

IN SEARCH OF ADDRESSEES

CSA 1861 and 1863—South

Unusual Forwarding Uses



Mobile AL to Montgomery AL, 27 May 1863, then forwarded to Auburn AL, 29 May; 10¢ Frameline pays initial postage and 5¢ Davis Local underpays forwarding fee, marked “Due 5” in crayon.



Tazewell TN to Mobile AL, 3 June (ca. 1863), then forwarded to Montgomery AL; horizontal pair 5¢ Davis Local pays initial postage and 10¢ Frameline pays forwarding fee.

The two covers presented here represent rare uses of the 10¢ Frameline, the scarcest of all Confederate General issues, as initial (top) or forwarding postage (bottom). There are less than five known

IN SEARCH OF ADDRESSEES

CSA 1861-1863—South

Forwarded—5¢ and 10¢ Rates



Norfolk VA to Elizabeth City NC, then to Edenton NC, November 1861.

5¢ Green Lithograph and "Paid 5" pay separate rates for distance under 500 miles.

Athens to Macon GA, then back to Athens, distance under 500 miles, May 1862.

10¢ rate for weight over half-ounce (5¢ Green Lithograph pair) and 5¢ rate for half-ounce (5¢ Blue Lithograph).

An unusual change in weight class for same letter.



Augusta to Savannah and back to Augusta, January 1863.

10¢ Blue Paterson Lithograph and pair 5¢ Richmond Typograph pay 10¢ rates.

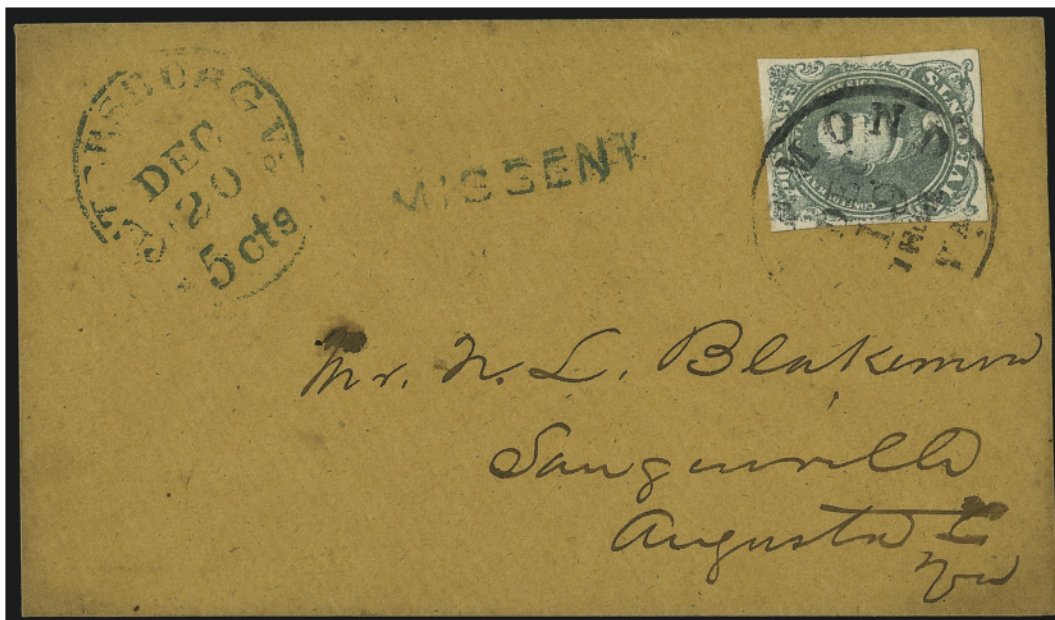
IN SEARCH OF ADDRESSEES

CSA 1861-1862—South

Missent



Farmville to Danville VA 16 June 1862 with pair of 5¢ Blue Lithograph paying 10¢ rate for weight over half-ounce and distance less than 500 miles; forwarded to Richmond with Danville datestamp and “MISSENT” handstamp; it is not clear why this letter was treated as missent mail without additional postage paid for forwarding.



Richmond to Sangerville VA 19 December 1861 with 5¢ Green Lithograph paying 5¢ rate for distance less than 500 miles; blue Petersburg datestamp and “MIS-SENT” handstamp indicate letter was sent south from Richmond instead of north to Sangerville, stopped at Petersburg and returned north.

POSTAGE DUE

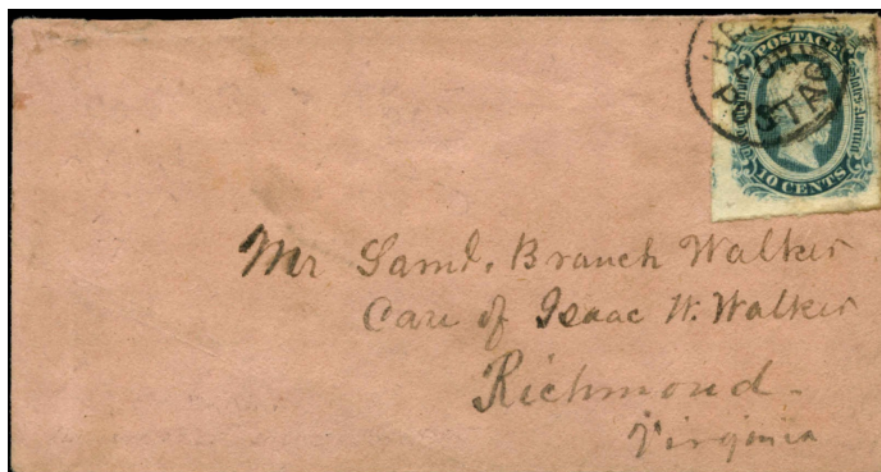
CSA postal laws required prepayment of postage with a few exceptions: soldiers' mail, congressional letters, state officials' letters and dealers in newspapers and periodicals. Although the law required prepayment, in practice postmasters in the South sent some mail marked "due" for all or some of the postage. The covers shown here are not examples of sanctioned postage due usage; they are unusual examples of mail that was held at the post office until postage was paid.

CSA 1864—South

"Charge Box" and "Held for Postage"



Mailed from Tuscaloosa AL to Jackson MS on 9 April (ca 1864) with pair of 5¢ Richmond Typograph paying 10¢ rate, but determined to be over the half-ounce weight limit; "DUE 10" handstamp applied at Tuscaloosa and "CHARGE BOX" in shield handstamp applied at Jackson—postage was charged to a post office box account.



Addressed to Richmond VA with 10¢ Die B tied by Richmond "HELD FOR POSTAGE" in circle handstamp—one explanation is that it originated elsewhere and was left at the post office as a drop letter without postage, then the stamp was affixed and cancelled.

PATRIOTIC FERVOR

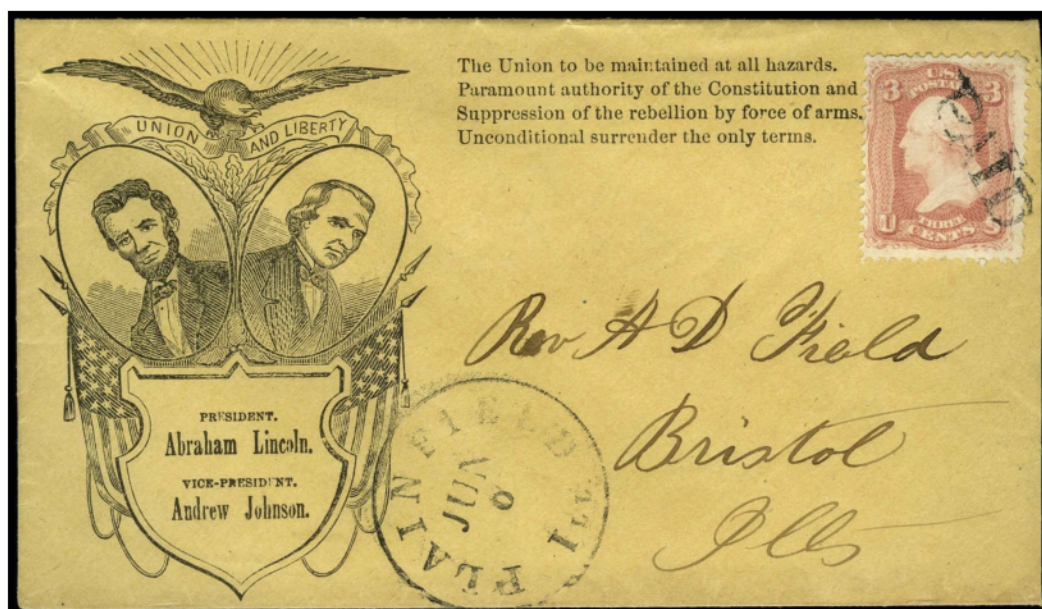
During the course of the war, an estimated 15,000 different pro-Union patriotic envelope designs were published in the North. Some were simple flag designs; others were cartoons or multicolored depictions, including uniformed soldiers, camp scenes, famous officers and battle engagements. In contrast, less than 200 Confederate designs are known, with the majority being simple flag designs. The examples of Union and Confederate patriotics shown in this section reflect the contrasting circumstances of the warring parties: the abundance of material in the North and the worsening shortages in the South—factors that influenced the quantity and quality of patriotic stationery.

US 1862-1864—North

Abraham Lincoln



Beardless Lincoln portrait published during 1860 campaign converted into a Civil War patriotic design by adding a beard and overprinting the envelope with a pro-Union crossed-flags design and slogan (see *Politics of 1860* section for original design); used from Lewisburg PA, 29 May 1862.

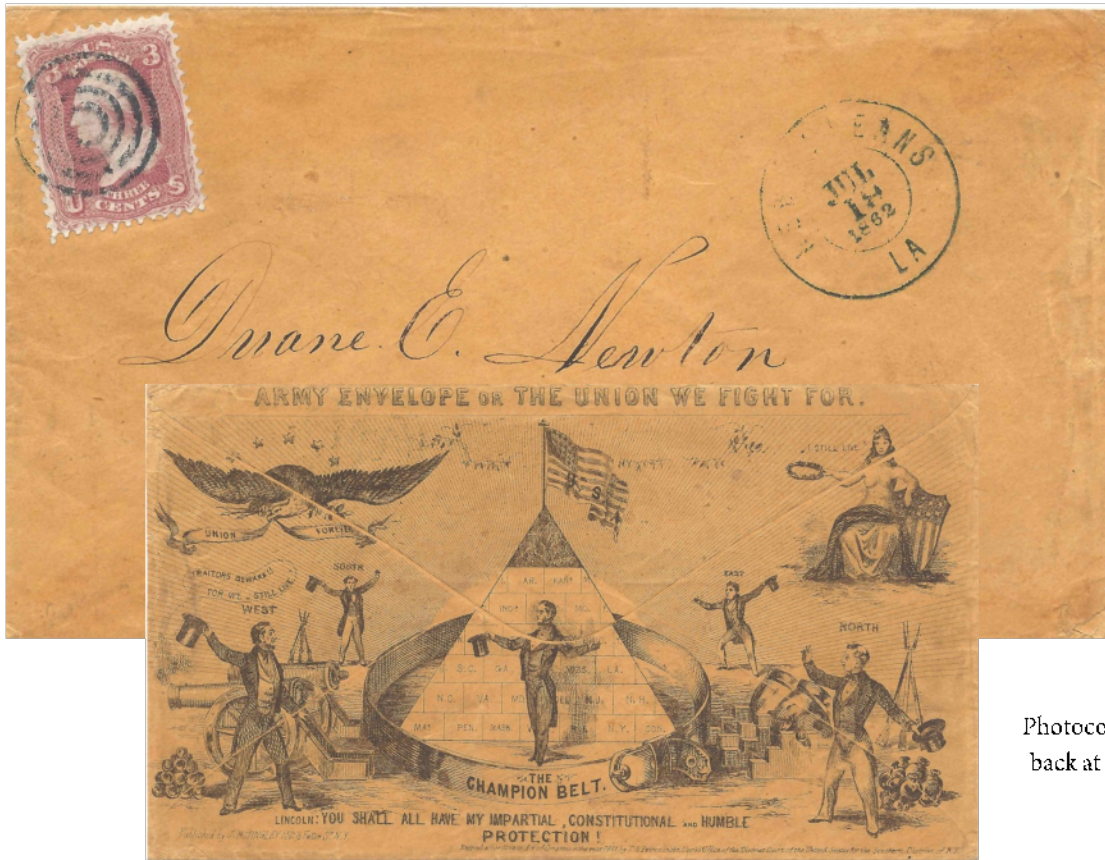


1864 campaign envelope with portraits of Lincoln and Johnson, used from Plainfield IL, 6 June (ca. 1864).

PATRIOTIC FERVOR

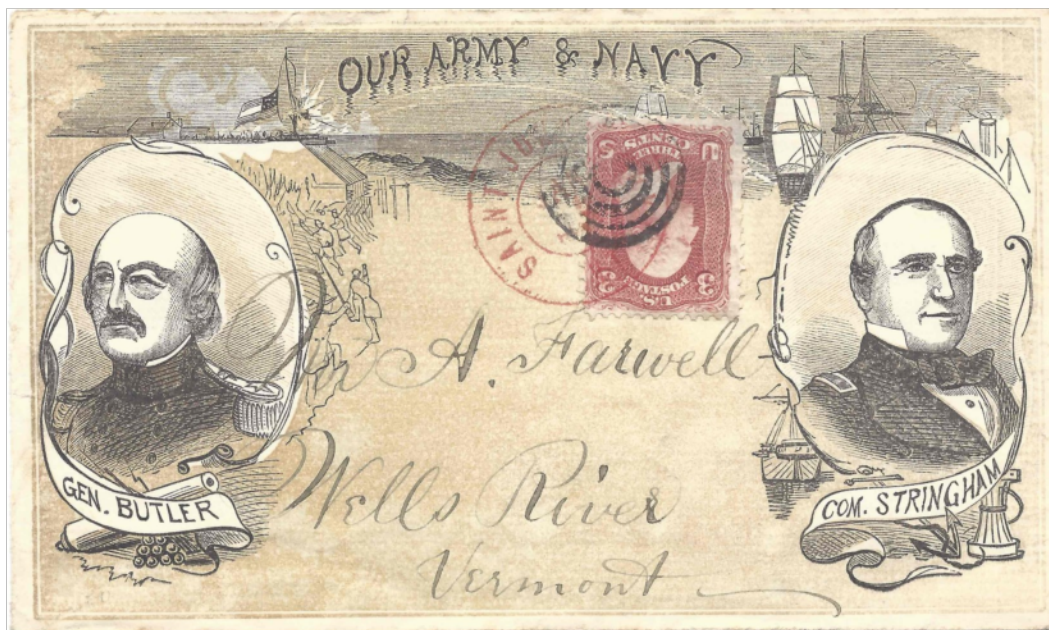
US 1862–North

Union Military



Photocopy of
back at 75%

“Army Envelope or the Union We Fight For” patriotic cover depicting the “Championship Belt” and images of national unity, one of the series of Lincoln-Davis Prize Fight envelopes published by J. H. Tinsley of New York City; used from New Orleans during US occupation 24 July 1862.



“Our Army & Navy” patriotic cover illustrating General Butler and Commodore Stringham, to Wells River VT, with US 3¢ 1861 tied by red “Saint Johnsbury VT” double-circle datestamp and target cancels.

PATRIOTIC FERVOR

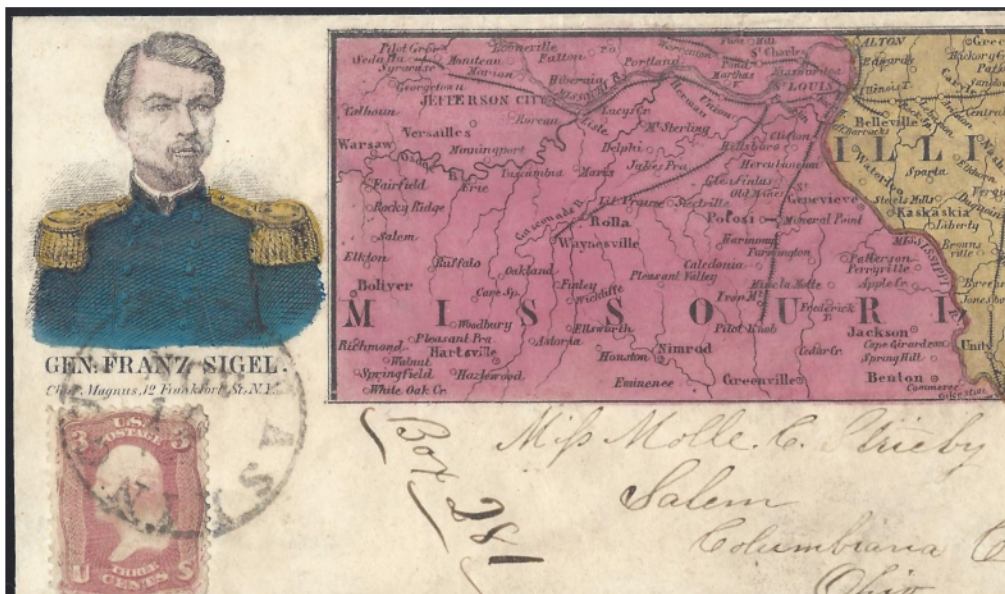
US 1862–North

Magnus Military Patriotics



Hand-painted Magnus camp scene depicting soldiers in front of tree before making camp; used from Frederick MD with US 3¢ 1861, 1 October 1862.

Similar hand-painted Magnus camp scene depicting soldiers in front of tree and tent, after making camp; used from Washington DC with US 3¢ 1861, 12 September 1862.



Hand-painted Magnus patriotic depicting General Sigel and map, very scarce design; used from Washington DC, with US 3¢ 1861, 10 November (ca. 1862).

At the commencement of hostilities, President Lincoln actively sought the support of anti-slavery, pro-Union immigrants. Sigel, born in Germany and a retired officer of the German army, was influential in the Missouri immigrant community. Lincoln appointed him colonel in the 3rd Missouri Infantry on 4 May 1861 and, following success on the field, he was promoted to Major General.

PATRIOTIC FERVOR

US 1862–North

Magnus “Rose of Washington”



Above: Photocopy of
back at 60%

Left: Original multi-
panel foldout enclosure

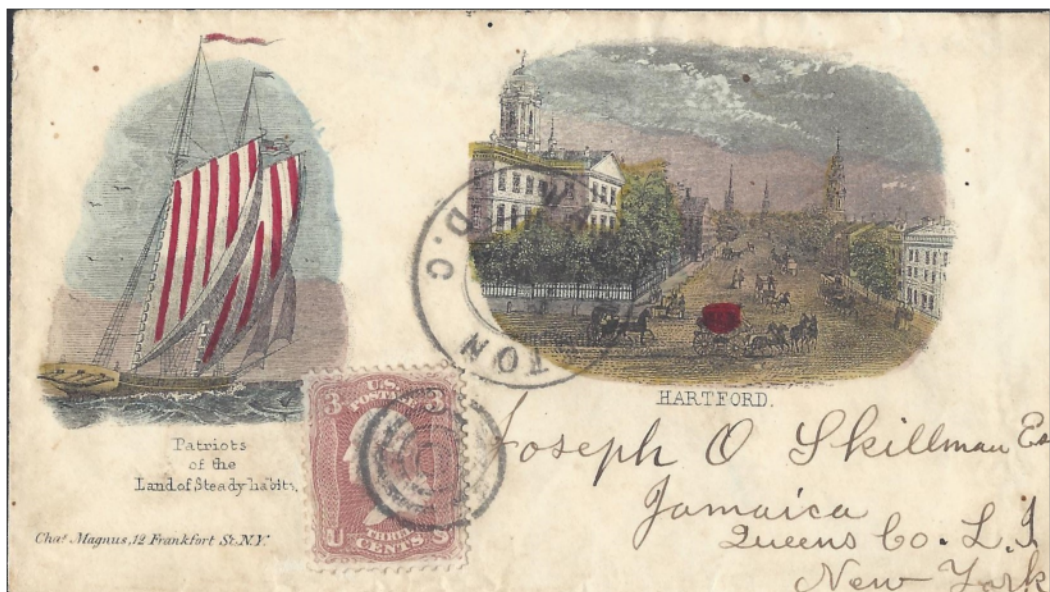
Charles Magnus, the most skillful and prolific of all Union patriotic stationery publishers, employed women to apply watercolors to his multicolored designs—this “Rose of Washington” design depicts George Washington and Liberty on the envelope, and the enclosure is a multi-panel foldout with red roses and numerous views of Washington DC—3¢ 1861 and address on back.

PATRIOTIC FERVOR

US 1862–North

Magnus States and Cities

Hand-painted, two-panel Magnus patriotic depicting City of Hartford with naval design; used from Washington DC with US 3¢ 1861.



Hand-painted, two-panel Magnus patriotic depicting Illinois and woman holding "For the Union" flag over the US; used from Lincoln IL with US 3¢ 1861, September (ca. 1862).

Similar hand-painted, two-panel Magnus patriotic depicting Connecticut and two women with flag and scales; used from Williamsport MA with US 3¢ 1861, 11 March (ca. 1862).



PATRIOTIC FERVOR

US 1862-1863—North

The Angell Correspondence

The Angell correspondence is the largest group of Civil War patriotic covers to destinations outside the US. Dr. Henry C. Angell was an optometrist who travelled throughout Europe during the Civil War. Letters sent to him from Boston were enclosed in a variety of patriotic envelopes. Dr. Angell was an art collector, and there is evidence he was also a stamp collector in later years.



Allegorical Liberty, eagle and flag design published by Charles Magnus.

Three different 1861 Issue stamps used to prepay 28¢ rate to Austria by Prussian Closed Mail, sent from Boston 1 July 1862, Aachen transit 15 July.



“Union” and flag design published by John L. Magee, proprietor of “Magee’s Cheap Stationery Store and Envelope Manufactory,” 316 Chestnut St., PA.

12¢ 1861 and 2¢ Black Jack stamps used to prepay 28¢ rate to Austria by Prussian Closed Mail, sent from Boston 23 December 1863, Aachen transit 6 January.

PATRIOTIC FERVOR

CSA 1861—South

Confederate Patriotics – Postmaster's Provisionals

Patriotic envelopes were used in the Confederacy for the duration of the war, but the quantity and quality of products were significantly inferior to the North. Flags were the most popular designs, and they started with the original seven stars, representing each seceded state, and increased to thirteen stars. Designs incorporating pro-Southern verses were also popular, as were those depicting early Confederate heroes, such as President Davis and General Beauregard. However, generals who rose to prominence in the second half of the war — Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson — were not depicted due to paper and ink shortages caused by the Union blockade of Southern ports.

10-Star Confederate Flag and Cannon design on 2 September 1861 cover to Philomath GA with two Memphis (Matthew C. Gallaway, PM) 5¢ Red provisional stamps paying rate for distance over 500 miles.



Approximately twelve patriotic covers are known with the Memphis provisional



11-Star Confederate Flag design on 27 September 1861 cover to McMinnville TN, with 5¢ Nashville Postmaster's Provisional paying pre-July 1, 1862 rate for under 500 miles.

Double rarity — the 11-star flag is one of the rarest of all Confederate patriotic designs, and there are only three recorded uses of the Nashville provisional on a patriotic cover

PATRIOTIC FERVOR

CSA 1861—South

Confederate Patriotics – Postmaster's Provisionals



10-Star Confederate Flag design on 18 June 1861 cover to Port Gibson MS, New Orleans 5¢ brown on white provisional stamp paying pre-July 1, 1862 rate for under 500 miles.

This cover was posted aboard a steamboat and then transported to Grand Gulf MS, where it entered the mails and received its postmark.

8-Star Confederate Flag design on 26 June 1861 cover to Charleston SC, horizontal pair 5¢ Ocher New Orleans Postmaster's Provisional paying pre-July 1, 1862 rate for over 500 miles.



The covers presented above represent two of less than 10 known patriotics bearing the 5¢ New Orleans provisional. The bottom example, bearing a pair in the scarce Ocher shade, is especially rare

PATRIOTIC FERVOR

CSA 1862-1863—South

Confederate Flag Designs



Red and blue Hand-Held 11-Star Confederate Flag and slogan "Fast Colors... warranted not to run" with 5¢ Green Lithograph used from Atlanta to Decatur GA, 22 January 1862.

Red and blue Hand-Held 8-Star Confederate Flag with 10¢ "TEN" used from Mobile AL to Long Meadows VA, 23 May 1863.



One of less than five known multi-colored patriotic covers bearing the "TEN" engraved stamp



13-Star Confederate Battle Flag with C. H. Nobles & Co. (Pensacola FL) imprint; pair of 5¢ Richmond Typograph used from Mobile to Shelby Springs AL, 17 December (ca. 1863).

One of four known examples of this Confederate Battle Flag design

PATRIOTIC FERVOR

CSA 1862-1863—South

Confederate Flag Designs



Red and blue 11-Star Confederate Flag design with 10¢ Light Milky Blue, Stone Y, Lithograph used from Fort Gibson MS to Jackson MS, 29 December 1862 with receipt docketing.



Red and blue 8-Star Confederate Flag with 10¢ Frameline used from Mobile AL to Greensboro AL, June 1863.



Standing soldier and 11-star Confederate flag design, circa 1863, from Gainseville AL to Eutaw AL, with 10¢ Frameline.

The Frameline stamp is extremely rare on a patriotic cover and both of the examples presented here are unique

PATRIOTIC FERVOR

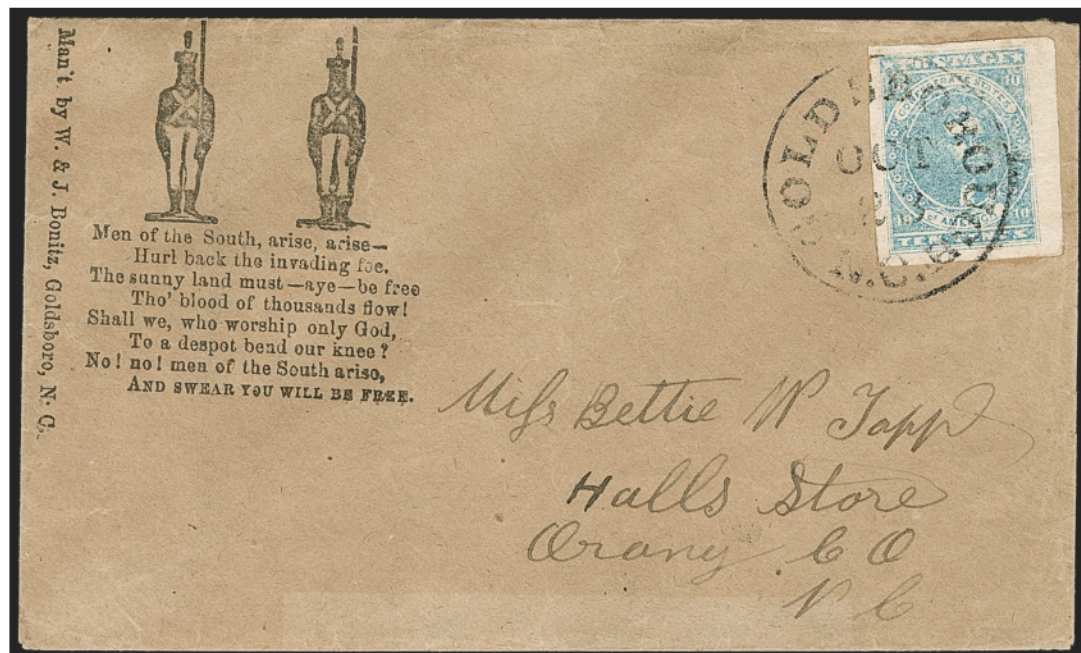
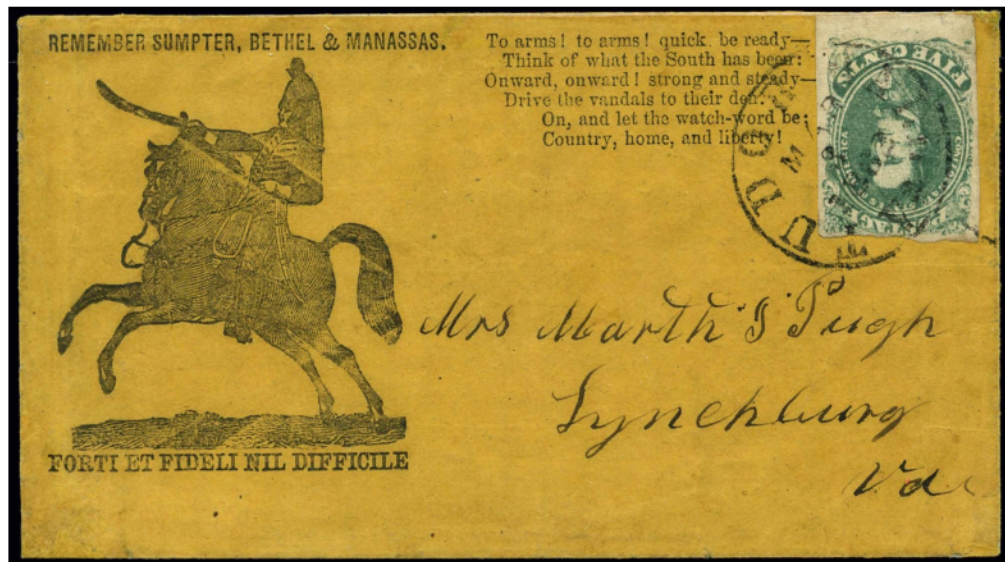
CSA 1861-1863—South

Monochrome Designs with Verse



11-Star Confederate Flag and Verse design with J. W. Randolph (Richmond) imprint, with 5¢ Green Lithograph used from Tudor Hall to Cascade VA, 3 December 1861.

Romantic image of Mounted Dragoon, Sword, Verse and “Forti et Fideli nil Difficile” Slogan (Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful), “To arms! To arms!” verses at top and “Remember Sumpter, Bethel & Manassas”; used from Tudor Hall to Lynchburg VA, 3 March 1862 with 5¢ Green Lithograph.



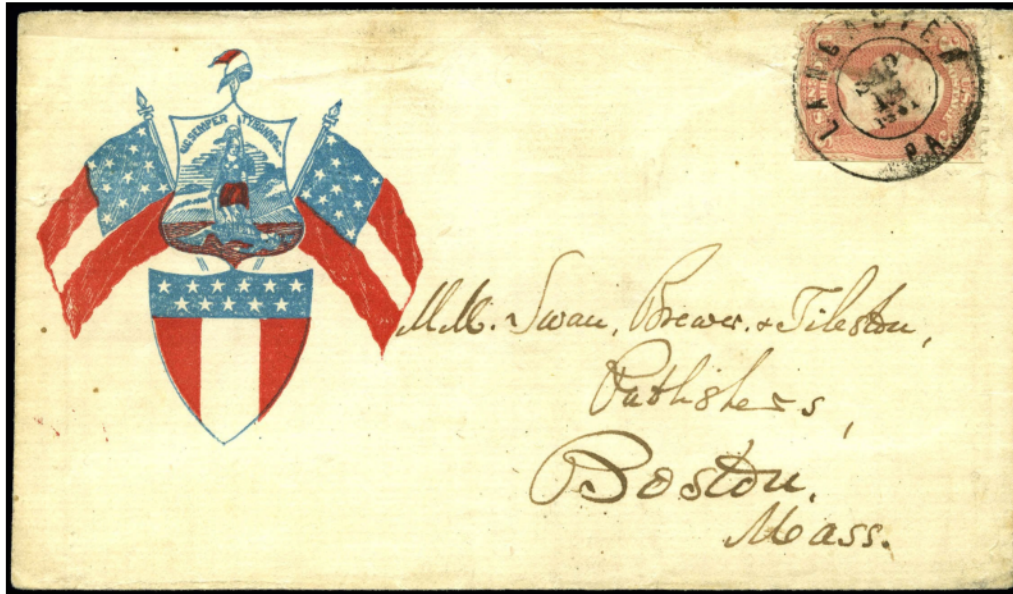
Two Continental Soldiers and Verse design, with 10¢ Blue Lithograph used from Goldsborough NC to Griffin GA, 23 October (ca. 1863).

PATRIOTIC FERVOR

US/CSA 1861-1862

Dissident Use of Propaganda Covers

Propaganda has been a major factor in virtually all wars, and its effective use can be a major influence in victory versus defeat. The war resulted in the outpouring of patriotic sympathy and political expression on both sides, but loyalties were not necessarily aligned with geography. The envelopes below represent use of Union- or CSA-themed propaganda covers by the opposite side that were presumably intended as a challenge to the prevailing sentiment.



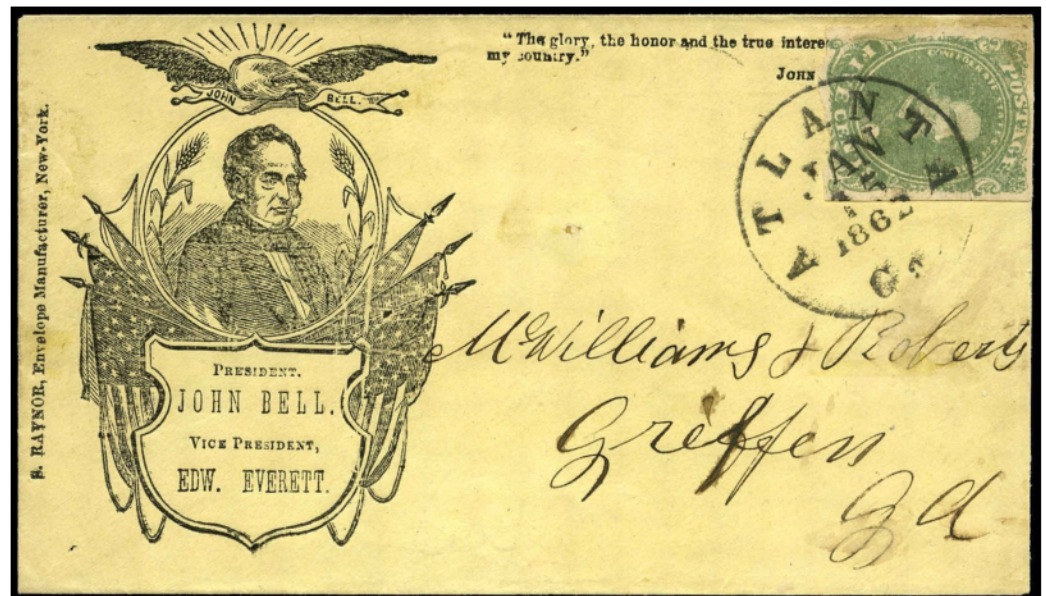
Confederate Patriotic cover depicting two crossed 11-Star flags, the Confederate Shield and the Virginia State Seal; presumably used by a CSA sympathizer living in Lancaster PA, 3¢ 1861 pays US postage, 18 September 1861 from Lancaster to Boston MA.

The only known Union use of this CSA patriotic cover

Lancaster PA is near Maryland, a "border" state that voted to remain in the Union but avoid hostilities with the South based on its large population of Confederate sympathizers.

1860 campaign envelope for John Bell and Edward Everett; 5¢ Green Lithograph pays CSA postage, 15 January 1862 from Atlanta to Griffin GA.

*One of two recorded Bell-
Everett campaign covers
with CSA General Issues*



The Confederate use of this envelope was presumably a political statement against secession and in support of Bell, a Tennessee politician who ran for president against Lincoln in 1860 as the candidate for the Constitutional Union Party, which took a neutral stance on slavery and supported preservation of the Union. Bell argued during the campaign that secession was unnecessary because the Constitution protected slavery. His view on secession, which he later reversed after the Battle of Fort Sumter, led Southern newspapers to label him an abolitionist.