PATRIOTIC LETTERSHEETS WHICH SUPPORT THE CONFEDERATE STATES

Illustrated stationery began to be used to advertise businesses, promote causes, and illustrate locales with the availability of affordable lithographed images in the 1840's. The 1840 Presidential campaign was the first wide usage of such stationery, double pages which bore the illustration on the first page and were addressed on the fourth page to make a folded stampless letter (or cover).

By the time of the Civil War envelopes and stamps were in common usage. Letter paper consisted of single or double sheets which were folded and inserted into envelopes. Printed pictures on stationery had become very popular during the 1850's and was a much more widespread practice during the Nineteenth Century than it is today. Color printing in red, blue, green, violet or bronze inks as well as black ink was available, and two colors could be used together each forming a part of an image.

The Confederate States of America was a union of individual states which had seceded from the United States of America, then the federal government. Stationers in some of these individual states had stationery printed to promote their own states. Later with the establishment of a unified government on February 4, 1861, stationery celebrating this new government was popular with the patriots whose sentiments supported the South. As more states seceded and joined the C.S.A., the number of stars in the Confederate flag changed, and this is reflected in the stationery.

This exhibit shows letter paper rather than envelopes upon which had been printed various symbols and slogans for the new government. Since letter paper was meant for the written word, those contents with more than general interest have been excerpted here. This is the largest group of these sheets which has been assembled.

ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

DECEMBER 20, 1860.

AN ORDINANCE TO DESOLVE THE UNION BE-TWEEN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE OTHER STATES UNITED WITH HER, UNDER THE COMPACT ENTITIED THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. He, the pechte of the State of Fouth Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of Alay, in the year of our Lead one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of this State, ratified, and, also said Constitution, are hereby repeated, and that the Union now existing between Goodh Carolina and other States of stancing between Goodh Carolina and other States of stancing between Goodh Carolina and other States of stancing theorem Goodh Carolina and other States of stancing theorem Leady dissolved.

Brother Francisco

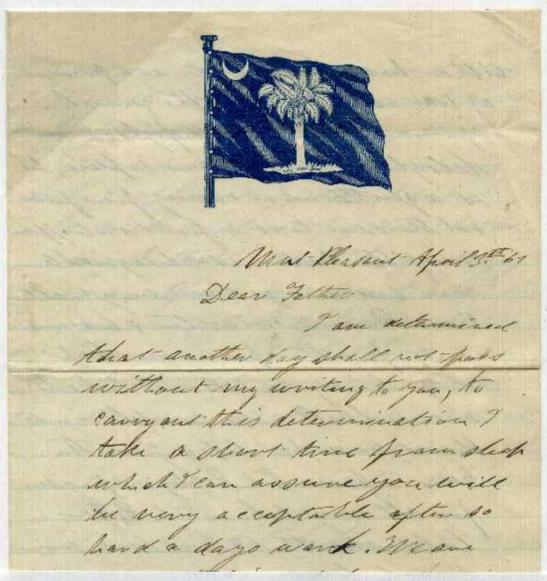
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Mean in the minet of hearthan.

I hope you are sectioned have to and if

Vest on how from on people in Our.

The palmetto state seal was used in several styles for stationery. These items were believed to have been printed in the North, probably New York City, but were sold legitimately to southern stationers before the war.



Mnt Pleasant April 3rd 61

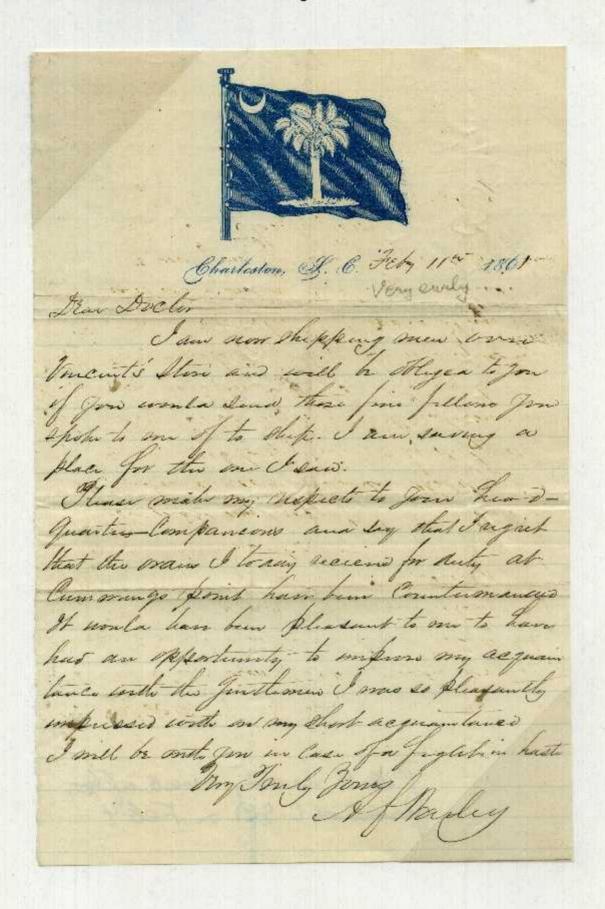
Dear Father

I am determined that another day shall not pass without my writing to you, to carry out this determination I take a short time from sleep which I can assure you will be very acceptable after so hard a days work. We are now stationed here, having left Sullivans Island yesterday morning. We have a Mortar battery & will have a prominent place in the fight if there is one; I would not be surprised if we did not have a fight in a day or two as Anderson will either have to surrender as a prisoner or war or fight. It is the general opinion that he will fight. I am delighted with our captain. He is a gentleman & a very fine fellow & at the same time a first rate officer, one of the Lieuts is a disagreable man but we get on very well. I am Quartermaster & commissary for the post & am kept very busy as I do not like to miss a drill. The compliments that I have had today from the Gov. & from Col. Ripley repay me for all my labor. The Gov. told me that I had been mentioned by my superior officer in a very complimentary way, & that he congratulated me for starting in a course, that would make me a very distinguished man if I persevered, this I am determined to do as I have determined to continue in the army if I can....your affectionate son

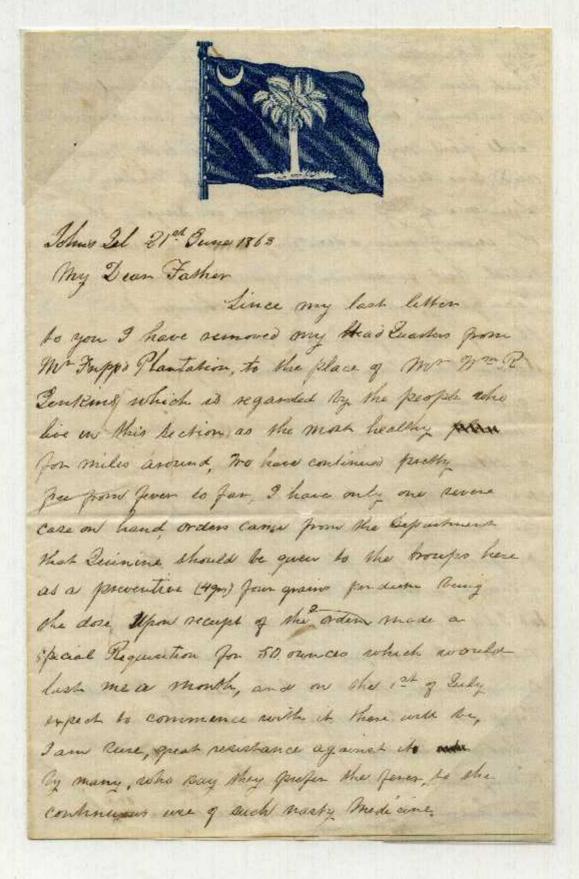
D. G. Calhoun

PS They say we will have a fight tomorrow or next day. I do not think it will be for several days yet DGC

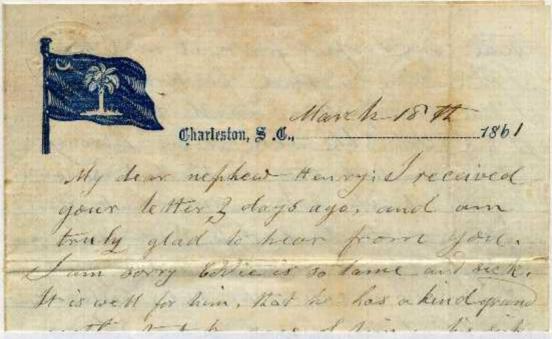
This is the same design palmetto flag lettersheet but an address line "Charleston, S.C... 186.." has been added below the design.



This lettersheet shows a variation of the large flag design, a shorter flag staff. The letter is wonderful field surgeon's description of his activities and that of the army to which he was attached.



This is the second type of palmetto flag design with three instead of seven attachments of the flag to the staff. This particular sheet also has printed Charleston heading.



Charleston S.C. [PRINTED] March 18th 1861

My dear nephew Henry: I received your letter 3 days ago, and am truly glad to hear from you. 1 am sorry Eddie is so lame and sick. It is well for him that he has a kind grand mother to take care of him in his sickness. I think of you all every day. Sarah has been quite sick with rheumatism, cold and sore throat, but she is better now. She sends her love to Eddie and to all of you and to all of our friends. I wrote to sister Joanna early in February. I send you a newspaper which I hope you will get. Remember me to brother Artemas and all his family. I hope little Dexter is well. I should like Frank Artemas to write to me. We have some pleasant weather now peach trees in blossom 2 weeks ago and green peas have made their appearance. I shall take good care of Eddie's picture and will have one copied from it and then I can bring or send back his own. I have been quite unwell twice but I am tolerable well now. Business has been dull this winter but is now quite brisk. I cannot think what got into the head of Jo P. to run away. I am sure he had a good home and was well treated [SLAVE]; however people do not always know when they are well off and he may go farther and fare worse. I do not know when we shall see Sherborn again, perhaps never and we cant ell when our business will be settled here. I am in hopes things will change for the better soon.... I am engaged part of the time in teaching and also otherwise employed. I am occupied from 8 in the morning till 9 or ten at night and then I read one or two hours more. As the days lengthen I shall have more to do.[second page of letter]

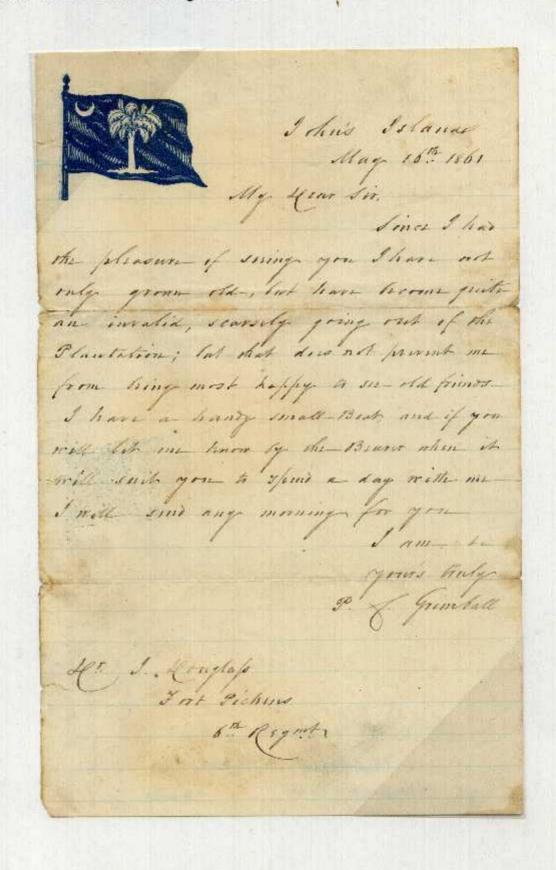
By looking on the map in the newspaper you will see the forts and military positions now occupied by troops. Fort Sumpter in the middle of the harbour is occupied by Major Anderson and the U. States forces. This will be given up this week as he is out of provisions. Fort Moultrie Fort Johnson, Cummings Point, Morris Island, and Mount Pleasant are occupied by state troops and Confederate forces. The ship channel is lined with heavy cannon. I am glad you attend school and hope you will attend to your education as much as you can. When hyou have to seek employment try to get with some good man who will use you well and stay with him as long as you can. Remember me to all the folks in Sherborn and to Aunt Louis in particular. I hope she stands the cold weather.

I remain you affectionate uncle

Dexter Leland

I would send you some stamps but there are none in the city {addressed on reverse} Henry Leland Sherborn Mass

This design shows a slightly larger flag with three nails to the staff. It also lacks any address heading. The letter is addressed to a soldier thought to be at Fort Pickens. This fort remained in Union hands during the war.



This poem of northern sentiment was written on three sheets of patriotic stationery, the first two of which are campaign stationery for Lincoln, one hand-colored.



South Carolina Gentleman

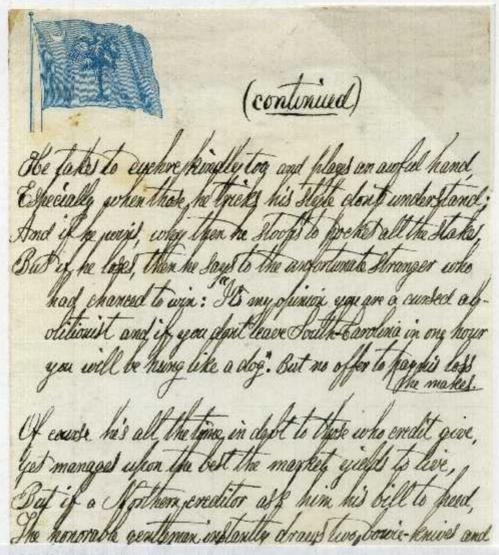
Down in a small Palmetto State the curious ones may find, A ripping, tearing gentleman of an uncommon kind, A staggering, swaggering sort of chap who takes his whiskey straight And frequently condemns his eyes to that ultimate vengeance which a clergyman of high standing has assured must be a sinners fate This South-Carolina gentleman, one of the present time.!

You trace his genealogy and not far back you'll see, A most undoubted octoroon, or mayhap a mastee, And if you note the shaggy locks that cluster on his brow, You'll find that every other hair is varied with a kink that Seldom denotes pure Causasian blood, but on the contrary Betrays an admixture with a race not particularly popular now.

He always wears a full-dress coat, pre-Adamite in cut, With waistcoat of the loudest style through wh. his ruffles jut, Six breast-pins deck his horrid front and on his fingers shine, Whole invoices of diamond rings which would hardly Pass muster with the Original Jacobs in Chatham Street For jewels gen-u-ine.

He chews tobacco by the pound, and spits upon the floor, If there is not a box of sand behind the nearest door, And when he takes his weekly spree he clears a nightly track Of everything that bears the shape of whiskey - skin, gin & sugar brandy, sour peach and honey, irrepressible cock-tail rum, and gum and luscious apple-jack.

The third page is Confederate stationery for South Carolina. It is such usages as this that support the belief that much Confederate stationery was printed in the North. This design is known as postally used envelopes with "Whitaker, Wilmington" imprint.



He takes to euchre kindly too and plays an awful hand,
Especially when those he tricks his style don't understand;
And if he wins, why then he stoops to pocket all the stakes,
But if he loses, then he says to the unfortunate stranger who
had chanced to win: "It's my opinion you are a cursed abolitionist
and if you don't leave South-Carolina in one hour you will be hung
like a dog." But no offer to pay his loss he makes.

Of course he's all the time in debt to those who credit give,
Yet manages upon the best the market yields to live,
But if a Northern creditor ask him his bill to heed,
The honorable gentleman instantly draws two bowie-knives and
a pistol, dons a blue cockade, and declares that in consequence
of the repeated aggressions of the North, and its gross violations
of the Constitution, he feels that it would utterly degrade him to pay
any debt whatever, and that in fact he has at last, determined to secede
This S-Carolina gentleman, one of the present time.

Texas state flag design

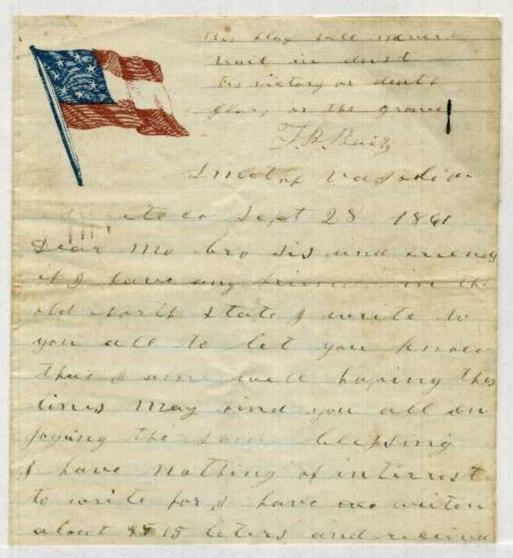
The lone star flag design is known on a cover with December, 1860 usage before the war.



Houston May 18 th 1861

Irrend Moller on Saturday but I was absent then, attending a shek take of our sunday School. I regret verymuch that I cannot give a favorable riefly to your request. but it is not in my prower at present to accomodate you with a loan. I have prettymneh of the firm, to have a few hundred Sollars out at interest (at 2/2 permonts) but although it is well secured I could not get it now and don't know how soon I can , probably) not in time to answer your purpose I wish I sould air you as suggest some way in which you could accomplish your blan but am unable to do so. M. Thornson passed through here a pew days ago did you see him? I had a few words withhim but he did not say anything about getting our letter and I did not ask him. Lours K. G. Forgard

Patriotic stationery with C.S.A. flag designs were printed after the establishment of the Confederacy but before the commencement of the Civil War (February to April). The high quality of production may be due to northern printing of some of these. Usages are usually 1861 for those flag designs that show less than 11 stars.



THIS FLAG SALE NEVER TRAIL IN DUST TIS VICTORY OR DEATH GLORY OR THE GRAVE

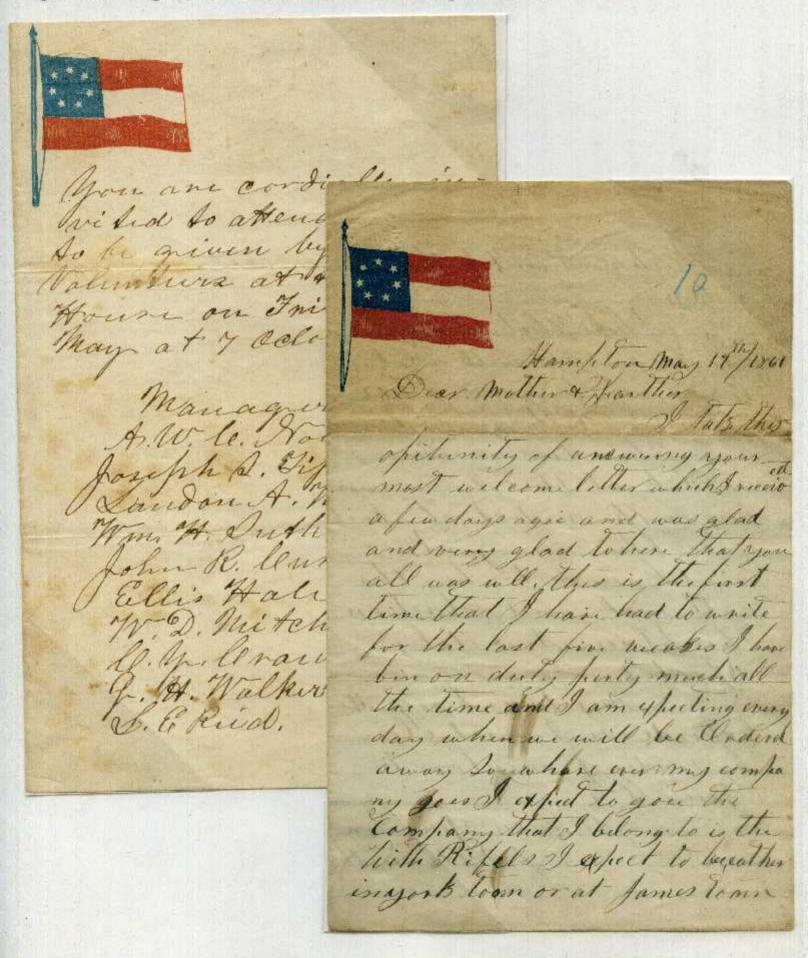
T. B. Baity ? of Va White Co. Sept 28 1861

Dear Ma bro sis and friends if I have any friends in the old North state I write to you all to let you know that I am well hoping these lines may find you all enjoying the same blessing.....James Bales went home on furlow and got back last night...wanting letters...sometimes I think you don't care for me and again I think you have wrote to me and the letters are delayed on the way...you shurley can aford to write to me when you can get paper for 25 cts quire and envelopes for 10 pack where I have to pay from 40 to 50 cts quire and 25 cts for envelopes and I wold if they was double that.

We have ben throwing up breast works and will be fixt in a few days for a Sabath days journey towards yankeydom if they will cross James Riv I think they come unles magruder dos tun them over if he dos we will give them the best we have if we stay here I don't think we will hav to fight though I cannot tell but this place must be garded or they will come over here for there is thousands of them just over the river....

Thos. B. Baity

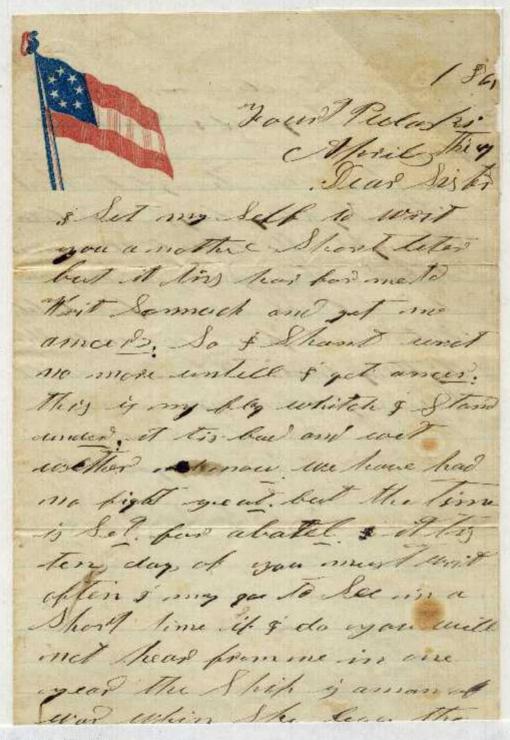
These two different designs show multiple lines in the left staff and a straight end of the flag, while the right staff contains 3 lines and the flag is curved at the end.



This is a rare example of the long flag type of design used from Walterborough, S.C. The matching cover has an imprint of a Savannah, Georgia printer.



This sheet shows a slight offset in printing, common in patriotic stationery. The cap of Liberty is on the top of the pole. The letter was written before the war from a sailor.



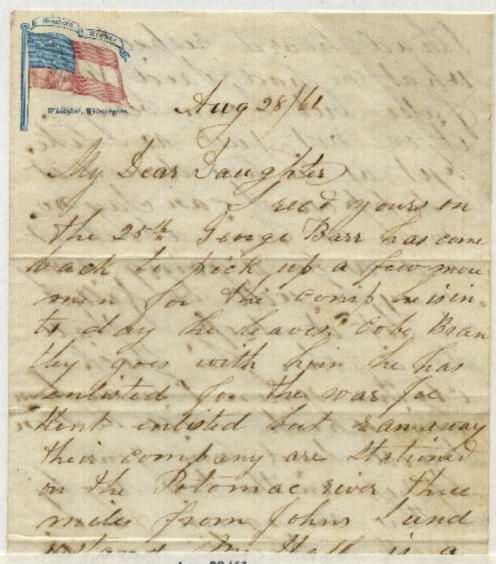
Fourt Pulaski April the 7 1861

Dear Sister

I set my self to writ you a nother short leter but it tis har(d) for me to writ so much and get no ancer. So I shant writ no more untill I get ancer. This is my flag whitch I stand under it tis bad and wet wether now we have had no fight yeat but the time is set for a batel. You must writ often I may go to See in in a short time. If I do you will not hear from me in one year the ship is a man of war when she leave the shour she will not return for one twelve months. I shant go it I can keep from it.

Sister we thought that the fighting boys had com las night the Cawl was given to arms the georgia boys laid hold of armes for batel with out fear...I will clos my leter you must wright...so good by J.P. Prudger

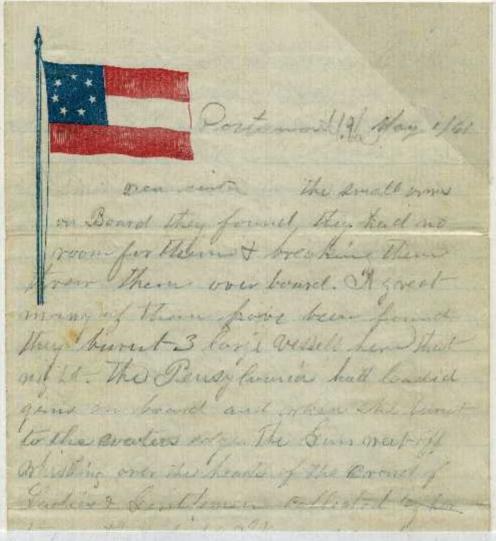
This small picture has a banner caption "Southern Rights" and an imprint "Whitaker, Wilmington" (North Carolina) showing it was printed for a specific company, but it may have been printed in the North.



Aug 28/61

My Dear Daughter I reed yours on the 25th George Barr has come back to pick up a few more men for the comp he is in today he lieaves Cobe Brentley goes with him has enlisted for the war Joe Kent enlisted but ran away their company are stationed on the Potomac river three miles from Johns I understand Mr. Hall is a Brigadier General now Lieut Price is capt of the company all hands are well and send their love to you Cobe Brantley come and told me all I had heard respecting what he had said was false but I can believe it or not just as I like, but as he has denied it I suppose I can say no more to him about it and as he is going away may be will be killed so let it drop. I shall send John his thick clothes when I hear from him which will be soon send him your likeness in the box my leg bothers me again.... have sent you several papers I have to pay two cts for every paper postage I send so there is not much use sending them you give Abby 5c when the evening train comes from Richmond and he can get you a paper from the boys in the cars. My cat Beaugegard is bothering me on the table white I write he has a a hold of my pen I cant move but what he is under my feetxax or on me when I set down times are afull dull some times I take ing fifteen cents in a day. there are no companyes in town only a few coming through by railroad so good by. God Bless you from your affectonate parents R.A Price S.T. Price

This design demonstrates a very long flagstaff. The letter is from the time the Norfolk Navy Yard was seized by southern troops supplying them with much of their munitions for the beginning of the war.

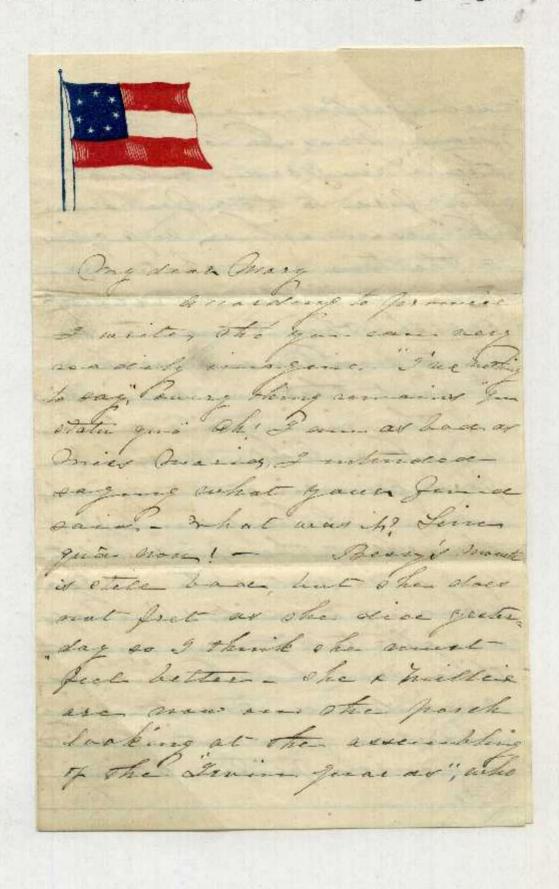


Portsmouth, Va. May1/61

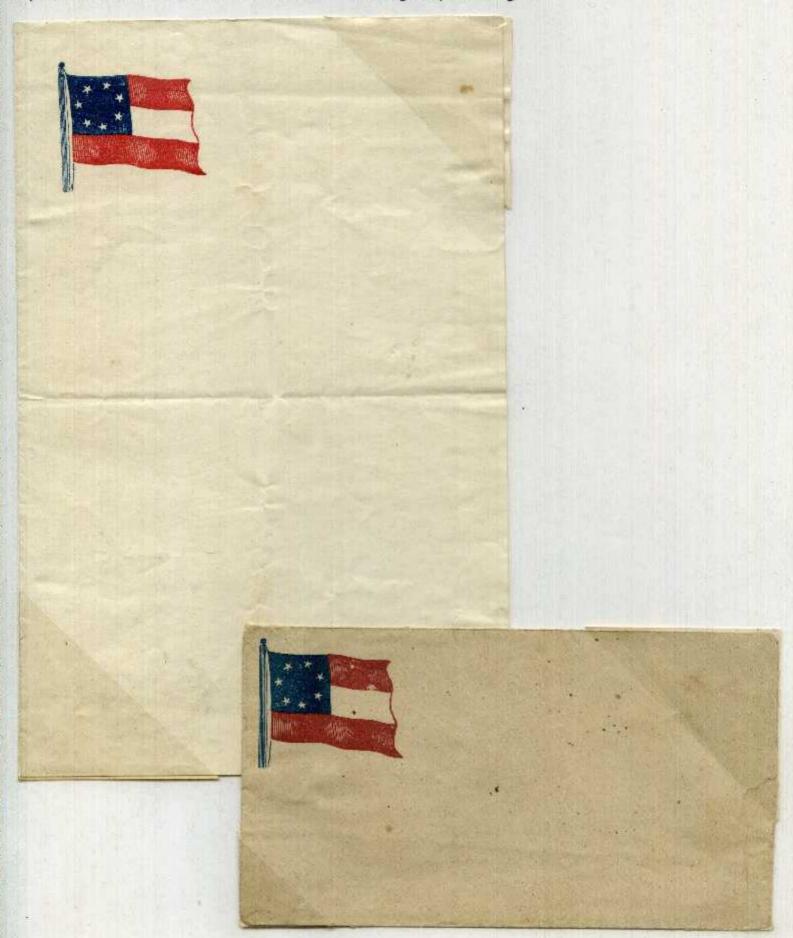
Dear Sister

The small arms on Board they found they had no room for them & breaking them threw them overboard. A great many of them have been found. They burnt 3 large vessels here that night. The Pensylvania had loaded guns on board and when she burnt to the waters edge, the guns went off whistling over the heads of the crowd of Ladies & Gentlement collected to see the sight. It was very dangerous to stand there but fortunately no one was hurt. Those that seen it said it was a grand & awful sight, the Flames reaching far up into the heavens in the darkness of Midnight. Last night just as we all were in bed and about to go to sleep we were aroused by the startling news that seven ships were anchored about 12 miles below and were landing part of their men for the purpose of attacking Norfolk by sea & by land, and orders came to us from headquarters to be ready to march at a minutes notice to Norfolk. So we all jumped up and donned our clothes, laid our muskets by us and our knapsacks under our head and thus we slept. They (that is the U.S. troops) did not attack us, but our harbor is blockaded & no vessel can pass out except at the risk of being captured. We have a right easy life here now having nothing else to do but drill twice a day morning and evening, the rest of the time we spend in lying about the Barracks writing or sleeping I miss the quiet Sunday school at home...Remember me to all the darkies & don't' forget Driver. How does he thrive? Does he ever bit anyboady?[must be a dog]...Comelius Direct to me Portsmouth care of Capt Doyal S.G.

In this variety the staff is slim, the stars are smaller, and the flag is irregular left and right.

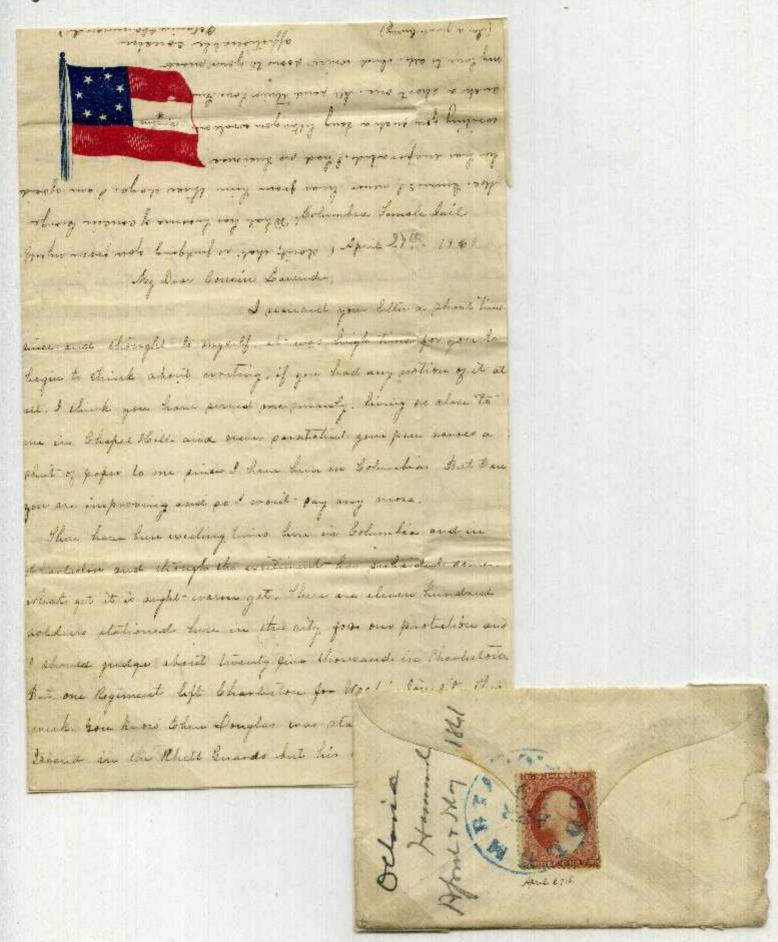


Five lines can be seen in the staff of both the unused lettersheet and the envelope. The top is rounded and the staff is shorter. The flag is quite irregular.

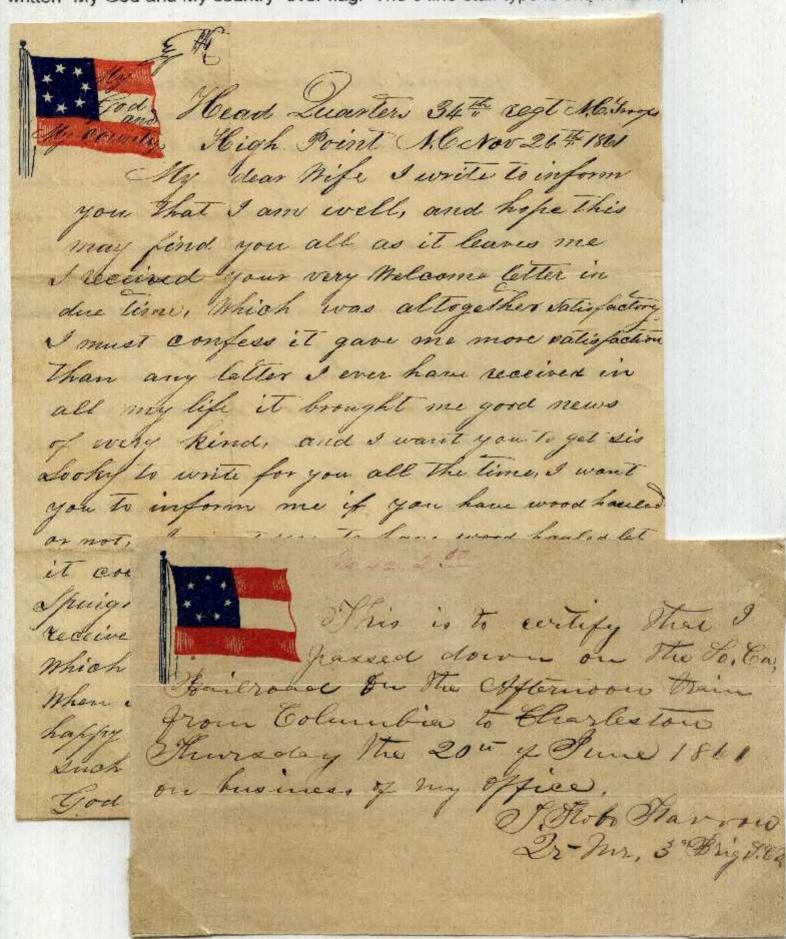


Hon. C.S. muninger July 34.4861.
See J of Seen J. Brandin. d'rom some unaccountable delay in the more, your Commission, right esting our to ack as Commissioner in getting Intranspetion for Confiderate Goods, dea not mach and until some tent days some . I immediately adouting and consulted my mighbours, soliciting this and in behalf of our Government, and think that eventually I may be able to report some perfeces. I disen partly to state the afficieties that seem to beset me, and the objection given by my mightours, all of which has been the cause of not sending you thingens baled I have got enteantra prinous to the

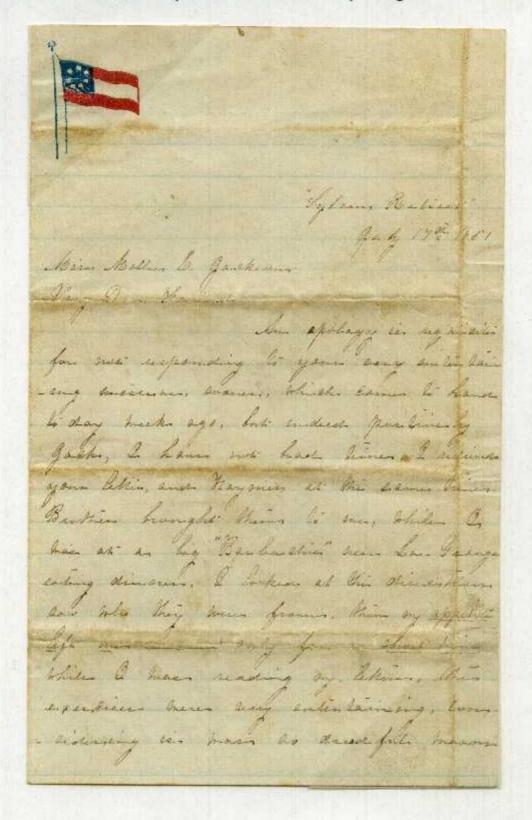
This design is similar but the flag is cut off at upper right. Note extra star added in pen for "Virginia". The cover has 3 cent 1857 tied "COLUMBIA S.C. APR 29".



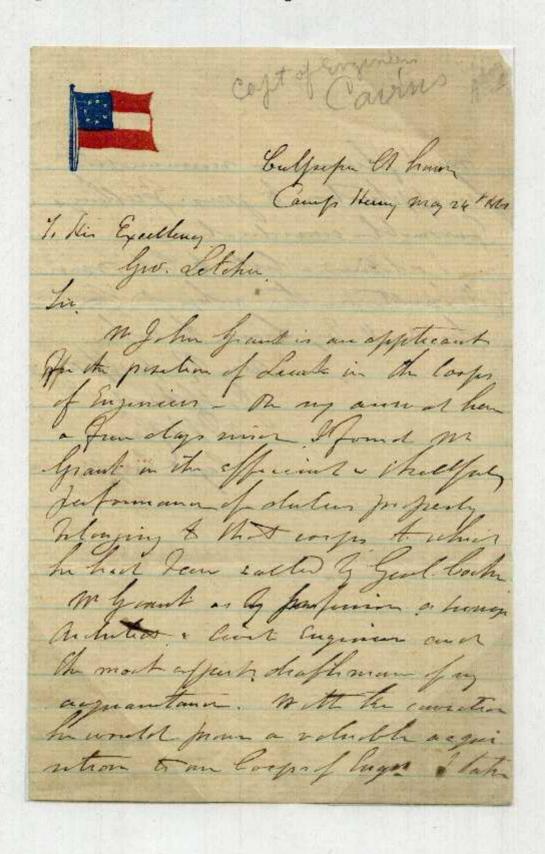
The staff contains 4 lines of equal thickness and the stars are larger. The sender has written "My God and My country" over flag. The 5 line staff type is shown to compare.



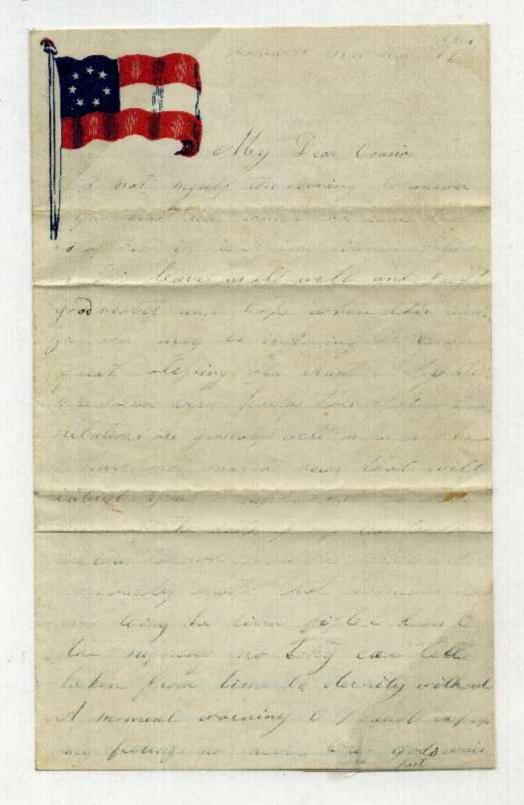
This tiny unlisted design shows usage from Sylvan Retreat, Texas on July 17, 1861 so it would have been sent in an envelope with Confederate postage.



This is another tiny design, quite uncommon. It is a recommendation of a John Grant as Lieutenant of Engineers to the Governor of Virginia.

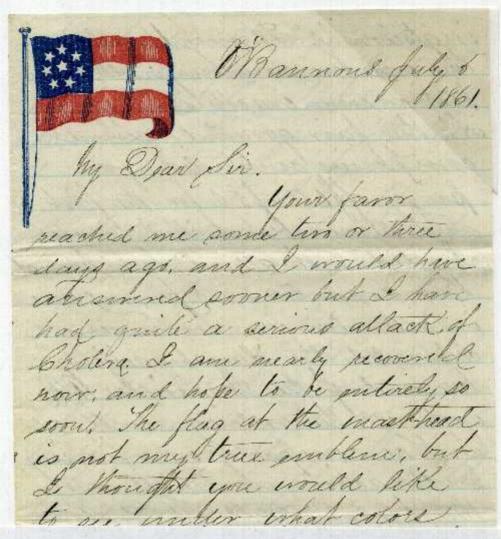


This style lettersheet shows a flag on a long staff headed with a cap. The blue vertical creases in the flag are distinctive.



Eight star flag designs

This letter is from Kentucky, a border state that never seceded. As the letter shows, there was much union sentiment in this state preventing its secession.



O'Bannons [Kentucky] July 5, 1861

My Dear Sir

...The flag at the mast-head is not my true emblem, but I thought you would like to see under what colors the C.S.A. are fighting. For my part, I would not own so practical looking an affair. I soon hope to see it wiped from the face of the earth along with all its dirty supporters. The fourth was spent here most ingloriously. To my knowledge there were no cannon fired, drums beat or even crackers let off. At the fair grounds several companies contended for prizes of \$100 & \$50 for the first and second best drilled men. I did not attend, but learned that some 5 or 6000 persons were in attendance. Tennessee celebrated the day by seizing her end of the Nashville R.R. with all the rolling stock on it. The company were fearing such action, and had all the poorest stock at that end of the line. The "Courier" says it was justifiable because "King" Lincoln might at any time seize this end.

Gen. Rousseau has gone into camp at the mouth of Silver Creek on the Indiana side with 3-400 men,

forming part of the brigade he is authorized to raise. They are said to be a hard lot of subjects.

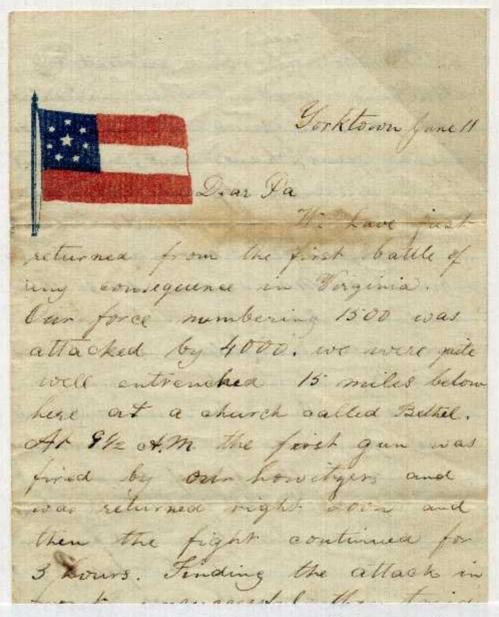
I suppose the 4th was celebrated at Washington by some move against the enemy. I hope so, for this inaction will be the ruin of the cause. You doubtless ere this are aware of the result of the election held here last June. We have gloriously triumphed. The 1st district which was given unanimously by us all to the secessionists by at least 6000 maj. has gone astray by only 2500 maj. I believe in the next months election for the legislature and State treasurer, we will largely increase our majority....

....Do not in your multiplicity of cares and plans forget us poor ones in this heathen land...

Geo. Alo. Gondy

Eight star flag designs

The eighth star is for Virginia which was admitted to the C.S.A. on May 7, 1861.



Yorktown June 11

Dear Pa

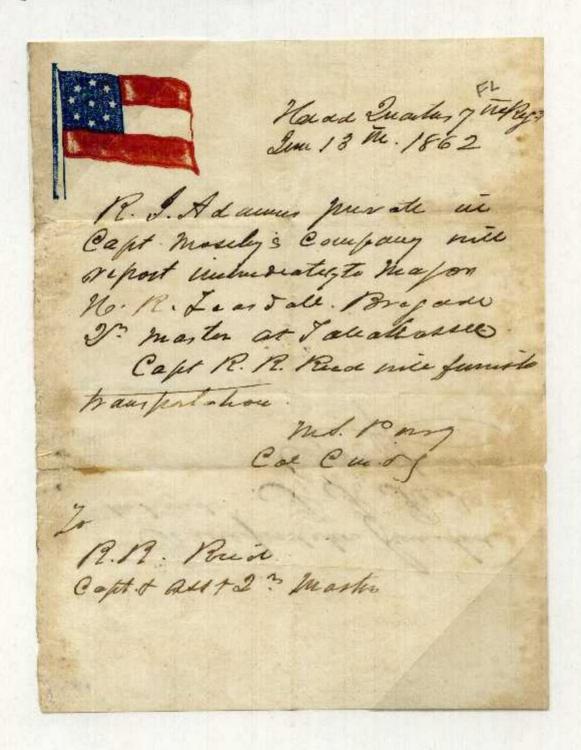
We have just returned from the first battle of any consequence in Virginia. Our force numbering 1500 was attacked by 4000. we were quite well entrenched 15 miles below here at a church called Bethel. At 9½ A.M. the first gun was fired by our howitzers and was returned right soon and then the fight continued for 3 hours. Finding the attack in front unsuccessful they tried to flank us on the left but were soon repulsed by the N. Carolina troops. Then we expected an attempt to flank us on the right but instead of attacking again they retreated at double quick throwing down their guns, haversacks, canteens &c They carried off all their dead and of course we do not know exactly how many we killed but Col. Magruder says they had not less than 250 killed we had one killed and 5 very slightly wounded.

I send a plan [not present] which is very correct and you will see that our company was under the fire of the enemy during the whole time and canister and shells fell thick and fast all around us and but for Providence we might all have been killed but not a single one of us was hurt. I would write more but have not time as I want to send this by Charles Jackson. We have heard that the enemy were coming with 8000 men but we here could whip 3 times as many

Your devoted son A.R. Greer

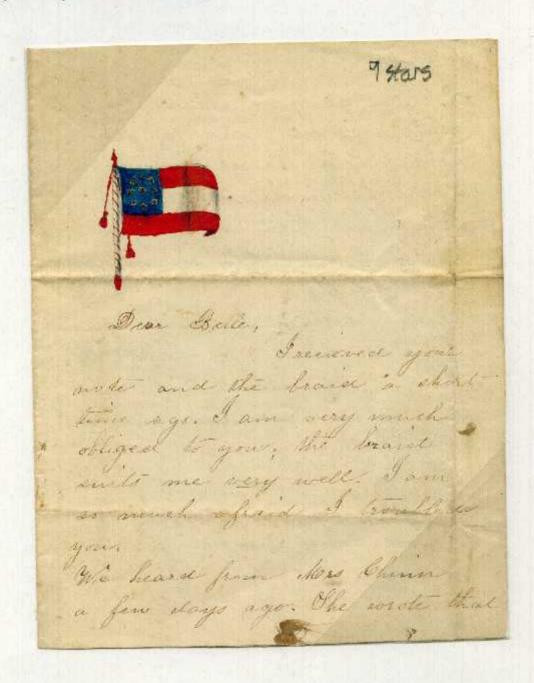
Nine star flag designs

The nine star patriotic designs are the most rare because of the short window when there were only 9 Confederate states. This letter is from the Colonel of a Florida regiment to a private ordering him to report to the Brigade QuarterMaster at Tallahassee.

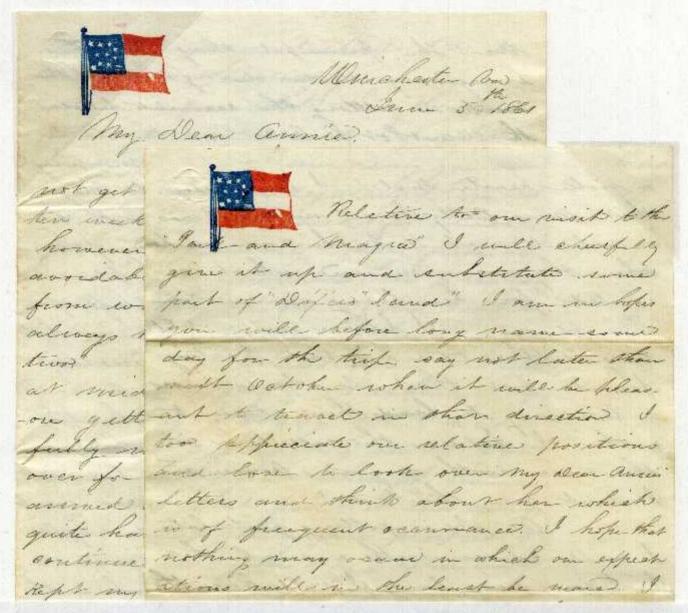


Nine star flag designs

This lovely handpainted design shows 9 stars in silver against a blue field. The letter itself is dated Feb 15th and appears to be a communication between two ladies. A sentence mentions someone who is in prison at Elmira, New York and also visiting New Orleans, so the writer is apparently in Union territory.



Nine star flag designs are very rare because the tenth state, North Carolina, was admitted three days after Arkansas, the ninth. The design is a 7 star flag with 3 added stars.



Winchester Va. June 5th 1861

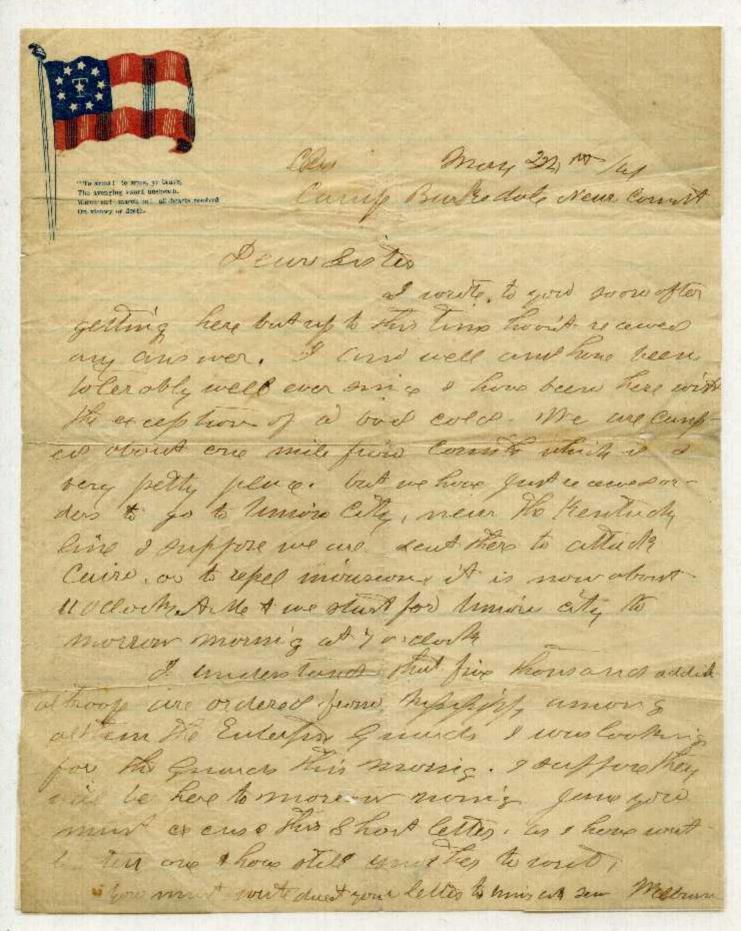
My Dear Annie...I arrived home last night at midnight from Richmond before getting to Orange C.H. I had fully made up my mind to call over for a day but when the train arrived at that point it was raining quite hard with a fair prospect to continue during the day and I reluctantly kept my seat. And as I was on important business for the state relative to transportation of a lot of troops from Tennessee who had proceeded me. The principal thing that has engaged my attention during the last three weeks is settling the accounts between the Win & Pot R.R.Co. and the state.

On last Sunday morning I visited the premises of Robt. Mayo one and a half miles below the city of Richmond. Smiths history of Va. points this spot out as the place where Pocohontas saved the life of Capt. Smith. I saw the stone on which his head was laid and another a few yards distant which is said to be the tomb stone of Pocohontas...

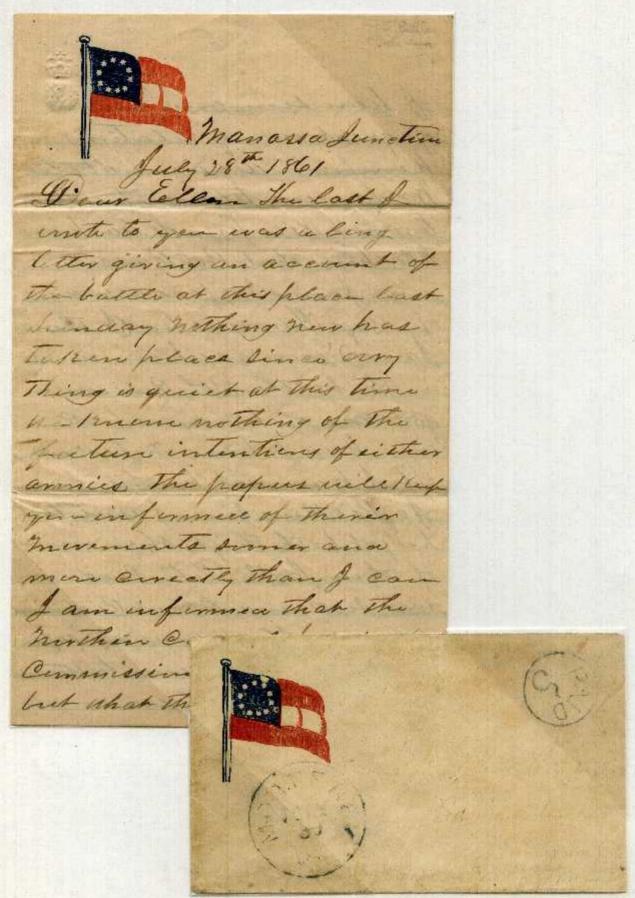
You state that the Alxr. Papers do not come to hand. I understand they have ceased publishing them. We get no northern papers not even from Balto. We depend upon Richmond altogether for news.

I am decidedly in favour of President Davis proposition for fasting and prayer on the 13th and hope it will be universaly observed... Affectionately yours Jno. H.

There are 9 stars in a circle and the tenth star is in the center with the initial "T" standing for Tennessee. Actually Tennessee was the eleventh state to join the Confederacy.



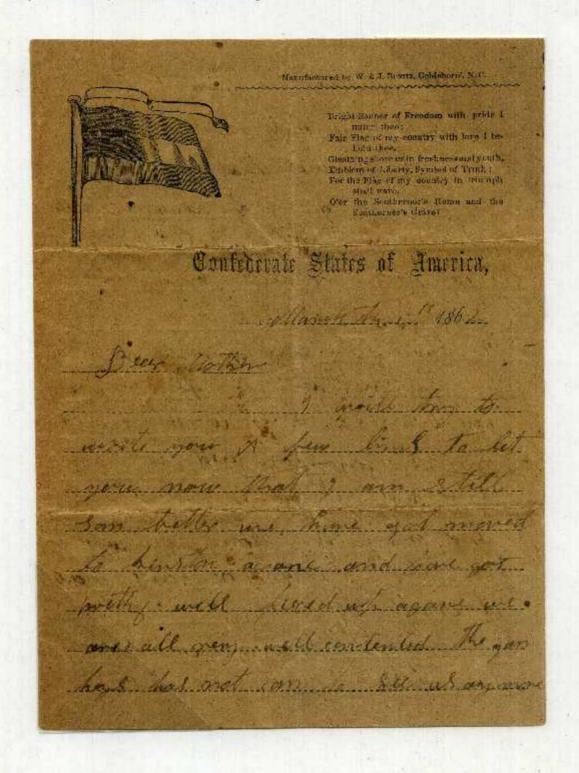
This lettersheet has 10 stars, but the matching postmarked envelope has an additional star. Another such pair exists.



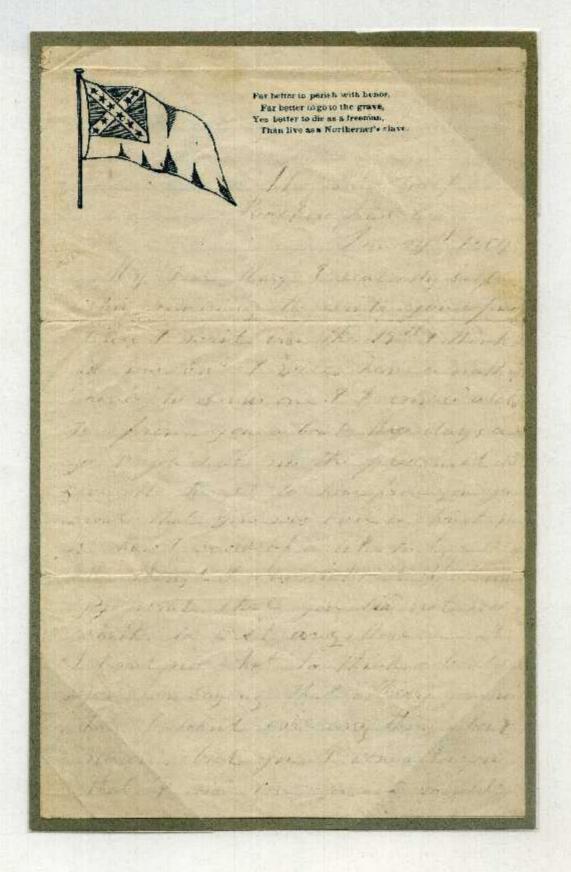
Last Lettin our class we

served as commander Sept 1863 and March 1864, promoted through the ranks to 1st Lieut. Walter Norwood also enlisted in 1862 in Co. A., NC 37th Infantry, Army of Northern Virginia, and surrendered at Appomattox. He mentions "a [letter] written in 1863, from Richmond, Va., describing being wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, the rupture of a blood vessel of the brain. Norwood correspondence is housed, for the most part, at UNC and Norwood is apparently a student and speaks of his classes at UNC. He was the son of Joseph Caldwell Lenoir. being taken prisoner, escaping and traveling through Union lines, and meeting with General Robert E. Lee." He Speaks of various other students including a boy who got a nail in his foot and got lock jaw but death caused by from Thomas Lenoir Norwood (1845-1888) to his Uncle Wal[ter], headed Chapel Hill, N.C., Jan 24, 1862. 1/123 11-Star nag patriotic letterhead (CSA catalog type F11-26, CV for cover is \$2,500), 4 pages neatly written

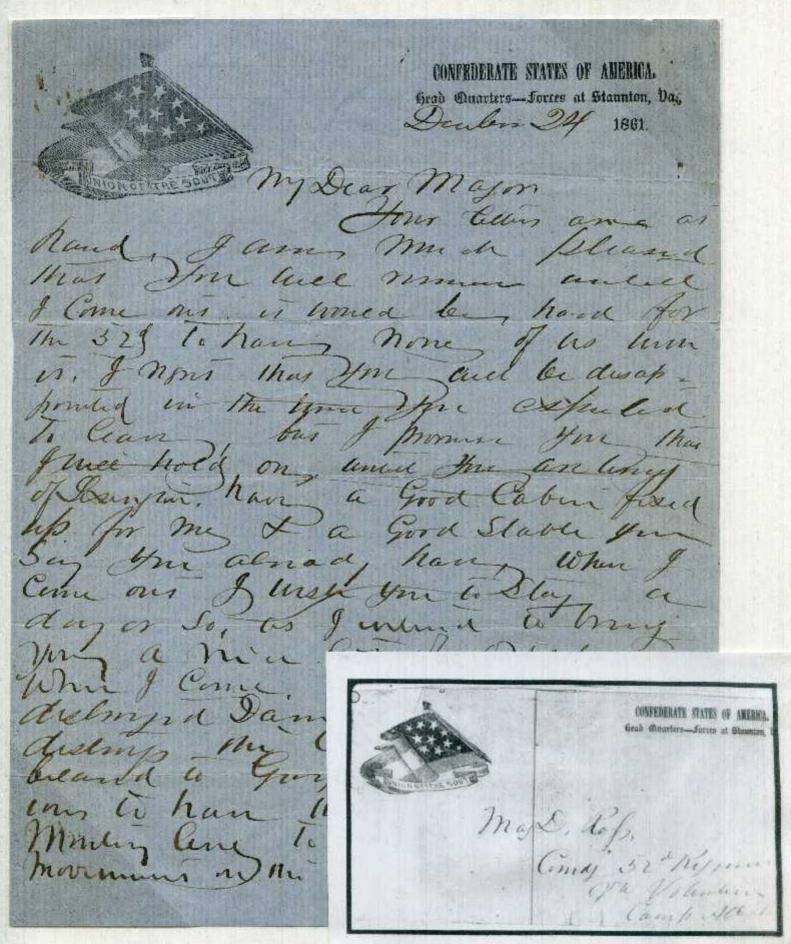
This is a rather scarce design (C.S.A catalog F10-10) with an imprint by the well-known firm of W. & J. Bonitz of Goldsboro, N.C. The letter is from a soldier of 37th N.C. Infantry at Kinston, N.C., March 5, 1862 to his family.



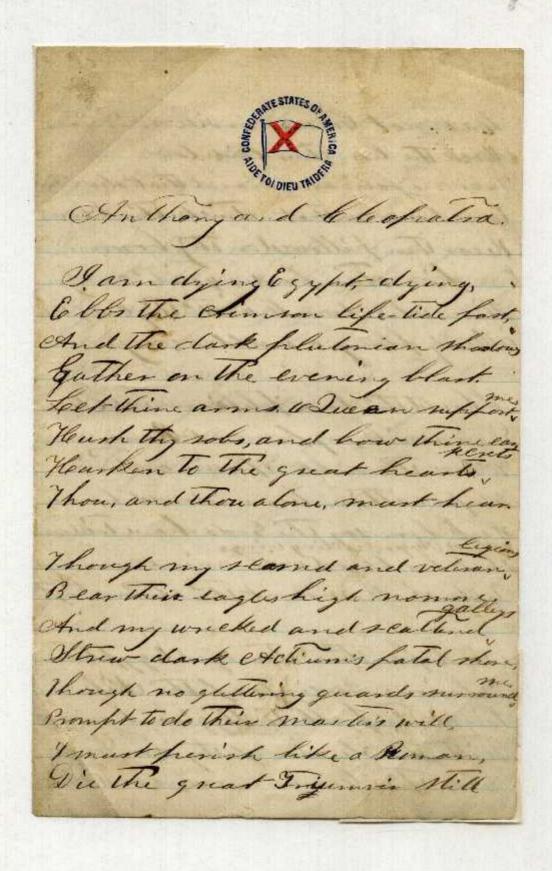
This design is known as the Jackson battle flag. Two varieties of this are known with 13 stars also.



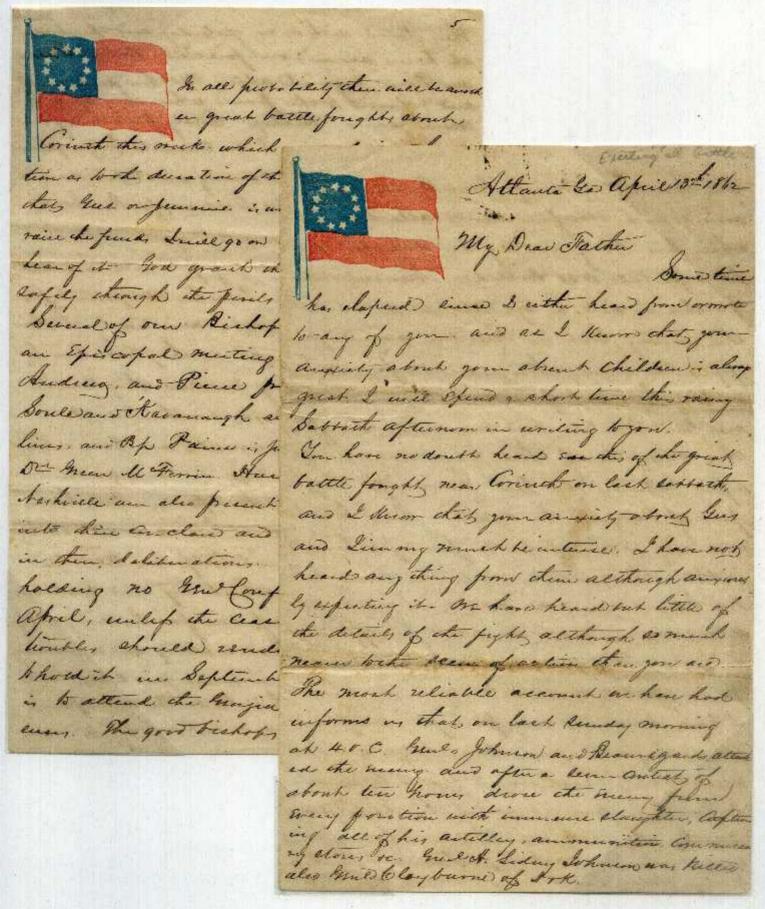
This lettersheet which is all in black has a printed heading for a specific site. The envelope from this letter exists; it bears no postmarks or stamps. Two known examples.



This is the battle flag with 10 stars. This type is quite scarce, particularly as a lettersheet.



This is a letter written on two double paged sheets of Confederate stationery. The letter is a very interesting one.



Atlanta Ga April 13th 1862

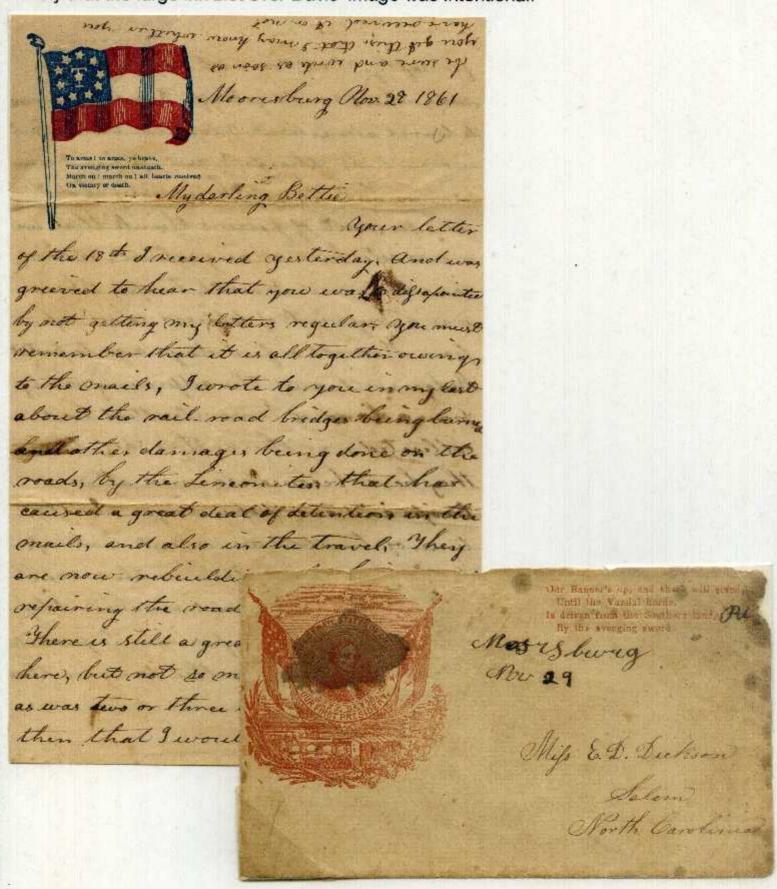
My Dear Father

... You have no doubt heard ere this of the great battle fought near Corinth on last sabbath, and I know that your anxiety about Gus and Jimmy must be intense...We have heard but little of the details of the fight although so much nearer to the scene of action than you are. The most reliable account we have had informs us that on last Sunday morning at 4 o'c Genls. Johnson and Beauregard attacked the enemy and after a severe contest of about ten hours drove the enemy from every position with immense slaughter, capturing all of his artillery, ammunitions, commisary stores &c. Genl. A. Sidney Johnson was killed also Genl. Clayburne of Ark. On Monday morning Genl. Buell, having arrived with reinforcements attacked us when his army was again defeated, and he reported to be killed. Numerous despatches as well as eye witnesses assert that the enemy lost in killed & wounded from fifteen to twenty thousand and from seven to ten thousand prisoners among whom are Genl, Prentiss, and numerous other officers. An armistice of three days was agreed upon between the two armies for the purpose of burying the dead. Our loss is variously estimated at from five hundred to three thousand killed and wounded. We have received no details as to who are killed or wounded, except a few officers nor what divisions, brigades or regiments participated most actively in the battle. I have been in very painful suspense about the fate of our dear boys and have been hoping each day to get a letter or dispatch informing me of their safety. This is the reason why I have not written earlier. The prospect for hearing from them is more gloomy than ever, for a large body of the federals is in possession of Huntsville, Ala which is on the direct R.R. route to Corinth. They have destroyed our telegraph and R.R. communication with Corinth and may do much damage before they are arrested in their course

Our hearts were saddened on yesterday at news of the surrender of Fort Pulaski after a brave defence of nearly ten days, our force then was compelled to surrender. Four men are reported to be wounded, none killed. Maggie is much distressed about her father, he was there and is no doubt a prisoner. He bore a Captains commission and I trust as such will be respected by his enemies... The enemy will most likely attack Savannah soon but I have more faith in her ability to resist an attack than I had in that of the Fort. They will not find it an easy matter to ereduce the city. Col. Walker told me when in Savh that he felt sure the enemy would take the Fort and when he started down he took his summer clothing with him, remarking to his wife that he expected to spend the summer in Fort Warren (Boston) and wanted to provide for the future. The sequel proves that he was correct in his opinion when he can return home again. On vesterday morning the passenger train to Chattanooga met with quite an adventure. It stopped at the breakfast house about daylight and while the conductor, engineer and others were at breakfast, some eight or ten men, unobserved detached the engine and express & mail cars from the train and left at R.R. speed up the road. They run on a hundred miles and were finally overtaken, the men however escaped, the engine and cars were recovered. What damage they did to the mails or express freight I have not heard. Quite a large body of men are in pursuit of them, and should they be overtaken they will most likely be hung without judge or jury. At one of the stations they represented themselves as taking powder to Beauregard on a special train. They may be Lincolnites in disguise, or else a band of plunderers whose object was to rob the mails and express car. They tore up the track behind them in some places and cut the wires...

Write soon dear father to your devoted son

This design has 9 stars in a circle, one extra at lower left, and one in the center with "T" for Tennessee. The letter is from Mooresburg, TN November 28, 1861 and was mailed in a Jeff Davis design envelope with manuscript postal markings at the five cents rate. It seems likely that the large ink blot over Davis' image was intentional.



This is also a very unusual design. These sheets were captured by a union naval officer who writes of the greatest naval action of the Civil War, the seizure of New Orleans.



Dear Parents

Since my last letter to you we have gained a most glorious victory for the Union. To give you some idea of what we have passed though I must commence a few days previous to our passing the forts. On the 19th we received orders from the flag officer to get underway at 1 P.M. and draw the fire from Fort Jackson & Fort St. Philip. As they were throwing shot and shell at our bomb Flotilla then in full operation throwing 13 inch shells into Fort Jackson about one mile and a half distant, the bomb vessels were at anchor on the left bank of the river and protected from the forts by heavy cotton woods trees on the bank, they had cut them down a mile and a quarter below the forts, which the rebels considered the extent of our range, in that they made a fatal mistake. But to go on with the Oneida at 1:30 passed beyond the bomb vessels and opened fire on fort Jackson 2900 yards distance, throwing Rifled Ord XI inch shell into the forts, receiving in return a well directed fire from the rebels, falling all around us and throwing the water on our decks, At 1:50 our jib stay was cut away, 2 oclock a 10 inch solid shot passed over the forecastle and very near the rifled gun I was working, but doing me no injury, striking a 32 pound gun carriage, passing through the water way and lodging in the frame bursting from there fastening two large hanging knees on the bath deck and starting 6 of the outer planks. Immediately another X inch shot struck us on our port side, carrying away 2 timber heads, injuring afterfoot gun and its circle and seriously wounding 9 men. We then droped out of the range and made signal for to the flag ship for two more surgeons, At 5 P.M. droped below the fleet and anchored to repair damages. Capt. Bailey was on our ship at the time. I made my self known to him and have receive(d) considerable attention from him.

April 22d for the past five days the bombers have kept up a constant fire knight and day and I must say making very bad shots most of them going over the forts, we anchored near them, when the Morters fired, the Crew had to stand on tip tow to avoid the concussion as much as possible, on the afternoon of the 21st a solid shot struck one of the bomb vessels s short distance ahead of us sinking her immediately. During our first engagement we fired from our ship 60 x I inch shell 20 second fuse, 64 rifled charges. On the 22d at 8 oclock got underway and cleared ship for action. At 10 engaged forts and rebel steamers three shots passing over and between our masts. At 11:30 A M a 9 inch shell passed through our smoke stack and bursted on the starboard side of our quarter deck, wounding 7 men our signal quartermaster had his left thigh and arm shot of(f) by fragments of the shell. (I have one piece which struck him. I will bring it home

with me) At 12 N droped out of range and anchored.

April 23d we all formed into line for a general engagement, the "Cayuga", "Pensacola", "Mississippi", "Oneida", "Vorona", and several gun boats on the right bank of the river, Flagship "Hartford", "Brooklyn", "Richmond", "Iroquois" and 4 gunboats on the left bank, during the afternoon it was made known that the attack should be made during the knight; and the signal for getting underway would be 2 red lights hoisted on board the Flagship. As the sun went down on that day the decks were sanded and all hands at quarters, ready and willing to sacrifice their lives to defend our ships. The opinion threw the fleet, was that we would not be able to pass the rebel forts and gun boats, but the morning told the story. At 2 A M I had the watch on deck 10 minutes after I saw the red lights go up on board the flag ship, 20 minutes after all the ship(s) were in motion, and steaming slowly towards a narrow break in the raft(s) streched accrost the river. It was dark but starlight; there was not a light to be seen from any ship of the squadron. All was still and quiate (quiet). I had charge of the forecastle & 3 forward guns, the most exposed position in the ship. I shall never forget the hour ocupied in gowing from our anchorage to the rafts, w(h)en the forts opened fire on us. I felt that I should not live to see dayligh(t), But at the same time I was determined to fight to the last. At 3:20 the "Vorona" and "Oneida" passed the rafts, and were discovered, at the same time both forts opened fire on us. We received 5 shot in our hull and, strange to say, without injureing any one. A hundred pound rifled shot entered our port side and penetrated the oposite side. At 4:20 the "Vorona" an(d) ourselves passed ahead of all the fleet and received the fire of both forts fireing our b(r)oad sides in return, all the saved the "Oneida" was our passing about 200 feet from fort St. Philip the shot from which passed over us. The two forts mounted 185 guns of the largest calliber the report of which no thunder storm could equal. I was so much taken up with my guns that I had no time to realize the danger. The smoke by this time became so dense that we could see but a few yard(s) ahead of us, God was with us and we passed in safety. At 4:30 we met and engaged the rebel flotila 17 in number and then commenced the work of death and

destruction, the "Manassas" ram started for us but mist (missed) his aim and passed about 30 feet ahead of us then came the gunboat "Star" we struck her going full speed striking her at aft the wheel house cutting her nearly in two, as she drifted by our XI in shell went through her boiler blowing her up, above the din of battle we could hear her crew cry for help, but nothing could save them. At that moment I discovered a large walker beam engine boat on our port fireing into us, one of my rifled guns was the only one I could bring to bear on her. I pointed and fired 8 rifled shells into her at pistol shot distance, every shot went through her killing and wounding a large number. Capt Lee was on the forecastle coning the ship at the time, called to me and said "well done Giraud, give it to them. I had my coat off and my face & hands covered with powder. At this time two of my men run from the gun, one of the steamers grape shot struck the foremast penetrating it 4 or 5 inches it must have passed very near me, after the 8 shots she took fire and drifted astern. I have since found her name to be the "General Quitman", 5:10 discovered the "Vorona" a mile ahead engaging three rebel steamers; started to her assistance, but to(o) late, (one of them the "Gov. Moore" formerly the "Charles Morgan" Vanderbilts line 1200 tons) her bow was iron plated, she struck the "Vorona" at full speed splitting her open they had just time to run her on shore and save their lives they fired as long as the guns were above water, we passed the "Vorona" in chase of the "Moore" fireing and receiving her fire in return, we came up with her fast, when they found there was no escape, she run on shore and the crew commenced jumping overboard. I was ordered by Capt. Lee to board her and secure her papers. At 6:25 I got along side and found the Capt, just leaving, when he discovered me we waited for me to come on board. I climed up a rope and presented a pistol at his brest and demanded his surrender, he threw one one of his pistols and his sword overboard and said he was in my power, but he had set fire to the ship & she would soon blow up. I went with him to his room on the uper deck and secured his trunk which presented a scene which makes my blood run cold to think of. On all sides lay the dead and wounded heads and arms off. Disemboweled and most frightfully cut up her deck looked like a slaughter house. She lost 38 killed and wounded, we tried to save the wounded, but only succeeded in getting two of the wounded in our boats, when I was obliged to leave her and them to their fate. They were all burnt up with the ship. I could tell you more it is too horrible to relate. Three other boats from our ship was engaged picking up those in the water. On my way to the "Oneida" he told me he intended to blow her up, and was the reason the crew jumped overboard before our boats came to there assistance.

The "Vorona" by this time had suck with nothing above water but her forecastle, w(h)ere all her crew had collected the stars and stripes floating to the breeze at each mast head & her crew cheering as we bore down to take them off. At this time 6:50 all the fleet comeing in sight one after another destroying the rebel boatrs which escaped us. At 7:30 the fleet anchored at Quarantine 5 miles from the forts and commenced repairing damages. As near as I can asertain our loss is 25 killed and 80 wounded, Thus ends most glorious

victory for the navy.

At 11 A M same day got underway and proseeded up towards New Orleans 75 miles distant. At 7 oclock came to anchor at English turn 18 miles below the city. Next morning 25th got underway formed in two lines & cleared the decks for action. At 11 oclock sighted Fort Morgan and Challemet mounting 17 guns. Flag officer made signal to clear ship of (for) Battle, 11:30 forts opened fire on us 12 oclock both forts were silenced, rebel soldiers running in all direction. They could not stand the yankee fire. When the people of New Orleans found the forts had been taken set fire to all the ships and steamers in port, and cast them off to drift down the river, in hopes they would destroy our boats but we avoided them all, and at 2 oclock anchored off the custom house & took possession of the city. All the cotton on the docks had been set on fire. At least 10,000 bales was destroyed on shore besides as much more destroyed in the ships. I must close my letter for this mail, I will write again in a few days. The paper I am writing on I found in fort "Chalmette" ... Your Affectionate son Pierre [Giraud]

ON PAGE 5: "Three cheers for the sloop of war "Oneida"

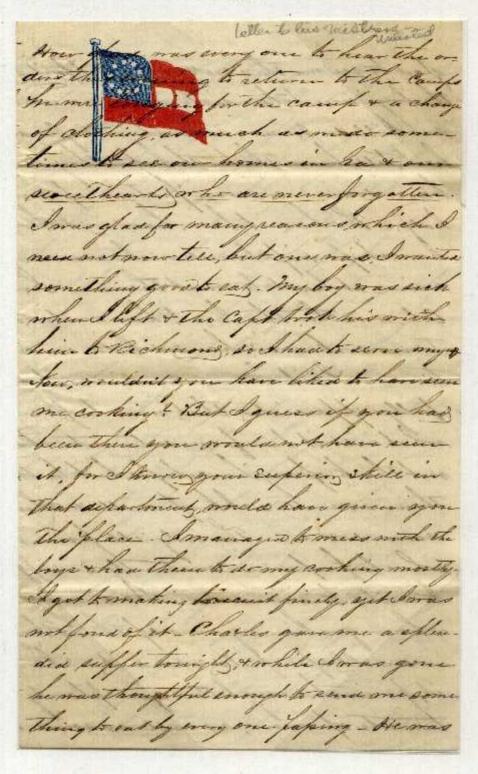
Three times three for the Jolly tars on board her. P.G."

This is a common style with the stars arranged in a circle. The yellow paper is very unusual

and probably is due to the shortage of white paper.

Jean Bigter 4. Alling The 28, 1861 to anower years letters which law to have in due time heartha they are very inteneging letters hun me to reced & reced them member days carajes ely when I get landon a thirthing about form read than, it verices me to fandle the faper that my priends would to me prom Thedisand & some looked over my old lettery were When out When I get a letter I rend then O wer several times before her promed to get letters from How evens of fine from the southing of impartance to write we are nehmone get Not Home him tales overell times that we would Hoge to moret a Certing Day then the order wolk We Countermanded but not few now that we more of will write no expect to gy to to yurbe down ther is a buttle exapetee their at that place on nean then, but if We move I will with the your note what We then of warm habitles, cut defert pluces ever buy on law they keep linny in the yankers 46 this place every now and them

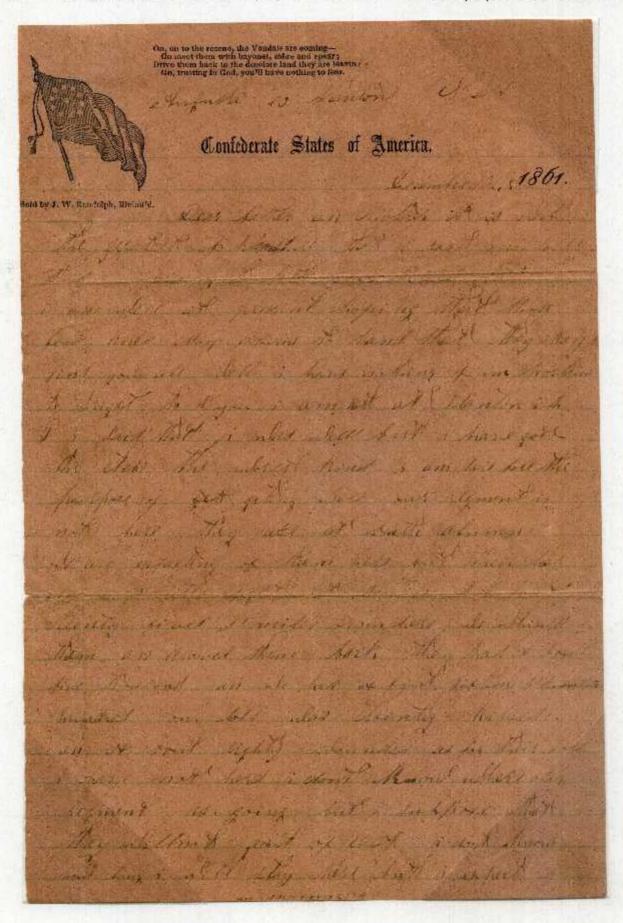
This is the same design but on white paper of a different size. The letter is the continuation of a longer letter with much on love interests.



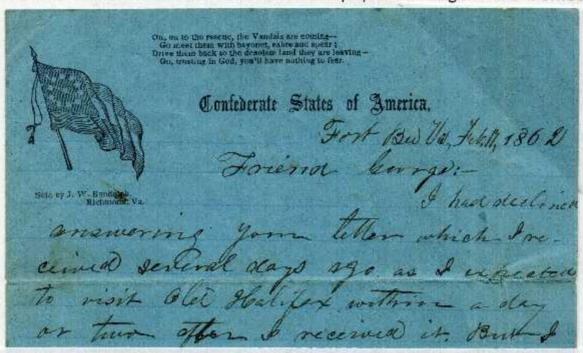
This is a stencil with three separate colors, first red, then blue, then white with 11 stars. Unused Confederate stationery is quite unusual. The envelope shows 10 stars in silver and was postmarked at Petersburg on the last day of Union postal service, May 31, 1861.



This black flag design was probably printed in Richmond for a number of different stationers. This example on salmon paper indicates the local paper available in 1861.



This is by the same printer for the same stationer, J.W. Randolph, but it is printed on blue paper of a different size. It also demonstrates the paper shortage in the Confederacy.



Fort Bev Va., Feb. 17, 1862

Friend George:

I had declined answering your letter which I received several days ago as I expected to visit Old Halifax within a day or two after I received it. But I met with disappointment, as usual, in that expectation. This is the third time that furloughs have been stopped just about two days previous to the time I expected to have gotten off. I think I had as well stop trying to get off until my term of enlistment shall have expired.

I could have gotten a furlough this morning. But the Col. after telling me he would approve one for me persuaded me out of the notion of going. Told me if he was in my place he would not go, as he thought it probable the Reg. would either move or get into a fight before I could get back. Besides he would only have given me leave for about five days.

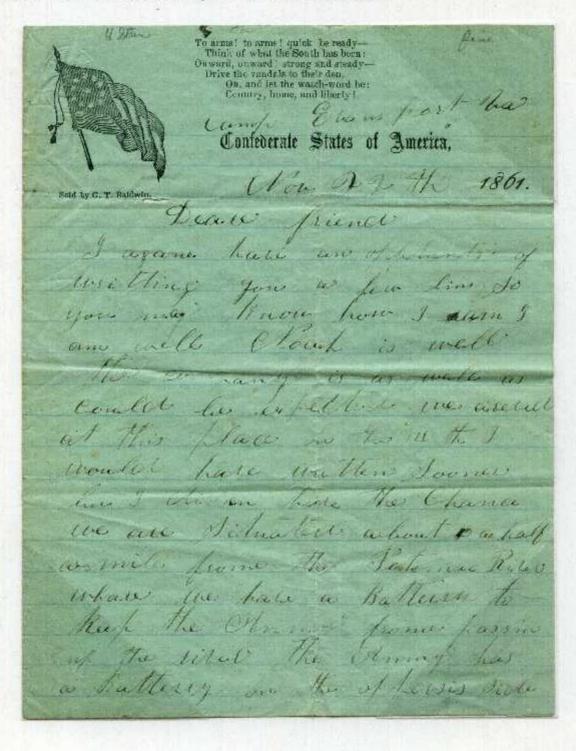
Since hearing so much about the attack we are to have here I have been imagining how I would feel sitting back in Fort Warren reading the New York Herald, New York Ledger, and Harper's Weekly. Hope I may be allowed to keep over in Fortress Monroe as we pass there, also I would like to take a side view at the big Sawyer gun as the Rip Raps. If we are not attacked soon we will probably be moved back to Suffolk. The South Carolina Reg. has been moved from there, and the Gen. has promised that if any Reg. is moved from the Brigade it shall be Col. Daniels. Another report here is that we are to be reinforced by five thousand men.

I suppose the "Feather Bed Invincibles" have been ordered out in Halifax Co. I am very sorry for some of them, but some others I cannot say that I have a great deal of sympathy for, since they ought to have been in Volunteer companies.

I think this company will not reenlist before their present term expires. We all intend reenlisting again after we shall have staid at home awhile, provided the Yanks do not get us, before we have the pleasure of coming home. I wish that you were down here to help us eat oysters. We get them here nearly every day either from Suffolk or Smithfield....Your friend N.E. Jenkins

treg would within mond on getinto a fight before I could get back. Busines the world only have given one bone for about fine days.

This smaller sheet on green paper shows a different imprint and a different song. It is an early printing in 1861 because the year date is indicated.



This sheet on white is yet smaller than the last two. It has no imprint of a stationer. The poem is the same as on the yellow lettersheet. All of these sheets are double sheets of paper (four to write on).

