

From the Stamp Specialist:

Confederate States of America

Part Three

Some notes on the postal legislation * Postal Rates * Postal Uses and Earliest Known Dates of Use of the Stamps of The General Issue

By Stanley B. Ashbrook

(From The Stamp Specialist Emerald Book, #16, published in 1946)

[The quality of most of the images in this article were not of a quality to be reproduced here; however, I have retained Ashbrook's descriptions of the Figures while trying to find additional covers as well as better replacements of similar covers wherever possible. JFD.]

Purchase of U.S. Stamps Authorized by Confederate Congress

On December 28, 1864, the following resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives. Quote,

“Resolved, That in order to facilitate the correspondence and communication between the citizens of the Confederate States and our prisoners in the hands of the enemy, it be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to inquire into the propriety of authorizing the Postmaster General to purchase a sufficient supply of United States postage stamps, and distribute the same to the different postmasters; also that said Committee inquire into the propriety of extending the franking privilege to our prisoners during their captivity, the said Committee to report by bill or otherwise.” (end of quote) (Dietz—page 431-432).

On March 11th a Bill (H.R. 428) was reported and passed by the House, “To authorize the Postmaster General to purchase United States postage stamps for certain purposes.” (Dietz page 433).

On March 13th, 1865, the Bill was passed without amendment by the Senate and on the same date it was approved by the President. (Dietz—page 428).

The collapse of the Confederacy was in the making at the time of the passage of the act and it is extremely doubtful if the Postmaster General took any action. General Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox C. H., Va., on April 9, 1865, thus practically ending the war and the Southern Confederacy.

Earliest Known Dates of Use of the Stamps of the General Issues

I am listing below an up-to-date record of the earliest known uses of CSA stamps of the General Issues. This record has been compiled from various sources, some of the dates going back to the days of the early nineteen twenties when the late Edward S. Knapp and myself were engaged in compiling a list of "Earliest known uses."

Will you please go thru your collection and see if you can find any items showing earlier uses than those listed below? If you have any, will you be so kind as to forward the item to me so that I can record it and make photographs for publication?

In the write-up and mounting of a collection it is most important to include the latest known data on the approximate dates of issue of the various stamps. If all collectors of Confederates will lend assistance to this appeal I think that it will be possible to place in the hands of CSA specialists, much new data that will prove quite valuable.

Items marked thus, (*) in the following list are also listed in the 1945 Dietz Catalogue.

[Some of these EKU dates have been superseded by earlier dates discovered after this article was published. Refer to the latest U.S. Specialized for current EKU dates. Indicated Figures in this section are not shown because they were inadequate for reproduction. JFD.]

Scott U.S.

Old No.

(New #)	Year	Stamp	Earliest Known Use
200 (1)	1861	5¢ Green-Stone "A" or "B"	Oct. 16, 1861*
200 (1)	1861	5¢ Green-Stone 1	Oct. 23, 1861*
200 (1)	1861	5¢ Green-Stone 2	Dec. 2, 1861*
201 (2)	1861	10¢ Blue-Hoyer	Nov. 8, 1861*
201 (2)	1862	10¢ Blue-Patterson	July 25, 1862*

202 (3)	1862	2¢ Green	Mch. 21, 1862*
203 (4)	1862	5¢ Blue-Stone 2	Mch. 4, 1862*
203 (4)	1862	5¢ Blue (See Fig. 19)	Mch. 5, 1862
203 (4)	1862	5¢ Blue	Mch. 6, 1862
203 (4)	1862	5¢ Blue-Stone 3	Apr. 10, 1862
203 (4)	1862	5¢ Blue-Stone 3	Apr. 12, 1862
204 (5)	1862	10¢ Rose	Mch. 10, 1862*
204 (5)	1862	10¢ Rose (See Fig. 20)	Apr. 5, 1862
204 (5)	1862	10¢ Rose	Apr. 21, 1862
204A	1862	10¢ Carmine Rose (See Fig. 21)	June 2, 1862
204A	1862	10¢ Carmine Rose	June 6, 1862
204	1862	10¢ Br. Rose—A Burgundy "Wine color"	July 27, 1862
205 (6)	1862	5¢ Blue—DeLa Rue	Apr. 16, 1862
205 (6)	1862	5¢ Blue—DeLa Hue (See Fig. 22)	Apr. 27, 1862
206 (7)	1862	5¢ Blue—Richm. Print—DeLa Rue paper (See Fig. 23)	Aug. 15, 1862
206 (7)	1862	5¢ Blue—Richm. Print—DeLa Rue paper	Aug. 19, 1862
206 (7)	1862	5¢ Blue—Richm. Print—Richm. paper	Aug. 16, 1862
207 (8)	1863	2¢ Brown red	May 8, 1863*
207 (8)	1863	2¢ Brown red	May 21, 1863
208 (9)	1863	"TEN" ¢ Blue	Apr. 24, 1863
208 (9)	1863	"TEN" ¢ Blue	Apr. 26, 1863
208 (9)	1863	"TEN" ¢ Blue	Apr. 26, 1863
208 (9)	1863	"TEN" ¢ Blue	Apr. 27, 1863*
208 (9)	1863	"TEN" ¢ Blue	Apr. 28, 1863
208 (9)	1863	"TEN" ¢ Blue with slug for day	may be earlier than above Apr. ?, 1863
209 (10)	1863	10¢ Blue, "Frame Line"	Apr. 23, 1863
209 (10)	1863	10¢ Blue, "Frame Line"	Apr. 25, 1863
209 (10)	1863	10¢ Blue, "Frame Line"	Apr. 26, 1863
210 (11)	1863	10¢ Blue, Type I—(Die A) (See Fig. 24)	Apr. 22, 1863*



Sc. 11, Die A, Archer & Daly

210 (11)	1863	10¢ Blue, Type I—(Die A)	Apr. 23, 1863
210 (11)	1863	10¢ Blue, Type I—(Die A)	Apr. 30, 1863
210 (11)	1863	10¢ Blue, Type I—(Die A)	May 1, 1863
210 (11)	1864	10¢ Blue, Type I—Keatinge & Ball	Dec. 4, 1864*
211 (12)	1863	10¢ Blue, Type II—(Die B)	May 1 (?) 1863
211 (12)	1863	10¢ Blue, Type II—(Die B)	June 2, 1863
211 (12)	1863	10¢ Blue, Type II—(Die B)	June 3, 1863
211 (12)	1864	10¢ Blue, Ty II—(Die B) (Keatinge&Ball)	Dec. 4, 1864*



Sc. 11, Die B, Keatinge & Ball

212 (13)	1863	20¢ Green—First Printing	June 1, 1863*
212 (13)	1863	20¢ Green—Second Printing	?

Latest Uses Known of Confederate Stamps East of The Mississippi River

Scott U.S.

Old No.

(New #)	Year	Stamp	Earliest Known Use
211	1864	10¢ Blue, Keatinge & Ball Print	Apr. 12, 1865
210	1864	10¢ Blue, Keatinge & Ball Print	Apr. 24, 1865

Latest Uses Known of Confederate Stamps West of the Mississippi River

Scott U.S.

Old No.

(New #)	Year	Stamp	Earliest Known Use
212	1863	20¢ Green Bisect	May 22, 1865
210	1863	10¢ Blue	Apr. 22, 1865

The General Issues: Some Random Notes

[I have retained the old Scott #'s and added the new Scott #'s, separated by a /, to these descriptions. JFD.]

The 5¢ Green of 1861 (#200/ #1). While this stamp was current the rate of postage was 5¢ up to 500 miles, hence a pair on cover might be either a single or a double rate, i.e., a single (1/2 ounce) rate if the distance was over 500 miles, but a double (over 1/2 ounce) rate if under 500 miles. Several very interesting covers with the #200/#1

are illustrated herewith from the H. C. Brooks collection Figure 25 (not shown) showing a combination use with the 5¢ Petersburg Provisional, from Petersburg, Va., on Feb. 7, 1862, a single rate for a distance over 500 miles—To Van Buren, Arkansas. Figure 26 (not shown) illustrates a combination use of the 5¢ green of 1861, with the 5¢ DeLa Rue typograph, London Print #205/#6. This is a rather late use for the 5¢ 1861 (#200/#1) viz, March 1863.

Figure 27 (not shown) illustrates a very rare railroad cover from the collection of Mr. Haydn Myer. This cover has a 5¢ 1861, (#200/#1) tied by the circular "ALA. & TEN. RIV. R. R." in black (34-1/2 mm). This marking is also known on the 1853 U.S. 1853 stamped envelope (Chase).

When the Confederate forces moved into western Kentucky in the late summer of 1861, they took over the Post Office at Bowling Green, and supplies of the 5¢ Green stamps were supplied to the Post Office there. Covers showing such uses are very rare and actually show the use of Confederate stamps outside of the Confederacy, because Kentucky never seceded from the Union.

Figure 28 (not shown) shows the use of a pair of the 5¢ Green (#200/#1) tied by the "Bowling Green, Ky." postmark in black, dated January 17, 1862. The following bits of historical facts are of passing interest.

On September 3rd, 1861, Confederate troops from Tennessee occupied the towns of Hickman and Columbus, Ky. Federal troops occupied Paducah on the 5th. Maj.

The earliest recorded cover from Confederate Kentucky, with a Hickman Ky. Sep. 5, 1861 double-circle date-stamp, just two days after the invasion of Kentucky by the Confederate army. The cover to Laconia, Ark., bears a soldier's pencil endorsement "John B. Abercrombie, Fourth Reg. Tenn. Vol.". The "Pd 5" CSA rate (upper right) was overstruck by a "DUE 5" at Memphis.



A cover originating in Confederate occupied Columbus, Kentucky and sent to CSA Vice President Alexander Stephens in Richmond, Va., carried to Nashville where it entered the CSA mails. It bears a blue "Nashville



Tenn., Sep. 11, 1861" circular datestamp with matching "Paid" and "10" handstamps. On the back is hand-written, "John. G. Burch Columbus Ky., Sept 9th 1861 - Desires a change of position in the Army".

Gen'l Polk, CSA, was in command at Columbus on the 9th. On September 18, 1861, Brig. Gen'l Simon Bolivar Buckner, CSA, occupied Bowling Green, Ky., and issued a Proclamation to the people of Kentucky. The Battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn., was fought on February 12 to 16 inclusive, and on the 14th Bowling Green was evacuated by the Confederates under Gen'l Buckner. On the 16th, Gen'l Buckner surrendered to Gen'l U.S. Grant.



"Bowling Green K.Y. Oct. 29 (1861)" blue c.d.s. with inverted date, manuscript "Due 10" with "10" changed to "5" (upper right), on cover to Columbus, Miss. Also with soldier's endorsement at top left, "C.C. Malone, Co. K, 14th Miss.

Regt." In the accompanying original letter Malone writes of his company being reduced by sickness, very cold and in need of shoes.

Probably the most remarkable 5¢ 1861 (#200/#1) item in existence is a mint block of 122, which occupies a proud position in a southern collection. This piece comprises the full right pane of 100 stamps (10x10) and a block of 22 from the left pane. It is the largest block known. It was

discovered about twenty-five years ago in a large bale of waste paper that was shipped from the south to a Cincinnati paper concern, and thru the veteran Cincinnati dealer, Phillip Weiss, it went into the Sam'l W. Richey collection from which it recently passed to its new owner. How truly remarkable that so large a piece of the first stamp issued by the Southern Confederacy has survived to the present day. It was issued 83 years ago last fall.

Some Unusual Confederate Covers

Figure 29 (not shown) illustrates a superb 2¢ Drop rate cover with the 2¢ Green lithograph #202/#3, used at Richmond, Va. on June 7, 1863, a rather late use for this stamp. (Brooks collection).



A cover with a strip of five of the 2¢ tied by "August Ga. Aug. 12" circular date stamps used as forwarding postage. It originated in Cheraw, S.C., originally addressed to Augusta, Ga., with postage paid by a 10¢ blue, Sc. 11, tied by "? S.C. Aug. 9" double circle c.d.s. The 2¢ strip paid the forwarding to Berzalia.

Figures 30 and 31 (not shown), illustrate two covers with single copies of the 5¢ typograph, Fig. 30, being a #205/#6 used from Charleston, S.C. on June 3, 1862, and paying the 1861 rate of 5¢ to Pleasant Lane, S.C. (less than 500 miles).

Figure 31 (not shown) illustrates a # 206/#7 used to pay the 2¢ Drop rate (overpay of 3¢) at Richmond on March 1, 1863.

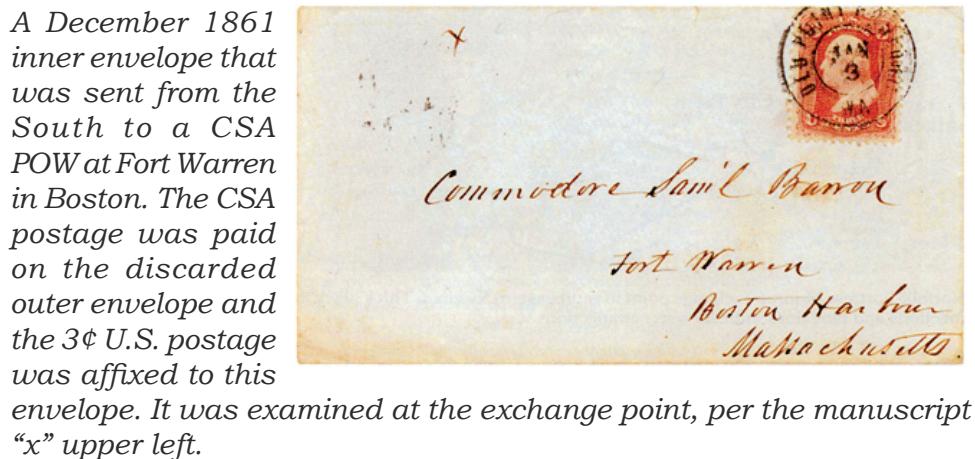
We have no record that any of the #206, 5¢ typograph, Richmond printing, were issued prior to July 1, 1862, at which time the rate of postage was raised to 10¢, hence it is unlikely that covers like Figure 30 exist with singles of the #206/#7 to pay the 1861 rate of 5¢.

While Drop rate covers with single copies of the #205

are known, (overpay 3¢) they are very much scarcer than similar covers with the #206/#7.

Figure 32 (not shown), illustrates an Albany, Ga. Drop letter prepaid by the 2¢ 1863, Red-brown, #207/#8, and Figure 33 (not shown), a use of the 2¢ to prepay a circular from Richmond, Va. to Asheville, N. C. in April 1864.

Figure 34 (not shown) illustrates a most unusual cover, it being a combination "Prisoner of War" and "Drop." This cover was from a "P of W" confined at Johnsons Island Prison. It bears the rare marking, "John J. Manor, Capt. 128, O.V.I. & Supt. Pris. Roll. & Prison correspondence, Johnsons Island, O." (See Dietz 1945 catalogue—page 167). This letter was doubtless sent under separate cover, to Richmond where it was prepaid with the 2¢ stamp and mailed as a "Drop Letter." A gem from the Brooks collection.



Regarding the 2¢ Red-brown steel engraved stamp of 1863, #207/#8. In the Brooks collection is a cover with six copies of this 2¢ used from Charlottesville, Va., on Nov. 25, 1863, to Forest Depot, Va., and the question arises, why 12¢? I have a record of perhaps a dozen different covers showing rate of 12¢, yet I am not aware that there was ever any rate of any kind amounting to 12¢ in the Confederacy.

In the Stephen Brown sale, Lot 2528, was a cover with a #207/#8 and a 10¢ #210/#11, "both tied by black grid to homemade envelope." Why the extra 2¢?

Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr., has a cover with the same combination, the two stamps tied by two Richmond postmarks of Sep. 8—year ? And addressed to Richmond. As a “Drop” the rate was 2¢, so why the extra 10¢ ? It hardly seems possible that this envelope was a 6 times rate but it might have been. See Figure 36 (not shown). If any of my readers have covers showing 12¢ rates will they be so kind as to loan them to me to record?

Dead Letters Office, U.S.A. & CSA

Figures 37 and 38 (not shown) illustrate two rare covers from the S. W. Richey collection, showing the Dead Letter markings of the U.S.A. and CSA D.L. Offices.

Figure 37 (not shown) illustrates a cover which was mailed from Charleston, S.C. on June 6, 1861, the writer paying the 10¢ Confederate rate in cash (black encircled “PAID 10”) and attempted to pay in addition, the U.S. 3¢ rate with a U.S. 3¢ 1857 stamp. This letter was held up enroute and sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, where it was opened and its contents no doubt found harmless it was sent to Philadelphia for delivery with a “Due 3cts” marking. The “REC'D JUL 3” is a well known Philadelphia marking.

A cover with a large “Dead Letter Office P.O. Dept., No. July 16, 1861” oval datestamp. The U.S. 3¢ Red Star Die entire (Sc. U27) addressed to Warner N.H., also bears an “Adams Express Co., Nashville, Jun. 15” (1861) oval dat-



estamp, this being one of the earliest Adams Express Co. South-to-North through the lines usages after June 1, 1861, the starting date of the Confederate Post Office. It also bears a manuscript “Paid 2/-” express charge (two bits, or 25¢) under the top of the Adams Express oval, a blue “Nashville Ten. Jun. 15” (1861) c.d.s., and matching “Paid” and “5” handstamps for C.S.A. postage. The 5¢ CSA postage was paid in Nashville, but the U.S. 3¢ entire was considered invalid by the Federal post office and the cover was sent to the U.S. Dead Letter Office.

Figure 38 (not shown) illustrates a cover that originated at Fort Gibson, Miss. on June 18, 1861, addressed to Louisville, Ky., with the "PAID" and "10" representing the CSA postage. Doubtless the 3¢ U.S. was attached by the sender with the hope that it would pay the U.S. postage. The letter was held up and sent to the Confederate Dead Letter Office. This is the only cover that I have ever seen with this marking. I would like very much to see additional covers with this very rare marking.

Figure 39 (not shown) illustrates a rare "combination" cover, a 10¢ rate in September 1862, prepaid by the use of a Columbia, S.C. 5¢ Provisional envelope and a 5¢ 1862 typograph. (Brooks collection).

Figure 40 (not shown) illustrates a "combination" cover with 15¢ paid from Lynchburg, Va. July 30, 1862. Why 15¢, when the single rate was 10¢, or the double rate (over 1/2 ounce) was 20¢ ?

Figures 41 and 42 (not shown) illustrate the inside and outside of a "turned wall paper" cover. Can you show a similar item? If so, may I see it?

Figure 41 (not shown) illustrates the first use, a hand-stamped "PAID 10" from "Mount Mourne, N.C.", on March 31, 1863, (not listed in Dietz), addressed to "Ginney Station, Va." After receipt the cover was turned and mailed from "Guiney's Va" in April, to Dry Pound, N.C. (Brooks collection).

Covers showing uses of pairs of the "TEN" and "FRAME LINES" are very scarce, especially in fine to superb condition. Figure 43 (not shown), illustrates a 20¢ rate (double) from Richmond, Va. to Meriden, Miss. on July 8, the year either 1863 or 1864. (Brooks collection)

A cover to Richmond, Va., with a pair of the 10¢ blue Frame Line, Sc. 10, tied by "Mobile Ala./Jul 18 1863" double circle date-stamps.



Figure 44 (not shown), illustrates a cover with a vertical pair of the "Frame Lines" (#209/#10) from Richmond, Va., the date in the postmark being "APR—1863," the date being one of the 10 days from the 20th to the 30th (incl.) of April. (Brooks collection). Incidentally only two covers are known with vertical pairs of the "Frame Line" stamp and no vertical strip of this stamp is known either on or off cover.

Figure 45 (not shown) illustrates a very interesting and rare cover with a "Ten" tied by a Mobile, Ala. postmark of "Aug. 22," probably 1863. The address is quite novel, viz:

"CALVIN TAYLOR ESQ / HANDSBOR / near Miss. City / Harrison Co. / Miss. / Favor Geo. Comstock Esq., Clinton, La. / Via Mobile or a traveler."

Figure 46 (not shown) illustrates the back of this cover, with further instructions to Mr. Comstock, viz:

"P. S. If—Mr. Comstock meets a traveler between Pearl & Pascagoula Rivers, going south to Miss. City settlement—please to press him into the Confederate service to take and deliver this letter, & oblige their old friend. Sereno Taylor."

Figures 47 and 48 (not shown) illustrate two very rare Prisoner of War covers and doubtless both are unique. Figure 47 illustrates a cover that was sold in a Laurence & Stryker sale in October 1943. This cover was from a CSA officer confined at Johnsons Island, Sandusky Bay, Sandusky, O. It was postmarked at the latter office on June 24, 1864, the U.S. postage being prepaid by a 3¢ 1861 and the CSA. postage by a 10¢ lithograph of 1861. It reached Richmond on July 27th, where the 10¢ stamp was canceled. Sent to Wilmington, N.C. it was forwarded to Chapel Hill, N.C. with a black "10" indicating the extra charge for the forwarded rate. No other P of W cover is known with a use of the 10¢ 1861.

Figure 48 (not shown) illustrates a Prisoner of War cover from Elmira Prison, Elmira, N.Y. on Oct. 21, possibly 1864. This is the only P of W cover known with a use of the 20¢ CSA Green of 1863 (#212). (Ex-Richey).

Figure 49 (not shown) illustrates a "Flag of Truce" cover, north to south, with the rare "WHELDEN" marking. See the

Dietz 1945 catalogue, page 168. This is civilian mail "Per Flag of Truce boat," from a southerner in occupied territory to a friend or relative in North Carolina. Such "civilian" covers should not be confused with "P of W" covers.

Figure 50 (not shown) illustrates a handstamped PAID 10 from Sumter, S.C. with the postmark reading "APR 9, 1861." While it has been mentioned numerous times in the philatelic press, perhaps it is not amiss to again call attention to the fact that Sumter, S.C. used the "1861" logo in 1862 and 1863, hence the use illustrated herewith was doubtless 1863 and not April 9, 1861.

A Flag of Truce P.O.W. cover from Johnson's Island, Sandusky, Ohio to Big Spring Depot, Va., with manuscript "Per Flag of Truce/Via Old Point & C" along with examiner's initials. The U.S. 3¢ rose (Sc. 65) is used in combination with a CSA 10¢ greenish blue (Sc. 11c), the stamps being tied by Sandusky, Ohio and Richmond, Va. town postmarks.



A Flag of Truce cover sent by a Southern soldier in the North to the South. Such mail had to bear U.S. postage, usually Sc. 65 as with this one. The Confederate postage also had to be paid and since CSA stamps were not available, such covers bearing CSA stamps are scarce, as the CSA postage was usually due and paid upon receipt by the addressee. This cover bears CSA Sc. 11 as well as the U.S. Sc. 65. It also shows the required "Per Flag of Truce" and an oval "Prisoner's Letter / Examined / Fort Delaware, Del." handstamp. It was sent by Lieutenant William A. Smith, who was released from prison on June 16, 1865.



Figure 51 (not shown) illustrates a genuine use of the 10¢ 1863—Type I—perforate from an office in Alabama on Aug. 10 (1863 ?)—(Ex-Richey).

A Few Additional Interesting Covers

Following are some additional covers we encountered while searching for images for this reprint of the original *Stamp Specialist* article.

An Inbound Ship Letter from France to Confederate Richmond Va. The cover to M. S. Valentine Jr. in Richmond, Va., bears an indistinct April 1861 French c.d.s and a manuscript rate, a red April 10, 1861 Marseilles transit datestamp, a “Br Service” framed handstamp, and a clear strike of “Portland Me. 27 25



Apr.” debit datestamp—a rare usage from a foreign destination into Confederate Richmond sent before postal relations were severed.

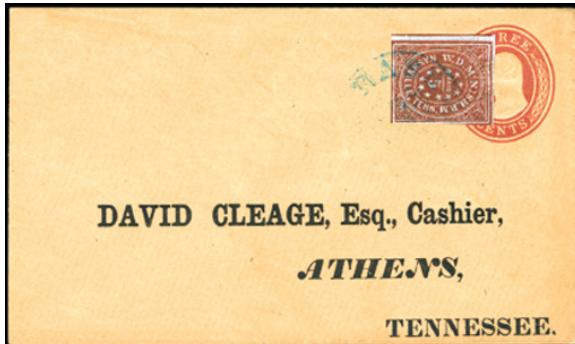


A Blockade-run cover from St. Vincent with multiples of the first issue, St. Vincent 1861 1p rose, 6p yellow green (Sc. 1, 1B) tied by “A10” in oval grids, also with a “St. Vincent JU 8, 1861” datestamp on back of a folded letter. It was carried by a blockade-runner into New Orleans, then by Confederate mail to Norfolk Va.

via Natchez Miss. The letter is marked “Duplicate/Original p Mail” and datelined “St. Vincent 6 April 1861”. It bears a “St. Thomas JU 13, 1861” transit backstamp, a red crayon “4” British rate, a “New Orleans La. Sep. 5” receiving datestamp, a ‘Steam’ straightline handstamp, and a manuscript “12” due from the addressee for 10¢ Confederate postage and 2¢ ship captain’s fee. Beginning with Norfolk, Virginia, on April 30, 1861, the Federal blockade of major Southern ports was successfully implemented over a three-month period. New Orleans was blockaded on May 26, 1861, and was captured by Union forces on April 29, 1862.

A cover with the rare "SENT BACK TO ENGLAND/ WITHOUT A REASON/FOR NON-DELIVERY" three-line handstamp in a frame struck in red on a cover from Great Britain to New Iberia, La.. The G.B. 1sh green is tied by

a "London E.C. 2 SP 30 62" duplex datestamp. The cover also bears an oval grid, a red "21 Cents" credit handstamp, a red "N.York Am. Pkt. Paid 24 1862 Oct. 14" credit datestamp, and a manuscript "Received June 23rd, 1863". This cover was carried on the North German Lloyd Hansa, departing Southampton on October 1, 1862, and arriving in New York on October 13. While New Orleans had been captured by Federal forces in April 1862, there was no Federal mail service to New Iberia.



A Nashville, Tenn., 5¢ brick red, Sc. 61X3, tied by a light strike of a blue "Nashville Ten./Jul 28 1861" c.d.s. on a U.S. 3¢ red Nesbitt stamped entire—a scarce use of a provisional on a demonetized U.S. entire.

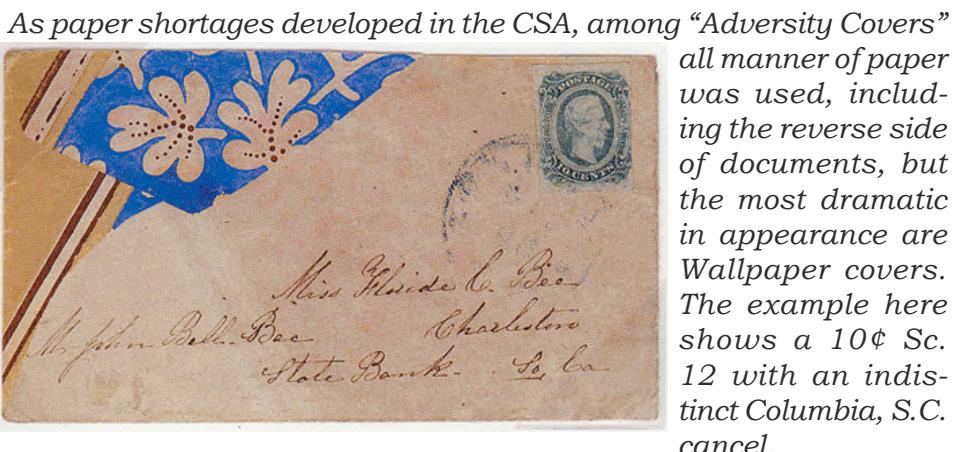
A unique Charleston S.C., 10¢ blue on dark orange entire (Sc. 16XU6) with woodcut press-printed provisional at upper right corner, with "Charleston S.C. Jul. 11, 1862" circular datestamp (1862 with blank fourth digit), addressed to Mr. A. O. Norris at Anderson C.H. S.C. In June and July 1862 the Charleston post office ran short of General Issue stamps, and the provisionals were re-released. The rate increase from 5¢ to 10¢ for any distance became effective July 1, 1862, during this shortage of General Issues.



A unique Charleston S.C., 10¢ blue on dark orange entire (Sc. 16XU6) with woodcut press-printed provisional at upper right corner, with "Charleston S.C. Jul. 11, 1862" circular datestamp (1862 with blank fourth digit), addressed to Mr. A. O. Norris at Anderson C.H. S.C. In June and July 1862 the Charleston post office ran short of General Issue stamps, and the provisionals were re-released. The rate increase from 5¢ to 10¢ for any distance became effective July 1, 1862, during this shortage of General Issues.



The largest used multiple of the "TEN", Sc. 9, a horizontal strip of seven tied by five strikes of "Darlington C.H. S.C. Jun. 2" circular datestamps on a courthouse cover to Marianna, Fla.



As paper shortages developed in the CSA, among "Adversity Covers" all manner of paper was used, including the reverse side of documents, but the most dramatic in appearance are Wallpaper covers. The example here shows a 10¢ Sc. 12 with an indistinct Columbia, S.C. cancel.

In Conclusion

In conclusion I take pleasure in illustrating a "TEN" that came from what was doubtless the most remarkable position on the "TEN" plate of 200. This copy shows the correction by recutting of the entire right hand side of the design, the recutting done to correct a very pronounced "short transfer." See Figure 52. A Die proof of the "TEN" is illustrated by Figure 53. It is interesting to compare the Complete die design (on steel) with the incomplete and recut design as per Figure 52 (not shown). This remarkable variety has never before been illustrated in the philatelic press and the exact position is unknown to me.

I will greatly appreciate the loan of any unusual Confederate covers and I will return any material loaned, the same day of receipt, paying the carriage both ways. Address STANLEY B. ASHBROOK ... Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Two examples of Scott 9. The stamp at the left, different from the one described in the article, shows a short transfer at bottom. The stamp at the left shows the complete design.



CONFEDERATE STATES

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