

**The Confederate States of America
The 10-Cent Steel Plate Issues of 1863-65**

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Civil War Philatelic Society, Inc.

The pages have been numbered at the bottom for ease of reference

The Confederate States of America

The 10-Cent Steel Plate Issues of 1863-65

Type (or Die) I

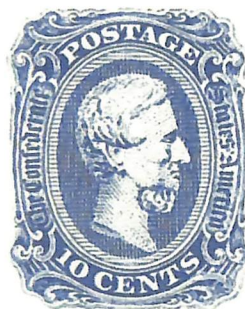
Line engraved in March-April 1863 by John Archer. Ornaments openly visible at corners. Davis beard is fuller under chin. Nose pointed.



Archer & Daly Printing
1863-64



Keatinge & Ball Printing
1864-65



Type (or Die) II

Line engraved in April 1863 by Frederick Halpin. A thin line encloses entire design around full perimeter. Beard of Davis is less full.



Archer & Daly Printing
1863-64



Keatinge & Ball Printing
1864-65

PURPOSE OF THE EXHIBIT. Using ongoing research and study that began in 1970, this is the story of the design, development, production, postal markings and uses of the key letter rate postage stamps that guided the mails of the CSA during its final two years. Included in the off-cover material are all known states of marginal imprints from both printers of the stamps—plus varieties and the extraordinary “experimental” perforated stamps.

These 10-cent stamps were issued at the mid point of the Civil War (April 1863) after which many uses became especially rare—*when before that halfway point, such uses were much more common.*

Patriotics, railroad uses, semi-official envelopes, college covers, prisoner-of-war uses and even ordinary manufactured envelopes, themselves, became truly scarce. **The specific reason: wartime paper shortages became extreme by mid-1863.**

Virtually every cover in this exhibit represents a highly elusive use. Among the most significant are:

- A Cover addressed by Pres. Jefferson Davis in his own hand.

- Both West-to-East and East-to-West uses of Trans-Mississippi River Express Mail—**plus one of only six known single rate uses.**

- Two covers to/from one of the “Immortal 600”, tragic Confederate prisoners of war who lived through a unique ordeal.

- Captured Union patriotic covers used in the Confederacy.

- Major adversity uses including a cover smuggled out of Union-held New Orleans to be mailed from Mobile, Alabama—plus covers made from unusual materials, like colorful wallpaper.

- Clear strikes of the “Jackson, Miss.” and “Goodson, Va.” straightline and the “Army of Tennessee” cancels, among others.

- Two uses relating to Confederate Missouri—only 6 known.

- Unique cover to Capt. of the ironclad warship, *Merrimack*.

- Unique cover with contents describing the sinking of the famed Confederate submarine *H.L. Hunley*.

- A Cushing Express-labeled private Trans-Mississippi use.

- Fancy Valentine on a cover bearing a 7-Star patriotic sticker.

- **The last known legitimate use of a CSA stamp on cover.**

The Outline

I. The Printers and the Printings

- All five states of the Archer & Daly Richmond printings
- All states of the Keatinge & Ball Columbia printings

II. The Shades

- Archer & Daly - Types I and II
- Keatinge & Ball - Types I and II

III. The Few Printing & Production Varieties

IV. Experimental & Unofficial Perforations

- Types I and II on and off cover

V. Cancels

- Shades of cancels in order of rarity
- Unusual cancels & Markings
- The Army of Tennessee cancel
- Army of Northern Virginia cancels

VI. Postal Rates

- Overpaid drop, double, triple & quadruple rates
- The Trans-Mississippi Express Mail

VII. Special Uses

- Prisoner of War mail

- Flag of Truce mail
- Patriotics, including Union ones used in the South
- College mail
- Official & Semi-Official mails
- Railroad uses
- Commercial mail

VIII. Adversity Mails

- Turned Covers
- Re-Used Covers
- Wallpapaer Uses
- Other Adversity Uses

IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses

- Historic Events
- Historic Individuals
- Unusual Routings
- “Only Recorded”
- Notable & Particularly Unusual

X. Very Late Uses



Special Note:
Red back-ground behind certain items denotes material of high importance.

I. The Printers & The Printings

Imprint Plate Number Blocks

First State of the Richmond Printings

{All Five States of the Richmond Printings are Shown on These Pages}

"Plate Numbers Only—No printer's imprint"

The firm of Archer and Daly of Richmond, Va., went to great lengths in the spring of 1863 to finally produce engraved, intaglio-printed postage stamps on durable steel plates instead of the more delicate copper plates used for the Frameline and "T-E-N" issues. Printing began utilizing four plates (each with two panes of 100 stamps)—Plates 1 and 2 for Type I; Plates 3 and 4 for Type II. Shortly after production started in April 1863 with only the plate numbers appearing in the selvage, the CSA Postmaster General ordered that Archer & Daly add its imprint to the margin.



Plate No. 2 • Type I • Imprint Block of 14



Plate No. 3 • Type II Milky Blue shade • Imprint Block of 12

I. The Printers & The Printings Imprint Plate Number Block

First State of the Richmond Printings *"Plate Numbers Only"*

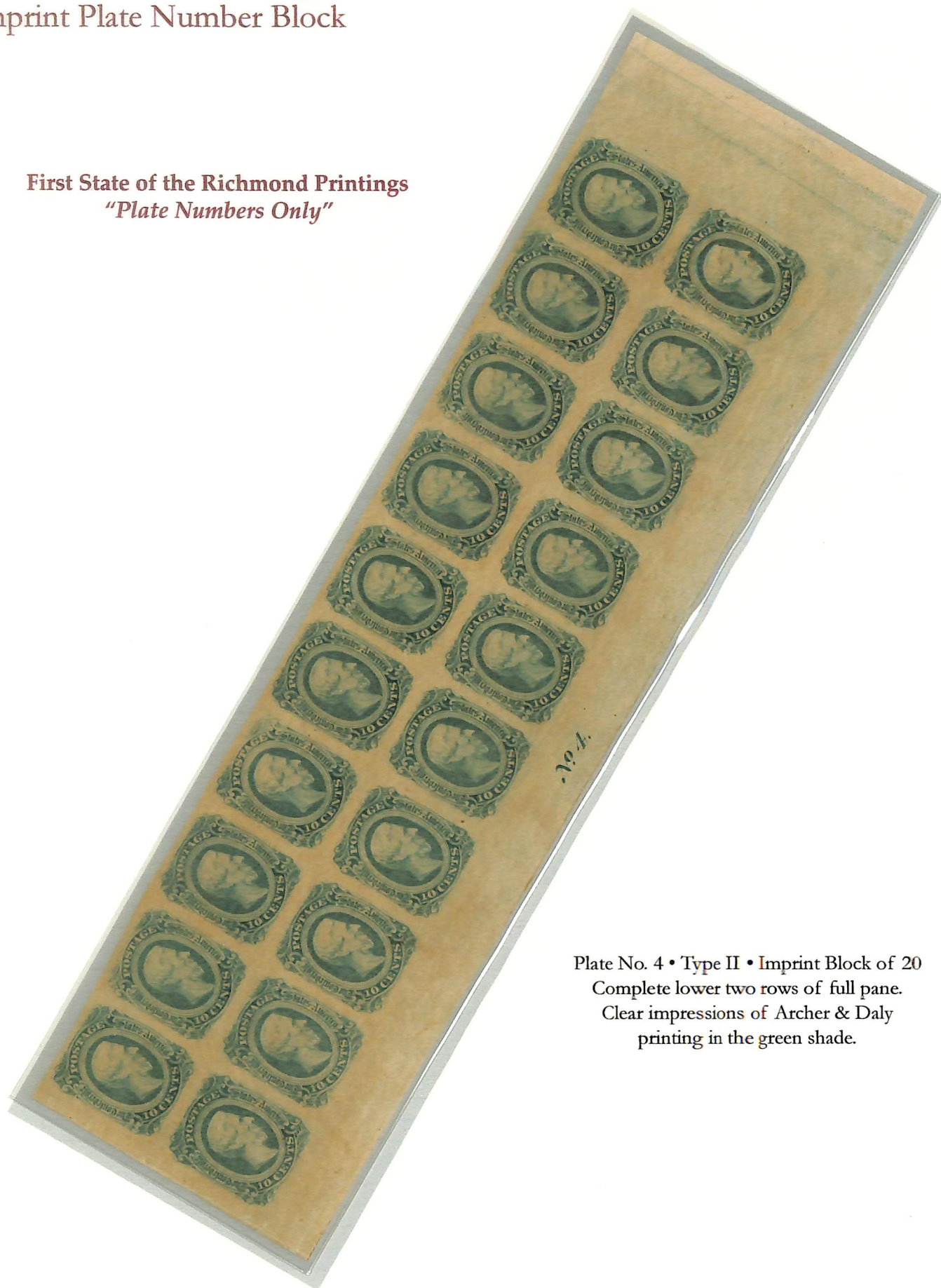


Plate No. 4 • Type II • Imprint Block of 20
Complete lower two rows of full pane.
Clear impressions of Archer & Daly
printing in the green shade.

I. The Printers & The Printings

Imprint Plate Number Blocks

Second State of the Richmond Printings *"Archer & Daly, Bank Note Engravers, Richmond, Va."*

Imprints on these blocks of Types I and II show the first appearance of partners John Archer and Joseph D. Daly's last names on the official imprint for their security printing business in early spring 1863.



Plate No. 2 • Type I • Imprint Block of 12

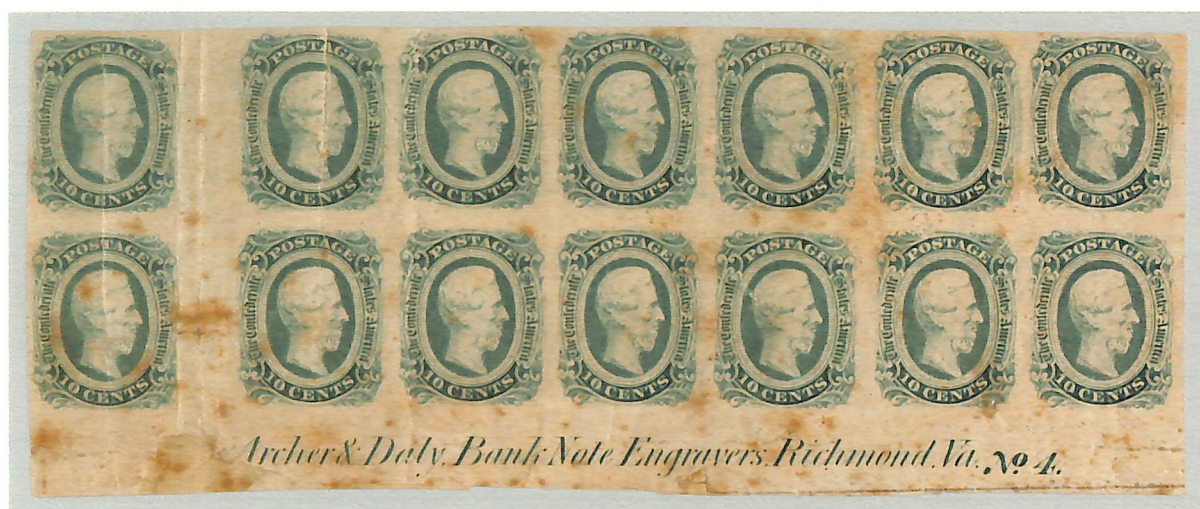


Plate No. 4 • Type II • Imprint Straddle Block of 14
(Vertical pair at left is lower right corner of left pane)

I. The Printers & The Printings

Imprint Plate Number Blocks

Third State of the Richmond Printings • Daly Departs "Archer & ~~Daly~~ Bank Note Engravers Richmond, Va."

Only Plate No. 2 is known to exist in this state. Joseph Daly's departure from the printing firm causes Archer to engrave **crosshatching over Daly's name** on the plate imprint. This takes place in late 1863.



Plate No. 2 • Type I • Imprint Block of 8
Clear impression in cobalt blue shade.

Frederick Halpin replaces Joseph Daly as Archer's Business Partner.
Halpin banknote engraving of Jefferson Davis mirrors portrait on stamps.



February 17, 1864

Frederick Halpin, the engraver of the Type II stamp, remains with Archer. This 50-cent banknote bears the imprint, "**Engraved by Archer & Halpin, Richmond, Va.**" along the left margin. It is the **only** indication of a new partnership formed in early 1864, subsequent to the firm losing the contract for printing postage stamps.

I. The Printers & The Printings

Imprint Plate Number Blocks

Fourth State of the Richmond Printings

"Archer Bank Note Engravers, Richmond, Va."

The imprint on these blocks of Types I and II—*showing the Daly name burnished out*—indicates the finalizing of the departure of Joseph D. Daly, the wealthy businessman who had financed the startup of the Archer & Daly security printing business in 1863.



Plate No. 1 • Type I • Imprint Block of 12



Plate No. 3 • Type II Milky Blue shade • Imprint Block of 12

I. The Printers & The Printings

Imprint Plate Number Blocks

Fifth and Final State of the Richmond Printings “ Bank Note Engrave Richmond, Va.”

Only Plate No. 4 is known to exist in this state. The entire firm name of Archer & Daly has been totally burnished out—as have the letters, “rs” in “Engravers.” The final state before all four plates were transported to Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S.C.



Plate No. 4 • Type II • Imprint Block of 12
Clear impression of a slightly overheated plate.



Plate No. 4 • Type II • Imprint Block of 14
Underinking and a slightly chilled plate produced an uneven print.

NOTE: Two examples are shown to demonstrate the wide variance of ink colors and printing vagaries—even when printed in a very brief span of time.

I. The Printers & The Printings

Notable Imprint Multiples

Double Impression of the Archer & Daly Imprint



Only recorded example of this anomaly

The doubling of the imprint at the bottom of this Type I block of six leads to the conclusion that the imprint was applied after the sheet of stamps was printed.



Block of 12 with third state of Archer & Daly imprint

A block of twelve (rejoined after second vertical pair) of the Type I obliterated with Army of Northern Virginia grid cancels.

Postage for paying 12 times the 10-cent letter rate—
or three times the Trans-Mississippi Express Mail rate.



I. The Printers & The Printings

Full Left Pane of 100—Type II

Plate No. 4

Fifth and Final State

of the Richmond Printings

“ Bank Note Engrave Richmond, Va.”

Printed just before all four plates were
transported to Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S.C.,
in the late summer of 1864.

I. The Printers & The Printings

Discovery Copy of an Unlisted Keatinge & Ball Printing

Final State of Plate 4 (Type II) with the Archer & Daly Imprint
Was Used by Keatinge & Ball Prior to Replacing
it with their own imprint.

REVERSING PREVIOUSLY-ACCEPTED KNOWLEDGE



“ *Bank Note Engrave Richmond, Va.* ”

[Above: Final/fifth state of Archer & Daly's original imprint as it appears on this block of ten.]

Late Summer 1864

Following Archer & Daly's demise as a viable printing firm for CSA stamps, the contract passed to Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S.C. Plates for all stamps were transferred there in August 1864. It was originally stated by August Dietz that A&D had **burnished out** their last imprint in the bottom margin of all four plates before sending them to K&B.

Above is the **discovery copy** of a Type II imprint block (Plate 4) proving, **for the first time**, that Keatinge & Ball began printing stamps **before the A&D imprint had been removed**.

[Expertized in a laboratory by scientist Harry Brittain & published in separate articles by him and the exhibitor & Patricia Kaufmann in *The Confederate Philatelist*.]

It is the only known copy of a K&B printing using an A&D imprint of either Type I or II.



**Indications of a
Keatinge & Ball printing:**

- Deep Indigo blue ink
- Unclear blotchy printing
- Rough paper
- Messy, uneven gum (as shown in image of the reverse of this block)

I. The Printers & The Printings

Imprint Plate Number Blocks

Keatinge & Ball Columbia, South Carolina

In mid-1864, with Richmond endangered by encroaching Union troops, the Confederate government moved the printing process of postage stamps and currency to the Columbia, S.C. firm of Keatinge & Ball. This firm continued to print stamps, albeit in a more inferior manner than its predecessor, until war's end. The Archer & Daly imprint was removed and the the Keatinge & Ball imprint was substituted. K&B prints have darker colors and thick, uneven gum.

Note: *Shown on this and the following page are imprint blocks from all four plates*
(Plates 1 and 2 for Type I, Plates 3 and 4 for Type II.)



Plate No. 1 • Type I • Block of 12

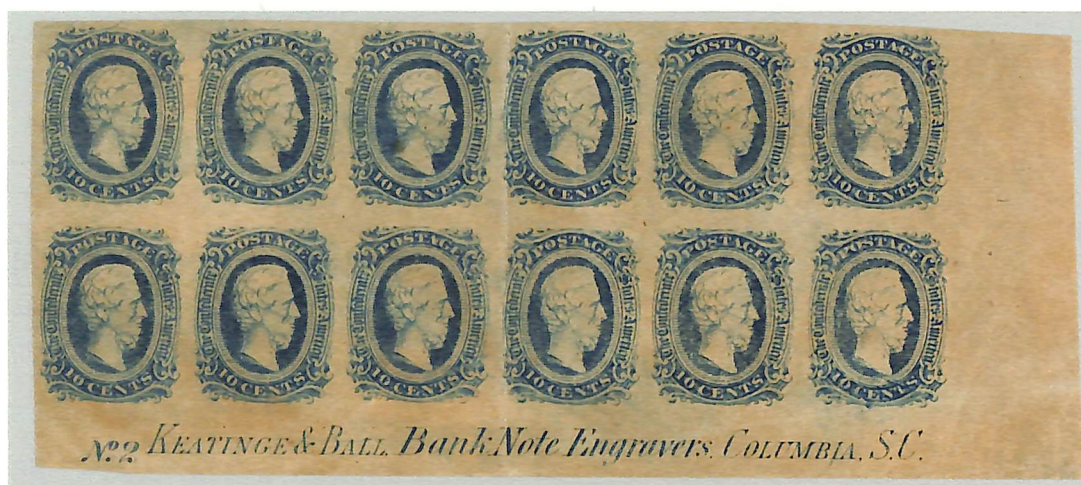


Plate No. 2 • Type I • Block of 12

I. The Printers & The Printings

Imprint Plate Number Blocks

Keatinge & Ball
Columbia, South Carolina



Plate No. 3 • Type II • Block of 12



Plate No. 4 • Type II • Gutter Block of 14

II. The Shades

Archer & Daly Printings: The Three Main Colors

Although there are myriad shades prevalent in the Types I and II printed by Archer & Daly, they are all variants of the following three colors. Variations occurred because the quantities of consistent locally-made colors of inks available to the printers was irregular at best.



Green • An unintended color, but the rarest



Blue to Dark Blue • The intended color



Milky Blue • Also scarce

II. The Shades

Shades • Type I • Archer & Daly

Printings by this Richmond, Va. firm showing, on this page and the next, the wide variations in the shades of blue-to-green ink used in the printing of this stamp.

Notes Re: Listed Shades

Some shades shown are not listed in the CSA and Scott Catalogues.



Dark Blue



Milky Blue



Dark Medium Blue
Bright Paper



Dark Blue



Pale Milky Blue-Unlisted



Dark Pale Blue



Light Blue



Dark Pale Milky Blue on Bright Paper-Unlisted



Medium Pale Blue
Unlisted



Pale Milky Blue-Unlisted
Poorly Wetted Paper



Dark Blue
Sharp Printing



Pale Milky Blue-Unlisted
Light Printing

II. The Shades

Shades • Type II • Archer & Daly



Light Blue



Dark Milky Blue



Blue



Pale Green-Unlisted



Dark Pale Milky Blue-Bright Paper
Unlisted



Light Blue



Dark Blue
Light Mottled Paper-Unlisted



Medium Dark Blue Sharp Printing



Dark Blue



Dark Blue
Dark Paper-Unlisted



Dark Blue
Sharp Printing

Notes Re: Listed Shades

Some shades shown are not listed in the CSA and Scott Catalogues.

II. The Shades

Shades • Type I • Keatinge & Ball

Even though the Keatinge & Ball firm was able to consistently produce a solid blue ink for its printings, there were still variations in shades as shown on this page and the next.



Bright Blue Sharp Printing



Blue
Dry Plate



Light Blue
Dry Plate



Bright Blue



Blue



Dark Blue
Dark Paper



Blue
With Inking Mistakes



Blue
Dry Printing

II. The Shades
 Shades • Type II • Keatinge & Ball



Blue



Bright Blue



Dark Blue



Blue
 Dry Plate



Blue



Dark Blue
 Brown Paper—Unlisted



Bright Blue



Blue
 Dark Paper

III. The Few Printing & Production Varieties

Plate Varieties—Archer & Daly Type I

Highly Uncommon Varieties

Transfers of the dies to the plates of both Types I and II by Archer & Daly were generally well executed and, thus, actual plate varieties are highly uncommon. Double transfers and re-entries are rarely found on either type. Here are four very elusive examples of plate flaws or mistakes.



An incomplete
“short” transfer
along the middle of
the top border



Homemade cover from Salisbury, N.C., to Addison, Ala.



Plate scratch on the
plate above and
between the “PO”
of “POSTAGE”.



Foreign object on
the plate above and
between the “EN”
of “CENTS”.



Same flaw as the one
at immediate left—
thus proving it a
constant variety.



III. The Few Printing & Production Varieties

Misaligned Transfers



Varying Shifts Upward on 10th Row — Type I

A Keatinge & Ball printing shows a dramatic full transfer of the stamp at lower right shifted upward. The stamp above it also has a shift, but less pronounced.



Serious Transfer Shift Down and to the Right

The second Type I stamp on the lower row of this block from a Keatinge and Ball printing was entered by the siderographer in very sloppy fashion. Less pronounced is the stamp just above it.



The reverse side of the above block shows the carelessly-applied blotchy, streaked nature of the gum employed by the Keatinge & Ball printers.

III. The Few Printing & Production Varieties Types I and II

Plate Scratch Across Lower Imprint — Type I



When the plates for the steel plate stamps were moved from Richmond to the Keatinge & Ball firm in Columbia, S.C., in the summer of 1864, the risk for plate damage was present. **Note both the plate scratches at lower left and the printer's fingerprint below the third stamp from the right, bottom row.**

During the Very First Week of Use



The missing lines from the top of this stamp's design indicate a short transfer occurred on this position in an Archer & Daly plate for Type I. Grid cancel from Blue Ridge, North Carolina, ties the stamp.

No. 5058

July 4, 2007



AUTHENTICATION COMMITTEE

We have examined the enclosed item pictured below and submitted by the applicant described as follows: **CSA #11, 10¢ blue bottom imprint sheet margin block of 12 with "KEATINGE & BALL, BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, COLUMBIA, S.C. N° 2", line over KEATINGE & BALL variety, original gum** and are of the opinion that it is **GENUINE**. Stamps with overall light toning. Gum has been removed.



For the Authentication Committee


Not valid without embossed seal Chairman

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

Submitted by: **George L. Pegram**

III. The Few Printing & Production Varieties Paper Anomalies — Types I and II

Laid Paper



A block of 20 (A&D) of the Type II in Milky Blue shade and printed on the elusive **laid paper**—narrow horizontal lines occurring in the papermaking process.

This is the largest recorded multiple of either type printed on laid paper.

Note the tiny faint horizontal lines in the paper easily seen in the margins between the stamps.



Preprinting paper fold

A dramatic preprinting paper fold interrupts the printing of the design of the first stamps in rows two and three of this block of 9.

III. The Few Printing & Production Varieties

Plate & Printing Varieties—Type II

From Both Printing Firms

Striking plate preparation and production anomalies on Frederick Halpin's Type II of this issue.

Double transfer in
"POSTAGE" on the
lower right stamp.
Cold plate. A&D
printing.



Short transfer at upper
right and large ink
smear behind ear. K&B
printing.



Unused block of 6
with spectacular short
transfer at left.
Keatinge & Ball
printing.



An Archer and Daly printing with an especially large doubling
of the transfer throughout the left side of the stamp.

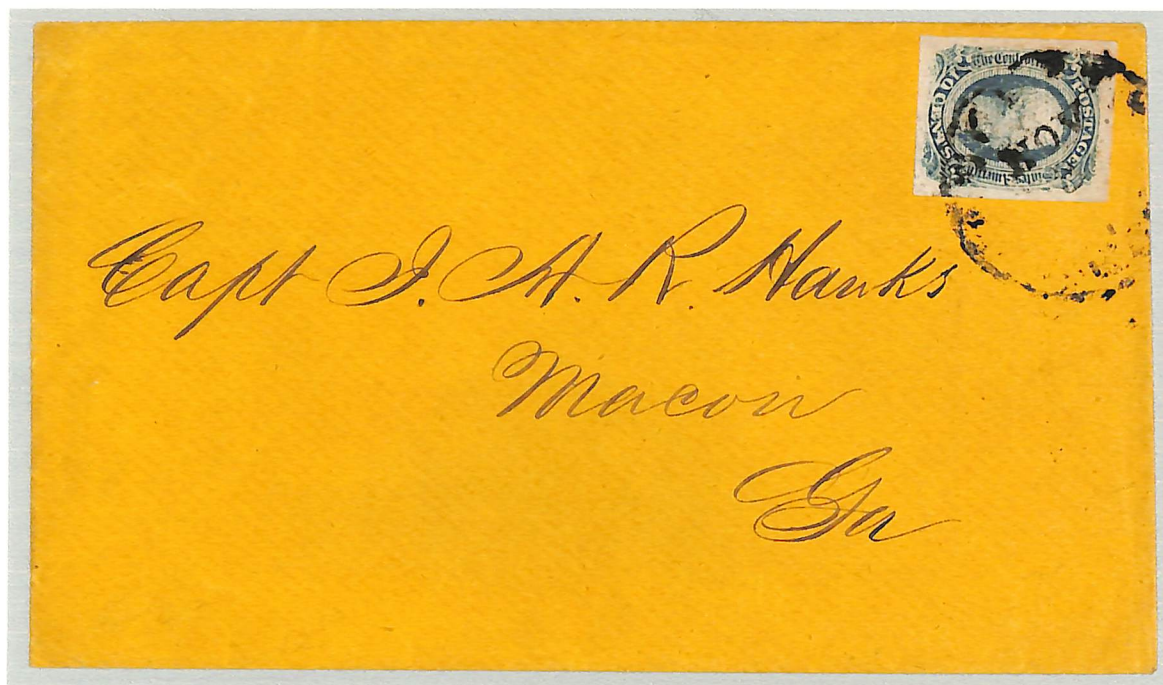
III. The Few Printing & Production Varieties

Plate and Production Varieties—Type II



Plate Scratch

A milky blue Type II stamp printed by Archer and Daly exhibits a distinctive vertical plate scratch on the back of the head of Jefferson Davis.



Chilled Plate

A rarely-seen occurrence on an Archer and Daly-printed Type II: the blotchy green ink is a clear indication that ink retention was sparse due to underheated plate.

III. The Few Printing & Production Varieties

Printing Anomalies

Mistakes and printing problems with the CSA 10-Cent Steel Plate Issues were, oddly enough, not as prevalent as they were with U.S. stamps of the same era.



A striking preprinting paper fold on the lower left stamp of the sheet. Archer & Daly printing.



Aside from the downward shifted transfer in the upper right stamp, the bottom right stamp has a double transfer in the ornament just to the right of "POSTAGE".



A plate scratch put a small blemish on Davis's chin in the lower stamp. Keatinge & Ball printing.

An "eyepatch" drop-let of ink appears on Jefferson Davis's cheek. Keatinge & Ball printing.



Ink smears due to poor plate wiping before printing appear on this gutter strip of four. Archer & Daly printing.

III. The Few Printing & Production Varieties

Printing Production Varieties

Erratic Workmanship

Printers experienced in intaglio printing were rare in the South at this time.
Inking and production problems could occur.

Chilled Plates



Type I
Archer & Daly



Type I
Archer & Daly



Type I
Keatinge & Ball



Type II
Keatinge & Ball

In order to completely accept the ink, plates needed to be heated before ink was applied. When not heated enough, uneven inking would occur.

Overheated Plate



Type I • Archer & Daly

When overheated, ink would become warmer and too much would seep into the grooves of the image on the plate.

Careless Inking



Poor plate wiping after application of the ink produced smears in several places.



Even after proper plate wiping, a printer could drop a bit of ink.
(To the left of lower right stamp)

IV. Experimental & Unofficial Perforations

Experimental Perforations



"Official Experimentally Perforated" Type I Unused— Archer & Daly Printing

A small quantity of the 10-cent steel plate printed stamps were experimentally perforated in the Richmond, Va. office of H. St. George Offutt, head of the CSA Postal Service contract bureau, using a small perforating machine purchased from Thomas De La Rue & Co., London.



Tied to cover.

Black cancel ties an unofficially perforated Type I to cover to Demopolis, Ala.

IV. Experimental & Unofficial Perforations

Experimental Perforations



"Unofficially Experimentally Perforated" Type II Unused Archer & Daly Printing

An especially well-centered copy with original gum.
(CSA & Green Certificates)



Tied to cover.

Mobile, Ala., double circle cancel ties the unofficially experimentally
perforated Type II

IV. Experimental & Unofficial Perforations

Unofficial Perforations

Privately Made

A few instances of handmade perforations done by unidentified private individuals are known on the 10-cent steel plate issues.



Dublin, Virginia

This Type I in the milky blue shade cancelled at Dublin, Virginia, has roulette perforations *only along the vertical edges*.

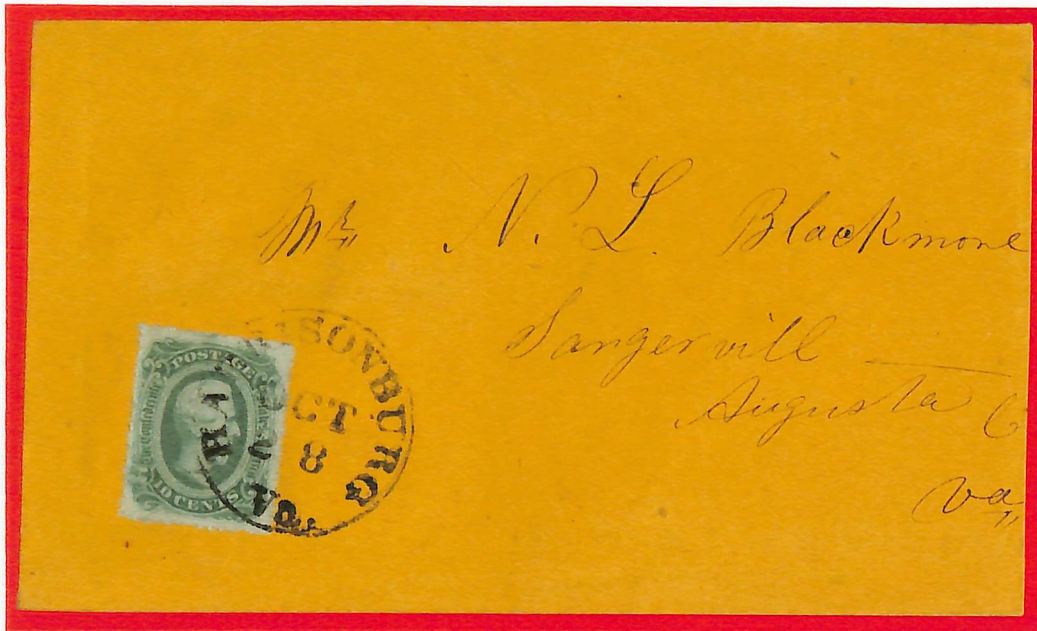


Salisbury, North Carolina

Unofficial roulettes at bottom on this Type I green stamp tied by Salisbury, N.C. circular datestamp on homemade cover to Pottsburg N.C. C.S.A. Certificate. *Ex Hulme*.

IV. Experimental & Unofficial Perforations

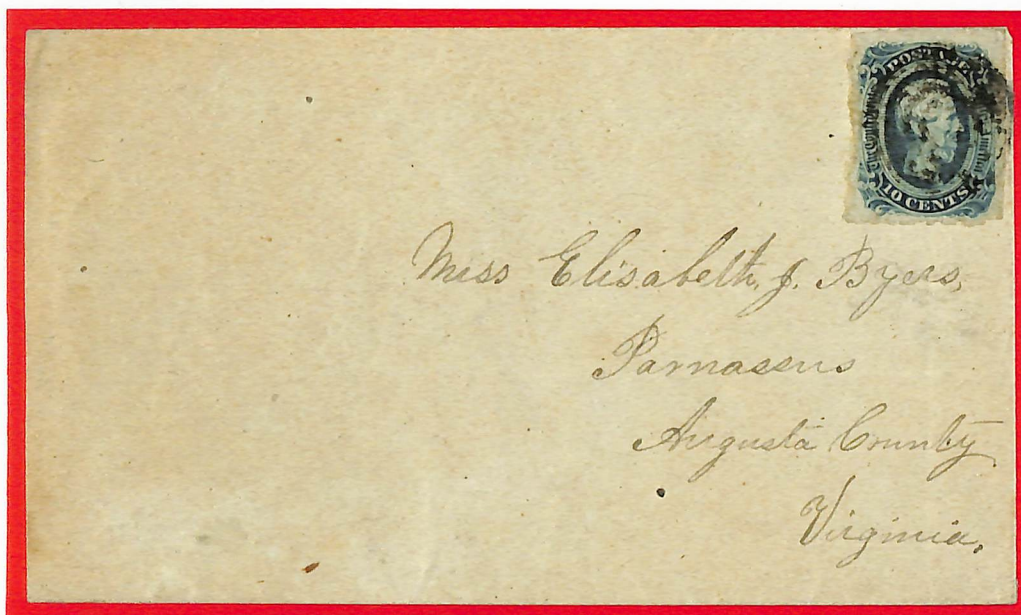
Unofficial Perforations



Harrisonburg Virginia

Showing clear roulettes on *all four sides*, this Type II stamp is tied by "Harrisonburg Va. Oct. 28" circular datestamp on cover to Augusta Va.

C.S.A. certificate. Ex Hulme.



Army of North Virginia

A full distinct roulette, tied by **military field office target cancel** on cover to Parnassus Va.

One of three known unofficially perforated Keatinge & Ball stamps.

on cover. *C.S.A. certificate. Ex Hulme.*

V. Cancells

Colors of Cancells

BLUE



Clear strike of the deep blue Greensborough, N.C. postmark on milky blue copy of the Archer & Daly Type I stamp.



Blue Columbia, S.C. | "DEC 22 (1863)"

Clear blue circular datestamp ties green Type I (Archer & Daly) to folded letter from William Huntt in the South Carolina Secretary of State's office.



Blue Hillsboro, N.C. Postmark on Late-in-War Usage

A Keatinge & Ball Type II is tied by the March 27, 1865, datestamp. Homemade cover.

V. Cancells
Colors of Cancells

SHADES OF BROWN



Small Ladies Cover

The unusual Palmyra, Va., "Tobacco Juice Brown" cancel ties the Type I (A&D) Milky Blue stamp on a cover to Louisa County, Va.



Bold Brown Cancel on Homemade Cover to Miss Peaches Fauntleroy

The Tappahannock, Va. circular date stamp ties the Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp to this cover to King & Queen County, Va.

V. Cancels

Colors of Cancels

RED BROWN



The Christiansburg, Va., Red Brown Cancel

One of only two towns in the Confederacy known to have used the unusual red-brown ink for cancelling stamps. (The other, Walterborough, S.C., is in this exhibit.) The Type II (Archer & Daly) is tied by the cancel.

BLUE-GREEN



The Pattonsburgh, Va., Blue Green Cancel

More green than blue, this unusual shade of the Pattonsburgh cancel is unlisted in the *Dietz Catalog*. The Type II (A&D) is tied by the cancel.

V. Cancels

Colors of Cancels—Used with Auxiliary Markings

GREEN



FREE

(One of only two known usages of this "FREE" handstamp)

Mailed from Army of Northern Virginia, then Forwarded FREE

The unframed six-bar grid Army of North Virginia cancel ties a Type I (Archer & Daly) stamp to cover mailed to a soldier in Lynchburg, Va. Cover was then forwarded from **Lynchburg (where the greasy green handstamps were applied)** to him at Amherst Court House, Va., with the "FREE" handstamp indicating no forwarding fee assessed due to recipient being a soldier.

BLUE



The Violet handstamp from Pendleton, S.C.

Cover was hand-constructed from an old maritime map.

V. Cancels
Colors of Cancels

SHADES OF RED



Rare Walterborough, S.C. Red-Brown Cancel

One of only two towns in the Confederacy known to have used the unusual red-brown ink for cancelling stamps.



The Short-Lived Red Petersburg, Va., Cancel

All during the war, Petersburg, Va., used blue ink for their cancels—until told in August 1864 to change to another color because the blue cancels were hard to see on the blue 10-cent stamps. **Red ink was used for cancelling stamps from Sept. 3, until its last known use on Dec. 23, 1864.** Black then came into use until war's end.

V. Cancels
Colors of Cancels

VIOLET



The Violet handstamp from Pendleton, S.C.
Cover was hand-constructed from an old maritime map.



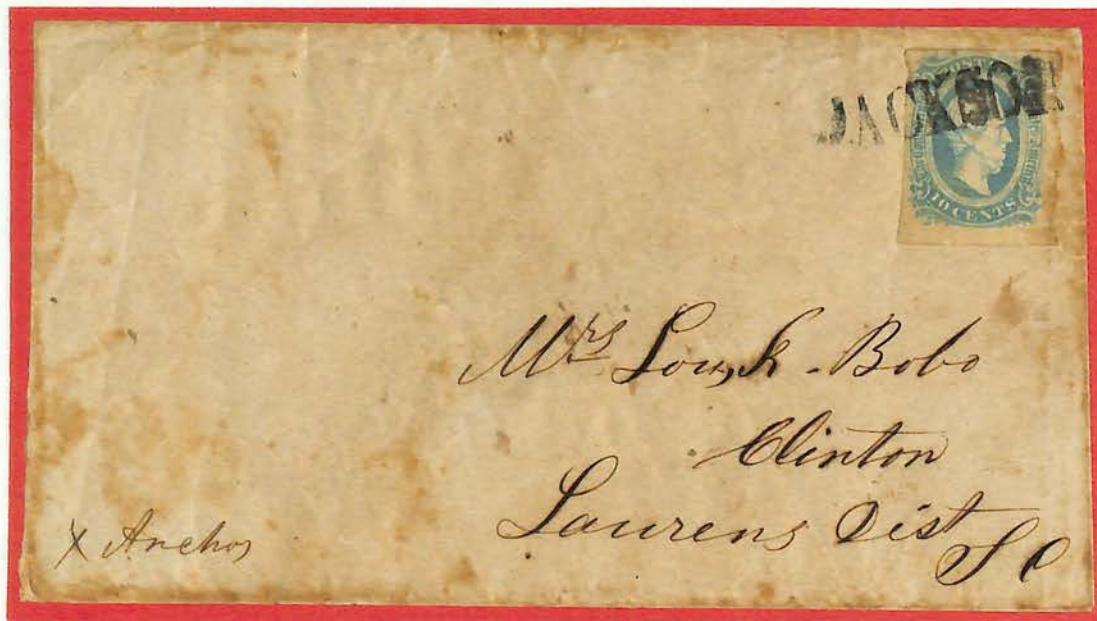
The Greasy Violet Cancel of Lynchburg, Va.
A cancel that varied in shade from violet to green during the course of its use.
Type I (Archer & Daly) tied to folded letter.

V. Cancells

Unusual Cancellations

A clear (and the **BEST RECORDED**) strike of an especially elusive straightline cancel.

"The JACKSON Straightline"



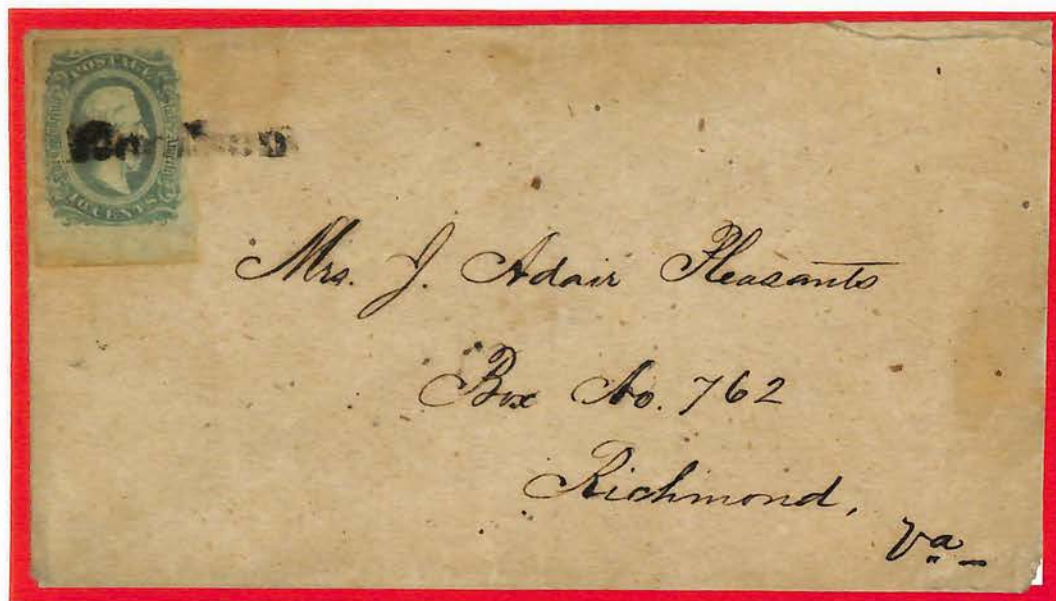
JACKSON

Late State of Cancel

The "ball" on the foot of the "J" is missing in this late—yet very distinct—strike of the Jackson, Mississippi, handcarved woodblock straightline cancel. It ties a milky blue Type I (Archer & Daly) to this cover addressed to Clinton, S.C., in mid-1863. Union forces burned the city of Jackson, after recapture on July 16, 1863. *One of seven recorded examples of this cancel.*

V. Cancels

Unusual Cancellations



Goodson

Rare Straightline Cancel

The important Goodson, Va., black straightline cancel (a very clear strike for this usually hard-to-read cancel) ties the Type I (Archer & Daly) stamp to cover to Richmond, Va.



Handstamp with integral rate

A clear strike of the Wilmington, N.C. "5 PAID" prewar integral rate datestamp ties the Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp on Christmas Day to Davie County, N.C.

V. Cancells

Dublin, Virginia's deteriorating cancel



Unusual Large Used Multiple

Used block of six of the Type II (originally from an overweight piece of mail) with the Dublin, Va., postmark showing the datestamp inside becoming no longer readable.



Datestamp No Longer Apparent

A single copy of the Type II (Archer & Daly) is tied by the same (neatly struck) Dublin, Va., postmark shown on the block of six—with the datestamp in the postmark now completely missing. Letter rate usage to the University of Virginia.

V. Cancels

Uncommon Cancels



Unusual Double-Bar in Place of Date Numeral(s)

A clear strike of the very elusive Balcony Falls, Va., "Double Bar" cancel ties a copy of the Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp to this cover sent to Scottsville, Va.

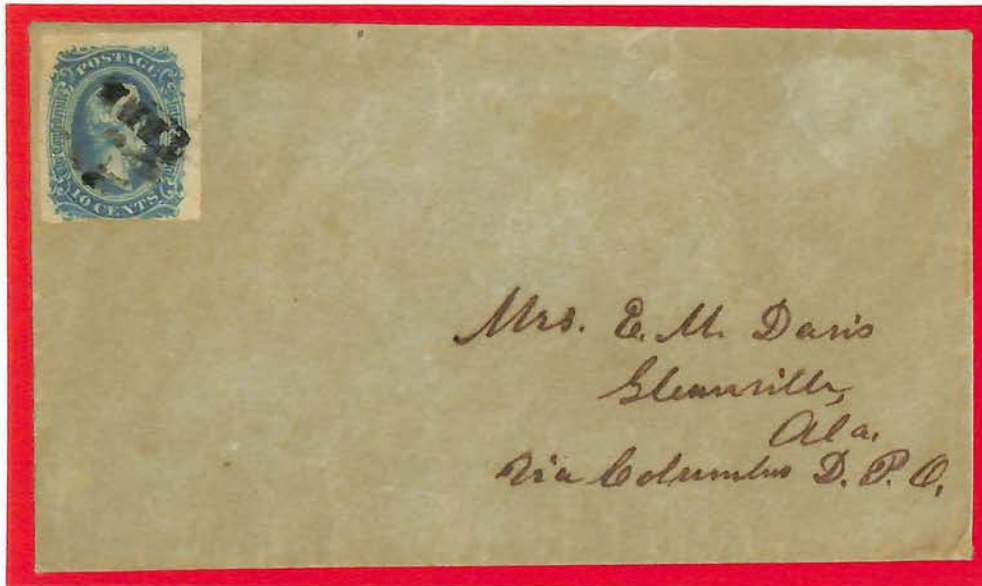


"Paid" in Circle

A deep impression of the Savannah, Ga., datestamp ties an upper right margin single of the Type II (A&D) stamp to this cover to Macon, Ga. Unusual to see "Paid" anywhere on a circular datestamp.

V. Cancells

Army of Tennessee Cancel



**ARMY
OF
TENN.**

Elusive Cancel Used Less Than Four Months

In late November 1863, during the period when the Chattanooga "Rover" town cancel was still in use for Army of Tennessee mails, this typeset "ARMY/OF/TENN." cancel was placed in service. The slight clogging of the ink on this example shows that it was employed late in the four-month period of usage which ended in March 1864. (APES Cert.)

General Joseph E. Johnston assumed command of the Army of Tennessee in November 1863, almost simultaneous with the advent of the cancel shown above.



V. Cancells

Army of Northern Virginia Cancells

Known in black only.

Ten-Bar Grid Cancel • 1864



20 mm Target Cancel with Four Rings • 1863-65



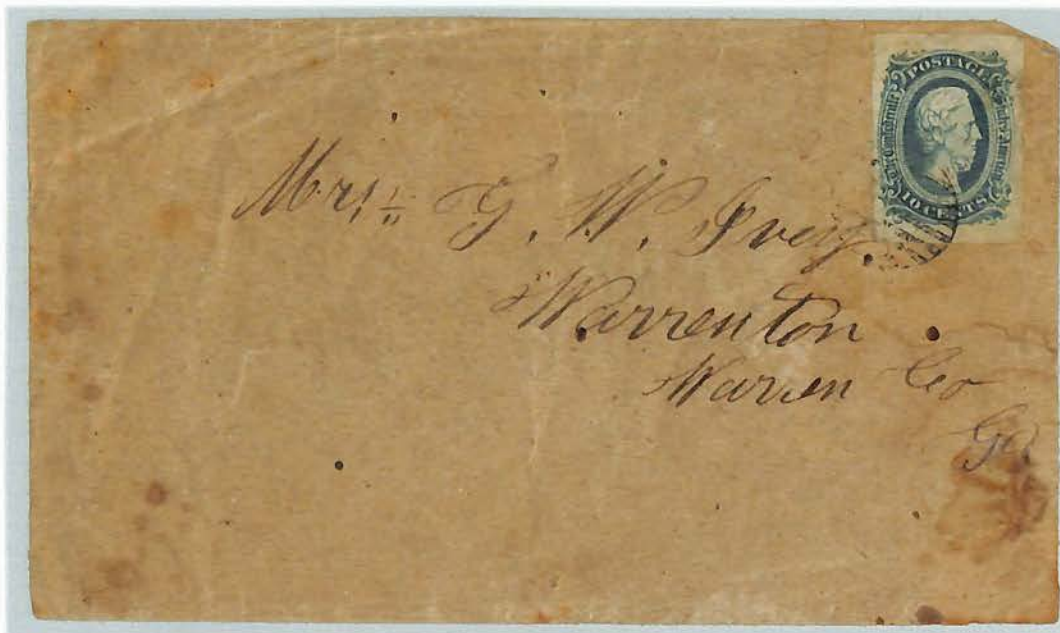
V. Cancells

Army of Northern Virginia Cancells

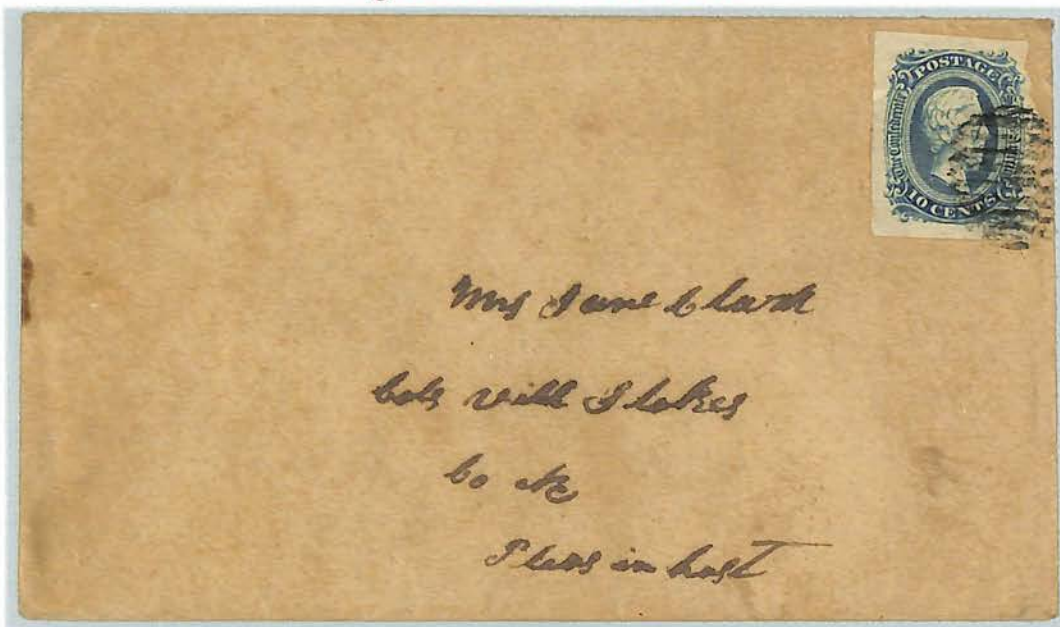
Post Office Established in 1863

Artillery officer John Eubank became postmaster of the Army of Northern Virginia in August at Orange Court House, Va. He went on to travel with the ANV wherever it went. These grid cancells were used to cancel mail franked with postage stamps. In black only.

Seven-Bar Grid Cancel • 1864-65



Eight-Bar Grid Cancel • 1864



The Canton, Mississippi Grid

[illegible]

Postal Service Daily Report for Letters to Canton, Miss.

Known for its efficiency and profitability, the Confederate Postal Service required postmasters to submit daily reports recounting the number of letters made from their offices and the amounts received. This report shows the Dec. 31, 1864, letters from Sharon, Miss., to Canton.

V. Cancels

Unusual Cancellations



The Woodcut Cancel of Elkin, North Carolina

The only town known with this remarkable woodcut cancel with typeset month and day.

One of the two best strikes of only 5 recorded examples.



The Broken Circle Jamestown, North Carolina Cancel

Balloon cancel with segmented circle.

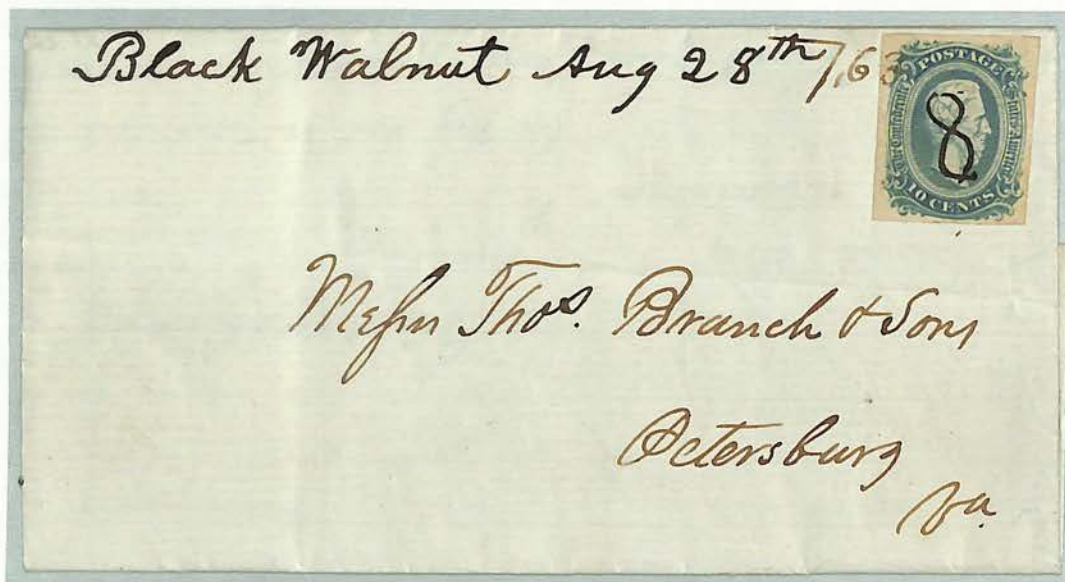
V. Cancels

Unusual Cancellations



"Balloon" Cancel

An unusually clear strike of the Branchville, South Carolina, "balloon" circular date stamp. Aside from the larger-than-normal diameter (always at least 1.5 inches), the balloon cancel is characterized by the wide separation between the town name and the perimeter. Type I A&D.

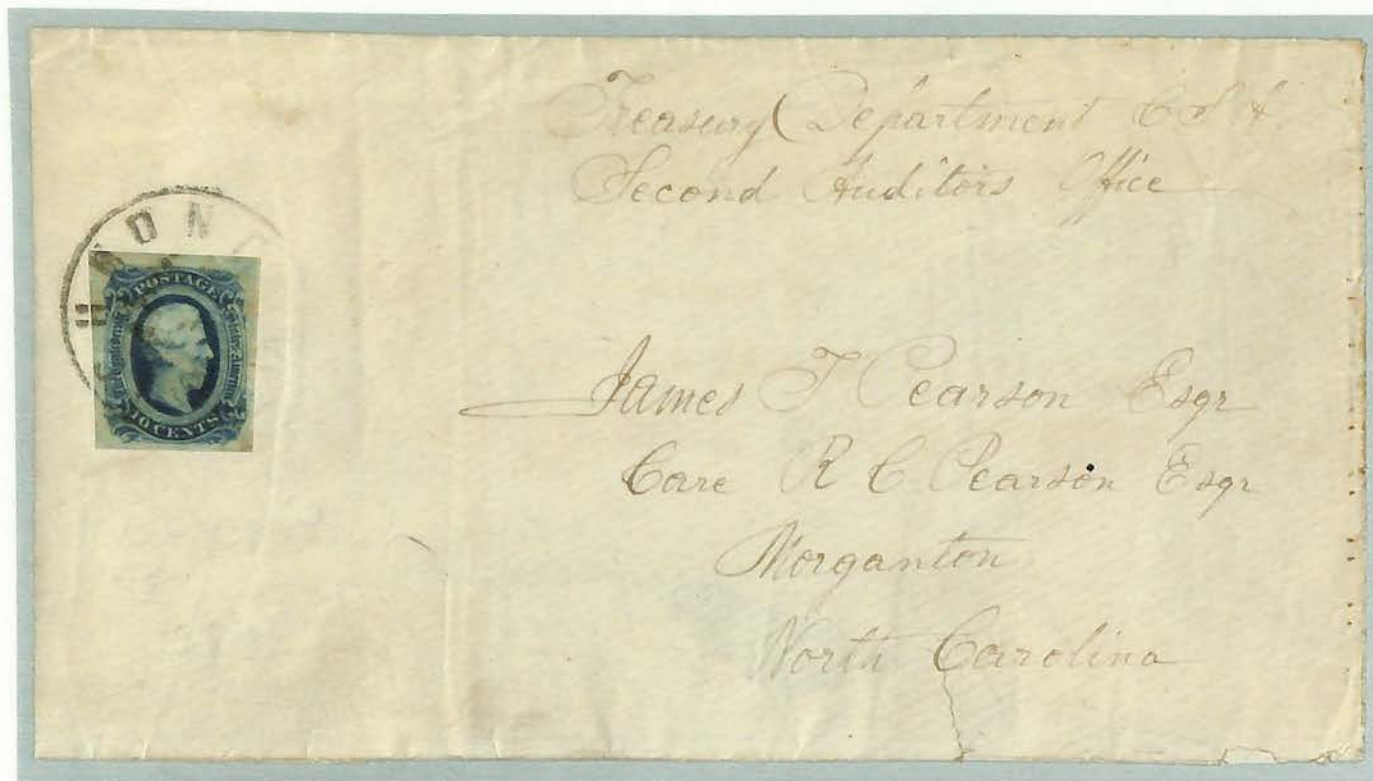


Patriotic Infinity Symbol as Manuscript Cancel

The postmaster at Black Walnut, Va., cancelled the Type I (Archer & Daly) in manuscript with the "infinity" symbol signifying "without end"—a hopeful form of patriotism for the Confederacy in late 1863.

V. Cancels

Last Known Use of Richmond Type 6p Postmark



Mailed Two Days Before the Fall of Richmond

A single of the Type II (Keatinge & Ball) is tied by the Richmond postmark (Powell Type 6p) dated April 1, 1865, **two days before the capital city fell to Union forces**. Last recorded use of this particular postmark. Manuscript "Treasury Department CSA | Second Auditor's Office" at upper right; *one of the last Treasury Dept. letters to leave the city.*



The Rarely-Used Richmond Type 6p Postmark



Grid Used As Receiver Mark— One of only six recorded uses where the Richmond grid cancels a CSA stamp

A prewar marking originally used to cancel stamped envelopes. The Type II (A&D) stamp was applied *over* the blue Columbia, S.C., cancel (the cover had been used previously). Therefore, upon arrival at Richmond, Va., the latter city's seldom-ever-used grid cancel was applied.



V. Cancels

The Chattanooga "Rover" Cancel



Army Usage—Forwarded from Columbia, S.C., with postage due

The Type I (Archer & Daly) stamp is tied by the "CHATTANOOGA, Ten./DEC 14/1863" cancel employed by Harvey T. Phillips, that city's postmaster, after he went with the Army of Tennessee following the fall of Chattanooga on Sept. 8, 1863. Phillips used his city's cancel on army mail until early 1864.

Sent to Columbia, S.C., where that city's cancel and "10" due marking was applied upon forwarding to Greenville, S.C.

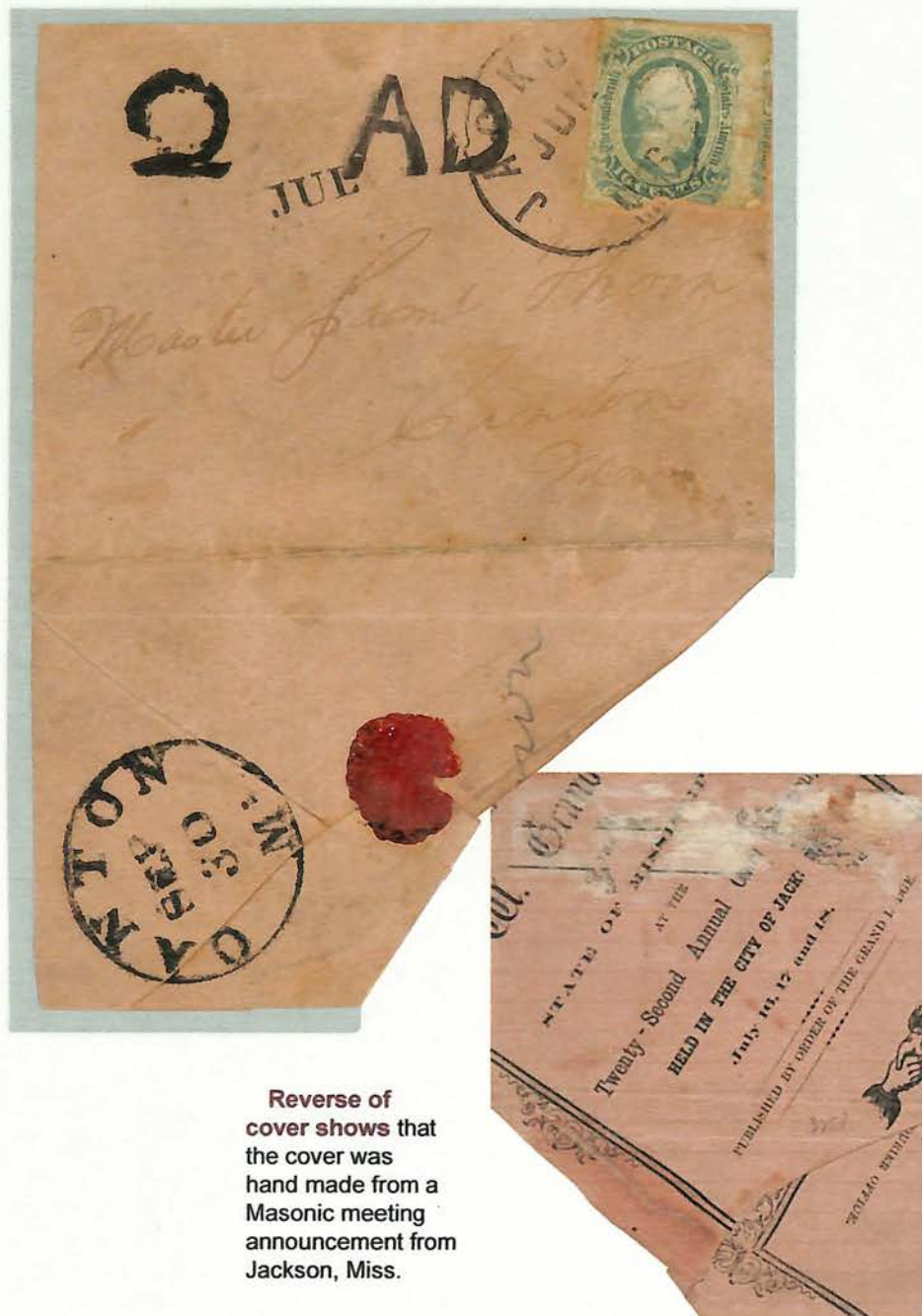


Late usage of Chattanooga "Rover" cancel

A greenish blue Type II (A&D) is tied to the cover by a JAN 9 [1864] strike of the Chattanooga cancel then being used by the Army of Tennessee as a field cancel. At this time, the Army was in winter quarters near Dalton, Ga.

V. Cancels

Canton, Mississippi “Advertised” Marking



Reverse of cover shows that the cover was hand made from a Masonic meeting announcement from Jackson, Miss.

Held at Canton, Miss., and Advertised

A single of the Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp is tied by a Jackson, Miss., datestamp on a small cover to a young man in Canton, Miss. Not being called for promptly at the Canton post office, the latter advertised it in the local newspaper. The unusual Canton “2 AD” marking indicates two cents advertising fee due from the recipient.

VI. Postal Rates

Basic Postal Rates



Overpaid Drop Letter Rate

Milky blue single of the Type I (Archer & Daly) is tied by the Abingdon, Va., cancel for delivery at the same post office. An eight cent overpayment of the two-cent drop letter rate.



Overweight Letter

A vertical pair of the greenish blue Type I (Archer & Daly) pays double the one ounce 10-cent letter rate for a two ounce piece of mail. The CLARKSVILLE, Va./JAN 21 [1863] ties the stamps to the cover to Chula Depot, Va.

VI. Postal Rates

Extraordinary Overweight Uses of Keatinge & Ball Printings

Highly Atypical Late-in-War Uses

Due to erratic distribution and paucity of any kind of available envelopes, Keatinge & Ball printings of these stamps are very infrequently seen used on cover (1 for about every 250 Archer & Daly-printed issues on cover). Even more uncommon are multiples used to pay overweight postage.



One of Only *Three Recorded* Triple Rate Keatinge & Ball Uses

Two Petersburg, Va., Feb. 11, 1865, black datestamps tie a pair and a single of the Type I K&B stamps to this cover to Louisa Court House, Va.



Double the 10 Cents Letter Rate

A January 11, 1865, black Petersburg, Va., datestamp ties a pair of the Type I K&B stamp.

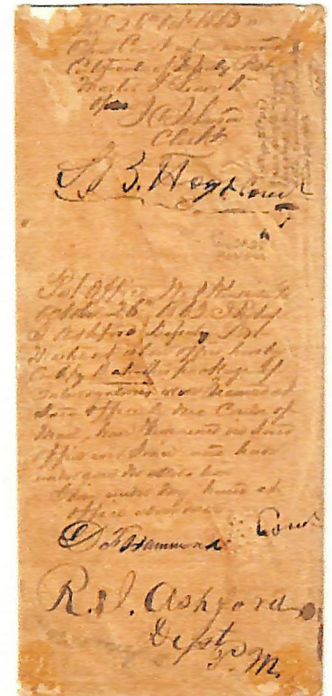
VI. Postal Rates

Unusual Triple Rate Usage

"Interrogations"

Held Three Months

Mailed from Atlanta, Ga., on July 27, 1863, but apparently inadvertently held (or misplaced) by the receiving post office in Watkinsville, Ga., for three months. Franked with three copies of the Type II (Archer & Daly) in the milky blue shade.



Watkinsville deputy postmaster testifies that envelope remained intact while held in his office:

"I, Robert J. Ashford, Deputy Postmaster at above office hereby certify that this package of interrogations was received at said office by one course of mail, has remained in said office ever since and have [sic] undergone no alteration."

VI. Postal Rates

Quadruple Rate Usage



Small, yet quite overweight cover

October 1863 usage of four copies of the Type I stamp (Archer & Daly printing) paying four times the normal rate of 10 cents per half ounce—for a two-ounce overweight cover. Mailed from Richmond to the Cobham Depot of the Virginia Central Railroad, Albemarle County, Va. The sender and addressee (Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Landon Rives) owned Castle Hill plantation nearby. (PF Cert.)



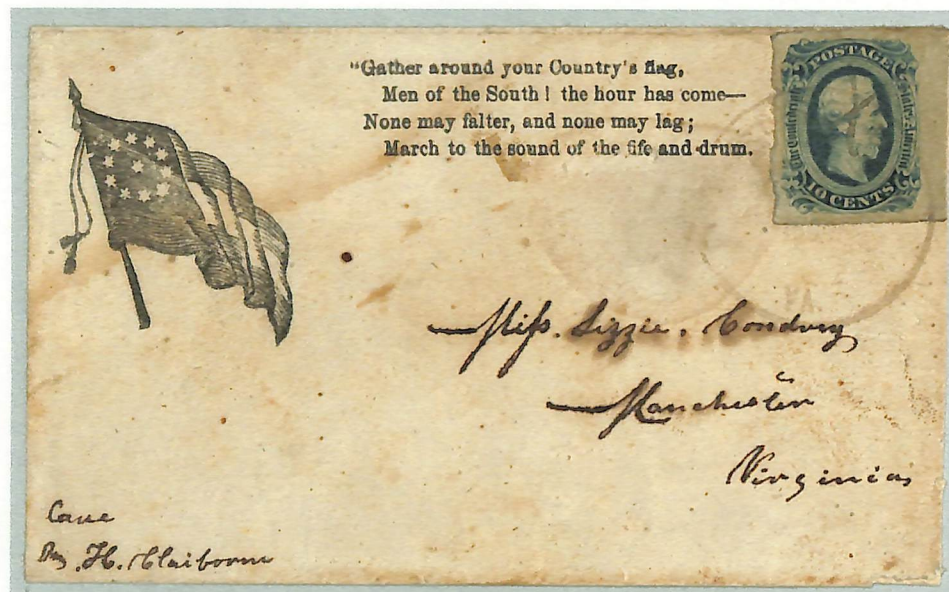
VI. Postal Rates

Double Rate Postage on "Firing Cannon" Patriotic



North Carolina-Manufactured Patriotic Envelope

Printers W. & J. Bonitz of Goldsboro, N.C. (imprint at left) created this "firing cannon" design (Dietz Type CN-3) with the "Our father's faith let us keep till death" verse (Type 4). Wilmington, N.C. cancel ties two copies of the Type I (A&D) stamp to cover to Pittsboro, N.C.



An 11-star Confederate Flag with the "Gather around your country's flag" verse (Type 9) is tied by an indistinct Richmond, Va. cancel.

VI. Postal Rates

The Trans-Mississippi Express Mail Rate

The July 4, 1863, Vicksburg Surrender Splits the Confederacy In Half Mail Communication Would Need to be Restored

Here is how...

With the Mississippi River in complete control of Union forces in 1863 following the fall of both Vicksburg, Miss. (July 3), and Port Hudson, La. (July 8), on 20 October 1863, the CSA Postal Service established the **40-cent rated Trans-Mississippi Express Mail service**. Traversing from East to West via either **Meridian** or **Brandon, Miss.**, and West to East via either **Shreveport** or **Alexandria, La.**, these mails were conveyed by courageous carriers who braved Union gunboat patrols, mostly at night, to keep mails flowing.

All uses from this unusual service are especially elusive and rare with fewer than 110 usages known.



From Shreveport, La.

A strip of four of the Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp is tied to this piece by a May 1864

SHREVEPORT, LA. cancel.

The piece is very likely from a Trans-Mississippi Express Mail use.



From Mount Lebanon, La.

A strip of four of the Type I (Archer & Daly) stamp is tied to this piece by a Dec 22/MOUNT LEBANON, LA. cancel. Also a likely Trans-Mississippi Express Mail use.



(Continued on the following page...)

VI. Postal Rates

Trans-Mississippi Express Mail

• WEST TO EAST •

The Only Known Trans-Mississippi Usage from Bastrop, Texas

One of only two known West to East usages from November 1863.

*West to East mail was, in nearly all cases, from families to soldiers
in the Confederate Army who were fighting in units East
of the Mississippi River.*



From Bastrop, Texas, to Bay Spring, Mississippi

A strip of four of the Type II (Archer & Daly) is tied by two stikes of the NOV 17/BASTROP, TEXAS [1863], cancel on a handmade turned cover for which this is the second usage. The first usage was hand carried to Bastrop.



VI. Postal Rates

Trans-Mississippi Express Mail

• EAST TO WEST •

One of Only Nine Uses to the State of Arkansas
*And one of only two known Trans-Mississippi East to West
usages from the month of August 1864*



From Columbus, Miss., to Washington, Arkansas

A strip of four of the Type II (Archer & Daly) is tied by three strikes of the "COLUMBUS/AUG 20/MISS." (1864) cancel on a striking cover with blue interior lining sent to Washington, Ark. "Via Express Mail Meridian, Miss." in manuscript. *The only August 1864 Trans-Mississippi usage of the Type II stamp.*



VI. Postal Rates

Unlisted Hand-Carried Trans-Mississippi Use at the Old Regular Letter Rate of Postage

• EAST TO WEST •

Through the courtesy of an unknown individual...

Even though Union Mississippi River gunboat patrols forced dangerous measures by carriers of the CSA Postal Service, civilians could sometimes make it across on their own and hand-carry envelopes that had originated at eastern post offices.



Originating from Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia • May 21, 1864 Avoiding the normal 40-cent Trans-Mississippi Rate

Only a single ten cent Type II (A&D green) stamp from Virginia to the Trans-Mississippi destination of San Antonio, Texas. The normal letter rate prevailed because the cover was first hand-carried across the river by a courteous individual and then posted in western Louisiana at Shreveport only five days after it left Virginia. Note manuscript "*Spottsylvania C.H. / May 21/64*" at left.

***The only recorded use of a 10-cent Steel Plate stamp on a
single-rate Trans-Mississippi cover.***

The USS Cairo, a Union Navy gunboat that was part of the squadron patrolling the Mississippi River following the fall of Vicksburg on July 3, 1863—during the CSA Trans-Mississippi Express Mail period.



VII. Special Uses

Prisoner-of-War Mail

South to North Routings

The **ONLY RECORDED** Cover from this CSA Prison in Columbia, S.C.



From U.S. Navy Ensign Imprisoned in Richland County Jail—Columbia, S.C.

From Ensign Myron W. Tillson to his father—Franked with 10-Cent Type I (A&D), hand-carried outside the mails “Via Richmond, Va. care of Genl Winder” to Old Point Comfort, Va. where “Due 6” was applied and cover was “Examined, R.D. Senn, Capt. Post Guards”—then crossed into Union hands for dispatch to South Hanson, Mass. Known as the “Jailhouse Prison,” the cramped, dirty Richland County Jail, among other hostings, held many Union naval officers. No covers other than the one shown above have been recorded from there. Unique. (P. Kaufmann)

1865 Usage with Erroneous “JUN” 1865 postmark belied by receiver notation



Late-In-War Letter from Wife of CSA Prisoner of War

A Type I (A&D) stamp and a U.S. 3-cent 1861 stamp franking a tiny ladies cover from Hillsville, Va., to the Fort Delaware Union prison “Per Flag of Truce via City Point & Old Point Comfort” [ms. down left side] exchange point. The “JUN 18” cancel was applied when, in fact, it was actually January, 1865—per pencil notation at lower left “Rec’d Jan 29/65.” Also note Old Point Comfort examiner’s initial “H” in pencil. (PF Cert.)

VII. Special Uses

Prisoner-of-War Mail

P.O.W. Use From Point Lookout Prison

During Brief “Examined in Washington” Period



Examined at Point Lookout Prison, but mailed at Washington, D.C.

Type II (A&D) tied by Richmond, Va. datestamps (plus U.S. 3-cent stamp tied by Washington, D.C. “DEC 18” [1863] datestamp and target killer on tiny cover from prisoner Private Noah Deaton to his father in Caledonia, N.C. Point Lookout “APPROVED/J.N. Patterson” examiner marking, upper left. Cancelled at Washington instead of Point Lookout because from August-December 1863, prisoner mail was forwarded to Washington, D.C. for posting.



Examiner marking in use Oct. 1863 — April 1864



Contemporary lithograph of the federal prison camp on Point Lookout, Maryland on the barren peninsula where the Potomac River joins Chesapeake Bay. The largest Union prison camp—in operation two years from July, 1863 to June, 1865. A total of 52,264 prisoners, both military and civilian, were held prisoner here. Although designed for 10,000 prisoners, it usually held from 12,600 to 20,000 inmates.

VII. Special Uses

Prisoner-of-War Mail

From a CSA Private Imprisoned at Johnson's Island, Ohio



From an Island Prison in Lake Erie—Ohio

Union Private Theodore O. Castle, a member of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry (note his marking "Ex TOC" at top), was the examiner of this prisoner of war cover from Johnson's Island prison camp near Sandusky, Ohio, in September 1864. Notation, "Per flag of truce Via Fortress Monroe Va," at lower left. Type I stamp tied by Richmond, Va., datestamp. U.S. 3-cent stamp tied by Sandusky target cancel.



Sketch of Johnson's Island Prisoner of War Stockade made by prisoner for autograph book of Confederate Captain C. W. Fraser. (The camp was built mainly to house CSA prisoner/officers.) Often, the first few pages of prisoners autograph books were devoted to a sketch of the prison.

VII. Special Uses

Prisoner-of-War Mail

To Confederate Officer Imprisoned at Johnson's Island, Ohio

Per "Fl(ag) Truce Via Fortress Monroe"
A father writes to his son / Contents intact

Elm Wood 29th October 1864
Alexander M Davis
Dear Son
This is the third effort since your captivity
I have attempted to reach you with a letter, in fact it
is the fourth & first wrote a letter and directed it
to Genl. Schenck
I received your
and have seen an
Mary Shannon as
to speak in which
of one from him
have never received
family, I am sure
twenty letters written
distressed that to
with you by letter
insufficient or to
the Confederate
will not pretend
say no more; Oh that I could have the pleasure
of administering to your wants, we feel comfort
in hearing that you are well, all we can do is
constantly remember you at a throne of heavenly
mercy, I trust in the Lord that the day is not
distant when we will be permitted to meet you
around our fireside there to give the hearty
welcome of every responsive heart; I can add
you in any way tell me how in your next letter,
all are well your Mother's health is much improved
I think if she could see you she would be quite well
All send the warmest affections to you;
But your trust in God he will never forget
such as call on him in sincerity
Calvin Brown & your father



Via Old Point Comfort, Va.
(postmark at left left)

Writing from his plantation (Elm Wood) in Virginia, Joseph Davis writes his son, Alexander, a lieutenant colonel in the Virginia Infantry, and remarks, "...we feel greatly distressed that the poor privilege of communicating with you by letter is denied us on account of insufficient or worthless mail agents."

Franked by a 10-cent Type I
and a U.S. 3-cent 1861 stamp.



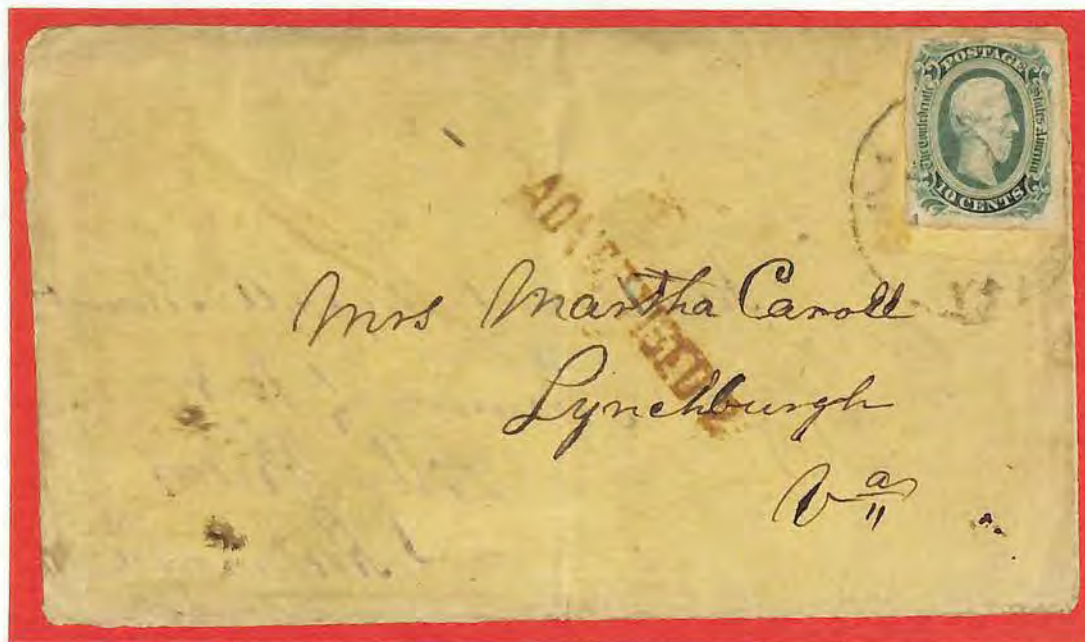
Handstamp on reverse.

VII. Special Uses

Prisoner-of-War Mail

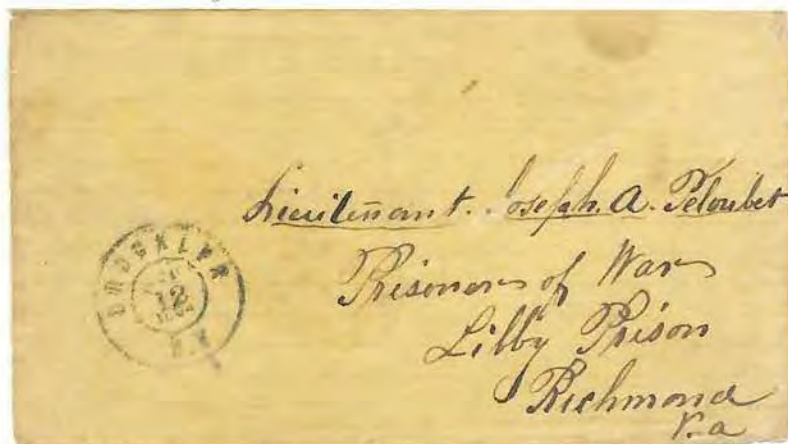
From Libby Prison • Richmond, Virginia

Turned Cover originally addressed (in 1864) to Union officer, a POW, in Libby Prison, then used again in the Confederate mails from Danville, Va.



Originally Addressed to Lt. Joseph A. Peloubet, a Union P.O.W. in Libby Prison

Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp tied by Danville, Va., handstamp (stamp was originally over the edge of the cover, now is hinged to it) sent by CSA soldier (a guard at the prison) to Lynchburg, Va., in Dec. 1864. Interior of cover shows original use (see below) from Druckler, N.Y., to Peloubet in Libby Prison. Red Lynchburg receiver handstamp on reverse. "ADVERTISED 2" handstamp used on arrival in that town.



Inside of cover showing original use from Druckler, N.Y., to Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.



Red Lynchburg, Va. receiver marking on reverse

Libby Prison. It gained an infamous reputation for the harsh conditions under which prisoners from the Union Army were kept. Because of the high death toll, it is generally regarded as second in notoriety only to Andersonville Prison in Georgia. (Colorized 19th century postcard view)



VII. Special Uses

Prisoner-of-War Mail

From P.O.W. in Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D.C.

Unusual in that cover is franked with Confederate stamp
and mailed from a Union prison



"By flag of truce boat"

From a prisoner in Washington, D.C.'s Old Capitol Prison and bearing the "Passed" handstamp of W.P. Wood, Superintendent of the prison. Very uncommon usage with Confederate stamp. Carried on flag of truce boat, then placed into the regular mail at Richmond, Va. Type II stamp.



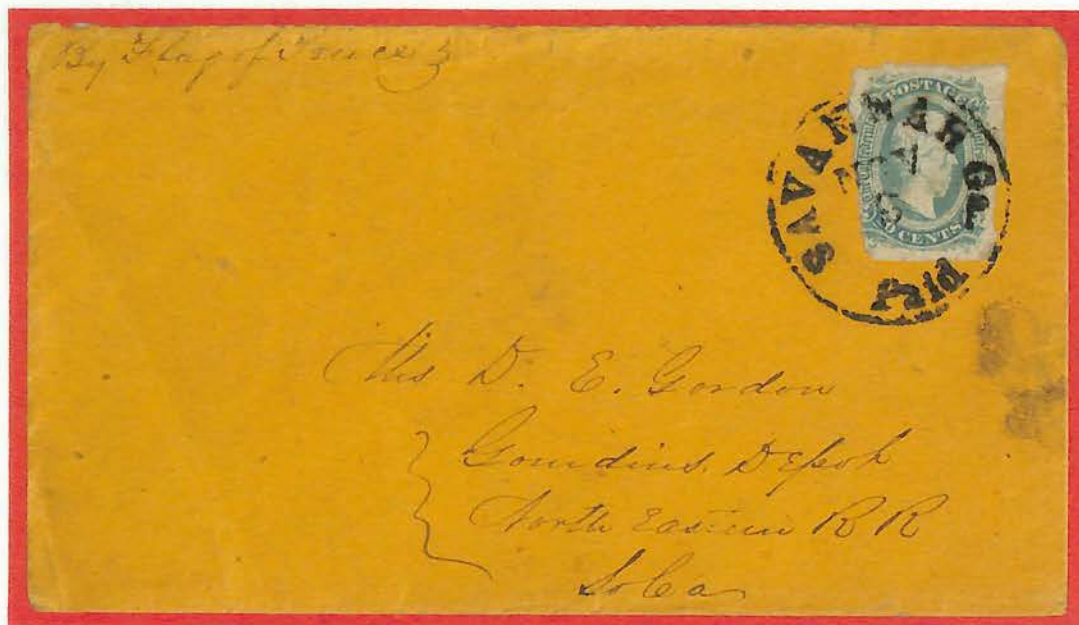
Old Capitol Prison,
where the Lincoln
assassination
conspirators were
hanged.

VII. Special Uses

Prisoner-of-War Mail

The “Immortal 600” — Part II

The only recorded “Immortal 600” use (bearing a stamp) sent from Fort Pulaski and tied to cover by the Savannah, Ga., datestamp.



**Among the first mails sent by the “Immortal 600”
from Fort Pulaski near Savannah, Ga.**

The “NOV 6 / SAVANNAH, Ga. / Paid” cancel ties a Type I (A&D) stamp on a cover from Lt. David E. Gordon that left Fort Pulaski only days after the CSA prisoners of war arrived there. *One of the two earliest recorded uses from them at the fort and the only one known with a “matching” earlier use from Fort Delaware.*



Union battle map showing Fort Pulaski in the Savannah River south of Savannah and above Tybee Island.

VII. Special Uses

Prisoner-of-War Mail

From the "Last Ditch" Prison in Washington, D.C.



Approved by Order of Union Provost Marshal, Washington, D.C.

The elusive handstamp of "T. Ingraham, Col. & Prov. Marshal," (signed by Lieutenant Charles W. Thompson) commander of one of the Union prisons in the federal capital—this from Forrest Hall, a 3-story brick building called "The Last Ditch" by prisoners. A through-the-lines cover originally inside an outer envelope. Type I stamp applied by sender. *Ex Van Dyk MacBride; illustrated in "Antrim."*

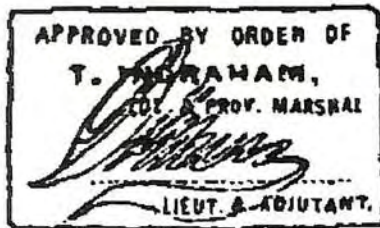


Illustration of the Provost Marshal's handstamp with signature of G.P. Munz, one of only two individuals known to have signed this imprint.

VII. Special Uses

Prisoner-of-War Mail

The “Immortal 600 — Part I

A pair of covers forming unique *companion P.O.W. uses* from one of the CSA officers held hostage by an infamous Union counter-tactic in 1864.



From CSA Lt. David E. Gordon at Fort Delaware Prison

Prior to becoming one of the “Immortal 600”, Lt. Gordon sent this mail to his wife at his home at Gordiers Depot, South Carolina.

This use, bearing the Fort Delaware, Dela., Union “PRISONER’S LETTER/Examined” handstamp and sent “*per Flag of Truce via Fortress Monroe*,” validates the authenticity of the “Immortal 600”

Fort Pulaski use on the following page.

The 600

In October 1864, Union troops at Fort Pulaski accepted transfer of imprisoned Confederate officers who would later be known as “The Immortal Six Hundred.”

The officers’ plight started in South Carolina when Edwin M. Stanton, Federal Secretary of War, ordered that 600 prisoners of war be positioned on Morris Island in Charleston harbor within direct line of fire from Confederate guns at Fort Sumter. Stanton’s order followed word that 600 Union officers imprisoned in the city of Charleston were exposed to direct line of fire from federal artillery.

The standoff continued until a yellow fever epidemic forced Confederate Major General S. Jones to remove the prisoners from the city limits.



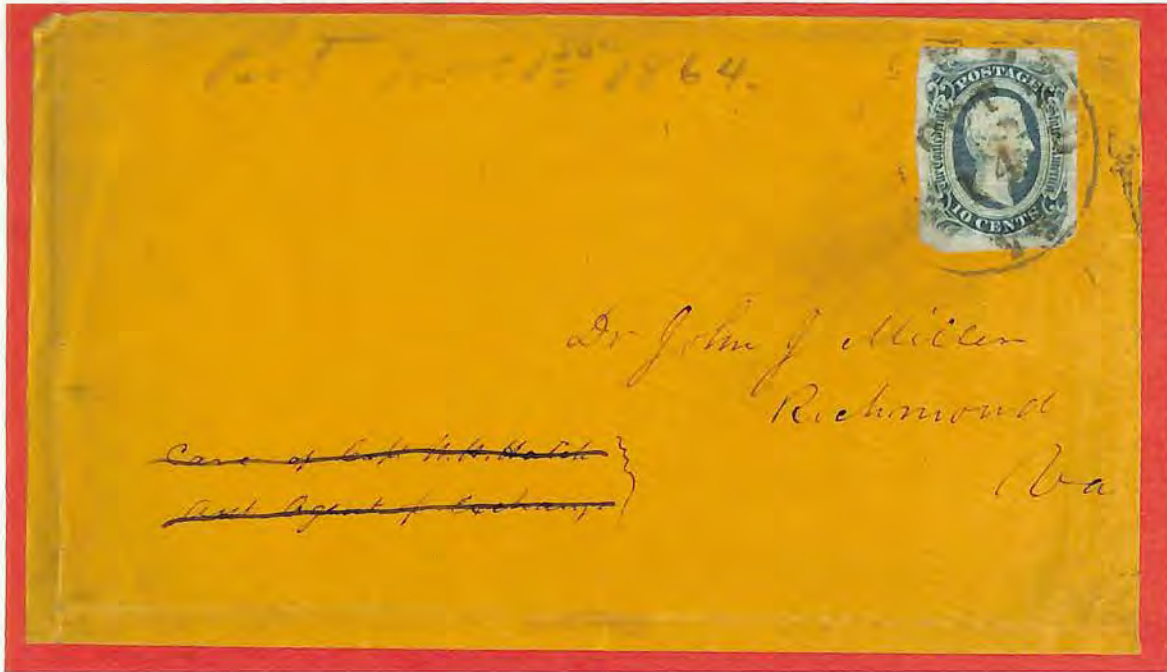
Fort Delaware showing the security moat that surrounds it.

VII. Special Uses

Flag of Truce Mail / FROM MISSOURI

One of only 6 recorded uses of Confederate-related mail to or from Missouri

Father in Union-held St. Louis, Missouri, sends letter to son in Richmond, Va.,
a physician serving in the Confederate Missouri State Guard



Recipient was Serving at Winder Hospital at
Libby Prison, Richmond Va.

A Richmond, Va./Oct 14 (1864) datestamp ties the 10-cent Type II (A&D) stamp to cover addressed to Dr. John J. Miller, Richmond, Va.—and routed (lower left, crossed out) “Care of Capt. W.H. Hatch/ Asst. Agent of Exchange.” A through-the-lines civilian flag-of-truce use via Old Point Comfort, Va.—with this being the inner envelope. **At the latter post office it was placed into the CSA mails, thus the need for a CSA stamp.**



Special Note: Covers to/from Confederate-related individuals in Missouri and to/from Missouri soldiers serving in the CSA military **are the most uncommon uses** in Confederate postal history. **Only 6 have been recorded.**

The CSA considered Missouri a state, but it never formally seceded from the Union.

The original letter enclosed in this cover is **datelined “St. Louis Sept-24th 1864”** and is from the father of the recipient who offers mostly family news—also inquiring about his son’s artificial leg, the latter necessitated after being wounded, captured and imprisoned by Union forces.

VII. Special Uses

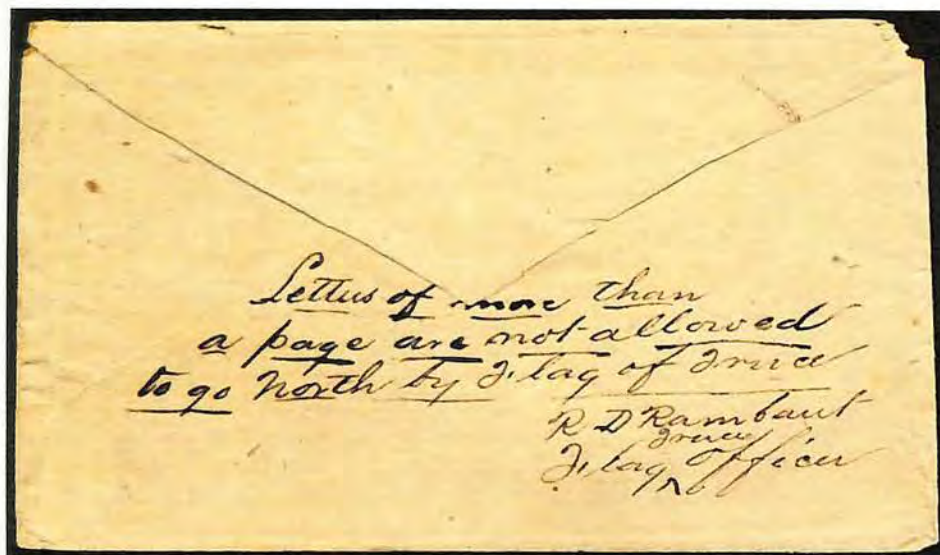
Flag of Truce Mail / Unusual Returned to Sender Mail

Unrecorded June 1863 cover returned to sender by Union Flag of Truce Officer because **"Letters of more than a page" were not allowed to travel North by Flag of Truce.**

[Civilian Flag of Truce Mail was banned by the U.S. Secretary of War in 1862.
However, on very rare occasions, military officials allowed it to go through.]



Ten Cent Type II franking from Petersburg, Va. to Utica, Wisconsin. Returned to sender residing in Manassas, Ga., by Flag of Truce officer at exchange point at Old Point Comfort, Va., with special notation on reverse of the cover.

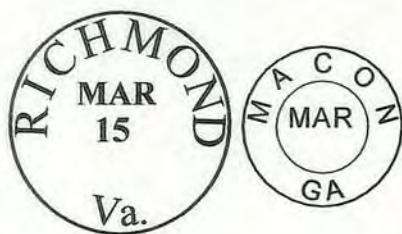
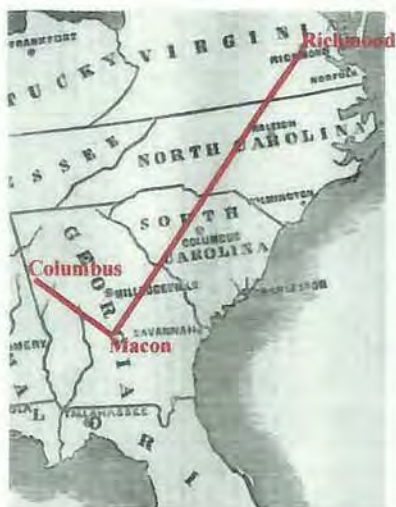


Reverse: Manuscript warning **"Letters of more than a page are not allowed to go North by Flag of Truce / R.D. Rambaut, Flag of Truce Officer."**

Inside this cover is a 6-page letter from the person to whom cover was returned—an articulate school teacher addressing issues of mail, war, and free Negroes who sold themselves into slavery!

VII. Special Uses

Flag of Truce Mail / Strange Use on Mourning Cover



Kindness Allows Death Notice Through The Lines—Late in War

Small ladies'-sized mourning cover originating in Richmond, Va., on March 15, 1865, and sent to Columbus, Ga. Because much of Georgia was, by then, in the hands of Union forces (though Columbus wasn't, as yet), the Confederate Postal Service, sending the cover into that state, **prevailed upon local authorities in Union-occupied Macon to send it through the lines**, thus completing its "Flag of Truce" mercy mission to its destination. **Less than a month before war's end.**

To the New Union State of West Virginia Flag of Truce Rules Applicable But Not Employed



One Month After West Virginia Was Admitted to the Union

Ten-cent Type I stamp tied by "Harrisonburg, Va./July 22 [1863]" datestamp and sent to the town of Union in "Montgomery, Va.," **which, since June 20, was actually in the new Union State of West Virginia.** Cover passed easily to **Union, West Va.**, because Confederate troops were still in control of that area—although regulations of the U.S. **and** CSA required that such mail should pass through a "Flag of Truce" point—the only official nearby such point being in the city of Charlestown.



VII. Special Uses

Patriotic Use / Woodblock Cachet

A “Hanging Man” Imprint in the Patriotic Category—Unique



A hanging effigy that was likely Abraham Lincoln

A then-popular CSA political drawing in 1864 was the effigy of a hanging Lincoln—especially during the Confederacy's losing 1864 Shenandoah Valley campaign. Sender of this cover from the valley town of New Market, Va. (site of battle earlier that year), added his woodblock rendition of such an event.



Enlarged image of
woodblock print at lower left of cover.



VII. Special Uses

Patriotic Uses / 7 and 12 Star Flag Designs

[Special Note: Because over 80% of all patriotic envelopes were printed in the North before the Union blockade, patriotic uses from this later 1863-65 era are critically scarce.]



Late-In-War Use of Early 7-Star Flag Design—One of Only Two Recorded

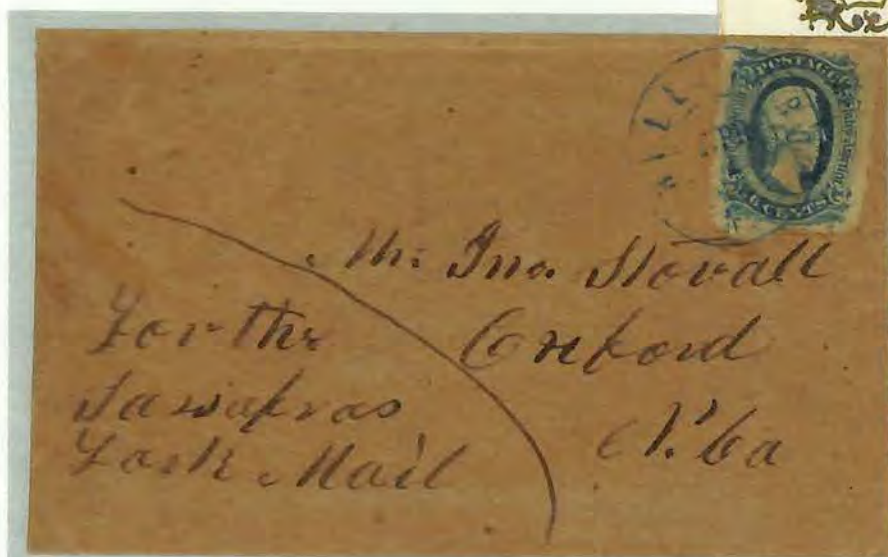
A single Type II (A&D) tied by Manchester, S.C., manuscript cancel on a seven star flag & slogan patriotic. February 16, 1864—late use of the “early-in-the-war” seven star flag—the 7th star indicated the admission of Texas to the CSA March 6, 1861. Dietz Type 7-21.



12-Star Patriotic

The Type I (A&D) stamp in milky blue is tied by the double-circle Raleigh, N.C., cancel in May 1863. The 12th star indicated Missouri's admission to the CSA Nov. 21, 1861. Missouri, itself, however, never seceded from the Union. Dietz Type 12-2.

VII. Special Uses
Patriotic Uses /
Patriotic Imagery
in the Mails



...in the desert of the past, which hath perished
 as much I at least may recall,
 hath taught me that what I most cherish'd,
 proved to be dearest of all:
 the desert a fountain is springing,
 the wide waste there still is a tree,
 And a bird in the solitude singing,
 Which speaks to my spirit—of thee!"

7-Star Flag Patriotic Sticker on Poetic Enclosure

A Hillsboro, N.C. April 1864 datestamp ties the Type I (A&D) stamp to this homemade ladies cover with notation at left: "For the Sassafras York Mail" -- a mail carrier employed in this region between Hillsboro and Oxford, N.C. (the destination). Enclosure of handwritten poem with unlisted 7-star patriotic sticker at top. (P. Kaufmann)

"...In the desert a fountain is springing,
 In the wide waste there is still a bee
 And a bird in the solitude singing,
 Which speaks of my spirit—of thee."



"Moon & Palmetto" South Carolina Flag Patriotic Sticker

A January 20, 1864 Richmond, Va. cancel (Powell Type 6i) ties a green Type I (Archer & Daly) stamp on cover to Loretto, Epie County, Va. Blue unlisted South Carolina patriotic sticker affixed at upper right.

VII. Special Uses

Patriotic Use

Uncommon Patriotic Valentine



Romantic Sentiment in Fall of 1864

The red Petersburg, Va. cancel (indicating an autumn 1864 usage during the Siege of Petersburg) ties the Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp to a small cover addressed to a young lady at the University of Virginia. A delicate embossed Valentine was enclosed on which two different stickers of a silver embossed Confederate officer's sash and a 7-star patriotic CSA flag have been attached.



This Handmade sticker is attached to the flap on the reverse of the cover.

VII. Special Uses

Patriotic Use / Captured Union Patriotic Envelope Used by CSA Soldier

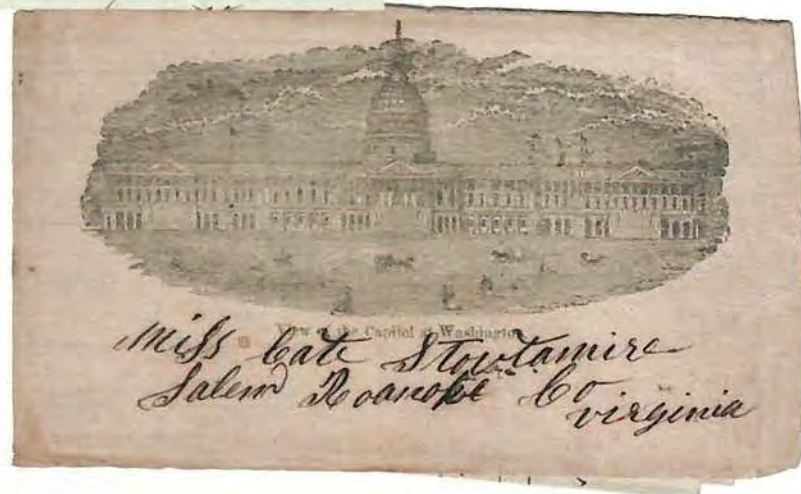


Encamped at Winchester, Va., after Battle of Gettysburg Enclosed is Letter from a Virginia Soldier to His Sweetheart

Use of a Union patriotic cover (featuring a lithograph of the United States capitol with dome still under construction) captured and put to use by a young Virginia private writing to his girlfriend in Salem, Virginia. **Letter enclosed says,** *"...we had a hard fight at Gettersburg our loss was very heavy..."* A Type II (Archer & Daly printing) is tied by a Winchester, Va., postmark dated July 22, 1863, little more than two weeks after the battle.

Darkwill we had a hard fight at
gettersburg our loss was verry heavy
the yankees got a good many
of our wounded but the havin

A portion of the enclosed letter.

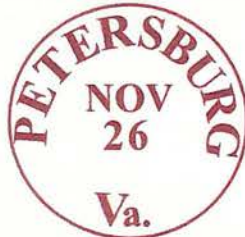


VII. Special Uses

Patriotic Uses / Covers taken from Union soldiers during Petersburg Siege

Late-in-War CSA Uses of Northern Covers

In the condition to be expected from covers that were somehow wrested out of the hands of Union soldiers laying siege to Petersburg, Va., in late 1864 and early 1865. The Boston, Mass., Sanitary Fair corner card and bicolor "Liberty & Flag" patriotic are CSA uses to Mississippi (red cancel) and Georgia that made it through the lines.



The short-lived "red Petersburg" cancel: Only Sept. - Dec. 1864



VII. Special Uses

College Uses

Covers Advertising Virginia Institutions of Higher Learning



Richmond Female Institute

A Type I (Archer & Daly) is cancelled by manuscript from "Mattoax, Va., March 8th" on this all-over advertising cover for this college in the CSA



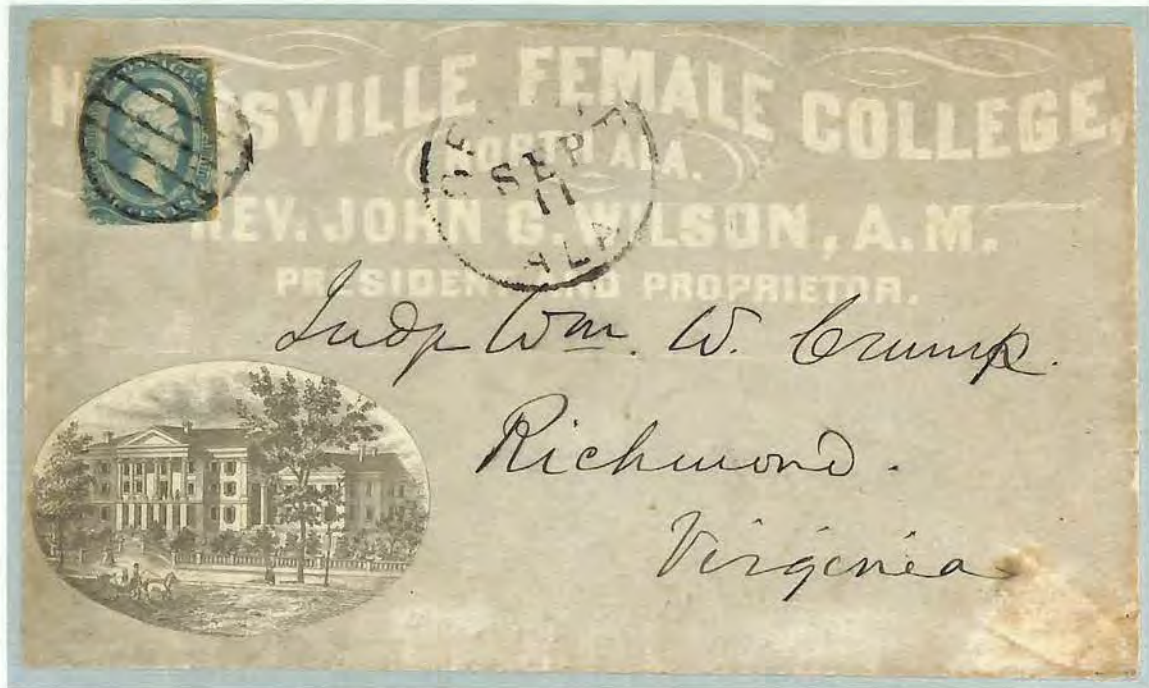
University of Virginia

A folded letter from the provisioning agent of the University of Virginia (in Charlottesville) bears a Type II (A&D) tied to cover by the blue "UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA/NOV 29 [1863]" cancel.

VII. Special Uses

College Uses

Covers Advertising Institutions of Higher Learning



Huntsville Female College • North, Alabama

A hand-trimmed Type I (Archer & Daly) in the milky blue shade is tied by a clear strike of the Centre, Alabama, black grid cancel on this cover from this small private girls academy. College covers are rare during the era of the 10-cent steel plate stamps since, by mid-1863, the supply of such covers (which had been printed in the North prior to the war) were almost totally depleted.



Very elusive Orange allover imprint

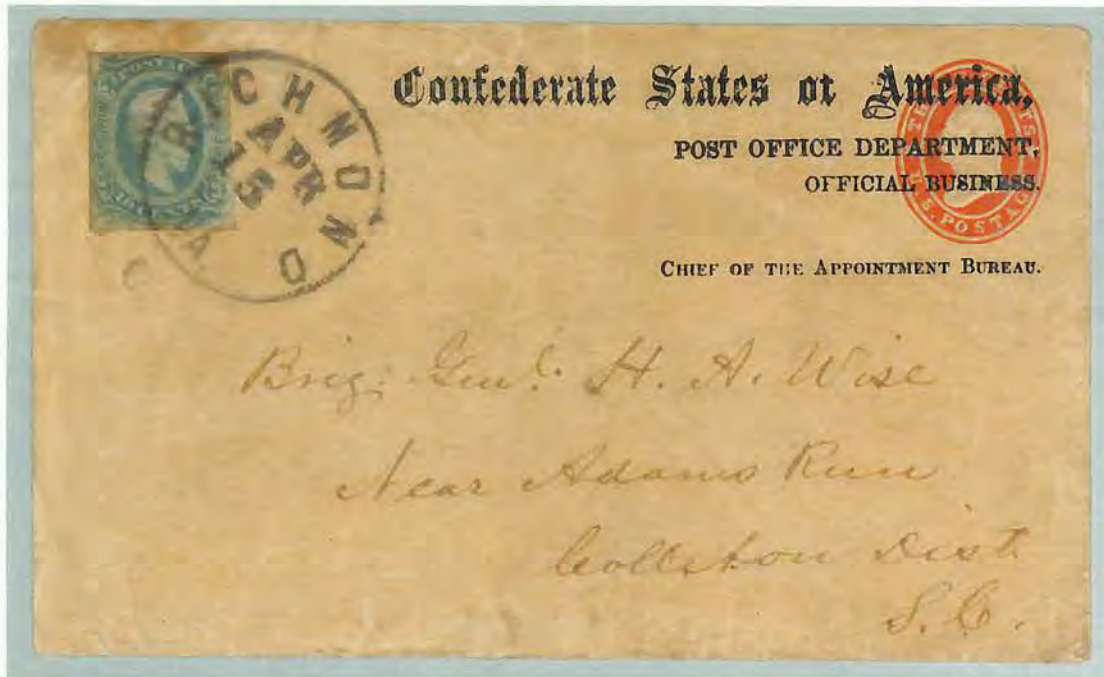
A "Mattoax, Va." manuscript cancel on a Type I (Archer & Daly) stamp on this cover from the Richmond Female Institute—which served as a military hospital from June 1862 until late in 1864.

VII. Special Uses

Official Use / The Only Legal Form of “Official Envelope”

The Official Imprint of the CSA Post Office Department
Overprinted on U.S. Star Die Stamp Envelope

UNOFFICIAL Use of an Official Government Envelope



P.O.D. Envelopes Were the *Only* Category of Government Stationery That Could Go Into The Mails Postage Free
....They are thus the only ones able to be called “Official” Envelopes

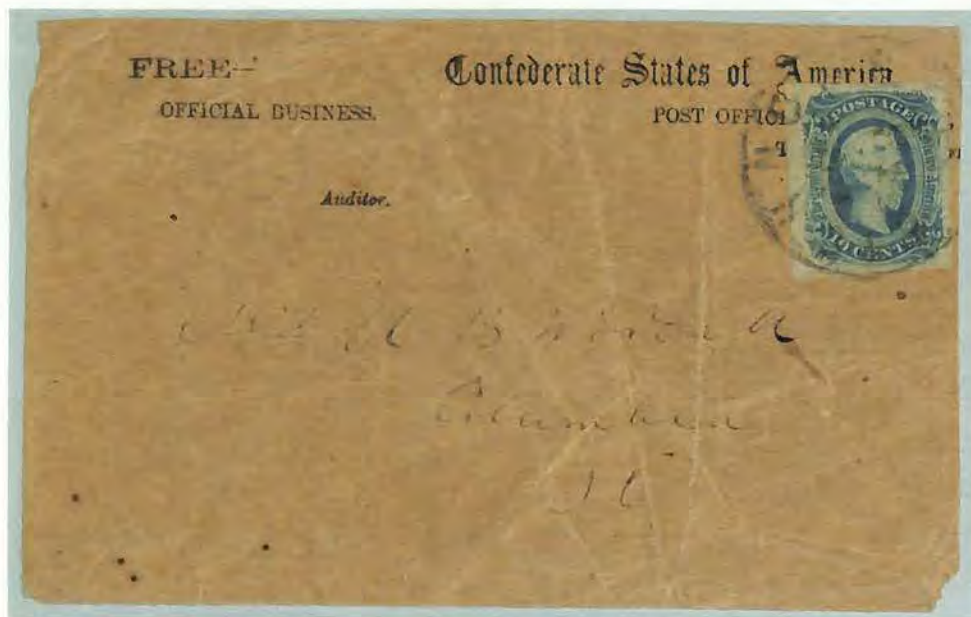
Elusive and unusual late-in-war (1864) use of U.S. stamped envelope overprinted with “POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT / OFFICIAL BUSINESS” indicia over the embossed U.S. Star Die imprint. The validating signature of B.N. Clements is **missing** above the “Chief of Appointment Bureau” line since **this cover was used for private correspondence**—hence, the 10-cent Type I franking tied by the Richmond, Va. cancel (Powell Type 6i) was needed. **The Clements signature was required when these envelopes were used free of postage.**

By 1864, the supply of such envelopes had been virtually used up.



VII. Special Uses

Semi-Official Use / CSA Government



Use On Post Office Department "FREE" Envelope

A private use (thus, the 10-cent Type II Archer & Daly franking from Richmond, Va.) of this "Official Business" cover from the office of the Auditor of the CSA Post Office Department.



"Head Quarters Military District of Georgia"

Another personal use (note the "Official Business" crossed out) of a semi-official cover from the Ordnance Office of the Confederacy in Georgia. Type I (A&D) stamp tied by Savannah cancel.

VII. Special Uses

Semi-Official Use / CSA Government



Office of the Commissioner of Taxes

The Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp is tied by a clear strike of the Richmond, Va., cancel (Powell Type 5D in use Aug.-Dec. 1863) on Sept. 24, 1863.



War Department Nitre and Mining Bureau

The imprint of one of the more critical CSA government agencies (the procurement of elements to produce ordnance) on a cover franked with a Type II (A&D) stamp tied by a Richmond, Va., cancel (Powell Type 6L, in use Nov. 1863-Sept 6, 1864).

VII. Special Uses

Semi-Official Use / CSA Government



War Department "Official Business" Use to Florida

A single of Type I (A&D) tied by Richmond, Va. "SEP 16 / 1863" datestamp on semi-official cover to Major Pleasant White at Quincy, Florida.

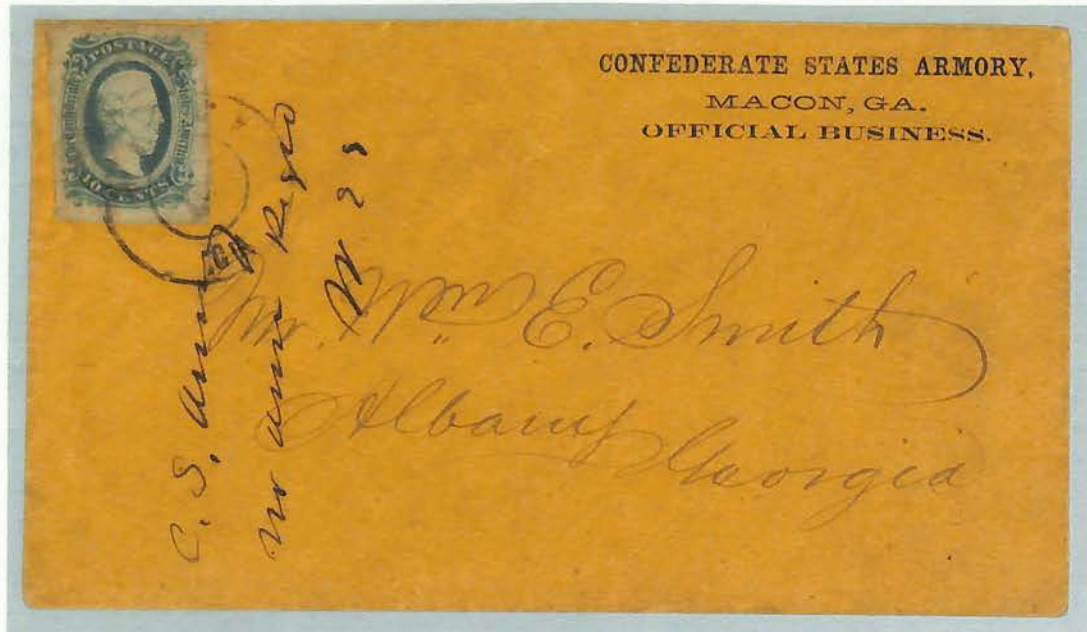


Subsistence Department

A Type II (K&B) is tied by a June 1863 Richmond, Va., datestamp on this blue semi-official cover from a department whose official envelopes are seldom encountered. **(The exhibitor has seen only this singular example over a 46-year period.)** Addressed to Judge Thomas Ruffin, a CSA officer who was captured three times; wounded at Gettysburg, and killed at Auburn Mills, Va., Oct. 15, 1863.

VII. Special Uses

Semi-Official Use / CSA and State Military Uses



Confederate States Army

The Type I (A&D) stamp is tied by a Macon, Ga., double circle datestamp on this "Official Business" cover to Albany, Ga.



Georgia State Quartermaster General's Office

A deep blue Type II (A&D) stamp is tied to this semi-official cover from the offices of the Georgia state militia by a Milledgeville, Ga. (state capital) handstamp—addressed to a captain in Macon, Ga.

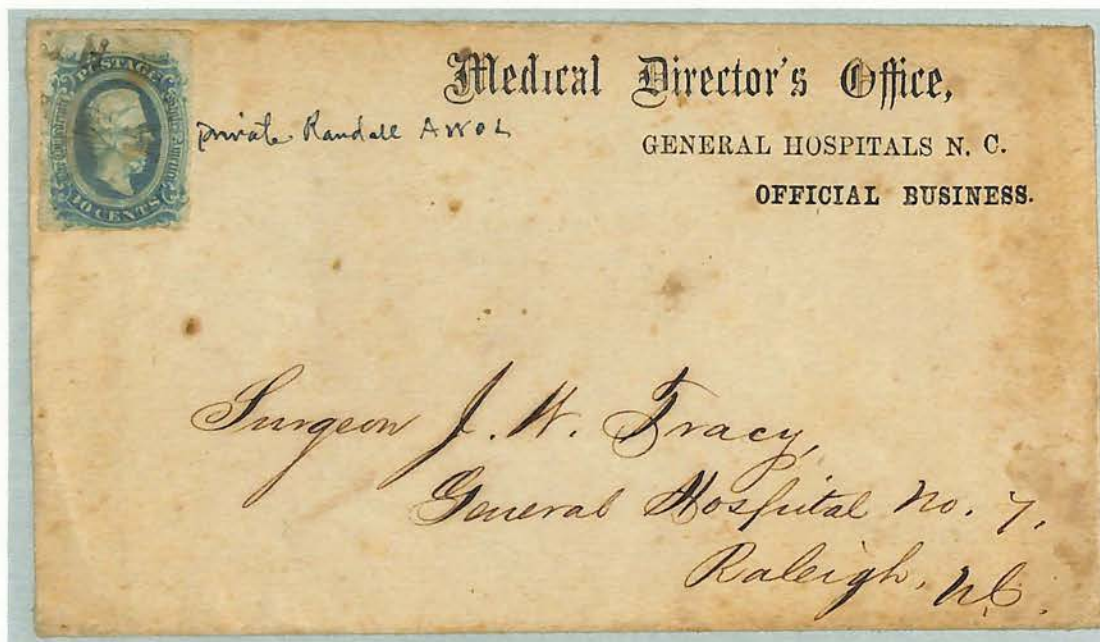
VII. Special Uses

Semi-Official Use / State Government



Combined Dept. of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida

The Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp is tied by a July 1864 Columbia, S.C., blue cancel on this military semi-official cover from the headquarters of the three states to Greenville, S.C.



General Hospitals, North Carolina

A Type I stamp franks this cover from the Medical Director's Office in Charlotte, N.C.,

VII. Special Uses

Semi-Official Use / State Government



South Carolina Semi-Official Cover Turned and Used Again

An envelope originally from the Headquarters Post Command & Chief Enrolling Office for South Carolina's Fifth Congressional District has the Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp tied by a May 13 Greenville C.H., S.C., cancel and sent to Anderson C.H., S.C. Cover was turned and used again from the latter town with another Type II stamp.



Photo of war-ravaged town of Greenville Court House, S.C.; part of county courthouse shown at left.

VII. Special Uses

Semi-Official Uses | State Government

Special Envelope Designs



Homemade Envelope with Virginia Semi-Official Imprint

A Richmond Type 6 postmark ties Type II (A&D) stamp to this use from Virginia Adjutant General's Office. An uncommon design and rarely-used type fonts.

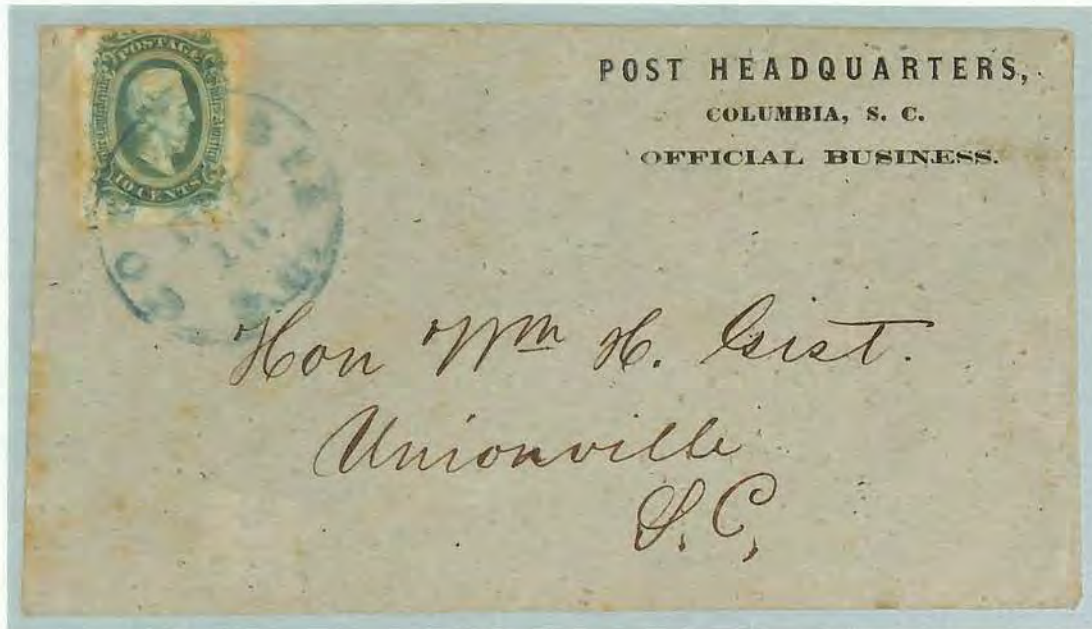


Virginia Auditor of the Public Accounts

An allover design on this Virginia semi-official cover with the state seal. To colonel in Gen. Pegram's Brigade in Gen. Jubal Early's Division, part of Gen. Richard Ewell's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. Deep blue Type II (A&D) stamp tied by Richmond, Va. cancel.

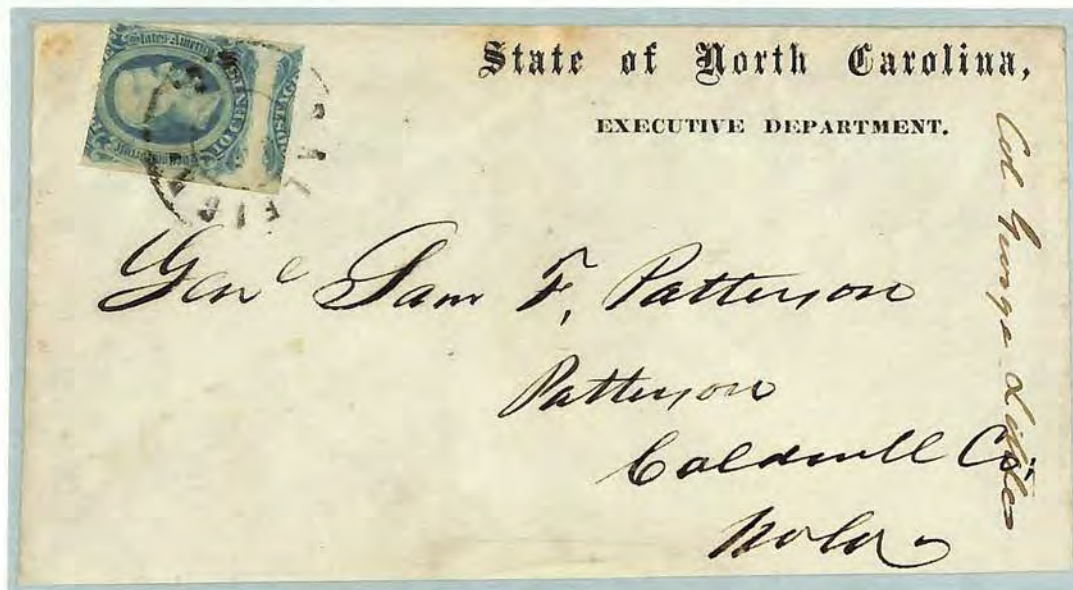
VII. Special Uses

Semi-Official Use / State Government



Newly Discovered South Carolina Semi-Official Envelope

Unlisted in the *Dietz Catalogue*, this handmade "Post Headquarters/Columbia, S.C." cover is franked with a Type I (A&D) stamp. Addressed to former S.C. Governor Wm. H. Gist.



From the Army Aide de Camp of North Carolina Governor Vance

A Raleigh, N.C., double circle cancel ties the unusual miscut Type II (A&D) stamp to this North Carolina Executive Department cover from Col. George Little. The latter name is seen docketed on the right side.

VII. Special Uses

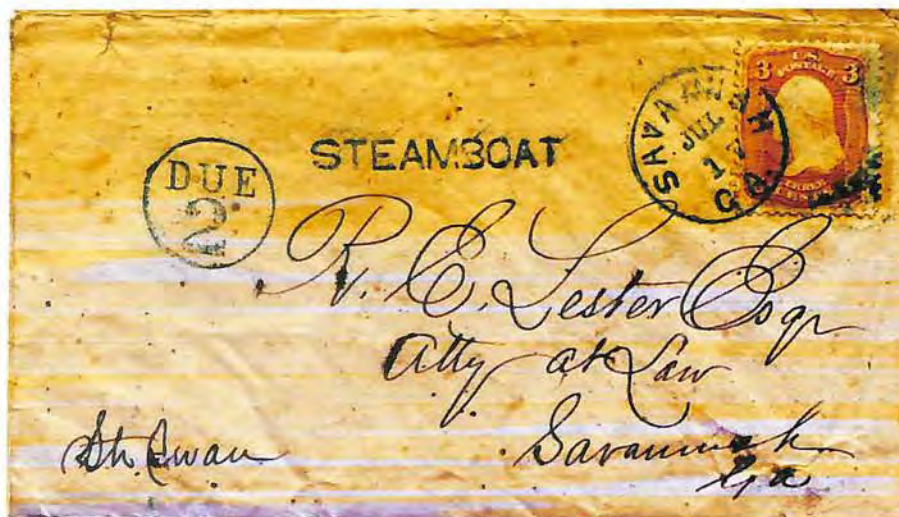
Semi-Official Use / State Government

Interior of Turned Cover Shows July '62 Irregular Confederate Use of U.S. Stamp



During-the-War "Steamboat" Use of Cover Was Before Being Later Turned To Become A Semi-Official Imprint

Especially notable turned cover with local "STEAMBOAT" July 1862 use of a U.S. stamp inside—from and to Savannah, Ga. As the war progressed, **the State of South Carolina commandeered as many used covers as they could find, turned them and then applied a semi-official imprint.** This cover from the "Conscript Department." Type I (A&D) stamp tied by blue Columbia, S.C. cancel.



Inside of cover shows **strange July 1861 use** of 3-cent U.S. 1861 stamp on cover with "STEAMBOAT" marking—"Due 2" handstamp applied to pay for cover posted aboard the steamer *Swan* (note manuscript at lower left). The use can only be explained surmising that a passenger aboard the steamer used a U.S. stamp he possessed and the ship's captain permitted its use; the Savannah post office cancelled it.

It was also odd that the stamp overpaid by one cent the local drop letter rate.

VII. Special Uses

Semi-Official Use / State Government Cover Was Turned/Used Again

A late-in-the-war use to Confederate General Charles Dahlgren was of significance during the war—and also well into the 20th century.



Interior of Cover Shows Semi-Official Imprint: "South Carolina Official CAMP OF INSTRUCTION"

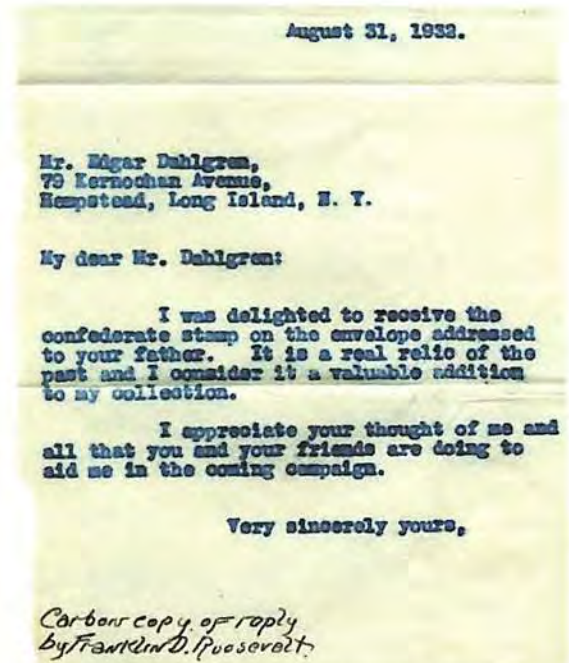
Type II (K & B) stamp tied by Greenville, S.C. cancel on March 25, 1865, use to General Charles G.U. Dahlgren in Albany, Ga.—turned Semi-Official cover.

This Very Late Civil War Use Ends Up in Franklin D. Roosevelt's Collection in 1932

Reverse of cover is handstamped proving ownership by then-New York Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.
Handwritten "guaranty" on reverse by expert Van Dyk MacBride.



Profusely annotated reverse of cover showing H.R. Harmer provenance to the Roosevelt collection and handwritten authentications from Van Dyk MacBride (Feb. 1946) and Jack E. Molesworth.



Accompanying the cover is this authenticated carbon of a letter establishing Franklin D. Roosevelt's provenance as owner in 1932.

VII. Special Uses

Semi-Official Use /

State Government

"A.G.O."

Adjutant General's Office

Semi-Official **Triple Rate**

Combination Use

Official correspondence of the State of Georgia Adjutant General's Office. Sent from the AGO in Milledgeville to a CSA Colonel, Adjutant at Americus, Georgia. Unusual use of 10-cent Type II with the 20-cent stamp. Signed by **August Dietz, Sr.**



VII. Special Uses

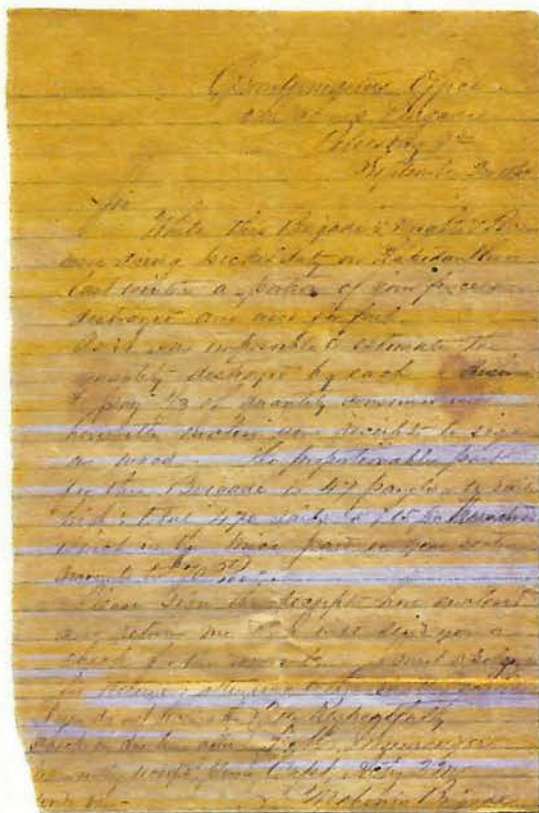
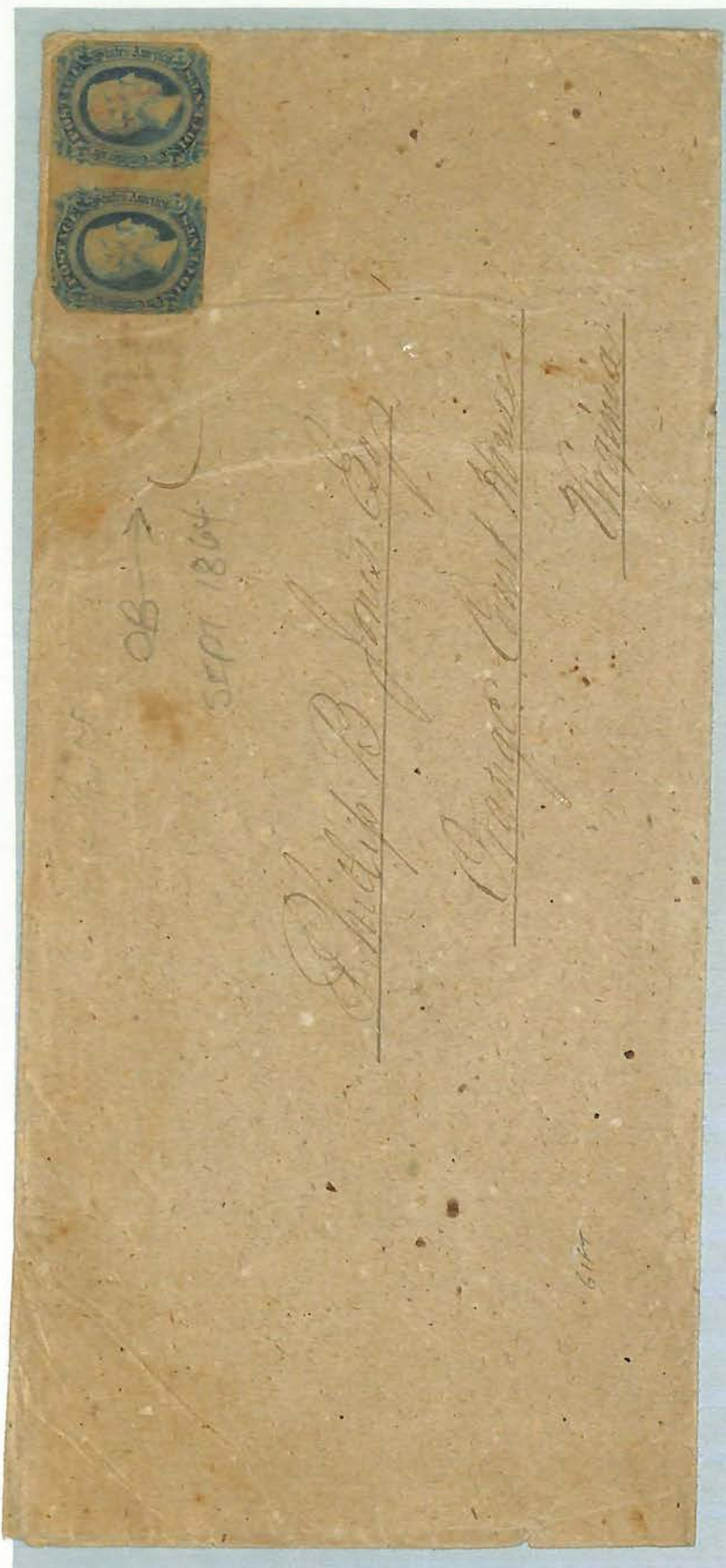
Semi-Official Use / Military

**Petersburg, Virginia
September 1864**

Quartermaster of Mahone's Brigade, posted in Union-surrounded Petersburg, constructed this handmade cover and made his own provisional "OB" (Official Business) handstamp (*unlisted in Dietz*) to send letter to farmer apologizing for his soldiers' destruction of the latter's fence during the previous winter. He offers to pay for the loss.

OB

The "OB" appears to the left of the pair of Type I stamps which are tied by a red Petersburg cancel.



Letter on lined paper
enclosed with this cover.

VII. Special Uses

Railroad Use / Early-in-the-War Cancel

Virginia & Tennessee Railroad



Cancelled En Route to South Carolina

A Local Agent at Bristol, Tenn., placed this cover on an eastbound train of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. Handstamp ties the Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp to the cover to Martin's Depot, S.C. The V.&T.R.R. ran from Bristol to Lynchburg, Va. Cancel prevalent only in 1861-62.



Nearly-destroyed by Union shelling: the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad roundhouse at Bristol, Va.—circa spring 1864. Far left: VTRR engine in the same year.

VII. Special Uses

Railroad Uses

Virginia & Tennessee Railroad / Unusually clear strike



Much Clearer Than Usual Cancel

The Bristol, Virginia station cancel of the V&TRR ties the Type I (Archer & Faly) to this cover to Allegheny Springs, Va.,

Clear Strike of Virginia Central Railroad Small-size Cancel



Cobham Station Use

A manuscript marking cancels this Type I (Archer & Daly) stamp to this handmade cover with the Cobham Station, Va. Central Railroad cancel to Richmond, Va.

VII. Special Uses

Railroad Use / Turned Cover

Virginia Central Railroad



Cancelled while on board the train

A Type I (Archer & Daly) stamp is tied by a distinct strike of the Virginia Central Railroad cancel on turned cover postmarked on board a VCRR train while enroute to Petersburg, Va. Homemade cover of very thin paper; note the impressions from the reverse have leached through.



Reverse of turned cover showing previous use with Type I (A&D) stamp from Richmond to Louisa C.H., Va.

VII. Special Uses

Railroad Use /

Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad—Wartrace, Tenn. Station



Highly elusive cancel of the Wartrace Station on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. Note that the impression (strike) clarity of the cancel is 8 on a 10 pt. CSA RR cancel scale.



Richmond & Petersburg Railroad Co.—Company's Business



Movement to the left of the Type II (A&D) stamp from its original position reveals full corner card of the railroad. Blue Petersburg, Va. cancel originally tied the stamp.

VII. Special Uses

Commercial Mail / Pre-war Embossed Corner Cards—Made in the North



From Murphy & Co. Lithographers, New York City

Green medallion embossed imprint for cabinetmakers and undertakers. From Charleston, S.C.

Type II stamp with manuscript cancel.



Distinctive diminutive blue embossed imprint of northern manufacture—Commission

Merchants. Type I tied by August, Ga., cancel on cover to Danville, Va.



Such pre-war corner card envelopes are very *uncommon* due to drastic stationery shortages from this point in the war and to the end.

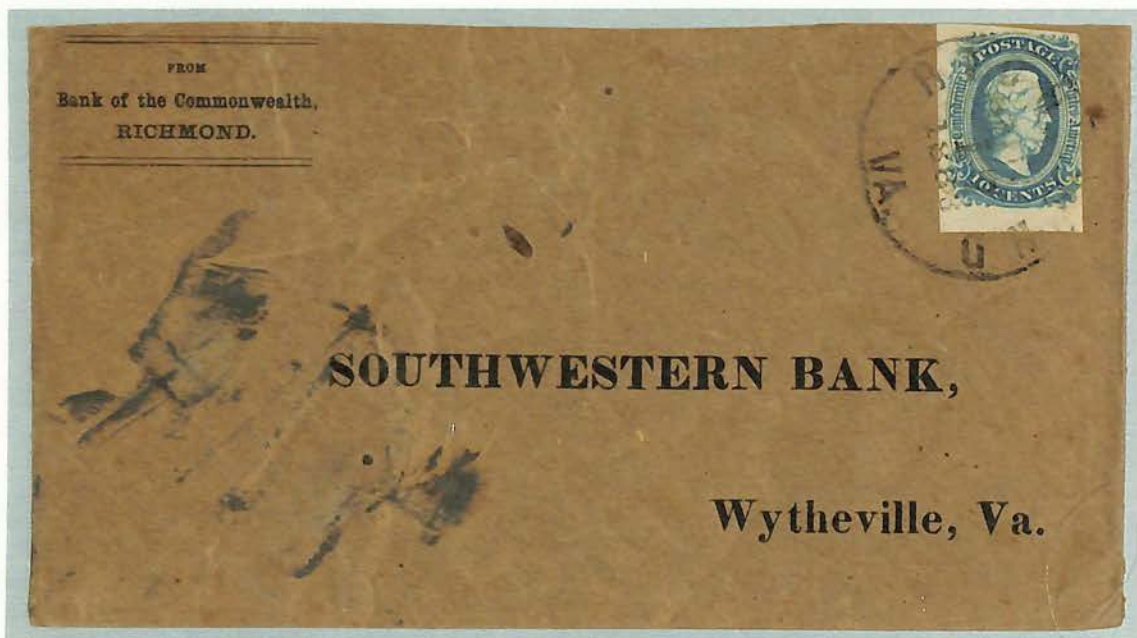
VII. Special Uses

Commercial Mail / Homemade Corner Card Uses



Private Seal-Embossed Corner Card

Type II (Archer & Daly) milky blue stamp is tied by a clear strike of the Montgomery, Ala., datestamp on cover made from a turned inventory form, then seal-embossed by "Gilles & Co./COMMISSION MERCHANTS/Montgomery, Ala." in circular seal at upper left.



Bank Reply Envelope Handmade from Wrapping Paper

A Type I (A&D) milky blue stamp is tied by a Sept. 1863 Richmond, Va., datestamp on this haphazardly made "wrapping paper" cover used for correspondence with another bank—posted from Richmond's Bank of the Commonwealth.

VII. Special Uses

Commercial Mail / Organization Corner Card Uses



Fraternal Order Corner Card

The 10-cent Type I (A&D) stamp has been carefully removed to show the corner card of the I.O.O.F. (International Order of Odd Fellows). It was originally tied by the Palmetto, S.C., datestamp to this small cover to Atlanta, Ga.



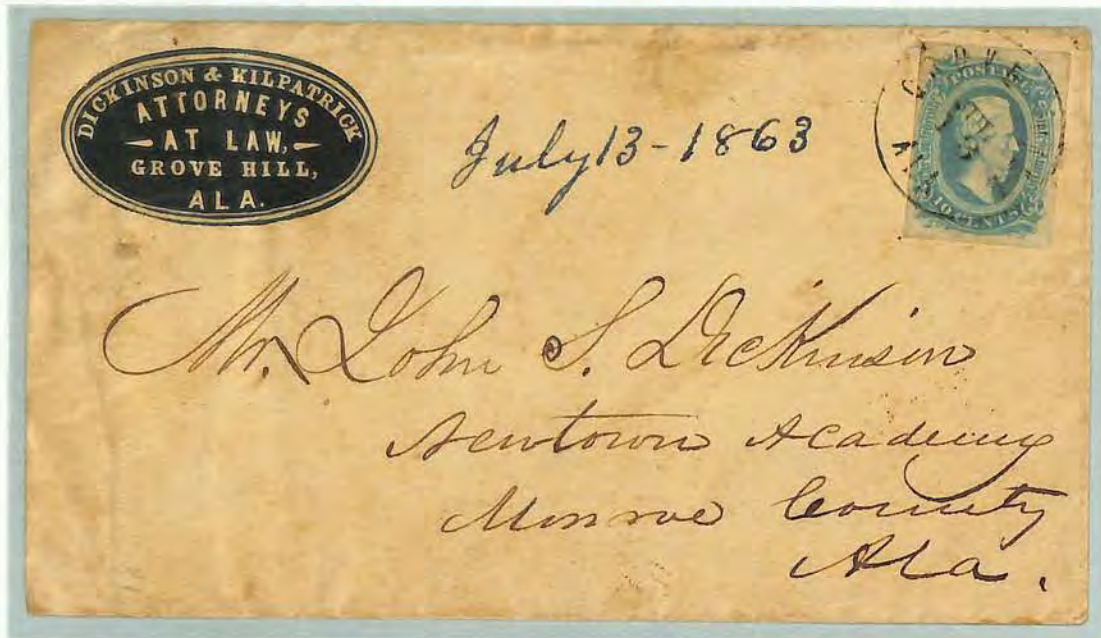
Religious Society Corner Card

The corner card imprint of the Evangelical Tract Society of Petersburg, Va. has been applied to this homemade cover with a Type I (A&D) milky blue stamp tied by a blue Petersburg datestamp; sent to Spartanburg, S.C.

VII. Special Uses

Commercial Mail / Pre-war Embossed Corner Cards—Made in the North

Since embossed corner cards were manufactured in the North before the war, such uses, by 1863, are hardly ever seen.



Attorneys At Law

A deep blue law firm embossed corner card from Grove City, Alabama, is franked with a 10-cent Type I (A&D) tied by that town's postmark in July 1863.



Card on Turned Cover

A red embossed corner card was used first on July 23, 1863, from Montgomery, Ala., then turned, used again from Mobile. The latter franking of two pairs of the 5-cent stamps pays a double rate to Uniontown, Ala.

The original franking is a 10-cent Type I (A&D).

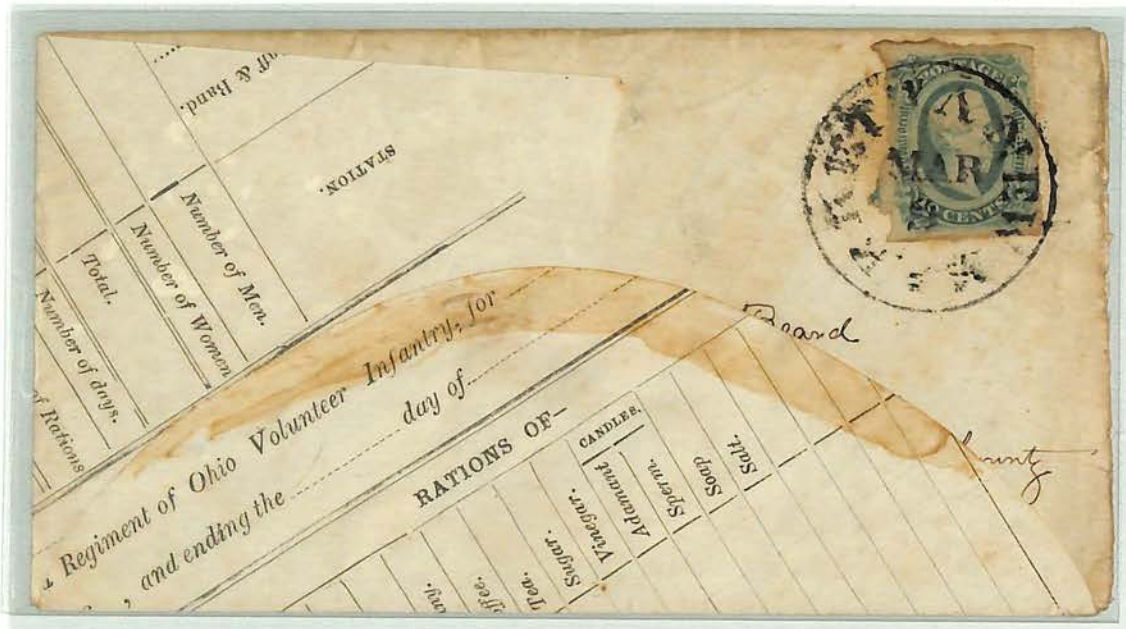
VIII. Adversity Mails

Definition of "Adversity Mails"

Critical envelope and paper shortages in the Confederacy (**paper manufactories were almost non-existent in the Southern states**) caused widespread improvisations as the public, under this adversity, found ways to make their own stationery in the form of some kind of paper re-use. This was the most singular development in Confederate postal history. **The Adversity Mails represent an essential category in the study of the mails of the CSA.**

VIII / A — Turned Covers

"Turned" (Union) Ohio Volunteer Infantry Rationing Form



Captured Union Army Ration Report Form

At some point, this "Consolidated Rationing Return" was taken by a Confederate soldier from Ohio volunteers in the Shenandoah Valley and handcrafted into an envelope mailed from New Market, to Harrisonburg, Va., on March 9, 1864—a little more than two months prior to the Battle of New Market. Notable use of Union Army paper to construct envelope for Confederate mail. Type I (Archer & Daly)



VIII. Adversity Mails

A. Turned Covers



Both Types I and II Used on Turner Cover

A roughly-constructed homemade cover was used first from Raleigh, N.C. with two strikes of that town's cancel tying a Type I stamp on cover to Richmond, Va. Cover was then turned and a Type II stamp was applied and sent from Richmond to Summerville, N.C.



Made From Lined Paper

A neatly-struck Monroe, Louisiana, cancel ties the Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp to this cover made from notebook paper to Bellevue, Bossier Parish, La.

VIII. Adversity Mails

A. Turned Covers

Elusive Florida Adversity Covers



Adversity Cover Made From Ledger Sheet

A Type I (Archer & Daly) is tied to pre-used homemade cover by the Tallahassee, Fla., handstamp which was largely deteriorated by the war's beginning. To Graniteville, S.C.



Turned Cover from Lake City, Fla.

Interior shows original use from Savannah, Ga. The cover is franked by a Type I (A&D) and tied by the Lake City handstamp. To Byron, Houston County, Georgia.



VIII. Adversity Mails

A. Turned Covers

Handstamped "Paid" Use Was
After Stamp-Franked Use

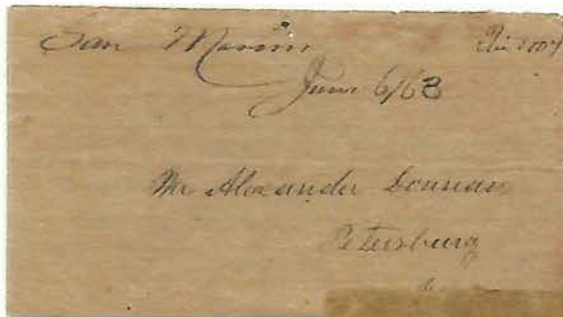


A New Orleans postmark ("May 185-") ties the U.S. stamp on the interior of this twice-used cover.



Pre-War Original Use from New Orleans

A Savannah, Ga., postmark ties the Type I (Archer & Daly) stamp on cover to Orangeburg, S.C. However, the envelope was first used before the war with a three-cent U.S. 1857 stamp—and sent to LaGrange, Tenn. Somehow, years later, the envelope was carried to Savannah to be turned and used again.



The reverse of this cover shows the original manuscript "Paid 10c/" from San Marino, Va., on June 6, 1863.

Manuscript "Paid 10c/" Marking on Side of Original Use

A striking blue copy of Type II (Archer & Daly printing) is tied to this turned cover on June 5, 1864, by a good imprint of the blue cancel from Petersburg, Va. The latter city used that ink color in its cancels until mid-September 1864.



VIII. Adversity Mails

A. Turned Covers



Original Double Letter Rate Use—Then Single Rate

A Richmond, Va., July 28, 1863 Type 7 postmark (in use only from May 8 through October 25, 1863) ties the 20-cent stamp on cover to Petersburg, Va., originally rated as a double weight piece. Used again with Petersburg postmark tying a 10-cent Type II to the cover, now a single rate letter, to Bremono Bluff, Va.

Highly uncommon combination.



Payment for a non-existent rate of postage

A five-cent (Richmond printing) typographed stamp is combined with the Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp (both tied by a Richmond, Va. cancel) to pay 15 cents postage to Crab Orchard, Va. The five-cent stamp is superfluous there being no 15 cents rate. Reverse of cover is the original stampless use to Richmond. **PF Cert.**

VIII. Adversity Mails

A. Turned Covers

“Turned”—Used With Different CSA Issues



The Lynchburg Green Cancel on Cover Used Twice

A Type I (Archer & Daly) is tied to small cover by green Lynchburg, Va. 25 SEP 1864 cancel (wording of the cancel verified by enclosure). Cover originally used from Knoxville, Tenn., when it was franked with two copies of the five-cent typographed stamp (Richmond printing). Original business enclosures with second sending.

Interior of cover showing two five-cent stamps tied by a Knoxville, Tenn., double circle cancel



VIII. Adversity Mails

Elusive Arkansas Uses

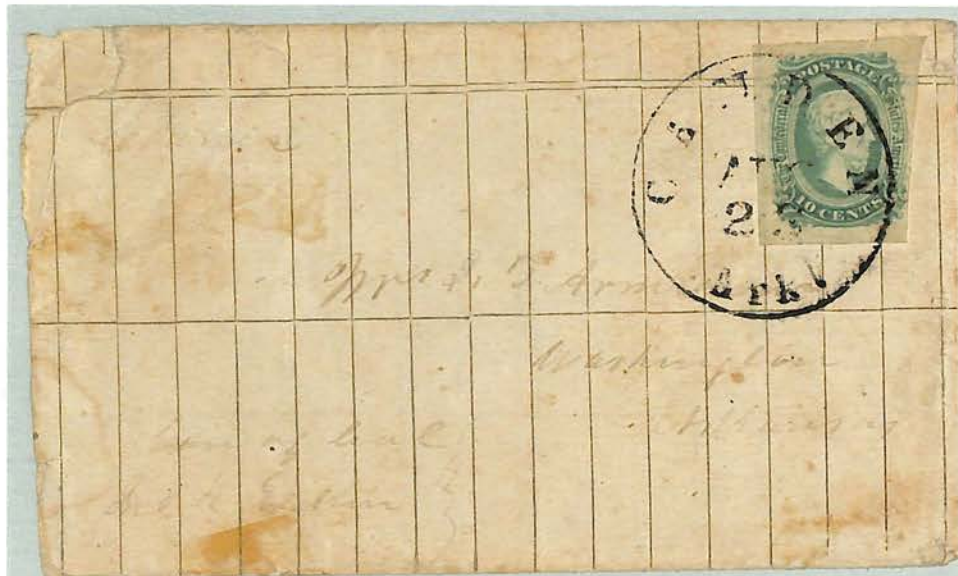
C. Written/Printed Matter Turned

Fewer uses of the Steel Plate Issues are recorded from Arkansas than any other state of the Confederacy—due to the Mississippi /river blockade after mid-1863.



Constructed From Handwritten Letter

Small adversity cover made from letter (dated June 1863) from the Confederate Provost Marshall at Galveston, Texas. The Camden, Arkansas cancel ties a Type I (A&D) stamp on cover addressed to Anderson, Texas.



Made from Lined Ledger Page

Handcrafted cover bears a green Type I (Archer & Daly) stamp tied by the Camden, cancel on cover to Washington, Arkansas.

VIII. Adversity Mails

C. Printed Matter Turned



Druggist's Promotional Circular

A red Chester Court House, S.C., Sept. 22, 1863, datestamp ties a Type II (A&D) stamp to this turned circular to Columbia, S.C.



Recycled Newspaper

A Columbia, S.C. blue datestamp ties the Type I (A&D) stamp to a cover that is constructed of paper made from reconstituted (recycled) newspaper. Note the tiny remainders of printed letters in the paper (i.e., bottom center).

VIII. Adversity Mails

C. Printed Matter Turned



From a Preprinted Tic-Tac-Toe Sheet

An unusual piece of paper preprinted for playing the Tic-Tac-Toe game was used to form this cover. Red Smithfield, Va., cancel ties Type II (A&D) stamp.



Printed Legal Form

Small cover fashioned from a legal form bears an Anderson, S.C., cancel tying the Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp paying the postage to Jefferson County, Ga.

VIII. Adversity Mails

C. Printed Matter Turned



Made from Maritime Form

A Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp is tied by a Georgetown, S.C., circular date stamp on this handmade cover (formerly ship's crew recruitment contract on one side) to a Society Hill, S.C., address.



Pieced together from a flimsy printed receipt

An illustrated commercial receipt form from the firm of "W.D. Price, Merchants" was used to construct this envelope. A Sumter, S.C., cancel ties the Type I (A&D) stamp to cover sent to Anderson, S.C.

VIII. Adversity Mails

D. Double Uses



Forward Three Times—Each Time Earlier-Used Stamp Was Removed

A single Type I (Archer & Daly) is the last of three stamps used to send this homemade envelope three times. Mailed each time to the same William Smith, Esq. First use: stamp and Savannah, Ga., datestamp were situated in upper center. Stamp was removed. Second use: stamp and datestamp (again Savannah, Ga.) situated at upper left; stamp then removed. Final use: Stamp tied by Grahamville, S.C. datestamp, forwarded to Isle of Hope, Ga.



Use on U.S. Star Die Stamped Envelope

The uncommon Marshall, Texas, large single rim datestamp ties the ten-cent Type I greenish blue (Archer & Daly) stamp which was applied over the United States Star Die embossed stamp. Mailed to Nacogdoches, Texas.

VIII. Adversity Mails
D. Double Uses

Handstamped "Paid" Use Was
After Stamp-Franked Use

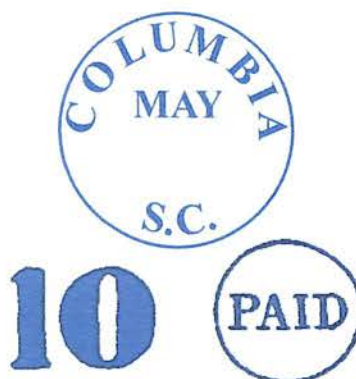


Columbia, S.C. Dietz Type IIG Handstamp "PAID 10" as second usage.

A single of the Type II (Archer & Daly) was tied by a Richmond datestamp (Powell Type 6p) on reverse flap to seal this envelope for its first usage to soldier's wife in Arnolds Mills, S.C. Second usage was franking with the Columbia, S.C. Handstamp "PAID 10" in May 1864. Especially elusive turned cover with a Handstamp Paid second use.



Powell Type 6p Cancel
First Use



Markings from
Second Use

VIII. Adversity Mails
D. Double Uses

Two different shades of elusive
 Milky Blue variety on adversity covers



CSA No. 1 Was Initial Use in December 1861

A medium milky blue copy of the Type II (Archer and Daly) is tied to this small ladies cover by a black Louisburgh, N.C., cancel. A cover turned and used again.



The reverse of this cover is franked by the five-cent green stamp (CSA No. 1) tied to the cover by a blue Petersburg, Va., cancel of Dec. 28, 1861.

Handmade Rubber Stamp Corner Card

Having run out of envelopes with their normal corner card imprint, J.C. Schreiner & Sons (music publishers in Macon Ga.) resorted to a handcrafted rubber stamp at upper left. A light milky blue Type II (A&D) tied by double circle Macon cancel.



VIII. Adversity Mails

D. Double Uses



Stamp Affixed On Top of Previously-Used Stamp

A single of the Type I (Archer & Daly) originally paid the postage on this cover from Marietta to Savannah, Georgia. Another single of the same type of stamp was thereafter affixed on top of the original stamp to pay for forwarding back to Marietta—apparently to a *different* address than that of the original sender.



Turned Cover To Chief of Virginia Division of the Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond.

Two copies of Type II (Archer & Daly) on turned cover used by husband and wife. One side has the stamp tied by a Richmond, Va., cancel addressed to William L. Pettigrew in North Carolina, docketed as coming from Mary B. Pettigrew, May 2, 1864. The other side with stamp tied by two strikes of the Raleigh, N.C., cancel—and addressed to “Mrs. Mary B. Pettigrew, Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, Va.” Chimborazo was the largest military hospital in human history, either ancient or modern.

VIII. Adversity Mails
B. Wallpaper Covers

Floral Wallpaper Cover with
Poignant Letter Inside



were with her. My dear Old Mammy Nancy was still alive, in Washington, & received a remittance monthly from Aunt H. Cordia David Potts was dead. Aunt Hobart's family well. What a glorious victory we have had in Tennessee! I wrote to me again shortly, my dear Ma, and tell Kate I would like very much to hear from her. My love to Bessie & herself. When will Dr. J. be in our neighbour hood? he must certainly come to see me. My love to him. & to dear Mammy Nancy. Tell me also of

"What a glorious victory we have had in Tennessee..."

The adversity is emphasized by the homemade envelope constructed of floral wallpaper. FOREST DEPOT, Va./SEP rimless cancel ties the Type I (A&D) stamp. A young woman, with friends and relatives in the North, writes to her mother in Fredericksburg, Va., on Sept. 29, 1863, explaining conditions ("...many exiled families in Lynchburg are living on rice and bread....my dear Mammy Nancy is still alive in Washington.").

VIII. Adversity Mails

B. Wallpaper Covers



Two-Color Block Printed Wallpaper

A May 27, 1863, Chattanooga, Tenn., cancel ties the Archer & Daly Type I stamp to this cover constructed of wallpaper to Buck Head, Morgan County, Ga.



Pastel Geometrical Wallpaper Design

A clear strike of the Flat Rock, N.C., cancel appears to the left of that town's circular grid obliterator which ties the Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp to the cover. Note the multi-color wallpaper design clearly showing through the paper.

**Paper shortages produce letter writing adversity**

A CSA Army major used this **pre-used handmade envelope made from printed notice** sent to him from his family in Columbia, S.C., as stationery to write back to them.

Originally this side was a quadruple rated cover from Columbia S.C. to Richmond Va..

(Two pairs of the Type I Archer & Daly)

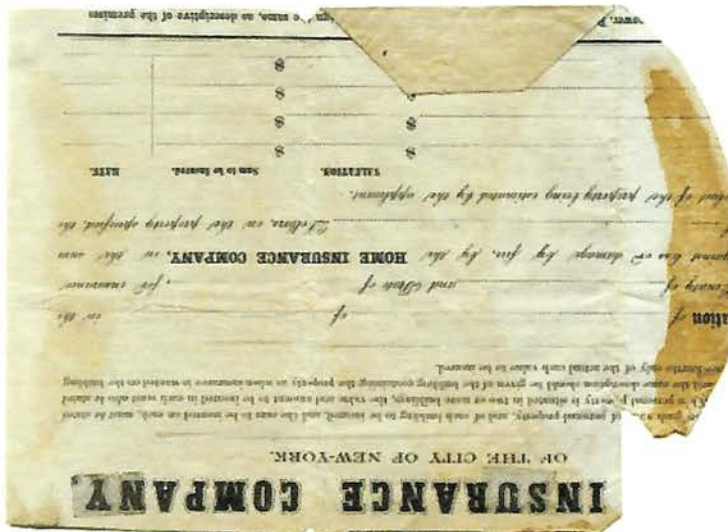
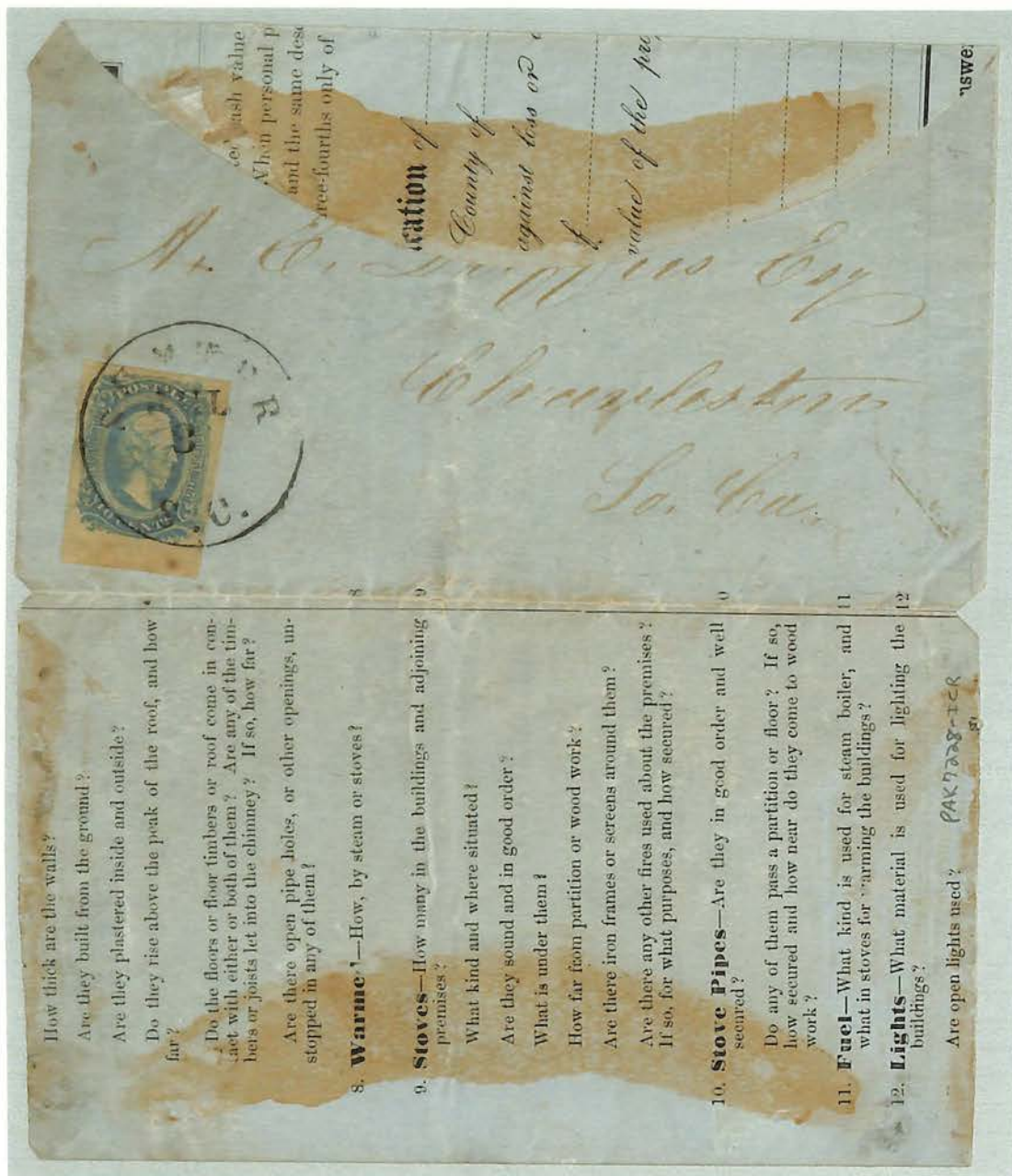
VIII. Adversity Mails

C. Printed Matter Turned

Entire Envelope Cut Out From Insurance Form

Crafted From an Insurance Application

Using a blank form from the Insurance Company of New York, the sender created this cover complete with a gummed flap. Sumter, S.C., cancel ties the Type I (A&D) stamp on cover to Charleston.



View of Interior side.

Mailed at the Outset of
Sherman's Invasion of Georgia

via shipwreck
and person.

U.S. POSTAGE
State of New York
ONE CENT

22

Mrs. C. J. Baldie,
Griffin, Spalding co.
Georgia.

[illegible]

Union forces under Gen. William T. Sherman invaded the Atlanta area on May 7, 1864, days before this letter and cover were mailed from Athens, Ga., on May 28.

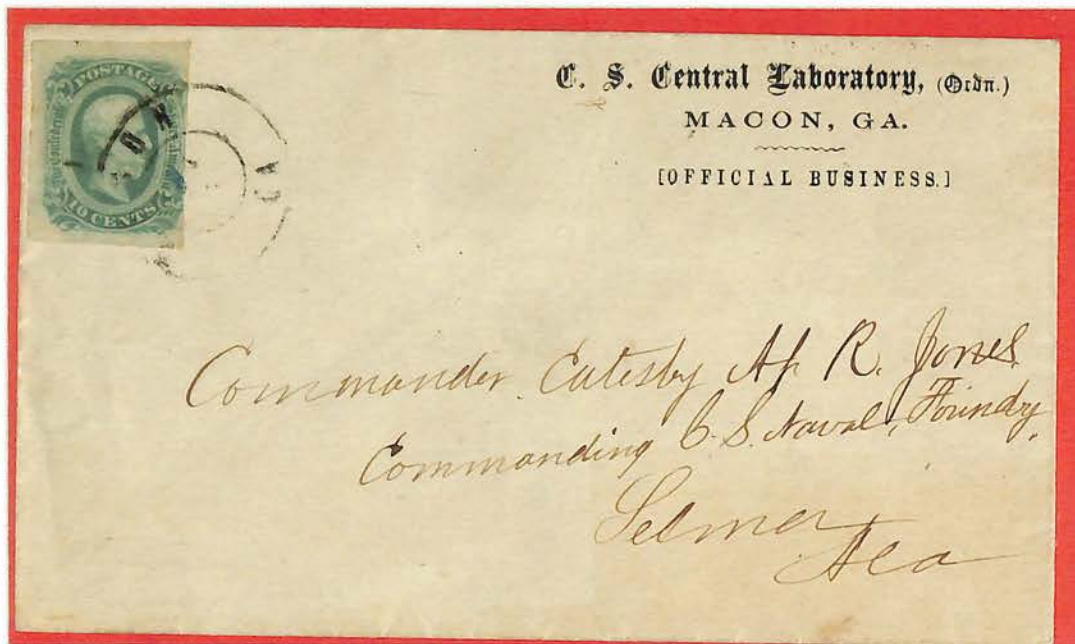
118

IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
A. Historic Events

The "Merrimack/CSS Virginia Cover"

To Captain of the CSA Ironclad Battleship which fought the *USS Monitor*
in the Civil War's Most Famous Naval Engagement

Commander Catesby Ap R. Jones



Currently the only recorded use to a *CSS Virginia* Officer

A Type II (Archer & Daly) green stamp tied by a Macon, Ga., double circle datestamp on Confederate States Central Laboratory (Ordinance) semi-official cover to Commander Catesby Ap R. Jones in November 1863 (docketing on reverse) when he was serving as head of the CSA Naval Foundry in Selma, Alabama.



The Battle of the *CSS Virginia* and *USS Monitor*.



Confederate Navy Lieutenant Catesby Ap R. Jones was employed in converting the steam frigate, formerly the Union's *Merrimack*, into an *CSS ironclad* and was the ship's Executive Officer when she was commissioned as *CSS Virginia*. When her Commanding Officer, Captain Franklin Buchanan, was wounded in the 8 March 1862 attack on the *USS Cumberland* and *USS Congress*, **Jones temporarily took command, leading the ship during her historic engagement with *USS Monitor* on the following day.**

IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
A. Historic Events

The "CSA Hunley Cover"

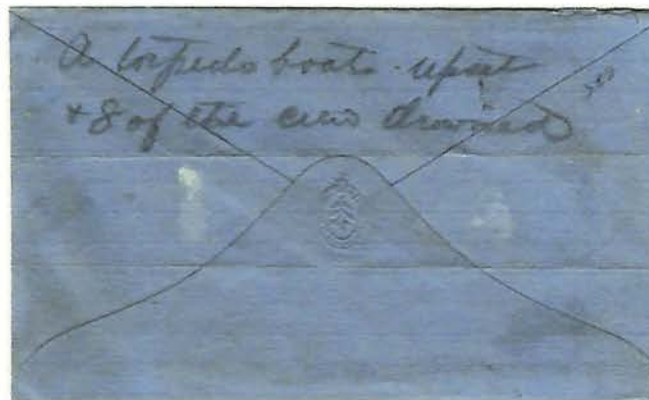
The only recorded use related to the sinking of the CSA submarine CSS Hunley

"A torpedo boat upset & 8 of the crew drowned"



Engineering Staff Officer of the Vessel Writes Home
the Day After the Sinking of the CSS Hunley

Period docketing on the face of this cover ("October 16th 1863") indicates date of mailing by Lt. Duncan Green Campbell to his wife in Edge Hill, Va.. **Notation on reverse of cover is the sender noting in pencil (see below) the demise of the CSA submarine Hunley the day before.** Type I (A&D) stamp tied by Charleston, S.C. datestamp applied the morning (Oct. 17 '63) after the cover was mailed.



CSS H.L. Hunley was the first submarine anywhere in the world to sink a ship in wartime.

The submarine, itself, sank on three occasions, the second being on Oct. 15, 1863 (see above), when during a training run, the inventor and namesake, Horace Lawson Hunley, died with his crew.

IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
B. Historic Individuals

To Vice President
 Alexander Stephens—"Forwarded"



Forwarded to Vice President Stephens at his home in Georgia.

A single of the milky blue Type I (Archer & Daly) is tied by a July 19, 1863, Kingston, Ga. handstamp on cover to the C.S.A. vice president in Richmond. There it was forwarded on to Crawfordsville, Ga. ("FORWARDED 10" handstamp at left indicates additional postage due) where Vice President Stephens resided for most of the time during the war.

**FORWARDED
10**

Reverse of cover bears Vice President Stephens' personal notation explaining that this cover contained a letter from a woman who wished it forwarded to her husband, a private citizen who was imprisoned at Fort Warren for "endeavoring to run the blockade."

Mrs. E. A. Hardin,
 Kingston, Ga.
 July 24, 1863.
 Encloses a letter
 she desires for-
 warded to her
 husband, who
 is a prisoner
 in Fort Warren.
 Her husband
 is a citizen, &
 was taken w^h
 endeavoring to
 run the blockade.
 answered

IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
B. Historic Individuals

In President Jefferson Davis's Own Hand

The subject depicted on the stamps in this collection sends a personal message to his friend, the wife of an infamous Confederate agent who was later a suspect in the Lincoln Assassination.



**To Wife of Suspected
Lincoln Assassination
Conspirator**

Mrs. G.N. (George) Sanders (addressee) was Anna Reid Sanders, wife of George N. Sanders, who was a Confederate agent in Montreal, Canada, and whose contacts with John Wilkes Booth made him a wanted (\$25,000 reward) suspect in the Lincoln Assassination.

He was also involved in the famed Confederate raid on St. Albans, Vermont, and met with John Wilkes Booth prior to the latter's assassination of Abraham Lincoln. President Davis was writing to Mrs. Sanders on the occasion of the death of her son, Major Reid Sanders, in a Union P.O.W. prison in 1864.

**Executive Department Envelope
Addressed by the President of the
Confederate States of America**

IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
B. Historic Individuals

Mailed days after guerilla
John Hunt Morgan's death

To Companion & Brother of "The Thunderbolt of the Confederacy"



To Francis Key Morgan,

A crude homemade cover sent from Abingdon, Va., addressed to: "Frank Key Morgan, Care of Genl. B. W. Duke, Carters Station, E. Tenn." **Rare Sept. 1864 cover to the brother of General John Hunt Morgan from his recently-bereaved family living in Abingdon, Va.** Sergeant

Frank Morgan was then serving in his recently-deceased brother's famous guerilla unit which was placed under the command of General Basil Duke only days before.



Postmarked a few days
after Gen. John Hunt Morgan's
funeral on Sept. 6, 1864.



General John Hunt Morgan was legendary for his raids into Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio by which he would not only disrupt enemy communications by tapping into Union telegraph lines, but also round up fresh troops and supplies.

IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
B. Historic Individuals

To the key slave dealer
of Richmond, Val.

"I am surprised at your selling him..."



Correspondence Between Slave Seller and Slave Dealer—June 1863
Type I (A&D) stamp on folded letter with manuscript cancel from Jennings Ordinary, Va., to the infamous E.H. Stokes, the largest slave dealer in Richmond, Va. Sender (in Nottoway County) and recipient were well away from any areas occupied by Union forces—**under whom all slaves had been set free by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of January 1863.**

T.A. Frottie, the sender of this letter was perturbed that E.H. Stokes had sold his slave, Tilman, for less than he had directed him to...
"I wrote you positively not to take less than \$2,800 nett cash & I am surprised at your selling him [for \$2,600].... He had been in the habit of running away, I thought it best to sell him."

June 8th 1863.
Mr E. H. Stokes.
Sir - I am glad you
sold Tilman at \$2,600. I wrote
you positively not to take less
than \$2,800 nett cash & I am
surprised at your selling him.
I did not care whether he
would bring \$2,800 or not, I
could bring him home &
keep him what I bought him
for but hearing he had been
in the habit of running away
I thought it best to sell him
but put a price on him of
\$2,800 nett - I had no idea
of selling him at auction
to pay 5 per cent, but will be
private about your selling
though I wish you had
not sold. I am really
in need of my powder & shot
& how to get them I don't
know. Would send up
to your house but fear I
would not get them when you
are from home.
Can you send me a
Bag of No 5 shot from Richmond
& 2 lbs of fine powder as I
can't shoot chase out of my
gun. I would have
been at your house but
you did not get off at
the promotion as you
promised me -
Truly yours
T. A. Frottie
P.S.
I saw Sandridge Newman
6th of shot & he has been often
there twice a day ever since I
got from Richmond - T.A.F.

IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
C. Unusual Routings

“BLOCKADE” Use
Via Bermuda—1864

*One of **only three** recorded uses that was forwarded personally
by Norman S. Walker, the Confederate Agent in Bermuda*



Carried by the Confederate Blockade Runner vessel *Minnie*

From England incoming through maritime blockade **via Bermuda** into Charleston, S.C. The 10-cent Type I stamp cancelled there (March 29, 1864) on cover—then sent to Gustavus A Myers, Acting British Consul General in Richmond, Va. (CSA Cert.)

Endorsed “AP[proved] Walker” in his hand at lower left. Norman S. Walker was the Senior Confederate Agent in Bermuda from February 1863 to June 27, 1864.



Norman S. Walker
CSA Agent in Bermuda



Walker's St. George, Bermuda headquarters—all CSA blockade mail from Europe transited through this building.

Originally a plantation owner in Virginia, Norman Walker left service in the CSA Virginia Infantry after appointment by President Jefferson Davis as CSA Agent in Bermuda where he oversaw the purchase and import of ordnance into the Confederacy from England—and sometimes, the forwarding of mail in transit to/from the CSA.

IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
C. Unusual Routings

Unusual Redirected & Flag-of-Truce Mails

Covers placed into the mails a second time en route to new destinations



"Due 10" should have been applied twice, but wasn't.

From Columbia to Grahamville, S.C. (franked with A&D Type II)—forwarded to Gadsden, S.C., but redirected back to Grahamville (Note Gadsdens manuscript marking and "X" cancel). 10 cents should have been due twice (it was forwarded twice), but no notation to that effect.



By "Flag of Truce" via Charleston, S.C. in late 1864.

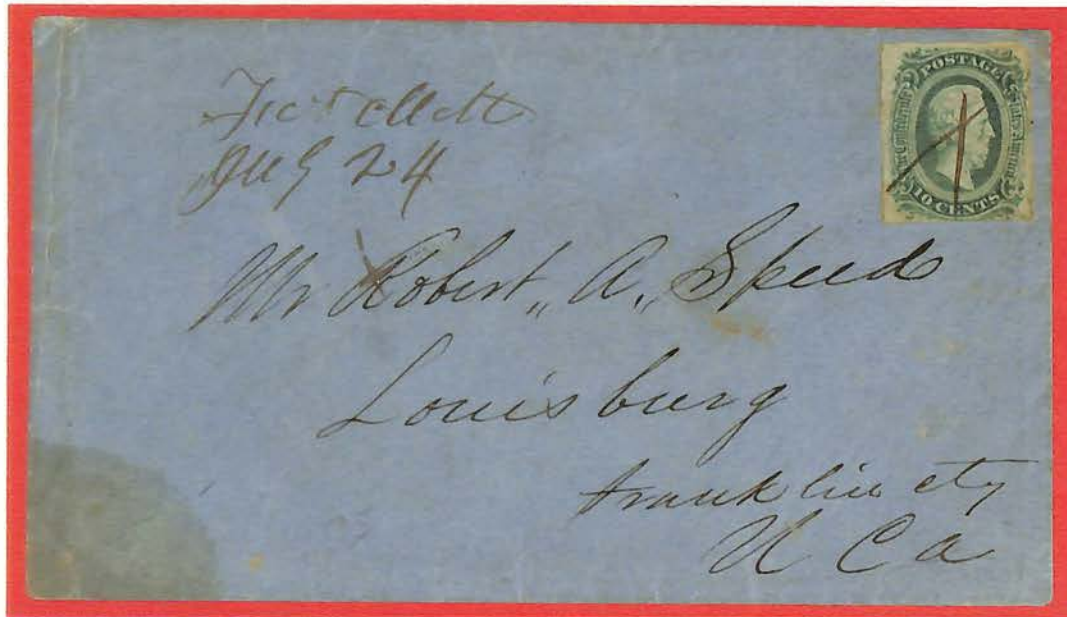
As Union forces began to occupy more areas in the South, cities such as Charleston were employed as exchange points for mails crossing the lines. This civilian cover (with a Type II A&D Milky Blue stamp) was a franked unsealed "inner" envelope placed inside an outer envelope addressed to the Union commanding general at occupied Charleston. His office removed the outer envelope, inspected the letter, sealed the inner envelope and placed it into the mails at Charleston for dispatch to Virginia.



IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
C. Unusual Routings

Private Trans-Mississippi
Express Mail

A Cushing's Private Trans-Mississippi Express Mail Cover
Far More Elusive Than a CSA 40-Cent Rated Usage.



The Type III 1864 Cushing Label on Hand-Carried Cover

As required by Cushing's Express service, a Confederate stamp & Cushing label was affixed to this cover, then hand carried from the Houston, Texas, area and placed into the CSA mails at Fort Mott, S.C., (manuscript upper left) for delivery to Louisburg, N.C. An unusual eastern dispatch and destination of a cover bearing the authentic Cushing Type III label. (PF & CSA Certs.)



The April 26, 1862, loss of New Orleans to the Union isolated Houston, Texas, from the eastern Confederacy. In response, E.H. Cushing, editor of the *Houston Daily Telegraph*, began a private Trans-Mississippi express service designed to bring news to his newspaper and to facilitate letter communications with Texas troops serving in the East.

Label says: "Persons coming this way are particularly requested to bring as many copies of Southern newspapers as they can." E.H. Cushing's sponsorship of his private Trans-Mississippi Express mail service was based on his own newspaper's need for news from the other side of the Mississippi River.

IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
C. Unusual Routings

The Louisiana Relief Committee

Contraband Mail Smuggled Out of Union-Held New Orleans
for Posting in Mobile, Alabama
Unusual mixed franking with 10-cent 1861 stamp



Citizens in Union-Occupied New Orleans Invent A Way to
Smuggle the Mail Out of Their City

Double circle Mobile, Alabama cancel ties Ten-Cent Type II stamp on cover smuggled out of New Orleans by the Louisiana Relief Committee on May 17, 1864 (dated docketing inside cover). **Ten-Cent 1861 stamp (upper left) was added to pay forwarding** from first destination (Charleston, S.C.) to GreenPond, S.C. (in pencil). Addressee was member of prominent New Orleans family. (CSA Cert.)



SPECIAL NOTE:

Research on the Landry family (recipient is Ernest Landry) and other items in the family's correspondence have proved this cover was smuggled out of Union-occupied New Orleans by the Louisiana Relief Committee to Mobile, Ala., and posted into the mails there. The LRS was surreptitiously founded jointly by the New Orleans & Mobile citizens to effect secret transmittal of mail to and from the former after the city's fall on April 25, 1862.



New Orleans Post Office (at left—and still in existence) where this cover originated. At right: Battery Beauregard on Sullivan's Island, S.C., the cover's original destination.



IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
C. Unusual Routings

Hand-Carried Mail Outside
the Regular Mails

Turned/Used Again after being hand-carried "By Boy Jack"—a slave messenger



"Slave-Carried" Turned Cover

Small ladies cover with interior original use to Miss Elizabeth Williams, Columbus, Miss. a stampless use as a hand-carried missive **"By Boy Jack"**—a slave being used as personal carrier. Outside "turned" use (above) is franked with Type I (A&D) stamp tied with Columbus, Miss. datestamp and addressed to Miss Gertrude Goodwin, Selma, Alabama.



The inside of cover bears pencil notation **"By Boy Jack,"** a notation used whenever a slave would be used as a messenger or carrier.



Via Hand-Carried Military "Express"

After being sent from Waxahachie, Texas July 1st 1863 to "Captain William Cravens/Care of Maj. Dorn" in Bonham, Texas", the cover was then re-addressed to "Col Walker 2nd Inf., Brigade, Army in the Field" and endorsed "Express" and hand-carried to location of Cravens' 2nd Infantry, then in Shreveport, La. **Hand-carried express by military messenger.** (P. Kaufmann, expert.)

IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
D. Notable & Particularly Unusual

CSA Use of a Union
Regimental Corner Card



**Corner Card of Union
Commanding Officer**

An envelope captured from a Union soldier was a useful, cherished item in the "stationery-poor" Confederacy in 1864. The

Type II (A&D printing) was applied by a CSA soldier (who used this cover to send a letter to Lynchburg, Va.) over the imprint of Col. Robert Richardson,

(see image below)

commanding the

New York 15th Cavalry who, under Gen. George A. Custer, participated in the last cavalry charge of the war.

AT RIGHT:

Actual enclosed letter

Waynesboro June 24th (1864)
Now two weeks
you have either
written, or decided
to be in
Lynchburg, but
I am here
have heard nothing
of Thomas, and have no idea
when he will meet again for Exam-
ination of conscripts. I did not
carry your mare to Charlottesville
20th because, I knew you would not
be there. If you will designate any
place, I will send her to it. She is
doing well, but I am in constant fear of
having her stolen. Our county is filled
with Stragglers, who are stealing every
horse they can. Write me at your
earliest leisure & give me all
the news. We are cut off from
the Richmond Papers

15th REGIMENT
N.Y. CAVALRY,
Col. Robert M. Richardson.

(Corner Card Imprint)

"Waynesboro, June 24th [1864]

"[Your] mare is doing well, but I am in constant fear of having her stolen. Our county is filled with stragglers, who are stealing every horse they can. Write me at your earliest leisure & give me all the news. We are cut off from the Richmond papers."

IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
D. Notable & Particularly Unusual

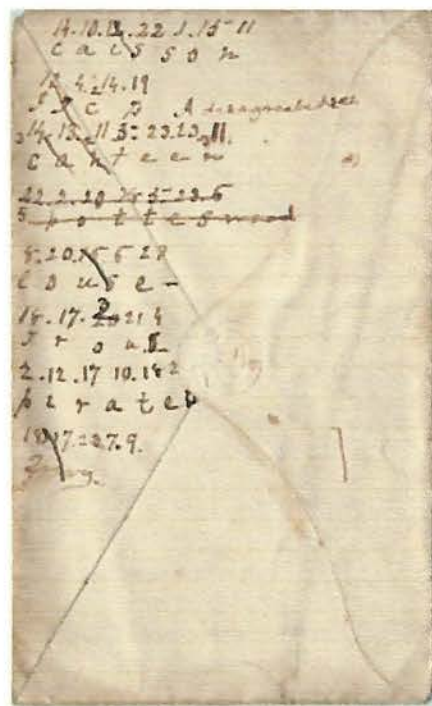
A Mysterious Cypher Cover



Partially Decoded Message in a Numeric Cypher

A Keswick Depot, Va., datestamp ties a Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp to a cover addressed to a soldier. Unusual partially decoded cypher on reverse. In manuscript on front is: "1 .12.7.9 *something very much found by home folks*". All handwriting on the cover is in the hand of the sender—perhaps indicating that, not only was he familiar with cyphers, but so was the recipient, a soldier in the artillery.

Reverse of cover has partially decoded cypher message with military words ("caisson, canteen, pirated, etc.). A commercial envelope addressed on the front to James M. Rawlings, a member of the Rockbridge Artillery, Hardaways Battalion in the Army of North Virginia.



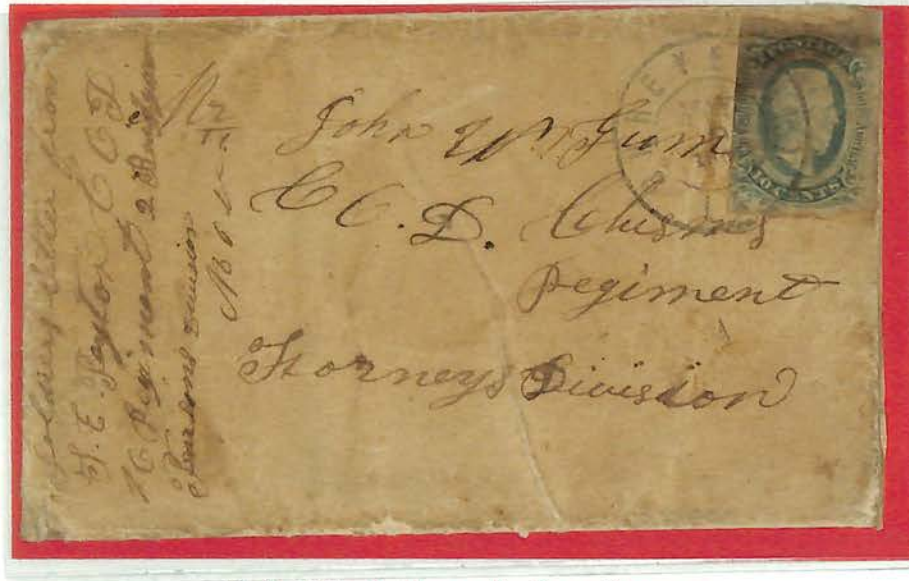
IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
D. Notable & Particularly Unusual

MISSOURI in the Confederacy

Newly Discovered Cover

The **only recorded cover** from a member of the Missouri Confederate Volunteers
(A unit **different** from the Missouri State Guard of which 6 covers are recorded; 1 is in this exhibit)

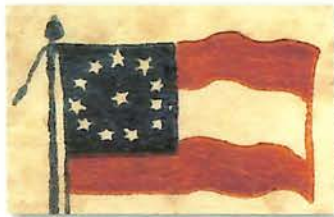
Sent exactly one month after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Va.



To Soldier in Texas Partisan Rangers

—Plus a VERY LATE USE AFTER SURRENDER

A Type I (A&D) stamp is tied by a **Shreveport, La., May 9, 1865 datestamp** on cover to John Gum, Co. D, Chism Regiment in Forney's Division. Endorsement at left: "Soldier's Letter from T.E. Peyton Co D 16 Regiment 2 Brigade Parsons Division MCV [Missouri Confederate Volunteers]." Both units surrendered on 26 May 1865. [P. Kaufmann, expert.]



12-star flag signifying Missouri's admission to the CSA.

(Illustration from *CSA Catalogue & Handbook*)

Only eight Confederate-related postal uses of any kind are recorded relating to Missouri.

Two are in this exhibit.

Although Missouri was admitted as the 12th Confederate state in November 1861, its state government never officially seceded because of expanding Union occupation of most of the state.

IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
D. Notable & Particularly Unusual

The Lucy Cobb “Cameos”



Legal use of truncated stamps

The CSA Postal Service had no rule against the use of cut or damaged stamps. Thus, these cut-to-shape “cameos” of the vignette on the 10-cent stamps were accepted as postage from the daughter-in-law of the Confederacy’s co-founder, Gen. Howell Cobb, to his wife. From Athens to Macon, Georgia. Stamps are Archer & Daly Type II (top) and Type I (bottom).

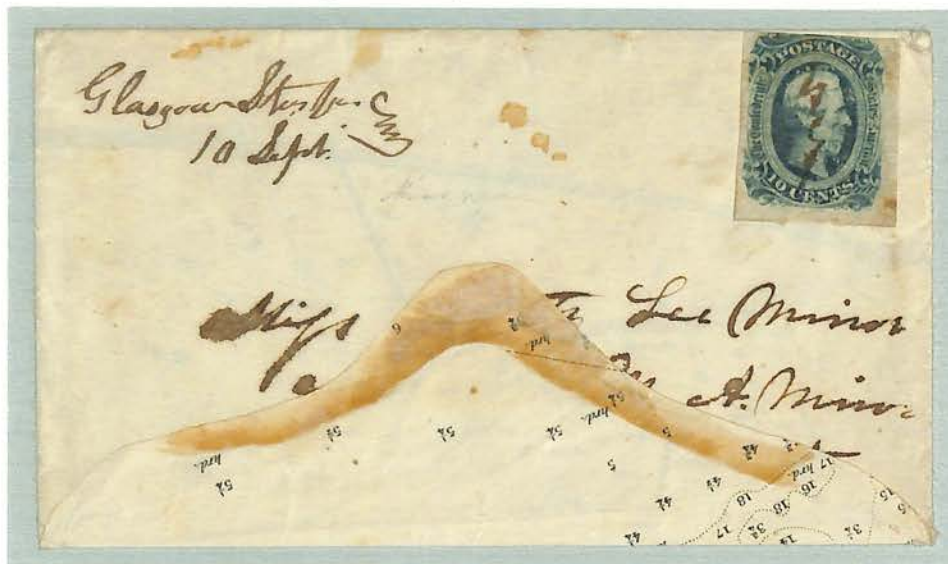
Lucy Barrow Pope (left), wife of Mr. and Mrs. Howell Cobb’s son, Johnny Cobb, used the cameo stamps on envelopes to her mother-in-law, Mary Ann Lamar Cobb (right).



IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
D. Notable & Particularly Unusual

Unusual Uses of
Keatinge & Ball Printings

During the Very First Week of Use



A Marine Chart "Turned" and Used Again

Manuscript postmark dated 10 Sept [1864] from Glasgow Station, Va.—just six days after the earliest recorded use of the Keatinge & Ball printings. Type II stamp on adversity cover made from a marine depth chart.



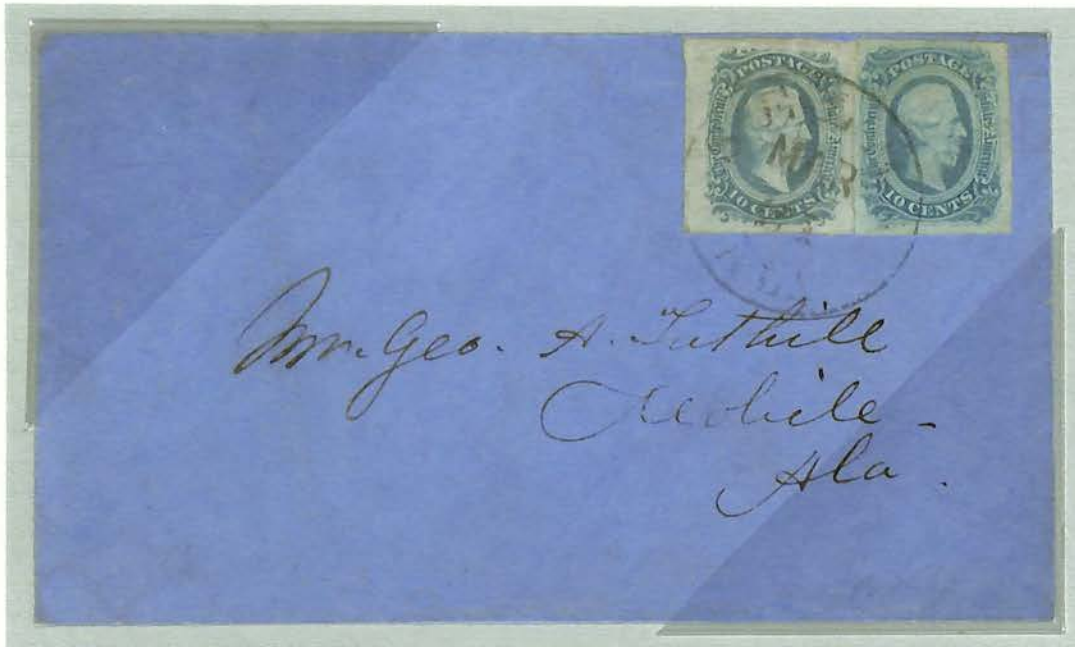
Late In War Use

A large-margin Keatinge & Ball Type II stamp is tied to cover by a red Greensboro, N.C., cancel from March 1865. *Very few red cancels on a K&B franked cover are known.*



IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
D. Notable & Particularly Unusual

Very Uncommon Combination Uses



Both Types I and II Used on Same Cover

Pristine copies of the Archer and Daly printings of Type I and Type II are tied to this cover to Mobile, Alabama, by a March 21, 1864, Selma, Ala., datestamp. Oddly, combination uses of both types together is very seldom ever encountered.



Turned Cover With Both Types of the Five-Cent Lithograph Used Together

A Columbia, S.C. datestamp ties the Type I (A&D) as the first (interior) use of this cover where, when turned & used again, was then franked with one each of the London (left) and Richmond (right) printings of the 1862 5-cent lithograph-printed stamps—tied to cover by Minersville, North Carolina cancel. Unusual.

Blockade Mail from a Renowned Correspondence

Outgoing "BLOCKADE" Use Via Nassau, The Bahamas—February 1865

Inside is a 4-page personal letter to sender's wife in Liverpool, England



Carried by the Cunard West Indies Steamship Corsica

Outgoing blockade-run use originating from Charleston, S.C., via Nassau to Liverpool with uncommon rimless "Nassau—New Providence / "FE 13/1865" transit handstamp on reverse. Unpaid with 2 shillings due, comprising 1sh packet postage to England and 1sh penalty fee, blue crayon "1/5+7=2/-" accounting. Liverpool "4 MAR" receiver on front.

From Cornelius L. Burckmyer in Charleston to his wife, Charlotte, in Liverpool.



January 17. It is reported today that the "Syien" by which I was to have sailed to Nassau and which undertook to go to sea on Saturday night was taken by the enemy. I have had a providential escape. I hope it is not lost as I sent by her a large number of letters for friends and two for yourself. We shall soon know the truth.

Cornelius Burckmyer adds a postscript across the first of the 4-page letter to his wife, "January 17. It is reported today that the "Syien" by which I was to have sailed to Nassau and which undertook to go to sea on Saturday night was taken by the enemy. If so, I have had a providential escape. I hope it is not lost as I sent by her a large number of letters for friends and two for yourself."

IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses
B. Historic Individuals

Thomas Jefferson
Descendants' Correspondence

Two great grandchildren as addressees

Meriwether Lewis Randolph and Sarah Randolph were descendants of the third president and among the heirs to the Jefferson estate.



To Capt. Meriwether Lewis Randolph

On the staff of Gen. Richard Ewell, the recipient is the great grandson of Thomas Jefferson. Mailed from Richmond, Va., with a Type I (A&D) stamp.



To Miss Sarah Randolph

Sister of Meriwether, the recipient was sent this letter in care of her father, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, grandson of the third president. From Richmond to Albemarle County, seat of the Jefferson estate. Type I (A&D).

IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses

C. Unusual Routings

The Millway Carrier



"P.M.: please forward by the Millway Carrier"
(notation at lower left on cover)

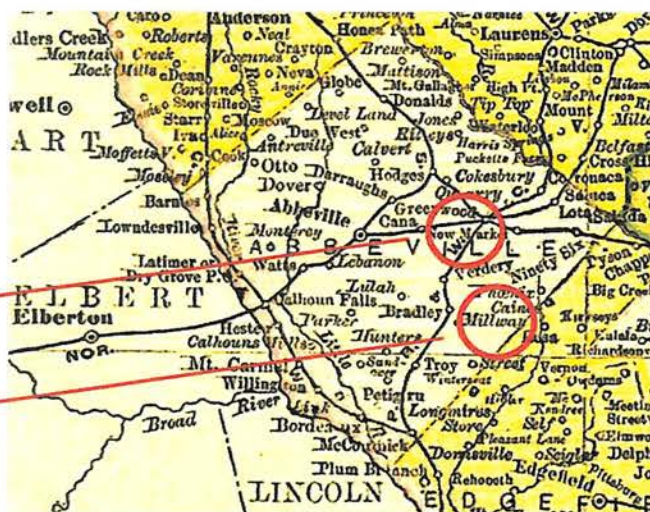
Seen only on a very small group of covers addressed to **New Market, S.C.**, a depot on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad route some 15-20 miles distant from **Millway**—a plantation. The notation was a routing instruction applied by the sender to make certain letters were carried on to Millway by the official government mail routes. There is speculation that a slave from the Millway plantation may have been used at least part of the time to carry this mail.

Type II (A&D) tied by Abingdon, Va., cancel on cover to
New Market, Abbeville County, S.C.

Contemporary map
of Abbeville County,
South Carolina.

New Market

Millway Plantation



X. Very Late Uses

Civilian New Orleans-To-Richmond to Surgeon in Missouri State Guard Through-the-Lines Use Just Before Surrender

One of six recorded uses to or from an officer in the Missouri State Guard
Hand Carried into Richmond, Va.,



Missouri in the Confederacy—A Very Late, Rare and Notable Use

The letter inside this cover is datelined "New Orleans March 10th 1865." Cover was **hand carried** by an exchange agent (notation at lower left: "Care of W.H. Hatch Asst. Agt. of exchange") from Union-occupied New Orleans as the "inside cover" of a civilian through-the-lines routing. It traversed up the Mississippi River—hand-carried via St. Louis to Richmond where, being removed from its outer envelope, it was placed in the mail in that city **only a few days before the fall of Richmond** to Union forces.

Ms. B.

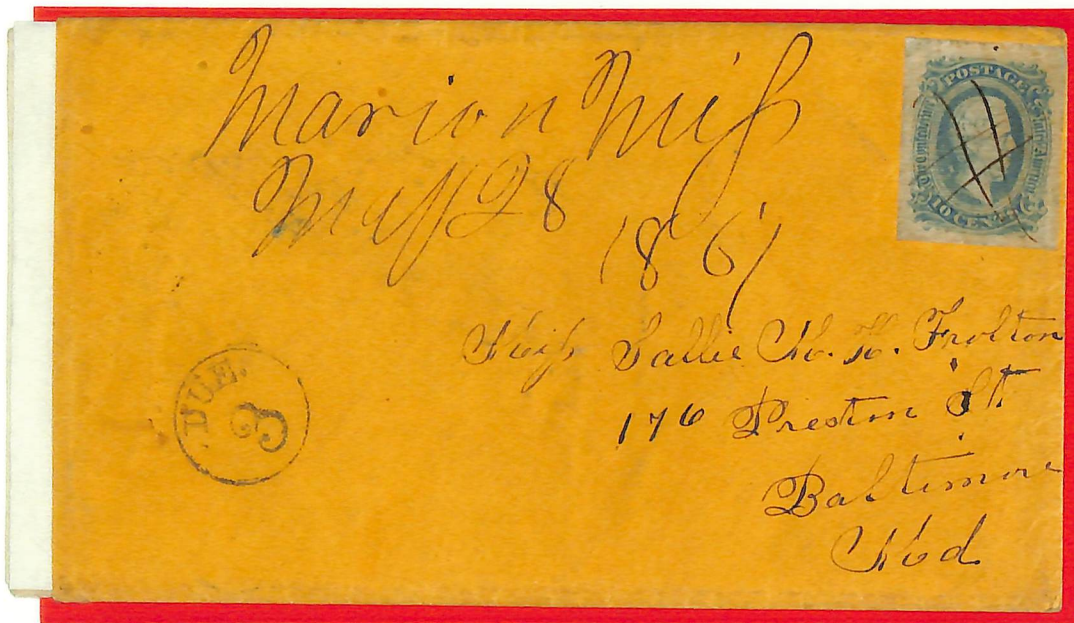
New Orleans, March 10th 1865

Dear Friend;— I have just received six letters from home, and two of them were from you, so you may know I am in very good spirits this evening. Grandpa is getting better, and the rest of the family are well; I received letters from Fannie, Dell and Eugene, they told me of a most glorious revival they were having at Beaufort, and I wish I could be with them to enjoy it; they are all so happy, dear Fannie has been converted, and has once more united with the church, that God may guard him from temptations, and that he may hold out faithful to the end is my fervent prayer; you can better imagine than I can tell you how happy poor Dell is, she says she never was as happy, since

Partial illustration of the original letter (inside the cover) from Mary Burd who, in early 1865, temporarily moved from St. Louis, Mo., to New Orleans. It is written to her good friend, Capt. John J. Miller, an assistant surgeon with the Missouri State Guard, then posted in Richmond. Note New Orleans date encircled.

X. Very Late Uses

The Last Recorded Use of a 10-Cent Steel Plate Stamp —Last Recorded Use of Any Confederate Stamp



Accepted as Mail on May 28, 1867

Over Two Years Since Formal Ending of the Civil War

Type I (A&D) stamp pen cancelled with manuscript "Marion, Miss. / May 28 1867" on cover to Baltimore, Maryland. Use of 10-cent stamp accepted at point of posting—but not accepted at destination where the "Due 3" handstamp was applied. Original letter enclosed bearing notation at top: "Marion Station, Miss. / May the 27th/67" verifies authenticity of cover dating.

Enclosure written by sister of a wounded Confederate prisoner of war (held at Johnson's Island, Ohio) until his release. He had been befriended by Miss Sallie Fulton (addressee on the cover) and, from his deathbed (two years after the war) he had requested that she be informed of his death, and thanked for her kindness to him. Miss Fulton had been a notorious Southern sympathizer during the war.

Marion Station Miss.
May the 27th/67
Miss Sallie W. H. Fulton
Dear Lady
No
doubt you will be surprised to receive
a letter from one whom you least
expect. My Brother who corresponded
with you, while a prisoner on
Johnson Island, died the 14th of
the month, while on his death-
bed, he requested me to inform
you of his death, how dear lay
he suffered no one knows, he had
not made a step in over a year
with out his crutches, but I
have one consolation, he was so
willing and prepared to meet
his God seemed perfectly resigned
My dear friend I must say he was
one among the best boys I ever

X. Very Late Uses

Hand-Carried Late Use Originating at Lynchburg, Va.

—then Mailed from Galveston, Texas, AFTER Surrender

Sampson Lodge, No 231, Lynchburg, May 6th 1865.
W. M. Wardens and brethren of Harmony No 6,
Galveston,
Secretary pro tem. of Sampson lodge, I am instructed
by said lodge to ask your permission to advance Ent.
Wm. H. Kelly, made in your lodge, in this
action. Please address your reply to the Rev. M. M.
Houston City, Harris County, Texas. Fraternally,
Sampson
Secr. pro tem.

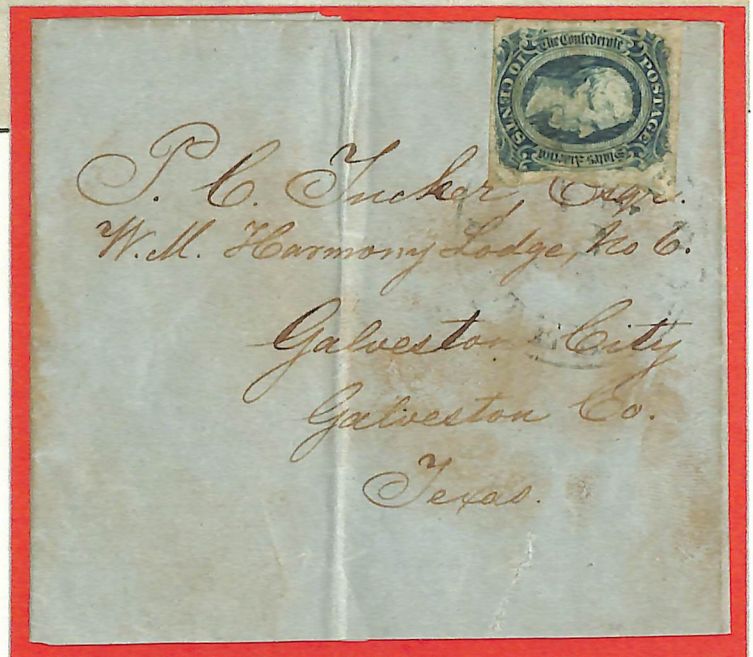
Interior side.



**Postmarked June 8, 1865
Overpaid Drop Letter Rate
After the Fall of Galveston**

Folded letter hand-carried from Lynchburg, Virginia, **nearly one month after Confederate forces had surrendered at Appomattox** on April 9th. Placed into the mail as an overpaid drop letter on **June 8th** within the City of Galveston. Unusual mail from and to areas of the Confederacy no longer operating a mail service—

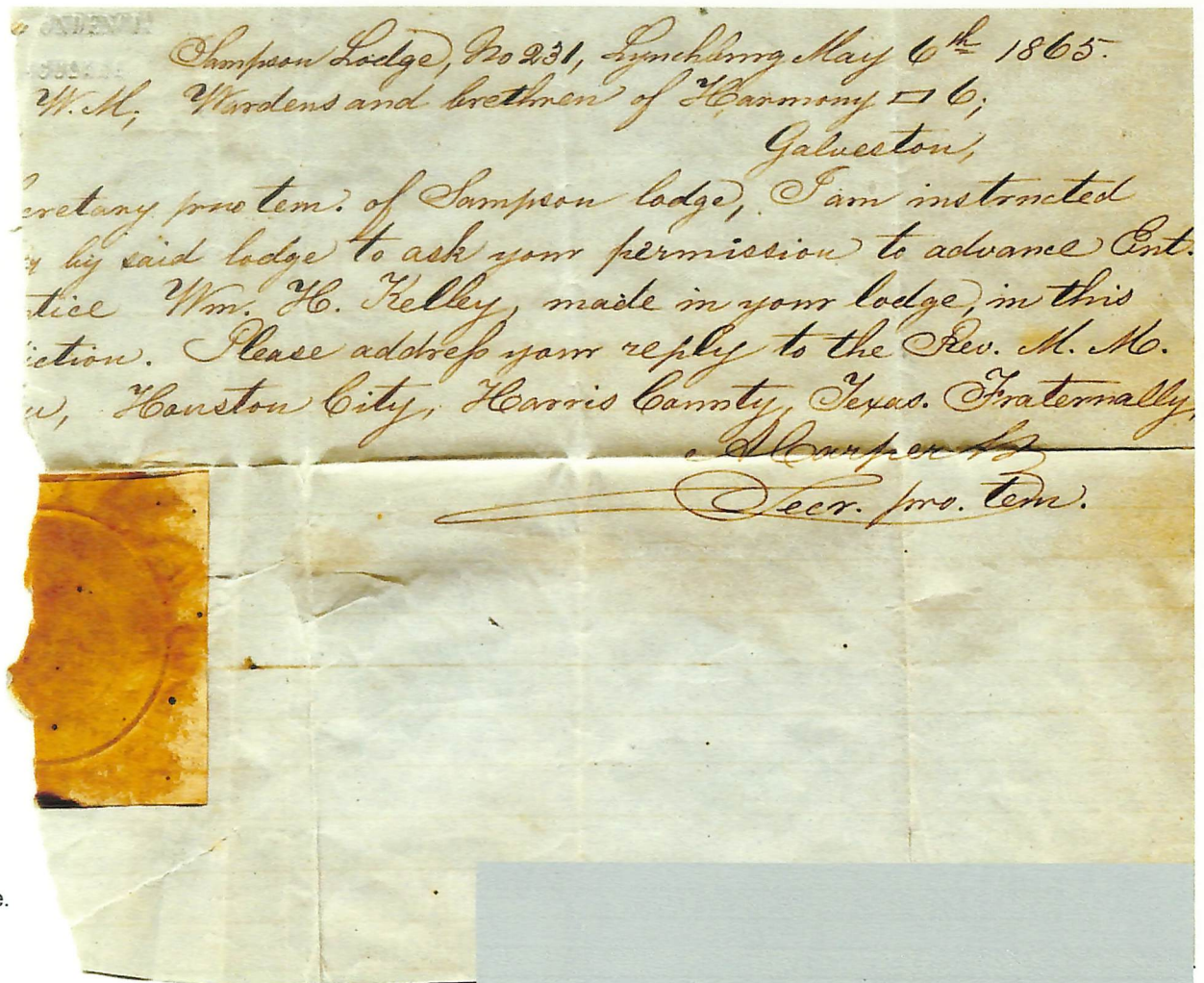
Galveston was surrendered by
Gen. Kirby Smith on **June 2nd.**)



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Hand-Carried Late Use Originating at Lynchburg, Va.

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Interior side.



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X. Very Late Uses

Very Late Uses—April 1865



Two Days Before the Fall of Petersburg

A homemade cover franked with a Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp tied by the black "PETERSBURG/APR 1/Va." cancel was sent by Private Francis H. Anderson of the 42nd Va. Infantry to his wife in Bedford County, Va. Two days later, the city fell to Union forces. **Anderson's regiment surrendered eight days later at Appomattox.**



Mailed the Day Johnston Met With Sherman to Begin Discussing Surrender

The manuscript cancel of Greenwood, S.C., obliterates the Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp on this folded letter dated April 17, 1865—*eight days after* General Lee's surrender of his forces at Appomattox Court House, Va., and *nine days before* General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered his army to General Sherman at Greensborough, N.C. *Especially elusive late usage.*

X. Very Late Uses

Very Late "May 1865" Use of Manuscript Semi-Official Cover from Georgia Governor



From Georgia Governor Joe Brown During Civil War's Final Week

A single of Type II (A&D) is tied by a Milledgeville, Ga., handstamp on "Ex. Dept." [Executive Department] cover from Governor Joseph E. "Joe" Brown at the state capitol in that town. The enclosed original letter dated "April 17th 1865" places the date on the handstamp as **May 3, 1865**—only two days before the last meeting of the CSA Cabinet on May 5 in the town of Washington, Ga., 55 miles away.

NOTE: As a courtesy typical of his kindness, Governor Brown was returning to Miss Alice Baldie a copy of letter she had sent to him thanking him for helping her brother attain admission to the Georgia Military Academy in Milledgeville. This explains why the letter is dated over two weeks before the copy of it was returned to Miss Baldie.



Governor Joe Brown & the Georgia state capitol at Milledgeville.

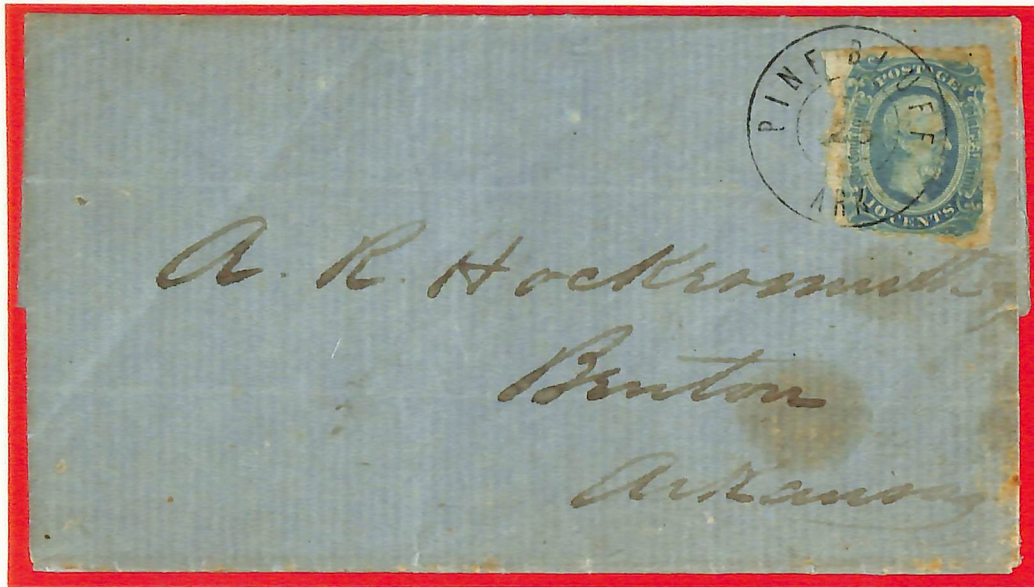
Copy of letter to Gov. Brown
Milledgeville, Apr. 17th 1865

My dear Sir,

You were so kind as to reply
my letter last Fall to Gen. Cooper, &
I think it was owing to your kindness
that ^{my brother} ~~the~~ was admitted as a cadet.
As soon as I heard that the exercises
had been resumed I wrote to Gen. C.
& getting no answer, I wrote again.
Yesterday I rec'd a letter from Capt. J. S.
Armstrong, who it appears is in com-
mand of the Cadets, stating that
my brother had better report there
"as soon as practicable." But I
learn that the Militia has been
ordered out, & I suppose the Cadets
have gone also. If it will not
overwhelm too much on you.

X. Very Late Uses

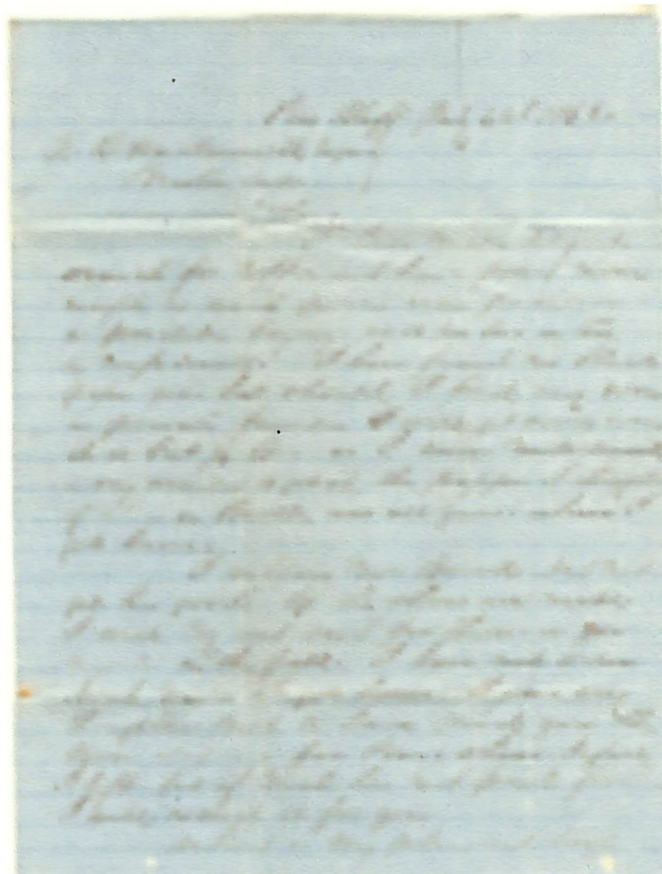
From Arkansas After the Fall of Vicksburg



Folded Letter With War Content

The Type II (Archer & Daly) stamp is tied by the July 25, 1863, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, cancel on a folded letter made from blue-lined notebook paper. A lengthy letter between friends remarking, among other things: "...we are somewhat low spirited here on account of our recent disaster [referring to the fall of Vicksburg, Miss., on July 4]...we are very uneasy about Lee's position...we have reason to believe our state is now or will shortly be invaded by a heavy federal force."

Attorney R.V. Mc-Cracken tells his friend, A.R. Hockersmith of war trouble in and around Pine Bluff, Ark.— "...we cannot possibly muster much of a force to resist invasion."



X. Very Late Uses

Unusual Late-in-War Prisoner of War Usage

Traveling South-to-North to New Union State of West Virginia • Feb-April 1865



Likely placed into the mails as a favor to a prisoner.

A particularly uncommon P.O.W. usage from a Union prisoner (possibly in the Confederate P.O.W. camp between Staunton and Fincastle, Va., where cover was mailed) who gave the envelope to a civilian or prison guard for mailing outside the camp. Camp examiner's initials in pencil at right. Also, apparently examined en route at CSA "War Department Richmond." Then through mail exchange point at Old Point Comfort, Va.—then to Wheeling, W. Va. Type I (A&D) stamp w/manuscript cancel. "Due 6" probably never paid.

In manuscript down left side of cover:
"Dear post master if he is not their publish
this in the paper of town. In hast & pleas"



Wheeling, W. Va., backstamp applied when,
after having advertised the cover for nearly two
months, it was marked "UNCLAIMED."