

Counterfeit Confederate Currency

New Discoveries

By George B. Tremmel

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SINCE COUNTERFEIT CONFEDERATE CURRENCY WAS PUBLISHED (WHITMAN PUBLISHING, 2007), new spurious CSA notes have come to light. Their images and descriptions have been added to the master file originally used to prepare the book. These additions are the result of continuing research and discovery by collectors and students of counterfeit Confederate currency, who graciously shared their findings.

With 14 new notes now known, several possibilities for updating the book were explored. After a discussion with Dennis Tucker, Whitman editor and publisher of the 2007 book, we concluded that since a revised edition was not being planned for the near future, an update of the new material in a *Paper Money* article seemed appropriate.

The new notes are presented with introductions and descriptions in a format similar to that of the original book's text.

CT-9

A rare lithographed counterfeit, this note was first described by researcher Philip Chase in 1951. While several notes matching Chase's description are known, other 29B counterfeits have been discovered without the "fishhook" or "T" tail." In addition, two CT-9 intaglio examples have surfaced recently, as well as several Type 9 stolen genuine notes with forged signatures. Vignette: Sailing ship, center.



CT-9/25

CT-9/25 (New variety). \$20. Plate letter C. Lithographed with written signatures and serial numbers. Similar to the CT-9/29B, first reported by Philip H. Chase in 1951, the major difference from the genuine is the "y" in "years" truncated and touching the "C" in "Confederate." Other differences are heavier rigging lines between foremast and bow, and letters in "Twenty Dollar" banner that are one millimeter higher than on genuine note. On the above example, a faint "fish hook" line is seen connecting the "E" and "D" in "Confederate," On the other known example, the fish hook is absent. Rarity 10.

CT-13

Both lithographed and woodcut typographic counterfeits exist of the Type 13 Confederate note. Some varieties of this counterfeit show eight, nine or ten spokes on the left rear wheel of the wagon, rather than the seven spokes on the genuine. Vignettes: Slaves loading cotton, center; sailor and anchor, left.



CT-13/56B-1

CT-13/56B-1 (New Variety). \$100. Plate letter AG. Probable Upham woodcut counterfeit. Written (rather than printed, as on the CT-13/56B) signatures and written or blank serial numbers. There are three flourishes under "of". The right plate letter has on its left a circular flourish circling the dash flourish with the opening to the right. Rarity 10.

CT-14

Most examples of the Type 14 counterfeit notes are lithographed. However, there are woodcut typographic notes of several sub-varieties of the T-14/75 and now, the CT-14/65. Vignettes: Moneta seated with treasure chest, center; two sailors, left.



CT-14/59B-1

CT-14/59B-1 (New Variety). \$50. Plate letter A, not altered to A6, as with the CT-14/59B. A lithographed counterfeit with written or blank signatures and serial numbers. One faint flourish under "ER" in "CONFEDERATE." Sailor's hair is wind blown and the front of the locomotive is truncated, cutting off the smokestack. Rarity 10.



CT-14/65

CT-14/65 (New variety). \$50. Plate letter AD. A crude woodcut counterfeit with printed signatures and written serial numbers, "straight" smoke from locomotive. The quality of the vignette of the sailors is especially poor. Rarity 10.

CT-16

The Type 16 was the first note produced by Keatinge and Ball. All known counterfeit varieties are lithographs. Vignette: Jefferson Davis, center. Key identification details focus on the upper left corner design and the lower "50" medallion sunburst design. The four varieties of the upper left corner design are:

Type 1 - Dark leaf tip curls down. Frame line loop to the lower left is closed.

Type 2 - Dark leaf tip curls down. Frame line loop to the lower left is open with a forked end.

Type 3 - Dark leaf tip curls up. Frame line loop to the lower left is open.

Type 4 - Dark leaf tip curls down. Frame line loop to the lower left is open.



Type 1



Type 2



Type 3



Type 4



Rays Not Outlined



Rays Outlined



Rays Partially Outlined



CT-16/86G

CT-16/86G (New variety). \$50. Plate letter: XA. Similar to CT-16/86F, with printed signatures and written or blank serial numbers. Possibly an Upham counterfeit. The top left corner design is Type 4. The rays from the "50" sunburst are outlined. At present, only one example is known to exist. Rarity 10.

CT-18

With 36 varieties, the Type 18 genuine \$20 note is not only the most common of the 1861 notes, it also has the largest number of fraudulent varieties. Currently 42 varieties are known. Counterfeitors utilized lithographic, woodcut typography and photographic processes to produce their imitations. Vignettes: Sailing ship, center; sailor at capstan, left.



CT-18/104A

CT-18/104A (New variety). \$20. Plate letter bA. Printed signatures and written serial numbers. From the same plate as the CT-18/101B, CT-18/104 and CT-18/106A. Rarity 10.



CT-18/129C

CT-18/129C (New image, Old CT-18/129D). \$20. Plate letter Ah (bogus plate letter.) Written signatures and written or blank serial numbers. Small case letter "h" above "A." Discovered by collector Charlie Knupp in 2012, this note is from the same plate as the CT-18/116 with the plate letter AE modified to Ah. Rarity 10.

CT-33

Counterfeits of the genuine Type 33 are found in both lithographed and woodcut varieties. While the lithographed notes are well done the woodcut copies are very crudely executed. Note that, except for the CT-33/250, all margin imprints are printed in green. Vignettes: Memminger, center; Minerva, right.

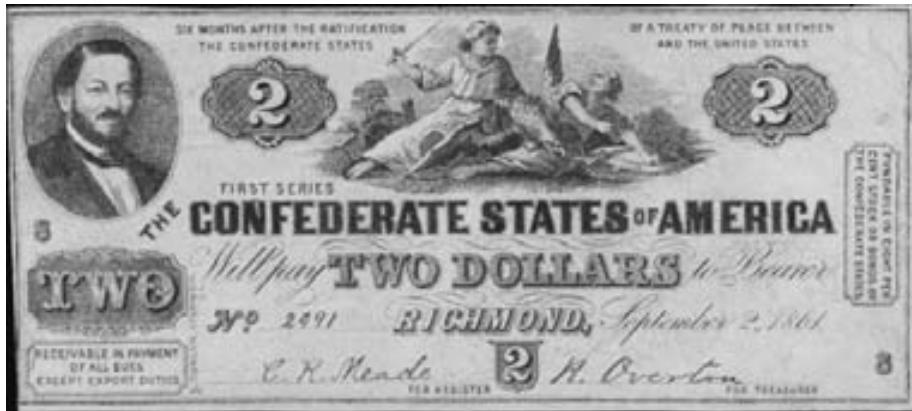


CT-33/250F-1

CT-33/250F-1 (New variety). \$5. Plate Letter J. Similar to CT-33-350F. Printed signatures and written or blank serial numbers. A woodcut counterfeit with the printer's name placed vertically on the left side of the note, facing out. The "or" below "Fundable in Eight Per Cent Stock" is missing. Rarity 10.

CT-38

This counterfeit is a well executed lithographed copy of the somewhat crude genuine Type 38. A single specimen of this note was discovered in 2012 by Stephen Goldsmith. Vignettes: South striking down Union, center; J. P. Benjamin, left.



CT-38/286

CT-38/286 (New Type). \$2. First Series. Plate number 8. Written signatures and serial numbers. Meade and Overton signatures are forgeries. Major differences with the genuine note are the shape of Benjamin's lips and hairline. Details in the \$2 value medallions are blurred, especially in the four arcs around the borders. Rarity 10.

CT-39

Lithographed counterfeits of the interest-bearing Type 39 notes were often well executed. At least one example has been found with a genuine "Interest Paid" stamp on the back (see the CT-39/290A in the 2007 book). As described in Grover Criswell's 1992 and 1996 Confederate currency books, an object is seen protruding from the milkmaid's left hand above her bucket and was called a "very distinct apple" by him. Recently, the object was thought by some to be a bucket handle or dipper handle. While these are certainly possible descriptions, for the time being, the object will continue to be referred to as an "apple." Vignettes: Railroad locomotive with straight steam, center; milkmaid, left.



SF-39/294

SF-39/294 (New variety.) \$100. Plate letter Ac. Originally listed as CT-39/294A in the 2007 edition. After further study, this note has been reclassified as a very weakly printed stolen genuine note with written or blank signatures, dates and serial numbers. (CT-39/294A catalog number has been reassigned to the new note that follows.) The milkmaid has no "apple" in her left hand. Note bogus U. Paul-John Simon signatures. The sky above the forward mast of the ship in the background is completely clear. Seven windows are in the third passenger coach. Horizontal lines above coach windows are present. Printer's legend: J. T. Paterson, Columbia, S.C. on lower right side. Rarity 10.

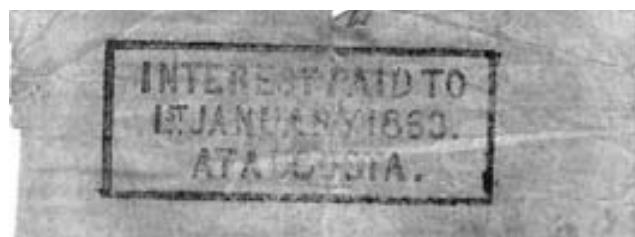


CT39-294A

CT-39/294A (New variety.) \$100. Plate letter Aa. A poorly executed counterfeit with written or blank signatures, dates and serial numbers. The milkmaid has no "apple" in her left hand. Among a number of flaws, note the absence of stars above "Of All Dues" in the crudely printed upper left banner, and in the milkmaid vignette, the uneven dress neckline and warped appearing windows in the farmhouse. Horizontal lines above coach windows are present in the first two coaches but not in the third or fourth. Originally discovered by Charlie Knupp, three examples of this note are now known. This specimen has a very rare counterfeit interest paid stamp on the back. (See below.) Printer's legend: J. T. Paterson, Columbia, S.C. on lower right side. Rarity 9.



CT39-294A Back with Counterfeit Interest Paid Stamp



CT39-294A Back with Counterfeit Interest Paid Stamp - Detail

Notice that the "P" in "PAID" leans to the right and that a space exists between the first "A" in "AUGUSTA" and the next letter, "U." Stamp inscription:

"INTEREST PAID TO
1ST JANUARY 1863.
AT AUGUSTA."

SF-57

No counterfeit imitations of the Type 57 are known. However three varieties of spurious genuine notes have been discovered. Fraudulent notes were genuine notes stolen from the Keatinge & Ball printing shop that were passed with forged signatures and serial numbers. They were considered counterfeit notes by the Confederate Treasury and were cancelled as such when discovered. Vignette: Jefferson Davis, center.



SF-57/408

SF-57/408. \$50 (New variety). 1st Series. Plate letter WA. Written signatures and serial numbers. These are genuine T-57 notes which were stolen and the signatures forged. This note was probably a printing reject that should have been destroyed, but instead, was stolen. Note that on the example above the issue date stamp is missing. The Southall-Kingman signatures are bogus. Ornate green back. Rarity 10.



SF-57/414

SF-57/414. \$50 (New variety). 1st Series. Plate letter WA. Written signatures and serial numbers. These are genuine T-57 notes which were stolen and the signatures forged. This note was probably a printing reject that should have been destroyed, but instead, was stolen. Note that on the example above the issue date stamp is missing. The Fitzpatrick-Shuter signatures are bogus. As a further indication of the note being a reject, the ornate back was not printed and left blank. Rarity 10.

SF-64

One example of a stolen and forged T-64 genuine was discovered by Amanda Sheheen in early 2012. This partial and much worn note has written serial number and forged signatures of M.E. Norton and N. Semple, who never signed genuine T-64 notes.



SF-64/489A

SF-64/489A (New variety). \$500. Plate letters B. Written signatures and serial numbers. On the one known specimen, the signatures are forgeries of Norton and Semple and the plate letter/number is B-2057. Rarity 10.

The following are gratefully acknowledged for the contributions of their discoveries:

Pierre Fricke
Stephen Goldsmith
Dr. Charles Knupp
Dr. Ellis L. Krinitzsky

Ned Lea (deceased)
Dave Schorr
Amanda Sheheen
Austin Sheheen

Thanks for sharing.

Reference

Tremmel, George B. *Counterfeit Confederate Currency*. Atlanta, GA: Whitman Publishing LLC, 2007.



Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living to be dedicated to the unfinished work which they who fought here have nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave. On the full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Leave YOUR mark

You missed your chance to share your views with your fellow hobbyists.

Small spaces like this afford great opportunities. Lincoln used only two minutes and 271 words at Gettysburg.