

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CONFEDERATE STAMP ALLIANCE

No. 20—Nov., 1948

The Confederate Bulletin*

*Being a Leaflet issued, as Occasion warrants, in the Interest of Collectors and Students of the Postal Issues of the Confederate States of America,
by August Dietz, Sr., 109 E. Cary St., Richmond 19, Va.*

[*The ornate text letter in which the name of this BULLETIN is set stems back to the War Between the States. The Editor bought this font of type at the sale of a printery in Richmond that had operated during 1861-1865.]

Hail to Our New Officers!

The recent election of Officers of the Confederate Stamp Alliance resulted as follows:

Col. A. Earl Weatherly, President; Irving Park Manor, Greensboro, N. C.

Col. August Dietz, Sr., General Vice-President, 109 E. Cary St., Richmond 19, Va.

Col. T. W. Crigler, Secretary-Treasurer, Macon, Mississippi.

Col. Marye Yeamans Dabney, M. D., Southern Vice-President, 3206 Cliff Road, Birmingham 5, Alabama.

Col. Earl B. Antrim, Trans-Mississippi Vice-President, 319 Holly St., Nampa, Idaho.

Col. Van Dyk MacBride, Northern Vice-President, 744 Broad St., Newark 2, N. J.

THE BULLETIN offers congratulations and best wishes for a successful administration!

Thanks! Merci! Gracias! Dank!

Well, the C. S. A. Colonels (and that includes our lady members) have succeeded in "putting over" another great and unsuspected surprise on Col. Haydn Myer and your humble Editor. It happened at the Southern Supper in the Jefferson Hotel in Richmond. Properly phrased and signed "commissions" were given the two Colonels, promoting them to the rank of General! "And on top o' that," as Andy says, each was presented with the "wherewithal" to acquire a long-sought Confederate cover, that will complete their historical collections. Neither of us "brass hats" can find language to express our appreciation and gratitude. We might say, that it has been good to have lived in the same world with such men and women. . .

Don't Fall Down on Col. Crigler!

Speaking at our Southern Supper, Col. Crigler urged that each member secure the application of one collector of Confederates. He has set the goal for 1949: "Double the Membership!" It can be done. And when it is done the C. S. A. will be enabled to offer its membership a number of additional services.

C. S. A. Colonels Meet in Richmond

Merely for the sake of keeping the record for posterity (Col. Crigler has made a full report in his fine "Letter" to our members), THE BULLETIN takes note of the annual C. S. A. meet in the erstwhile Capital of the Confederacy, October 22-24, 1948. From all reports the event was a success.

While we sorely missed Colonels Deats, Brooks, Meyer, Wulfekuhler, Kuegle, Cole, Boschen, and many others, who had planned to attend, the program was carried out as scheduled. The Exhibit was an exceptionally large and fine one. It consisted of Confederate material exclusively and comprised out-of-town showings only. Col. (Miss) Laura Virginia Hale (Front Royal, Va.) exhibited a recently found Confederate Valentine, accompanied by appertaining documents and correspondence, that made this frame the *pièce de résistance*. Cols. MacBride, Antrim, Weatherly, Yeckel and Heathcote had remarkable showings.

Great credit is due Messrs. Howard, Gibbon, Walker and Day, of the local Stamp Club, for their painstaking mounting of the exhibits and the use of the Club's frames, than which none more practical have been devised and employed in any show. Though not members of our Alliance, the Richmond Club volunteered to take charge of the Big Show, and acquitted themselves admirably. We are deeply grateful to these men.

The event closed with a sight-seeing tour to Colonial Williamsburg where an elegant luncheon was served at the Lodge. So, "*Auf Wiedersehen!*"

Ever Consider This Advantage?

"You'll not find a counterfeit in a C. S. A. member's collection." And why? Simply because he has material offered, that seems questionable, examined before signing the check. This service is free to our members (with only the postage and registration to be paid) and in many instances has saved the buyer ten times the amount of his annual dues. Of course, there will always be the fellow who bites at a "bargain" and then chortles over his business acumen . . . until some C. S. A. man pronounces the "rarity" a fake. Don't you think it wise to join us and be protected? Write Col. Crigler for an application.

AN ADDENDA
TO THE
Dietz Confederate States Catalog
PUBLISHED BY
THE DIETZ PRESS, RICHMOND, VA.

CREDITS

* We are grateful to the following contributors to this Addenda: Cols. Earl Antrim and Dr. G. G. Frazier.

Confederate Packet Covers

NOTE

The prices set on these objects in the first instalment of "Confederate Packet Covers" has aroused considerable discussion. To quote Col. Antrim: "I consider a hand-stamp worth more than the printed envelope, as the former with the proper Confederate franking indicates that it was used during the Confederacy, while a printed envelope with a Confederate stamp does not necessarily prove Packet use, but perhaps just an arbitrary use of the envelope for correspondence over land routes. There are numerous examples to support this theory." Col. Antrim further suggests: "I still believe it would be nearer a correct evaluation to price this material from \$35.00 for the simple handstamp to \$150.00 when used on Provisionals."

In leaving this question open for settlement by the specialists in this field, the Addenda will omit prices for the present.—EDITOR.



Mary E. Keene

Red oval, 54x31mm. W. R. Richardson, Master. Operated up the Mississippi River. Hidden out in Yazoo River and destroyed in 1863 to avoid capture. (Klein No. 343.)

"U. S. MAIL PACKET,"
Steamer

LIZZIE SIMMONS,
GEO. H. KIRK, CAPT.,
Lizzie Simmons

Blue, in four straight lines, 33x17mm. Operated on the Ouchita River. Converted from a river steamer to a warship in February 1862; burned in the Arkansas River in 1863 to avoid capture. Advertised as a "Confederate Mail Boat." Geo. H. Kirk, Captain, (Klein No. 315.)



Louis D'Or

Blue oval, 50x26mm. Operated up the Mississippi River, connecting with the *Drew Drop* at Vicksburg. Advertised as a "Confederate States Mail Boat." Cheney Johnson, Master. (Klein No. 319a.)

MARY T

Mary T

Red straight line, 50x8mm. Operated up the Mississippi River. Advertised in the *Daily Picayune* as a "Confederate States Mail Boat." (Klein No. 346.)



M. Relf

Red oval, 46x22mm. Operated up the Mississippi River. (Klein No. 371.)



Sallie Robinson

Red oval, 53x35mm. Operated up the Mississippi River. Master's name blocked out. (Klein No. 501.)



Steamer Vicksburg

Seven-star patriotic flag, red, white and blue. R. Holmes, Master. Operated between New Orleans and Vicksburg. (Illustrated in Section "Patriotics" *Dietz Catalog and Hand-Book*, page 183.)



P. C. Wallis

Black double-line oval, 47x22mm. Operated up the Alabama River. (Klein No. 424.)



Texas

Green oval, 48x33mm. Operated up the Red River. (Klein No. 551.)

The New Orleans, Monroe and Trenton

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET

J. F. PARGOUD,
W. TOBIN, Commander

J. F. Pargoud

Picture of steamboat in lilac-rose over entire front of envelope. Four typeset lines printed in blue. J. B. Tobin, Commander. Operated up the Ouchita River. Sunk in the Yazoo River to prevent capture by Federal forces. (Klein No. 275.)

Also black circle, 38mm. Advertised as a "Confederate Mail Boat." (Klein No. 276.)

Postmasters' Provisionals

Milledgeville, Ga.



TYPE II

Type II 5c. black, white

100.000

Handstamped Paid

Benton, Ala.



5c. mutilated handstamp "3," black

5.00

Cross Keys, Ala.



5c. handstamps, blue

10.00

Straight-Line Postmark

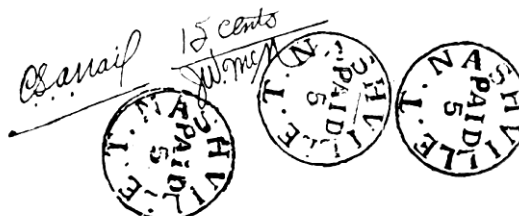
Bath Alum, (Va.)

Bath Alum

April 24, 1863

Best Wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year!—THE STAFF.

Delete from the Catalog



Turn to your CONFEDERATE BULLETIN No. 10, page 4, and to the *Confederate Catalog and Hand-Book-1945*, page 231 (Addenda): Delete the entry Nashville, Tenn. thrice handstamped in blue with the Provisional marking and initialed "J. W. MCN" as well as manuscript "C. S. A. Mail 15 cents." This as well as similar covers with single stampings of the identical type, plus "peculiar" unrelated markings, have led to the conclusion that all items with this 7/8-inch diameter marking are fakes. The diameter of the genuine is considerably greater. The "manufacturer" of this counterfeit evidently made his photographic reproduction (and a zinc etching) direct from the illustration on page 102 of our Catalog and Hand-Book—practically same size!

Another Way of Economising



Col. Harry C. Flierl recently submitted a cover with the diminutive "Spartanburg, S. C.—5" marking in black, here illustrated exact size. It's a pretty safe guess that this is another of the Lilliputian Handstamped Provisionals of the "Nashville, T." class, and from the same fake factory. As in the case of the Nashville, T., the type was copied from the reduced size illustration of the genuine in our Catalog.

Possibly this altruistic faker is specializing in "junior size" Confederate Provisionals at reduced prices, on the principle that if Uncle Sam can cut down the dimensions of our dollar bills with impunity, why not do the same thing in this field.

Williamston, S. C. Provisional

Mr. V. P. Cole of Charlotte, N. C. submits an unused cover from Williamston, S. C. with the handstamped "Paid 5," listed in the Addenda under Handstamped Provisionals. Canary envelope, stamping black.

Col. Eugene Hall Wulfekuhler III

Congratulations to Col. and Mrs. Wulfekuhler of Ottumwa, Iowa on the arrival of a son, Eugene Hall Wulfekuhler III, postmarked November 4, 1948, full margins, no thin spots or watermarks. Superb copy.

Confederate Counterfeits

A Serial of Studies by August Dietz, Sr., Editor

Copyright, 1948

THE PLATE-PRINTED STAMPS

In continuing our study of Confederate Counterfeits we come to the copper- and steel-plate stamps engraved and printed by Archer & Daly of Richmond, Virginia in 1863. Of this series the four plates of the 10 Cents (two each of Types I and II) were delivered to Keatinge & Ball of Columbia, South Carolina, in 1864, who continued to print from them to the close of the war.

In discussing the counterfeits of this series I might state that it is practically impossible to successfully imitate a plate-printed stamp by means of woodcut, lithography, or even the modern process of photo-engraving, and preserve that luster and depth of color inherent in the intaglio process. By comparison these products appear flat.

The strong temptation to the counterfeiter has ever been the rare 10-Cent stamp with the framing lines—the first plate-printed stamp of the Confederacy, issued in 1863.

THE FRAME-LINE 10 CENTS

There are no woodcut imitations of this stamp. The earlier catalogs did not illustrate the "Lines," but merely the type with the explanatory notation "with outer lines." But in time, as the relative scarcity of this "variety" came to be realized, the counterfeiters "went to work" in earnest. Some clever "artist" would select a copy of the Type I 10-Cent of 1863—identical with the Frame-Line type—and rule in the framing lines on the margins in blue ink. In a few instances they came very near matching color, but in most cases a difference is clearly perceptible. A tried test for color-matching is to examine, in bright sunlight, through a pin-hole in a visiting card, held close to stamp and eye—provided you possess a well-developed sense of the finer nuances of color. If there is a difference in tone between stamp and "lines," you will see it. If the "lines" were ruled in water-color or a soluble ink, a moistened camel's hair brush will wash away, or at least blur the faked "frames." If printing ink was used, gasoline or turpentine will sometimes perform the same service.

Another line of approach may be taken: Practically every unit on the printing plate of the Frame-Line shows some retouching or short transfer. There was no instance of either on the units of the steel-plates of Type I. Therefore look for short transfers or retouchings on the questionable specimen. If none are found you are probably admiring a clever counterfeit.

Type II of the 10c. of 1863 has been used by the counterfeiter to rule lines of framing on the margins, but this is readily detected as Type II had no framing lines. (See next column.)

WRONG TYPE AND LITHOGRAPH COUNTERFEIT



Type II—The Wrong Type.

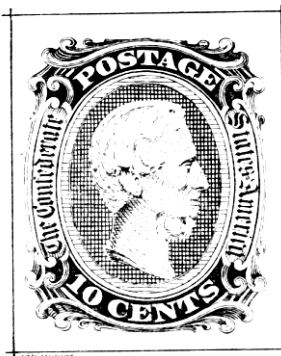
Lithographed Counterfeit.

Probably the most deceptive of the Frame-Line counterfeits is a fairly well done *lithograph* imitation of an earlier vintage. An enlarged illustration is here shown. The trained eye will detect the fraudulent stamp at once by its color, which lacks luster, as well as its crudeness of design; but to the less initiated attention is directed to the following points of identification:

C C A A S S
Cft. Gen. Cft. Gen. Cft. Gen.

Note the narrow "C" of "Confederate" minus the vertical hairline stroke. Note the "A" of "America" minus its crossbar, as well as the malformed "S" of "Cents." These are the outstanding marks, to which many more could be added.

THE SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) IMITATIONS



↑

Of all the imitations in their "set" the Frame-Line 10-Cent of the Springfield vintage is *sui generis*. Its story is well worth telling. When I made my original pattern drawing of this stamp I worked from a superb unused copy loaned by the late Gerald S. Curtis of Long Island, N. Y. I had never seen a finer piece—rich, deep color and wide margins—and "all fours showing." As a compliment to Mr. Curtis I added in microscopical lettering just below the bottom frame-line the legend: "Curtis Collection." It shows clearly on the card of my facsimiles from which the Springfield product was copied, and, by the Great Hornspoon! *they left it there!* There is no need to point out other identifying marks—just observe in the lower left corner where the framing lines cross, the Curtis inscription! The engraver failed to notice and chip off this evidence, thereby providing conclusive proof of the unauthorized appropriation of my property.

(To be Continued)

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CONFEDERATE STAMP ALLIANCE

The Confederate Bulletin*

No. 21—Mar., 1949

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Washington and Lee University

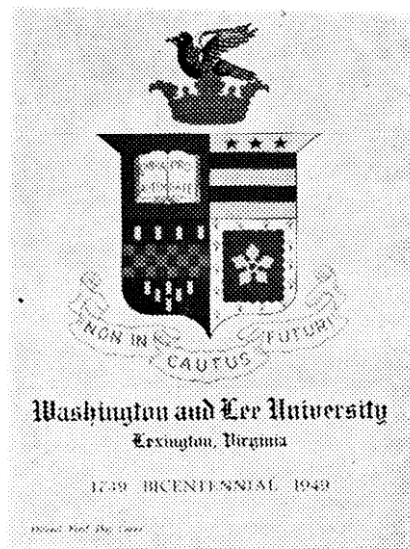
While not a Confederate item *per se*, we may be sure the commemorative marking the Bicentennial of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, on April 12th of this year, and embodying in its design the features of George Washington and Robert Edward Lee, will find an honored place in every collection of Confederates in this country.

Through the efforts of Col. Van Dyk MacBride and the courtesy of Mr. Roy J. Grimley, of Ridgewood, N. J., who submitted the accepted design for the commemorative, we are enabled to show the handsome official cachet, likewise by the same artist. Lack of space precludes a showing of the commemorative design, but our readers have seen this illustrated in the newspapers.

Col. Crigler's Monthly Letter will announce full details concerning First-Day covers.

To the venerable institution on this memorable occasion, we offer the toast:

"Virat, crescat, floreat in aeternum!"



THE OFFICIAL CACHET

The design for the First-Day cachet, by the same artist, and which is planned to be rendered in four colors and gold, is a decided success.

Pricing Handstamped Pairs

Col. Morris Everett of Chagrin Falls, Ohio advances an important subject that should have our serious attention—the Catalog pricing of Pairs.

This material has been waiting a long time for a Moses to lead it out of the wilderness—to fix its status and appraise its value.

The pricings of Pairs in our Catalog (and, incidentally no other catalog deigns to list them!) are admittedly arbitrary, but in the gathering of this material (which is still going on and will continue for some time to come) there was no precedent to guide and no statistics upon which to base fair evaluations. The method used was one of "trial-and-error" (chiefly error): The mean was pegged at five dollars, with an ascending and descending scale determined by a few rules that seemed applicable, such as the comparative size of a town in population (which would best determine relative scarcity of its "Pairs"); further consideration was given special forms or designs of the markings: where postmasters "whittled" in wood or metal some distinctive pattern for their Paid-stampings, these were thought to be more desirable than the great majority of "stock stampers" of "PAID" and "5" and "10." Pairs in color, too, when different from that of the postmark, were given a higher rating; but where a town customarily postmarked in the same color as its "Paid" this was considered no rarer than the ordinary blacks of other towns.

Such were the guiding factors in the pricings. Unfortunately, too, there was lacking an accumulation of auction returns, a break-down of which may have yielded a cross-cut of "collector-evaluation."

In view of the foregoing, and for the purpose of taking up this subject before the revision of the next edition of the Catalog takes place, the opinion and advice of our collectors of Confederate Handstamped Pairs are invited.

Earlier Date for the Frame-Line 10c.

Harmer, Rooke & Co.'s March Sale of Confederates includes a fine copy of the Frame-Line 10c. on cover clearly postmarked "Richmond, Va. Apl. 19, 1863."

Now for a still earlier date!

AN ADDENDA TO THE Dietz Confederate States Catalog

PUBLISHED BY
THE DIETZ PRESS, RICHMOND, VA.

CREDITS

We are grateful to the following contributors to the Addenda: Cols. T. J. Roberts, Van Dyk MacBride, Ben Davis Faber, Geo. S. Brooks, Wm. A. Hoge, Dr. Hans Nielson, and others

Official Envelopes

Post-Office Department
(Auditor's Office)

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, P. O. D.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FREE
B. Baker
Auditor

TYPE VI

Type VI—Commercial envelope Baker's signature	UNUSED 25.00	USED 35.00
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AUDITORS OFFICE P.O.D.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FREE
B. Baker
AUDITOR

TYPE VI

Type VI—Commercial envelope, Baker's signature	25.00	35.00
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Finance Bureau—Dead Letter Office

Confederate States of America,

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
DEAD LETTER OFFICE,
OFFICIAL BUSINESS.
FREE
H. Harrell
CHIEF OF THE FINANCE BUREAU

TYPE I

Type I—U. S. 1860—3c. red on white. Harrell's signature	50.00	40.00
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Semi-Official Envelopes

C. S. River Defence Service
(Postmarked Demopolis, Ala.)

C. S. River Defence Service.

Gun Boat Patrol
Charge Hospital Co.

TYPE I

Unused, \$10.00	Used, \$15.00
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Semi-Official Envelopes

Quartermaster's Dep't, C. S. A.



Unused, \$10.00	Used, \$15.00
-----------------	---------------

C. S. A. Head Quarters Dept. No. 1

Confederate States of America,

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPT No. 1

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

TYPE I

Unused, \$10.00	Used, \$15.00
-----------------	---------------

Confederate States of America

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 1

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

TYPE II

Unused, \$10.00	Used, \$15.00
-----------------	---------------

General Hospital C. S. A. No. 1

(Lynchburg, Va.)

Official Business,

General Hospital, C. S. A., No. 1,

Post at Lynchburg, Va.

Charge Box 25.

Unused, \$10.00	Used, \$15.00
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Navy Department

Confederate States of America,

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Unused, \$10.00	Used, \$15.00
-----------------	---------------

Headquarters Army of Mississippi—Adjutant
and Inspector General's Office

Head-Quarters Army of Mississippi,

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Unused, \$10.00	Used, \$15.00
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Head Quarters, 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac

Head Quarters, 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac.

ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Unused, \$10.00	Used, \$15.00
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Semi-Official Envelopes—*Continued*

Quartermaster's Department of Alabama

Quartermaster's Department of Alabama,
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Unused, \$10.00 Used, \$15.00

Head Quarters Dist. of Texas, New Mexico
and ArizonaHead Quarters Dist. of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona,
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Unused, \$10.00 Used, \$15.00

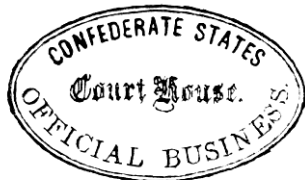
Headquarters Western Department

Headquarters Western Department,

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Unused, \$10.00 Used, \$15.00

Confederate States Court House



Unused, \$10.00 Used, \$15.00

Revalued Handstamped Pairs

GEORGIA

Macon, Ga.



5c. revalued "10," handstamps, black

25.00

MISSISSIPPI

Stateland, Miss.



5c. revalued "10," handstamps, black

25.00

Due you collect Confederates? Join the C. S. A.

The Artist-Lithographer of the Mobile

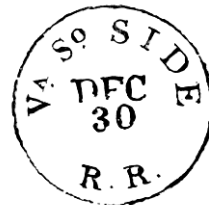
Col. Van Dyk MacBride is to be credited with the discovery of the engraver and lithographer of the Mobile, Ala. Postmaster's Provisionals. Possessing a postmarked copy of the 5c. showing part of an imprint, he was not content until he discovered the whereabouts of a known copy of an unused 2c. which, fortunately, shows the missing part of the imprint. "Putting two and five together" the complete imprint was revealed as that of "W. R. Robertson, Mobile," here illustrated in enlargement.

W. Robertson Mobile

Inasmuch as Col. MacBride plans to tell the full story in one of the weekly magazines, no further details are given here.

Confederate Status Established

In the matter of the Virginia South Side Railroad marking, submitted by Col. R. J. Reid of Durham, N. C. some time ago, about which there was some question as to its Confederate status, research has established the fact that it was in operation during the war. It was that part of the present Norfolk and Western Railroad between Petersburg and Lynchburg. The marking is again illustrated and will be included in the next edition of our Catalog and Hand-Book.



Errata

Regarding the "Louisa R.R." marking, illustrated and listed as Confederate in Bulletin No. 19, investigation has disclosed that this is a pre-war marking, although this railroad operated during the war as the Virginia Central R.R. in 1850.

Archer & Daly Plate No. 4 Imprint

Mr. O. B. Hartzog of Port Arthur, Texas, submits a block-of-fourteen 10 cents Type II Archer & Daly, with complete imprint and Plate No. 4. The block shows two horizontal rows of six stamps to the right of the gutter with two vertic stamps to the left.

Harmer & Rooke Sale of Fine Confederates

Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc., 560 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y. is offering at auction, March 22-23, one of the finest collections of Confederates to appear on the market in a long time. Described as "From a Famous Old-Time Collection," the material is of wide range with most objects superb. Our members should write for a catalog at once.

Confederate Counterfeits

A Serial of Studies by August Dietz, Sr., Editor

Copyright, 1948

THE "TEN" CENTS

In earlier years the ten cents stamp with its value spelt out was the irresistible lure to the counterfeiter. It was the great favorite of collectors—scarce, classic in design, and with a story behind it—all of which added to the temptation beckoning the imitator.

But it was a difficult stamp to reproduce by any of the methods at the command of those earlier geniuses bent on their nefarious activities. The soft tones of this beautiful engraving, the lines nearly "melting into each other," baffled the burin of the woodengraver and the engraving needle of the lithographer, and as a result there is little to record.

THE WOODCUT

Like all other stamps of the General Issue that were first illustrated in catalogs and albums, the "Ten" appeared in woodcut illustration and, like the rest, in crude execution. These engravings, as stated before, were the first to be employed in attempts to supply the market with counterfeits, and today we encounter them in many old collections of last century, but no one—save perhaps a native novice in Tannu-Touva—would fail to recognize them.



WOODCUT

THE DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS

The first dangerous counterfeit dates back to the late seventies of last century. It is a cleverly done *lithograph*, here illustrated in enlargement. Its "home town" is probably New York. The color is a fairly good imitation of the genuine. The frame work is excellently done, but the Davis bust is a caricature, and by this we can "spot it" at once. Lithography was quite an expensive process in this instance, but the best medium for the purpose known at that time. Note the portrait—the moronic expression developed by the faulty treatment of eye, nose and mouth.

The counterfeit measures 19x22mm. The dimensions of the genuine are 20x23mm. It is frequently encountered in old collections.

This counterfeit usually appears with rectangular framing lines. The liberal faker thus gave us "two-in-one" by combining "Ten" and Frame-Line. Frugal collectors were grateful.



A SCARCE CHANGELING

An interesting fake of the "Ten Cents (and one that will be found more rare than the genuine) is here recorded. It is a Type I 10 Cents of the 1863 issue in the milky blue shade. Painsstakingly the "artist" has filled in the space occupied by the figures "10" in a matching color and then carefully painted in the word "TEN." Cramped for space, he nevertheless made a fairly good job of it, and the fortunate possessor of one in his counterfeit collection can count it a gem.



THE SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) IMITATIONS

The imitation of the "Ten" in this notorious set is not very difficult to detect. The etching from which it was printed shows the Davis face pock-marked and the eye almost closed. It is, however, quickest identified by measurements. The pattern of the genuine stamp is 23x20mm; that of the imitation 22½x18½mm. The color does not approach the luster of the genuine, and the paper is wood content. Use the testing formula.

This imitation was quite extensively employed in making fake covers—a deceptive example is "postmarked" "Marian, Va.—Jul 21—Paid." The letters "MARI" are serified, while the "AN" are narrow and without serifs. There is no such place as Marian in Virginia. There is a Marion, and its canceler never carried an additional "Paid." The diameter of this fake cancellation is 30mm.

SPERATI COUNTERFEIT

It is said that an exceptionally well executed counterfeit of the "Ten"—a recess photo-engraving—is credited to one Jean de Sperati, an Italian, who became a citizen of Paris, and engaged in the "imitation" of rare stamps including several Postmasters. I have never seen a "Sperati," wherefore comment is reserved.

(To be Continued)

A Tribute to Confederates

I can find no more fitting tribute to Confederates than that expressed in a letter from my good friend H. E. Wheeler of Little Rock, Ark.:

"But the greatest appeal in the whole realm of Philately the Confederate States of America still holds the palm and I think will continue to do so. The period of tragic history, the romantic features which every soldier's letter embodies, the reach and range of the provisional issues, and the magnificent men and women that for a period of civil strife used what they could get in the way of paper and franked their letters with the issues of the Government for which they laid down their lives and fortunes, makes every stamp and every cover of priceless interest and almost sacred."

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No. 22—Sept. 1949

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Surviving Confederate Vets Honored

Some years ago our Col. Tom Parks of Jackson Heights, N. Y., moved by a fine sentiment, conceived the idea of our Alliance conferring upon the surviving Confederate Veterans the rank of Honorary Colonel in our organization. The suggestion was taken up enthusiastically by our efficient Publicity Manager, Col. Eugene Wulfekuhler, Jr. of Ottumwa, Iowa, through whose energy and generosity it was brought to full fruition. Col. (Miss) Laura Virginia Hale, of Front Royal, Va., member of the U. D. C. and historian of her local Chapter, was appealed to and supplied the roster of "The Thin Gray Line." With preparations complete, the act was staged at Lexington, on the occasion of the Bicentennial of Washington and Lee University on April twelfth.

Col. Wulfekuhler came all the way from Iowa to supervise this unique ceremony and was joined in Lexington by our President, Col. A. Earl Weatherly. They had the honor of entertaining General Moore, Commander of the United Confederate Veterans, and the General's daughter. And from the festive city, under first-day franking with the Washington and Lee commemorative stamp (designed by Col. Roy J. Grimley of Ridgewood, N. J., who was also present), went forth the commissions, strikingly typographed with General Lee's likeness in an oval, flanked by battle flags in color, and each Veteran's name engrossed in superb penmanship by Prof. Mylius of the Richmond Business College, Richmond, Va. The event was a perfect success.

Peters Collection to be Sold at Auction

The vast collection of United States and Confederate material accumulated through many years by the late Dr. Don Preston Peters (one-time President of the C. S. A.), will be disposed of in two auctions by Col. Perry W. Fuller of Baltimore, Md. The first sale will be held the latter part of November, and the second part early in 1950. Every C. S. A. member should write Col. Fuller for a catalog and take part in this rare opportunity of acquiring high-class material—some memento of our late President.

Address: Col. Perry W. Fuller, Baltimore Life Building, Baltimore 1, Md.

Reminiscences of a Veteran Collector

The enrollment of Colonel Robert Hancocks of San Leonardo, California as a member of our Alliance was a very real acquisition. The Colonel is an Old-Timer in the Confederate field. He has been deeply interested in the stamps of The Lost Cause almost as long as the Editor, though five years his junior.

The son of an eminent physician—one of the earliest pioneers in cancer research—who attended President Davis after his release from confinement in Fortress Monroe, Colonel Hancocks, as a boy in Richmond, knew the President and Mrs. Davis—met them frequently in his home and in the Davis home—was given his first Confederate stamp by Mrs. Davis (which he still treasures), and his first collection of these stamps by Governor Hoge Tyler of Virginia. His recollections of post-bellum Richmond are intensely interesting, some of which bear directly on the stamps and their printers.

The Colonel and the Editor have been in animated correspondence for some time, and from his letters I am permitted to select some unusual disclosures that will intrigue the student. Allright, Colonel Hancocks:

PASTE-UPS TO MEET PAPER SHORTAGE

"As a boy I talked with some of the men who printed the Confederate stamps, and was told that paper became so scarce that "paste-ups" were necessary. All my life I have looked to find one, and only the other day came in possession of a strip-of-three Scott's No. 210, unquestionably a paste-up, as it is the bottom strip and has below this part of the imprint:

Engravers Richmond, Va. No. 2

It reads across the paste-up."

This is interesting. While several of those Confederate printers mentioned the scarcity of paper and inks, Frank Baptist, who had charge of the work at Archer & Daly's, never told the Editor of this procedure.

(Continued in next Bulletin)

FLASH!

There'll be a commemorative for the U. C. V. Last Reunion.

AN ADDENDA TO THE Dietz Confederate States Catalog

PUBLISHED BY
THE DIETZ PRESS, RICHMOND, VA.

CREDITS

This issue's Addenda is devoted exclusively to the Patriotics that have accumulated since the last edition of the Catalog. Practically all of the material was submitted by Col. Van Dyk MacBride.

Confederate Patriotic Covers

(Supplemental listings to those beginning on page 138 of the 1945-Catalog. Missing Type numbers below will be allotted in the next edition.)

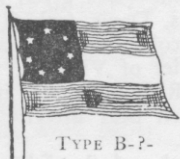
A. Flags Covering Entire Face of Envelopes.

All in Red, White and Blue.

TYPE A-1

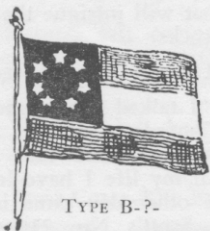
(Type A-1) a. 10 stars—1 star added center of 7-star design, and 2 stars in left corners. \$ 50.00

SEVEN STAR FLAGS



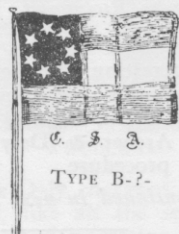
TYPE B-?-

(Type B-?) 7 sharp pointed stars in circle, flag tied to halyard on staff. (22x35mm.) \$ 15.00



TYPE B-?-

(Type B-?) 7 large stars in circle, Liberty Cap on staff. Imprint No. 2. (22x35mm.) \$ 15.00



TYPE B-?-

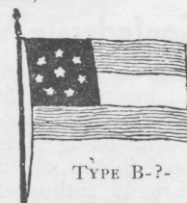
(Type B-?) 7 large stars in circle, large flag on staff. (1 1/4 x 2 in.). "C.S.A." below in red. \$ 30.00
(Note. Possible Northern manufacture, but seen with genuine Confederate use.)

EIGHT STAR FLAGS



TYPE B-?-

(Type B-?) 8 stars, 7 in circle, 1 large 6-pointed star in center. Flag with curled end, on staff, with Liberty Cap. (25x35mm.) \$ 20.00



TYPE B-?-

(Type B-?) 8 stars, 1 star added center 7-star circle. (25x35mm.) \$ 15.00

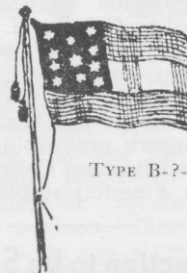
TEN STAR FLAGS



TYPE B-?-

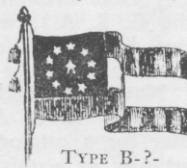
(Type B-?) 10 stars, 2 added to 8-star oval. Flag waving around staff with large Liberty Cap. (30x30mm.) \$ 30.00

ELEVEN STAR FLAGS



TYPE B-?-

(Type B-?) 11 stars, 2 vertical rows of 4, with 3 (1 large) in center row on long staff with tassels, halyard tied to staff. (17x27mm.) \$ 20.00
a Similar. With halyard loose, on short staff.



TYPE B-?-

(Type B-?) 11 stars, 10 in circle, 1 large star in center. Flag waving to right on staff with acorn top and tassels. (25x40mm.) \$ 25.00

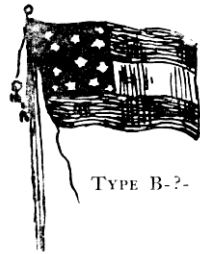
a. Similar. Flag curls at end, no tassels on staff. (25x40mm.) \$ 25.00
(Note. Heavy impressions have appearance of embossing. Seen printed in blue with red overprint.)



TYPE B-?-

Type B-?-) 11 stars, 7 in semi-circle, 3 below, 1 large in center. Flag with curled end on staff with acorn top. (27x42mm.) \$ 30.00

TWELVE STAR FLAGS



TYPE B-?-

(Type B-?-) 12 stars, 7 in circle, 1 in center, 4 in corners. Small flag waving from long staff with tassels, on loose halyard. (15x25mm.) \$ 20.00

a. Similar. With halyard end near staff.

TENTS WITH FLAGS



TYPE F-D-?

(Type F-D-?) Tent with flag, 7 stars, 6 in circle, 1 in center, waving to right, on staff over tent, with soldier in foreground. Flag in red, white and blue, tent and scene in blue. Imprint No. 19 in lower left of design. Slogan: "Camp Stephens, Griffin, Ga." in red. \$ 40.00

PORTRAITS



TYPE G-A-5

(Type G-A-5) Davis in medallion, similar design. "Jeff Davis—Our First President", under, "The Right Man in the Right Place" over, 8 stars above,

11-star Confederate flag at left, large single-star flag at right, scenic view under. (2x2 in.), black. \$ 50.00

STATE FLAGS, SEALS, ETC.

A. Mississippi.



TYPE D-Miss.-2

(Type D-Miss.-2) Bale of cotton with "Is King—Jan. 9, 1861" and eagle on large 5-pointed star, on end. Woodcut. (15x2 in.), blue. \$ 40.00

Add to Verses (page 182):

No. 42—Our flag shall proudly stream,
No. 43—Come every Texas Lady,

Add to Imprints (page 182):

No. 26—Manufactured by Lowenburg & Bro.

No. 27—Rea's Rotary Press print, New Orleans.

No. 28—Allen's Book Store, Galveston & Houston.

Correct No. 19 to read: H. P. Hill & Co. (Griffin, Ga.).

New Officers of the C. S. A.

As a result of the annual election of officers of the C. S. A. for the ensuing year, the following Colonels enter upon their duties:

President: Stanley B. Ashbrook, 33 North Fort Thomas Avenue, Fort Thomas, Ky.

Southern Vice-President: Dr. M. Y. Dabney, 3206 Cliff Road, Birmingham 5, Ala.

Northern Vice-President: Van Dyk MacBride, 744 Broad St., Newark 2, N. J.

Trans-Mississippi Vice-President: Earl B. Antrim, 319 Holly St., Nampa, Idaho.

Secretary-Treasurer: Thomas W. Crigler, Jr., Macon, Miss.

A Request

Requests for copies of THE BULLETIN should be addressed to our Secretary-Treasurer, Col. T. W. Crigler, Jr., Macon, Miss.—not to the Editor.

Applications for membership should likewise be sent direct to Col. Crigler—not to the Editor.

Material submitted for listing or examination should invariably be accompanied by return postage and registration-fee, and amount of insurance stated. Unregistered sendings at owner's risk.

Compliance with these requests will save time.

Death of Col. W. R. Hoyt, Jr.

The Editor has received a brief notice of the passing of Col. W. R. Hoyt, Jr., C. S. A., Past Southern Vice-President of our Alliance, which occurred in Atlanta in June. Col. Hoyt was a typical Southern gentleman, generous and highly esteemed by all who knew him. We shall sorely miss him. Our sympathy is extended the family.

Confederate Counterfeits

A Serial of Studies by August Dietz, Sr., Editor

Copyright, 1948

THE TWO TYPES OF THE 1863 10 CENTS

The two types of the Archer & Daly engraved and printed 10-Cent stamps are the commonest of the General Issues, and hold no temptation for the counterfeiter. Great quantities remained on hand in the postoffices at the close of the war.



WOODCUTS

As in the case of all the General Issues, the first copyings were woodcuts, intended for catalog and album illustrations. These more or less crude prints were ignored by the gentry engaged in making replicas. There was no market where the genuine stamp could be had for a few cents.

Nevertheless, the notorious S. C. Upham of Philadelphia, included these stamps among his other counterfeits of the General Issues in sheets of eight stamps, two rows of four tête-bêche, dark blue on thin white wove paper. If in doubt, use the chemical test.

THE SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) IMITATIONS

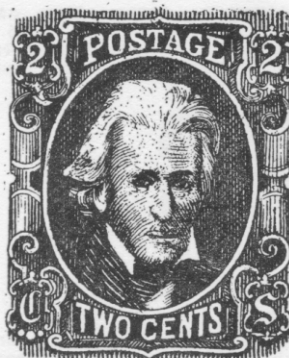
Solely to complete its set of imitations, this post-war manufacturer felt compelled to include these two types, reproduced without permission from the writer's pattern drawings. Because of their low value when genuine, plus the obvious faulty printing, no detailed description is necessary. If in doubt, use the chemical test on the paper.

THE TWO-CENT RED-BROWN



WOODCUTS

The Archer & Daly engraved and printed Two-Cent red-brown, like all the rest, was first imitated in woodcut for catalog illustrating. The engraving is very crude and readily detected. It will hardly deceive the novice. If in doubt, use the chemical test.



The first quite dangerous counterfeit of this stamp is an engraving on copper and printed in rose-pink. It is here illustrated greatly enlarged. Note the shields bearing the figure "2", but especially those below with the "C" and "S", comparing these with the genuine stamp. In the counterfeit the small shields at the top are crowned with a shamrock (or clover-leaf) in place of the single pearl in the genuine. The shields at the bottom close with three colorless pearls (left) and a lines-and-dot closer (right) instead of the stars in the genuine. The portrait of Andrew Jackson is crude, both eyes and mouth being a failure. The scarcity of this counterfeit is the best protection to collectors.

THE SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) IMITATION

Because of its crude execution and dull color this imitation could only deceive the novice, unless encountered planted on a cover with counterfeit postmarking. Use the chemical test.

THE TWENTY-CENTS GREEN



WOODCUTS

Our treatment of the General Issues closes with the last stamp issued by the Confederates—the Twenty-Cents green. Here, too, woodengravings were made and first used legitimately by catalog and album publishers, but Upham, the notorious counterfeiter, included this denomination among his products. There are no real dangerous imitations of this stamp, chiefly because the fineness of the original engraving discouraged attempts, if such were made. Large quantities of this value were left on hand in the Southern postoffices at the close of the war, wherefore counterfeiting was not profitable. The result of the Springfield venture, too, is a complete failure, unless planted on fake covers.

CORRECTION

Unfortunately a serious typographical error was overlooked in BULLETIN No. 21. In the paragraph under "The Springfield (Mass.) Imitations" the measurement of the genuine "Ten" is given as 23x20mm. This should read 23x19mm. Please make correction on your copy.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CONFEDERATE STAMP ALLIANCE

No. 23—Dec. 1949

The Confederate Bulletin*

Being a Leaflet issued, as Occasion warrants, in the Interest of Collectors and Students of the Postal Issues of the Confederate States of America, by August Dietz, Sr., 109 E. Cary St., Richmond 19, Va.

[*The ornate text letter in which the name of this BULLETIN is set stems back to the War Between the States. The Editor bought this font of type at the sale of a printery in Richmond that had operated during 1861-1865.]

Planning the 1950 Catalog

There is a general demand for a new edition of the Confederate States Catalog and Hand-Book. The last volume was published in 1945.

In giving heed to this growing appeal on the part of the rapidly increasing number of collectors of Confederate stamps and stationery, it is well to scan the field and weigh the chances of success.

During the past five years a vast amount of newly discovered material has accumulated. One needs but turn to the Addendas in the dozen issues of THE BULLETIN appearing since 1945, as well as the new features inaugurated and to be incorporated in the coming edition, to be aware of the fact that students of the stamps of the Confederacy—the only Government for which there can be no renaissance!—have gone further in the field of research and specialization than those engaged in similar efforts in any other country. The postal history of the Confederacy will remain a promising field to students for many years.

Thus, it will be seen, the 1950-Catalog and Hand-Book will contain probably fifty percent more pages of text, and as many more illustrations. Among other features it will include the new section of Confederate Packetboat Covers, a field that needs more exploring; a revised reprinting of the BULLETIN serial on the Counterfeits of the General Issues with a profuse showing and detailed descriptions of these portraits in the "Rogues' Gallery." Among the "Historical Data" will be found all the authenticated facts that have come to light since the last edition.

The assembling of all this new material, its incorporation in the text, the revision of prices and the making of many illustrative engravings, represents an herculean task in mental and mechanical labor, and any assistance on the part of specialists in all fields will be welcomed.

Under the present unsettled conditions of labor and the cost of material, plus the greatly increased volume of the textual pages, the publishers find that the price of the Catalog and Hand-Book must be stepped up to five dollars, with the chances to "break even" problematical.

The publishers will appreciate letters from collectors reflecting their reactions. It is imperative that a sufficient number of subscriptions be assured to launch the 1950-Catalog and Hand-Book.

Our "Sperati" Supplement

The first Supplement to THE CONFEDERATE BULLETIN ever issued accompanies this December number. It is concerned exclusively with the counterfeits of Confederate stamps and postmarks produced by Jean de Sperati of France, and the findings by experts are recorded as of date. Our members are cautioned to be careful. Submit all offers to the C. S. A. Authentication Board, Col. Lawrence L. Shenfield, 350 Fifth Ave., Empire State Building, New York 1, N. Y., Chairman, accompanied by self-addressed registry-franked envelope.

Fine Material Still Turning Up

It is always a treat to be shown some outstanding Confederate cover. Recently two such pieces have been submitted for authentication. The first was a strip-of-five of the two-cent green on a well preserved cover. The stamps were wide margined and lightly canceled. A penciled note relates that it was bought from a well-known New York dealer, many years ago, for \$15.00! Another single of the same stamp on an official cover, postmarked Charleston, wide margined, superb, cost the owner just five times the price of that strip. Well, we've all had such experiences. I once bought the finest Frame-Line showing four sides, of the rare opaline shade, on cover, for \$11.00 and thought at the time I'd been stung! And in that "long-ago" I sold a turned cover with a beautiful 10c. rose on the outside and the same stamp in blue on the inside, for \$5.00, and was sure the purchaser drew the short straw. Hurry! the ammonia bottle!

At This Season

The Editor extends best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year, plus some lucky "find" that will fill a "long-felt want" in your collection of Confederates!

Col. McCall has again supplied a long list of Confederate Postmasters, gathered from war-time reports. Most of them date 1864 and 1865. They will appear in the next edition of the Catalog and Hand-Book. Thanks to Col. McCall.

AN ADDENDA TO THE Dietz Confederate States Catalog

PUBLISHED BY
THE DIETZ PRESS, RICHMOND, VA.

CREDITS

The material in this issue was submitted by Cols. Van Dyk MacBride, Earl Antrim and others.

Confederate Patriotic Covers

All in Red, White and Blue.

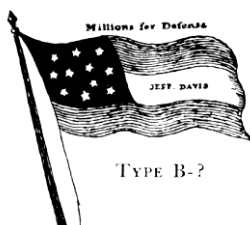
TEN STAR FLAGS



TYPE B-?

(Type B-?). 10 stars (6-pointed), 7 in circle, 1 in center, 1 each in upper and lower corners. Large flag (1 1/4 x 2 in.), short tassels on staff. Slogan: "Lawrence Rifles." \$20.00

ELEVEN STAR FLAGS



TYPE B-?

(Type B-?). 11 stars, 8 in irregular oval, 3 in center. Large waving flag on slanting staff with spearhead. "Jeff. Davis" on white stripe, is red. Slogan "Millions for Defense," in red, over. Verse No. 44 under, red. (1x2 in.) \$30.00

Add to Verses (page 182):

No. 44—"Oh! long shall these tri-colors wave."

Confederate Packet Covers



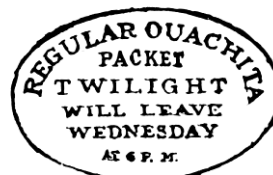
Planter

Black circle, 43mm. New Orleans and Yazoo River Packet. C. V. Wells, Master. Wm. List, Clerk. (Klein No. 441)



Perry

Red circle, 35mm. Mississippi River Packet. (Klein No. 431A.)



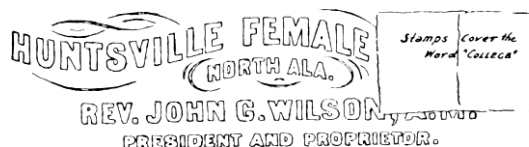
Twilight

Blue oval, 40x25mm. Changeable week day. Built in 1857. Involved in a law suit after the war due to her seizure during the war. (Klein No. 566.)

College Covers

ALABAMA

Huntsville Female College, North Ala.



Lithograph, building and inscription, black on white. \$ 20.00

NORTH CAROLINA

Wake Forest College, Wake Co., N. C.



WAKE CO. N.C.

TYPE I

Type I—Woodcut, building and inscriptions, gray on white. \$ 20.00

(To be Continued)

The "Sperati" Counterfeits of the Confederate "TEN"

A Serio-Comic Dissertation by the Editor with a Report of the Findings of Students and Experts up to this Time.

"A world is waiting, with bated breath," on the forthcoming of some *pronunciamento* from the Confederate Stamp Alliance anent Sperati and his counterfeits of Confederate stamps and postmarks—the philatonic bombs recently dropt into our camp. Well, here goes:

My good friend Col. H. T. Zinsmeister, C.S.A., of Cleveland, Ohio recently submitted for opinion four copies (three mint, the fourth postmarked) of the Sperati counterfeit of the Confederate "Ten" cents, illustrated (among other rare stamps) in a sensational story that appeared in *The Saturday Evening Post* of April 30, 1949. The article "He Fooled the Experts," by Dean Jennings, created quite a furore in philatelic circles. Later there followed a pair of the Two-Cent red-brown cancelled *New York*. (There was no Confederate four-cent rate.)

Along with these spurious stamps, Col. Zinsmeister supplied greatly enlarged photographs of the counterfeit, flanked by authentic specimens, plus a descriptive statement of the identifying marks that he has discovered on these imitations. They will be illustrated and described.

In the meantime, however, we can indulge in a bit of discussion, particularly anent Sperati's *modus operandi* in the "manufacture" of this stamp, and equally applicable to his other recess-engraved rarities.

I am not equipped with the scientific gadgets necessary to an analytical examination of the paper, the color pigment, or the gum, if any. This task, therefore, I have turned over to my good friend Mr. Raymond D. Kershner, of 1311 St. Vincent St., Philadelphia 11, Pa., a recognized authority in this field. His report also appears later on in our story. Further investigations I turn over, with my blessings, to the Experts, who have the leisure and the facilities. I am not in that class.

There is no belittling the fact that Sperati made a superb job of it; or that Dean Jennings "missed a trick" in creating an atmosphere of mystery around this clever imitator, which Monsieur, in the interview, delights in deepening. "Parbleu! je haf ze beeg secrét!" . . .

Allright, Jean; but just don't take yourself too seriously. While you are "pulling the wool over the eyes" of the Experts, we'll stage a little side-act by "pulling the rabbit out of the hat" for you. It's too bad that your talents were misdirected. You've made a lot of folks sore—not me. I laugh, because I know how you did it.

You have neither done anything new, nor do you possess a great secret that some day you will disclose or hand down to posterity. You should know that *any competent photoengraver can do the*

same thing. You did not *engrave* this stamp. I seriously doubt that you are an engraver, either on wood or metal. Your "Ten" is not from an *engraved* intaglio plate, but from an *etching*, probably on copper. There is but a single stamp on your plate. You cannot supply pairs or blocks.

Pardon me, Jean, but you've had your say in *The Post*. It's my turn now. Sit down and preserve your equanimity of soul. . . .

I have conceded that you made a good job of it, and now I am going to tell how you went about it. There may be some slight differences in the methods are practiced in your country and here, but they are basically the same.

Of course, you had a copy of the authentic stamp from which you worked—probably a clear print from an early state of the plate. This you put up before your camera, with a millimeter scale below, and "blew it up" say, thrice the size, getting a clear, good-contrast negative, which you carefully developed. That was the first step. Then you placed this negative against a white background, and made another exposure, this time reduced to the exact size of the authentic stamp, governed by the millimeter scale that traveled with the exposures. This was your second step, and it yielded a "positive" film, on which the design was transparent and the background opaque—just the opposite of the first negative.

Now you were "all set," and after carefully developing this "positive" and a critical inspection with that extension glass on your nose, you "printed" it on a small sheet of copper, coated with the sensitizing solution, in the usual manner of the photoengraver, and etched it. This gave you an intaglio plate—not for typographic production, but for real recess-plate printing. From this plate you made your impressions in the same manner as plate printers work.

Now the lines and dots on this *etched* plate would all be of the same depth. You probably "cleared up" some of the lines and deepened others with a graver—otherwise certain of these gadgets of the Experts might detect a "flatness" in the picture.

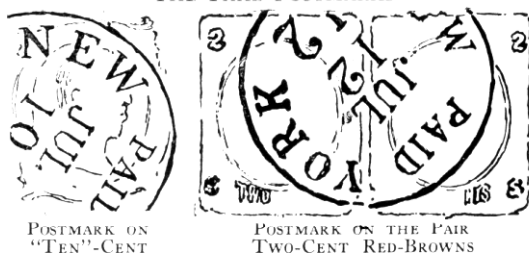
You had little trouble in matching color, because there are several distinctive shades, and you could select either.

Jean, you're an iconoclast—a toppler of philatelic idols—and dangerous to an extent; but there never yet was made a lock, but that a key could be fitted. In this country we have a big bunch of such skeleton keys, and we have some fairly good *Bastilles* for the safe-keeping of misguided geniuses. They rarely ever make first base.

And then, Jean, in your "postmarked" product you exhibit a naïve ignorance of geography and

history as it applies to the Confederate States. Collectors over here would hardly fall for a "Ten" decorated with a *New York* cancellation, or a beautiful pair of the probably genuine Two-Cent red-browns with the same postmark, merely changing the date figures! Please don't do that again. It hurts. Why not use a "Moskow" marking?

THE FAKE POSTMARKS



POSTMARK ON
"TEN"-CENT

POSTMARK ON THE PAIR
TWO-CENT RED-BROWNS

And now let's turn to Col. Zinsmeister's identifying marks. Follow the arrows on the greatly enlarged Sperati Counterfeit, and compare with the genuine graph.

THE GENUINE "TEN"



THE SPERATI'S COUNTERFEIT



THE IDENTIFYING MARKS

A—The "T" and "E" of "TEN" are joined at the top. On the genuine stamp the letters are separate.

B—The broad single colorless line of the frame extending under the "TE" of "TEN" carries a double colorless line in the genuine stamp.

C—There is a slight downward-slanting spur on the serif of the first leg of the "N" of "TEN."

These Zinsmeister markings are "constant" on

all the Sperati "Tens" thus far examined. Among these the joining "TE" of "TEN" is the safest for test. The others *may be found on authentic "Tens."*

Now to the Kershner tests. Had the results indicated wood content in the paper, this alone would have been conclusive evidence of counterfeiting, for only linen and cotton papers were known to be commercially used in the sixties of last century. The test, by the Herzberg formula, indicated rag content—therefore it is a very good match-up with the stock of the genuine stamp.

KERSHNER'S REPORT

"I have made the Herzberg test at each of the top corners of the stamp in order to make a complete verification. I have also examined the stamp under the quartz lamp and the ultra-violet reaction confirms the spot test. It is my opinion this stamp is composed of linen or cotton pulp."

(Signed): "KERSHNER."

Jean de Sperati

SPERATI'S SIGNATURE

Incidentally, Jean de Sperati, proud of his work, signs his product on the back of the stamp in pencil. Some fellows over here don't.

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE?

I have an idea that Philately—especially Confederate collecting—is going to outlive Monsieur Sperati, just as it survived the onslaughts of skilled counterfeiters in the past. For a time we shall probably look with suspicion on every "Ten" offered, but that feeling, too, will abate in time. "Give him enough rope and he'll hang himself." Some students will want a copy of this counterfeit for study, some to possess as a curiosity; but few, I trust, will buy of his ware and offer them to their American patrons as genuine.

What we have read of this man, if true, does not indicate that he is a wholesaler bent on flooding Philately with spurious stamps. I would rather class him as a whimsical, mischievous kid who has played some clever prank and chortles over the discomfiture of his victims.

There is no evidence that he offers his ware as genuine. His penchant seems to be to confuse the "Experts." He has succeeded in this. He will sell a few copies of his counterfeits to one person, but when additional pieces are ordered, he appears to grow suspicious and declines the order. He invariably signs his stamps on the back "Jean de Sperati," and since you know that Sperati is a counterfeiter, you have no come-back.

* * *

In closing this somewhat inconclusive dissertation, our thanks are due Col. Zinsmeister and Mr. Kershner for their outstanding service to the cause, and it is hoped that other students will seek and find additional means for the positive identification of these spurious "stamps"—the most dangerous yet encountered.

Mobile, Ala. Confederate Data

Our Col. Doy L. McCall of Monroeville, Ala. submits some interesting material bearing on the Mobile post-office and its Provisionals. There are two letters, written from that city in May (31), 1861, and March (10-17), 1862. The May-1861 letter contains this paragraph: "The new Post-Office arrangement is now in operation—So U. S. Letter-Stamps are now worthless within the boundaries of the So. Confederacy. All Papers and Letters must be prepaid with silver—2 Cents each for the former, & 5 Cents for single Letter postage."

The letter of March 10, 1862 contains this statement: "The Postage Stamps you have will be good only on letters sent to or from Mobile.* If you wish them for any other place—send them to me, & I will have them exchanged for Confed. Stamps."

The May-1861 letter also contained a small printed slip, here reproduced, published by the postmaster of Mobile for the information of the public.

THE POSTMASTER'S NOTICE

(Envelope "stuffer" 3"x4¼", white wove paper.)

In answer to many inquiries on the subject, I can state, from official information, that mail matter for the United States and other foreign countries will be forwarded to its address upon the payment of the Confederacy postage, in money, and the foreign postage in United States stamps. Persons who are insufficiently supplied with United States stamps, and who desire to continue their correspondence with that and other foreign countries, would do well to buy their supplies before the 1st proximo., as none will be sold at this office after that date.

With regard to letters from Europe, I will state that mail matter on which the foreign postage is prepaid in full, will, in all probability reach its address upon the payment here of the Confederacy postage. Unpaid European mail matter for offices in the Confederacy will probably remain in the New York or Boston or in the dead letter office in Washington until the parties to whom addressed make arrangements for the payment of the postage there.

LLOYD BOWERS, P. M.

P. O. Mobile, Ala., May 28, 1861.

These letters are from the correspondence of Mr. Thomas Gaillard of Mobile to his daughter, Mrs. Susan L. Gaillard, at Claiborne; and to his son, Dr. S. S. Gaillard, at the same address. The letters (covers) bear no markings, and were probably sent by boat, personal, as reference in one letter mentions "missing the boat."

*This evidently refers to the Provisionals, for in another letter reference is made to them as "City Stamps."

Coming Into Their Heritage

At long last Confederates are coming into their heritage! The recent auction conducted by Col. Fox, and the sale of the Peters collection by Col. Fuller, demonstrated that "the catalog becomes meaningless" when choice material is offered. Congratulations to our Colonels, who "picked up" most of the outstanding material! They had to "pay for it"—but "good things are 'cheap' at any price"!

Five Miles, S. C.—Provisional?



"One can never tell what will turn up next" was especially coined for collectors of Confederate material.

Col. L. Glen Parham, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga. submits a neat small cover, addressed to Pickens C. H., S. C. with the intriguing marking here illustrated.

The form was set in printers' type, surrounded by a curved-circle brass rule. It was apparently press-printed (not handstamped). The "Paid" in center has no rate figure. The enclosed letter is dated "Pendleton, Aug. 15, 1862." There is no postmark. The cover is hand-made, fashioned from a page of a typefounder's specimen book. The whole strongly suggests pre-sale printing, and, as in the case of the Marion, Va. adhesive provisional, the intention may have been to handstamp or write the rate under "Paid" at the time of sale. It has every appearance of a Provisional.

Bound Volumes Available

In a recent clean-up of our storage building we found some complete files of the Editor's former publications, for which there have been a number of inquiries in recent years. It was decided to have these volumes bound in gray cloth and make them available to those who desire to complete their libraries in the Confederate field. Of several there are but four volumes. The following are offered, as long as the supply lasts, at \$5.00 per volume unbound; \$10.00 per volume bound. Odd single numbers, if on hand, 30c., all plus postage.

*The Southern Philatelist**—Vols. I, II, III, IV, V.

The New Southern Philatelist†—Vols. VI, VII, VIII, IX.

Stamp and Cover Collecting (large format)—Vols. I, II, III.

Stamp and Cover Collectors' Review (Quarterly)—Vols. I, II, III.

*These five volumes contain the story of "The Postal Service of The Confederate States of America," as first published in serial form.

†The volume-numbering of *The Southern Philatelist* and its successor *The New Southern Philatelist*, is consecutive—from I to IX.

Changes in College Cover Listings

Col. Peter Brannon of Montgomery, Ala. supplied data that will necessitate several corrections in the section of College Covers when the next edition of our Catalog is compiled:

Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, Ala. (see page 195) was not in existence during the war years. Instead the East Alabama Male College was located there during that period.

The marking "Central Institute, Ala." (page 195) should be deleted. It is the postmark of the town, not that of an educational institution.

Reminiscences of a Veteran Collector

(Concluded from Bulletin No. 22)

PROVISIONALS ISSUED FOR "SMALL CHANGE"

Colonel Hancocks recalls being told by President Davis, in reply to a question concerning "Locals", that even after the regular Government stamps were in use, postmasters issued Provisionals—in other-color printing from those used for postage—to meet the need for "small change", and that these were in use for some time. In some instances these "small-change" Provisionals were different in design or setting from the Provisionals for postage. The Colonel is a bit skeptical about Confederate Provisionals. He submits a Galveston, Tex. and a Charleston, S. C., which he states are of that "Small Change" vintage.

We know that Postmaster Riddell of New Orleans issued "stamp money", as did the postmasters of Mobile, Ala., Aberdeen, Miss., and possibly a few others, but we had no knowledge of the issuance of stamps for this specific purpose.

"BUCKS EXPRESS"



And here's a humorous story from the Colonel's repertoire.

In earlier years, when collectors knew little about Confederates, there was quite a controversy over the stamps of "Buck's Richmond Express", of which a wide range of values and colors were known. They could not

be credited to either Dr. Petri or S. C. Upham, and we placed them among the imaginative things, like the Blockade-Postage-to-Europe and the Richmond City Post, or dismissed them as fakes.

But now Col. Hancocks states that he actually knew "Buck" and tells us his story. I quote his letter: "Buck was a free nigger, who had a mule, and when I saw him, a rather delapidated wagon. He used to stand in front of Murphy's Hotel, and took trunks and other baggage to the station. He had no other name—just 'Buck.' The only stamp I have, he gave me.

"His story, as told to me was this: He did some work for Hoyer & Ludwig, for which they could not pay him, but in stead printed these stamps for use in his 'business', as he was ready to redeem them with hauling. They were readily accepted as money, and he made a very good thing out of the transaction—so good, in fact, that when the boys in Hoyer & Ludwig's printshop found out that they were accepted as money, more were printed that never went to Buck!

"The last time I saw Buck was in 1882. He was a very old, tired nigger."

Material submitted for listing in the Addenda should invariably be accompanied by return postage and registration-fee, and amount of insurance stated. Unregistered sendings at owner's risk.

Richmond Handstamped Provisionals

PAID
5 Cts
10

Students of Handstamped Pairs have been at a loss to explain why there were, apparently, no handstamped Provisionals for Richmond, Va., the Capital of the Confederacy. The conditions there were the same as in other cities in the South, where such envelopes were handstamped "Paid 5" or "Paid 10", kept on hand and sold to the public.

All Richmond "Pays" have heretofore been classified as ordinary Handstamped Pairs, simply because there was no evidence to the contrary.

But it appears that we must revise this long-held belief, and through further investigation uncover the facts.

Colonel Henry A. Meyer of Evansville, Ind. submits a neat cover dated Richmond, Va. Oct. 9, 1861, and addressed to Nashville, Tenn. with the well-known Type III "Paid 5 Cts." handstamp, revalued "10" in manuscript, as here illustrated.

The case is submitted for discussion.

New Orleans Used "Out-o'-Town"

Col. H. L. Morris of Atlanta, Ga. submits an authentic 5c. New Orleans on thick, yellow-toned, wove paper—on piece—clearly postmarked "Grand Gulf, Miss. June 21."

This is another rare instance of a Postmaster's Provisional being used from a town other than that of its origin.

Col. Fred Grant of Los Angeles has made an intensive study of this subject, and has come to definite and interesting conclusions. All such finds should be submitted to Col. Grant for record.

A Regretted Omission

In the brief mention of the artist-lithographer of the Mobiles in the March (No. 21) BULLETIN, the name of Col. Phil. Ward, as owner of the 2c. black, which served Col. MacBride in his research, was inadvertently omitted. The illustration of the Imprint, too, is here presented in revised rendition. In fitting the two parts together one initial "W" was omitted. It reads "W. R. Robertson Mobile."

W R Robertson Mobile

Earlier Date for the London-Print 5c.

Col. J. T. Dalcher submits another interesting item—a pair of the London-print Five-Cent De la Rues, clearly postmarked "Richmond, Va. Aug. 6, 1862", in the Type 2 canceler. Make a note of it in your Catalog.

Requests for copies of THE BULLETIN should be addressed to our Secretary-Treasurer, Col. T. W. Crigler, Jr., Macon, Miss.—not to the Editor.

Applications for membership should likewise be sent direct to Col. Crigler—not to the Editor.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CONFEDERATE STAMP ALLIANCE

No. 24—Sept. 1950

The Confederate Bulletin*

Being a Leaflet issued, as Occasion warrants, in the Interest of Collectors and Students of the Postal Issues of the Confederate States of America, by August Dietz, Sr., 109 E. Cary St., Richmond 19, Va.

[*The ornate text letter in which the name of this BULLETIN is set stems back to the War Between the States. The Editor bought this font of type at the sale of a printery in Richmond that had operated during 1861-1865.]

Work Started on the New Catalog

Work on assorting the Addenda material accumulated throughout the past five years and inserting it in its proper position in the page forms of the last Catalog and Hand-Book has begun. It is a herculean task and will require several months of painstaking labor. This done, proofs will be sent to the men who have again consented to undertake the task of revising both text and pricings, and on completion of their work, the final make-up of the pages will take place and the forms sent to press. A definite date of publication cannot be stated at this time.

During the past three months hundreds of new "Paid's" and several heretofore unlisted Provisionals, as well as special objects, have come in for listing—enough to require the entire page space in at least three issues of THE BULLETIN, to the exclusion of all other important news items. This presented a problem. After consulting with our co-workers, it was decided to omit publishing most of this material in the BULLETIN Addenda and devoting the space thus gained to news of importance and general interest to our collectors, assuring them, however, that everything will appear in the new Catalog, where due credit will be given all who have submitted material.

Entries for the new Catalog are therefore closed. However, really important material coming in before the final make-up of the forms will find accommodation in its section, or appear in the Addenda at the end of the Catalog.

Our hard-working collaborators, especially Cols. Van Dyk, MacBride and E. E. Carver, are freely giving their time and experience to this labor, and any assistance given them is greatly appreciated. Questions and material should be submitted to them and to the Authentication Committee.

Collectors of Confederates desiring advance proof-sheets of any section of the Catalog and Hand-Book, before price revision, may obtain them from the Publishers at \$1 per section, except those of the Handstamped Paid's, which will be supplied at \$2. These proof sheets, containing all the new entries, should be carefully read by collectors and suggestions made as to pricings, or possible errors pointed out to the Editor.

It is again requested that orders for the publication be sent in, but *no advance payments made*. Publication date will be announced in the press.

C. S. A. Colonels Take High Awards

Again the C.S.A. can record with pride the outstanding victories at the London Exhibition that came to three of our Colonels. Colonel A. Earl Weatherly, Ex-President of our Alliance, was awarded the Gold Medal for his Confederates; Col. Eben D. Finney the Silver-Gilt, and Col. Van Dyk MacBride the Silver Medal for their Confederate entries. The English play no favorites: you either deserve it—or you don't. And that makes us doubly proud of these achievements.

In addition Col. Eugene Wulfekuhler took the Grand Award on his Confederates at Joplin, Mo., and Col. Samuel MacFetters Third Prize in the South Jersey Stamp Clubs Exhibition.

Pre-Handstamp «Dead Letter» Covers

P. O. Dept
D. L. O.
Aug 17th 61
B 97-1



Col. David E. McCuen, Jr. of Gainesville, S. C. submits three interesting covers from the Confederate Dead Letter Office before that institution was provided with its official handstamp. We illustrate one of these markings. All are in manuscript, in red, and the two types of the Newberry, S. C. postmarks are likewise in that color. The last of these datings is Sept. 2, 1861. It is significant, too, that both the postmarks and the inscriptions are in red. Probably this distinctive marking was by order of the Post-Office Department. Who can shed further light on this subject?



New Prison Camp to be Listed?

Col. Tom H. Parks writing from Fort Mackinack Island, Michigan: "Was surprised to learn that Confederate officers captured by Michigan troops were kept here in 1862-65, which means another cover marking to look for."

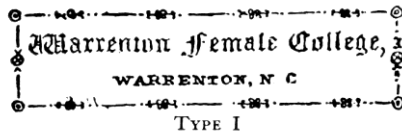
AN ADDENDA
TO THE
Dietz Confederate States Catalog
PUBLISHED BY
THE DIETZ PRESS, RICHMOND, VA.

CREDITS

We are grateful to the following contributors to the Addenda: Colonels Lyon, Handy, Hay, Everett, Dr. Burge, Buckner, Kohn, (Miss) Hale, Wulfekuhler, MacBride, Dr. Frazier, McCall, Parham, Antrim and Hutter; also to Dr. Snade, and Messrs. Lareaux and E. Roland, Jr.

College Covers
NORTH CAROLINA

Warrenton Female College, Warrenton, N. C.



TYPE I

Typeset form, inscription, *black* on white. \$ 7.50

TENNESSEE

University of Nashville, Tenn.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

FOUNDED IN 1785

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY DEPARTMENTS

OPEN

First Monday in September,

AND

First Monday in February, each year.

IF NOT CALLED FOR RETURN

To.....

TYPE II

Type II—Typeset, *black* on white. \$ 20.00

VIRGINIA

Collegiate Female Seminary, Petersburg, Va.



TYPE I

Embossed ornate oval, inscription, *red* on white. \$ 17.50

Female College, Petersburg, Va.

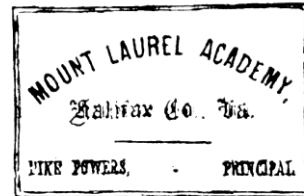
FEMALE COLLEGE, PETERSBURG, VA.

Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, President.

TYPE I

Type I—Typeset, *black* on white. \$ 20.00

Mount Laurel Academy, Halifax Co., Va.



TYPE I

Type I—Typeset, *black* on canary. \$ 20.00

New London Academy, Forest Depot, Bedford Co., Va.



TYPE I

Typeset in mortised electro, *black* on white. \$ 20.00

Handstamped "Paid"

FLORIDA

Pensacola, Fla.

PAID
55c. handstamps, *black*

3.50

GEORGIA

Clarksville, Ga.

PAID 10

10c. handstamp, value in manuscript, *black*

2.00

Cumming, Ga.

PAID 5

5c. handstamp, value in manuscript, *black*

2.00

Gainesville, Ga.

PAID 5

5c. handstamps, *black*

3.50

Spring Place, Ga.

PAID 5

5c. handstamps, *black*

3.50

LOUISIANA

Arcadia, La.

PAID 5 PAID5c. handstamp, value in manuscript, *black*

3.00

Mansfield, La.

PAID 5

5c. handstamp, printers' type, *black*

5.00

Mt. Lebanon, La.

5c. handstamped over "Paid 3", *blue*

7.50

Williamsburg, La.

PAID 10

10c. handstamps, *black*

5.00

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson, Miss.

5c. handstamp over "Paid 3", *blue*

5.00

Marion, Miss.

PAID 5

5c. handstamp, typeset, *black*

NORTH CAROLINA

Ashville, N. C.

PAID 10 PAID10c. handstamp, value in manuscript, *black*

3.50

Elizabethton, N. C.

5c. (over 3c.) handstamp, *black*

5.00

Greensboro, N. C.

PAID 5

5c. handstamps, *blue(?)*

3.50

Statesville, N. C.

PAID 10

10c. handstamps, *black*

3.50

Yanceyville, N. C.

PAID 5

5c. handstamps, *black*

3.50

SOUTH CAROLINA

Newberry C. H., S. C.

PAID 5

5c. handstamps, *red*

5.00

Robertsville, S. C.

PAID 5

5c. handstamp, value in manuscript, *black*

3.50

Sandy Run, S. C.

PAID 10

4.50 10c. handstamps, *black*

3.50

TENNESSEE

Dover, Tenn.

PAID 5

5c. handstamps, *black*

3.50

Nashville, Tenn.

PAID 10

10c. handstamps, *blue*

5.00

Pulaski, Tenn.

PAID 5

5c. handstamp, value in manuscript, *black*

3.50

Sayersville, Tenn.

PAID 10

10c. handstamp, value in manuscript, *black*

3.50

TEXAS

Jasper, Tex.

PAID 5

5c. handstamp (woodcut), *black*

3.50

Magnolia, Tex.

PAID 5

5c. handstamps, *black*

3.50

Round Top, Tex.

PAID 5

5c. handstamp, value in manuscript, *black*

3.50

Sumpter, Tex.

PAID 5

5c. handstamps (woodcut), *black*

5.00

Tarrant, Tex.

PAID 5

5c. handstamp, value in manuscript, *black*

3.50

VIRGINIA

Fishersville, Va.

PAID

5

5c. handstamps, *black*

3.50

Monterey, Va.

PAID 5

5c. handstamps, *black*

4.50

Pleasant Shade, Va.

PAID

10

10c. handstamp (woodcut), *blue*

7.50

Wytheville, Va.

Paid 5

5c. handstamp, "Paid" in manuscript, *black*

5.00

New Type Richmond, Va. Postmark



Among a small lot of covers recently acquired by the Editor was a 10c. rose with the here illustrated and unrecorded type of a Richmond postmark. Note the pyramid-shaped ornaments to the right and left of "Va." Collectors possessing this type will please communicate with the Editor. The illustration is actual size.

Apologies

Several letters calling attention to the erroneous listing of "Steamer Perry" among Confederate Packet Boats have been received. The "Perry", was a Narragansett Bay steamer, plying between Providence and Newport, R. I. Col. Antrim and the Editor regret this error.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CONFEDERATE STAMP ALLIANCE

No. 25—Feb. 1951

The Confederate Bulletin*

Being a Leaflet issued, as Occasion warrants, in the Interest of Collectors and Students of the Postal Issues of the Confederate States of America, by August Dietz, Sr., 109 E. Cary St., Richmond 19, Va.

[*The ornate text letter in which the name of this BULLETIN is set stems back to the War Between the States. The Editor bought this font of type at the sale of a printery in Richmond that had operated during 1861-1865.]

No More Addenda for a Time

As announced in the last issue of THE BULLETIN, the usual "Addenda" will be omitted until after the appearance of the new Catalog and Hand-Book. This will permit the publication of more interesting news items pertaining to Confederates. However, if the Addenda is preferred to news items, it will be resumed. Drop a postcard to the Editor, stating your preference.

In the matter of the new Catalog: nothing definite as to date of appearance can be stated at this time and under the present conditions.

Confederate Covers from West Virginia

We have set aside the last page of this issue of the BULLETIN for a discussion of an intriguing phase of Confederate Philately—the use of Confederate franking (Paid stamps of the General Issues) on letters from points in West Virginia after the severance of that part of Virginia from the Mother State in 1862. This subject, as far as we know, has never before been considered by our students and further investigation will prove of absorbing interest.

This moot point was first brought to the fore by Major Harvey E. Sheppard (now on service abroad), who has given the subject considerable study, and, in collaboration with Gen. Van Dyk MacBride, prepared the historical resumé in this issue, chiefly as a challenge to our students.

Another Type of the Greensboro, Ala.

A recent sale conducted by Col. John A. Fox contained an heretofore unlisted Greensboro 10c. Provisional, here illustrated. The marking appears in the right upper corner of a buff laid envelope in black. It is addressed to "Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-President S. Confederacy, Richmond, Va." It was from Jabez Curry, of Greensboro, Ala., dated Dec. 16, 1861.



Confederates Used in Indian Territory

The Editor has had some correspondence concerning the use of Confederate Paid stamps in the erstwhile Indian Territory. It is an intriguing subject and merits the attention of our students. Sandwiched between the States of Arkansas and Texas, it was quite an integral part of the Confederacy, with some seventy-one postoffices in 1861.

There was considerable activity in the reservations during the war: regiments of Indians were recruited and fought on the side of the Confederacy, and this is the one area that was evacuated by the Federals and never recaptured. General Albert Pike was very successful in his activities on the part of the South and concluded treaties with the various tribes. Among the enactments of the Confederate Congress included in these treaties was the privilege of establishing postoffices, whose postmasters were to be elected by the Indians. Gen. Van Dyk MacBride is reputed to possess one of these covers.

Hamburg, Ga. Used in Oglethorpe

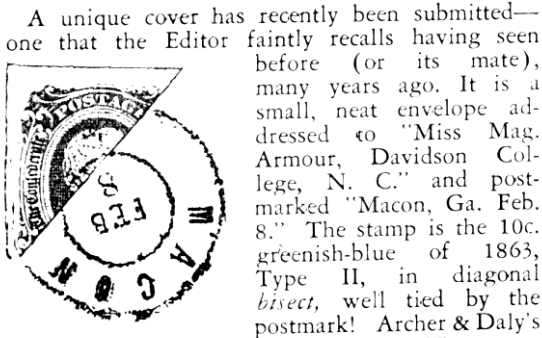
T. H. MORGAN. PAID 5

General Weatherly submits something unique. It is a cover, the mate of which has been heretofore listed (but only in its 10c. value) under the Handstamped Pairs of Oglethorpe, Ga. (see Catalog, p. 27.) The General's cover is the 5c. denomination with the same typeset "T. H. MORGAN" accompanying the Paid. Both the 5c. and the 10c. were postmarked "Oglethorpe, Ga."

Now T. H. Morgan was never postmaster of Oglethorpe, but held this office at nearby Hamburg, Ga.! It therefore appears quite evident that the pre-valued covers were purchased at the Hamburg postoffice and the letters mailed at Oglethorpe, where they were postmarked, possibly under some reciprocal arrangement between the respective postmasters. This would seem to advance the two covers to Provisional rank and necessitate transfer to Hamburg, Ga.

Collectors of Confederates should join C. S. A.

Bisected 10c. 1863 on Cover!



A unique cover has recently been submitted—one that the Editor faintly recalls having seen before (or its mate), many years ago. It is a small, neat envelope addressed to "Miss Mag. Armour, Davidson College, N. C." and postmarked "Macon, Ga. Feb. 8." The stamp is the 10c. greenish-blue of 1863, Type II, in diagonal bisect, well tied by the postmark! Archer & Daly's

Types I and II appeared in 1863. There was no five-cent rate after April of 1862, therefore no occasion for creating this value by halving a ten-cent stamp. But the cover went through without Due marking, either in Macon or Davidson College. What is the explanation? It falls into the time of the bisected Twenties. The clerks in the Macon post-office doubtless were familiar with this expedient and no longer gave it special attention. In this instance (and probably others) it passed as a bisected Twenty—the colors of the ten and twenty being close akin and especially confusing under poor lighting. The unsuspecting clerk was not a keen-eyed philatelist, and even if he gave it a second glance, he saw no vestige of the original denomination-inscription. That section of the stamp had been cut away in the bisecting!

We have a precedent for such color confusion in the Hoyer & Ludwig 2c. green being mistakenly (?) used for the 5c. green of the same issue, and passing through unnoticed.

«Received» Markings on Covers

Col. Griffin G. Frazier, D.D.S. submits two Confederate covers which clearly bear Received Markings—that is "back-stamped" by the receiving postoffice. In these instances, however, the markings appear on the face and both of the forwarding and receiving offices tie the stamps!

The first, mailed from Columbia to Fort Hill, S. C., franked with a Type I, 10c. 1863, shows the blue Columbia postmark, plus a black Fort Hill. The second cover, from Richmond, Va. to Tuscaloosa, Ala., with a pair Five-Cent De la Rue Richmond Print, shows the black Richmond postmark, plus the well-known Tuscaloosa "Star" killer, also in black, as Received markings.

While backstamped covers are occasionally encountered, these two pieces are unique, as both markings are on the face and both tie the stamps. This phase of markings by the receiving office may have some significance worthy of further investigation. The marking is 36mm. diameter.

Invite collectors and students of Confederates to join our C. S. A.

A Remarkable Counterfeit

One of the most interesting counterfeits of the Hoyer & Ludwig 5c. blue ever to come to my notice is here illustrated. It was submitted by Col. E. C. McCuen of Greenville, S. C. Its color is that of the well-known deep, dull blue variety. The paper is white wove with a slight tone. Its dimensions are the same as the genuine stamp. The postmark, of which there is a large segment, shows only the letters "ORO," and there is no indication of date logos. Its color is a deep, glossy blue. The impression is equal in clarity to authentic early prints. It is a lithograph.



Its distinguishing marks are battling and cannot reasonably be traced to retouching or reentry on the printing stone. Outstanding are the leaf-like extensions in the lower corners in place of the "round and oval balls" distinguishing the authentic stamp. Then note the "A" in "POSTAGE": it is lower in build than the rest of the lettering. And finally, note the curved colored panel bearing the inscription "FIVE CENTS": it closes square at its left terminal, while on the genuine stamp this panel is rounded at both ends. Minus these differences, closest inspection shows no variation from the pattern of the originals.

List of Confederate Mail Packets

The following list of Packet Boats designated as Confederate States Mail Boats appeared in a war-time issue of the New Orleans *Picayune*. It was supplied by Col. Earl Antrim and should help us locate more Packet markings:

Ed. J. Gay	Mary E. Keene
Gen. John A. Quitman	Mary T
Grand Duke	Natchez
J. F. Pargoud	Peytonia
John Walsh	Republic
Lizzie Simmons	St. Mary
Louis d'Or	Thirty-fifth Parallel
Marenta	T. W. Roberts
Magnolia	Vicksburg

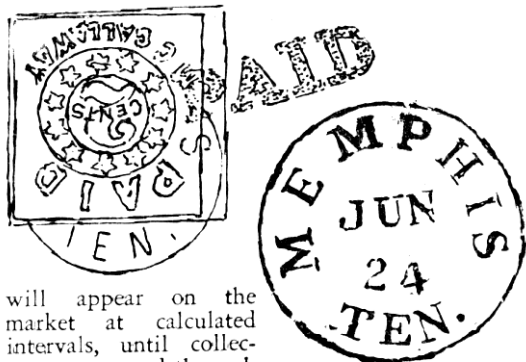
New Confederate Railroad Marking

Gen. Van Dyk MacBride submits a cover franked with the lithographed 5c. green of 1861 and showing an heretofore unlisted railroad marking—that of the Alabama & Tennessee River Rail Road, here shown. A check-up on this illustration is necessary, however, since part of the inscription was too lightly struck to be legible. Collectors possessing a clear-struck cover are requested to submit it for a correct illustration.



Counterfeits on the Rampage Again

I have noted throughout the years that certain Confederate Provisionals with faked postmarks



will appear on the market at calculated intervals, until collectors are warned through illustrated publicity, whereupon the material will be withdrawn for a time.

One of these periodical "coming-out-of-hiding" seasons seems again to be making its debut. This time the ageing Memphis, Tenn. 2c. blue is the debutante.

Within the short space of one month two such covers have been submitted for opinion—one from a New England State, the other from the far West, both franked with genuine copies of this Provisional, but "canceled" with two Memphis types of postmark of which we have no record of war time use. Both are here illustrated.

The New England cover shows the skeleton-letter marking within circles—not in use during the early sixties—plus an unknown type of a large "PAID" in bold capitals. Both markings (except that of "TEN.") are indistinct. This is an entire cover.

The other 2c. Memphis, from a prominent collector in the far West, is attached to a piece of folded blue paper—possibly a wrapper—and addressed to "Geist, Simpson & Co., New Orleans, La." The stamp is authentic, but the postmark is again of a type unknown in our records of war time postmarks of that city. It may be identified by the "TEN" all in capitals.

All known Provisionals with Memphis, Ten. postmarks show the abbreviated State name in capital and small letters, thus "Ten."

It is well known that quantities of the two-cent remained on hand in the postoffice and later passed into the hands of private persons, and are frequently employed in these "creations."

Send Finds for listing to the Editor, 109 E. Cary St., Richmond 19, Va. Please enclose postage and registration for return.

Write Col. Thomas W. Crigler, Secretary-Treasurer, Macon, Miss. for Application blank and join the Confederate Stamp Alliance.

Was This in Confederate Usage?

Col. R. J. Reid of Durham, N. C. submitted a very fine college cover bearing the accompanying illustration and legend of Hollins Institute—East Building, Botetourt Springs, Va., postmarked



"Botetourt Springs, Jun. 30, Va.", and in the upper right corner, in manuscript, "A. H., P.M., June 30." Col. Reid is inclined to believe this a pre-war cover, although this Institute was known to be in active operation before and after the War Between the States. Col. Reid desires to learn of another cover of this type definitely used during the war years.

New Orleans «Stamp Money»

An interesting bit of information comes to us from Col. Geo. S. Buckner of Sterlington, La.: "The back page of THE BULLETIN—'Reminiscences of a Veteran Collector', mentions the New Orleans 'stamp money' of Postmaster Riddell; but few people know that it ran from 1c. to \$5.00, all printed on one sheet, then cut up into individual 'stamp money.' I have a photostat of almost a complete sheet as issued."

Five Miles, S. C. a Postmark

With reference to the "Five Miles, S. C." marking shown in the December-1949 BULLETIN (No. 23). Col. Edwin Trachsler, 14 Chestnut St., Paterson 3, N. J., submits a cover franked with a vertical pair of the De la Rue Local Print 5c. tied by the identical type postmark. This would dispel the theory of a Provisional.

Last Confederate Veterans' Reunion

The last reunion of Confederate Veterans will take place in Norfolk, Virginia in May of this year (1951). It is hoped that the Postmaster-General will see fit to honor this occasion with a commemorative stamp.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. August A. Dietz III, on October 25, 1950, in Richmond, Va., a son—August A. Dietz IV. Move a bit to the side, please, and make room for the Great-Grandson.

At the prices Confederates are fetching in the recent auctions some of we smaller fry can count ourselves lucky if permitted to bid on the discarded hinges!

The Confederacy and West Virginia

During the period of political upheaval and armed strife, which created Confederate States philately, a unique event of great historical significance occurred. This was the separation of about a third of her territory from Virginia and the creation of a new State—West Virginia. It is the purpose of this article to summarize some of the interesting facts about the portion of Virginia located beyond the rugged mountains that bisect the State from the northeast to the southwest, and their relation to Confederate philately.

For many years prior to the secession of Virginia from the Union, the political and economic differences between the counties of Virginia east of the mountains and those beyond the Alleghenys had been aired in violent debate. Immediately after the Revolution, the German and Scotch-Irish inhabitants of the great valley fought the conservative tidewater planters for their needs in an unsympathetic legislature. When the Shenandoah Valley counties were tied closer to the east by good roads, the strife moved westward across the Alleghenys where a rugged mountain people and aggressive farmers of the Ohio and Upper Potomac Valleys argued its problems in a conservative Capitol with inadequate representation.

The Constitution of Virginia of 1851 did much to alleviate this situation, and the west came into control of the House of Delegates, but already the people had begun to call themselves "West Virginians." There was no great hostility to slavery, and still no great desire to separate from Virginia. The vote in the Virginia Legislature in 1861 for secession from these counties was 21 to 19. After the Legislature passed the Ordinance of Secession the Unionists, led by John S. Carlile, left Richmond with Governor Letcher's permission. A convention was called at Wheeling on May 13, 1861. More than a third of the attendance came from counties near Wheeling, and 26 counties of what is now West Virginia were not represented. This attempt to create a new State failed.

The meeting of the so-called General Assembly of Virginia at Wheeling on June 11, 1861 declared secession void, and on July 1 a completed organization of a State government. This was a highly irregular and revolutionary proceeding, since many of the counties claimed within the new State were not even represented. However, Senators and Representatives were sent to the United States Congress, and after some debate they were officially recognized by both the President and Congress in the session called on July 4, 1861. Meanwhile, many postmasters had begun to use the handstamped and manuscript "Paid's", and when the Hoyer & Ludwig printing of the 5-cent green Confederate stamp appeared it came into use in all of the border counties which were not occupied by Federal troops. It is probable that the 10-cent blue Paterson-print stamp, as well as other issues, may also have been used.

The Wheeling convention passed an Act on November 26, 1861 that named all of the counties within the present State except six of the border counties. These counties were to declare their approval of the new State by popular vote.

In April 1862, a new Constitution for the separate State of West Virginia was submitted to the voters. A third of the affirmative vote was cast by the four northern "Panhandle" counties. The counties of Berkeley and Jefferson did not vote until much later, and the annexation of these two counties, approved by the "Restored Virginia" government then at Alexandria, Va., was of such questioned legality that the State of Virginia took the case before the United States Supreme Court following the War in an unsuccessful attempt to recover them. On May 29, 1862, a memorial was presented to the United States Senate giving consent of "Restored Virginia" to the formation of the new State of West Virginia. The legal inconsistencies of the whole affair caused a warm debate, and the Cabinet was divided on the issue. President Lincoln finally signed the Bill on the point of expediency. He explained that, since it was a war measure, it would not furnish a disturbing precedent in time of peace. On June 20, 1863, after some changes in its Constitution on the slavery issue, West Virginia became a State of the Union.

A large proportion of the population of many of the "border" counties remained loyal to the Confederacy. This was particularly true in the counties of Berkeley, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Morgan and Pocahontas. Confederate stamps and covers used from any of the present West Virginia counties therefore have an unusual philatelic interest and value.

U. S. issues on covers from West Virginia during this period are quite common. The postal markings of most of the West Virginia towns read "Va." instead of "W. Va." for months, and in some cases years, following the formation of the State. Any such item from the border counties listed above, prior to June 20, 1863 is highly collectable, though not particularly rare.

Use of Confederate stamps from the following West Virginia towns is known:

- 5c Green (#1) Charles Town
- 5c Green (#1) Shepardstown
- 5c Green (#1) White Sulphur Springs
- 5c Green (#1) Lewisburgh
- 10c Blue, Type II (#13) Lewisburg

Handstamped or manuscript Paid's are known from Charles Town, Shepardstown, Harpers Ferry, Romney, Union, Lewisburg, White Sulphur Springs, Kanawha C. H., Martinsburg and Moorefield.

Much additional information is needed as to the extent and inclusive dates of such uses. There are doubtless more to be added to this list.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CONFEDERATE STAMP ALLIANCE

The Confederate Bulletin*

No. 26—Sept. 1951

Being a Leaflet issued, as Occasion warrants, in the Interest of Collectors and Students of the Postal Issues of the Confederate States of America, by August Dietz, Sr., 109 E. Cary St., Richmond 19, Va.

[*The ornate text letter in which the name of this BULLETIN is set stems back to the War Between the States. The Editor bought this font of type at the sale of a printery in Richmond that had operated during 1861-1865.]

Hail to Our New Officers!

As a result of the annual election of officers of the C. S. A. for the ensuing year, the following command and staff enters upon its duties:

President: Peter a Brannon, P. O. Box 404, Montgomery, Alabama.

General Vice-President: Van Dyk MacBride, 744 Broad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey.

Southern Vice-President: Miss Laura Virginia Hale, P. O. Box 406, Front Royal, Virginia.

Trans-Mississippi Vice-President: E. E. Carver, 7827 East 8th Street, Downey, California.

Northern Vice-President: Stanley B. Ashbrook, 33 North Fort Thomas Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Secretary-Treasurer: Thomas W. Crigler, Jr., Macon, Mississippi.

Congratulations! May their tenure of office be a successful one.

«Pinholes»

Collectors of this generation have been puzzled to account for the term "Pinhole" frequently encountered in the description of some classic stamp in the auction catalogs. The story goes back to the cradle days of stamp dealers in New York in the mid-nineteenth century, to the founder of the "Scott" name in particular. Those venerable vendors did not carry their wares in stock books or on approval sheets, but had a safer way of guarding against substitution or outright "cribbing." They carried their stamps "on a string" threaded through the center. Five cents would buy about two dozen—British Guianas, Boscawens, '47 fives, tens, penny blacks, 3-kreuzer Saxons, and what-not. Many have survived, and that "pinhole" is the scar where the threaded needle pierced. Instead of disfiguring it adds historical interest. Many Confederates, too, carry that honorable "battle scar."

The site of the Confederate War and Navy Departments in Richmond during the war years was at the southwest corner of Ninth and Franklin streets.

Indian Territory During Confederacy

The subject of "Confederates Used in Indian Territory," printed in the February (No. 25) BULLETIN, has drawn fire. The following interesting letter from Col. George H. Shirk, 1108 Colcord Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, should arouse our members to further research in this promising field. I trust the data sought by Col. Shirk will be forthcoming.

DEAR MR. DIETZ,

I well realize that it is poor form for a freshman member in any organization to immediately take the floor and start a speech, but trust you will forgive me in writing you at this time. The statement regarding Confederate activity in Indian Territory hit my eye from the February BULLETIN, and as that is my one interest, I would like to write you.

It is true that the North did pull out of present Oklahoma in 1861, but it is not true that they did not recover the area. There were two Federal invasions of Indian Territory, and were both really rather successful. Both of the Confederate strongholds, Fort Davis and Camp McCullough were captured and destroyed. The Battle of Honey Springs was rather important.

The North did not return to as far south as present southern Oklahoma, and the remains of the Indian troops did stay on down in that region and were perhaps the last of the Southern troops to lay down their arms.

As to the postoffices, I wonder if I could get more information from you as to the 71 that were here in 1861. At the outbreak of the War there were 29 offices in Indian Territory. They were:

Armstrong Academy	Eh-yoh-hee	Little Verdigris
Baptist Mission	Flint	Micco
Boggy Depot	Fort Arbuckle	Mount Clarimier
Burney Academy	Fort Gibson	Pontotoc
Choctaw Agency	Fort Washita	Tahlequah
Coody's Bluff	Grand Saline	Tishomingo
Creek Agency	Harris' Mill	Toboxky
Danielsville	Kidron	Webbers Falls
Doaksville	Lenark Falls	Wheelock
Eagle Town	Luk-fah-tah	

After the War, the Postmaster-General issued orders discontinuing 21 of these, so only 8 seem to have survived the War. Whether these actually operated during the War years is not known.

I have never seen or heard of a cover postmarked from the area of Indian Territory and handled thru the Confederate post. I would most like to have one, or to even hear of one.

It is a great subject, and one that should have some more study and greater attention.

Sincerely,

GEORGE H. SHIRK.

Let's see if we can give Col. Shirk some information on his pet subject.

More Spurious «Speratis»

Business must be picking up with our French problem-child, Mons. Jean de Sperati, creator of baffling imitations of rare stamps, especially since his orders for Confederates from this country seem to have given fresh impetus to his activities. His latest offering is the Hoyer & Ludwig 10c. rose lithograph, both mint and "postmarked."

Two of our eagle-eyed specialists—Col. H. T. Zinsmeister and Gen. Lawrence L. Shenfield—have subjected this newcomer to a most thorough dissecting and study, with the result that they here present the distinguishing marks of the imitation. These marks are said to be "constant," and Gen. Shenfield, in addition, has established the Hoyer & Ludwig stone position as No. 38. These marks of identification are indicated on the accompanying illustration. The pattern of the normal stamp is also shown for comparison.

As described by these students, the following marks are to be looked for, especially the "Broken E" in "POSTAGE." When that is established, look for the other "marks," as well as on the back for Sperati's signature, unless this has been erased!



THE GENUINE

THE SPERATI

IDENTIFYING MARKS

Two small colorless spots in the bottom left-hand corner—one at the foot of the numeral "1" of "10" and the other directly above the "E" in "TEN."

At the top the "E" of "POSTAGE" is jagged on the left side of the down stroke.

The numeral "1" of "10" in the top right-hand corner (under a strong light) resembles a figure "3."

There are two dots of color in the center bar of the "T" in "TEN" on the lower inscription panel.



THE POSTMARKS

Again, as in the case of the "TEN," Sperati supplies them "postmarked," but whether from ignorance or intent, his knowledge of Confederate geography is still a bit confused. Our Ohio

Colonels may protest the "Cincinnati" postmark, and that of "Charleston, S. C." is a very poor attempt at imitating the lettering of the genuine. A somewhat more dangerous "killer" is that of concentric circles—all here illustrated.

In addition it has been observed that the paper of the Sperati appears to be thinner than that of the genuine stamp. The color is good.

But Sperati still signs 'em on the back—and the boys on this side still seek his bargain-counter. So, what?

«Tudor Hall» Plantation Postmark

For ever so long we have been told (and come to believe) that the postmark "Tudor Hall" was in reality "Manassas," Virginia, and we have associated it with that famous battlefield. But we must now revise our history of this favorite marking.

Our Col. Frank P. Deane of Fredericksburg, Va., intrigued for a number of years by this (as he calls it) "mysterious" marking, has completed an interesting investigation. I quote from his letter:

"To begin with, and I quote from the volume *Prince William—The Story of Its People and Its Places*: 'Manassas had its birth in 1852 as a junction of the Manassas Gap and Orange & Alexandria Railroads and was designated as mere Manassas Junction. In 1872 the "Junction" was dropped and the town was known simply as "Manassas."'

"In 1861, among others, there were three plantations near the town of Manassas Junction (north-east of the town), the first was known as 'Liberia,' the second as 'Yorkshire' and the third and nearest the town was called 'Tudor Hall' (Tudor Hall and Liberia are still standing).

"Just prior to the First Battle of Manassas General Beauregard made his headquarters at the 'Wier' House, which was the main building of Liberia. He later moved his headquarters to the McLean House, which was Yorkshire. After the fall campaign, such as it was, the Confederate army camped for the winter around Centerville and Manassas Junction. The principal camp and headquarters of Beauregard and Johnston being Camp Pickens, at Yorkshire. There were also camps at Liberia, German own, and Tudor Hall, among other places. Now, according to Dr. Freeman, some of the larger plantations had their own postoffices, as many of the smaller towns had no postal facilities. Also, according to the same authority, bodies of troops camping on or near the grounds of such plantations, used the names of their postoffices. According to the before-mentioned volume, there was a postoffice at Liberia. This was transferred to, or was the start of the postoffice at Manassas Junction, when it was a community known as Newgate, prior to its establishment as a town in 1852.

"* * * In view of the foregoing and the previously mentioned facts, it seems logical that the Tudor Hall marking is in reality the marking of a plantation and army camp and not Manassas."

While we are grateful to Col. Deane for this exhaustive and enlightening investigation, we are nevertheless tempted to offer a few remarks.

Tudor Hall, Va., is one of the best known and numerous of Confederate postmarks. It is interesting to learn of the plantation postoffices in the vicinity of Manassas, and we may assume that this estate offered unusual attractions to citizens and soldiers aside from the mere posting of letters, for while we can find hundreds of Tudor Hall markings, the Editor cannot recall seeing a cover with the plantation postmark of either "Liberia," "Germantown" or "Yorkshire."

That McCuen 5c. Oddity Again



In the last BULLETIN (No. 25—Feb. 1951) we printed an illustrated paragraph about an unique 5c. blue of the Hoyer & Ludwig type, submitted by Col. McCuen of Greenville, S. C., and captioned our remarks "A Remarkable Counterfeit."

Col. McCuen, however, is still of the opinion that this oddity may be a "retouch job of an actual copy of this stamp." No one, surely, would be more pleased than the Editor to establish this fact and be able to list it as a "premier variety of the Lithographs." To this end attention is again directed to the story and illustration, with the request that our Colonels examine carefully their Hoyer & Ludwig 5c. blues in an effort to find another specimen with the same described abnormalities.

There is one perplexing phase about this McCuen stamp: every other detail of the design tallies with the pattern of the normal prints. Furthermore, retouching on the printing stone *is possible*. But why these two marked deviations from pattern in the scrolls?

Possessing excellent "life-size" photographs of the panes of the 5c., closest scrutiny fails to disclose a single unit of this freak with its leaf finals in the lower corners, or either of the other two variations described.

Confederate Showing at Toronto

Our Canadian friends will have the opportunity of seeing (perhaps for the first time in their great country) the outstanding collections of Confederates exhibited by U. S. collectors, at the Big Capex Show in Toronto this month. Thirty-five frames enter the competition, chiefly from members of our C. S. A., among them Generals Weatherly, MacBride and Shenfield, Miss Meta Heathcote, Colonels R. M. Wilkinson, Marcus White, Eugene Wulfekuhler, B. H. Handy, and the Richmond Stamp Club. Our Colonel J. H. Hall, a member of the Main Jury, will act as special judge to award the C. S. A. Trophy on the occasion of the annual Southern Supper.

PLEASE MAKE NOTE

Despite the fact that the Editor resigned from the Authentication Committee several years ago, he is still receiving Confederate material for examination and opinion. All such items should be submitted to Col. Sylvester Colby, Chairman of the Authentication Committee, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. However, material for listing in the next Catalog and Hand-Book should still be submitted to the Editor, accompanied by registry-franked, self-addressed envelope for return.

Last (?) Confederate Reunion

Last year when it was announced that the United Confederate Veterans would have their final meeting, the Editor had some part in suggesting a design for a commemorative to mark the occasion. But before any progress could be made the late General Moore announced that the few surviving "Johnny Rebs" would make a comeback, and that the "last" meeting would take place this year—1951—in Norfolk, Virginia. And so the matter was closed.

The Norfolk event has gone down in philatelic history as a tremendous success, marked especially by a commemorative fittingly printed in gray, of which great quantities were used to frank First-Day covers.

Philately contributed her full share to this festive occasion, under the auspices of the Norfolk Club. Not alone Confederate stamps and covers, but war-time collectanea of every description, exhibited in the Museum and the Bank of Virginia, added color and meaning to the event.

And now there is talk among the few remaining old soldiers of rebelling against that presumptuous setting of their "last" meeting. They insist they're not through yet and plan to meet again in 1952!

Gossip's Confederate Number

The Weekly Philatelic Gossip of Holton, Kansas is to be congratulated on its February 3 issue dedicated to the Confederate Stamp Alliance and to Confederate Philately. It was an excellent number of this popular weekly. Credit for the suggestion is due our Colonel Raynor Hubbell of Griffin, Ga. who succeeded in selling the idea to our good friend, Harry Weiss, the Managing Editor, and Mrs. Dworak, owner and publisher of the magazine, to whom Confederate Philately makes its grateful bow. We trust this gesture will rebound in many new subscriptions to *Gossip* and increased interest in Confederates.

Attractive Flag Patriotic Discovered



CO. A. 1st REG. FLA. VOL^s

One of the most attractive Flag Patriotics to find space in our next Catalog and Hand-Book has been submitted by Gen. MacBride, and is here illustrated. It is an 11-star (arranged in the form of a cross in the blue field) Patriotic of the "Leon Rifles" and in full colors.

Good omen: Confederate flags displayed at college games and by fighting units in Korea. It's not rebellion. It's coming back to the forgotten principles of the Lost Cause, when there were no "Five-Percenter" and similar such.

Twenty-Cent Green With Brown Gum

Col. J. T. Dalcher, New York, advises that he possesses a block-of-four of the Twenty-Cent green with "molasses-colored" gum, unevenly laid on. Incidentally, the Editor owns a single with this characteristic peculiar to the Keatinge & Ball 10c. stamps. The question thereby arises: Did the South Carolina firm also print Twenties?

Here is the background, as far as we know it: There are no records extant covering the Keatinge & Ball operations; no data to indicate that other than the four plates for the two types of the 10c. were ever delivered to them. There was no need for other than ten-cent stamps.

The first printing from the two-pane (100 units each) 20-cent plate carried the Archer & Daly imprint. The paper is of a good quality and the green color brilliant. The second printing, from the same plate, carries no imprint. The paper is thicker and the color a chalky green. The gum was colorless.

There is no question concerning the origin of the first printing—paper, color, gum and imprint identify the Richmond product.

Col. Offutt mentions the fact that Keatinge & Ball were required to place their imprint on the plates turned over to them. The plate of the second printing of the Twenty carries no imprint.

While there is the possibility of chemical color change of the gum, the subject would seem to need further investigation.

New Orleans «Stamp Money»

An interesting bit of information comes to us from Col. Geo. S. Buckner of Sterlington, La.:

"The back page of THE BULLETIN—'Reminiscences of a Veteran Collector' mentions the New Orleans 'stamp money' of Postmaster Riddell; but few people know that it ran from 1c. to \$5.00, all printed on one sheet, then cut up into individual 'stamp money'. I have a photostat of almost a complete sheet as issued."

Attention to General Orders!

Our genial General Tom Crigler emits the annual wail: "Dues are Due" (as if they could be otherwise!). So plan to surreptitiously extract two dollars from the good wife's allowance and send it on to General Crigler. We can't keep a good man on the anxious bench.

«Five Miles, S. C.» Not a Provisional

With reference to the "Five Miles, S. C." marking shown in the December-1949 BULLETIN (No. 23), Col. Edwin Trachsler, 14 Chestnut St. Paterson 3, N. J., submitted a cover franked with a vertical pair of the De la Rue Local Print 5c. tied by the identical type postmark. This would dispel the theory of a Provisional.

Confederate Scrap-Book Data

Col. Martin H. Burge, M. D., of San Marino, Cal. writes: "In my library of the War Between the States I have a set of some sixty-two volumes filled with newspaper clippings. In the second volume I found the following small editorials:"

"The Postmaster at Madison, Florida, is using domestic, manufactured stamps, contrary to the law. The Department has specimens."

This clipping was apparently taken from the March 1, 1861 issue of *The Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican*.

Another interesting clipping from the same volumes appears to explain—in the opinion of Dr. Burge—why the mails between the North and the South were not discontinued until May 31, 1861. Apparently there was still hope for a peaceful settlement of differences in the early part of that year. The article reads as follows:

"MAILS IN THE SECEDING STATES.—The bill which passed the lower house of Congress in respect to the mails in the seceding states has been understood to require the absolute suspension of all mail service in these states. There might well be doubts as to the justice and expediency of such a measure, as it would punish the loyal citizens of these states equally with the rebellious, and would be to some extent a recognition of the validity of secession. The bill merely authorizes the postmaster general to discontinue the service on any route, whenever in his opinion the postal service cannot be safely continued, or the post-office revenues collected, or the postal laws maintained, or contents of the mails preserved inviolate till delivered to the proper address. This has become necessary from the suspension of the federal courts at the South and consequent impossibility of protecting the mail service."

Dr. Burge hopes to find other clippings pertaining to wartime postal matters for THE BULLETIN.

Springfield Imitations in Europe

In a letter just received from Col. Joseph Niedermeyer well-known dealer of Munich, Bavaria, and member of our C. S. A., the following passage occurs:

"I have had occasion—for the purposes of comparison and study—to secure, through a friend, the complete set of Confederates in singles and blocks-of-four, sold by a well-known Springfield firm. While these imitations are marked 'facsimili' on the back, I recall, some years ago, that this product was sold without this identification by that firm. The imitations, of which the originals were steelplate-printed, are not here considered, for they are readily detected as falsifications. Palpably more dangerous, however, are numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. It is especially difficult here in Germany, because of the lack of reference material, as well as competent literature, to detect such imitations. It is surprising to us that, in such a case, the American Philatelic Society, or some other prominent philatelic organization, or the Collectors Club, does not feel obligated to take steps where such widespread imitations are concerned. With the help of such detailed information as is appearing in your Confederate Bulletins Nos. 15 and 16, the 5 and 10c. counterfeits are readily detected, and I hope that Nos. 17 and 18 will give us further information."

ROMMEL A STAMP COLLECTOR

In the thrilling story of "Rommel, The Desert Fox" by the English Brigadier Desmond Young (a Best Seller), we learn that this almost legendary Field Marshal was a stamp collector!

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CONFEDERATE STAMP ALLIANCE

No. 27—Aug. 1952

The Confederate Bulletin*

Being a Leaflet issued, as Occasion warrants, in the Interest of Collectors and Students of the Postal Issues of the Confederate States of America, by August Dietz, Sr., 109 E. Cary St., Richmond 19, Va.

[*The ornate text letter in which the name of this BULLETIN is set stems back to the War Between the States. The Editor bought this font of type at the sale of a printery in Richmond that had operated during 1861-1865.]

In Explanation

No BULLETIN has appeared since the September issue (No. 26) of 1951. In consequence many items that should have appeared on these pages are no longer news. However, it is fitting to list, for preservation, the names of members who have taken high awards on their Confederates, and a brief necrology of those who have passed away.

General Haydn Myer

The Grim Reaper has again found a shining mark—one of the best-loved comrades in the Confederate Stamp Alliance, General Haydn Myer, for many years our efficient Secretary-Treasurer and originator of the clever and inspirational "Monthly Letter," has answered to the last roll call. On Sunday morning, October 14, 1951, while sitting in his favorite chair reading the morning's paper, the end came suddenly and painlessly, as he would have chosen it to be. He was laid to rest the following morning, the Rev. John C. Turner officiating.

Haydn Myer was born in Nebraska fifty-six years ago and came to Birmingham, Ala. in 1919, and in 1924 founded The Haydn Myer Company, Inc., which he served as President. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Julia Carney Myer, three daughters, Miss Martha Ann Myer, Mrs. Robert W. McKenzie, and Mrs. Frank R. Trechsel, Jr., and two grandchildren—to all of whom our deepest sympathy is extended.

Haydn Myer was an unusual man—the very soul of honor and the highest type of character coupled with a sense of humor that was contagious, plus an charming personality. Colonel W. M. Acton, who wired the saddening news, most fittingly expressed our feelings: "The C. S. A. has lost a great friend and a *Five-Star General!*"

One of his daughters married the grandson of that famous Mississippian Casey Jones of railroad heroism fame, whose likeness recently appeared on a U. S. commemorative stamp.

We learn that General Myer's magnificent Confederate collection was sold to Col. Jack Molesworth of Boston, who will break it up for final disposal.

Col. Hans Lagerloef Passes Away

One of the brightest stars in Philately's firmament, and an honored member of the C. S. A.—Colonel Hans Lagerloef—passed away at his home, 30 Hudson Place, Weehawken, N. J., on May 11, 1952, in his seventy-second year.

The sphere of this great man's activities cannot be adequately recorded in the brief space allotted in our BULLETIN; suffice it to say, that he was greatly loved and honored, his life will be an inspiration and his name a beacon light as long as American Philately endures.

Colonel Lagerloef is survived by his wife, Mrs. Clara Lenz Lagerloef, and a son and married daughter, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy.

Colonel Richard D. Steuart

Another esteemed member of our Alliance has passed into the Beyond: Colonel Richard D. Steuart of Baltimore, Md., who died October 15, 1951, was the scion of a distinguished Confederate family. His grandfather was Dr. William F. Steuart, Chief Surgeon of Steuart's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by his brother, Gen. George H. Steuart. He had nine uncles and numerous cousins in the Confederate army, two of whom gave their lives to The Cause.

Colonel Steuart possessed an immense collection of Confederate memorabilia, including a group of postally used Confederate Official covers of all types.

Our deep sympathy is tendered his family.

Please Take Notice!

The Editor will be absent from his post—on vacation—until the first week in September. No catalog material should be sent in until his return to avoid delayed correspondence.

If you collect Confederates, the C. S. A. is your history course. Write General Thos. W. Crigler, Jr., Sec'y.-Treas., Macon, Miss. for application blank.

Mrs. Hiram E. Deats

On July 28, 1952, Mrs. Eva A. Deats, beloved wife of Hiram E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., passed away after a long illness, and was laid to rest at Cherryville Baptist Church on Friday, August first. She is survived by her children Mrs. Fred A. Abegg, who resides with her parents, Mrs. Ralph A. Prince of Westfield, Mass., and Charles T. Deats of Plainfield, N. J., and six grandchildren. Mrs. Deats was a member of the Colonial Dames, and active in church and other historical and civic movements.

Mrs. August Dietz, Sr.

On January 23, 1952, Mrs. Lillie Meisel Dietz, beloved wife of the Editor, passed away after a long illness. She is survived by her children Miss Frieda Meredith Dietz, Mrs. Norma Dietz Mackay of Dundee, N. Y., and August A. Dietz, Jr.; three grandchildren, August A. Dietz, III, Charles Miller Dietz (U. S. Army), and Miss Elizabeth Gail Dietz, and one great-grandson August A. Dietz IV.

A New Edition of the Catalog

It will be welcome news to our members and friends to learn that a new edition of the Confederate Catalog and Hand-Book is in preparation. The work will occupy the better part of the summer months, and the book will probably be ready for distribution in the late fall. The price will be five dollars, but no orders will be accepted in advance. Collectors possessing material not heretofore listed, will have the kindness to submit it for entry, enclosing return postage and registration. No further information can be given at this time. Progress will be stated in these columns or in the C.S.A. Monthly Letter.

Wulfekuhler Confederates to be Sold

A circular received from Col. Jack E. Molesworth, 102 Beacon, Boston 16, Mass., announces the disposition of the magnificent collection of Confederates accumulated by our Colonel Eugene Wulfekuhler, Jr. and many times a trophy-winner. Col. Molesworth is sending out a detailed, descriptive list of this superb and unusual material, and we feel assured of its successful sale.

Let's Get It Correct

In connection with this resurgence of things Confederate—especially the battle flag—now displayed on numerous objects of merchandise: Let's at least get the design correct. The official pattern is as follows: The shape is a *square*, with all thirteen stars *pointing upward*. Any other rendition is incorrect.

A Group of New Flag Patriotics

With credits to Gen. MacBride and Col. Handy and Bleuler, we illustrate four new Flag Patriotics submitted since our last Addenda.

(11 STARS)



(TYPE B-?)

(Type B-?) 11 stars in irregular circle, long, waving flag on long staff with spear head. (22x32mm.) \$ 30.00



(TYPE B-?)

(No. ?) (Type B-?) 11 stars, 1 in center, 3 in corners, small waving flag on long staff with tassels. Slogan: Shubuta Rifles, in fancy type, with "Fortune favors the Brave." (18x25mm.) \$ 30.00



(TYPE B-?)

(Type B-?). 11 stars in long oval, flag waving to left on sloping staff with tassels and Liberty Cap in blue. (25x30mm.) \$ 50.00

(8 STARS)



TYPE B-?

(Type B-?). 8 stars, one in circle of 7. Large waving flag on staff with tassels. (1 1/4 x 2 in.) \$ 30.00

Lost Identity—Can You Help?

The new Confederate States Catalog and Hand-Book is now in preparation. Since the last issue, in 1945, a mass of new material for listing has accumulated and it can readily be understood that some few items (and luckily there are but few) have been lost or the town of origin not established because of indefinite postmarking. In order to attempt identification, these are here illustrated, with such meager data as the Editor possesses. He requests that wherever possible identity be established. On most of the items the shape of the figure of value or some other slight peculiarity of the lettering may aid in the search. All illustrations are $\frac{3}{4}$ size of originals.

The Editor will be grateful for this information.



- 1.—Handstamp "Paid 5" (figure in circle), blue. Georgia postmark (submitted by Col. Knudsen). Name of town wanted.

PAID
20

- 2.—Handstamp "Paid 20", black. Record lost. Name of town wanted.

PAID 5

- 3.—Handstamp "Paid 5", black. Part of town name distinguishable on postmark: "ar, Miss." Name of town wanted.

TYNER o 3

- 4.—Handstamp "Tyner o Geo", black. Can someone place it?

PAID
5

- 5.—Handstamp "Paid 5", black. Town name wanted. Note shape of "5" for identification.

PAID 14

- 6.—Handstamp "Paid" in elongated, rounded-corners frame and "10" in manuscript with "O" open at top and bottom. Black. Name of town wanted.

The old favorite straight-line handstamp Big Shanty, Georgia, during war time, is now Kennesaw Station, Ga.

Symbol of Something Pretty Fine

If it is all the same to everybody, we will work up no fury nor try to be funny either about the mass reappearance of the Confederate battle flag.

In Washington and New York, sales of the Stars and Bars are booming. Annin & Co., world's largest flag-makers, report a 100 per cent increase in output this year; last year the company found a market for 50,000 Confederate flags, but the first eight months of 1951 have seen 100,000 sent to distributors. Street vendors in Washington say they can barely supply the demand; one has sold 4,500 this Summer. A small variety store sells "several dozen" every week. And paralleling this remarkable commerce, Confederate army caps (\$5.95) and Confederate ties (\$1.50) also have appeared.

The flags are viewed darkly in some quarters as a preliminary to some armed uprising against the Federal government. Others predict the Stars and Bars will become the symbol of a new political party formed to combat the Welfare State of Mr. Truman. Still others, who may well be closest to the mark, see the whole thing as merely a passing fad.

Most Southerners are likely to view the proceedings, to borrow an old phrase, with mingled pleasure and regret. The Confederate flag still holds reverent meaning to several million of us, and it is regrettable to see it treated with the frivolity of one more squirrel tail on a hot-rodder's motorcycle. But it may be that many purchasers of the flag erect it, in truth, as a defiant symbol of their faith in those individual liberties and honorable States' rights which marked the Confederacy. And if the flag today recalls not the War for Southern Independence, but a new war for individual independence from the massive socialist state, then the Stars and Bars once more will serve a thrilling purpose in representing, for all the world to see, a faith in something pretty fine.—*Richmond News Leader*.

We'll Want a Trophy of Our Own

One o' these days, when our Alliance grows to the 1000-member goal, we will want an Award-Medal of our own—something distinctive with which to honor our students and our prize-winning collectors. Your Editor has been making sketches whenever the spirit moved and hopes to present them for discussion in a later issue of THE BULLETIN.

Col. Yeckel's Confederates Win Award

The Grand Award for the best exhibit of Confederates was given our Colonel Louis F. Yeckel of St. Louis, at the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Society Convention, held in St. Louis, Mo., October 12-14, 1951.

Belated congratulations!

"Stonewall" Jackson's Last Letter

There has been submitted for authentication an interesting document purporting to be the last letter penned by "Stonewall" Jackson on the eve of the battle of Chancellorsville. It reads as follows:

Near 3 P M

May 2d, 1863

GENERAL,

The enemy has made a stand at Chancellor's Chancellorsville. I hope as soon as practicable to attack.

I trust that an ever kind Providence will bless us with great success.

Respectfully

T. J. JACKSON

Lt. Genl.

GENL. R. E. LEE

The leading division is up and the next two appear to be well closed.

T. J. J.

The letter is on a folded sheet $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{7}{8}$ in., white wove paper, watermarked "A. HOEN & CO. LITHOGRAPHERS, RICHMOND, VA.," in three lines, firm name in curve, double-line *sans serif* capitals.

The ink is faded grayish-black. The handwriting, though showing nervous tension, appears authentic.

The firm of A. Hoen & Co. was founded in Richmond in 1877. (The Editor was one of its earliest apprentices.) The Jackson letter dates back to 1863. It is a cleverly done imitation through the medium of lithography, and but for that watermark would be extremely deceptive. It is here recorded as a warning and for the protection of collectors.

It would be interesting to know who owns the authentic original from which this imitation was made.

Not a Confederate Essay

From time to time a cut-out of what is purported to be a Confederate Essay is found in the catalogs of auctions. It is usually illustrated and described as printed in black and red, and quoted, as per the Dietz Catalog, at \$150.00.

This object is absolutely worthless. The design is copied from the authentic Essay, drawn by an unknown artist in New Orleans, probably Monouvrier, and submitted to H. St. George Offutt, Chief of the Contract Bureau of the Post Office Department, whose entire collection of Essays came into the possession of the Editor. The original is a beautiful composition of steel-plate cut-outs and pen-and-ink and pencil work, partially incomplete in its corner spandrels. It is in black only. This two-color cut was drawn by the Editor and used on his stationery years ago. Hundreds must be in existence, and this cut-out is one of them, the *original* Essay, being hand-work, no duplicates can exist.

Joining the C. S. A. is a *must*.

For Your Confederate Scrap-Book

Native States of the Chiefs of the Confederate Post-Office Department:

John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General: Tennessee.

H. St. George Offutt, Chief of the Contract Bureau: Missouri.

B. L. Clements, Chief of the Appointment Bureau: Texas.

John L. Harrell, Chief of the Finance Bureau: Alabama.

Attention! Louisiana Colonels

A cover has been submitted bearing the legend "Office Adjutant and Inspector General, District Western Louisiana," in two lines (as per the reduced illustration below), printed across an U. S. 3c. 1860 envelope, postmarked "Lexington, La., Feb. 14" (no year date) in red, addressed to Mrs. William M. Levy, Natchitoches, La. Its status is to be established. The question, therefore, is: Was there such a Confederate military department in Western Louisiana in 1861; or, is this a pre-war marking of an United States establishment? There is no record of the United States overprinting *stamped* envelopes for such official use.

OFFICE ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL,
DISTRICT WESTERN LOUISIANA.

A Puzzling Postmark

Col. B. H. Handy has submitted a Confederate cover, franked with a 10c. Type I, 1863, tied by a cancelation to the back flap of the envelope. The accompanying illustration shows this baffling postmark, which thus far defies identification.

The outlined lettering in this tracing is in solid color—a shade of brown that we designate as "tobacco juice" since many country postmasters "refreshed" their ink pads with this ever-ready "solution."

It seems to spell the name "N. C. P. Hill (or Will)"; or it may be "P. Hill, N. C." An old Postal Guide lists "Pink Hill," "Pleasant Hill" and "Prospect Hill." It may be either of these.

The face of the cover bears the address: "Miss G. N. Corvin, Falls Town, Iredell County, N. C." Where is our Cross-Words Puzzle champion?

Confederate Mystery Story in "Gossip"

Our members may be interested in a little Confederate Mystery Stamp story that appeared in the August 9 issue of *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*. It had been buzzing in the Editor's think-tank for a long time.