

NORTH TO SOUTH, 1861.

MAILD FROM PORTLAND, MAINE ON MARCH 2,1861
TO A CREW MEMBER ABORD THE SHIP "OLD ENGLAND".
WHEN IT ARRIVED IN NEW ORLEANS, THE LETTER WAS
FOUND TO BE OVERWEIGHT, AND "DUE3" MARKING WAS
APPLIED. LOUISIANA HAD BEEN A MEMBER OF THE
SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY FOR JUST ABOUT A MONTH. THE
ADRESSE, ONE CHARLES F. LARRABEE, C/O MIFS. BAXTER
AND LOVEL(WELL KNOWN SHIP BROKERS) NEW ORLEANS.
THIS IS ONE OF THE LITTLE PIECES OF HISTORY, THAT
TELL A GREAT STORY.



New Orleans, Louisiana.

February 13, 1861.

Mail to Chester. Pa.



#26: " New Orleans, 13 Feb, La." (1861).

" The Day Date over the Month, indicates 1861 usage from New Orleans, according to Dr. L.Skinner.



LOUISIANA INDEPENDANT STATE USAGE.

JANUARY 26, TO FEBRUARY 3, 1861.

THIS COVER IS DATED JAN 29,1861 AT NEW ORLEANS. IT IS ADDRESSED TO A MR. HENRY JOHNSON, AT THE POST OFFICE OF LIVONIA, LOUISANA. THE LETTER DEALS LOW PRICE FOR POOR COTTON. THIS COVER WAS CARRIED OUT OF THE MAIL TO LIVONIA. NOT FINDING HIM, IT LEFT AT THE POST OFFICE, WHERE THE THREE CENT,1857 WAS APPLIED. APARENTLEY HENRY PICK MP THE LETTER, AND THE STAMP WAS CANCELLED WITH A BLUE INK PEN CANCELLATION.



#### **Typography**

Three of the Confederate General Issue stamps were printed by the Typography process. (5c Blue London Printing, 5c Blue Richmond Printing, 1c Yellow Orange.)

The method of "Typography" is the oldest known method of printing. It is done by making an impression on paper from carved blocks (wood or metal) with the characters or designs in relief (raised) much like using a rubber stamp and an ink pad.

The story of these De La Rue stamps is quite complex, and not all the facts are known. Early in October 1861, the Confederate Post Office Department sent a representative to England to procure typographed stamps and plates with 5c and 1c denominations. The London firm of Thomas De La Rue & Co was given the contract. The plates were made and the stamps were printed. The first order of 5,000,000 5c stamps along with the plate and a supply of paper and ink were shipped to the Confederacy. This shipment did not make it through the blockade and was captured by the Union on 27 APR 1862 and taken to Philadelphia for destruction. But the plate and apparently some of the stamps did survive. This first order of 5,000,000 stamps that was captured left Liverpool aboard the "Bermuda" on 1 MAR 1862, arrived in St. Georges, Bermuda about 3 weeks later, and lingered in Bermuda for 5 additional weeks before attempting to make the blockade run. The CSA Government prior to this capture had also apparently placed a second order for 12,000,000 additional stamps. This may have been a single large order or more likely a series of smaller orders. Stamps from this larger order arrived successfully in sections through the blockade beginning in late February 1862 and were placed into circulation in mid-April 1862.

When news of the capture of the original plate reached Richmond, De La Rue was then asked by the CSA government to prepare another plate from the master die and then attempt another shipment with a supply of paper and ink. The plate arrived safely sometime later in the summer of 1862 along with a supply of paper and ink and was delivered to the Richmond firm of Archer and Daly where additional stamps were printed and issued in August 1862. These stamps printed in Richmond from the De La Rue plates are known today as the 5c Blue Richmond Print and are generally distinguished from the London Print by multiple imperfections in the printing and a general fuzziness to the image.

It is not known when the 1c Yellow Orange stamp was shipped as this stamp was never placed into use.

When the rate increased to 10c for all letters (per 1/2 oz) on 1 July 1862 and since the 1c rate was never adopted, the Confederate government again asked De La Rue & Co for plates and stamps this time in 10c and 2c denominations. Being pressed for a delivery, De La Rue had no time to develop a new design so therefore altered the original designs to incorporate the changed rates. The plates were shipped and did successfully run the blockade. However, no official stamps were ever printed by the Confederacy from these plates. The altered 10c plate was subsequently cut into sections, and parts of this mutilated plate have long been known. The original 400 subject plate of the 2c value was also discovered much later, and numerous "private printings" in a variety of colors have been made from this 2c altered plate as well as from the remaining segments of the 10c altered plate. These reprints have been widely distributed and are often mistaken for genuine CSA stamps.

150 -7001

1862.

#6: LONDON PRINT.

FIVE CENT STAMP KNOWN AS THE "LONDON PRINT" USED

BEFOR THE RATE CHANGE WENT INTO EFFECT ON JULY 1,

1862. THE TOWN POSTMARK IS BEYOUND READING, BUT THE



STAMPIS TIED TO THE COVER.

Mobile

(4)

Knoxville, Tennessee.

1862.

Pre July 1, 1862 use of CSA#6: (London). Used Kinston, Tenn on May 25,1862.



Turned Cover-1863.

1st Use: #2HL: Used from "Selma, Ala" To "Prattville, Ala" Appears to have been

"Forwarded"

#6: "Demopolis, Ala Jan 3(1863).

CSA#6: Pair" DEmopolis, ALa" To "Green Springs, Ala" The shade of the pair of #6, is a light Greenish Blue.

Over Paid "Drop" Letter.

Jackson, Mississippi.

100-150

1863.

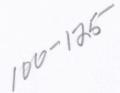
CSA#7: Tied by Black Bars cancellation without town



postmark. This letter was for delivery, not transit. This is addressed to a John Issacson, Jackson Miss Apparently in mid-May, 1863. The notations on this cover would indicate after Gen. Sherman's Yankees left Jackson the first time. The Yankees burn all government (CSA) buldings, Post Office too. So, no Postmark. The send is a Tressa, from the notes on the cover. It, would appear that "Tressa" and the kids left Jackson, ahead of the Yankees.

Five Cent London Print. (SC#6).

Charleston, S.C.





CSA#6: "Charlesto, Jun 1, 1862, SC." Pre-July First, 1862 usage. Paying the under 500 miles rate. After June 30th 1862. The Five Cent rate was done away with. The rate became Ten Cents, for any distance.

126-175.

Five Cent"Richmond"Print.(SC#7).

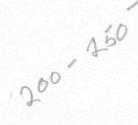
"Under Paid"-"Due 5".
1863.



CSA#7: "Alanta, Mar 29, Ga." Under Paid, and Due 5 added.

ARKANSAS.

1863.





CSA: #7, PAIR TIED " LITTLE ROCK, JUL 18, 1863, ARK. " ON FADED COVER.

# Confederate States of America 300,300,

urfeesboro, North Carolina.

(Hertford).

1862.

Five Cent Blue, CSA#4: Possible Stone 3. Used to Durham, NC.



CSA#4: " Murfeesboro, Aprl3, N.C.". (1862).

W/Certificate.

North Carolina.

Elizath City.

(Pasquatank).

1961.

"Paid 5".

Handstamped Provisional use of "Paid 5" ratr marker.

130-2001



" Elizabeth City, Dec 7, N.C." " Paid 5".

Dietz: Type 1A.

CSAC&H: Type A.

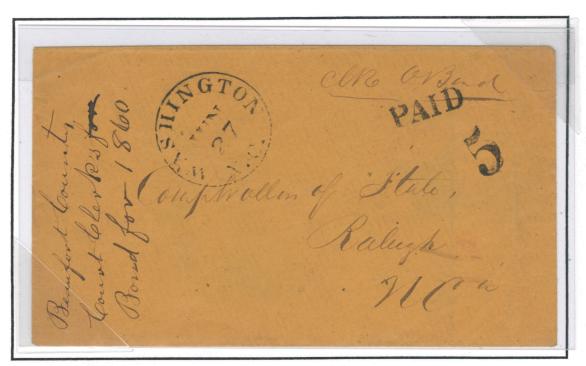
## Confederate States of America 180-200.

Washington, North Carolina.

1861.

HandStamped "Paid 5".

Dietz Type 1A.



"Washington, N.N. Jun 17, N.C.". "Paid 5". (1861).

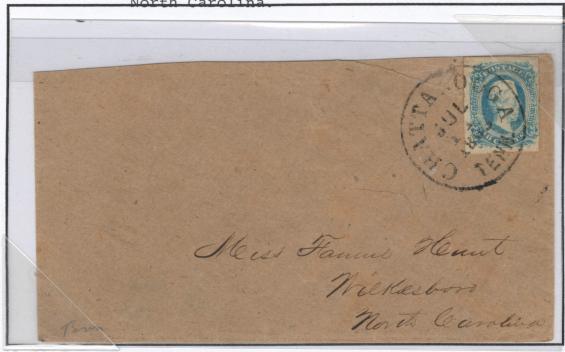
Chattanooga, Tennesee.

(Hamilton).

1863.

150-200

Nice cover, with a VF,CSA #11. Mailed to



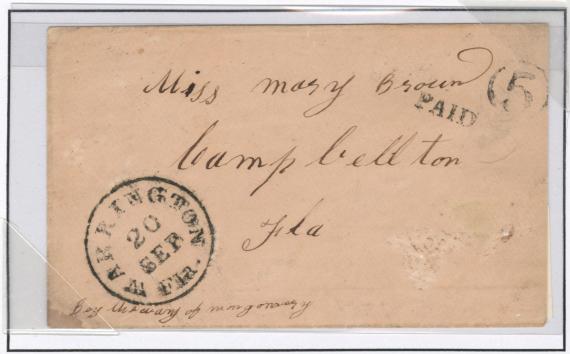
#CSA#11: Chattanooga, Jul 11, 1863, Tenn."

FLORIDA.

Warrington, Florida.

1861.

Dietz Type 1A, Five Cent Handstamped provsional.



"Warrinton, 20 Sep, Fla." " Paid" Five in Circle. (1861).

Lake City, Florida. 1863-1864.

Returned letter for solider away at hospital. Apparently, the letter was returned to the



by Captain M.H.Fererson, CO of "B" Company, 18th South Carolina Infantry Regt. The letter was sent as a "Soldier's "Due" Letter, deom Lake City, Florda. This, cover when sent from "Green Springs, S.C." had a stamp on it.

Tullahoma, Tennessee.

1863.

Under Paid Triple rate letter.

"10" Due struck on enevelope to ALA.

400°



CSA#11: "Tullahoma, May 19, Ten" With "10" due for Under Paid letter to Mobile, Ala.

Note: Interesting Address.

Adversity Cover.

125-200

Ten Cent, Type I (CSA#11). Used on Adversity Cover, made from old check register. To Pittsboro, NC.



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