

Introduction
Printed Matter

Introduction To Section Five

The philatelic history of the Confederate States of America is illustrated by all the major classes of printed matter. The paucity of available examples is due to the severe paper shortage during the war.

Confederate States of America
4 February 1861 - 9 April 1865

This frame shows the evolution of the CSA postal system as evidenced by printed matter. A probable first day CSA postal service (circular to France, next page) is shown followed by a newly discovered "Circular Letter No. 3" sent by John H. Regan, Postmaster General of the CSA, to postmasters instructing them on how to conduct themselves until the start of the CSA postal system. Further examples of printed circulars, newspapers, pamphlets and a 184 page book are shown.



Norfolk, VA to Smithfield, VA

5 November 1861

Printed circular, 2¢ postage paid in cash and noted 'PAID' in circle.

Unsealed Circular To France - Two Cents
To Maritime Provinces - One Cent

11 January 1862 - 31 May 1861

Confederate States Usage Of Federal Stamps Overseas

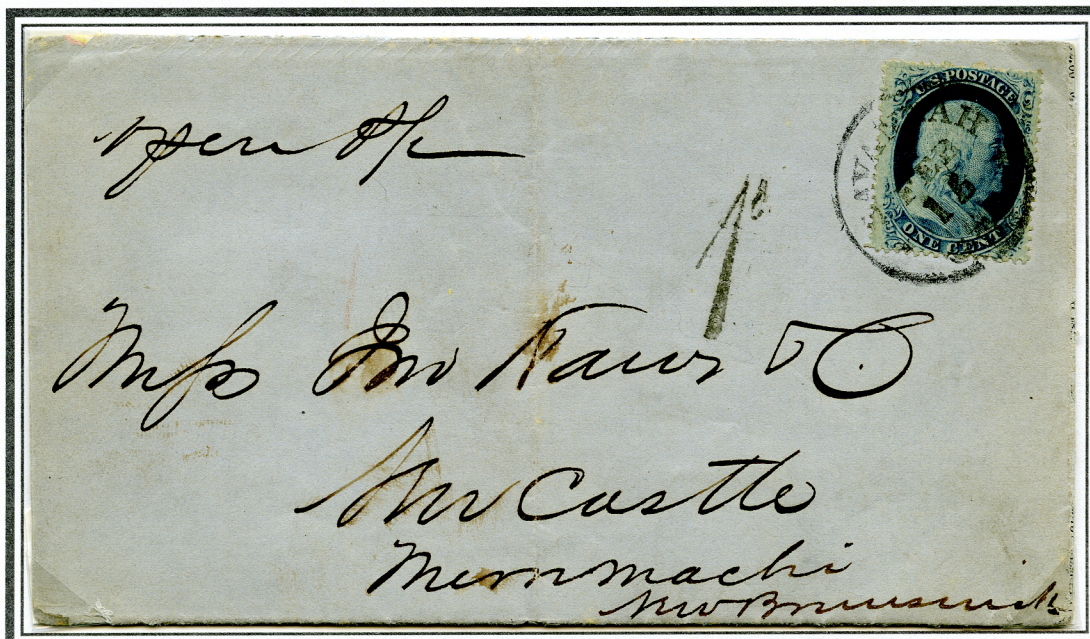
The Confederate States of America was officially formed on February 4, 1861. The postal system, which was in place prior to the succession of the different states, continued to be used until formation of the Confederate postal system on June 1, 1861. During that time the Federal postage stamps continued to be used on the mails.



PFC

New Orleans, LA to Terte' - Mace', France

Circular Dated 2 February 1861



Savannah, GA to New Brunswick

12 February 1861

Printed Circular

CSA Circular Letter No. 3

New To Philately

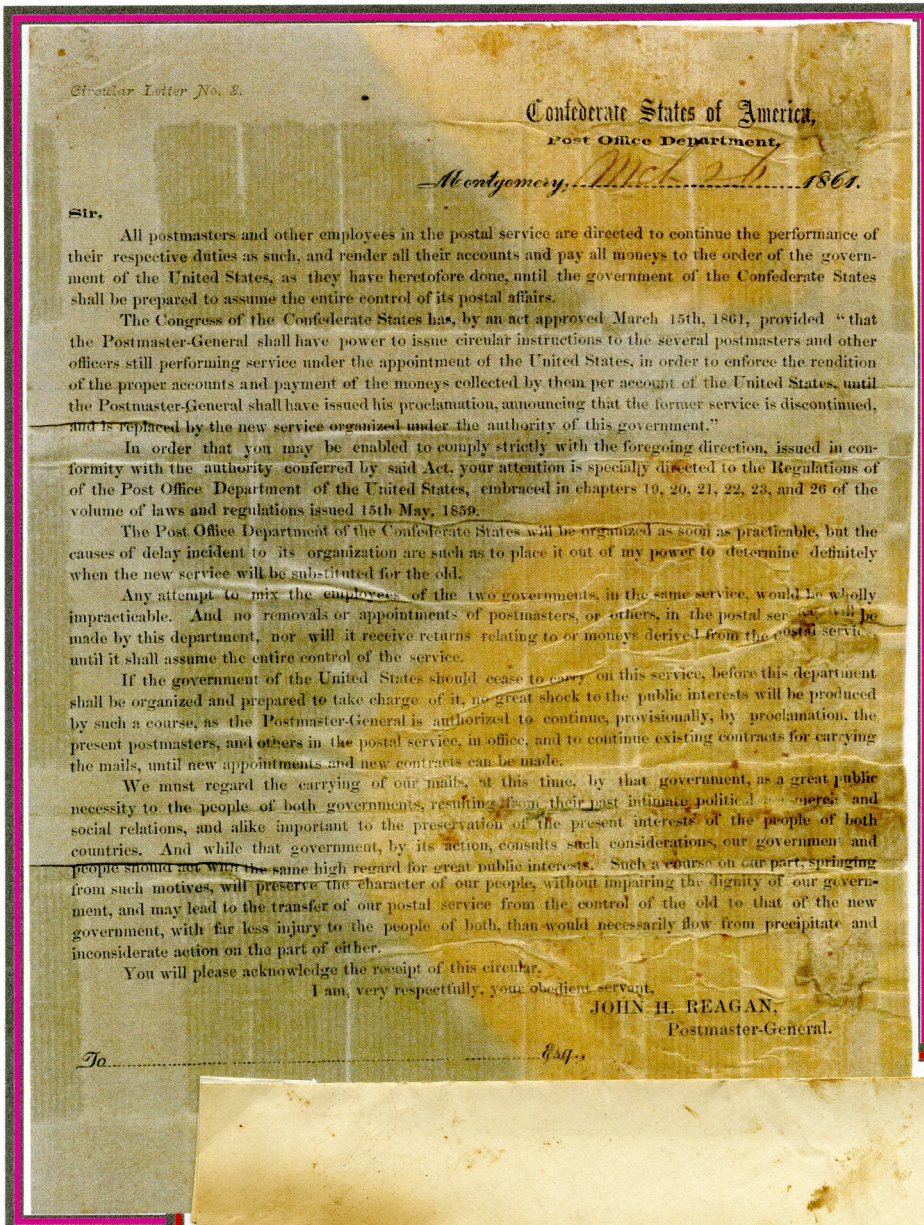
CSA Circular Letter No. 3

This circular and envelope was found in a collection of "southern paper" in 2008 where its philatelic significance was not understood.

During the second week of March, 1861, Postmaster General Regan sent "Circular Letter No. 1" to the Governors of each Confederate state asking them to communicate with their postmasters on how to handle the transition to the CSA postal system. It appears that was unsuccessful so this circular, with similar wording as Circular No. 1, was sent by Regan to the individual postmasters.

Ironically this circular was sent through the Federal mail system and bears a one cent stamp from the 1857 period.

50% Reduction



Montgomery, AL to Halseville, SC

26 March, 1861

Printed Circular
Old Stamp Not Recognized

C. 1 June 1861

OLD FEDERAL STAMP NOT RECOGNIZED

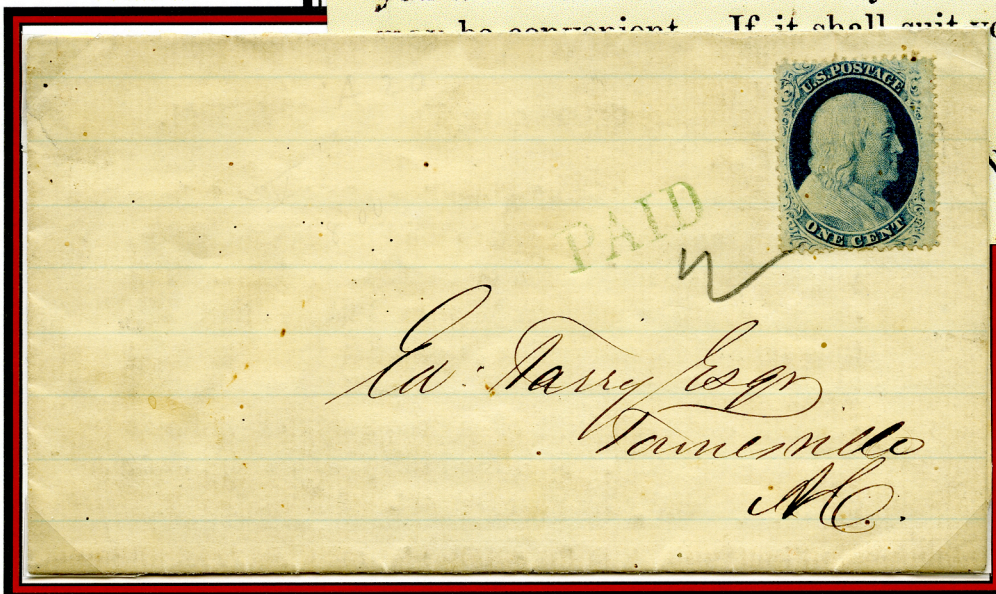
Examples of old stamps being denied by the Confederacy are highly unusual and much scarcer than the Federal counterparts, which started a few months later on August 17, 1861.

CLARKSVILLE, Va., May 30th, 1861.

DEAR SIR—

At the solicitation of a number of friends, I have become a candidate for a seat in the Virginia Convention, vacated by the resignation of Capt. T. F. GOODE. The election will take place on MONDAY, 10th of June. The time allowed for canvassing is so short, that I take the liberty of addressing you this note, with the request that you will make the fact of my candidacy as public as may be convenient. If it shall suit your views, I shall

NO. G. BOYD.



Text of the circular increased in size by 25%.

PFC

Clarksville, VA to Tamesville, NC

June 1 or 3, 1861

The Confederate post office was established on June 1, 1861. On that day, all United States postage stamps were demonetized and not valid for postage. The Confederacy did not yet have postage stamps so payment was noted in manuscript or by handstamp.

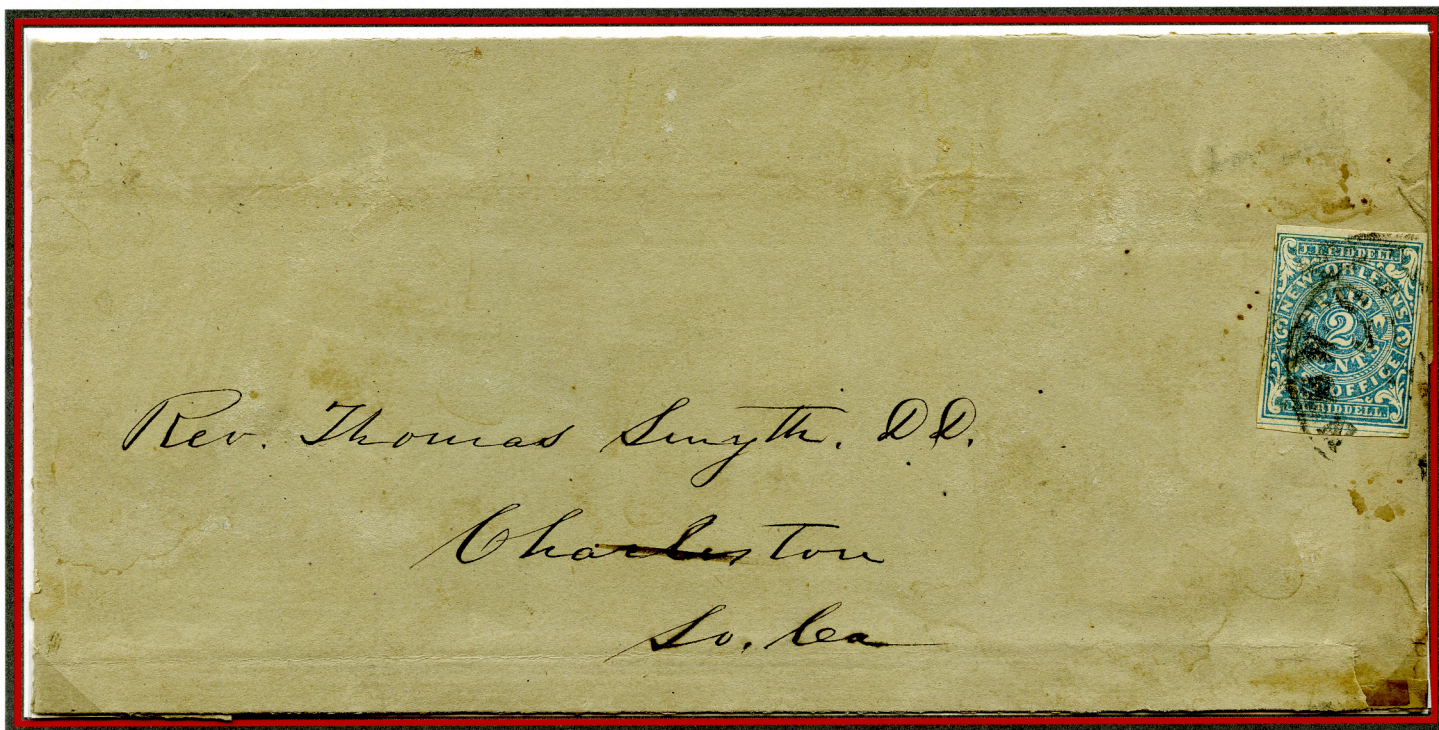
This printed circular is dated May 30th, a Thursday. It is probable that the 1¢ stamp was affixed on Friday the 31st with the intent to get it to the post office while the stamp was still valid for postage. That did not happen; when the circular was mailed the postmaster refused to recognize the demonetized 1¢ stamp and required payment of the new rate of 2¢, which was paid in cash and so noted on the front of the folded circular.

Printed Matter Wrapper
EKU New Orleans 2¢ Blue Provisional

Earliest Recorded Use Of An Adhesive On Printed Matter In the
Confederate States Of America Postal System

The Confederate post office started operations on June 1, 1861 before there were any postage stamps available for use. The general issue postage stamps did not appear until December, 1861.

The post masters were left to their own ingenuity using handstamps and several even issued their own adhesive stamps known as provisional adhesives. Only five cities issued a 2¢ provisional stamp, they being Mobile AL, New Orleans LA, Memphis TN, Baton Rouge LA and Uniontown AL. Of the five, only two are known used on any sort of printed matter - Mobile and New Orleans. The earliest known use of the Mobile 2¢ black is August, 1861. The earliest 2¢ from New Orleans, below, is July 14, 1861 which makes this the earliest known use of any stamp on printed matter used in the CSA postal system!



New Orleans. LA to Charleston, SC

14 July 1861

The wrapper above carried either a newspaper or a pamphlet which could have weighed up to three ounces.

Newspaper

Up To Three Ounces - Two Cents

26 August 1863

Address Band Enclosing The Original Newspaper



Houston, TX

26 August 1863

The rate for an individually mailed newspaper weighing up to three ounces was 2¢, regardless of the distance traveled. In March, 1862, a two cent green stamp was issued for the express purpose of prepaying the drop letter and printed matter rates, up to three ounce, rate.

This is the only recorded example of the Confederate 2¢ green stamp used on an address band containing the original newspaper.

Printed Circular
Handstamp - Two Cents

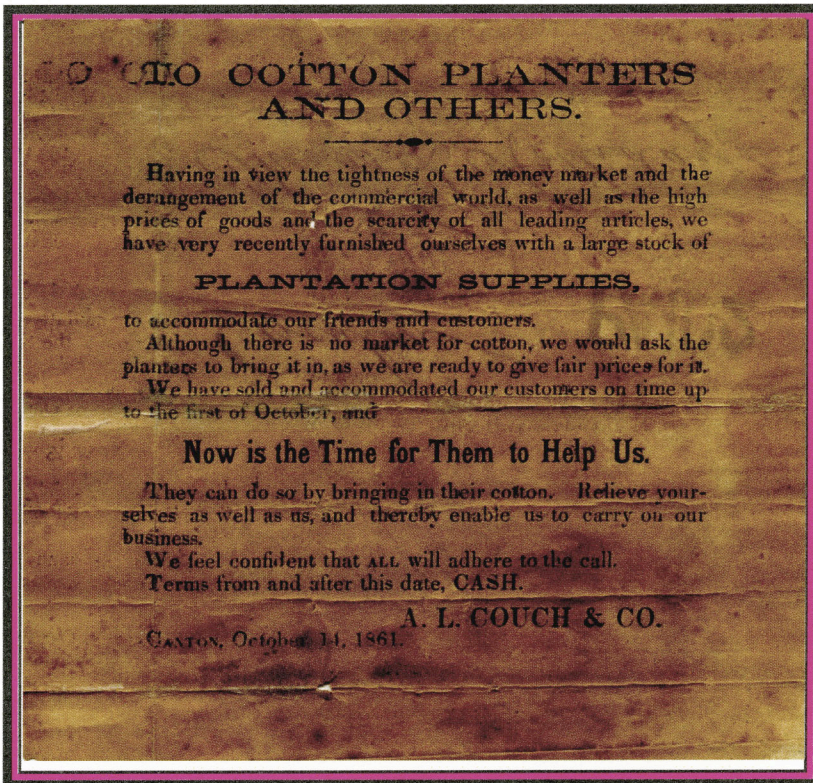
15 October 1861

Handstamp
CANTON MISS. 'PAID2'

Printed circular from Couch & Co. to plantation owners expounding the fact that they had helped the plantation owners over the years by stocking their necessary supplies. The war between the states was in it's infancy and Couch is pleading to purchase cotton on a cash basis to sustain his business.

The circular is folded and struck with a Canton Miss. CDS and a 'PAID2' which is a provisional marking used before the delivery of postage stamps from the Confederate States of America.

This 'PAID2' is newly discovered and will be the listing copy in the new Dietz catalog.



Copy of interior reduced 30%



Canton, MI

15 October 1861

Printed Circular

Official Business - Two Cents

Franking Privilege

The only portion of any CSA government department to have enjoyed the franking privilege was some portions of the postal department. They are:

"...the "Post Master General, his clerk, chief of the Contract, Appointment and Finance Bureaus and the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department."

This circular, sent by the State of Georgia, states the terms of the military draft to reinforce the Georgia Militia.

The 'PAID' indicates the pre-payment of the 2¢ rate in cash for under three ounces.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

MILLEDGEVILLE, JAN. 7th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1 }

To expedite "the re-organization of the Militia of this State," as contemplated by the act for that purpose, assented to Dec. 14th, 1863, and for the further guidance of Aids-de-Camp and Surgeons appointed under its provisions, as well as for public information, the following orders, additional and explanatory, are issued:

1st. All persons in the State, within the ages prescribed by the act, except the classes specified and exempted by the 21st section, must be enrolled.

2d. By the 2d section of the act of the Congress of May 8th, 1790, of the Confederate States; the Vice Presidents, Judicial and Executive Officers of the Confederate States; the Clerks of the Supreme Court and their respective Clerks; all Post Office Clerks employed in the carrying of the mail at any ferry on the coast; all pilots; all mariners employed on any citizen or mercantile vessel; and all persons who are exempted by the laws of the United States, ever, if between 16 and 21 years of age, with the reason of their exemption heading.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

PAID

J. Henry
Millwood
Darlington
4th

Milledgeville, GA to Millwood, GA

7 January 1864

Printed Matter
Individual Stamp Issues

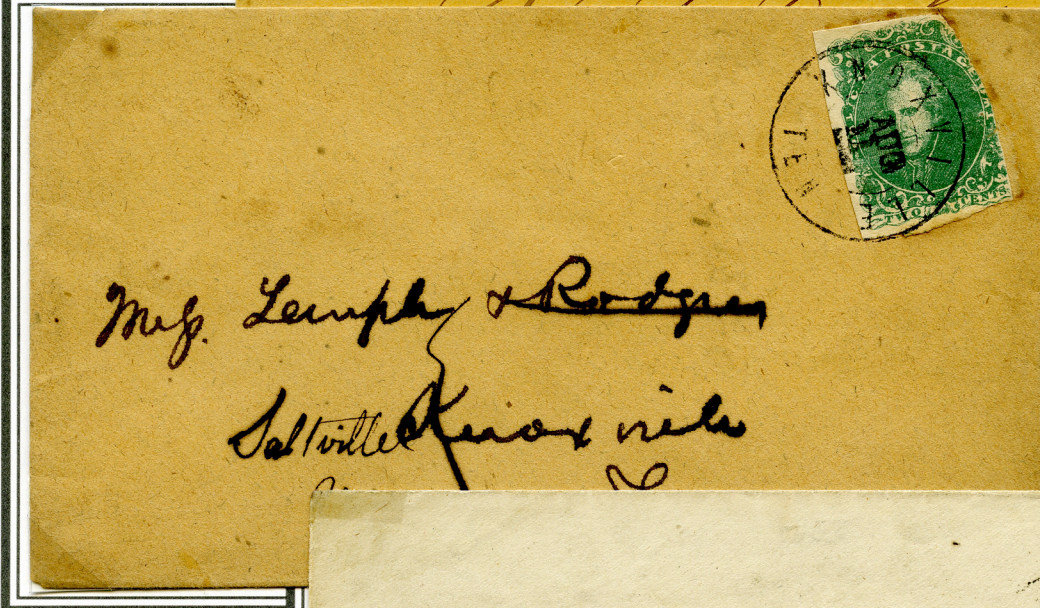
Stamps Issued For Printed Matter In The CSA Between
July, 1861 to April, 1865

2¢ postage paid
by a provisional
stamp of New
Orleans.



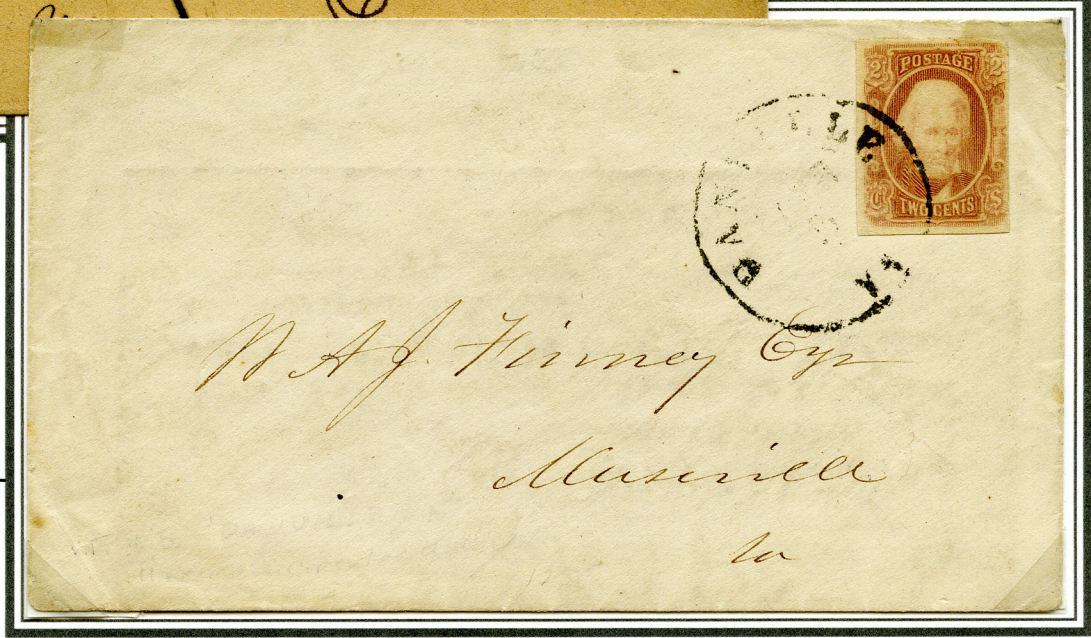
New Orleans, LA to Acona, MS
3 August 1861

2¢ green stamp
issued March, 1862



Knoxville, TN to
Saltville, VA
11 August (1862)

2¢ red brown stamp
issued in April, 1863
replacing the 2¢
stamp.



Danville, VA to Museville, VA

5 February (1864)

Printed Matter
Double Rate - Four Cents

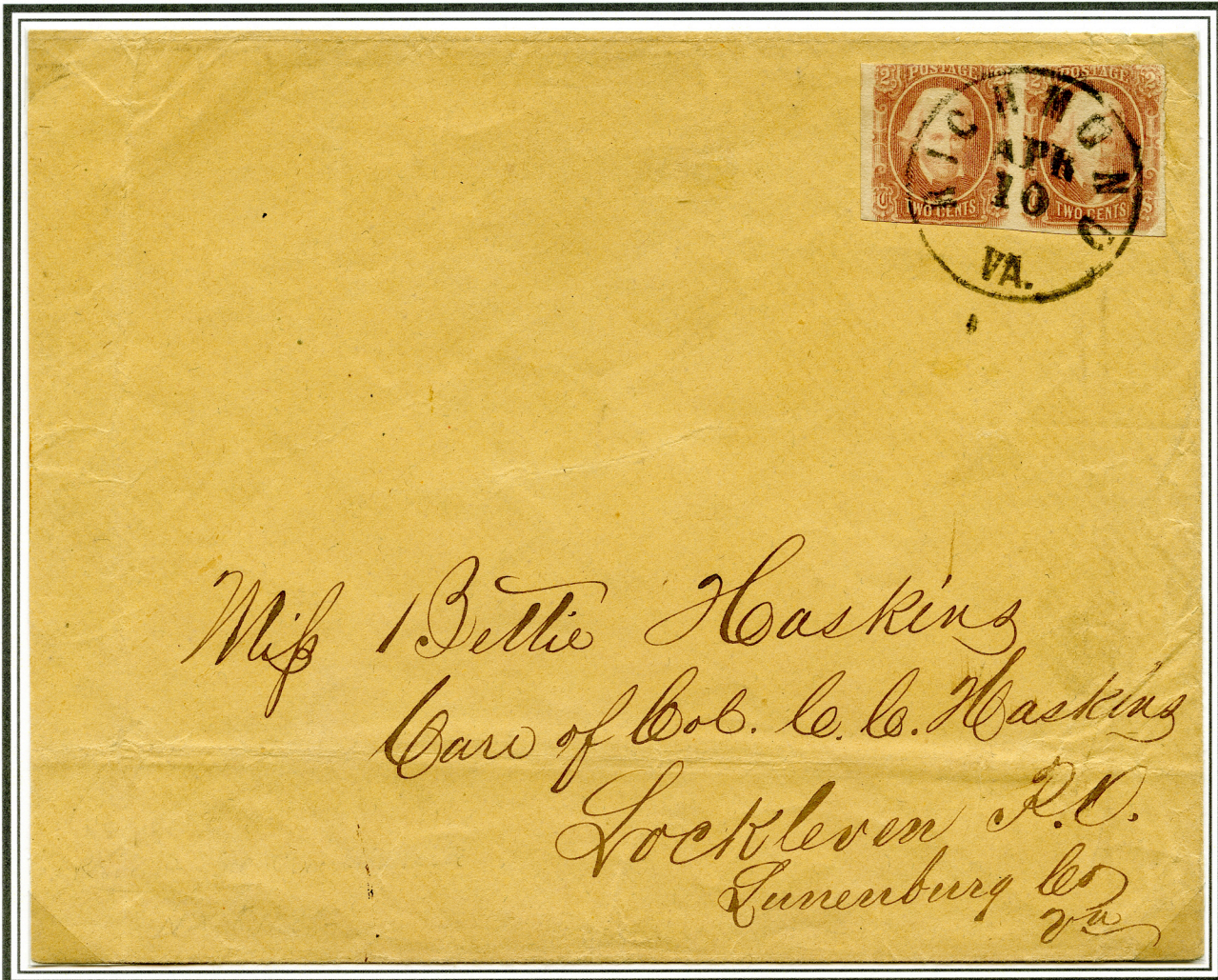
This envelope has three individual circulars inside which required a double rate of 4¢.

The envelope is addressed to Hon. A. H. Stevens, then Vice President of the Confederate States of America



Nashville, TN to Richmond, VA

8 October 1861



This envelope contained 3-4 ounces of printed matter thus requiring a double rate, prepaid, of 4¢.

Richmond, VA to Lockleven P. O., VA

10 April (1864)

Daily Newspaper

Subscription Rate - Seventy Cents Per Quarter

Montgomery Daily Advertiser

Advertiser

FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

NUMBER 47



**ADVERTISER
6 OFFICE!**

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.



to invoice of the very

Cloth for Provisions.

I HAVE now on hand and will continue to receive a limited quantity monthly from Tallasse Factory, 4:4 Sheeting, which I will exchange for good Bacon or Lard, giving one yard Sheeting for a pound of Bacon or Lard. The Bacon and Lard are for the army, and the exchange is wanted from planters direct.
feb11d1m ISAAC M. MICOU.

OAK BOWERY FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution was again opened January, 18th, under the direction of Mrs. A. E. WRIGHT. Every requisition is afforded that is desirable for excellent female education. The village of Oak Bowery is situated six miles from the Montgomery and West Point R. R., enjoying quiet; and freedom from all annoyances to which Railroad towns and cities are now subject. The citizens are refined and intelligent. Ample accommodations for board can be obtained in the best families, where every care will be bestowed, that Parents and Guardians could desire.

Tuition per session of five months, \$ 40 00
Preparatory Department do do 50 00
Collegiate do do do 50 00
Incidental Expenses do do 5 00
Board \$50 per month exclusive of washing, lights and towels. feb11d10t

FOR SALE.

3 DOUBLE Upright Boilers, 10 feet long, 3 feet diameter, weighing about 10,000 pounds, and a smoke stack 35 feet long. Apply to
DR. WILLIAM E. PEAKE,
near Farmersville, Lowndes county, Ala.
feb12d1m

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
February 12, 1864.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.



Alabama & Florida Railroad Co.

MONTGOMERY - October 29th 1863.
ON and after Sunday, November 1st, the Passenger Train on this Road will be governed by the following Schedule:

Leave Montgomery at 2 p. m. daily, in connection with the 11:37 a. m. Train, on the Montgomery & West Point Railroad, and arrive at Mobile at 3 a. m., next morning.

RETURNING.

Leave Mobile at 2 p. m., and arrive at Montgomery at 7:15 a. m., connecting with the 10:30 a. m. Train, on the M. & W. P. R. R.

Oct 30 SAML. G. JONES,
Rag't & Supt.
W. L. WARD. A. A. SHAW.

WARD & SHAW

General Commission Merchants,
92 COMMERCE STREET,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
dec13d3m

REGIO BROKERAGE
AND COMMISSION OFFICE.
BY SOLOMON COHEN,

Montgomery, AL

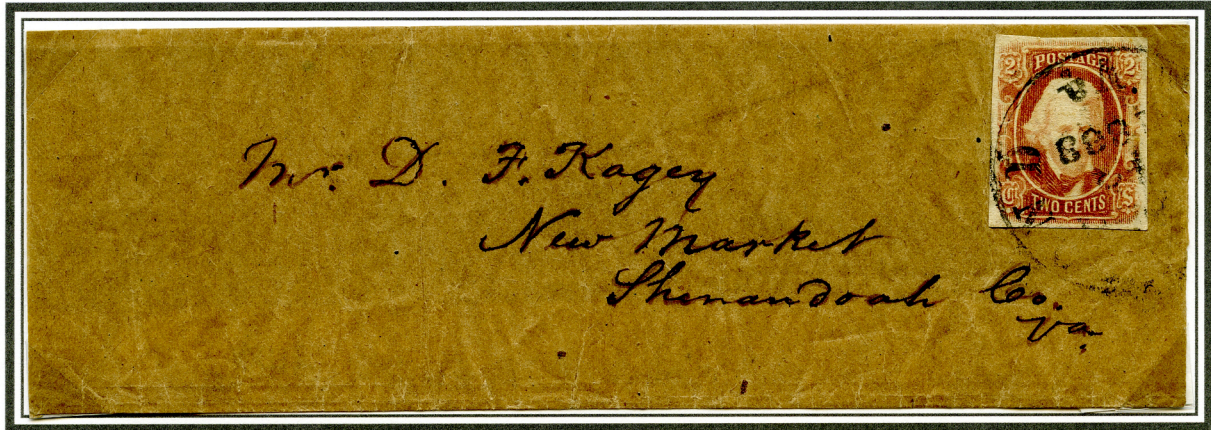
25 February 1864

Subscription newspapers were handled differently than individually mailed newspapers. Postage for daily papers not exceeding 3 ounces each was 70 cents quarterly, paid in advance. The law stated "...into the post office nearest the place of publication or purchase thereof; and pre-payment shall be indicated by the stamp of such post office, or by writing upon each paper so sent."

The above quote is taken from CSA Instructions To Post Masters, p. 17, Section 2, Richmond, VA, 1861. A copy of the referenced CSA manual is attached to the back of this page.

Newspaper Wrapper
Under Three Ounces - Two Cents

Newspaper Wrappers At The 2¢ Rate



CSA

Richmond, VA to New Market, VA

(July) 2 1863

Adversity Wrapper Made From A Historically Significant Letter

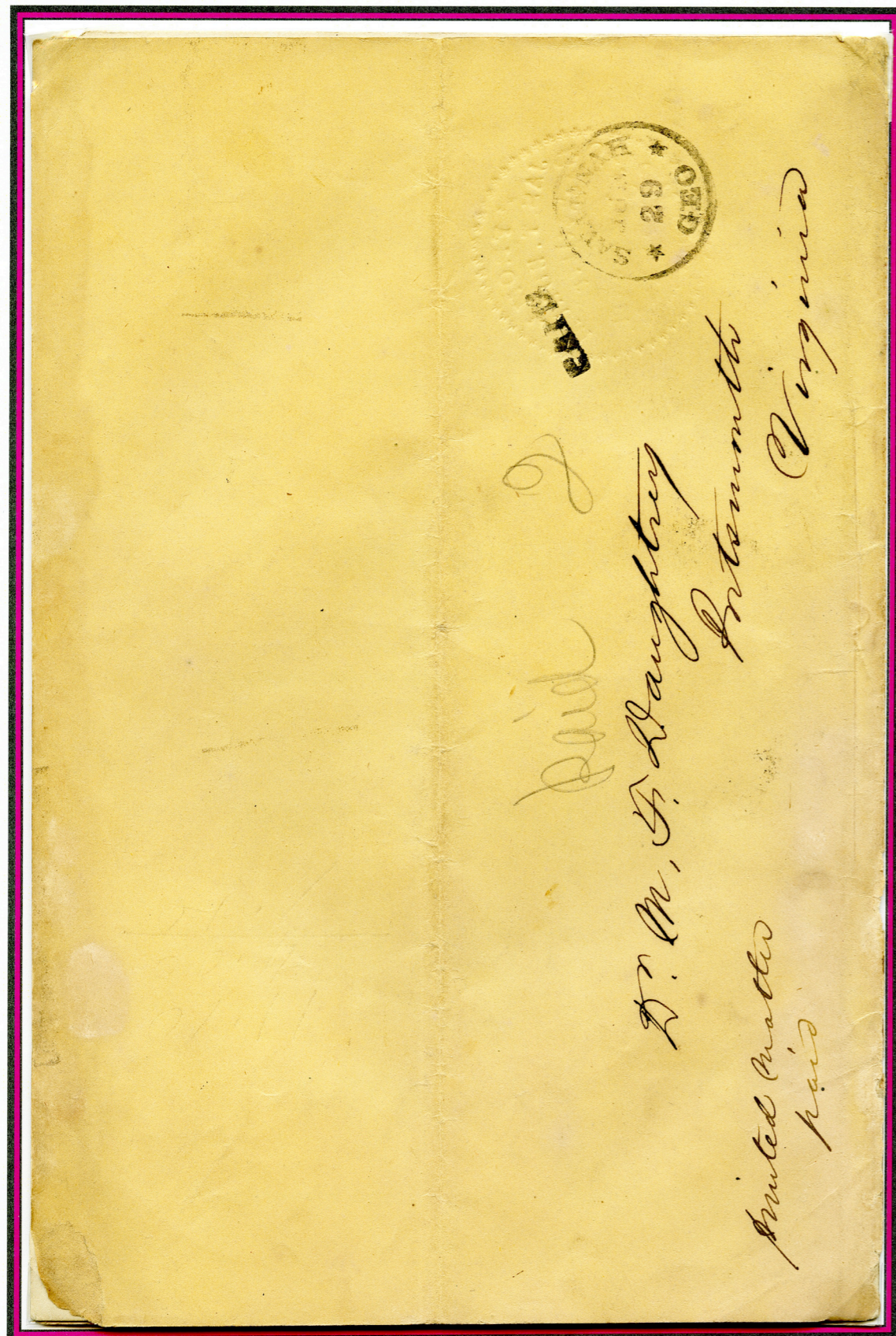


Richmond, VA to Leatherwood P. O., VA

4 November (1864)

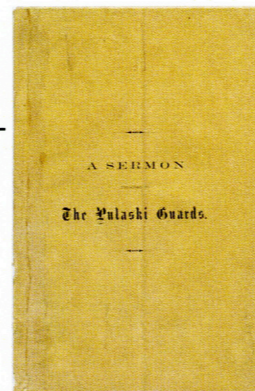
Due to the severe shortage of paper in the Confederacy, paper was reused for different reasons including creating a newspaper wrapper. The inside of this "adversity" wrapper, is a portion of a letter. It reads.... *"this morning that Governor Brown has deserted the Confederate cause and gone with the Federals calling upon all Georgia Soldiers to throw down their arms and follow him. Of course I do not credit this in the least; but just mention it for the purpose of illustrating the great demoralization which has so recently & so unnecessarily seized the people as to be catching at and repeating such absurd rumors."*

Printed Pamphlet
Up to Three Ounces - Two Cents



Savannah, GA to Richmond, VA

29 June 1861

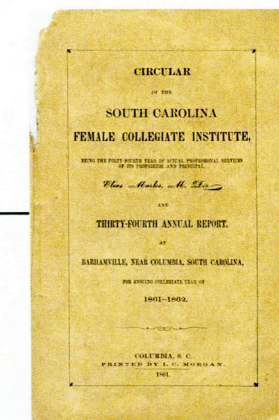


Front cover of pamphlet

The pamphlet to the left is 12 pages plus covers and contains the sermon preached in June 1861 to the Pulaski Guards in Christ Church, Savannah, GA before they reported to duty in Virginia. Any surviving example of a pamphlet, which went through the mails, is exceedingly scarce.

Bound Pamphlets Under Three Ounces

The pamphlet to the bottom and right is 20 pages plus cover and being the annual report South Carolina Female Collegiate Institute. At the Columbia post office, an attempt was made to alter the '3' in the CDS into a '2' for printed matter. This new marking will be listed in the new Deitz catalog for 2009.



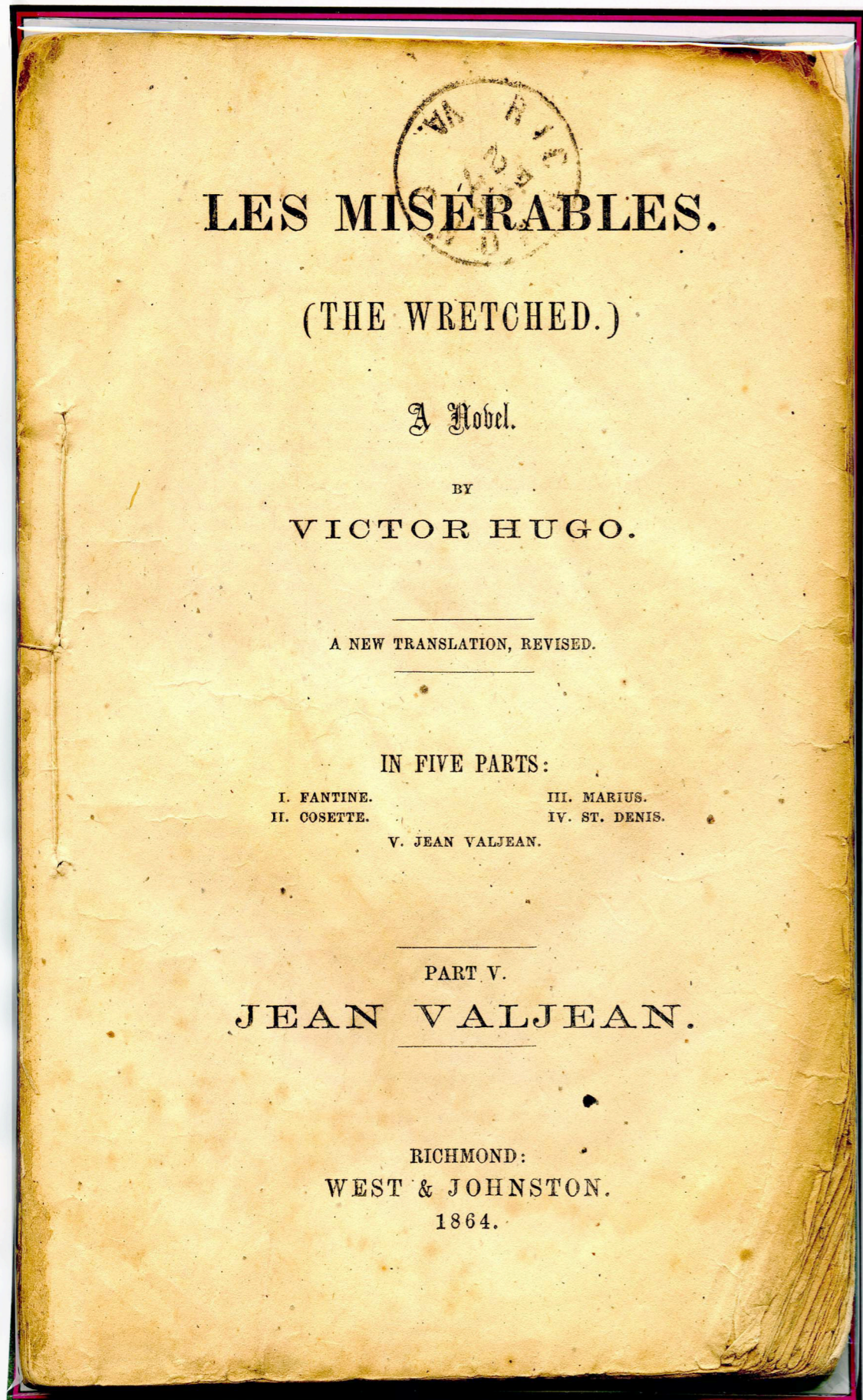
Front cover of pamphlet



Columbia, SC to Montgomery, AL

26 August 1861

Small Book
Subscription Book Rate



Small Book By Subscription

This 184 page book was published in Richmond Virginia during the first two months of 1864. It weighs right at four ounces and retains its original covers which are key in understanding how the post office handled this piece.

The postal rate for a book weighing four pounds or under was 2¢ per ounce, in this case 8¢. Key to note is that the Richmond CDS appears inside the cover on the title page. Had the book been sent other than by subscription, the CDS should have been on a wrapper band or on the exterior.

Since the CDS was placed inside the cover, all indications are that the book was sent at the prepaid subscription rate. If published monthly, the rate was 2 1/2¢ per quarter and an additional 2 1/2¢ each additional ounce. For this piece, it would have been, prepaid, 10¢. More likely, this was published on a less than monthly basis so the subscription rate would have been 2¢, each ounce, or a total of 8¢ prepaid.

In either subscription case, there would have been no rate markings, as is the case with this book.

