

**Confederate States of America
Adversity Covers**

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Civil War Philatelic Society, Inc.

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

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA ADVERSITY COVERS

As the Civil War began, the Southern states were blockaded from the Northern states and from Europe. Shortages of basic commodities quickly occurred. Stationery and envelopes became in short supply and even more difficult to find towards the end of the war. The postal service was the main way to communicate and find out about events and the welfare of family members. Out of necessity the Southern people became skilled at reusing old envelopes and any source of paper for making envelopes. These homemade creations are called **Adversity Covers**. Look closely at the various forms of recycled paper which can show glimpses of the history and what it was like to live in the South during the war. Business forms, government documents, railroad tickets, advertisements, wallpaper and many other printed documents tell us about life in the 1860's. The envelopes are often constructed of inferior paper, glue and ink. They show the wear and tear of the war years reminding us of the hard times. More creativity in adversity envelopes occurred as shortages grew toward the end of the war. Envelopes may be displayed with a flap or portion of the envelope folded over in order to be able to see the inside. Covers are framed by a grey background to distinguish them from scanned images used to show another side of the cover. *Scanned images will be noted in italics.* Important facts are highlighted in bold font. Key items are placed in a **red border**.

This exhibit is organized by the type of adversity cover to reflect the way the cover was created.

- I. Adversity Use of **Prepaid Envelopes**
- II. **Envelopes Printed for another Purpose**
- III. Envelopes created From **Paper Intended for another Purpose**
- IV. **Confederate Stamps Used for Other Than Intended Purpose**
- V. **Altered United States Handstamps**
- VI. **Turned and Reused Envelopes**



1860 Prewar Presidential Campaign Cover Used in the Confederacy - Pair of Five Cent Green Lithograph stamps with grid cancels and extremely light strike at lower left of stamps of Marion, Alabama used in 1862. The 1860 presidential election set the stage for the Civil War. Breckinridge and Lane lost to Lincoln and Hamlin. The design was later altered with Breckinridge crossed out and replaced with Confederate leaders. Breckinridge was replaced with "Davis" and Lane was crossed out with "Stephens". The US flags and New York were crossed out in a showing of anti-Union feelings.

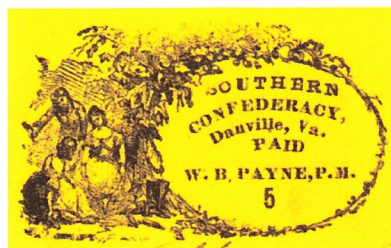
I. ADVERSITY USE OF PREPAID ENVELOPES

PRINTED PROVISIONAL ENVELOPE

On February 23, 1861 the Congress of the Confederate States of America prescribed rates of postage to become effective on June 1, 1861. Thereafter use of United States Stamps was prohibited. The first Confederate stamps were not made available to the public until October 15, 1861. **During the time stamps were not available, the local postmaster solved the problem by accepting payment of the postage at the time of mailing. He then either wrote or handstamped on the envelope that it was paid, or prepared his own stamps, or printed envelopes and sold them in advance of use at the post office.** After October 15th, the use of these provisional envelopes was prohibited. Some of these envelopes remained in the hands of the citizens. As envelopes were in short supply a few were reused. People either were able to obtain a replacement stamp free from the post office as they had already paid the postage or just decided to buy another postage stamp. **The postage stamps were placed over the original provisional markings. Sometimes the stamp must be moved to see the original marking.** These envelopes are unused postmaster provisional envelopes later postmarked and used in the Confederacy.



CSA Danville Typographed Black 1861 Provisional on Amber Envelope – Five Cent Green Lithograph affixed over the printed portion of the envelope. Envelope has a January 30, (1862) Danville date stamp to Martha Mangum, Flat River Post Office via Greensboro / Hillsboro. **This is an example of an unused printed provisional envelope later used with a Confederate stamp.**



Scanned image of the provisional imprint



CSA Memphis, Tennessee 1861 Red Typographed Provisional Cream Envelope with Ten Cent Blue Type 1 affixed over the provisional. Envelope has an August 27, (1863) Chattanooga circular datestamp. This August use from Chattanooga occurred just before Confederate forces evacuated the city in September, 1863. Memphis had fallen in June, 1862, and this envelope was possibly carried out by someone fleeing Memphis. The envelope was sent to Miss Emma C (Caroline) Mebane (1842-1911), Mebaneville, Alamance County, North Carolina. Her father, Giles Mebane, was a prominent politician and railroad businessman.

This is the only recorded example of this Memphis Provisional envelope on cream paper. This is an example of an unused printed provisional envelope later used with a Confederate stamp.



Scanned image of an unused printed provisional like the one covered above.

Provisional Handstamped Envelope

Unused Charleston SOUTH CAROLINA Provisional PAID / 5 in circle used later with Ten Cent Blue Lithograph affixed over the hand stamp and tied with Augusta Georgia date stamp. The envelope was taken from Charleston to Augusta where the sender or post office realized it would not pay postage from Augusta. The stamp was then applied over the provisional marking. Philatelic Foundation Certificate.



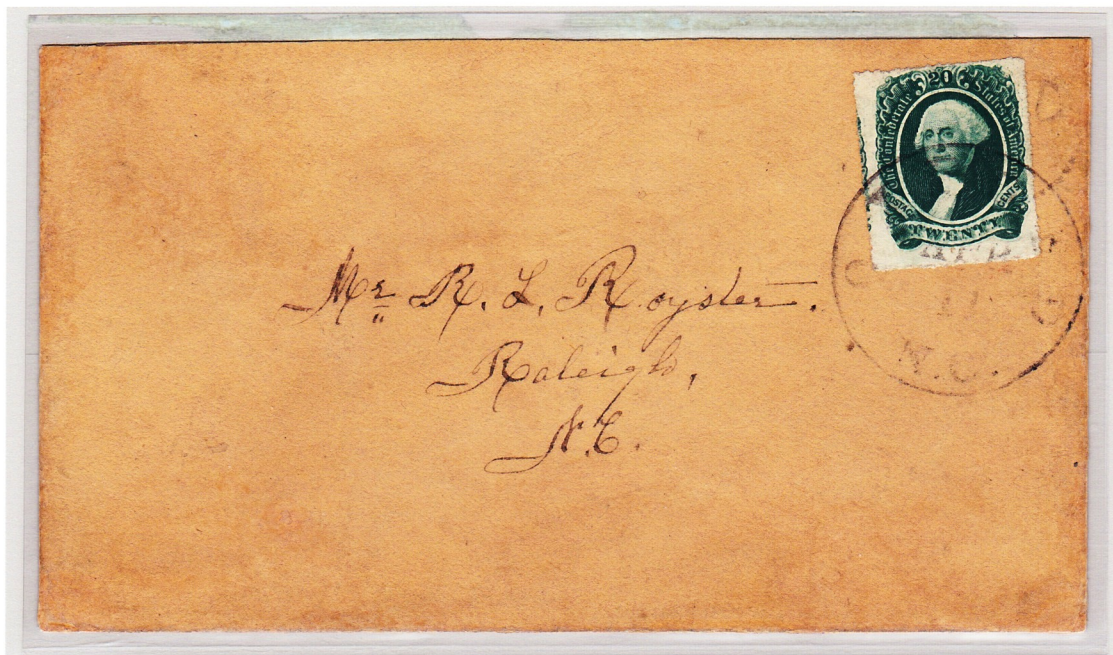
Provisional Handstamped Envelope

Unused Cuthbert Georgia. Provisional PAID 10 envelope with Ten Cent Blue Type 2 affixed over the marking (stamp has been lifted and moved to show marking) tied with Cuthbert, Georgia date stamp to Atlanta, Georgia. **Unique. Confederate Stamp Alliance Certificate.**



Scan of area under the stamp.

Forsyth, Georgia Provisional Envelope – Ten Cent Blue Type 1 Privately Rouletted 8 ½ (stamp is normally imperforate) postmarked March, 1865 at Forsyth and mailed to Barnesville, Georgia. The stamp has been placed over the black handstamped “PAID 10 / FORSYTH” provisional. This is an example of an unused provisional later used in the Confederacy. **Unique.** Confederate Stamp Alliance Certificate.



Scan of hand stamp.

Oxford, North Carolina Provisional Envelope – Twenty Cent Green Privately Rouletted 15 (stamp is normally imperforate) paying the double rate tied by Oxford, North Carolina, April 11, 1865 date stamp over the unused provisional “PAID 10” in a dotted circle. A portion of the provisional marking can be seen to the right of the stamp. This is an example of an unused provisional later used in the Confederacy. **Unique.**

The United States government ruled that **May 31, 1861 was the last day that the US Postal Service would operate in the seceded states and that the United States stamps would no longer be valid in the seceded states effective June 1, 1861.** The Confederate Postal Service was ready and went into operation on that date. The **United States Postal Stationery envelopes were demonetized on that date. The Confederate Post Office imprinted left over envelopes for their official use. The Three Cent postal stationery was the most often used. The One Cent, the Six Cent, and the Ten Cent are seldom found used in this way. Other left over envelopes in the possession of individuals or postmasters were reused** so that the envelopes would not go to waste. People affixed Confederate stamps over the embossing or used hand stamps or manuscript markings to show that the proper Confederate postage was paid.



United States One Cent Blue on Buff Envelope (1860-1861) – Confederate use of an unused United States One Cent Blue Star Die with pair of Ten Cent Blue Richmond Print tied by Danville, Virginia, May 4, 1863 circular date stamp.



Confederate use of the Three Cent Star Die Envelope on June 10, 1861 with Savannah, Georgia provisional handstamp PAID 10 rate and control mark. The cover was sent to John A. Cobb in care of Captain Thomas Rootes (Rootes), Virginia Navy, Norfolk. John A. Cobb was an Aide de Camp for Major General, P.A.C.S., Howell Cobb. Thomas R Rootes resigned from the US Navy and served in the Virginia Navy as a Commander. Rootes was appointed Commander C.S. Navy on June 10, 1861. He was ordered to seize the decrepit USS Frigate United States at Norfolk. The ship was renamed CSS United States and used as a receiving ship. He commanded the ship until it was sunk in May, 1862 to blockade the Elizabeth River. In March, 1864 he became Captain of the ironclad CSS Fredericksburg and participated in several naval battles.

Only two of this provisional on a Star Die envelope are recorded.

Three Cent Envelope

Confederate use from St. Francisville, Louisiana on December 12 (1861) to Woodville, Mississippi. Confederate "PAID 5" hand stamp indicates a distance less than 500 miles. The "charge box 37" notation is the sender's account at the post office in St. Francisville.



Image of Indicia

Three Cent Envelope – Confederate use of unused obsolete entire with patent lines. Five Cent Green Lithograph completely affixed over the indicia and tied by a Charleston, South Carolina, January 23 date stamp. The indicia can be seen only from the inside of the envelope.



Three Cent Envelope

Folded over for display. An obsolete unused entire was turned inside out and used to Livingston, Alabama. Five Cent Blue Lithograph (Stone 3, position 33 and 43) vertical pair is tied by Grand Gulf, Mississippi date stamp. The top stamp of the pair is the "Bearded Jefferson Davis" variety and the bottom stamp shows a printing shift at bottom right.

Three Cent Envelope

Obsolete unused star die postal stationery with printed Bankers corner card with return address to Philadelphia. The original address has been crossed out and partially covered by a Five Cent Blue Lithograph. The stamp is cancelled on April 21, 1862 at Richmond, Virginia and mailed to Amherst CoHo (Court House), Virginia.



Three Cent Envelope

Obsolete unused Nesbitt three cent entire later used with Ten Cent Rose. The stamp is tied by manuscript cancel with matching Proctors Creek Aug 7th manuscript postmark to Mt. Mourne, North Carolina. The indicia can be seen under the stamp. Philatelic Foundation Certificate



Enlarged scan. The "S" in Ten Cents at the bottom of the stamp is the Malformed S plate variety.



This envelope is part of the "Little" correspondence. Benjamin Franklin Little was a planter at Carlisle plantation in Richmond County, North Carolina. In the late 1850's he married the former Mary Jean Reid, daughter of influential planter politician Rufus Reid in North Carolina. After the outbreak of the Civil War, he was appointed captain in the North Carolina Troops in March, 1862. In August, 1862, he received his commission and the company he commanded became part of the 52nd Regiment. At the Battle of Gettysburg he was severely wounded, captured by Union forces, and hospitalized. His wound required amputation of his left arm. He was paroled at Point Lookout, Maryland. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel to the Field and Staff of the 52nd Regiment; however he resigned due to his disability. He returned to the family home of Carlisle and continued his farming and business ventures. He died in July, 1879.



Scan of Indicia

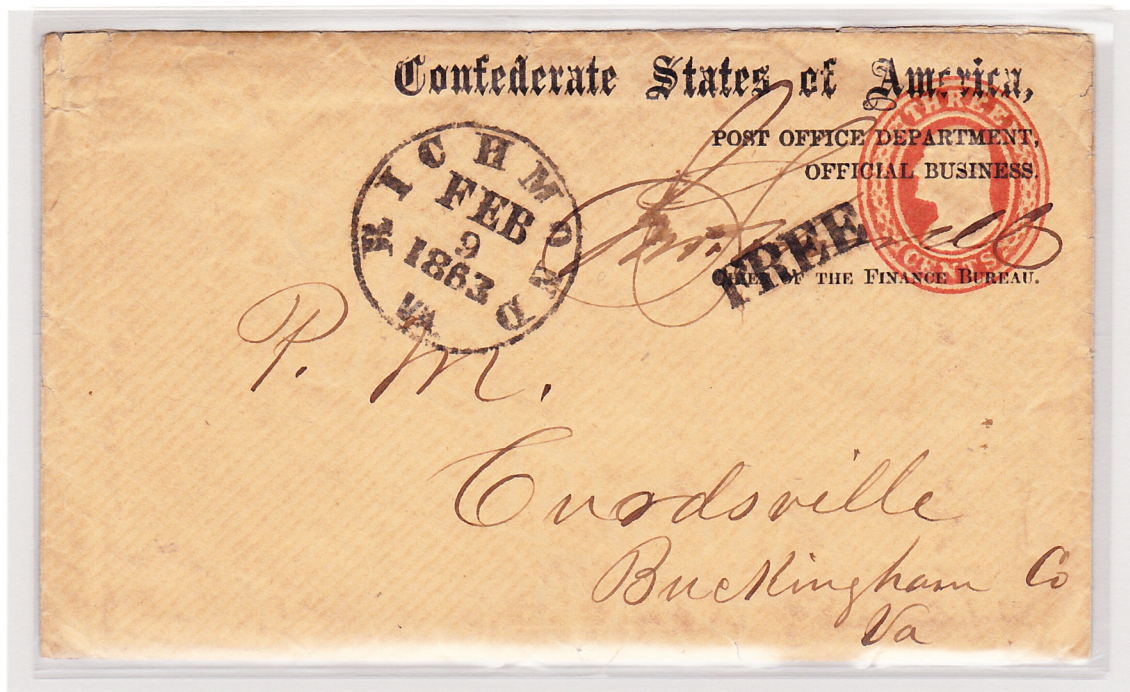
Three Cent Envelope – Ten Cent Blue Type 2 affixed almost completely over an unused obsolete Nesbitt Three Cent Star Die envelope. A small portion of the indicia can be seen at the far right of the stamp. Yazoo City, Mississippi. June 12 (1861) date stamp and mailed to Monroe, Louisiana. The “Via Port Hudson” notation indicates an East to West across the Mississippi River routing through the Louisiana river town and fort on the Mississippi River.



Scan of Indicia

Three Cent Envelope – Twenty Cent Green affixed almost completely over an obsolete unused Nesbitt Three Cent Star Die envelope indicia which can be seen at the far right of the stamp. Stamp is tied by Richmond, Virginia, Apr. 28 date stamp (Powell type 6m) to Staunton, Virginia. Scarce adversity use of this stamp on US Postal Stationery.

The Confederate Postal System provided for Post Office Department official correspondence to be "Free" as long as it was signed by a Post Office official and marked Official Business. This was the only "free franking" privilege in the Confederacy. Not even Confederate President Jefferson Davis was allowed free postage. This was unlike the US Postal System where "free franking" was given to members of Congress and other high ranking officials. There was a large supply of left over demonetized and obsolete US postal stationery in the hands of Confederate postmasters. The envelopes were reused and overprinted with Post Office imprints making this an adversity use. These imprints can be found on several different three cent envelopes.



Three Cent Envelope – Confederate Official Mail use of an obsolete Nesbitt red on buff envelope at Richmond, Virginia, February 9, 1863. Envelope overprinted **Confederate States of America Post Office Department Official Business** and signed by Jno. Harrell for the Finance Bureau. **FREE** hand stamp indicating no postage was required for the Confederate Post Office. Enclosure is an order for stamps.

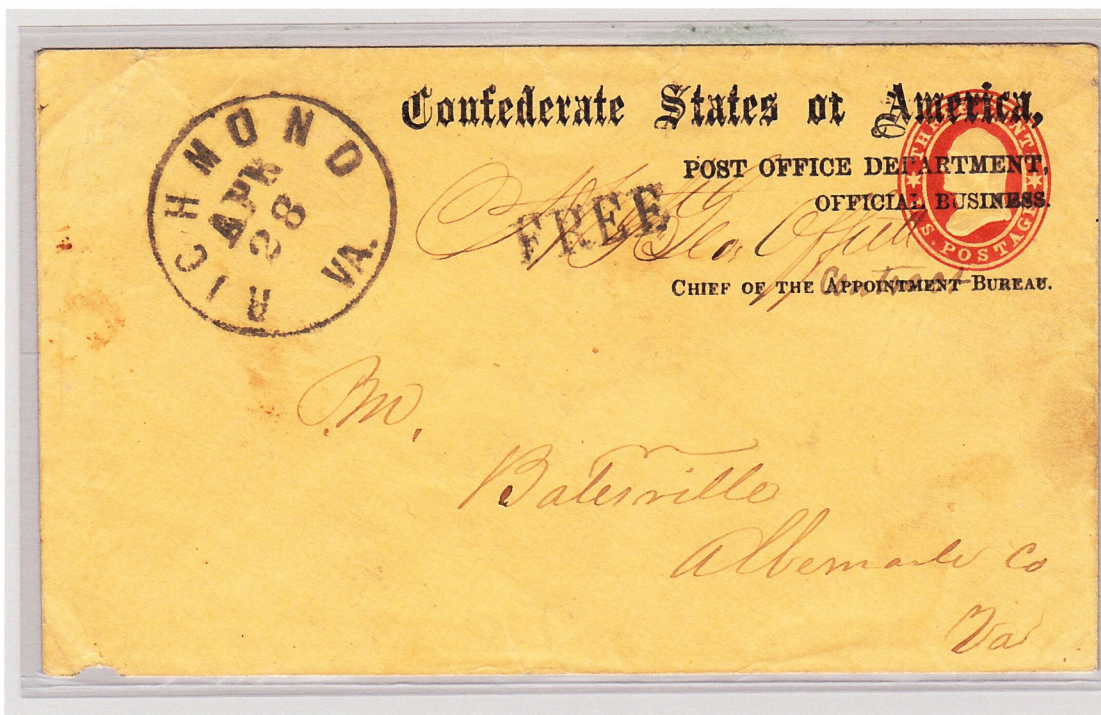
Three Cent Envelope

Confederate use of an obsolete Nesbitt Red Three Cent Star Die envelope at Richmond, Virginia. Envelope overprinted **Confederate States of America Post Office Department Official Business** and signed by B. N. Clements for Appointment Bureau. **FREE** hand stamp indicating no postage was required for the Confederate Post Office. Mailed to Postmaster in Stanton, Virginia corrected to Staunton.



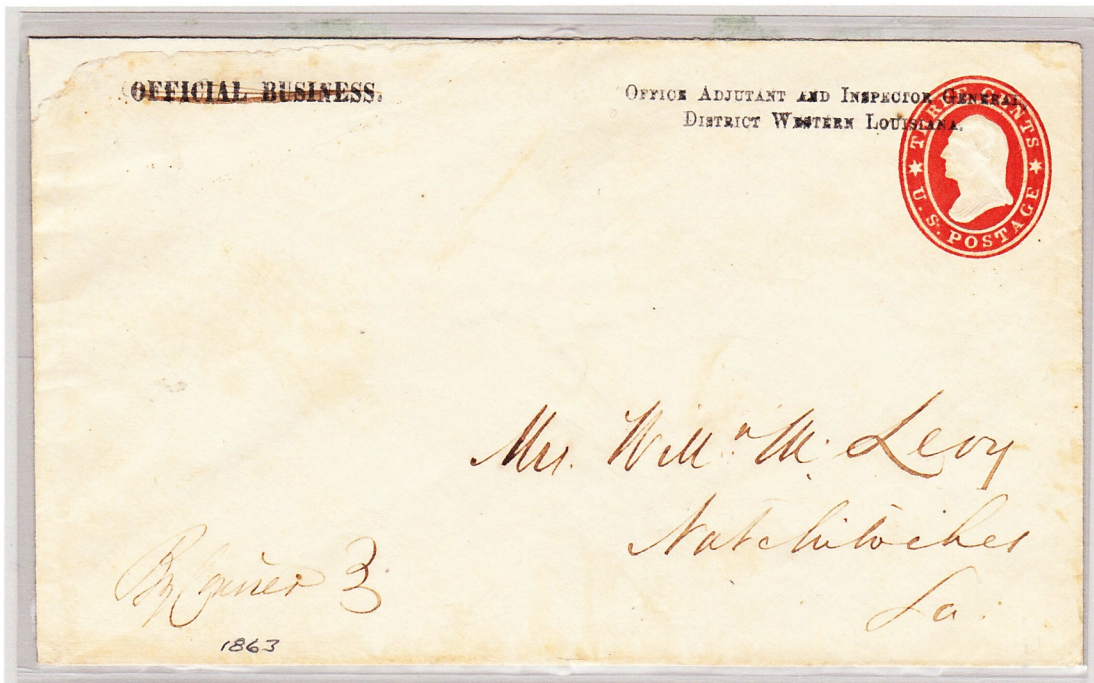
Three Cent Envelope

Confederate use of an obsolete Nesbitt Red Three Cent Star Die (U27) on buff envelope at Richmond, Virginia, April 28. Envelope is overprinted **Confederate States of America Post Office Department Official Business / Chief of the Appointment Bureau.** Apparently the Contract Bureau had run out of envelopes and wrote in manuscript "Contract" over "Appointment" and was then signed by H. St. Geo Offcutt. **FREE** hand stamp indicating no postage was required for the Confederate Post Office.





Three Cent Envelopes - Confederate Office Adjutant and Inspector General / District Western Louisiana semi-official imprint on obsolete Nesbitt US Three Cent Star Die to Natchitoches, La. Official Business imprint is crossed out for unofficial use. Red Alexandria, Louisiana, Sep 10 datestamp, with red PAID and red 10 handstamps on envelope.



Three Cent Envelope – Confederate Office Adjutant and Inspector General / District Western Louisiana semi-official imprint (slightly different from above cover) on obsolete Nesbitt US Three Cent Star Die to Natchitoches, Louisiana. Official Business imprint is crossed out for unofficial use. The “by courier” notation indicates it was carried outside of the normal mail.

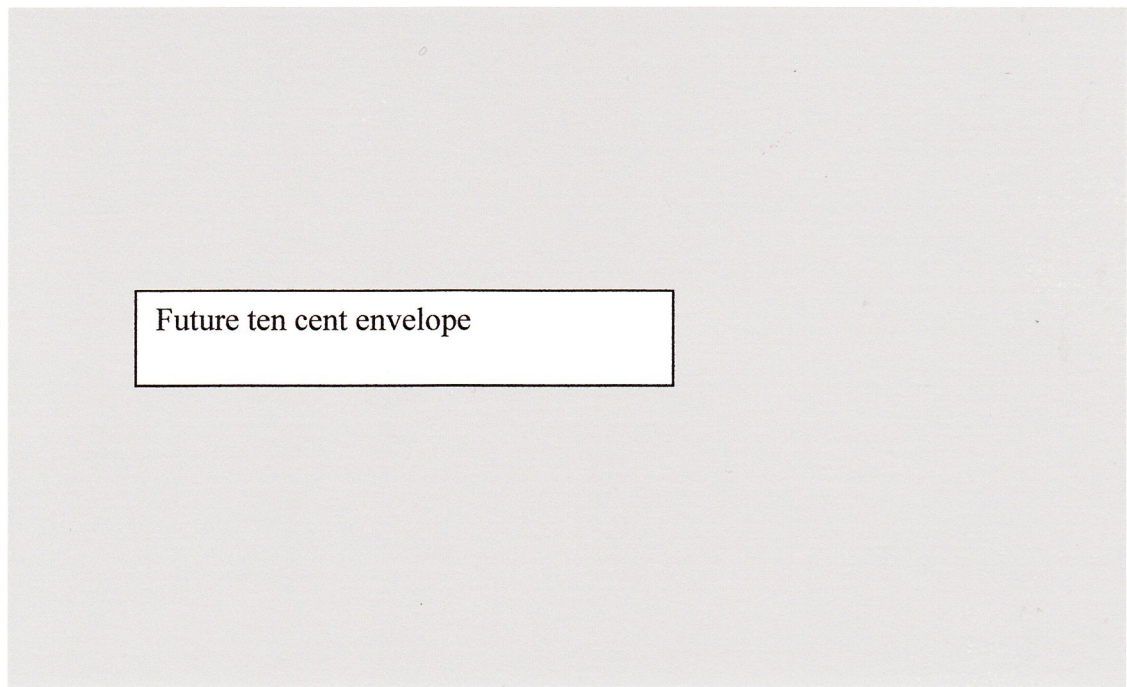
ADVERSITY USE OF PREPAID ENVELOPES

OBSOLETE US POSTAL STATIONERY



United States 1853 – 1855
Six Cent Green on Buff
Envelope

Obsolete unused envelope used with Ten Cent Blue Lithograph (Stone Y) to pay postage. Tied by blue Luray, Virginia, Jan 25 datestamp to Orkney Springs, Shenandoah County, Virginia. Scarce use.



Future ten cent envelope



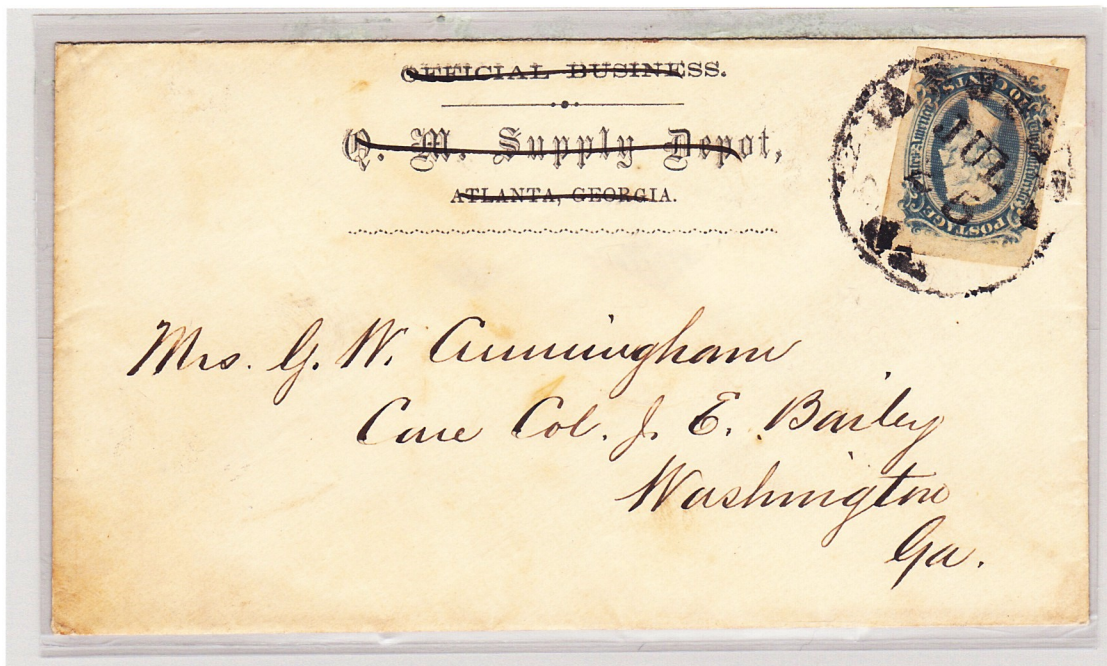
Confederate Official Free Franking - Confederate States of America / Post Office Department / Auditor's Office imprint with B. Baker signature (Dietz type 3) to Clarksville, Georgia. The FREE Official Business imprint is covered with a Ten Cent Blue Type 2 tied by Richmond, Virginia, Jul. 28, 1863 datestamp. Rare personal use of stamped mail on a FREE envelope that includes the official signature. The Confederate Post Office Department was the only branch of the Confederate Government that was given the free franking privilege.

II. ENVELOPES PRINTED FOR ANOTHER PURPOSE

CONFEDERATE SEMI-OFFICIAL IMPRINT

Semi-Official Business Envelope

Augusta Arsenal imprint on cover with Ten Cent Blue Type 1 tied by Augusta, Georgia, October 28 date stamp to Camden, South Carolina. The imprint was lined out and the envelope was used privately. Even though "Official" is part of the imprint, these envelopes were to be used for official government business, but not given the free franking privilege. The Confederate Post Office was the only department given free franking. Other department imprints are considered semi-official.



Semi-Official Business Envelope

Q. M. (Quarter Master) Supply Depot, Atlanta, Georgia imprint that has been lined out and used privately. Ten Cent Blue Type 1 tied by Augusta, Georgia, July 26th hand stamp and sent to Washington, Georgia.

ENVELOPES PRINTED FOR ANOTHER PURPOSE

BUSINESS RETURN ENVELOPE



Business Return Envelope

Unused envelope to be sent to Mess. Keen & Scott, Newark, New Jersey. The original printed address can be seen from the inside of the envelope. The address was covered with pieces of blue ledger paper and readdressed in April, 1863 to Martinsburg, Virginia. Cover is cancelled at Richmond using a pair of Five Cent Blue Richmond Print.

Business Returned Envelope Turned

Printed corner card envelope from McWilliams & Roberts with preprinted address to Butler & Peters, Atlanta, Georgia. A piece of blue paper with the name of Mr. Levi Robinson was pasted on the envelope to change the addressee. Five Cent Green Lithograph tied by April 22 (1862) Griffin, Georgia date stamp. This cover has also been turned and carried outside the mails and sent to the return address, "Per Express" to Mr. R. A. Roberts, Griffin, Georgia. This address can be partially seen through the front of the envelope.





Captured Union Patriotic Cover – Union General McClellan on multi-colored Magnus patriotic cover (Walcott 3225) taken and used in the Confederacy during the Seven Days Battles. It is cancelled at Richmond, Virginia on June 30, 1862 to Greenville CH (Court House), South Carolina. The Confederate date stamp was placed directly on the design to show anti-Union sentiment. Confederate **DUE 10** marking indicating postage was to be paid at receipt.

The cover is endorsed at upper right by S. C. Smith who was a member of Wade Hampton's Legion, S.C.V. (South Carolina Volunteers). Hampton's Legion was organized and partially financed by wealthy South Carolina plantation owner Wade Hampton III. Hampton's Legion participated in virtually every major campaign in the East, from the first to the last battle.

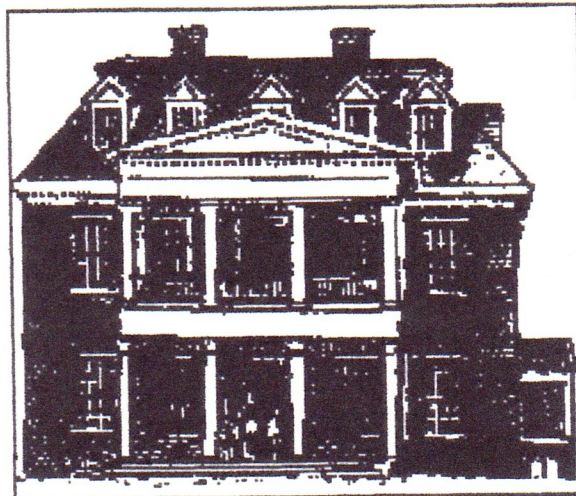
In 1862, the second phase of Union General McClellan's Peninsula Campaign took a negative turn for the Union when Lee launched fierce counterattacks just east of Richmond in the Seven Days Battles (June 25 – July 1, 1862). Few covers are known from these dates. Although none of these battles were significant Confederate tactical victories, the tenacity of Lee's attacks and the sudden appearance of General Stonewall Jackson with Brigadier General Hampton's Legion on his western flank unnerved McClelland. McClelland retreated back to a base on the James River.

ENVELOPES PRINTED FOR ANOTHER PURPOSE

COLLEGE ENVELOPE



Fancy framed corner card of Marshall College on envelope franked with Five Cent Green (bright green, Stone 1) tied by Savannah, Geo./Paid/ Apr 15, 1862 date stamp. The envelope was mailed to Mr. E. D. Barrow, Griffin, Georgia, possibly from his son A. M. Barrow, who was a soldier in the Griffin Light Artillery in Wright's Regiment at Camp Walker, Savannah, Georgia. **This unused envelope was probably carried by the soldier from Griffin. An adversity use as the envelope was mailed a distance of about 210 miles from its original intended use.**



*The Marshall College in 1854
Sketch from the files of J.P. Jennings*

Marshall Baptist College was founded at Griffin, Georgia in 1853 on a six acre lot west of Thirteenth Street, facing the intersection of West Broad and North Thirteenth streets. Tuition was \$20 to \$40 and lodging was \$10 a month with \$1 a month extra for fuel. It was the only building built in Griffin at the time with a two story piazza. It was constructed for \$6,000 with Thomas A. Sherwood as President from 1857 through the Civil War. The school was destroyed by fire in 1873 and never reopened.

III. PAPER INTENDED FOR ANOTHER USE

HOMEMADE CONSTRUCTION

Envelopes that were constructed out of paper not normally used to make envelopes are one type of adversity covers. The people of the South were very resourceful in using an almost endless variety of paper. Please take a look at the paper documents as well as the stamps and postal markings. These pieces of paper often reflect what the time was like in the 1860's. These adversity covers may be displayed with parts of the envelope folded over the front of the envelope so that a portion of the inside can be seen. Sometimes a scan of the inside of the envelope will be displayed along with the actual adversity cover in order to see more of the document.

Reduced scan of cover front. Richmond, Virginia datestamp ties Ten Cent Blue to Fulton, Mississippi.

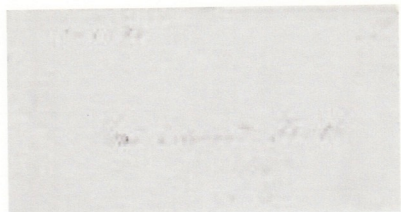


Brown Paper Folded with top and bottom gummed.

Many Confederate envelopes were made of plain brown paper. Some envelopes were commercially manufactured and some were homemade. The back of this used envelope shows several **characteristics of being homemade**. The flaps at the corners are cut at **different angles** indicating they are hand cut; the **flaps come together unevenly** indicating hand folding; and the **glue on the flap is heavy and uneven** indicating that it was applied by hand. Commercial covers are normally square and uniform with rounded flaps and evenly applied glue.

Reduced scan of envelope front.

Manuscript PD 10 Cedar Springs, South Carolina. December 1, 1864 to Charleston South Carolina.



Sides and top cut and glued.

Inside of an envelope showing how it was made from a page of a bridge specification manual. Note the uneven cuts and hand gluing. The sides were cut larger on the middle section and folded over to complete the envelope. This is another way of folding envelopes.

5

the outside piles, and to be well trenailed with a two-inch white oak trenaile, or iron bolt not less than one inch in diameter, and twenty-four inches long, and covered with oak or yellow pine plank, not less than two inches thick, with one and a quarter inch trenaile. The space between the timbers to be filled with concrete masonry.

Sec. 30. In cases where rock composes the bottom of the bridge or culvert, the foundation shall be excavated, smooth and level, and the first course of stone well fitted to the rock and bolted, if, in the opinion of the Engineer, it should be necessary. When the foundation is on rock, and a smooth and even surface can be obtained, and the depth of water would require a coffer dam, cribs of timber, of such dimensions as the Engineer may direct, well put together with iron bolts, or oak trenaile, may be adopted for the foundation of bridges, piers and abutments. Said cribs to be well filled with concrete masonry, and in no case to be carried higher than six inches below the lowest water mark. Coffor dams and all other appliances for constructing foundations to be at the cost and charge of the party of the *first* part.

Sec. 31. Bridges on the Little Tennessee from the Rabun Gap to the Tennessee line to be constructed of timber abutments and piers. They shall be built, either with cribs filled in with stone or bents, as the Engineer may direct. The timber to be of such dimensions and quality as can be readily obtained in the vicinity, having in view a good and substantial work, and a road-bed made over with stringers not less than four teen inches in depth, and seven inches in thickness, and of sufficient length to reach from the outer edge of the abutments to the centre of the piers, and well fastened with iron bolts of not less than one inch in diameter, with an iron rod of sufficient length reach through or across all of the stringers at the centre, between the piers and abutments of not less than one inch in diameter, with nut and head, and well fastened each end with iron bolts not less than one inch in diameter to the abutments. The bottom timbers in the abutments and piers shall be placed on a level rock surface, and well bolted to the rock, as the Engineer may direct.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SUPERSTRUCTURE.
d, for two feet below grade line, shall be com
of the line, that will admit of the passage

PAPER INTENDED FOR ANOTHER USE

STAMPLESS



Post Office Form – Folded over for display. Envelope is made from a printed post office accounting form for J. M. Harbison, Postmaster of Cumberland, Tennessee. Tazewell, Tennessee, August 10th date stamp with matching “10” in circle addressed to Franklin, North Carolina.



Accounting Form – Envelope is made from a two sided ledger form. Sent from Richmond, Virginia, February 5th, 1863 date stamp and DUE 10 from Privet Reece, 18th Regiment North Carolina Troops to Mrs. Carolina Reece, Yadkin County, Bonvill PO, North Carolina. The **DUE 10** indicates this was Soldiers mail which could be sent free by the soldier and the postage collected at delivery. **It is unusual to see the address written on the printed side of a form.**



Advertising Circular

Envelope is made from a **Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer** circular. Lexington, Georgia, December 6 red date stamp, straight line red "PAID", and crude style "10" hand stamps. Perry Davis came from a poor family. He was crippled at an early age, and by the time he was 14, he was apprenticed as a shoemaker. He invented a medicine that was said to have cured his ills and sold it at fairs. During the Civil War his factory was seized by the United States Government in 1861 to make medicine not only for the soldiers but for the army's horses. His medicine **was good for man or beast.**

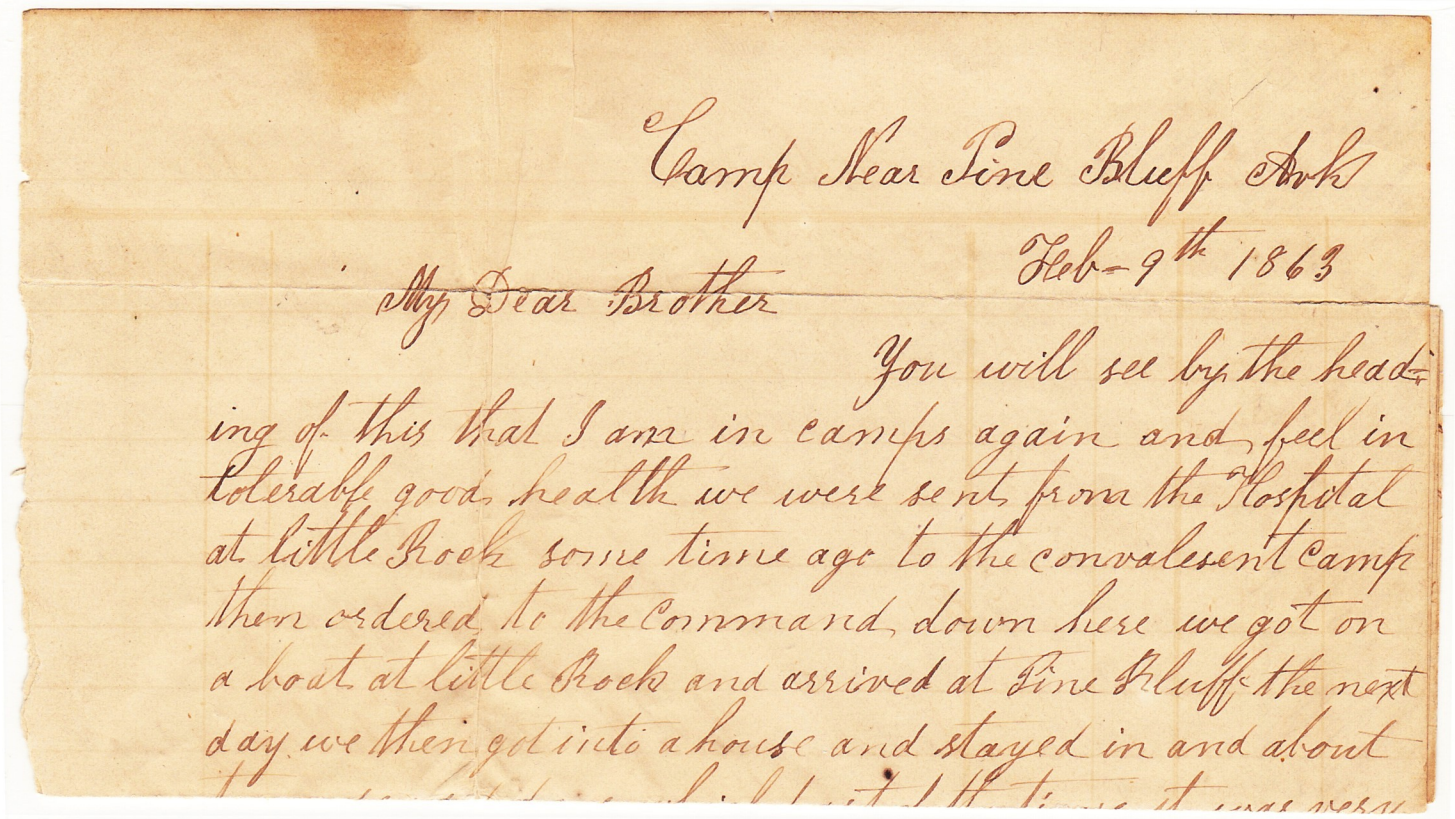


Reduced scanned image of the inside of the cover is shown at right.



Confederate Form - Envelope made from an unused printed **Confederate Conscription Exemption Form** from Pulaski County, Arkansas. Little Rock, Arkansas double circle February, 1863 date stamp and matching 10 hand stamp to Collingsburg, Louisiana.

Enclosed handwritten letter from David Milling, 13th Texas Cavalry, datelined February 9, 1863 at a "Camp near Pine Bluff, Arkansas" to his brother Dr. J. S. Milling. Interesting contents including "complaining about cold snowy weather"; "asking his brother to find him a substitute from Texas for \$2000"; "asking his brother to hitch up two mules to the buggy and bring him ham, eggs, and bread"; and "asking his brother to buy \$200 worth of tobacco at \$4 a pound to sell for \$3 a plug in Pine Bluff".





Government Form – Folded over for display. Envelope made from unused **post office form** and **transported by military courier**. The Cover is addressed "Officer of the 1st Indian Brigade, **Genl. Stand Watie** (misspelled), Hd Qrs 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Indian Troops, Ind. Brigade" with "OB" official business endorsement at top right. It was mailed in "Care of Col Adair" who was a colonel of the **2nd Cherokee Mounted Rifles**. The reverse is docketed by John C. Wheeler who served in the Brigade. Wheeler's mother was a sister of Stand Watie.

Born on December 12, 1806, Stand Watie's Cherokee name was De-ga-ta-ga, or "he stands." At the outbreak of the Civil War, Watie quickly joined the Southern cause. He was commissioned a colonel on July 12, 1861. Because of his wide ranging raids behind Union lines, he kept hundreds of Federal troops busy that were badly needed in the East. Watie's two greatest victories were the capture of the federal steam boat J.R. Williams on June 15, 1864, and the seizure of \$1.5 million worth of supplies in a federal wagon supply train at the Second Battle of Cabin Creek on September 19, 1864. **Watie was promoted to Brigadier General on May 6, 1864, and given command of the first Indian Brigade. He was the only Indian to achieve the rank of General in the Civil War.** Watie surrendered on June 23, 1865, **the last Confederate General to lay down his arms.** He died on September 9, 1871.

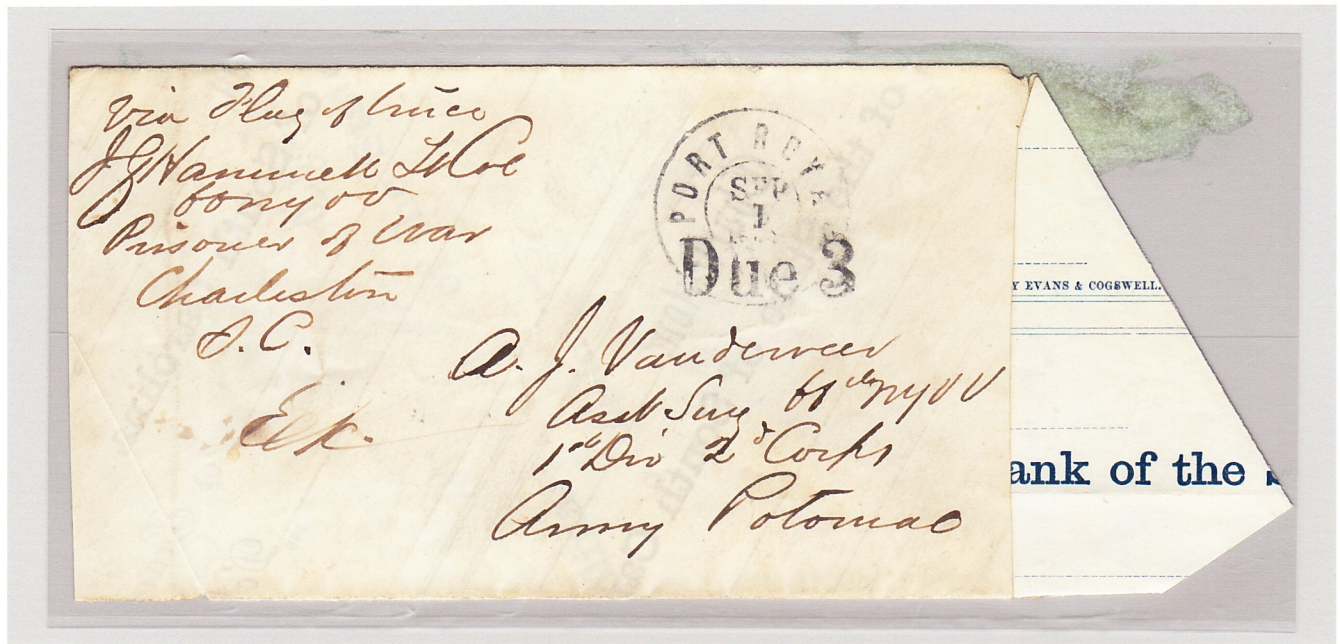




Mathematical Table - Folded over for display. Envelope is made from a printed mathematical table. This is a **Prisoner of War (POW) Cover** from the Richland Jail in Columbia, South Carolina. **Manuscript "Prisoner's Letter"** at upper left and **"By Flag of Truce"** at upper right. **Manuscript "Examine R. D. Senn Capt. PG (Post Guard)"** who commanded the Richland Jail Post Guard from December, 1863 through January, 1865. This is the inner cover as the manuscript at lower left **"Care Robt Ould Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond, Virginia"** indicates the envelope was routed through Richmond to the Old Point Comfort transfer point with the Union postage to Maine prepaid with a Federal stamp. The addressee Sarah Hall had a brother, Pvt George L. Hall of Co F 32nd Maine Infantry, who was captured at Petersburg In July, 1864 at the Battle of Crater and later rejoined his unit in December, 1864.



Richland Jail



Bank Check – Folded over for display. This is an inner unpaid Prisoner of War Envelope made from an unused check from the Bank of South Carolina. The envelope contains a letter from a **Union Prisoner of War**, Lt. Colonel John S. Hammell, Company I, 66th New York Infantry who had been captured at Petersburg. The letter was addressed to A J Vanderveer, Asst Surgeon, Army Potomac. It was sent from **Roper Hospital, Charleston** and entered the US Postal system at **Port Royal, South Carolina** via local flag of truce. Posted on September 1, 1864 and rated **DUE 3** at Port Royal. **Confederate manuscript examined marking.**

Original enclosure dateline “CSM Prison, Charleston, SC, August 12, 1864”. The prisoner states that he was afraid he would be sent to Atlanta, but ended up in Charleston instead. He is hoping to be exchanged soon. Roper Hospital was used as a prison for Union Officers who had pledged not to escape. It was regarded as the best kept and having the best conditions of the Confederate Prisons.



Wallpaper

Folded over for display. **Little Rock, Arkansas**, April 3, **double circle date stamp** with **"10"** hand stamp indicating postage paid to **Burkeville, Texas**. Soldier's endorsement is from **General Walker's 13 Texas Division**.



Wallpaper

Folded over for display. **Pendleton South Carolina**, August blue date stamp with **PAID hand stamp and manuscript 10** sent to **Pickens Court House, South Carolina**. Manuscript Charge Box 53 is sender's post office account.



PAPER INTENDED FOR ANOTHER USE

PROVISIONAL

FIVE CENT GREEN LITHOGRAPH

Future Provisional Stamp
Cover



Legal Legislation

Folded over for display. Envelope is made from a printed pre-war State of Tennessee legal bill. Five Cent Green Lithograph cancelled by Memphis, Tennessee, May 28 1862 date stamp and mailed to Ripley, Mississippi.

PAPER INTENDED FOR ANOTHER USE

TEN CENT BLUE LITHOGRAPH

TWO CENT GREEN LITHOGRAPH

Concert Announcement

Folded over for display. Envelope is made from an advertisement for the musical performance of violinist Professor Jules Pinguely on October 12 at Crisp's Gaiety. The performance was sponsored by Dr. and Mrs. Mallet. Ten cent Blue Lithograph (Stone Y) tied by Knoxville, Tennessee October, 1862 date stamp to Eden's Ridge, Tennessee.



Court Form

Folded over for display. Envelope made of unused Chatham County, Georgia court document. Two Cent Green Lithograph strip of three and two singles are tied by "Savannah, Ga / PAID" datestamp to Clarksville, Georgia. There are three Two Cent Green ten cent rate adversity covers known and this is the only one from Georgia.



Advertising References

Folded over for display. Envelope made from a page of customer's references for John Winters Patented Mill. Five Cent Blue Lithograph is tied by Blue Columbia June 7th date stamp to Jno. White, Abbeville, South Carolina.



It is very unusual to find an embossed corner card (upper left) on an adversity envelope. Embossing is from "J. Alexander & Co., Conagree Foundry, Iron Works, Columbia, S. C." The Charleston Mercury of March 27, 1862, stated that the churches of Sumter, South Carolina, turned in their bells weighing about 1500 pounds of metal, to be cast into howitzers by John Alexander and Company. The Foundry was destroyed during the destruction of Columbia in February, 1865 by General Sherman.



Conagree Foundry produced several six pound cannons similar to the one at left.

Report Card

Folded over for display. Envelope made from an unused school report card listing subjects and demerits. Five Cent Blue Lithograph (Stone 2) is tied by Oxford, North Carolina to Capt. James Horner, Manassas Junction, Virginia.



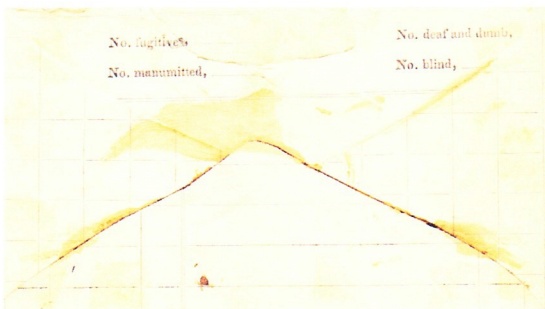
Railroad Form

Envelope is made from a South Carolina Railroad Memo Sheet which can be seen through the front of the envelope. Five Cent Blue Lithograph horizontal pair (Stone 3) is tied by Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 15, 1862 date stamp to Lexington Georgia.





Slave Document – Envelope is made from an unused **document for counting slaves**. Ten Cent Rose Lithograph manuscript tied by Stilesboro, Georgia manuscript cancel to General Samuel McGowan. McGowan practiced law at Abbeville. **General McGowan** fought in many battles and was wounded four times during the Civil War; at the Seven Days Battles, Second Manassas, Chancellorsville, and Spotsylvania. Confederate Stamp Alliance Certificate.



Reduced scanned image of envelope back.

General Samuel McGowan

PAPER INTENDED FOR ANOTHER USE

FIVE CENT BLUE LONDON PRINT



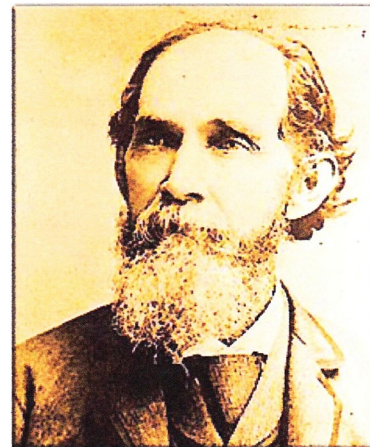
Illustrated Form – Folded over for display. Envelope is made from a **blank shipping form** showing a full rigged sailing vessel. Pair of Five Cent Blue London Print is tied by Savannah, Georgia PAID circular date stamp to Charleston, South Carolina.

Woodcut Portrait

Folded over for display. Five Cent Blue London print tied by Chapel Hill, Texas, March 6 datestamp to to Sergt. J. E. Wallis, in care of Henry A. Landes. Col Elmore's Regt, Galveston, Texas. Joseph Edmund Wallis was married to the daughter of Daniel Landes (Henry's brother).



*Inside Cover Portrait (reduced) John A. Wharton
Pre War image in Texas Militia Uniform by
J. H. Bym, Philadelphia.*



George W. Baylor Texas Ranger

John Austin Wharton (1828-1865) was born near Nashville, Tennessee and moved to Galveston as an infant. He was commander of the student cadet corps at South Carolina College. He returned to Texas to practice law with the firm Wharton and Terry at Brazoria. The 1860 tax roll showed he owned \$167,004 of taxable property including 135 slaves. He began the war as Captain of Company B, Eighth Texas Cavalry, better known as Terry's Texas Rangers. He served with distinction at Shiloh, Chickamauga and the Red River campaigns. **On April 6, 1865 he had a personal quarrel with fellow soldier George Baylor in the street outside the Fannin Hotel, the Houston headquarters of Major General John B. Magruder over a misunderstanding of military matters. Wharton reportedly called Baylor a liar and slapped Baylor in the face. Baylor shot and killed the unarmed Wharton.** Baylor was later acquitted! Baylor who had reportedly raised the first Confederate Flag in Austin, later became a Captain in the Texas Rangers. He is a member of the Texas Ranger Hall of Fame for his skill in fighting Indians and chasing down outlaws. He has said he always deeply regretted the incident with Wharton.

Advertising Circular

Envelope is made from a **British Cough Balsam** advertisement from T. Butler announcing that he has purchased the prescription from Dr. Hunter. Five Cent Blue Richmond Print vertical pair tied by Rome, Georgia to Mrs. Nancy A Head, Madison, Georgia.



A reduced scan of the ad is shown below.





Advertising Circular – Folded over for display. Envelope is made from a printed A. Morris Publisher and **Bookseller's (Richmond) advertisement for educational books** directed to teachers. Five Cent Blue Richmond print pair is tied by Richmond, Virginia, April, 1863 date stamp to Charleston, South Carolina.

In a letter dated before the Civil War on December 31, 1860. Morris writes to the Merriams, publishers of Webster's Dictionary, "In view of the present condition of the affairs of our country, I am scattering my payments through as many months as I can with propriety, for if the country is not quieted no business will be done next Spring or will a dollar be collected for all the goods sold last fall. God grant that peace and harmony may be speedily restored and the business of the country be restored to its usual courses. I trust under the circumstances you will accept the settlement without feelings of disgust or dissatisfaction." It didn't work out that way and his business was destroyed in the raid and fire of April, 1865.

A circular dated June 8, 1869, from A. Morris, Bookseller and Publisher, Richmond, Virginia, announces he is resuming his old business. He outlines how his new business will operate. In the letter, written to G & C Merriam, publishers of Webster's Dictionary, he thanks them for their "kindness and generosity immediately after the evacuation of Richmond," and rues "ever since, that I did not at once return to my old business. Yet things and business matters were so unsettled, I was afraid to go in."

PAPER INTENDED FOR ANOTHER USE

TWO CENT RED BROWN

TEN CENT BLUE T-E-N



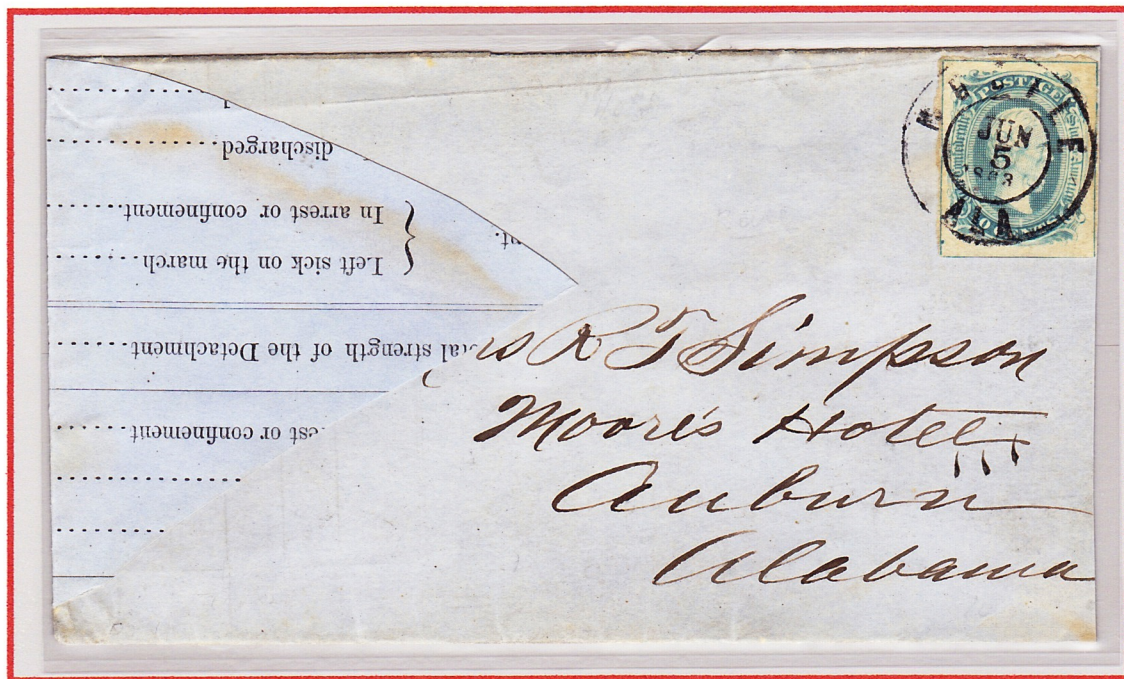
Shipping Agreement

Folded over for display. Two Cent Red Brown tied by September 16th, Georgetown, South Carolina date stamp to Gold Hill, South Carolina on envelope made from an unused printed shipping agreement form. The two cent stamp paid the "drop rate" for letters mailed and picked up at the same location. Confederate Stamp Alliance Certificate.

Nautical Chart

Folded over for display. Ten Cent Blue T-E-N tied by Salem, Virginia, Aug 3 date stamp to Miss Fanny R. Johnston at Blue Ridge, Virginia.

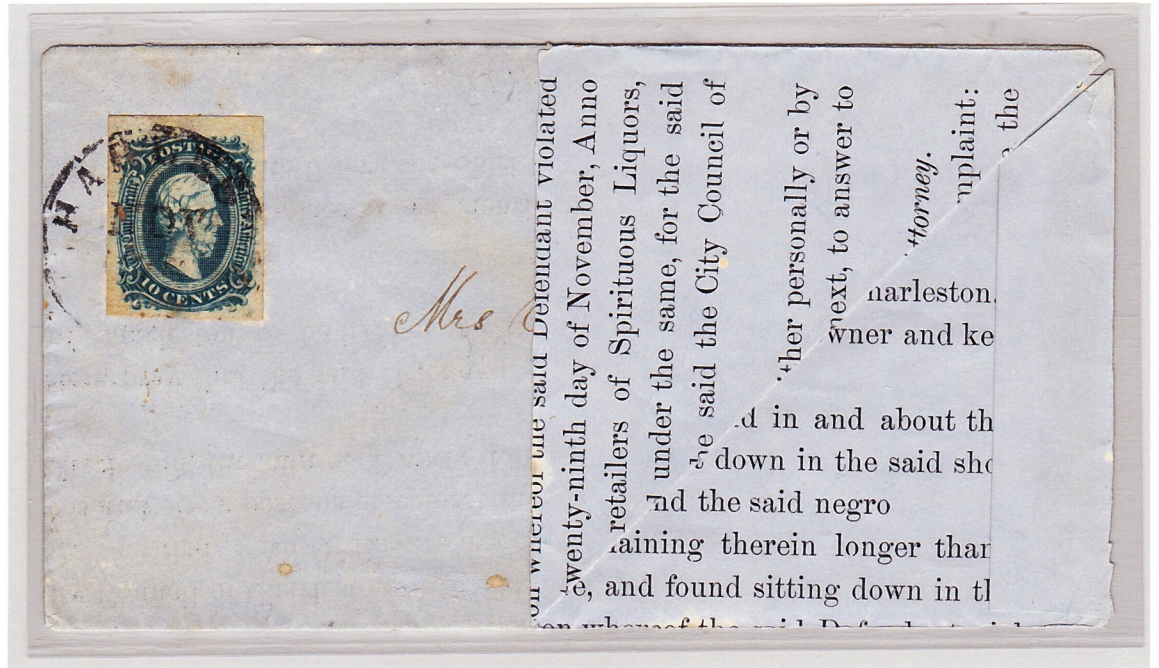




Confederate Army Form – Folded over for display. Envelope made from an unused form for counting recruits in a military detachment. **Ten Cent Milky Blue with frame lines** tied with Mobile, Alabama, June 5, 1863 date stamp to Auburn, Alabama. Few stamps show all four frame lines. **This is a rare use of the frame line stamp on an adversity cover.** Philatelic Foundation Certificate.

Slave Document

Folded over for display. Envelope is made from a printed court order concerning the sale of liquor and prohibiting "negroes and other persons of color" to loiter near liquor stores. Ten Cent Blue Type 1 tied by circular Charleston, South Carolina date stamp to Mrs. Eliza Man, Camden, South Carolina.



Captured Union Form

Folded over for display. Envelope made from an unused army supply order form for the 122nd Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Ten Cent Blue Type 1 tied by blue September 21 date stamp of Bridgewater, Virginia to Thomas Lufaton, in care of Capt. C. W. Coontz, Mount Jackson, Virginia.



Tissue Paper

Envelope is made from very thin tissue paper. It is remarkable that it survived the Confederate Postal System and is still intact after all these years. Ten Cent Blue Type 1 tied by September 7, Charleston, South Carolina datestamp to Captain McCrady, Savannah, Georgia.



Handwritten Letter

Folded over for display. Envelope is made from a page of a previously written letter that was reused to make an envelope. Ten Cent Blue Type 1 tied by July 8, Lexington, Georgia datestamp to Staunton, Virginia.

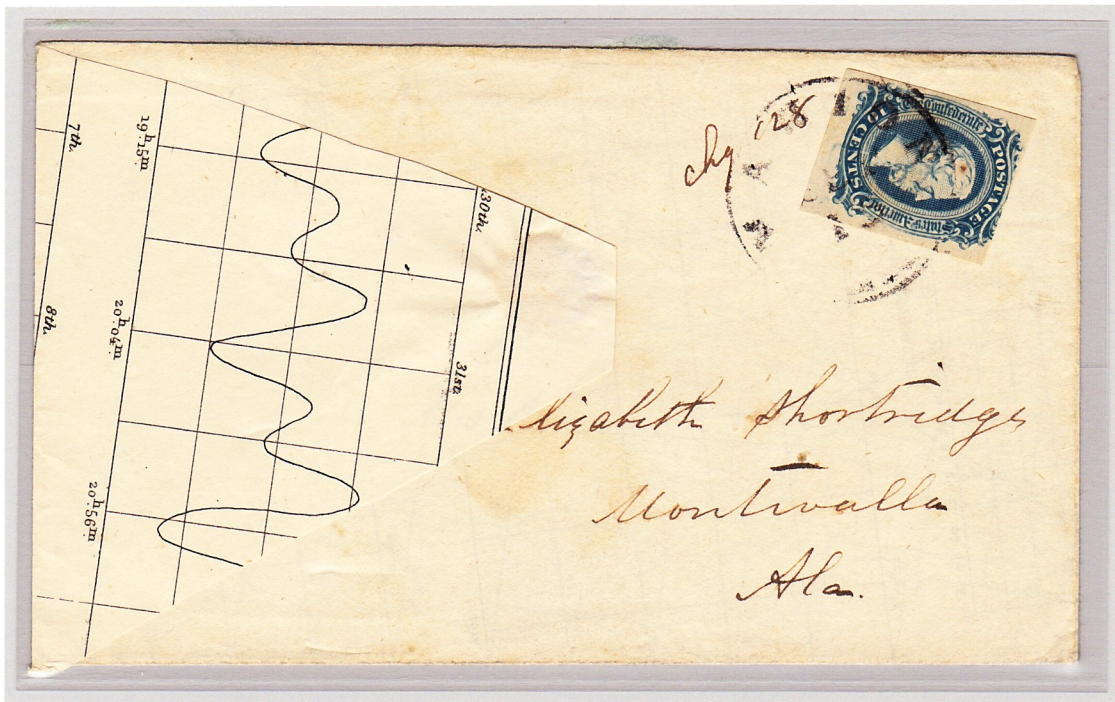
Numerical Table

Folded over for display. Envelope is made from a numerical rate form probably used for shipping. Ten Cent Blue Type 1 tied by circular Kingstree, South Carolina, September 14 datestamp sent to Surgeon W. W. Fraser, South Carolina Hospital, Petersburg, Virginia.



Scientific Form

Folded over for display. Envelope made from a scientific graph showing variance by date. Ten Cent Blue Type 1 tied by Marion, Alabama datestamp to Mrs. Elizabeth Shortridge, Montevallo, Alabama.



PAPER INTENDED FOR ANOTHER USE

TEN CENT BLUE TYPE 1



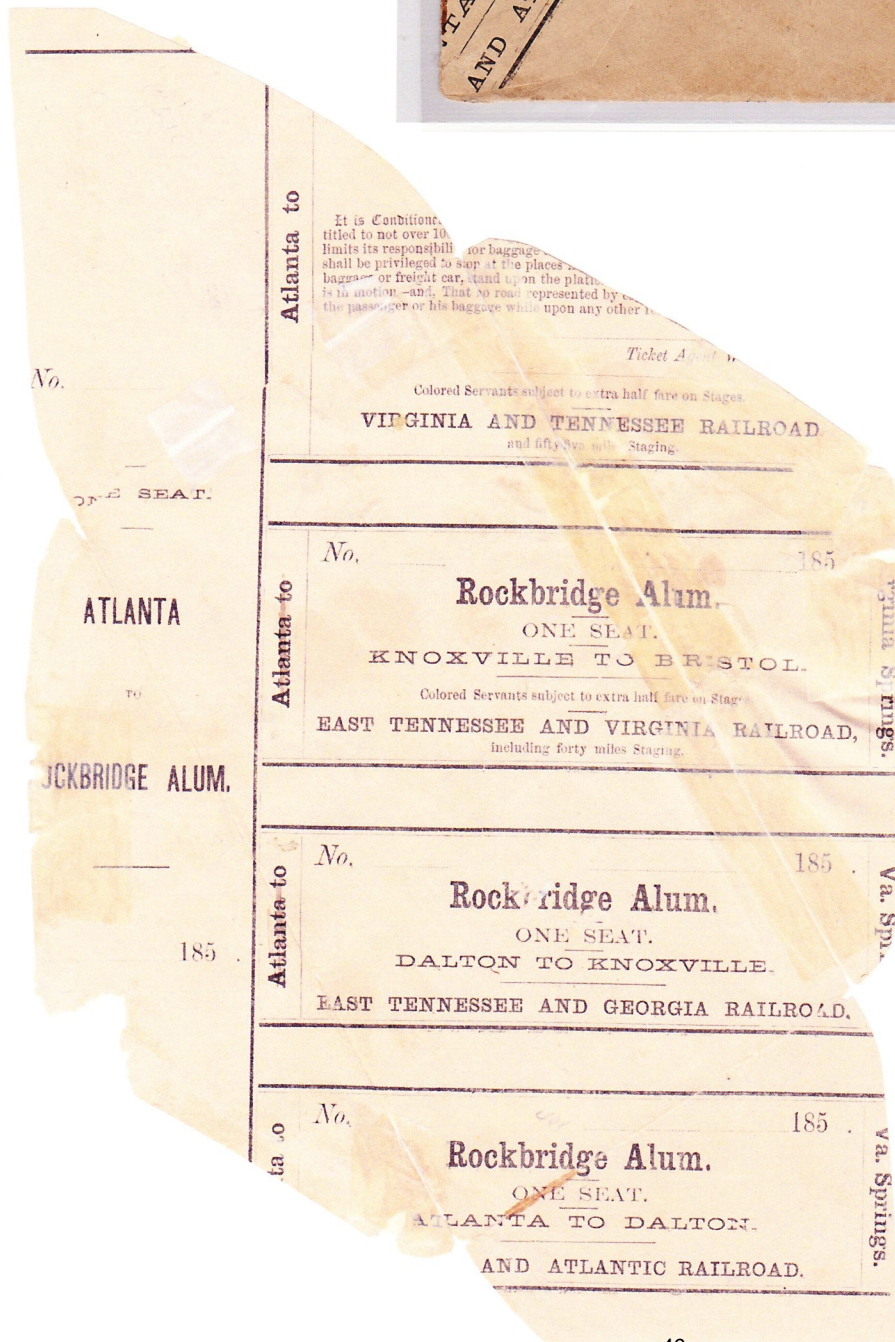
Army Form

Folded over for display. Envelope is made from a Confederate Army Subsistence Form. Ten Cent Blue Type 1 tied by August 9, Newnan, Georgia date stamp. Sent to Miss Ann Ault, Choctaw Agency, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. In 1864 Miss Ault was listed as a white 20 year old housekeeper.

Insurance Form

Folded over for display. Envelope is made from a shipping insurance form. Ten Cent Blue Type 1 tied by May 26, Charleston, South Carolina date stamp. The ten cent stamp **overpaid** the five cent drop rate to Charleston.





Railroad Tickets

Folded over for display. Envelope is made from a sheet of prewar East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad tickets to Madison, Georgia. Ten Cent Blue Type 1 tied by Warrenton, Georgia, May 18 datestamp to Madison, Georgia.

A reduced scan of the inside of the envelope illustrating the ticket..

Illustrated Religious Form

Folded over for display.
Envelope is made from a blank **Methodist Certificate of Dismission** form annotated with Biblical texts. Ten Cent Blue Type 2 is tied by black double circle Mobile, Alabama datestamp to Red Bluff, Mississippi.



Insurance Policy

Envelope made from a two sided page of The Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Virginia. Ten Cent Blue Type 2 tied by blue Petersburg, Virginia, May 30 datestamp to Graham, North Carolina. It is unusual to see the address written on the printed side of a form.

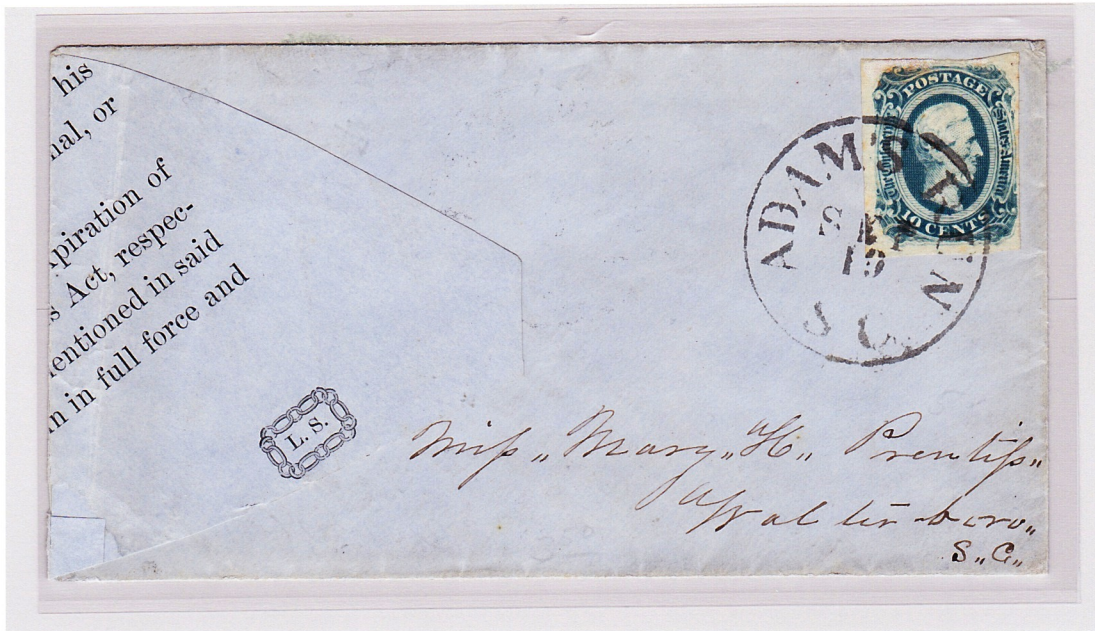


Cartridge Wrapper

Envelope is made from paper used to wrap elongated bullets in 1864 for the Enfield rifle from the Selma Arsenal. Ten Cent Blue Type 2 is tied by a Macon, Georgia, September 10th date stamp to Mrs. B. W. Simmons, Demopolis, Alabama.. During the last half of the war the town of Selma had manufactured nearly half the cannons and two-thirds of the ammunition used by the Confederacy. By the end of the war Selma manufacturing facilities had grown to 24 buildings covering 50 acres and provided jobs to around 10,000 residents in the manufacture of essential war supplies. General Edward Winslow was ordered to destroy everything in the Arsenal upon Selma's capture.



Reduced Scanned image of the inside of the envelope.



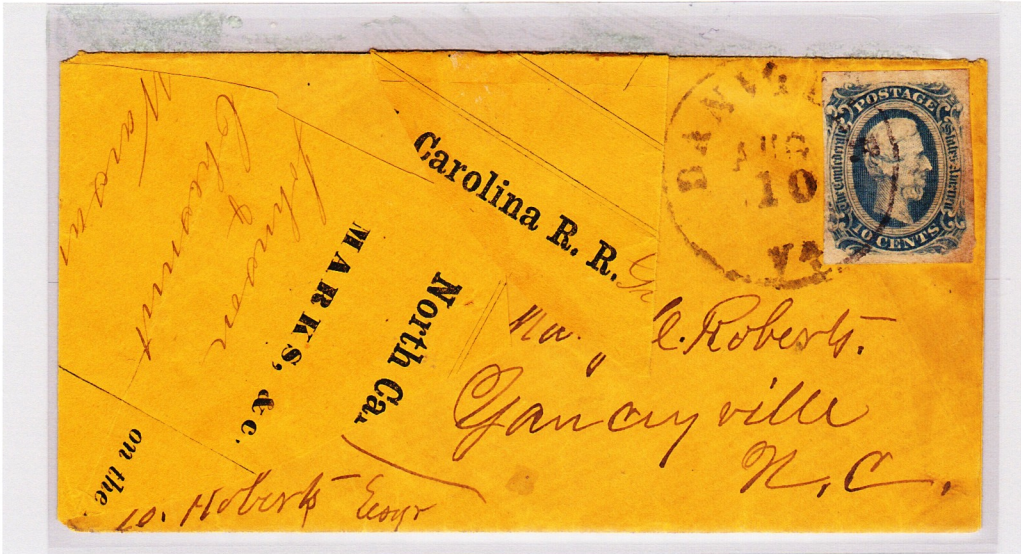
Court Form

Folded over for display. Envelope made from a blank legal form concerning release of jail prisoners and restrictions. Ten Cent Blue Type 2 tied by Adam's Run, South Carolina datestamp to Walterboro, South Carolina.

Insurance Claim Form

Folded over for display. Ten Cent Blue Type 2 tied by Savannah, Georgia datestamp to Charleston, South Carolina. Envelope is made from an unused shipping insurance claim form of the Great Western Insurance Company of New York.





Railroad Form

Folded over for display. Envelope is made from a **used North Carolina Railroad Way Bill**. Ten Cent Blue Type 2 is tied by Danville, Virginia, August 10 date stamp to Mrs. Mary A. Roberts, Yanceyville, North Carolina. In 1858 the North Carolina Railroad was completed, opening 96 miles of rail between Goldsboro and the Beaufort Harbor.

Railroad Form

Folded over for display. Envelope is made from an **1857 used Conductor's Ledger sheet listing passages to Columbia, Winston, and Newberry**. Ten Cent Blue Type 2 is tied by blue Columbia, South Carolina date stamp to Charleston, South Carolina.



Wallpaper

Folded over for display. Envelope made from wallpaper. Ten Cent Blue Type 2 tied by blue, July 12th, Petersburg, Virginia datestamp to Miss Arthur, Snow Hill, Green County, North Carolina. **Wallpaper covers were made of leftover wallpaper and give us an idea of decorating tastes of that day.** These covers are one of the few sources that accurately preserve the wallpaper colors of the period as the envelopes have been shielded from the effects of light.



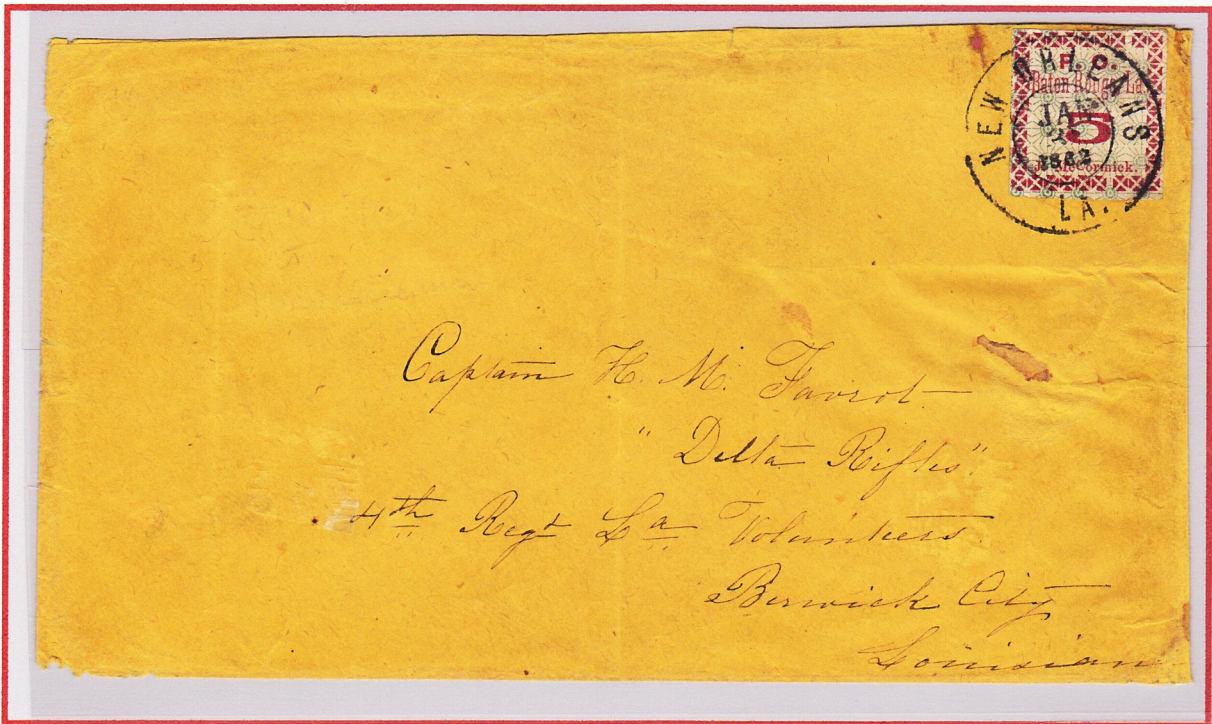
Wallpaper

Folded over for display. Envelope made from Wallpaper. Ten Cent Blue Type 2 tied by Thomasville, Georgia, March 9 datestamp to Miss Kate McLean, Savannah, Georgia.

IV. STAMPS INTENDED FOR ANOTHER USE

BATON ROUGE PROVISIONAL

Baton Rouge Provisional postmarked at New Orleans – Baton Rouge Green and Carmine, Position 2 (Calhoun Type B) tied by New Orleans, Louisiana, January 31, 1862 river-mail double circle datestamp to Captain H. M. Favrot, Delta Rifles, 4th Regt. La. Volunteers, Berwick City, Louisiana. This stamp was intended to be used in Baton Rouge. **This cover entered the mail at the New Orleans wharf office where the New Orleans postmaster accepted the stamp.** The double circle datestamp was used to cancel the stamp. **One of only two recorded examples of the Baton Rouge Provisional used and tied at New Orleans.**

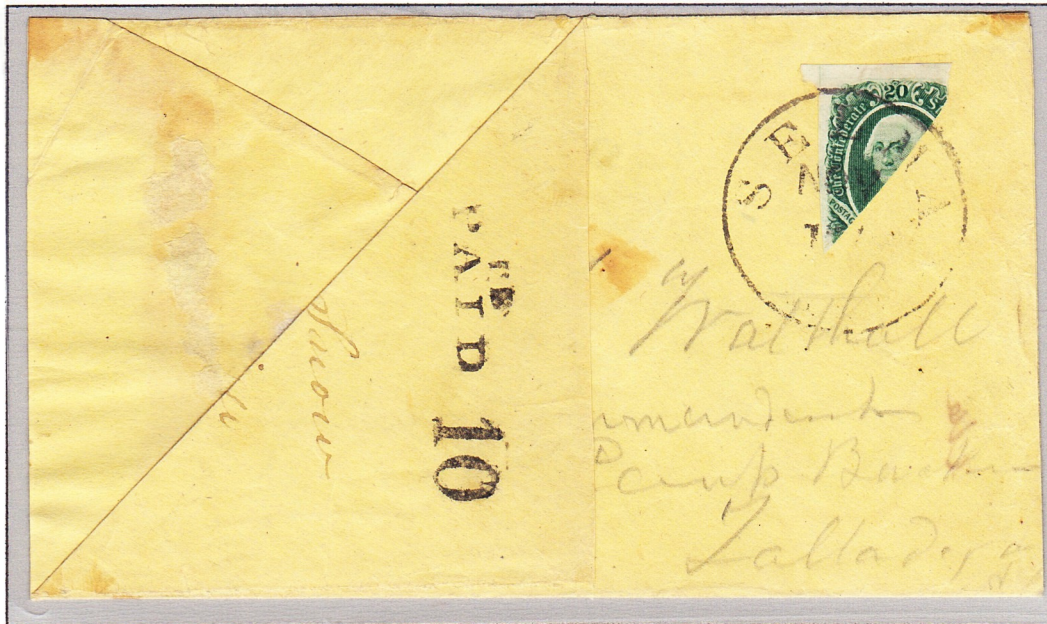


Captain Henry M. Favrot, was born in West Baton Rouge parish in 1826 and died there in 1887. He served as a member of the Louisiana legislature in the 1850's and was opposed to secession. With the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Confederate Army and became captain of the Delta Rifles, 4th Louisiana Infantry. He served throughout the entire war. Captain Favrot participated in the Battle of Shiloh, was stricken with typhoid fever at Corinth and later returned to New Orleans. After his recovery he was sent to northern Virginia with the rank of colonel to gather all the records of the Arm of Northern Virginia. He remained on active duty until the close of the war when he returned home on mule back, bringing with him the army records.

STAMPS INTENDED FOR ANOTHER USE

TWENTY CENT GREEN BISECT

Bisected Stamp – Twenty Cent stamp cut in half and top right diagonal portion used as a ten cent stamp. These stamps were bisected by postmasters in several Confederate cities when supplies of the regular ten cent value became unavailable. Individuals were discouraged from bisecting a twenty cent stamp as show by this notice in the *Richmond Daily Examiner* of April 24, 1863. "POSTAGE STAMPS: From ignorance or other causes, a number of letters have been put in the post office boxes with halves of the twenty cent stamps attached to them for postage. These letters go to the Dead Letter Office. The stamps, of course, cannot be divided to represent different denominations, and the public are requested to take notice of this, to save their mail matter from the Dead Letter Office."



First use is top left diagonal half tied by Selma, Alabama, November date stamp to Talladega, Alabama. Cover is turned and reused at Talladega, Alabama, December 14th with date stamp and PAID 10 handstamp to Gainesville, Alabama.



Stamp is tied to envelope by Savannah GA., Nov. 6 date stamp to Charles Manigault at Charleston, South Carolina. Senders endorsement (or docketing) of "R H & Sons, 5 Novr, 1864". The bottom left corner is folded over to display the envelope was made from wallpaper making this a double adversity use. **Only four examples of the twenty cent bisect are known on wallpaper covers.**

V. ALTERED UNITED STATES HANDSTAMPS

A few thrifty Confederate Post Masters were able to alter prewar United States handstamp cancelling devices that were already in their possession to be used in the Confederacy. These handstamps which read "Paid 3" to reflect the United States rate were altered to read the "Paid 5" rate in the Confederacy. Altered cancels are known on both stamped and stampless covers.



Altered CDS Postmark

Five Cent Blue Lithograph (Stone 2) is cancelled by the Wilmington, North Carolina "5 PAID", June 8, 1862 date stamp. The United States handstamp was altered from the prewar "3 PAID". The cover is sent to Hon. Thomas D. McDowell, Elizabethtown, Bladen County, North Carolina. He served in the prewar North Carolina legislature and later as a Confederate Congressman from North Carolina.



Enlarged Scan of Circular Datestamp

V. ALTERED UNITED STATES HANDSTAMPS



Altered PAID 5 in Circle

PAID 5 handstamp (altered prewar United States PAID 3) with matching Charlestown, (West) Virginia, December 28, (1861) datestamp. Homemade envelope is addressed to Mrs. Robert S. Bell, Washington, Rappahannock County, Virginia. Enclosed letter.

Future Altered Handstamp



One of the ways to meet the paper shortage was the multiple use of an envelope. After the recipient received a letter, it was carefully opened, the flaps were soaked loose, it was turned inside out, the flaps were pasted back, and it was readdressed for a second use. Occasionally the envelopes were even used a third time. Sometimes the envelopes are readdressed and mailed back to the original sender. Often the second use destroyed the envelope. These envelopes are called **turned covers**. They can be found with both mixed stamped and stampless use. The envelopes may be cut and folded over to show both sides or a scan may be shown of the inside.

These envelopes are organized by:

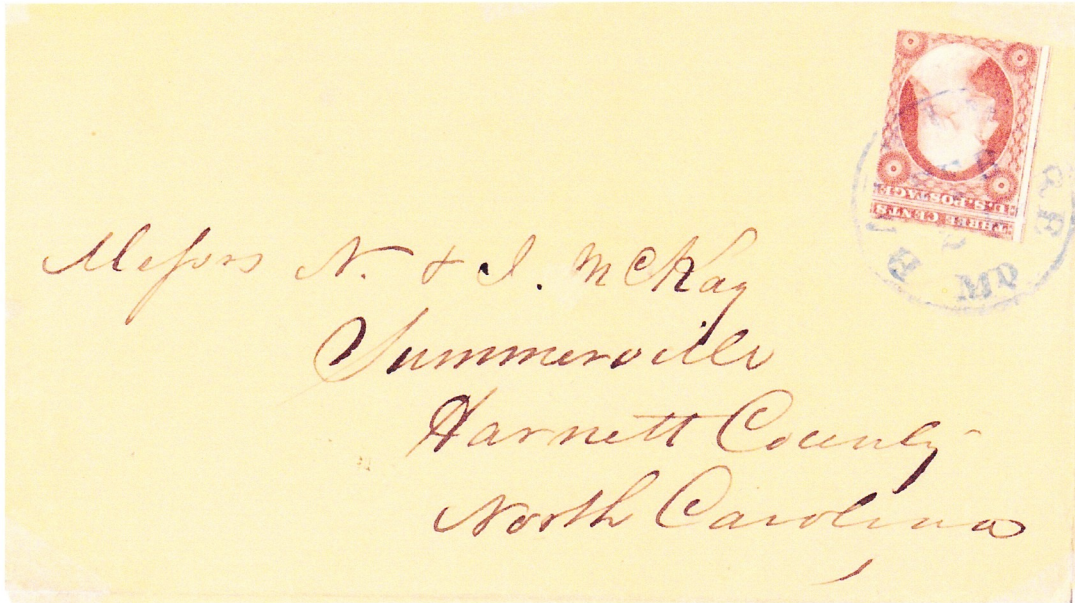
- United States Prewar Use with Confederate Use
- Multiple Confederate Only Use
- Confederate Use with Post War United States Use



Turned Cover – First use folded over for display. **First use** (inside) was a **preprinted official United States Post Office envelope with “FREE” franking from Charleston, South Carolina, June 8th, 1858**, to the Postmaster of Gold Hill, North Carolina. **The turned second use is a CSA 12 tied by a Gold Hill, October 17, North Carolina date stamp to Capt H. Chambers, Co. C, 49th NCT, Weldon, North Carolina.** Handwritten notation of Ransom’s Brigade at lower left. He was later promoted to Colonel and became a POW in Arkansas.

TURNED AND REUSED

PREWAR USA



First Use – Scanned image of inside is shown above. **U.S. 11**, three cent dull red 1853, prewar use tied by blue Baltimore, Maryland date stamp to Summerville, North Carolina. There is a Fountain Hotel Baltimore embossed return seal on the flap.



Second Use

Ten Cent Blue Type1, **Officially Perforated**, tied by Summerville, North Carolina, July 10 (1864) date stamp to Tarboro, West Virginia. There are only six recorded turned usages of the officially perforated CSA stamps, and only three combinations with United States stamps issued before the war.



First Use

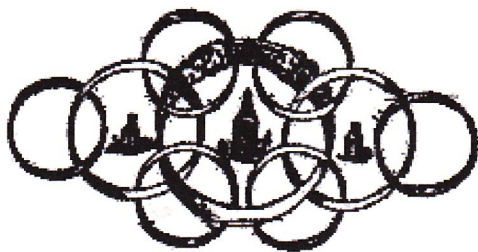
Left side is folded over for display. **Pre war use of US Three Cent Dull Red Type 2** tied by Atlanta, Georgia, August date stamp to Middle Ridge, Ohio.



Second and Third Use – Scanned image of entire front turned 180 degrees and folded back. The **second use** (upside down at top) was carried outside the postal system “politeness of Mrs. Elder” to Griffin, Georgia. The address of the second use was lined through for the **third use** and readdressed to W. W. Clark MC (Member of Congress) Richmond, Virginia. A pair of Five Cent Blue London Print is tied with a blue green Covington, Georgia, August 18 (1862) date stamp.



First and second use folded over for display. The first use (inside) was an 1853 US three cent dull red tied by a 1854 New York, December 1st date stamp on a pre war **advertising cover** with a red **Christie's Galvanic Magnetic Curatives** embossed on the envelope. The cover was **turned and reused** with a Ten Cent Blue Type 1 (AD) **unofficially perforated stamp** tied by a Newnan, Georgia, July 19, 1863 datestamp. Christie's Magnetic Fluid was a product to capitalize on the magnetic bandwagon. Abel H. Christie was listed as a Physician dealing in galvanic and magnetic curatives in New York City in 1846-47. The Galvanic Rings, show in the 1844 newspaper ad below, were to be used in conjunction with the Magnetic Fluid to cause a positive cure for rheumatism, gout, toothache, bronchitis, palsy, epilepsy, cramps, fits, palpitations of the heart, apoplexy, spinal complaints and general debility.



**The Patent Galvanic Rings
AND CHRISTIES MAGNETIC
FLUID**

This remarkable discovery has received the universal approbation of the medical professional of Europe. Who have pronounced it among the most important of modern scientific inventions.



Scan of embossed emblem

TURNED AND REUSED

CONFEDERATE ONLY
FIVE CENT GREEN LITHOGRAPH

TEN CENT BLUE LITHOGRAPH



First and second use folded
over for display.

First use is Five Cent Green tied
by blue Norfolk, Virginia,
November 26, 1861 date stamp
to Tawboro, North Carolina.

Cover was later turned and sent
to Petersburg, Virginia with Five
Cent Green tied by Tawboro,
North Carolina, February 12 date
stamp.

FUTURE CSA #2 TURNED COVER

TURNED AND REUSED

CONFEDERATE ONLY
TEN CENT BLUE LITHOGRAPH



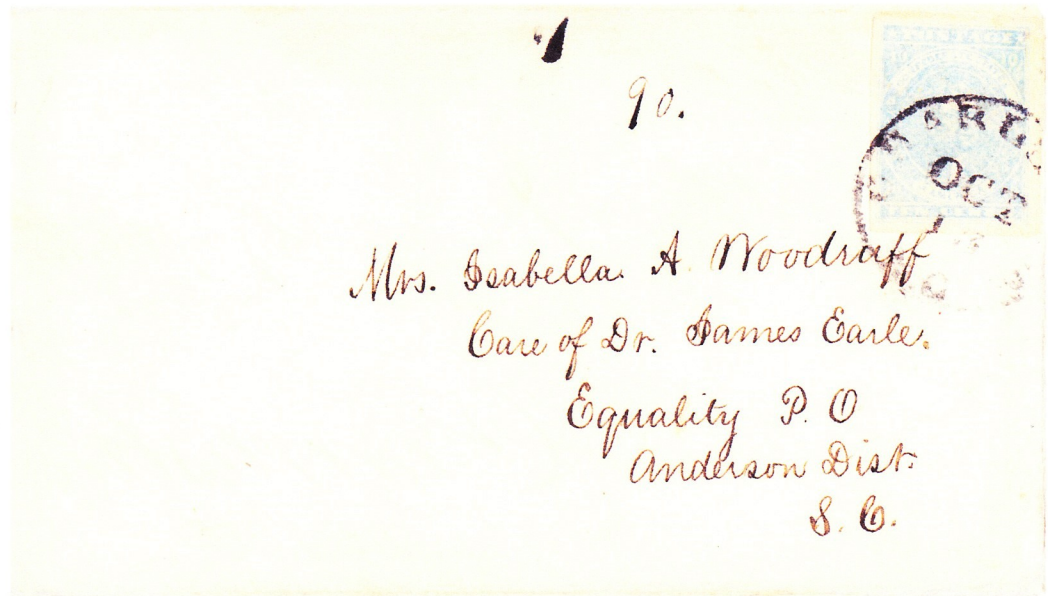
First Use

Inbound **Royal Victorian Hotel**, Nassau, Bahamas, advertising envelope carried by **blockade runner ship Kate to Charleston, South Carolina**. Addressed to W. C. Bee and C. T. Mitchell Agents. Manuscript "Per Kate" at top and "6" handstamp for the ship letter rate applied at Charleston.



Second Use

Scan of Inside. Ten Cent Blue Patterson tied by Charleston, South Carolina, October 13 (1862) datestamp to Mrs. Isabella Woodruff, Equality Post Office, South Carolina.



This is a rare **turned adversity cover** combining an **incoming blockade run use of a hotel advertising envelope** to Charleston and then remailed with the ten cent blue lithograph within the Confederacy. The Royal Victorian Hotel was the center of the social scene in Nassau during the Civil War. It was frequented by diplomats, Confederate and British Officers, ship captains, and newspaper correspondents. The Blockade Runner Kate was a 165 foot wooden side-wheel 477 ton steamer. It was built in New York, purchased by John Fraser & Co. Kate made 20 successful blockade runs before running aground at Cape Fear on November 18, 1862.

TURNED AND REUSED

CONFEDERATE ONLY
TWO CENT GREEN + FIVE CENT BLUE LONDON PRINT

FIVE CENT BLUE LITHOGRAPH



First and second use folded over for display.

First use is Two Cent Green tied by Montgomery, Alabama, September 11, 1862 date stamp on local use cover paying the two cent drop rate.

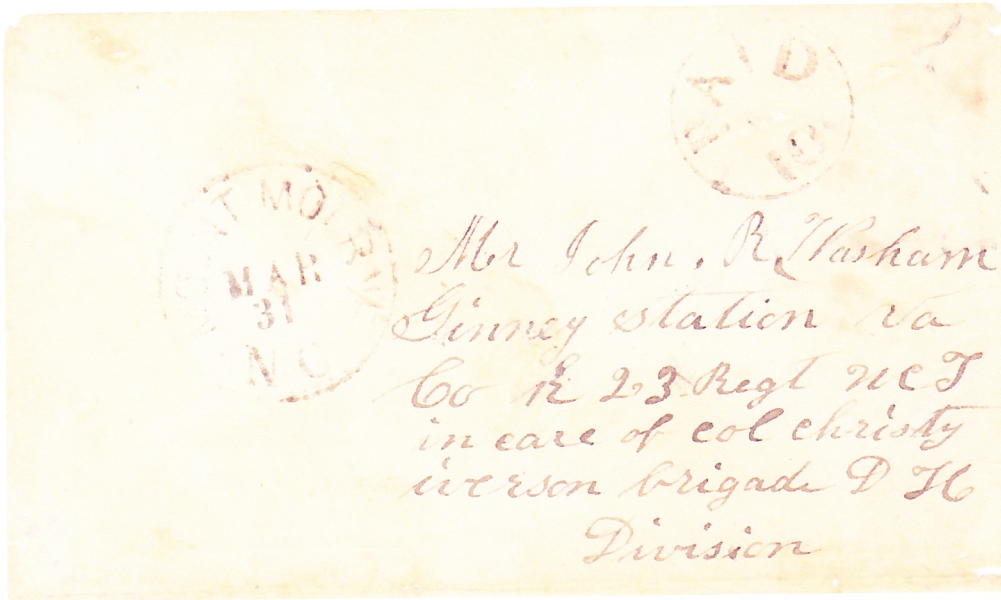
It was quickly reused a second time with horizontal pair of Five Cent Blue London Print tied by Montgomery, Alabama, September 13, 1862 date stamp to Columbia, South Carolina.

Finest of two known Two Cent Green turned drop covers with a pair of Five Cent Local Rate. The only one from Alabama.

FUTURE CSA #4 TURNED COVER

TURNED AND REUSED

CONFEDERATE ONLY
STAMPLESS + FIVE CENT BLUE RICHMOND



First Use

Envelope is made from **wallpaper** (scanned image of the inside) to Mr. John R Washam, Company R 23 Regiment, NCT in care of Col. Christy, Iverson Brigade DH (General D Hill) Division at Ginny (Guiney's) Station, Virginia. Mount Mourne, March 31, North Carolina datestamp with **PAID 10** in circle.

Second Use

The envelope was quickly reused with a pair of Five Cent Blue Richmond Print tied by April Guiney's, Virginia date stamp to Mrs. Mary P. Thompson, Dry Pond, Lincoln County, North Carolina. Dry Pond was renamed Denver in 1873.

Turned wallpaper covers are scarce.



TURNED AND REUSED

CONFEDERATE ONLY
STAMPLESS + TEN CENT BLUE TYPE 1

First Use

Envelope is made from **wallpaper** to Mr. Berkely Grimball, Marion Artillery via Charleston, South Carolina. Ten Cent Blue Type 1 tied by Spartanburg, South Carolina double circle date stamp. The Gimball family was prominent in the South and included several members involved in the war. In June, 1862, Gimball, his wife, son Harry and three daughters went to Spartanburg in an effort to avoid enemy attacks on the coast.



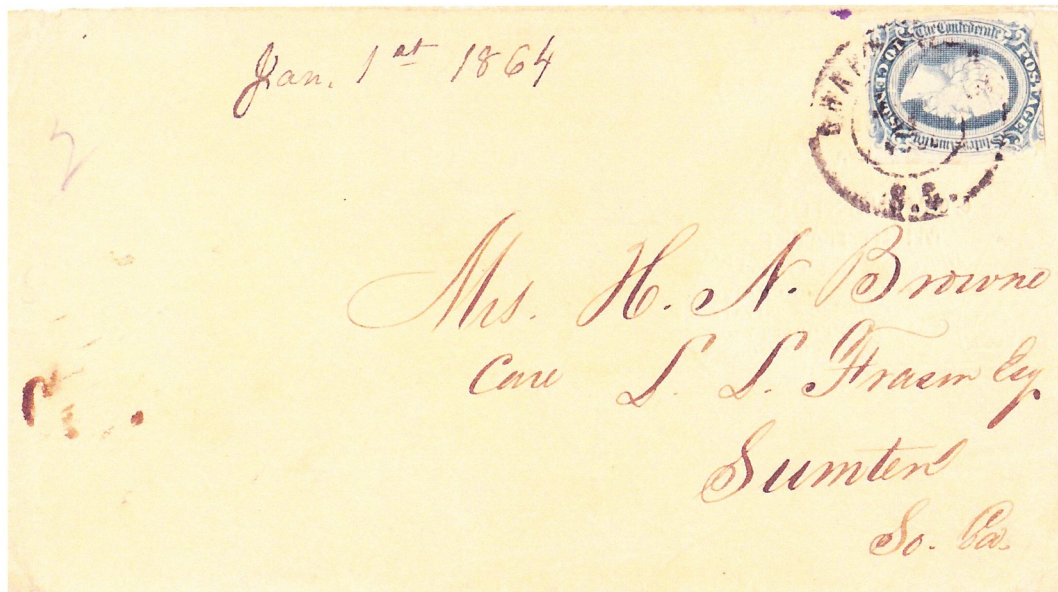
Second Use

The envelope (scanned image of inside) was turned and remailed to Mrs. J. B. Grimball at Spartanburg CH (Court House), South Carolina with Charleston, South Carolina, November 11 date stamp and matching large "10" handstamp rate.

Turned wallpaper covers are scarce.



First Use – Ten Cent Blue Type 1 is tied by a Sumter, South Carolina, December 29 (1863) date stamp over a blue embossed J. J. Miller Auction and Commission Merchant printed advertisement. The envelope was printed prior to the war by W. Eaves, New York. The use of the stamp from Sumter on top of a Macon Business (different city over 240 miles away) is also an adversity use. The Cover is addressed to Lieut H. N. Browne who was later killed at Petersburg on June 18, 1864.



Second Use – Scan of inside of envelope. Three days later it was **turned inside out** and addressed back to Sumter, South Carolina to Mrs. H. N. Browne making the second adversity use. It is docketed January 1st, 1864, however the Ten Cent Blue Type 1 is tied with a January 2, 1864 Charleston date stamp.

TURNED AND REUSED

**CONFEDERATE ONLY
TEN CENT BLUE TYPE 1 (BOTH USES)**

TEN CENT BLUE TYPE 1 + TYPE 2



First and second use folded over for display.

The **first use** (inside) is Ten Cent Blue Type 1 tied with Columbia, South Carolina, May 9th date stamp to Lt. Wm. G. Whildem, Washington Artillery, Camp Jackson, Jacksonboro, South Carolina.

The **second use** is Ten Cent Blue Type 1 tied with Charleston, South Carolina, June 2, 1864 date stamp to Greenville Court House, South Carolina.

First and second use folded over for display.

First use (inside) is Ten Cent Blue Type 1 tied by manuscript Joyners, North Carolina to Wilson, North Carolina.

Second use is Ten Cent Blue Type 2 **privately rouletted vertically** tied by Oxford, North Carolina. Confederate Stamp Alliance Certificate.



TURNED AND REUSED

CONFEDERATE ONLY
TEN CENT BLUE TYPE 2

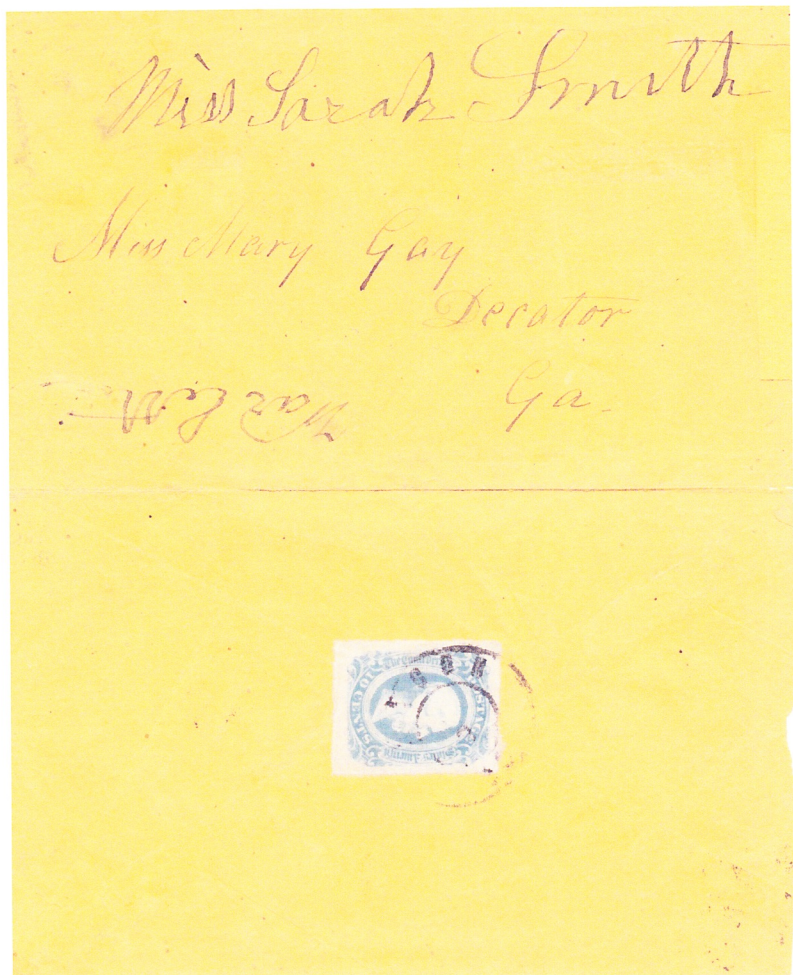


First Use

Ten Cent Blue Type 2 tied by Thomasville, Ga. date stamp to Albany, Georgia. The cover was **ADVERTISED** as not picked up and then forwarded with an Albany, Georgia, April 1, 1865 datestamp and a **DUE 10** hand stamp to Macon, Georgia.

Second Use

Reduced scan of inside of the opened envelope is shown at right. Ten Cent Blue Type 2 used to seal envelope flap and tied with a Macon, Georgia. date stamp to Decatur, Georgia. Manuscript notation "War Letter"



TURNED AND REUSED

CONFEDERATE ONLY
TEN CENT BLUE TYPE 2



First Use

Scan of inside of envelope. Richmond Virginia, October 5, circular date stamp ties Ten Cent Blue Type 2. Endorsed "By Flag of Truce" to McDowell Citizen Prisoner, Salisbury, North Carolina.

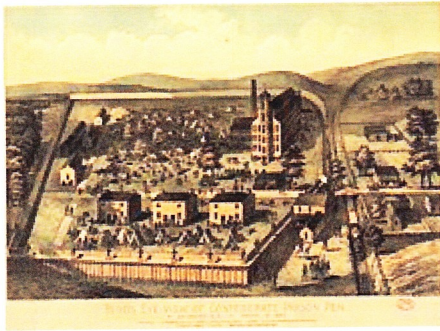


Illustration of Salisbury Prison in 1864. The prison was a former cotton factory known as the Maxwell Chambers Factory. The first 119 prisoners arrived on December 9, 1861 and the population grew to nearly 10,000 by late 1864. It housed both military and civilian prisoners. The prison's good reputation turned to terrible with this large increase of men that overcrowded the facility. The death rate rose to almost 28 per cent.

Second Use

Prisoner of War turned cover to John W. McDowell, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, endorsed "Prisoners Letter by Flag of Truce", magenta manuscript "exd/s" examiners mark with Ten Cent Blue Type II tied by Salisbury, North Carolina December 10, and (1864) circular datestamp. It was sent via Richmond and Fortress Monroe, with Old Point Comfort Virginia, January 18 circular datestamp and Due 6 in circle for unpaid rate. Philatelic Foundation Certificate.

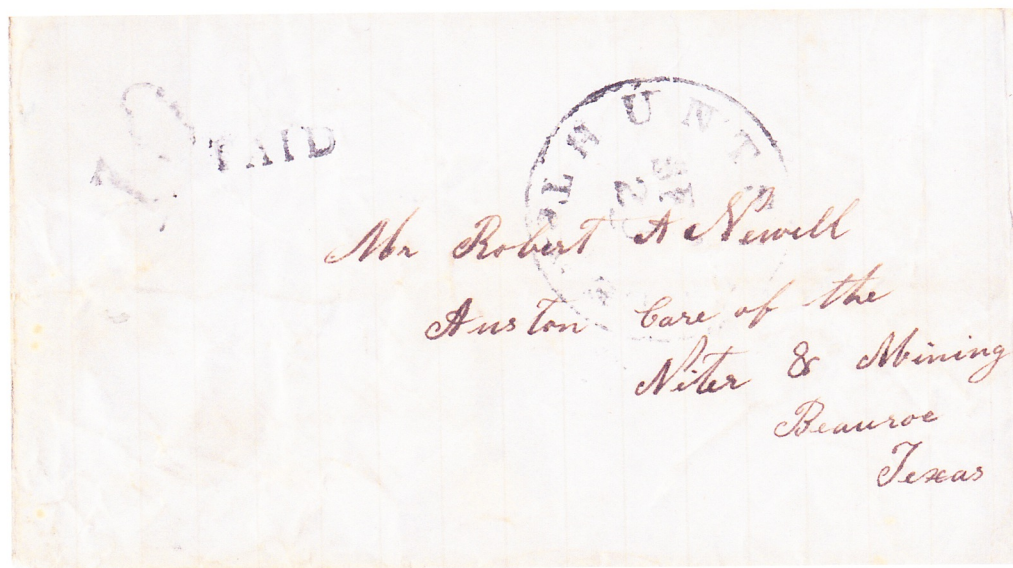


TURNED AND REUSED

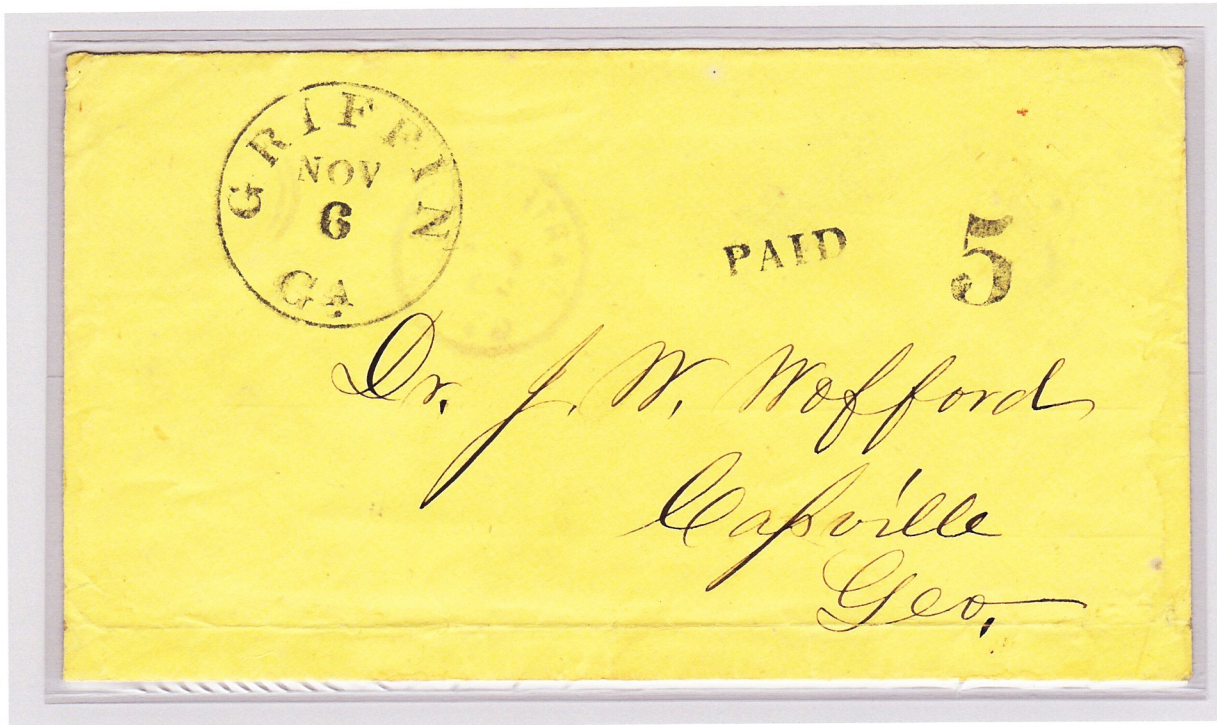
CONFEDERATE ONLY
TWENTY CENT GREEN



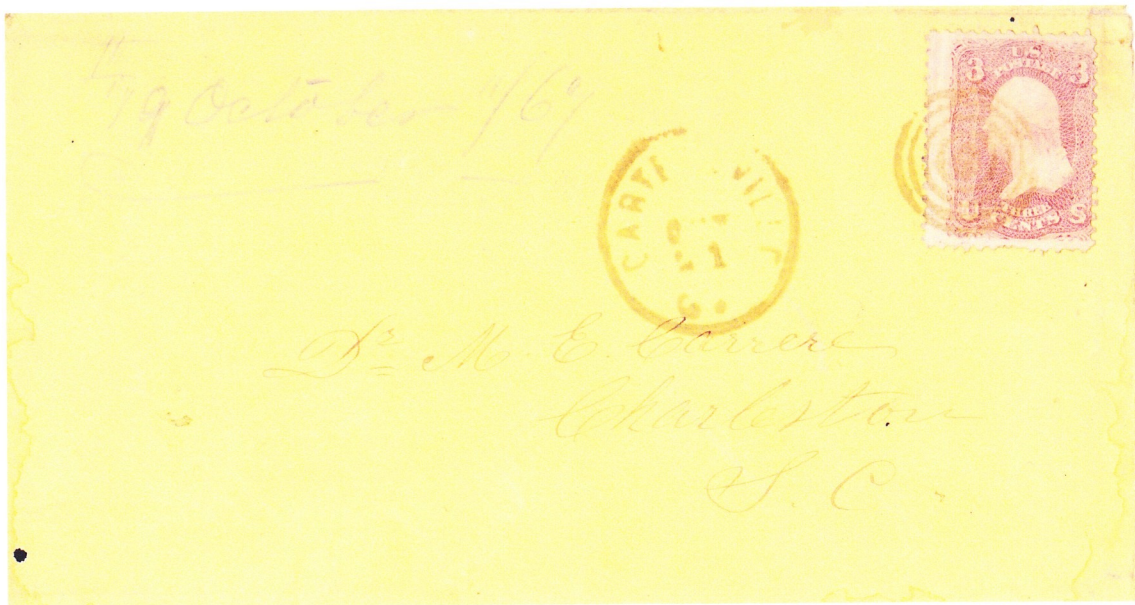
First Use – Twenty Cent Green tied by Shreveport, Louisiana, September 6 datestamp to Mrs. Sarah A. Newell, Huntsville, Walker County, Texas. Envelope is homemade from lined blue paper.



Second Use – Scanned image of the inside. Envelope was quickly reused at Huntsville, Texas, September 23 datestamp and "10" and "PAID" hand stamp to Mr. Robert A. Newell, Care of the Niter & Mining Beauroe (Bureau), Auston (Austin), Texas.



First use from Griffin, Georgia, November 6, (1861) handstamped **PAID 5** to Dr. J. W. Wofford, Cassville, Georgia.



Second Use – Scan of Second use. **The envelope was turned inside out and used after the war.** It is franked with three cent rose **United State 1861 Three Cent Rose** with Cartersville, Georgia datestamp and October 1867 docketing. It was sent to Dr. M. E. Carrere in Charleston. Dr. Carrere was born in Charleston in 1813 and died in 1879. He was a prominent doctor that developed his own special implements and methods such as pulleys and chairs to cure fractures without surgery. He served as a volunteer surgeon in the Confederate Hospital at Charleston during the war. He was a slaveholder (Harry, Sandy and Sukey) **Scarce reuse of a Confederate cover during the reconstruction period.**

TURNED AND REUSED

CONFEDERATE AND POST WAR USA

First Use. Folded over for display. A Ten Cent Type 1 cancelled with a red Petersburg, Virginia November 21 datestamp overpays the drop rate to Rector Wm. H. Platt, St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, Virginia.

Second use after the war was with a United States Three Cent Rose with a Richmond, Virginia, July 16 datestamp mailed to Mrs. Rebecca Meade in care of Rev. R. K. Meade in Richmond. Rev. Meade was Rector of Christchurch in Charlottesville from 1836 to 1868. **Scarce use.**



Reverend Platt was the Rector of St. Paul's church from 1856 to 1866. A veteran of the Mexican War, he drilled volunteers for the Confederate Army. On April 19, 1861, six companies of soldiers prepared to leave Petersburg. They were to be the nucleus of the Twelfth Virginia, which served at Norfolk until its evacuation. At the train station, Rev. Platt offered a prayer: "Drive back the invaders from our soil, and the deepest and most earnest prayers of mothers, sisters and wives will hourly ascend to the God of Battles for your safety and success..."

The Rev. Platt vacated his shell-damaged Virginia church to preach outdoors during the siege of Petersburg with General Lee in the congregation. Rev. Platt addressed an open letter to Union General Meade objecting to shelling during hours of worship. The General accommodated and he would change the range of fire every so often and would hold it for a time permitting life to proceed along somewhat normal lines in nearby streets. The church survived with minor damage to the southwest corner of the building.

On September 15, 1863, Miss Sallie Ann Corbel was married to Major General George E. Pickett by Rev. Platt. This is how the Church looked at the time of the wedding. The residents of Petersburg refer to the bells of St. Paul's as "The Pickett Bells" because they had remained silent during the War until Pickett's wedding day.

