

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. IV.

No. 1



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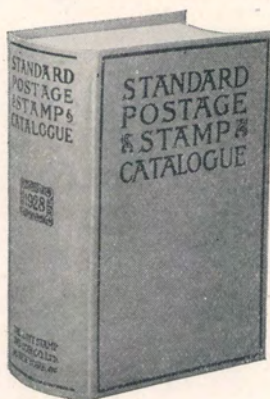
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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

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AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

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VOL. IV.

NOVEMBER, 1927

No. 1

Editorial

Volume Four.

It requires a good dose of blind faith in humanity—with a liberal sprinkling of altruism—to publish a stamp paper. The chances of success and pecuniary gain are considerably less than those of filling an inside straight. There's a special section for all such folks at Matteawan, they say. But somehow, some of us *will* "rush where angels fear to tread."

And again, somehow, some of us will draw and fill in—if we stick to it long enough—grow seasoned to set-backs and finally get on a fraternal footing with Fate.

When THE SOUTHERN was launched, four years ago, the publishers were no novices in the game of magazine making. Thirty years' experience in printing and publicity building left no illusions concerning the outlook. They knew that just another *stamp* paper would prove a failure; but that an independent, high-class publication, catering to advanced collectors, might, after a time, have some chance of gaining a foothold.

This analysis proved to be correct. Today THE SOUTHERN is self-sustaining—practically supported by its subscriptions. And if this steady progress continues through the new year, we'll be "sitting pretty"—declaring big dividends in still better stampic subjects, studies and stories.

And so with this number THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST opens the first pages of Volume Four, confident of having measured up to the standards set for its guidance at the beginning and intending to follow the well-marked course in the year to come.

Status of the Confederate Book.

With the close, last month, of the successful campaign for subscriptions to the *Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps*, announcement was made that our friends would be kept in touch with the progress of the work through the editorial pages.

The type-setting was begun according to schedule, and galleys upon galleys are now being proof-read. Chapter headings and ornate initials of my own designing are being etched, and many of the interesting photographs of rare pieces, gathered during the run of the serial story, are being prepared for reproduction.

The material for the chromatic color-plates is being gathered and grouped. These inserts will alone be worth the price of the volume. The plates will be made abroad.

In connection with this feature, I have a great request: There are still needed several pieces of distinct color varieties for these groups and I would ask the loan, for about two months, of either of the following pieces—*unused, clean, well-margined and distinct in color*: 1861—lithographed: 5 cents brilliant green; 10 cents "milky" blue; 5 cents "milky" blue, and deep cobalt blue, and 10 cents "milky" blue.

The risk of loss is practically eliminated. Registry and ample insurance will cover the sending. The best of my own treasures are in the lot.

The Two-Cent Memphis Local.

Beginning with this issue we present the initial instalment of Mr. Thos. H. Pratt's treatise on the Memphis Two-Cent Provisional. It is not necessary to introduce the author. He is already recognized as one of the foremost students of the stamps of the Confederacy, and this contribution is but the beginning of a series of his studies.

THE SOUTHERN in a New Dress.

Following our custom in the past, THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST is again affording itself the luxury of a new dress, and for the next twelve-month Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States, as depicted on the Two-Cent Stamp of the Confederate States of 1863, will adorn our cover.

Mr. A. Roterberg announces the change of his address to 789 Magnolia Avenue, Pasadena, California.

The Specialized Confederate Catalog.

It is gratifying to note the wide-spread interest in the projected Specialized Catalog of Confederates for Collectors, planned for the coming year. Readers of THE SOUTHERN are submitting some remarkable material in the lines of hand-stamped "Paid's" and Provisionals entitled to listing. Photographs, too, are being contributed, and as these claimants come in tracings are made and data registered for future compilation.

Philately has been given the Story of the Confederates—it shall have a Collectors' Catalog of these interesting stamps.

Send anything in this line to the Editor for inspection and inclusion in the listing, enclosing return postage.

An Invitation.

THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST is inclined to the belief that its mission will be best accomplished in devoting its labors chiefly to the stamps of this continent, and with this end in view, students are invited to submit papers of a pertinent nature.

This statement, however, does *not* imply that all other foreign stamp news will be excluded. The world's philatelic happenings will still be recorded as before.

A Reminder.

One of the most gratifying experiences in the Confederate Book Campaign has been the promptness with which practically ninety percent of the subscribers met their obligation on call, and I trust it will only be necessary to print this Reminder to get response from the few remaining delinquents.

Death of Percy M. Mann.

We are grieved to learn of the death of Percy M. Mann, which occurred at his home in Philadelphia, on Friday, October 7th. Mr. Mann was well and widely known in philatelic circles, being keenly interested in every line of stamp activity. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Headed for St. Louis.

The Editor is booked for a talk before the Craftsmen's Clubs of St. Louis on December 14th, and hopes, on this occasion, to meet with a number of his old collector friends.

Stanley Gibbons in a New Dress, Too!

"*Gibbons' Stamp Monthly*," formerly *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, has come to hand under its new name arrayed in a new dress of black and orange. At first sight it affects the sedate old-timer very much like coming home and finding *mater familias* with bobbed hair. But as he sits down to his bowl of porridge, with many forebodings, and finds it more palatable than ever, he realizes that this metamorphosis has put more pep into the old girl. There are beautiful perforations on the cover design, measuring exactly 38.4 to the lineal foot. "Cheerio!"

M. Ohlman, 116 Nassau St., New York, announces his 128th Sale for the 16th, 17th and 18th of this month. It is especially rich in choice Air-Mails, U. S., on and off cover, and a splendid lot of British, French and Dutch Colonies. Get on the Ohlman mailing list.

Mr. Daniel H. Hamilton sends photographs of the Columbia, Georgia, "Paid 10" Confederate Provisional, lately admitted to "the Circle of the Elect." As far as known, this is the only copy extant.

The beautiful stamps of Austria never lose their charm for young and old. We recommend Mr. A. Reinwein, of Wels, Austria, to all interested in the stamps of this favorite country. See his announcement.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Mr. Charter, appearing in this number, and to his offer to supply our readers with the new Newfoundland set at cost.

J. M. Bartels Co.'s 149th Sale, Saturday, November 12th, contains interesting lots of United States, Confederates, and U. S. Possessions.

Dealers should send for a copy of *The Philatelic Wholesaler*—packed full of wholesale offers from every country. See advertisement.

Collectors of Australasia should subscribe to *The Colonial Philatelist*. Three years for \$2.50. See advertisement.

Acknowledgment of first receipt of Hindenburg stamps and cards is made to Miss Mary Jaiser, Miss Alice Küster, Mrs. Frieda Dietz Pollard, Mr. Albin Spillner and others.

The Memphis Two-Cent Provisional.

BY THOMAS H. PRATT.



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

When the postal service in the Southern States was taken over by the Confederate Government on June 1st, 1861, and the postmasters in the various towns were obliged to use their own ingenuity in getting out the mail, awaiting the first stamp of the General Issue which appeared on October 16th, 1861, Memphis, Tennessee, was introduced to an

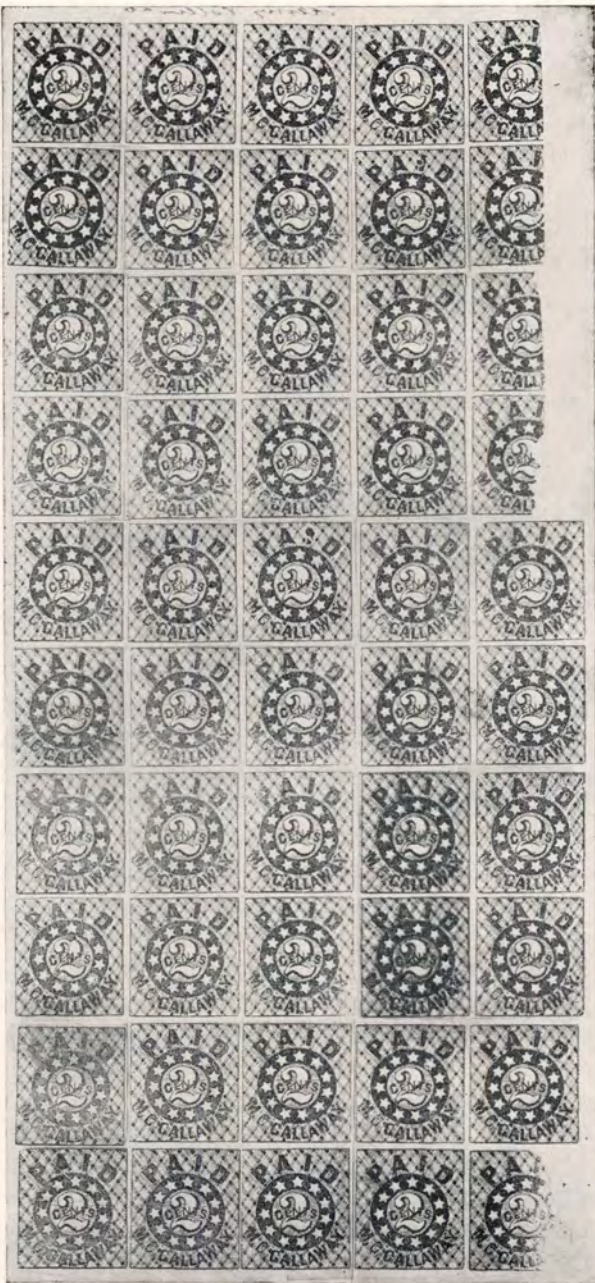
issue of two adhesive stamps by her postmaster M. C. Callaway.

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

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

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

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



POSITION CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MEMPHIS TWO-CENT BLUE.



1



2



3

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

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

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



4



5



6

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

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

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

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



7



8



9

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

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

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



10



11



12

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

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

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



13



14



15

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

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

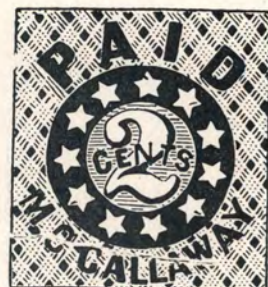
15.—Another of the half printed stamps as Nos. 5, 10 and 20. Line of printing even at right except jagged at top cutting away most of the "T" of PAID. Small gaps in the left frame line at the upper left corner.



16



17



18

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

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

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

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

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



19



20



21

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



22



23



24

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

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

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

(To be Continued.)

Attention is directed to the announcement on the back cover page. A choice of three books from The Dietz Press, either of which is suitable for a Christmas present.

The Hindenburg Commemoratives.



The announced semi-postal set of the Hindenburg stamps, issued on the occasion of the Field Marshal-President's eightieth birthday, and bearing an excellent portrait of the venerable Hero of Tannenberg, has come to hand. There are four values, 8 pfennig dark green, 15 pf. scarlet, 25 pf. deep blue, 50 pf. bistre-brown. With the exception of the lowest value, which is sold at 15 pf., the set is sold at double face, the surtax being intended for the relief of Germany's middle classes.

While the design follows the type of the current portraits set, the method of printing is Rotogravure, which lends itself admirably to the subject.

In addition to the adhesives (likewise in booklets) a special oak-leaf bordered Hindenburg postcard, printed in deep green (8 pf. plus 7 pf.) has been issued. A *fac-simile* of the President's handwriting—briefly stating the purpose of these stamps—appears on the address side closing with this sentence in free translation: "All who aid afford me a special pleasure on my birthday."

Our correspondent in Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Herr F. Fritsche, advises that three values of the current German stamps—8, 15 and 25 pfgs.—were overprinted "I. A. A." above, and "10-15, 10, 1927" below the portrait, for use of the delegates to the International Workingmen's Council (Internationales Arbeiter Amt) which convened in Berlin from the 10th to the 15th October. Their currency extended over this period.

Albert Friedemann Honored.

Albert Friedemann, the celebrated and foremost authority on German colonial issues, has been signally honored by the official board of the Germania-Ring. We learn from the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* that this society has founded an Albert Friedemann Medal, to be awarded only to specialists and experts in German Colonials. The first nominations are to be made by Friedemann himself, later ones by a chapter to be designated by him; the periodicity of the awards will be announced later. We congratulate Mr. Friedemann on this well-deserved honor and hope that he will live to see the chapter grow into a numerous and distinguished body.

This number of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST begins Volume Four, see that you do not miss a single number—send in your subscription.

"Sedang."



Where is the old collector who does not recall the "stamps" of Sedang, and of Moresnet? They are "The Wandering Jew" of Philately. Those of Moresnet will now and again bob up in some Nineteenth Century collection to intrigue the junior collector, causing a flurry of excitement among the younger set, until some flint-hearted old editor tells them the story of this imaginary "Neutral District" of seventy acres, "situated" between Germany and Belgium.

The Sedang "stamps," however, are less frequently encountered. I had not seen the old sinners in thirty years, until my good friend, Dr. Brockwell, brought in the set "out of the past." I am tempted to illustrate the pleasing design, so that others may recognize it in future. Its story dates back to the seventies, when "stamp-collectors" were easy marks and Europe and America were flooded with counterfeits and fictitious "countries." There was mystery about this sultanate of Sedang and its oriental potentate. Somewhere in Asia, or Africa, it was said, an adventurer had carved out this empire and, of course, issued postage stamps. Stampdom of those earlier years was naive and gullible, and would "bite like catfish"—taking hook, sinker and line. And so it followed that the clever perpetrator of the hoax—a Frenchman—netted a neat sum and retired to his realm—Sedang.

An Interesting North Carolina "Paid."

Mr. J. D. Simpson, of Raleigh, N. C., submits the Tawboro, N. C., on deep blue-gray envelope, with markings in black. The dating is Jan. 9. Added interest attaches to this cover on account of the earlier spelling of the present Tarboro. North Carolina has given us many quaint and curious names, but "Tawboro" leaves us guessing whether some tanning industry suggested the *nomen*, or because the original cits saw to it that everybody "came to taw." Possibly, too, the "taws" of our boyhood marble-playing days "stuck" at that point.

PAID 10



Digging Into the "Rebel Archives."

While this number of THE SOUTHERN is in the hands of our readers the Editor will be in Washington, engaged in a final research among the Post-office Documents in the "Rebel Archives," checking up his data for the Confederate Story.

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 TRANS-MISSISSIPPI POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Perhaps no other medium so vividly reflects the changing fortunes, or more truly traces the important events in the history of the Confederacy, than do her postal emissions. We have seen how the blockading of her sea ports prevented the importation of material necessary to the printing of stamps, forcing the government to adopt the expedient of lithography, and we have noted the gradual deterioration in quality of paper and color as this circle of steel tightens.

Our interest has been aroused by a few covers bearing the imprinted legend "Agency Post Office Dept., Trans-Mississippi, Official Business," and by numerous bisected Twenties found on letters from those States of the Confederacy that lie west of the Mississippi river. It is a bit of Confederate postal history, and as such it becomes a part of our Story.

Incidentally, the including of the following copious extracts from the Postmaster-General's Reports appears of importance, and justified by the

extreme scarcity of copies of these official documents—but a single complete set being known. Future students of this phase of our country's history will find here authentic data difficult to gather from other sources.

With the fall of New Orleans, in April of 1862, followed by that of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, in July of 1863, the control of the Mississippi river, throughout its entire length, passed into the hands of the Union forces, seriously affecting the free transmission of the mails between the States east and west of the river.

To meet this alarming situation, Congress was petitioned to establish a branch of the Post-Office Department west of the Mississippi, and steps were taken to meet this condition.

In his Report to the President, dated December 7th, 1863, General Reagan stresses the need of immediate action in the following language:

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI SERVICE

In May, 1862, after the fall of New Orleans, anticipating difficulties in keeping up the postal service on routes across the Mississippi river, I sent instructions to Special Agents Blair operating on the East, and Talbot on the West, of that river, directing them to be vigilant in their efforts to keep up that service, giving them special instructions as to how they were to proceed, and authorizing and directing them, when the mails could not be carried by the usual routes and modes of conveyance and by existing contracts, to make temporary contracts for carrying them by any other routes and modes of conveyance, which could be made available.

Congress, acting on the supposition that this service might be improved by the appointment of additional agents, enacted the law of October 6th, 1862, authorizing the Postmaster General to employ additional Mail-Agents to superintend the transportation of the mails across the Mississippi river; and, on the 14th of the same month, R. A. Hundley and Charles Ayliff were appointed as additional Special Agents for that purpose, and were furnished with similar instructions to those above mentioned as having been given to Special Agents Blair and Talbot. They were all directed to co-operate with each other in carrying out these instructions, and in the procurement of all information necessary to their execution.

After the fall of Vicksburg, renewed instructions were sent out to all of these Agents, urging on them the importance of increased vigilance and energy in the performance of their duties, and giving them such additional directions as were required by the new emergencies. And the rate of pay to Contractors, carrying the mails on such routes as were still in operation, leading to and from the river, was greatly increased, after the service on the route between Vicksburg and Monroe had been interrupted by the enemy, on account of the increased weight of the mails thrown on them, and as an additional inducement to the successful performance of that service.

Previous to the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, communication across the Mississippi river and Valley had been rendered irregular and uncertain by the military operations of the enemy. Since their fall and occupation by them, we have had no reliable postal service across that river. This interruption of the mails, in addition to the injury and inconvenience resulting from the hindrance of the cheap, rapid and regular transmission of intelligence on social and business subjects, has prevented the Government from employing this means of conveying its dispatches and official correspondence to officers west of that river, and receiving communications from them. And it has prevented that communication, which was necessary to secure the evidence of the performance of service by contractors for carrying the mails; and, in consequence

of this, they have not recently been regularly paid, and many of them have not been paid at all for the performance of this service, as recent payments became due.

This condition of things must be changed, or there is danger that the postal service in the States west of the Mississippi will be broken up. Recently, contracts have been made with parties of enterprise and means, by which I am led to hope that postal intercourse will be secured with those States with more or less regularity, though fixed schedules of arrivals and departures of the mails have not been secured, and that we may obtain the forwarding of the back mails each way. But I am fully persuaded we cannot rely upon any service, which can now be performed across that river, for the means of keeping the postal service beyond it in successful operation. This will be better understood when it is remembered that contractors for carrying the mails cannot be paid until evidence is furnished to the Department, from each end of any route, that the service has been performed. This evidence is usually forwarded through the mails. As a means of paying contractors and, at the same time, collecting from postmasters the moneys in their hands belonging to the Department, a collection-order is sent out to the contractor on each route, authorizing him to collect the funds of the Department in the hands of each postmaster on his route, or so much thereof as may satisfy his claim for service. Then, each postmaster is required to take duplicate receipts for all payments made to contractors, and to forward one of them to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department. After these receipts are returned, the evidence of his performance of the service furnished, and after the balance due the contractor has been ascertained, a warrant on the Treasury, or some one of its branches, or a draft on some draft-office, is sent to him to secure his final payment. The Department sends letters of appointment, removal and instructions, and all blanks, wrapping-paper, postage stamps, mail-locks and keys, &c., to postmasters through the mails; and receives quarterly returns, evidence of the performance of service and of the payment of contractors, &c., from them. And besides these, an extensive correspondence is all the time kept up with postmasters, contractors and the agents of the Department, in relation to changes and irregularities in the service.

These facts are presented to show that the Department cannot rely on the uncertain communication, which we may expect across the Mississippi, to keep up the service west of that river. In order to preserve to the people of that portion of the Confederacy the necessary postal facilities, I recommend that Congress authorize the appointment of an officer, to be employed west of the Mississippi, and who shall be vested by the Postmaster General, and, if necessary, by the President, from time to time, with such powers, and charged with such duties as will enable him to appoint, remove, and instruct postmasters and subordinate agents of the Department; make new contracts or annul existing ones, if need be, as authorized by law; receive returns in relation to the service; make preliminary settlements with contractors, and make to them partial or full payments, as directed by instructions; distribute postage stamps, post-office blanks, wrapping paper, &c.; and to perform, generally, all such duties as may be required of him, in conformity with law, to keep up the postal service. All his acts to be subject to the final revision and approval of the Postmaster General and of the proper accounting officers and, where necessary, to the approval of the President.

Before disposing of this subject, it is proper for me to say that among the means recently adopted for securing mail service across the Mississippi, was the establishment of an express mail line, under the authority of "An act authorizing the establishment of express mails," approval May 1, 1863, and the making of a contract with a party represented to have ample means of carrying it out, for the conveyance of letters and packages, twice a week, between Meridian, Mississippi, and Shreveport, Louisiana. On all letters or packages sent by this line, the postage to be pre-paid, is at the rate of forty cents for each single letter of one-half ounce in weight, and forty cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce. Public advertisement has been made, giving directions for the manner of transmitting letters by this line.

In his next Report the Postmaster-General renders an accounting of the establishment of the Trans-Mississippi Agency at Marshall, Texas. The

following extract is from one of the original copies of the Reports in my possession:

TO THE PRESIDENT:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Richmond May 2, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this Department. The time which has elapsed since the date of my report of December 7th, 1863, and since the adjournment of Congress, has been so short as to render it unnecessary to do more than present the necessary estimates for appropriations for its use, and an exhibit of its principal transactions since that time.

I submit, herewith, duplicate copies of the detailed estimates of appropriations for this Department, as follows, to-wit:

To carry into effect the provisions of the "Act authorizing the appointment of an agent of the Post-Office Department, and such clerks as may be necessary to carry on the postal service in the States west of the Mississippi river," approved February 16, 1864:

To the 30th June, 1864,	\$21,494.40
To carry on the same service from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1864,	17,500.00
For the pay of the Postmaster General, heads of bureaus, clerks, &c., of the Post-Office Department, from the 1st of July, to the 31st of December, 1864, and for contingent expenses for the same period,	\$48,339.00
For building, repairing, and operating telegraph lines, &c., from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1864,	78,250.00
	<hr/> \$165,583.40

* * *

Pursuant to the authority of "An act authorizing the appointment of an agent of the Post-Office Department and such clerks as may be necessary to carry on the postal service in the States west of the Mississippi river," approved February 16th, 1864, the President appointed Dr. James H. Starr to this agency on the 12th of March, ultimo. His commission and a general outline of his duties were forwarded to him by this Department, on the same day.

Three efficient and experienced clerks have been sent from this department to assist the agent in carrying on the service west of the Mississippi. A complete set of the books, a supply of blanks, stationery, &c., to meet present necessities, and a full supply of postage stamps, were sent through them, together with ample instructions as to all his duties, and copies of all papers necessary to enable him to adjust all outstanding and unsettled accounts with postmasters, contractors, &c. Copies of the instructions to the agent, and of the memorandum of the articles sent him by the Department, are herewith submitted, marked A and B.

The Postmaster General, heads of bureaus, and chief clerk of the Post-Office Department, and the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, are authorized to send their official correspondence through the mails, upon making the prescribed endorsement on letters and packages so sent, without the payment of postage. There was an omission to extend this authority to the agent of the Department appointed under the act above referred to. I respectfully recommend that the same authority, under the same restrictions be extended to him.

The general condition of the postal service east of the Mississippi has been somewhat affected by the reduction of the speed of the mail trains on the railroads, and by the frequent changes of their schedules, by which the connections on the several roads with the lateral routes leading from them are broken, and delays in the transmission of the mails produced. It will probably be impracticable to remedy these difficulties while the present condition of the railroads, and the urgent necessity for large amounts of military transportation, continue.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General.

APPENDIX A.

-POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, 1864.*

SIR: I send in charge of the books, stationery, stamps, instructions, &c., for your department, W. L. Thomas, W. F. Smith and W. P. Hudgins, clerks of this Department, for duty with you.

Mr. Thomas has knowledge of most of the branches of business in the Finance Bureau, but more especially of the stamps, dead letters and pay branches. He has, also, some knowledge of the quarterly return branch.

Mr. Smith has been in service of the Appointment Bureau from soon after the organization of this Department, and is very well acquainted with the business relating to appointments, removals, instructions to postmasters, supplying them with blanks, &c.

Mr. Hudgins has been in service in the Inspection Office for some time past, and understands the preparation of cases for settlement of the accounts of contractors by the Auditor.

These gentlemen will be useful to you from their practical knowledge of the business of the Department. It was my desire to send you, also, a clerk familiar with the duties of the Contract Bureau, but we have no one in that bureau whose situation enables him to go. But is it hoped the books, circulars, blanks and "instructions" relating to the business of that bureau are so complete as to enable you to conduct its business without difficulty.

I have furnished each of the gentlemen above named with an appointment as special agent of this Department to facilitate them on their trip, these commissions are to be delivered to you on their arrival at Marshall. I have also furnished each of them with the sum of one thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the trip. And each of them is directed to keep an account of his necessary expenses, preserving vouchers in all cases in which it is practicable to obtain them, and to settle his account of the expenses of the trip with you, and pay over any unexpended balance which you can cover into the Treasury to the credit of the Department.

You will have to employ such additional clerical assistance as you may find necessary, and report such appointments as you may make for approval.

The law, under which your appointment is made, allows the same rate of compensation to your clerks which is allowed to the clerks of the Department in Richmond, and having been passed subsequent to the date of the law increasing, &c., entitles them to the same increase of pay.

The late period of the session of Congress at which the law establishing a branch of the Department west of the Mississippi was passed, and an accidental oversight prevented the making by Congress of necessary appropriation for carrying it on. But you are directed to go on with the business and draw on the Assistant Treasurer for the necessary amounts under the proper heads of expenditures, and an estimate for the deficiency will be submitted for appropriation at the approaching session of Congress. For the proper heads of expenditures see fifth United States Statutes at Large, page eighty, section two, and the same in Brightley's Digest Laws United States, page seven hundred and sixty-two, section twenty-five.

And, under the same heads, you are requested as soon as you shall have rented the necessary building, and ascertained its cost, and ascertained the amount of clerical force you will need, obtain the necessary furniture, and ascertained the probable cost of stationery, &c., with which you will have to supply yourself, then, if practicable, to prepare and send me an estimate of expenditures for your office for the balance of this fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, and, also for the year ending June 30th, 1865. There is a balance to the credit of this Department of about seventy thousand dollars in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer, at Shreveport. I send herewith the necessary authority for the transfer of the sum of fifty thousand dollars of this amount to the office of the Assistant Treasurer, at Marshall. This sum will be subject to your warrants. There are also some sixty or seventy thousand dollars to the credit of this Department in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer, at Galveston,

(now at Houston), which will be subject to your warrants. As, also, a small sum in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer, at Little Rock, (now, I believe, at Washington), Arkansas, which will be subject to your warrants.

Under the authority of "An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," approval August 6th, 1864, United States Statutes at Large, volume nine, page fifty-nine, (same in Brightley's Digest, page eight hundred and eighty-four,) you have authority to direct postmasters to deposit the funds of the several officers in any branch of the Treasury, authorized to disburse public funds, which you may find necessary or convenient to meet warrants drawn by you in payment of the liabilities of the Department.

You can ascertain from the office of the agent of the Treasury Department, at Marshall, the names of these branches of the Treasury and where situated.

The following are draft offices, west of the Mississippi:

In Arkansas.—Falcon, Columbia county; Helena, Philips county; Magnolia, Columbia county; Nashville, Hempstead county; Darcy, White county.

Louisiana.—Bastrop, Morehouse parish; Collinsburg, Bossier parish; Monroe, Washita parish; Minden, Claiborne parish.

Texas.—Paris, Lamar county.

See chapter I., section II., of the Laws, and chapter XXVI, of the Regulations in the volume of Post-Offices and Laws and Regulations of the Department for the authority for establishing, and manner of conducting, the business of draft, deposit and collection offices. You have authority, from time to time, to change Post-Offices from the one to the other of these classes, when required by convenience or necessity.

On account of the increased revenues arising from postages, which prevents the Department, in many cases, from absorbing them by the use of collection orders, it has been found necessary, east of the Mississippi, to increase very largely the number of draft and deposit offices. You will probably find a corresponding increase necessary in the west.

The following are the only deposit offices heretofore established by this Department west of the Mississippi. The postmasters at Galveston and Houston, Texas, deposit with the depository at Galveston, (now at Houston), and the postmaster at Little Rock, Arkansas, deposits with the depository at Little Rock.

You will observe that your authority is to "employ" instead of "appoint" postmasters, clerks, &c. The limitation placed on the appointing power in Article II., section II., clause II., of the Constitution, reduces us to the necessity, on account of the difficulty of communications, of adopting this as the only means left us of carrying on the service there.

You will also observe that the law under which you are appointed makes you agent of the Department for the "States" west of the Mississippi river. We must construe the word States to mean *territory*—the State of Louisiana being divided by that river.

In the law prescribing your duties, there was an omission, resulting doubtless from an oversight in not asking for it, to give you the privilege of franking your official correspondence. This will render it necessary for you to pay the postage on your correspondence, until Congress can be asked for legislation on the subject.

I send you a small supply of stationery, blanks, wrapping paper, &c., to meet your first necessities. The difficulties and dangers of transportation render it necessary for you to supply your office with such things in future from the west of the Mississippi, if practicable. It may be well for you at once to advertise for proposals for furnishing papers of all the kinds you will need, and for printing blanks and circulars, furnishing twine, &c.

The special agents of the Department west of the Mississippi are: Morris R. Reagan, Austin, Texas; and James E. Talbot, Washington, Arkansas; and Wm. T. Avery, who will be, the most of his time, west of the Mississippi. The route agents

west of the Mississippi are: E. R. Terrill and Thomas White on the railroad from Houston to Milican, Texas; and W. N. Bryant, on the railroad from Harrisburg to Alleyton, Texas. You will instruct special agents Reagan and Talbot, and the above named route agents, to make their reports to you, as they have heretofore done to this Department; and direct special agent Avery to report to you when on duty west of the Mississippi river. You may also find it advantageous to direct the special agent to report to you in person at Marshall, for consultation on the condition and necessities of the service.

I send you one thousand copies of my circular of March 8th, giving directions to postmasters as to their duties in view of the provisions of the act to reduce the currency and authorize a new issue of notes and bonds, approved February 17, 1864. I have caused a copy to be enveloped and addressed to each postmaster and each special and route agent west of the Mississippi, and franked, so that they may be mailed to their destination without delay. The remainder of them will answer your future necessities. This circular will indicate the duties which will devolve on them and yourself in retiring the old issue of treasury notes from circulation under that law. The special depositaries appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under that law, will not be paying depositaries, upon whom you can draw warrants in payment of the liabilities of the Department, and hence no other fund should be deposited with them than such as you are required to withdraw from circulation. The amounts so withdrawn will be replaced, as soon as practicable, by funds of the new issue, dollar for dollar.

I have caused Messrs. Thomas, Smith and Hudgins to be paid their salary, before leaving here, for the whole of the present month, April, so that their compensation for services with you will run from the first of May, proximo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. REAGAN,

Postmaster General.

DR. JAMES H. STARR,

Agent of Post-Office Department, Marshall, Texas.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, I find, on enquiry of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is unnecessary for me to send authority for the transfer of the funds from the Assistant Treasurer at Shreveport to the one at Marshall, as you can have such transfers made on your own application to Judge Gray, the agent of the Treasury.

J. H. R.

"Appendix B," mentioned in this Report, contains a lengthy, itemized list of material sent for use in the Trans-Mississippi Department, such as copies of postal laws, regulations, instructions, books, blanks, contracts, maps, and sundry other memoranda, also "1 gross steel pens, 1 dozen pen holders, 1 dozen lead pencils, 10 pounds gum arabic, two packages blotting pads!" The item of postage stamps, however, is of chief interest. The following denominations and quantities were sent to Dr. Starr in Marshall, Texas. It will be noted that no Two-Cent stamps were in the consignment.

XXXV. 1,250,000 10 cent postage stamps.
400,000 20 cent postage stamps.
250,000 5 cent postage stamps.
Packed in three tin cases.

(To be Continued.)

Have you renewed your subscription to THE SOUTHERN?

Cancellations on the Five-Cent Green.

BY THOMAS H. PRATT

Statistics as to stamps usually mean very little because any particular lot or collection is a reflection of the likes and dislikes of the person who collected it. It will be readily seen that the collection of a man who concentrates on red postmarks would yield little information as to what percentage of all found stamps were cancelled in red. The only really scientific method would, of course, be the aggregate statistics derived from many "finds" at the original source.

However, although the following data is not the exact percentages of the various cancellations recovered in original lots, it does give a good idea of the scarcity of some cancellations on this Confederate stamp. This lot of 348 copies of the 5c. Green were collected with the idea of adding all good sound stamps for cancellation and plating purposes, with the exception that pen cancelled copies were excluded, except where they showed some particular characteristic, when they were included. They show:

Black Town	198	
Blue Town	42	
Unused	41	
Pen	27	
Black Grid	11	
Blue Grid	8	
Blue Target	8	
Black Target	5	
Red Town	4	
Straight Line	1	(Big Shanty)
College	1	(Davidson)
Cogwheel	1	(Tuscaloosa, Ala.)
Star	1	(Abingdon, Va.)
<hr/>		
Total	348	

Taking from my experience that almost as many pen cancelled copies show up as black town cancelled we would have the usual make-up of every ten copies of this stamp as 4 Black Town, 3 Pen, 1 Blue Town, 1 Unused and 1 cancelled by a "killer" of some sort.

The thing about these figures is that they prove what all students of Confederate stamps know: First, that "killer" cancellations such as grids, targets or stars are extremely scarce on this first issue, and, second, that unused copies are about ten to one scarcer than used copies although catalogued only two to one.

Notes from the Foreign Press.

From *Echo de la Timbrologie* we learn that the Argentine Republic has decided to establish a well-equipped postal museum, which will, of course, also contain a magnificent collection of stamps. Official stamp collections, with a few notable exceptions, seldom amount to much; we may safely predict, however, that the Argentine official collection will be a shining exception, since the chairman of the museum board is none other than that prince of Argentine philatelists, Dr. R. D. Eliçabe. We congratulate the museum on its chairman and the chairman on this well-deserved honor.

A correspondent gives the *Echo* some details as to the postal service in Andorra, which miniature State, unlike its prolific colleagues Monaco and San Marino, has never yet issued a postage stamp and seems to get along fairly well, thank you, without them. Letters from Andorra to France or via France are prepaid by French stamps sold by the mail carriers in the few larger villages of the republic; these stamps are cancelled at Porté (Pyrenées-Orientales), the nearest French office; letters to Spain or via Spain are prepaid by Spanish stamps cancelled at Seu d' Urgel, the nearest Spanish office. In winter the passes to France are impassable and all mail goes south, reaching France by way of Barcelona. The mail carriers are paid by the Grand Council of the republic and by France; Spain pays them nothing and therefore they collect a sou on each letter coming from Spain. There are four French telegraph offices in the largest villages; these have date stamps but these would be placed on stamps only by complaisance. We hope that the Andorran Council may long remain impervious to the wiles of stamp dealers who would be glad to furnish the republic with stamps in return for some slight concessions as to errors, provisionals, *et id genus omne*.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* informs us regarding the stamps recently issued by Uruguay bearing the inscription ENCOMIENDAS. According to our colleague these are for use by certain private companies which deliver mail and parcels under contracts with the Post-office Department to outlying country postoffices; parcels so carried must be prepaid by these new stamps which are cancelled in any old way by the companies. The net proceeds of these stamps are to go to the Postoffice Jubilee Fund. They are in every way to be considered as regular stamps and are printed by the Government Printing Office on the regular stamp paper, bearing the sheet watermark REPUBLICA-O-DEL-URUGUAY.

We learn from *Stamp Collecting* that the stamps of the Australian Commonwealth are presently due for an artistic and technical improvement. The position of Note and Stamp Printer to the Commonwealth, formerly held by Mr. T. S. Harrison, who resigned last year, and since temporarily held by Mr. A. J. Mullett, has now been permanently filled by the appointment of Mr. John Ash of London, who entered on his duties on July 1st. Mr. Ash is eminently qualified for the position, having been with De la Rue & Co. for over twenty years, for nineteen of which he has had charge of the production of the colonial stamps supplied to the Crown Agents. With this record there can be no doubt that the stamps of the Commonwealth will now very soon show a marked change from such crudities as the Kangaroos and Kookoburras.

The same paper quotes from the *Victorian Philatelic Record* the figures, supplied by Mr. A. J. Derrick, as to the Canberra commemorative stamps. There were printed a total of 32,213,680, being 402,671 sheets of 80 each, while 1,555,200 were contained in 72,000 booklets of 16 each. 18,800 were perforated "os" and distributed to members of the federal parliament.

Madrid Filatélico gives us the portrait and some details of the work of a Spanish engraver who has done some exceptionally fine work on postage stamps. The artist in question is Señor Don Enrique Vaquer Ateicia, usually known as Enrique Vaquer, Engraver-in-Chief to the Spanish National Printing Office for Currency and Stamped Paper. He was formerly with Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. of London (now owned by the American Bank Note Company); while with them he produced some of the central vignettes for the 1910 issue of Mexico, the portrait of Sultan Mohammed on the Turkish 200 piastre stamp of 1914, the portrait of King Boris on the Bulgarian stamps of 1921, the portrait of Bourehier on the Bulgarian issue of 1922, the portrait of King Alexander on the 1924 issue of Jugo-Slavia; since his appointment to the Spanish printing office he has engraved the current Spanish stamps. As an appreciation of his artistic work he was recently elected as a member of the Spanish Royal Academy of Fine Arts. In acknowledging his election Sr. Vaquer stated that Dürer's "Horseman Death" inspired him to take up the engraver's burin and that at first he studied etching but learned *taille douce* engraving from Don Domingo Martinez.

European papers report that ultra-patriotic Bulgarians are offended by the French inscription on the Bulgarian 10 lewa stamp of last year and are urging a new design for this value, showing only Bulgarian inscriptions.

From various European papers we learn that Norway was to discontinue the use of postage due stamps on October 1st; the stocks on hand are to be destroyed. It is rather unusual for a country that has once tried them to abandon the use of postage due stamps.

Il Corriere Filatelico informs us that a new pictorial issue for Eritrea is impending; it will be a long set of fourteen values, up to 10 lire. There will be three designs; one will show a native mail-carrier with a spear in his right hand and a cleft stick with a letter in his left; another will show a native cameldriver; and the third will show a native soldier.

Richard Borek's September List (his price-lists usually contain more news than many regular papers) announces that the German Imperial Art Commissioner has submitted proposals for a new set of stamps to the German Postoffice Department, as he is of the opinion that the present set with portraits of famous Germans is not all it might be from the standpoint of printing technique. His proposals cover representations of famous German architectural monuments. Borek is of the opinion that the Commissioner's criticism of the portrait set is not unjustified, as the portraits do not stand out distinctly enough; he praises the recent Italian Volta memorial stamp as a shining example of what a portrait stamp ought to be. Nevertheless we submit that the German portrait stamps are rather better than the average; of course surface-printing cannot produce the same artistic result as recess-engraving. France has at last realized this and is therefore on the point of replacing its present indifferent stamps by a recess-engraved issue; the machinery for the purpose is already being installed but it will be early in 1928 before any of the new stamps will be issued. Details of the new designs are not yet forthcoming.

From the same house-organ we learn of the proposed Greek issue to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the battle of Navarina (October 20, 1827) in which the combined British, French and Russian naval squadrons annihilated the Turkish and Egyptian fleets and secured the cause of Greek liberty. The set is to be engraved and printed by Bradburg, Wilkinson & Co., and will consist of a 1½ drachme with a view of Navarino, a 4 drachmai with a view of the battle, and no less than three 5 drachmai stamps, each bearing the portrait of one of the three victorious admirals: the British Codrington, the French de Rigny and the Russian Heyden.

Recently two Roumanian "errors" of the last regular Roumanian issue—the mezzotint stamps printed in Bavaria—have come into the market; they are the 6 lei in blue instead of olive-green, and the 10 lei in brown-red instead of brown. They are being offered in Paris at 275 francs for the two. It is stated that these are not really errors but were specially printed in these colors by the printing office on order of some official in Roumania who expects to make some money on them. The Roumanian postoffice is playing altogether too many tricks of this kind of late years. Another one has not yet been made public. It concerns 12,000 sets of remainders of the King Ferdinand 60th Birthday set; as it was reported at the time that all remainders had been destroyed, there is something fishy about these 12,000 sets to begin with. It is reported that an ingenious official had these 12,000 sets surcharged with various low values, with the idea, of course, of gobbling the entire issue himself. However the surcharges have not yet appeared, for some reason; if they do, you will know them for what they are.

Soviet Russia is planning all kinds of new issues. About the end of the present year the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution is to be commemorated by a special set of seven values: 3, 5, 7, 8, 14, 18 and 25 kopeks. The corresponding values of the current set will be withdrawn during the currency of the commemorative stamps, presumably in order to force the public to use the latter. At the same time the present regular set is to be replaced about the end of this year by an entire new set of 25 values which will show landscapes and costume types, similar to the new Greek issue. Russia has interesting motifs enough, to be sure, but twenty-five values at a time seems like rubbing it in.

Fourth Australian and New Zealand Philatelic Congress and Exhibition.

We have received advice that in view of the inability of the Queensland, South Australian or New South Wales societies to conduct the Fourth Congress and Exhibition, the Melbourne societies have decided to undertake the venture. It is a pity that the Congresses cannot be undertaken by the various societies in turn, for it is hardly fair that one or two willing bodies should shoulder the burden of such responsibilities.

The Melbourne societies are to be commended for their unselfish decision and it now behoves all other Australian and New Zealand societies to rally round these enthusiasts and give them all the encouragement and assistance possible.

Mr. A. A. Rosenblum has been elected Hon. Secretary of the provisional committee, and it is expected that the function will be held towards the end of 1928.—*The New Zealand Stamp Collector*.

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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. IV

No. 2



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

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An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

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VOL. IV.

DECEMBER, 1927

NO. 2

Editorial

A Confederate Christmas Gift.

The Soldiers' Home in Richmond is the frequent objective of my Sunday afternoon strolls. I delight in the chats of these old battle-scarred "Johnny Rebs." There, among the trees and flowers, facing a battery of spiked "Napoleons," in whose dark throats sparrows have built their nests, "time turns backward," while my old friend Maj. Watkins reminisces. Be it known, in passing, there were no privates in the Confederate armies.

Sheer force of habit will lead me to talk of "Confederate stamps." Last Sunday Maj. Watkins told me this story. It makes a good Christmas story.

"I had been severely wounded in a skirmish around Richmond, and taken to Chimborazo hospital. It was early in '63. After several months I began to mend, and felt able to pen a few letters to my home near Lexington. I requested the orderly to purchase some stamps and gave him a Confederate paper dollar. When he returned I noticed that they were different from the large, crude stamps we had been using. These were of a beautiful sky-blue, and carefully set between fine lines, like a checker-board. I recall this distinctly. I cut off two for my letters—the remaining eight I placed between the cover and leaves of my copy of the Gospels, brought from England by Dr. Moses Drewry Hoge, for our soldiers.

When next I needed a stamp I found they had become damp and stuck fast to the cover of the little book. I could not remove them.

"Christmas of '63 found me sufficiently recovered to spend the week with friends in Lexington. While attending a Christmas party I gave this little book to . . . let me think . . . *Whom did I give it to . . . ?*"

"Philatelic Smoke."

"Rather disappointed that you did not comment on *Philatelic Smoke*," pecks off my good friend Konwiser on his out-of-whack typewriter. Well, how in the devil can I comment on a thing I haven't seen, won't he tell me? Now they've sent me a left-over copy of this vitriolic and volatile vehicle of visible vapor. But since Charley Severn has exhausted all the adjectives and superlatives in framing his comments, I am left but a few words with which to clothe my impressions. One will suffice: "Wrotten!"

Who would dare impugn the altruistic motives of the thrice-annointed in the temple of Philately—who so base as to poke fun at the Sacred Hokum? It is open rebellion! It is desecration! It is . . . oh, well—that sinister set of silhouettes constituting the Hot Stove League is capable of distilling any sort of a devil's brew—140-proof. Cancel my subscription—I'm decent.

—MERRY CHRISTMAS—

The Story of the Pony Express.

Mr. H. C. Needham and Dr. V. M. Berthold have rendered a distinct service to Philately in the reprinting, from the *Collector's Club Philatelist*, of their joint memoir entitled "Handstamped Franks Used as Cancellations on Pony Express Letters 1860 and 1861, and the Pony Express Stamps and Their Use." The well-written and profusely illustrated brochure represents thorough and exhaustive research—just the kind of work that these capable student-collectors are fitted for, and delight in doing—and this story is in their happiest vein.

Inaugurated April 3, 1860, and terminating November 18, 1861, the service of the "Pony Express" presents a thrilling chapter in American history—particularly interesting to collectors.

I am grateful to Dr. Berthold for a copy of this publication. If the work is for sale, I find no price stated.

—HAPPY NEW YEAR—

A Mid-Western Philatelic Exhibition.

W. W. MacLaren's *Stamp Hunter* of Cleveland is putting on an enthusiastic canvas for a Mid-Western Stamp Exhibition, under the auspices of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, to be held next May. A strong appeal is being made for the support of collectors and dealers, and there's no reason why it should not go across. The Official Prospectus will be out next month, when the matter will be referred to again.

Get in touch with Mac about the Big Show.

National Precancel Exhibition for 1928.

One of the most interesting events for the coming year is the National Precancel Stamp Exhibition to be held next August (date to be announced later) in connection with the Sixth Annual Convention of the Precancel Stamp Society, in Chicago.

The show will be held under the auspices of the Chicago Precancel Stamp Club which has a membership of nearly 100 members, the various committees are already working to make it a big success.

Further information may be had of Mr. Adolf Gunesch, Chairman of Exhibition Committee, 555 West 103 Street, Chicago, Illinois.

—MERRY CHRISTMAS—

Welcome Visitors.

The Editor was afforded a rare pleasure in the visit of Mr. Howard C. Beck of Baltimore, and Mr. James B. Botts of Roanoke. Mr. Beck brought with him several sections of his varied collecting pursuits, philatelic as well as allied material. One of these—covering a dozen pages of covers—traced the decline of the German Mark; another consisted of a collection of Presidential Franks, beginning with George Washington and closing with President Coolidge. But Mr. Beck's chief study concerns the origin and history of the "Stamp Acts" of governments, and his extensive researches in this field have led him into the musty archives of Europe. Some day we shall have the fruits of his labors in a book of historic value and charming diction.

—HAPPY NEW YEAR—

Page the Stamp Students!

Thomas H. Pratt of Kingsport, Tenn., writes to say that in searching for data at the original source, in connection with his Memphis Provisionals articles that are running in THE SOUTHERN, he has found that the Postmaster's name at Memphis, during the Civil War, was Gallaway not Callaway. This error has been made by all philatelic writers because the first letter of the name in the Two-Cent is almost identical with the "C" of the initials. Well, THE SOUTHERN explodes another stamp myth that has been carried along for years about the stamps of the Confederate States.

Next month we shall print a sketch of Col. M. C. Gallaway—a man of unusual talents and prominence in the *ante-bellum* South.

—MERRY CHRISTMAS—

Look out for more war stamps. Poland and Lithuania are programmed to collide. What do we "make the world safe for" this time?

Coming on Nicely.

The reprinting of a serial story in book-form, while the serial is still running, is a somewhat unusual undertaking in the publishing field—especially so when the process of revising is keeping up with the monthly instalments, as they appear in *THE SOUTHERN*. Under these conditions it will require some time to complete the work—surely several weeks after *Finis* has been written to the story.

Type-setting, proof-reading, and plate-making constitute the work now in hand. This is a necessarily slow, because careful, part in the making of a book. When once the made-up forms are ready for forwarding to press, the end of the task is within measurable time.

We have waited sixty years for the story of the Confederate stamps—we can afford a slight stretching of patience now when the goal is in sight. This much can be said: the book will meet your every expectation.

—MERRY CHRISTMAS—

Building the Catalog.

The past month has brought two entire collections of "Paid," a few potential Provisionals, and a number of single items for listing in the Advanced Catalog of Confederates, now being arranged for appearance in 1928. It is remarkable to note how many of these interesting handstamped covers are coming to light, and what a wide field is opening for the collector and student.

What have you in this line? Send either the original covers, or good, actual-size photographs to be listed in the Catalog. Always enclose return registration.

—HAPPY NEW YEAR—

Criticizing the Hindenburg Design.

The Hindenburg stamps of Germany are being subjected to a severe criticism by Mr. L. Postner, in *Senf's Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal*. The writer deplores the portraying of the Nation's idol in civilian dress, and asserts that a more "unsympathetic" picture of the Field-Marshal could not have been selected.

There is a general wave of resentment, too, because of the English name of the artist: Eddie Smith—and the people want to know why the "von" was omitted from the name.

—MERRY CHRISTMAS—

Send the Editor your Confederate "Paid" for listing.

Hoyer & Ludwig's "Flag" Essay.

"A correspondent who prefers to remain anonymous" has told my good friend Charley Severn that "the Confederate label of ten-cent denomination in blue, showing the Confederate flag is an authentic essay, whose origin he can prove by a letter that he has seen himself, or been printed somewhere," and to-wit he quotes the old, well-known bid of Hoyer & Ludwig.

I have a sneakin' idea that this mysterious correspondent clipt the Hoyer & Ludwig bid from Vol. I., No. 1, page 11, of THE SOUTHERN, and sent it to Charley, to be followed, later on, by the other five bids appearing in the opening chapter of our Confederate Story. There's nothing mysterious or even new about this data. All the bids may be found in the "Rebel Archives" of the War Department—and in THE SOUTHERN. While the *real* Hoyer & Ludwig proofs of the "Flag Design" are recognized as essays, "the woods are full," of more or less clever imitations.

Better be sure you have the real thing—which is not at all common—and then, *don't* pull any more bones on my friend Charley, who, while deeply interested in Confederates, just can't find the time to read my text-book.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

A Most Unique and Fascinating Philatelic Calendar.

We have received a copy of the 1928 White & Wyckoff Calendar, featuring "Message Carriers of All Ages"—twelve exquisite illustrations by the famous Lejaren à Hiller. It is an unusual production. Printed in the highest type of the graphic art, it is more than a mere twelve-leaf calendar—it is the pictured and written story of the message carriers of mankind—historical, informational, charming. As you turn the pages you will see the Runner of Old Babylon, the Queen of Sheba receiving the message of her lover by Pigeon Carrier, The Courier of the time of Queen Esther, The King's Mail, The Mail Coach of Colonial Times, The Pacific Mail, The Pony Express, until on the last page appears the American Air Mail of Today.

On the backs of the sheets, besides the story of each picture, are reproductions of postage stamps of all countries of the world, together with many interesting tales of various periods of history.

The calendar can be secured postpaid from the White & Wyckoff Mfg. Co., of Holyoke, at 25c. the copy; or it can be obtained free with a very wonderful box of their Autocrat Stationery, which they are offering for a limited period for \$1.00. See their advertisement.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Start the New Year right by subscribing to THE SOUTHERN.

Miss Amy L. Swift.

In a recent editorial Mr. Severn of *Mekeel's* printed an absorbing story from Miss Amy L. Swift, of Whitman, Mass., concerning that mysterious philatelic publication of a quarter century ago, *Stampic America*, and mention is made of my old publication *The Virginia Philatelist*.

What a flood of memories come in the reading! But best of all is the knowledge that Miss Swift—one of the most virile philatelic writers of that time—still retains her interest in the craft and her erstwhile springtime spirit.

Best wishes of the season across the years and miles!

—MERRY CHRISTMAS—

Off for St. Louis.

The Editor is scheduled to appear before the St. Louis Club of Printing-House Craftsmen on Wednesday, December 14th. Stopping at the American Annex Hotel, for the 14th and 15th, he will be glad to meet his St. Louis friends.

—HAPPY NEW YEAR—

New Argentine Watermark.

Our correspondent in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Mr. A. H. Davis (Casilla Correo 1588), advises that the Argentine postal authorities are issuing the San Martin type on paper with a new watermark. Copies submitted appear to represent the letters "AP" surrounded by an irregular oval.

—MERRY CHRISTMAS—

Season's Greetings!

The Editor and the Business Manager of THE SOUTHERN extend to their friends and readers best wishes for a joyous Christmas and a glad New Year.

—HAPPY NEW YEAR—

We are in receipt of a copy of the Airmail Price-List published by K. Lissiuk Philatelic Co., 1476 Broadway, New York. This handsomely printed and illustrated brochure should be in the hands of every collector of Air-Mails. It is sent free. See ad.

—MERRY CHRISTMAS—

Frank P. Brown's 18th Sale contains items not often found in American auctions—used Ionian Islands and Paris Balloon-Post of 1870-71.

—HAPPY NEW YEAR—

A tip to writers and catalogers: the name of the South American Republic of Chile is spelt with a final "e"—not "Chili."

The Memphis Two-Cent Provisional.

BY THOMAS H. PRATT.

(Continued.)



25



26



27

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

26.—Gap in the left frame line close to upper left corner and gap in lower left corner. Compare with No. 25.

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



28



29



30

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

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

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



31



32



33

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

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

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



34



35



36

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

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

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

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

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

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



37



38



39



40



41



42

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

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

42.—This position seems to be an anomaly as it does not have the alternate row marks which appear in Nos. 2, 12, 22 and 32. A small white flaw projects over the upper tip of the "G" of GALLAWAY making that letter look light. There is also a line of color in the star under the "D" of PAID. Nos. 42 and 43 are set close together with only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mms. of space between their frame lines.



43



44



45

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

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

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

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



46



47



48

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

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



49



50

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

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

THE PAPER-MAKER'S IMPRINT



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

THE COUNTERFEITS



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

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

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

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

Fac-Simile Rebel Postage Stamp

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

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



Mr. Thos. H. Pratt's study of the Two-Cent Memphis closes with this number. It will be followed shortly by a companion-study of the Five-Cent. Both will eventually be reprinted in book-form.

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

BY AUGUST DIETZ

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CONFEDERATE POSTMARKS.

Postmarks form one of the most important branches in the study of Philately, and nowhere are they of greater significance than on the postage stamps of the Confederacy. Moreover, no other country's postal emissions are so greatly enhanced in value by cancellation—*dated* cancellation in particular.

In their efforts to establish the dates of issue of several denominations of the Confederate General Issues, the time of the color-changes, as well as the sequence of the different lithographic stones—of which no records exist—students have elected to follow the trail of *Richmond* dated cancellations. Theoretically this plan would appear logical and, I believe, safely applicable in the cases of the first three lithographed denominations issued—the Five-Cent Green, the Ten-Cent Blue, and the Two-Cent Green. Beyond this point their theory becomes untenable.

“Earliest use” of a new issue, after the coming of these three stamps, may be found represented by a dated cancellation from some office other than Richmond, depending entirely upon the earlier need of that other office in having its stock replenished.

Mr. Thomas H. Pratt, of Kingsport, Tenn., a recognized student and authority on Confederates, has given the subject of Cancellations serious attention. Aside from his own extensive holdings, he has had access to most of the large collections in this country, and from that vast store of material he gathered his data and made his deductions.

And the result of his labors discloses a remarkable fact: there was an underlying purpose in the change of cancellers as they appear on the markings of the Richmond City Postoffice. Their chronological sequence, too, is clearly pictured in the classification of the various designs. Style of type, change of form, and manner of setting—all have a meaning and a reason. . .

Because Mr. Pratt is perhaps best qualified to write this Chapter on Richmond Cancellations, I have invited his co-operation. It has been given freely and generously, and the following study becomes part of this Story.

RICHMOND CANCELLATIONS

BY THOMAS H. PRATT

One of the first things a collector usually does when he decides to concentrate on the stamps of a country is to turn his attention to the cancellations and postmarks found on its issues. This is as it should be, because not only does the observation of these markings teach something of the use, date of issue, and sequence of printings, but the collecting of cancellations goes hand in hand with the collecting of the stamps of the country as a whole.

The general practice in the Southern States concerning cancelling was to use the town-postmark without a "killer" or other stamping. This practice obtained in all of the larger offices with very few exceptions. In fact, few of even the smaller offices resorted to pen cancelling because they had on hand the devices used when under the Federal post-office department. If it had not been for these left-over cancellers we would probably have but few town-postmarked copies of Confederate stamps today.

The various cancellations used at Richmond, Virginia, are of special interest not alone because of "first day covers" and early dates but also because of the different types used and a complete showing of them is a collecting feat in itself. Thirteen distinct types of town-postmarks used as cancellations are shown with added color varieties in some instances of both blue and black. Three different mistakes or errors of cancellation appear when the inserting of the numerals in the day date on three different days were inverted or transposed.

The most interesting of these mistakes happened on January 24, 1862, when the year date was placed above with the normal day date in the center but the "Jan" upside-down below, making really two transpositions in the same cancellation. It appeared on this date only and was in serif letters both for the "Richmond, Va" and the "Jan."

The consistent changing of the cancellers used must have been done purposely, as each type differs in a definite particular from every other type, and my earliest dates show two of these starting on January 1st of different years. Serified letters were usually substituted for *sans-serif* letters or *vice versa* in either the word "RICHMOND," the designation of the State "VA.," or in the date.

The illustrations of the different types are actual size, and traced direct from the covers. The dates shown are not to be considered "earliest" use of that particular canceller.



TYPE 1.



TYPE 2.



TYPE 3.

Type 1 was in use during the stampless period. It is similar to Type 3 except that Type 3 has *sans serif* letters to designate the month. Black ink only.

Type 2 ushered in the lithographed 5-cent Green on October 16, 1861. The last date I have of this type is Dec. 31, 1861. Black ink only.

Type 3 seems to be the type most frequently met with. Its use began early in January, 1862, and it differs only in the *sans serif* letters for the month from Type 1. Latest date I have is Nov. 23, 1862. April 21 or April 12 saw an error of cancellation as the "2" in the date is found inverted.



TYPE 4.



TYPE 5.



TYPE 6.

Type 4 is similar to Type 3 with the month, year and day omitted. No evidence seems to be on hand to show its exact date of use, but the examples in my collection are on Five-Cent Local prints. This may be termed a scarce variety and is recorded in black ink only.

Type 5 overlaps several of the other types in its time of use and although employed over a long period this marking is not common. My first date is March 5, 1862, and the last Oct. 23, 1863. Is found in both blue and black ink.

Type 6 is similar to Type 4 with the year omitted. I have examples of Jan. 1, and Mar. 22, on 10-cent Blue of 1863, and these dates are probably 1864. This is one of the scarcest of the cancellations. They are in black ink.



TYPE 7.



TYPE 8.



TYPE 9.

Type 7 is another of the full date cancellations. My earliest date is Mar. 25, 1863, and my last May 8, 1863. Black ink only seems to have been used.

Type 8 is similar to Type 7 without year, month or day. My copies are in blue ink on locally printed 5-cent Blue. This cancellation may be considered the scarcest Richmond marking as I have never seen over four copies.

Type 9 is another of the full dated cancellations and all of the letters are *serif* in style except the VA. The first date I have is Jan. 1, 1863, and the last March 24, 1863. Black ink only seems to have been used.



TYPE 10.



TYPE 11.



TYPE 12.

Type 10 shows no year date, but from enclosures and other evidences on the covers my first date is Feb. 9, 1864; my latest Sept. 27, 1864. I find a mistake in this type for Feb. 16th. It reads Feb. "61."

Type 11. This seems to be the last type used as I have it on a Prisoner of War letter as late as Feb. 15, 1865. The first date I can establish is Jan. 19, 1864. This was used in black ink. I presume that in changing the cancellation in order to secure a new type, the logo of the year was turned face down making this line print as a block. Every other combination of *serif* and *sans-serif* letters seem to have been used and this was done, probably as a last resort, in order to secure a definite new type for recording purposes.

Type 12 is similar to Type 5, but the year date appears as a black line. Black ink only.



TYPE 13.

Type 13 is similar to Type 7 only the day date has been omitted. As all distinct differences are given a separate type designation this is done with Type 13, but it might more properly be called a sub-type of Type 7 as the day date was probably omitted in error. These cancellations without the day date are very seldom met with and are among the scarcest of the Richmond markings. Only black ink copies have been seen.

FIRST RICHMOND DATES

It will be found that first day copies cancelled at Richmond are of the earliest known dates of each issue. The date of the first stamp of the General Issue has been established not alone by cancellations but by an article in the *Richmond Examiner* of October 17, 1861, stating that the Five-Cent Green had been placed on sale the day before. Although it has been stated that too much dependence can not be placed on early Richmond-dated copies in order to establish the sequence of the various printings of the stamps of the General Issue it, nevertheless remains a fact that all of the present known "first" dates are Richmond dated copies. It is very possible that with the later printings, when several different designs were used concurrently, that other points than Richmond received first shipments, and first-day covers may be found with other than Richmond cancellations.

The collecting of small-town and "killer" cancellations on Confederates has many devotees, but the collecting of the larger cities of the South has been neglected. No collector of Confederates would pass by a "Pond Gap" railroad cancellation and he cherished every colored postmark in his collection; but he pays no attention to many cancellations from the larger towns that are equally as scarce. We have seen that even Richmond, the capital and the largest city in the Confederacy, had rare cancellations and that a complete collection of the various types from this city not only show some "method in their madness," but will take some searching to complete.

(To be Continued.)

An Amazing Bit of Misinformation

I have been shown a copy of *Philatelic Opinion* (Vol. II., No. 1, November, 1927), edited and published by Bertram W. H. Poole, in Los Angeles, Cal.—attention being called to the featured “Our ‘How To Tell’ Page,” in which the editor essays some amazing “information” under the heading “Confederate States.” Explaining that this popular “How To Tell” feature is being revived in his house-organ, after a rest-up of fourteen years, the editor naïvely wades into the subject as follows:

We will make a start by endeavouring to simplify a few “posers” found among the general issues of the Confederate States of America.

The large 2c., 5c. and 10c. stamps offer no problems but the 5c. stamps of the so-called De La Rue type of 1862 are a little hard to identify. Scott lists two varieties of this 5c. denomination, both identical in design, under No. 205 and No. 206 respectively, the former being characterized as a “London print” and the latter as a “local print.” The plate (or possibly plates) used for this variety were manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Company of London, England, and these, together with a large supply of stamps printed from them, were shipped to the Confederacy. These London impressions are excellent with all the lines of the design clearly defined and they are on thin, hard, slightly glazed paper.

When this supply of stamps began to show signs of exhaustion steps were taken to have some printed locally from the London made plate. The printing contract was at that time in the hands of J. T. Patterson & Co., of Augusta, Ga., and the stamps printed by that concern are, generally speaking, in much deeper colors than the London stamps. The impression is much coarser, many of the finer lines of the design being blurred together and all the lines being thicker while the paper used was thick, soft and porous, and unglazed.

Later supplies of stamps for the Confederacy were printed by Archer & Daly at Richmond, Virginia, and though these are more like the London productions than the Patterson stamps the impressions are not nearly so fine and clear and the paper, while thin, is more porous and unglazed.

Now what is the use of devoting an average life-time to research—finding and interviewing the last living men who worked in the plants of Paterson and Archer & Daly; getting the facts and writing the story; submitting, among other things, that Paterson, a lithographer, was not equipped to do typographic printing—while such misinformation is being disseminated from time to time by men who have not investigated, or even studied, their subject—never doing more than quoting in paraphrase the theories of earlier and equally misinformed scribes, whose shop-worn fairy-tales, in the light of established data, have long been discarded and relegated to the limbo of legend? Fortunately, during those fourteen Rip Van Winkle years students of Confederate stamps have awakened from the “long sleep” and will smilingly wonder: “*where* have you been, and how do you get that way?” The rest of the “How To Tell” article, concerning the steel-plate issues of 1863, is equally amusing and misleading in its statements.

More distorted history fed to Americans. Page Mayor Thompson!

Stampless Coves

BY HARRY M. KONWISER

The collecting of Stampless Covers—covers without stamps, dated, as a rule, prior to the Locals and regularly issued governmental posts—appear to be gaining in popularity along with the collecting of United States Patriotic Covers, which naturally include Confederates.

Recently the auction catalogs have been offering both of these types, and to the surprise of a few of the old simon-pures who cry "Postage Stamps Only!" these covers—the first always without stamps, and the second with common stamps of the period—have been bringing very good prices, indicative of a keen collecting spirit.

Philately is often charged with being a hobby that will throw light upon geography and history; that it is a gentle hobby of educational value; that it supplies sentiment and romance to our humdrum daily activities; that it does not hide real objects of beauty and interest from the world, nor does it take anything away from that which, by right, should belong to the people generally.

If any phase of collecting develops the desire for more than a passing look into geography and history, as well as romance, that quality is nourished by the collecting of stampless covers issued prior to—well, let's say, 1845.

Take up a lot of these covers, and what a wealth of information we find!

First.—That the mailing and receiving of these letters was somewhat of an event; that it required several weeks—for quite a while, both before and after the Revolution—for the mails to reach distant points, at least up to the period when the united Colonies released themselves from the British yoke.

Second.—Note the fact that those old letters invariably dealt with cold business matters, the custom of writing a mere chatty letter, for no useful purpose, was not in vogue in grandfather's day. And there were a few worthy folks, up to the time of the adoption of the Constitution (minus the bumper crop of Amendments!) willingly offering aid to the government in one form or another.

These earliest good *American* letters, written by ardent men and women who disliked the king of England after the manner of Chicago's present Mayor, are in great demand by collectors of Americana. These old patriotic letters (and their writers were not posing in order to gain some political office and feed at the public crib) tell of historic events and American

ideals—breathe an air of independence which they aimed to inculcate into everyone in the Colonies, to be transmitted to their descendants for all time.

A good collection of these early American letters will help one to know the history of our country, for in the reading one seems to take part in the stirring events that culminated in the founding of this Western Empire.

Not all collectors of early Americana are "stamp-collectors," and so the matter of "early *franked* envelopes" does not concern them while your simon-pure stampster cares but little about the contents of these folded letters, double-paged, and oftentimes bearing the franking signature of the sender.

Up to the period of the Revolution the franking privilege was accorded all the representatives of the English king in the Colonies. After the close of the war this privilege passed on to the new rulers of the land—all members of the Continental Congress.

These old letters are interesting, and if present-day Americans decry the abuse of the franking privilege, let them be assured that "it was ever thus"—for we find that in 1796 Martin Luther, Maryland member of the Continental Congress, wrote his friend Jonathan Doyle merely a personal letter—under this privilege. James Gunn, also a member of the Continental Congress, writes to Seaboard Jones, in 1799, telling of a visit to President Washington. And the famous John Jay used his "C. C. Frank" to indite a personal missive to G. Banyer. This was in 1805, and John Jay was probably then wearing the ermine of our first Chief Justice.

Robert Livingston, member of the Stamp Act Congress as well as the Constitutional Congress, used his franking privilege (his natural reaction against "Stamps" was known at Boston and elsewhere) in writing to his brother. This 1777-letter, not owned by a stamp-collector or a philatelist, as far as I know, reads, in part, as follows:

"To the northward something decisive must shortly be done. . . A body of near 5,000 men is said to have landed in the Jerseys—it is generally thought they are foraging."

Though Livingston was one of the five appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence, he did not sign the document.

Joseph Reed, Revolutionary General, Member of the "C. C." and Signer of the Articles of Confederation, wrote John Kempe on legal matters, in 1773, via a franked cover.

And so it went on, right up to the actual signing of the Declaration and after the election of George Washington as our first President and the presidential appointment of Samuel Osgood as our first Postmaster-General.

Signers of the Declaration are keenly sought for, there being not over *nine* complete sets of Signers ever gathered together. The Jenkins set was recently disposed of at New York, by auction sale, and brought prices that would interest some of our keenest stamp sellers—if they could acquire all of the Signers and franked letters.

Considerable interest is manifested in Presidential Franks, both by collectors of Americana and autograph collectors. The autograph collector is not interested in the franked envelope as such, nor is the student and collector of Americana, so when these do "show up" as mere franks, with no attending historical interest, they are still to be had (except for a few Presidents) at "city prices"—around five dollars per copy.

The recent New York sales showed up several interesting things of this kind, all of the franked type, of course:

Barron (James, Commodore in Navy, killed Stephen Decatur in a duel), to Francis Jenkins, asking him to continue to use efforts in his behalf. 1840.

Burr (Aaron). Letter to Caesar Rodney. 1801.

Hamilton (Alexander). Treasury Department letter, 1790, assures Thomas Rodney of all settlement of claims against the United States.

Peale (Charles Wilson, the famous painter of the Revolutionary period). 1814 letter to his son, shows "great anxiety about what may have been the fate of Baltimore, all that we know is, that the British are making a landing. . . War is horrible." (Will Chicago please excuse?)

The Continental Congress membership, in 1799, wrote the word "Free" as well as their signatures on the covers—fronts (or backs) of letters. The word "FREE" (in capitals) appearing on the cover, rubber-stamped. Red ink was used quite freely in this stamping. A smaller "FREE" (caps) appears on a Philadelphia franked letter used in 1787.

Early Official Franks often carried a red "FREE"—example: "P. O. Dept. C. W. Gardner, A." The handwritten P. O. Department letter was signed by R. W. Latimer, and the "A" in the frank was probably intended for Agent." The normal Washington cancel was a circle reading: "City of Washington, Aug. 1," in red.

Caleb Cushing, wrote a letter, in 1843, to "Mr. Nicholas Pike, New York" from Boston, Oct. 7, carrying these marks on the front: "Boston, Mas. Oct. 7" in red; "Ship" in capitals, rubber-stamp; "Free" (in caps, twice) and in the upper right hand corner there was written "Military" and below that "C Cushing" with "Free." The letter's contents refer to papers enclosed that may be of use as a Justice application to the Department.

Look up this Cushing and learn that he was born in 1780; was a member of Congress, 1835-43; appointed Secretary of the Treasury in 1840, but was

not confirmed; negotiator of the first Chinese Treaty; Brigadier-General, Mexican War, 1847; Justice Massachusetts Supreme Court, 1852; Attorney General, U. S., 1853-57; Ambassador to Spain, 1873; nominated by President Grant, 1874, Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court, but not confirmed; died 1879.

A worth-while citizen this Caleb Cushing, one whose history makes interesting reading.

W. A. Bartlett, writing from the U. S. Ship Portsmouth, at Portsmouth, N. H., Mar. 22, 1844, to "Friend Hale," (Jas. W. Hale, Esq., New York) has the word "Free" written in upper right corner, accompanied by a hand-stamp reading:

HALE & CO. MAIL
PAID AT BOSTON.

The "box" is half-inch deep, by one and three-quarters.

The letter's contents read: "It grieved Mrs. B. saying in her letter that she had paid 27 cents for a letter from Portsmouth 'postage is enormous how shall I send my letters'." A description of the ship "the largest sloop-of-war," follows, also a paragraph marked "Confidential" which refers to a fellow-officer, in Coventry, so far as the Portsmouth is concerned, and telling of a delectable scandal.

Will some one explain the use of the Hale postmark in this letter?

Of course, the ordinary letters have their philatelic sides, as for instance the 1855-letters showing that they were paid, written in ink. Of these there are many varieties. I note an unusual one, from Cleveland to New York. The Cleveland cancellation reads "Cleveland Sept 3," "Paid" in circle in red, while at upper right in an oval is the word "PAID" under which is a large "6" all in red.

Those who have a desire for ship cancellations can acquire a few—for example:

Samuel Swartout, writing from New York, June 10, 1837, to "Thomas Aspinwall, Esq., U. S. Consul, London." The letter is rubber-stamped "Portsmouth Ship Letter" in two lines in black, in a box, and shows the London receiving mark—unusual things, these receiving marks of this period—"G 15 Jy 15 1857." This is in a two-ring circle, three lines, in red. (Or was this the Consulate mark?)

If anyone can produce "a bunch of letters" in philately of more historical interest, of more human interest than these Stampless Covers, I would like to see them.

Notes from the Foreign Press.

Another map stamp has appeared which will probably call forth protests. It is the 14 kopeks issued by Soviet Russia in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian October revolution of 1917. It shows the Soviet Republic Federation outlined on a map of the eastern hemisphere; the map is on Mercator's projection, so that Russia appears large, out of proportion to begin with, but in addition to that it takes in about two thirds of Asia and more than half of Europe. Likely the neighboring countries will object to this high-handed annexation, even if it is only on a map.

—MERRY CHRISTMAS—

An eagle-eyed correspondent of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* calls attention to a fact which nobody had noticed heretofore although, once noticed, it is recognizable at a glance. The discovery relates to the current German issue, the 3, 25 and 50 pfennig values of which have the lower inscription *Deutsches Reich* in different lettering from the other values. The inscription is a little longer than on the others, so that it is closer to the frame line at both ends; there are minute differences in all the letters, but the one most apparent is in the initial D. On these three values its upper curve is much shorter; the whole letter is narrower and encloses a much smaller body of color. Why it should have been necessary to engrave this inscription separately for these three values is as yet unknown.

—HAPPY NEW YEAR—

We recently referred to the proposed Greek issue in commemoration of the centenary (October 20th) of the naval battle of Navarino. There is apparently some Senegambian in the woodpile as to this issue; at least *Stamp Collecting* informs us that the Greek daily papers in describing the festivities at Navarino state that *two* (not *five*) stamps were issued on the occasion at that postoffice, being the 1½ drachme with the scene of the battle and a 5 drachmai with the portrait of the British admiral, Lord Codrington. At the same time the postmaster at Athens informed their correspondent that no such stamp had been issued there and that in fact he had no information whatever relative to them. There were supposed to be two more 5 drachmai stamps with the portraits of the other allied commanders, the French admiral de Rigby and the Russian admiral Heyden; what has become of these?

—MERRY CHRISTMAS—

A correspondent in Grenada sends *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly* a copy of the *Grenada Guardian* from which our esteemed colleague quotes the following illuminating paragraph as to the stamps of a neighboring island: "The St. Lucia *Voice* suggests that as a 'means of raising a substantial amount towards the rebuilding of the public offices the 1½d, 2½d and 4d stamps, which at present are not ready sellers, should be surcharged "Fire Relief," 3d, 6d and 1sh., when they would probably be disposed of in a few months". . . It is not often that these small islands get an opportunity to exploit a world market; the present vogue for stamp collecting presents us with such an opportunity and we trust that the powers that be will give our contemporary's suggestion every consideration." It is also not often that the design of victimizing us stamp collectors is announced quite so openly and we can only hope that the Colonial Office will nip the design in the bud. However, if "Kingston Earthquake Relief," why not "St. Lucia Fire Relief"? And as to building new postoffices we could name a fair number of countries which have issued stamps for that very purpose without losing philatelic standing. So perhaps we should not judge too harshly of the St. Lucian proposal.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

The same paper receives from a correspondent a copy of a Bolivian daily paper, *El Diario*, which contains the news of a contract for a new set of stamps for that country being let to Waterlow & Sons of London; the contract covers a total of 5,050,000 stamps in sixteen values and the design is to show the arms of Bolivia similar to the current stamps. According to the Bolivian paper the new stamps are to be lithographed, but that does not sound quite right for Waterlow & Sons and we shall have to wait and see.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Champion's *Bulletin* gives the details of a forthcoming new issue for Paraguay, to be manufactured locally. Twelve values are provided. The 1c., 2c., 7c., 10c., 20c., 50c. and 70c. will bear the coat-of-arms; the 1 peso will have the portrait of Pedro Juan Caballero, the 1½ pesos a map of Paraguay, the 2½ pesos a portrait of Fulgencio Yegros, the 3 pesos a portrait of Ignacio Yturbe, and the 5 pesos a view of Asuncion. Doubtless the gentlemen whose portraits are mentioned above were important in Paraguayan history, but we must admit at this writing that we are quite in the dark as to their claims on fame.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

Trans-Jordania will soon have a new set of stamps, as we learn from a number of our European exchanges. They will bear the portrait of Emir Abdullah and the value in English and Arabic. The values will be from 2 to 200 millièmes.



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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. IV.

No. 3



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

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VOL. IV.

JANUARY, 1928

No. 3

Editorial

Looking Into the New Year.

Crossing the threshold of a new year we are apt—even more than at any other time—to indulge in prospective thoughts. And when these are in the direction of Philately, surely the musing is pleasant and gratifying.

No other pursuit, or pastime, or profession, has given in return for the hours we spend in her service a larger mete of peaceful happiness—no potion has been more restful and reviving than the contentment that comes while we turn the leaves of our old album, and listen to the tales our treasures tell—soothing as long-ago bed-time stories. Truly, Philately partakes of the perennial. There is something of eternal youth about her—and it should be reflected in her votaries.

Fads and hobbies innumerable there are—holding sway for a while, and then passing into the Nirwana of Forgotten Things.

Not so with Philately. Each new year but finds her with a greater following of devotees, a larger sphere of activity, and a farther spreading of her educational mission. I believe it is because she knows no creed or class—because she is a citizen of the world—and because the trend of her influence is toward those finer things that have their goal in a greater Brotherhood of Man.

I believe that the inclination to gather and treasure things beautiful is inherent in man, and that the collecting of postage stamps—more than any other medium—satisfies this desire.

And so we may go on into this new year hunting and finding, buying and selling, collecting and studying—and out of it all get back in bounteous measure just that sort of spirit which we put into it.

Frank Baptist Passes Away.

The last Printer of the Confederacy has passed from the scene—Frank Baptist is dead. . . Peacefully, as had been his life, the dean of the craft in Richmond fell asleep on the night of Thursday, December 8th, 1927.

Most of the years of my apprenticeship were served under his tutelage, and the golden thread of our friendship was never broken. His reminiscent chats in earlier years became the inspiration for my Confederate stamp story and he remained my mentor in the writing. . .

Sixty-five years ago the clean, sharp press proofs, produced by a mere boy—after all attempts by others had failed—secured for Archer & Daly the contract for printing the stamps from the De La Rue electrotypes. His work was approved by the Chief of the Contract Bureau.

The war came to a close, and Frank Baptist entered upon the more peaceful pursuits of a long and useful life. Of a cheerful, though retiring, nature, he held the love and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He had but recently been elected to honorary membership in the Craftsmen's Club.

Frank Baptist has submitted his final proof-sheet. May the Supreme Chief, inspecting the type and the text of that life, place upon it the higher mark of His approval.

The *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, carrying the war-time picture of their oldest apprentice—which appeared, too, in our Story—printed the following sketch of his life:

Frank Baptist, the last printer of the money and stamps of the Confederacy, died Thursday night at his home, 2421 Floyd Avenue, in his eighty-third year. Mr. Baptist had one of the most interesting careers of any printer in Richmond. Born in 1845, he was apprenticed, at the age of 11, to the printing craft, serving his apprenticeship in the office of *The Dispatch*, Richmond's oldest newspaper.

In March, 1862, he enlisted in Parker's Light Artillery and saw active service in the battles around Richmond. He was detailed from his company to go to work at Archer & Daly's, who had secured a contract to make the postage stamps and money of the Confederacy. This firm was located in old Bosher's Hall, which stood where the First and Merchants National Bank now is.

By his skill and ability he soon was given full charge of the printing of the Confederate government's stamps and money. After the war he became a member of the well-known firm of Andrews, Baptist and Clemmitt, and retired after a number of years. August Dietz, in "The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps," which he is now writing, tells many interesting facts about Mr. Baptist's craftsmanship and modesty.

Funeral services will be held this morning at 11 o'clock from the home, 2421 Floyd Avenue, and interment will be in Oakwood Cemetery. The pall-bearers will be Mr. Baptist's four sons, Frank, Temple, Melville and Carlyle, and his brothers-in-law, D. J. Harwood and Franklin Harwood. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Harwood, of Richmond; his four sons and the following daughters: Mrs. Fanny V. Allen, Miss Cora H. Baptist, Mrs. Gertrude L. Webster and Miss Marie L. Baptist, superintendent of the Retreat for the Sick Hospital, and by three grandchildren.

Mr. Walcott Writes on Richmond Cancellations.

With the permission of the writer, I am quoting from a recent letter of Mr. Walcott's, concerning Richmond Cancellations. Any statement by this eminent student is of interest to collectors.

To me, Mr. Pratt's article in the December number of the SOUTHERN PHILATELIST on the "Richmond Cancellations," is one of the most interesting that you have published for some time. I am thoroughly satisfied that no study of stamps can be complete without a study of cancellations, and there are many other towns, such as Raleigh and Petersburg, where red, blue, and black inks were used at various times, making an interesting study. Concerning the Richmond cancellations, my own studies from my collection coincide almost completely with Mr. Pratt's.

As regards Type 5, I believe the blue ink was used only between May 15th and June 1st, 1863. I have this type dated October 13th, 1863, where the month is in slanting letters instead of the usual perpendicular letters.

I have Type 6 with dates of May and June 31st, which do not correspond exactly with Mr. Pratt's dates. Type 7 I have in black, dated May 9th, 1863—one day later than Mr. Pratt's last date. I also have it in blue on the TEN, dated May 21st, 1863.

Type 8 I have on the TEN, the Frame Line and the Archer & Daly 10c., as well as on the locally printed 5c. blue. Type 10, I have on the 5c. blue, local print, dated November 23rd, and on the Keatinge & Ball 10c., dated February 9th, with manuscript notation on cover 1865.

There is also a sub-type of Type 12 in which the obliteration mark occurs between the month and the date instead of under the date.

I have also been following with the greatest of interest, Mr. Pratt's articles on the 2c. Memphis, and am delighted to hear that he is going to continue this series with the 5c. Memphis. The more of his studies he will be kind enough to publish, the better off we will be in our knowledge.

Mr. Coes Sets Us Right on the Use of Rubber Stamps.

Mr. Frank L. Coes may be trusted not to let you "get by with it" without a challenge. This time he sets us right on rubber stamps.

I note on page 45, in Mr. Konwiser's article what seems to be an anachronism. I have run across a similar loose statement several times, both in lectures and written into collections.

"The Continental Congress membership in 1799 * * *" and so on to the word "FREE" (in capitals) appearing on the cover rubber stamped."

Historical data on rubber stamps is lacking, but it is my impression that "rubber stamps" as such, came much later than 1799. Goodyear was born in 1800. He succeeded in unmasking the difficulties of vulcanizing rubber and got his patents after 1834. Many of our best and clearest postmarks, of the period between 1847 and 1855, are impressions either from boxwood cuts direct or bronze castings from such cuts, redressed by hand tooling.

The looseness of designation is nothing, but the fact remains that it is doubtful if a "rubber stamp" as such, made of rubber from a matrix of metal type by the present system, was an actual fact much before the Sixties.

In any event, the use of a rubber stamp as early as 1799 seems to be some stretch of the imagination.

It is also a matter of doubt if the clearness of some of the town cancels on the first issues of the U. S. could have been made by a rubber stamp, even of a grade as good as can now be bought. This would be fifty years after 1799.

Back from St. Louis.

The Editor has been to St. Louis, Mo., as the guest of the Craftsmen's Club of that city. Unfortunately his time was so scantily measured that he could not find the opportunity to call on any of the local collectors. While the wonderful scenery of the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies was wrapped in an impenetrable veil of mist and rain, and the Mississippi seemed even muddier than usual, with not a ray of sunshine during the five days, he did manage to see the famous "Bears of St. Louis" and the "Bock" of the "Falstaff" brand—the which, "in a large measure," compensated for the physical discomforts of a twenty-eight-hour-each-way indolent lolling in a freight-car. St. Louis is a big burg, even though her guest was jostled, run over six times by trucks and busses, killed and maimed twice, and roundly cussed out repeatedly for not dodging the unregulated traffic. He was told to "walk right into it—if the chauffeur doesn't stop it's his fault." If I ever get there again I shall oscillate between Diamant's den and that "Falstaff" fermentary.

Memphis Article Most Favorably Received.

Mr. Thomas H. Pratt's treatise on the Two-Cent Memphis Local, appearing in the November and December numbers of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, has elicited most favorable comment. Lucidly written and comprehensively illustrated, this article closed the first half of Mr. Pratt's studies. The story of the Five-Cent Memphis is in course of preparation, and will follow shortly. Upon its completion as a serial, both articles will be revised and reprinted jointly in pamphlet form. The story of the Postmaster, M. C. Gallaway, promised for this issue, will form a part of the Five-Cent Memphis treatise.

Who Possesses a Confederate P. O. Department Seal?

Years ago one of the many good friends, who have assisted in the building of the Confederate Story, loaned me an impression of the Seal of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States, from which I made a negative. I kept no record of the source of this loan at the time. Unfortunately, this negative was destroyed in the moving to our new plant, and I am taking this means of trying to locate the relic for the same purpose. Any of my readers possessing an impression of this Seal will confer a great favor by permitting me to obtain a photograph. I shall need it but for a few days.

Begin the new year right by subscribing to THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

A Stamp Shop in Richmond.

At last Richmond may boast of a Stamp Shop. Mr. Harry Harris, long known locally as a trustworthy dealer in Confederate items, Virginia books, and small curios, has added a wide range of stamps and accessories to his stock.

Mr. Harris has accumulated quite a fine lot of Confederates, on and off cover, and local collectors, as well as tourists stopping over in Richmond, should not fail to visit his neat and inviting shop at 111 West Main Street, right in the heart of the city.

A Few More Confederate Postmarks Needed.

For the purpose of illustrating as many of the postmarks of the eleven States of the Confederacy as it is possible to obtain, I again request the loan, for a few days, of legibly cancelled covers from postoffices in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and Tennessee.

I especially desire a number of the smaller postmarks—those about one inch in diameter—from these States.

To Give New York the Once-Over.

The Editor is scheduled to appear before the New York Club of Printing-House Craftsmen on Thursday, January 19th. He will be stopping at the Forrest Hotel (49th St., just west of Broadway), for the 19th and 20th. Any local creditors harboring fond hopes may call and be disillusioned.

Thanks! Thanks, Old Friends!

To all the thoughtful friends who remembered the Editor and the Business Manager with their Christmas greetings—cards, letters, and telegrams—we would express thanks and appreciation, and we hope Old Santy's bag-strap broke while climbing into their chimneys.

The Confederate Book.

Holiday orders, incident to this season, have forced a temporary suspension of the type-setting on the Book during December. The gathering of new material and the making of plates, however, has not been interrupted. The work is now being resumed, and progress will be made as speedily as the nature of the task permits.

Why wait? Subscribe to *THE SOUTHERN* now!

Milton T. A. Mauck's Air-Mail and First-Day Cover List.

We are in receipt of a copy of Mauck's Air-Mail and First-Day Cover List No. 9, completely revised and fully illustrated. This 48-page list should be of particular interest to Air-Mail and First-Day Cover collectors, especially the "Advance Cover Service" therein inaugurated. The List is literally a priced catalog of Air-Mail and First-Day Covers.

A copy may be had by addressing Milton T. A. Mauck, 36 Ridge Road, Rutherford, N. J.

Death of Montague Triest.

Another of the veteran collectors of the South has departed from us. A letter from Mr. Maier Triest tells the belated news of the sudden passing away of his father, Mr. Montague Triest, of Charleston, S. C., on August 22nd, 1927.

Mr. Triest was a staunch supporter of THE SOUTHERN—his wide knowledge and extensive collection of Confederates were ever at my command in the writing of the Story. A man of fine character and attainments his memory will be cherished by all who had the good fortune of knowing him. Our sincere sympathy is expressed to his family.

Visitors.

During Christmas week the Editor had the great pleasure of a call from Mr. R. Duke Hay, of Winston-Salem, N. C., one of the most enthusiastic collectors of Confederates in the South, who brought with him some of his fine material.

Mr. R. C. Bach, of New York, owner and editor of *The Stamp Collectors Magazine*, likewise stopt over for an hour to kindle memory fires and regale me with the latest stampic news from the Metropolis.

Attending the dedication exercises of Acca Temple Mosque, A. A. O. N. M. S., in Richmond, Mr. Albert E. Gorham, the First-Flight Air-Mail Cover specialist, of Washington, D. C., called on the Editor, spending a brief half-hour swapping stamp yarns.

With Lindy stirring up enthusiasm for air-craft in the Americas, in a few years we old general collectors will be mourning over lost opportunities while the Air-Mail collectors will be having their inning.

A subscription to THE SOUTHERN is your best investment.



Close of the Netherlands Provinces' Arms Set.

Through the courtesy of our good friend Mr. Peter den Outer, of Rotterdam, we are again enabled to present illustrations of the last of the Provinces' Arms set, issued in behalf of Holland's institutions for Children's Welfare. The set consists of four stamps, and they are sold with a slight advance over face value. The time of their currency was from December 15, 1927, to January 14, 1928. The following denominations appeared:

- | | | |
|----|-------|---|
| 2 | (+2) | Cent, red-lilac and violet, arms of Drente. |
| 5 | (+3) | Cent, gray-green and yellow, arms of Groningen. |
| 7½ | (+3½) | Cent, red and black, arms of Limburg. |
| 15 | (+3) | Cent, blue and brown, arms of Overijssel. |

The issue of 1925 illustrated the arms of the Provinces of North Brabant, Gelderland, and South Holland; 1926 those of Utrecht, Zeeland, North Holland, and Friesland. Unless the indomitable spirit of the Hollanders succeeds in wresting a few more provinces from the sea, they will be compelled to seek other *motifs* for the 1928 set. Mr. den Outer suggests "Famous Hollanders." Well, there are enough of 'em for a century at least.

Albert Gorham Tells of the 24c. Air-Mail Invert.

The story of the 24-cent Air-Mail inverts may not be generally known—so we will let Albert E. Gorham, who bought the first sheets (not the inverts!) give us the "inside dope."

Eighteen full sheets (72 quarter sheets) came through from the Bureau with centers inverted, and found their way to the post-office. Only one quarter sheet was sold. Its story is philatelic history. Three well-known dealers shared in the \$20,000.00 paid for the error by Col. Green—one receiving \$12,000.00, while two "split even" on the \$8,000.00. The Department was successful in recalling the other 71 quarter sheets.

If you have Confederates to sell, advertise them in THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST. It will be read by every buying collector.

May 1928 fill your philatelic want-list to the last variety!

REGISTER'S OFFICE.



A. M. Vaughan

mm

(The above signature of the Postmaster appears on the back of the envelope.)

Norfolk Provisional.

DR. WILLIAM EVANS

Two envelopes, bearing the hand-stamp above illustrated, and on the back the signature of A. M. Vaughan, P. M., have been found among the papers of the official who was appointed by the Federal government to close up the affairs of the Register's Office, when Norfolk, Virginia, was wrested from the Confederates. Both are unused. No used envelope of this kind has as yet been found. Is it a Confederate Provisional? If not, what is it?

There can be no doubt of its authenticity. It has been in the family of the finder all these years since the war, and was only recently found. The signature of the Postmaster has been verified.

How it came into existence can never be told positively, for both the Register and the Postmaster have long since died.

It does not, however, require any very great stretching of the imagination to tell what may have happened.

One morning—or afternoon—the Register wrote a letter or two and went to the postoffice to mail them. There he handed them to the postmaster to be marked "Paid." He put his hand into his pocket. No change. Then he produced a bill. The postmaster had trouble to change it, and suggested making up a dollar's worth of envelopes with the "Paid 5" stamp on them and his signature on the back for the purpose of identification. Good scheme! "Alright, go ahead!"

There you are. And here are two of the envelopes.

What do you say? Are they Confederate Provisionals? What does it take to make a Provisional anyway? These envelopes have not been used. *Ergo*, they were *prepared in advance*.

Give us the *per contra*, if there is one.

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.

CONFEDERATE "MARKING STAMPS" AND THEIR MAKER.

Before going into the larger field of Confederate Postmarks it may not be amiss to learn something of the cancelling devices used in the Southern States after they had seceded from the Union and established their own postal organization, and of the engraver who cut them, as well as the Confederate Seals.



CONFEDERATE
CANCELLER

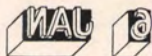
The simple device in universal use consisted of a hand-stamper, the same as we find in all smaller postoffices where the cancelling is still done by hand. This implement was known as a "Marking Stamp." For the sake of better understanding we will call it a "Canceller." Many of the older cancellers were cut on boxwood, while those of the larger offices, subjected to harder usage, were either of bronze (brass) castings from a boxwood master, redressed by hand-tooling, soft steel, or an electrotpe. Most of the smaller implements, such as the "PAID," "DUE," "5," "10," and similar accessories, were either cut in boxwood or consisted of stock electrotypes sold by the old Johnson Typefoundry of Philadelphia.



BOXWOOD
"PAID"

As a rule the design consisted of a circle surrounding the name of the town and State. Sometimes a second circle formed the inner enclosure. The center area of the printing surface consisted of a square mortise for the insertion of the month, day, and year. Town and State, as well as the circle(s) formed integral parts of the canceller, while the months were "logotypes" and the figures for day and year single types. These, too, were of wood, brass, soft steel, or ordinary printers' type cut down to a lesser height of body. In some instances the year, too, was in logotype.

Where more than one character of the alphabet is cut on a single block it is called a "logotype." Thus the abbreviated month-names, "JAN," "FEB," "MAR," and so on, were logotypes, while the figures "1" to "10" were separate, single types.



LOGOTYPE AND SINGLE TYPE

The daily changes were "set" into the mortise, and the type held firmly in place by a thumb-screw at the side of the canceller. The metal head was set into a wooden handle, shaped convenient to the ball of the hand.

Some few rubber stamps may have been in use, as well as crude wood- and cork-cut obliterating devices.

The ink used was deposited on a pad—taken up with each stroke of the canceller—and generally consisted of lamp-black mixed with turpentine and cod-oil. Quite a number of offices cancelled in color—red, blue and green predominating. Purple, brown and orange are the scarcer colors.

At the beginning of the war practically every postoffice in the South was equipped with all the stamping devices which had been supplied by the Federal Post-Office Department, and there was no immediate need for replacements. But as time passed, requisitions were made on the Confederate Department for cancellers and logotypes, and these requirements had to be met. Fortunately the services of a highly skilled artisan had been secured in the person of Julius B. Baumgarten, who cut most of the later-than-1860 cancellers, as well as the various other hand-stamps required by the postoffices.

The man's history is interesting, and we are greatly indebted to him, because, but for his appearance on the scene, there would have been vastly more pen-cancellations on Confederates than we encounter today. Entitled to our gratitude, he must find a place in our Story.

JULIUS BAUMGARTEN

Julius Baumgarten had been on the staff of the Royal Prussian Mint, in Berlin, as an engraver of seals. He is reputed to have been a master-craftsman in his calling. Urged by the proverbial German "*Wanderlust*," he came to America, and found his way to the Confederacy. *The Southern Historical Society Papers* (Vol. XXXIII., pps. 188-190—Virginia State Library) contain an interesting account of the man.

In a special article from the Washington correspondent of the *New York Sun* dated June, 1905, on the "Seal Maker for the Confederacy" it was stated that Herman Baumgarten, whose death had been announced, was the man who made all the seals for the Confederacy.

The article was extensively copied by the press, and elicited the correction, that it was an elder brother of the deceased, who rendered the valuable service, Julius B. Baumgarten, who, "hale and hearty at the age of three score and ten," was still living in Washington, D. C., where he is engaged in business, and that he also made the first Confederate notes issued in Richmond, Virginia. The work was done at what was then No. 161 Main Street.

In the spring of 1861, at the solicitation of Senator Judah P. Benjamin, he joined fortunes with the Confederacy. His interesting statement follows:

"I first went to Montgomery, Ala., which was then the seat of Government," said Mr. Baumgarten. "I was armed with letters of introduction to Alexander H. Stephens, who immediately offered me a good salary, which I declined, agreeing to do all the work—engraving—at a price to be set by myself. My offer was accepted and I at once set to work engraving the great seal.

"While at Montgomery I practically completed engraving all the seals for the several departments of the government. I secured the services of two experienced engravers from New Orleans, but after working two weeks and earning \$800 each they threw up their jobs and left. I had only worked six weeks when I sent for my wife and child, and I was able to put \$2,200 in my wife's hands when she reached me.

"When the seat of government was moved from Montgomery to Richmond I accompanied the officials, traveling on the special train. Immediately after reaching Richmond I set about establishing a plant, and soon had quite a shop. After finishing the seal, I set about preparing to make designs for stamps and money on wood plates. Eventually steel plates were obtained and beautiful specimens of the engraver's art were turned out, equalling the best work of the day."

In the latter two years of the war the subject of erecting mints for the coinage of silver and gold was discussed, and Baumgarten was sent to England to make necessary arrangements for doing this. Leaving Richmond for Wilmington, with credentials and drafts on the London fiscal agents of the Confederacy, for more than £2,000,000 with which to purchase machinery, he succeeded in running the blockade of fourteen Federal gunboats, safely reaching Liverpool and London. He presented his credentials, intending to get down to business at once. But the fiscal agent was out of funds, and handing him \$200 in gold as pocket money, directed him to put up at the Queen Hotel, where his expenses would be paid until further directions could be received from Richmond. Then came the news of the downfall of the Confederacy. This left the fiscal agent and Baumgarten in the lurch, but Mr. Baumgarten was provided with a ticket to Paris and a letter to Mr. Slidell, then representing the Confederate Government at the French capital. When the President issued the amnesty proclamation Baumgarten returned home and was "arrested on an average of six times a day."

Among my collection of Confederate Post-Office Department documents there is an order addressed to "Mr. J. Baumgarten, Contractor," listing a number of "Marking" and "Rating" stamps to be furnished. The illustration shows the check-marks of the engraver as he progressed with his work.

Confederate States of America.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT BUREAU.

Richmond, Va. April 15, 1863.

Mr. J. Baumgarten Contractor.

Sir: You will please furnish the following for the Department:

✓ Madison C. H. Va. Marking Stamp

Rating Stamp—Paid 10 Due 10

✓ Vicksburg, Miss. Marking Stamp

Rating: Paid 10 Due 10

✓ Waynesville, Ga. Marking Stamp

Rating: Paid 10 Due 10.

✓ Danville Va. Marking Stamp

Rating: Paid 10 Due 10

✓ Marksville, La. Marking Stamp

Rating: Paid 10 Due 10

✓ Halyondale, Ga. Marking Stamp

Rating Paid 10 Due 10.

✓ Hawkinsville, Ga. Marking Stamp

Rating: Paid 10 Due 10.

✓ Shelbyville, Tenn. Marking Stamp

Rating Paid 10 Due 10

✓ Blakely, Ala. Marking Stamp

Rating: Paid 10. Due 10

Wm. H. Hart

Chief Clerk Appt. Bureau.

POSTMARKS FROM THE ELEVEN SOUTHERN STATES AND OTHER INTERESTING CANCELLATIONS.

While Richmond postmarkings will always remain first in importance with students of Confederates, because of the political significance which attaches to the Capital City of the seceded States, there are other, scarcely less interesting, postmarks which will, in time, be eagerly sought and treasured by collectors.

Sentiment will turn to dates and places made famous by some historic event occurring during the Civil War. Thus we will endeavor to find a postmarking—a "First-Day" cover, as it were—from the Capital of each of the eleven Southern States in the order of their secession; postmarks of the time and from the vicinity of a great battle; and those agreeing in date with the passing of some famous Confederate leader—"Stonewall" Jackson, J. E. B. Stuart, Ashby, and others—will not fail to claim our interest.

Others appeal on account of the quaint names of places, some of which are no longer to be found on our country's atlas. "Big Lick" and "Tudor Hall"—now Roanoke and Manassas—are well-known, as are the single-word cancellations of Goodson and Jackson.

Goodson JACKSON

Markings, in addition to cancellations, on Confederate covers hold an added attraction for the collector, such as "Drop," "Paid," "Advertised," "Forwarded," "P. O. Business," "Dues," Grids and Circles. A few are here shown:



DUE 10

PAID 5^{cts}

PAID 2

DUE 2

Fourth of July, New Year's, and Christmas-day were not observed as "legal holidays" by the Confederate postoffices, and so we value these covers, particularly if we possess the letters they carried, for their contents are invariably replete with stories of intense human interest.



Wrong datings, and United States stamps passing through Southern offices with Confederate dating, Confederate stamps dated prior to their actual appearance, as well as after the cessation of hostilities, will always intrigue our fancy.



Two such instances of wrong dating are here illustrated. One, a cover bearing a ten-cent rose, lithographed, is cancelled "Savannah, Ga., Jul. 19, 1861." The rose ten cent did not appear before March of 1862. The other is a United States three-cent on cover, cancelled



"Charleston, S. C., Apl. 16, 1861." South Carolina seceded December 20th, 1860. Other equally interesting errors of dating exist.

But aside from all these, there are yet a number of desirable postmarks—those from points in Kentucky and Missouri, over which the Confederate postal service had been but partially extended in 1862, and those from the (then) "Territory of Arizona"—all decidedly scarce.

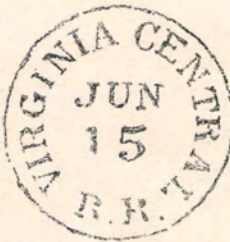


Great favorites, too, are the Army, Ship, Railroad, and Express Company cancellations, each of sufficient number and interest to form a separate section in our cover collections.

ARMY
OF
TENN.

STEAM SHIP

SHIP



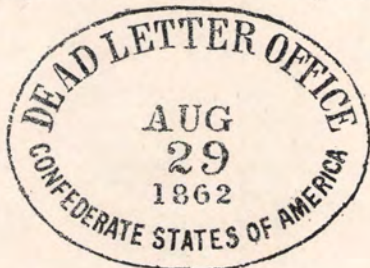
Adams Express Co., American Letter Express Co., Southern Express Co., Southwestern Express Co., Pioneer Express Co., White's Southern Express, and a few others operated in the South and used distinctive cancellers.

Floridas and Arkansas were never plentiful—indeed it would be interesting to compile statistics on the relative rarity of postmarks from the eleven States and the adjacent territory temporarily under Confederate administration.

* * *

Not least among my labors on this Story has been the collecting of accurate tracings and photographs of Confederate postmarks for reproduction under this chapter, and the accompanying illustrations make no claim to completeness—for that is impossible—or even to a showing of great rarities; but they do represent a variety of cities and towns from the various States of the Confederacy. A few are comparatively scarce—most of them well-known—but all may, at some time, serve a useful purpose in detecting spurious cancellations so frequently encountered. Every illustration is actual size, and great care has been taken to preserve every detail of the original.

We may properly begin with the large oval impression of the Confederate Dead Letter Office.



THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

The organization of the Postoffice Department of necessity included a provision for the establishing of a Dead Letter Office. This was located in Richmond, and it appears never to have suffered from enforced idleness. Up to November 27th, 1861, 88,682 "dead" letters are reported by the Postmaster-General. Of these 967 contained \$5,751.80 in money, and 1,811 contained drafts, bills of exchange, notes and other valuable papers, amounting to \$1,238,643.57. A large number of these letters belonged to persons not residents of the Confederate States, and were placed in the hands of the proper judicial officers to be disposed of under the Sequestration Act. The foreign letters, except those of the French Government and the United States, were not opened. In compliance with the request of the French Consul, the Postmaster-General had the letters from France opened, and those which contained money and valuable papers were turned over to him. The English letters were delivered to the English Consul.

(To be Continued.)

Notes from the Foreign Press.

Our new Dutch colleague, *Radio-Philea* (Hilversum), in its December number uses very strong language with reference to the special stamp issue for the philatelic exhibition at Luxemburg, designating it as a philatelic scandal and calling on all who have the best interests of Philately at heart to lend their assistance to put an end to these unnecessary special issues.

"If M. Bauer, the father of the Strassburg exhibition," says our esteemed colleague, "now defends this kind of issues on the ground that otherwise no philatelic exhibition can maintain itself, we are inclined to reply: then rather no more exhibitions."

It must be admitted that exhibitions which require such enormous financial subventions as these recent ones are not an unmixed gain to Philately. An occasional large international exhibition under the auspices of a large, influential and wealthy society no doubt has its good points, but we believe that more unpretentious and inexpensive exhibitions by the local societies really do more good for Philately and do not have the deplorable tendency towards commercialization.

—HAPPY NEW YEAR—

Quite appropriately *L' Echo de la Timbrologie* (No. 766) is the first of our European contemporaries to bring illustrations of the designs for the new French pictorial high values which were selected from those recently shown in Paris. The first one, upright rectangular in shape, shows the cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris; it is by Verecque. The view is from the left and front and the effect, at least on the artist's design, is very picturesque.—The second design, oblong in shape, as are also all the remaining ones, shows the famous island fortress of Mont St. Michel. The view is from the side of the towering front of the building complex known as the Merveille, whose outer wall rises to over a hundred feet and whose highest point is 230 feet above the beach. Our confrère says that it dates from the Twelfth Century, but this is an error, as it was largely erected by King Philip Augustus who had destroyed the monastery in 1203. The design is by Bivel.—The same artist is also responsible for the third design which shows the Arc de Triomphe. This is less satisfactory, the arch being shown strictly from the front, without any side view whatever, so that the effect is rather clumsy and awkward.—M. Cheffer, well-known as a stamp engraver, is the author of the fourth design which shows the famous Roman aqueduct, the Pont du Gard at Nimes, one of the most impressive of Roman remains. This view also loses in

picturesqueness by being strictly frontal; there was another design at the exhibition by M. Turin which showed the same aqueduct in perspective and is said to have been more attractive. M. Cheffer's view is also not quite true to nature, the number of arches being considerably less than in the original.—M. Cheffer is also the author of the fifth design which shows the harbor of La Rochelle, with the famous entrance between the Chain Tower and the Tower of St. Nicholas. The frame of this design is composed of crossed herrings; we are told that this rather undignified border will be altered.

It has not yet been announced how the various designs will be allocated to the different values. It will be six to eight months before any of the new stamps make their appearance; upon the whole they will make rather an attractive set and if the recess-engraving is well done we may well congratulate the French Post Office Department on this new departure.

—HAPPY NEW YEAR—

In No. 12 of the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* Consul George at Lisbon—than whom there is no better expert on Portuguese stamps living—writes a scathing criticism of the part of the new Michel Catalogue devoted to Portugal and its colonies. We have not the space to enter on a discussion of it, but we wish to quote from the paragraph in which he gives the correct relation of the various Portuguese issues in Eastern Africa. The Portuguese colonies, he says, are designated as "Provinces," divided into "Districts." When stamps were first issued, there was only one set for the entire province, then known as Mozambique. Later two parts of the province were leased to chartered companies, first one to the Mozambique Company, then one to the Nyassa Company. The remainder of the province was afterwards divided into three parts; one retained the name Mozambique, the others were named Lourenço Marques and Zambezia. The first two are names of districts, but Zambezia was merely a geographical conception. Later the district of Inhambane was organized. The Republic gave separate stamp issues to each district; this is the reason for the stamps of Tete. Zambezia was changed to Quelimane the correct name, because in the Portuguese Colonies the districts are named for their chief towns. These separate issues, however, were inconvenient and by decree of July 17, 1920, they were abolished; at present only stamps inscribed "Mozambique" are on issue, that is, except in the territories of the two chartered companies. The old issues are still valid and are being used up indiscriminately, especially at Lourenço Marques, which is now the capital and by far the most important town.

We dare say that few collectors were informed as to the correct inter-relation of these various issues and that this account will therefore be welcome.

The British papers bring full reports of the final decision in the celebrated case of *Jonas Lek vs. the Underwriters* which has become a sort of philatelic *Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce*. It has now finally been decided by the British House of Lords in favor of the Underwriters. Mr. Lek's disallowed claim was £44,000 and the costs to be paid by him are said to amount to about £70,000! The case arose out of the theft of a collection of stamps insured by Lek with Lloyd's; it was stolen in Berlin, but recovered after a few days, with many of its rarities claimed as missing by Lek. At first the Underwriters agreed to pay, but then they became suspicious and rejected the claim, on the grounds that Lek fraudulently claimed the loss of stamps which had not been in the collection at all; in fact that five items which he claimed were utterly impossible of existence. The evidence was no doubt thoroughly gone into, for the hearings consumed sixty-three days; while the case is now finally disposed of it may well be held that the weight of evidence against the claimant could not have been overwhelming, for of the total of seven judges who passed on the case in the various instances, four were against Lek and three in his favor. An interesting commentary on the judicial attitude towards us collectors is found in a remark in the judgment rendered by Lord Justice Atkin:

"An interesting sidelight is thrown on the psychology of some stamp collectors. Not only are they engrossed in what appears to be a harmless and interesting hobby, but they seem to have elevated it to a combination of a religion and a science and the dogmas of a creed."

Well, well! we never realized before that we were that far gone. However we thank the learned judge for at least admitting that our hobby is harmless.

It would rather interest us, by the way, to know what may be the attitude of American insurance companies towards stamp insurance and in what way the owner of a collection could conclusively establish the contents of his collection in case of total loss. Would the insurance companies require a full list when insuring and reports on later additions? How could an owner prove the value of his collection otherwise than by such a list? Have American collectors ever had trouble in collecting stamp insurance on lost or stolen collections?

—HAPPY NEW YEAR—

Good times are coming for the specialists in Portugal; it appears they will soon need a truck to cart around their collections. As had already been foreshadowed Portugal will issue a set of stamps each year until 1940 in celebration of Portuguese independence. The money realized from the sale of these stamps will be applied to three purposes: first to the organization of an international exposition to be held at Lisbon in 1940: of an economic, scientific and historical character; second, to the purchase of the historical palace of the

Counts d' Almada at Lisbon and the installation therein of museums of the Peninsular War, the War of Restauration and the World War; third, to the organization in 1940 at Lisbon and the provincial capitals of festivities celebrating the eighth centenary of the foundation of Portugal and the third centenary of its restauration (1640). Nothing is said of any part being devoted to the needs of the post-office, but doubtless these are a minor consideration in Portuguese stamp issues of recent years. Far be it from us to discourage the worthy objects set forth above but we do not quite see why we stamp collectors should be singled out to pay for them. However, we are such willing victims that we have no doubt that these annual issues will meet with a ready sale, even though the late lamented Nicholas Seebeck was a mere piker compared with the Portuguese post office.

—HAPPY NEW YEAR—

In *Stamp Collecting* we find the official description by Hon. W. Nosworthy, Postmaster-General of New Zealand, of two new values, 2½d for Aitutaki and Penrhyn, and 2½d and 4d for Niue and Rarotonga. The 2½d design (the same for each island) shows a Rarotongan chief in ancient costume. He wears a head-dress made of feathers from the wood dove (kukupā) and bosun bird (tavake). In his left hand he holds a spear, denoting war, but in his right hand holds a fan, denoting peace and also his rank. The design of the 4d shows the harbor of Rarotonga, with Mount Rarotonga in the distance.

—HAPPY NEW YEAR—

The *Champion Bulletin* gives the following numbers for the Floating Safe surcharges recently issued in Curaçao:

3	on 15c.	88,200	25	on 2.25fl.	18,050
10	on 60c.	63,500	30	on 4.50fl.	18,450
12½	on 75c.	53,000	50	on 7.50fl.	18,500
15	on 1.50fl.	31,850			

Naturally the demand for the three high values was so brisk that they were sold out in two hours after being placed on sale. The postoffice had received more than two thousand cash orders in advance.

—HAPPY NEW YEAR—

France is planning to issue a stamp in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Frederic Mistral, the great poet and restorer of Provençal literature. As the centenary will not occur until 1930 there is time enough to produce something good.

—HAPPY NEW YEAR—

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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. IV.

No. 4



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

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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. IV.

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No. 4

Editorial

A Princely Line of American Philatelists.

An Englishman and an Irishman were boasting of the antiquity of their respective lineages. "Why, don't you know," said the Englishman, "my ancestral parents were with Noah in the Ark!" "Begorra!" snaps Pat, "my family had a boat of its own!" . . . And that reminds me . . .

* * *

Every then and now some weary editor—in order to properly impress the dignity of stamp-collecting—will reel off from the *Almanach de Gotha* an imposing list of the crowned and turbaned heads who hold allegiance to Philately—whereupon the skeptic is duly squelched.

We have been told in awed whispers that the King of England collects stamps—and the Shah of Persia, the Sultan of Johore, and a few lesser lights—until this thing has become part of our Genesis, which runs about thusly: Rowland Hill begat Stamps; Stamps begat Philately, and Philately begat just a few less followers than the descendants of the Cavaliers and of the "Mayflower's"—and that's going some. . . I've heard it all once too often.

What boots it me—or you—that the king collects stamps? I can no more hope to see his treasures than expect to drop the ashes from my cigar on his Persian rugs in Windsor Castle; nor may I rapturously turn the leaves of the Shah's or the Sultan's jewel-studded albums. They would rack and quarter me if I wiggled into their harems where, I am told, they keep soap-boxes full of duplicates nearby. Sort o' *divertissement*, I ween.

And so, simmering the substance down to some sediment, what benefit does Philately derive from these august adherents? . . .

In this big Republic of ours we breed our own brand of knighthood, and their escutcheons might well be quartered with the symbols of Chivalry and Character, Achievement and Worth. And they're all stamp-collectors.

I've just been up to New York for an unsevered pair of days. And I have had the good fortune to be with three American Princes, whom I'll set up against crown, scepter and scimeter! There are others I know—Deats, Pack, Steinway, Ams, Lichtenstein, Walcott, Chittenden, and a few more—but of these at another time. . .

"Bright and early" I bumped into my friend Horace W. Davis, who had left Binghamton to shift for herself for a day. In fact, we planned the bump. And if you can visualize a human magnet with a generating dynamo radiating energy coupled with royal fellowship—you have Horace Davis.

Sans coats and collars, like two school-boys, perched on the edge of the bed in his quiet suite near the top of the Forrest hotel, with the smoke so dense we had to whistle at each other to keep from colliding in its fog, we talked in shorthand, unleashing thoughts pent up for months. Hours are precious with Horace Davis, and I don't believe he has ever wasted a minute. If I were to have a business deal with him I would sign on the dotted line, go home to sleep in peace, and let him write the agreement afterwards. . .

Suddenly he handed me a type-written announcement—to be released the following day. And I knew, hours before the news-wires flashed it to the world of finance, that the man in that smoke mist had won one of the biggest victories for American industry. Here's the text of the paper I read:

GERMAN FILM DEAL OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

Horace W. Davis, president of Ansco Photoproducts, Inc., Binghamton, N. Y., has announced the successful conclusion of negotiations affecting that company and Agfa Products, Inc., and Agfa Raw Film Corp., which are marketing the photographic products of I. G. Farbenindustrie, of Germany, known as Agfa products.

The plan contemplates the formation of a new corporation which will take over the business and the manufacturing and selling organizations of Ansco and the two Agfa corporations, and which also will obtain the benefit of the research work of the Agfa interests.

To accommodate the sales expansion program contemplated in the United States, extensive additions to the Ansco plant will be started at an early date and will include the most modern photographic film production unit in the world.

The new company will be under the active management of the present Ansco organization, with headquarters at Binghamton, N. Y.

And then we "talked stamps"—for stamps are Horace Davis' safety-valve for the high-power pressure of his strenuous life. . .

* * *

Thirty-odd years ago a struggling night-student of law in our Nation's capital became one of the first subscribers to my old *Virginia Philatelist*. To-

day this man plans and directs one of the largest industries in America. It has been an up-hill game, always, and ever against heavy odds . . . but the man in the haze over yonder smiles—sure of himself—and wins out.

This is Horace Davis, as I know him—old-fashioned “stamp-collector,” and by the measure of *American* standards, a Prince among men.

I'll “try anything once”—even North Carolina “Mountain Dew.” And when my good friend Capt. “Billy” Winston, of Curtiss Field on Long Island, invited me to go sky-piloting with him in a Fairchild plane, while the other ships hugged their hangars on account of the high winds, I confidently deposited what there is of me in that winged jitney and bade Winston pull the string. It was a case of going *up* anyway, and they say you can't fall any lower than the ground—so, why worry?

But let me first amble around in a paragraph or two and introduce you to Capt. William Winston.

Down in Texas, at Brooks Field, in 1924, a lank youngster enlisted as a flying cadet. Today he is wider known than any living man—and loved by a world. Let's read what he says in his story “We,” now appearing in *The New York American*:

“I had been particularly fortunate in my assignment of an instructor. Sergeant Winston held the record for flying in the army with about thirty-three hundred hours. He was an excellent pilot, and knew how to instruct if he wanted to. When my turn came he asked me how much flying time I had had, and after I told him about three hundred and twenty-five hours he turned the controls over to me, with orders to take the ship around and land it. . .”

Well, Lindbergh's “Sergeant Winston” is our “Billy” Winston—the man who still holds the record for safe flying and sound teaching—the man who searched for the ill-fated Grayson plane alone for six weary hours in that northern country, and out to sea, on Christmas-day; who, attaching skis in place of the wheels, so that he could “take off” from the snow-fields on his homeward trip, and realizing that he must come down on solid ground, nevertheless succeeded in maneuvering his plane in such skillful manner that he added to his record the first safe landing without wheels in the history of aviation. . .

Not much risk with that man at the stick. And so we went up and up—to an altitude where I began to hear celestial bells tinkling on my ear-drums. “Comin’,” said I. Winston was giving me all the thrills of “air-pockets,” views of towns tilted side-up, and the Big City like some Liliputian plaything.

Suddenly he turned to me and said: “I have the habit of sometimes falling asleep up here, but don't worry about that. . .” “Go to it, ‘Billy’—and happy

dreams. When we both wake up, it'll be either higher or—probably 'or'." Again, while explaining the mechanism, he stopt to exclaim, "Oh, say, have you seen the Cuban air-mail stamps? I got about two hundred off one big package! Give you some of 'em when we get down to the house." . .

And like Horace Davis—the smile never leaves his face—urchins are always frolicking in his eyes.

That's "Billy" Winston—plain "stamp-collector"—and another Prince in America.

As night fell, and the Big City became one dazzling sea of lights, I escaped from its allurements by projecting myself, via the Underhudson route, to 89 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. There had been a long-standing invitation to visit with my old friend Henry C. Needham. . .

Have you ever read Thomas Nelson Page's "In Ole Virginia"—caught the atmosphere of the *ante-bellum* South—felt the witchery of that period of a renascent chivalry? Have you ever been welcomed to the home of a real Confederate "Colonel"? . . . Well, it's like that. . .

The hand that grips yours at the threshold is strong, and warm—and the greeting is like "down home." Somehow, you think of "Marse Chan". . .

The closing door shuts out the winter night, and you are in another *Sans-Souci*. Here an honored follower of Themis has surrounded himself with all the hereditaments that reflect the cultured tastes of the man. But his cherished hobby is Stamps—Confederates in particular. And as you turn the leaves of that big album you are amazed at the wealth of material—and its quality. Imprint strips of the lithographed ten-cent rose and of the twenty-cent green; full sheets of other values; every number of the General Issues, used and unused, on and off-covers, in perfect condition. And Locals! Not just one or two copies—but scores of Mobiles, New Orleans, Charlestons, and others; Baton Rouges, Danvilles, Greenvilles, Lynchburgs, Nashvilles, and Pleasant Shades, and so on and on in seemingly endless array! . . .

The hours pass too quickly . . . from the José Gener fine blue smoke rings arise . . . two old cronies are poring over stamp treasures . . . and then, the clink of glass . . . "Prosit!" . . . How reluctantly one leaves . . . "Auf Wiedersehn!" . . . and out into the night . . .

I have had audience with another American collector of Princely line.

And as the rolling south-bound train lulls to sleep, I seem to hear the far-off stanza of a song:

"When you come to the end of a perfect day . . ."

Concerning the Specialized Catalog of Confederates.

I am now at work on the section covering Confederate "Paid's," which will form an important part of the projected Catalog. During the past month I have profited by the loan of hundreds of interesting covers from which "Paid's" have been copied for the illustrations under this title. We are all indebted to Messrs. Needham, Richey, Nelson, Walcott, Lichtenstein, Schumacher, Pratt, Hay, Harris, Dr. Peters and Dr. Evans for material which has added upward of 300 items to the list!

Send in your Confederate hand-stamped "Paid's" for photographing and listing. Enclose return postage and registration-fee. We are standing the cost of plate-making—you will be the beneficiary in the end.

Do not send Paid's in handwriting, or Paid's without the figure of value (stamped). It is obvious that these cannot be included in the work.

South American Air-Mail News.

Mr. A. H. Davis of Buenos Aires reports:

A decree was issued yesterday (January 5th) fixing the 1st of March as the date for the inauguration of the aerial post services between Buenos Aires, Brazil, Africa and Europe.

Death of Sam Singer

News comes of the death of Sam Singer, which occurred in Italy on last Christmas-day, at the age of 68 years.

Sam Singer was a unique character in the world of Philately. His vocation was that of Stamp Repairer, in which "art" he was probably without a peer.

I first met Singer many years ago, in New York, accompanying a friend in search of rarities in Old German States. There was an air of mystery about the man and his workshop, which but deepened as we beheld some of the magnificent material in his stock—wide-margined, mint condition, and with original gum. Careful examination failed to disclose a fault; and yet Singer told us that every piece was repaired! The skill of the man was uncanny. But I was most impressed with a portfolio of allegorical drawings, exquisite in conception, detail and coloring—the whim of an artist-collector. I recall trellised roses, rococo and figures surrounding a perfection copy of the One Penny black "VR," and a design of graceful lilies, similarly decorating a stamp of France. Every stamp-issuing country was treated in this same manner. Whoever bought that acquired a gem. Singer had no apprentice, as far as I know, and his super-skill died with the man. I but knew him as an artist.

Confederate Handstamps and "Paid's."

I have succeeded in persuading Dr. Don Preston Peters, of Lynchburg, Va., to contribute a paper on Confederate Handstamps and "Paid's," which will appear in the near future. Few men, I dare say, have more material to work from, or are better qualified for the task—and it *is* a task. Dr. Peters insists that it will not be a "scientific treatise," but rather a presentation of his personal views, to the end of inviting a discussion of this subject.

Concerning the Confederate Story.

In reply to several inquiries, and as a matter of general information to the subscribers, I would state that the work is going on in its regular course, but will not appear until immediately after the close of the serial form now running in THE SOUTHERN—in from five to six months. However, patience on the part of my friends will be amply rewarded in the finished product.

Welcome Visitors.

The editor had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Jos. A. Steinmetz, of Philadelphia, to a tour of inspection in his Museum. En route south, our friends stopt their car for a few hours in Richmond to take in some of the historic high-spots of the Confederacy's capital.

The Seal of the Postoffice Department Found!

In response to my appeal last month, my good friend Wm. C. Stone, of Springfield Mass., sends a Confederate Postmaster's Commission, bearing the Seal of the Postoffice Department. It is the same document loaned me many years ago. Either THE SOUTHERN is *read*, or I have some mighty good friends. I think it's both. Many thanks!

And Now My Friend Konwiser's Dates Are Questioned.

Writes our good friend, Mr. William C. Michaels, from Kansas City, Mo., concerning Mr. Konwiser's article in our December number:

And then, too, our friend Konwiser was a little twisted in his history. There was no "Continental Congress in 1799." The present Constitution (*sans* the Eighteenth and other Amendments) came into effect ten years before the date mentioned. Washington was inaugurated April 30th, 1789. The "Continental Congress" had died over ten years before and it had existed for ten years.

I wonder if my friend Konwiser got hold of one of those tainted histories that Andrews and Mayor Thompson fell out about?

Foreign Publications with English Text.

Quite a number of foreign language publications—philatelic and of a kindred nature—realizing the importance of catering to Americans, are devoting considerable space to articles in the English language. Foremost among these is *Filatelìa*, of Turin, Italy, the leading philatelic publication of our day. *Der Baltische Philatelist*, published by Georg Harald Jaeger, Riga, Lettland, and devoted chiefly to airmail covers and the stamps of the Baltic countries, is a close second. The Austrian monthly *Univers*, published in Bregenz, primarily a journal for foreign language correspondence, but with an important section devoted to philately, likewise follows this popular trend.

The Germans and the French, the Dutch and the Spaniards have not fallen into line—save in their auction catalogs. They seem to tell us: Learn our language, or forego the good things we set before you.

Looks as if we are going to have a Valley Forge commemorative. While the Postmaster-General has the matter under consideration, I might relieve the situation by announcing that the project has my sanction.

Mr. Milton T. Mauck calls attention to the fact that we sandwiched an additional initial between the two parts of his name, making it read, Milton T. "A." Mauck. Well, that's alright, friend Mauck—don't collectors instinctively think of "Airmail" when they read your name?

Everybody look for Mauck's "Lindbergh Data" ad.

Our attention has been called to the somewhat misleading display of the J. M. Bartels' Co. advertisement in our January number. The meaning of this announcement was seriously disturbed by the insertion of a dash—leading the reader to understand that the *complete lot of envelope dies* are offered for \$1.00; whereas, in fact, the item offered is a *publication* treating the subject of 20th Century U. S. Envelopes. This work in itself is of inestimable value to the collector of U. S. Envelopes, and should be in the library of every student.

Mr. J. M. Bartels sends specimens of the Lindbergh Commemoratives issued by Panama on the occasion of the famous flyer's visit. Prepared in haste, the result is unfortunate. There are two values—2 centavos red on pink "Bankers Safety" paper; and 5 centavos blue on pale blue safety paper—both rouletted. The 2 centavos stamp is so indistinct that resort was had to overprinting, in two lines, in black: "Homenaje a Lindbergh."

An Interesting Confederate "Paid."

C. S. Paid. Mr. R. S. Nelson, the "Old Stamp Hunter," of Selma, Ala., submits a turned cover which is of more than passing interest. I have never seen another like it. Home-made, of brownish paper, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches dimension, it was first used from Eufaula, Ala. to Marion, in the same State. Turned, it was mailed from Marion, to Jefferson, Ala.

The "good thing"—as it frequently happens—is on the inside. There we



find a stamping from *printer's type* "C. S. Paid" as per illustration. The postmark in the opposite corner reads, "Eufaula, Ala., Dec. 11." The turned and re-addressed side is franked with a wide-margined Type I 10-cent blue of 1863, tied on with the



Marion, Ala. postmark. Among the handstamped Confederate "Paid," which are fast finding favor, this piece appears to be of exceptional merit.

A Note of Warning to Our Readers.

Operating in the South—according to latest advices—and probably headed northward, a man passing under various *aliases*—Louis, Luiz, Lewis, Allen, Allein, Allyn and Alden—is wanted by the Sheriff of Los Angeles, where he jumped bail, pending trial under the Mann act. He is described as wearing "owl-eye" glasses, which he does not always need, but which change his appearance. Age between 38 and 45; weight 110-115 lbs.; about 5-ft. 2-in.; nervous; high voice; dark, poor skin; hair coarse. Fond of singing popular airs and jazz. This party travels in a car, trading and selling stamps, his specialties being British Colonies used, and Confederates off cover. Fakes, repairs, washed, counterfeit surcharges and European fabrications constitute the bulk of his stock. He seeks the company of young boys and girls. Detain, and wire Sheriff Wm. I. Traeger, Los Angeles, Cal., who will pay all charges.

Our good friend Maurice Jeter, of Salem, Va., commenting on the mention of United States stamps on covers with Confederate postmarking, in the last instalment of the Story, mentions a number of April datings from Charleston, and states that he is of the opinion that these stamps were actually sold at the postoffice and used in Charleston as late as April, 1861. We would like to be further enlightened on this subject.

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.

STATES' POSTMARKS.

For several months hence the Story will consist chiefly of pictures—*fac-similes* of postmarks used in the eleven States comprising the Confederacy. The assembling of this material extends over many years. The accurate tracing of these cancellings, their grouping, and finally a special treatment of the zinc-etchings so that the prints might present an appearance near to the "real," represents a personal labor that cannot be measured in hours. I doubt if a similar attempt has ever been made with the postmarks of any country.

The plates will appear "by States," and in the chronological order of their secession, beginning with South Carolina.

I am fully aware of the fact that even this extended showing of postmarks presents but a small portion of existing material, and I again appeal to my readers, asking that they submit items not embraced in the groupings which will appear, so that they may be included in the forthcoming Book.

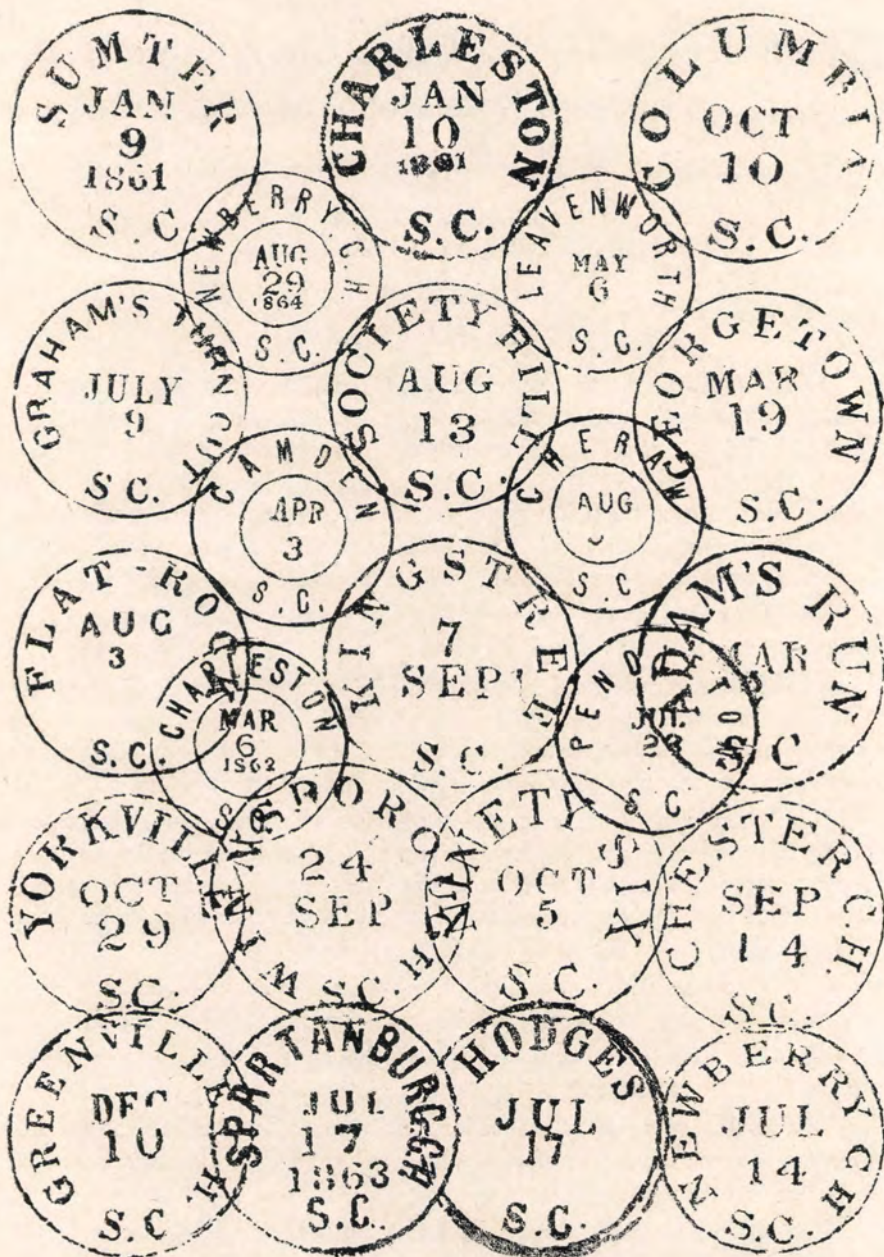
Mr. Thomas H. Pratt is compiling a check-list of the Colored Postmarks of the Confederacy, and this will follow at the close of the illustrations. Incomplete, as it naturally must be at first, the request is broadcast that collectors will send in—at once—lists of colored cancellations known to them, and, if convenient, submit the objects for a few days.

Our first plates illustrate well-known—and a few scarce—South Carolina postmarks, followed by those of Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, and Georgia.

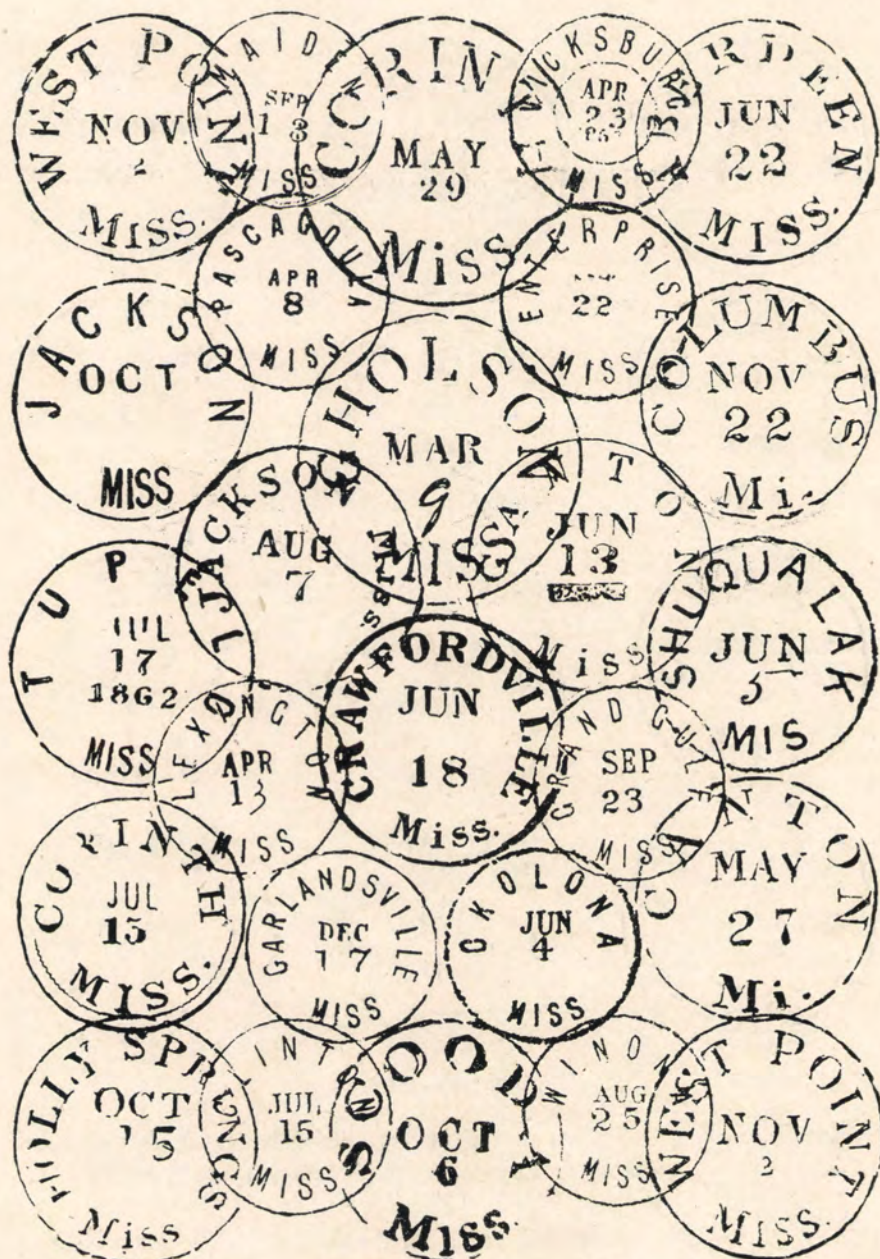
The illustrations are actual size, and the style of letter—Roman and "Block"—is clearly defined.

The gradual wear of the cancellers will show a "thickening" of the impression, but the diameters of circles and the spacing of the letters will be found to register with our illustrations.

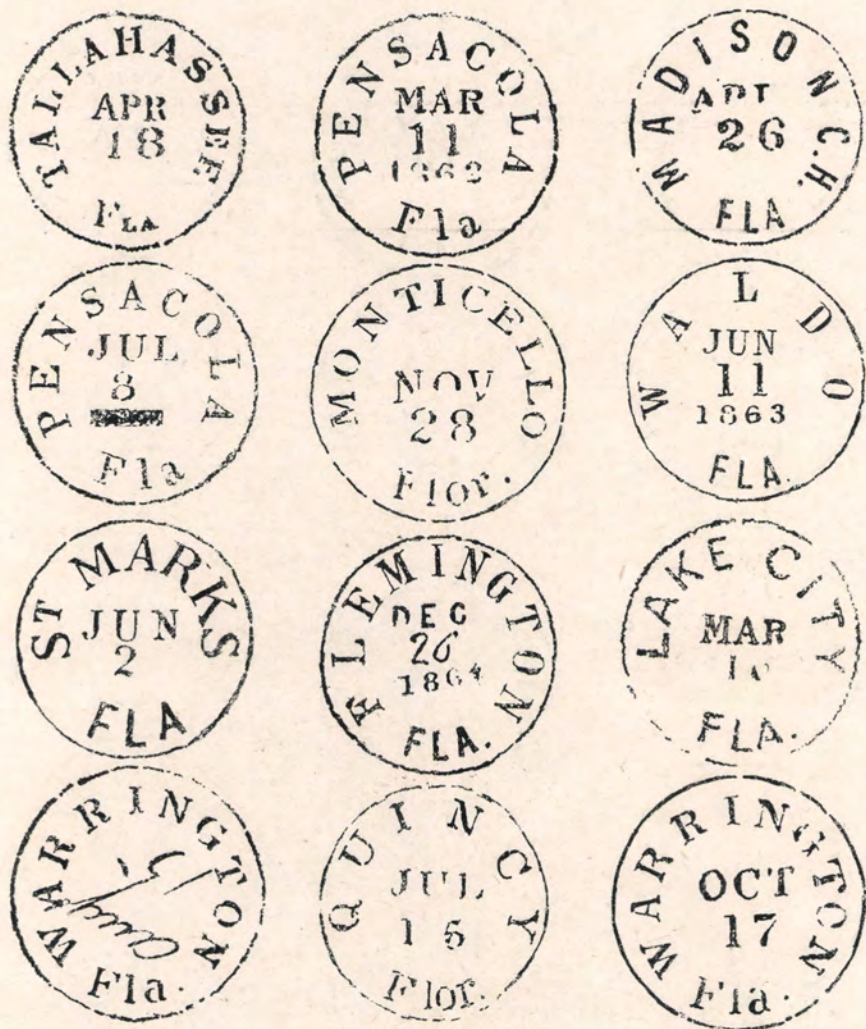
In numerous instances several types of cancellers will be shown from the same city or town, and sometimes different arrangements of the type-settings in the same canceller, such as with the year and without the year.



SOUTH CAROLINA POSTMARKS



MISSISSIPPI POSTMARKS

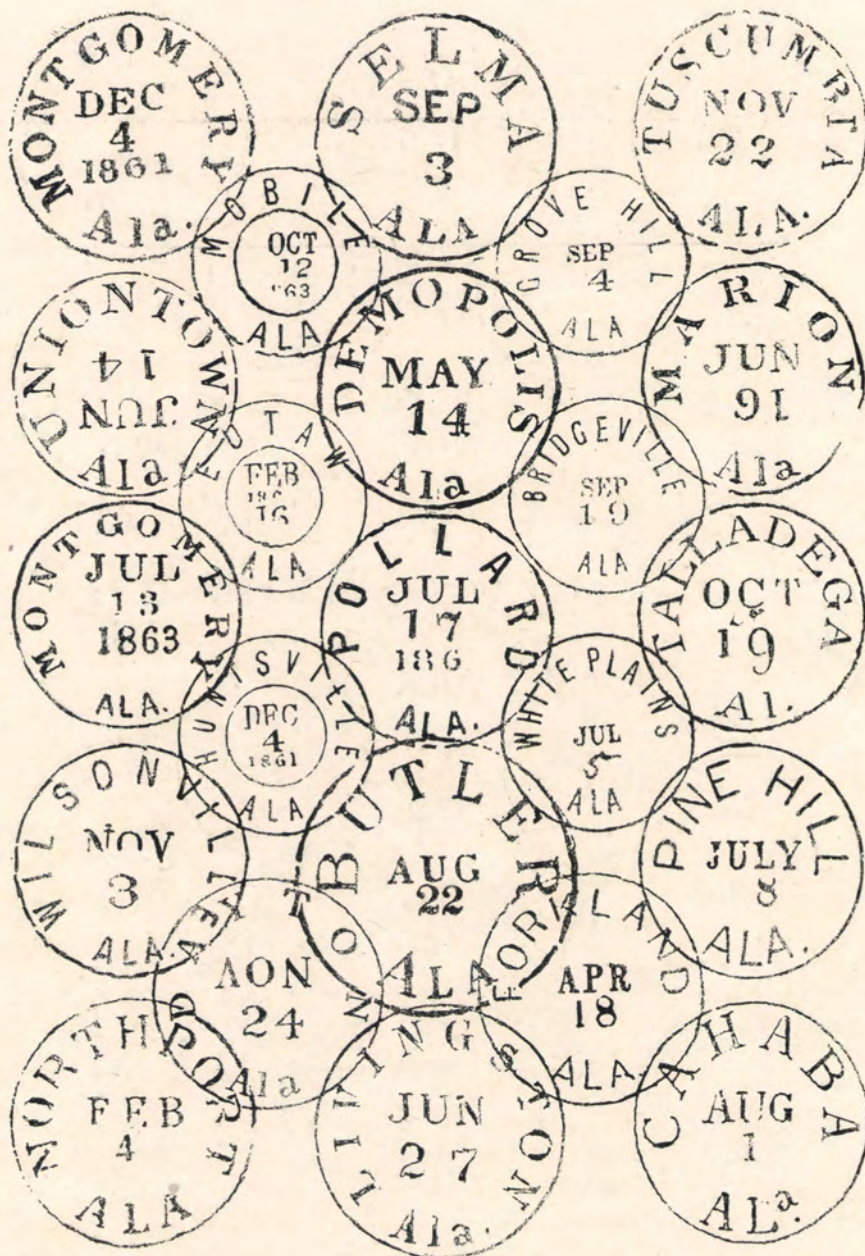


FLORIDA POSTMARKS

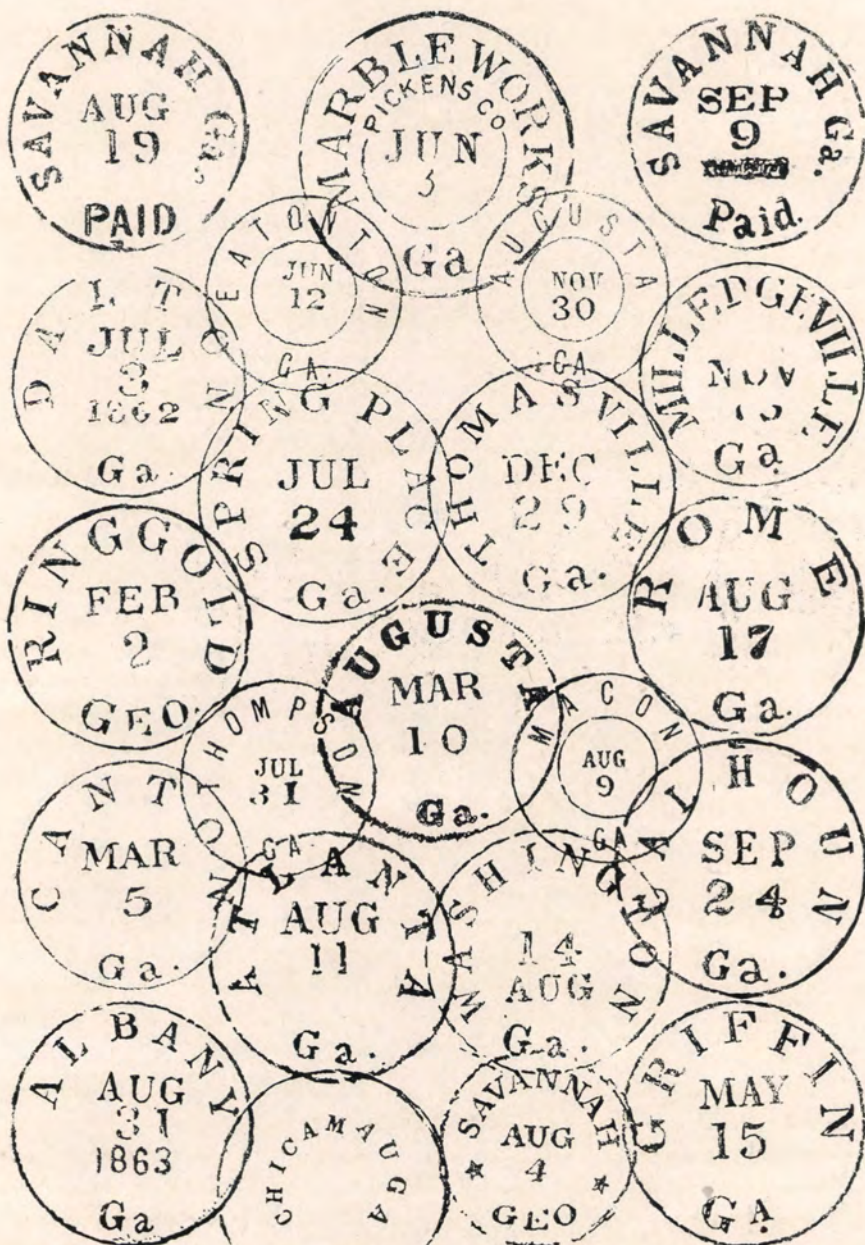


Florida postmarks are extremely scarce, due in great measure to the fact that the State was sparsely settled at the period of the Civil War.

I will be grateful for the loan of any Florida postmarks not shown on this group, to the end that they may be added to the illustrations in the forthcoming Confederate Book.



ALABAMA POSTMARKS



GEORGIA POSTMARKS

(To be Continued.)

More About Memphis Provisionals.

BY THOMAS H. PRATT

This article should really be headed "An Open Letter to All Readers of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST," because instead of telling you very much more about the Memphis Provisionals I am going to ask you to tell me something—anything. The average stamp collector is usually too busy to write stamp articles and many collectors reading articles which are interesting to them will not take the time to check up on the author and see whether or not he knows what he is talking about. Of course, there is the class of readers who see some slight mistake or who have some additions that could have been included, and feel through modesty, we will say, that the point they could bring out would be unimportant. Well, I feel that every serious collector of Confederates is a subscriber to THE SOUTHERN and I am asking you to help make this series on the Memphis Provisionals just as complete as possible.

In the first place can you make any additions to the articles which have appeared on the Two-Cent Memphis? What do you know about the Five-Cent Memphis, besides the fact that it is printed in red? Have you any used or unused pieces showing the foot-to-foot, head-to-head, or foot-to-side arrangement of this stamp? Have you any unused pieces larger than a pair? If you have any information or even ideas about these stamps, or any of the above material, please write to me at Kingsport, Tenn. (Do not send material, but write and tell me about it first.)

NEW LIGHT ARRIVING

As you have been told by Editor Dietz, I have been having as complete a search as possible made in Memphis for data concerning the printing of these stamps. The first thing that turned up was the fact that Colonel M. C. GALLAWAY was the postmaster in Memphis at the beginning of the Civil War and not M. C. Callaway, an unknown person, as all earlier philatelic writers would have us believe.

Col. Gallaway was a very important personage in the city of Memphis and the Memphis Provisionals were, in all probability, printed in his own print-shop, on the same presses that he used to issue the leading newspaper of that section. The following, taken from *Keating's History of Memphis* is an extract of Col. Gallaway's life and tells of his appointment to the postmastership as well as many other details interesting to the students of Confederate stamps and their history.

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

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

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

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

And assuredly this was true, for the writer of this brief sketch, who has known him well and long, both as an editor and in his social relations, knows that it was impossible for him to feel otherwise. Colonel Gallaway does nothing by halves; he was and is a man of extremes. His editorial career illustrates the truth: "That the brave are the tenderest, the loving are the daring," for no man ever lived who could so rapidly make the transit from fierce and bitter invective to loving and tender words. His conversations and his writings demonstrate the fact that it is only the ardent and

enthusiastic temperament that is capable of strong friendships, for the intense feeling that provokes bitter hatred is sure to inspire warm attachments. His is a marvelous talent for pulling down his enemies and a most wonderful power in building up his friends. And in all places, and at all times he was ever ready to crush an enemy or elevate those whom he loved. With him, the former could do no right, the latter could do no wrong; hence it is that he himself inspired the deepest, most devoted friendships and the most intense enmity.

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

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

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

Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition—Cleveland, O., May 21-26, 1928.

Otto F. Moses, secretary, 616 Hippodrome Building, Cleveland, O., is being kept busy sending out the Official Prospectus of the Big Stamp Show to be held this spring. From all reports the Exposition promises to "go over big," for it has enlisted the support of the National Exhibition Association of New York, the American Stamp Dealers' Association, and the financial assistance of a number of outstanding men in Philately. A nation-wide publicity campaign is now being planned. Write to Mr. Moses for further information.

More About Early American Cancellers.

Whenever my good friend Frank L. Coes, of Worcester, Mass., takes up a subject he goes the length of it—after which there is no more to be said. Making—and selling—the best paper-cutter knives and screw wrenches in America is his vocation—sort o' side-line, however. Mastering *Omar Khayyam* in the original Persian text, and getting down to the bottom of things generally, appears to be his favorite avocation. And when I asked that he submit further data on early American cancellers, the next mail brought this:

DEAR MR. DIETZ:—I have yours relative to the further thoughts on the "rubber" stamp question, as recently published in THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

In the same issue you print cuts of cancelling devices which were in use in the '60s and as you show two types, metal and boxwood you will pardon my referring to those cuts in this to save explanation and space.

Granted that the historical date of vulcanization after the manner of Goodyear patents is between 1834 (the first date) and some date much later, seemingly we have to reconstruct the possibilities into a form fitting the imprints of which we have record.

Many letters "before stamps" exist with single line impressions like "Paid" and similar, as well as values. Some of these are within a line, often round-cornered or round-ended. Some are solid with letters cut out.

The possible materials in most likely order for these stamps are:

Boxwood, (or some similar wood), engraved.

Brass, (either cast from a mould set from type; from a wood cut made for each mould and preserved for future use; or from a combination of these with a possibility of the type metal type being a part of the type and metal hand-cut "bookbinder's type" used for the balance.)

Type Metal (cast from moulds similarly to the brass ones.)

Combination of the Type Metal and Brass.

Gutta percha impressions, (also from type as above.)

In this order, and considering the cost of labor, boxwood wood-cuts probably would be used if only a single one was to be made, or if the stamp was made to the order of a postmaster in a place where the cancellers were not commercially produced.

Brass (solid) cast in a mould made by setting up ordinary type-metal type into required form and making a mould in plaster, sand, litharge-faced plaster with graphite or other protection, if duplicates were needed.

Type-metal, cast similarly into plaster or other moulds.

Gutta percha, *forced* into similar plaster impressions by being warmed in hot water to a plastic condition and subjected to pressure.

Of these possible types the discussion of the gutta percha is the most likely to cause query. Gutta percha was expensive, it grew hard and chipped readily when dry, it could be moulded as stated; but because the material then was less pure than what we now get, it is doubtful if it was not too expensive and too short-lived to give satisfactory service.

It can be readily seen that the other items, of brass and type metal (pewter even), could have been readily produced.

Similarly, combinations of the two* (wood-cuts and printing-type of type-metal) could be made readily and cheaply.

Further examination of the lettering in some early cancels will lead us to the conclusion that the type used were *not* cast type-metal, but hand-cut hard-metal type

similar to the bookbinder's type (or the same) cast and hand-cut of hard-metal which would stand heat and pressure in book binding. In fact some of these cancels might have been made from such type direct. The forms are not the same as printing type, the Roman caps are more often a cross between the regular and condensed styles, the series are not always regular, or similar, and there are other points of difference.

These impressions are too far before the era of corks and linoleum to the hand-whittled blocks or would-be cuts.

Similarly it is sometimes noticeable that the outer line is seemingly bent up from brass rule, (printer's type-high rule) and the joint of the curved outer shell not firmly soldered or brazed, or perhaps the seeming break is an angle on the inside and the rule filed off on the outside without a hand recut. In any case, I recall this state in one from Seneca Falls and another from Keene, N. H.; while an open break, but in perfect line, comes in one from Newport, R. I. and a seemingly double outer-line from a Pennsylvania office. This latter has only the "PA." to identify it.

The boxwood-cut dies, like the round "Paid 5," were in many shapes, but more especially the rounds seem to indicate that they were made first on the lathe. The others may have had an outer shell of brass rule into which the boxwood plug fitted. This would have also allowed a workable mortise for the boxwood canceller, or similar, but it is more likely these mortised stamps were all metal.

Again, impressions seem to indicate that greater force was used than is possible with handles like the illustrations. Which brings to mind the later "hammer" type of killer. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that these especially brutal cancellings were made by some such tool where the leverage of the handle multiplied the blow. That such were in use in the Civil War years is proven, the fact being a matter of record in comments on the "fulminate wafer" device experimented with on the 1861 blue issue (or at least I have two of this issue with the wafer affixed to the back). The letter reads, "The device is successful in destroying the stamp so that it cannot be re-used, but unfortunately it usually sets the paper on fire, and in one case threw the long-handled canceller out of the user's hand."

So we can feel safe in thinking that wood, brass, and type metal were the first stamp cancellers and daters or office cancellers.

Comes now the gutta percha possibility. I have a signature stamp made in the forties which I think is this material. It was from a wood cut signature and for stamping linens. Hard as ivory when I last saw it, it must have been made from a plaster mould (or similar) as the cut-away backing shows. But such a stamp must have been expensive, and I do not think at all likely to have been low enough in cost to be used for mail purposes.

Gutta percha was the core insulation in the first Atlantic cable, and not such a howling success either if leakage records were due to its insulating qualities. It was expensive, variable in quality and hard to get. Probably too hard to make it a stamp commodity.

One thing more, that cut brass or alloy type denominated "book binding" type is often in evidence in Roman condensed or similar; Gothic, also condensed; and a cross between the two with queer*shade lines and serifs. This last is evidently hand-cut.

It would seem as if the use of this kind of hand-cut type almost assured the correctness of the process as indicated, and unless the various widths of letter were used to allow proper setting it is possible that more than one form was used in making such cancelling dies. One of the obvious cases is a die for Utica, where the letters are further apart than the width of the type face. Another of the same period (on the same number of three-cent stamp) has the Utica properly set and a line ornament at the end of the word. The "ornament" might be a dash, but evidently two settings were made for the same town. Probably two makers, unless there was an accident to the first mould.

But all these things before "rubber" stamps (as such) seem to indicate that our idea of the origination of the real rubber stamp is lost in the fog of forgotten mechanical devices. I suppose the patent office could show the first rubber stamp patent, unless it was as some similar things were, a "trade secret" for a while, but it is a safe bet that the date is *after* 1850.

Confederate Colored Cancellations.

BY THOMAS H. PRATT

Colored cancellations and postmarks have long been regarded with favor by collectors of the stamps of the General Issues of the Confederate States, because of their relative scarcity, to the usual black or "garden variety." Now, that these colored cancels are being priced in various catalogues it would be interesting to establish a check-list of the towns using colored ink for cancelling purposes. Such a list would help the man who possesses off-cover stamps with a few letters of a colored postmark showing, to determine the town from which they emanated.

It will soon be seen that many towns used various colors while others never varied from the black ink found on fully ninety per cent of the stamps of the Confederacy. Smithfield, Va., for instance, never varied from red, while Greensborough, N. C. used black, red, blue, and green during its allegiance to "the Cause."

The following list is, of course, incomplete. It is merely the listing, with two exceptions, of the colored cancellations in the writer's collection that are plainly visible. You can help make the list as complete as possible by sending the town name and the color of its postmark to the Editor THE SOUTHERN for addition to the list. Watch it grow—

BLUE	BLUE— <i>Con.</i>	GREEN
Albany, Ga.	Norfolk, Va.	Chester, C. H., S. C. (<i>Olive</i>)
Ashboro, N. C.	Petersburg, Va.	Greensborough, N. C.
Blountville, Tenn.	Raleigh, N. C.	(<i>Emerald</i>)
Bowling Green, Va.	Richmond, Va.	Green Cut, Ga. (<i>Emerald</i>)
Charlottesville, Va.	University of Va., Va.	Hillsboro, N. C. (<i>Bluish</i>)
Codville Depot, Va.		Princeton, Ark. (<i>Emerald</i>)
Columbia, S. C.	RED	Raleigh, N. C. (<i>Bluish</i>)
Coronaca, S. C.	Alexandria, La.	Roselyn, Ga. (<i>Emerald</i>)
Danoyville, Tenn.	Buckingham C. H., Va.	Saltsville, Va. (<i>Emerald</i>)
Dublin, Va.	Yanceyville, N. C.	
Emory, Va.	Camden, S. C.	VIOLET
Enfield, N. C.	Chester C. H., S. C.	Augusta, Ga.
Etowah, Ga.	Christiansburgh, Va.	Pendleton, S. C.
Fancy Hill, Va.	Crawfordsville, Miss.	
Franklin Depot, Va.	Danville, Va.	BROWN
Glade Spring Depot, Va.	Greensborough, N. C.	Brownsburg, Va.
Greensborough, N. C.	Lynchburg, Va.	Christiansburgh, Va. (<i>Pro-</i>
Hillsboro, N. C.	Petersburg, Va.	<i>bably oxidized red.</i>)
Huntsville, Ala.	Raleigh, N. C.	Marion Station, Miss.
Lynchburg, Va.	Smithfield, Va.	
Lexington, Va.	Social Circle, Ga.	ORANGE
Nashville, Tenn.	Sparta, Ga.	Blacks & Whites, Va.
		Orange C. H., Va.

Publications Received.

We have received Section 14 of *Kohl's Briefmarken-Handbuch* (Kohl's Hand-Book of Postage Stamps), by Dr. Herbert Munk. It takes up France 1871-1927, followed by the opening chapter on French Offices Abroad. One need not attempt to review this colossal work—it is unmatched by anything in the realm of philatelic research. No advanced collector, no student of the stamps of any country, can afford to be without its guidance. The price, per section, is Mark 2.00. Publishers: Verein der Freunde des Kohl-Briefmarken Handbuchs E. V., Leipzig, Germany, or, it may be had of Eugene Klein, 200 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

S. W. Hess, Frankfurt a/Main, Germany, has published a Specialized Catalog of the Stamps of Germany and Colonies, fully illustrated with half-tones taken direct from the original pieces. Prices are given for unused, used, on-cover, pairs, strips, and blocks, and the quotations are net. Rare Cancellations, Varieties, Old German States on Entire, Pre-Colonials, as well as the stamps of the Inflation Period, on cover, form interesting sections of the work. Fifth revised-to-date edition, bound in boards, 212 pages, price M. 3.75, plus postage.

Paul Kohl, A.-G., of Chemnitz, Saxony, Germany, is distributing a well-worth-having priced catalog of German States, Europe and Overseas.

The American Air Mail Catalog.

We have received a copy of the handsome, cloth-bound edition of "The American Catalogue of Air Mail and First Day Covers" (1928 Edition) from the Berkshire Exchange, Cummington, Mass. The cover bears a picture of Commander R. E. Byrd, U. S. N., to whom the work is dedicated. The contents exhaust the subject of its title. Well printed and fully illustrated, this publication is more than a mere catalog—it is worthy of a place in any philatelic reference library. Price, \$1.50.

Collectors interested in the Air-Post Stamps of Lithuania, should take note of the advertisement of J. Sarnachis, Kaunas Daukanto 10, Lithuania, appearing in this number.

If you have Confederates to sell, advertise them in THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST. It will be read by every buying collector.

Notes from the Foreign Press.

In No. 1175 of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* we find illustrations of what would be by far the rarest Japanese stamps—if they had been issued. They are the commemorative stamps which were to be issued on January 26, 1924, the wedding day of Prince Hirohito, then Regent. The stamps were already prepared ready for issue in the fall of 1923, when the great earthquake destroyed the stamp printing establishment together with all stamps and plates. Only a few dozen sets escaped which had already been despatched to the Caroline Islands so as to be there in time for issue on January 26th; no other offices had been supplied. These few sets were recalled by the Department and later distributed to some high dignitaries, so that they are practically inaccessible. The two lower values are bi-colored: 1½ sen violet and green, 3 sen red and blue; they show a view of Mount Tsukuba. As they were for inland postage only, the inscriptions are entirely in Japanese. The higher values are unicolored: 8 sen carmine and 20 sen blue; they are horizontal rectangles and show the entrance to the country residence of the Prince-Regent. As these were for foreign postage also, they bear the indication of value in Arabic numerals and Roman lettering also. All four values are magnificently engraved in *taille douce* on brownish paper and perforated 12.

Egyptain specialists will be pleased to hear of two new commemorative issues to be launched by the Egyptain Post Office Department which could evidently give pointers to the best American convention booster. One set will be for the International Statistical Congress and the other for the International Medical Congress; as both were to meet in Cairo in December the stamps will be out before this appears in print. We are rather curious to see what sort of a design will be produced for the Statistical Congress, whose subject-matter would not seem very inspiring. It is possible that the ancient Egyptains had some statistical divinity?

In a detailed account of the designs of the new issue for Newfoundland in *Stamp Collecting* by Mr. Perlin there is description of the arms of Newfoundland, granted to the colony by Charles I. in 1637, and shown by an error on the 2c. of the Guy issue as "Arms of the London and Bristol Company for colonizing Newfoundland." As one does not often see correct blazons of colonial arms, we quote this one. The arms are as follows: Gules, a cross argent; in the first and fourth quarters a Lion passant guardant, crowned, or;

in the second and third quarters an unicorn passant argent, armed, maned and unguled and gorged with a crown, thereto a chain affixed passing between the forelegs and reflected over his back, also or, mantled gules, doubled argent (the last six words do not appear to be correct). Crest: on a wreath or and gules an elk passant proper. Supporters: two savages of the clime armed and apparelled according to their guise when they go to war. Motto: "Quærite primum regnum Dei." This coat-of-arms was to appear on the proposed \$1.00 stamp whose inclusion was not as yet approved at the time; by the time this appears in print the issue will be out.

At the auction sale held at Zürich in November by Luder-Edelmann & Co. some extraordinary prices were realized, but we refer especially to a curious competition for a block of ten of the 1 real pale blue of Spain 1854. According to the terms of the sale two blocks of four and a pair of this block were first auctioned off separately, without being separated from the parent block. The left hand block of four was thus sold for 5,000 francs (Swiss, if you please); next the center block of four was run up to 6,500 francs, and finally the right hand pair went to 2,100 francs. This was a total of 13,600 francs. But now began the bidding for the entire block of ten and all these bids were soon relegated to the wastebasket, when the block was sold to a Parisian collector for 21,500 francs.

From the *I. B. J.* we learn that the Netherlands will soon issue the special stamps in honor of the Olympic Games to be held at Amsterdam in 1928. The designs will show various sports; they are by Fokko Mees and L. O. Wenkebach. The values and other details are not yet announced.

The *Echo* calls attention to a fact not heretofore mentioned with reference to the French American Legion stamps. It is that these stamps were printed by a double impression; the same key-plate served for both the 90 centimes and 1 fr. 50c. values and the values were inserted on the sheets by a second impression. Now a sheet of 75 of the 90 centimes has been found at Lyons on which the value label is entirely blank, the sheet having escaped the second impression. Other similar errors of both values may turn up; in the meanwhile French specialists will fall all over themselves for copies from this sheet.

Several stamp papers are discussing the Future of Philately. Why agitate ourselves about that? Enjoy the Present. "After me the Deluge," said Napoleon—if I'm not mistaken in my authority.

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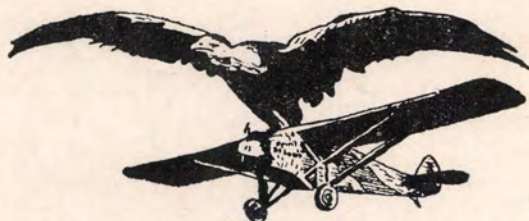
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VOL. IV.

No. 5



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VOL. IV.

MARCH, 1928

NO. 5

Editorial

Philately is Tugging at the Apron-Strings of the Catalogs.

There is a very strong murmur of discontent in the philatelic nursery. Pap and pabulum seem no longer to satisfy. The lusty youngsters crave more solid food. . . I am merely echoing expressions that come to me in letters.

Stamp-collecting is long out of the Kindergarten. But the world's catalog-makers do not seem to realize—or recognize—this fact. They do not appear to keep pace with the desires and needs of their constituents.

It is not necessary to define the pursuit—its pleasures, and its profits—we know all about that; or to emphasize its phenomenal spread.

The point to bring out is this: the world's catalogs need a thorough overhauling and renovating—with a few extensions put in.

Aside from the stamps of the country in which a catalog is published, there is a woeful dearth of data to guide the collector or student interested in the stamps of other—foreign—countries; particularly if he is specializing—and worse, if he has a bent for study.

True, the catalogs are growing more corpulent every year and will soon have outgrown their jackets—but why not issue separate brochures—United States and Possessions, Great Britain and Colonies, Germany and States, and so on—prefaced by a good map, and a brief historical sketch, and then work up the separate countries thoroughly, along the lines of our specialized catalogs?

The idea is not impractical—collector, student, and specialist will aid in the building and endorse—and *buy*—the little volumes—for sooner or later we shall be forced to adopt some such solution. Well, why not start now?

Dr. Carrol Chase's Projected Book on the 1851-1857 Three-Cent.

Subscriptions for a new edition of Dr. Carrol Chase's great work on the United States' Three-Cent Stamps of the issues of 1851-1857 are being solicited by Lyman J. Seely, treasurer and principal owner of J. O. Moore, Inc., of Hammondsport, N. Y.

For more than two years Dr. Chase's study of these interesting stamps appeared in serial form in the *American Philatelist*, occupying some 400 pages, and illustrated by hundreds of enlarged half-tone illustrations of all the outstanding varieties. It is said to be the most exhaustive and comprehensive study of any single stamp ever undertaken.

Since the appearance of this study Dr. Chase has made numerous discoveries of hitherto unlisted varieties, all of which will be thoroughly treated in this proposed work.

Leading collectors and dealers of the country have given the project their enthusiastic endorsement. A subscription list of 500 is needed to insure publication. An edition of 500 copies bound in buckram, at \$5.00, with 50 copies on Japanese Vellum at \$25.00 each is proposed.

Dr. William Evans.

Norfolk, Virginia, is within a few hours distance from Richmond by "machine," plus a license and 5 gallons of gas. But as neither Dr. Evans nor I command these modern luxuries, the dividing space between our respective bailiwicks is a heckofa one. *Ergo*, we manage to meet every leap-year. Dr. Evans is well-known to every collector as the outstanding specialist of freak cancellations on the U. S. 3-Cent green, and his articles in *Mekeel's* and *The Gossip* have done more for this modest stamp than all other propaganda combined. He is also interested in Air-Mails.

Well, my old friend deigned to shed luster on my Sanctum Sanctorum while on a pilgrimage to Petersburg, this month, and we swapped many a stamp-yarn. He once sold a Frame-Line 10-Cent showing the lines on all four sides for \$2.50, while I countered with the sale of a turned cover—10-Cent rose on the inside and a "Ten" outside—for "full-catalog" twenty years ago. Oh, *misere, misere!*

We've agreed to meet at Doc' Peters' in Lynchburg—to be joined by Mr. Needham—some date this summer, and have it out. Doc' Peters is "all set" for the seance. Our subject will be the medical, anatomical and legal phases of the Confederate stamp. The two learned Docs will do the dissecting, while Mr. Needham and I will function as referees.

Taking Over a Big Contract.

The Collectors Club announces that it has secured all rights to the translation of *Kohl's Briefmarken-Handbuch* (Kohl's Hand-Book of Postage Stamps) into the English language and will proceed with the work at an early date. It has taken over a big contract.

To those who are acquainted with this great work by Dr. Herbert Munk it has always been a matter of regret that its inexhaustible wealth of philatelic information should remain a closed book to English readers.

Printed in the German language, this colossal work is Philately's Encyclopedia—kept up to date by a savant, who probably stands alone in his knowledge of all that pertains to the subject of postage stamps.

For many years Dr. Munk's studies have supplied the data for stampic essays appearing in some of our English-language publications, but I have never known of an instance where credit was given the source from whence came the provender. Few Americans read the German work, and so these pseudo-students "got by" with a clever bit of paraphrasing.

It will be a herculean task. The German language, as no other, is peculiarly adapted to scientific and technical descriptions, and I do hope that the translators will be able to preserve the concise clarity—not lose the fine shades of meaning—of the original text.

If the Collectors Club succeeds in carrying out these plans, it will have made the greatest contribution to American Philately.

Progress of The Confederate Book, and of The Catalog.

Concerning the Confederate Book, I may apply the familiar phrase of the Chairman on Activities in your club, when called on for a statement at the annual meeting: "Mr. President, I report progress." As I write, the groups for the color-plates are somewhere on the high seas. If the ship makes a nose-dive, Davy Jones will take first award at the next Exhibition for the finest lot of unused Confederates in existence. May Providence and good seamanship forestall that. And that's for that.

After careful consideration, I have decided to condense the present "ponderous" heading, and the Book will appear under the title: "The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America." That sounds less top-heavy.

"Paid's" are still coming in for listing in the Advanced Catalog. Send anything of interest under this heading; likewise all Confederate covers which appear to have good claims to the title of "Provisionals."

"When Greek Meets Greek . . ."

Here I am again between the upper and nether mill-stone. In an article which appeared in the December number of *THE SOUTHERN*, Mr. Konwiser quoted some Continental Congress dates which were questioned by Mr. Michaels, and the printing of this challenge, in turn, draws fire from Mr. Konwiser. Mr. Konwiser blames the error of date on the printer. Accustomed, as we Disciples of the Black Art are, to be "the goat," this gratuitous kick, added to many others, does not disturb my equanimity, and I cheerfully print Mr. Konwiser's letter:

In the February issue of *THE SOUTHERN* reference was made by Mr. W. C. Michaels to the statement that I had referred to the Continental Congress "as existing in 1799."

No such statement was made by me, in the issue of this publication that carried my story on Early American Stampless Covers—this article merely saying that members of the Continental Congress enjoyed the franking privilege; that several such franked letters appear dated 1799. Emphatically, the article was written *around* the use of Franked Letters.

Mr. Michaels, in his criticism of the use of the year "1799" for the Continental Congress, declares this puts a ten-year extension of life upon the Continental Congress, that this Congress existed for ten years, having expired, Mr. Michaels says, on April 30th, 1789, with the inauguration of President Washington.

Just where does Mr. Michaels get his data? The records indicate that Randolph Peyton of Virginia was elected President of the Continental Congress on September 4, 1774, followed by Henry Middleton, John Hancock, and eleven others, the last to have such elective honors being Cyrus Griffin of Virginia, selected January 22, 1788. From 1774 to 1788 is fourteen years.

Mr. Michaels might, reasonably, assert this Continental Congress "existed" to the date of the Washington inaugural, thus bringing the Continental Congress' existence to nearly fifteen years.

It is barely possible that "the printer" made the original error regarding the date, in referring to the Franked Letters of members of the Continental Congress, but as it was printed there was no statement made as to the existence of the Continental Congress at the time John Adams was President.

HARRY M. KONWISER.

Winston Flies to Bahama.

A letter dated North Bimini, West Indies, (Bahama Islands) comes from Lindbergh's tutor, Capt. William Winston, telling of his flight, and "this place is so small that there is no postoffice and only one denomination of stamp—the One Penny Bahamas."

And now we have a stamp paper for girls, edited and published by one of the fair sex—Miss Helen M. Corvell, Box 169, Point Pleasant, New Jersey. A copy of the *Point Pleasant Philatelist* lies before me. It is brimful of catchy advertisements interspersed with clever little quips. Induce Miss Amy Swift to come on the staff, and in less than six months you'll have all the he-papers begging permission to print.

Congressman Ackerman Introduces a Commemorative Stamps Bill.

The following Joint Resolution (H. J. Res. 205) was introduced by the Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman in the House of Representatives on February 16, 1928, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ackerman is the recognized champion of Philately in Congress, and all collectors in sympathy with the idea should communicate with their representative and request him to endeavor to have the resolution reported out of the Committee and placed on the calendar, so that it may be passed upon by the House of Representatives.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Postmaster-General to issue a set of stamps relative to the good-will flight of Colonel Lindbergh.

Whereas the Nation and the world have followed with close interest and admiration the good-will flight of Colonel Lindbergh to our South American and Central American sister Republics; and

Whereas the national understanding thus produced between the Government of the United States and the Governments of the countries visited may be extended and made more complete and enduring: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a set of thirteen stamps, being the number of countries Colonel Lindbergh visited, as well as the number of the original States in the United States, the stamps to be issued in denominations from one-half cent to \$1 from dies to be specially made in appropriate designs suitable for perpetuating the benefits and recording in a permanent way this epochal flight and series of good-will visits.

Among the many Shut-ins who read THE SOUTHERN's Comic Section and get a mild kick now and then, none write a more cheerful letter than my old friend A. H. Zimmermann, of 6200 N. Claremont Ave., Chicago, Ill.—familiarily known as "Uncle Zim." Passed the "three-score-and-ten," he still finds his greatest comfort and pleasure in his collection of the modest U. S. 3-cent stamp—more specifically Scott's Nos. 33 and 44. His collection of No. 33 numbers over 600, including many odd cancellations and colored postmarks. Now let's see who can add something to it.

Lindbergh has requested permission to get out of the limelight for a spell, and rest up. Pst!—The facts are he's trying to get away somewhere to mount up those Central American Lindbergh souvenir stamps.

Liechtenstein is scheduled to issue a set of Flood Relief stamps. When will Philately issue a set of stamps for the relief of floods of new issues?

Get Your Lindbergh Cover?



Truly, this is the inning of the collector of Air-Mail covers—he is floating in an ether of ecstasy. Blessings on his head!

And blessings, too, on Lindbergh, who, after successfully completing his perilous good-will flight to our sister Republics to the south—and accomplishing more in two weeks than diplomacy could in two decades—has crowned his adventures in just the way a Lindbergh would be expected to do it: got back on his job to fly the air-mail for a round-trip—loaded down with “covers”—so that every American collector

might possess a Lindbergh-flown specimen.

A special “canceller” was provided for each city marking the stations of this flight—all of the horse-shoe design, and all bearing the same legend, the sole change occurring in the city name and date. St. Louis is here illustrated.

My covers show St. Louis and Chicago markings in black, while Peoria used green, and Springfield seems to have employed a two-color ink-pad—red at the top and merging into blue toward the bottom of the design. There may be others. I am indebted to Dr. Evans for a full set of these covers.

Mr. Pratt's Five-Cent Memphis Article in Preparation.

A letter from Mr. Thos. H. Pratt, somewhere among the orange groves of Florida, advises that the promised article on the Five-Cent Memphis Local, companion-piece to his Two-Cent Memphis treatise, is in course of preparation and will appear in *THE SOUTHERN* at an early date. Difficulties encountered in securing necessary material and data have delayed the progress of the work beyond Mr. Pratt's anticipations.

Always Glad to be of Service—But . . .

The Editor is always glad to answer questions pertaining to Confederates—classify types and colors, weed out counterfeits and fake cancellations, and in some instances appraise values—but he will appreciate the enclosure of return postage in such cases. There is no fee for time, service, or stationery, but—don't forget the postage.

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.

MORE STATES' POSTMARKS

Following a showing of the postmarks from the States of South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, our illustrations continue with Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee, thus completing the constellation of the eleven confederated States, and appearing in the sequence of their secession.

Missouri passed an ordinance of secession August 20th, 1861, and Kentucky withdrew from the Union on December 10th of the same year. These States were claimed by both the North and the South, raising the debatable question as to the number of States comprising the Confederacy.

The fact that Confederate stamps were used in the franking of letters from various points in these two States would establish government control over a certain territorial area, even though it extended but for a limited period of time. This use of *Confederate* postage stamps alone would seem to determine the historical status of Missouri and Kentucky.

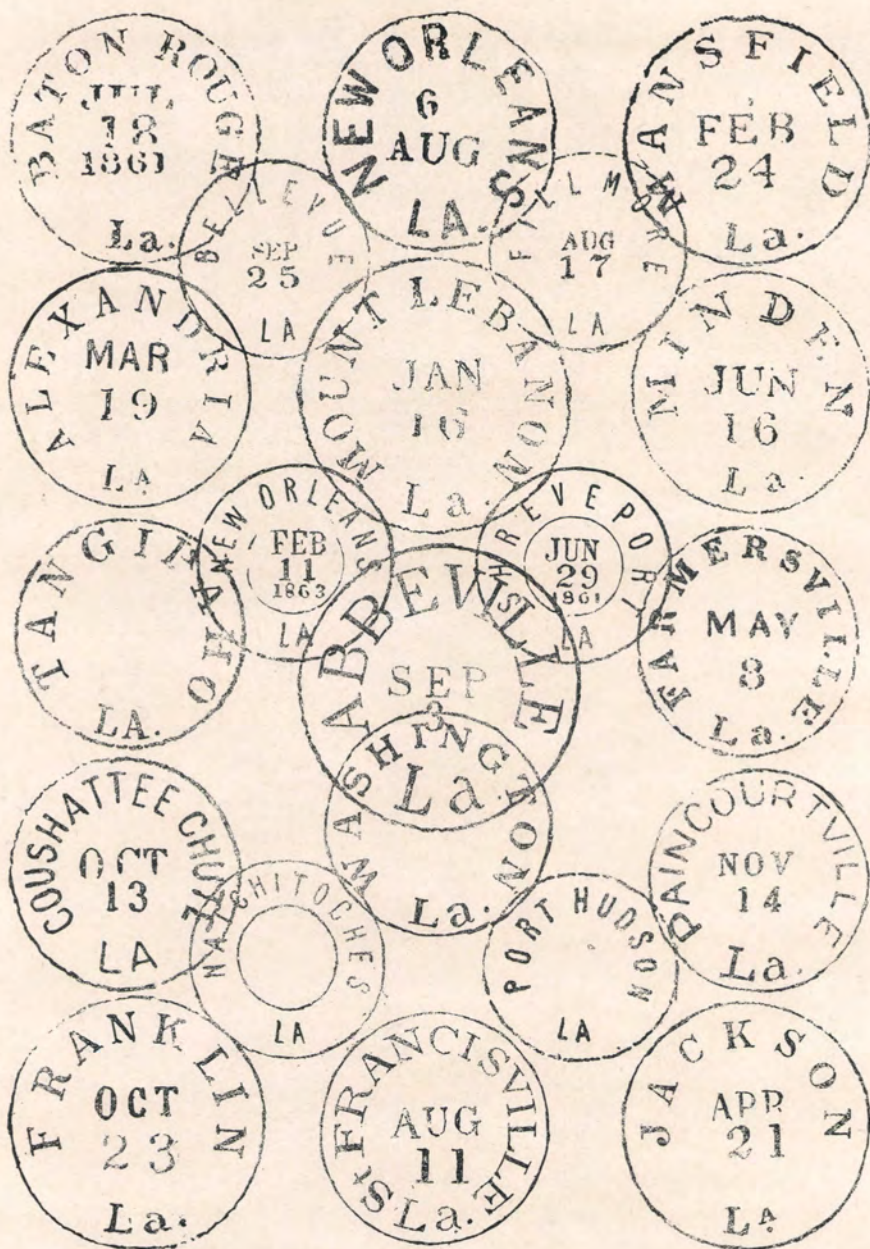
Thus, again, does Philately clarify a mooted question.

Likewise, it is quite obvious, under these circumstances, that postmarks from points in Missouri and Kentucky are extremely scarce and desirable—especially those from Kentucky. Years of search, through many of the larger collections, have yielded but meager fruitage.

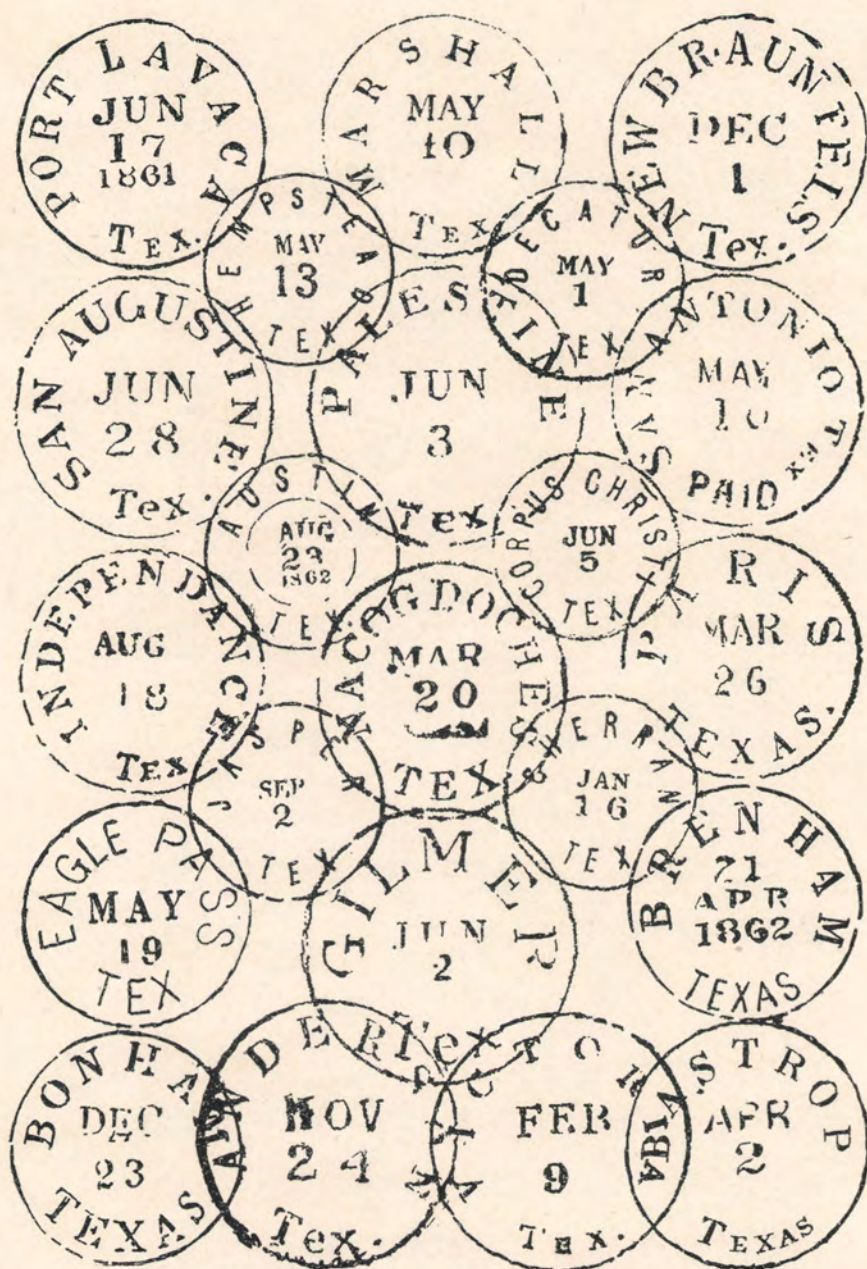
Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas appear to supply the greater number of postmarks, and approximately in the order named. Virginia, being the seat of government, as well as the area of greatest military activity, made more extensive use of the mails.

* * *

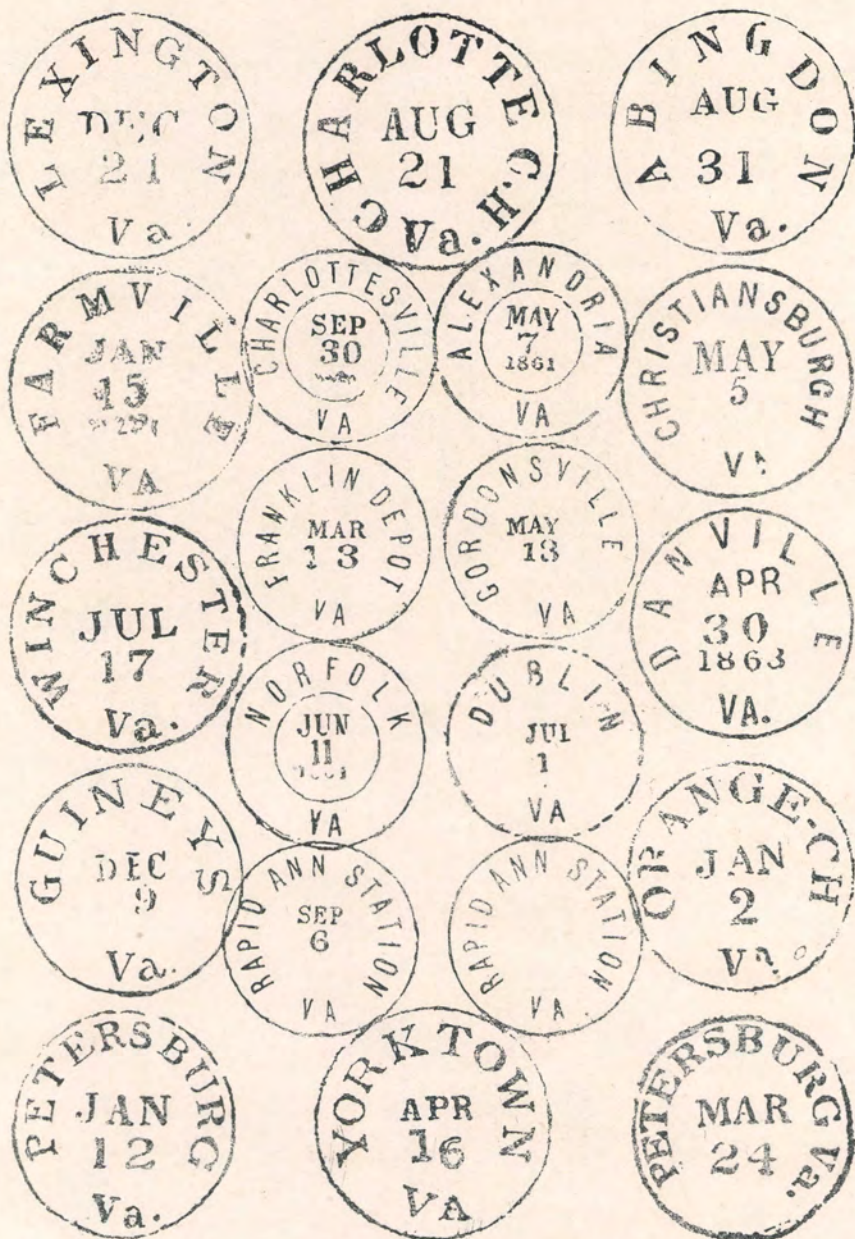
I am again appealing to collectors to send me such clearly postmarked covers as they may possess from points in Florida, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kentucky, for the purpose of adding them to the illustrations in the forthcoming Confederate Book.



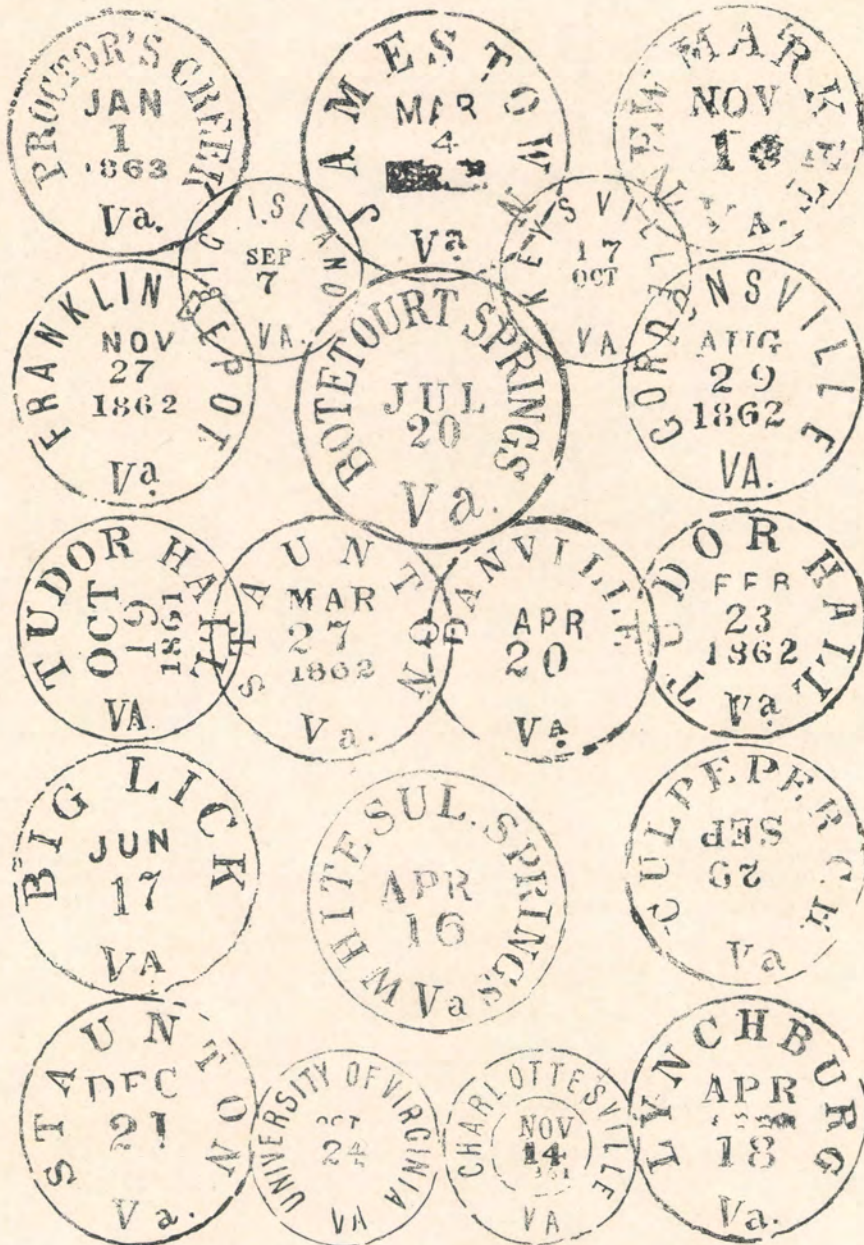
LOUISIANA POSTMARKS



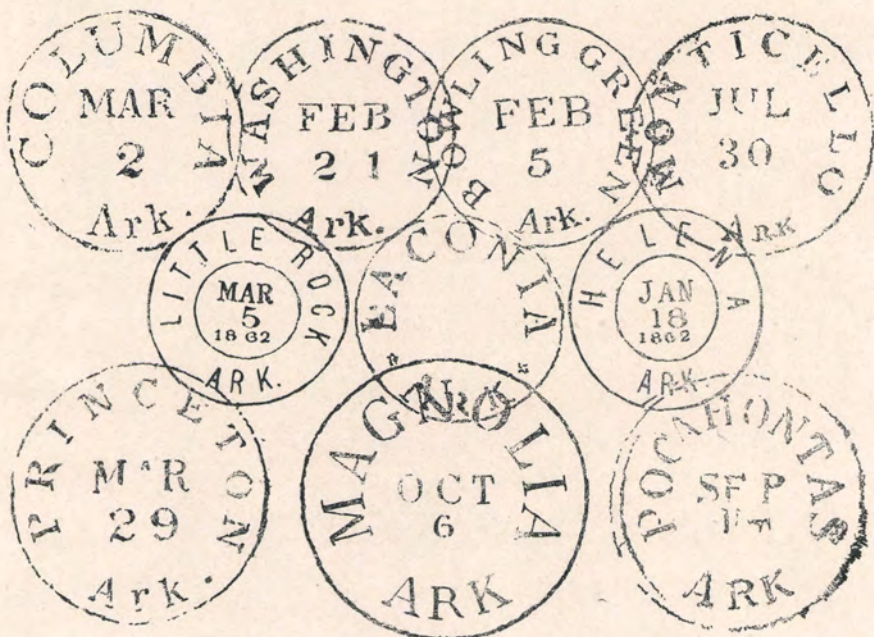
TEXAS POSTMARKS



VIRGINIA POSTMARKS



VIRGINIA POSTMARKS—Continued



ARKANSAS POSTMARKS

Arkansas postmarks are the most desirable among those of the eleven States of the Confederacy. They are extremely scarce.

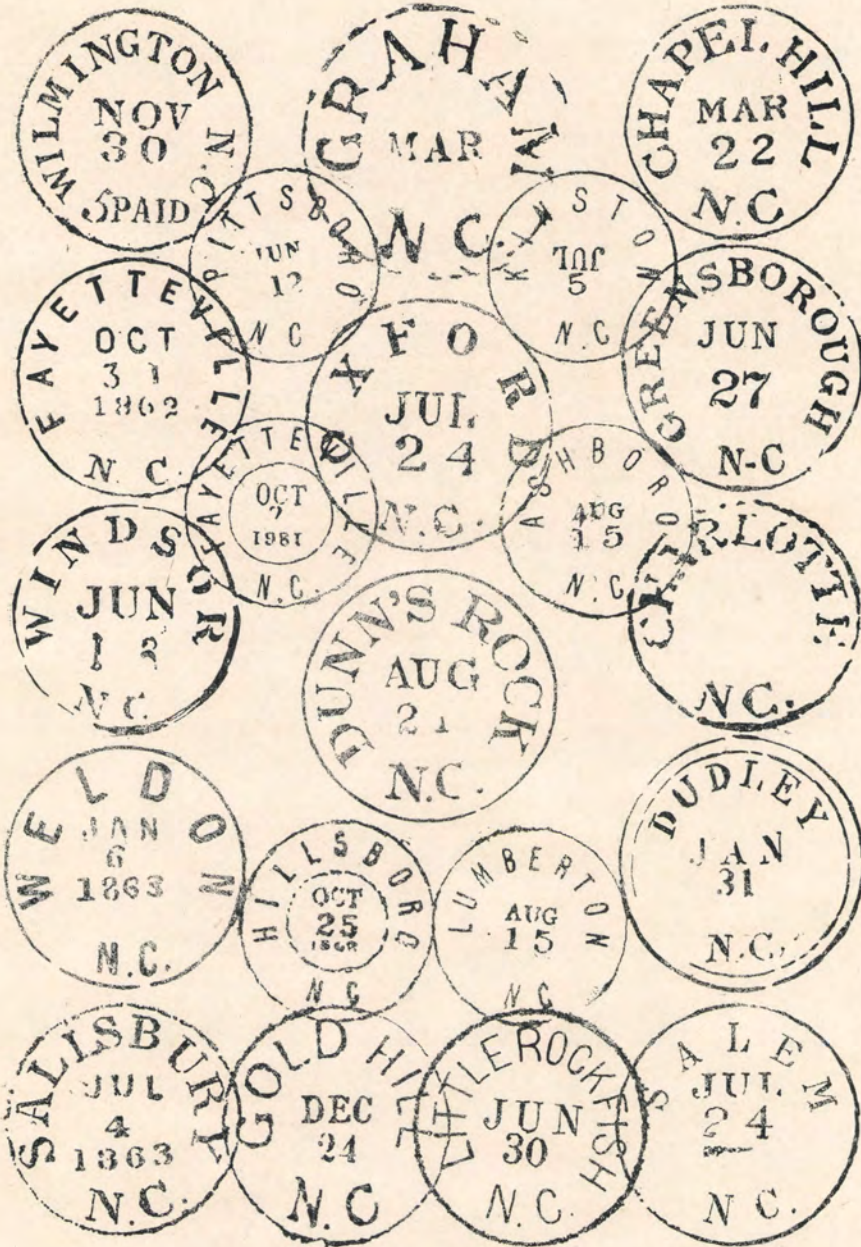
The State was sparsely settled at the time of the Civil War, and this, in great measure, may account for the few covers existing. It may be, too, that the "stamp-hunter" has not been active in that section, and that rich finds will reward the philatelic pioneer.

During the past thirty years I have probably seen the greater number of Confederate covers in existence. An Arkansas postmark would appear about as often as a "Frame-Line" in a lot of engraved tens.

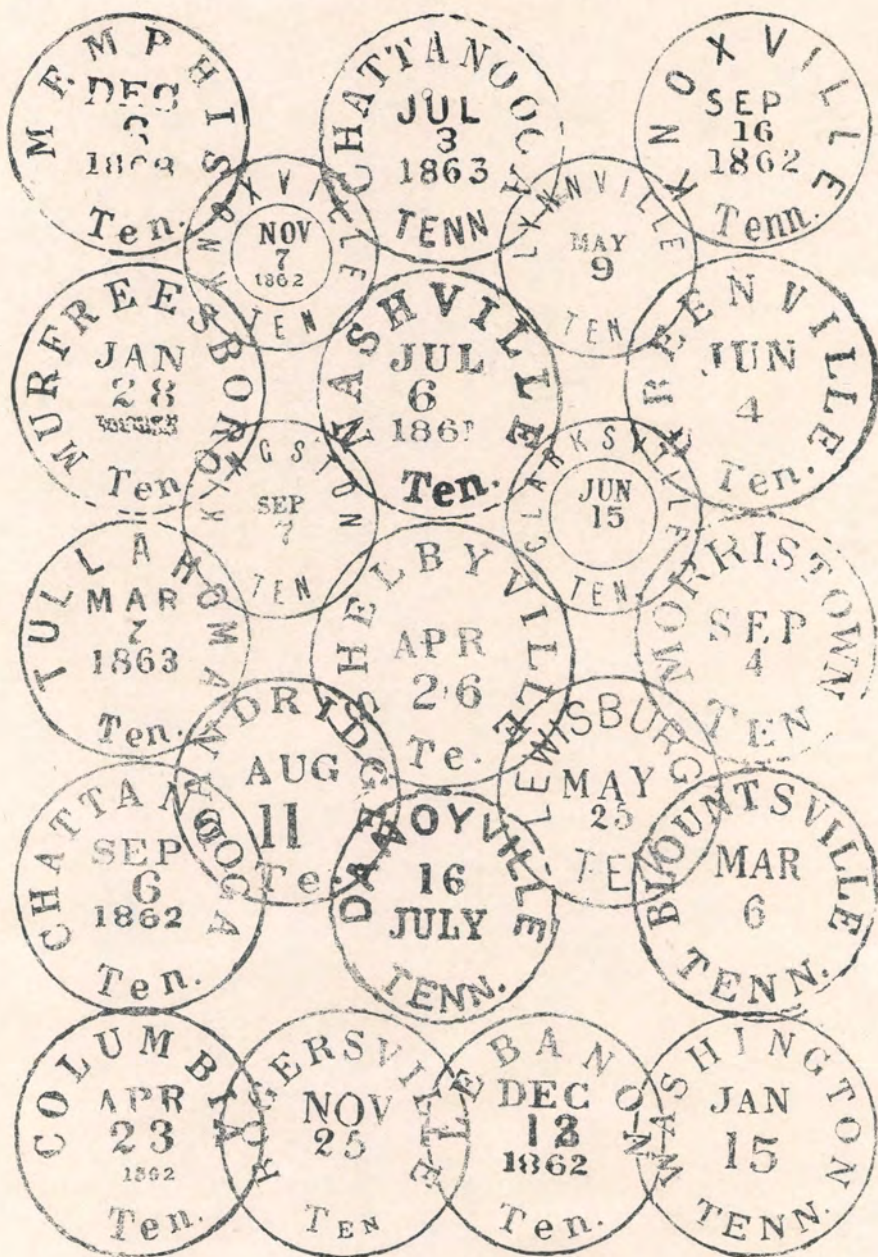
I seriously doubt if fifty specimens of different towns, could be gathered from all the collections in America. During the past five years I have been successful in locating but ten, and these are here illustrated.

Little Rock, leads in numbers of covers found, with a close second in Helena, and the majority of these letters were franked with the 1863 issues. Magnolia is probably the rarest of these postmarks.

I will appreciate the loan of Arkansas postmarks other than these shown. We want a full page for this State in the Book.



NORTH CAROLINA POSTMARKS



TENNESSEE POSTMARKS

(To be Continued.)

Confederate Colored Cancellations.

Mr. Pratt's article on Confederate cancellations and postmarks in colors, which appeared in the February number of THE SOUTHERN, has aroused wide-spread interest, and brought numerous additions to the list. More are to come.

A revised tabulation will appear each month. Send in your list of such colored cancellations as do not appear here.

BLUE		GREEN
Albany, Ga.	Manassas, Ga.	Chester, C. H., S. C. (<i>Olive</i>)
Ashboro, N. C.	Nashville, Tenn.	Greensborough, N. C.
Blountville, Tenn.	Norfolk, Va.	(<i>Emerald</i>)
Bowling Green, Va.	Petersburg, Va.	Greensborough, Ga. (<i>Olive</i>)
Cassville, Ga. (<i>Greenish</i>)	Raleigh, N. C.	Green Cut, Ga. (<i>Emerald</i>)
Clarksville, Tenn. (<i>Cobalt</i>)	Richmond, Va.	Hillsboro, N. C. (<i>Bluish</i>)
Concord, N. C.	Richmond, Va. (May 10, '63.)	Lynchburg, Va. (<i>Olive</i>)
Charlotte C. H., Va.	Talladega, Ala.	Monticello, Ga. (<i>Emerald</i>)
Charlottesville, Va.	University of Va., Va.	Princeton, Ark. (<i>Emerald</i>)
Codville Depot, Va.		Raleigh, N. C. (<i>Bluish</i>)
Columbia, S. C.	RED	Roselyn, Ga. (<i>Emerald</i>)
Coronaca, S. C.	Alexandria, La.	Saltville, Va. (<i>Emerald</i>)
Danoyville, Tenn.	Buckingham C. H., Va.	
Dublin, Va.	Yanceyville, N. C.	VIOLET
Emory, Va.	Camden, S. C.	Augusta, Ga.
Enfield, N. C.	Chester C. H., S. C.	Pendleton, S. C.
Etowah, Ga.	Christiansburgh, Va.	Lynchburg, Va.
Fancy Hill, Va.	Crawfordsville, Miss.	
Franklin Depot, Va.	Danville, Va.	BROWN
Glade Spring Depot, Va.	Greensborough, N. C.	Brownsburg, Va.
Greensborough, N. C.	Lavaca, Ala.	Christiansburgh, Va. (<i>Probably oxidized red.</i>)
Hillsboro, N. C.	Lynchburg, Va.	Marion Station, Miss.
Huntsville, Ala.	Petersburg, Va.	
Lynchburg, Va.	Raleigh, N. C.	ORANGE
Lexington, Va.	Smithfield, Va.	Blacks & Whites, Va.
Lynchburg, Va.	Social Circle, Ga.	Orange C. H., Va.
Louisa C. H., Va.	Sparta, Ga.	
	Shuqulak, Miss.	

Some More Requests.

Aside from the request to send your list of colored postmarks on Confederates—which is a “standing invitation,” I desire to have a copy of the verses found on Confederate “Patriotics,” as well as the loan of any outstanding oddities in covers. In defining an “oddity,” I might mention a cover in my collection with the stamp *sewed on*. Then there are “wall-paper” covers, and rare combinations of stamps—lithos and plate prints on the same covers; or, De La Rues and lithos. Any outstanding piece in your collection may add to the interest of our illustrations, and I would ask the loan of such distinctive material for a few days.



"Lest We Forget."

Some thirty years ago Robert Sidney Nelson, "the Old Stamp Hunter," unearthed this nugget of Uniontowns. And they formed but a small portion of that great find of Locals. This illustration is from a photograph presented to me at the time.

Notes from the Foreign Press.

We learn from the *Echo de la Timbrologie* that the original die for the new Belgian charity stamps (the set with the weird design of three men drifting in a boat over tumultuous waves looking somewhat like curls of shavings) has been engraved at the Institut de Gravure at Paris, but the stamps are being printed by the Belgian stamp printing office at Malines (Mecheln). They are the first work being turned out by that establishment on the new American equipment. The Belgian printers have had considerable trouble over getting satisfactory results in using the new Stickney press for recess-engraved plates, but it seems they have now succeeded in getting things properly adjusted and we are promised good work on the new charity stamps.

Our recent inquiry as to what character from ancient Egypt might prove to be appropriate for the new Egyptain stamps in honor of the International Statistical Congress to be held at Cairo this winter is answered by the announcement in all the European papers that the stamps bear a representation of a statue of Amenhotep III., a king of the XVIIIth Dynasty, who is said to have been the first ruler to order a census of his kingdom. The king, whose calm and dignified portrait is shown by the *Echo* first of our contemporaries, has thus earned a good right to be considered the first statistician and his selection for the new stamps appears quite fitting.—In order to gratify the statisticians among our readers we quote from the European papers the numbers issued:

5 millièmes	302,000
10 millièmes	202,000
15 millièmes	202,000

The stamps, which were issued on December 29th, so that our readers will have seen them before this is in print, are printed in the half-tone process which is becoming increasingly popular in various countries; it gives superficially flashy results, but cannot compare with real engraving, there being no definite lines, only dots. The stamps are printed in sheets of fifty and will remain in use for three months. A correspondent holds out the pleasing prospect that the Egyptain postal authorities have decided to turn over a new leaf, to eschew commemorative issues and to confine themselves to necessary issues only, issuing special stamps only in the event of really important happenings. Aha! we thought there would be a saving clause somewhere; that expression "really important happenings" is elastic enough to cover a good many commemoratives.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* tells us of a new idea for popularizing the post office. Appropriately enough the idea originates in Brazil, the home of good coffee. At Sao Paulo the Post Office Department has converted a large front room with a fine outlook on the Post Office Square into a regular café, run by the post office; it is intended primarily for postal employees, but the general public is also welcome. It is apparent that the innovation presents great possibilities; if the restaurant business proves profitable the Department may reduce rates and improve service without reference to stamp sale receipts. Heretofore we collectors have always been the goat, speaking in the vernacular, whenever a Post Office Department wanted to raise money; now we shall sit back and let the postoffice raise the price of the cup of coffee or the caviar sandwich to the public in general, or in place of a new stamp issue the Postmaster-General may decree a new and seductive ice cream sundae or even a new variety of pie. It only remains to be seen whether the restaurateurs and allied trades will calmly tolerate this new invasion of private rights.

In connection with the above all the papers announce the forthcoming issue of a Brazilian set of three values, 100, 200 and 300 reis, in commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the introduction of coffee cultivation in Brazil. The design is to show a female figure symbolical of Brazil, holding a coffee branch, with a coffee plantation in the background; the inscription is to read: "*Bicentenario do Café. Brazil, Correios 1727-1927. Sao Paulo.*" Now if the Irish Free State will bring out an issue commemorative of the introduction of the potato into Ireland, all will be well.

We have to apologize to our readers for thoughtlessly following the *Echo de la Timbrologie* in stating that one of the proposed new French stamp designs shows the cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris. The *Echo* made the error and we followed, although the view at the time seemed to remind us of something else. In reality it is a view of the cathedral at Rheims. However the two famous churches, after all, are so similar that the error is quite excusable.

Precancelled stamps are becoming quite the fashion in France also, these days, so much so that rare French precancellations are even being forged. The *Echo* describes a forgery of the "POSTES FRANCE 1921" on the 30 centimes orange Semeuse—that is, the stamp is genuine enough, but the cancellation is forged. As the original sells for 100 francs, this is not so bad a speculation. However the remedy is at hand for this and most other dangerous forgeries. Our colleague describes an improved microscope, invented by M. Henri Garnier, an antiquarian of Paris. His improvement consists in affixing a grad-

uated transparent millimeter scale before the objective; this scale is photographed along with the suspected stamp and the original and comparisons as to dimensions can thus be made with exactness to one twentieth of a millimeter, or approximately to one one-hundredth of a millimeter. It is surprising to note on the enlarged fac-simile given by our colleague how radically the forged surcharge differs from the original, and it is easy to see that the use of this microscopic attachment will greatly facilitate the detection of forgeries.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* illustrates a very curious variety of the Dominican Republic Special Delivery stamp (Scott Type SD 3, No. 303). Originally the design was inscribed at the top "ENTREGA ESPECIAL" (Scott Type SD 2). Last year this inscription was replaced by "EXPRESO." We do not know just how the change was made; at all events on at least one stamp of the sheet, possibly more, the first E of ENTREGA was not removed when the word EXPRESO was inserted. Standing alone like this it looks more like a mere ornament which is presumably why it was not noticed heretofore. Our esteemed colleague opines that the alteration was made separately on each stamp in the plate, but this seems virtually impossible to one half-way familiar with the technique. If the change was made on the roller it should be far commoner than it is. We await information with interest.

The new set for French Indo-China has evoked a storm of protest in that colony. A leading paper of the colony, *France-Indochine*, prints a scathing criticism which begins:

"Our new stamps are simply frightful. Rarely can one see an issue so overestimated in advance. If one compares that which comes from French presses with that which other nations produce, one comes to doubt the good taste and artistic sense of our country. Certain postage stamps are little masterpieces, as well in the harmony of their colors as in the fineness of their engraving or the originality of their design. A glance at a stamp collection will inform the veriest layman and humiliate his national self-esteem if he draws any comparison with what is done in our country. If we are not superior in this to other nations of the globe it must be admitted that Indo-China is much inferior in *savoir-faire*, if one takes the stamps of the new issue as examples."

And then the colonial editor goes on for a column in tearing the new stamps to pieces, condemning in unmeasured terms their designs, their engraving and printing, their colors and anything else you can think of. It seems that the original designs were not bad, but the French engravers changed them so much that their own fathers would hardly know them. Doubtless the criticism is well founded; French colonial stamps have long been conspicuous for their lack of beauty, but it is doubtful whether even such hot shot will pierce the hidebound complacency of the bureaucrats in the French Colonial Office.

We learn with regret that the celebrated collection of French colonial issues formed by Baron de Vinck de Winnezele is to be dispersed by auction sale, beginning at Marseille on March 16th. This, it is said, will be one of the most noteworthy auctions since the sale of the Ferrari collection. It is much to be regretted that this incomparable gathering cannot be retained intact as a national treasure, but we presume France has no money to spare for such things at present.

In November there was held at Paris a great numismatic exhibition. A French "sobsister," Mme. Maryse Choisy of the staff of the *Intransigeant*, reported on it in her paper. Speaking of a coin of the time of Charles VI, a so-called "demi-chaise," of which only one specimen is known to exist, the dear lady writes:

"My fingers trembled with awe in touching it. Monsieur Ciani, the amiable expert who deigned to enlighten my ignorance, revealed to me that it was worth 60,000 francs. Great is my surprise:

'What! A unique specimen! But a vulgar postage stamp, when it is unique, is worth as much as a million francs!'

'That is quite correct,' M. Ciani assures me. 'You see, Philately is a *speculation*, while Numismatics is a *science*, and science is poor——.'

Needless to say that, with all due respect to a charming lady, French philatelists are up in arms over this novel classification, when we have been flattering ourselves all along that philately was fairly entitled to rank with numismatics as an auxiliary science, at least.—Doubtless the reason for the far higher prices fetched by stamp rarities as compared with rare coins is to be found in the far greater number of followers of stamp collecting. But what is the reason why there are more philatelists than numismatics? We wonder how our readers explain it?

Florida Filatelic Fruit.

Received for "disposition," from my good friend Tom Pratt, stamp-hunting somewhere in Florida, one selection choice fruits, in original covers, hand-stamped "Miami." Wonderful space-fillers. Gratefully absorbed.

One of the effects of that remarkable story "Trader Horn" has been to induce a number of American steamship companies to arrange tours to Africa. All of which is grist for the mill of the Philatelic Exhibition in Durban.

The Confederate collection of the late Mr. Montague Triest, of Charleston, S. C., was disposed of by auction in New York this month.

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The owner of the Confederate Electrotypes of the De La Rue Two-Cent Stamps, recently found near New Orleans, La., has decided to dispose of this unique relic, and invites offers through the Editor of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

The story of this remarkable find appeared in the November-1926 issue of THE SOUTHERN, from which the following extract is taken:

In the *Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps* appears a statement by Mr. E. G. Montgomery, Vice-President of the American Branch of Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, to this effect:

"The records (De La Rue's) further show that on November 7th, 1862, there was sent a printing-plate of a Ten-Cent stamp with the head of President Davis, and a similar plate for a Two-Cent stamp with the head of Calhoun. These plates were, without doubt, replicas of the originals of the Five-Cent and One-Cent stamps, changed respectively to read 'Ten Cents' and 'Two Cents,' but neither the Ten-Cent nor the Two-Cent stamp was ever used, the plates having been captured, probably before there was opportunity to print from them, and no one seems to have an impression from either the Ten-Cents or the Two-Cents plate."

I have found the Two-Cent plate. . .

Its story may be briefly told. I learned of the existence of "a Confederate stamp-plate" in a small town near New Orleans. Today I am in possession of the relic. What lies between is of little interest.

It is a faultless piece of workmanship—untouched since it left the electrotypes foundry of the De La Rues. Each of the four panes of 100 stamps measures $7\frac{7}{8}$ " x $9\frac{7}{16}$ " face, and $8\frac{3}{8}$ " x $10\frac{3}{16}$ " at their base, the face measurement of the group-of-four plates is $16\frac{3}{8}$ " x $19\frac{1}{8}$ " with $\frac{7}{8}$ " vertical and 1" horizontal margins between the panes. The four panes are mounted on an iron base $18\frac{3}{8}$ " x $22\frac{7}{16}$ " — $21\frac{1}{32}$ " high. The thickness of the electrotypes is $\frac{5}{32}$ ", the height over all $26\frac{1}{32}$ "—less than the standard American type-height. The plates are fastened to the iron base by means of 8 screws to the pane. The base is provided with guide-holes and lugs to fit the bed of the Washington hand-press. The weight of the relic is 88 lbs. 10 oz.

This find is probably the most revolutionizing event in Confederate philatelic history. It spells a new number in the catalogs.

A rare opportunity is here offered to present this relic to some Southern Museum; or to one of our great philatelic associations.

For further information, address:

AUGUST DIETZ,

Editor THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. IV.

No. 6



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

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An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

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VOL. IV.

APRIL, 1928

No. 6

Editorial

"Catalogue Time."

In the March number of *Scott's Monthly Journal*, and under the above caption, Mr. Hugh Clark takes his readers on a brief lecture-trip through the "works" of the *Standard Postage Stamp Catalog*, now in process of its 1929 construction, inviting practical suggestions tending toward its improvement. This is surely a commendable gesture, and unquestionably sincere.

None but a practical printer can appreciate the technical problems encountered in the building of a postage stamp catalog.

Destructive criticism is cheaper than Seebecks, and I suppose they get that by the hamperful. It's the *constructive*—the *practical*—kind they want. For example, do not suggest the adding of another column, pricing "Cancelled-to-Order," or "On Cover," because compliance would necessitate re-setting the type-forms of the entire book, an increase in size of page, and an expenditure of thousands of dollars—therefore all such suggestions are impractical.

On the other hand, suggestions relating to a clearer description of certain issues; the inclusion of a note of useful information in particular instances; a notation of the equivalent in United States dollars and cents in addition to the present table of a country's currency (pre-war basis); a brief description of stamp-printing processes, and the different papers; a line stating the printing process employed; an up-to-date philatelic map of the world—all these are feasible and useful suggestions.

And then—increase the price of the *Standard* to \$2.50.

Collectors will not mind the added fifty cents.

Clifford Kissinger Visits Richmond.

Sometimes a rare and unexpected pleasure is in store for the Editor. And when Clifford W. Kissinger, of Reading, Pa., stopt over in Richmond for a day, it was a real Easter-Monday.

"Way back yonder," as we say in the South, some thirty years ago, to be precise, Kissinger edited and published the *Pennsylvania Philatelist*, better known as "The Pennsy," while I pushed an amateurish quill on *The Virginia Philatelist*. We grew to be friends then, and that bond was never broken. Of the "old school," we two have remained plain "stamp-collectors." The years have left no mark on Cliff—the rollicking good humor and the smile of that long-ago is still there. May it stay put.

Touring with his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Focht, this amiable trio tried to buy up every stamp and antique in Richmond, and but for the fact that Patrick Henry's pew in famous Old St. John's Church is screwed to the floor, Kissinger would have carted that away, too. United States have always been his forte, and the date cancellation of February 6, his one "besetting" specialty. I believe it marks the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. Dunt esk.

Progress of the Confederate Book.

The Confederate stamp-groups arrived safely in Dresden. Messrs. Römmeler & Jonas, Inc., advise that the work will require one month. These two groups—one showing every stamp of the General Issues, unused, in perfect condition; the other, all the rare color varieties, likewise unused—will be worth the cost of the book alone, since this is the first time a color-plate has ever been made of the stamps of the Confederacy, and probably the only collection of unused rare shades brought together.

The revising and typesetting is progressing at the regular pace.

Hoch Deutschland!—Erin Go Bragh!

The Germans have succeeded! The first westward flight across the Atlantic has been made, and beside the name of our Lindbergh we may inscribe those of that interpid trio, von Hühnefeld, Köhl, and Fitzmaurice. The *Bremen* was the first undersea craft to negotiate our shores, and now another "Bremen" conquers a more treacherous element, coming on a mission of good will. And we are glad of their success—glad, too, that a son of Erin took part.

Prepare for more Commemorative Air-Mails!

Death of Dr. J. Brace Chittenden.

Mr. Henry C. Needham sends the following clipping from the *New York Times* of March 21st:

Dr. Jonathan Brace Chittenden, head of the mathematics department of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and widely-known as a philatelist, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 144 Montague Street, Brooklyn. He was in his sixty-fourth year. During the war Dr. Chittenden was a private in the Veteran Corps Artillery and later First Lieutenant in the Twenty-third Infantry, New York State Guard.

A lawyer by profession, as well as a school teacher, Dr. Chittenden was widely known throughout the country in philatelic circles. Besides being the owner of the largest collection of Austrian stamps in this country, he was considered an authority on all foreign stamps. For the last twenty years Dr. Chittenden has been Secretary of the Collectors' Club of New York.

Dr. Chittenden was born in Milford, Conn., May 13, 1864, and moved to Brooklyn when a young boy. Receiving his early education in Brooklyn schools and at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, he later attended the Polytechnic Academy, Worcester, Mass., graduating from that institution with a Master of Engineering degree. Later he attended Harvard University, where he received a Bachelor of Arts degree. Upon completing graduate work at Harvard, Dr. Chittenden was awarded a Master of Arts degree in 1890. He was honored with the Kirkland Fellowship in 1891. After studying at Königsberg University, Prussia, during 1892, he received the Doctor of Philosophy degree.

Returning to this country in 1892, Dr. Chittenden acted as instructor of mathematics at Princeton University during 1893 and 1894. From 1894 to 1899 he taught at Columbia University. In 1899 he accepted the professorship of mathematics at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he taught until his death.

Dr. Chittenden contributed many articles to philatelic magazines and was also the author of a book, "Stolen Stamps." He was admitted to the New York bar in 1901.

He leaves his wife, Evelyn Betts Chittenden, and one daughter, Mrs. William T. Dalrymple. Funeral services will be held at the Fairchild Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, Friday, at 8 P. M.

Splendid though the man's achievements were—and particularly do we recognize his philatelic labors—there was yet an indefinable something about Brace Chittenden that transcended the works of his brain and of his hands—something fine, and big, and chivalrous, and lovable . . . was he not ever a prodigal with the coin of his heart?

There is more than "an empty chair" in the Collectors' Club. . .

Death of B. K. Miller, Jr.

American Philately sustains another painful loss in the death of Mr. Benjamin K. Miller, Jr., of Milwaukee, Wis., which occurred in that city on March 17th, in the seventy-first year of his age.

An extensive traveler, visiting nearly every country; a big-game hunter in the African jungles, he still found pleasure in philatelic pursuits. He was an authority on United States stamps, and three years ago presented his famous collection to the Public Library of New York City.

"Sound taps." . .

Mr. Pratt Again at the Wheel.

Mr. Thomas Pratt has returned to his home in Kingsport, Tenn., after an extended tour through the South, and is now engaged in the preparation of his Five-Cent Memphis treatise, the companion-piece to his article on the Two-Cent Provisional of that city. It will begin in *THE SOUTHERN* next month.

Mr. Pratt again invites collectors of the Memphis Provisional to send him any material or data pertaining to the subject.

United States Navy Cancellations.

My good friend Dr. William Evans, of Norfolk, Va., contributes an illustrated article on United States Navy Cancellations in this number. It is but the herald of a more pretentious study to follow, and collectors are urged to submit material to the author at 313 Freemason Street.

The collecting of Ship Cancellations forms a most interesting section in a showing of United States covers and a complement to our more spectacular Air-Mails. Our readers will appreciate this contribution.

Ohlman Again Holds Official S. P. A. Sale.

Mr. Ohlman, the well-known Auction Specialist, of 116 Nassau St., New York, will again conduct the official sale at the Society of Philatelic Americans Convention which meets in Washington, D. C., August 13th to 15th.

The Convention Sale will be held on Tuesday night, August 14th, at 8 P. M. A limited amount of fine material will be accepted at no advance in commission rates.

Richmond, Va., on the Air-Mail.

On May 1st will be inaugurated the New York to Atlanta Air-Mail Route. Richard Evelyn Byrd Flying Field, Richmond's municipal air-port, forms the junction point where a complete change of pilots and planes will be made. This service will form one of the legs in the New York-Mexico route. Thus Richmond advances from the Precancel lists to the dignity of the Air-Mail catalogs.

Collectors interested in the better-class, postally used stamps of the Soviet Republic (Russia), should read the exchange offer of Mr. Plotnicoff-Grundinoff.

If you have *choice* stamps to sell—every advanced collector reads *THE SOUTHERN*.

South American Air-Mail Notes.

The following notes have been received from our correspondent, Mr. A. H. Davis, Casilla Correo 1588, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

An agreement which will immediately come into force has been signed between the Argentine and United States postal administrations by which correspondence from the Argentine addressed to the interior of the States may be transported by air mail on arrival in New York. The lines to be utilised for this new service are the following:

- Transcontinental of New York to San Francisco, California.
- From Boston, Massachusetts to New York, N. Y.
- From Chicago, Illinois to St. Louis, Missouri.
- From Chicago, Illinois to Dallas, Texas.
- From Salt Lake City, Utah to Los Angeles, California.
- From Salt Lake City, Utah to Pasco, Washington.
- From Detroit, Michigan to Cleveland, Ohio.
- From Detroit, Michigan to Chicago, Illinois.
- From Seattle, Washington to Los Angeles, California.
- From Chicago, Illinois to Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- From Cleveland, Ohio to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
- From Cheyenne, Wyoming to Pueblo, Colorado.

In addition to the ordinary postage of 5c. those who wish to avail themselves of this new service must pay an additional tax of 24 centavos for each 14 grammes or fraction thereof and endorse the covers "Via Air Mail."

The Two-Cent De La Rue Electrotpe For Sale.

The finder and owner of the Confederate electrotpe of the De La Rue Two-Cent stamp—ordered in London, but captured before it reached the Confederacy—has decided to dispose of this relic, and invites offers through the Editor. The plate consists of four electrotypes, each a pane of 100 stamps, secured to an iron base. The entire form weighs 88 lbs. 10 oz., and is in an excellent state of preservation.

An opportunity is here offered to secure this historic relic for some Southern museum, or the library of one of our great philatelic societies.

The Editor thoroughly enjoyed a brief visit from Mr. W. L. L. Peltz of Albany, N. Y., while stopping over in Richmond for a day. Mr. Peltz specializes in the stamps of the United States and British Colonies, but is turning to Confederates, of which he has quite a noteworthy showing.

Mr. Hans Schumacher, of Bonn, Germany, can fill the open spaces in your collection of Republican Germany. See his ad. in this number.



PRISONERS' LETTERS

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.

FLAG-OF-TRUCE, PRISONERS' AND SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

Chronicle and legend form the warp and woof with which some Thucydides or Tacitus weaves for us history's wondrous tapestry. A batch of old letters discovered by the biographer will supply the brush and the pigments wherewith he limns his character pictures. The faded silken cord and the enveloping covers, the superscriptions and the markings of journeys disclose for him no needed data, and these are tossed aside.

But the philatelist rescues the old war-time envelopes that crossed the lines, or bore the scant messages from prison camps, for they tell more of a story than Tacitus' tablets or biographer's book.

* * *

The Richmond *Daily Examiner* of May 18th, 1863, published the following information for the guidance of the public:

FLAG-OF-TRUCE LETTERS.

Rules in Regard to Letters by Flag of Truce.—We have been furnished, for publication, by General Winder, with the following rules adopted by the United States Commandant, General Dix, at Fortress Monroe, and which will be enforced in regard to all letters forwarded from the North to Fortress Monroe, to go by flag of truce to Richmond:

"In order to secure the transmission of letters across the lines, the following rules must be complied with:

"1. No letter must exceed one page of a letter sheet, or relate to any other than purely domestic matters.

"2. Every letter must be signed with the writer's name in full.

"3. All letters must be sent with five cents postage enclosed, if to go to Richmond, and ten cents if beyond.

"4. All letters must be enclosed to the commanding general of the Department of Virginia, at Fortress Monroe. No letter sent to any other address will be forwarded.

"All letters sent to Fortress Monroe without a strict compliance with these rules, except for prisoners of war, will be transmitted to the dead letter office."

The same rules will be applied by General Winder to all letters sent from the South to Fortress Monroe, for parties in the United States. Parties addicted to correspondence should cut out and preserve this notice, as a failure to comply with it in one single particular, will consign their correspondence to oblivion.

The foregoing official notice establishes the status of "Flag-of-Truce" and "Prisoners'" letters and recites the rules under which a limited and censored correspondence between the inhabitants of the warring sections was carried on.

Small wonder that both collector and student of the stamps of the Confederacy cherish these historic covers. More than any other piece of postal stationery of that period do they tell their mute tales of suffering and hardship—of home-hunger and heart-hunger—sickness, starvation, and death in enemy prison-camps—North and South. There was no difference in the prevailing conditions. There is no "humane war."

The topic which forms one of the last chapters of our Story has been thoroughly covered before by two of the ablest pens in the service of American Philately—Stanley B. Ashbrook, of Cincinnati, Ohio (*vide Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, April 23, 1921), and Thomas H. Pratt, of Kingsport, Tenn. (*vide The American Philatelist*, October, 1927), have written exhaustively on this subject.

The material from which most of the data in those articles was gathered is now in the possession of Mr. S. W. Richie, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Both writers, however, had access to other collections and much material of their own. Mr. Ashbrook had the additional advantage of first-hand information, his father having served with distinction in the Confederate army, and was taken prisoner in an enterprise, which, had it succeeded, might have changed somewhat the current of history.

Mr. Richey's great collection of Flag-of-Truce and Prisoners' Letters has likewise been at my service for purposes of study and photographing. In addition to my own modest accumulation, I have had the loan of several other interesting groups, notably those of Messrs. Pratt, Needham, and Hay, and the late Montague Triest.

With these two masterful and complete articles before me, I found myself in an embarrassing position. My check-up on the material at hand convinced me that there were few errors, and little uncovered data. Nevertheless, this subject is a logical part of our Story.

I invited both gentlemen—in the order of the appearance of their earlier articles—to re-write this chapter for the Story, under their names. Both courteously declined with the suggestion that I supply the text.

Under these conditions I am writing this chapter. It required no especial research on my part—the full credit for all that belongs to my good friends Ashbrook and Pratt. To their earlier work I have but added several prisons and a nearer complete group of accurate illustrations.

A "Flag-of-Truce" cover carried such censored civilian correspondence as crossed the lines between the North and the South during the Civil War. A "Prisoner-of-War" cover carried a letter from some war-prison camp—either Federal or Confederate—to "the other side." Most Prisoners' letters bear a "Flag-of-Truce" inscription in addition to the prison postmarking; but civilians' letters bear only the flag-of-truce inscription in addition to the town cancellation.

When the letter came from a Northern prison it usually bore a three-cent 1861 United States stamp. Where the letter "crossed the line" there was sometimes added a ten-cent Confederate States stamp. Letters from Southern prisons to the North bore both United States and Confederate States stamps, with few exceptions.

As far as we know there were no special cancellers provided for the letters that emanated from Southern prisons. Most of them, however, were inscribed "Prisoner's Letter," and "Examined."

All of the larger Northern prisons appear to have been provided with the paraphernalia necessary to a proper, systematic handling of the mails.

* * *

Noting that a complete list of Northern and Southern war-prisons had never been compiled by earlier writers on this subject, Mr. Ashbrook proceeded to establish this data. With a few addition and corrections, his statements follow:

NORTHERN PRISONS.

The Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D. C.
The Gratiot Street Prison, St. Louis, Mo.
Johnson's Island, Sandusky, O.
Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.
Camp Chase, Columbus, O.
Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.
Rock Island Prison, Rock Island, Ill.
Point Lookout, Maryland.
Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.
Fort Lafayette, New York.
Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.
Fort Delaware, Delaware.
Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill.
Elmira Prison, Elmira, N. Y.
Fort Columbus, New York.

In addition to these we find the regular jails and penitentiaries used as military prisons, but as a rule they were only temporary places of confinement for military prisoners. The chief prison of this class was the abandoned State penitentiary at Alton, Ill. The Point Lookout prison in Maryland was the largest and had at times 20,000 prisoners. The Fort Delaware prison, in the middle of the Delaware river, was the most dreaded of all the Northern prisons.

SOUTHERN PRISONS.

Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.
 Belle Isle, in the James river, Richmond, Va.
 Castle Thunder, Richmond, Va.
 Castle Lightning, Richmond, Va.
 Liggon's and Crew's Tobacco Warehouses, Richmond, Va.
 Andersonville Prison, Georgia.
 Castle Pinckney, Charleston, S. C.
 Cahaba Prison, Cahaba, Alabama.
 Camp Lawton, Millen, Georgia.
 Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas.
 Salisbury Prison, Salisbury, N. C.
 Danville Prison, Danville, Va.

In addition there were stockades at Savannah, Ga., Charleston, Florence, and Columbia, S. C.

* * *

SCRAPS OF HISTORY.

Life in these prison camps has supplied the theme for many a song and story, and because it will add a bit of human interest, I am taking a few leaves from an old Confederate Scrap-Book, before proceeding with our philatelic study.

Grim humor marks the minstrelsy, tragedy darkens a page here and there, adventurous daring challenges our admiration. The stories are twice-told—the actors have passed from the scene. You are introduced to

PRISON LIFE AT FORT DELAWARE.

(An old Confederate Song.)

Come listen to my ditty, it will while away a minute,
 And if I didn't think so, I never would begin it,
 'Tis 'bout a life in prison, so forward bend your head,
 And I'll tell you in a moment how dey treat a poor Confed.

CHORUS.

In the prison of Fort Delaware, Delaware, Delaware,
 In the prison of Fort Delaware Del.

Dey put you in de barracks, de barracks in divisions,
 An' den dey 'lect a captain who bosses the provisions.
 He keeps the money, letters, keeps order in the room,
 And hollers like the debbil if you upset the spittoon.

Wheneber dey do take the oath, dey put 'em near the ribber,
 Work them like the debbil, worse than in the Libby,
 Shake 'em in a blanket, throw snuff into their eyes,
 And parade dem on de island and call them galvanized.

Whar the galvanized are quartered dar lives a jolly crew,
 Dar's Kernels dar and Majors wid a General or two,
 Dese big bugs hab some privileges, dey hab a private yard,
 Dey goes just whar dey chooses (except outside the guard).

Some officers do washing, many makes de fires,
 So hot upon a sunny day, dat eberone expires,
 Some working gutta percha, some walking in de yard,
 Many make dey living by de turning of de card.

Dar's tailors dar and shoemakers, some French and Latin teaching,
 Some scratching of de tiger, while some others am a preaching,
 Some cooking up de rations, some swapping off dey clothes,
 While a crowd of Hilton headers are giving nigger shows.

Dar's anoder lot ob fellers and cunning dogs dey are,
 Dey git an empty barrel and den set up a bar,
 Git some vinegar and lasses, fer whiskey am too dear,
 And mix it wid potato skins and den dey call it beer.

No matter what you're doing one thing am very sartin,
 That eberone is ready from this prison to be startin',
 De very sad reflection makes everybody grieve,
 For not a single devil knows when he is gwine to leave.

Now white folks here's a moral; there's nothing true below,
 This world am but a tater patch, the debbil has the hoe,
 Everyone sees trouble here, go you near and far,
 But the most unlucky devil am the prisoner of war.

And here is another, immortalizing Johnson's Island:

MY LOVE AND I.

BY ASA HARTZ.

My love reposes on a rosewood frame;
 A bunk have I;
 A couch of feathery down fills up the same;
 Mine's straw, but dry;
 She sinks to rest at night with scarce a sigh;
 With waking eyes I watch the hours creep by.

My love her daily dinner takes in state,
 And so do I;
 The richest viands flank her silver plate;
 Coarse grub have I;
 Pure wines she sips at ease, her thirst to slake;
 I pump my drink from Erie's limpid lake.

My love has all the world at will to roam;
 Three acres I;
 She goes abroad, or quiet sits at home;
 So cannot I;
 Bright angels watch around her couch at night;
 A Yank, with loaded gun, keeps me in sight.

A thousand weary miles now stretch between
 My love and I;
 To her this wintry night, cold, calm, serene,
 I waft a sigh,
 And hope with all my earnestness of soul,
 To-morrow's mail may bring me my parole.

There's hope ahead! we'll one day meet again,
 My love and I.
 We'll wipe away all tears of sorrow then;
 Her love-lit eye
 Will all my many troubles then beguile,
 And keep this wayward reb from Johnson's Isle.



LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA.—FROM AN OLD WOOD CUT.

It is quite probable that the list of Northern and Southern war-prisons, here printed, is not complete, and students will confer a great favor by supplying any additional information which would add to our data.

(To be Continued.)

The preliminaries for the Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition to be held in May are progressing fine. Let's all go!

United States Navy Cancellations.

BY DR. WILLIAM EVANS.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The grouping of a number of cancellations, varying greatly in sizes and shapes, and the necessity of confining them within the page limits of THE SOUTHERN, presented some difficulty, forcing "overlaps" as well as a shortening of the bars in several instances. A few notes will clarify the illustrations.

Type 8 (U. S. S. Kentucky): the bars measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches (center bar).

Type 9 (U. S. S. Orion): the two stars are part of this canceller.

Type 10 (U. S. S. Borie): the three bars extend $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch beyond illustration.

Type 14 (U. S. S. Nevada) the seven wave-lines are part of canceller.

The illustrations are actual size.)

On June 1, 1908, a number of ships of the United States Navy were made post-offices, or at least, had a mail clerk appointed to perform the usual duties of a postmaster.

Until recently no one has paid any attention to the cancellations used on the letters sent from the ships, and as a result very little is known about the earlier forms.

I have given here tracings of such of these cancellations as I have been able to secure. It is hoped and requested that those who have forms not shown will loan them for tracing, so that a record, as nearly complete as possible, may be compiled.

It may be that all of the ships used the same type at first. If that is so, it is possible that number 1 shows the type, for it is not likely that any change was made in nine months.

Between numbers 1 and 2 there is a period of more than four years, and it is quite possible that other types were used during this time.

These early cancellers were evidently made with the postmark and canceller attached to one handle so that one blow cancelled the stamp and postmarked the letter. And the same thing may be said of the majority of the designs shown.

In 1914 and 1915, however, some of the ships had postmarks without the canceller attachment as shown by numbers 17 and 18, while some others were using a new type as shown by number 7.

Only one war-time cover has come to my notice. It is cancelled U. S. Navy. Possibly all the ships used this cancellation while the war was going on.

From then until 1924 my data is blank.



No. 1



No. 2



No. 3



No. 4



No. 5



No. 6

PORTSMOUTH

N. H.



No. 7



No. 8



No. 9

NAVY

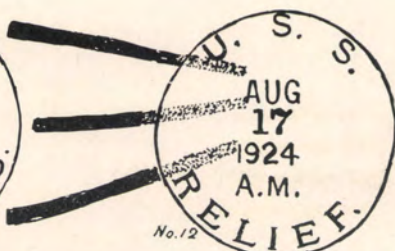
MAIL



No. 10

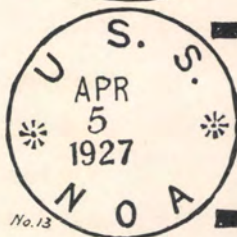
U S AIR

STAT

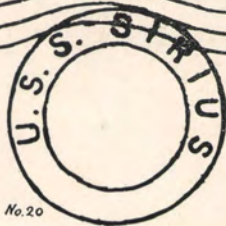
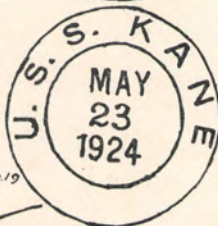
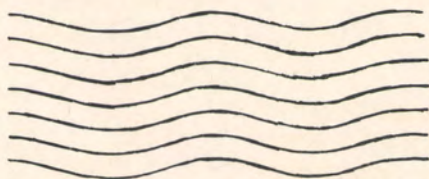


U.S. NAVY

SEATTLE W



↑ SHANGHAI ↑
↓ CHINA ↓



U.S.S. Gannet

No. 21

In 1924 a fairly representative collection was secured and it will be seen that several types were in use. Most of the ships retained one or the other of these types in 1927, but a few new ones had come into use.

In 1924 the distribution of those noted was:

No. 2. 1 ship.	No. 10. 1 ship.	No. 15. 3 ships.
No. 4. 1 ship.	No. 11. 8 ships.	No. 19. 15 ships.
No. 6. 90 ships.	No. 12. 1 ship.	
No. 7. 1 ship.	No. 14. 7 ships.	

And in 1927 it was:

No. 5. 1 ship.	No. 13. 1 ship.	No. 18. 3 ships.
No. 6. 122 ships.	No. 14. 4 ships.	No. 19. 20 ships.
No. 11. 1 ship.	No. 15. 17 ships.	No. 22. 1 ship.
No. 12. 2 ships.	No. 16. 1 ship.	No. 23. 1 ship.

It is to be said in regard to No. 6 that a number of the ships do not insert the name of the port in the spaces provided for this purpose. A few use other words such as, "At Sea," "Join the Navy," etc.

A few ships use two kinds of postmarks, and I have seen one or two covers with both No. 6 and No. 19.

Black ink is used most frequently, but purple, red, blue, and green are sometimes seen.

One other postmark has been noted. The Scorpion was in European waters for several years and used a postmark like those seen on letters coming from Europe.

No doubt there are others and if those who have them will be kind enough to loan them, an effort will be made to get the record complete. They will be promptly returned to the owners.

Of Interest to Collectors of Confederate Material.

Among the prized possessions of the late Capt. John F. Mayer, dean of Richmond collectors, there was an old Confederate Scrap-Book containing a mass of interesting material gathered by the owner since his boyhood in the early sixties. The heirs are offering this scrap-book for sale—as a whole, or in its sections. Among other material, such as newspaper clippings, Confederate papers, autographs of famous leaders, war-time *carte-visite* photographs of statesmen and generals, there is a *complete* collection of Confederate States paper money, and the famous war cartoons, etched by Volck.

Those interested may obtain detailed information by addressing the Editor.

Confederate Colored Cancellations.

Mr. Pratt's article on Confederate cancellations and postmarks in colors, which appeared in the February number of *THE SOUTHERN*, has aroused wide-spread interest, and brought numerous additions to the list.

A revised tabulation will appear each month. Send in your list of such colored cancellations as do not appear here.

Last month's appeal added Mr. Walcott's list.

Blue

Albany, Ga.	Drakes Branch, Va.	Morgantown, N. C.
Ashboro, N. C.	Danville, Va.	Nashville, Tenn.
Adairsville, Ga.	Emory, Va.	Norfolk, Va.
Auburn, Ala.	Enfield, N. C.	Natural Bridge, Va.
Barnesville, Ga.	Etowah, Ga.	Newton Factory, Ga.
Blountville, Tenn.	Ellaville, Ga.	Newbern, N. C.
Bowling Green, Va.	Fancy Hill, Va.	Petersburg, Va.
Bowling Green, Ky.	Franklin Depot, Va.	Pendleton, S. C.
Blairsville, Ga.	Glade Spring Depot, Va.	Pleasant Shade, Va.
Cassville, Ga. (<i>Greenish</i>)	Greensborough, N. C.	Pattonsburg, Va.
Clarksville, Tenn. (<i>Cobalt</i>)	Galveston, Tex.	Portsmouth, Va.
Concord, N. C.	Greenwood, S. C.	Raleigh, N. C.
Charlotte C. H., Va.	Hillsboro, N. C.	Richmond, Va. (May 10, '63.)
Charlottesville, Va.	Huntsville, Ala.	Rosewell, Ga.
Codville Depot, Va.	Hempstead, Tex.	Ringgold, Ga.
Columbia, S. C.	Howardsville, Va.	Sandersville, Ga.
Coronaca, S. C.	Lynchburg, Va.	Talladega, Ala.
Covington, Ga.	Lexington, Va.	Troup Factory, Ga.
Christiansburg, Va.	Louisa C. H., Va.	Tuskegee, Ala.
Charlotte C. H., Va.	Lebanon, Va.	Taylorsville, N. C.
Charlotte, N. C.	Louisville, Ga.	University of Va., Va.
Chester C. H., S. C.	Lenoir, N. C.	Winchester, Va.
Danoyville, Tenn.	Lawranceville, Va.	Wetumpka, Ala.
Dublin, Va.	Millikens Bend, Va.	
Durham's, N. C.	Manassas, Ga.	

Red

Alexandria, La.	Dunns Rock, N. C.	Raleigh, N. C.
Abbeville C. H., S. C.	Egypt, Miss.	Romaria, S. C.
Adairsville, Ga.	Emory, Va.	Red River Landing, La.
Apelilla, Ala.	Floyd C. H., Va.	Robertsville, N. C.
Buckingham C. H., Va.	Greensborough, N. C.	Smithfield, Va.
Beaumont, Tex.	Gaston, N. C.	Social Circle, Ga.
Blacks and Whites, Va.	Grantsville, Ga.	Sparta, Ga.
Churchland, Va.	Lexington, Ga.	Shuqulak, Miss.
Camden, S. C.	Lavaca, Ala.	Terry, Miss.
Chester C. H., S. C.	Lynchburg, Va.	Tunnel Hill, Ga.
Christiansburgh, Va.	Marion, Ala.	Whitesville, Ga.
Crawfordsville, Miss.	Madison, N. C.	Woodville, Ga.
Clarksville, Tenn.	Plymouth, N. C.	Yanceyville, N. C.
Danville, Va.	Pittsylvania C. H., Va.	
Decatur, Ga.	Petersburg, Va.	

(Continued on the following page.)

CONFEDERATE COLORED CANCELLATIONS—*Continued.**Green*

Chester, C. H., S. C. (<i>Olive</i>)	Hicksford, Va. (<i>Olive</i>)	Raleigh, N. C. (<i>Bluish</i>)
Greensborough, N. C. (<i>Emerald</i>)	Lynchburg, Va. (<i>Olive</i>)	Roselyn, Ga. (<i>Emerald</i>)
Greensborough, Ga. (<i>Olive</i>)	Monticello, Ga. (<i>Emerald</i>)	Roswell, Ga.
Green Cut, Ga. (<i>Emerald</i>)	Moorfield, Va. (<i>Olive</i>)	Saltville, Va. (<i>Emerald</i>)
Hillsboro, N. C. (<i>Bluish</i>)	Morgantown, Ga. (<i>Blue green</i>)	
	Princeton, Ark. (<i>Emerald</i>)	

Violet

Augusta, Ga.	Pendleton, S. C.	Lynchburg, Va.
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Brown

Brownsburg, Va.	Culloden, Ga.	Liberty Hill, S. C.
Christiansburgh, Va. (<i>Pro-</i>	Decatur, Ga.	Marion Station, Miss.
<i>bably oxidized red.</i>)	Gordonsville, Va.	Milton, N. C.
Columbia Mills, Ga.	Lexington, Ga.	Warrenton, N. C.
Crawfordsville, Ga.	Lynchburg, Va.	West Point, Miss.

Orange

Elkville, N. C.	Geneva, Ga.	Newton, N. C.
Blacks & Whites, Va.	Hermitage, La.	Orange C. H., Va.
Gaston, N. C.	Lexington, Ga.	Victoria, Tex.

Red-Brown

Linton, Ga.

Yellow Ochre

Union Point, Ga.

Foreign Air-Mail News.

Our European correspondent, Mr. Heinrich Gerdessen, Berlin-Friedenau, Germany, sends the following Air-Mail news.

GERMANY.—In conjunction with the Spring Fair in Leipzig—March 4th-10th—the Bavarian Verkehrsflug, Ltd., inaugurated the new routes Plauen-Zwickau and Leipzig-Mockau.

GREECE.—There is an air-mail line connecting Athens-Constantinople-Brindisi. Planes leave Athens every Wednesday and Saturday, arriving at Constantinople Mondays and Thursdays. Leaving Constantinople on Tuesdays and Fridays, they arrive at Brindisi Mondays and Thursdays.

SWEDEN.—At a meeting of the "20. Amerikaflygningens Interimskommite," which took place in Stockholm recently, it was decided to attempt flights to America in May. The plan to use Swedish-built machines was abandoned in favor of an American-built plane. The cost is to be defrayed by the sale of a special "Atlantic-Flight" stamp issued by the Swedish Post.

FRANCE.—May 1st marked the opening of the Paris-Lyons-Marseilles air-mail route. The first machine came to grief near Lyons.

JUGOSLAVIA.—The first air-post line connecting Belgrade and Agram was inaugurated February 15th. Four machines carry on the daily service.

PERSIA.—The first air-mail flight Teheran-Baku took place on February 12th. Mail carried by the Junkers plane was stamped "Premier Courrier Aerien Teheran-Baku," and the same inscription in Persian.

Additional Types of the Richmond Cancellations.

BY THOMAS H. PRATT.

Four new types and one new variety of Richmond cancellations have been sent in since the article on these appeared. The first two are credited to Dr. Floyd of Manchester, England, the third to Mr. George Walcott of New York and the fourth to Mr. T. C. Needham of New York. These gentlemen supplied other information which will necessitate a partial revision of the earlier text. This is splendid cooperation and if any of you have additional types other than the seventeen shown to date, send them in at once. Editor Dietz tells me that he wants this chapter as complete as possible, and you know he is putting the finishing touches on the text of the Book we are all waiting for.



TYPE 14.



TYPE 15.



TYPE 16.



TYPE 17.



VARIETY OF TYPE 10.

TYPE 14.

Type 14 is similar in every way to Type 3, but without the year date. It is recorded in black ink only.

TYPE 15.

Type 15 is similar to Types 7 and 13, but with the day date showing as a black line. Black ink only reported.

TYPE 16.

Type 16 is similar to Type 5 with the month in italics. This postmark is an anomaly and is the only type reported to have any portion of its lettering in italics. Certainly very scarce and the only copy submitted is dated Oct. 2, 1863. In black ink.

TYPE 17.

Type 17 is similar to Type 1. The year logo is turned face down, and appears between the month and day date.

VARIETY OF TYPE 10.

There is a variety of Type 10 with a greater open space between the month and day date, occasioned by inserting an extra blank slug between the two logos. This variety is accidental—not a distinctive type.



The 1928 Olympics.

I am again indebted to my good friend, Mr. Peter den Outer, of Rotterdam, for the first set of the Netherlands Olympics here illustrated. Values and colors are as follows:

1½c. deep green.
2c. violet.
3c. light green.

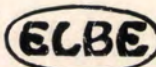
5c. ultramarine.
7½c. orange.
10c. deep rose.

15c. dark blue.
30c. brown.

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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, 1927.

STATE OF VIRGINIA,

County of Henrico, ss.:

Before me, Clifford C. Pedigo, 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 Street. 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 on 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 7th day of April, 1927.

My commission expires December 28, 1929.

(Seal) CLIFFORD C. PEDIGO, Notary Public.

Confederate Relic to be Sold!

The owner of the Confederate Electrotpe of the De La Rue Two-Cent Stamps, recently found near New Orleans, La., has decided to dispose of this unique relic, and invites offers through the Editor of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

The story of this remarkable find appeared in the November-1926 issue of THE SOUTHERN, from which the following extract is taken:

In the *Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps* appears a statement by Mr. E. G. Montgomery, Vice-President of the American Branch of Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, to this effect:

"The records (De La Rue's) further show that on November 7th, 1862, there was sent a printing-plate of a Ten-Cent stamp with the head of President Davis, and a similar plate for a Two-Cent stamp with the head of Calhoun. These plates were, without doubt, replicas of the originals of the Five-Cent and One-Cent stamps, changed respectively to read 'Ten Cents' and 'Two Cents,' but neither the Ten-Cent nor the Two-Cent stamp was ever used, the plates having been captured, probably before there was opportunity to print from them, and no one seems to have an impression from either the Ten-Cents or the Two-Cents plate."

I have found the Two-Cent plate. . .

Its story may be briefly told. I learned of the existence of "a Confederate stamp-plate" in a small town near New Orleans. Today I am in possession of the relic. What lies between is of little interest.

It is a faultless piece of workmanship—untouched since it left the electrotpe foundry of the De La Rues. Each of the four panes of 100 stamps measures $7\frac{7}{8}$ "x9-7/16" face, and $8\frac{3}{8}$ "x10-3/16" at their base, the face measurement of the group-of-four plates is $16\frac{5}{8}$ "x19 $\frac{7}{8}$ " with $\frac{7}{8}$ " vertical and 1" horizontal margins between the panes. The four panes are mounted on an iron base $18\frac{3}{8}$ "x22-7/16"— $21\frac{1}{32}$ " high. The thickness of the electrotypes is $\frac{5}{32}$ ", the height over all $26\frac{6}{32}$ "—less than the standard American type-height. The plates are fastened to the iron base by means of 8 screws to the pane. The base is provided with guide-holes and lugs to fit the bed of the Washington hand-press. The weight of the relic is 88 lbs. 10 oz.

This find is probably the most revolutionizing event in Confederate philatelic history. It spells a new number in the catalogs.

A rare opportunity is here offered to present this relic to some Southern Museum; or to one of our great philatelic associations.

For further information, address:

AUGUST DIETZ,

Editor THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

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Richmond, Virginia.

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VOL. IV.

No. 7



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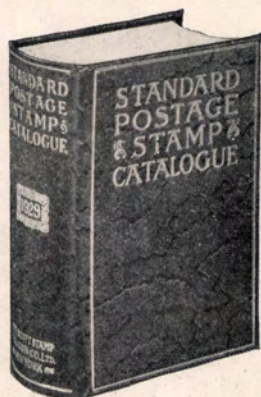
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Reference: Editor SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

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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Entered as second-class matter November 1, 1924, at the post office at Richmond, Virginia, under the Act of March 3, 1879

VOL. IV.

MAY, 1928

NO. 7

Editorial

Richmond, Va. Goes on the Air-Mail.

Midnight of May first-second marked the inauguration of the New-York-Atlanta Air-Mail Service, with Richmond, Virginia, as the important mid-way station for the transfer of mail, planes and pilots—Byrd Airport being the *rendezvous*.

The first plane to arrive was from the North—Pilot Sid Malloy landing at 9:58 P. M., May 1st, nine minutes ahead of time. He was followed by Pilot E. M. Banks, from New Brunswick, N. Y., at 10:40 P. M., twelve minutes ahead of schedule. Malloy again left the air-port at 1:02 A. M., May 2nd, for Atlanta, Ga.

Richmond's air-mail consisted of 57 pounds going North, and 63 pounds going South.

Pilots Eugene Brown and Johnny Kytle hopped off from Atlanta, coming North, with 322 and 125 pounds of mail respectively.

"New York-Atlanta" is somewhat misleading. The air-port is located at New Brunswick, N. J., and New York City's mail is forwarded to that port of departure by rail.

As a matter of fact, Richmond is the most important link in this, the longest air-mail route in the United States—Boston forming the northern and New Orleans the southern terminus.

But one hitch occurred. The plane from the North broke down in or near Washington, and one of the relief planes from Richmond was hastened to the National Capital to complete the trip.

"Guaranteed Genuine."

The Editor of *The American Philatelist* devotes quite a bit of space to a discussion of the liability of the seller to the purchaser of a stamp which, under the American trade custom, has been guaranteed genuine "without limit of time," and which stamp, later on, proves to be a counterfeit.

After stating that a recent airing of this question before the Collectors' Club elicited a wide divergence of opinion, Mr. Fennel sets up the following hypothetical case, and invites the views of collectors.

A counterfeit stamp having been discovered by the buyer some ten years after its purchase from a reputable dealer is entitled to recover from the dealer—*what?* The original purchase price? Nothing else? Ought not the dealer pay interest for the use of the money for ten years? If you think that satisfies the equities of the transaction what do you think of this case. Suppose you eagerly desire a copy of the No. 13 Farenland, because you think it more scarce than the \$10.00 the catalog indicates, and Mr. Dealer of high reputation sells you a copy at full catalog in the year 1928, and then, in 1938, some expert pronounces this stamp a counterfeit, and in the meantime the market price for this stamp has risen to \$300.00—what then? Is the transaction justly settled by the return of your \$10.00, or your \$10.00 and ten years' interest? What is the proper rule about that?

Without going into the "legal points" in this case—and I am in no wise qualified to enter the discussion in that capacity—we might apply a little common sense and settle the matter.

First then, a dealer (hereinafter referred to as "Mr. Seller") of the highest reputation is not necessarily an infallible expert. It is assumed, however, that, in 1928, Mr. Seller believed "No. 13 Farenland" genuine. Mr. Buyer, too, believed the stamp authentic, because he was willing to pay "full catalog." He even thought it undervalued.

Ten years pass, with 3,652 neglected opportunities to have the item "expertized." Is that the fault of Mr. Seller?

In 1938 a genuine "No. 13 Farenland" is worth \$300.00. Mr. Buyer finally has the item examined by an "expert," who pronounces it a counterfeit.

Mr. Buyer wants to recover. Mr. Seller is still doing business at the old stand, reputable, and ready to make good his mistaken guarantee to the extent of the original purchase price—\$10.00.

And that, in my opinion, is all Mr. Buyer is entitled to. Mr. Seller's guarantee did not imply dividends.

The transaction is one of bargain and sale with a liberal general warranty clause, and not an interest-bearing loan of ten dollars.

If stamps are to be sold "guaranteed genuine without limit of time," then let it be understood that *the sale-price is the limit of the refund*—in ten days, or in ten years.

Thomas William Hall, Esq.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain has inaugurated a series of "Philatelic Biographies," presenting, as the first of the serial, an excellent portrait of Thomas William Hall, Esq., President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. The selection of this eminent Philatelist to stand at the head of the list is not alone fitting, but a well-merited tribute to his great achievements. I am glad to read the story—recalling with pleasure our meeting on the occasion of Mr. and Mrs. Steinway's reception tendered Mr. Hall and his lady during the New York Exhibition. His kindly interest in my Confederate story—then expressed, and materially evidenced to this day—has been an inspiration in my work. Success to the three generations of Halls in Philately's Hall of Fame!

Capt. Wm. Winston on the "Bremen" Job.

Two letters received from Capt. Winston, in Hudson's Bay Company covers—one from Pointe Au Pic, Charleroi, P. Q., stamped "Malle Aérienne," the other postmarked at Seven Islands, P. Q.—tell of his presence in the far North, on the Trans-Atlantic story, flying Paramount News. From there he will proceed to Greenly Island on the same mission. One of the covers bears the imprint of Dr. L. S. Cuisinier.

Whose Air-Mail Covers Are These?

On the request of a number of collectors—most of them unknown to me—I received and forwarded to their owners upward of 800 First-Flight New York-Atlanta Air-Mail covers. Not a single cover was missing. But one small lot of eight covers, addressed in my care, is held for identification and instructions. All are addressed to the same party, in my care, but each cover bears a different, type-written sender's address in the upper left corner—from eight different cities of the flight-route. As I do not recall receiving a request covering this group—and find no clue to the name of the owner on the covers—I am taking this means of broadcasting: "Whose Air-Mail Covers Are These?" The owner may have them forwarded by stating the *name of the party to whom addressed*, in my care, as well as the eight senders' addresses in the corners. The covers are franked with commemoratives and regular issues—no air-mail stamps.

Hungary is planning a set of commemoratives, which are to bear the likenesses of some of her famous men.

Getting On Nicely With the Confederate Book.

The installation of another cylinder press—a 32x44 “Optimus”—in our printery has temporarily retarded the work on the Confederate book; but once the big machine goes into commission, this loss of time will be caught up with in short order. Over one hundred new illustrations have been engraved, and at least ten additional plates of Confederate cancellations are in preparation. An exhaustive chapter on “Paid’s”—fully illustrated—particularly those which present strong claims to recognition as “Locals,” will be added to the text, as well as a number of recently discovered “Official” envelopes of various Departments.

The greatest delay is caused by the constant coming in of new and interesting material and data, and the desire—nay, the necessity—to weave all this into the text.

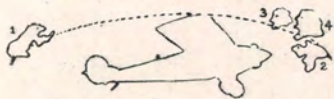
Over one-half of the book is in type. Only last month I broke and recast a 32-page form solely to “get in” two paragraphs of newly-uncovered data which seemed to me of sufficient importance to warrant this expensive proceeding. I want to *know* that the story is as nearly complete as one can make it, before I write “Finis.” There will be no “Supplement”—and a little more patience will find its reward in the end.

A Complete Collection of Confederates for Sale.

Attention is directed to an advertisement in this number offering a complete collection of the General Issues of the Confederate States used on cover. This is a most unusual opportunity to acquire these popular stamps and the chance for a safe investment.

“Seein’ Things.”

Mr. A. H. Benners, of Birmingham, Ala., again sees hidden things in one of our stamps. This time the Lindbergh Air Mail comes under his scrutiny and inspires the following ditty:



When Lindbergh set the world agog,
He made a flight from frog (1) to frog (2)!
He hit Herb' Hoover (3) on the chin,
And Uncle Sam (4) where the grub goes in.

We have received from Mr. G. F. Rapkin, 151-157 Goswell Road, London, England, a copy of his Philatelic Accessory List. This concern specializes in loose-leaf albums, stock books, and transparent envelopes.

Interest in U. S. Navy Cancellations.

Marked interest has been manifested in Dr. Evans' study of United States Navy Cancellations, printed in our April issue. Numerous requests for this number have come in from collectors not on our subscription-list—all of which suggests the advice: for matter of *real* philatelic worth, read THE SOUTHERN.

Collectors of Navy Cancellations are again urged to communicate with Dr. William Evans, 313 Freemason St., Norfolk, Va., submitting material, to the end that this subject may receive further treatment from his able pen.

Gettin' It Out of My System.

Fritz and Pat—

'Spite Himmeldonnerwetter
An' divil a-bit may get 'er—
Have borne the brunt
An' did the stunt. . .

Now, that's for that.

Best I can do on corn likker. Riessling or Liebfraumilch would bring forth an epic. Whoinell can crank up inspiration on *aque hydraulis*?

The Five-Cent Memphis Article Ready.

Mr. Thomas H. Pratt has completed his study of the Five-Cent Memphis Local, and the first instalment will appear in the June number of THE SOUTHERN. The plates for the illustrations are now being engraved.

Chance for a Greenly Island Stamp.

If our neighbors to the north fail to get out a commemorative stamp for Greenly Island they miss their big opportunity—and I my guess. Remember that Robinson Crusoe island (Juan Fernandez) surcharge on Chileno stamps in 1905? "A word to the wise" *et cetera*.

In another column we welcome back the advertisement of our old friends, Wilcox, Smith & Co., the New Zealand Dealers. This long established firm will soon be celebrating their Jubilee of 50 years of Stamp Dealing. What tales they can probably tell of the good old days of Stamps when Sydney Views were 60c. each, and other rareties in proportion.

You can reach the *élite* of stampdom through THE SOUTHERN.

The New York-Atlanta First Flight Cancellation.

The special canceller here illustrated was used for the First Flight in the various cities embraced in the New York-Atlanta Air-Mail Service, the only left Byrd Airport just a few minutes planes for both the North and the South tion reads "May 2, 1928," because the and in the date. Richmond's cancella- change noted being in the city's name after midnight. All other cities' First Flight cancellations are dated "May 1, 1928."—The figure "2" of the original engraving was mutilated to make the "1." Quite an interesting procedure.



The cancelling colors vary considerably. The following is a list of those received in this city with their datings and the Richmond back-stamp:

New York, N. Y., May 1, 7:30 P. M.—Richmond, Va., May 2, 6:30 A. M.—red.
 Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 8:00 P. M., Richmond, Va., May 1, 12:00 P. M.—red.
 Washington, D. C., May 1, 9:00 P. M., Richmond, Va., May 1, 12:00 P. M.—purple.
 Winston-Salem, N. C., May 1, 7:00 P. M.—Richmond, Va., May 2, 12:30 P. M.—red-blue.
 High Point, N. C., May 1, 8:30 P. M., Richmond, Va., May 1, 12:00 P. M.—red.
 Greensboro, N. C., May 1, 10:00 P. M., Richmond, Va., May 2, 12:30 A. M.—red.
 Spartanburg, S. C., May 1, 9:00 P. M., Richmond, Va., May 2, 3:30 A. M.—red.
 Birmingham, Ala., May 1, 4:00 P. M., Richmond, Va., May 2, 3:30 P. M.—purple, green.
 Mobile, Ala., May 1, 2:00 P. M., Richmond, Va., May 2, 3:30 A. M.—red.
 Atlanta, Ga., May 1, 6:00 P. M., Richmond, Va., May 2, 3:30 A. M.—violet, red.
 New Orleans, La., May 1, 1:00 P. M., Richmond, Va., May 2, 3:30 A. M.—red.

The air-mail leaving Richmond was postmarked "May 1, 10 P. M."

For Those Who Failed to Get In on the First-Flight.

Those of our readers interested in air-mail cover collecting, and who failed to get in on the First-Flight Richmond-Atlanta, will be supplied with this cover at 25 cents postpaid—50 cents to those not on our subscription-list. Anticipating such a demand, THE SOUTHERN prepared the mailing of a number sufficient to supply one to every subscriber.

Thanx for the Courtesy!

I am indebted to the following good friends for First-Day covers of the New York-Atlanta flight: Miss Mary Jaiser, Hampton, Va., Messrs. R. S. Nelson, Selma, Ala., A. H. Benners, Birmingham, Ala., C. E. Nickles, Washington, D. C., Milton T. Mauck, Rutherford, N. J., Douglas B. Beattie, South Richmond, Va., R. Duke Hay, Winston-Salem, N. C., and several others whose names do not appear on or inside the covers. I suppose I'll have to buckle down to air-mail cover collecting.

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.

FAMOUS WAR PRISONS

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND

Among the somewhat unpleasant Southern institutions for the safe-keeping of Northern belligerents who had been hastened to the Confederate Capital, at intervals, long before General Grant deemed the time and conditions propitious, was Libby Prison, in Richmond, Virginia.

This massive brick structure, located at Twentieth and Cary Streets, had been occupied by Libby & Son, ship chandlers and brokers, until taken over by the Confederate authorities and converted into a hostelry for the reception of the rapidly increasing numbers of captured Federals. Surrounded by a strong enclosure, the place was guarded by citizen soldiery.

Aside from the fact that many noted Federal officers of high rank were at various times confined within its walls during the war, an incident, marked by a desperate daring and crowned with success, lends a bit of brightness to the shadows that surrounded the old Bastille.

In February of 1864 a number of Federal officers confined in Libby Prison contrived, after long and careful planning, to dig a tunnel fifty feet long and effect their escape. To accurately gauge direction and distance—to work through the nights with no other implements than pocket knives and crude, improvised tools—to dispose of the excavated earth by distributing it so effectively under the straw of their cots that the guards, inspecting their quarters in the morning, never detected their progress—to accumulate provisions and secure citizen clothes—to pass through the narrow tunnel singly, and step boldly into the gas-lit street—was certainly an adventure unparalleled in this war. Of the 1,100 officers there, eleven colonels, seven majors, thirty-two captains, and fifty-nine lieutenants found their way to freedom. There was considerable excitement in Richmond, and efforts were at once made to recapture them. Fifty or sixty were apprehended, but the greater number succeeded, with the assistance of friendly Negroes, in reaching Norfolk and joining the Federal forces.

Libby Prison remained a landmark of Richmond for many years after the war, until, in 1888, the old building was bought by Dr. Bramble, of Cincinnati, for \$11,000, demolished, and the brick shipped to Chicago, where the structure was rebuilt to serve as a museum.

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON, WASHINGTON.

The story of another prison, in the Federal Capital, is likewise replete with human interest, and I shall quote freely from Mr. Ashbrook's narrative.

"The Old Capitol Prison," well-known during the Civil War, derived its name from the fact that the building had served as a temporary capitol after the destruction of the first Capitol building during the War of 1812.

Six months after the beginning of the Civil War it housed scores of Confederate prisoners, military offenders, and citizens suspected of disloyalty to the Union. A number of Confederate generals were confined within its walls.

W. P. Wood was Superintendent, and acted as special secret agent of the government. It was his duty to gain information from his "guests" in regard to the army movements and plans of the Confederates. We are told that his reports to the Secretary of War were the most helpful of any that reached the Department.

In this prison were confined, for a long time, two sons of the Confederacy with gentle blood in their veins and reckless daring in their hearts. They were captured in the camp of the Army of the Cumberland, wearing the uniforms of Union cavalry officers. After their trial by court-martial they suffered the usual summary fate of spies.

Another famous Confederate spy confined in the Old Capitol Prison was Mrs. Rose O'Neal Greenhow, the charming widow of Robert Greenhow. At the beginning of the war she resided in Washington, at 398 Sixteenth Street, and on July 16th, 1861, sent to General Beauregard the famous cipher message: "Order issued for McDowell to move on Manassas tonight." Acting on this message, Beauregard promptly disposed his forces to meet the expected attack, while Generals Johnston and "Stonewall" Jackson hastened from the Valley to aid in repelling the Federal advance.

Mrs. Greenhow's perilous work was, however, cut short on August 26th, 1861, when Allan Pinkerton of the Federal Secret Service arrested her and placed her under military guard. She was confined in Old Capitol Prison until April of 1862, when, upon her pledged word to remain south of the Potomac, she was escorted beyond the Union lines and set at liberty. It was later discovered that even while confined in prison she had corresponded extensively with Colonel Thomas Jordan of General Beauregard's staff.

Another "notable" guest in Old Capitol was Captain Wirz, the one-time keeper of the Andersonville prison, about twelve miles north of Americus, Georgia. Wirz, a Swiss by birth and a practicing physician in Louisiana, had enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, and had been assigned to prison service after his right arm was shattered at the battle of Seven Pines. Performing duty at various places he was ordered, early in 1864, to Andersonville, and the story of the "terrible conditions" in that prison under his management and that of General Winder were constantly exploited by the Northern press through the publication of prisoners' letters. General Winder died before the close of the war, but after the Surrender at Appomattox. Wirz was arrested and tried by a military commission, convicted, and hung on a gallows set up in the yard of the Old Capitol Prison.

Mr. Ashbrook, in his "Notes on Prisoner-of-War Covers," states that perhaps the most interesting are those from relatives in the Confederacy to prisoners in Northern prisons. These letters were generally first forwarded to Richmond, thence to the point of exchange, which was at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, and thence to the Northern prison. Such covers usually show a Confederate stamp cancelled with the name of some Southern town or city, with a second postmarking at Richmond. Then there is a United States stamp with the Old Point Comfort cancellation, and finally the town or city postmark in which the prison was located, accompanied by the prison censor's mark or handstamp. Sometimes the cover bears a written comment: "This letter entirely too long," or, perhaps—"Dead."

* * *

Turning now to Mr. Pratt's exhaustive study—to which reference has been made—we learn of the manner in which letters were conveyed across the lines, and of the Censorship Hand-Stamps and Cancellations of Northern Prisons.

THE FLAG-OF-TRUCE BOAT.

Prisoners—and incidentally mail—that were exchanged in the East were delivered at Aiken's Landing on the James River, and later in the war at City Point. The "Flag-of-Truce Boat" *New York* was used for this purpose and plied from Fortress Monroe (in Union hands, using the "Old Point Comfort" postmark) to the exchange ground. She was a double-stacked side-wheeler, and was used exclusively for this service. Mail was supposed to be restricted in length and amount, according to the rules promulgated by Colonel Hoffman, but we can suppose that even under these restrictions it must have been of considerable amount, when we recall that over 600,000 prisoners were taken by both sides during the period of the war.

CENSORSHIP HAND-STAMPS AND CANCELLATIONS OF NORTHERN PRISONS.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

Johnson's Island lies in Sandusky Bay, about two and one-half miles from Sandusky, Ohio. The prison fence, enclosing seventeen acres, had sentry posts on the outside, while on the inside were rows of barracks two stories high.



T O C
G S B
G. S. B.
B. F. M.

The examination and censorship of prisoners' letters seems to

have been well regulated on Johnson's Island and each examiner was provided with a hand-stamp on which appeared his initials as well as the words "Prisoner's Letters, Examined, Johnson's Island, O." We find the following initials used: B. F. M., F. W. R., D. Christ, J. Berry, C. H. R., J. C., J. Corder, T. O. C., G. S. B. and J. Jordan. But few manuscript-endorsed covers from this camp have been noted. The Sandusky, O. town-postmark was used in connection with a concentric "killer" for cancelling purposes, and the censorship hand-stamp frequently appears on the back of the cover.

**JOHN J. MANOR.**

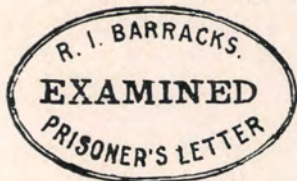
**CAPT. 128. O. V. I. &
 SUPT. PRIS. ROLL. &
 PRIS. CORRESPONDENCE.
 JOHNSONS ISLAND. O.**

An interesting handstamping is found on a cover from Johnson's Island. It is a five-line imprint of the Superintendent of Prisoners' Roll and Prisoners' Correspondence, Capt. John J. Manor. The letter must have been of

unusual importance to require this official's personal attention. These covers are considered quite scarce.

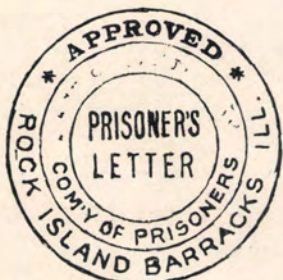
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS.

The prison at Rock Island stood on an island in the Mississippi River, between the cities of Rock Island, Illinois, and Davenport, Iowa. A high fence enclosed eighty-four barracks which housed from 5,000 to 8,000 prisoners during the war.



Two distinct hand-stamps seem to have been used—one a large, round stamp, the other a small

oval, similar to those used in most of the Northern prisons. Letters endorsed in pen-and-ink are uncommon.



The large, round "Approved" stamp at one time carried a name within its second circle, but this part of the inscription was, for some reason, deleted. All covers thus far noted show this same mutilation.



The Rock Island, Ills. dated postmark accompanied by a concentric circle "killer" was used for cancelling purposes, and the censorship hand-stamp usually appears on the face of covers from this prison.

CAMP CHASE.

Camp Chase was located at Columbus, Ohio, and was originally an instruction camp.



The censor's handstamp in use at this prison appears in three modifications. Originally the design consisted of the words "Examined—Camp Chase—Lieut.-Col. Poter" surrounded by a circle. Evidently Colonel Poter was transferred or relieved of his post, for we next find the hand-stamp with the name "Poter" deleted, but "Lieut.-Col." remaining. The third state is represented by the elimination of the letters of the words "Lieut.-Col.", save the "O" of "Col.", which, falling directly in the center of the lower inscription, is left to serve as the abbreviation for the State name, Ohio. The name of Col. Poter may have been removed for the reason that mail was examined by non-commissioned officers, and did not require the personal attention of an officer of this rank.



The Columbus, Ohio, town postmark, accompanied by a concentric circle "killer," was used for cancelling purposes.

POINT LOOKOUT.

Point Lookout, Maryland, was the largest prison in the North and was similar to many of the Southern prisons in that an open enclosure without barracks was used for the confinement of prisoners. Tents were supplied to the prisoners, while buildings were erected for administrative purposes only. At times there were as many as 20,000 prisoners.



Of all the covers observed, those from Point Lookout appear to be the



most common with both Confederate and United States stamps used together on the same envelope, but somewhat scarcer than covers from Johnson's Island, which are the letters most frequently found. The censorship hand-stamp provided a space for the initials of the examiner, but this was rarely used for



the purpose. Two types of the Point Lookout, Md. dated town-postmark were used for cancelling purposes at this prison, or more properly, prison-camp. Both types are here illustrated.



A very unusual censor-mark, and one that deserves more than passing mention, is here illustrated. The contents of the letter contained in this cover may have appeared of such importance to the

examining subaltern that he passed it on to the Provost-Marshall for approval. The signature of Capt. J. N. Patterson is a woodcut and part of the hand-stamp. One of these covers—from the collection of Mr. Richey, and the finest Prisoner's Letter I have ever seen—appears as the first in the group illustration at the beginning of this chapter. The Confederate stamp thereon is a "Ten," while the postmarks are those of the two Capitals, Richmond and Washington.

Though a matter of mere accident, note that when letters go to the North, Washington turns his back to Davis; when they go to the South the Presidents face each other! Sort of a *tête-bêche tête-à-tête* arrangement.

(To be Continued.)

Additional Types of the Richmond Cancellations.

BY THOMAS H. PRATT.



TYPE 18.



TYPE 19.

Two new types have been received and are illustrated this month. The first new one comes from Mr. H. C. Needham and is designated as Type 18. This type is identical with Type 9, except that the letters of the month date "DEC" are slightly larger.

The second new type, or Type 19, was submitted by Editor Dietz, himself, and another by Mr. Norman S. Fitzhugh. Mr. Dietz's date is Dec. 4, and Mr. Fitzhugh's Nov. 27. From the enclosure of Mr. Fitzhugh's cover the year date is determined as 1863. This new type is similar to Type 10, except that the day and month dates are in bold italic letters.

In the rewriting of the various types of the Richmond cancellations most of the types will be given new type numbers so that those that are similar in design will be grouped together. Up until now each new type which showed a difference in the lettering in any way was given a number, regardless of its similarity to any other type, but this method, in the final compilation, would prove somewhat confusing.

If you have an additional type or setting of the Richmond town postmark used as a cancellation, please send it in. Nobody has suggested that Richmond ever used a "killer." I have been waiting patiently for this one—but so far nobody has offered one. Well, a particularly large and heavy "grid" was used at Richmond before the war, but I fail to find it used in connection with the town postmark after June 1, 1861. The three Confederate stamps I have seen with this "grid" were probably cancelled at Richmond with it as a "receiving cancellation." Who has one accompanied by the Richmond postmark proving it absolutely?

Confederate Colored Cancellations.

Mr. Pratt's article on Confederate cancellations and postmarks in colors, which appeared in the February number of THE SOUTHERN, has aroused wide-spread interest, and brought numerous additions to the list.

A revised tabulation will appear each month. Send in your list of such colored cancellations as do not appear here.

Three additions were made during the month.

Blue

Albany, Ga.	Drakes Branch, Va.	Manassas, Ga.
Ashboro, N. C.	Danville, Va.	Morgantown, N. C.
Adairsville, Ga.	Emory, Va.	Nashville, Tenn.
Auburn, Ala.	Enfield, N. C.	Norfolk, Va.
Barnesville, Ga.	Etowah, Ga.	Natural Bridge, Va.
Blountville, Tenn.	Ellaville, Ga.	Newton Factory, Ga.
Bowling Green, Va.	Fancy Hill, Va.	Newbern, N. C.
Bowling Green, Ky.	Franklin Depot, Va.	Petersburg, Va.
Blairsville, Ga.	Glade Spring Depot, Va.	Pendleton, S. C.
Cassville, Ga. (<i>Greenish</i>)	Greensborough, N. C.	Pleasant Shade, Va.
Clarksville, Tenn. (<i>Cobalt</i>)	Galveston, Tex.	Pattonsburg, Va.
Concord, N. C.	Greenwood, S. C.	Portsmouth, Va.
Charlotte C. H., Va.	Hillsboro, N. C.	Raleigh, N. C.
Charlottesville, Va.	Huntsville, Ala.	Richmond, Va. (May 10, '63.)
Codville Depot, Va.	Hempstead, Tex.	Rosewell, Ga.
Columbia, S. C.	Howardsville, Va.	Ringgold, Ga.
Covington, Ga.	Lynchburg, Va.	Sandersville, Ga.
Christiansburg, Va.	Lexington, Va.	Talladega, Ala.
Charlotte C. H., Va.	Louisa C. H., Va.	Troup Factory, Ga.
Charlotte, N. C.	Lebanon, Va.	Tuskegee, Ala.
Chester C. H., S. C.	Louisville, Ga.	Taylorsville, N. C.
Danoyville, Tenn.	Lenoir, N. C.	University of Va., Va.
Dublin, Va.	Lawranceville, Va.	Winchester, Va.
Durham's, N. C.	Millikens Bend, Va.	Wetumpka, Ala.

Red

Alexandria, La.	Dunns Rock, N. C.	Petersburg, Va.
Abbeville C. H., S. C.	Egypt, Miss.	Raleigh, N. C.
Adairsville, Ga.	Emory, Va.	Romaria, S. C.
Apelilla, Ala.	Floyd C. H., Va.	Red River Landing, La.
Buckingham C. H., Va.	Greensborough, N. C.	Robertsville, N. C.
Beaumont, Tex.	Gaston, N. C.	Smithfield, Va.
Blacks and Whites, Va.	Grantsville, Ga.	Social Circle, Ga.
Churchland, Va.	Kingsport, Tenn.	Sparta, Ga.
Camden, S. C.	Lexington, Ga.	Shuqualak, Miss.
Chester C. H., S. C.	Lavaca, Ala.	Terry, Miss.
Christiansburgh, Va.	Lynchburg, Va.	Tunnel Hill, Ga.
Crawfordsville, Miss.	Marion, Ala.	Whitesville, Ga.
Clarksville, Tenn.	Madison, N. C.	Woodville, Ga.
Danville, Va.	Plymouth, N. C.	Yanceyville, N. C.
Decatur, Ga.	Pittsylvania C. H., Va.	

(Continued on the following page.)

CONFEDERATE COLORED CANCELLATIONS—*Continued.**Green*

Chester, C. H., S. C. (<i>Olive</i>)	Hicksford, Va. (<i>Olive</i>)	Raleigh, N. C. (<i>Bluish</i>)
Greensborough, N. C. (<i>Emerald</i>)	Lynchburg, Va. (<i>Olive</i>)	Roselyn, Ga. (<i>Emerald</i>)
Greensborough, Ga. (<i>Olive</i>)	Monticello, Ga. (<i>Emerald</i>)	Roswell, Ga.
Green Cut, Ga. (<i>Emerald</i>)	Moorfield, Va. (<i>Olive</i>)	Saltville, Va. (<i>Emerald</i>)
Hillsboro, N. C. (<i>Bluish</i>)	Morgantown, Ga. (<i>Blue green</i>)	Tuskegee, Ala. (<i>Olive</i>)
	Princeton, Ark. (<i>Emerald</i>)	

Violet

Augusta, Ga.	Pendleton, S. C.	Lynchburg, Va.
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Brown

Brownsburg, Va.	Culloden, Ga.	Liberty Hill, S. C.
Christiansburgh, Va. (<i>Probably oxidized red.</i>)	Decatur, Ga.	Marion Station, Miss.
Columbia Mills, Ga.	Gordonsville, Va.	Milton, N. C.
Crawfordsville, Ga.	Lexington, Ga.	Warrenton, N. C.
	Lynchburg, Va.	West Point, Miss.

Orange

Elkville, N. C.	Geneva, Ga.	Newton, N. C.
Blacks & Whites, Va.	Hermitage, La.	Orange C. H., Va.
Gaston, N. C.	Lexington, Ga.	Victoria, Tex.

Red-Brown

Linton, Ga.

Yellow Ochre

Union Point, Ga.

According to *The Baltic Philatelist*, the Soviet Republic has issued two new commemorative stamps. Count Leo Tolstoi and Maxim Gorki are the celebrities thus immortalized. The Tolstoi stamp bears the likeness of the great Russian and a reproduction of the famous painting by Ilja Répin, "Tolstoi at the Harvest." The Gorki issue depicts scenes from the poet's youth, and commemorates the 35th jubilee of his literary activity.

Poland will issue a 25 groszy stamp in honor of General Joseph Bem, one of the leaders in the Polish revolution of 1870.

The postal authorities of Melbourne have consented to the issuing of a special stamp on the occasion of the philatelic exhibition which is to take place in that city this autumn. A prize of £25 has been offered for the best design.

The Pasteur issue of France is to be demonetized.

Here and There.

I am indebted to Mr. A. H. Davis, of Buenos Aires, for the two lower values of the new air-mail set for Argentina. The complete set is about the longest issued by any country—fifteen values being thus far reported—5, 10, 15, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 36, 54, 72 and 90 centavos; 1 and 1.80 pesos. There are four different designs.

Sweden will issue a commemorative set on the occasion of King Gustav V. attaining the biblical of “three-score-and-ten.” There will be five values, sold at an advance of 50 öre, and, in deference to the wishes of the monarch, this fund will be devoted the campaign for the eradication of cancer.

The Great Mid western Philatelic Exhibition, at Cleveland, will open its doors to Philately on Monday, May 21st, and continue to the 26th. A large attendance is expected. Regret that I can't make it this time, but you have my blessing.

On the occasion of a Spanish Exposition, to be held in Sevilla this year, a set of commemoratives are planned. They will be sold at a slight advance over face, the “plus” going towards defraying the expenses of the event.

Germany will issue two new stamps on June 1st—an 8-pfg. value with the likeness of the late President Friedrich Ebert, and a 15-pfg. with President von Hindenburg.

Czechoslovakia will issue a commemorative set this year on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Republic.

Mekeel's for May 7th appears as a big Special dedicated to the Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition—and Charley Severn makes good, as he always does.

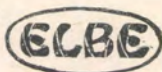
Stamp Topics is one of the liveliest exchanges that comes to my desk. Editor Lampe is full of pep, and Lloyd Tripp is always enjoyed.

About the meanest collector I know is the fellow who swaps stamps with himself and chuckles when he has successfully filled pin-holes in a 2c. Revenue with soap and exchanged it for a scissors-trimmed Lindbergh imperforate.

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Confederate Relic for Sale!

The owner of the Confederate Electrotypes of the De La Rue Two-Cent Stamps, recently found near New Orleans, La., has decided to dispose of this unique relic, and invites offers through the Editor of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

The story of this remarkable find appeared in the November-1926 issue of THE SOUTHERN, from which the following extract is taken:

In the *Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps* appears a statement by Mr. E. G. Montgomery, Vice-President of the American Branch of Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, to this effect:

"The records (De La Rue's) further show that on November 7th, 1862, there was sent a printing-plate of a Ten-Cent stamp with the head of President Davis, and a similar plate for a Two-Cent stamp with the head of Calhoun. These plates were, without doubt, replicas of the originals of the Five-Cent and One-Cent stamps, changed respectively to read 'Ten Cents' and 'Two Cents,' but neither the Ten-Cent nor the Two-Cent stamp was ever used, the plates having been captured, probably before there was opportunity to print from them, and no one seems to have an impression from either the Ten-Cents or the Two-Cents plate."

I have found the Two-Cent plate. . .

Its story may be briefly told. I learned of the existence of "a Confederate stamp-plate" in a small town near New Orleans. Today I am in possession of the relic. What lies between is of little interest.

It is a faultless piece of workmanship—untouched since it left the electrotypes foundry of the De La Rue's. Each of the four panes of 100 stamps measures $7\frac{7}{8}$ " x $9\frac{7}{16}$ " face, and $8\frac{3}{8}$ " x $10\frac{3}{16}$ " at their base, the face measurement of the group-of-four plates is $16\frac{3}{8}$ " x $19\frac{7}{8}$ " with $\frac{7}{8}$ " vertical and 1" horizontal margins between the panes. The four panes are mounted on an iron base $18\frac{3}{8}$ " x $22\frac{7}{16}$ " — $21\frac{1}{32}$ " high. The thickness of the electrotypes is $\frac{5}{32}$ ", the height over all $26\frac{1}{32}$ "—less than the standard American type-height. The plates are fastened to the iron base by means of 8 screws to the pane. The base is provided with guide-holes and lugs to fit the bed of the Washington hand-press. The weight of the relic is 88 lbs. 10 oz.

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VOL. IV.

No. 8



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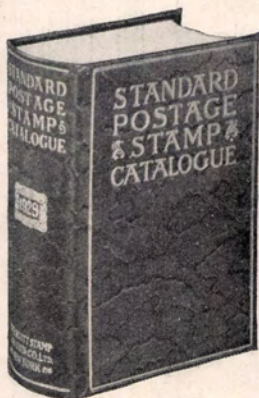
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Ruins, Churches, Cathedrals, Mosques, Monu-
ments, Public Buildings, National Costumes, Race
Types, Bridges and Technical Curiosities, Streets,
Sculptures, Art, Reproductions of Famous Paint-
ings, especially Beautiful Women, Women's
Heads, Acts, and Paris Salon; likewise Periodi-
cals of the Entire World, especially Collectors'
Literature. **IN RETURN, I OFFER:**

Used Russian Stamps, better grades, such as
the Lenin Ruble Values.

A. C. PLOTNICOFF-GRUDINOFF
Puschkinskaja 48, MAIKOP (Kaukasus),
U. S. S. R. (RUSSIA.)

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

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No. 8

Editorial

Adieu—and Auf Wiedersehen!

After rendering nearly forty years of continuous service to my craft, I have determined to take my first vacation. I am going across to the Continent for two months or thereabout. . .

As *THE SOUTHERN* is read only by a choice circle of my friends, I might state, in confidence, that the prime purpose of the trip is to see if I can straighten out this Allies' Debts matter. We need the money. In passing, I might take up some of the other financial and political problems over there—stabilize the franc, referee the imminent Italo-Yugoslav bout, remove some racial obstacles in the "Corridors," talk over Near-East matters with Kemal Pasha, and hear what the master of Doorn has to say about our coming Presidential campaign and the Eighteenth Amendment. I hold very strong convictions on all these questions, and they know it.

My itinerary will include every commemorative stamp issuing country except Madagascar, the Fiji Islands, and such Saharas where folks drink water and use soap. Goodbye to corn! Hail, Bacchus and Gambrinus! I trust they will forgive my long and enforced apostacy.

I hope to look into some stamp shops, too, and impress upon their guiding geniuses the importance of American Philately—and Confederates—and I'll convince them that if they want to get in touch with the Who's-Whos over here, their *entrée* is via *THE SOUTHERN*. It is quite necessary that they get the proper angle on these matters.

I'll not embarrass royalty by a call. The crowned heads might think I came to talk about personal matters. I don't want to buy or swap stamps, and "penny-ante" is my limit. . .

And now concerning this erudite publication, while I drop out of the picture for a spell.

There's but one man I know to whom I can turn over my can of ink, and the dulled editorial quill, with the full assurance that he will put a point on it and carry on, far better than I, until my return—and that's my good friend Thomas H. Pratt, of Kingsport, Tennessee.

Tom Pratt needs no introduction. A newspaper-man of wide experience, a writer of marked ability, an enthusiastic collector, and a recognized authority on Confederate stamps—all these qualifications combine to fit him for the herculean task I am "wishing on him."

And so, beginning with the July number Mr. Pratt takes over the wheel, as I step down from the pilot-house—off duty for a while. Hooray!

To the many dear friends, this adieu, and *auf Wiedersehen!*

The Valley Forge Commemorative.

Without much ado in the way of advance publicity, the postoffice Department has given us another commemorative stamp, marking the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Washington's campaign at Valley Forge. The action of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Reager, in acceding to the wishes of many suppliants, is to be commended. And it is fitting, too, in this period of our prosperity, to recall for a moment the days of deepest distress. There is food for reflection in the scene portrayed. . .

A description of the design becomes unnecessary, since the stamp will be in the hands of our readers before this appears in print.

The new commemorative was placed on sale May 26th in the postoffices of Valley Forge, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Norristown, and West Chester, Pa., and, in graceful recognition of Philately, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the occasion of the Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition, where a special canceller was used in the Exhibition Station.

I am grateful to the following friends for remembering me with First-Day covers from the various cities and towns: Messrs. Malcolm H. Ganser, Thos. H. Pratt, J. Murray Bartels, A. C. Roessler, Philip H. Ward, and Herman Toaspern.

And now, let's have a breathing spell before the next commemorative.

Simplicissimus Americanus.

Every once in a while some one of our unvenereed countrymen will go abroad and irritate the atmosphere by getting too familiar with folks above his class. Whereupon he is told to keep inside the guard-rope. We don't seem to get it through our craniums that the "blood-thicker-than-water" has lost its red corpuscles long ago, and the "LaFayette, we are here!" don't count for much since the sore need of that succor (I came very near writing "sucker") is past. Well, here's the latest *faux pas*.

The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, in its column "Between Ourselves," and headed "Things Americans Don't Understand," passes around the following examples of American "Kultur."

There is no limit to the wild and erratic imagination of the American newspaper man when opportunities occur for reference to British royal personages.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* (Feb. 28), tells us King George exchanged stamps with the Queens of Belgium and of Italy. Another journal quoted in *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, says the King has the 1 cent British Guiana of 1856 (which every proud Yankee should know is in Utica, N. Y.). And now comes a syndicated article on Representative Ackerman's stamp activity in which we are told "he never goes to Europe without calling on the King of England and the King of Italy to talk stamps."

There! That's a good tablespoonful to be taken before embarkation—you won't feel so "cockey" on landing.

A Visit from Mr. Walcott and Dr. Peters.

It is indeed a rare—and pleasant—occasion to enjoy the visit of *two* distinguished collectors at the same time—and by mere accident of circumstances.

Mr. George Walcott, of New York, attending the Cotton Growers' Convention in this city, found occasion to give me an all too brief hour of his time, and to discuss plans for the building of the projected Catalog of Confederates for Advanced Collectors, the data for which will chiefly be based on the material in his collection. We had just mentioned Dr. Don Preston Peters of Lynchburg and his great collection of Confederate material, when the phone rang, and—Dr. Peters was on the line! It was almost uncanny. Passing through Richmond, *en route* to Williamsburg, where he was called to perform a number of surgical operations in our State's asylum for the insane, he would not let the opportunity slip to inquire if some local stamp-collector needed his services in passing! In fact, Doc's companion, Dr. Bell, listening to our stamp talk, started to sterilize his scalpel then and there.

After an hour's chat, in which we agreed on the various points of constructing the Confederate Catalog, establishing the status of "Paid," and other matters, another of my red-letter days came to its close.

Thos. H. Pratt Receives Two Gold Awards on His Confederates.

Every collector and student of Confederates will be gratified to learn that *our* Thos. H. Pratt, of Kingsport, Tenn., was awarded two gold medals—one in a class of seventeen entries—on his showing of Confederates at the Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition. These distinctions were awarded his General Issues and his Prisoners-of-War Covers and Army Field Cancellations of the Civil War.

Progress of the Confederate Story.

By the time this number of *THE SOUTHERN* is in the hands of our readers most of the text of "the Book" will be in type, proof-read, and ready for press, before I leave for Europe. The actual printing will go on during my absence. The first proofs from the chromatic plates have come to hand from Dresden. The plates are expected daily. I might state that the specimen prints exceed my expectations by far. Nothing even approaching the excellence of these stamp illustrations has appeared in any philatelic publication here or abroad. Imagination keyed to the highest notch will find no disappointment—these groups alone are worth the price of the volume.

Are There Other Prisoner-of-War Imprintings?

The chapter on Prisoners-of-War Covers closes with this instalment of the Story. It is quite possible that other imprintings, not recorded here, are in the collections of my readers, and I will be grateful for the brief loan of such material, so that it may be included in the Book.



Some time ago a cover bearing the imprint here illustrated was loaned for this purpose. In copying the handstamp, I made notes of the name of the prison and the postmarking. Unfortunately this data has been misplaced, and this is an appeal for the lost information:

Which prison used this handstamp? Replies should reach me before July 1st.

Notice is given that I will accept commissions, while on the Continent, to "respond to toasts"—in any "measure"—particularly while in Würzburg and Kulmbach. The dollar is about equivalent to four marks, and the mark to something like six steins.

Paris Takes Note of the Lindbergh Flight Anniversary.



I am grateful to some anonymous friend in Paris—perhaps my *confrere*, the editor of *Le Timbre Poste*—for a cover marking the anniversary of Lindbergh's flight, May 21, 1927. The commemorative handstamp (aside from the usual city cancellation) is quite an ornate design, imprinted in rose merging into violet, and with its legend in English. A reduced illustration is here presented.

The Passing of Bertrand L. Drew.

In the death of Bertrand L. Drew, which occurred in Boston, on May 8th, American Philately mourns the loss of another veteran follower. To the older generations of "stamp-collectors" the name of "B. L. Drew" was synonymous with integrity and fair dealing, and "Drew's Auctions" was a familiar by-word in stampdom. We shall miss Bertrand Drew.

The Five-Cent Memphis Local.

We are pleased to present, in this issue, the first instalment of Mr. Thomas H. Pratt's study of the Five-Cent Memphis—the companion piece to the Two-Cent, published previously. Upon its competition as a serial, a revised reprinting of both studies combined will appear in book form.

The Cleveland Exhibiton a Grand Success.

Reports from a number of sources state that the Great Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition at Cleveland, Ohio, was a success throughout. Exhibits and attendance left nothing to be desired. It is said, too, that, owing to the excellent management, a balance remains in the treasury. This leads me to believe that Philately in America is in a good state of health, and that exhibitions can be arranged and carried out successfully with the right men on the management.

Again my good friend B. J. Dattner, salesman and stamp dealer of Philadelphia, dropt in to pay his respects. Knowing my weakness for the stamps of several South and Central American countries, he always rounds up and presents me with a selection. Dattner's line is selling Chinese supplies, and he explained the political situation of the Celestial Republic in purest Cantonese. What I now know is a plenty.

Additional Types of the Richmond Cancellations.

BY THOMAS H. PRATT.

The thing which started out to be a single article on Richmond Cancellations has now become a monthly habit and I do not know whether I could stop it if I wanted to. Each month I think surely no more of these things will show up, then along comes a polite letter from some reader of THE SOUTHERN, calling my attention to a new type or a variation of one that has already been illustrated. Fine! if there are any more hold-outs, send them in, they will be illustrated.

Mr. J. T. Neal of San Francisco came to the bat since the last "spasm" and hits one right on the nose. He submits two interesting pieces. The first, a variety of Type 6 with the spacing lead between the month and day date withdrawn showing these close together in one upper center of the cancellation. The second, a grid used in connection with a Type 9 Richmond cancellation.



The above two illustrations show two "grids" that were used at Richmond, or at least, have been found along with Richmond cancellations. Both are exceedingly rare. The small "grid," sent by Mr. Daniel, is the only example the writer ever saw, while the large "grid," has been noticed several times on covers emanating from Richmond. The large "grid" was used steadily during a part of 1860 and its use on Confederate stamps shows it was not destroyed.

President von Hindenburg's generosity and paternal affection for his people has taken another tangent in that he has gladdened a little Saxon youth with all the stamps off his foreign letters for his eightieth birthday, recently honored throughout the fatherland and the world.—*Pacific Stamp News*.

Found.—A southern Negro who still gives Abraham Lincoln as reference in writing for a selection of stamps.—*Weekly Philatelic Gossip*.

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

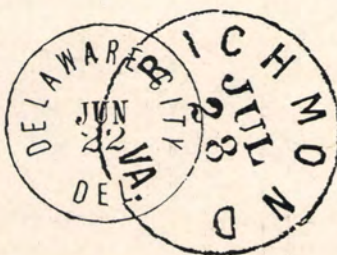
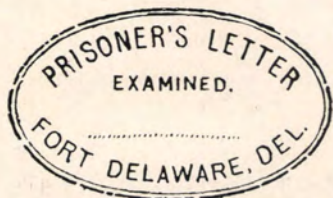
BY AUGUST DIETZ

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MORE PRISON CANCELLATIONS.

FORT DELAWARE.

Fort Delaware was located in the Delaware River, near Delaware City, Del. Of all the Northern prisons, Fort Delaware was most dreaded by the Confederates, and received its full mete of abuse after the war because of the terrible conditions prevailing there.

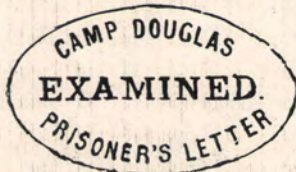
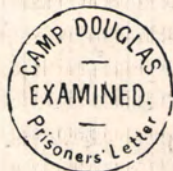


The large oval hand-stamp shows a dotted line through the center for the name or initials of the examining official, but none seem to have been so used. The cancellations are those of Delaware City, Del. The double postmarking here illustrated ties a U. S. and a Confederate stamp to a remarkably well-preserved cover.



CAMP DOUGLAS.

Camp Douglas was located near Chicago, Ill., on property belonging to the Stephen A. Douglas estate. Wooden buildings were erected for the housing of the prisoners, chiefly men cap-



tured in the Western campaigns. The place was originally an instruction camp.

Two types of hand-stamps were used, and the Chicago, Ill. town postmark, accompanied by a cork "killer" in blue, was used for cancellation purposes.

OLD CAPITOL PRISON.



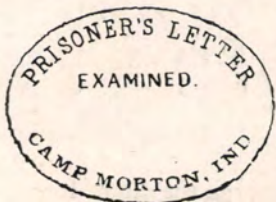
The story of Old Capitol Prison has been told. It was located in the Federal Capital and housed many prisoners of note. Only one type of hand-stamp seems to have been used, and this bore the fac-simile signature of the Superintendent,



W. P. Wood. The Washington, D. C. town postmark was used for cancelling.

CAMP MORTON.

Camp Morton, at Indianapolis, Ind., was originally the State Fair Ground.



It was converted to its war-time use to care for the prisoners taken at Fort Henry and Donelson.



Only one type of censorship hand-stamp appears to have been used, and while space was left in the design for the insertion of name or initials, this was apparently ignored. As Camp Morton housed comparatively few prisoners, covers with its markings are infrequent. The postmarking was that of Indianapolis, Ind., with "killer," all in blue.

ELMIRA PRISON.

This prison was located at Elmira, N. Y., and generally known as "The Barracks." In charge of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, then Colonel of the 127th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, Elmira Prison, along with Fort Delaware, shared in the condemnation



heaped upon them by Southern prisoners after the war. It was one of the most crowded of Northern prisons.

Only one type of censorship hand-stamp appears to have been employed—with no use made of the line for indorsation—and the Elmira town postmark served in the cancellation.

OTHER NORTHERN PRISONS.

Both Mr. Ashbrook and Mr. Pratt, who have made an extensive study of Prisoners-of-War covers, are of the opinion that censorship hand-stamps were likewise used in the Gratiot Street Prison, and the Myrtle Street Prison, in St. Louis, Mo.; Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; Fort Lafayette, New York; Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., and the Alton Penitentiary, Alton, Ill., but up to the time of their published studies no evidence had come into their possession.

SOUTHERN PRISONS.

Although censorship hand-stamps were not used in the Southern prisons, many interesting "Examined" covers are found emanating from the Con-



federacy. They are generally in poor condition, and bear all the earmarks of an insufficient postal service. The first Union

**Prisoners
Letter.**

prisoners were sent to Castle Pinkney, in Charleston Harbor. This was an old fortification and the only place of its kind used by the Confederate government for prisoners-of-war. A company of boys, known as the Charleston Zouave Cadets, were assigned to guard the prisoners, and no escapes from this fortress are recorded. Letters were allowed to be sent from here, as from other Confederate prison camps, but the tracing of the prison from which the cover emanated is most difficult. No definite set of rules appear to have been followed as we find covers with and without Confederate stamps affixed, covers with the Confederate stamp torn off, and covers with merely a 3-cent United States 1861 cancelled with the Old Point Comfort postmark. Often covers were not inscribed "Examined," but in most cases they were marked "Prisoner's Letter" in order to insure their passage through the lines.

The following interesting narrative is taken from Mr. Pratt's article, previously referred to.

A. O. Abbott, a Lieutenant in the First New York Dragoons, who was captured by the Confederates near Fredericksburg, Va. early in 1864 says in his book "Prison Life in the South," published in 1865 by Harper & Brothers, "During the summer we got very little mail till we arrived at Charleston. There it was more regular; several times we got quite a quantity at Columbia. The usual method of distribution was for the adjutant to mount a box, stump, steps or any thing he could find, and call off the names,

throw the letters into the crowd, and they would be passed from one to the other till it reached the right one. The call for letters would bring out the majority of the officers. How anxious have been the hearts of us all, while standing with the multitude waiting for our names to be called that we might each hear a word from 'wife,' 'mother,' 'sister,' 'brother,' 'home,' and yet how many times have we turned away, after an hour's waiting, without receiving the coveted epistle. Often we used to write. Large mails were taken out and destroyed, as we learned afterwards by some of the officers of Sherman's army, who left us at Charleston to be exchanged. They were taken to Macon, and not permitted to go farther. They testify to having seen a dry-goods box of letters, written by the officers while at Macon to friends at home, lying open as waste paper. Several picked them over, and took out their own letters and destroyed them. At Columbia they told us they sent them as fast as they could read them, but they could get very few who could read letters, and that delayed them somewhat—a fact which will account in part for the failure of friends to hear from their husbands, sons, brothers, while in prison. As paper and writing material were so high, it was not much encouragement to try to write home after these facts became known."

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

Collectors of Confederate covers frequently encounter envelopes which bear postmarks, but neither stamps nor the legend "Paid 5" (or "Paid 10"). Invariably these covers are inscribed "Soldier's Letter," and in most instances they carry the "Due" stamping.

The following clipping from the *Richmond Daily Examiner* of January 10th, 1862, enlightens us as to their status.

The Postmaster-General has decided that only the letters of soldiers in the Confederate army can be transmitted without the postage being prepaid. The privilege is not extended to troops in the service of the State.

It will be noted that the distinction is made between *Confederate* and *State* soldiers. Companies, troops, and batteries were being constantly formed from volunteers in the various Southern States, and these bodies, after a necessary period of instruction, offered their services to the government. Until their enrollment in the Confederate army these "State troops" did not enjoy this privilege.

The postage due was paid by the recipient of the letter when called for at the postoffice. There were no mail-carriers in the cities and towns. One either rented a box or inquired at the general delivery. It will be noted that Confederate letters, even when addressed to large cities, bear no house number and street address.

(To be Continued.)

I will be grateful for any additional data pertaining to Prisoners-of-War covers—especially the loan of material not heretofore illustrated. Sendings should reach me before July 1st, to insure prompt return.

The Midwestern Exhibition.

THOMAS H. PRATT.



With many of America's finest stamp collections on display the Midwestern Philatelic Exposition opened its doors on the morning of May 21st on the 26th and 27th floors of the new Terminal Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sponsored and managed by the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club of Cleveland

and associated clubs from nearby cities, the show as a whole was the finest small exhibition, if it could be called a small exhibition, ever staged in this country.

One hundred and fifty entries were made in the various classes and most of these were shown under glass in a double row around each floor, with dealers' booths around the inside of the building, facing outwards toward the displays under glass. This arrangement was a very happy one, considering the handicap of holding the show on two floors, no building of sufficient size being available in the city at the time for a one-floor exhibition.

Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein of New York, this country's leading philatelist, carried off the Grand Trophy of the exhibition, as he did at the International Exhibition held at New York in 1926, by being awarded a beautiful silver statuette for his exhibit of Swiss Cantonals. This same exhibit won the President of the Republic's Grand Prize at the Strasbourg exhibition last year. The lot includes some of the most valuable single pieces in existence.

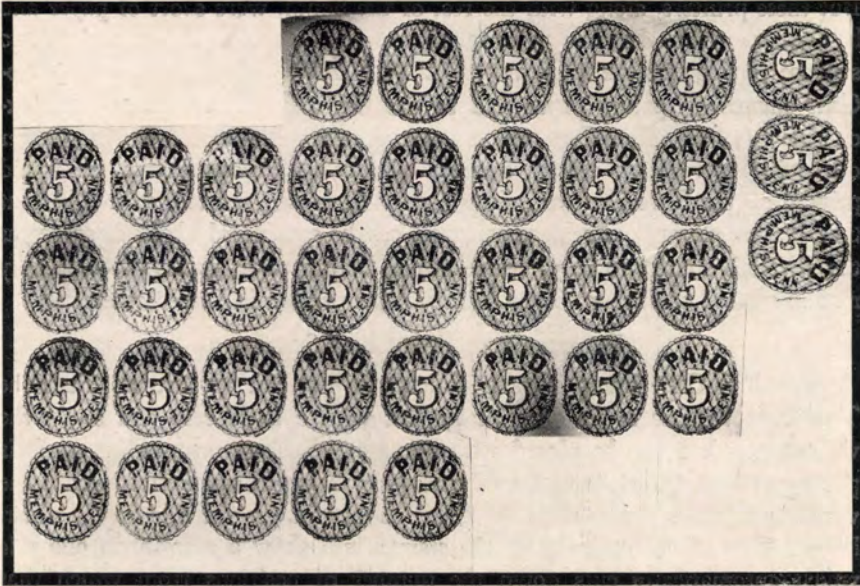
There were thirty-one gold awards allotted by the Board of Judges composed of J. C. Morgenthau, J. Murray Bartels, Col. Spencer Cosby, A. W. Filstrup, T. Charlton Henry, C. F. Heyerman, Fred Jarrett, Eugene Klein, Edward S. Knapp, W. R. Ricketts and Victor W. Rotnem. Most of these were won by the residents of that hamlet or its environs, situated east of the Hudson river and north of the Statue of Liberty. In a point for point contest and for the quality of the exhibits shown the East carried the honors back to New York where they were held in 1926 against the rest of the world. Of the thirty-one Gold Awards but one was won in Cleveland and eleven north-east of Philadelphia. The South managed to garner two gold awards with but three exhibits placed by collectors south of the Mason and Dixon line. Canada had to be satisfied with a like number.

A description of the many fine things to be seen in the frames would be to re-write half of the official catalogue, but the quality of the entire exhibition was surprising and its greatest good to Philately was the showing of many collections for the first time in public exhibition. In the United States and Confederate classes several collections were shown at Cleveland for their initial bow and received well earned recognition from the judges. Among these were Adolph Steeg's United States Government Issues 1847 to 1869, which received a silver award and was probably the best displayed exhibit in the show, being fully and tastefully hand-lettered by this gentleman himself. The exhibit included example after example of superb pieces on and off cover with odd cancellations and rare combinations. Mr. Hessel's exhibit of Postmasters and Carriers included Baltimore, Buchanans, a Battleboro, a Millbury, and dozens of New Yorks, won a well deserved gold award. Mr. W. W. McLauren took a silver award with his exhibit of United States covers. His frames showed hundreds of unusual covers in the finest condition, all of which the owner found himself in eight years of stamp hunting. Mr. A. W. Filstrup won two gold awards, the first on his U. S. 1847-1870, and the second for his U. S. 10-Cent 1851 and 1857 specialized. In this latter class Leo J. Shaughnessy took a silver award for his Specialized collection of the 3-Cent '51s. J. M. Bartels took a gold with his U. S. Envelopes, Elliott Perry with his Revenues and John A. Klemann with his Proofs of Newspaper Stamps. Mr. Hessel came back again and took a gold award for his showing of Confederate States Provisionals. This showing included some real rarities. Silver awards were given to Casper J. Dorer of Cleveland for his showing of U. S. Revenues and to Howard C. Buttermore for his U. S. General Collection. Bronze awards were made to Allan R. Brown for his U. S. Bank Note Issues and to Elliott Perry for his Sanitary Fairs.

The awards were colored and embossed certificates showing the emblem of the exhibition and describing the award. Medals, the usual award in philatelic exhibitions, were not used as the committee felt the expense would be too great. In this connection, it is understood, that over fifty percent of the stock subscribed will be refunded to its purchasers. The happy ending of the business administration of the affair will act as an encouragement to future exhibition companies. This was largely brought about by the splendid attendance of visitors during the show. School tickets to the number of 48,000 were distributed in the city schools which were good for admittance when accompanied by ten cents and many of these tickets were used and thousands of children packed the halls during the week. On Saturday the Philatelic Bureau placed the new Valley Forge Commemorative stamp on sale and this materially helped the gate receipts that day.

The Memphis Five-Cent Provisional.

By THOMAS H. PRATT.



BLOCK IN THE COLLECTION OF MR. GEORGE WALCOTT

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

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

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

PLATING THE FIVE-CENT STAMP.

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

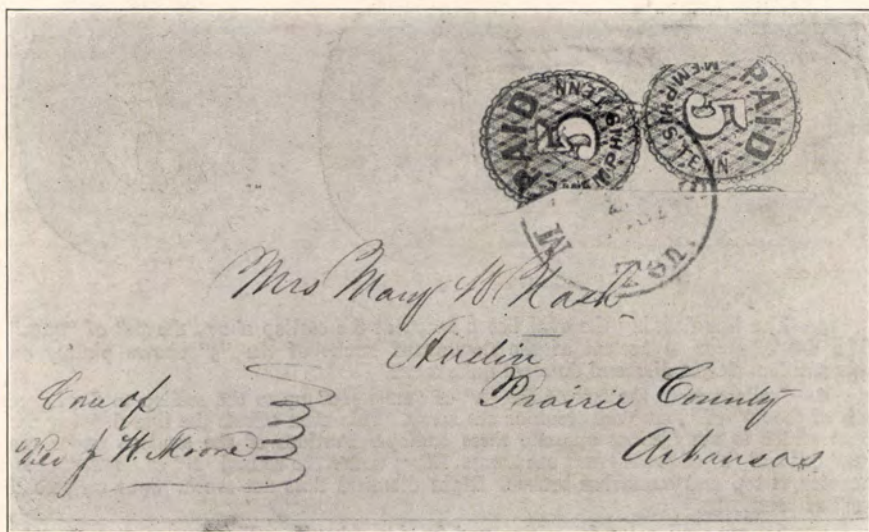
The large illustrated block of 37 subjects is in the collection of Mr. George Walcott, and is the largest block known. The plating illustrations which follow were largely taken from this block and but few added positions are given. In fact, this stamp lends itself to future original study, as from present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

Some little explanation of the printing of these stamps will necessarily have to be made because of the possible turned positions that may be found. As will be noticed in the foregoing graph, the stereotypes were set in five vertical rows of eight with at least two rows set sidewise to the right, giving the normal positions and the foot-to-side arrangement at the right of the pane. The first press "feeding" would only show these positions and the other half of the sheet would be, of course, blank paper. Now, in the second "feeding" to the press the setting of 52 subjects was probably most often "fed" so that the finished sheet of two panes showed the six stamps of the top row head-to-head, with a head-to-side arrangement of the stamps of the top row on either side.

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

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

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



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

INDIVIDUAL POSITION MARKINGS OF THE FIVE-CENT PLATE.



1



2



4

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

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

3.—Unplated.

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



5



6



7

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

6.—Scollops from the left of the "e" of "MEMPHIS" up to the scollop to the lower left of the "p" of "PAID" are weak or cut away. This even affects the line defining the oval which is not distinct opposite these scollops. Portions of the scollops under the "h," "i" and "s" of "MEMPHIS" cut away. Lines under the second "n" of "TENN" seem heavier at top and somewhat broken. Right diamond does not touch. Spur on second "m" of "MEMPHIS."

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



8



9



10

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

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

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

(To be Continued.)

Confederate Colored Cancellations.

Mr. Pratt's article on Confederate cancellations and postmarks in colors, which appeared in the February number of *THE SOUTHERN*, has aroused wide-spread interest, and is being carefully checked by collectors.

Several additions and corrections were sent in this month by Mr. Norman S. Fitzhugh and Mr. Robert M. Stone.

Blue

Albany, Ga.	Drakes Branch, Va.	Manassas, Ga.
Ashboro, N. C.	Danville, Va.	Morgantown, N. C.
Adairsville, Ga.	Emory, Va.	Nashville, Tenn.
Auburn, Ala.	Enfield, N. C.	Norfolk, Va.
Barnesville, Ga.	Etowah, Ga.	Natural Bridge, Va.
Blountville, Tenn.	Ellaville, Ga.	Newton Factory, Ga.
Bowling Green, Va.	Fancy Hill, Va.	Newbern, N. C.
Bowling Green, Ky.	Franklin Depot, Va.	Petersburg, Va.
Blairsville, Ga.	Glade Spring Depot, Va.	Pendleton, S. C.
Cassville, Ga. (<i>Greenish</i>)	Greensborough, N. C.	Pleasant Shade, Va.
Clarksville, Tenn. (<i>Cobalt</i>)	Galveston, Tex.	Pattonsburg, Va.
Concord, N. C.	Greenwood, S. C.	Portsmouth, Va.
Charlotte C. H., Va.	Hillsboro, N. C.	Raleigh, N. C.
Charlottesville, Va.	Huntsville, Ala.	Richmond, Va. (May 10, '63.)
Codville Depot, Va.	Hempstead, Tex.	Rosewell, Ga.
Columbia, S. C.	Howardsville, Va.	Ringgold, Ga.
Covington, Ga.	Lynchburg, Va.	Sandersville, Ga.
Christiansburg, Va.	Lexington, Va.	Talladega, Ala.
Charlotte C. H., Va.	Louisa C. H., Va.	Troup Factory, Ga.
Charlotte, N. C.	Lebanon, Va.	Tuskegee, Ala.
Chester C. H., S. C.	Louisville, Ga.	Taylorsville, N. C.
Danoyville, Tenn.	Lenoir, N. C.	University of Va., Va.
Dublin, Va.	Lawranceville, Va.	Winchester, Va.
Durham's, N. C.	Milliken's Bend, La.	Wetumpka, Ala.

Red

Alexandria, La.	Dunns Rock, N. C.	Petersburg, Va.
Abbeville C. H., S. C.	Egypt, Miss.	Raleigh, N. C.
Adairsville, Ga.	Emory, Va.	Romaria, S. C.
Apelilla, Ala.	Floyd C. H., Va.	Red River Landing, La.
Buckingham C. H., Va.	Greensborough, N. C.	Robertsville, N. C.
Beaumont, Tex.	Gaston, N. C.	Smithfield, Va.
Blacks and Whites, Va.	Grantsville, Ga.	Social Circle, Ga.
Churchland, Va.	Kingsport, Tenn.	Sparta, Ga.
Camden, S. C.	Kosciusko, Miss.	Shuqulak, Miss.
Chester C. H., S. C.	Lexington, Ga.	Terry, Miss.
Christiansburgh, Va.	Lavaca, Ala.	Tunnel Hill, Ga.
Crawfordsville, Miss.	Lynchburg, Va.	Waynesboro, Va.
Clarksville, Tenn.	Marion, Ala.	Whitesville, Ga.
Danville, Va.	Madison, N. C.	Woodville, Ga.
Decatur, Ga.	Plymouth, N. C.	Yanceyville, N. C.
	Pittsylvania C. H., Va.	

(Continued on the following page.)

CONFEDERATE COLORED CANCELLATIONS—*Continued.**Green*

Chester, C. H., S. C. (<i>Olive</i>)	Hicksford, Va. (<i>Olive</i>)	Raleigh, N. C. (<i>Bluish</i>)
Greensborough, N. C. (<i>Emerald</i>)	Lynchburg, Va. (<i>Olive</i>)	Roselyn, Ga. (<i>Emerald</i>)
Greensborough, Ga. (<i>Olive</i>)	Monticello, Ga. (<i>Emerald</i>)	Roswell, Ga.
Green Cut, Ga. (<i>Emerald</i>)	Moorfield, Va. (<i>Olive</i>)	Saltville, Va. (<i>Emerald</i>)
Hillsboro, N. C. (<i>Bluish</i>)	Morgantown, Ga. (<i>Blue green</i>)	Tuskegee, Ala. (<i>Olive</i>)
	Princeton, Ark. (<i>Emerald</i>)	

Violet

Augusta, Ga.	Pendleton, S. C.	Lynchburg, Va.
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Brown

Brownsburg, Va.	Culloden, Ga.	Liberty Hill, S. C.
Christiansburgh, Va. (<i>Pro-</i>	Decatur, Ga.	Marion Station, Miss.
<i>bably oxidized red.</i>)	Gordonsville, Va.	Milton, N. C.
Columbia Mills, Ga.	Lexington, Ga.	Warrenton, N. C.
Crawfordsville, Ga.	Lynchburg, Va.	West Point, Miss.

Orange

Elkville, N. C.	Geneva, Ga.	Newton, N. C.
Blacks & Whites, Va.	Hermitage, La.	Orange C. H., Va.
Gaston, N. C.	Lexington, Ga.	Victoria, Tex.

Red-Brown

Linton, Ga.

Yellow Ochre

Union Point, Ga.

We are grieved to learn that our correspondent in Buenos Aires, Mr. A. H. Davis, has been confined to the hospital by an operation, and hope, with his many friends, for a speedy recovery.

From far-away Straits Settlements comes a copy of *The Penang Philatelic Society Journal* (Vol. I., No. 2). It consists of 28 pages and cover, neatly printed in English, and contains well-written articles on Malayan stamps, and numerous advertisements. It is edited by Mr. Lim Teong Aik, 37 Armenian Street, Penang. The subscription-price is 30 cents "Straits." One "Dollar Straits" is equivalent to 56 cents U. S. A.

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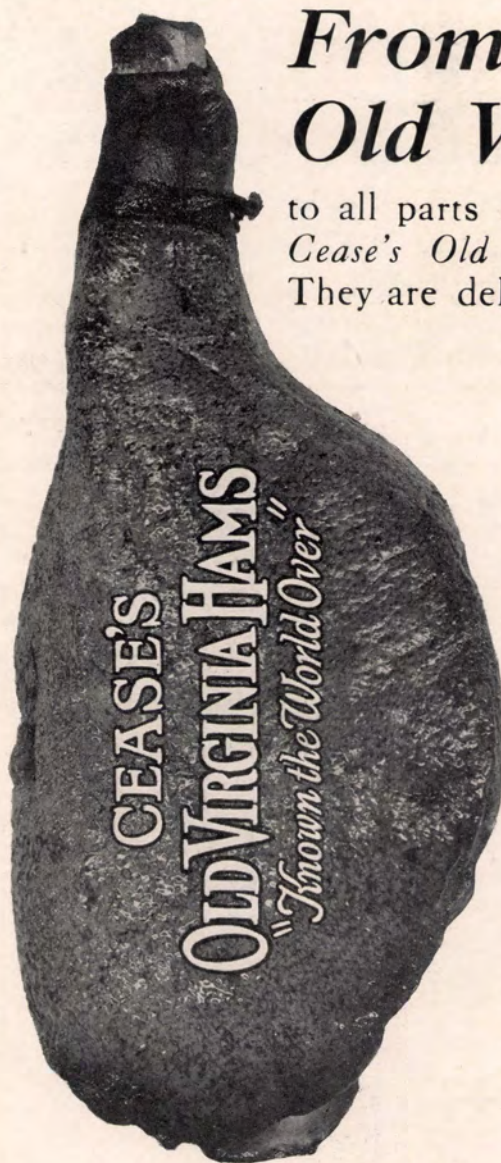
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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. IV

No. 9



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VOL. IV. No 9

JULY, 1928

Price 20 Cents

DIETZ VACATIONS BY TOURING EUROPE FOR FIRST RESPITE IN MANY YEARS

**Printer—Philatelist—Craftsmen
—Editor Sailed Saturday July
21st on Steamer "Cleveland."**

(Special to THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST)

NEW YORK, N. Y. July 21.—Editor August Dietz of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST accompanied by Mrs. Dietz sailed for Hamburg, Germany on the Hamburg-American Steamer "Cleveland" today and will tour Germany and several other countries before their return in the fall.

Mr. Dietz who is one of America's leading Printer-Craftsmen and holds the honor of being consulted in an advisory capacity by the Intertype Corporation on typographic matters is head of The Dietz Printing Company of Richmond, Virginia, and is without doubt the leading student of the postage stamps of the Confederate States in philately today. His keenness as a stamp student is materially augmented by his ability to perform all of the graphic arts with his own hands and his general insight into the printing methods used when these stamps were produced.

Mr. Dietz is at present completing practically a life work and a long cherished dream in the form of a volume telling the story of the postal affairs of the Confederate government. This book will contain colored plates, in their natural colors, of all of the government issued postage stamps of the Confederacy. It will soon be ready for the press.

The "grand tour" will not be made by Mr. and Mrs. Dietz with any idea of schedule but will include the following cities in about the order named: Frankfurt; the Rhine to Cologne, where the great International Graphic Arts Show ("Pressa") is in progress; Heidelberg, Cassel, Eisenach and The Wartburg, Berlin, Dresden, Munich and the Bavarian Alps, Vienna, the Tyrol, Switzerland, Paris, Amsterdam and London—returning on the North German Lloyd S. S. "Columbus," leaving Southampton September 23rd.

BRAVES NEPTUNE'S WRATH



August Dietz

Death of Jos. A. Steinmetz.

Just as our forms close we learn of the death of Col. Joseph A. Steinmetz of Philadelphia, and again Philately sustains one of her most grievous losses. One cannot quite realize that Joe Steinmetz has passed into the beyond. One of the most lovable of men—courteous and kindly always—an enthusiastic disciple of Philately—and the acknowledged pioneer in Air-Mail collecting—we shall miss him sorely, and our sincere sympathy goes out to the bereaved family.

AN OLD VETERAN TALKS ABOUT CONDITION, ADVISES COLLECTORS TO STUDY HISTORY

Remembers How They Carried Mail During Days When He Was Young. Interesting Story of Aged Man of Value to Condition Cranks.

Condition has much to do with stamp values and especially with the value of Confederate stamps it was pointed out by Mr. Buyem Right 90 years of age of 2233 Lee Highway this morning. "Collectors do not realize what they are after when they demand Confederate covers that equal the first-day covers of today," said Mr. Right. Postal conditions during the Civil War were not the same as they are today, he went on to explain, and to illustrate his point he told of the method used in carrying the mail during the war.

It seems that except between the larger cities, and between points served by the railroads in the South, the mail was carried from town to town in saddle-bags on horseback. Mr. Right claims that the method was very simple compared with the intricate mail sorting and routing of our modern postoffice. The mail carrier started from one office and went on to the next, where he dumped the mail out of the saddle-bags to be gone through and such letters as were addressed to that point were taken out. Then, after adding the outgoing mail, in that direction, the whole was stuffed into the saddle-bags again and the carrier went on to the next place. If your cover happened to be addressed to the first stop on the run it would be in fair condition and would demand more than the usual market price. But prices quoted in the various catalogues are for copies in average condition, according to Mr. Right, and not for first-stop covers or those in better than average condition.

"Stamp collectors often worry me with their foolish questions which they could answer themselves if they would give the matter a little thought," said Mr. Right. "More collectors should study the times and conditions existing at the period during which the stamps they collect were

issued," he further stated. "Take the combination of various stamps and issues on the same envelope. It is very easy to explain why these combinations are almost always found in the most miserable condition" he pointed out. "During the Civil War all small change disappeared and stamps were used as currency. These were passed from hand to hand until they were in danger of losing their original identity when they were used for postage. Thus, the frequent use of stamps of various issues on an envelope found today and their usual poor condition.

New Air-Mail Stamp

(Special to THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—A new air-mail stamp will appear next week to take care of the reduction in the air-mail rate to five cents on August 1st. The new 5 cents air-mail stamp is distinctive in size and color being slightly over an inch wide and 1½ inches high. It is in two colors with the border in red and the center, representing the beacon light on Sherman Hill in the Rocky Mountains, in blue.

Peru has joined the air-mail stamp-issuing countries. The current 50-centavos lilac has been overprinted "Servicio Aéreo" in two lines, in black, for use on the route Lima-Iquitos.

France has issued her "*Caisse d'Amortissement*" stamp, intended to assist in stabilizing the franc. The postal value is f.1.50, to which is added f.8.50, making the stamp cost about 40 cents. Placed on sale from May 2nd to May 30th, the French used poor psychology in their selection of time: the Hegira of Americans doesn't gain its full momentum until after sale-closing date.

To have a stamp collection is to have a bank account.

ANOTHER RICHMOND CANCELLATION NOW

Well Known Collector Adds Twenty-Second Variety Today

(Special to THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST)

CHARLESTON, W. VA., July 22.—It remained for a resident of this city to add to the long list of known cancellations appearing on Confederate States postage stamps of the city of Richmond, capital of the Confederacy, eagerly sought for by collectors of these issues. This fact was made known today by Norman T. Fitzhugh, prominent local accountant at his office in the Kanawha National Bank Building here.

Mr. Fitzhugh who has one of the largest collections of the stamps of the Confederate States in this section found the new type reposing in his collection after a careful checking of all the known types of this cancellation to date.

The new type which shows the "RICHMOND, VA." in *sans serif* lettering around the inner edge of the circular postmark and the day date in *serif* letters in distinctive because of the month date appearing in back-slant italics.



Note Back-Slant Italics.

Mr. Fitzhugh has been a collector of stamps for many years and in the past made many valuable "finds" of correspondence in the South. Years ago while doing expert accounting work in Georgetown, S. C., he unearthed such a quantity of material that he sold the Five-Cent Green lithographs by the hundred and demanded \$2.00 apiece for all the Ten-Cent Rose covers, in good condition, because as he said, "they are rare."

Filatellic Flashes

One of the most pleasing of new issues comes from Roumania and bears the pretty boyish face of young King "Micky." The Bani-values are typographed, while the Lei-values are little masterpieces in offset printing.

There is rumor of the coming of 25c. and 35c. Special Delivery stamps. What-matter? Messenger-boys kickin' for a raise?

What's the matter with a Presidential Campaign stamp picturing Smith and Hoover? Quite an innovation—inasmuch as it would not require moistening—both sides wet. (Now if Will Rogers had pulled off that!)

Congressman Ackerman, of New Jersey, in speaking before Congress tells this legislative body that there are one million stamp collectors in the United States. Then there is a chance that THE SOUTHERN will be the great national monthly.

The managing editor of *Mekeel's Weekly*, in directing his readers how to address their mail, tersely puts it this way: "All, money to Beverly. All advertising to Beverly." I envy that fellow Beverly. We meekly petition our readers to "shove the money under the door." And then we don't *order* 'em to *send* their advertising—we go after it in a push-cart. If they haven't got enough business acumen to advertise in THE SOUTHERN, why, in the language of Trader Horn, they're of the genus "*Homo stultus*."

Here, "down South," we've "picketed" our stamp collections in the Frigidair during the sizzling summer season. If any of your approval sheets are in this territory, you're in tuff luck, Big Boy. Remind us along about in October.

Konwiser has gone up far North somewhere, either looking for the marker that Nobile dropt, or trying to get some early Denmarks from Amundsen. He sent me a fearsome picture-card. I'm troubled about the company he's keeping.

The Southern Philatelist

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

July, 1928

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

*Press of***THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.**

109 EAST CARY STREET.

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AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

AUGUST DIETZ, JR., Business Mgr.

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*An Exponent of Advanced Philately.***Bon Voyage.**

The first vacation in many years, taken during the only season when a printer has even a little time will act as refreshing and rejuvenating to a man who has worked for others as well as for himself, not only in hurried and uncomfortable trips delivering lectures before Craftsmen's Clubs in every leading city of our land about the graphic arts, giving knowledge, which only he could impart, but burning midnight oil while relating some of his huge store of philatelic lore through THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST. We wish with all our hearts to Mr. Dietz, the editor of this splendid little publication, Bon Voyage.

Confederate Book.

Before his departure Editor Dietz sent me several sections of the Confederate Book, as they came off the press.

The Chapter headpieces, consisting of a Confederate *motif*, in ornate treatment, each panel showing the arms of a member-State of the Confederacy, and to appear in the order of their secession, were especially designed for this work, as well as the ornate initials. The specimen pages

thus far received carry through the Provisionals—adhesives and envelopes, the "Paid's" and the Counterfeits, up to the Lithographs. All this data has been thoroughly revised and many illustrations added. A radical change from the serial form of the story—and one that will be appreciated by the student—is noted in the arrangement of the listings: a halftone illustration of the Provisional precedes a full description of the stamp and whatever data the author has been able to find.

The actual work of typesetting and printing will go on during the author's absence, but the final chapters may not be finished until his return in October. It is safe to state that the volume will be in hands of the subscribers during the coming November.

Mr. Dietz stated to me, that the revision and recasting of this story was far more trying than the original writing when it appeared in monthly instalments in THE SOUTHERN. For more than a year his labors have extended to the midnight hours seven days in the week! It finally became imperative that he recess for a while. He realizes, too, that the patience of subscribers is being taxed, but it is my belief—from the advance sheets described—that this long waiting will find its reward when the finished book comes to their hands.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EDITOR, THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST,
Richmond, Virginia.

SIR:

I have been trying of late to find out something about the period of Confederate occupation of that portion of Virginia now included in West Virginia but as far as "postal occupation" is concerned I have found out very little. For instance, Charleston was occupied by the Confederates for only about a month during the stamp issuing period but I can find no evidence that a Confederate stamp was ever used here at Charleston. In the more eastern counties I find Confederate stamps used well into 1862, but not many later. Can you help me?

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN S. FITZHUGH.

(Ed. note; somebody help him out, we can't. Please answer through this column as we would all like to know.)

Stampdom's Leading Financial Talk

Monthly Financial Talks

By E. PLURIBUS UNUM

(Exclusive to THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST)

I will confine myself this month to what stamps to buy as an investment for the man of moderate means, who feels that his holdings should yield a fair return, but who cannot afford to sacrifice safety. This man should look over his list again and see just which issues are bringing him a fair return on his investment and which are standing still.

It cannot be stressed too strongly, at the outset, that demand and a bull market on certain issues, as well as their inherent soundness, cause quotations to advance. The tendency on the part of many who flit from issue to issue and back again when they are able to show a slight margin on their holdings is perilous in the extreme. Pick something which you are certain is sound to start off with and for which there is a steady and increasing demand and stick to it.

With the idea of choosing well, the following shrewd estimation of the financial position in the future of good stamps and fine copies is so much in line with my own sentiments that I reproduce it from the *Metropolitan Philatelist* of March 3, 1900, for the delectation of my readers. As it doubtless emanated from the pen of Mr. J. W. Scott whose connection with philately extended more than two generations back, it is the more worthy of mental digestion and assimilation.

"It would be useless to enumerate every stamp likely to increase in value because we should certainly make some mistakes, but there are certain broad lines on which the amateur can work with absolute certainty of success. Stamp collecting first attained prominence in 1863, but did not attain world-wide notoriety before 1870; therefore it is safe to say that no speculative stamps were issued before that period, nor were any large blocks of stamps bought and hoarded. Hence it is absolutely safe to purchase any stamps that had become obsolete before 1870. It is immaterial how high or low they may sell now, they will certainly show a handsome

profit inside of ten years. Again, it takes very little thought to see that every series of stamps that was used up (which is proved by its being replaced by a new issue) must be uniformly rarer unused than used; five thousand to one would be a low estimate. Wealth is accumulating in all countries in which stamp collections are commonly made, and as people get richer they become more fastidious, amateurs cannot do wrong in buying fine unused stamps of any old issues. The price is immaterial. The higher they pay is only an inducement for the dealer to ask more for the next one he secures, thus advancing the price of your property. A hint to the wise is enough. Fools cannot be taught."

Writing almost thirty years after how true this is. Today we would do well to secure the used copies for the future of any of these "classic stamps" for the unused are already beyond the pocket-book of the average collector as Mr. Scott said they would be.

This Month's Best Buy.

United States, 2c. Carmine, Valley Forge Commemorative. There were only 50,000,000 of this stamp printed, a small supply, one for every other person in the United States if they were all saved. Put away a sheet and forget the two dollars.

Gold is constantly becoming more plentiful and money based on a gold standard worth less. Old books, pictures, antiques, and stamps of the so-called "classic issues" are daily increasing in value. They must—if beauty, art and civilization are to go on.

The best stamps to buy today are those which advanced in the last catalogue as those are the stamps that are in demand.

Give me a man with a hobby for the job.

THE MOST IMPORTANT MINOR VARIETIES OF INTERESTING 3 CENT 1851-57 EXPLAINED

BY LEO J. SHAUGHNESSY

(Staff Correspondent of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST)

Many collectors are turning their attention to the three cent issues of 1851 and 1857, in anticipation of the publication, in book form, of Dr. Carroll Chase's researches in connection with these stamps.

The whole article is being rewritten and brought up to the date by Doctor Chase. It will be quite different from the original as some previous conclusions were erroneous and numerous new facts have been discovered.

The 3c. 1851 stamps, as the imperforated variety is usually classed, were printed from nine plates. Each plate had a dividing line extending from top to bottom midway between the right and left sides. In either side of this center line there was a pane of one hundred stamps arranged in ten horizontal rows of ten stamps each. The panes were designated "right" and "left" according to their location in regard to the center line. Right and left are usually abbreviated to "R" and "L" respectively.

The positions in each pane are known by the series of numerals from 1 to 100. Number one is the stamp in the upper left corner. Each stamp across the top row is assigned a number from 1 to 10. Number eleven is the first stamp at the left in the second row and number twenty is at the extreme right, etc.

The position number is followed by the pane designation (L or R) which in turn is followed by the plate number. Thus LR3 indicates the stamp in the upper left corner in the pane to the right of the center line of plate number three. Some plates were used for a time then taken out of service because they were worn. The plate impressions were renewed by means of a transfer roll, after which they were again placed in use. Such a plate in its first use would be known as "Early state" of the plate and in the reentered state as the "Late state." One plate, number one, exists in three states. The first is known as the "Early state," and second as the "Intermediate state" and the third as

the "Late state." The formula for indicating the position in the upper left corner of the left pane in these different states is lLl(e), lLl(i), lLl(L). The letters e, i and L indicate early, intermediate and late states respectively. Other positions are shown in a similar manner.

Upon casual inspection the stamps, catalogued as Scott's No. 33 appear alike. Closer examination reveals that there is a large variety of colors and shades. Perhaps no more beautiful stamp has been issued by any country and the most beautiful shades are scarcest.

The color prized most highly is the so-called orange brown which was used only during the first five or six months. Some collectors designate that color as "coppery." I frequently think of it as "old gold" and one who has followed its catalog value during recent years doubtless has decided that it is real gold. A brownish carmine used in 1852 and again in 1856 to my mind is quite as scarce.

Having selected specimens of different shades used during the seven years this stamp was in use, let us closely examine it for other types. We find stamps of two general classes, first those having two lines along the right and left sides, the outer or frame line and a nearly parallel line known as the inner line. Generally speaking the first type comes from the group of plates first made and the second type from plates made after these stamps had been in use for several years.

Figure 1 is a reproduction of the first type and figure 2 of the second. These two groups may be subdivided until, in many cases, the particular plate from which a stamp came may be determined.

The study of shades and plate types is very helpful to students of this stamp, in searching for special plate varieties. To make this plainer, I would say that special recuts and shifts may be found in every shade and in both types. Stamps showing cracks are found only in stamps having inner lines. The reverse is true of flaws



Fig. 1.

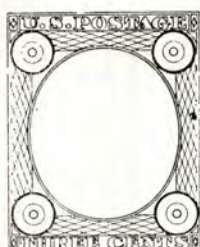


Fig. 2.

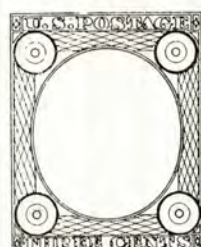


Fig. 5.

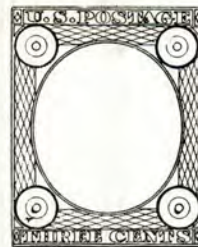


Fig. 6.

which are found only in stamps having no inner lines.

Let us consider some of the outstanding specimens of these four divisions. For many years but one shift was known. In recent years Doctor Chase has compiled a complete list and a single plate has yielded twenty-five. No plate was so perfectly made that it contained none. The smallest number found in a plate is one which is a slight shift in plate number four. The first discovered shift is a very strong one, now called the "Big Shift." Coming from plate number one, late state, which is one off the most used plates numerous copies have been found. This is illustrated in figure 3. Its position is 92L1 (L). One of the stronger shifts from the same plate is classed as "Shift in Three Cents" or "Shift in Lower Label." The position is 95R1 (L) and is shown in figure 4.

The frequently mentioned shift "Three Gents" is easily identified, yet numerous printing varieties have been offered to me as the true Three Gents. This is a strong shift and once seen is easily remembered. The position is 66R2 (L) and is illustrated in Figure 5.

There are a few stamps from the late state of plate number five showing the bottom frame line shifted. This variety

is found in no other plate. Probably the best example is 23L5 (L), Figure 6.

But one triple shift exists in the stamps issued in shades other than orange-brown. That is 92L2 (L) illustrated in Figure 7. Two outstanding triple shifts which are found only in the orangebrown shades are 74L1 (i) and 84L1 (i). These are shown in figures 8 and 9 respectively.

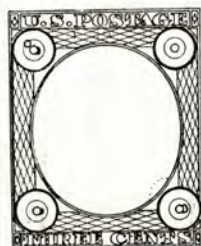


Fig. 7.

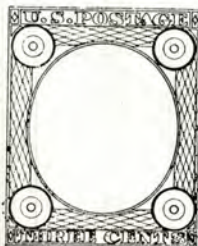


Fig. 8.

It should be observed that shifts show spots or lines of color in the parts which normally are colorless.

Plate number five, late state, is known as the "Cracked Plate," due to the fact that all the undisputed cracks come from it. A crack in a plate causes a line in color to be printed on the stamp as truly as tho the line was cut by a graver in the hands of the engraver.

In addition to the stamps from plate five, late state, showing cracks, there are two consistent varieties found in plate number two, late state. There is some question in the minds of collectors and specialists in this stamp as to whether or not these are cracks. For the reason given we will dispose of these two cases first, before considering the authenticated ones in the cracked Plate.



Fig. 3.

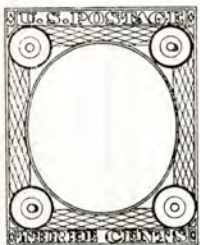


Fig. 4.

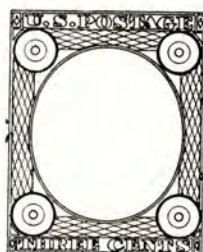


Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

The first and best known is the variety long known as the "Recut Button." It is now generally called the "Button crack" or "Cracked Button." A close examination will convince one that these are cracks, rather than recut lines. I understand that this is in line with Doctor Chase's opinion. The position is 10R2(L), Figure 10. The second is a tiny line across the colorless oval, on the bottom left side in 27L2(L), figure 11. This is a consistent variety and may be a crack or due to some other cause.

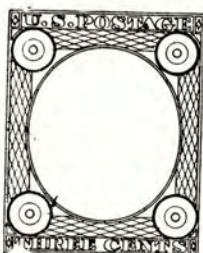


Fig. 11.

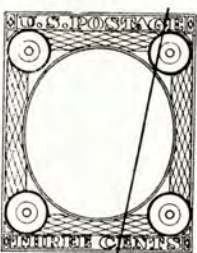


Fig. 12.

The principal crack in plate number five, late state, is the major crack extending upward from the bottom of the plate across 94L5(L) and 84L5(L), and into 74L5(L) where it terminates after crossing s of cents. For the reason mentioned 74L5(L) is called "The S Crack." These three positions are illustrated in figures 12, 13 and 14. In the "Bust Crack," as 96L5(L) is known, the crack starts at the bottom of the plate, runs upward between Three and Cents and into the medallion as shown in figure 15. A rather small crack starts in the upper label of 51L(L) runs across the diamond block and over to the left frame line of 52L5(L). These two positions are shown in figures 16 and 17.

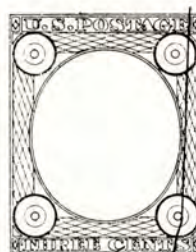


Fig. 13.

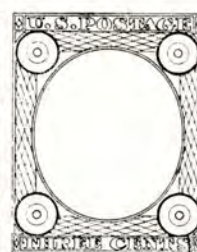


Fig. 14.

Probably the most difficult crack to identify, the "S" crack excepted, is the "Queue Crack." That is a tiny crack in 9R5(L) just below Washington's queue. It runs across the colorless oval and is lost in the tessellated work to the right Figure 18 will provide a good idea of the location and extent of this crack.

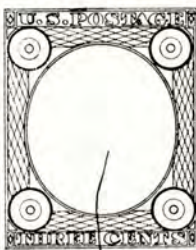


Fig. 15.

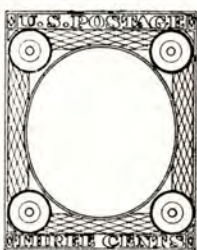


Fig. 16.

We should remember that cracks show in the stamps as lines in color. Occasionally stamps printed on paper which was creased before printing are offered as cracked plate varieties. The creased paper shows as a colorless line across the stamp and should not be mistaken for a crack.

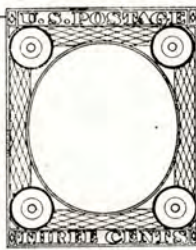


Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS USED WITHIN THE BORDERS CONFEDERATE STATES

By NORMAN T. FITZHUGH

(Staff Correspondent of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST)

Inquiries which have appeared from time to time in the SOUTHERN PHILATELIST and elsewhere would indicate that there exists much doubt as to the status of United States stamps used in the various States comprising the Confederate States, after secession, but before the Confederate Postal rates went into effect. I believe a brief historical review of events prior to June 1, 1861, will help towards a clear understanding, and anyone who has the early issues of the SOUTHERN PHILATELIST has all the data necessary.

It will be recalled that seven States had seceded prior to the formation of the Confederacy in February, 1861. South Carolina led off on December 20, 1860, and was followed by Mississippi (January 9, 1861), Florida (January 10), Alabama (January 11), Georgia (January 18), Louisiana (January 26) and Texas (February 1). Up to February 4th none of these States had done anything more than declare themselves independent of the United States. According to their own pronouncements they were each sovereign States, but they had made no provision for a postal service and their intercourse with other States, both in and out of the Union, was, for all practical purposes, as free and unrestricted as it had ever been. The use of United States stamps during this period was perfectly regular and the postal service of these seceded States was carried on by the Postoffice Department of the United States exactly as if they had not seceded.

After the formation of the Confederacy in February, 1861, these several States became part of an organized government, but as will be seen it was some months before this government took charge of its own postal affairs, and in the meantime the postal service of the United States continued throughout the Confederate States without interruption.

The delegates from seven seceded States met at Montgomery, Ala., on February 4, 1861, and on February 8th adopted a provisional constitution for the Confederate States. On February 9th the Confederate

Congress passed an Act continuing in force certain laws of the United States, among which were the postal laws. This was simply an emergency measure in order that the Confederacy would not be without laws pending legislation on specific matters. To say, as has been asserted, that the Confederate postal rate was 3c. after the passage of this Act is to ignore the fact that no Confederate Postoffice Department was yet in existence. Going a little further we find that the Postoffice Department was established by Act of February 21, 1861, and that on February 23rd an Act was passed establishing certain rates of postage "from and after such period as the Postmaster General may, by proclamation, announce."

That the authority of the United States over the postal service in the Confederate States was not questioned may be seen by the following quotations from circulars and reports issued by the Confederate Postmaster-General:

"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.*"

* * *

"It was hoped that this course would have beneficial effects by removing all doubts 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 would receive all the revenue from that source."

* * *

On the first of May, 1861, the Confederate Postmaster-General issued a proclamation setting June 1, 1861 as the date on which he would assume control of the postal service and this proclamation directs "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."

It may be noted that the Postmaster-General of the United States, probably on account of the above proclamation, issued his proclamation suspending service in the States comprising the Confederacy as of June 1, 1861. At this time the Confederate States included the seven States previously mentioned which had seceded prior to the formation of the Confederacy; Virginia, which seceded April 17th; Arkansas, which seceded May 6th, and North Carolina, which seceded May 20th.

It is clear from the foregoing that the authority of the United States over the Postal Service in the Confederate States was recognized both North and South as continuing until June 1, 1861, and that all revenue for service up to that date was considered to belong to the United States. It is perfectly normal therefore, and we would expect to find, that postage was paid in United States stamps in all the States of the Confederacy up to and including May 31, 1861. Anything else would be irregular. Of course a still later use of United States stamps would be regular in Tennessee, which did not secede until June 8, 1861.

As a matter of fact covers with United States stamps used well up towards June 1st in the Confederate States are not uncommon, and it is reasonably certain that if any letters went forward without United States stamps before June 1, 1861, it was because of a shortage of stamps in some office. An office running short just prior to June 1st would possibly have had difficulty in getting fresh supplies. I have never seen a cover of this period marked "PAID 3," but if such a marking exists it is of course a United States marking.

There were no doubt many letters in transit on June 1, 1861, which were mailed before that date. I do not know whether "DUE" postage at Confederate rates was ever collected on such letters, but if it

was a cover showing it would be an interesting item.

As to the status of United States stamps used up to June 1, 1861, they may be called "United States stamps used in the Confederate States" but the term so often used "Confederate usage of United States Stamps" is a misnomer. To be precise, there was a period in which United States stamps were used in a seceded State, not with its permission, but rather without objection, and a later period in which United States stamps were used in the Confederate States with express permission. These periods will vary as to each State and a collection of first and last dates would be no mean job. As to what these dates are I will leave to some one who is more of a historian than I am. Did Virginia secede on the 17th of April when the ordinance was passed, subject to ratification, or later when it was actually ratified? Was the actual beginning of the Confederacy February 4th when the delegates met in Montgomery, or February 8th when a Provisional Constitution was adopted?

Many covers will be found that are confusing at first sight. Most western Virginia towns never ceased using United States Stamps, although the State of West Virginia was not formed until 1863, and parts of other border States were so soon occupied by Federal Armies that the use of United States stamps was scarcely interrupted. Kentucky and Missouri never actually seceded and the use of anything but United States stamps in these States was irregular.

A Lasting Monument to the Inventor of the Postcard.

We have received an invitation from the Herrmann-Memorial Committee, in Vienna, to attend the unveiling of a monument to the inventor of the postcard, Dr. Emanuel Herrmann. The impressive ceremonies took place at the Meidlinger Cemetery, Vienna XII., in the forenoon of June 26th.

We are indebted to Mr. Malcolm W. Ganser for remembering us with a card, posted at Valley Forge, Pa., bearing a reproduction of Bruckner's famous painting "Washington at Prayer." This canvas served as "copy" for the engraving of our latest commemorative.



CONFEDERATE "PATRIOTICS"

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

BY AUGUST DIETZ

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CONFEDERATE "PATRIOTICS"

War stirs the deepest emotions in man. At the sound of the tocsin the tranquility of communal life changes at once to a state of extreme mental tension. "Sleepy Hollow" awakes at the clarion call "to arms!" and the peace in Arcadia vanishes in the sunset's lurid glow.

The best and the basest in man's nature—long supprest though it may have been—will rise to the surface and seek expression in word and deed. And what better means than impassioned verse! It is a heritage from the bards, and through the centuries it has lost none of its potency to fire the inflammable masses. It is a phase of war psychology.

Into this category belong the "Patriotic" Envelopes.

Both North and South indulged freely in this form of hysteria during the Civil War. "Songs of Hate" they were—most of these rhymes. A few were noble in sentiment, many mediocre, and some ridiculous. Ambition spurred to the dizzy height of a quatrain—then Pegasus would spill the poet before meter could gain its "feet."

Nearly all are illustrated. The well-executed woodcut portraits of President Davis and General Beauregard, surrounded by a wreath, appear to have been general favorites. Crude woodcuts of firing cannon, and of the Confederate flag in colors, were among the popular Patriotics, and collectors should note the stars on these flags, for they record the number of States in the Confederation. The earliest covers show seven stars; from late spring of 1861 the number increases to ten, and from midsummer of the same year to the end of the war eleven stars are depicted on the flag's field. I have seen but one cover with *twelve* stars. It is the fourth envelope in the group illustration.

Today we collect these "Patriotics," for they reflect the temper of the masses of both sections during that turbulent epoch. We drift back into the mental atmosphere of a Yesterday and in the reading applaud the gold-laced and epauletted dragoon on his spirited charger, defiantly extending his saber at *carte* in challenge to the invaders of Dixie. Or, perchance, we volunteer to

swab the smoking muzzle of the bronze "Napoleon"—"ram home" a charge of "grape and canister," and with "two paces to the rear" calmly watch the effect on the distant advancing "lines in Blue" when the lanyard's pulled at the order "Piece Number One—*Fire!*". . .

But we are back in the *United States* . . . and

"No more will the war-cry sever
Or the winding rivers be red . . ."

Dispassionately we turn the leaves of our album and read some of the sentiments these old covers express. There are equally as many of the North—but we will confine ourselves to Confederate Patriotics.

Avoiding the coarse in rhyme and picture—for a few of this character were in evidence—I present a group of covers typical of that time. The verses here reprinted are taken from the old envelopes in many Southern collections. There are others, I am sure, and I will be grateful for the loan of such specimens, or the transcription of their texts.

May those Northern fanatics, who abuse their Southern neighbors,
Approach near enough to feel the point of our sabres;
May they come near enough to hear the click of a trigger,
And learn that a white man is better than a nigger.

Gather around your country's flag,
Men of the South the hour has come—
None may falter, none may lag—
March to the sound of the fife and drum.

Our fathers' faith let us keep till death,
Their fame in its cloudless splendor;
As men who stand for their mother-land,
And die, but never surrender;
With the Cannon's flash, with the Cannon's crash,
With the Cannon's roar and rattle;
Let Freedom's sons, with their gleaming guns
Go down to their country's battle.

To arms! to arms! quick, be ready,
Think of what the South has been:
Onward, onward! strong and steady,
Drive the vandals to their den.
On, and let the watch-word be:
Country, home and liberty!

"Stand firmly by your cannon,
Let ball and grape-shot fly,
And trust in God and Davis,
But keep your powder dry."

Arise! Arise! each Southern man,
 Your armour buckle on!
 With rifle or what'er you can,
 Push on to reach the battle's van!
 For battles must be won!
 And till the foe doth leave our land,
 With firm resolve each one will stand,
 To strike to death for Dixie!
 And each one swears with uplift hand,
 No foe shall conquer Dixie!

On, on to the rescue, the Vandals are coming—
 Go meet them with bayonets, sabre and spear;
 Drive them back to the desolate land they are leaving—
 Go, trusting in God, you'll have nothing to fear.

Bright banner of freedom and pride I unfold thee;
 Fair flag of my country, with love I behold thee
 Gleaming above us in freshness and youth;
 Emblem of liberty, symbol of truth;
 For the flag of my country in triumph shall wave
 O'er the Southerner's home and the Southerner's grave.

Let Beauregard's dauntless breast
 With patriot ardour glow,
 And in the garb of vict'ry drest
 Triumphant blast the foe!

Some reference must be made to the accompanying plate.

The first cover in the group is franked with a Ten of unusually brilliant color, while the lower envelope is especially interesting. It is from the collection of Mr. R. Duke Hay, of Winston-Salem, N. C., and pictures a thrilling battle scene—a "Desperate hand to hand encounter with a Battery." It is a "Soldier's letter," unfranked, and bears the "Due 10" stamping.

(To be Continued.)

The Five-Cent Memphis Provisional.

By THOMAS H. PRATT.



11



12



13

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

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

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



14



15



16

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

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

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



17



18



19

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

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

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



20



21



22

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

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

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

(To be Continued.)

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VOL. IV.

No. 10



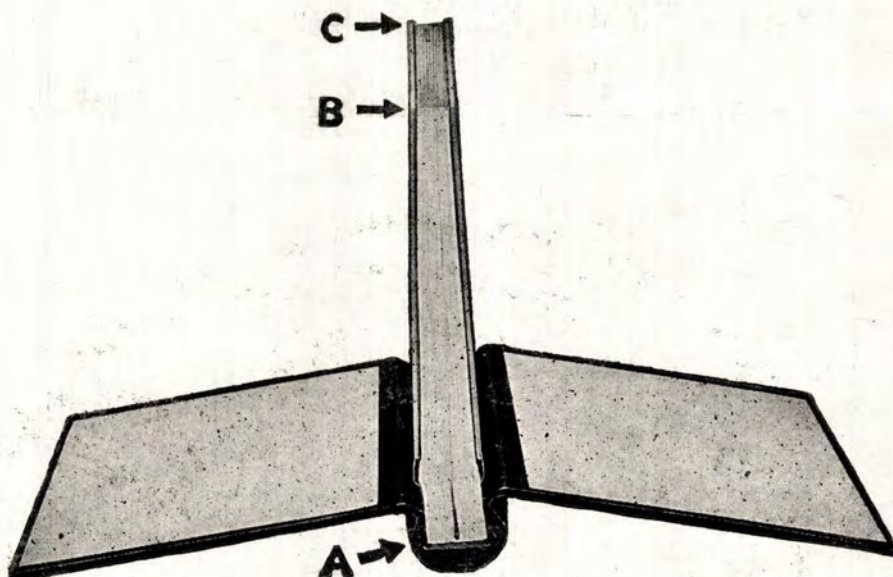
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The Southern Philatelist

VOL. IV. No 10

AUGUST, 1928

Price 20 Cents

FULL SHEETS NOT NEEDED IN ORDER TO OBTAIN RESULTS IN THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF STAMPS

BY THOMAS H. PRATT

(Staff Correspondent of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST)

The advantages of collecting stamps in pairs, strips and blocks as well as sheets where they are obtainable has been discussed on several different occasions in the philatelic press. A late article in *Postage Stamp* by Mr. W. Gardner which quoted from a "noted Continental collector many years ago" devotes itself to the study of stamps in sheets although much of the information derived and conclusions arrived at could be attained by the study of the stamps in pairs, strips and blocks as well. If many of us are going to wait until we can study stamps by the sheet, we are never going to study them—unless it is a sheet of Valley Forge Commemoratives, or other equally common stamp. No, the best that many of us can do is to obtain an occasional block or strip of the stamps we are interested in and such information as we are going to get will have to be built up with the tools with which we have to work.

The true stamp student who collects any of the so-called "classic issues" almost invariably "plates" them and thereby receives an added "kick" over the man who only hunts for fine copies to adorn the pages of his album. The collecting of stamps in pairs, strips and blocks leads naturally to the piecing together of the material on hand and soon the collector is looking for the missing sections and subjects and almost before he realizes the fact that he has become a "plater." But aside from the plating of the early issues, which do not exist in full sheets today, much added pleasure can be derived from the study of types, modes of printing, paper, watermarks, plates, stones, shades, gums, and many other details which the true student uses to arrive at the philatelic angle upon which he is working.

Years ago when stamp collecting was in its infancy collectors did not attach much

importance to picked copies with fine margins and pairs and strips were cut up to serve as "traders." The cry was then "half a stamp is better than none" and a stamp with an extra large margin was liable to undergo a "trimming" if it was too large to fill the space allotted to it in the printed albums used at the time. One even had to cut many of the stamps to shape if he collected and mounted his stamps in the old fashioned Lallier album in general use some forty years ago. Writing in *The London Philatelist* in 1894 Mr. Robert Ehrenbach, even then, says, "I quite remember that when I started collecting I cut imperforate Ceylon—the imperforate ones—to shape, and in the case of the Thurn of Taxis envelope stamps I did exactly the same, thus robbing them of the lilac inscription that makes them scarce today."

Continuing to follow Mr. Ehrenbach, we read, "Happily these times have gone by, and now there is a very strong tendency to get every stamp in the finest condition, with as big margins as possible, or if it be attainable to take a pair, a strip, or a block as the opportunity may offer. A conclusive proof that it is so may be found at every dealer's nowadays (1894); for if you ask the price of a very good copy you will always hear that fine copies are very rare, and that he must put an extra high price on the article in question; should it however be a pair he will add that such a thing is practically unobtainable, and so on, and the price gets by degrees prohibitive.

Much as this mode of collecting causes sad havoc with the purse of the buyer, there is no gainsaying that it is the right way to collect, and I trust confidently that the following remarks will convince everybody that a vast amount of knowledge has

been gained by collecting pairs, strips and blocks.

Although it had been noted, even in former days, that the spaces between the stamps of various countries varied a great deal, not much heed was taken of it. Nobody ever troubled to measure the spaces between stamps. This state of things has now quite altered, and it is with the greatest care that we scrutinize these spaces. Since we collect pairs we find that some stamps are printed with hardly any margin between them; viz, the first issue of Victoria, the stamps of Buenos Ayres, 2nd issue Wurtemberg, etc. Others have margins of inches between them; viz, the old Moldavian stamps and the big Levant stamp of Russia. Between these extremes these distances vary a great deal, and form a very interesting study especially if these space differences are studied in the case of one issue of a special country.

Very frequently we have been taught by collecting corner stamps, blocks, etc., how many stamps were in a sheet, especially where the rows of stamps are numbered horizontally and vertically, as in the case in several issues of Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, Lubeck and others. A block of 4 of the upper right corner would show the same as the lower right corner would show, thus proving that there must be ten rows of ten in the sheet.

On the head issues of Prussia we should learn, by a big margin in the middle of the right side, that the plate number is given on the sheet. On some of the Hanover stamps we should find a neatly designed border, in the same colour as the stamp, running right round, etc.; and in later issues of the same country we should notice that the year in which the sheets were printed is given under the bottom row; and in the case of the first issue of Tasmania, the laureated heads of New South Wales, and the first issue of Lubeck, we get to know the name of the designer of the plates. The stamps show coloured lines between each stamp; take for instance the first issue of Bavaria, the 3 pfennig Saxony, etc.

All these things go far to show what an immense lot of information is to be obtained from stamps with big margins, pairs and blocks, the information being all the more interesting in cases where no official documents are to be had."

Last summer the writer had this reasoning brought home to him when he found some hundred pairs, blocks and strips of the Native States of India. In the lot were many fine pieces of the One Anna Green of Soruth. This stamp, One Anna of a koree, had a life of forty-nine years and was only changed because of a revision in the currency of the country. The lot was not a dealers accumulation but was from the correspondence of a missionary who spent a long period of time in that country and many sizable blocks were in the accumulation, evidently used on packages to the United States.

The writer had not seen one of the stamps for years but threw the lot out on a table and began to go through them. At first glance it was readily seen that the stamp appeared in different shades and on different papers, but the thing that attracted at once, was that every stamp differed from its neighbor in some very definite particular. It took only the experience of a tyro to see that the stamps were surface-printed from plates engraved by hand throughout, and therefore containing as many different types as there were stamps on the plate. It took but a short time to reconstruct the sheet of twenty types and identify the positions of all the pairs and singles in the lot.

Likewise, much knowledge of the recuttings of the 10c. Outer Line, and "TEN" cents Confederate have been obtained without a sheet of either being known. In the case of the 10c. Outer Line two horizontal strips of seven are the largest known pieces, while but few vertical pairs are in existence, yet students of this stamp have proved to us the number on the plate, the location of the main varieties, and have done almost everything but reconstruct the entire setting. This could doubtless be done in short order if a few vertical pairs of strips would come to light.

No, do not let the stamp collector who is beginning to study his stamps believe that it is necessary to have full sheets or panes in order for him to attain results. Of course, people can collect such stamps as they desire. They can even collect transfers or tobacco tags and we will have no fault to find with them. But, the average advanced collector does not collect those stamps that are obtainable in full sheets today.

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(Special to THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST)

In *The London Philatelist* for January, 1894, is an interesting story of the *City Dispatch Post*. As is well-known to our readers this was one of the first local posts in this country to make use of stamps for franking purposes. The *City Dispatch Post*, of New York, and its history is of the height of interest to all collectors of United States stamps.

To quote from this interesting article, "I have recently been in correspondence with a gentleman named Mr. Charles Windsor who tells me that his father was a London gentleman, temporarily residing at Hoboken, a suburb of New York, from May, 1841, until the autumn of the following year. He had seen the successful working of Sir Rowland Hill's system in London in 1840, and introduced it into New York by starting a post known as 'Greig's Post.' Mr. Windsor goes on to say that his father told him that he brought the post out in January, 1842, in Mr. Greig's name, as Mr. Greig was an American well-known locally, while his father was a Londoner and a comparative stranger. Mr. Windsor recollects his father telling him how he strained every nerve to get the post in full working order before Valentine's Day, which he expected would be a very heavy day, and so it turned out, for the post was so inundated with letters that, owing to the arrangements not being thoroughly completed, so many complaints of irregularity were made, that he greatly feared it would be the death-blow of the post. His fears, however, proved groundless, for the public continued to support the undertaking, until the government declared it to be an infringement of its rights, and Mr. Windsor thinks the post was suspended for a short time. He further says, that the citizens called so loudly for its continuance that it went on again, and about that time his father was called to London, and did not again revisit the

States. Mr. Windsor possesses an entire sheet of the stamps, which was given him by his mother, who told him at the time she gave them to him that "they were some of the stamps of his father's post he had when the Government compelled him to discontinue it, considering it to be an infringement of the Government rights." The stamps in question are the three cents black on greyish paper, and the sheet contains thirty-six specimens arranged in six rows of six. Mr. Windsor, who is now 77, has further sent me a letter from his brother, who corroborates his statements."

Filatelie Flashes

Now comes St. Petersburg, Florida with the announcement of a stamp exhibition next January. This should pry loose some of the large collections in the south of which we personally know of several of exhibition caliber. Up and at 'em Rebels.

The "faking" art is always with us. A man by the name of Pasch is now accused of selling trash—not so good.

So far we have received no first day covers of the new Air-Mail stamp with inverted center. However, we are waiting for the flash that at least one sheet "got by."

We notice our good friend H. P. Ather-ton in *Mekeel's Weekly* several weeks ago offered a check-list of Confederate cancellations. If there are not any more additions to the list of colored towns we would like to start off a check-list of black only. However, let us start with one State at a time and let Virginia be that State. We will start it with Richmond—what can you add?

We note that an additional 50,000,000 of the Valley Forge Commemoratives are being issued to take care of the demand for this stamp. No political significance to that—much.

We have been waiting for the story that either or both Governor Smith and Herbert Hoover collected stamps but so far we have failed to note this item. We will query our correspondents on the ground.

The Southern Philatelist

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

July, 1928

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AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

AUGUST DIETZ, JR., Business Mgr.

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*An Exponent of Advanced Philately.***Another Crook.**

Every now and then a crooked stamp dealer is caught "with the goods" and the information is disseminated among the dealers and the stamp papers stop inserting his advertising.

The latest surprise along this line came from a very innocent source and convicts beyond the shadow of a doubt the man involved. It seems that a certain dealer sent some used but uncanceled old U. S. stamps abroad to a cancellation "artist." Specific instructions were given as to how these were to be treated, so many with red stars, so many with green PAIDS, etc. In due course these were sent back to the dealer as per order. Whether the "artist" did a good job, or not, we do not know, but the dealer did not pay the bill, and the "artist" proceeded in the usual way to collect it. He was nasty. He sent the bill over with the signed letters and instructions of the dealer. The cat was out of the bag.

There followed much discussion as to whether this man should be publically branded for what he is or should just be ejected from the various societies and associations. The latter course was decided upon, we suppose, because it was probably

thought that it would lessen the confidence of the collectors in general or there would be some "come back."

We differ with this decision. We believe that this man should be branded for what he is in every stamp paper in the land with all of the facts presented.

Progress.

The latter part of August brings with it convention time and America's leading stamp society meets this year for the first time outside the continental borders of the United States at Toronto.

The American Philatelic Society can well look back over a year of growth for philately in general and for itself in particular. Stamp collecting is daily becoming more universal and more stabilized. Stamp papers are becoming larger and stronger. The historical and illustrative side of our great hobby is demanding attention and real scientific effort to arrive at philatelic conclusions is being used by collectors more today than ever before.

Stamp collecting has arrived.

Cooling Off.

Regardless of what some energetic collectors write, the summer-time is the cooling off time in stamp collecting. It is the time of vacations, picnics and the out-of-doors. Auction sales are seldom held and approval selections are remade to keep pace with the advance sheets of the coming catalogues as they appear to be ready for the fall.

It is well that it is so because then we begin all over again with fresh enthusiasms and new ideas with the first frost.

The S. P's. S. A's. Correspondent

From A. H. Davis of Buenos Aires comes this news:

"Uruguay issued today (June 26, 1928) an air-mail set, face value \$11.00 gold. There are twelve in the set and the type is the same as previous ones, except for perforation.

"The Colombo Co. of Aerial Navigation has come to an agreement with the Ecuadorian government and will shortly sign a contract for the establishment of a combined passenger and air-mail service between the two countries."

Stampdom's Leading Financial Talk

Monthly Financial Talks

By E. PLURIBUS UNUM

(Special to THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST)

Last month we discussed the rapidly increasing scarcity of the early "classic issues," especially in unused condition with original gum. This month we will devote our time to stamps of later vintage and how to handle them as an investment.

For the most part, the collector who spends large sums of money on his stamps wants them unused and in the finest condition. This is brought about by the reason that some standard must be set in the forming of all general collections. Most of the large general collections in this country and abroad are formed with the idea of only taking the finest—unused in mint condition, well centered and pleasing to the eye. Exceptions are made, of course, in the instance of bisects and great rarities. Although the specialist is not adverse to mint stamps he also collects the various cancellations found on the different issues he is interested in.

A friend of mine back in 1893 bought a full sheet of each value of the Columbian issue and he has bought a full sheet of each and every value since that time. He has a large safe deposit box and on the bottom of that box is a piece of glassine paper and on top of the glassine paper is a mint sheet of the 1c. Columbians. Each stamp issued by the United States is there, and although I have not looked into the box in over a year, I know that on top of the pile, which is inches deep, lies a sheet of the Valley Forge Commemorative.

In all, he has spent several thousand dollars on mint United States stamps, buying them all at face when they were current. He feels that he has made a good investment and in fact a fraction of the catalogue price of many of his sheets would bring him enormous interest if sold today. This man collects stamps other than this pile of mint sheets as he considers them only in the light of a savings account or as insurance. His difficulty is not in buying one sheet of each value as it comes out but in holding himself back from trying to "spot" stamps which have a better chance to go up than others and buying

several sheets of those. His original intention of buying one and only one sheet of each value has been maintained for thirty-five years. He simply buys them, puts them away, and forgets about them.

The average man will save or pay out on life insurance premiums twice what this man has spent for these mint sheets. If the average man buys bonds and stocks as well he will do well to average the cash market price of these mint sheets. In fact, any investment to double itself several times over in thirty-five years would have to be a fortunate one. Further, there is no possibility of our friend losing his principal as what he has is always worth their face value.

The mint stamp of today is the collectable item tomorrow. Thousands of collectors are added to the ranks each year and they all naturally lean towards the collecting of the stamps of our own country. Within recent years we have had instance after instance of stamps easily obtainable one day that turn to "hard birds to find" the next.

To try to "spot" these stamps is an impossibility, but if you will buy one full sheet of every United States stamp as it is issued and put it away you will not lose any money. Others are doing it.

Who's Who?

We have just received a copy of "Who's Who in Philately" published by *The Philatelic Magazine* of London.

This 1928 edition of "Who's Who" should be in every collector's and dealer's library. The cost per copy is three shillings and sixpence, net.

Belgian Congo and Belgian East Africa.

The South African Philatelist of Johannesburg has just published a booklet on "The Stamps of Belgian Congo and Belgian East Africa" by H. Mallet-Veale.

The booklet contains 40 pages and is profusely illustrated with halftones. Besides the general issues it lists the Postage Dues and various handstamps.

Copies are two shillings and sixpence.

REASONS CAUSING OTHER MINOR VARIETIES OF INTERESTING 3 CENT 1851-57 EXPLAINED

BY LEO J. SHAUGHNESSY

(Staff Correspondent of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST)

It may be advisable at this time to consider the method by which the plates used in printing the three cent 1851 stamps were manufactured. Sketches were made of different designs and the most suitable one chosen. This was delivered to the engraver who selected a small plate of especially-prepared softened steel. The top surface was highly polished and then coated with a chalky substance which permitted the sketching of the design to show clearly on the steel. Part of the design was rocked into this plate by means of a transfer roll, which will be described later, and the remainder was cut by the engravers. Upon the completion of the design the plate of steel was carefully hardened. This completed the die. Printings from it are known as die-proofs. Die plates usually are approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ inches thick and vary in size from two inches wide by three inches long, used for a single die, to much larger dimensions. Frequently dies for more than one denomination of stamps are found on a single die plate.

The design of the stamp is transferred from the die to the plate from which the sheets of stamps are printed by means of a transfer roll. The transfer roll is a small cylinder of steel much the shape of an

under tremendous pressure until the surface of the transfer roll has been forced into every line of the die. Upon the completion of this process the design stands in relief upon the transfer roll and for that reason it is known as a "relief." A transfer roll is illustrated in figure 19. A number of reliefs are rocked upon a single transfer roll. The one used for the three cent 1851 stamp had three while that used for the three cent 1857 type II stamps had six. After the transfer roll has received the desired number of reliefs it is hardened.

Carefully prepared softened steel plates of size sufficient for two panes of one hundred positions were selected. These had a center line cut from top to bottom midway between the right and left edges. Small center-punch marks were made in laying out the plate as a guide that the designs might be placed in a symmetrical manner. These marks appear on the printed stamps and are known as guide dots. They are found near the upper right corner of practically all stamps in the top rows. They also may be seen near the lower right corner of nearly all stamps in the third, fifth, seventh and ninth horizontal rows. The reliefs were impressed on the plate by the transfer roll being rocked back and forth under hydrolic pressure. The impressions were started at the top of the plate and rocked in as vertical rows of ten. There were ten of these vertical rows on either side of the center line thus we find two panes of one hundred stamps or a total of two hundred stamps to a complete plate.

After printing, the sheets were cut in two along the center line forming post office sheets of one hundred stamps each.

It will be realized that any imperfection in the plate will show on the printed sheet. Likewise any imperfection in a relief on the transfer roll will be transmitted to the plate when that particular relief is used. It is true also that a fault in the die will be repeated on the transfer roll, the plate

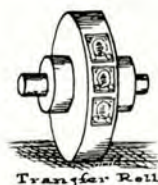


Fig. 19.

emary wheel. It has a shaft of large diameter and the height of the cylinder is slightly greater than the width of the stamp. The transfer roll is softened and its lateral surface placed upon the die and rocked back and forth in a hydrolic press

and finally upon the printed sheet. Any hard object coming in violent contact with a die will cause a die flaw, in contact with a transfer roll relief will cause a relief flaw and with a plate will cause a plate flaw.

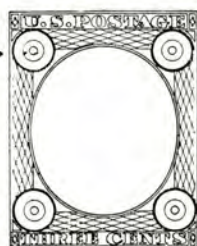


Fig. 20.

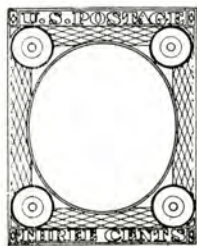


Fig. 21.

It is quite remarkable that in the varieties of the three cent 1851 stamps all three types of flaws may be found. The die flaw may be seen in the upper left rosette to the left of its center. Figure 20. One of the three reliefs also has a flaw which

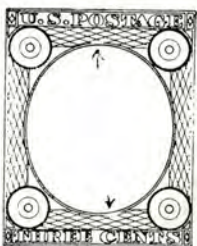


Fig. 22.

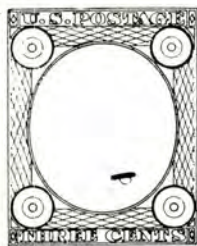


Fig. 23.

resulted in the stamp variety "Gash on Shoulder." There are six plate flaws due to injuries to four plates. Stamps showing the three reliefs on the transfer roll may

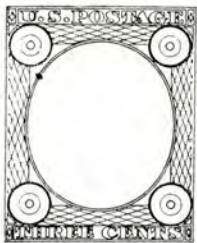


Fig. 24.



Fig. 25.

easily be identified as one was normal, another was retouched and the third has the flaw. The three varieties are known as reliefs "A," "B" and "C" respectively.

Relief A is illustrated in figure 21. Relief "B" is shown in figure 22. It will be

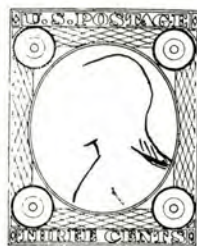


Fig. 26.



Fig. 27.

noted that the oval shows a break directly below "O" of postage and above "CE" of cents. Relief "A" is unbroken at those points. Relief "C" is illustrated in figure 23. It is similar to relief "A" except that a flaw appears on the shoulder.



Fig. 28.

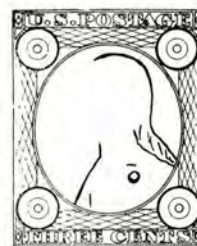


Fig. 29.

When rocking in the reliefs on plates four, six, seven and eight they were, with few exception, used in a regular manner. Relief "C" was used for the top rows, re-

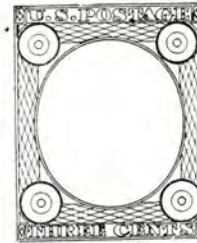


Fig. 30.

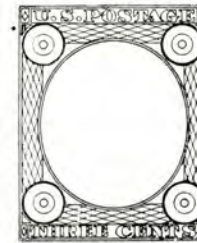


Fig. 31.

lief "A" for horizontal rows two, four, six, and eight, and relief "B" for rows three, five, seven, nine and ten.

Let us recall that every stamp carries the die flaw and that all stamps in the top rows of plates four, six, seven and eight

portions of the design. In other cases there is no apparent reason for the large amount of recutting which we find. At least three frame lines were recut but in most stamps extensive recutting is found in several sections.

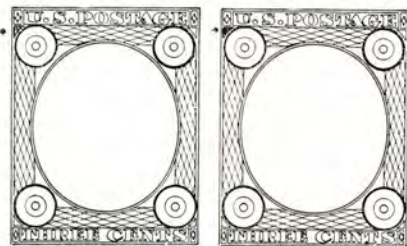


Fig. 32.

Fig. 33.

show the transfer relief flaw. The plate flaws are as follows: 5L4 figure 24, 20L4 figure 25, 100R4 figure 26, 97R6 figure 27, 98R7 figure 28 and 81R8 figure 29.

After the designs were rocked into the plates and before any stamps were printed

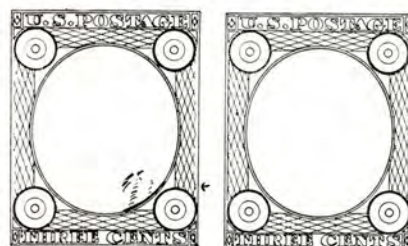


Fig. 38.

Fig. 39.

Recutting as a general rule is heavier and shows sharply in contrast with the lines rocked into the plates from the transfer roll. When a plate has become worn the contrast is even greater.

The original die and the transfer roll

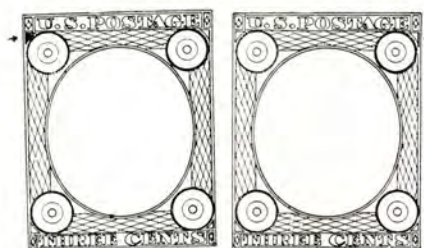


Fig. 34.

Fig. 35.

every position on each plate was recut. In some cases the designs had not been completely rocked into the plate and recutting was resorted to in order to define certain

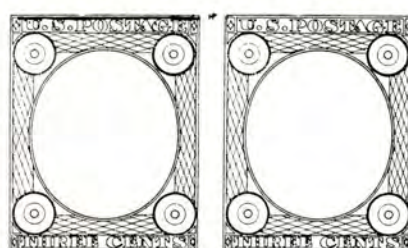


Fig. 40.

Fig. 41.

reliefs had no lines inside and parallel with the right and left frame lines. After the plates had been laid down such lines were cut. They are found on approxi-

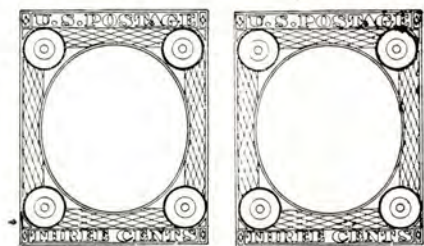


Fig. 36.

Fig. 37.

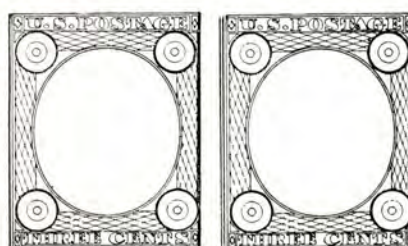


Fig. 42.

Fig. 43.

mately sixty five percent of all stamps issued. The upper left triangle failed to show clearly in four hundred sixty positions and were recut with one, two or three vertical lines as illustrated in figures 30, 31 and 32. Two positions 95L1(L),

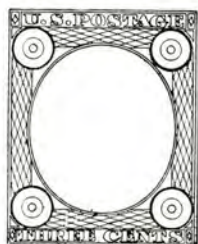


Fig. 44.

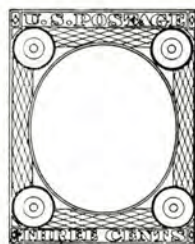


Fig. 45.

figure 33, and 47Lo, figure 34, each had five lines recut in that triangle.

Subjects having one line recut in the upper right triangle which is not the continuation of the right inner line, are moderately scarce. There were but eight

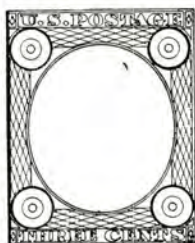


Fig. 46.

positions recut in that manner. Figure 35. Forty positions have one line recut in the lower left triangle. Figure 36. Fifty-nine positions show one line recut in the lower right triangle. Figure 37.

The recut with highest catalog value is the variety listed as "Lines on bust and bottom of medallion circle recut. 47R6." Figure 38. Coming from plate number six which was used comparatively little this stamp is scarce and highly prized. The variety "two lines recut in lower right triangle" 57Lo, figure 39, is a real scarce stamp, found only in the orange brown shades. It is nearly five times as scarce as the "recut Bust and Medallion circle" variety. An unusual and interesting recut

shows both upper diamond blocks at the top, connected to the upper label and to the right frame line. The position is 6R2(e) and 6R2(L). Figure 40.

The stamp in position 45R2(e) and (L) has the upper frame line connected to the upper left diamond block as illustrated in figure 41.

Recut varieties from the last three vertical rows in the left pane of plate number three are popular. They are known as varieties from the "Three Rows." The right and left frame and inner line combinations on these stamps are unusual. One stamp from each of the five groups of stamps from the Three Rows are illustrated, 29L3, figure 42, 89L3 figure 43, 58L3 figure 44, 9L3 figure 45 and 70L3 figure 46.

There are many other interesting recut varieties that may be quickly found by the aid of a magnifying glass.

ZEPPELIN TO FLY ATLANTIC WITH MAIL

Dr. Eckner Who Piloted Los Angeles Across Will Make Trip Soon.

STUTTGART, GERMANY.—The airship "Zeppelin" which will attempt to cross the ocean will soon be ready. A committee from the city of St. Louis arrived in Germany to call on Dr. Eckner at Friedrichshafen, the port of the airship to invite him to fly to St. Louis.

Dr. Eckner was the captain who crossed the Atlantic with the airship Z. R. III. This ship, it will be remembered, was bought by the United States government and renamed the Los Angeles.

The time of the flight has not been definitely fixed but it is not expected that it will be made this summer. Further projects include a trip to the North Pole. It is understood that the ship will carry mail on its trip across the Atlantic.

ARRANGING YOUR U. S SPECIALIZED COLLECTION FOR THE BEST RESULTS

BY ADOLPH STEEG

(Staff Correspondent of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST)

For a year or more I stumbled along like most collectors, buying every stamp that appealed to me regardless of the fact that I already had many duplicates of the particular stamp until I finally realized that I spent much money and still did not make much headway towards my goal. I concluded that if I am going to make a comprehensive collection of the stamps of the United States without mortgaging my home, soul, etc., I must call a halt and take inventory of my activities. I, thereupon, decided that I wanted a collection that would not tire my fellow collectors, one that would at least arouse a spark of interest in a non-collector and to do this I believed that the collection must not be of a highly specialized nature, should not contain an entire page of one denomination just for the sake of filling the page, but should be one whereby you could read the history of the stamps of the country and that if I ever hoped to attain my goal, I must religiously follow a well laid out plan of collecting.

With these conclusions in mind I looked around for a guide and finally decided upon the general plan as laid down in "Goodwin's Specialized U. S." If you will read this handbook, you will immediately see that its arrangements of the issues differs radically with the catalogue. For instance, it treats the stamps of 1851 and 1857 as one issue just as does the recent booklet of the Post Office Department in its description of the adhesives and postal cards issued from July 1, 1847 to date. Again the Bank Notes are called therein the Issues of 1870-79. Right here some of my readers might want to argue the issue, but please bear with me and realize that I was attempting to make a comprehensive display of the history of the stamps and not a display of wealth in stamps. Now following Goodwin's plan, it is possible to make a nice display of each denomination and have each item different from the other. To give you a typical example I will take the 3c. 1851, a stamp everybody loves. First is shown one copy of each of seven shades, then

varieties of recutting followed by other plate varieties such as Gash on Shoulder, double transfer, stitch watermark; one of each of the listed colored cancellations, a few odd cancellations, a pair, a strip-of-three and a piece of cover showing the use of the stamp in combination with another denomination. All of this showing is confined to only three pages not in the least overcrowded as no page has over eighteen stamps thereon. When you get down to the 1861-1868 issues a nice page can be had of each denomination by combining the August and September prints with the grills. Another typical example is the 5c. 1861-1868, also the 24c., both of these stamps run in a profusion of shades and if you follow Goodwin's plan you can confine each denomination to a page and have a wonderful showing of the stamp.

To accumulate the material for a specialized collection is a process of years of elimination and while the material was being accumulated I kept the stamps in several small loose leaf ring binders taking 5x8" sheets, using a sheet for each denomination or cover. Finally when I believed that I had sufficient material to transfer the stamps to a permanent album, the next problem was the neat arrangement and writing up of the collection. Here is the test that will either make or break your collection and great pains should be taken to make it as attractive as possible. It is not necessary to decorate the page with fancy frills and designs, in fact, I believe that this often detracts from the stamps. The collection should be briefly written up, too much write up often spoils the appearance of the page. Head each page with the year of issue, date of issue, the denomination of the stamps and when it was first issued, followed down on the page with subdivisions for shades, plate varieties and cancellations, etc. My plan has been not to mount covers on the same page with off-cover stamps, but rather to arrange them on separate pages so that when the collection outgrows one volume it is easy to separate from the off-covers in separate volumes.



TURNED COVERS, "WALL-PAPERS," AND OTHER EVIDENCES OF ADVERSITY

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

BY AUGUST DIETZ

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TURNED COVERS, "WALL-PAPERS," AND OTHER EVIDENCES OF ADVERSITY

If ever an entire people demonstrated the truth of that maxim which credits Necessity with the motherhood of Invention, surely they of the South exemplified, aye, sublimated, this dictum.

The "gay feathers and gold lace," the fair faces, and the martial strains, the utmost confidence in the righteousness of "the Cause"—so inspiring in the early days of victories, had vanished as time rolled on, and found their metaphor in the tattered home-spun gray when the struggle drew to an end.

And again, few tokens of remembrance have survived which so vividly picture the dire need of a people as do the "Turned Covers," the "Wall-Paper" and other improvised envelopes used during that time.

The parched wheat that served for coffee, the "eight-grains-of-corn ration," and the bleeding feet of "*Lee's Miserables*"—all these privations are long-ago tales in musty volumes . . . but the frail, folded envelopes, ingeniously fashioned, remain as mute mementos.

It seems fitting, too, that our story close with these covers, made of the last available scraps of paper in the Confederacy.

"Turned Covers" were the first signs of a growing scarcity of paper. Stationery had become a luxury. Fly-leaves from the books in the library, wrapping-paper, and even the coarse, brown straw-paper was pressed into service for the letters that went to the front. The need of envelopes was even greater, but here, too, ingenuity found a way. Envelopes of earlier correspondences were carefully "turned inside-out," regummed and used again, and none were so wasteful as to tear open and destroy a once-used cover. Frequently these "turnings" were repeated, and the same addressing served for several letters, the earlier stamp being either removed or covered by the new frankature, until sheer weakness at the folds put an end to the vehicle's use.

There are two kinds of these turned covers—those with a United States stamp on the inside, and the others with Confederate franking on both in- and outside. Among the latter have been noted some of the choicest pieces known. Frame-Lines, and “Tens,” and blue and rose Hoyer & Ludwig “Jeffersons” are among such “hidden treasures” found in these envelopes. It is “second nature” with collectors of Confederate covers to always “look on the inside.”

And as the need grew more pressing, still another way was found to meet the exigency. Wall paper was pressed into service! And in these covers, which could not be “turned” for a second using, we find the only preserved samples of the wall decorations in Southern homes of that period. Patterns in blue, and brown, and gray predominate. Time has not affected the pigments of their coloring, for they have been shielded through the years from the bleaching influence of light.

Printed forms, tax receipts, election ballots, religious tracts—in fact, any sheet of paper with sufficient blank space to yield an address side—were sheared to shape and formed into envelopes.

And towards the end, when even the gum, and in some instances the molasses, had lost its adhesive qualities, undaunted still, recourse was had to needle and thread!

A people whose genius devised substitutes for nearly every failing necessity—whose chemists discovered that the roots of the grapevine would yield a carbon for permanent black printing ink; whose engravers found in the mill saw-blades an excellent medium upon which to incise the designs of their sinking currency—could not be disheartened by so slight an obstacle as the scarcity of paper.

* * *

I have come to the last leaf in my collection of the postage stamps of the Confederate States of America.

As we turned the pages—you and I—throughout the past four years, I have attempted to tell you their story—a research to which I have given the best years of my life. If some scattered bits of history have been gathered and preserved; if collectors and students know more about Confederates today than they did five years ago; if these once neglected stamps have been given the high place in American Philately, to which they have ever been entitled—then the labors of those who helped to make this story have found their reward.

Since that autumn of 1924, when the Foreword was penned and the first chapter appeared in THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, “much water has passed over the mill-race” and the last of the principals connected with the printing

of these stamps has responded to the final roll-call. No man living today can, from experience, answer our questions—if there still be unanswered questions concerning the subject.

I cannot forego the opportunity of expressing the deepest gratitude to the many collectors and students of Confederates, here and abroad, whose encouragement and assistance—nay, the finer word is “loyalty”—have made possible the successful completion of this task. Without this support the work would have been doomed to failure.

All of my life has been lived in the South. From earliest boyhood I have listened to her war-stories from the lips of veterans who were still mere boys fifty years ago. I have lived in that atmosphere and, unconsciously, it has become part of me—urging me, as it were, to gather these fragments and form them into a book.

And what more fitting close than the beautiful lines of the poet-priest, Father Ryan—

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
We'll banish our anger forever,
As we laurel the graves of our dead.

Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment-Day—
Under the roses the Blue,
Under the lilies the Gray.

THE END

The Five-Cent Memphis Provisional.

BY THOMAS H. PRATT.



23



24



25

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

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

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



26



27



28

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

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

28.—Stamp set very close to No. 20 above. The middle of the "P" of "PAID" is solid color as in most of the first "M" of "MEMPHIS" (as explained much of the filling-up

of the lettering on stereotyped stamps depends on the inking and impression and care given to the plates during printing). The line defining the oval opposite the upper part of the "d" of "PAID" and opposite the "blank scollop" is broken. The two scollops over the "A" of "PAID" are flat. The spur protrudes from the left side of the second "M" of "MEMPHIS." The right diamond does not touch.



29



30



31

29.—"P" of "PAID" with "topknot" and this letter almost solid color. The first "M" of "MEMPHIS" is almost solid color. There is a distinct mark of color on the margin about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the junction of the two scollops below the "t" and "s" of "MEMPHIS."

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

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



32



33



34

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

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

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



35



36



37

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

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

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



38

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

39.—Unplated.

40.—Unplated.

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



S1



S2



S3

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

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

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

S4.—Unplated.

S5.—Unplated.

S6.—Unplated.

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



COUNTERFEIT—"SMALL BALL"

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

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



COUNTERFEIT—"LARGE BALL"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(To be Continued.)

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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. IV.

No. 11



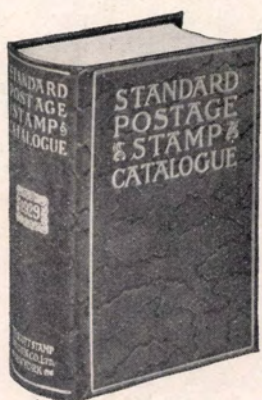
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The Southern Philatelist

VOL. IV. No. 11

SEPTEMBER, 1928

Price 20 Cents

SOME VARIETIES OF 3 CENT 1857 EXPLAINED, GREAT FIELD STILL OPEN IN THIS STAMP.

BY LEO J. SHAUGHNESSY

(Staff Correspondent of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST)

The three cent 1857 type 1 stamps were printed from plates 2 late state, 3, 4, 5 late state, 6, 7 and 8 thus all varieties found in the imperforated stamps from those plates may be found perforated. In addition we have two positions which show plate cracks which did not exist while the plate was used for printing stamps which were issued imperforated. A stellate crack appeared in plate number seven involving positions 47R7 and 48R7. The crack was distinctly transmitted to the printed sheets. Positions 47R7 and 48R7 are illustrated in figures 47 and 48.

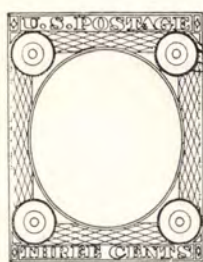


Fig. 47.

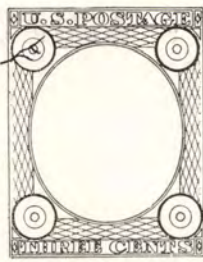


Fig. 48.

The three cent 1857 type 2 stamps are of two general types vis: (1) those from sheets on which the frame lines continue from the top of the stamps in the first horizontal row to the bottom of the stamps in the last horizontal row and (2) those which show a break in the frame lines between horizontal rows. Stamps of the second type showing the breaks at top and bottom are scarce because perforations frequently cut the ends of those lines. Copies may be found showing a portion of the

stamp above or the one below exposing the broken frame lines. Stamps from this non-continuous frame line group of plates normally have wavy frame lines while those from the continuous frame line group have perfectly straight frame lines as a rule. The plates used for the type 2 stamps were numbered 9 to 28 inclusively. It is quite probable that the non-continuous frame line stamps were printed from plates 10, 11 and 12. It is believed that the other plates had continuous frame lines.

Permit me to digress for a moment to say that the study of the three cent 1851 stamps is practically complete and little will be added to the fund of information in regard to phase stamps published by Doctor Carroll Chase. Quite the reverse is true in connection with the three cent 1857 type 2 stamps. Numerous plate numbers are still unknown to specialists in that stamp. The ones Doctor Chase is especially desirous of inspecting are: from both the right and left panes of plate number 12, the right pane of 13, the left pane of 14, right and left panes of 16, right and left panes of 17, right pane of 18, left pane of 19, left pane of 21, both panes of 22 and the left pane of 26. Numerous flaws, shifts and recuts have been found and new ones are turning up occasionally. Two cracks are known. The study of these stamps is well under way but the field offers a great opportunity for the student to discover varieties unknown to the specialists.

Cracks—As previously stated there are but two known cracks in this group of plates. One designated as the "Wide Crack" extends from the left edge of a plate, the number of which is unknown, across two stamps. These two positions are illustrated in figures 49 and 50. The

second crack is a short one near the upper right corner of 1L24. It is illustrated in figure 51.



Fig. 49.

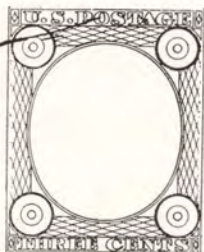


Fig. 50.

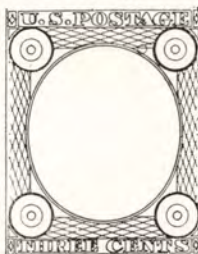


Fig. 51.

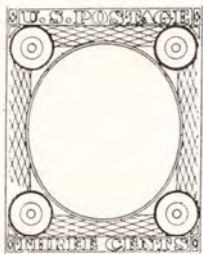


Fig. 52.

Flaws—The die flaw found in all three cent 1851 stamps is repeated in the three cent 1857 stamps because the same die was used in making both transfer rolls. We also find a transfer roll relief flaw. That relief was used for all positions in the top row of every type 2 plate. It may be easily distinguished as the tessellated design, immediately above the lower left rosette, was damaged and failed to show when that relief was rocked into the plates. In some cases that part, on the plates, was recut so that the damages would be undetected. In other cases no attempt was made to improve the appearance of the stamps. The "broken transfer" as this variety is known is shown in figure 52. A similar position having the plate recut to offset this defect is illustrated in figure 53. The plate flaws found in the type 2 stamps include a large variety. Some are quite prominent while others are minor. Most of them fall on the stamps while others are found outside the designs.

The following is not a complete list but it contains the most important ones and a larger number than found in collections other than those of advanced specialists.

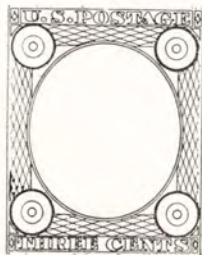


Fig. 53.

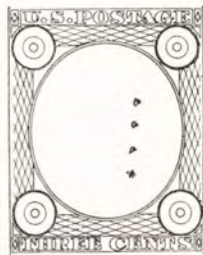


Fig. 54.

- Figure 54 The quadruple flaw.
 " 55 Double flaw 74R25.
 " 56 Double flaw on nose 27R28.
 " 57 Cheek flaw.
 " 58 Queve flaw.
 " 59 Small flaw on the neck near the queve.
 " 60 Flaw between 48L24 and 49L24.
 " 61 Flaw on the neck 56R28.
 " 62 "U S" flaw.
 " 63 Shoulder flaw.
 " 64 Split button.
 " 65 Pendant-Downward from the button.
 " 66 Lower left rosette flaw.
 " 67 Neck flaw-Broken transfer variety.
 " 68 Bust flaw 75R28.
 " 69 Bust flaw.

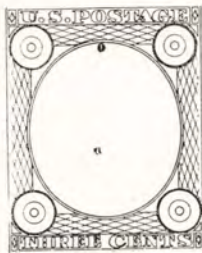


Fig. 55.



Fig. 56.



Fig. 57.

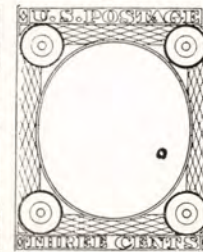


Fig. 58.

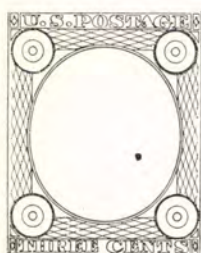


Fig. 59.

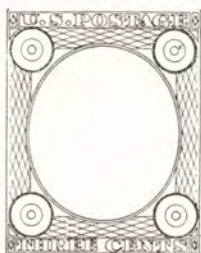


Fig. 60.

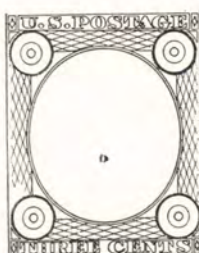


Fig. 67.

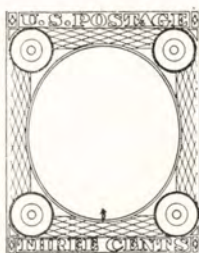


Fig. 68.

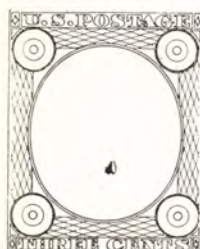


Fig. 61.

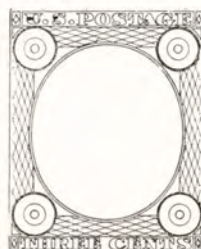


Fig. 62.

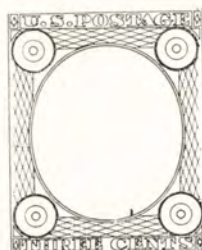


Fig. 69.

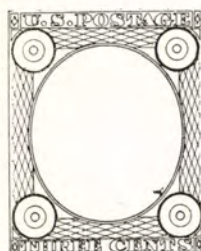


Fig. 63.

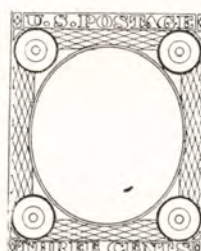


Fig. 64.

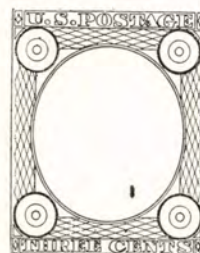


Fig. 65.

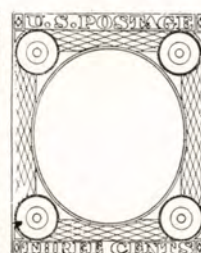


Fig. 66.

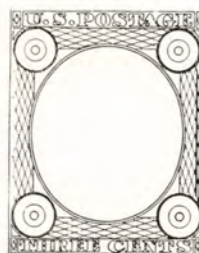


Fig. 70.

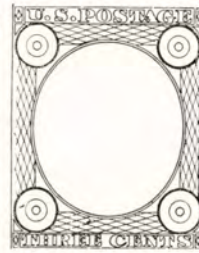


Fig. 71.

Recuts—Recuts on these stamps are far from common. They consist of inner lines on the right side cut heavily in some cases and lightly in others and on the left side two stamps have a heavy inner line while others are lightly recut in the upper left triangle and below the upper left rosette. Varieties of inner line recutting on the right side are illustrated as follows:

Figure 70 Two inner lines.

" 71 One inner line.

" 72 Lower half of inner line.

" 73 Upper half of inner line.

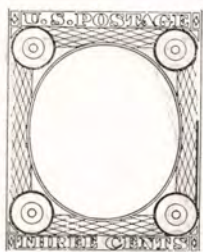


Fig. 72.

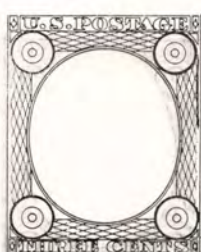


Fig. 73.

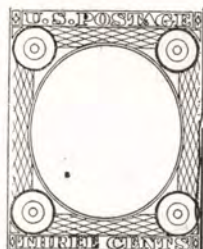


Fig. 74.

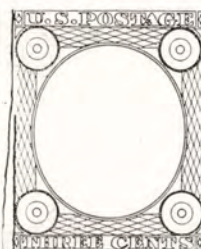


Fig. 75.

There are eight styles of recutting near the upper left rosette. These are shown in figures 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 83. The position of none of these is known. In most cases but one position is so recut while in others two are found, the difference being very slight.

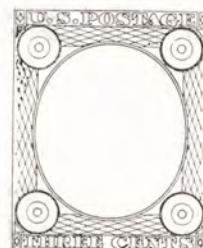


Fig. 76.

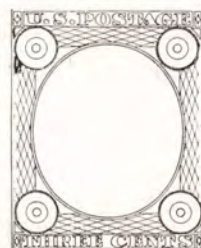


Fig. 77.

Shifts—Shifts are comparatively scarce in this stamp. Frequently I have examined large lots and found none. Occasionally I have found one or more in small lots. The exact number of shifts in these plates has never been determined. It is well over

a hundred probably nearer one hundred fifth. Five varieties are illustrated in figures 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88.

Position dots, or guide dots as they are frequently designated, in the type 2 stamps are found only in those from the first and sixth horizontal rows. Stamps showing guide dots near the lower right corner are from the sixth row.

Reliefs—It is believed that the reliefs used in laying down these plates were in the following order starting at the first horizontal row: a, b, c, d, e, f, c, d, e, and f. Stamps from the "a" relief are easily identified as it is the broken transfer variety. In most cases stamps from the sixth row have guide dots making the identification of the "f" relief positive. Doubtless the other four reliefs have distinguishing characteristics.

The preceding indicates the unexplored and the partially explored fields in the study of this stamp. Let those who have the material publish any additional information that will be helpful to the collectors interested in the three cent 1857 type 2 stamp.

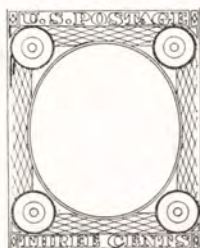


Fig. 78.

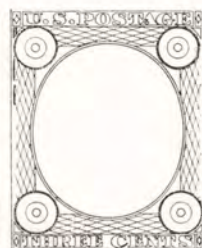


Fig. 79.

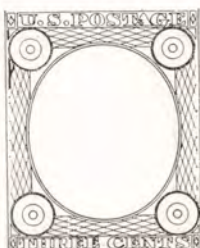


Fig. 80.

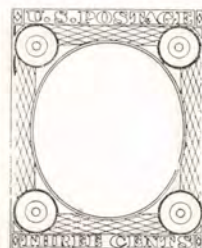


Fig. 81.

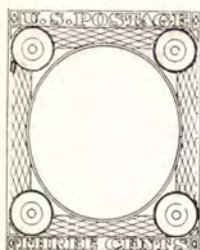


Fig. 82.

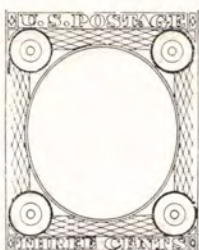


Fig. 83.

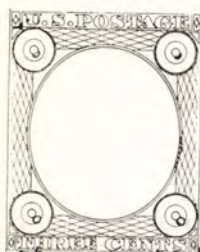


Fig. 84.

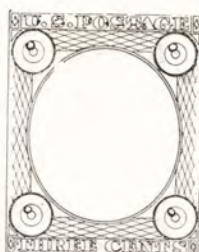


Fig. 85.

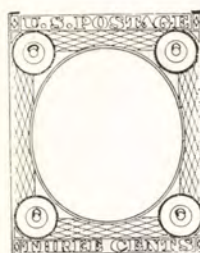


Fig. 86.

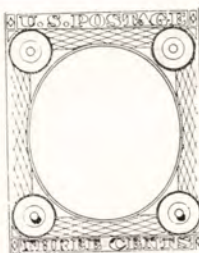


Fig. 87.

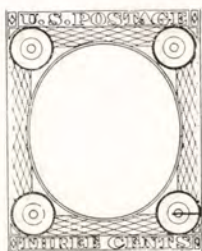


Fig. 88.



Let's Have Some R. R. Cancels.

In order to start another send-em-in contest we show the illustration of a "VA. C. R. R. Bumpass" cancellation. This is by no means one of the "easy ones" but we will start the check-list with it just the same. If you can make a good tracing of any other railroad cancellations in your collection send them in.

More Virginia Towns.

Our new check list of Virginia towns used on Confederate stamps did not bring in the flood of replies that we expected. There were too many of you who decided "let George do it." Maybe you thought you would be caught in a windstorm and that you could not add any to the first cancellation given last month. Well, there were several replies nevertheless and a list is appended of those received to date. Send them in to Mr. Dietz for next month.

Abingdon	Lynchburg
Black & Whites	Marion
Charlottesville	Norfolk
Danville	Petersburg
Glade Springs	Proctors Creek,
Goodson	Richmond
Gordonsville	Tudor Hall.
Lexington	

The Jamacia Philatelist.

We have received a copy of *The Jamacia Philatelist* issued each year by the Jamacia Philatelic Society of Kingston, Jamacia. This society is to be congratulated upon their activity. They are trying to establish the stamps of Jamacia in the eyes of collectors over the world and have in a large measure succeeded. We know that Mr. G. C. Gunter, the secretary of the society will be glad to send a copy to all collectors interested in the stamps of Jamacia. His address is % Jamacia Government Railway, Kingston, Jamacia, W. I.

The Southern Philatelist

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

July, 1928

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

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AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

AUGUST DIETZ, JR., Business Mgr.

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*An Exponent of Advanced Philately.***Summer is Over.**

With this issue of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST your summertime editor "throws in the towel." Editor Dietz who spent the summer touring Europe and sending picture cards to his friends depicting 49,000 gallon wine kegs reassumes his duties with the October number.

During the summer we have tried to give you a change—not because a change was needed—but because your summertime editor could not hold the splendid pace set in the past. Although we are in the newspaper business it is entirely on the publishing side and not in the editorial sanctum. Writing is out of our line and we hope we have not offended too much.

Much of the credit for the three summer issues belongs to Messrs. Shaughnessy, Steeg and Fitzhugh who have been regular correspondents supplying articles of popular interest. The third and concluding descriptive article of Mr. Shaughnessy on the Three Cent 51-57 appears in this number. These three instalments read together touch all the high points in the serious

study of these most interesting stamps and we feel sure that our readers have enjoyed them. Mr. Shaughnessy is one of the leading authorities in the United States on this stamp. It is with many thanks to these gentlemen that the watch is changed.

An Exhibition?

The next A. P. S. Convention will be held in Minneapolis which city we believe will find favor with the entire membership. It is centrally located and large enough to handle the convention without trouble as hundreds of stamp collectors either live in the city itself or nearby.

It is to be hoped that an exhibition that will be an exhibition will be attempted. It seems that in Europe they have too many shows and that in this country it always takes several years to recover from the last one before another is even talked about. Nothing advances the stamp collecting habit and philately in general as does an exhibition. We would like to see a first-class show in this country every two years and we will do our part toward promoting it in every way possible.

A. P. S. CONVENTION WAS BIG TIME FOR ALL.

BY ADOLPH STEEG

For the first time in the history of the American Philatelic Society its annual convention was held outside of the United States. I might state that it was timely as it appeared that half of our population was sojourning in Canada at this time and had the convention been held in the States, I am afraid that the attendance would have been very slim.

The convention was held in Toronto on August 23, 24 and 25th and the registration the day previous had already reached over 150 which indicated that when the gavel fell to open the Convention that a record breaking attendance would be had. While I was not able to learn the exact registration, it was mentioned that the at-

tendance was greater than at any previous convention, save that in New York in 1926 during the International Stamp Exhibition.

The business sessions were well attended, especially the opening meeting. The address of welcome was made by the Hon. S. McBride, Mayor of Toronto who enlightened the visitors on the greatness of the City of Toronto, its environments, beauty and municipal owned utilities and lastly assured us that the City was ours during our stay. He was followed by Postmaster W. E. Lemon who naturally spoke on the subject he knew best, the Post Office and its functions, and he invited the delegation to visit the Terminal Post Office in the Union Station. At the opening of this meeting I could not help but notice the unusual procedure of opening. The usual temporary chairman was conspicuous by his absence and I had to dig into my Robert's Manual to assure myself that I was not all wrong. I had to console myself with the thought that maybe this is the way they do it in Canada. Most of the time of the meetings was taken up with the usual reports of officers and committees and it was not until the last day that we chair warmers pricked up our ears when Old Guard MacLaren offered a resolution to amend the constitution showing us the way how to loosen the purse strings to have money available to do something big for philately. Minneapolis and Springfield, Ill. were out for next year's convention and while the balloting was taking place the composure of Vic Rotnem was remarkable as if he had a premonition that everybody was for Minneapolis. Right here I want to say a few words for Vic and his home town. Make up your mind right now that you will attend the convention next year in Minneapolis and be assured of a delightful trip to one of the prettiest cities in the Mid-West, also thank your lucky stars that the convention did not go across the river to their friendly enemies as in Minneapolis they have a shade on their neighbors in convincing arguments.

In spite of the large attendance, many of the familiar faces were missing, but plenty of the regulars were at hand to keep one busy greeting old friends, renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. To my mind this is the one "big thing" in stamp conventions and is the lure which attracts and commands one to drop business and answer the call. As an indication of the flourishing condition of

the stamp business, it was noticeable that nearly everyone came to Toronto empty handed with the expectation to buy and the only evidence of collections were those apparent bulky general collections wrapped either in bags or cardboard cartons, which could only be seen by private showing in the hotel rooms.

Plenty of entertainment was provided. Thursday afternoon a delightful sight seeing trip throughout the business and residential parts of the City and in the evening the auction sale conducted by Mr. V. C. Rotnem, which was well attended with much spirited bidding on the exceptional items. Due to the slow bidding usual with convention crowds the auction lasted until the wee hours of the next morning. It would seem that a de luxe auction limited to about 150 to 200 items would be more desirable for conventions.

The boat ride scheduled for Friday afternoon had to be cancelled on account of rain, but this disappointment was soon forgotten at the delightful banquet held in the evening in the Pompeian Room of the King Edward Hotel. No doubt everybody was there as this large room was filled to capacity. A short, but pleasant entertainment was provided followed by short talks by the officers of the A. P. S. Messrs. Charles J. Phillips, Arthur Hind and Dr. Ball, President of the Toronto Philatelic Society. Theatre parties, bridge parties and shopping tours were enjoyed by the ladies and as a grand finale on Saturday afternoon and evening we visited the Canadian National Exhibition.

Much credit must be given to the local committee on arrangements headed by L. A. Davenport, which, in spite of many handicaps, made our visit a delightful one and convinced us that our choice was a wise one. Well done, Toronto philatelists.

New Commemoratives.

Our Argentine correspondent, Mr. A. H. Davis, informs us that the new commemoratives were for sale August 27th. Five millions of the 5c. stamps were printed and two millions of the 12c. stamps. They commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Convention of Peace between Argentina and Brazil. The 5c. appeared on the 27th and the 12c. was to appear later. The former is a pale red and the latter is blue.

The Five Cent Memphis Provisional.

BY THOMAS H. PRATT



COL. MATTHEW C. GALLAWAY

alone because of the paucity of reliable information in general but because practically every city of any size or importance in the South was at one time or another during the war captured, pillaged and usually burned. Such records as would be useful to the stamp student have long since been destroyed, if they ever existed, and such knowledge as we can glean from the smouldering ruins is meagre indeed.

MEMPHIS MORE FORTUNATE

Memphis, Tennessee lying as it did and being the key-way to a long stretch of the Mississippi river was early in the war an objective of the Federal forces. It was occupied by the Union army early in the war and was from

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

The study of the stamp emissions of any particular city in the Confederacy is doubly difficult not

then on used as a center of operations and felt but little of the sting that was to be the lot of many cities later in the conflict. It is for this reason that there was some hope of finding at the original source direct information bearing on the subject.

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

Appeal—daily, weekly and tri-weekly.

Avalanche—daily, weekly and tri-weekly.

Bulletin—daily, weekly and tri-weekly.

Evening Argus—daily and weekly.

Engineer—daily, weekly and tri-weekly.

City Item—daily.

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

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

THE “STAMPLESS PERIOD”

The Confederate government took over the postal affairs in the South as of June 1, 1861, but this did not include the State of Tennessee which did not secede until June 9, 1861, and was sort of an illegitimate member of the Confederate States up until that time. When the government did take over the postal affairs in the Southern States it did not provide postage stamps until October 16, 1861, and the intervening time during which the Confederate government operated the postal system and the date upon which they

provided stamps of general issue is known today as the "stampless period." It was during these five and one-half months that the local postal emissions in the various cities and towns of the Confederacy occurred and which gave birth to some of the rarest postage stamps known to the collector.

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

ANOTHER MAIL FAILURE

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

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

Evidently efforts were made to remedy this condition and as the State of Tennessee was not at that time in the Confederacy we find the following dated June 10, 1861.

THE POST OFFICE

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

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

THE POSTAL AFFAIRS

The vote of Tennessee on Saturday last may be regarded as having completed her separation from the Lincoln Government without the formality of an Executive Proclamation. We must, therefore, look for a paper edict from the despot enthroned at Washington commanding the speedy withdrawal of mail facilities in the State as has been done in every other state out side of his own dominions that has had the temerity to show its devotion to the cause of Southern freedom. Our own city, as is well-known, has already been selected as the especial target of abolition malignity in this respect and has been proscribed by an attempted suspension of all mail communication with other portions of the country. Postmasters in Tennessee have been notified of this farcial movement and received their orders to send all letters destined for Memphis to Washington, with the view of having their seals violated and their contents pillaged by a pack of unconscionable scoundrels who have legalized theft under the mockery of organized government. According to the arrangements made by the Confederate

States the new postal system will not take effect in Tennessee until the first of July—nearly three weeks hence—thus leaving us at the mercy of the enemy's whims in the contingent absence of confidence on the part of our contractors.

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

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

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

TO THE CITIZENS OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY:

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

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

DEAD LETTER OFFICE, *June 1, 1861.*

SIR: The postmaster-General directs that all letters mailed or distributed at your office directed to Southern States which can not be forwarded to their intended destinations on account of the discontinuance of mail service, or any other cause, shall be at once returned to the dead letter office. You will therefore once a week (or oftener if they accumulate rapidly) make a separate return of such letters, postmark each on the sealed side—put domestic, foreign and registered letters in separate parcels, and mark each parcel outside and bills showing their number and rates.

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

Yours respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. N. ZEVELY, *3rd Asst. Postmaster-General.*

POSTMASTER, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

This morning I received the following dispatch:

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

TO POSTMASTER; The post office at Memphis, Tenn. is discontinued. The Postmaster General orders postmasters to forward to the dead letter office at Washington all mail matter which is directed to that office.

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

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

POST OFFICE NASHVILLE, TENN.,

June 6, 1861.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL,

Washington, D. C.

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

W. D. McNish,

Postmaster, Nashville, Tenn.

I subsequently sent the following letter by mail:

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

June 7, 1861.

JOHN A. KASSON,

1st Asst. Postmaster Gen.

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

Yours Respectfully,

W. D. McNish,

It will be seen that by instructions every letter written here and elsewhere by the fathers, brothers, sisters, wives, and children of our brave volunteers now in Virginia and in other southern states are to be handed over to the "Paul Prep" of the dead letter office at Washington and all the correspondence of the government of our State, the military board, and every military office here and elsewhere with the officials in Washington instead of being read by our officers to whom they are addressed. This might be a convenience to those who are preparing to assail us with fire and swords, but I conceive that I would be a traitor to my State and the South to either directly or indirectly aid and assist in such a scheme and, as before stated, have tendered my resignation and leave such work to be done by some one whose love of office and emoluments therefore, of, may induce him to sacrifice the lives and property of his neighbors, their wives and their children by giving the aid and comfort to the enemy which carrying out the instructions would do. I cannot do it—I will not do it. And in conclusion can only return my grateful thanks to the many friends who have stood by me and supported me since, as well as before my entering on the duties of the office. To explain to them the reasoning of my resignation is the cause of this card, and to assure them that they will always be kindly remembered by their friend,

W. D. McNish.

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

POSTAL STAMPS

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

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

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

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

W. D. McNISH.

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

The Confederate Government having assumed control over the Postal Affairs of Tennessee from this date, all letters mailed at this office must be prepaid at the counter of the Memphis postoffice, under the Confederate rates of postage. Five cents for all letters under five hundred miles and ten cents for all letters over that distance will be the charge, to be paid in money. Confederate stamps have not yet been provided, but I am now having envelopes printed which will be ready for use on Wednesday that will prove a great convenience to the public.

Memphis June 17, 1861.

M. C. GALLAWAY, *Postmaster.*

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

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

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

Signed

M. C. GALLAWAY, *Postmaster.*

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

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH FORT WRIGHT,
Fort Wright, June 25, 1861.

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

Respectfully,

A SOLDIER.

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

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

June 29, 1861.

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

Washington, June 24, 1861. J. J. SPEED, P. M.

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

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

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

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

July 2, 1861.

Steamboat carrying mail for New Orleans and way landings:

Prince of Wales, Lodwick, Master, leave Fridays
H. R. W. Hill, Nemser, Master, leave Thursday

For Randolph, Hickman and Columbus:

Conway, King, Master, leave Thursday.

Pine Bluff, Little Rock:

Rose Douglass, McGennis Master

For White River and Jacksonport:

New Moon, Deane, Master.

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

Kentucky, Priest

Weekly mail boat for Dyessburg and Arkansas State Line:

Ben McCulloch, T. J. Fracer.

Several other items of interest from those newspapers are herewith given. A life history of Colonel Mathew C. Gallaway has already been run from Keatings History of Memphis, Vol. 2, Page 131.

June 6th, 1861.

CONFEDERATE POSTAGE STAMPS

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

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

July 11, 1861.

STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES FOR SALE

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

M. C. GALLAWAY, P. M.

July 12, 1861.

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

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

June 24, 1861.

REMOVAL

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

July 20, 1861.

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

June 25, 1861.

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

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

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

Friday, July 26, 1861.

MAIL FAILURE

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

Wednesday, August 7, 1861.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS OF SOLDIERS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

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

SEC. 1.—The Congress of Confederate States of America as enact: That all letters and other matters authorized by the law to be transmitted through the mail, written by any officers, musicians or private of the army engaged in the actual service of the Confederate States, may be transferred through the mails to any other place in the Confederate States without prepayment of postage, but leaving such postage to be collected upon the delivery of said letters or other matters. Provided never the less, that in all such cases, the letters and other mail matters so sent shall be indorsed with the name, and shall be account of the individual sending the name and shall contain a description of the party who send the same by indorsement of his military title if an officer, or of the company and regiment to which he belongs, if a musician or private.

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

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

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109 East Cary Street

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. IV

No. 12



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

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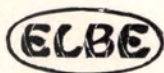
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An Exponent of Advanced Philately

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AUGUST A. DIETZ, JR., Business Manager

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. IV.

OCTOBER, 1928

NO. 12

Editorial

Home Again.

Well, here I am, home again, and back on the editorial tripod, trying to get my bearings and link up with the chain of events temporarily broken three months ago. It will not be the lightest task I ever attempted, if the numerous letters lying before me are to be taken as an index of public opinion.

For all of these communications contain complimentary comment on the improved make-up and material in *THE SOUTHERN* while under the editorial direction of my good friend, Tom Pratt. This fine tribute—to which I add my deepest gratitude—must and will be his rich reward.

In retiring from the onerous post, to which he so gallantly volunteered that I might enjoy a holiday, Mr. Pratt does not sever his connection with this publication, for I am assured that his able pen will continue to contribute material that appeals—a fact that the past three months have fully demonstrated.

* * *

Now that you are all comfortably seated in the sight-seeing bus, I'll tell you a bit of a travel-story.

Behind me lie ten weeks in ten countries—my first long vacation—well-spent and undimmed by a single cloud. Few there are, I dare say, to whom Nature and the elements have thus been kind. Scarce more than an occasional white-cap flecked the Atlantic, the Channel, the North Sea, and the Adriatic—going and returning—and even the proverbial fog of Old England gracefully lifted on our approach.

I've "figgered out" the underlying cause of all this beneficence: I lived up to the letter of my promise—I refused point-blank to take away any water from where it rightfully belongs. And so I had my reward. The tide of the Rhine, the Danube, and the Seine was lower this year than in the memory of men. The tide of American tourists was higher. One accounts for the other. No one accused me of being a party to *that* depredation.

Having made my libations on the altars of Bacchus, Gambrinus, and Distillus—immediately the good ship "Cleveland" dodged the suspicious eye of that austere dame guarding our morals in New York harbor—and received absolution for my long, enforced apostasy, I was admitted to the inner temple, where every need was attended by nymph and nyad, while Philomele lulled with her song. Thus, in due form, began my holiday.

And now I am resigned to all Amendments—though their number equal the stars on our flag. In fact, I am in favor of "Amendments to an Amendment." Propose 'em. I'll vote for 'em—for their passage will lead a hundred thousand of our countrymen to "See America First," and not camouflage the perennial Hegira with a title of "going over to buy stamps," "Y. W. C. T. U. delegate," or some other such mission on the other side. I can debunk that stuff from experience and observation. Even saints get thirsty. I'm an example. You just can't lick stamps and hinges for years without some antidote.

But let's come to the travel-story, covering quite a span of territory, with a slim slice of stamp-news slipt in here and there.

New York bumped me off *sans* song and cymbal and *serif*—naught but the helpless raving of a red-cap on the pier, whom I had slipt a Confederate note with the air of a Spanish grandee. I never have known what he was kickin' about, for I told him to keep the change.

Once at sea, I submitted my menu to Father Neptune—but he declined, and I never troubled him further. My pedal extremities were soon adjusted to the wobblelopus of the ship, and I began to take notice.

Stamp collectors, in any crowd, will just naturally gravitate toward each other. Among the 333 cabin passengers I soon spotted Mr. August Hase, of New York, whom I had met at the Big Show in that city in 1926. We had many pleasant chats during the voyage. Mr. Hase was spending a vacation with his father, a well-established dealer in Frankfurt-on-the-Main. I called upon him while in that city. He had no Confederates in stock.

On the eighth day we sighted land—Ireland! There was "Erin"—its rolling country stretching out to the distant hills, green, cultivated, peaceful and beautiful in the morning sunlight. Aboard the small tender from Cobh, making fast to take off passengers for "the sacred sod," stood an old, weather-

beaten, peak-hatted Irish bugler. A moment of silence, then the strains of "Come Back to Erin, Mavourneen, Mavourneen" floated over the waters. A flood of coins rained down on the tender's deck—and tears, from every one of her sons coming home on that ship. . . Somehow, I seemed to understand.

Two days later they passed me through the Customs in Hamburg. I had no American watermarks. Emil, the smoking-room steward, wept copious tears when I bestowed upon him my last buffalo nickel. It was pathetic.

Hamburg is called the German Venice. Interesting place. Strayed into the hotel "Vier Jahreszeiten," and learned that the ex-Crown Prince was stopping there. I did not send up my card. He's not interested in Confederates; besides, I'm "peticler" with whom I associate abroad.

A nine-hours "Schnellzug" landed us in Frankfurt, from whence another short journey brought me to my destination—Windecken, the home of my forefathers since 1515. The last of my name is still there. Tucked away in the valley of the Taunus, guarded by ivy-covered castle-ruins, the town seems enveloped by the atmosphere of a knightly age. The picturesque little place had the distinction of being selected, on account of its Medieval architecture, for perpetual preservation by the German government.

With this as headquarters, I proceeded on my excursions through Germany. Twice down the enchanted Rhine: first to Mayence, to the workshop of Gutenberg, the Master-Printer; and again to Cologne, to attend the "Pressa," that marvelous exhibition of the graphic arts. Then to Wiesbaden, Cassel, Marburg, and Heidelberg. Then to Nürnberg, famous for its toys and "Lebkuchen." Cass Gilbert pronounced it "architecturally the most perfect city in the world." One cannot tear away from the toy shops, and in the lingering twilight one waits for goblin and elf to peep from every corner in its fairy streets. There was one stamp-shop, selling packets.

But on again, to Eisenach and the Wartburg, depicted on the 5000-Mark stamp, from whose turrets one looks down on the Thuringian forest—a panorama of unrivalled grandeur.

Then on to Berlin, the nation's capital, where I visited a number of stamp-shops, notably the house of Ernst Stock, in the Friedrichsstrasse. I spent a pleasant half hour with Herr Stock, the publisher of *Der Deutsche Philatelist*, but found no Confederates worthy of mention. The once beautiful trees of "Unter-den-Linden" are perishing from the petrol fumes of autos. The imperial city—as in fact all German cities—impresses one on account of its cleanliness, not as much as a cast-away cigarette marring its streets. I witnessed a mass-meeting in the famous Thiergarten. There were between

60,000 and 65,000 in the gathering. No one steps on the grass! Vandalism is a crime in Germany.

A day in Charlottenburg, another in Potsdam and "Sans Souci," and a third in the Spreewald, where a remnant of the Slavic Wends (recall your Russian locals "Wendischer Kreis"?) have lived and preserved their identity and customs ever since the time of the Crusades. There are no streets in this area of forests, estates, and quaint villages. Narrow canals, arched by silver maples, through which the sunlight seeps, traverse the Spreewald, and, poling his canoe through these quiet glades, your Wendish boatman tells the story of his isolated, but happy people. Unfortunately most American tourists pass by this little gem—but a two hours' ride from Berlin.

We next took train for Dresden, Saxony's beautiful capital city, with its priceless art treasures, including Raffael's Madonna, and the historic "Bürgermeister's Madonna." The "Grünes Gewölbe," containing the wonderful collection of jewels, carvings and coins of that royal connoisseur, Frederick Augustus, cause one to marvel at the skill of human hands in earlier centuries.

I called on two stamp-dealers here, found about a half-dozen General Issue Confederates, two of which were counterfeits. The proprietor seemed to doubt my statement. I merely handed him my card, whereupon he stamped the two pieces "Falsch." In Dresden I had the good fortune to witness the performance of "Lohengrin" in the Grand Opera House.

The next point on my itinerary called for Munich, the Bavarian capital, alike famous for its music and its art, but with the addition of the "Hofbräuhaus" and the "Platzl." Whoever sojourns there—be he confirmed mental dyspeptic or chronic grouch—will come away (if you can pull him away) rejuvenated and fit again for human association. I'll bet a Frame-Line on cover he'll be "yodeling" within an hour. Munich is typically Bavarian—and the Bavarian has learned the great lesson of life: how to really live it. You just get in tune with its spirit—you can't escape it.

The Albert Dürer celebration was on with all Bavaria paying homage to her illustrious son.

And now for the Bavarian Highlands! Oberammergau—a visit with Anton Lang and his interesting family, his pottery, and the workshops of the skilled woodcarvers in that picturesque village. They are now rebuilding and enlarging the amphitheater for the coming Passion Play, but it is doubtful if Anton Lang will again take the part of "Christus." In parting he autographed several of his photographs for me. Then on, through charming Garmisch-Partenkirchen, where any length of stay is too short.

Along the placid lakes, blue and crystal clear, through mountain scenery of indescribable beauty, we sped on in a "Mercedes" to the fairy castles of Louis of Bavaria—Hohenschwangau and Neuschwanstein. No language can describe that picture. This unfortunate ruler, friend and patron of Wagner, may have been tainted with madness, but surely his was a soul "alone on the dizzy heights"—a sublimated idealist—whose prodigality brought forth the choicest treasures of the muses and threw open to a world the crystal gates of Valhalla.

Let's linger awhile, here in the cooling shade of the inn on the banks of the Alpsee—quaff our Würzburger—and wonder if the Creator spilt his paint-pot on this piece of his work. . .

Next month we will ship our encumbering baggage to Bremen and go on to Austria—Vienna and Salzburg; on to the Tyrol, from Innsbruck to Meran—thence to Italy, to the city of the Doges on the blue Adriatic; and through the St. Gotthardt to Switzerland and the Tell country. Then again onward to France, with its "gay Paree" and Versailles. Then, for the long train-ride through Belgium, to Rotterdam, in Holland, a call on Peter den Outer; and, finally, leave the Continent, by way of the "Hook," for England—spend a week there—visit the stamp-shops—and again be hoisted aboard ship, tagged for home, where I am expected to cast the deciding vote in the Presidential election.

Concerning the Confederate Book.

When I left for Europe, in July, the type-setting of the entire book had been completed, the proofs given a first reading, and all copy turned in for the last plates still needed. I hoped to see the forms run off on my return, and the work in such shape that the binding alone would remain for my attention. But things did not work out according to the planning.

Shortly after my departure some material and data came in, which those whom I left in charge deemed of sufficient importance to require my personal attention. After some consultation here the situation was communicated to me, and I cabled the "hold-up" signal.

Since my return I have devoted my entire time to the speeding of the work and, barring unforeseen mishaps, the book should be completed within the next five to six weeks.

I might mention, incidentally, that several dealers, whom I called on in London, assured me of a large sale—numerous inquiries having been received from collectors of Confederates throughout Great Britain and the Colonies.

Close of Volume IV.

Again we have come to the close of a volume of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST. This number completes the fourth on its bookshelf.

I might say to my friends, in strict confidence, that the expense of my trip abroad was—not defrayed out of the profits of the venture. But the countless nights of work have been offset by barrels of fun and the occasional, inexpressible happiness that comes with a check for a dollar covering a half-year's subscription.

This closing volume brought to an end the story of the Confederate stamps. Four years ago I did not foresee the magnitude of the task. I would not undertake it again. But it is finished. Imperfect, and incomplete, though it may be, it represents my tribute to Philately.

There still remains another task, though not quite as trying. I have announced the coming of a Catalog of Confederates for Advanced Collectors, and it is the purpose of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST to proceed with this work in the coming volume. The text will first appear in serial form, copyrighted, and the setting preserved for a later, annual edition, recast into pages of a vest-pocket *format*.

Confederate "Pays" will occupy a substantial portion of the text, and holders of such material should submit their covers for illustration and inclusion in the Catalog. Return registered postage must accompany every sending. There is no charge for plate-making or entry in the list.

True to our policy in the past, THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST will continue to present meritorious stamp studies from the pens of able writers—devoting more space to subjects other than Confederate, and more to the tastes of the general collector. This, I am sure, will be welcome news to many.

Again—"Finis—Deo gratias!"

Mr. Pack From a New Angle.

Even though not strictly philatelic, anything that concerns Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack—our Ideal Philatelist—is of interest to the craft at large.

I am in receipt of a well-printed and handsomely illustrated brochure, with his compliments, entitled "Historic Roadsides in New Jersey," containing an interesting and comprehensive sketch, with directions for the tourist, of the principal Colonial and Revolutionary landmarks of that State. Mr. Pack—whose ever-ready assistance made possible this work—is the honored Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey, under whose auspices the book has been published.

"Graf Zeppelin."

Well, German science, plus daring, again makes good. The *Graf Zeppelin*—pioneer passenger and freight-carrying air-craft—has successfully negotiated the Atlantic, and come over to see us. His mail (for this is a he-blimp) probably constituted the greater bulk of the freight—enough, I am sure, to put a First-Flight cover, with its specially designed stamp, into every air-mail collection in America—except mine.

There is an interesting incident connected with the man whose honored name this ship bears. Count Zeppelin, then quite a youngster, was attached to the Federal headquarters during the campaign around Richmond in 1863. It was near this city that he first ascended in the captive balloon employed by the Union staff in its military observations of the Confederate capital, and it is said that here was first conceived the idea to which he devoted his life and his fortune. When, far advanced in years, the practicability of his theories was finally demonstrated, he was literally penniless. It was then that the German people, by a popular subscription, bought and presented to him his mortgaged ancestral estate, with sufficient funds to carry on his great work.

Another incident in the career of this soldier-scientist is of some interest. As a young lieutenant of hussars, he was first to enter Paris, at the head of a small detachment, when that city surrendered in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. Perhaps your Zeppelin cover will now hold just a bit more of human interest.

The Stamp Season Is On.

The 1928-29 stamp season is on and in full swing. Piled up on my desk is an accumulation of auction-sale catalogs containing a wealth of material, enough to make one wonder, *where do all these stamps come from?* But there they are! Our readers should get on the mailing-list of the leading auction houses. Their cards appear in THE SOUTHERN.

The Passing of Carl Friedrich Bohnert.

In the death of Carl Friedrich Bohnert, editor of *Senf's Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal*, which occurred on September 7th, Philately sustains another grievous loss. Aside from his strenuous editorial labors, Carl Bohnert published a number of valuable stamp studies—his outstanding contribution to Philately, however, is the exhaustive monograph on the "Red Three-Pfennig Saxony."

Philately Abroad.

There are few Confederates in the stamp-shops of the Continent, or in England. Dealers there are in great number. In all the capitals and the larger cities one encounters their show-windows and framed displays, but most of the material is European, Colonial, and New Issues. A shrug of the shoulders is the invariable reply to the inquiry for Confederates. Better grade United States, too, are not in abundance. Some New Yorks, Forty-sevens, and Sixty-ones are to be had, as well as our later issues. Columbian dollar-values, cancelled to order, on covers, frequently represent the "show-pieces" in their window-displays. I found quite a stock of our bi-colored dollar values, without the disfiguring initial-perforations, in fine, well-centered, used condition.

There appear to be a greater percentage of general collectors on the Continent—going in for all countries. In England the trend has always been to the stamps of the empire and her colonies. It is very much the same in the United States. I consider the Continental idea a "healthier" one. It is broader. It creates markets. It promotes a better circulation in the arteries of our body philatelic. Let's adopt it—give more encouragement to general collecting, to the end that more converts may join the train of Philatelia.

Death of Royal Bennett Bradley.

To many of the older collectors in the South and West the name of Roy Bradley, who died in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, September 25th, will awaken memories of earlier years. Back in 1896, in Waco, Texas, the famous "Six-Shooter Junction," he launched *The Lone Star State Philatelist*, which, in time, became the official organ of the old Southern Philatelic Association, with a membership of over five hundred. As a delegate to the great convention of the "S. P. A." in Richmond, in 1899, Mr. Bradley was elected its President, and he decided to locate in this city. The following year he acquired my publication, *The Virginia Philatelist*, which he carried on for two more volumes. A printer of no mean ability, he founded the Wm. Byrd Press, some twenty years ago, and remained the active head of that concern until shortly before his death. Mr. Bradley was one of the pioneer students of Confederates, but gave up collecting many years ago.

"Molly Pitcher" Commemorative.

Just as we close our forms the "Molly Pitcher" Commemorative—is received from Miss Norma E. Dietz, postmarked Red Bank, N. J.—More of this next month.

A Study of Plate 3—Keatinge & Ball.

BY NORMAN T. FITZHUGH

The ten-cent Confederate stamps, known as Scott's Nos. 10 and 11, are still comparatively common in full panes and sheets and because they are so common most students of Confederates have rather ignored them. The following observations are not intended as being anything more than an attempt to show that these stamps are worthy of serious study.

I recently picked up four sheets with the Keatinge & Ball No. 3 imprint. These four sheets were from the same source and trace back to the remainders in the Lexington, Virginia, postoffice. They were presumably from the same printing and the variations from the normal which I noticed were uniform in all four sheets. The poor printing of Keatinge & Ball makes it unsafe to draw conclusions from inspection of a single sheet as many printing varieties occur which will be found only on one particular sheet.

A casual inspection of these sheets showed what appeared to be many re-entries, especially in the left pane, and in checking it over it looks as though the left pane was almost entirely re-entered at some stage. Positions showing the re-entry plainly are Nos. 1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 21, 31, 34, 41, 43, 53, 54, 55, 57, 63, 64, 83, 87, 88, 91, 93 and 99. The shift in position is very slight in some instances and more decided in others. Probably the easiest to pick out are Nos. 1, 8, 21, 31, 41, 55, 91 and 93. The shift in position is apparent in all cases in a doubling of the oval line surrounding the medallion space, either on the right side or left side. In positions 31, 34, 41, 91 and 99 it is on the right side of the medallion oval and in the other positions named it is on the left side. In many cases other lines, including the lines outside of the labels at right or left are doubled. The right pane does not give any indication of extensive re-entry. In fact only one position (No. 32) is readily apparent.

This plate is further interesting in that, while there is no evidence of any considerable wear, I am only able to find one complete transfer of Type 2 in the whole 200 stamps. A normal complete transfer shows three lines outside of the label lines on each side, that is a double line from the side ornaments near the top to the side ornaments near the bottom, and an outer line which bounds the whole stamp design. I find a few positions which have all the lines complete on the right side, notably the stamps in the tenth vertical row of the left pane. There are fewer positions still that show all the lines complete on the left side. The only position showing all the lines on both sides is No. 60 left pane.

It is hard to escape the conviction that these side lines were purposely cut away, at least in many cases. They do not look as though they had disappeared through plate wear, most of them are strong up to the point where they disappear. Only one position, No. 96 Right, has all side lines missing on both sides of the stamp, and this position certainly looks as though the lines had been burnished out. All other positions show one or more lines on at least one side of the stamp and most of them have at least one line on both sides.

There are no really short transfers at the top in this sheet. The tops of some are weaker than others but the extreme top of the scrolls is about all that is missing in any position. At the bottom there are a few positions which show the lines below the bottom label very weak and in some cases slightly broken. No. 41 R. shows the bottom broken as in Type III of the one-cent of 1851.

There are other abnormalities on this sheet, notably a number of scratches between positions 1 and 2 left pane. Other apparent abnormalities, such as the appearance of wear in certain positions and short transfers, I was able to eliminate by comparing the same positions on four sheets.

This is not written as an authoritative articles but merely to record my observations as to one sheet of stamps and to stimulate interest, if possible, in this series of engraved ten-cent stamps which has possibilities beyond the mere collecting of shades.

Michel-1929 Catalog.

We have received a copy of the Michel Catalog for 1929, from the publishers, Verlag des Schwaneberger Album, G. m. b. H., Leipzig C 1, (Publishers of the Schwaneberger Album). This excellent German catalog has forged well to the front in the favor of stamp-collectors. Comprehensively compiled, thoroughly illustrated, this work approaches that of a study in the useful information contained. The United States section is thoroughly up-to-date, but the Confederate States portion—like that of *all* catalogs—could stand quite a bit of revision. This catalog is published in three editions—Europe, at Mark 5.00 (Indexed, M.5.75); Overseas, Mark 5.75 (Indexed, M.8.25); The World (both in one volume), Mark 10.00 (Indexed, M.11.25).

The Last Will of Robert E. Lee.

Collectors of Confederate material may desire to include in their albums a *fac-simile* of the "Last Will and Testament of General Robert E. Lee," just published by the Lee Museum, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. It is sold at the nominal price of 25 cents.

Southern Precancels.

BY A. F. GAMBER

If general collecting does nothing else, it gives its followers a clear idea as to which States come hardest. Sometimes I think the general collector has a clearer idea of this than the specialist who is concentrating on some State or group of States; because the latter, if he be really in earnest about his collecting, has all sorts of special lines out for the stamps of his State or group and is certain to get results. He *thinks* they come hard. The general collector, on the other hand, has his lines out for everything, and as everything comes in (philatelically, not financially, speaking) he notes very soon that they come harder from certain sections. He *knows* they come hard.

I believe it can be truly said that, taking the various groups of States as a whole, the Southern group comes hardest (I mean that section from Mason and Dixon's Line and the Ohio south to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic west to the Mississippi). Living where I do, about as far from the "Sunny South" as I well can without moving into Canada, I would naturally have this opinion. But this seems to be the opinion of many general collectors who live much nearer that section than I do. I have been going over my general collection lately, making up a formidable want-list. On completion of it, the inescapable fact stares me in the face that the largest part of that list, in proportion to the number of cities, is from the South. And while my collection will not bear close comparison with some others that I could name, yet I like to think that it's pretty good. Others, whose collections are as good as or better than mine, tell me that the largest number of holes they have to fill are on their Southern pages, and that they, like me, have slim hopes of ever filling them.

What are the reasons for this? One, I think, is the fact that there have never been many precancel collectors in the South, and still fewer postage collectors who have been sufficiently interested in precancels to save them. Admitting that the poorest place to secure legitimately a city's precancels is anywhere near it, nevertheless the existence of a few ardent precancel collectors in any particular section results in more and more of the precancels of that section being saved and listed. For example—Birmingham, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Savannah, Macon (to go no further North) distribute most of their parcel post mail throughout the Southern section. Some small fraction of it will go North, but the small part of the precancels saved from that

fraction does not come anywhere near filling the Southern spaces in Northern albums. If but few are saved in the South (and I believe that far fewer are saved there than in the North) then it follows that somebody is going to get left. Judging from the number of my empty Southern spaces, somebody has been getting left for quite some time.

Another reason for the scarcity of Southern states is the fact that these States have not heretofore been popular with collectors, especially with specialists. The reason in turn for this is partly because—most of the collectors living in the North—distance has not lent its proverbial enchantment, and partly because catalog listings have been so meager and inaccurate. If you desire evidence of what some Southern specialization can do, look at Alabama in the next (1929) catalog. Once one of the most poorly and inaccurately listed States, Art Bates's specialization in it now makes it as up-to-date and accurate as New York or Minnesota. Or take North and South Carolina, which Lemmond's specialization has brought up to date. Richard Gardner and M. L. Johnson have redeemed the precancel name of Florida and made it accurate and fairly priced. Dr. LaPrade and Carroll have made a start on Georgia. The same should be done for Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee.

But before Southern states cease to be as scarce as they now are, more interest in the hobby will have to be created in the South. It seems to me it's up to Gardner, Johnson, Carroll, LaPrade, DuBose, Lemmond and the rest, to do some proselyting. Why is the number of precancel collectors so much smaller in the South than elsewhere? Of course the population is less than that of the North, but even so, the number of precancel collectors should be much greater there in proportion. I wish we felt we could afford to put on a precancel exhibit in Atlanta similar to the one soon to be staged in Chicago, or at the very least that we might hold a convention there in the near future. I am confident it would bring more collectors into the fold.

But failing that for the present, Southern precancel collectors should certainly go out of their way to create more Southern interest in the hobby, and to get more new collectors started. This is no reflection upon Southern collectors in particular; we could all do more than we are doing and have done, in this respect.

And Northern collectors in search of a field for specialization, if they feel that they just must specialize, might well consider some of these States, or all of them as a group. Mississippi offers, so far as I know, a virgin field, and a darned hard one, for some up and coming citizen. By the time he has filled 50% of his Corinth, Hattiesburg, Jackson, Natchez and Rolling Fork spaces, he'll be a seasoned collector, well qualified to tell us all where to get off when

it comes to landing hard ones. I don't know what these Mississippi items fetch at auction, because I don't recall ever seeing any listed, but I know what I'd bid for any I need—*buy*. And I need plenty, too.

Altho there is some interest in Kentucky, I wouldn't call it a closely collected State. Louisville may be common, but precancels from Lexington and Paducah are not, and the earlier types from these towns are very hard to get. Outside of these three cities, any collector is up against a real job if he takes on the Bluegrass State, not one of the towns and cities comes anywhere near being common.

While Tennessee has three cities which are probably commoner than Louisville—Chattanooga, Memphis and Nashville—the rest of the State is a day's work. All collectors should bear in mind that someone in the Chattanooga and Knoxville offices at some time (and not so far distant a time, either) turned a complaisant ear to some favor seeker or seekers, and beware of the products of this business.

In conclusion, here is *the* group of States which, in my opinion and that of others, comes hardest. Every collector should do all in his power, by one means or another within the bounds of legality, to make it easier for us to fill our Southern spaces, and to create a greater interest in the precancels of that section. Try to open an original source down there, at least. Southerns are the berries, no question about it.

The Uniform Numbering of Postage Stamps.

BY PAUL E. GERLACH

The numbering of postage stamps in catalogues has never been discussed in any newspaper or magazine, and yet is the question important enough in order to interest not only the collectors of this country but of all the foreign countries also, thus it is a round-the-world affair.

And when shortly the moon will be reached by a cannon airplane, the collectors over there will surprisingly ask, and you have not provided an equal number for the same stamp in your different catalogues around the globe? Is it not hard to read the catalogues in four different languages, why not secure the same number for the same item in each of the world's postage stamp catalogues and thus create a so-called standard numbering? The bolt moon expedition men may overtrumped say, yes it is. (The inventors are busy, over here projecting to develop the starting velocity by a German Krupp-cannon

and in Europe they plan it by electricity on a large circle track, switching up it in the air in order to overcome the adhesion region of the globe and hope to arrive at moon within about three days.)

The trouble is known, yes, the trouble of not having an equal number is a well-known fact and has not to be explained. It is really interesting how everybody carried the inconvenience, loss of time, and sometimes loss of money, too, and nobody could help or knew how to improve the matter.

The first question which arises when the collectors (dealers being supposed to be collectors also) suggest to create a standard numbering of the world's catalogues will be: Have the collectors a right to influence the technical elaboration of world's stamp catalogues, an accessory which each collector needs. This question must certainly be answered in the affirmative, than a collector has to have a change of international traffic, if he is stopped at the border of his country, his accessories do not fit well to his hobby and so his right of influence is proved. Moreover the catalogue is not a common price-list which dealers usually forward gratis and postfree. It has really to be paid for in a certain amount of money, everywhere. Now, things we do not like to have, we do not buy either, but if we need them anyway, we have the right to suggest an improvement.

A second question has also to be considered, namely the publication of the world's postage stamp catalogues by the collectors respectively through their societies and thus turn back the profits of the publishing companies to the collectors. There is no doubt at all that a world standard-numbered catalogue would be preferred everywhere and set aside the other ones. However it is not considered a fair and business-like way to get possession of other men's business in this manner. It could be considered by right if any publisher would refuse to fulfill our entitled and righteous desire, but that will not happen.

A reasonable way would be to get in touch with the publishers and state to them our wish through the collectors society officials and so secure the standard numbering by contract as early as the next following issue will be in preparation (1930.)

Unorganized collectors should nominate a representative or send me a postal card stating their consent to my plan. Every collector is needed, the more votes the more power. United we stand divided we fall!

Valley City, North Dakota.

Keeping up with "First Flights" nowadays is about as trying to the collector as were the New Europes of the "Umsturz" period.

What About the Sales Departments?

BY HARRY M. KONWISER

Mr. Guest reports that the sales department conducted by him, as of August, 1928, comprises stamps priced at \$400,000.

Is this the enormous amount American philatelists pay for their stampic curiosity, or stupidity, or both? Or is this quite large sum brought about by the fact that the greater portion of the entries in the sales department of the American Philatelic Society comes from the dealers in the fold?

There are, of course, casuals of commerce ever among us. The Bible-minded may choose to recognize the similarity; the reference to the less affluent!

The point I am merely trying to make is this: Does this amount—this \$400,000 lot—represent American stamp stupidity?

Why say this? Well, then: Does it mean, instead, that there are "speculators in our midst"—plus a few genuine collectors who are aiming to sell stamps they acquired in moments when their philatelic trend was somewhat different?

Does the \$400,000 sum total indicate there are, in the stamp racket, a class of buyers for hard-to-sell stuff?

Is there any philatelic psychology attached to this \$400,000? And know this, gentle reader, there are other sales departments in these United States as well as over-seas—and the grand sum, in mathematical terms, must be well over one million dollars of stamps offered in a hope-they-do-sell fashion.

We have to admit that human activity consists essentially in putting something over on the customers—even unto stamp dealerism. Witness a recent thing, the ordering of certain cancellations by an American dealer.

And what is done about it? Expulsion from a few societies and nothing more. What about getting at the actualities, seeking the innocent buyers and properly protecting philatelic posterity?

Reverting to the original inquiry, are there really many owners of not-especially-desirable stamps? Or are the sales departments being used by dealer-collectors and dealers?

If the sales departments are selling stamps owned by mere collectors—honest-to-goodness amateur collectors—well and good; but if the sales departments are merely being used as sales places for dealers—let's call a committee to check up on this kind of selling.

Not that I personally care one whit who does or who does not sell stamps by this route, but it would be interesting to make up a set of figures, by a chart

style, on the "stamps entered"; the "stamps sold" and the philatelic status of the sellers and the buyers.

The sales departments (I have held) offer good opportunities for collectors to dispose of wares not easily re-sold to the dealer folk who, presumably, sold these to the collectors. That, I take it, was the original idea upon which the various associations built their departments.

Is this correct?

There is no need for long, rolling, forensic sentences of inquiry, just a simple question as to why and how to better ease the minds of non-thinking dealers who seem to believe that the \$80,000 per year sales made by Mr. Guest seriously affects their trade.

Does it? Does the \$80,000 total mean more than two per cent of all stamp sales?

Who's Who In Philately.

We have been favored with a copy of "Who's Who in Philately" (the International Philatelic Directory) for 1928, edited by Albert H. Harris, and published by "The Philatelic Magazine"—the Harris Publications Ltd., 112 Strand, London, W. C. 2.—Price 3/6 net.

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, 1928.
STATE OF VIRGINIA,

County of Henrico, ss.:

Before me, Clifford C. Pedigo, 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 Street. 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 on 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 10th day of October, 1928.

My commission expires December 28, 1929.

(Seal) CLIFFORD C. PEDIGO, Notary Public.

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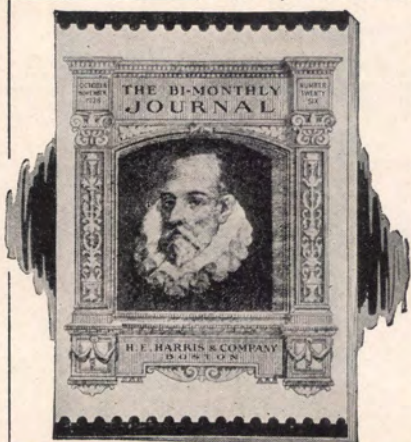
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