

The POSTMASTER'S
PROVISIONALS
of MEMPHIS
TENNESSEE

THOMAS H. PRATT

THE
POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS
OF
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

BY

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Winner Silver-Gold Award on Confederate States General Issues, International Philatelic Exhibition, New York, 1926, Silver-Gold Award on Stamps of the Confederate States, Strasburg, France, 1927, Gold Award on Confederate States General Issues, Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition, Cleveland, 1928, Gold Award on Prisoners of War Covers and Army Cancellations of the Civil War, Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition, Cleveland, 1928.




PRICE ONE DOLLAR

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1929

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A WORD BEFORE

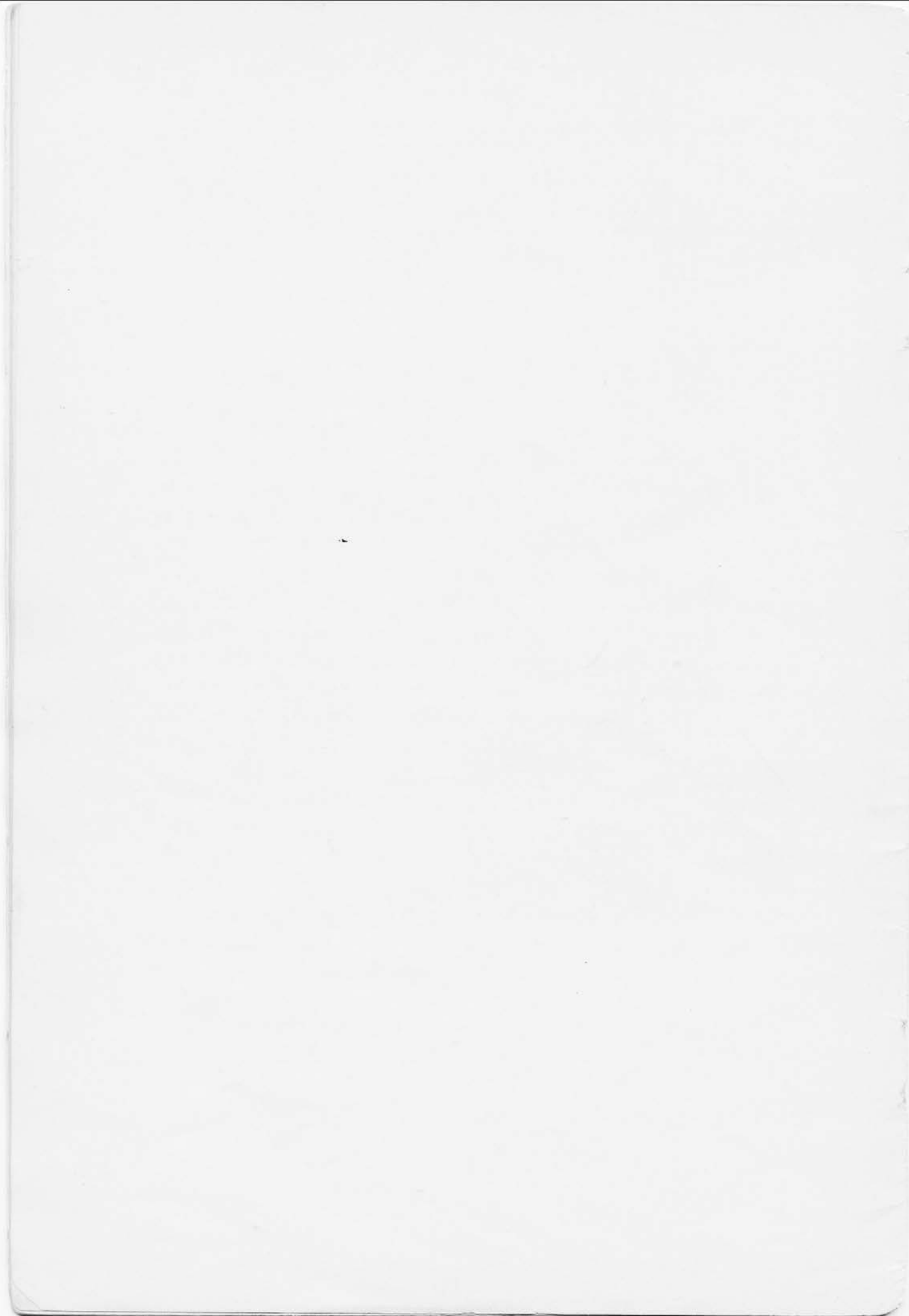
HE feeling with which one starts to study the history and philatelic aspects of a provisional issue of the Confederate States could be likened to that of being in a house with a thousand doors and every other door locked and the key thrown away. It is only now and then that the philatelic student can open more than one or two of the doors leading to new discoveries concerning these most interesting postage stamps.

A combination of fortunate circumstances opened for me many of the doors which withheld the secrets of that issue of provisional postage stamps issued by Colonel Matthew C. Gallaway for the city of Memphis at the beginning of the Civil War. I have tried to compile these facts so that they will be of use to the stamp student and aid him in the study of these stamps.

This little work would not be complete without the expression of my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who helped in its preparation. Mr. August Dietz whose knowledge of printing as it was practiced sixty years ago was indispensable in the solving of several typographic tangles. Mr. George Walcott did more than his share with the loan of material, while Edward S. Knapp made suggestions as to portions of the text. Most of the newly found data unearthed in Memphis concerning these interesting Provisionals was the work of Mr. L. P. Wulff of that city. All of these gentlemen were always ready with their time and advice in the preparation of the work as it progressed in serial form.

There is still much to be found out about these interesting stamps and it is to be hoped that the stamp student who is devoting his time to the stamps of the Confederate States will not overlook their possibilities.

THE AUTHOR.





SOME POSTAL HISTORY OF MEMPHIS



COL. MATTHEW C. GALLAWAY

Confederacy is doubly difficult not alone because of the paucity of reliable information in general but because practically every city of any size or importance in the South was at one time or another during the war captured, pillaged and usually burned. Such records as would be useful to the stamp student have long since been destroyed, if they ever existed, and such knowledge as we can glean from the smouldering ruins is meager indeed.

While the military campaigns of the War of Secession brought forth tomes of history, the other departments necessary to the running of the government have been slowly sinking into oblivion for the want of the proper chronicling. No phase of the war is more barren of authoritative information than the Confederate Postoffice Department and its internal workings. Occasionally a ray of light will penetrate the blanket of darkness showing us something of the mammoth undertaking attempted by Postmaster-General Reagan and his department when they took over the postal system in the seceded States, with the exception of Tennessee, as of June 1, 1861.

The study of the stamp emissions of any particular city in the

MEMPHIS MORE FORTUNATE

Memphis, Tennessee, lying as it did and being the key-way to a long stretch of the Mississippi river was early in the war an objective of the Federal forces. It was occupied by Commodore C. H. Davis, June 6, 1862, and was from then on used as a center of operations and felt but little of the sting that was to be the lot of many cities later in the conflict. It is for this reason that there was some hope of finding at the original source direct information bearing on the subject.

Through several different sources, but particularly by the efforts of Mr. L. P. Wulff of Memphis, the files of several newspapers published at the time were unearched and these were carefully read with the hope that some contemporary information could be obtained. A copy of the Memphis City Directory for the year 1860 gives the following list of newspapers as being published in the city at that time:

Appeal—daily, weekly and tri-weekly.
Avalanche—daily, weekly and tri-weekly.
Bulletin—daily, weekly and tri-weekly.
Evening Argus—daily and weekly.
Engineer—daily, weekly and tri-weekly.
City Item—daily.

It will be seen as of passing interest that the city had more daily newspapers in 1860 than it has today. This was the case as it was then one of the largest commercial cities in the South, being the hub of the surrounding States in business activity.

Complete files of all of these papers could not be found, but broken files of one or two of them published during the months of interest came to light, and they have yielded probably the richest mine of philatelic information discovered in recent years. This new knowledge not only informs us of many points concerning the Memphis stamps themselves, but also about the Confederate General Issues and the postal history of the times. It is from the files of these newspapers—broken, badly clipped and in poor condition, that we will look for our first hand information as to the procedure and condition at Memphis during the "stampless period."

THE "STAMPLESS PERIOD"

The Confederate government took over the postal affairs in the South as of June 1, 1861, but this did not include the State of Tennessee, which did not secede until June 9, 1861, and was a sort of an illegitimate member of the

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Confederate States up until that time. When the government did take over the postal affairs in the Southern States it did not provide postage stamps until October 16, 1861, and the intervening time during which the Confederate government operated the postal system and the date upon which they provided stamps of general issue is known today as the "stampless period." It was during these five and one-half months that the local postal emissions in the various cities and towns of the Confederacy occurred, which gave birth to some of the rarest postage stamps known to the collector.

The first direct allusion to the mail service found in any of these Memphis papers is dated June 3, 1861. It is as follows:

ANOTHER MAIL FAILURE

The passenger train on the Mississippi and Tennessee Ry. brought no mail this morning. It is now three days since we received a Southern or Eastern mail. From indications mail arrangements are rapidly playing out and our Northern mails are very irregular.

We can take from this that the Federal government ceased to send mail into the South as of June 1, 1861, and included the State of Tennessee in this order, although it did not properly secede until eight days later. We have seen several covers from Memphis dated June 1, 1861 with 3c.-57 stamps on them, as no effort was made in Memphis to accede to the five-cent rate of the Confederacy until several days later. One of these covers addressed to New Orleans has handstamped on the face "Due 5." This was evidently stamped at New Orleans.

June 6th, 1861.

CONFEDERATE POSTAGE STAMPS

The *Richmond Dispatch* says: no contract has been entered into for the manufacturing of postage stamps nor can any be had for distribution for several months. Various designs have been submitted by several Lithographers of New Orleans and Baltimore, none of which has pleased or been accepted by the government.

The Postmaster General will make arrangements as speedily as possible for their procurement.

June 10, 1861.

THE POST OFFICE

Mr. Marklan, Federal mail agent arrived yesterday. We learn he designs to re-open the post office today.

This gentleman, then, arrived two days after Tennessee voted to secede from the Union, and his mission was to open the mail communications with the North. We will now see how he succeeded. The following day quite an article appeared informing the public of the entire situation. It follows:

THE POSTAL AFFAIRS

The vote of Tennessee on Saturday last may be regarded as having completed her separation from the Lincoln Government without the formality of an Executive Proclamation. We must, therefore, look for a paper edict from the despot enthroned at

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Washington commanding the speedy withdrawal of mail facilities in the State as has been done in every other State outside of his own dominions that has had the temerity to show its devotion to the cause of Southern freedom. Our own city, as is well-known, has already been selected as the especial target of abolition malignity in this respect and has been proscribed by an attempted suspension of all mail communication with other portions of the country. Postmasters in Tennessee have been notified of this farcical movement and received their orders to send all letters destined for Memphis to Washington, with the view of having their seals violated and their contents pillaged by a pack of unconscionable scoundrels who have legalized theft under the mockery of organized government. According to the arrangements made by the Confederate States the new postal system will not take effect in Tennessee until the first of July—nearly three weeks hence—thus leaving us at the mercy of the enemy's whims in the contingent absence of confidence on the part of our contractors.

What we propose to suggest under these circumstances is that Postmaster-General Reagan of the Confederate States be urged to extend us mail facilities, as guaranteed by the new law, as soon as he shall be officially notified of the action of our State in the last election and if he deem himself unauthorized to pursue this course, which may be possible, let Governor Harris issue a proclamation pledging all mail contractors in Tennessee the credit of the State for the payment of any deficit that may be incurred by the completion of their contracts in the event of Lincoln's ordering a stoppage. This will give much confidence in the matter, and insure us the advantages that can be reasonably expected.

In the latter contingency, however, we would be taxed double rates upon all mail matter as we now are passing to and from the States of the new Confederacy. The fact that the toleration of this inconvenience for the coming three weeks, which of course we will face without a murmur if necessary, will prove a serious annoyance to us, is an amply sufficient reason for the Postmaster General to at least take the matter under advisement immediately. If the subject is not taken into consideration very soon either by the authorities of the Confederate States or those of Tennessee we may possibly find ourselves subjected to a state of affairs within less than ten days that will superinduce a disorder in our postal system almost amounting to chaos. Forewarned let us be forearmed.

I consider this article to be one of the most important bits of Confederate philatelic information ever unearthed. It changes our previous belief about postal conditions in Tennessee during the beginning of the "stampless period," and gives us the very definite information that it was first decided that Tennessee was only to be taken over officially by the Confederate postal system one month later than the other Southern States. It is remarkable, but it is no more so than the following which appeared in the same paper on the same day:

TO THE CITIZENS OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY:

I feel it due to you so many of whom kindly aided me in obtaining my appointment as post-master of Nashville, to furnish the following instructions from the Lincoln Government none of which, as a Southern man and a defender of Southern honor, I can obey, and therefore compelled by a very instinct of my nature, as well as regard for my own feelings and in accordance with my ideas of propriety, to resign my position as postmaster of Nashville, and give my reasons for so doing. On yesterday the following letter was received:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

DEAD LETTER OFFICE, *June 1, 1861.*

SIR: The Postmaster-General directs that all letters mailed or distributed at your office directed to Southern States which can not be forwarded to their intended destinations on account of the discontinuance of mail service, or any other cause, shall be

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

at once returned to the dead letter office. You will therefore once a week (or oftener if they accumulate rapidly) make a separate return of such letters, postmark each on the sealed side—put domestic, foreign and registered letters in separate parcels, and mark each parcel outside and bills showing their number and rates.

This return must be put in a package, or pouch separate from any other matter, directed to "Dead Letter Office" postmarked and plainly labeled outside "Letter for Southern States."

Yours respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
A. N. ZEVELY, *3rd Asst. Postmaster-General.*

POSTMASTER, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

This morning I received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 6, 1861.*

TO POSTMASTER: The post office at Memphis, Tenn. is discontinued. The Postmaster General orders postmasters to forward to the Dead Letter Office at Washington all mail matter which is directed to that office.

JOHN A. KASSON, *1st Asst. Postmaster-General.*

Immediately on receipt of this dispatch I sent the following answer:

POST OFFICE NASHVILLE, TENN.,
June 6, 1861.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

Your letters of instructions of June 1st in relation to the Southern mail and also your dispatch of June 6th in relation to Memphis office received. Neither can be complied with by me. Accept this as my resignation which is on the road.

W. D. McNISH,
Postmaster, Nashville, Tenn.

I subsequently sent the following letter by mail:

JOHN A. KASSON,
1st. Asst. Postmaster Gen.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
June 7, 1861.

Sir: Your orders (per telegraph) notifying me of the discontinuance of the post office at Memphis, Tenn. and directing me not only to withhold Southern correspondence intended for that point but to send to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, is now before me. My honor, interest and inclination forbid compliance. I therefore cheerfully tender you my resignation to take place at once, and I may be permitted to add that I suppose the mail will still continue to be transported south without interruption.

Yours Respectfully,

W. D. McNISH.

It will be seen that by instructions every letter written here and elsewhere by the fathers, brothers, sisters, wives, and children of our brave volunteers now in Virginia and in other Southern States are to be handed over to the "Paul Prep" of the Dead Letter Office at Washington and all the correspondence of the government of our State, the military board, and every military office here and elsewhere with the officials in Washington instead of being read by our officers to whom they are addressed. This might be a convenience to those who are preparing to assail us with fire and swords,

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

but I conceive that I would be a traitor to my State and the South to either directly or indirectly aid and assist in such a scheme and, as before stated, have tendered my resignation and leave such work to be done by some one whose love of office and emoluments thereof, may induce him to sacrifice the lives and property of his neighbors, their wives and their children by giving the aid and comfort to the enemy which carrying out the instructions would do. I cannot do it—I will not do it. And in conclusion can only return my grateful thanks to the many friends who have stood by me and supported me since, as well as before my entering on the duties of the office. To explain to them the reasoning of my resignation is the cause of this card, and to assure them that they will always be kindly remembered by their friend,

W. D. McNish.

This interesting communication by the father of the Nashville Provisionals was clipped by the Memphis papers after having been run in *The Daily Nashville Patriot* on June 8, 1861. The next item appearing in the Memphis press of which we have any record was on June 15. It follows:

POSTAL STAMPS

Persons in need of U. S. postage stamps can be supplied by application at the *Appeal* Counting Room.

Mr. McNish resigned from the Federal service, but he continued as postmaster until his formal appointment under the Confederate government, and we find the following in the Memphis papers on June 18, 1861.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

By the vote of the citizens cast on the 8th, Tennessee has become a member of the Southern Confederacy. The following are instructions to the Postmasters of the Confederacy which you will please observe and be governed by:

"An act to prescribe the rates of postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that from, and after such period as the Postmaster-General may by proclamation announce, there shall be charged the following rates of postage, to wit, For every single letter in manuscript on paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing or by marks or signs conveyed in the mail for any distance between places with the Confederate States of America, not exceeding five hundred miles, five cents, and for any distance exceeding five hundred miles double that rate, and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with additional single postage, and all packages containing other than printed or written matter, and money packages are included in this class, shall be rated by weight as letters are rated, and shall be charged the rates of postage on letters, and all drop letters or letters placed in any postoffice not for transmission, but for delivery only shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents each, and in all the foregoing cases the postage must be prepaid by stamps, and all letters shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any post office, shall be charged with two cents each in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postage of this Confederacy.

W. D. McNish.

The day before the foregoing appeared in the Memphis newspapers Postmaster M. C. Gallaway inserted the following:

The Confederate Government having assumed control over the Postal Affairs of Tennessee from this date, all letters mailed at this office must be prepaid at the counter of the Memphis postoffice, under the Confederate rates of postage. Five cents for all

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

letters under five hundred miles and ten cents for all letters over that distance will be the charge, to be paid in money. Confederate stamps have not yet been provided, but I am now having envelopes printed which will be ready for use on Wednesday that will prove a great convenience to the public.

Memphis June 17, 1861.

M. C. GALLAWAY, *Postmaster.*

This communication to the public shows that the Confederate government took over the postal affairs in Tennessee as of June 17th, and that printed envelopes were promised by Col. Gallaway the following Wednesday. This would make the date of issue of the Memphis Provisionals as June 19, 1861, if they were ready as the Colonel said they would be. The earliest date I have seen an adhesive used is July 1st, however.

The next item that we find relating to the postal system in any way appeared in the *Memphis Appeal* on June 22nd. It reads:

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Memphis, Tenn., the 21st day of June ———

Signed M. C. GALLAWAY, *Postmaster.*

The next thing we find in the *Appeal* on June 28th. It is of the height of interest and shows that the public was dissatisfied with the way things were going. It follows:

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH FORT WRIGHT,

FORT WRIGHT, *June 25, 1861.*

Eds. *Appeal*: Please allow me to call the attention of our friends through your columns to one fact: A great difficulty exists in regard to sending letters to friends living at a point beyond Memphis. We have no way of paying postage—no one to pay to—and we are told that it is useless to send letters to any point beyond Memphis by the "Ingomar" as they are not forwarded from Memphis. Can this be remedied? I know our friends want to hear from us occasionally, and if they knew the letters were in Memphis, not forwarded, they would make some arrangement to have them sent on.

Respectfully,

A SOLDIER.

The Ingomar was a packet carrying mail between Memphis and New Orleans on the Mississippi and operated just before the war on that route. After the war it was documented August 1, 1864, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and later from Cairo, Illinois, according to the records of the Bureau of Navigation of the U. S. Department of Commerce. It seems to be a well known Packet Cancellation, and is a 53x35mm. oval, usually in red, inclosing the words "Memphis & New Orleans, U. S. M. Monday Packet Ingomar." For this latter information I am indebted to my friend Edward S. Knapp of New York.

June 24, 1861.

REMOVAL

The *Avalanche* office is removed to the Express Bldg., Court St. opposite Court Square. Counting room one door east of Express office and below Telegraph office.

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

June 25, 1861.

Memphis and Arkansas River Tri-weekly C. S. Mail Line.

Rose Douglas	Jas. McGennis, Master
Chester Ashley	Resse Pritchard, Master
Little Rock	Jenks Brown, Master
Frederick Notrebe	R. D. Haines, Master

Memphis-Little Rock Mail Line leave Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 4 P. M., connecting at Pine Bluff with coaches for Princeton and at Little Rock with small boats for all points above that place, and with daily line of coaches for Hot Springs and South Arkansas and Clarksville, Tex.

The next thing of importance we find concerning the postal system appeared on June 29, 1861. It follows:

June 29, 1861.

The *Louisville Courier* says Dr. Speed, the Postmaster at Louisville received the following dispatch Monday relative to the forwarding of letters from the Southern States, to parties in the "Loyal States." Under this rule some four and five thousand letters in the Louisville postoffice from the South would be forwarded to their proper destination.

J. J. SPEED, P. M.,
Louisville, Ky.

Washington, June 24, 1861.

You will forward letters from the South for the loyal States as unpaid, after removing postage stamps, but foreign letters on which prepayment is compulsory, must come to the Dead Letter Office.

A. N. ZEVELEY,
3rd Asst. P. M.

We now see the authority at the beginning of the war for the forwarding of letters from the South to points within the Union. Note the instructions about removing the postage stamps.

An item of July 2nd is included to show the Packet Cancellations that it is probably possible to find on letters of this period:

July 2, 1861.

Steamboats carrying mail for New Orleans and way landings:

Prince of Wales, Lodwick, Master, leave Fridays

H. R. W. Hill, Nemser, Master, leave Thursday

For Randolph, Hickman and Columbus:

Conway, King, Master, leave Thursday.

Pine Bluff, Little Rock:

Rose Douglass, McGennis, Master.

For White River and Jacksonport:

New Moon, Deane, Master.

For Fort Harris, Randolph, Fulton, Ocoola, New Madrid:

Kentucky, Priest.

Weekly mail boat for Dyersburg and Arkansas State Line:

Ben McCulloch, T. J. Fracer.

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Several other items of interest from those newspapers are herewith given. A life history of Colonel Matthew C. Gallaway from Keating's History of Memphis, Vol. 2, Page 131, will be found in the Appendix.

July 11, 1861.

STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES FOR SALE

Either stamps or stamped envelopes can be purchased at the Memphis Postoffice at the original cost. The stamps have been gotten up for the convenience of the business men of Memphis, and are therefore only good at this office.

M. C. GALLAWAY, P. M.

July 12, 1861.

We are under obligation to R. J. Wilson of the *Express* corps, for Western and Northern papers, the mail from the United States has entirely played out, and we are dependent upon the express and telegraph entirely for news from that quarter.

We are indebted to the Adams Express Co. for late papers.

July 20, 1861.

New route to New Orleans. From and after today daily passenger and mail trains will leave the city for New Orleans via the Memphis and Tennessee Ry.

July 26, 1861.

MAIL FAILURE

Owing to the failure of our Richmond mails, during the last two days, we are unable to give our readers any extensive accounts, from reliable sources, of the battle of Manassas. We regret this knowing the anxiety of the public to learn the particulars of the glorious victory.

August 7, 1861.

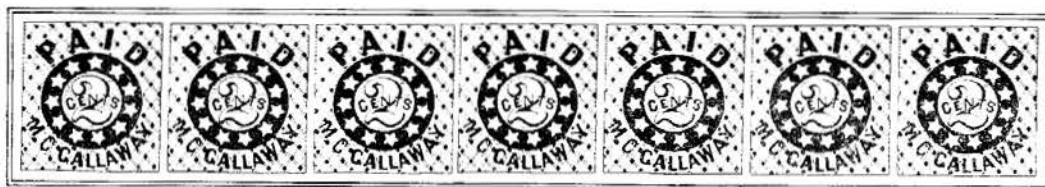
POSTAGE ON LETTERS OF SOLDIERS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Congress has passed in secret session, the following bill which will be of interest to our readers.

SEC. 1.—The Congress of Confederate States of America does enact: That all letters and other matters authorized by the law to be transmitted through the mail, written by any officers, musicians or privates of the army engaged in the actual service of the Confederate States, may be transferred through the mails to any other place in the Confederate States without prepayment of postage, but leaving such postage to be collected upon the delivery of said letters or other matters. Provided nevertheless, that in all such cases, the letters and other mail matters so sent shall be indorsed with the name, and shall be on account of the individual sending the same and shall contain a description of the party who sends the same by indorsement of his military title if an officer, or of the company and regiment to which he belongs, if a musician or private.

SEC. 2.—That letters and other mail matter sent to any officer, musician or private in the Confederate States Army, at any point from which said officer, musician or private may have been lawfully removed, shall be forwarded to the person to whom directed at the postoffice nearest which he may have been removed, free of additional postage.

SEC. 3.—That on letters transmitted by a member of Congress, with his official signature endorsed on the same, prepayment of postage shall not be required, but the same may be paid on the delivery of the letters thus transmitted.



THE TWO-CENT BLUE ADHESIVE



THE Memphis Two-Cent Blue is one of the most interesting stamps from a philatelic standpoint because of its many flaws and the fact that every position is a "variety" all to itself.

When the postal service in Tennessee was taken over by the Confederate government on June 17th, 1861, and the postmasters in the various towns were obliged to use their own ingenuity in getting out the mail, awaiting the first stamp of the General Issue which appeared on October 16th, 1861, Memphis was introduced to an issue of two adhesive stamps and a stamped envelope by her postmaster Colonel Matthew C. Gallaway.

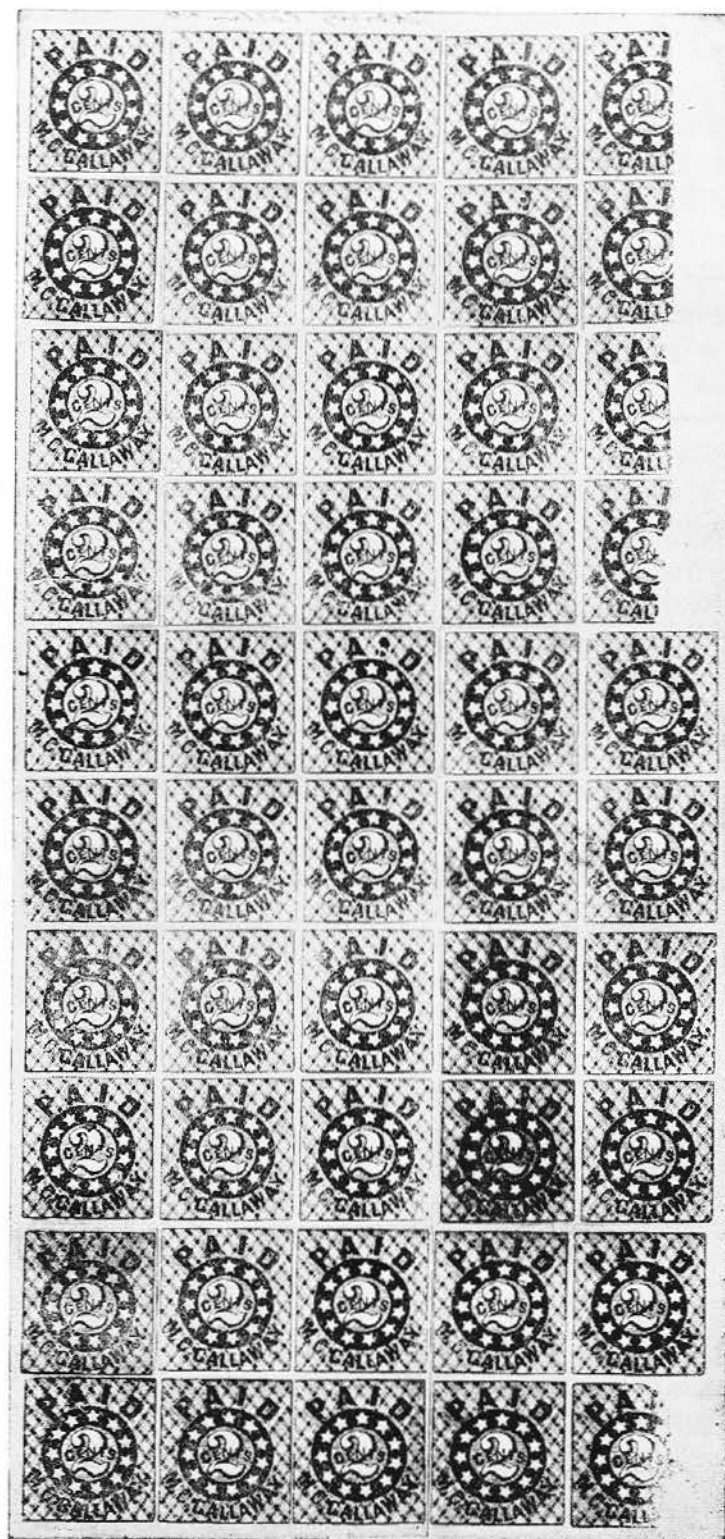
The first of these, the two cents blue, was printed locally and was by the stereotype method from a woodcut original. A full sheet is composed of fifty subjects set in ten horizontal rows of five and the size of the sheet is $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 10\frac{3}{4}''$. It is printed on pelure paper, common at that time, with the embossed insignia of the paper maker in the upper center. This embossing falls on the upper part of the fourth stamp in the first row (No. 4.) in the stamps I have examined, but there is no reason why it could not fall at the bottom of the sheet if the paper had been fed to the press that way.

This stamp is probably one of the most miserable makeshifts for a postage stamp ever issued by any government at any time. This is a broad statement. But then, what stamp can show in a setting of only fifty subjects, five stamps that are only two-thirds printed, four of which are the result of the cracking off of the stereotypes on the outside edge, and the fifth from poor "make ready" on the press by the slipping of the tympan. The cracked off subjects are Nos. 5, 10, 15 and 20 while the stamp showing only indistinctly on its right side is No. 50. Further, a true "crack" runs from the left edge of the pane across Nos. 16 and 17 and most of the way across No. 18. Added to several other damaged subjects and the very narrow spacing between the stamps as well as the pelure paper, this Confederate Postmaster's Provisional indeed speaks of the necessity of the times wherein it was born.

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

The plating or reconstruction of this stamp is comparatively easy because of its many "flaws" and because of its alternate row marks which help in determining the row to which any particular stamp belongs. Each setting of twenty stamps or each two rows, with the exception of the last two rows, have many of the same marks and characteristics on the same stamp positions. Thus, Nos. 1, 11, 21, 31 (and in this case No. 41) have some of the same marks which determine their alternate row positions, but they have, in addition, individual marks that determine their exact position on the sheet.

To the collector who has never attempted any plating, but desires to do so, the Memphis Two-Cent Blue is about as easy as any stamp of the Confederate States to start with. I have tried to describe each position so that the student who desires to try can locate one copy or as many as he chooses.



THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

POSITION CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MEMPHIS TWO-CENT BLUE.



1



2



3

1.—Small dot of color on the middle of the third line of shading above the "s" of CENTS. Small gap in the left line of the letter "t" of PAID near foot of that letter. Line down the middle of the tip of the star under the "d" of PAID. These marks are *alternate row marks* in the first vertical row of stamps and they appear more or less distinctly in Nos. 1, 11, 21, 31 and 41. The most characteristic individual marking of this position is a small break in the upper frame line over the second solid diamond from the upper left corner.

2.—The alternate row marks of this position and appearing on Nos. 2, 12, 22, and 32, but not 42, are a thin white line shooting out from the lower left point of the star above the "G" of GALLAWAY. This mark, while it does not appear on No. 42, shows up on No. 45. Individual marks are a small gap in the left frame line close to the upper left corner and a white spur shooting upwards from the ball of the central figure "2" connecting the ball with the shank of that figure.

3.—The alternate row marks appearing not only on this stamp, but on Nos. 13, 23 and 33 are a small dot of color between the first and second lines of shading above the "s" of CENTS and a dot of color on the background $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the "t" of PAID. This position must be compared with No. 33 so as not to confuse the two. There is a break in the frame line on the right about 6 mms. up in both No. 3 and No. 33, but the break in No. 33 seems larger. No. 3 has a dot of color in the upper curve of the "2" which is not present in No. 33.



4



5



6

4.—Alternate row marks are a mark of color in the bottom and top tip of the star below the "d" of PAID and the same marks in the star appear in the second alternate row, but not as distinctly as here, in Nos. 4, 14, 24, 34 and 44. This position has a small dot of color outside the upper curve of the "s" of CENTS as well as being

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

printed over the embossed paper marking of the paper maker in the copies I have examined.

5.—The right third of this stamp is cut away. Blot of color over the "t" of PAID which just shows. Do not confuse with Nos. 10, 15, 20, or 50 which have no blot.

6.—Break in the left frame line close to the upper left corner and also a break 2 mm. from the lower left corner along with a white line through the lower part of the "ALLA" of GALLAWAY distinguish this position.



7



8



9

7.—Alternate row marks are dots of color in the upper two ray tips of the star under the "D" of PAID. No. 7 has a small nick out of the lower right corner.

8.—Alternate row mark of a line of color in the lower left ray of the star above the third "A" of GALLAWAY. Marks also appear in the star above the "M" of the initials and in the star under the "D" of PAID. These appear on Nos. 8, 18, 28 and 38, but not on No. 48. The best individual mark seems to be a break in the lower right corner.

9.—Blot of color on the left side of the "t" of PAID about half way up this letter and cutting it nearly in two.



10



11



12

10.—Cracked off portion continues down from No. 5 above, leaving about two-thirds of this stamp showing. Here the "t" of PAID is normal.

11.—Slight indentation in the center of the top frame line. Do not confuse with Nos. 1, 21, 31, or 41, which have the same alternate row marks.

12.—Alternate row marks described for No. 2, but No. 12 does not have the white spur connecting the ball with the shank of the numeral "2."

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE



13



14



15

13.—Tiny dot of color within a larger colorless dot about a third of the way up the left side of the letter "D" of PAID. Same alternate row marks as Nos. 3, 23 and 33. This is one of the hardest positions on the sheet to locate.

14.—Two short lines of color in the upper rays of the star above the third "A" of GALLAWAY. Same alternate row marks as in Nos. 4, 24, 34 and 44.

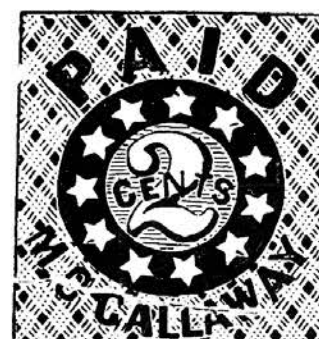
15.—Another of the half printed stamps as Nos. 5, 10 and 20. Line of printing even at right except jagged at top cutting away most of the "I" of PAID. Small gaps in the left frame line at the upper left corner.



16



17



18

16.—True cracked plate. While in Nos. 5, 10, 15 and 20 the whole side of the plate has been so broken away as to only show a portion of these stamps, in No. 16 a jagged line of color starts at the left frame line opposite the middle of the letter "M" of the initials and runs across the stamp over the two lower stars and under the "Y" of GALLAWAY.

17.—Crack from No. 16 goes across stamp through the upper part of the "C" of M C GALLAWAY and under the two lower stars.

18.—Crack from No. 16 and 17 shows slightly on part of this stamp, mostly on the "AW" of GALLAWAY. Gap in the left frame line opposite the top of the "P" of PAID. Dot of color in the top of the middle top star.

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE



19



20



21

19.—Distinct dot of color slightly above the middle of the "I" of PAID on the right side.

20.—Third of stamp cut away at right by jagged line running back of "2" and leaving only the left side of the second "L" of GALLAWAY showing.

21.—Care should be taken not to confuse this position with Nos. 1, 11, 31, or 41, as the same alternate row markings appear. The top frame line is not nicked as in No. 1. There is no indentation of this line as in No. 11. Under the left lower tip of the "2" the solid blue circle is slightly broken. In No. 31 this break has joined the "2" to the solid band of color below, while in No. 41 the "2" has the appearance of having a small tail.



22



23



24

22.—Care should be taken not to confuse this position with Nos. 2, 12, 32, or 42. The best individual characteristic of this position is that the upper portion of the left frame line is weak and small gaps appear along it. Compare with No. 32. No. 22 has no line as appears in No. 32.

23.—This is one of the most noticeable flaw varieties in the entire setting and has been called the "small i variety." The "I" of PAID has the appearance of a lower case letter due to the top portion being a blot of color.

24.—Care should be taken not to confuse this position with the alternate row marks appearing on Nos. 4, 14, 34 and 44 as well as this position. The best individual mark seems to be a minute white flaw on the left side of the "C" of CENTS.

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE



25



26



27

25.—Large gap in the frame line at upper left corner and a smaller one at the lower left corner. Compare with No. 26.

26.—Gap in the left frame line close to upper left corner and gap in lower left corner. Compare with No. 25. Care must be taken in the plating of all numbers calling for "gaps" and "breaks" as the impression and inking during printing may affect the size of the "gap" or "break" described. A heavily inked specimen will generally show a smaller "gap" than a lightly inked copy.

27.—Small line of color in white flaw above the second "A" of CALLAWAY and under star.



28



29



30

28.—Do not confuse this position with Nos. 8, 18, 38, or 48 that have the same alternate row marks. The best individual mark seems to be a small gap in the upper right corner.

29.—Small nick in the left frame line 1 mm. from the top. Dot of color on the right side of the lower point of the star above the "G" of CALLAWAY.

30.—Small nick in the left frame line opposite the bottom of the letter "M" of the initials. This seems to be more distinct on No. 30 than in several other positions where it appears. There are lines of color in the two left points of the star above and to the right of the "S" of CENTS.

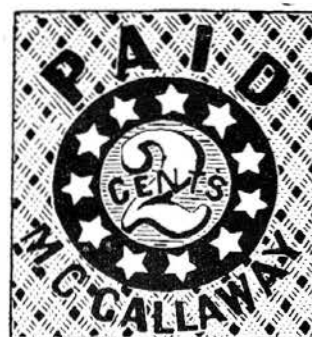
THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE



31



32



33

31.—Dot in the center of the star under the left leg of the "A" of PAID and dot of color in the top center of the star under the right leg of the same letter. Line of color connecting the lower left tip of the "2" with band of color below.

32.—Upper half of the left frame line weak with several breaks along it. Compare with No. 22. No. 32 has a short line of color outside the right frame line a short way up from the lower right corner that No. 22 does not have. Both positions have, of course, the same alternate row marks.

33.—Tip of the left point of the star under the left leg of the "A" of PAID covered by color. Small nick in the right frame line about 6 mms. up from corner.



34



35



36

34.—Dot of color in the large white curve of "2" immediately above the "T" of CENTS. This is an alternate row mark and appears in Nos. 4, 14, 24 and 44, also, but not as distinctly as in No. 34.

35.—Large gap in the upper left corner, and gap in the right frame line about 3 mms. from top.

36.—Dots of color in the right and upper portion of the star above the "C" of the initials. A broad line of color running down in the top of the "2" and mark of color in the lower tip of this figure.

37.—Distinct dot of color in the upper point of the star under the "D" of PAID. Dot of color in left point of the star over the "LL" of GALLAWAY.

38.—Lower right half of the frame line weak.

39.—Small nick in the left frame line about half way up and broadening of the line at the bottom of the gap into a dot of color. Opposite the "M" of the initials the left frame line appears to sag inwards.

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE



37



38



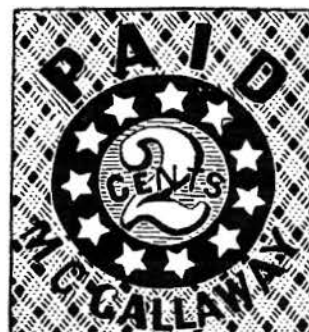
39



40



41



42

40.—Small gap 1 mm. up from lower right corner in right frame line.

41.—Care should be taken not to confuse this position with Nos. 1, 11, 21, or 31, which have the same alternate row markings. The best individual mark seems to be a mark of darker color showing in the blue band over the "w" of GALLAWAY. The lower tip of the "2" also has the appearance of having a small tail.

42.—This position seems to be an anomaly as it does not have the alternate row marks which appear in Nos. 2, 12, 22 and 32. A small white flaw projects over the upper tip of the "G" of GALLAWAY making that letter look light. There is also a line of color in the star under the "D" of PAID. Nos. 42 and 43 are set close together with only about 1½ mms. of space between their frame lines.



43



44



45

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

43.—The left leg of the "M" of the initials looks narrow. The same alternate row marks as in Nos. 8, 28 and 38. Care should be taken with this position and in comparison.

44.—Alternate row marks similar to Nos. 4, 14, 24, and 34. A small flaw runs above the right point of the star above the "LL" of GALLAWAY.

45.—A thin line of color cuts off the upper left tip of the star above the "c" of the initials at the base. This position also seems to have the white line leading from the left tip of the star above the "G" of GALLAWAY similar to Nos. 2, 12, 22 and 32. In other words No. 45 could well be in the place of No. 42, but No. 45 does not have the other alternate row marks of that position.



46



47



48

46.—Break or gap in the upper left corner. White flaw shooting downwards across the band of color from the middle of the "A" of PAID to the star under the right leg of that letter.

47.—Top of the "P" of PAID does not show up clearly making this letter have the appearance of being flat. Nos. 47 and 48 are very close together with only 1 mm. of white space between the frame lines.

48.—Very close to No. 47 on left. Upper half of left frame line cut away.



49



50

49.—Distinct line of color on the right side of the right lower star point above the third "A" of GALLAWAY.

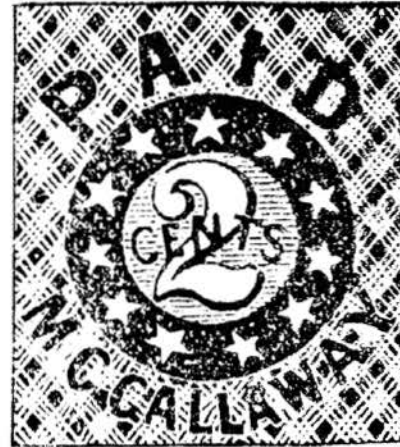
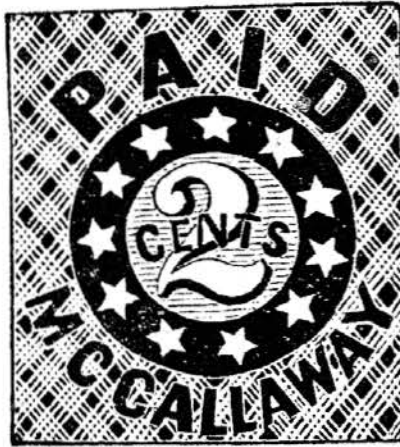
50.—Right third of stamp indistinctly printed. Compare with Nos. 5, 10, 15 and 20, where the stamp is entirely cut away and does not show lightly as the right third of No. 50 does.

THE PAPER-MAKER'S IMPRINT



This little illustration depicts the "blind embossing" used by the paper-maker in marking his product and is found impressed into the paper half on the design of No. 4 and half on the margin above. However, there is no good reason why this crown within a frame could not appear on No. 42 of the sheet if the paper had been fed to the press the other way. This would, of course, depend on the embossing being impressed in the same position by the paper-makers.

THE COUNTERFEITS



Along with most of the other Provisionals of the Confederate States the Memphis Two-Cent has been forged. However, with a little care these "album weeds" can be easily distinguished from the originals. Illustrations of both of these are shown and they are known as the Upham counterfeits. It will be noted that they both differ from the original and may be quickly distinguished.

The first of these counterfeits is a closer imitation of the original than the second, but it can be easily distinguished without a careful examination. The two counterfeits have, however, many points in common and are attributed to a common origin. First, the letters "E" and "N" of CENTS do not correspond to the original. The "E" is too light and tall in this counterfeit and the right side of the "N" is heavier than the left, while in the original the left side of the "N" is the heavier. The space enclosed by the "D" of PAID is filled with crossed lines, while the original has a solid diamond in the upper

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

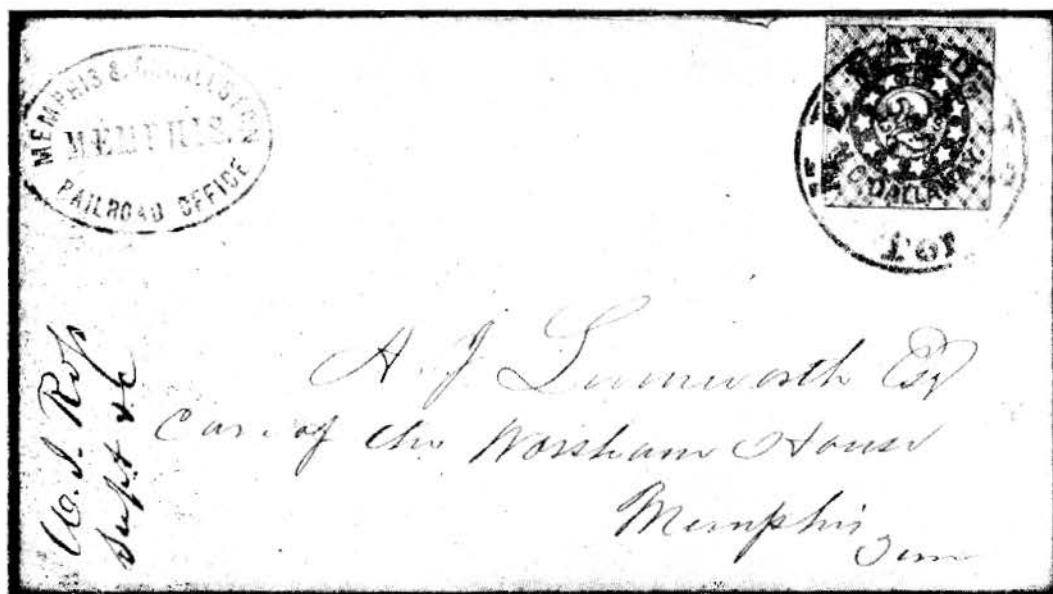
portion of this space. The background has the appearance of being a "plaid" while the background of the original is more broken and open. The stars on this counterfeit are nearly correct as to size and shape. The second counterfeit differs from the original in having the "D" of PAID filled with crossed lines similar to the first counterfeit. The background of this counterfeit also has the appearance of being a "plaid." Its most striking individual characteristics are the stars which take the attention immediately. They are too small and too pointed. The paper of this counterfeit does not even approximate the pelure on which the originals are printed and can be best described as medium white wove.

Some mention of the date when these counterfeits were made is necessary as many collectors try to place the seal of authenticity upon them because of their age. S. C. Upham did business in the seventies in Philadelphia and cleverly reproduced various Confederate Provisionals. These were usually printed in a block-of-six to the sheet and originally bore the following imprint:

Fac-Simile Rebel Postage Stamp

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—For further information about Upham and his "fac-similes" see THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, June, 1925, Vol. I., No. 8.



Fine copies of the Two-Cent on cover are seldom met with.



THE FIVE-CENT CARMINE ADHESIVE

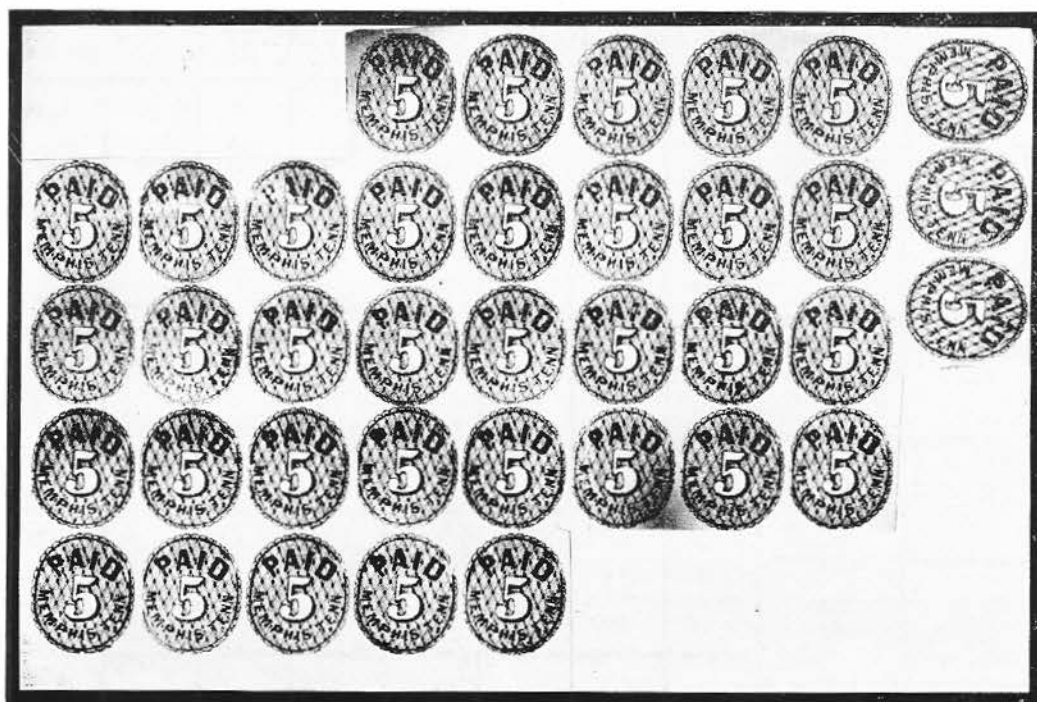


THE Five-Cent Memphis is in every way a fitting companion to the Two-Cent stamp. Printed from stereotypes which were made from a woodcut original (as was the Two-Cent), and produced on a platen press, this stamp is a much better piece of work, as badly damaged and partly printed subjects do not appear. In their place we have the interesting head-to-head, head-to-side, foot-to-foot and foot-to-side arrangements as well as "filled-in" portions of the design in several positions on the plate.

Printed by Colonel Gallaway in his own print-shop, to take care of the demand for postage stamps, which was no less insistent in Memphis than in the other towns and cities of the Confederacy, they were merely intended to fill the needs of the local postoffice until the general issue would be printed and distributed from Richmond.

As Colonel Gallaway announced to the public through his own paper *The Avalanche*, "The stamps have been gotten up for the convenience of the business men of Memphis, and are therefore only good at this office."

The turned positions of the various subjects on the portions of the original complete sheet which exist today are the natural result of cause and effect as regards the size of the wood-cut, the pane of stereotypes, and the paper obtainable at that time. If there had been a sufficient quantity of the right kind and size of paper in Col. Gallaway's shop, no head-to-head, head-to-side, foot-to-foot and foot-to-side arrangement of the stamps would have been necessary. But these printers, along with the rest of the South, were short of paper and had to make what they had go as far as possible. It would seem reasonable to suppose that it was the intention of Col. Gallaway to print all of the Two-Cent stamps on pelure paper and to use the heavier and better stock exclusively for the Five-Cent value because this value would be in greater demand. However, a certain number of sheets of these stamps are found printed on the Two-Cent or pelure paper. It is almost needless to add that these pelure stamps are seldom seen and can be considered about as scarce as the envelope stamps to be discussed later. Pelure paper copies are especially rare in unused condition. They usually come printed in deep carmine.



PLATING THE FIVE-CENT STAMP.

The Five-Cent stamp is more difficult to plate, or reconstruct, than the Two-Cent because of its open design, but with a little study the various positions can be placed with accuracy. Both stamps, as far as their plating is concerned, have the advantage of being in small sheets, with the subjects set very close together. A margin, on one side or the other, helps a lot and the majority will show a margin on one side, automatically cutting down the number of positions from which that particular stamp could be placed on the sheet or plate.

The above block of 37 is in the collection of Mr. George Walcott, and is the largest known. The plating illustrations which follow were largely taken from this block and but few added positions are given. In fact, this stamp lends itself to future original study, as from present reconstructions, the exact size of the sheet is not positively known. It will be noted that this large block is almost half a sheet and that there is an additional row of six stamps set sidewise at the right. This is proved by the bottom scollops of another stamp showing above one of the sidewise subjects on the block. It is probable that there is only one additional row, and that the complete sheet-size of two panes, each a repetition of the other, printed separately to take up the entire sheet, is $9\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ inches and composed of 100 stamps—two identical panes of 50 stamps each. However, if the blank space to the lower right is printed it would make two panes of 52 stamps each.

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

PROBABLE POSITIONS ON A COMPLETE SHEET

33	25	17	9	1	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	?
34	26	18	10	2						
35	27	19	11	3						
36	28	20	12	4						
37	29	21	13	5						
38	30	22	14	6	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	?
39	31	23	15	7						
40	32	24	16	8						
					S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	?
					S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	?
					S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	?
					S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	?
					S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	?
					S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	?
					S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	?
					S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	?
					S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	?
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					S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	?
					S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	?

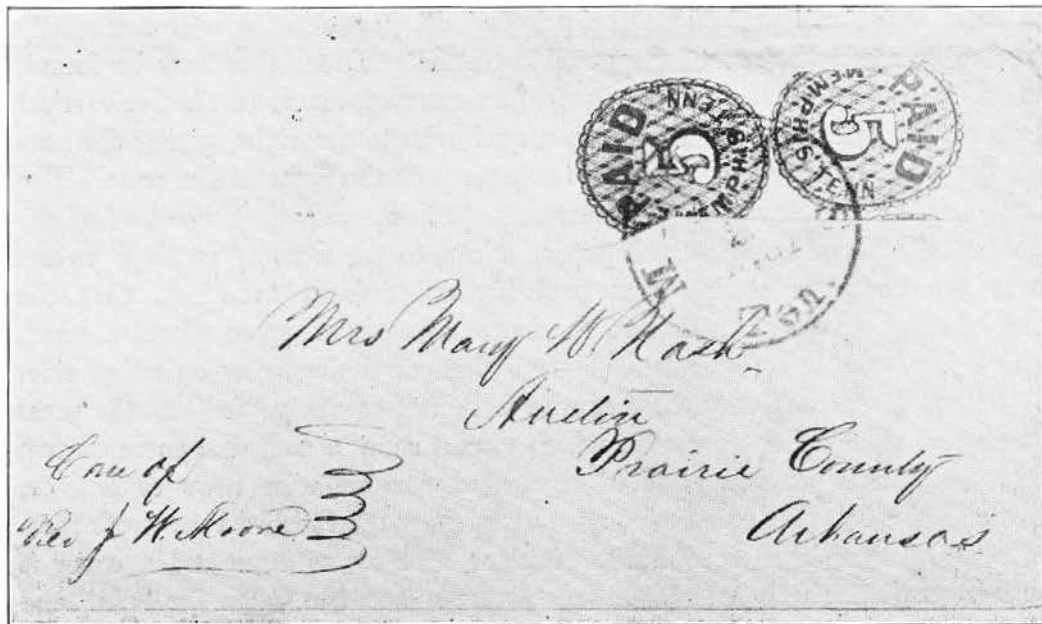
Some little explanation of the printing of these stamps will necessarily have to be made because of the possible turned positions that may be found. As will be noticed in the foregoing graph, the stereotypes were set in five vertical rows of eight with at least two rows set sidewise to the right, giving the normal positions and the foot-to-side arrangement at the right of the pane. The first press "feeding" would only show these positions and the other half of the sheet would be, of course, blank paper. Now, in the second "feeding" to the press the complete setting was probably most often "fed" so that the finished sheet of two panes showed the five stamps of the top row head-to-head, with a head-to-side arrangement of the stamps of the top row on either side.

Someone will ask why these stamps were not as easily "fed" to the press the second time either normally, which would show a complete sheet of two panes to be ten vertical rows of eight and two sidewise rows of ten, or, reversing the two panes shown in the graph, show the finished sheet with foot-to-foot and additional foot-to-side positions. This was done and a cover is illustrated of this unusual foot-to-foot arrangement, but when the "pin" and "make-ready" on a press are in proper adjustment, the easiest method would be for the printer to "work-and-turn" his paper rather than to change the "pins" and the "make-ready."

It will be helpful in the plating of this stamp to bear in mind the method by which it was printed and to realize that the impression, inking and care of the plate has much to do with the "filled-in" lettering of various positions. A light impression from a clean plate will give a different result than a printing from a dirty and neglected one with too heavy an impression, or an excessive inking.

The stamp or stamps to be plated or located on the pane will immediately fall into one of several general classifications, thus saving the time necessary to compare them with every subject on the plate. First, if they have *any margin at all* on any side they may be recognized as coming from a limited group of positions. This stamp is set very close and it is almost an impossibility to find one with good margins unless it shows the stamps adjoining on all four sides or is a marginal copy. Second, examine the scollops around the stamp. Although the inking and impression will have something to do with how these show up, there are many positions which have these scollops definitely weak or worn away. Third, there are two diamonds of color in the background just under the shading of the "5" at the bottom of this numeral. The right one of these just touches the shading in about half of the positions and just misses touching in the other half. Fourth, there are normally three slanting lines of shading in the background under the second "N" of "TENN." In several instances these lines are broken or show as dots.

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE



COVER SHOWING THE USE OF A FOOT-TO-FOOT PAIR

INDIVIDUAL POSITION MARKINGS OF THE FIVE-CENT PLATE.



1



2



4

1.—The diamond under the "t" of "PAID" just touches the bottom of that letter. There is no break in the scollop opposite the middle of the "d" of "PAID." The right diamond just misses touching the shading under the "5."

2.—A heavy line of shading appears in the center of the scollop opposite the right end of the "e" of "MEMPHIS." The right diamond touches the shading under the "5."

3.—Unplated.

4.—Top three scollops seem flattened. The scollop to the left of the first "m" of "MEMPHIS" is cut away, as well as the scollop above it. Most of the scollop to the lower left of the "p" of "PAID" is cut away. Top of "p" of "PAID" cut into. Lines under second "n" of "TENN" appear much broken. Right diamond does not touch the shading under the "5." There is a short spur of color out from the upper left leg of the second "m" of "MEMPHIS." This latter mark appears on Nos. 4, 6, 15, 17, 27 and 28.

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE



5



6



7

5.—The line defining the oval has a break at the scollop above the "P" of "PAID." The dot of color at bottom of the downward stroke of the "5" shows plainly on this position. Right diamond does not quite touch.

6.—Scollops from the left of the "E" of "MEMPHIS" up to the scollop to the lower left of the "P" of "PAID" are weak or cut away. This even affects the line defining the oval which is not distinct opposite these scollops. Portions of the scollops under the "H," "I" and "S" of "MEMPHIS" cut away. Lines under the second "N" of "TENN" seem heavier at top and somewhat broken. Right diamond does not touch. Spur on second "M" of "MEMPHIS."

7.—A very well printed position and hard to identify. The outer line under the right leg of the second "M" of "MEMPHIS" seems to have a larger gap than usual, but this occurs in several other positions.



8



9



10

8.—There is a large gap in the scollop to the left of the right leg of the first "M" of "MEMPHIS" and a small gap in the scollop below. Most of the scollops under the "I" and "S" of "MEMPHIS" are cut away. The right diamond just misses the "5."

9.—An extra line and dot of color shows on the margin above this position. This line touches the outer line of the scollop above and to the right of the "A" of "PAID." The dot is faint and appears about 1mm. above the scollop over the left side of the "A" of "PAID." This position may also show much of the left side cut away. The right diamond does not touch.

10.—Gaps in the lower lines of the scollops below the "H," "I" and "S" of "MEMPHIS." This position may also have the left side weak or cut away and have the diamond next to the line defining the oval below the "P" of "PAID" joined to the line. A printing flaw seems to have injured Nos. 9, 10 and 11 in some printings and a lighter area runs across the top of these positions. Other printings show these positions showing up.



11



12



13

11.—If on the poorly printed specimens, as described for No. 10, then the "P" of "PAID" and the left leg of the "A" of the same word show up poorly. Usual small gap in the scollops under the "T" and "S" of "MEMPHIS," but also a distinct gap in the scollop to the right of these two. Right diamond does not touch.

12.—A very well printed position. Small gaps only in the scollops under the "T" and "S" of "MEMPHIS." Slight thickening of the middle stroke of the second "X" of "TENN." Right diamond touches the shading of the "5."

13.—The middle line under the second "X" of "TENN" is thicker than usual. A gap is evident in the scollop opposite the "E" of "MEMPHIS" as well as the scollop above it. The right diamond touches the shading of the "5."



14



15



16

14.—The middle scollops of the left side are cut away. The gap in the scollop opposite the lower part of the "D" of "PAID" seems large. The right diamond just touches.

15.—A colored spur goes out from the left side of the second "M" of "MEMPHIS" as in Nos. 4, 6, 15, 17, 27 and 28. The space under the second "X" of "TENN" is covered with dots and not slanting lines as usual. The right diamond just misses touching the shading under the "5" and would probably do so in heavily inked copies.

16.—Small gaps in the center of the three scollops at the middle of the left side. The right diamond does not touch.

It must be constantly kept in mind that there were several printings of these stamps and that when "gaps" and other marks are described for the various positions they must be carefully watched and compared. The inking and care of the plate has much to do with the "filled-in" lettering of the various positions.



17



18



19

17.—Two scollops above the "A" and "T" of "PAID" are flat. Three shading lines under the second "N" of "TENN" appear as a dash at the wrong angle. The three scollops at the right of the "E" and first "N" of "TENN" appear weak or are cut away. The right diamond does not touch the shading under the "5."

18.—The scollops at the left center are either weak or cut away. The scollop above the diamond between the "P" and "A" of "PAID" has a gap in its center. The space under the second "N" of "TENN" shows two distinct dots as well as two lines of shading. This letter appears solid in heavily inked copies. The scollops below the "t" and "s" of "MEMPHIS" have larger gaps than usual. The right diamond does not touch.

19.—The scollop to the right of the upper part of the "D" of "PAID" has a gap in its outer line, making this scollop, which usually lacks shading, look white. The three scollops below the "t" and "s" of "MEMPHIS" are either weak or cut away. The right diamond just misses touching the shading of the "5." The portion of the colored diamond above the "P" of "PAID" is joined to the top of this letter giving it the appearance of having a "top knot."



20



21



22

20.—There is a prominent dot of color at the lower end of the downward stroke of the "5." Malformed "P" of "PAID." Top of letter is joined with the diamond above making this letter look as if it had a "topknot." This occurs in heavily inked copies in several positions. The right diamond just touches. Stamp set very close to No. 28 below.

21.—The three scollops below the "t" and "s" of "MEMPHIS" are weak or cut away. The right diamond does not touch.

22.—The scollops opposite the first "M" of "MEMPHIS" may be weak. A thin, white flow extends up into the scollop under the "s" of "MEMPHIS." "Topknot" on the "P" of "PAID."



23



24



25

23.—The scollop opposite the first "M" of "MEMPHIS" may be weak. The gap in the scollop under the right leg of the second "M" of "MEMPHIS" is larger than usual. The right diamond does not touch. The first "M" and the "S" of "MEMPHIS" are almost solid.

24.—The dot in the end of the down stroke of the "5" is prominent. The right diamond just misses the shading of the "5" and would probably touch in heavily inked copies.

25.—"Topknot" on the "P" of "PAID." There is extra shading in both scollops above the "A" of "PAID." The right diamond does not touch.



26



27



28

26.—The background to the upper right of the "A" of "PAID" is filled in above the diamond right to the top of that letter. "Topknot" on the "P" of "PAID." The right diamond does not touch the shading below the "5."

27.—"Topknot" on the "P" of "PAID" and this letter heavily printed and almost solid. The scollop under the "P" of "MEMPHIS" looks flat. There is a large gap in the scollop under the "S" of "MEMPHIS." The right diamond does not touch. The scollop to the left of the first "M" of "MEMPHIS" is weak or cut away. Spur from the left upper side of the second "M" of "MEMPHIS."

28.—Stamp set very close to No. 26 above. The middle of the "P" of "PAID" is solid color as in most of the first "M" of "MEMPHIS" (as explained much of the filling-up of the lettering on stereotyped stamps depends on the inking and impression and care given to the plates during printing). The line defining the oval opposite the upper part

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

of the "D" of "PAID" and opposite the "blank scollop" is broken. The two scollops over the "A" of "PAID" are flat. The spur protrudes from the left side of the second "M" of "MEMPHIS." The right diamond does not touch.



29



30



31

29.—"P" of "PAID" with "topknot" and this letter almost solid color. The first "M" of "MEMPHIS" is almost solid color. There is a distinct mark of color on the margin about 1/2mm. from the junction of the two scollops below the "I" and "S" of "MEMPHIS."

30.—The line defining the oval inside the "blank scollop" to the right of the "D" of "PAID" is either weak or broken. The scollops to the left of the first "M" and the "E" of "MEMPHIS" are weak.

31.—"P" of "PAID" has "topknot." The left side of the first "M" of "MEMPHIS" is solid color. The scollops to the left of the first "M" of "MEMPHIS" are weak. The scollop under the "E" of "MEMPHIS" seems to have an extra heavy line of shading in the middle.



32



33



34

32.—The three scollops to the left of the first "M" of "MEMPHIS" are weak. The heavy line of shading in the background near the bottom of the left side of the "D" of "PAID" is joined to that letter. There is extra shading in the scollop above the "A" of "PAID."

33.—A short line of color protrudes from the scollop over the "A" of "PAID" (compare with No. 9 which also shows a dot to the left of the line). The scollop under the "I" of "MEMPHIS" is cut away. There is a gap in the outer line of the scollop between the "S" of "MEMPHIS" and the "T" of "TENN." The right diamond does not touch.

34.—The scollop to the left of the first "M" of "MEMPHIS" is badly cut away and affects the line defining the oval. There is a somewhat larger gap than usual in the scollop under the "I" of "MEMPHIS."

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE



35



36



37

35.—There are two short lines of color which stick straight up from the scollop above the "A" of "PAID." The scollops below the "r" and "s" of "MEMPHIS" are broken along their outer edges. The "P" of "PAID" has the "topknot." The right diamond does not touch.

36.—The "P" of "PAID" has the "topknot" and the letter is almost solid. The scollop to the right of the "D" of "PAID" is weaker than usual. There is a gap in the outer line of the scollop below the "E" of "TENN."

37.—The diamond and heavy line in the background are joined above the left top of the "P" of "PAID." The three scollops to the left of the "E" of "MEMPHIS" are weak. The right diamond does not touch the "5." The "P" of "PAID" has the "topknot."



38

38.—"P" of "PAID" has "topknot." The scollop under the second "M" of "MEMPHIS" and the scollop under the "r" of "MEMPHIS" have large gaps. There seems to be more shading than usual in the "blank" scollop to the right of the "D" of "PAID." There also seems to be additional shading in the background under the line defining the oval above this letter.

39.—Unplated.

40.—Unplated.

The sidewise positions giving the foot-to-side arrangement are in at least two rows of five, but only three positions are definitely plated. These have been given the position numbers of S1, S2 and S3.



S1



S2



S3

S1.—This position has extra margins at left side and bottom, so do not confuse with No. 33. The scollops below the "t" and the "s" of "MEMPHIS" are broken in a similar manner to No. 35, which position may also show the bottom margin. The right diamond does not touch.

S2.—The "p" of "PAID" has a "topknot" with a white spur reaching downward at the top of this letter. The diamond to the right of the "d" of "PAID" is joined to that letter.

S3.—The "p" of "PAID" has the "topknot." The shading above the "t" of "PAID" is joined to that letter and connects it with the line defining the oval. The right diamond does not touch the "5."

S4 and S5 unplated.

THE COUNTERFEITS

Nobody need be fooled by the existing forgeries of this stamp. The closest imitation to the original was manufactured by S. C. Upham & Co., of Philadelphia as is the case with the Two-Cent value. There has however been much confusion concerning the supposed reprints of this stamp and a separate discussion of this phase of the matter will be undertaken later.



COUNTERFEIT—"SMALL BALL"

This counterfeit may be found printed in various colors but the two shades which approximate the original are deep rose and light orange-red. This counterfeit can be readily determined by the small ball of the "5," which is well rounded. The original has the "5" flat at its bottom curve and the ball is much larger. The letters of "MEMPHIS TENN" are also thin. The paper is usually too thick and hard.

The second forgery is a better imitation of the original than the first counterfeit and of the various Upham emissions comes closer to what it tries to imitate than any of the



COUNTERFEIT—"LARGE BALL"

other "fakes." However, it can be easily distinguished if a little care is taken. This forgery is more carefully executed than the originals, which were produced by the stereotype method and show certain blurrings and individual characteristics. This difference is particularly noticeable in the scallops surrounding the design and in the clear fine line defining the oval in the forgery. In the original the scallops are uneven and broken in places and the line defining the oval varies in thickness.

In the original there are two colored diamonds below the "5" which just touch, or nearly touch, the shading of this numeral. In this counterfeit the shading cuts off about one-third of these diamonds. The scollop under the right leg of the "M" of MEMPHIS in the original will show a break or thinness while in the forgery it is complete and as even as its fellows.

THE REPRINTS

It is the writer's opinion that there never were any reprints made of this stamp. Those stamps printed in light carmine and on white paper believed by many to have been reprinted from the original stereotypes at the close of the war are in reality remainders. This statement naturally must be substantiated by air-tight reasoning, as these reprints have been listed since 1897 in the leading catalogues of the world.

The conclusion drawn some thirty years ago when several large blocks of this stamp came to light on chalk-white paper in a somewhat lighter shade than the common run of the known used copies at the time was very natural. The result has been that no "alleged expert" has been able to tell the difference between an unused original and one of the supposed reprints.

The reprint theory falls down for a number of reasons, of which I will list the four outstanding ones:

1. Genuine used originals are found on the same chalk-white paper as the supposed reprints, which seem by every test to have the same texture and thickness as the reprints. However, most of the originals met with are on a somewhat thicker paper, more "creamy" in color.

2. No full sheets of the supposed reprints, not even a full pane, are known. It seems reasonable to suppose that one of these sheets would come to light in the thirty years since they were listed as such.

3. No full sheets or large blocks of originals are known to exist except those which meet the specifications of the supposed reprints—chalk-white paper and printed in a lighter shade than most of the originals.

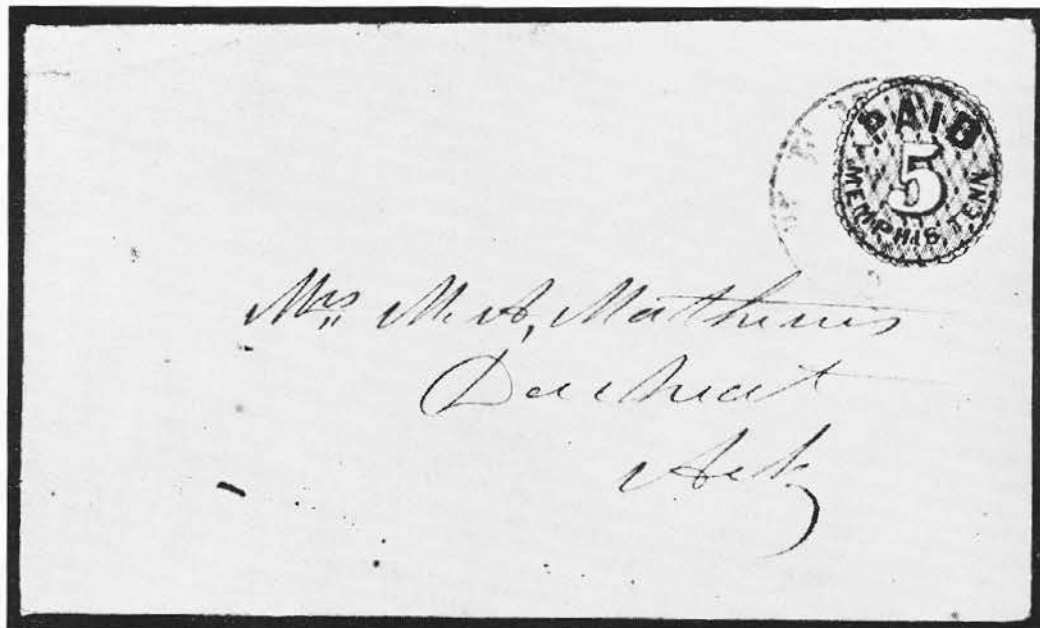
4. Upon examination under a quartz lamp it is found that several different—three at least—printings of this stamp must have been made by Col. Gallaway, as we find several distinct shades and chemical mixings of ink. The paper varies some with the different printings but the supposed reprints hold their own in comparison with one of the distinct known used varieties.

It is my opinion that these supposed reprints were from the last batch printed by Col. Gallaway, and therefore make up most of our known unused copies, but are scarce in used condition.



Jack Solomon

THE FIVE-CENT CARMINE ENVELOPE



The student will have little difficulty with the Memphis Five-Cent envelope—he will have more trouble finding them than with any study or classification when they are finally run to earth. They were press printed by a stereotype made from the same original wood-cut die as the adhesives. The colors and textures of the envelopes met with are the machine-made stock envelopes of the period. White and orange being the colors most frequently found.

No amount of unused remainders of these envelopes seem to have been left at the close of the war. If they were in existence they were used for other purposes and did not fall into the hands of those men who scoured the Southland by circular and in person seeking for a bagatelle such philatelic reminders of the unhappy struggle as they could find. It is probable that Col. Gallaway printed but few beyond the demand, although at the beginning of the war there was no shortage of envelopes in the South—that came later with the blockade and the closing of communications with the North.

APPENDIX

FROM KEATING'S HISTORY OF MEMPHIS, VOL. II, PAGE 131.

GALLAWAY, Col. M. C.—When a man, by great force of character, or by the possession of great talents, places himself in the front ranks of his countrymen, and maintains that place for a long number of years, he must, of necessity have done many things and said many more, which will make instructive and interesting reading in a biography of his life. To all men who knew him and know of him, and his actions and writings, it will be patent that such a man is he whose name heads this sketch, for he has been a marked and prominent figure throughout his State, and in fact in all the Southern States for many years.

On the 5th day of March, in the year 1820, in the town of Huntsville, North Alabama, M. C. Gallaway was born. Four years later, 1824, his father removed to Lawrence County, in the same State. In that County he was reared and passed the most of his young years. At the age of sixteen he had acquired such rudimentary instruction as the "old field" school at that day could impart, and it was at that age on the 4th day of November, 1836, he commenced that career which moulded all his future life and laid the foundations of that work which made him one of the greatest editors of his section and placed him in the enviable position of a great political writer and thinker, with but few equals and no superiors. Nature frequently designates and points out unerringly, the line of life that some men should pursue. She seems to say to one man, "You are peculiarly fitted to become a great military leader," to another, "You are designed for a great lawyer," to yet another, "You may become a great physician, a profound philosopher, a great financier; in this special field your talents will find that development best suited to your powers." It is probable that she never more plainly indicated to any man the vocation for which she had eminently fitted him, and which was in time to lead him to fame and fortune, than she did in pointing out the peculiar endowments of M. C. Gallaway for an editorial life and career. In obedience to his native instincts he commenced his editorial life under the most favorable circumstances. It is true he had received no collegiate education, because it was impossible to have done so at the early time of his life in Alabama, yet his surroundings were very fortunate. He sprang from a family of great prominence in the State of his nativity. His father, Wiley Gallaway, was probate judge of his County, and was a man of great natural ability and mental power. His brother, William M. Gallaway, was a profound lawyer of eminent learning, and at an early age was judge of the Circuit Court, and filled the position to the entire satisfaction of the people; and his cousin, Amos P. Gallaway, was sheriff of the same County. These offices were conferred upon these three men at the same time, and surely is an indication of the esteem and confidence in which the family was held by the people who knew them.

Colonel Gallaway's first step in life was to roll off and print the tickets for the election between Hugh L. White and Martin Van Buren for the Presidency in 1836, in the office of the *Advertiser*, the local County paper, and such was the aptitude and fondness for newspaper life indicated by him, that his father, who read the "Signs of nature," purchased that paper and made him editor and proprietor in his seventeenth year, and for fifty years from that date he followed the career of editor and publisher, always advocating the cause of the Democratic party from principle and not for the sake of office. He was during these years a Democrat, "without variableness of change, or shadow of turning." He was always consistent and true. In his own language, expressed in his recent valedictory, he "never knew any other political allegiance than that of the Democratic party. He followed his triumphs with enthusiasm, and its defeat only intensified his devotion." In another part of the same paper he says, "If I had served my God with half the zeal I have the Democratic party, my hopes of the hereafter would be secured."

And assuredly this was true, for the writer of this brief sketch, who has known him well and long, both as an editor and in his social relations, knows that it was impossible for him to feel otherwise. Colonel Gallaway does nothing by halves; he was and is a man of extremes. His editorial career illustrates the truth: "That the

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

brave are the tenderest, the loving are the daring," for no man ever lived who could so rapidly make the transit from fierce and bitter invective to loving and tender words. His conversations and his writings demonstrate the fact that it is only the ardent and enthusiastic temperament that is capable of strong friendships, for the intense feeling that provokes bitter hatred is sure to inspire warm attachments. His is a marvelous talent for pulling down his enemies and a most wonderful power in building up his friends. And in all places, and at all times he was ever ready to crush an enemy or elevate those whom he loved. With him, the former could do no right, the latter could do no wrong; hence it is that he himself inspired the deepest, most devoted friendships and the most intense enmity.

In the year 1842, in the town of Decatur, Ala., to which he had shortly before removed, Colonel Gallaway was married to Fanny B. Barker, a most accomplished lady and of rare attainments. This event proved the greatest blessing his life has ever known. Through all his long and checkered career, through weal and woe she has ever been by his side, rejoicing with him in his hours of triumph, and when fortune frowned ever ready, with the devotion of woman's loving nature, to soothe and comfort.

Almost immediately after this he purchased the *Gazette*, a paper published at Florence, Ala., and for thirteen years under his control it was the leading political guide of that whole section. But the field was too small for his aspiring genius, and he disposed of his interests in the *Florence Gazette*, and for two years lived at Aberdeen, in the State of Mississippi. He was still restless and dissatisfied, and in 1857 he came to Memphis, and making it his home, he established, in the same year, the then and now celebrated paper, the *Avalanche*. From the very commencement it was a success, and for years it was filled with the wonderful productions of his brain and pen, and under his management at once took a front rank, and wielded a most powerful influence in shaping the political destinies of his own State, Alabama, North Mississippi and Arkansas. While he was editing the *Avalanche*, in the year 1860, he was appointed postmaster of the city of Memphis; having made no application for the place, the receipt of his commission was the first notice to him of his appointment. This act was a tribute of respect and friendship conferred on him by the influence of the great and gifted Lamar, now at the head of the Interior Department. Gallaway did not allow this appointment to interfere with his editorial duties. His soul was in his paper, and not one in the whole South exerted such a widespread influence as it did, and it soon became the leading paper in discussing the great political doctrine of secession as it emanated from its illustrious founders, Calhoun and Hayne, and was afterwards expounded by Yancey and Toombs. His articles were filled with such vigor and force that thousands of men embraced his political ideas. It is possible that Colonel Gallaway, with many other distinguished men, believed that a peaceable solution of this great question would result from the strong and manly attitude assumed by the Southern people. But this was not to be. A long and bloody war between the sections resulted, and Colonel Gallaway, having the courage of his convictions, went into the army as ready in war to fight for, as he had been in peace to write for, what he deemed the political rights of his people. He took the field as aide to General N. B. Forrest, and was with that great commander through all his perils and victories. When the war ended, when ruin and devastation were all around him, like his great leader he laid down his arms, with the resolution that he would do all that mortal man could do to build up and reinstate the fallen fortunes of the people and the country he loved so well. At once he reestablished the *Avalanche*. When the war broke out that paper was worth \$50,000; now his fortune was wrecked, he was oppressed with debt, but with energies unimpaired, he went to work with the spirit that animated him in his younger years. He continued his connection with the *Avalanche* till the year 1870, when a political disagreement occurring with his partner, he retired from that paper and formed a connection with the *Appeal*; from that time to the present he actively engaged on the editorial staff of that paper. By reason of his past history, as well as by his daily editorials, he soon became one of the most prominent men in the State, and it is certain that if personal ambition had been the guiding star of his life, he might have filled many official positions. But steadily he adhered to the resolution made in early life that he would consecrate all of his best abilities to the service of the Democratic party, and through that party to the people. No inducement could make him swerve from that

THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

resolution, for he knew he was in his proper element, and in that position which best enabled him to help build up the fallen fortunes of a down-trodden country. The jackals of the Federal army, following in the wake of the lions, had seized upon the government of almost every county, city and town in the South. The elective franchise was taken from her sons. Carpet-baggers, corrupt and insatiable, filled every office and plundered the people under the guise of legal enactments, and no man seemed to know what to do. Then it was that Colonel Gallaway sent forth to the world those terrible and wonderful editorials that aroused the people to a sense of their great wrongs and helped to sweep the rascals out and reinstate a reign of order and good government. When this was accomplished it was noticed that a remarkable change occurred in the tone of his writings. The meteor-like flashes that illuminated the columns of the *Avallanche* in his earlier years, passed away and a steadier glow shone upon all he wrote. He had now arrived at the meridian of his powers, and day after day, and year after year, appeared in the columns of the *Appeal*, those deeply thoughtful and profound editorials that placed him at the head of his profession, and in 1880 there seemed to be a desire on the part of his friends to nominate him for governor, and many leading papers announced their determination to support him for that elevated station. But this man, who lived not for himself, still declined to allow his name to go before the convention. The writer hereof cannot forego the pleasure of giving in Gallaway's own words, the object and purpose of his life, for so declining, as set forth in extracts from his letter to Dr. D. Barry, editor of the *Purdy Sun*. After expressing some concern at the prominence given to his name, he says: "So long as it seemed permissible to regard the use of my name as merely complimentary, I was inclined to let the matter pass, *sub silentio*, but since you have placed my name at the head of your columns, announcing your determination to support me, I think it expedient to say that, under no circumstances, can I be a candidate. My purpose is fixed, and without qualification or mental reservation, I wish it fully understood that I shall continue in my old avocation, that of helping to make officials, but never to become one." Again he says in the same letter: "My life has been an active one, sometimes tempestuous, but its day-dream throughout has been for quiet serenity in the evening of life. In my younger days, when the future was painted in the colors of hope, I had no aspiration, and now when I approach the evening of life and the shadows are lengthening, I cannot be induced under any circumstances to become a candidate." But enough has been said to show that though he was an ambitious man, that ambition was never used for self or selfish purposes. Intellectually and socially Colonel Gallaway has always occupied a lofty plane. His associates and friends in his earlier years were such men as the late E. M. Yerger, John F. Sale, W. T. Avery, Sam P. Walker, and General William H. Carroll, all men of lofty character and eminent for their ability, and his friends today are men of the same characteristics. But as time passes away, age and a desire for repose presses upon the human frame, and in obedience to the common law of human nature, that day-dream so long indulged, the wish for "quiet serenity in the evening of life," is now accomplished. On the 13th day of April, 1887, with a mind unimpaired and in body still strong, Colonel Gallaway voluntarily retired from the elevated position he occupied in the public mind, to a life of retirement. But no matter whether he lives in the life of the busy and almost omnipotent editor of a great daily journal, or that of a quiet and reflective observer, he will ever be a prominent figure in the history of Memphis, and her people will always retain for him a profound admiration and respect, and those who know him best will love him most.

