

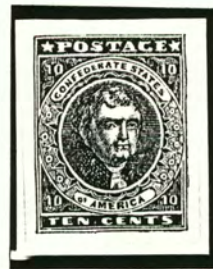
"PROOFS" OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF CONFEDERATE STAMPS.  
MANY USED TO PRODUCE FORGERIES



P.A.F. (6) (1)



(2) P.A.F. TYPE 5



(2)



(3) SIMILAR TO TYPE 1



P.A.F. TYPE 5 (6)

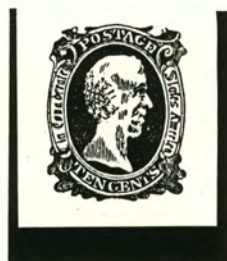


P.A.F. TYPE 1 (8)



P.A.F. TYPE 1 (11)

ILLUSTRATIONS IN CATALOGUES: GIBBONS' 1888 - MORRIS' 1892



P.A.F. (5) (9)



P.A.F. (6) (11)



(13) SIMILAR TO P.A.F. TYPE 1

GIBBONS' CATALOGUE 1888



P.A.F. (6) (6)



P.A.F. (6) (6)



P.A.F. (5) (9)



HALF COPY P.A.F. (6) (10)



P.A.F. (6) (14)

NOT G. J. MORRIS 1892 - NOT MORRIS 1892

ALL STAMPS  
 C. W. WALKER  
 NOV. 7, 1914

Original Order

8/13/98



"PROOFS" OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF CONFEDERATE STAMPS.  
MANY USED TO PRODUCE FORGERIES



P.A.F. (6) (1)



P.A.F. TYPE 5 (2)



(2)



SIMILAR TO TYPE 1 (3)



P.A.F. TYPE 5 (6)



P.A.F. TYPE 1 (8)



P.A.F. TYPE 1 (14)

ILLUSTRATIONS IN CATALOGUES: GIBBONS' 1888 - MORRIS' 1892.



P.A.F. (6) (9)



P.A.F. (6) (11)



SIMILAR TO P.A.F. TYPE 1 (13)

GIBBONS' CATALOGUE, 1888



P.A.F. (6) (6)



P.A.F. (6) (6)



P.A.F. (6) (9)



HALF-TONE P.A.F. (6) (11)



P.A.F. (6) (14)

NOT GIBBONS' 1888 - NOT MORRIS' 1892

ALL ON PAGE:  
("HISLOP" COLLECTION)  
C. W. WALKER 10 EACH  
NOV. 7, 1974



THE "SPRINGFIELD" CONFEDERATE "FACSIMILES"

100 sets in sheets \$12.50

**LOOK!**  
**SOMETHING NEVER BEFORE OFFERED!**

A Complete Collection of  
: : Confederate States of America : :  
REPRINTS



*12 different Major Varieties; exactly as illustrated.*

This magnificent collection contains one each of the twelve different major varieties of the Confederate general issues. A collection so fine, and perfect in every detail, that anyone would be proud to display, whether a beginner, or advanced collector. This collection was produced, at a huge expense, from facsimile die plates; sanctioned by the U. S. Treasury Department, Division of Secret Service; in order to place before the collectors a complete collection of these desirable stamps, which would be otherwise unobtainable.

This set of reprints is not to be confused with any similar offering ever made by us, or any other company, for it is positively different and

**THE MOST SENSATIONAL OFFER EVER MADE**

.....for it is offered to the public at such a reasonable price that everyone will desire a set of singles, and blocks of four, for his collection.

The original complete set of the Confederacy would cost hundreds of dollars, and there are only three varieties which are priced reasonable enough for the average collector to purchase. This set, when compared with the originals is practically identical, yet it may be purchased for only 25c.

Send for your set today, and display it to the envy of your friends!

**THIS SET OF REPRINTS WILL ATTRACT MORE ATTENTION THAN ANY OTHER GROUP OF STAMPS IN YOUR ALBUM!**

PRICES: Complete set of singles, 12 varieties as illustrated, 25c.

Same set in blocks of four, only \$1.00

SPECIAL: Set of blocks, and singles, only \$1.10!

**Tatham Stamp & Coin Co.**

**West Springfield, Mass.**

*TATHAM STAMP & COIN CO.'S FIRST ADVERTISEMENT  
APPEARED LATE IN 1934 - (SEE "GEOANE'S COLUMN" P.96.)*

*STAMPS MOUNTED ON THE NEXT PAGE WERE PROBABLY  
RECEIVED BY P.H. WARD IN RESPONSE TO THIS AD.*

TNW



THE "SPRINGFIELD" CONFEDERATE "FACSIMILIES"

**LOOK!**  
**SOMETHING NEVER BEFORE OFFERED!**  
A Complete Collection of  
: **Confederate States of America** :  
FACSIMILIES



*12 different Major Varieties; exactly as illustrated.*

This magnificent collection contains one each of the twelve different major varieties of the Confederate general issues. A collection so fine, and perfect in every detail, that anyone would be proud to display, whether a beginner or advanced collector. This collection was produced, at a huge expense, from facsimile die plates, in order to place before the collectors a complete collection of these desirable stamps, which would be otherwise unobtainable.

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**SPECIAL OFFER**

If you like this set, we can supply you with SETS in PAIRS, BLOCKS of FOUR, and ENTIRE SHEETS at the following prices, which are for complete sets of 12 different.

PAIRS  
\$ .50

BLOCKS of 4  
\$1.00

SHEETS of 25  
\$5.00

**AVALON STAMP CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

(403)

CIRCULAR ENCLOSED IN ENVELOPE - SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

NOTE THAT THEY WERE MADE IN SHEETS OF 25

PHW



THE "SPRINGFIELD" CONFEDERATE "FACSIMILES"

## SPECIAL OFFER

CONTAINS A COMPLETE FACSIMILE COLLECTION OF  
THE TWELVE MAJOR VARIETIES OF THE

**Confederate States of America**

➡ (READ THE STORY ENCLOSED) ➡

**Special Offer No. SO-5**

**Net Price 25¢**

AVALON STAMP CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

➡ THIS SUPER-SPECIAL IS PART OF THE APPROVAL CONSIGNMENT ENCLOSED, AND MUST BE RETURNED OR PAID FOR.

ENVELOPE CONTAINING CIRCULAR (SEE NEXT PAGE) AND THE 12 STAMPS BELOW.

1935?



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12

AN EARLY OFFERING - SET OF ONLY 12 STAMPS  
(LOCKS #7 - 5¢ RICHMOND PRINT AND #12, 10¢, IV, II,  
BOTH WERE SUPPLIED IN LATER SETS)

EACH HAS ON BACK: "FACSIMILE" IN VIOLET.  
EXCEPT #14, WHICH IS IN BLACK AND ON WHITE PAPER.

PAGE: PHW



## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

A brief historical and philatelic research on the general issues of the Confederacy, containing facsimile reproductions of the fourteen stamps in color.



"The Siege of Fort Sumter"

(Courtesy Harper & Bros., from "Adventures of America, 1857-1900" by Kluwenhoven)

Seized by the Confederacy, April 12-13, 1861,  
this marked the beginning of the Civil War.

## Tasco EDUCATIONAL BOOKLETS ON UNITED STATES STAMPS

Copyright 1941 by H. E. MacIntosh

### The Postage Stamps of the Confederate States of America



THE FIRST FLAG  
OF THE CONFEDERACY AND  
PRESIDENT—JEFFERSON DAVIS.

#### The Civil War

The people of the North and South did not want war but because President Abraham Lincoln was determined that the Union be kept together, uprisings were frequent and on April 12, 1861, the Confederates fired upon and seized the garrison at Fort Sumter, S. C. and the war began.

The war lasted for four years and turned the country into a turmoil. Loss of life and property was terrific; disease and starvation took a heavy toll on both sides. A country that had been built up from almost nothing to one of the most prosperous nations of the world was almost destroyed by its own people.

More than 2200 battles and over 6800 engagements were fought. Victories were won by both sides, but finally, because of lack of sufficient man-power and supplies, General Robert E. Lee was forced to surrender to the Union General, Ulysses S. Grant, on April 9, 1865. The United States of America again became a true Union.



THE CIVIL WAR FLAG  
OF THE UNION AND  
PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN



SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT—APPOMATTOX, APRIL 9, 1865.



### The Postal Service of the Confederacy

One of the first important departments set up under the Confederacy was a postal service. Imagine Postmaster-General John H. Reagan's task to set up a mail service for a newly-formed territory of more than 700,000 square miles, overrun with enemies and with a large portion of the recipients of mail in the army and ever on the move. Considering this huge undertaking, he was most successful and served through the entire four years of the war. The production of postage stamps takes time, and for several months in the South postage was paid in cash at the Post Office and marked on the letter in various forms, by the Postmaster, indicating that postage had been paid, as in earlier days of postal history.



THE CONFEDERATE  
POSTMASTER—GENERAL  
JOHN H. REAGAN

### The Postage Stamps of the Confederacy

With all of the large engraving firms in the North and few printers in the South capable of manufacturing postage stamps, it was not until the middle of October, 1861, that the first regular stamps made their appearance.

The postage rates established were five cents for letters and two cents for drop letters, newspapers and circulars. Thus the stamps issued were in denominations of 2c, 5c, and 10c for double weight letters. The 20c stamp was issued mainly to be used as currency due to the shortage of 50c notes, the lowest denomination of money used by the Confederacy.



#### The Issue of 1861—Five Cents, Green

This stamp portraying Jefferson Davis was lithographed by Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va. It was printed in several shades from light green to olive green in sheets of 200 stamps on soft, porous paper and issued imperforate. This was the first postage stamp bearing the portrait of a living American and was issued in October, 1861. The denomination of five cents was to prepay the single letter rate.

#### The Issue of 1861-1862—Ten Cents, Blue

This stamp portraying Thomas Jefferson was lithographed by two companies, Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, and J. T. Paterson & Co. of Columbia, S. C. and Augusta, Ga. Both companies printed sheets of 200 stamps, in blue ink, on soft, porous paper, and issued them imperforate. The Hoyer printings are generally clear and distinct in a uniform shade of dark blue. The Paterson impressions are somewhat coarser with a large variation of shades from light-milky blue to indigo.

The distinguishing mark on the Paterson prints that does not occur on the Hoyer stamps, is the appearance of a small verticle dash of color in the white area of the outer circle around the portrait, just below the bottom point of the upper left triangle bearing the numeral "10". The Hoyer stamps were first issued in November, 1861, and the Paterson stamps in July, 1862. The denomination of ten cents was for payment of double-weight letters.



#### The Issue of 1862—Two Cents, Green

Portraying Andrew Jackson, this stamp was also lithographed by Hoyer and Ludwig. The printing was in several shades varying from yellow green to dark green in sheets of 200 stamps on soft, porous paper and was issued imperforate in March, 1862. The denomination of two cents was used for drop letters and circulars. Genuine used copies of this issue are quite scarce, especially on cover. Strips of five on cover are more common in comparison to singles on cover, as they were sometimes used to pay the letter rate, which was increased from five to ten cents on July 1, 1862.



#### The Issue of 1862—Five Cents, Blue

With the issue of the two-cent denomination in 1862, the color of the five-cent, 1861 issue was changed to blue. This was lithographed by Hoyer and Ludwig with a new stone and with one of the stones used for the green stamps.

The printing in several shades from light milky-blue to dark blue was made in sheets of 200 stamps on soft, porous paper and issued imperforate.

Used copies are scarcer than unused as the issue was shortened by the increase in the letter rate to ten cents on July 1, 1862, and quantities of the unused stamps were left in the hands of the postmasters.



#### The Issue of 1862—Ten Cents, Rose

This stamp also was changed in color in 1862 and was lithographed in rose by Hoyer and Ludwig with one of the stones used for the blue ten-cent stamp of the 1861-62 issue. As this stamp is very scarce, little is known about it. Supposedly printed in sheets of 200 as the blue color, it exists in shades from pale rose to carmine rose and was issued imperforate on soft, porous paper in March, 1862.



#### The Issue of 1862—London Printing— Five Cents, Blue

In 1862 contacts that had been made with printers in England finally produced results and this stamp portraying Jefferson Davis was typographed by Thomas De LaRue & Company of London, England. Quantities of the stamps were sent into the Confederacy by blockade runners with plates for further printings. The London printing of this stamp is finely executed, the impression clear and with no variation in shade. The printing in light blue in sheets of 400 stamps was on a fine grade of hard paper and issued imperforate. The exact date of issue is not known. This stamp is quite common and complete panes are not scarce, there having been large quantities of these stamps remaining in post offices at the end of the war.



The numbers used in this booklet are Scott's Catalogue Numbers





**The Issue of 1862—Richmond Printing—  
Five Cents, Blue**

This stamp was typographed in Richmond, Va., by the firm of Archer & Daly, from electrotype plates made by De LaRue & Company of London. The design is the same as the London printing but lacks the fine workmanship. The impressions are coarse and there is a wide variation of shades from light blue to very deep blue. Printed in sheets of 400 stamps on a coarse grade of paper varying in thickness, they were issued imperforate. Remnants at the end of the war were large and the stamps are therefore quite common.



**The Issue of 1863—Two Cents, Brown Red**

This stamp portraying Andrew Jackson was intaglio printed by Archer and Daly from a steel plate made by transferring from a line engraving. Printed in two shades, brown red and pale red brown in sheets of 200 stamps on soft, porous paper it was issued imperforate in May, 1863, to prepay the drop letter and circular rate. It is very scarce in used condition. Strips of five were used to prepay the ten-cent letter rate. Unused copies are not scarce as there were many remnants at the end of the war.



**The Issue of 1863—"Ten Cents", Blue**

This stamp portrays Jefferson Davis and was taken from a bust by Volk, the denomination being spelled out, "T.E.N.". It was printed by Archer and Daly from a copper plate made by transferring from a line engraving. The printing in two distinct shades, milky-blue and a dull grayish blue, was made in sheets of 200 stamps on soft porous paper and issued imperforate in April, 1863. This stamp is very scarce, both in used and unused condition, as the plate became damaged and badly worn.



**The Issue of 1863—Frame Line—  
"10 Cents", Blue**

This stamp is similar to the preceding issue except that the portrait of Jefferson Davis has been changed, the denomination expressed in numerals, "10 Cents", and a rectangular frame-line added. Line-engraved and printed from a copper plate by Archer and Daly, in several shades from light milky-blue to dark blue, this stamp is the rarest of all Confederate general issues, both in used and unused condition. The frame-line which occurs on this stamp was ruled on the plate to help keep the transfer roll straight. Printed in sheets of 100 stamps on soft porous paper it was issued imperforate in April, 1863. Copies of this stamp showing complete frame-lines on all four sides are extremely rare. Copies generally show only a portion of the frame-line on one or more sides.

**The Issue of 1863-64—"10 Cents", Blue**

The design of this stamp is identical to the "frame-line" variety with the frame-line removed. Printed from two steel plates made by transferring John Archer's line engraving used for the "frame-line" type, this is the commonest of all the Confederate general issues. It was printed by Archer and Daly of Richmond, and later by Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S.C., in sheets of 200 stamps in several shades from milky-blue to dark blue on a medium-hard paper of varying thickness and was issued imperforate. Because of the similarity of this common stamp to the scarce frame-line variety, it is sometimes manipulated by fraudulent persons by adding pen-ruled frame-lines and passing it for the genuine frame-line variety.



**The Issue of 1863-64—"Filled Corners"  
"10 Cents", Blue**

This stamp is also similar to the "frame-line" variety but it is an altogether different line-engraving made by Frederick Halpin of Archer and Daly & Company. The major difference between the Archer engraving and Halpin's engraving is in the scroll work at the corners. With Archer's type the little balls of the scroll are cut over a white area, while in Halpin's type they are cut over a heavily shaded area.

This stamp was also printed from a steel plate by Archer and Daly, and later by Keatinge and Ball, in sheets of 200 stamps in practically all of the same shades of the Archer type on medium-hard paper of varying thickness and was issued imperforate. This stamp ranks with the Archer type as the commonest of the Confederate issues.



**THE ARCHER TYPE**



**OPEN CORNERS**

**THE HALPIN TYPE**



**FILLED CORNERS**

**The Issue of 1863—Twenty Cents, Green**

Portraying George Washington, this stamp is the highest denomination of the series. The printing was by Archer and Daly from a line-engraved steel plate in a large range of shades from yellow green to dark green in sheets of 200 stamps on both thin hard and thick soft paper and was issued imperforate in June, 1863. As there was little use for the stamp for postage purposes, genuine used copies are very scarce. Unused copies are quite common, as this denomination was used extensively as currency. Copies were sometimes used, bisected diagonally or horizontally to pay the ten cent rate of postage.



**The Issue of 1862—One Cent, Orange**

While this stamp was never used, it has always been classed as a regular issue as the stamps were printed and delivered. The portrait is of John C. Calhoun, typographed by Thomas De LaRue & Company of London and sent into Confederate States by blockade runners with quantities of the five-cent stamps. Printed in orange shades in sheets of 400 stamps on a fine grade of hard paper and delivered to the Confederacy imperforate, they were never placed in use as there was no one-cent rate.





### Civil War Patriotic Covers

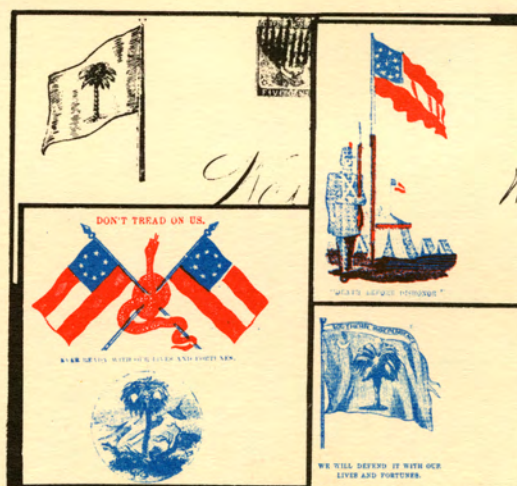
As early as 1860 envelopes appeared in both the North and the South bearing various inscriptions, rhymes and designs illustrating public sentiment for and against such problems as slavery, war and secession. These envelopes, called "Patriotic Covers", became increasingly popular as the war progressed and the many gay-colored designs and bitter caricatures helped to incite hysteria throughout the war.

Today more than 11,000 different types of patriotic covers are known. Few of these covers, properly used, are common, as the paper used during the Civil War was of poor quality and many covers were destroyed. In unused condition, however, it is easy to form a collection at little expense. A collection of patriotic covers speaks for itself; little has to be added to show the development of the war.

Used in the Confederacy as well as in the Union, these envelopes illustrate Army and Navy officers, battle scenes, camp scenes, flags, shields, regiments, State seals, gunboats, forts, cannons, hospitals and almost anything else imaginable related to the war.



A FEW DESIGNS OF UNION PATRIOTIC COVERS



A FEW DESIGNS OF CONFEDERATE PATRIOTIC COVERS



The Seal of the Confederacy

### Conclusion

We hope this small booklet on the stamps of the Confederate States of America will help collectors to better understand these issues and therefore add to the advancement of philately.

As many of the stamps of the Confederacy are very scarce and therefore unobtainable by the majority of collectors, these issues have been reproduced in facsimile form as near to the originals as possible. These facsimile stamps are included as facsimiles only and in good faith. Each is clearly marked "Facsimile" on the back in order that unscrupulous persons will never be able to offer them as originals.





THE GENERAL ISSUES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES





COLOR VARIETIES OF THE GENERAL ISSUES