

# Civil War Philatelist

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**A CAMMANN IMPRINT DISCOVERY THAT CHANGED A CATALOG  
LISTING PLUS INSIGHTS ON DR. JAMES T. PATERSON**

**Postal Covers from the First Regiment Kansas  
Volunteer Infantry (Colored)**

# A CAMMANN IMPRINT DISCOVERY THAT CHANGED A CATALOG LISTING, PLUS INSIGHTS ON DR. JAMES T. PATERSON

Patricia A. Kaufmann.

At the 2011 Napex show, I viewed the Confederate auction lots offered by Alan Blair before the sale. I was excited when I saw a particular 10¢ rose lithograph on cover, but (with difficulty) managed not to show it. I knew instantly what I was looking at ... a Cammann imprint. I also knew there was a show full of learned Confederate students who might notice the small imprint on the stamp franking an otherwise mundane cover. Or not. I placed a strong bid with an agent and waited.



Figure 1. Folded letter from Mobile, Ala., franked with CSA 5 showing a portion of the Cammann imprint at left.

Figure 1 shows the front of the folded business letter headed “Mobile (Alabama) August 7, 1862” to Thos. Branch & Sons, Petersburg, Va., from C.H. Minge & Co., Mobile. Minge was a general commission merchant in Mobile. The letter concerned tobacco they were unable to sell and described the general suffering of those in the South.

Most of the reason I am keenly aware of the Cammann imprints is because of the sale of a stellar 10¢ rose with a Cammann imprint tied by a Pine Bluff, Ark., postmark on an adversity cover. It was a star in the 1980 Kaufmann Gems of Philately sale where it hammered down for \$11,500. That Pine Bluff cover is shown in Figure 2. It was more recently offered in the 2014 Robert A. Siegel sale of the Franklin Freeman collection, where it sold for \$18,500 plus the buyer premium. I sold it privately to Freeman in 1989, but I don’t remember who owned it in the intervening years after the 1980 Kaufmann Gems sale.

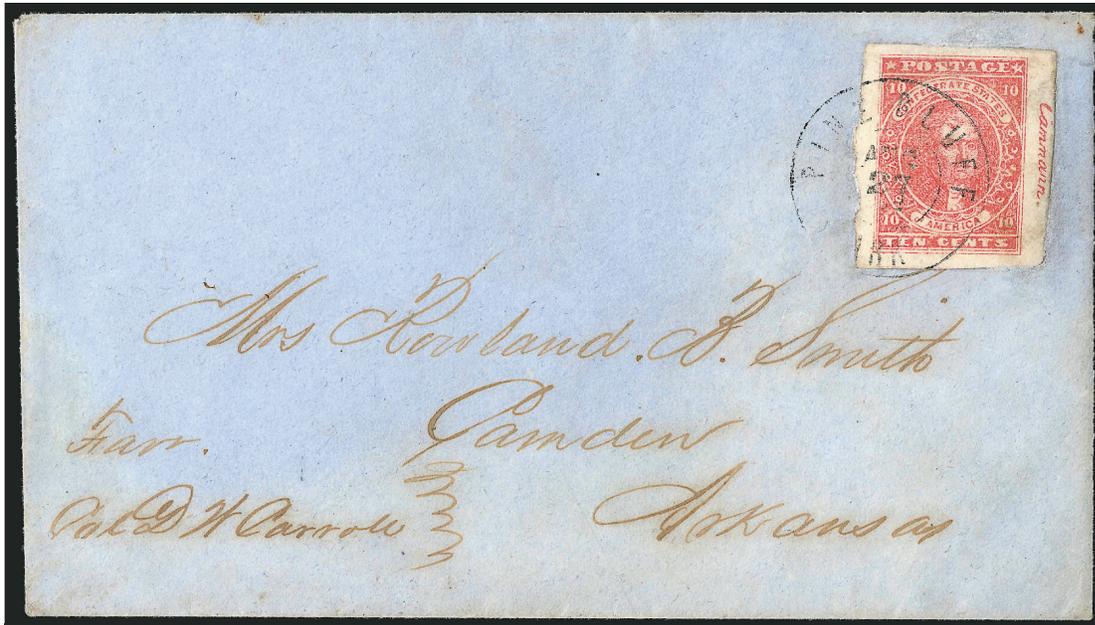


Figure 2. Cover from Pine Bluff, Ark., franked with CSA 5 showing the full Cammann imprint at right..

I was delighted that I managed to snag the cover from the Blair auction and immediately offered it to the most logical person who might be interested in it – Leonard Hartmann, a well-respected student of the Confederate lithographed issues.

I sent Leonard a scan and told him it was a Cammann imprint. He disagreed and said it was the stamp known as the “Mysterious Initial,” identified by August Dietz on page 119 of his 1929 opus and so listed in various Dietz catalogs, such as page 129 of the 1986 “New Dietz.”

Just enough of the top of the imprint was showing on the example I bought from the Blair sale that, at first glance, it appeared to be only an initial. I isolated the stamp image from the cover, enlarged it, and rotated it to align as a pair to the right of the full Cammann imprint from the Arkansas cover. Bingo. A perfect match. Leonard instantly agreed when he viewed it that way. It was a game changer. Figures 3 and 4 show the two positions side by side.

Meanwhile, we were putting the finishing touches on the 2012 *CSA Catalog*, of which I was editor-in-chief. Leonard was the section editor for the general issues section of the catalog. All catalog numbers and types referenced herein are from that catalog. The timing of my acquisition produced a flurry of discussion among the main editors (Jerry Palazolo, Frank Crown and I), in consultation with Leonard Hartmann.

The Cammann imprint appears in the gutter between positions 50 and 41 between the left and right panes. To date, CSA 5 is listed in all catalogs solely as printed by Hoyer & Ludwig because it is the only imprint recorded.

Figure 3 (right). CSA 5-i2, the Cammann imprint nearest position 50, showing the full name.

Figure 4 (far right). CSA 5-i3, the Cammann imprint nearest position 41, showing the top of the C and part of the name (from the Figure 1 Mobile cover). It is the second of only two recorded.



Also, every CSA 5 with this inscription I have seen is in either the scarce carmine or deep rose shade. There are precious few of them.

For the first time, on page 330 of the catalog, the Cammann imprint positions are properly identified as Type 5-i2 for the Cammann inscription nearest position 50, showing the full name, and Type 5-i3 for the position now properly identified as nearest position 41 that shows most of the top of the "C" of Cammann. They are both the same imprint but separated when the panes were cut apart.

10¢ Rose Lithographs 5-i3  
 Hoyer & Ludwig or J. T. Paterson & Co.  
 C of Cammann



10¢ Rose, Hoyer & Ludwig, Position 41  
 Mobile, Alabama, August 7, 1862



The Cammann inscription was added between the left and right panes, Positions 50 - 41.

The **C** variety, 5-i3, was discovered in the 1920's and was associated with the initials **CSA**, and the 5¢ Green 1-2-I which reads **SA**. Though different stamp the transfer stone positions for both are between 50 - 41. The **C** and the **SA** were erroneously assumed to be incomplete for **CSA**.

The Cammann variety, 5-i2, was also known by Knapp from the 1920's with the plate positions between 50-41. It was only in 2011 that Patricia A. Kaufmann put 5-i2 together with 5-i3 that both were the same imprint but separated differently when the stamps were cut apart.

One of two known examples of 5-i3

Figure 5. Leonard H. Hartmann's exhibit page showing both Cammann positions on CSA 5.

The image for 5-i3 in the catalog is the example off the Mobile cover acquired at Napex 2011 and now in the Hartmann collection. Figure 5 shows the relevant page from Leonard's award-winning lithograph exhibit.

Type 5-i2 is one of only three recorded: the Pine Bluff example shown in Figure 3 and the two shown in Figures 6 and 6a that are both on covers posted from Richmond, Va.

The second example of Type 5-i2, shown in Figure 6, is in the Hartmann collection. In 1942, it belonged to August Dietz.



Figure 6. Type 5-i2 is one of only three recorded; it franks a cover from Richmond, Va.



Figure 6a. The third Type 5-i2 Cammann imprint was posted on July 4, 1862, sealing the flaps of a small lady's cover.



Figure 7. The first of the recorded Type CSA 5-i3; it only shows the top of the C in Cammann.

The third example of Type 5-i2, as shown in Figure 6a, was written up and pictured by James Leonardo as "A Fourth of July Tragedy" in the Spring 1963 issue of the *Confederate Philatelist* on page 17. It is a tragedy in that the recipient, a young lady, roughly tore the stamp in her haste to read the contents. The jumbo-margined stamp with the full Cammann imprint was, regrettably, used to seal the back flaps. Despite the damage, it is a rare stamp posted on the July 4, 1862. I can only imagine the bidding war if this were a perfectly preserved stamp and cover.

Shown in Figure 7, Type 5-i3 is one of only two recorded. It shows just the top of the "C" in "Cammann," without any hint of the rest of the inscription. The first-recognized "C" variety, the stamp was discovered in the 1920s and was originally associated with the initials "CSA." The other was sold in Siegel Sale 1071 of the Franklin Freeman collection, along with Cammann example on the Pine Bluff cover.

There is a 5¢ green (CSA 1-2-i1) that reads "SA" as shown in Figure 8. From the Hartmann collection, it is pictured in the CSA catalog. Although, this is a different stamp, the transfer stone positions for both are between position 50L and 41R. There are only three recorded. Thus, the "C" and the "SA" were erroneously assumed to be incomplete for "CSA" on CSA 5. The 5¢ is listed in earlier Dietz catalogs this way on page 134 of the 1959 Dietz catalog, page 128 of the "New Dietz," and others.



Figure 8. CSA 1-2-i1 reads "SA."

The Type 5-i2 Cammann variety was also recorded by Edward S. Knapp (1879-1940) from the 1920s with plate positions between 50-41. Knapp was a noted collector of both U.S. and Confederate stamps. He worked with fellow luminary Stanley B. Ashbrook on various plating studies.

### **Stone Lithography and Plating**

The first five Confederate stamps were printed using the process of stone lithography, utilizing a special fine-grained polished block of limestone instead of more familiar metals such as steel or copper.

For the 10¢ Thomas Jefferson stamp, the master die was engraved on metal by Charles Ludwig and used to make prints to create the transfer stone consisting of 50 stamp images.

The transfer stone was laid down four times to produce a printing stone of 200 images to print the finished stamps. All Confederate stamps were issued imperforate. The lithographed issues were printed on white wove paper of varying thickness and were lithographed from more than one printing stone.

Plating refers to the reconstruction of a pane or sheet of stamps printed from a single printing plate or stone by using individual stamps and overlapping strips or blocks to determine the positions on the sheet by comparing differing design elements that occur regularly in the same positions on the sheet.

Almost all stamps printed by this process have consistent, repeating imperfections that are the basis for plating stamps. They are not flaws of a transient nature that also occur. These plate variations take the form of fine white lines or spots on the colored part of the design and similar colored lines or specks around the borders of the design and clipped edges. They are caused by irregularities in the oily ink that was used in the printing process, or by tiny ink splatters.

Plating positions on a transfer stone are designated by numbering each stamp on the transfer stone starting at the upper left (1) and ending at the lower right (50). Each transfer unit may also be given a suffix designation based on its relative position on the stone: UL (upper left), LL (lower left), UR (upper right) or LR (lower right) and even to a specific printing stone when more than one is known from a transfer stone.

There are varying degrees of clarity on the lithographic stamps due to the inherent defects in the printing process. The finished products were influenced by the experience of the printer's helpers and their lack of attention in cleaning the stones, evenly applying the ink and more. Each batch of ink was mixed daily, thus variations occurred due to pigments, distinctive mixing inks and ink quality. Printing inks of this period were made from animal or vegetable oils with the pigments derived from plants, minerals and insects; they were mixed by hand with mortar and pestle.

The Hoyer & Ludwig 10¢ transfer stone has been plated and is the same for the blue (CSA *Catalog* 2-H, Scott 2b) and the rose (CSA *Catalog* 5, Scott 5) stamps. The stamps were lithographed from a printing stone of 200 subjects with two panes of 100.

The earliest-recorded use of the 10¢ blue Hoyer & Ludwig stamp is Nov. 8, 1861, while the earliest-recorded use of the 10¢ rose Hoyer & Ludwig stamp is March 10, 1862.

The earliest-recorded use of the 10¢ blue Paterson stamp (CSA 2-P, Scott 2) is July 25, 1862, and the earliest-known use of the 10¢ blue, Stone Y stamp (CSA 2-Y, Scott 2e) is Aug. 25, 1862. Stone Y is considered a Paterson production, although there is no imprint recorded.

### **Oral History Confusion re: Otto Cammann**

August Dietz (1869-1963) was born in Prussia and moved with his parents to Richmond, Va., in 1871. He began collecting stamps as early as 1880. He was an engraver trained in lithography and typography, today more commonly known throughout the industry as letterpress – a technique of relief printing.

Dietz's background was ideal for understanding the nuances of Confederate stamp printing. We are fortunate he was positioned in the right era to speak personally to those involved with the Confederate printing process and he had the enthusiasm and capability to record the information in detail for philatelic posterity. His 1929 book is still a critical volume in the library of any serious Confederate student.

In his 1929 postal history book, Dietz described his personal meeting with Louis Altschuh, one the original Hoyer & Ludwig apprentices. Altschuh recalled J.T. Paterson as a jeweler and citizen of Richmond who was "possessed of some means." He noted that Paterson was a friend and patron of Ludwig, whose establishment he frequently visited.

I first found the designation of Paterson as a jeweler suspect. Most Confederate collectors are aware that J.C. Hoyer was a jeweler and Charles Ludwig was a German-born printmaker. I initially believed Altschuh either misspoke or that Dietz confused the attribution of "jeweler" to Paterson instead of Hoyer. Most collectors are far less familiar with Paterson.

#### **Dr. James Thomson Paterson (1831-68)**

The late Franklin Freeman added to what we know about Dr. James T. Paterson in the *Confederate Philatelist* in 1992. He identified Paterson as a dentist, a manufacturing or "bench" jeweler, map publisher, stamp and currency lithographer and postwar lumber dealer. Freeman indicated Paterson was born in Scotland and emigrated to the United States, settling first in Boston, Mass. He also indicated Paterson is listed in the 1860 federal census as living in the Augusta (Georgia) Hotel with an office at Washington and Ellis Streets and an estate of \$80,000. He earned his living as a dental surgeon as advertised in the *Daily Constitutionalist* of Augusta, Ga., June 24, 1859, page 4, shown in Figure 9.

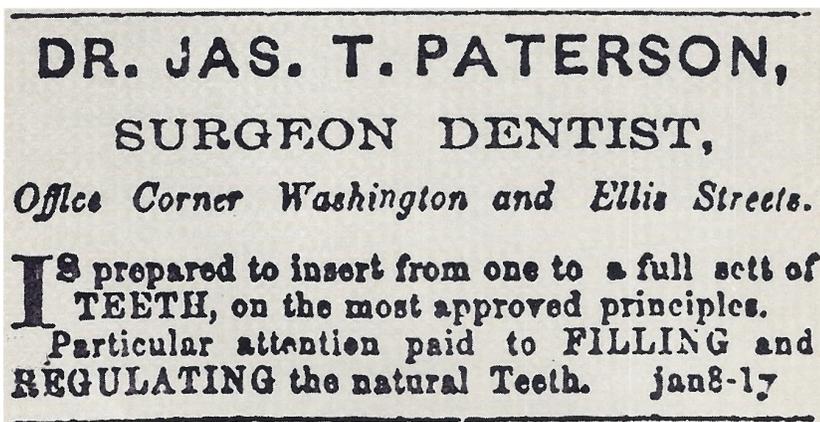


Figure 9. Advertisement for Dr. Jas. T. Paterson, "Surgeon Dentist," in the Augusta, Ga., *Daily Constitutionalist*, June 24, 1859, page 4.

Freeman said Dr. Paterson joined the Confederate Army as a dental surgeon in 1861 and established a connection with the Richmond Hospital. He also apparently worked in the jewelry trade there. Engraving was connected to the jewelry trade and, by extension, the printing business.

I could not find any military records for Paterson to corroborate his military service, as asserted by Freeman, but I did find more than a dozen records in the *Confederate Citizen* files under J.T. Paterson. Not surprisingly, the records were filed under Patterson instead of Paterson. I always search multiple spellings of any name.

I turned to my Civil War medical guru, Dr. F. Terry Hambrecht who, with J.L. Koste, maintains an unpublished biographical register of physicians who served the Confederacy in a medical capacity.



There is much more information on Paterson published on the North Carolina Map Blog (NCMB) of the William P. Cumming Map Society. This source is not only key in connecting the dots philatelically, but some of the information on Paterson's last days is downright salacious.

The uncited author on the North Carolina Map Blog states two maps published by Paterson were done during a visit to Richmond in 1861. They show J.T. Paterson as the publisher and Hoyer & Ludwig as lithographers. The maps were sold by George L. Bidgood of Richmond and Tucker & Perkins of Augusta.

A third map was published in Augusta in 1863 and was engraved by "F. Geese." Geese was one of the apprentices mentioned to Dietz by Altschuh. Friederich (or Fritz) Giese anglicized his name to Fred Geese, undoubtedly tired of mispronunciations and misspellings (also seen as Geisse and Giese). The newly styled Geese was the foreman of the Paterson printing operation in Columbia. He began working for Hoyer & Ludwig in 1859, moved to Columbia with Paterson, and later worked for Evans & Cogswell after Paterson lost his Confederate treasury note contract and moved to Augusta.

James Thomson Paterson was born Oct. 13, 1831, in New Keith, Scotland. On Jan. 1, 1855, at the age of 23, he married a 31-year-old widow, Jane M. Nutter Huckins, in Boston, Mass., who subsequently died. Paterson moved to Charleston, S.C., where, for several years, he worked as a dentist. From there, he moved to Augusta, Ga. Paterson is found in the city directory in Augusta in 1859. He remarried to Catharine "Katie" A. Browne Talbird July 21, 1860, in Augusta.

According to the NCMB, Paterson served on the Board of Managers of the Georgia Hospital in Richmond. It accurately stated that James T. Paterson is best known among Confederate currency and scripophily collectors.

A few months after the war, Paterson sold his lithography and printing business in Augusta and moved to Savannah where he became a successful shipping agent. He also had a timber business with operations in Darien, Ga.

The scandalous end of Paterson's life is worthy of any good sensationalized "real-life mystery" on television.

Following Paterson's death, his body was returned to Augusta and buried. Shortly thereafter, George Paterson, James's brother, had the body exhumed and the stomach removed. George sent his brother's stomach to Savannah, then to Charleston, then back to Savannah before it was finally examined. The cause of death was determined to be an overdose of laudanum. Laudanum is a tincture of opium containing approximately 10% powdered opium by weight, equivalent to 1% morphine. It is prepared by dissolving extracts from the opium poppy in alcohol.

George accused Katie Paterson of fatally poisoning his brother, her husband James. She was indicted for murder a year after her husband's death. Katie claimed that James had accidentally overdosed. The judge dismissed the case due to insufficient evidence and a lack of witnesses. But that was not the end of Katie Paterson's courtroom drama.

A year prior to Paterson's death, James purchased a \$10,000 life insurance policy, with his wife named as beneficiary. The insurance company refused to pay, claiming that death by his own hand was not covered. Katie Paterson won the initial judgment as the court ruled that accidentally killing oneself did not constitute suicide. The insurance company appealed, and the case was eventually settled by the Georgia Supreme Court with a reversal of the original judgment. The original documents may be found online. There are other fascinating tidbits in the court records, such as Katie still being married to her first husband when she married James Paterson, as well as marital infidelity during her marriage to him.

### Dr. Paterson and Mr. Cammann

Upon completion of their contract with the Confederate government, Hoyer & Ludwig disposed of most of its presses and materials to Paterson, who moved the plant to Columbia, S.C., and Augusta, Ga., where the Paterson stamps were made. Hoyer & Ludwig, having strong personal ties to Richmond, did not want to make the move.

Paterson's work consisted chiefly of lithographing treasury notes of Hoyer & Ludwig engravings. It seems rather far afield from his vocation as a dentist, but did keep him from being conscripted. This was at a time when the Confederate Treasury Department was removing the printing and preparation of treasury notes to a place with greater security than Richmond, which was an undeniable target of the Union Army. By early April 1862, Union Gen. George B. McClellan had transported more than 100,000 troops to the lower end of the Virginia peninsula and moved within 65 miles of the Confederate capital.

When Paterson bought out the treasury note contracts and moved from Richmond, he took not only five presses and many stones, but 13 apprentices of the old firm, of whom Louis Altschuh was one. He personally listed all apprentices for Dietz. The names were published in the 1929 Dietz book at the bottom of page 138 as "Fred Giese, Martin Altschuh, Frank G. Altschuh, Arthur Dabney, James Grant, James Lyle, Otto Carmen, Joseph Doerflinger, Charles Doerflinger, Frank Lafon, George Hall and Julius Wildt."

Frank Altschuh was the older brother of Louis and worked as Hoyer & Ludwig's lithographic printer. Giese was the transferer who laid down the stamps. The younger Altschuh apparently did not remember Phillipe Amendt, a lithographic assistant of Jules Manouvrier of New Orleans. Amendt also made the trek south with the other workers.

Some of the "Treasury Girls" were also moved from Richmond to Columbia. The remainder of the need was filled by local women, and some men, in Columbia.

The details given by Altschuh to Dietz were an oral history given more than 50 years after the fact and thus it should come as no surprise that there were some name misspellings, whether due to aging memory from the length of time passed, interpretation or transcription, we do not know.

Note that one of the apprentices named by Altschuh was "Otto Carmen." This was unquestionably Otto Cammann. Over the years, I have seen Cammann's name misidentified in various publications as Carmen and Common (the way one would properly pronounce Cammann).

If you use the search tool on the society website to reference anything "Cammann," you will find more than a dozen articles on the topic, mostly written in the 1960s and 1970s when I was just getting into Confederate philately.

I have had little success ascertaining any details about Cammann, the man. I did not find him in the 1860 federal census for Richmond, nor listed in prewar or postwar city directories. Neither I nor earlier students found any of the lithograph workers mentioned by Altschuh in the 1860 *Richmond City Directory*, causing some to speculate they were strictly wartime workers.

On the well-researched North Carolina Map Blog are two fascinating and very detailed 1862 newspaper accounts describing the Paterson printing operations in both Columbia and Augusta.

The first is "Lithographic Establishment of J.T. Patterson (sic) & Co." from the Columbia (S.C.) *Southern Guardian*, Aug. 13, 1862. A tour of the printing plant was described in detail.

Mr. Geese was described as the gentlemanly foreman of the establishment and skilled engravers F. Borneman and G. Grinevald of Charleston were named as working there, as well as others not brought from Hoyer & Ludwig.

*To Mr. Geese we are also indebted for an exhibition of lithographic work in the form of bonds, certificates of stock, maps, diplomas, drafts, bills of exchange, &c., all admirably executed, and exhibiting in a strong light the resources of this establishment, and of its branch, now in successful operation, we are informed, in Augusta, Georgia...*

*To Dr. J. T. Paterson we return our thanks, and tender the grateful acknowledgement of the ladies of the visiting party for his kind attention during our visit in his model establishment. We commend him to the favorable notice of his community as a high-toned, energetic, and unassuming gentleman, who has worthily succeeded in securing the patronage and confidence of the Treasury Department, and who, we are sure, will not fail to win the good wishes and support of those who are ever ready to sustain honest efforts and unflinching enterprise.*

The second newspaper cited is the *Daily Constitutionalist* (Augusta, Ga.), Aug. 19, 1862, page 3, c. 1., roughly a week later, under the heading of "Lithographic Engraving and Printing Establishment." The writer notes that all presses and paper are of Southern manufacture.

*We publish, this morning, an article from the Columbia (S.C.) Guardian, of August 13th, giving some account of the Lithographic establishment of J.T. Paterson & Co., in that city. Allusion is made in that article to the establishment here, which is a branch of the one in Columbia ...*

*The average number of postage stamps now printed daily is about 250,000; this is in addition to the bonds, bills, &c., of which a large number is printed here. The importance of such an establishment as this in our midst, cannot be properly appreciated at the present time, as it is a novelty in this section of our Confederacy; but as the wants of the Government, of the States, and individuals, come to be readily and satisfactorily supplied here, it will take a prominent place among the industrial of the city. Messrs. Paterson & Co. should, by all means, receive a liberal patronage and a general encouragement.*

Augusta is recorded as a branch of J.T. Paterson & Co. in Columbia. In several publications, it is incorrectly stated that Paterson moved to Richmond then "immediately" moved from Columbia to Augusta, not that the two plants operated for a time simultaneously. The stamps, however, appear to have been printed only in the Augusta office.

In the Augusta newspaper account, Mr. Wightman and Mr. Tucker are named as proprietors in addition to Paterson. J.T. Paterson & Co. closed the Columbia plant in 1864 after losing the treasury note contract, but continued printing operations in Augusta until the end of the war. Paterson was doubtless relieved not to have to divide his time between Columbia and Augusta. They are roughly 75 miles apart by road.

In a 1982 issue of the *Confederate Philatelist*, Douglas B. Ball and Gordon McHenry wrote an in-depth article about Paterson's stamp printings. They note there is a letter in the Confederate Treasury archives indicating he had as a partner a Dr. Greslin. The article also stated his foreman was a Mr. Rohrer and that Dr. Greslin supervised the Columbia operation, while Dr. Paterson concentrated on the Augusta plant. I did not try to ascertain the exact ownership of the company, but there are a lot of names mentioned from various sources and serving in various capacities. Clearly, more might be discovered.

According to Dietz in his 1929 book, on page 144, Paterson formed a Richmond firm of Paterson, Giese and Altschuh. Ball and McHenry did not connect the dots that the "Otto Carmen" named by Altschuh was Otto Cammann. I briefly, without success, tried to find confirmation of Paterson, Giese and Altschuh.

### Purpose of the Cammann Imprint

The purpose of the Cammann imprint has been a matter of conjecture for nearly a century. In the April 1942 issue of the *Confederate Bulletin*, August Dietz suggested that Cammann probably represented the name of the transferrer who placed it there to identify his work. He theorized that it was not noticed when the stone went to press, thus some sheets were run before it was erased.

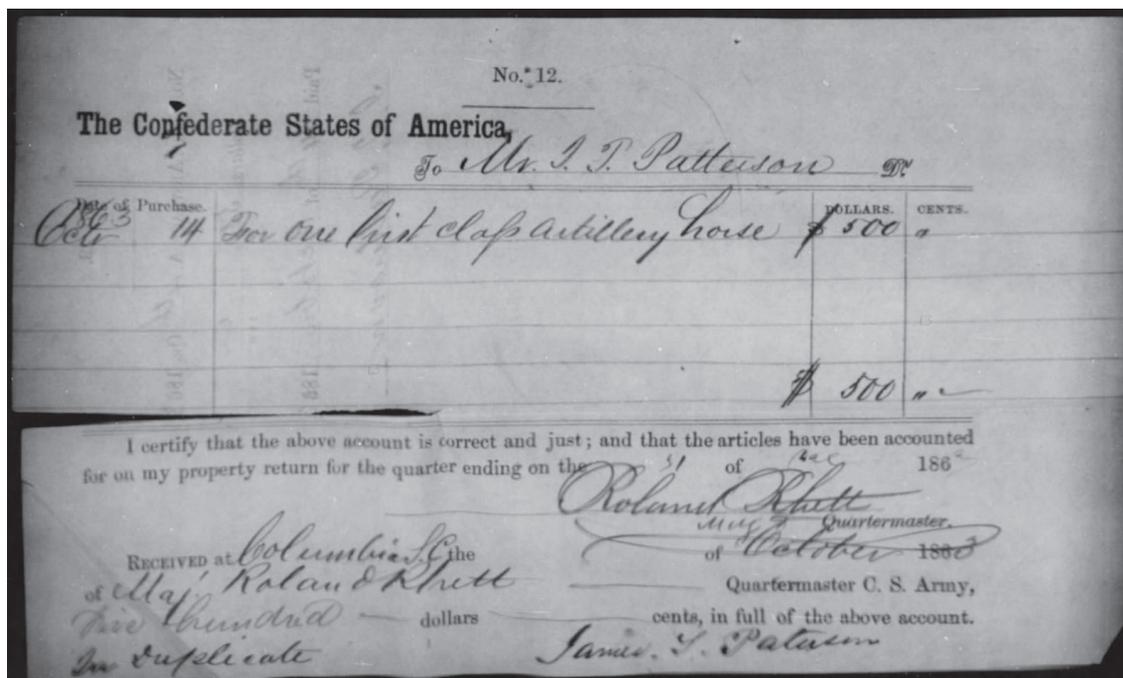


Figure 11. October 14, 1863, dated receipt to Mr. J.T. Patterson (sic) for “one first class artillery horse” with Pater-son’s signature at the bottom.

In 1963, another Cammann imprint with a totally different look came to light, discovered by the Weill brothers. This only-recorded example is shown in Figure 12, a 5¢ blue Stone 2 with imprint, CSA Catalog 4-2-i1 (Scott CSA 4, Stone 2) with a Cammann inscription between positions 31R and 40L. The stamp is on cover, but is pen canceled, with no indication of origin. The cover is addressed to A. Frederick Fleet, Gloucester Point, Va. Fleet (1843-1911) was serving with Company I (Jackson Grays) of the 26th Virginia Infantry at that time. Pencil docketing dates it to April 24, 1862. This rather plain imprint is less elegant than the other Cammann imprints.



Figure 12. CSA 4-2-i1 with a differently styled Cammann inscription between positions 31R and 40L.

Leonard Hartmann discussed, on page 25 of the March 1964 issue of the *Confederate Philatelist*, his personal theory as to why these imprints exist. He notes that a bonus was paid to the printer if he exceeded 200 sheets per day, thus Leonard’s conjecture was that the worker placed his name on the stones to identify his product to ensure his claim to the bonus. This sounds like a plausible theory to me. All the Cammann imprints differ as they were done by hand and were not the transfer of a single image.

There are other recorded markings in gutters such as the “X” in the gutter on the 5¢ green between positions 30 and 21, as well as between positions 40 and 30 (not always present). This is cataloged as CSA 1-1-i1 from Stone 1.

### Cammann Treasury Note Connection

In the Sept.-Oct. 1973 edition of the *Confederate Philatelist*, Everett K. Cooper wrote an in-depth article, "The Strange Cases of Dr. Paterson and Mr. Cammann," and followed it up with a similar article in the Jan.-Feb. 1985 edition. Cooper theorized the 10¢ rose (or red, the shade originally planned) could have been printed by both Hoyer & Ludwig and J.T. Paterson, with the Hoyer & Ludwig imprint on the 10¢ stone left unchanged during the later Paterson printings. Only the H&L imprint is known on the CSA 5. The Cammann imprint on the 5¢ blue and 10¢ rose seems to support Everett Cooper's theory.

Printing stamps with another company's imprint is known to have happened before. I was examining an Archer & Daly imprinted block in 2008 when I noticed the tell-tale signs of a Keatinge & Ball (K&B) printing. This visual identification was verified by philatelic chemist Dr. Harry Brittain, who confirmed K&B had run the block with the Archer & Daly imprint. A few other such imprint blocks have been confirmed since then.

The Confederate government did not own or operate facilities for engraving or printing currency. Instead, it contracted with private companies for the engraving and printing of treasury notes. By the end of May 1862, Columbia had become the center of Confederate treasury note production. Currency printers included Blanton Duncan (May 1862-April 1863), J.T. Paterson & Co. (May 1862-April 1864), Keatinge & Ball (May 1862-February 1865) and Evans & Cogswell (February 1863-February 1865).

Two \$100 Confederate banknotes with J.T. Paterson imprints and Cammann inscriptions in the margins are shown in Figure 13. They were in the Franklin Freeman collection, that sold in the Siegel sale with philatelic items after he died. Frank was a currency collector as well as a philatelist. He had a particular fascination with the Cammann imprints, expressed to me by him as far back as the 1980s.



Figure 13. Two \$100 Confederate banknotes with J.T. Paterson imprints and Cammann inscriptions in the margins.

The Criswell Type 39 note shown at the top of Figure 13 is part of a paper money series authorized April 17, 1862. Notes of this type, dated between May 5 and May 9, 1862, have the Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va., imprint, while those with the J.T. Paterson, Columbia, S.C., imprint are known dated May through October 1862.

As to why the Cammann inscription is so rarely found on stamps, compared to treasury notes, is as simple as considering the quantity printed. There were far more notes printed than stamps. Some inscriptions were also undoubtedly lost to postmaster scissors.

In summation, CSA 5 may have been printed by J.T. Paterson & Co., as well as Hoyer & Ludwig. Imprints of both Paterson and Hoyer & Ludwig are recorded on CSA 2, the 10¢ blue lithograph. The Hoyer & Ludwig printings of the 10¢ blue (2-H) are characterized by exceptionally clear printings, compared to the Paterson printings (2-P). It could be argued that many of the 10¢ rose stamps have indistinct impressions, which is more characteristic of Paterson than Hoyer & Ludwig, supporting the probability that stamps were printed by both firms.

**Acknowledgements:** Sincere thanks to Leonard H. Hartmann for sharing select images of stamps and album pages from his collection, as well as his valued peer review. I also thank Dr. F. Terry Hambrecht for additional biographical information on Dr. Paterson, Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries for several images from its database and James Leonardo for “going the extra mile” to get me a quality image of his Cammann imprint.

## Endnotes

1. *The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America*, by August Dietz (Richmond, Va., Press of the Dietz Printing Company, 1929), page 119.
2. *Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Handbook*, editor August Dietz (Richmond, Va., The Dietz Press, Inc., 1929), page 135.
3. Patricia A. Kaufmann, Francis J. Crown Jr. and Jerry S. Palazolo, *Confederate States of America Catalog and Handbook of Stamps and Postal History* (Confederate Stamp Alliance, 2012).
4. Franklin Freeman, “More Information on Dr. James T. Patterson,” *Confederate Philatelist*, May-June 1992, pp. 101-102.
5. Uncited author for the William P. Cumming Map Society, “James T. Paterson – Confederate dentist and map publisher,” North Carolina Map Blog, <http://blog.ncmaps.org/james-t-paterson/> (Accessed May 26, 2022).
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