

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

No. 1.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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NEW YORK CITY

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

109 East Cary Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

AUGUST DIETZ, JR., Business Manager

AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

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VOL. I.

NOVEMBER, 1924

NO. 1

A Come-Back

Twenty-seven years ago—to the month—I penned my “Salutatory” to Philately in the first number of *The Virginia Philatelist*.

I began to “collect stamps” sometime between 1878 and 1880, led into Philately’s enchanted realm by my schoolmaster in early boyhood. The mists of the years have not dimmed my memories of the man nor lessened my gratitude for his guidance.

Seventeen years later—after I had served an apprenticeship to lithography, typography and engraving, followed by a trip abroad—I realized an ambition to edit a stamp magazine.

Associated with me in this first publishing enterprise were two good friends, Franklin Stearns, Jr., and Franklin L. Kerns, both enthusiastic stamp collectors and able writers. These old friends still reside in Virginia.

The Virginia Philatelist appeared monthly—without missing an issue—for three years (three volumes of 36 numbers), published by the Virginia Philatelic Publishing Co., 13 North Eleventh street—the very building which housed the last post-office in the Capitol of the Confederacy.

Establishing my own printery some twenty-five years ago, more pressing duties forced a retirement from the editorial chair and the publication was turned over to Royal Bennett Bradley, who continued to issue the magazine for some time.

I was ever proud of *The Virginia Philatelist*, and I dare say the publication was a credit to Philately in that day, both in text and typography. It was among the first—if not the pioneer—to awaken interest in the stamps of the Confederate States.

Before me lie, as I write, the three volumes of my old magazine. Reminiscently I scan the pages—rummaging in Memory's treasure-chest. And in the reading, smiles and tears would seem to mingle. Here and there a fearful *faux pas* of my youthful pen or some glaring gem of dubious diction arouses my risibles. I find other paragraphs, too, that I would gladly delete from the forms today. Type, ink and paper, and a tolerant circle of subscribers were surely patient with the erstwhile editor of *The Virginia Philatelist*.

Where are the good old "dealers" who patronized our columns—one of whom offered the Confederate "TEN" or the 10c. with Frame-Line, either, for \$2.97; another who sought purchasers for the U. S. '47 5c. at 85 cents, and \$1.25 for the 10c.? Echo answers "Where?"

Where are the old-time "stamp-collectors" whose pleasing features we pictured monthly accompanied by a philatelo-biographic sketch on cover and front page? I trust they are still answering "present" and "stickin' 'em in," for stamp-collecting is an insurance of longevity.

And the enthusiastic philatelic writers who contributed "Notes" from stampic centers; and they who penned letters of protest or praise "to the Editor"; and the jingle-rhymsters—where are they now?

More than a quarter century has passed since then. But every month I hope to spin for you some yarn of those earlier years. The Southern pronunciation of "yarn" is "yawn"—possibly, too, an apt definition!

I cannot close the old volumes without mention of two figures who stand out boldly against the dimming background of last century—two men who have, each in his sphere and time, rendered priceless service to the cause of Philately, in particular to the revival of interest in Confederate stamps. Foremost is Hiram E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., to whom I am indebted, more than to any one other, for the inspiration and assistance in my work on the stamps of the Confederacy, and Robert Sidney Nelson, of Birmingham, Ala., who, in his day, made the greatest find of Confederate Locals and other rarities on record. "Lest we forget," I tender this tribute.

* * *

And now I have "come back!"

Out of the modest shop of twenty-five years ago has grown the House of Dietz, one of the most modern in equipment among the printeries of the South.

My son, August Dietz, Jr., an enthusiastic collector and student of stamps, has likewise been thoroughly trained in the graphic arts, and is associated with me in the printing and publishing business—the Press of The Dietz Printing Co., located in our recently erected plant at 109 East Cary

street, in the City of Richmond, Virginia. August Dietz, Jr., will direct the business policy, while I again clamber to the perilous position on the editorial tripod of

THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST,

make my bow, and attempt to tell you "The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps," and perhaps a few other things.

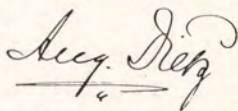
Others have come to work with me on this task—men who spared neither time nor cost in their determination to establish again—by the tedious and trying process of reconstruction—technical data believed to be beyond recovery. They have signally succeeded. The world of Philately is already familiar with the outstanding names of Edward S. Knapp and Gerald S. Curtis, of New York City, and Stanley B. Ashbrook, of Cincinnati, O. The fruits of their research in the Confederate field will establish for posterity their place in the Pantheon of Philately.

For more than twenty years I have been engaged in writing this Story, and it was intended to have the work appear from our presses in book form. My son has convinced me, however, that the publication, in serial form, through the medium of a philatelic magazine, would place the narrative within reach of a greater number of students and collectors with a resultant increase of interest in Confederate stamps. Later on we contemplate a more profusely illustrated reprinting in book form.

In addition, I have been assured of several scientifically treated philatelic subjects from students of our craft, and the columns of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST will carry only material of merit and items of interest.

During the forty-odd years of my discipleship Philately has advanced from a boys' hobby to a serious, yea, scientific study for men. THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST will strive to be the exponent of this evolution and a pioneer in its progress to higher altitudes.

"O. K.—Close forms—let's go!"



While this first number of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST contains a preponderance of matter pertaining to the stamps of the Confederate States, our readers are assured that this is but incidental. We are promised several highly specialized articles on early United States by students who need no introduction to Philately. There will follow another article—so we are promised—on the stamps of a turbulent era in the history of Mexico, which, we believe, will some day prove as interesting as Confederate Locals.

One of the most pleasant incidents connected with this first number of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST occurred at the moment of our reading the proofs. The editor was gladdened by a visit from Mr. John Paalzow, of Vineland, N. J., accompanied by Mrs. Paalzow and their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Maginnis, of Kerr Gardens, N. Y., who were returning to their homes from a trip South. It is one of those strange coincidences that, twenty-seven years ago, Mr. Paalzow, then a resident of Richmond, was on the staff of *The Virginia Philatelist*, as Review Editor. It is also worthy of note that Mr. Paalzow's father, Franz Paalzow, was the Postmaster of Bergedorf, Germany, from whence emanated the rare stamps of that small town, which occupied the unique position of being the joint property of the two Free Cities, Luebeck and Hamburg. "Our" Mr. Paalzow, in his boyhood, assisted in "cancelling letters" in the Bergedorf post-office, and penned for *The Virginia Philatelist* the story of the Bergedorf stamps.

Several subscriptions have reached us by registered and special delivery post—our good friends being alarmed by the statement in our circular letter to the effect that October 20th was set as "last day" of entry for No. 1 of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

We have realized the unfairness of this ultimatum in so far as it applies to the first number, and in consequence we shall print an increased November edition, mailing sample copies to all collectors who received our circular letter, thus affording the opportunity of securing the file complete by prompt subscription.

After this first distribution there will be no more free sample copies—the price of single numbers being 20 cents.

It was a pleasure to welcome in our city Fred Green, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, who called on us while passing through Richmond. Fred Green knows more about the Beaumont, Goliad and Gonzales Locals of his State—and has found more of them—than any student in this country, and we hope to illustrate some of his finds while we may induce him to tell their story.

Our cover design is a *fac-simile* enlargement of the 20c. Confederate stamp, experimentally rendered in two colors, and the "RICHMOND, VA." cancellation is likewise an exact reproduction of one of the several cancellers used in the Richmond Post-Office in 1863. It was copied from a postmark in the specialized collection of our co-worker, Edward S. Knapp.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

Copyright, 1924, by THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

FOREWORD

A Page of the South's Story had been carelessly torn from the Book and misplaced by her Children. The Book was marred. I loved that Book, and I started out on the Quest of the Lost Page. It has been a Search of Years. Now I have found it. But it is torn and scarred and blurred, and some of the Lines of its Iliad are lost. I have carefully fitted the Fragments together as best I could—and now the Book is nearly whole.

I do not now recall when the idea first occurred to me to write THE STORY OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS POSTAGE STAMPS. An inherent inclination to "collect things" must have started me on this venture and the very atmosphere of my surroundings did the rest.

A few official documents preserved in the Virginia State Library, some incomplete files of newspapers which escaped destruction at the fall of Richmond, and the finding of the only complete set of Postmaster-General Reagan's Reports supplied the sole source of my earlier research, for all but a few of those who had been directly connected with the Department, or those who engraved and printed the stamps, more than a half-century ago, had answered the "last roll-call."

Then there came the great opportunity—rewarding for the years that had yielded such meager returns.

Through the kindness of my friends, Hon. Andrew Jackson Montague and Hon. Westmoreland Davis, ex-Governors of Virginia—ably assisted by a letter from the Virginia State Librarian, Dr. MacIlwaine—there was arranged for me an audience at the War Department in Washington.

Presenting my credentials to Brig.-Gen. J. T. Kerr, at the War and Navy Building, the brief statement of my mission was received most courteously, and with apparent interest—General Kerr writing the order which opened for me the "Rebel Archives" of the War Department—a privilege rarely accorded and subject to certain clearly defined restrictive Orders of the Secretary of War.

Here I found documents and data of intense interest—evidence confirming some of the statements of earlier writers, while other records revealed a most startling solution of the mystery surrounding several of the most interesting stamps of the Confederacy.

My transcriptions were submitted to the Department—as required by the law—and their publication approved.

They will form part of the story. The rest—the narrative—is gleaned from the reminiscent chats of the last living printers of Confederate postage stamps.

I have felt it a sort of obligation, too—an unregistered legacy—to make this book. Remarkable as such coincidences are, I served an apprenticeship under two men—one a lithographer, the other a printer—who were in the employ of Hoyer & Ludwig and Archer & Daly when those concerns printed postage stamps for the Confederate Government. And another coincidence came to light during my researches: it appears, from the proceedings of the final session of the Confederate Congress, that the building in which I started my first modest printery, and where, too, was located the office of *The Virginia Philatelist* (1897-1901), old "Goddin Hall," housed the last Post-Office of the Confederacy. It would seem, if I neglect to tell this story while I may, I shall fail in carrying out an unspoken, but nevertheless sacred trust.

Here, in the low-pitched room where the *Richmond Enquirer* was edited and printed during those years of storm and stress, in the very building oft frequented by EDGAR ALLAN POE; within sight of the Capitol where the Confederate Congress held its sessions on the hill in the "Square"; and over yonder, silhouetted against the sky-line, the building of Hoyer & Ludwig's lithography; within easy reach of these two old printer friends—I have attempted to paint my picture on the canvas of that yesteryear.

Other men have helped in the making of this book—men well known to Philately here and abroad, who have elevated the study of stamps to the dignity of a science. They, too, have given years to the subject, and now offer freely the fruits of their labors so that this book may contain all that we know on the subject of the Stamps of the General Issues.

To these men, and to others, whose names will appear throughout the Story, belongs the credit for many of the philatelic discoveries recorded in this work. For my part, I shall be repaid if the Story affords an hour of pleasure to the reader.

AUGUST DIETZ.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
In the Summer of 1918.

PERIOD 1860-1861

"SHADOWS BEFORE"



POLITICAL and other irreconcilable sectional differences, dating back to the famous Dred Scott Decision and the wild scheme of John Brown to raise a slave insurrection in the South—all beyond the scope of this story—grew more and more intolerable, until they culminated in a Convention which assembled at Charleston, South Carolina, and passed the following:

ORDINANCE OF SECESSION

An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and the other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

We, the people of the State of South 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 23rd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the general assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States under the name of the United States of America is hereby dissolved.

Unanimously adopted 20th day of December, A. D. 1860.

This ominous step, fraught with the most far-reaching consequences, portended war.

The action of South Carolina was contagious.

By the first of February, 1861, six other States—Mississippi (January 9), Florida (January 10), Alabama (January 11), Georgia (January 19), Louisiana (January 26), and Texas (February 1)—had passed similar ordinances of secession and withdrawn from the Union.

On the 4th of February, 1861, delegates from these seven seceded States assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, and formed a new Government under the name of The Confederate States of America. On the 9th of the month the organization was completed by the election of Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, as Provisional President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, as Vice-President.

On March 6th, 1861, John Henninger Reagan, of Texas, was appointed Postmaster-General of the Confederate States. This post had before been

tendered to Henry T. Ellett and Wirt Adams, both former Congressmen from Mississippi, but declined, and it was with great reluctance that the famous Texan finally accepted the portfolio.

Never had President Davis made happier choice in his Cabinet than in the selection of John Henninger Reagan.

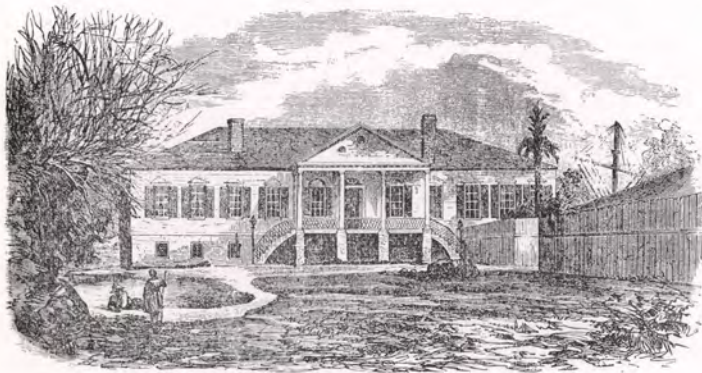
The Provisional Congress at Montgomery adjourned March 16th, 1861.

At early dawn of April 12th the first gun of the Civil War was discharged from a Confederate land battery bearing on Fort Sumter. Three days after the fall of Sumter President Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand volunteers to serve for three months in the overthrow of the secession movement, and two days later (April 17) Virginia seceded from the Union, followed in quick succession by Arkansas (May 6), North Carolina (May 20), and Tennessee (June 8). Missouri (August 20) and Kentucky (December 10) likewise passed ordinances of secession.

The threatening events following President Lincoln's inauguration caused President Davis to call Congress to meet in special session in Richmond, Virginia, on April 29th.

From that date to the "Evacuation," Richmond became and remained the seat of government of the Confederate States of America.

Here ends the Prolog. And when the curtain rises on the great drama of the Civil War we will leave that passion-swayed audience, to trace The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps—for, strange as it may seem, tomes have been written on every phase of that epoch, yet none have attempted to rescue from oblivion the records of the most essential department of a civilized government and preserve for posterity the story of at least one success unmatched by any other modern State.



*The old
Statehouse at
Columbia, S. C.
where the
South Carolina
Legislature
unanimously
adopted the
Ordinance of
Secession
December 20th,
1860.*

THE "PROPOSAL" AND THE BIDDERS

On Saturday morning, April 6th, 1861, the following "Proposal" for Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes for the Confederate States of America appeared in the columns of the *Richmond Enquirer*, published by Tyler, Wise & Allegre, in the building where I write, in Richmond, Virginia:

...allis.
...offered at private sale, and persons desiring to purchase may obtain further information by applying to
WILLIAM B. ISAACS, } Trustees.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, }
Richmond, Va., March 23, 1861.—d2m

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

Confederate States of America, }
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
MONTGOMERY, March 27, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 8 o'clock, P. M., of the 1st day of May next, for furnishing for the use of Post Offices in the Confederate States postage stamps, of the denominations of 2, 5, 10 and 20 cents.

The postage stamps must be perforated around their edges, and well gummed, put up in packages of 100 sheets each, and delivered at the Department free of charge, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the orders of Post Masters.

Proposals are also invited for furnishing straw board boxes for packing parcels of postage stamps of from 100 to 500 sheets each, and for tin boxes of equal capacity, to be delivered at the Department. The dies for embossing the postage stamps are to be executed in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor.

Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and payment will be made quarterly.

Each bidder must submit samples of the postage stamps proposed to be furnished, and also to furnish evidence of his ability to comply with his bid. The price, quality of samples, and the sufficiency of the bidder, will be considered together in awarding the contract, and the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul it whenever he shall discover that the same, or any part of it, is offered for sale in the market for the purpose of speculation, and he will in no case sanction a transfer of the contract to any party who shall be, in his opinion, less able and qualified than the original bidder or contractor.

The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

Bidders will state the earliest period at which they will be able to furnish supplies of the articles bid for, in the event of the contract being awarded to them, as it will have an important bearing upon the awards. But bids will not be entertained which fix a period beyond the 1st of July next for the delivery of supplies.

The bids should be marked "Proposals for Postage Stamps," and addressed "Chief of the Finance Bureau," Post Office Department, Montgomery, Ala.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General.

April 2—d3t

Virginia was still an integral part of the Union when this advertisement appeared. Eleven days later she cast her lot with her sister States of the South.

In response to this widely advertised proposal, the Post-Office Department of the Provisional Government at Montgomery received communications from the following bidders: Edmund Hoole, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Butler & Carpenter, Philadelphia, Pa.; Geo. F. Nesbitt, New York; American Bank Note Co., New York; A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore; J. W. Hayes, Newark, N. J., and Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va.

Five of these letters are still preserved in the archives of the United States War Department. They were first found by Robert S. Hatcher, and published in *The Philatelic Journal of America* in 1886.

The Postmaster-General issued his proposal for postage stamps on March 27th, 1861, and the advertisement first appeared in the *Enquirer*, April 2nd, 1861.

In the early datings of the letters which follow it is to be noted that several concerns were fully alive to the opportunities presented and submitted their bids promptly upon news of the establishment of the Provisional Government—before the appointment of John H. Reagan as Postmaster-General.

Since several of these communications are addressed to Mr. Ellett, it is probable that requests for estimates were made to these concerns before the official "Proposal" appeared. However, we have no record of such correspondence, nor is it of importance.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,

NEW YORK, *4th March, 1861.*

HON. HENRY F. ELLETT, P. M. G.,
Montgomery, Alabama.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed herewith, we beg leave to hand you specimens of postage stamps, executed by this Company (printed on proof paper and cancelled), and we would take the opportunity to offer our services for furnishing such postage stamps and stamped envelopes as may be required by the Confederate States.

We would propose to furnish one million stamps, of any denomination, in sheets, gummed, perforated and ready for use, for \$300:—and after the first million, we will furnish them, in large or small quantities, at the rate of 20 cents per 1000 stamps.

The stamped envelopes we can furnish at from \$1.75 per 1000, to \$2.25 per 1000, depending upon the size of the envelope, quality of paper, &c., &c., and provided that at least one million are ordered.

Our experience in furnishing these articles for different Governments, and our extensive facilities specially provided for that purpose, in connection with our bank-note engraving business, will, we trust, afford a sufficient guarantee of our ability to give satisfaction, and warrant you in entrusting the matter to our hands.

As some time is required to execute the engraving, it would be desirable, should you accept this proposal, that we should be furnished with the subjects, or portraits, required on the stamps, together with all the details respecting the denominations, colors, &c., at as early a day as possible.

We have the honor to be

Very respectfully, Sir,

Your Ob't Servants, TRACY R. EDSON, *Pres.*

NEW YORK, *March 13th, 1861.*

HON. HENRY F. ELLETT,
Postmaster General.

DEAR SIR:—By direction of E. H. Sanford, Esq., President, American Telegraph Company, we forward herewith samples of envelopes and postage stamps, with our bids for supplies for the Confederate States of America.

We beg permission to state that the machinery for manufacturing the prepaid envelopes for the United States Government was invented and made under the supervision of our Mr. Nesbitt, which enabled him to successfully compete with opposition on the introduction of these envelopes to the public.

Mr. N. originated the style adopted, received the first contract, and again, at the expiration of the first term, a renewal, being on both occasions materially the lowest bidder.

Any new design for a die that may be suggested by your Department can be adopted.

Should our bid be accepted, the loose stamps will be manufactured under the direction of the American Bank Note Company, a most responsible firm. The prepaid envelopes will be made under our own roof and supervision.

Should it be deemed advisable by your Department, a contract can be made with our firm for the prepaid envelopes, and with the American Bank Note Company for the loose stamps. The contracts for prepaid envelopes and for loose stamps by the United States Government are, and always have been, separate.

Soliciting your favorable consideration of our proposition, we are,

Dear Sir, Your obedient Servants,

GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO.

RICHMOND, *April, 1861.*

MR. JOHN H. REAGAN, *Montgomery.*

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed we send our samples of postal stamps. The *ten cent* stamps represent the C. S. Flag, which we have engraved. The *two* and *five* cent stamps we only made the drawings of, which we intend to make if the order should be given to us. The *twenty* we should like to make with President Davis' portrait, in which case you have to furnish us with a good likeness, if you should favor us with the contract for making the stamps. The stamps will be perforated around the edges, and well gummed. We are willing to make, at 30 cents per 1000 stamps, including all expenses for packing, according to contract. * * * Hoping you will give us the preference to Northern Houses, we remain Respectfully,

HOYER & LUDWIG.

BALTIMORE, *April 23, 1861.*

To the Chief of the Finance Bureau, }
Post Office Department, } *Montgomery, Ala.*

SIR:—We, the undersigned, would respectfully state to the Chief of the Finance Bureau, Post Office Department, Montgomery, Ala., that we were preparing samples of postage stamps in our Patent Lithocoustic process with a view of submitting them, together with a proposal for furnishing them, in accordance with your advertisement of March 27th, but that we were interrupted by the great excitement now in our city, and were in consequence unable to complete the samples; and also, that, owing to the interruption of the mails, we were prevented from making certain inquiries in regard to certain machinery for perforating and the cost of operating it, and consequently cannot make so minute a calculation as is necessary for a proposal of this kind, but we would say that we are willing to execute stamps, furnish boxes for packing the same, and deliver them at the same rates that the U. S. Government is paying for them.

We are not now able to ascertain these prices; but we presumed that they are known at your department. We are satisfied that it will not be necessary to go out of a Southern city for the execution of the work.

If the designs do not meet your views we are willing to change them for such as you may desire to suggest. * * * We would further state that, should you deem it advisable to award us a contract for executing the stamps, that we will be able to furnish them in the course of a month after receiving order, and also that we are willing to take a portion of our pay, say one-fourth or one-third, in Treasury Notes of the C. S. A.

We are your Ob't Serv's,

A. HOEN & Co.

PROPOSAL OF POSTAGE STAMPS FROM J. W. HAYES,
NEWARK, N. J.

Perforated stamps, well gummed, furnished from any of the enclosed designs, with any alterations that may be suggested—except being enlarged—will be furnished in packages of 100 sheets, or in parcels of such quantities as may be required to fill the orders of Postmasters, delivered at such places as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties:

Printed in one color at 20c. per thousand.

Printed in two colors at 35c. per thousand.

Attention is called to this new method of printing *two* colors, as furnishing greater security than has ever been offered.

Its superiority can be more clearly shown by personal interview.

The temporary suspension of activities of the still-unorganized Post-Office Department during the time between the resignation of Mr. Ellett and the acceptance of General Reagan; the removal of the seat of government from Montgomery to Richmond; and the growing conviction that Secession would be followed by a struggle—all joined in deferring action on these bids, and they were evidently filed until the Postmaster-General would be able to consider them in Richmond.

While it had been the expressed intention of General Reagan to secure steel-plate printed stamps for the Confederacy, and the designs and prices submitted by Northern concerns were favored, it soon became evident that the contract could not be placed with firms in "the enemy's country."

This eliminated all bidders but one—the modest lithographing house of Hoyer & Ludwig, in Richmond, Virginia.

It is of interest, however, to note the artistic treatment and excellent workmanship on such of these samples as have been preserved, and one can

but regret that several of them were not made part of the general issue of Confederate stamps.

Below are illustrated all that I have been able to find of these interesting samples of printed and sketched stamp designs.



Paste-up Design in two colors.



Hoyer & Ludwig's
"Flag."



Paste-up Design in two colors.



Three of the four Designs offered by A. Hoen & Co. (the 20c. is missing).



Water-color Sketch.



Probably American Bank Note Co.



Water-color Sketch.



Design from an Unknown Artist of New Orleans.

(To Be Continued.)

50th Anniversary of the U.P.U. and Its Founder

We shall not let pass unnoticed the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Universal Postal Union nor fail in our tribute to the man who planned and perfected this organization.

Twenty-five years ago *The Virginia Philatelist* printed the following sketch of

HEINRICH VON STEPHAN,

Heinrich Stephan was born in Stolp, a small town of Pomerania, on the 7th of January, 1831, the son of a mechanic. He received his education in Stolp, graduating from the high school of that place. Entering the postal service, his energy brought to him rapid promotion. In 1856 he was called to the General Post-Office in Berlin. He had then acquired some fame in postal circles through his essays on subjects of national economy as well as historical, prominent among which is his work, "History of the Prussian Post." Promoted to higher positions in 1858 and 1863, he attained the highest places in the Prussian postal service in 1865 and 1869, managing at that time more or less the entire postal system of the kingdom. Stephan was the main agent in acquiring for the crown of Prussia the postal rights of the old Thurn and Taxis regime, thereby forever removing the last remnant of fiscal postal systems. This was effected in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, January 28, 1867. April 26, 1870, he was nominated Postmaster-General of the North German Confederation. * * * The wonderful improvements in the postal and telegraph services of Germany, which he combined, are mainly due to him.

But his foremost and greatest work—one that will entitle him to the highest esteem by Philatelists the world over—was the founding of the Universal Postal Union, an arrangement connecting nearly all countries of the world—the boon of international commerce.

Heinrich von Stephan died April 8th, 1897. The U.P.U. is his monument.

Among the choice Confederate locals illustrated in the catalogs of the Ferrari sales in Paris are many items from the finds of Robert Sidney Nelson, as well as the Franklin, N. C., found by the editor of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST in 1899.

We will appreciate being advised of the names and addresses of "shut-ins," so that we may place them on our mailing list.

The International Stamp Exhibition

New York, October, 1926

A Brief Sketch of the Work Done up to Date.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

The idea of a stamp exhibition in 1926 originated in Philadelphia, where it was planned to hold a general exhibition in celebration of the Sesquicentennial of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence. When it was found that this exhibition would not take place the Philadelphia collectors thought it would be best to have a stamp exhibition in New York and wrote to the Collectors' Club asking if they would undertake the project.

Several meetings were held, and it was decided, from a logical standpoint, that THE ASSOCIATION FOR STAMP EXHIBITIONS, INC., should undertake this work.

This Association was formed in 1912 for the purpose of administering the business affairs of the New York Stamp Exhibition of 1913.

The membership fees in the Association have now been fixed at \$2.00 per year, and Philatelists are invited to become members and to subscribe the small sum of six dollars for the years 1924, 1925 and 1926.

It is hoped that all Americans interested in Philately, as well as their fellow Philatelists abroad, will join the Association, and thus show their desire to promote the spread of Philately.

Over one hundred collectors have already sent in six hundred dollars, but we are in hopes of securing at least two thousand members in the next few months.

The subscription of six dollars should be sent to our Treasurer, Theodore E. Steinway, 109 East 14th Street, New York City. Every collector who subscribes this six dollars will receive a free pass to the Exhibition and any souvenirs that may be issued.

Having decided upon the exhibition, the next matter was to elect some of the necessary officers and committees, so that they could begin to function. Joint meetings of The Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc., and of the Collectors' Club were held in June, and the following were elected:

President

CHARLES LATHROP PACK

Vice-Presidents

HON. E. R. ACKERMAN	ABRAHAM HATFIELD, JR.
ALFRED H. CASPARY	MAJOR T. CHARLTON HENRY
WILLIAM H. CROCKER	ARTHUR HIND
JUDGE ROBERT E. EMERSON	B. K. MILLER
HON. J. S. FRELINGHUYSEN	W. R. RICKETTS
COLONEL EDWARD H. R. GREEN	H. FERRERS TOWS
GEORGE WALCOTT	

This list is, as yet, not complete.

THE EXHIBITION COMMITTEE

This is really the Executive Committee, and the one upon which will fall the bulk of the work of organizing the Exhibition.

It is temporarily constituted as follows:

ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN	<i>Chairman</i>
ARTHUR E. OWEN }	
CHARLES J. PHILLIPS }	<i>Vice-Chairmen</i>
CHARLES M. AMS	<i>Secretary</i>
THEODORE E. STEINWAY	<i>Treasurer</i>
J. M. BARTELS	JOHN N. LUFF
PROF. J. BRACE CHITTENDEN	HARRY L. LINDQUIST
HUGH M. CLARK	LAWRENCE B. MASON
JOHN A. KLEMAN	J. C. MORGENTHAU
EUGENE KLEIN	EDWARD STERN
EDWARD S. KNAPP	HERMAN TOUSPAN
HARRY M. LEWY	PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

Other important committees that have to be elected are:

Ways and Means Committee,
Publicity Committee.

The first matter to which the Exhibition Committee had to give attention was the securing of a locale for the Exhibition.

The essential matters were to have plenty of space and the most fireproof building that could be found.

After considering all the available locations, it was decided that the Grand Central Palace, Lexington and 46th Streets, was the most suitable, and the

fourth floor, with 30,000 square feet of space, has been secured at a rental of \$6,500.00 for twelve days; of this \$2,500.00 have been paid as a deposit.

The next matter was the Program, and a draft of one has been prepared which, it is thought, is in advance of anything that has hitherto been done in this direction.

The first thing to which I would draw attention in this draft program is that the First Class is that devoted to "Philatelic Research," and this is sub-divided into no less than eighteen sections.

Then follows the Championship Class, and Class III. is given to United States and Possessions, and is sub-divided into fifteen sections, arranged to cover every class of stamp and entire.

There are nineteen classes and the draft of the program has been printed in the October number of *The Collectors' Club Philatelist*.

A new, and what I consider a very important step, has been taken about this program. A copy of it has been sent to the leading Philatelic Societies of the chief stamp countries of the world and suggestions have been asked for its improvement. All these will be considered by the Committee and the final program should be ready in the spring of 1925.

There is one other matter to which I attach considerable importance and that is the attention that will be given to the Junior Collectors.

It is proposed to screen off a section of the floor space at the Grand Central Palace and thus provide a place where lectures and lantern shows, etc., can be given each afternoon and evening to schoolboys and young collectors.

We aim to show the public that there is much in stamp collecting as an aid to education. We trust that we shall be able to find a body of men able and willing to lecture on such subjects as:

What Philately Teaches.

Philately from the Geographical Point of View.

Philately from the Historical Viewpoint.

Literary Aspects of Stamp Collecting.

Etc., etc., etc.

The Committee will be very happy to hear from any one who can help in this branch of our program. Free tickets will be sent to all schools within a certain radius of New York.

THE JUDGES

As we hope to make this a great International Exhibition, we are planning to have Philatelists of the first rank on the jury, from all the important

stamp centers of the world. At least twenty men of international reputation will be invited to serve, three to represent the United States, one Canada, two Great Britain and one each from the chief European countries. In addition to this, we hope to have judges from South America, South Africa, India, Australia and Japan.

A REAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

From the above brief outline it will be gathered that we aim to make the Exhibition a truly International one. We shall do our very best to secure fine and representative exhibits from most of the great stamp issuing countries, and thus enable us to show American collectors what Philatelists are doing in other lands.

FINANCES

The expenses of the Exhibitions of 1913 were \$10,886.00, as we estimate that this one will be *at least* three times as large and as the cost of everything in 1926 will be certainly the double of the cost of similar items in 1913, we feel that we cannot estimate the budget of this Exhibition at less than \$35,000.00 to \$40,000.00.

This is a large amount to raise, but I am very confident it can be raised in the United States, and the following are methods that may be used:

1. Appoint a well-known collector in each important center and let him use his local influence with the leading Philatelists of his district.
2. Ask all collectorsto help the good cause by subscribing \$6.00 to The Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc.
3. Charge of fifty cents for each admission except to members of the Association and to Juniors, who should be admitted free.
4. The sale of booths to stamp dealers or publishers.
5. The sale of the catalogue.
6. A low charge for space occupied by each exhibitor.

STAMP COLLECTORS' EXHIBITION

The Exhibition Committee wish to make this a Collectors' Exhibition. Please take note that the President, Vice-Presidents, and the Judges are all collectors. The dealers will willingly help by all means at their disposal, because in most cases it is they alone who have a real knowledge of the running of International Exhibitions, and their help is welcomed and is, in fact, essential.

Financially, I consider that such an Exhibition as is being planned is fifty-fifty in the interests of the collectors and the dealers.

The success of this great Exhibition will do much for collectors in establishing the stability of their holdings from various points of view, and the dealers should benefit by the stimulus this Exhibition will give to the stamp trade and by the publicity it will have, resulting in the creation of many new collectors.

Therefore, friends, one and all, I ask you to sink all differences, all rivalry, all jealousy, and let us all pull together for the good of the cause.

One for all, and all for the

GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1926!

A magnificent block of fifteen 3 Cents 1851, full gum, were recently found by a Richmond collector between the leaves of an old volume bought in a second-hand book-shop.

Writing of old books and book-shops, it is well to remind collectors to scan the inside covers of old law books for the Gonzales (Texas) Local. This provisional is unique, since it is but the store label of the firm of Colman & Law, booksellers and druggists, of Gonzales, and was "pressed into service" as a substitute for stamps in 1861.

During the coming auction season we intend featuring prices realized at the scheduled sales of well-known concerns, selecting particularly United States and Confederate items, with a generous addition of the classic and popular stamps of other countries.

The firm of Y. Sauren Co. has moved to its new quarters in the heart of Nassau Street, being located in the Potter Building, corner of Nassau Street, Beekman Street and Park Row, with three entrances to their offices, forming a tripartite attraction for this progressive concern.

J. M. Bartels Company's auction, scheduled for November 8th, contains many Confederate items.

We are bound to succeed! Our first subscription came from a lady collector—Miss Mary Jaiser, of Hampton, Va.

We will esteem it a favor if our readers will mention THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST when writing to our advertisers. Thank you!



Unique Confederate Covers—No. 1

In the above illustration is presented probably the only *used* Confederate ONE CENT of 1864—"The stamp that was never put in use."

In some manner—now beyond the possibility of explaining—a sheet of these stamps came in possession of a Federal prisoner at Old Point Comfort and, for want of paper, was fashioned into an envelope. Unfortunately, only the "face" of the cover has been preserved.

The diagonal inscription across the left upper corner reads, "Soldier's letter—E. W. Henry, Lt. Col. Comdg. 120th Ind. Regt." It is addressed to "Miss Ellen Hunt, Connersville, Fayette County, Indiana." The cancellation, in black, reads, "Old Point Comfort, Va.—Aug. 6." "Due 3" is evidently a Northern marking, and is self-explanatory.

This stamp, as is well known, was prepared for the Confederate States by Messrs. Thos. De la Rue & Co., of London, but, on account of the increase in the rates of postage, was found useless and never placed on sale.

This cover evidently "passed" the Confederate lines, but was taxed with postage due at its destination.

This singularly unique piece is from the collection of Hiram E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J.

What Constitutes a Confederate "Local"?

BY AUGUST DIETZ

Scarcely a month passes in which I am not asked to express an opinion on some Confederate envelope hand-stamped with a "PAID 5" (or "10") and bearing upon its face the postmark of a Southern town.

Invariably the accompanying letter presents a voluminous brief for recognition in the standard catalogs, attended by an array of "reasons" why this should be.

These good friends attribute to me an influence I do not possess—for even my favorable opinion is no key to the columns of the catalog.

I do not know the rules or standards governing the catalogers in their decisions, but I am reasonably sure that several of the listed "Locals" have no conclusive claim to recognition. In the yearly revision of the catalogs some wholesome "weeding-out" has taken place.

This process of elimination should continue. It is necessary that some standard rule be adopted—some test set for every aspirant to registry.

The rapidly growing interest in the stamps of the Confederacy demands such a step. The catalog authorities will, in time, recognize the situation and act in the premises.

There should be segregation—a clear-cut demarkation between *bona-fide* Confederate "Locals" (Provisionals) and Hand-Stamped "PAID" Envelopes.

While I am a staunch defender of the undisputed claim that every Kentuckian is a Colonel, and that there were no Privates in the Confederate armies, I most emphatically draw the line, and rebel, when some camp-follower aspires to the title of Major-General. I insist on seeing his commission.

Southern postmasters were semi-officially authorized to prepare a temporary substitute pending the issue of a regular set of Confederate States postage stamps, and many postmasters provided themselves with these evidences of postage-fee paid in a medium which Philatelists have recognized as legitimate postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and accordingly these have been listed in the catalogs.

No one can tell how many postmasters' provisionals were issued during that stampless period. Some heretofore unknown "Local"—some variety, such as the recently found Beaumont, Texas—may turn up tomorrow. Some

may have been prepared, and used, which will never be found. To their story will come no last chapter—it will forever remain an unfinished book.

Under these circumstances, we can only deal with the question as it appears today, and I would offer these suggestions, which, through the years of my study of Confederates, have taken definite shape.

I would class Confederate "Locals" under three headings:

- 1.—Adhesives.
- 2.—Letter-press Printed Envelopes.
- 3.—Hand-stamped "PAID 5" (or "10") Franks on Envelopes.

The *Adhesives* require no defining. This class is represented by such examples as the Athens, Ga.; Baton Rouge, La.; Beaumont, Tex.; Charleston, S. C.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Goliad, Tex.; Grove Hill, Ala.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La., etc. These are all adhesives, and were produced from type-set forms, stereotyped or electrotyped wood-cuts, and by the lithographic process. They were prepared by or for the postmasters and sold to the public in the regular, prescribed manner.

The *Letter-press Printed Envelopes* form the second class of "Locals," and are represented by such examples as the Danville, Va.; Franklin, N. C.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lynchburg, Va.; Memphis, Tenn.; Ringgold, Ga.; Salem, N. C., etc. They were prepared by or for the postmasters, typographically, and sold to the public in the regular, prescribed manner.

The *Hand-stamped "PAID 5" (or "10") Franks on Envelopes* should again be separated into two divisions:

- a)—Hand-stamps Initialed or Signed by the Postmaster.
- b)—Hand-stamps Without Initials or Signature.

The former are represented by Lexington, Miss.; Montgomery, Ala.; Salem, N. C.; Selma, Ala., and a few others.

The initials or name of the postmaster—written or printed—would *indicate* that they were prepared by the postmaster and sold to the public in the regular, prescribed manner. Under this reasonable test, they are to be considered Confederate Provisionals, provided more than one specimen can be located, hand-stamped with the same stamping implement, and on *machine-made* envelopes. These Hand-Stamped should carry, in addition, a *cancelling* postmark of the same town—not necessarily across the frank-stamp.

Envelopes Hand-stamped "PAID 5" (or "10")—coming under the head of my Sub-division "b"—represent a class of Confederates which should be put to a severe test before recognition. It is this army of ever-increasing

claimants which must be forced to present their credentials before we salute them as philatelic Major-Generals of the Confederate States.

I believe the following "evidence" should bar them from recognition:

- 1.—If the envelope is of the "hand-made" variety;—(There was no scarcity of envelopes or paper in 1860-61. That happened later.)
- 2.—If the "PAID 5" (or "10") hand-stamp (with town name) is not accompanied by the same town-cancellation;
- 3.—If the envelope is of odd shape, other than commercial sizes;
- 4.—If the envelope is a "turned cover."
- 5.—If the envelope is stamped "PAID 20."

Unless some definite classification, such as I have suggested in the foregoing, is adopted, the future will find legions of this species clamoring for recognition.

I would not be understood as discouraging the collecting of hand-stamped PAID covers from Southern as well as Northern cities and towns. A rapidly growing number of collectors are becoming interested in this field and, like the Precancel, the PAID covers will, in time, find general favor. Surely, the claim of historical interest cannot be denied them; *but*, let there be a definite demarkation between real Provisionals and PAIDS.

To Collectors of Express Co. Covers.

Mr. Edward S. Knapp has consented to give THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST a story on the Express Company Mail, carried across the lines at the commencement of the Civil War and later by companies operating in Confederate territory. He is gathering his data for this article, and we would ask of our readers, if they possess any items with Express Company cancellations, that they write Mr. Knapp about them and assist him to finish the story on this very interesting phase of Confederate Postal History. Mr. Knapp's address is 158 East 64th Street, New York City.

Quite a number of subscriptions have been received from real "old-timers," who recall *The Virginia Philatelist* and renew their allegiance. Surely, a man's sins do follow him—or words to that effect.

Dealers and collectors will realize that THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST is the medium through which to reach the brotherhood in the South.

Notes and Comments

For the purpose of gathering and preserving for Philately every item of interest pertaining to the stamps of the Confederate States, THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST makes an earnest appeal to students and collectors here and abroad, who may be in possession of data or material, to communicate either with Mr. Edward S. Knapp, 158 East 64th Street, New York City, or with the Editor, August Dietz, Sr., 109 East Cary Street, Richmond, Va.

The great collections are in this country, and every one of them contains some remarkable treasure—be it an unusual block, or a strip bearing imprint or plate number, shifted transfer, double print, or evidence of cracked plate; an historical, or unique cover—and every one of these rare or outstanding items should be recorded, described and illustrated in THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

To this end, the loan, for a brief time, of the item itself, or a good photographic copy, is asked. Registration and insurance in the mails will be covered, and utmost care of the object is assured. Full credit will be accorded in these columns.

Several of our subscribers have urged that we include a Department of Precancel News in THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST. While it is our desire to print everything that will be of interest to our readers, we should like to have a "straw vote" on this suggestion.

Beyond the fact (probably) that the first Precancel in the United States emanated from the little hamlet of Glen Allen, Va., our knowledge of this branch of Philately reaches the dignity of an endless vacuity.

An irregular block of eight "TENS" turned up in Richmond recently and was bought by a local collector. The piece was originally a block of nine with wide margin at the right, but the owner insisted on "cutting out one stamp to keep as a souvenir," and accomplished his purpose before the collector could reach his belaying-pin. Vandal!

Collectors visiting Richmond are invited to make our office their headquarters, spend an hour in the quiet of our Museum of the Graphic Arts, inspect the old lithographic hand-press upon which Hoyer & Ludwig printed the first Confederate stamps and many other things philatelic pertaining to that period.

Fine Stamps Free!

Our "Monthly Bulletin" is FREE. Not only is it free, but we make an offer here, simply to have you see what this list is like, that is as liberal as ever made by any dealer. If you merely buy the \$1-worth we lose money, but we are confident we can interest you. If THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST readers know a good thing they will grab this quick.

Our "Bulletin" is issued monthly, 24 or more pages, full of interesting offers from cover to cover and in the course of a season offers more first class stamps than any house organ or paper we have seen. Thousands of items the average dealer never had.

Agree to make a purchase of at least \$1.00 on receipt of list and we'll send you any ONE of the following premiums FREE. Any of them are worth 50c alone. If, when you see the list, you do not want to purchase, simply return the premium and no harm done. Can we do more to get a trial from you? We surely make it worth your while to investigate what we have to offer. Only those not on our lists and not buying from us can take up this offer. New customers only. You'll get a square deal from us with no rounded corners and we expect the same from you.

LIST OF FREE STAMPS

	Cat.
No. 1. Grenada 1921 2½p blue No. 94*	\$1.00
No. 2. Russia (Wrangel) 20,000r on 20k No. 328*	1.00
No. 3. Belgium 75pf violet No. 721*	1.00
No. 4. Newfoundland Cabot 1897 24c violet*	1.00
No. 5. Liberia 1923 1, 2, 5, 10c, \$1. Pictorials	1.08
No. 6. Danzig 1923 40t, 100t, 250t on 200M orange No. 137 to 139*	1.10
No. 7. Danzig 1923 1 mil to 500M* 12 varieties No. 144 to 155*	1.14
No. 8. 500 Different Stamps, all over the World. Cat. over.	5.00
No. 9. Patiala (India) 1913 3p to 1rup. No. 182 to 191	1.28

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A fine collection of Negro poetry.

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The eminent Shakesporean actor and evangelist here
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Submit anything fine, all issues, Postage Departments, Carriers, Locals, Revenues, Envelopes and Confederate States.

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8,000 COVERS WANTED!

I am making a collection of the postmarks existing in the Confederate States on the

ORIGINAL COVERS.

Anything legible wanted, even pen-cancels. If the stamp is cheap or rare, it makes no difference, if that town is not in my collection, provided the cover is presentable.

Please send at your own price.

H. P. ATHERTON

318 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

A New Generation of Collectors

has grown up who collects the different town cancellations found on Confederate States stamps on original covers. This is causing a noticeable rise in prices of even the commonest varieties. My last three auctions showed this conclusively.

In my next auction sale some fifty Confederate lots are offered. Catalog sent free.

EUGENE KLEIN

1318 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

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COVERS and Entire U. S. and Confederate wanted. Send approvals. FRANK K. SMITH, 50 Grove Street, Reading, Mass. A.P.S. 2893; S.P.A. 4032; I.L. 4405.

NORTH MEETS SOUTH! Howdy? Gibbons Color Charts, \$1. 1925 Scott's Catalog, \$2. Postpaid. Indexed, \$2.50. Best blank approval books, 5c. A. ATLAS LEVE, 333 South Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.

FREE—Twenty foreign stamps to new approval applicants requesting our approvals. 50% to 66% discount Scott's Catalog. Reference required. TOWER STAMP CO., 42 Westville Street, Dorchester, Mass.

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IN the City of Richmond, at One-O-Nine East Cary Street, is the home of the "Shop of the Craftsmen," in which is done all kinds of Art and Commercial Printing, Engraving, Advertising and Publishing. ¶ It is a quaint, individual workshop, suggestive of the famous, artistic guild-halls of the seventeenth century, and one can almost visualize the worthy craftsmen of old, climbing the rustic stairways to the massive oak-timbered doors of the rooms wherein many of the finest and most exquisite masterpieces of printing and binding were produced. ¶ In the charm-laden atmosphere that once hovered over the hand-presses of Gutenberg, Caxton and Ben Franklin, a group of modern guildsmen work — men who deem their craft an art, and who put into it all the ideals and traditions which exalted their ancestors, the Masters of the ancient "Black Art." ¶ Withal, this is a thoroughly modern workshop, where the latest mechanical appliances are used, but where hand-work makes for a finer finish — least expensive in the end. ¶ Machines increase production, but the touch of individuality requires thought-guided hands. ¶ Here men think and talk and live Printing, working with heart and head and hand, producing things that have attracted attention and received high commendation, abroad as well as here. ¶ Loyal to the ancient and historic Art of Printing and its ideals, these craftsmen are rendering a signal service to those who seek Quality in their Printing and Effectiveness in their Advertising. ¶ It is here that THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST is printed and published. ¶ Business men, bibliophiles, philatelists, and all those interested in the Art of Printing and the Psychology of Advertising will find the quaint castle doors with hand-wrought hinges easy to open when in quest of the unusual, and our cordial invitation to visit the workshop is extended to you.

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2701	1, 2, 5, 20 & 40r (5 stamps).....	177-180, 187	1.65	.52
2702	100-1000r (6 st.)	181-186	.25	.08
2703	Commem. set (3 v.)	188-190	.24	.05
2704	5 & 10,000 red & bls. (10 v.)	191-200	4.30	1.20
2705	7500/250 (2 v.)	201, 201e	..	.06
2706	5000-22,500 set (5 v.)	202-206	2.30	1.20
2707	100,000/250 (1 v.)	210	.05	.02
2708	Jubilee set (5 v.)	211-215	.74	.29
2709	Star surch. set (12 v.)	216-229 ex. 224	3.15	.98
2710	10r-100r imp. (4 v.)	230-233	.40	.13
2711	Same set perf. (4 v.)	234-237	.95	.24
2712	3, 4, 5, 10, 20r (5 v.)	238-241a	.97	.28
2713	Agr. exp. par imp. set (4 v.)	242-245	1.00	.41
2714	Same set perf. (4 v.)	246-249	2.20	1.02
2715	1k-20k imp. (8 v.)	250-257	1.12	.42
2716	50k imp. (1 v.)	258	1.00	.42
2717	1r imp. (1)	259	1.75	.68
2718	Lenin imp. set (4 v.)	265-268	1.25	.31
2719	Same set perf. (4 v.)	269-272	..	.35
2720	2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10k (7 v.)	277-285	.86	.34
2721	2r perf. (1 v.)	291	..	1.39
2722	Volga (3)	515-517	1.35	.41
2723	Volga 2250 blue (1 v.)	518	2.00	.93
2724	100 & 250 surch. on Ker. (6)	519-524	1.76	.39
2725	Ph. to Children (6)	525-531	35.25	24.50
2726	Ph. to Children (4 v.)	526-529	5.25	3.15
2727	Rostov/s/Don (4 v.)	532-535	3.50	1.65
2728	St. railw. etc. (4 v.)	536-539	.53	.17
2729	Mai 1st issue (3 v.)	541-543	2.10	1.05
2730	Airmail 45r (1 v.)	701	2.00	.90
2731	Airmail set with. surch. (4)	702-705	..	5.00
2732	Same set surcharged (4 v.)	706-709	..	.38
2733	taxe (7 v.)	801-807	2.53	.96

LATEST ISSUE Scott's Monthly September

2734	6k light blue	281	..	.04
2735	20k grey green	286	..	.14
2736	1r red & brown perf.	291	..	.68
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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

No. 2.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

Yearly Subscription \$2.00

20 Cents the Single Copy

We Wish You

A Merry Christmas

and

A Happy and Prosperous

New Year.

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

109 East Cary Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

AUGUST A. DIETZ, JR., Business Manager

AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

Subscription, \$2.00 per Year

Single Copies 20 cents.

Advertising Rates on Request

VOL. I.

DECEMBER, 1924

No. 2

A Merry Christmas

Though somewhat ahead of time—but mindful of the national slogan, “Shop Early”—we extend to all our friends the good wishes incident to Yuletide. May the ruddy, jovial, bewhiskered old gent put into your proverbial “stocking” a Boscawen and a Brattleboro on cover, supplemented by a generous helping of Confederate Locals and Frame-Line 10s—and such—with a loose-leaf asbestos album wherein to house them—or, should the supply not suffice to go ’round—may the spirit of Christmas at least be yours.

And, incidentally, can’t you think of some “shut-in” who might find a half-hour’s pleasure in reading *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST*? Send in his (or her) name and address—not a subscription, just a postcard. Room for several more in our mail-bag.

And again, what could give greater joy to a wide-awake youngster than a postage stamp album or some packets of stamps; and to the grown-ups than some “implement of our craft”: stamp tongs, magnifying glass, perforation-gauge and millimeter-scale; a loose-leaf album, stock-book, or even a copy of the latest edition of the catalog?

We desire to thank several of our readers for responses to our appeal for material and data pertaining to the stamps of the Confederacy. These bits of history will aid materially in making the Story all the more interesting.

The marriage of our Business Manager, August A. Dietz, Jr., to Miss Elsie Jeanette Miller took place in St. John’s Evangelical Church, this city, on the evening of November 7th.

Mr. John A. Klemann's exhaustive and intensely interesting article, "Res Adjudicata," in *The American Philatelist*, in which he tells the story of the now famous Hawaiian Missionaries case, supplementing the text with photographic illustrations, is of the greatest importance to Philately, since, in the final analysis, *it was the evidence of an expert printer and a photo-engraver that determined, beyond the shadow of doubt, the status of these "stamps."*

We have frequently stated that a competent printer, thoroughly familiar with the processes of photo-engraving and lithography, could determine, in less than two hours, the status of *any* doubtful "stamp," provided he were given a genuine stamp to use in his procedure. Mr. Klemann's photo-engraver supplied enough evidence to convince the Judge; but, had the imitation been more clever, there is still another unfailing test—not necessary in this case of a careless piece of etching—which might have been applied. We have wondered if that photo-engraver thought of it!

Men who deal in rare stamps should familiarize themselves with the fundamentals of the modern processes of reproduction—especially photo-engraving and the methods of printing where these plates are used.

We are being urged to devote more space to general philatelic subjects—items of interest to that great army of men and women who "collect stamps" and make up the rank and file of Philately's forces, and upon whom depends the very future of our pursuit.

We fully realize the justice of this demand, and, beginning with the new year, shall aim to present monthly articles of interest to the general collector who is not specializing in the stamps of one country.

We wish to emphasize again that THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST is not a sectional publication, nor will its entire attention be devoted to Confederate stamp matters. We have chosen it to be the medium for the Story of the Confederate Postage Stamps, but, with the exception of short items illustrating some interesting and rare covers, we intend devoting the greater portion of its space, in the future, to matter of general philatelic interest.

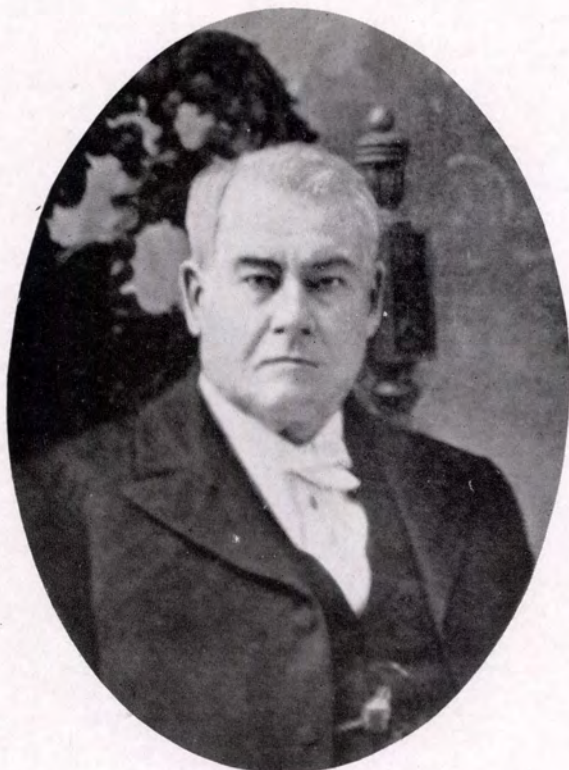
Unfortunately, quite a number of our subscribers failed to receive their November number of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, necessitating the sending of a second copy. Number 1 was mailed on the night of October 31st. The following day was Saturday, November 1st, and the next day Sunday. Every first of the month there is a congestion at First-Class post-offices, incident to the business mail of a city, among which may be counted 75,000 bills

of the telephone company alone, aside from the monthly statements of other concerns and mail-order houses in Richmond. In view of this condition—which is recurrent—we are considering the change of our date of issue to one either several days before or after the first of every month.

It has been said that old Noah, during that memorable boat-ride, wore a tired expression while being regaled with these "latest jokes" we inflict on each other. A quarter-century ago *The Virginia Philatelist* inquired about the hair tonic used by Columbus, which produced a patriarchal beard on a clean-shaven face from the time he first saw land to the hour when he hove to and made his landing—as depicted on the Columbian issue of 1893. Then there will bob up the skit, which also emanated from Richmond, about Columbus' spy-glass on the St. Kitts-Nevis stamps of 1903; and the other about John Cabot borrowing Columbus' flagship from the 3c. of our Columbian issue, renaming her the "Matthew," and casting off for New Foundland. Just compare the engravings, line for line, wave for wave, even to the same clouds. That other New Foundland freak, the 6c. lithograph of the Guy issue of 1908, with its hybrid letter in "Colonization"—that discovery, too, was made in Richmond. The *St. John's Gazette* published the letter at the time, and forthwith the correction was made. Also, years ago, we told about Martha Washington "having the last word" on our reply-postcards. They will bob up as ever-ready space-fillers.

Probably the most artistic stamps produced in the twentieth century are those of Austria—regular and commemorative issues and charity sets. They begin with the 1908 issue and the Jubilee set of 1910 designed by Koloman Moser. Rudolf Junk designs the 1913 set, some of which bear the engraver's name, F. Schirnbock. The next little gem is the Kronen value of the 1919 issue by the artist, J. F. Renner. These are followed by three "Charity" sets, which, for the remarkable beauty of design and engraving, may not be excelled in steel-plate. The first of these is the "Musician's Set," seven in number, bearing the portraits of celebrated Masters of Austrian birth or adoption. The designs are again by Junk, the engraving by Schirnbock. The latest set—five beautiful allegories—has just been placed on sale. The designs are by Sterrer.

Mr. L. K. Pratt, of St. Paul, Minn., never fails to drop in on the Editor when he comes to Richmond in his travels. He is specializing in United States and Confederates, and always succeeds in picking up a few nice things in the South.



JOHN H. REAGAN

Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America

1861-1865.

John Henninger Reagan was born in Sevier County, Tennessee, October 8th, 1818. He was the son of Timothy R. Reagan and Elizabeth Lusk. Of the four lines of his ancestors, the Reagans were Irish; the Lusks, English; the Robertses, Welsh, and the Schutzes, German, and each of these branches came to America prior to the Revolution. Financial misfortune threatened his education, but the boy dug the foundation of his future success by working as a tanner, farm laborer, a mill overseer, and a salesman, in order to pay for his education. At the age of twenty-one he settled in Texas, where he practiced law and farming. He served two years in the State House of Representatives. In 1856 he was elected judge of the District Court for six years, but resigned this office to go to Congress. During the Civil War he was Postmaster-General of the Confederate States and Acting Secretary of the Confederate Treasury. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Texas in 1875, and Member of Congress in 1875-1887; was United States Senator in 1887-1891, and chairman of the Committee on Postal Affairs.

He died at his home, near Palestine, Texas, on the 6th of March, 1905.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

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THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

The administration of the department was from the first most successful—indeed, it may be said to have been conspicuously successful. It was self-sustaining at every stage of the war, and each year there was a net income of receipts over expenditures. To have organized so intricate an establishment and carried it on satisfactorily for four years amid the raging of the bloodiest war-storm of the century is to have achieved an unusual triumph. That Judge Reagon did; and, as an administrative officer, when the chronicle of the Confederacy shall have been written, his name will stand high on the scroll.—WALTER FLAVIUS MCCALED.

In the *Journal of the Congress of the Confederate States of America* appears the record of an executive session of the Provisional Congress, from which the following extract is taken:

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The Congress having gone into executive session, the following communication was received from the President:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, Ala., February 25, 1861.

HON. HOWELL COBB,

President of the Congress.

SIR: I hereby transmit for the advice of the Congress the following nominations, to-wit:

Henry T. Ellett, of Mississippi, to be Postmaster-General.

Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, to be Attorney-General.

S. R. Mallory, of Florida, to be Secretary of the Navy.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

The Congress then proceeded to act upon the said communication.

And the question being,

Will the Congress advise and consent to the nomination of Henry T. Ellett to be Postmaster-General?

It was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

Although we find, in a brief biographical sketch in the *Encyclopedia of Mississippi History* (Vol. I.) that "President Davis offered him the position

of Postmaster-General in the Confederate States, but he declined," the nomination of Henry T. Ellett, of Mississippi, as the *first* Postmaster-General of the Provisional Government was duly confirmed by the Congress in session at Montgomery.

It would therefore appear that this eminent jurist was nominated by the President without first obtaining his consent, and the declinature must have followed immediately, for, under date of March 6th, 1861, we find the following record in the same volume of the *Journal*:

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The following communication was received from the President:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *March 6, 1861.*

HON. HOWELL COBB,

President of the Congress.

SIR: I hereby nominate, for the advice and consent of the Congress, John H. Reagan, of Texas, to be Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

And the question being,

Will Congress advise and consent to the said nomination?

So the Congress does advise and consent that John H. Reagan, of Texas, be Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America.

It was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

President Davis was fortunate in calling John Henninger Reagan into his Cabinet and entrusting him with the portfolio of Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America.

To organize anew the postal system of a confederation of States, whose citizens had enjoyed the benefits of a well-regulated postal service; to increase, at the very beginning, the prevailing letter-rate of three cents under the old *regime* to five cents, and, later to double this rate; to direct every detail in the forming of this most complicated and withal essential department of a modern government, even to the extent of securing the necessary implements and raw materials from abroad, so that the contractors might be enabled to produce postage stamps and other postal supplies; to strive—with a dogged tenacity of purpose, in the face of constant annoyances and endless complaints, even to the clamor for his dismissal at one time—to give to a war-torn country at least a moderately efficient postal service; to do all this under the most adverse conditions, and then show an excess of receipts over expenditures—an achievement that no other postal department of any country up to that time had been able to attain—marks him a man of the highest administrative ability and executive talent.

General Reagan modestly speaks for himself in his "Memoirs," from which I take the liberty of making copious extracts:

* * * On March 6th, much to my surprise, President Davis tendered me the portfolio of Postmaster-General, which I declined; and a second tender was also declined. It had been previously offered to Mr. Ellett, of Mississippi, who had been for eight years a prominent member of the Congress of the United States, and to Col. Wirt Adams, a distinguished citizen of the same State. I feared to undertake the rôle. Mr. Davis informed me that Mr. Ellett and Mr. Adams had both declined for the very reasons which had influenced my conclusion. After I had declined the second time, I was called on by several members of Congress, among them Gen. T. N. Waul, of Texas, and Hon. J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama, later of Virginia, and was requested to accompany them to see the President. After reaching the Executive Office, the question of the appointment of a Postmaster-General was brought up, and I was urged by these members of Congress, and by the President and his Cabinet, to accept the position. My objection was that our people under the Government of the United States had been accustomed to regular postal facilities; that when the service under that government came to an end, it would require considerable time to re-establish such a service, and that in the meantime dissatisfaction would arise on account of the want and necessity of mail facilities, and that this would most likely be supposed to arise from the incapacity of the head of that department; and that while I would gladly perform my duty to the Confederacy, I did not desire to become a martyr. It was insisted that we must not concede that there was a department of government which we could not organize. The President and the members of his Cabinet, and the members of Congress who were present, stated that if I would accept the portfolio they would do all they could to aid me and sustain me against any unjust criticism. I very reluctantly consented to accept the position, and on retiring from this meeting, instead of feeling proud of the honor conferred on me, I felt that I was to be condemned by the public for incapacity.

On the way to my hotel from the meeting with the President, after I had accepted the office of Postmaster-General, I was thinking of how I might obtain the necessary information to enable me to organize the department, when I met H. P. Brewster, Esq., a lawyer of ability and a brother-in-law of the late Senator Chestnut, of South Carolina. I asked him if he would go to Washington City for me. He said he could, and agreed that he would go at once. I requested him to come to my room at the hotel half an hour before train time, telling him that I would have his instructions ready, and letters to some persons in Washington. Communication was then still open

by mail and express between Montgomery and Washington. I told Mr. Brewster that I wished him to perform an important service, and one not free from danger.

By the time Mr. Brewster called I had prepared letters to Senators Hemphill and Wigfall, who were still in Washington; and other letters to Saint George Offutt, chief clerk in the office of the Sixth Auditor; to Benjamin Clements, chief clerk in the office of the Postmaster-General; to Joseph Lewis, who was at the head of the Bond Division in the Post-Office Department; to Captain Schwartzman, who was at the head of the Dead Letter Office; to Mr. McNair, of the Finance Bureau; and to Mr. Hobby, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, requesting them to come and accept positions in the Post-Office Department of the Confederacy, and to bring with them copies of the last annual report of the Postmaster-General and every form in the department, together with the postal maps of the Southern States.

All the men in the Department at Washington, to whom I wrote, came to me, except Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hobby, and the clerk from Florida whose name I do not recall. They brought to me all the information necessary to enable me to organize the postal service of the Confederacy, and also brought the postal map of Texas, but were unable to obtain the maps of other Southern States.

Soon after the arrival of the gentlemen from Washington, they were assigned positions, and I made such additional appointments as the necessities of the service demanded. I then organized a school for the purpose of enabling officers and clerks to qualify themselves for their respective duties, and for my own information, with sessions in the department building from 8 to 10 o'clock each evening. * * * As Congress was then debating the question as to whether the accounts of the Post-Office Department should be audited by that department or by the Treasury Department, we organized the bureau for the auditing of the accounts, so that if that duty devolved upon the Post-Office Department, we should be ready for it; or if upon the Treasury, we could furnish that department with our plan of organization. It was determined, I think rightly, to put this duty on the Treasury Department.

Offices and furniture for the department were obtained. The legislation of the Congress contemplated the organization of the department on the same general plan and principles which were found in operation under the authority of the United States.

When the President determined to call Congress together in extra session in May, he requested the heads of the several departments to furnish him with

such data as would enable him to inform the Congress of the progress in organization which had been made. At the meeting of the Cabinet he called for the presentation of our reports, and I was able to state that the Post-Office Department was as completely organized as that at Washington, with two proposed improvements, and that I was ready to inaugurate the postal service of the Confederacy. The President seemed to be surprised at this announcement, and inquired what I meant. I told him that I had the books made up for the appointment, the contract and the finance bureaus; had also prepared the books for the bureau which might be required to audit the accounts of the department; and that if he desired it, I would have such books as showed this brought for his inspection. He said, "No, I understand you; but," he added, "how were you enabled to do this?" I then explained what is shown by the foregoing facts.

In my report in which I proposed to take charge of the postal service, I requested that the Congress authorize me by proclamation to continue in office the postmasters then in service under the Government of the United States, wherever they were willing to serve, until new appointments could be made, and to continue in the service those who had the contracts for carrying the mails under their existing rate of compensation, where they were willing to serve, until new contracts could be made. The Congress promptly gave me this authority, and I at once issued my proclamation.

In my first annual report I note:

The department has advertised for bids for contracts for the supply of mail bags, post-office blanks and paper for the same, wrapping paper, twine and sealing wax, circulars, marking and dating stamps, postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for mail locks and keys.

These bids were to be made by the first of May. And a contract was made for the printing of all blanks for the use of the department.

As illustrative of the measures resorted to to make the transition between the old and the new order of things as smooth as possible, parts of two circulars are quoted. The first reads:

The Government of the Confederate States will not interfere with any existing contracts entered into between the Government of the United States and the present contractors, until it assumes the entire control of its postal affairs. This course is rendered necessary by the utter impracticability of mixing the employees of the two governments in the same service.

The second circular dealt with other matters. It reads in part as follows:

The Congress of the Confederate States has, by act approved March 15, 1861, provided that the Postmaster-General shall have power to issue circular instructions to the several postmasters and other officers, in order to enforce the rendition of proper accounts and payment of moneys collected by them for account of the United

States, until the Postmaster-General shall have issued his proclamation announcing that the former service is discontinued and is replaced by the new service organized under the authority of this government.

Another paragraph in this proclamation I think may be quoted, as it shows another phase of the situation:

We must regard the carrying of our mails at this time by that government as a great public necessity to the people of both governments, resulting from their past intimate political, commercial, and social relations, and alike important to the preservation of the present interests of the people of both countries; and while that government, by its action, consults such considerations, our government and its people should act with the same high regard for great public interests. Such a course on our part, springing from such motives, will preserve the character of our people without impairing the dignity of our government, with far less injury to the people of both than would necessarily follow from precipitate action on the part of either.

In that document also occurs the following:

It was hoped that this course would have beneficial effects, by removing all doubts as to the duty, for the time being, of those engaged in the postal service, and by showing to the government at Washington that so long as it continued to hold itself liable for the mail service of the Confederate States, it should receive all the revenues derived from that service. It was supposed, too, that it was greatly to the interests of that country, as well as to the interests of our own, to avoid a sudden suspension of the postal communication between the people of the two countries, and to avoid being brought at once into practical non-intercourse, which it was supposed would occur if this department had been required to assume control of the service before its organization, and before any time had been given to pass the mail across the frontier. And when that policy was determined on, it was not known that active hostilities would occur, but it was then supposed to be still possible that our separation from the United States might be peaceably effected, and that all questions relating to the public property and to pecuniary liability between the two countries might be settled by them on terms of equality.

This may sound strange now, but there was then some reason and some hope for this result, not less in the North than in the South, as I have before stated.

My second official report, dated November 27, 1861, contains the following account, which is self-explanatory:

Under the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress of May 9th, 1861, "To amend an act vesting certain powers in the Postmaster-General, approved March 15, 1861," the requisite authority was given to him to issue his proclamation, fixing the date on which he would assume control of the postal service. Pursuant to that authority, the following proclamation was issued on the 13th of May, fixing the first day of June for the commencement of the service:

"Whereas, by the provision of an act, approved March 15, 1861, and amended by the first section of an act approved May 9, 1861, the Postmaster-General is authorized, on and after a day named by him for that purpose, to take entire charge and direction of the postal service of the Confederate States; and all conveyance of mails within their limits, from and after such day, except by the authority of the Postmaster-General, is hereby prohibited:

"Now, therefore, I, John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this proclamation, notifying all postmasters, contractors and special route agents, in the service of the Post-Office Department, and engaged in the transmission and delivery of mails, or otherwise in any manner connected with the service, within the limits of the Confederate States of America, that on and after

the first day of June, next, I shall assume the entire control and direction of the postal service therein. And I hereby direct all postmasters, route agents and special agents, within these States, and acting under the authority and direction of the Postmaster-General of the United States, to continue in the discharge of their respective duties, under the authority vested in me by the Congress of the Confederate States, in strict conformity with such existing laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and such further instructions as may hereafter be issued by my direction. And the said postmasters, route agents and special agents are also required to forward to this department, without delay, their names with the names of the offices of which they are postmasters (giving the State and county), to be directed to the chief of appointment bureau, in order that the new commissions may be issued under the authority of this government. And all postmasters are required to render to the Post-Office Department at Washington, D. C., their final accounts and vouchers for postal receipts and expenditures up to the 31st of this month, taking care to forward with said accounts all postage stamps and stamped envelopes remaining on hand, belonging to the Post-Office Department of the United States, in order that they may receive the proper credits therefor, in the adjustments of their accounts; and they are further required to keep in their possession, to meet the orders of the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the payment of mail service within the Confederate States, all revenue which shall have accrued from the postal service to the said first day of June, next.

"All contractors, mail messengers and special contractors for carrying the mails within the Confederate States, under the existing contracts with the Government of the United States, are hereby authorized to continue to perform such service under my direction, from and after the day last named above, subject to such changes and modifications as may be found necessary, under the powers vested in the Postmaster-General by the terms of said contracts and the provisions of the second section of an act approved May 9, 1861, conformable thereto. And said contractors and special contractors and mail messengers are required to forward, without delay, the number of their route or routes and the nature of the service thereon, the schedules of arrivals and departures, the names of the offices supplied and the amount of the annual compensation for present services, together with their address, directed to the chief of the contract bureau.

"Until a postal treaty shall be made with the Government of the United States for the exchange of mails between that government and the Government of the Confederacy, postmasters will not be authorized to collect United States postage on mail matter sent to or received from those States, and until postage stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the payment of postage within the Confederate States, all postage must be paid in money, under the provision of the first section of the act of March 1st, 1861."

The Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General of the United States, issued his proclamation suspending the postal services in the States then composing the Confederate Government, to take effect on the first day of June, the day on which the service was taken up by the Confederate authorities. Whether this was by accident or design, I am not informed, but I think it was most probably the result of a purpose to meet the equitable design mentioned in my proclamation, and in order to avoid a clash in the service and to maintain the responsibility and enforce the obligations of those connected with the postal service.

I have thus given a partial view of the organization of the Post-Office Department of the Confederacy, and will now give some facts in relation to its operation.

The provisional Constitution of the Confederacy required the Post-Office Department to be self-sustaining after the 1st of March, 1863. The expenditures in connection with the mail service by the Government of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1860, in the States then under the control of the Confederacy, amounted to \$2,879,530.79, and the receipts into the Treasury from the same States for that year amounted to but \$938,105.34, showing a deficiency of \$1,941,425.45. With these figures before me I could see but little hope of meeting such a deficiency, or of coming within the requirement of the Constitution above mentioned. The cost of the railway mail service for that year, in the same States, was \$635,901, being nearly equal to the whole amount of receipts into the Treasury. As one means of overcoming this deficiency, I issued a circular on the 26th of April, 1861, and had copies of it sent to the principal officers of all the railroad companies in the Southern States, calling attention to the requirements of the Constitution, and to the amount of the expenditures on account of the postal service in the previous year, and the receipts into the Treasury for the same year, and also to the cost of the railway mail service, and requested them to meet me in the city of Montgomery on an appointed day, "for the purpose of considering the means of reducing the cost of the railroad service, and with the view of having some general equitable understanding with them." This call was responded to by all the railroad companies, with one or two exceptions. The mail pay they were then receiving was, for first-class railroads, \$300 per mile, with 25 per cent to be added for night service; second-class railroads, \$200 per mile; third-class roads, \$100 per mile, with 20 per cent more in each case for night service. This conference resulted in the railroad companies patriotically agreeing to reduce the mail pay one-half, and to take the bonds of the Confederacy in payment, but with the stipulation that they were not to be bound by these terms after the war ended. The rates of postage on letters, packages and newspapers were raised; the lowest rate of letter postage was five cents for one-half ounce. Unnecessary mail routes were discontinued; the number of trips on some routes were reduced; the weight of the mails was lessened in consequence of the abolition of the franking privilege; long routes were shortened so as to induce competition for carrying of mail; duplicate routes were discontinued, and in many cases cross routes were found unnecessary. By these and many other means, the cost of service was greatly reduced without seriously impairing its usefulness.

I have before me a full set of my official reports.* These reports were

*This set of official reports was traced for years—finally located in Texas—and loaned for this work. I am indebted to the Congressional Library (to which institution I, in turn, loaned this set of Reports) for a set of their photostatic reproductions.—THE AUTHOR.

taken from me when I was made a prisoner of war, along with President Davis and others, on the 10th of May, 1865. I am indebted to the kindness of Gen. Marcus J. Wright, and to the courtesy of the Postmaster-General of the United States for their recent return to me. These reports contain much valuable statistical information, and data on subjects connected with the administration of that Department which might interest the intelligent reader. However, I shall not make this chapter longer by calling attention to the estimates of receipts and expenditures of the Department from year to year, but I will state generally, that while these expenditures and receipts were increased as a number of States were added to the Confederacy, these reports show that this service was from the start made self-sustaining, and that each year from 1861 to 1865 there was annually a net increase of receipts over expenditures.

A noteworthy fact in this connection is that the number of officers and clerks in this service was not as great by one-half as for a like amount of service in the United States Postoffice Department. It should also be observed that we did not have First, Second, and Third Assistant Postmaster-Generals as in the United States, our officers corresponding to these were the Chief of the Contract Bureau, the Chief of the Finance Bureau, and the Chief of the Bureau of Appointments.

I shall not forego the opportunity—and I trust that my motives will not be misunderstood—to observe that there is much in these reports to suggest economy in the Postoffice Department of the United States; and I dare say, from recent divulgements, that this is greatly needed. I am informed that a thorough overhauling and revision of mail-routes has been made but twice in the United States, once by Dr. Franklin, and once by Postmaster-General McLean. It would be a considerable undertaking, but if gone through with carefully and efficiently it would no doubt reduce the expenditures of the Postoffice Department millions of dollars annually.

* * * The Confederate Government experienced much difficulty and delay in sending and receiving foreign mail on account of the blockade of its ports. Such mail matter was carried by the blockade-runners, and by other means through Cuba, Bermuda, Nassau, and sometimes through Canada and Mexico, arriving at its destination in this round-about way, if at all. After reaching port in some one of the above-named places in going out, the mails were generally transferred to vessels of neutral nations, mostly English and French; and on coming in, they were generally brought to some of these places by foreign vessels, and then transferred to blockade-runners.

The difficulties attending the operation of the postal service multiplied as

hostile armies pierced farther and farther our lines. After the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, communication between Richmond, the seat of government, and the country west of the Mississippi River became extremely uncertain. Congress was obliged, therefore, to provide a branch of the postal service and a branch of the Treasury Department for the region west of that river. Dr. James H. Starr, on my recommendation, was appointed chief of the postal division. He established his office at Marshall, Texas; and the department at Richmond furnished him with the laws and circulars of instruction, and complete information as to all matters for his government, including all the necessary bound books, office forms, and clerical force needed for the carrying on of the postal service. Dr. Starr was one of the best business men I had known; he had been for three years Secretary of the Treasury for the Republic of Texas; and performed his duties in this new field to the entire satisfaction of the department.

Chapters could be written on the expedients to which we were driven to get the mails back and forth across the Father of Waters, which was now patrolled throughout its length by the armed vessels of the enemy. The river was crossed in rowboats, usually under cover of night and at many points, and in this manner the letters of wives to husbands and of mothers to sons who were serving in the army went forward to their destination; and in return came papers and letters from the front to the anxious ones who bore the brunt of suffering at home, who lived lives of sacrifice that the cause for which they struggled might be furthered.

At the time of the organization of the Post-Office Department, and for some months after, we had no postage stamps, and postage was required to be paid in coin. The coin so collected was deposited in the Confederate Treasury. In 1863, if I am correct as to the date, I had to send to Europe for stationery, for postage stamps and dies, a press, a perforating machine, and various things not obtainable in the Confederacy. The department still had to its credit in the Treasury about \$80,000 in coin, and I drew through the Chief of the Finance Bureau on the Treasury for \$50,000 to meet this expenditure, demanding coin because of the existing depreciation in the value of our paper money.

* * *

There were two sources from which we might have obtained all the information—official and technical—concerning the postage stamps of the Confederate States. The Postmaster-General and his Chief of the Contract Bureau, and Charles Ludwig and John Archer.

These principals had passed from life's stage when I began my researches.

Postmaster-General Reagan gave us his "Memoirs," from which the foregoing meager information is gathered; his First Assistant, H. St. George Offutt, whose part it was to make all contracts for the printing of the stamps, and who was better qualified than his chief to know every detail of stone and plate and print and quantity, has left no record of these transactions.

And there is no hope of finding the correspondence or ledgers of Hoyer & Ludwig, the lithographers; or of Archer & Daly, who produced the steel plates and printed from them as well as from the electrotypes made by Thomas de la Rue. These men left no story.

True, there are letters from General Reagan and H. St. George Offutt, written after the war, in reply to inquiries about the stamp printing, made by earlier students of the subject; but these letters are apparently more impatient in tone than informational in text. Some of the statements there made are palpably erroneous and not in accord with documented facts. But these are errors of inadvertence, due to the lapse of time and the failure to realize the importance of giving correct information to these students.

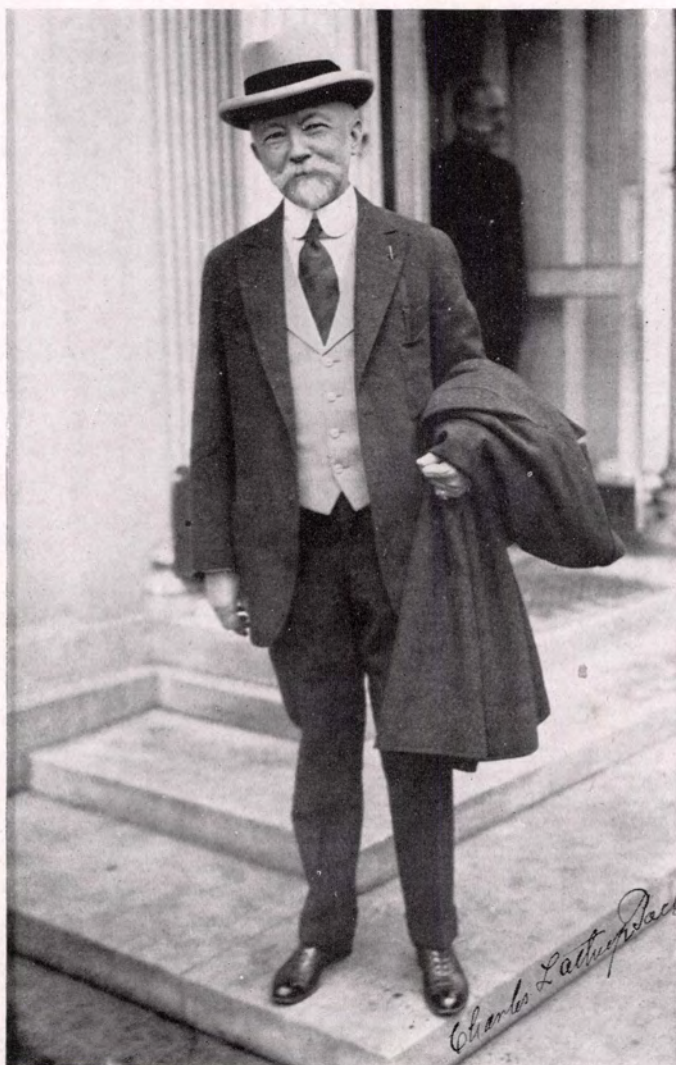
Again, such minute details as the names of engravers of stone or plate, the definite dates of issue, the exact quantities of each denomination prepared, the reasons for changing colors or retiring certain plates, may have seemed to them matters so trivial as to even arouse a certain degree of annoyance at such questioning.

A number of these letters have appeared in the philatelic press of earlier years, and I shall quote freely from them in the course of this Story.



View of Richmond, Va., Capital of the Confederacy.—Sketched by A. Lumley, 1861.

(To Be Continued.)



CHARLES LATHROP PACK

*Our Living National Landmark: Where He Plants, Destruction Ends and
Conservation Begins.*

President of The International Stamp Exhibition, New York, October, 1926, Who Will
Lead American Philately to Success.—"Let's Go!"

Suggestions to the Mature Beginner

BY AUGUST DIETZ

That which follows is prompted by several letters received by the Editor from subscribers who, at maturer years, have become interested in "stamp-collecting," and suddenly found themselves confronted by a bewildering array of philatelic literature, fantastic anecdotes and contradictory advice, calculated to discourage all but the stoutest hearts. These welcome converts are eager for some simple suggestions to guide them.

With you then, good friends, I would have a quiet chat on the most interesting of hobbies, and share with you the experience of some forty years of stamp-collecting.

Philately (and this is the dignified, scientific term for stamp-collecting) might be termed "The Pursuit of the Two P's"—Pleasure and Profit—and whichever of these routes you determine to follow, you will need some competent guide until you are well started on your way.

Whether you decide to collect stamps in a match box or a soap box; paste them down in an old ledger; hinge them on the pages of a printed album, or arrange them to suit your artistic fancy in an elegant loose-leaf, you will need a standard catalog—and there is perhaps no other work which carries between the covers of one volume so much of useful information—historical and technical—pertaining to stamps as these catalogs, published annually and at a nominal price. This volume should be your first purchase, for it will be your book of reference and your faithful guide.

COLLECTING FOR PLEASURE

If you have been attracted to stamp-collecting by the subtle charm of artistic design and riot of color and yielded to the spell of the tales of Orient and Occident, as some interesting friend turned page after page of his collection, you have found the golden road of stamp-collecting—for Pleasure. It was the road of the Pioneers, who knew none other.

As a "General Collector," the whole world is your field, and you will find a never-failing source of unalloyed pleasure. For you there will always be something new, something interesting, something to watch for. You will collect all countries' stamps and unconsciously broaden your knowledge of mankind—of continents and peoples—of their forms of government; you will become acquainted with their language and their history, their achievements and their outstanding personages. Every day will increase your interest in the pursuit. I know several men who have taken up stamp-collecting after

their sixtieth year—one at seventy—and they never grow “old” in spirit. Why, Charles Waring, of Knoxville, Tenn., could turn a dozen somersaults, a-puffing his cigar, at the age of sixty—I’ve seen him do it—and all because of the rejuvenating influence of Philately!

To begin properly, you should select an illustrated album with spaces for all stamps of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries—preferably printed on one side of the leaves only, for the better preservation of your stamps. In these albums they will not rub. Later on you may want a loose-leaf.

You should purchase, at regular intervals, some of the many packets of assorted stamps offered by reliable dealers; find (guided by your standard catalog) the country, year of issue, watermark and gauge of perforation of each stamp, then mount it, correctly hinged, in its proper place in the album. As the spaces fill you will be taking little journeys, in spirit, to these far-off countries, and every hour spent with your stamps will but enhance your pleasure. You will find stamp-collecting the unfailing antidote for *ennui*—the opiate for an overtaxed brain—the restful pursuit of men and women who lead active, useful lives.

Again, if you are collecting for the Pleasure of the pursuit, you might—instead of gathering *all* countries’ issues—select one, two, or more single stamps of our country—medium-priced, because still quite plentiful—and collect for shades, odd cancellations, blocks, strips and pairs, or even determine to reconstruct the pane of 100 stamps as it was originally printed. All this is not difficult or expensive, and carries with it all the zest of following a pack of hounds. There are several dealers—enthusiasts themselves—who cater to this branch of collecting, and who will “go hunting” with you on a moment’s notice by mail.

Another interesting field, and one that will appeal strongly to your artistic sense, is the collecting of commemorative stamps—United States and foreign. You will be astounded at the beauty of these little gems of the engraver’s art, rivaling many of the masterpieces in the famous Salons.

Finally, there is the Precancel field, the collecting of PAIDS on covers before we had adhesive stamps, and the collecting of Envelopes with imprinted stamps. All of these, fast growing in favor, are open to the man or woman collecting for the Pleasure that collecting affords.

COLLECTING FOR PROFIT

If you have been attracted to Philately by the prospect of Profit, you will have chosen wisely in selecting stamps as an investment. So wisely, in fact, that—as a beginner—you may not fully realize the scope of its possibilities.

Rare stamps, bought under intelligent guidance, are preferable to the bonds of any State, corporation or industry—better even than corner-lots in a booming community. I dare to make the sweeping assertion that you cannot lose if you invest wisely in rare postage stamps.

When, as a result of the World War, the bonds of every European State took a tumble and one-time gilt-edge securities were no longer worth the paper on which they were printed, *the old stamps* of these bankrupt countries held their own, yea, in many instances soared skyward in value and saved their holders from ruin.

Your efforts—with their chief object of profitable investment—should be directed to the purchase of “classic” stamps—first issues and the rarities and varieties among these—remembering that in stamps, perhaps more so than in any other field of collecting, the *supply* is ever growing less, while the *demand* for the better things is constantly increasing. We have no record of a “slump in the market” of the better things in Philately.

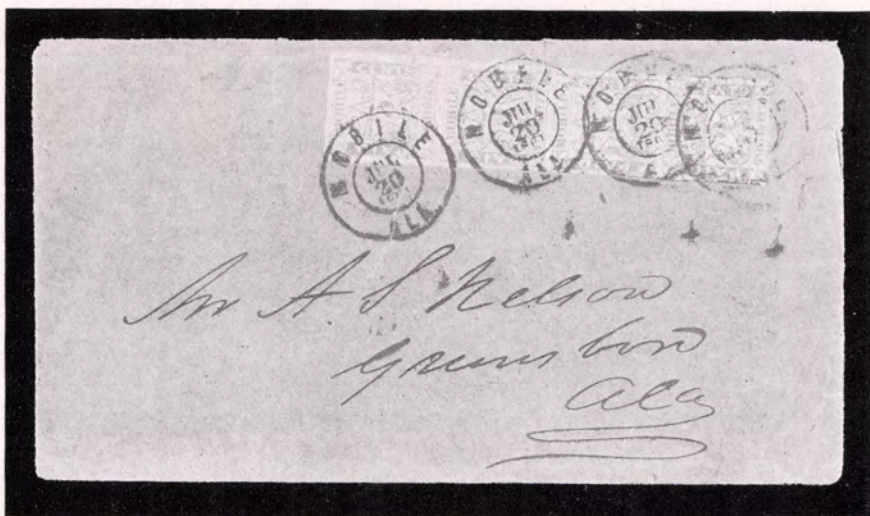
But here, far more than in collecting for pleasure, you will need the guidance of expert advice in your purchases. And this guidance you will find at the hands of a number of high-character men, well versed in values and well known to Philately, whose intelligent advice you may follow, and whose material, when bought as an investment, will surely yield you a handsome profit in the event you care to dispose of your holdings.

Stamp Auctions are conducted in all the larger cities of our country by men of the highest type. Write them—have your name placed on their mailing lists—read carefully the catalogs of these sales, especially the “Terms,” which you will find preceding the list—and enter into the bidding. The treatment is fair—the out-of-town bidder has virtually the same chance as the “floor bidder.” You may not secure every piece you bid on, but you will increase your knowledge of stamps and values.

Finally, make application for membership in one of the leading philatelic societies of our country. In doing this you will find many advantages of purchase, sale and exchange, and come in contact with “kindred spirits” of our craft—the finest body of men and women on earth—the Patricians of Philately.

And as a *post scriptum*—Try Stamp-Hunting for *real* Pleasure and Profit.

Some of those war stamps of Europe are going to prove good holdings in a few years. When conditions once again become settled and the philatelic statisticians over there tell us the exact quantities issued, there will be more than one surprise in store for the collector who kept up with the procession.



Bagged by "The Old Stamp-Hunter"

Those of our readers of the older generation of stamp-collectors will readily recall Robert Sidney Nelson, the man who, thirty years ago, in the fall of 1894, leased out his plantation and started on a "stamp-hunt," bearing credentials from the Governor and other prominent men of Alabama. Going from town to town through his native State, he "gunned" for Confederates. For one collection of old letters he gave \$900, for another \$1,000—fabulous sums to pay for old stamps in those days.

But fabulous, too, reads the story of his success—Macon, Athens, Mobiles, Nashvilles, New Orleans, Grove Hills, Memphis and Uniontowns, not alone in singles, but pairs and strips, represented the result of this historical hunt. In 1899 his private collection contained no less than 3,500 Confederate Stamps of the General Issues, representing every number in the catalog, in shades, singles, pairs and blocks and sheets, on and off covers. Like Buffalo Bill, Robert Sidney Nelson earned his title: "The Old Stamp-Hunter,"

The choicest Confederate items in the Ferrari collection were pieces from Robert Sidney Nelson's great finds.

The above illustration of a strip-of-four Mobiles on cover is one trophy of that hunt, long misplaced, and just recently found among some old papers. Well, in those days the Old Stamp-Hunter might have lighted his cigar with a strip of TENS and not missed them.

The Watermarked Confederate Paper

Our good friend, H. P. Atherton, of Springfield, Mass., has shown us a sheet of the paper sent from England, and intended for the Confederate government, but captured by a United States ship. Attached to this sheet is a sample of the first shipment of the FIVES, likewise captured at the time.

The hand-written legend on this fragment of the full sheet tells the following story:

"This Paper was made in England, for the Government of the 'Confederate States of America,' so-called, and captured on the voyage of importation on board the British Steamer 'Bermuda,' by the United States Steamer 'Mercidita,' commanded by Comdt. Stellwagen, U. S. Navy, in 1862, as were also the envelopes and stamps for postage—hereto attached.

(Signed) "I. HILL MARTIN,
"Proctor in Admiralty,
"1866."

The sheet measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ "x16", and is of hand-made paper, wove, and fine texture, similar to the high-grade so-called "onionskin" papers of today, with a fine glazure.

It is watermarked C S A in outline *sans serif* (block-letter) capitals, approximately $\frac{13}{16}$ inch tall—the width of the watermark being 3 inches precisely. Appearing "head-to-foot" four times on this sheet, the watermarks are spaced exactly 4 inches apart vertically. The horizontal spacing cannot be determined on account of the fact that the sample is but a fraction of the original sheet, which was probably 13"x16", or 16"x26".

Below we illustrate a fac-simile of this watermark. There is noticeable a slight variation in the lines of the A—on one of which the wire forming the letter on the "dandy-roll" is out of alignment. This variety is likewise illustrated.



SCIENTIFIC NUT: "What becomes of the little spheres of paper loosed by the perforating machines?"

Notes and Comments

Just as we go to press we learn of the death of C. F. W. Moser, at Memorial Hospital, after a brief illness, at noon of December 5th. With the passing of Charley Moser, Richmond mourns its dean of Philately.

But far beyond the confines of this city the news of his death will awaken a feeling of sadness, for Charley Moser was well known and well loved by men. He will be missed at the great conventions of Philately, which he attended regularly until failing health prevented extended travel. Few men were better versed in the lore of stamps. Loyalty and kindness were the outstanding attributes of the man, and he lived up to these standards. He was my friend.

Charles Moser was born in the historic city of Breslau, in Silesia, on New Year's Day, 1861. In the fall of the same year his parents came to America. He learned the art of jeweler and engraver, becoming uncommonly skilled in the latter branch, and it was his artistic taste, bred by this calling, that led him to become interested in stamps and develop into an expert.

He began collecting in the early seventies of last century—general collecting—but after a short while abandoned the pursuit, only to begin anew in 1892, when he confined himself chiefly to United States, British Colonies and Confederates. In later years he took up a few other countries, and devoted himself to the plating of several items as a specialty. With a preference for unused United States, this branch of his collection was probably the most complete in the South.

His burial took place on December 6th, in Hollywood Cemetery.

The first installment of Edward S. Knapp's illustrated story of the Express Company Mail carried across the lines at the commencement of the Civil War and later by companies operating in Confederate territory will appear in our January number.

Mr. Knapp has made exhaustive study of his subject, and our readers may look forward to an intensely interesting chapter of postal history. The author will be grateful for the loan of any covers, bearing Express Company cancellations, for his further studies, which will—if heretofore unchronicled material is presented—appear as an Addenda at the close of the story.

Our mailing date will henceforth be the 10th of the month, and advertisements may be sent in up to the 5th, to secure space.

CONFEDERATE STATES

and an especially fine lot of **early U. S.**

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The Confeds. include on cover splendid copies of **Charleston 5c.** several each **10c rose, 2c green, 2c brown red,** also **10c Outer Line, 20c bisect**—several hundred covers in all.

U. S. Departments complete (grand \$5 State) also rare Envelopes, entire and cut square.

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500 standard varieties, in fine condition, including such stamps as Cape of Good Hope, triangular, 4d blue; New Zealand, 1st type; New Brunswick, 1860; India, 1st type; and other old Colonial issues. We are also presenting a fine copy of British 1d black of 1840 (the first and finest stamp ever issued) to every purchaser of this collection.

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New Caledonia No. 20, Cat. \$7.50

Have a very limited supply of this particular item. In order to close them out am offering them at this Competition Defying Price, and as a special inducement I am giving absolutely FREE with each order

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Therefore you are getting \$8.50 Cat. value for the small price asked for one stamp.

Price while they last \$2.00.

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50 All Different Stamps Cat. Ten Cents Each

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Contains mostly unused, some few British Colonies, no revenues, cut square, dues, etc.

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CEYLON

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4 3.00	34 3.00
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7 11.00	41 5.00
11 8.00	49 3.00
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20 3.00	47 2.50
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2702	100-1000r (6 st.)	181-186	.25	.08
2703	Commem. set (3 v.)	188-190	.24	.05
2704	5 & 10,000 red & bls. (10 v.)	191-200	4.30	1.20
2705	7500/250 (2 v.)	201, 201e	..	.06
2706	5000-22,500 set (5 v.)	202-206	2.30	1.20
2707	100,000/250 (1 v.) .....	..210	.05	.02
2708	Jubilee set (5 v.)	211-215	.74	.29
2709	Star surch. set (12 v.)	216-229 ex. 224	3.15	.98
2710	10r-100r imp. (4 v.)	230-233	.40	.13
2711	Same set perf. (4 v.)	234-237	.95	.24
2712	3, 4, 5, 10, 20r (5 v.)	238-241a	.97	.28
2713	Agr. exp. par imp. set (4 v.)	242-245	1.00	.41
2714	Same set perf. (4 v.)	246-249	2.20	1.02
2715	1k-20k imp. (8 v.)	250-257	1.12	.42
2716	50k imp. (1 v.) .....	..258	1.00	.42
2717	1r imp. (1) .....	..259	1.75	.68
2718	Lenin imp. set (4 v.)	265-268	1.25	.31
2719	Same set perf. (4 v.)	269-272	..	.35
2720	2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10k (7 v.)	277-285	.86	.34
2721	2r perf. (1 v.) .....	..291	..	1.39
2722	Volga (3)	515-517	1.35	.41
2723	Volga 2250 blue (1 v.) .....	..518	2.00	.93
2724	100 & 250 surch. on Ker. (6)	519-524	1.76	.39
2725	Ph. to Children (6)	525-531	35.25	24.50
2726	Ph. to Children (4 v.)	526-529	5.25	3.15
2727	Rostov/s/Don (4 v.)	532-535	3.50	1.65
2728	St. railw. etc. (4 v.)	536-539	.53	.17
2729	Mai 1st issue (3 v.)	541-543	2.10	1.05
2730	Airmail 45r (1 v.) .....	..701	2.00	.90
2731	Airmail set with. surch. (4)	702-705	..	5.00
2732	Same set surcharged (4 v.)	706-709	..	.38
2733	taxe (7 v.)	801-807	2.53	.96

LATEST ISSUE Scott's Monthly September

2734	6k light blue	281	..	.04
2735	20k grey green	286	..	.14
2736	1r red & brown perf.	291	..	.68
2737	2r perf., the very latest .....	..	..	1.35
2738	3r, very latest .....	..	..	2.00
2739	5r, very latest perf. ....	..	..	3.35
2740	1r brown, 2r green, 1923 perf., issued but never placed in use .....	..	..	.68
2741	1r brown, 2r green, 1923 imp., issued but never placed in use .....	..	..	.68

All above quotations given for UNUSED with O. G. stamps only.

Prices for used copies cheerfully furnished.

Pairs or blocks when in stock furnished pro rata.

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FRANCE Olympic, 10, 25, 30 & 50c (4 v.), complete set, unused..... .10

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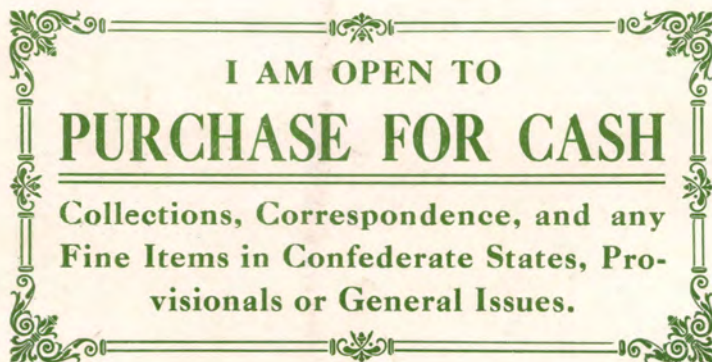
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Confederate States

Having probably the largest stock of these stamps of any dealer in the United States, I am prepared to send selections on approval to collectors.

Please state if you wish to see unused or used stamps, or stamps on covers. If you want the large lithographs, or the small stamps, I can supply in most varieties and at right prices. I have a very choice selection of shades and papers in the small 10c. stamps.

I have a large selection of uncut sheets and panes with many different imprints, some of which have become very rare.



I also want to buy U. S. Departments, used, especially on covers, used Locals, and all Carrier stamps.

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151 Central Park West,

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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

No. 3.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

Yearly Subscription \$2.00

20 Cents the Single Copy

A Matter of Interest to Progressive Dealers.

THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST is now in its third number. The success of the enterprise is practically assured—its subscription list is mounting steadily and daily, even beyond our expectations, considering the number of publications on the market.

THE SOUTHERN is not a "new-comer"—it is a "come-backer"—and this fact is best evidenced by 196 paid-up subscriptions *before a single number had ever appeared*.

Three numbers are now in the hands of collectors, and the sample copies sent to every member of the American and other philatelic associations, as well as to individual collectors here and abroad, have nearly quadrupled its subscription-list, and they are still coming in.

We believe it to be to your material interest to include THE SOUTHERN in your advertising budget for 1925.

Encomiums are reaching us daily—every new subscriber has some kind and encouraging word to say, and *they read THE SOUTHERN from cover to cover*—yes, including the cover.

We shall keep the magazine on its chosen high plane—textually and typographically—a high-class publication for high-class collectors.

Your card should be presented to this class of men.

AUGUST DIETZ, JR., *Business Manager*.

Only yesterday did I have time to read THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST. I am extremely well pleased with it. I think that your article on the Confederate States stamps is most interesting and valuable. I believe that when you get out your book it will be found to be one of the most valuable printed for a good long while.—H. R. McILWAINE, (Virginia) State Librarian.

Hurrah for THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST! May it be born vigorous, have a long life and perfect a real good work in giving us history and details of the Confederate stamps. I gladly enclose my subscription and will get you others.—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, New York, N. Y.

The first issue of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST at hand. It is all very fine, but *the article is "What Constitutes a Confederate Local?" "Them's my sentiments."* I hope other papers ask to copy it, for it should have wide dissemination.—H. E. DEATS, Flemington, N. J.

The first copy of your SOUTHERN PHILATELIST duly received and it promises to be a very interesting and valuable contribution to Philately. It gives me great pleasure indeed to subscribe thereto.—JOSEPH A. STEINMETZ, Philadelphia, Pa.

Your No. 1 just arrives as I am sealing this letter. It "looks good to me." Congratulations!—EDWARD S. KNAPP, New York, N. Y.

I am in receipt of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST today, and I want to compliment you on it. It certainly is an excellent piece of work.—STANLEY B. ASHBROOK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I have heard from Mr. Charles Phillips about your SOUTHERN PHILATELIST. Fine! I enclose my subscription.—CHARLES LATHROP PACK, Lakewood, N. J.

Am glad to learn there is about to be published a magazine which will give to the stamps of the Confederacy the prominence they well deserve.—S. W. RICHEY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

On my return from a seven weeks' visit to Europe, I find the first number of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, which I have read with a great deal of interest. I am glad to learn that we will receive such an attractive publication monthly. I wish you every success in the new undertaking, or rather in the rejuvenation of an old activity.—PHILIP H. WARD, JR., Philadelphia, Pa.

Have read and re-read your SOUTHERN PHILATELIST with much interest. Fine number! Liked the Editor's Notes re: "Confederate Local Handstamps."—H. P. ATHERTON, Springfield, Mass.

(Continued on inside back cover page.)

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

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AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

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JANUARY, 1925

NO. 3

Editorial

May the New Year fill every Blank Space in the Album of Your Desires!

The serious illness of our Business Manager, August A. Dietz, Jr., who was stricken with typhoid fever on his return from the North, has somewhat retarded this month's issue of *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST*, as well as the correspondence pertaining to his department, for which we ask the indulgence of our readers.

We trust that, before the February number appears, he will be sufficiently recovered to take up the vigorous campaign mapped out for *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST*—placing it in the hands of every collector in our country, and making it one of the most profitable markets for the discriminating and reputable dealer.

One of the most interesting articles on the U. S. One Cent 1851-1857, from the pen of *the* authority on these stamps, will appear in *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST* in an early number. Fully illustrated, it will present, probably for the first time, clear-cut line-drawings of the distinctive types of this popular stamp, which will enable every collector—even the novice—to distinguish and determine at a glance all of the primary types.

An anecdote is told of a Confederate soldier from "farther down South" on furlough in Richmond during the war. Accosts distinguished-looking pedestrian: "Say, Mister, whar's the post-office?" Stranger's eyes flash a withering look on young Leonidas: "I am President Davis, sir." "Well, I'll be durned—you look like a postage stamp!"—*Historical*.

Since the description of a partial sheet of Confederate paper watermarked C S A appeared in our December issue, another—a full sheet—has been submitted to the Editor which practically verifies the suggestion made as to its probable dimensions.

This full sheet measures $13\frac{1}{8}" \times 16"$. The space between the watermarks, horizontally, is $3\frac{5}{8}"$. There are eight repetitions to the sheet—two horizontally (the $13\frac{1}{8}"$ way) and four vertically (the 16" way), beginning $1\frac{1}{2}"$ from the top margin of the sheet.

The vertical spacing given in our December article—"4" apart"—should be understood as the measurement from "head-to-head" of the letters. The actual space *between* the watermarks is $3\text{-}3/16"$.

We have received a copy of the First Annual Number of the *Aero-Newsletter*, published by the Aero Philatelic Society of America, accompanied by the regular monthly number for December. George W. Angers, 888 Worthington Street, Springfield, Mass., is Secretary-Treasurer of the Society and editor of the official journal. Joseph A. Steinmetz is President, Harry A. Truby and Rev. Thatcher C. Kimball, First and Second Vice-Presidents, with William E. Beam as Sales Manager. The annual membership fee is \$2.00, and every collector interested in air-mail covers should join with these "aces," and otherwise bomb Congress for more airships.

At the last regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society for the year 1924, held on December 18th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: C. W. Hennan, M. D., President; J. F. Vickrey, Vice-President; F. J. DeWitt, Secretary, and C. F. Mann, Treasurer. The Board of Directors is composed of L. Josephson, C. E. Severn, L. A. Lauritzen, J. A. Zalud and A. F. Boehm.

In the death of Frederick Bernhard Nayer (better known by his trade name "F. Noyes"), which occurred at his home in Alice, Texas, on November 14th, 1924, Philately records the passing of one of her Old Guard.

Collier's for January 10th carries an intensely interesting and well-written stamp story by Charles Phelps Cushing, in which Mr. Arthur Hind, of Utica, N. Y., is portrayed and some of his remarkable acquisitions described.

Inquisitive student wants to know what the scene on the 1894 Obock set depicts. Pst! Big Boy. Preliminary meeting of the League of Nations.

In the early eighties of last century on old friend, Dr. Goddin, interested in my hobby, permitted the removal of all the stamps from a voluminous correspondence of his earlier years. I distinctly recall shearing off a cigar-boxful of the 1851 and 1857 1c in strips-of-three. There were few, if any, singles. Of this great stock I let all my collector-friends of that time have a generous helping. We knew nothing of "types" in those days. To my knowledge there are still two rare-type strips in Richmond collections, aside from several in my own—all pieces from that Goddin lot.

Today those strips-of-three might well be worth a cigar-boxful of gold, for here are some of the prices obtained at the great Waterhouse sale in London last November. Reckoning the English pound at approximately five dollars, a mint block of type I brought \$125, while a used pair type III sold for \$225. A horizontal strip-of-three type II, showing "cracked plate" loosened \$310 from some enthusiast's purse. Mr. Sterns swapped 185 good American dollars for a used block-of-six from Plate 4, three stamps being type III and three type IIIa, while Mr. Armitage separated himself from \$375, without a whimper, to acquire a cover with a strip of type Ib.

Eighteen old 1c United States stamps for 1,220 new United States \$1! An increase in value, over face, of about 6,778% in 73 years. That's "going some"—and I once had a cigar-boxful of 'em.

Our Texas friend, Mr. Fred Green, of Fort Sam Houston, reports an interesting purchase of a complete sheet each (two panes of 100 subjects) of the Confederate 2c brown-red, and three plate numbers of the Keatinge & Ball printings of the 10c. These full sheets, as such, are not remarkable, or even scarce, but the authenticated record that they were a gift to their erstwhile owner from a nephew of Postmaster-General Reagan—and probably derived from the relics of the Postmaster—lends sentiment to these pieces.

Every collector knows that the One and Two Penny "Postoffice" Mauritius stamps of 1847 are the Koh-i-noors and Orloffs of Philately; but it may not be universally known that these two greatest rarities possess the additional distinction of being the only postage stamps printed direct from the original engravings on copper.

Have *you* sent in your subscription of six dollars to the Treasurer of the 1926 International Stamp Exhibition, Mr. Theodore E. Steinway, 109 East Fourteenth Street, New York City? Why not make it one of your New Year resolutions? "Do it now!"



Interesting Confederate Covers—No. 3

This month we illustrate a Confederate cover which is of unusual interest, since it appears to present strong evidence of the actual preparation of provisional envelopes to meet the "drop-letter" rate.

The envelope was prepared for use as a 2-cent value in the Chattanooga, Tennessee, Post-Office. It was, however, not ultimately used under that rate, as the additional markings indicate. Addressed to Athens, East Tennessee, it bears the full dated postmark, "CHATTANOOGA, Ten.—OCT. 13—1861," and the "PAID 5" hand-stamp carried it to its destination. Sent beyond Chattanooga, 2 cents would not have been sufficient to prepay the carriage.

The cover measures approximately $6\frac{3}{4}$ " x $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", and is made of deep orange laid stock—a common shape in use at that time.

The marked difference in the cancellers employed is a strong evidence of the purpose for which this envelope was intended—the "PAID 2," being carefully placed in the stamp-corner, while the cancellation, clearly dated, is impressed with an entirely different canceller—the frank showing "TEN" (Tennessee) in capitals, while the canceller carries the "Ten." in capital and lower-case letters. It would be interesting to locate one of these covers actually used under the intended rate. Chattanooga collectors might investigate.

This cover is from the famous Ferrari collection and now the property of Mr. Edward S. Knapp, of New York.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

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THE POSTAL ACTS OF CONGRESS AND THE "STAMPLESS PERIOD"

On February 9th, 1861, the Provisional Congress at Montgomery had adopted "An Act to continue in force certain laws of the United States of America," which reads as follows:

AN ACT

To continue in force certain laws of the United States of America.

Be it enacted by the Confederate States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States of America, in force and in use in the Confederate States of America on the 1st day of November last, and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the Confederate States, be, and the same are hereby continued in force until altered or repealed by the Congress.

In the broad sweep of its application, this Act established the postal rates of the Confederate States the same as those of the United States, which were: Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, for distances not exceeding 3,000 miles, 3 cents; and for distances exceeding 3,000 miles, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents.

The rates implied in this Act, however, were abrogated by the Act of Congress prescribing the rates of postage in the Confederate States, approved February 23rd, 1861.

The Provisional Congress at Montgomery had passed the following brief Act, which was approved February 21st, 1861, establishing a Post-Office Department:

AN ACT

To establish the Post Office Department.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be an executive department, to be denominated the Post Office Department, and there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Postmaster General, who shall perform such duties in relation to post offices and post routes, as shall be enjoined on him by the President of the Confederate States, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws of the land, who shall be paid an annual salary to be fixed by law, and have power to appoint a chief clerk, and such inferior clerks as may be found necessary, who shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by law.

From the *Acts and Resolutions of the First Session of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States* I quote the Act prescribing the rates of

postage in the Confederate States of America, including the section requiring the Postmaster-General to furnish suitable postage stamps and stamped envelopes. This Act was passed and received the President's approval and signature on February 23rd, 1861:

AN ACT

To prescribe the Rates of Postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *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 sealed letter, and for every letter in manuscript or 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 within 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 half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an 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 double the rates of postage on letters; and all drop letters, or letters placed in any post office 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 pre-paid by stamps; and all letters which 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 postages of this Confederacy.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all newspapers not exceeding three ounces in weight sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit: The postage on the regular numbers of a newspaper published weekly, within the State where published, shall be six and one-half cents per quarter; and papers published semi-weekly, double that rate; and papers published thrice a week, treble that rate; and papers published daily, six times that rate; and the postage on all newspapers to actual subscribers without the State where published shall be charged double the foregoing rates, and periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit: The postage on the regular numbers of a periodical not exceeding one and a half ounces in weight, and published monthly, within the State where published, shall be three cents per quarter; if published semi-monthly, double that rate; and for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, double the foregoing rates shall be charged; and periodicals published quarterly or bi-monthly shall be charged one cent an ounce; and the postage on all periodicals without the State where published shall be double the specified rate; and regular subscribers to newspapers and periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage in advance. And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, hand bill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, two cents; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, two cents additional; and in all cases the postage shall be prepaid by stamps. And books, bound or unbound, not weighing four pounds shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be charged with postage to be pre-paid by stamps, at two cents an ounce for any distance. The publishers of newspapers or periodicals may send to each other, from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to provide and furnish to all deputy postmasters, and to all other persons applying and paying therefor, suitable postage stamps and stamped envelopes, of the denomi-

nation of two cents, five cents, and twenty cents, to facilitate the pre-payment of postages provided for in this act; and any person who shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp provided or furnished under the provisions of this or any former act, whether the same are impressed or printed on or attached to envelopes or not, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor, or shall make or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in his possession with intent to use or sell, any such false, forged, or counterfeited die, plate, engraving, or postage stamp, or who shall make or print, or authorize or procure to be made or printed, any postage stamps of the kind provided and furnished by the Postmaster General as aforesaid, without the especial authority and direction of the Post Office Department, or who, after such postage stamps have been printed, shall, with intent to defraud the revenues of the Post Office Department, deliver any postage stamps to any person or persons other than such as shall be authorized to receive the same by an instrument of writing, duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster General and the seal of the Post Office Department, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the expenses of procuring and providing all such postage stamps and letter envelopes as are provided for or authorized by this act, shall be paid, after being adjusted by the Auditor of the Post Office Department, on the certificate of the Postmaster General, out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of the Post Office Department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every postmaster to cause to be defaced, in such manner as the Postmaster General shall direct, all postage stamps of this Confederacy attached to letters deposited in his office for delivery, or to be sent by mail; and if any postmaster sending letters in the mail with such postage stamps attached shall omit to deface the same it shall be the duty of the postmaster to whose office such letters shall be sent for delivery to deface the stamps and report the delinquent postmaster to the Postmaster General. And if any person shall use or attempt to use in pre-payment of postage any postage stamps which shall have been before used for like purposes, such person shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in the name of the Confederate States of America in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day when this act goes into effect the franking privilege shall be abolished; *Provided*, that the Postmaster General and his chief clerks and Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department shall be and they are hereby authorized to transmit through the mail, free of postage, any letters, packages, or other matters relating exclusively to their official duties or to the business of the Post Office Department; but they shall, in every such case, indorse on the back of the letter or package to be sent free of postage, over their own signature, the words "Official Business." And for any such indorsement falsely made, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars. *And provided further*, The several deputy postmasters throughout the Confederate States shall be and hereby are authorized to send through the mail, free of postage, all letters and packages which it may be their duty or they may have occasion to transmit to any person or place, and which shall relate exclusively to the business of their respective offices or to the business of the Post Office Department; but in every such case the deputy postmaster sending any such letter or package shall indorse thereon, over his own signature, the words "Post Office Business." And for any and every such indorsement falsely made, the person making the same shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of an act entitled "An act further to amend an act entitled 'An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes, passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one,'" approved March 3d, 1855, whereby the letter registration system was established, be and is hereby repealed from and after the day when this act goes into effect.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That no letters shall be carried by the express or other chartered companies, unless the same shall be pre-paid by being enclosed in a

stamped envelope of this Confederacy; and any company violating the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of this Confederacy having cognizance thereof, in the name and for the use of this Confederacy.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General of the Confederate States be and is hereby authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the transmission of mails between the territories of this and other governments, subject to the approval of the President, until postal treaties can be effected.

This Act went into effect June 1, 1861.

An Act of Congress, approved March 1st, 1861, provided for the manner of prepaying postage until stamps and stamped envelopes could be provided. It reads as follows:

AN ACT

Supplemental to an act to regulate the Rates of Postage and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That, until postage stamps and stamped envelopes can be procured and distributed, the Postmaster-General may order the postage of the Confederacy to be prepaid in money under such rules and regulations as he may adopt.

In his first Report to the President appears a request from the Postmaster-General, asking additional legislation, from which the following excerpt is made, since it concerns the conferring of the franking privilege on the Chiefs of his Department, as well as the authorization for the use of ten-cent stamps and stamped envelopes, a denomination not contemplated or provided for in the Act of February 23rd:

I must also ask for additional legislation on the following subjects:

1. It is deemed advisable to ask Congress to invest the Chief of the Contract Bureau with authority to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Postmaster General, temporarily, in case of his death, resignation or absence.
2. To confer the franking privilege on the Chiefs of the Contract, Appointment and Finance Bureaus, so far as to authorize them to send and receive packages, relating exclusively to the duties of their offices, free of postage.
3. To authorize the use of ten-cent stamps and stamped envelopes—no stamps of that denomination having been provided for by the act authorizing the use of two, five and twenty-cent stamps and stamped envelopes.

Quoting again from the *Acts and Resolutions*, we find that the Congress, on May 13th, 1861, passed the following Amendment to the Act of February 23rd, providing for ten-cent stamps and stamped envelopes:

AN ACT

To amend "An Act to prescribe the Rates of Postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes," approved February 23, 1861.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of the above recited Act be and the same is hereby so amended as to authorize the Postmaster General to provide and furnish ten-cent stamps and stamped envelopes; and that the provisions, restrictions and penalties prescribed by said section of said act for violations of the

same in relation to two, five and twenty-cent stamps and stamped envelopes, shall, in all respects, apply to the denomination of stamps and stamped envelopes herein provided for.

While the necessary legislation covering every request of his Department had been enacted by Congress and Postmaster-General Reagan was able to state to the President, at a Cabinet meeting in May, that the Post-Office Department was "completely organized" and "ready to inaugurate the postal service of the Confederacy," he had not been able to find ways and means of providing postage stamps, for which a restless and impatient public was already loudly clamoring.

Again quoting from the *Acts and Resolutions*, we note that the situation had not been relieved as late as August 30th, 1861, *vide* the following Act:

AN ACT

To require the receipt by the Postmasters of the Confederate States of Treasury Notes, in sums of five dollars and upwards, in payment of postage stamps and stamped envelopes.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That so soon as the Postmaster General shall procure postage stamps and stamped envelopes, *that* the postmasters throughout the Confederate States be required to receive the Treasury notes of the Confederate States at par, for said stamps and stamped envelopes, in all cases where the amount of stamps or stamped envelopes applied for shall be five dollars or other sums for which the Confederate Treasury notes are issued.

This "Stampless Period," extending to October 15th, 1861, was undoubtedly, the most trying to the Postmaster-General and his Chiefs of Departments.

Throughout those weary months we find frequent expression of the urgent need for postage stamps in the columns of the Richmond press, and the repeated assurance that every possible effort is being made to relieve the situation. I quote but two from *The Daily Examiner*:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—All the Postmasters, route agents, and other officials connected with the postal service, at the time our Government assumed control of its operations, have been continued in office, with very few exceptions.

No contract has been entered into for the manufacture 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 have pleased or been accepted by the Government.

The Postmaster-General is aware of the anxiety felt by all classes for their appearance, and will make arrangements as speedily as possible for their procurement.—*June 22, 1861.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.—Post office stamps are also much needed. The difficulty of getting the proper kind of stamps (those of a durable kind, and not likely to be counterfeited), has no doubt caused the Government to delay in a matter of so much interest to the public.—*September 4, 1861.*

And on September 26th, 1861, appeared this interesting item in the *Examiner*, in the "City Intelligence" column:

POSTAGE STAMPS.—The want of this necessary accommodation in Richmond, to which our people have become used under the old Washington Government, is felt to be a most serious inconvenience by all who rely on the Postal Department of the Confederate Government as a means of communication. In other cities, as is well known, postmasters have issued their own postage stamps, which, while good only for the particular locality whose interest they were designed to subserve, have proved efficient aids in the despatch of business. The people evince much anxiety to know why similar expedients cannot be adopted here. It seems to be conceded that something ought to be done to allay the growing discontent.

Although the most strenuous and persistent efforts were made to find contractors within the federated States, adequately equipped to produce and furnish the Department with postage stamps, one after the other attempt was doomed to failure.

In his second report, dated Richmond, Va., November 27th, 1861, the Postmaster-General submits his intensely interesting experiences under the section, "Postage Stamps":

POSTAGE STAMPS

The difficulties which have been encountered by the Department in its endeavors to procure postage stamps and stamped envelopes, producing great delays in procuring them in such quantities as to meet the demands of the public, have caused much impatience to be manifested on that account, which induces me to state, at some length, the various efforts made by the Department to procure them, as well for the information of Congress as for the vindication of the Department against charges of neglect of duty in that respect.

The manifest advantage of having stamps and stamped envelopes for the payment of postage has been from the first fully realized by the Department, and immediately after my appointment, and before the Department was organized, correspondence was commenced with such parties as were known to be able to manufacture them, for the purpose of procuring them at the earliest day possible. Propositions were submitted early in March last, from parties not residing in the Confederate States, to supply them, and the Department was led to believe they might be obtained by the time it could be organized and prepared to take control of the service. But the political changes then going on so rapidly, and the increasing probabilities of hostilities between the new and the old Governments, soon rendered the fulfillment of the first proposition to furnish stamps and stamped envelopes impossible.

On the 16th of March, a proposition was submitted by a gentleman having the means and capacity for manufacturing them, to establish a house in the city of Montgomery for that purpose and for the purpose of doing any other engraving, lithographing and printing which might be required by the Government. Assurances were given him that he should have the contract for furnishing stamps and stamped envelopes, and at his request, and to facilitate the early manufacture of them, he was furnished by the Department with designs for the various denominations of stamps, in order that he might complete the necessary engravings by the time his presses and other materials could be prepared. He left that city, as he said, for the purpose of carrying into effect that enterprise, and nothing was heard from him afterwards.

On the 27th of March the Department advertised for proposals for furnishing stamps and stamped envelopes, in newspapers in the following cities, to wit: Montgomery, New Orleans, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Savannah, Columbus, Richmond, Memphis, and Louisville. No proposals in response to this advertisement were received from any establishment in the then Confederate States. The only proposals made in answer to this advertisement were one from Richmond and one from Baltimore, proposing to furnish lithographed stamps. The proposition from Baltimore was regarded as most favorable, both on account of the style of the

work proposed to be done and the terms on which the supplies were proposed to be furnished. But the collision between the citizens of that city and the Federal troops, on the 20th of April, and consequent suspension of communication with that city, prevented further negotiations on the subject.

A skillful engraver, not a citizen of the Confederate States, visited Montgomery early in May, for the purpose of entering into a contract to furnish stamps and stamped envelopes, to be executed in the highest style of art. When there, it became manifest that the condition of affairs between the United States and our Government would interrupt the delivery of these articles from the place at which he proposed to manufacture them. He then entered into an agreement to make the stamps in the Confederate States, subject to the contingency of his being prevented from introducing the necessary machinery by hostilities between the two Governments. In June, the Department received notice from him that it would be out of his power to introduce the machinery and fulfill his agreement.

In July, a confidential agent was employed by the Department to procure the making of the required steel dies and plates for postage stamps, beyond our territory, and to furnish them to the Department as soon as they could be prepared, and also, if found practicable, to have the stamps made and furnished ready for use.

After receiving some encouragement, and after the work of making steel dies had been commenced, circumstances rendered the discontinuance of the work by the manufacturer necessary. And our agent then made an effort, at another point, to procure lithographed stamps of a superior style, and after some delay it became necessary to abandon that effort to supply the Department. This brought us to September. And in the meantime an extensive correspondence was kept up by the Department, and has been steadily persevered in up to this time, with persons in various cities in the Confederate States, and indeed with every person who was represented to the Department as an engraver, who might execute the work desired. Urged by the wants of the public, the Department was induced, as a temporary expedient, to make agreements with a lithographic establishment in this city for the manufacture of lithographed stamps. Unexpected delay, however, occurred in the preparation of them; and after the completion of the plates, the supplies furnished to the Department were so insufficient to meet the demand for them and the prices charged so exorbitant, as compared with the cost of the superior steel-plate impressions in use in the United States and other governments, that a special agent was dispatched on the 27th October to Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of having stamps printed there on more favorable terms, and in quantities equal to the public demand. This agent returned to the Department, November 4th, and reported that the engravers and lithographers of those cities would submit estimates to the Department as soon as they could ascertain the cost of machinery and paper. I have just received a letter from Charleston submitting a proposal for furnishing stamps, but stating that it would require at least ninety days for the preparation of the necessary machinery and plates.

This engraver proposes to furnish the stamps gummed, but not perforated, at a cost of one dollar per thousand, the paper to be furnished by the Department, whereas the United States Government paid but eighteen cents per thousand stamps, gummed, perforated, and put up in tin and paper boxes and envelopes, without extra charge for paper, and boxes, and envelopes.

The engraver, in Savannah, under date of 21st November, states that it will require sixty days to prepare the plates for printing each denomination, and the delivery of 400,000 stamps, and that with his present force he can only furnish 80,000 stamps daily. The estimated number required for daily use is about 260,000. In the meantime, on the first day of October, a confidential agent was provided with ample means and dispatched to Europe to procure the manufacture of steel dies and plates for printing stamps of the several denominations provided by law, and for procuring for use, as soon as practicable, fifteen millions of stamps, and to forward the dies, plates and stamps to this city. The small supplies now being received from the contractors in this city only serve to increase the public discontent, as they are insufficient to meet the demands of even the principal cities.

It is a fact well established by the experience of other governments, and of Bankers generally, that impressions taken from skilfully prepared steel dies and plates are the only safeguard against counterfeiting, and the Department has been very reluctant to adopt any other character of postage stamp.

The Department has received several propositions from persons professing a knowledge of the art of engraving and preparing stamps, but correspondence and investigation have shown that they had neither the required skill and knowledge for this purpose nor the means of furnishing the stamps, and were ignorant of the requirements for the preparation of them. When prepared and supplied as they should be, to all post offices, they will represent the entire revenues of the Department.

There is a popular delusion, resting on the minds of many, that almost any character of engraving will answer for postage stamps, and in support of this opinion, reference is frequently made to the fact that postmasters of different cities and towns have procured stamps for their offices. These are made upon wood, or stone, or lead, or are electrotyped. Stamps prepared by either of these modes can be counterfeited with great facility by a mere tyro in the art of engraving; and the Department could not risk its revenues on such slender security without disregarding the public interest.

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE

Capital is always timid in times of war and commercial depression like the present. And this, with the suspension of specie payment by all the banks, and the fact that corporations and individuals have issued and put in circulation, in many portions of the country, small notes which are substituted for specie as change, has caused the coin of the country to disappear, to a great extent, from circulation. This renders the payment of postage difficult in the absence of stamps, embarrassing the people, and necessarily reducing the revenues of the Department. In view of this, and of the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient supply of postage stamps for the present, I recommend that Congress extend the provisions of the act "to require the receipt by the postmasters of the Confederate States of Treasury notes, in sums of five dollars and upwards, in payment of postage stamps or stamped envelopes," approved the 30th of August last, so as to make the Treasury notes receivable in sums of five dollars, or of amounts equal to other denominations of Treasury notes, for postage. It is necessary to limit the receipt of Treasury notes to amounts corresponding with their several denominations, and to leave it to the postmasters and persons paying postage to arrange between themselves the manner in which these notes may be used, as it cannot be expected that postmasters should furnish coin in change for them, on account of its scarcity, and it would be wholly inadmissible to allow them to receive and use the small notes, issued by corporations and individuals, for change, partly on account of the general worthlessness of such notes and the facility for counterfeiting them, and partly because whatever value they have is usually limited to some small locality which renders them wholly unfit for use as a Confederate currency.

(To Be Continued)

And now the Cross-Word Puzzle has invaded the Philatelic press. As if these New Europe freaks were not an abundant sufficiency of torture.

Wonder what Charley-horse that is on the 1921 20-mark stamp of Germany? Why it's Don Quixote's "Rosinante."

That surcharge "Zona de Protectorado Español en Marruecos" on the stamps of Spain, for use in Morrocco, is about on a par with "Defender of the Faith."

Civil War Mail Carried by Express Companies

By EDWARD S. KNAPP

(AUTHOR'S NOTE.—Material for this article has been most difficult to locate. It is an assembling of notes made during the last ten years—an item seen here and there in a collection—not many in any one collection. I hope that collectors will assist me to make these articles more complete by describing any items they may have relating to the carrying of mail by the Express Companies during the War Period, which are not recorded. There will be an ADDENDA published in this paper, which will include any additional material submitted. There should be as complete a record made as is possible for the collector of the future. Send to me direct at 158 East 64th Street, New York City, or care of the Editor of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST. I wish to thank everyone who has helped me, so far, by lending me material.)

PART ONE

REGIMENTAL MAIL CARRIED BY EXPRESS COMPANIES IN 1861

After the fall of Fort Sumter, on April 13, 1861, Washington was in an uproar, and two days later (the 15th), the rioting had assumed such serious proportions that President Lincoln sent out a summons for 75,000 militia, to assemble at Washington, to protect the city, *for immediate service, and to serve until relieved.*

The SEVENTH REGIMENT of New York was the first to answer the call, and was followed by regiments from New England.

The Seventh left New York City on the 19th of April and its "March down Broadway" is historical.

All went well until Philadelphia, which was reached at 2 A. M. on the morning of the 20th, but there it was found that very severe rioting had broken out in Baltimore, that the rails had been torn up by Southern sympathizers, and that it was utterly impossible to reach Washington by railroad.

History tells us how, after a delay of 24 hours, a steamer was secured which carried the Regiment to Annapolis, Md., where it arrived on the 22nd. Also how, on the 24th, it marched from Annapolis and arrived in Washington on the following day.

I mention these facts merely to show that there was no way of direct communication between Washington City and points north at this date. All the wires had been cut and railroads had been put out of commission.

Here were soldiers summoned by the President with no safe way of getting letters back to their friends and families in the North.

At this point, the Adams Express Company undertook to carry *Regimental Mail free*, and these may be considered the first Civil War covers carried by the Express Companies.

I show here four cancellations that were used in the carrying of this Regimental Mail. (The illustrations are actual size.)

FREE.
For the 7th Regiment
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
Per HOEY

No. 1



No. 3

FREE.
For the Regiment
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
Per HOEY

No. 2



No. 4

CANCELLATION NO. 1.—This was used on mail from and addressed to the members of the Seventh Regiment only. It may be found on letters mailed in Philadelphia, while the Regiment was on its way to Washington; on letters from Washington after the arrival there; or, on letters addressed to members of the Regiment while it remained in Washington.

Color—Blue.—Dimensions: Top to bottom, $19\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; length (longest line), $47\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Variety: Large, round period after "Hoey."

The Seventh returned to New York on June 1, 1861, therefore letters bearing this cancellation should be of dates from April 19th to June 1st (inclusive).

CANCELLATION NO. 2.—This was on letters of *any* Regiment.

Note that the type is exactly the same as for Cancellation No. 1, but the "7th" is omitted and the type moved up to fill the space.

I have seen this on letters addressed to Boston and New York.

Color—Blue.—Dimensions: Top to bottom, $19\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; length of line reading "For the Regiment," 38 mm.

CANCELLATION No. 3.—This was apparently used on mail from Boston to soldiers in Washington. (The three examples that I have seen are all addressed that way.)

No indication as to whether this mail was carried free or not, although none of the three items mentioned bear stamps.

Color—Black.—Diameter of circle, $33\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

CANCELLATION No. 4.—This was used on mail from New York to soldiers in Washington. (I have seen it on letters addressed to members of the Seventh Regiment.) This may also have been used at this time on letters to private individuals.

Note that the word "COMPANY" is spelled out and not abbreviated, and that no date is specified.

Color—Blue.—Diameter of outer circle, 27 mm. (scant).

To bring the reader up to this date in the History of the Adams Express Co., I submit the following extracts from an article that appeared in the *Express Gazette* of Cincinnati and New York, May, 1916, Vol. XLI., No. 5.

The earliest efforts to establish an Express System in the South were made by Adams & Co. in 1848. An agent was sent to New Orleans with instructions to establish an Express Forwarding Agency there and at other places on the Gulf Coast, but, before the offices could be placed in running order, this agent was stricken down with fever and died.

Nothing more was done in initiating an Express in the Gulf States until Stimson & Co.'s New York, New Orleans & Mobile Express was formed in 1850, and operated between these points by steamers. About the same time Hoey & Co.'s New York & Charleston Steamship Express was established. The next year Harnden & Co. created agencies in New Orleans, Mobile and Savannah, via steamships, and from the latter point, operating over the Central Railroad, reached Macon, Columbus and other places on the line in Georgia, while Combs & Co.'s Express operated between Charleston and Atlanta, over the South Carolina and Georgia Railroads.

In 1854 Adams & Co. again turned its attention to the South by purchasing Stimson & Co.'s and Hoey & Co.'s Express routes. The consolidation, with the agreed withdrawal of Combs & Co., left two express interests in the South, and those confined almost entirely to South Carolina and Georgia. In 1859, however, these were reduced to a unit by Adams & Co., and at this time Henry B. Plant and Clapp Spooner were sent South to take charge of the business and establish new lines.

Adams & Co.'s service was soon extended to Montgomery and Chattanooga, and, as rail communications with the adjoining country multiplied, Adams Express facilities accompanied and kept pace with them, until the service reached from Charleston to the North, coastwise, and Columbia, S. C. and Charlotte, N. C., by way of Augusta through to Lynchburg, and via Dalton, Ga., to Nashville and Memphis; and thence via Humbolt, Tenn., to Louisville, and from Jackson, Tenn., to New Orleans and Vicksburg, also to Montgomery and Albany, Ga.

(To Be Continued)

News and Novelties from The Netherlands

The stamps of The Netherlands have always been held in high esteem by collectors, due, no doubt, to the fact that, staid and solid as are the folk of that picturesque lowland of dikes and windmills and tulips, so, too, are their philatelic products and pursuits. Aside from the few pardonable, yea, praiseworthy Charity sets, the stamps of Holland have been singularly free from the taint of the speculative.

Some twenty-five years ago Mr. Peter den Outer, of Rotterdam, was an enthusiastic supporter of *The Virginia Philatelist*, keeping its readers posted on all matters philatelic of The Netherlands and her Colonies.

On receipt of the first number of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, Mr. den Outer promptly falls in line—the years between are but an incident. The young enthusiast of last century is now a staid and portly burgher, well esteemed, and, withal, one of the leading philatelists of Holland, having been awarded the silver-gilt medal by the Federation of Philatelic Societies of France for the best collection of Europe, not specialized; as well as a special award, at the International Stamp Exhibition at The Hague.

Accompanied by one of his old-time chatty letters, he sends specimens of many new and interesting things in stampdom, and he will continue to keep our readers posted "up to the minute."



Netherlands League for Child Protection.



International Stamp Exhibition Issue.



Centenary of the Life Boat Companies.



Centenary of the Life Boat Companies.



Type of the New Current Netherlands.



Type of the New Current Netherlands.

On the date of his letter (December 15th, 1924) there was placed on sale an attractive set of three values of Charity stamps, for the benefit of The

Netherlands League for Child Protection. According to the proclamation of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, these stamps are to be withdrawn on January 15th, 1925, and the remainders destroyed. The period of their use, however, is not limited, and they are available for international postage. The set consists of a 2 Cent (sold at 4c) deep emerald green; $7\frac{1}{2}$ Cent (sold at 11c) chocolate brown; 10 Cent (sold at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c) deep vermilion. The process is Rotogravure.

Three Special Values, in the type of the new current set, were issued in commemoration of the recent International Stamp Exhibition at The Hague from the 6th to the 17th of September, 1924. The 10 Cent is green, the 15 Cent black, and the 35 Cent red. They were on sale at the temporary post office in the Exhibition Building only, and each entrance ticket entitled the holder to purchase two sets. This set was not on sale at the general post office. Sixty thousand sets were issued and sold out long before the close of the Exhibition.

Another Commemorative Set of two stamps marks the Centenary of the establishment of the Dutch Life-Boat Companies, that old and famed organization of fearless men, whose element is the storm-tossed sea and whose mission is to save. A fitting tribute to these valiant Vikings are the conventionalized designs by the artist Hofman.

There is also submitted the complete set of the new current issue of The Netherlands, in two types, as follows: Conventional design: 1c carmine, 2c vermilion, $2\frac{1}{2}$ c deep green, 4c blue; Queen type: 5c green, 10c rose, $12\frac{1}{2}$ c carmine, 15c blue, 30c violet and 40c brown. The 45c is to appear in the near future. The design of the first four values is by Chr. Libeau; that of the Queen type by Prof. Jan Veth. The 1c value of this set is said to be very scarce, while the 2c is considered a close second. On account of the similarity in color of the 10c and the $12\frac{1}{2}$ c it is understood that one or the other will be overprinted for purposes of distinction. The 10c value is being sought after particularly.

And finally, there is an item of interest for the collector of postcards. One of the scenic postcards issued by The Netherlands depicts a glimpse of the village of Hattem, and the inscription reads, "Hattem, Overijsel." Now it happens that Hattem is in the Province of Gelderland! Only 1,800 copies of this error reached the public before it was withdrawn from sale.

Mr. A. O. Miller, of Lima, Peru, advises that the new issue of Peru was placed on sale December 9th, 1924.

Notes and Comments

Next to the stamps themselves a collection of United States Proofs and Essays forms a most interesting branch of Philately, affording an excellent medium for the study of detail in the engravings and, incidentally, permitting us to see some of the prepared designs and proofed colors which failed of approval by the Postmaster-General. In many instances a critical comparison with the adopted design and color arouses a feeling of regret at the decision of the judges.

The Proofs, especially, are moderate in price, and collectors of our country's stamps should strive to secure the complete sets. They are printed on various papers, the better known being India, bond and cardboard. These proofs are printed in the adopted and, experimentally, in different colors. A number of issues are proofed bi-colored.

In this connection it is interesting to note some of the prices brought at a recent auction of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., disposing of the unusually fine collection of Mr. C. Eeltjes, of Leiden, Holland. We clip from Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr.'s report in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*:

Proofs of the 5c New York, on bond paper in black, green, red, blue, brown and rose red sold at prices varying from \$3.25 to \$7.10. Proofs of the 1874 sold from \$1.30 to \$8.20, the latter price being paid for a 5c in green on India paper. The 1851, 5c on bond in orange, olive brown, purple brown and olive green changed hands at \$5.00, \$4.75, \$3.75 and \$4.00 respectively. The 24c in different colors, from \$2.00 to \$9.25; the 30c in black on bond at \$9.00, while the 90c went from \$7.00 to \$10.00, the latter price being paid for the proof in vermilion. Complete sets from 1c to 90c in pairs on India paper found a new owner at \$18.50, while single copies on card sold at \$5.50. There was also a set of the card proofs surcharged "Specimen" and these reached \$6.50.

Proofs of most of the August, 1861, issue were present, the choice pieces being pairs of the 1c, 12c and 90c and these brought \$6.00, \$7.25 and \$7.00 respectively. The September issue complete in pairs on India sold at \$10.50. The 1869 in similar condition brought \$14.50, while a block of ten of the 90c sold for \$15.00. Horizontal pairs on India paper of the 1870 series changed hands at \$17.00; the 1873 1c to 15c, including the 2c and 5c, all in pairs, brought \$12.50, while pairs of the 1890 complete sold at \$14.50. The pairs of Columbians reached \$16.75 and the Omaha issue in two colors on India at \$8.25, same mounted on card \$6.00.

The department proofs were a grand lot, each series being present, generally in black, green, vermilion, blue and brown as well as in the normal color. The Agriculture sold from \$2.75 to \$8.00; the Executive from \$2.40 to \$7.25; Interior, \$2.85 to \$7.25; Justice, \$2.00 to \$12.50; Navy, \$2.75 to \$8.00; Post Office, \$2.00 to \$8.75; State, \$3.20 to \$6.25 with pairs through the \$20.00 going to \$28.00; Treasury, \$1.50 to \$7.20 and War, \$1.60 to \$8.10, the higher price in each case generally being paid for pairs in normal color on India paper. There were sets from each department surcharged, "Specimen" and the Franklin and Eagle Carriers with similar overprint, items that I have not seen before.

There was an unusually large lot of essays and these brought from \$1.60 to \$42.00 a lot, depending on number and variety. The price of \$42.00 was paid for the Post Office Dept., types 136, 137, 138 and 140 with designs similar to the adopted sets for other departments, and included die proofs on India 1c, 2c, 3c and 90c each in five colors.

Up to 1900 all postage stamps were printed by one of the three well-known graphic processes—*Relief-Printing* (type, wood-cut—typography); *Surface*, or *Stone-Printing* (lithography); and *Recess-Printing* (copper and steel engraving).

JOHANN GUTENBERG, of Mainz (Mayence) invented movable type about the year 1440. The oldest specimen of wood-block printing in Europe dates to 1423. All printing done from letters or designs in *relief* is termed "Typography."

ALOYS SENEFELDER, born of Bavarian parentage in Prague, invented the art of printing from stone. Here the design is drawn direct or transferred onto the surface of the printing-stone. The principle of lithography is based upon the fact that fat and water are immiscible.

KONRAD SCHWEINHEIM, a disciple of Gutenberg, is credited with introducing recess printing in Rome in 1464. Examples of recess printing in Germany have lately been found dating back to 1446. The names of the printers are not known. Recess printing is the direct opposite from relief printing. The design is cut or engraved into the surface of the metal (copper or steel). Recess engraving—incised drawing—is the oldest art known to man, dating back to the Stone Age.

The undiminished popularity of the stamps of the Old German States is remarked at all auction sales where fine condition pieces, both off and on cover, are offered. The old favorites, Bavaria 1-kr. black, and Saxony 3-pfg. red—in fact, all the rarities of the minor States—seldom fall below catalog. There is a steady demand for perfect pieces. At a recent sale of the Adler collection of early Germans, conducted by Mr. Morgenthau, a pair 3-pfg. Saxony on cover brought \$425, while a single of the same stamp on cover brought \$370. A Bergeford 1½-sch. of 1861, on original letter, brought \$305.

A collection of Mailometer cancellations, cut square, with their official colors corresponding to the regular postage stamps, make an interesting Philatelic side-line.

Anybody in the audience thought of suggesting Mussolini's classic features for the next Italian set? "Eat 'em while they're hot!"

Among the thousands of fine collections from Europe, sent to this country for disposal, the dearth of better-grade Confederates is particularly noticeable.

The Auction season is in full swing. Get into the game!

AUSTRALASIANS

30 all different.....	\$.25
50 all different.....	.50
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Set 50 all different60
Set 75 all different	1.25
Set 100 all different	2.50
Set 16 New Zealand George35
Set 8 New Zealand Edwards25
Set 6 New Zealand Victory50
Set 45 New Zealand Pictorials	4.00
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Submit with price and either stamps or money will be returned within 48 hours. If you rather buy than sell I have several books of the cheaper stamps. No rarities. I will send these books against a dealer or society reference. Remember, I am a collector, not a dealer, and would rather buy, but I am continually making original "finds" and have an accumulation of duplicates. As I am plating all of the lithos, any of these should be submitted if you desire to sell.

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I have read the first number of *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST* with a great deal of interest and congratulate you on the interesting matter therein contained and the excellent appearance of the magazine. I am glad indeed to see you back in harness, and wish you every possible success. I think you are doing a work of lasting good in compiling the data on Confederates, which, as Mr. Charles Phillips says, are among the most interesting and historic issues extant.—CARRINGTON C. BACON, Memphis, Tenn.

I am glad to see you going ahead with so much energy and hope you will make it a big success.—J. M. BARTELS, New York.

I am not doing anything in stamps now but am sending you my subscription for the sake of old times when I used to think yours was about the best magazine we received.—E. M. CARPENTER, Salem, Mass.

Copy of first number of *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST* received. I am charmed with it.—JOEL H. DUBOSE, Atlanta, Ga.

The first issue of *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST* reached us the other day and it certainly is a remarkable publication.—JOSEPH V. K. WELLS, New York, N. Y.

Congratulations on your No. 1 of *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST*. It is a beauty and full of good things. I wish you all kinds of good luck.—WILLIAM C. MICHAELS, Kansas City, Mo.

I received the copy of *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST* yesterday and was very glad to know that you had at last started to publish your *Story of the Post Office Department of the Confederate States and Its Postage Stamps* and I think it wise that you are running it in serial form. It will create more interest than if in book form.—WM. H. MANNING, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

It was a real pleasure to receive the copy of *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST*. If you still have your old records (of *The Virginia Philatelist*), I think you will find that I was a subscriber to its first appearance on earth, at that time, while I was in College.—HORACE W. DAVIS, Binghamton, N. Y.

I understand you are getting out a new philatelic monthly. Please do not forget me. I am enclosing my check.—CHAS. A. NAST, Denver, Colo.

I read the first number from A to Z, and am only sorry that I could not be the first subscriber. But I will not be the last.—JOHN H. GRUNO, Groningen, Holland.

I lack words to express my appreciation of the initial copy of *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST*. I am well acquainted with the philatelic press. My library includes many hundred copies, and I must say I thoroughly like your style, your printing, your material, and most of all do I envy you the thoroughly readable form in which your *magnus opus* opens. I was keenly disappointed to find my collection lacks any copies of *The Virginia Philatelist*. I'd have liked to see whether your present delightful style is a development or born in you.—HENRY C. HITT, Bremerton, Wash.

I received the circular referring to *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST*. The fact that you are going to publish this is a warranty of a journal gotten up in fine taste, and I am very anxious to see the first number. I take pleasure in enclosing check.—EUGENE KLEIN, Philadelphia, Pa.

I have reviewed the first copy of *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST* and find it to be the leader in the philatelic field.—FRANK L. KERNS, Richmond, Va. (My old friend and associate in *The Virginia Philatelist*.)

It is interesting to again feel that you still have a liking for Philately, and I remember the pleasant relations we had together many years ago through Mr. Coulson, and the wonderful lot of Postmaster's Provisionals we had.—O. A. SCHENCK, Columbus, Ohio.

I wish to congratulate you on your first number of *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST*. It is a great credit to you philatelically and typographically.—DR. E. W. FLOYD, Manchester, England.

You are publishing a wonderful paper, and I predict a long life to you.—MAX CASPER, New Orleans, La.

—and more encomiums come with every mail!

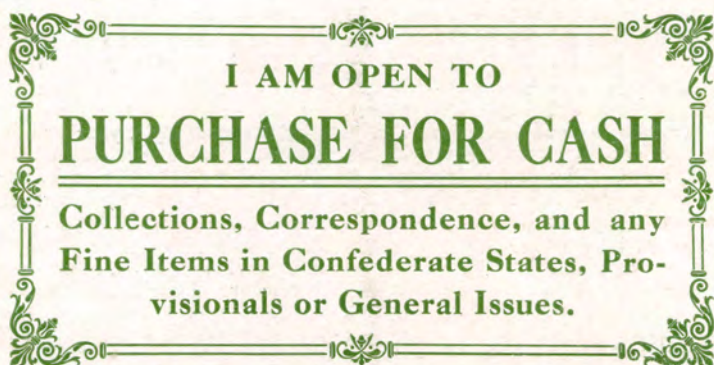
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Confederate States

Having probably the largest stock of these stamps of any dealer in the United States, I am prepared to send selections on approval to collectors.

Please state if you wish to see unused or used stamps, or stamps on covers. If you want the large lithographs, or the small stamps, I can supply in most varieties and at right prices. I have a very choice selection of shades and papers in the small 10c. stamps.

I have a large selection of uncut sheets and panes with many different imprints, some of which have become very rare.



I also want to buy U. S. Departments, used, especially on covers, used Locals, and all Carrier stamps.

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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

No. 4.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

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Third Prize: One fine lot old United States Envelopes (mostly unused)
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or more subscriptions a prize will be awarded. In fact, no one
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109 East Cary Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

109 East Cary Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

AUGUST A. DIETZ, JR., Business Manager

AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

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VOL. I.

FEBRUARY, 1925

NO. 4

Editorial

We are pleased to announce the complete recovery of our Business Manager, August A. Dietz, Jr., who will again give his best energies to the interests of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST by embarking on an intensive campaign to place the publication in the hands of every earnest collector in our country.

In this installment of The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps appear, for the first time in the history of American Philately, actual-size illustrations of Confederate Locals made from the originals.

Throughout the years I have gathered photographs of Confederate stamps and covers for this work, and these illustrations, which have been prepared by a new patented process in photo-engraving, will, in themselves, prove invaluable to both student and collector.

As the Story progresses, the illustrations will be more profuse, and our readers may look forward to enjoying—though in picture only—the possession of some of the rarest gems.

I would make an appeal, too, to the owners of rare Locals, of which I possess neither photograph nor record, or of some unusual cover, or some strip or block with imprint, of the General Issues, to supply me with a good photograph (actual size), or permit the loan of the item for photographing.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips carries one of the most complete stocks of United States and Confederate States—as well as the rest of the world's rarities. His announcements may always be found on our back cover.

Franklin Stearns is dead.

Twenty-eight years ago, as young men, together we planned the first number of *The Virginia Philatelist*. Together we carried it on to success. He lived to see the first number of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST—to read my greeting, spanning the years—and to insist on personally writing me his last letter from Saranac—and then—the book was closed.

Franklin Stearns meant much to Philately in earlier years—but to me he meant infinitely more. Adown the vista of Time winds memory's golden thread of an unbroken, faultless friendship.

Born in Richmond, Va., on March 7th, 1871, his father soon thereafter moved with his family back to the old home-place, "Farley," in Culpeper County, where Frank grew up. Close and constant contact with nature and the gentle influence of a loving home-circle combined to give him an advantageous start in life, grounding him in the best principles of the Virginia gentleman. He was educated at the University of Virginia.

He became interested in Philately upon leaving the University, and, with a natural aptness for research and journalism, he turned his attention to the stamps of the Confederacy, and became an ardent student and a contributor to numerous magazines, including *The Virginia Philatelist*.

To him, more than to any other, belongs the credit of inducing the Southern Philatelic Association to hold its Annual Convention in Richmond in September of 1899, on which occasion perhaps the greatest number of Confederate "Locals" ever gathered were exhibited—among them the famous Deats collection of that time. On this occasion Franklin Stearns presented to the Confederate Museum a complete collection of the General Issues, which still attracts visitors to that shrine.

Franklin Stearns departed this life at Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Saturday, January 17th, and his remains were interred in the family section in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., on the afternoon of Wednesday, January 21st.

To the meteor that vanished in space I send—"Aloha!"

The block-of-eight Confederate "TENS," recently bought by a Richmond collector, and mentioned in these columns, has been reconstructed to its original condition by the added purchase of the cut-out piece, making it a block-of-nine, 3x3, with "board-walk" sheet-margin at the right. The last offer for this piece was \$800.00.

"Every subscriber of THE S. P. is a reader from cover to cover."

We were permitted once more—through the courtesy of Messrs. William and Robert Moser, of Johnstown, Pa., sons of the late C. F. W. Moser, of Richmond, Va.—to scan the pages of the big albums containing their father's collection, which has become part of their inheritance.

One is amazed at the wealth of fine material accumulated—especially noticeable in the stamps of the United States, British Colonies, early European and South American.

Charley Moser was ever careful to ground his sons in the knowledge of stamps, and they are well versed in values. It is a matter of regret, however, that they do not inherit the interest in Philately so pronounced in their father, and have decided to dispose of this magnificent material, probably by auction.

Unless disposed of by private sale, collectors of high-class, perfect-condition stamps may look forward to a rare opportunity of purchasing scarce items.

There are no Confederate rarities in the collection.

Several letters of complaint have reached me from reputable dealers in Europe—notably Carl Kreitz, of Bonn, with whom I have had the most satisfactory connections extending over many years—in which I am asked to assist in recovering solicited selections sent to collectors in the United States, who persistently ignore courteous requests for settlement of accounts or return of material.

In some few cases I have been able to effect settlement. In others, I regret to state, even the common courtesy of a reply has been denied me.

I have no sympathy for the European dealer—or the American, for that matter—who sends unsolicited approval lots to collectors, thereby inviting risk of loss, and even less, for the man who finds himself pilloried in the fraud column of the philatelic press as a result of such dishonesty.

Now, will some artistically inclined Philatelist design a propaganda label for the Great Stamp Exhibition in New York in 1926?

If you don't hurry, I'll "beat you to it!"

We are indebted to Mr. Charles J. Phillips, of New York, an ardent champion of Confederates, for the loan of several remarkable examples of double prints and shifted transfers of these stamps. Illustrations will appear in the Story of the Confederates.

Fine condition stamps of the United States and the Confederate States are always good property. Notwithstanding the catalog notations, which have mounted steadily with every new edition, the prices realized at auction sales confirm this statement. American collectors are applying in practice the principle of our national slogan, "America First!"

This is as it should be, for the stamps of no other country afford so much of interest to the collector and student.

At a recent sale in New York several United States and Confederates—and not rarities at that—went "over the top" of catalog.

A fine piece of the U. S. 1851 5c. red-brown, lightly cancelled, brought \$35.50; a 5c. Mobile on cover brought \$21.00, while a 5c. Petersburg on cover soared to \$51.25.

That Glen Allen (Va.) Precancel, whose history I recently recovered and communicated to an enthusiastic specialist, bids fair to run a nip-and-tuck race with the "Kicking Mule" of Port Townsend, Wash. Quite a number of copies are turning up—even varieties of shaded and solid stars, inverted stars, and different colors, are reported. All this is readily explained by the fact that the cut of the star and the circular type-set form were separate units, to be inverted at will by the printer. Likewise the old firm of Cussons, May & Co. were in possession of several pounds of color inks, I ween, and precancelled lustily in whatever color the press happened to carry at the time.

Rare cancellations on Confederates are yielding good prices at auction. A fine condition 1861 10c. blue (No. 201) on cover, cancelled "Quincy, Flor. Apr. 10" brought \$40.00. The stamp is cataloged \$10.00, but Florida cancellations are extremely rare.

The Confederate 2c. green of 1862, used on cover, is another stamp in great demand. Though cataloged but \$20.00, unless you cajole your purse to yield up anywhere between \$30.00 and \$40.00, you will not count that item among your possessions.

The Confederate 2c. brown-red of 1863, used on cover, is not an everyday pick-up. This stamp is priced at \$8.00. Annex every good-conditioned copy you find at that figure.

Contributions of articles, news, stories, etc., pertaining to philatelic subjects will be appreciated for our columns.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

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THE POSTMASTERS' PROVISIONALS

To term that period from the establishment of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States to the date on which the first Government postage stamps were issued, "The Stampless Period" may seem paradoxical, inasmuch as it covers a space of time in which the most interesting, and withal valuable, privately prepared substitutes for stamps appeared.

It was during these months that the Postmasters' Provisionals were quite extensively used throughout the Confederacy. An irregular, unattached, flying-squadron—to employ a simile—they bore about the same relation to the Post-Office Department as Mosby's Partisan Rangers to the Confederate War Department: rendering service to the Cause, but never officially recognized by the authorities of that Cause.

Philately, however, has seen fit to elevate these "Irregulars" to a dignity of the highest rank—and justly so. Born of a dire necessity, these somewhat crudely but ingeniously fashioned Locals seem surrounded with the halo of history—they stand without parallel or peer.

They were without official standing, yet their implied status was accepted by Southern postmasters and, by the grace of common consent, their use was sanctioned. Since the Government was unable to supply postage stamps, these temporary substitutes served their purpose and, in a great measure, met the needs of the public in the cities and towns of their origin, passing unchallenged through the States of the Southern Confederacy.

It is interesting to note that the use of these Locals was not confined to "The Stampless Period" of 1861, for again in 1863 and 1864 their reappearance is noted in the territory west of the Mississippi, when it became impossible to supply that section with regular postage stamps. Some of the Texas Locals, in particular the Gonzales, are of this later stampless period.

I shall not attempt to tell the story of the Confederate Provisionals—nor will another succeed in the effort. There are no records to find—no man

living today to inform. But through the years there have passed down to us—by word of mouth, as it were—statements, and stories, and names, which bear strong semblance to truth. These I have gathered and shall here present, correcting some current misinformation concerning the mode of their making, upon which the various authorities cannot agree.

An extract from a letter written by ex-Postmaster-General Reagan, in 1898, to Mr. Royal Bennett Bradley, in reply to some inquiries concerning Confederate postal matters, is of interest, and we may consider this *post-bellum* information in the nature of an "official" statement on the subject.

Mr. Bradley put this direct question: "What authority was given postmasters to issue stamped envelopes and stamps?"

General Reagan replied:

"No authority was conferred officially on the postmasters to issue stamps. Such stamps as were issued by them was done entirely on their own responsibility. My proclamation, assuming control of the postal service in the Confederate States, expressly states that 'until supplies of postage stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the prepayment of postage within the Confederate States, all postages must be paid in money, under the provisions of the first section of an Act approved March 1, 1861.' Soon after the organization of the Confederate States government, the coin of the country began to disappear, to a great extent, from circulation. This rendered the payment of postage difficult in the absence of stamps, and as Confederate States Treasury notes in certain sums were made by law receivable in payment of postage, and as it could not be reasonably expected that postmasters should furnish coin in change for them, on account of its scarcity, (and also an account of the difference in value), I stated in the report referred to that it was necessary 'to leave it to postmasters and persons paying postage to arrange between themselves the manner in which these notes may be used.' Under this condition occurred the issuance of local stamps and stamped envelopes by quite a number of the Confederate postmasters."

Throughout the past forty years I have seen and examined most of the recognized Confederate Locals—possessed quite a number—and have secured photographs of many rare pieces. My practical knowledge of the printing processes employed in their production enables me to present, in lieu of unrecorded data, a plausible thesis which, I trust, will satisfy the student.

The illustrations presented are made from the photographs of originals. The process employed has been somewhat unusual.

I shall be grateful to collectors and students of these interesting stamps for any additional information and data concerning them, and due credit will be accorded in an Addenda to appear at the close of this Chapter on the Postmasters' Provisionals.

With *Scott's Catalog* for reference, I shall first take up the Adhesives in their alphabetical order. The Envelopes will follow.

A LIST OF THE POSTMASTERS' PROVISIONAL STAMPS

ADHESIVES

ATHENS, GA.—Woodcut. Printed on white wove paper. There were two original engravings, resulting in two types, readily distinguished by the marked differences in lettering and ornamentation. There were two printings of this stamp: in dull purple and in red. The sheet being "worked and turned," vertical pairs are always *tête-bêche*—foot-to-foot—and show both types—conclusive evidence that the stamps were printed from the two engravings, placed side by side, and shifted on the sheet, which probably carried two *tête-bêche* rows of 4, 8, or 12 subjects. Quite likely a local printing-office product.

Size: 21x25mm.

5c. dull purple, Type I. and II., on white paper.

5c. red, Type I. and II., on white paper.

BATON ROUGE, LA.—Type-set. Printed on white wove paper. The same type-setting (probably eight forms of the design) was employed in the printing of the three values, change of numerals being made for each denomination. This accounts for the appearance of the same error (McCermick instead of McCormick) on all denominations. On account of the width of the letters in the line "Baton Rouge, La.", the printer was forced to "space" (spread open) the lines of the Maltese-cross border at top and bottom, and since this spacing occurs between different units of the border on the forms, distinct varieties are noted on all bordered values. In the printing of the 5c. "Paid" and "Cts." were omitted, and the paper overprinted with a network of "spider-web" border in green. In the second type of this denomination the Maltese-cross border was omitted. The printing was done in the job office of the *Coronet and Gazette*, a local newspaper.

There are dangerous counterfeits of these stamps.

Size: 19½ to 20x21mm.

2c. green on white paper.

5c. green and carmine, Type I. (with border), on white paper.

Size: 19½x18½mm.

5c. green and carmine, Type II. (without border), on white paper.

10c. dull blue on white paper.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—Type-set. Printed on colored paper. There were two entirely different compositions for the one denomination issued—hence there are two types. There are several minor varieties in each, discernable in the wear of the types as well as in slight differences of spacing. Size of sheet or pane unknown—probably five subjects in a row. Three varieties of Type I. are known. Since the styles of type employed are such as were used in most newspaper job-offices of that time, we may conclude that these stamps were printed locally.

Size: 18x22mm.

10c. black, Type I., on yellow paper.

10c. black, Type I., on pink paper.

Size: 20x30mm.

10c. black, Type II., on yellow paper.

BRIDGEVILLE, ALA.—Handstamp. The Postmaster prepared this stamp by ruling neat squares in red ink and handstamping the woodcut design (PAID in bold block capitals in a curve above a circle enclosing a large italic figure 5) in the center. Since a pair of this stamp is known, we may assume that the design was ruled and handstamped in horizontal multiples and the stamps sheared apart as needed. I have not seen this stamp, and my description is based on catalog illustrations. A fine pair on letter is said to be in the collection of a prominent American Philatelist.

Size: 21x21mm. Diameter of circle 15½mm.

5c. black and red on thick white wove paper.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Lithograph. White wove paper. Size of sheet or pane unknown, but since lithography is only limited by the size of the stone in the number of transfers, we may assume that there were 50 or 100 subjects laid down. Furthermore, the importance of this seaport and the volume of its correspondence leads to the assumption that a considerable number of these stamps were issued. The printing was probably done locally.

Size: $19 \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

5c. blue on white paper.

DANVILLE, VA.—Type-set. White wove paper. Two varieties are known. Size of sheet or pane unknown, but probably not more than four forms were set, since a font of the border used would not contain more than sixteen to twenty "corner-pieces." Printed in the job-office of the *Democratic Appeal*, a local newspaper, published by Mr. William D. Coleman, who was also Postmaster of the town.

Size: $34\frac{1}{2} \times 28$ mm.

5c. red on white paper.

EMORY, VA.—Handstamp. This Provisional has the unique distinction of being impressed on United States Government paper. "PAID" above an encircled "5" was stamped on the margins of sheets of the 1857 One-Cent stamps on hand in this post-office. In consequence the stamp is perf. 15 on three sides and imperf. on the fourth.

Size: $17\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

5c. dull blue on U. S. stamp paper.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—Type-set. Thin, gray-blue paper. Pane consisted of ten settings, of which two impressions were made on a sheet, each showing minor varieties. The same forms were used for both denominations, the sole change being made in the value for each printing. Minor varieties are discernable in the wear of the type. Probably produced in the local newspaper office.

Size: 21×21 mm.

5c. blue, on thin, gray-blue paper.

10c. red, also in a brown-red, on thin gray-blue paper.

GALATIN, TENN.—Type-set. Buff paper. I have never seen this Local, which is listed and illustrated in *Scott's Catalog*, but it is the only Confederate stamp bearing a patriotic inscription, "To a Finish," so expressive of the intense feeling of that time.

Size: (?)

5c. green on buff paper.

GONZALES, TEX.—Lithograph. Printed on colored glazed papers. This "stamp" might be called the "Conscript-Local," since it was but a harmless advertising label pressed into postal service. Colman & Law were book-sellers and druggists in the town of Gonzales, and this diminutive label was pasted in the back of all the books they sold, and probably on some of the boxes and bottles of pills and medicines. But we will let Fred Green tell the story: "I was in Gonzales, Tex., and was talking to an old man who knew John B. Law personally. He said that he and Dr. Colman were in the drug business there, and that the post-office, during the war, was in their drug store, and that John B. Law was the appointed postmaster." And we know this shop label was elevated to the dignity of a Southern Local. The two varieties bore no indication of value, but the color denoted the denomination. They were in sheets. Pairs are known to exist.

Size: 24×15 mm.

The dark blue paper printed in gold denoted 5c.

The garnet paper printed in gold denoted 10c.

GOLIAD, TEX.—Type-set. White wove and colored papers. There were two distinct settings for these stamps—the first forms appearing without the name of the Postmaster, and *Goliad* set in italics, while the second printing bears the added lines

"J. A. Clarke" and "Post Master," on the left and right, respectively, within the border. In the second printing GOLIAD has been changed to Roman capitals, and a bolder type substituted for the normal Roman letter in the word POSTAGE of the first setting. The well-known variety with the error in the spelling of GOILAD for GOLIAD appears on the 5c. and 10c. of Type II. (second setting) on gray paper. These stamps were produced in the office of *The Messenger*, a local newspaper, owned by a Methodist minister, Rev. A. M. Cox, who set the type and did the printing. Fred Green, of Fort Sam Houston, a recognized authority on Texas Locals, writes: "The old newspaper and printing shop at Goliad is still doing business today. They still have the border that went around the Goliad Local." (Mr. Green secured several sections of this border for me, and it is here again put into use, after nearly sixty-five years!) Size of sheet or pane unknown, but probably not more than five forms set.

Size: 21x23½mm.

5c. black, Type I., on white paper.

5c. black, Type I., on gray paper.

5c. black, Type I., on rose paper.

10c. black, Type I., on white paper.

10c. black, Type I., on rose paper.

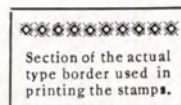
Size: 22x24mm.

5c. black, Type II., on gray paper.

10c. black, Type II., on gray paper.

5c. black, Type II., on dark blue paper.

10c. black, Type II., on dark blue paper.



GREENVILLE, ALA.—Type-set. Printed on white glazed paper with a slight pink tone. There were two different settings of the Five Cents, and two of the Ten Cents. The inscription was printed in red, the ornaments in blue. There was probably not more than one form of each variety—four in all: two of the Five and two of the Ten—and, after separating the colors, printed four-on. The story goes that these stamps were prepared by the postmaster, Mr. B. F. Porter, who was also Judge in the town during the war. The Judge, an amateur printer, is said to have set the type and printed the stamps in person.

Size: 21½x27mm.

5c. red and blue on white paper, "Greenville, Ala." in script.

5c. red and blue on white paper, "Greenville, Ala." in Roman.

Size: 20½x25mm.

10c. red and blue on white paper, "Greenville, Ala." in script.

10c. red and blue on white paper, "Greenville, Ala." in Roman.

GREENWOOD, VA.—Postmaster's Handstamp "PAID" on gray-blue laid paper. This Local was prepared by the Postmaster, J. Bruce on some of his correspondence paper by writing the value ("Ten Cents") and his signature above (sometimes across) the hand-stamped PAID. There is no sheet-size or record of quantity. These franks were sheared out singly. Size of "PAID" 18x7 mm.

Size: 31x15½mm.

10c. black on gray-blue laid paper.

GROVE HILL, ALA.—Woodcut. White wove paper. This crude engraving on wood was apparently handstamped, since the impression does not indicate press-printing. It is believed to be the local Postmaster's production.

Size: 21½x20½mm.

5c. black on white paper.

HALLETTVILLE, TEX.—Woodcut. Gray-blue paper. I have never seen this Local or learned ought of its history.

Size: (?)

10c. black on gray-blue paper.

HELENA, TEX.—Type-set. Colored wove papers. There were separate settings for the two denominations. The same border was used on both, while *HELENA* appears in italic capitals on the 5c., it is set in capital and lower-case on the 10c. I am strongly inclined to believe that these Locals were printed in Goliad, Tex., since border, type, size and design would indicate the same origin. Size of sheet or pane unknown, but probably not more than five forms of each denomination.

Size: 21x21mm.

5c. black on buff paper.

10c. black on azure paper.

INDEPENDENCE, TEX.—Woodcut. Printed on buff wove paper. The story runs that one John McKnight, the postmaster of the place, "whittled out the design on a piece of oak wood with his clasp-knife." I have not seen a copy of the original, but the clasp-knife story is a myth—nothing short of the superlative skill of a Celestial would suffice to cut this lettering on *oak wood*. I am inclined to the belief that Mr. Knight used the office handstamp. Since this Local was not press-printed, there was no sheet or pane size.

Size: (?)

10c. black on buff paper.

JETERSVILLE, VA.—Handstamp "5," manuscript initialed by the Postmaster, A. H. Atwood. Stamped on white wove paper. This stamp belongs to the *genus* Greenville, Va. The "simultaneous similarity" of the idea suggests that "all great minds run in the same (inventive) channels." I have never seen this Local, but since it was not press-printed, there can be neither sheet nor pane size. Quantity issued unknown.

Size of numeral: 3x2½mm.

5c. black on white paper.

KINGSTON, TENN.—Type-set. Printed on face-colored glazed paper, white on back. On account of the technical difficulties in setting curved lines of type (the most skillful printer could not set two identical forms) into the small border-frame of this stamp, the printing was either done single-impression or from stereo- (or electro-) types made for multiple subjects. I am inclined to believe the single form sufficed for the local demand. *Scott's Catalog* notes that there are reprints in black on white paper.

Size: 28x28mm.

5c. black on blue (one-side-) glazed paper.

5c. carmine on blue (one-side-) glazed paper.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Woodcut. Printed on grayish laid paper. The striking similarity of design and technique to the Nashville, Tenn., would suggest that both stamps were engraved by the same hand. It is likewise quite probable that stereotypes (or electrotypes) were prepared from the originals of the two values and printed in multiples. Size of sheet or pane unknown. Engraver unknown. Probably printed locally. *Scott's Catalog* notes that the 5c. has been reprinted in red, brown and chocolate on white and bluish wove papers.

Size: 20x24½mm.

5c. brick red on grayish laid paper.

5c. carmine on grayish laid paper.

10c. green on grayish laid paper.

LENOIR, N. C.—Woodcut. Handstamped on white wove paper ruled in orange lines, close spaced vertically, and wide apart horizontally. I have never seen this stamp, but since it was not press-printed, there can be neither sheet nor pane size.

Size: 18½x22½mm.

5c. handstamped in blue on white paper with orange ruling.

(To Be Continued.)

Civil War Mail Carried by Express Companies

By EDWARD S. KNAPP

PART TWO

MAIL CARRIED "ACROSS THE LINES" AND IN THE BORDER STATES IN 1861

In late May, 1861, United States Postmaster-General Blair issued the following order:

All postal service in the Southern States will be suspended from and after the 31st inst. Letters for offices temporarily closed by this order will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, except those for Western Virginia, which will be sent to Wheeling.

Under date of May 25th, 1861, an article from the *New Orleans Picayune* reads as follows:

One week hence there will not be any available mode of letter or newspaper express, or telegraphic communication, between the Confederate and the United States. From that date, all existing mail contracts, so far as we are concerned, will have been annulled.

Thus, we find that the Postal Service ceased to function on and after May 31, 1861, and at this point the Adams Express Company and other smaller express companies advertised to carry mail between the Union and the Confederacy.

WHITESIDE'S EXPRESS POST

A Private Post or Express, which carried letters across the Lines, but of which I have never seen a positive example, was described in *Mekeel's Weekly* of September 23, 1922, as follows:

An interesting advertisement has lately been located in an old newspaper of 1861, which reads as follows:

PRIVATE MAIL MATTER THE CHEAPEST AND SHORTEST ROUTE

DIRECTIONS

Letters from the United States going to the Seceded States should be directed to me at Franklin, Ky., and letters from the Seceded States going to the Union States should be directed to me at Mitchelville, Tenn., under the following requirements:

1—Direct your letter properly.

2—Enclose the same with *fifteen cents in money* (stamps will not do) to me by mail, and I will remail them daily to their destination, and pay postage on same.

This applies to letters under half an ounce; for every additional half ounce ten cents will be required. Transient newspapers ten cents each. M. D. WHITESIDE.

Franklin, Kentucky, has a daily U. S. Mail by railroad to and from all points in the United States.

Mitchelville, Tennessee, has a daily Confederate Mail by railroad to and from all points in the Seceded States.

The fact that these letters were in an enclosure addressed to Whiteside would preclude their having transit marks of both Northern and Southern towns on them, but it is interesting to know how this was done.

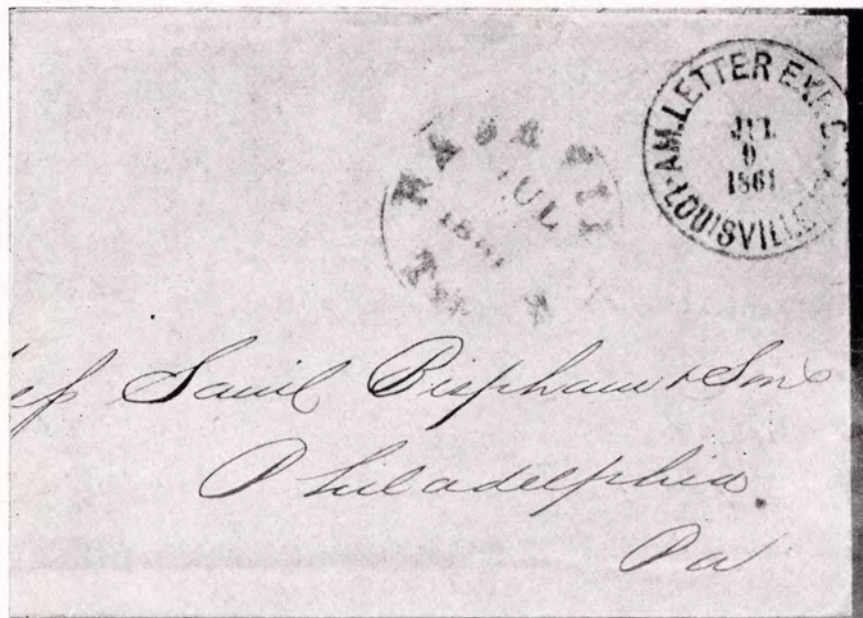
THE AMERICAN LETTER EXPRESS COMPANY

This Company had offices in Nashville, Tenn. (Southern side), and Louisville, Ky. (Northern side), and they transmitted mail in much the same fashion as the just-mentioned Whiteside Post. I quote an old article which appeared in the *Philatelic Journal of America* (date unknown):

Federal mail destined for Southern points was systematically passed through the lines by the American Letter Express Company. Procedure of sending a letter from the North to New Orleans was as follows:

"Enclose letter (addressed), together with 20 cents' worth of U. S. Government stamps in another envelope, directed to the American Letter Express Company, Louisville, Kentucky. The 20 cents' worth of postage stamps of the North pays 10 cents to the Express Company for their trouble, and enables them to pay the Confederate States postage, which is 10 cents from Louisville to New Orleans."

I have not seen any explanation of how letters were carried by this Company from the South to the North, but below is an illustration of an envelope that was so carried:



Addressed to Philadelphia, Pa., letter is cancelled with Nashville, Ten., postmark in blue, bearing no date. The "American Letter Ex. Co. Louisville, Ky. Jul. 9, 1861" would indicate that it was forwarded by the Northern office of the Company. How it crossed the "Lines" is not explained. (The illustration is actual size—diameter of circle: 28mm.; color is blue.)

The following illustration is of a cover with cancellation of the Southern office of this Company at Nashville, Ten.:



No. 6

This cover shows no Northern mark, although it was probably carried across the lines by the Company in the manner indicated in the foregoing paragraph.

It bears cancellation of the "Am. Letter Exp. Co. Nashville, Ten.," and the center, instead of a date, reads "Jenkins and McGill."

Apparently posted by the Express Company, it bears blue "Nashville Ten. August 13, 1861," and blue "PAID 10" (the Nashville provisional hand-stamp) markings.

Addressed to Richmond, it shows the receiving cancellation of that city (in black) dated "August 23, 1861."

(Illustration actual size; diameter of circle, 28mm.; color, blue.)

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

I show here a label that was used by the Adams Express Company, which explains how they did business. These labels are sometimes found on the backs of letters addressed to the North and coming from the Confederate States, and were to explain how mail could be sent South across the lines. They are printed in black on a bluish paper.

**THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
S. A. JONES, AGENT,
LOUISVILLE, KY..**

Will forward letters to the Confederate States when the following directions are observed:

Enclose each letter in a U. S. GOVERNMENT ENVELOPE—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed **will not answer**. The Company will forward AND DELIVER at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.

The rate here given is for letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight; each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. being charged 3 cents by U. S. Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.

No. 7

In the next part of this article I shall deal with letters carried by the Adams Express Company especially.

(AUTHOR'S NOTE.—Material for this article has been most difficult to locate. It is an assembling of notes made during the last ten years—an item seen here and there in a collection—not many in any one collection. I hope that collectors will assist me to make these articles more complete by describing any items they may have relating to the carrying of mail by the Express Companies during the War Period, which are not recorded. There will be an ADDENDA published in this paper, which will include any additional material submitted. There should be as complete a record made as is possible for the collector of the future. Send to me direct at 158 East 64th Street, New York City, or care of the Editor of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST. I wish to thank everyone who has helped me, so far, by lending me material.)

(To Be Continued.)

Early Argentine, Buenos Ayres, Chile, and Uruguay, but recently great favorites, are realizing somewhat disappointing prices at auction. With but few exceptions, the figures are below half catalog.

Notes and Comments

Most Arctic and Antarctic explorers have taken a special supply of stamps with them for their use. When the "Terra Nova" left for New Zealand on November 29, 1910, for instance, she had on board \$500 worth of New Zealand penny stamps overprinted with the words "Victoria Land."

Captain Scott was specially made postmaster of the British Antarctic—an appointment first held by Sir Ernest Shackleton, in 1907.

The stamps used by the Shackleton expedition were the ordinary New Zealand stamps, surcharged with the words "King Edward VII. Land." More than 23,000 of these stamps were issued, and, though only of the penny denomination, they are now worth twenty-six shillings each unused and are getting more valuable every year.

The stamps used by Captain Scott and his expedition will naturally become extremely valuable.

The Australian Antarctic expedition, under Dr. Mawson, which also met with an unfortunate mishap, used the stamps of Tasmania, cancelled with a special postmark, showing in the center a figure of a penguin. The stamps used by the "Terra Nova" expedition were also cancelled by a design noticeable for the figure of a penguin.

The German South Polar expedition of 1911 had a special stamp of its own manufacture, showing a picture of its ship, the "Deutschland."—*Steinmetz Miscellany*.

The so-called "Bomba Heads" of Sicily with their odd, ornate cancellation designed to avoid defacing the features of Ferdinand II. have always been favorites with collectors of early Europeans. This most reactionary, tyrannical ruler of the nineteenth century was surnamed "Bomba" from his bombarding Palermo and other cities during an insurrection.

Collecting is an instinctive, human, excusable mania—and believe me, most fellows collect things a heap sight worse than stamps.—JOSEPH A. STEINMETZ.

Robert S. Nelson, "The Old Stamp Hunter," of Selma, Ala., offers some attractive stamps in this number of THE SOUTHERN.

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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

No. 5.



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AUGUST A. DIETZ, JR., Business Manager

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VOL. I.

MARCH, 1925

No. 5

Editorial

Congratulations to President Coolidge and Vice-President Dawes! May the new term upon which our honored Chief Magistrate enters be marked by peace, good-will, prosperity and progress.

What a pity that neither President Coolidge nor General Dawes ever "collected stamps"! We accuse the Hon. Ackerman of neglecting missionary duties in this instance. Had he but brought forth some of his treasures and expounded the virtues of Philately, we would now be numbering these two distinguished gentlemen among our Honorary Members. But then, "it's never too late."

Just as the writer hoped, and expected, the first instalment of the Chapter on "The Postmasters' Provisionals," in our February number, has elicited considerable comment. The expressions in these letters run the scale from caustic criticism to applause and approval. All of which is gratifying, since it is evidence of an intense interest in the subject.

It is but fair, however, to again point out to those who criticize and those who approve, that no claim whatever to discoveries—no evidence for or against these listed Locals—has been advanced by the writer. Some mention of these Provisionals seemed to him a necessary part of the Story. The data presented has been gathered from sundry sources. Credit is (and always will be) given to first-hand information, while no mention will be made of writers who have merely published twice-told tales in paraphrase.

The Chapter, therefore, is to be accepted *cum grano salis* in so far as the data is concerned, and every statement, gathered from earlier writers, is wide-open to criticism as are the columns of THE SOUTHERN to their discussion.

Concerning the authenticity of a number of the Confederate Locals now listed, the writer's attitude is that of a "doubting Thomas," with a strong inclination to iconoclasm. But, at the present cost of lumber, the writer hesitates to construct his "wooden horse" adjacent the Walls of Troy. It would be Quixotic.

He does claim, however, to have established, in several cases, the process of printing, and the method of manufacture, concerning which there has been some long-drawn-out controversy; and, in a few instances, pointed out technical characteristics, which clearly establish varieties, never before found or mentioned by earlier writers.

There are no infallible authorities on Confederate Locals—there never will be. That class of Provisionals about which there is neither doubt nor dispute is well known. Beyond these there is a vagueness of knowledge which is nearly a vacuum.

In response to our call for a "straw vote" on whether or not we should give space in THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST to Precancel matter, we have received quite a number of replies. They are, with one exception, unfavorable. This tolerant subscriber's vote is worth quoting: "If I *must* vote on Precancel matter, may I suggest one page each issue sufficient—there being quite enough words on Precancels in print at present. Repetition makes many things unpleasant."

Precisely so. If we could find a new angle on the subject—if we could think of something to make this branch of collecting more attractive—if there were statistics—if there was anything beyond the listing of towns and types—we might give the matter consideration; but, as our correspondent tritely states, "Repetition makes many things unpleasant," and most of our esteemed contemporaries are covering the ground satisfactorily.

By inference we seem to be numbered among "The First Thousand in Philately," for there has come to us a copy of the initial number of *The Philatelic Shillalah*—of the which, Scribe and Sinctum Sanctum Sanctorium are still a sinister secret. The flattery flutters us.

Since this anonymous newcomer is nempt for the proverbial weapon of the bellicose sons of Eireann, it would have been more in keeping to present it in a dress of verdant hue. However, we must await developments—which are promised as the blackthorn gains momentum—before we can know whom it's "fer" or "aginst." At any rate, it's bound for Kilkenny Fair with a chip on its shoulder.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

Copyright, 1925, by THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

A LIST OF THE POSTMASTERS' PROVISIONAL STAMPS ADHESIVES—CONTINUED

LIVINGSTON, ALA.—Lithograph. Printed on white wove paper. This stamp is the most artistic of the Confederate Locals. Livingston and Mobile share the distinction of issuing the only pictorial stamps of the Confederacy. Kinship of ideas in the design would suggest that both stamps were produced by the same artist—possibly in Mobile. Size of sheet or pane unknown, but probably 50 or 100 subjects.

Size: $24 \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

5c. blue on white paper.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Woodcut. Printed on white wove paper. I have seen one copy of this stamp in earlier years. The marked similarity of design to the Locals of Memphis, Tenn., particularly in the treatment of the background of these wood-engravings, would suggest the same artist, or a close imitation, one of the other. It is quite probable that stereotype multiples were made from this woodcut, and the printing done in a local job office.

Size: $20\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

5c. pale blue on white paper.

5c. blue on white paper.

MACON, GA.—Typeset. Printed on colored wove papers. There were four settings in as many different designs—three for the Five Cents and one for the Two Cents denominations. It is quite probable that ten forms were set of each type. The Five Cents, with the inscription in four lines, surrounded by a parallel-lined border, is known in four varieties; the Five Cents with the inscription in two lines, surrounded by a floret border, is known in ten varieties; while the smallest Five Cents, inscription in two lines, surrounded by a tri-parallel-lines border, is known in five varieties—all varieties discernible in the spacing of the type-lines and transpositions of border sections. The latter Five Cents exists *tête-bêche*, indicating that the sheets were "worked and turned."

Size: $20\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

2c. green on gray-green paper.

Size: $19\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

5c. (four-line inscription) black on gray-blue paper.

Size: $14\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

5c. (floret border) black on yellow paper.

Size: $14 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

5c. (two-line inscription) black on yellow paper.

MARION, VA.—Type-set. Printed on heavy wove paper. The Postmaster, Mr. J. H. Francis, in preparing these stamps, left the space in the center blank for the insertion of the value, which was handstamped as occasion required. In reply to numerous

inquiries, Mr. Francis has stated that he thus prepared 2c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c. and 25c. denominations. However, none but the 5c. and the 10c. are known at this time. The original type-form is still in existence, and said to be in possession of an American Philatelist.

At one time a veritable flood of reprints were made by a party in Richmond, who seems to have been in possession of the form. They are readily recognized by the numerals "5" and "10," put in by a separate printing, in gloss-black ink, and about one-half the size of the figures used by Mr. Francis.

Size: 21x23½mm.

5c. dull black on heavy white paper.

10c. dull black on heavy white paper.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Woodcut. The 2c. is printed on thin, white wove paper; the 5c. on thick and thin white wove and pelure papers. It is probable that ten (or more) stereotypes (or electrotypes) were made of the 2c. engraving, for a variety of this value, showing an injury to the form, affecting the right vertical half of five units, is evidence that the design was printed from multiples. The 5c., however, appears to have been printed from five stereotypes (or electrotypes) and the small sheet "worked-and-turned," since a number of vertical pairs exist *tête-bêche*.

The 5c. value has been reprinted on thin, chalk-white paper in pale red.

Size: 22x24½mm.

2c. pale blue, blue, and dark blue, on thin white wove paper.

Size: 22x26mm.

5c. rose, red, and carmine, on thick white wove paper.

5c. red, and carmine, on thin white wove paper.

5c. carmine, on pelure paper.

MOBILE, ALA.—Lithograph. Printed on white wove paper. The same pleasing design served for both denominations, change of numerals in the large white star being made in the transferring to stone. Size of sheet or pane unknown, but probably 50 or 100 subjects. Since there were but three lithographed Confederate Locals (omitting the Gonzales, Tex., which, though a lithograph, was not printed for postal use)—Charleston, Livingston and Mobile—it is quite probable that they emanated from the same atelier—possibly in Mobile.

Size: 18x20mm.

2c. black, on white paper.

5c. blue, dark blue, and greenish blue, on white paper.

MT. LEBANON, LA.—Woodcut. Printed on white wove paper. This is probably the most unique stamp in the catalog. The method of its production is so ingenious that the description must be illustrated by another woodcut produced in precisely the manner in which that earlier craftsman met an emergency. Here we have an engraving that was not engraved—a woodcut produced by a printer without knowledge of lignography or the employment of burin or knife. And this is how he gave us the only inverted stamp known to Philately: On the fairly smooth back of a discarded woodcut he incised or "ruled" with his printers' bodkin the parallel border lines. In the same manner he fashioned the circle. Then came the "big idea"! From his italic case he set the types of the words "Mt. Lebanon, La.," and, one at a time, he proceeded to "sink" these characters into the wood, in the same manner as one uses a punch—holding each type in position, face to the wood, a slight tap of the hammer produced the indented lettering. The impressing of the larger figure "5" in the center of the circle completed the task. One can still visualize the shock and chagrin of the "artist" when the first proof was "pulled," and the diabolical glee of the red-headed printer's devil over the discomfiture of the man with a knack. For that proof brought home to him the fundamental principle of printing. Since the characters of the alphabet



appear in reverse on the types, the impression from these characters yields print in the normal form. To demonstrate, hold the print of my "engraving" before a mirror and observe the effect. This is what our Confederate printer expected to obtain, but the fallacy of his theory was proved in the practice.

I have never seen this Local, but from its appearance on a good photograph, I am inclined to believe that at least three repetitions of the design were punched into that wood block, and the stamps printed on a hand-press. There must be as many distinct varieties as there were punchings.

Size: 23x20½mm.

5c. red-brown, on white paper.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Typeset (3 Cents); white wove paper with a faint yellow tone. Woodcut (5 Cents and 10 Cents); gray-blue ribbed paper.

Five separate settings were made for the 3 Cents. These units, in horizontal alignment, constituted the printing form and represent five distinct types, discernible in the differing lengths of the rule lines above "NASHVILLE," the transpositions of border-rule sections, and the variations of curve and lettering in the line "W. D. McNISH, P.M." There is a "break" in the foot-line of the large numeral "3" in every stamp, varying but slightly in position. This stamp was never placed on sale.

The 5 Cents and 10 Cents are woodcuts, printed on gray-blue ribbed paper. Their striking similarity, in design, to the Locals of Knoxville, Tenn., leads to the belief that they were produced by the same artist. Separate engravings having been made for each denomination, there is a slight difference in the dimensions. It is probable that stereo- (or electro-) types were made from the originals and the sheets printed in strips-of-five, work-and-turn, since *tête-bêche* pairs are known (foot-to-foot). Engraver unknown. Probably printed locally.

Size: 21½x27½mm.

3c. carmine, on white (slightly tinted) wove paper.

Size: 20½x24½mm.

5c. carmine, on gray-blue ribbed paper.

5c. red, on gray-blue ribbed paper.

5c. violet-brown, on gray-blue ribbed paper.

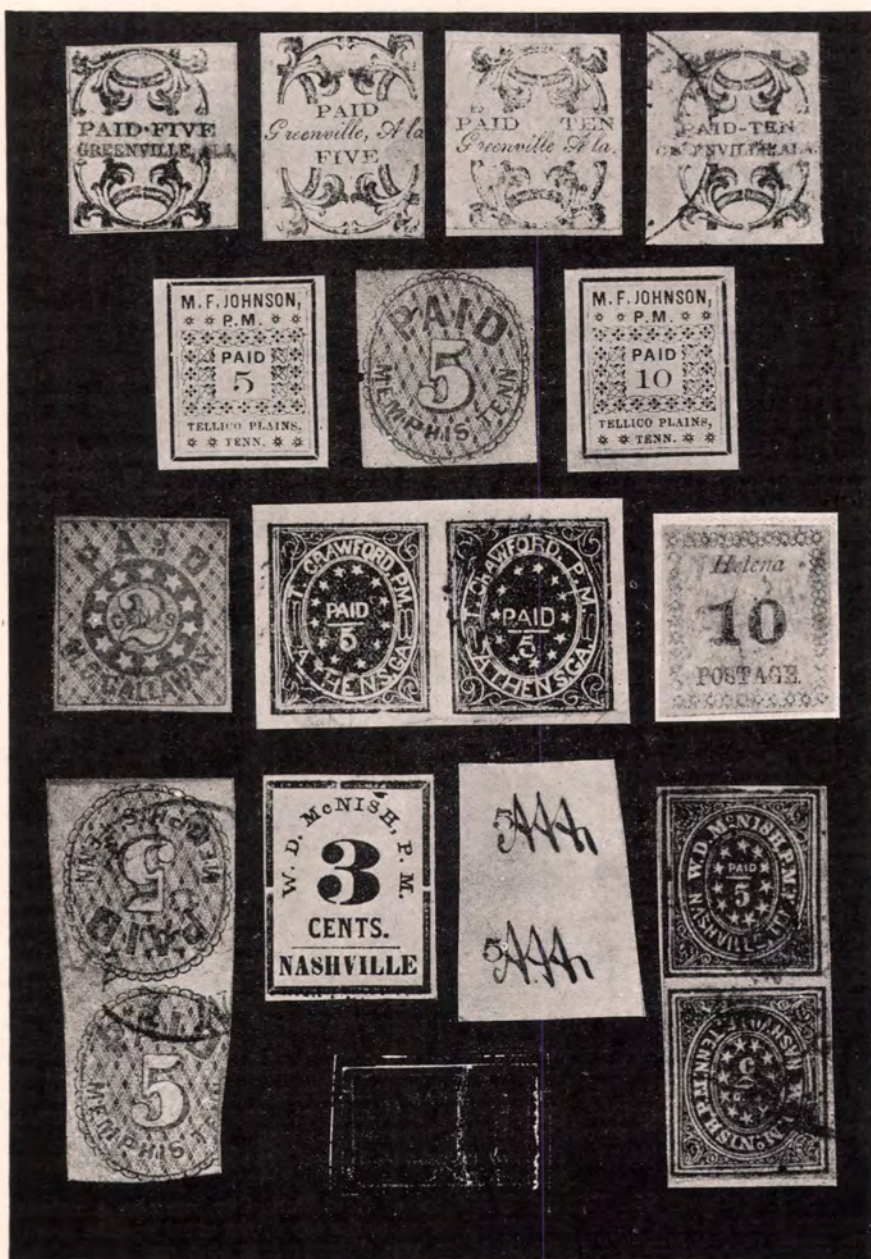
5c. gray, on gray-blue ribbed paper.

Size: 21½x25mm.

10c. green, on gray-blue ribbed paper.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Woodcuts. Printed on thin white wove; thick slightly toned wove, and bluish wove papers. Forty stereo- (or electro-) types were made from the original wood-engraving of the 5 Cents, and these units mounted on wood bases, in horizontal strips-of-eight, 4 to 4½mm. apart. There were five such strips, trimmed, in their vertical dimension, to 25mm. Collectively, these five strips-of-eight composed the printing-form, or pane, of 40 units. Between each strip-of-eight, and above the top, and below the bottom row, was inserted a strip of printers' brass rule, making the average vertical spacing (inclusive of this rule) 1½mm. Finally, there was set, above the top rule, and below the bottom rule, in "Brevier Extended Roman" type, the legend, "Usable exclusively in the New Orleans Post Office." Within the curve of the numeral "5," on each stamp, appears a small figure "8," the meaning of which has long been one of Philately's riddles. Certain it is, however, that it was not in the original wood-engraving, but represents a later cutting, made on the metal of each of the 40 duplicate units, for there are practically as many varieties, discernible in the shape and relative position of this "mysterious figure." The suggestion that "5 times 8" (40) was intended to indicate the make-up of the sheet seems too prosaic a solution.

The collection of Mr. Edward S. Knapp, of New York City, contains a unique specimen of this Local, which shows the imprint at the top of the sheet up-side down. It is reasonable to assume that the inversion was discovered at once and rectified by a turning of the line of type. Since this is the only copy on record at the present



time, it seems possible that only one sheet was printed with this error. The specimen is used, and identified as No. 4 in the plate.

Size: $19\frac{1}{4} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

- 2c. light blue, on thin white wove paper.
- 2c. blue, on thin white wove paper.
- 2c. red, on thin white wove paper.

Size: $19 \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to 19×24 mm.

- 5c. light brown, on thin white wove paper.
- 5c. dark brown, on thin white wove paper.
- 5c. red, on thin white wove paper.
- 5c. brown, on thick yellow-tone wove paper.
- 5c. brown, on bluish wove paper.
- 5c. red-brown, on bluish wove paper.
- 5c. red, on bluish wove paper.



NEW SMYRNA, FLA.—Handstamp. Impressed on small pieces of white paper, ruled with colored lines—probably letter-paper. There is little known of this Local. The single copy on record was in the Ferrari collection, and this represented the only Confederate Surcharge, since the original denomination, "5" (Cents), was over stamped (or intended to be) "10," but the cart got before the horse, and it turned out very much like the Mt. Lebanon—thus: "01." The design of the original 5 Cents is a large figure 5 surrounded by a circle—the upright figure running with the ruled lines horizontally; while the surcharge "01" crosses the "5"—the upright figures running across the vertical ruling.

Size: Diameter of circle, $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; the "01" is $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

- 5c. black, on white ruled paper.
- 10c. ("01") black on 5c. black, on white ruled paper.

PETERSBURG, VA.—Type-set. Printed on thick white wove paper. There were ten separate settings, and the form consisted of two rows of five stamps each. The ten varieties are discernible in the inverted sections of the floret border employed in separating the inscriptions and surrounding the whole, as well as in minor typographical variations. The printing was done locally.

Size: 21×25 mm.

- 5c. red, on thick white wove paper.

PITTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, VA.—Type-set. Printed on white wove paper. Size of sheet or pane unknown, but probably not more than four forms were set. This Local was printed for the Postmaster, J. P. Johnson, by the Postmaster of Danville, Va., Mr. W. D. Coleman, using the same types and bordering ornaments, merely substituting Postmaster Johnson's name for his own. It was printed in the job-office of the *Democratic Appeal*, published by the Postmaster, W. D. Coleman, in Danville, Va.

Size: 33×27 mm.

- 5c. red, on white wove paper.

PLEASANT SHADE, VA.—Type-set. Printed on white wove paper. Since the design, types and border are identical with the Petersburg, Va., I am inclined to believe this Local was produced by the same printer, in Petersburg, Va. Like its comrade of the "Cockade City," it lists ten varieties, discernible in the inverted sections of the floret border, as well as in minor typographical variations. The chief distinguishing mark between the two lies in the fact that the printer washed off the red ink used for the Petersburgs, and put on the more restful and appropriate blue.

Size: $19 \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to 19×24 mm.

- 5c. blue, on white wove paper.

RHEATOWN, TENN.—Type-set. Printed on white wove paper. Mr. Charles J. Phillips submits a copy of this Local. Three varieties are known, and, since the types and border employed in the printing are identical with the material used in producing the Tellico Plains, Tenn., Local, I am inclined to believe both stamps had

their origin in the same printery. The varieties are discernible in the inverted sections of that border which appears at the top and bottom within the ruling, and in the 6 sections (3 each) to the right and left of the "PAID 5" in the center.

Size: $19\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

5c. red, on white wove paper.

SALEM, VA.—Type-set. Handstamped on white laid paper. I have seen only a photograph of this Local. It is unpretentious, and could be readily imitated, since the type employed was a "face" quite extensively used in earlier years. I note that there is no space between "5" and "cts.," and the lines are not "centered."

Size: "PAID" $12 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; "5cts." $9\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

5c. black, on white laid paper.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—Double-handstamped on white and bluish wove papers, which are ruled. In preparing this Local the Postmaster employed the ordinary canceller, minus the dating in the center. With a separate handstamping the denomination—a large figure "5," surrounded by a circle—was impressed into the open center. These stamps were cut to shape—round. Every specimen is a variety, since no two center-stampings can be alike.

Size: Diameter of outer circle $26\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

5c. black, on white and bluish wove paper, ruled in black lines.

TELLICO PLAINS, TENN.—Type-set. Printed on white laid paper. Three settings—two for the 5c. and one for the 10c.—composed the form from which the small sheets were printed. The inversion of one section of the small border opposite the "P" of "PAID" is the only distinguishing mark of the variety. I am inclined to believe this stamp and the Rheatown (Tenn.) were produced by the same printer, types and borders being identical.

Size: $19\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

5c. red, on white laid paper.

10c. red, on white laid paper.

UNIONTOWN, ALA.—Type-set. Printed on white and gray-blue laid papers. Robert Sidney Nelson, then of Birmingham, Ala., made the historic find of these Locals many years ago. There were 29 of the 5c. on covers in the *cache*! Since then two or three more have been found. I have seen most of the Nelson lot. P. N. Booker was postmaster of Uniontown in 1860-1861, and had the stamps prepared locally. There are a number of varieties in each denomination, discernible in the inversion of sections of the border. The same type-setting was used for the three denominations, change being made in the numerals. Size of form or sheet unknown.

Size: $19 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

2c. dark blue, on gray-blue laid paper.

5c. green, on gray-blue laid paper.

5c. green, on white laid paper.

10c. red, on gray-blue laid paper.

10c. red, on white laid paper.

VICTORIA, TEX.—Type-set. Printed on surface-colored glazed paper. I have seen only a good photograph of this Local. The stamp was evidently produced for the Postmaster, J. A. Moody, in the local printing-office. It is a well-set form. Mr. Albert Steves, of San Antonio, Tex., is credited with the finding of these Locals. The Ferrari as well as the Worthington collections contained one of the 10c. denomination. I have not been able to ascertain the number of settings or size of sheet.

Size: 20×24 mm.

5c. red-brown, on green surface-colored paper.

10c. red-brown, on green surface-colored paper.

This closes the list of Adhesive Locals of the Confederacy.

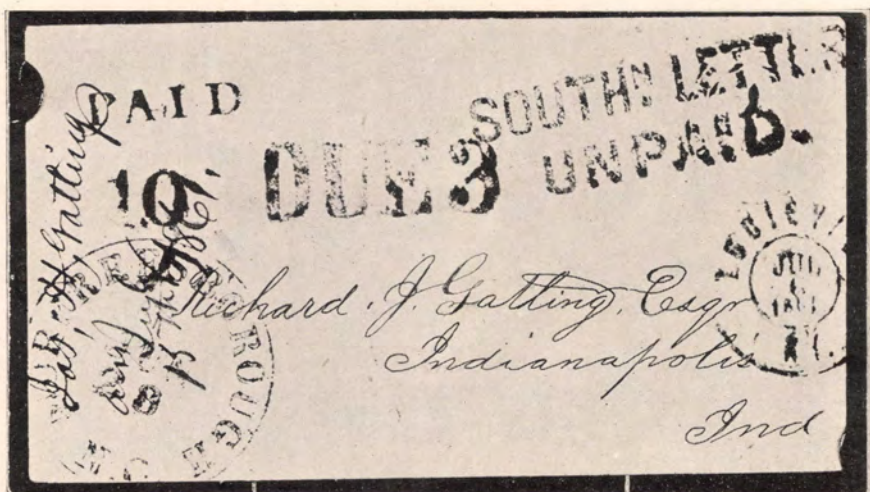
(To Be Continued.)

Civil War Mail Carried by Express Companies

By EDWARD S. KNAPP

PART THREE

After Postmaster Blair's order of late May, 1861, we find that the Postal Services of the North and the South carried practically no mail at all across the Lines, but I show here a cover that is a glaring exception to that order.



No. 8

Mailed in Murfreesborough, N. C., on June 28, 1861, the Confederate provisional hand-stamp of that town (PAID 10) paid the Southern postage. Upon arrival in Louisville, Ky., it was marked "SOUTH LETTER UNPAID," postmarked "Louisville" and "DUE 3" (the U. S. postage)—as the envelope stamp had already been penstroked—and allowed to go on as regular mail matter.

Why this was done is answered by the name of the addressee, Richard Jordan Gatling, the inventor of the Gatling Revolving Battery Gun, who was known to be a Northern sympathizer. He was working on the idea of this gun in 1861, and the first pieces were made in Indianapolis, in 1862, and used against the Confederates in 1863.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

The Main, or "Headquarters," Office of this Company for carrying mail "Across the Lines" was apparently in Louisville, Ky. The Louisville office seems to have been the "Clearing House" for mail going both ways, and at least three-quarters of the "Across-the-Lines Letters" bear the Louisville cancellation of the Adams Express Co.



No. 9

I show here a cover, carried North by the Adams Express, the routing of which can easily be traced by its postmarks.

Posted in Richmond, at the Adams office, without adhesive stamp, the "PAID 10" (Richmond C. S. provisional hand-stamp) paid Confederate postage. It left Richmond on July 13, 1861, and was carried (by messenger [?]) to the Knoxville office of the Company (July 15), thence across the Lines to the Louisville office (July 18, 1861), where it was mailed on July 20, and a U. S. stamp affixed to pay U. S. postage to Pennsylvania.

Illustration is reduced to scale size, with millimeter guide. Cancellations are in black, with the exceptions of the U. S. postmark of Louisville and the accompanying gridiron, both of these being in blue.

Adams Ex. Louisville diameter, 34mm.

Adams Ex. Knoxville, 27x51mm.



No. 10

I next show a cover carried South by the Adams Express, and you will note that the requirement of the Company—to use a U. S. stamped envelope, and not adhesive stamps—has been complied with.

The route of this letter can also be traced by the cancellations.

It left the Baltimore, Md., office of the Adams Express on August 9, 1861, went by way of the "Clearing-House" at Louisville, Ky. (August 12, 1861), thence across the Lines, and was posted in Nashville, Tenn. (August 14, 1861), the Nashville "PAID" and "10" paying the Confederate postage to Petersburg, Va.

Baltimore cancellation in black, and has diameter of 34mm. Nashville marks are in blue.

Fig. 11, 31½x60mm.; Fig. 12, diameter 27mm.; Fig. 13, 20½x-30½mm., and Fig. 4 (see January issue THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, page 66) are the only cancellations I have seen used in New York on letters carried across the Lines by the Adams Express Co. The color is always blue.



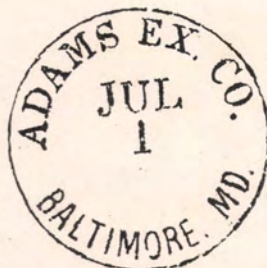
No. 11.



No. 12



No. 13



No. 15.

Fig. 14, diameter 34mm., is the only cancellation I have seen from Philadelphia. The cover on which this appears is addressed to New Orleans. It left Philadelphia on July 30, passing through the Louisville office (August 2, 1861), on its way south.

Reproduction is actual size, and the color of the Philadelphia cancellation is red.

Fig. 15 shows the Adams Express Co. cancellation of Baltimore, Md., which is quite different from the Baltimore shown in Fig. 10.

Diameter, 34mm., cancel in black.

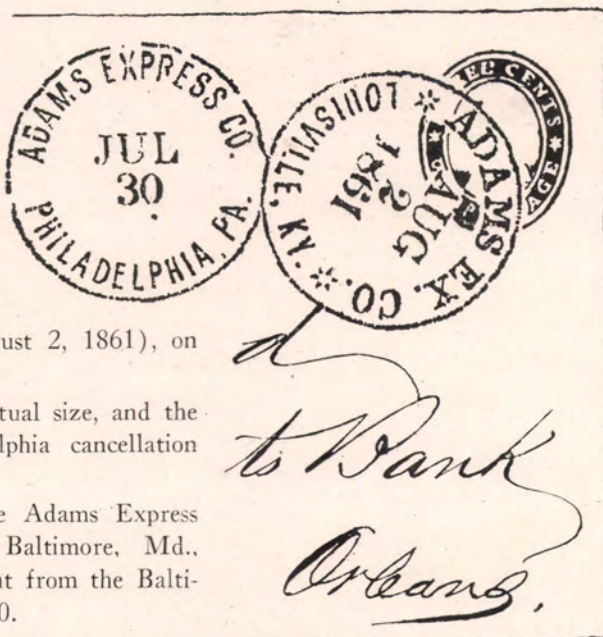
This completes the list of Adams Express Company cancellations, of which I have record, used north of the Mason and Dixon Line.

Next month's instalment will have to do with offices south of that Line.

There were only four Northern offices: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Louisville.

(NOTE.—Most of the illustrations accompanying Mr. Knapp's article are reproduced actual size. In some instances, however—on account of the size of the covers—we have been forced to reduce the object. In such cases students will find the millimeter scale accompanying a useful guide.)

(To Be Continued.)



No. 14.

International Stamp Exhibition

NEW YORK—OCTOBER, 1926

The Publicity Committee announces the following items of news for publication:

The Officers of the Exhibition who have been elected are as follows:

President, CHARLES LATHROP PACK

Vice-Presidents

HON. E. R. ACKERMAN	ABRAHAM HATFIELD, JR.
ALFRED H. CASPARY	MAJOR T. CHARLTON HENRY
WILLIAM H. CROCKER	ARTHUR HIND
JUDGE ROBERT S. EMERSON	W. R. RICKETTS
HON. J. S. FRELINGHUYSEN	FERRERS H. TOWS
COLONEL EDWARD H. R. GREEN	GEORGE WALCOTT
DR. CARROLL CHASE	

The Exhibition Committee. This is really the Executive Committee and upon it which will fall the bulk of the work of organizing the Exhibition.

It is temporarily constituted as follows:

Chairman, ALFRED E. LICHTENSTEIN

Vice-Chairmen

ARTHUR E. OWEN	CHARLES J. PHILLIPS
----------------	---------------------

Secretary, CHARLES M. AMS
101 Park Avenue, New York

Treasurer, THEODORE E. STEINWAY

J. M. BARTELS	J. N. LUFF
DR. J. B. CHITTENDEN	H. L. LINQUIST
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E. KLEIN	J. C. MORGENTHAU
J. A. KLEMMANN	E. STERN
E. S. KNAPP	H. TOASPERN
H. M. LEWY	P. H. WARD, JR.

and two members of the Boston Philatelic Society to be nominated by that Society.

The Finance Committee. The following have been nominated to serve on this Committee:

ALFRED H. CASPARY	MAJOR T. CHARLTON HENRY
COLONEL E. H. R. GREEN	CHARLES LATHROP PACK
T. E. STEINWAY	

The Publicity Committee is composed as follows:

Chairman, HON. E. R. ACKERMAN

Vice-Chairman, CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Secretary, J. J. KLEMMANN
116 Nassau Street, New York

CHARLES M. AMS	A. D. FENNEL	H. TOASPERN
H. M. CLARK	E. B. POWER	P. H. WARD, JR.
FRANK CRANE	GEORGE SLOANE	W. O. WYLIE

A tentative program has been drafted and published, and is thought to be in advance of anything that has hitherto been attempted. Copies of this draft program have been sent to leading philatelic societies throughout the world and suggestions to improve it asked from them. It is hoped to get out the final program by October next.

The Judges. As we are planning to make this the greatest International Stamp Exhibition that has ever been held, it is our desire to have eminent philatelists on the Jury, from all the important stamp centers of the world.

Two New Sets of U. S. Commemoratives!

Mekeel's Weekly states, on information received from Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman, M. C., that the House of Representatives has passed a bill providing for a set of three stamps, 1c., 2c. and 5c., in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

The Philatelic West prints the information that the set of two commemorative stamps, 2c. and 5c., marking the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the first Norwegian immigrants to the United States, will probably be put on sale April 1st.

The new Austrian currency is expressed in "Groschen" and "Schilling" in place of the late Heller and Gulden, and a new set of stamps will appear in these denominations.

Denmark has issued a Commemorative set marking the 300th anniversary of her Posts. The denominations are 10, 15 and 20 öre.

Germany has added a 10pfg. gray-green and a 20pfg. blue to her issue of Stephan Postal Union Commemoratives.

Italy has issued a pictorial set commemorating the Holy Year.

We thoroughly enjoyed the visit of Mr. A. W. Filstrup, Secretary-Treasurer of the Covell Manufacturing Company, of Benton Harbor, Mich., who stopped over in our city for a day. Mr. Filstrup is an enthusiastic specialist in early United States—of which he possesses unusual material—with pronounced symptoms of developing "Confederatitus."

Located somewhat aside from the road of the great caravans—and no longer a nomad—we are always glad to welcome to the quiet of our Sanctum Sanctorum these friends from afar, who linger awhile and chat of the big events in Philately. It is always a gala-day when they come.

Concerning Cubist, Futurist and Nuart Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

I am afraid I shall never wing myself to that exalted plane where abide these asthetic artists who "see things," while still in the flesh, which will never seem real to me.

I am told they pluck their ideas out of space, and then put the hole back. I am sure they get their ideals from some interjacency not in my earthly itinerary—I can't even follow them in thought.

I am trying to discuss these Cubist, Futurist and Nuart stamps—these grotesque and bizarre gems of graphic jazz—which Europe is so lavishly bestowing upon us—at so-and-so-much per bestow.

I am prepared to make due allowance for the peculiar "art" typified in Barney Google and Spark Plug; I trust I can "catch" an allegory in an ultra-conventionalized design; and I have to my credit the solving of several picture-puzzles on the children's page in our rural syndicated Sabbath paper—but these Martian monstrosities, parading as "impressionistic art," just fail to impress—they depress.

I'll admit, too, that it is difficult, in this prosaic country of ours, under the benevolent Volstead law, to agitate the afflatus up to the proper receptive key necessary to appreciate the sublimity of this thing nempt Nuart. I have not yet reached the Yoga state of these artist-ascetes—I am more familiar with the "57 Varieties" of Dill Pickle than with the "84 Attitudes"—more at home in Valhalla than in Nirvana—still much of the barbarian, I ween.

Venus and Apollo of the Greeks, and their modern counterparts, still command my reverent admiration, and I stand in awe before the inimitable grace of line and riot of color in Nature's flora and fauna. The models of the Master Craftsman still suffice for me—my temperature is normal. I don't admire gargoyles, and totem-poles, and Aztec deities.

If Darwin and Haeckel could behold some of these creations, the missing chapter would be writ—they link up all right. Even bellicose Billy would cease his censures and embrace Evolution.

If these brain-storm products did not come out of a mad-house, their authors should be put into one—and *pronto!* Their artistic vagaries reflect a mental condition which we, in these parts, do not comprehend.

I expected the followers of Lenine and Trotzky to run amuck—the loco-weed of limitless license getting into the system of a people in whom Orient

and Occident meet would account for that. The Serbs and Croats, Slovenes and Magyars, too, can be forgiven if their designs depict the dizzy dance of new-found Nationality.

But I cannot forgive the craftsmen of the race of Goethe and Schiller and Kaulbach and Menzel for inflicting upon us the "artistic" aberrations of the "Umsturz" period—especially the Weimar issue of "Republican" stamps. If they had come out of Limburg or Lauterbach, or Würzburg or Pilsen, we might have pardoned the offense—but Weimar! *O Miserere!*—or words to that effect.

And staid old Holland, too, the land of Van Dyke, Holbein and Hals, rears no defending dykes against the waves of this weird and warped Cubist craze.

Verily, the beginning of the Fourteenth Century of the Hegira likewise marks the beginning of the Century of Hysteria.—*Selah.*

Netherlands and Colonies

Our correspondent in Rotterdam, Mr. P. den Outer, supplies the following statistical information on the quantities of Jubilee stamps issued:

NETHERLANDS JUBILEE—1923

2 Cents	111,411,400	35 Cents	1,726,200
5 Cents	20,637,960	50 Cents	2,940,500
7½ Cents	28,355,100	1.00 Gulden	406,425
10 Cents	104,920,000	2.50 Gulden	51,025
20 Cents	12,390,700	5.00 Gulden	37,050
25 Cents	2,708,500		

The 2, 5, 7½, 10, 20, 25 and 50c. were printed in sheets of 100; the 35c. in sheets of 50, and the Gulden values in sheets of 25.

"LIFEBOAT" SERIES—1924

2 Cents	2,071,500
10 Cents	1,985,400

Printed in sheets of 100.

SURINAME JUBILEE—1923

5 Cents	67,915
10 Cents	66,526
20 Cents	31,132
50 Cents	10,263
1.00 Gulden	7,846
2.50 Gulden	3,934
5.00 Gulden	3,408

CURACAO JUBILEE—1923

5 Cents	67,468
7½ Cents	66,422
10 Cents	49,219
20 Cents	60,399
1.00 Gulden	7,945
2.50 Gulden	4,482
5.00 Gulden	4,002

The quantities of The Netherlands-Indies Issue are not yet officially published.

Get into our Subscription Premium Contest now.

Stamp Auctions

Catalogs of Stamp Auctions to be held during March have been received from the following well-known concerns:

Eugene Klein, 1318 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.: 37th Sale of United States Covers, Hayti, Philippines, and Foreign Postage. An unusually fine lot of U. S., including 1847 10c. platings, picked copies of the 1851 3c. on covers; in fact, choice pieces all down the line are offered. Several nice Confederates and a goodly number of Foreign, including a very fine 1d. red "wood-block" Cape, make up this interesting sale, which takes place on Saturday, March 28th.

J. M. Bartels, 116 Nassau Street, New York: 129th Sale of British Colonies, United States and Foreign Stamps. This sale contains a remarkable lot of British Colonies which will take up the first two sessions; while the third session will take up U. S., including some fine covers and rare cancellations. The fourth session offers specialized lots of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, excellent Brazil and South American. Sale takes place from Friday, March 13th, to Tuesday, 17th.

Herman Toaspern, 778 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Third Specialist Sale of United States and Foreign. This is a remarkable offering for Specialists. There are Rare Presidential and other Franks, U. S. Postmarks on Foreign, Patriotic Covers, Steamboat and Packet Cancellations, Departments on Cover, Locals and Express Cancellations, Carriers on Cover, Confederate Locals and General Issues on Cover, U. S. Postmasters' Provisionals, Sheet Margin Copies of the 1847 5c., as well as a splendid showing of United States and Foreign better-class material. The Sale takes place on Wednesday, March 25th, at the Collectors Club, New York.

J. C. Morgenthau & Co., 87 Nassau Street, New York: 219th Sale of United States and Foreign. The lots contain some unusual blocks of U. S., fine unused blocks of Foreign, and some rare covers. Sale takes place March 23rd and 24th.

Daniel F. Kelleher, 7 Water Street, Boston, Mass.: 339th Sale of United States and Foreign Stamps. This sale contains remarkably fine items of U. S. from 1847 through the Twentieth Century, some good Confederates, Revenues, and an exceptionally fine lot of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Foreign. Sale Thursday, March 12th, afternoon and evening.

Y. Souren Co., 145 Nassau Street, New York, announce their Thirteenth Sale for March 31st.

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The introductory installment appeared in the January *Monthly Journal*. The main part of the article, commencing with the February number will continue for six or more months. We have increased our printing order for the *Journal*, but cannot guarantee sufficient copies for non-subscribers unless reservations are made.

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Remember I am not a dealer but a hunter of Confederates. It's a grand and glorious feeling when you open an old hair trunk, and pull out some Confederate covers. It don't happen often these days, but I run across "finds" now and then. If you want to be in on them, let me put your name on file. I have a few books of the cheaper covers to go out now.

THOMAS H. PRATT

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Liberia, 1923, 1c. to \$1.00.....	1.08	.40
Liberia, 1921, Reg'd, 5 var.....	.50	.20
*Mozambique, 1921, 6 var.....	2.55	.60
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IN the City of Richmond, at One-O-Nine East Cary Street, is the home of the "Shop of the Craftsmen," in which is done all kinds of Art and Commercial Printing, Engraving, Advertising and Publishing. ¶ It is a quaint, individual workshop, suggestive of the famous, artistic guild-halls of the seventeenth century, and one can almost visualize the worthy craftsmen of old, climbing the rustic stairways to the massive oak-timbered doors of the rooms wherein many of the finest and most exquisite masterpieces of printing and binding were produced. ¶ In the charm-laden atmosphere that once hovered over the hand-presses of Gutenberg, Caxton and Ben Franklin, a group of modern guildsmen work — men who deem their craft an art, and who put into it all the ideals and traditions which exalted their ancestors, the Masters of the ancient "Black Art." ¶ Withal, this is a thoroughly modern workshop, where the latest mechanical appliances are used, but where hand-work makes for a finer finish — least expensive in the end. ¶ Machines increase production, but the touch of individuality requires thought-guided hands. ¶ Here men think and talk and live Printing, working with heart and head and hand, producing things that have attracted attention and received high commendation, abroad as well as here. ¶ Loyal to the ancient and historic Art of Printing and its ideals, these craftsmen are rendering a signal service to those who seek Quality in their Printing and Effectiveness in their Advertising. ¶ It is here that THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST is printed and published. ¶ Business men, bibliophiles, philatelists, and all those interested in the Art of Printing and the Psychology of Advertising will find the quaint castle doors with hand-wrought hinges easy to open when in quest of the unusual, and our cordial invitation to visit the workshop is extended to you.

Approval Sendings

of the real worth-while stamps, and which will be sure to interest you on account of the condition and value of my stamps.

To Business Men

looking for a sound investment in their postage stamps, I can only recommend the class of stamps I stock as a *Sound Investment* for my own Funds.

The following are a few of the more recent books I have ready to send on approval to collectors known to me or after the usual references:

UNITED STATES

1847-1875. General issues. A number of books including singles, pairs and blocks, unused and used.

1847-1870. About 25 books of stamps on covers, with scarce cancellations, combinations, or **Patriotic Envelopes** used. 5 new books.

U. S. LOCALS

12 new books, stamps on covers, and unused and used singles.

CONFEDERATE STATES

General issues, unused in singles, blocks and sheets, all kinds of papers, gums, dies, imprints, in these books.

Used in singles and pairs, many rare cancellations. Stamps on covers, several dozen books of these of the 1861-1865 issues.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

A really grand lot of "pence" and early "cents" issues in all this group, with a large number of stamps on covers.

All my new books are priced net, many stamps 25% to 35% under catalogue, a few full catalogue or over.

Full lists of approval books sent to any collector on demand.

Charles J. Phillips

Specialist in Stamps Issued Before 1880.

151 Central Park West,

NEW YORK CITY.

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

No. 6.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

Yearly Subscription \$2.00

20 Cents the Single Copy

Hundreds of Dollars Worth of Stamps Given Away!

To the Parties Sending in the Largest Number of Subscriptions

Get in the game with the live boys! Here are some of the premiums—look them over:

First Prize: One sheet of 100 unused Confederates 10c, No. 210, and three years' subscription to THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

Second Prize: One lot of old United States and Confederates on covers (some very fine pieces) and two years' subscription to THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

Third Prize: One fine lot old United States Envelopes (mostly unused) and one year's subscription to THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

Fourth Prize: One lot United States Envelopes (albinos) and one year's subscription to THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

Fifth Prize: One lot new Europe (used and unused) a very fine assortment.

Other Prizes will be announced later, but to every party sending in three or more subscriptions a prize will be awarded. In fact, no one will be left "in the cold".

NOTE: All subscriptions must be accompanied by two dollars for each yearly subscription.

The contest closes October 30th, 1925.

The name and address of the solicitor of the subscription should be written or stamped on the back of every blank.

Write to the business manager TODAY for a package of subscription blanks!

We are driving for a 10,000 circulation this year. Are you with us?

THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

109 East Cary Street,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

"Upstamps" Auction Sale!

APRIL 17th, 18th and 20th, 1925.

COLLECTORS CLUB, NEW YORK CITY.

One Session: U. S. and Confederates

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UPTOWN STAMP CO. 17 West 42nd Street
NEW YORK N. Y.

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

109 East Cary Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

AUGUST A. DIETZ, JR., Business Manager

AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

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VOL. I.

APRIL, 1925

No. 6

Editorial

The First United States Fractional Postage Stamps

The new postage rates, effective April 15th, require fractional stamps. To meet this condition two denominations have been added to the current set, which, we may note in passing, is the longest ever issued in our country.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent stamp is adorned by the profile of Nathan Hale, Revolutionary War captain, hanged as a spy by the British in New York in 1776. The design was copied from the statue by Bela Lyon Pratt, now standing on the campus of Yale University. A Post-Office *Bulletin* states that this denomination is issued to assist in using up a large stock of 1-cent stamps.

The $1\frac{1}{2}$ -cents stamp bears the same portrait which appeared on the Harding Memorial 2-cents stamp—color, sepia brown. This value is designed especially to meet the new rates on third-class matter.

A $1\frac{1}{2}$ -cents stamped envelope has likewise been issued in the present design with Washington's profile.

In addition, three other new stamps will appear—a 15c. Special Delivery, same design as the present 10c. Special, printed in light canary yellow, and a 20c. Special Delivery depicting a motor mail-wagon standing before the Washington city post-office. The 15c. Special Delivery will be used on parcels weighing from 2 to 10 pounds, while the 20c. value is designed for parcels weighing more than 10 pounds.

A 25c. "Special Handling" stamp, which will insure for parcels the same handling, transportation and delivery accorded first-class mail, will appear in blue.

The Lexington-Concord Commemoratives

The special series of three postage stamps to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord were placed on sale April 4. The same day the new $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent Nathan Hale stamp was offered to the public.

The Lexington-Concord stamps were sold first at Boston, Concord, Concord Junction, Lexington and Cambridge, Mass., and at Washington; the Nathan Hale stamp at New Haven and Washington.

The Lexington-Concord issues are the size of the special delivery stamp, and their subjects are:

1-cent (green)—"Washington at Cambridge," representing General Washington taking command of the American army.

2-cent (red)—"Birth of Liberty," representing the Battle of Lexington and Concord.

5-cent (blue)—"The Minute Man," reproducing the statue of the Concord Minute Man, at Concord, Mass., between two columns, to the right and left of which are two tablets bearing the inscription: "By the rude bridge that arched the flood their flag to April's breeze unfurled. Here once the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard round the world."

The stamps will go on sale later at all post-offices:

CHARLOTTENBURG, GERMANY, March 17.—Max Thier, widely known authority on postage stamps, died here today, aged 75. He was popularly known as the "Infallible Philatelist," and collectors all over the world sent specimens to him for examination.—*Boston Traveler*.

What collector, familiar with the diminutive imprint "Thier" in hair-line German text on the back of some valued specimen, will not feel a tinge of sadness at the passing of this remarkable man, who meant so much to Philately! Years of study, remarkable eye-sight, retentive memory, and a thorough knowledge of every process of the graphic arts, combined, can alone evolve such an authority. Moens and Thier were perhaps the greatest savants of our science.

I am indebted to my good friend Henry Orth, Jr., of Washington, D. C., for a "First-Day" $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. Harding. The cover was franked with a perfectly centered copy bearing the plate number 16841 on the attached marginal strip, and accompanied by a bisected 1c., making up the letter rate. A clear cancellation as of March 25th ties the rare combination to the cover, which was not held for postage due.

We are indebted to Mr. Frederick William Burnham for the first Lexington-Concord Commemorative 2c. postmarked Boston, Mass., April 7, 1925.

A new and fertile field for philatelic philandering is opened up by my good friend, Mr. Alfred H. Benners, of Birmingham, Ala. His flirtations are confined to the Father of our Country as depicted on the Three-Cent Stamp of 1851. His keen eye is discovering other things beside shifted transfers and double rosettes, and, while some little stretch of the imagination, in addition to a strong glass, is necessary to see the things that Mr. Benners sees, they are there, nevertheless.

The background of the profile lends itself admirably to all sorts of pranks played by ink, and impression, and the disintegrating influence of time. Within this oval Mr. Benners is discovering things.

And he submits the pieces in evidence, accompanying each with a carefully drawn enlarged outline of his discoveries. "Only those are blind who will not see." I am sure Mr. Benners will be glad to furnish a chart in raised letters accompanied by a club—or a Panama Canal piledriver—with which more effectively to inculcate the information.

His first discovery depicts Washington smoking an Old Virginia Cheroot; the second shows the fairly clear outlines of a goat—but I shall let Mr. Benners tell the story:

"I have caught Father George smoking again—this time a cigar with a band around it. And I have 'got his goat'—proof enclosed. Am watching now to catch him bootlegging—a jug, or something like that. I know that he not only had negroes that the Boston slave-ships brought, but also occasionally a cask or two of good, old Jamaica rum. If I succeed I will advise you."

And now I am wondering just what my good friend Benners means—about that "advising" me—whether it implies a new find on the stamp, or some guarded reference to—the jug? I am in a receptive mood.

A letter from Mr. Carl S. Davis, of Kansas City, Mo., conveys the message that William Fishman died in that city on March 10th, in his 35th year. He had been ill but a few days.

Mr. Fishman was an enthusiastic Philatelist, and at one time President of the Kansas City Stamp Club. Mr. Toby Fishman, a surviving brother, is a member of the local branch of the American Philatelic Society. Our sincere sympathy is extended the mother and brother in their bereavement.

The attention of specialists as well as all collectors of United States is directed to the announcement of the sale of the specialized collection of Dr. Carroll Chase by the well-known house of Daniel F. Kelleher, of Boston.



The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

Copyright, 1925, by THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

I approach the subject of the Provisional Envelopes of the Confederate States with no small degree of misgiving.

It is dangerous ground—the “No Man’s Land” of Philately. Here the squatter has driven his stake, determined to defend his claim against whom-ever may challenge.

Many there are—to follow out the simile—who, by persuasion or “pull,” have held fast to their precarious perch; while others, less fortunate, have been dispossessed of their tenancy without fair trial.

To cite but a few instances: Twenty-five years ago, Mr. W. D. Simpson, of Anderson, S. C., discovered the Provisional Envelopes of Anderson C. H., S. C. He established the claim of these envelopes by securing the affidavit of the war-time postmaster to the effect that he prepared the stamp, printed the envelopes, and sold them to the public over the counter. Further affidavits were secured from parties who bought the envelopes from the postmaster in packages, as needed. Dalton, Ga., and Chapel Hill, N. C., present similar cases. Neither of these envelopes have been admitted to the catalogs.

Again, there is within my reach at this writing—in the possession of a well-known collector—a *folded-sheet* letter (not an envelope) bearing the hand-impressed stamp of a recognized and cataloged Provisional Envelope. There is no doubt as to its authenticity. Yet I am reasonably sure that no *stamped letter-paper* was sold over the counters by Confederate postmasters. Another of these recognized and cataloged hand-stamped Provisionals appears on the envelope of a commercial house with its printed firm card in the left upper corner. Either this firm bought a quantity of these handstamped envelopes from the postmaster and then had their card printed in the corner, or they brought their stock of printed envelopes to the postmaster and had him convert them into “Locals.”

I leave the discussion of these cases—and there are others—to students who will some day attempt to clarify the situation, while I follow the catalogs



in my enumeration of the Provisional Envelopes, adding but the bits of authentic data discovered. I endorse, without reservation, the claim of every *typographically printed* Confederate Provisional Envelope (bearing home-office cancellation) in the catalogs. My pronounced convictions disqualify me for jury service on the rest.

A LIST OF THE POSTMASTERS' PROVISIONALS ENVELOPES

ABERDEEN, MISS.—Handstamp. "ABERDEEN Mi." surrounded by single line circle, large figure "5" in center; "PAID" in spaced Roman capitals to the left of circle, reading vertically, from top to bottom. This Envelope is one of the Nelson Find and was sold to Ferrarri. It is again in the United States. The canceller used carried the abbreviation "Miss." Position, right upper corner.

Diameter: 30mm.

5c. black on orange.

ALBANY, GA.—Handstamp. "ALBANY GA." in Roman capitals, arranged in a circle, with "PAID" in condensed Roman capitals forming a straight base to the design; large figure "5" in center. The figures "10" substitute the "5" on the higher denomination. Position, left upper corner.

Diameter: 28mm.

5c. greenish blue on envelopes of various sizes and colors.

10c. greenish blue on amber.

ATLANTA, GA.—Handstamps. There are two distinct types of this handstamp, varying but slightly in design and size.

The first type is represented by "ATLANTA GEO" (wide-spaced Roman capitals and no punctuation marks) surrounded by a circle. In the center appears "PAID" in large Roman capitals; below, and close to the circle, a large figure "5." Position, left upper corner.

Diameter: 31½mm.

5c. black on buff, brownish buff, amber, orange, and blue.

The second type is represented by "ATLANTA, GEO." (close-set Roman capitals, with punctuation marks), surrounded by a heavier line circle. In the center "PAID" in capitals corresponding in size to those of the city's name. Below, and set well up from the circle, a figure "5" (or "10") with leaning stem and straight flag. Position, left upper corner.

Diameter: 28½mm.

5c. black on amber.

10c. black on white, and amber.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Handstamp. Woodcut or brass die. There is no city name. The simple design consists of the word "PAID" in block capitals, curved; below this a large numeral "5"—all enclosed by a heavy-line circle. Position, indefinite.

Diameter: 20mm.

5c. black on white.

AUTAGAVILLE, ALA.—Brass dies. Handstamped on colored envelopes. Mr. F. W. Elmore, of Montgomery, Ala., supplies authentic data on this Envelope, accompanied by a photograph of this Provisional in the possession of the McNeel family. I quote from Mr. Elmore's interesting letter: "Mr. McNeel, who is the son of the war-time Postmaster of Autaugaville, has the original dies with which these Envelopes were

stamped. They are about $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, apparently of brass, and made just like a regular handstamp. Mr. McNeel said that his father stamped the envelopes, using ordinary printers' ink, and tapping the die with a weight, after which he sold them to the public. He has this die both in FIVE and TEN CENTS; also three "PAID" dies and his signature on rubber stamps as per enclosed impressions. Mr. McNeel states that he has never made any impressions of the dies or allowed any to be made." Position, right upper corner.

Size: 20x23mm.

5c. dull blue on white, orange, blue, amber, and buff.
10c. black on buff.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Woodcut. Typographed on white and colored envelopes. The small and neat design is a reproduction of the ornamented oval appearing on the lithographed adhesive of Charleston. Position, right upper corner.

Size: 17x23½mm.

5c. dull blue on white, orange, blue, amber, and buff.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Brass handstamps. Several designs were in use, and the manner of applying the handstamps as well as the positions of the imprinting varied. The color of these handstampings and that of the dated cancellations is always the same.

The first type used appears to have been the familiar oval seal in color with white inscriptions: "POST OFFICE" and "COLUMBIA" separated by stars in an oval band; in the center "S C" (South Carolina) in script capitals.

This was followed by the same design, but with the addition of a large figure "5," handstamped over the "S C" in the center. Height of figure, 8½mm.

Size of oval: 28x21½mm.

5c. dull blue on white.

The next variety consists of a handstamped "PAID" in large Roman capitals, to which was added, by a separate stamping, the italic numeral "5" (or "10") on the face of the envelopes. On the reverse appears the above-described seal, handstamped, sometimes on the lower flap, while the piece in my own collection carries the seal near the extreme right center. The seal is again without "surcharged" numeral.

5c. dull blue on white.

10c. dull blue on buff.

The fourth distinctive design consisted of an upright oval bearing the inscription "P. O. COLUMBIA, S. C." and "PAID" in color on a white band, enclosed by a heavy-lined oval. The line of the inner oval, "surrounding the skeleton" figure "5," is thin.

Size of oval: 19½x26mm.

5c. dull blue on white, orange, brown, amber, and buff; also on quadrille paper of lavender color.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Handstamp. Woodcut or brass die. Envelopes of various sizes and colors. "COLUMBUS Ga" within a heavy-line circle in bold Roman letters. In the center "PAID" in block capitals, with a bold figure "5" below. Position, indefinite.

Diameter: 30mm.

5c. dark blue on orange, and buff.

(To Be Continued.)

Collectors who incline to some specialty as a side-line might find it both interesting and profitable to take up Air Post covers. Still in its infancy, this field is full of promise.

Civil War Mail Carried by Express Companies

By EDWARD S. KNAPP

PART FOUR

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY OFFICES IN THE SOUTH

While possibly three-quarters of the mail carried across the lines by the Adams Express Company went through the Louisville office, letters were sometimes routed through other offices—the office at Augusta, Ga., handled such letters, and these would seem, from postmarks appearing on them, to have been carried from either Baltimore or New York by coastwise packet, and probably transferred, at the mouth of the Savannah River, to a river packet, which took them to Augusta, whence they were mailed to destinations in the South. I have never seen a letter going North through this Augusta office.

I show here illustration of a cover which comes from New York (it bears on reverse cancel No. 11 of New York, in proof of this), and is addressed to Fayetteville, N. C.



No. 16

In conformance with the company regulation, a U. S. stamped envelope was used.

The letter reached Augusta, Ga., Adams Express Company office on July 16, and they mailed it on that day, as the town postmark shows, paying the

Confederate States postage of 10 cents, as indicated by the "PAID 10," which is the Augusta provisional handstamp.

Illustration is slightly reduced in size.

Measurements of the original "Adams Express Company Augusta" are 53x27mm., and the color is blue.

I believe that Memphis was an office of the Company, used for mail going South, addressed to towns on the Mississippi river. Have seen covers with the stamp of the Memphis office, addressed to New Orleans, which I believe came from Northern points, but as they have no actual proof of this in the way of cancellations, I cannot positively state that this is so.

The Adams cancellations used in Southern towns that I have had the opportunity of examining have always been oval in shape and of the same dimensions (or approximately) as the Augusta just described. I have noted the following:

Albany, Ga. . .	always blue	Memphis, Ten. .	always red
Atlanta, Ga. . .	always black	*Mobile, Ala. . .	always black
Augusta, Ga. . .	always blue	Nashville, Ten. .	always blue
Charleston, S. C. .	always blue	†Savannah, Ga. .	always red
Knoxville, Ten. .	always black		

While the Post-Office Departments of both the Union and Confederate States had, after May 31, stopped functioning, the express companies made possible the exchange of letters.

On August 10, 1861, President Lincoln proclaimed that all commercial interchange between the insurgent and loyal States was *unlawful*, and the War and Treasury Departments then ordered the Post-Office Department to enforce this proclamation.

Finally, then, on August 26, 1861, the following order was issued by Postmaster-General Blair, which *prohibited express companies* from forwarding letters to the Confederate States:

The President of the United States directs that his proclamation of 10th inst., interdicting commercial intercourse with the so-called Confederate States, shall be applied to correspondence with these States, and has devolved upon this Department the enforcement of so much of his interdict as relates to such correspondence.

The officers and agents of this Department will, therefore, without further notice, lose no time in putting an end to written intercourse with the Confederate States, by

* Have only seen Mobile used in 1865, near the close of the war and after the capture of that city by the Union forces.

† "Harndens" appears instead of "Adams" in this cancellation, but we know that that company had been absorbed by the Adams Co., so it may be called an Adams mark.

causing the arrest of any express agents or other persons who shall, after the promulgation of this order, receive letters to be carried to or from these States, and will sieze all such letters and forward them to this Department.

M. BLAIR, P. M. Gen.

This order put an end to letters being carried across the lines.

(AUTHOR'S NOTE.—There are, no doubt, Southern offices of the Adams Express of which I have no record. I would again ask collectors to assist me, by letting me hear of any cancellations they may have of town names not appearing on this list.)

The next installment of this article will have to do with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, its formation, etc.

(*To Be Continued.*)

International Stamp Exhibition Notes

A meeting of the Exhibition Committee was held on March 2nd at the Collectors' Club, New York, Charles J. Phillips, Vice-Chairman, presiding.

As many exhibits are expected from abroad, it will be necessary to obtain and issue particulars explaining how collections should be shipped and the regulations that will have to be observed for passing them through the customs.

The following Committee on Customs Entry was appointed to work out the necessary details:

J. A. KLEMAN, *Chairman*
HON. E. R. ACKERMAN

CHARLES CURIE
EDWARD STERN

The Publicity Committee was directed to obtain a design for a label and ascertain its cost and submit same to the Exhibition Committee for approval.

It was decided to hold a Members' Day for members of the Association only; membership in the Association shall entitle the member to admission to the Exhibition that day; in addition, if he has paid for two years, he shall receive one additional ticket; if for three years, two additional tickets; such tickets to be good on any day except Members' Day, and not to be transferable.

At the Annual Meeting, held on March 2nd, the Board of Directors elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President	J. C. MORGENTHAU
Vice-President	A. E. OWEN
Secretary	J. A. KLEMAN
Treasurer	T. E. STEINWAY

In writing to our advertisers, mention THE SOUTHERN.

Notes and Comments

An interesting item has been submitted by Mr. A. A. Meyers, of Newport News, Va. I have made an imperfect sketch of the design and present the reproduction. The original is a woodcut, with center oval mortised for the numeral, which is a face of type quite popular in earlier years. Paper, white wove; printed in blue. Unfortunately, the piece is mutilated at both right and left upper corners. Alabama collectors will be particularly interested, and I would suggest an inquiry as to the war-time postmaster of Sparta, and any other information they may be able to find concerning this item.



Costa Rica has a postage stamp for visiting cards. The denomination is 2 centimos, color green, and the diminutive portrait is that of Don Rodrigo Arias Maldonado. The promiscuous exchange of felicitations per visiting cards may be one of the customs of the country—the courtliness of the Spaniard is proverbial—and the government obligingly meets the situation. We can readily understand the microscopic size, since the length of the average Spanish name, plus titles, occupies about all the available area on a good-sized card!

With the open season for Confederates, our good friend, Robert Sidney Nelson—"The Old Stamp-Hunter"—of Selma, Ala., is again in the field, scouring Alabama by-ways for big and little game. Thus far he reports: four 1863 10c. perforated on covers, eighty-five 10c., and a perfect U. S. 1867 3c. grilled-all-over on cover. Replenishing his powder and ball, he is again off to mysterious places. We shall hear from him again.

Sales of the new Harding 1½-cent postage stamps and the new 1½-cent stamped envelopes March 19, the first day of their offering at the Post-Office Department's philatelic agency, amounted to \$2,446, representing about 150,000 pieces. The sales were to stamp collectors who bought in blocks of six, twelve and even one hundred.

It is said that the color of our current 12-cents stamp is to be changed from brown-carmine to a mahogany or claret brown, to avoid the frequent confusion with the 2-cents carmine.

Although I subscribe to a dozen magazines, the *only one* I read from cover to cover (and generally twice) is THE SOUTHERN.—JOHN H. HALL, JR., New York, N. Y.

Scott's Monthly Journal has been fortunate in securing the manuscript of Dr. Victor M. Berthold's series of articles upon the "Wells, Fargo & Co. Handstamps and Franks Used in the United States, the Dominion of Canada and Foreign Countries," which is now appearing in serial form in that worthy publication.

Dr. Berthold's research—a labor of over twenty years—is exhaustive and final. He has added another volume to the Classics on Philately's book-shelf. It will be the standard reference book in its field.

Meager indeed—in most instances—is the recompense of the men who, from unselfish devotion to Philately, spend years in earnest labor to the end that others may more fully enjoy the pleasures of our pursuit. But there does come to them the satisfaction of having accomplished something worth while. Among these savants of Philately we place Dr. Berthold.

APRIL AUCTIONS

Uptown Stamp Co., New York—April 17th, 18th and 20th: Interesting lot of "Splits," U. S. and Foreign.

J. M. Bartels Co., New York—April 22nd, 23rd and 25th: Unusual lots of U. S., Confederates, and Foreign.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of *The Southern Philatelist*, published monthly at Richmond, Va., for April 1, 1925.

STATE OF VIRGINIA,

County of Henrico, ss.:

Before me, W. Reginald Walker, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared August Dietz, Jr., who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager and Part Owner of *The Southern Philatelist*, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, *The Dietz Printing Co.*, 109 E. Cary St. Editor, August Dietz, 109 E. Cary St. Managing Editor, none. Business Manager, August Dietz, Jr., 109 E. Cary St.

2. That the owner is *The Dietz Printing Co.*, 109 E. Cary St.; August Dietz, partner; August Dietz, Jr., partner, 109 E. Cary St.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

AUGUST DIETZ, JR., Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of April, 1925.

(Seal) W. REGINALD WALKER, Notary Public.

My commission expires November 20, 1925.

341st SALE

UNITED STATES, ISSUES OF 1851 AND 1857

of the Famous Collection of **Dr. Carroll Chase** are to be Sold at Auction.

1st SALE: FRIDAY ^{AND} SATURDAY, MAY 22-23, 1925.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME to secure some choice pieces in superb condition.

This collection contains:

Proofs and Essays: Many unique pieces.

Stamps: 1c, 5c and 12c imperforate off covers; 1c, 5c, 12c, 24c, 30c and 90c perforated off covers; and most values of both issues on covers showing domestic and foreign rates in effect while these stamps were current. The collections of 1c and 12c stamps are believed to be the finest in the world, which remarks would likewise probably apply to the collection of 30c. In most instances the plate positions have been identified and marked.

A few of the outstanding items of this sale are:

1c stamp: Horizontal strip of six (31 to 35 R1e) on cover, imperf.

Block of six (11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, R1e) on cover

Vertical strip of three (7, 17, 27, R1e) on cover canc. Louisville & Cincinnati Mail Line.

Complete reconstruction (200 positions) of plate 1, late state.

Types II and IV in horizontal pair, perforated.

Entire top row of the right pane of plate 1L on a cover.

Used block of ten from plate R1L.

Used block of six with S. W. corner sheet margins, plate R1L.

Record copy type III (99R2), imperf.

Record copy of type III (99R2), perforated, on cover.

Complete reconstruction of the major crack in plate 2, imperf.

Complete reconstruction of the major crack in plate 2, perforated.

Complete reconstruction (3 stamps) of the strongest crack in plate 3.

Imperf. type III tied to a cover with "U.S.P.O. Despatch Pre-paid One Cent" carrier canc.

Type IA and two copies of type IIIa, imperf, used together on cover.

Block of ten type V on the original cover.

Cover bearing a strip of three type V, each stamp showing curl on shoulder.

1c imperf on cover with 1853 year date canc.

Carrier, Express, Railroad and Mississippi Packet Cancellations both on and off covers.

5c stamp: Two imperf copies each showing part of plate imprint.

Horizontal pair imperf.

Several copies on the original covers.

5c red brown, perforate block of four, canc. Fort Smith, Ark.

5c brick red, superb strip of three on cover.

5c type II with "Supplementary Mail" canc.

5c type II and 1c type I, perf., used on a cover to N. Y. carried by Adams Express Co. from New Orleans to Louisville, Ky. after the Civil War broke out.

12c stamps: Block of four, used, imperf.

Horizontal strip of eight with part of plate imprint at right, imperf.

Seven covers, each with half of 12c imperf used to pay 6c rate.

Perforate block of four, used.

Perforate block of six, used.

Cover carried by Pony Express bearing 12c 1857.

24c stamp with Supplementary Mail canc.

24c and 30c used together on cover.

30c with red N. Y. City Carrier canc.

Used 90c with stitch watermark.

10c 1857 type I on cover with 5c 1851.

British Columbia 2½p, No. 2, used on cover with U. S. 5c and 10c 1857.

Hawaii 5c blue, No. 8, on cover with U. S. 12c 1851.

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The introductory installment appeared in the January *Monthly Journal*. The main part of the article, commencing with the February number will continue for six or more months. We have increased our printing order for the *Journal*, but cannot guarantee sufficient copies for non-subscribers unless reservations are made.

The simplest way to be sure of getting this series complete is to subscribe to the *Monthly Journal* at once.

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Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

33 WEST 44th STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The January issue is already exhausted, although many requests for copies are received daily. If sufficient demand is made we are prepared to reprint this article in pamphlet form. Kindly advise us if you would be interested.

The
House of Dietz
where
THE SOUTHERN
PHILATELIST
is Published.



IN the City of Richmond, at One-O-Nine East Cary Street, is the home of the "Shop of the Craftsmen," in which is done all kinds of Art and Commercial Printing, Engraving, Advertising and Publishing. ¶ It is a quaint, individual workshop, suggestive of the famous, artistic guild-halls of the seventeenth century, and one can almost visualize the worthy craftsmen of old, climbing the rustic stairways to the massive oak-timbered doors of the rooms wherein many of the finest and most exquisite masterpieces of printing and binding were produced. ¶ In the charm-laden atmosphere that once hovered over the hand-presses of Gutenberg, Caxton and Ben Franklin, a group of modern guildsmen work — men who deem their craft an art, and who put into it all the ideals and traditions which exalted their ancestors, the Masters of the ancient "Black Art." ¶ Withal, this is a thoroughly modern workshop, where the latest mechanical appliances are used, but where hand-work makes for a finer finish — least expensive in the end. ¶ Machines increase production, but the touch of individuality requires thought-guided hands. ¶ Here men think and talk and live Printing, working with heart and head and hand, producing things that have attracted attention and received high commendation, abroad as well as here. ¶ Loyal to the ancient and historic Art of Printing and its ideals, these craftsmen are rendering a signal service to those who seek Quality in their Printing and Effectiveness in their Advertising. ¶ It is here that THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST is printed and published. ¶ Business men, bibliophiles, philatelists, and all those interested in the Art of Printing and the Psychology of Advertising will find the quaint castle doors with hand-wrought hinges easy to open when in quest of the unusual, and our cordial invitation to visit the workshop is extended to you.

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of the real worth-while stamps, and which will be sure to interest you on account of the condition and value of my stamps.

To Business Men

looking for a sound investment in their postage stamps, I can only recommend the class of stamps I stock as a *Sound Investment* for my own Funds.

The following are a few of the more recent books I have ready to send on approval to collectors known to me or after the usual references:

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1847-1870. About 25 books of stamps on covers, with scarce cancellations, combinations, or **Patriotic Envelopes** used. 5 new books.

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Specialist in Stamps Issued Before 1880.

151 Central Park West,

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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

No. 7.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

109 East Cary Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

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VOL. I.

MAY, 1925

NO. 7

Editorial

Richmond Philatelic Society Organized

We have received an interesting communication from Mr. Julian D. Martin, of the University of Richmond, Va. (formerly Richmond College), announcing the formation of a Philatelic Society, in February, on the Campus of that Institution, with nine charter members. Since then several new men have been introduced into the Society, and one of the professors has indicated his interest in the work.

There is quite a wave of enthusiasm among the members, which bids fair to sweep the Faculty into Philately's enchanted realm! Once the charm of the pursuit is realized, and its educational advantages recognized, a "Chair of Philately" may be suggested by the progressive President of that University.

The officers of the Richmond Philatelic Society are: Robert J. Schneider, President; Julian D. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer; Milton G. Hitt, Exchange Manager. Richmond Philatelists should communicate with the Secretary.

The Editor is stealing a vacation. On the 6th of May—while this number goes to press—he will speak before the Collectors Club of New York on "The Various Processes of the Graphic Arts as Employed in the Production of the Postage Stamps of the Confederate States of America," supplemented by actual demonstrations of these processes.

By the time this number comes to the hands of his readers, he will have escaped the just punishment for his temerity—safe again this side of Mason and Dixon's Line. He promises "never to do it again."

Our Business Manager says: "Be patriotic! Have civic pride! Send two dollars for a subscription to THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST for your local Public Library. In doing this you will be making an endowment. THE SOUTHERN prints *history!*"

Again we have had the pleasure of a call from our good friend, Mr. L. K. Pratt, of St. Paul, Minn. Ever watchful to find some relic for the Confederate Section of our Museum, he has added another sheet of hand-made paper watermarked C S A, which is described in this number. It's a half-holiday when Pratt comes to Richmond.

We are glad to note that our old friend, H. P. Atherton, of Springfield, Mass., associated with Messrs. W. C. Rackliffe, H. R. Oppenheimer and C. F. Fitzgerald, of that city, under the title of Hampden County Stamp Dealers, has announced the first stamp auction with quite a list of desirable items. May deserved success attend!

Mr. Rudolph C. Bach, of the *Stamp Collectors Magazine*, New York, was a welcome visitor to our Sanctum Sanctorum last month. A quarter century ago Mr. Bach was publishing a philatelic magazine in Canada, contemporaneously with *The Virginia Philatelist*. Since then he has seen service in the Boer War, the Spanish-American and the World Wars. But the lure of publishing enticed him back into her meshes, and now he is again giving Philately a virile exponent.

All collectors and dealers are requested to be on the look-out for parties offering a fine collection of United States,*stolen from a member of the Philatelic Club of the University of Richmond. Mounted in a "Washington Stamp Album," the collection contained about 3,500 varieties, and about 400 pieces in pairs, blocks and strips, among them the 1869 set. Information should be addressed to the Editor of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

We are indebted to Mr. Douglas Beattie, of South Richmond, and to Mr. William H. Leckie, of Chicago, for our first covers bearing the ½c Nathan Hale. Gracias!

Rumor hath it that we will have another special set of stamps in connection with the "World's Fair" to be held in Oregon this year.—"The more, the merrier."

Collectors and Specialists in U. S. should read Daniel F. Kelleher's Adv.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

Copyright, 1925, by THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

A LIST OF THE POSTMASTERS' PROVISIONALS

ENVELOPES — CONTINUED

DANVILLE, VA.—Typeset and typographed. Envelopes of various sizes and colors. It is probable that this Envelope preceded the adhesive stamp, since it was issued under the postmastership of W. B. Payne; but it was printed in the office of the *Democratic Appeal*, of which William D. Coleman (postmaster at the time of the issue of the adhesive) was publisher. In preparing this Provisional, the printer made use of a stock electrotype—one of a so-called "trades series," much in vogue at that time. This was the boot-and-shoe dealer's design of the series. It was mortised. The type-setting into this mortise was not well done, since, aside from the imperfect curving and alignment of the types, three glaring instances of careless workmanship were passed by the proof-reader. But these imperfections will always make this Provisional the most difficult to counterfeit. They are identified as follows: (1) "Wrong font" (letter of a different "face") capital "U" in SOUTHERN"; (2) period after "B" in "W. B. PAYNE" dropped below alignment; (3) no space between "PAYNE" and "P" of "P.M." Position, left upper corner.

Size of design: 60x36mm.

5c. black on buff, white, and amber.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.—Handstamp, autographed by the postmaster, J. Y. Hall. Small, bold-line circle with large figure "5" occupying full inner area (either a woodcut or brass die). Above this, and of a separate stamping, "PAID" in bold Roman capitals. The postmaster's signature is known in two forms—"J. Y. Hall" and "Jno. Y. Hall." Three copies of this provisional were found by Robert Sidney Nelson, in 1900. Position, left upper corner.

Diameter of circle, 14mm.; height of PAID, 3½mm.

5c. black on white, and buff.

FRANKLIN, N. C.—Typeset and typographed. Since this Provisional represents the sole number in the catalogs to which I may lay claim of discovery, a careful description becomes a duty. The entire setting presents a good example of "brass-rule twisting"—considered a high achievement among the craftsmen of last century. Two "faces" of "wavy" brass rule were used in the twisting (or bending), and the common method was to "take out the temper" of the brass by heating, when it would remain, without "spring," in the shape formed by this bending. The type was next set within and between these brass rules, and the open spaces filled in, either with gypsum or *papier-maché*. When this filling had "set" or dried out, the form could be put to press without risk of falling apart. L. F. Siler was postmaster in 1861, and the envelopes were probably printed in the local newspaper office. This Envelope was sold to Ferrarri, but is now again in the United States. Position, right upper corner.

Dimensions: 26x26mm.

5c. blue on buff.

EMORY, VA.—Handstamps. Brass dies or woodcuts. There are two values in two distinct types.

The 5c. is the same handstamp employed in preparing the adhesives (described on page 81, and illustrated on the plate of adhesives in this number). Position, right upper corner.

Diameter of circle, 7mm.; height of PAID, 4mm.

5c. dull blue on white.

The 10c. is represented by a small, heavy-line circle, with "EMORY" in curved block letters at the top; "10" in center. To the left of the circle, reading horizontally, appears the word "PAID" in bold Roman capitals. Position, right upper corner.

Diameter of circle, 18mm.; height of PAID, 4mm.

10c. blue on white.

GREENSBORO, ALA.—Brass handstamps. It required a triple stamping to prepare this Provisional. First the two concentric circles with the inscription "GREENSBORO ALA" between, in bold Roman capitals; next, the "PAID" aimed to strike the center of the inner circle, while the large figure "5" below struck across and into circles and lettering. The canceller of this post-office reads "Greensborough." Position, right upper corner.

Diameter of circle: 28mm.

5c. black on orange.

GREENVILLE, ALA.—Brass handstamp. The catalogs illustrate this Provisional with the word "PAID" in spaced Roman capitals, enclosed by a single line rectangular frame nearly touching top and bottom of lettering. The large figure "1" and "0" forming "10" appear to have been separately impressed, since they are out of alignment. I have not seen this Envelope. Position, (?).

Dimensions (?).

10c. black on buff.

JONESBORO, TENN.—Woodcut, or Metal Seal (die-sunk). It is probable that these Provisionals were handstamped with a brass seal, such as was generally used in sealing letters—both lettering and impression indicating such origin and method. Position, right upper corner.

Diameter: 22½mm.

5c. dark blue on white, yellow, and orange.

5c. black on white.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Typeset and typographed. The manner of setting these type and brass rule forms has been described under the heading of the Franklin, N. C., Provisional. Position, right upper corner.

Diameter: 25½mm.

5c. blue on white, orange, and greenish.

10c. red on white, and orange.

LEXINGTON, MISS.—Brass handstamps. "LEXINGTON Miss." in spaced Roman capitals forms a complete circle, surrounded by a single rule. In the center appears, in comparatively small lettering, "PAID" (block letters), below a bold figure "5" (or "10"), while a third line, in very small type, shows the initials of the postmaster—"E. H." "P. M." Position, right upper corner.

Diameter: 33½mm.

5c. black on orange.

10c. black on white.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Woodcut. Typographed. The rosette used on this Envelope was a stock cut frequently employed in the setting of lottery tickets, fractional currency, and other forms where "safety" numerals were needed. The original was a woodcut, but electrotypes therefrom were sold by the typefounders. Quite a number

of these Envelopes were sold in Lynchburg with patriotic verses and illustrations. Position, right upper corner; others, left upper corner.

Dimensions: 25x27mm.

5c. black on white, amber, buff, and brown.

(In a sale, remarkable for its fine Confederate material, held in Berlin in 1920, there was offered an Envelope bearing a similar rosette, but with the figures "10" [instead of "5"] and "PAID" below. The postmarking was "Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 2, 1861." The cancellation was not the Lynchburg type, while the "PAID" was about 1mm. narrower and slightly taller. It was a cleverly executed, dangerous counterfeit.)

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Woodcut. Typographed. The same cut used in printing the Adhesive was employed in printing the Envelopes. Position, right upper corner.

Dimensions: 22x26mm.

5c. carmine on white, amber, and orange.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.—Handstamps. The design consists of "PAID" in Roman capitals, with excessive spacing between the letters I and D. Below, a large italic figure "5" (or "10"). Position, right upper corner.

Dimensions: "PAID" $21\frac{1}{2}$ x4mm.; figure "5" 7x12mm.

5c. black on white, and buff.

10c. black on white, and manila.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Brass handstamps or woodcuts. The design consists of a circle enclosing "PAID" at the top, a large figure "5" (or "10") in center, and "T. WELSH." at bottom. The letters are block. The handstamping was done indiscriminately as to position, both values being frequently found on the same envelope.

Diameter of 5c., 17mm.; 10c., $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

5c. red on white, and orange.

5c. blue on white, and amber.

10c. red on white, and orange.

10c. blue on white, and orange.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Brass handstamp. "RALEIGH N. C." in bold Roman capitals in a circular curve without surrounding line. "PAID" in bold italic capitals in center; large figure "5" below. The "PAID 5" has been set out of alignment with both ends of the curved "RALEIGH N. C.," the whole presenting an unbalanced design. Position, right upper corner.

Diameter: 28mm.

5c. red on white, amber, orange, and straw.

RICHMOND, TEX.—I have not seen this Envelope. From the illustration in the catalogs (if this has been correctly drawn), the stamp was either cut in wood or metal, since the lettering between the two circles is not printers' type (there being no "shoulder" at the foot). Position (?).

Diameter (?). The catalog notes:

5c. red on orange, amber, and white.

10c. red on white, orange, amber, and blue.

RINGGOLD, GA.—I have never seen this Envelope, but the catalog illustrations represent it in the form of three concentric circles, the outer bearing the inscription "C. S. POSTAGE" at the top; "FIVE CENTS" at the bottom, all in condensed Roman capitals. These two lines are separated within the circle by three colons, or double asterisks, on either side. The inner circle bears the inscription "RINGGOLD GEORGIA" in the same type, the letters forming nearly a complete circle. In the center appears a monogram-like script "RG." The form is typeset. Position (?).

Diameter: 26mm.

5c. black on white, and orange.

SALEM, N. C.—Brass handstamp or woodcut. The "PAID" and "5" being separately put in, either by handstamp or handwriting, there are two varieties. The design consists of a circle with the inscription "POST OFFICE" at the top, and "SALEM, N. C.," at the bottom, following the curvature of the circle, in Roman capitals. In a horizontal line across the center appears "O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.," in condensed block letters. When the value was handstamped a large "PAID" (20x6mm.) and below this a 12mm. tall figure "5" was employed, aiming to strike above and below the horizontal line. When Postmaster Keehln put in the value with pen and ink he aimed to place it in the upper space above his name. This "Paid 5" is carefully written in a labored hand. Various sizes and colors of envelopes were thus prepared.

This handstamp was still in possession of Mr. Keehln long after the Civil War, and he frequently made reprints on coarse envelopes for collectors, imitating the "Paid 5" of his war-time handwriting. One of these "reprints" was prepared for me in 1901, and is in my collection. This "stamper" is said to be in the safekeeping of an American dealer. Position, generally in the right upper corner.

Diameter: 29mm.

5c. black on amber, and buff.

SALISBURY, N. C.—Typeset and typographed. I have never seen this Envelope, but the design has been described as "a Phoenix with outstretched wings; above, POSTAGE—SALISBURY, N. C. in two lines; below, FIVE CENTS—P. M. and the name of the postmaster in manuscript. All of the inscriptions in small Roman capitals. This is evidently another instance of the pressing into service of a stock cut found in many printing offices of that time. I am illustrating one of these old "Phoenix" cuts brought over from a classic epoch in our history. Position (?).

Dimensions (?).

5c. red on white.



SELMA, ALA.—Handstamp, signed in manuscript by the Postmaster, Wm. H. Eagar. The design consists of "PAID" (20x6mm.) in Roman capitals, and below this, in varying positions, a large figure "5" 12mm. tall. Postmaster Eagar aimed to write his name on the top alignment of "PAID." Position, generally in the right upper corner.

5c. black on white, amber, pale amber, and orange.

Same, without signature, 5c. black on buff.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—Handstamp. Crude woodcut. The design consists of a heavy-lined rectangle. Within this, in bold block letters, "PAID"—the cross-bar of the "A" missing, forming an inverted "V." Below this a large figure "5" with arrows to each side. In the lower corners odd shapes of color intended for ornaments. Position, right upper corner.

Size: 23x18½mm.

5c. black on white, orange, and straw.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—There are two types of this Envelope. The first is a double handstamping of the word "PAID" in bold Roman capitals, followed by an italic "5". Position, indefinite.

Size: (?)

5c. black on white.

The second type is typeset and handstamped. The design consists of a circle. Within, at the top, "PAID" in bold antique capitals. Following the sequence of the setting appears "THOMASVILLE GA." in bold Roman capitals, and "head down" in consequence. The center is taken up by a large figure "5." Position, right upper corner.

Diameter: 24mm.

5c. black on white, and orange.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA.—Handstamp. The design consists of a circle, with "TUSCUMBIA ALA" in Roman capitals (small capitals for ALA), forming nearly a complete circle within. At the foot "PAID" in condensed Roman capitals in horizontal alignment. In the center a large figure "5." Position, generally in right upper corner.

Diameter: 30mm.

5c. black on white, and orange.

5c. red on orange.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.—Handstamp. The design consists of "PAID" in wide-spaced Roman capitals. Below this a large figure "5." Position, generally in right upper corner.

Size of "Paid," 23mm., of "5," 12mm.

5c. black on white.

In closing this fragmentary record of the Provisional Adhesives and Envelopes, I would counsel the student against attaching undue importance to the innumerable varieties and errors occurring in the printing of these Locals.

The conditions under which they were produced are to be borne in mind. Neither the Confederate postmasters nor the printers considered these "stamps" of importance beyond the temporary purpose they were to serve. To the postmasters, they merely represented the means of quieting the public clamor for "stamps." To the printers, they meant no more than an order for labels. There was no official sanction, no call for bids, no contracts awarded, and no unusual care taken in the work—in fact, the most crude product was accepted in most cases—anything to "bridge over" until the regular government postage stamps could take their place. Glaring errors were not corrected; careless work was the rule, instead of the exception; damaged sections and units in plate and type were not even removed or repaired; single-form and tête-bêche printing was regulated by the size of the scraps of paper stock on hand at the time; different colors for the same denomination; one color for different denominations; different designs for the same values, and the same designs for different values—all this, and more, is evidence that no importance was attached to these temporary substitutes for stamps, and no control exercised over their mechanical production. Few may be successfully plated.

Though every postmaster who issued them, and every printer who produced them, were living today, I dare say they could tell us little more than we know. I question if even a record of the number issued was kept! That which seems of greatest importance to us today was but a trivial incident to those men at that time. The General Issues soon superseded the Locals, and the memory of these transient servitors grew dimmer as time passed on.

Today they have come into their heritage. They are the most historic and interesting, and withal precious, stamps of the Nineteenth Century.

(To Be Continued.)

Civil War Mail Carried by Express Companies

By EDWARD S. KNAPP

PART FIVE

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY

The breaking out of the war, in 1861, threatened the Southern wing of the Adams Express Company, and it was decided to turn over the Southern lines to Superintendent Plant. Accordingly, on May 1, 1861, THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY was organized, with H. B. Plant as President; R. B. Bullock, Superintendent Eastern Division; E. Hulbert, Superintendent Central Division, and D. P. Elwood, Superintendent Western Division. The latter was, shortly after, succeeded by A. B. Small.

As the Federal forces advanced into Dixie, the Southern Express Company abandoned its lines, which were immediately utilized by the Adams Express Company.

The Southern Express Company was, in fact, operated under difficulties throughout the war times, arising mostly from the changing of the armies, destruction of railroads, and from the Conscription Acts, until employees were exempted from service in Army and Navy.

I show here the only two types of Southern Express Company cancellations of which I have record.



No. 17



No. 18

FIGURE 17 is the one generally used by the Company. It shows large double-circle. Diameter outer circle, 32mm. Diameter inner circle, 19mm.

At the top, between the circles, appears "SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO." in condensed block-letter capitals, and at the bottom is the name of the town in which it was used in similar lettering. The center generally shows the month with the day below it.

I have record of the following towns using this cancellation:

Augusta, Ga.—Blue, Green.

Columbus, Geo.—Black.

Knoxville, Ten.—Black.

Memphis, Tenn.—Red.

Montgomery, Ala.—Red, Black,

Blue, Green.

Richmond, Va.—Black.

Savannah, Ga.—Red.

FIGURE 18. Have only seen two example of this, of which the illustration is an exact duplication. Color blue, and diameter of the circle is $29\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Montgomery, Ala., in both cases.

I next illustrate a cover which I believe will be of interest. Size of this is slightly reduced.



No. 19

Cover sent from Montgomery, Ala., on December 22, 1861 (see dated postmark and the Montgomery octagonal gridiron, both of which are black).

It shows *both types* of SOUTHERN EXPRESS cancellations (both blue).

Across the 10c. General Issue C. S. adhesive stamp (which, incidentally, is the only 10c. value I have ever seen used on a Southern Express letter) is written in manuscript "D H Brook." "D H" stands for "Deadhead" and "Brook" is the name of the Southern Express Agent at Montgomery. I state quite positively that Brook was the Agent, because, strange to say, I have found that this same man was later in the Columbus, Geo., office of the Company, and signed his name on letters from that office, and I have an envelope cancelled by that office addressed in his handwriting to some one of the *same*

name (Brook) in New York City, sent just at the close of the war. He was apparently an agent, who was transferred from Montgomery to Columbus.

It is not uncommon to find the letters "D H" on Express Company mail, and sometimes the agent wrote his name also on the envelope, to signify that he had marked it "Deadhead."

I have a cover in my collection bearing a vertical strip of seven of the 5c. blue Confederate States lithographs cancelled Southern Express Co., Richmond, Va., addressed to New Orleans, and a manuscript notation on it reads "D H Clark," showing that it was "deadheaded" by Express Agent Clark, of the Richmond office.

"Deadhead" signifies, I would say, that a letter so marked by the agent was carried free by the Express Company, it being only necessary for the sender to affix an amount of stamps sufficient to have carried it, had it been sent by regular mail.

We have no data to tell us exactly what were the functions of the Express companies operating in the Confederacy, or what charges they made for carrying letters, so all I can tell you is uncertain, although probably true. My conception of it is that they acted as agents to carry mail which for some particular reason was valuable and the owner wished to insure against loss. Letters enclosing cash, papers of value, or information of importance whose delivery was absolutely necessary. There are sometimes notations on the envelopes of "PAID" and the amount (generally in shillings) showing that 25c. was probably the rate paid to the Company on a single-rate letter. Also notation like "\$350 cash enclosed" would signify that it was a money letter. In other words, Express companies were the registration offices for mail, and no doubt worked with the Post-Office Department, as these letters often bear postal cancellations as well as those of the Express Company.

That they carried letters of value *only when they deemed it safe to do so* is shown in the following extract from a letter which I found enclosed in an envelope with a 5c. green C. S. stamp, cancelled Memphis, Ten., and addressed to J. P. B. Burtwell, care of Gen. S. P. Walker, Tuscumbia, Alabama. It reads as follows:

Memphis, Ten., March 8, 1862.

MR. J. R. B. BURTWELL.

DEAR SIR—I sent you yesterday, *by Express*, a letter to your mother containing seventy dollars. When I wrote the letter to her and directed it, I expected the Express Company to carry it to Florence (Ala.), as its agent here had told me it would, but when I carried the package to the office, they would receipt for it *no further than Tuscumbia*; therefore, I send it to you at Tuscumbia, to send on to your mother.

Respectfully,

J. M. GREGORY.

One may see from this letter that the Express Company took no chances of losing things of value consigned to them, and would only accept such articles when they were confident that they could deliver them safely. They had no doubt heard that the road from Tuscumbia to Florence was not safe, and they accordingly refused to carry further than Tuscumbia.

* * *

The Southern was possibly the largest Express Company that did business in the Confederacy. Letters carried by them may be found at any time during the war period.

The next article will treat of other Expresses doing business in the Confederacy during that period.

(To Be Continued)

More Watermarked Confederate Paper

Mr. L. K. Pratt, of St. Paul, Minn., has brought forth another sheet of Confederate paper, watermarked in outline script initials as illustrated below.



This sheet differs in every particular from the relic described in our December number, which was of English make—a calendared sheet of even texture. Mr. Pratt's find is of a very coarse texture, hand-made, with rough edges and no calendaring. It was made in the Confederacy, and in a primitive paper-mill. The watermarking, which is exceptionally well done, repeats six times in the sheet—two designs horizontally, and three vertically. Measuring $12\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ inches, the sheet is wove, and has the appearance of old Italian hand-made paper, resembling our modern "vegetable parchment."

Size of watermark, $4 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; space between designs, horizontally, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; vertically, 3 inches; distance from top and bottom margins, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from sides, 2 inches.

Notes and Comments

When, in 1873, the Continental Bank Note Company superseded the National Bank Note Company, in the printing of our stamps, they took over the original engravings of the latter concern and added their own so-called "secret marks," by means of which we now distinguish the two printings. In this connection it will be interesting to students to note that, if the case had been reversed—that is to say, if the Continental Company had engraved the plates first—and *with* these "secret marks"—the National Company could not have removed them from the engravings to produce *their* original product.

Every "secret mark" is an *added incision*—never the removal of a color line. Lines once incised remain so. A hole cannot be lifted out!

I had the privilege, some years ago, through the courtesy of my friend, John J. Deviny, Director of Work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, of meeting the transferrer who put down the famous 5c. error on the 2c. printing plate No. 7942. As a result of this interesting interview, I am fully convinced that the act was purely an accident. How this error escaped the scrutiny of the inspector of plates is explained by the fact that this craftsman is trained to discover technical imperfections with no forewarning to be alert for the first real error in the stamps of the United States. It was not even a case of carelessness.

Sometimes one finds a Confederate 2c. green on cover, which got by under the 5c. rate, since the green fives were still current when the green twos were issued. If the addressing indicates that the cover was not a "drop letter"—if there are no postage due markings—if the envelope was sealed—you possess a "good thing." Forget the catalog.

There should be gathered and preserved in the library of every philatelic club enlarged photographs of rare stamps, as well as cleverly executed counterfeits, for purposes of comparison and study.

Some day a work of this kind will be prepared and become an indispensable text-book to both collector and student.

The three beautiful stamps of the Ionian Islands complete the collection of this one-time British protectorate and should find place in the album of every general collector, since—unused—they are within reach of a moderate purse. But few of us ever see or possess a genuine used piece on cover. The 1-penny blue, in this condition, recently brought \$55.75. It is cataloged \$50.00.

Two Small Finds

I can only report two small finds this month. Nothing in either lot for my Confederate collection, so they go into books that you may look at if you send that reference.

Of course you know I am interested in all fine Confederate items and would like to see any you want to sell. I am particularly interested in the 5c Green No. 200 in larger pieces than singles.

For the fellow who likes low values I offer some backed up stuff while it lasts as follows:

8—3c 57s on cover . . .	\$1.00
20—3c 57s off cover. . . .	1.00
12—3c 61s on cover	1.00
30—3c 61s off cover. . . .	1.00
15—3c Greens on cover . .	1.00
50—3c Greens off cover . .	1.00

THOMAS H. PRATT

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE.

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The introductory installment appeared in the January *Monthly Journal*. The main part of the article, commencing with the February number will continue for six or more months. We have increased our printing order for the *Journal*, but cannot guarantee sufficient copies for non-subscribers unless reservations are made.

The simplest way to be sure of getting this series complete is to subscribe to the *Monthly Journal* at once.

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Single copy 10 cents

Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

33 WEST 44th STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The January issue is already exhausted, although many requests for copies are received daily. If sufficient demand is made we are prepared to reprint this article in pamphlet form. Kindly advise us if you would be interested.

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Stamps: 1c, 5c and 12c imperforate off covers; 1c, 5c, 12c, 24c, 30c and 90c perforated off covers; and most values of both issues on covers showing domestic and foreign rates in effect while these stamps were current. The collections of 1c and 12c stamps are believed to be the finest in the world, which remarks would likewise probably apply to the collection of 30c. In most instances the plate positions have been identified and marked.

A few of the outstanding items of this sale are:

1c stamp: Horizontal strip of six (31 to 35 R1e) on cover, imperf.

Block of six (11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, R1e) on cover

Vertical strip of three (7, 17, 27, R1e) on cover canc. Louisville & Cincinnati Mail Line.

Complete reconstruction (200 positions) of plate 1, late state.

Types II and IV in horizontal pair, perforated.

Entire top row of the right pane of plate 1L on a cover.

Used block of ten from plate R1L.

Used block of six with S. W. corner sheet margins, plate R1L.

Record copy type III (99R2), imperf.

Record copy of type III (99R2), perforated, on cover.

Complete reconstruction of the major crack in plate 2, imperf.

Complete reconstruction of the major crack in plate 2, perforated.

Complete reconstruction (3 stamps) of the strongest crack in plate 3.

Imperf. type III tied to a cover with "U.S.P.O. Despatch Pre-paid One Cent" carrier cancel.

Type IA and two copies of type IIIa, imperf, used together on cover.

Block of ten type V on the original cover.

Cover bearing a strip of three type V, each stamp showing curl on shoulder.

1c imperf on cover with 1853 year date cancel.

Carrier, Express, Railroad and Mississippi Packet Cancellations both on and off covers.

5c stamp: Two imperf copies each showing part of plate imprint.

Horizontal pair imperf.

Several copies on the original covers.

5c red brown, perforate block of four, cancel. Fort Smith, Ark.

5c brick red, superb strip of three on cover.

5c type II with "Supplementary Mail" cancel.

5c type II and 1c type I, perf., used on a cover to N. Y. carried by Adams

Express Co. from New Orleans to Louisville, Ky. after the Civil War broke out.

12c stamps: Block of four, used, imperf.

Horizontal strip of eight with part of plate imprint at right, imperf.

Seven covers, each with half of 12c imperf used to pay 6c rate.

Perforate block of four, used.

Perforate block of six, used.

Cover carried by Pony Express bearing 12c 1857.

24c stamp with Supplementary Mail cancel.

24c and 30c used together on cover.

30c with red N. Y. City Carrier cancel.

Used 90c with stitch watermark.

10c 1857 type I on cover with 5c 1851.

British Columbia 2½p, No. 2, used on cover with U. S. 5c and 10c 1857.

Hawaii 5c blue, No. 8, on cover with U. S. 12c 1851.

**The Sale will be shown entire, in New York City, on Monday May 18th
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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

No. 8.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

Yearly Subscription \$2.00

20 Cents the Single Copy

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These sheets provide a complete listing of the 1926 valuations of all stamps as given in the Catalogue. They are mailed to subscribers in forms of 32 pages as soon as these forms are delivered from the press, and will contain all new issues up to the time that they are printed.

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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

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AUGUST A. DIETZ, JR., Business Manager

AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

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Advertising Rates on Request

Entered as second-class matter November 1, 1924, at the post office at Richmond, Virginia, under the Act of March 3, 1879

VOL. I.

JUNE, 1925

NO. 8

Editorial

I have ventured beyond the outposts of the erstwhile Confederate States. They of the Collectors Club enticed me to New York. And I am glad.

Now I am again perched on my editorial tripod, and the memory of pleasant hours lingers like an echo.

A day was spent delving into the "Rebel Archives" in the War Department in Washington, where I succeeded in finding some additional data concerning the printing of Confederate stamps; and the few remaining hours were given to "stamp-talk" with my friend, Henry Orth, one of the old-school stamp-collectors. Thence onward to the Big City.

New York, with its lights and its life, its noise and its novelty—yea, its eternal youth—works its wizardry on me, always. But I shall never know New York. Geography is not one of my few strong points. I only know that the Big City is bounded on the North by Charles Phillips, on the East by Ed. Knapp, on the West by the Collectors Club, and on the South by Nassau Street, and all whom there abide—Bartels, the Burgers, Krassa, Sloane, Barrett, Bach, and other friendly landmarks. The *Tribune* Building overtops "Woolworth's"—to me—because of Doane and Hyde.

I know that the greater part of New York is the rear entrance to Steinway's piano factory; that Konwiser publishes the biggest magazine in the city; that Dr. Chittenden is not alone an authority on early Mexicans, but a *connoisseur* of the graphic arts; that Ams and Walcott and—and all the rest are princes, who carry the royal wine of friendship in their flasks. That, to me, is New York.

And they were kind to me—just like “home-folks” in the South—they of the Collectors Club. Patiently they “endured,” while I made an attempt at crowding into an hour the experiences of forty-odd years. Unfortunately, one falls short—always—in giving all one intends to give.

I was a bit afraid, at first, of the critics, John Luff and Joseph Rich—they who know so much more about stamps and things than I—but their kindly, encouraging smile seemed to bid me go on. Frank Crane, of *The Times*, was taking notes, and he made a “story” of it. Making something out of nothing is the art in newspaperdom. Crane is an artist.

Philip Ward came all the way from Philadelphia. That’s fine.

And beyond New York lies Flemington, N. J., where lives Hiram E. Deats. It was my privilege to be the welcome guest in his home. It was the sunset that comes at the end of a perfect day.

MORE NEW STAMPS

The heralded Norse-American bi-colored set of two values—2c. and 5c.—has been placed on sale, and appears to be receiving favorable comment from all quarters. The Viking ship lends itself admirably to the theme, while the design and execution are a credit to the Bureau’s work.

The new ½-cent Postage Due has made its appearance. It is in the same color and design as the current set. We are just wondering how the Post-Office Department is going to collect this fractional debt.

While laying no claim to the title of “Philatelic Expert,” the Editor will be glad to examine any Confederate stamp—Local or General Issues—submitted by his readers, and render an opinion as to the manner of printing and authenticity. Register all material, and enclose return postage and registration fee. There is no further charge. Address all communications of this nature to August Dietz, Editor THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, 109 East Cary Street, Richmond, Va.

Dr. E. W. Floyd, an advanced collector and student of Confederates, of Manchester, England, writes: “*New Orleans*: You mention and illustrate a variety, with inscriptions inverted, in Mr. Knapp’s collection. There is also another variety with two lines of inscription, one inverted, above the top row, showing that two panes were printed on a sheet of paper, one *tête-bêche* to the other. I have seen a single copy, and Mr. Knapp shortly after found another.”

Collectors of Confederates are warned against offerings of better-class material, with faked cancellations, from parties in Richmond, Va., and "adjacent territory."

During the past month we have been shown quite an assortment of this material. Among the lot were three singles of the 2c. red-brown on pieces of cover, and every one of them cancelled with the same date, "Norfolk, Va., June 3, 1863." Students familiar with the cancellation of Norfolk will not be deceived—since this fake type was never used in that city—but the warning is directed to those of our readers, less conversant with Confederate postmarks, to whom material may be offered.

The 2c. blue Memphis, Tenn., Local is another item from the same source, and is offered cancelled "PAID" with grid.

Strange how some folks will persist in speeding along the edge of the United States courts for the sake of a few ill-gotten dollars. But you're not going to "get by with it" long, Big Boy. _____

Recently, while passing through Richmond, Mr. William A. Kelsey, of Meriden, Conn., spent an hour with us, inspecting our Graphic Arts Museum and reminiscing. Mr. Kelsey is a collector of the Old School, and, back in the early seventies of last century, came in possession of the first Goliad Locals. But I shall quote from an interesting letter just received:

"Recalling pleasantly my visit to your Temple of Artistry, last month, I will now fulfill my promise then made to you. I stated that I would inform you of the exact date of my finding the Goliad Locals. It was early in 1871. The pair of 5s (from Ferrari Collection) are the ones. I sold them in July of the same year to J. Walter Scott for \$40. The 'find' came about by my advertising in papers South for old stamps. A Miss Robertson, in Goliad, sent me various Confederate stamps, but only three Goliads." _____

The Editor thoroughly enjoyed attending an informal meeting of the Richmond Philatelic Society at the residence of the President, Mr. Robert J. Schneider, 225 North Boulevard, on the evening of May 22nd. Several additions to the membership are recorded and a fine spirit prevails. _____

The death of Paul Kohl, of Chemnitz, Saxony, following close upon the passing of Max Thier, removes another of the truly great in Philately. Kohl's handbooks remain his lasting monument—the most stupenduous effort in Philately.

An Old-Time "Stamp-Swap" in Big Confeds.

With the permission of the parties concerned, I may relate the story of an interesting, old-time "stamp-swap," successfully negotiated after a bit of "dickering," between my friends, Robert Sidney Nelson, the Old Stamp-Hunter, "party of the first part," and George Scheer, of the city of Richmond, Va., "party of the second part," to-wit:

There was no exchange of coin of the realm—just a swap of stamps-for-stamps—and both are satisfied.

George Scheer recently acquired a fine block-of-eight Confederate TENS with "boardwalk" sheet-margin on the right. It is a veritable *pièce de résistance* (whatever that may mean)—a "Kabinettstück" (also whatever *that* may mean)—in short, an object worthy of several such superlatives—just the thing for plating.

Robert Sidney Nelson read about this block in THE SOUTHERN (and you might pass it down the line that such news items always appear in THE SOUTHERN). And Robert Sidney literally *loves* Confederate stamps. And he lost no time in his wooing.

Now, George Scheer has a *penchant* (another Bolshevik expression I am using ignorantly, but recklessly) for Provisionals. Some one once converted George to a faith in Locals, and he actually believes they are "good stuff." Somehow, I agree with him.

But I will spare my readers a protracted agony of suspense. Robert Sidney and George "got together" and effected a swap.

George now holds \$1,125.00 worth of good Confederate Locals from the famous Nelson Find of some twenty-five years ago, and "the Old Stamp-Hunter" down in Selma is as "fussy" and solicitous over his block-of-eight TENS as a maiden hen with one chick.

Mr. R. L. Hustis, who had been honored with the commission of editing *Mekeel's* for May 25, contributed a novel idea, in that number, on "A Method for Displaying 'Shifts'." Mr. Hustis' plan—and he demonstrates with a well-drawn illustration—suggests an enlarged drawing of the normal stamp (approximately $1=2\frac{1}{2}$) on which the "shifts" are emphasized—with additional arrow indicators. The center of this "cut" is blocked out with an open frame corresponding to the size of the normal stamp.

These labels are mounted on the album page and the actual stamp, with the illustrated shift, is mounted in the space on the "cut"—thus obviating the use of a glass. It is not only a clever, but a remarkable idea of strong appeal.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

Copyright, 1925, by THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

THE REPRINTS, COUNTERFEITS, AND FAKE LOCALS.

Confederate Locals have been the proverbial "gold bricks" of Philately—the fertile field of the impostor, tilled assiduously and yielding richly a harvest of nefarious tares.

To the two decades immediately following the close of the war we may trace this veritable Saturnalia of reprinting, counterfeiting and "producing" Confederate Provisionals, with sporadic recurrences—of a lesser violence, however—even to the present time.

Clever imitations by skilled craftsmen who frequently made use of the more expensive process of lithography, crude attempts through the mediums of wood and type, and fantastic products bearing the name of some Southern post-office which, in fact, had never issued Provisionals, constituted the "blessings" which were loosed on Philately from this Pandora's Box.

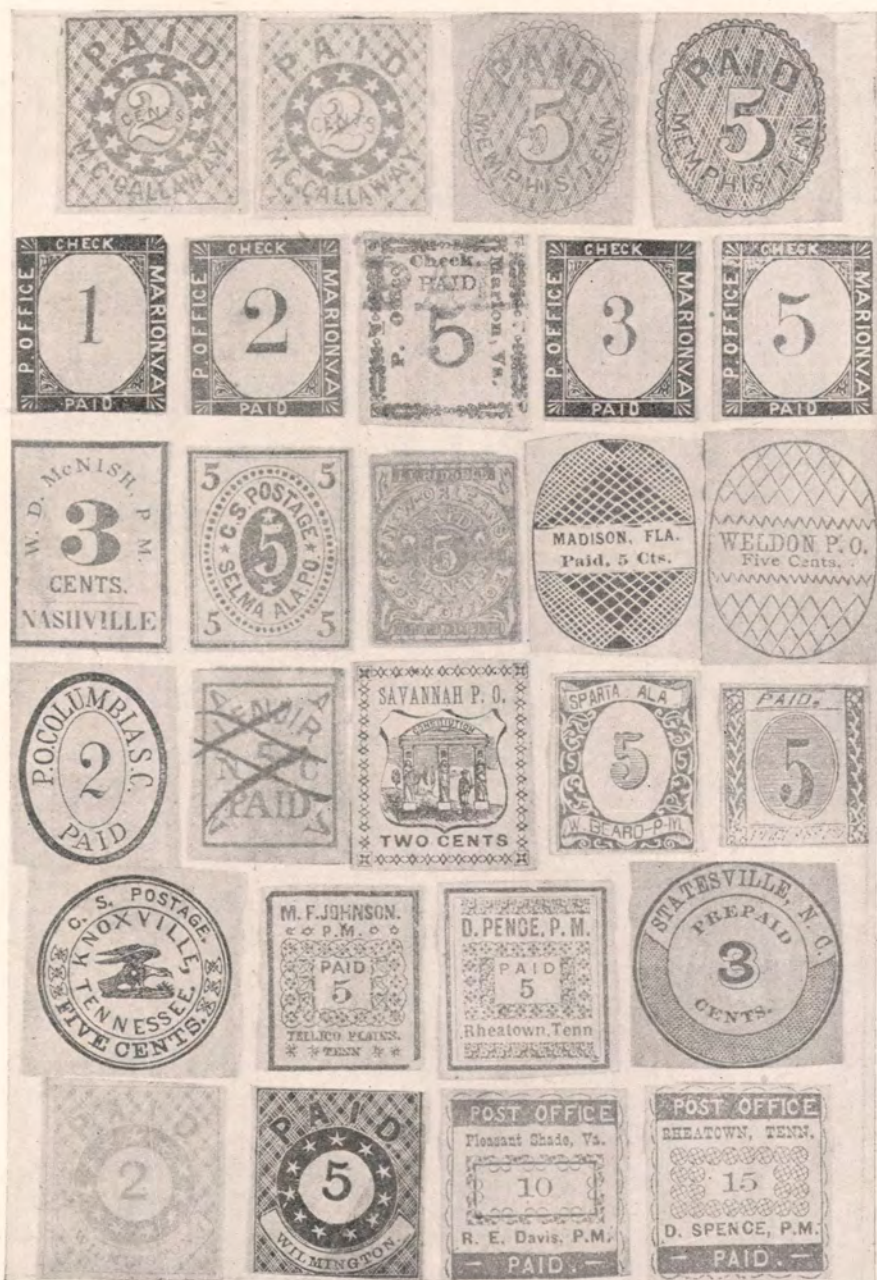
The reaction following the wide dissemination of these spurious stamps was reflected in the rapid decline of interest among collectors. The effect was depressing. Confederates were in eclipse.

Thereupon a number of serious and able students of that period determined to cleanse the Augean stables. Exhaustive research was made into the Genesis of every pretender, and the Catalog today is practically the result of their labors.

History demands that we record the names of some of the men who performed this gratuitous service to Philately.

Chief among them is the historian, Hiram E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., who, while no longer actively engaged in the pursuit, is still recognized as the leading authority on Confederate Locals.

More than twenty-five years ago, internationally known Philatelists—particularly John N. Luff, Henry L. Calman, J. M. Bartels, and John A. Klemann, of New York; E. R. Aldrich, of Benson, Minn.; H. F. Colman, of Washington, D. C.; George H. Worthington, of Cleveland, O., and others—



collaborating with H. E. Deats, designed to compile and publish an authoritative work on Confederate stamps, but the task was abandoned, chiefly on account of the realized hopelessness of obtaining data on these Locals.

Fortunately, however, much of the material then gathered has been preserved: data concerning many of the Provisionals, photographs of genuine and spurious stamps, and interesting communications disclosing facts pertaining to their issue and use. This material has been placed at my service.

The accompanying illustrations are reproductions from the remarkable—perhaps complete—collection of Reprints, Counterfeits and Fakes, gathered by Hiram E. Deats, and loaned for this purpose.



THE REPRINTS.

Unfortunately, a small number of the original wood-engravings, electrotypes, stereotypes, and hand-stamps, from which Confederate Provisionals were printed, have come into the possession of private parties, and, in a few instances, been used in the making of Reprints.

We have positive knowledge of the existence of the original handstamps, or plates, for the Locals of Autaugaville, Ala.; Charleston, S. C.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lynchburg, Va. (both adhesive and envelope); Marion, Va.; Memphis, Tenn., and Salem, N. C. A few others are believed to exist.

These relics were sold after the war by the erstwhile Postmasters, or their descendants, and I possess copies of letters and affidavits covering several of these transactions.

It is but fair, however, to record that most of these "cuts" are now in the safekeeping of men of sterling integrity, who will not sanction their use for purposes of profit.

Since the colors of the originals ran the full scale of shades, and the paper, too, was not always of uniform quality and texture, the problem of identifying these Reprints becomes extremely difficult, yes, well-nigh impossible. A thorough study of papers and colors, plus a pronounced sense of "philatelic intuition," must remain our sole guides.



THE COUNTERFEITS.

Sometime in the seventies of last century there flourished in the city of Philadelphia a dealer in *fac-simile* Confederate Locals, which, in some instances, are so cleverly reproduced that a warning of this danger—even in this day—may not be amiss.

These imitations were usually printed in a block-of-six to the sheet. Some of these sheets bore the following imprint:

Fac-Simile Rebel Postage Stamp
Sold Wholesale and Retail, by S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The following is a tabulated list of the Upham Counterfeits:

WITH IMPRINT OF UPHAM	
Memphis, Tenn.	2c. blue
Memphis, Tenn.	5c. red
Mobile, Ala.	5c. blue
New Orleans, La.	2c. blue
New Orleans, La.	2c. red
NO IMPRINT	
New Orleans, La.	5c. brown on white
Nashville, Tenn.	5c. gray

All in small sheets of six, except the Nashville, which has two impressions of six, placed foot-to-foot.

While the Upham "Fac-Similies," known to all older collectors, are the most dangerous, especially when "manipulated" by clever impostors—who frequently "tie" them to hand-made covers with fake cancellations—there were many counterfeits whose origin remains a matter of surmise.

In the "Upham Class" of those earlier years belongs one S. Allen Tayler, of Albany, Boston, and Montreal. Tayler believed in wholesale production, and sold them as "just as good."

Another "disseminator" of Confederate Locals—well remembered by older collectors—was Dr. J. A. Petri, a man of considerable ability, who, at times, openly boasted of having sold Ferrari many of the fakes and counterfeits in that remarkable collection.

Petri, realizing the value of Confederates, made extensive travels through the Southern States, in 1867, or thereabout, hunting stamps, and, of course, found many genuine, and perhaps some dies, cuts, and type—for in no other way can we explain some of the things existing, but generally in small numbers.

Most of the productions of this trio are here illustrated, and a brief description of the most dangerous may be of interest and service to the student and collector.

COUNTERFEITS

ATHENS, GA.—10c.: Woodcut, printed on white paper in green, and lavender; on yellow paper in dark blue, and gray-blue; on deep blue ruled letter-paper in vermillion. It is recognized by the misshapen ornaments resembling the figure "8."

BATON ROUGE, LA.—2c.: Woodcut, printed on white paper in deep green. 5c.: Woodcut, printed on white paper in pale dull violet, and deep purple; on yellow paper in deep green; on green paper in red, and on buff paper in brown. 5c. (Scott's Type A2): Typeset, invariably printed on white paper in green and carmine. The groundwork on the original measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from center to center, while this famous counterfeit measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm. 10c.: Typeset, printed on white paper in carmine.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—5c. (Adhesive): Woodcut, printed on white paper in ultramarine. 5c. (Envelope): Lithographed on white paper and made into envelopes, many of which, with patriotic designs and inscriptions (added typographically), were sold by B. Duncan, Richmond, Va., and Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—5c. (Scott's No. 26): Envelope reproduced as an Adhesive: Woodcut, printed on white, yellow, and fawn papers in red.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—10c. (Adhesive): Woodcut, printed on white paper in green, ultramarine, blue, lavender, and rose. 10c. (Envelope): Woodcut, printed on white paper in green, and black; on pale blue paper in blue, and on fawn paper in red.

LIVINGSTON, ALA.—5c.: Woodcut, printed on white paper in black, pale ultramarine, light blue, dark blue, violet, brown, and green.

LENOIR, N. C.—5c.: Woodcut, printed on white paper in blue; and on thick orange paper in red.

MARION, VA.—5c.: Woodcut, printed on coarse white paper in black with hand-stamped or printed figure "5."

MEMPHIS, TENN.—2c.: Woodcut, printed on thin white paper in blue. 5c.: Woodcut, printed on white paper in pale red, rose, carmine, and green; on yellow paper in pale rose, and carmine; on fawn paper in carmine; on light blue paper in rose. The Counterfeits on white paper are extremely deceptive. The chief characteristic of the Counterfeit is to be sought in the shape and shading of the large figure "5."

MOBILE, ALA.—2c.: Woodcut (two types), printed on white paper in black. 5c.: Woodcut (four types), printed on white paper in grading shades of blue. Two of these types are extremely deceptive, while the remaining two types were mortised in the star and a figure "5" (printers' type) inserted.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—3c.: Woodcut, printed on white paper in carmine. The border frame shows no "breaks" and the figure "3" is not damaged, as in the original. 5c.: Woodcut, printed on white paper in pink, rose, red, and dark blue; on gray paper in carmine, and olive-gray; on yellow paper in carmine. 10c.: Woodcut, printed on white paper in green.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—5c.: Woodcut, printed on white paper in pink. This is an extremely deceptive Counterfeit.

PETERSBURG, VA.—5c.: Typeset (four types), printed on white paper in red, carmine, ultramarine, and blue; on yellow paper in red.

PLEASANT SHADE, VA.—Typeset, printed on white paper in blue; and on gray paper in black. These are extremely deceptive Counterfeits.

RHEATOWN, TENN.—5c.: Typeset, printed on white paper in rose, red, and dull purple.

TELLICO PLAINS, TENN.—5c.: Woodcut, printed on fawn-colored paper in red, and on white paper in blue.

UNIONTOWN, ALA.—5c.: Woodcut, printed on gray paper in black. This is an extremely deceptive Counterfeit.

(To Be Continued.)

Civil War Mail Carried by Express Companies

By EDWARD S. KNAPP

(AUTHOR'S NOTE.—Material for these articles is not being sent in, as I hoped it would, by collectors. I would ask my readers again if they will not assist me, by telling me of any items of this character that they may have, in order that I may make it as complete as possible. Address Edward S. Knapp, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.)

PART SIX

THE SOUTH WESTERN EXPRESS COMPANY



No. 20

I show here illustration of a cover, and I think it will interest the readers to trace, with me, exactly how it was carried.

It is the only letter I have seen that shows a South Western Express Company cancellation and is unusually interesting, as it was sent from Europe and passed through the Blockade.

On the reverse there is a manuscript notation, "McLean, Maris & Co., Nov. 30," and I have established by personal correspondence that this firm of McLean, Maris & Co. were the Liverpool agents of the firm of T. C. &

Confederate States 10c. rose, lithograph, which is penstroked. Of this can B. G. Worth (Wholesale Grocers), to whom the letter is addressed, in Wilmington, N. C. The "Nov. 30" would signify that it was sent on that date from Liverpool.

I have also established that the route for many of the Blockade Runners was by Nassau (Bahamas) and New Orleans, and that, later on, when this route became impossible, because of the capture of New Orleans (April 27, 1862), mail from Europe "ran the blockade" through the port of Wilmington, N. C., under cover of the guns of Fort Fisher, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

The manuscript, "West India Steamer," appearing on the face of this cover, shows that it took the first mentioned route, which establishes the date of the letter as 1862. It could not have been 1863 or later, as New Orleans was then in Northern hands.

Upon arrival in New Orleans, the South Western Express Company took charge of the letter and transmitted it to Wilmington, first affixing Confederate States stamps of sufficient amount to carry it. "Jan," in their cancellation, shows that it was transmitted some time in January, 1862.

Illustration is reduced in size. Cancellation is Black, and has a diameter of 32mm. (scant).

THE PIONEER EXPRESS COMPANY

(This I believe to have been a purely Southern organization—having no connection whatever with companies of the same name, that operated in western United States just prior to this time.)



No. 21



No. 22



No. 23

There is no data whatever that I can find on this Company. Unquestionably it operated during the life of the Confederacy as is proven by Fig. 21. This particular cancellation appears on face of a cover which I have before me. It is addressed to Macon, Miss., and a notation at the top reads "(\$50) dollars enclosed"—apparently a "money letter." It also bears a copy of the

cancellation I have seen two or three, although, unfortunately, I kept no record of any except this one. Color *blue*—reproduction actual size.

I have an Express receipt of this Company, dated Nov. 17, 1864, for a package carried by them from Demopolis, Ala., to Bellevue, Miss., which proves that they were operating in the Confederacy at that date.

Fig. 22 is, as you see, the cancellation of this Company used in Selma, Ala. I have an example of it on a letter sheet, sent, just after the war was over, to New York, which, strangely enough, went *by way of New Orleans*, which certainly seems a roundabout way. This is dated Jul. 27, 1865.

Another example is on a cover without stamp, addressed to Mobile, and there is no way of determining the date of use. I think it quite probable that this cancellation may be found on Confederate States stamps. Color, *black*. Reproduction actual size.

Fig. 23. Was probably not used until after the war was over. It is interesting, as showing that the Company continued to do business. I have seen it only from Mobile. Color, *black*. Reproduction actual size. All copies so far noted bear dates of 1865 or 1866.

WHITE'S SOUTHERN EXPRESS



Of this Company we have no record, except this cover (see previous page) bearing a 5c. blue, lithograph, of 1862. Letter apparently was carried from Lithia, Ga. (pen-cancellation), to Monroe, Ga. (address).

Color, *black*. Dimensions: Outer oval, 28x57mm. (outside band of this oval is 2mm. wide); inner oval, 16x43mm.

EASTERN EXPRESS

I have no record of any cancellation used by this Company, proofs of its existence being only from manuscript notations appearing on some three or four covers with late issue Confederate States 10c. stamps. These are all addressed to "G. M. Norton, Georges Station, S. C. R. R.," and have in the corner of the envelopes "By the Eastern Express, Care of James Parler." The stamps are cancelled Charleston, S. C.

COMMERCIAL EXPRESS CO.

Have seen examples of this cancellation, used in 1865, and later, on letters addressed to New Orleans. I have one cover so addressed that started from the branch of this Company in Bagdad, Mexico. As to whether it operated in the South during the War I cannot say, but it is possible. Can any one tell me something of its history?

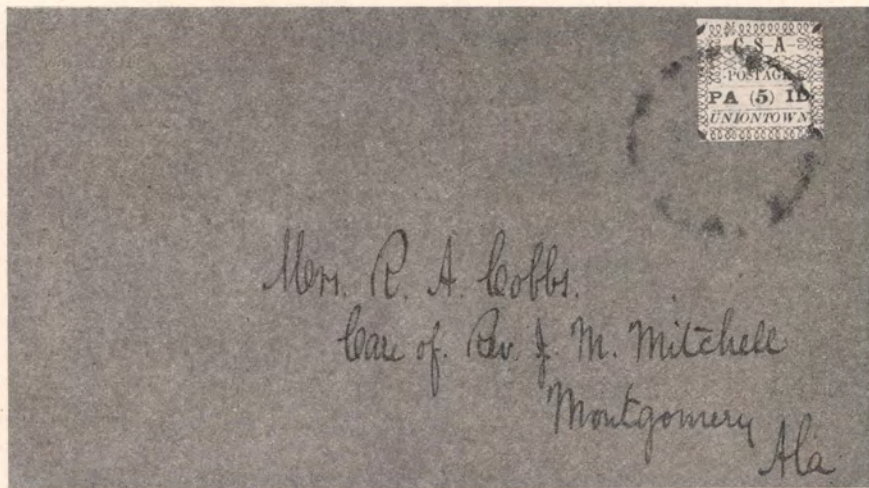
In the next article I shall have something that should be of interest to everyone.

(To Be Continued.)

Death of Major-General Harry H. Bandholtz.

The death of Major-General Harry H. Bandholtz, U. S. Army, retired, which occurred at his home in Constantine, Mich., on May 7, 1925, is a distinct loss to American Philately. The distinguished soldier and collector was in his sixty-first year. As a student of the stamps of the United States and of the Philippines his facile pen gave us several articles of lasting merit. His fine qualities of character and charming personality won for him scores of friends and admirers, who will be saddened by the news of his sudden demise.

We have received a copy of *The "Stamp Collecting" Year Book*, edited by F. Hugh Vallancey, 89 Farringdon Street, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C. 4 (price, 1 shilling). This little brochure of 88 pages and cover is full of useful information to stamp-collectors.



Scheer's Uniontowns.

With the permission of Mr. George F. Scheer, 1411 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia, we are illustrating one of the two Uniontown covers, secured in the "Stamp-Swap" recently negotiated between Mr. Scheer and Mr. Robert Sidney Nelson, "the Old Stamp Hunter."

Both cover and stamp are in excellent condition and represent one of the finest copies of this rare Provisional in existence. It is from the famous Nelson Find of twenty-five years ago.

Mr. John H. Gruno, of Groningen, Holland—for many years a resident of Richmond—on his tour of the Southern tobacco markets in the interest of his firm—spent a pleasant hour with us, chatting of the Philatelic Expositions in Europe, which he attended, and telling of conditions among collectors in the Old World countries. Mr. Gruno is specializing in United States and Confederates.

We are indebted to Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr., of Philadelphia, for a fine First-Day Cover bearing the Norse-American Commemorative set, with the Washington postmark, dated May 18, 1925. The following mail brought a similar greeting from our good friend, Mr. L. K. Pratt, of St. Paul, Minn.

The Sale of the famous United States collection of Dr. Carroll Chase, by Mr. Daniel F. Kelleher, Boston, May 22-23, is said to have yielded \$43,000.



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By DR. VICTOR M. BERTHOLD.

We are pleased to be able to offer to the readers of *Scott's Monthly Journal* a comprehensive and authoritative series of articles upon the above subject, so important, and as yet, so little known, to philately.

Dr. Berthold treats this subject with a thoroughness and deftness which long research alone could make possible. Thanks to his efforts in this too long neglected branch of philately there will exist, when the last installment of his article has appeared, a standard work which will make it possible for any one to take up the subject of Wells Fargo Franks as a specialty, and which, in our opinion, will lift these Franks to a position of equal importance with U. S. Locals.

The introductory installment appeared in the January *Monthly Journal*. The main part of the article, commencing with the February number will continue for six or more months. We have increased our printing order for the *Journal*, but cannot guarantee sufficient copies for non-subscribers unless reservations are made.

The simplest way to be sure of getting this series complete is to subscribe to the *Monthly Journal* at once.

Year's subscription \$1.00

Single copy 10 cents

Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

33 WEST 44th STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The January issue is already exhausted, although many requests for copies are received daily. If sufficient demand is made we are prepared to reprint this article in pamphlet form. Kindly advise us if you would be interested.

Approval Sendings

of the real worth-while stamps, and which will be sure to interest you on account of the condition and value of my stamps.

To Business Men

looking for a sound investment in their postage stamps, I can only recommend the class of stamps I stock as a *Sound Investment* for my own Funds.

The following are a few of the more recent books I have ready to send on approval to collectors known to me or after the usual references:

UNITED STATES

1847-1875. General issues. A number of books including singles, pairs and blocks, unused and used.

1847-1870. About 25 books of stamps on covers, with scarce cancellations, combinations, or **Patriotic Envelopes** used. 5 new books.

U. S. LOCALS

12 new books, stamps on covers, and unused and used singles.

CONFEDERATE STATES

General issues, unused in singles, blocks and sheets, all kinds of papers, gums, dies, imprints, in these books.

Used in singles and pairs, many rare cancellations. Stamps on covers, several dozen books of these of the 1861-1865 issues.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

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All my new books are priced net, many stamps 25% to 35% under catalogue, a few full catalogue or over.

Full lists of approval books sent to any collector on demand.

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151 Central Park West,

NEW YORK CITY.

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

No. 9.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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33 WEST 44th STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

109 East Cary Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

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AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

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Advertising Rates on Request

Entered as second-class matter November 1, 1924, at the post office at Richmond, Virginia, under the Act of March 3, 1879

VOL. I.

JULY, 1925

NO. 9

Editorial

It's too hot to work, and it's too hot to play,
It's too hot to go, and it's too hot to stay;
I see no escape—no way out for me—
But buckle down and write the S. P.

Now, *that's* lyric verse—real high-brow stuff! I've read it over and over, and to me it sounds like a siren song on a summer sea. It's pure philatelic poetry—an inspiration—a classic carol—a fit companion piece to our popular national anthem, "'Tain' go' rain no mo' "!

Incidentally, this kind of sublimated sob-stuff is not intended for the *hoi polloi* and retarded souls. ("*Hoi polloi*" is good. At least, it sounds good—I don't know what it means. Hiram Deats passed it on to me, and so it's all right.)

But to come down from Olympus—this "Sunny South" is more like unto a simoom in Syria than anything I wot of. It's a vapid vale, and, plus Volsteadianism, it's heck!

'Mid these surroundings I am trying to get out this July number.

That Nelson-Scheer Stamp Swap has brought a number of inquiring letters to both parties to the transaction, all of which proves the live interest in Confederates.

"KKK" and another K: Keep Kool—Kollect Konfederates.

During the past month I have received four communications from readers of THE SOUTHERN, submitting envelopes from Southern towns, hand-stamped "PAID 5" (or "10"), upon which these good friends invite my opinion as to their status.

Since there is no High Pontiff of Philately—Scott, nor Gibbons, nor Senf, nor Yvert & Tellier—nor I—can canonize a cover and say, "Go, thou art henceforth a Provisional!" I can only refer these friends to my expressions on this subject in the first number of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, page 21. A careful reading of that article may lead them to a better understanding of what is, and what is not—in my opinion—a "Provisional."

An old rule of the gold miners fits the case: "If you find a piece of quartz, and something about it *looks like gold*—but you are not *sure* it is gold—then it is not." If you are not *sure* it is a Local—then it is not a Local.

The Bulletin, official organ of the American Stamp Dealers Association, has sought—and been granted—permission to reprint the chapter on "The Reprints, Counterfeits, and Fake Locals" of the Confederacy, appearing in the June and July numbers of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST. A wide dissemination of this information will be useful to collectors and students.

We have received the file of the Italian publication, *Editrice Filatelica*, Turin, Ing. Giulio Tedeschi, Editor. This publication is specializing in articles on the stamps of Italy and the Old Italian States, and should prove of absorbing interest to those who are collecting these classics and able to read the Italian language.

When it comes to philatelic publicity, Canada is "right there with the goods." We have received from the President and Committee of the Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition at Montreal a First Day Cover, bearing the special cancellation—bi-lingual—advertising the big show, which will take place October 5th to 9th.

Among the choice pieces of Great Britain, shown at the 1925 Exhibition at Wembley, is a block-of-sixty 1d. black, Plate 11, with margins and plate numbers, in mint condition. This is one of the world's great rarities, and is valued at £5,000.

Our good friend, Thomas H. Pratt, of Kingsport, Tenn., is spending four weeks in the South hunting for stamps. May his efforts be richly rewarded.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

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THE FAKES

The fantastic and fanciful fabrications which we frequently find in old collections are Fakes, pure and simple. They either represent fictitious additional denominations or "Locals" from post-offices that never issued a provisional stamp or envelope. Their number is legion. A brief description of this "Rogues' Gallery"—some of whose "criminals" are here pictured—is attempted.

Abbreviation used are as follows: (A), Adhesive; (E) Envelope; (I), Illustrated on plates accompanying this Chapter.

ATHENS, GA.—(A): Large upright rectangle, colorless oval in background of close quadrille. Mortised woodcut. Inscriptions, POST OFFICE (block letter) in curve above, ATHENS, GA. (italic capitals) in curve below, bold extended figure "3" in center. White paper, printed in vermillion.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(A): There are a number of Fakes for this city. Beginning with a 2c. denomination, we list a well-executed lithograph of the same design as the genuine 5c. This is printed on white paper in brown. (I). The next is a well-done imitation of the genuine 5c. in a woodcut, printed on white paper in ultramarine. (I). Another 5c., again in woodcut, is a crude imitation of the design of the genuine, but the background surrounding the oval consists of hyphen lines. (I). A 10c. value is well done in lithography, similar to the 5c. in design, but with a palmetto tree in the center. Printed on white paper in greenish-blue. (I).

The Fort Sumter design is too well known to require detailed description. Printed on white paper, the 1c. appears in pink, brown, and green; the 2c. in brown, and red; the 5c. in deep blue, and the 10c. in green.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(A): Here, too, we find several well-executed designs. An upright oval bearing the inscription "P. O. COLUMBIA, S. C." with a large figure "2" in center, and printed on white paper in gray, and green; on pink paper in gray, and on blue paper in dark blue, represent the lowest value. (I). The same design, with the figure "5" in center, is represented by printings on white, yellow, and pink paper in red. Both denominations are woodcuts.

Another—typeset—design presents an elongated oval with "COLUMBIA P. O." in curved line above, "Five Cents" in center, and "POSTAGE PAID" below. Printed on white paper in red, and blue; on fawn paper in red. (A).

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—(A): Diminutive label, mortised woodcut, with inscriptions in printers' type: "Fredericksburg,—P. O.—PAID 3 CTS.—R. T. Thom, P.M." Printed on white paper in vermillion. (I).

GALVESTON, TEX.—(A): Diminutive, neat border design, mortised oval in center; inscription: "Galveston (curve)—10—Post Office (curve). Woodcut and printers' type. Pink paper, printed in ultramarine.

HOUSTON, TEX.—(A): Identical in design with the illustrated Weldon Fake, but reading: "Post Office,—Houston, Tex., 20 c." Woodcut and printers' type. White and tinted papers, printing in various colors.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—(A): An imitation of the Knoxville Envelope in a well-executed wood engraving. Printed on white paper in green. (I).

LENOIR, N. C.—(A): An imitation of the original. Woodcut. Printed on white paper in blue. (I).

LYNCHBURG, VA.—(A): Upright rectangle, double-lined oval in center with large figure "5" on horizontally ruled background, flanked by panels with crude zig-zag vines, five-dot rosettes in the corners. Above "PAID" in italic block-letter capitals; below "R. H. GLASS, PM. in same style lettering. Woodcut. Printed on white paper in black, blue, and red. (I).

Another Lynchburg (A) is represented by an upright rectangle, horseshoe-shape band in color bearing the inscription "LYNCHBURG, VA.," below "PAID" in colored block capitals. In the center a large figure "5." Corners filled in with quadrille ruling. Woodcut. Printed on toned paper in dull violet.

MACON, GA.—(A): Mortised woodcuts and printers' type, in combination, served for at least four well-known impositions. All are small, neat rectangles. The 2c. does not bear the name of the city. Fourteen sections of quadrat border surround the expressed value, "2 CENTS." Printed on white paper in blue. (I). The 5c. shows a rectangular frame with arrow corner ornamentation; another border of heavy and light lines and rounded corners encloses the inscription "Post Office—FIVE CENTS—Macon, Ga." Printed in dark blue, with a dotted quadrille background in maroon, on white paper. There are additional tints of paper and colors of printing, but without the dotted background. (I). There are two types of a 10c., border same as the 5c. One reads, "Post Office—TEN CENTS—Macon, Ga.," printed on cream tinted paper in red-brown; the other reads, "Post Office—MACON, GA.—TEN CENTS," printed on white paper in dark green. (I).

MADISON, FLA.—(A): Oval design, cross-hatch background, "MADISON, FLA.—Paid, 5 Cts." in color on a crossing band. Woodcut and printers' type. White paper, printed in carmine (and perhaps other colors). (I).

MARION, VA.—(A): A set of four denominations, printed from woodcut, mortised for the insertion of values in type. Rectangle in color with inscriptions "P. OFFICE—CHECK—MARION, VA.—PAID." Open broken oval in center with large figures "1," "2," "3," and "5." White paper, printed in black. (I).

PETERSBURG, VA.—(A): Printers' type and borders. A fanciful label, inscribed: "Post Office—PETERSBURG.—10—C. S. A.—TEN Cts.," surrounded by a conventional Greek border with palm-shaped corner-pieces. Printed on white paper in green. (I).

PLEASANT SHADE, VA.—(A): Woodcut and type in combination. Rectangle. Solid bands of color at top and bottom, bearing the inscriptions "POST OFFICE" and "PAID." Center, typeset, "Pleasant Shade, Va.," "10" (within an ornamental border), and "R. E. Davis, P.M." Printed on cream tinted and gray papers in maroon or deep red-brown. (I).

RHEATOWN, TENN.—The description of the design of the Pleasant Shade, Va., covers this Fake, with the exception of the names, "RHEATOWN, TENN." and "D. SPENCE, P.M." The value is "15" cents. Printed on white paper in deep blue. (I).

RICHMOND, VA.—(A): Two well-known old offenders—woodcuts—are registered: The "crossed cannons" (or duck-pins) with three cannon-balls, above "RICHMOND," below "CITY-POST" with shaded background of vertical lines, is extremely crude; while the "First Confederate Battle-Flag" design is a more pretentious production. The flag is surrounded by an oval band bearing the inscription: "RICHMOND POSTAGE—5 CENTS" in colorless block letters. The corners are filled in with "Scotch plaid." White and tinted papers, in every color of printers' ink available, plus shades.



Another "popular" impostor of earlier days is the Bucks Richmond Express. This label is lithographed. Seven "values" are before me: white and colored papers—1c. black, 2c. pale pink, 5c. brown, 10c. deep blue, 15c. light green, 20c. rose-vermilion, and 50c. deep green. Divided into four panels, with an eight-pointed star as corner-piece, the inscriptions read: "BUCKS—RICHMOND—EXPRESS—PAID." In the center: "CONFEDERATE—50—Cents—STATES ONLY." In subsequent printings the color scheme was varied.



SALEM, N. C.—(E): Hand-made coarse paper envelopes imprinted with a circular design in color, and colorless lettering. Woodcut, with "Paid 5" in writing, scarcely visible on the black background. Inscription reads: "POST OFFICE (at top, curved) —Paid 5 (pen-and-ink)—O. A. KEEHLN, P. M. (horizontal straight line)—SALEM, N. C." (at bottom, curved). It is practically the same design as the genuine Salem Envelope, with the colors reversed.

SAVANNAH, GA.—(A): Typeset design with stock cut seal of Georgia in center, "SAVANNAH P. O." above and "TWO CENTS" below, the whole surrounded by a neat border. Printed on white paper in green. (I).

SELMA, ALA.—(A): Well-executed design in woodcut. Upright rectangle. Dot-ornamented oval surrounding the inscription "C. S. POSTAGE, SELMA, ALA. P. O." Large figure "5," with star above and below, on colored background in a small oval in center. "5" in each of the four corners. Printed on white paper in brown, pink, red, rose, and blue; on fawn paper in dull green. (I).

SPARTA, ALA.—(A): Design of the 3 Pfennig Saxony of 1851, with "SPARTA, ALA." in the upper, and "W. BEARD-P-M" in the lower band. Even the arms of Saxony have been retained in the design for the 5c., which is printed on white paper in bright green (background) and black. On the following denominations the center oval bearing the arms has been mortised, and figures of value set in in type: 2c. on white paper in blue-gray; 5c. white paper in lavender, and brown; 10c. lavender-tinted paper, black printing. (I).

STATESVILLE, N. C.—(A): Circular design, woodcut with mortises for type. Above "STATESVILLE, N. C." in band; in center "PREPAID" (curve) shaded figure, "3," and "CENTS" in curve. Printed on white paper in deep green; on cream tinted paper in deep blue, and gray; and on salmon and deep green papers in red. (I).

WELDON, N. C.—(A): Oval design, lattice-work background, "WELDON P. O.—Five Cents" in color on a crossing band bordered by "saw-tooth" lines. Woodcut and printers' type. White and tinted papers, printing in a variety of colors. (I).

WILMINGTON, N. C.—(A): Imitation of the 2c. Memphis. Woodcut with mortised band at foot, into which the inscription "WILMINGTON" has been set in printers' type. White paper, printed in ultramarine; 5c. value same design, printed on tinted paper in green. (I).



BLOCKADE POSTAGE.—(A): This clever Fake was much discussed in earlier years, especially the variety in pale ultramarine with fine perforations and cancelled "SAVANNAH." A crude imitation of this Fake, printed in dark blue, is readily recognized. The inscriptions read: "CONFEDERATE—Blockade—Postage to—Europe—One Dollar—States, N. A."

A PROBABLE ESSAY



Safely out of this Philatelic Inferno of Imitations, we may admire—what appears to be—a *bona-fide* Essay for a Confederate Provisional Postage Stamp.

It is a beautifully executed lithograph, and was probably offered Mr. Welch, the Postmaster of Montgomery, Ala. I am ignorant of its story. The proofs are in the collection of Mr. Hiram E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J. The 5c. is printed in green, the 10c in salmon pink.



One is reminded of the lines in Father Ryan's poem:

"The tattered banner takes its flight
To greet the warrior's soul."

ADDENDA

Since the appearance of the foregoing Chapter on the Provisional Stamps of the Confederate States, I have received numerous communications from students and collectors, containing interesting data appertaining to the manner of their making, dispensing, and use. This information is here presented:

BATON ROUGE, LA.—It has been established that there were ten varieties in the setting.

GALATIN, TENN.—Mr. Charles J. Phillips writes: "I do not think this is a stamp, or that it should be included in the Catalog. It is generally considered to be some sort of local or fractional currency used in the village. The known copies of this label were found by Mr. Virgil Brand, of Chicago, who found a few of them threaded with a vast quantity of other stamps in the form of snakes."

KINGSTON, TENN.—The 5c. carmine on blue paper is generally considered to be a fake.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—I am enabled to present the authentic history of this interesting Local. An electrotype (made from the original woodcut) is still in existence, and has been submitted to me for inspection, along with the following documents. The name of the owner is withheld by request.

DAILY NEWS OFFICE
Iron Front Building, 215 Ninth Street
CARTER GLASS, Proprietor,
Lynchburg, Va.

"* * * In December, 1893, I received a note from you inquiring whether I had the original 'plate' upon which my old Confederate postal stamps were printed in 1861. I informed you, I think, that I had not, and that it had been destroyed by the great fire here in 1883, which consumed the whole printing office and square, with the exception of a few worthless fragments.

"I now beg leave to state to you that a few days ago the foreman of my office had occasion to open a few boxes of old type and stereotype plates, and among them stumbled, to the surprise of all of us, upon my old postal die.

"It shows abrasion on one corner of its face by its long contact with old cuts, but it is still very distinct, and would print almost as clear a stamp as ever. I have placed no value upon it, but I suppose you know the value, at least to yourself, and if you are still in the same line of business, I would be glad to correspond with you again upon the subject.

"I have received from time to time four other inquiries of the same kind, and more than a hundred for my old stamps and envelopes, and had to give them all the same reply. I have given them now an alike reply in regard to my unexpected find, and hope to hear again from all of them.

"Very Respectfully, your obedient servant,

"R. H. GLASS."

The following affidavit accompanies the sale of this electrotype of the Lynchburg Local:

"I hereby certify that I have not printed in the original colors any stamps from my old Confederate stamp die sold to——— and I hereby agree not to divulge the price paid me to the general public.

"R. H. GLASS."

NOTARIAL ATTEST

"STATE OF VIRGINIA,

"City of Lynchburg,—ss.:

"This day personally appeared before me, K. Otey, a Notary Public in and for the City and State aforesaid, R. H. Glass, who by me being duly sworn on his oath says, that the writing above is true and correct, and binds himself to be bound thereby.

"Given under my hand and official Seal this 18th day of July, 1895.

"K. OTEY, Notary Public."



I have further established the fact that the electrotpe (oval-shaped rosette with large figure 5) from which the Lynchburg Provisional Envelopes were printed came into the possession of a private party, who hand-stamped numerous impressions on writing-paper, using a black rubber-stamp inking-pad. It ap-



pears, too, that there was another electrotpe with the figures 10, since both "cuts" were used by their owner. The accompanying illustrations were made direct from these impressions.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.—Mr. Charles J. Phillips submits, in addition to those now listed, two new colors of paper for this Envelope. Both are of the 5c. denomination.

5c. black on orange laid paper.

5c. black on light salmon laid paper.

MARION, VA.—I have established the fact that these Locals were printed for the Postmaster, Mr. J. H. Francis, by his brother, who owned and published the local newspaper, conducting a job printing plant in conjunction.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.—From two Envelopes submitted by Judge Benners, of Birmingham, Ala., it appears that this Provisional was prepared with two brass handstamps—"PAID" and "5c"—and that the relative position of the combined impressions varies. Some show PAID with the numeral below, while others appear in horizontal alignment, thus: PAID 5.

(To Be Continued.)

It is not very difficult for the expert in printing to detect a counterfeit lithograph, woodcut, or steel-plate stamp, and there are positive tests where photo-chemical processes have been employed to reproduce a type-set stamp. But it is extremely difficult to detect imposture when type, border and brass rule of the same make used in printing the originals is available to the counterfeiter. However, even in such instances there remains an uncanny axiom to guide the trained eye of the printer-expert: no counterfeiter has ever succeeded in making a *faultless* replica of an original. Always there will be found some difference in the spacing, some ever so slight injury on the face of one or more types—a serif bent, worn, or broken; even a wrong-font punctuation-mark—by which the trained eye will detect the counterfeit.

Special Delivery—the speeding of letters—appears to be an old institution. From an interesting copy of the *Telephone Almanac*, 1925, sent us by Dr. Victor M. Berthold, Chief Foreign Statistician, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, it is noted that "a unique method of speeding up the delivery of messages was used in 1544 A. D., in Germany, where the government letter carriers lengthened their stride by wearing stilts."

Civil War Mail Carried by Express Companies

By EDWARD S. KNAPP

(PUBLISHER'S NOTE.—Through an unfortunate oversight a transposition of lines occurred in the June instalment of Mr. Knapp's article. The first line on page 156 ["Confederate States 10c. rose," etc.] should appear as the last line on this page.)

PART SEVEN

(Conclusion)

THE EXPRESS MAIL

Quoting from an article that appeared in *Mekeel's Weekly* of July 7, 1906:

"After the fall of Port Hudson and Vicksburg, there was no reliable postal communication across the Mississippi River, and, under the authority of an act authorizing the establishment of express mails, approved May 1, 1863, the 'EXPRESS MAIL' was formed, for the conveyance of letters and packages, twice a week, between Meridian, Miss., and Shreveport, La. On all letters or packages sent by this line, postage had to be prepaid, at the rate of forty cents per half ounce and forty cents additional for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof."

I have never seen a letter with any special cancellation of this company and do not believe that there was any such. Letters, however, are sometimes met with that show, by manuscript notation, that they were carried by the Express Mail, and they are decidedly collectible.

I herewith describe four such letters that have come under my personal observation, and that I have made accurate notes on, as follows:

1.—Letter sheet, written from Bethany, Caddo Parish, Louisiana (on the Texas border), addressed to Anthony's Shoals, Georgia, and franked by two pairs of C. S. 5c No. 206, a single 10c No. 210 and a single 10c No. 211 (making a total of 40 cents), cancelled "Shreveport, La., Aug. 29, 1864." A manuscript notation on this cover reads "Express Mail Via Shreveport and Meridian." The stamps are of Archer & Daly product.

2.—Envelope franked by a strip of four C. S. 10c No. 210, cancelled "Brazoria, Tex.," addressed to a captain in the Army of Northern Virginia, passing through Hicksford, Va., and bearing the postmark of that town. A manuscript notation on face of the cover reads, "Express Mail Via Shreveport or Alexandria."

These are also Archer & Daly stamps.

3.—Envelope franked by a vertical strip of four Keatinge & Ball 10c Die B, cancelled "Richmond, Va., Feb. 9," addressed to "Washington, Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, Trans-Mississippi." A manuscript notation on face of the cover reads, "By Express Mail, Via Meridian, Miss."

4.—Envelope franked by two horizontal pairs of C. S. 10c Keatinge & Ball, Die A, cancelled "Mobile, Ala.," and addressed to "La Grange, Fayette County, Texas." A manuscript notation on the face of the cover reads, "Via Brandon, Miss."

From these four examples, I think we may assume that the original company, described as having offices in Shreveport and Meridian, was enlarged, and later had offices in Alexandria and Brandon as well.

I would like to hear of any additional offices that my readers may have examples of.

THE CUSHING PONY EXPRESS

E. H. Cushing, the founder of this Post, was born in 1829, and died in 1879. He was a newspaper writer of note and acquired control of the principal paper of Houston, Texas, known as the *Houston Telegraph*, sometime around 1858, and, during the period of the Civil War, was editor and owner of this newspaper, which developed into a powerful factor in strengthening the cause of good government in the State of Texas. There were few telegraphs and no railroads in the State of Texas when the war came, in 1861, and to gather news for the paper from the other side of the Mississippi River, as well as to carry mail back and forth, he established, probably as early as 1862, what he called the Cushing Pony Express. No doubt the idea came from the Pony Express of the West, which had at that time become well known under the management of Wells Fargo, and this Post was patterned somewhat along the same lines.

I have established, with the assistance of Mr. A. H. Schumacher, of Houston, Texas, the following facts regarding the Express.

The route was about 500 miles each way—to the River and back—with the main office at Houston.

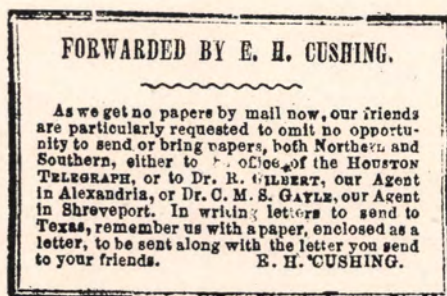
The "River Offices" were at either Shreveport, La., or Alexandria, La.—or both.

There were relays of riders and ponies, as in the Pony Express of the West, but no record was kept of either the number of these or the points at which the relays were picked up.

The roads traveled varied from "ordinary" to "very bad," and I can find no information of any regular schedule, except that a rider left Houston *once every week*.

Letters were carried in saddle-bags, and had to be stamped with Confederate States Government stamps, but there is no record of what rate was charged to carry them.

The Post did not issue any special stamps of its own, but they did use labels. These assisted them to gather news as well as to advertise the Express, as you will see from the illustration of the one below, which is self-descriptive.

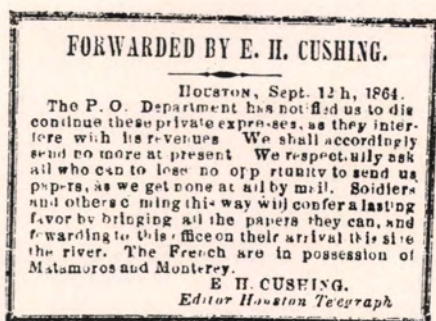


No. 25

No. 25 is in black on white paper and measures $37\frac{1}{2} \times 59$ mm. It is on the back of an envelope addressed to Cooksville, Miss., franked by four copies of C. S. No. 206 (the little 5c Local Print), and these are pencancelled. No town name or manuscript notation appears on the envelope to show where it came from. It either started from Houston or was picked up somewhere by the Pony Rider on his route from Houston to the River Office.

It will interest collectors to know that the correspondences of Dr. Gilbert and Dr. Gayle, agents mentioned in the label, have been found and are quite widely distributed among collectors, and I have noted possibly a dozen of each in my examination of various collections. Dr. Gayle was the "News Gatherer" in Shreveport, and his articles were written for the *Telegraph* under the *nom de plume* of "High Private." (These were afterwards published in pamphlet form, and I have been fortunate to find a copy of them.)

As we know from the article on the "Express Mail," the Mississippi River was controlled by the North, and Texas was cut off from the Confederacy, in 1863, after Port Hudson and Vicksburg fell, and that would place the date of this label as some time in the latter part of 1863. It is unfortunate that this envelope bears no postmark to give us the exact date.



No. 26

No. 26 is also self-descriptive. We can readily realize how this Express took away from the Express Mail, which was probably the Government carrier for this district.

The copy here illustrated measures 41x58mm., and is in black on a bluish paper. It is on the reverse of a cover addressed to Gainsville, Ala., and franked by a C. S. 10c No. 210 cancelled "Selma, Ala."

I have only seen a single copy of each of these labels, both of which are in my collection.

Is there a more interesting phase of the Civil War Express History than this, represented by these two old type-set labels, manufactured no doubt in the office of the *Telegraph* of Houston, Texas? If there is, I have yet to find it. There may be other labels of which I have no record. If so, and any of my readers have one, I would certainly like to hear of it.

This concludes these articles. Practically nothing in the way of new information has come to me since the series started, and there is no material to be added, as an Addenda, as I had hoped there would be; therefore, I shall write "Finis" to this, with the hope that it may help collectors and students as a reference in the future.

A considerable assortment of publicity matter pertaining to the Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition, which is scheduled for October 5th to 9th, reaches us just as we go to press, and we are unfortunately unable to give it the deserved space in this number of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

It appears, however, that this will be an event of some magnitude, judging by the prominence of the sponsors and the trophies to be awarded.

On the Trail of the Confederate Stamp Plates.

BY AUGUST DIETZ.

Strolling with a friend one Sunday afternoon in the fall of 1919, the conversation drifted to Confederate topics. The father of my friend, Dr. R., up to the time of his death, had been prominent in the literary life of *ante-bellum* days in the South. It was, therefore, quite natural that I should mention the work upon which I was engaged and my search for data relating to the Confederate Post-Office Department, and I remarked, "And strange as it may seem, every effort to find even a fragment of the steel-plates from which Confederate money and stamps were printed for several years has proved futile. None seem to know their fate—they are '*spurlos versenkt*' . . ."

"Why, no! I know where they are! At least, I know where they were but a few years ago."

Our stroll came to a sudden halt. Laying my hand heavily on his arm, and with a tense eagerness that needs no description here—for the end of the search of years was in sight—I asked, "Where?"

And then he told me this story:

"When Richmond was evacuated several loyal men in the Customs House (the war-time Post-Office Department) hurriedly gathered the plates used in the steel-plate printing and, throwing them into an oaken chest lined with sheet-iron, along with a quantity of Confederate bonds and currency, dragged this across the street and hid it in a cellar. This old chest was still in the cellar of the building occupied by the Savings Bank of Richmond several years ago, for my cousin, Mr. C. R., told me of the relic, and that he had seen some of the plates."

At the mention of this Bank it occurred to me that several of its officers and directors were dear friends of mine, and, on reaching my companion's home, I thanked him, promising to tell him the outcome.

I could scarce await the coming of the morrow. It was the longest night I ever knew till Monday morning. In fact, I did not wait for morning. On leaving Mr. R., I called on one of the directors of the Savings Bank, Mr. Z., and to his utter amazement told him that he had the plates I had been seeking for years! Making the matter clear to him, he assured me that I could at least see the plates if they were still there. He would mention the case at the Board meeting next morning and call me at its close.

Just before noon of Monday my friend, Mr., Z., called me on the phone, to come over to the Bank—"everything is all right."

Arriving there, I met several gentlemen of the directorate who had become interested in their associate's narrative of my purpose, and from behind the tellers' windows curious eyes seemed awaiting some stirring event. William, the gray-haired colored janitor of the Bank, led the way to the vaults and switched on an electric light in a dark niche.

And there was—the old chest. . . .

Measuring about five feet by four, and about four feet tall, it corresponded in every detail to my friend R.'s description—of oak, with iron bands, thickly coated with the rust of years, and a huge lock held secure its lid. There was no key.

William produced a tack-hammer, but this proved of no persuasion beyond a cloud of dust and splinters of rotted wood—the sheet-iron lining was impenetrable.

"We'll need a crowbar, William, to coax 'er," said I. "Is there one here?"

"No, sir, we ain' got no crowbar in dis bank!"

"Well, you hold 'er right there, William, until I get one, and don't let 'er get away from you!"

Hastening back to my printery, I secured the "weapon," enfolding its sinister length in white paper, because I did not relish passing through the crowded business street and *entering a bank* armed with an unconcealed burglar's weapon of that caliber. A stamp-collector is not given credit for much sanity at best.

Again in front of the treasure-trove—sleeves rolled high, and tense expectation keyed to the breaking point. I am about to swing the crowbar for the assault on the lid when old William raises his hand—"Des wait a minit! Yer cyarn't hit 'er hard 'at way. Le's heave 'er over on 'er side—den yer kin git at 'er better"—and, straining every muscle for the task, the aged negro and the younger man essayed to "heave 'er over on 'er side." . . .

Like Mark Twain in one of his inimitable stories, I should like to leave you several blank pages to relieve me of writing the finale; or, after the clever O. Henry style, give you the unexpected ending—but—

We stumbled to the floor together, for the chest was as light as cardboard. It was—bottomless and empty. . . .

A bewildered old negro and a younger man leaning heavily on a crowbar stared vacantly on the spot where—the trail was lost.

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The introductory installment appeared in the January *Monthly Journal*. The main part of the article, commencing with the February number will continue for six or more months. We have increased our printing order for the *Journal*, but cannot guarantee sufficient copies for non-subscribers unless reservations are made.

The simplest way to be sure of getting this series complete is to subscribe to the *Monthly Journal* at once.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

No. 10.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

109 East Cary Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

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AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

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VOL. I.

AUGUST, 1925

No. 10

Editorial

In the January issue of *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST* we promised our readers an interesting article on the U. S. One Cent of 1851-1857, from the pen of *the* authority on this stamp.

We are presenting in this number the first instalment of "Some Notes on the United States One Cent, 1851-1857, for the General Collector," by STANLEY B. ASHBROOK, A. P. S. 2497, F. R. P. S. L., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Specialized catalogs of the stamps of the United States, experts, and eminent students recognize his authority. No further introduction is necessary.

Not every collector may indulge in the Specializing and Plating of early United States stamps. The increasing scarcity of material, cost, and lack of time combine to keep most of us out of the running.

But *every* American collector has, at some time, felt a special interest in this classic among our earliest issues. An undeniable charm clings to the stamp. Whether the benign features of the printer-philosopher make their irresistible appeal, or the restful design and color invite to study—somehow, we come under the spell. And since catalogs and collectors have recognized definite types of the One Cent, and realized that some of these types are exceedingly scarce, that interest has come to be widespread and intense.

A clear-cut knowledge of the One Cent—the ability to determine definitely its various types—has not, I dare say, been one of the possessions of the general collector. True, the catalogs have given some guidance, both in illustration and text, but these illustrations are poor and the detail vague.

In 1922 Mr. Ashbrook's remarkable article on this stamp appeared as an illustrated serial in *The American Philatelist*. He left nothing further to tell. It is our text-book on the One Cent.

But it occurred to me that Mr. Ashbrook's truly scientific work had been lost to the great mass of our general collectors—especially since it appeared in an official organ, not readily accessible to the rank and file who do not hold membership in the A. P. S.—and the thought suggested itself to induce Mr. Ashbrook to condense both text and number of illustrations into an "A-B-C-Book," as it were, so that *every* collector might "picture-read" and acquire a *definite* knowledge of the major types of this remarkable stamp.

It is not difficult to expand an article. It is a trying task to attempt a contraction—and succeed. How well Mr. Ashbrook has succeeded this article will tell.

Here, then, are presented enlarged, clear-cut illustrations of the major types, accompanied by definite, comprehensive descriptions, designed, not alone to instruct, but to arouse a still greater interest in the One Cent of 1851-1857.

Mr. Ashbrook desires the loan of any interesting material in this stamp, such as Imperforates or Perforates showing Imprints or Center Lines, etc., for his further studies. Items loaned will be carefully handled and promptly returned at his expense. Address, Stanley B. Ashbrook, 720-729 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

AN INTERESTING FIND

Two sections of the FIVE CENTS De la Rue electrotype plate (experimentally altered to "TEN," when the Confederate postage rate was increased) have been located and known for some time. One reposes in the Ohio State Museum, in Columbus, the other is in the possession of a well-known collector in Maryland.

Now the remaining portion of the plate has been discovered. It is a block-of-seventy, somewhat damaged, but still on its original mounting with the broad flanges of plate, no longer found on electrotypes of today.

Reprints from these three original plates will accompany the chapter on this stamp when it appears in *The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps* in THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

On the twelfth of August the most prized specimen in the collections of the Editor and the Business Manager of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST has been added—

AUGUST DIETZ THE THIRD.

By comparison, the several Post-Office Mauritiuses in our collections are measly microbes, the early Hawaiians, *hoi-polloi*, and our Boscawen a mere bagatelle.

This lusty nine-pounder (American pounds) is imperforate, with board-walk margins and frame-lines on all four sides. No weak spots—thank God!—and no tears or pin-holes—ample original gum, and occasional traces of watermark. Entry for the 1926 Exhibition will be applied for. Sorry his middle name is not Philatelicus, but the dear little mother is positive in her preference.

We have started August Dietz the Third on his collection of United States, dating from his natal year.

To “start something”—to break the spell of mid-summer *ennui*—is absolutely necessary to the wellbeing of the average red-blooded United-Stateser.

And now that the Tennessee trial is temporarily tongue-tied, Alabama arouses us with an agitating alarum. Witness the following from Birmingham:

“Please enter my name as counsel for these Philatelic Confederate Major-Generals—with a plea of *not guilty*.

“Is there Magic in Mucilage, or a sanctity in a pasted label, superior to a hand-stamp putting the same statement of postage paid on a letter, and postally used, for the same purpose as the adhesive?

“If the genuineness of the hand-stamp is established by its identity with others with the same postmark for authentication, and it was postally used—what virtue does it lack, that an adhesive possesses?

“‘Every one to their taste,’ as the old woman said when she kissed the cow.

(Signed) “PUDDIN HEAD WILSON.”

Yep. I have perused this dissertation with deliberation, yea, with growing mystification, at so great an aviation of the imagination concerning a well-defined situation, and I have come to the determination that the subject under observation is entirely too deep for my consideration and contemplation. Therefore, without hesitation, I depose a declaration of lacking qualification to make lucid answeration. With consternation, Yours, CARRIE NATION.

Water! Please.

LET'S GET BUSY

Now that we've caught all the fish, worn out the last spare tire on our old Ford, stamp-hunting among the *rurales*, survived the mosquitoes, sizzling heat, sun-burn and sand-fiddlers, we are "all set" for the activities of the greatest stamp season in American history. So let's get busy—as the devil said, when he receipted for a fresh consignment of condition cranks.

Let your first resolution be to join The Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc., and determine, at the same time, to do your part to make the International Stamp Exhibition, which is planned for October, 1926, the biggest event in the annals of Philately. Let's all pull together for a big round-up of every collector in the United States, to the end that this magnificent conception of some of our leading Philatelists may materialize to a full and triumphant success.

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack is President of the Association, with some of the best-known collectors in America as lieutenants. Mr. Alfred Lichtenstein is Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, Mr. Charles M. Ams Secretary, and Mr. Theodore E. Steinway Treasurer.

The Editor has been up to Washington again, unearthing additional Confederate data for the Story, and on his return trip was gracefully precipitated—"Tin Lizzie" and all—over an embankment near Fredericksburg, Va. The margins were too close and there was no gum to hold.

This, plus an aeroplane flight, and a near-ship-wreck outside the Virginia Capes, combined to make the month quite interesting and this August number a bit late.

James Willey, Jr., aged 15, of San Francisco, stumbled into a bit of good fortune, as we learn from the story sent us by a member of the San Francisco Stamp Society.

It appears that James found a Chinese merchant near Grant Avenue who had some stamps in a cigar box, which he was selling at one cent each. James bought an assortment, including the Shanghai \$2 surcharge on the \$1 U. S., and proceeded to mount the lot in his album.

Some days later he noticed that this stamp carried a double surcharge, and began investigating.

Now Scott lists this variety (U. S. No. 3297a) unused only at \$125, and James realized that he had made quite a find in this used copy, probably the only one on record. He sold it to the Oroc Stamp Company for \$100.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

Copyright, 1925, by THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

THE FALL OF 1861.



RYING, indeed, were the conditions surrounding the Post-Office Department in the fall of 1861. Every effort to find steel-plate engravers adequately equipped to produce postage stamps in sufficient quantities to meet the demand of the public were doomed to failure. Matters had come to an *impasse*.

The growing unrest and the insistent demand of the public for those postal conveniences formerly enjoyed is reflected in the press of that time. Frequent letters from citizens, and editorial paragraphs, voicing discontent and severe criticism of the apparent inactivity of the Post-Office Department, appeared in increasing number.

General Reagan was keenly sensitive to these expressions of impatience and reproach, for, as we have noted, he essays, in vindication of his department, to explain to Congress the efforts made, and the failures encountered. (*Vide* Report of November 27, 1861, page 21.)

Determined to put an end to this condition, he decided, reluctantly, to accept, as a "temporary expedient," the offer of the Richmond firm of Hoyer & Ludwig, lithographers.

Before going into the story of these stamps, I believe it will prove both interesting and instructive to collector and student to learn something of the various processes employed by the firms who were assigned contracts for stamp printing from 1861 to 1864.

I am further led to believe that this departure will prove of some value to all those who are engaged in the plating of stamps—not alone Confederates, but the issues of other countries, produced by the same processes.

In the study of *all* stamps of the Nineteenth Century, the student must, as it were, work with the tools of that time. He must not think in the terms of today. To the craftsman who has acquired his knowledge of the graphic arts within the last quarter century, the description of these earlier methods

and manipulations will seem strangely primitive amid his modern machinery and improved implements. But we are not studying the evolution of printing processes. We are entering the workshops of Hoyer & Ludwig, and Archer & Daly, and Paterson, and Keatinge & Ball, and serving an apprenticeship from 1861 to 1864. We are being taught all that was known in that Yesterday. Of Today they had no vision. And so we, in our study, must not trespass beyond that epoch.

With a knowledge of these methods, the student will be able to account for and explain the many interesting abnormalities in print, which, for want of a better understanding of the underlying causes, we have been designating as "shifts," "double transfers," "cracked stone," "die-proofs," and so on.

THE STAMP PRINTING PROCESSES

Three processes of printing postage stamps were known and practiced in the Nineteenth Century—Relief Printing (Typography), Surface Printing (from stone—Lithography), and Recess-Plate Printing (Copper or Steel-Plate).

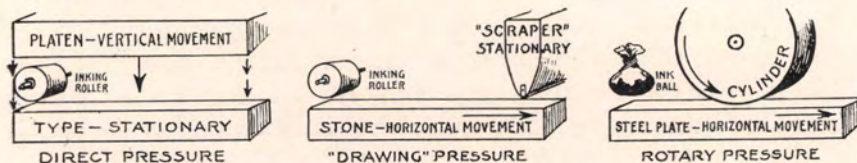


Among the stamp-issuing governments, the Confederate States of America alone availed itself of all these methods within this brief period.

Let us first understand wherein these three processes differ: for we shall then be able to explain phenomena peculiar to each process.

The fundamental differences in these three processes lie in the printing mediums and the impression principles. Paper, ink, and manipulation are practically the same.

For the purpose of a clearer understanding, I have added drawings illustrating these differences, and the student will take note, especially, of the principles of impression—for herein may be found the answers to most of the perplexing questions encountered.



THE THREE METHODS

TYPOGRAPHY—Type, Electrotpe, Stereotype, or Woodcut.

Form (Type)—Stationary.

Impression—Direct—Vertical.

Method of Inking—Gum roller.

LITHOGRAPHY—Stone Printing.

Form (Stone)—Horizontal movement.

Impression—"Drawing"—"Scraping."

Method of Inking—Leather roller.

STEEL-PLATE—Sheet of Steel.

Form (Steel-Plate)—Horizontal movement.

Impression—Rotary.

Method of Inking—Ink ball.

Since the first Confederate stamps were lithographs, we will take up the study of that process.

LITHOGRAPHY

I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to the following brother craftsmen, with whom I have discussed—during the years in which I have been writing this Story—every phase of method and manipulation of the graphic arts as practiced in the Nineteenth Century. Each artisan can trace his knowledge of lithography—through succession—to either Charles Ludwig or the Hoens. Messrs. Weber E. and Hudson Hoen, master lithographers and direct successors to Hoyer & Ludwig; Oscar E. Lohmann†, John Emmenhauser, and Richard ("Uncle Dick") Hendrick, lithographic printers; Henry Jann, Dudley Graeme, Leonard Forstman, and Charles Moss, artists and lithographic engravers; and George H. Landers, lithographic transferrer.

The process of Lithography—or, printing from stone—is founded upon the principle of the immiscibility of fat and water. This principle applied—with a certain kind of limestone as a medium—disclosed to Alois Senefelder, a Bavarian, in 1789, a new method of printing, differing entirely from that used with relief and recess plates.

Briefly stated, fat repels water, and *vice-versa*. The lines of a stamp design transferred, through a fatty medium, onto the neutral surface of this peculiar limestone, will repel water, while water applied to the stone will recede from the lines of the design, remaining only on the area not occupied by the design—moisture forming a wall between the printing-ink and the stone.

THE STONE—Practically all lithographic stones are quarried in the village of Solenhofen, near Eichstadt, in Bavaria. They are a species of limestone. These stones have countless little pores, which can soak up fatty as well as watery substances. Water evaporates from the pores as the stone dries. Gum and other slimy substances do not. Fats soak into the stone more and more. There is no means of destroying these fats except to remove the surface of the stone itself by grinding or etching.

There are soft and hard stones, and they vary in color from a yellowish drab to gray. The gray stone is preferred for the engraving of such work as requires fine lines, and Charles Ludwig's engravings for the Confederate stamps were executed on this hard grade. The thickness of the printing stone varies from 1½ to 3½ inches.

PREPARING THE STONE—After the surface of the stone has been ground level and polished, it is etched with a solution of gum arabic and muriatic acid. Gum is the chief ingredient in preparing the stone, and remains so throughout the printing process.

The acid performs the etching, or removing, of whatever fatty particles may still adhere after the grinding and polishing.

The surface upon which the stamp is to be engraved is next coated with a solution of lamp-black, glycerine, sugar and gum arabic, spread evenly with a brush and fanned dry.

The engraver now makes a tracing—actual size—of the approved stamp design on a small sheet of gelatine. This tracing is "scratched" into the gelatine with an engraving needle—practically a steel-point pencil. Into the lines thus scratched blue chalk is rubbed, which is held in the grooves of the design, while the surface is cleared by wiping.

This gelatine tracing is next placed, face down, on the black coated surface of the stone and held firmly in position by pasting down the four corners. It is then burnished thoroughly, which transfers the fine lines of blue chalk from the gelatine onto the black ground. Removing the gelatine sheet, the engraver breathes upon the design, which causes the stone to "sweat," moistening the gum of the black coating, which, in turn, fastens the blue chalk of the design, so that, after drying, it is firmly fixed, and the stone is ready for the engraving.

THE ENGRAVING—The implements of the engraver are few—steel squares for the ruled lines, and steel needles for the design proper. His work is done under a strong glass. The blue-chalk transfer carries the essential features of the design, while the finer working-out of contour and detail depends upon the skill of the engraver.

The process of "engraving" on stone is, in fact, a "scratching," since the engraving needle is drawn toward the artist. It is best illustrated by the old school-days' slate and the gritty slate-pencil.

Every scratch of the needle, penetrating the coating, bares the surface of the stone, and thus the engraver proceeds until he has "scratched" the complete design. The stamp now appears, in reverse, in sharp, white lines on a black background. The engraving is finished.

A few drops of linseed oil are next put on the engraving, and rubbed into the scratched lines with the finger. The oil (fat) penetrates and adheres to the surfaces exposed by the engraving, while the black coating protects the unexposed areas.

TRANSFER PAPER—India or Chinese paper is most extensively used. This very thin paper is coated with a composition of lump starch, dextrose, flour, gelatine, glycerine and water, boiled to a paste in a double boiler, and applied to the paper with a sponge while hot. The first coat is allowed to dry by hanging on lines, then a second coat is applied in the same manner.

MAKING THE TRANSFERS—After treating the engraving with linseed oil, the black background is washed off with pure turpentine and water. The stone is then inked in by means of a "dauber." This dauber is a block of wood, about 3x6 inches, covered with several layers of felt, and well charged with very fatty, black transfer ink. This inking-in is a vigorous pounding. The stone is kept well dampened during the operation. The transfer ink will be found to adhere to the lines of the design, finding its affinity in the linseed oil, while the remaining area of the stone is left clear.

After the original engraving has been charged with transfer ink, as described, and the stone fanned dry, a small sheet of transfer paper is laid, coated-side down, on the stone, and subjected to the drawing pressure illustrated in the sketch. Carefully removed from the stone, this print shows the original proof of the engraving.

These single prints are the transfers.



As the Original Engraving appears on the Stone.



Impression taken from Stone for the "Transfers."

THE TRANSFER STONE—A number of impressions are now "pulled" in the same manner—first the stone is "dampened," transfer ink applied with the dauber, the stone fanned dry, and the impression made. From these single prints the best copies are selected for transferring to a *secondary stone*. This is called the transfer-stone. This intermediary manipulation is necessary only where a great number of duplicating subjects are to be printed at one impression, as in the case of a sheet of postage stamps.

Since it is impractical to "put down," singly, on the printing-stone, the full number of transfers composing a sheet of 100 or 200 stamps, the transferrer decides upon a sub-division of the panes for the most economical final transferring. If the pane consists of 100 subjects, he may choose to put down a block of 10, 20, 25, or 50—either number being a working sub-division. This stone, as well as the original engraving, is reserved for transfers only—never for printing.

From this secondary stone another set of impressions are taken—again on transfer paper—and these are finally "put down" onto the printing-stone, assembled into panes of 100 subjects.



Section of a Paste-up Sheet of Transfers—The Dots Indicate the Needle Punctures

The manner of "pasting-up" the small single transfer prints to form a larger block is as follows: A sheet of stiff paper is carefully ruled with rectangles forming the exact space to be occupied by the stamp, plus its margins. The single transfers are now clipt diagonally at their corners, near to the design, and attached to the ruled sheet, accurately placed, by needle punctures—the gummy moisture which has penetrated the thin transfer paper, plus the needle-hole pinch, causing them to adhere to the ruled sheet. The block of transfers are print-side up. This sheet is next placed, print-side down, on the secondary transfer-stone, and the impression pulled.

One impression rarely ever suffices for a good transfer. The transferrer, therefore, carefully lifts one corner of the sheet at a time, after the first impression, and examines for weak and imperfectly printed subjects in the group. These imperfections are remedied by applying added pressure to the "weak" localities, on the back of the transfer sheet, and subjecting this to continued impressings, until the entire group appears sharply transferred to the stone.

The transfer paper, having released its transfer impressions to the stone, is carefully removed therefrom after dampening with water.

MAKING UP THE PRINTING-STONE—We now come to the final stage of transferring to the large stone from which the actual lithographic printing is done.

It is here, primarily, that the student will find the answer to most of his problems of "shifts" and "clips" and otherwise puzzling graphic phenomena.

The procedure in this final transferring is identical with that of the first transferring of the prints from the original engraved stone of a single subject to the secondary stone of the first grouping—the "transfer-stone."

Again a number of impressions of the *group* are pulled; again the larger "paste-up" to form the 100-subject panes is built, and again this paste-up is laid down on the printing-stone and transferred.

Again the large paste-up sheet is carefully lifted at the corners for the purpose of examining the result on the printing-stone, and the same continued impressing repeated until the transferring appears satisfactory.

THE PRESS AND THE PRINCIPLE OF IMPRESSION—Hoyer & Ludwig's presses, both for transferring and printing, were of identical pattern, but differing in size—the smaller

for transferring, the larger for printing. They were built upon the plan and principle found to work most successfully by Senefelder. Ludwig's presses were built in Germany, and imported many years before the Civil War.

The frame is constructed of cast-iron, which is supported by four legs, carrying a bed of heavy oak. This bed is raised from below, by means of a lever, when the impression is to be made, and is moved to and fro, on a track, by means of cog-wheels, turned with a handle, as one turns a hand-grindstone.

The stone rests upon this bed.

Between the upright arms of the frame, located at the middle of the press, there is a strong cross-bar, which may be raised or lowered by a hand-screw located between the uprights. This cross-bar has a groove along its lower surface for the insertion of the "scraper." These "scrapers" are "rulers" of hard wood, approximately one inch in thickness, and of lengths to suit the varying widths of stones, with blunt, but truly straight, edges. These edges are spanned with a strip of leather the entire length of the "blade," turned up at the ends and tacked fast. No tacking is made along the blade. This strip of leather adjusts itself and clings after several preliminary "scrapes."

THE PRINTING—The process of lithographic printing is the same as that of pulling impressions from the secondary (transfer-) stone, save that, instead of black, fatty transfer ink, the less fatty lithographic printing ink (in the case of the Confederate stamps, green, blue, and rose colors) is used, and the regular stamp paper stock takes the place of transfer paper.

After the stone has been dampened, it is "rolled up" with color—a leather-covered roller taking the place of the dauber. The slightly dampened sheet of stamp-paper is carefully laid down upon the surface of the stone—guide lines (or dots) on the stone margins marking the position for the sheet. A layer of several sheets of paper is placed on top of this. Finally, a sheet of zinc or copper (or tensely stretched leather), covered with tallow, is added. The purpose of this tallow coating is to enable the stone, with the sheet to be printed, to pass smoothly under the tightly adjusted scraper, which exerts the required printing pressure, and to prevent the sheet from sliding or slipping on the stone.

This operation is repeated throughout the printing.

This is a description of Lithography as it was practiced in the establishments commissioned by the Confederate Post-Office Department to print postage stamps.

In the following Chapter we shall visit the lithography of Hoyer & Ludwig, in Richmond, Virginia, and let Charles Ludwig tell us how the innumerable varieties and oddities that appear on his product came to be there.

(To Be Continued)

Our good friend, Mr. L. Lenz, of Houston, Texas, sends us a clipping from his local newspaper with the death notice of Mrs. C. J. Duncan, of Liberty, Texas, who is credited with having found the second type of the Beaumont, Texas, Local. Mrs. Duncan, during the ninety-two years of her life, had the unique experience of living under four flags while a resident of the State of Texas—those of Mexico, the Republic of Texas, the Confederate States of America, and the United States.

Notes on the United States One Cent 1851-1857 for the General Collector

BY STANLEY B. ASHBROOK, A. P. S. 2497, F. R. P. S. L.

These notes and illustrations are presented herewith for the benefit of the General Collector, for the purpose of helping him distinguish more readily the differences existing between the various types of the United States One-Cent Stamps of 1851-1857.

The catalogue now lists six types of the 1851 Imperforate Issue and one additional type for the 1857 Perforated Issue, making seven different types in all.

These types are described in the *Scott Standard Catalogue* as follows:

TYPE I: Has a curved line outside the label with "U. S. Postage" and "One Cent." The scrolls below the lower label are turned under, forming little balls. The scrolls and outer line at top are complete.

TYPE I-A: Same as Type I at bottom, but scrolls and outer line at top are partly cut away.

TYPE II: Same as Type I, but the scrolls are not turned under.

TYPE III: Same as Type II, but the curved lines outside the labels at top and bottom are broken in the middle. The side ornaments are complete.

TYPE III-A: Same as Type III, with the outer line broken at top or bottom, but not both.

TYPE IV: Similar to Type II, but with the curved lines outside the labels recut at top or bottom—or both.

TYPE V: Similar to Type III of 1851-56, but with side ornaments partly cut away.

The reader's attention is especially called to Figure 2. This is an illustration of the complete design as it was originally engraved.

Figure 1 is a diagram listing the terms applied by students of these stamps to the various parts of the design.

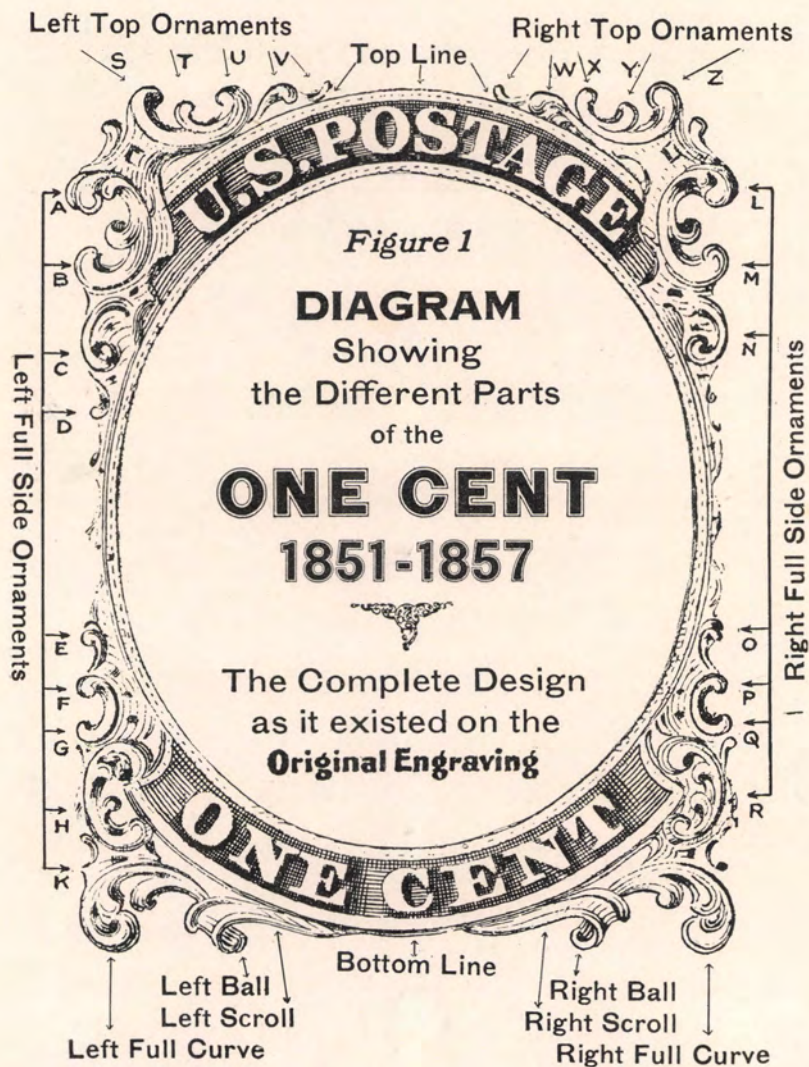
Certain terms which are used hereafter may be described as follows:

RIGHT AND LEFT FULL CURVES—Refer to the *outside* or *bottom* lines of the plume-like ornaments at the right and left of the bottom of the design. They do not refer to the whole ornament. (Figure 1.)

BOTTOM LINE—Refers to the bottom line under "C" of "CENT." (Figure 1.)

TOP LINE—Refers to the top line extending from a point over "P" to a point over "T" of "POSTAGE." (Figure 1.)

SIDE ORNAMENTS—(See Figure 1.)



The types listed in the Catalogue are:

First—The original design;

Second—Modifications of the original design by trimming different parts away; and,

Third—Alterations in the modified design by the recutting of certain lines.

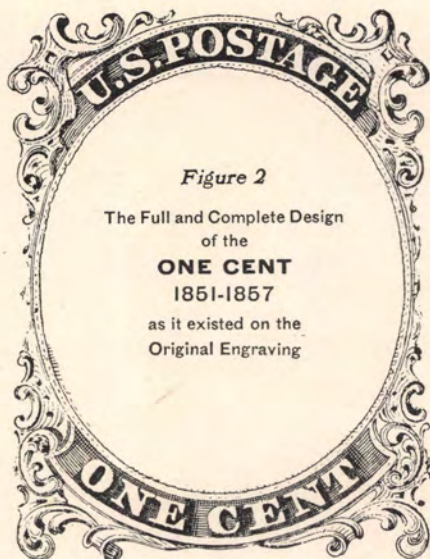


Figure 2
The Full and Complete Design
of the
ONE CENT
1851-1857
as it existed on the
Original Engraving

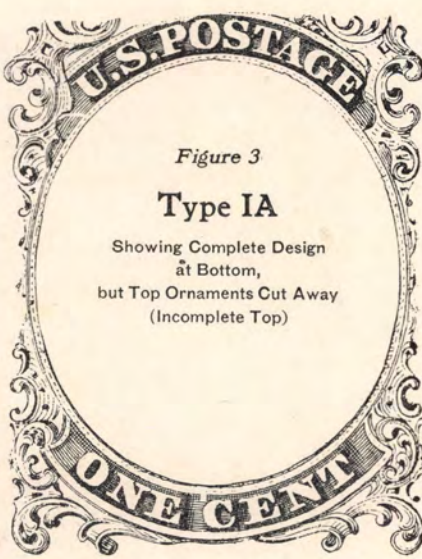


Figure 3
Type IA
Showing Complete Design
at Bottom,
but Top Ornaments Cut Away
(Incomplete Top)

A simplified description of the various types follows:

TYPE I:

(Figure 2) This is the complete design of the ONE CENT as it existed on the original engraving.

TYPE 1-A:

(Figure 3) Shows the top of the design cut away; otherwise is exactly like Type I —no alterations at bottom.

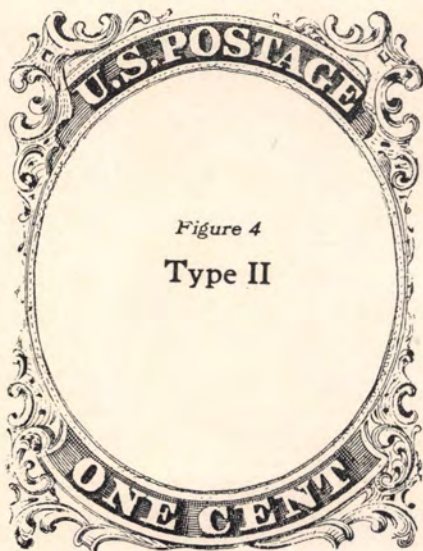


Figure 4
Type II

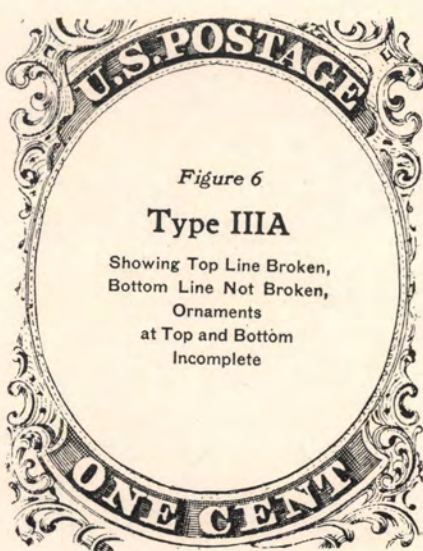
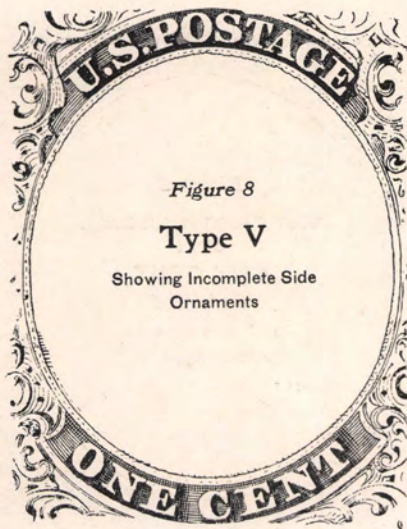
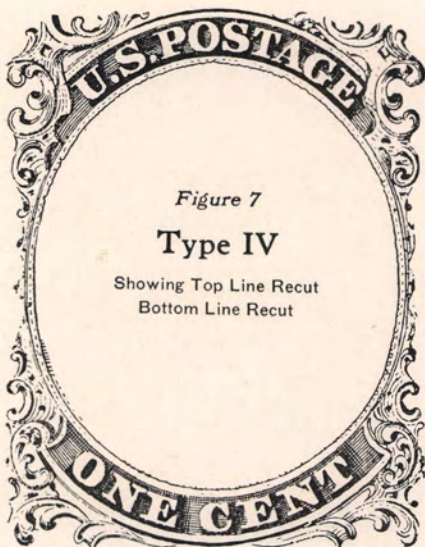


Figure 6
Type IIIA
Showing Top Line Broken,
Bottom Line Not Broken,
Ornaments
at Top and Bottom
Incomplete



TYPE II:

(Figure 4) Is a modification of the complete design and shows no *turned-under balls* (at bottom) or *full curves* at right and left bottom.

TYPE III:

(Figure 6) Shows *only one* line broken either at *top* or *bottom*—*but not both*.

NOTE: All imperforate stamps show complete side ornaments at right or left—or both. Type V (issued only perforated) are the only One Cent stamps with incomplete side ornaments.

TYPE IV:

(Figure 7) Shows the top, or bottom line, or both, re-cut. The re-cut line is somewhat stronger than in the original.

TYPE V:

(Figure 8) Shows that the side ornaments have been cut away. It shows rough and jagged.

The seven types may be put into five classes, as follows:

- (A)—Type I and I-A.
- (B)—Type III and III-A.
- (C)—Type IV.
- (D)—Type V.
- (E)—Type II.

(To Be Continued.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The alphabetical indicators, which appear on the large diagram, are not referred to in this condensed treatise. They are, however, part of the more elaborate text in a larger brochure soon to appear. Drawings for these illustrations were supplied by the author, Mr. Ashbrook.)

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The introductory installment appeared in the January *Monthly Journal*. The main part of the article, commencing with the February number will continue for six or more months. We have increased our printing order for the *Journal*, but cannot guarantee sufficient copies for non-subscribers unless reservations are made.

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THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, (Britisher)
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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

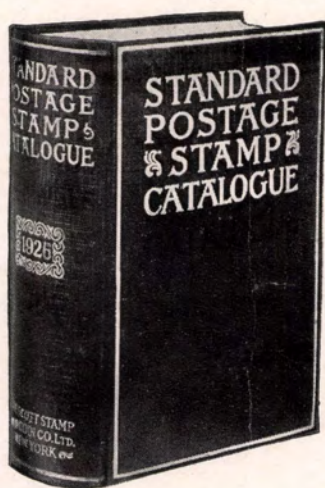
No. 11.



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AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

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Entered as second-class matter November 1, 1924, at the post office at Richmond, Virginia, under the Act of March 3, 1879

VOL. I.

SEPTEMBER, 1925

No. 11

Editorial

The 1926 "Scott" is due to run the gauntlet of reviewers and editors of philatelic publications this month. Each one, in his own way, will compare the pricings, comment on the improvements, and praise, or criticise, as the case may be. It will surely get more than the "once-over." And every collector will have a copy—they just can't carry on without it.

But I am going to take up the Catalogue from a different angle.

Has it ever occurred to you that there is not another annual publication in America of greater importance to a greater number of people—or one whose coming is looked forward to with more tense anticipation—than Scott's *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*?

This volume, now appearing in its 82nd edition, is one of the most remarkable publications in the United States. This seems a bold assertion. I shall make it stronger: It is *the* most remarkable book of the year.

A copy of the new edition lies before me here on my desk, in my printery. The habit of years is strong, and half-consciously I take up my pencil and begin to "figure" an estimate on the work. There are no "specifications" from the Scott Company—they do not know what I am doing—but it interests me—and perhaps you.

I am assuming an edition of 50,000 copies, with the same paper stock used throughout, the same type-setting and illustrations. And this is what the book tells me:

The edition requires 52 tons of paper.

The pages of type contain 4 tons of type metal.

The binding requires nearly 3,500 square yards of cloth.

Nearly 1,500 pounds of black ink would be required in the printing.

If every illustration had to be re-drawn and new plates etched, \$15,000 would barely cover the cost.

Assuming the forms are run "64-pages-up," on one automatic cylinder press, at a speed of 3,000 impressions per hour, the printing of the edition would require 50 eight-hour working days.

The proof-reading on this work must be as careful as that on a standard dictionary. Not another work of its kind can show fewer errors, and none but intensely trained philatelists can measure up to this task.

Aside from the wide range of styles of the Roman alphabet and Arabic numerals, characters from every language written by man appear in the text, with the latest additions of Gaelic and Hebrew completing the symbols of speech.

This is the romance of the Scott Catalogue as I read it.

Enthusiasm for our own Commemorative issues appears to be on the wane, if we may judge from the numbers used by the non-philatelic public. Ever since the appearance of the Huguenot-Walloon, Lexington-Concord, and Norse-American issues, not a single copy has been found on the mail of our Company, while but a small percentage of the SOUTHERN PHILATELIST mail bore philatelic franking. Only two of these letters carried the Norse-American 2c. Richmond, a first-class post-office, stocked but a small supply of Huguenots and Lexingtons, and no Norse-Americans.

Either the historical events commemorated have lost their appeal to the patriotism of our people, or the thing has been somewhat overdone.

I cannot resist the urge to print this happy skit from my good friend in Alabama who, under the pen name of "Puddin' Head Wilson," supplies the salt to many an otherwise insipid page of my own:

AUGUST DIETZ, III.

Hail Grandpa's kid! he'll be like us—
A true blue Philateli-cus!
And when he has attacks of cramps,
Use no Castoria—*stick on stamps!*
When he licks hinges, twelve years hence—
Ferrary'll look like 30 cents!

Have you read "Postage Stamps as an Investment," by Charles J. Phillips?

Mr. B. F. Enelow, proprietor of the Colonial Stamp Company, Westminster Building, Chicago, Ill., was the unfortunate victim of a daring "stick-up" bandit on the 21st of last month, with a loss that may reach the \$15,000 mark, adding another chapter to the crime wave which is sweeping over that metropolis.

Mr. Enelow has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the recovery of his property, and, in addition, the municipal authorities of Chicago offer the usual reward for the apprehension of the criminal.

The bandit will certainly attempt to dispose of his loot in some other city, and collectors everywhere should be on the look-out for both the man and the material, noting the following description supplied by Mr. Enelow:

"He was about 5 feet 9 inches tall; weight about 160 pounds; slender build, with narrow, smooth, clean-cut face; rather low voice; sallow complexion, and long, thin fingers. His general appearance was such that one would not think of him as a hold-up bandit.

"His loot consisted of one large stock book, Scott's, filled with mint U. S. postage, 1890 to date; another similar stock book (with covers badly warped) which contained all foreign stamps of the better sort, cataloging from \$3.00 each up to higher values. Also a red cloth Royal album, containing about \$6,000.00 catalogue value of mint British Colonials, and a green cloth English loose-leaf blank album with all early British Colonials, which I used as a stock book. Also a dozen approval books, some with my imprint on, and all with my hand-writing on the pages. These approval books contained mostly British Colonials—one book being triangular Capes. Also about 500 approval cards with mint sets of British Colonials, and some with Nineteenth Century stock of British Colonials, from Gambia to New Brunswick, which the bandit took out of some card drawers. Also a few hundred 2c current U. S. stamps, which he claimed he wanted most—offering to leave the other stuff if I would give him more of these.

The Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau Street, New York, announce the purchase of Mr. W. S. White's collection of U. S. Revenues. Inverted centers are offered!

Since the appearance of the first instalment of Mr. Ashbrook's article on the One Cent 1851-1857, several requests have come to the Editor suggesting a reprinting of the Type Plates in such a manner that collectors might have them for ready reference. With the permission of the author, we shall print these illustrations on some suitable and durable stock in some convenient size. The price will be announced in the October SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, upon the conclusion of Mr. Ashbrook's article.

The October number will complete the first volume of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST. Subscribers should send in their renewals promptly, as we do not continue sending the magazine after the expiration of a subscription.

My mail brings an increasing number of letters from readers of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST in which these good friends submit material and ask all manner of questions pertaining to stamps. It has been a pleasure—during my scant leisure time—to make personal reply to these queries, and solve such problems as come within the range of my knowledge.

It occurs to me that some of these queries, and the answers, may be of interest to others, if printed in these pages. I shall try it out as an experiment.

I lay no claim to the title of "Philatelic Expert" and I shall not be able to answer all questions. But some forty-odd years of general collecting, supplemented by a fairly good reference library, lend some qualification for the task.

Whenever postage and registration fee accompany material sent for examination, I shall continue to make personal reply. In addition, these replies will appear in THE SOUTHERN.

I am unable to answer inquiries as to the value of a stamp. Submit such material to any of the accredited dealers advertising in our columns. I have nothing to sell in competition. _____

The *Baltimore Sun* featured the big sale conducted by Max Ohlman, during the S. P. A. Convention in that city. Mr. Ohlman bought more than half the stamps offered for his mail-bidding clients. The 5 Cents Buchanan, the big piece of the sale, brought \$565.00.

The *Sun* naively soliloquizes: "Much used to be heard about plans to get rich quickly. Nobody ever heard of a scheme to get poor quickly. Collecting rare and ancient stamps, at prevailing prices, falls unchallenged into such a class. Even a rich man can't pay \$500 for his postage stamps without catching a cramp in the general location of his pocket-book."

The *Sun* has evidently not heard of the prices we paid for our Boscauwens and Mauritiuses. _____

The Editor enjoyed the pleasure of a visit from Dr. George Hetrich, the well-known numismatist-philatelist-author, of Birdsboro, Penna., who spent an hour inspecting our Museum of the Graphic Arts, while making a vacation-tour of the South. The Doctor is the authority on Civil War Tokens, of which he possesses probably the most complete collection extant. He is the author and compiler of a voluminous illustrated catalog on these coins. _____

The Elyria Stamp Co., Elyria, Ohio, is calling attention to their new series of Approval Books. Mention the country you desire.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

Copyright, 1925, by THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

HOYER & LUDWIG'S LITHOGRAPHY

When the sun breaks through the clouds after a heavy rain, one coming through the Capitol Square in Richmond, and looking westward from the Washington Monument, may still discern the faint outlines of lettering across the wall of the old building on the southwest corner of Broad and Ninth Streets.

Six decades and a dozen coats of paint have failed to obliterate completely the sign of

HOYER & LUDWIG, LITHOGRAPHERS.

Low-pitched, and extending the full length of the building, are the rooms which housed this war-time lithography.

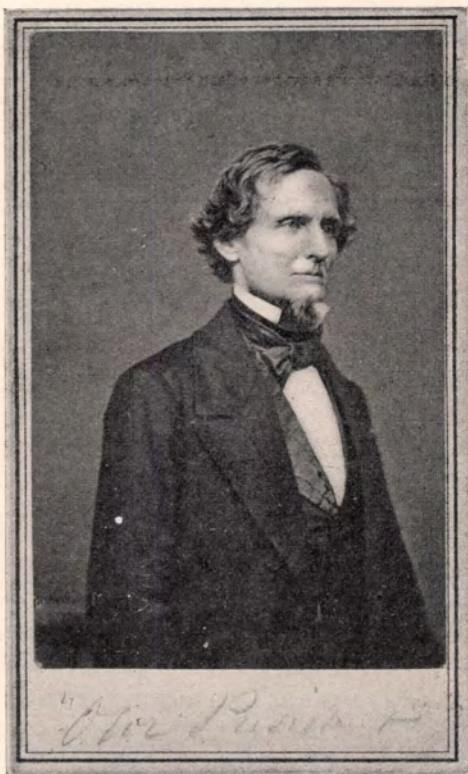
I know them well, for some thirty-odd years ago I occasionally "subbed"—and for a fortnight, during the editor's vacation, held down his job—on the old *Virginia Staats-Gazette*, a German-language daily, established there after Hoyer & Ludwig had dissolved partnership.

In the gloom of those hall-like rooms, dank and dingy with the dust of years, in the still midnight hours, one could almost feel the presence of Charles Ludwig and the men of his crew.

Here at one of the windows with north-eastern exposure Ludwig made his drawings and engraved his stamps; at another stood the transfer press, and nearby, on the strong work-table, lay the big stone, polished, and ready for the panes of stamps. Ranged along the rear wall was the battery of his printing presses.

The Confederate Government had accepted his offer, and approved of his sketched design. Before him lay the *carte visite* photograph for which President Jefferson Davis had given a special sitting, since his likeness was to adorn the first stamp.

Carefully the trained hand traces the lines of the design. Perhaps he realizes that this is to be the first postage stamp of a new-born nation.



Carte Visite Photograph of President Davis, from which Charles Ludwig Engraved the First Stamp.

This first stamp was Ludwig's best piece of portraiture. The original photograph is still preserved in the Confederate Museum, in Richmond, and I am indebted to the House Regent of that institution, Miss Susie B. Harrison, for the loan of the relic here reproduced. The reader may judge how well the artist-engraver succeeded in copying the striking features of the President.

Charles Ludwig was not alone an exceptionally talented artist and craftsman—having acquired his knowledge of lithography probably direct from one of Senefelder's disciples in Germany—but he was also a man of scholarly attainments. After the war he held the post of Consul for Sweden and Denmark, and died in the city of his adoption on July 24th, 1875—just fifty years ago.

Louis Hoyer, the senior member of the firm, was a jeweler and watch-repairer. He is said to have supplied the capital when, in 1858, the two men associated themselves to engage in commercial lithography. His name on the imprintings is all that connects him with Confederate stamps. He took no part in the actual work. Hoyer withdrew from this partnership sometime in 1864.

When I first set out on the quest for data concerning the lithographed stamps, I located four men, far advanced in years, who had been in the employ of Hoyer & Ludwig during the period of that concern's contract with the Confederate Government.

Richard E. Hendrick, of Richmond, Va., entered the employ of Hoyer & Ludwig, as an apprentice, in April of 1861, continuing with the concern until after the war.

James Hayes, of Richmond, Va., another apprentice who "served his time" under Ludwig, and remained with the concern during the period of the stamp printing.

Louis Altschuh, of Washington, D. C., served his apprenticeship with Hoyer & Ludwig; worked on the stamps, and was later transferred to Paterson's lithography, in Columbia, S. C., accompanying that outfit to Augusta, Ga.

Frank Altschuh, of Indianapolis, Ind., elder brother of Louis. Practical lithographic printer. Detailed from the army for work with Hoyer & Ludwig. Printed the first 10 Cents blue stamps.

I have had many pleasant visits with these veterans, and their reminiscent chats, interspersed with wit and anecdote, lend life and a touch of romance to the meager, cold stamp statistics in the Reports of the Postmaster-General.

It is to be noted, in passing, that a bewildering confusion of alliances were formed among the printers, engravers, and lithographers, interworking, as it were, in the execution of government contracts.

These plants, as well as their male employees, were constantly under the control of the Confederate government. Workmen were transferred from one shop to another, and skilled craftsmen, with the army, were frequently drawn from field service, on request of these firms, whenever a shortage of printers made this necessary.

But we are concerned alone with the printers of Confederate stamps, and on this September afternoon we will sit awhile on "Uncle Dick" Hendrick's front porch, and let him tell us of the work at Hoyer & Ludwig's.

"When I started in with Hoyer & Ludwig, their shop was located on Twelfth, between Main and Cary Streets, but shortly after that we moved to the corner of Ninth and Broad Streets, where the first stamps were printed.

"George Hall was foreman of the shop—but I'll tell you more of him later.

"Fritz Giesse was our transferrer, and he 'put down' all the stamps and money, and whatever other work was done.

"There were ten or twelve lithographic printing presses in the shop, but they were doing money work most of the time.

"We printed stamps this way: Fritz Schrank 'rolled up' (inked) the stone, while I dampened the sheet, and laid it on—then 'pulled' the impression.

"At first my speed was 200 sheets per day, but I soon got it up to a ream—(then) 480 sheets. You see, I was getting \$5.00 a week in Confederate money, with a bonus for all over 200 sheets pulled per day.

"The paper was 'Cap' size—14 by 17 inches. Some of it came from the North, and some was brought in by blockade runners. Same way with the inks—some came from the North, some from England.

"The stamps were gummed in the cellar by William O'Dell, and sometimes, when the sheets were laid out to dry, a gust of wind would blow in through the window, and some of 'em would stick together. O'Dell would ball 'em up and throw 'em into the trash-box. That trash-box was our 'printiss'-boys' treasure-box! When O'Dell went out, we'd get those sheets, soak 'em loose in water, straighten 'em out, and spend 'em at the grocery store for 'horse-cakes,' 'lady-cakes,' and molasses-candy. Our folks used stamps for small change. Lots o' stamps were taken and spent that way.

"Misprint sheets went into that trash-box, and most of those we soaked loose were 'set-off' on the backs.

"I am almost sure that I recall the engraving of a stamp on a piece of copper, the size of a visiting-card plate—but Ludwig never engraved on metal, and so I will not be positive about that. We only lithographed.

"After the war, Keatinge, of Columbia, S. C., came to Richmond, and went into business with Ludwig. They sold out to Simons & Keiningham, and Simons & Keiningham sold out to A. Hoen & Co."

"The original engraving of a stamp was still in existence in Richmond as late as 1872, for I saw it. I do not know what became of it.

"I started to tell you about George Hall, the foreman. After the war George had a small lithographic stone upon which he had put down transfers of a strip of Confederate stamps. He often made prints from this stone and sold 'em to a man who came from the North. George wasn't 'perticular' about what color he used either. I can't remember which they were—five or ten-cent stamps, but he printed 'em at night, in Simons & Keiningham's shop, and sold them to a party who stopped at Rueger's Hotel."

From these meager notes, hastily taken while "Uncle Dick" replied to my queries, we may gather several interesting facts.

The minimum daily output from one stone was 40,000 stamps; the maximum, 96,000—an average of 68,000.

The trash-box in the cellar of Hoyer & Ludwig's lithography discloses the origin of the freaks, offsets, and double prints.

The possible existence of an engraving of a stamp on a small, visiting-card-size copper-plate is interesting. Keatinge (later of Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C.) was an expert engraver on metal, and supplied many of the fine vignettes on the Confederate paper money. He *may* have supplied an engraving for a stamp. Transfers taken from an engraving on metal may be put down on stone as readily as transfers from an engraving on stone.

And, finally, there is the statement about George Hall's *post-bellum* re-printings. It would be exceedingly difficult to identify this product, if printed in the color of the original. Excessive margins at both top and bottom would supply the sole evidence.



Hoyer & Ludwig's Lithographic Press, now in the Graphic Arts Museum of The Dietz Printing Co., Richmond, Va.

(To Be Continued)

Tom V. Binmore, Long Island City, N. Y., is offering Latin Americans and Postally Used New Issues. Note his ad.

Have you ordered your copy of the 1926 *Scott*?



Address all Queries to THE EDITOR.

J. T. B.—You are surely right: The 1858, 1859 and 1860 issues of Peru are lithographs, while the 1862-63 and the 1868-72 issues are typographs. The arms were embossed by a separate impression.

Wm. Z.—I regret to advise that the photograph of your 3 Pfg. red Saxony shows the well-known, cleverly executed counterfeit. The genuine—among other marks of identification—shows: (1) broken line above the large figure "3"; (2) broken frame-line under the "I" of DREI; (3) broken frame-line directly over and midway between the letters "RE" of DREI; (4) the "G" of PFEN-NIGE is lower (shorter) than the rest of the letters of that word.

M. B. B.—Your "odd-looking" 2c. brown-red Confederate of 1863 is a counterfeit. Note that the imitation is an engraving on metal—a process rarely employed in counterfeiting a low-priced stamp. I thank you for submitting this item.

E. C. W.—You ask: "How can I remove cancellations from current United States stamps?" Emil! Emil! I fear you are trying to kid me. Nevertheless—write the Post-Office Department in Washington. I understand they have a formula. If not—use a file.

T. T. T.—You will enjoy plating Corrientes. There are only eight types, two rows of 4. Your stamps are Nos. 3 and 5 in the plate. Moens, in his great illustrated work, shows an excellent reproduction of the pane, by which you can readily identify your copies.

N. C.—I cannot tell you whose make of hinges are used on the new-style wide trousers. I am told this voluminous garment is slipt on over the head, and that care must be taken not to show the skirts. Gum is used on the slender waist-line. Oh, you dear thing!

A. R. T.—No, the inscription line on the 5c. New Orleans locals was not a part of the plate. It is a line of printers' type added to the form. The best proof of this lies in the fact that in the printing the tail of the "y" (which overhung the body of the type) broke. If the line had been part of the plate this could not have occurred.

J. W. S.—Thanks for the information that the Columbian set of Commemoratives was issued in 1893. You evidently thought that out. Fine! Faint evidence of dawning intelligence.

J. J. P.—I consider your "turned cover" with a Frame-Line on the inside and a TEN on the outside one of the prettiest items I have ever seen. I cannot tell you its value, but you will have no trouble in disposing of it if you ever decide to sell. I thank you for submitting the item.

L. J. S.—Two of the cancellations on the Confederate covers submitted are counterfeits—rubber stamp products. I believe I can name their source. Be careful of whom you buy better-class Confederates on covers. Why not patronize the men who advertise in THE SOUTHERN? Fakirs shun us like a German police dog.

J. M. B.—The broken "P" of the surcharge "Paz-1904" on your 1c. green Uruguay 1904-05 is a standard variety. It appears four times on the sheet. I would consider it worth several times the value of the normal type.

H. L. S.—The 4c. blue submitted is a "changeling" from green. You can do the same thing with lemon juice. Green is a composite of blue and yellow. Certain acids will destroy the yellow—leaving only the blue.

T. W. L.—The 15c. violet of Cordoba submitted is a fake. There are but two values, 5c. blue and 10c. black.

Notes on the United States One Cent 1851-1857 for the General Collector

BY STANLEY B. ASHBROOK, A. P. S. 2497, F. R. P. S. L.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—By an unfortunate error in the stenographic transcription of Mr. Ashbrook's notes for the August issue of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, the description of Type III-A appeared under the heading of "Type III" (see page 190).

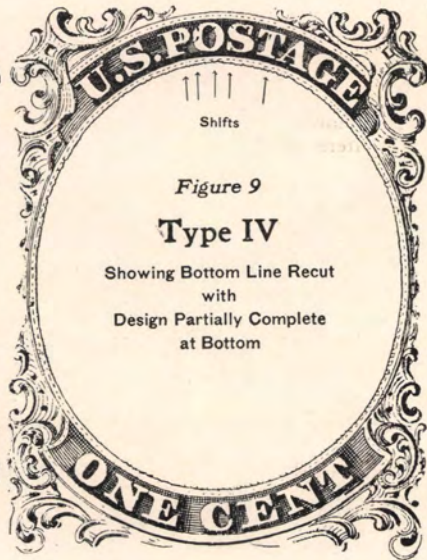
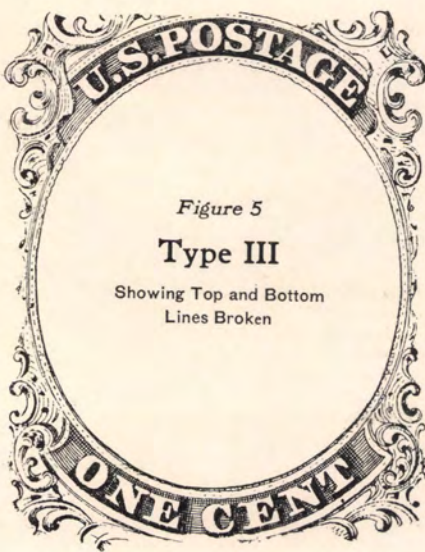
The reader will delete the paragraph reading "TYPE III: (Figure 6) Shows *only one* line broken either at *top* or *bottom*—*but not both*," and substitute the following corrected descriptions:

TYPE III:

(Figure 5) Shows both top and bottom lines broken.

TYPE III-A:

(Figure 6) Shows *only one* line broken either at *top* or *bottom*—*but not both*.



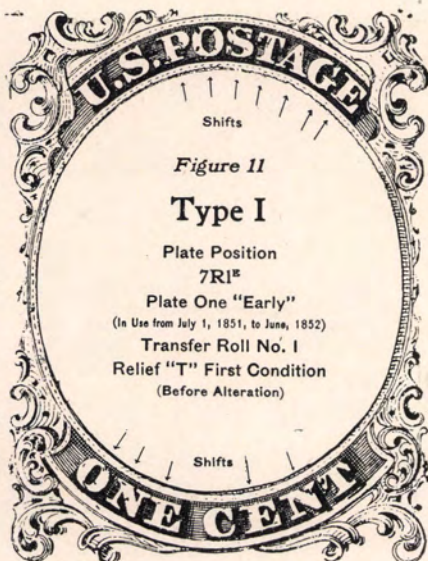
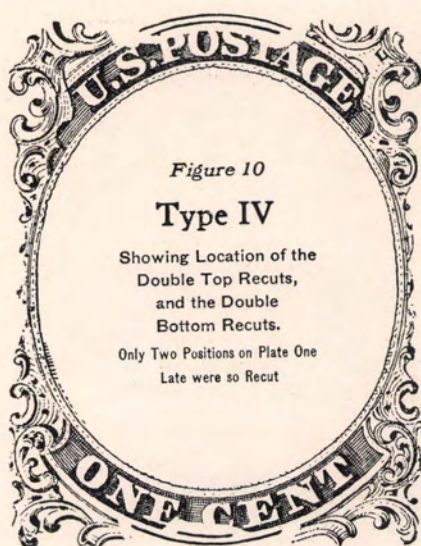
These classes show the following main characteristics:

(A)—Stamps showing the complete design (Type I), or stamps showing complete design at bottom with design incomplete at top (Type I-A).

Type I-A is a sub-type of Type I. (NOTE—The *Specialized Catalog* lists an additional sub-type, called I-B, which is not described here, as this type is of interest only to specialists. This also applies to another sub-type [I-C] listed only by advanced students.)

(B)—Stamps showing breaks in both top and bottom lines (Type III) or stamps showing a break in either the top or bottom line, but not both (Type III-A).

Type III-A is a sub-type of Type III. (NOTE—Type I-A shows a broken top line, but it does not classify as a III-A because it shows the design at bottom absolutely complete, which characteristic no III or III-A possesses.)



(C)—Stamps showing re-cutting of the top or bottom lines—or both (Type IV).

(D)—Stamps with side ornaments cut away (Type V).

(E)—Stamps (Type II) which do not show the characteristics of the above classes as follows:

1. Design not complete at bottom (such as Class A).
2. Top and bottom lines unbroken (unlike Class B).
3. No re-cutting (unlike Class C).
4. Side ornaments complete either at right or left, or both (unlike Class D).

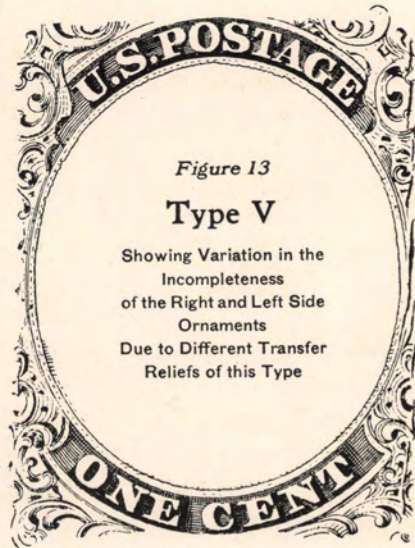
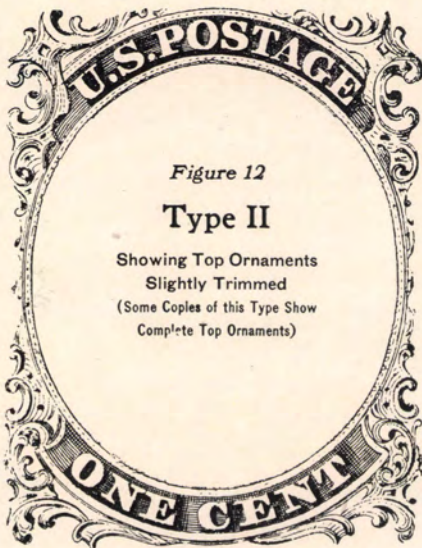
By keeping in mind what must constitute any given type, it is easy to classify any One Cent 1851-1857, provided, of course, the stamp is not damaged, cut into, cut away, or badly perforated.

THEREFORE, REMEMBER:

If a stamp shows a *break* in the top or bottom line, it can only be Type III-A.

If it shows both top and bottom lines broken, it can only be a Type III. (Both types showing side ornaments complete.)

Type V stamps have incomplete side ornaments; otherwise they would classify as Type III or III-A, inasmuch as one or both (top or bottom) lines on these stamps are broken.



If a stamp shows re-cutting of the top or bottom lines, or both, it can only be a Type IV, regardless of any other characteristics it may possess.

Attention is called to Figure 9—a stamp which shows partially complete right and left full curves, no balls; both lines complete, with bottom line re-drawn. This can only be Type IV because of the re-cutting.

Type IV stamps may show double re-cutting at top or bottom, or both—as, for example, Figure 10. This cut is not an illustration of some particular stamp, but simply shows where the lines were re-cut.

Thus it will be noted that:

Breaks in top or bottom lines with sides complete identify two types (III and III-A).

Re-Cutting identifies one type (IV).

Incomplete Sides identify one type (V), leaving us three types, two of which can be recognized at a glance by the completeness of the design at the bottom.

The remaining one is Type II—a type perhaps harder to describe than to identify. It has what types III, III-A and V lack. It is minus the completeness of Type I and the partial completeness of I-A; and, in addition, it shows none of the re-cutting of Type IV.

After all, the classification of the One Cent Types is really a very simple matter.

For example, let us see how the above “rules” work out:

You have run across a very fine copy of the One Cent 1851 Imperforate; margins big, impression fine, color rich and deep, and lightly cancelled. It has a different look from any One Cent Stamp you have ever seen before. Now, the question is, what Type is it, and what does the Catalogue state such a type is worth?

Figure No. 6 is a fair illustration of your copy. It shows a *trace* of the ball under the “N” of One, consequently you wonder if this can be a Type I or some relation to it. Dismiss any such thought from your mind and remember that Type I or I-A do not contain simply *traces* of balls or scrolls—or *traces* of complete designs—but to be a I or I-A, the design at bottom must be entirely complete. “*Traces*” do not count.

The top line is broken, but the bottom line is complete. How can this stamp be any other than Type III-A?

If the bottom line showed a break, the stamp would be a III. The actual value of any III or III-A depends upon the extent of the break in the top or bottom lines, or, in fact, in the extent of both.

Slight variations exist in different stamps of the same type, some of the outstanding examples being as follows:

TYPE I: If you are ever so fortunate as to possess a copy of the rare Type I Imperforate, do not ever expect to find that same stamp perforated. This is strange, but, nevertheless, true. This stamp comes from *one position* on *only one plate*, and this one plate in its “original” condition was used less than a year (approximately July, 1851, to July, 1852). Hence, stamps from this condition of the plate were never issued perforated.

After July, 1852, no Type I stamps were printed until a new plate was made in 1861, at which time all One Cent stamps were issued perforated.

The real Type I Imperforate is known as 7RIE, and it differs slightly from the original die, due to parts of the design showing a shifted transfer, or redoubling of certain lines. (Figure 11.)

TYPE II: Stamps of this type may show slight differences at the top and bottom, due to different trimmings on different transfer roll reliefs, all of which are true examples of this type. Figure 4 shows the design complete at top, whereas Figure 12 shows a trimming of certain top ornaments.

TYPE V: Stamps showing differences in the extent to which the side ornaments are trimmed are due also to different transfer-roll reliefs. (Compare Figure 13 with Figure 8.)

The description of the types in the Specialized Catalog are good, but the cuts illustrating the different types in both the General and Specialized Catalogs are poor and are absolutely no guide whatever. The writer has furnished the publishers with new and accurate drawings, which they have expressed a desire to use in the next editions of both catalogs.

When the new cuts are published, I feel sure the general collector will have little trouble in classifying the One Cent Types.

In conclusion, may I be pardoned if the opinion is expressed that I believe the One Cent 1851-1857 is without doubt the most interesting stamp in the whole Catalog. I have spent about eight years with it, and today find this stamp and the reconstruction of its plates more fascinating than ever.

To those of my readers who desire further knowledge of the stamp, its types and plates, I refer them to my illustrated article as published in the *American Philatelist*, February, 1922.

The loan of any interesting material is greatly desired, such as Imperforates or Perforates showing Imprints or Center Lines, etc.

Any items loaned for study will be carefully handled and returned promptly at my expense. Please address

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK,

720-729 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

The Ogden Stamp Shop, Baldwinsville, N. Y., is offering our readers good material on approval for the general collector.

G. Stanley Haines, Peabody, Mass., is offering the popular stamps of Bulgaria. Ask for his monthly price lists.

Notes and Comments.

1926 International Exhibition News.

The Exhibition Committee for the Great International Exhibition in New York City, in 1926, is making good progress. The first draft program has been approved, and this will be printed and issued in the near future. Copies of this program will be sent to the Secretaries of all known Philatelic Societies and Organizations, and the Committee asks their hearty co-operation as well as any suggestions to improve the program they may wish to make.

Various Sub-Committees have been at work on the Rules and Regulations, Installation, Questions of Customs Entry, Passport Visas, Insurance, and Judges. Reports from all these Committees have been received.

Judges from some twenty countries have been asked to act, and acceptances have been received from Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Sweden and Mexico, but owing to the distances, many answers have not been received. This list will be published as soon as complete.

Space has been provided in the Exhibition for approximately forty-seven Booths or Stalls, which will be about 10 feet by 10 feet, and one or more may be rented by parties interested. The Committee believes that these booths will form convenient rest rooms and gathering centers for Stamp Clubs and Associations, as well as stamp dealers and publishers, and it is hoped that this feature may prove popular. Particulars as to rent, plans, cost, etc., may be had from the Secretary, Charles M. Ams, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

No difficulty in obtaining passport visas will be experienced by visitors to the Exhibition living outside of the United States. Under the law they are classified as "non-immigrants."

Somewhat prior to the time of their departure, they should call at the nearest American consulate and make application for *non-quota* or passport visas, presenting to the consul evidence that their coming to the United States is of a temporary nature.

All exhibits valued at more than \$100 must be entered through the U. S. Customs Bureau and be covered by a consular invoice certified by an American consul. By special arrangement, exhibits will be taken direct to the Exhibition Hall and there examined by the customs official in the presence of the committee in charge.

Moser Collection to be Sold.

Attention is called to Percy G. Doane's 108th sale of the collection of the late C. F. W. Moser, of Richmond, which will take place some time in November. Collectors will find choice pieces in this material.

Ohlman's 108th Sale takes place on September 26th and 30th, and consists of good U. S. and Foreign. Write for catalog. M. Ohlman, 116 Nassau Street, New York City.

Are you on Percy G. Doane's mailing-list for this season's Auctions? Write and get in "the line of Opportunities." Percy G. Doane, 608-9 Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

"Mac's Stamps" of Grass Lake, Mich., is with us this month. Responsible collectors should ask for his approvals.

The mortgage on many a Southern farm could be lifted with the contents of that old hair trunk in the garret.

M. G. Hanna, New Kensington, Pa., is offering Old U. S. Stamps. Most of us want these.

Percy G. Doane is having an interesting Auction Sale on the afternoons of September 17th, 19th and 24th. There is a goodly list of United States, Departments, some Confederates, and a wide range of desirable Foreign—all within range of the modest purse. Collectors should write for Mr. Doane's sale catalogs.

Several letters received from England bear the cancellation "Use British-Made Goods." Why not start with the cancelling-machine, which is said to be "Made in the United States"?

Mr. Charles J. Phillips announces the change of his address from 151 Central Park, West, to 10 West 86th Street, New York City.

The Editor and the Business Manager desire to gratefully acknowledge the many congratulatory letters on the advent of August Dietz the Third.

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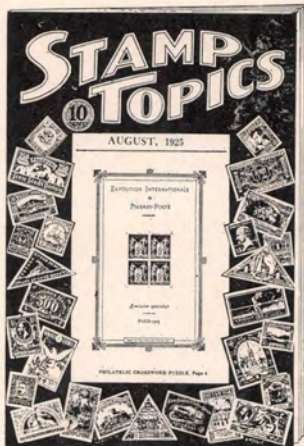
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1916-3c imperf., No. 483	.20
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1918-16c Airplane, No. 521	.72
1918-24c Airplane, No. 522	1.04
1920-1c Pilgrim, No. 548	.15
1920-2c Pilgrim, No. 549	.20
1920-5c Pilgrim, No. 550	.30
1924-Huguenot-Walloon, 1, 2, 5c	.56
1925-Lexington-Concord, 1, 2, 5c	.56
1925- $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, perf., 10, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ perf., 11 and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ imperf.	.50
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1925-20c Special Delivery	.90
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The introductory installment appeared in the January *Monthly Journal*. The main part of the article, commencing with the February number will continue for six or more months. We have increased our printing order for the *Journal*, but cannot guarantee sufficient copies for non-subscribers unless reservations are made.

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VOL. I.

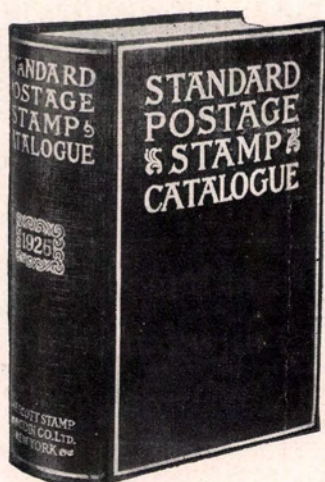
No. 12.



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NEW YORK, N. Y.

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

109 East Cary Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

AUGUST A. DIETZ, JR., Business Manager

AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

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VOL. I.

OCTOBER, 1925

No. 12

Editorial

With this number THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST closes its first volume.

According to established custom, such an event would seem to call for "a few befitting remarks from the Editor"—something like "on this auspicious occasion," and so on and on.

But I shall not park on your patience. A little sign on my desk reads "Make It Snappy."

I am glad to have navigated the ship thus far without serious mishap. Glad to have found again so many of the old friends of my earlier publishing years, still loyal today. I am glad of the new friends won; and grateful for the good-will of the men who have patronized our columns and helped to sustain this venture.

THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST is a permanent institution. Since there is a third generation of my name to carry on the work (provided Sir Rowland Hill's innovation is not supplanted by the prosaic mailometer—and the real joy taken out of life), you may enter subscriptions for your grandchildren.

Up to the present writing the success of THE SOUTHERN has not placed us in the Henry Ford class, but neither are we like unto Hugo Stinnes' heirs. There's still enough gas in the tank (that's ambiguous!) to jog along, and take on a few more subscribers and advertisers.

The Story of the Stamps of the Confederacy is just beginning, and a few other features are contemplated for the coming volume.

I've grown loquacious—talked more than I intended when I ariz. Pardon! Let's close the First Volume.

The "Richmond (Va.) Magentas" were in the limelight for a brief season, but the excitement blew over quickly, and all is again "Quiet along the Potomac," from whence came the order shattering the hopes of a few local collectors, who had come in possession of a small supply.

The facts in the case are as follows: Several hundred thousand 1c. envelopes, sizes 5 and 13, were on hand in the Richmond Post-Office when the order came to surcharge 1½c. The revaluing was done on the cancelling machines in the Main Post-Office, red ink being used. The uniformly faint and imperfect impression (plus indifferently washed rollers) makes the color appear magenta. Orders came from Washington to stop their sale. Things looked "rosy" for the holders of a few "magentas." Then came the rescinding of that order, and the mental roseate hue sort o' oxidized. Well, that's the whole story.

Fifteen thousand of each size have been sent to the Philatelic Agency in Washington, and there are several more boxes on hand at the Post-Office. No occasion for crowding the stamp-windows.

Only two conditions, that I know of, have aroused in me feelings of regret and envy. One, that I cannot avail myself of the opportunity offered by the Richmond papers, in 1863, to the effect that "Postage stamps, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale at this office;" and the other, that I may not illustrate every country's stamps in their real colors, as they do in Europe.

We are patiently waiting for the Messiah Mitchell, in Philately, to "tell 'em a few things, what they should know." It's as bad as Prohibition.

If the European governments are not afraid of their own nationals counterfeiting their stamps, why should we be so over-punctilious in protecting their postal currency? Some nut might get rich counterfeiting German Million Mark stamps! Perhaps.

The Associated Press stated that President Coolidge desires that a postage stamp be issued bearing the likeness of Woodrow Wilson—probably a memorial stamp.

Our current set fills about all the seats on the grand stand—but we might ask the Indian to move down to No. 13, and give Mr. Wilson the 14c. Thirteen (the only seat vacant) is unlucky—that fits the Indian; and then Fourteen somehow seems to be symbolic.

Renew your subscription now.

Collectors of the Southern States are urged to rally in support of the Great International Stamp Exhibition, which will take place in New York City on October 16th to 23rd, 1926.

To my personal knowledge, there are a half-dozen magnificent collections of Confederates in the South—probably the equal of any—but their owners dislike publicity—few know of their existence. Their names are on our subscription-list, but, like many others, they wish to avoid being importuned with annoying correspondence, and hence they have remained apart.

It is to be greatly desired that these gentlemen lay aside, for the nonce, their hermit garb, and assist in making this Exhibition one big American Philatelic Show-Down.

Come on, "Johnny Rebs"—let's show 'em from "over yonder" a few things!

We have received from the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. advance sheets of the Catalog section illustrating Watermarks. It is the most novel and effective illustrating we have ever seen anywhere. It is probably the first, absolutely correct depicting of watermarks—the unique feature being photography through glass from the back of the actual stamp placed face against a black background! I have indulged in many experiments in that line myself, but this is a "new one on me." Well done! Collectors will appreciate this section.

Mr. Frank L. Coes' laudable activity in behalf of the organizing of American Philately on sound, ethical principles, for concerted action—exemplified by his idea of a "Committee on Public Relations," now being expounded in the Philatelic press—lends expression to some views along this line in an article contributed to THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST this month. It makes good reading.

With reference to our editorial announcement in the September number of THE SOUTHERN, we have prepared a limited edition of the Type Plates of the One Cent 1851-1857, as they appeared in Mr. Ashbrook's article in our August-September issues. They cover four sheets of glazed "onion-skin" paper—the key-design on a single sheet and the twelve Types in groups of four on three single sheets, 8½" x 11"—a size suitable for interleaving in the standard as well as loose-leaf albums. The price per set will be 25c.

Ohlman's Auctions still offer desirable opportunities.

The Editor of *The Philatelic Magazine* (London), Mr. Albert H. Harris, writing in the September 19th issue of his journal, tells of an interesting interview with the distinguished Turkish artist, Ali Sami Bey, who is now in England, supervising the production of a handsome new series of stamps for the Republic of Turkey.

Mr. Harris has been fortunate in securing permission to illustrate the four designs from photographs of the actual finished artist's drawings, and collectors may look forward to something exceptionally fine when this series appears.

There are five designs. One presents a view of Sakaria gorge, where the Turks scored their first success over the Greeks in the late war; another portrays the fortress of Angora, the capital that has replaced Constantinople as the seat of government; a third presents a fine likeness of Mustapha Kemel, President of the Republic of Turkey; while the fourth (and Ali Sami Bey is said to be particularly proud of this design) depicts the legendary blacksmith of Turkish fable, Boscourt by name, of great strength and valor. When the tribes of Turkey were scattered in the hills, it was Boscourt, aided by a supernatural wolf, who united them into a nation. The fifth of the designs, unfortunately reserved for the Postage Dues, shows the Kizil-Irmak railway bridge crossing a river on the Angora-Civas line—the first railway, bridge, engines and carriages built entirely by the Turks.

An especial interest attaches to this forthcoming series because of the fact that a famous artist of that remarkable race which recently embarked upon a progressive form of government—and is apparently entering the renaissance of its distinctive art—is sent by his State to supervise and direct the cutting in steel of his masterpieces. There is a touch of the personal in these stamps.

W. S. Aldrich, of St. Joseph, Mo., is offering first-class approval selections arranged by countries, for the beginner as well as the advanced collector.

This is Number 12. The year is up. Every Number 13 is a free copy. But don't wait for it. Renew your subscription now.

Southern collectors visiting New York are recommended to stop at Hotel Breslin, Broadway at 29th Street. See the announcement.

Don't let your interest in the textual part of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST keep you from reading the advertisements. "Best things come last," you know.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

By AUGUST DIETZ

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OCTOBER 16, 1861

Sixty-four years ago—probably to the day on which you read this page—Postmaster John Steger dispensed the first Confederate government-issued stamps in the City Post-Office in Richmond, Virginia.

The initial delivery had been made to the Post-Office Department, by Hoyer & Ludwig, on the previous day, October 15th, and supplies were at once issued to post-offices near which large bodies of troops were assembled.

Before the end of October practically every city and town throughout the Confederacy had received a limited supply of the Five Cents stamps, and the use of Provisionals ceased automatically.

In the old files of Richmond newspapers, preserved in the Virginia State Library, one may read the following paragraphs, which were first published some years ago by my good friend, Dr. James Lewis Howe, of Virginia.

Daily Examiner, Wednesday, October 16th, 1861:

POSTAGE STAMPS—The sale of the new Confederate postage stamps will commence today at the Richmond post-office. They are quite handsomely gotten up, are of green color, and are ornamented with a likeness of President Davis. They will prove a great convenience to the public.

Daily Dispatch, Thursday morning, October 17th, 1861:

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS—A very large number of the new Confederate postage stamps were disposed of yesterday at the Richmond post-office. Their introduction supplies a want which has heretofore seriously taxed the public endurance. The stamps are of the size of those in use by the old U. S. Government, are colored green, and ornamented with a very excellent bust of President Davis. Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig, of this city, have the credit of supplying the Government with these needed articles.

The following excerpt, taken from the Postmaster-General's Report of November 27th, 1861, confirms these news items and supplies some interesting statistics:

The first delivery of postage stamps by the contractors was made on the 15th of October last, and since that date only 1,430,700 stamps have been received, all of which have been issued by this Bureau to Post-Offices near which large bodies of troops have been situated, with a view to their special accommodation.

It is apparent, even at this early date, that the lithographers were not producing the quantity required and expected by the Department. Engaged in printing the first Treasury notes, and limited in capacity of presses and stones, they could at no time release more than two machines for the stamp printing.

While we have no record of the day on which Hoyer & Ludwig actually began printing, thirty-three working days are counted between the first delivery date and the date of this Report. Taking Hendrick's statement of an average day's output, we arrive at the conclusion that nearly one and



one-half million stamps would have seriously taxed one stone, and worked to its utmost capacity the crew of one press. It is reasonable, therefore, to assume that more than one printing stone was prepared for the first issue, and work begun on the first stone as soon as it was ready for press, probably about the first of October. This would allow the necessary time for drying and gumming, and the accumulation of a sufficient quantity for the first delivery.

I am strengthened in this belief by the statements of James Hayes, who, virtually corroborating Hendrick's narrative, recalls several stones in use on the first stamp printing.

With this definite establishing of the date of issue and the number of subjects to the sheet, we may enter upon the study of the stamp.

The design of the Five Cents green, here shown in enlarged reproduction, and made direct from the stamp, requires no detailed description—it is familiar to all collectors.

The student's attention may be directed, however, to several peculiarities in this design which escape the casual observer.

The entire pattern is a free-hand drawing—no section of one side being a duplication of the other. This is a characteristic of Ludwig's three stamp designs. He never chose "the shorter road" of drawing half of the frame, folding the sheet, and "rubbing an offset" to guide him in drawing the other half.

And this reluctance to avail himself of the "tricks of the trade" accounts for the familiar "circular ball" of the scroll ornament in the left lower corner, opposed by the "oval ball" in the right lower corner; the marked difference in size of the heavy scrolls supporting the ends of the curved panel bearing the word "POSTAGE"; the off-centering of this word, and the gradual decrease in height of the letters in "FIVE CENTS." All these imperfections of design could have been avoided by resorting to the common practice of folding and offsetting the half-design. But then the lithographs would not have been nearly so interesting to the student.

Only one oversight on the design can be charged against Ludwig: he failed to put in the vertical lines in the background of the crossbars of the letter "E" in "POSTAGE."

There is a certain individuality about lithography that is not inherent in the other processes of printing. I might dare call it temperamental! Though taken from the parent engraving, no two transfers on the printing-stone of two hundred subjects are identical. Some difference, though ever so slight, will be noted: be it sought in the varying strength of dot or line, a scar in the scroll, a "fill-in" of close quadrille ruling, or a break in the frame—it is there. No two stamps on the pane are just the same.

It is these slight differences, in addition to the somewhat arbitrary alignment and spacing, that make possible the reconstruction of a pane and the establishing of different stones. They are chart and compass to the "Plater" of Confederates. By their guidance he may, with a reasonable degree of accuracy, arrive at the number of stones employed in the printing.

Some progress is being made in this direction, but since Plating is the field of the specialist—with the end not yet in view—an exhaustive treatise of this developing subject has never been seriously considered as within the scope of this Story. It will suffice for both collector and student to become familiar with lithography and some of the standard, outstanding varieties. With this information, made clear by illustrations, they will find the task less irksome.

Temperamental—yes, capricious—are these lithographic stones. Freaks and oddities will suddenly appear on some stamp in the pane—continue for a time—and then disappear, as mysteriously as they came. To the collector they are a never-failing source of interest; while to the student, engaged in plating, they are the will o' the wisps—the fire-flies—that threaten to lead astray.

The lodgement of a finite particle of lint, or dust, or hair, on or across the lines of the stamp design on the stone, and its adhesion to the ink, will

cause these phenomena; and if the sponge has failed to remove the parasite, in the succeeding dampening of the stone, it may continue throughout the printing, and thus become a "Variety," definitely located in the pane by the plater.

The various stones of the Five-Cent denomination present quite an array of these abnormalities. Those which were constant—that is to say, appearing throughout the printing—have been recognized as standard Varieties. All others are but meteors.

Several "laws" governing lithographed stamps and their varieties should be borne in mind.

1. The Original Engraving, however imperfectly designed, is the Standard.
2. All Constant Varieties have their origin on the transfer stone.
3. All Constant Abnormalities—other than those originating on the transfer stone—are restricted to one printing-stone.
4. All Abnormalities, not constant on any printing-stone, are results of accident or carelessness, and therefore temporary. They cannot be classed as Standard Varieties.



HOYER & LUDWIG, RICHMOND, VA.

THE IMPRINT

The most prized and sought-after section of a sheet of Confederates is the lower strip bearing the imprint.

There is something quite unusual about this imprint of Hoyer & Ludwig. It was not transferred to the stone, as were the stamps, but traced with either pen or brush, in lithographic ink, after the panes had been put down. This is clearly evident from the imperfectly formed letters, which were necessarily drawn in reverse direct onto the printing-stone.

Up to the present, the imprint here illustrated has been found only on the stone of the green Five Cents.

THE STANDARD VARIETIES AND ABNORMALITIES

In the following illustrations are shown some of the recognized Varieties, as well as the meteors, and an attempt is made to explain the cause of their appearance. The locations of the Standard Varieties in the pane are well known to every specialist and plater.



THE CLIPT TRANSFER



THE SHADOW LINE



THE SPUR

In studying the Standard Varieties, we may begin with an outstanding example right on this strip with the imprint line. It is the fourth stamp from the left—the first clearing “RICHMOND, VA.”—suppose we call it:

THE CLIPT TRANSFER—Note the ornamentation at the right. It appears “cut into”—a shearing-off of part of the design. And that is just what did occur. When the first single prints from the original engraving were sheared close to the design for the transferring (and it was necessary to trim close, on account of the small margins permitted between the stamps), a careless cut severed a narrow slice of the design. This was not noticed, and the mutilated transfer got into the paste-up—onto the stone—remaining throughout the life of that stone—thereby establishing “constancy” and its title to the class of Standard Varieties.

Note, too, that this stamp is out of alignment with its neighbors. This suggests the possibility of a “Re-entry.” That is to say, this position, in the transferring to the printing-stone, may have been faulty, whereupon it was erased, by “rubbing out with the “Scotch stone,” and another transfer inserted. The transferrer missed the alignment.

THE SHADOW LINE—This Variety, showing a doubling of lines at the bottom, while apparently a shift, is probably a Re-entry. A shift would show a doubling of the design over a more extended area. The following explanation is offered: The original transfer shifted position on the paste-up and

located out of alignment with its neighbors. The print was erased from the stone with an outer line left to guide in the re-entering of a new transfer. This shadow line was not erased. This Variety was first discovered, and its definite position on the stone located, by Mr. Gerald S. Curtis.

THE SPUR—This well-known Variety shows a strong, broad line of color, like a broken shaft, penetrating the scroll at the upper left, opposite the "P" of "POSTAGE." Its existence can be traced to the secondary transferring, and its cause to the permanent locating of some small, fatty flake on the stone. It remained throughout the life of the stone and appears in both colors of this stamp.



THE CURL



THE TWIN SCROLLS



THE PARASITE



RICHMOND, VA.

THE CURL—This well-known freak is a Near-Variety. It appears in the background of the portrait as a colorless curl, beginning at the letter "C" of "Confederate," and making one loop toward the President's shoulder. The stamp is located directly over "RICHMOND, VA." in the Hoyer & Ludwig imprint. It must have remained unnoticed for some time before being cleaned

out; or—and this seems a more plausible theory—it may have come into being during the printing from this stone, for quite a number of copies are known. The two illustrations show one imprint strip with the curl, another without. It was not constant, and therefore not a standard variety. I have jocularly suggested that its origin may have been a "kink" from Uncle Ned's cranium (the negro slave helper in Hoyer & Ludwig's shop) "wantonly wafted" to Marse Jeff's shoulder. Eliminating the "personal identity" statement, the rest of my claim remains.

THE TWIN SCROLLS—This interesting Freak shows a repetition of the lower left side of the design, with no indication of a shift. There is but one explanation: Two transfers, one slightly overlapping the other, and sticking together, escaped detection in the group, and were transferred, jointly, onto the stone. Several sheets may have been printed before the Twins were discovered, when an erasure was made. A minor filling-in of lines appears in the letter "E" of "POSTAGE," due to "dry stone." Both oddities are of a temporary nature.

THE PARASITE—This Variety, in the shape of a flower-like speck of color located in the crotch of the scroll in the lower right corner, is a permanent Variety on its stone. The cause, like so many others of its less prominent kind, is to be found in the permanent locating of some speck of lithographic ink and remaining there throughout the life of that stone.



THE MYSTERIOUS INITIALS



THE SCARRED DESIGN



FILL-UPS AND FILL-INS

THE MYSTERIOUS INITIALS—One of the most interesting Freaks I have ever seen was found on an early printing in bright green. On the left margin of the stamp two script initials, "S A," appear in color. The following explanation of this "apparition" is offered: The stone upon which the original engravings are made is not used in the printing. It is a "non-productive" stone. Therefore, every available space of its surface is utilized for all manner of engravings—vignettes, stationery, labels, check-border sections—in fact, anything that can be crowded on its area. The accumulation of these original engravings represent quite a capital, in stones, to the lithographer. These stones are numbered, and a list preserved of the engravings on each stone. To more readily locate a design on such a stone, the engraver, or the transferrer, will initial the subject in the margin. It is evident that these stamp designs were initialed "C S A"—indicating that they were Confederate States (of) America Government work. The initialing probably appeared thus: *CSA*

In pulling the single transfers for the paste-up these initials appeared on each small sheet, and were sheared off before assembling. One, however, must have escaped the shearing, and traveled on to the printing stone. It did not remain there long enough to become a permanent variety.

Another solution of these mysterious initials may be that the specimen submitted to me by Mr. Thomas. H. Pratt, of Kingsport, Tenn., was an impression from the original stone—brought out of Hoyer & Ludwig's shop, and used in franking a letter.

Both solutions, however, trace back to the engraving-stone.

THE SCARRED DESIGN—From time to time pieces will turn up which show a jagged, colorless line across the design. Pairs and strips are known, in which this scar extends over a greater area. Some students have erroneously attributed this mark to a "Cracked Stone." If a stone cracks its service is at an end. If an attempt were made to continue working from a cracked stone, the line of the "crack" would show in color, not in white.

This scar is the result of some sharp substance—possibly grit—locating on the sponge used in dampening the stone, and scratching the design when the sponge passed over.

FILL-UPS AND FILL-INS—Under this heading we may class nearly every other oddity of lithographic print—spots of color foreign to the original design, broken or jagged lines, quadrille-ruled backgrounds converted to a solid mass of color, ornaments blurred, or colorless lettering marred by splotches of color—countless in number, these freaks are attributable to carelessness, in letting the stone "go dry," and the consequent "filling-in" or "filling-up" of these dry spaces with ink, when the roller next passed over them. Thousands of these transient freaks may be found; many of them—too insignificant to illustrate, however—became permanent on every stone of every denomination, forming well-known road-signs for the student and plater.

A few more of these minor varieties will be illustrated in skeleton drawings.

(To Be Continued.)

Mr. Charles J. Phillips, No. 10 West 86th Street, New York City, has just issued a 32-page brochure of Specialized Collections and Fine Old Postage Stamps at Right Prices. Collectors seeking the better things should write Mr. Phillips for a copy.

“Words, Idle Words.”

By F. L. COES

Not so many years ago a company of Boston wholesale people were going to a Convention at Hot Springs in a private car. The Dean of the party—now passed on—sat in the center of an enthused and applauding circle and told what they should do at the Convention to improve the condition of Trade and the poor, down-trodden wholesaler. The circle pledged its support, and so on, and I'm afraid it was a wet pledge.

The Convention over, and the party re-assembled in Boston, one of the more daring said, “Well, those things we were to support didn't materialize, did they?” “No.” (Very short and crisp.) “Well, why not?” “Well, if you must have it, you're old enough to recognize ‘Convention language’ with or without the name blown in the glass, and, beside, it was a dry ride.”

The idle word always has its running mate in the howl of the peddler.

Not so long ago, I was at a meeting of one of our Clubs, in the capacity of member-entertainer. When the thing got to the “good of the cult” stage, one of our good professionals got up on his hind legs and blew a long toot for the aiding and teaching of the young collector, who, he said (rightly enough), would soon be the earnest senior with the big collection. I didn't hear him say anything about special prices to this class, but he did hit all the other high spots in the contact between the beginner and the dealer.

Long and fervid applause, and real Cockney “Hear! Hear!” greeted his closing words.

The gentleman put in the rest of the evening trying to separate some good stuff from its youthful owner at 25 per cent of Catalog, or less, saying afterward that “it teaches them to be good traders and collectors.”

Perhaps there is too plain a moral to write out in cold words.

Within a few weeks I have rescued three youthful collectors from similar situations. The most needy one, through financial reverses and illness, wanted to sell his collection, specialized, of two British Colonies. The dealer of whom he bought his early issues, blocks, plating material (he really tried to plate one or two numbers) and covers, kindly offered the boy 15 per cent of the actual total cash cost, as represented by the bills from the dealer.

No excuse was offered. Fortunately I knew a collector who could afford to offer a figure which decently covered bank interest on the outlay. The sale

completed, the balance was (has been marketed) sold at enough to give the collector an even thing after removing the needed items. While I am perfectly certain that the dealer meant to re-sell to the party who bought, I cannot reconcile his offer with his previous language—for he is the *same party*.

Leaving all that out of mind, is it right to be “clever” at the expense of customers—previous “good friends” or youthful interested owners of good things—merely because it is the habit of such people?

Some one will speak up and say that this man must be one of those “coat-hook office” dealers, who has his stock and home on the section of sidewalk he happens to occupy, like the ridiculed “real-estaters” of the Ghetto. But that man will be wrong.

The party has an office and store on a main thoroughfare, with a clerk, and a real safe, and so on. He has a large clientele. He has a big counter trade (for his city). He “belongs” to the societies, and aids and abets everything that looks like “good fishing.” But, with all this, his “ethics” are near absolute zero.

“When I interest a new collector, must I first sit down and tell him who, what, and how to avoid this and that trap? Must I say, ‘This here now, Bill Doe, is a nice man to talk to and durn bad medicine to trade with, and worse to sell to’? That is a nice send-off for the preface to ‘How to Collect.’”

Shall I say, “The ordinary talking values are 50 per cent of Catalog unless this dealer has a short stock, in which case he tries to buy for nothing and sell at double full Catalog”; or, “When this man says there is no market, and the stuff is wall paper, don’t offer to sell, because he is probably lying and has a bunch of want lists as thick as his head.” (The thickest part of such people.)

Of course, from the dealer’s end, the “law is off on all would-be’s, amateurs, dubs, and fuss budgets for every month in the year, and the bag is not legally limited; no charge for hunting license”; but those of us who really believe that we must *make* new collectors, teach beginners, aid the unsophisticated owner and boost the game as worthy and educational, cannot but feel that we have a heavy handicap to meet. I have tried to think how these things must bump the young beginner, but it is too much to try to write it.

Perhaps that “code of ethics” will help, but some one has got to enforce it. Why not hand this to the “Committee on Public Relations”? Why not?

Max Ton Tells of the Old Saxons.

Max Ton makes an interesting story of "The Fate of the Old Stamps of Saxony" in the May number of *Die Philatelie* (Neustadt, Orla, Germany), from which we cull some noteworthy statements.

Aside from the fact that the 3 Pfg. red of 1850 is the most prized stamp of the Old German States, all issues of Saxony have consistently held their place in the favor of collectors. But we shall let Max Ton tell the story.

On January 1, 1868, the Post-Office Department of the North German Confederation superseded the State Institution in the Postal District of the Kingdom of Saxony, leaving that Government with enormous quantities of remainders of practically all issues and denominations, except the rare 3 Pfg., of which there were but twenty copies.

These remainders were offered for sale at—(collectors with a weak heart will not read further!)—3 Thalers (9 Marks = \$2.16) per 100 pounds! Two prominent dealers of that time, Zschiesche & Köder, Leipzig, and Alwin Nieske, Dresden, availed themselves of the opportunity and bought heavily.

But the Saxon government was careful not to dispose of the rarities and higher values at this ridiculous price. The rare 3 Pfg. red, the $\frac{1}{2}$ Neugroschen error on pale blue of 1851, and the 5 and 10 Neugroschen of 1856, were not included in this sale.

Not until 1890 did the Finance Department of Saxony dispose of these remaining rarities, and then they were sold "to collectors only" at 3 Marks each (approximately 72c!), each applicant receiving one piece.

It is interesting to chronicle data pertaining to the two great rarities of Saxony.

Eight printings were made of the 3 Pfg. red—from June, 1850, to July 17, 1851—one-half million stamps. Twenty-five thousand sheets were printed. The government records show that 463,078 stamps were sold to the public, while the remaining 36,922 stamps were burned in the main post-office in Leipzig on December 10, 1851.

Of the rare error $\frac{1}{2}$ Neugroschen on light blue, 1851, 57 stamps were returned to the printers, Meinhold & Sons, Dresden, while 63 were sold to the public.

Collectors of U. S. Revenues will find some remarkable pieces offered in the full-page advertisement of the Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau Street, New York City, appearing in this number.



Address all Queries to THE EDITOR.

A. F. W.—In 1861, R. H. Glass, postmaster of Lynchburg, Va., prepared provisional adhesives and envelopes, both of the 5c. denomination, for use in his post-office. The electrolytes used in the printing were preserved, and, in the early nineties of last century, sold by Mr. Glass to different parties. Before disposing of these plates, Mr. Glass stated that he had made reprintings, but not in the original colors. Your specimen (Scott's No. 73), printed in red, may be one of those *post-bellum* products; or, it may have been printed from a duplicate electrolyte. It is of no value.

O. S. W.—If every catalog printed stated that the Mobile local is a wood-cut, tell 'em they're wrong. It's a lithograph. The "cross-hatch" lines alone would be sufficient proof that it is not a wood-cut.

B. C. K.—Quite a coincidence to receive, by the same mail (and the writers more than 3,000 miles apart), two Lynchburg 5c. envelope "stamps," printed in red, for opinion. The answer to A. F. W.'s query applies in your case. A. F. W.'s copy was *full gum*!

I have never seen a full sheet of the 2c. New Orleans, or heard of a successful plating of this value. The pane may have been arranged in 40 subjects, like the 5c., though I could never "see the reason" for this number, unless the size of the form represented the capacity of the press on which they were printed; or, the size of the available paper stock restricted the form to 40 subjects. Perhaps some reader can enlighten us.

Lack of space prevents the answering of other questions this month.—*Editor.*

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of The Southern Philatelist, published monthly at Richmond, Va., for October 1, 1925.

STATE OF VIRGINIA,

County of Henrico, ss.:

Before me, W. Reginald Walker, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared August Dietz, Jr., who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager and Part Owner of The Southern Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The Dietz Printing Co., 109 E. Cary St. Editor, August Dietz, 109 E. Cary St. Managing Editor, none. Business Manager, August Dietz, Jr., 109 E. Cary St.

2. That the owner is The Dietz Printing Co., 109 E. Cary St.; August Dietz, partner; August Dietz, Jr., partner, 109 E. Cary St.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

AUGUST DIETZ, JR., Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of October, 1925.

(Seal) W. REGINALD WALKER, Notary Public.

My commission expires November 20, 1925.



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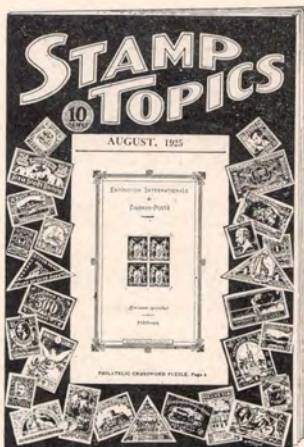
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10c Bill of Lading, strip of five, rarity.
15c Inland Exchange, block of six.
25c Power of Attorney, block of six, great rarity.
25c Warehouse Receipt, pair.
50c Lease, pair and block of four.
50c Security Bond, block of four.
70c Foreign Exchange, block of four, rarity.
\$2.00 Conveyance, pair, rarity.

PERFORATED BLOCKS

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2c Certificate, blue, mint block of fifty-six.
2c Playing Card, blue, block of twenty.
2c Express, orange, block of fifty.
3c Playing Card, block of seven, rarity.
4c Playing Card, block of nine, rarity.
4c Proprietary, block of forty.
\$2.00 Conveyance, block of thirty-five.
\$5.00 Probate of Will, block of eighteen.
\$10.00 Conveyance, block of six.
\$10.00 Probate of Will, mint strip of five.
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