of the several denominations provided by law, and for procuring for use, as soon as practicable, fifteen millions of stamps, and to forward the dies, plates, and stamps to this city. The small supplies now being received from the contractors in this city only serve to increase the public discontent, as they are insufficient to meet the demands of even the principal cities.

It is a fact well established by the experience of other Governments and of bankers generally, that impressions taken from skillfully-prepared steel dies and plates are the only safeguard against counterfeiting, and the Department has been very reluctant to adopt any other character of postage stamps.

The Department has received several propositions from persons professing a knowledge of the art of engraving and preparing stamps,

but correspondence and investigation have shown that they had neither the required skill and the knowledge for this purpose, nor the means of furnishing the stamps, and were ignorant of the requirements for the preparation of them. When prepared and supplied as they should be, to all offices, they will represent the entire revenues of the Department.

There is a popular delusion resting on the minds of many that almost any kind of engraving will answer for postage stamps, and in support of this opinion, reference is frequently made to the fact that postmasters of different cities and towns have procured stamps for their offices. These are made upon wood, or stone, or lead, or are electro-types. Stamps prepared by either of these modes can be counterfeited with great facility by a mere tyro in the art of engraving, and the Department could not risk its revenues on such slender security without disregarding the public interest.

(To be continued.)

## THE POSTAL ISSUES OF AUSTRIA.

BY J. BRACE CHITTENDEN, Ph. D.

(Continued.)

### NINTH ISSUE.



III. 90.

From March 1891 to Sept. 30th, 1900.

Bust of the Emperor to left in rectangle, the four corners of which are cut diagonally by small hexagons containing the figures of value in black on a white ground. The frame of the rectangle contains on the sides, the words "Kais. Konigl. Oesterr. Post", and above and below the word Kreuzer. On each side of the figures in the corners there is a colored dot. Paper as in the preceding issue of two sorts. No watermark, Perforation  $9\frac{1}{4}$  to 14. Illustration 90.

TABLE 28.

1891-1900.

	A. p. 10 Rg. 10½, 11		B. p. 9¼		C. p. 11		D. p. 12½ 2d paper		E. p. 13½ 2d paper	
53 20K. yellow olive	.12	.01	—	—	3.00	.62	.25	.02	—	.08
a 20K. olive green										
b 20K. gray green										
54 24K. light blue	.15	.01			5.00	.50	.62	.10	—	.20
a 24K. dark blue										
55 30K. light yel. brn.	.18	.01	—	2.50	3.75	.25	.65	.05	—	.08
a 30K. dark yel. brn.										
56 50K. bluish violet	.31	.05			6.25	.75	.75	.18		
b 50K. reddish violet										

See perforation table.

### TENTH ISSUE.

From Feb. 1896 to Sept. 30th, 1900.

The 1 and 2 Guldens with the colors changed. Illustration 89.



1912, 5s olive green, 10s claret, 25s slate.

1913, 1s myrtle green, 2s carmine and black, 3s lake and black, 5s green and black, 10s deep red and black, 15s brown bistre, 25s ultramarine and black.

Postage due, 1884, 5s orange, 25s lake, 50s blue.

1886, 5s orange (used), 50s blue.

1887, 5s orange (specimen), 5s yellow, 25s lake, 25s carmine lake (specimen), 50s blue.

1894, 5s orange, pelure paper.

1895, imperforate, 30s on 50s light blue.

Perforated, 30s on 50s blue, 30s on 50s dark blue.

1896, 5s orange, 10s purple, 30s green, 30s slate green.

1902-04, 5s dull rose, 5s pale rose, 10s yellow green, 10s olive green, 20s dull blue, 20s gray blue, 30s violet brown, 50s orange, 50s yellow orange.

(To be continued.)

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

#### V.—THE HOYER AND LUDWIG STAMPS.

The Postmaster-General's report reproduced in the last chapter does not state at what date arrangements were made with the "lithographic establishment" or when the first supplies of stamps were delivered but merely adds "unexpected delay, however, occurred in the preparation of them". From a later report, dated February 28th., 1862, we learn that "the first postage stamps were delivered to the Department, under the contract by which it is now supplied, on the 15th. of October, 1861".

Messrs. Hoyer and Ludwig, of Richmond, Virginia, were the firm of lithographic printers referred to and though the services of their establishment were only made use of as "a temporary expedient", difficulties in the way of obtaining supplies of stamps elsewhere resulted in their contract extending over a period of nearly twelve months.

The first denomination issued to the public was undoubtedly the 5c; the 10c was ready shortly afterwards; while the 2c value, for drop letters, was not on sale until some months later.

At the time these stamps were issued the Southern States were almost entirely dependent on the North for nearly all classes of manufactured goods. It appears that not a single paper mill existed in any of the seceding States nor, though printing presses were no doubt quite plentiful, was there any establishment at which printing ink of a suitable character for the production of postage stamps was manufactured. Consequently supplies of paper and ink had to be obtained from the Northern States. Just prior to the commencement of active hostilities the Confederate Government contracted for a large supply of paper and envelopes and Major Evans, quoting from Mr. Corwin, tells how these materials were smuggled into the Confederacy viz:—

This stationery was sold by a certain well known citizen of New York to Mr. Joel White, a stationer of Montgomery, Ala. It was delivered at a certain point in Kentucky, whence Mr. White transported it within the Confederate lines. Ultimately the supply was taken to Richmond, when the seat of Government was removed thither upon May 20th, 1861, and there was enough of it to fill a large wareroom 100 feet by 60.

It was this paper that was employed in the manufacture of the lithographed stamps, and some of the engraved stamps as well. The ink employed came at first from the North, and was run through the blockade via Baltimore and Washington. When the United States authorities about these cities became more vigilant, it came in by sea, mostly by way of Charleston, S. C.



The 5 Cents, Green.

We have seen by the quotation given above that a supply of stamps was delivered to the Post Office Department on the 15th of October, 1861, and in view of the urgency with which they were required, it is only natural to imagine they would be placed on sale at once. Yet for a period of nearly twenty years the date of issue of the 5 cents (the first supply mentioned in the official report consisted of this denomination only), was stated to be October 18th, 1861. The basis for this statement was an alleged paragraph in the "Richmond Examiner" for October 19th viz.:—

The first of the new Confederate postal stamps were issued on the 18th of October, and were eagerly bought up. The new stamp is green, with a lithographic likeness of President Davis within a double oval border, surmounted with the inscription "Confederate States of America". Outside the circle and at the head of the stamp is the word "Postage" and at the lower edge its denomination "Five Cents".

Major Evans quotes the above paragraph from a statement made by Mr. Corwin and it remained unchallenged until 1910. In December of that year Mr. James L. Howe wrote in "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" that after a careful examination of the files of the Richmond newspapers for the fall of 1861 he was unable to find any reference to the new stamps in the "Examiner" of October 19th. On the other hand he found the following interesting paragraph in the October 16th issue of that newspaper viz.:—

**POSTAGE STAMPS.**—Sale of the new Confederate postage stamps will commence to-day at the Richmond Post-office. They are quite handsomely gotten up, are of a green color, and are ornamented with a likeness of President Davis. They will be of great convenience to the public.

This fixes the date of issue of the 5 cents as October 16th—the day after the stamps were delivered to the Post-office Department by the printers—and in further corroboration of this earlier date Mr. Howe found the following paragraph in the "Richmond Despatch" for October 17th:—

**THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.**—A very large number of the new Confederate postage stamps was disposed of yesterday (October 16th) at the Richmond postoffice. Their introduction supplies a want which has heretofore seriously taxed the public endurance. The stamps are of the size of those in use by the old U. S. Government, are colored green, and ornamented with a very excellent bust of President Davis. Messrs. Hoyer and Ludwig of this city have the credit of supplying the Government with these needed articles.

This, I think, is ample proof that the 5 cents stamps were actually issued on October 16th., but it would be interesting to know how the earlier quotation originated. The paragraph is proved to be non-existent so far as the "Examiner" is concerned. Yet Mr. Corwin must have had some substantial grounds for his quotation, and even had he been mistaken in the name of the newspaper it is curious Mr. Howe could find nothing in any of the Richmond papers having the least resemblance to the paragraph in question.

The earliest date among Mr. Klemann's stamps is a specimen on cover postmarked "Oct. 20 1861", and used from Richmond.

This 5 cents stamp shows a three-quarter face portrait of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy, with head to right. The portrait is enclosed within an upright oval frame and rests on a background of vertical and horizontal lines. Inside the oval, curved above the head, is the inscription "CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA", in small uncolored capitals. Above the medallion is "POSTAGE" in large white shaded capitals, and at the base is the value "FIVE CENTS", in still larger capitals. Scroll and floral ornamentation completes the border and gives the stamp a rectangular shape. The design is really a handsome one, but the execution is poor so that in the majority of specimens the fine details of the background are lost in a blur of color. The lettering above the portrait is very inferior, many of the individual letters being so mis-shapen that it would be impossible to tell what they were meant to represent without having the rest of the inscription as a guide.

The 5c was printed in sheets of 200 stamps divided into two panes of 100 each (10 horizontal rows of 10) placed side by side. A space varying from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5mm. divides the two panes. The full sheet in Mr. Klemann's collection has a bottom margin of about 6mm. and this shows no sign of imprint. Major Evans, however, refers to a marginal imprint on this value as follows:—

A specimen, stated to have been cut from the first sheet printed, was obtained by Mr. Corwin from Colonel Offutt. It is a very fine clear impression, in a full green, deeper than that of the 2c, and with more yellow in it—a warmer shade if we may use such a term, but not by any means a yellow green. It is curious that this specimen is the only one we have been able to find showing the printers' inscription in the margin; the stamp is from the bottom row of the sheet, and has "HOYER & LUDWIG", in irregularly drawn, upright block capitals below it.

Mr. Melville, in his little brochure on these stamps, states that the full inscription is "LITH. OF HOYER & LUDWIG, RICHMOND, VA", but does not state whether he has actually seen a portion of the sheet showing this or not.

The stamps, as has been stated already, were printed by lithography and as is so frequently the case with stamps produced by this method the design was not transferred to the stone one at a time but a group of fifty transfers in five horizontal rows of ten was employed. Again, as is frequently the case, each of the stamps in this group has small peculiarities by means of which it can be identified from the others, making fifty types differing in very small particulars. Some of the differences on certain stamps are very minute making their identification a somewhat difficult matter though in pairs or blocks it is a comparatively easy task to "plate" this value. Before describing the peculiarities of the fifty types it is as well to make a few general observations. The dotted background in the portrait oval always extends on to the first S of STATES, and frequently encroaches on to other letters. There is always a thin colored line through the tops of the letters FI of FIVE. The outside stamps at the left and right sides of the sheet frequently have the outer frame lines omitted or very faint. The peculiarities distinguishing the fifty stamps in each group of transfers are:—

No. 1.—There is a colored line or line of dots across the top of the T of CENTS, and colored smudges in the S of the same word.

No. 2.—A small colored line crosses the white line immediately above the centre of the E of FIVE.

No. 3.—There is a small uncolored flaw on the color above the top left corner of the N of CENTS.

No. 4.—There is a small colored dot to the left of the small scroll ornament in the left lower corner.

No. 5.—There are a number of colored dots on the P of POSTAGE.

No. 6.—The letters ME of AMERICA are covered with colored dots.

No. 7.—The right foot of the T of CENTS is almost obliterated by color.

No. 8.—There are two colored dots below the arch of the scroll in the left lower corner.

No. 9.—The outer line of the scroll ornamentation in the left lower corner is cut away.

No. 10.—Similar to #9 but the break is more pronounced. There is a colored dot on the T of POSTAGE and the scroll ornament in the right lower spandrel is faint.

No. 11.—Practically all the frame line of the left lower spandrel ornamentation is removed.

No. 12.—Part of the curve of the left lower scroll is removed and a short colored line cuts through the top left corner of the E of POSTAGE.

No. 13.—A short colored line is attached to the left of the scroll in the left lower corner.

No. 14.—A colored line or smudge projects from the left hand frame about 1mm. above the corner scroll ornament.

No. 15.—There is a slight indentation in the outline of the oval background about 3mm. below the C of CONFEDERATE, and the shading after the T of POSTAGE usually impinges on the centre of the left leg of the A.

No. 16.—There is a colored dot on the inner white oval frame opposite the space between the letters CA of AMERICA.

No. 17.—There is a faint colored smudge 1mm. below the scroll in the left lower corner.

No. 18.—The vertical lines of shading above the T of POSTAGE are broken or removed.

No. 19.—The frame line of the left lower spandrel is weak and there is a heavy smudge of color on the left lower corner of the N of CENTS.

No. 20.—The frame line of the lower left spandrel is almost entirely absent and there are but few lines of shading on the collar. In the left lower group of transfers this stamp may be distinguished by a colored dot shown about 1½mm. below the E of FIVE.

No. 21.—There is an uncolored flaw on the background 1mm. below the C of CONFEDERATE.

No. 22.—A prominent flaw is attached to the bottom of the C of CONFEDERATE.

No. 23.—There is a tiny colored flaw on the back of the head immediately in line with the ear.

No. 24.—The A of POSTAGE is covered with colored smudges.

No. 25.—There are two noticeable colored dots on the C of CENTS which are sometimes joined and form a roughly shaped V.

No. 26.—There is a tiny colored line under the bottom of the design, in line with the right lower corner of the I of FIVE.

No. 27.—There is a very plain colored dot below the design, close to the right hand side of the scroll in the left lower corner.

No. 28.—A tiny colored dot is shown in the top of the G of POSTAGE.

No. 29.—A prominent colored line is shown below the curve of the ornament in the left lower corner.

No. 30.—The top of the lower curve of the scroll ornament in the right upper spandrel is broken.

No. 31.—There is a tiny colored dot below and to the right of the right lower corner.

No. 32.—There is a colored smudge on the white line below the G of POSTAGE. This does not show on the stamp in the right lower group of transfers but in this case No. 32 may be distinguished by a tiny uncolored flaw under the T of POSTAGE.

No. 33.—There is a prominent uncolored flaw to the left of the G of POSTAGE.

No. 34.—There is a colored dot on the white line above the first T of STATES.

No. 35.—A colored line is drawn through the second E of CONFEDERATE.

No. 36.—There is a colored line on the white line of the oval above the ER of CONFEDERATE.

No. 37.—A colored line is shown through the white line of the oval above the right end of the first T of STATES.

No. 38.—There is a large flaw on the letters AT of STATES.

No. 39.—An uncolored flaw is shown on the colored line above the N of CENTS.

No. 40.—There is a tiny white dot above the F of FIVE which has extended into a large flaw on the left lower group of transfers.



No. 41.—There are a number of colored dots or smudges to the right of the lower righthand ornament.

No. 42.—A colored dot is shown below the centre of the ornamentation in the left lower corner.

No. 43.—An uncolored flaw is attached to the underside of the top left serif of the E of CENTS.

No. 44.—There is a tiny bulge on the right foot of the I of FIVE.

No. 45.—A distinct white flaw is shown on the back of the head.

No. 46.—The left foot of the A of CONFEDERATE is almost obliterated by color.

No. 47.—An uncolored flaw breaks the colored line above the F of FIVE.

No. 48.—There is a tiny colored line to the right of the scroll in the upper right spandrel.

No. 50.—A small period is shown between FIVE and CENTS.

(To be continued.)

## BELGIUM: LINE-ENGRAVED STAMPS.

### Notes on Classification.

By DEREK INGRAM,  
Editor of "Stamp Collecting".

It has been well said that the thorough student of a particular branch of philately cannot go too deeply into his subject. Every little detail must have his attention, even though some of those little details may eventually lead to nothing and teach him nothing, for until he has studied them he cannot tell whether they are of importance or not. The greatest difficulty with which a collector who sets out to specialize any particular country or issue has to contend, seems to be the question of classification. Until the real specialist's catalogue makes its appearance, he must rely on his own discernment and degree of philatelic observation. It is, of course, hardly to be expected that there will be such a thing as a specialist's catalogue, even if only for the reason that many critics would accuse it of encouraging microscopical philately, by including varieties of all kinds and giving all of them equal prominence.

On the other hand, advanced philately would be robbed of many of the delights of research by the appearance of a price list of all varieties, for such a catalogue would undoubtedly be regarded as a list of the varieties which a specialist is bound to obtain. The "man in the street" would then want to be a specialist without the trouble of specializing; he would demand an album with spaces for every possible variety, so that he would have nothing to do but stick the stamps in it and then noise his "labours" abroad.

But it is not intended now to print a rambling dissertation on the subject to the relationship of the specialist to the catalogue. I shall confine only remarks in these pages to suggestions regarding classification of the varieties of the fascinating Belgian issues of 1849-65, which I venture to hope will be helpful to the specialist, although I would be the last to have the list regarded as an arbitrary catalogue of varieties. It should be remembered that stamps are, as a general rule, for government purposes and not merely for sale to collectors; they should, therefore, be first regarded from the point of view of the general public, and the post office clerk, thus considering primarily their general design and colour. Too many collectors pay far more attention to errors and adventitious varieties than to the subject represented on the printed label.

The question of classification of the postal issues of Belgium—particularly of the line-engraved stamps—is as enthralling as that of any other country's issues. It involves careful research, which is one of the great charms of our hobby: it is this which makes us forget all our troubles and worries when we settle down to our stamps, and that renders stamp collecting a true recreation and diversion. If we want all the student work done for us, we may as well abandon philately as a science.

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)



The 10 Cents, Blue.

The exact date of issue of the 10 cents value is not known but, owing to the urgency with which stamps were required, it is probable it appeared soon after the 5c. The earliest dated specimen in Mr. Klemann's collection is November 15th, 1861, which antedates the earliest date previously recorded by nineteen days. It is curious that no mention of its issue has been traced in any of the Richmond newspapers of the period but I think we may safely assign it to the latter part of October or early part of November.

The design shows a three-quarter face portrait of Thomas Jefferson, with head to right, on a lined circle. Around this is an ornamental circular band broken at the top by a small curved label, which is inscribed "CONFEDERATE STATES" in small colored capitals, and at the bottom by a similar label, which contains the words "OF AMERICA". On a straight label at the top the word "POSTAGE" appears in large uncolored capitals between two stars, while on a similar label at the base "TEN CENTS" is shown in uncolored sans-serif capitals. In each of the spandrels the numerals "10" are shown on a groundwork of arabesque pattern, while the circular band is decorated between the inscriptions with small circles and spike-shaped ornaments. The design is completed by a single-line rectangular frame. In an interesting letter published in the "Stamp Collector's Magazine" for August, 1867, Colonel H. St. George Offutt, who was First Assistant Postmaster-General and Chief of the Contract Bureau, says this stamp "was designed for James Madison, but the artist made a caricature of it". It seems more probable, however, that the portrait represents Thomas Jefferson and that it was copied from the 5c United States stamp of 1856. It is certainly a poor piece of engraving but the frame is handsome when one can find copies printed plainly enough to show all the details clearly. In the majority of specimens, unfortunately, the spandrels and background of the portrait medallion are almost solid color, the lower part of the face is little better than a smudge, and the hair is indistinguishable from the adjoining color.

This 10c value, like the 5c, was produced by lithography but the size of the sheets is not known for certain. I am inclined to the belief that this denomination was printed in large sheets of 200 divided into two panes of 100 each placed side by side. I have before me what I take to be the right hand pane. This has very large margin at right and a very small one at left varying from 2 to 2½ mm. Then I have the lower portion of what is evidently the left hand pane. This has very large margin at left and none to speak of at right. This is certainly not from the same part of the stone as the lower portion of the pane of 100 for not only are there different flaws but above the top row the frame lines of some of the stamps of the row above are shown and these are spaced quite differently from the fifth and sixth rows of the full pane. It is, of course, possible there were two stones,

each containing 100 impressions though it would seem more likely that a large stone of 200 impressions was used similar to that for the 5c. Below each of the panes the manufacturers' imprint "LITH. OF HOYER & LUDWIG, RICHMOND, VA." is shown in small almost upright sans-serif capitals. In each case the imprint begins below the space between the fourth and fifth stamps and ends below the N of CENTS on the sixth stamp. A space of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. separates the imprints from the bottom row of stamps.

In making the stone for this denomination the same procedure was followed as in the case of the 5c, a group of fifty transfers being made from the original die and applied four times to make the necessary 200 impressions. Each of the fifty stamps in this group of transfers shows small peculiarities so that, again as in the case of the 5c, there are fifty minutely differing types which can all be distinguished by the patient student. It is, as a matter of fact, a much easier task to "plate" this denomination than the 5c only a few specimens being really difficult to identify.

There are several small peculiarities which are common to each of the stamps in the group of fifty transfers viz.:—there is a tiny colored dot in the curved white line below the T of POSTAGE; the colored line above CONFEDERATE is doubled above the letters ON of that word; there is a colored dot or very short line above and slightly to the left of the first stroke of the N of CONFEDERATE, and a short colored line is attached to the left leg of the A of the same word, this stroke sloping downwards to the right; the A of STATES is unbarred; and the colored line under the left side of the C of AMERICA is generally broken.

The following are the distinguishing characteristics of the fifty types in each group:—

No. 1.—There is a thick smudge of color on the centre of the T of TEN.

No. 2.—There is a dot of color in the lower part of the T of TEN, and the colored line below and to the left of the same letter is bulged downwards. There is generally a small period after CENTS.

No. 3.—The upper frame line is broken above the O of POSTAGE, and the colored line under AMERICA is broken under the first stroke of the R.

No. 4.—A white flaw attached to the left and a colored dot in the right side of the T of TEN makes that letter greatly mis-shapen.

No. 5.—There is a minute uncolored dot to the left of the top serif of the P of POSTAGE, and there is a colored bulge in the right frame line about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. from the bottom.

No. 6.—Has a colored bulge as on No. 5, which also extends inwards. A semi-circular line and smudge are shown after AMERICA and a colored line severs the top of the T of TEN from the vertical stroke of that letter.

No. 7.—There are several colored dots on the T of TEN, a colored dot in the P of POSTAGE, and a colored smudge in the star at the right of that word.

No. 8.—An uncolored flaw is shown in the top left spandrel below the P of POSTAGE, and there is a colored dot in the star to the right of that word.

No. 9.—There is a slight downward bulge in the color above the T of TEN.

No. 10.—A prominent uncolored flaw joins the GE of POSTAGE.

No. 11.—An uncolored circular flaw is attached to the right of the star in the upper left corner.

No. 12.—The right frame line is broken 2mm. from the lower corner.

No. 13.—There is a colored dot in the star in the upper left corner, and a colored line runs across the inner frame line below and to the right of the S of CENTS.

No. 14.—A large uncolored flaw is attached to the right lower ray of the star in the top left corner.

No. 15.—An uncolored flaw is attached to the top of the P of POSTAGE; there is a colored line in the top of the star to the left of that word, and a dot in the middle of the star at right.

No. 16.—A bent line of color is shown in the top left star, and a thick colored line appears in the centre of the T of TEN.

No. 17.—There is a colored line across the lower part of the T of TEN, and the right vertical frame line of the value tablet is broken in the middle.

No. 18.—The inner frame line at the right is broken just below the spandrel.

No. 19.—A colored diagonal line crosses the T of TEN; there is a smudge in the star in the top left corner; and an uncolored flaw appears on the head in line with the eyes.

No. 20.—There is a colored dot in the T of TEN, another in the top of the E of the same word, and the top frame line is broken above the P of POSTAGE.

No. 21.—There is a colored dot in the T of TEN and another dot below the same letter extends across the uncolored line below the value label.

No. 22.—A faint uncolored line is attached to the right of the S of CENTS, and the right frame line is broken about 2½ mm. from the top.

No. 23.—There is a small uncolored flaw or nick in the centre of the vertical stroke of the R of CONFEDERATE.

No. 24.—A small uncolored flaw is attached to the underside of the left ray of the star in upper right corner, there is a colored line in the vertical stroke of the T of TEN, and the line is broken under the second upright stroke of the N of the same word.

No. 25.—There are two colored lines below the F of OF, another in the upper right star, and a heavy smudge in the left star. A small circular line at the right lower corner of the value label joins that label to the outer frame.

No. 26.—There is a small uncolored dot to the right of the T of TEN, and a distinct break is shown in the line below the second vertical stroke of the N of CENTS.

No. 27.—There is a large colored dot to the right of the F of OF.

No. 28.—There are two colored dots in the star in the upper right corner, there is a colored line in the left side of the T of TEN, and a break is shown in the line above the C of CONFEDERATE.

No. 29.—There is a diagonal line in the left lower part of the T of TEN, and a big dot of color is shown between the frame lines at the right just below the star.

No. 30.—A small uncolored dot is attached to the base of the T of TEN and another follows the S of CENTS. The colored line of the circle above the vertical stroke of the E of the same word is broken.

No. 31.—An almost circular flaw is shown on the background above the head.

No. 32.—There is a colored dot on the T of TEN, and a colored line projects outwards and downwards from the right frame about 1¼ mm. from the top.

No. 33.—The solid color of the value label projects slightly downwards at its right lower corner.

No. 34.—There is a colored dot in the upper part of the star in the top right corner, an uncolored flaw is attached to the right side of the T of TEN, and the right frame line is broken about 4mm. from its base.

No. 35.—There is a heavy colored dot on the T of TEN, and another below and to the left of the same letter between the frame lines.

No. 36.—There is a thick blot of color on the T of TEN, and an almost circular uncolored flaw with a colored dot in its centre is shown on the background to the right, in line with the mouth.

No. 37.—A colored line, almost circular in shape, is shown after AMERICA; there is a large colored dot between the frame lines at right, about 1mm. below the top of the right lower spandrel; and there are several colored lines or smudges across the right lower corner of the design extending as far as the S of CENTS.

No. 38.—The back of the E of POSTAGE is malformed, there is a colored dot in the star following this letter, and there is a tiny break in the right frame about 1½ mm. from the top.

No. 39.—A small colored dot is attached to the inner side of the bottom frame line below the C of CENTS, and there is a V-shaped indentation in the same line close to its right end.

No. 40.—The middle horizontal stroke of the E of POSTAGE is missing or separated from the rest of the letter, and the S of CENTS is badly shaped.

No. 41.—There is an irregularly shaped uncolored flaw below the top circular ornament in the left side of the inscribed circular band.

No. 42.—An uncolored flaw is attached to the lower side of the top right ray of the star in upper right corner.

No. 43.—A large uncolored flaw on the color below the O of POSTAGE extends into the spandrel below.



No. 44.—There is a large colored dot in the base of the T of TEN, and a short colored line or dot appears in the base of the star in the upper left corner.

No. 45.—The spike-shaped ornament between the second and third circles in the right side of the inscribed circular band is entirely devoid of color.

No. 46.—The frame lines at left are joined about 10mm. from the top by a diagonal line of color.

No. 47.—A tiny uncolored flaw is attached to the base of the T of TEN, and another is shown on the top of the P of POSTAGE.

No. 48.—An uncolored flaw attached to the bottom of the 0 of 10 in the top spandrel makes that numeral somewhat like a Q. Another small white flaw is attached to the top of the S of CENTS.

No. 49.—A large uncolored flaw extends from the right base of the T of TEN to the line below. The star in the upper right corner has a smudge across its top.

No. 50.—An uncolored flaw is attached to the lower right side of the fourth circular ornament in the right side of the inscribed circular band.

Certain stamps on the sheet have flaws by means of which their positions can be ascertained the most prominent of these being:—

**Left pane** (I have only seen the lower half of this.)

No. 69.—There is a large uncolored flaw between the letters TA of POSTAGE.

No. 74.—There is a circular uncolored flaw before the C of CENTS.

No. 78.—There is a large uncolored flaw below the P of POSTAGE.

No. 84.—An uncolored flaw almost entirely removes the C of CONFEDERATE.

No. 87.—There is an uncolored flaw on the background close to the cheek, just below the eye.

(To be continued.)

## CANCELLATIONS.

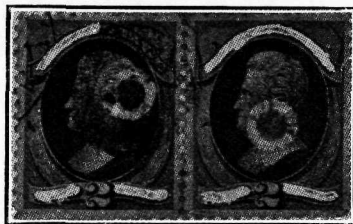
### The Wesson Device.

BY J. KLEMAN, Jr.

Since postage stamps were first introduced, many and varied have been the devices for their proper obliteration, for even from the very beginning the Postal Authorities had to guard against cleaning or the removal of the cancellation, and the use of the stamp a second time.

To avoid this loss in revenue, the Government tried many experiments, but they all had to do with the stamps themselves, and the different varieties of grills, experimental and double papers were the result.

Few indeed were the cancelling devices tried and stamps showing these experimental cancellations are exceedingly rare.



Mr. Owen recently showed us the pair of the 2c vermilion on soft paper, issue of 1879 with the cancellation from which the above illustration was taken.

This cancellation was applied with the device patented by Mr. Walter D. Wesson of Providence whose application for a patent was filed May 16, 1877 and allowed September 25, 1877, under Letters Patent Number 195,552.

- 1888, 2c on 1p rose, type II, specimen, 3c on 3p brown, type II, specimen, 10c on 4p violet, Type II, specimen, 20c on 6p yellow, Type II, 50c on 1sh gray, Type II.
- 1891, 6c on 3p blue, specimen, 15c on 6c on 3p blue, 2c rose, 2c pale rose, specimen, 3c brown, 6c ultramarine, 6c pale ultramarine, specimen, 12c violet & green, 12c violet & yellow green, specimen, 24c yellow & blue, 24c pale yellow & pale blue, specimen.
- 1892, 1c on 1p green.
- 1895-98, 1c green, 5c ultramarine, 5c dull blue, specimen, 10c violet & green, 10c dull violet & green, specimen, 25c red brown & green, specimen.
- 1899, 50c green & carmine, 50c dull green & carmine, \$1 green & carmine, \$1 dull green & carmine, \$2 green & ultramarine, \$2 dull green & ultramarine, \$5 green & black, \$5 dull green & black, all specimen.
- 1900, 5c gray black & ultramarine on blue, specimen.
- 1901, 10c violet & green, specimen.
- 1902-04, 1c gray green & green, 2c violet & black on red, 5c gray black & ultramarine on blue, 20c dull violet & violet, all specimen.
- 1904-06, multiple watermark, 1c gray green & green, 1c green, 2c violet & black on red, 5c black & ultramarine on blue; also 10c violet & green, 25c violet & orange, 50c green & carmine, 50c dull green & carmine, \$1 green & carmine, \$2 green & ultramarine, \$2 dull green & ultramarine, \$5 green & black, and \$5 dull green & black, all specimen.
- 1909, 2c carmine, 5c ultramarine, both specimen.
- 1911, 25c black on green, specimen.
- 1913, 1c green, 2c scarlet, 5c ultramarine, 10c dull violet & olive green, 25c gray & black on green, 50c violet & ultramarine on blue, \$1 black & scarlet, \$2 green & dull violet, \$5 violet & black on red, all specimen.
- 1915, Burele overprint, 1c green, 2c scarlet, 5c ultramarine, all specimen.

(To be continued.)

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

#### Right pane.

No. 12.—There is a small uncolored dot between the letters AG of POSTAGE.

No. 32.—A large circular uncolored flaw entirely covers the mouth and chin.

No. 34.—There is a small circular uncolored flaw on the background close to the right edge opposite the third spike-shaped ornament.

No. 37.—There is a prominent uncolored flaw on the background to the right of the mouth.

No. 52.—There is an uncolored circular flaw on the left frame by the top of the second spike-shaped ornament, and the colored centre of the first spike at the right extends into the line of the white circle.

No. 53.—There is a large colored dot outside the right frame close to the top of the right lower spandrel.

No. 68.—There is an uncolored flaw on the edge of the background by the second spike-shaped ornament at the right side.

No. 74.—There is a large uncolored circular flaw above the numerals "10" in the upper right spandrel.

No. 80.—There is a colored line through the centre of the letters AMER of AMERICA.

No. 81.—There is a large uncolored flaw on the right frame below the numerals "10" of the upper spandrel.

This 10c stamp shows considerable variation in shade, and judging by dated specimens, the deep shades represent earlier printings than the pale ones.

Although, as I shall show later, the color of this stamp was changed to red at least as early as May, 1862, and in the following July or August a change of printers was made, yet specimens of this stamp, which are unquestionable Hoyer & Ludwig productions, printed in blue and with cancellations of the later months of 1862 and early months of 1863 are not uncommon. Most of these stamps are in pale blue tints and from a worn state of the stone. This is not invariably the case, however, for I have seen copies used within a few days of each other in September 1862, one being dark and the other pale blue. I have also seen a dark blue one dated November 4th, 1862 and a pale one, of a very nice sharp impression, dated January 15th, 1863. It is a little difficult to account for these in a satisfactory manner. It is hardly possible that Hoyer and Ludwig printed any stamps later than August, 1862, when the printing contract was awarded to J. T. Paterson & Co., nor does it seem very likely that Hoyer & Ludwig printed any blue 10c stamps after the color had been changed to red in May, 1862. Dated copies are, unfortunately, of little assistance in helping to solve the many vexed problems which still envelop these stamps excepting insofar as they prove early date of use. Possibly the specimens with late dates referred to above are from sheets which were stored in the Post-office Department under the newer supplies received from the printers' instead of being issued to the post-offices in a sequence agreeing with the printers' deliveries. In many cases too, no doubt, they are isolated specimens retained by inadvertence and used months after they were purchased. It must be remembered that none of these stamps were ever demonetised by the Confederate Government so that the earliest stamps issued were good for postage at any time during the life of the Confederacy.



The 2 cents, Green.

Some time after the issue of the 5c and 10c values a 2c stamp appeared. As is unfortunately the case with so many of the stamps of the Confederate States the actual date of issue is not known. Mr. Corwin was informed that the 2c appeared about a month later than the 10c and he thereupon places its issue as January 1st, 1862. From a Postmaster's Report, dated February 28th, 1862, which was evidently not available to Mr. Corwin, it seems certain that the 2c denomination was not issued until some time in March, 1862. In this Report it is stated "Two Cent stamps have been very much needed, and it is believed the Department will be able to supply them soon." This proves that the stamps were certainly not issued before March 1st, though we may probably take it for granted that they were on sale shortly after that date. Although this 2c value was needed for prepaying the rate on drop letters and also represented the rate for newspapers and other printed matter weighing not more than 3 oz., as is shown in the official document previously quoted, it seems to have been used but sparingly. Consequently used copies are quite scarce—indeed, much rarer than catalogue quotations indicate—and I have seen none with fully dated cancellations.

The design shows a three-quarter face portrait of Andrew Jackson, with head to right, on an oval with background of horizontal and vertical lines. On a semi-circular label around the upper portion of the portrait medallion the inscription "C. S. A. POSTAGE" is shown in small uncolored capitals. The value, "TWO CENTS" is shown in colored letters on a ribbon scroll

extending across the base of the stamp; "TWO" is shown reading downwards at the left and upwards at the right on each side; and scroll and floriate ornamentation complete the design, which is, roughly, upright rectangular in shape. As with the other denominations from the Hoyer and Ludwig establishment the general effect of the design was spoiled by indifferent workmanship, the finer lines being lost in a blur of color. The color chosen for this denomination was green and variation in shade is so slight that, as Major Evans remarks, "we may safely conclude that there were very few printings of this value."

This value was evidently printed in sheets of 200 divided into two panes of 100 each (ten horizontal rows of ten) placed side by side, as was the case with the 5c and 10c denominations. The largest "piece" I have seen is a full pane of 100 in Mr. Klemann's collection. This has fairly large margin at right and narrower margin on the left, and on one part of this a minute portion of a curved line can be traced on the extreme left. This appears to be part of the design of one of the end stamps of the left hand pane and if my surmise is correct it proves the full pane to be the right hand half of a sheet and the full sheet to contain 200 impressions. The same method was followed in making up the stone as was used for the other values, i. e. the stamps were transferred in a group of fifty in five horizontal rows of ten. Unfortunately the details of the design are so indistinct that it is not possible to "reconstruct" the fifty stamps in this group of transfers but that such a group was used is proved by the presence of two rather prominent peculiarities. Between the fourth and fifth stamps of the first row there is a large smudge of color level with the base of the two small tablets containing "TWO." On the first stamp of the third row (#31) a large smudge or blot of color is shown above the upper left hand corner. The two transfer blocks forming the right hand pane are spaced about 1mm. apart—a little narrower than the space between the horizontal rows of the group of fifty designs—while on the left pane the two transfers are so close that they almost touch. I have only seen part of the left pane and on this there appear to be no flaws but on the right hand pane the following call for special mention:—

No. 2.—There is an uncolored flaw on the background in front of the nose.

No. 10.—There is an uncolored flaw between the top of the head and the O of POSTAGE, and a smaller flaw is shown at the back of the head below the T of the same word.

No. 30.—The right side of the design is badly damaged. The upper spandrel is little better than a smudge of color, and the lower one is so mis-shapen that the scroll ornamentation has disappeared and only the letters CE of CENTS are visible. The word TWO in the centre of the frame is quite indecipherable.

No. 40.—The ornamentation in the upper and lower right hand corners is badly mis-shapen.

No. 41.—An uncolored flaw removes the top of the ornamentation in the left lower spandrel.

No. 50.—There is an almost circular uncolored flaw on the color above the A of C. S. A.

No. 60.—There are two uncolored flaws on the background to the right of the portrait.

No. 66.—There is an uncolored flaw on the back of the hair in line with the O of TWO.

Nos. 91-100. (The bottom row) The "TWO CENTS" tablet at base is partly removed on each of these stamps and on #100 has almost entirely disappeared.

It is believed that there was no manufacturer's imprint on the sheets of this denomination but absolute proof is not at present forthcoming for no strips with wide bottom margin appear to be known.

#### The 5 Cents, Blue.

We now come to one of the most perplexing problems of any that confront the student of the postal issues of the Confederacy—the probable date at which the 5c and 10c were changed in color. A reference to any



catalogue will show that the 5c was changed in color from green to blue and the 10c from blue to red, but when these changes took place is a point concerning which no authoritative statement is forthcoming. It is generally agreed the changes took place "early in 1862" and it is also known that at a later date in the same year the 10c was again changed in color, reverting to its original tint of blue.

Mr. Corwin's theory was as follows:—

The authorities were compelled to use such ink as they could secure and in obtainable quantities as well. When the green ink, in which the first 5c stamp was printed, became exhausted, recourse was had about March 1st, 1862, to the remaining stock of blue ink. This stock in turn showed symptoms of exhaustion, and, at that time, the demand for 5c stamps being far more important than for those of 10c, it was determined to print the 5c in blue, and to utilize a supply of red ink for the 10c value, which determination was accordingly put in operation about April 1st, 1862. The arrival, however, of the typographed 5c stamps of the manufacture of Thomas De La Rue & Co., from England, a short time thereafter, enabled the printers to abandon the use of the red ink, which was very expensive and scarce, and to revert to the blue ink, which was accordingly done about August 1st, 1862."

The above reads as though the writer had based his theory on some official data, but Major Evans states this was not the case. The hypothesis that the color of the 5c was changed owing to the exhaustion of the green ink rests on nothing more substantial than conjecture, while the approximate dates at which the various changes took place are based on single dated copies—a particularly unsafe guide in the case of Confederate stamps as so few of them are legibly dated, and of these few fewer still show the year of use.

That Mr. Corwin's theory is incorrect in many respects is obvious in the light of later information. Before, however, attempting to controvert any of these statements it will be interesting to quote the theory put forward by Major Evans, viz:—

A 5 cents, **blue**, having been received from England, it would be natural enough to use **green** for the 2 cents, and when the first English supply was exhausted, and the lithographic stone of the 5 cents was again brought into use, it would be equally natural to print stamps from it in **blue**—both because that was the color of what was to be the permanent issue of that value, and because there was another value being printed in **green**. I think we may safely assume that the color of the 10 cents was changed at the same time, so as to avoid having two stamps of about the same size printed in the same color. Later still, when a further supply of the small 5 cents was received, together perhaps with a plate for printing them from, it would be safe to return to **blue** for the 10 cents, because the difference in size, and in the general appearance of the two stamps, was sufficient to prevent confusion.

Reverting again to the Postmaster's Report of February 28th, 1862, we read:—

The Department has just received from Europe \* \* \* \* 2,150,000 five cent stamps. \* \* \* \* This number, together with those being furnished by the printer in this city, will enable the Department, in a very short time, to furnish every office with a full supply.

From this we learn that the 5c De La Rue stamps arrived some time in February and that the lithographed labels were still being printed as expeditiously as possible locally. I have already shown that the 2c green was issued sometime in March and it is, therefore, only reasonable to suppose that the change of color of the 5c took place about this time and was in no way due to the exhaustion of the supply of green ink. The earliest dated specimen I have seen bears the date May 10th, 1862, so it is probable much earlier dates will be discovered. Mr. Corwin, indeed, records some as dated March 5th but as he does not state whether this shows the year or not too much reliance cannot be placed on it.

In the paragraph quoted from Major Evans' article above it is inferred that these blue 5c stamps were printed from the lithographic stone previously employed in the production of the green stamps. Mr. Melville makes a positive statement on the point, viz:—"The same stones were, of course, used as for the stamps in their original colors". I can find no evidence at all in support of this contention; on the other hand everything seems to point to an entirely new stone having been used. It is possible there may have been printings in blue from the old stone but diligent search has not resulted in the discovery of even one stamp as evidence of this possibility.

(To be continued.)

## BELGIUM: LINE-ENGRAVED STAMPS.

### Notes on Classification.

By DEREK INGRAM,  
(Editor of *Stamp Collecting*.)

(Continued from page 268.)

#### Second Type.

The United States Government Collection of postage stamps is undoubtedly a magnificent one, as witness Mr. Joseph B. Leavy's exhaustive list in the Philatelic Gazette, but it is somewhat disappointing to find that the Post Office Department has purchased no unused examples of the earliest line-engraved stamps of Belgium. With the heavy obliterations that were used on practically all the early Belgian examples which did postal service, one is at a great disadvantage in studying the fine lines of the graver and the beauty of the impression.

Classification of the Second Type of Belgium opens up an enormous vista of philatelic possibilities, involving grouping of paper, colors, and retouches. The first value to be mentioned is the 40 centimes issued in October 1849, which was concurrent with the 10c and 20c of the First Type until the two latter were followed by the medallion design in August 1850.

#### Die Proofs of Second Type.

The die engraved by Jacques Wiener for the 40 centimes soon after the issue of the First Type, had no inscription of value until after it had been officially approved. As, however, it is practically certain that the die proofs of the subsequent 10c and 20c in the medallion design were struck after the respective values had been added, it is in that case fairly safe to regard all the "blank" die proofs (i. e. proofs without denomination) as having been from the original die for the 40 centimes.

These are:—

- In black, on laid white paper
- In black, on wove white paper
- In black, on white card
- In red on laid white paper
- In red on wove white paper

With the figures and words of value added, die proofs of the 40c appear to be confined to impressions in black and in carmine on India paper,—the medium usually selected for final proof impressions from the die.

#### Color Trials of 10c & 20c. Second Type.

On India paper.

- 10c deep green, blue
- 20c blue, carmine, deep red, yellow, violet, orange, yellow green.

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

Judging from the large blocks, strips, pairs, etc. I have had the opportunity of examining it appears evident that the lithographic stone contained 200 impressions in two panes of 100 each (ten horizontal rows of ten) placed side by side. The same method was followed in making up the stone as was adopted for the same value in green, i. e., from the original die a group of fifty transfers (five horizontal rows of ten each) was made and this group was applied to the stone four times. It is also very apparent that the same original die was utilized though as a fresh group of transfers was made the types are all quite different from those of the green 5c. On quite a number of the blue stamps an extra curved line of color will be noticed above the top of the design, just over the T of POSTAGE—these lines are never found on the green stamps.

The following is a detailed list of the peculiarities distinguishing the fifty stamps forming the group of transfers:—

No. 1.—A short colored line projects upwards from the centre of the bottom of the I of FIVE.

No. 2.—The S of CENTS is covered with dots and a number of extra colored dots are shown above the ornamentation of the top right corner.

No. 3.—The bottom of the scroll ornament in the lower right corner is quite flat.

No. 4.—There is a fairly heavy smudge of color in the top right portion of the O of POSTAGE, and a colored mark like an inverted L is shown above the extreme top left corner.

No. 5.—A short horizontal line with a dot below its right end is shown above the upper left hand corner, and there is a colored dot on the centre of the E of CENTS.

No. 6.—A tiny colored line projects from below the centre of the scroll in the lower left corner.

No. 7.—The vertical stroke of the P of POSTAGE is almost covered with colored smudges.

No. 8.—There is a colored line through the lower part of the S of POSTAGE, and two short vertical lines are shown outside the floral ornament in the upper left hand corner.

No. 9.—The outer lines of the scroll in the upper part of right frame are cut away, and there is a heavy blot of color to the right of this ornament.

No. 10.—The E of FIVE is partly obliterated and badly mis-shapen by colored smudges.

No. 11.—A thick colored line extends upwards and outwards from the top curve of the scroll ornament in the upper left frame.

No. 12.—There is a colored line below and a dot above the scroll ornament in the right lower corner.

No. 13.—There are colored dots on the E of POSTAGE and a dot below the scroll in the right lower corner.

No. 14.—A thin colored line projects downwards and outwards from the top of the scroll ornament in the right lower corner.

No. 15.—A colored curved line and smudge join the inward curve of the scroll ornament at the lower right corner to the long curve of the lower frame line.

No. 16.—There is a colored dot in the lower part of the vertical stroke of the E of CENTS; a short colored line appears at the bottom of the second leg of the A of POSTAGE; and a colored line crosses the uncolored oval above and slightly to the left of the I of FIVE.

No. 17.—There are two short colored lines in the right leg of the A of POSTAGE just below the cross-bar, a colored dot is shown on the back of the G of the same word, and there is a colored line in the E of CENTS near the centre of the letter.

No. 18.—There is a short colored line in the top left portion of the O of POSTAGE, and a colored dot is shown in the top of the S of the same word.

No. 19.—A thick line of color crosses the white line of the outer oval on a level with the F of CONFEDERATE.

No. 20.—With the exception of the last three letters the word CONFEDERATE is almost entirely obliterated by colored smudges.

No. 21.—There is a short vertical line above and to the left of the top left corner, and a semi-circular line of color is shown above the scroll in the lower right corner.

No. 22.—There is a short horizontal line above the upper left corner, and a colored line crosses the white oval opposite the F of CONFEDERATE.

No. 23.—There is a short horizontal line below and to the right of the right lower corner, and a Y-shaped line appears outside the extreme top of the scroll ornament of the lower right hand spandrel.

No. 24.—There is a diagonal line of color across the centre of the I of FIVE.

No. 25.—The first A of AMERICA is almost covered with color, and a colored dot is shown in the I of FIVE close to the centre of the left side of the letter.

No. 26.—Vertical and horizontal lines making an "L" are shown outside the left lower corner.

No. 27.—There is a short diagonal line above and slightly to the right of the scroll in the right lower corner.

No. 28.—The scroll ornament in the right lower corner is flat at the bottom; there are two colored lines above the top left corner; and two short lines are shown below the curve of the scroll in the lower left corner.

No. 29.—There is a diagonal line down the centre of the N of CENTS, and the thick outer line of the lower left corner is reduced to a series of dots.

No. 30.—There is no outline or frame to the top of the S of POSTAGE.

No. 31.—There is a short horizontal line below and slightly to the right of the scroll in the lower right corner, and an extra curved line appears outside the curve of the spandrel in the lower left corner.

No. 32.—There is a colored dot on the lower part of the vertical stroke of the E of POSTAGE, and there is a colored line across the lower right corner of the F of FIVE.

No. 33.—There is a short line of color at the bottom of the right leg of the A of POSTAGE; a colored dot is attached to the top of the upper part of the scroll ornament in the top right corner; and the frame line to the left of the F of FIVE is broken for a space of about 3mm.

No. 34.—There is a prominent colored dot outside the left lower spandrel in line with the left lower corner of the I of FIVE.

No. 35.—The thick stroke of the V of FIVE is heavily covered with dots.

No. 36.—There is an uncolored flaw on the shading above the centre of the T of POSTAGE.

No. 37.—The vertical stroke of the P of POSTAGE is covered with colored smudges and a thick colored line crosses the base of the I of FIVE.

No. 38.—There are colored dots on the letters ST of POSTAGE and the left stroke of the A of the same word is damaged. There is a colored smudge on the base of the T of CENTS.

No. 39.—An uncolored flaw is attached to the top of the O of POSTAGE and there are two colored dots outside the left frame opposite the centre of the scroll.

No. 40.—There is a tiny uncolored flaw above the G of POSTAGE, and a colored dot is shown outside and to the left of the scroll ornament in the left lower corner.

No. 41.—The top of the E of POSTAGE is entirely covered with color.

No. 42.—There is a tiny colored line above the scroll ornament in the right lower corner, and a thick colored line outside the lower portion of the scroll in the upper right corner.

No. 43.—A short horizontal line of color is shown above the top left corner, there is a vertical line to the left of the scroll in the lower left corner, and a tiny line crosses the inner white oval above the S of CENTS.

(To be continued.)



- 1883-84,  $\frac{1}{2}$ p yellow green, Die A,  $\frac{1}{2}$ p blue green, Die B,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ p red brown, 4p gray.  
 1887-89, 1p carmine, 1p carmine lake, 6p yellow brown, 1sh deep brown.  
 1893,  $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 4p gray,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ p dull blue.  
 1894-95, 4p dark violet & blue, specimen, 5p olive green & carmine.

#### Turks and Caicos Islands.

- 1900,  $\frac{1}{2}$ p green, 1p rose, 2p black brown,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ p blue, 4p orange, 6p violet, 1sh purple brown, 2sh violet, 3sh brown lake, all specimen.  
 1905-09, multiple watermark,  $\frac{1}{2}$ p green, 1p carmine, 3p violet on yellow, specimen.  
 1909,  $\frac{1}{2}$ p yellow green, 1p carmine, 2p gray,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine, 3p violet on yellow, 4p carmine on yellow, 6p violet, 1sh black on green, 2sh red on green, 3sh black on red, all specimen.  
 1910-11,  $\frac{1}{4}$ p claret,  $\frac{1}{4}$ p red, both specimen.  
 1913,  $\frac{1}{2}$ p yellow green, 1p scarlet, 2p gray,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine, 3p violet on yellow, 4p scarlet on yellow, 6p dull violet, 1sh orange, 2sh red on green, 3sh black on red, all specimen.

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

No. 44.—There is a short horizontal line below and slightly to the right of the right lower corner, and a colored dot appears on the outer white oval opposite the R of AMERICA.

No. 45.—There is practically no shading above the T of POSTAGE but a curved line gives the letter the appearance of having a double top. A diagonal line of color runs across the centre of the E of POSTAGE.

No. 46.—There is a vertical line to the right of the scroll in the right lower corner and a short horizontal line below the same scroll. A similar line, but smaller, is shown under the left corner.

No. 47.—There is a vertical line followed by a dot outside the left lower corner, and hardly any shading is shown above the T of POSTAGE.

No. 48.—A vertical line and dot appear outside the left lower corner as on No. 47, and the shading above the letters TA of POSTAGE is very weak.

No. 49.—There is a dot of color on the lower part of the C of CENTS, and the lower curve of the scroll in the top right corner is broken and smudged.

No. 50.—The uncolored inner frame line of the oval is broken and bent inwards about 3mm. below the last A of AMERICA.

While I have not seen an entire sheet of this blue 5 cents I have examined large blocks from all portions except the lower half of the right pane. Apart from the peculiarities distinguishing the fifty types there are few flaws on the sheet which call for special mention. The only ones I have noticed are all on the left pane, viz.:—

No. 12.—There is an uncolored flaw on the background at the right almost touching the cheek.

No. 33.—The bottom serif of the E of CENTS extends through the lower portion of the preceding letter C.

No. 50.—A circular uncolored flaw is shown on the background at left almost touching the coat.

No. 80.—There is a large smudge of color outside the right frame level with the top of the design.

I have seen no marginal imprint in connection with this stamp nor can I find any record of such existing. The stamps vary considerably in shade from pale to dull and deep bright blue.

### The 10 Cents, Red.

Major Evans' supposition that the 10c was changed in color at the same time as the 5c to prevent confusion seems the only logical reason to account for the issue of 10 cent stamps in red. While the earliest dated specimen I have seen bears a postmark of May 20th, 1862 another specimen is plainly cancelled March though on this one no year is given. It is hardly possible, however, it would have been used so late as March, 1863 and though, at present, we have no actual proof one way or the other it seems highly probable that the red stamps were certainly in use as early as March, 1862.

The red stamps are exceedingly scarce, but judging from those I have examined it appears certain that they were printed from the original stone used in the production of the same denomination in blue. The same transfer varieties are found and, given sufficient material, it would not be a very difficult task to reconstruct the group of fifty transfers. In Mr. Klemann's collection there is a copy of #14 (fourth in second row) in the group of transfers which shows the upper and lower frame lines and the curved lines above and below the inscriptions on the circular band, as well as many of the letters of those inscriptions, distinctly double. As I have seen the same variety in an unused pair with #15, which is quite normal in every respect, it cannot be due to double printing. Evidently it must belong to the group of transfers forming the upper half of the left pane of the sheet. If my supposition that the same stone was used is correct, this variety must also exist in the blue stamps though, curiously enough, no copy seems to be known at present. It is rather difficult to account for this "error" if the entire group of fifty varieties was transferred to the stone at one operation as I think was undoubtedly the case. It can hardly be due to the "shift" for had this occurred, parts of the surrounding stamps must almost certainly have been affected as well. Possibly this particular impression was a little defective and another was applied to improve it.

The color of this stamp varies considerably from a pale rose to a fairly deep red.

### Paper.

The paper employed by Hoyer and Ludwig was a fairly thick soft wove variety though a few of the 10c printed in red are also occasionally found on a thinner and much harder paper. These possibly represent the last printings made by that firm but this point cannot be definitely settled without the aid of dated cancellations.



### VI.—THE DE LA RUE STAMPS.

The lithographed stamps never found favor with the Government for the process was deemed one too open to the risk of successful counterfeiting. There were, however, so many difficulties in the way of procuring stamps from other sources that the services of Hoyer and Ludwig had to be retained for a considerable period. Writing to a correspondent regarding the difficulties encountered in obtaining stamps Col. H. St. George Offut said, "As an officer of that (the post-office) Department it was my duty to procure postage stamps, and if I were to furnish a statement of the difficulties that presented themselves in obtaining engravers, tools, machinery, ink, gum,

etc., it would tire the patience of even the most enthusiastic collector of postage stamps."

In his Report, dated November 27th, 1861, from which lengthy extracts have already been made, the Postmaster referred to these difficulties and also made some interesting comments on the desirability of having stamps printed by the steel plate process. But apart from the dislike of the postal authorities to the lithographic process the Department was considerably worried by the inadequacy of the supplies delivered by Hoyer and Ludwig compared with the public demand, and no doubt the fact that typographed stamps could be produced much more quickly than those from line-engraved plates had much to do with the decision of the Confederate Government's "confidential agent" to award the contract to De La Rue. From the Postmaster's Report, dated Feb. 28th, 1862, we learn that a supply of 2,450,000 5c stamps had just been received from Europe. This shipment evidently consisted of stamps only, for no mention is made of plates or anything else having been received. Though the way had now been opened for securing regular supplies of stamps from London the fact that each shipment had to be run through the blockade made it highly uncertain when or whether such supplies would ever reach the Confederate Government at all. The "fortune of war" had a good deal to do with the matter as shown by a letter written by Colonel Offutt in 1867 viz:—

The 1c stamps that were never issued or used by the Confederate States government were carried, with the other effects and archives of the Department, as far as Chester, South Carolina, during the evacuation of Richmond, and together with a small amount of other denominations, were placed by me in the custody of the United States Government, at the time of my parole subsequently to the surrender of all the Confederate States forces. The 1c stamp was printed by De La Rue and Co., London, and they retained in their keeping the original dies from which the electrotyped plates were prepared. I think that at least three plates, and about the nominal value of \$400,000 of printed stamps ready for use (among which were some of the 1c) were shipped by De La Rue and Co., on a vessel that was captured off the port of Wilmington, North Carolina, and the agent of the department threw the plates overboard; the stamps were captured but what disposition was made of them I never knew.

These plates were never recovered, but subsequently one plate, denomination 5c, and one plate, denomination 1c, were successfully shipped to Richmond, and were, with some other matters (the printing press from the same London house being among them); sent southward, prior to the evacuation of Richmond, in charge of a special agent, with a view to their safety in the event of that city being captured, but what became of them I do not know.

The 1c stamps referred to in the above paragraph were never issued for postal use owing to a change in the rates making them unnecessary. Further reference will be made to them in a later chapter.

The 5c stamps show a three-quarter face portrait of Jefferson Davis, with head to right, on a horizontally lined circle. Above, in thin white capitals on a ground of solid color the name "CONFEDERATE STATES" is shown, and at the base in similar lettering on another tablet of solid color the value "FIVE CENTS" is inscribed. The spandrels are filled with a star shaped ornament between two small trefoils, and a single-line frame completes the design. These stamps were printed in blue which varies considerably in color.

Unfortunately, with the exception of the first supply, which was evidently placed on sale some time in February 1862 according to the Postmaster's Report, we have no record of the dates at which any of the later supplies were received. Col. Offutt does not give even approximate dates for the events narrated. These stamps were all printed in sheets of 100 in ten horizontal rows of ten. They were printed on a fairly thin hard paper so highly milled as to give the surface almost a glazed appearance, and this fact

is important as being the chief point of identification between the London printings and some of the locally produced labels. But for the fact that we have so much positive documentary evidence on the point it would be difficult to believe that these stamps really were produced by De La Rue and Co., the design being so commonplace and the execution so inferior as compared with other stamps produced by this famous firm of stamp manufacturers.

(To be continued.)

## BOLIVAR.

### The Stamps of 1879-1899.

By A. HATFIELD, JR., and BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

#### X.—The 1891 Issue.

Apparently the scheme of issuing a different set of stamps annually did not meet with success and an interval of six years elapsed after the emission of 1885 appeared until a new series was issued. The new stamps, which were issued about July, 1891, are somewhat similar in general details to the 10c denomination of the previous sets. In the center is the usual portrait of Bolivar within an inscribed circular band. This band bears the inscriptions "CORREOS DE BOLIVAR" at the top, and "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA", below the usual band of nine stars at the bottom, as shown in the accompanying illustrations. All values were printed by lithography in sheets of one hundred arranged in ten horizontal rows of ten each.

#### The 1 centavo.

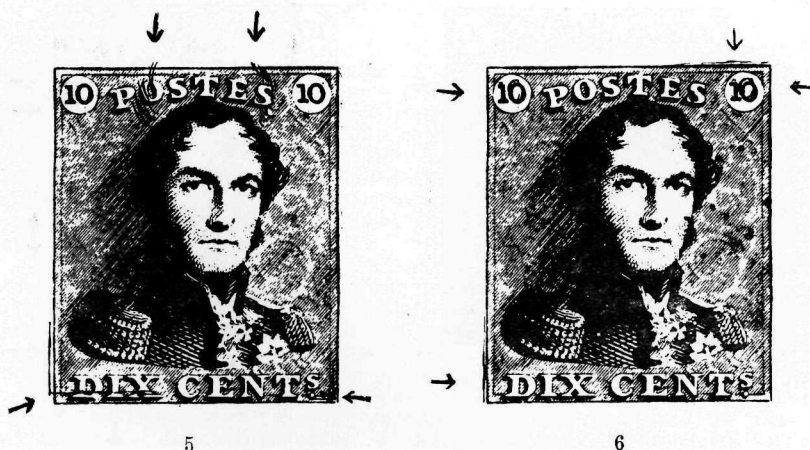
The stone for this value was composed of a group of ten transfers applied ten times; the sheet arrangement being as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10

The ten impressions in the group of transfers all differ one from the other in minute particulars so that we have ten minor types. The distinguishing features of the ten varieties are as follows:—

- Type 1.—There is a colored dot under the left stroke of the U of UN, and another dot is shown about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. below the ornament at the left of that letter.
- Type 2.—There is a small inverted angle over the left end of the ornament at the left of UN.
- Type 3.—Flaws or colored dots are shown between the bottom of the letters TA of CENTAVO.
- Type 4.—The outer circle around the numeral at the base of the design is broken at the left and also under the D of DE.
- Type 5.—The white circle around the lower numeral is narrow at the left side and wide at the right. While the numerals are not always centered properly on other types none of them show such plain displacement as on this one. There is a break in the upper line of the left part of the ornament above the numeral at the top of the design.





No. 5.—Distinct traces of curved lines of shading around the letters O and S of POSTES, distinct line through the bottoms of the letters of DIX CENTS and extending upwards as far as the epaulet outside the left frame line, being the imperfectly erased curved lines of shading of the hair, and the bottom frame line and portion of the left frame line of a former impression. No. 93 in the left pane of 100 impressions. The extra lines showing in this stamp are a continuation of the extra impression portions showing at the bottom of No. 83 (illustration 4).

No. 6.—Faint double impression of the numeral 10 shifted slightly to the top and left of the normal impressions, traces of line outside top frame line at right and again outside left frame line at bottom, being the imperfectly erased numerals of value and top and left frame lines of a former impression. No. 91 in the left pane of 100 impressions.

(To be continued.)

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

How many different plates were used by De La Rue and Co. will probably never be known for certain but there are sheets in the Klemann collection which seem to indicate that at least eight plates were used and of some of these several distinct "states" may be observed. No evidence is available to indicate in what particular order the plates were used so that the numbering and arrangement following is a purely arbitrary one. The different "states" are arranged in what seems to be their logical sequence according to the development of flaws and defects.

#### Plate 1. State A.

This plate is characterised by a badly damaged frame line on #10. The right frame line is broken  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. below the top for a space of about 4 mm. At the top of the break a fine line curves outwards and at the bottom a thicker line curls inwards. On #96 there is a tiny break in the right frame line about 1 mm. from the base.

**Plate 1. State B.**

In addition to the peculiarities distinguishing Nos. 10 and 96 the bottom frame line on #50 is broken for a space of 1mm. at the right end.

**Plate 1. State C.**

The peculiarities distinguishing Nos. 10, 50 and 96 in the previous states are all shown while on #5 the bottom frame is broken in several places and on both #21 and #41 the right lower corner is broken where the frame lines should meet.

**Plate 1. State D.**

In this state of the plate the peculiarities shown in the earlier states are all present and in addition the left frame line on #3 is broken at the top and the lower frame line on #30 is broken in a similar manner to that on #50.

**Plate 2. State A.**

This plate is characterised by an uncolored flaw on #9. This flaw appears on the thick colored frame line at the left about 4mm. from the top. On #1 the bottom frame line is broken at its left end; on #21 there is a similar but more extensive break; on #87 the top frame is weak or broken above the second T of STATES; on #99 the top frame is broken in several places near its left end and is missing for a space of 1½ mm. at its right end, the left frame is broken at the bottom, and the right frame at both top and bottom; and on #100 the top frame is missing for a space of 3mm. at its right end, and the lower frame line is doubled under CENTS.

**Plate 2. State B.**

This is very similar to the first state of the plate but the broken line defects are all more pronounced.

**Plate 3. State A.**

This plate is characterised by an uncolored flaw, with a colored dot in its centre, on the coat above and to the left of the C of CENTS on #40, and by a similar flaw on the background above the N of CENTS on #44. On #30 the bottom frame line is broken at its right end; on #77 there is a minute colored dot on the left stroke of the V of FIVE; and on #97 there is a tiny break in the top frame line at its left extremity.

**Plate 3. State B.**

In addition to the flaws distinguishing #40 and #44 and the defects on #30, 77 and 97 (the latter being now more pronounced), there is a tiny break in the top of the right frame line on #2, and on #50 the bottom frame line is missing for a space of about 1mm. at its right end.

**Plate 3. State C.**

This is very similar to the preceding state except that the break on #50 is smaller. In addition the lower frame line on #10 is broken at its right end, and the lower right corner of #28 is broken where the lines should meet.

**Plate 3. State D.**

This is similar to state C except that the defect on #28 does not show. In this state #19 has a break in its lower right corner, and on #95 the right frame line is broken at its base.

**Plate 4.**

This plate is characterised by a colored dot on #88. This dot is shown on the circular line below the centre of the star in the upper left spandrel. On #30 the bottom frame is missing for a space of 1mm. at its right end; on #50 the bottom frame is also broken but not quite so badly; and on #80 the bottom frame has a small break about 1mm. from its right end. In addition to these broken line varieties flaws are sometimes shown on #9, 67, 69, 95 and 99 but these do not appear to be permanent varieties.

**Plate 5. State A.**

This plate shows the colored dot on #88 as on the preceding plate and in addition there are prominent colored dots on #77 and #81. The dot on #70 is attached to the top of the small trefoil ornament under the letters FE of CONFEDERATE, while on #81 the dot appears between the upper ornament in the left lower spandrel and the inner frame line. On #97 the upper frame line is broken in two places near its left end.

**Plate 5. State B.**

In this state the two breaks on #97 are now joined so that nearly 3mm. of the frame line is missing; on #2 the right frame is broken for a space of about 1mm. at the top; the lower right corner is broken on #19; and on both #30 and #50 the bottom frame line is broken at its right end.

**Plate 5. State C.**

This state of the plate, while showing none of the frame defects as in state B (except on #97 which is more like state A), shows a new flaw on #50 consisting of an uncolored dot on the centre of the coat in line with the letter E of FIVE.

**Plate 5. State D.**

This is somewhat like state C. but a new colored flaw has developed, this appearing on the left frame line on #93 about 4mm. from its base.

**Plate 6.**

On this plate there are distinct uncolored flaws on the back of the head on both #9 and #82. No. 97 has broken top frame line similar to the corresponding stamp on plate 5.

**Plate 7.**

On this plate #60 shows a prominent dot of color between the lower trefoil ornament of the top left spandrel and the inner frame. On #43 there is a flaw above the right eye while #97 is similar to the corresponding stamp on plate 5.

**Plate 8.**

On this plate #30 has a break in the centre of the thick frame line at the right; #1 has a flaw before the F of FIVE; #80 shows a break in the trefoil ornament below the letters FED of CONFEDERATE; and #97 has two tiny breaks near the left end of the top frame line.

I have seen a sheet from plate 5, state D, on which most of the stamps on the left half show a slight double impression, this particularly affecting the frame lines.

(To be continued.)

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

#### VII.—THE J. T. PATERSON STAMPS.



Hoyer & Ludwig Print



J. T. Paterson Print

#### The 10 Cents, Blue.

Some time in 1862 the contract for printing postage stamps was awarded to J. T. Paterson & Co., of Augusta, Ga., in place of Hoyer and Ludwig. The first stamps printed by the new contractors were some of the 10c denomination in the design originated by their predecessors. At the same time the color of this value reverted to blue, possibly on account of the fact that red ink was expensive and supplies difficult to procure. As the 5c value then in general use was the De La Rue variety there was so much difference in the size and design of the two denominations that confusion was hardly possible though both were printed in blue.

This re-issue of the 10c stamp in blue was known probably almost as soon as the stamps of the Confederacy were seriously studied by philatelists. Mr. Corwin mentioned their existence and pointed out that the stamps of the original issue differed from those of the re-issue. He treated them as Die A and Die B, the former being characterized by an inverted V in place of the A in STATES and a break in the colored line above the first T of the same word. The second type showed the line unbroken and a clumsy attempt to provide the A with a cross-bar. On the existence of these two types Mr. Corwin relied for corroborative evidence of the two issues of the stamp in blue, averring that the original issue were all Die A and the second all Die B. Furthermore as the 10c in red was only known in the first type it appeared evident that a new stone had been prepared for the second issue of the stamp in blue.

Major Evans was frankly skeptical regarding the existence of these two varieties, "doubting whether those differences are sufficient to constitute two different types, and also whether they really distinguish the two periods." He further explains that the A in the word STATES is an imperfect letter; in very clear impressions it plainly lacks the crossbar, and is merely an inverted V; but in no case can it be found a perfect A. The gallant Major in summing up says, "It all points to gradual deterioration and I believe all the points of difference to be found may be traced to this cause, aggravated, no doubt, by bad ink and careless printing."

Were the small defects referred to above the only points of difference I would concur with Major Evans' opinion that the differences were simply due to deterioration of the lithographic stone allied with poor inking and indifferent workmanship. Fortunately, however, there are other and more strongly marked points of variance which, to my mind, indisputably prove that Mr. Corwin was perfectly correct in his contention that there are two different types of this 10c stamp.

Mr. Corwin was, of course, quite unaware of the fact that the printers



had been changed nor was this known, or even suspected, until the discovery by Mr. Klemann in 1912, of a full sheet of 100 stamps bearing the imprint of the Paterson concern.

The change of printers was probably made about the 1st of August, 1862, and the earliest Paterson stamp I have seen is on a cover dated August 6th, 1862. The original die used by Hoyer & Ludwig was evidently handed to the new contractors and the same method of procedure in making up the lithographic stone was followed. From the original die fifty transfers were taken and arranged in five horizontal rows of ten and this group of fifty was applied twice to the stone to make the necessary one hundred impressions. The Paterson stamps were in sheets of 100, and not 200 as in the case of the 1861 issue, as is proved by the existence of full sheets with ample margin on all four sides. The imprint of the manufacturers "J. T. Paterson & Co., Augusta, Ga." was placed below the two centre stamps of the bottom row in small sized ordinary type.

In the Hoyer and Ludwig stamps the line above the first T of STATES is always weakened or broken. In the Paterson type the line is usually perfect, a colored line joins the top of the second upright stroke of the N of CONFEDERATE to the curved line above, a tiny colored line projects downwards from the left foot of the A of the same word, and in the tablet containing the words OF AMERICA a colored line runs across the tops of the letters and curves downwards at the left around the O. On most stamps too, a small thin diagonal line projects downwards and outwards from about the centre of the left frame.

That the same original die was used by both printers is obvious when a careful comparison is made between the productions of the two firms. Thus on both varieties there is a small colored dot on the curved white line below the T of POSTAGE and there is a doubling of the colored line above the letters ON of CONFEDERATE. On most of the Hoyer and Ludwig stamps there is a small colored dot under the left leg of the A of STATES which shows as a small line in the Paterson stamps. Then, again, on #11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 28, 30, 35, 36, 38, 40 and 50 of the group of transfers in the early variety a small dot can be traced above the N of CONFEDERATE in the place occupied by a line on the second issue. The repair to the line above TA of STATES was probably caused by a little extra care in taking transfers from the original (or more probably an intermediary was used) for there is no evidence of retouching having been attempted, and the so-called repair of the A of STATES is probably due to an accidental filling up of the top of the letter for in no case, as Major Evans states, can a properly barred A be found. It is difficult to account for the presence of the colored line though the top of the inscription OF AMERICA—the quickest test in determining the Paterson productions—but as a theory I suggest that neither printer made the group of fifty transfers direct from the original die but simply took a transfer from this which served as the basis for the group of fifty varieties. If this surmise is correct the easily discernible differences in impressions that obviously originate from the same source are satisfactorily accounted for. To sum up, the peculiarities which distinguish the two types are probably purely accidental but they are, nevertheless, of the greatest philatelic importance in that they offer a sure test by means of which the work of the two printers can be identified.

The color of these stamps varies considerably from a pale dull blue to a very deep bright blue. The worn effect referred to by Mr. Corwin is in the majority of cases simply due to inferior workmanship. In fact the same differences may be found in the Hoyer and Ludwig stamps.

As I have already shown, the printing stone consisted of two repetitions of a group of fifty transfers giving fifty minutely differing varieties. It would hardly be possible to reconstruct this group from single specimens as the differences are, in many cases, very slight. Though I have spent some time in examining entire sheets I have been unable to find any distinguishing marks for #9, 10, 11, 19, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 49, and 50 in the group and in some of the others, which are described below, the points of distinction are so small that unless one has clearly printed specimens it is impossible to identify them with certainty.

(To be continued.)



BAYONNE CITY DISPATCH POST.

One Type Only. 1883.

1 cent black.

Envelope.

1 cent purple red on amber.

(To be continued.)

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

The points of difference are as follows:—

No. 1.—There is a tiny colored dot in the top of the E of CENTS.

No. 2.—There is a small colored dot below the large dot in the centre of the third circular ornament in the left border.

No. 3.—There is a thick dot of color on the centre of the base of the E of CENTS and a similar dot is shown on the white line below and to the left of the same letter.

No. 4.—A colored almost vertical line runs through the F of OF.

No. 5.—There is a minute break in the inner frame line at the left just below the top of the spandrel.

No. 6.—There is a colored dot on the right frame line opposite the third circular ornament on the decorated band.

No. 7.—A colored dot is attached to the top frame above the O of POSTAGE.

No. 8.—A tiny colored line projects from the top frame about 1½ mm. from its right end.

No. 12.—There is a colored smudge under the N of CONFEDERATE.

No. 13.—There is a tiny colored line in the top frame above the space between the letters AG of POSTAGE.

No. 14.—A colored dot is shown between the top frame lines above the O of POSTAGE.

No. 15.—A tiny uncolored flaw is shown between the words of the value.

No. 16.—There is a curved colored line between CONFEDERATE and STATES.

No. 17.—There is a colored dot on top of the first A of AMERICA and a small dot is shown in the T of CENTS.

No. 18.—There is a long colored line before the C of CONFEDERATE.

No. 20.—The P of POSTAGE and lower part of the S of the same word are covered with colored smudges.

No. 21.—There is a small colored dot after the R of AMERICA and another on the white curved line above the C of the same word.

No. 22.—The inner frame line at the right is broken about 1½ mm. from its base.

No. 23.—There is a colored dot on the inner white line immediately below the first spear-shaped ornament at the right.

No. 24.—There is a colored bulge above the star in the upper left corner.

No. 25.—There is a horizontal line of color in the centre of the O of POSTAGE greatly mis-shaping that letter.

No. 26.—A small colored dot is shown between the base of the letters TE of STATES.

No. 27.—A small colored dot appears outside the lefthand frame about 3mm. from the bottom of the stamp.

No. 28.—There is a colored dot on the line below the E of AMERICA.

No. 29.—There is a tiny colored dot under the A of STATES.

No. 30.—A colored line projects downwards into the white line to the left of OF.

No. 31.—There is a colored line or smudge on the white line below the T of POSTAGE, and a colored dot is shown on the lower serif of the G of the same word.

No. 32.—A heavy colored dot is shown on the white line above the T of CENTS.

No. 33.—There is a tiny uncolored dot in the centre of the top curve of the S of POSTAGE.

No. 34.—The colored line is broken under the N of TEN.

No. 35.—A vertical line of color is shown in the bottom part of the up-right stroke of the T of CENTS.

No. 36.—A small uncolored flaw with a dot in its centre is shown after the N of TEN.

No. 37.—There is a small colored dot on the top of the white line above the first S of STATES.

No. 44.—There is a colored dot or line in the left frame opposite the O of CONFEDERATE.

No. 45.—A colored dot or line is shown under the left leg of the R of CONFEDERATE.

No. 46.—There is a colored dot between the tops of the letters IC of AMERICA.

No. 48.—There is a thick line of color between the righthand frame lines opposite the fourth circular ornament, and there is a colored dot on the top frame above the G of POSTAGE.

Only one stone was used by Patterson but this exists in two well defined states differing by the presence or absence of flaws on certain stamps. As I have been unable to determine which is the earlier state I differentiate the two states by the letters A and B.

#### State A.

No. 7.—There is a large colored dot below the centre of the bottom frame.

No. 8.—The letters TS of CENTS are covered with vertical lines of color.

No. 29.—An uncolored flaw appears under the G of POSTAGE.

No. 30.—The letters GE of POSTAGE are covered with colored smudges.

No. 35.—There is an uncolored dot like a period between the NT of CENTS.

No. 42.—There is a colored dot in the right frame about 1½mm. from the base.

No. 50.—An uncolored flaw appears below the C of CENTS.

No. 60.—There is a colored line in the star at the top right corner.

No. 62.—There is a colored line above the top frame in line with the right end of the horizontal stroke of the T of POSTAGE.

No. 69.—A large colored flaw obliterates the lower part of the T of POSTAGE.

No. 76.—There is a colored dot above the space between the ON of CONFEDERATE.

No. 78.—There is a large colored dot above the top frame about 1mm. from its left end.

No. 79.—A large irregularly shaped uncolored flaw is shown at the back of the head.

No. 90.—The letters ER of CONFEDERATE are covered with smudges.

No. 92.—A large heavy smudge of color covers the lower left corners and almost extends to the next stamp.

No. 94.—The letters CEN of CENTS and the uncolored line below are covered with colored lines.

#### State B.

None of the flaws shown on state A appear except that on No. 76 but the following new flaws are found:—

No. 1.—There is an uncolored flaw below the N of CENTS, and a big colored flaw appears above the numerals "10" in the lower right spandrel.

No. 10.—There is an uncolored flaw below the S of POSTAGE, and a colored dot is shown below the N of CENTS.

No. 12.—The four middle letters of STATES and all the design above are covered with a colored smudge.

No. 29.—An uncolored line connects the serif of the P of POSTAGE with the centre of the left side of that letter.

No. 32.—There is an uncolored flaw below the C of CENTS.

No. 53.—There is an uncolored flaw below the O of POSTAGE.

No. 61.—There is a small almost circular uncolored flaw at the back of the head.

No. 67.—There is a colored dot on the lower frame line between the words of value.

No. 78.—A colored dot is attached to the top of the color between the letters OS of POSTAGE.

No. 99.—There is a smudge of color on the letters ME of AMERICA and another on the white line below the C of CENTS.

(To be continued.)

## CATALOGUE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF VENEZUELA

Published in Caracas, November, 1915

By Carlos Reyes Saldivia

with introduction by Juan Lopez de Haro,  
and translated from the Spanish by Simon Barcelo.



Type IV.

1865.

Authorized by General Antonio Guzman Blanco.

Decree of January 20, 1865.

Lithographed by Felix Rasco, Caracas.

Ordinary thin white paper. Imperforate.

- 20 ½ c light green
- 21 1c dark green
- 22 ½ rl. rose
- 23 1rl. vermilion red
- 24 2rl. yellow
- Variety.
- 25 ½ rl. rose, Tete beche

The colors of these stamps vary greatly, especially the ½ rl. rose, ranging from pale rose to violet rose.



## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

#### The 5 Cents, Blue.

How many supplies of 5c stamps Messrs. De La Rue & Co. despatched to the Confederate States and how many of these consignments safely ran the blockade are matters regarding which we have no information whatsoever. We do now, however, that some time during 1862 stamps of the De La Rue type were printed in the Confederacy itself. In Stanley Gibbons' catalogue these stamps are listed as "local impressions from lithographic transfers." Scott merely terms them "local prints", while Major Evans and other students of the stamps express the opinion that they were printed from plates supplied by the London firm. With regard to the fact that a plate or plates did reach Richmond we have two statements from Colonel Offutt. One of these in a letter dated April 12th, 1867, will be found in the previous chapter relating to the London printed stamps. This tells us that one plate each of the 5c and 1c "were successfully shipped to Richmond \* \* \* but what became of them I do not know." In a letter written eight days earlier Colonel Offutt stated positively that "the electrotyped plates were subsequently brought to the department at Richmond, and used there by Messrs. Archer and Daly". In stamps which present such variation in impression and, generally speaking, such inferior workmanship it would perhaps be a difficult matter to state absolutely whether they were produced by lithography or typography unless it were possible to examine entire sheets. Fortunately there are several entire sheets of these locally produced stamps in the Klemann collection and after a careful examination of these I would state unhesitatingly that they were printed by typography. We also have Colonel Offutt's statement that plates reached Richmond and were used there. The note in Gibbons' catalogue is, therefore, undoubtedly incorrect, but it would be interesting to know on what authority it was inserted. The same work characterizes these local impressions as being on "thick unglazed paper". This is as incorrect as it is misleading for the paper varies considerably in thickness, some obviously local printings being on paper equally as thin as that employed for the London productions.

It has apparently always been assumed that all the locally produced 5c stamps were printed by Archer & Daly—probably on account of Colonel Offutt's statement quoted above. It is certain, however, that Archer and Daly were not awarded the printing contract until 1863 and local impressions bearing dates of the last few months of 1862 are quite plentiful. Added to this, a study of the locally printed stamps soon shows that they fall into two easily identified groups distinguished by both paper and impression. It is obvious all could not have been produced by the same firm and we know, as shown by the 10c lithographed stamps, that J. T. Paterson & Co. were printing stamps for the Confederacy from August 1862, so it is only reasonable to suppose that the first supplies of the locally printed 5c stamps were the work of this firm. These stamps can be at once distinguished from the London prints for the impression is quite coarse, the fine details of the shading of background and portrait being lost. They are also readily told from the later productions of Archer and Daly for not only is the impression inferior but the paper is always soft and porous, whereas the Richmond prints are always on hard paper.

The earliest date I have seen of these Paterson stamps is Sept. 17th 1862 though they were probably in use at least a month earlier. This early date is on a pair of stamps which are on a particularly thin paper though it is as porous as the paper of thicker texture generally used for the Paterson stamps. The color varies from pale to deep dull blue and sometimes bright shades are found which almost approach ultramarine.

How many plates were used by Paterson I cannot say but Archer and Daly appear to have used at least five, as I shall show later, and I have

proved by tracing various flaws and defects that at least four of these were used by J. T. Paterson & Co. Of these, one plate is represented by an entire sheet in the Klemann collection and the others by pairs or blocks.

Whether the plates sent to the Confederacy were the same as those used in London I cannot say positively, but a careful examination of the entire sheets available has failed to reveal any of the small defects and peculiarities characterising the De La Rue printings.

Owing to indifferent workmanship many of the stamps on the outer rows of the sheets show the space between the thin outer frame and inner portion of the design filled with color.

As it is not possible to determine in what order—if, indeed, any particular order was followed—the different plates were used the numbers used to distinguish the respective plates follow a purely arbitrary arrangement.

#### Plate 1.

Of this I have examined an entire sheet of 100 and find the following stamps show distinctive flaws:—

No. 24.—There is a small colored dot between the two left leaves of the trefoil under the NF of CONFEDERATE.

No. 27.—There is a colored flaw on top of the C of CONFEDERATE misshaping that letter so that the top is extended and joins the O.

No. 41.—There is a colored dot between the extreme right point of the top trefoil in the upper left spandrel and the line of the circle.

No. 53.—There is a colored flaw with a white border between the letters AT of CONFEDERATE.

No. 64.—There is a flaw above the head and another on the coat just above the E of FIVE.

No. 67.—There is a colored dot between the top of the upper trefoil in the left lower spandrel and the circle.

No. 81.—There is a large colored dot on the line above the I of FIVE and the frame is broken in the top right corner.

No. 83.—There is a tiny break in the top frame above the N of CONFEDERATE.

No. 97.—There is long curved line with a white border around it on the coat above the C of CENTS.

#### Plate 2.

I have seen only a pair from this plate these being numbers 45 and 46 on the plate. The latter has the frame line broken about 4mm. from the base.

#### Plate 3.

The largest block I have seen from this plate is one of eight stamps and the only flaws I have noted are:—

No. 10.—The curved line of the spandrel in the top right corner is broken under the last S of STATES.

No. 20.—An uncolored line is attached to the back of the C of CONFEDERATE near the top of the letter.

No. 94.—The left frame is broken near the bottom and there is an uncolored flaw on the tablet adjoining this break. There is a large colored dot on the middle of the right frame line.

#### Plate 4.

I have examined a block of nine and several pairs from this plate and note the following flaws:—

No. 71.—There is a flaw on the hair under the ear.

No. 90.—The frame line of the top left spandrel is broken to the left of the star, and an uncolored flaw joins the tops of the letters ST OF STATES.

#### Paper.

The paper used by J. T. Paterson and Co. is of medium thickness, soft, and very porous. The only exception I have found is the pair of 5c mentioned above which is on particularly thin paper.

(To be continued.)

The color scales in this work are made by taking the six pure colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet as a basis. Each of these colors, first pure and then mixed with varying though definite percentages of the adjacent pure colors are shown without further admixture. The scales further show each of these colors mixed with varying though definite percentages of white and black. Finally these colors, pure and broken with their tints and shades are shown dulled by the addition of varying quantities of neutral gray. Altogether 1115 colors are named and by using a system of intermediates, it is possible to indicate definitely over 4000 colors.

In using the color chart match the solid color on the stamp (at least a small part of the design will show the color solid or practically so) with the blocks of color in the chart. The use of a small hand-glass magnifying two or three diameters is almost essential. It is needless to say that accurate matching requires good daylight. While matching, lay the stamp so as partly to cover the sample in the chart. In designating the color, tint or shade, either the name or the system of symbols given in the chart may be used. Of course it is to be understood that this is only for the use of specialists. In this article the attempt will be made to list all the known colors, tints and shades, to which reference is made, by Ridgway's chart, although in the body of the article simpler terms will often be used.

(To be continued.)

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

#### VIII.—THE ARCHER AND DALY STAMPS.

In 1863 the Postmaster-General's wish for stamps printed from steel engraved plates was realized for arrangements were made in that year with a Richmond firm for supplies of 2c, 10c and 20c stamps to be produced by the line engraved process. This firm, Messrs. Archer & Daly, engraved the dies and made all the plates from which the engraved stamps of the Confederate States were printed, though they did not print all the stamps for some time in 1864 the plates were handed to a firm in Columbia, South Carolina. No arrangements were made for the manufacture of 5c stamps from engraved plates and it is to be presumed, therefore, that the Post-office Department were satisfied with the productions from the De La Rue plates of this denomination.

#### The 5 Cents, Blue.

Evidently the contract for printing the 5c stamps from the De La Rue plates was awarded to Archer & Daly at the same time that arrangements were made with that firm for the supply of the 2c, 10c and 20c stamps. At any rate the earliest date I have met with on an undoubted Richmond 5c is May, 1863, and the earliest date seen on an engraved stamp is also May 1863.

The plates used by Paterson were handed over to the new contractors and the Archer and Daly impressions can be told by the general superiority of the work as compared with that of the Augusta printer, and by the paper which is thin and hard. Some of the paper used is very like that of the London prints except that it lacks the glazed surface, owing to the fact that the paper was not so highly calandered.

That the same plates used by Paterson were employed by Archer and Daly is quickly proved by a study of the small flaws and peculiarities. There appear to have been at least five different plates and of two of these more than one distinct state is known. As in the case of the Paterson printing it is not possible to determine in what order the plates were used. Possibly

several were in use at the same time as the demand for 5c stamps was considerable. The numbering of the plates in the following notes follows that of the Paterson printings and is a purely arbitrary arrangement.

As with most other Confederate stamps a good range of shades is found in connection with this 5c denomination. Some are almost the same tint as the pale blue of the De La Rue prints and others are nearly as dark as the deepest of the Paterson stamps.

#### Plate 1.

The following stamps on the sheet show flaws by means of which their positions can be ascertained:—

No. 1.—The bottom frame line is broken for a space of about 1mm. at its left end.

No. 2.—There is a short colored line through the top frame above the vertical stroke of the first E of CONFEDERATE.

No. 4.—There is an uncolored flaw on the lower part of the beard.

No. 6.—A flaw is shown on the lower half of the E of CENTS.

No. 8.—An uncolored flaw appears above the right eye.

No. 11.—The lower left corner is broken, and there is a small colored dot in the right frame about 1½ mm. from the base.

No. 13.—There is a flaw below the mouth, a smaller one on the bottom of the beard, and another above the R of CONFEDERATE.

No. 14.—There is a colored flaw on the background at left in line with the D of CONFEDERATE.

No. 15.—An uncolored flaw appears on the centre of the background at left.

No. 16.—There is a colored flaw on the V of FIVE and another before the I of the same word.

No. 18.—There is an uncolored flaw on the background close to the top corner of the right lower spandrel.

No. 21.—The lower left corner is broken.

No. 22.—The solid color extends on to the top of the O of CONFEDERATE.

No. 23.—There is a colored dot between the top left spandrel and the circle below the star, and another and larger dot appears on the background 2mm. above the first one.

No. 25.—There is a flaw on the background at right close to the head and in line with the lower trefoil of the top right spandrel. A minute white dot is shown after STATES.

No. 27.—There is a flaw on the hair above the right eye.

No. 29.—An uncolored flaw is attached to the right of the lower curve of the S of CENTS.

No. 30.—There is an uncolored flaw after the S of CENTS level with the top of that letter.

No. 31.—The lower left corner is broken.

No. 34.—A large colored flaw almost obliterates the first T of STATES.

No. 38.—There is a flaw on the coat above the space between the VE of FIVE.

No. 39.—There is a flaw on the F of CONFEDERATE.

No. 42.—There is a colored flaw on the cheek below the left eye, another in the center of the forehead, and an uncolored flaw on the background at right near the bottom of the circle.

No. 44.—The circle around the portrait is broken in the centre at the left.

No. 45.—There is a flaw before the top of the F of FIVE.

No. 46.—There is a large flaw on the background in front of the mouth.

No. 47.—There is a colored flaw on the background touching the edge of the circle by the base of the upper left spandrel.

No. 51.—The lower left corner is slightly broken, and there is a flaw on the hair opposite the left eye.

No. 57.—There is a tiny line above the lower trefoil of the bottom left spandrel. The top trefoil of the lower right spandrel is joined to the frame line by a large colored dot.



No. 60.—There is a flaw on top of the first E of CONFEDERATE, and another between the words of value.

No. 61.—There is a colored dot on the white line above the T of CONFEDERATE, and a colored flaw is shown below the right eye.

No. 65.—There is a colored dot between the top of the right lower spandrel and the frame line.

No. 66.—There is a flaw on the centre of the coat.

No. 67.—There are colored dots on both sides of the top trefoil in the lower left spandrel.

No. 68.—There is a colored dot on the circular line above the centre of the star in the right lower spandrel.

No. 69.—A large colored flaw is attached to the end of the nose.

No. 73.—There is an uncolored flaw on the background at left level with the ear.

No. 77.—There is a large colored dot on the line to the left of the centre of the top trefoil in the left lower spandrel.

No. 81.—The top right corner is broken and there is a large dot of color above the I of FIVE.

No. 83.—The top frame is broken above the centre of the first E of CONFEDERATE.

No. 84.—There is a large uncolored flaw with a colored centre on the neck and collar below the ear.

No. 88.—The top frame is broken above the space between the DE of CONFEDERATE.

No. 93.—There is a colored dot between the circle and the upper right spandrel below the centre of the star.

No. 94.—There is a colored dot on the extreme lower end of the upper right spandrel, and another dot appears between the same spandrel and the frame to the right of the middle of the lower trefoil.

No. 96.—There is a colored dot between the tops of the letters NF of CONFEDERATE, and another in the left frame about 4mm. from the base.

(To be continued.)

## NEW ISSUE NOTES.

The following stamps have been issued to the Universal Postal Union under date of June 6th and we print the list given in the circular through the courtesy of Mr. J. B. Leavy with his notes thereon.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Barbados:** Postage stamps of 2, 2½, 3, and 6 pence, 1 and 2 shillings;

**Turks and Caicos Islands:** Postage stamp of 5 pence;

**Commonwealth of Australia. British New Guinea (Papua):** Postage stamps of ½ and 1 penny, 2, 2½, 4 and 6 pence, 1 shilling and 2 shillings 6 pence; postal cards of 1 penny and 1½ pence;

**MEXICO:** Postage stamps of 5 pesos, and overprinted postage stamps of 1 centavo, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 50 centavos, 1 and 5 pesos (all issued by the Constitutional Government of Mexico).

### NOTES.

**BARBADOS.** Balance of set described in last issue.

2 pence gray.

2½ pence ultramarine.

3 pence violet on yellow.

6 pence claret.

1 shilling black on green.

2 shillings violet on blue.

**TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.** Current design.

5 pence olive.

**PAPUA.** Current design lithographed on white paper, watermarked crown over single line A, slight changes in color and perforation.

Article 4. It is prohibited, under the penalty of one dollar for each letter, to conduct closed correspondence without bearing attached the stamps which represent the postage, cancelled by the office of origin. There are excepted from this disposition, letters coming from a point where there are no stamps for sale and will be delivered to be franked.

Article 5. Neither may correspondence circulate by means of vessels if postage has not been first paid and the stamps been cancelled in a post-office.

The correspondence apprehended shall be destined to be burnt, if the addressees, who must be notified in writing, do not promptly remit the stamps necessary to pay the postage.

Article 6. The person who uses for postage on any correspondence stamps already used, shall be punished by a fine of from one to five dollars for each stamp, and in case of repeated offense, double, or be turned over to judicial authority for punishment according to law, after formulating of charges in conformity with instructions of the service.

Article 7. Letters retained on account of ignorance of their addressees, or change of residence, shall be advertised in the newspapers and placed on the list for the space of three months, after which they shall be returned to the place of origin, as "surplus correspondence," to be delivered to their senders, and for which purpose it would be well to place on the back of the envelope a note or memorandum of the fact.

Article 8. Of this decree acknowledgment will be given to the Assembly of Representatives of the Nation.

Given in Malolos, November 2, 1898.—Emilio Aguinaldo.—The Secretary of War, P. A., Antonio Luna.

A true copy of File 18, in part.

Office of Military Information.

Headquarters, Philippine Department, Manila, P. I.

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

#### Plate 2.

Quite a number of the stamps on this plate show more or less prominent flaws or defects, viz.:—

No. 1.—There is a large colored dot below and to the right of the star ornament in the lower left spandrel.

No. 2.—There is a small colored dot in the right frame about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. from the top.

No. 3.—There is an uncolored dot before the top of the first S of STATES.

No. 4.—There is a colored smudge through the top of the last S of STATES, and a short line below ON of CONFEDERATE.

No. 5.—A colored dot is shown outside the left frame about 3 mm. from the top.

No. 6.—A tear-shaped colored dot appears on the line above the I of FIVE, and there is a dot in the centre of the star in the upper right spandrel.

No. 7.—A colored dot joins the value label to the frame at left about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. from the base.

No. 10.—The top right corner projects outwards and there is a large colored flaw on the background at the left.

No. 13.—There is a flaw above the right end of the longer piece of collar and a colored dot is shown in the spandrel above the V of FIVE.

No. 14.—The lower frame is broken about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mm. from its right end, there is a period after CENTS, and a colored dot on the line under the first E of CONFEDERATE.

No. 18.—There is a flaw on the base of the F of FIVE, and a colored dot in the centre of the star above that letter.

No. 19.—There is a large colored flaw on the left side of the forehead.

No. 20.—This stamp shows a bad damage at the right there being a long scratch under the last four letters of STATES, and another scratch cuts through the frame into the circle just below the upper right spandrel.

No. 24.—There is a large uncolored irregularly shaped flaw on the F of FIVE and on the color at the left of the same letter.

No. 25.—There is a large colored flaw on the left end of the upper right spandrel, and another in the right lower spandrel near the top trefoil ornament.

No. 26.—There is a large colored dot in the left frame about 4mm. from the top.

No. 27.—There is a colored flaw on the base of the E of CENTS.

No. 31.—A long white scratch crosses the E of STATES and continues downwards through the circle and value tablet, and passes through the lower frame to the right of CENTS.

No. 32.—There is a colored flaw on the coat above the V of FIVE.

No. 33.—There is a colored dot on the right leg of the A of CONFEDERATE.

No. 35.—There is a flaw on the top of the letters AT of CONFEDERATE.

No. 37.—There is a large colored dot between the star and lower trefoil in the upper right spandrel.

No. 38.—There is a colored smudge on the line below the first S of STATES.

No. 39.—A large colored flaw obliterates the letter R and most of the A of CONFEDERATE.

No. 40.—There is a large colored line between this and #39 almost level with the top of the lower spandrel.

No. 41.—The scratch on #31 continues into this stamp through the tablet to the right of STATES.

No. 42.—There is a colored dot on the line above the right stroke of the V of FIVE, and another on the white line of the circle above the first stroke of the N of CENTS.

No. 43.—There is a colored dot between the centre of the thick frame at left and the circle.

No. 44.—There is a colored dot on the line above the left stroke of the V of FIVE.

No. 45.—There is a flaw on the hair just below the right eye.

No. 46.—There is a large flaw on the background at left below the level of the lobe of the ear.

No. 47.—There is a small flaw on the background in front of the lower part of the chin.

No. 52.—There is a small uncolored flaw between the base of the letters FE of CONFEDERATE.

No. 53.—A large colored flaw obliterates the lower part of the first E of CONFEDERATE.

No. 54.—There is a colored dot in the top of the second S of STATES, and another below the star in the upper left spandrel.

No. 55.—There is an uncolored flaw before the top of the F of FIVE, and a colored dot on the line above the right stroke of the V of the same word.

No. 57.—A colored flaw on the background touches the edge of the circle at left near the centre.

No. 60.—There is a colored dot in the left frame 2mm. from the top.

No. 62.—There is a colored dot outside the right frame 2mm. from the base.

No. 63.—The bottom frame line is broken below the N of CENTS.

No. 64.—There is a large colored flaw on the line below the O of CONFEDERATE.

No. 66.—There is a large flaw on the background at left level with the lower corner of the top spandrel, and there is a colored dot on the cheek below the eye.

No. 75.—There are colored dots on each side of the top ray of the star in the lower left spandrel, and there is a dot to the left of the star in the lower right spandrel.

No. 85.—There is a flaw above the centre of the forehead.

No. 86.—There is a flaw on the bottoms of the letters CE of CENTS.

No. 90.—There is a colored dot outside the left frame 4mm. from the base.

No. 91.—There is a large colored dot between the frame and top trefoil ornament of the lower right spandrel.

No. 99.—There is a flaw on the bottoms of the letters CO of CONFEDERATE.

#### Plate 2. State B.

That there was a much later state of plate 2 is proved by a block of four (Nos. 3, 4, 13, and 14) in Mr. Klemann's collection. The lower frame line is broken on #14 as already described and the following additional flaws appear on the others:—

No. 3.—There is a large flaw on the base of the V of FIVE, and the lower part of the first S of STATES is thickened.

No. 4.—There is a flaw on top of the F of FIVE.

No. 13.—A large colored flaw almost entirely obliterates the top of the E of CENTS.

(To be continued.)

### The United States Government Collection of Postage Stamps.

BY JOSEPH B. LEAVY  
Philatelist, U. S. National Museum.

(Continued.)

#### St. Helena.

1861, perforated, 6p blue.

1863, long line, imperforate, 4p carmine; perforated 12½, 1p brown red, 1sh green.

1864-68, short line, perforated 12½, 2p yellow, 3p dark violet, 4p carmine, 5sh orange.

1884-94, short line, perforated 14, 3p dark violet, 3p red violet, 4p dark brown, 2½p blue, 2½p light blue, 6p gray, 6p light gray, all specimen.

1890, 1½p red brown & green, specimen.

1896, ½p green, 1p rose, 2p yellow, 2½p ultramarine, 5p violet, 10p brown, all specimen.

1902, ½p green, 1p carmine, both specimen.

1903, ½p gray green & brown, 1p scarlet & black, 2p olive green & black, 8p brown & black, 1sh orange buff & brown, 2sh violet & black, all specimen.

1908, 2½p ultramarine, 4p black & scarlet on yellow, 6p lilac, 10sh green & red on green, 10sh dull green on green, all specimen.

1910, 1p carmine, specimen.

1912, ½p green & black, 1p scarlet & black, 2p gray & black, 2½p ultramarine & black, 8p dull violet & black, 1sh black on green, 2sh ultramarine & black on blue, 4p black & scarlet on yellow, 6p dull violet & red violet, all specimen.

1913, 1½p orange & black, 3p violet & black on yellow, 3sh violet & black, 4p black & scarlet on yellow, 6p dull violet & red violet, all specimen.

#### Mauritius.

1848, bluish paper, 1p orange, early impression, used; white paper, 1p orange, late impression, used; 2p blue, early impression, used.



Straight lines were ruled between the stamps, but not around the outside of the sheet. The right frame line is partly double. Washington's eye toward the right of the stamp is misshapen and looks like an over large glass eye. I have never seen anything but single copies. Various "shades" exist. All the copies seen bore forged cancellations:—black town, black gridiron and red gridiron having been noted. These may have gotten some school boy dimes but it hardly seems possible that they were ever considered dangerous counterfeits.

Used copies of the 5 cents cleaned and often regummed to pass as unused copies are common, though not as frequent proportionately as the 10 cents, the 5 cents pigment being less resistant to chemicals. The usual number of repaired copies are found.

Of course it is an easy matter to bleach the paper in imitation of the white paper copies. These should not be taken as such unless unused with undoubted original gum or on covers which do not give evidence of having been doctored.

Die proofs of both values are frequently found trimmed close in imitation of the rarer plate proofs. 10 cents die proofs in black, cut close, on thickened and gummed India paper exist as imitations of unused originals. These look rather more dangerous than they sound.

Copies of both values are frequently seen that have been stuck on covers on which they were not used. When skillfully made with copies favorably cancelled, these may be very puzzling, though the date of the letter may not agree with the shade and impression, if the stamp is the 5 cents value.

(To be continued.)

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

#### Plate 3. State A.

The flaws and defects found on this plate occur on the following stamps:—

No. 1.—There is a colored dot between the left lower spandrel and the thick frame line opposite the lower part of the top trefoil.

No. 3.—There is a colored dot on the N of CENTS.

No. 4.—There is a tiny dot between the top trefoil of the lower right spandrel and the frame line at right.

No. 5.—Between this stamp and #6 there is a fairly large colored dot with a tiny dot above and a curved line below, on a level with the tops of the value tablets.

No. 6.—The trefoil above the T of CENTS is almost a solid triangle in shape.

No. 7.—There is a colored dot in the left frame about 6mm. from the base.

No. 8.—There is a flaw on the lower right corner of the E of CENTS.

No. 10.—The lower frame is broken for a space of about 1mm. at its right end and the curved line of the spandrel is broken under the second S of STATES.

No. 13.—There is a flaw on the lower part of the D of CONFEDERATE.

No. 15.—There is a flaw on the top of the head.

No. 16.—A colored dot appears in the right frame about 2mm. from the base.

No. 18.—A colored line within a large uncolored flaw is shown on the chin.

No. 22.—There is a colored dot in the star in the lower left spandrel, and another small dot appears to the left of the same star.

No. 23.—There is a small flaw on the background in front of the mouth.

No. 24.—There is a flaw on the first E of CONFEDERATE and a colored dot on the circle above the right stroke of the V of FIVE.

No. 25.—There is a small flaw on the back of the hair behind the ear.

No. 26.—There is a flaw above the forehead, another on the back of the hair above and to the left of the ear, another on the background at the lower left, and still another on the coat above the E of CENTS.

No. 27.—The thick frame line at left is broken about 6mm. from the top.

No. 30.—A large irregularly shaped uncolored flaw extends from the top of the collar down through the EN of CENTS obliterating a goodly portion of those letters.

No. 31.—There is a colored dot in the star in the top left spandrel.

No. 35.—A colored dot is shown in the top frame above the D of CONFEDERATE.

No. 36.—There is a flaw on the background below the ear and another between the letters EN of CENTS.

No. 37.—There are two colored dots on the lower part of the O of CONFEDERATE, and a large flaw on the hair above the forehead at the right.

No. 38.—A colored dot is shown on the line below the R of CONFEDERATE.

No. 40.—The top frame is broken above the first T of STATES.

No. 43.—There is a colored flaw on the background at left just touching the hair.

No. 44.—A colored flaw is shown on the middle of the collar and another touches the right side of the S of CENTS.

No. 45.—There is a flaw above the forehead, two on the beard, another on the left edge of the coat where it touches the circle, and still another on the centre of the thick frame line at right.

No. 49.—There is a colored dot on the left frame about 2mm. from the base.

No. 50.—There is a large flaw on the lower part of the portrait medallion just above the C of CENTS.

No. 52.—A flaw is shown on the top left corner of the E of CENTS.

No. 53.—There is a colored line in the top frame above the O of CONFEDERATE, and a colored dot is shown on the middle of the S of CENTS.

No. 55.—There is a dot below the star in the lower right spandrel and a flaw on the letters NT of CENTS.

No. 56.—There is a flaw between the letters CO of CONFEDERATE, and another is attached to the right side of the T of CENTS.

No. 59.—There is a colored dot outside the left frame near the centre.

No. 60.—There is a flaw on the lower part of the F of FIVE.

No. 65.—There is a flaw on the right lower corner of the solid color of the value tablet.

No. 66.—There is a colored dot on the top frame above the N of CONFEDERATE.

No. 67.—There is a colored dot in the left frame about 6mm. from the top and another is shown below the lower trefoil of the upper right spandrel.

No. 68.—There is a colored dot on the left side of the star in the lower left spandrel.

No. 69.—There is a colored dot on the line to the left of the star in the upper left spandrel.

No. 70.—There is a colored line between the lower part of the upper right spandrel and the circle.

No. 73.—There is a colored dot on the centre of the first T of STATES.

No. 74.—A colored dot appears outside the left frame near the centre.

No. 75.—There is a colored line between the thick frame and the upper right spandrel.

No. 76.—There is a colored line through the left frame of the upper left spandrel just below the trefoil ornament.

No. 78.—There is a flaw below the right end of the collar and the right frame is broken and bent inwards opposite the top of the right lower spandrel.

No. 79.—The right frame is broken and bent inwards about 2mm. from the top.

No. 80.—There are two colored dots on the line above the V of FIVE.

No. 85.—There is a colored dot between the upper right spandrel and the thick frame line, and another and larger one is shown on the white line of the circle above the left stroke of the V of FIVE.

No. 86.—There is a colored flaw on the coat below the centre of the collar, and another on the background at left in line with the lobe of the ear.

No. 87.—There is a colored flaw on the neck below the ear, another where the coat touches the circle at the left, and a colored smudge appears to the left of the star in the upper left spandrel.

No. 88.—There is a colored dot in the star of the lower right spandrel, and another in the top left corner of the upper right spandrel.

No. 89.—There is a large colored dot in the left frame about 6mm. from the top and another is shown on the circle below the first S of STATES.

No. 92.—There is a colored dot between the lower left spandrel and the thick frame line.

No. 94.—The lower right corner is broken; the left frame is broken 1mm. from its base and there is a flaw on the color adjoining this break.

No. 96.—There is a colored dot on the left frame 1mm. from the top, and another colored dot appears outside the same frame 4mm. from the base.

No. 95.—A colored line is attached to the right end of the trefoil below the first E of CONFEDERATE.

No. 99.—There is a colored dot in the centre of the right frame.

No. 100.—A large colored dot appears on the top corner of the lower left spandrel.

### Plate 3. State B.

This may possibly be an earlier state than A though the broken right corner on #10 is now more pronounced. The same flaws are shown on #3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24 (so far as the colored dot is concerned), 26 (except as regards the flaw above the forehead), 27, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37 (as regards the large flaw), 38, 40, 44, 45 (the flaws on forehead and beard are not shown), 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56 (as regards the flaw on the T), 59, 60, 65, 66, 67 (so far as the dot below the trefoil is concerned), 69, 70, 74, 75, 76, 78 (as regards the bent frame), 79, 80, 85, 86, 87 (only the smudge by the star is shown), 88, 89 (as regards the dot on frame), 94, 95, 96, 99 and 100. In addition new flaws are shown as follows:—

No. 9.—The frame line and part of the top trefoil adjoining in the lower left spandrel are broken.

No. 20.—The line of the circle is broken in the centre on the right.

No. 25.—There is a flaw after the F of FIVE.

No. 39.—There is a flaw on the top right corner of the E of FIVE.

No. 41.—There is a small uncolored dot between the words of value.

No. 42.—There is a flaw before the F of FIVE.

No. 43.—There is a flaw on the right eye.

No. 47.—The thick frame line at right is broken about 6mm. from its base.

No. 48.—There is a flaw above and to the left of the right eye.

No. 61.—A flaw is shown between the letters NT of CENTS.

No. 73.—There is a flaw on the coat below the right end of the collar.

No. 83.—A flaw appears on the top of the T of CENTS.

No. 90.—There is a flaw on the color in the middle of the V of FIVE.

No. 93.—There is a flaw on the back of the hair.

No. 95.—There is a flaw in the centre of the background at the left of the portrait.

(To be continued.)

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**East Africa and Uganda:** Postage stamp of 75 cents;

**St. Lucia:** Postage stamp of 1 penny bearing the overprint "War Tax";

**St. Vincent:** Postage stamp of 1 penny bearing the overprint "War Tax";

**MEXICO:** Postage stamps of 1 centavo, 5 and 2 centavos, bearing respectively the surcharge 10, 20 and 60 centavos;

**NEW ZEALAND:** Ordinary postage stamp of 2 pence (yellow) and official stamps of  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny and 3 pence, with the likeness of King George; post card of 1 penny and letter card of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pence; postage stamp of 6 pence with the likeness of King Edward, bearing the surcharge "Aitutaki One Pence";

**NETHERLANDS. Surinam:** Stamped envelopes of 5 and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cent;

**LIBERIA:** Ordinary postage stamps of 1 cent and of 2 cents bearing the surcharge "LFF1c" and official stamps of 1 cent and of 2 cents bearing the same surcharge.

**NOTES.**

**LIBERIA.** 1c and 2c ordinary and official of 1909 surcharged LFF 1c in red, on the 1c denominations and in black on the 2c denominations.

**MEXICO.** 1c, 5c and 2c of 1910 issue surcharged with a fancy engraved lathwork design G. P. de M. 10 centavos, 20 centavos and 60 centavos respectively, in blue, brown and red in the order given.

**THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.****A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.**

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

**Plate 3. State C.**

This is a much later state than the others as shown by a considerable extension of the large flaw on #30. The same flaws are found on #5, 6, 10, 22 (as regards the dot to the left of the star), 27, 31, 40, 55 (so far as the colored dot is concerned), 78 (as regards the frame), 79, 88 (this shows the dot in the star), 94 and 99. A very large number of new flaws are shown some of them being exceptionally prominent.

No. 4.—There is a colored dot to the right of the star in the upper right spandrel.

No. 5.—A colored dot almost touches the star in the upper right spandrel and another small dot is shown on the line above the S of CENTS.

No. 11.—There is an uncolored flaw on the bottom of the F of FIVE.

No. 12.—An uncolored flaw appears on the top of the left stroke of the V of FIVE.

No. 14.—There is a colored dot on the left of the top trefoil of the lower left spandrel, and another is shown in the right lower corner between the spandrel and the thick frame.

No. 18.—There is a colored flaw on the lower part of the left leg of the A of CONFEDERATE.

No. 20.—There is an uncolored flaw on the background at the right which nearly touches the nose.

No. 22.—There are two colored dots outside the left frame one being 4mm. and the other 8mm. from the top.

No. 23.—There is a large colored dot in the centre at the left between the circle and thick frame line.

No. 24.—There is a flaw on the background below the star in the top left spandrel.



No. 25.—There is a colored flaw on the background below the letters DE of CONFEDERATE.

No. 26.—There is a flaw on the hair at the left of the forehead and another on the background at right near the bottom of the circle.

No. 28.—There is a large colored dot on the outer line of the circle below the D of CONFEDERATE.

No. 29.—There is a colored dot on the white line above the space between the letters NT of CENTS.

No. 32.—There is a colored line like an inverted L between this stamp and #33 in the centre of the dividing space. There is a flaw on the lower right corner of the E of CENTS and a colored dot in the middle of the right frame.

No. 34.—There is a colored flaw on the bottom of the first S of STATES.

No. 35.—The lower part of the star in the bottom right corner is misshapen by a flaw, and there is a large blot of color on the background at the left near the bottom of the circle.

No. 36.—There is a colored flaw on the lower part of the F of FIVE and on the frame below that letter.

No. 37.—An uncolored flaw is shown below the tip of the nose.

No. 38.—There is an uncolored flaw on the background at left on a level with the ear, and another on the coat below the right end of the collar, while a large colored dot is shown on the line of the circle at left near the centre.

No. 40.—There is a colored dot on the line around the portrait medallion above the first stroke of the V of FIVE.

No. 42.—The left frame is broken about 1mm. from its top.

No. 43.—There is a colored dot on top of the E of CENTS, and another in the right frame a little above the centre.

No. 44.—There is a colored dot on the lower frame below the E of CENTS.

No. 45.—There is a large colored flaw on the background adjoining the lower trefoil ornament of the top left spandrel.

No. 48.—There is a colored dot in the star in the lower right spandrel.

No. 49.—A colored dot is shown in the right frame about 3mm. from the top.

No. 50.—The bottom frame line is broken for the space of 1mm. at the right, and a colored dot is shown to the right of the star in the lower left spandrel.

No. 51.—There is an uncolored flaw on the hair above the ear.

No. 52.—A colored dot joins the point of the star to the outer line of the spandrel in the lower left corner.

No. 53.—There is a colored dot in the left frame 1mm. from the top and there is a flaw between the letters FE of CONFEDERATE.

No. 54.—A colored flaw is attached to the right of the last S of STATES.

No. 55.—There is a flaw on the lower right corner of the N of CENTS.

No. 56.—The thick line of the right frame is broken near the base of the upper spandrel.

No. 57.—There is a large colored dot on the centre of the left frame line and two tiny colored dots outside this frame.

No. 58.—There is a flaw on the background at left where the circle joins the vertical line of the spandrel.

No. 59.—There is a colored dot on the bottom of the first S of STATES and a flaw on the lower point of the spandrel in the top right corner.

No. 60.—The right line of the top right spandrel is broken in the centre, and there is a thick line of color above and to the right of the star in the lower left spandrel.

No. 61.—There is a colored dot on the lower part of the vertical stroke of the E of CENTS, and a colored line joins the circle to the top of the lower right spandrel.

No. 62.—There is a colored dot outside the centre of the left frame.

No. 63.—There is a colored flaw on the left frame about the centre which extends on to the background, a smaller flaw appears in front of the nose, and another above the head.

No. 64.—There is a colored flaw on the circle above the star in the right lower spandrel.

No. 67.—There is a colored dot between the lower part of the top right spandrel and the thick frame line.

No. 68.—A colored dot is shown on the line below the right leg of the A of CONFEDERATE.

No. 69.—A large patch of color projects from the left frame 1mm. from its base and touches #70.

No. 70.—A large colored flaw with white around it appears on top of the head, and there is a colored flaw after the S of CENTS.

No. 71.—There is an uncolored flaw on the background close to the top of the upper trefoil of the left lower spandrel.

No. 73.—There is a flaw on the hair at back of head and another in front of the forehead above the right eye.

No. 74.—There is a large colored dot on the top frame above the second E of CONFEDERATE, and another above the star in the top left spandrel.

No. 75.—There is a colored dot between the spandrel and circle under the first T of STATES.

No. 77.—There is a colored dot and flaw on top of the trefoil below the letters FE of CONFEDERATE.

No. 78.—There is a colored smudge between the spandrel and circle in the upper right corner.

No. 79.—There is a large colored dot below the N of CONFEDERATE.

No. 80.—There is a large colored dot in the left frame about 4mm. from the base and a small dot is shown on the white line above the T of CENTS.

No. 82.—There is a colored dot outside the right frame 1mm. from the base, and another dot appears below the A of CONFEDERATE.

No. 83.—There is a colored dot on the line of the spandrel below the E of STATES, and another below the top trefoil in the left lower spandrel.

No. 84.—There is a colored dot in the left frame about 9mm. from the base.

No. 86.—There is a colored dot in the left frame about 8mm. from the base and another appears on the circular white line above the star in the lower left spandrel.

No. 87.—There is a large colored dot below the lower right corner, another on the top of the E of FIVE, and still another on the line under the D of CONFEDERATE.

No. 89.—There is a colored dot outside the centre of the right frame, and a colored dot and line between the base of the upper left spandrel and the circle.

No. 90.—There is an uncolored flaw on the base of the letters CO of CONFEDERATE, a large colored dot is shown above the T of the same word, there is a colored dot to the left of the eyes, another on the ear, and a colored line runs through the white line above the C of CENTS.

No. 91.—There is a colored dot in the right frame about 6mm. from the top, and another outside the same frame 2mm. below the first dot.

No. 92.—There is a colored dot on the line above the space between the letters DE of CONFEDERATE.

No. 95.—There is a flaw on the right frame 1mm. from the top, while adjoining this, outside the frame, is a large colored smudge.

No. 96.—There is a colored dot in the left frame 6mm. from its base, a dot on the centre of the background at left, and another in the lower part of the upper right spandrel.

No. 97.—There is a colored flaw on the background close to the lower trefoil in the upper right spandrel.

No. 98.—There is a large colored dot outside the left frame 1½mm. from the top, and a flaw appears on the background just above the star in the lower left spandrel.

No. 99.—There is a colored line through the top of the vertical stroke of the first T of STATES.

(To be continued.)

inates in a truncated oval, in the 1911 issue, the background is fine and uniform, and the laurel branch on the upper left has one berry in the 1911 issue, while this issue has two, and the base of the oval is rounded.

Type 19.

304 25c blue

305 50c violet



TYPE 20.

1914.

Authorized by Doctor Victorino Marquez Busillos.

Decree of June 3d, 1914.

Engraved by Waterlow and Sons, London. Perf. 13.

Type 20.

306 5c green

307 10c red

308 25c dark blue



TYPE 21.

1915.

Authorized by Doctor Victorino Marquez Busillos.

Decree of January 29th, 1915.

Engraved by the American Bank Note Co., New York. Perf. 12.

Type 21.

309 5c grey green

310 10c sepia red

311 15c sepia green

312 25c ultramarine

313 40c sea green

314 50c violet

315 75c sky blue

316 1B indigo

(To be continued.)

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

#### Plate 4.

The stamps showing flaws or defects on this plate are as follows:—

No. 2.—A large colored dot connects the left frame with the color opposite the top trefoil in the lower left spandrel.

No. 3.—There is a colored dot above the star in the right lower spandrel.

No. 5.—There is a colored flaw on the hair above the centre of the forehead, and another on the background at the right just above the trefoil.

No. 6.—There is a large colored dot between the top trefoil and the star in the left lower spandrel.

No. 7.—There is a large colored dot between this stamp and # 8 level with the tops of the value tablets. There is a colored dot at the left of the top trefoil in the left lower spandrel.

No. 8.—The left frame line is broken at the top.

No. 9.—There is a short uncolored line before the C of CONFEDERATE, and the top of the star in the right lower spandrel is broken.

No. 10.—There is a colored line outside the right frame about 1mm. from the top and another to the right of the lower right corner. There is a thick dot of color in the lower corner of the upper left spandrel.

No. 11.—There is a flaw like a period after CENTS.

No. 13.—There is a colored line through the white line under the first E of CONFEDERATE.

No. 16.—There is a large colored dot between the thick frame line and the lower right spandrel about the centre.

No. 17.—There is a large colored flaw below the A of CONFEDERATE.

No. 18.—There are colored dots between the trefoil and star under STATES.

No. 19.—There are three dots around the star in the upper right spandrel, and dots in and above the star in the lower right spandrel.

No. 20.—There is a colored line below the trefoil under the letters FE of CONFEDERATE.

No. 23.—There is a flaw between the letters FI of FIVE, and a colored dot to the left of the star under STATES.

No. 27.—There is a flaw on the middle of the upper part of the hair.

No. 29.—There is a large colored dot on the line below the N of CONFEDERATE.

No. 38.—There are two colored smudges on the forehead.

No. 39.—There is a colored flaw on the centre of the line of the circle at the right.

No. 43.—There is a flaw on top of the hair in line with the first E of CONFEDERATE.

No. 50.—There is an uncolored dot between the words of value.

No. 55.—The left frame is broken about  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from its top, and a colored flaw is shown on the point of the chin.

No. 60.—The lower right corner is bent and slightly broken.

No. 65.—There is a flaw on the edge of the color at the left opposite the lower star.

No. 66.—There is a large uncolored flaw between the base of the letters FI of FIVE.

No. 68.—There is a flaw after CENTS level with the top of the S.

No. 69.—There are colored smudges outside the top frame above the letters ON of CONFEDERATE.

No. 70.—The bottom frame line is broken for a space of  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at its right end.

No. 71.—There is a colored dot below the star in the upper left spandrel.

No. 80.—There is a break in the lower part of the star in the upper left spandrel.

No. 83.—There is a colored dot on the line to the left of the lower trefoil in the upper right corner.

No. 88.—There is a large flaw on the top of the back of the C of CENTS, and a thick colored dot appears in the left frame about 8mm. from the base.

No. 90.—An uncolored flaw joins the top of the first S of STATES to the white line above.

No. 93.—There is a colored dot in the lowest corner of the upper right spandrel.



**Plate 5.**

Flaws and defects appear on the following stamps on this plate:—

- No. 3.—There is a large white flaw with colored centre on the chin.  
 No. 6.—A large white flaw with colored centre is shown on top of the V of FIVE and this extends to the line of the circle.  
 No. 10.—There is a colored dot to the left of the top trefoil in the lower right spandrel.  
 No. 11.—There is a flaw between the base of the letters TS of CENTS.  
 No. 13.—There is a flaw on the V of FIVE.  
 No. 14.—There is a flaw on the hair at left level with the eyes, another is shown on the chin, and there is a colored dot on the second vertical stroke of the N of CENTS.  
 No. 17.—There is a large triangular patch of color between the trefoil and star above the letters TS of CENTS.  
 No. 18.—There is a colored dot between the circle and upper right spandrel opposite the lower trefoil.  
 No. 19.—The top horizontal stroke of the E of STATES is entirely obliterated by color.  
 No. 20.—There is a large colored dot in the left frame about 8mm. from the top.  
 No. 21.—The lower left corner is broken, and there is a colored dot in the right frame 6mm. from the top.  
 No. 22.—There is a colored dot in the star in the lower right spandrel.  
 No. 23.—A colored dot is shown in the top frame above the R of CONFEDERATE.  
 No. 26.—There is a colored dot to the right of the top trefoil in the lower right spandrel.  
 No. 27.—There is a colored dot on the collar and a flaw after STATES.  
 No. 30.—There is a large colored dot on the lowest point of the top right spandrel.  
 No. 31.—There is a flaw on the solid color before and just touching the F of FIVE.  
 No. 32.—There is a colored dot between the trefoil and star above the letters TS of CENTS.  
 No. 34.—There is a colored flaw on the lower part of the first S of STATES and a colored line between the spandrel and top right corner.  
 No. 35.—The curved line of the spandrel is broken under the D of CONFEDERATE, and there is a colored dot to the left of the lower trefoil in the upper right spandrel.  
 No. 36.—There is a large colored flaw on the bottom of the F of FIVE.  
 No. 37.—There is a flaw on top of the star in the lower right spandrel.  
 No. 38.—There is a colored dot between the circle and the lower point of the upper right spandrel.  
 No. 40.—A colored flaw is attached to the lowest ray of the star in the right lower spandrel.  
 No. 41.—The bottom frame line is broken for a space of 1½mm. at its left end.  
 No. 43.—There is a heavy line of color on the background above the head which points diagonally towards the top left corner.  
 No. 45.—There are two colored flaws on the background at right near the lower end of the top spandrel.  
 No. 46.—There is a flaw on the background at the right near the mouth, and a large colored dot is shown on the top corner of the right lower spandrel.  
 No. 48.—There is a colored flaw to the right of the base of the I of FIVE, another above the head, and still another on the coat.  
 No. 49.—A colored flaw is attached to the centre of the back of the C of CENTS.  
 No. 52.—There is a colored flaw on the circle of the frame line at right close to the lower corner of the top spandrel, and a colored dot is shown on the base of the vertical stroke of the E of CENTS.

(To be continued.)

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

#### Plate 4.

No. 53.—There is a colored dot above the top trefoil in the left lower spandrel.

No. 55.—A large uncolored flaw with a colored centre entirely obliterates the I of FIVE and touches the letters F and V. Another flaw is shown below the tip of the nose and still another appears on top of the circle below the FE of CONFEDERATE.

No. 56.—There is a flaw on the star in the upper right spandrel and a small colored dot appears just above the defect.

No. 57.—There is an uncolored patch on the bridge of the nose and a flaw at the right of the forehead.

No. 58.—There is a flaw on the hair above and to the left of the left eye, and another flaw appears on the background to the left of the top of the lower right spandrel.

No. 59.—There is a flaw on the coat above the V of FIVE.

No. 60.—There is a colored dot between the circle and spandrel in the top left corner in line with the F of CONFEDERATE.

No. 61.—There is a flaw on the heavy shading of the neck just above the collar, a flaw is shown on the line of the circle above the V of FIVE, and a colored dot appears on the white line above the space between the EN of CENTS.

No. 62.—There is a heavy colored dot on the centre of the left frame.

No. 63.—There is a colored dot in the left frame about 5mm. from the base, and another is shown between the circle and spandrel under the first S of STATES.

No. 65.—There is a flaw on top of the TE of STATES.

No. 66.—There is a flaw on the middle of the E of CENTS, and a colored dot is shown to the right of the star in the upper right spandrel.

No. 68.—There is a colored flaw on the background near the centre of the right frame.

No. 71.—A flaw touches the head just above the forehead, and a colored dot breaks the line of the circle above the V of FIVE.

No. 72.—An uncolored flaw with a colored centre appears on the hair by the right eye, and there is a colored dot between the circle and upper left spandrel near the lower trefoil.

No. 73.—A large flaw obliterates the upper part of the I of FIVE, and a small flaw is shown on the bottom of the T of CONFEDERATE.

No. 74.—A large flaw is shown on the base of the I of FIVE and this extends to the frame line below.

No. 75.—There is a colored dot on the left frame 8mm. from the top, and another and larger dot is shown between the lower left spandrel and thick frame line by the centre of the top trefoil.

No. 76.—There is a large flaw on the background just below the bottom trefoil in the upper left spandrel, and a colored dot is shown on the line below the E of CENTS.

No. 77.—There is a flaw on the background above the star in the lower left spandrel, and a colored dot is attached to the base of the same star.

No. 78.—There is a flaw on the hair above the ear, and a colored dot is shown on the line of the circle at right near the centre.

No. 79.—There is a flaw on the circle above the N of CENTS.

No. 81.—There is a flaw on the E of FIVE and the top right corner is broken.

No. 83.—There is a flaw on the background at the left by the middle of the coat, and another touches the hair above.

No. 84.—There is a large uncolored flaw with a colored centre on the hair 3mm. above the ear.

No. 85.—The thick frame line at the left is broken opposite the trefoil in the upper spandrel.

No. 86.—There is a flaw on the background 2mm. to the left of the collar, and another is shown on the left lower corner of the E of CENTS.

No. 88.—There is a colored flaw above the top trefoil in the upper left spandrel, and the line above is broken.

No. 90.—The outer line of the right lower spandrel is broken for a space of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mm. in the centre.

No. 91.—There is a flaw on the lower part of the first S of STATES.

No. 93.—There is a colored dot below the bottom frame line slightly to the right of the V of FIVE.

No. 94.—There is a colored smudge between the star and trefoil under the NF of CONFEDERATE, and a large colored dot is shown on the line to the left of the top trefoil in the lower left spandrel.

No. 95.—There is a colored dot below the star in the upper left spandrel.

No. 96.—Three flaws form a rough triangle on the background at left, and a large colored dot is shown on the circle below the last E of CONFEDERATE.

No. 97.—There is a colored dot under the star in the upper right spandrel and a line just below it between spandrel and circle. A curved line is shown in the margin between this and #98 about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  mm. from the top of the stamps.

No. 98.—There is a flaw on the background above the head in line with the D of CONFEDERATE, and a colored dot is shown on the line of the circle in the centre at left.

No. 100.—The inner curved line of the left lower spandrel is broken and bent inwards to the right of the star.

(To be continued.)

## THE CIRCULAR DIES OF 1915.

V. M. BERTHOLD.

In addition to dies A and B, Two Cents, of the present issue, noted in the October Gazette, two new circular dies have appeared, to be known hereafter as Die C and Die D respectively. The characteristic features of each die are:



\*Die C:

**Very fine lettering** similar to Die C of the 1907, 2c. Inner circle and those containing numerals are also thin lines.

"U" of UNITED far from left circle.

Wide space between final "D" of UNITED and "S" of STATES.

"O" of POSTAGE a large wide open letter.

Numerals well centered and some distance from the thin lines of circle.

"C" of CENTS far from left circle and "N" broad.

"N" and "T" wide at base.



Die D:

**Heavy lettering** similar to Dies A and B.

"C" of CENTS very close to left circle.

Letters of CENTS longer, especially "N" and "T".

"U" nearer left circle.

"D" of UNITED and "S" of STATES nearer than in the other dies.

\*The Post Office Department makes the statement that Die C is the one die which was rejected in this series. It was used inadvertently and immediately discontinued.

# THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

## A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)



The TEN Cents, Blue.

All writers on Confederate States stamps seem to be agreed on the fact that the variety with value inscribed as TEN CENTS was the first of the line-engraved stamps to be issued by Archer & Daly. While theories unlimited have been advanced with regard to this and other varieties of the same denomination little that is definite is known beyond the almost obvious fact that this variety had a very short existence. The exact date of issue is not known but the earliest dated specimen I have seen is postmarked May 6th, 1863. Mr. Melville says "it was no doubt in use in January, 1863, and may possibly have been issued in December, 1862" but we have no evidence that points to the fact that Archer and Daly held the printing contract until about April or May 1863. The philatelic journals of the period afford no assistance at all on the matter for this TEN cents variety and the later one with value in figures, as well as the 2c denomination seem to have reached Europe about the same time and were all chronicle together in August, 1863.

Mr. Corwin writes as follows regarding the production of this variety:

Of these stamps the TEN cents, which was the first to appear, was engraved by Mr. Archer, of the firm of Archer and Daly. The two dies of the common 10 cents, the 10 cents with line around, the 2 cents red, and the 20 cents green, were all engraved by Mr. Halpin, an engraver in the employ of Archer and Daly.

Mr. Archer's specialty was in letter and scroll engraving, while Mr. Halpin excelled as an engraver of vignettes.

Mr. Archer was in the employ of the American Bank Note Company, of New York, and was called one of their most expert engravers. He was brought to Richmond for the express purpose of attending to the engraving on steel of the new stamps of the Confederacy, and, inasmuch as Mr. Halpin had not yet arrived, immediately following his appearance there, was provided with the proper utensils and despatched to a quiet village, where, in a few weeks he produced the die of the TEN cents blue. The bust of Davis was engraved from a photograph, for which the President gave a special sitting, and was a fine copy of that photograph. Immediately a proof of this stamp was shown Colonel Offutt, he pronounced it beautiful, which it was, and hastened to submit it to President Davis, who in turn expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with the work. It chanced, however, that there was present at the interview a department hanger-on by the name of Brown, who condemned the stamps in unmeasured terms.

Notwithstanding the vehement objections of Mr. Brown, it was determined to prepare the stamp for use, the more especially as the sol-



diers were clamoring for stamps to use as small change, and Hoyer & Ludwig were unable to fully supply the demand.

Unfortunately no date is given as to when the events narrated above took place, but the quotation is interesting as stating that Mr. Archer was "brought to Richmond for the express purpose of attending to the engraving on steel of the new stamps", and as he was considered one of the most expert engravers of the American Bank Note Company, it is curious that he did not have more to do with the preparation of the dies. Perhaps Mr. Corwin meant to imply that he was induced to set up in business for the sole purpose of supplying the Confederacy with stamps and paper money. Who the Mr. Daly of the firm was we are not told. We also read that "Mr. Archer's specialty was in letter and scroll engraving, while Mr. Halpin excelled as an engraver of vignettes". This being the case it is difficult to believe that the latter was solely responsible for the engraving of all the dies with the exception of the TEN cents. This, however, is one of the points on which, at this late date, we are hardly likely to obtain reliable information.

The design of the stamp in question shows a profile portrait of President Jefferson Davis, with head to right, in an oval medallion on a ground of close vertical lines crossed by thinner horizontal lines. As a rule the horizontal lines show but faintly and the vertical are so close together that, at a little distance, the background appears to be quite solid. Above the portrait POSTAGE is shown in uncolored capitals on a solid tablet with scroll ends. At the base TEN CENTS is shown on a similar tablet in uncolored capitals. There is a label at each side, that on the left being lettered "The Confederate" and that on the right "States of America". These inscriptions are in colored Old English type except the word "OF" which is in minute capitals. The design is completed by the addition of scroll ornamentation at the corners.

In what sized sheets this stamp was printed is not known owing to the exceptional rarity of strips and blocks; nor is it known whether the sheets bore marginal inscriptions like the later varieties of the same denomination. Though there are no grounds whatever for imagining so, it is generally presumed that the plate was a small one.

The only variety I have noticed is one with a defective left lower corner, most of the scroll ornamentation being absent. Whether this is due to a defective transfer or imperfect printing it is impossible to state without the production of corroborative specimens.

In color this stamp is generally a milky blue, varying from pale to deep, but I have seen one copy in a shade that is almost a real cobalt.

#### **The 10 Cents Blue, with frame lines.**

The TEN cents stamp was in use but a short time when, according to Colonel Offutt, it was rejected because the portrait was deemed unsatisfactory. Though probably a good likeness, as would seem to have been the case from Mr. Corwin's statement, it is certainly not a work of art, the swan-like length and awkward shape of the neck giving it a grotesque appearance. The design which replaced it, the work of Mr. Halpin, is certainly an improvement though nothing to boast about. Indeed the improvement is, comparatively, so slight it is difficult to believe the change was made solely on the score of the unsatisfactory nature of the portraiture. Mr. Corwin says the die was split and "this is the real reason for the scarcity of these stamps." But the splitting of the die would not affect the plate from which the stamps were printed nor, on the other hand, would an accident to the plate be any reason for suppressing the design for, so long as the die was intact, a fresh plate could very easily be made. The real reason will probably never be known but whatever happened it is evident the stamps of this design had but a short existence and that they were replaced with almost indecent haste with the new design in which the value is designated as "10 CENTS". In fact the Postal Department was in such urgent need of supplies of 10 cents stamps that plates were made from the new design before the die was properly complete. The result is we have two

varieties or types of this value; one, usually termed Die A, catalogued as the original type, and the other, termed Die B, catalogued as a re-engraving or re-drawing.



DIE A



DIE B

The principal points of difference between the two types are:—

**DIE A.**—The hair distinctly projects above the forehead, and the neck is not completely shaded. Counting from the top, the seventh and eighth horizontal lines at the left, forming the border around the portrait oval, are not complete. At the base the two horizontal lines under the oval are broken just above the first stroke of the N of CENTS. There are hollows between the scrolls at the corners and some of the scroll ornaments are unfinished.

**DIE B.**—The hair does not project above the forehead and the neck is fully shaded. All the lines forming the portrait medallion are perfect while the corner scrollwork is more pronounced and finished than is the case with Die A.

From each of these states of the die, types, or whatever they should be properly termed, two plates were made, those from Die A being numbered 1 and 2 respectively, and those made from Die B being numbered 3 and 4. In addition there was another plate upon which vertical and horizontal lines were drawn between the stamps. This was made from Die A and there are grounds for believing it was made before the others. These stamps with frame lines are scarce and, unlike most other Confederate stamps, they are rarer unused than used. This would seem to indicate that the number printed was small and that they had but a short existence. As I have already stated, this plate was made from Die A characterized by the various peculiarities described above. Major Evans states that some of the stamps on the plate show slight retouching—the break on the lines under the portrait oval having been repaired. While it is quite possible for the plate to have been retouched it is hardly probable this was done when the evident haste with which it was prepared is considered. I have examined quite a number of these stamps with frame lines, including strips and pairs, and I must confess that while some have the break plainly enough others show the lines quite whole, but these latter are all so much alike that they do not exhibit the slightest evidence in favor of retouching. My idea is that this flaw or break was not on the original die at all but was on the transfer roll and that it occurred after a certain number of impressions had been applied to the plate with dividing lines. If this theory is correct the so-called retouched specimens are easily accounted for and it also serves as additional proof that this plate was the first made for on plates 1 and 2—obviously made from the same transfer roll—all the stamps show the break quite distinctly. The size of the plate and whether or not it bore any marginal inscription is not known. The largest "piece" in existence is, I believe, a strip of seven. Why this plate was so little used is a matter on which one can only theorize. Possibly it may have been defective in some way or other but if so I have never seen any stamps showing defects or even the slightest sign of wear. Or the plate may have met with an accident and thus had to be retired. The dividing lines were evidently added by way of experiment, as a guide in severing the stamps one from

the other, but as in practice this was found superfluous they were omitted from the other plates. Although evidently issued in small quantity and in use but a short time quite a number of distinct shades may be found such as blue, dull blue, bright blue and greenish blue.

The actual date of issue is not known but the earliest date I have found in the Klemann collection is June 20th, 1863. Two others, on covers, are dated "Jan 30" and "Nov. 5"—evidently of 1864 and 1863 respectively which would at first sight appear to give the variety a much longer usage than is generally supposed. Both stamps are in a distinct greenish blue shade and are evidently cut from the same pair or block. They are on envelopes addressed to the same party in the same handwriting. Evidently they were used by some one who was not a voluminous correspondent and who would find a supply of a dozen or so stamps to last for a very lengthy period. More than anything else they serve as an object lesson, I think, of the unreliability of dated copies as proving the length of time any particular variety remained in issue.

#### The 10 Cents Blue, without frame lines.

Whatever may have happened to cause the abandonment of the plate with dividing lines, we know that four others were made and continued in use until the end of the Confederacy. These plates, as I have already stated, were numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. In addition all bore the imprint of the manufacturers and different states of the plates are known with part of this imprint erased or altered. Some sheets are also known with plate number only, these evidently being the earliest state, before the imprint was engraved. Before, however, describing the various marginal varieties it will be as well to deal with the question of the two types. The differences, as already detailed, show that the types represent absolutely distinct varieties,—varieties which must owe their origin either to two different dies or to impressions taken from one die at two different stages of its engraving. These stamps were printed by what is known as the copper-plate process or recess printing—that is the lines which appear in color on the stamps are represented by lines cut into the plate. The original die would be engraved on the same principle, i. e. the lines of the design being cut into the metal. In making a plate an intermediary is necessary between the die and plate, this being known as the "transfer-roll". The impression on the transfer-roll is obtained by heavy pressure and on this the lines of the design are in relief. This roll is then applied to the plate as many times as necessary to complete it and, under ordinary circumstances, a transfer-roll is capable of giving quite a number of good impressions.

We have seen that the plate of the TEN cents was abandoned after it had been in use but a short while, and all the available evidence points to the fact that the "10 cents" stamps were required in a hurry. Indeed the urgency with which they were required was so great that it appears the die was called into use before the engraver had quite finished his work on it. A transfer-roll impression was taken from the die in its incomplete state and from this plates number 1 and 2 were made as well as the plate with dividing lines. This transfer-roll impression, as has already been shown, became damaged during the work of laying down the plate with dividing lines resulting in the break or flaw shown in the lower portion of the design. Probably this impression was defective in the first place for it hardly seems probable that the breaks in the seventh and eighth border lines were on the original die. This transfer-roll was discarded after plates 1 and 2 were made. Had it been abandoned solely on account of the defects another impression, or indeed any number, could have been made from the original die. The fact, however, that the die was not again made use of in that state would seem ample proof that it was not considered complete by the engraver. The scroll ornamentation at the corners was amplified, and the shading on the head and neck was improved, and from the finished die a new transfer-roll impression was taken from which plates 3 and 4 were made. This, in brief, is the theory advanced by Major Evans to account for the two types of this design. It satisfactorily accounts for the existence of the two types and at the same time offers the only plausible solution to an otherwise unaccountable mystery.

Some writers, the late M. Moens among them, have endeavored to prove that plates 3 and 4 were made before plates 1 and 2, the chief grounds for this argument being a theory that the flaw on die A was simply due to a damaged die. But apart from the fact that it is an impossibility for a damage of this character to have occurred on the die (it must have been caused on the transfer-roll) these writers seem to have overlooked the other and very important points of difference between the two types, and especially the fact that Die B is the more finished product and therefore obviously the later of the two. Not only is it the more finished product of the two but to an unprejudiced student it is as certain as anything philatelic can be that Die B was produced from Die A by a renovation and embellishment of that die. We have no reason to imagine that any considerable space of time elapsed between the making of the four plates and they were probably all in use much about the same time. Directly the transfer-roll impression resulting in the first type had been taken from the die there was nothing to hinder the engraver completing his task at once so that possibly only a few days elapsed between the use of the two transfer-rolls.

The stamps upon each of these four plates were arranged in two panes of 100 each (ten horizontal rows of ten) placed side by side with a space of about a quarter of an inch separating them. Although there were 800 impressions from the two transfer rolls in all to complete the four plates only one stamp shows a double transfer. This is all the more remarkable considering the number of double transfer varieties found on the plates of the 2c and 20c values. This double transfer occurs on #40 on the right pane of plate 3. It is not at all distinct and shows chiefly in the word POSTAGE.

Most of the stamps from plates 1 and 2 show a tiny line projecting from the center of the scroll in the top right corner, there being a fine horizontal line attached to the top of this projecting one. Between most of the stamps on the left pane of plate 1 tiny dots are shown in the horizontal rows. These are evidently plate dots so placed to assist in obtaining proper alignment in applying the impressions from the transfer-roll. The dot could not have been on the transfer roll itself for its relative position with the design varies in different parts of the rows though the dots are always in line with one another horizontally. Quite a number of similar dots may be traced on the right pane of the same plate but they are not shown on any of the others. Certain stamps, especially on the left pane of plate 2, show what may be best termed "short transfers" i. e. part of the curved frame line at the top of the design failed to print. These are, however, varieties of little philatelic interest.

On plates 1 and 2 the letters No of "No. 1" and "No. 2" are under the fifth stamp from the right on the left pane, and under the fifth stamp from the left on the right pane. On plate 3 "No" is under the fifth stamp from the left on both panes; while on plate 4 it is under the space between the fifth and sixth stamps on the left pane, and under the fifth stamp from the right on the right pane.

The plates as used at first, only bore the plate numbers. Of sheets in this state plates 1, 2, and 4 are known and though plate 3 was probably also printed from before the imprint was added we have no proof of its existence at present.

The second state showed the addition of the manufacturers' imprint consisting of the inscription "**Archer & Daly, Bank Note Engravers, Richmond, Va.**" in italics with capital initials. The full imprint is only found on plates 1 and 2 and in both instances it precedes the plate number on the left pane and follows it on the right pane. It seems highly probable that plates 3 and 4 also bore the entire imprint at one time for later stages certainly provide evidence of erasure.

The third stage was, apparently, due to the retirement of Mr. Daly from the firm. Plates 1 and 3 are known with the words "& Daly" removed from the imprint and showing a space between "Archer" and "Bank". On plate 2 these words were not erased but were obliterated by having a number of fine horizontal lines drawn through them. Plate 4 is not known



in this state but there is no reason why it should not exist. Whether the firm was entirely controlled by Archer at this period is not known but it is interesting to note that some of the paper currency issued by the Confederacy during the early months of 1864 bears the legend "Engraved by Archer & Halpin, Richmond, Va." in small capitals.

The fourth and last stage, so far as the Richmond printers were concerned, shows the words "Archer & Daly" and the "s" of "Engravers" removed so that the inscription reads "Bank Note Engraver, Richmond, Va". So far only plate 4 has been found in this state.

The color of this 10 cents stamp varies enormously all sorts of shades of blue being found such as pale, milky, dull, bright and dark as well as a pronounced greenish blue which also exists in pale and deep tints. Whether the different colors mark distinctive periods in the many printings which must have been made is open to doubt. At any rate the evidence of dated copies seems to prove that all sorts of tints were in concurrent use so that several distinct shades may be found dated within a few days of each other and the same shades may also be found with dates of widely differing periods.

(To be continued.)

## THE LINE ENGRAVED STAMPS OF BELGIUM.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

(Continued.)

I have also found the following varieties of recutting of the outer frame lines of the 20 centimes.

1—The top outer frame line has been recut for its entire length extending  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. beyond the right outer frame line, which has also been recut for its entire length, extending  $\frac{1}{4}$  mm. beyond the bottom outer frame line, the bottom and top inner lines have been recut, the latter extending  $\frac{1}{4}$  mm. beyond the design at right, an inner frame line has been added at right from the third tongue of flame to the bottom.

2—The top outer frame line recut from above E of POSTES to the right, extending  $\frac{1}{4}$  mm. beyond right outer frame line, which has been recut for its entire length extending 1 mm. beyond the bottom outer frame line, which is also recut for its entire length. Inner frame lines have been added at both left and right, bottom inner line recut for 3 mm. at right, lower left corner of impression almost blank.

3—The left outer frame line recut for its entire length extending  $\frac{1}{4}$  mm. beyond the bottom outer frame line, top outer frame line recut from above E of POSTES to right outer frame line. Inner frame lines have been added at both left and right, top inner line recut from above S of POSTES to right.

4—The top outer frame line recut for its entire length extending  $\frac{1}{4}$  mm. beyond right outer frame line, which has been recut downward for 4 mm. Inner frame line added at right, bottom inner line recut for its entire length, top inner line recut for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. at right corner.

5—The top outer frame line recut for its entire length showing double for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. at right end, left and right outer frame lines recut for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. from top downward.

6—The top outer frame line recut from above T of POSTES to right showing double for 2 mm. above S of POSTES, left and right outer frame lines recut for their entire length, the latter extending  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. beyond bottom outer frame line. Inner frame lines added at both right and left, the latter extending  $\frac{1}{4}$  mm. beyond bottom inner line.

2. None of the dies on "specimen" envelopes can have existed prior to April 22, 1890 because the Post Office did not change the quotation of sizes by numbers into letters indicating size and quality of paper until Postmaster-General Wanamaker issued his advertisement for bids dated as above April 22, 1890.

If any collector is so fortunate as to find additional data he is earnestly requested to communicate with the writer.

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)



The 2 Cents Red.

The 10 cents, being the value in greatest demand, was certainly issued first though it is probable the 2c and 20c of the same engraved series appeared soon afterwards. We have little to guide us in fixing even an approximate date of issue for these two values. The earliest date I have seen on a 2c is August 7th, 1863 but it must have been issued some time before that. A Postmaster's Report dated December, 1863, gives the following details regarding the stamps supplied to postmasters between July 1st, 1862, and June 30th, 1863:—

No. of 2c stamps.....	557,200	value \$	11,144.00
No. of 5c stamps.....	37,953,977	value \$	1,897,698.85
No. of 10c stamps.....	10,417,700	value \$	1,041,770.00
No. of 20c stamps.....	95,100	value \$	19,020.00

As no 20c stamps had been in use previous to the issue of the engraved variety the above must refer to the engraved labels and we thus know they were in use at least as early as June, 1863. The 2c stamps may refer to the old lithographed variety or the new engraved one. Probably it covered supplies of both for it is generally believed the engraved 2c was issued at least as early as the 20c.

The design of both values is certainly superior to that of any of the 10c varieties. According to the statement made by Colonel Offutt, previously quoted, the dies for these two values were engraved by Mr. Halpin. I have already remarked on the improbability of Mr. Archer having had so little to do with the engraving of the dies and I note in Gibbons' catalogue that the engraving of both the 2c and 20c are assigned to Archer. On what information this statement is based I do not know but if the facts narrated by Mr. Corwin are correct it would seem that Mr. Archer certainly engraved part of these two dies if not the whole of them.

The 2 cents value shows a full-faced portrait of Andrew Jackson in an upright oval frame on a background of vertical and horizontal lines. Above the portrait is POSTAGE and below is TWO CENTS both inscriptions be-

ing in uncolored capitals on a solid ground. In each of the four corners are ornate tablets the upper ones bearing the numeral "2" and the lower ones the letters "C" at left and "S" at right respectively. These letters, of course, stand for Confederate States, and form the only inscription referring to the country of issue. At the sides are elaborately designed scrolls and the whole design is on a ground of vertical lines the projections of which serve as a frame. There is sufficient similarity between the portrait on this stamp and that on the 2c United States stamp of 1863 to point to the probability of both having been inspired from the same photograph or painting.

This value was printed from a large plate of 200 impressions divided into two panes of 100 each (ten horizontal rows of ten) placed side by side. Evidently this value had no marginal inscription of any kind—at any rate the sheets I have seen were entirely devoid of imprint and none has been recorded so far as I can discover. The sheets of this denomination are interesting as showing quite a large number of double and defective transfers. On the left pane Nos. 1, 3, 8, 41, 57, 63, 64, and 93 are from a defective transfer showing the outer line of the lower shield containing "S" entirely omitted. On the right pane No. 6 shows this variety. Nos. 4, 13, 23, 34, 43, 44, 53, 54, 55, 73, 83, and 91 are from a defective transfer in which the outer lines of the shields on the right side of the design fail to print. Double transfers affecting the lower part of the design, particularly the inscription TWO CENTS, will be found on Nos. 37, and 52 on the left pane and on Nos. 5, 7, 8, 16, 18, 36, 37, 63 and 95 on the right pane. Double transfers plainly observable in both the inscriptions POSTAGE and TWO CENTS will be found on No. 92 on the left pane and on Nos. 1, and 26 on the right pane. Nos. 97 and 98 on the left pane show a slight double transfer of the lower right lines of the shield containing "S" while on the right pane Nos. 33 and 35 show a double transfer of the upper left "2"; Nos. 38 and 39 show double transfer of "2 POSTAGE 2" at the top, this being very pronounced on No. 38; and Nos. 50 and 59 show distinct double transfers of the word POSTAGE and also of the "2" and shield in the upper left corner.

This plate was laid down so that the spaces between the vertical rows are alternately narrow and wide. This spacing is so regular that one might almost imagine the impressions were transferred in pairs but for the fact that there is a very striking discrepancy in alignment between Nos. 25 and 26 on the right pane.

The color of this denomination varies but slightly the only shades found being bright and dull.



The 20 Cents Green.

The 20c denomination, as shown by the Postmaster's Report quoted above, was certainly in use as early as June, 1863, though it does not appear to have been chronicled and illustrated in any stamp journal until May, 1864. This value is scarce in used condition and I have been unable to find any clearly dated specimens that would assist in determining its probable date of issue.

The portrait shown on this value is a three-quarter face of Washington, with head to left, within an upright oval on a ground of thick vertical and fine diagonal lines. On a small tablet at the top "20" is shown in colored numerals. On a ribbon scroll extending right across the base TWENTY appears in shaded colored capitals, while on the ends of the scroll, which curve upwards, POSTAGE is shown at the left and CENTS

at the right, both words being in small colored capitals. Following the outline of the portrait medallion we find "The Confederate" at the left, and "States of America" at the right, in old English lettering. According to a short note in the "Stamp Collector's Magazine" for October, 1867, "this stamp was prepared at the time of the raid on Baltimore, and when it was believed that Washington City had been captured by the Confederates, for which reason Washington's portrait was placed thereon."

This value was, like the 2c and 10c, printed from a large plate of 200 impressions divided into two panes of 100 each (ten horizontal rows of ten) placed side by side. Major Evans describes a strip of four from the bottom row of one of the panes showing the marginal imprint "Archer & Daly, Richmond, Va." in large Gothic letters and in the Klemann collection there is a block of eight, two rows of four each, showing a similar inscription. Mr. Melville, in his little brochure, says this imprint occurs under both panes but gives no authority for the statement. This imprint is somewhat of a mystery for though I have seen entire panes from both the left and right halves and these have ample margin at the bottom not the slightest trace of imprint is to be seen. Strips and blocks with imprint seem to be of the greatest rarity but why the imprint should have been erased is a point regarding which no information is forthcoming. The following stamps show double transfer varieties:—

#### Left pane.

No. 24.—A very distinct double transfer of the upper portion of the design showing very plainly on the numerals "20" and the side inscriptions.

No. 41.—The word TWENTY at the base is clearly doubled.

No. 65.—This shows a double transfer of the top of the design and is most apparent on the word "States".

#### Right pane.

No. 10.—This is quite a distinct double transfer of the lower portion of the design and shows most plainly on TWENTY and CENTS.

No. 15.—The word "Confederate" is slightly doubled.

No. 25.—This double transfer shows chiefly on the first three letters of TWENTY and also on CENTS.

No. 35.—This is somewhat similar to No. 24 on the left pane the numerals "20" being very plainly doubled.

No. 89.—On this stamp the inscription "States of America" is doubled as well as TWENTY and CENTS.

In laying down the plate it is evident guide lines forming rectangular spaces were drawn first of all; on the right pane these have been but slightly erased, most of the vertical lines showing in whole or part and distinct traces of the horizontal lines also being visible in many places. More attention seems to have been paid the left pane for the lines are only faintly shown in a few places.

In the Klemann collection is an entire right pane on which the upper halves of all the stamps in the top row are distinctly doubly printed. A somewhat similar variety was described in the "Monthly Journal" for July, 1893, viz:—

Our publishers send us a block of 20 cents stamps, the upper row of which shows a partly double impression, which is not very easy to account for. On the forehead of Washington the figures "20" are plainly to be seen, and the face is partly obscured by other portions of the upper part of the design of the stamp; the lower half of the complete stamp is quite clear of any second impression, so that it would seem that only the impression of the top of a row of stamps was accidentally printed upon a clean sheet of paper, or upon a sheet of stamps.

The 20 cents denomination is occasionally found cut in halves diagonally and each half used as a 10c stamp. This bisection seems to have been quite unauthorized and according to the following extract from the "Richmond Examiner" for April 20th, 1864, most of the letters so franked were returned to the senders:—



**POSTAGE STAMPS.**—From ignorance or other causes a number of letters have been put in the Post-Office boxes with halves of the twenty cent stamps attached to them for postage. These letters go to the dead-letter office. The stamps, of course, cannot be divided to represent different denominations, and the public are requested to take notice of this to save their mail matter from the dead-letter office.

The color of this denomination varies considerably from a pale yellow green to a deep, dull, almost blue green.

In the Klemann collection there is a die proof of this denomination in lake—the only proof I have seen of any of the stamps of the Confederacy.

#### **Paper.**

The paper used by Archer and Daly shows more variation than that used by any of the other printers of Confederate stamps. That used for the 5c value is always thin and hard, as has already been pointed out in dealing with that denomination; the paper used for the 2c varies in thickness but is generally soft and slightly porous, though some of the thinner paper is similar to that used for the 5c. The paper used for the TEN cents variety is usually soft while that employed for the 10c with frame is nearly always hard and fairly thick; and the 20c is invariably found on a thin hard paper. The 10c without the frame lines provides most variation. In connection with both dies a hard bond paper is the sort usually found; but quite a number of printings were made on an "India" paper, thick in substance and having a very smooth almost silky appearance. This is generally found in connection with the duller shades of blue but I have also found the milky blue stamps on this paper. Then there is a soft porous paper, somewhat like that used by Keatinge and Ball, but not so thick and whiter. This is always found in connection with milky blue shades.

(To be continued.)

### **NEW ISSUE NOTES.**

The following stamps have been issued to the Universal Postal Union under date of Dec. 12, 1916 and we print the list given in the circular through the courtesy of Mr. J. B. Leavy with his notes thereon.

**AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH:** Postage stamps of  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny, 1 penny, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 pence, 1 shilling, 2, 5, 10 shillings and 1 pound sterling, bearing the overprint "N. W. PACIFIC ISLANDS" (these values, in use in the German possessions in Oceania occupied by the Australian troops, are distributed at the special request of the Office of the aforesaid Confederation);

#### **FRENCH COLONIES:**

- (a) **French Oceanica:** Postage stamps of 10 on 15 centimes;
- (b) **Indo-China:** Postage stamp of 5+5 centimes of the Red Cross;
- (c) **Oubangui-Chari-Tchad:** Postage stamp of 10+5 centimes of the Red Cross;

#### **GREAT BRITAIN:**

- (a) **Falkland Islands:** Stamped envelope of 1 penny;
- (b) **Hong Kong:** Postage stamp of 5 dollars, printed on green paper;
- (c) **Nyassaland:** Stamped envelope of 1 penny;
- (d) **St. Christopher:** Postage stamp of  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny bearing the overprint "War Tax";
- (e) **Virgin Islands:** Postage stamps of 1 penny and 3 pence bearing the overprint "War Stamp";

**NORWAY:** Postage stamp of 2 krona and postage due stamp of 15 ore (these values were issued in 1914);

**SWITZERLAND:** Postage stamp of 80 centimes destined to replace that of 70 centimes (the latter, still in use, shall continue valid until the new are placed on sale);

**TURKEY:** Postage stamps or newspaper stamps of 5 paras (13 values), 10

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#### IX.—THE KEATINGE & BALL STAMPS.

Some time in 1864 the printing contract was awarded to Messrs. Keatinge and Ball, of Columbia, South Carolina, and the Archer and Daly plates were handed to that firm. Colonel Offutt states that the contract was given to Keatinge and Ball because Archer and Daly "failed to comply with the terms of their contract". This, however, is hardly correct or fair to the Richmond firm. The real reason for the change of printers seems to have been the fact that Richmond was almost daily expected to be besieged by the forces of General Grant and it was therefore considered wiser to make arrangements to get the stamps printed elsewhere to prevent the source of supply being, perhaps, abruptly terminated.

Evidently all the printing plates were sent to Columbia i. e. the electrotyped 5c plates, and the engraved 2c, 10c and 20c plates. We know that all four plates of the 10c were used by Keatinge and Ball as well as the 20c one but it is not known if the 2c and 5c plates were ever put to press by this firm. If they were used it does not appear to be known in what way the impressions differ from those of the previous printers. As all four plates of the 10c value were used we have two dies in the Columbia printings corresponding in every way to the similar varieties of the Richmond stamps. The new printers added their imprint to these plates though the words "Bank Note Engravers" of the old inscription were retained. The revised and amended imprints were "KEATINGE & BALL, Bank Note Engravers, COLUMBIA, S. C.", the additions being in italic capital letters. The impressions are coarser than those produced by Archer and Daly, this being partly due to the fact that the plates were becoming worn and partly to inferior workmanship. The paper is always soft and porous and frequently of a yellowish tinge while the color of the stamps is always deep and shows but slight variation. Possibly the plates, or some of them, were used by Keatinge and Ball before the new imprint was added. At any rate there is a right hand pane of plate 4 in the Klemann collection which is from the fourth (Archer & Daly) state and yet it is on the thick soft paper characteristic of the Columbia printings and also in the dark blue shade which is typical of the Keatinge and Ball productions. This 10c Columbia stamp is much scarcer used than unused and I have found no dated cancellations by means of which even an approximate date of issue might be fixed.

The 20c plate was also used by Keatinge and Ball. This shows no imprint but the stamps can always be distinguished from the Archer and Daly printings by the paper which is thick, soft and porous. Usually this value is found in deep shades almost approaching blue-green.

It has been frequently stated that "thick brown gum" is a distinguishing feature of the Keatinge and Ball stamps. Though most of the Columbia printings are certainly favored with a thick brown mucilage this is no sure test for many of the Archer and Daly 10c stamps are also found with very thick gum of such a deep tint of brown that the paper is frequently colored right through with it.

All the plates were destroyed in the fire which devastated Columbia when General Sherman and his troops occupied the town on February 17th, 1865, but there must have been large remainders of the 10c stamps in other places judging by the comparative ease with which entire sheets of this value can still be procured.



### X.—THE UNISSUED 1c STAMP.

In a previous chapter dealing with the 5c stamps manufactured by De La Rue and Co., of London, England, I have shown that this firm also produced a plate for a 1c value and printed a quantity of stamps from it some of which reached the Confederacy in safety. But this denomination was never placed in postal use as has been shown by an emphatic statement made by Colonel Offutt. The reason given for the fact that it was never used is that a change in the postal rates made this low denomination unnecessary. The design shows a portrait of John C. Calhoun, with head to right on a horizontally linked circle. Above, in thin white capitals on a ground of solid color, is the name CONFEDERATE STATES, while on a similar tablet at the base the value, ONE CENT, is shown. The spandrels are filled with similar ornaments to those shown on the 5c value. This stamp was printed in orange.

Writing in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for March, 1874, Mr. C. H. Coster gives a detailed account of three distinct stages of the plate for this 1c stamp which, like the 5c, was printed in sheets of 100. But these differences seem to be due to nothing more important than variation in printing. Mr. Melville states that proofs of this value and the 5c in black are included in the Tapling Collection in the British Museum.

Although a fairly large number of these 1c stamps reached the Confederacy the variety was of some rarity prior to 1871 when large quantities came on the market. Writing in the *Stamp-Collector's Guide* in 1873 "W. A. K." gives an interesting account of a find of these stamps which I cannot do better than reproduce in full:—

In January, 1871, we received four hundred of the stamps, in sheets, among a quantity of other Confederate stamps, from a young man named Lucas, at Charleston, South Carolina. We were surprised thereat, never before having met with over half a dozen copies, and, supposing from Mr. Offutt's statements that very few were printed, and none distributed to post-offices, we at once put forth efforts to secure whatever more of the stamps there were to be had, and also information concerning them. From Lucas we could obtain nothing satisfactory, but later a young man named Dodge opened a correspondence with us, sold us several thousand of the 1c stamps, and promised to call at our office in New York at an early day, and give us some facts concerning the stamps. He visited us in June, and the story he tells we have no reason to doubt. He is a cripple, had been South for his health, and seemed a reliable young man. We were convinced the stamps were genuine originals from the fact that he had a limited quantity, which cost him nothing, and which he sold at any price, and that he was not posted as to the values of various stamps. His story was that when the Federal troops entered the city of Charleston they ransacked the post-office, and threw the stamps into the streets, where they were picked up by whoever wished them. The stamps he had were thus preserved, and he obtained them from a lady resident of the city who gave them to him. He gave us the lady's name, Miss A. D. Robinson, and upon our writing to her, she confirmed the story of Mr. Dodge. The public now has an explanation of the sudden appearance on the market of the Confederate "Ones". We believe there are about 30,000 in the hands of various parties.

**XI.—VARIETIES ON LAID PAPER.**

All the stamps of the Confederate States are normally upon wove paper though, as already shown, this varies considerably in texture and quality, as owing to the difficulty of procuring supplies the printers had to use whatever paper was available. Specimens of the 2c, TEN cents, and 10c of the Archer and Daly stamps have been reported on laid paper and in referring to these varieties Major Evans doubts "that it is really a laid paper" but is "inclined to think that the laid appearance is due to something in the printing." Of recent years many stamps of all sorts of countries have been recorded on apparently laid paper the laid lines of which we know are purely accidental being simply caused by the pressure of the "blanket" during the process of printing. Such stamps as the United States 1c of 1902 and 2c of 1910 have been seen with very distinct "laid" lines though we have been positively assured that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has never used laid paper in the production of postage stamps. The 10c of the Archer and Daly stamps, in Die A, is still listed in Gibbons' catalogue on laid paper but these laid lines may be found just as plainly on Die B of the same series. I have examined these varieties with some care and I must say that I concur with Major Evans' opinion that the paper is not a true laid. The laid lines show fairly plainly in some parts of the sheets of the stamps printed on hard bond paper and it seems very evident they are due to some vagary of printing or gumming or, possibly, the lines may have been impressed in the paper pulp during the drying process. But whatever the cause it would appear to be purely accidental and these laid paper varieties are, therefore, of very slight philatelic interest.

Major Evans records the 10c engraved stamp die B (he does not state whether it is a Richmond or Columbia production) on a grey-brown paper, and as he has an official circular printed on precisely the same sort of paper this variety would appear to be a bona-fide one of certainly much more importance than the so-called laid papers.

(To be continued.)

## **ODD CANCELLATIONS FOUND ON THE UNITED STATES ISSUE OF 1869.**

**VAN DYK MACBRIDE.**

The study of cancellations on the various issues of our postage stamps threatens to become a very popular one, and already we find collectors of all degrees industriously seeking the elusive "odd cancellation." A few years ago some of us who had found the pleasure in studying the early issues of United States postage stamps very great, came to realize that it was impossible to neglect the various cancellations found—that these obliterating marks and their accompanying postmarks were of the greatest importance in the general study of the issue or stamps in hand. Often a postmark or cancellation would help determine the date of the earliest use of the stamp, or the rates charged to various points; sometimes they assisted in deciding points of the greatest importance relating to the very manufacture of the stamp itself, or the plate from which it came. And then we found that certain towns or cities would use certain colors of ink to denote the year of use, the destination of the letter, or some other particular purpose. When we came to railroad, steamship and other postmarks that were distinctly interesting and of value to the intelligent study of the issue in question, we kept them,—and looked for more. It is now a recognized fact, that ten men are specializing in United States stamps, where there was one five years ago, and each addition to the ranks, means one more seeker after cancellations. Thus cancellations have attained a recognized value, which is evidenced almost daily by the prices they are bringing at auction and private sale. A dealer would as quickly omit reference to a type variety today, as he would to an unusual cancellation on the item he was offering for sale, and the catalog value of the stamp merely serves as the foundation for his asking price for such a piece.

Another evidence of the growing interest in the subject is the number



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### XII.—THE PERFORATED STAMPS.

The 5c blue, 5c green, and 10c blue stamps lithographed by Hoyer and Ludwig are known rouletted and though there is no doubt this was entirely unofficial the varieties are not without interest. The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* in referring to these varieties so long ago as 1874 says, "Undoubtedly genuine specimens exist and probably owe their origin to the enterprise of some postmaster, who thus separated them for his own convenience, as was the case in several French towns during the late war with Germany."

The 2c, 10c (both dies) and 20c stamps of the engraved series and the 5c De La Rue type, printed by Archer and Daly, have been recorded with a perforation gauging  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and there is some question as to the official character of this perforation. Major Evans published the following notes by Mr. Coster with regard to these varieties, viz:—

In the early part of the late war Mr. Offutt (the Assistant Postmaster-General) ordered from Messrs. De La Rue & Co. a perforating machine, and on its arrival in Richmond he applied it to a few sheets of each value for the purpose of seeing "how it worked". Although the department never formally adopted this improvement, a few specimens of the stamps so manipulated appear to have passed through the post-office and thence to the albums of collectors. All the stamps perforated by Mr. Offutt were on the scale of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  holes per two centimeters.

Writing some years afterwards, Mr. Corwin said:—

Colonel Offutt stated to me that a few sheets of each value were perforated as a trial, but that the machine, which worked by hand, performed its service so slowly and indifferently that its actual service was never undertaken. The sheets that were thus experimented upon were placed in a large frame and hung up on the wall of his office. They were there when the office was vacated, prior to the removal of the effects south, but what became of them afterwards cannot be ascertained. There were quite a number of the 10 cents blue perforated, however, and sent to the heads of the various departments, by which they were doubtless distributed among friends as curiosities, and so a few came to be used.

From the above history it would appear that the perforated stamps were never intended to be issued though apparently a considerable number of the 10c got into circulation, for this value is not particularly scarce used or unused. It is possible some sheets were sent to certain post-offices and placed on sale in the usual way. In the Klemann collection is a pair of this value, die B, cancelled with a circular postmark containing the following details in five straight lines—"PAID—LIVERPOOL—P. S. PACKET—1 AP 64—GA". The first letter of the last line is not clear and I am, therefore, not certain that it is a G. Perforated copies of the 2c and 20c are of the greatest rarity and it is probable none of these were ever in circulation. In fact these two values are so rare that Major Evans could only trace the existence of a single specimen of the 2c and a badly damaged specimen of the 20c. Of the typographed 5c not a single copy is now known to exist.

Forged perforations on the 10c, both dies, and especially on the Keatinge and Ball productions, are frequently met with. The only genuine one gauges  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and is distinctly "rough" while the forgeries gauge  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , 12, or 13. The unissued 1c is known with perforation of the latter gauge and this must be a very old counterfeit for it was first recorded in the 'seventies, and by no less an authority than the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton.

The 20c of the engraved series has been reported rouletted in a similar manner to the lithographed stamps of the first issue but whether this is entirely bogus or an unofficial variety made when the stamps were current I cannot say.

### XIII.—CANCELLATIONS.

The cancellations found on the stamps of the Confederate States form an interesting study in themselves. The form most generally met with throughout the entire series is a single line circular stamp, averaging about 32mm. in diameter, with the name of the town curved around the top and the name of the state placed at the base. In the centre is the date: usually the name of the month first in one line, then the day, and on a third line the year. Unfortunately in the vast majority of cases the third line is generally omitted or when present so often shows only the numerals "186" making the cancellation valueless so far as determining dates of issue are concerned. Occasionally the circle is quite small and sometimes part of the date is written in in pen and ink. The mark used by Savannah, Ga., invariably has the word "Paid" at the base either in capitals (PAID) or in lower-case with a capital letter (Paid). A similar form was sometimes used at Athens, Ga., but this is rarely found on the stamps the cancellation being, as a rule, one of the bar type. In the vast majority of cases this type is struck in black ink but it is also found in blue, red, green and violet, though the three latter colors are exceedingly rare.

The following is a list of some of the town names found with this type of cancellation:—

Abingdon, Va.	Greenville, Ten.	Petersburg, Va.
Albany, Ga.	Goldsborough, Miss.	Pittsylvania CH, Va.
Athens, Ga.	Griffin, Ga.	Pollaro, Ala.
Atlanta, Ga.	Hardeeville, S. C.	Port Gitson, Miss.
Charleston, S. C.	Harrisonburg, Va.	Quincy, Flor.
Charlotte, N. C.	Jackson, Miss.	Richmond, Va.
Chattanooga, Ten.	Kingston, Ga.	Rogersville, Ten.
Christiansburg, Va.	Kinston, N. C.	Sandersville, Ga.
Clemmons ville, N. C.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Sparta, Ga.
Columbus, Ga.	Lenoir, N. C.	Staunton, Va.
Dalton, Ga.	Lynchburg, Va.	Suffolk, Va.
Danville, Va.	Marietta, Geo.	Tupelo, Miss.
Darien, Ga.	Martinsville, Va.	Union Springs, Ala.
Emory, Va.	Milledgeville, Ga.	Warrington, Geo.
Farmville, Va.	Montgomery, Ala.	Warrington, Fla.
Forsyth, Geo.	Monticello, Ga.	Wilmington, N. C.
Gainesville, Ga.	Morgantown, N. C.	Wilson, N. C.
Gaston, N. C.		

Another type, somewhat generally used, though only at certain towns consists of two concentric circles having the name of town and state between the rings, and the date in the centre. This has a diameter of 25mm. The only towns I have noted with this type are:—

Athens, Ten.	Charlottesville, Va.	Newberry S. H., S. C.
Augusta, Ga.	Knoxville, Ten.	Shreveport, La.
Carsen, S. C.	Macon, Ga.	Spartanburg, S. C.
Charleston, N. C.	Mobile, Ala.	

This mark is found in black, blue and red, the latter being exceptionally rare.

A circular cancellation composed of nine parallel bars of unequal length was very generally used at Athens, Ga. Other types of this cancellation were used at Chapelhill, N. C. and Howardsville, Va.

A grid cancellation was sometimes used at Raleigh, N. C., but this seems quite scarce.

Abingdon, Va. used a cancellation composed of eight thick lines arranged in the form of a star; Tuscaloosa, Ala. also used a star-shaped cancellation, this having a circle in the centre from which eight rays project.

A number of diamond-shaped dots bunched together in the form of a circle was the cancellation frequently used at Canton, Miss., while at Charlottesville, Va., a circular mark consisting of four concentric rings, with a diameter of 18mm. was sometimes used.

A rare type of cancellation consists simply of the name JACKSON in large capital letters 7mm. high.

Pen and ink cancellations are very common and these range from a mere stroke to the name of the town and date written in full.

Section 5 of the "New Postage Acts" reproduced in full in my introductory notes refers to the "Conveyance of mail matter by Express and other Chartered Companies". In this it is expressly stipulated that any of these companies conveying mail matter were to cancel the stamps. The only Company in the Confederacy coming within the regulations of this Act was the Southern Express Company, which had offices in various towns. The cancellation used by this concern consisted of two large concentric circles, about 32mm. in diameter, containing between the rings the name "SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO." at the top and the name of the town at the base. These cancellations are rare and the only ones I have seen emanate from Savannah, Ga. and Macon, Ga. respectively. The former is struck in bright carmine and the latter in green.

Railroad cancellations are of considerable interest and, apparently, of considerable rarity also. The only ones I have noted are in two types. The first of these is a small circle, 25mm. in diameter and the other is a flat oval measuring 35mm. by 25mm. In the first type I have seen two varieties inscribed "BRISTOL—V & T. R. R." and "AETON (?) VA. C. R. R." respectively. The lettering of the oval mark is very indistinct and I have been unable to decipher the name at top but the letters at base appear to be "N & C. R. R."

On many letters, although these are not strictly speaking cancellations, an oval mark will be found inscribed "Prisoner's letter" with the word "Examined" below, and then the name of the town at which such examination took place.

#### XIV.—COUNTERFEITS.

A rather dangerous counterfeit of the 5c Hoyer and Ludwig stamp may be found occasionally, printed in green, blue or red. In the latter color, of course, the genuine stamp had no existence. This counterfeit is a fairly close copy of the original type but it is too well done and is a marked improvement on anything Hoyer and Ludwig ever turned out. Counterfeits of the 2c and 10c lithographed stamps are also known but these are too crude to deceive any but the veriest tyro.

A very dangerous forgery of the De La Rue 5c is known and this was carefully printed in sheets of 100 like the originals. In color it is a greenish blue, the letters are too thin, and the paper is coarser than any ever used by the London firm. Unless, however, seen in large blocks the counterfeit would be very apt to deceive even an experienced collector.

The only counterfeit of the Archer and Daly stamps I have seen is one of the 10c but this is poorly lithographed and its status is quite obvious.

In the "Stamp Collector's Magazine" for December, 1866, a counterfeit of the unissued 1c is described as follows:—

A well-executed forgery of the rare one-cent Confederate States stamp is now being offered to collectors. It may be readily detected on comparison with the smaller 5c blue (head of Davis), the upper marginal inscription and framework being precisely the same in genuine specimens of each value. Without comparison a forged 1 cent can be discovered by the crowding of the letters in CONFEDERATE by which the letter D is compressed, or, as printers would say, "condensed".

(To be continued.)

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#### XV.—BOGUS STAMPS.

In the 'sixties and 'seventies, when philately was in its early youth, smart individuals with a "philanthropic" endeavor to increase the then small number of existing varieties of stamps, and incidentally of enriching their "unselfish" selves, went to all sorts of trouble in making bogus stamps. These were generally bolstered up with more or less plausible stories and frequently they were accepted as genuine varieties for some time before their true nature was discovered. Naturally, as Confederate stamps were then of the greatest popularity, the fakers "got busy" and produced a number of varieties which, though absolutely bogus and devoid of the slightest philatelic importance, nevertheless form an interesting addition to a specialized collection of these stamps.



One of the earliest, if not the earliest, of these bogus varieties was an adaptation of the typographed 5c De La Rue stamp into a 10 cents value. This label was very crudely lithographed in sheets of seventy (7 rows of 10), the stone evidently being full of flaws and defects. The early printings of this "bogey" were in blue, ultramarine, or violet blue. There is an entire sheet in the latter shade in the Klemann collection on the back of which is an advertisement of a book store at Atlanta, Ga., containing the following statement:—

This sheet of stamps is presented by the Old Book Store. Is printed from the genuine plate captured at the fall of Atlanta—on Confederate made paper. Stamps of this kind that have passed through the mails are very rare, bringing from \$10 to \$30 each.

The enterprising bookseller was evidently drawing largely upon his imagination for specimens which "have passed through the mails" are so rare as to be unknown! This stone must have been in existence for some time for another sheet printed in carmine is on a hard paper plainly watermarked "ARCHIVE BOND 1897" in large double-lined letters and figures, so that it could not have been printed before 1897. This sheet has a manuscript endorsement on the lower margin which reads:—

Printed from the Original Plate.  
Compliments of J. Martin Hayden.  
To R. C. Cochran, Esq.

I have also seen part of a sheet printed in deep lake on a very soft porous paper.





Next in order—following the sequence in which these bogus labels were mentioned in the philatelic journals of the period—is the so-called Blockade stamp of the type of the annexed illustration. This variety was chronicled and illustrated in the "Stamp Collector's Magazine" for December 1864 with the comment that "the impression is blue on white, and it is perforated, or, as the French with much better reason, render it, *dentilated*".

Their true status was in doubt for some time but writing in the above named magazine in February, 1867, Mr. Overy Taylor gives them their quietus as follows:—

Who does not remember with what a flourish of trumpets these plaid-bordered gentry were introduced? There was a plausibility about their appearance quite taking—quite selling, we should rather say. What more probable than that the Confederate authorities should have endeavored to raise an honest dollar by conveying letters from Charleston to Europe? And there was the postmark too, not the same on all specimens, but distinctly and intelligibly CHARLESTON or WILMINGTON as the case might be. Nothing could be clearer; but, alas, for the confidence of the confident! Time has proved these ugly, interesting, blockade stamps to be naught but imposters. They are unknown at the place of their birth.

It was hazarded, but never definitely proved, that these bogus varieties were made in London.



Another bogus stamp, of the type illustrated, was first mentioned in the "Stamp Collector's Magazine" for December, 1867, as follows:—

E. F. S. sends us for inspection a new curiosity, viz.: a *soi-disant* ten-cent stamp of the Confederate States. The stamp is a copy of the well-known blue five cents, head of Jefferson Davis in circle, produced by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., altered by placing in the centre a head of Stonewall Jackson (?), whom the artist has depicted with a large beard and moustache, and a lowering countenance of the heavy German type. The value is in words beneath, TEN CENTS. This affair is lithographed on thin plain paper: imperforate, and unwatermarked, and is said to have been "prepared" by Messrs. Hoffman (Hoyer) & Ludwig, of Richmond, C. S. A.

Following this note a number of different stories were published by interested parties explaining the existence of the variety and endeavoring to prove its authenticity. Unfortunately for its bona-fides its many supporters each had a different tale to tell, all varying in such important details as number issued and even its place of origin. However, in the early months of 1868, Colonel Offutt, who was certainly in a position to know,

stated positively that no such label was ever issued as a genuine Confederate stamp. It is known printed in carmine and gold.



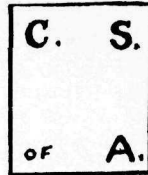
Still another variety seems to have aroused suspicion at its birth and, seemingly, was never taken seriously. I cannot do better than quote from the "Stamp Collector's Magazine" for May, 1874, viz.:—

"The Philatelist" for April contains an engraving of a design said to have been prepared for issue in 1861, consisting of a flag composed of three transverse and one upright band, with a circlet of stars in the latter, in an oval; C. S. OF A. POSTAGE above, in colored letters, on an arched label; TEN CENTS below, in white letters; numerals in upper corners; the whole forming, with the connecting ornaments, an upright rectangle. "When the plate was ready" says the correspondent, "and a few stamps had been printed, the flag was changed to stars and bars, and, as a matter of course, the type was not issued". The idea is an ingenious one, and might well serve to "float" a less plausible stamp, but we decline to believe in it. All the circumstances connected with the Confederate official issues were detailed by the Confederate deputy-postmaster in these pages in 1867. He speaks of the difficulty of finding engravers and tools, and he speaks of the issue of the known stamps, but he does not enter into the charming episode of the abortive design. The stamp sent to our contemporary is "one of a few found amongst a lot of old papers in a box saved from the great fire which burned all the postage stamp plates, when Richmond was evacuated in 1865". Was the box opened after the fire to ascertain whether its contents were uninjured?—or was it put aside without further ado, and not touched until, by a providential hazard, "a Richmond correspondent" was led to examine it nine years afterwards? Would any stamp-collector like to secure a specimen, "one of the few" thus discovered? No doubt, for a mere trifle—say a dozen guineas—his wish can be gratified. Seriously, we trust no one will be "taken in" by this abominable hoax; and we hasten to acquit our contemporary from the barest suspicion of a share in it. Probably, indeed, as an experienced philatelist, he had his doubts about it, for he abstains from advancing any opinion on the stamp. He simply tells the tale as it was told to him—quoting verbatim from the Richmond correspondent's letter—and inserting the engraving in order that, in the interests of philately, investigation might be made into the matter.

In addition to the above, bogus labels purporting to be local or "postmaster's" stamps for Charleston, S. C., and Richmond are known. The appended illustrations give an excellent idea of the designs of these.



The Charleston label, showing a picture of Fort Sumter, was made by an enterprising American dealer while the Buck's Richmond Express stamp appears to have originated in London. Mr. Overy Taylor, writing in the magazine to which I have already made many references above, says "Room was made for them in the albums of Lallier and Moens, and for a time people trusted in them. Now they receive no more honor than they deserve to have as cheats".



We now come to an interesting variety which may possibly have been a bona-fide issue, this taking the form of an overprint on certain values of the 1851 issue of the United States which were current when the Confederacy came into being. The first mention of this overprint appears in the "Stamp Collector's Magazine" for October, 1870, viz.:—

An American correspondent sends us a stamp which he informs us he received, together with a number of Confederate locals, from an uncle in Mobile, and which has certainly never yet been noticed;—what its real value may be we hardly like to say. It is an ordinary ten-cent stamp of the 1851 issue for the United States, with the surcharge "C. S. of A." in black, as on the annexed diagram. Now, the addition of these letters is just such a device as a postmaster might, in an emergency, hit upon. It is a bold and simple expedient and so far there are considerable probabilities in its favor. Moreover, the surcharged inscription, whilst fully indicating the change of government, is by no means conspicuous; indeed, so little is it visible, that not perceiving it at first, ourselves, we were half inclined to believe our correspondent an ignoramus, who looked on a 10 cent stamp as a rarity; and it was only on further and closer examination that we did justice to his observing eye. Even, however, assuming the stamp to be a genuine variety, which is more than we should like to positively assert, we dread the effect of giving it publicity, for nothing is easier than to fabricate copies by the aid of a simple hand-press, we therefore deem it right to caution our readers against accepting any *soi-disant* varieties, which do not come from unquestionable sources.

This is the only reference I can trace to a surcharged 10c stamp but in the "Philatelic Californian" for August, 1894, Mr. Blythe Henderson gives a detailed description of six specimens of the 3c United States of 1861 with this overprint. All are used and one is said to have been on an original cover bearing every appearance of genuineness. One of these stamps was in the de Coppet collection and was sold at auction in New York in 1893 for \$25.00. Of the others one was said to belong to the late Mr. H. J. Crocker, five were in the possession of Mr. Louis Warren of Berkeley, Calif. and one Mr. Henderson possessed himself. So far as the cancellations could be deciphered these stamps were used at different towns—Athens, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and Knoxville, Tenn.—and between the months of February and May, 1861. With regard to the specimens possessed by Mr. Warren it is stated these were sent him by an aunt who lived in South Carolina during and after the war.

Whether these stamps represent a genuine provisional issue for the Confederacy or not is a matter regarding which it would be interesting to obtain definite information.

(To be continued.)

- 1913, 1c scarlet & black, 2c blue & black, 3c orange & black, 5c scarlet & black, 10c deep blue & black, 20c deep orange & black.

### Egypt.

- 1866, 5pa. slate green, 10pa. brown, 20pa. blue, 2pi. yellow, 5pi. rose, 10pi. slate blue, 1pi. rose lilac.  
 1867, 5pa. orange, three types, 10pa. lilac, three types, 10pa. violet, 20pa. blue green, 20pa. yellow green, 1pi. rose red, two types, 2pi. blue, three types, 5pi. brown, two types.  
 1872-75, 5pa. brown, 5pa. brown, 5 reversed, 10pa. lilac, 20pa. gray blue, 1pi. vermilion, 1pi. rose red, 2pi. yellow, 2½pi. dull violet, 5pi. green.  
 1879, 5pa. on 2½pi. dull violet, 5pa. on 2½pi. dull violet, inverted, 10pa. on 2½pi. dull violet, 10pa. on 2½pi. dull violet, inverted.  
 1879-82, 5pa. brown, 5pa. chocolate, 10pa. violet, 10pa. lilac rose, used, 10pa. gray, 20pa. ultramarine, 1pi. rose, 2pi. orange yellow, 2pi. yellow, 5pi. green.  
 1884, 20pa. on 5pi. green, 10pa. green, 20pa. rose, 1pi. dull gray blue, 1pi. ultramarine, 1pi. light ultramarine, 5pi. gray, 5pi. deep gray.  
 1888, 1m brown, 2m green, 2m yellow green, 5m carmine, 5m deep carmine.  
 1889-93, 3m maroon, 3m orange, 3m orange yellow, 2pi. orange brown, 10pi. purple, 10pi. violet, 10pi. deep violet.  
 1907, 4m brown red, 4m brown vermilion.  
 1914, 1m olive brown, 2m deep green, 3m orange, 4m red, 5m dark carmine, 10m dark blue, 20m olive, 50m violet, 100m black, 200m plum.  
 1915, 2m on 3m orange.

(To be continued.)

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

### A HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued.)

### CHECK LIST.

1861. **Lithographed by Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va. in sheets of 200. Thick soft paper. Imperforate.**  
 5 cents. pale green, green, dull green, deep green, olive green, deep olive green, etc.  
 (a) Rouletted unofficially.  
 10 cents. gray blue, pale blue, blue, dark blue, bright blue.  
 (a) Rouletted unofficially.  
 1862. **Lithographed by Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va. in sheets of 200. Thick soft paper. Imperforate.**  
 2 cents. pale green, green, dull green.  
 5 cents. pale blue, gray blue, blue, dull blue, deep blue, bright blue.  
 (a) Rouletted unofficially.  
 10 cents. pale rose, rose, rose-red, deep rose-red.  
 (a) Thinner hard paper.  
 1862. **Engraved and Typographed by De La Rue & Co., London, in sheets of 100. Thin hard paper with glazed surface. Imperforate.**  
 5 cents. pale blue, blue, dull blue.



1862. Printed by J. T. Paterson & Co., Augusta, Ga.
- A.—Lithographed in sheets of 100. Soft porous paper. Imperforate.  
10 cents. grey blue, blue, dull blue, deep blue, deep bright blue.
- B.—Typographed in sheets of 100. Soft porous paper, Imperforate.  
5 cents. pale blue, blue, dull blue, deep blue, deep bright blue.  
(a) Very thin paper.
1863. Typographed by Archer & Daly, Richmond, Va. in sheets of 100. Hard Bond Paper. Imperforate.  
5 cents. blue, dull blue, deep blue.  
(a) Perforated 12½.
1863. Engraved and recess-printed by Archer & Daly, Richmond, Va. in sheets of 100 (?). Imperforate.
- A.—Thin hard paper.  
TEN cents. milky blue.  
10 cents, with frame lines, Die A. pale blue, blue, greenish blue.
- B.—Soft paper of medium thickness.  
TEN cents. milky blue, deep milky blue.
1863. Engraved and recess-printed by Archer & Daly, Richmond, Va. in sheets of 200. Imperforate.
- A.—Thin hard paper.  
2 cents. deep red.  
10 cents. Die A. grey blue, pale blue, blue, deep blue, dull blue, bright blue, deep bright blue, greenish blue, deep greenish blue.  
10 cents. Die B.—pale milky blue, milky blue, blue, deep blue, deep dull blue, deep bright blue, greenish blue, deep greenish blue.  
20 cents. yellow green, deep yellow green, deep green, blue green.  
(a) Double impression of top half of stamp.  
(b) Bi-sected, and half used as 10c.  
(c) Perforated 12½.
- B.—Soft paper of medium thickness.  
2 cents. pale red, dull red, deep red.  
(a) Perforated 12½.  
10 cents, die A., blue.  
10 cents, die B, milky blue, bright blue.
- C.—India paper.  
10 cents, die A., pale blue, milky blue, blue, dull blue, deep blue.  
(a) Perforated 12½.  
10 cents, die B., milky blue, blue, dull blue, greenish blue.  
(a) Perforated 12½.
1864. Recess-printed by Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C. from the Archer & Daly plates in sheets of 200. Soft porous paper. Imperforate.  
10 cents, die A, blue, deep blue, deep dull blue, indigo.  
10 cents, die B, blue, deep blue, deep dull blue, indigo.  
20 cents. dull green, deep green, blue green.
- Prepared for use and not issued. Printed by De La Rue & Co., London, in sheets of 100. Thin hard paper. Imperforate.  
1 cent. orange.

THE END.