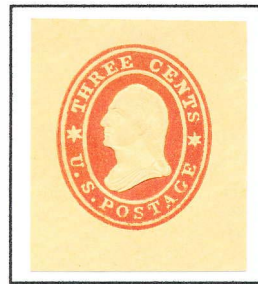


1860 U.S. Star Die 3c Postal Stationery: A Study of Southern Uses

Embossed envelope design

Small indicia, Stars at sides

Buff and white papers



Printer: George F. Nesbitt & Co., New York, N.Y.

3c red value issued August 1860

Demonetized in Confederacy on June 1, 1861

Scope: Southern Uses of 3c Star Die postal entires from four time periods:

- 1.) Pre-Secession
- 2.) Independent State after Secession
- 3.) Confederate Use of U.S. Postage, after admission to Confederacy, prior to June 1, 1861
- 4.) Demonetized Use in Confederacy after June 1, 1861

Uses are shown from all eleven Confederate States shown in gray on map and listed in chart.

Among items shown: Texas Independent State on Day of Secession use, Confederate Packet Boat Uses, Mobile, Ala. Postmaster Provisional, Confederate Expresses Across-the-Lines, Flag-of-Truce Exchange of Mail, Forwarded Mail, Official Business use. The Confederate Use of U.S. Postage from Arkansas and Florida are particularly rare.

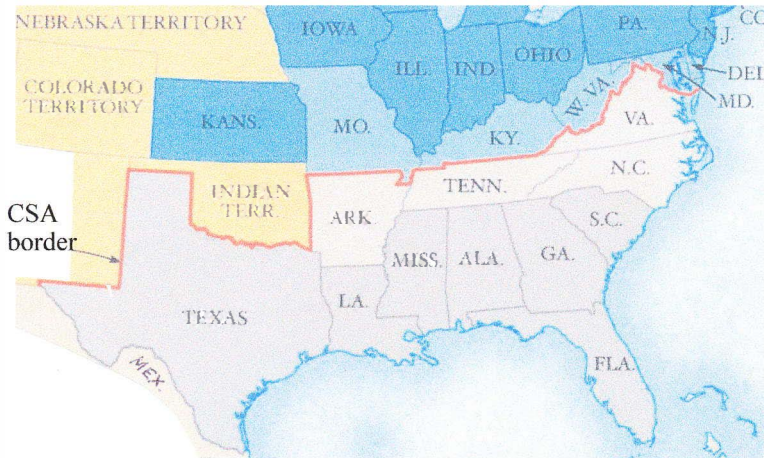


Table of Secession

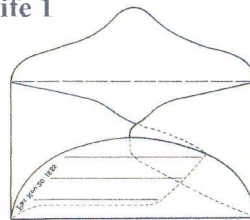
State	Date of Secession	Joined Confederacy
S.C.	12-20-1860	2-4-1861
Miss.	1-9-1861	2-4-1861
Flor.	1-11-1861	2-4-1861
Ala.	1-11-1861	2-4-1861
Ga.	1-19-1861	2-4-1861
La.	1-26-1861	2-4-1861
Tex.	3-2-1861	3-5-1861
Va.	4-17-1861	5-7-1861
Ark.	5-6-1861	5-18-1861
Tenn.	5-6-1861	7-2-1861
N.C.	5-20-1861	5-27-1861

The Deep South States (dark gray) seceded first. Upper South (light gray) States seceded later in April and May 1861. Border Slave States (light blue) stayed in Union.

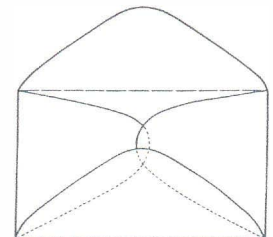
Table determines if a cover is an Independent State Use or Confederate Use. From date of Secession to date of admission to Confederacy is Independent State Use.

The 3c denomination was the workhorse of the Star Die envelope series. It paid the first class letter rate up to 3,000 miles, per half ounce. The 3c envelopes were issued in two paper colors: white and buff. White was first quality paper made with better quality rags and had more bleaching than buff, and was higher in cost. **The 3c envelope was available in four different sizes** and used five knife types, with and without patent lines. All examples in this exhibit are identified as to envelope size, knife size and working die type.

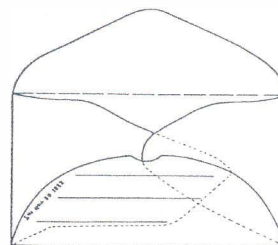
Knife 1



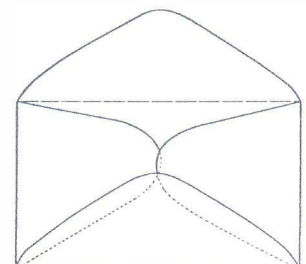
Size 1: 2.50" x 4.63"



Size 2: 2.88" x 4.75"



Size 5: 3" x 5.38"



Size 7: 3.25" x 5.50"

The two smallest size envelopes, sizes 1 and 2, are both scarce and evidently more popular in the Southern states than anywhere else in the country, based on surviving covers.

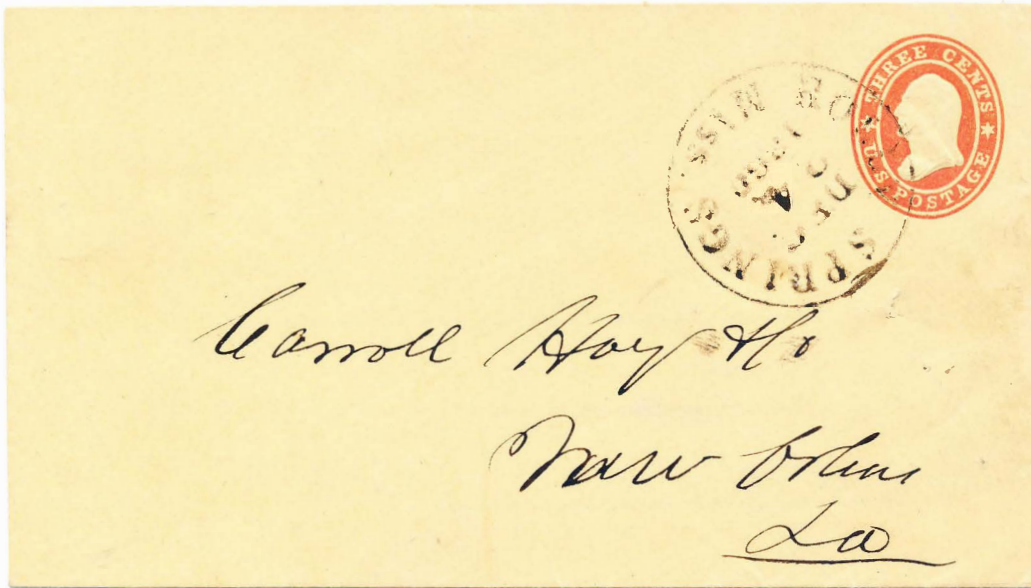
Charleston,
S.C. Nov 14
1860 to
Greenville,
S.C.

Size 7,
Knife 20,
Type 6,
on buff



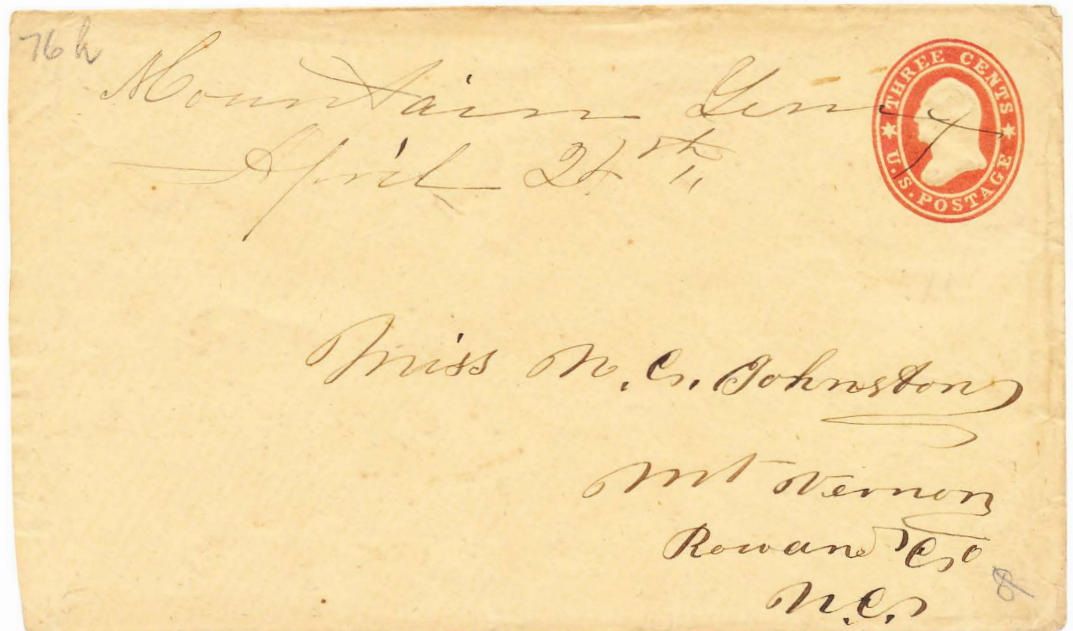
Holly Springs, Miss.
Dec. 24 1860 to New
Orleans, La.

Size 5,
Knife 13,
Type 8,
on buff



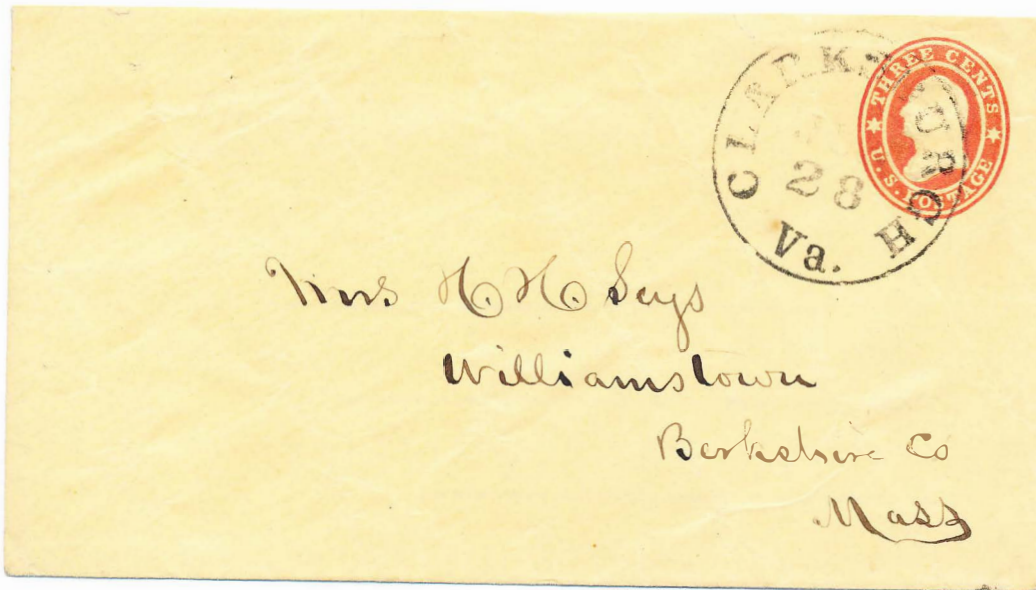
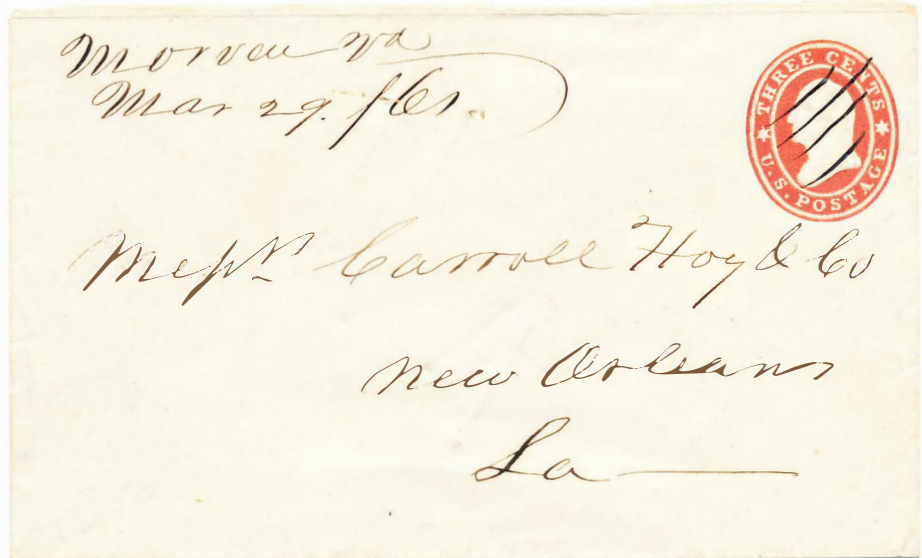
Mount Airy, N.C.
April 24, 1861 to
Mt. Vernon, N.C.

Size 7,
Knife 20,
Type 8,
on buff



Morven, Virginia Mar. 29, 1861 to New Orleans, La. Very scarce discontinued post office. **EDU for this envelope size.**

Size 2,
Knife 2,
Type 3
on white



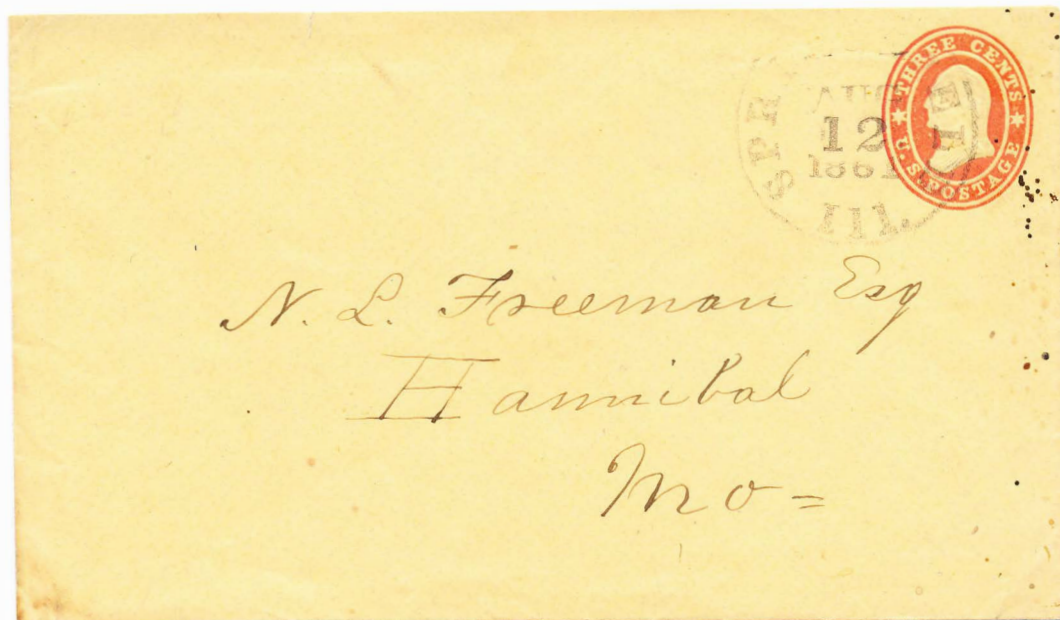
Clarksburgh Va. Jun 28, 1861 to Williamstown, Mass. Clarksburgh was part of Western Virginia, which remained loyal to the Union and was admitted as a state June 20, 1863. As such the Federal post office in Clarksburgh remained open for business throughout the Civil War.

Size 5,
Knife 12,
Type 9
on buff

USE TO THE BORDER SLAVE STATE OF MISSOURI

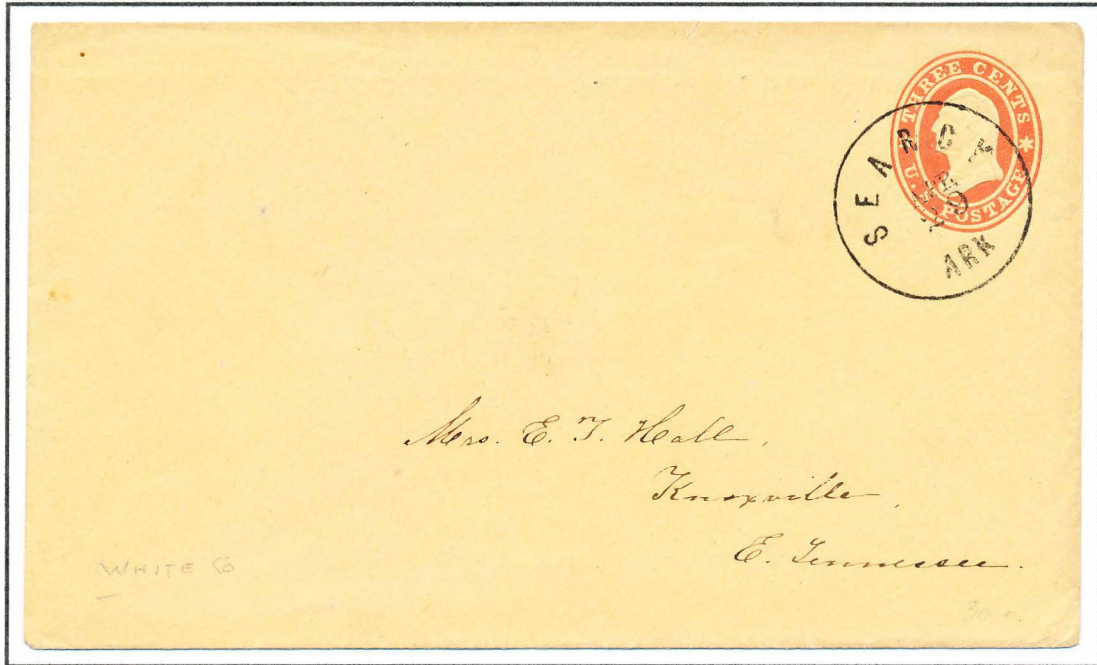
Springfield, Ill. Aug. 12 1861 to Hannibal, Missouri. During the Civil War, Missouri was a hotly contested border and slave state populated by both Union and Confederate sympathizers. It endured a bloody neighbor-against-neighbor intrastate war within the larger national war. **Mail service throughout Missouri was often suspended 1861-1865 due to hostilities.** Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) grew up in Hannibal, Mo. and enlisted briefly in the Confederate army.

Size 7,
Knife 20,
Type 8,
on buff



3 CENT VALUE

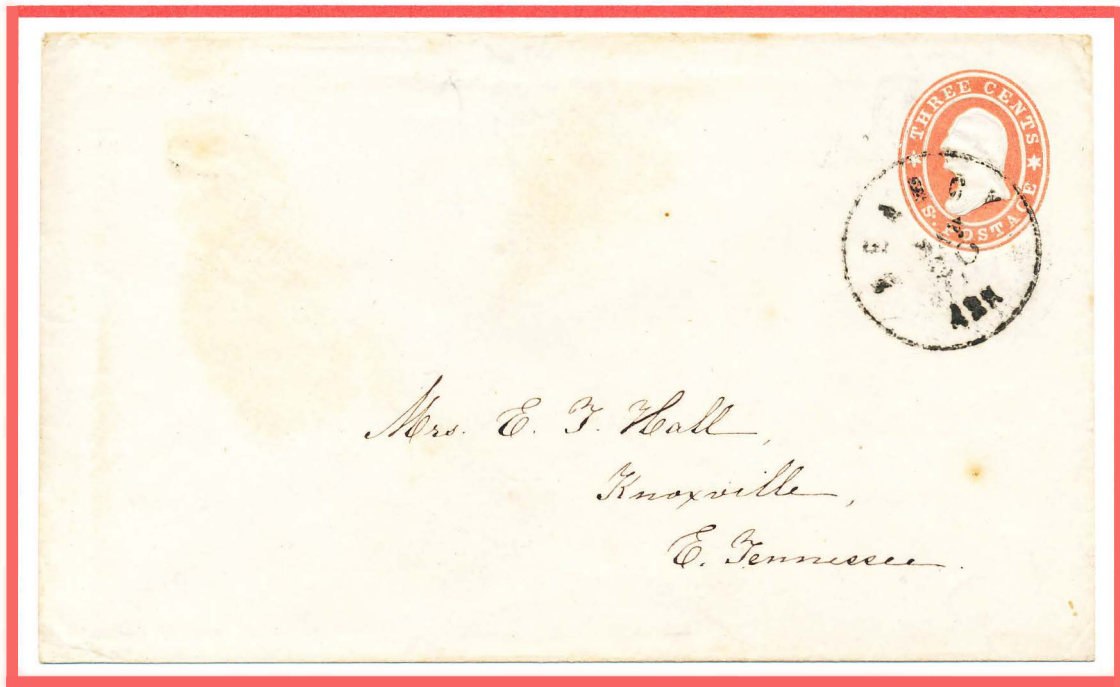
ARKANSAS USE JUST PRIOR TO SECESSION



Size 7,
Knife 20,
type 9,
on buff

Searcy, Arkansas Apr 29 (1861) to Knoxville, E. Tennessee. Just one week after this was used, Arkansas seceded (May 6). Unlisted in Roberts census. Four other pre-secession Searcy covers are recorded, **this is the finest known.**

CONFEDERATE ARKANSAS USE



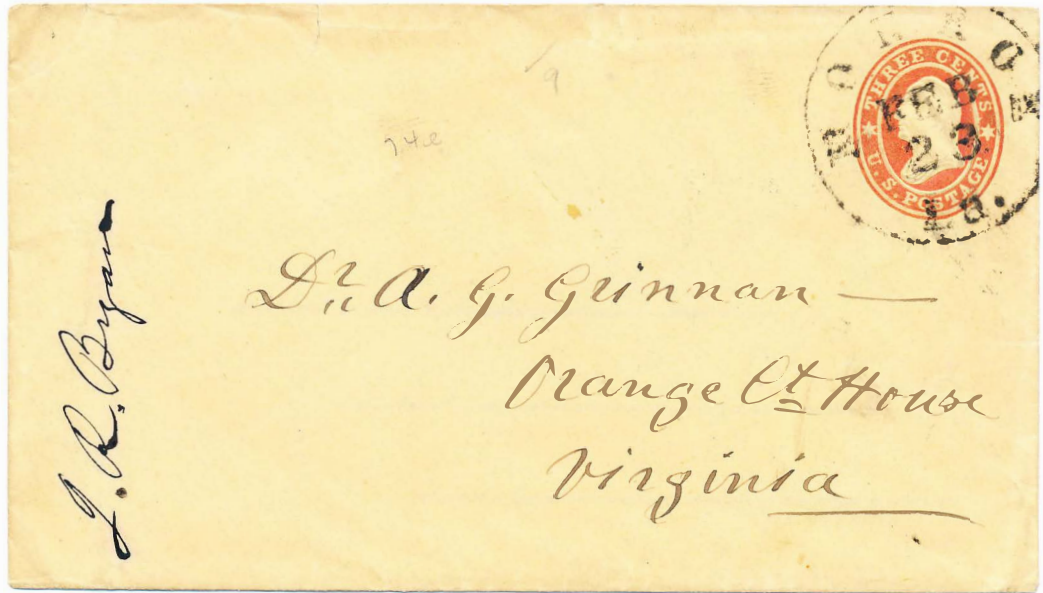
Size 7,
Knife 20,
type 2,
on white

Searcy, Arkansas May 20 (1861) to Knoxville, Tennessee. Confederate State Use during brief period when U.S. postage was valid in Confederate Arkansas (May 6 to May 31 1861). **One of two recorded uses** in Roberts census

3 CENT VALUE

CONFEDERATE USES

Monroe, LA Feb. 23, 1861 to
Orange Court House, Virginia.
Confederate usage.



Size 5,
Knife 13,
Type 9,
on buff

Size 5, Knife 13, Type 9, on buff



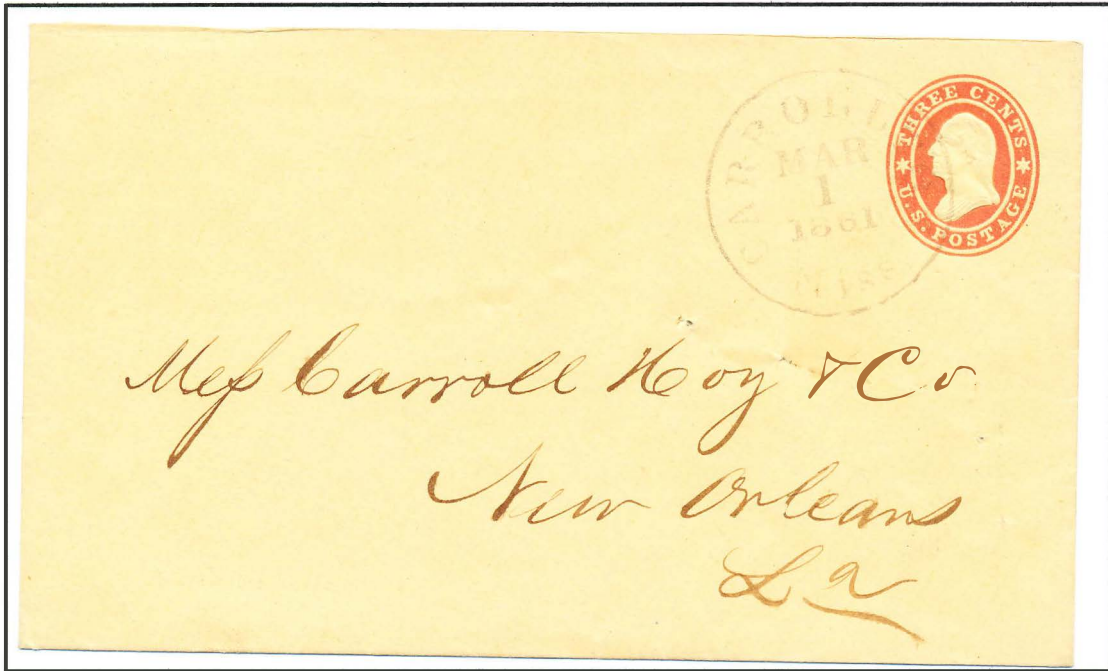
Baton Rouge, La. Mar 2, 1861 to
Washington, D.C.
Although Louisiana had seceded
from the Union and was one of
the founding members of the
Confederacy effective Feb. 4,
1861, the mail service between
North and South was still operat-
ing to keep the lines of commu-
nication open until the CSA es-
tablished its own mail system
effective June 1, 1861. Thus the
odd situation where U.S. postage
was still effective in the seceded
states.

Last U.S. Mail into Confederate Louisiana

Boston, Mass. May 27 1861 to New
Orleans. This cover arrived in Louis-
ville, KY on or about May 31, and
was routed through Memphis, TN,
and then south via the Mississippi &
Tennessee Railroad (Route #86) to
arrive in New Orleans. Just before
the North shut down the route by the
Southern Mail Suspension Order,
effective from and after May 31,
1861.



Size 5,
Knife 12,
Type 9,
on buff



Size 7,
Knife 20,
Type 3,
on buff

Carrollton, Miss. March 1, 1861 to New Orleans, La.

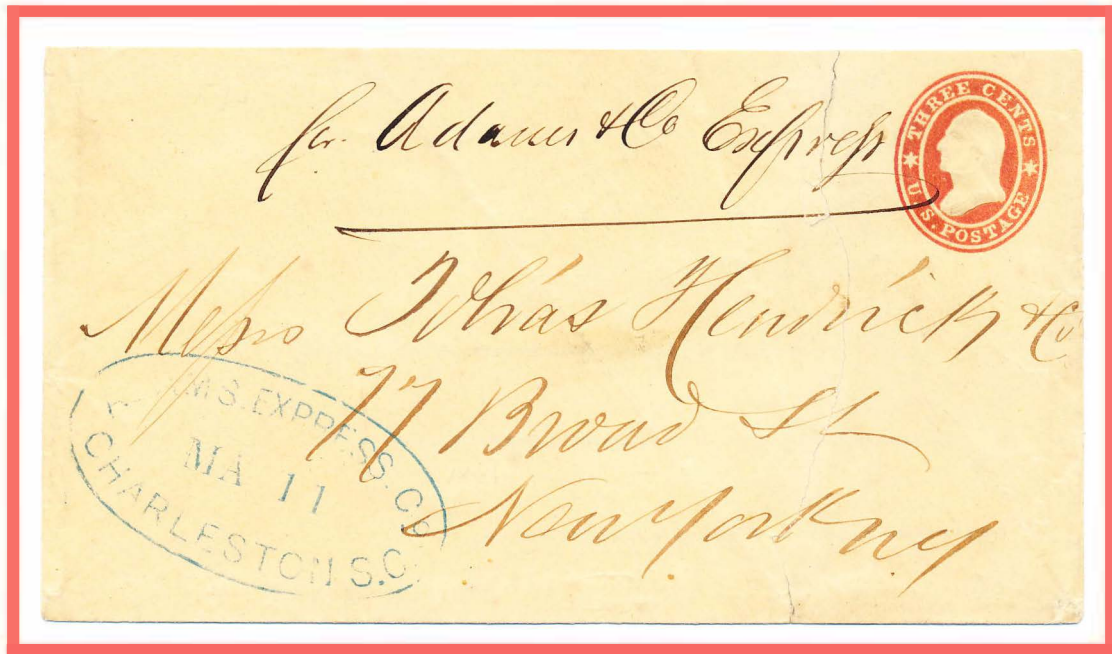


Size 5,
Knife 13,
Type 8,
on white

Grenada, Miss. Apr 9, 1861 to Holden, Mass.

3 CENT VALUE, CONFEDERATE PERIOD, USES FROM SOUTH TO NORTH

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.



Size 5,
Knife 12,
Type 9,
on buff

Adams Express Co. Charleston, S.C. Mar 11 1861 to New York endorsed "*Per Adams & Co. Express*". **One of less than 5 recorded Adams & Co. Charleston S.C. Express uses.** As uncertainties surrounding the likelihood of war grew, the established private express firms were sometimes used to carry valuable or important correspondence. With offices in many cities, including Charleston, the Adams Express Co. was usually chosen. U.S. postal regulations permitted such private means of conveyance, as long as it was enclosed in a U.S. stamped envelope.

FLAG-OF-TRUCE



Size 7,
Knife 20,
Type 5,
on buff

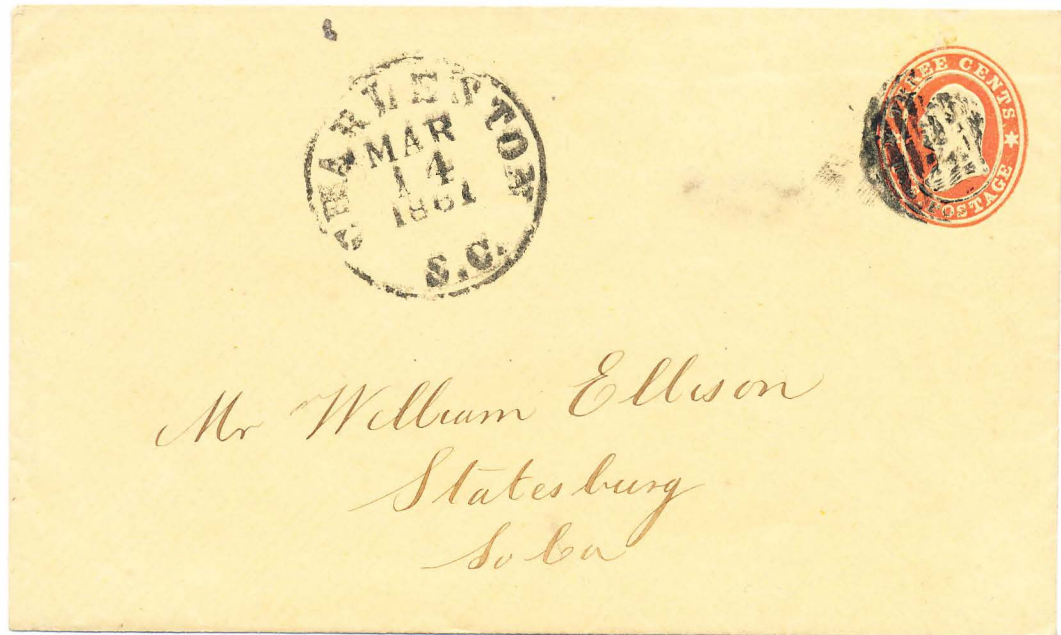
3c dull red type III strip-of-three "Old Point Comfort Va. Dec 14" (1861) cds to Mrs. Charles Ellet, Jr., Georgetown, D.C. Manuscript "Exd" (**Exchanged**) marking above indicia. Flag-of-Truce mail between north and south was established at the Union fortress at Old Point Comfort, Virginia. **This is an unusual and early use of Flag-of-Truce mail.** Col. Charles Ellet, Jr., was a noted civil engineer and volunteer in the U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers. His wife Elvira's parents (her father was Judge William Daniel) were from Lynchburg, Virginia, and likely sent this cover. Ellet was mortally wounded in the Battle of Memphis in June 1862 as commander of US ram *Queen of the West*.

3 CENT VALUE

CONFEDERATE USES WITHIN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston, S.C. Mar 14, 1861
single circle datestamp, to
Statesburg, So. Car.

Size 7,
Knife 20,
Type 8,
on buff



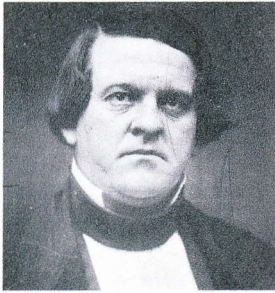
Charleston, S.C. Mar 21 1861
double circle datestamp, to
Spartanburg, So. Car.

Size 5,
Knife 13,
Type 1,
on buff

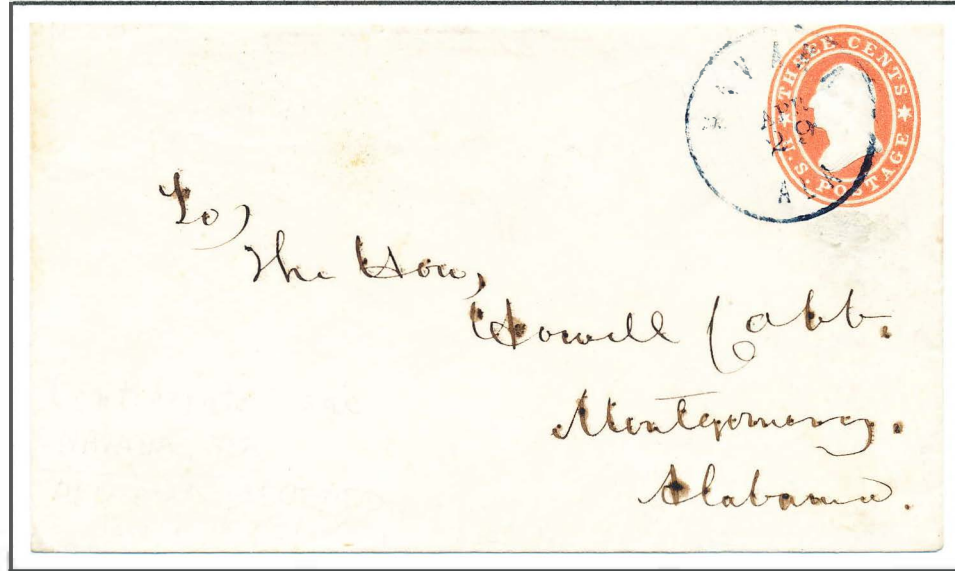
Columbia, S.C. Mar 14, 1861 to
Sumterville, So. Ca. Directive
"By Mail".

Size 7,
Knife 20,
Type 8,
on buff





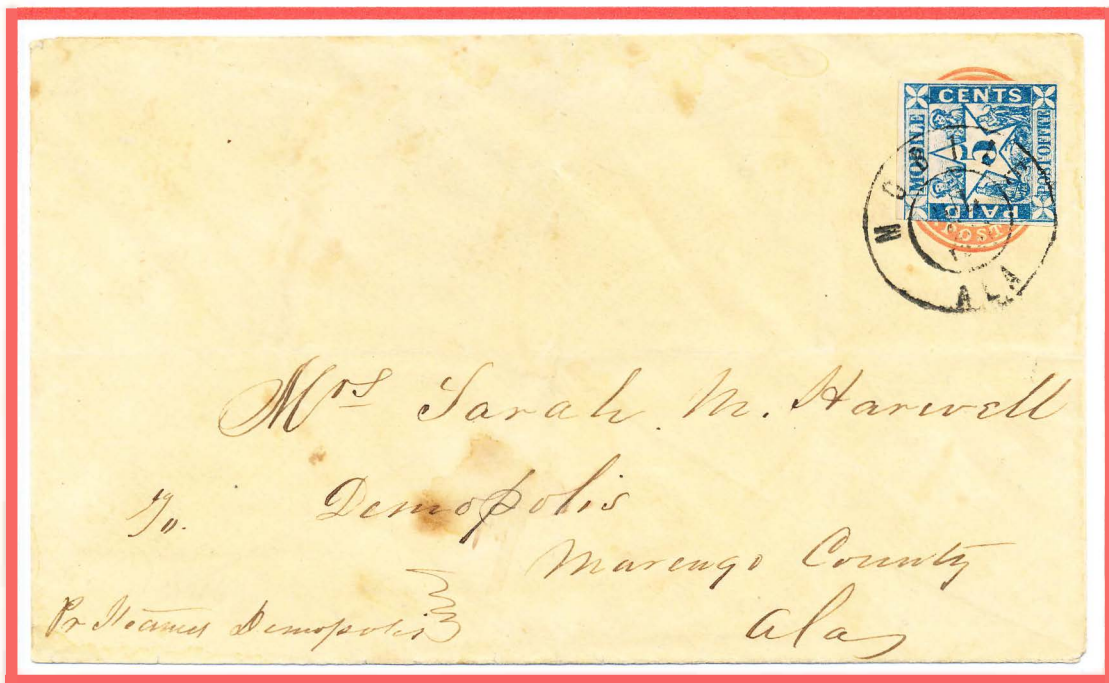
Howell Cobb, Governor of Georgia and Secretary of the Treasury under President James Buchanan (1857-60)



Size 2,
Knife 2,
Type 3,
on white

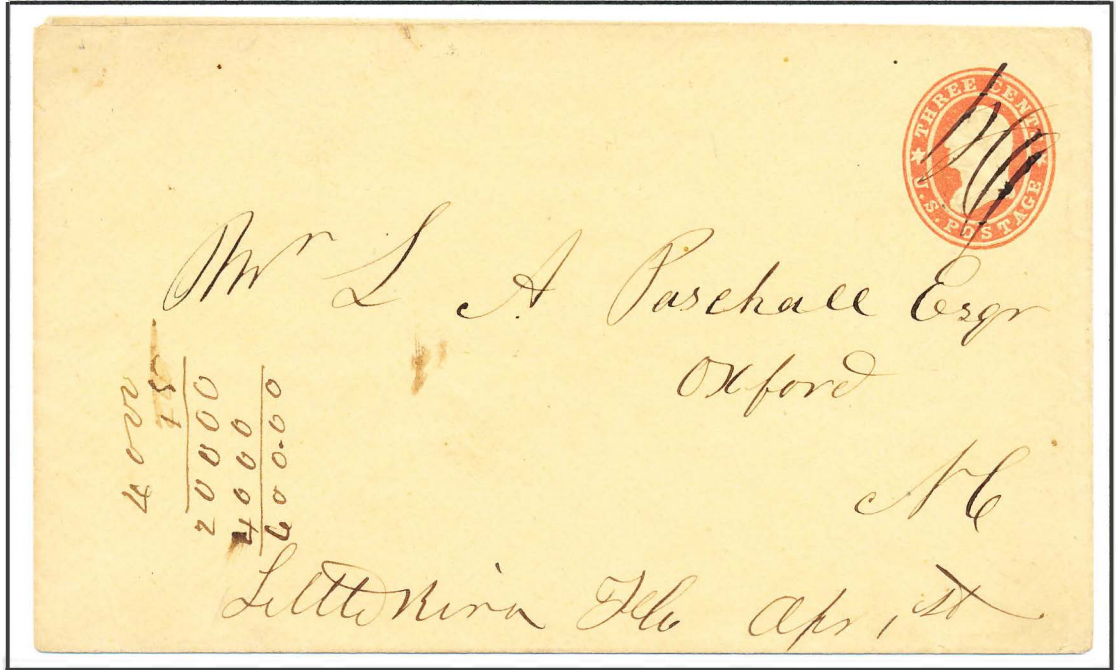
Havana, Ala. Apr 29 (1861) Confederate use of U.S. postage, to Montgomery, Alabama. **Only known Confederate use of U.S. postage from Havana, Hale County, Alabama.** Addressed to the Honorable **Howell Cobb**, one of the founders of the Confederacy and President of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States at Montgomery.

CONFEDERATE USE OF DEMONETIZED ENVELOPE



Size 7,
Knife 20,
Type 4,
on buff

Mobile, Alabama 5c blue Confederate Postmaster Provisional "Mobile Ala. Jul --, 1861" postmark, to Demopolis, Marengo County, Ala., manuscript directive "Per Steamer Demopolis" **One of three recorded uses of this Provisional stamp used on a Star Die entire, and the only recorded use of this Provisional with steamboat directive.**



Size 7, Knife 20, Type 6, on buff



Little River, Fla. Apr 1st 1861 manuscript postmark to Oxford, N.C., the only known Confederate use of U.S. postage from Little River



Size 5, Knife 20, Type 3, on buff

Lake City, Fla. Apr. 14 1861 to Granville, Meriwether County, Georgia, the only known Confederate use of U.S. postage from Lake City



Size 7,
Knife 20,
Type 8

Repaired
at top

Clinton, Tex. Mar 2 (1861) to Gonzales, Texas. Very rare use. The Ordinance of Secession in Texas took effect on this date, March 2, 1861. Texas was admitted to the Confederacy three days later. Thus the period of use of U.S. stamps in Texas as an Independent State lasted only three days.

CONFEDERATE PRISONER MAIL FROM UNION PRISON



Size 7,
Knife 20,
Type 2

e

Fort Delaware, Delaware City, Del. Prisoner-of-war cover to Edinburg, Virginia, endorsed "*Via flag of truce by Fortress Monroe*", "**Prisoner's Letter Examined, Fort Delaware Del.**" oval handstamp (Type 1, known April to October 1864), "Delaware City Del. Jun 22" (1864) postmark. U.S. postage was attempted to be paid by Star Die entire, Confederate postage was paid by 10c blue, Die A, both tied by "Richmond Va. Jul 29" (1864) circular datestamp, "Due 6" in oval handstamp for U.S. postage as the 3c entire was demonetized. **Unusual dual-franking prisoner-of-war cover with an attempted use of demonetized U.S. postage.**

3 CENT VALUE

CONFEDERATE USES

Millikens Bend, La.
May 20, 1861 to
New Orleans, La.

Size 7,
Knife 20,
Type 8,
on buff



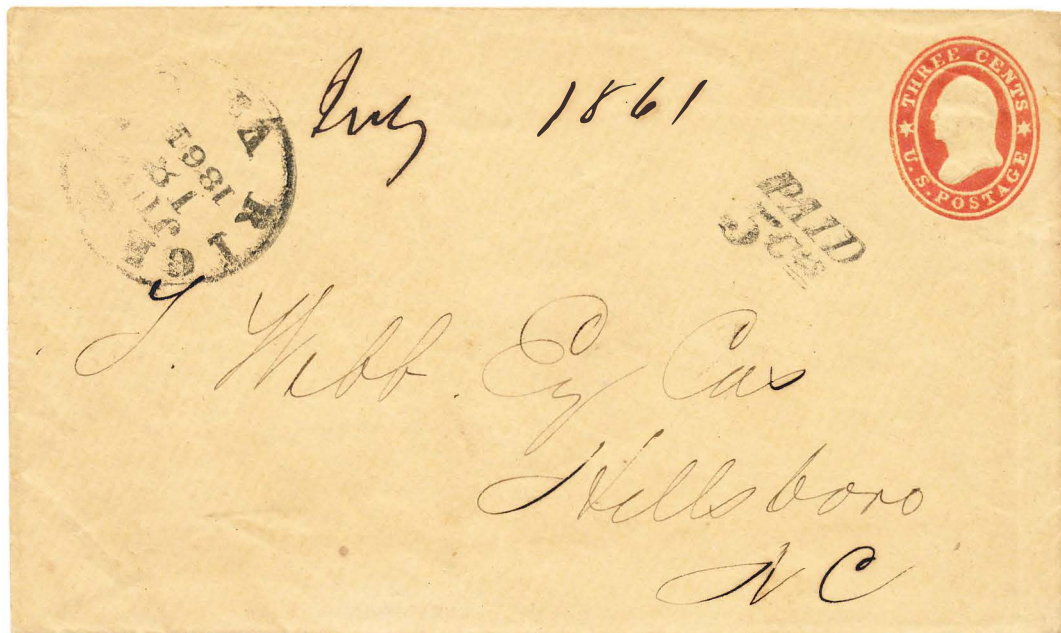
Thomaston, Ga. Feb. 27,
1861 addressed to "Col. O
(bediah) Gibson, Griffin, Ga."
Gibson served as Captain in
Scogin's Battery, Georgia
Light Artillery (Griffin Light
Artillery, organized at Griffin,
Ga., in May 1862. It served
on the Georgia coast and in
the defense of Atlanta.

Size 5,
Knife 13,
Type 1,
on white

DEMONETIZED USE

Richmond, Va. Jul. 18, 1861, "Paid
5 cts." handstamped marking, to
Hillsboro, N.C., on **demonetized
Star Die entire**. Effective June 1,
1861 all U.S. stamps and postal sta-
tionery became worthless in the
Confederacy when the CSA postal
system was established. This is
called an **Adversity Cover**, pressed
into use because of the paper short-
age in the South due to the Union
blockade.

Size 7,
Knife 20,
Type 8,
on buff



10c letter rate (effective July 1, 1862) and 2c drop rate



CSA 1861 10c dark blue Thomas Jefferson stamp on demonetized 3c entire, Thibodeaux LA Mar 27 1862 cds. To Major General Braxton Bragg, Corinth, MS. In March 1862 Bragg marched his troops to Corinth in command of the Second Corps of the CSA army to fight Ulysses S. Grant in the Battle of Shiloh.

Size 5,
Knife 12,
on white

CSA 1863 10c blue Jefferson Davis stamp on demonetized 3c entire, Richmond Va. Jul 2 1863 cds to Mosely Hall, North Carolina.



Size 5,
Knife 12,
on white

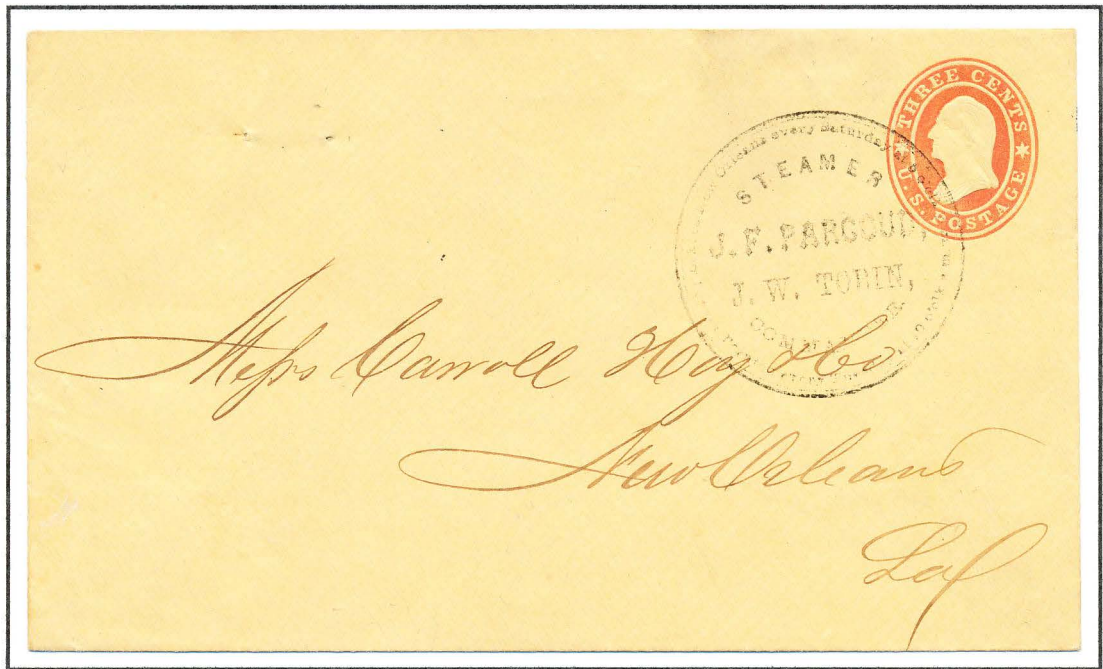


CSA 1862 2c green Andrew Jackson stamp, blue Charlottesville Va. cds (likely Jan. 9, 1863) on demonetized 3c entire, paying 2c drop rate. Manuscript "Paid 2" underneath stamp. **Only recorded use of the scarce 2c green Jackson stamp on a demonetized envelope.**

Size 2,
Knife 2,
Type 3
on white



Captain John
William Tobin
(1827-1888)



Size 7,
Knife 20,
Type 6,
on buff

e

“**Steamer J.F. Pargoud, J.W. Tobin Commander, Leaves New Orleans Every Saturday at 5 o’clk p.m., Leaves Trenton every Tuesday at 10 o’clk a.m.**” handstamp, to New Orleans, circa 1861. Trenton is in northern Louisiana. The J.F. Pargoud was a famous side-wheel steamer built in 1860 at Jefferson, Indiana, the largest and most luxurious river steamer of its day. She ran on the Mississippi and Ouachita Rivers, and during the Civil War served as a Confederate transport under the command of **Captain John William Tobin**.



Size 7,
Knife 20,
Type 8,
on white

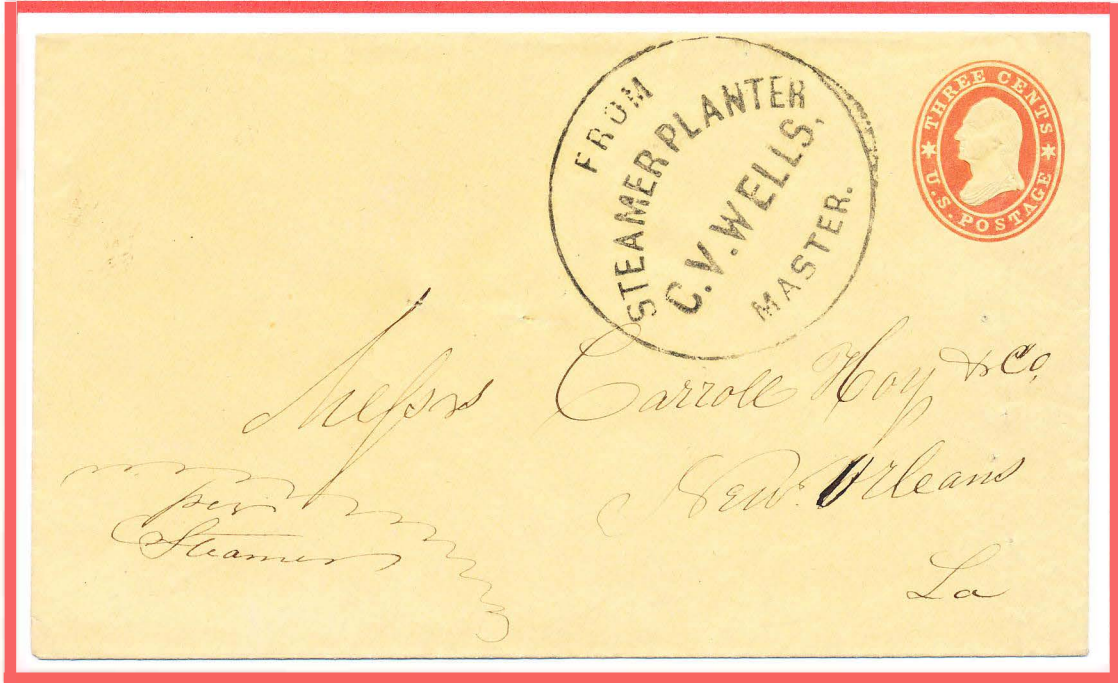
“**Steamer Morning Light, Capt. Wm. Dillon**” handstamp, one of 8 recorded uses, 3 of which are on Star Die envelopes, manuscript endorsement “*Str. Morning Light*” to New Orleans. The side-wheel packet Morning Light was built at Belle Vernon, Pa. in 1858, owned by **Captain William Dillon**. He ran it on the New Orleans–Red River– Lake Bistineau route and the New Orleans-Tensas River-Bayou Macon-Black River Route. The steamer displaced 198 tons, 148’ long, 30’ wide (beam), depth below waterline of 5’.

Leaves on THURSDAY, March 7, at 8 P.M.
 For Arkansas River.
 For Fort Smith, Van Buren, Ozark, Rose-
 ville, Spradra Bluff, Norristown, Dar-
 danelle, Lewisburg, Little Rock, Pine
 Bluff, New Gascony and all way and
 plantation landings in the Bonds—The superior and
 swift-running passenger packet **Planter**, C. V.
 Wells, master. For freight or passage apply on
 board.
 ma6 P. HIGGINS & CO., Adv. Agents.

3 CENT VALUE, CONFEDERATE PACKET BOAT

The **Steamer Planter** was built in 1860 at Wheeling, Va. **One of four recorded uses**, of which this is the finest example

Size 7,
 Knife 20,
 Type 7,
 on buff



Steamer Planter, C.V. Wells, Master. **The only recorded trip of this steamer is a March 1861 trip which would make it a rare Confederate period packet boat use.** See above ad from *Daily True Delta* newspaper, New Orleans, Mar. 3, 1861. Reported that day: "There were only eight arrivals—The Crescent City and J.C. Swon, from St. Louis; **the Planter**, from Red River . . . **The Planter** and T.W. Roberts have been laid up for the present on account of a scarcity of business."

SOUTHERN STEAMBOAT



Scale: 125%

Size 7,
 Knife 20,
 Type 2,
 on buff



"Regular Ouachita Packet Twilight Will Leave Wednesday at 5 P.M.", steamboat use to New Orleans. Steamer Twilight operated on Mississippi and Ouachita Rivers. **One of six recorded examples of this marking.** This cover may be Confederate use but without contents cannot be confirmed

CONFEDERATE FORWARDED USE



Size 5,
Knife 13,
Type 9
on buff

Unusual Confederate forwarding use from Monroe, LA Mar 4 1861 to Fredericksburg, VA with Jackson MS Mar 7 transit cds and Mar 16 Fredericksburg, VA receiving cds. Forwarded to Gloucester Court House, VA with ms. "Forwd 3" 3 cents forwarding fee collected from recipient.

CONFEDERATE EXPRESS



Size 5,
Knife 12,
Type 8
on buff

Adams Express cover carried across-the-lines in August 1861 after suspension of the mails. "Adams Ex. Co. * Louisville, Ky. Aug. 12, 1861" cds to New York. "Louisville Ky. Aug. 13, 1861" blue cds with matching grid cancel on 1857 3c dull red type III stamp. Unusual combination of a 3c adhesive and 3c entire on this type of mail. The 3c adhesive was probably affixed by the Adams office in Louisville to avoid having the prepaid postage rejected as Southern contraband.

One of two recorded South to North uses carried across-the-lines by Adams Express on 3c Star Die entire.

Adams Express

Louisville Ky.
Aug. 7, 1861
2/ (25 cents)
express charge

Across the lines to
Nashville Tenn.
Aug. 9, 1861

Mailed at
Nashville, Tenn.
10 cents
Confederate
postage paid

Confederate postal
system to
New Orleans La.



Size 5,
Type 8,
on white
front

On August 26, 1861, the U.S. Post Office would ban expresses from carrying mail across the lines.



Size 2,
Knife 2,
Type 3,
on white

**Am. Letter Express
Co.**
Nashville, Tennessee
July 1, 1861



Nashville T.
PAID 5
provisional handstamp
Scale: 75%

Nashville Ten.
July 5, 1861 cds

Confederate
postal system to
Montgomery Ala.

One of three recorded Am. Letter Express covers with the Nashville Provisional 5 handstamp.



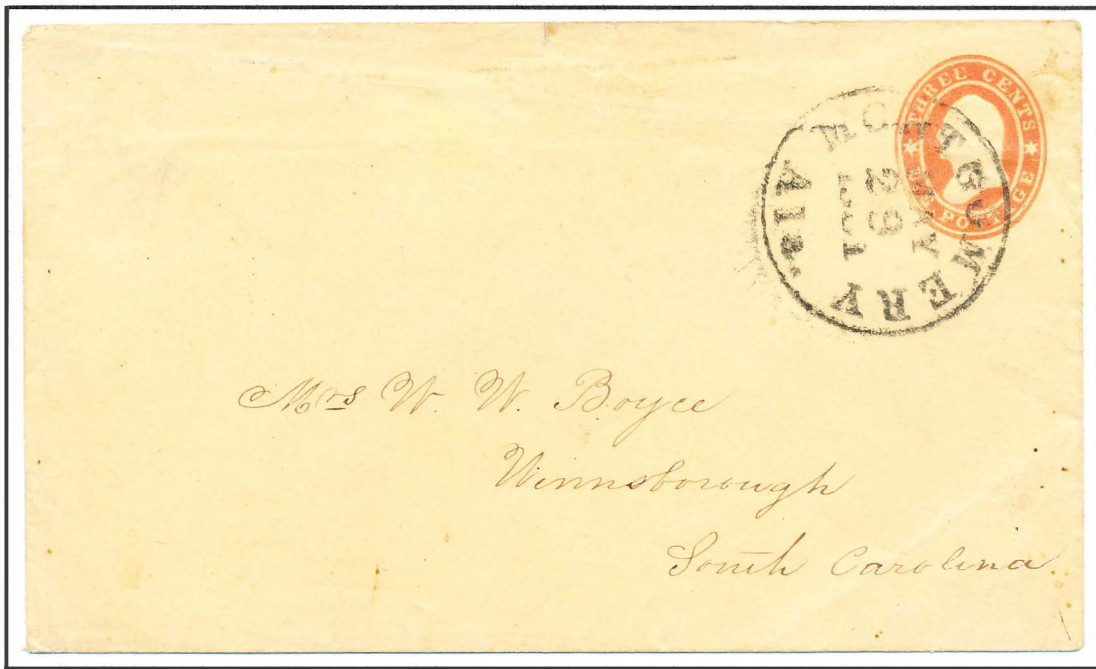
Size 5,
Knife 13,
on buff

Mobile, Alabama - Aug 26, 1863 - scarce 10 cent blue frame-lines Jefferson Davis stamp to Cedar Spring, GA. The Confederacy, with paper in short supply, used up the demonetized three cent star die envelopes - often covering up federal postage as completely as possible.



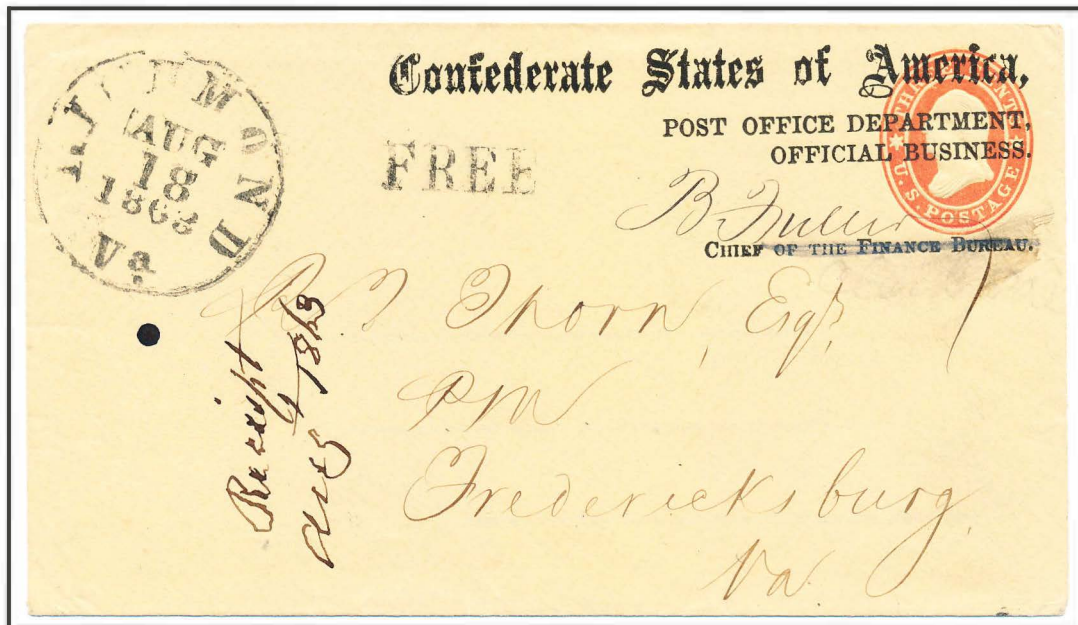
Size 1
Knife 1,
on white

Greenville Court House, South Carolina - Sep 30 (circa 1862)
Confederate Post Office to Ashville, North Carolina
Three cent star die covered by pair of five cent blue Jefferson Davis stamps.



Size 7,
Knife 20,
Type 8,
on buff

Montgomery, Ala - May 29, 1861 - to Winnsborough, South Carolina
Used two days before official demonetization



Size 5,
Knife 12,
Type 8,
on buff

Richmond, Virginia - Aug 18, 1863 - to Fredericksburg, Virginia
FREE - franking privilege use from official to postmaster
The Confederacy overprinted demonetized envelopes for OFFICIAL BUSINESS.
From Post Office Department, signed by B. Fuller, Chief Clerk

EPILOGUE

The use of demonetized 3c Star Die stamped envelopes in the South came to an end when the American Civil War was over, and Southern post offices were gradually re-opened when the postmasters took an Oath of Loyalty to the U.S. Supplies of current U.S. postage stamps and stamped envelopes then became available, along with stocks of plain envelopes, when the Union blockade of southern seaports came to an end. The blockade had resulted in a severe paper shortage in the South, and thus the obsolete Star Die envelopes had served a necessary use in adversity.