

CSA PROVISIONAL POSTAGE

CSA 1861—South

Woodcut Adhesives—Athens

During the antebellum period, Southerners grew accustomed to using high-quality engraved stamps with perforations. The Civil War immediately changed all of that. If adhesive stamps were available, they were crudely printed and lacked perforations. Postmasters employed a variety of printing methods to create adhesive stamps, including woodcuts, stereotypes (and possibly electrotypes), typeset forms, handstamped markings, and, in a few places, lithography.



Athens GA 5¢ Purple with name of Postmaster Thomas Crawford, tête-bêche pair created by work-and-turn printing method, used 2 December 1861 on cover to CSA officer at Manassas Junction, more than 500 miles distance from Athens.

One of three recorded Athens provisional tête-bêche pairs on cover



Athens GA (Thomas Crawford, PM), 5¢ Red Type II recut on 28 March 1862 cover to Macon GA.

One of seven recorded full covers with the Athens 5¢ Red

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Electrotype/Stereotype Adhesives—Lynchburg/Memphis

Electrotyping and stereotyping are different processes used to achieve the same effect: a printing plate comprising subjects exactly matching the original master engraving or typeset form. Electrotyping, invented during the first half of the 19th century, uses electricity and a chemical solution to create a plate from the master die. Stereotyping uses a mold from which the subjects or plate are cast. The chemical process of electrotyping produces a more accurate facsimile of the original. It seems likely that most printers in the South used the stereotype process, not electrotyping, based on the stamps' appearances.



Lynchburg VA 5¢ Blue with name of postmaster, Maj. Robert H. Glass, 13 August 1861 to Amherst VA—some consider this an electrotype print.



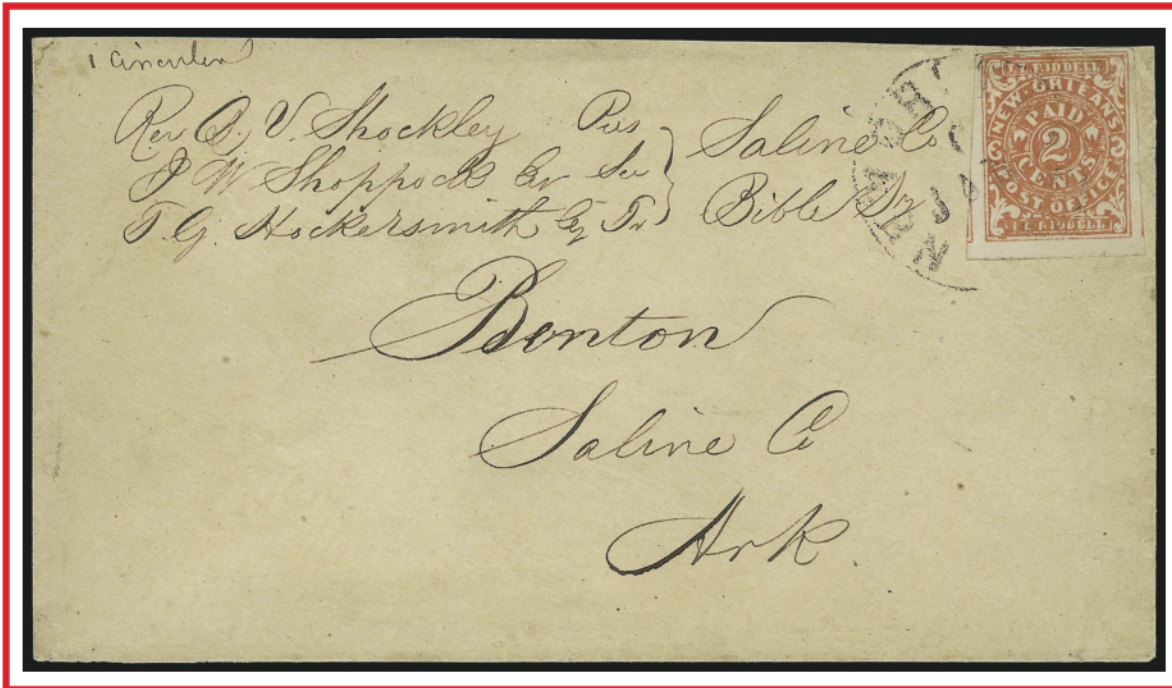
Memphis TN (Matthew C. Gallaway, PM) 5¢ Red pair, Positions 22/32, paying 10¢ rate to Lynchburg VA, 21 December 1861.

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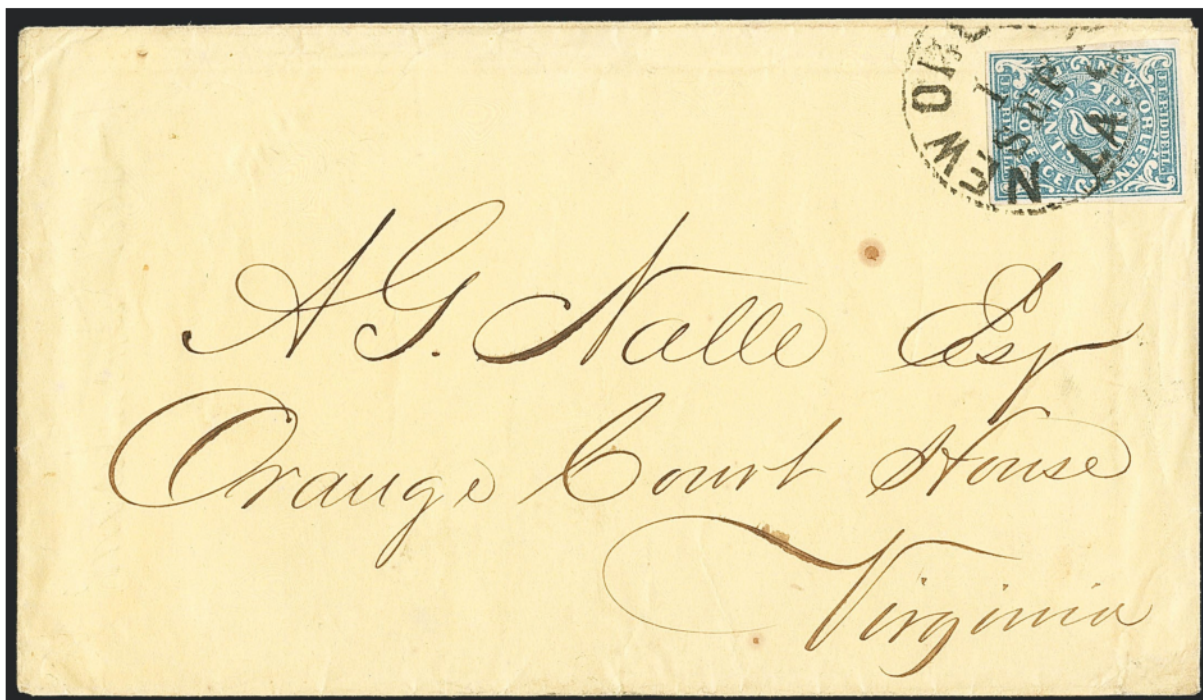
Stereotype Adhesives—New Orleans

New Orleans postmaster, J. L. Riddell, prepared provisional stamps in June 1861 and advertised them for sale on 12 June. The 2¢ Red stamps were printed without the marginal inscription “Usable exclusively in the New Orleans Post Office,” which appears on the 5¢ and subsequent 2¢ Blue printings. The accepted theory is that the 2¢ Red stamps were printed first, before Riddell added the imprint, and were withheld from use until January 1862 when the supply of 2¢ Blue stamps was exhausted.



New Orleans 2¢ Red, Position 37, used on 6 January 1862 circular rate cover to Benton AK; manuscript “1 circular” at top left with the names of three members of the Saline County Bible Society.

One of ten recorded New Orleans 2¢ Red provisionals on cover



New Orleans 2¢ Blue used on 1 September 1861 cover to Orange Court House VA.

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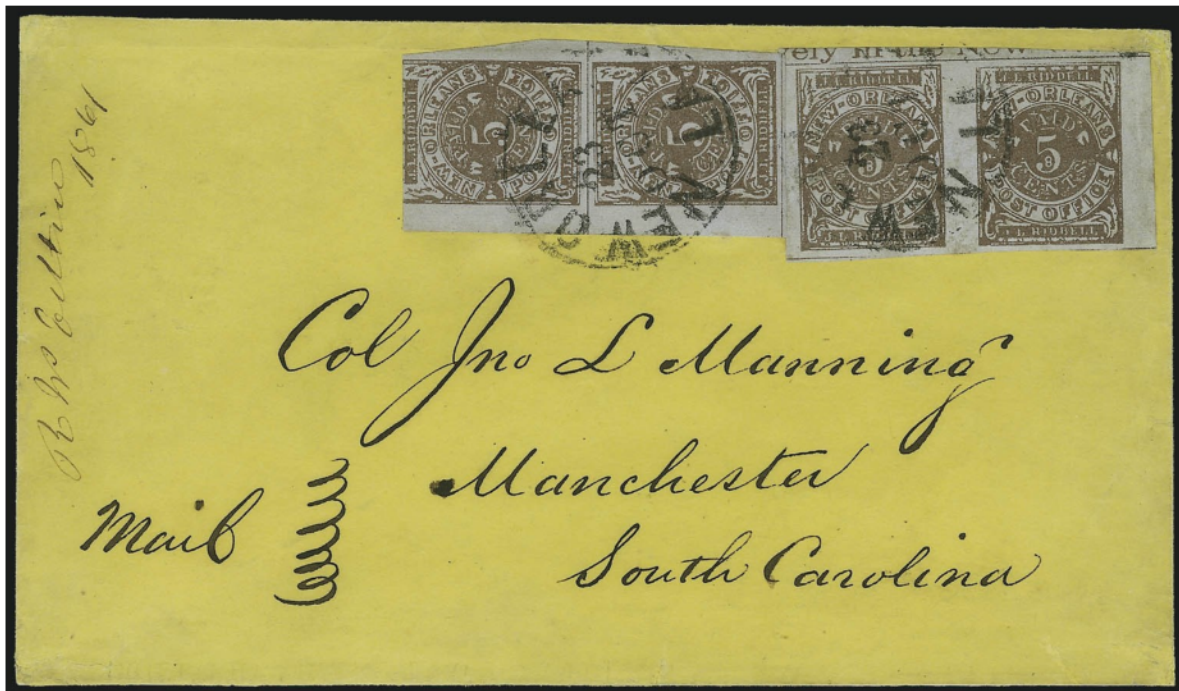
CSA 1862—South

Stereotype Adhesives—New Orleans

New Orleans 2¢ Blue (three) used with 5¢ Red Brown on Bluish, overpaying 10¢ rate by 1¢ on 1 October 1861 cover to Orange Court House VA, a distance over 500 miles.



The only recorded cover with both denominations of the New Orleans postmaster's provisional issue and the only recorded provisional adhesive combination with a 2¢ stamp



New Orleans 5¢ Red Brown on Bluish, two pairs (one with part of imprint), 23 October 1861 cover to Manchester SC, double 10¢ rate for distance over 500 miles and weight over half-ounce.

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Stereotype Adhesives—Knoxville/Nashville



Knoxville TN 5¢ Brick Red with name of Postmaster Charles W. Charlton tied by "KNOXVILLE/Ten./PAID/5" circular provisional handstamp (listed as Scott 47XUS), 29 November 1861 to Kingston TN.

One of three recorded examples of Knoxville adhesive tied by "PAID 5" handstamp



Nashville TN 5¢ Brick Red provisional with name of Postmaster William D. McNish, vertical pair paying 10¢ rate for distance over 500 miles, 21 July 1861 to Newbern NC; this pair comes from "shuffled" stereotype positions—Position 2 (white flaw below M of "P.M.") above Position 1 (break in lower right frameline and white flaw in I of "McNish") rather than to the right of Position 1 as in the ex-Caspary block.

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Lithographed Adhesives—Charleston

Lithography—from the Greek words for “stone” and “to write”—is a printing method originally based on the principle that oil and water do not mix. Printing stamps from a lithographic stone—usually a well-polished slab of limestone—starts with design subjects transferred from a matrix and intermediate transfer groups. The designs on the printing stone’s surface accept ink, while the other areas reject ink. When paper is pressed against the stone’s surface, a printed design results. Later forms of lithography employed different elements, but the fundamentals remain the same. Lithography, used by only a few CSA postmasters to create provisional stamps, was used to print the first CSA General Issues.



Charleston SC (Alfred Huger, PM) 5¢ Blue provisional on 14 August 1861
“Head Quarters’/Commissary General’s Department” imprint cover addressed
to Hon. W. G. De Saussure, Secretary Treasurer of South Carolina, Columbia SC.



Image at 125%

The Charleston adhesive was lithographed in blue on white wove paper by Evans & Cogswell Company of Charleston. The central design is similar to that of the 5¢ typographed entires, presented elsewhere in this exhibit.

The provisional stamp was placed on sale 4 September 1861 and withdrawn 6 December upon arrival of the first official stamps from the CSA post office. The provisional stamp was temporarily placed on sale again in mid-June 1862 due to a shortage of regular stamps.

Based on stamps examined and taking into consideration the spacing between adjacent stamps, Richard L. Calhoun’s theory is that the 5¢ lithographic stone comprised 90 positions made from six repetitions of the 15-subject transfer group.

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CSA 1861—South

Lithographed Adhesives—Mobile

The Mobile AL 2¢ and 5¢ postmaster's provisionals (Lloyd Bowers, PM) are among the few pictorial stamps issued in the CSA. The stamps depict images of the South and were printed from lithographic stones. Van Koppersmith's study and analysis of multiples of the Mobile 5¢ establishes beyond doubt that the stone was five horizontal rows in height (*Confederate Philatelist* April-June 2010).



Mobile 5¢ Blue plate variety with line thru



Agrarian and nautical images of the South



Mobile 5¢ Blue strip of three on 9 August 1861 cover with Walker, Mead & Co.'s belt-shaped corner card, addressed to Mrs. John J. Walker, Choctaw Agency, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, triple 5¢ rate for distance under 500 miles (1 to 1½ ounce letter). CSA covers with 15¢ postage are very rare, because the triple 5¢ rate for distances under 500 miles (1 to 1½ ounce letter) was only in effect for 13 months, from 1 June 1861 to 30 June 1862 (on 1 July the distance provision was eliminated and the rate became a uniform 10¢).

The only intact strip of three on cover

CSA PROVISIONAL POSTAGE

CSA 1861—South

Typeset Adhesives—Baton Rouge/Uniontown

The close association between postmasters and local newspapers and job printers naturally led to a number of provisional issues that were printed on small printing presses, using loose type arranged in small forms. The use of rules and ornamental font pieces for borders is typical of typeset provisional stamps.

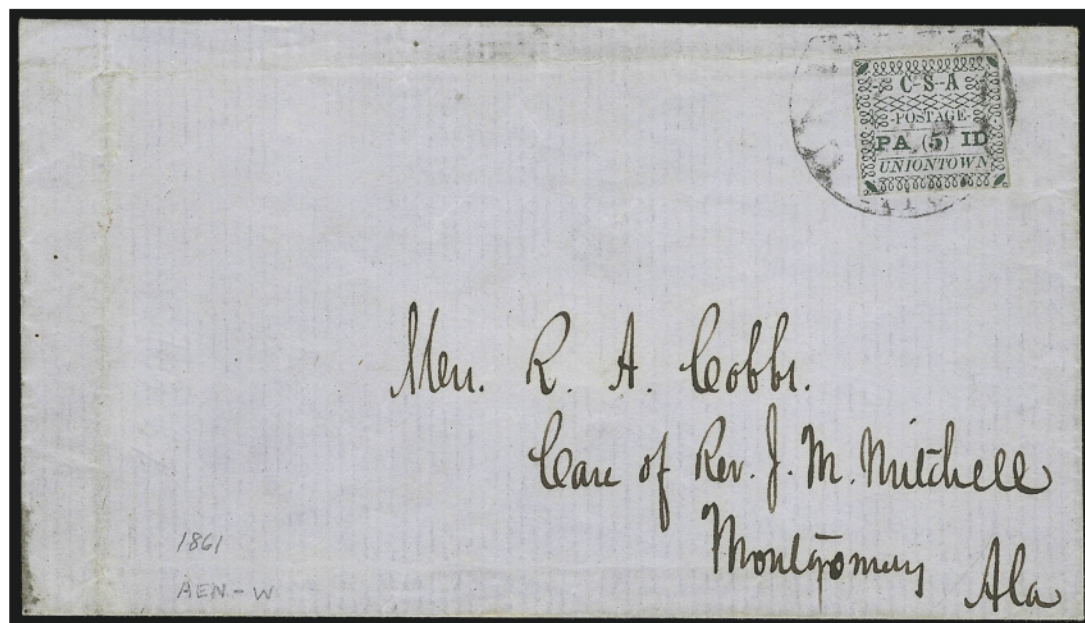
The Baton Rouge stamps were printed by George A. Pike, publisher of the local newspaper *Comet and Gazette*, from a typeset form of ten subjects, arranged in two horizontal rows of five. The setting was changed for each denomination, and two kinds of borders were used. Along with the Greenville AL and Lenoir NC provisionals, the 5¢ is one of three CSA stamps printed in two colors. They are the first government-issued, bi-colored adhesive stamps to appear anywhere in the Western Hemisphere.



Baton Rouge 5¢ with Carmine Crisscross Border on 31 December 1861 cover to Vernon MS with New Orleans 7 January 1862 datestamp and "due 5" handstamp for weight over half-ounce limit (under 500 miles).

One of eleven recorded covers with the 5¢ Crisscross Border and the only one with a handstamped "Due" marking

Uniontown 5¢ Green on Gray Blue (Position 1) used on (22?) September 1861 cover to Montgomery AL. Uniontown AL postmaster Parham N. Booker issued three denominations of adhesive provisionals—2¢, 5¢ and 10¢—printed from typeset forms of 4 (2 x 2), probably at the offices of *The Weekly Herald*.



One of thirteen recorded covers with the Uniontown 5¢ on Gray Blue paper

CSA PROVISIONAL POSTAGE

CSA 1861—South

Typeset Adhesives—Fredericksburg/Pittsylvania

Fredericksburg VA Postmaster Thom issued adhesive stamps in September 1861 in two denominations—5¢ Blue and 10¢ Red—each printed from a typeset form of 20 (5 by 4) on thin pelure paper. The stamps were printed by Robert B. Alexander at the offices of the *Democratic Recorder and Recorder Job Office*.



Fredericksburg 5¢ Blue (Position 2) with name of Postmaster Reuben T. Thom used on 24 September 1861 letter to Warrenton VA written by Postmaster Thom regarding a letter he wrote to Jefferson Davis.

Only recorded Fredericksburg provisional used on a letter from the issuing postmaster

Similarity between the Pittsylvania C.H. and Danville VA provisional indicates that both were printed at the offices of the Danville-based Democratic Appeal newspaper.

Pittsylvania Court House VA 5¢ Dull Red on wove paper used 5 November 1861 on folded letter to Williamsburg VA.



One of only seven known covers, of which only three are available to collectors with a rectangularly cut adhesive

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Other Innovations—Emory VA, Greenwood Depot VA

In addition to the adhesives presented on prior pages, Confederate postmasters in a very small number of towns prepared adhesive stamps using unique approaches outside of traditional printing methods. The postmaster in Emory VA prepared adhesive stamps by applying handstamp markings to the selvage of the US 1¢ 1857 stamp and the postmaster in Greenwood Depot VA prepared a provisional stamp that was made from laid letter paper to which he applied his manuscript “Ten Cents.”

The Emory 5¢ provisional stamp was produced by the local postmaster by applying handstamp “PAID” and numeral “5” in circle markings to the selvage of the US 1¢ 1857 stamp. The “5” is below the “PAID” in the Type I Emory and reversed in the Type II. The only similar occurrence in U.S. stamp production was the Philadelphia Carrier stamps, which used the selvage of the U.S. 1851 1¢ issue.



Emory VA “PAID” and “5” in circle handstamp in Blue used on envelope, 1 July 1861 to Castle-Craig VA.

There are nine recorded Emory provisional stamps on cover and this is one of six Type I examples



The Greenwood Depot VA 10¢ provisional stamp was produced by the local postmaster, J. Bruce, by adding a manuscript “Ten Cents” and his name as well as a handstamp “PAID” to laid letter paper. All known examples are from the same correspondence and are addressed to Rev. Paul Whitehead, Macfarlands P.O., Lunenburg Co., Va.

Greenwood Depot VA 10¢ Black on grey blue laid paper, used 21 September 1861 to Macfarlands P.O. VA.

There are five recorded Greenwood Depot provisional stamps on cover available to collectors. A sixth example resides in the Taping Collection in the British Museum

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Press-Printed Envelopes—Lynchburg/Charleston

Confederate postmasters usually applied a handstamped marking to indicate prepaid postage, but eleven post offices prepared press-printed provisional envelopes: Austin MS, Charleston SC, Danville VA, Fincastle VA, Franklin NC, Kingston GA, Knoxville TN, Lynchburg VA, Madison CH FL, Memphis TN, and Salisbury NC. Some were printed from typeset or stereotype plates; others were crudely printed from a hand-held typesetter's stick.

Typeset using stock numeral and "PAID"



Lynchburg VA (Maj. Robert H. Glass, PM) 5¢ Black on Amber envelope used 5 June 1861 to Richmond; very early CSA provisional use.



Typographed
from woodcut

One of twelve
recorded on blue
paper

Charleston SC (Alfred Huger, PM) 5¢ Blue on Blue envelope used 17 September 1861 to Greenville SC.

CSA POST OFFICE ISSUES

After receiving bids from several printers, the CSA Post Office Department awarded the postage stamp contract to a Confederate firm, Hoyer & Ludwig, located in Richmond. The first stamps issued were the lithographed 5¢ Green, depicting Jefferson Davis (a living person), and 10¢ Blue, depicting Thomas Jefferson. These were followed by additional lithographed stamps (including a 2¢ denomination and new colors) printed by Hoyer & Ludwig and J. T. Paterson & Co. (Augusta GA), the engraved issues (including a 20¢ denomination) printed by Archer & Daly (Richmond) and Keatinge & Ball (Columbia SC), typographed issues (including an unissued 1¢ denomination) printed by Thomas De La Rue & Co. (London) and locally in Richmond.

CSA 1862—South

5¢ Rate Under 500 Miles Before July 1, 1862

5¢ Green Lithograph
Columbia to
Charleston SC,
11 February 1862.



5¢ Blue Lithograph
Wilmington NC
to Bivingville SC,
2 May 1862.

Two 2¢ Jackson
Lithograph stamps
plus bisect paying 5¢
rate on corner card
cover, from West
Point MS to Marion
AL, 3 June 1862.



The only recorded bisect of the 2¢ Green Lithograph or of any 2¢ Confederate issue

CSA POST OFFICE ISSUES

CSA 1862—South

10¢ Rate for Distance Over 500 Miles
Before July 1, 1862



10¢ Dark Blue Hoyer & Ludwig Lithograph used 24 April 1862 from Montgomery AL to Col. Tennant Lomax at Norfolk VA, more than 500 miles away; this was mailed only weeks before the Union occupation of Norfolk began.



10¢ Rose Lithograph “ZEN” variety used 9 June 1862 from Richmond to Charleston SC, a distance over 500 miles, then forwarded to Camden SC (under 500 miles)—10¢ and 5¢ over- and under-500 miles rates on one cover.

CSA POST OFFICE ISSUES

CSA 1862—South

Double and Triple Rate Uses
Before July 1, 1862



Three 5¢ Green Lithographs, Stone 2, positions 30, 35, and 27, paying three times the 5¢ pre-July 1, 1862 rate for under 500 miles, New Orleans LA to Laurel Hill LA, 19 March 1862. The 5¢ rate was in effect for only 8.5 months while General issue stamps were available, from mid-October 1861 to June 30, 1862.



10¢ Rose Lithograph and pair 5¢ Blue Lithograph, Stone 2, used in combination to pay two times the 10¢ pre-July 1, 1862 rate for over 500 miles, Society Hill SC to Black Jack LA, 16 May 1862.

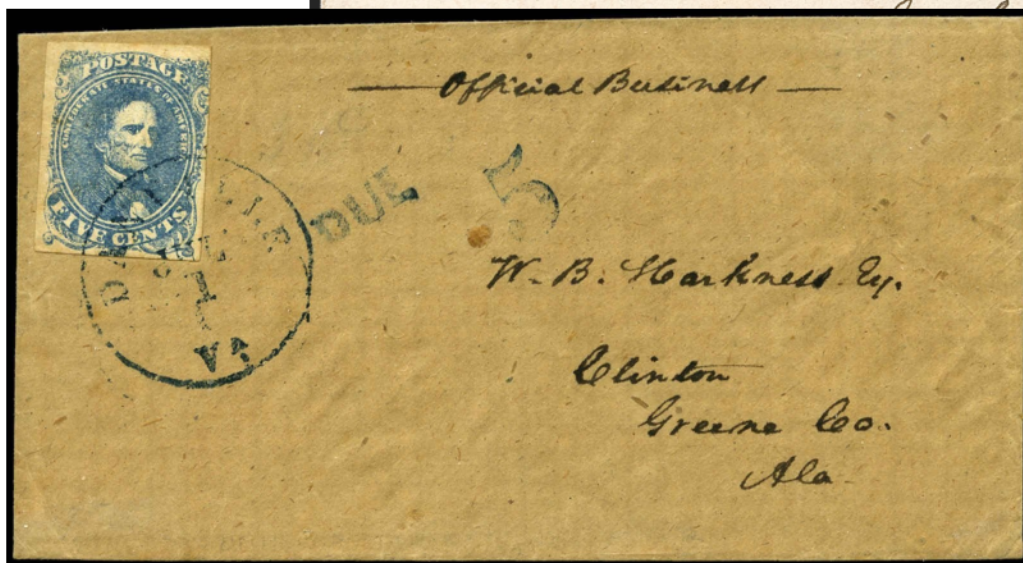
***The only known combination of the 5¢ Blue and 10¢ Rose Lithographs
used in a non-forwarding manner***

CSA POST OFFICE ISSUES

CSA 1862—South

10¢ Rate for Any Distance —Starting July 1, 1862

5¢ Green and 5¢
Blue Lithograph
combination, Tupelo
MS to Mebaneville
NC, 1 July 1862.



5¢ Blue Lithograph,
Danville VA to Clinton
AL, handstamped "Due
5" making up the 10¢
rate, which would have
applied even if mailed
before 1 July 1862
based on distance.

The above two covers were used 1 July 1862, the day the CSA rate changed to 10¢ for all distances.



10¢ Rose Lithograph showing "FEN CENTS" flaw, used from Mount Mourne NC to Proctor's Creek VA (approximately 230 miles away), 7 August 1862; 10¢ rate for any distance—before 1 July this would have been rated 5¢.

CSA POST OFFICE ISSUES

CSA 1862—South

Color Changes

In a round of bad decision-making, the CSA Post Office Department first chose to print the 2¢ Jackson stamp in green, the same color used for the 5¢ Lithograph, an invitation to confusion. They then chose to print the 5¢ stamps in blue, the prevailing color of the 10¢. This necessitated changing the 10¢ to another color, and their choice of rose color proved problematic. The inferior impressions and extreme color variability of the 10¢ Rose prove that this color was poorly suited for lithography.

5¢ Green and Blue Lithographs
paying 10¢ rate from Port Republic
to Locust Bottom VA, 9 July 1862;
Port Republic on the Shenandoah
River was the location of the Battle
of Port Republic in June 1862.



10¢ Rose Lithograph
Richmond to
Danville VA,
22 July 1862.

10¢ Deep Rose Lithograph,
Richmond VA to
Surry County VA,
21 January 1863.



10¢ Carmine Lithograph,
Montevallo AL to
Columbiana AL, 7 July
1862. The scarcest of the
color variations.

