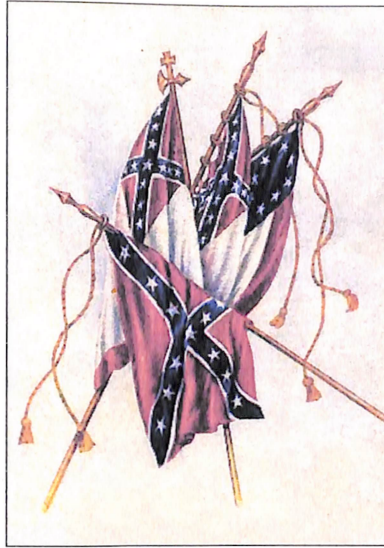


The Confederate States Of America

(1861-1865)



Much of the history of that short-lived political experiment, the Confederate States of America, was reflected in its stamps, covers, and other postal mementos. The bitter Civil War spanned the entire life of the Confederacy - the four years from 1861 to 1865. The Confederate Period begins 20 DEC 1860 and is the date that South Carolina (the first Confederate State) seceded. In all, the Confederacy would officially number 11 seceded states plus 2 divided states.

The actual war began 12 APR 1861 with the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The end of the war is generally accepted as 9 APR 1865 when General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, although certain other military units did not surrender until much later with the last military force in the Trans-Mississippi area surrendering on 26 MAY 1865. Jefferson Davis was captured in Georgia in MAY 1865.

The last shot of the war is recorded as being fired by the Confederate Naval Cruiser "Shenandoah" in an attack on Union whaling vessels in the North Pacific on 28 JUN 1865.

The actual end of the Confederacy is therefore a blurred date.

This collection concentrates on the stamp issues of 1862 5 cents & 10 cents of 1863-1864. Postal history covers are included with all relevant information from careful research & study.

Confederate Five Cents Typograph

Printed by Thomas De La Rue & Company, London



CSA - 6

Printer: De La Rue & Co. - London, England

Earliest Recorded Date of Use: 16 APRIL 1862

Major colours: Blue Minor colours: Light Blue

Virtually no flaws and a very uniform colours from light blue to blue with clear and sharp impressions and the ink is a consistent colour.

The gum is thin, even transparent colourless gum.

CSA 6, London Print: on thin hard-surfaced paper. The image was engraved in relief on steel, electrotyped and flat-bed printed.

De La Rue shipped on blockade runners both the printing plates and a quantity of stamp paper. Consequently, there are Richmond prints that are very close to the same quality as the London prints.



De La Rue Print Works, Bunhill Row, off Old Street, London, 1856

The Archer & Daly Printing – Richmond, Virginia



Printed on London paper



Richmond printing
Printing inclusion on "N" of Cents



New York counterfeit



CSA 7-L and CSA 7-R, Richmond Prints: printed by the Richmond firm of Archer & Daly from electrotpe plates provided by De La Rue on white wove paper in two grades - the thin glazed paper from London shipped with the plates (CSA 7-L) and an inferior coarse grade of paper with colourless thin gum of an inferior darker hue (CSA 7-R). The colour of the successive printings ranges from pale blue to dark blue to the darker cobalt blue.

The impressions are coarse with many plate (constant) and printing (variable) varieties.

New York Counterfeit: this commonly encountered forgery was printed from an electrotpe plate by J. Walter Scott for use in the Scott albums in early 1900s or possibly the late 1800s. The decisive difference between the counterfeit and the original is the shorter crossbars on the "F" and the "E" of "FIVE" in the value at the bottom. Compared to the genuine Richmond print, they are always significantly shorter than the originals.

The Two Types – I & II

Archer & Daly Engravers of Richmond, Virginia created the dies for these designs.

Archer produced the die for Type I. John Halpin created the die for Type II.

For many years, it was believed that John's Halpin's brother Frederick had engraved these stamps but, in 2015, Halpin descendant Jeffrey Hawkins proved that it was Frederick's brother John (both were engravers) who engraved the stamps.

The easiest way to tell the difference in the two types is the hair line on the neck.

Type I - The hair extends below the level of the ear. The bottom of the neck hair and the top of the beard align.

Type II - hair ends on the back of the neck at just about ear level. The bottom of the hair on the neck and the curve of the lower lip align. If there is hair extending below the ear you have a CSA 11. If the back of the neck is free of hair below the ear you have a CSA 12.

Another tonsorial tip-off is the beard. Just below the point of the chin, the Type I beard has a small tuft of beard ending in line with the back of the lips.

The Type II beard appears to be a single entity without this tuft.



Left: CSA 11-KB, Type I



Right: CSA 12-KB, Type II

Both of these stamps are Keatinge & Ball printings.

Gash above the "N"

Another distinguishing mark is a small area of die damage to Type I. Sometime, probably during the creation of the the copper Frame Line plate, a small bit of damage was done to the die. This resulted in all subsequent entries showing a distinct colourless vertical dash below the bust above the N of Cents. There is nothing remotely like it on Type II examples.



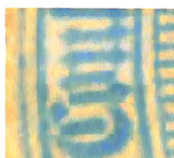
Vertical die damage below portrait,
above N of CENTS.
Type I



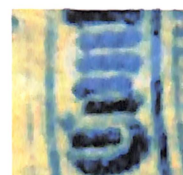
No vertical colourless dash above the N.
Type II

"Coufederate" or "Confederate"

The lettering of the word Confederate differs between Type I and Type II. The Type I die has what appears to be a "U" for an "N" in the word Confederate. Type II has an "N" in this position.



Type I has a "U".



Type II has an "N".

Extra Projections

The lower left corner of the design ornaments differ in several ways. The lower portion is more open on Type I than it is on Type II. Also, the heavy shading line in the lower ornament is longer and less vertical in Type I than it is in Type II., see the lower highlighted oval in the images below. There is a distinct extra scroll projection on Type II that is not present on Type I. Note the heavy "C" shaped line terminating this extra projection on Type II. See the upper highlighted oval area in the images below.



More open ornaments, elongated shading line
in lower ornament on Type I

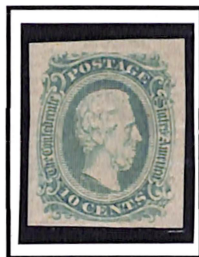
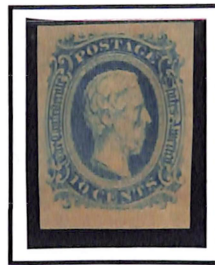


Ornamentation with extra scroll
projection & short vertical dash in lower
ornament on Type II

The Archer & Daly Printings



Type 1
Open ornaments



**The stamps printed by Archer & Daly made their appearance in April & May 1863 respectively.
and come in all variations of colour from Blue to Milky Blue to greenish-blue to true Green.**

Archer & Daly Printings



Type 2

Using the John Archer plate design, new plates were engraved by Frederick Halpin and added the filled-in ornaments and extra frame line



colour variations from Blue to Milky Blue to greenish-blue to true Green.

The Keatinge & Ball Printings



Type 1



*chilled plate
print*

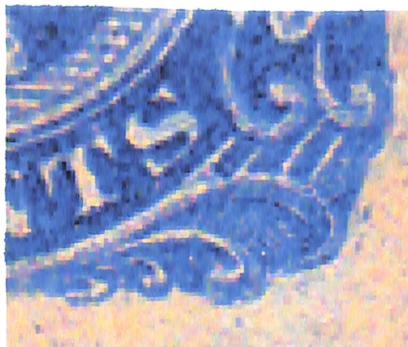
The plates for the Archer & Daly stamps were transferred to the Keatinge & Ball Co. in Columbia South Carolina when the fall of Richmond became evident in late 1864.

Printing of the stamps ceased on 17 February 1865 when Sherman's Army captured Columbia SC.

Many full sheets remained at the end of the war. The major characteristics distinguishing the Keatinge & Ball printings from the Archer & Daly printings are:

- 1) The ink was applied to the Keatinge & Ball stamps with a very heavy brush and the ink tends to blot out the background details such that the shading around the portrait appears solid instead of cross-hatched.
- 2) a distinctive heavy thick brown-yellow gum was used on the K&B stamps.
- 3) the Keatinge & Ball stamps tend to be of a uniform dark blue colour (although some colour variation does exist).

The Keatinge & Ball Printings



Type 2

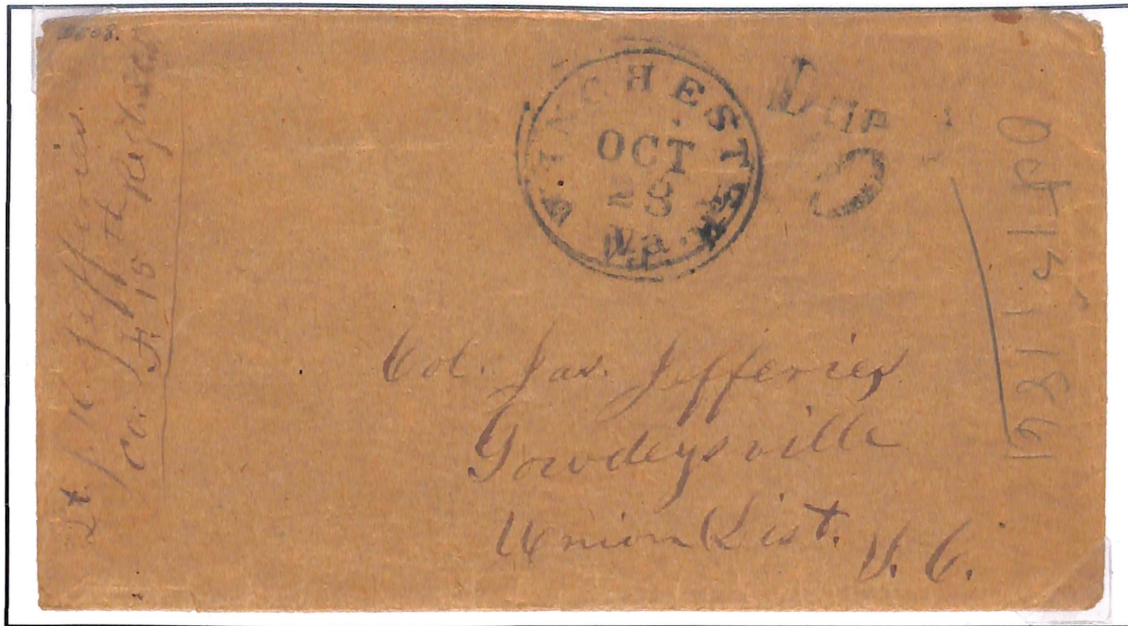
The plates were those used previously by Archer & Daly engraved by Frederick Halpin with the added filled-in ornaments and extra frame line



*overheated plate
print*

stamps tend to be of a uniform dark blue colour
(although some colour variation does exist).

**Due 10 and circular Winchester cancellation
Oct 28 (1861)**



**Addressed to Col. Jas. Jefferies, Gowdeysville, Union Dist., S.C.
sent by his son John Randolph Jefferies
born 30 Sept. 1837, died Feb. 10, 1894**

At age 23, he enlisted at Morris Island, Charleston, SC Feb. 22, 1861 & was mustered into Company F 15th Regiment of Infantry, South Carolina Volunteers as 3rd Lieutenant, August 29, 1861 at Union Court House, South Carolina. Was appointed 2nd Lieutenant, November 10, 1861. He is listed as Captain on a company roll dated August 31, 1863, and absent having been wounded in action at Gettysburg, PA., July 2, 1863. Spending many weeks in a hospital suffering from gangrene, but as soon as his wounds would permit he rejoined his company. One ball remained under his shoulder blade until his death. He resumed active duty at Gordonsville, Va., April 24, 1864. He saw service at Charleston and Morris Island while Ft. Sumter was under seige. He participated in the Battle of Hilton Head and was in reserve at the Battle of Secessionville. In August 1862, his regiment was attached to Longstreet's Corps. Listed as Captain and present on a company roll dated April 30, 1864 and as present on last available roll of the company on June 30, 1864. (and served until that conflict was over and then he returned home and was mustered into service at Union Co., SC. After the war, he farmed the plantation handed down from his great grandfather, Capt. Nathaniel Jefferies, a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He served in the State Legislature several terms. At the time of his death, he was a trustee of Clemson University (at that time, it was Clemson College).



5

Mr John. G. Gale
Co. A 1st Va Battalion
Richmond
Virginia

Care of
J. B. Ketchum

Residence Isle of Wight, Virginia.

Side Note: “Care of J.F. Chalmers”

* Oath Allegiance 6/18/1865 Johnson's Island, OH (Released)

He was described on enlistment as 5' 8", dark complexion, hazel eyes, dark hair
Born 15 march 1833, died 7 January 1907 buried Hollywood Cem. Richmond, Va.



A black and white photograph of a two-story house with a wide porch and a central staircase. The house has a gabled roof and two chimneys. The porch is covered by a wide overhang supported by columns. A central set of stairs leads up to the porch. The house is surrounded by trees and shrubs.

Residence: Smithfield, Isle of Wight, Virginia

Archer & Daly two 5 cent blue,
 tied with circular Richmond, Va. date stamp (type 3d)
 on Overpaid Drop cover dated July 24 1862



Addressed to Surgeon S. W. Carmichael,
 Richmond, Virginia.

Spottswood Wellford Carmichael
 born Fredericksburg 23 Nov. 1830; died Fredericksburg 18 March 1904.

1852 – MD Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

5 May 1861 – Asst. Surgeon, 2nd Battalion, 1st Brigade, VA Volunteers

3 July 1861 – Appointed Asst. Surgeon, Provisional Army of Confederate States

Aug. 1861 – served at Gen. Hospital, Culpeper, C.H., Va.

19 Dec. 1861 – married Frances (Fannie) Tucker Bryan (died 1896)

23 June 1862 – Surgeon-in-charge, Gen. Hosp, Danville, Va.

26 Sep. 1862 – Confirmed as Surgeon, Confederate States Senate

9 June 1864 - served in Stuart Hosp., Richmond, Va

17 Feb. 1865 – served in Pratt Hosp., Lynchburg, Va

April 1865 – Surrendered Lynchburg, Va

1874, 1890, 1900 – Practised medicine, Fredericksburg, Va.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Spottswood Wellford Carmichael.

Dr. Spottswood Wellford Carmichael died at his home in Fredericksburg last night shortly before 9 o'clock, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His health had been frail for a year and his death was not unexpected.

Dr. Carmichael was born November 23, 1830, in the same house in which he died, and except during the war, when he served elsewhere as a surgeon in the Confederate army, he practiced his profession in Fredericksburg from the time of his graduation in medicine, a period of over fifty years. He was the third generation of physicians of his family who had practiced in the same town. In December, 1861, Dr. Carmichael married, at Eagle Point, Gloucester county, Fannie Tucker Bryan, second daughter of John Randolph Bryan, Esq., who died in 1886. He is survived by two brothers, the Rev. James Carmichael, D. D., of Wilmington, N. C., and Mr. Charles Carmichael, of Fredericksburg, and by five children—Dr. Randolph B. Carmichael, of Washington; Mr. Coalter B. Carmichael, of Baltimore, and Misses Elizabeth C., Nellie and Fannie Tucker Carmichael.

Dr. Carmichael was a most ardent Confederate and a devout member of the Presbyterian Church. He was universally beloved, and his death has caused general sorrow in the community where his long and useful life was spent.

The time of the funeral has not been definitely fixed, but it will probably occur on Monday.



grave at Fredericksburg National Cemetery

Archer & Daly 2 x 5 cent dark blue (indigo),
with broken frameline variety at left on left stamp,
tied with circular Richmond, Va cancellation cover dated Aug 18 1862



Addressed to Mrs G.B. Anderson,
care of W.E. Anderson, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Mildred Butler Ewing (born Dec 3 1833 – died Oct 12 1899)
married George Burgwyn Anderson 5 Nov. 1859

When Brig. General George Burgwyn Anderson CSA was born on 12 April 1831, in Hillsborough, Orange, North Carolina. He married Mildred Butler Ewing on 5 November 1859, in Louisville, Jefferson, Kentucky. They were the parents of at least 2 sons. He was a Brigadier General in the Confederate States Army, one of six General officers who died at the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) in September 1862.

He was a career military officer who began his career with US Army after graduating at West Point in 1852. When the Civil War began in 1861, he resigned his commission and returned to North Carolina where he was commissioned Colonel of 4th Regiment and made Commandant of the defences at Manassas. After the heroism of Anderson & his Regiment at the Battle of Williamsburg, he was promoted to Brigadier General.

His wife Mildred Butler Ewing delivered his namesake two days after he was killed. He died on 16 October 1862, in Raleigh, Wake, North Carolina, at the age of 31, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Raleigh, Wake, North Carolina.



Mildred Butler Anderson's grave

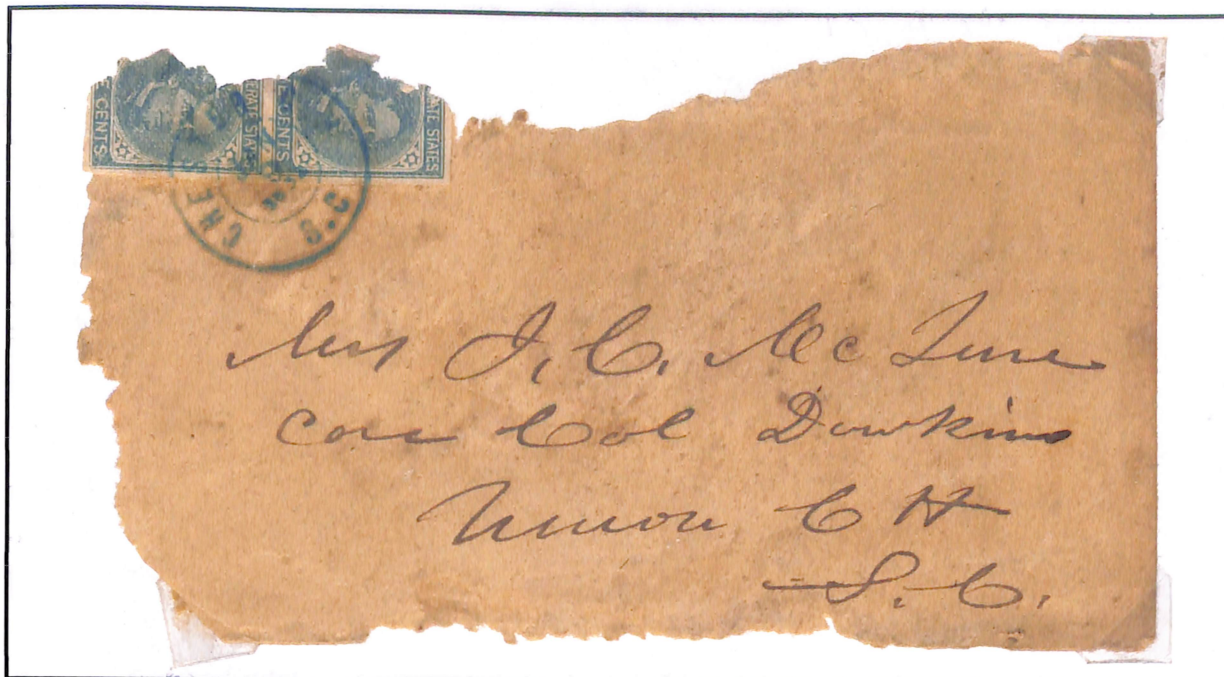


Brig. Gen. George B. Anderson



Geo. B. Anderson's grave

Archer & Daly two 5 cent blue,
tied with blue double circular Chester C. H. date stamp
dated Jan. 9 (1863)



Addressed to Mrs J. C. McLure,
care Col. Dawkins, Union C.H., S.C.

The McLure family moved to North & South Carolina from Ireland in 1690 and were a widespread family and this part of the family settled in Chester County and had a plantation.

Col. Thos. A. Dawkins, Unionville, S.C. The military title was honorary as he was a judge. He was well regarded by his Confederate peers. His home was briefly used as the headquarters of Governor Andrew McGrath, who evacuated Columbia just before General Sherman burned the city. The two had attended college together and McGrath chose Union as his provisional capital, one of four state capitals to serve South Carolina.



the McLure House in Chester County, S.C.



Union Court House, South Carolina

Archer & Daly 10 cent bluish-green,
tied with circular McKinley, Alabama stamp
cover dated April 26 1863



Addressed to Surgeon W. T. Abrahams,
Box 86, Columbus, Georgia.

William Thomas Abrahams 1834-1898

He was a 31 year old physician from Mckinley, Alabama when he enlisted at Perry, Ala. as a private 25 April 1861, but did daily duty as a physician. He was mustered into Company D, Alabama 43rd Infantry and discharged for promotion on 10 May 1862. He was promoted to Surgeon and commissioned into Field & Staff, Alabama 43rd Infantry. He had received his medical degree from New York Medical College in 1855. On 31 December 1862 he was Chief Surgeon, General Archibald Gracie's Brigade, Dept. of E. Tennessee. 24 August 1864 – Member of Board of Examining Surgeons, 3rd Congressional.

He married Annie King Crocheron in November 1863. They were the parents of at least 3 sons and 2 daughters. He lived in Livingston, Sumter, Alabama, in 1880.

He died on 17 September 1898, in Mobile, Alabama, at the age of 64, and was buried in Marengo, Alabama, United States.



Grave of William Thomas Abrahams



his wife Annie King Crocheron 1842-1924

Archer & Daly two 5 cent blue,
tied with circular Richmond, Va. date stamp
dated May 4 1863



Addressed to Mrs B. F. Little,
Littles Mills, Richmond Co., N.C.

Benjamin Franklin Little, born 6 Oct. 1830; died 27 July 1879.

Residence: Littles Mills, Richmond County, North Carolina. Occupation: Farmer

Age at Enlistment: 31. Enlistment Date: 12 Mar 1862

Rank at enlistment: Captain. Enlistment Place: Richmond County, North Carolina

Commissioned officer in Company E, North Carolina 52nd Infantry Regiment on 28 Apr 1862.

Promoted to Lt Col on 03 Jul 1863. Mustered out on 30 Aug 1864 at Gettysburg, PA.

Married Mary Jane Reid on 6 Oct 1858 in Mt. Mourne, Iredell County, North Carolina

Transferred 28/2/1863 Baltimore, MD * Wounded 3/7/1863 Gettysburg, PA

*** Hospitalized 3/7/1863 Gettysburg, PA: * POW 3/7/1863 Gettysburg, PA**

*** Transferred 22/10/1863 Fort McHenry, MD: * Transferred 23/1/1864 Point Lookout, MD**

*** Paroled 3/3/1864 Point Lookout, MD: * Exchanged 6/3/1864 City Point, VA**



Benjamin Franklin Little



Little's House in Richmond County, N.C.



His gravestone

Archer & Daly two 5 cent blue,
blue circular Richmond, Va. undated cancellation (scarce)
certainly pre-October in 1863



Addressed to Miss A.E. Utley,
Hillsville, Carroll County, Va.

This is from known correspondence between William Alexander Smith (1835-1868) and his wife (on this date, his future wife), ANN ELECTA UTLEY Smith, (1843-1915) in Hillsville, Va.

They were married in October 1863 when he was home on leave. They had 3 children.

"Alex" was a teacher from Carroll County, Virginia when he was enlisted as a private on June 25, 1861. He served in Company J, 50th Virginia Regiment, Jones's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewells Corps. He was described at enlistment as having dark hair, dark complexion, blue eyes & 5'8" in height. He must have shown promise as he was promoted sergeant.

The 50th Virginia Infantry saw distinguished throughout the war, first with the Confederate Army of Kentucky, and later with the Army of Northern Virginia. The regiment suffered heavy casualties at Gettysburg and at The Wilderness.

On 25 May 1862 he was promoted 2nd Lt. of Company J. and he stayed with his Regiment throughout the remainder of 1862, 1863 and early 1864. He was captured by Union forces on 12 May 1864 at Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia. On 14 May 1864 he arrived at the Federal Prison at Point Lookout, Maryland. He was transferred to Fort Delaware on June 23, 1864. He survived his prison ordeal and was released on 16 June 1865 and returned to Carroll County and resumed teaching. He died from injuries relating to an accident in December 1868.

Ann Alecta Utley Smith remarried (Joseph Peers) in 1871 and died in 1915 at Fort Worth, Tarrant, Texas.



Archer & Daly pair 5 cents Richmond Printing,
tied with Field Post Office, Army of Tennessee
six bar enclosed Field cancellation.



Addressed to Miss Margaret A. Pippen, Marianna Florida
sent by Private Ennis Pippen

Enlisted on 4 May 1863 at Marianna, Jackson County, FL as a Private (aged 53)
into "I" Co. Florida 11th Infantry

Miss Margaret A. Pippen never married. She took care of Ennis when he grew ill in
his old age. She is buried next to him on his left. I am not sure whether she is the
daughter of Ennis and his first or second wife. The two wives were sisters.

Hannah married Ennis shortly after her sister died.

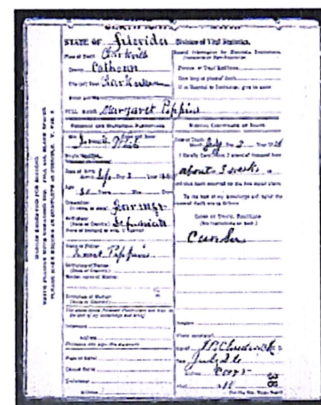
Ennis Pippen born 10 April 1810 died 10 August 1892

Margaret A. Pippen died 2 July 1916 aged 80 yrs.

Their Family originally (Great Grandfather) and other members of family came from
North Carolina. Seemed to have moved to Florida in early 1800's and were farmers.

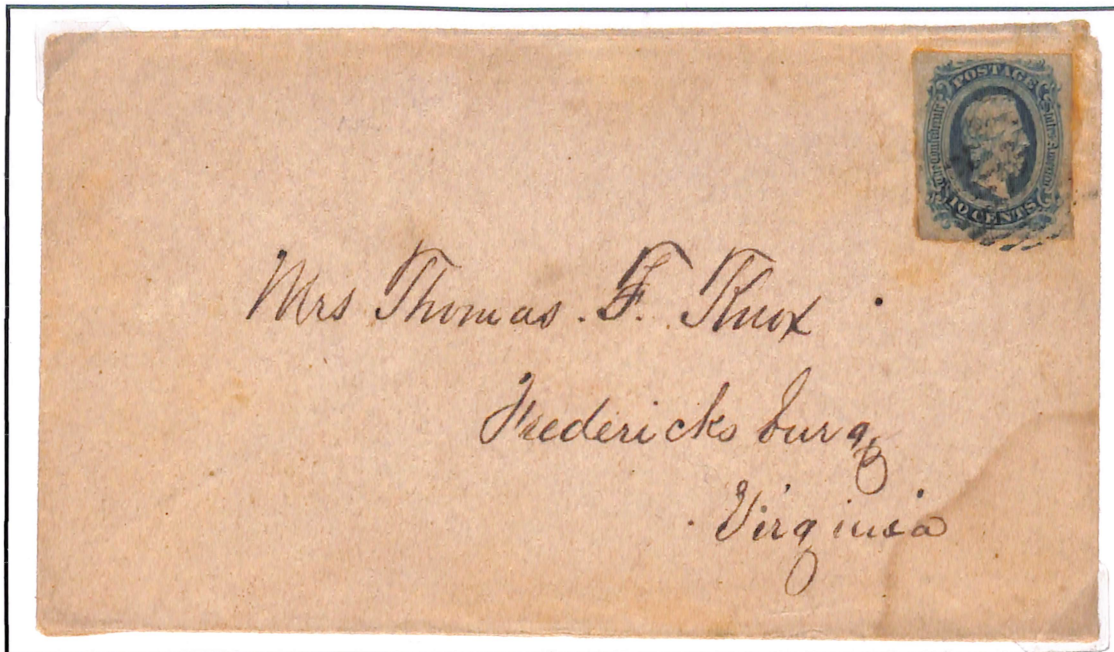


Ennis Pippen(in) Gravestone



Margaret's Death Certificate

Archer & Daly 10 cent Type 1 blue,
tied with Field Post Office, Army of Northern Virginia
nine bar oval cancellation date from April/May 1863 to end of year

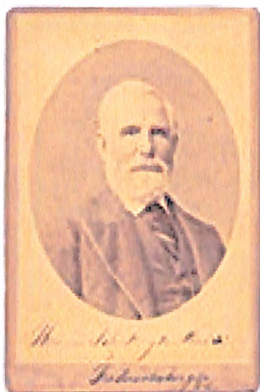


Addressed to Mrs Thomas F. Knox, Fredericksburg, Virginia

Thomas Fitzhugh Knox & the Knox Family

Thomas Fitzhugh Knox, Jr., (15 Dec. 1807 – 24 June 1890), the patriarch of the Knox family was born in Culpeper County at “Windsor,” in 1807. His wife, Virginia Ann Soutter was born in Norfolk in 1814. Their ancestors came from Scotland and were merchants. He also had a gristmill near Old Mill Park. He and Virginia married in 1832 and settled in Fredericksburg. By 1860, they had eight living children and Thomas Knox was one of the wealthiest businessmen in the city. The family lived at 1200 Princess Anne Street, now the Kenmore Inn. Mr. Knox served on several boards and was a vestryman at St. George’s Episcopal Church for over 50 years.

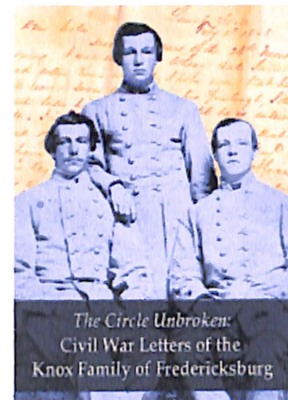
All six of the Knox boys served the Confederacy, most of them in the local regiment, the 30th Virginia Infantry. The 30th was something of a nomadic unit, serving at times with Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia, but also in the Virginia Tidewater, North Carolina, and even Tennessee. Lieutenant Robert Knox’s letters home constitute most of the correspondence from the field, often writing on behalf of his soldier-brothers. All the boys survived the war (a happy outcome). The family, however, continued to thrive as a pillar of the Fredericksburg community for decades. They lived in their Princess Anne Street house until 1911.



Thomas Fitzhugh Knox
(1807 - 1890)



1200 Princess Anne Street, Fredericksburg



three of the sons

Archer & Daly two 5 cent blue,
circular Charleston, S.C. date stamp
dated Nov. 24 (1864)



Addressed to Capt. J. C. Wrenshall,
Engineers Dept. Macon, Ga.

John Cowan Wrenshall was born 1 July 1833 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

He married Letitia Yonge (1846-1924) 22 November 1866 in Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia.

Captain John Cowan Wrenshall was an architect and civil engineer in charge of the engineer's office in Macon, Ga. He was also responsible for converting field notes and duplicating maps for use by the Army.

He served in the Confederate Nitre & Mining Bureau. He was attached to the staff of General Bragg as well as General Joseph Wheeler.

After the war he was in charge of the restoration of railroad bridges destroyed by opposing armies.

He lived for a time in Baltimore and Hagerstown.

Died 17 January 1926 Torquay, Devon, England, United Kingdom of unspecified causes.



Photograph taken in 1916

Archer & Daly 10¢ type 1 blue tied blue PETERSBURG, Va. tied with circular date stamp on soldier's cover to Miss M.L. Trimmier, Spartanburg, S.C., with endorsement of T.G. Trimmier, Lt. Col. 41st Alabama Regt. Gracie's Brigade.



Theodore Gillard Trimmier (1825-1865) served as a Lieutenant Colonel of the 41st Regiment Alabama Volunteers, Army of Northern Virginia. He served on the brigade staff of General O.E. Edwards in 1858. April of 1862, he entered the service of the State of Alabama in the Confederate Army at Tuscaloosa; elected Captain of Company A. ("Sipsey Guards"), 41st Regiment of Alabama.

Mortally wounded at Battle of Hatcher's Run near Petersburg March 31, 1865, dying a week later (7 April 1865) of the wound received, only two days before Lee surrendered.

His wife was Mary (Molly) Letitia Thomson Trimmier (1831-1910); they were married in 1850 and had six children. Before the war, he was engaged in the mercantile business in Spartanburg until 1858 when they moved to Alabama and lived on a plantation near North Port, Tuscaloosa County.

(His papers are at the Tennessee State Library and Archives in Nashville.)



Col. Theodore Gillard Trimmier
11Apr 1825: died 7 Apr 1865 aged 39

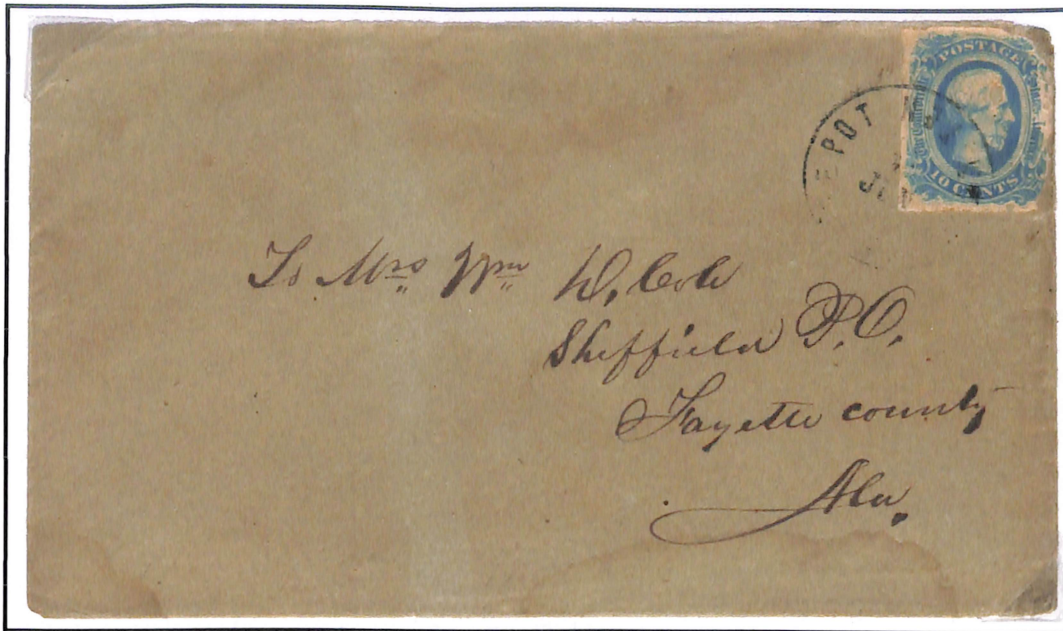


T.G. Trimmier
gravestone



Mary Letitia Thomson Trimmier
(27 Feb 1831, Died 11 Nov 1910)

Archer & Daly 10 cent Type 2 pale-blue,
tied with circular date stamp Carters Depot, Tennessee
dated June (1863)



Addressed to Mrs Wm. D. Cole, Sheffield P.O., Fayette County, Alabama.

This cover was posted by 34 year-old William Duncan Cole (1829-1864) of Co. F, 38th Alabama Infantry. "Duncan" was the son of Isaac C. Cole (1808-1875) and Sally Duncan (1810-1878). He married Cornelia Ann Darden (1838-1920) in 1856 and had three living children when this cover was sent in June 1863.

Duncan enlisted in the 38th Alabama Regiment as a sergeant in May 1862. They were organized in Mobile, May 1862, and remained in the defenses of Mobile until February 1863, when they joined Clayton's Brigade and participated in heavy fighting at Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. We know that sometime prior to March 1864, Duncan had been promoted 2d Lieutenant of his company. On 11 March 1864, papers were signed recommending the transfer of Duncan to a 1st Lieutenant position in Co. K [or Co. I] of Hatch's 8th Alabama Cavalry, then headquartered near Tuscaloosa, Alabama. He was killed, however, at the Battle of New Hope Church, (wounded 27th, died 29 May 1864) when Bragg and Sherman met outside of Atlanta.

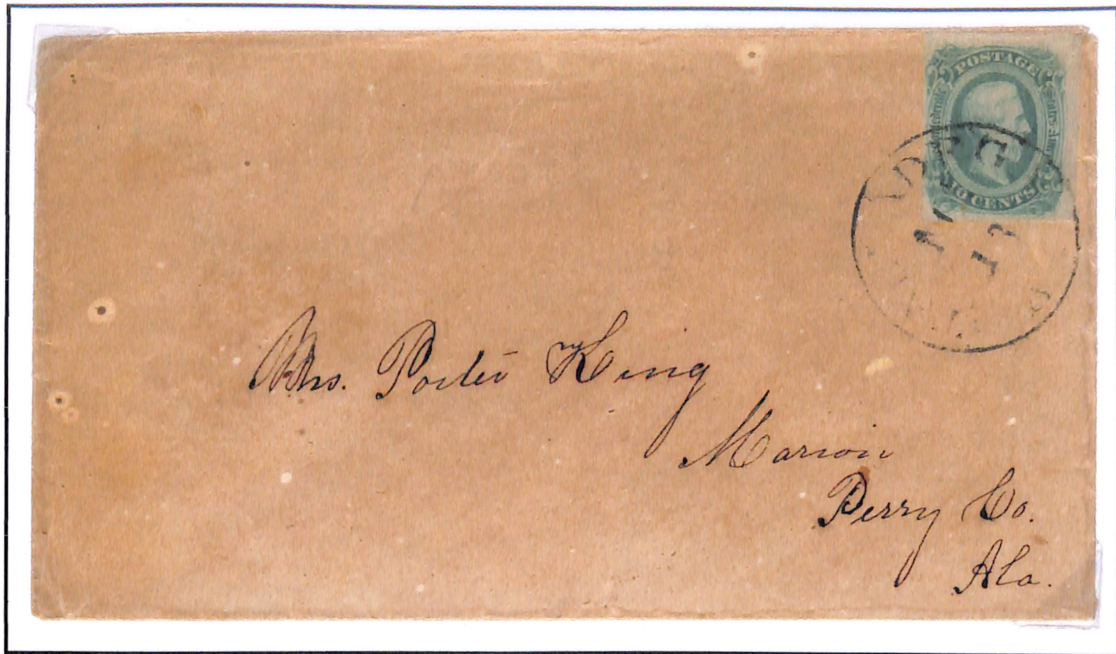
Carter's depot was a simple stop on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. The line, constructed in the 1850s, was the most direct route between the lower and upper South, and it was vitally important until it was lost to the Federals in September 1863.

There were a total of four battles during the Civil War at Carters Depot



ex Roger Ballard collection.

Archer & Daly 10 cent Type 12c bluish-green,
tied with Talladega, Alabama
oval cancellation date November 13, 1863



Addressed to Mrs Porter King, Marion, Perry Co(ounty) Alabama
by her husband (handwriting matches military records at NARA.

Porter King (20 Apr. 1824 - died 3 Jan. 1890)

Porter was a lawyer & plantation owner, a member of the Alabama legislature and a circuit court judge.

He first enlisted on 24 April 1861 at age 37 as a Captain in Company G, 4th Alabama Infantry, Captain King's company K, (Marion Light Infantry. On 1st may 1862 elected Lt. Col. in Field & Staff Alabama 41st Infantry, Colonel Talbrid's Regiment. The Library of Congress has a map drawn of the First Battle of Bull Run Manassas) by Capt. Porter King, 4th Alabama regiment.



Porter King in uniform



Porter King grave memorial



*Porter King's 2nd wife
died 21 Aug. 1905*

(1st wife died aged 26 in 1850)

Archer & Daly 10 cent Type 2 greenish-blue,
tied with circular date stamp Lynchburg, Virginia
dated Dec 4 (1863)

*The post office was moved from Old Glade to Glade Spring Depot in 1856
due to the arrival of the railroad.*



Addressed to M. Beattie, Esqr., Glades Spring Depot, Virginia

Madison Beattie, farmer & landowner

He married Martha A. Cunningham on 1st. Jun 1843 in Lincoln County, Tennessee and had two sons,
William, George & daughter, Mary.

The home was constructed on an elevated area of land west of Glade Spring and east of Emory off Highway 609 near Deerfield Lane. Two hundred seventy-five acres were under cultivation; 500 were unimproved. The land produced 500 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of Indian corn (high for the neighbourhood) along with oats and Irish potatoes. Madison was one of the few farmers in the area producing tobacco in 1860. This included the 16 slaves who ran the plantation and cared for the family.



Madison Beattie
(6 Oct 1811-31 Jul 1885)



Beatties House
now known as "Morningside"



Martha Beattie
(15 May 1824-29 October 1897)

Archer & Daly 10 cent deep blue,
tied with partial circular Richmond, Va cancellation cover 1864



Addressed to Miss Jennie P. Barron,
care of Dr. John Brown, Charlotte C. House, Virginia.

Miss Virginia (Jennie) Pendergrast Barron (1845-1888)

The Barrons were a prominent seafaring family from Norfolk and Essex County. Virginia P. Barron (1844-1888) was called Jennie. She was somewhat of an orphan, as her mother and sister died of yellow fever in 1855 and her father Capt. Barron spent much of the war in Paris as a Confederate agent.

It is not known when Edward Rouzie Baird first met the Barron family. In March of 1863, he wrote his brother, William, that he had no intention of ever marrying.

But Sam's sister, Virginia "Jennie" Pendergrast Barron, must have changed his mind.

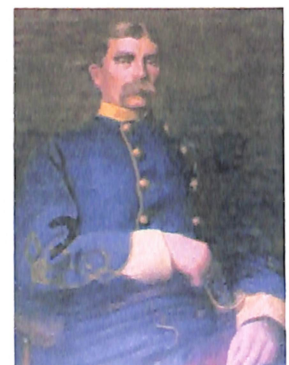
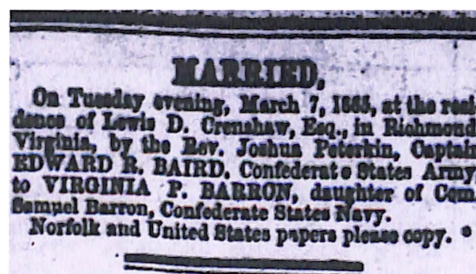
She was a striking beauty. Exactly when they met is not known either, but, it is assumed it was through General Pickett, perhaps in 1863.

On March 7, 1865, while on duty in Petersburg, Edward and Jennie were married in Richmond at the home of a family friend, Lewis D. Crenshaw, Esq.

Jennie and her siblings were living with the Crenshaws while her father, the Commodore was in Europe. Where Jennie lived for the remaining months of the war is unknown.



Edward Baird & Virginia (Jennie) P. Barron grave



Her husband Edward Rouzie Baird

Archer & Daly 10 cent greenish-blue,
tied with Pittsylvania C. H. circular Chester C. H. date stamp
dated & docketing Jan. 9 (1864)

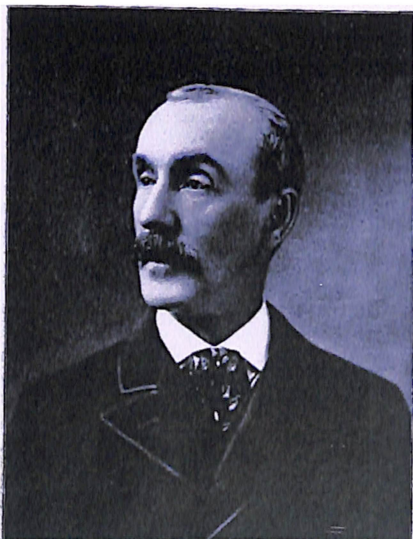


Addressed to Geo. D. Wise,
care Gen. H.A. Wise, Adams Run, So. Carolina

George Douglas Wise (June 4, 1831 – February 4, 1908)
was a nephew of General Henry A. Wise (1806-1876)

George served as a Captain during the Civil War, was a lawyer and served as
Virginia Commonwealth Attorney and in several U.S. Congresses after the war.

General Wise's brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia was credited with saving the city
at the first Battle of Petersburg.



George Douglas Wise (Politician)
photo taken about 1880



Geo. D. Wise grave
Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia

Archer & Daly 10 cent blue-greenish tinge,
tied with Army field grid cancellation cover content dated June 11, 1864



Addressed to Lieut. J. C. Purdy
1st La Artillery, Mobile, Ala.

Jacob Carman Purdy (born Nov. 2, 1834 – died 1916)
married to Annie Newman Purdy (1845-1912)

He enlisted at New Orleans on 26 May, 1861 as a private.
As a 1st Lieutenant he served with Companies B, E, and G, 1st Louisiana Heavy Artillery,
Army of Northern Virginia.
Military records show him stationed at Redoubt No. 6, Mobile, Alabama, 1 April 1864.
He was paroled on May 10, 1865, at Meridian, Miss., after surrender to
US Maj. Gen. Cantey by CSA Lt. Gen. R. Saylor.

Both he and his wife are buried at Walker Cemetery in Fayetteville, Arkansas.



Gravestones of Jacob & his wife Annie



detailed close-up of Jacob Carman Purdy's grave

Archer & Daly 10¢ type 2 greenish-blue tied double-circular Fayetteville date stamp
Sep. (1864) on cover to Lt. Col. C.W. Broadfoot, Weldon, N.C.
(probably from his father William Broadfoot)



Charles Wetmore Broadfoot

(Born 13 November 1842 died on 24 November 1919.)

Residence Halifax County NC; an 18 year-old Student. Enlisted in June 1861 as a private
on 17 Apr 1861 he mustered into "H" Co. NC 1st Volunteers Infantry.

When regiment disbanded on 12 Nov. 1861 he re-enlisted into "D" Co. NC 43rd Infantry.
He was discharged for promotion as Lieutenant on 7 Sep 1862 & on same date was commissioned into
CS Aide-De-Camp to General Theophilus Holmes)

On 1 July 1864 he was commissioned into Field & Staff NC 1st Jr Reserves Infantry (70th Regiment North
Carolina Troops), made up of 17 & 18 year-old boys.

The regiment fought at Bentonville and surrendered near High Point on 1 May 1865.

Promotions: * Lt Colonel ; * Colonel

(Married Kate Huske of Fayetteville, NC and had 4 children)

Charles was a North Carolina State Representative after the war ended.

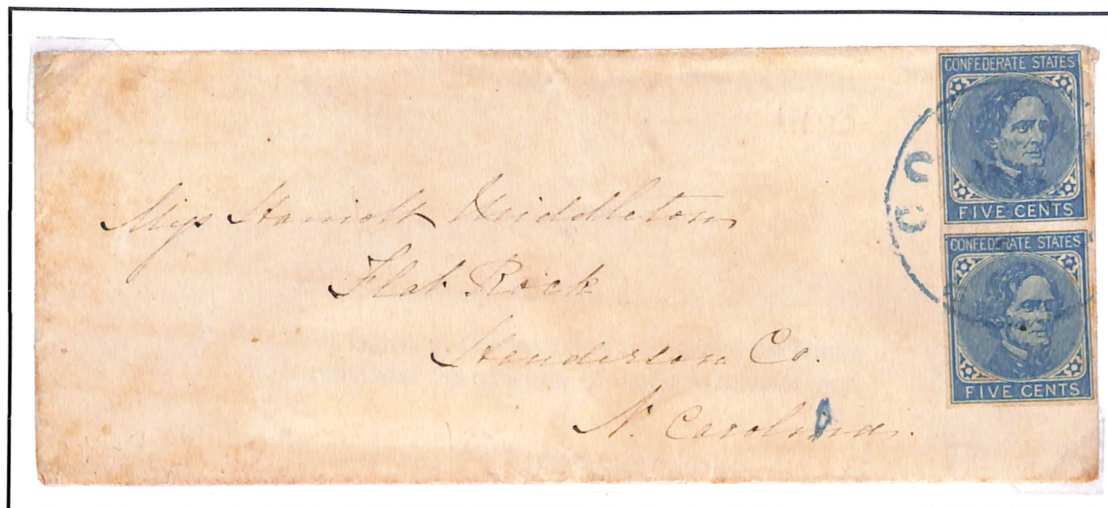


The Middleton Correspondence

The Middleton Family was a large and very prominent South Carolina family with land Holdings and business interests in the Charleston area as well as in Newport RI in the North.

The family had an extensive Civil War Correspondence, and covers are seen addressed to various members of the Middleton Family.

The correspondence mainly represents letters between two cousins, Miss Harriott Middleton (1828-1905) who lived with her parents and other family members in Charleston SC (Harriott also apparently spent much time in Flat Rock NC visiting relatives) and Miss Susan Middleton of Columbia SC. Other family members are also part of the correspondence.



Pair of Archer & Daly 5 cent blue local paper printing tied by the blue Columbia, S.C. circular cancellation dated possibly March (1863).
Addressed to Miss Harriott Middleton, Flat Rock, Henderson County, North Carolina.

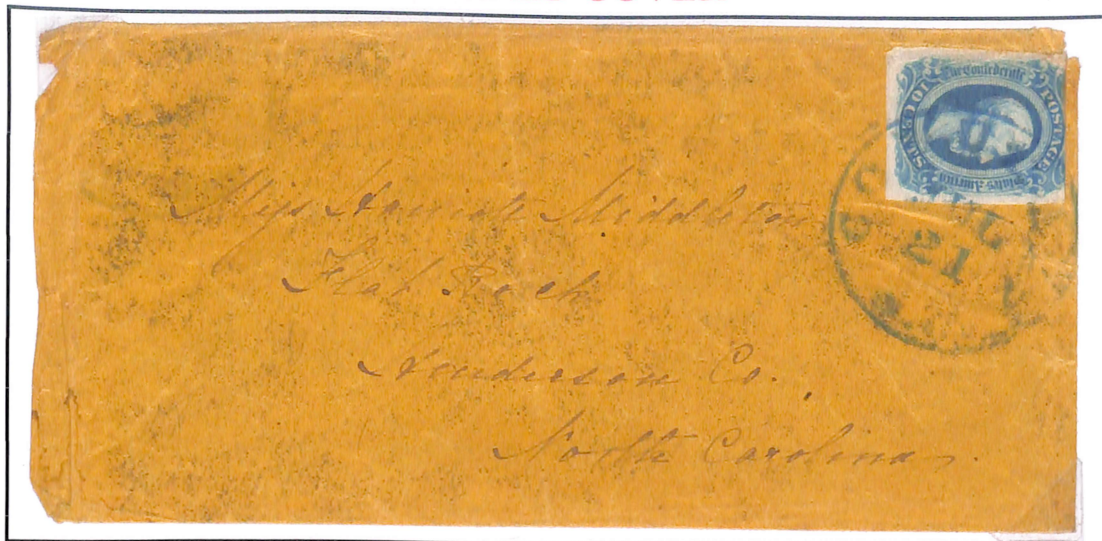


Harriott's family at Flat Rock, NC



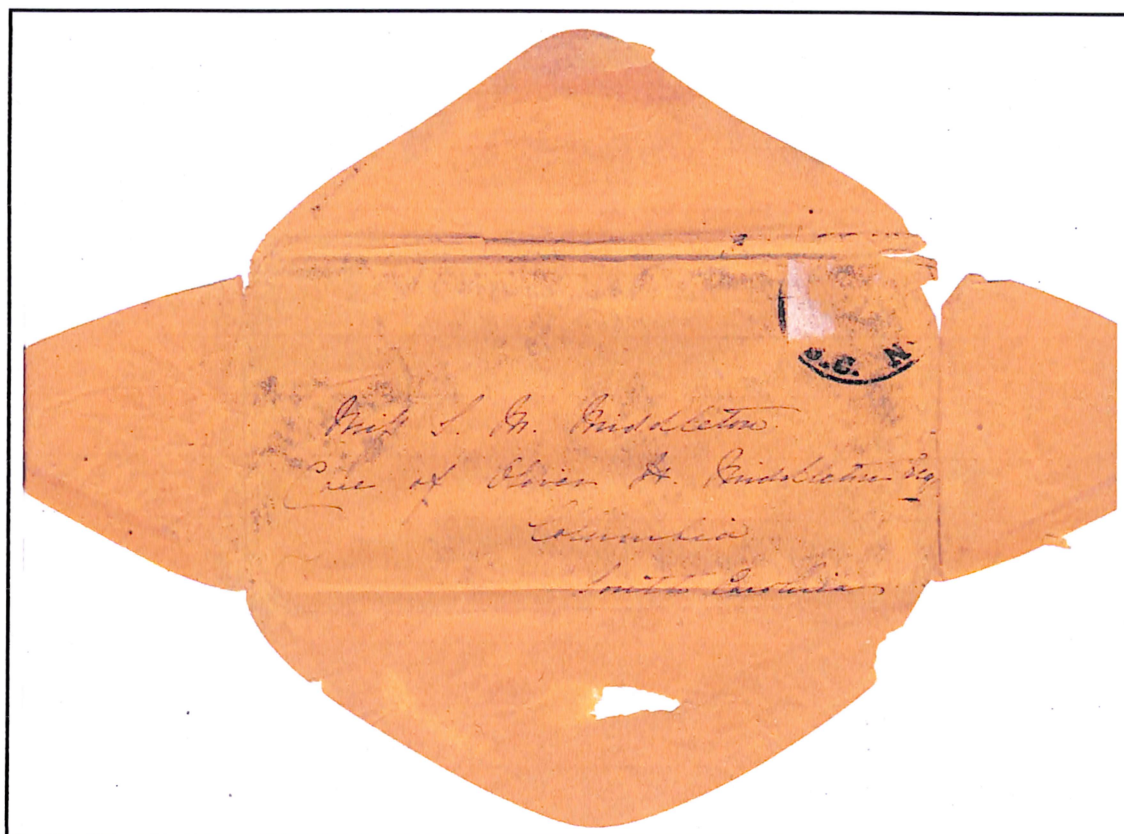
Middleton family house at Charleston, SC

The Middleton Correspondence
TURNED COVER



**Archer & Daly Type 2 c 10 cent light-blue
tied by the blue Columbia, S.C. circular cancellation
dated July (1863).**

Addressed to Miss Harriott Middleton, Flat Rock, Henderson County, North Carolina.



**Turned cover addressed to Miss Susan M. Middleton, (Harriott's cousin)
Care of Oliver H. Middleton, Esq. (her father), Columbia, North Carolina.**

Stamp removed and part of Flat Rock, S.C. circular cancellation

Handstamped PAIDs

Handstamped "PAID" in black (top right) & '10' handwritten
Circular single-line cancellation 'Carrolton, Ga. Dec. (1861)
Addressed to Captain J. B. Beall, Col. Boyds 19th Regt., Manassas, Va.
Posted Dec. 1861 & received 5 Jan. 1862.



John Bramblett Beall (born 1833 died 1917 aged 83)

Residence: Paulding County, Ga.

Enlisted on 25 June 1861 as a Captain into 'H' Co. Ga 19th Infantry

Listed as: * wounded 26 June 1862 Mechanicsville, Va (wounded in hip).

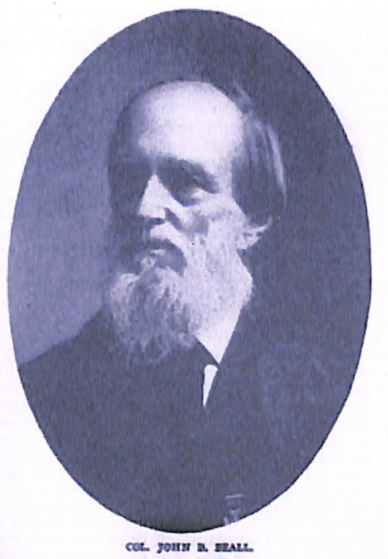
Furlough 25 March 1865 Doctortown, Ga.

Promotions: * Lt. Col. 12 August 1864 (of Beall's Battn. Ga, State Troops).

Born in Carroll County, Ga. Died 9 Feb. 1917 in Birmingham, Alabama.

Married Mary J. Merrell on 5 Oct. 1862.

After the war he lived in Birmingham, Al. & Nashville TN.



COL. JOHN B. BEALL



Mary Jane Merrell, born 5 Oct. 1841 died 14 Mar 1922
aged 80, burial Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama

Sources:

Roster of Confederate Soldiers of Georgia 1861-1865
Confederate Veteran Magazine & Civil War Database

Handstamped PAIDs

Until adhesive stamps were provided by the Confederate government, some postmasters reverted to the pre-stamp period practice of handstamping the word "PAID" with the appropriate rate. This procedure had been obsolete since 1847, when the first U.S. stamp was issued.

On 1 JUN 1861, the United States Postal Service ceased all operations in the seceded states. The Confederate Postal Service took over all the existing USA post offices within the CSA. New rates were also established. The rates instituted by the CSA were very simple:

5 cents per 1/2 oz under 500 miles
10 cents per 1/2 oz over 500 miles
2 cents drop letter and circular



Handstamped "PAID" in black (top right).
Circular single-line cancellation 'Grahamville, S.C. 11 SEP. (1863)

Addressed to Miss A.S. Hext, Barnwell C.H., So. Carl.

The Hext Family migrated from Dorsetshire to South Carolina in 1686. They were plantation owners and became a very large & powerful family. Today there are many descendants in South Carolina.

