

# The PhilateliKid

## The newsletter for Stamp Collecting Clubs for Kids (SCCFK)

Collect Stamps (The Most Educational Hobby)

[www.stampcollectingclubsforkids.org](http://www.stampcollectingclubsforkids.org)

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In the May 2022 issue of *The PhilateliKid*, we began brief descriptions of various "Back of the Book" ("BOB") listings in the Scott Catalogues. In subsequent issues we looked at stamps which begin with the letter "B," "BK," "C," "CB," "CBO," "CE," "CFLEU," "CL," "CLC," "CLCF," "CLEU," "CM," "CO," "CP," "CVP," "D," "E," "EP," "F," "FA," "J," "JQ," "K," "L," "LO," "LOX," "M," "MR," "NSC," "O," "OXF," "P," "PC," "PM," "PN," "PR," "PS," "Q," "QE," "QI," "R" (Part 1), "R" (Part 2), "RA," "RC," "RD," "RE," "REA," "REF," "RF," "RG," "RH," "RJ," "RK," "RL," "RN-D," "RO," "RS," "RV," "RX," "RY," "RZ," "-S," "SPCVP," "TD," "U," "UC," "UX," "UXC," "UY," "UZ," "WS," "WX," "#X," and State, followed by a number, and also Danish West Indies, and United Nations. This month we will be looking at Confederate States of America. All stamps illustrated are from the author's personal collection, unless otherwise noted.

### Stamps from Confederate States of America.

On February 8, 1861 a group of 7 states combined to form the Confederate States of America (CSA), declaring that they no longer were part of the United States of America. The 7 states were South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. Those 7 states were later joined by 4 more states, Virginia\*, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina making a total of 11 states in the CSA.

**Note \*** Six counties in the Western part of Virginia decided to remain loyal to the USA, and formed a new state called West Virginia. West Virginia continued to use stamps of the USA.

To quit being part of the USA the 11 states seceded (pronounced SEE SEED ID). The remaining states, with newly elected President Abraham Lincoln, tried to prevent the 11 states from seceding, resulting in a war. That war was called the "Civil War" by the remaining northern states. The states of the CSA referred to the war as the "War Between the States." I have also heard it referred to by some as the "War of Northern Aggression."

The flag of CSA was a circle of white stars on a blue background in the upper left corner, with two large red parallel bars separated by a white bar on the rest of the flag, commonly called the "Stars and Bars." The flag was difficult to distinguish from the Union flag in battle, so a separate battle flag, more familiar now, was created by the CSA featuring a blue cross (X) with 13 white stars, on a red background. The 13 white stars represented the 13 states that the CSA believed would join them, although only 11 were the main states to secede. (Parts of Missouri and Kentucky tried to secede, but "mostly" remained part of the Union.) The Confederate States of America is also known by several other names, including **Confederate States**, **Confederacy**, and simply **The South**. The remaining states that did not secede were known as the **Union** or simply **The North**. The 11 states of the CSA formed an army which fought the United States Army from April 1861 until April 9, 1865, when General Robert E. Lee, the leader of the CSA army formally surrendered and thus the CSA states returned to being part of the United States of America. The members of the CSA military were called "Rebels" or simply "Rebs."

There have been thousands of books and articles written about the CSA and the ensuing war, which resulted in approximately 700,000 to 750,000 men dying (modern estimates), many who were injured but died from wounds that became infected by diseases such as Typhoid Fever and Malaria.

To stamp collectors, several interesting things occurred during this period of time, including the CSA forming its own post offices and printing its own stamps. Scott catalog lists only 13 basically different stamps used by the CSA, with many different varieties. Scott values all but 4 over





\$100.00 each, with Scott number 10 valued at over \$2,500.00 in used condition. However, many CSA stamps have been counterfeited, and can be purchased for less than a dollar each. A most interesting aspect of collecting stamps from this period are the “adversity” envelopes. Because of a shortage of paper and envelopes, enterprising individuals created envelopes using whatever was available, including the back side of wallpaper, and unprinted sides of various legal documents. Two examples are shown here, with the lower left corners turned inside out to show the type of paper that was used. It is easy to see that these homemade envelopes were not a standard size, nor did they even have straight edges or square corners.

After a state seceded, but prior to CSA stamps becoming available for sale to the public, many postmasters faced a problem. The only stamps that they had were stamps issued by the United States, but in many cases those had all been sold and no replacement stamps were sent to the CSA post offices, and also the USA Post Office declared that all stamps issued prior to 1861, many of which were still being sold in CSA post offices, to no longer be valid. So, a few CSA postmasters created their own stamps. Scott calls those “**3¢ Postmaster Provisionals**.” Scott lists 6 different stamps, but Scott says the fifth probably was a “fantasy” - not a real stamp. Scott lists these with a number from 1 to 8 followed by AX. There also are included 2 which are AXU, indicating that it is not a stamp, but an envelope. These are all very rare, some believed to be unique. The numbers 7AXU1 and 8AXU1 are also listed, but probably unique.

Scott also lists “**Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals**.” These were used for a brief period between June and October 1861, during which time no CSA stamps were available. They are listed by city, alphabetically, each with a number followed by an “X” or an “XU,” then, followed by a number. Scott list approximately 150 different cities, with approximately 304 different listings. All but 23 of them are priced at \$1,000.00 or more. The least expensive is listed at \$250.00.

## DEAD COUNTRIES

Beginning in October 2024, we illustrated stamps from “Dead Countries.” We looked at [Alaouites](#), [Basutoland](#), [Bavaria](#), [Belgian Congo](#), [British Central Africa](#), [British Honduras](#), [Cochin](#), [Confederate States of America](#), [Croatia](#), [Cyrenaica](#), [Dahomey](#), [Dutch Indies](#), [Eastern Rumelia](#), [French Congo](#), [French Equatorial Africa](#), [Hawaii](#), [Latakia](#), [Middle Congo](#), [Newfoundland](#), [New South Wales](#), [Northern Rhodesia](#), [Nyasaland](#), the [Peoples Republic of the Zaire](#), [Queensland](#), [Rhodesia](#), [Rhodesia and Nyasaland](#), [South Australia](#), [Southern Rhodesia](#), [Tasmania](#), [Victoria](#), [Western Australia](#), and [Zimbabwe Rhodesia](#). This month we will look at [Czechoslovakia](#).

## Stamps from Czechoslovakia.

The country of Czechoslovakia (pronounced “Check oh slow vah kee uh”) was created in 1918 central Europe after World War I ended, and the Austro-Hungarian Empire was broken up. It existed for 20 years, but beginning in 1938, just before the outbreak of World War II, Czechoslovakia was broken up into several parts, and Czechoslovakia ceased to exist. This period of history is complicated by the non-geographic term “Sudetenland,” crated by Nazi Germany. The **Sudetenland** was composed of German-speaking people living in the northern, western, and southern parts of Czechoslovakia (but not the central part, or eastern part). It was annexed into Nazi Germany in 1938. In the east, **Carpathian Ruthenia (Transcarpathia)** became part of Hungary. **Slovakia** became independent. **Upper Silesia** became part of Poland. The remainder of what had been Czechoslovakia was **Bohemia and Moravia**, which became a separate protectorate. After WWII Transcarpathia was annexed by the Soviet Union, as part of the Soviet Republic of Ukraine, and after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 is now part of the independent country of Ukraine. After WWII ended, Czechoslovakia was again formed, and came under Soviet rule. On December 31, 1992 Czechoslovakia broke into two separate countries, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia. Got all that?

<<Scott number 30 issued in 1919 - Hradčany Castle at Prague

Scott number 2058 – 1976 Olympics at

Montreal>>

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