# The Richard Warren Collection of Confederate States of America



Westpex 2013

Schuyler J. Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc.

# SCHUYLER J. RUMSEY

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The Westpex Sale

Public Auction No. 53

The Richard Warren Collection of Confederate States of America



10:00 AM Saturday, April 27, 2013

#### Viewing the Lots:

April 24: Viewing of all lots in the Bayside Ballroom (10:00 AM to 6:00 PM).

April 25: Viewing of all lots in the Bayside Ballroom (10:00 AM to 8:00 PM).

April 26: Viewing of all lots in the Bayside Ballroom (10:00 AM to 6:00 PM).

Please visit our website: www.rumseyauctions.com

#### **Bidding Increments**

\$1-\$150	\$1,500-\$3,000 \$100	\$30,000-\$75,000 \$2,500
\$150-\$300	\$3,000-\$7,500 \$250	\$75,000-\$150,000 \$5,000
\$300-\$750	\$7,500-\$15,000\$500	Over \$150,000 Auctioneer's discretion
\$750-\$1,500	\$15,000-\$30,000 \$1,000	

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		Symbols	
**	Mint (never hinged)	В	Booklet or Booklet Pane
*	Mint (hinged)	E	Essay
(*)	Mint (no gum/regummed)	P	Proof
О	Used	S	Specimen
	Block	//	Incomplete Set
$\bowtie$	Cover	<b>A</b>	On Piece
$(\boxtimes)$	Cover Front		

#### **Grading and Condition**

**Superb** Extraordinary item in the finest condition.

**Extremely Fine** Outstanding and exceptional quality.

**Very Fine** Choice, first-class condition.

Fine-Very Fine (F-VF) Stamp or cover in sound condition; if a stamp, it is slightly less well-centered than Very Fine but

better centered than Fine.

**Fine** Sound in all respects. Perforated stamps will have the designs clear of the perforations; the designs

of imperforate stamps will not be cut in to any significant degree.

**Very Good (VG)** Imperfect centering (stamps) or poor general appearance.

Any stamp faults such as a thin spot, tear, crease etc., will be described at all times. Postally used covers should be expected to have the normal degree of wear associated with them and this wear is not grounds for return of a lot. The grade of a cover is independent of the grade of the stamps on it. Covers from the famous Carroll-Hoy correspondence will normally have a small unobtrusive staple hole. In lots containing several items, degrees of condition denote the overwhelming average and examples above and below such condition can be expected.

#### **Terms of Sale**

#### **Bidding**

- I. All bids (whether by floor bidders, mail bidders, or telephone bidders) will have a premium of 15% added to the auction sale price.
- II. All bids are per lot as numbered in the catalog unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale. The right is reserved to withdraw any lot prior to sale, to divide a lot, or to group two or more lots, or to act on behalf of the seller. Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc. will execute bidding instructions on behalf of clients, but will not be responsible for any errors in the execution of such bids. Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc. is not liable for bidding errors related to live auction internet bidding and/or the loss of internet connection during the live auction.
- III. The highest bidder shall prevail; lots are sold at one increment over the second highest bid. Should any dispute arise between bidders, the decision of the auctioneer as to the successful bidder and the reoffering or resale of the lot under dispute shall rest entirely on the judgment of the auctioneer. The auctioneer shall regulate the bidding and reserve the right to refuse any bid believed by him not to be made in good faith.
- IV. Consignor has and retains the right to bid personally, or by his duly appointed agent, through the auctioneer, unless the sale is advertised and announced as one restricting such bidding by consignors or their agents.

#### **Payments of Purchases**

- V. FLOOR BIDDERS. Floor bidders shall furnish the auctioneer their names and addresses prior to bidding on any lot. The name and address of the buyer of each lot shall be registered with the auction house following the sale of each lot. Payment of the whole purchase price shall be made by the floor buyer in such manner as the auctioneer may determine. Special credit arrangements must be made prior to the sale.
- VI. MAIL BIDDERS. A successful mail bidder will be notified of lots purchased and must remit payment before the lots are sent. Auction bills are due and payable upon receipt of notification. If buyer's payment is not received within ten (10) days, Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc. may resell all lots without notice. Any and all losses incurred as a result of resale will be passed on to the defaulting buyer. Cost of postage, registration, etc. will be charged to buyer. Proof by the auctioneer of receipt of sending at the advised address shall constitute delivery.
- VII. DIRECT DRAFTS/TRANSFERS. A successful mail bidder known to us may contact our office at (415) 781-5127 for the information necessary to pay directly into the vendor bank account. Any additional charges resulting from processing payments by this method shall be borne by the buyer. Method of payment should be noted on the bid sheet.
- VIII. Title shall not pass to the buyer until full payment is received by Schuyler J. Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc.
- IX. All of our lots are sold as genuine. Lots accompanied by recent (within 5 years of sale date) expert certificates are sold "as is" based on the description in the certificate. The aforementioned expertized lots may not be returned under any circumstances including those instances in which subsequent certificates yield conflicting opinions. The accepted authorities for U.S. stamps are the Philatelic Foundation, P.S.E. and P.S.A.G., however we do not accept "graded certificates", nor do we accept "encased" certified items.
- X. All extensions must be paid in full, in advance. There will be no exceptions.

- XI. All lots on extension must be submitted for expertizing by the auctioneer exclusively. Each lot is sold as genuine, except those described "as is", but when, in the opinion of a competent authority acceptable to Schuyler J. Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc., the lot is declared otherwise, the purchase price will be refunded in full. The lot must be received by Schuyler J. Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc. within a period of 21 days from the date of auction. No lot will be accepted under any circumstances after four calendar months from the auction date. Expenses incurred for purposes of expertizing shall be borne by the purchaser except where the lot is found by said competent authority to be materially not as described, in which case the consignor will be responsible for expertizing costs incurred. Proof of the inability of said competent authority to express a definite opinion is not grounds for return of an item.
- XII. Any lot, description of which is incorrect, is returnable (A) within three (3) days of receipt and (B) if received by Schuyler J. Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc. within twenty-one (21) days from the date of the auction. All disputed lots must be returned intact, in the condition received; no adjustments will be made. The following lots are not returnable: collection lots containing ten (10) or more items; lots from purchasers OR THEIR AGENTS who had the opportunity to examine them before the auction; items described as having defects or of a quality standard "Very Good" (V.G.) or below; lots with disputed centering or margins when the item is photographed; lots described "as is".

#### California State Sales Tax

- XIII. The California State Sales Tax or that of another state as ordered by the laws of such a state (as appropriate) is payable by buyers liable to tax. See below.
- XIV JURISDICTION. In the event of any dispute between the auctioneer and bidders, or between any parties requesting inspection of any of the lots and the auctioneer, or between persons offering their lots to be auctioned and the auctioneer, the jurisdiction over the dispute shall be in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.
- XV In the event of any dispute, the prevailing party shall be entitled to court costs and reasonable attorney's fees.
- XVI. THE PLACING OF A BID SHALL CONSTITUTE ACCEPTANCE OF THE FOREGOING TERMS OF SALE.

Any lots purchased in California are subject to State Sales Tax unless:

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- 2.) You are not a California resident and your lots are being shipped to your out-of-state address.

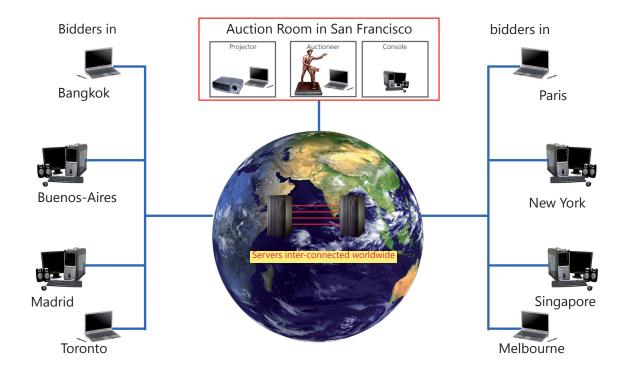
Thank you for your cooperation.

Participate comfortably in the Rumsey Philatelic auction from home or your office live on the nternet. You hear the auctioneer, you see the current lots, you can bid in real time. It is fast, easy, comfortable. You just need a computer, an internet connection and to register on-line in advance.

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- Register on-line and choose your username and password.
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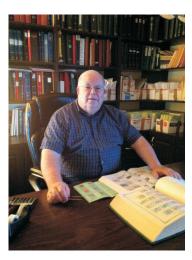
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### Saturday, April 27, 2013 at 10:00 AM

4001-4015	Independent State Covers
4016-4040	United States Postage Used in the Confederacy
4041-4050	Key Dates of the Confederacy
4051-4053	Southern Letter Unpaid
4054-4056	Express Usages
4057-4165	Town Markings - Arranged by State
4166-4307	Postmaster's Provisionals
4308-4369	General Issues
4370-4377	Adversity & Wallpaper Covers
4378-4400	Advertising Covers
4401-4444	Patriotic Covers
4445-4446	Rail Road Covers
4447-4448	Blockade Covers
4449-4450	Flag of Truce Covers
4451-4492	Prisoner of War Covers - Southern Prisons
4493-4537	Prisoner of War Covers - Northern Prisons
4538-4543	Prisoner of War Covers - "Immortal 600"



## The Richard Warren Collection of Confederate States of America



Richard Warren was born in Los Angeles, California in 1946. He moved to South Florida in 1951 and grew up in the Fort Lauderdale area. In 1964 he entered the Army where among other things he served as a platoon leader during the Vietnam era. Richard then left the military as a Lieutenant in 1968.

That was a big year: He married the love of his life Sarah Ann Mansfield and returned to South Florida.

Within a month of being honorably discharged from the Army he began working for United Parcel Service. He remained with UPS for the next 33 years. He rose through the company to become a Manager and was able to travel around the states continuing his life-long love of stamp collecting.

Since retirement from UPS in 2001 he has collected in several areas. *Gun Advertising Covers* and most recently *Confederate States* have been particular areas of interest.

Richard has been a member of the American Philatelic Society for many years. He enjoys compiling APS sales books and has recently moved into the APS Internet Stamp Store. This has allowed him to see major collections from around the world and add to his collections from various auctions and Philatelic Shows.

Richard is currently the Treasurer for the Hollywood Stamp Club where he has been a member for more than 40 years. The Club meets weekly. Between the Club, the APS store, searching out the newest area of Philatelic interest, (not to mention keeping up with his daughter, Rachel, son, Steven and four grandsons-with another one on the way) the future looks very busy and bright.

I had the good fortune to meet Richard several years ago when we were to handled the sale of his magnificent Gun Advertising Cover Collection. His warm smile and easy manner made me feel welcome in his world. His passion for the hobby became clear as he showed me album after album and box after box full of stamps, all of which he "just needed to find the time..."

Richard's collecting focus has changed over the years, but one has never wavered, his love of the Confederate States. He was drawn to the historical significance of the material and sought out some of the most unusual items in today's market. His collection contains many great rarities that have graced important collections of the past including Ferrary, Knapp, Caspary, Kohn, Everett, Walske, etc. The Postmasters' Provisionals section is the largest group we have offered to date and is highlighted by the 10¢ Nashville Adams Express use. Very early on Richard was fascinated by the Civil War Prisoner covers. Rich with history and full of the human struggle between the North and the South, Richard amassed nearly 100 lots of POW mail including one from infamous Andersonville Ga. and another from Libby Prison examined by Henry H. Wirz who would later take command of Andersonville.

We are sure collectors will enjoy adding some treasures to their collections as much as Richard did.

Schuyler J. Rumsey

#### **Independent State Usages**

The period during which United States stamps were lawfully used in the seceded states is divided into two periods: the Independent State period (except in the case of Tennessee), which ran from the date the state seceded through the day before it joined the Confederacy, and the Confederate States period which began the day the state joined the Confederacy and ran through May 31, 1861. To determine the date ranges of each period by state, refer to the Table of Dates of Secession from the United States and Admission to the Confederate States of America as shown on page 4 in the Confederate States of America Catalog and Handbook of Stamps and Postal History.

South Carolina was the first state to secede on December 20, 1860. It is a lynchpin date for Confederate exhibitors. The date traditionally accepted in both philatelic and academic circles as the founding date of the Confederate States of America is February 4, 1861, another key date. On February 8, a provisional constitution was adopted by the first six states to secede (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina). Four other states (Arkansas, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia) were admitted prior to June 1, 1861.

The Confederate Post Office Department evolved from laws and systems that were used by the United States Post Office Department prior to the creation of the Confederacy. Until June 1, 1861, when the Confederate Post Office Department took control of its own postal operations, the U.S. Post Office Department provided postal services in the seceded states and, thereafter, even the Confederate States. U.S. Postmaster General Blair imposed one condition on approximately 1,200 postmasters in the seceded states - they were required to agree, in writing, to be personally responsible for all stamps and stamped envelopes shipped to them. Postmaster General John H. Reagan requested all postmasters remain in their positions and report their names and the name of their office to Richmond so new commissions could be issued. He also urged all postmasters to settle their financial accounts with Washington.



4001 ("North Creek Ark, May 16", manuscript postmark with matching manuscript cancel on U.S. 1861, 3¢ red Star Die entire from the Carroll Hoy & Co. correspondence to New Orleans La.; usual light filing holes, Very Fine, ex-Farrington, Teffs; with 1991 Brian Green certificate.

St 000 - 1 500

#### AN EXCEPTIONALLY RARE ARKANSAS INDEPENDENT STATE USAGE.

There are no known examples of U.S. stamps used during the Independent State or Confederate time periods, only stamped envelope usages. Arkansas seceded on May 8, 1861 and entered the Confederacy on May 18, 1861.



#### A UNIQUE CHOCTAW NATION ITEM OF THE HIGHEST RARITY.

This cover was mailed to Huntington, Long Island soon after Arkansas seceded. Because of the close relationship and interdependence of the Indian Nations postal system to the Arkansas postal system, it is considered an "Independent State Usage".

For the first fifty years of its existence "Indian Territory" post offices functioned under a U.S. Post Office Department administrative attachment to Arkansas (territory and state). This resulted in the designation "Ark" appearing in many Indian Nation postmarks as late as 1880. The Fort Smith, Arkansas, post office was the hub for much of the mail from the Indian Nations. In light of the impending Civil War, the Union withdrew all their military forces on May 4, 1861, from the Indian Nations to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. On May 6, 1861, Arkansas seceded from the Union.

Fortunately, the letter, written by a female missionary teacher at the "Spencer (Academy, Choctaw Nation)/May 1, 1861", has remained with the cover, and includes some interesting comments on secession and the current state of the postal system of the Indian Nations. For example:

"... we are afraid the mails will stop. We had word from the P.O. on Monday that we need not send down any more letters as the mails had cededed (sic) but the Ft. Smith mail has come down & is here tonight & so I will write for fear this will be my last chance."

"Remember us with much love to all our friends. Tell Mother her letter I cannot answer tonight for it is now eleven o'clock if she don't here (sic) from us soon tell her we have seceded."

**References:** Pictured in Sanders/Gunter Confederate Post Offices, Postmasters and Postmarks of the Trans-Mississippi States book on pg. 38 and in Monroe Book on pg. 3.



Florida seceded January 10, 1861 and joined the Confederacy on February 4, 1861.



Balconey Falls Va., May 6, blue cds with matching "Paid" handstamp cancelling U.S. 1857, 3¢ dull red on bluish 4004 green 1861 folded cover to Mr. J. D. Davidson at Lexington Va., Very Fine, This was the Virginia last day as an Independent State., ex-Thayer. 4005 🖂 "Chula Depot Va, Apr 25th/61", manuscript postmark with matching pen strokes canceling U.S. 3¢ red Star Die entire addressed to Mrs. Ann F. Booker at Sunny Side Va., some edgewear, Very Fine, ex-Thayer. 4006 🖂 Farmville Va., Apr 29 1861, fine strike of cds cancels U.S. 3¢ red Nesbitt entire addressed to J.A. Lancaster & Son at Richmond Va., light folds, a Very Fine use, ex-Thayer. 4007 Norfolk Va., Apr 24 1861, blue cds cancels U.S. 3¢ red Star Die entire addressed to Thos. W. Thompson at Hotel, N.C., blind embossed "Kader Biggs & Co. General Commission Merchant, Norfolk, Va." corner card, small part of flap missing, **Extremely Fine and scarce advertising cover**, ex-Thayer. 4008 Petersburg, 3cts, Apr 19 1861 (Va.), blue cds and matching circular grid cancels U.S. 3¢ red Star Die entire addressed to McFarland's Va.; flap and edge tear, Extremely Fine and choice, ex-Thayer. 4009 🖂 "Port Conway, April 18th 1861" (Va.), manuscript postmark on U.S. 3¢ red Star Die entire addressed to Alexandria Va.; some light soiling, **F.-V.F.**, ex-Thayer. 



4011 Front & Back







4012 4014 401

4010 ⊠	Richmond Va., Apr 28 1861, cds cancels U.S. 1854, 3¢ red Nesbitt entire addressed to Dr. Conway D. Whittle at
	Whittles Mills in Meeklenburg County Va., entire was turned and used with manuscript "Whittle Mills, Oct 18, Va"
	postmark with matching manuscript cancelling CSA 1863, 10¢ blue and addressed to Messrs. Wm. A. Morgan & Co. at
	Charlotte C.H., Va.; some faults including some paper loss on flap and reduced at edges, Fine and unusual
	Independent State turned use, ex-Thayer.
	Scott No. <b>U9</b> ; \$300
4011 🖂	Richmond Va., Apr 29 1861, cds ties U.S. 1857, 3¢ dull red, perf flaw, on orange cover to Palmyra Va., upon arrival a
	partial brown "Palmyra Va. May 4" cds applied and manuscript "Ford 3" forwarding due rating, reverse with
	manuscript "This envelope with enclosures was delivered by me to W. B. Pettit on Saturday evening last. May the 5
	1861, J.W. Turner P.M.", Very Fine and scarce forwarded Independent State usage, ex-Thayer.
	Scott No. <b>26</b>
4012 🖂	"Beverly (West) Va, May 1", manuscript postmark with matching manuscript "X" cancelling U.S. 1861, 3¢ red Star
	Die entire addressed to Rev. Francis McFarland D.D., Mint Sprint, Augusta Co., Va., docketed at left "Rev. E. Thomas,
	Apl. 30th 1861, Recd. May 3d.", <b>Very Fine.</b>
	Estimate



	cancelled by manuscript strokes addressed to Mrs. Mary K. Shepherd at Fork Union Va., original lengthy 1861 letter from son to his mother filled with political news of the time, raising troops, how he will go and serve if his country needs him, war is likely to be long and bloody, and much more; accompanied by "Blue Sulphur Springs Va. May 6" cds on yellow cover without rating to Capt. Asa Holland P.M. at Halesford P.O. in Franklin Co. Va., no dating but of the same time period of latter; foxing stains; a Very Fine pair, ex-Thayer.  Estimate
	THESE ARE THE ONLY RECORDED CONFEDERATE USAGES FROM BLUE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
4014 🖂	<b>Harpers Ferry (West) Va., Apr 24 1861,</b> sharp strike of cds ties <b>U.S. 1857, 3¢ dull red</b> on orange cover addressed to Robert Campbell at Lexington Va.; reduced at left and light stain, <b>FV.F.,</b> ex-Thayer.  Scott No. <b>26</b>
4015 🖂	Moorefield (West) Va., Apr 26, cds with matching circular grid cancelling U.S. 1861, 3¢ red Star Die entire addressed to Penningtonville Pa.; docketing at left, top corners mended, FV.F.  Scott No. U27

4013 🖂

Blue Sulphur Springs (West) Va., May 1, clear strike of cds on orange cover bearing U.S. 1857, 3¢ dull red, perf flaw,

#### **United States Postage Used in the Confederacy**



CIRCULAR RATE.

#### A Remarkable Confederate Use of United States Postage on a Trans-Continental Cover



THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THE  $10 \, \text{¢}$  TRANS-CONTINENTAL RATE FROM THE CSA TO CALIFORNIA.



#### AN EXCEPTIONALLY RARE INDEPENDENT STATE USE OF THE CANTON MISS. "LYRE".

The Canton lyre is not recorded used on Confederate general issues, therefore the only known Confederate usages are during the Independent State and U.S. used in the Confederacy periods prior to June 1, 1861.



Canton Miss., Apr 17, 1861, sharp strike of cds with matching strike of fancy "Lyre" cancel ties U.S. 1857, 1¢ blue, types I-III-I, straddle line strip of three, positions 21-31-41R12, wide stamps but perfs trimmed at right, on blue 1861 cover from the Carroll Hoy & Co. correspondence to New Orleans La.; couple edgetears and usual filing holes, Very Fine; with 1988 P.F. and 2004 C.S.A. certificates.

A REMARKABLE INDEPENDENT STATE USAGE OF THE U.S. 1857 1¢ BLUE WITH THE CANTON MISS. "LYRE" FANCY CANCEL.

4020 ☑ "Belmead Mills Va May 15 1861", manuscript postmark with matching manuscript squiggles cancelling U.S. 1854, 3¢ red Nesbitt entire addressed to John B. Cocke, Headquarters Potomac Department, Culpeper C.H., Virginia; flap crease and very light stain upper left, still a Very Fine use.

John Bodoin Cocke (1836-1889) at this time was on officer on the staff of his father, Gen. Phillip St. George Cocke, and latter on the staff of Gen. Beauregard. He also had later service in the 4th Virginia Cavalry. Belmead was the name of the family plantation in Powhatan County.



Baynham", tiny edgetear at right, Very Fine, ex-Thayer.

Marion Va., May 13, clear cds with matching fancy grid cancellation on U.S. 1861, 3¢ red Star Die entire addressed to Fulton N.Y.; flap creased, Very Fine. Scott No. U26. . . . . . . . . . . . Estimate \$200 - 300

reduced at left, Very Fine, a scarce use from Dinwiddie

County, ex-Thayer.



Old Church Va., May 13, sharp strike of cds cancels U.S. 1861, 3¢ red Star Die entire addressed to Mrs. Jno. C. Ritherford, Loch Lomand, Goochland Co., Va., manuscript "Way 1" marking, Very Fine and rare Confederate way usage, ex-Wiseman, Milgram, Thayer.

This cover was illustrated in a Sept. 1985 American Philatelist article on way covers. The way fee of 1¢ was charged on letters that entered the mail stream between post offices.

4029 All Point Comfort Va., May 9, neat strike of cds with matching grid that ties U.S. 1857, 3¢ dull red on cover to David L. Hodges at Taunton Mass., manuscript "Fort Monroe, Va." at top left, forwarded to Norton Mass. with manuscript "No charge for this missive" in the same hand as forwarding notation, original letter accompanies from Private John B. Pizer of Co. G 4th Mass. Inf. writing home to a lodge brother with personal news, there is a reference to being at the "Seat of War", letter with reinforced folds, Very Fine.

While technically a U.S. stamp used in the C.S.A., Fort Monroe and Old Point Comfort were always in Union hands and occupied by the Union from the very beginning unlike Alexandria Va. whose formal occupation did not being until May 24, 1861. So this is strictly speaking a Union usage from a small part of occupied CSA Virginia very early in the War. John B. Pizer was a 21 year old actor from Taunton Mass., who enlisted in Company G of the 4th Mass. Infantry on April 22, 1861. The 4th Mass. Inf. was only a three month regiment and was mustered out in July 1861. Private Pizer then re-enlisted in Company F of the 29th Mass. Inf. on Feb. 26, 1862. and served throughout the remainder of the war. He was commissioned a 2nd Lt. on July 30, 1862 and ended the war as a brevet Major mustering out July 29, 1865.

#### A Great United States Used in the Confederacy Rarity

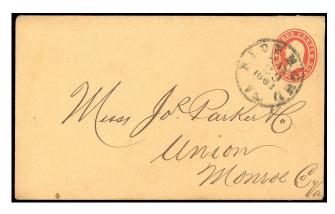


Richmond Va., May 12 1861, two strikes of cds tie U.S. 1857, 1¢ blue, type I, single and pair, pos. 93-94L12, 99L12, on small blue lined ladies cover addressed to Mrs. Alfred L. Rives at Richmond Va. as a drop letter; small opening flaw, Very Fine, ex-Thayer; with 1979 P.F. certificate, signed by Brian Green.

ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED USAGES OF THE U.S.  $1\phi$  TYPE I 1857 ISSUE USED IN THE CONFEDERACY.

4031 🖂	as Vice President of the C.S.A. in Montgomery Ala., docketed at left "J.R. Holcombe, Richmond Va., Wants place in	
	quartermaster dept. C.S.A., May 1861", Very Fine.	
	Scott No. <b>26</b>	
4032 🖂	Richmond Va., May 17 1861, bold cds ties 1857, 3¢ dull red on orange cover addressed to Liet. George M. Morgan, Emmet Guards Louisiana Volunteers at Norfolk Va.; light edgewear, Very Fine.	
	Scott No. <b>26</b>	
	Emmet Guards was the name of Company D of the 1st Louisiana Infantry, which was organized in New Orleans on April	

Emmet Guards was the name of Company D of the 1st Louisiana Infantry, which was organized in New Orleans on April 28, 1861. They saw action in the Seven Day's Battle, Battle of Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and other famous battles.



Richmond Va., May 29 1861, clear strike of cds cancels U.S. 1861, 3¢ red Star Die entire addressed to Messr. Jos. Parker & Co., Union, Monroe Co, Va., Very Fine.  Estimate
This was the day that Richmond became the Capital of the Confederate States of America.
<b>Winchester Va., May 30 1861,</b> clear strike of cds ties U.S. 1857, 3¢ dull red, vertical pair, on clean cover addressed to Germantown, Philadelphia Pa., bottom stamp faulty, <b>Very Fine,</b> This was the next to last day of the U.S. rates. Scott No. <b>26</b>
Fairmont (West) Va., May 18, cds on cover with matching circular grid cancelling 1861, 3¢ red Star Die entire addressed to Georgetown D.C., docketing at left "Rupoint & Watson, May 18th/61, Coal sent by mistake to me & recalled", Very Fine.  Estimate



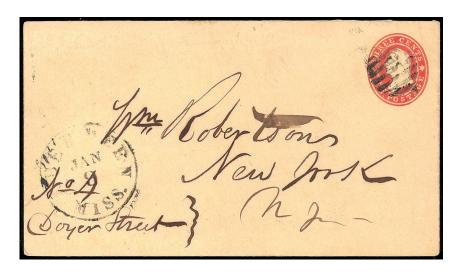




Point Pleasant is in Mason County that would later be incorporated into the Union State of West Virginia in 1863. Mason is a far western county, and Point Pleasant is located at the confluence of the Kanawah and Ohio Rivers.



#### **Key Dates of the Confederacy**



Aberdeen Miss., Jan 9 - Mississippi Day of Secession, fine strike of cds on U.S. 1861, 3¢ red Star Die entire addressed to William Robertson at New York N.Y., 1861 docketing on reverse, Very Fine and choice, Ex-Boggs, Teffs; with 1984 P.F. certificate.

A RARE SECCESSION DAY USAGE FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi seceded on January 9, 1861 and joined the Confederacy on February 4, 1861.

#### A Remarkable First Day of the CSA Government Usage from the Confederate Capital.



4042 Montgomery Ala., Feb 4, 1861 - Alabama Day of Admission to the Confederacy, perfect strike of cds ties U.S. 1857, 3¢ dull red, rich color, on blue lined ladies cover addressed to Jane H Wilkinson at Southwick Mass.; upper left corner repaired with part of flap, typed note on back, Very Fine appearance, ex-Teffs.

ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED CSA FIRST DAY COVERS FROM THE CONFEDERATE CAPITAL.



AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE FIRST DAY OF THE CSA USAGE FROM JASPER GA.





#### Virginia Day of Secession

Alexandria Va., Apr 17 1861 - Virginia Day of Secession, clear bold strike of cds ties U.S. 1857, 3¢ dull red, minor corner crease, on cover addressed to Miss. Mary F. Kagey, New Market, Shenandoah Co., Va., reverse with beautiful all-over illustrated advertising design for "Green's Mansion House" in Alexandria Va. with Stars and Stripes flying prominently on top of the building; reduced slightly at right, Extremely Fine and remarkable Virginia secession day advertising usage.

This is a Virginia Secession Day usage as April 17, 1861 is the day Virginia seceded and left the Union. Alexandria Va. was under Union occupation during the entire was as it is right across the Potomac from Washington D.C. However, during this early C.S.A. period when the U.S.A. post office continued to operate within the seceded states, mail from Alexandria Va. is still classified as belonging to the Confederate period as Alexandria was not occupied by Union forces until May 24, 1861.



During the Civil War, Culpeper was a crossroads for a number of armies marching through central Virginia, with both Union and Confederate forces occupying the town by turn. In the heart of downtown, the childhood home of Confederate General A.P. Hill stands at the corner of Main and Davis streets. One block north on Main St. (present location of Piedmont Realty) was the frame house where "The Gallant Major" John Pelham died after sustaining a wound at the battle of Kelley's Ford.



ONE OF ONLY FIVE RECORDED SECESSION DAY COVERS FROM VIRGINIA AND THE ONLY ONE FROM PATTONSBURG.

Virginia signed an Ordinance of Secession on April 17, 1861 and was admitted to the Confederacy on May 7, 1861. Independent statehood uses were for only 20 days. U.S. postage was prohibited from use in the seceded states after May 31, 1861, so U.S. postage was valid for a total of only 45 days in Virginia.



This was the last day of Confederate usage from Alexandria as the town was formally occupied the next day by the Union Army.



4048 Gamp Va, May 31/61" - Last Day of the U.S. Rates in the C.S.A., manuscript postmark ties U.S. 1857, 3¢ dull red on cover addressed to Miss Callie J. Anthony, Arnoldton, Campbell Va.; edgetear at top, flap torn, F.-V.F., This was the last day of the U.S. rates in the C.S.A.



"Providence Va, May 31st" - Last Day of the U.S. Rates in the C.S.A., manuscript postmark and matching manuscript cross-hatch ties U.S. 1857, 3¢ dull red, faults, on yellow cover addressed to Miss Rebecca E. W. Canudes, Riceville P.O., Pittsylvania Cty, Virginia; some faults including no flap, a Very Fine use, This was the last day of the U.S. rates in the C.S.A.



Washington N.C. Jun 1 - First Day of Confederate Postal System, clear bold strike of cds with matching "Paid" and "5" handstamps on U.S., 1861 3¢ red Star Die entire to Tarboro N.C., some edgefaults and soiling, docketing at left, otherwise Fine.

#### **Southern Letter Unpaid**



A RARE EXAMPLE OF THE "SOUTHERN LETTER UNPAID" HANDSTAMP USED TO CANCEL THE U.S. 3 & 1857 ISSUE.

United States postage stamps affixed in the South (and entires used from the South) were regarded as contraband and were refused as prepayment. On June 24, Dr. J. J. Speed, the postmaster at Louisville, was advised to forward letters from the South to the loyal states after removing postage. With approximately 5,000 such letters accumulating at Louisville by this date, Postmaster Speed employed a more practical means of invalidating postage by creating the "Southern Letter Unpaid" handstamp. According to the census in Special Routes, there are 29 "Southn. Letter Unpaid" covers recorded in the Special Routes book (No. 25 has been deleted as a fake since publication). Only 13 of these covers have the 3¢ U.S. adhesive stamp used to pay the U.S. domestic rate.



A RARE EXAMPLE OF THE "SOUTHERN LETTER UNPAID" HANDSTAMP USED TO CANCEL THE UNITED STATES 3 & 1857 ISSUE.

Steven C. Walske's recently published analysis of mail service at the onset of the Civil War provides new information about circumstances surrounding the use of the coveted "Southern Letter Unpaid" marking. Postmaster General Blair's May 27 suspension order prohibited post offices from forwarding southbound mail to disloyal Southern states. However, northbound mail continued to be sent via Louisville. Through June 6, northbound mails were forwarded to Louisville from Memphis or Nashville. From June 7 through 12, only the Nashville post office forwarded mail to Louisville, and Louisville continued to forward mail north. With the resignation of W. D. McNish as Nashville's Federal postmaster on June 12, "Louisville held the mails still being sent north by the discontinued post office at Nashville. This held mail later became the well-known 'Southern Letter Unpaid' mail" (Walske).

United States postage stamps affixed in the South (and entires used from the South) were regarded as contraband and were refused as prepayment. On June 24, Dr. J. J. Speed, the postmaster at Louisville, was advised to forward letters from the South to the loyal states after removing postage. With approximately 5,000 such letters accumulating at Louisville by this date, Postmaster Speed employed a more practical means of invalidating postage by creating the "Southern Letter Unpaid" handstamp.

Immediately after receiving instructions from Washington to forward the held mail, the Louisville post office began marking letters. Some of these have circular datestamps (June 27, 28 and 29 being the most common dates), while others have no Louisville datestamp. The Louisville office continued to use the June 29 datestamp until the end of the Southern Letter Unpaid period on July 12.



(Southern Letter Unpaid) "Farnham Va. June 13th 1861", manuscript postmark and matching "Paid 5cts" CSA rating with "10" re-rate on 3¢ red on buff Nesbitt entire(U10) entire to Louisville, matching manuscript cancelling indicia, entered U.S. mails at Louisville with blue grid cancel and matching "DUE" straightline with manuscript "3" U.S. rating; light vertical fold and backflap slightly trimmed, Very Fine, ex-Walske.

## AN EXCEPTIONAL "SOUTHERN LETTER UNPAID" USE TO LOUISVILLE AFTER SUSPENSION OF THE NASHVILLE-LOUISVILLE MAIL ROUTE.

The U.S. May 27 suspension order prohibited post offices from forwarding southbound mail to disloyal Southern states. However, northbound mail continued to be sent via Louisville. Through June 6, northbound mails were forwarded to Louisville from Memphis or Nashville. From June 7 through 12, only the Nashville post office forwarded mail to Louisville, and Louisville continued to forward mail north. On June 15, after the U.S. mail agent had been withdrawn from the Nashville-Louisville route (the last trip was on June 12), the Nashville postmaster, W. D. McNish, started to forward mail to Louisville by using the American Letter Express Company, who brought the mails across the lines and deposited them in the Louisville post office. This letter was in one of the daily mails forwarded by express under this unusual arrangement, arriving in Louisville on or about June 18.

United States postage stamps and stamped envelopes used from the South were regarded as contraband and were refused as prepayment. The familiar "Southn. Letter Unpaid" handstamp was used by the Louisville post office on mail sent north, but letters addressed locally were marked "Due" for unpaid postage. Examples of "Southern Letter Unpaid" mail delivered in Louisville are exceedingly rare.

References: Pictured in new C.S.A. Handbook on page 481.







4032

4034





4035

4038





4055

4056

#### **Express Usages**



Southern Express Co., Columbus Geo. Jun. 23. Ca. 1865 double-circle datestamp on brown cover to New York City, manuscript. "Express" and pencil "Paid 2/- W" express charge (two bits, or 25c), posted by regular mails at Richmond Va. with circular datestamp, U.S. 3¢ stamp has been removed from cover; slight wear, Very Fine, scarce post-war usage, ex-Knapp, Grant.

Southern Express Co., Augusta Ga., Nov 10, clear strike of blue double circle postmark on legal size cover cover to Athens Ga., docketed "\$250.00" at upper left, masonic wax seal; some foxing, Fine and scarce use.

4056 Southern Express Co., Richmond Va., imprint on orange cover addressed to "J.P. Hawkins, Esq, Danville, Va."; reduced at left, otherwise Very Fine.

J. P. Hawkins worked for Southern Express from at least 1862 until May 1865. General orders no. 77 dated October 22, 1862, exempted Southern Express employees from conscription. He worked as an agent on the Virginia Central 's and the Orange & Alexandria railroads and wrote about his wartime work. His diaries are housed in Navarro College's Pearce Civil War Collection. Hawkin's wartime express activity is available from Julie Holcomb's article in the May 2003 issue of "America's Civil War".

#### Town Markings, Arranged by State

4057 🖂	<b>Talladega Al. Nov 6</b> , neat strike of cds ties 1862, 5¢ blue, horizontal pair, four margins including sheet margin at top, on
	clean buff cover to Capt. J.G. Mordecai, 22d Ala. Infantry, Mobile Ala., charge box notation top left; partial flap, Very
	Fine and choice.
	Scott No. 7

#### **Arkansas**



#### ONE OF TWO RECORDED BUCK HORN COVERS AND THE ONLY EXAMPLE OF THIS RATE.

This was a double-rate usage because it contained an extra copy of the agreement that is referred to in the letter but no longer accompanying. The only other recorded Buck Horn cover is a follow-up from the same correspondence dated Apr. 28 at the single  $5\phi$  rate concerning the loss of the poles due to rough water in the White River (ex-Everett, Agre).

Capt. Thomas F. Spencer was in Company E of the 2nd Ark. Cavalry Mounted Rifles. He was killed in action at Murphreesboro Tenn. on December 31, 1862. Due to the 10¢ rate within Arkansas, this letter was most likely carried privately to Camden and posted two weeks after the Captain's death.



"Campagnole, Ark Jan. 21", manuscript postmark and additional manuscript "x" ties 1862, 5¢ green, two singles, on blue 1862 folded letter addressed to Trevillians Depot Va., endorsed "Please drop this at some office in Va.", apparently overweight with added "Due 10" rating, letter datelined "Mt. Holly, Jany 16, 1862" and sender states that he was sending it by a soldier going to Virginia but apparently dropped in Ark. instead, letter forwarded with "Trevillian's Depot Va. Mar. 8" cds and manuscript "Due 10, Forwarded" rating for double-weight under 500 miles to Martinsville Va.; one stamp with toned spot, Very Fine and scarce forwarded use.









ONE OF ONLY THREE RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE PRINCETON GREEN PAID 10.



Van Buren, Ark. Sep 15, sharp strike of cds and matching "Paid" handstamp with manuscript "10" rating for over 500 4072 miles on circa 1861 orange cover addressed to A. J. Leavenworth at Petersburg Va., forwarded with blue "Petersburg Va. '5cts' Sep 27" cds with matching "Paid" and "5" rating handstamps for under 500 miles to Kittrelle N.C.; reduced and restored along edges, Very Fine appearance, ex-Winters, Boshwit. This cover was sent by Capt. F.P. Leavenworth to his father Rev. A.J. Leavenworth. Capt. Leavenworth served in the Trans-Mississippi throughout the war and his father was a Presbyterian minister and president of Leavenworth Female College in Petersburg Va. 4073 Madison C.H., Fla., Feb 29, clear strike of cds and matching "Paid 10" rating handstamp on faulty blue 1864 cover addressed to Boston Station Ga., Fine, This is a very rare Confederate Leap Year use that only occurred once in 1864 during the War. 4074 🖂 Pensacola Fla, Jun 19, crisp strike of cds with matching circled "Paid" and "5" rating handstamps (Dietz type IB) on fresh yellow cover addressed to E. L. Stickney at Marion Ala.; barely reduced at right, Extremely Fine.





























4077 ⊠	<b>Columbia Mine Ga. "Jan 3"</b> , fine strike of cds with manuscript date on homemade buff <b>drop cover</b> to Miss J. Sep Shank, tone spot, <b>Very Fine</b> ; with 1981 P.F. certificate.
	Estimate
	ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED COLUMBIA MINE USAGES.
4078 🖂	Elberton Ga. Jun 17, fine strike of cds with manuscript "Paid 5" rating on bright orange cover addressed to Vice President A.H. Stephens at Crawfordville Ga., reverse with "Thos. W. Thomas, Elberton Ga., 17 June 1861 Organization of his regiment"; no flap, Very Fine, One of only three recorded Elberton Paid 5 usages., ex-Matz, Hall. Estimate
4079 ⊠	Elberton Ga. Jan 18, fine strike of cds with manuscript "Paid 10" rating on orange cover addressed to Vice Presiden Alexander H. Stephens at Richmond Va., note on reverse reads, "Dr. N.M. Branner, Jan. 17th 1862, Elberton Geo. having recovered his health in a degree to fit him for the discharge of the duties of a physician he applies to Mr. Stephen to obtain him a place in Georgia Hospital. Has written to Dr. Campbell also."; no flap as usual, top edge faults, Very Fine, only two recorded Elbertson usages, ex-Hall.
	P.: .



4080	on cover to Mr. Howell Cobb at Athens Ga., backflap with floral embossed "MHC" initials; reduced slightly at left, Very Fine and choice.  Estimate
4081 🖂	Plains of Dura, Ga., Aug 7, perfect bold strike with matching handstamped "Paid" (type A) and manuscript "5" rating on lemon cover to Cuthbert Ga., Extremely Fine with bold clean strikes, one of only three recorded examples of this type, ex-Zimmerman.  Estimate

#### Kentucky

Kentucky was a strategically important border state during the war. Oddly enough, it was the birth place of both U.S. President Abraham Lincoln and Confederate President Jefferson Davis. If there was ever a place where the "brother against brother" scenario applied, it was Kentucky where citizens were split regarding the central issues of the war. Kentucky proclaimed its neutrality on May 20, 1861 although neutrality did not last long. All summer opposing factions of breaching neutrality. On September 3, 1861, Confederate General Leonidas Polk ordered General Gideon Pillow to move on Hickman and Columbus, Kentucky. In response, General Ulysses S. Grant seized Paducah on September 6 and the Union movement gained momentum ending neutrality. The Kentucky legislature petitioned the Union for assistance and thereafter became solidly under Union control.

Since the elected government of Kentucky was predominantly Union, a group of Southern sympathizers began formulating a plan to create a Confederate shadow government. Following a preliminary meeting on October 29, 1861, Southern leaning delegates met together on November 18 with an effective date of secession for Kentucky of November 20, 1861 with George W. Johnson as governor. Bowling Green was designated as the State capital, though the delegates provided that the government could meet anywhere deemed appropriate by the provisional legislative council and governor. Though President Davis had some reservations about the circumvention of the elected General Assembly in forming the Confederate government, Kentucky was admitted to the Confederacy on December 10, 1861. Kentucky was represented by the central star on the Confederate battle flag.

Confederate Kentucky is a notoriously difficult state to collect. The stampless listings in the new CSA Catalog don't even fill one full page and the valuations are five to ten times those for more common states. Some exciting Kentucky uses occur because of cities like Louisville which was a major hub of the Adams Express Company.



4082 🖂	"Bowling Green Ky Oct 17", manuscript postmark with matching "paid 10" rating on fresh circa 1861 cover to Alderbrook Ark., sent by addressee's fiancé, L. A. Dixon, who served as a surgeon with the 8th Regt. Ark. Vol., Extremely Fine, ex-Gallagher, Schwartz.
	Estimate
	The earliest of only two recorded manuscript postmarks from the Confederate post office at Bowling Green. Bowling Green was occupied by the Confederates on September 18, 1861.
4083 🖂	<b>Bowling Green Ky. Jan. 23,</b> readable strike of cds in dark bluish black with matching clearly struck "Paid" and "5" in circle handstamps on buff cover to Hamburg Tenn.; restored at edges and cleaned, <b>Fine and attractive,</b> The only example recorded of a 5¢ handstamped Paid recorded., ex-Everett, Agre.  Estimate



Columbus Ky Nov 18, clear strike of cds with matching framed "Paid" oval handstamp and manuscript "5" rating (Dietz type I) on orange cover to Miss Letitia S. Austin, Box 13 at Memphis, Tenn.; small tone spot in cds, reduced a bit at right, Very Fine, ex-Matz; with 1996 C.S.A. certificate.



A RARE COVER FROM KENTUCKY BELIEVED TO BE THE ONLY ADVERTISED USAGE.



Hickman Ky. Sep. 5, 1861., cds with manuscript "Pd 5" Confederate rating on small cover to Laconia Ark., pencil soldier's endorsement "John B. Abercombie, Fourth Reg. Tenn. Vol.", rate overstruck with two strikes of "DUE 5" rating handstamp at Memphis, small part of flap missing and small mended nicks at top, F.-V.F., ex-Gallagher, Agre, Schwartz.

THE EARLIEST RECORDED COVER FROM CONFEDERATE KENTUCKY, POSTMARKED JUST TWO DAYS AFTER THE SEPTEMBER 3, 1861 INVASION OF KENTUCKY BY THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

Kentucky proclaimed its policy of neutrality on May 20, 1861, but the pro-Confederate and pro-Union citizens within the state were wary of an invasion force throughout the summer months, with each side accusing the other of breaching neutrality. Finally, to preempt a Federal occupation of Columbus, General Leonidas Polk ordered General Gideon Pillow to move on Hickman and Columbus; Pillow's troops entered Hickman on the morning of September 3. In response, General Ulysses S. Grant seized Paducah on September 6, and the Unionist movement in Kentucky gained momentum, ending neutrality.

This cover, postmarked at Hickman on September 5, is an extremely early Confederate occupation date. There is no record of an earlier postmark from any Confederate post office in Kentucky.

4087 Moscow Ky, Jan 10", manuscript postmark with matching "Paid 10" rating on cover addressed to Miss Cellie McCann at Equality S.C.; some edgewear and staining, Fine, The only recorded Confederate use from Moscow Ky. ex-Bush, Oswald.



"Spring Port Ky. Sept. 30", manuscript postmark cancels U.S. 1857, 3¢ dull red on yellow cover addressed to Greenupsburg Ky., clear strike of "Dead Letter Office P.O. Dpt." double oval handstamp, re-entered mails with "Washington D.C. Feb. 4, 1862" cds and sharp strike of "DUE 6 cts." straightline handstamp, delivered to addressee postage due with "Greenup Ky. Oct. 23" cds on back; cover cleaned and repaired, Very Fine appearance, A rare Kentucky attempted use of demonetized 3¢ sent to the Dead Letter Office as per regulations.



Homer C.H. La. Feb 9, cds with inverted month slug and manuscript "Paid 5" rating on orange cover from the Carroll Hoy & Co. correspondence to New Orleans La., light wrinkling, light filing holes as usual, Very Fine, This is the only recorded Homer La. "Paid 5" Confederate usage.

School 300



"Brandon, Miss, Dec 10th 1864", manuscript postmark with matching "Due \$2.40" rating on legal size Trans-Mississippi cover addressed to Capt. J.L. S. Kirby, care Genl E. Kirby Smith at Shreveport La., original six-page letter accompanies from addressee's mother written on "Treasury Note Bureau, Columbia S.C." stationery with Nov. 19th 1864 dateline; cover has been restored for preservation, Fine.

THIS IS THE HIGHEST RATED CONFEDERATE COVER POSTED AT SIX-TIMES THE  $40\phi$  TRANS-MISSISSIPPI LETTER RATE.

The addressee's mother, Mrs. Mary B. Kirby worked for the Treasury Department Ladies Bureau and signed Banknotes at Keatinge & Ball in the "For Register" position. Mrs. Kirby mentions that a Mr. Matthews, who is a government courier, would take the letter presumably all the way to Shreveport, but that did not happen as letter was posted due at Brandon. The letter mentions that a second letter to another party was included in this mailing, which would account for the six-times weight of 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  oz. The addressee, Capt. Kirby, was a cousin of CSA General Kirby Smith and an engineering officer serving in the Trans-Mississippi. The itself is very interesting and will with news of home.

The addressee, George W. Forster, was a member of Company E, known as the "Mississippi College Rifles", of the 18th Mississippi Infantry Regiment. The company was formed on April 20, 1861 and was composed of 104 students from Mississippi College in Clinton, Mississippi.







Brig, Gen Henry Sibley

A UNIQUE WORD CORRESPONDENCE GROUP INCLUDING THE RARE "MESILLA N.M." DATESTAMP FROM THE CONFEDERATE OCCUPATION OF NEW MEXICO IN THE NEWLY-FORMED TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

In July 1861 Lt. Col. John Baylor raised the Confederate flag at Fort Bliss, later occupying Fort Fillmore and the town of Mesilla. On August 1st he issued a proclamation establishing the Confederate Territory of Arizona, naming Mesilla as its capital. In January 1862, the Confederate Congress passed a bill establishing the Territory of Arizona. President Davis signed the bill in January and issued his presidential proclamation shortly thereafter.

During this period in which the Confederate Territory of Arizona was formed, Brigadier General Henry Sibley raised three regiments, designated the Army of New Mexico, comprising the 4th, 5th and 7th Texas regiments. The 4th was known unofficially as the 1st Regiment of Sibley's Brigade, to which the sender of this letter, Captain J. J. Word belonged. The regiment was active in various conflicts in New Mexico Territory. In late 1861 and early 1862, it was actually known as the Army of New Mexico, but later known as part of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

According to specialists in Arizona and New Mexico postal history, there are fewer than ten examples known of the Mesilla, N.M. occupation marking.



4098 ("Kittrells NC, 15 Aug", manuscript postmark tied by 1863, 10¢ blue, huge margins all around, on small homemade cover addressed to Miss Sallie Thompkins, Care Dr. A.Y.P. Garnett, Robertson Hospital, Richmond Va.; no flap, Very Fine, ex-Brian Green, Hambrecht.

Sally Louisa Tompkins was from a wealthy family and resided in Richmond at the beginning of the war. She opened Robertson Hospital, a private hospital, to care for Confederate wounded. The hospital was named for Judge John Robertson who donated the home. Thompson operated the hospital at her own expense, not closing until the last wounded patients were discharged in June 1865. They cared for over 1,300 patients, of whom only 73 died. No other hospital saved more of its patients, and officers tried to place their most seriously wounded in their care. It was Thompkin's success rate that allowed her private facility to stay open after Sept. 1861, when President Davis ordered all private hospitals closed. To allow Robertson Hospital to remain open, Davis commissioned Thompkins an unassigned Captain in the Confederate cavalry. She was the only woman to hold a commission in the Confederate Army.

Dr. Alexander Yelverton Peyton Garnett was a Surgeon at the Robertson Hospital as well as serving Gen. Robert E. Lee and his family during the War and the families of many other Confederate Generals, and members of Government.

**References:** Subject of a Brian Green article in the July 1969 Confederate Philatelist and featured in Terry Hambrecht's article in the March-April 1987 issue on page 11.



4101 🖂	Raleigh N.C., endorsed "By Jim" which was the slaves name; minor backflap opening tear, Very Fine, a rare use that can be identified as having been hand carried by a slave.
	Estimate
	James Wright Tracy started the war as the Assistant Surgeon for the 37th N.C. Infantry and was later the Surgeon of the 14th N.C. Infantry. The Fair Ground Hospital in Raleigh was a military hospital for North Carolina troops.
4102 🖂	<b>Wilmington N.C. Dec 4,</b> cds with matching "Due" handstamp obliterated with "Paid 10" handstamp on brown <b>turned cover</b> to Genl. Jesse R. Stubbs at Raleigh, N.C., inside use with "Raleigh N.C. Nov 27" cds and matching handstamped "Paid" to W.A. Weathersbee of Williamston N.C.; partial flap and some aging, <b>Fine and rare use,</b> ex-MacBride. Estimate
	General Jesse R. Stubbs (1825-1870) was a North Carolina legislator, Railroad President and Brig. General in the Confederate N.C. Militia.
4103 🖂	<b>Beaufort, S.C., Oct. 16, 1861,</b> cds with handstamped "Paid 5" (type A) on cover addressed to "Greenville, S.C.", small edge tears at top, top back flap missing, <b>Fine and scarce</b> ; Signed Brian Green who notes this to be <i>one of only two examples recorded</i> .
	Estimate
	Beaufort was occupied November 9, 1861 and remained Union for the balance of the war.
4104 🖂	Gourdins, S.C., Sept 27, manuscript postmark with matching pen strokes on 1863 10¢ blue, on yellow cover addressed to Caven's Old Field Post, Spartanburg County, S.C.; flap tears and edge wear, FV.F.  Scott No. 12

Gourdins was a station on the North East Railroad in Williamsburg District. The post office there was discontinued by the U.S. in 1860 and the Confederate Post Office re-established it in 1863. This is the **only recorded cover** and the listing cover.



4105 🖂	<b>Hodges S.C. Jun 14,</b> double-lined cds with matching revalued handstamped "Paid" "10" over "5" on turned cover addressed to Mrs. Ann L. Lamar of Columbia S.C., inside use franked with <b>1863, 10¢ greenish blue</b> tied by grid cancel with matching perfect strike of "Flat Rock N.C. June 11" cds to Miss Mary E. Pickney at Hodges Station S.C., De La Rue & Co. London embossed imprint along flap edge, <b>Very Fine, this is the listing copy</b> , ex- Walcott, Kohn. Scott No. <b>12c</b>
4106 🖂	"Jacksonboro Depot, March 1st" (S.C.), manuscript postmark on tiny circa 1862 ladies cover to Camden, S.C. bearing pen cancelled 1861, 5¢ green, four margins, trivial gum staining at right edge; flap torn, Very Fine and attractive, A scarce Colleton County town.  Scott No. 1
4107 🖂	Kingstree S.C. 18 Aug., fine strike of cds ties 1863, 10¢ greenish blue, four margins, on adversity cover made from mathematical table, addressed to Asst. Surg. W.W. Fraser, So. Ca. Hospital, Petersburg Va., Very Fine, This was featured in Terry Hambrecht's article in March-April 1987 Confederate Philatelist., ex-Hambrecht.  Scott No. 12c
	Dr. William Washington Fraser (1835-1910) was born in South Carolina and received his M.D. from the Medical

and debility) and quite late in the war was appointed and served as Assistant Surgeon.

College of South Carolina. He enlisted as a sergeant, served as an orderly, was variously a patient himself (neuralgia



4109 🖂	Mt. Carmel, S.C., July 12 (1862), bold cds with matching crisp strike of handstamped "Paid 10" (type A) on near orange cover from the Pettigrew correspondence to Haywood, N.C., a Superb cover with perfect strikes, ex-Myerson, Simon.
	Estimate
	THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED STAMPLESS USE FROM MOUNT CARMEL.
4110 🖂	Ninety Six, S.C., two covers from same town, one with pair of <b>1862</b> , <b>5</b> ¢ <b>blue</b> tied by "Ninety Six, S.C. Jan 18" cds on greenish cover to Columbia S.C., other with bottom sheet margin copy of <b>1863</b> , <b>10</b> ¢ <b>blue</b> with manuscript postmark of "96 SC, Mch 7" addressed to Col. Norris at Cuthbert Ga., <b>Very Fine</b> , a nice set of both postmark types.  Estimate
4111 🖂	Sandy Run S.C. Oct 25, fine strike of cds with matching "Paid" and "10" circled rating handstamp struck twice on homemade cover addressed to Mrs. E.B. Summerall, Blount's Ferry, Florida, Fine and scarce paid handstamp, Everett recorded only one example., ex-Agre.  Estimate
4112 🖂	Unionville, S.C., Oct 28, clear strike of cds with matching bold "Paid" in oval and "5" rate handstamps (type C) on dark buff 1861 cover to Columbia, S.C., 1861 docketing at left, Very Fine and scarce type; with 1992 C.S.A. certificate. Estimate
4113 🖂	Vance's Ferry S.C. Oct 24, fine strike of cds and matching "Paid" and circled "10" rating handstamps on homemade cover addressed to Lieut. L.A. Harper, St. Matthews Rifles, Eutaw Regiment S.C.V., James Island, S.C., Very Fine. Estimate
	L.A. Harner enlisted in Company F. SC 25th Infantry (St. Matthews Rifles). James Island is in the Charleston Harbor



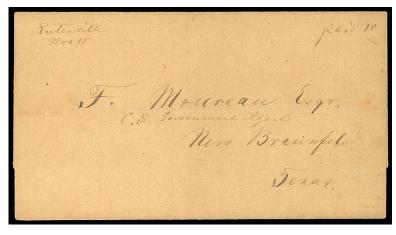
area.

#### Texas



4116	5 🖂	Brownsville Tex. Feb 28, 1865, mostly clear strike of cds and matching "Paid 10" handstamp on blue folded letter datelined "Matamoros, 26 Febrero 1865" from Casimiro Castro in Mexico to Bustamante in San Antonio Tex., blue "Maza y Larrache * Matamoros *" double oval handstamp, blue crayon "Due 10", the "Paid 10" was either applied afterward, or the 10c due was for an additional rate, minor paper flaw along file fold at left, Very Fine, ex-Hill; with 2004 C.S.A. certificate.  Estimate
		A RARE TRANS-RIO GRANDE COVER FROM MEXICO TO CONFEDERATE TEXAS.
4117	7 🖂	<b>"Bryant Station Oct 22/64" (TX),</b> manuscript postmark with matching "Paid 10" rating on homemade dark buff cover addressed to G.W. Hillyard, Company I, 17th T. V.I., Waterhouse Brigade, Shreveport La., <b>clean and Very Fine.</b> Estimate
		The 17th Texas Volunteer Infantry were part of the Trans-Mississippi Department, Walkers Division. The division was well trained, and well respected fighting force, earning the nickname "Walkers Greyhounds" because they moved long distances rapidly on foot.
4118	3 ⊠	<b>"Dismantled Calvary, Texas",</b> soldier endorsement by Samuel H. Halebrook in Co. B of Consolidated Regiment, field cover addressed to Woodville, Texas P.O., straight line "Due 10" handstamp; light edge wear, <b>FV.F.,</b> ex-Myerson. Estimate
4119	) M	"Eagle Lake, Feb 3" (TX), manuscript postmark on homemade cover to Miss Sue L. Ransom in Houston, Texas, bearing 1862, 5¢ blue, horizontal pair, cancelled by matching manuscript, Very Fine, ex-Blueler.  Scott No. 7
4120	) 🖂	<b>Hallettsville Tex. Ju 12,</b> sharp strike of cds with matching circled "Paid" rating handstamp on blue laid paper cover addressed to Jos. San Roman at Brownsville, Tex.; erosion spot and horizontal fold, <b>FV.F.</b> , ex-Kohn. Estimate
		José San Román was a merchant, banker, and broker in the contraband cotton trade of the Civil War. During the Union blockade, San Román became a key figure in the contraband trade carried on in Bagdad, Brownsville and Matamoros. His firm served as a brokerage house for hundreds of cotton farmers west of the Mississippi River.
4121	1 🖂	<b>Roundtop Tex.</b> Aug 17, clear strike of cds with matching sharp "Paid" oval framed handstamp and manuscript "5c" rating on 1861 folded letter to T. W. House at Houston Tex., additional "Box 13, CHJ" endorsement at top; some erosion and staining, <b>Fine and rare.</b>





4122 🖂	"Rutersville, Nov 15" (TX), manuscript postmark and matching manuscript "Paid 10" rating on 1862 folded letter addressed to F. Moureau Esq., C.S. Government Agent at New Braunfels Tex., letter was from Adolf Mollenberend a soldier stationed at Camp Lockridge near Austin; some edge separations, Very Fine, Dietz unlisted, now listed in CSA, this is the only recorded example.  Estimate
4123 🖂	San Antonio Tex. Nov 29, blue cds with red "Paid 5" circled rating handstamp (Dietz type I) on circa 1861 orange cover addressed to Hon. T. J. Wordat Palestine, Texas; sealed cover tear affects cds, reduced slightly at right, Very Fine appearance.  Estimate
	There is no soldier's endorsement but we know from the handwriting and another cover in correspondence that sender was Major Alexander M. Jackson, an officer on General Sibley's staff who served as the AAG and as Gen. Sibley's ADC during the Army of New Mexico Sibley Expedition. This cover was sent from San Antonio where troops were gathering just prior to moving out to Fort Bliss near El Paso. Cover illustrated and explained in Confederate New Mexico section on page 38 in Collector's Guide to Confederate Philately.
4124 🖂	Wheelock Texas "Oct 8", cds with manuscript date and matching "Paid 10" rating on blue folded letter addressed to W. P. Ballinger at Houston, Tex., letter is datelined "Port Sullivan, Tex Oct 5th 1864" from Ferguson & Bro. noting "neither of us have the specie (money in coin) therefore can make no offer", and noting that since the writer made an offer of \$60,000 in Confederate Money in May 1862, his idea as to the value of the land has considerably diminished, Very Fine, ex-Kohn.  Estimate
	LETTER PROVIDES INTERESTING DISCUSSION ON HOW THE WAR IMPACTED MONEY AND THE DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSACTING SALES DURING TIMES OF UNREST.
	Virginia
4125 🖂	Ashland Va. Feb13, cds ties 1862, 5¢ deep blue, horizontal pair, four margins with scissor in margin between, on buff cover with printed corner card "From L. Wagner Druggist" beneath pair and "Corner 6th & Broad Streets, Richmond, Va." return address at bottom, addressed to Mr. Franklin Davis in Staunton Va., docketed "Dr. Thos. J. Wooldridge" at left, Very Fine, ex-Hambrecht.  Scott No. 7a
	Dr. Thomas J. Wooldridge (1829-1909) was born in Virginia and received his M.D. degree from the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond. Davis was a wealthy nurseryman and apparently Wooldridge obtained drugs and envelopes in nearby Richmond.
4126 🖂	Cady's Tunnel, Va. May 3, brownish cds with handstamped arced "Paid 10" (type B) on small folded letter to Richmond Va., docketed on back from "Dr. A.J. Wilson 3rd May 1864" which is a very late use; light file fold through postmark, Very Fine, one of only five recorded examples of this type, ex-Oswald.  Estimate
4127 🖂	<b>Charlemont Va. Dec 6,</b> complete sharp strike of cds with matching "Paid" and circled "5" rating handstamps (Dietz 1A) on buff cover addressed to Franklin Doris at Fairfield Va., small tone spot, <b>Very Fine,</b> ex-Lehman, Thayer. Estimate





4129 🖂	Danville, Va Oct 14, fine strike of cds with matching "Due 2" circular handstamp (Dietz unlisted) on orange cover to Col. Wm. C. Grasty in Danville Va.; no flap, Very Fine.  Estimate
	THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED 2¢ DROP LETTER HANDSTAMP USE FROM DANVILLE.
4130 🖂	"Darlington Heights, Mar. 3 / 63" (Va.), manuscript postmark with matching manuscript "X" cancels on 1862, 5¢ blue, Archer & Daly printing, vertical pair, large margins to just into frameline at left, on homemade cover addressed to Moore's Ordinary, Va., Very Fine, This is the only recorded example from this Prince Edward County town.  Scott No. 7
4131 🖂	"Edmunds Va, June 17th", manuscript postmark with matching squiggle canceling 1862, 5¢ blue, large margins including top sheet margin, on blue folded 1862 letter to Messrs. Thos. Branch & Sons in Petersburg Va., Very Fine.  Scott No. 4
4132 🖂	<b>Farmville Va.,</b> two covers, first with clear strike of Nov 21 cds with matching "Paid" handstamp (Dietz type II) and manuscript "5" rating on buff cover addressed to Lynchburg Va., ex-Thayer; second with Oct. 10 cds and matching "Paid" handstamp (Dietz type II) with manuscript "10" rating revalued over "5" on orange cover addressed to Carroll Hoy & Co. in New Orleans La., ex-Kohn, Bogg, Thayer, <b>a Very Fine pair.</b> Estimate
4133 🖂	Forest Depot Va., Jul 28 1861, cds with matching "Paid 5" circular cancel on U.S. 1861, 3¢ red Star Die entire addressed to Capt. Fleming Saunders, Colo. J. S. Barks Regiment, Monterey Ala., entire with fancy "Good Morning" doodling and also updating cds to "26" day, Very Fine and unusual CSA use.  Scott No. U27
4134 🖂	"Fredg Nov 17 = 64" (Va.), manuscript postmark on buff cover bearing 1862, 5¢ blue, Archer & Daly printing, horizontal pair with four margins, cancelled by matching manuscript, addressed to Mrs. Moncure, Care of Judge R.C. Moncure at Richmond Va., docketed at left "Mr. Pollack, rec'd Dec. 19. '64", clean and Very Fine, scarce late use of Fredericksburg manuscript postmark, ex-Thayer.  Scott No. 7
4135 🖂	Gloucester Point Va., Apr 13, 1862, sharp bold strike ties 1861, 10¢ dark blue, huge margins including part of right stamp, except just clear at top, on cover to Greensboro Ala.; some light toning, FV.F., This cancel is unlisted in the VPHS book., ex-Hall.  Scott No. 2b
4136 🖂	<b>Lexington Va. Sep 22,</b> sharp strike of cds ties <b>1863, 10¢ milky blue</b> , large to huge margins, on buff cover to Mill Point Va.; reduced slightly at left, <b>fresh and Very Fine,</b> ex-Bogg.  Scott No. <b>12</b>
4137 🖂	"Old Church, March 24th/62" (Va.), manuscript postmark on cover with matching "X" cancel on 1862, 5¢ blue, four margins, on ladies envelope with blue inside, addressed to Bachelor, Whig Office in Richmond Va.; small part of flap missing, Very Fine, ex-Thayer.  Scott No. 4







4140 4141 4142







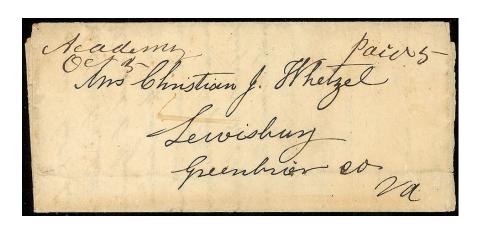
4143 4144 4146

4138 🖂	<b>"Powhatan Ch, Va. Nov 25",</b> partial strike of brown cds ties <b>1861, 10¢ blue</b> , four full to large margins, on fresh folded 1862 court-related letter addressed to Sunny Side Va., <b>Very Fine and choice</b> , a scarce color cancel, ex-Thayer. Scott No. <b>2</b>
4139 🖂	Prince Edward C.H., Mar 27 (Va.), large brownish-black cds ties 1862, 5¢ blue, horizontal pair on homemade brown cover to Dr. Henry A. Mettauer, Surg. 6th Regt. Geo. Vol., Colquits Brigade near Fredericksburg, Va., FV.F. Scott No. 6
	Dr. Henry Archer Mettauer (1826-1913) was born in Prince Edward County, Va. the son of Dr. John Peter Mettauer, and received his M.D. degree in 1849 from the Medical Department of Randolph Macon College in Clarksbille Va. He accepted appointment and was confirmed by CS Senate as a Surgeon in 1862. Although a residence of Farmville, Virginia, he was a surgeon with the 6th Georgia, M.A. Rowland's Battalion Conscripts, Staff of General A.H. Colquitt.
	References: Featured in Terry Hambrecht's article in the March-April 1987 Confederate Philatelist on page 7.
4140 🖂	<b>Proctor's Creek Va. Sep 13 1862,</b> perfect bold and sharp strike of cds ties <b>1862, 5¢ blue</b> , vertical pair, four margins, on buff cover to Mrs. E.H. Hardin, care of Mrs. C.H. Richmond, Milton N.C.; light stain at left, <b>Very Fine,</b> a gem strike of this cds.
	Scott No. 7
4141 🖂	Rock Fish Va., Jun 28, two clear strikes of brown cds with matching "Paid" handstamp and manuscript "5" rating on light rose cover addressed to Miss Mollie Harris, Diana Mills, Buckingham Co., Virginia, partial flap, Very Fine and striking use.  Estimate
4142 🖂	Stony Creek W.H. Va., Jan 24, 1863, neat manuscript town postmark with matching manuscript cancelling 1862, 5¢ blue, horizontal pair, four margins, on homemade cover addressed to Alexander Donman at Petersburg Va., clean and Very Fine, ex-Bleuler.
	Scott No. 7
	Stony Creek Warehouse is a rare town with a population of only 178.
4143 🖂	"Vernon Hill, Va. April 29", manuscript postmark on dark buff homemade cover bearing 1862, 5¢ blue, stone 2, position 21 spur variety, four large margins and deep rich color, cancelled by five manuscript strokes, addressed to Col. J.C. Walker at Camp in Manassas Va., Very Fine, ex-Thayer.
	Scott No. <b>4 var.</b>
4144 🖂	"Wolf Trap, Va., Oct 8, 1863", manuscript postmark ties combination franking of 1862, 5¢ blue, pre-use crease, and 1862, 5¢ blue, Archer & Daly printing on homemade cover to Danville, Va., FV.F., a scarce combination from Wolf Trap, Va.; with 2007 A.P.S. certificate.
	Scott No. 4+7

#### West Virginia

The counties of Western Virginia were predominantly loyal to the Union and opposed to secession. Groundwork was laid in 1862 to separate these counties from Virginia. On June 20, 1863, under occupation of the Federal Army and with the consent of a majority of the people in those counties, West Virginia entered the Union as the 35th state. From the beginning of the Confederate period until June 20, 1863, western Virginia was still part of Virginia and therefore technically Confederate. The Confederate Post Office was established in certain areas of western Virginia where the CSA Army had a presence and where loyalties laid with the South. Confederate covers originating from the counties and towns that would later become the Union state of West Virginia are very scarce and very desirable items of Confederate postal history, particularly during the limited periods of Independent State Use and U.S. Postage Used in the Confederacy.

A few years ago, Mr. Warren acquired a large section of the Confederate West Virginia postal history collection of Jim and Renate Thayer. The Thayers spent close to a lifetime collecting this area and it was undoubtedly one of the finest collections of Confederate West Virginia formed to date.



Interesting letter with a major reference to the Cheat Mountain Campaign (September 11-12, 1861) that became Lee's first Civil War campaign. "...It is said 24000 of the enemy came down of Cheat on 8000 of our men. Rumor says we put them to flight with the loss of 10 while their loss was great..."

Both Academy and Hillsboro refer to the same area in Pocahontas County. Both Pocahontas and Greenbrier Counties would later be incorporated into the Union State of West Virginia in 1863.

Original letter datelined "Camp Flowing Spring" by Private John Hiliary Magruder to his sister that mentions Col. Turner Ashby and a recent engagement "...I suppose...that you have heard the particulars of the fight that our men had last week, we had one man killed & several wounded took several prisoners & killed & wounded according to the Balt Sun 75...". Magruder was in Company B of the 7th Virginia Cavalry. He was later commissioned 1st Lieut. and promoted to Captain on June 6, 1862 but he did not survive the war as he is listed as killed at Liberty Mills, Va. on September 23, 1863.



Charlestown is in Jefferson County that would later be incorporated into the Union State of West Virginia in 1863.





The only recorded CSA West Virginia use from this post office.

Hanging Rock is in Hampshire County that would later be incorporated into the Union State of West Virginia in 1863.

Samuel Ewart enlisted on May 31, 1861 in Company D of the 42nd Virginia Infantry. He is listed as wounded at Kernstown Va. on March 21, 1862 but was on regimental rolls later in 1862. No further records after the end of 1862.



Mountain Home is in Hardy County that would later be incorporated into the Union State of West Virginia in 1863. This cover, perhaps due to its size, appears to have gone through underpaid just a few months before West Virginia entered the Union as the 35th State.



Romney is in Hampshire County that would later be incorporated into the Union State of West Virginia in 1863. Francis Buckner Jones (1828-1862) was an 1848 graduate of VMI, and mortally wounded in action at Gaines Mill on June 27, 1862 and died on July 9, 1862.



Sheperdstown (West) Va. Feb 17, cds with matching circular grid cancel that ties 1861, 5¢ green, stone 2, four margins, small fault, on homemade brown cover addressed to William Lucas esq at Monticello Florida, cover was underpaid for the 10¢ rate for over 500 miles, forwarded to Tallahassee with weak Monticello cds on stamp and manuscript "Due 5" rating for under 500 miles, totaled to due "10"; reduced slightly at right, Very Fine, a scarce forwarded use from West Virginia.

The name of the town is misspelled in the cds as the correct spelling is "Shepherdstown". Shepherdstown is in Jefferson County that would later be incorporated into the Union State of West Virginia in 1863.



Sheperdstown (West) Va. Jan. 21, clear strike of cds on orange buff turned cover with straight line "Paid" and "5" rating handstamps with military address "In care of Capt. A.J. Deyerle, Co. E, 42nd Regt. Va. Vols. Col. Burks", the inside usage with manuscript postmark "Middleway (West) Va./Jan. 2" with matching manuscript "Paid 5" and addressed to Sheperdstown, Very Fine and choice, ex-Kohn; signed Brian Green stating there are three known of the Shepherdstown postmark and the Middleway is the listing example.

A UNIQUE USAGE COMBINING THE ONLY RECORDED MIDDLEWAY POSTMARK AND THE MISSPELLED SHEPERDSTOWN CDS.

This Sheperdstown cover is quite unusual for two reasons: First, the town name in the circular date stamp is misspelled "Sheperdstown". Secondly, it is a turned cover usage. Therefore, the envelope has two (West) Virginia postmarks which may be unique.

References: Pictured in Monroe book on pg. 55.



4157 🖂	"Summit Point (West) Va. Apl. 23", manuscript postmark with matching "Paid 5" rating on circa 1862 cover addressed to Miss Eliza K. Nelson, care of Mr. J. Burton, Fredericksburg Va., Very Fine.  Estimate
4158 🖂	"Trav Repose (West) Va., Oct 9", manuscript postmark with matching "Due 10" rating on orange cover addressed to W. Boyd Esq. at Dahlonega Ga., endorsed "Sergt. Sitton, Compy F, 1st Reg. Ga Vols", pencil 1861 docketing at left; small flap tear, Very Fine.
	Estimate
	P.M. Sitton enlisted in Company F of the Georgia 1st Volunteers Infantry on March 18, 1861 and mustered out on March 18, 1862 when the regiment was dissolved and has no further record.
4159 🖂	"Travelers Repose (West) Va., Oct 11 /61", manuscript postmark with matching "Paid/5" rating on lemon cover addressed to Hon. A. H. Stephens, Vice President at Richmond Va., usual summary on back "Capt. F. G. Wilkins Comdg Co. B 1st Ga Reg, Camp Bartow, Greenbrier Virginia, Oct 10th 1861 wants authority to repair to Georgia and raise regiment himself to be the Lieut. Colonel. Says Mr. Walker (Sec of War) did give assurance of appointing him to a field appointment without any reference to his entering the service."; no flap and tiny edgetear, Very Fine.  Estimate
	Capt. Francis G. Wilkins (1823-1897) resigned due to ill health on March 6, 1862 but had later service as a Major in the City Battalion Provost Guard in Columbus Ga. There is no record that he ever raised a regiment as he requested in this letter to the Vice-President.
4160 🖂	"Travellers Repose (West) Va., Oct. 13 /61", manuscript postmark with manuscript "Due/5" soldier's rating on lavender cover to Mrs. Lucy A Nelson, Columbia Va., endorsed "From C. A. James Lt. Co. F 44th Reg Va Vols"; no flap and couple staple holes, FV.F., ex-Thayer.  Estimate
	Travelers Repose is in Pocohontas County that would later be incorporated into the Union State of West Virginia in 1863. Charles Albert James (1841-1875) enlisted in Company F of the 44th Virginia Infantry on May 20, 1861 and was



dropped from the service on May 1, 1862 with no further record.

The Bosserman correspondence was well documented by Harvey Sheppard in the 1961-62 Confederate Philatelist journals.





#### Postmaster's Provisionals



Postmaster General John Reagan

From the time the Confederate States were established in early February until the end of May, there were periodic shortages of the U.S. postage stamps at some Southern post offices. Stamps were necessary because U.S. law required the prepayment of letters by stamps. To overcome these shortages, some postmasters prepared their own adhesive stamps, press-printed envelopes or handstamped envelopes for sale to their customers as early as mid-February 1861. Although not specifically authorized, these provisional stamps and postal stationery were accepted as postage when mailed from their town of origin. All such interim stamps and postal stationery which were prepared in advance of use are known as postmasters' provisionals.

In a letter written by Confederate Postmaster General John H. Reagan in 1898 in reply to some inquiries concerning Confederate postal matters, he explained the Confederate Post Office Department's official position relative to postmasters' provisional stamps.

I stated in the report referred to that it was necessary "to leave it to postmasters and person paying postage to arrange between themselves the manner in which these notes may be used." Under this condition occurred the issuance of local stamps and stamped envelopes by quite a number of Confederate postmasters.

On May 13, 1861 Postmaster General Reagan issued a proclamation notifying all mail contractors, postmasters and other postal employees that the Confederate Post Office Department would assume complete control of the postal service in the Confederate States on June 1, 1861.

Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals are among the rarest and most sought after areas of philately. Over the past century and a half, elite collectors have pursued these elusive gems which range from crude pieces of selvedge with simple handstamped rates, such as the Emory, Virginia provisionals, to true objets d'art such as the Madison, Florida 3¢ 1861 adhesive provisionals where bronze dust was blown on to wet ink to produce a glittery gilt effect.



4166 🖂

THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THE FORT VALLEY 3¢ PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.

This cover is dated April 12, 1861, the day the first guns of war were fired on Fort Sumter.

The  $3\phi$  provisionals were issued by postmasters in Confederate States prior to the establishment of the Confederate postal system. This Fort Valley entire was originally acquired by the Halls in 1924 for \$5 from Nassau Stamp Co. and initialed "JAK" by John A. Klemann on the reverse. Another example of the "Paid 3" entire (without control mark) was offered in the Kohn CSA collection (Siegel Oct. 29, 1970, lot 35), dated Mar. 19, 1861, to the same addressee. A third  $3\phi$  entire recently surfaced with original letter dated July 6, 1861 with control circle and revalued with  $5\phi$  ratemarker.



A SCARCE STRIP OF FIVE SHOWING ALL FIVE VARIETIES OF THIS NASHVILLE 3¢ 1861 PROVISIONAL.

This was originally listed by Scott as 61X1 and has since been added to the new 3¢ 1861 postmasters' provisional section



THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THE FORT VALLEY  $3\phi$  PROVISIONAL ENTIRE REVALUED TO  $5\phi$ .

This revalued  $5\phi$  provisional entire was recently listed in the new CSA handbook. There are two known Fort Valley  $3\phi$  provisional entires: April 12, 1851 offered in the Hall sale and a third without the control mark dated March 19, 1861 was offered in the Kohn sale.



# AN OUTSTANDING FORWARDED USAGE THRU KENTUCKY ON A POTENTIALLY UNLISTED POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.

In previous auction descriptions, the "Paid 10" straightline marking has been attributed to Bowling Green, but Bowling Green did not use a rate marking such as this and in addition the forwarding rate would be 5¢ for under 500 miles. The single rate from Savannah to Bowling Green is 10¢ for over 500 miles; to Nashville is well under the 5¢ limit at 100 miles. We feel the only logical explanation is that the "Paid 10" straightline was applied as a provisional marking and the cds on back may be a control mark if issued at Savannah, or a receiving datestamp if the cover was sent from outside Savannah.; an outstanding usage and.







THIS IS THE UNIQUE LISTING EXAMPLE OF THIS ENTIRE, AND THE LATEST RECORDED USAGE OF ANY ALBANY POSTMASTERS' PROVISIONAL.



THIS IS THE UNIQUE LISTING EXAMPLE OF THIS PROVISIONAL HANDSTAMPED ENVELOPE.



The Anderson C.H. provisional envelopes were prepared using the "Paid" handstamp, which was used on both drop and regular postage rates. The ratings for the  $5\phi$  and  $10\phi$  envelopes were added, but the  $2\phi$  drop rate envelopes have just the "Paid" handstamp.



THIS ENTIRE PROVIDES EVIDENCE THAT THE ATHENS MARKINGS WERE APPLIED PRIOR TO USE AND REPRESENTS A PROVISIONAL USAGE.

This entire is listed in the new CSA catalog, but currently remains unlisted in Scott.



A SCARCE DOUBLE-RATE FRANKING OF THE ATHENS  $5\phi$  PROVISIONAL, THE TYPE I-II COMBINATION REFLECTS THE TWO-SUBJECT WOODCUT ENGRAVING.

Francis J. Crown Jr. reported 19 pairs of the Athens 5¢ Purple provisional used on separate covers. The condition of the pair offered here is certainly better than typical.



THE UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF THIS PROVISIONAL ENTIRE, A GREAT CONFEDERATE RARITY.



Atlanta, Ga., 1861, 5¢ Black, neat bold strike of provisional handstamp and matching "Atlanta Ga., Aug 23 1861" cds on yellow to Messrs. McCorkle & Brown at Lynchburg Va., manuscript "Due 5" at top center; slightly reduced at top, Very Fine, an unusual underpaid provisional use, ex-Hall.



Atlanta, Ga., 1861, Unrated Small Provisional, clear strike of Provisional handstamp on buff cover to Mr. J. Duncan Jr. in Wood Lawn, N.C. and with printed red "Rob't J. Lowry & Co., Commission Merchants" oval corner card, Very Fine and choice, ex-Bogg; Initialed WGB (William Bogg). C.S.A. No. ATL-GA-E01.

THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THIS UNRATED ATLANTA PROVISIONAL ENTIRE, IT IS THE LISTING COPY IN THE NEW CSA CATALOG.

The CSA catalog notes that this type A provisional "Paid" entire was probably used for drop letters and circulars.



Atlanta, Ga., 1861, 5¢ Black, neat strike of provisional handstamp and with "Atlanta Ga./(Aug) 21, 1861" cds on cover to Sandersville, Ga., cover with blind embossed corner card of the "Executive Department, Georgia" (Dietz I), included is original enclosure to Capt. Warthen from W. Hunt regarding Troop movement, enclosure with some edge splits; slightly reduced at left just affecting corner card, Very Fine and scarce, ex-MacBride with his notes, "Superb! One of the finest examples I ever saw!".

# ONE OF ONLY FOUR RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THIS POSTMASTERS' PROVISIONAL MARKING AND THE ONLY EXAMPLE ON A SEMI-OFFICIAL ENVELOPE.

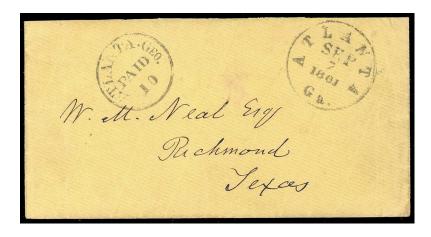
Thomas Jefferson Warthen Sr. (1804-1862) began service as Captain in Company B of the 28th Georgia Infantry but was soon promoted Colonel of the regiment on September 10, 1861. He was mortally wounded in action at Malvern Hill, Va. on July 1, 1862 and ided of his wounds two days later. The letter is signed W.H. Hunt, an Aide-de-Camp in the Georgia Governor's office, and concerns presenting his company at the encampment at the time of the mustering in of his unit.



A RARE AND OUTSTANDING REVALUED ENTIRE, OF WHICH ONLY FOUR EXAMPLES ARE RECORDED.

The four examples we have recorded are:

- 1. Aug. 18, to Benj. C. Yancey in Richmond Va.
- 2. Sep. 13, orange entire to Corp. A.T. Orme, 1st. Georgia Regiment, Care Col. Ramsey, Staunton Va.
- 3. Nov. 8, amber entire to Hon. A.H. Stephens, Vice President, C.S. of America, Richmond, Va., ex-Wiltsee
- 4. Undated, orange entire to Messrs. John L. Hardie & Co. in New Orleans La.





THE UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF THIS PROVISIONAL ENTIRE, A GREAT CONFEDERATE RARITY.



All examples of this provisional entire are used and addressed, but do not have origin postmarks.





#### ONE OF ONLY 7 RECORDED COVERS BEARING THE 5¢ "MCCCRMICK" ERROR.

Our records contain seven on-cover examples of the 5¢ "McCcrmick" error (11X2a):

- 1) Aug. 29, 1861, to Capt. Favrot, Ocean Springs Miss., ex Caspary;
- 2) Oct. 15, 1861, to Miss Kittie Mort, Vernon Miss., ex Duveen, the cover offered here;
- 3) Oct., 1861, George A. Pike return card cover to Mt. Lebanon, ex-Meroni, Green;
- 4) Dec. 26, 1861, to Capt. Favrot, Berwick City La., ex-Caspary, Lilly, Graves, D.K.;
- 5) Feb. 3, 1862, to Henry Johnson, Rosedale La., ex Walcott and Agre;
- 6) Feb. 4, 1862, to C.R. Collins, Bayou Sara La.
- 7) Feb. 20, 1862, to Miss Jeanie Mort, Vernon Miss., ex Hessel;.



AN EXTREMELY RARE USE OF THE  $5\phi$  BATON ROUGE PROVISIONAL WITH CRISS-CROSS BORDER.

Crown recorded only eleven covers with this Baton Rouge provisional stamp, all being single frankings.

The recipient's military unit was on guard duty at Atchafalaya River and Bayou Teche from October 1861 thru February 1862.



ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE CAMDEN  $5\phi$  BLACK PROVISIONAL ENTIRE, THIS BEING THE ONLY ONE MAILED IN ANOTHER TOWN.

Albert Walker became the rector of the "Holy Church of the Comforter" in Sumter S.C. Rev. Walker's Church became a makeshift hospital for Union soldiers immediately after "Potter's Raid" at Dingle's Mills in April of 1865.

The two recorded Camden 5¢ black provisional entires are:

1. Jul. 15, yellow cover to Charleston S.C.

2. Nov. 15, posted at Columbia S.C. to Albert R. Walker at Charleston S.C. The listing example of CSA CAM-SC-E01a. The entire offered here.



#### A CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THE CANTON MISS. PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.



**Charleston Post Office** 



Dr. John Saunders Palmer was one of the men who signed the declaration of secession that began the landslide resulting in the Civil War. He lost two sons in the war (James and John Jr.).

4191 Charleston, S.C., 1861, 5¢ Blue, white entire front only with "Charleston S.C. Nov 10 1861" cds and addressed to J.S. Sims Esq. of Grindals Shoals, S.C., docketed "M. Furman with old note Nov. 9/61"; some soiling and faults, Fine and scarce.

Major Joseph Stark Sims was a young lawyer from Grindal Shoals who also operated a textile mill on the Pacolet River. He was one of three representatives from Union County to sign South Carolina's Ordinance of Secession. He represents an interesting link between the generation that fought a Revolution and one about to fight a Civil War.





A FRESH AND CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THE CHARLESTON S.C.  $5\phi$  ON ORANGE PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.



A CLEAN AND ATTRACTIVE EXAMPLE OF THE CHARLESTON S.C.  $5\phi$  ON BUFF PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.



ONE OF ONLY SEVEN RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE  $5\phi$  CHATTANOOGA PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.

*Our records of 5¢ Chattanooga handstamped provisional entires include the following seven examples:* 

- 1) Jul. 9, 1861, to Miss C.H. Keith in Athens Tenn., ex-Hart.
- 2) Jul. 15, 1861, to Mr. W.L. McEwen in Kingston, Tenn., ex-Boshwit
- 3) Jul. 17, 1861, to Miss L.J. Rowland in Athens, Tenn., ex-Ferrary, Walcott, Everett
- 4) Aug. 1, 1861 to Mr. W.L. McEwen in Kingston Tenn., ex-Judd.
- 5) Sep. 2, 1861, to Mrs. John Porterfield in Nashville, Tenn., ex-Agre, the example offered here.
- 6) Sep. 4, 1861, to Miss C.H. Keith in Athens Tenn.
- 7) Oct. 6, 1861, to Athens, Tenn.



THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED CHATTANOOGA  $2\phi$  PROVISIONAL COVER AND THE BASIS OF THE SCOTT CATALOGUE LISTING.







ONE OF ONLY THREE RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE COLUMBIA  $5\phi$  BLACK PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.

This entire is woefully undercataloged by Scott due to its great rarity. We have not previously offered an example, and a recent search of auction sales failed to turn up an example offered.



ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE SEVEN OR EIGHT RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE COLUMBIA S.C.  $5\phi$  PROVISIONAL ENVELOPE WITH THE OVAL SEAL STRUCK ON FRONT.

References: This is the Scott catalog illustration example, Pictured in Monroe book on page 8.





Columbia's 5¢ provisional entire was properly ignored in Richmond where the Paid 2¢ handstamp (Dietz type II) was applied, this indicated use to have been between June 5 and November 18, 1861.



The Monticello S.C. post office improperly accepted this entire as fully prepaid.



THE FINEST OF ONLY SIX RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE 10¢ COLUMBIA PROVISIONAL ENTIRE, THIS IS THE ONLY TYPE IG EXAMPLE.

The six recorded 10¢ entires are as follows:

- 1. July 12, type IIH, addressed to Capt. Allen J. Green at Fairfax C.H., Va., ex-Emerson
- 2. July 15, type IIH, addressed to Capt. Allen J. Green at Fairfax C.H., Va., ex-Walcott, Matz, Weatherly
- 3. July 16, type IIH, addressed to Capt. Allen J. Green at Fairfax C.H., Va., ex-Caspary, Kohn
- 4. July 24, type H, addressed to James M. Reid at Mayesville S.C.
- 5. Aug. 27, type IG, addressed to C.F. Vance at Memphis Tenn., ex-Ferrary, offered here.
- 6. Undated, type IIH, addressed to Capt. Allen J. Green near Manassas Junction, Va., ex-Walcott.



THE EARLIEST OF ONLY SIX RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE  $10 \phi$  COLUMBIA PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.





# ONE OF ONLY A THREE RECORDED COLUMBIA S.C. PROVISIONAL ENTIRES WITH THE LARGE CIRCULAR CONTROL HANDSTAMP.

The rarity of the large circular control handstamp (Scott 18UX6) is evident when perusing recent auction catalogs. We have never offered an example and this entire was purchased privately.

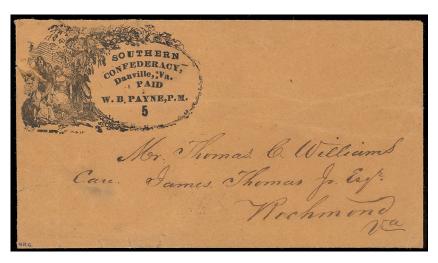
The three recorded circular seal entires (Scott 18XU6) are:

- 1. July 14, type F, addressed to Hunt Esq. Auctioneer at Charleston S.C.
- 2. July 19, type D, addressed to Spartanburg S.C., Ex-MacBride, Kohn.
- 3. July 25, type D, addressed to Genl. Wm. Hopkins at Hopkins, S.C. The example offered here.



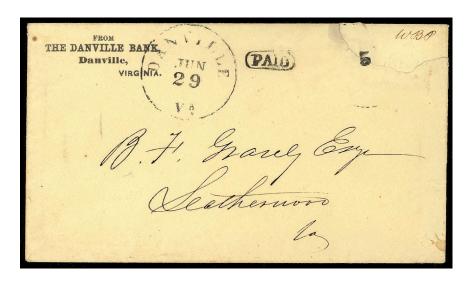
### AN EXTREMELY RARE CONFEDERATE PROVISIONAL RARITY. ONLY NINE EXAMPLES OF THE DANVILLE ADHESIVE ARE RECORDED.

The Crown census contained a total of eight examples of the Danville 5¢ provisional stamp plus one additional example has since come to light as follows. Off cover or on piece: 1) Rectangular on piece dated Oct. 3, ex-Ferrary, Caspary; 2) Rectangular with lower right corner clipped, laid paper, ex-Duveen, Worthington, Hind, Brooks, signed Ashbrook; 3) Rectangular, Oct. 4 cds and affixed to a cover, ex Hessel, Kilbourne, Agre; 4) Cut to octagon shape, Oct. 3 cds, ex Caspary; 5) Cut to small oval shape, Oct. 11 cds, ex Deats; 6) Cut-to-shape, Dec. cds, the example offered here; Covers: 7) Rectangular, tied by Oct. 9 cds on cover, ex-Caspary, Lilly; 8) Cut-to-shape, tied by Oct. 29 cds on cover to Petersburg, Va., ex Emerson; 9) Cut-to-shape, tied by Oct. 30 cds on cover to Rapid Ann Station, Va. ex-Kimmel.



#### A LOVELY EXAMPLE OF THIS SCARCE TYPOGRAPHED PICTORIAL PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.

Thomas C. Williams and James Thomas are both connected with Richmond College. In 1866, James Thomas donated \$5,000 to reopen the college since it was bankrupt due to the war and unable to continue functioning. The School of Law opened in 1870 as a college within the University of Richmond. In 1890, the family of the late T.C. Williams, a university trustee, donated \$25,000 as the nucleus of an endowment for the law school. It was names The T.C. Williams School of Law in 1920.





THE EARLIEST OF ONLY TWO RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THIS DANVILLE VA.  $10 \, \text{¢}$  BLACK PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.

The two recorded examples of this entire are:

- 1. Dec. 14, to Miss Sallie W. Barkedale at Union Furnace, Va. (the example offered here).
- 2. Jan. 12, to Dr. Hugh Hamilton at Danville Va., ex-Mueller.



Danville, Va., 1861, 10¢ Black, Manuscript "WBP" Initials, yellow entire with clear manuscript provisional endorsement with bold "Paid" and "10" rating handstamps, ms., with "Danville Va. Sep 10" cds to Atlanta Ga.; very lightly cleaned and restored, small piece of top flap missing, Very Fine appearance; with 2001 C.S.A. certificate. Scott No. 21XU7..... Estimate \$750 - 1,000

THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THIS 10¢ BLACK DANVILLE PROVISIONAL ENTIRE WITH THE MANUSCRIPT "WPB" INITIALS.

Postmaster W. B. Payne prepared handstamped provisional envelopes and added his initials as a control marking.



### ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THIS PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.

The two recorded entires are:

1. Jun. 28, to Capt. R. B. Nisbet, Brown Rifles, 3rd Reg. Ga. Vol., Portsmouth Va.

2. Dec. 10, to Miss Alabama T. Senter in Porterville, Ala.



Eatonton, Ga., 1861, 5¢+5¢ Black, orange entire with brilliant strike of provisional handstamp with "Paid" straightline and manuscript "10" revalue, entered mails with "Eatonton Ga. Jun 12" cds and addressed to Capt. R.B. Nisbet, Brown Rigles, 3rd Regiment Geo. Volunteers at Portsmouth Va., sealed opening tears at bottom, Fine, ex-Hart; with 1993 P.F. certificate. C.S.A. No. EAT-GA-E01a.

# THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THIS MANUSCRIPT REVALUED ENTIRE, IT IS UNLISTED BY SCOTT.

Of the eight Eatonton provisional entires, this is the only recorded example revalued in manuscript. It is the listing example in the new CSA catalog.



### ONE OF ONLY FIVE RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE 5¢ PLUS 5¢ REVALUED ENTIRE.

There are only eight recorded Eatonton entires including the two different revalued examples offered in this sale.

Reuben Battle Nisbet (1830-1901) began service as a Captain in Company B of the 3rd Georgia Infantry and was promoted to Lt. Col. of the regiment on July 1, 1862. He was actually a physician but served as a line officer. He is listed as wounded at Malvern Hill Va. and wounded a second time and captured as a POW at Sharpsburg Md. on Sept. 17, 1862. He was exchanged November 10, 1862 but was unable to continue service due to his wounds.



### THE EARLIEST RECORDED USE OF THE FREDERICKSBURG 5¢ PROVISIONAL.





ONE OF LESS THAN 6 RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE GALVESTON 10¢ BLACK ENTIRE.

Only two examples of this entire are recorded in the Crown survey, though fewer than six probably exist.

ONE OF ONLY NINE RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE GREENSBORO 10¢ RED ENTIRE.



## ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED GREENVILLE C.H. 5¢ PROVISIONAL ENTIRES.

Vardry Alexander McBee (1818-1904) was a University graduate, lawyer, and three times clerk of the Superior Court. He was a railroad stockholder who brought the first railroad to Greenville and the major landholder of 11,028 acres in Greenville County. His father was referred to as "Father of Greenville".

We record the following two 5¢ entires:

1. Jun. 11, to Mr. James Hagood at Pickens C.H., S.C., ex-Parham

2. Oct. 2, to Vardry A. McB Esq. at Lincolnton N.C., the entire offered here.



ONE OF THE FINEST OF ONLY FOUR RECORDED GREENVILLE C.H.  $10 \phi$  PROVISIONAL ENTIRES.

We record the following four 10¢ entires:

- 1. Aug. 17, to Col. Andrew P. Calhoun at Pendleton S.C.
- 2. Oct. 10, to Col. Andrew P. Calhoun at Pendleton S.C., the entire offered here.
- 3. Dec. 30, to B.O. Mauldin at Hamptons Legion in Manassas Junction, Va., 1862 docketing
- 4. Dec. 30, to Miss Hattie Hair at Newberry S.C., ex-Agre.



#### ONE OF ONLY FOUR GRIFFIN PROVISIONAL USAGES RECORDED IN CROWN.

Col. David J. Bailey was in the 30th Georgia Infantry and Lawton was a Captain in Company D of Cobb's Georgia Legion. The Lawton-Gordon-Evans Georgia Brigade (named for its three principal commanders) was in the Army of Northern Virginia.





ONE OF ONLY 5 RECORDED USAGES OF THE HOUSTON 10¢ PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.



### ONE OF ONLY EIGHT RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE IUKA MISS. 5¢ PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.

The Crown census has 7 examples recorded. This example is not listed in the Crown census, bringing the total to 8 recorded examples.



Jackson, Miss., 1861, 10¢ on 5¢ on 3¢ Black, 3¢ provisional entire revalued with 5¢ and 10¢ provisional handstamps, sharp clear strike of "Jackson Miss. Jun 24" cds addressed to H.H. Lusk at Richmond Va., endorsed in "Care of Capt. Black, Company A. Texas Battalion; slightly reduced at left and minor edgewear, Very Fine, ex-Judd, Agre; with 1986 P.F. certificate. C.S.A. No. JAC-MS-E01Ac \$5,000.

Scott No. 43XU1a var.

### THE ONLY RECORDED 3¢ REVALUED 5¢ REVALUED 10¢ JACKSON MISS. ENTIRE.

Crown records three revalued entires, but this is the only 3¢ revalued by 5¢ revalued by 10¢ example.



ONE OF ONLY TEN RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE JONESBORO PROVISIONAL IN DARK BLUE.

The Crown survey contains fifteen examples of the Jonesboro provisional, with five strikes in black and ten in dark blue. Most of these, such as the example offered here, do not have any town datestamp.

## The Unique Example of this Ornate Kingston Ga. 5¢ Provisional Entire.



Kingston, Ga., 1861, "Kingston, Ga'/June 13, 1861/Paid 5 Cents", ornate typeset design press printed on cover to Miss E. J. West in Cedar Town, Ga., tiny bit of expert restoration just affecting marking in top right corner, slightly reduced at right and very minor water staining, Very Fine appearance, ex-Judd, Brooks, Simon, Myerson; signed R. Frajola.
 Scott No. 46XU3

THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THIS PRESS-PRINTED PROVISIONAL ENTIRE. ONE OF THE GREAT RARITIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

This is a unique form of Postmasters' Provisional and it appears that the setting was quickly split apart or broke apart, as by June 19, 1861 the "Paid 5 Cents" portion only is reported as a stand alone Provisional handstamp. The great detail of the design is remarkable.



Kingston, Ga., 1861, 5¢ Black, orange entire with lovely press printed provisional marking, sharp strike of "Kingston, Ga., Sep. 4" cds and addressed to Capt. John W. Hooper, Company K 19 Geo Reg, Lynchburg, Va.; flap repaired, small wrinkle at top, Very Fine and choice; with 2009 P.F. certificate.

THE FINEST OF ONLY TWO KINGSTON 5¢ TYPE II ENTIRES, A GROSSLY UNDERCATALOGUED PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.

We record only two examples in our records:

1. Jul. 13, white entire to Hon. John B. Lamar at Athens, Ga., ex-Agre

2. Sep. 4, orange entire to Capt. John W. Hooper, Company K 19 Geo Reg, Lynchburg, Va. (The cover offered here).

A very rare Postmasters' Provisional that was missing from the great Caspary collection. The July 13 entire does not show a complete impression of the provisional marking.



4230 Knoxville, Tenn., 1861,5¢ Black, bold strike of black provisional handstamp on yellow cover to Miss Charlotte Phipps at Lyons Store Tenn., without cds as usual; slightly reduced at left, Very Fine and rare, ex-Agre; with 1987 C.S.A. certificate.

ONE OF ONLY SIX RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE KNOXVILLE  $5 \phi$  BLACK PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.

The Crown census has 5 examples recorded. This example is not listed in the Crown census, bringing the total to 6 recorded examples.



Knoxville, Tenn., 1861, 10¢ on 5¢ Black, small entire with clearly strike of 5¢ provisional handstamp overstruck by bold "10" handstamp, addressed James B. Cox, care of Capt. Mullins, 19th Regt. Miss. vols. at Manassas Junction Va., manuscript "Missent & For"; backflap removed and slightly reduced at top, some toning, Fine and rare, ex-Gallagher, Agre, Boshwit; with 1997 C.S.A. certificate.

THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THE RE-RATED KNOXVILLE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL.

The Crown census did not have any listing of this 10¢ re-rated provisional entire and we have been unable to find another example offered besides the example here.



This is listed as a postmaster provisional in Scott, but it is indistinguishable from a handstamp paid when used.



A LOVELY EXAMPLE OF THE LYNCHBURG  $5\phi$  POSTMASTER PROVISIONAL USED ON COVER.

There is a second cover from this same sender dated August 13, 1861 to to Amherst C.H. Va. bearing the Lynchburg 5¢ postmaster provisional. The postmaster apparently did not feel the need to apply a cancellation.





4236 Marietta, Ga., 1861, 5¢ Black, neat Provisional handstamp on dark brown cover to Hon. Edward J. Haiden in Savannah, Ga. with "Marietta, Ga./Feb. 9" cds alongside, 1862 docketing at left; light crease upper right, Very Fine and choice.

Scott No. **54XU1**.....\$500



ONE OF ONLY FOUR RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE MARIETTA  $10\phi$  ON  $5\phi$  REVALUED PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.

# THE FINEST OF THE SIX AVAILABLE COVERS BEARING THE 10¢ MARION POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL STAMP.



Marion, Va., 1861, 10¢ Black, four margins including huge margins at left and bottom, vertical rule shows in left margin, minor sealed tear, tied by sharp bold strike of "Marion Va. Mar. 2" cds on brown homemade cover to Kingston Tenn., minor cover edge restoration, Very Fine appearance, ex-Heathcote, Dr. Graves, Hill, D.K. Collection; with 1998 P.F. certificate.

Our records contain seven covers with the Marion  $10 \ensuremath{\wp}$  provisional:

- 1) Sep. 24, 1861, to Mrs. A. W. Aston in Emory Va., ex-Caspary
- 2) Oct. 15, 1861, to Miss Jennie L. Lansdown in Saltville Va. (Tapling Collection at the British Library).
- 3) Oct. 25, 1861, to Mrs. A. W. Aston in Emory Va., ex-Antrim.
- 4) Nov. 16, 1861, to Mrs. A. W. Aston in Emory Va., ex-Emerson, Weatherly.
- 5) Nov. 18, 1861, to Mrs. A.F. Banks in Scottsburg Va., ex-Hessel.
- 6) Mar. 2, 1862, to Mr. William C. Barret at Kingston Tenn., ex-Heathcote, Dr. Graves, Hill, D.K. Collection, the cover offered here.
- 7) Jan. 21, 1863, to Mr. W. R. Hunter in Franklinton N.C.

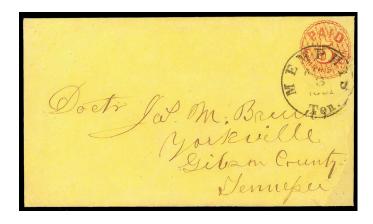
This cover realized \$62,500 hammer in a Robert A. Siegel auction in 1999.



#### ONE OF ONLY EIGHT RECORDED PAIRS USED ON COVER.







4242 ☑ Memphis, Tenn., 1861, 5¢ Red on Amber, provisional entire cancelled by "Memphis Ten. Aug 3 1861" cds and addressed to Doctr. Jas. M. Brewer at Yorkville, Tenn.; cleaned and restored at right, backflap reattached, Very Fine appearance; with 2005 C.S.A. certificate.



4243 ☑ **Milledgeville, Ga., 1861, 5¢ Black,** clear strikes of provisional markings on immaculate buff cover to Thomasville Ga., postmarked with "Milledgeville Ga., Aug. 15" cds, no flap, **Extremely Fine and attractive.**Scott No. **57XU1**...\$375



ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE MILLEDGEVILLE  $10\phi$  BLACK PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.

The Scott value in our opinion is outdated due to the rarity of this entire.



#### THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THIS RARE POSTMASTERS' PROVISIONAL VARIETY.

This scarce variety was not recorded in the Hart census of Georgia provisionals.



THIS IS THE LATEST RECORDED USAGE OF A POSTMASTERS' PROVISIONAL IN GEORGIA.

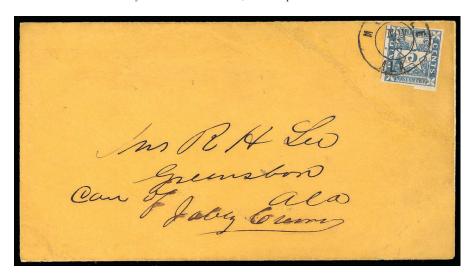






### A RARE USE OF THE 2¢ MOBILE PROVISIONAL ON A CIRCULAR-RATE COVER.

The Crown census records only 23 covers with the 2¢ Mobile provisional.



Mobile, Ala., 1861, 5¢ Blue, four margins, large to just clear at top left, tied by neat strike of "Mobile Ala. Nov 6 1861" cds on orange cover addressed to Mrs. R. H. Lee at Greensboro Ala., cover restored, Very Fine appearance, a scarce use of the Mobile 5¢ blue provisional on cover.

Scott No. **58X2**.....\$2,000



4251 Montgomery, Ala., 1861, 5¢ Red, clear strike of provisional handstamp on cover with printed "Montgomery Hall, J.J. Floyd Proprietor, Montgomery Ala." fancy oval corner card, cancelled by "Montgomery Ala. Jul 3 1861" cds and addressed to R.F.W. Austin at Charleston S.C., endorsed "postpaid" at lower left; reduced at right and top edge tears, Fine and rare use with the fancy hotel corner card, ex-Kaplan. 



4252 🖂 Montgomery, Ala., 1861, 10¢ Red, fine strike of provisional handstamp on buff cover with blue "Alabama Insurance Company, Montgomery" fancy cameo, cancelled by "Montgomery Ala. Aug 8 1861" cds and addressed to Hon. A.H. Stephens, Vice President, Richmond Va., usual docketing on reverse indicating "E.H. Metcalf, Montgomery, Ala, Aug 7th 1861, Wished his son William now at Norfolk permanently attached to the Engineer Corps of the Army and request Mr. S. to lend his influence in furtherance of his wish"; cover mend into provisional handstamp and upper left corner, Fine, an exceptionally rare Montgomery 10¢ red entire with a cameo corner card. 4253 🖂 Montgomery, Ala., 1861, 10¢ Black, orange entire with clear strike of provisional handstamp, cancelled by

"Montgomery Ala." cds and addressed to Mrs. A.H. Browne at Benton Ala.; cover repair affects provisional handstamp, **Fine,** a very scarce entire.



Nashville, Tenn., 1861, 5¢ Carmine, Three huge margins, top frameline cut in, tied by blue "POSTAGE/PAID" rimless handstamp applied by Nashville office of Adams Express Company, also tied by black "Adams Ex. Co. \* Louisville, Ky. \* Aug. 21, 1861" circular datestamp on 3c Red Star Die entire to St. Paul Minn., ms. "2/-" (two bits or 25¢), Adams Louisville office affixed the 3¢ Dull Red (26) over invalid embossed stamp and placed letter into mails, tied by blue "Louisville Ky. Aug. 22" double-circle datestamp, upon arrival at St. Paul the 3¢ 1857 was considered demonetized and "DUE 3" handstamps were applied, light fold in cover at left, part of backflap missing, repaired, F.-V.F. appearance; with 2009 P.F. certificate.

# THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED NASHVILLE $5\phi$ CARMINE PROVISIONAL USED IN COMBINATION WITH U.S. POSTAGE.

Adams Express Company was required to ensure the prepayment of government postage (Federal and Confederate), although the letter was carried outside the regular mails. The letters never actually entered the mails at Nashville, and instead, the blue "Postage Paid" marking was used to indicate prepayment. Very few covers are recorded with Confederate provisional stamps or markings used in conjunction with thru-the-lines express service.

Of the Nashville provisional express combination covers, seven are known with the  $5\phi$  and three with the  $10\phi$ .



## THE FINEST OF ONLY TWO RECORDED TÊTE-BÊCHE PAIRS ON COVER.

The Ferrary collection contained two 5c tête-bêche pairs on separate covers to Thomas B. Lynch. One of these covers later appeared in the D. Scott Gallagher collection (after a large stain was cleaned from the cover). The other pair was removed from its cover and cosmetically improved.

This cover realized \$32,500 hammer in a Robert A. Siegel auction in 1999.



Nashville, Tenn., 1861, 5¢ Brick Red, horizontal pair, margins to just in, tied by blue "Nashville Ten. Sep 7, 1861" cds on cover to Mobile Ala., some soiling affects stamp and cover, minor edgewear, Fine and very rare use, ex-Hart, Boshwit.

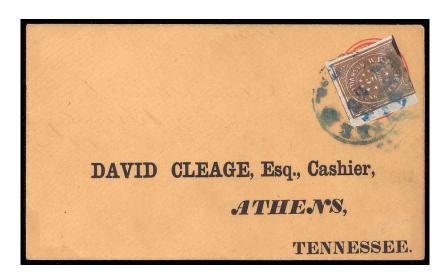
### A RARE PAIR OF THE NASHVILLE 5¢ BRICK RED PROVISIONAL USED ON COVER.

The Crown survey lists only six pairs for all of the red shades (61X2 and 61X3), there are probably only two or three pairs known on cover.



THE GRAY SHADE IS FAR RARER THAN ANY OF THE OTHER  $5\phi$  NASHVILLE PROVISIONAL SHADES.

Only seven on-cover examples of the 5¢ Gray are recorded in Crown.



A LOVELY USAGE OF THE NASHVILLE 5¢ VIOLET BROWN PROVISIONAL AFFIXED OVER AN OBSOLETE UNITED STATES 3¢ NESBITT ENTIRE.

We record three examples of the Nashville  $5\phi$  violet brown provisional affixed over an obsolete United States  $3\phi$  Nesbitt entire from this correspondence with the preprinted address to Athens, Ga. They are dated Oct. 2, Oct. 22, and Nov. 3.





4259

A RARE AND ATTRACTIVE USE OF THE NASHVILLE  $5\phi$  VIOLET BROWN PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

This stamp paid the Confederate postage on a cover carried across the lines by Adams Express Company. Only three full express covers are recorded with the Nashville 10¢ adhesive provisional including the one offered in this sale, all are dated at Nashville on August 1.

# ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CONFEDERATE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL USAGES IN EXISTENCE



Nashville, Tenn., 1861, 10¢ Green, two huge margins, framelines touched at top and right, rich color, scissors-cut at top left, tied by blue "Adams Express Co. Nashville Aug. 1" oval datestamp on U.S. 3¢ red Star Die entire to Rev. A. J. Leavenworth in Petersburg Va., "Adams Ex. Co. \* Louisville, Ky. \* Jul. 30, 1861" cds cancels indicia, small red manuscript "2" express charge (two bits, or 25c), blue "10" rating handstamp applied at Petersburg to indicate postage due probably due to the letter being over weight, receipt docketing "Prof. Agnew & Sundry others", small part of backflap removed, light soiling and edgewear with slight improvement at top right corner, Very Fine; with 1999 P.F. certificate.

Scott No. **61X6**, **U.S.** #**U26** . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Estimate \$75,000 - 100,000

ONE OF THREE RECORDED ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY COVERS WITH THE NASHVILLE  $10\phi$  PROVISIONAL, OF WHICH ONLY TWO ARE MIXED FRANKINGS WITH UNITED STATES POSTAGE — THESE ARE THE ONLY RECORDED MIXED FRANKINGS WITH  $10\phi$  CSA PROVISIONALS.

Adams Express Company was required to ensure the prepayment of government postage (Federal and Confederate), although the letter was carried outside the regular mails. Very few covers are recorded with Confederate provisional stamps or markings used in conjunction with across-the-lines express service. This group includes the provisionals of Atlanta (handstamp), Houston (handstamp), Lynchburg (press-printed entire), Memphis (adhesive), Mobile (adhesive), Montgomery (handstamp), Nashville (adhesive and handstamp) and New Orleans (adhesive).

Only three across-the-lines express covers are recorded with the Nashville 10¢ adhesive provisional (Special Routes Census Nos. S-AD-44, 45 and 46), all dated at Nashville on August 1. Only two of the 10c covers are mixed frankings (the third is used alone). These two Nashville 10c mixed-franking covers carried by Adams, both North-to-South usages, are the only 10c adhesive Confederate provisionals known in combination with United States postage. As such, they are quite significant artifacts from this remarkable period of postal history.

Our records contain six covers with the Nashville 10¢ green provisional:

- 1) Aug. 1, 1861, Adams Express oval on 3¢ Star Die entire to Rev. Leavenworth, Petersburg Va., ex-Kilbourne, Walske, D.K. Collection, the cover offered here.
- 2) Aug. 1, 1861, Adams Express oval on 3c Star Die with additional 3c 1857, to Albert F. Ryan, Norfolk Va., ex-Gallagher.
- 3) Aug. 1, 1861, Adams Express oval to Hardy & Bros., Norfolk Va.
- 4) Sep. 15, 1861, Nashville cds to Shelbyville Tenn., ex-Caspary.
- 5) Aug. 21, 1861, Nashville to D. Cleage, Athens Tenn., used with 5¢, ex-Caspary, Lightner, Graves, Boshwit.
- 6) Sep. 18, 1861, Nashville cds building ad cover to Thos. H. Caldwell, Shelbyville Tenn., ex-Needham, Kimmel, Haas, Rudv.

The addressee, Reverend Abner Johnson Leavenworth, was at this time the principal and proprietor of the Leavenworth Academy and Collegiate Seminary for Young Ladies.

References: Special Routes Census No. S-AD-46 illustrated on p. 55. Illustrated in Shenfield book on p. 23.



Nashville, Tenn., 1861, 5¢ Blue, entire with clear strike of provisional handstamp, equally clear "Nashville Ten. Jul 18, 1861" cds on cover to Clarksville Tenn.; some staining and small edge fault, otherwise Very Fine; with 1984 P.F. certificate.



THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF RIDDELL'S MANUSCRIPT 15¢ PROVISIONAL, USED PRIOR TO THE JUNE 12TH ISSUE DATE OF THE ADHESIVE PROVISIONALS.

With the commencement of the Confederate postal system on June 6, 1861, Postmaster Riddell found himself without stamps or a sufficient supply of small coins to make change for cash payments at the post office. On June 6, Riddell contacted John V. Childs, a local printer and engraver, and ordered stamps for immediate delivery. The stamps were delivered and placed on sale on June 12 (a first day cover is recorded). Between June 1 and 12, there are very few covers to show how Riddell handled mail. This remarkable cover, with the red double-circle datestamp (three reported covers—all handled personally by Riddell in early June) and the 15c provisional applied and initialed by Riddell (unique), is evidence of the temporary measures to which Riddell resorted until his provisional stamps were printed.

References: Illustrated in Huber and Wagner's The Great Mail on p. 152.



New Orleans, La., 1861, 2¢ Blue, vertical pair, three large margins, in at left, bright shade, tied by full clear strike of "New Orleans La. 3 Sep" cds on 1861 cover addressed to "Miss Martha Maddern, 34 Gasquet St., New Orleans La.", additional fine strike of "N.O.U.S. City Post" carrier rimless datestamp, small opening tear at top center has been invisibly sealed, Very Fine, ex-Needham, Skinner.

# A UNIQUE USE OF POSTMASTER PROVISIONAL STAMPS TO PREPAY THE CARRIER FEE AND DROP RATE FOR INTRA-CITY MAIL.

The New Orleans U.S. City Post continued to operate after Louisiana entered the Confederacy in 1861. Prior to the Confederate period, there is only one cover known with the carrier fee and drop rate prepaid by stamps; the cover will be found in our Sale 791 as lot 182. The pre-war cover has a U.S. 1 % 1851 pair for the 1 % fee plus 1 % rate. During the Confederate period, the N.O.U.S. City Post charged 2 % for a letter, and the post office charged the standard 2 % rate for a drop letter. We have no record of another Confederate cover with both rates prepaid by stamps, and the use of a New Orleans 2 % Blue provisional pair — a major rarity in its own right — to prepay the 2-plus-2 postage is a fantastic example of a theoretical possibility actually surviving for collectors.

Another cover addressed to Miss Martha Maddern in the same hand was offered in the Meroni sale (lot 165). It has a faint strike of the "N.O.U.S. City Post Sep. 7" circular datestamp and 5¢ 62X4 provisional tied by the "New Orleans La. Sep. 6" river-mail double-circle datestamp, indicating that it arrived by steamboat and was mailed at the wharf, using carrier service to bring it to the addressee. The identical handwriting and use of the city name "New Orleans La." in the address are evidence that this cover was brought in by someone on a steamboat, who mailed it as a drop letter with carrier service to the addressee.

# AN IMPORTANT PROVISIONAL RARITY AND KEY ITEM OF THE NEW ORLEANS POSTMASTER'S ISSUE.





**Front** 

Reverse



THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THE  $2\phi$  NEW ORLEANS PRINTED ON BOTH SIDES ERROR.

The Crown census contain only one example of the 2¢ printed-on-both-sides error, which is the stamp on this cover.

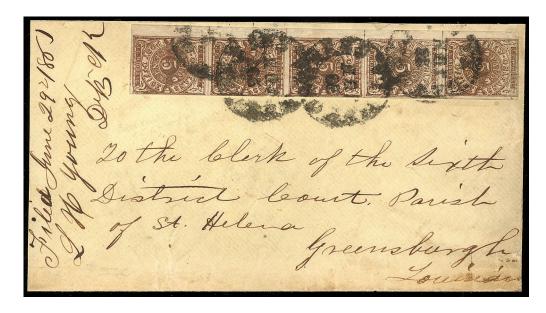
# One of Only 10 Recorded Covers - The Rare New Orleans 2¢ Red Provisional.



New Orleans, La., 1861, 2¢ Red, radiant color with four margins, large except clear at right, tied by "New Orleans La. 7 Feb" cds on 1862 blue folded printed circular to members of the Southwestern Bible Society, addressed to Saml. Hollensworth at Blossom Hill La., couple unnoticeable stamp flaws, Very Fine and attractive; with 2005 P.F. certificate.

AN OUTSTANDING CIRCULAR-RATE USE OF THE RARE NEW ORLEANS 2¢ RED PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

The New Orleans postmaster, J. L. Riddell, prepared provisional stamps in June 1861 and advertised them for sale on June 12th. The  $2\phi$  red stamps were printed without the marginal inscription "Usable exclusively in the New Orleans Post Office". The  $5\phi$  and subsequent  $2\phi$  blue printings all have the imprint. It is the accepted theory that the  $2\phi$  red stamps were printed first, before Riddell added the imprint, and were withheld from use until January 1862 when the supply of  $2\phi$  blue stamps was exhausted.



THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED VERTICAL STRIP OF FIVE ON COVER AND THE SECOND

LARGEST ON-COVER MULTIPLE OF THE 5¢ PROVISIONAL.

The largest known multiple used on cover is a horizontal strip of six. There is also one other strip of five known on cover, a horizontal strip with end stamp badly cut in.



New Orleans, La., 1861, 5¢ Brown, margins to just touching, tied by clear strike of "PD 5 CTS/N.O.P.O." two-line provisional handstamp with "J. L. RIDDELL, P.M." straightline and "New Orleans La. Aug 14 1861" river-mail double-circle datestamp on small cover to Woodville Miss., some age spots, missing part of top flap, Very Fine.

Scott No. 62X3.................................. Estimate \$1,500 - 2,000

AN EXCEPTIONALLY RARE USAGE SHOWING THE COMBINATION OF PROVISIONAL HANDSTAMP TO CANCEL THE NEW ORLEANS  $5\phi$  PROVISIONAL STAMP AND THE RIVER MAIL CDS AS POSTMARK.

The "provisional" handstamp was also used at the New Orleans wharf office to cancel mail put on board steamboats where the small double-circle datestamp was used to postmark the mails.



A RARE PAIR OF THE SCARCE OCHER SHADE USED ON COVER.



The chocolate brown shade appears to have been from the first printing of the New Orleans provisional.



New Orleans, La., 1861, 5¢ Chocolate Brown, four margins, tied by neat partial strike of "New Orleans La. 8 Jul" cds on blue folded letter with printed letterhead of Notary Public to W. Goodman Esq. at Holly Springs, Miss., sender is protesting non-payment of \$10,000 note; some fold splits, Very Fine and choice, ex-Stephen Brown; with 2011 P.F. certificate.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY RARE USE OF THE NEW ORLEANS  $5\phi$  CHOCOLATE BROWN ON COVER, ONE OF ONLY TWO WE HAVE RECORDED.

We have only seen one other example of the New Orleans 5¢ chocolate brown used on cover from the Hubert Skinner collection on a first week use (June 19, 1861). This cover was used less than 20 days afterwards.



ONE OF TWO KNOWN USAGES OF A NEW ORLEANS PROVISIONAL ADHESIVE BEING TIED BY BOTH A RIVER MAIL AND REGULAR POST OFFICE CDS.





### THE ONLY RECORDED COVER BEARING THE 5¢ PRINTED-ON-BOTH-SIDES ERROR.

The Scott Catalogue lists the brown on white printed on both sides (62X3a) error on cover, but the listing is apparently based on this cover. This is believed to be the only cover extant with the 5¢ printed-on-both-sides error.





### THIS IS THE EARLIEST KNOWN USAGE OF THE THIRD PRINTING.

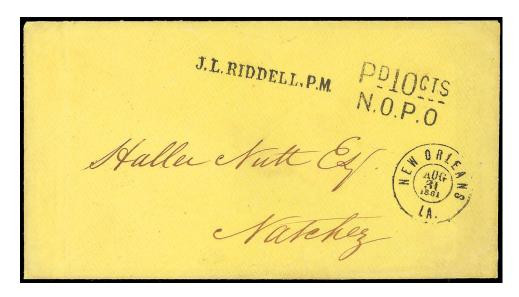


THE ONLY RECORDED COMBINATION OF THE NEW ORLEANS PROVISIONAL HANDSTAMP AND BOTH TYPES OF NEW ORLEANS DATESTAMPS.

We believe the December 3 cds on this entire was applied when it was sold, and the March 14 cds was applied at the main post office when it was mailed three months later. As shown with the  $10\phi$  entire, some of the New Orleans entires were sold in advance and postmarked with the double-circle on the day of sale. In this instance, the delayed mailing resulted in a second postmark.



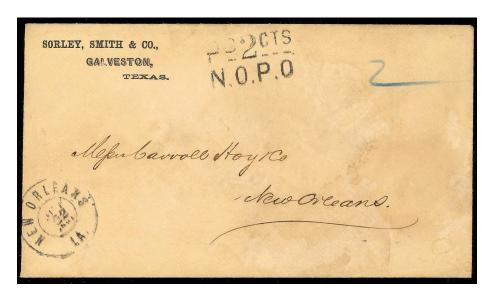
## One of the Most Outstanding New Orleans Provisional Covers.



#### THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THE NEW ORLEANS 10¢ POSTMASTER PROVISIONAL.

An interesting feature of this unique 10¢ entire is that the back of the envelope shows a clear impressions of the datestamp, indicating that it was applied before the enclosure was inserted. It could not possibly pass through a letter, especially one heavy enough to require the double rate. Therefore, the provisional entire was prepared and sold with a datestamp applied.

This entire was discovered by H. C. Beck of Washington D.C. along with a group of three 5¢ entires, see Crown book on p. 278.



ONE OF SEVEN RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE NEW ORLEANS  $2\phi$  PROVISIONAL ENTIRE. THIS BEING THE UNIQUE INBOUND USE FROM TEXAS.

Our records of New Orleans 2¢ handstamped provisional entires include the following seven examples:

- 1) Jan. 21, 1862, circular rate to Rev. T. Lynch, Mebanesville N.C., with printed enclosure from Domestic Missions of the Confederate States, ex Walcott
- 2) Jan. 21, 1862, turned cover to McByrde, Pendleton S.C., inside with Pendleton "Paid 5", ex MacBride
- 3) Jan. 21, 1862, usage to Mint Spring Va., the cover offered here.
- 4) Jan. 24, 1862, circular rate to J. Shelby & Co., Memphis Tenn., ex Judd, Skinner, Agre
- 5) Feb. 12, 1862, cover to Judge Buchanan in New Orleans.
- 6) Apr. 7, 1862, circular rate to County Court, San Antonio Tex.
- 7) Jun. 22, 1862, inbound cover from Galveston Tex. to Carroll Hoy & Co. in New Orleans, ex Knapp and Hall.



ONE OF ONLY 7 RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE  $2\phi$  NEW ORLEANS PROVISIONAL ENTIRE, THIS BEING USED ON THE FIRST DAY OF USE.

Our records of New Orleans 2¢ handstamped provisional entires include the following seven examples:

- 1) Jan. 21, 1862, circular rate to Rev. T. Lynch, Mebanesville N.C., with printed enclosure from Domestic Missions of the Confederate States, ex Walcott
- 2) Jan. 21, 1862, turned cover to McByrde, Pendleton S.C., inside with Pendleton "Paid 5", ex MacBride, the cover offered here.
- 3) Jan. 21, 1862, usage to Mint Spring Va.
- 4) Jan. 24, 1862, circular rate to J. Shelby & Co., Memphis Tenn., ex Judd, Skinner, Agre
- 5) Feb. 12, 1862, cover to Judge Buchanan in New Orleans.
- 6) Apr. 7, 1862, circular rate to County Court, San Antonio Tex.
- $7) \ \textit{Jun. 22, 1862, inbound cover from Galveston Tex. to Carroll Hoy \& Co. in New Orleans, ex \textit{Knapp and Hall.}}$









4285 ☑ **Richmond, Texas, 1861, 5¢ Red,** red provisional handstamp and clear blue "Richmond Tex. Jan 8" cds on fresh buff cover from the Carroll Hoy & Co. correspondence to New Orleans, usual light filing holes, **Very Fine,** Ex-Judd, Camina.

Scott No. **70X** II 1

# ONE OF ONLY EIGHT RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE RICHMOND TEXAS $5 \, \wp$ HANDSTAMPED PROVISIONAL.

Our records of Richmond Tex. 5¢ handstamped provisional entires include the following eight examples:

- 1) Jul. 5, 1861, to Caroll Hoy & Co. in New Orleans, ex-Emerson
- 2) Jul. 10, 1861, to Caroll Hoy & Co. in New Orleans, ex-Hind, Caspary, Lilly
- 3) Aug. 26, 1861, to Caroll Hoy & Co. in New Orleans, ex-Everett
- 4) Sep. 4, 1861, to Millican Station Tex., ex-Hind, Hall.
- 5) Sep. 9, 1861, to Caroll Hoy & Co. in New Orleans.
- 6) Jan. 8, 1862, to Caroll Hoy & Co. in New Orleans, ex-Judd, Camina, the entire offered here.
- 7) Jan. 15, 1862, ms. updated to 17th, to Caroll Hoy & Co. in New Orleans, ex-Camina.
- 8) Apr. 14, 1862, to Mr. T.W. Hous in Houston Tex., ex-Hart.



Dr. John Francis Shaffer (1838-1908) was born in Salem N.C. and attended Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1860. He was mustered into NC state service in 1861 and service in various North Carolina regiments. He was confirmed as Surgeon by the Confederate Senate April 17, 1862 and was also a patient at Gen. Hospital #9 in Richmond and Winder. Post-war he practiced medicine in Winston-Salem.



### A CHOICE AND RARE SAVANNAH GA. MOURNING COVER PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.

There are two other Savannah Provisional mourning entires recorded by Crown from the same correspondence to Miss Mary Ann Harden in Athens, Ga. dated Oct. 12, 1861 (Paul Bearer Collection) and Nov. 26, 1861. This cover was not recorded by Crown.



Savannah, Ga., 1861, 10¢ on 5¢ Black, light strike of "Paid 5" Provisional handstamp overstruck with bold "Paid 10" Provisional handstamp with "Savannah, Ga. 'Paid' Nov. 7, 1861" cds on orange cover to "Vice President Stephens" in Richmond Va., docketing on reverse indicates that the sender has been discharged and is looking to form a new Company, and that he would like to join Prince Polignac's Legion; minor abrasion on front of cover, slightly reduced at top and flap missing, Very Fine.

ONE OF ONLY THREE  $10\phi$  ON  $5\phi$  REVALUED SAVANNAH PROVISIONAL ENTIRES RECORDED BY CROWN.

The three 10¢ on 5¢ Revalued Savannah Provisional entires recorded in Crown are:

- 1. Oct. 21, Way's Station Geo. ms. postmark to Varnell's Station Geo.
- $2. \ Oct., \ to \ Vice \ President \ Stephens \ at \ Richmond \ Va.$
- 3. Nov. 7, to Vice President Stephens at Richmond Va.



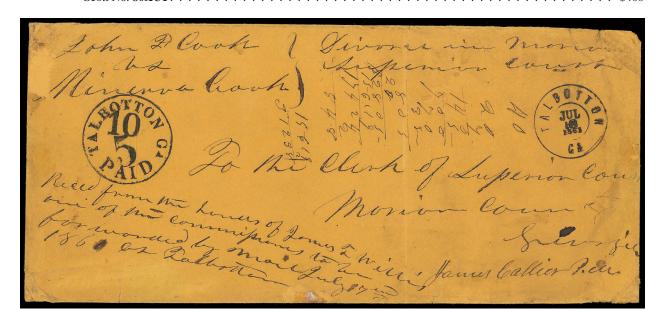


THIS IS ONE OF THE FEW OF THE APPROXIMATELY TWENTY KNOWN COVERS BEARING THE SPARTANBURG POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL NOT FROM THE DEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

General Edmund Bryan (1791-1874) was of the North Carolina State Militia and a participant in the 1814 Creek Indian Campaign in Alabama. His daughter married Confederate Gen. Collett Leventhorp, who was the only English born rising to this Confederate rank.







Talbotton, Ga., 1861, 15¢ Black, bold strike of provisional markings on legal size orange cover addressed to the Superior Court in Marion County, Ga., cancelled by clear bold strike of "Talbotton Ga. Jul 18 1861" cds, docketed "Received from the hands of James F. Willis...forwarded by mail July 17th 1861 at Talbotton" and signed "James Callier P.M.", Fine. C.S.A. No. TAL-GA-E04 \$2,500. Scott No. 94XU2 var.

THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THE TALBOTTON GA. 15¢ BLACK "5 + 10" PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.

This is the listing example in the new CSA Catalog. It is not currently listed in the Scott catalog.

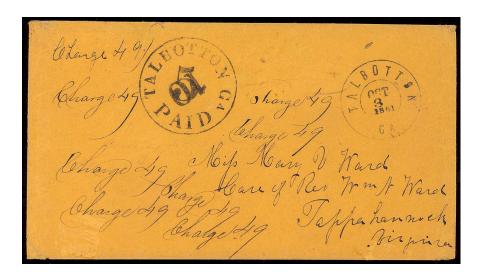


THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THE 15¢ REVALUED TALBOTTON GA. PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.

This was revalued to 15¢ due to weight, the owner notes that this originally carried the will of John Daniels Owen and an excerpt accompanies.



THIS IS THE LATEST RECORDED USE OF THE TALBOTTON PROVISIONAL.



A GREAT CONFEDERATE RARITY WITH THIS BEING THE ONLY RECORDED  $10\phi$  ON  $5\phi$  TALBOTTON REVALUED ENTIRE.



ONE OF THE FINEST OF SIX RECORDED SE-TENANT SHEETS OF THE TELLICO PLAINS POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL.

The Rheatown and Tellico Plains provisionals were printed by the same printer, using a typeset form of three subjects. For the Tellico Plains provisional, which probably followed the Rheatown, the post office and postmaster's names were changed, and the third subject at right was reset with a 10¢ denomination. Only two are known used, including one on cover (both are December 1861 dates).

There are a total of eight se-tenant sheets, including two in the British Library's Tapling collection. Of the six available to collectors, two are completely sound with full margins. This is the third sound sheet. One of the others is repaired, and two have small faults.





A LOVELY COVER WITH ONE OF THE CLEAREST STRIKES OF THE THOMASVILLE PROVISIONAL MARKING.



4300 Tullahoma, Tenn., 1861, 10¢ Black, clear strikes of provisional markings, fine strike of "Tullahoma Ten. Apr 7, 1863" cds on greenish homemade cover to Northport Ala.; small toned spots in the control mark, Fine, ex-Rudy; with 2004 P.F. certificate.

ONE OF ONLY SIX RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THIS POSTMASTER PROVISIONAL, WHICH WAS ISSUED IN 1863 AFTER THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

This cover was pictured in an article by Dr. Thomas L. Ray in the Nov. 1960 Confederate Philatelist, in which Dr. Ray surmised that the late use of a provisional was necessitated by demand from troops entering Tullahoma after the Battle of Murfreesboro.



4301 Springs Ala., **1861**, **5¢ Black**, provisional handstamp on cover with "Tuscumbia Ala. Dec 1" cds to Military Springs Ala.; reduced at left and small corner repair upper left, some soiling, **Fine**, A rare entire with only 8 examples recorded in the Crown survey.



ONLY NINE COVERS WITH THE UNIONTOWN 5-CENT GREEN ON GRAY BLUE PAPER ARE RECORDED IN THE CROWN CENSUS.

Although the Scott Catalogue does not distinguish between types, the distinctive typography of Position 2 with the floral ornaments at upper corners should qualify it as a major variety of Uniontown provisionals.

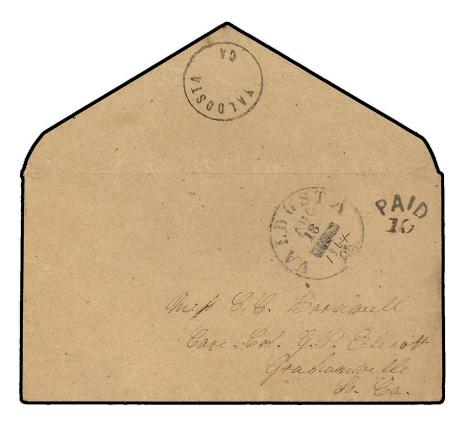
## A Rare Example of the Unionville S.C. Provisional.



## ONE OF THE PREMIER CSA PROVISIONALS WITH ONLY FIVE EXAMPLES KNOWN ON FOUR COVERS.

Our records contain the following four covers (none are known off-cover):

- 1. Jun. 11, 1861, tied by Unionville cds on cover to Mt. Taubor, N.C., ex-Hessel
- 2. Jun 14, 1861, Horizontal Pair, tied by Unionville cds on 7-Star Patriotic cover to Centreville Va., ex Ferrary, Caspary, Lilly;
- 3. Aug. 3, 1861, uncancelled on cover to Pacolet Mills S.C., the cover offered here;
- 4. Sep. 3, 1861, uncancelled on cover with Unionville Sep. 3 cds to Pacolet Mills, S.C., ex-Kohn, Agre.



A GORGEOUS COVER THAT IS UNDERVALUED SINCE THIS IS THE UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF THIS CONFEDERATE RARITY.

Valdosta was incorporated on December 7, 1860, at which time the county government was moved from nearby Troupville. Citizens of Troupville relocated when the Gulf and Atlantic Railroad was built four miles away. In 1860, the engine known as Satilla Number Three pulled the first train into Valdosta on the Gulf and Atlantic Railway.



The request must have not been honored as there is no record of Dr. W. J. Warren associated with Confederate service.



Warrenton, Ga., 1861, 10¢ on 5¢ Black, cover with "Warrenton Ga. 5 Paid" provisional circular handstamp re-rated in manuscript to "10", entered mails with bold "Warrenton Geo. Feb 20" cds to A.H. Stephens in Richmond Va., endorsed "In Haste", reverse with summary "W. J. Wilcher, Warrenton, Geo. desired to know whether he can be of any service in Europe"; couple erosion spots, reduced slightly at top and no flap, F.-V.F., One of 11 re-rated Warrenton Ga. provisionals recorded by Crown, this example is not in the listing and is the new latest known use by three days., Ex-Bleuler.



Washington, Ga., 1861, 10¢ Black, clear strike of Provisional rate handstamps and undated postmark control marking on reverse of cover with "Washington, Ga., Aug. 19, 1861" (inverted date) cds to Charlottesville, Va., light edge wear, Very Fine.

THE EARLIEST OF ONLY TWO RECORDED EXAMPLES AND PICTURED IN THE CROWN BOOK.

The two recorded examples are:

1. Aug. 19, 1861, to James D. Jones at Charlottesville, Va.

2. Sep. 20, 1861, to Captain E.P. Alexander, Staff of Gen. Beauregard in Fairfax, Va.

#### **Confederate States General Issues**

The Confederate General Issues are a microcosm of the available printing processes used at the time of the Civil War. The first issues were produced by lithography, quickly supplanted by typographed issues imported by De La Rue & Co. from London, England and ultimately production settled on the pinnacle of printing processes for the time, intaglio, in 1863. The first Confederate issue was placed in circulation October 16, 1861 - five months after the postal service between the North and South had been suspended.



### Major Genl. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson



4309 🖂

**1861,5¢** Green, four margins except just touched at right, bright and fresh, tied by partial "Richmond Va. Nov 24" cds on orange 1861 legal size cover with semi-official "Confederate States of America, War Department" imprint addressed to **Major Genl. T. J. Jackson** at Winchester Va., docketing on face in **Gen. Jackson's hand** "Letter declining to commit to commission Alfred Jackson", reverse also in Jackson's hand "For Trunk", red manuscript "Capt. Wilson" docketing adjacent to stamp, minor opening flaws at top, **F.-V.F.**, Ex-Brian Green, Krieger, Felton, Tate; signed by Brian Green noting General Jackson's hand, with 1990 C.S.A. certificate.

## A RARE SEMI-OFFICIAL COVER TO "STONEWALL" JACKSON WITH HIS DOCKETING AND INDIRECT SIGNATURE.

Although the docketing does not contain a full signature, it does have his last name. The docketing must refer to Alfred E. Jackson, who ultimately received a promotion to Brigadier General in 1863.

Jackson autograph material is extremely rare and popular because he died May 10, 1863 thus no post-war autographs exist as they did with many famous Civil War heros. He also lives in legend because he was a spectacular leader and died in tragic circumstances, a victim of friendly fire from his own troops. He was struck by three bullets, which results in his arm being amputated at a field hospital and died a week later from his wounds. There are many who speculate a different outcome for the war had this brilliant leader lived to command to the end. A rare opportunity to acquire this piece of Civil War history.



Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson



4310 A 1861, 5¢ Green, positions 8-9, top sheet margin pair, cut in at right and bottom with tear in left stamp, tied by two clear strikes of "New Orleans La. Mar 1 1862" River Mail double circle pmk on cover to Haller Nutt at Natchez, Miss., fancy printed "Dumesnil & Martin, Cotton & Sugar Factors and Commission Merchants, New Orleans, La." corner card; tiny edgetears and flap tear, F.-V.F. and scarce.

The New Orleans river mail postmark indicates this cover was posted directly at dockside for river boat transport to Natchez. Dr. Haller Nutt was a successful cotton planter and plantation owner in Mississippi who developed a strain of cotton that became important commercially for the South.



ACCORDING TO BRIAN GREEN, THIS IS THE FIRST WAR DATED GENERAL'S MOURNING COVER HE HAS SEEN.

This was most likely carried from the field/camp by a courier to Richmond for mailing to his cousin. General James Ewell Brown "Jeb" Stuart was one of the Lee's most trusted generals, participating in numerous Civil War battles. During the 1864 Overland Campaign, Union Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan's cavalry launched an offensive to defeat Stuart, who was mortally wounded at the Battle of Yellow Tavern. He died May 12, 1864 at the age of 31.



4312 Mark 1861, 5¢ Green, Stone A-B, two singles, each with four margins, tied by "New Orleans La. 4 Jan" cds on fresh cover addressed to Lewis Thompson Esqr. in Bertie County, N.C., endorsed "Mail", original 1862 enclosures and docketed on reverse, clean and Very Fine, ex-Wiseman.





THE LARGEST RECORDED USED MULTIPLE OF THE CSA 10¢ BLUE PATERSON ISSUE.

There is a strip of seven of the Hoyer & Ludwig issue as well as a block of six of the Paterson printing.



4315 ☑ **1861, 10¢ Blue, Paterson, Stone Y,** horizontal pair, margins except rounded upper right corner, tied by neat strike of blue "Columbia S.C. Mar 13" cds on cover with military address to Major General M. Lovell, Confederate House at Jackson Miss., docketed on back "E. M. Lovell, Columbia S.C., 11 March 1863"; partial flap, **Very Fine and attractive.** 

# AN EXCEPTIONALLY RARE STONE Y MULTIPLE USED ON COVER, THE ONLY EXAMPLE WE HAVE SEEN.

Major Gen. Mansfield Lovell (1822-1886) was in command at New Orleans when the city fell to the Union in April 1862 and was blamed for the loss of the city. He commanded an Infantry Division at Corinth and Coffeeville later in 1862, but after Coffeeville was relieved for losing New Orleans, and never given any further assignments during the war.



4316 A 1861, 10¢ Dark Blue, Hoyer Printing, Malformed "T" of "Ten", position 4, four huge margins, tied by blue "Norfolk, Va Jan 8, 1861" double circle datestamp on small narrow cover to Alabama; some ms. in postmark, Extremely Fine, a very scarce plate variety, ex-Myerson.



A REMARKABLE COMBINATION FRANKING, THIS BEING THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF A 1862 2¢ STRIP OF THREE AND 1862 5¢ SINGLE PREPAYING THE 10¢ RATE.

There is one other example of a  $1862\ 2\phi$  and  $5\phi$  combination franking prepaying the  $10\phi$  rate, but it has all singles. This is the only known strip in combination.



1862, 2¢ Green, horizontal strip of five, clear margins to in at sides and bottom right, tied by three strikes of "Greensborough, Ga., May 9" cds on cover with military address to Capt. J. B. Fulton at Athens, Ga., endorsed "Important"; cover slightly reduced at top, F.-V.F., a rare strip used on cover, this not listed in the Warren census; with 2005 C.S.A. certificate.

The Confederate Congressional Act of February 23, 1861, prescribed a  $2\phi$  special rate for "letters placed in any post office, not for transmission but for delivery only" (drop letters) and "for newspapers, unsealed circulars, handbills, engravings, pamphlets, periodicals and magazines, not exceeding three ounces in weight." The first stamp issued to satisfy the  $2\phi$  special rate was the Hoyer & Ludwig  $2\phi$  green lithograph, which has the portrait of Andrew Jackson. Approximately 2,000,000 of these stamps were issued; the earliest known date of usage is March 21, 1862. When the general postage rate for a regular letter was increased from  $5\phi$  to  $10\phi$  on July 1, 1862, some Confederate postal customers used a strip of five  $2\phi$  stamps to prepay the new  $10\phi$  rate. Such usage is extremely rare.

J.B. Fulton is not listed as a regimental officer so he must have held state rank and/or a staff position.



ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED COVERS BEARING CSA #4 STONE 2 NARROW GUTTER PAIRS.

Capt. DeSaussure (1824-1888) was a staff officer and Inspector of Outposts in South Carolina. He later served on the staffs of several Generals including W.S. Walker, Stephen Elliott, and Johnson Hagood.



This was an overpaid drop letter originating from the CSS Virginia. CSS Virginia was the first steam-powered ironclad warship of the Confederate States Navy, built during the first year of the American Civil War; she was constructed as a casemate ironclad using the raised and cut down original lower hull and steam engines of the scuttled USS Merrimack. Virginia was one of the participants in the Battle of Hampton Roads, opposing the Union's USS Monitor in March 1862. The battle is chiefly significant in naval history as the first battle between ironclads.



Combat between the CSS Virginia and the USS Monitor at Hampton Roads.



4321 ☑ **1862, 5¢ Blue, "Spur on Upper Left Scroll" Variety,** four large even margins, bright and fresh, tied by blue "Columbia S.C. May 2" cds on cover addressed to Miss Crenshaw at Richmond Va., docketed "May 1862", **Extremely Fine and attractive**; with 1980 P.F. certificate.



4322 Sample 1862, 5¢ Dark Blue, horizontal pair with right sheet margin, faulty, tied by "Clarksville Va.Aug 11" cds on cover to Surgeon James F. Harrison, C.S. Navy, Richmond, Va. pencil 1862 docketing; missing backflap, F.-V.F., ex-Hambrecht.

Dr. James Francis Harrison was a surgeon's mate in the U.S. Navy and studied medicine on his own to the point where he passed the US Navy examination for the position of Asst. Surgeon during the Mexican War. He then received his M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. His was promoted to U.S. Navy Surgeon in 1861 but became a CS Navy Surgeon in 1863 where he served in various capacities and locations.



4323



4324



4325 o **1862,5¢ light blue, De La Rue printing,** strip of eight, cancelled by six strikes of "Richmond Va. Mar 28" cds, could have prepaid the 40¢ Trans-Mississippi rate or an overweight business letter, local gum application left interesting ripples in paper, **Fine and scarce multiple.** 



ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED COVERS BEARING THE WHITE TIE VARIETY ON DE LA RUE PAPER.

This is a very late use of this stamp and just days before the end of the War.





4328 Archer & Daly Printing, strip of ten with right sheet margin and horizontal pair, cancelled by matching manuscript "X" on buff legal size court house cover addressed to Justices Supr. County of Marion County in Buena Vista Ga., "Milledgeville, Ga Feb 6" cds; cover edge wear with rebacked nicks at right, Fine; with 2008 A.P.S. certificate.

A RARE MULTIPLE USE BEARING A STRIP OF TEN AND PAIR PREPAYING 12-TIMES THE  $10 \ensuremath{\rlap/}c$  LETTER RATE.



Although the stamps are light in color, there are too many small plate flaws to be the De La Rue printing. This is apparently an early Richmond printing on De La Rue paper.





1862,5¢ Blue, White Tie Variety, horizontal pair with right stamp having the "White Tie" variety, full to large margins all around except just touched at bottom right, light corner creases, cancelled by manuscript on homemade cover to Mrs. F. A. Pitts at Thomson Ga., matching manuscript "Ogeechee Ga., Sept 7 1864" postmark, F.-V.F.; signed by Brian Green.

A SCARCE USE BEARING THE POPULAR WHITE TIE VARIETY.





ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PAIRS OF THE PRINTED ON BOTH SIDES VARIETY KNOWN.



1862, 5¢ Blue, Archer & Daly Printing, Printed on Both Sides, horizontal pair, reverse with clear impression, large margins to just shaving frameline at right, tied by blue "Lynchburg, Va., Apr 23" cds on cover to Petersburg Va., pair lifted from cover and hinged in place to show the printing variety, Very Fine and rare, ex-Peters, Muzzy, Gallagher, Everett.

A WONDERFUL RARITY WITH ONLY SIX PAIRS RECORDED, OF WHICH THIS IS THE FINEST OF ONLY TWO PAIRS RECORDED ON COVER.

The other recorded cover bearing a pair is from Franklin Depot, Va. to Childress's Store Va. (right stamp folded over and creased for display and with scissor cut).

### A Unique Usage of the 2¢ "Red Jack" on a Forwarded Cover



A RARE AND UNIQUE USAGE WITH TWO  $2\phi$  RED JACKS, ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE WITH TWO DIFFERENT SHADES OF RED BROWN MAKE A LOVELY CONTRAST.

This stunning cover was acquired from the late Colonel Edward B. Cantey, Jr. collection and latter sold in our Sale 43. It was the subject of an article "Double 'Red Jacks'" by Monroe in the January-March 2009 issue of The Confederate Philatelist (p.24-25).

References: Pictured in Monroe Book, pg. 65.





AN EXTREMELY RARE MULTIPLE OF THE 1863 "T-E-N" ISSUE USED ON DOUBLE-WEIGHT COVER, WITH LESS THAN HALF A DOZEN RECORDED.

Charles H. Carwood enlisted as a private in Company A of the 17th Virginia Infantry on August 29, 1861 before transferring to the Signal Corps and receiving a commission as a Lieut. on June 26, 1863.





## The 1863 10¢ Blue, "Frame Lines" Issue

The 10¢ Frame Line stamp is distinctive for the rectangular frame around each portrait of President Jefferson Davis. If all the frames were missing, it would be indistinguishable from the Type I steel-plate issues. Current research indicates the original die used for the Frame Line was used for the Type I. These characteristic lines were engraved on the printing plate as a guide for aligning the die images as they were pressed into the plate. The master die was engraved on steel by John Archer and then transferred onto a single copper plate of 100 subjects. The copper plate and small number of subjects on the plate suggest this issue was produced as a trial. The quantity printed and the distribution was limited. For those trying to complete a set of Confederate General Issues, the Frame Line is almost always the last stamp acquired due to its scarcity and its price. Because the frame lines are shared by adjacent stamps, a single stamp from a sheet may show only a trace of a line, all four lines, or no lines at all. The greater the number of frames that are showing, generally the higher the price realized.



AN IMPORTANT CONFEDERATE RARITY, ONE OF ONLY A FEW LARGE MULTIPLES OF THE "FRAME LINES" ISSUE IN EXISTENCE.



#### THIS IS THE LARGEST RECORDED USED MULTIPLE OF THE 10¢ FRAMELINE STAMP.

Used multiples of the 10¢ Frameline stamp are extremely rare. There are two recorded strips of six, the other is on piece with an additional single.



#### AN EXTREMELY RARE COMBINATION OF GENERAL ISSUES ON A FORWARDED COVER.



ONE OF ONLY THREE RECORDED LOUISIANA RELIEF COMMITTEE USAGES BEARING THE  $10 \phi$  FRAME LINE.

In May 1863, General Nathaniel P. Banks ordered the deportation of all New Orleans citizens who had refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Approximately 700 families moved to Mobile, Alabama, some with only the clothes on their backs. On May 31, 1863, a group of expatriate New Orleans citizens in Mobile organized a Louisiana Relief Committee to alleviate the suffering of poor citizens who remained in Union-occupied New Orleans. They arranged for shipments of food and clothing to New Orleans, and helped citizens leave New Orleans for the Confederacy. The Committee also assumed the job of handling their mail between New Orleans and Mobile by smuggling letters in small vessels along the Mississippi Sound. Covers so transmitted are very coveted by Confederate philatelists as there are fewer than twenty known. The Louisiana Relief Committee ceased operations in early September 1864.



4343 Mauzy Esq., Staunton Va., backflap tear ends in small edgetear, light staining, **Very Fine**, ex-DuPuy; with 1988 C.S.A. certificate.

A SCARCE FRAME LINE USE FROM CONFEDERATE WEST VIRGINIA USED JUST A FEW WEEKS PRIOR TO FORMAL FORMATION OF THE UNION STATE.

Cover is from the well known Mauzy Correspondence. Richard Mauzy was the owner and editor of the Staunton Spectator newspaper. White Sulphur Springs is in Greenbrier County that would be incorporated into the Union State of West Virginia formally on June 20, 1863.



4344 A 1863, 10¢ Blue, "Frame Lines", four large margins showing almost complete frame lines on three sides, cancelled by manuscript strokes with matching "Luray Va., May 25 /63" manuscript postmark on orange homemade Mourning cover with black border hand drawn in same ink as the address, addressed to A.A. Jones Esq., Liberty, Bedford County Va., original family letter about the death of the "old lady" and about how depressed the "old man" is, cover flap embossed "Bergers Adhesive Envelope", backflap opening tears and a taped cover tear, Very Fine; with 2004 P.S.E. certificate.

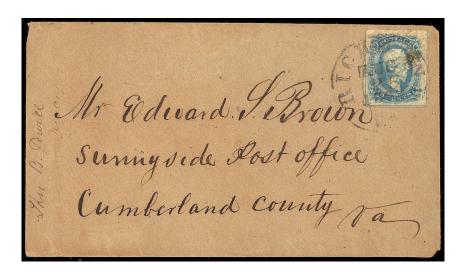
ONE OF ONLY FOUR RECORDED FRAME LINE MOURNING COVER USAGES.



### A CHOICE DOUBLE RATE COVER BEARING A 10¢ FRAMELINE HORIZONTAL PAIR.



A REMARKABLE CHOICE FRAME-LINE USE FROM RICHMOND VA.



John W. Randolph is a book seller and whose imprint can be found on a number of Confederate patriotic covers.



A CHOICE FRAME-LINE USE FROM ALABAMA.

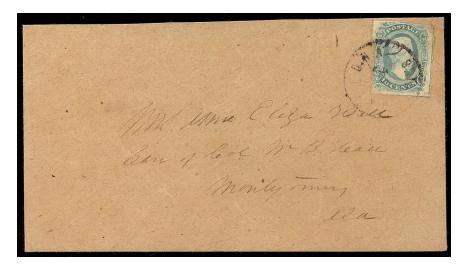


AN EXCEEDINGLY SCARCE USE OF THE FRAME LINE ON AN ADVERSITY COVER FROM ALABAMA.



A SCARCE TURNED FRAME-LINE USE WITH A BLUE TOWN CANCEL.











A GEM USE OF THE  $10 \ensuremath{\rlap/}c$  MILKY BLUE "FRAME LINES" ISSUE, SIMPLY A SPECTACULAR STAMP AND COVER.

#### A Wonderful Naval Cover to Commodore Barron



4354 Milky Blue, four nice margins, tied by blue dateless "Charlotte, N.C." circular postmark on small homemade cover addressed to "Commodore Barron, C.S. Navy, Savannah, Georgia", the cover was then forwarded to Charleston, S.C. with "Savannah, Ga., May 14" cds and straightline "Forwarded" handstamp with red "10" rating handstamp, Extremely Fine.

Samuel Barron was born 28 November 1809 in Hampton, Virginia. His father, who died in 1810, was a commodore in the US navy stationed there. As a tribute to his father Barron was appointed a midshipman on 1 January 1812. He was only two at the time. He entered active service with the navy in 1820. By 1855 he was a captain. By 1860 he was chief of the Bureau of Detail and one of the most powerful men in the navy. After Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated in 1861 there is evidence that Barron was actively attempting to take control of the Navy Department. Once Virginia left the Union he tendered his resignation. Gideon Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, refused to accept the resignation and instead dismissed Barron on 22 April 1861.

Offering his services to his native state, Barron was named a captain and head of the Office of Naval Detail and Equipment. When Virginia's navy became part of the Confederate navy he was given a commission as commander dated 10 June 1861 and appointed head of the Office of Orders and Details. He held this position only until 20 July 1861 when he convinced the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, Stephen R. Mallory, to give him command of the coastal defenses of Virginia and North Carolina. Barron chose to administer his duties from Fort Hatteras, North Carolina. He arrived at the fort 28 August 1861; the day after a Union fleet began a bombardment and was forced to surrender the following day. He was held as a prisoner of war until exchanged 11 months later.

In November 1862, Barron was briefly reassigned command of naval forces in Virginia before he was sent to Great Britain to take command of the two ironclad rams, CSS North Carolina and CSS Mississippi (also known as the 'Laird Rams'), that were being built under the direction of Commander James D. Bulloch for the Confederacy. After the ships were seized by British authorities the following year, Barron traveled to France, remaining in Paris as "Flag Officer" commanding Confederate States Naval Forces in Europe acting as a contact for Confederate naval officers as well as blockade runners and privateers until February 25, 1865 when he resigned his commission returning to the United States shortly before the Confederacy's surrender a month later. Retiring to his home in Essex County, Virginia, Barron took up farm life until his death on February 26, 1888.

#### **Official and Private Perforations**

Both before and after the Confederate Post Office Department experiment with perforated stamps (the "Official Perforations"), individual citizens or postmasters added separations to the imperforate stamps supplied by the CSA Post Office Department. These privately rouletted stamps are believed to have been prepared in the general vicinity of at least four towns, using various stamp issues. The term "privately rouletted" as used in Confederate philately includes stamps that technically were rouletted or perforated. The private roulettes are identified and referred to by the names of those towns or geographic areas from which those uses have been recorded. The Confederate States of America Catalog and Handbook of Stamps and Postal History should be consulted for more detailed information on both Official Perforations and individual Privately Rouletted Stamps.





THE ONLY RECORDED USED BLOCK OF THE 1863 10¢ BLUE DIE A.





The Harrisonburg Va. roulettes were used from post offices in the surrounding Shenandoah Valley area and are known as the "Shenandoah Separations".

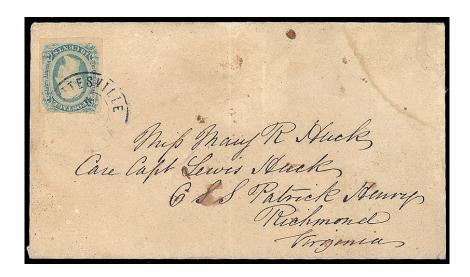






4361 Mac 1863, 10¢ Blue, Forsyth Ga. Sawtooth Roulette, full perforations with large wing margin at left, short transfer, printed on horiz. ribbed paper, tied by "Forsyth, Geo., Mar. 21" cds on cover to W. M. Blaton at Griffin, Ga., Very Fine, ex-Judd, Ballard.

ONE OF ONLY EIGHT RECORDED FORSYTH SAWTOOTH ROULETTE COVERS.



Lewis Neill Huck was an attorney commissioned as a Lieut. in company H of the 13th Virginia Infantry on April 20, 1861, and promoted to Captain on April 26, 1862. Huck resigned unfit for duty on Oct. 21 and was appointed Master "not in line for promotion" in the Confederate States Navy on November 14, 1863 where he served aboard the CSS Patrick Henry 1863-64.

CSS Patrick Henry was built in New York City in 1859 by the renowned William H. Webb for the Old Dominion Steam Ship Line as the civilian steamer Yorktown, a brigantine-rigged side-wheel steamer. She carried passengers and freight between Richmond, Virginia and New York City. Yorktown was anchored in the James River when Virginia seceded from the Union on 17 April 1861 and was seized by the Virginia Navy and later turned over to the Confederate Navy on 8 June 1861. Commander John Randolph Tucker, who commanded the newly organized James River Squadron, directed that Yorktown be converted into a gunboat and renamed Patrick Henry in honor of that revolutionary patriot.

During the Battle of Hampton Roads on 8 March 1862 in which the Virginia destroyed the Federal warships USS Cumberland and USS Congress, the Patrick Henry attempted to take the latter's surrender but was fired upon by shore batteries, and took a shell in her steam chest that killed four men. Towed out of action long enough to make repairs, she soon resumed her former position. During the historic 9 March 1862 action between the CSS Virginia and USS Monitor, the Patrick Henry fired long range at Monitor. The Confederate Congress later accorded special thanks to all officers and men for their gallant conduct during the two-day battle.





## A RARE USED BLOCK OF THE 20¢ GREEN ISSUE.



#### A CHOICE USAGE AND ONE OF THE FEW 20¢ GREEN USAGES FROM TENNESSEE EXTANT.

Much of Tennessee came under Union control during 1862 and remained so for the duration of the war. Rogersville is located in eastern Tennessee, where Confederate forces were able to resist Union advances more effectively.



Judge Thomas N. Dawkins constructed his home "Shrubs" around 1845. It was the temporary official residence of Governor Andrew Gordon MaGrath during the Confederate War. Governor MaGrath had fled from Columbia with this "scorched earth" policy. Governor MaGrath and state officials were the guests of Judge Dawkins whose house was surrounded by sentinels and a constant team of couriers to and from Broad River brought news of Sherman's movements to the Governor and his staff.





Turned Usage

1863, 20¢ Green, Diagonal Bisect, full margins, bright and fresh, tied by crisp strike of "Montgomery Ala. Aug 30" cds on turned cover to Rev. Dr. B. Manley Jr. at 96 Depot P.O., S.C., second inside use bearing 1863, 10¢ blue, large to huge margins all around, cancelled by manuscript and with matching "96 Sepr 30" postmark to Rev. James P. Boyce at Greenville S.C., 1864 docketing; sealed backflap tear, cover with small cut near stamp for display but mostly resealed, Very Fine appearance, ex-DuPuy; with clear 1988 P.F. certificate.

AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE TURNED CONFEDERATE BISECT USE.



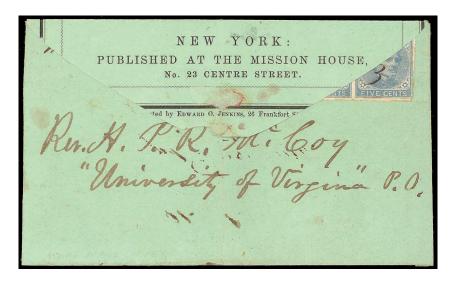
#### A RARE BISECT USE ON A SEMI-OFFICIAL IMPRINT COVER.



## ONE OF ONLY SIX RECORDED HORIZONTAL BISECT USAGES.



# **Adversity & Wallpaper Covers**



"Missingford, Va., Jany 23 '63", manuscript postmark on green adversity cover made from printed "Foreign Missionary, Presbyterian Church" index page, which was printed in New York City, bearing 1863, 5¢ blue, horizontal pair, four margins just clear at top, cancelled by ms. squiggles, addressed to Rev. H.P. R. McCoy at the University of Virginia, Very Fine and attractive, ex-Thayer.



Chapel Hill, Tex, Mar 6, clear strike of cds ties 1862, 5¢ light blue, horizontal pair, four mostly large margins except close at left, on adversity cover made from page with full woodcut portrait of John A. Wharton in a Texas Militia uniform with Lone Star buttons clear, addressed to Sergt. J.C. Wallis, care of Henry A. Landes, Col Elmores Regt, Galveston Texas, accompanying letter datelined Mar. 5 1862 with incorrect year, Very Fine; with 2006 C.S.A. certificate saying letter does not belong (we disagree).

Col. Elmores Regiment was the 20th Texas Infantry commanded by Col. Henry Marshall Elmore. This unit spent the war guarding the Texas coast in the Galveston area. Both men named in address were in Company B. The woodcut illustration is most likely a prewar publication as it is bylined from a Philadelphia publication. John A. Wharton (1828-1865) was a prominent and wealthy Texas lawyer and plantation owner who was married to the daughter of a former Governor of South Carolina. During the war, he served as a CSA General Officer in the West and was considered to be one of the best CSA tactical cavalry generals. Shortly before the end of the war, he was killed by a fellow officer over a personal dispute.



1863, 10¢ Blue, "T-E-N", four margins, light preprint paper creases, tied by neat "Salem Va. Aug 3" cds on adversity cover made from nautical chart addressed to Miss Fanny R. Johnston at Blue Ridge, Va., choice and Very Fine, Illustrated by Weiss in "Confederate States General Issue Stamps Used on Adversity Covers, 1861-1865"., ex-DuPuy, Weiss; with 1992 P.S.E. certificate.

A REMARKABLE USE OF THE "T-E-N" 1863 ISSUE USED ON A BEAUTIFUL ADVERSITY COVER.





A BEAUTIFUL WALLPAPER ADVERSITY COVER FROM NORTH CAROLINA WITH GREAT EYE APPEAL.



4375 Little Rock Ark., cds ties 1861, 10¢ blue, large to huge margins except just clear top right, pre-use crease, on homemade wallpaper cover with white and gray floral design, addressed to Jefferson Tex.; Very Fine and attractive.



4376 A 1862, 5¢ Blue, Stone 2, horizontal pair, positions 29-30, large margins to just in, including sheet margin at right, cancelled by light "New Orleans La. Apr 2" River Mail cds on Wallpaper cover with Floral Design in gray, blue and tan, addressed to Opelousas, La.; stamps with small surface scrapes and light margin toning, Very Fine and stunning; with 1995 P.F. certificate.

ONE OF THE VERY FEW WALLPAPER COVERS WITH THE WALLPAPER DESIGN ON THE OUTSIDE, RATHER THAN THE INSIDE OF THE COVER.



4377 A 1863, 10¢ Blue, three margins, cancelled by manuscript two strokes with matching "Harmony Grove Ga., Dec 2d" postmark on beautiful multicolored floral wallpaper cover addressed to J. W. Hargrove at Gainesville Ga., Very Fine, a lovely Georgia wallpaper use with great eye appeal.

# **Advertising Covers**



Adams was a native of Kentucky and engaged in banking in Mississippi when he declined the Postmaster-Generalship of the Confederacy tendered him by Jefferson Davis when the government was organized. He instead raised the 1st Mississippi Cavalry who saw its first action at the Battle of Shiloh in early April of 1862, just days after this correspondence was mailed to his camp in Corinth.



























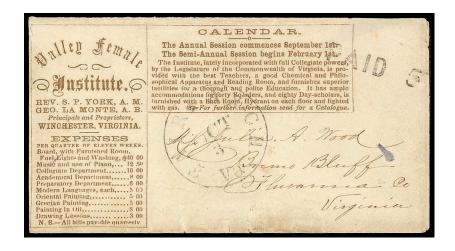




4381 🖂	(Grocers) Compton & Callaway, Family Groceries, Millidgeville Ga., blue cameo corner card on buff cover addressed to Macon Ga., "Millidgeville Ga. Mar 12" cds with matching "Paid" and "5" (Dietz type IIA) rating handstamps; reduced at right, FV.F.  Estimate
4382 🖂	(Grocers) Hand, Williams & Graves, Wholesale Grocers, Augusta Ga., blue cameo corner card on buff cover bearing 1862, 5¢ light blue, De La Rue printing, large margins to just in, tied by "Marion C.H. S.C. Nov 5" cds to Fayettesville N.C., docketed "W Evans" at right; cover faults and partial backflap, Fine.
	Scott No. 6
4383 🖂	(Grocers) Martin, Tannahill & Co., Grocers & Commission Merchants, Petersburg Va., blue cameo corner card on cover bearing Petersburg, Va., 1861, 5¢ red, irregular margins, tied by blue "Petersburg Va. Oct 22" cds to Townesville N.C.; trimmed at top with small edge flaws, Fine, ex-Thayer.
	Scott No. <b>65X1</b> ; \$2,500 as normal cover
4384 🖂	(Grocers) Thos. Branch & Sons, Grocers & Commission Merchants, Petersburg Va., printed corner card on orange buff cover bearing 1863, 10¢ greenish blue, four large margins, tied by blue "Petersburg Va. Oct 27" cds, Extremely Fine and choice, ex-Malpass.
	Scott No. 11c



4385 ⊠	(Schools & Colleges) Female College, Petersburg Va. / Rev. A. F. Leavenworth, President, ornate printed corner card on adversity cover made from illustrated advertising form, bearing US 1861, 3¢ rose tied by unusual Maltese Cross in Circle fancy cancel duplexed with "Petersburgh Va. Nov. 13" cds to Capt. F. P. Leavenworth in Shreveport La., endorsed "Via New Orleans" at bottom left, opened for display and with white tape around opening, stamp lifted and hinged in place with some extra gum, otherwise Very Fine, attractive and rare post-war usage.  Scott No. 65
4386 🖂	(Schools & Colleges) Randolph Macon College, Va. Jun 26, cds on buff cover with matching "Paid 5 CSA" ornate integral cancelling device, addressed to Mr. D.W. Waller of Thornsburg, Va., flap with small blue embossed Randolph Macon College oval cameo; backflap torn and small edgetear, FV.F.  Estimate
4387 ⊠	(Schools & Colleges) University of Virginia, Va. Sep 21, blue cds with matching "Paid" oval handstamp and manuscript "10" rating addressed to "Capn. Philip B. Cabell, Care of Genl. P. St. Geo. Cocke, Commanding 5th Brigade, Fairfax C. House, Va.", manuscript box notation upper right, Very Fine, This was subject of Patricia Kaufmann's Confederate Post section in the ASDA magazine (May 2007, p. 38).  Estimate



(Various) Columbian Hotel, Richmond Va., fancy embossed cameo corner card in blue on cover to Augusta Ga., "Richmond Va. Jun 10 1861" cds with matching "Paid" and "10" rating handstamps, additional blue crayon "10", faults and no flap, original note datelined "Richmond, Va June 9 /61" accompanies, Fine, One of only three recorded examples of this ad. ex-Knapp.

The accompanying letter from M.C. Murphy reads, "Arrived this morning 11 O'clock, have received orders to march to Phillippi via Staunton including a foot march of 75 miles". M.C. Murphy enlisted as a private June 1, 1861 into Company D of the 1st Georgia Volunteer Infantry and mustered out in Augusta March 18, 1862 because he was transferred to Company F of the CS Exchange Battalion Infantry.

(Various) Franklin Slaughter & Co., Banking Exchange & Collection Office, Fredericksburg Va., blue embossed cameo corner card on buff cover to Harris Depot N.C., endorsed "Private D.C. Morrison, Co. H 7 Regt, N.C.", entered mails with "Guineys Va. Dec" cds and manuscript "Due 10" rating; reduced slightly at right and some soiling, Very Fine, ex-Thayer.

This cover is mostly likely in December 1862 just after the Battle of Fredericksburg. Private Morrison did not survive the war. He was listed as wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863 and died a year later presumably from his Gettysburg wound on July 28, 1864.



(Various) Juan Pizzini, Refined Candy Mfg., Richmond Va., blue illustrated cameo showing building on yellow 1861 cover to Lurray, Va., bearing U.S. 1857, 3¢ dull red tied by "Richmond Va. Apr 23 1861" cds, 1861 docketing at right, partial flap and tiny mended edge nick, Very Fine appearing, A spectacular early Virginia Independent State advertising cover.

# One of the Most Outstanding Confederate Advertising Cover in Existence



(Various) M.A. & C.A. Santos Druggists, Norfolk Va., blue double-cameo corner card on cover with "Norfolk Va. Aug. 1, 1861" blue cds and matching circled "Paid" with "10" rate handstamps to Nashville Tenn., left panel shows building at 3 & 5 Main St., right panel shows building at 51 Bank St., marvelously detailed engravings; cover edge restoration, partial flap, Extremely Fine appearance, ex-Kimmel, Haas, Green.

#### A STUNNING ADVERTISING COVER WITH TREMENDOUS EYE APPEAL.

Illustrated in color in 1986 Dietz catalogue.



M.A. & C.A. Santos Druggists, Original Medicine Bottle

4393 🖂	(Various) McComb's Iron Tie, Pat. Jun 17, 1856", illustrated advertising design on buff cover bearing 1861, 5¢ green, Stone 1, margins to just in, tied by "Memphis Ten. Feb 22" cds, addressed to Natchez, Miss., no flap, stained and small repair at bottom, Fine and scarce, believed to be the only recorded example of this advertising design.  Scott No. 1
4394 🖂	(Various) Meade & Marye, Agricultural Implements, Alexandria Va., beautiful illustrated embossed cameo at left on orange cover to Middleburg Va., bearing U.S. 1857, 3¢ dull red, cancelled by grid with matching "Alexandria Va Apr 20 1861" double circle pmk; top edge faults, <b>Fine</b> , This is an independent state usage., Ex-Bogg, Thayer. Scott No. 26
4395 🖂	(Various) Payle & Harrison, New Orleans La., embossed corner card on cover bearing 5¢ green, stone 2 tied by "New Orleans La 29 Mar" cds to Woodville Miss.; Very Fine.
	Scott No. 1 Estimate \$150 - 200

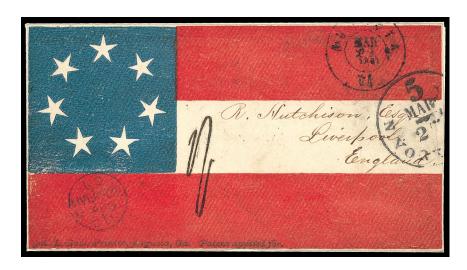




4398 🖂	(Various) South Carolinian and Columbia Banner, Published By R.W. Gibbes, Columbia S.C., cameo on orange cover bearing 1863, 10¢ blue, margins to cut in, tied by blue "Columbia S.C. Jan 23" cds and addressed to Taylors Creek
	S.C., some docketing including pencil "1863", <b>Very Fine.</b> Scott No. <b>12</b>
4399 ⊠	(Various) Tuskaloosa Insurance Company, Tuscaloosa Ala., printed boxed corner card on yellow cover bearing 1861, 5¢ green, Stone 1, large short transfers at bottom, faulty, cancelled by Star fancy cancel with matching "Tuscaloosa Al. Nov 22" cds and addressed to Wetumka Ala., FV.F.  Scott No. 1
	Conrad Bush in his 1997 book on CSA Fancy Cancels estimates no more than about 20 covers showing the Tuscaloosa "Star". He illustrates another cover from this same correspondence on page 32.
4400 🖂	(Various) W. G. Clemons Brown & Co., Cotton Gin Mfg., Columbus Ga., green cameo on flap of yellow cover to Barnwell C.H., N.C., "Columbus Ga. Feb 15" cds and matching "Paid 10" rating handstamp, manuscript "Ch 224" charge box notation, minor mended edge flaws, Very Fine appearing.  Estimate

## **Patriotic Covers**

As with any war, the Civil War stirred up great emotions of patriotism that showed forth as patriotic envelopes decorated with flags, portraits, slogans and so forth. The North produced far more of these decorated envelopes than the South. By far, the designs most seen in the Confederacy were of the various flags bearing anywhere from seven to thirteen stars, each one representing a state that had joined the Confederacy. Some are in full color while others were printed all in black, blue, red or other colors. Often a patriotic verse, slogan, motto or military unit designation was included as well as the imprint of the printer. The majority of Confederate patriotics were used early in the war; few were used after 1863. Fewer than two hundred different Confederate designs are recorded showing period postal use compared to the thousands of documented Union designs. Confederate patriotics capture the imagination and the fervor of the day and are thus very popular with collectors.



7-Stars Flag Design, all-over red, white and blue patriotic design with "Jas. L. Gow, Printer, Augusta Ga." imprint (#12) on rebacked cover front to Liverpool, England, "Augusta Ga. Mar 19 1861" origin cds, black "N. York '5' Mar 27" exchange debit cds, carried by Cunard *Arabia* from New York, Liverpool (4.8.61) arrival cds and matching "1/-" shilling due rating for transatlantic packet fee; unnoticeable horizontal crease, Very Fine and attractive; with 2006 C.S.A. certificate.

ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED CONFEDERATE PATRIOTIC USAGES TO A FOREIGN DESTINATION.

Cover is prior to the blockade and falls into the USA used in the CSA period for Georgia. This cover front was from a recent English find in 2006.



7-Star Extended Flag with Spearhead on Flagstaff, full color patriotic design on cover bearing U.S. 1857, 3¢ dull red, small tear, tied by attractive blue "Portsmouth Va. May 9 1862" cds to B.B. Gayle at Summerville Ala., pencil "Recd May 20th" at left; cover restored at top and flap added, Very Fine appearance, ex-Thayer; with 1986 P.F. certificate. Scott No. US #26.

Bristor Brown Gayle (1839-1862) was first Captain of Company H of the 12th Virginia Infantry and later promoted Colonel of the regiment on June 1, 1862. He was killed-in-action at South Mountain, Md. on September 14, 1862.





A SCARCE TENNESSEE PATRIOTIC USAGE PRIOR TO SECESSION.



4405 T-Star Flag Extended with Three Loops, full color design on 1861 cover with blue "Columbus S.C. Jun 15" cds and matching "Paid" and "5" rating handstamps addressed in blue ink to Miss Christina McArthur at Glenn Springs, S.C., tiny bit of flap missing, Very Fine.



7-Star Flag with Liberty Cap on Flagstaff, full color patriotic design with Jas. L. Gow imprint (No. 12) on cover bearing U.S. 1857, 3¢ dull red tied by "Augusta Ga. May 4" cds to L. Vandyke at Orange Ga., forwarded to Mesaca with manuscript "Forward Charge 3" and matching "Orange 17th May" postmark; light stain, no backflap, F.-V.F. Scott No. US #26.

There were two VanDyke brothers (William and Charles) from Gordon County in Company K of the 4th Georgia Infantry. The regiment was at Augusta at this time where it mustered into Confederate service before leaving for Virginia. Both brothers were killed on the same day at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863.

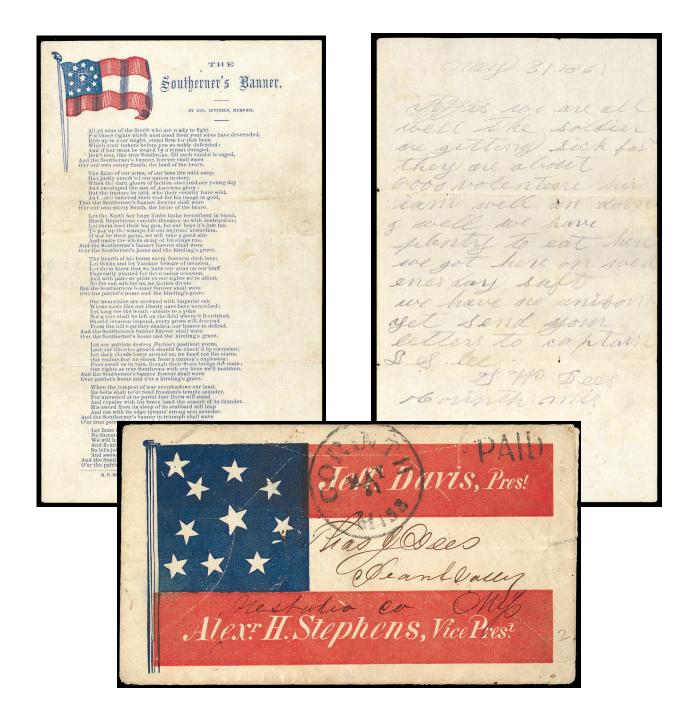


THIS IS THE LISTING EXAMPLE FOR THIS PATRIOTIC 7-STAR FLAG DESIGN IN THE NEW CSA HANDBOOK, IT WAS UNLISTED BY DIETZ.





9-Star Flag, full color patriotic design on yellow cover apparently handcarried to Miss. O. R. Lowry at Thomasville Ga., no flap, some edgewear and light soiling, Fine and very scarce, the 9-Star Confederate Flag patriotics are the rarest.



# ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CONFEDERATE PATRIOTIC COVERS WITH THE ORIGINAL PATRIOTIC SONGSHEET LETTER.

Since this was mailed on the last day of the CSA 3¢ rate, it is surmised that the postmaster purposely left the rate off of the cover to avoid confusion that it was fully prepaid, since it would be delivered during the new CSA 5¢ rate period. G.W. Dees was a private in Company F of the 14th Miss. Infantry and Capt. Aaron Suggs Lee was the company commander. The regiment would later surrender at Fort Donelson.



4411 \(\sime\) **10-Star Flag with Cap on Flagstaff,** full color patriotic design with on clean cover with "Richmond Va. Jul 7 1861" cds and matching sharp strike of "Paid/5 Cts" rating handstamp to Miss Sallie R. Dickinson at Breckinridge Va.; small edgetear and flap torn, **Very Fine.** 



4412 August 10-Star Extended Flag with Ball on Flagstaff, small full color design on buff cover with manuscript "Beverly (West) Va., June 24th 1861" and matching "Pd 5" rating to Mrs. D.R. Stokes at Whittle's Mill, Va.; partial flap and minor edge flaws, Very Fine, a scarce Confederate West Virginia patriotic use.

This was the same design as the 8-Star Flag design (F8-5) with two added stars at upper left and lower left.



4413 ☑ **10-Star Flag with Streamer,** patriotic design with "Stand by that flag" slogan (No. 37) and W. & J. Bonitz imprint (No. 17) on brown cover bearing **1863**, **10¢ blue**, "**T-E-N**", four margins tied by "Wilmington N.C. 1 Nov" cds and addressed to F.R. Bryan Esqr. at Chapel Hill N.C.; light vertical file fold and period handwriting practice, **F.-V.F.**, ex-Engle, DuPuy; with 1972 C.S.A. certificate. Scott No. 9 \$3,500.

A RARE PATRIOTIC COVER BEARING THE 1863 "T-E-N" ISSUE.

Sender has embellished the design by coloring in five stars and adding "Dim 5 Stars" notation.



4414 Ala., fresh and Very Fine. Scott No. 1c.

## A SCARCE AND DESIRABLE USAGE OF THE PATRIOTIC FROM FLORIDA.

The CSA catalog illustration shows poor registration of the red and blue colors, this example is far superior showing perfect registration of the colors.



11-Star Flag Waving Around Flagstaff with Large Liberty Cap, full color patriotic design on circa 1861 cover with "Lewisburg (West) Va. Oct 18" cds and manuscript "10 Due" rating to S. F. Johnston at Lagrange Ga., soldiers endorsement "J.W. Johnston Private in Capt Langs Co., 13th Reg, Ga. Vol"; reduced slightly at right with some light edge toning and wear, Very Fine, ex-Hart, Thayer.

ONE OF ONLY THREE RECORDED POSTALLY USED EXAMPLES OF THIS PATRIOTIC ENVELOPE, ESPECIALLY RARE FROM CONFEDERATE WEST VIRGINIA.

John W. Johnston enlisted July 8, 1861 in Company K of the 13th Georgia Infantry and fought with his unit all the way to the Appomattox surrender. Capt. James A. Long of Company K was promoted Major on December 13, 1862 and resigned March 1, 1864 due to disability from wounds and later served in the Georgia Legislature.



AN OUTSTANDING PATRIOTIC ADVERSITY USAGE WITH A CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THE 1863 "TEN" ISSUE.



#### A SCARCE PATRIOTIC FLAG DESIGN USED FROM NEW ORLEANS.

There is a January 1862 use to the same addressee in Baloes Ferry from his son, but the handwriting is different and this most likely comes from another relative. There were three young men named Perkins who enlisted together on Dec. 15, 1861 in Company K of the 19th Louisiana Infantry: Oliver, Reuben and S.P. Perkins.







4418 11-Star Flag Design with "Shubuta Rifles" Slogan, multicolor design with fancy "Shubuta Rifles, 'Fortune favors the Brave" slogan (type 68) on cover with "Corinth Miss. Jul 1" balloon cds and matching oval "Paid 5" handstamp (type I) to Miss. Thoe. Odeneal at Columbus Miss., reduced at sides and repaired, Fine, One of the scarcest patriotic designs with only about five are recorded, ex-Kressman, Kaplan.



4419 🖂 12-Star Flag and Verse, full color patriotic design with verse 19, on cover with manuscript "Rossville Te. Dec. 18" postmark and matching "Paid 5" rating to Arcabutla Miss.; reduced slightly at right with small repair and slight edge wear, Very Fine and scarce, ex-Gallagher, Boshwit.

4420 🖂 12-Star Missouri Flag, full color patriotic design with "Flag of the South!" slogan (#12) on hand carried cover addressed to Mrs. M. J. Carpenter "To the Cear of Danl Jones eq., Please forwed this" at Obine County, Tenn., cover restored and stained, Fine and scarce.



#### A RARE EXAMPLE OF THIS 13-STAR PATRIOTIC FLAG DESIGN USED FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Oliver P. Perkins enlisted in New Orleans on Dec. 15, 1861 in Company K of the 19th Louisiana Infantry and was writing home to his father. Private Perkins is listed as captured POW at Missionary Ridge Tenn. on Nov. 25, 1863 and confined at the Rock Island Barracks, Ill. prison.



A RARE EXAMPLE OF THIS 13-STAR PATRIOTIC FLAG DESIGN WITH MATCHING ENCLOSURE.

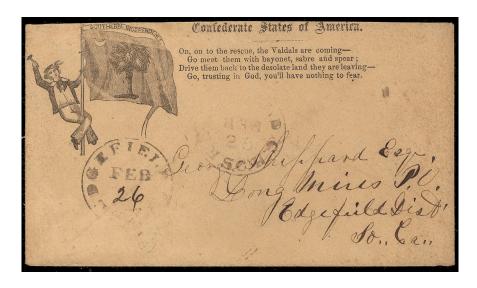
Oliver P. Perkins enlisted in New Orleans on Dec. 15, 1861 in Company K of the 19th Louisiana Infantry and was writing home to his father. This letter was written while they spent the winter in New Orleans that he references in his letter (7 miles from New Orleans). Today, Carrollton is a part of New Orleans. The 19th Louisiana saw action at many famous battles such as Shiloh, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Nashville, etc. Private Perkins is listed as captured POW at Missionary Ridge Tenn. on Nov. 25, 1863 and confined at the Rock Island Barracks, Ill. prison.



Stonewall Jackson died just over a month earlier to this use.



AN EXCEPTIONALLY RARE DESIGN THAT IS BELIEVED TO REPRESENT KENTUCKY AS THE 13TH CONFEDERATE STATE.



Sailor Nailing Palmetto Flag to the Mast with Streaming "Southern Confederacy" Banner, patriotic design with "On, on to the rescue, the Valdals are coming" verse (vandals misspelled) on brown homemade cover addressed to Long Mines P.O., S.C., "Edgefield C.H., S.C., Feb 25" cds updated with manuscript "26" day, reverse with **1862**, **5¢ blue** horizontal pair across flaps cancelled by manuscript strokes; top stamp in pair split from opening, **Very Fine.** Scott No. 7.

## A REMARKABLE EXAMPLE OF THIS SCARCE PALMETTO PATRIOTIC FLAG DESIGN.



Cannon & Flag, patriotic design with "Gather around your country's flag." verse on brown cover bearing 1862, 5¢ blue, horizontal pair, four margins, pre-use crease, cancelled by manuscript with matching "Millers (Tavern), Va. 7th June /63" postmark and addressed to Rockingham Va.; tiny corner mend, Very Fine and choice; with 2007 C.S.A. certificate. Scott No. 7.

"Crescent Rifles" With 11-Star CSA and "Pelican Regiment" Flags, full color patriotic design showing tent with "Company II, 7th Reg't. La. Volunteers" imprint (No. 26) on cover addressed to Lt. John A. Douglass at Richmond Va., bearing 1863, 10¢ blue #11 that does not originate, Fine, a rare design with only six recorded examples, ex-Frazier, Agre; with 1993 C.S.A. certificate.

As a Colonel, Harry T. Hays was the original commander of the 7th Louisiana Volunteers, which was called the Pelican Regiment. Although composed of farmers, laborers and clerks, the Louisiana 7th Regiment was described as a "crack regiment" by Gen. Richard Taylor. Hays went on to become a General.



A REMARKABLE EXAMPLE OF ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR CONFEDERATE PATRIOTIC DESIGNS.



THIS SIMPLE DESIGN, ABANDONING THE USUAL FLAG MOTIF IN FAVOR OF A POLITICAL SLOGAN, IS ONE OF THE RAREST OF CONFEDERATE PATRIOTICS.

Throughout the war the Confederate government hoped to use international commerce to raise hard money and influence other nations to support the Southern cause. This rare slogan design promotes that effort. More effective, however, was the Federal blockade that isolated the Confederate States and disrupted regular trade routes.



## **Patriotic Stickers**

The Patriotic Stickers which are likely original to the following covers will be sold "as is". They generally cannot verified unless tied by a postmark or contemporary docketing.





4431

**T. Morris Perot & Co. Patriotic Advertising Circular,** a routine full-color U.S. flag patriotic circular sent in April 1861 mailed to a client in South Carolina was promptly returned on May 20 with a number of embellishments: 1. application of two flag labels, one of CSA flag and other of SC flag with manuscript note "Gentlemens Banner", 2. inscription across the Union Jack of "Free Niggers Banner", and 3. changing the company statement "Our Country" to "Your Half Country", the outer return cover is franked with **U.S. 1857, 3¢ dull red**, replaced corner, tied by blue "Columbia S.C. May 20" cds addressed to T. Morris Perot & Co. at Philadelphia, corners clipped and slight toning, **F.-V.F.**, ex-Groten.

#### A WONDERFUL PATRIOTIC CIRCULAR SHOWING THE SENTIMENTS OF THE TIMES.

Subject of article in Weekly Philatelic Gossip (Feb. 6, 1960) by Captain T.S. Dukeshire titled "The Battle of Patriotic Covers".

The timing of this circular was very bad as Fort Sumter had been fired on only a few weeks before. The circular refers to the "present unsettled conditions of business matters, occasioning great fluctuations in prices.".



"Our Flag", boxed advertising for the "Our Flag" patriotic sticker (Dietz type ST-1) on circa 1862 cover with "Jackson Miss. May 29" cds and matching circled "5." rate handstamp to Winnfield La., small cover faults and part of back torn away, F.-V.F., a scarce advertising cover related to a well known patriotic label.



## A RARE EXAMPLE OF THE A. DAPREMONT "OUR FLAG" ADVERTISING COVER.

A. Dapremont of New Orleans produced made his own advertising cover for his labels, which clearly states what the labels were for as demonstrated by the applied label.



7-Star Flag with "Our Flag" Slogan, full color design of Waving Flag over "SC" for Southern Congress, tied by clear strike of "Leesburg Va. Dec 14, 1861" cds on yellow cover addressed to Early Grove, Miss., matching "Due 10" rating handstamp and additional large pencil "10", endorsed "C.A. Cameron, Co. F, 17th Regt. Miss. Vol" across top; reduced a bit at top and slight toning, Very Fine, ex-Groten.

A RARE TIED EXAMPLE OF THE A. DAPREMONT "OUR FLAG" PATRIOTIC LABEL USED ON A SOLDIER'S LETTER.



7-Star Flag with "Our Flag" Slogan, full color design of Waving Flag over "SC" for Southern Congress, affixed to buff cover bearing U.S. 1857,3¢ dull red tied by "New Orleans La. 16 Apr" cds on 1861 cover to Orange C.H., Va.; tiny edge tear, flap torn, Very Fine and rare, ex-Groten. Scott No. 26.

THE RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THE DAPREMONT OUR FLAG LABEL IN SHEET FORM, AND THE EARLIEST RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THIS LABEL.

A. Dapremont of New Orleans produced the "Our Flag" label with the Confederate 7-Star flag superimposed on the letters "SC" or Southern Congress. It was apparently printed initially in imperforate sheets and later die-cut.





7-Star Flag with "Our Flag" Slogan, full color design of Waving Flag over "SC" for Southern Congress, affixed on homemade brown cover bearing 1862, 5¢ light blue, horizontal pair, huge margins to in, tied by bold "Charleston S.C. Dec 20" cds and addressed to Mr. J. Berkeley Grimball at Spartanburg C.H., S.C.; reduced slightly at right, Very Fine and attractive, ex-Groten. Scott No. 6.



#### A VERY SCARCE USE OF THE A. DAPREMONT "OUR FLAG" PATRIOTIC LABEL FROM TEXAS.







This label was likely supplied by sutlers and is unrecorded in the CSA catalog.



Sailor Nailing Flag To Mast, full color patriotic label with 11-Star Stars and Bars within a blue ornamental frame, tied on cover with sharp bold strike of "Mobile Ala. Oct 21 1861" cds with manuscript "Due" and matching circled "5" rating handstamp on cover addressed to Thompkinsville Ala., blue manuscript "Private Wm. M. Pettigrew, Capt. Watkins Company Col. Garrott's 20th Regt, Ala Vol."; small edge tear and horizontal fold, flap torn, F.-V.F., ex-MacBride, Groten.

A RARE TIED EXAMPLE OF THIS DESIRABLE CONFEDERATE PATRIOTIC LABEL USED ON A SOLDIER'S LETTER.



THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THIS RARE AND ATTRACTIVE 13-STAR BATTLE FLAG PATRIOTIC LABEL USED ON COVER.

# **Captured Union Patriotic**



4444 🖂 Col. John W. Geary of the 28th Pa. Regiment, light grayish blue Captured Union patriotic design showing three-quarter portrait on circa 1862 cover with "Winchester Va. Oct 8" cds with matching "Due" and circled "10" rating handstamps to Dayton Va., soldier's endorsement "John Haney Private, Company D, 10 Regt. Va. Vols." at left; slight soiling and minor edgewear, Very Fine and scarce. 

## **Rail Road Covers**



4445 🖂 Augusta & Atlanta R.R., Nov 17, clear strike of cds on greenish folded cover with "Alexander H. Stephens M.C." free frank endorsement and addressed to Thomas W. Thomas, Robert Hester, Wm. M. McIntosh, Esq. at Elberton Ga., Very Fine and scarce free franked railroad use.

. . . . . . . . . . . \$200 - 300



4446 🖂 "Orange & Alexandria, Rail Road Company", manuscript corner card at upper right on buff cover with matching manuscript "Livingston Feb 22nd 1864, Enclosed \$13.00" at upper left, addressed to J.H. Reid Esq., Treasurer, Lynchburg Va., additional "\$20 postage stamps", Very Fine, a scarce use notating carriage railroad.

This appears to be a money letter that is usually privately carried by express companies using railroads for transportation.

### **Blockade Covers**



AN ATTRACTIVE BLOCKADE RUN COVER FROM THE BURCKMYER CORRESPONDENCE TO LIVERPOOL.



This cover and the addressee, Emilio Puiz, were on board the Nuestra Senora de Regla when she was captured at Port Royal en route to Havana on December 1, 1861, by the U.S.S. Aries (Commander T. W. Sherman). The ship and its cargo were brought to New York, and Puiz, a Spanish citizen, was held prisoner for violating neutrality laws. This cover was used as evidence in the New York Prize Court hearing. Coincidentally, Puiz was taken prisoner again in 1863 when another vessel named Aries was captured by the U.S.S. Stettin with Puiz and other Spanish citizens on board. They were accused of accompanying cargo in an attempted blockade run.

According to the Naval Historical Center, the Nuestra Senora del Regla was built at New York in 1861 for use as a civilian ferryboat at Havana, Cuba. After her capture in December 1861, she was purchased by the U.S. Navy in September 1862, converted to a gunboat and re-named the U.S.S. Commodore Hull (commissioned November 1862). Her ferryboat design made her especially useful for operations in sheltered waters, and the Commodore Hull spent most of her service in the North Carolina Sounds and its adjacent rivers. In that area, she took part in the May 1864, battle with the Confederate ironclad C.S.S. Albemarle, and in attacks on and the capture of Plymouth N.C. on October 29-31, 1864. Although badly damaged in that battle, the Commodore Hull remained active until the end of the Civil War. She was decommissioned in June 1865 and sold in September of that year. She subsequently was named Waccamaw in civilian employment, which lasted until sometime prior to 1885.

## **Flag of Truce Covers**



Civilian Flag of Truce, red manuscript endorsement "Via Fortress Monroe and Flag of Truce" on 1864 orange cover to Gainesville Ala., bearing **U.S. 1861, 3¢ rose,** small flaws, tied by "Memphis Tenn. Jan. 31" duplex, Confederate postage paid by **1863, 10¢ blue**, large margins except piece out at left, tied by "Richmond Va. Feb 18" cds; small stain spot, **Very Fine,** ex-Everett, Boshwit.

References: Illustrated in Shenfield on p. 37.



Knoxville, Tenn., dark buff cover from Union controlled Knoxville to Louisville Ky., censored with manuscript "Forwd. S.P. Carter Brig Genl. & PMG" and signed "L.A. Gratz aaag", bearing **1861**, **3¢** rose tied by "Knoxville Ten. Feb 1 '64" duplex, research has failed to show if this was sent from a prisoner so it could be a civilian flag of truce usage, Very Fine, ex-Gallagher, Walske.

### **Prisoner of War Covers**

North and South began to take military prisoners as early as Spring of 1861. At first these prisoners were paroled but by late July 1861 both sides began to detain prisoners and were faced with associated problems. One of the major concerns of the prisoners was communication with their loved ones.

There were both formal and informal flag of truce exchanges of mail. The United States did not want to unintentionally recognize the legality of the Confederacy so it initially refused to establish formal prisoner or mail exchange guidelines. Consequently, it was left to field commanders to work out local arrangements.

The general instructions by Union military commanders were that southbound flag of truce letters were limited to personal matters. The envelopes had to be endorsed by the prisoner and Confederate postage had to be prepaid. Letters were to be enclosed in an outer envelope and addressed to the commander at the exchange point. Adherence to the specific requirements was not always strictly enforced which resulted in a wide variety of frankings and markings. Sometimes correspondents did not observe the two-envelope regulation. Thus it was also possible to have both sides' postage on a single envelope if the sender had access to postage stamps of the enemy side, or if the receiving side was amenable to charging postage due for its share of the postage. Mixed franking letters with both U.S and Confederate postage stamps are particularly prized by collectors. Similar instructions were implemented by the southern commanders for northbound flag of truce mail exchanges.

The prison from which a letter was mailed can normally be determined by the postmark on the letter. If the letter was enclosed in an outer envelope, the prison of origin can only be determined by the letter contents, the censor markings or the service record of the prisoner.

There are two basic types of censor markings, those that were applied at prisons by prison staff and those applied by district provost marshals. Not all flag of truce mail bears censor markings. Most censor markings are manuscript. The few recorded handstamped markings are all from U.S. prisons and provost

marshal districts. In general, letters addressed to prisons are much scarcer than letters from prisons. Mail from Confederate prisons is much rarer than mail from Union prisons.

Considerable additional information is contained in Galen D. Harrison's Prisoners' Mail from the American Civil War, published in 1977. His book includes an appendix that is very helpful in identifying prisons from manuscript examined markings.

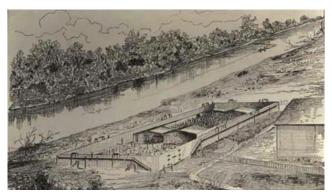


## **Southern Prisons**



## THIS IS ONE OF THE FINEST OF ONLY 10 COVERS RECORDED FROM CAHABA.

Adam Bahn was from Company B of the 102nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Private Bahn was exchanged three months after writing this letter, but he along with many other members of the 102nd were killed when the Steamboat Sultana blew up on the Mississippi River just above Memphis on April 27th, 1865...the worst maritime disaster in U.S. history.



Castle Morgan



Castle Morgan, Cahaba Ala., oatmeal paper Prisoner cover bearing U.S. 1861 3¢ rose tied by grid cancels, addressed to Lieut Wilkins, 17th Ill. Vol. Inf. at Vicksburg Miss., matching "Old Point Comfort Va. Apr 18" double circle pmk, endorsed "By flag of truce", original one-page letter datelined "Cahaba Military Prison, Cahaba, Ala. March 12 64" from Lieut. E.E. Ryan of same unit as addressee, Very Fine.

### ONE OF ONLY TEN RECORDED COVERS FROM THIS PRISON.

This cover shows no Confederate postal markings and was either handcarried to the Old Point Comfort, Va. transfer point, perhaps by another POW being exchanged or released, or sent inside another envelope franked with Confederate postage, the outer envelope being discarded at the transfer point. The Confederate Military Prison at Cahaba was also known as Castle Morgan. This is a little known prison, but was actually more crowded and congested than Andersonville.

Lt. Ryan was captured as a POW while leading a foraging party near Meridian, Miss. on Feb. 15, 1864. He was first confined at Cahaba Military Prison and was later transferred to Camp Oglethorpe with a brief stop through Andersonville. He was subsequently transferred to Savannah and then Charleston where he was under the fire of the Union bombardment of the city as a POW. He survived and was exchanged in September 1864. During his time as POW, Lt. Ryan kept a detailed diary that was later published. Accompanying this letter is a lengthy article entitled "Cahaba to Charleston: The Prison Odyssey of Lt. Edmund Ryan.".



ONE OF ONLY 10 COVERS RECORDED FROM CAHABA, THIS BEING ONE OF THE BEST DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH AMERICA'S WORST MARITIME DISASTER - THE SINKING OF THE PADDLE WHEELER SULTANA.

Capt. W. L. Coleman was in Company A of the 40th Indiana Infantry, rising from private to Captain. He was wounded at Stones River (Murfreesboro), again at Marietta and a third time at Kenesaw Mountain. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Franklin and briefly incarcerate at Andersonville before being transferred to Castle Morgan at Cahaba, which was more crowed for it size than Andersonville. Coleman perished when the Steamboat Sultana blew up on the Mississippi River just above Memphis on April 27th, 1865...the worst maritime disaster in U.S. history. He is mentioned in the records as having been one of two soldiers who helped an injured soldier get overboard at the cost of his own life.

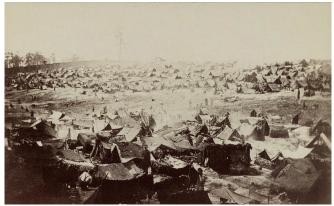


Andersonville, Ga., dateless postmark on guard's letter from James Wells addressed to his brother "Lieut. G.R. Wells, Stone Mountain Ga.", endorsed with sender's company designation (Company K 2nd Regt. Georgia Reserves) and manuscript "Due 10" rate, included is original enclosure datelined "Camp Sumter June the 26, 1864", cover with some foxing on reverse only, Extremely Fine.

Stimate

# A REMARKABLE AND RARE COVER FROM THE MOST INFAMOUS CONFEDERATE PRISON DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

Earl Antrim, in his handbook "Civil War Prisons and Their Covers" gives an excellent description of Andersonville, "The Official Records say that Andersonville had its first prisoners on March 1, 1864, but there is a record of prisoners there on February I, 1864. It was the site of Camp Sumter, the most dreaded prison in the South. Prisoners' diaries damned it bitterly, and on arriving and seeing the filth and sickness would ask "Is this hell?" It consisted of twenty-six acres, partly swampy, and its inadequate huts and semi-shelters held as many as thirty-three thousand one hundred and fourteen at one time, so crowded there was hardly room to lie down to sleep. Of the approximately forty-five thousand six hundred and thirteen who were sent there, twelve thousand six hundred and forty-four died. Post war agitation by ex-prisoners succeeded in having Capt. Wirz, the prison commander, hanged for his treatment of them. The camp was surrounded by a wall 20 feet high, near the top of which was a small platform for the guards. It was guarded by sixty-four guards, eight on each end and twenty-four on each side. There were fortifications on high ground surrounding the camp.".



Andersonville Prison



The Hanging of Henry Wirz November 10, 1865



4455 🖂 Camp Oglethorpe, Macon Ga., orange Prisoner of War cover with "Old Point Comfort, Jul 18" cds and matching "Due 6" circled handstamp to Wyocena Wis., endorsed "From Prisoner of War. Macon Ga.", manuscript censor mark "Examined T.H.H." for Capt. T. H. Hackett of 15th Ga. Infantry; small tear at top, Very Fine, a rare Southern prison usage, with only 28 recorded by Harrison. 

This cover was sent by Augustus E. Patchin, a resident of Wyocena Wis., and a member of Company D of the 10th Wis.

Infantry. He enlisted as a Sergeant on Sep. 18, 1861 and was listed as a wounded P.O.W. on Sep. 9, 1863 at Chickamauga Ga. (confined at Macon Ga.).



4456 Camp Oglethorpe, Macon Ga., brown prisoner-of-war cover to Union-held Cleveland, East Tennessee, bearing C.S.A. 1862, 5¢ blue, stone 2, full margins except slightly in at left, tied by "Macon Ga (Jun) 26" 1862 cds, manuscript "Passed L.H. Carter Adjt. Prisoner's Guard" examiner's marking, very light water staining, Very Fine, Illustrated in Antrim page 140., ex-Walske.

AN EARLY AND EXCEEDINGLY RARE PRISONER-OF-WAR COVER FROM THE FIRST CAMP OGLETHORPE, ONE OF ONLY FIVE RECORDED.

The first Camp Oglethorpe was open for prisoners as early as May 1862. Approximately 900 Federal troops captured at the Battle of Shiloh were processed through the prison. As a result of the formal exchange cartel agreed to by the U.S. and C.S.A. governments in July 1862, the camp was discontinued, to be replaced by a stockade for Union officers in



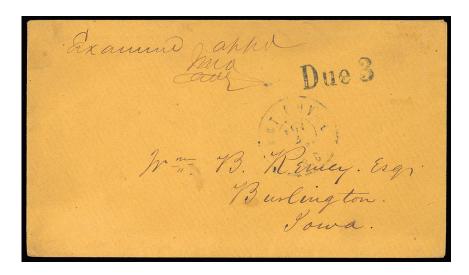
Salisbury Prison, Salisbury N.C., homemade prisoner's cover to "Mrs. Mary Locke, North Somerville, Mass.", with original letter datelined "Salisbury N.C. Dec 1st 1864", cover endorsed "Prisoner of War's Letter", censored with pencil "Examined", partial "Salisbury N.C. 5 Dec" cds and matching "Paid" handstamp, entered U.S. mails with "Old Point Comfort Va. Jan 18" cds and matching "Due 6" circular handstamp; some edgewear and some stain spots, Very Fine.

The Dec. 1 letter is signed "John F. Locke, Co E 39th Mass, Salisbury N.C., A prisoner of War in the Confederate Lines" and he says that he is assisting in Hospital Ward No. 5. John F. Locke was an 18 year old clerk from Somerville Mass. (born in Boston) when he enlisted as a private on August 12, 1862. He was taken prisoner at Weldon Railroad Va. on August 19, 1864 and exchange April 15, 1865.



Charleston, S.C., prisoner's cover endorsed "Prisoners Letter, Charleston S.C.", manuscript "Exd. H H R" (Capt. Hugh Hamilton Rogers, Provost Marshal) examiner's marking, entered mails with "Port Royal S.C. Aug 20 1864" cds and matching "Due 3" rating handstamp; some wear, Very Fine; with 2008 C.S.A. certificate.

L. Paris Horney was an officer in Company C of the 110th Ohio Infantry. He was taken POW at Winchester on Jun 14, 1863 and confined at Macon Ga. and Columbia S.C. He died of dysentery in Charleston, exact prison unknown. One source says he died as a prisoner of war Nov. 7, 1864 at Columbia, where he is in fact buried, but Columbia records show him as having died in Charleston.







Rickersville Hospital, Charleston S.C., prisoner-of-war inner cover, with original letter datelined "Charleston S.C. Aug 31, 1864" to Washington Pa., "O.R. McNary, Lt" prisoner's endorsement at top and "By Flag of Truce via Charleston & Port Royal" at bottom, manuscript censor mark "Ex. J.T.P." at left, entered U.S. mails with clear strike of "Port Royal S.C. Sep 5, 1864" cds and matching "Due 3" rating handstamp; couple light stains and minor edgewear, Very Fine, ex-Simon, Walske.

# A RARE P.O.W. COVER FROM RICKERSVILLE HOSPITAL SENT BY FLAG-OF-TRUCE VIA POCOTALIGO AND PORT ROYAL. ONLY FOUR COVERS ARE KNOWN FROM THIS HOSPITAL.

The four recorded Rickersville Hospital covers are from the Lt. Oliver R. McNary correspondence (three from him and one addressed to him). He was a member of Co. E of the 12th Pa. Volunteers. McNary was captured on April 20, 1864 at Plymouth N.C., taken to Andersonville where he attempted to escape, then to Macon from where he did escape on July 30. He was recaptured on August 17, injured during his flight and taken to Rickersville Hospital on August 21. The enclosed letter states, "...(brought) to this place from Macon Geo last week. At present am in the 1st South Carolina Hospital..." He was then moved to Annapolis Hospital on December 4 and finally paroled. A lengthy article on the McNary correspondence can be found in the Confederate Philatelist of Oct. 1961.



Roper Hospital, Charleston S.C., prisoner of war adversity cover made out of lined paper addressed to Miss Mary H. Carmer in New York City, with "Port Royal, S.C. Sep 29, 1864" cds and matching "Due 3" rating handstamp, endorsed "Prisoners letter, by Flag of Truce" and "Ex'd" examiner's marking, reverse with "Soldier's Letter, Stewart L. Woodford, Lt. Col, Agent of Exchange" endorsement; cover with two small tears at the top and sealed flap tears, F.-V.F.; with 2001 C.S.A. certificate.

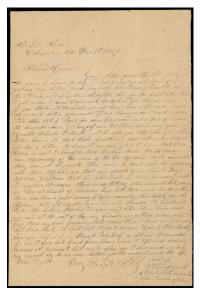


The Workhouse was a large building located close to the City Jail in which Union Officers were confined.



Lt. Col. Addison H. Sanders served the 16th Iowa Volunteers, was wounded severely in the legs by a mini ball and captured July 22, 1864 during the Atlanta campaign, from there incarcerated in Macon, Charleston and Columbia. He

was later brevetted as Brig. Gen. for gallantry on many battlefields. After the war, he was appointed postmaster of Davenport, Iowa and in 1870 President Grant appointed him Secretary of Montana Territory and he became acting Governor.



Lt. Peter Bischoff was captured at Fort Pillow, Tenn. on April 12, 1864, and was confined at Columbia S.C. Bischoff was a white officer in the 11th U.S. Colored Troops - designated 6th Heavy Artillery. In the letter Peter signs his name as "P. Bishop". Perhaps because the Confederacy did not take too kindly to colored troops or white officers who led them.



Camp Sorghum, Columbia S.C., orange cover from prisoner-of-war to Enoch Cross, M.D. at Newburyport Mass., endorsed "Henry M. Cross, Lieut. of Mass, Prisoner of War, Columbia, S.C.", and with manuscript "Exd J.C. Martin, Camp Comdr" examiner's marking, franked with CSA 1862, 5¢ blue, horizontal pair, tied by bold strikes of "Old Point Comfort, Va. Dec 16" cds and matching "Due 6" circled rating handstamp for U.S. unpaid rate; cover faults including tear at right, F.-V.F., ex-Monroe.

ONE OF ONLY 20 RECORDED COVERS FROM CAMP SORGHUM, THIS BEING A PARTICULARLY SCARCE PRISONER USE BEARING THE 1862 5¢ BLUE.

There were three prisons in Columbia. Galen Harrison recorded only 15 total prisoner usages bearing the 1862,  $5\phi$  blue #7.





A REMARKABLY CHOICE PRISONER OF WAR USE FROM RICHLAND JAIL.



#### ONE OF ONLY 8 RECORDED PRISONER-OF-WAR COVERS FROM FLORENCE PRISON.

The Florence Stockade was built and became operational in September 1864, and was in use during the final fall and winter of the war. During its time of operation, anywhere from 15,000 to 18,000 captives were held there. The need for additional prisons became imperative after General Sherman captured Atlanta on September 1, 1864. Andersonville prison in south Georgia was thought to be in the path of Sherman and the Confederate prison authorities determined to relocate the approximately 30,000 Union prisoners then at Andersonville. Because Florence had three railroads, and was thought to be secure, it was chosen as a site for a newly constructed prison. To keep the Union soldiers in order during relocation, they were told that they were to be paroled. Many of those who were unable to walk or not stable enough to travel were left behind in Andersonville. Of the total number of prisoners that passed through the Florence Stockade, 2,802 Union soldiers died there and most were buried in unmarked trenches in what would become the Florence National Cemetery after the war.



Florence Military Prison



A VERY RARE INCOMING PRISONER OF WAR COVER FROM CAMP FORD PRISON, WITH ONLY FIVE COVERS RECORDED IN HARRISON.



19th Iowa Infantry, Exchanged Prisoners from Camp Ford, Texas.

Photographed in New Orleans upon their arrival.



Camp Ford Prison, Tyler Tex., prisoner of war folded letter with "Camp Ford Military Prison, Tyler, Texas, Jan. 16, 1865" dateline, addressed to Marietta Oh. and bearing U.S. 1861, 3¢ rose tied by target duplexed with "New Orleans La. Mar 17 '65" cds, manuscript "Flag of Truce" on address panel and matching endorsement on back "Exm & forwarded, Ig. Szymanski, Asst Agt. of Exchange, C.S.A." in four lines; minor stamp faults; Fine.

### A VERY RARE SOUTHERN PRISON COVER, THIS BEING ONE OF ONLY 5 COVERS RECORDED.

The letter is from Andrew W. McCormick who enlisted as a Captain in Company G of the 77th OH Infantry on October 21, 1861. He was wounded and taken prisoner on April 8, 1862 at Falling Timber TN. He was later exchanged and taken prisoner again at Mark's Mills, Ark. on April 25, 1864. He was later promoted to Lt. Col. by Brevet on March 13, 1865.

He writes about conditions at Camp Ford including, "We are well treated here - fare much better than I did while in George in 1862. We have build comfortable winter quarters, and as the rations are as good as the Southern soldiers get and the U.S. government sent us some blankets and clothing we fare pretty well. But it is very hard to be happy away from the loved ones at home... The health of our regiment is better now. We have lost 34 since here by deaths...".



Alexandria Parole Camp, Alexandria Va., dark orange cover with "Alexandria Va., Aug 29 1864" cds and matching "Due 3" rating handstamp, addressed to "Mrs. Ruth Clark, Lincoln, Vt.", manuscript "Samuel M. Kelly, Lt. Col" examiner's marking and endorsed on reverse "Aug 20, 1864, Thomas E. Clark"; reduced a bit at left, corner repaired at lower right, F.-V.F., One of only four recorded covers to or from Alexandria Parole Camp.

Thomas E. Clark was in the 1st Vermont Heavy Artillery. This cover was pictured by Harrison on page 239.





The short letter mentions hope for exchange and that some prisoners were transferred a week earlier but he does not know where. This mostly refers to a transfer to Andersonville that became operational February 27, 1864. Corporal Rockhold would later be transferred to Andersonville himself. He also spent some time at Libby Prison and survived his 15 months of confinement.

Danville Building #3 is listed as the officer's building by Harrison (p. 72).



AN EXCEPTIONALLY RARE DANVILLE PRISON PRISONER OF WAR USAGE, ONLY TWO RECORDED USAGES FROM BUILDING #3 IN HARRISON.



AN EXTREMELY RARE USAGE FROM DANVILLE PRISON #4, ONLY FIVE SUCH COVERS FROM THIS PRISON KNOWN.

This is pictured in Harrison's Prisoners' Mail From The American Civil War on page 74.



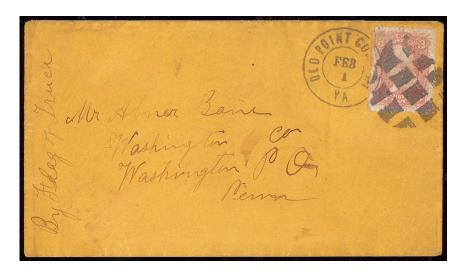
### ONE OF ONLY 7 RECORDED COVERS FROM THE DANVILLE PRISON #5 BUILDING.



Danville Prison, Building #6, Danville, Va., turned prisoner cover bearing CSA 1863, 10¢ greenish blue cancelled by manuscript on cover addressed to "Thos. O Connell, Prison No. 6, Danville, Virginia" and endorsed "Care Genl Winder, Richmond Va" and manuscript "Exd./H.W." examiner's marking of Henry Wassels, Commissary of Prisoners, stamp torn off at upper right, open on three sides and two flaps missing, Fine, Only two covers are known to or from Building #6.

Brig. General Henry Walton Wessells graduated West Point in 1833. After serving at Kinston, Goldsboro and New Berne, he was placed over the sub-district of the Albemarle, taking command May 3, 1863. On April 17, 1864, he was attacked at Plymouth N.C. by Gen. Robert F. Hoke where he was vastly outnumbered. After a gallant defense that last three days, Gen. Wessels surrendered. He was taken to Libby prison and from there transferred successively to Danville, Macon and Charleston. At the last-named place he was one of the officers placed under the fire of the Union batteries on Morris Island - the Union "600". On Aug. 3, 1864, he was exchanged, and on Nov. 11 he became Commissary of Prisoners, which post he held until the close of the war. He was promoted Lt. Colonel Feb. 16, 1865 and brevetted Colonel to date from April 20, 1864 "for gallant and meritorious services during the rebel attack on Plymouth, N.C." On March 13, he was given the regular army brevet of brigadier-general, He then served on the northwestern frontier till January 1, 1871 when he retired.

The prison at Danville consisted of six tobacco warehouses plus a hospital. They were used November 1863 through the end of the war. This building housed many Federal soldiers captured in the battle of the Crater in Petersburg in July 1864.



A VERY SCARCE P.O.W. LETTER FROM BELLE ISLE, HARRISON RECORDS ONLY EIGHT KNOWN.

Sample S. Bane was a private in the 22nd Pennsylvania Cavalry, after Belle Island he was transferred to Andersonville Prison where he died less than two months after this letter was written.



Stereo View of Belle Isle Prison Camp

My Sear Wife The date of your last better to me was about the 14 of Abruary which came to thouse in due time. The box of good things (for I bow dear wife the articles to my took of march and have in fact some of them wileft. I noticed with precertion how carefully you packed them. Indeed I searing how how to commence or end, with expressions of heart-felt thanks to my dear foise for her never ceasing bleffings bestowed whom one who blilds himself underving so man



Castle Thunder, Richmond Va., yellow inner cover sent by Cpl. John Carr to his wife in Keedysville, Md., endorsed "Prisoners letter per flag of truce" at top, clear strike of "Old Point Comfort, Va., May 3" cds and matching strike of "Due 3" straightline in circle handstamp, original letter accompanies with type transcript; some edge wear and light soiling, Very Fine.

A VERY RARE USAGE FROM CASTLE THUNDER WITH ONLY 11 COVERS RECORDED FROM THIS CAMP, ESPECIALLY CONTAINING THE FULL LETTER.



Estimate . . . . . . . . . . . .

**Castle Thunder** 

The original lengthy letter is datelined "Richmond, Va / Castle Thunder April 25, 1864", and reads in part "My imprisonment seems to have changed my whole being, yes my very soul...I thank my God, that it has made me learn to be a better Christian and to think more seriously of death, and my God."

The Castle Thunder Complex was composed of Greaner's, Whitlocks and Palmers Tobacco Factories joined by a fence forming a compound. The prison's most notorious commandant was Capt. George W. Alexander. As a Confederate solider fighting in Maryland, Alexander was captured in 1861. While awaiting execution by the Union Army, he escaped and fled to Richmond. Once in Richmond, Alexander took command of the Castle Thunder Prison. Security at the prison was intense under Alexander, and prisoners are said to have complained of Alexander's brutality.



General Hospital No. 1, Richmond Va., September 24, 1861 cover from New York to "Sgt. James Reid, Regiment N.Y.S.M., Prisoner of War, Prison Hospital, Richmond Va., Care of the Secretary of War, Washington, to be forwarded at the first opportunity", manuscript "Exd J." examiners mark applied at Fortress Monroe and "Postage Inside" in same hand, "New York Sep 24" cds ties 1857, 1¢ Blue Ty. I (18), Pos. 56L12 paying carrier fee and 1857, 3¢ dull red (26), blue "Norfolk Va. Oct. 9, 1861" double circle pmk, manuscript "Flag Truce due 5c" for Confederate postage (despite the "Postage Inside" notation by examiner); 3¢ stamp lifted and replaced, some restoration, a Very Fine and rare use, ex-Walske.

Estimate

MONROE-NORFOLK ROUTE.

THIS IS THE EARLIEST KNOWN SOUTHBOUND FLAG-OF-TRUCE COVER VIA THE FORTRESS

Informal flag-of-truce exchanges of mail between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk began in September 1861 and continued until U.S. forces occupied Norfolk on May 9, 1862, which forced a change in route on the Confederate side.

James Reid enlisted in the U.S. Army on May 27, 1861, and joined Company B of the 79th New York State Infantry. He was captured at the First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas) on July 21, 1861, and was sent to Richmond as a prisoner of war. General Hospital No. 1, also known as the Alms House Hospital, held and treated large numbers of Federal prisoners from Bull Run. In 1864 the building became the temporary location of the Virginia Military Institute (Harrison, page 88).

References: Illustrated in Special Routes (page 65). Described in the Confederate Philatelist (No. 188, page 46).

General Hospital No. 21, also known as Gwalthmey Factory Hospital or C.S. Prison Military Hospital, was a converted tobacco factory located at the corner of 25th and Cary streets and was part of the Confederate prison system. The hospital housed sick and wounded Union POWs, both officer and enlisted with a capacity of 700. POWs at this prison were treated as well as the Confederacy could provide.

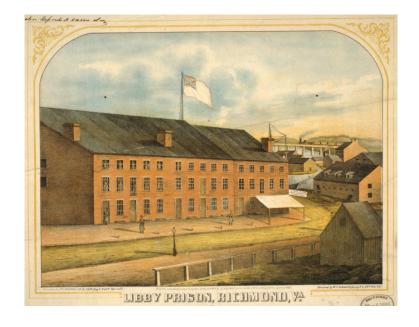
\$2,000 - 3,000



A RARE EXAMPLE OF THE COMMANDANT HENRY WIRZ'S CENSOR MARKING ON A FLAG-OF-TRUCE COVER FROM LIBBY PRISON.

Henry H. Wirz took command of Libby Prison beginning in late 1862. In March 1864, he was assigned to Andersonville (Camp Sumter). After the war, Wirz was charged with conspiracy and murder by Federal authorities. His trial was held in the Capitol building in Washington and was presided over by Union General Lew Wallace. A number of former prisoners testified on conditions at Andersonville, many accusing Wirz of specific acts of cruelty (some of these accounts were later called into question by historians as exaggerated or false). The court also heard from Confederate officers and considered official correspondence from captured Confederate records. Wirz presented evidence that he pleaded to Confederate authorities to try to get more food and maintained that he tried to improve the conditions for the prisoners. Wirz was found guilty of murder and was sentenced to death. On November 10, 1865, he was hanged in Washington at the site of the current Supreme Court building — the only Confederate official to be tried, convicted and executed for war crimes resulting from the Civil War.

References: Illustrated in Harrison on page 92.





Libby Prison, Richmond Va., Prisoner cover endorsed "Libby Prison" and with "Old Point Comfort Va. Oct 3" double circle pmk and matching "Due 6" rating handstamp, addressed to Mrs. A. M. Paulding in care of Admiral H. Paulding at the Navy Yard in New York City, original enclosed letter datelined "Libby Prison Sunday Morn Sept 20 1863" from Private Paulding to his mother in which he says he is well and asks for a number of items to be sent to him, Extremely Fine; with 2004 C.S.A. certificate.

Sent by Private William A. Paulding (1842-1906) of Co. 'K' New York 78th Infantry to his parents. He was the son of Union Admiral Hiram Paulding. Private Paulding was first captured as a POW at Salem Church during the Chancelorsville Campaign May 4, 1863 but was very soon paroled and exchanged rejoining his regiment in time for Gettysburg where he was slightly wounded and again captured as a POW July 3, 1863. This time he was confined at Libby Prison until exchanged and released in early 1864. His release was due to a special exchange possibly due to the prominence of his family. Libby Prison ranks only behind Andersonville on the list of notorious Southern Civil War prisons.



He was in fact exchanged or released in early 1865 and rejoined his unit on April 1, 1865 and did not muster out of service until November 24, 1865.



Libby Prison, Richmond Va., buff prisoner's cover with "Old Point Comfort, Va., Oct 2" cds and matching "Due 6" rating handstamp addressed to *Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, Navy Yard, New York*, cover with pencil Examiner's initials, original one page letter from Private William A. Paulding (1842-1906) in Company K of N.Y. 78th Infantry to his parents, Very Fine and choice; with 2004 C.S.A. certificate.

The original one page prisoner's letter from Private Paulding to his father is included in which he says he is well and that he received the letter with the \$15.00 and was surprised to hear that they have not received his letters as he has been writing every week and taking great care not to include anything that would be objectionable to the examiners. The letter is datelined "Libby Prison Richmond Sept 23 63." Private Paulding was first captured as a POW at Salem Church during the Chancelorsville Campaign on May 4, 1863 but was very soon paroled and exchanged. He rejoined his regiment in time for Gettysburg where he was slightly wounded and again captured as a POW on July 3, 1863. This time he was confined at Libby Prison until exchanged and released in early 1864. His release was due to a special exchange possibly because of the prominence of his family.



Libby Prison, Richmond Va. - "Enchantress Affair", cover addressed to Lt. Col. S. Bowman (Prisoner of War), Richmond, Va. bearing C.S.A. 1862, 5¢ blue, Stone 2, position 21 with "spur" variety, margins to cutting, used over "Wilkes-Barre, Pa. May 20" cds (stamp lifted and hinged in place to show) and tied by blue "Petersburg Va. Jan 27" cds, matching black grid at left, reverse with U.S. 1861, 3¢ rose as seal and cancelled by manuscript (torn from opening), Very Fine, A scarce example from the short-lived Petersburg route used only May through September 1862., Ex-Ron Tate; with 2000 P.S.E. certificate.

On July 22, 1861, the merchant schooner "Enchantress" was captured off Hatteras N.C. by a Union vessel. The 14 Confederate privateers aboard were sent to prison and charged with piracy. Four of the crewmen plus ten more from another privateer were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. Outraged by the whole affair, especially the verdicts, the Confederate government responded by selecting an equal number of captured high-ranking Union officers and threatened to execute these prisoners of war should the U.S. carry out the sentences of the condemned privateers. Lt. Col. Samuel Bowmand (1818-1889) in the Field & Staff of the 8th PA Infantry, was one of these officers incarcerated at Libby Prison in Richmond. Ultimately, the U.S. government reconsidered the case and decided to treat the captured Confederate privateers not as pirates but prisoners of war. Lt. Col. Bowman was exchanged September 1, 1862 at Aiken's Landing, exchanged for Francis T. Nicholls of the 8th Louisiana. Bowman was captured on June 7, 1861 when he crossed the Potomac in the neighborhood of Williamsport, unattended, to reconnoiter and was suddenly seized by rebel scouts and borne away a prisoner.



Ligon's Tobacco Warehouse, Richmond Va., cover addressed to "Lieut. George Kenney, Co. P., Cala Regt., Prisoner of War, Richmond, Va.", entered the mails with blue "Norfolk Va. Nov 30 1861" cds and matching "5" due handstamp, pencil "Ex J" examiner's marking at Fort Monroe; some tiny edge flaws, Very Fine, This is the scarce early Norfolk route.

Kenney is listed as arriving at Ligon's in the Journal of Alfred Ely, the most famous of those held there (a congressman). Mainly because of the relatively smaller prison populations, early mail from the September 1861-May 1862 routed via Norfolk is much rarer than POW mail after 1862. Only 34 covers recorded in Harrison.

Ligon's Tobacco Warehouse, Richmond Va., incoming prisoner of war cover addressed to "Lieut. G.W. Kenney, Prisoner of War, Richmond, Virginia" and endorsed "Via Fortress Monroe", bearing U.S. 1861, 3¢ rose, faults, tied by indistinct cds on orange cover, blue "Norfolk, Va. Nov 30, 1861" cds and matching "5" rating handstamp, pencil "E.H." examiner's marking; some edge wear, F.-V.F. Scott No. U.S. #65

A SCARCE EARLY USE FROM A SOUTHERN PRISON VIA FORTRESS MONROE-NORFOLK FLAG-OF-TRUCE MAIL.

Informal flag-of-truce exchanges of mail between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk began in September 1861. It continued until U.S. forces occupied Norfolk on May 9, 1862, which forced a change in route on the Confederate side.



Taylor's Tobacco Warehouse, Richmond Va., Prisoner of War cover bearing 1861, 3¢ rose, small flaw, cancelled by grid and addressed to "Sergeant George G Noyes, Prisoner of War, Richmond Va", reverse with pencil notation "Gen Williams Washington D.C.", matching "Worcester Mass Feb 3" cds, entered Confederate mails with blue "Norfolk Va. Feb 14 1861" double circle postmark and "5" due rating handstamp; some soiling and small backflap tear, Very Fine, One of only four recorded POW covers from Taylor's Tobacco Warehouse in Richmond Va. Ex-Walske.

George Gustavus Adams Noyes enlisted in Company D, Massachusetts 15th Infantry Regiment on July 12, 1861, and served alongside his brother Francis H. Noyes who died at Antietam in September 1862. On October 21, 1861, George was taken prisoner at the Battle of Ball's Bluff, in Leesburg Va. After exchange in late February 1862, he was mustered out on disability in April 1863. He died in 1905.

Taylor's Tobacco warehouse opened as a prison following the Battle of Ball's Bluff on October 28, 1861. Regimental histories report that all the men from the 15th Massachusetts were confined at Taylor's following the battle. Residents of Massachusetts were the first to form a relief effort for their imprisoned soldiers and raised several hundred dollars to purchase necessities to send to the men (Harrison, p. 101).

### **Prisoner of War Covers - Northern Prisons**

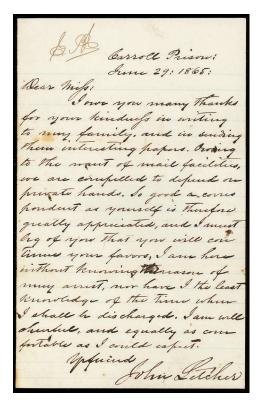


Taylor's Tobacco Warehouse, Richmond Va., buff Prisoner of War cover with blue "Norfolk Va. Dec 28 1861" cds and matching "Paid 5c." circled handstamp and addressed to "Lieut. George W. Kinney, Prisoner of War, Richmond Va, Care of Gen Winder Commander", manuscript "Exd D.W.C." examiner's initials at Fortress Monroe; light fold at left, Very Fine, One of only four recorded POW covers from Taylor's Tobacco Warehouse in Richmond Va. Ex-Everett. Mainly because of smaller prison populations, early mail from the September 1861 to May 1862 period was routed via Norfolk and is far rarer after 1862. Lieut. George W. Kenney was in the 71st Penn. Infantry whose records are in the Gettysburg National Military Park Library. The four recorded examples of Taylor POW comprise two incoming letters from the Kenny correspondence, and one outgoing and one incoming letter from the Noyes correspondence. 4494 🖂 Old Capital, Washington D.C., orange cover addressed to prisoner "Wm. A Hains, Old Capitol Prison No. 4, Washington, D.C.", bearing 1861, 3¢ rose tied by "Tamaroa Ill. Sep 15" cds, red "Approved by... Provost Marshall, Washington D.C." handstamp; cover wrinkling, **Very Fine.** 4495 Old Capital, Washington D.C., yellow cover addressed to prisoner "Charles Carrol Hicks, Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D.C.", endorsed "Will the Provost Marshall please forward this", red "Approved by...Provost Marshall, Washington D.C." examiner's handstamp; paper loss and part of flap missing from opening, Very Fine. 



Stereo View of Old Capital Prison

4493



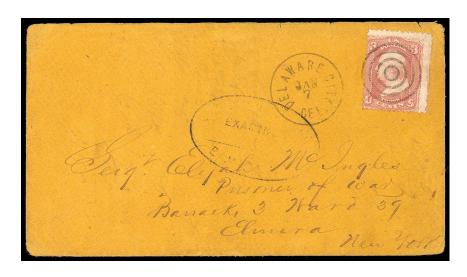
Carroll Prison (Old Capital Prison), Washington D.C., ALS written by Confederate Governor of Virginia John Letcher and datelined "Carroll Prison, June 29, 1865", manuscript examiner's initials marking at top, he mentions "I am here without knowing the reason of my arrest, nor have I the least knowledge of the time when I shall be discharged..."; accompanied by carte-de-viste of Governor Letcher, Very Fine.

Following the surrender at Appomattox, the Confederate Governor of Virginia, John Letcher was placed in prison. Carroll Prison was part of the Old Capital Prison, and consisted of a row of homes adjoining Old Capital Prison.



Fort Delaware, Delaware City Del., orange Prisoner's cover bearing 1861, 3¢ rose tied by "Delaware City Del. Jan 24" duplex and addressed to Mr. Jas. E.A. Gibbs at Lowman's Mill Va., in combination with 1863, 10¢ blue, rich color, tied by "Richmond Va. Feb 18" cds, no examiner's marking, endorsed "Per Flag of Truce Boat Via Fortress Monroe"; minor cover scuffs, clean and Very Fine.

Sent by Private George E. Gibbs to his father. Gibbs enlisted March 18, 1862 in the 24th Va. Battalion Partison Rangers and transferred to the Va. King William Light Artillery on June 6th. He was captured as a POW at Spotsylvania Court House Va. on May 20, 1864 and confined at Fort Delaware until his Oath of Allegiance and release June 14, 1865.



4498 🖂	<b>Fort Delaware, Delaware City Del. &amp; Elmira N.Y.,</b> orange cover bearing 1861, 3¢ rose tied by target cancel duplexed with "Delaware City Del. Jan 7" cds on cover addressed to "Segt Elijah Mc Ingles, Prisoner of War, Barracks 3 Ward 39, Elmira, New York", light strike of "Prisoner's Letter, Fort Delaware Del / Examined" oval handstamp; no flap and couple small edgetears, <b>FV.F.</b> Estimate
	A VERY UNUSUAL PRISONER TO PRISONER USAGE.
	In order for a prisoner to write to another prisoner, they must have had a mutual relative or friend who knew where each of them were being held. Elijah McClanahan Ingles enlisted April 17, 1861 as a private into Company G of the 4th Virginia Infantry and taken prisoner at Spotsylvania Court House on May 12, 1864. He was confined and remained at Elmira for the rest of the war until paroled on June 21, 1865.
4499 🖂	<b>Fort Delaware, Delaware City Del.,</b> orange cover bearing 1861, 3¢ rose tied by grid cancel and addressed to Miss Maggie Showers at Martinsburg Va., "Delaware Del Aug 23" cds, near "Prisoner's Letter Examined. Fort Delaware Del." oval examiner's handstamp, some edgewear, <b>Very Fine.</b> Estimate
4500 🖂	Camp Douglas, Chicago Ill., prisoner cover addressed to Mrs. Harriet Goodson at Henderson Ga. and endorsed "General Commanding, Post at Fortress Monroe, for Flag of Truce", prisoner docketing "J.P. Gilmore Co. C 55th Ga. Vol.", "Camp Douglas" examiner's oval handstamp, blue "Chicago Ill Aug 12 '65" and "Richmond Va. Sep" cds with "10" due rating h.s.; cover faulty at left from removal of stamp, Fine, ex-Malpass.  Estimate
	James Polk Gilmore was from Dooly County, Ga. and only 19 years old when he enlisted on February 10, 1863 as a private in the 55th Ga (Department of East Tennessee). He was listed as a POW captured at Cumberland Gap Tenn. on September 9, 1863 and released from Camp Douglas on June 14, 1865.
4501 🖂	Rock Island Barracks, Rock Island Ill., orange prisoner's cover bearing 1861, 3¢ rose tied by "Rock Island Ill, Jan 14 '65" duplex to Sarah a. McClean at Cumberland Md., clear strike of blue "R.I. Barracks, Prisoner's Letter, Examined" oval examiner's handstamp; Very Fine.  Estimate
4502 🖂	<b>Rock Island Barracks, Rock Island Ill.,</b> orange cover addressed to Mr. W. L. Clayton, Barracks No. 69, Rock Island Ill. bearing <b>1861, 3¢ rose</b> tied by grid cancel, matching "Princeton Ky. Dec 26" cds, partial blue "Examined" examiner's oval (type II) that is recorded in blue only from Aug. 11, 1864 to February 21, 1865, blue crayon "50¢" indicates money was enclosed, <b>Very Fine,</b> ex-Hedrin.  Estimate
4503 🖂	Rock Island Barracks, Rock Island Ill., prisoner's cover bearing 1861, 3¢ rose tied by "Rock Island Ill, Jan 16 '65" duplex to E.E. Dobyns at Mt. Gilead, clear strike of blue "R.I. Barracks, Prisoner's Letter, Examined" oval examiner's handstamp; minor edgewear, Very Fine.  Scott No. 65



Rock Island Barracks, Rock Island Ill., examiners oval handstamp on pristine oatmeal cover bearing 1861, 3¢ rose, pre-use crease, tied by "Rock Island Ill. May 17 '64" duplex, addressed to Miss Kate E. Perry at Rock Island Ill., original prisoner letter begging Miss Perry for articles of clothing (and sizes) of which he is destitute (hat, shirt, shoes) and signed "John R. Rogers, Barrack No. 17, Rock Island, Illinois", Very Fine.



Envelopes containing cash for Rebel prisoners in the North were separated from the regular mail at Fortress Monroe and carried to the prisons by military couriers to prevent looting of the contents. Since this routing bypassed the Federal mails, such covers were not canceled. James C. Wall enlisted on August 14, 1863 at Princeton W.V. as a private in F Company 36th Virginia Infantry. He was taken POW June 5, 1864 at Piedmont Va. and confined to Camp Morton on June 7th. He was exchange March 4, 1865.

## Camp Boyd Military Prison - A Unique Civil War Prison Usage



THIS CIVIL WAR RARITY WAS DISCOVERED IN MARCH 1996, AND IS THE ONLY KNOWN COVER FROM CAMP BOYD PRISON.

Camp Boyd Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky, was in operation as early as September 1862. This is documented by a letter written on September 18, 1862, from Kentucky Governor Robinson to President Lincoln who alleged that many innocent citizens of his state were being held in the prison. Governor Robinson requested that a commission be established to investigate and release those Kentucky citizens found to be innocent.

Camp Boyd Prison was located on Broadway near Tenth Street and was meant to be a temporary facility with its primary mission as a prisoner receiving depot. Most of the captives were temporarily housed and quickly transferred to more permanent prisons such as Rock Island Barracks, Rock Island, Illinois. December 1863, marked the high point of operations when 6,666 prisoners passed through Camp Boyd Prison. The prison population, which occasionally included women and children, never exceeded 438 on any given day. Records indicate that the hospital was separate from the prison but within the main prison enclosure. Prison operations ceased in July 1865.

References: Pictured in Harrison Book on pg. 141 and Monroe Book on pg. 104.



A RARE PRISONER-OF-WAR COVER FROM 21 RAMPART STREET, WHICH WAS USED AS A UNION PRISON FROM 1863 TO 1865. FEWER THAN FIVE COVERS ARE RECORDED.

21 Rampart street was a residence that was used to hold Confederate officers, including those captured at Fort Hudson in July 1863 (Harrison p. 143). Captain William H. Sterling was Commissary of Prisoners in 1865 when this cover was sent.





Mrs. Pritchard was apparently a Confederate sympathizer incarcerated there temporarily and released by the time this cover arrived. She claimed her letter after it was advertised in the local paper.





More than 2,000 cover fronts are known to Point Lookout because a dealer salvaged them from a waste paper sale in the 1920's (Antrim page 18). This front to West's Hospital with evidence of coin prepayment and twice forwarded is certainly among the more unusual and desirable from that group.

H.J. Cartright shows enlisted as a 3rd Lieut. in F. Company of the 9th Alabama Infantry in the military records. Point Lookout records also show 9th Ala. and admitted to prison on March 1, 1864. The "7 Ala." probably written in error by a scribe. Carrie Morfit was known to have provided aid to soldiers.



4513 Fort Warren, Boston Harbor Mass., orange cover bearing 1863, 2¢ black tied by "Boston Mass. Sep 18" duplex and addressed to CSA Vice President Alexander H. Stephens at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, docketed on back "Ed J. Manners...Boston, 18 Sept. 1865", Very Fine and scarce BlackJack use to Vice President Stephens.

Stephens was taken into custody on May 11, 1865 at Crawfordville, shortly after Jefferson Davis and his party were captured at Irwinville Ga. Transported to Fortress Monroe with the Davis party, Stephens and Postmaster General Reagan were sent on to Boston arriving on May 24th. On August 20th he was moved to more comfortable quarters and permitted greater freedom. His release was supported by Senators Sumner and Wilson, Generals Grant and Thoms, and Secretaries Seward and Stanton, and many others. President Johnson released him on October 13, 1865.



4514 Gratiot Street Prison, Saint Louis Mo., cover bearing 1861, 3¢ rose tied by "Saint Louis Mo. Jan 18" duplex and addressed to "Miss Sarah E. Thorp, Woodville, Macon Co. Mo.", endorsed "M.M." that stood for McDowell Medical College, the former function of the building, light manuscript "Ex" examiner's marking overstuck by cds, some wear; also includes three additional covers from this correspondence and seem to indicate that Miss Thorp married the prisoner as last is to "Mrs. Stanton", F.-V.F., Harrison recorded only 11 covers from Gratiot Street Prison. ex-Lynn Brugh.

This is from the same correspondence as the illustrated example in Harrison (p.163).

Elmira, N.Y., cover addressed to "Thomas H. Rollo, Pike County, Ala" and with "Prisoner's Letter" examiner's oval handstamp, entered U.S. mails with "Old Point Comfort Va. Jan 18" cds and matching "Due 6" handstamp, manuscript "Ex M.G." for Michael H. Gibbs of 1st Battalion Va. Reserves, two non-originating 20¢ bisects were removed, F.-V.F.

Most of the Rollo family in the military records appear to be from Alabama and neither J.J. nor Thomas H. (61st Alabama) is indicated as a prisoner, although clearly Thomas was and perhaps J.J. as well. Military records are notoriously incomplete. Michael H. Gibbs was connected to General Winder and the War Department. He censored mail only in November and December 1864. Gibbs' name is on a guard roster for the Richmond prisons about this time.



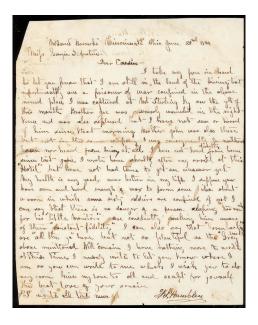
Corporal Morey was captured at Orangeburg, S.C. on February 12, 1865 and sent to Harts Island Prison on April 10th and released on June 14. The first cover is a "through-the-line" inner envelope from his mother who lived in Franklin, TN.

The Hart's Island camp was in operation for only four months at the end of the war — possibly the last one established by the Union. Harrison reports only l 22 covers are known from Hart's Island and all are from the Morey correspondence.

Hart's Island in Long Island Sound was the last prison established by the Union to house CSA prisoners of war and was in operation for only about four months at the end of the war. Corporal Morey was captured at Orangeburg, S.C. on February 12, 1865 and sent to Harts Island Prison on April 10th and released on June 14th.

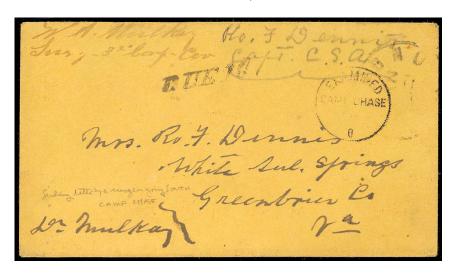


Records indicate that the recipient had been transferred to Johnson's Island by the time this letter arrived which could explain the "Due 3" handstamp if it was forwarded. The island, which belonged to Thaddeus David, was rented by the Federal government in 1861 and the DeCamp General Hospital was built there. Very few covers are known to or from David's Island as it was open for only four months following the Battle of Gettysburg to treat and hold wounded Confederate prisoners.



4519 McLean's Barracks, Cincinnati Oh., dateline on June 26, 1864 prisoner of war letter from James K. P. Hamblen of Company C, 2nd Tenn. Infantry, in the letter he mentions two of his brothers that served in the 2nd Tenn., one was wounded and captured at the same place, while the other's whereabouts is unknown, James was captured at Mt. Sterling Ky. on June 9th, 1864., Fine.

#### A VERY RARE LETTER FROM MCLEAN BARRACKS, ONE OF ONLY THREE RECORDED.



4520 Camp Chase, Columbus Oh., yellow cover with "Examined Camp Chase O" circular examiner's handstamp and addressed to Mrs. R. F. Dennis at White Sulfur Springs Va., endorsed "W.A. Mulkay Surg 8th Conf Cav" at upper left and "R.F. Dennis Capt CSA" at upper right with "Dr. Mulkay" at lower left, partial strike of "Richmond Va" cds and "Due 10" handstamp, original letter datelined "Camp Chase O. Prison 1, Novr. 1st 1864", Very Fine.

White Sulphur Springs is actually located in the part of Virginia that was incorporated into the Union State of West Virginia. So technically the cover went through the CSA postal system to a Union address. However, Greenbrier County at this time was under CSA control so the postal system was apparently still operating. The cover was carried by Dr. William A. Mulkey, a military surgeon on the medical staff of the Army of Tenn., who was released. Robert F. Dennis was an attorney from Greenbrier County who served as a staff officer. He was writing to his wife and talks about trying to arrange a special exchange.

Camp Chase, Columbus Oh., prisoner's U.S. 3¢ pink entire addressed to "Jesse Middleton, Camp Chase, Ohio" and cancelled by blue "Bridgeport Ky Jun 14" cds, endorsed "A prisoner of war", Camp Chase crossed out and notated "not at Camp Chase"; reduced slightly at right, Very Fine.

Private Jesse Rowan Middleton was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. He was a member of the 4th Kentucky Infantry.



Ohio State Pentitentiary, Columbus Oh., Prisoner of War cover bearing 1861, 3¢ rose, perfs trimmed, left uncancelled on cover addressed to "Mrs. Genl John H Morgan Care of Col. W. Preston Johnston, Richmond, Va." with routing "Flag of Truce Boat via City Point", signature of "Jno. H. Morgan, Brig Genl, C.S.A." at right, Very Fine; signed Brian Green.

#### A RARE AND MOST DESIRABLE AUTOGRAPH OF BRIG. GENERAL JOHN HUNT MORGAN ON COVER.

Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan was a perfect Southern gentlemaneven during battle. He operated mainly in the Western theater under Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler who was famous for his raids into Tennessee and Kentucky. In July of 1862 Gen. Morgan and his men began raids in Kentucky that lasted three weeks while being chased by Federal troops, but were never captured. In July of 1863, Gen. Morgan and his men took part in their final raid, during a 24 day ride into Southern Indiana and Ohio, which ended when Gen. Morgan was captured. Morgan was sent to the Ohio Penitentiary, where he escaped. Morgan was shot and killed in a surprise attack by Federal cavalry at Greeneville, Tenn. on September 3, 1864.



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Ohio State Penitentiary, Columbus Oh. (Morgan's Raider), orange buff Prisoner of War cover bearing 1861, 3¢ rose tied by "Columbus O. Feb 6" duplex, sent from Major Robert Bullock who was a member of the infamous Morgan's Raiders of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry to his wife Mrs. Mary F. Bullock at Lexington Ky., red manuscript "Ex N.M." examiner's marking for Captain Nathaniel Merion, the warden at the penitentiary, reduced a bit at left, Very Fine.

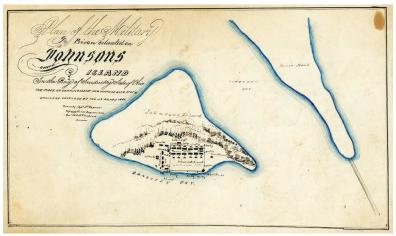
Following the capture of General John Morgan and his men on July 26, 1863, after one of their raids through Kentucky and Ohio, it was deemed that they should be confined separately at the Ohio State Penitentiary rather than on Johnson's Island as normal prisoners of war. Nevertheless, Morgan and a few of his men managed to escape four months later, further adding to the notoriety and legend of the feared Morgan's Raiders. During their imprisonment the Governor of Ohio had been forced to apologize for Warden Merion's cruel treatment of the prisoners.



This cover was sent by Capt. William G. Mebane of Company B of the 13th Tenn. Inf. who was captured as a POW at Marietta Ga. on June 27, 1864. The addressee was his cousin whom he later married in December 1865. Emm's father was Giles Mebane who was the Speaker of the North Carolina legislature during the war years.



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"Plan of Military Prison Situated on Johnsons Island"





A RARE TYPE II EXAMINER'S HANDSTAMP USE DELIVERED OUTSIDE THE MAILS, THIS HANDSTAMP WAS USED ONLY IN 1865.





4529 🖂	<b>Johnsons Island, Sandusky Oh.,</b> buff Prisoners cover bearing <b>1861,</b> 3¢ rose, small fault, tied by "Sandusky O. Apr 12
	'64" duplex to Box Spring Ga., endorsed "Lt. E. H. Smith, Co. 'K' 3rd Ga. Cav." and "For Flag of Truce Via Fortress
	Monroe", manuscript "Ex R P H", entered Confederate mails with "Richmond Va May 7" cds and "Due 10" straightline
	handstamp, Very Fine.
	Estimate
	The 3rd Georgia Cavalry was an Army of Tennessee unit and part of Wheeler's command.
4530 🖂	Johnsons Island, Sandusky Oh., orange buff cover bearing 1861, 3¢ rose tied by blue "Sandusky O, May 17 '65"
	duplex to John B. Lindsey at Frankfurt Ky., endorsed "Care Hon. Thos. N. Lindsey, Frankfurt", clear strike of
	"Prisoner's Letter, Johnsons Island O., Examined, J. Jordan" oval examiner's handstamp, flap flaws, Very Fine, this
	cover was sent over a month after Appomattox.
	Estimate



AN EXCEPTIONAL COVER FROM THE U.S. GENERAL HOSPITAL AT CHESTER PA. WITH COMBINATION OF MANUSCRIPT AND HANDSTAMPED WITH FEWER THAN 10 KNOWN COVERS.

In the aftermath of the Battle of Gettysburg, as many as 2,000 wounded Confederate soldiers were taken to Chester Pa. for treatment. When well enough to leave, enlisted men were sent to Fortress Monroe for exchange, while officers were sent to Johnson's Island for confinement (Harrison p. 195). Fewer than ten covers are known to or from this hospital, with only about three of the Swift handstamps known.

ONE OF ONLY TEN RECORDED PRISONER-OF-WAR COVERS TO OR FROM THE U.S. GENERAL HOSPITAL AT CHESTER THAT WAS NEAR GETTYSBURG.

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Two letters from Lt. Styler are recorded in Harrison, this is the third.



Cheasapeake Military Prison, Camp Hamilton, Virginia, on yellow Prisoner of War cover bearing 1861, 3¢ rose tied by "Old Point Comfort Va. Aug 14" double circle postmark, addressed to "Mr. Jefferson W. Stubbs, A Prisoner, Fort Hamilton near F. Monroe, Virginia", gum residue for C.S.A. stamp removed as mandated (not always followed) when it crossed South to North, endorsed "Via City Point" and underneath in light pencil "Per Flag of Truce", flap faulty and some edgewear, Very Fine.

#### HARRISON LISTS ONLY THREE COVERS KNOWN FROM THIS RARE FEDERAL PRISON.

Stubbs was a prominent citizen and former County Commissioner of Gloucester County Va. He was described in a petition signed by numerous citizens of the county as an elderly gentlemen guilty of nothing more than being the father of three sons in the Confederate Army. He was released several months later after taking the oath of allegiance. The Chesapeake Military Prison was established in the summer of 1863 and operated until August 1865. It housed Federal soldiers incarcerated for various offenses as well as many civilian prisoners.



Chesapeake General Hospital, Hampton Va., two covers and two letters related to this prison, first letter only datelined "Chaffins Bluff Va., Oct 2nd 1864" to Mrs. William Arnold from Lt. Ed. J. Williams, Co. I, 31st NC Inf. informing her that her husband was captured by the enemy in an attempt to retake Fort Harrison, second is orange prisoner's cover with "U.S. Christian Commission" imprint to Mrs. Ann M. Arnold at Chalk Level N.C. with bold "Old Point Comfort Va. Oct 22" cds and 1861, 3¢ rose possibly replaced, partial Richmond Va. Nov 15 cds and matching "Due 10" rating handstamp, docketed from Pt. Arnold and "Wounded in Hospital, please forward", accompanying the cover is a one page letter from Private Arnold to his wife dated Nov. 17, 1864 stating that he is doing well and hope to hear from her soon; the final cover bears 1861, 3¢ rose tied by partial "Old Point Comfort Va." cds to Prof. W. H. Parker at Middlebury Vt., pencil docketing "John W Parker, Chesapeake General Hospital, Fortress Monroe Va. Aug 10th '62" where he was a hospitalized Union soldier; a Very Fine group.

#### THE FIRST COVER IS ONE OF ONLY 2 COVERS HARRISON RECORDED FROM THIS PRISON.

Scott No. 65.

Chesapeake Hospital was about 3 miles from Fortress Monroe. The U.S. General Hospital was used periodically during the war to treat captured wounded Confederate prisoners. Private William Arnold of Company I in the 31st NC Infantry was wounded and captured as a POW at Fort Harrison (Va.) on September 30, 1864. He was hospitalized at Fortress Monroe (Hampton General Hospital) and assigned to Ward 6. He was transferred to Point Lookout on March 2, 1865 and released on June 3, 1865. Corporal John E. Parker was a Union soldier in Company A of 6th Vt. Infantry wounded at Savage Station (Va.) on June 29, 1862. He was hospitalized and recovered only to be wounded again at The Wilderness on May 5, 1864.



# ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED COVERS FROM ATHENAEUM PRISON IN WHEELING (WEST) VA.

Col. McDonald was captured twice during the war, at this point he was a prisoner at the Athenaeum Prison in Wheeling. Col. McDonald was captured again in 1864 and taken to Wheeling. He would later die at Richmond in December 1864. The two recorded covers from Athenaeum Prison in Wheeling were both from Col. McDonald to his wife and censored by the local Union commander Capt. W.L. Shafer.

### **Prisoner of War Covers**

## "Immortal 600"

On August 20, 1864, a chosen group of six hundred Confederate prisoners-of-war, all officers, were transferred from their confinement at Fort Delaware Prison to Federally occupied Hilton Head, South Carolina. The number is really closer to 550, but they are still referred to as the "600" in popular lore. The number disparity is because forty of the prisoners were too sick to be placed on Morris Island and were sent to Beaufort Hospital instead. The purpose of the move from Ft. Delaware was to place these men in a cramped stockade built on a narrow strip of sand in front of Union artillery positions - to literally use these prisoners as human shields from the bombardment of their own Confederate artillery in Charleston Harbor.



Fort Delaware

The prisoners were landed on Morris Island at the mouth of Charleston Harbor where they remained in an open 1½ acre pen under the shelling of friendly artillery fire. Three died on the starvation rations issued as retaliation for the conditions of the Union prisoners held at Andersonville, Georgia and Salisbury, North Carolina. Twenty-one covers are known from there and three to there.

The beginning of this deplorable situation began the previous summer. On August 21, 1863, Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, the Federal commander in the Charleston area at the time, had sent a message to his Confederate counterpart, General P.G.T. Beauregard, informing him of the Union army's intention to fire into Charleston. He declared the city a military target due to its arsenal, which manufactured artillery shells, and its docks, which received supplies smuggled through the blockade. He informed Beauregard that the shelling would start some time after midnight, August 22, 1863.



General P.G.T. Beauregard

Beauregard protested that he did not have adequate time to evacuate the city of its non-combatants. Nevertheless, in the early hours the following morning, Federal mortars launched their deadly projectiles into both the residential and business areas of downtown Charleston. Most affluent residents quickly fled the city, but the poorer inhabitants had no choice but to remain to face the onslaught.



Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore

On April 20, 1864, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones arrived in Charleston to take command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida from Beauregard, who had been reassigned to North Carolina.

## The "50"

Shortly after the Southern change of command, the Union also assigned a new commander to Charleston. On May 26, 1864, Maj. Gen. John Gray Foster replaced Gillmore as the head of the Department of the South. Foster realized that he lacked the means to successfully assault or outflank the massive defenses of the once charming harbor town, and settled in to continue the bombardment.

Lacking the manpower and resources to drive Foster's Yankees away, General Jones looked for immediate ways to alleviate the siege. He turned to drastic measures. On June 1, 1864, he requested of General Braxton Bragg that fifty Federal prisoners be sent to him to be "confined in parts of the city still occupied by civilians, but under the enemy's fire." President Jefferson Davis approved his request, and orders were issued to move the ill-fated prisoners from Camp Oglethorpe in Macon, Georgia to Charleston. The fifty ill-fated Union officers, of whom five were brigadier generals, were confined in the south end of Charleston. Jones sent a note to Foster the day after their arrival to tell the Federal general of their arrival. Foster was furious and, as retaliation, requested that fifty

Confederate prisoners, also all officers, be sent from the prison at Fort Delaware to be placed in front of the Union forts on Morris Island. Of the fifty high ranking officers that preceded the "600", there are five covers from the U.S.S. Dragoon and one to there.

Union Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's campaign in Georgia was getting too close to the overcrowded Southern prison camp at Andersonville, and the Confederate government began to send hundreds of Federal prisoners to Charleston for safekeeping. Upon their arrival in Charleston, most of the Federals were confined to the city jail in the southeast part of the city directly in the line of fire from the mortars across the harbor. Before long, the inmates included nearly six hundred officers and more than three hundred enlisted men, as well as local criminals and deserters from both sides. All were jammed into A-frame tents set up in the courtyard.



Fort Wagner

Foster was incensed when he heard of the new prisoner shipments, thinking that they had also been sent to the city to serve as human shields. He wrote Jones that he would place Confederate officers under fire to retaliate. Construction began on a Union stockade in front of Battery Wagner on Morris Island and directly in the path of Southern artillery, and Foster ordered six hundred Confederate officers removed from Fort Delaware to be placed on Morris Island. The response of commanding officers on both sides had deteriorated to the level of a schoolyard squabble.

On August 20, the Federal steamer *Crescent City* left Fort Delaware with its cargo of six hundred Confederate officers packed into the putrid hold like cattle and shipped south in the blistering summer sun. The prisoners remained on the *Crescent City* near Hilton Head while the stockade on Morris Island was completed.

## The Union "600"

The "Union 600" is a misnomer. There were two groups of six hundred Union POWs sent from Macon, Georgia. The first six hundred went directly to Charleston; the second group went to Savannah for a short while and was then sent to Charleston. It is virtually impossible to separate the two groups.

The harsh and unusual conditions of their imprisonment inspired one of the captives, John O. Murray, to record his experiences in the 1905 book The Immortal Six-Hundred. The name he gave the group stuck, and today they are still referred to as the "Immortal 600." The treatment of the prisoners in Charleston Harbor remains one of the most ignominious incidents of the Civil War



Morris Island

On By Prison Ship

Of Hill Ton Mad S. C.

July 7th 186 4

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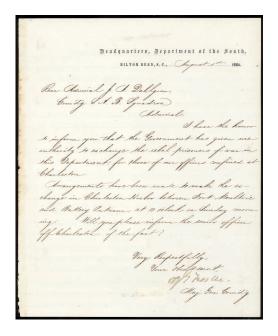
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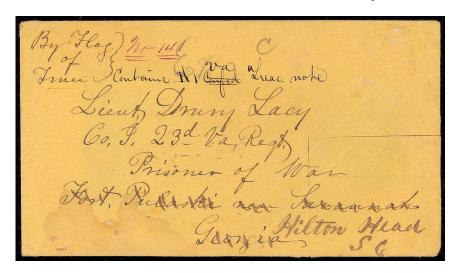
4538 🖂

A RARE AND HISTORIC PRISONER OF WAR COVER OF WHICH ONLY FIVE EXAMPLES ARE RECORDED BY HARRISON.

This is one of the very few covers from the original "Confederate 50 Officers" who were taken from Fort Delaware to be placed under fire at Morris Island. This was done in retaliation for the fifty Union Officers confined at Charleston under fire. The Confederate Officers were on board the Prison ship "U.S.S. Dragoon" from June 29 - August 2, 1864. All 50 were exchanged before ever being placed under fire on Morris Island.



The Immortal 50 were Union prisoners of war confined at Charleston being used as human shields against Federal bombardment of the city. General Foster was in command of the Federal Forces at Hilton Head. Following this letter, he assembled 5 Rebel Generals, 15 Colonels, 15 Lieutenant Colonels, and 15 Majors that would be exchanged.



Lieut. Lacy was captured at Spotsylvania in May of 1864 and was eventually transfer to Morris Island, as one of the "Immortal Confederate 600". Following the transfer from Morris Island to Fort Pulaski, Lacy was one of the 220 Confederate Officers transferred to Hilton Head. Lacy was finally released on April 9, 1865, the day of Lee's surrender at Appomattox.



AN EXTREMELY RARE FORT PULASKI PRISONER OF WAR COVER, ONE OF ONLY THREE RECORDED WITH A SAVANNAH GA. POSTMARK.

A fabulous Prisoner of War from one of the 600 Confederate officers who had been held in open barracks on Morris Island exposed to mortar fire from Confederate batteries — after the stalemate, some prisoners were moved in late October to captured Fort Pulaski. Fort Pulaski prisoner-of-war covers are quite rare and there are only three known covers to have a Savannah, Ga. postmark. Since Savannah fell to Union forces on December 21, 1864, there was only a brief 60-day period that a Fort Pulaski prisoner-of-war letter could have been sent via Savannah.

There are many interesting stories of prisons and one of the most interesting is that of three Southern locations where captured Confederate officers were held by Federal forces, right in the bosom of the Confederacy itself. These three prisons were Morris Island in Charleston Harbor, SC, Hilton Head in the harbor of Port Royal, SC, and Fort Pulaski near Savannah, GA. All are interconnected with the plight of 600 Confederate officer prisoners known in Southern history as "The Immortal 600."

The story begins in June 1864 when the Confederates placed 50 high-ranking Union officer prisoners in Charleston where the Union believed they would be subject to Union artillery fire from Morris Island. The North promptly sent a similar number of Confederate officers to Morris Island to be exposed to Confederate artillery. On August 3, 1864, both sides exchanged these prisoners. Then the Confederates transferred 600 more prisoners to Charleston. On August 20, 1864, the Union retaliated by shipping 600 prisoners from Fort Delaware to Morris Island near Charleston, arriving on September 7. They were held in open barracks as "human shields" under direct shelling from Confederate forces in retaliation for Union prisoners being held in Charleston under shelling from U.S. forces.

General Grant vetoed another prisoner exchange, however, the stalemate was broken when the Union prisoners were moved from Charleston because of an outbreak of yellow fever. On October 21, 1864, the prisoners from Morris Island, who had been exposed to mortar fire from their own Confederate batteries in Charleston, were moved to Fort Pulaski at the mouth of the Savannah River, conditions were not much better there as they were forced to subsist on a near starvation diet. Shortly thereafter about 200 of them were again transferred to Hilton Head. On March 12, 1865, the prisoners at both locations were returned to Fort Delaware. Forty-four died from illness and very bad treatment, and including those that were later exchanged or had escaped, about half of the original 600 made it back to Fort Delaware.



### A RARE MORRIS ISLAND PRISONER OF WAR USAGE.

The "Immortal 600" was a group of 600 prisoners, all Confederate officers, moved from Fort Delaware to be sent to Morris Island in Charleston harbor in August 1864 and held in open barracks exposed to mortar fire from Confederate batteries.

This extraordinarily inhumane act was the Federal response to an equally repulsive act on the part of Confederates in Charleston, who exposed Union prisoners to bombardment from Federal forces within range of the city. This sorry chapter of the war ended in a stalemate in October 1864. Covers from Confederate prisoners imprisoned on Morris Island are very rare.



## ONE OF ONLY THREE RECORDED COVERS FROM MARINE PRISON HOSPITAL, ONE OF THE RAREST SOUTHERN PRISONS.

Letter datelined "Charleston S.C. July 30th 1864" and reads "Dear Bro(ther) ... tired of this prison life we have been shoved very near all over the Southn Confederacy and have brought up here. We were in Macon Ga. some two months." He asks for a box of clothing and provisions via Express office to "Prisoner of War Charleston S.C. via Hilton Head" and signed Jacob S. Devine 1st Lieut. 71st P.V." Jacob S. Devine enlisted on August 9, 1861 as a private into Company H of the 71st Penn. Infantry; he was transferred to Field and Staff and then to Company C. He was promoted through the ranks as high as captain on October 29, 1863 during his incarceration (not mustered). He was captured at Gettysburg on July 3, 1863 and confined variously in Confederate prisons at Macon Ga, Columbia S.C., Andersonville Ga. and Libby in Richmond Va.

Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions