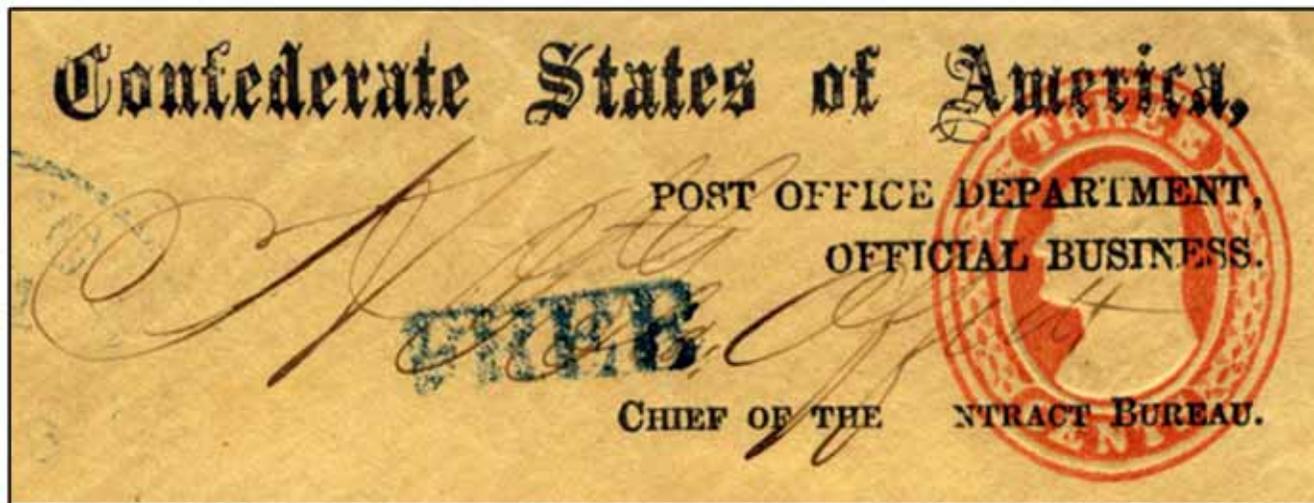


# Postal History of the Confederate States of America



Patricia A. Kaufmann

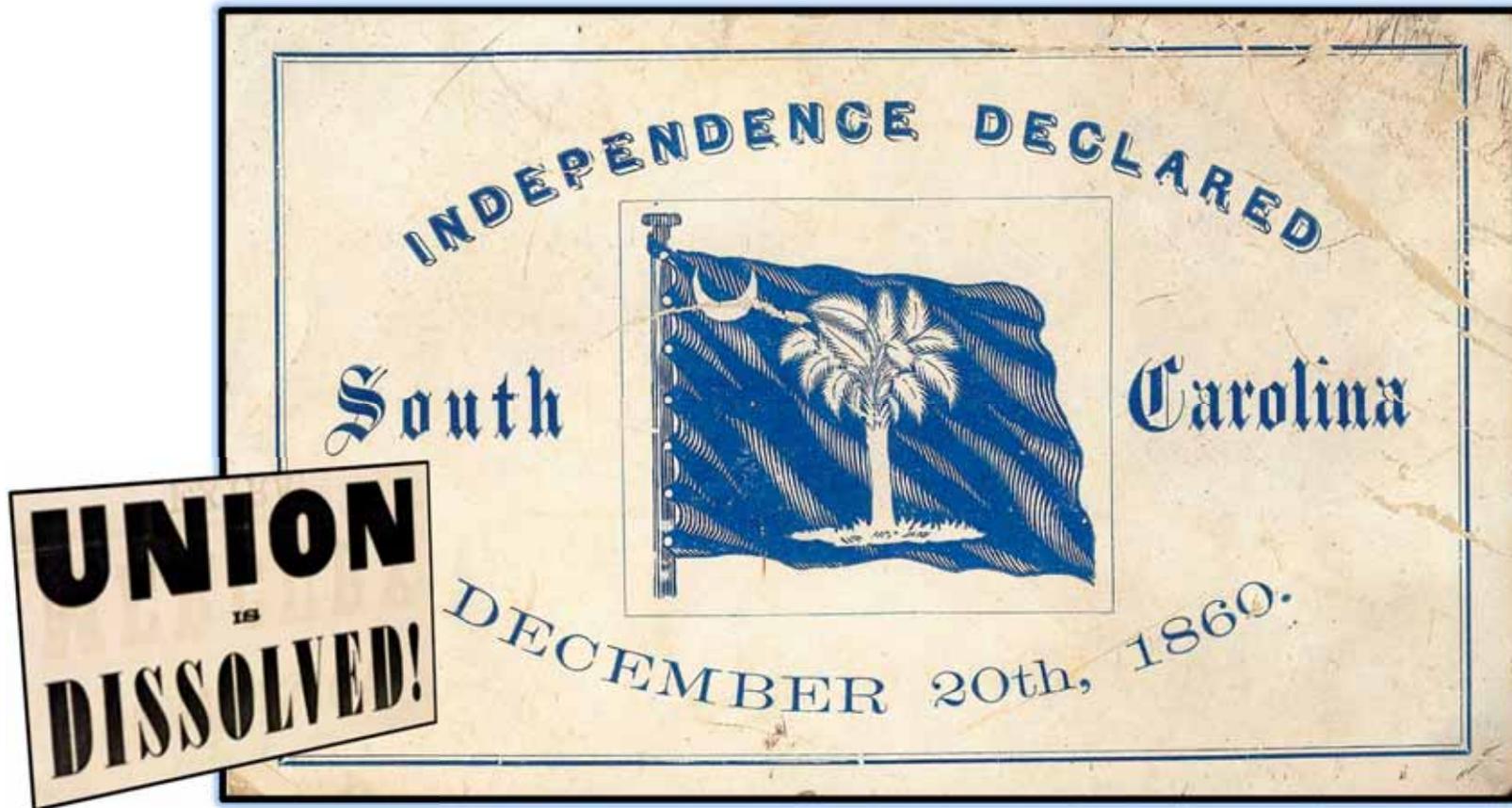
# No Stupid Questions



- Philatelic / postal history lingo
- A **“cover”** is the wrapping around a posted letter
  - The term originated from the early practice of covering a letter by folding a separate sheet around it both to protect it and keep contents confidential.
  - The term is interchangeable with envelope.
  - It may also refer to an outer folded lettersheet.
- **Feel free to interrupt and ask questions.** You’ll never remember your questions at the end.



# South Carolina Secedes



For the purposes of Confederate postal history, specialized collectors begin with the secession of South Carolina from the Union on December 20, 1860.

# First Day of the Confederate States



**First Day of the Confederacy** cover postmarked Montgomery, Alabama, where the Confederate Government was officially formed on **February 4, 1861**, by the first states to secede from the Union.

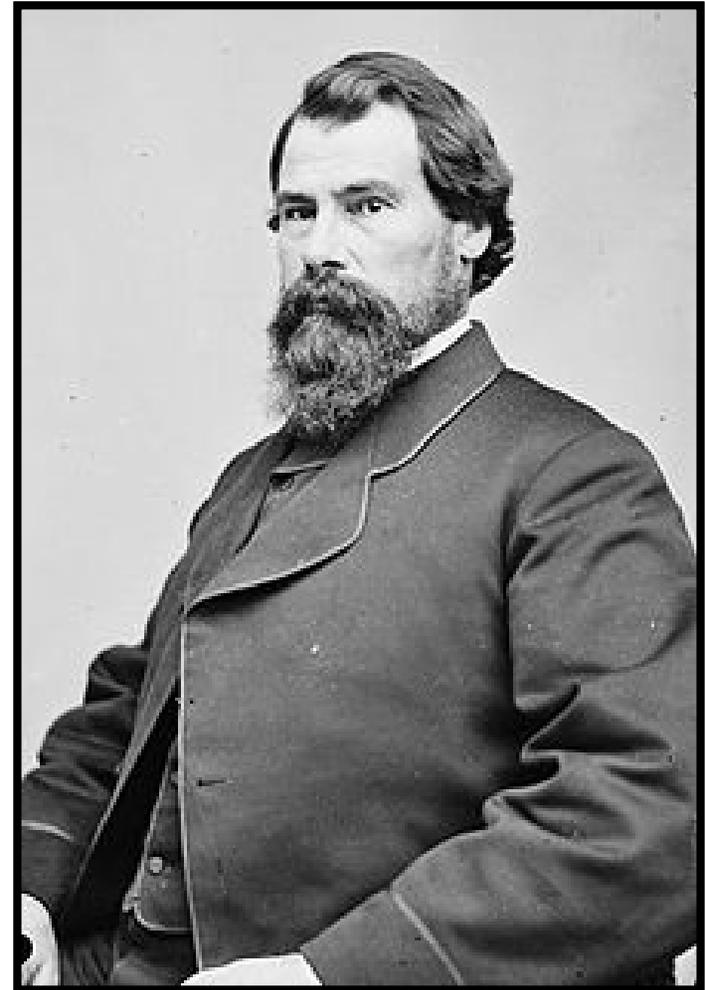
# Civil Cooperation Early in the Conflict

**When the new Confederate government was established in February 1861, there was no Confederate Post Office Department.** It was not established until February 21, 1861. Confederate Postmaster General John Henninger Reagan was appointed March 6<sup>th</sup>.

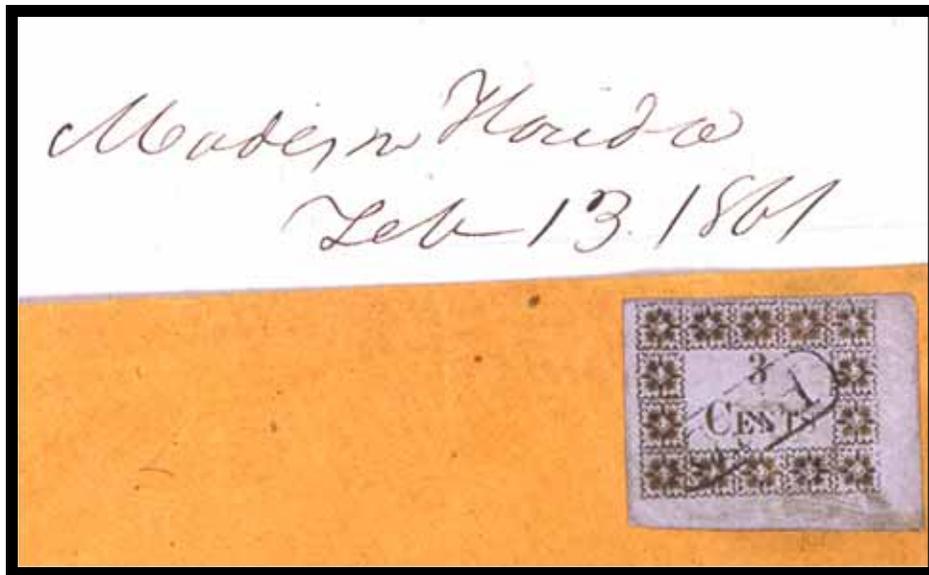
In the meantime, **the U.S. continued to provide postal service in the seceded states with U.S. postage rates in effect.** PMG Reagan encouraged Southern postmasters to fully cooperate with the USPOD.

**Confederate postage rates did not go into effect until June 1, 1861.**

**Confederate Postmaster General John H. Reagan**

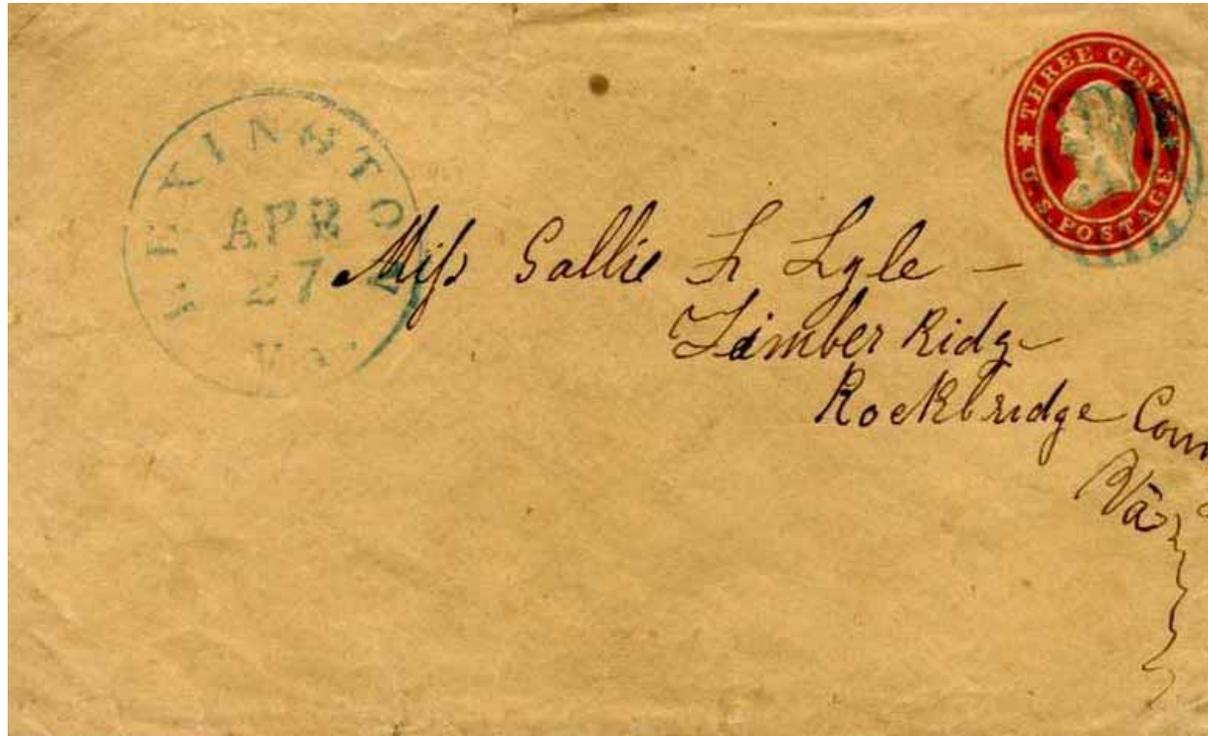


## 3¢ 1861 Postmasters' Provisional Stamps



In spite of cooperation between the U.S. and Confederate governments, some Confederate postmasters were reluctant to make use of U.S. postage and determined to make their own postage stamps. The **Madison, Florida, 3¢ provisional** was the first such. It was printed in a local newspaper office and simply bore the U.S. rate. There are only 6 recorded. The **only one recorded on cover** sold for **\$65,000** in 2000.

# Independent State Use



**Independent State Use from Lexington, Virginia, on April 27, 1861.** Virginia was only an Independent State for only 20 days. Virginia seceded on April 17 & joined the Confederacy on May 7, 1861. This is a use of a U.S. 3¢ star-die envelope.

The vast majority of postmasters did not go to the great lengths as the handful of postmasters who created their own postage stamps. They simply continued using the U.S. postage or envelopes, which were still valid in the South until June 1, 1861.

# Confederate Use of U.S. Postage



This illustrated *Southern Confederacy* publisher's advertising cover is addressed to Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens, dated May 17, 1861, from Atlanta, Georgia, to Montgomery, Alabama. Both states were then part of the Confederacy.

# Fort Sumter - April 12, 1861

At right, a U.S. 3¢ 1857 stamp canceled by Mobile, Alabama, postmark on April 12, 1861, the day the Confederates began firing on Fort Sumter and the war began in earnest.



At 4:30 a.m. on April 12, Confederate batteries opened fire, firing for 34 straight hours on Fort Sumter. These were the shots that started the war.

# June 1, 1861 – First Day of the Confederate Postal System



Rare cover, not only as a First Day of the Confederate States Postal System but remarkable in that it **bears both Confederate and U.S. postage** for the first time possible, **CSA 5¢ + US 3¢**. The folded letter was written May 29<sup>th</sup> but did not reach the post office until June 1<sup>st</sup> and was thus marked with the new Confederate rate of 5¢.

# Southern Letter Unpaid



This stunning "**Southn. Letter Unpaid**" used on a Griffin Female College cameo corner card cover fetched over **\$60,000** at auction in April 2009, sold by Schuyler J. Rumsey in San Francisco, from the McCary Ballard collection.

# Express Company Deliveries

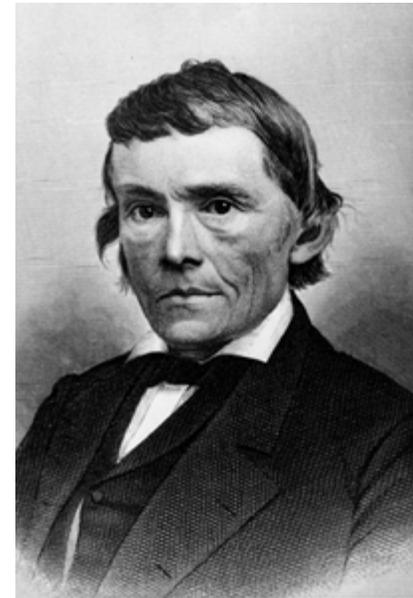
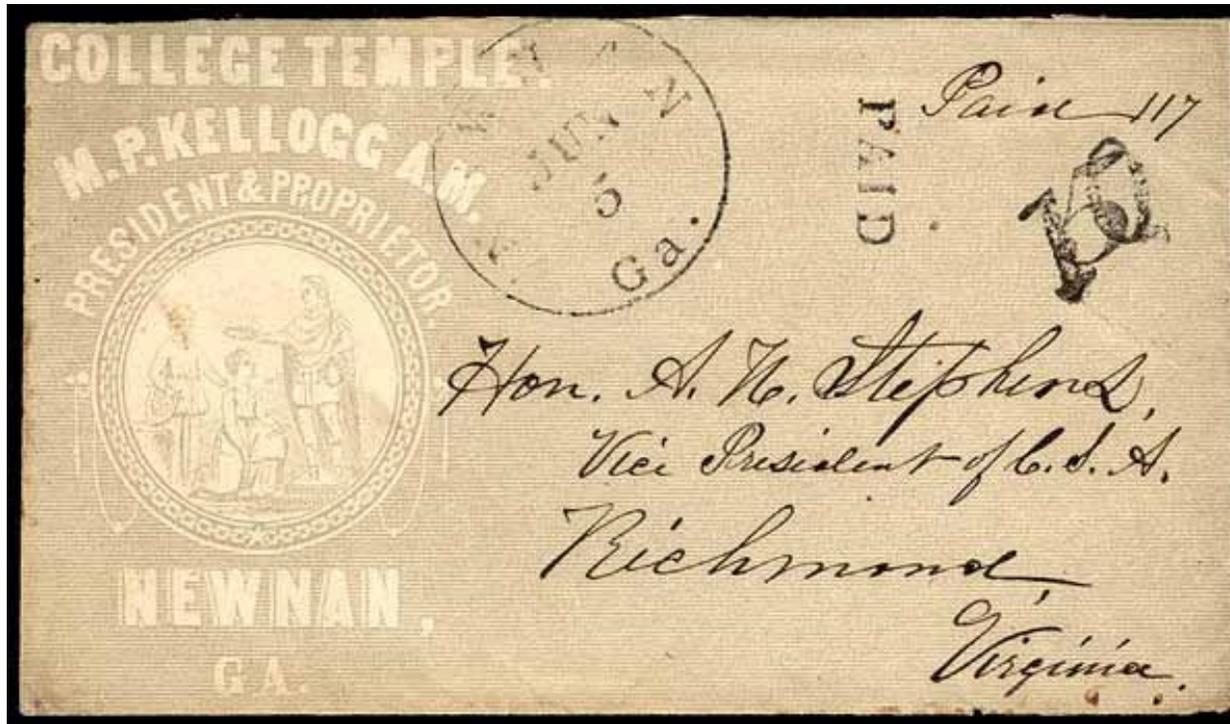


Takeover of the mail system in the seceded states by the Confederate POD on June 1, 1861, caused an immediate disruption of mail service between North and South.

In response, three private express companies began to provide across the lines express service.

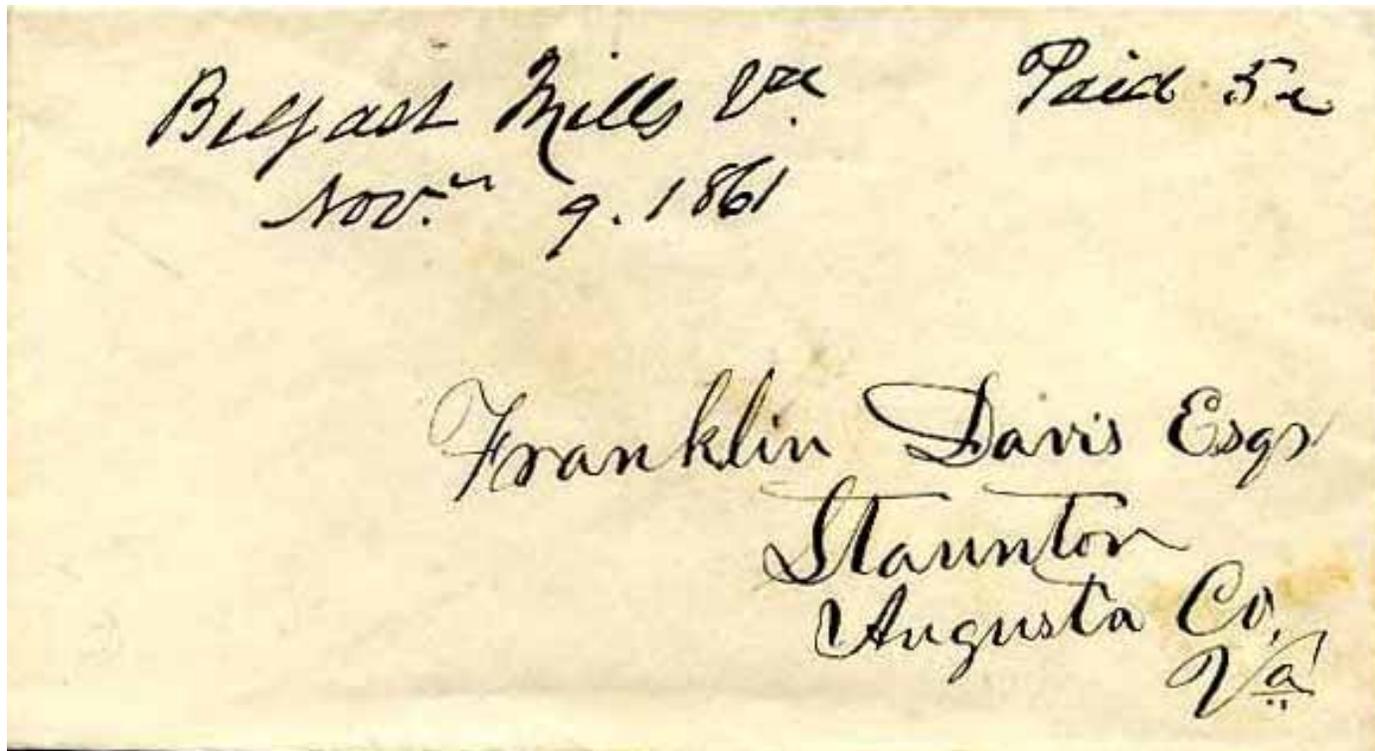
On August 26, 1861, President Lincoln proclaimed that all mail with the seceded states was to cease and the express business was terminated.

# Interim Measures – Stampless Covers



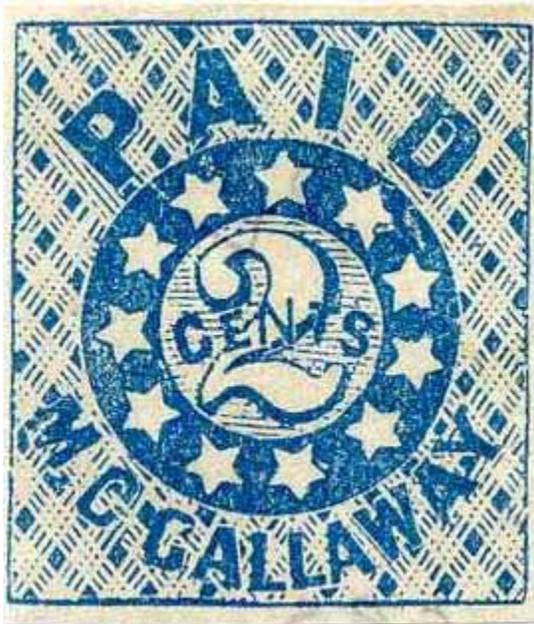
While the Confederate postal system was in place as of June 1, 1861, **Confederate postage stamps were not offered to the public until mid-October**, thus postmasters reverted to the **stampless practices** of the 1840s, simply hand-marking the mail with handstamps or in writing. This is a **re-rated** cover on an all-over college cover from Newnan, Georgia, addressed to CSA Vice President Alexander H. Stephens.

## Interim Measures – Stampless Covers



Smaller town postmasters simply wrote the town name, state, date and rate on the outgoing envelopes. This rather plain use is from Belfast Mills, Virginia. Scarce small town **manuscript cancels** are very collectible.

## Interim Measures – Provisionals



**Memphis 2¢ and 5¢ postmasters' provisionals**

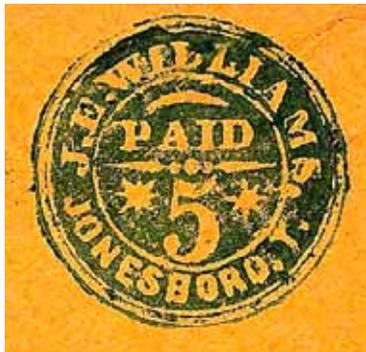
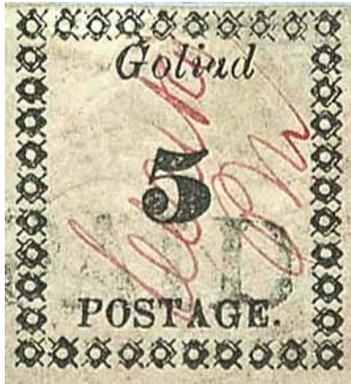
Some larger town postmasters - and some smaller ones – prepared their own postage stamps - theoretically valid only in the towns in which they were produced, although they are occasionally found used unchallenged from other towns.

# Interim Measures – Provisionals



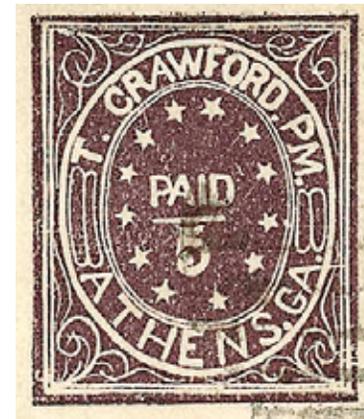
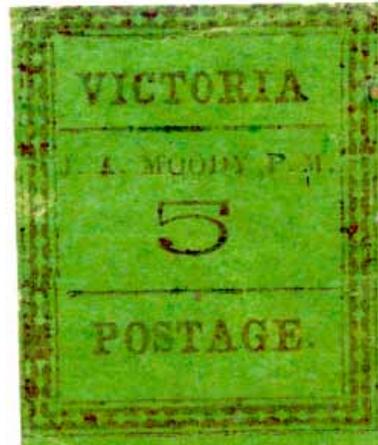
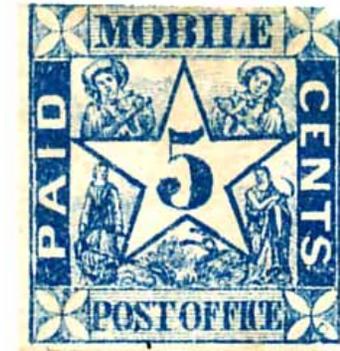
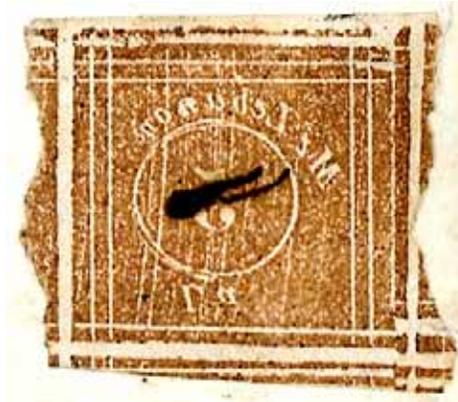
Petersburg and Pleasant Shade, Virginia, clearly shared the same provisional design, although not the same postmaster. Postmaster names at the bottom of each stamp.

# Interim Measures – Provisionals



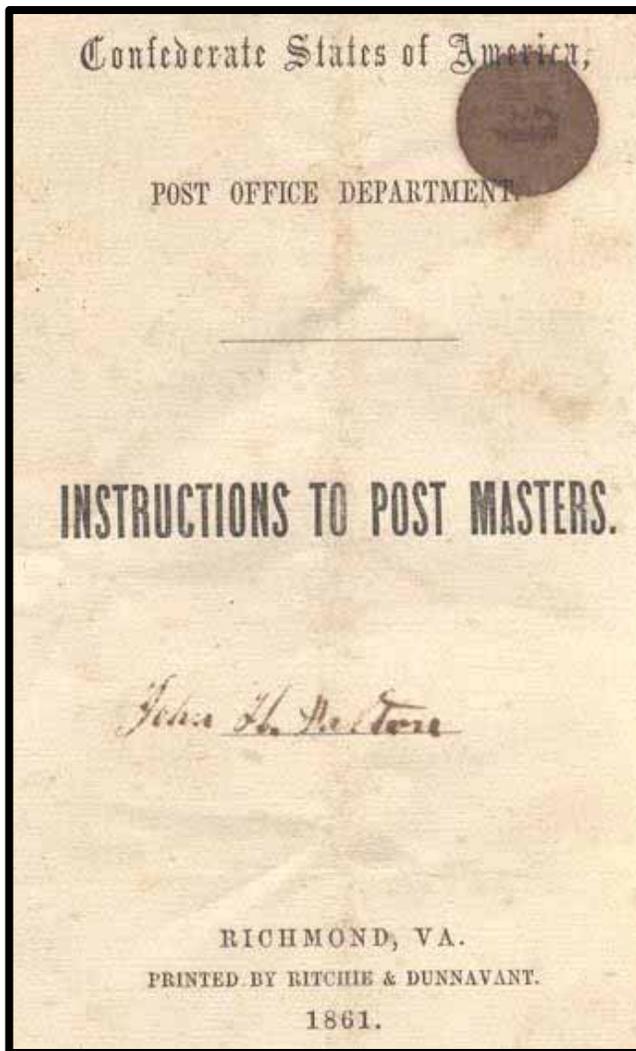
There are an endless array of wonderfully collectible, but often pricey, provisionals.

# Interim Measures – Provisionals



Mostly monochromatic, yet still quite colorful provisionals.

# Confederate Postage Rates



- **3¢** - in 1861, the U.S. postage rate was 3¢ per half-ounce. CSA rate until June 1, 1861.
- **5¢** - the Confederacy instituted a higher rate at 5¢ per half-ounce on letters traveling a distance of under five hundred miles. This 5¢ rate was doubled for distances over five hundred miles.
- **2¢** - local drop rate, circulars, and periodicals
- **10¢** - on July 1, 1862, the postage rate was raised to a universal rate of 10¢ for all distances.



# Confederate Postage Stamp Printing



**Three printing processes** were employed in stamp production during the nineteenth century: **lithography, typography, and intaglio** (engraving). Among stamp-issuing governments, only the Confederate States of America employed all three.

The CSAPOD contracted with **five different printing companies** over 4 years in existence:

- **Hoyer & Ludwig** of Richmond, VA
- **J. T. Paterson & Co.** of Augusta, GA
- **Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd.**, London
- **Archer & Daly** of Richmond, VA
- **Keatinge & Ball** of Columbia, SC

No. 3 of the bank of hand printing presses used by Hoyer & Ludwig. Presented to August Dietz, it remained in the Dietz family for over a century. Bought by Mystic Stamp Company in 2013.

# The First Confederate Postage Stamp



**CSA 1-AB, Stone AB**



**CSA 1-1, Stone 1**



**CSA 1-2, Stone 2**

The stamp's central motif is a portrait of **Confederate President Jefferson Davis**. The earliest recorded date of use is **October 16, 1861**, also the first day of any Confederate general issue, as noted in the *Richmond Daily Examiner* of that date. Catalog numbers are from the CSA Catalog published in 2012.

# CSA 2 – 10¢ blue, Thomas Jefferson



**CSA 2-H**  
**Hoyer & Ludwig**



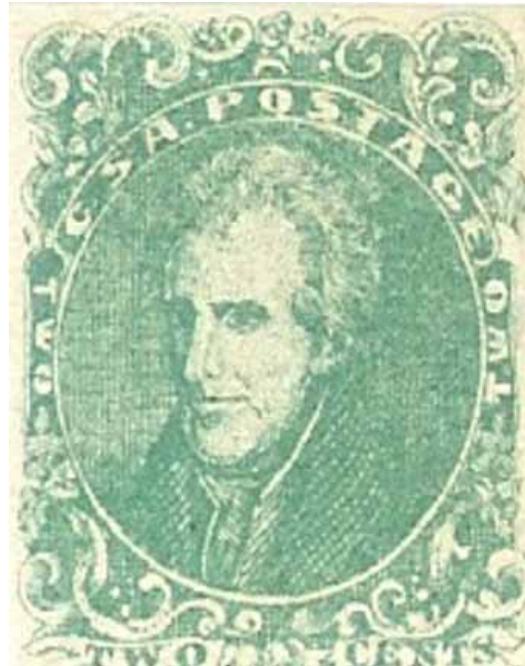
**CSA 2-P**  
**J. T. Paterson**



**CSA 2-Y**  
**Stone Y**

The 10¢ blue lithographs are in reality three distinctive stamps, three designs and at least two different contractors. The stamp's central motif is a portrait of Thomas Jefferson. The earliest recorded date of use of the Hoyer & Ludwig printing is November 8, 1861.

## CSA 3 – 2¢ green, Andrew Jackson



**A couple of the many shades of CSA 3**

The 5¢ and 10¢ stamps were distributed in the fall of 1861, but there was still a need of a 2¢ stamp to pay the local drop letter rate as well as for newspapers, circulars and periodicals. Central motif is a portrait of Andrew Jackson.

## CSA 4 – same design, different color



**CSA 4-2, Stone 2**



**CSA 4-3, Stone 3**

Although this is the same design as CSA 1, it was printed in blue. The second printing stone is the same as for CSA 1 but a new printing stone, Stone 3 was also used. Stone 3 was never used to print the green stamp.

# CSA 5 – 10¢ rose, Thomas Jefferson



**CSA 5 seems to come in every shade from pink to carmine**

The same transfer stone was used to print the **10¢ rose**, CSA 5, as the Hoyer & Ludwig printing of the **10¢ blue**, CSA 2-H. Thus the same plating varieties exist. The color change from blue to rose is thought to have occurred in March 1862. The earliest recorded date of use is March 10, 1862.

## CSA 6 – 5¢ blue, London Print



**CSA 6 marked the entry of Typography as an improved printing method**

The stamp's central motif is a portrait of **Jefferson Davis**, designed and engraved on steel master dies by Jean Ferdinand Joubert De La Ferté and printed by **Thomas De La Rue & Co., London, England**. The earliest recorded date of use is April 16, 1862. These stamps **ran the blockade** to be delivered to Richmond.

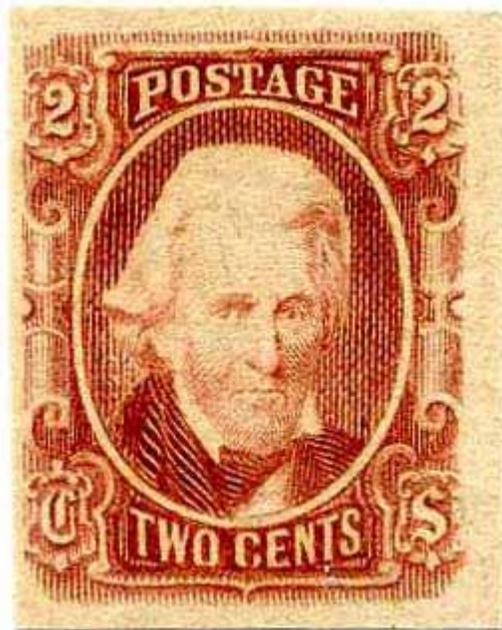
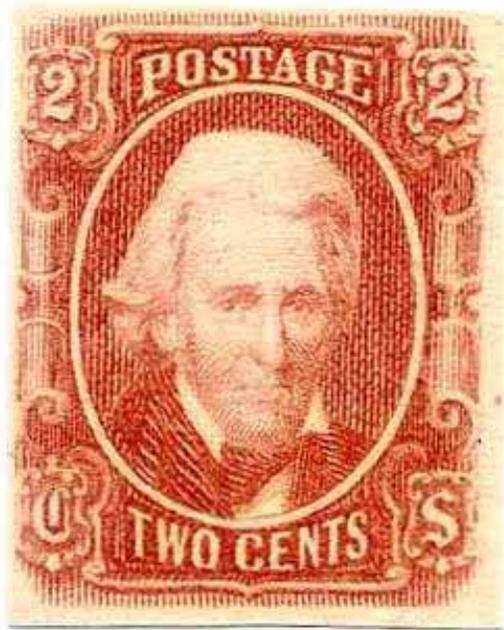
# CSA 7 – 5¢ blue, Richmond Print



**CSA 7-L - London paper    CSA 7-R - Richmond paper    White Neck-tie Variety**

CSA 7-L typographed stamps were initially printed on the same printing plate as the "London Print" as supplied by De La Rue & Co. Later productions, CSA 7-R (the local Richmond print on London paper) stamps were printed using ink and inferior coarse paper procured in Richmond. The color ranges across all shades of blue.

## CSA 8 – 2¢ brown-red, Andrew Jackson



U.S. 2¢ "Black Jack"

CSA 8a – First Printing    CSA 8 – Second Printing

The stamp's central motif is a portrait of **Andrew Jackson**. It is a full-face view of Jackson **modified from the vignette of the U.S. 2¢ "Black Jack"** stamp of 1863, and is sometimes referred to as the "Red Jack." The earliest recorded date of use is April 21, 1863. It is printed by the intaglio method (engraved).

## CSA 9 – 10¢ blue, “T-E-N”

Value spelled out



CSA 9 – 10¢ blue “T-E-N”



*“I object!”*  
Varina Davis

The central motif is a side view portrait of Jefferson Davis that **bears a striking resemblance to Abraham Lincoln**. Legend has it that **Varina Davis objected to that likeness and asked that it be discontinued**. More likely, the copper plate indicates that this issue was produced as a trial or experiment, as it was known that copper plates did not wear well.

# CSA 10 – 10¢ blue, Frame Line



**CSA 10 – 10¢ blue “Frame Line”  
One of the few large multiples extant**

The stamp's central motif is a portrait of **Jefferson Davis**. The distinguishing incised lines had been ruled as intended guidelines for making transfers. Referred to by CSA students as the “Frame Line” to distinguish it from the other 10¢ Davis designs, particularly the Type I, which is the identical design without bordering frames.

# CSA 11 and 12 – 10¢ blue, Types I & II



**CSA 11 – 10¢ type I**



**CSA 12 – 10¢ type II**

The stamp's central motif is a portrait of **Jefferson Davis**. There are small differences in the two designs including the outer frame on Type II, differences in beard and hairline and numerous other tiny details. They range in all shades of blue and were printed by both **Archer & Daly** of Richmond, Virginia, and **Keatinge & Ball** of Columbia, South Carolina.

Pick a shade – blue to green



# Experimental Perforations



**Officially Perforated**



**Private Roulette**

All of the Confederate General Issues were produced imperforate. An unknown number of sheets were perforated in 12½ gauge. This perforation experiment proved impractical, but the perforated stamps were released for use. Several post offices experimented on their own, as shown by the above stamp from **Forsyth, Georgia**.

# CSA 13 - 20¢ green, Washington



**Dark Green**



**Yellow Green**



**Bluish Green**

The central motif, a portrait of **George Washington**. The earliest recorded date of use is June 1, 1863. Colors vary from green to deep green, milky green, bluish green, and yellow green. The most typical use was to pay the 20¢ double letter rate. Printed by Archer & Daly, Richmond.

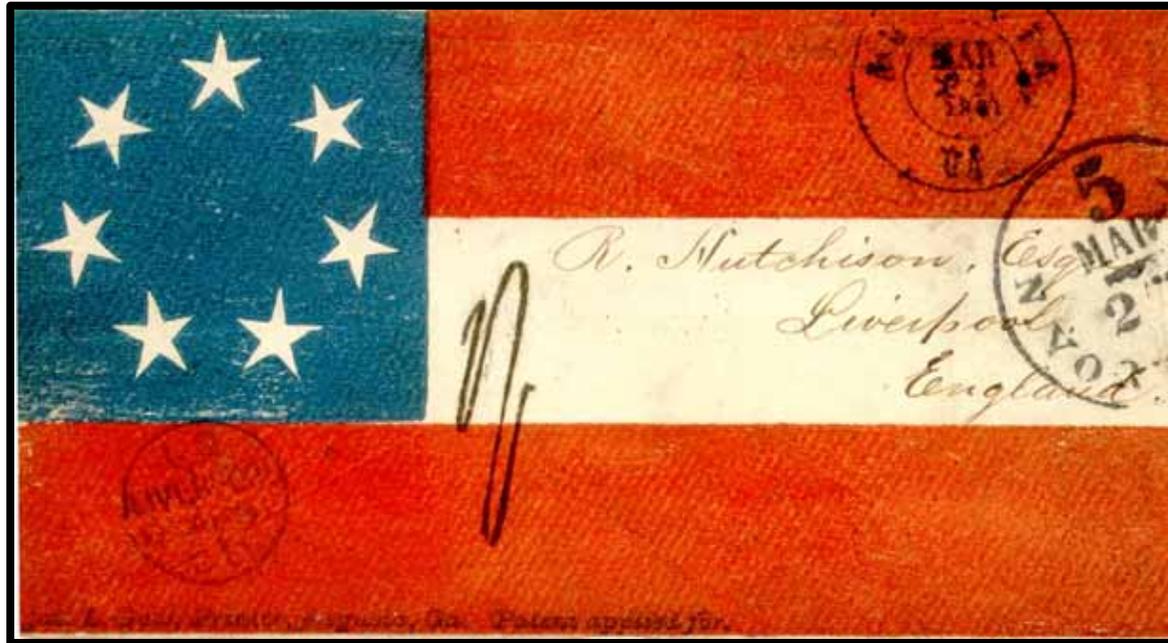
# CSA 14 – 1¢ orange, John C. Calhoun



**CSA 14 – 1¢ orange John C. Calhoun – Orange and Dark Orange**

**De La Rue** productions, these stamps were printed and delivered, but **never issued**. Even though the printing number was low, the stamps are not particularly rare because most survived. There was a 1¢ rate for drop circulars and effective July 1, 1863, for all circulars, pamphlets and periodicals not exceeding 1 oz.

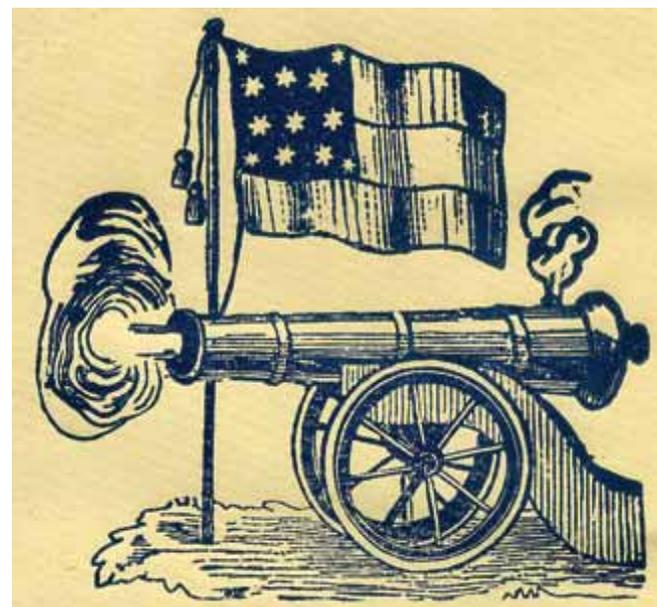
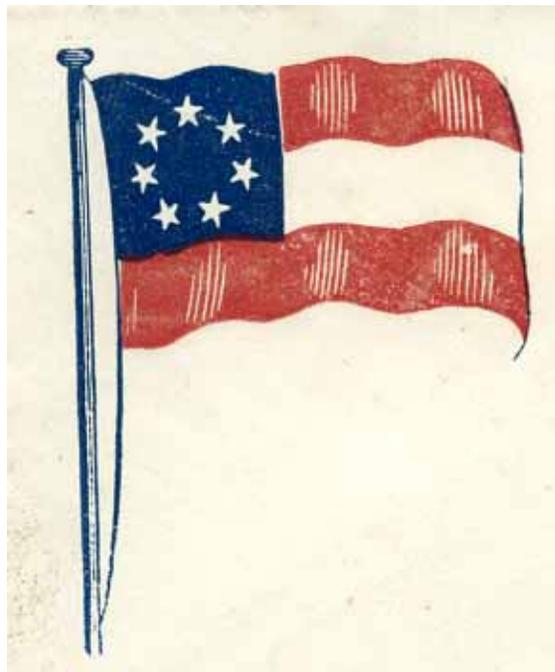
# Confederate Patriotics Covers



## **One of only two recorded trans-Atlantic uses of a Confederate Patriotic**

The Civil War period was one of high emotion, which was clearly displayed on the colorful covers known as "Patriotics." The South lacked the North's industrialized advantages and was short of supplies, so Confederate patriotics are scarcer and are highly valued by collectors.

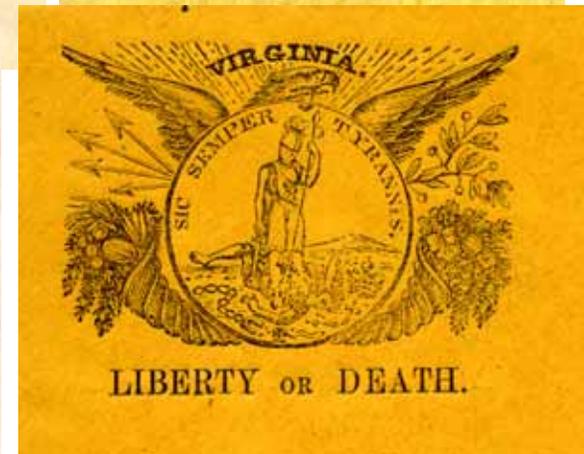
# Confederate Patriotic Designs



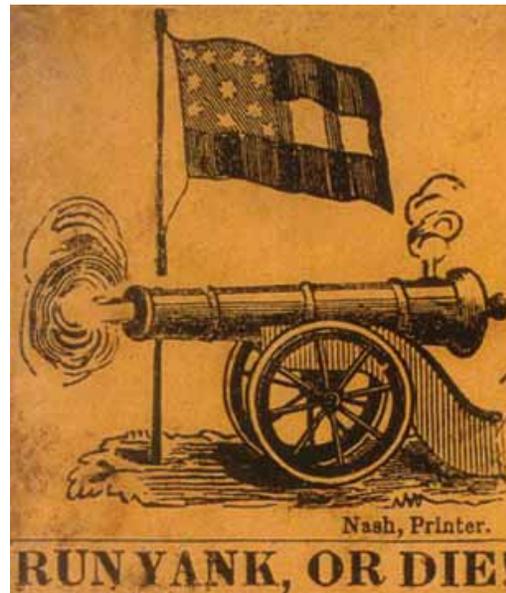
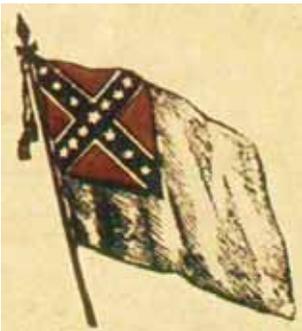
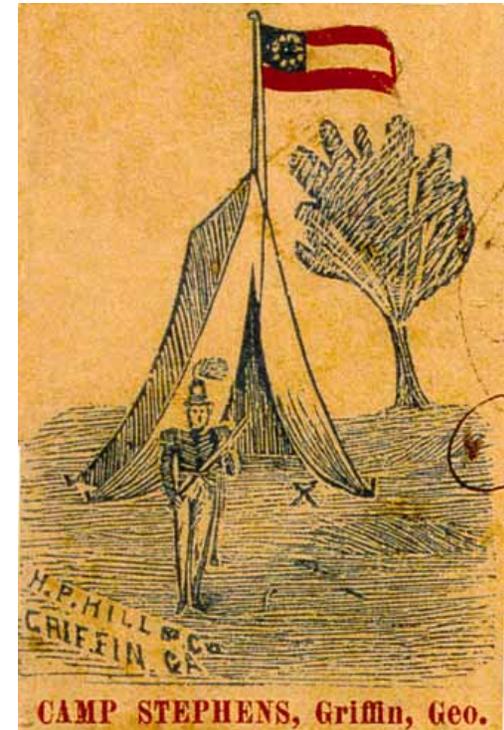
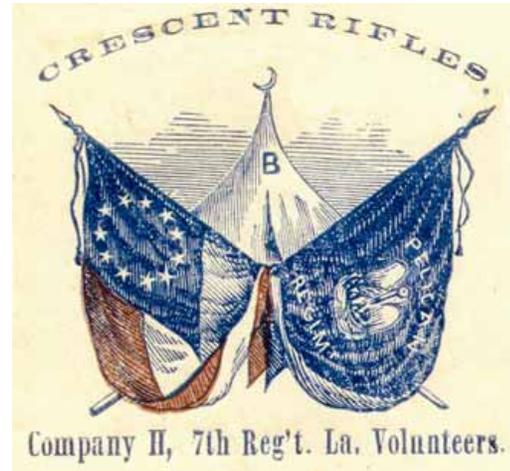
**Designs ranged from flags to cartoons and battle scenes**

Citizens expressed their political ideology by using envelopes decorated with flags, portraits, slogans, cartoons, and battle scenes. Roughly 200 different designs.

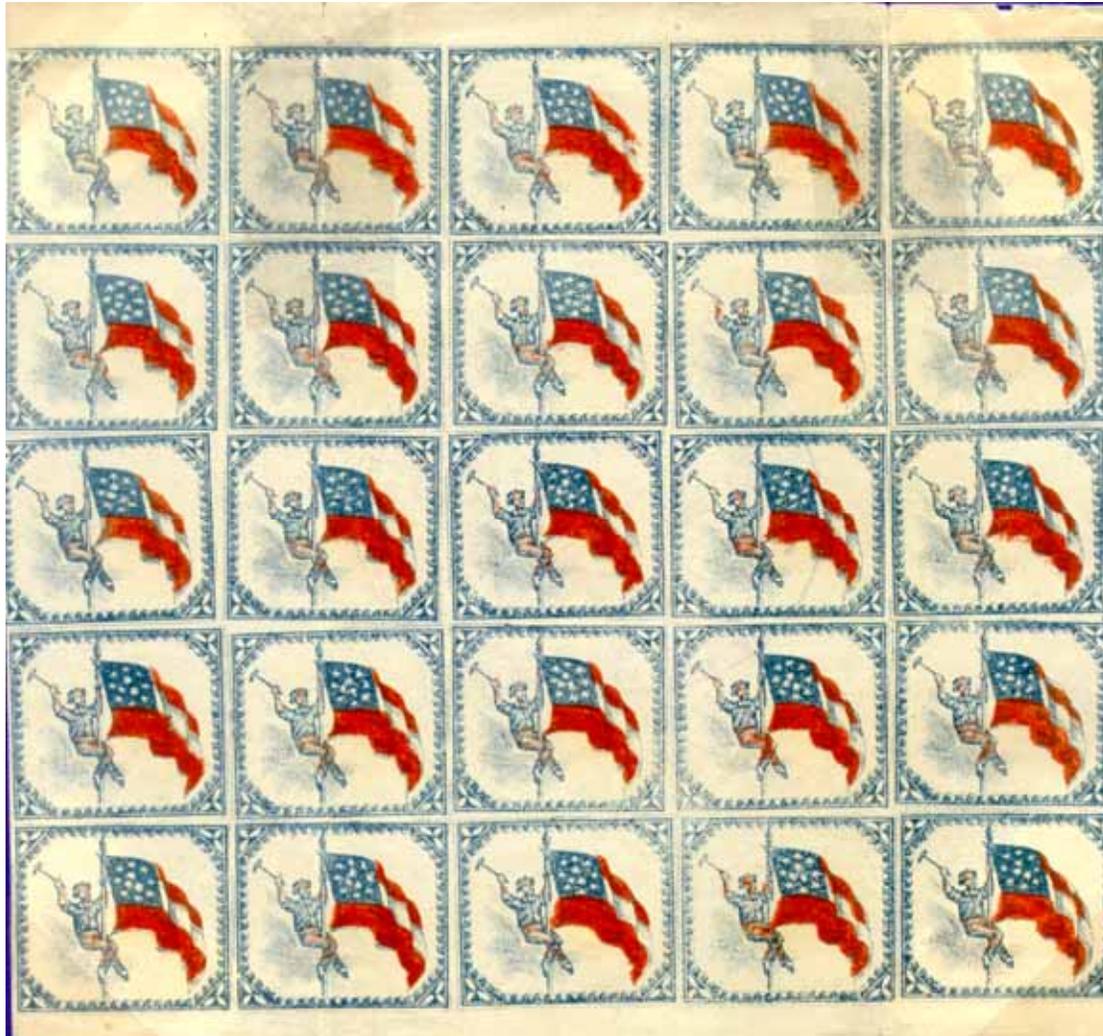
# Confederate Patriotic Designs



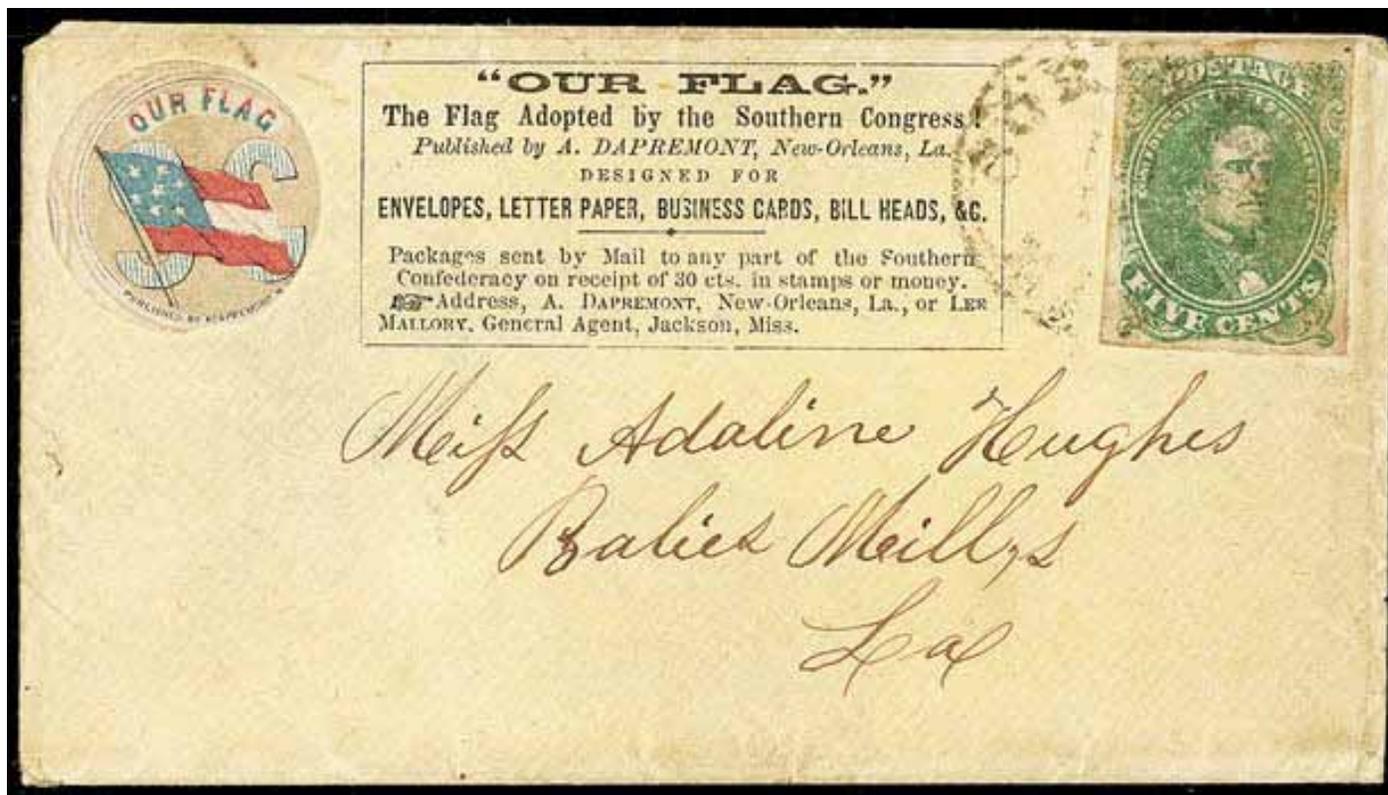
# Confederate Patriotic Designs



# Confederate Patriotic Stickers



# Confederate Patriotic Sticker on Cover



7-Star Flag Sticker with "Our Flag" Slogan used on cover with CSA 1 postmarked Corinth, Miss. As shown by the advertising cover, "SC" on the label stood for **Southern Congress**, not South Carolina. Ex Art Groten, Richard Warren.



# Adversity Covers



"A favorite night's employment was found in making envelopes. No bits of white paper suitable for writing with pen and ink could be wasted in envelopes. Thus it happened that wallpaper and sheets with pictures on one side...served to make envelopes...these we stuck together with gum from peach trees." *Memoir of Anna Simpson*

# Adversity Covers



Adversity covers are one of the most popular categories of collecting and it is not hard to see why. Some collectors are as focused as only collecting covers fashioned from colorful maps or marine charts. This cover is fashioned from an advertising broadside.

# Adversity Covers – Wallpaper



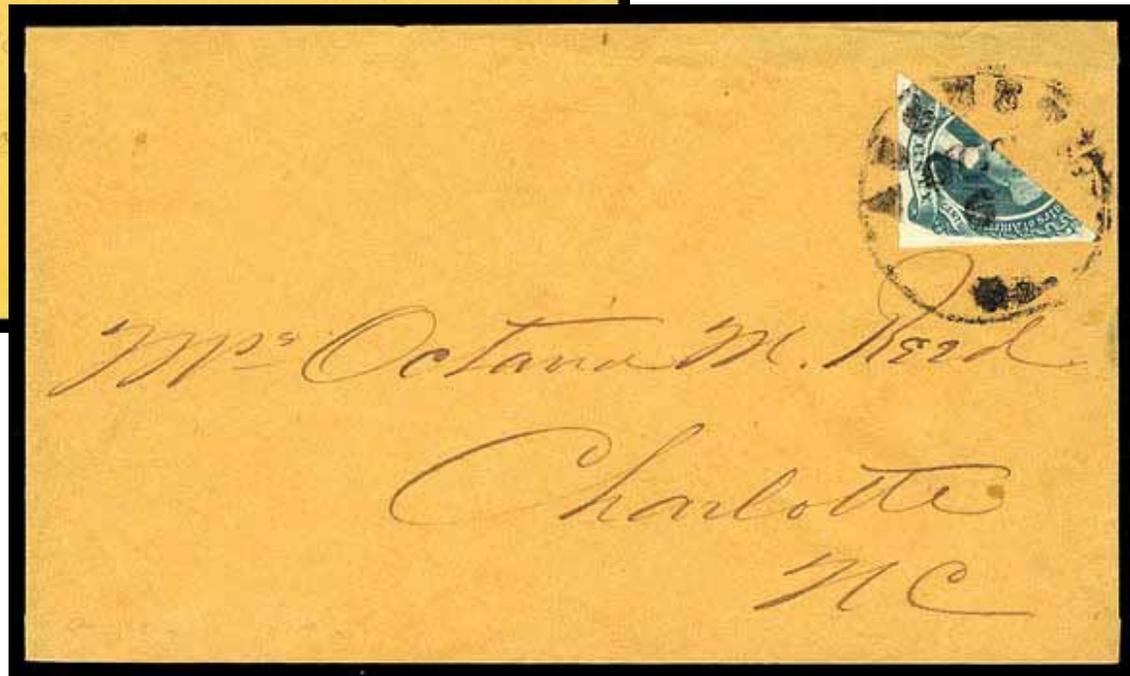
Wallpaper covers are unquestionably the most popular category of adversity covers. This one is franked with a 5¢ blue lithograph canceled Robertsville, South Carolina.

# Adversity – 20¢ green bisects



Horizontal bisects are far rarer than diagonal.

The 20¢ green stamps were bisected by postmasters in a number of Confederate cities, the halves used for 10¢ stamps. Illegal but done out of necessity.



# Adversity – Turned Covers

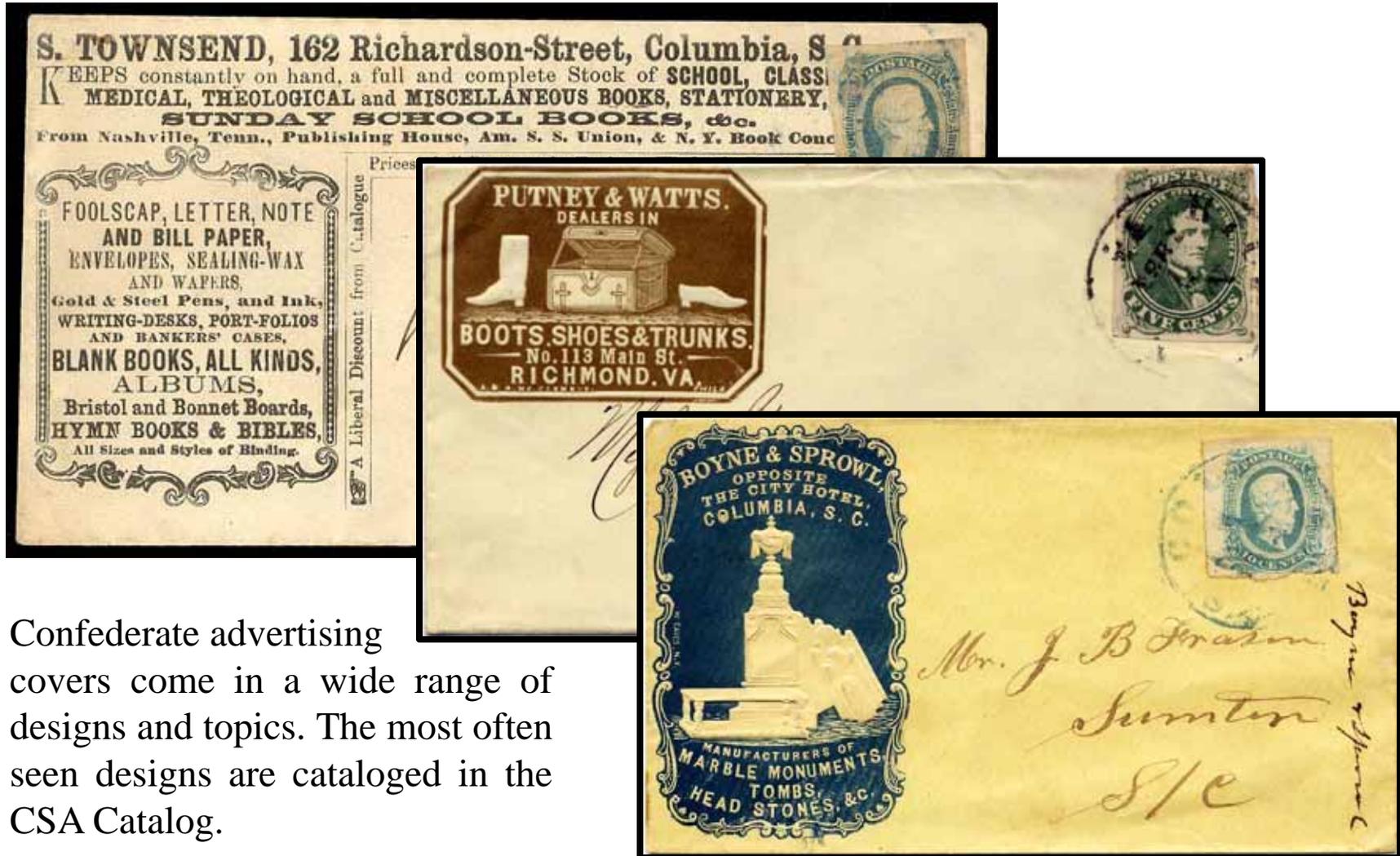


People did what they had to when the blockade of ports cut off sources of paper from the industrialized North and Europe.

Envelopes were used twice or more by turning them inside out and reusing the other side.

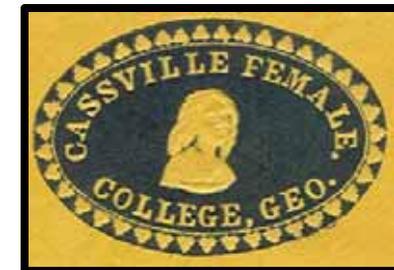
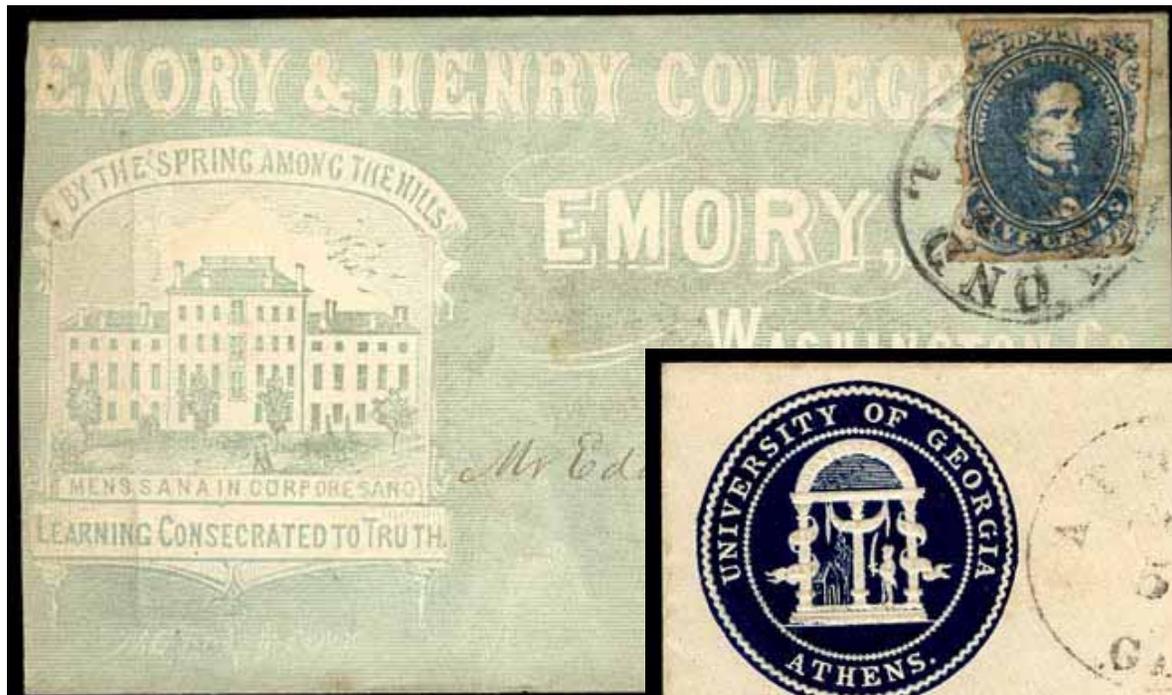


# Advertising Covers



Confederate advertising covers come in a wide range of designs and topics. The most often seen designs are cataloged in the CSA Catalog.

# College Covers



College covers come from most every state and range from simple to elaborate designs, which are cataloged in the CSA Catalog.

# Prisoner of War – North to South



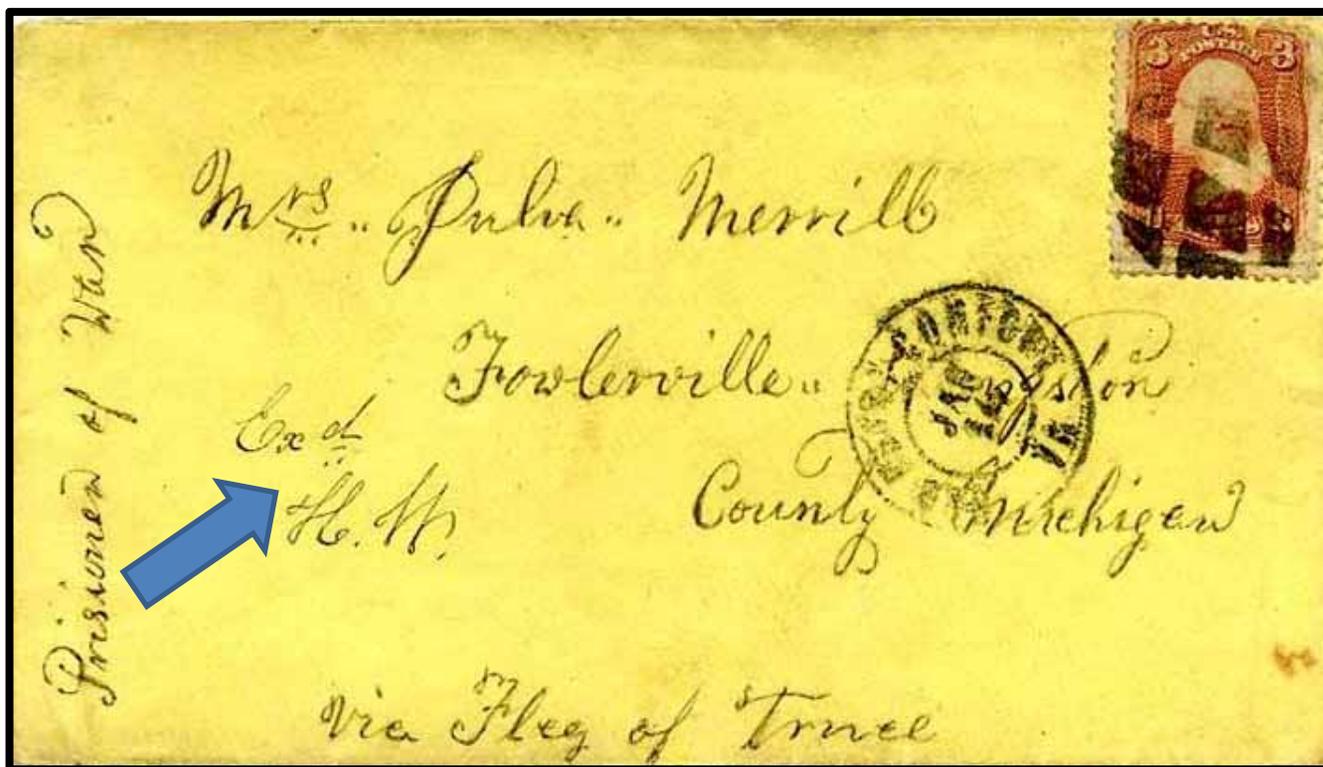
**Camp Hoffman: Point Lookout, Maryland**, a Union prison camp. Less than a week after this prisoner's letter was posted, the prisoner - Private C. M. Anderson - became a Galvanized Yankee by taking the Oath of Allegiance and joining the U.S. Army.

# Prisoner of War – North to South



**Fort Delaware Prison cover which illegally bears the postage of both sides.** The regulations called for two envelopes, respectively franked with the appropriate country's postage stamps. The outer envelope was supposed to be discarded at the exchange point. Sometimes this was overlooked, to the delight of collectors.

# Prisoner of War – South to North



Capt. Henry Wirz

**Andersonville Prison, Georgia.** Prisoner Simeon Merrill writes to his wife in June of 1864. He died of disease in August and is buried there in grave 7269. The manuscript examined marking is that of infamous prison commander, Captain Henry Wirz, hanged for war crimes November 10, 1865.

# Prisoner of War – South to North



**The *Sultana* Disaster — the worst maritime loss in American history.**

*Sultana* exploded at 2 a.m. and sank on April 27, 1865, with countless recently released prisoners of war.

Capt. Coleman was a prisoner at both Cahaba and Andersonville prisons. He survived the horrors of war and prison to die along with 1,800 others.



# Pre-War Steamboat *Sultana* Use

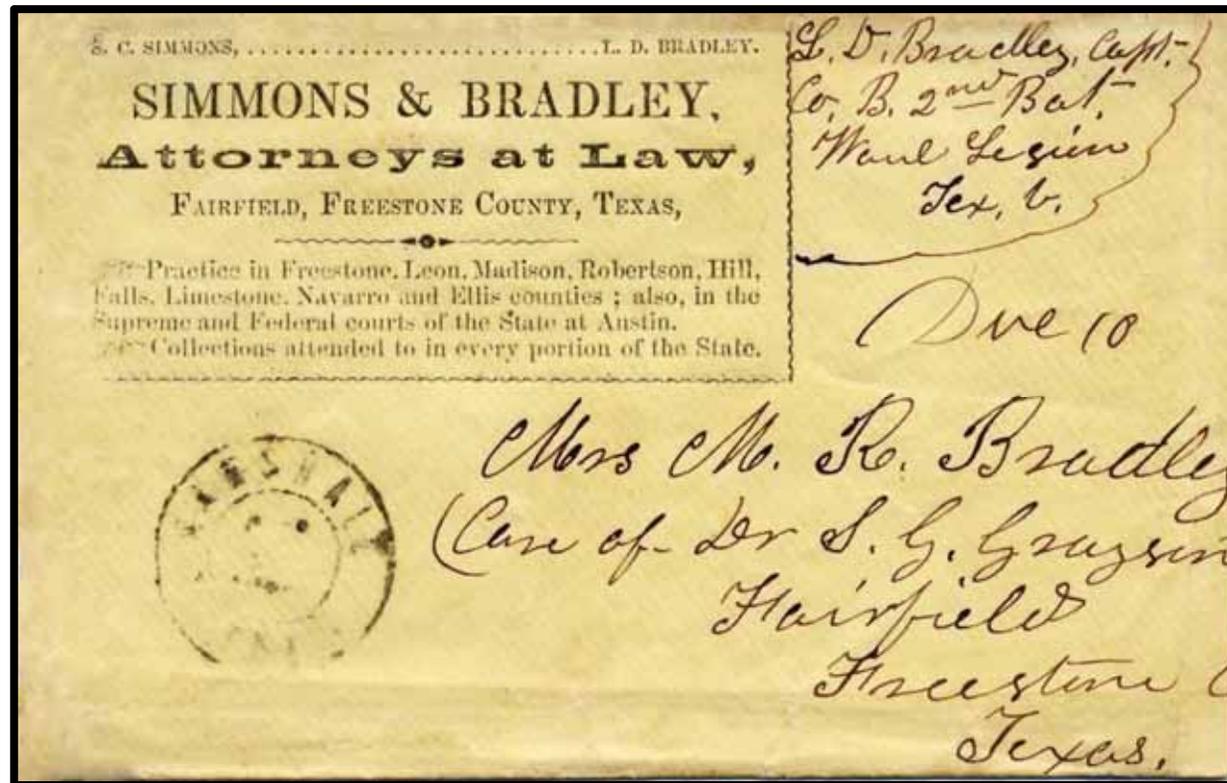


Collection of  
Steven M. Roth

The Steamboat *Sultana* ran between Louisville and St. Louis. This letter was carried privately out-of-the mails, by the “politeness of Capt. Moore.”

The SS *Sultana*, a Mississippi River paddlewheel steamer, was **only registered to carry 376 people but carried 2,300-2,400 when she sank**. *Titanic* was over twice the size at 882 ft. long yet lost fewer at 1,517 souls.

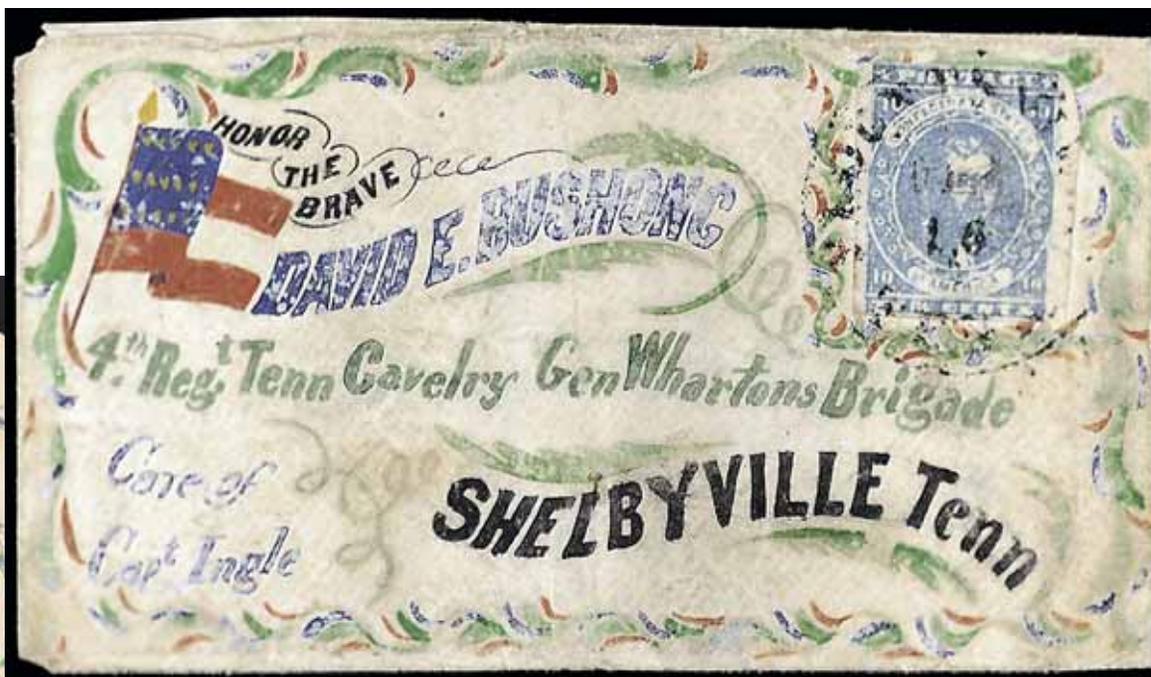
# Soldiers' Due Mail



**Soldiers' Mail** was allowed to be sent free of charge to the sender, with the recipient paying the postage. This was understandable due to the difficulty in acquiring postage stamps on the battlefield.

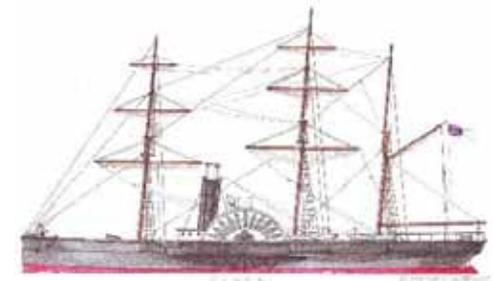
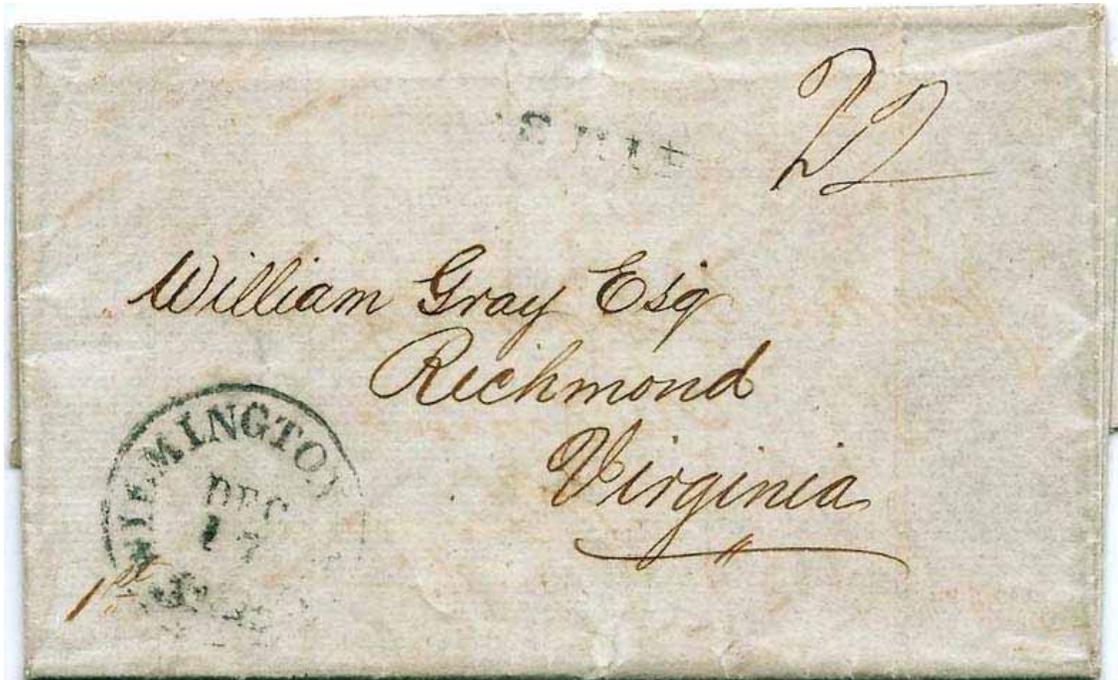
# Confederate Homemade Valentine

If there was ever a **WOW** valentine, this is it. It is both patriotic and artistic.

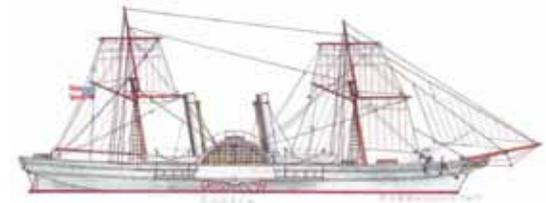


The valentine message is written around the stars and bars flag in circular fashion. Franked with CSA 2, 10¢ blue, this incredible cover was addressed to a lucky Tennessee soldier.

# Incoming Blockade Mail



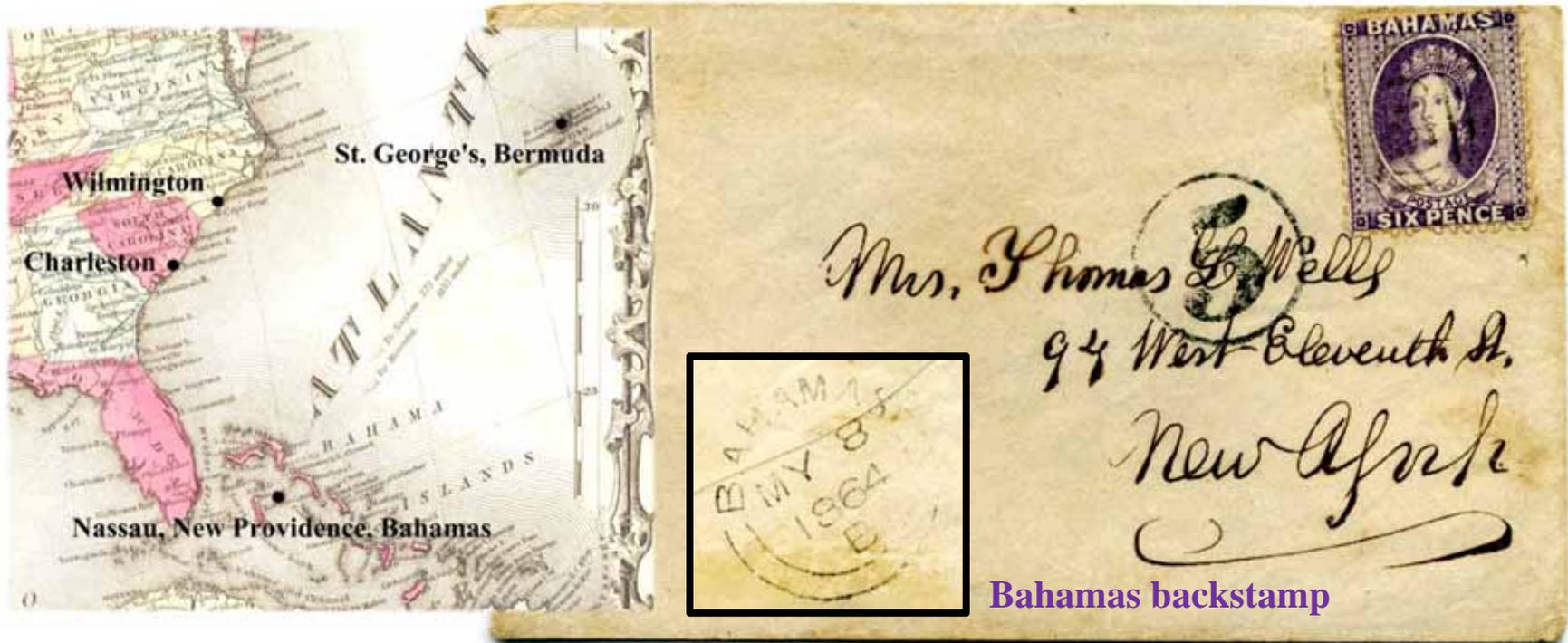
*Syren*



*Scotia*

**Incoming blockade-run use on folded letter** Richmond with **WILMINGTON, NC**, postmark and straightline SHIP with ms "22" double ship rate. The letter is headed "Liverpool 21st Nov 1863" with routing "Per *Scotia*." The *Scotia* left **Liverpool** November 21, 1863; it left New York December 4 to **Nassau**. The blockade-runner *Syren* left Nassau December 13, 1863, and arrived Wilmington, NC, December 16, on one of her 33 successful blockade trips – the most made by any Civil War vessel.

# Outgoing Blockade Mail



**Outgoing blockade cover from Charleston, SC, to New York via Wilmington and Nassau.** From Private Edward L. Wells, addressed to his aunt in New York. Entered British Mails with Bahamas 1863 6p Lilac, Perf 12-1/12 (Scott 14c). Blockade-run covers with foreign stamps are very rare. **The only recorded example of the Bahamas 6-pence used on a blockade-run cover.**

# Trans-Mississippi Express Route



**East to West Trans-Mississippi Use** with 10¢ blue strip of 4 tied by blue Petersburg, Va, October 24 [1863] postmarks on Collegiate Seminary for Young Ladies corner card cover. **This is the earliest use of the government express** which commenced in October 1863 at a **40¢ rate** to deliver mail across the Mississippi in both directions, a dangerous undertaking worthy of the steep price.

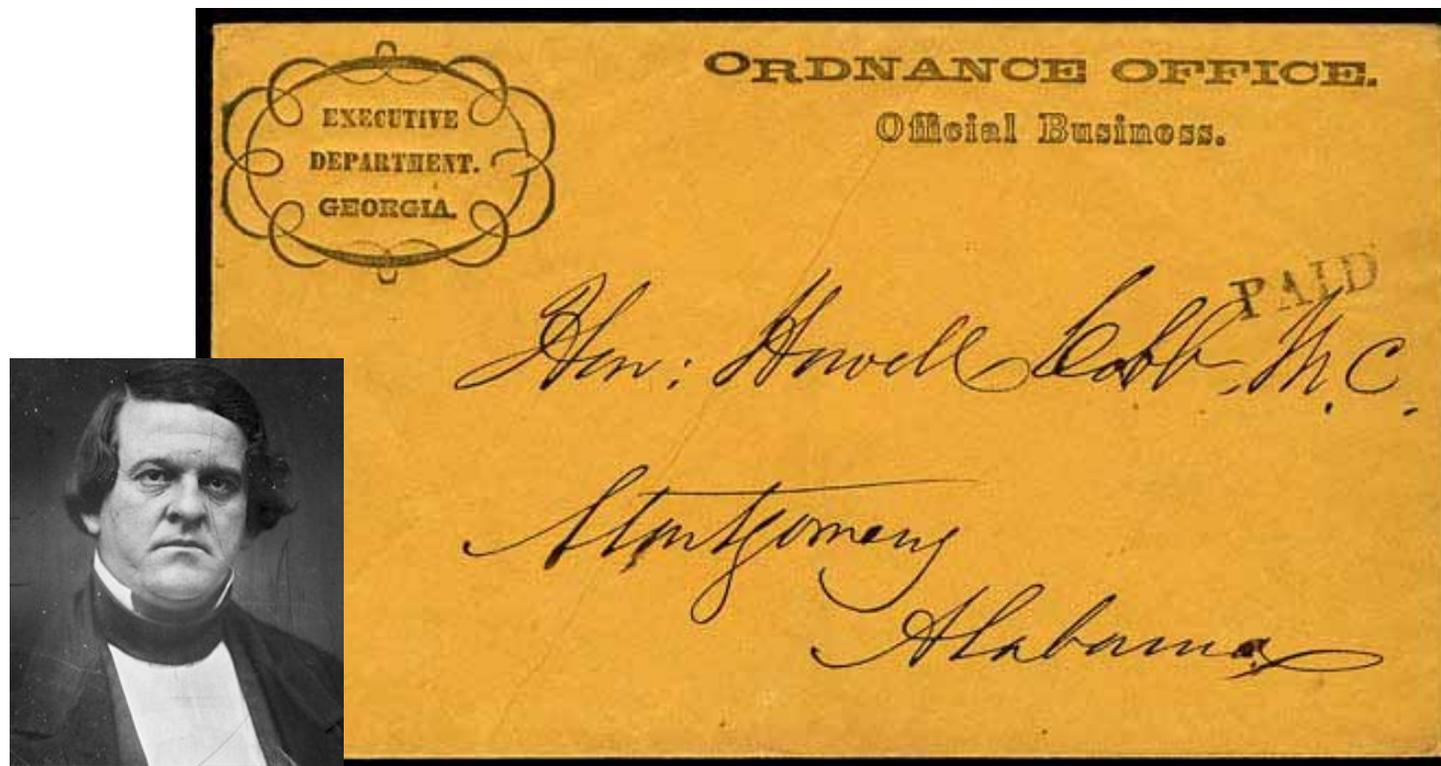


# Confederate Semi-Official Imprints



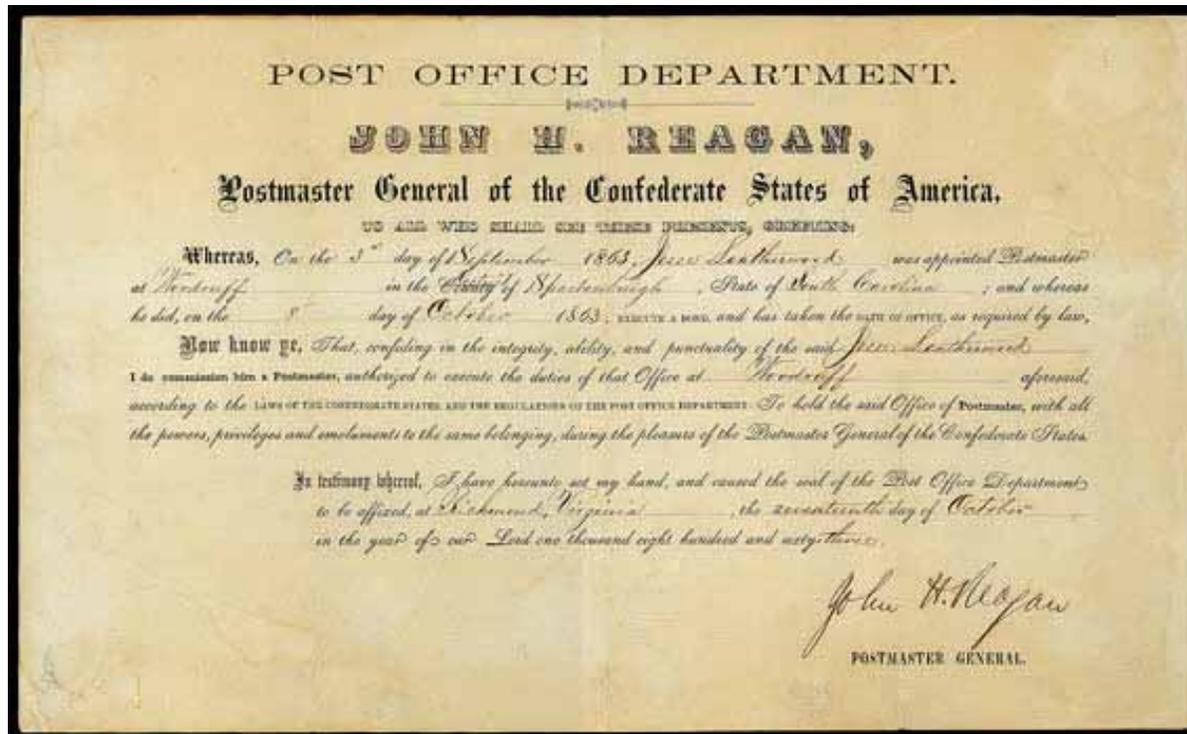
In addition to the official imprints of the Confederate Post Office Department, other departments of the Confederate Government prepared envelopes with their own imprints for official business. This **Confederate Executive Department** cover is **addressed in the hand of President Jefferson Davis**. Even Davis had to pay the postage, as he was not part of the Post Office Department.

# Confederate State Imprints



Individual states of the Confederacy also prepared envelopes with the imprints of their various government branches. These are considered semi-official in nature, as they required the payment of postage for transmission through the mails.

# Kudos to Postmaster General Reagan



Confederate postmaster commission signed by PMG John H. Reagan, dated September 3, 1863; it appoints Jesse Leatherwood postmaster at Woodruff, South Carolina.

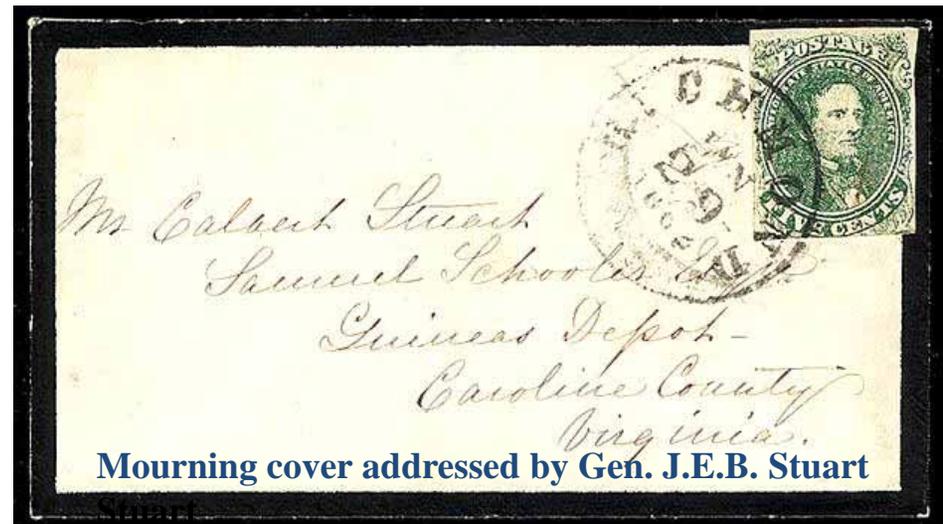
Postmaster General Reagan was a masterful executive. Under his supervision, the **Confederate Post Office Department actually made a profit**. This was an incredible achievement, especially in view of conditions in the wartime South. Even the Union officials were impressed. In 1865, after the war had ended, Reagan was asked to assume responsibilities in the post-war US Post Office Department. He declined.

# Additional Collecting Categories

- Mail to and from General Officers, famous or not so famous
- Letters with all the marvelous content endearing us to the past
- Prize Court Mail used as evidence from seized blockade runners
- Covert Mail run across rivers and bays in the dead of night
- Essays and die proofs, Unofficial printings
- Stamp varieties, shades, errors and oddities
- Straightline and fancy cancels, color cancels
- Inland waterway and packet boats
- State or town collections
- Indian Nations / Arizona Territory
- Navy and Marine covers
- Mourning covers
- Army Camp markings
- Private Express Companies
- Civilian Flag of Truce
- Fakes, Facsimiles, Fantasies
- Trans-Rio Grande / across the lines
- Auxiliary markings – endless variety



Tuscaloosa star



Mourning cover addressed by Gen. J.E.B. Stuart

**Question:** How much do they cost?  
**Answer:** As much as you want to pay!

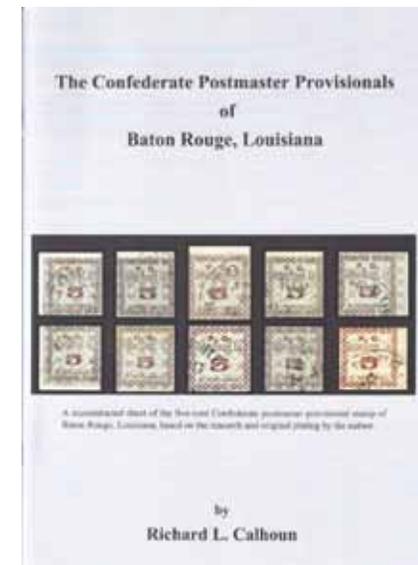
- If you have deep pockets, you can spend a LOT of money on Confederates and vie for the APS Champion of Champions trophy. But don't despair!
- **You can build an excellent collection on a shoestring budget.** Award-winning competitive exhibits have been built of inexpensive categories and won national competitions because of research and presentation. Examples are shades and varieties, soldier's mail and small manuscript town cancels on cover.
- The most important things to remember are true in any field of collecting:
  - **Do your homework! Read, read, read.**
  - **Buy and use reference books and catalogs.**
  - **Join the CSA. Learn. Socialize.**
  - **Develop a network** of knowledgeable collectors and dealers. It will pay dividends and you will get more pleasure out of it.
  - **Most important – enjoy!**

# Confederate Stamp Alliance

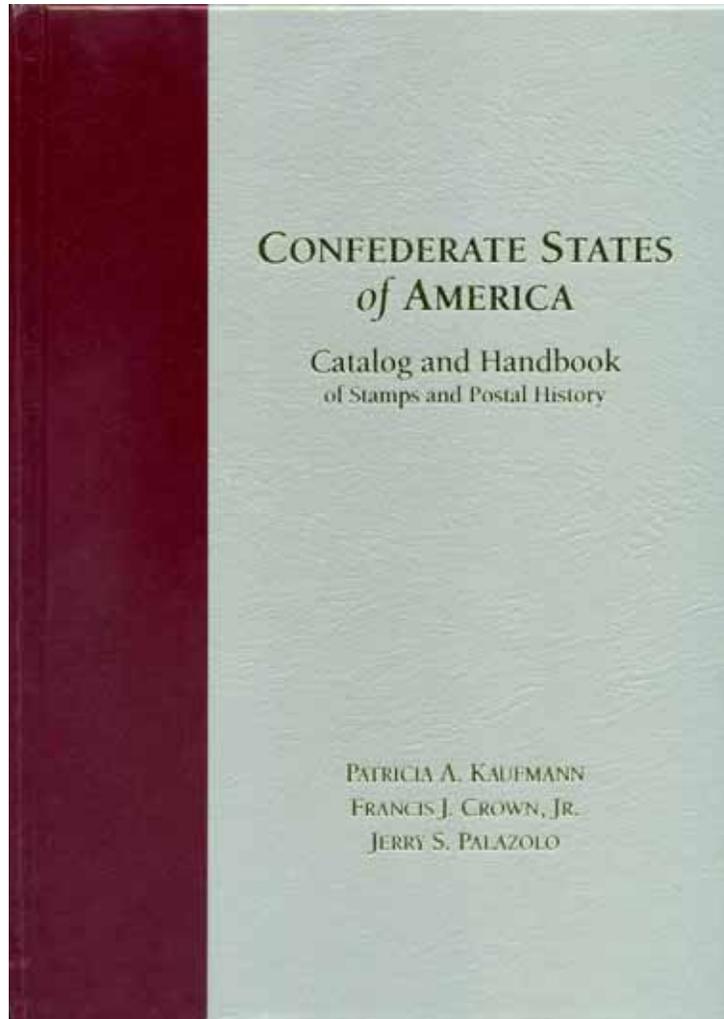
- In **February 1935**, a national organization of Confederate collectors was formed after a suggestion by Dr. Marye Yeamans Dabney of Birmingham, Alabama, to August Dietz, Sr., of Richmond, Virginia. The first convention was held in 1937.
- The CSA is **non-political, non-profit, and open to worldwide membership**.
- The purpose of the CSA is to **promote collecting and the study of stamps and postal history** of the Confederate States of America, to **stimulate research**, to among its members. **disseminate information and to foster good fellowship**



An award-winning quarterly journal, as well as newsletters and specialized monographs given free to members, are some the many perks.



# Education through Publications

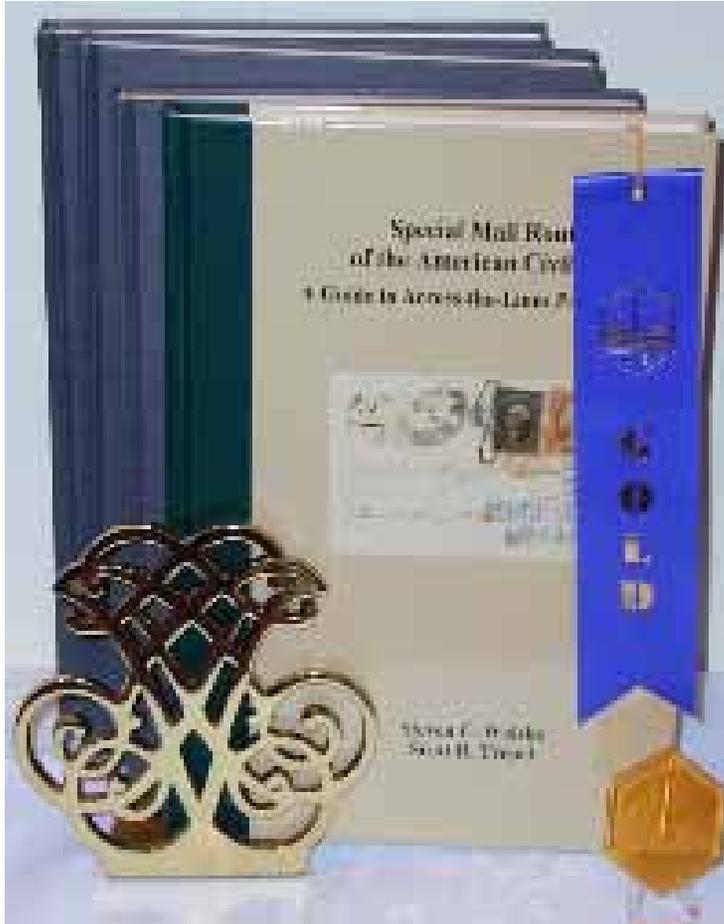


*Confederate States of America Catalog and Handbook of Stamps and Postal History* published by the Confederate Stamp Alliance and recognized as **the definitive reference** for Confederate stamps and postal history.

**Literature Grand Award Winner, APS StampShow 2013**



# CSA Encourages Original Research



*Special Mail Routes of the American Civil War: A Guide to Across-the-Lines Postal History* by Steve C. Walske and Scott Trepel

One of the numerous publications of the Confederate Stamp Alliance, many paid for by the Gerald V. Stuart Memorial Fund, which was set up to fund quality research such as this.

**Literature Grand Award Winner, Napex**

# CSA Annual Conventions



## CSA Booth at Europhilex in London, May 2015

- **Annual Conventions** are held around the country and, in 2015, even out of the country to England! They are generally in conjunction with major stamp shows.
- **Mid-year Rendezvous** are held in smaller cities and towns in a more casual atmosphere and often in or near Civil War areas where historic sites are available for tours. Multiple presentations and a specialized dealer bourse are highlights.

# CSA Exhibit and Service Awards



## CSA offers big array of awards

- **CSA Trophy** for best exhibit
  - **President's Trophy** for best new exhibit
  - **John H. Reagan Confederate Postmaster General Award**
  - **Conrad Bush Award** for best single frame exhibit
  - **Trustee's Research Trophy**
  - **General's Award**
  - **Robert A. Siegel Award**
  - **John W. Kaufmann Award**
- 
- **William G. Bogg Award** for best exhibit on the evolution of CSA postal history.
  - **Jack E. Molesworth Award** for best exhibit of off-cover Confederate stamps
  - **Haydn Myer Award** for service to the Alliance
  - **August Dietz Award** for distinguished research and writing in prior year
  - **CP Writers Award** for the best article in *The Confederate Philatelist* in prior year

# CSA Authentication Service

  
**CONFEDERATE STAMP ALLIANCE**

No. 00000 Not Issued

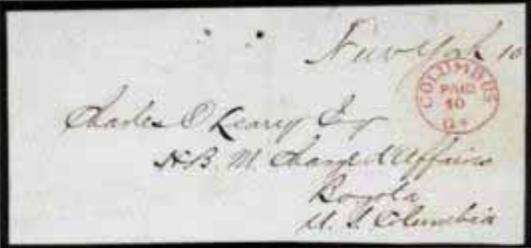
**Authentication Service**

We examined the item submitted by the applicant that is described and pictured below:

**CSA 19XU2 (10c red Columbus, Georgia provisional) on folded letter front with manuscript "New York 10" marking. Addressed to U. S. Columbia.\*\*\***  
(CSA and US members are Scott Catalog members)

We are of the opinion that:

**The provisional marking is a forgery.\*\*\***



For the Authentication Service  
**NO SIGNATURE**

Chairman \_\_\_\_\_

Submitted by: Confederate Collector



The validity of this certificate can be verified by contacting the Confederate Stamp Alliance Authentication Service.



The Confederate Stamp Alliance Authentication Service was **founded in 1945** in order to determine the authenticity of Confederate stamps and covers.

**Postal forgeries of Confederate material date back to the 1860s** and are still being produced today. This is one of the most valuable services available to CSA members.

# CSA Website – [csalliance.org](http://csalliance.org)

The Confederate Stamp Alliance website is a wealth of information, especially for members.

- In the members only section, you can access and search all of the past issues of *The Confederate Philatelist*
- Research resources and assistance
- CSA Authentication Service fees, applications and information
- Rapid Scan ID – an inexpensive alternative to full authentication
- Copies of the latest Alliance Newsletter are published
- News and events. information on upcoming conventions
- Mentor Program where you are paired with a knowledgeable Confederate philatelist and fellow CSA member
- Convention highlights with photos of the fun
- Information on past awards and winners since inception
- History of the Alliance and its programs
- Constitution and Bylaws
- Contact information for current officers and committee members
- And so much more!



# CSA Fellowship



When there is not a scheduled CSA dinner, members break into small groups at local restaurants to enjoy time together, whether with old friends or new. Every evening there is a hospitality suite where all can gather to enjoy free beverages and snacks.

# Collect Confederates



Ask me for a  
CSA application

Discover the fascinating world  
of Confederate philately!

Any questions?