

# **De La Rue Stamps for the Confederate States of America**

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**Civil War Philatelic Society, Inc.**

The pages have been numbered at the bottom for ease of reference

# De La Rue Stamps for the Confederate States of America

*A continuing study and collection for over 50 years*

*The basis for the 2012 Confederate Catalog*

*Arranged in Chronological Order as to the events and stamps*

## 1. 5¢, evolution from the original Photograph, Engraver's Sketch, Die Proofs and Specimens

Progressive and Trial color die proofs, most are the only examples known

Photographic print, perhaps one of the Engravers Experiments, only known example

Specimen Stamps on portion of De La Rue ledger sheet, only proven authentic examples

5¢ & 1¢ die proofs on one card, made for Major E. B. Evans, only known example

5¢ Gutter Multiples from the De La Rue retained sheet, unique Cross Gutter block

De La Rue Die Proofs printed in the 1950 for the De La Rue archive

Image of the Master Die, courtesy of the British Library

Image and Impressions from the Spare Punch Die, Status Not Determined, owned by this exhibitor

Printed by Michael Bean in 2011, formally master printer for the BEP

## 2. 1¢, was never issued but the stamps were delivered and paid for by the CSA

Engraver's initial Dry Point scratches on the die, only known examples

Progressive Engraving Proofs, each being the only known examples

Final Die Proofs in Black and issued color

Stamps shipped to the CSA

1864 letter and stamps from William F. De La Rue to Lady de Hoghton

Only known proof from the lower two panes and signed by W. F. De La Rue

Plate Proofs as Gutter Multiples from the De La Rue retained sheet

## 3. 5¢ Stamps and Plates shipped to the CSA and used for issued stamps

Plate proof in Red, printed in Richmond, one of two known, each different

Examples of paper and printing differences between London and Richmond stamps

Full Panes and Gutter Multiples of the Richmond printings

Representative covers having the London and Richmond printed stamps

## 4. The *Lost Shipment*, 5¢ Plate and Stamps shipped on the *Bermuda* and captured by the USA

US Admiralty Court documents on the disposal of the Stamps and Paper

Covers showing the *Mercedita*, the ship that captured the *Bermuda*

De La Rue packaging envelope for 100 sheets, from this shipment

Examples of paper from this shipment, used for US Specimen Envelopes

1954 prints from the captured plate while at the Franklin Institute

## 5. The 2¢ and 10¢ plates, Previously Erroneously labeled as the "Altered Plates"

Image of document, the Royal Mail Archives proving new plates were made by De La Rue

Examples of all known printings from original plates are shown, they range in interest from minor, to the only known in private hands, to the only known example.

10¢, Various printings from the original panes and fragments, dating from 1883 to 1990

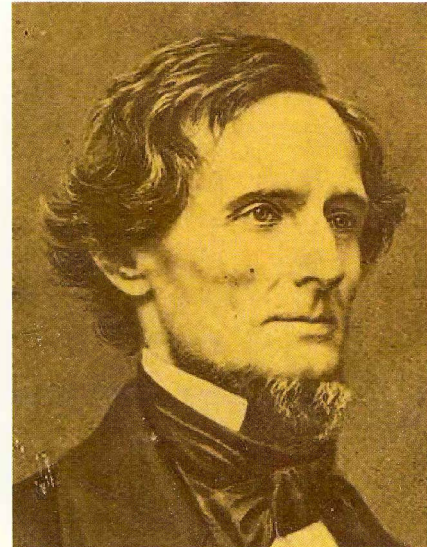
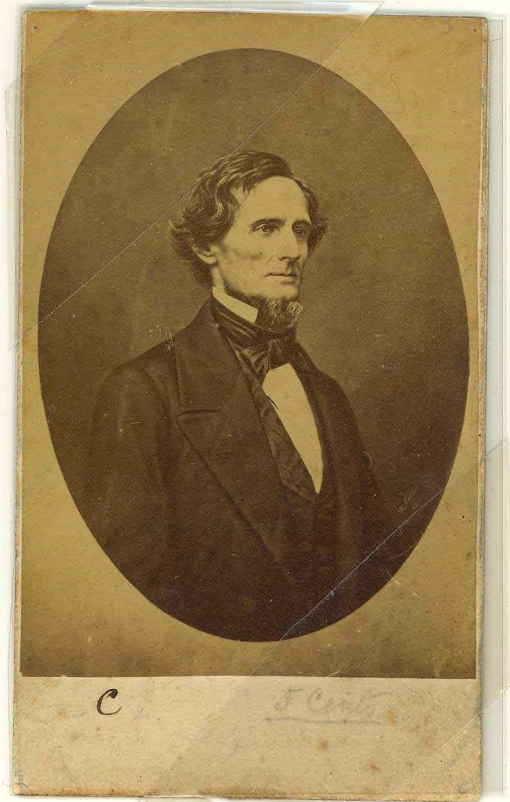
**Image, the lost 4<sup>th</sup> printing plate section was discovered in 2017, never printed from  
Many examples of the 10¢ offered today have no relation to the original plates.**

2¢, Only two printings were made from the original plate, 1926 and 1955

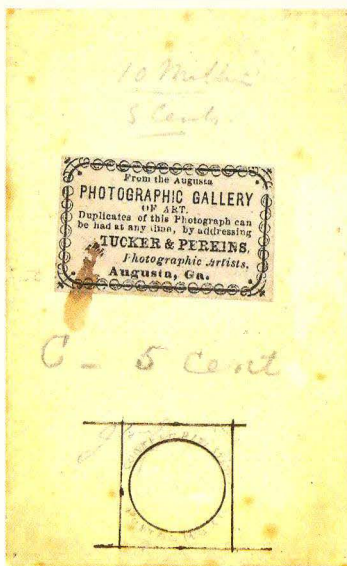
5¢ Typographed  
De La Rue, London

CSA 6 Reference  
Engraver

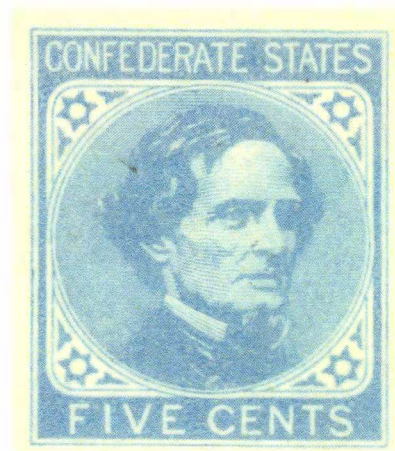
Original Photograph and  
Sketch concept for Stamp



Enlarged From Photograph



Image, back side of photograph



Enlarged image of Issued Stamp

Concept Sketch for Stamp  
Photographer's Label, Tucker & Perkins, Augusta Ga.  
Annotations on the back *10 Mil/5cts* and *C- 5 Cent*

Part of material sold to Davison by J.F. Joubert de la Ferte's son,  
Charles H. Joubert de la Ferte, in 1906



Transcription of Original Letter

The Ferns,  
Weybridge  
Surrey  
4<sup>th</sup> Dec 1906

THE FERNS,  
WEYBRIDGE,  
SURREY.

4<sup>th</sup> Dec 1906.

Dear Mr. Davison

During your Civil War my father was asked to engrave the original die for the postage stamps of the Confederate States. I came across the other day, amongst other proofs of stamps engravings, the original photos from which my father F. Joubert, engraved Jeff Davis' head and two proofs of the stamps.

Dear Mr Davison

During your Civil war my father was asked to engrave the original die for the postage stamps of the Confederate States.

I think they may be of considerable value to a collector as a unique curiosity.

I came across the other day, amongst other proof of stamp engravings, the original photos from which

I refused £ 5 for them from one of the big London firms as I thought I simply send them to you and ask. See to-buy-to-get a great price from them in New York from a collector or at a sale of stamps, of course they cannot be priced as stamps but as the originals from which the Jeff Davis stamps were from derived they may fetch a special price of there own.

I do not think there are any other such proofs in existence except perhaps with - de la Rue & Co. who printed the stamps for the Confederate States in 1862 but it is doubtful if they would keep such proofs. ....

Yours Sincerely  
C.H.. Joubert de la Ferté



Image of Envelope

Letter by Ferdinand Joubert's son Charles Henry Joubert de la Ferté in 1906  
Concerning the sale of his father's the Engraver, Model, Sketch and 2 Proofs.



**5¢ Typographed  
by De La Rue**

**6-DPPa 1st, 2nd, 3rd Known States  
Progressive Die Proofs**

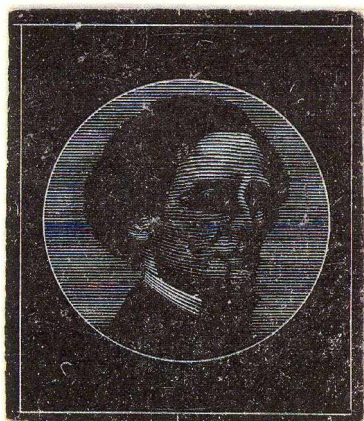
**Progressive Die Proofs  
Engraving by J.F. Joubert de la Ferté**



**Preliminary Outline  
Overall Dimensions and Concept  
6-DPP 1<sup>st</sup> known state**



**Enlarged Image**



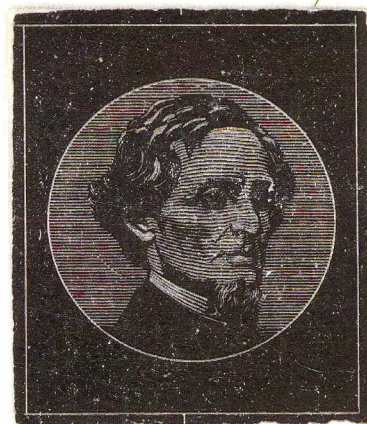
**Enlarged Image**



**Face and Neck Evolving  
6-DPP 2<sup>nd</sup> known state**



**Left Eye Crude  
No Details on Coat  
6-DPP 3<sup>rd</sup> Known State**



**Enlarged Image**

**These 12 progressive die proofs for the 5¢ are each thought to be the only known examples.**

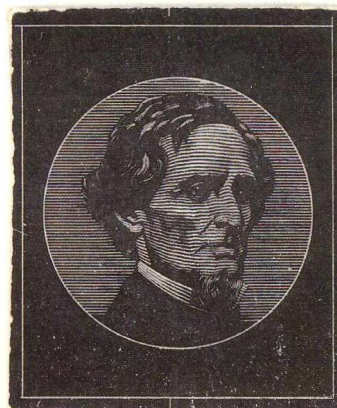
5¢ Typographed  
by De La Rue

6-DPPa 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> Known States  
Progressive Die Proofs

Engraving by J.F. Jubert de la Ferté



Left Eye Square at Bottom  
No Details on Coat  
6-DPP 4<sup>th</sup> known state



Enlarged Image



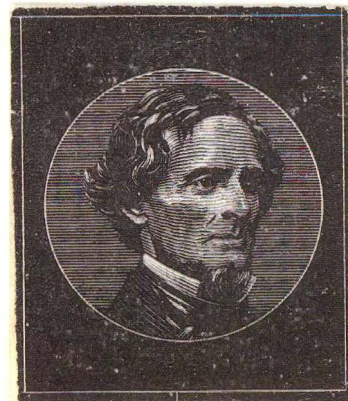
Enlarged Image



No details in Cote  
De La Rue printed Jan 8, 1862, no die Mask  
**The earliest known dated die proof.**  
6-DPPba 5<sup>th</sup> known state



More Details on Coat  
Left & Right Eye more Detailed  
6-DPP 6<sup>th</sup> known state



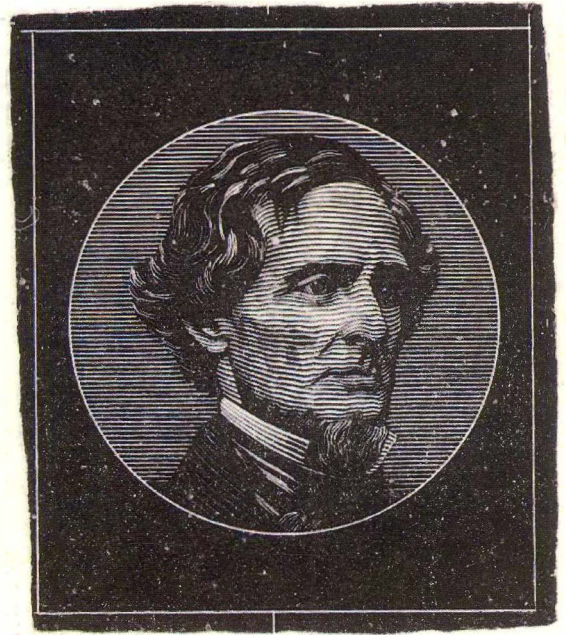
Enlarged Image



5¢ Typographed  
by De La Rue

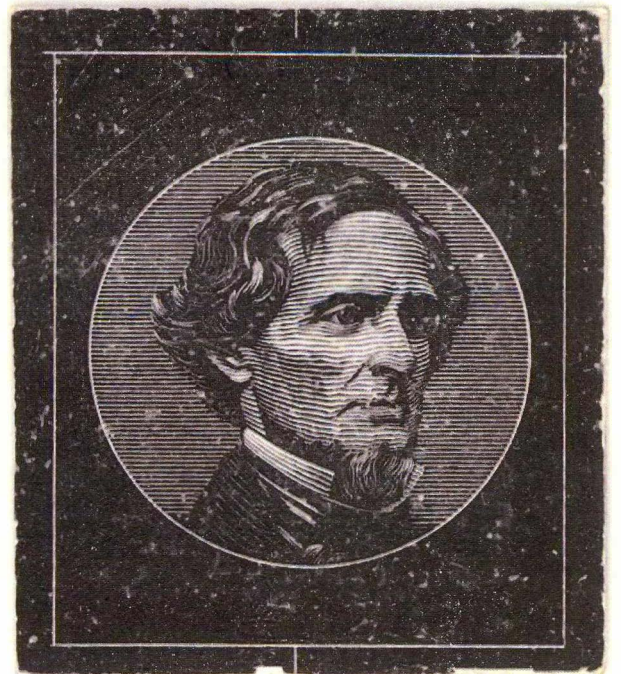
6-DPPa 7th & 8th Known States  
Progressive Die Proofs

Engraving by J.F. Joubert de la Ferté



Partial details in Coat  
De La Rue Jan 11, 1862, partial die Mask  
6-DPPb 7<sup>th</sup> Known State

Enlarged Image



Minor Details added to  
Hair and Coat  
Left and Right more Detailed  
6-DPP 8<sup>th</sup> Known State

Enlarged Image



5¢ Typographed  
by De La Rue

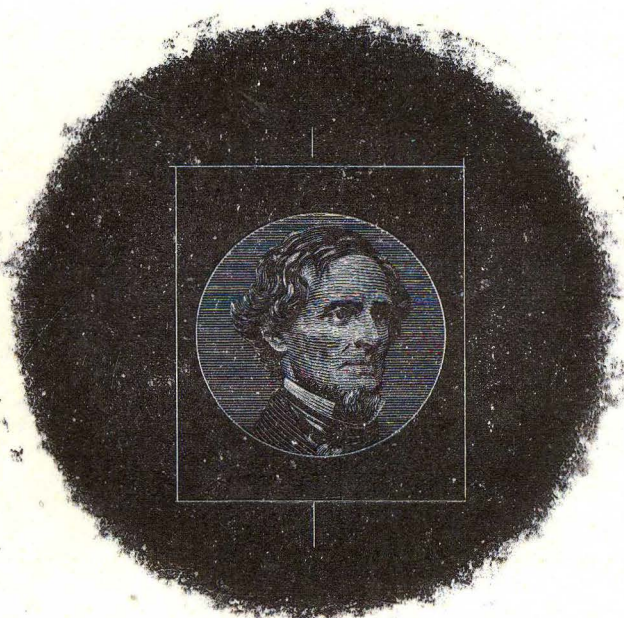
6-DPPb 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> States  
Progressive Die Proofs  
January 14, 1862

Engraving by J.F. Joubert de la Ferté



Enlarged Image

January 14<sup>th</sup>, 1862, First Impression this Date  
9<sup>th</sup> State  
Right Eye and Right Hair needs work



January 14<sup>th</sup>, 1862, Second Impression this Date  
10<sup>th</sup> State  
More detailing on Right Eye and Hair

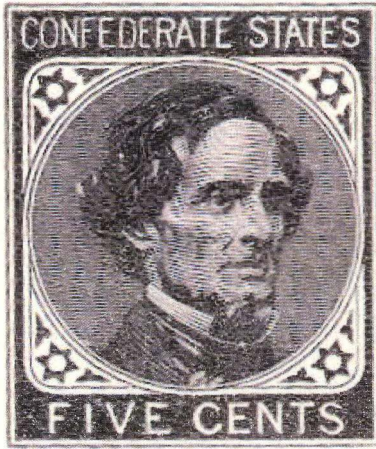
Enlarged Image



5¢ Typographd  
by De La Rue

Engraving by J.F. Joubert de la Ferté

6-DPPb 11<sup>th</sup> & 6-DPPa 12<sup>th</sup> States  
6-TCD  
Progressive and Final Die Proofs



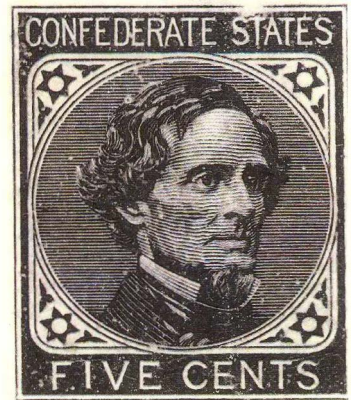
Enlarged Image



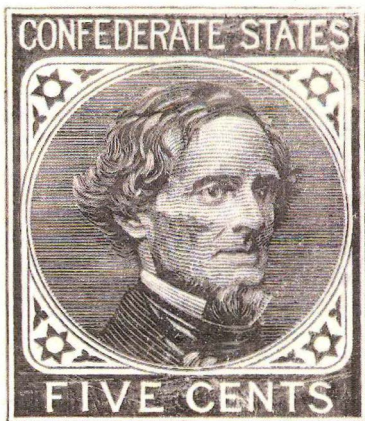
Right side: Eye and Hair not detailed  
6-DPPb 11<sup>th</sup> State



Right side Eye and Hair more detailed  
6-DPPa 12<sup>th</sup> State  
6-DPPa 12<sup>th</sup> and 14 DPPa 6<sup>th</sup> State  
were found together in Italy in 2006



Enlarged Image



Enlarged Image



6-TCD, The Final Die

Above were printed with the Master Die "masked" or after it was cut down.

**Progressive Die Proofs**

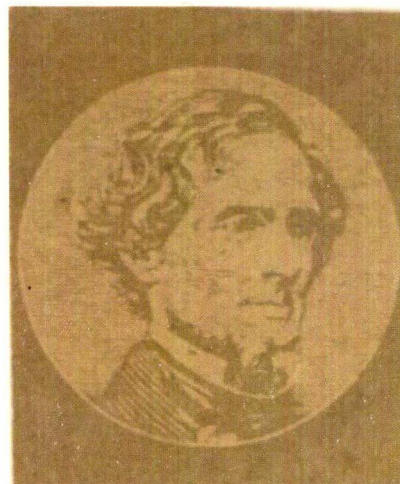
Engraving by J.F. Joubert de la Ferté

There is no documentation on the origin of this print however it had to be made from a die proof, most likely a progressive, these proofs were not known before the 1930's.



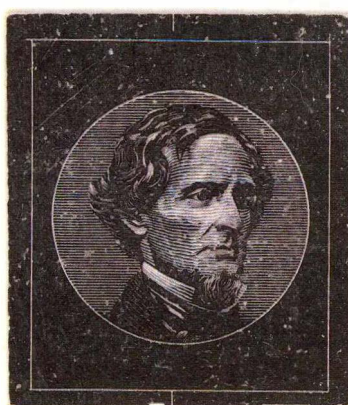
Photograph  
Salt or Talbot Print

Both processes were common  
in the 1860's



Enlarged Image

This photographic image is the exact size of the final die and shows the details of the coat better than any issued stamp and also better than most die proofs  
The photograph most resembles the 8<sup>th</sup> known Progressive Die Proof.



Enlarged Image

8<sup>th</sup> known Progressive Die Proof, original in this exhibit

The Engraver J.F. Joubert de la Ferté  
was also an accomplished photographer  
and inventor of photographic and printing processes  
holding about 100 patents in the UK and France.



5¢ Typographed  
Printed in London

Ink for Typographed

Die Proof, Smearred Impressions

used on Intaglio Die



Image



One of two known



One of several known



Image

**Smearred Impressions**

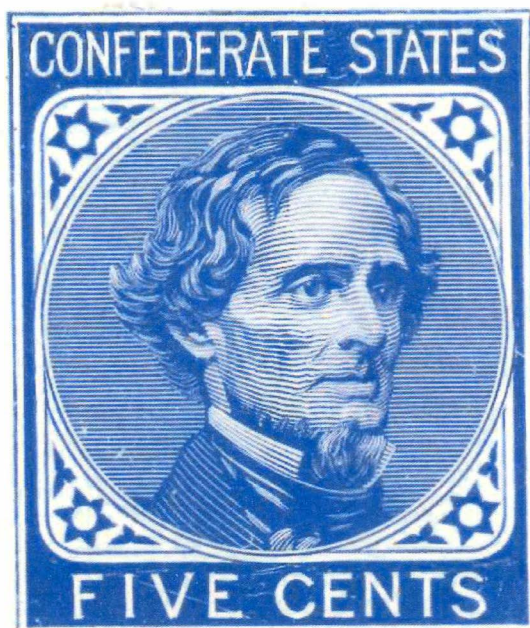
**5¢ Die Proof printed from the master Intaglio Die but probably with Ink formulated for Surface Printing circa 1862, printed on enameled card measuring 93 x 61 mm**

**The blue ink, appears to be identical to the fugitive ink used for the issued stamps, and was intended for Surface printing and not Intaglio Engraved printing, the ink did not print well or dry well on the enameled card.**

**There are no dates it appears these proofs were printed before the stamps as Trial Color examples.**

5¢ Typographed  
Printed in London

Die Proof Sharp Impressions



Image



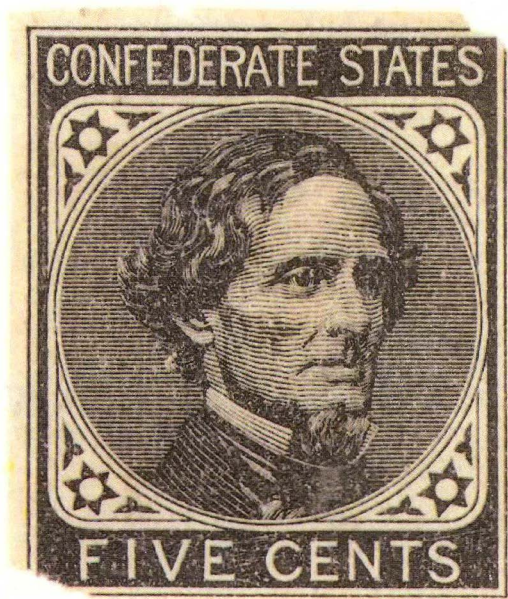
One of two known

The Sharp Impression of this Die Proof is unusual, especially for Blue Ink

This impression was probably made as a final trial color before the stamps were printed, later impressions were in Black excluding the composition die proof for Major Evans of early but an unknown date.

The “golding” around the edges on “enameled” card indicates age, the change extends inward from when the card was originally cut and depending on storage.





Enlarged image

5¢ De La Rue die proof on wove paper

This proof is listed in both the CSA 2012 catalog and also in Scott's 2012 catalog as being a plate proof on wove paper and not a die proof.

Upon actual examination it is definitely an early proof from the master die.

Fine scratches on the solid inked surfaces are noted which do not appear on the issued stamps or the De La Rue retail sheet that is considered a plate proof.

The sharpness of the impression is also as expected from a die proof.

These fine scratches are more evident in the later die proofs

1¢ &amp; 5¢ Typographed

Specimens

180	Specimen	Size of plate	No. on plate	Paper
Confederate States 1cent. Postage			400 on plate in 4 panes	CrWove. l.u. watermarked
Do. Do. 5cents				

1¢ &amp; 5¢ Specimens, 6-OS &amp; 14-OS

From a De La Rue Register of Specimens, 1860's, page 180.  
This page is intact in the Royal Mail Archives except for the above cut out.

Documented by G. L. Newman, the De La Rue Archivist,  
on 35 mm film in the early 1950's; negative number 0619.

Illustrated in *The De La Rue History of British & Foreign Postage Stamps*  
by John Easton published in 1958, Plate 44 as items 3 & 4.

In the early 1950's Newman removed many significant items from the records  
and mounted them on album pages for the De La Rue archives, over 3,300  
pages were made; only 3 pages relate to the Confederate States of America.

In the 1970's and 1980's De La Rue sold much of the archives material through Robson Lowe.  
Some items were publicly sold and others sold privately.

This item was sold privately by Robson Lowe in 1976 to the Weill Brothers  
and sold privately to John Birkinbine from which it was obtained privately from  
John Birkinbine in 2013.

**Only Confirmed authentic CSA Specimen Overprint**

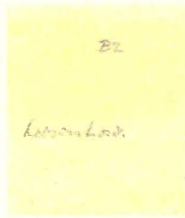


De La Rue  
5¢ Typographed

6-P-P

Printed in London  
Plate Proofs

Robson Lowe  
Signed and Numbered  
Most Positions



Robson Lowe Pane No.  
UL, A - UR, B  
LL, C - LR, D

image



Position No. in a Pane

UL pane 9, 10  
19, 20  
UR pane 1, 2  
11, 12



Cross Gutter  
U pane 100, 90  
L pane 10, 1

UR pane 87-90  
97-100  
LR pane 7-10  
1-10



These Proofs or Retained Stamps were discovered by Robson Lowe in the early 1970's at De La Rue London office, London, framed; De La Rue considered them proofs.

One 5¢ sheet and one half 1¢ sheet were glued to a backing, Robson Lowe had them professionally removed, any original gum, if present, was lost in the removal.

**Only gutter multiples from the London printing from these two sheets represent Proof Stamps. Stamps sent to the Confederacy in 1862 were cut into panes of 100 before shipping.**

The light yellow color surrounding the total plate image is a distinctive characteristic and unique to these sheets.

The 5¢ block of three and the 1¢ pair that Warren De La Rue signed and sent to Lady de Hoghton on October 20, 1864 still has the original gum.

De La Rue  
5¢ Typographed  
Printed in London  
Plate Proof

6-P-P  
The Yellow  
The Printing



Positions 99-100, Lower Right Pane  
The Robson Lowe's notation, D100, indicates the positions and Lower Right Pane

Poor Printing on Positions 99

Almost none of the De La Rue Stamps sent to the Confederate States of American show any form of a plate or printing defect.

An unusual yellow cast surrounds the Left, Top and Right sheet margins extends  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch beyond the printing surface and at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch on the bottom. The yellow also fills the area between the Left and Right and Upper and Lower Panes.



Enlarged Image

This unusual defect; perhaps a thumb smudge, is another indication this unique De La Rue Retained Sheet was, a special printing putted in haste to examine the printing, no such impressions are found on the stamps send to the CAS, a Proof as De La Rue has contended!

The 5¢ and 1¢ stamps being a proof or not has been question. The unique 5¢ and part sheet of the 1¢ sheet is extremely similar to the stamps sent to the Confederate States of America thus the question, are they proofs or not. The yellow on the 5¢ and the slight color difference on the 1¢ are physical evidence of being proofs. In either case they were retained.



5¢ Typographed  
De La Rue  
To Facilitate the 10¢ Altered Plate  
For Promotional Purposes

6-TCDDa  
6-TCDDb



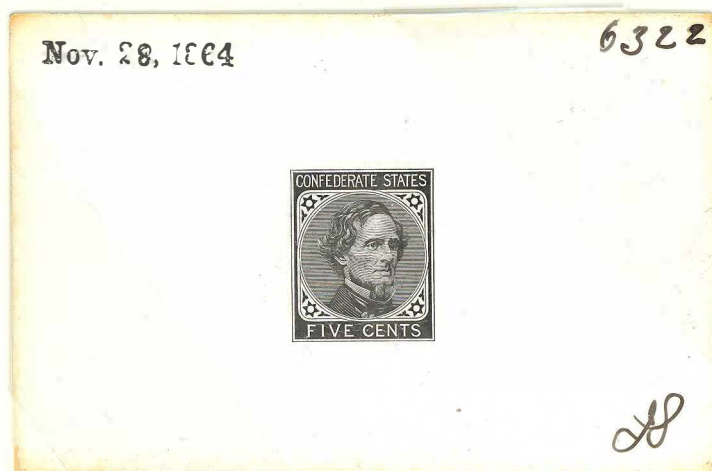
October 30, 1862 BEFORE STRIKING

This inscription is believed to document the original die with a reference print before die was struck to make a die copy for the 10¢ value.

A reproduction of the 5¢ die was necessary to facilitate the production of the CSA 10¢ Altered Plate stamps. The design is identical but the value was changed from FIVE to TEN, to make the 10¢ plate the next week, per the below November 7<sup>th</sup> 1862 reference.

The De La Rue *Day book P*, has the below entry on page 143.  
1862, Nov 7<sup>th</sup>

*The Confederate States of America per Major B. F. Ficklin  
1 Printing plate for C.S. Postage Stamps containing 400 multiples duty 10  
Cents with (head of President Jefferson Davis) mounted on cast iron plate  
truly planed, case packing... ..*



After the CSA use for the Die  
Nov. 28, 1864 control number 6322, initials JL  
Two other proofs identical to the above exist, control numbers 6320 & 6324

5¢ Typographed  
by De La Rue

6-DP Related  
Die Proofs  
Nov. 28, 1864  
Dec. 30, 1864



De La Rue Proposal, Commercial Use of 5¢ CSA die

Nov 28, 1864 5¢ CSA die Proof; vignette cut out  
to show the concept for a Belgium stamp die of Dec 30, 1864.



Dec. 30, 1864 Engraved Vignette



Image, reverse of Dec. 30, 1864 Vignette

Die proof of the vignette, by the engraver J.F. Joubert de la Ferté,  
for the Belgium Stamps of the 1865 issue.  
Reverse side of this card has a paste-up of the cut out CSA vignette.

This Dec. 30, 1864 Belgium proof is between numbers 1059 & 1060 in Dr. Jacques Stes,  
2009; Club de Monte-Carlo book *Descriptive Catalogue of the Proofs of Belgium Stamps*.

De La Rue printed from the CSA master die for some time;  
for promotional material as they no longer had any legal restrictions.

Perkins Bacon had major British stamp contracts before De La Rue but it became a problem as they used stamp and stamp images for promotional purposes, and thus came out of favor with the government. De La Rue did not make this mistake, but still needed to show quality work to customers thus the CSA 5¢ die was available, the 1¢ die was early lost.





**5¢ and 1¢ Composite Die Proof**

**Presented to Major E. B. Evans by De La Rue.**

**We have found no documentation of this presentation.**

**De La Rue did not normally make any Favored Proofs.**

**Edward B. Evans (1846-1922) became a member of the Philatelic Society of London in 1875, that later became the Royal Philatelic Society in 1906. and was one of the founding members of the RPSL Expert Committee.**

**In 1885 many of his collections were broken up but he retained and maintained his collection of the Confederate States of America.**

**Evans authored a number of long article on Confederate stamps between 1878-1912, mostly published in *the Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* .**

**Only Known Example**

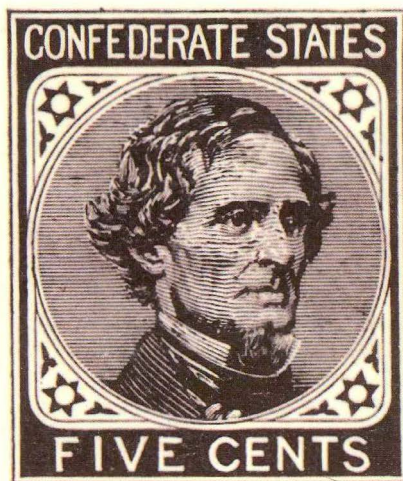
De La Rue

6-DPb  
6-DPTCc, black

5¢ Typographed

Die Proof

London printing's, 1950's



Enlarged image, black proof



Proof pulled from  
original die  
July 1950.  
G. H. Newman  
for  
Thomas De La Rue & Co Ltd

*Image of Inscription on the back of the above Blue Proof, inscribed 644/1*

**5¢ Die Proofs on nearly square thin card in Blue and Black.  
19<sup>th</sup> Century proofs are on a thicker card and rectangular.**

**Symmetry of the inscription indicates this card size was the desired one  
and these are not from cut down full cards.**

**G. Leslie Newman was the De La Rue Archivist at that time.**

**The 5¢ blue and black die proofs were printed for the De La Rue archives in July 1950,  
before the die was ultimately transferred to the British Library.**

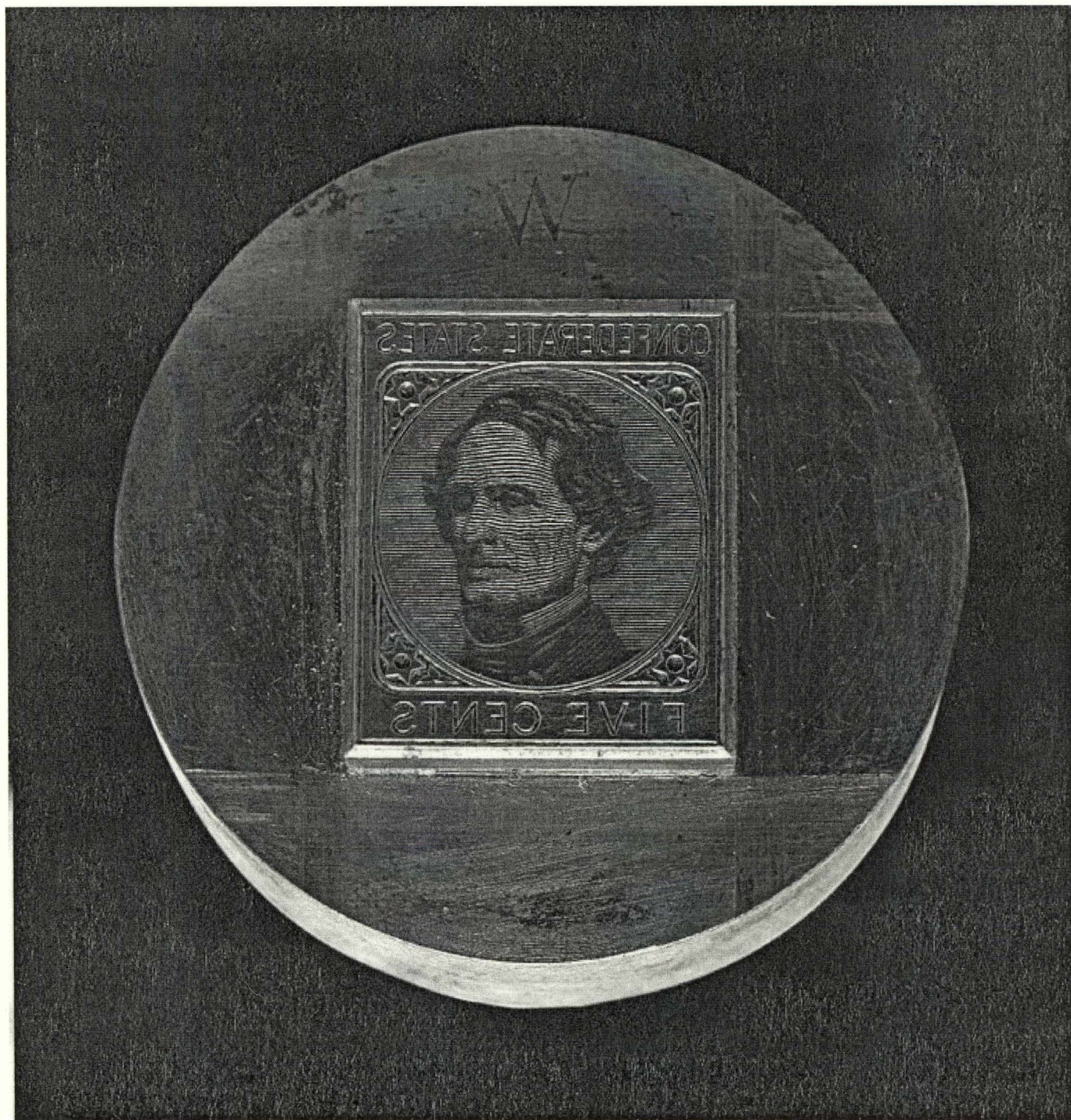
**The black die proof, no inscription, is documented as negative 0619 on the 35 mm  
transparencies,  
made before the De La Rue collection was broken up in the 1970's & 1980's.  
A copy of the film is now at the RPSL.**

**A late printing in black, annotated 694/4, mounted in a small cast metal frame labeled,  
The Story of Stamps, an Exhibition by De La Rue for the Young, April 9-18t, 1953.  
Now in the RPSL museum, London.**

Four examples of this 1950's die proof are known to this exhibitor



Master De La Rue Die



Enlarged Photographic Image

Master Die engraved by J.F. Joubert de la Ferté for De La Rue in January, 1862

For the 5¢ Confederate States of America typographed stamp

The Die is owned and located in the British Library, St Pancras, London



**Outline of Plate Manufacture  
For the CSA stamps**

Master Dies engraved, 5¢ and 1¢

Transfer Dies, from the Master dies.  
Changes could be made at this stage

Punch Dies, from the Transfer Dies  
made for 5¢ & 1¢, and 2¢ & 10¢ values.  
Changes could be made at this stage

Lead Slugs were made from the  
Punch Dies.

The Lead Slugs were locked in a Chase  
as a pane of 100, arranged 10 x 10.

Wax molds were made from the above  
chase having the lead slugs in place.

Wax molds were trued up and dusted  
with graphite to make them  
electrically conductive.

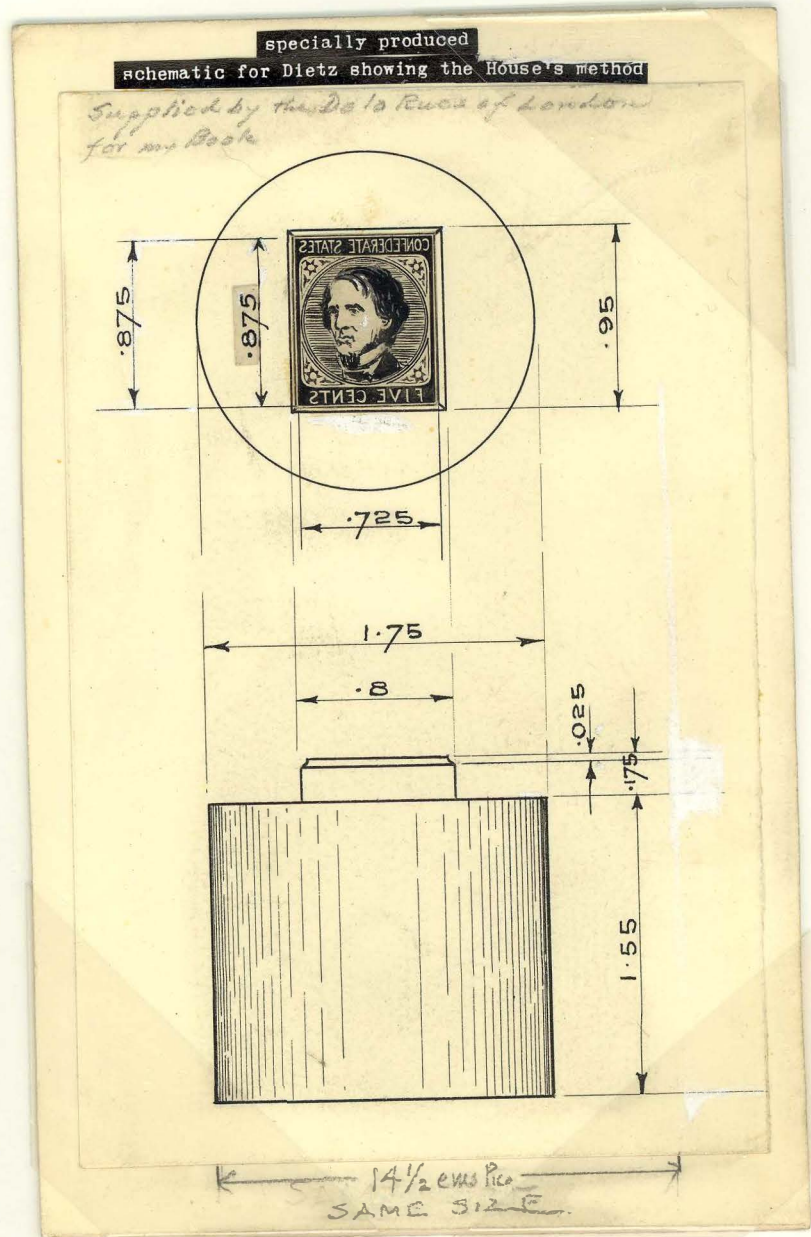
Copper shells were electroplated from  
the wax molds.

Panes of 100 were trued up and backed  
with lead, etc.

Four panes were mounted with screws  
2 x 2 on a heavy steel base to make  
the printing plates.

**Above Outline**

Taken from Dr. S. H. Browning's  
article in the 1930 *Philatelic Congress  
of Great Britain Year Book*



**Original Drawing**

**The drawing of the 5¢ master die produced by De La Rue in the 1920's  
For August Dietz and used in his 1929 book  
*The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America***

**The image of the stamp is drawn in reverse as it appears looking  
down on the top of the die, the die prints the image normally.**



5¢ Typographed  
De La Rue

“Spare Punch Die”  
Under Study, Status Not Determined



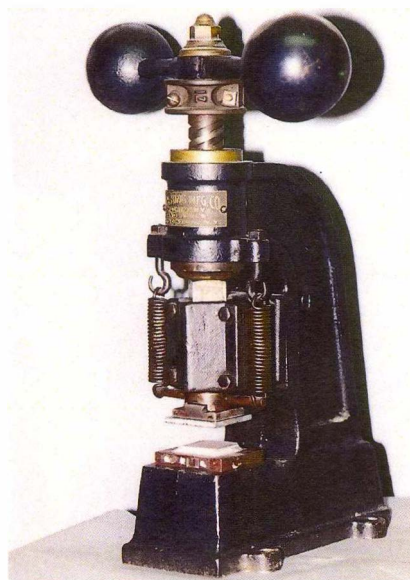
Punch Die, Side View



Punch Side, Image Typograph printing



Back Side, Image for Intaglio printing



The type of Press used in 2011 by Mike Bean for these impressions, Image Reduced

**This Punch Die is owned by the exhibitor**



5¢ Typographed

Spare 1862 De La Rue Punch Die

Printed in Washington

December, 2011



enlarged image

Surface Printing



enlarged image

Intaglio Printing



Flat Side of Die

Printed in December 2011 by Michael Bean  
Retired Master Printer for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing  
The Die shows damage from poor storage which is evident in the above impressions



5¢ Typographed

Flat Side

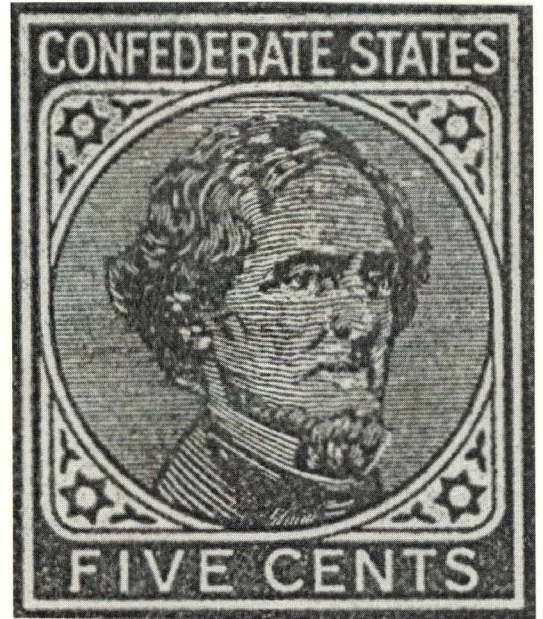
Spare 1862 De La Rue Punch Die

Printed in Washington, D.C.

December, 2011



Surface Printing



enlarged image



enlarged image

Intaglio Printing



Flat Side of Die

Printed in December 2011 by Michael Bean  
Retired Master Printer for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing  
The Die shows damage from poor storage which is evident in the above impressions

## The 1¢ CSA De La Rue

Dry Point scratches on the master die by the engraver,  
J.F. Joubert de la Ferté, as the design evolved.

From the J.F. Joubert de la Ferté estate.

Only known Dry Point use on CSA stamps

Progressive Die Proofs in Black

First one is marked up in China White ink for changes,  
it is not dated

March 4, 1862, the 5<sup>th</sup> progressive state and the first dated

March 6, 1862, the 1<sup>st</sup> Final Die Proof Image

March 12, 1862, Final Die Proof with Before Striking,  
the *Before Striking* imprint is mostly erased

Die Proof in Issued Color inscribed:

Inscribed *J. C. Calhoun Esq. and on the reverse*

*Received from Major Ficklin Agent of the Confederate States, March, 1862*

Progressive Die Proof dated March 4, 1862 and the finished one dated March 6, 1862  
shows exceptional quick work and may ultimately lead to information on the shipment  
of the 1¢ to the CSA.

1863 Die Proofs in Black, evidently for promotional purposes

At this date potential orders for the stamps did not exist but the work could be  
shown as examples of De La Rue's ability

The issued stamp design showing impressions from the master die and the  
printing plate showing inconsistent ink mixing, note the red .

The 1¢ stamps was shipped to the CSA but never placed in service,  
however, postal forms indicated it was available to postmasters were issued.

October 26, 1864, letter from Thomas De La Rue to Lady de Hoghton

with autographed and annotated samples of the stamps. Probably related to the  
Great Southern Bazaar which ran from Oct 18<sup>th</sup> through the 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1864 in  
Liverpool, England.

In 1975 in the De La Rue Archives Robson Lowe discovered the 1¢ retained half sheet,  
that De La Rue considered a proof, upper pair of panes.

These stamps are the only possible gutter multiples of the 1¢ CSA. The stamp sent  
to the CSA were all cut into individual panes of 100.

The 1864 Warren De La Rue letter has an inscribed pair of the 1¢ from the lower half of  
a sheet. There are no other prints from the 1¢ plate or die.

The 1¢ die was lost some time in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as was the printing plate.



Enlarged Image

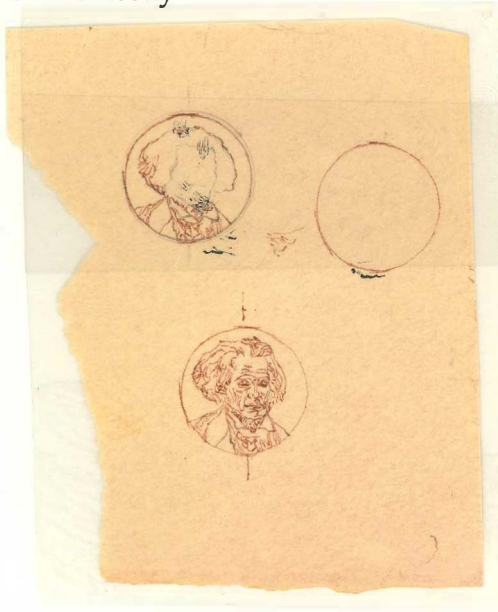


1¢ Typographed

Engravers Sketches, Pry Point  
Progressive Die Essay

Dry Point 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th States

3rd State  
left



1st State  
left



2nd State  
above

4th State  
left



Enlarged Image

2nd State. Rough State

3rd State, State but with ink notations

1st State, only the oval  
4th State, more finished design

J. F. Joubert de la Ferté dry point sketches

In laying out the 1c J.C. Calhoun stamps Joubert did Dry Point scratches  
on metal, most likely on the original master steel die.

These are lightly scratched on metal that can be carefully printed for a few copies  
to show the design but not deep enough for commercial printing and can be engraved over  
for the final Intaglio die.

Dry Points artist sketch that can be reproduced for consideration as the design evolves.

From the J. F. Joubert family, circa 1906



Dry Point State 4



Enlarged Image



Dry Point State 5



Enlarged Image

The 5<sup>th</sup> state is the last we know of, there is, perhaps, another Dry Point print that we have a poor image of but can not say if it is not one of the above.



1¢ Typographed  
by De La Rue

14-DPPa 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> known states  
Progressive Die Proofs

Engraving by J. F. Joubert de la Ferté



China White ink drawn on print indicates  
needed detailing  
Horizontal background lines are not cut  
14-DPPa 1<sup>st</sup> known state



Enlarged Image, 1<sup>st</sup> State



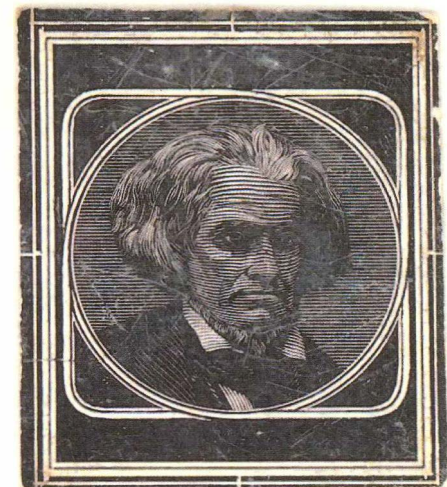
Enlarged Image, 2<sup>nd</sup> State



Horizontal background lines are cut  
Little detailing to right of face  
Overall detailing light  
14-DPPa 2<sup>nd</sup> known state



Hair to the right is now more detailed  
background lines are cut  
Little detailing to right of face  
Overall detailing light  
14-DPPa 3<sup>rd</sup> known state



Enlarged Image, 3<sup>rd</sup> State

1¢ Typographed  
by De La Rue  
Engraving by J. F. Joubert de la Ferté

14-DPPa 4<sup>rd</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> known states  
Progressive Die Proofs  
14-DP final



Enlarged Image, 4<sup>th</sup> State



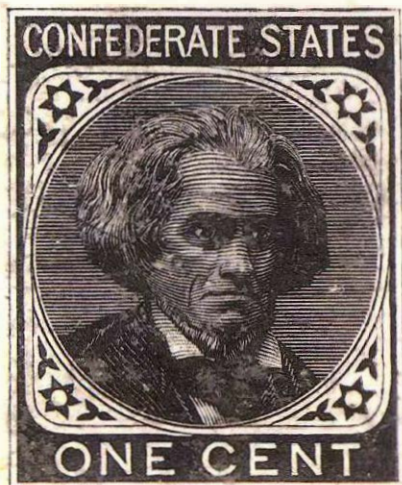
Little more detailing to right of face  
Overall detailing light  
Similar to the 3<sup>rd</sup> known state  
14-DPPa 4<sup>th</sup> known state



The die is polished a bit and  
the outer metal removed, a bur  
remains on the upper left  
corner, subsequently removed.  
Repaired, 14-DPPa 5<sup>th</sup> state



Enlarged Image, 5<sup>th</sup> State

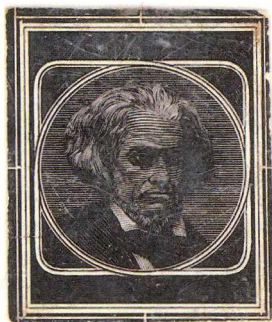


Final die proof of the finished  
design, 14-DP



1¢ Typographed  
 by De La Rue  
 Engraving by J. F. Joubert de la Ferté

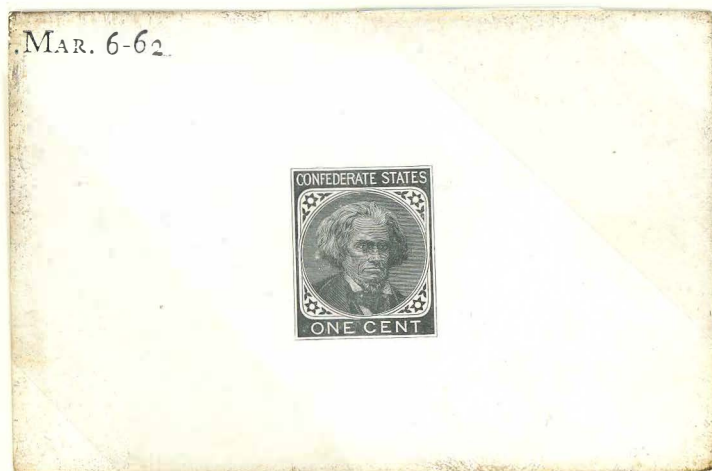
14-DPPa 5<sup>th</sup> last states  
 Progressive Die Proof  
 14-DP earliest known



Enlarged Image 5<sup>th</sup> State



March 4, 1862  
 14-DPPa 5<sup>th</sup> known state  
 last known progressive



March 6, 1862  
 First Documented Printing from the completed die



One White Dot



Two white dots,  
 The top one is the  
 same position as  
 the One White Dot  
 proof

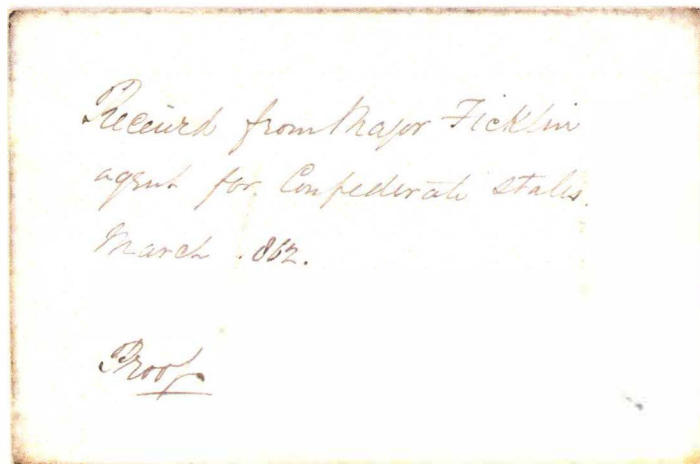
March 12, 1862  
 The inscription *Before Striking* is mostly erased

The white dots are not seen in any of the progressive proofs or in the proofs dated before or after March 6<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup>, 1862 or the printed stamps.  
 They are probably from a substance splattered on the die and later removed.

Die Proof



14-DP inscribed: J. C. Calhoun, Esq



Image, inscription on reverse side

*Received from Major Ficklin  
agent for Confederate States  
March 1862.  
Proof*

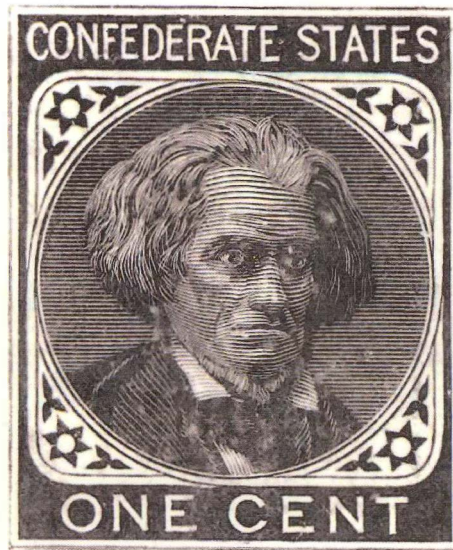
Major Benjamin F. Ficklin was dispatched by blockade runner to England in late October, 1861 to obtain Engraved postage stamps and other items for the CSA. He made excellent time in obtaining Typographed stamps and Plates from De La Rue, the first shipment, of the 5¢, Stamps and Plates left Southampton on the *Nashville*, the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February, 1862.

We do not know why Ficklin bought Typographed stamps but a good guess being quick delivery and CSA support. Maria Anne de La Rue married William Wimans in 1851. The Wimans were major supporters of the CSA; building Blockade Runners and de La Rue supplied various items for the CSA.



1¢ Typographed  
Printed in London  
Die Proofs

14-TCDcc  
14-TCDcd



Enlarged Image  
The final die, June 17, 1863 impression



June 17, 1863  
De La Rue control 2685  
A similar proof exist with control 2684



July 31, 1863  
De La Rue control 3399  
Printed J

#### Die Proofs for promotional use

Die Proofs printed after the 1¢ stamp was shipped to the CSA  
and also after the 2¢ Altered Plate was made, it was invoiced on November 7, 1862

The manuscript "JF" stands for the engraver J. F. Joubert de la Ferté, perhals also the "J"

The light diagonal scratch on the prints do not appear on the stamps

For the 1¢ only a single plate of 400 subjects was made and the die copied  
to create the 2¢ Altered Plate

The 1¢ die was lost, probably in the 1870's.

1¢ Typographed  
by De La Rue  
Unusual Proofs  
Engraving by J. F. Joubert de la Ferté

6-TCDP Gray  
14-TCDP



Trial color Die Proof in Gray,  
not a light Black inking

6-TCD Gray



Enlarged Image



Yellow and Red ink on the die did not  
mix well, perhaps an Orange  
experiment !

14-DP perhaps 14-TCDP



Enlarged Image

Two previously unknown die proofs of unusual nature

The "golding" around the card edges is consistent with ones cut down in the 19<sup>th</sup> century  
when the images were first printed.





Enlarged Image



Deep Red on Left



Deep Red on Left and Top



Enlarged Image

The deep Red on the outer frame is unusual, De La Rue is noted for fine printing.  
The above two stamps are on the normal stamp paper and gummed.

The Red is similar but more intense than the Red Smudge on one die proof.

#### Implications !

The plate was initially used to print a trial in Red ink and  
it was not completely cleaned, or there was an Ink Mixing and or Separation problem.

Stamps, sent and received  
by the CSA but not issued



CSA 14, Orange Color



CSA 14a, Deep Orange color with original gum

**Note:** the normal Orange can be turned to Deep Orange chemically  
but such have a slight "brownish tinge" and no gum.

The color distinction between 14, 14a and 14 PP is quite subtle.

Plate proofs, 14 PP, can only be proven by Vertical Gutter Multiples,  
or the provenance: Robson Lowe 1/2 sheet or the Warren De La Rue letter.



Printed in London

Plate Proof

Stamps, sent to the CSA,  
received but not issued



Right pane, positions 80 / 90



Above block is certified as positions 30-21 / 40-31  
by the Donald M. Welch, American Consul, Bermuda on July 12, 1979  
for Geoffrey Osborne, Managing Director, Robson Lowe

Plate proof: certified by De La Rue; a half sheet of 200, two panes of 100 were found frames,  
and sold for De La Rue by Robson Lowe starting 1976.

The lower section of two panes was not found.

De La Rue only sent panes of 100 to the CSA, thus no vertical or horizontal multiples  
exist for the issued stamps.



Based on the cutting the above strip is probably positions 50-41

Robson Lowe initialed and numbered a number of positions of the cut up panes,  
he evidently did not initial the vertical gutter ones as there status was evident.

Only 10 vertical gutter pairs can exist and no horizontal ones.

110, Bunhill Row  
E. C.

Oct. 20<sup>th</sup> 1864



My dear Lady de Hoghton,

In answer to your telegram  
I have the pleasure to enclose you  
a collection of Confederate Post Office  
Stamps -

**A** The yellow ones marked A are very  
scarce indeed and fetch 10 francs each  
stamp in Paris - they are printed from  
plates we sent-out at the commencement  
of the war in the Nashville -

**B** Blue five cents are also very rare they  
are printed in the Confederate States from  
plates we furnished the Government -

**C** Blue five cents are from a specimen  
sheet of the same plate printed by  
us before we sent-out the plates

**D & E** amount to 200 as they are the  
stamps produced in the Confederacy  
after our plates were worn out -

I hope that you will be able  
to realize the few stamps I am  
able to send you to the advantage  
of the poor Confederate soul with  
I could send you Ladyships mine

I am, My dear Lady de Hoghton

Yours faithfully

W. F. De La Rue

Lady de Hoghton

Image  
Reverse Side of Letter

**Original letter to Lady de Hoghton from William F. De La Rue, Oct 20<sup>th</sup> 1864**

Lady de Hoghton, was a patron and staffed the Kentucky booth at The Great Southern Bazaar, Liverpool, St. Georges Hall held to aid the Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund.

The Bazaar ran from October 18<sup>th</sup>, through the 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1864 and raised over £20,000.



1 & 5¢ Typographed  
De La Rue

CSA 6 "P" & 14-P  
W. F. De La Rue  
Reference

Transcript of Original Letter

110 Bunhill Row  
Oct 20<sup>th</sup> 1864

*My Dear Lady de Hoghton*

*In answering your telegram.  
I have the pleasure of sending you a  
collection of Confederate Postage Stamps*

**A** *The yellow ones marked A are very scarce indeed and fetch 10 francs each stamp in Paris. They are printed from plates we sent out as the commencement of the War in the Nashville.*

**B** *Blue five cent are also very rare they are printed in the Confederate States from plates we furnished the government.*

**C** *Blue five cent are from a specimen of sheet from the plate printed by us before we sent out the plate.*

**D&E** *Are not too rare as they are the stamps produced in the Confederacy after our plates were worn out.*

*I hope that you will be able to realize the few stamps I am able to send you to the advantage of the poor Confederates. I only wish i could sending your Ladyship more.*

*I am  
My dear Lady de Hoghton  
Yours faithfully  
W. F. De La Rue*

*The Lady de Hoghton*

**A**

see next page for actual stamps



**B**

Annotated on back, "Very Rare"  
Brought over through the Blockade

**C**

see next page for actual stamps



**D & E**

*Produced in the Confederacy*

Only one stamp is found that  
matched this reference.

**Transcription: letter from William F. De La Rue to Lady de Hoghton, Oct 20<sup>th</sup> 1864.**

**Original Stamps annotated by W. F. De La Rue**

1 & 5¢ Typographed  
De La Rue

CSA 6 (?) & 14-P  
W. F. De La Rue  
1864  
Reference

*Very Scarce indeed fetching  
10 francs each stamp in Paris*

Warren De La Rue



A

CSA 14-P, Position 90/100  
Low right pane

*Only known bottom half  
example of 14-P*

This 1¢ pair is attributed to be from the original sheet of pre 1862 that Robson Lowe discovered a half sheet in a De La Rue office the 1970's, before it was reduced to only the top section, in the 1970's De La Rue considered it a proof. The discover was two pairs of 100 each, the upper portion. Today they are considered proofs. The 5¢ sheet was discovered at the same time, both were framed and mounted. Robson Lowe had the sheets professionally restored and thus losing any original gum that may have been present.

All known gutter multiples from the 1¢ and 5¢ De La Rue printings are from these 1970's finds, the sheets were cut into panes of 100 for shipment to the CSA. For the 1¢ 10 possible multiples, for the 5¢ thirty six possible multiples plus one cross gutter.

The 1¢ and 5¢ examples signed by Warren De La Rue in 1864 have original gum.



*Printed in England  
by Thomas De La Rue Co.  
& before sending out via Nashville  
1862.*

Warren De La Rue

C

CSA 6, a Perhaps Retained Sheet, Full Gum

The *Nashville* carried the first De La Rue CSA stamp shipment, it left Southampton on Feb 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1862 and arrived in Charlestown, S.C. on Feb 26<sup>th</sup>, 1862. The safe arrival is noted in John H. Reagan's report of Feb 28<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

*Annotated by W. F. De La Rue, with a the letter to Lady de Hoghton, Oct 20<sup>th</sup> 1864.*



## The 5¢ CSA De La Rue Stamps Printed in London and the CSA

Trial Color plate proof in red on stamp paper, printed in Richmond from London Plate and paper. **Only recorded example**

### Comparison of the Printings

London printing, London paper  
 Richmond printed on London paper  
 Richmond printing on Local paper

### Gutter Multiples from the Richmond printing on London Paper

All stamps shipped to the CSA from London were cut into panes of 100.

No London gutter multiples exist except for the single De La Rue archival sheets.

Brass Rules, added to the plate in Richmond to minimize plate wear.

### Full panes, De La Rue plates

London Printing, London Paper  
 Richmond Printing on London Paper  
 Richmond Printing on Richmond Paper



The Left stamp, printed in Richmond, Va. with London Ink and Paper  
 The Right stamp, printed in London, England by De La Rue

Rogersville, Tenn. to Maj. Wm. S. McEwen, Kingston, Ten, Nov 1<sup>st</sup> 1862

After the rate was increased from 5¢ to 10¢



Enlarged image

5¢ trial color plate proof by Archer and Daly in Richmond, Virginia  
on  
De La Rue stamp paper and from a De La Rue printing plate

The poor image quality definitely indicates a Richmond printing.  
They reported initially having much problems printing from the plate.

**Only recorded example on stamp paper, a single is known on a hard paper.**



## 5¢ Typographed

### De La Rue printing plates

London Printing

Richmond Printing on London paper

Richmond Printings on CSA paper

CSA No. 6

CSA No. 7-L

CSA No. 7-R



CSA No. 6



CSA No. 7-L



CSA No. 7-R

The three types of the 5¢ De La Rue stamp have always been distinguished by appearance.

Dr. Harry G. Brittain's XRD and FTIR Spectroscopy work has confirmed the De La Rue records, adding to the information in these documents and now gives a scientific basis for distinguishing the three types for the 5¢ Typographed stamps.

#### CSA No. 6, printed in London

The London printings by De La Rue are uniform as to paper, ink and gum and easily visually identified by the quality of printing, gum and paper.

The paper is cellulose which can be determined by XRD

The ink pigment was mixed with vegetable oils as determined by FTIR Spectroscopy

#### CSA No. 7-L, printed in Richmond on London Paper

Printed on London paper but with dry London pigment mixed in the CSA with Animal Fats

#### CSA No. 7-R, printed in Richmond on CSA Paper

Printed on CSA paper that contain Kaolin by XRD, London paper does not

De La Rue

7-L

5¢ Typographed

Printed in Richmond, Va.

on Paper from London



Vertical Gutter Upper Portion of Stone  
Crease between left and right pane  
10 Upper Left 1 Upper Right



Crease between left and right pane



Vertical Gutter Lower Portion of Stone  
No crease between left and right pane  
90, 100, Lower Left 81, 91, Lower Right

Note: the yellowish coloration of the De La Rue plate proof does not appear



Printed in Richmond, Va.  
on Paper from London  
Brass Rules



Enlarged Image

Two fine parallel lines 1 mm above the stamps and 4.5 mm apart

Brass Rules were added in Richmond to the London plate to minimize edge wear, they are mostly seen on the top edge, the leading edge, for printing



Sparta, Georgia, Dec 25, 1862, Christmas Day  
To Dr. Wilhiem H. Green. Care of Blackie Hospital, Augusta. Ga



Only Upper Line Showing



Upper & Lower Lines Lightly Showing



Image of a Typical Brass Rule



5¢ Typographed

Printed in London on London Paper

Sheets cut into pane as sent to the CSA





5¢ Typographed

Richmond Printing on CSA Paper

Printed in Richmond on Local Paper  
with London Ink Pigment mixed with  
CSA Oils and gummed with Local Gum.





5¢ Typographed  
Attributed to J.W. Scott  
Circa 1900

CSA 6  
Counterfeit



New York Counterfeit, Attributed to J. W. Scott, Circa 1900

A fraudulent plate of 100 was made, originating from a single subject of the 10¢ Altered Plate, the value was changed to 5¢ to replicate the authentic stamp.

#### Characteristics

The horizontal center bar of the F of FIVE is slightly shorter  
Fake stamps are about 0.7 mm narrower than the authentic and are spaced closer together.



## 5¢ De La Rue Stamps Used on Confederate Mail

### Postage had to be paid

The first Confederate Government adhesive stamps were Lithographed; it was always felt they were inferior to the Engraved stamps used in the North and subject to being counterfeited as was the Confederate Paper Currency. In reality no counterfeit stamps are known to have ever gone through the Confederate Postal System..

The De La Rue stamps from London arrived in the Confederacy on February 28th, 1862 however the first known usage is April 16, 1862. The reason for this delay is not known, adhesive stamps were badly needed. It is most likely the quantity of stamps at hand was not considered sufficient to release and could create confusion. Stamps printed in Richmond from De La Rue plates are known to have been used as early as July 13, 1862.

Both the De La Rue stamps from London and stamps from the Plates printed in the Confederacy were in common use in 1862 in conjunction with the lithographed stamps until mid 1863 when the engraved stamps became available. The Typographed stamps and all CSA ones remained valid for postage and were used until the end of the War, both alone and in conjunction with other stamps.

A few such covers: July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1862 Rate Changes, Large Multiples, Combination Usages, Forwarded, Flag of Truce, Trans Mississippi



Corinth, Miss. to Charleston, S.C. May 8, 1862, 5¢ Blue Lithograph, Stone 2, Positions 41 - 1  
10¢ Rate, over 500 miles

Forwarded, Additional Postage Charged

Charleston, S.C. to Flat Rock, N.C. May 17, 1862, 5¢ Typograph, Richmond on London Paper  
5¢ Rate, under 500 miles

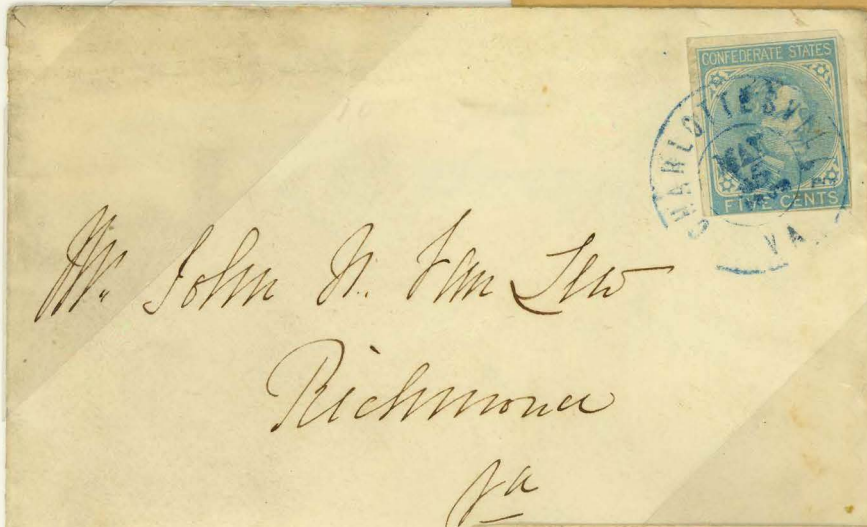


5¢ Blue Typographed

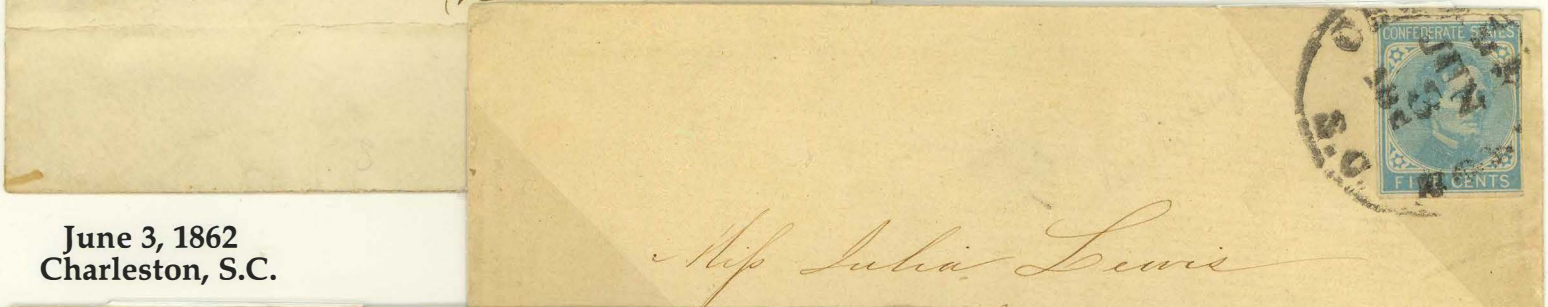
De La Rue Plates

Printed in London  
De La Rue ink & paper

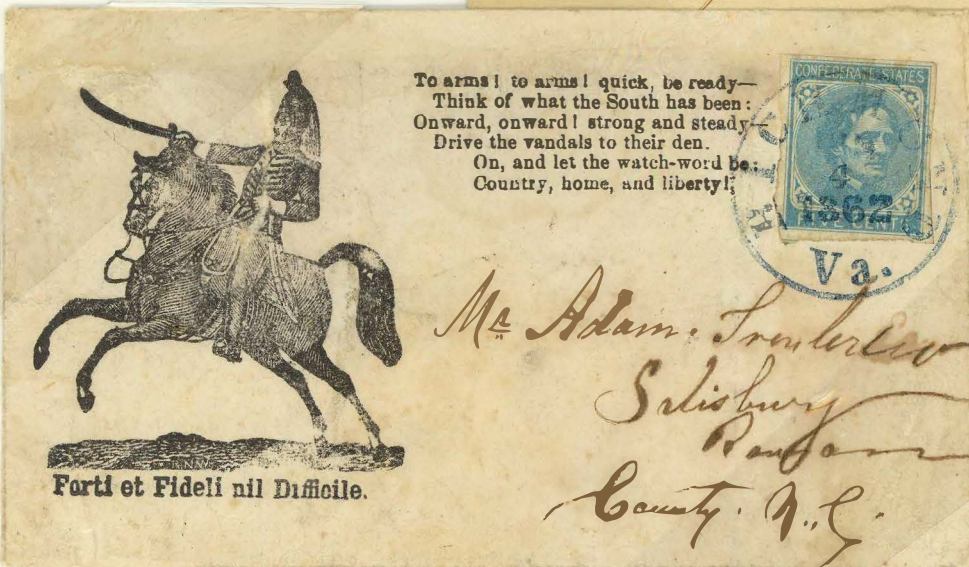
May 13, 1862  
Nelson Station, Va.



May 15, 1862  
Charlottesville, Va., Blue



June 3, 1862  
Charleston, S.C.



June 4, 1862  
Richmond, Va., Blue

Used at the 5¢ Rate for under 500 miles; July 1, 1862 the rate increased to 10¢.



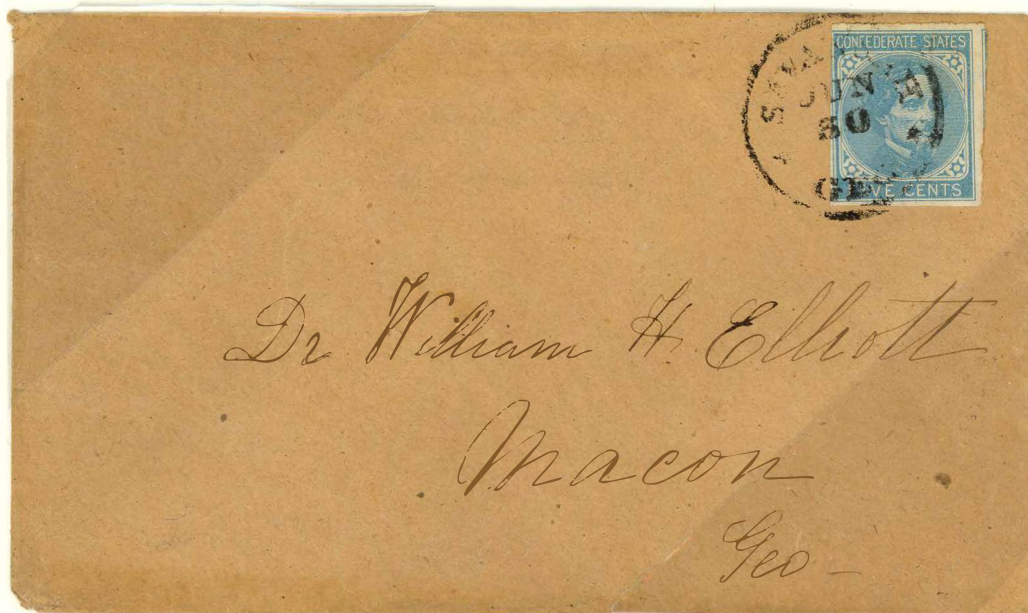
5¢ Blue Typograph

CSA No. 6

De La Rue Plates

Printed in London

Rate Change



June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1862, last Day for the 5¢ under 500 mile single letter rate.

Savannah, Georgia, Small Star marking, June 30, 1862



June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1862, the uniform 10¢ single letter rate went into effect.

Large Savannah marking July 19, 1862 (Saturday) with erroneous 1861 for 1862 year.  
Savannah, Small Star marking, July 21, 1862 (Monday)

The two Savannah markings and the Sunday difference implies a Separate Postal Location, the small star marking has long been associated, not proven, with the Port of Savannah.

5¢ Typographed

CSA No. 6  
CSA No. 7-R

De La Rue Plates  
London and Richmond Printing

Used after the July 1<sup>st</sup> 1862 Rate Increase



London Printing

Richmond, Va. August 19, 1862

From Richmond, Va. to Laurens Hill, Geo

The Laurens Hill receiving mark is unusual, they were not normal for CSA or the US for this period.



Richmond Printing on London paper

Elizabethtown, Tenn. January 29, 1863, Received February 11, 1864  
Grid, 11 bar circle, no outer circle

ex Dietz



5¢ Typographed

De La Rue

Forwarded Mail

CSA 6  
CSA 7-R



5¢ Typograph London printing

Monticello, Ga. Aug 26, 1862, Blue or possibly Green

To Knoxville, Ten

Chattanooga, Ten Sept 6, 1862, Black

The 1862 date is evident as Knoxville was occupied on Sept 2<sup>nd</sup> and Chattanooga on Sept 9<sup>th</sup>, 1863

The Military notations authorized free forwarding however the Thomas M. Nelson notation is not in his hand, probably by a family member, sent pre-paid anticipating uncertainty.

The route of this cover is speculative.



5¢ Typograph Richmond printing and Paper

Branchville, S.C., March 26, 1863, Black

Charleston, S.C., April 2, 1863, Black

Received in Charleston and forwarded to Laurence C.H., S.C.

Forwarding postage was paid at Charleston.

Forwarded civilian mail had to be pre-paid, the contents of the letter indicated the recipient had business in Charleston and evidently he had provided for forwarding.



5¢ Blue Typographed

7-L

De La Rue Plates

Printed in Richmond  
De La Rue ink & paper



Greenville, N.C. March 18 (1863) to Lawton, N.C.

20¢ paid by two pairs for letter between ½ and 1 oz.



Guineys, Va. April (1863)

O.B. to James W. Bryan Esq. Kingston, North Carolina

Block of 6, left pane margin block  
Official Business but properly charged the normal rate 3x the 10¢ rate



De La Rue Plates

Richmond Printing on  
London & Richmond Paper

**Flag of Truce Letter**



Richmond, Va. Sept 29, 1863

**Flag of Truce**

Ex Birkinbine, Walskie

Mourning Envelope, Sent Unsealed, Original Gum in Place  
Evidently the envelope contained a printed death notice or a newspaper clipping.

**The 2¢ Printed Matter rate, the 5¢ stamp overpaid postage by 3¢**

5¢ Richmond Printing on London Paper  
To Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, Petersburg, Va.  
From Mrs. S. Taylor, Sept 28, 1863 answered Nov 1, 1863



Late Richmond printing on London paper  
Chattanooga, Ten., Dec 24, 1862

Manuscript on back, Forwarded from Murfreesboro, Ten, Capt Jos S. Branford, Outside the Mail

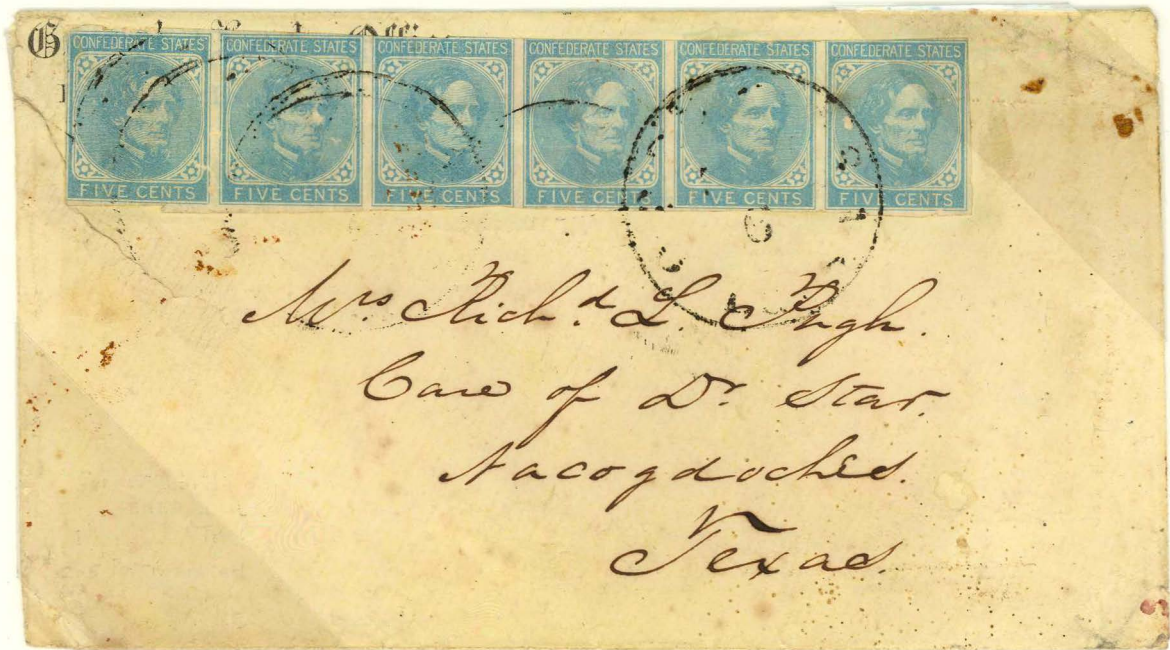
5¢ Blue Typographed

6

Expedited by

Trans-Mississippi Mail Agent ?

Multiple Rate



London Printing, London Ink and Paper, 6

Opelousas, La to Nacogdoches, Tex., Dec 6, 1862  
Stamps cover an imprint of the General Land Office in Baton Rouge

30¢ paid by strip of six for letter between 1 and 1 ½ oz.  
Creases on the envelope indicate it could have had 2-3 pages.

Address to Richard L. Pugh care of Dr. Starr, Nacogdoches, Texas

Endorsed on the back  
Re & re-mailed Dec 22, 1862, James H. Starr  
Dr. Starr was in the habit of forwarding mail and so endorsing before and after the war.

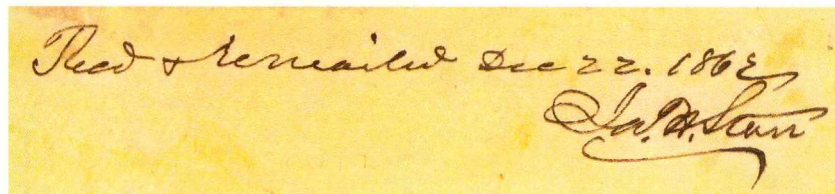


Image on Back of this cover

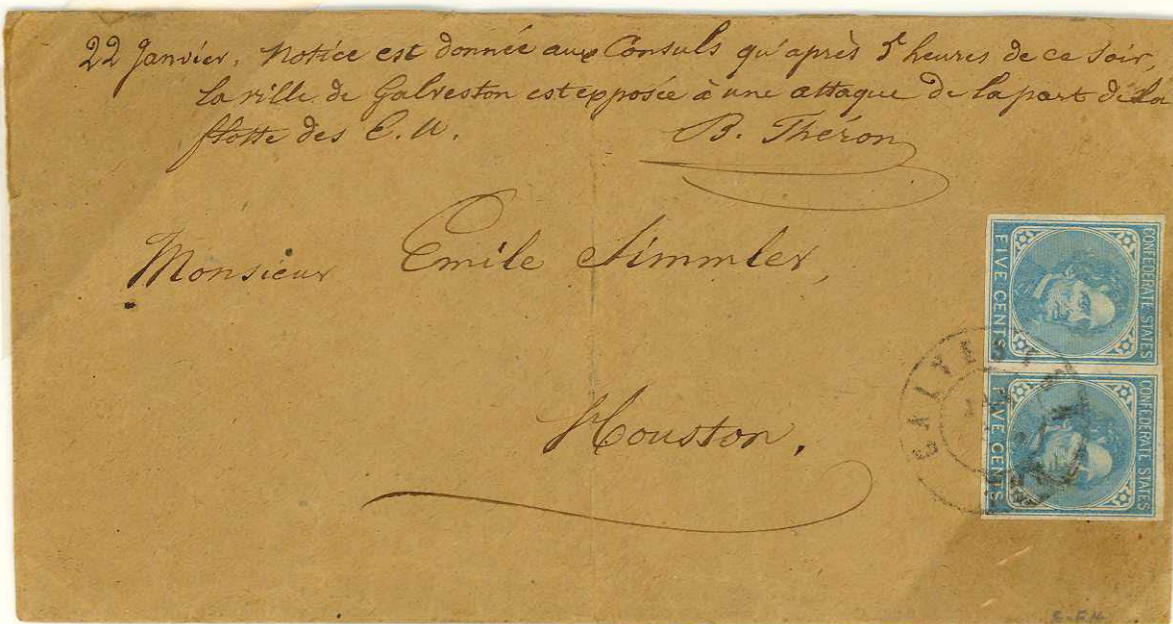
The Confederate Congress authorized the appointment of special  
Trans-Mississippi post office agents on October 6, 1862 to expedite the mail.

Dr. Starr was appointed head Postal Agent for the Trans-Mississippi Department on  
March 12, 1864, an autonomous department, and served until the end of the War.



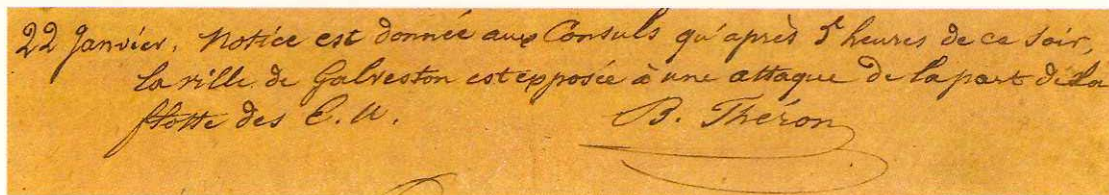
French Vice Consul

Galveston, Texas



Galveston Texas, January 22, 1863

To Houston Texas, Pair 5¢ De La Rue Stamps, London Print



**22 January, Notice was given to the consuls that at 5 o'clock this evening the town of Galveston was exposed to an attack of the harbor and the United States fleet**

**B. Théron**

From: M. B. Théron, French Vice Consul at Galveston  
 To: M. Emile Summler, French Vice Consul at Houston

Galveston was taken by Federal Forces on October 4, 1862  
 Re-captured by the Confederates on January 11, 1863.



French Vice Consulate at Galveston. image of seal, on Reverse of cover.

# The Lost Shipment from De La Rue

( the Captured Shipment, it was not Lost except to the CSA )

## Outline

De La Rue record of the shipment, February 20, 1862.

The 5¢ stamps and plate were shipped on the *Bermuda* and captured by the US Navy Ship *Mercedita* on April 27, 1862

Covers showing the *Mercedita*.

1866 document signed by the US Proctor in Admiralty, with a stamp from the captured shipment.

Court related document showing a portion of a pane of stamps from the captured shipment.

De La Rue packaging for 100 panes of the 5¢ stamp from said shipment

CSA watermarked paper from this captured shipment,  
some paper went to the Treasury but some was also sold to the public.

Essay envelope were made from the captured CSA paper with a impression of a US Envelope Essay die by George F. Nesbitt & Co. in 1866.

The American Bank Note Co. also used this paper for US Fractional currency essays.

The 5¢ plate ultimately appeared at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia but the date and source is not known.

Prints were made from this plate in both black and blue by Philip H. Ward Jr. in March, 1954.

The 5¢ plate is now in the Smithsonian National Postal Museum in Washington.

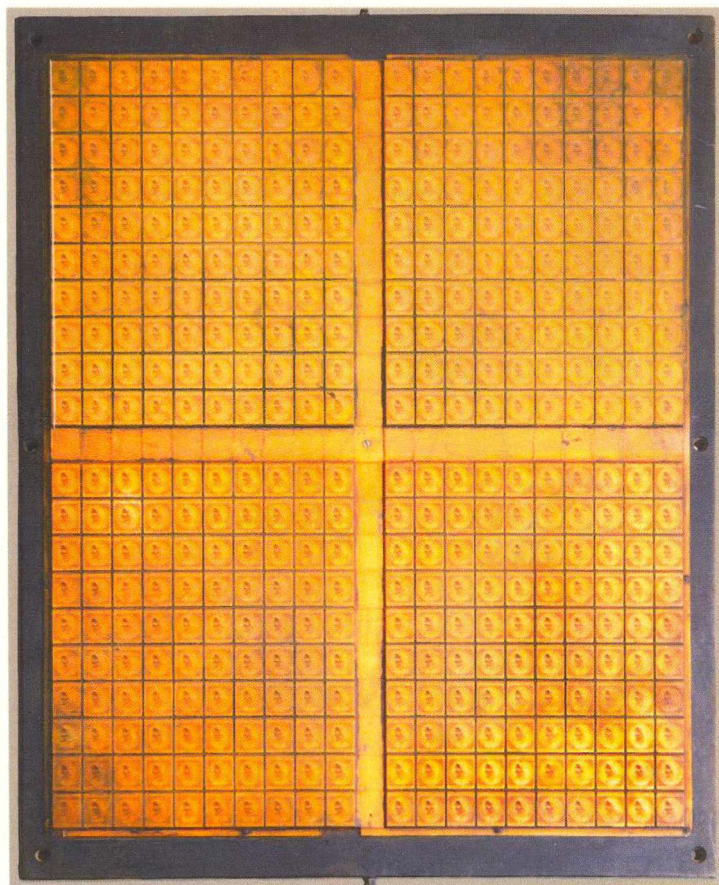


Image courtesy of Smithsonian National Postal Museum



# De La Rue Stamps for the Confederate States of America

## The Lost Shipment, ie Captured Shipment

De La Rue's 3<sup>rd</sup> shipment of stamps, consisted of 4,855,000 typographed stamps of the 5¢ value, never arrived in the C.S.A. thus the name "The Lost Shipment". This shipment also had one printing plate for the stamps, banknote paper watermarked CSA, etc. The shipment was invoiced and shipped on the *Bermuda* a blockade runner operated by Fraser Trenholm & Co.

<p>March 1862 P.O.D</p>	<p>Confederate States Government</p>	<p>112</p>
<p>P.O.D</p>	<p>Jan 22 A 4 Trunks containing 2,150,000 Labels</p>	
<p>1/27</p>	<p>July 11 B 27 Cases " 3,400,000 "</p>	
<p>32/55</p>	<p>" 20 C 24 " " 4,853,000 "</p>	
	<p>12,405,000</p>	
	<p>Charged 3rd Party 5,010,000</p>	
	<p>7,405,000</p>	
	<p>308 10 10</p>	
	<p>232 ✓ 232</p>	<p>329 13 4</p>
	<p>The Cases &amp; goods marked A were sent to Nashville Jan 30 1862</p>	<p>30 Jan 1862</p>
	<p>" " " B " " Fraser Trenholm &amp; Co 11 Feb 1862</p>	<p>11 Feb 1862</p>
	<p>" " " C " " do 20 "</p>	<p>20 "</p>

De La Rue Day Book for the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> shipments, courtesy of the Royal Mail Archives

The shipment was invoiced on February 20<sup>th</sup>, 1862 by De La Rue and left Liverpool, on March 1<sup>st</sup> on board the blockade runner *Bermuda*. It arriving at St George, Bermuda, March 19 or 20<sup>th</sup>. At St George the sailing was delayed by unfavorable weather and it did not depart until April 23<sup>rd</sup>. The ship was captured by the U.S. Warship, *Mercedia* on April 27<sup>th</sup> and taken to Philadelphia as a prize of war.

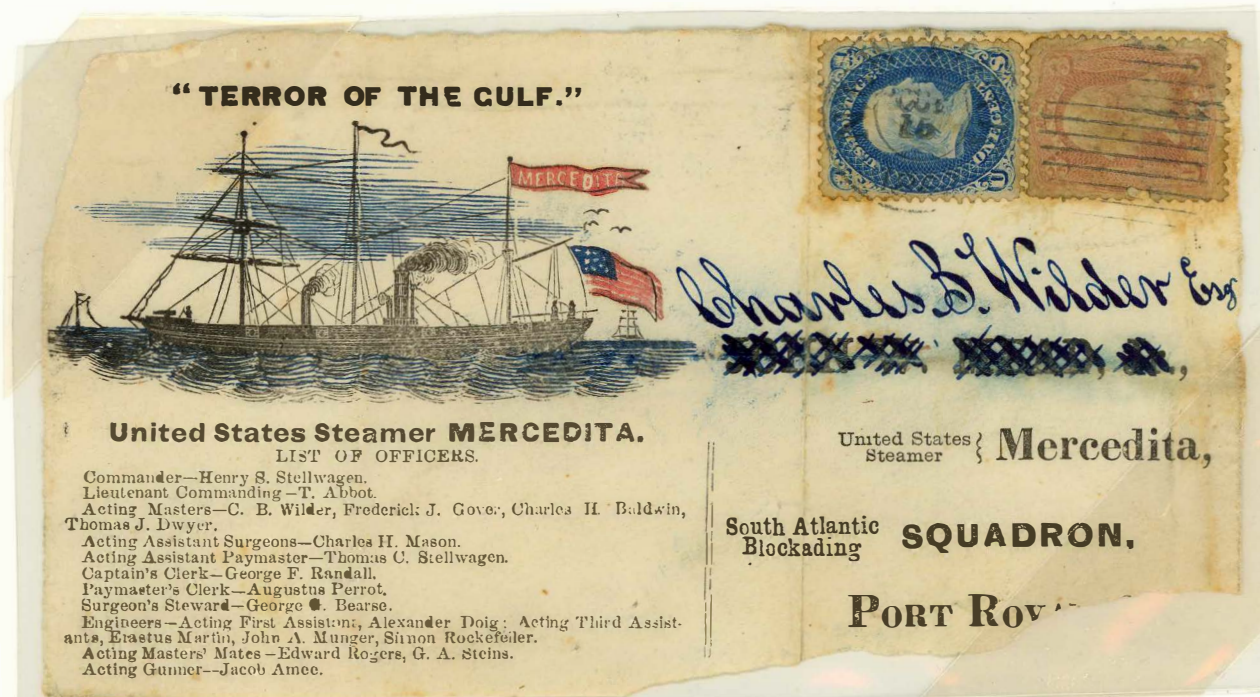
The distribution of the cargo and value of the ship was decided by the Philadelphia Prize Court, the ruling was appealed to the US Supreme Court, a major battle ensued on the Jurisdiction of the Capture and Legal Ownership of the ship. The known surviving documents in private hands are all in this exhibit, printed transcripts exist and it is probable more original documents exist in official records. The courts decided the postage stamps were of no value and were to be destroyed, we have every indication that this was done.

This printing plate with the original steel backing ended up in the Franklin Institute, in mint condition. In March 1954, Philip H. Ward, Jr. used the plate to make prints in both Blue and Black, on paper similar but not identical to the authentic, they were not gummed. There was a considerable philatelic uproar at the time and few were ever sold. In April, 2011 the plate was privately purchased for the Smithsonian National Postal Museum in Washington, D.C.

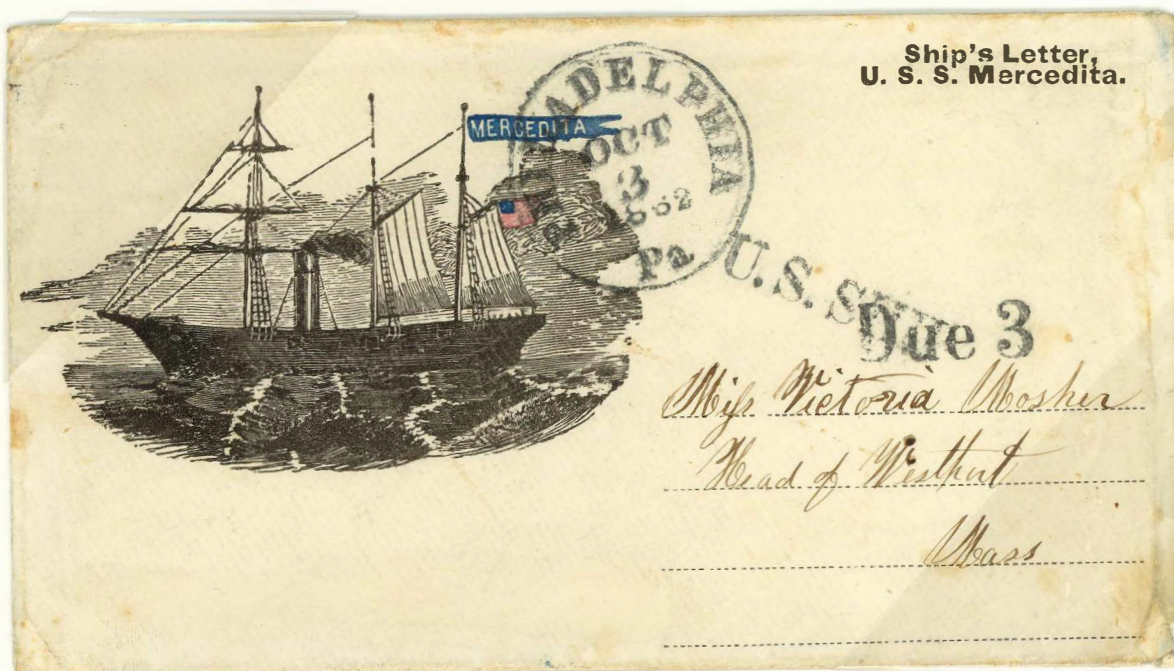


The "Lost Shipment"  
De La Rue 3<sup>rd</sup> shipment  
5¢ stamps and a printing plate

The USS Warship *Mercedita*  
Captured the CSA Blockade Runner  
*Bermuda*



New York City patent cancel cuts through the stamps and envelope, October 15, 1862  
The 4¢ paid the 1¢ carrier box fee and the 3¢ normal letter postage.  
Addressed to Charles B. Wilder, Acting Master, as listed on the List of Officers



The *Mercedita* was in the blockade of Charleston, S.C. on Sept 26, 1862,  
when this cover was picked up by the supply steamer *U.S.S Massachusetts*,  
and taken to Philadelphia for mailing on Oct 3, 1862, U.S. SHIP, Due 3

An act of January 21<sup>st</sup>, 1862 authorized Naval Personal on Service of the  
United States to send letters postage due; Soldiers were so authorized on July 22, 1861



The "Lost Shipment"  
De La Rue's 3<sup>rd</sup> shipment  
5¢ stamps and a printing plate

Admiralty Document  
Capture of the *Bermuda*

Sent on:

The British Steamer *Bermuda*  
was captured at sea by  
the Federal Warship *Mercedita*  
on April 27, 1862 as she approached  
Great Abaco Island, 180 miles East  
of South Florida, international waters.

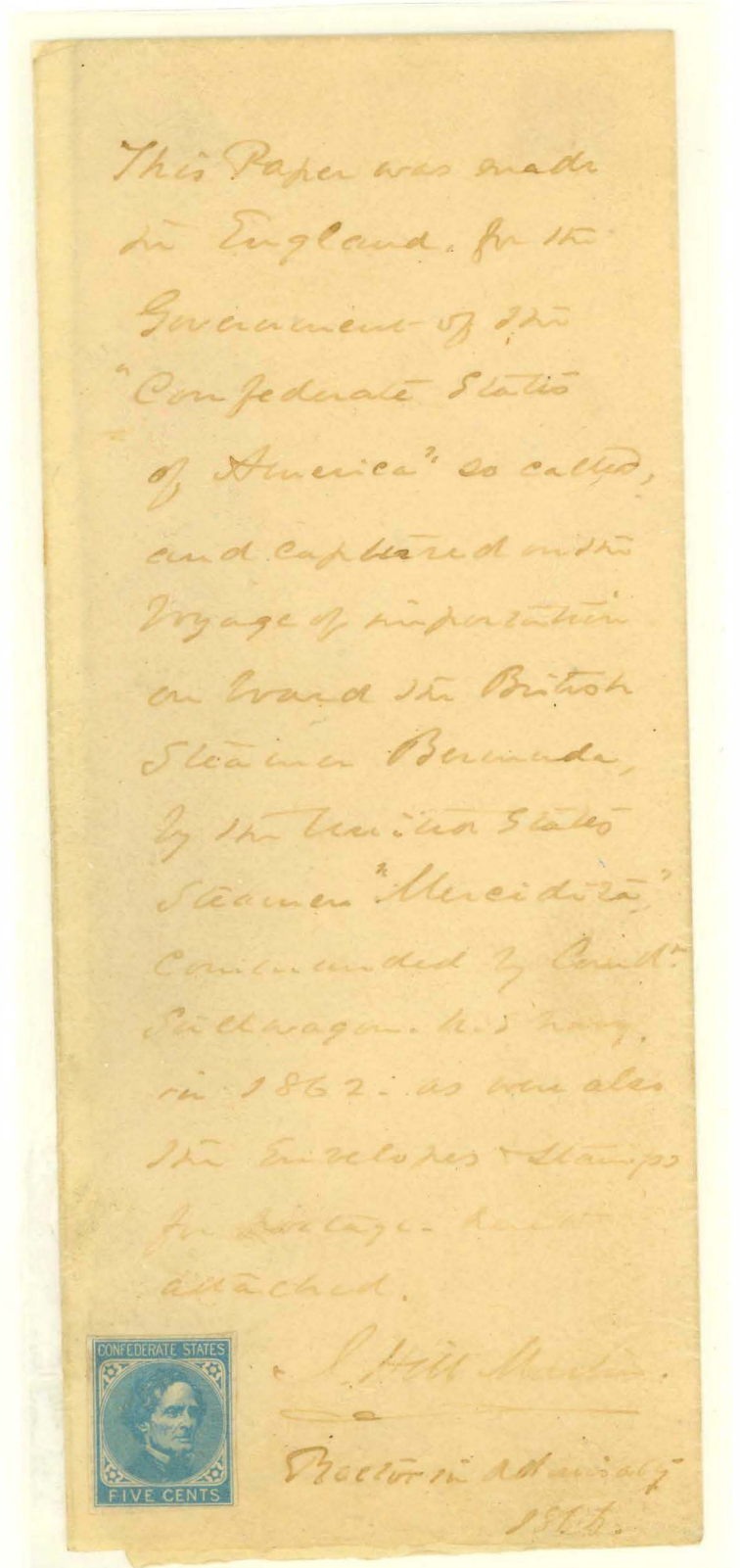
One of only two  
Known CSA stamps  
from this shipment,  
both are in this exhibit.

Mounted on paper  
from this shipment  
watermarked **CSA**  
in hollow block letters.

Inscribed:

This paper was made in England, for  
the government of the "Confederate  
States of America" so called, and  
captured on the voyage of importation  
on the British Steamer "Bermuda" by  
the United States Steamer "Mercedita"  
commanded by Comdr. Stellwagen,  
U.S. Navy in 1862 as were also  
the envelopes & stamps for postage  
hereto attached.

J. Hill Martin  
Proctor in Admiralty, 1866



The ship was captured in 1862 however the legal actions as to the legality of the capture and the ownership ultimately went to the U.S. Supreme Court and continued into 1866. The main legal action was related to the ownership of the of ship as the cargo was considered of little value.





These stamps were captured with the British steamer "Bermuda" by the U.S.S. "Mercedita" Capt Stelwagon while attempting to run the Blockade of Charleston Harbor.

The "Bermuda" was brought by her prize crew into the port of Philadelphia, libelled as prize & finally condemned as such.

The cargo of the "Bermuda" was a very valuable one, consisting of dry goods, stationery, cutlery &c. The records of the U.S.D. Court at Philadelphia

De La Rue stamps from The Lost Shipment; retained by the US District Court in Philadelphia, from the Capture of the Bermuda by the Mercedita.



## De La Rue, Shipping Envelope

Envelope Used to package and ship the 5¢ De La Rue Stamps  
to the Confederate States of America

Each sheet of 400 stamps was cut into four panes of 100 stamps  
Packages as 100 panes per envelope, 10,000 stamps  
Value at 5¢ each for a total of \$500.00

Part of the Philadelphia Prize Court documents  
on the capture of the Blockade Runner *Bermuda*

The verdict of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania  
was affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court, Chief Justice S. P. Chase.  
Per the courts the stamps were to be destroyed.



POSTAGE LABELS.

DUTY, FIVE CENTS.

THIS PARCEL contains 100 Sheets of  
100 Labels each = 10,000 Labels. Value,  
per Sheet, 5 Dollars. Total value,  
100 Sheets, 500 Dollars.



**De La Rue Paper from the *Bermuda* capture**

**CSA watermarked**

**Undersander E25B-g  
Envelope Essay  
1866 George F. Nesbitt & Co.**

After the 1862 *Bermuda* was captured the paper was sold on order of the Philadelphia Prize Commission in 1865: five cases went to the Treasury Department and later the remainder was sold to the public. Some of this paper was used by the American Bank Note Company for paper money essays and by George F. Nesbitt & Co. for envelope essays.



For this essay envelope the US die was impressed without ink on a sheet of paper and then die cut and folded to form an envelope. The die impression on this envelope was lightly rubbed over with carbon to make the albino impression more evident.

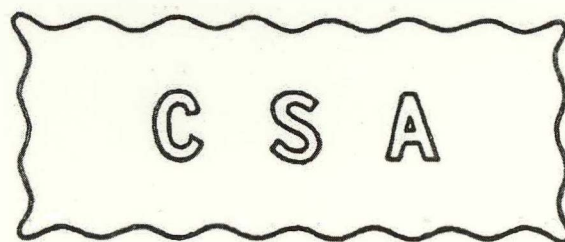


Image of Watermark, reduced from 7.75" wide

Envelope Ex Barkhausen





Privately printed from the "Lost" (Captured) De La Rue plate, the *Bermuda* shipment, while at the Franklin Institute by Philip H. Ward Jr. in 1954.



## The 2¢ & 10¢ De La Rue Plates

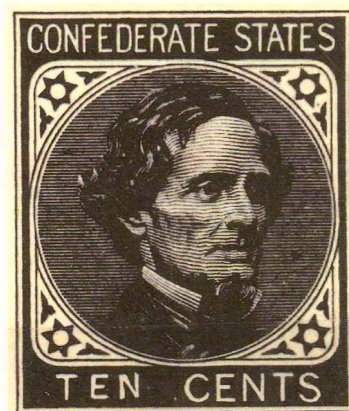
For over 100 years the 2¢ and 10¢ stamps were erroneously attributed to printing plates sent from London with the values altered in the CSA.



enlarged image

Labeled Erroneously  
as "Altered Plates" in  
the Literature

In order of appearance.



enlarged image

November 7, 1862, image of De La Rue record, documenting payment for the 2¢ & 10¢ plates

The 2¢ and 10¢ plates were made by De La Rue from a copy of the 1¢ and 5¢ master dies.  
The plates consist of four panes of 100 each as with the 1¢ and 5¢ stamps.

First appearance of the 10¢ plate, fragment of 70 subjects  
Circa 1883, unit of 70 subjects, with *Old Book Store Atlanta* advertising  
Circa 1895, unit of 70 subjects printings, in various colors  
A number of later printings were made, at least through the 1930's.

The remaining sections two sections of 9 from a pane of 100  
Columbus Historical Society section, a number of printings as late as 1974  
Baltimore section, only a few printings

Mystery print from a pane of 100, circa 1900,  
evidently from the pane now in the Chicago Historical Society.

The two known surviving panes of 100  
Plate now owned by the Chicago Historical Society  
Circa 1930 printing, only a few known  
Circa 1970 printing, only a few known  
Plate now owned by the Sitter Family  
Circa 1990, under 20 copies printed (institutional copies only)

The remaining 10¢ pane of 100 or parts of it are not known.

The 2¢ plate was made by De La Rue from a copy of the 1¢ master die.  
The plate of 400 consist of four panes of 100 each, Intact and Privately Owned.  
1929 & 1955 printings by August Dietz



De La Rue altered the designs of the 1¢ to read 2¢ and the 5¢ to read 10¢ on copies of the original dies.

De La Rue made one new printing plate of 400 subjects for each value in the exact format as the 1¢ and 5¢ plates.

143			
1862	<i>The Confederate States of North America</i>		
<i>Nov. 7<sup>th</sup></i>	<i>for Major R. F. Ficklin</i>		
	<i>1 Printing form for C. S. Postage Stamps</i>	<i>containing 400 multiples duty 10 cents</i>	
	<i>(head of President Jefferson Davis) mounted</i>		
	<i>on cast iron plate truly planed.</i>		100
	<i>Case &amp; packing</i>		" 1
	<i>1 Printing form for C. S. Postage Stamps</i>	<i>containing 400 multiples duty 10 cents</i>	
	<i>(with head of Col. Sumner) mounted</i>		
	<i>on cast-iron plate truly planed</i>		100
	<i>Case &amp; packing</i>		" 1
	<i>(Je. 29)</i>		
	<i>(Je. 29)</i>		201

Image

Royal Mail Archives

November 7<sup>th</sup>, 1862, De La Rue's entry for the charges for the 10¢ and 2¢ Plates, Charges for the Printing Forms and the packaging for shipment.

From the 19<sup>th</sup> century the 10¢ stamps were erroneously referred to as the Altered Plate. Until the 1920's it thought the 5¢ De La Rue plate was altered in the CSA to make the 10¢ value and the 2¢ was not yet known to exist.

There are no known essays, proofs or stamps of either the 10¢ or the 2¢ printed by either De La Rue or in the Confederate States of America.



The 10¢ Plate  
De La Rue Plate

Private Printing  
from Original Plate

Old print

Fragment of 90

From one pane of 100  
of the plate of 400.

The poor printing does  
not permit analysis as  
to which of the original  
four panes it from.

Inscribed in pencil  
on the back:

*Altered by Archer - no  
to meet immediate  
need for 10¢ stamp  
when rates were raised*

*Reprinted part of 100  
plate or printers master  
there from*

Origin not known  
said to be from  
the Dietz files.



Only Example Recorded



The 10¢ Plate

U-2-1a  
Circa 1883

De La Rue

Section of 70, The Old Book Store Atlanta


The First Plate Fragment Discovered  
and the first printings from any section  
of the original plates

Blind Embossed: *The Old Book Store*  
W.B. Burke/P.B.V. Atlanta, Ga.

*The Atlanta City Directory* for 1881 lists W. B. Burke  
as a travel agent, in 1882 as "secondhand book",  
starting in 1885 he is listed as "The Old Bookstore,  
38 Marietta St."

*The New York Times* reported the discovery of the  
plate fragment and that a number were printed  
from it in the February 18, 1883 issue.

An example of his printing but without the *Old  
Book Store* advertisement is dated May 13, 1886.

"The Old Book Store"  The Old Book Man

38 MARIETTA, ST., THE NAPOLEON

ATLANTA, GA. OF THE Book Trade South.

This sheet of stamps is presented by "The Old Book Store." It is printed from the genuine plate captured at the fall of Atlanta--on Confederate made paper. Stamps of this kind that have passed through the mails are very rare, bringing from \$10 to \$50 each.

**PRICE LIST CONFEDERATE BILLS.**

**WARRANTED GENUINE AND IN GOOD CONDITION.**

Complete sets, consisting of \$500, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1, 50 cts.	\$200 per set.
\$500 Bills,	\$1.00 each.
\$100 Bills,	15 cents or 2 for 25 cents.
\$50 Bills,	10 cents or 2 for 15 cents.
\$5 to \$20,	5 cents each.
50 cents \$1, and \$2,	25 cents each.

Enquirers enclose stamp for reply.

**"THE OLD BOOK STORE,"**  
38 MARIETTA STREET,  
ATLANTA, GA.



Reduced Image, Back Side



The 10¢ Plate  
De La Rue Plate  
Private Printing

U-2-1b  
1886

Section of 70

The  
Old Book Store Atlanta  
Printing  
Without the advertising

Inscription dated  
May 13, 1886

Earliest dated example



Newport, R.I. May 13, 1886

sheet was struck off from the original plate. Our chief engineer is a Southern man, and received several copies from Atlanta, Ga. Thought Howard would like some to put with the stamps he has been collecting

C. F. Dyce

This C. F. Dyce was perhaps the Captain of the steamer "Samual Dexter" out of Newport.



The 10¢ Plate

U-2-1c  
Circa 1897

De La Rue Plate  
Private Printing

Section of 70

Paper Watermarked 1897

Inscribed  
*Printed from the original plate  
To R. S. Corhman Esq  
Compliments of Martin Hayden*

This printing exist  
in Red, Blue & Green  
With various manuscript inscriptions



*To R. S. Corhman Esq  
Compliments of  
Martin Hayden*

*4681  
Watermark*



The 10¢ Plate

U-2-1d  
Circa 1920's

De La Rue Plate  
Private Printing

Section of 70

Printed by August Dietz





## The 10¢ Plate

De La Rue Plate  
Private Printing

Columbus, Section of 9

The plate is owned by the  
Columbus, Ohio Historical Society

Printed by August Dietz  
1918

The inscription on the upper sheet reads:

*It is believed that the alteration of value was  
done experimentally at the time the letter rate  
was raised from five to ten cents.  
Traces of the "E" of "FIVE" are still evident*

In 1918 it was erroneously believed the  
5¢ plate was altered to 10¢ in Richmond, Va.  
The 1¢ value altered to 2¢ was not then known.

The inscription on the lower sheet is more  
correct, it does not have the lines:

*" It is believed that the alteration of value was done  
experimentally at the time the letter rate was raised  
from five to ten cents. Traces of the "E" are still evident*

The reference to "sole remaining section" is still  
in error, the section of 70 was well known by 1900.

This inscription is signed:

*Frank Baptist 1862-1918*

In 1862 Frank Baptist printed the 5¢ stamps in  
Richmond, Va. for Archer & Daily  
from the De La Rue plates.

U-2-2a

U-2-2b



### HISTORICAL.

This Print is made from the sole remaining section of the original De La Rue electrotype of the FIVE CENTS Blue, altered to "TEN." It has been positively identified by Mr. FRANK BAPTIST, who printed these FIVE CENT stamps at Archer & Daly's, in 1862. He again superintended this reprinting fifty-six years later. The plate is now in the possession of the Columbus, Ohio Historical Society. It is believed that the alteration of



### HISTORICAL.

This Print is made from the sole remaining section of the original De La Rue electrotype of the FIVE CENTS Blue, altered to "TEN." It has been positively identified by Mr. FRANK BAPTIST, who printed these FIVE CENT stamps at Archer & Daly's, in 1862. Fifty-six years later he superintended this printing, attesting these statements by his signature:

*Frank Baptist  
1862-1918*

## The 10¢ Plate

U-2-3a

U-2-2e

De La Rue Plate  
Private Printing

### Original Plate Fragments

Baltimore, Section of 9  
Columbus, Section of 9

Baltimore Fragment printed  
by August Dietz, circa 1926's

The Baltimore fragment was rarely  
printed from. The present location  
is not known



Baltimore, U-2-3a

1974 printing from Columbus  
fragment shown for comparison

The Columbus fragment of  
9 was frequently printed from  
and also copied.

One printing pane of 100 was cut into one  
fragment of 70, Atlanta, and two of 9,  
Columbus and Baltimore. No examples  
of the remaining 12 subjects are known



Columbus, U-2-2e



De La Rue Plate  
Private Printing

From Authentic Fragment

Columbus, Section of 9

COLUMBUS PHILATELIC CLUB  
COLUMBUS, OHIO



This souvenir card is being issued jointly by the Columbus Philatelic Club and the Ohio Historical Society on the occasion of the annual stamp show of the Columbus Philatelic Club.

The above imprint was made directly from the "Columbus section" of the original unissued 10c Confederate plate.

Columbus Philatelic Club ☆ Show and Bourse  
Columbus, Ohio ☆ May 4-5, 1974

Printed by the Reliance Printing Co. of Columbus on October 26<sup>th</sup>, 1973

for the May 4-5, 1974 show.

The cards were sold at the show for \$2.00 each

Printing arranged by John B. Denune for the Columbus Philatelic Club.

A maximum total printing of 1,000 impressions from the De La Rue plate fragment was required by the Ohio Historical Society.

To date this is the last printing from the authentic Columbus Fragment.



The 10¢ "Altered" Plate

U-2-5a

De La Rue Plate

Lower Right Pane

Chicago Historical Society Plate

Print Circa 1920-1930

Plate donated to the CHS circa 1931

Printed in Blue on paper

A few prints in Private Hands





The 10¢ "Altered" Plate

De La Rue Plate

Chicago Historical Society Plate

Plate donated to the CHS circa 1931  
Printed in Blue & Black on paper  
A few prints in Private Hands

U-2-5b

Lower Right Pane

Printed Circa 1970





The 10¢ "Altered" Plate

U-2-6

De La Rue Plate

Upper Right Pane

Sitter Family Section

Printed Circa 1990

Printed in Black & Green on Glazed Card  
Prints only in institutional holdings





The 10¢ "Altered" Plate

U-2-7

De La Rue Plate

Upper Left Pane

The Previously Missing 4<sup>th</sup> Section

Never Printed



Image

Section owned by the Bartlett Family, Discovered April 2017

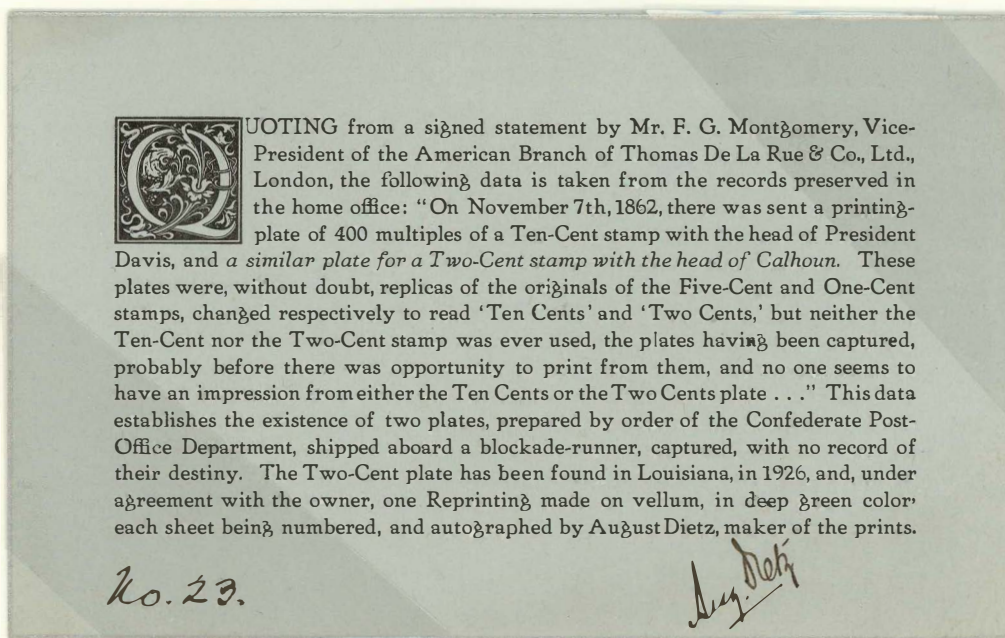
This section has never been printed from.

The only section that was never mounted for printing since the removal from the De La Rue Base.



De La Rue  
Private Printing

1926 August Dietz Printing from full plate of 400



Card from August Dietz 1926 printing for Sheet Number 23, Signed by Dietz

This 2¢ plate invoiced by De La Rue on Nov 7<sup>th</sup>, 1862 arrived in the Confederate States of America but there is no record beyond that. Circa 1926 this plate was found in Louisiana; in perfect condition with the original steel backing and subsequently obtained by August Dietz. To offset the cost of buying the plate Dietz sold numbered sheets with the card, not folded at \$20.00 per sheet, only a few were sold as the price was quite high at the time, however a number of folded sheets were found in his estate but were not numbered and there were no cards.

Printings were again made from this 2¢ plate in 1955 for the APS show in Norfolk, Va. Mostly in Green but also in Orange Brown, etc. None were of the 1926 Dietz quality. Some of these impressions were also used as promotions at the Dixipex II exhibit in 1959. The plate has since been removed from the original steel mounting and is now cracked.



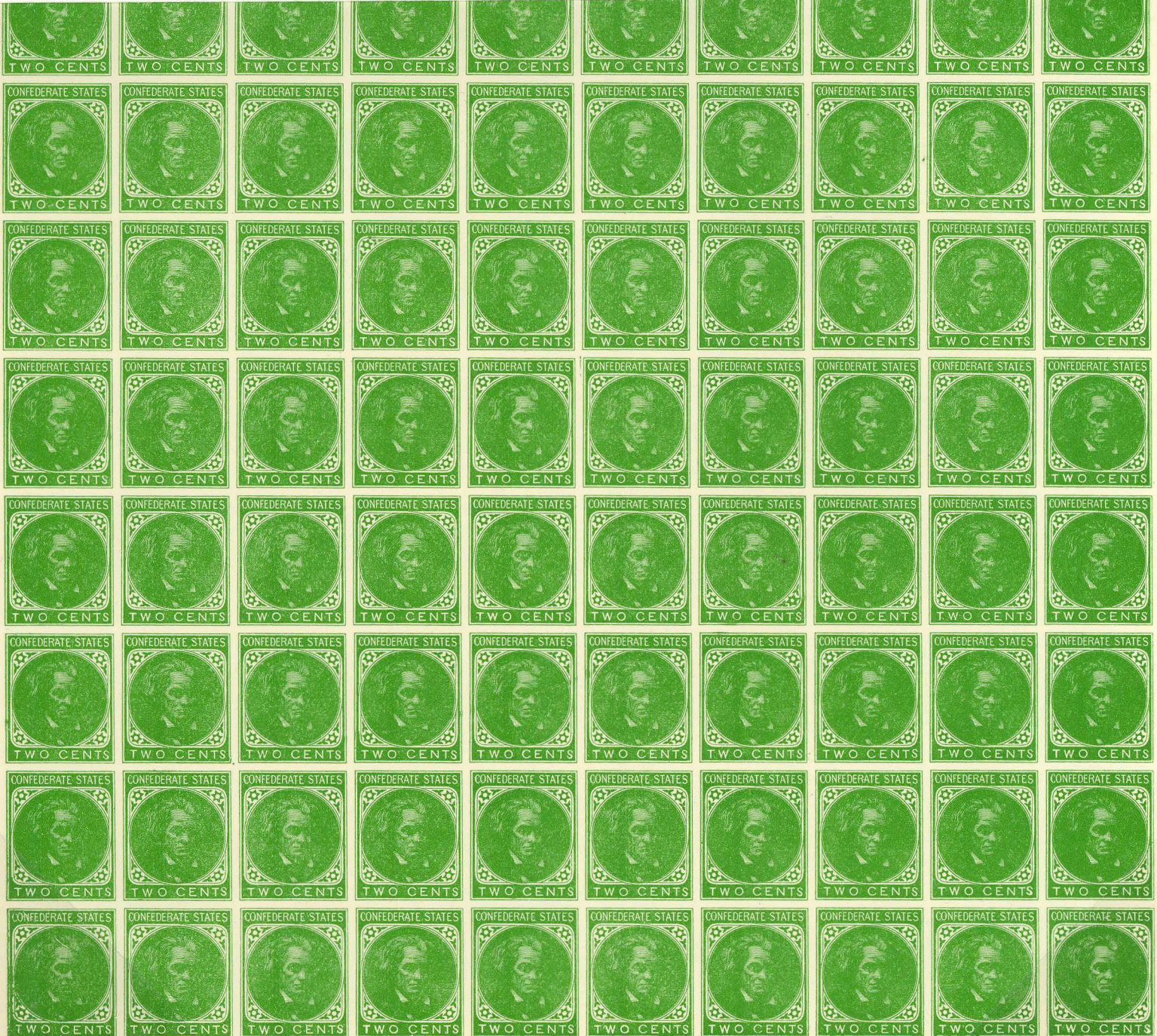
The 2¢ Plate

U-1-b  
1955

De La Rue Plate  
Private Printing

Pane of 100

Printed by August Dietz  
as sheets of 400 in Green for  
1955 APS Convention



COMMEMORATING THE 69TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, SEPTEMBER 21, 22, 23, & 24, 1955