

THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION — 1010 METAIRIE ROAD, JACKSON, MS 39209

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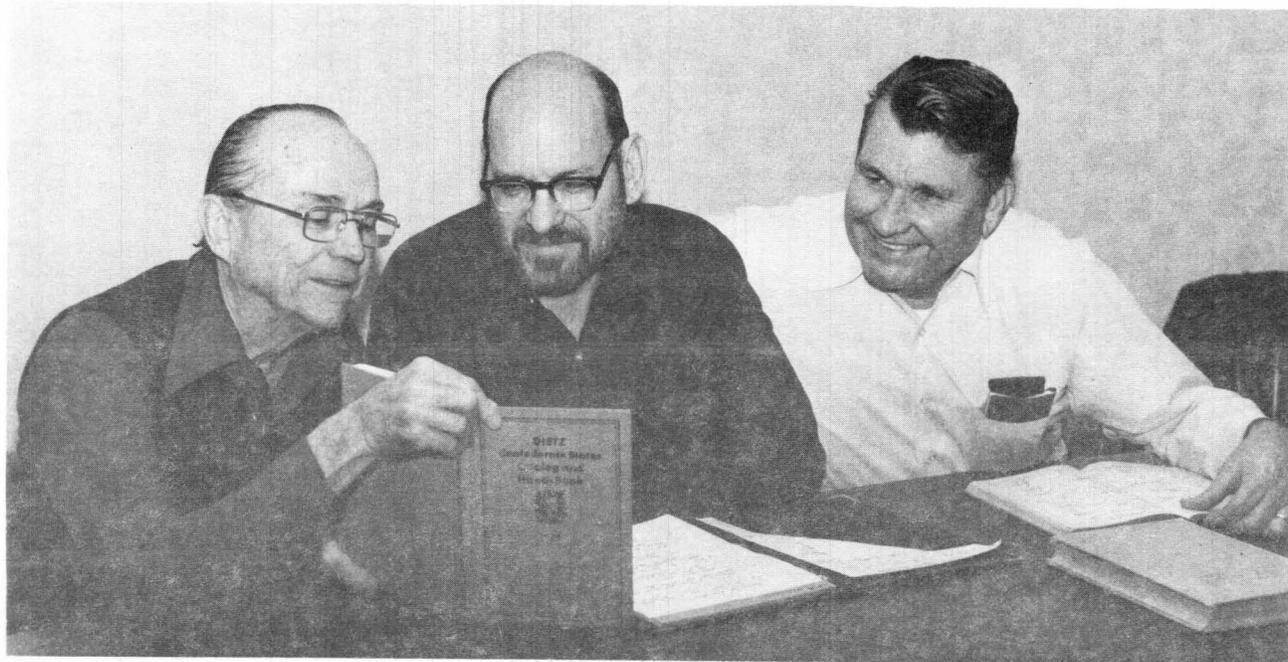
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ERIN R. GUNTER, HUBERT C. SKINNER, AND WARREN SANDERS HAVE BEEN SELECTED BY PUBLISHERS KEN LAWRENCE AND WILLIAM BOGG TO REVISE THE DIETZ *CONFEDERATE STATES CATALOG AND HANDBOOK*. THE FACT THAT ERIN IS CO-EDITOR OF *THE DIXIE*, HUBERT IS PAST PRESIDENT OF THE *SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION*, AND WARREN IS THE CURRENT PRESIDENT, MAKES US EVEN PROUDER OF THEIR SELECTION FOR THIS IMPORTANT UNDERTAKING.

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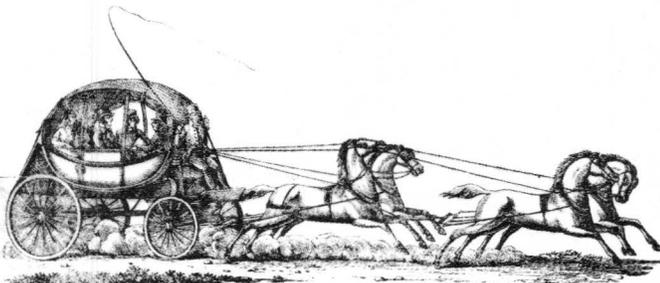
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*(To be accepted at Augusta, Ga)*

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## GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI- - - - CHILD OF PITTSBURG AND TULLAHOMA

By: B. C. Oakley, Jr.

The brawling frontier settlements, Tullahoma and Pittsburg, grew up side by side on the Yalobusha River. Each was formed by and grew up around the headquarters of two competing land companies controlling large, adjoining tracts. Each was headed by opposed politicians, both of whom were powerful personalities, but disagreeing on the most elementary principles.

The settlements were separated by a sandy road, or rather a flat, dry, creek bed with steep banks. The dividing line was called Rabbitrack. The surrounding forests abounded in game and valuable timber; the land was incredibly productive; hence the population increased rapidly. Sturdy farmers arrived from Virginia and the Carolinas, wealthy cotton planters from Louisiana; mechanics, farmhands, traders, hunters and adventurers arrived from the North, East and South.

There also arrived the doughty Rev. Abraham Lucas, who established himself in the genteel Pittsburg, where baronial-minded planters and lumber parvenus had then commenced to rear colonial homes. Across Rabbitrack was Tullahoma, the abode of ordinary folks, and the rough elements typical of frontier settlements. The inhabitants, sharing the feelings of their chieftains, indulged in spirited denunciations of those "beyond" or "ayond" Rabbitrack. "Ayond Rabbitrack" became synonymous with something obnoxious, utterly beyond the pale. So far, serious melees and bloodshed had been averted, mainly by the efforts of the Rev. Lucas. A shortage of marriageable women did not alleviate matters. Fanciful young sons of the Pittsburg gentry made stealthy, nocturnal visits to love bowers near the Tullahoma wharves, where frolicsome females were ready to settle the problems of romance. It was off-limit territory for Pittsburgers and when they wended their way homeward, they were beset by Tullahoma hellions at Rabbitrack, dragged into the woods and severely manhandled. Those that escaped with a good beating, or even a few broken ribs, were lucky; the Tullahomans knew only one sure remedy for habitual trespassers; a razor sharp skinning-knife. The remedy was infallible. The shattered remnant of a man staggered away from Rabbitrack, blood bubbling through his fingers as he held on to the mutilated part of his anatomy.

The Rev. Lucas endeavored orally and, at times, physically, to create order out of chaos. A few improvements were achieved. A nine o'clock curfew was established, slaves were whipped if seen outside after sundown, dealers in spirits had to close on Sundays, the towns were temporarily purged of some of the most wicked characters. Occasionally the milk of human kindness commenced to flow between the two warring communities but the milk curdled suddenly when the Pittsburg chieftain and his aides decided on a coup d'etat. Clandestinely, the Governor of Mississippi was petitioned for a charter to include Tullahoma as an integral part, or subdivision of the duly incorporated town of Pittsburg. The charter was denied, but Pittsburg did acquire a postoffice. When the Tullahomans learned about these transactions, they burst into a consuming fury. Tullahoma a part of Pittsburg? Perish the thought. It was a monstrous thought and insult, and it screamed for vengeance. A powwow was called, numerous schemes were considered. Finally, a band of "postoffice-nappers" got organized and one dark night they sneaked across Rabbitrack, placed skids under the postoffice building, and hauled it over to Tullahoma. After guarding the postoffice for a week, the Tullahomans' vigilance abated somewhat. On a misty Saturday night, the party on guard repaired to a rum shop and left a sot on guard called Skunko.

Skunko was slightly fuddled and weary and he discovered he could watch sitting as well as standing. Soon he slumbered. A space of time later, he started from deep sleep to bewildered consciousness. The blood froze in his veins. He saw that a man was crawling towards him, and that between his teeth was a huge knife. Skunko forgot to fire the alarm shot. He jumped up in nightmarish fright and fled for his life in the direction of the rum shop. The Pittsburghers came well prepared for the re-capture of their postoffice; they had brought laborers, slaves, ropes, harnessed mules and a force of armed men; the skids were still attached to the building, mule and man power were exerted and the postoffice slid slowly along. The Pittsburgh side of Rabbittrack was steep and some delay was encountered there. Then the approach of the belatedly alerted Tullahomans was announced by a discordance of animal-like noises. . . roars, howls, snarls and maledictions. They came charging out of the fog like a wolfpack, some stumbling or staggering, and the noises changed to grunts and groans as they collided and grappled with the force of armed Pittsburghers who formed a rear guard while the others struggled to get the postoffice over the steep bank. The two opposed forces met in a showdown on the sands of the mist-shrouded Rabbittrack. A glorious free-for-all ensued, a primitive battle of fists, clubs, rocks, knuckle-dusters and steel bars.

Then a stentorian: "Desist, unhappy men", rang out. The wiry form of the Rev. Lucas was seen rushing from group to group and finally succeeding in separating the tired, gasping, blood-dripping combatants and in stopping the battle. The clash had been brief, but cruel and bloody. Although none was killed on the spot, a few succumbed to their injuries later; some were permanently crippled. Every sensible inhabitant of the two small towns stood aghast at what had happened. There were upright men of iron quality in both towns who had kept aloof of the brawling, half savage masses. Now these men united; they formulated plans and took the lead in an effort to subdue lawlessness. On July 4, 1836, every inhabitant of Tullahoma and Pittsburgh was invited to attend a tremendous barbecue and general meeting to be held on a field some distance from Rabbittrack, the vortex of too many dramas. At the meeting, various speakers expounded the necessity of peace and harmony, and outlined plans to further the interest of all. These plans did not agree with all, however, and shouting and dissention arose. At this point the Rev. Lucas took charge of the situation.

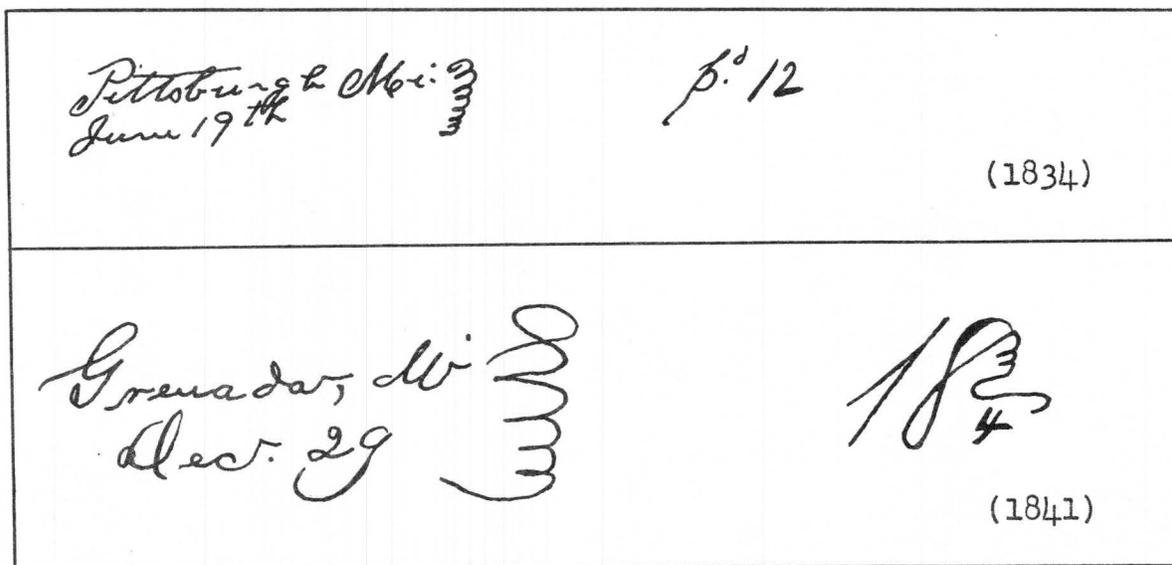
His voice was like thunder and he held the undivided attention of the assemblage, particularly so when he proposed a marriage. A wedding of the two towns. To unite them in holy wedlock, select a new name, and thus forever nullify the names that would remind the present and future generations of past differences. Also to consign to oblivion the name Rabbittrack. This unique plan was unanimously adopted. Arrangements were made whereas the two towns were symbolically represented by a young couple, and then the marriage ceremony was impressively performed. The two towns made one was immediately christened "GRENADA". "And may the Lord lift up His countenance upon us, and give us peace", the Reverend concluded. A half-blood Indian has suggested the name GRENADA, which in some Indian dialects means "united" or "married". The town Grenada was duly incorporated by act of the legislature in 1836.

The change from turbulence to tranquility did not come overnight. There were many backslidings, but competent sheriffs promptly curbed all disorders. Rabbittrack was re-named Line Street; it is now studded with stately antebellum homes, shaded by majestic trees. It is one of the main thoroughfares of the city.

From: The Times-Picayune New Orleans States Magazine  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
April 10, 1949

Note: Another version of naming the town Grenada was that a Dr. Allen Gillespie suggested naming the town GRANADA, after the city of GRANADA, SPAIN. A mistake in spelling is credited with the present day spelling GRENADA, with the replacement of the first "A" with an "E". The date of the naming of the town GRENADA and the establishment of the postoffice there does not coincide, but until some other evidence is found, we will have to form our own opinions.

The postoffice at Grenada was established on February 28, 1834, as PITTSBURGH. The first postmaster was William W. Douthit. The name of the town was changed to GRENADA, as was the postoffice, on March 29, 1836, with Alexander C. Baine being appointed as postmaster. The postoffice at Grenada has been in continuous operation since its beginning, except for a short period when it was discontinued on December 16, 1876. The office was re-established on January 5, 1877. Covers from PITTSBURGH are rare; the one illustrated below being the only example known to this writer.



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- WANTED: Louisiana Postal History material wanted. Purchase or Trade. Erin R. Gunter, 8865 Syble Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70814.
- WANTED: Used U. S. Official Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers of Post Office and War Departments. Also 1863-64 used "Blackjack" Envelopes and Wrappers. Ronnie C. Trosclair, 1713 Live Oak St., Metairie, LA 70005.

## "PAQUEBOT"

A Neglected Southern Specialty

By: J. M. Kinabrew, Jr.

The postal historians go "ga-ga" about covers with "SHIP LETTER" or "STEAMER" markings, but who collects "PAQUEBOT" covers down South?

In the late 1800's the Universal Postal Union began to discuss a uniform system of handling mail posted aboard ship. Finally, in 1894, a regulation was issued.

As of that date, mail could be posted aboard ship, using the stamps of the country whose flag the ship flew, and put into the mails at any port of a signatory nation. This meant, for instance, that a letter bearing Honduranian stamps would be postmarked "New Orleans, La." To explain the apparent discrepancy special markings were to be applied.

French being the official language of the U. P. U., the most common marking is the word "PAQUEBOT" in conjunction with the usual postmark of the port city. There are variations - languages other than French, additional words, combination datestamp and paquebot cancels, etc. - but the word "paquebot" is ubiquitous and has given a name to these special covers.

Four ports in Louisiana are listed as having paquebot marks by Roger Hosking in his "Paquebot Cancels of the World", published in 1977, and one in Alabama.

The Louisiana ports are New Orleans, Lake Charles, Baton Rouge, and Port Allen. Mobile, of course, is the Alabama port.

This brings up a question. Where are the two Mississippi ports, Pascagoula and Gulfport?

Pascagoula (or Krebsville or Scranton, as it was also known) has a long history of international trade. The sawmill up the river at Moss Point produced many large dimension heart yellow pine timbers which were prized for use in shipbuilding. In particular, a large trade developed with the shipbuilding centers in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Many of their trawlers and both fishing and freight and freight schooners had Mississippi pine keels, masts, and spars. As a boy, in the 1920's, I saw Nova Scotia schooners and barkentines loading timbers through bow ports at Pascagoula. During the same period I have also seen small steamers taking lumber aboard.

When the supply of large timbers dried up and the shipbuilders turned to steel construction, Pascagoula's status as an international port entered an hiatus. It came back after the construction of an oil refinery in the 1960's and the building of a grain elevator at a later date.

You would suppose that paquebot covers exist from 1894 into the late 1920's or early 1930's and again from the 1960's to date.

Gulfport is a different story. It is a man-made harbor, with a dredged channel to deep water in the Gulf of Mexico at Ship Island Pass. As an essential part of the project a railroad line was constructed between Jackson, Miss., and Gulfport. The idea was that a shorter rail route from the Middle West and less distance to deep water in the Gulf than down the Mississippi River from New Orleans would encourage ships to berth at Gulfport.

While Gulfport never became a major threat to New Orleans, it has maintained a steady international trade on a small scale. There should be paquebot mail dating from the 1920's to the present time.

Maybe one of our Gulf Coast members can visit these two post offices and find out how mail posted on board foreign flag ships is and was handled there.

It is obvious that paquebot markings were not always applied. This is obvious from Hosking's listing for New Orleans, which apparently shows an eighteen year hiatus, from 1895 until 1913. Yet I have seen Central American covers during this period with New Orleans cancels but without paquebot markings.

Mobile must have received mail posted aboard ship before 1933, Lake Charles before 1972, and Baton Rouge before 1969.

It is a distinct possibility that paquebot markings were applied at these ports in the years not listed by Hosking. Please keep your eyes open when looking through accumulations of foreign covers.

Here is a listing - taken from Hosking - of the markings recorded for the above five ports. There are of course many others from other Southern ports, which can be abstracted later if interest warrants.

The scarcity ratings run from AA (the most common) to DD (most rare). An asterisk indicates that this type of marking was still in use in the 1970's. Early usage of any markings - even those still being used - are obviously more to be desired, particularly earliest reported usage.

My thanks go to Roger Hosking for his gracious permission to quote from his fine work.

**PAQUEBOT**

861

PAQUEBOT

1699

Paquebot

913

PAQUEBOT

974

<u>PORT</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SCARCITY</u>
Baton Rouge	1969-72	861	C*
	1974	1699	C*
Lake Charles	1972-73	913	B*
Port Allen	1968-73	974	C*

PAQUEBOT.

938

PAQUEBOT.

939

PAQUEBOT

940

PAGUEBOT

941

PAGUEBOT

942

PAGUEBOT.

943

PAQUEBOT.

944

**PAQUEBOT**

945

PAQUEBOT

1706

New Orleans	1895	938	DD
	1913-16	939	D
	1917-23	941	B
	1923-26	940	B
	1925-64	942	AA
	1939-42	944	C
	1952-73	943	A*
	1963-73	945	A*
	1975	1706	B*

(941, 942 and 943 mis-spelt "PAGUEBOT")

PAQUEBOT.  
FOREIGN.

PAQUEBOT MAIL

PAQUEBOT  
FOREIGN

934

935

936

Mobile

1933-69  
1960  
1970-73

934  
935  
936

C  
D  
C\*

POSTSCRIPT

When Mr. Hosking wrote to me giving permission to quote from his book he sent pictures of four marks which have been reported since it was published.

Two are from New Orleans (A and B). Note the nice "Seamen's Mail" etiquette in the upper left corner of the "B" cover.

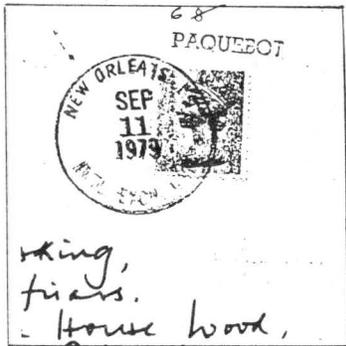
The third is from Pilottown (C). Can 1981 be the earliest date for this point?

Last is one from Gulfport (D). As surmised, there are Paquebot markings from this port. I'll stick my neck out and predict that still earlier ones will show up.

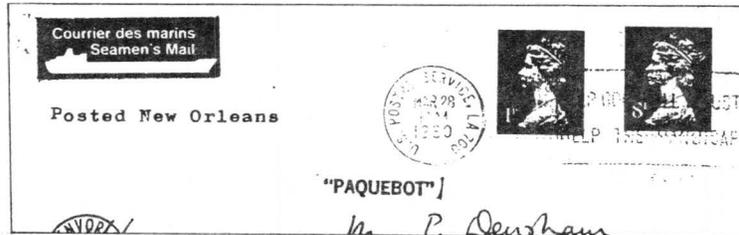
The surfacing of Pilottown and Gulfport markings proves that a little research and attention will undoubtedly pay off in new discoveries. They should be reported to:

Mr. Roger M. Hosking  
Greyfriars  
Ice House Wood  
Oxted, Surrey  
England

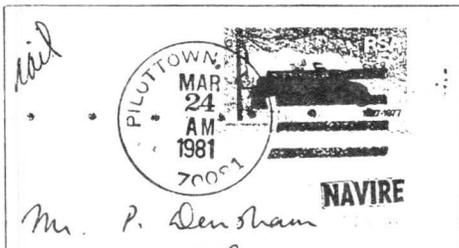
with a copy to: J. M. Kinabrew, Jr  
P. O. Box 24370  
New Orleans, LA 70184



A



B



C



D

## FORT JESUP — FRONTIER POST

By: Erin R. Gunter

Cantonment Jesup, on the United States - Spanish Mexico frontier, was established in May, 1822, principally for protection against Spanish raids. The post, named for Brigadier General Thomas Sidney Jesup, was located near the Sabine River on the King's Highway, "El Camino Real," between Gaines Ferry and Adais in what is now Sabine Parish. A post office was established at the Cantonment on November 26, 1828; the name was changed to Fort Jesup on April 15, 1833, to coincide with the renaming of the Fort.

In the early days of its existence, the most important activity of the military was to patrol and pacify the infamous "Sabine Strip," an area comprising what is now a large part of Southwest Louisiana. After the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the U. S. had remained in contention with the Spanish for ownership of the "Strip." Since the area lacked any form of government or authority, it was soon overrun with brigands and outlaws. The Florida Purchase Treaty of 1819 fixed the area as part of the United States and the army was brought in to bring law and order to the region.

Later on, under the command of Major General Edmund R. Gaines, the fort served as headquarters for all United States troops west of the Mississippi and was the concentration point for our forces preparatory to service in the Mexican War.

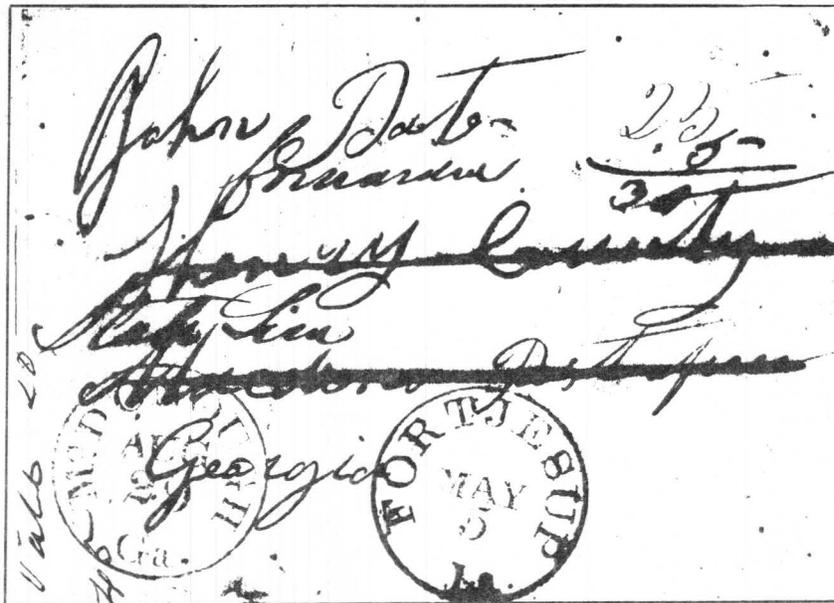


Figure 1

The cover shown in Figure 1 is from two brothers, recently enlisted in the 2nd Regiment of Dragoons at Fort Jesup and is postmarked May 5, 1845. Privates Thaddeus and Joseph Pate "took pen in hand" to write their father at McDonough, Georgia. Unfortunately, while the boys had been away from home, the family had moved from McDonough to State Line, Georgia, and there was considerable delay before the postmaster at McDonough learned the whereabouts of John Pate. So much delay, in fact, that the postal rates of the United States had changed drastically in the interim. The postage from Ft. Jesup to McDonough that had been 25 cents (single letter rate over 400 miles) prior to July 1, 1845, had dropped to 5 cents (single letter rate under 300 miles) for forwarding to State Line, as indicated by the manuscript rates on the cover.

The gist of the letter was that Thaddeus and Joseph wanted out of the army, having enlisted six months earlier for a five year term. They entreat their father that we "haint got none but you and you and none els can take us out of the Army and as we enlisted for five year and only served six monts I would be glad to see you and espesly to Relieve me from four year and six monts impressment. . . We want you to write as soon as you git this and if possible fetch the letter your self." The boys end their letter by noting "Bugles is sounding and I must bid you fare well."

Whether or not John Pate came to Fort Jesup to get his boys out of the army is unknown, although it is to be hoped that he did. Manuscript notations on the letter (it apparently served as a sort of family record for the Pates) show that John and Amerinda Pate were married October 14, 1821. Their oldest son, Thaddeus, was born April 28, 1829, and son Joseph T. was born March 24, 1832. Thaddeus must have been 16 years of age and Joseph a mere 13 when the letter was written, perhaps a little young for the rigors of frontier army life.

For the genealogically inclined, a further notation on the letter indicates the birth of a third son to Amerinda Camp Pate on October 28, 1845 - shortly after the letter was delivered.

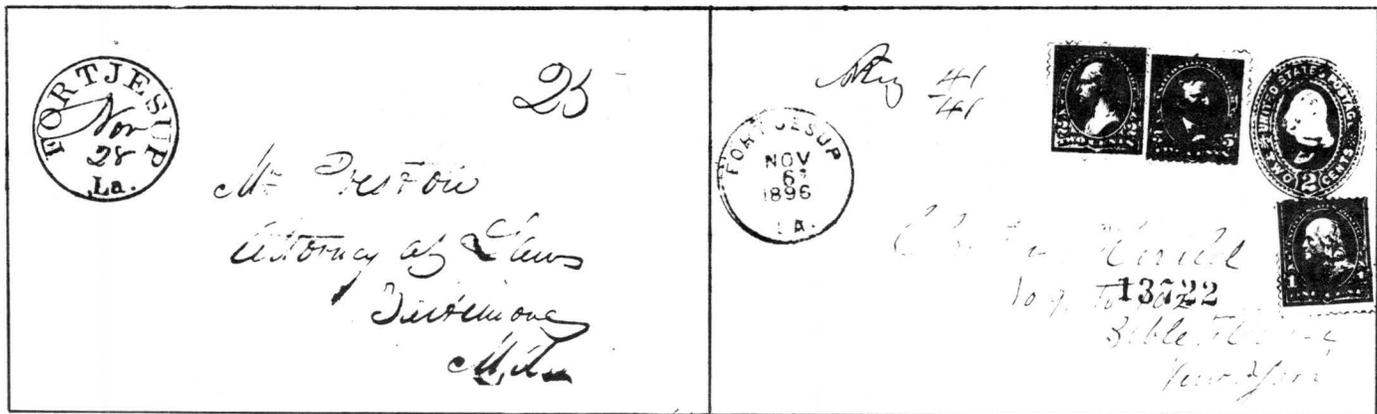


Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 2 is of another military letter which originated at "Camp Wilkins near Fort Jesup." The writer of this letter was apparently not a soldier but was connected in some manner with the 3rd Infantry, which was at the Camp Wilkins outpost. The author has not been able to pinpoint the location of Camp Wilkins, but it must have been a staging area for American troops.

Admission of the Texas Republic to the United States eliminated the need for Fort Jesup, but the post office continued in operation to serve the community that had grown up around the Fort. The post office eventually closed in 1921. Figure 3 illustrates a later postal usage from Fort Jesup on a registered letter to New York in 1896.

Fort Jesup has been reconstructed on its original site and is worth a visit if you are in the area. Now a state park, the Fort is located near Toledo Bend Lake about 22 miles southwest of Natchitoches on Louisiana State Highway 6.

## MORE ON THE POSTMARKS OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1770-1865

By: Henry H. Welch

The article on this subject (by Welch and Robert J. Karrer) in THE DIXIE PHILATELIST, Spring 1981, obviously was not the last word on the early postmarks of Charleston. Additional information on several of the items listed therein has come to the writer's attention from a number of sources.

For example, an additional reference to the 1767 manuscript "ChasTown" marking is found in Horowicz and Lowe (1). This probably was the source of the illustration in the American Stampless Cover Catalogue, third and earlier editions.

We had assumed that all of the 18th Century handstamps from Charleston were in black ink. But along comes a cover (lot No. 7 in Sotheby Parke Bernet's auction of October 21, 1981,) reporting postmark No. A-1, the double line CHARLES/TOWN handstamp, in RED on an 1774 letter to Newport, Rhode Island.

Five examples of No. A-2, the circular CHARLES/TOWN, S. C., handstamp, are reported by ter Braake and Johnson (2), with dates ranging from December 24, 1778 to March 23, 1780. These do not change the dates reported for this marking by Welch and Karrer in the Dixie article.

A new date, Mar 21, 1796, for No. A-5, the "CHA,sTON" handstamp, appeared on a cover (to Messrs. Thos. and John Hancock, Boston) in Daniel F. Kelleher's January 1943 auction, listed also in Arnold's January 1948 sale.

Postmark No. A-6 (CHAs.TON), previously listed only for 1794, is reported on a cover dated April 21, (1795) with manuscript "25" to Philadelphia, in Robert A. Siegel's December 12, 1965 auction, lot No. 89. Postmark No. A-7, "Charleston," is reported in several sources used in 1795 and 1796, as well as in 1794 as previously listed.

Several covers postmarked "C\*" plus month and day dates, (No. A-11) are listed with use in 1798 in a number of auctions conducted by Samuel C. Paige of Boston in the early 1950's. This adds to the 1797 use reported by Welch and Karrer.

Postmark No. A-12, "C APRIL 6," is also reported with a period after the "C" similar to No. A-14; however, the two are different in that No. A-12 used all large capitals in the month while No. A-14 used an initial capital followed by smaller capitals.

The "Ch" handstamp (No. A-13), reported by Welch and Karrer used in 1798 and 1799, is reported on a cover postmarked March 7 (1800) in Robert A. Siegel's January 9, 1968 sale. This is perhaps the only reported use of a straight line town name handstamp from Charleston during the 19th Century. (Charleston began using a circle date stamp in late 1799 [No. A-18], apparently the uniform type supplied to post offices by the United States Post Office.)

If we really want to deal with minutiae (and what specialist doesn't) handstamp No. A-17, "CH,MA 17," is reported in Siegel's September 18, 1979 auction with the comma inverted. So much for fly specks.

(1) Kay Horowicz and Robson Lowe, THE COLONIAL POSTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1606-1783. (London: Robson Lowe, Ltd., 1967, p. 36)

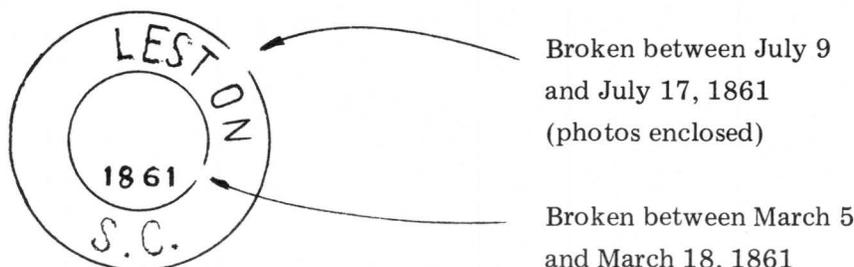
(2) Alex. L. ter Braake and Nicholas J. Johnson, "The Early Letter Post of Charleston, S. C.," in THE POSTED LETTER IN COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY AMERICA, 1680-1790. Alex. L. ter Braake, coordinator. 1975, p. N-17.

As for the circle date stamp No. A-18, J. V. Nielsen has a cover with this marking dated 1804, two years later than reported previously. In the circle date stamps with rate markings, No. AN-6 in red is reported from 1849-1851, also dates not previously reported.

Number AN-9 (with "10" in the cds) is reported in green in Richard Frajola's June 13, 1981 auction; however, we question this color. Previously reported greens examined by us seemed to be greenish tints of blue ink, rather than true greens. We did not have the opportunity to examine this particular cover, the year of use for which was not reported.

Handstamp No. AN-18, with "Paid", month, day and year date in the cds is reported used during the period of the Confederacy and is illustrated with an October 28, 1963 date in the 1959 Dietz CONFEDERATE STATES CATALOG AND HANDBOOK, but has not been seen elsewhere, although No. AN-18a, with the last digit of the year date missing, has been seen used on Confederate States stamps.

A-27, the Confederate-use double-line cds, is reported by Richard L. Calhoun dated January 7, 1861, with the year inverted. Mr. Calhoun has also identified more precisely the dates when breaks in the outer and inner lines of A-27 (listed separately as A-27a) occurred. He has submitted photographs showing that the break in the outer line occurred sometime between July 6 and July 17, 1861. He also has identified a break in the inner circle just to the right of the 1861 year date as having occurred between March 5 and March 18 of that year. (See the following illustration, courtesy of Richard L. Calhoun).



There is no doubt that additional data on uses of these markings of the Charleston post office will appear from time to time. If you have any such information or wish to comment on these articles, please contact the author, Henry H. Welch, at 9625 E. Center Ave., Apt. 5-D Denver, Colorado 80231.

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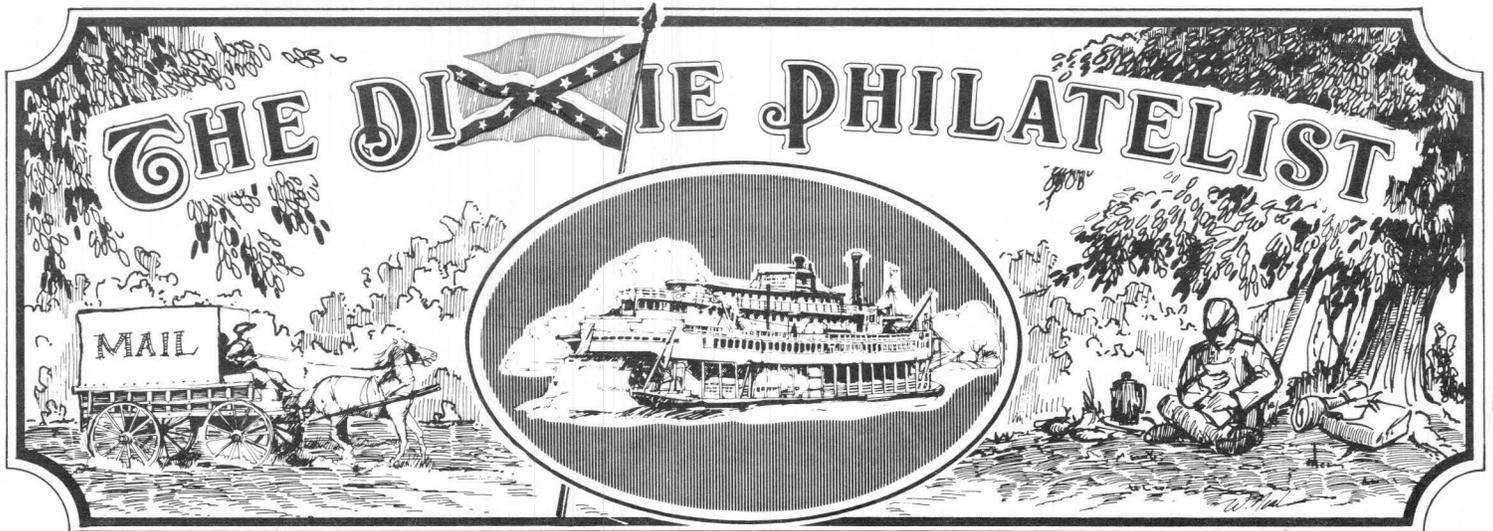
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 9I

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 10K 10U 144I  
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THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION - 1010 METAIRIE ROAD, JACKSON, MS 39209  
 SUMMER 1983, VOLUME XVII, Number II

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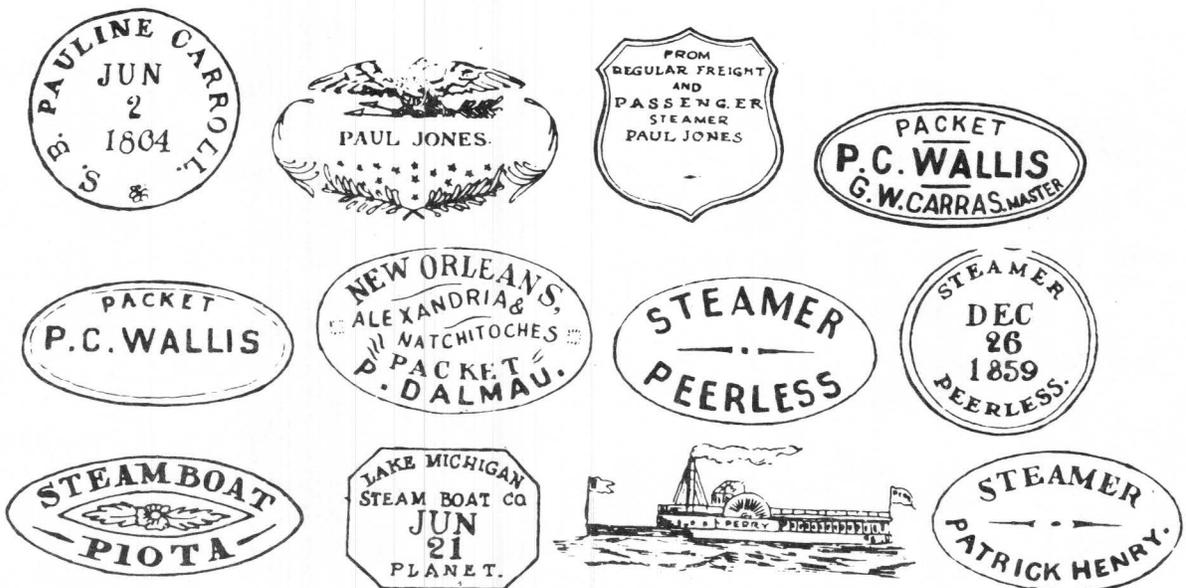
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VARIOUS STEAMBOAT HANDSTAMP MARKINGS THAT WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE FORTHCOMING UPDATE OF EUGENE KLEIN'S CATALOG OF INLAND WATERWAY PACKETMARKS. EDITOR, DR. JAMES W. MILGRAM'S ARTICLE ON THE PROGRESS OF THIS MUCH NEEDED REVISION, IS INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE OF THE "DIXIE".

The DIXIE PHILATELIST is the official publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation. Full responsibility and credit are due the various authors who publish here and not the editors or the SPF. The "DIXIE" is published quarterly for the benefit of the membership and others interested in original research articles dealing primarily with postal history.

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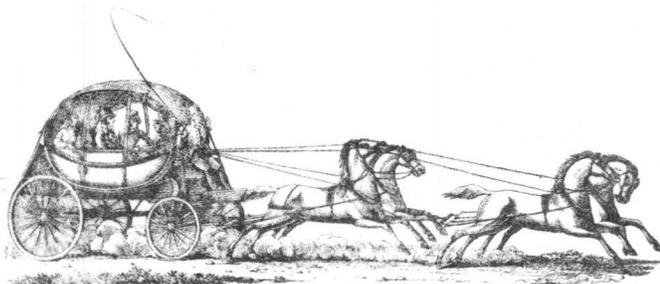
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## EARLY BAIRDSTOWN, GEORGIA COVERS

By Douglas N. Clark

This small rural town lies on the southern boundary of Oglethorpe County, Georgia, on the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad. Some early changes in its name and county and a few unusual covers lend interest to its postal history. Here I discuss the four earliest covers known to me from Bairdstown.

Established as Beman's Store on June 7, 1826, the post office was listed in Greene County. On May 29, 1835, the name was changed to Woodville, and on February 19, 1845, it was again changed, this time to Bairdstown and its county was listed as Oglethorpe. Another Woodville, Georgia now lies in Greene County. (I am grateful to Alan Patera for this information.)

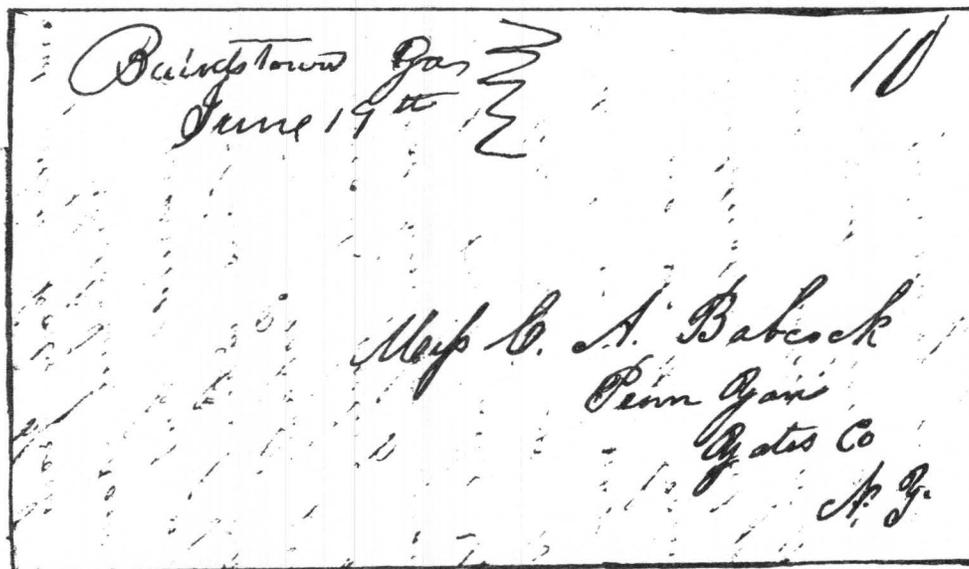


FIGURE 1. BAIRDSTOWN STAMPLESS, JUNE 17, 1846  
TEN CENT RATE OF 1845 FOR OVER 300 MILES

The first cover known from this town dates from 1846 and is shown in Figure 1. This is evidently the only (U. S.) stampless cover yet discovered from Bairdstown, and it shows the manuscript marking of Postmaster Hiram L. French, the first postmaster under the new name and county.

FIGURE 2. BAIRDSTOWN MANUSCRIPT  
MARKING, JUNE 19, 1857.

An entire dated June 19, 1857 bears the manuscript marking shown in Figure 2. This would date from the tenure of Thomas Callahan, two postmasters after French.

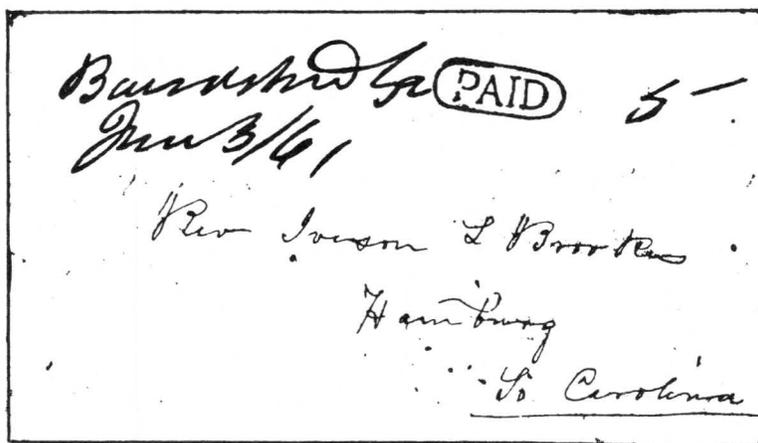


FIGURE 3. CONFEDERATE HANDSTAMPED PAID, JUNE 3, 1861. FIVE CENT RATE

A Confederate "handstamped paid" is known from Bairdstown - that is, the PAID is handstamped! (Figure 3). Records do not show a new postmaster (after Callahan) for 1861, but the handwriting is evidently different from that of Figure 2. Despite the rather modest valuation given this marking in the AMERICAN STAMPLESS COVER CATALOGUE, the cover shown in Figure 3 is the only known Confederate handstamped paid from the town.

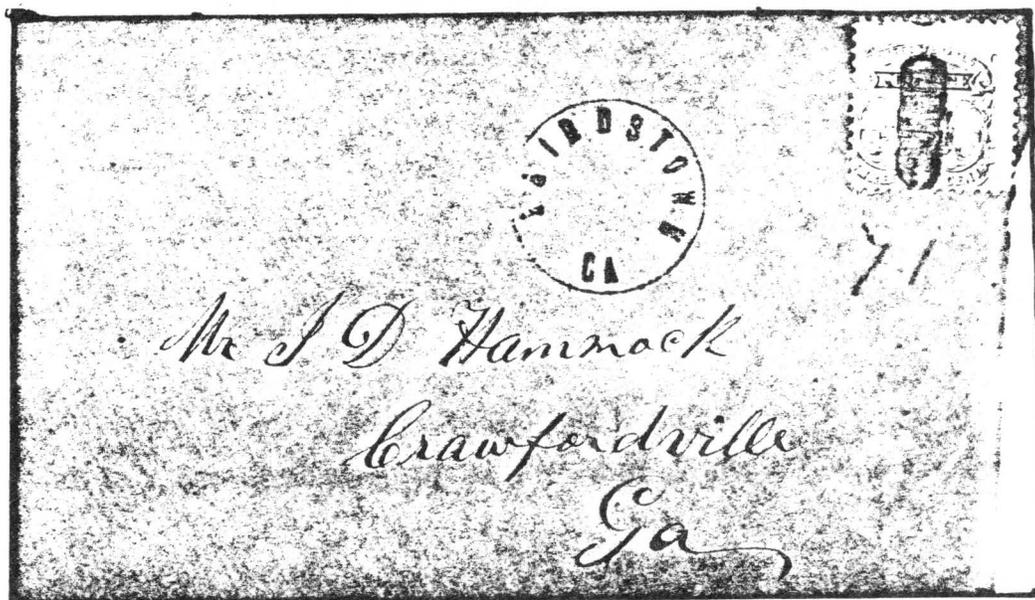


FIGURE 4. COVER DOCKETED "71" (1871?) BEARING BAIRDSTOWN CDS WITH THREE CENT 1869 ISSUE. POSSIBLE BAR PRECANCEL.

The first known handstamped CDS from Bairdstown is shown in Figure 4. The marking on the (3 cent 1869) adhesive may be an early bar precancel. This cover has been sold as such, but experts are divided on whether it was actually precancelled.

All early covers from such a small town are scarce. Possibly only covers with some remarkable feature have been kept by collectors.

## U. S. WATERWAYS MARKINGS

By: James W. Milgram, M. D.

It has been forty years since Eugene Klein compiled a listing of covers bearing either handstamps or printed corner cards of steamboats on United States waterways during the Nineteenth Century. Over this period of time a fairly large number of unlisted covers have been recorded. Therefore, a major revision of the Klein catalog has seemed appropriate for a number of years. Eugene Klein's daughter, Delores Hertz, together with Henry Meyer continued to list new items. Because of Henry's photographic capabilities, he borrowed many of the covers that came up for sale through auctions and recorded their data. In 1961 he planned a major meeting with specialists of this material. However, no revision was written and thus it remained a potential project until the present date.

In 1977 and 1980 two major sales of packetboat material took place in New York City emphasizing the need for an up-to-date reference list. I decided that there was no advantage to further delays and received important support from a number of older collectors. Unfortunately, no photographic records were made of the two large sales of this material, but the catalogs themselves were of high quality with large illustrations.

After some discussion with both collectors and dealers, I arrived at a format that could incorporate both the Klein illustrations and text. However, I felt that we should endeavor to reproduce the best available illustrations of any particular marking. Therefore, both a drawing and a photograph could be used of handstamps. Corner cards would reproduce better as photographs but sometimes drawings were either more clear or the only reproducible material available due to either covers which could not be located or markings that were faint on the original covers. This decision has greatly expanded the size of the manuscript, but it also has created a marvelous book for the collector who can now see the original markings in most instances. Some of the reproductions will still come from auction catalogs but these have been replaced by original photographs where possible.

A second decision was made not to price the different listings. However, a chapter on values is included as one of a number of chapters of text. Both new numbers and the old Klein numbers are to be found for each listing. These numbers could be matched with either individual values or rarity values in periodic catalogs, but the rapid change in prices of such classic material in recent years as well as the wide spread of prices within an individual listing depending on the type of postal usage would quickly make any such listing both outdated as well as often inflated or undervalued.



A MOST DESIRABLE PRINTED CORNER CARD OF  
THE STEAM PACKET LIBERTY NO. 2

A third change is to reduce the scope of the listings to 1890, the end of the Banknote Period. This was an arbitrary decision partly determined by my original listing made from auction catalogs which concluded with 1890, but also it was felt that by 1890 steamboats were of considerable less importance for the conveyance of mail.

Fakes and bogus markings have been made from over a hundred different vessels, all hand-stamped. An illustrated listing of these markings was felt to be useful. An additional group of hand-stamps known on bills of lading but not on covers was also felt to be a useful reference. Both of these lists show all examples in photographic form.

The scope of these listings is not confined to inland rivers and lakes. Coastal markings, East, South, and West, all exist. The earliest covers bearing individual handstamped markings begin with the "T Robinson" in 1810 on the transatlantic routes. Some very fine usages were generated by the Gold Rush steamers. All of these markings are shown as well as printed corner cards of U. S. naval vessels.

As collectors of this material know, the diversity of styles, types and usages is unmatched by any other type of postal item even including foreign rates. This is due to the fact that both the hand-stamps and then the later printed lettersheets and corner cards were manufactured by many different individuals who were not constrained by any factor except the size of an envelope. Beginning with the use of return addresses in the late 1860's, probably a large number of the later listings were not carried on the steamboats they depicted. A number of companies used corner cards with only the name of the company or with lists of all the vessels of their line. The listings include only covers showing individual vessels by names. Other corner cards exist with the names of business firms that owned steamboats; however, these covers which do not show the name of an individual vessel are not included in the listing.

While manuscript markings are growing in interest for collectors, it has been decided that an insufficient data base exists for a meaningful listing of these markings. However, one chapter of text will discuss these markings. Likewise, route agent markings are beyond the scope of this book but will be discussed in the text with a few representative examples.

Steamboat collateral material, especially bills of lading, are of interest to a number of collectors and historians. A chapter is planned on non-philatelic illustrated material.

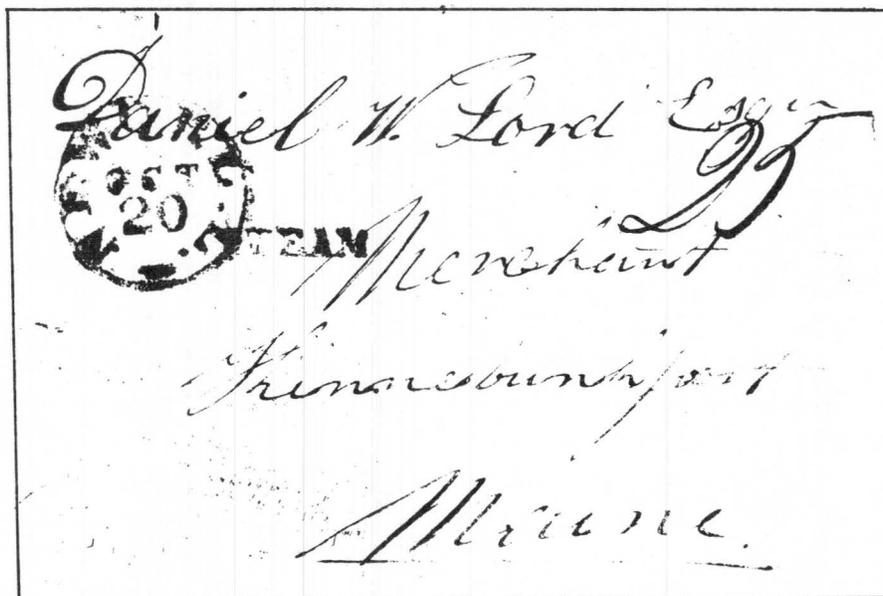
Historical descriptions of each vessel would add interest to the listings, but at the present time we are following the Klein format of listing. Future research may result in the development of sufficient data on each vessel to merit such an expanded listing, but it does not exist at present. Also inclusion of this date would undoubtedly require two volumes, and it is hoped that the present listing can be printed as a single volume.

I am soliciting readers for examples of both handstamps and corner cards that would reproduce in photographic form (no copying machine reproductions please). Since I already have quite a number of photographs, xerox copies of what you have would enable me to identify those covers which we still need to photograph. Credits will be given at the commencement of the text, but I am not following Eugene Klein's policy of crediting individual listings to individual persons. There are a number of reasons for this such as multiple owners of many rare items, but I think the listing appears more professional without individual credits in the text. Also since many new listings come from older auction catalogs, there is no person reporting the listing.

My address is Dr. James W. Milgram, Northwestern Medical School, 303 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60611. We hope to have a completed text in four months.

## HIGH SEAS AND HIGH FINANCE

By: Erin R. Gunter



A letter from a ship's captain leaving New Orleans to the ship's owner, a Maine merchant, written in 1828, gives an interesting insight into the problems and costs incurred by sailing ships in those days. Captain Ivory Smith's brig was then en route to France with a load of 588 bales of cotton (weighing 227,500 pounds) after having discharged a cargo of mackerel and tar in the Crescent City.

Captain Smith's first problem after negotiating the Gulf of Mexico on his way to New Orleans was solved when he was towed across the "bar" at the mouth of the Mississippi River (at a cost of \$15). Then followed the trip up river, with a pilot aboard. The pilot (state law required the use of licensed pilots) cost \$26 and initial docking fees at New Orleans were \$15.75. "Levee" fees came to \$40 and harbor master and wardens fees were another \$11.50. Labor and ferriage amounted to \$36.62½.

Safely in port, Smith was then able to unload his cargo of mackerel and tar. For the sale of the mackerel (17 barrels @ \$5.62½ per barrel) and the tar (40 barrels @ \$2.50 per barrel) he received \$195.63. An additional sale of scrap lumber and empty barrels returned the munificent amount of \$8. Smith had in the meantime "cashed a check" on his owner for \$400, but was unable to raise any additional funds, and was forced to secure an advance on freighting the cargo of cotton. This amounted to \$1,120.71 (about one-third of the total amount to be realized for the trip to France). The total fee for freighting the cotton had been agreed on at 1½ cents per pound. So Smith was able to raise a total of \$1,724.36 at New Orleans in order to meet his expenses. It was almost enough.

After reaching the city, the Captain was obliged to pay off his crew (listed in the bill of disbursements as "portage," a rather archaic term) at a cost of \$208.80; advances to the cook, cabin boy and mate were also made.

Smith was now ready to secure his cargo aboard; before the cotton could be loaded it had to be "re-pressed" at a cost of .75 cents per bale; dock hands (by law) were required to stow the cotton at

.24 cents per bale, for a total loading cost of \$582.12. Commissions (New Orleans businessmen weren't called "commission merchants" for nothing) were required on practically every operation or transaction. There was a commission on the cotton, a commission on the insurance policy, a commission on the sale of the mackerel and tar. On the other side of the ledger were the "discounts" — for which the captain was also liable.

As an example, in order to get "instant cash" for the sale of the mackerel, Smith paid a discount of \$2.76; otherwise the money would not have been collectible for 30 days. The draft for \$400 had to be written for \$406. Obviously, today's loan sharks have nothing on the "operators" of 1828.

How about employment offices, think they're a modern development? No way, for Smith had to pay a "ship broker" the whopping total of \$80.50 just to locate a crew for him. Now compare that with the total crew payroll (Maine to New Orleans) of only \$208.80. Fortunately, his mate, cook and cabin boy signed on for the trip to Havre.

Groceries and medical supplies for the trip across the Atlantic cost \$224.79; chandlers (chandlers were candle makers) bills came to \$62.00; one new water cask, two new water buckets and repairs to the two old water casks amounted to \$8.25.

Repairs to sails and masts (carpenters and sail makers got about \$1.50 per day) cost another \$98.60. Additionally, the captain stayed ashore for four days, running up an expense account of \$1 per day. Certainly hope Daniel Lord, owner, didn't mind Smith's high living!

After paying the French consul's fees (\$4) which were needed for entry permits into French ports, paying for an insurance policy (minimal since the owners of the cargo were responsible for insuring it), and paying \$8.65 for custom house clearance, Smith was now ready to depart New Orleans.

Well, not quite. Because of the high hazard entailed in navigating down the Mississippi, a far more difficult task for a sailing vessel than coming up river, freight owners required such vessels to be towed by steamboat to the mouth of the river. Fortunately, the costs of the two were split fifty-fifty between Smith and the cotton owners, requiring each party to pay \$37.50 for the steamboat tow.

Payment of the towing fee finally got the brig down the river, where another quaint Louisiana law came into play to extract an additional \$22 from Smith. Getting across the bar, said Louisiana law, required the use of a pilot, the fee was \$2 per ft. based on the current depth of water at the bar — the depth was obviously 11 feet on October 12, 1828. Incidentally, Louisiana state law still requires the use of "pilots" although the fee today is considerably higher.

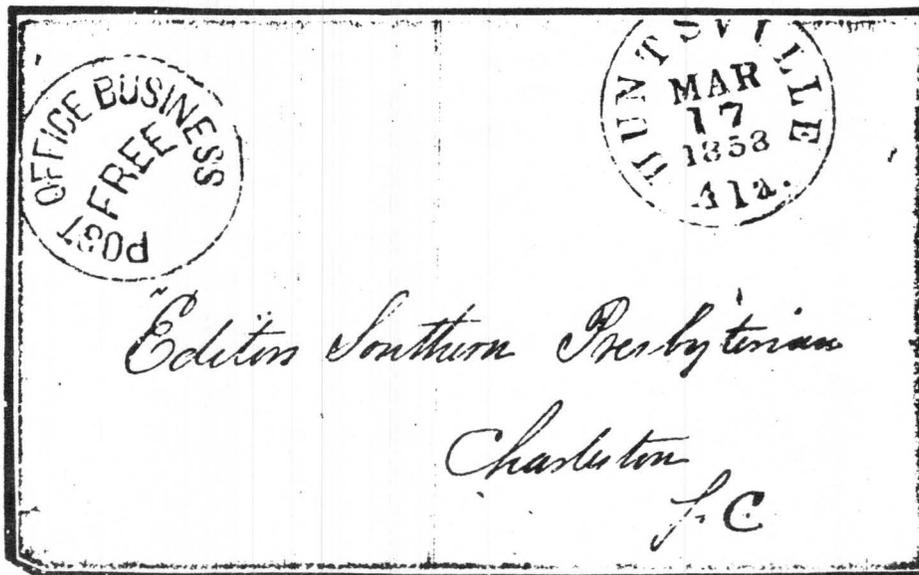
The total cost of Ivory Smith's New Orleans venture was some \$1,725. Since his receipts were a little less, he had to make up the difference out of pocket. On an overall basis, the entire venture could probably be expected to return a profit, although not a large one. Much would obviously depend on the third leg, from France back to New England (probably with wine, cloth, etc.) and on favorable winds and weather.

Smith concludes his letter by noting "We are now at the balize and I hope in 1 hour to be at sea." He was probably eagerly anticipating turning the brig over to the mate, retiring to his cabin and getting some much needed rest.

Note: Since the folded letter was handed over inside the bar, probably to the customs inspector, it was rated as a "steam" letter when it reached New Orleans on October 20, and accordingly rated for a collection of 25 cents, the single letter rate. The Mississippi River was considered a "post route" all the way to the bar.

## NO STAMP: NO LETTER

By: M. Clinton McGee



The stampless cover illustrated, postmarked Huntsville/Ala., Mar 17, 1858, handstamped POST OFFICE BUSINESS/FREE in large blue circle on printed P. O. form, addressed to Editor Southern Presbyterian, Charleston, S.C., is of local interest because it bears a scarce type marking for a small Southern post office (previously unrecorded for Alabama); moreover, it involves an unusual obscure postal procedure.

Prior to the abolition of the franking privilege, i.e., "Free", without postage, in 1873, and especially during the period of stampless covers, there were three main types of the franking privilege: officials' mail, correspondence on post office business, and a personal privilege for postmasters whose commissions in the previous fiscal year did not exceed \$200 could send and receive letters on personal business without charge. Postal historians inform that the usual handstamp for the latter was a simple "FREE", often accompanied by the postmaster's signature, while that for post office business was "usually" designated by a straight line "POST OFFICE BUSINESS/FREE" or "POST OFFICE/FREE/BUSINESS" in double circle. Several large post offices, e.g., Washington, D. C., New York City, and San Francisco, handled so much free mail that they used postmarks including "FREE".

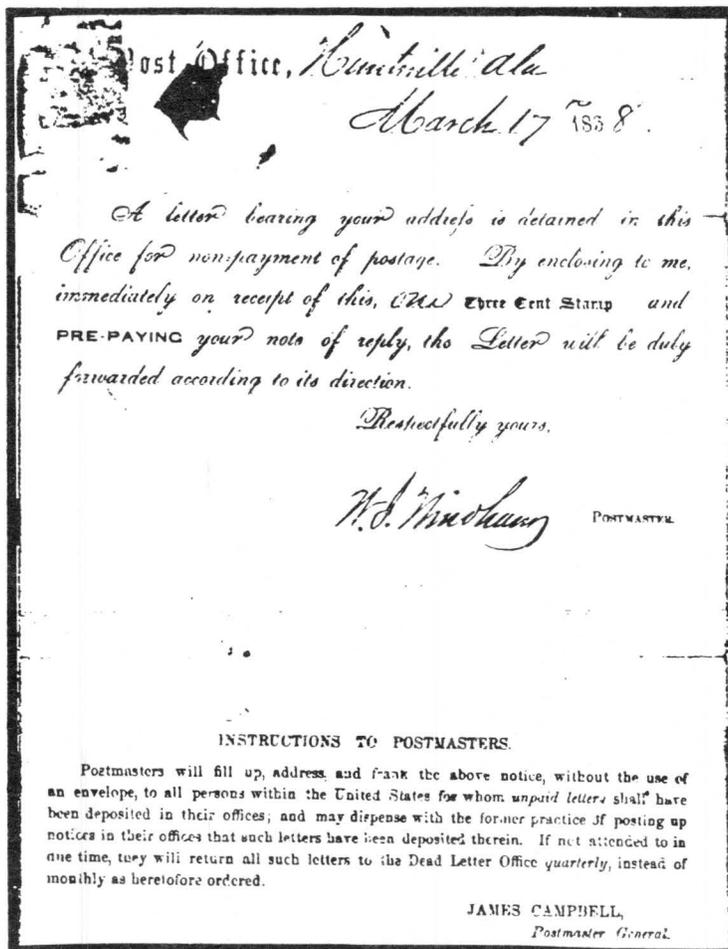
It is submitted, however, that the large number and variety of the simple handstamped "FREE" types, as recorded from all size post offices and from all parts of the country, and the paucity of the large "POST OFFICE BUSINESS/FREE" type indicate that many postmasters must have indiscriminately used the former for both official p.o. business as well as their private franking privilege. Indeed, a cursory survey of the American Stampless Cover Catalog discloses a total of only 45 examples of the p. o. business type for the entire U. S., of which half were from N. Y., Pa., Conn. and Maine, mostly late 1850's - 1860's.

Collectors are familiar with the prevalent practice of stampless letters having been sent either wholly unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid, at least generally until April 1, 1855, when prepayment of domestic postage was made compulsory. Even so--and what is often overlooked--prepayment exclusively by stamps was not legally required until January 1, 1856, a "cut-off" date for most stampless covers. During this early stampless period, if the letter was sufficiently prepaid, in cash or charged to the writers p.o. box, it would be rated and marked "Paid". If not marked "Paid", the postage was understood to be due and payable by the recipient on delivery. Sometimes the receiving p. o. would re-rate the letter, in which case additional postage would be due.

Actually, the postal service in those days was quite accommodating. For years the rates were the same, whether sent prepaid or collect. Until July 1, 1851, when the rates changed and charged only 3 cents per ½ oz. for prepaid letters but 5 cents for collect letters, the great majority of letters were sent collect. Why pay if unnecessary? Why bother with stamps? The letter might never be delivered intact. Besides, the expense could be thrown on the recipient. But in the middle of 1851 most writers started using stamps, especially the 1851 3 cent stamp.

There were also changes in the handling of partly paid postage, as opposed to mail bearing no postage, an innovative procedure involved in the present case. As noted, after April 1, 1855, all mail was required to be prepaid either by cash or postage stamps. As of January 1, 1856, prepayment by stamps only was required. (Several exceptions: "Free" mail; foreign mail; and emergencies where the p.o. was temporarily out of stamps.) Prior to April 1, 1855 partly prepaid letters were forwarded with the postage due assessed at the collect rate, but after that date they were assessed at the prepaid rates, since the collect rates had been abolished. Example: An underpaid double rate letter mailed in 1853 which required 6 cents postage, if prepaid only by a three cent stamp, was forwarded and rated due 5 cents. Such letter mailed in 1856 would still be forwarded but rated due 3 cents, since there were no longer any separate collect rates.

That brings us to the procedure for handling wholly unpaid letters. Such letters deposited after April 1, 1855 were not forwarded as were partly unpaid letters. Instead, the post office of deposit detained the letter, placed a conspicuous notice of same in the p. o., and if not attended to within one month, sent the letter to the Dead Letter Office. (See July, 1855 Instructions to Postmasters.) Remember, at this early date there was no procedure for returning the letter to the writer-- in fact, few return addresses anyway.



Apparently the required pre-payment of postage exclusively by stamps that went into effect January 1, 1856, resulted in yet another change, as illustrated in the instant case. Instead of advertising the unpaid letter by posting notice where detained, the postmaster sent an individual printed notice, "FREE", to the intended recipient, advising him of a detained letter due to non-payment of postage, which would be forwarded if recipient would remit the necessary postage in stamps. (See illustrated Notice.) In other words, "Send me a stamp and I'll send you your letter"!

The economics of the foregoing procedure in terms of time, paper work, and expense seem questionable. The addressee had to pay the extra postage (for his return letter plus the required enclosed stamps) for the delayed delivery of an anonymous letter. Apparently the government resorted to this stringent measure to break the public's old habit of sending letters collect and to enforce pre-payment by stamps. As today, everyone wants the money up front!

## PAPER PRESERVATION

By: B. C. Oakley, Jr.

As I attempt to discuss this most important subject; the preservation of our paper treasures, namely, the covers, documents and stamps that make up our collections, I fully realize that I am in no way scientifically qualified to give expert advice on this most controversial subject. My main objective is to give my fellow collectors my own experience in dealing with the preservation of my own collection of covers and stamps.

After reading several most interesting (and educational) articles dealing with the proper storage of documents and covers, I decided that the proper place to begin an investigation would be my own collection. Heretofore, I had mounted my covers in many different ways; i.e., acetate sleeves, polyethylene, polyvinyl and many other so-called "protectors". A large percentage of my stampless covers were stored away in glassine envelopes. On examination of the glassine envelopes that had been stored away for several years, a discoloration was immediately apparent, having turned to a brownish yellow from the original grey-white. It has also been noted that the chemicals in the glassine envelopes could affect the items enclosed, and will have caused damage before it was realized that the glassines could be harmful to the paper enclosed.

There are many factors to be taken into consideration when mounting or storing your covers and stamps. There are so many products on the market today that claim to "protect and preserve" your treasures, that it is most confusing to try and decide which products is the best and safest. After much research and correspondence, I decided that the best protection would be MYLAR, a polyester film manufactured by the E. I. DuPont Co. I then proceeded to take all of my covers out of the myriad array of different "protectors" and mount them in mylar. I made my own album pages, and cut the mylar film to the sizes that I needed to mount the different size covers. This eliminated one problem - that of trying to find the proper size mount for over and under sized covers.

After disposing of all of the glassine envelopes, I made my own envelopes from acid-free paper, 6 pts. in thickness, to house my stampless covers. The files that are used to store the covers are lined with the acid-free paper as a back-up protection. All of my documents are encapsulated in 5 mil Mylar film, using Scotch No. 415 double coated tape to hold the two sheets of Mylar together. Other important things relative to the safe storage of covers and stamps are often ignored, the most important, I think, is the exposure to direct sunlight or harsh lighting conditions. Sunlight will discolor the paper in a matter of days, and also will make it brittle, thus aging it years in a matter of a few months. It is also necessary to "air" your covers periodically, so as to reduce the chances of mold. The cooler your storage cabinet is, the better. High humidity is also one of the culprits to deal with.

Every collector has his or her own ideas as to the way that they want to mount and store their collections. This is as it should be, but it should be taken into consideration the many pitfalls waiting to ruin those hard-to-come-by items that it has taken months and years to find. Every cover is unique - there are no replacements. With this in mind, it should be the goal of every collector of covers, postal history and related material to protect these precious items with all of the know-how and monetary means available. Take the time to examine your collection thoroughly, and if you see anything amiss, do something about it. It does not take long for acid-bearing "protectors" to ruin your material, so if you suspect that your covers or stamps do not "look right", then it is time that you change your methods of storage and mounting.

As stated in the beginning of this article, I make no claims as being any kind of "expert" on this subject; I am only trying to pass along to other collectors the important things that I have learned since "overhauling" my own collection. Nor is it my intent to judge the usefulness of any product manufactured and sold for the purpose of protecting stamps, covers and documents. The writer will gladly furnish the address of reputable suppliers of Mylar film, acid-free paper and other archival specialties on request. Please enclose SASE along with request to: B. C. Oakley, Jr., P. O. Box 382, Bruce, Mississippi 38915.

Contrary to the old saying "What you don't know, won't hurt you" - it will!

---

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I would like to refer the readers of the article I wrote for the Winter 1982 "Dixie Philatelist" relative to the Confederate States 2-cent green stamp. In one of the last paragraphs in said article, I stated (regarding "Covers Reported or Established as Fraudulent") that "It would give me a lot of pleasure to be informed of proof that some of this last listing have been established as genuine in all respects."

I now am enjoying that pleasure with regard to the seventh listed item: Salem, N. C. dated Oct. 7th (grid) on a strip of five. The information I had received was very outdated and it has been subsequently proved that this item is entirely genuine, including a Philatelic Foundation certificate.

Will readers who, for any reason, use this list please shift this item to the listing entitled "Covers with units of five stamps" on the preceding page of the article.

Obviously, it concerns me deeply that such an error occurred and I trust there are no more.

Sincerely,  
Morris Everett

---

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- WANTED: Do you have Indiana covers, Pre - 1870, for sale or trade? If so, write Indiana Postal History Society, Box 128, Carmel, IN 46032.
- WANTED: Southern Covers bought and sold. What are your needs? Gordon Mc Henry, Box 117, Osprey, FL 33559.
- WANTED: China and Shanghai Stamps, Covers and Postal Stationery. S. J. Kruger, 406 E. Erwin Dr., Memphis, TN 38117.
- WANTED: Louisiana Postal History material wanted. Purchase or Trade. Erin R. Gunter, 8865 Syble Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70814.
- WANTED: Used U. S. Official Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers of Post Office and War Departments. Also 1863-64 used "Blackjack" Envelopes and Wrappers. Ronnie C. Trosclair, 1713 Live Oak St., Metairie, LA 70005.

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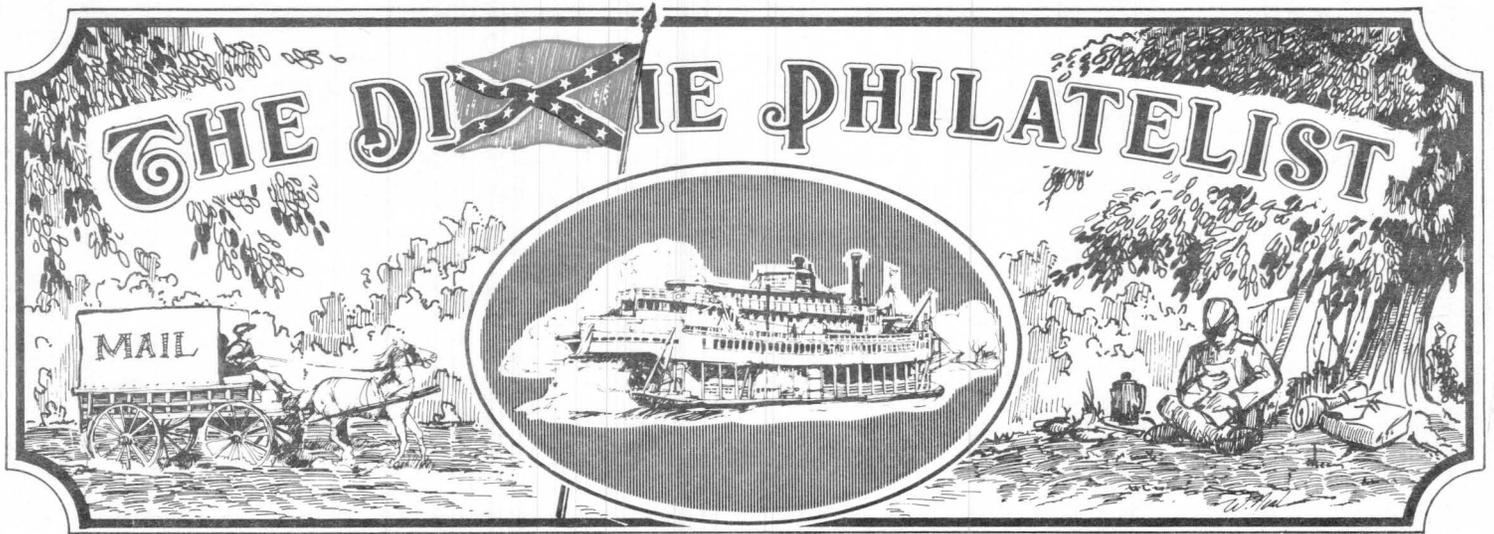
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9A 9M 10B  
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9D 9O 10E  
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9F 9Q 10G  
9G 9R 10H  
9H 9S 10I  
9I

---

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10M 76 144K  
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10O 136 155  
10P 137 156  
10Q 143D 162  
10R 143E 166  
10S 143F 167  
174



THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION - 1010 METAIRIE ROAD, JACKSON, MS 39209  
 FALL 1983, VOLUME XVII, Number III

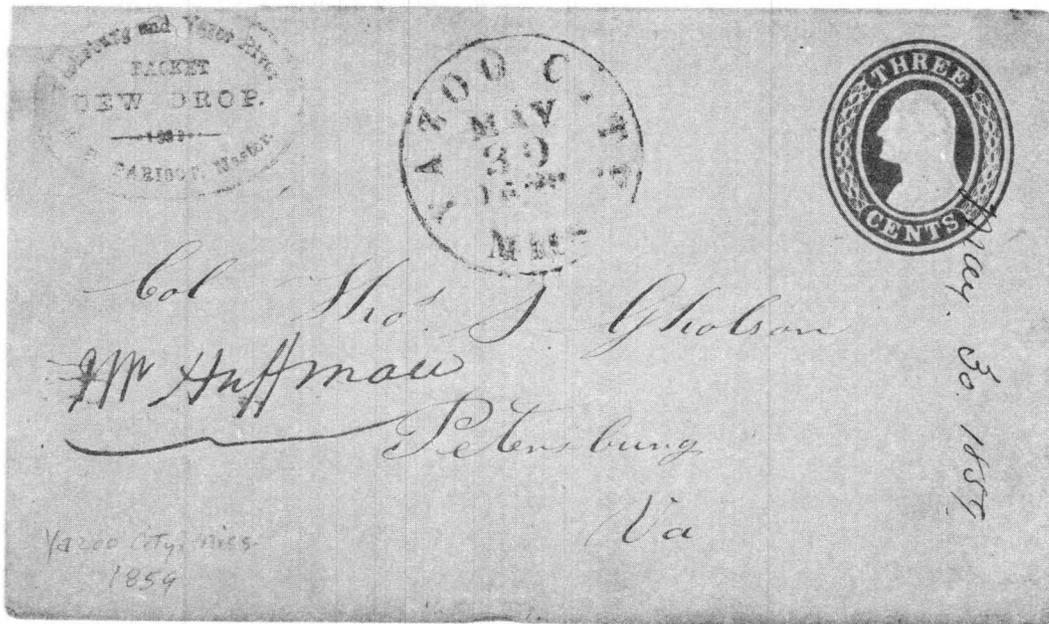
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ALAN WHITEHEAD'S VERY DETAILED ARTICLE ON THE VICKSBURG AND YAZOO RIVER PACKETBOAT "DEW DROP" IS INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE.  
 ABOVE IS A COVER CARRIED BY THIS FAMOUS BOAT.

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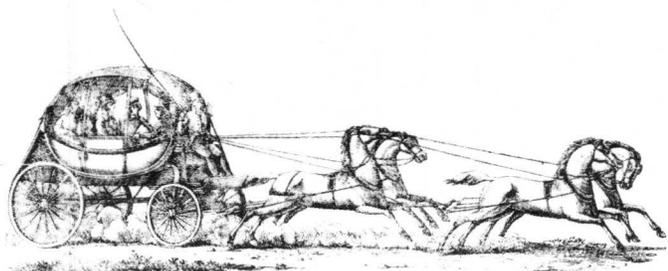
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## THE STEAMBOAT DEW DROP

The Bright Particular Star of the Yazoo River

By: Alan Whitehead

It is an accepted fact that Captain S. H. Parisot of Yazoo City, is by far the most famous, interesting, and charismatic figure in the history of steamboat navigation on the Yazoo River. The steamer Dew Drop is without a doubt the most fascinating and historic of all the steamboats ever owned by, or associated with Captain Parisot.

Parisot's career as a cub pilot began (at age 19) in 1847 on the steamer John Wesley, a Vicksburg and Yazoo City Packet. From her he went on to serve as pilot and then captain of other Yazoo steamers until he was able to purchase the Ranger about 1857. Parisot ran the Ranger, an 86 ton sternwheeler, between Vicksburg and Greenwood on a weekly basis.

In late August 1858, Parisot left Captain M. P. Dent of Vicksburg in command of the Ranger while he, Parisot, went to Cincinnati to contract for, and superintend the construction and outfitting of a new boat for the Yazoo River trade. Owned in equal shares by Parisot, Dent, and B. J. Butler of Vicksburg, this new vessel was to be a sidewheeler about the size of another Yazoo boat, the Home.

Captain Parisot contracted with the Marine Railway Co. of Cincinnati for the hull and woodwork, and construction soon began on the banks of the Ohio River near the City Waterworks. She was to be the Dew Drop. A reporter from the Cincinnati Commercial who visited Captain Parisot on the uncompleted vessel described her in very complimentary terms and informed his readers that Parisot further planned to furnish her in magnificent style throughout and intended to make her the "Bright Particular Star of the Yazoo River."

When the Dew Drop arrived at Vicksburg on December 20, 1858, the Daily Whig proudly stated:

*"She is undoubtedly one of the neatest and most unique boats that has ever been built for the trade. She is beautifully modelled. Her staterooms are large and furnished with all the toilet conveniences. Captain Parisot, who superintended her construction, has spared neither pains nor expense in making her a first class passenger boat in every respect."*

Her measurements were 150 feet long and 26 feet in beam or width, with a 4½ or 5 foot depth of hold. She displaced 184-5/95 tons and had a capacity for 1200 bales of cotton, but drew only twenty inches of water. The Dew Drop could accomodate 75 passengers. Her machinery consisted of two boilers, 46" in diameter and 18' long, and two cylinders 14" in diameter with a 5 foot stroke. Captain Parisot wasted no time in entering the Yazoo trade and scheduled the Dew Drop to leave Vicksburg at 10 a.m., the next morning. He would run her as a weekly Vicksburg and Greenwood packet. Captain Parisot himself would be her Master and Captain, with a Mr. Shaw, the clerk.

Because of a lack of existing Vicksburg newspapers little is known of the Dew Drop's activities from shortly after she began running until late in 1859. One issue in early September 1859 reports that baled cotton had begun coming out of the Yazoo, with the Dew Drop bringing 153 bales to Vicksburg on her last trip.

In early October 1859 the Dew Drop was laid up at Vicksburg to undergo a thorough overhaul and repainting, but it is unknwn whether this was a routine overhaul or the result of some accident.

In late November the Dew Drop returned to active service and extended her trade, frequently running up the Tallahatchie River as far as Sharkey's Landing, and sometimes to Locopolis, an extinct town approximately due west of Charleston. She left Vicksburg every Friday. By mid-June 1860 the Yazoo was unusually low for the season, but still in fair boating order. Besides the Dew Drop, the Prince and Hope continued making their regular trips without difficulty.

On the afternoon of July 6, 1860, a terrific gale from the Northwest struck Vicksburg. The Dew Drop, along with the Arago, Kentucky, Mary T., and a wharfboat, broke loose from the wharf and drifted down river together. They struck a coal barge and pushed it into the steamer Cotton Plant, sinking her and very nearly cutting her in two. They also struck a ferryboat and a tradeboat, and rammed and sank a lumberboat. While the Arago was getting up steam, sparks from her chimney set fire to a couple of rooms on the Dew Drop's Texas deck, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. Then the Dew Drop herself raised steam, went down river and towed the Kentucky back to the wharf. The next record of the Dew Drop is on March 15, 1861, when she left Vicksburg for the Tallahatchie River with the largest load of the season. One item of her freight was 2,100 sacks of corn.

The Dew Drop continued her regular commercial run after the Civil War began and was a Confederate Mail Packet. When the Carroll Guards (of Carroll County), later Company C. 20th Mississippi Infantry, were mustered into the Confederate Army in April, 1861, the Dew Drop took them on an excursion and to a barbeque, then later transported them to Vicksburg.

The Sunflower Guards, Company I, Twenty-first Mississippi Infantry was organized near Sidon, Mississippi in May 1861. Before they left for the war in June 1861, the residents of McNutt, the seat of Sunflower County, invited them to a barbeque there. They were carried from their camp to Boyd's store (now Shellmound) on the Dew Drop, then marched to McNutt for the barbeque, returning the same way later in the day. Later the same month they went to Vicksburg on the Dew Drop on the first leg of the journey to Virginia, where they were in the first battle of Bull Run. At Vicksburg on April 19, 1862, the Dew Drop was impressed into government service for removing sick soldiers to Natchez. This service took 3½ days and Parisot was paid \$100 per day plus \$317.75 for this trip.

REGULAR VICKSBURG, YAZOO AND TALLAHATCHIE RIVER PACKET.			
Capt. S. H. PARISOT.		Ed. J. EDWARDS, Clerk.	
<i>C. J. Hamer Guardian</i>		<i>Myrtle City Day 11 1861</i>	
<i>Mr. Robt Wilson</i>			
<b>To Steamer DEW DROP, Jr.</b>			
MARKS.	To Freight on		
	<i>Passes ref from Henderson</i>	<i>200</i>	
	<i>do " Jan 4 1861</i>	<i>200</i>	
			<i>400</i>
Received Payment		<i>J. C. Hamer Guardian</i>	
<i>W. E. Ma</i>		Clerk	

A WAYBILL OF THE STEAMBOAT "DEW DROP" USED FROM YAZOO CITY IN 1861.

The Dew Drop passed Yazoo City on her way downriver on May 6 and apparently went to Vicksburg. On May 14 the Dew Drop reached Yazoo City again on her way upriver. This was probably the last trip ever made to Vicksburg by the Dew Drop, for a short time later the Yazoo River was blocked with a "raft" (actually a heavy iron chain, supported by bouyant logs) to stop the Federal Navy from ascending the river. (Heavy cannon were also placed on a nearby bluff by the Confederates.) The Dew Drop probably remained relatively inactive from this time until early 1863. But she may have been used by the Confederates at times, being small and maneuverable.

The beginning of the new year 1863 brought many changes to the Vicksburg area, and consequently to the Yazoo River. Grant's campaign against Vicksburg was about to begin in earnest. There would be more Confederate troops in Vicksburg, and supplying them with food would be a challenge to the Army's commissary department. Fortunately, the rich farmland in the Delta could provide much of the needed food and a number of steamers, including the Dew Drop were available to transport it to a point near Vicksburg.

On January 11, 1863 Captain W. L. Sharkey, Quartermaster at Yazoo City agreed to charter the Dew Drop to transport commissary supplies for \$75.00 per day. The government would also pay all the boat's expenses including wood, provisions, and everything else necessary to run the boat in Government service. She would remain under charter by the Quartermaster Department to the very last day of her existence as a steamboat. (Even though technically she would be chartered several more times, the charters were back and she was never again left unchartered for a single day during her final three months.) During most of this time she operated only as a commissary boat on the Sunflower River, loading up with as much as she could carry delivering it to the depot at Haynes Bluff and then returning up the Sunflower for another load. But she also performed other and more interesting duties.

In the month of March the Federal Navy attempted to flank the Confederate fortifications at Snyders by ascending Steele's Bayou to Rolling Fork, crossing to the Sunflower River there, then descending the Sunflower to the Yazoo in the rear of Snyder's Bluff. If successful, this would probably have led to the evacuation of Snyders by the Confederates nearly two months earlier than it actually happened and would have drastically changed the Vicksburg campaign, in all probability speeding up the surrender of Vicksburg. The Confederates, determined to prevent the success of this naval expedition through the Delta, sent troops from Snyders Bluff to Rolling Fork before the Federals reached the Sunflower River. The Dew Drop was one of the transport vessels used.

On April 2, 1863 General C. L. Stevenson reported that on her last trip the Dew Drop had gone nearly to the head of the rain swollen Sunflower, within 5 miles of Friars Point. On April 4th, Lieutenant Colonel Edmund W. Pettus with 215 infantry and 2 artillery pieces left Haynes Bluff on the steamer Acadia. His purpose was to explore the possibility that recent rumors of a new Federal expedition from the Mississippi River through small bayous to the Yazoo above Snyder's Bluff were true. Ascending the Sunflower, the Acadia reached a point 12 miles above the mouth of Hushpuckanaw Bayou at 5 p.m. on April 8, 1863, where she met the Dew Drop, coming down the Sunflower, laden with about 5,000 bushels of corn, 8,000 lbs. of bacon, a small lot of beef cattle and a few hogs. The Dew Drop's cargo was transferred to the Arcadia, which would deliver it to Haynes Bluff. Pettus's men went aboard the smaller Dew Drop which returned upriver.

On the evening of April 10, the Dew Drop reached Bobo's Plantation at the fork of the Sunflower River, near present day Clarksdale. While scouts explored the area for signs of Federal activity, they found none for the rumors of another Federal expedition were nothing but rumors, the

Dew Drop remained at this point until the morning of April 16, when, having taken on 2,500 bushels of corn, she moved downriver, arriving at the mouth of Quiver River at 3 p.m. on the 18th. Here an order was found from General Stephen D. Lee for the Dew Drop to proceed to Rolling Fork and await Colonel S. W. Ferguson (Pettus and his men soon returned to Haynes Bluff). Ferguson commanded a makeshift force consisting of little more than a small cavalry detachment and one artillery battery, but had earned a reputation as one of the "Fightingest" men in the Vicksburg area. Ferguson would on several occasions use the Dew Drop to transport his force, in addition to her commissary duties. Falling waters soon severely reduced navigability on the upper Sunflower River, but the Dew Drop continued to transport all the commissary stores that she could.

On May 20, knowing the enemy was ascending the Yazoo and fearing that his vessel might not survive the near future, Captain Parisot had the Dew Drop appraised (if a vessel should be destroyed while in government service, the owners would be reimbursed for her loss). The value of the steamer was established as \$60,000.

The Dew Drop then returned up the Sunflower to take refuge from the coming fury. Colonel Ferguson ordered Captain Parisot to "take the steamboat Dew Drop to a place where she would not be likely to fall into the hands of the enemy nor yet rendered useless for military purposes by reason of low water." Colonel Ferguson also ordered Captain Parisot to burn the Dew Drop to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy, if should it become necessary.

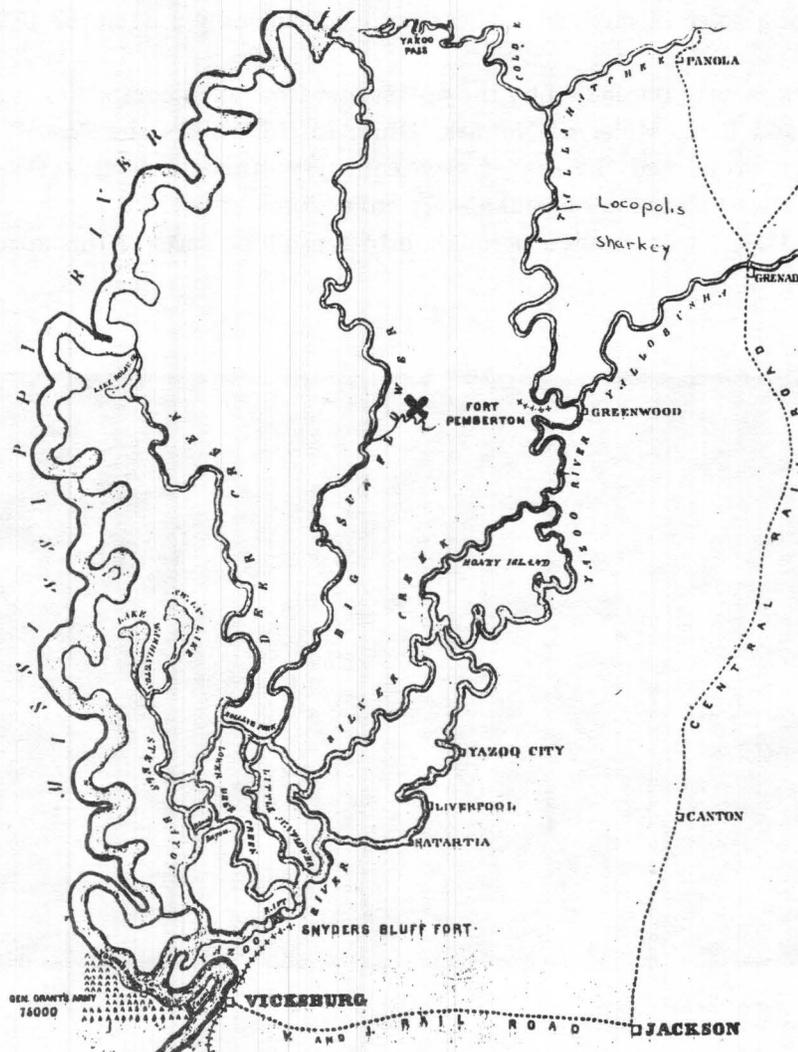
Parisot then proceeded with the Dew Drop up the Sunflower, then up the Quiver River to a point about 10 miles above the Quivers mouth, (approximately 3 miles north of present day Moorhead). Parisot believed this to be the "safest place within my reach and where she could be made available for future service in low water."

At 5:30 a.m. on May 30, 1863, the Federal light draft gunboats Forest Rose and Linden reached a point 3 miles upriver of Garvin's Ferry (near Indianola) and were stopped by shallow water. They turned about and moved down-stream about 2 miles to the mouth of Quiver River, tying up there about 7 a.m. Here Captain Brown of the Forest Rose was informed by local residents that there were steamboats up the Quiver. As the tinclads were unable to ascend the Quiver, Captain Brown, with two officers and 19 armed men, got into one of the Forest Rose's yawls, and with 2 yawls of men and 4 officers from the Linden rowed up the Quiver. Ascending a distance of about 10 miles, about 9 a.m. they saw the Dew Drop, dead ahead. Captain Parisot was on board his vessel and in his own words; "As these launches approached the Dew Drop and when they were within sixty yards of her, I was satisfied that she would inevitably fall into the hands of the enemy unless immediately destroyed - acting under the orders of Colonel Ferguson in that emergency - I fired the boat and burned her to the water's edge."

Parisot's statement, which he later filed to receive reimbursement for her loss, is factual and unemotional, but there was no doubt a tear was in his eye as he set his precious Dew Drop on fire. After beating a retreat from the area, where the Dew Drop was destroyed, Captain Parisot traveled to Yazoo City (then abandoned by the Federals) where on June 18 he filed an affidavit concerning the circumstances of the Dew Drop's destruction. Traveling to Richmond in September he received \$60,000 in Confederate banknotes for the loss of the Dew Drop.

Although without a vessel, and practically penniless, Parisot renewed his career when the war ended. Starting as the Captain of the Steamer Calumet in 1866, Parisot would work his way to the top. Not only would he struggle and regain his previous status, but by the 1880's he would far exceed his pre-war success and become the virtual master of all steamboat transportation on the Ya-

zoo and its tributaries. His "P Line" vessels so dominated the trade that he had virtually no competition on the Yazoo. He would eventually buy or have built a total of some 20 boats after the war, sometimes owning as many as 8 at a time. He also owned a large plantation below Yazoo City.



THE DEW DROP'S HOME AND FINAL RESTING PLACE AS SHOWN ON AN 1863 "CONFEDERATE" MAP. DIRECTLY WEST OF FORT PEMBERTON IS THE QUIVER RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE SUNFLOWER RIVER. THE "X" INDICATES THE APPROXIMATE POINT WHERE THE DEW DROP WAS DESTROYED.

MEMBER'S CLASSIFIED

- WANTED: Confederate Soldier Due Covers - Sale or Trade - Info copies for my research. S. Jaronski, P. O. Box 5853, Raleigh, N. C. 27650.
- WANTED: Mail items recovered from Ship or Train wrecks, plane crashes, highway vehicle mishaps, robberies, natural calamities, etc. H. J. Berthelot, 132 Livingston Pl. W., Metairie, LA 70005.
- FOR SALE: Confederate and Southern States Covers, send your want list. Gordon McHenry, Box 117, Osprey, FL 33559.
- WANTED: Charlotte, N. C. and other N. C. and S. C. postal history items. Tony Crumbley, P. O. Box 244, Newell, N. C. 28126.
- WANTED: Confederate Florida Covers. William Bogg, 643 5th Ave. S., Naples, FL 33940.
- FOR SALE: "South Carolina Troops in Confederate Service, Vol. 1", 1913 by Salley. Book lists military records of 5,000 S. C. Individuals - \$30.00. Also want S. C. stampless covers. Harvey S. Teal, 2337 Terrace Way, Columbia, S. C. 29205.
- WANTED: Oxford, Miss., Eufala, Ala. Handstamp Paid 2 - any other paid or due 2 C.S.A. markings. Sam Zimmer- man, 203 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, S. C. 29605.

### MISSISSIPPI COUNTY AND POSTMASTER POSTMARKS

By: Donald F. Garrett

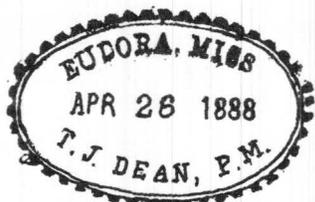
Always intriguing, the county and postmaster postmarks appear in many configurations and shapes. Often they originated in small postoffices and were generally used in the 1870 to 1885 time period.

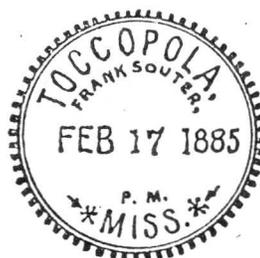
Many of the devices were purchased by the postmaster from such companies as F. P. Hammond of Aurora, Illinois, and E. S. Miller of Newark, Ohio. In the 1890's the Postoffice Department issued a policy which prohibited the use of such county/postmaster devices. County/postmaster covers are indeed an asset to anyone's postal history collection.

Many thanks to HJMR who granted permission to reproduce parts of this article and to Herb McNeal for his assistance.



CLARKSDALE MISS  
SEP 8 1891  
ANNA DURHAM, P. M.





**BARGAINS?**

By: Herman Herst, Jr.

A century or so ago, the listings in stamp auction catalogs were often made by continents. The idea was to make it convenient for those who collected South America, for example, to find all of their interesting lots, in one place.

Confederate States were of course under North America, usually following the United States. While in London earlier this year, I found some bound volumes of auction sales of the once

prominent stamp auction firm of Ventom, Bull and Cooper, then located in the City of London (a very small section, representing the original "City", and still called by that name.) Their offices were at 35, Old Jewry, a street that retained its name from the times when the presence of Jews was tolerated in Britain.

The auctions were held at St. Martin's Town Hall, on Charing Cross Road at the corner of St. Martin's Lane. It is now right in London's Theatre District, and it is conceivable that the hall where the auctions were held might today be a theatre. (Some of their theatres are much more ancient, going back to the seventeen hundreds!)

Some Confederate prices are of course of interest to today's collectors, but before wishing that you had been at the same to buy some of this material at bargain levels, it is proper to remember that if you had been, today in all probability you would either be dead, or a very ancient living person at least 100 years old. Let's look at the sale of Thursday, October 12, 1899.

The lot number is given, the description of the lot, and the realization, figuring one Pound Sterling at almost \$5, the price it then held in relation to the dollar. (How many remember the old statement, "as sound as the Bank of England"?)

- 293 - Fredericksburg, 5c blue unused, and Petersburg, 5c red, probably postmarked (2)  
..... Sold for \$11.00
- 294 - Charleston, 5c blue, fine (1) . . . . . Sold for \$4.50
- 295 - Mobile, 5c blue, used on entire (1) . . . . . Sold for \$4.86
- 296 - Ditto, another used, on piece (1) . . . . . Sold for \$7.00
- 297 - New Orleans, 2c blue, used and mended; 2c red and 5c brown, unused (3) . Sold for \$2.75
- 298 - General Issue, TEN cents blue, unused and fine, and a used specimen of same (2)  
..... Sold for \$4.00

Which was the biggest bargain? It might make an interesting discussion! In truth, I can just hear some Confederate collectors at the sale remarking to an acquaintance "at these high prices, I'm going to have to give up collecting Confederates!"

A later sale offered a nice little mixture in a single lot. It was described thusly:

- 246 - CONFEDERATE STATES: Nashville 3c, Memphis 2c and 5c, all unused, Mobile 5c, New Orleans 5c on white and 5c in blue, all guaranteed at back by J. W. Scott, a valuable lot.  
..... Sold for \$16.00

One will never know what was in a lot offered in another sale that consisted of twenty covers, all fine, including three with five cent stamps, "several" with a ten cent stamp, and some covers with "others." Were there some two cents on cover, or perhaps a bisect or two? Perhaps not; the twenty covers brought only \$3.50.

And what was in Lot 318 on Tuesday, November 12, 1895? It had sixteen covers in it, mostly the ten cent, but also the "remainder of the collection." It sold for just \$6.00. Other items in the collection that this was a remainder of were provisionals, on and off cover, used and unused, of Knoxville, New Orleans, Petersburg, Memphis and Mobile, seven items, which sold in several lots for \$20.00.

The curious thing about these long time ago auctions is the recognition of scarcity of Confederate postmaster provisionals, even then. It is the general issues that were grouped, into larger lots, with very modest realizations, and a greater interest, shown by the manner of listings, in the provisionals.

One cannot help but wonder whether today's auction realizations on Confederate stamps and covers will seem as incredible to that generation of collectors, as do these nineteenth century prices seem to us.

## ADDENDA TO STATISTICS ON THE CONFEDERATE 2 CENT GREEN

By: Morris Everett

Since the article about the 2 cent Green was published in the Winter 1982 edition of the "Dixie Philatelist", I have received help from several sources in the form of further information about already listed items or entirely new listings.

I am in debt to J. V. Nielson, John Berkenbine II, Dick Corwin, Fred Kressman and Ben Wishnietsky for the details recorded below. My thanks to all of them.

NEW LISTINGSDrop Rate Covers

<u>Cancellation</u>	<u>Date of Origin</u>	<u>Other Identification</u>
Charleston, S. C.	Jan. 20	Stamp cut out and replaced
Charleston, S. C.	Nov. 19	Envelope made of church sermon
Charleston, S. C.	Jan. 16, 186-	MS-"via penny post"
Charlottesville, Va.	?	Docketed March 1863
Macon, Ga.	-10-	Docketed June 1863
Sumter, S. C.	None	Ink cancelled

Wrapper Rate Cover

Charleston, S. C.	Aug. 21, 1861	
Savannah, Ga.	Jul. 15	Stamp torn in half

Covers with Units of Five Stamps

Fayetteville, N. C.	Apr. 11, 1863	Strip of 5
---------------------	---------------	------------

The following additional information about already listed covers has been supplied.

DROP RATE COVERS

- (1) The large cover to Andrew Parish is dated Jan. 1, 1862.
- (2) The second undated Charlottesville, Va. item is a drop rate (not circular).
- (3) The Richmond, Va. semi-official envelope date is Mar. 16, 1863.

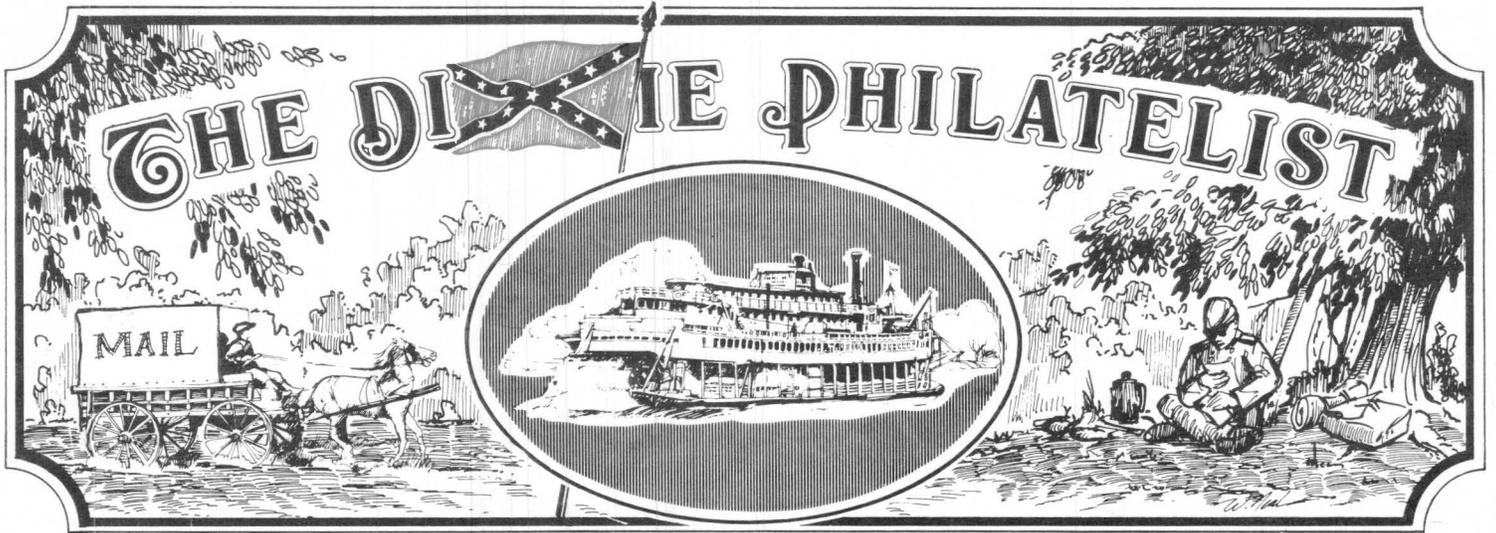
CIRCULAR RATE COVERS

- (1) The Montgomery, Ala. letter to Greenville, Ala. has a Dec. 12, 1862 date.

COVERS REPORTED FRAUDULENT

- (1) The Salem, N. C. Oct. 7 strip of 5 is genuine - remove from this list.
- (2) Added: Greenville, S. C. RED INK drop rate cover. No date.

Please send any other new information to me at RD 3, Fairmont Blvd., Chagrin Falls, Ohio.



THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION - 1010 METAIRIE ROAD, JACKSON, MS 39209  
 WINTER 1983, VOLUME XVII, Number IV

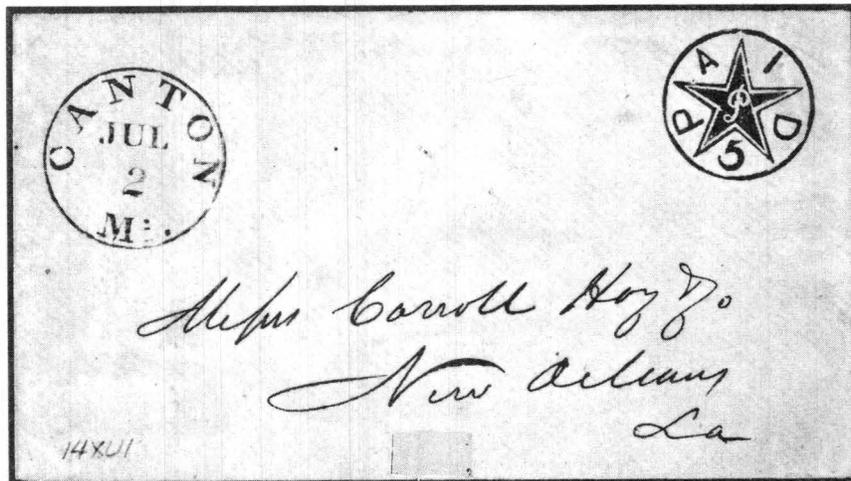
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 By: Harvey S. Teal



CANTON, MISSISSIPPI POSTMASTER PROVISIONAL WITH PAID 5 AND STAR IN A CIRCLE  
 DESIGNED AND AUTOGRAPHED BY POSTMASTER WILLIAM PRIESTLEY.

FRED KRESSMAN'S UP TO DATE LISTING OF MISSISSIPPI POSTMASTER PROVISIONALS  
 BEGINS IN THIS ISSUE.

The DIXIE PHILATELIST is the official publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation. Full responsibility and credit are due the various authors who publish here and not the editors or the SPF. The "DIXIE" is published quarterly for the benefit of the membership and others interested in original research articles dealing primarily with postal history.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

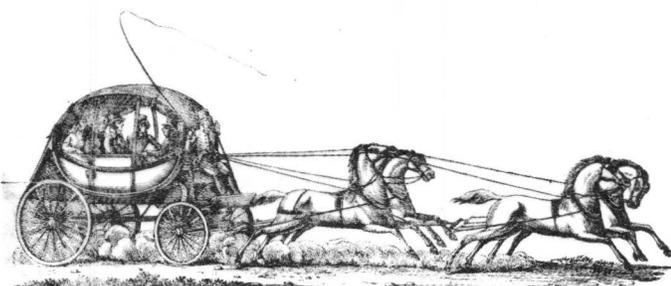
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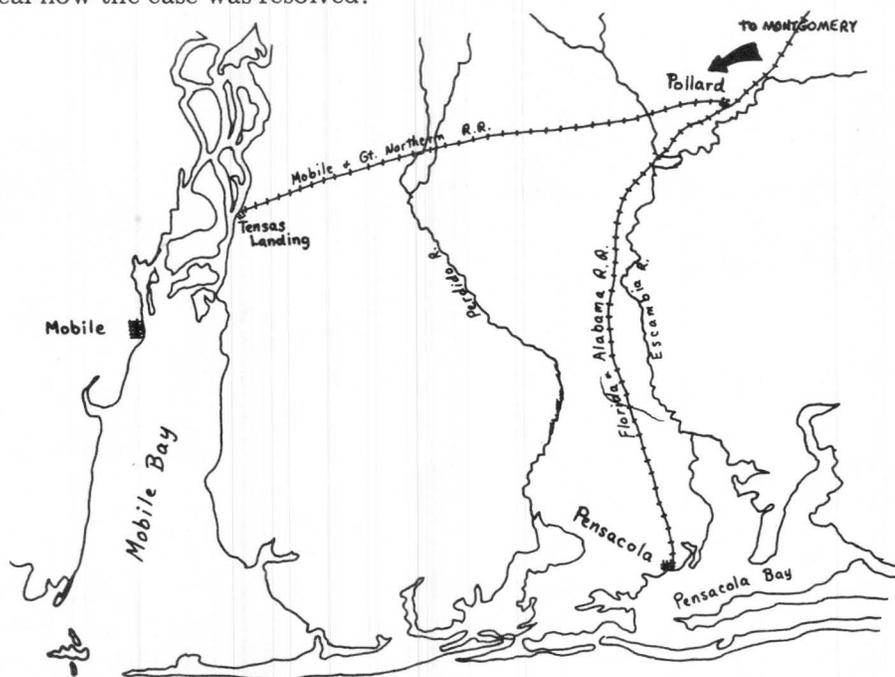
## MAIL FROM CAMP POLLARD, ALABAMA

By: Stefan T. Jaronski

Just north of the Florida - Alabama border lies the small town of Pollard, Alabama. My interest in this town began when I recorded my fourth soldier due cover from Pollard and I began research on the reasons for soldier usage.

Pollard was created when the Alabama & Florida Railroad completed its terminus there in 1861. At Pollard the A&FRR joined the Florida & Alabama Railroad, giving rail connection between Pensacola and Montgomery. In addition, steamboats plied the Tensas River between Mobile and Tensas Landing with rail connection to Pollard. Thus this little town was quite important as a transportation junction. (See map, Figure 1.) At the outbreak of the War Between the States, Pollard contained a scant 300 people, a tavern, scattered homes and two or three stores selling general merchandise and farm supplies (1). When the state of Alabama organized for war, the state authorities recognized the importance of Pollard as a base for guarding the rail route between Pensacola and Montgomery. A military depot was established and scattered army camps set up to guard the railroad bridges over the Escambia and Perdido Rivers (2). The military presence in Pollard, however, was minimal until 1863.

Confederate postal records are vague about the Pollard post office (3). No postmaster appointment records for Pollard during 1861 exist. In November 1862, the CSPOD sent a special agent (S. A. Glackmeyer) to Pollard to determine whether M. R. McLelland (one of the merchants in Pollard) was acting as postmaster since no returns had been received for 1862 (4). Upon investigation, Glackmeyer learned that S. M. Davidson, the postmaster at Warrington, Fla., had moved to Pollard during April - June 1862 and was operating from that location. The P. O. Dept. also discovered that Davidson had also lost \$1800 in proceeds during the move and had attempted to conceal the loss until Glackmeyer audited the post office books. Davidson was in trouble. Unfortunately, postal records do not reveal how the case was resolved.

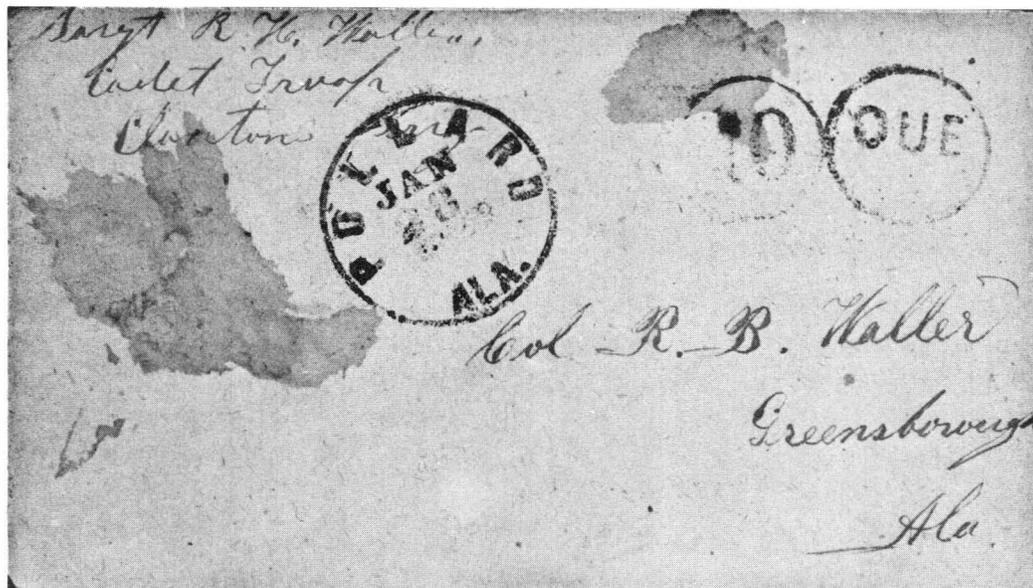


- (1) Davidson, W. H. 1978. Word from Camp Pollard. Hester Printing Co., West Point, GA.
- (2) Ibid.
- (3) Letterbooks of the Appointment Bureau, Confederate States Post Office Department, Pickett Papers, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.
- (4) Ibid. pp. 495, 571.

Thomas E. Jordan was appointed postmaster at Pollard on December 10, 1862 (5). Jordan was formerly the Pensacola postmaster. In May 1862 he had been authorized to remove his office to Montgomery or another secure office until he could return to Pensacola (6). He evidently also settled near Pollard. Thus we may have the case of three post offices operating in the same locale! (All very unorthodox and illegal in the eyes of the CSPCD.)

By 1863 Pollard assumed greater military significance. The Union army was at Pensacola, threatening the entire Gulf area, while Mobile was threatened by U. S. Naval forces. Cantey's Brigade (2nd and 29th Alabama; 19th Louisiana; Meyer's Battalion of Florida Cavalry; Amos' Cavalry; Barry's Tennessee Battery and Peque's command) were stationed at Camp Pollard in May 1863 (7). These forces were part of Buckner's Dept. of the Gulf.

More military activity was afoot, however. General Clanton had returned to Alabama and received permission to raise several regiments. This command (57th and 61st Infantry, 6th and 7th Cavalry, plus three batteries of artillery) was sent to Pollard in September to operate against Pensacola. That campaign did not amount to much and Clanton's Brigade went into winter quarters at Pollard. In December one regiment (the 57th Alabama) mutinied. After the "dust settled" the brigade was broken up and most of the troops transferred to other fronts in January 1864. Clanton was sent to organize the 8th Alabama Cavalry and with it to protect Selma and the iron and coal sections of Alabama. Other troops were transferred to Pollard to maintain a military presence there: the 30th Louisiana, 21st Alabama, 7th Alabama Cavalry, 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, 1st Alabama Battalion of Artillery (8). Their job was to maintain observation on the U. S. forces at Pensacola and to protect the railroads. Most of these forces were drawn off to the Army of Tennessee at Dalton, Ga. in April 1864, leaving only a small force at Camp Pollard and Gonzales, Fla.



Late in 1864 the Union forces at Pensacola sortied forth and in a series of moves captured and burned Pollard on Dec. 16, 1864 (9). General Alpheus Baker's Confederate Brigade quickly drove the Yankees back to Pensacola. Baker's forces were replaced by Clanton's Brigade (3rd Alabama Reserves, 6th and 8th Alabama Cavalry) in January 1865. Pollard was occupied by the Union Army once again and for the last time on March 26, 1865.

(5) Ibid. p. 573.

(6) Ibid. p. 138.

(7) U. S. Government, 1895. Official records of the War of Rebellion. Series I, Vol. 32, Pt. 3, pp.

(8) Ibid. pp. 790, 816.

(9) Ibid. pp. 866, 872.

During the Confederate military presence in Pollard, troops used the Pollard post office. Mail was postmarked and rated at Pollard then sent to Montgomery for further distribution to their eventual destinations. Typical postal markings are illustrated by the soldier due cover in Figure 2. Handstamped paid covers are extremely rare, while soldier due covers are surprisingly scarce. Morris Everett has recorded only one Handstamped Paid cover (10); I have recorded only five soldier due covers, all having the ten cent rate. One reason may be that many Alabama soldiers sent their letters home by friends or soldiers going that way on furlough, etc. The soldier due covers I have recorded all originated during the period January to December 1863.

I have not seen any Warrington or Pensacola covers that were definitely used during the periods when the respective postmasters operated in the Pollard area. Based on the Confederate Post Office records there should be a few such covers in existence, that is, Warrington or Pensacola covers postmarked after the Confederate evacuation of the respective towns. I would appreciate receiving records of any such covers as well as any Pollard covers. Steve Jaronski, P. O. Box 808, N. Chicago, Illinois 60064.

(10) Everett, M. 1981. Confederate Handstamped Palds, Confederate Stamp Alliance.

IN MEMORY OF  
AUGUST "HANK" LENTZ  
DIED FEBRUARY 1, 1984

With sadness we report the death of SPF member Hank Lentz of Manderville, Louisiana. Hank died while undergoing surgery on February 1st. He will be remembered by many as that friendly dealer with the big smile and warm feelings for both friends and new acquaintances. He will be greatly missed and long remembered. His family has requested that memorials be sent to the:

HEART ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA, BOX 19122, NEW ORLEANS, LA 70179

#### THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION'S "HAPPENING"

will be held this year at "ALOHA VILLAGE IN FORT WALTON BEACH, FLORIDA." For you SPF members who have never attended one of these Philatelic Gatherings, you're in for a real treat. Write to *Conrad L. Bush, 205 Hughes Street, Fort Walton Beach, FL 32548* for information pertaining to this year's event. Deadline for registering is MAY 1st — SO GET IT ON!!!

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MISSISSIPPI POSTMASTER PROVISIONALS

By: F. W. Kressman, Jr.

Nearly thirty years ago Frank E. Hart listed Confederate Postmaster Provisionals in a series of articles in Stamps magazine. Since that time we have had the good fortune to have many provisionals listed and illustrated in auction catalogues. This has made it possible to confirm many of the provisionals that he listed and to add many that have been sold in the interval.

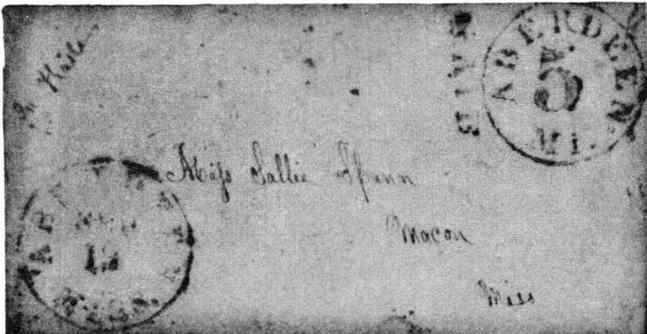
Mississippi Postmaster Provisionals are nearly all stamped envelopes with only the possible Vicksburg adhesive and the use of the New Orleans adhesive with Grand Gulf markings.

ABERDEEN, MISS.

Aberdeen covers seem to be very scarce, only two covers were in the early survey, one of these two is the only one to be auctioned in the past twenty years. Information on further examples and on the 5 cent revalued 10 cent would be greatly appreciated.

Black ABERDEEN, Mi. in circle with large 5 in center  
Black PAID on right side

- SEP. 1                    to Miss Sallie Spann - Macon, Miss.                    John Kaufmann -82
- JAN 20                   to . . . . .son, Esq. - Greensboro, Ala.                    Roy B. Bradley  
Virginia Philatelist  
Vol II p 42



AUSTIN, MISS.

In an effort to get additional information on this cover, the former owner, E. Wulfkuehler, a very long term CSA member was contacted nearly thirty years ago. He wrote "The Austin, Mississippi was discovered in 1925 by the Hon. Harold C. Brooks of Marshall, Michigan. When his magnificent collection was sold by the late great Stanley Ashbrook in 1949, I had first choice of the Confederates and the Austin was my first choice in the collection. The cover I am certain is unique. . . . . There is no doubt the cover is 100% authentic, Mr. Brooks was a man of great integrity."

The provisional marking in red is printed and the black Paid handstamped.

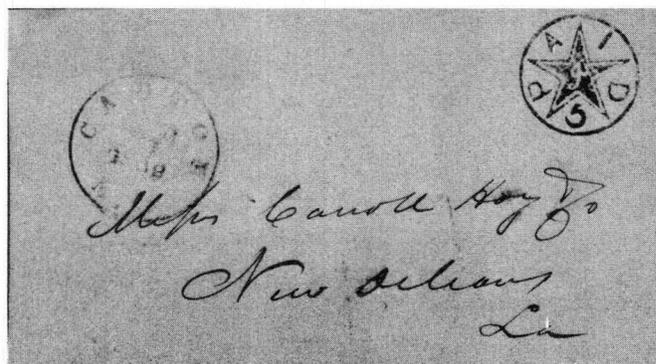
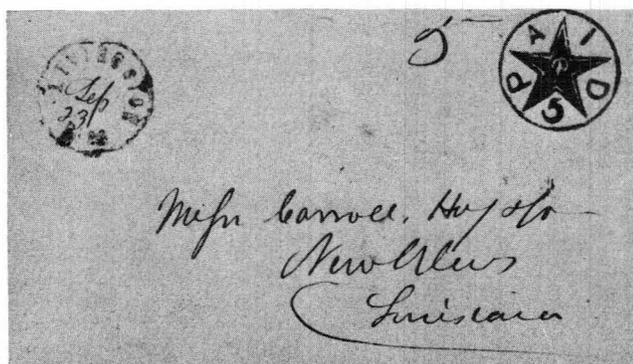
Red Austin, Miss. surrounded by a circle of X's with large 5 in center

Black PAID into circle

Dec. 2, 1861                    to Mr. James Philpott - Woodlawn, Tenn                    Kressman

## CANTON, MISS.

We are fortunate that so many Canton covers were saved with the Carroll Hoy correspondence, most of the listed covers were found there. Note that one of the covers uses the Canton, Mi. cancel, the rest Canton, Miss. Also, note the one provisional used from Livingston, Miss., a nearby town, without a Canton CDS, but with a manuscript 5. A copy of the revalued 10 over 5 has not been located.



## CANTON, MISS 5 cent in star

CANTON Miss	serif JUN 5 1861 with double Provisional strike to A. Crain Naylor - Landing, Miss.	Siegel 5-28-74
CANTON Miss	serif July 2, to Carroll Hoy & Co. - New Orleans	Bruce Ball 6-4-77
CANTON Miss	serif Aug 8, 1861 to Messrs Carroll Hoy & Co. - New Orleans, La.	John Kaufmann 6-13-81 John Fox 3-20-61
CANTON Miss	serif Sep 13, 1861 to John Duncan - Jackson, Miss. ms D. E. Burns - Canton, Miss - Sept 12 Jackson, Miss - Sept 16	Robert Kaufmann 2-18-82
CANTON Miss	serif Sep 20, 1861 on orange	John Fox 1-11-63
CANTON Miss	serif Oct. 26, 1861 on orange buff	Siegel 5-18-76
CANTON Miss	serif NOV 6, 1861 to Messrs Carroll Hoy New Orleans, La.	Siegel 4-23-83
CANTON Miss	serif Nov 15, 1861 to Carroll Hoy & Co. New Orleans	Parks
CANTON Miss	serif Dec 18, 1861 on light buff	Siegel 5-18-76
CANTON Miss	serif JAN 7, 1862 to Messrs Carroll Hoy & Co. New Orleans, La.	Siegel 5-25-83

CANTON Miss	serif JAN 9, 1862 to Messrs. Carroll Hoy & Co. New Orleans, La.	Jackson Winter 2-25-73
CANTON Miss	serif Jan 15, 1862 to New Orleans - buff	Harmer 5-17-76
CANTON Miss	serif JAN 17, 1862 to Messrs Carroll Hoy & Co.	Siegel 4-23-83
CANTON Miss	serif Mar 1, 1862 to Carroll Hoy & Co. New Orleans - amber	Kressman
CANTON Miss	serif ? 1862 on amber to Messrs Carroll Hoy & Co.	John Fox 1-11-63
(No cds visible)	to Carroll Hoy & Co. - New Orleans - 1 amber 2 white	John Fox 3-20-61 Harmer 10-21-75
Livingston Miss	ms Sep 29 - ms 5 buff to Carroll Hoy & Co. - New Orleans, Louisiana	Harmer 7-22-76

#### GRAND GULF ON NEW ORLEANS ADHESIVES

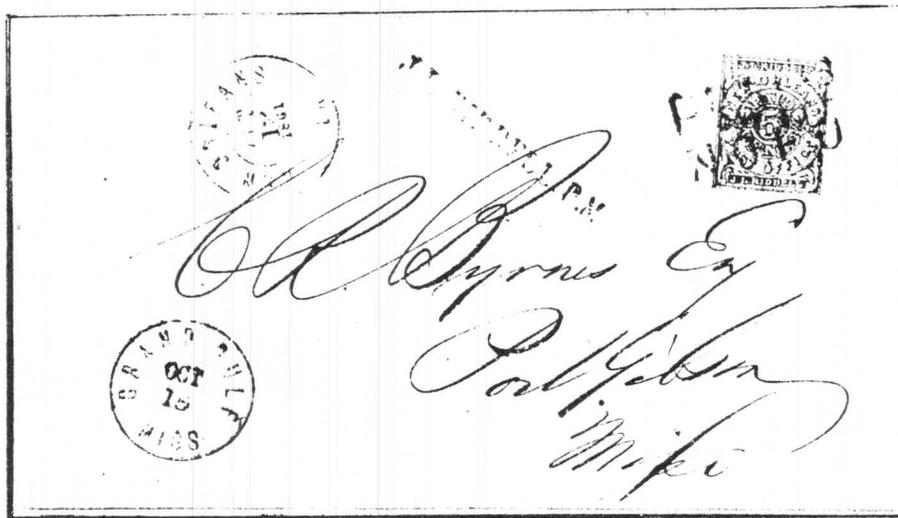
One beautiful patriotic cover has only the Grand Gulf, Miss. CDS on New Orleans 62 x 3 brown on white. Hubert Skinner, the present owner thinks that the New Orleans postmaster issued some stamps directly to the packet captains and did not require that the letters come back through the New Orleans post office. However, most of the covers did with the stamp cancelled by the straight line PD 5 cents N.O.P.O. and a double circle New Orleans CDS in addition to the Grand Gulf CDS. All of the covers were addressed to Port Gibson, Miss.

#### NEW ORLEANS WITH GRAND GULF

62 x 3	Brown on White - 62 x 4 Brown on Blue	
5 cent 62 x 4	PD 5 cents Cancel double circle New Orleans CDS N.O.P.O. sans serif Grand Gulf MISS Sept 23 CDS to Judge I.G. Wade - Port Gibson	John Fox 7-9-63
5 cent 62 x 4	PD 5 cts cancel also straight line J. L. Riddell PM N.O.P.O. double circle New Orleans Oct 12/61 sans serif Grand Gulf MISS Oct 15 to C. R. Byrons Esq. - Port Gibson Miss	Hubert C. Skinner John Fox 3-20-61
5 cent 62 x 3	PD 5 cts Cancel also straight line J. L. Riddell PM N.O.P.O. double circle New Orleans Sep 21 sans serif Grand Gulf MISS Sept 28 address cut away	John Fox 3-20-61

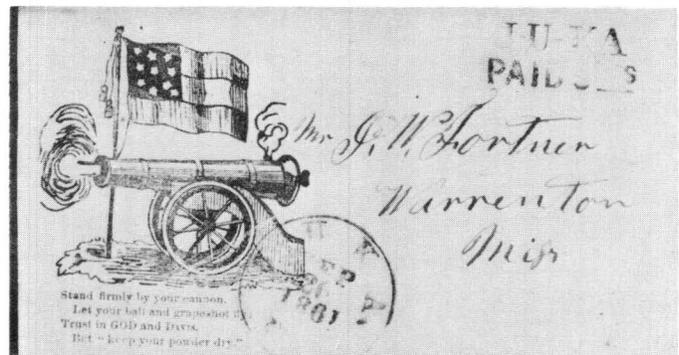
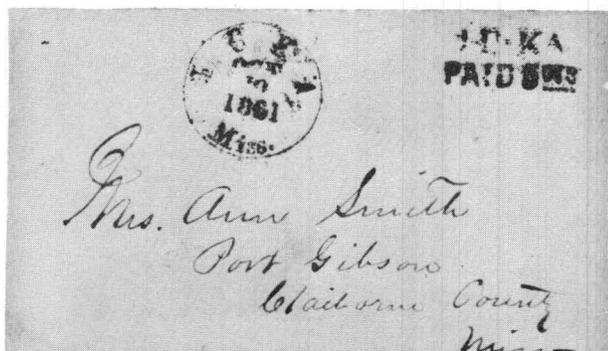
5 cent 62 x 4 PD 5 cts - Also straight line J. L. Riddell PM John Fox 3-20-61  
 N.O.P.O. double circle New Orleans Sept 21, 1861  
 sans serif Grand Gulf MISS Sept 23  
 ms "Lafouche" (packet) to Judge - Port Gibson

5 cent 62 x 3 only Grand Gulf MISS - sans serif June 18 John Fox 3-11-59  
 to Mrs. N. K. Dunbar - Port Gibson MISS Hubert C. Skinner  
 care D. Levier  
 Patriotic with 10 star - red, white and blue flag  
 (J. K. Butterley, Bookseller under St. Charles Hotel NO)



IUKA, MISS.

IUKA handstamped provisional markings have been faked, see Ben Wishnietsky in CP No. 3, Vol 22. The genuine CDS has a Miss. with a year date, while the regular fake has MISS. without a year date. The covers tend to concentrate in the fall of 1861 and no 10 cent provisionals are known. Several types of patriotic covers are known.



## I-U-KA PAID 5 cents

IUKA, Miss.	SEP 26, 1861 Patriotic with 10 star flag and cannon and verse to Mr. J. W. Fortner, Warrenton, Miss. (buff)	Siegel 6-24-65 P.F.
IUKA, Miss.	Oct 10, 1861 to Mrs. Ann Smith (cream) Port Gibson - Claiborne County, Miss.	Hart 9-10-55
IUKA, Miss.	Oct. 17, 1861 Patriotic cannon, 12 star flag, verse in blue to Miss Martha Fowler Clark Co., Georgia	John Fox 1-11-63
IUKA, Miss.	Nov 5, 1861 to Miss Martha Fowler Athens, Clark Co., Georgia	
IUKA, Miss.	Nov 21, 1861 to E. L. Smith, Esq. Waterloo, Ala.	Hart 9-10-55
?	?? to N. H. Brown - Mobile, Ala.	Hart 10-22-56
No CDS	with corner card Wm. McKnight, Commission Grocery to Mr. E. D. McKnight, care J. E. Hatcher - Nashville, Tenn.	Siegel 10-20-72 3-27-74
No CDS	Davis Patriotic Type GA 1 Verse 10 to Mr. Holifield - Artesia, Miss.	

FAKE COVER per Wishnietsky CP No. 3 Vol 22

IUKA, MISS	JUL 3 (no year date) Patriotic-cannon-10 star flag to Mrs. Lelitia Frazer care Col. Austin
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## FAKE COVER

No. CDS	to Miss N H Brown care of Archibald Brown, Esq. Mobile, Alabama	Peter Powell 8-10-83
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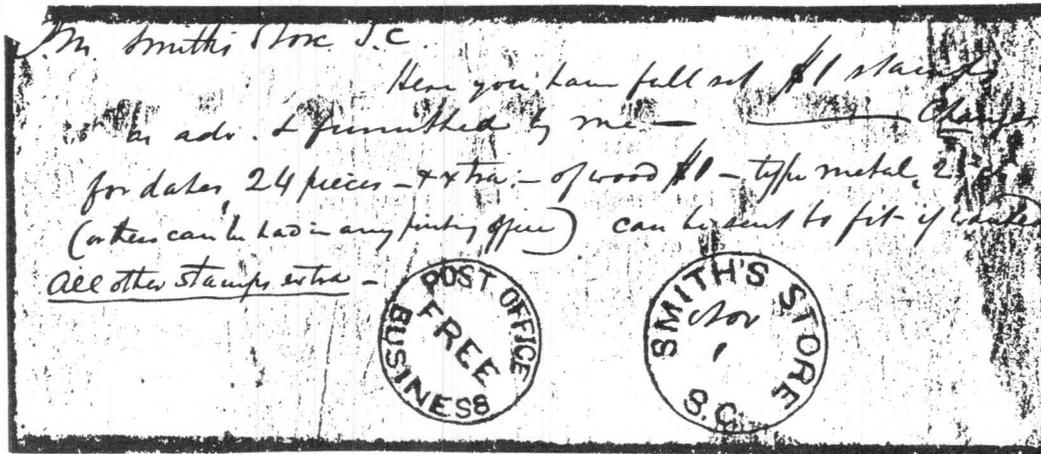
## MEMBER'S CLASSIFIED

- WANTED: New Dollar Bills for Old Alabama Covers. M. Clinton McGee, Box 2835, University, Ala. 35486.
- WANTED: Oxford, Miss. - Eufala, Ala. Hand Stamp paid 2 - Any other paid or due 2 C.S.A. markings. Sam Zimmerman, 203 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, S. C. 29605.
- WANTED: U. S. Postal history to 1900. Want lists expertly filled. We are also active buyers. Please call or write: Stephen P. Marek, Chicago Classic Covers, P. O. Box 98, Wilmette, Illinois 60091 - (312) 677-6403.
- WANTED: Shanghai Stamps, Covers and Postal Stationery. S. J. Kruger, 406 E. Erwin Dr., Memphis, TN 38117.
- WANTED: Louisiana Postal History material wanted. Purchase or trade. Erin R. Gunter, 8865 Syble Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 70814.

MORE ON "NO STAMP: NO LETTER"

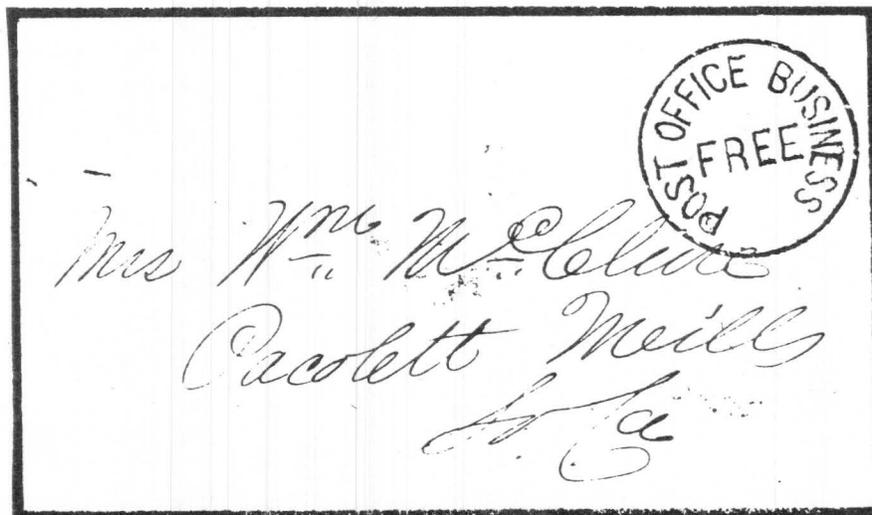
By: Harvey S. Teal

For twenty or more years, I have had an example of the Post Office Business/Free hand stamp usage from the obscure post office, Smith's Store, South Carolina. (Figure 1). To my knowledge, this is the only example of a pre-Civil War CDS from this post office. The post mark is actually on a letter from the supplier of the CDS and type for date changes. It would be nice to identify the supplier but I have not been able to do so.



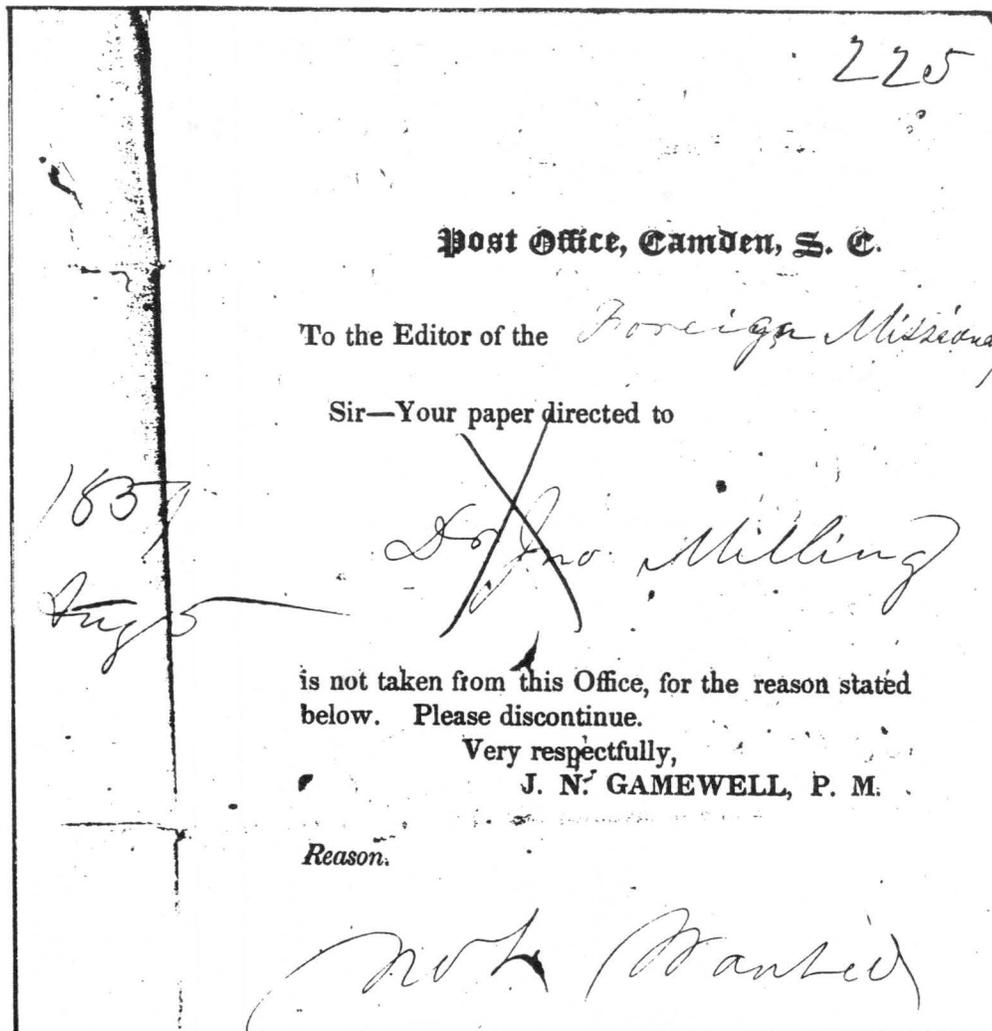
This item, representing a postmark from an obscure South Carolina post office, was always highly prized by me. When I read M. Clinton McGee's article carried in the summer of 1983 Dixie Philatelist concerning the usage of the Post Office Business/Free hand stamp, it became an even more cherished cover.

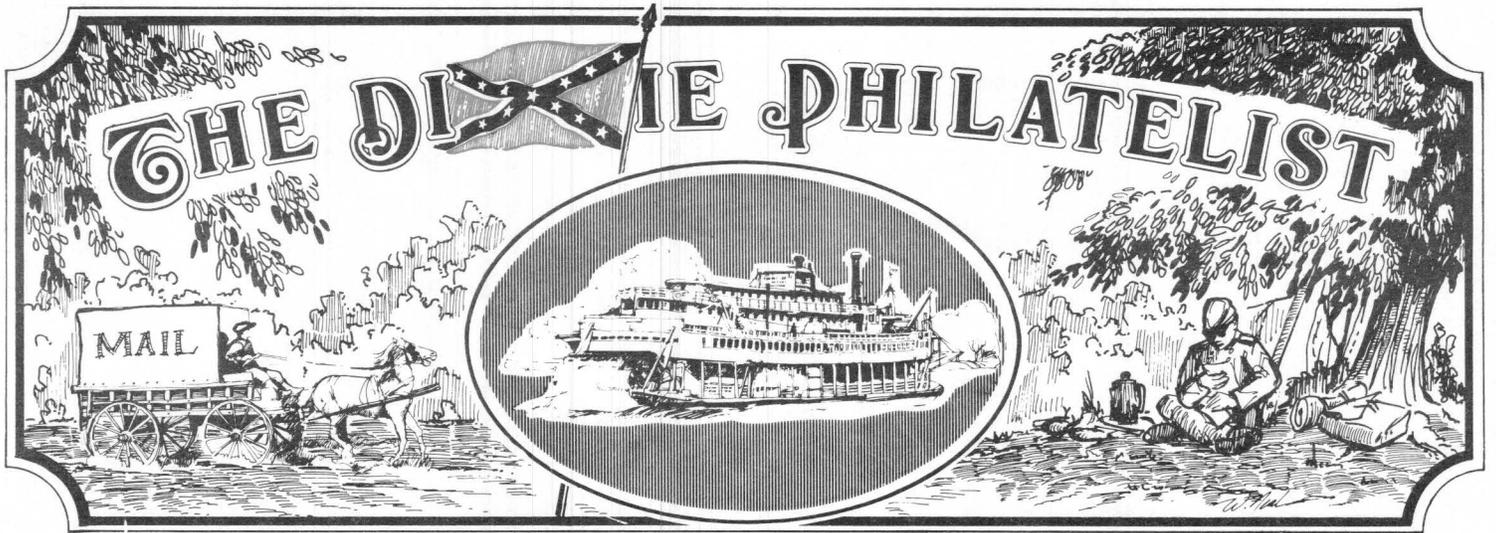
Two weeks ago while skimming through a lot of several hundred covers, I abruptly stopped "skimming" and began to meticulously scrutinize the blue Post Office Business/Free hand stamp from Columbia, South Carolina, illustrated in this article. (Figure 2). Today, I am the proud owner of a second example of this usage from S. C. It's unfortunate that the Columbia, S. C. postmaster did not apply his CDS to the cover, but it's origin is verified on the reverse.



The body of the Huntsville postal form, dated March 17, 1858, illustrated in the aforementioned article is the same wording as the Columbia form with one notable exception. The Columbia, S. C. form dated May 12, 1857 contains the wording, "N.B - Please return this notice with your letter of reply." We can't conclude from two examples of this form that post offices generally applied the Post Office Business/Free hand stamp when mailing this form. Neither can we conclude what percent were returned. Whichever ones did apply the hand stamp and the forms were returned by private individuals to the post office, a decrease in the number of this item available for acquisition by collectors would occur. When items pass into postal records or archives, they generally are less available to collectors. I suspect any of these returned forms would have been discarded once the postmaster had handled this routine matter. In any event for whatever the reasons, M. Clinton McGee's conclusion that they are quite scarce is very accurate. I consider myself fortunate to possess two.

Mr. McGee concluded that the hand stamp "Free" was frequently used by postmasters in Post Office business instead of the hand stamp, "Post Office Business/Free." An example of a routine post office business matter from Camden, S. C. (Figure 3) handled in this manner on August 5, 1859 is illustrated.





THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION - 1010 METAIRIE ROAD, JACKSON, MS 39209  
 SPRING 1984, VOLUME XVIII, Number I

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JACKSON MISS POSTMASTER PROVISIONAL

A UNIQUE 15 CENT RATE MARKING ARRIVED AT IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER - NOT HAVING A HANDSTAMP 15 CENT MARKING DEVICE, THE POSTMASTER, CHARLES MANSHIP, STRUCK THE REGULAR 10 CENT MARKING AND CHANGED THE 0 TO 5 BY PEN - NOT SATISFIED WITH THIS, HE OBLITERATED THE MARKING AND STRUCK A PAID 5 CENT MARKING ADDING A MANUSCRIPT 1 TO SATISFY THE CORRECT FEE.

The DIXIE PHILATELIST is the official publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation. Full responsibility and credit are due the various authors who publish here and not the editors or the SPF. The "DIXIE" is published quarterly for the benefit of the membership and others interested in original research articles dealing primarily with postal history.

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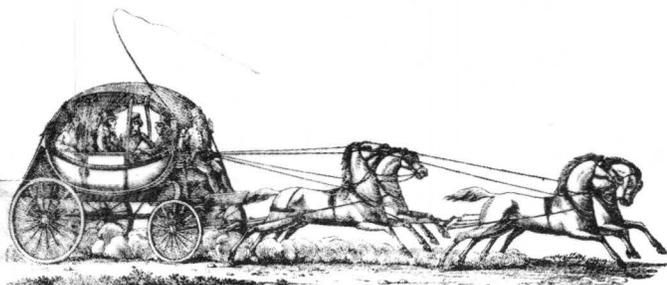
Whole Page - \$50.00 Half Page \$30.00 Quarter Page - \$20.00  
A 20% discount is given for a full year's ad. All ads are to be sent to our advertising manager and paid for in advance. Classified ads of 30 words or less are \$3.00 each.

SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION OFFICERS, 1983 - 1984.

President . . . . .	Warren Sanders . . . .	10833 Greencrest Drive, Baton Rouge, LA	70811
Vice - President . . . . .	Yancey Green . . . . .	324 Buena Vista, Memphis, TN	38112
Secretary - Treasurer . . . . .	Don Garrett. . . . .	1010 Metairie Road, Jackson, MS	39209
Publicity . . . . .	Billy Matz . . . . .	P. O. Box 12162, Memphis, TN	38112
Advertising . . . . .	Yancey Green . . . . .	324 Buena Vista, Memphis, TN	38112
Legal Advisor . . . . .	M. Clinton Mc Gee . . . . .	P. O. Box 2835, University, AL	35486
Editors . . . . .	H. L. Hill, Jr . . . . .	631-F Hampton Way, Jackson, MS	39211
	Erin R. Gunter . . . . .	8865 Syble Drive, Baton Rouge, LA	70814

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Charles Miller . . . . .	1977 - 1978	Jerry S. Palazolo . . . . .	1978 - 1980
Warren Sanders . . . . .	1981 -		



No 2300 \$1300 --- \$325 P. P. Rice, Printer

**This Contract, made the seventeenth**  
 day of *November*, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty *four*,  
 between *James Henside, of Phila & Geo. H. Avery, of Ala.*  
*(To be drafted at Augusta, Ga.)*

contractor for carrying the mails of the United States, of one part, and the **Postmaster General of the United States**, of the other part. **WITNESSETH**: that the said parties have mutually covenanted as follows: viz: The said contractor covenant with the Postmaster General.

# WANTED

## SOUTHERN HISTORICAL EPHEMERA: CIRCA 1700-1865 (ONLY)

- Postal History & Stamps
- Broadsides & Books
- Confederate (ANYTHING)
- Documents & Autographs
- Stock Certificates & Old Checks
- Photographs Pamphlets
- Newspapers & Art

WRITE OR CALL:

*Gary Hendershott*

1637-B East 15th Street  
Little Rock, Ark. 72202 U.S.A.  
PH: 501-376-7243

MEMBER OF, SPF, APS, SPA, P.F., U.S. CLASSICS SOCIETY, CCNYC, GPS, AHPS, POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY, EPHEMERA SOCIETY, MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY, ASDA (NY) PTS (LONDON) ETC. . .

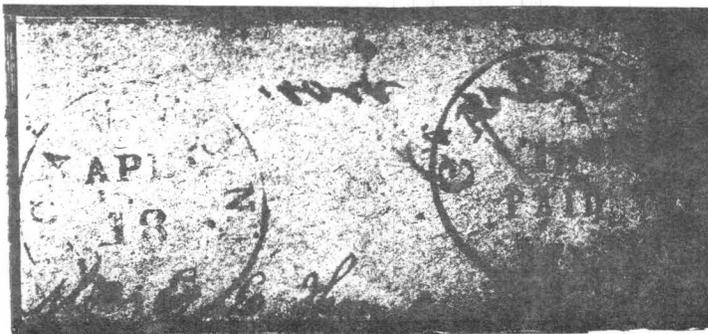
MISSISSIPPI POSTMASTER PROVISIONALS

By: F. W. Kressman, Jr.

This is the second and final article of my listings of Postmaster Provisionals from Mississippi. Several responses to the first article printed in the Winter 1983 "Dixie" have brought new listings and many kind words which I deeply appreciate. One small correction, we show the picture of the Canton, Mi. on the cover but list it Canton, Miss. in the text. Since this is the only one with the Mi. marking I have run across, I feel it important to point out this error. New additions are:

CANTON, MISS 5 cent in star

- |             |   |                     |
|-------------|---|---------------------|
| CANTON Miss | serif Jul 25, 1861 to Carroll Hoy & Co. | Siegel 4-14-84      |
| CANTON Miss | serif Oct 11, 1881 to Carroll Hoy & Co. | Morris Everett 1984 |



A completely new listing is shown above with a Drawing of the Provisional Marking on the right. This is just one of many new Markings that will be found in the upcoming revision of the Dietz.



JACKSON, MISS. PAID 3 CTS IN CIRCLE

Apr 27 (1861) to A. L. Burwell, Esq. Wishnietsky C.P. 171  
 Marion, Miss. Vol 21 No 3  
 with "bale of cotton" patriotic marking dated 1861

The writer's article in the January-February issue of The Confederate Philatelist indicates the belief that the Paid 3 cts in a circle marking was a Confederate provisional used during the period before June 1st, when U. S. postage was in use. This same marking was overprinted as early as June 3rd as a 10 cent postmaster provisional, as late as Sept 28 as a 5 cent postmaster provisional and with more than one 5 marking as a handstamped paid. It is not comparable to the Nashville 3 cents adhesive which was not used during the period before June 1st. Since the marking was used prewar, probably only the covers with the dated Bale of Cotton patriotic marking can be considered positive postmaster provisionals.



JACKSON, MISS. PAID 5 CENTS

5 cent Jackson Provisionals have an interesting variety of patriotic markings, military markings, corner and overall advertising, and begin as early as June 2. Despite the large number of Jackson CDS markings, all the provisionals have the same serif JACKSON, Miss. marking. One cover of concern is the Oct 17th folded letter to Memphis, on which the provisional marking had to have been used like a handstamped paid marking applied at the time the letter was mailed, not before. Several of the Hart listings have not been seen in the recent search and confirmation would be appreciated. The July 27th 5 cent to Richmond seems unlikely.

PAID 5 CENTS (in small circle) All with JACKSON, Miss. sans serif CDS

JUN 2	to T. S. Waterman, ? Street ? Patriotic-Square of blue with 8 stars (C-A-2)	Kilbourne 5-18-76
JUN 5	to Carroll Hoy & Co. on orange	Siegel 6-12-73
JUN 5	to Master Francis B. Hull, care Messrs Hork, Steuffer & Co. - New Orleans ms answered June 7th	Parks 1982
JUN 12	to Carroll Hoy & Co. - New Orleans, La. on amber	Kressman
JUN 14	to Gordon E. Myers, Esq. Hansboro, Miss. on buff	Kressman

JUN 14	to Mrs. Anne C. McColen, Hansboro	R. Kaufmann No. 3 Siegel 5-18-76
JUN 17	to Carroll Hoy & Co. - New Orleans (circle of ink around 5)	Siegel 5-18-76
JUN 20	to Henry S. Wallace, Canton ms 1861 in CDS - front only	J. Kaufmann 1-22-77
JUN 21	to Miss Susan Potts - Scouba, Miss. Kemper Co River scene corner card	Kilbourne
JUN 27	with ms DUE 5 to Rev. E. L. Compare, Fort Smith, Ark.	C.P. Vol 15, No. 11 P 89 Nov 1960
JUN ?	to Mrs. Linus Parker, Spring Ridge, Caddo Parish, La. on overall illustrated cover Bowman House ms via Munroe	John Fox 1-11-63 J. Kaufmann 11-14-81
JUL 11	to Miss Mary L. Webster, Lexington, Miss Patriotic marking STAR under Mississippi upper left corner	C.P. Vol 12, No. 6 p 69, Jul-Aug '67
JUL 16	to Miss Theo Odmer I, Columbus, Mississippi Patriotic sticker - Our Flag J-A-2	Kressman
JUL 20	to E. G. Dahlgreen - Brig. Gen'l. ms Official Business ms from Gen'l West	Siegel 5-18-76
AUG 16	to ? Farish, Esq. - Woodville, Miss.	R. Kaufmann (Great Falls, Va.)
AUG 29	to Miss Pattie Hyland, Warrenton, Miss. - on buff (see 5 cents over 10 cents for Hyland cover)	R. Kaufmann 7th Am Phil Br.12-13-77
SEP 4	to Miss Pattie Hyland, Mr. L. Hyland, Esq., Warrenton, Warren Co., Miss (see AUG 29)	J. Kaufmann 6-12-81
SEP 13	to Captain A Steel, Rockport Steel Blades, Grenada, Miss. printed "Headquarters Army of Mississippi" Adjutant & Inspector General's Office - Official Business	John Fox 1-11-63 Parks
OCT 10	. . . . .on white	John Fox 3-20-61
OCT 17	to C C Burk, esq. Memphis, Tennessee on blue lined paper - FOLDED LETTER	R. Kaufmann 9-9-82

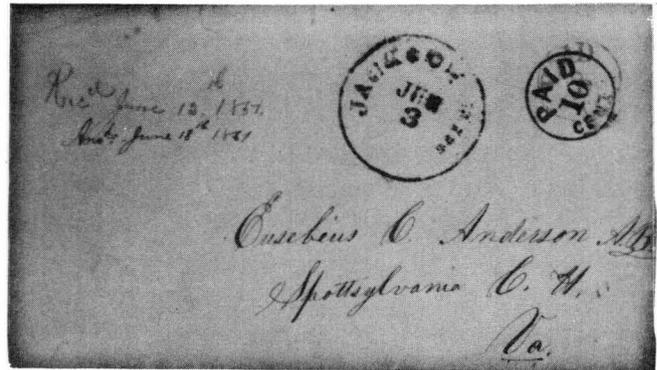
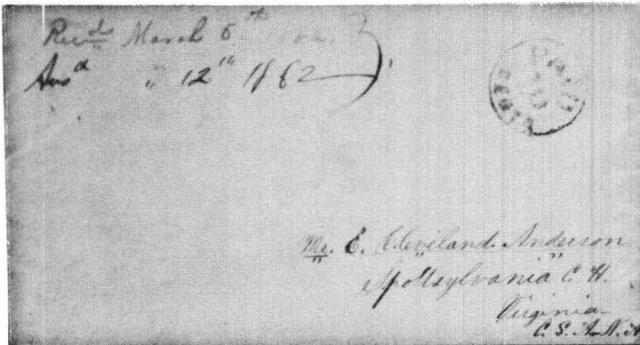
NOV 15	to Col. O. I. Stuart, Summit, Miss	Kressman
NOV 22	to James F. Aldridge, Jefferson, Ala.	Kressman
NOV 23	. . . . .double strike on buff	John Fox 10-14-65
DEC 6	to Carroll Hoy & Co. N. Orleans, La.	Harmer 7-22-76
DEC 8	to K. W. Daniel, Army of 10,000. . .on lemon	J. Kaufmann 6-13-81
MAR 6	to Messrs Carroll Hoy & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana	Gary Hendershott 3rd sale
No visible CDS	to S. D. Currie, Esq. - Patriotic Jeff Davis, 7 star flags, 7 star background	Siegel 6-26-68
PAID 5 cents	Listing by Frank E. Hart - Nov. 5, 1955 Stamps Magazine October 10 1861 to Miss M. L. Webster, Lexington, Miss. to Mrs. Ellen Hyland, Warrington, Miss. Nov 12, 1861 to Richard T. Archer, Port Gibson July 10 to Brig. Gen. Chas. H. Dahlgreen, Natchez, Miss Dec 12, 1861 to Obanonville, Florida June 6 to New Orleans, La. Jul 27 to H. H. Lusk, Richmond, Va. Oct 11 to Messrs Carroll Hoy & Co., New Orleans, La. Aug 3 to Dr. E. H. Anderson, Kirkwood, Miss.	

JACKSON, MISS. PAID 10 CENTS (in small circle)

The 10 cent provisionals seem to be a combination of overweight covers under 500 miles and regular covers over. Two of the covers do not have Jackson CDS but are from the same correspondence as other Provisional covers that do have the CDS marking.

JUL 16	to Hugh W. Lack, care of Spotts & Harvey, Richmond, Va. (Spotts & Harvey were Grocers & Commission Merchants in Richmond - see corner card Al Zimmerman 11-5-75)	J. Kaufmann 11-14-81
NO CDS	ORDANCE DEPARTMENT JACKSON, MISS. to Brig. Gen'l. C. G. Dahlgreen, Mississippi Agency Pass Christian, Miss. ms docketing at end-Lieut Col S. G. French Ans. Oct 2, 1861, sending recpts for ?	Parks 82
NO CDS	to Mr. E. Cleveland Anderson Spottsylvania C.H. Virginia, C S A N A ms Rec'd March 6, 1862 Ansd March 12, 1862 (see same address on 10 cents over 3 cents)	Siegel 3-10-66

- |              |   |   |
|--------------|---|---|
| APR 26       | to M. A. Ratcliff, Palestine, Texas<br>Corner Card - J. B. Morey, Druggist,<br>Bookseller, Stationer, Jeweler   | Am. Phil. Brokers<br>4-8-78<br>Siegel 5-18-76 |
| SEP 10 or 16 | to Brig. Genl. C. G. Dahlgreen, Mississippi<br>Agency, Pass Christian, Miss.<br>Official Business Ordinance Department<br>Jackson, Miss.<br>ms at left Lieut. Col. S. G. French - D Sept 5/7, 1861<br>A Oct. 2/61 | Koverking<br>5-25-82                          |



### JACKSON, MISS. - MIXED OVERPRINTS

A most interesting variety of mixed overprints exist from Jackson. Both the 5 cents Paid and the 10 cents Paid provisionals exist over the 3 cents Paid marking as mentioned above. Then there is one cover with Paid 5 cents over Paid 10 cents and another with this marking plus an extra Paid 5 cents. Next a Paid 10 cents over Paid 5 cents and another with the same plus an extra Paid 10 cents marking. Lastly we have a Paid 10 cents crossed out with pen and a Paid 5 cents marking with a manuscript 1 in front of the 5 to make a 15 cent rate to Monticello, Miss. which would mean a triple weight letter. So far each of the mixed overprints seems to be unique, but since they are similar as a class, they should have a value somewhat higher than either the Paid 5 cents or the Paid 10 cents provisionals.

#### Paid 10 cents over Paid 3 cents

- |       |  |          |
|-------|--|----------|
| JUN 3 | to Eusebins C. Anderson - Spottsylvania C.H. Va.<br>ms Rec'd June 12th, 1861<br>Ans'd June 18th, 1861<br>(see same address on Paid 10 cents) | Kressman |
|-------|--|----------|

#### Paid 5 cents over Paid 10 cents

- |        |   |                    |
|--------|---|--------------------|
| JUN 16 | to Mrs. Wm. S. Hylands, Warrentone, Warren Co.,<br>Miss. (see Aug 29 & Sep 4 Paid 5 cents Hyland<br>covers) | J. Kaufmann 4-3-82 |
|--------|---|--------------------|

Paid 10 cents over Paid Large 5 cents - over the original Paid 3 cents in circle -  
also extra Paid 10 cents

JUN 24 to H. H. Lush - Richmond, Virginia Parks  
care of Capt. Black, Company of Texas Battalion

Paid 5 cents over Paid 3 cents

SEP 28 to Miss Fannie S. Wallace - Canton Parks

Paid 10 cents crossed out with pen - Also Paid 5 cents with msc. 1 in front of 5 to make  
15 cent rate

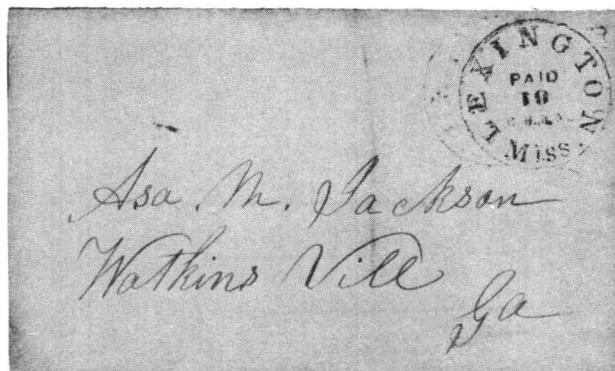
MAR 26 to Monticello, Miss. Oakley

Paid 10 cents over Paid 5 cents

DEC 2 to Percy W. Humphreys, Esqr. J. Kaufman 2-12-83  
Austin City, Texas

Paid 5 over Paid 10, also extra Paid 5

JUN 28 to Miss C. A. Mizell, Convent of Sacred Heart, La. Hendershott 5-7-83



LEXINGTON, MISS. PAID 5

The Lexington, Miss. Postmaster Provisionals are unusual in that the same cancel device was used for both the Provisional marking and the CDS, with the date logs removed from the CDS replaced by the Paid 5 E.H.P.M. for the provisional marking. The Philatelic Foundation has given genuine rating on two covers with the provisional Paid 5 marking along with a general issue No. 6 - 5 cent London print, both must have been overweight letters.

PAID 10 - Unfortunately the CDS on the only Paid 10 E.H.P.M. seen by the writer has a very light CDS so that the date used is not clear. The provisional marking is bright and clear.

Paid 5 E. H. P. M.

JUN 3 to Greenlee Davidson, Richmond, Va. Frank E. Hart 12-10-5

OCT 3 to Miss M. E. Godden, care Rev. J. C. King R. Kaufmann 9-9-82  
Jackson, Miss.

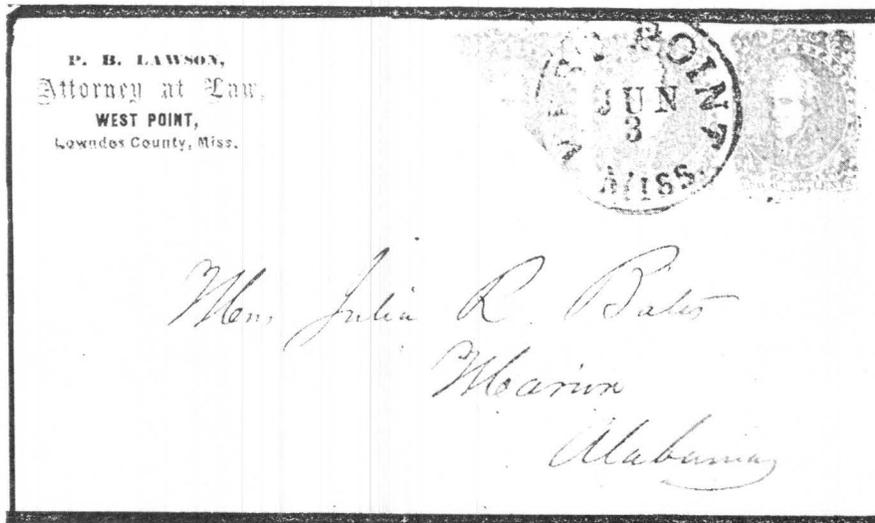
Paid 5 E. H. P. M. with 5 cent No. 6 London Print

to Carroll Hoy, New Orleans, La. Phil. Foundation

OCT 25, 1862 to Col. John Duncan, Jackson, Miss. Harmer 3-6-56 also  
Phil. Foundation

Paid 10 E. H. P. M.

to Asa M. Jackson, Watkinsville, Ga. Kressman



WEST POINT, MISS. PAID 5

One of the highlights of the Casperly sale, (Harmer Oct. 9, 1957) was a West Point, Miss. June 3, 1862 cover with the handstamped Paid 5 marking covered by the right hand 2 cent green stamp of a strip of 2½ stamps to make the 5 cent rate. By the criteria listed for Postmaster Provisionals in Dietz, this cover is a Provisional. This would also seem to include the 6 Paid 5 and the 2 Paid 10, Type I West Point handstamped paid covers in Morris Everett's listing.

PAID 5 in circle with radial shading 4 to 10 o'clock

JUN 3, 1862 with 2½ two cent green No. 3 general issue right Harmer 10-9-57  
hand stamp covering provisional marking to  
Miss Julia R. Bates, Marion, Alabama

JUL 27 to S. H. Leary, Esq. Kilbourne 7-20-83  
Perry, Newton Co., Georgia

The writer at P. O. Box QQ, Cross City, Florida 32628 would greatly appreciate additional information on unlisted Mississippi Provisionals, including the revalued Aberdeen and Canton covers Dietz has listed. There must be information on some of the covers illustrated in auction catalogues which was not easily deciphered. A Xerox would be helpful, as well as dates or other data which do not show up well on the Xerox. The cooperation already received from Bill Parks, H. L. "Sonny" Hill, Jr., Don Garrett, Morris Everett, Chas. Kilbourne and Walt Henderson is gratefully acknowledged.



**"STILL HARD AT WORK"**

Warren Sanders, Erin R. Gunter and Hubert C. Skinner, Editors, conferring with publishers Bill Bogg and Ken Lawrence (not pictured) about the upcoming revision of the Dietz *CONFEDERATE STATES CATALOG AND HANDBOOK*. They are nearing completion of this study, however, there is still time to include your listings not found in the 1959 Dietz.

**U.S. & C.S.A.  
POSTAL HISTORY**

**"Southern States a  
Specialty"**

What would you like to see?

— OR —

What do you have for sale?



JERRY S. PALAZOLO      R. YANCEY GREEN  
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TO HAVE YOUR "HEART'S DESIRE" LISTED, SEND 8 ITEMS YOU WANT TO ACQUIRE THE MOST, ALONG WITH YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND \$10. EACH ISSUE WE WILL PUBLISH THE NEXT ITEM ON YOUR LIST.

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- FOR SALE: Confederate and Southern States Covers, send your want list. Gordon McHenry, Box 117, Osprey, FL 33559.
- WANTED: Oxford, Miss., Eufala, Ala. Handstamp paid 2 - any other paid or due 2 C.S.A. markings. Sam Zimmerman, 203 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, S. C. 29605.
- WANTED: Envelopes and post cards with Texas postmarks before 1900. Early Waco and vicinity are especially needed. Jim Alexander, 5825 Caldwell, Waco, Texas 76710 Phone (817) 772-3857.
- WANTED: Confederate Florida covers. William Bogg, 643 - 5th Ave. S., Naples, FL 33940.
- WANTED: Louisiana Parish and Town Scrip. Lake Charles - LA. Nationals. Top prices paid. Jack H. Buchert, Box 2993, Washington, D. C. 20013.
- WANTED: Tennessee covers prior to 1865, especially Memphis. Jerry S. Palazolo, 5010 Raleigh LaGrange, Memphis, TN 38128.
- WANTED: Do you have Indiana covers, pre-1870, for sale or trade? If so, write Indiana Postal History Society, Box 128, Carmel, IN 46032.
- WANTED: Shanghai Stamps, covers and postal stationery. S. J. Kruger, 406 E. Erwin Dr., Memphis, TN 38117.
- WANTED: Copies of your Mississippi Doane Cancels found on covers or postcards. Don Garrett, 1010 Metairie Rd., Jackson, MS 39209.



*Genuine*

## CONFEDERATE WAR BONDS & MONEY

*Genuine*

Confederate war bonds with coupons (approx. 17" x 20") picturing Jeff Davis with view of Richmond 1863, Stonewall Jackson, equestrian statue of Washington, Alexander H. Stephens. . . . . \$39.95

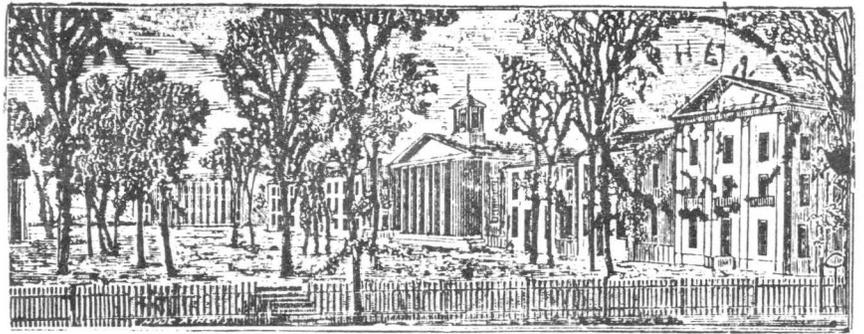
With individual portraits of R.M.T. Hunter, Gen. Beauregard, John H. Reagan, Thomas Bragg, L.P. Walker, Judah Benjamin, Robert Toombs, George W. Randolph, E.C. Elmore, Howell Cobb, Lucy Pickens, George Trenholm & James Seddon . . . . . \$49.95

Large Listing of Confederate notes, bonds, etc. \$1.00 (free with order)

*Confederate Seal aluminum or gold anodized \$69.95, solid brass \$99.95*

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FT. McCOY FL 32637**

FISK SCHOOL,  
 Knowles Street,  
 NASHVILLE, TENN.



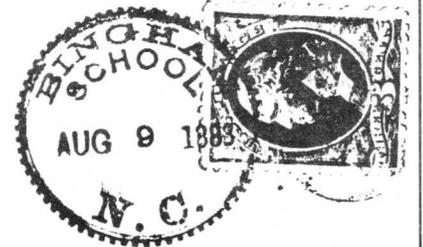
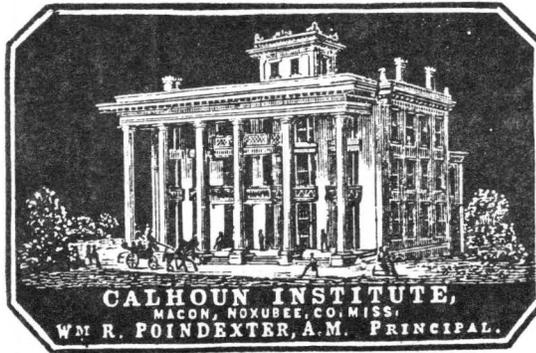
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.



HOCKER FEMALE COLLEGE.  
LEXINGTON, KY.

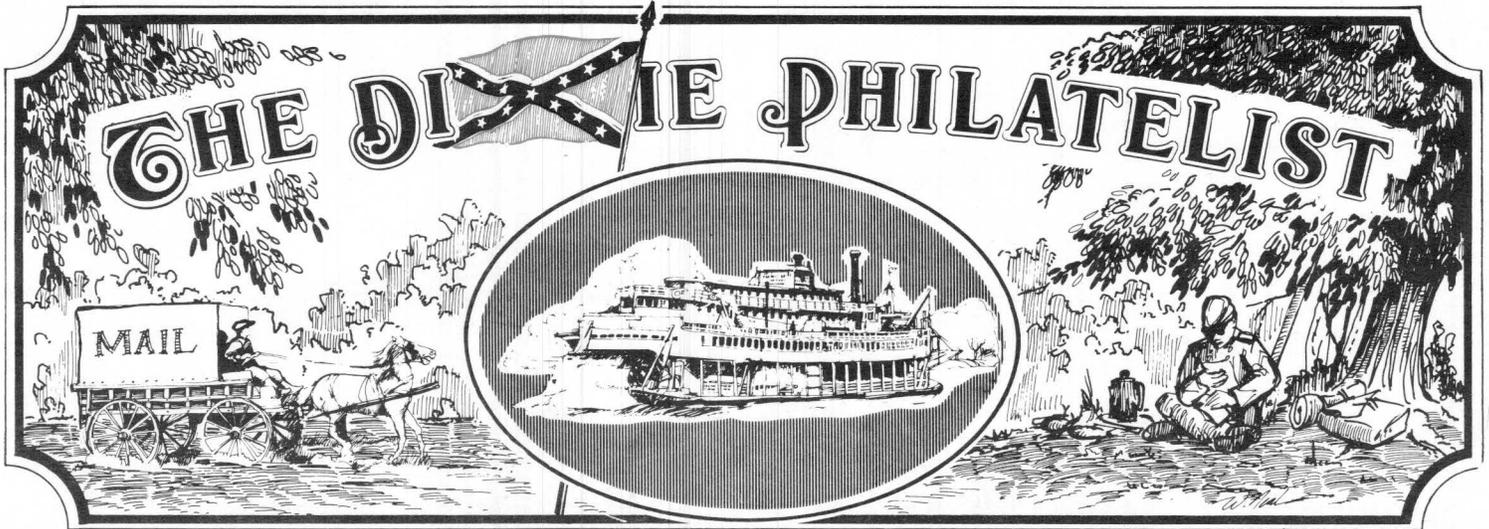


*Oakland College Ala  
 May 21*



COLLEGE AND SCHOOL COVER SURVEY

MOST ALL OF US HAVE AT LEAST ONE OR TWO COLLEGE COVERS IN OUR COLLECTION, AND NOW IS THE TIME TO BAND TOGETHER TO POOL OUR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS AREA OF POSTAL HISTORY. PLEASE SEND COPIES DESCRIBING COLORS OF YOUR HOLDINGS TO H. L. HILL, JR. PLEASE INCLUDE ALL TYPES AS SHOWN ABOVE AND ALSO INCLUDE LETTERHEADS, BILL HEADS AND OVERALL DESIGNS - ANY CDS OR MANUSCRIPT COVER WITH THE WORD COLLEGE OR SCHOOL QUALIFIES - RESULTS OF THE SURVEY WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FUTURE ISSUE OF THE "DIXIE".



THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION - 1010 METAIRIE ROAD, JACKSON, MS 39209  
 SUMMER 1984, VOLUME XVIII, Number II

THIS ISSUE IS DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO THE COLLECTING OF COLLEGE AND SCHOOL COVERS. IT IS HOPED THAT MANY MORE OF OUR READERS WILL RESPOND TO OUR EFFORTS TO POOL OUR INFORMATION ON THIS LITTLE WRITTEN ABOUT AREA OF POSTAL HISTORY.



A MOST UNUSUAL AND BEAUTIFUL COLLEGE COVER FROM A SCHOOL WITH A LOT OF HISTORY. THE CENTERING OF THE ILLUSTRATION ON THE COVER IS SELDOM SEEN. LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY WAS LOCATED IN PINEVILLE, LOUISIANA NEAR ALEXANDRIA. SHORTLY AFTER THIS COVER WAS USED THE SCHOOL MOVED TO BATON ROUGE AND BECAME LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

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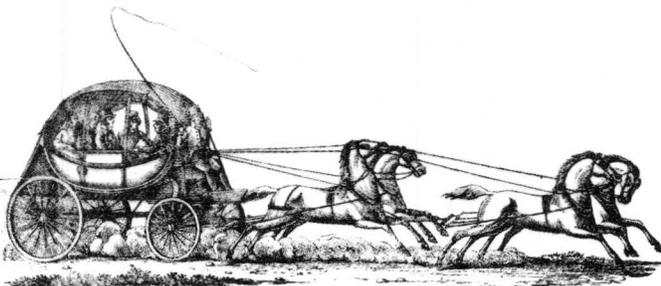
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Legal Advisor . . . . .	M. Clinton Mc Gee . . . . .	P. O. Box 2835, University, AL	35486
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Warren Sanders . . . . .	1981 -		



No 2300    \$ 1300    -----    1825    F. P. R. R. Printer

**This Contract, made the** *seventeenth*  
*day of November,* in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty *four,*  
 between *James Keeside, of Phila & Neo. St. Avoy, of Ala.*  
*(To be dropped at Augusta, Ga)*

contractor for carrying the mails of the United States, of one part, and the **Postmaster General**  
 of the United States, of the other part, **WITNESSETH:** that the said parties have mutually cove-  
 nanted as follows: viz: The said contractor covenant with the Postmaster General.

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**WRITE OR CALL:**

*Gary Hendershott*

1637-B East 15th Street  
 Little Rock, Ark. 72202 U.S.A.  
 PH: 501-376-7243

MEMBER OF, SPF, APS, SPA, P.F., U.S. CLASSICS SOCIETY, CCNYC, GPS, AHPS, POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY, EPHEMERA SOCIETY, MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY, ASDA (NY) PTS (LONDON) ETC. . .

## COLLECTING COLLEGE AND SCHOOL COVERS

By: H. L. Hill, Jr.

In the last issue of the "Dixie" we asked our readers to send a listing of their college and school covers. Thanks to Morris Everett, Gordon Bleuler, Chuck Meroni, Harvey Teal, Henry Welch, Mc Cary Ballard, J. V. Nielsen, Conrad Bush, Don Garrett and Erin Gunter for supplying the information making this article possible.

Cover collecting is fun. Collecting college and school covers is just one part of that fun and is an area of postal history which appears to have been largely neglected in the past.

Except for the section in Dietz on Confederate covers and postmarks, we can't recall any other publication dedicated to this subject.

Most all auction catalogs contain at least one college cover in its offerings, and more often, have several listings as well as photos which would be helpful in compiling material for a book on this subject.

Several members sent in lists of college covers along with the source and prices realized from various auctions compiled through the years, however, we'll only use the covers that we received pictures of in this issue, and maybe use the other information in a future publication. This data will certainly be shared with anyone wishing to use it for any other publication, etc.

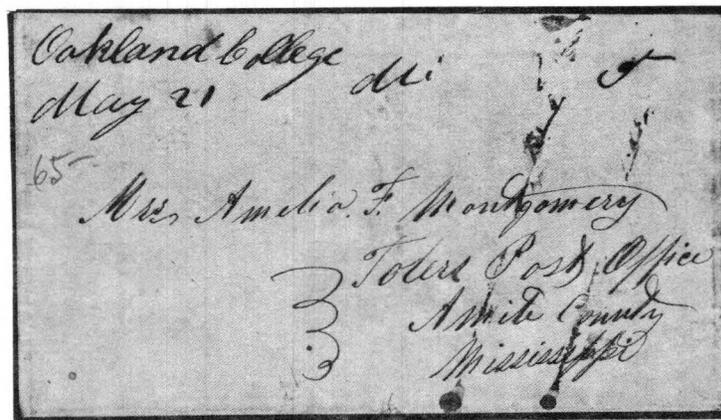
Hopefully, this presentation and layout will serve to prompt a more comprehensive study into this area of collecting. School cover collectors are a well hidden breed. We understand from a few dealers that they have good school cover customers, but at this point, they are nameless.

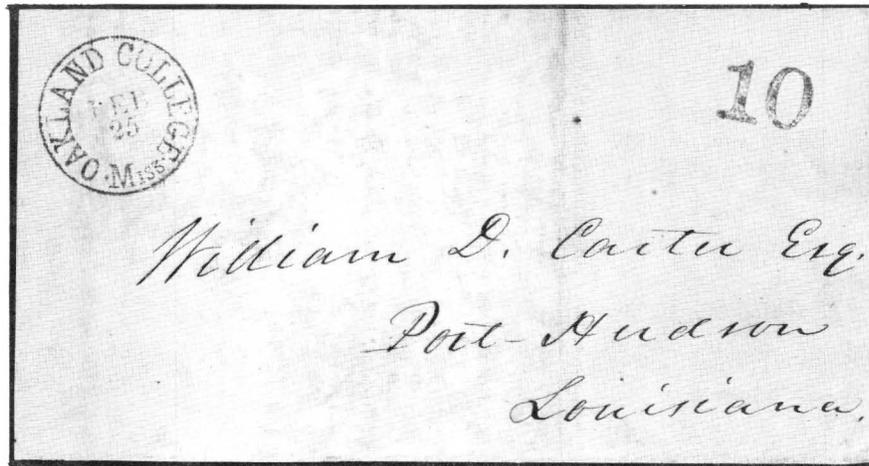
STAMPLESS PERIOD

Since the earliest covers existed during the stampless period, college covers would be expected to fall in this time period also. Often a cover may not have a school postmark on the addressed side, but upon examination of the content, the letterhead may show the name of the institute from which the letter originated. An example of this type is as much a college or school cover as a post-marked one although maybe not as visibly desirable.

School covers exist with both the manuscript and the handstamped cancellations applied to them.

The following covers are examples of a manuscript (1849) and a handstamped (1848) cover from the same college. Perhaps the postmaster misplaced or broke his handstamp device and manuscript cancelled the 1849 cover. Tracing the history of these institutes from their conception is another interesting part of the study of college covers. Oakland College is now Alcorn A & M University located a few miles below Port Gibson.





Theological Seminary Va.  
1842



Fleetwood Academy Va.  
1832



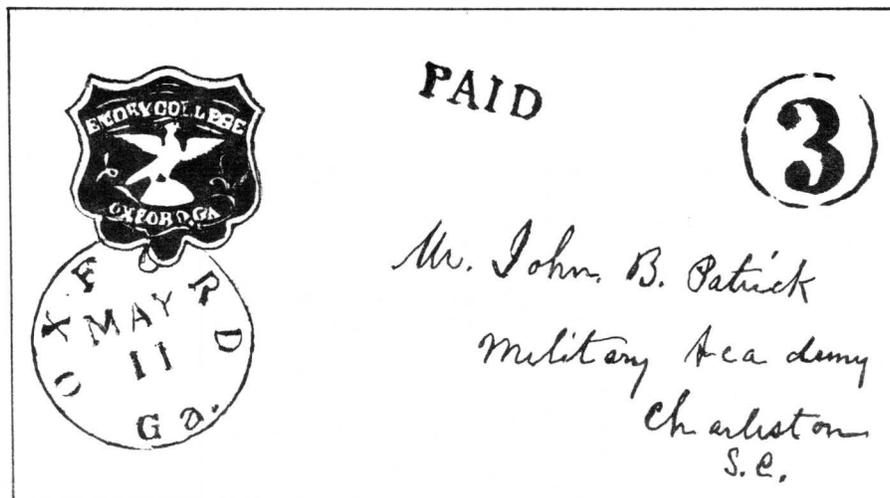
University of Va.  
1852



Choctaw Academy Ky.  
1840

Often the name of the Institute is in the CDS as above.

EMBOSSSED COVERS



A beautifully embossed Emory College, Oxford, Ga. cover.

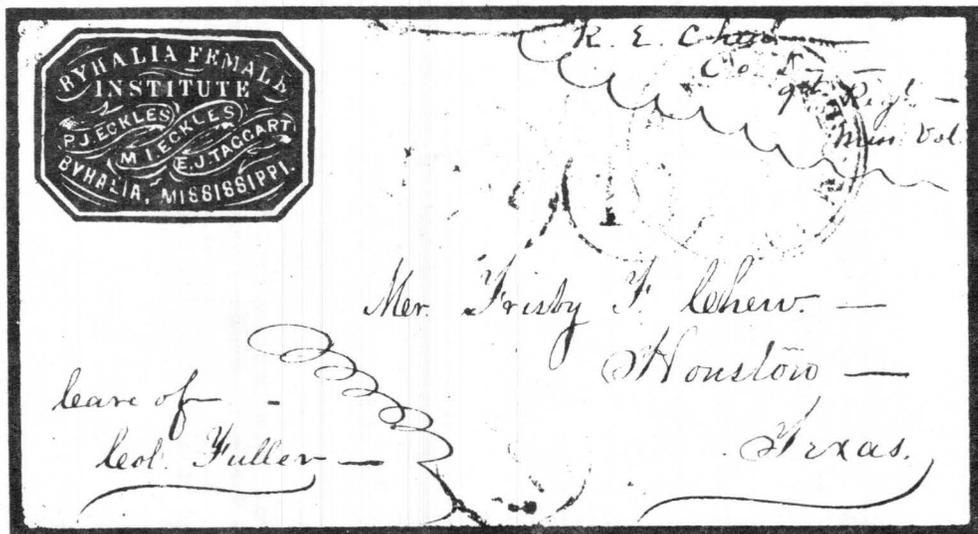


Above are two examples of clear embossed college corner cards. The one on the left is Judson Female Institute, Marion, Ala., and Silliman Female Collegiate Institute, Clinton, La. is on the right.

Colored embossed corner cards have been seen in Blue, Green, Brown, Orange, Red and Black.



This beautifully embossed example of Mercer University is known in Red and Blue.



Byhalia Female Institute, Byhalia, Mississippi in a Deep Blue with Confederate Warrington, Fla. Due 10 postmarks all in Black

Covers with these corner cards are found in the 1850's and 60's period. Some are found on the flap but most are seen on the upper left side of the envelope.



Blue



Dark Blue



Blue



Light Blue



Blue & Red



Blue



Dark Blue

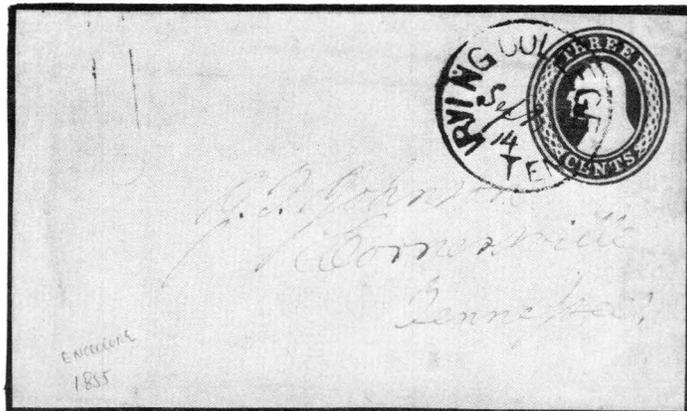


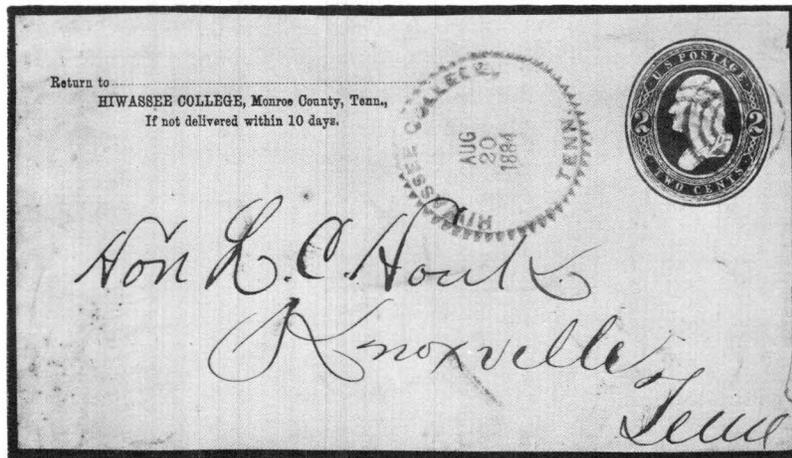
Green



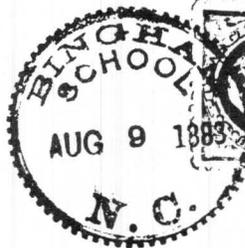
Orange

NAME OF INSTITUTE FOUND IN CANCELLATION





Often the word School, Institute, or College is found in the cancellation itself. Two examples above are Irving College, Tenn. and Hiwassee College, Tenn.

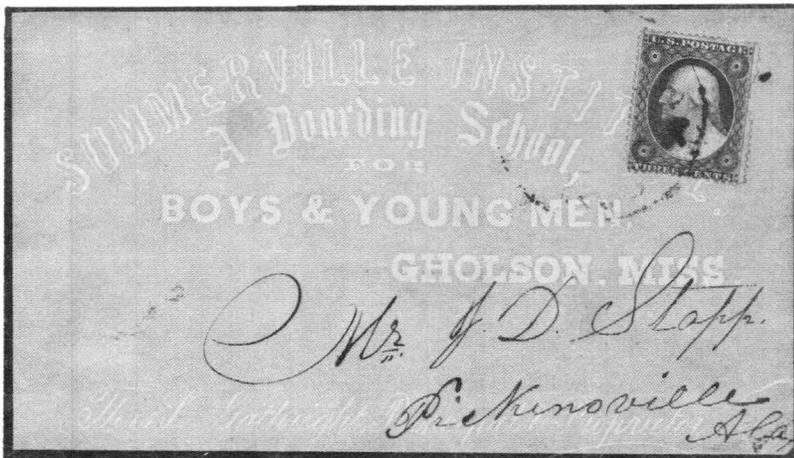


OVERALL DESIGNS

Full-face lithographed covers are a beautiful addition to any cover collection. Covers are printed in one basic color, but through the years the color was sometimes changed during different printings. The Davidson College North Carolina, for example, is known in Gray, Rose, Green and Blue.



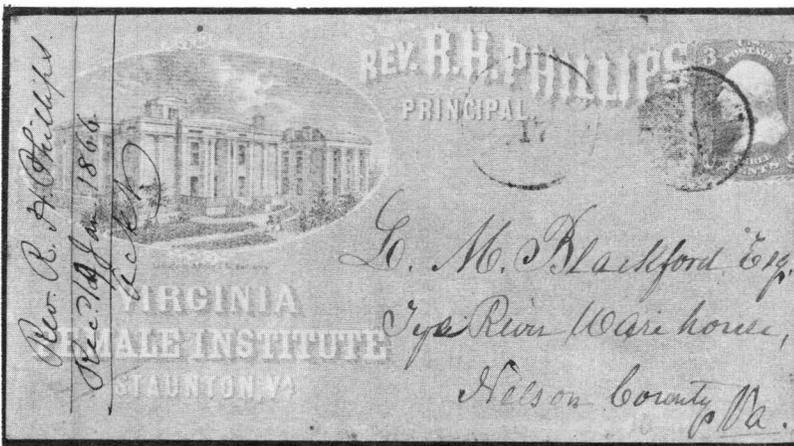
EXAMPLES OF FULL-FACED LITHOGRAPHED COVERS ARE SEEN IN THESE THREE EXAMPLES. OFTEN THE ENCLOSURE FOUND INSIDE THE ENVELOPE WILL DISCLOSE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE INSTITUTE AND SOMETIMES THE SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL OR PRESIDENT MAY BE FOUND. THE UNIVERSITY OF MISS. IS A BEAUTIFUL BROWN AND THE SUMMERVILLE INSTITUTE IS GRAY.



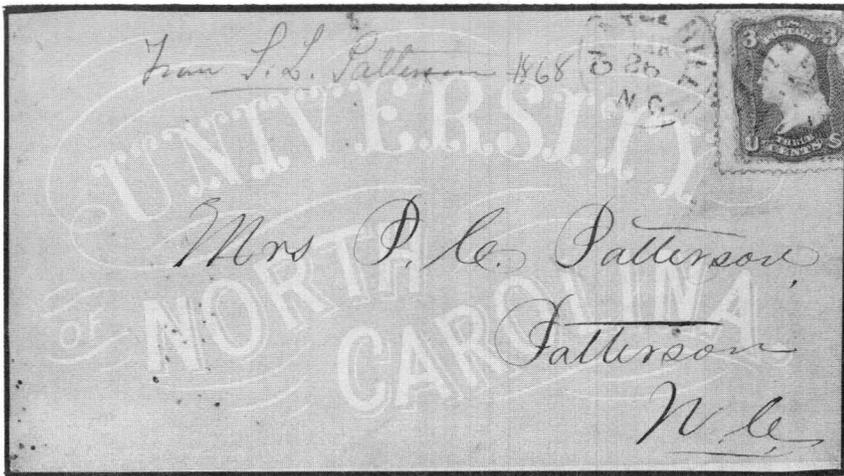
OFFICE OF THE SUMMERVILLE INSTITUTE.

Gholson, Miss., July 23. 1858

Recd to day of Mrs. J. D. Stapp  
 Sherron (1858) Eighty eight dollar  
 pay as full for board and  
 tuition in the Summerville  
 Institute for five months from  
 the 5th inst on account of  
 Isaac S. Sherron.  
 Thos. S. Sherron



THIS VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE COVER HAS BEEN SEEN IN RED AND OCHER. MANY OF THESE COVERS, SUCH AS THIS ONE, WERE A CARRY OVER FROM THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD, AND TO OWN ANY COLLEGE COVER WITH THE APPROPRIATE CONFEDERATE MARKINGS AND FRANKING IS CERTAINLY THE DESIRE OF ANY SERIOUS SCHOOL COVER COLLECTOR.



THIS BEAUTIFUL UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA COVER IS YELLOW OVERALL. THE MANUFACTURERS OF ENVELOPES OF THESE TYPES CALLED THEM ILLUMINATED ENVELOPES PROBABLY BECAUSE THE NAMES OF THE UNIVERSITY AND THE FANCY SCROLL WORK WERE USUALLY WHITE AND STOOD OUT SO STRONGLY. OTHER ENVELOPES ARE LABELED CHROMATIC ENVELOPES BY THE MANUFACTURERS OF THESE PRODUCTS.

THIS UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA COVER IS GREEN. THE RICH HERITAGE OF SOME OF OUR SOUTHERN SCHOOLS IS CERTAINLY APPARENT IN THE APPEARANCE OF SOME OF THESE EARLY SCHOOL COVERS. MOST UNIVERSITIES OF TODAY ARE SATISFIED WITH JUST THE NAME OF THE INSTITUTION PRINTED IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER.



MEMBERS' CLASSIFIED

- WANTED: LOUISIANA POSTAL HISTORY MATERIAL. PURCHASE OR TRADE. ERIN R. GUNTER, 8865 SYBLE DR., BATON ROUGE, LA 70814.
- WANTED: OXFORD, MISS., EUFAULA, ALA. HANDSTAMP PAID 2 — ANY OTHER PAID OR DUE 2 C.S.A. MARKINGS. SAM ZIMMERMAN, 203 BYRD BLVD., GREENVILLE, S. C. 29605.
- WANTED: ALABAMA COVERS. NEW DOLLAR BILLS FOR OLD ALABAMA COVERS. M. CLINTON MCGEE, UNIVERSITY, ALA 35486.
- WANTED: MISS. DOANE CANCELS ON ENVELOPES AND POST CARDS. DON GARRETT, 1010 METAIRIE, JACKSON, MISS 39209.

**U.S. & C.S.A.  
POSTAL HISTORY**  
"Southern States a Specialty"

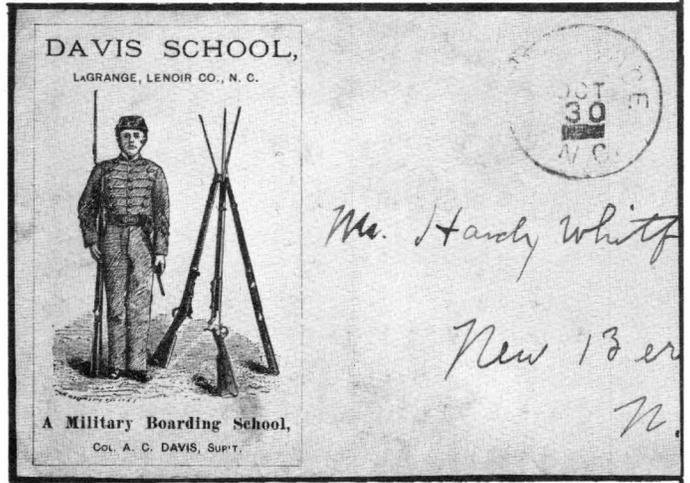
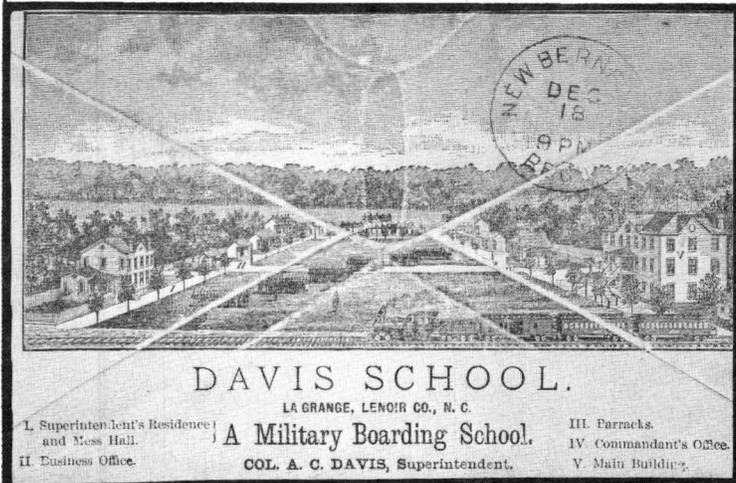
What would you like to see?  
— OR —  
What do you have for sale?



**HICKASAW**  
**COLLECTIBLES**

JERRY S. PALAZOLO      R. YANCEY GREEN  
3100 WALNUT GROVE #403 — MEMPHIS, TN 38111

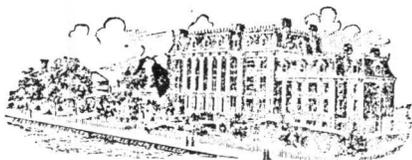
Often there is an overall design on the back side of a cover. This is the front and back of two different covers.



**SELECTED COLLEGE COVERS**



**HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE,**  
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.



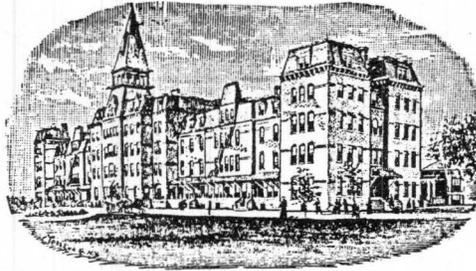
REV. A. B. JONES, D. D., PRESIDENT.

**Academy of Visitation,**  
THIRD STREET,  
**MAYSVILLE, KY.**

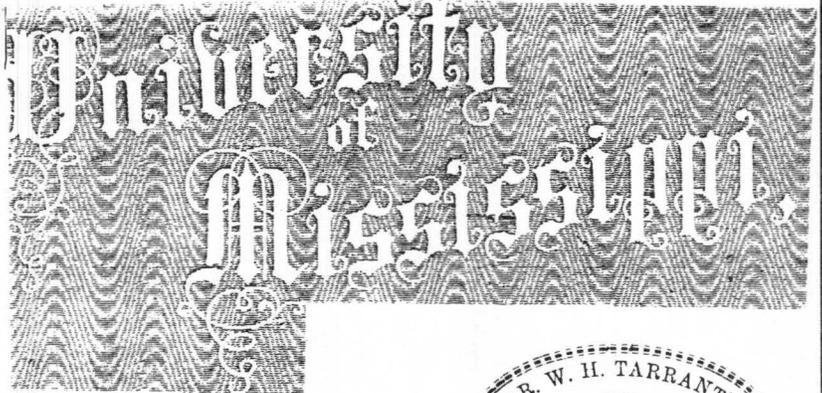




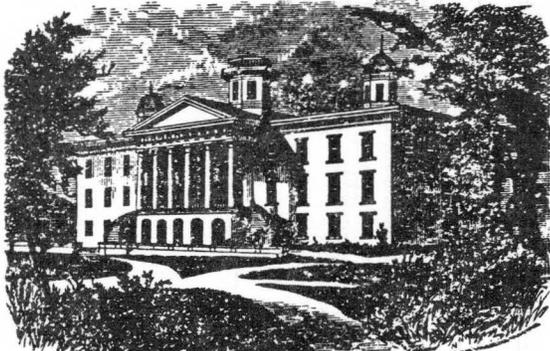
HOCKER FEMALE COLLEGE.  
LEXINGTON, KY.



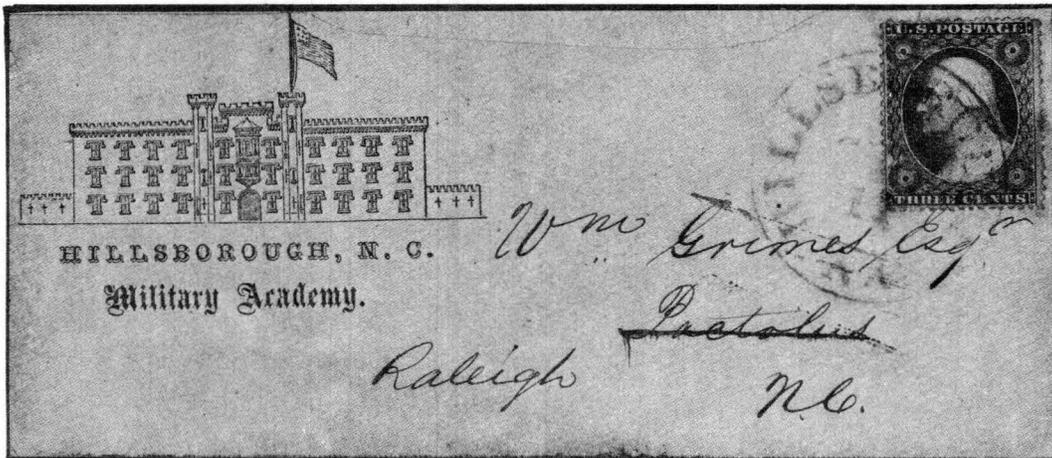
VIRGINIA NORMAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,  
PETERSBURG, VA.



Simonton Female College,

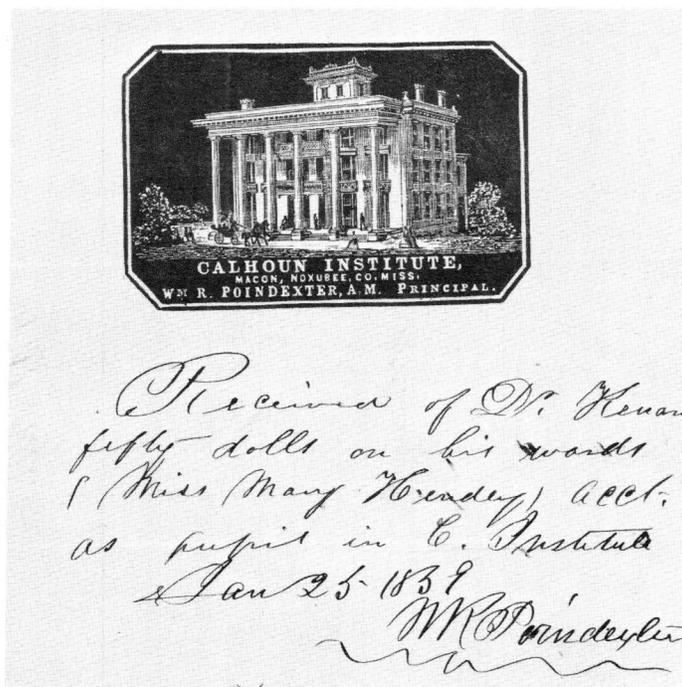
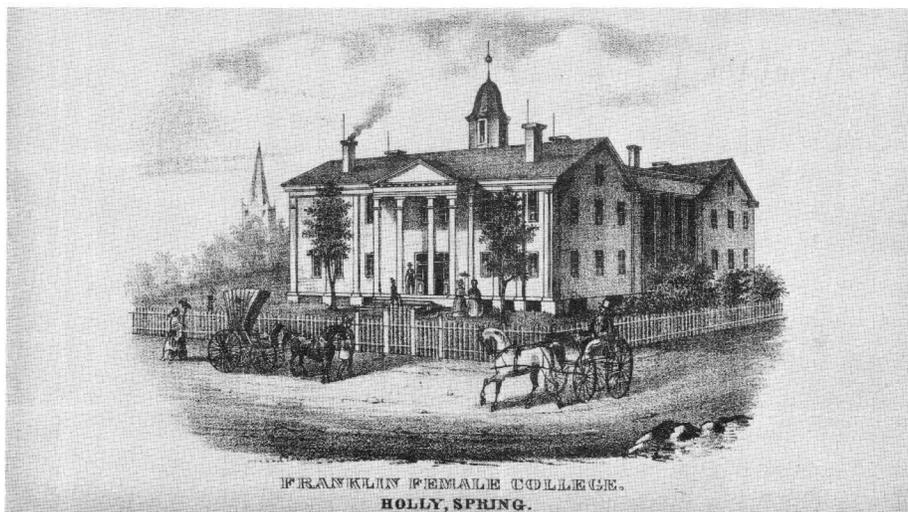


STATESVILLE, N. C.

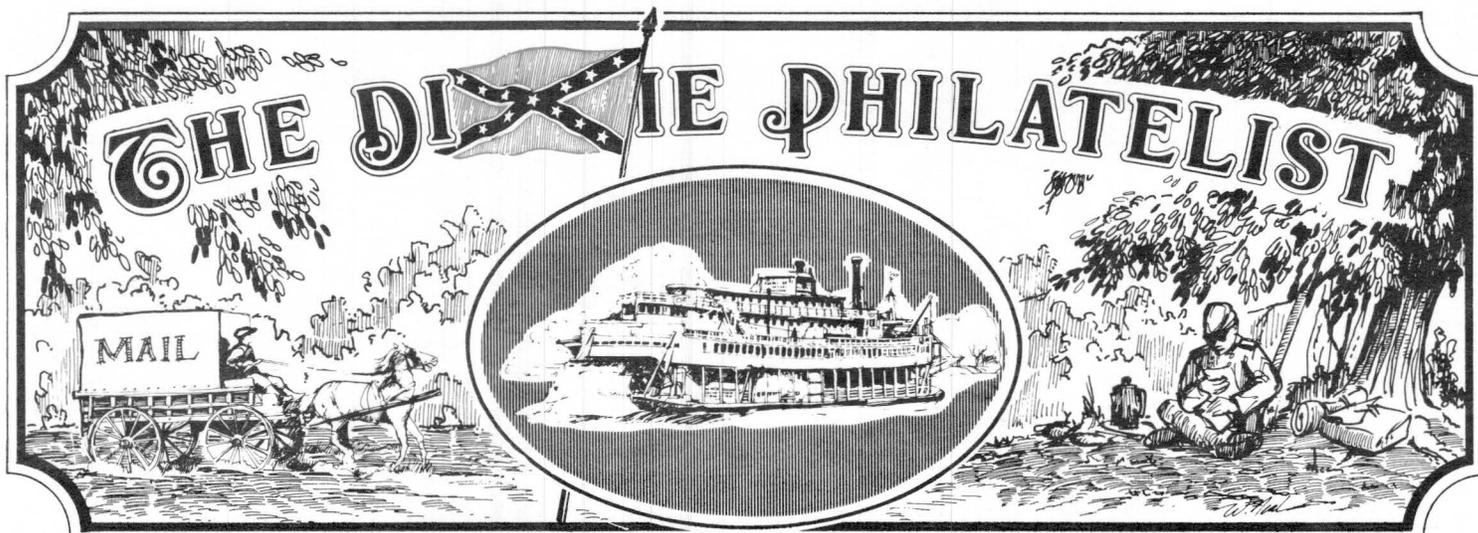


BILL HEADS AND LETTERHEADS

Often Bill Heads and Letterheads reveal historic information about the Institution not found when plying through books on the subject. Illustrations of long gone schools and their buildings such as The Franklin Female College, Holly Springs, Miss. and The Calhoun Institute, Macon, Miss. may be the only pictorial records known of these institutions. Covers bearing these same illustrations probably exist also, but they are not known to this writer.



If you're not already a College Cover Collector, just wait until you run across an early cover from the college or school that you attended. If this doesn't get you, then you probably flunked out of the place. If it does get you, then begin watching those auction catalogs and looking through those dealer's boxes and open yourself up to this area of postal history fun.



THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION - 1010 METAIRIE ROAD, JACKSON, MS 39209  
FALL 1984, VOLUME XVIII, Number III

THIS IS OUR SECOND ISSUE DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO COLLEGE AND SCHOOL COVER COLLECTING. PLEASE  
CONTINUE TO SEND IN YOUR INFORMATION ON THIS UNDOCUMENTED AREA OF POSTAL HISTORY.



ABOVE IS AN UNUSED SAMPLE OF THE TYPE ENVELOPE MADE BY THE SEWELL COMPANY OF CHICAGO.  
THIS COMPANY MADE MANY OF THE ADVERTISING COVERS THAT WE COLLECT TODAY, AND SOME OF  
THESE ARE REPRINTED IN THIS ISSUE.

The DIXIE PHILATELIST is the official publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation. Full responsibility and credit are due the various authors who publish here and not the editors or the SPF. The "DIXIE" is published quarterly for the benefit of the membership and others interested in original research articles dealing primarily with postal history.

**MEMBERSHIP DUES**

Membership in the Southern Philatelic Federation per year is as follows:  
 Regular - \$8.00    Sustaining - \$15.00    Patron - \$25.00  
 Sustaining and Patron Members are entitled to one free 30 word or less classified ad.

**ADVERTISING RATES**

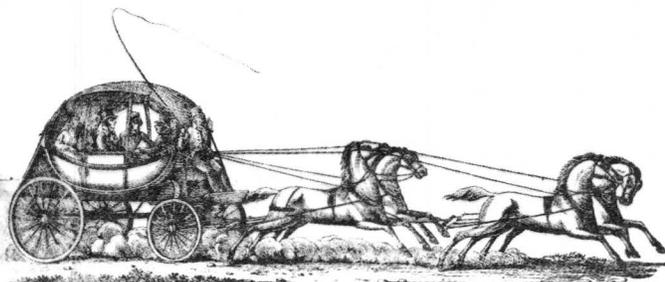
Whole Page - \$50.00    Half Page \$30.00    Quarter Page - \$20.00  
 A 20% discount is given for a full year's ad. All ads are to be sent to our advertising manager and paid for in advance. Classified ads of 30 words or less are \$3.00 each.

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Legal Advisor . . . . .	M. Clinton Mc Gee . . . . .	P. O. Box 2835, University, AL	35486
Editors . . . . .	H. L. Hill, Jr . . . . .	.631-F Hampton Way, Jackson, MS	39211
	Erin R. Gunter . . . . .	8865 Syble Drive, Baton Rouge, LA	70814

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Charles Miller . . . . .	1977 - 1978	Jerry S. Palazolo . . . . .	1978 - 1980
Warren Sanders . . . . .	1981 -		



No 2300    \$1300    \$325    F. F. Rice, Printer

*This Contract, made the seventeenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, between James Hendershott, of Phila & Geo. St. Avoy, of Ala. (To be addressed at Augusta, Ga.)*

contractor for carrying the mails of the United States, of one part, and the **Postmaster General of the United States**, of the other part, **WITNESSETH**: that the said parties have mutually covenanted as follows: viz: The said contractor covenant with the Postmaster General.

**WANTED**

**SOUTHERN HISTORICAL EPHEMERA: CIRCA 1700-1865 (ONLY)**

- Postal History & Stamps
- Broadsides & Books
- Confederate (ANYTHING)
- Documents & Autographs
- Stock Certificates & Old Checks
- Photographs Pamphlets
- Newspapers & Art

**WRITE OR CALL:**

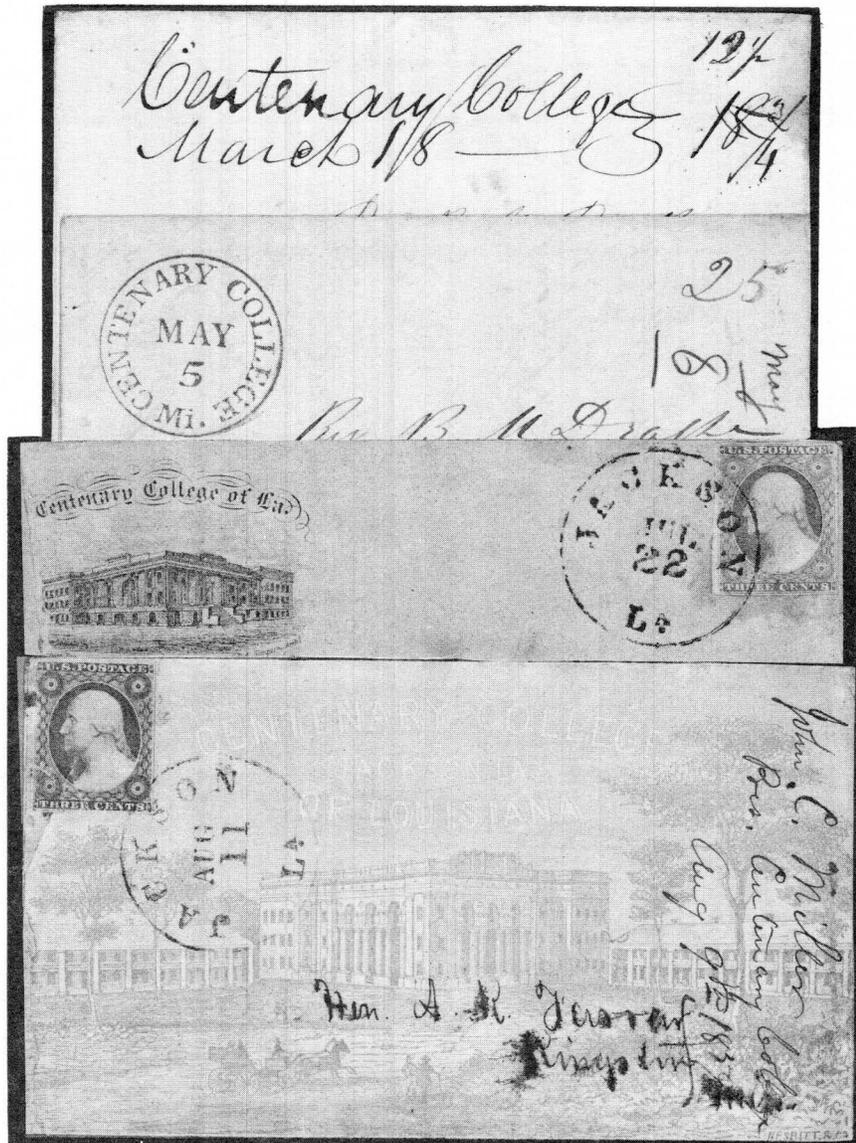
*Gary Hendershott*  
 1637-B East 15th Street  
 Little Rock, Ark. 72202 U.S.A.  
 PH: 501-376-7243

MEMBER OF, SPF, APS, SPA, P.F., U.S. CLASSICS SOCIETY, CCNYC, GPS, AHPS, POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY, EPHEMERA SOCIETY, MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY, ASDA (NY) PTS (LONDON) ETC. . .

## MORE ON COLLEGE AND SCHOOL COVERS

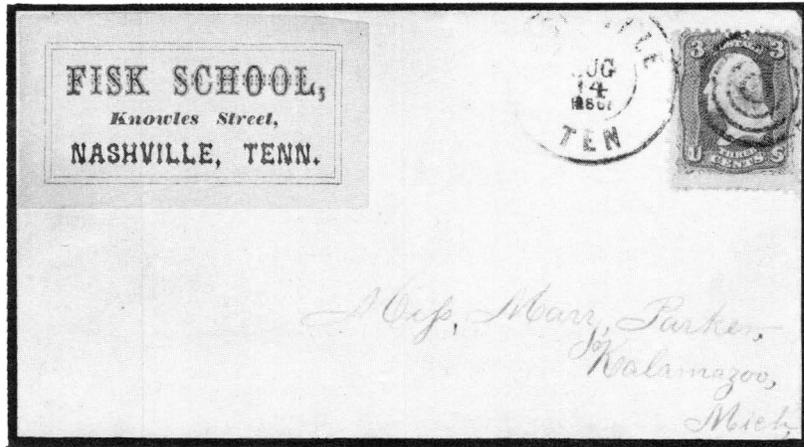
By: H. L. Hill, Jr.

There appears to be a lot of interest in collecting college covers. We've received good responses to the article on School Covers published in the previous issue. J. V. Nielsen, Erin Gunter, and Herb McNeal have provided us with beautiful illustrations of covers from their collections.



A little historical background of Centenary College will help you appreciate this group of covers. Centenary College was founded in 1841 near Brandon, Mississippi to commemorate a century of Methodism, and remained there for four years. The manuscript cover on top was written from there in 1844. The red handstamped cover below it was mailed in 1845, the last year the school was in Mississippi. The college was moved to Jackson, Louisiana after 1845 and took over the defunct college of Louisiana property (1). The bottom two covers are from Jackson. A more modern cover from Centenary College would show that it now exists in Shreveport, Louisiana.

(1) Don Garrett, "Centenary College" in the Dixie Philatelist, Spring 1978.



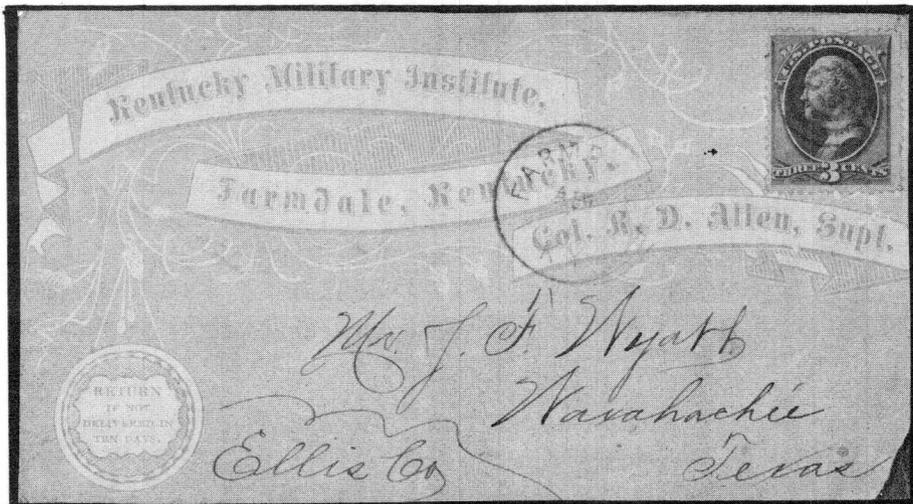
Above is a very unusual cover bearing a paper label which has been applied to the cover.

HIGH SCHOOL COVERS

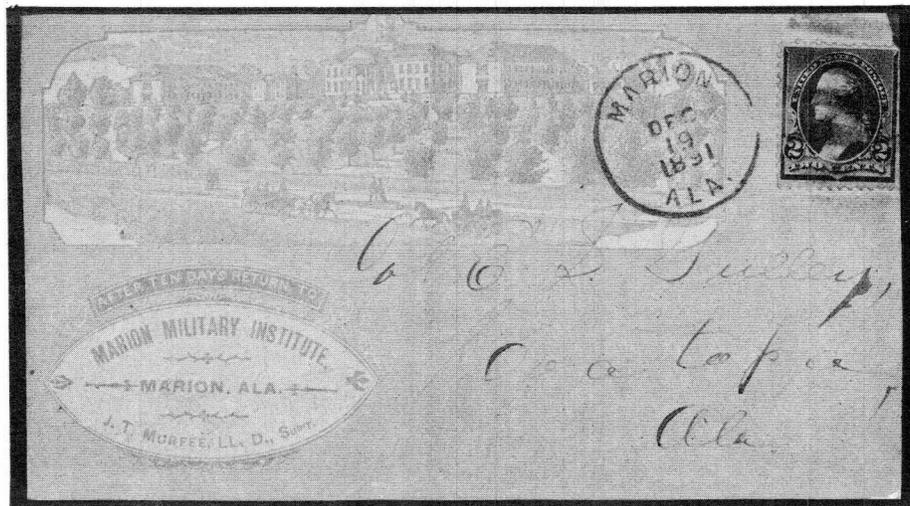
Advertisements on school covers weren't utilized just by colleges and universities as the above examples show. High school covers exist also. Even a Town Name, High School, Miss. exists in red on an 1854 stampless cover.



MILITARY INSTITUTE COVERS



MILITARY INSTITUTE COVERS, SUCH AS THESE, ARE TWO EXAMPLES OF CHROMATIC ENVELOPES MANUFACTURED BY THE COMPANY SHOWN ON THE FRONT PAGE OF THIS ISSUE. THIS KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE COVER IS LIGHT GREEN.



THIS SCENIC COVER OF THE MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE IS DATED 1891. THIS COVER IS ALSO LIGHT GREEN.

**U.S. & C.S.A.  
POSTAL HISTORY**

**"Southern States a  
Specialty"**

What would you like to see?

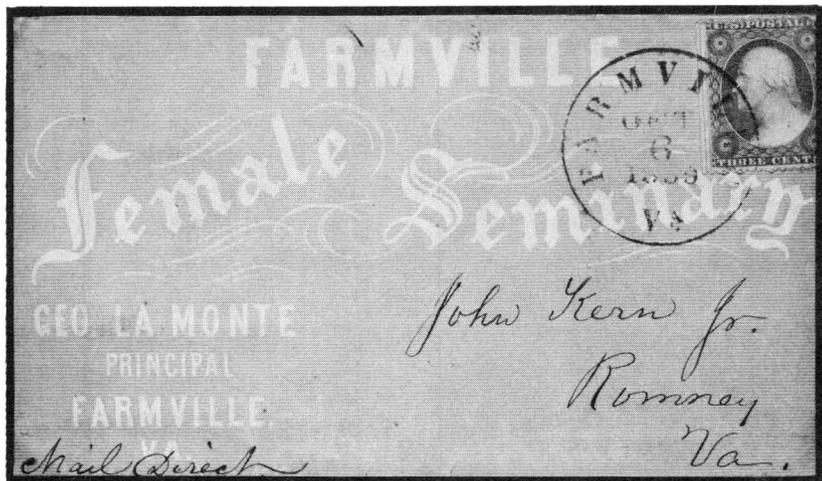
— OR —

What do you have for sale?

**HICKASAW**  
  
**COLLECTIBLES**

JERRY S. PALAZOLO R. YANCEY GREEN  
3100 WALNUT GROVE #403 - MEMPHIS, TN 38111

FEMALE COLLEGE COVERS

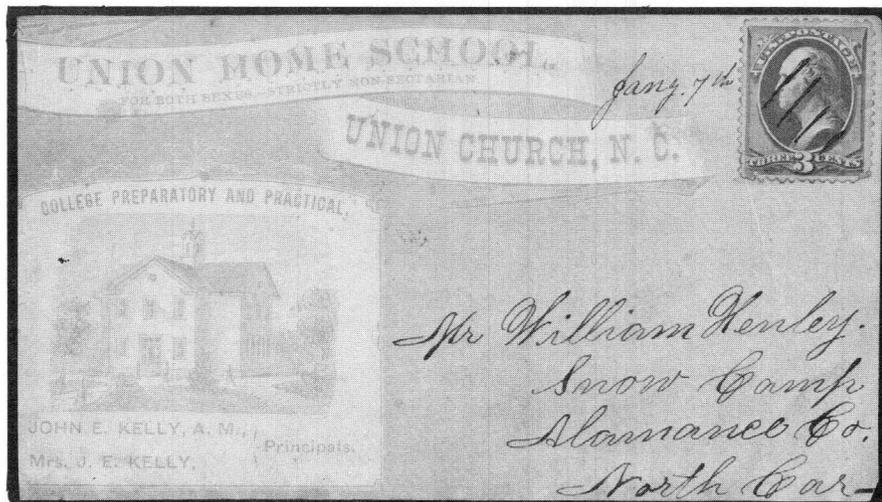


MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTES WERE PLENTIFUL DURING THE 19th CENTURY. OFTEN FACILITIES WERE SMALL AS WAS THE ENROLLMENT AT MANY OF THE FEMALE INSTITUTES. THIS FULL-FACE LITHOGRAPHED COVER OF THE FARMVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY IS GREEN.

STUDIES IN THE SOCIAL GRACES, BIBLE, AND ELOCUTION WERE STRONGLY STRESSED AT FEMALE INSTITUTES. THIS COLUMBUS FEMALE INSTITUTE COVER IS A BRIGHT ROSE. COLUMBUS FEMALE INSTITUTE CHARTERED IN 1848 LATER BECAME THE MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN WHICH WAS THE FIRST STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN IN AMERICA.



THE MAJORITY OF COLORED EMBOSSED COVERS ARE IN SOME SHADE OF BLUE. FOR THAT REASON, A BEAUTIFUL ORANGE EMBOSSED COVER SUCH AS THIS WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE COVER IS A STRIKING ADDITION TO ANY COLLECTION.



ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF A CHROMATIC ENVELOPE IS THIS GREEN UNION HOME SCHOOL COVER WHICH ADVERTISES AS A COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES. ON THE BACK, RATES FOR THE TWENTY WEEK SESSION ARE AS FOLLOWS: PRIMARY, \$11; HIGHER ENGLISH, \$16.50; CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE, \$22.50; FRENCH OR GERMAN, \$5.00; PIANO OR ORGAN, \$16.00; DRAWING, \$8.00.

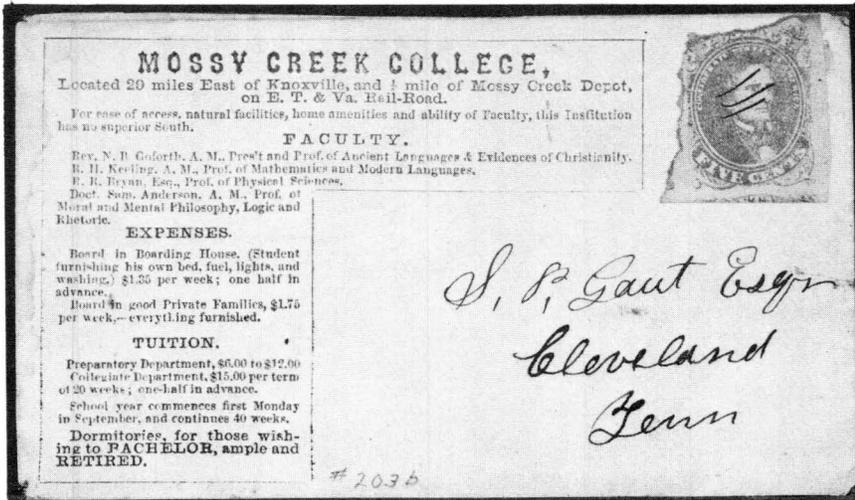
THIS BEAUTIFUL LAVENDER UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA COVER HAS A MAGENTA CIRCULAR DATED STAMP AND KILLER AND A 3 CENT GREEN BANK-NOTE, ALL OF WHICH MAKES A VERY EYE APPEALING ARRAY OF COLORS.



OCCASIONALLY THE ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE SCHOOL WAS PLACED ON THE BACK OF THE ENVELOPE AS WAS DONE ON THIS GREEN UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI COVER USED IN THE 1870'S PERIOD.



CONFEDERATE COLLEGE COVERS

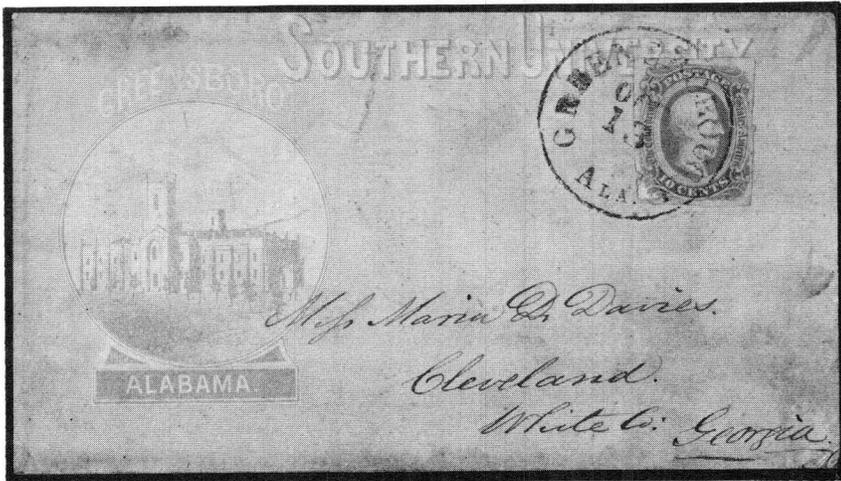


ABOUT ALL THE INFORMATION THAT YOU'D NEED TO KNOW ABOUT A SCHOOL CAN BE FOUND ON THIS MOSSY CREEK, TENNESSEE COLLEGE COVER FRANKED WITH A CONFEDERATE NUMBER FOUR.

A NICE CORNER CARD OF THE MAIN BUILDING OF ROANOKE COLLEGE OF SALEM, VA. IS SEEN ON THIS COVER FRANKED WITH A CONFEDERATE NUMBER ONE.

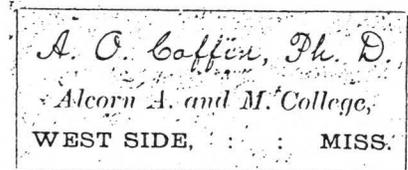


THIS VERY SCARCE MOUNT PLEASANT, NORTH CAROLINA HANDSTAMPED PAID 5 OVERALL LITHOGRAPH COVER IS SAND COLORED AND IS AN EXAMPLE OF AN ILLUMINATED COVER MANUFACTURED BY NORRIS & CO. OF NEW YORK.



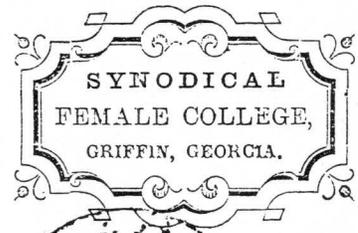
ANY CONFEDERATE COVER IS NICE TO HAVE, BUT WHEN YOU CAN ADD A NICELY TIED COLLEGE COVER TO YOUR COLLECTION, SUCH AS THIS IS, THEN YOU SHOULD FEEL JUSTLY PROUD.

SELECTED COLLEGE COVER CORNER CARDS

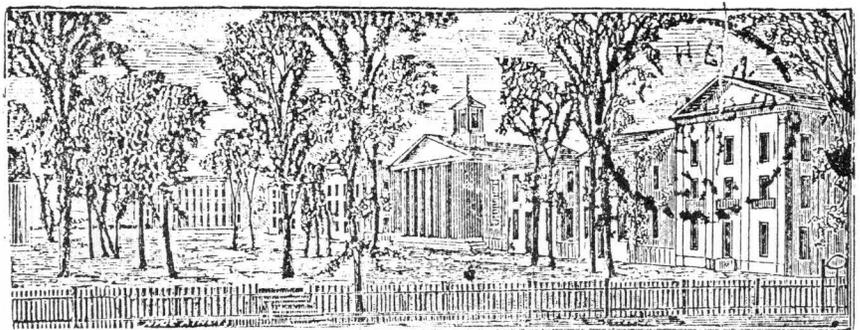


COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT  
**Cooper Institute.**  
 SPECIALTIES:  
 BOOK-KEEPING,  
 Commercial Arithmetic,  
 COMMERCIAL LAW,  
 BUSINESS FORMS AND  
 Correspondence,  
 POLITICAL ECONOMY,  
 Plain and Ornamental  
 PENMANSHIP,  
 BUSINESS ETHICS, &c.  
 Life Scholarship, \$40.00.  
 No Vacation in this Department.  
 For Circulars Address,  
 PROF. A. C. COOPER,  
 PRINCIPAL,  
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**COOPER INSTITUTE**  
 A large and well regulated Boarding School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, away from Town. One hundred Boarders in annual attendance. Faculty composed of eight Members. Board and Tuition per month, \$1.00.  
 For Catalogue address  
 Rev. J. D. COOPER,  
 Daleville, Lauderdale Co., Miss.

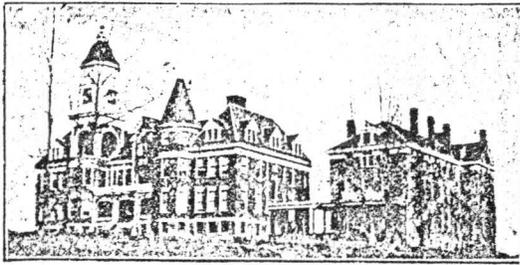


**COOPER LIMESTONE INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES.**  
 H. P. GRIFFITH, } Principals.  
 R. O. SAMS, }  
 P. O., Gaffney City, S. C.



UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

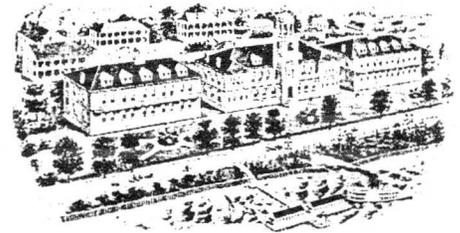
SELECTED COLLEGE COVER CORNER CARDS



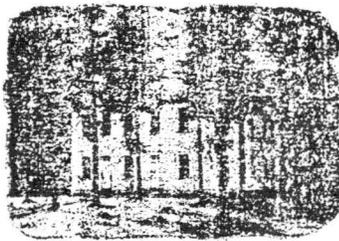
Chamberlain-Hunt Academy,  
Port Gibson, Miss.



HAVANA, ALA.

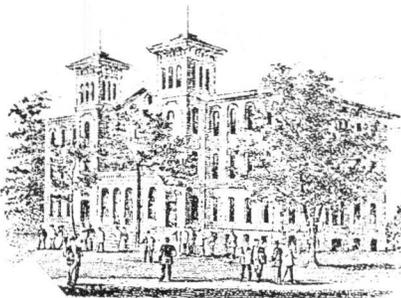


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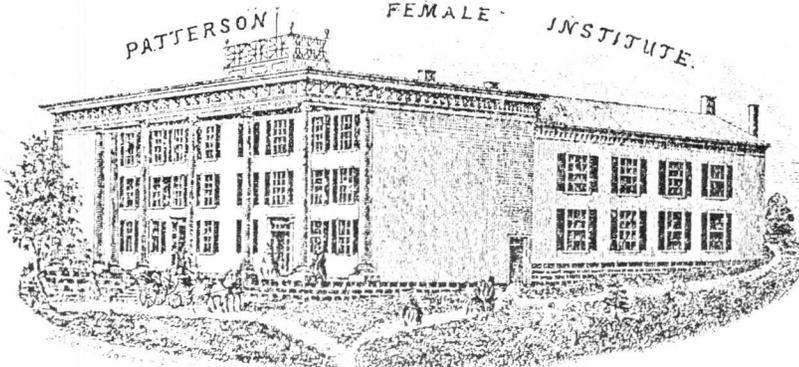
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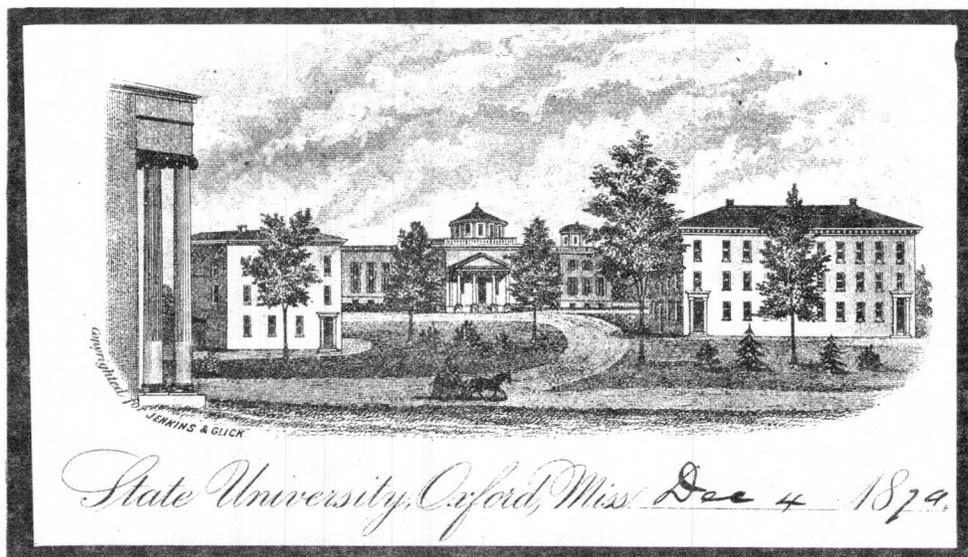
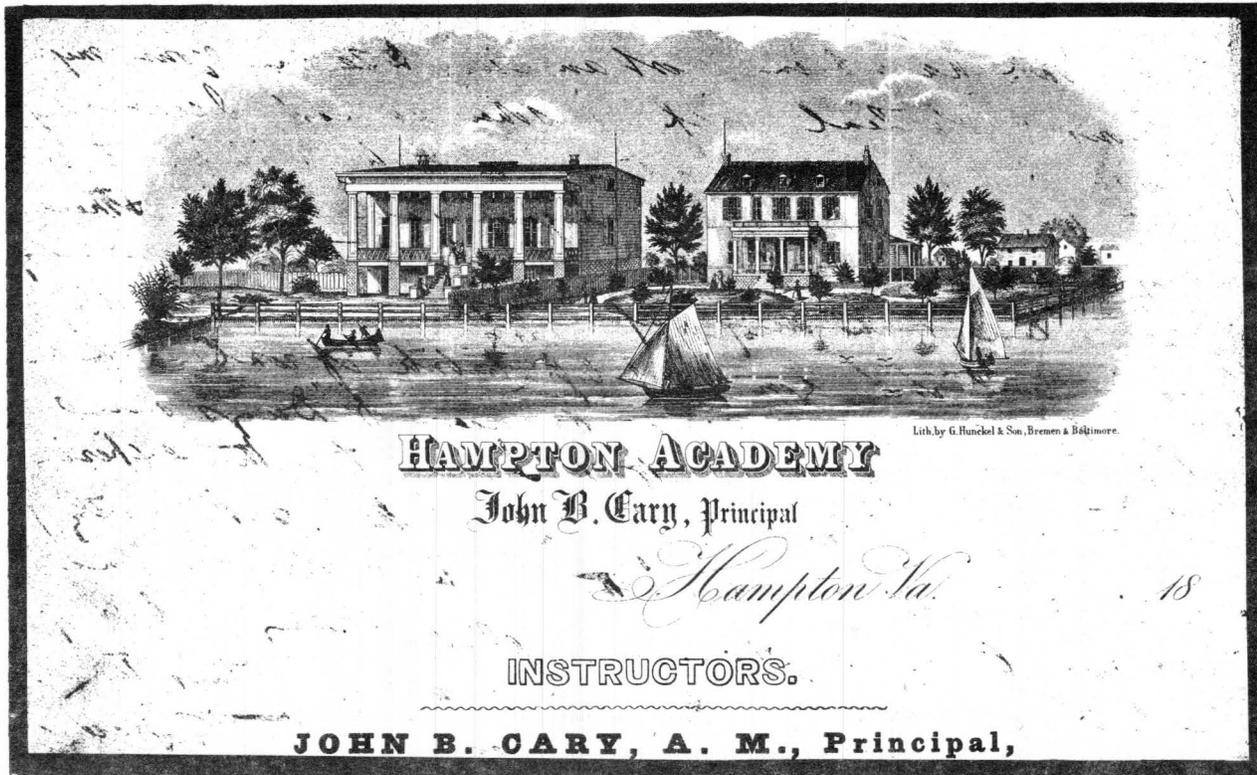
Rev J.B. Biley,

CHAIRMAN OF FACULTY.

LUCY COBB  
INSTITUTE,  
ATHENS, GEORGIA.

BILL HEADS AND LETTERHEADS

Beautifully lithographed scenes of institutions and ornate bill heads certainly go with any college and school cover collection. Sometimes these enclosures are found inside a cover with the same illustration on the cover such as the State University, Oxford, Mississippi. However, there are no covers available at the present time to match most of these examples.



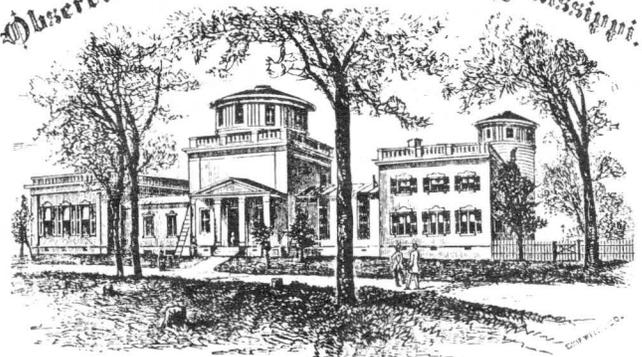
4750

SCHOLARSHIP.

MT. LEBANON UNIVERSITY.

*4750*  
 \$1250  
 Mt. Lebanon, La., Sept 17, 1888  
 and in consideration of *fifteen*  
 Dollars (\$1500) cash paid to me, the undersigned agent  
 of Mt. Lebanon University, by *A. L. Slack*  
 of *Illinois*, State of *La*  
 and a certain promissory note of even date with this scholarship,  
 executed and delivered to me, the said agent, by the said  
*A. L. Slack*  
 for *One Hundred & Ten Dollars (\$11000)*,  
 payable to the order of W. M. REESE, Ph. D., President of Mt.  
 Lebanon University, at his office in Mt. Lebanon, La., I have this  
 day sold to the said *A. L. Slack*  
 a *Grade* Scholarship which entitles *him* to the  
 board and tuition of one pupil for one annual  
 session in said university, subject to the terms on the reverse side  
 of this scholarship.

Observatory of the University of Mississippi.



Oxford, Miss., Dec 10<sup>th</sup> 1879.



Mrs *C Lee*

TO "ELLIOTT ACADEMY," DR.

For Tuition of *son Thos P. Lee*

for Session of Ten Mo's, at \$10 per Mo. \$100.00

*Drawn 3 mos* 30.00

\$70.00

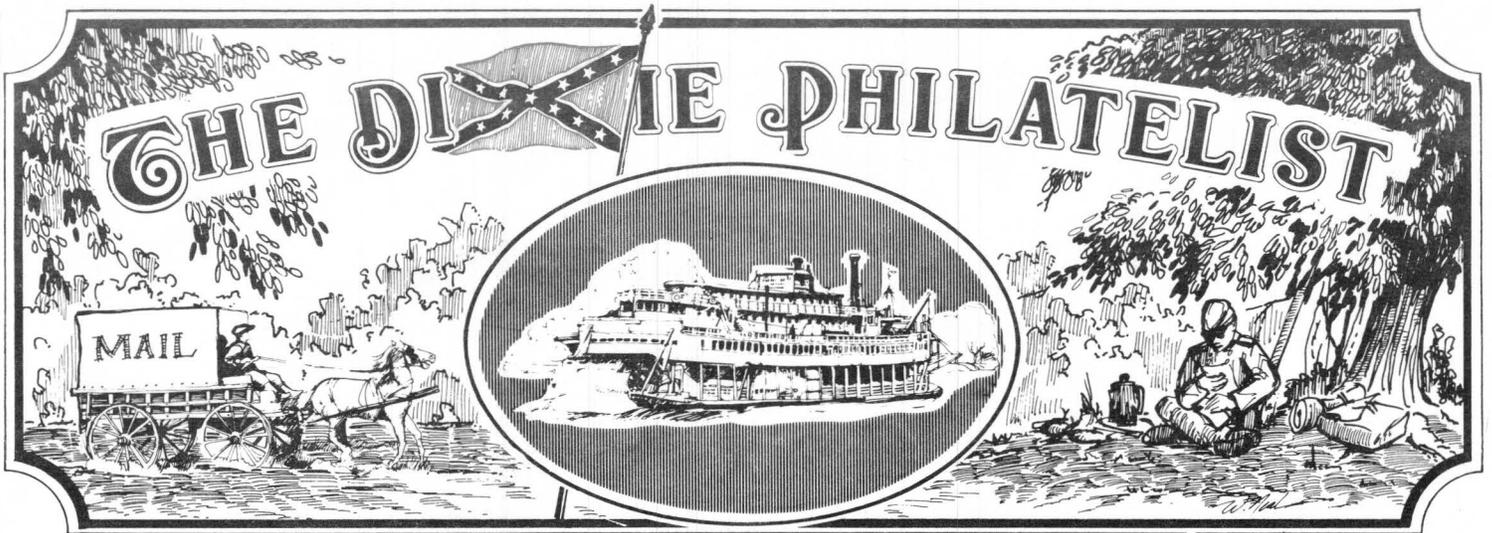
Received Payment.

*of Mrs C Lee, administratrix.*

Port Gibson, Miss.

*Sept 16 July 1856*

*Ben Elliott*



THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION - 1010 METAIRIE ROAD, JACKSON, MS 39209  
 WINTER 1984, VOLUME XVIII, Number IV

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A BEAUTIFUL 5 COLOR FREIGHT BILL OR WAY BILL FROM THE STEAMER "MARY" SHOWING THE PASSENGER'S FEE WHILE TRAVELING ON THE ALABAMA RIVER IN 1875 - MUCH INFORMATION ABOUT STEAMBOATS IS FOUND ON THESE COLLECTIBLE BILLS AND AT PRESENT WE ARE INTERESTED IN LISTING THESE FREIGHT BILLS FOR A FUTURE PUBLICATION. PLEASE SEND COPIES OF ANY OF THESE ITEMS TO THE EDITORS LISTING COLOR, DATES, AND ESPECIALLY THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF THE SAME BOAT NAME.

The DIXIE PHILATELIST is the official publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation. Full responsibility and credit are due the various authors who publish here and not the editors or the SPF. The "DIXIE" is published quarterly for the benefit of the membership and others interested in original research articles dealing primarily with postal history.

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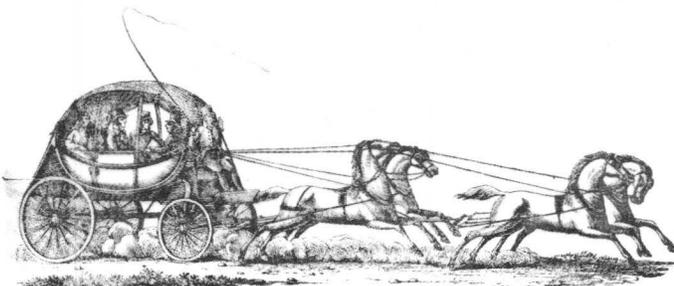
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*This Contract, made the seventeenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, between James Beasdale, of Phila & Geo. H. Ivory, of Ala. (To be adopted at Augusta, Ga.)*

contractor for carrying the mails of the United States, of one part, and the Postmaster General of the United States, of the other part, WITNESSETH: that the said parties have mutually covenanted as follows: viz: The said contractor covenant with the Postmaster General.

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## NOTES ON FLORIDA

By: Herman Herst, Jr.

We think that it is in Texas that there is a theme park called "Six Flags over Texas". It ought not to be too difficult to name the six flags, for Texas has had a most interesting series of rulers.

But Florida goes it one better. It has had six different governments, and unlike most States, for a short period, it was an independent republic.

Florida was French from 1562 to 1565, and Spanish from 1565 to 1763. In the latter year the British seized Havana, and to get it back, Britain and Florida made a deal whereby Florida became British. (Florida remained loyal during the American Revolution, and many of the soldiers in the Battle of Savannah, at which General Pulaski was killed, were from Florida.)

Spain got Florida back at the Treaty of Paris in 1783, in exchange for not helping Britain against the Continental Army, and it kept it until it ceded it to the United States in 1821.

But there were several interruptions of Spanish domination in those years. On July 17, 1810, people living in West Florida feared seizure by the French, who claimed that Florida had not been included in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, and petitioned the Spanish governor of Florida for a more effective government. Their pleadings ignored, the independence of Florida was proclaimed at Buhler's Plains on September 26, 1810. It was declared an independent state, and a government was organized. The government did not last long; on October 27, President James Madison declared that Florida was part of the purchase from France, and the decision stuck.

Parts of West Florida were taken from Florida and given to adjoining states. The land between the Pearl and the Mississippi Rivers, called the Florida parishes, was given to Louisiana, while the land between the Pearl and the Perdido rivers was given to Mississippi Territory.

In 1812, East Florida was of course still Spanish. The United States secretly backed a band of "Patriots" who planned to seize Florida from Spain. Under Gen. George Matthews and John McIntosh, an invasion was made from Amelia Island, and the Patriots' flag of the Republic of Florida was raised in Fernandina. The American occupation lasted four years, with Spain eventually taking back the area.

In 1813, a group of adventurers again seized Amelia Island, under one Gregor McGregor. Mc Gregor, with an army of 55 men, declared the island independent, and raised his own flag, a green cross, on the island.

In 1817, there was an attempt by some Mexicans to seize Florida, to add to that nation, and they managed to get ashore long enough to raise the Mexican flag.

Of course, on Feb. 4, 1861 Florida seceded from the Union, and joined the Confederate States, and once again, when peace came, it found itself on the wrong side of the peace table.

In detailing the number of flags that have flown over Florida, we were reminded of some papers that we sold in one of our New York auctions in the early 1970s, prior to our retirement to Florida. They were sold as one lot, with a description that was necessarily brief, but happily the lot was purchased by a buyer who realized the historical significance of the correspondence.

*It consisted of plans for the seizing of Florida from the Spanish by using United States Army troops making the invasion from Amelia Island.*

*The entire set of documents was in sipher, completely unintelligible but for the fact that someone who possessed the key had worked out each symbol with the corresponding letter of the alphabet so that it could be read.*

*It was neither of the incidents mentioned in your article, for the president then was James Monroe (1817-1825). My recollection is that the plot was set about 1819, and the papers specifically stated that the President was not aware of them.*

*Only certain Senators were aware of what was to take place, and they were specifically named. The letter cautioned all reading it not to mention the plot to any Senator but those named. It further stated that President Monroe was to be confronted with a fait accompli after the seizure had taken place.*

*It was in 1821 that Florida became part of the United States. The writer has no way of knowing what happened to the lot, or whether it was ever attempted.*

*However, after the sale, the writer wrote the successful bidder, who as we recall is connected either with the C.I.A. or Army Intelligence, asking whether he might do a story on it. (It is not exactly ethical for an agent selling an historic item to write it up, since that privilege belongs to the then current owner.*

*The new owner declined permission. He said that he would be writing a book himself on the uses of cipher in American history, and that the plot to seize Florida from Spain, with the story of the documents in question would provide a chapter in the book.*

Philatelically, and that is the reason for this story, Florida's history opens infinite possibilities.

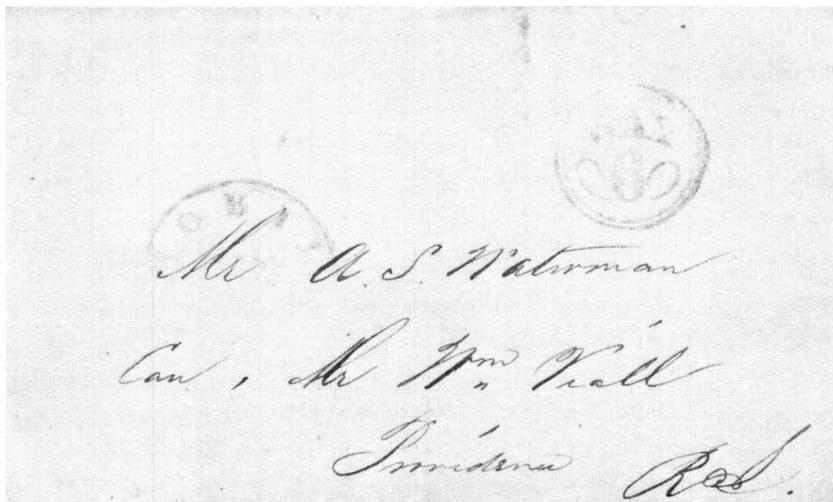
Has anyone ever seen a cover from Fernandina postmarked between September 26, 1810 and October 27, 1810? Surely, letters were written between those dates, even if there may not have been an organized post office operating in Florida. Can one imagine the value of a letter sent from a part of Florida while it was in independent nation?

And now about that four year period from 1812 to 1816, when Fernandina again was an independent nation? Early letters from Fernandina are really not rare, as that part of Florida was fairly well settled by that period, and although the American Stampless Catalog shows the earliest Fernandina cover known as 1823, that does not mean that one may not turn up.

After all, it was not too many years ago that handstamps from British-occupied Pensacola from 1772 turned up in a London auction, with an estimate of about 50 pounds (\$100 at the time) on each one. They sold in the thousands, as American collectors spotted them. Since then several others have been found, as well as several manuscript cancels from St. Augustine used during British rule between 1774 to 1776.

### ANOTHER WAY THEY USED THE "WAY" POSTAL SERVICE

By: M. Clinton McGee



MOBILE WAY/6, Ornaments, DLC (25/23), Blue. 1851.

Collectors of stampless covers are generally familiar with handstamped "Way" markings. Such letters were received by a mail carrier or agent on his way between post offices -- on stage coach, horse, steamboat or railroad -- and which he delivered to the first post office he came to.

The postmaster computed the postage based on the distance from the place where the letter was received to its destination, charging a 1 cent fee in addition to the normal postage. The rate sometimes appears separate from the regular postage; sometimes they are combined in one figure. After 1847 "Way 6" and "WAY 11" became common. In the early 1850's, when stamps came into use, only the word "WAY" was generally used. Manuscript way markings were used by many towns.

In the deep south, most of these handstamped "Way" markings were applied in New Orleans or Mobile, Alabama, and there are a number of different types. (See the American Stampless Cover Catalog.) The cover illustrated herein piqued the writer's interest because it bears the scarce "WAY/6", with ornaments, type marking, and is probably the scarcest of the various Mobile markings, with the exception of the blue "WAY(arc)/21,25 x 7 mm., blue", which is erroneously listed in ASCC as a New Orleans usage. (Also, the ASCC listing of "WAY/6 (1851; C 30; Red)" seems doubtful; and it was not included in the Chronicle No. 74 survey.) (And, the Chronicle listing of "WAY, 18 x 4 mm., black, 1854" for Mobile belongs to Montgomery, Alabama.) But the essential philatelic insight afforded by the subject cover will be pointed out below. It is a fact that 95% of all Mobile Way covers did not originate at some small place on a postal route but originated in metropolitan New Orleans. Also, practically all such letters were addressed to New York, Boston, and other important New England commercial houses. Why were they sent as "Way" letters?

The cover illustrated, datelined New Orleans, 6th August 1851, postmarked the next day, August 7th, at Mobile, is addressed to Providence, Rhode Island. The writer, a cotton factor, says:

*"I wrote you on the 2nd inst. care N & J (?), sending you Prices Current, and have now to advise you of the unfortunate news of the total loss by fire of the ship Joseph Badger and also her cargo. She took fire on Sunday 3rd inst. at the Balize and is entirely destroyed."*

He also enclosed a newspaper clipping:

**Ship Joseph Badger Destroyed.**

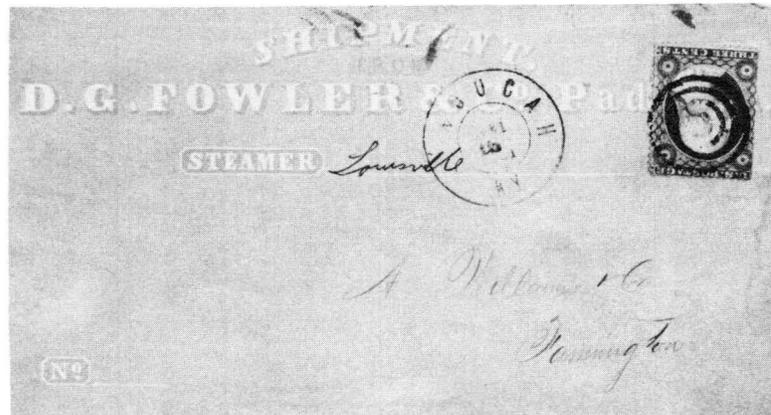
By a telegraphic despatch from the Southwest Pass, to a commercial house in this city, we learn that the ship Joseph Badger, Capt. Alexander, which was cleared for Liverpool on the 2d inst. by H. V. Baxter, took fire on Sunday evening, 3d inst., whilst lying inside of the bar, and burned to the water's edge. The ship and cargo (2,643 bales cotton) are a total loss.

The writer goes on to advise the addressee (an apparent shipper) of his unfortunate lack of sufficient insurance to cover his bales of cotton that were destroyed. Finally, the writer's closing remark: *"Wishing to have this ready for Way Mail, must close, will write you again on Saturday"*

Apparently, then, the large percentage of Mobile "Way" letters were not personal letters written by people in small outlying places that had no post office, but they were written by large cotton factors and business houses in New Orleans who were probably located at the port, and who, knowing the schedule of those departing ships from New Orleans who carried mail under government contract, side-tracked depositing their urgent letters in the large New Orleans Postoffice. Instead, they delivered them directly to such carriers, thereby saving -- for an extra penny -- one or two more days' total transmission time. (Probably more efficient and cheaper than today's special delivery usage!)

## A NEW TYPE OF STEAMBOAT COVER

By: James W. Milgram, M. D.



In my book "Vessel-Named Markings on United States Inland and Ocean Waterways 1810-1890" (published 1984 by the Collectors Club of Chicago), I have attempted to show examples of most types of usages which have been recorded as examples of steamboat mail. The vessel-named hand-stamps and printed corner cards are individually pictured, each with a separate number.

An interesting cover with a different style usage than those I discussed in the book came to me recently. This is an envelope printed overall in pink "SHIPMENT FROM D. G. FOWLER & CO. Paducah STEAMER. . . . . The name of the steamboat inserted in manuscript is "Louisville." The cover bears a three cent 1857 stamp tied by a target and "PADUCAH KY MAY 16 1861." This is the first printed advertising cover I have seen which left a space for a manuscript steamboat name to be added. The cover was mailed during the Civil War but Kentucky was always a Northern state.

The contents for this cover have fortunately also survived and are illustrated. This is a bill of lading for a shipment of tobacco which was transported by the steamer "Louisville." This bill of lading was sent by mail to the consignee at Farmington, Kentucky, a town located to the south of Paducah, an Ohio River town. It is a very typical item of steamboat paper collateral, but the cover is quite unusual. I would be interested in hearing about other similar covers.

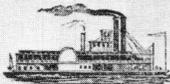
The particular vessel, "Louisville", named on this cover was probably Way No. 3601 built in 1861 from machinery of the "Kate Frisbee." It went Confederate and later in 1863 was refitted as a Union gunboat and still later was renamed the "Vicksburg."

Send any information to James W. Milgram, M. D., 303 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60611.

**D. G. FOWLER & CO.,**  
(SUCCESSORS TO WATTS, GIVEN & CO.)  
**Commission and Forwarding Merchants,**  
AND  
**FREIGHT AGENTS OF NEW ORLEANS & OHIO R. R.,**  
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Having sold our Wharf Boat and relinquished the forwarding department to our former partner, D. G. Fowler, who has had the entire control of that branch of our business for the past ten years, we solicit for him a continuance of the business of our friends and patrons.  
**WATTS, GIVEN & CO.**

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**Shipped,** IN GOOD ORDER AND WELL CONDITIONED, BY **D. G. FOWLER & CO.**  
on board the Steamboat *Summit* the following  
articles, which are to be delivered, without delay, in like good order, (the dangers of Navigation  
and Fire alone excepted,) to *Wm. H. G. Co.* at *St. Charles*  
he or they paying Freight for the said Goods at the rate of *25* cents per *100*

In Witness Whereof, The Master, Clerk or Agent of said Boat subscribes to three Bills of Lading, of this tenor  
and date, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.  
Dated at **PADUCAH, KY.** *Nov 15* 186*1*

MARKS.	ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	RATE.	CHARGES.
<i>A Williams &amp; Co. 1</i>	<i>100 lbs. Sugar</i>	<i>1250</i>		<i>275</i>
	<i>100 lbs. Sugar</i>			
	<i>100 lbs. Sugar</i>			

MEMBER'S CLASSIFIED

- WANTED: Confederate States Patriotic/Advertising Covers (Litho's/Typo's No.'s 1 - 7 only thereupon) top condition, liberal cash offers. Send insured (will pay postage) Frank Freeman, 222 St. Paul, Apt. 3204, Baltimore, Maryland 21202.
- WANTED: Any Confederate postal history item to and from Griffin, Georgia. Also any John McIntosh Kell correspondence. W. Newton Crouch, Jr., P. O. Box 262, Griffin, Georgia 30224.
- NOTICE: The Philatelic Foundation Monograph No. 1 "The Trans-Mississippi Mails After The Fall of Vicksburg" By Richard Krieger, 73 pp., softcover, 100 photographs, edited by John F. Dunn. Available from the Philatelic Foundation, Publisher, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016. Price \$12.50 (\$9.00 to Foundation Contributors). Wholesale (5 or more) @ \$8.00.
- NOTICE: We understand that a price guide or rarity schedule will be forthcoming to supplement the "Vessel - Named Markings on United States Inland and Ocean Waterways 1810 - 1840," by Dr. James W. Milgram and published by the Collectors Club of Chicago.
- WANTED: Oxford, Miss., Eufaula, Ala. handstamp Paid 2 - any other paid or Due 2 C.S.A. markings. Sam Zimmerman, 203 Byrd. Blvd., Greenville, S. C. 29605.

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 10O 136 155  
 10P 137 156  
 10Q 143D 162  
 10R 143E 166  
 10S 143F 167  
 174

## MORE MISSISSIPPI POSTMASTER PROVISIONALS

By: F. W. Kressman, Jr.

In two previous "Dixie" articles, Winter 1983, No. IV and Spring 1984, No. I, all the known Mississippi Postmaster Provisionals up to that time were listed.

Additional information on Mississippi Postmaster Provisionals has been obtained from some new auction offerings, from information assembled by Don Garrett, and from additional listings of Hart and Phillips data from Crown's new Confederate Postmaster Provisionals.

### ABERDEEN, MISS.

black, ABERDEEN, Mi. in circle with manuscript  
10 over large 5 in center black PAID at angle (Not  
vertical) at side

DEC 27 to Sam'l S Biddle, Esq. - Newburn, No. Carolina

The Aberdeen total is still only 2 PAID 5  
1 Paid 10

### Austin, Miss.

No Change in 1 PAID 5 previously reported

### CANTON, MISS.

Add to the two reported list in the previous articles  
PAID 5 in Star in circle

CANTON, Mi. (no year rate)	JUL 2 to E. N. Davis Holly Springs, Miss.	Phillips
CANTON, Mi.	JUL 4 to Carroll Hoy & Co. New Orleans, La.	Fox 11-14-52
CANTON, Mi.	JUL 24 to Carroll Hoy & Co. New Orleans, La.	Kilbourne 7-83
CANTON, Miss.	AUG 17, 1861 to Carroll Hoy & Co, New Orleans, La.	Siegel 3-17-79
CANTON, Miss.	AUG 26, 1861 to Miss Mary Hill Burtontown, Miss.	Hart
CANTON, Miss.	AUG 28, 1861 to Carroll Hoy & Co.	Phillips
CANTON, Miss.	AUG 31, 1861 to Carroll Hoy	Phillips
CANTON, Miss.	OCT 1, 1861 to Carroll Hoy	Hart

CANTON, Miss.	OCT 8, 1861 to Carroll Hoy	Stolow 6-26-63
CANTON, Miss.	NOV 4, 1861 to Carroll Hoy	Fox 7-16-65
CANTON, Miss.	NOV 8, 1861 to Carroll Hoy & Co.	Siegel 10-16-58
CANTON, Miss.	JAN 13, 1862 Carroll Hoy & Co.	Hart

CANTON, Miss.

Manuscript 10 over 5 in star in circle

CANTON, Miss.	JUL 22, 1861 to Mr. Madison R. Grigsby Chapel Hill, N. C. (also paid 10 in manuscript)
---------------	---

This gives a total of about 31 - 5 cent Provisionals of which 4 have the CANTON, Mi. marking, 26 the CANTON, Miss. marking and one the Livingston, Miss. cds. Of these covers all but 4 are addressed to Carroll Hoy & Co., New Orleans, La. Most of these are in an identical handwriting so that they are from the same merchant or broker to the company. This same writing also appears on some of the woodcut PAID 5 handstamped paid to Carroll Hoy. Previously unreported Canton Paid 5 Provisional seem to appear in recent auction catalogues, so that more may be expected in the future. The one manuscript 10 over 5 has long been known, and one the CANTON, Mi. Paid 10 in 30 mm. circle seem to be all of these known. The latter is addressed to E. L. Thompson, Scooba Station, Miss.

NEW ORLEANS with GRAND GULF cds.

Four New Orleans provisional with New Orleans and Grand Gulf cds. and one with only the Grand Gulf cds (with patriotic flag) continue to be those located.

IUKA, MISS.

Three additional IUKA listings are located.

IUKA, Miss.	SEP 25, 1861 to Mulberry P. O. Autauga Co., Ala.	Harmer 5-20-57
IUKA, Miss.	NOV 16, 1861 Davis Patriotic to Miss Margaret Fiddler (?) CP5 (May 60)	
IUKA, Miss.	Dec 3, 1861	Crown-L&S 4-24-43

One cover partially listed earlier as ?? to N. H. Brown, Mobile, Ala. Hart 10-22-56 is of course one of the fakes also listed from Peter Powell 8-10-83. Another fake per Wishnietsky is

IUKA, MISS	JUL 3 (no year date) 11 star flag patriotic to Mrs William King, care Col Leftnich, Lynchburg, Virginia	CP page 72 May - June 1977
------------	---	-------------------------------

This then gives a total of 10 IUKA Provisionals of which four are patriotics and one has a corner card. Also listed are two fake patriotic provisionals and one other fake provisional.

JACKSON, MISS. PAID 3 cts in circle

Examination of the following indicates over-  
print of PAID 3 cts Provisional

JACKSON, Miss. SEP 28 to Miss Fannie S Wallace, Canton Parks  
msc. Sept 26, 1861

This cover was a PAID 3 Cts. used after the rate was increased to 5 cts and was revalued with the heavy 5 when mailed.

JACKSON, MISS. PAID 5 CENTS in circle - Additional listings are as follows

JUN 7	on buff to Carroll Hoy	Phillips
JUN 30	on white to Mr. William S Hyland Warrenton, Warren Co., Miss.	Harmer 9-11-63
JUN 16	on white to Mrs. W. S. Hyland Warrenton, Miss.	Phillips
JUL 26	on white to Miss Pattie Hyland Warrenton, Warren Co., Miss.	Phillips
JUL 27	on amber to Capt. Wm Gaston Pleasant Springs, Kemper Co., Miss.	Phillips
AUG 10	to Warrenton	Siegel 3-17-79
AUG 23		Robt Kaufmann 2-18-82
AUG 23	to Mrs. D. W. Adams, care Hays, Adams & Morgan, 13 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.	Harmer 12-5-67
OCT 10	to Gen'l C. G. Dahlgreen - Army of Sea Coast	Fox 6-11-57
OCT 30	on blue to Carroll Hoy & Co.	Phillips
NOV 12	to T Chusman, Brookhaven, Miss.	
NOV 21	to Carroll Hoy	Ball

Additional information has been found on three of the covers on the Frank Hart, Nov. 5, 1955 list.

JUL 10	to Brig. Gen Chas H Dahlgreen, Natchez (msc) Official Business, docketing Brig. Gen'l A N West	Harmer 4-21-63
--------	--	----------------

OCT 11 to Carroll Hoy, New Orleans on Bowman House R. Lowe 4-1-82  
overall advertising cover

DEC 12 to S. T. Chusman, 24 Miss Regiment  
Obanville, via Pensacola, Fla.

JACKSON, MISS PAID 10 CENTS (in small circle)

add

SEP 16 to Brig Gen'l C. G. Dahlgreen - Army of the Sea Coast  
Pass Christian, Miss  
(msc) docketed Lieut Col S. G. French  
Chief of Ordnance D Sep 14/61  
R Sep 17/61  
A Oct 2/61

Also please note that the other two covers to Brig. Gen'l Dahlgreen should both show Mississ-  
ippi Army, not Mississippi Agency in the address.



JACKSON, MISS MIXED OVERPRINTS

On the two Parks covers the former description of Paid 5 cents means the use of the hand-  
stamped bold 5 and not the Paid 5 cents in a circle Provisional marking, thus the listing is clearer.

PAID 10 CENTS over bold 5 over original PAID 3 Cts.  
in circle, also extra PAID 10 CENTS

JUN 24 to H. H. Lusk, Richmond, Virginia care of Parks  
Capt. Black, Company of Texas Battalion

Bold 5 over PAID 3 Cts.

SEP 28 to Miss Fannie S. Wallace - Canton Parks

In both cases the 5 is that shown in the handstamped paid Dietz markings for Jackson.

In summary we have one PAID 3 Cts. on a patriotic cover. With some possible duplication of the Hyland covers there are 49 PAID 5 CENTS covers, two with patriotic stickers, three with patriotic markings, and two with Bowman House advertising. Six PAID 10 CENTS covers are listed, one with corner card. Also 7 mixed overprints are listed, each somewhat different from the others.

LEXINGTON, MISS. PAID 5

add		
?	to Durant, Miss. on buff	Siegel 4-9-66
DEC 23	to Carroll Hoy & Co. on orange	Phillips

This gives a total of six PAID 5 covers with two of these with 5 cents No. 6 added to make the 10 cent rate. There is one PAID 10.

WEST POINT, MISS PAID 5

In view of the West Point cover with the 2½ two cent green stamps on top of the Paid 5 circle with radial shading, it was indicated that paid covers listed as handstamped paid might be provisionals. Other paid 5 covers listed in recent auction catalogues include:

SEP 1	to Messers John T Hardie & Co. New Orleans, La.	Kaufmann 6-12-81
OCT 14	(Msc correction)	Kelleher 11-1-56
MAR 5	to Gen'l A. M. West, Jackson, Miss.	Hendershott Dec 80

These are probably all included in the Everett listing of six Paid 5 and two Paid 10 covers.

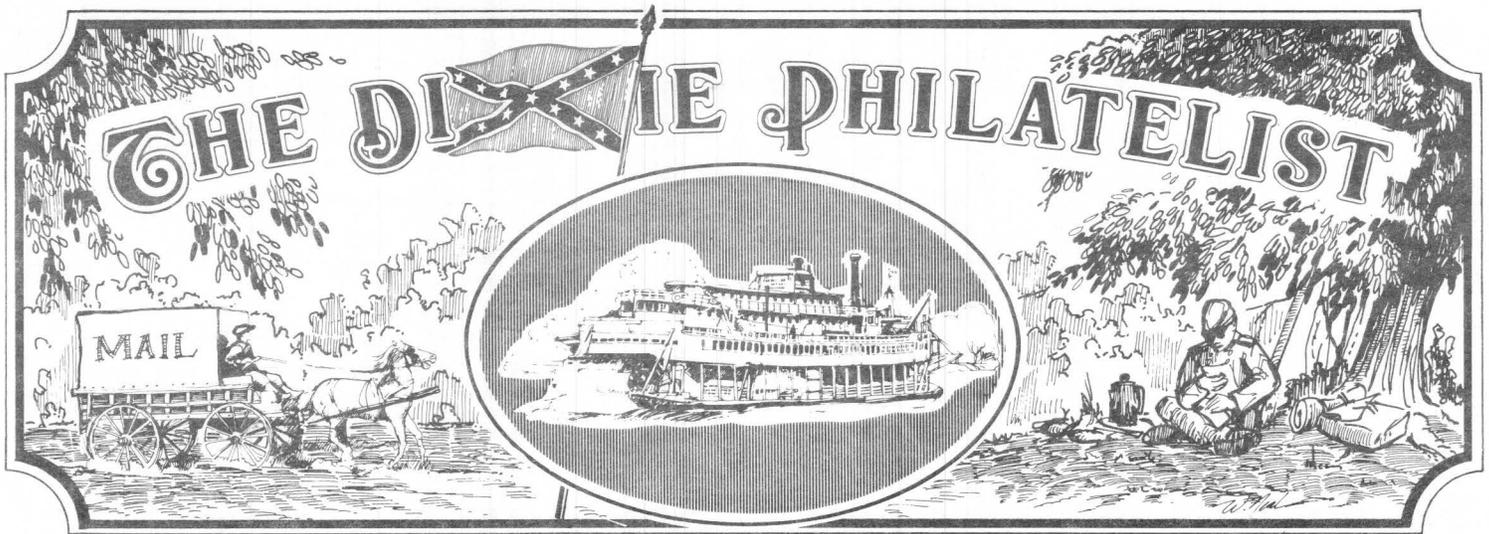
The writer at P. O. Box QQ, Cross City, Fla. 32628 would be pleased to have any additions or corrections.

**U.S. & C.S.A.  
POSTAL HISTORY**  
"Southern States a  
Specialty"

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— OR —  
What do you have for sale?

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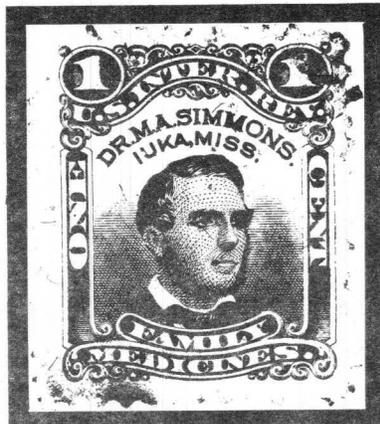
THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION - 1010 METAIRIE ROAD, JACKSON, MS 39209  
 SPRING 1985, VOLUME XIX, Number I

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BACK OF THE BOOK MAKES FRONT PAGE

MATCH AND MEDICINE STAMPS, OFTEN REFERRED TO AS  
 BACK OF THE BOOK STAMPS, ARE SOME OF THE MOST  
 BEAUTIFUL STAMPS EVER PRINTED, AND ABOVE IS THE  
 ONLY SUCH STAMP PRINTED FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The DIXIE PHILATELIST is the official publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation. Full responsibility and credit are due the various authors who publish here and not the editors or the SPF. The "DIXIE" is published quarterly for the benefit of the membership and others interested in original research articles dealing primarily with postal history.

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Membership in the Southern Philatelic Federation per year is as follows:  
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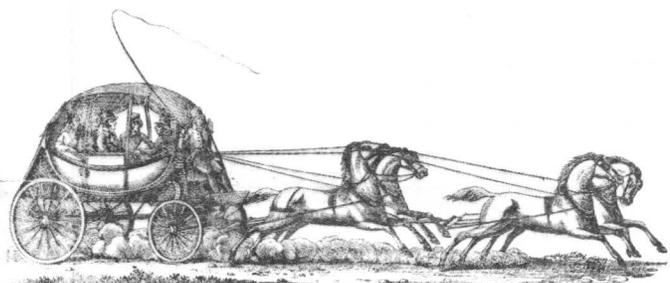
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## AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE YANKEES' ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER BY SEA

By: J. V. Nielsen

Much of the hope for a speedy end to the "rebellion" of the Southern States was dissipated when Rear Admiral Samuel F. DuPont's attack on Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, on April 7, 1863, resulted in the loss of one of his nine war vessels and extensive damage to the others.

The attack by nine Federal men-of-war on Fort Sumter demonstrated that the newly-devised monitors had sacrificed offensive power to defensiveness with the result that the vessels themselves had poor maneuverability and their gun power was diminished by their own mechanical defects and often destroyed by the damaging of their machinery.

*"It must have been a solemn procession as it filed past the flagship that serene April evening,"* says John Johnson in his "The Defense of Charleston Harbor," in describing the withdrawal of the Federal fleet after the battle.

*"The first in action were the first to come out. After they had all passed the Ironsides got under way and followed them. It was then sunset, and after dark the captains of the several vessels came on board the flagship to report to the rear admiral.*

*"The Keokuk was expected to go down at any moment. Her next in line, the Nahant, had both turret and pilot-house injured, the latter very much so, and the deck cut through in places. The Weehawken, leading monitor, had her side armor broken, exposing the wood, her turret stopped for a time, and her XI-inch gun disabled.*

*"The Passaic, second in line, had her turret jammed, the XI-inch gun disabled, and the pilot-house badly wrecked. The Patapsco's rifled gun had been silenced at the fifth fire, the upper part of her armor loosened, her turret temporarily stopped.*

*"The Catskill received a severe hurt on the deck. The Montauk suffered two damaging hits among fourteen on her side armor, and another blow on her pilot house.*

*"The rear admiral fully intended renewing the attack when he suspended it, but after hearing these reports and retiring to sleep over the question, he announced next morning his decision against renewal, for in his judgment, 'it would have converted a failure into a disaster.' In this decision he had the support of all the captains and commanders who had been engaged. But a harsh correspondence ensued between himself and the Secretary of the Navy, leading to DuPont's removal from command of the squadron June 3, 1863, on account of his unwillingness to renew the attack. It should be mentioned in Justice to the rear-admiral, that his own and his captains' official reports of the action were suppressed by the Secretary of the Navy for a period of eight months; and it appears that even the Houses of Congress were not fully informed on the subject until they had called for them three times, and more than twelve months after the reports had been sent up to the Navy Department."*

This account is historically correct, but it does not take into account how an individual participant felt and what his reactions were.

Samuel Preston, recently graduated from the United States Naval Academy, stationed aboard Admiral DuPont's flagship, New Ironsides, wrote to his father from that vessel, off Morris Island, April 11, in a most pessimistic mood.

*"We made an attack on Sumter and Moultrie four days ago with the entire iron-clad fleet - nine vessels in all, one frigate, seven monitors and one double-turreted turtle.*

*"The fleet was under fire just two hours and withdrew from action with one iron-clad (the turtle) in a sinking condition, and three others partially disabled. The enemy's fire was the most terrible I had ever conceived.*

*"Troops cannot be spared from the north to co-operate with us. A purely naval attack can never reduce the place, and it is, therefore, for the present, abandoned. The greater portion of our iron-clads will be sent immediately to the Mississippi.*

*"Admiral DuPont was forced by the President to make the attack contrary to his own judgment. It is a sad blunder for us and a Grand Coup for the rebels.*

*"Foreign intervention will be again stimulated, and another year of war and bloodshed entailed upon us. God's hand is indeed heavily upon us; yet I trust he will in his own good time restore to us the blessings of peace and unity, - unless, indeed, terrestrial peace and war should be alike cut off by the speedy fulfillment of prophecy to which you alluded in your last welcome letter.*

*"It seems, truly, as if the end were at hand.*

*"The discount on "Green-Backs" is even less than I anticipated with you. The mail steamer leaves in a short time.*

*"I am in excellent health but rather depressed in spirits. I hope mother's arm is well again.*

*"Love to all - good-bye.*

*Sam"*

This letter, enclosed in an envelope which had had four three-cent 1861 stamps and postmarked New York, July 30, 1863, was sent to me with a number of other letters in the same correspondence, but without envelopes, from the estate of a deceased cousin in New York. Where or why she acquired them is a mystery. Two of the stamps were damaged badly. The envelope is addressed to "Mr. Chas. Preston, Birr - near London, Canada West."

Writing from Annapolis on April 10, apparently just prior to his graduation at the head of his class, to his father and mother, he says:

*"I have been waiting from day to day during the past week or two for a favorable opportunity for writing to present itself; but tonight I found myself no better prepared to execute that desire than I was a week ago.*

*"I therefore determined to break in on tomorrow's lesson in Optics and settle the postponed obligation tonight. The rapid flight of time astounds me. A week seems hardly commenced before 'tis ended. Six weeks more will bring the June examination, while it seems as if we had but just began recitations since that of February.*

*"We are carrying on now seven distinct branches of study from which you can infer the cause of the rapid absorption of time. I am thankful to say that my health continues excellent, always excepting my almost chronic dyspepsia; from which be it said I seldom experience the least inconvenience save that it keeps me constantly poor - if that may be called an inconvenience.*

*"The affairs of the nation still look dark and threatening. The southern sky appears murky and leaden; already the muttering of distant thunder is audible to the attentive ear; the faint illumination of lightening's distant glare is seen to brighten gradually; and soon, I fear, the tempest will break upon us in all its fury.*

*"Whether the staunch old ship of state will weather the approaching storm is a question which time alone can determine. She has a good pilot at the helm and if the crew but stand firm in their duty I trust that all will be well. That she will safely out-ride the gale and anchor securely in the harbor of Justice, I do not doubt for a moment; though in the struggle her canvas may be slightly torn and even a few light spars may be torn away. A few weeks more at most will settle this fluctuating suspense.*

*"I have not heard from George for a long time. When you write me next send me his address. I stand in my class as well as usual.*

*"We are unfortunate here in not having the benefits of good literary lectures. Since I have been at the Academy I have heard but one lecture approximating in its nature to pure literature, from which you may infer that we are almost entirely destitute of this means for information. One important cause of this is the little encouragement offered to literary attainments, beyond the course prescribed in the regulations by the officers stationed at this institution. The reason is partly because none of the old officers in the service are graduates of the Academy, but habit and prejudice cannot be entirely set aside as motives instrumental in producing this unfortunate situation.*

*"Give my love to Margaret, John, and Jane and all others. I am, as ever, Your Afft, son, Samuel."*

On Friday, Oct. 18, 1861, he writes aboard the U. S. S. Wabash, off fortress Monroe, Hampton Roads, Va.:

*"My dear father and mother,*

*"On Wednesday the 16th inst., about noon I accompanied the Flag Officer on board and at 1 P.M. made signal to the fleet to get underway immediately and form in the prescribed order. We were soon steaming down New York Bay in line ahead, the interval from ship being one cable's length. The squadron must have presented an imposing sight from the shore when viewed say from either Fort Richmond or Fort Hamilton.*

*"Passing the latter they gave us what they no doubt supposed to be a Flag officer's salute of nine guns - which was just four short of required compliment. This we returned from the Flag Ship gun for gun. The booming of the Wabash's 10 inch shell-guns presenting the while a strange contrast to the quick snap of their pop-guns at the fort.*

*"On passing sandy hook and hauling to the southward the order of steaming was changed to the double line of bearing forming a salient angle with the Flag Ship at the vertex.*

*"This order was observed until we arrived off Cape Henry when we again formed the line ahead the Flat Ship leading.*

*"Nearing Fortress Monroe, off which Commodore Goldsborough in the Flag Ship Minnesota was anchored, Commo. DuPont exchanged the blue for the red pennant. Soon after we paid the honors to the blue of Flag Officer Goldsborough with a salute of 13 guns which were returned at once gun for gun. A few moments after, made signal to the fleet to anchor in safety near the Commander-in-chief. As soon as the Wabash had anchored the barge was manned and Commo. DuPont and his Flag Lieut. repaired on board the Minnesota to pay their respects to Commo. Goldsborough.*

*"We found a number of our Squadron awaiting us here; and many others will join us in a day or two. Our transports are all up at Annapolis embarking the land forces, stores, etc. When we finally set sail from Hampton Roads the fleet will have assumed gigantic proportions.*

*"This afternoon about 5 O'clock we had a very pretty little surprise. Heavy and rapid firing was reported in the direction of Newport News. Everything was prepared for action; and everybody on the Qui vied for a brush with the rebels. Malheureusement it proved to be only practicing with new rifled guns.*

*Saturday, 19th*

*"The rebels seem quite uneasy in the vicinity of Norfolk. They are strengthening their batteries at Sewall's Point with long range rifle guns, as we were very pointedly notified this morning by a shell's exploding within a few yards of our anchorage.*

*"We occasionally return the compliment by sending up a gunboat within about three miles of the Point to try the range of a Dahlgren rifled 80 pdr.*

*"At that distance we can usually at extreme elevation throw a shell onto the point, with what effect we can only surmise.*

*"This seems to me a barbarous sort of warfare, killing men by stray experimental shots without deriving therefrom the least practical result. I make no distinction between it and coldly shooting down pickets.*

*"It is folly to attempt a concealment of the fact that the Potomac is effectually blockaded by the rebel batteries. Two or three vessels of the Potomac Flotilla which were ordered to join our fleet at this place with great difficulty ran the gauntlet under cover of the night. Their Commanders tell me that they were so severely shelled as to convince them that the rebels only needed the assistance of daylight to complete their destruction. To give you some idea of the magnitude of the expedition I will mention the clipper ship Great Republic has been chartered as a transport and carries nothing but horses! We will probably sail from Hampton Roads for our destination on Tuesday or Wednesday next.*

*"Shall write whenever opportunity offers.*

*"Your afft. Son, Samuel."*



Rear - Admiral SAMUEL F. DuPONT, U. S. N..  
Commanding S. A. B. Squadron 1862 - 63.  
From a Photograph.

Native of New Jersey; entered U. S. Navy in 1815; Lieutenant 1826  
Commander 1843; Captain 1856; Commanding Philadelphia  
Navy Yard Jan., 1861; Flag Officer Port Royal, S. C.,  
Nov., 1861.

The bundle included five letters addressed to My Dear Mr. Preston and signed S. M. DuPont. This was the wife of Admiral DuPont, who was commanding the squadron to which Preston was attached.

Dated August 30th/62, the first letter reads:

*"Nothing, I think, short of hearing the confession from his own lips, could make me believe Genl. McClellan guilty of such moral wrong, as the disloyalty which has been imputed to him in some quarters.*

*"I think he may lack the genius, or the scope of mind needed to make a general in chief, he may not be as able or capable as he has been supposed - but such dreadful perfidy as has been suggested is impossible.*

*"I thank you for the carte de visite & for your very interesting letter. I have a note from Port Royal of the 22d, all well - I expect you have letters of same date.*

*"I hope you have been well since you left here & will return to Port Royal benefitted by your trip. Tho I regret to find you are to have so little recreation from it. If you go to New London after rec'g. this, give my love to Mrs. Rodgers. I wrote to her after you were here. Our friends from Baltr. - Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Davis are here, & Mrs. Hepburn & Miss Cinever, late Missionaries in Japan & China. I am sorry to say I was right about the mail from the Mass'tts - my letter has never come to hand.*

*"I think the photograph an excellent likeness, & so do all here. Of course what you wrote of public affairs I will not repeat to anyone - except possibly Mr. DuPont."*

The next letter, dated October 30th, 1862, follows:

*"I was much obliged to you for taking the trouble to copy the letter you sent me relating the affairs on the Peninsula. It interested me very much, and I was the more glad to see it, as it confirmed some of my own conclusions drawn from watching events last spring.*

*"It seems now, that many of those who have always been friendly to Gen. McClellan agree in thinking he has not the scope of mind and self-reliance, the combination of peculiar qualities that make a great leader. Yet I find they generally add, they do not know any one around him who would do better.*

"I have often heard my husband say, 'It is not West Point or Annapolis that can make a commander-in-chief - it must come from a Higher Source.' Military training, cultivation of mind, & external opportunities cannot supply that which is not born in a man - that Genius which is given to but few in any department of human affairs - an innate power to excel. It is the consciousness of this inward power that makes a man self reliant - as it is ignorance that makes one self-sufficient & vain. A Christian man will always feel he owes his gift to God alone, & will be kept humble & prayerful thereby. It would seem that no man has yet arisen in our armies to lead them on rapidly, wisely and energetically to success. I fear it is because the will of an Overruling Providence designed the prolongation of this war, and a thorough humiliation of His people, north & south. But to return to Gen. McClellan, tho my faith in his capacity is shaken, my reliance on his loyalty and integrity is not.

"I think, too, he has difficulties to contend with, such as no great Genl. ever yet had. Such as the melting away of his armies - 180 thousand men on paper, 70,000 only in the camps, &c.

"It is true that in the Revolutionary war our troops were volunteers - but they had nearly all been trained habitually as militia and they were a very different generation from the present - they were men who had been accustomed to obey at home & at school - frugal, selfdenying, simple in habits, hardy & enduring. The present generation for the most part have never obeyed their parents, or any authority in earth or Heaven. The rule of their life is, to do what pleases them. To such, military discipline is odious - they sincerely desire to serve their country, to fight & even die for her, but it must be in their own way, at their own time, & by their own judgement.

"I have known very respectable men (captains & privates) among the volunteers, when refused leave of absence to visit their friends quietly, go off without leave, half a dozen at a time; & that without the slightest intention of deserting or harming the cause - but because they thought they could be spared, and 'wanted just to run on home for a few days.' Then our Generals have to contend with the perpetual interference of politicians, & of men high in authority, but ignorant of military affairs - &c, &c, &c.

"You, I trust, will live to see this war a matter of history, & many things explained very differently from the appearance now.

"Mr. DuPont will have given you news of your friends and acquaintances here. I gave your messages of remembrance to them & received theirs for you in return. Alexis went back to college with much reluctance, but he yielded to the wishes of his mother and guardian. I wish you could see our hills in their autumnal glory - the great variety of forest trees gives the foliage much beauty.

"I was very glad to find your mother was gratified, as I hoped she would be, by hearing of you from me. Please when you write to her say I received her letter with much pleasure. This is an anxious time for her & all of us who have such precious interests in the South Atlantic Squadron! May the prayers that are ceaselessly rising for you all be accepted on High!

"Please give my kind remembrances to Lt. Mackenzie & tell him I regret extremely not to have seen him in Washington.

"Believe me sincerely your friend."

The third letter, dated Nov. 26th, reads:

"I enclose you the card photographs. Please give one of them to Mrs. Gibbes for me with my regards & remember me very kindly to Miss Gibbes & Miss Tela Gibbes.

"We reached home last Sat' night & I have been so much occupied since, that I was not able sooner to look for & send the photographs.

"Mr. DuPont sends his best regards to you & I remain yrs, truly."

A letter dated April 2d, 1863, reads:

"I cannot but write you a few lines when you are on the eve of encountering so great dangers & when I think constantly of all those associated with my husband in these dreadful trials. I am very thankful to learn that Capt. Rodgers & you & Mr. McKinley will be near my husband. It is a comfort & relief to feel he is surrounded by those who love him & for whom he feels a warm affection.

*"You, my dear young friend, are brave and ambitious, but I fear too reckless of danger - let me entreat you as a mother would, not to expose yourself rashly - I know you will do your duty fully, but do not rush into danger needlessly - yr. life is yr. country's own, & she has a right to claim your service many years to come, which must not be forgotten in yr. zeal to serve her now. Look to God for guidance & direction, to know how to restrain your anxiety for distinction within the bounds of duty.*

*"May Our Heavenly Father be your very present help in the day of wrath, and His mercy shield you & keep you in safety.*

*"With earnest prayers for you, believe me most truly yr. friend."*

The last letter is dated August 7th, 1863, and reads:

*"Enclosed find a note Mrs. Mackenzie sent me for you.*

*"I can't tell you how much yr. note received this morning has disappointed us. Mr. DuPont and I & Mrs. McKinley were all looking for you sometime today, & we are so sorry not to see you! Especially we are sorry for the cause - yr. ill health. You ought to have stopped here as you came from Washn., before going to Phila., & recruited in the country. I would have taken care of you for your mother, till you were able to go on to her. We didn't telegraph you to Washn. because we thought you might have left, & you had not told us where you were staying. Mr. DuPont wrote to you at the Centennial, but owing to the Thanksgiving yesterday, we had not the opportunity to mail the letter in time for you to receive it the same day & you will have left ere it came.*

*"Mr. McKinley sends his regards to you & says 'you ought to have stopped & given us some news,' and he hopes you will certainly stop & see him ere you return south again. We would say the same, only your mother has a first claim & will want to keep you till the last moment - but if you have time I hope you will come.*

*"I will join yr. mother in urging you not to abridge yr. leave of absence for your first duty now is to recruit your health thoroughly.*

*"Mr. McKinley has been very sick since he came north & is still a good deal of an invalid. He came down from Phila. last Monday to make us a visit, & I think he is improving here.*

*"Wishing you restored health & a happy meeting with yr. parents & friends,*

*I remain yrs. truly."*

A postscript says:

*"Adm. DuPont sends his regards to you. If any other letter arrives, we will forward to Brevoort House - yr. letters about affairs in S. Atlantic Squadron were most interesting to us."*

## U.S. & C.S.A. POSTAL HISTORY

"Southern States a  
Specialty"

What would you like to see?

— OR —

What do you have for sale?

HICKASAW  
COLLECTIBLES

JERRY S. PALAZOLO R. YANCEY GREEN  
3100 WALNUT GROVE #403 - MEMPHIS, TN 38111

Preston apparently was promoted to lieutenant and took part in Benjamin F. (Beast) Butler's ill-advised assault on Fort Fisher, N. C., and was killed June 15, 1864.

A letter on Navy Department stationery, dated at Washington Feb. 17, 1865, and signed by Gideon Welles, secretary of the Navy, reads as follows:

*"Sir*

*"I have received your letter of the 8th instant, relative to the remains of your Son, Lieut. S. W. Preston, who fell in the assault of Fort Fisher on the 15th of June.*

*"The remains have been hermetically sealed in a coffin and are now deposited in the private vault of Mr. Randall at Annapolis, Md. As soon as the Naval Academy is removed from Newport to Annapolis an appropriate spot will be selected in the Naval Academy grounds for the last resting place of the gallant Preston.*

*"The Hon. S. J. W. Tabor, 4th Auditor of the Treasury at Washington, will be able to give you all necessary information with regard to the settlement of Lieut. Preston's accounts, on your writing to him on the subject."*

The letter is addressed to Mr. Charles Preston, Senr., Birr P. O., near London, Canada, West.

Written across the bottom of Mr. Welles' letter is the following:

*"They tried to get his remains taken to Illinois, as soon as I was aware of it, I wrote to the secretary of the Navy to have his own request carried out. There is a large subscription made through the fleet to erect a monument over him. Admiral DuPont tells me it will be a very great one.*

*"I received as many letters as I could read for a couple of weeks after his death of sympathy and condolence from officers and civilians of all ranks. Your Mother had 3 from Mrs. DuPont and 2 from Mrs. Mills. I will write more at another time. You are aware that the academy was removed from Anapolis at the commencement of the war which was the occasion of his remains being deposited in Judge Randall's vault until the Academy return so that all the Staff and Students would be present at the interment."*

It may be added that the monument to Lieut. Preston stands today on the grounds of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

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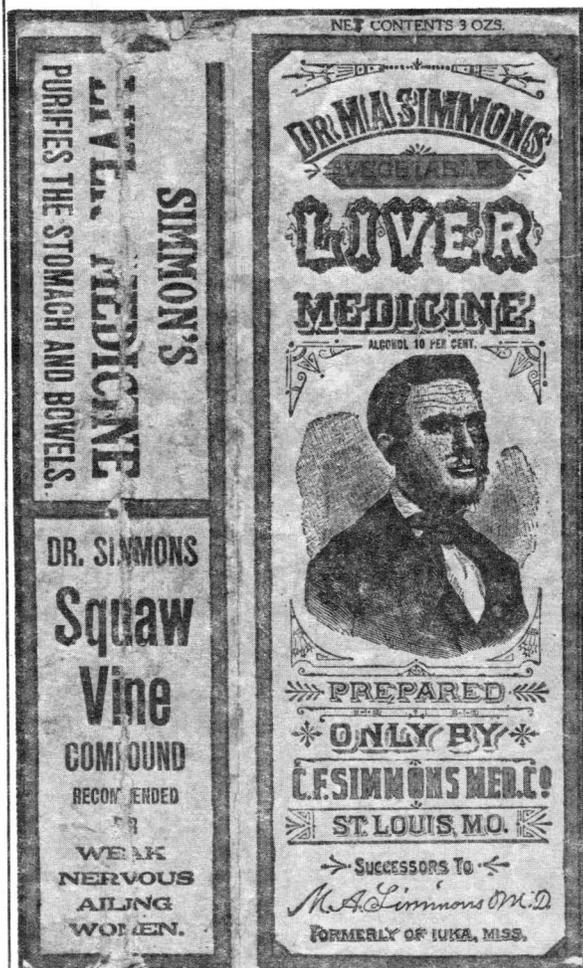
### MISSISSIPPI'S ONLY MATCH AND MEDICINE STAMP

By: H. L. Hill, Jr.

Some of the United States' most beautiful stamps are the match and medicine stamps of the 1862-83 period. Although considered "Back of the Book" material, a term which seems to lessen their importance in the stamp collecting world, insight into their production, use, and results makes them more important to a match and medicine collector than the general issues which hold the "Front of the Book" status. Created to help with the expenses of the Civil War, these stamps were used as seals, often being folded over the cork and neck of the bottle of medicine or perfume or folded over the edge of a box of matches or playing cards. This accounts for the cracks, thins, and other flaws generally found in these stamps.

Often in the business world financial success is reached from the very simplest of ideas, and such is the case with match and medicine stamps. Each company paid for its own die and had it registered with the government, therefore assuring that it would be the only firm to receive this special design. These manufacturers could receive a sizable discount when they purchased a large quantity of stamps. Since these beautiful stamps had the name of the company on them, they were attractive little pieces of advertisement, and the more they used, the more successful the idea was to all concerned. The companies received more advertisement which generated more sales, which required more orders of stamps which brought in more revenue to the treasury - everyone was happy.

For quite a few years I had seen Scott No. RS223 listed in the private die proprietary section of the "Specialized catalog of United States Stamps" but never dreamed of owning one. At that time I only had a few match and medicine stamps and my hopes of ever owning the one stamp issued from my state seemed very remote. It wasn't too long however that I found the only one that I've ever seen and it is pictured on the front cover of this issue. An accompanying penned bit of information reads, "Dr. M. A. Simmons, 1840 Snowhill, Ga., in 1842 moved to Holly Springs, Miss., moved to Iuka, Miss. in 1858, and moved finally to Saint Louis in 1878". Being an avid stoneware liquor jug and Mississippi pop and medicine bottle collector, I have always hoped to run into one of these "Simmons Liver Medicine" bottles with a local label attached. The closest I've come is the empty box container showing the "Formerly of Iuka, Miss." printed at the bottom. Most of the other items I've seen are from St. Louis and nothing at all from Holly Springs or Snowhill.



Our very existence is probably due to the fact that this cure-all product was made available to our ancestors. The long success of the company was no doubt due to the high powered advertisement on the back of the box. "Disorders of the liver are responsible for a large share of serious diseases that attack the human body. When the liver becomes functionally deranged, the processes which should keep the internal body clean and free from billious obstructions are not properly carried on. This storage throws extra work on the kidneys, stomach and heart. They will carry the double burden for a time, but if not corrected, they eventually break down and at that point serious trouble begins. Kidney diseases, heart fluttering, nervous debility, rheumatism, constitutional weakness, biliousness, sour stomach, belching, indigestion, headaches, costiveness, bloated abdomen, wind in the bowels, loss of appetite, low spirits, tired feeling, sallowness, and bad taste in the mouth, all owe their existence to a torpid liver. The moral is, "Keep the Liver Healthy Above All Things."

The fact that the medicine contained 10% alcohol did not hurt business; either by increasing sales or flaring up more livers.



"United States Match and Medicine Stamps" by Christopher West - Pub. by Casten Holt and Sons

## MEMBER'S CLASSIFIED

- WANTED: U. S. No. 1 on Florida Cover, also other early Florida. Buy or Trade. Herb McNeal, 520 Lakemont Ave. South, Winter Park, FL. 32792. (305) 644-4012.
- WANTED: Confederate Soldiers' Covers, especially Miss., La., Ala., Tenn., Ga., also Army Field cancels. Stefan T. Jaronski, P. O. Box 808, North Chicago, IL. 60064.
- WANTED: Miss. Stampless and Southern or Miss. River Steamboat Stampless Covers and collateral material for Collector (clear strikes) John S. Rogers, M. D., 3631 Meadowlake Lane, Houston, TX. 77027.
- WANTED: Fancy and unusual handstamped rating marks, especially negatives, coin designs, unusual numerals or lettering, odd combinations or colors all states stampless through banknote period. Frank Mandel, P. O. Box 157, N.Y.C., N.Y. 10014 - 0157.
- WANTED: Moderately priced Augusta, Ga. covers, letters, billheads, stampless, confederate, advertising, also Washington, GA. covers to or from the Garrard Family. R. L. Garrard, Jr., 1131 N. Eisenhower Ct., Augusta, GA. 30904.
- WANTED: Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas Confederate handstamped "Paid" covers. Buck Boshwit, 46 N. Third St., Suite 208, Memphis, TN 38103.
- WANTED: All Florida covers, Wm. G. Bogg, 643 Fifth Ave. South, Naples, FL 33940.

## STEAMBOAT AGENT HANDSTAMP MARKINGS

By: Erin R. Gunter

The Summer, 1982, "Dixie" featured an illustration of a previously unrecorded "Steamboat Agent" handstamp, that of H. O. Kelly & Co., Grand Gulf, Miss. Two other handstamps that have not previously been illustrated are shown here.



The black handstamp of T. B. Smith, New Orleans, was listed in Tracy Simpson's "U. S. Postal Markings, 1851-61," but was mis-described and lacked size data. The marking is the most ornate of the steamboat agent handstamps, being a fancy double-line box enclosing four lines of type, measuring 35 x 26 mm. The cover bears the manuscript endorsement "Yazoo Belle," a steamboat that operated on the Mississippi and Red Rivers from 1855 until snagging above Alexandria, La. on June 23, 1860. Since Buchannon, Carroll & Co. is believed to have changed to Carroll, Hoy & Co. about the middle of 1857, then the date of use of this marking can be listed as between 1858 and 1860.



The previously unrecorded E. N. Bissell & Co., Plaquemine, LA. handstamp is also struck in black ink and measures about 54 x 26 mm. The mark is on a folded letter dated 1843, making it the earliest steamboat agent marking thus far recorded.

One additional steamboat agent marking has been recorded by the author, but information on size, color and date of use is lacking. The mark is octagonal in shape, with the legend "FORWARDED / - BY - / LEVERICH & Co." The firm of Leverich, father and three brothers, was one of the more prominent commission houses of New Orleans, whose correspondence has fortunately been preserved. The firm, which also had offices in New York City, operated from the 1820's until the Civil War.

The term "Steamboat Agent" is actually somewhat of a misnomer. Henry A. Meyer, the noted postal historian, apparently coined the name, believing them to be agents of various steamboats or steamboat lines. Actually, they were almost all independent merchants who were primarily engaged in commerce in the various cities. They were commission merchants, drayage firms, and the like. Their livelihood was not the handling of mail, as in the case of local posts, but rather the shipping and trans-shipping of cotton, sugar, molasses, etc., from the plantations, and refined products, manufactured goods, wines, and so forth, which came to the ports from overseas. Some, of course, did act as agents for shipping lines and steamboats. (S. Morris of Jackson was not even on the river.) As a courtesy to their clients, and to promote business and good will, they conveyed mail matter.

The markings these firms applied to letters were really "advertising" markings, exactly similar to steamboat handstamps and advertising cornercards. Based on the numbers of surviving covers, it appears that George Hite and O'Riley & Mitchell were the most aggressive of the agents.

Steamboat agents should be distinguished from express mail forwarders. The latter were full-time organizations devoted to the shipping business, per se, almost always between towns and along regularly laid out routes. Express companies had their own agents in the principal cities they operated from, and generally picked up and delivered mail in these cities. Steamboat agents can be likened to drayage firms who specialized in steamboat business.

Ocean mail forwarders can be distinguished from steamboat agents by an examination of covers bearing their endorsements. They were uniformly commission merchants engaged in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean trade, to whom their clients sent, along with goods, bundles of mail. These bundles were opened and stamped by the forwarders and placed in the regular United States mails. Each bundle, incidentally, was required to pay only 6 cents postage (ship letter fee) on arrival, there being only one rate regardless of size or quantity of enclosures.

#### STEAMBOAT AGENT MARKINGS

##### Cairo, Illinois

Fowler & Norton  
Z. Block

##### Evansville, Indiana

Harrington, Craig  
O'Riley & Mitchell  
Taylor & Harvey

##### Grand Gulf, Miss.

H. O. Kelly

##### Jackson, Miss.

S. Morris

##### Louisville, Ky.

I. S. Moorhead

##### New Orleans

Gorrissen Brothers  
George Hite (3 different markings)  
Leverich  
Bruce Putnam (2 different markings)  
T. P. Smith  
Snapp & Hite  
(G. W. Oliver has been listed, but is not confirmed as a steamboat agent)

##### Paducah, Ky.

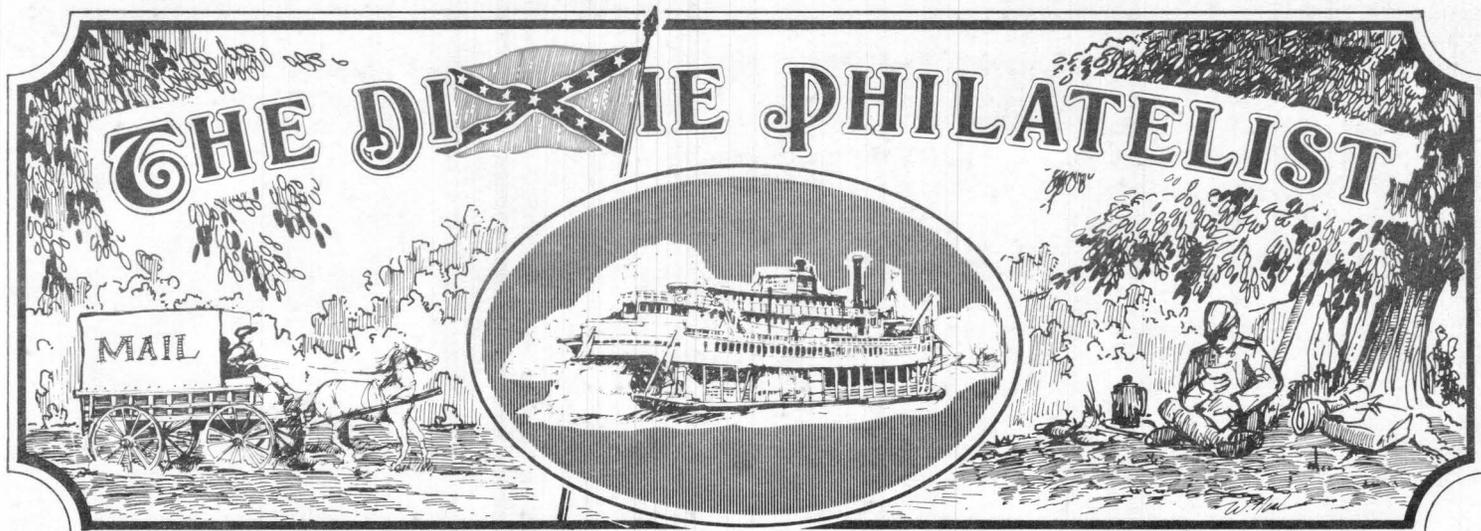
Watts Given

##### Plaquemine, La.

E. N. Bissell

##### Vicksburg, Miss.

Edmund Whalley  
B. J. Butler



THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION - 1010 METAIRIE ROAD, JACKSON, MS 39209  
 SUMMER 1985, VOLUME XIX, Number II

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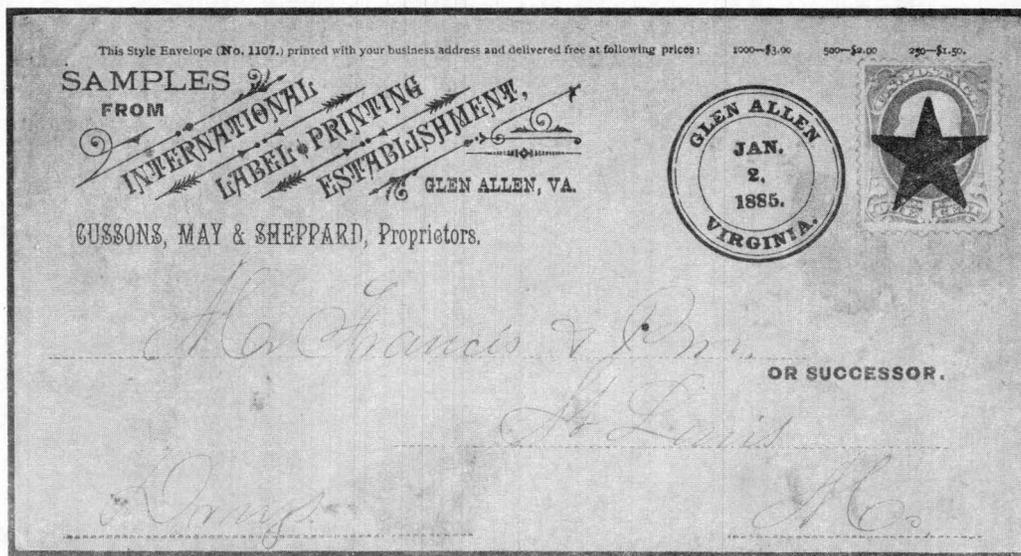
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THIS BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF THE FAMOUS GLEN ALLEN PRECANCEL WAS PROVIDED TO  
 US BY DAVID HANSCHEN OF ARGUS STAMP CO. OF DALLAS.

The DIXIE PHILATELIST is the official publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation. Full responsibility and credit are due the various authors who publish here and not the editors or the SPF. The "DIXIE" is published quarterly for the benefit of the membership and others interested in original research articles dealing primarily with postal history.

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A 20% discount is given for a full year's ad. All ads are to be sent to our advertising manager and paid for in advance. Classified ads of 30 words or less are \$3.00 each.

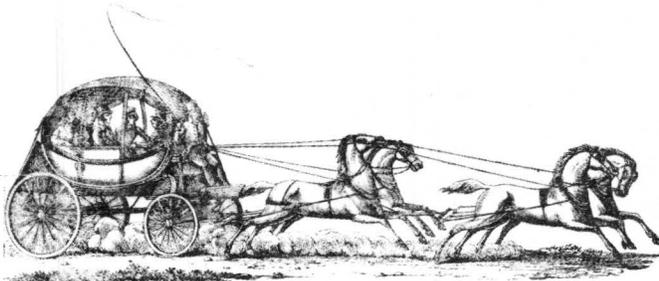
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**This Contract, made the seventeenth**  
 day of *December*, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty *four*,  
 between *James Hendershott, of Phil<sup>a</sup> & Geo. H. Avery, of Ark.*  
*(To be accepted at Augusta, Ga.)*

contractor for carrying the mails of the United States, of one part, and the **Postmaster General of the United States**, of the other part, **WITNESSETH**: that the said parties have mutually covenanted as follows: viz: The said contractor covenant with the Postmaster General.

MEMBER OF, SPF, APS, SPA, P.F., U.S. CLASSICS SOCIETY, CCNYC, GPS, AHPS, POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY, EPHEMERA SOCIETY, MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY, ASDA (NY) PTS (LONDON) ETC. . .

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WRITE OR CALL:

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 PH: 501-376-7243

## CAPTAIN CUSSONS AND THE GLEN ALLEN STAR PRECANCEL

By: J. M. Kinabrew, Jr.

While by no means the scarcest of the early precancels, the Glen Allen, Virginia star has a charisma all its own. Its appeal to both cancellation and precancel collectors is comparable to that of the Graf Zeppelins (in themselves no great rarity) to collectors of U. S. adhesives. Malcolm Hooper, in "A Historical Survey of Precancels", published by the Cardinal Spellman Museum, gives a brief, but instructive, account of the story of this precancel.

The cover on the front page of this issue is a striking example of the precancelled stamp and cornercard. Also the Cancellation Club, Precancelled Stamp Society, and United Postal Stationery Society have taken notice of it in their journals.

Who Cussons was and how he got involved in producing the Glen Allen star precancel is an interesting bit of Southern history. John Cussons was an Englishman who came over to fight for the Confederacy. In 1863 he was a scout on the staff of Major General E. M. Law, with the rank of captain. Douglas Southall Freeman, in "Lee's Lieutenants", describes him as long haired, keen-eyed, and fearless. As we will see later, he was perhaps more fearless than keen-eyed.

In April, 1863, Law's Brigade was involved in an operation on the Nansemond River near Suffolk, Virginia. Also involved were some North Carolina troops, in particular the Fifty-Fifth Regiment. This unit was blamed for the loss of a small fort to the Federals. Colonel J. K. Connally of the Fifty-Fifth heard that General Law had said that the Carolinians had behaved badly and he demanded an explanation. Law stated that Captains Terrell and Cussons of his staff had reported the matter to him. Connally then confronted the captains, who refused to retract their remarks. The upshot was that Connally challenged Terrell to a duel and Major A. J. Belo called out Cussons.

It is hard for us to understand such proceedings in this day and time. Here a group of officers, operating in the face of the enemy, where injury or death might be expected on the next day - or in the next hour - who propose to deliberately try to kill each other. More astounding is that the commanding generals did not stop such an affair. The confederate forces were continually short of field grade officers, attrition of officers was greater on a percentage basis than that of the common soldier. Terrell chose double-barrelled shotguns, loaded with balls, at forty paces. Cussons selected the even more deadly Mississippi Rifle at the same distance. Clearly, they both meant business. Belo and Cussons went out first. Belo's first bullet clipped a hole in Cusson's hat. Cusson's return fire did not touch the major, although the Englishman had a reputation as a bullseye marksman.

Enough? Certainly not! The rifles were reloaded and shots exchanged. This time Belo winced slightly but Cussons was unscathed. He nonchalantly remarked "Major, this is damned poor shooting we are doing today. If we don't do any better than this we will never kill any Yankees." Belo's coat collar was found to be cut and a closer examination showed that the lead had grazed his neck. He was bleeding but unsatisfied. Again the rifles were loaded, but before they could resume a messenger ran up from the other pair to announce that the difference between Connally and Captain Terrell had been composed. There was no reason to continue the quarrel, so the two gentlemen shook hands and felicitated each other that the damage to hat and neck had been slight.

After the war, Captain Cussons married a woman of large property and settled at Glen Allen, near Richmond. There he maintained a summer hotel, "Forest Lodge", and a prosperous printing establishment - both probably part of his wife's "large property". Hence the name of the firm - Cussons, May, and Sheppard. Question? If Major Belo had been a better shot, or if they had exchanged shots a third time, would there ever have been a Glen Allen star?

## A CONFEDERATE COVER COMES HOME

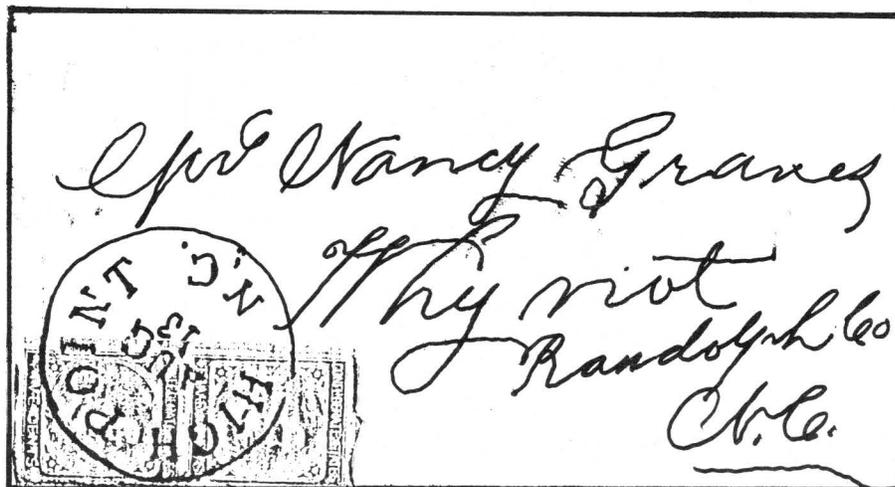
By: Gen. Jack Solomon - Confederate Stamp Alliance

About 20 years ago I acquired a group of North Carolina covers from a dealer who purchased them from an estate. One of these covers is pictured here and I felt it was very intriguing. The stamps are a vertical pair of London prints postmarked High Point, N. C. and is addressed to Mrs. Nancy Graves, Why Not, Randolph County, N. C. As fast as I could, I sent a letter to Gen. Earl Weatherly, eminent authority on Confederate covers, who lived in Greensboro, N. C., to ask about Why Not. Gen. Weatherly told me that Why Not was 30 miles southwest of Greensboro and that it was founded in 1860. At a meeting held to give the new town a name many of those present offered suggestions by saying "Why Not So and So?" or "Why Not This?" or "Why Not That?" Soon it became obvious that they could not agree on a name and finally someone said "Why Not Call it Why Not?" Everyone agreed that this was a good suggestion and it was adopted. In 1973 Gen. Weatherly sent me an article from the Greensboro Daily News telling of a meeting of the Why Not Memorial Assn. In the article the name of Mr. J. B. Slack was given for those who wished to attend the meeting. I immediately called Mr. Slack to tell him of my cover addressed to Why Not. Mr. Slack informed me that the grandson of Nancy Graves, age 95, was his neighbor and lived in Why Not. Mr. Slack invited me to attend the meeting but it was to be held within a week and I could not arrange it and promised I would attend the next one.

What is the Why Not Memorial Assn? This was an organization of former students of the Why Not Academy. This school existed from 1890 to 1917 to educate the children in the area. Next to the school was a Methodist Church and a cemetery. Some years ago residents formed the Why Not Memorial Assn. to care for the church and the cemetery. The church is almost in its original condition and is only used for special occasions. Each year the Assn. holds its annual meeting on the 3rd Sunday in May. A regular church service is held, followed by a business meeting of the Assn., followed by a picnic on the lawn outside the church. Here can be found an array of Southern food and delicacies the thoughts of which can induce an insatiable hunger.

Twice in the past few years my wife and I drove over 1300 miles (round trip) to attend this wonderful get-together. Each time I brought many xerox copies of the cover and gave them to members of the congregation. We were welcomed from the pulpit and I was asked to talk about the cover, the stamps, etc.

Yes, I did meet David R. Graves who was in his 96th year. It was a big trip, but the pleasure made it well worth it.



## EVEN MORE ON COLLEGE AND SCHOOL COVERS

By: H. L. Hill, Jr.

General Harvey Sheppard (C.S.A.) has responded to our request for college and school cover listings by sending us a few Virginia covers from his collection. He has others which may be featured in a future article. He has also supplied us with background information that was available to him. He suggests that a good bit of research in some good Virginia library would produce interesting data on other schools whose covers are represented here.

Other covers in this article were supplied by J. V. Nielsen of 783 Rutledge Ave., Charleston, S. C. 29403. Gen. Sheppard's address is 500 Ventris Court, Maitland, FL 32751. We're sure both of these gentlemen would like to hear from you if you have similar interest.

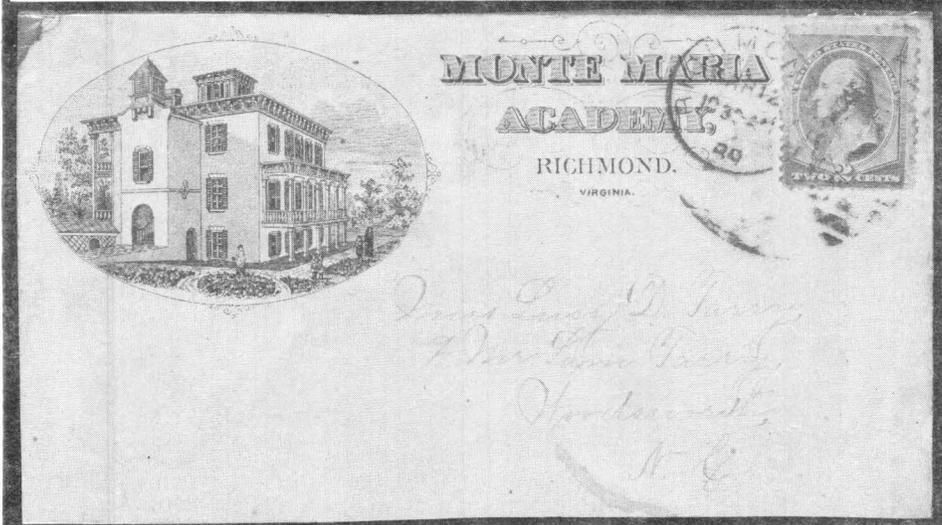


The above two covers represent schools from Salem, Virginia. The Demosthenean Society of Roanoke College cover has an interesting "5" cancellation on the three cent stamp. The Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was a part of Roanoke College, which moved to Salem in 1847 from a site near Staunton where it was called the Virginia Collegiate Institute.



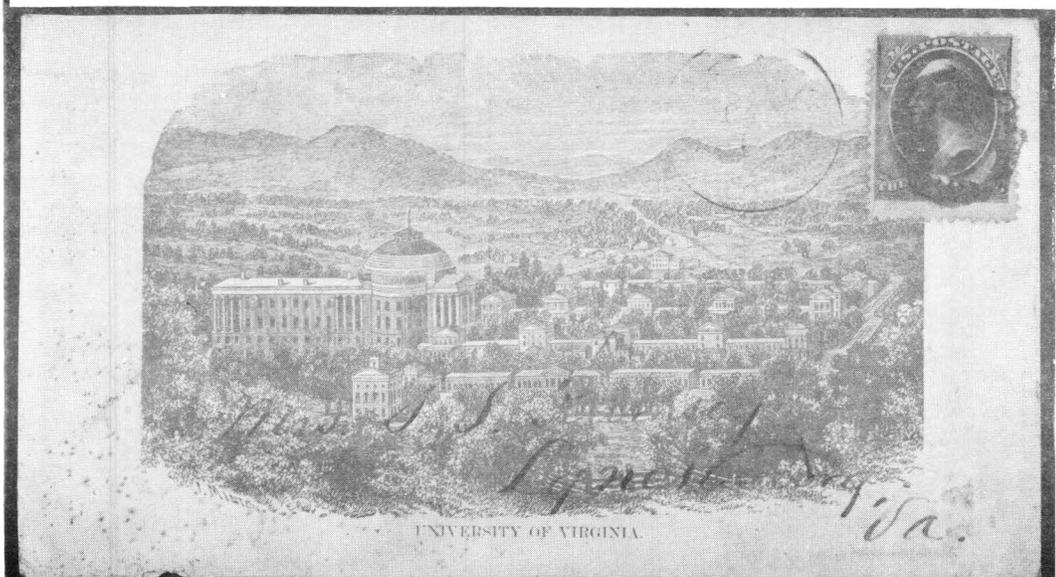
HARTSHORN MEMORIAL COLLEGE, RICHMOND. THIS SCHOOL FOR NEGRO WOMEN WAS FOUNDED IN 1883. IN 1932 IT WAS COORDINATED WITH VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY (ESTABLISHED IN 1867).

*Rev. Lyman B. Jefft,  
Buttunwoods,  
R. I.*



MONTE MARIA ACADEMY, RICHMOND, WAS FOUNDED ON GRACE STREET IN 1866 IN A HOME BUILT BY COL. RICHARD ADAMS, A FRIEND OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. IT WAS PURCHASED BY BISHOP MACGILL AS A HOME FOR THE VISITATION NUNS AND THE ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES WHICH THEY FOUNDED. IN 1906 IT WAS AFFILIATED WITH THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA. THE SCHOOL WAS CLOSED IN 1927.

*Miss Mary D. ...  
Buttunwoods,  
R. I.*



THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA WAS FOUNDED IN 1819 AND THE ORIGINAL BUILDINGS, PROBABLY SHOWN HERE ON THIS BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHED COVER, WERE DESIGNED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON. THIS WAS THE FIRST UNIVERSITY TO BE ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT OF ANY CHURCH DENOMINATION.

*Miss S. J. ...  
University of Virginia*

SOUTH SIDE FEMALE INSTITUTE WAS FOUNDED IN BURICEVILLE IN 1889 BY THE REV. R. W. CRIDLIN, A BAPTIST MINISTER. IT LASTED ABOUT TWELVE YEARS. A HIGH SCHOOL OCCUPIES THE SITE TODAY.



INFORMATION ON THIS COVER TELLS US THAT THE BROOKHILL SCHOOL WAS SIX MILES NORTH OF CHARLOTTESVILLE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. CHARLES MINOR, M.D. A.M. WAS PRINCIPAL.



WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE IS THE SECOND OLDEST COLLEGE IN AMERICA. IT WAS THE FIRST TO ESTABLISH AN HONOR SYSTEM, AN ELECTIVE SYSTEM OF STUDIES, A SCHOOL OF LAW AND MODERN LANGUAGES, AND THE SECOND TO ESTABLISH A SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, ALL IN 1779. IT WAS ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1693 AND OPENED IN 1694.

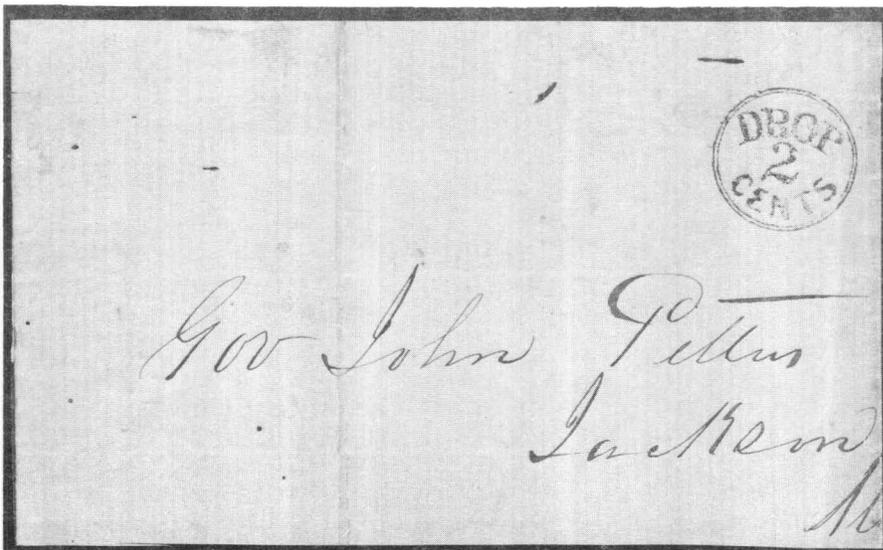


## TWO CENT CONFEDERATES FROM MISSISSIPPI

By: Sam R. Zimmerman, Jr.

Examples of the various two cent indicia used by postmasters of Mississippi during the confederate years are presented here along with the postal legislation of the Confederate States of America.

The Hoyer and Ludwig lithographed two cent green adhesive was not recorded used until March 21, 1862, thus creating a "Stampless Period" of over nine months. Postmaster General John H. Reagan unofficially advised the postmasters to arrange with the patron, the use of notes to pay for postage when adhesive stamps were not available. This resulted in the Handstamp, Manuscript and Provisional markings used until the Post Office Department could furnish stamps.



Jackson, Miss. Handstamp Drop 2 Cents in a Double Circle. Letter dated March 13, 1863 at which time the two cent green Jackson No. 3 was probably exhausted and the two cent red brown No. 14 was not in use until May, 1863.

The letter below, written before the 1959 Dietz Catalog was printed, shows this to be the provenance of this marking.

Dear Mr. Sills:

I thank you for submitting this Jackson, Miss. "Drop 2 Cents" Handstamp. I had never before seen one, and am glad to add it to the next issue of the Catalog. Isn't it a pretty piece?

I have succeeded in getting a perfect tracing of it for the illustrating zinc etching. Its clearness was of great help in the drawing in india ink.

I am returning the object at once.

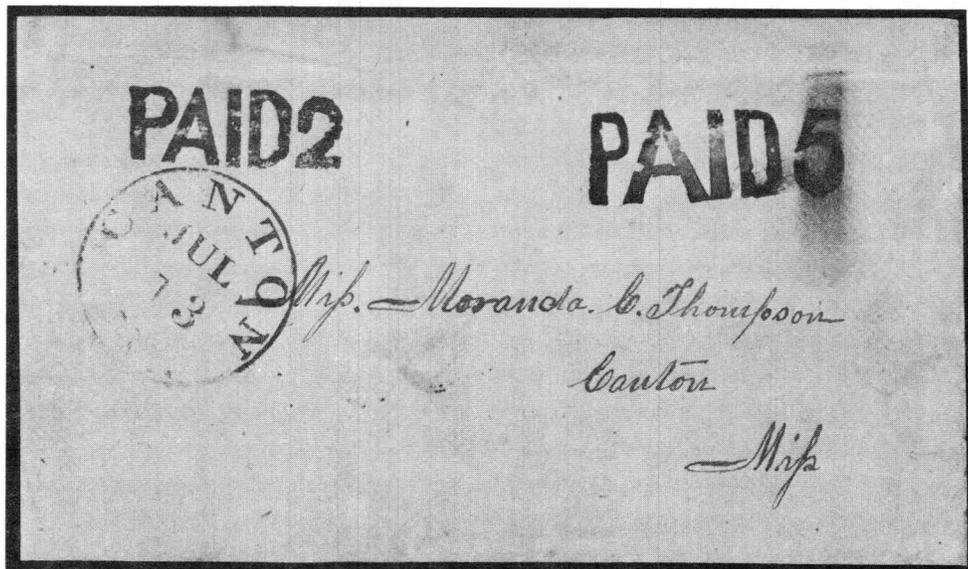
Again, thanks!

Sincerely:

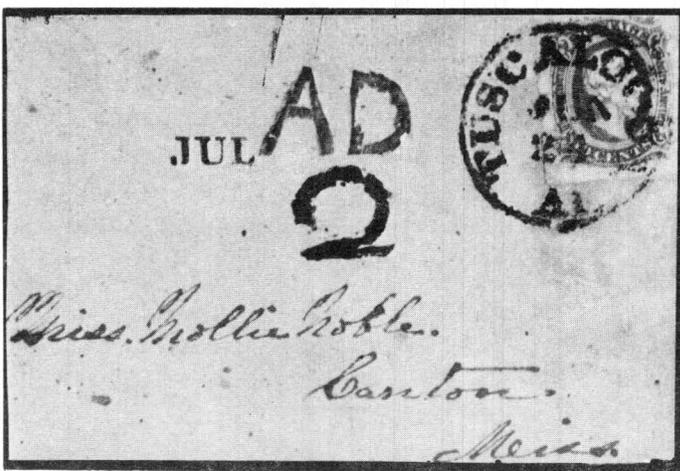
(August Dietz)



Aberdeen, Miss. Post-marked Mar. 13, 186----- Soldiers letter hand carried to the post office, where it was manuscript rated 2 and handled as a drop letter.



Canton, Miss. July 13, 186--- Handstamp Paid 5, woodcut type III obliterated and rerated, Paid 2, woodcut type III drop letter.



Canton, Miss. - Letter mailed from Tuscaloosa, Ala. June 24, 186--- to Canton, Miss. where Postmaster William Priestley applied his JUL AD 2 markings. Letters of this type were advertised in the local newspaper and the addressee had to come by the office and pay the 2 cent advertising fee in order to get the letter.

**POSTAL LEGISLATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA SETTING RATES -  
DROP LETTERS, CIRCULARS AND PERIODICALS.**

“An act to continue in force certain laws of the United States of America.” “Be it enacted by the Confederate States of America in Congress assembled, that all of the laws of the United States of America in force and in use in the Confederate States of America on the first day of November last (1860), and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the Confederate States, be and the same are hereby continued in force until altered or repealed by the Congress.”

Adopted, February 9, 1861

The above act governed the rate of postage for Drop Letters, Circulars, etc., at the same rates and same regulations as prescribed by the Post Master General of the United States of America. “The United States of America rate for Drop Letters was 1 cent each: Chapter IX, Section 94 - Laws and regulations U.S.P.O. 1861.” “Each newspaper or periodical not exceeding one ounce and a half in weight, when circulated in the State where published, is subject to a postage of ½ cent only: Section 112.” “Books not weighing over four pounds at 1 cent an ounce: Section 134.” “Unsealed circulars, advertisements, business cards, transient newspapers not over three ounces at 1 cent each: Section 137 U.S.P.O.” “Act of February 23, 1861 Confederate States of America entitled “An act to prescribe the rates of postage in the Confederate States of America and for other purposes - established the rate of 1 cent for local circulars, not for transmission, but for delivery through the office of mailing.”

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

Approved March 15, 1861

“and all drop letters or letters placed in any post office and not for transmission but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of 2 cents each.” “Prior to June 1, 1861 the Confederate of 1 cent for drop circulars, 2 cents for transmitted circulars and 2 cents for drop letters was in effect and remained at these rates until amended by the Act of April 29, 1863 - effective July 1, 1863, where by the printed circular rate “for transmission of circulars thru the mails” was fixed at 1 cent per 1 ounce. After the Act of April 29, 1863 the Drop Letter and Circular rates remained in effect during the life of the Confederacy.

“Conclusion” - There was never in effect a 1 cent rate for Drop Letters. The rate was originally established at 2 cents in the Act of February 23, 1861 and was never changed. The rate for Drop Circulars was established at 1 cent in the Act of February 23, 1861 and was never changed. The rate for Transmitted Circulars was established at 2 cents in the Act of February 23, 1861 and remained effective until July 1, 1863 at which time the Act of April 29, 1863 changed the rate to 1 cent. No other changes in the Drop Letter and Circular rates has been found in the Postal Legislation of the Confederate States of America.

Miscellaneous One Cent and Two Cent Rates include the advertised rate of two cents, contract and non-contract packet boat letters marked six cents or seven cents for the ship or boat fee, way markings covering the way carrier fee, and the two cents included in the total fee collected by the ship captain on blockade mail.

Please send any information on unlisted drop or circular covers (one cent or two cent markings) to Sam R. Zimmerman, Jr., 203 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, S. C. 29605. Especially wanted are the two 1959 Dietz listings below.

Eufaula, Ala.

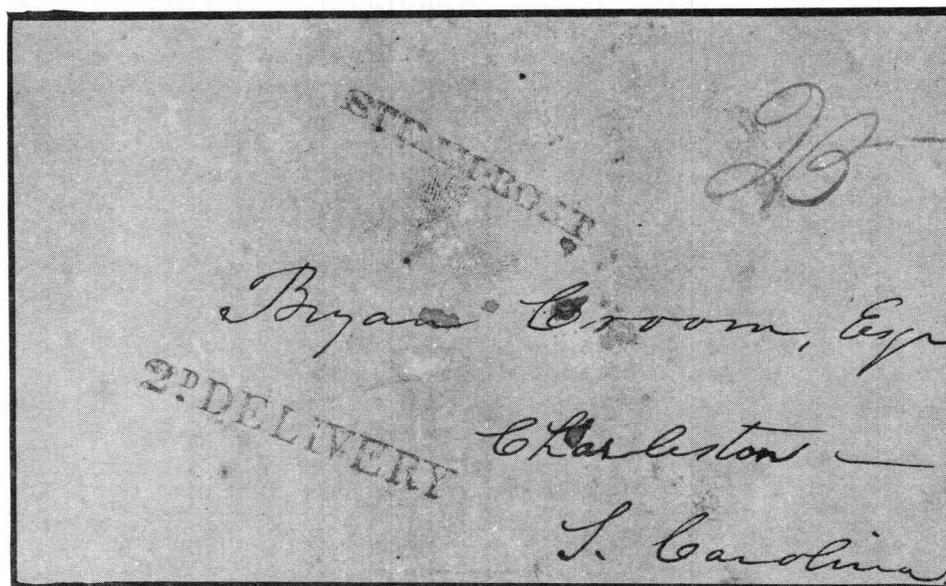
Oxford, Miss.

PAID 2

PAID 2

## THEY NEVER ARRIVED

By: J. V. Nielsen



The above appears to be an ordinary stampless steamboat cover mailed at New York and addressed to Bryan Croom, Esq., Charleston, South Carolina, and stamped "2d Delivery". Both handstamps are Red, the latter being the only such Charleston marking I've ever seen.

The letter reads: "Dear Brother. I wish to say that I have taken my passage on the Steam Boat HOME which is to go on Saturday the 7th and you may expect us in Charleston on Tuesday 10th. If convenient send your carriage to meet us at the Boat when it arrives. All the things you requested have been bought. In haste yours, H. B. Croom."

The HOME which had made at least one voyage to Charleston and back, left New York October 7, 1837, and literally broke apart on the outer banks of North Carolina the following Monday. She had aboard between 80 and 90 passengers and a crew of 43, including the captain and other officers. Of these, 20 passengers and the captain and nineteen of the crew were saved, being forced to spend several days on Ocracoke Island before news of the wreck was conveyed to rescuers. Sixty-seven persons lost their lives, among them Madame Heloise Boudo, South Carolina's only woman silversmith. On Sunday morning, October 22, the Rev. Thomas Smyth preached a sermon based on the calamity, in which he described the condition of the vessel and the negligence of the captain. As a result, a committee was appointed by the mayor, including Rev. Smyth, to investigate the wreck and make recommendations. The committee reported that the captain was intoxicated and that the vessel was improperly constructed and improperly handled and recommended that Charleston take steps to have vessels engaged in carrying passengers from Charleston examined for seaworthiness. The committee also took occasion to report on the condition of other vessels operating out of Charleston, including overcrowding, and to deplore the custom of passengers signing statements complimenting ship captains for courtesy, without regard to their competence. It should be mentioned here the Mr. and Mrs. Hardy B. Croom, their two daughters and a son lost their lives in the wreck. Residents of New Bern, N. C., they had planned to make their home in Charleston.

## CIVIL WAR "PER FLAG OF TRUCE"

By: Herman Herst, Jr.

The primary purpose for Flag of Truce letters was the sending of messages of mercy. This was a humane way of permitting civilians on either side of hostilities to correspond providing there was no military news in the message, or to allow those no longer engaged in fighting, such as prisoners of war or wounded in the hospitals to contact their loved ones.

But as is well known, not all Flag of Truce letters entered the mails of combatants. Sometimes they were sent from one Army to another by military courier who ostensibly was allowed to cross from one Army to another, often on a mission of mercy. Hostilities were often temporarily discontinued to permit the wounded or dead to be removed; sometimes they stopped so that neutrals could be evacuated.

When a fighting Army runs out of Bourbon whiskey, and turns to its enemy to beg a supply, would that be a message of mercy? There are some, especially Kentuckians, who would answer the question with an emphatic affirmative.

The time was 1863. Vicksburg had fallen, and General Grant occupied that bastion which had held the key to the Mississippi River for so long. And the Confederates, under General Johnson, had fallen back on Meridian, soon to be driven from there as Grant moved relentlessly East, soon to defeat the rebels once again at the Battle of Chattanooga.

The taste of defeat must have been bitter enough to General Johnson, but the inability to taste Bourbon whiskey was an additional blow. Still in Meridian, he had his Medical Director, D. W. Yandell, send a letter under a Flag of Truce to the Medical Director of General Grant's forces.

The letter, in almost perfect condition, was sold in a Parke Bernet auction sale a few years ago, and the writer happened to notice the description of it. Being himself an admirer of fine Bourbon, preferably, Tennessee Sour Mash, he bought the letter, and he has had a great deal of pleasure showing it to other Bourbon fanciers who are completely ignorant of the day the Civil War stopped so two opposing generals could share their drinks.

The text of the letter follows:

"If the Medl. Director of Genl. Grant's forces at V'burg would send the Medl. Dr. of Genl. Johnson's forces a few gallons of good Bourbon whiskey, he, the Medl. Dr. of Genl. Jo's forces, being a Kentuckian, would be under obligation, and on occasion would be pleased to reciprocate.

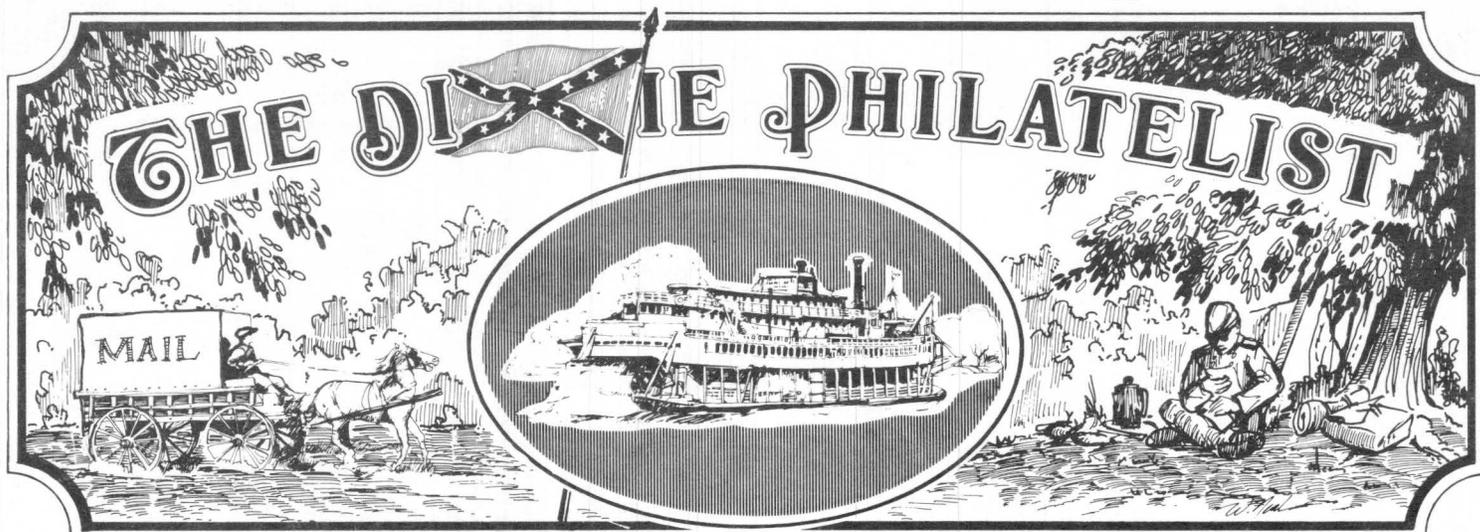
"Fraternally (underlining this), notwithstanding the war.

D. W. Yandell  
Medl. Director

Meridian, Miss.  
Oct 8th 63."



ONE OF THESE VICKSBURG STONWARE LIQUOR JUGS MIGHT WELL HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THIS "MESSAGE OF MERCY".



THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION - 1010 METAIRIE ROAD, JACKSON, MS 39209  
 FALL 1985, VOLUME XIX, Number III

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THIS 2½ CENT STAMP INTENDED TO BE AFFIXED TO A BOX OF  
 ANTIKAMNIA PILLS RETAILING FOR \$1.00 IS SCOTT CATALOG NO. RS278



## WHISTLER'S MOTHER

By: Herman Herst, Jr.



How many priceless manuscripts and documents have been lost to posterity through the carelessness and neglect of their owners? Alas, the number will never be known, just as the items themselves are destroyed before some collector has the opportunity to appreciate them. Sometimes their destruction is brought about not through carelessness, but because their existence might prove embarrassing to the owners.

Some years ago while appraising the collection of a United States four-star general, who was on his deathbed, and knew it, I found in his Confederate States collection a lovely letter from the mother of James McNeil Whistler, a folded stampless cover, dated 1851. The first thing that caught my eye was the addressee, Colonel Robert E. Lee, Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

In answer to my question, the General explained that during the peacetime years while he had been Superintendent of the Academy, he went through the Academy Archives seeking interesting items for his collection. There were no restrictions on appropriating such things, or perhaps there was no one who might reprimand the Superintendent. The circumstance was not unique. I well recall a Colonel from Kansas City in the late 1930's who received permission to take home letters from soldiers in the Mexican War so that he might study them. His collection of Mexican War covers, when it was subsequently sold, brought a goodly sum of money.

The letter I held in my hands was a request from Cadet Whistler's mother to Colonel Lee for her son to be permitted a compassionate leave, forbidden by regulations. Mrs. Whistler, a widow, was to sail for Europe in the hope of regaining her health.

I asked the General if he realized the value of the letter. A combination of Robert E. Lee and Whistler's mother was sort of thing dreams are made of. He asked for a guess. I gave it. "May I see the letter?" he asked. I handed it to him and was shocked when he tore it in half. "I do not want it said I stole something from the United States. There is no way to return it without an explanation."

I pleaded with him to stop. "Let me make a copy first." I begged, and was pleased when he agreed. But upon handing it back, he tore the letter into pieces.

"Burn the pieces," he directed. Under his watchful eye, I did. But I still have the copy:

To Colonel Lee, Superintendent of Military Academy. Dear Sir, Though my son Cadet Whistler has not earned a furlough and though I know the regulations require his fulfilling two years at the Military Academy before he may make a visit to his home, yet, perhaps under present circumstances you may consider it his duty to relieve an invalid and widowed mother the exertion of visiting him to exchange adieus previous to embarking for England for an absence of nearly a year in the hope of regaining health.

The 14th of Oct is the day for the steamer's sailing by which James Whistler's mother expects to depart and if in accordance with Col. Lee's judgement next week may be granted for a visit to his home the favor I trust will be an incitement to his application to study and obedience throughout his term at West Point grant that his leave of absense may include one Sabbath to spend with his mother the memory of which may comfort a lonely voyager. With respect and esteem, yours dear Sir, to make grateful Anna M. Whistler, Scarsdale, Westchester County Sept. 24th.

The favor will be enhanced by expedition as my youngest son must leave for entering the St. James College, Md. the end of next week, and the natural wish for two such near companions to refresh their intimacy it is hoped may be gratified by Col. Lee's granting the request for a week's furlough to Cadet Whistler the earliest day he may be relieved from duty at the Military Academy. A.M.W.

At the bottom of the letter is this short message: Mrs. Whistler: Request that a leave of absence for a week's furlough may be granted her son Cadet Whistler approved by the Supt from 12 on Friday October 1 until 7½ P.M. Monday October 4.

Just how Cadet Whistler was to enjoy a one week furlough between October 1 and October 4 was not explained in the letter. Perhaps someone with access to West Point's records might tell us a bit more about the story.

Did Cadet Whistler return to the Point when his furlough was up? In late 1851, Cadet Whistler withdrew from West Point. In 1852, he attempted unsuccessfully to join the Navy. He then accepted a position as a draughtsman with the Coast Survey in Washington, but found the job too detailed and too boring. In 1854, he sailed to Europe, determined to study painting. His works were ridiculed by foreign artists, but he persisted, and today he is recognized as one of the earlier impressionists, but not until 1883 was his genius recognized. In that year, he exhibited his works in Britain. Even then, his work was far from applauded.

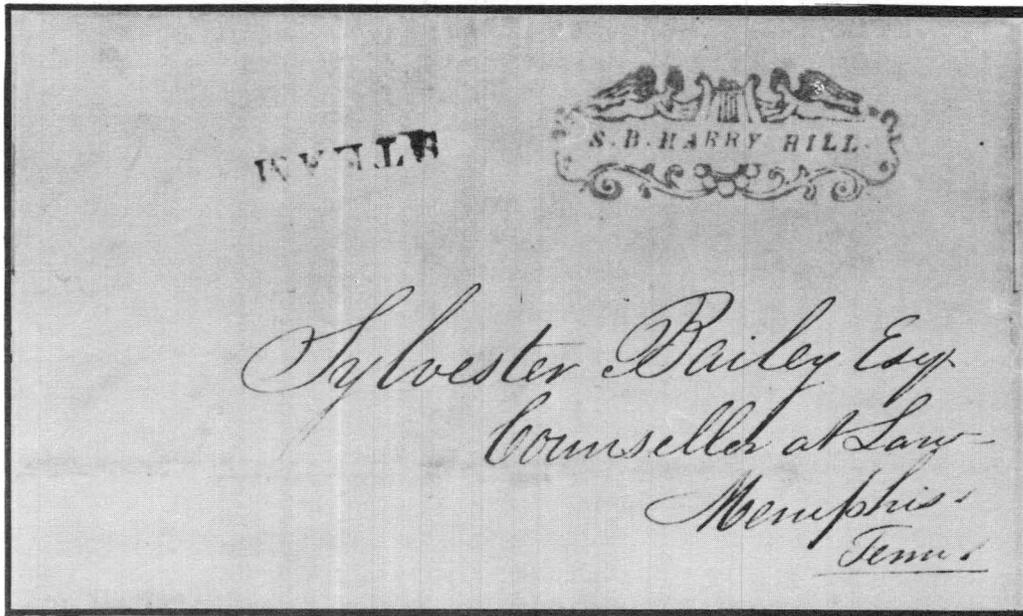
Today he is best known for the painting which is incorrectly called "Whistler's Mother", but which Whistler himself called "Arrangement in gray and black No. One." The irony is that many of his works are applauded by the art world to a much greater extent than the painting most commonly linked with his name.

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#### MEMBERS CLASSIFIED

- WANTED: U. S. 1857-61 - 1 cent Blue Single Independent State Use - any state. Will buy or trade rare items. Sam Zimmerman, Jr., 203 Byrd. Blvd., Greenville, S. C. 29605.
- NOTICE: Southern Covers bought and sold. What are your needs? Gordon McHenry, Box 117, Osprey, FL 33559
- FOR SALE: Magnus Patriotics - large variety unused patriotics include battle scenes and aerial views. Send SASE for complete list and prices. Civil War Postal History, Stefan T. Jaronski, Ph. D., P. O. Box 808, North Chicago, IL 60064 - (312) 234 - 6741.
- WANTED: Charlotte, N. C. and other N. C. and S. C. Postal History. Tony Crumbley, P. O. Box 244, Newell, N. C. 28126.
- WANTED: Envelopes and Post Cards with Texas postmarks before 1900. Early Waco and vicinity are especially needed. Jim Alexander, 5825 Caldwell, Waco, Texas 76710 - (817) 772 - 3857.
- WANTED: Collections or accumulations of CSA general issues on cover, 19th century U. S. Revenues with printed cancels, plus anything in Florida Confederate covers. Dr. John M. Buckner, 2560 N.W. 13th St., Gainesville, FL 32609 - (904) 378 - 2020.
- WANTED: Ohio Covers, especially manuscript cancels, DPO's, Fair and Expositions. Also any forged or faked stamps and covers. Charles I. Ball, 4085 W. 214th St., Fairview Park, Ohio 44126.
- WANTED: Confederate Postals. Billy Matz, Box 12162, Memphis, TN 38112.

A REVIEW OF DR. JAMES W. MILGRAM'S "VESSEL - NAMED MARKINGS ON UNITED STATES INLAND AND OCEAN WATERWAYS 1810 - 1890"



In a book of this type one would expect to find a list of all the boat named markings known to the author. He would probably have a nice collection of his own to draw upon while getting other information from old auction catalogs, previous publications, and from friends who shared his interest. The clearest pictures that he could obtain might be thrown in to help the reader visualize some of the beautiful examples known.

There are certain books that we use as "the" reference guide on all areas of collecting whether it be baseball cards, stamps, postcards, cut glass, quilts, pottery, or the like. In many cases, there are several sources to choose from and we usually buy the one that more closely fits our needs. Heretofore, our biggest help in boat covers has been the Eugene Klein Waterway Packetmark book printed in 1940 and its supplement (1942). Ten years later, the Lytle List of Merchant Steam Vessels came off the press. Captain Frederick Way, Jr. published his "Way's Directory of Western River Packets" in 1950 and has since come out with a new book in 1983. "Ship Registers and Enrollments of New Orleans" was printed by the Works Project Administration (WPA) in 1942 in six volumes covering 1804 to 1870. A couple of lesser known publications: the "Dictionary of River Packets in the Mobile - Alabama - Warrior - Tombigbee Trades (1818 - 1932)", and the "Directory of Steamboats on the Chattahoochee - Apalachicola River System" were both written by the late Selma, Alabama native, Bert Neville.

All of these publications were mostly of the listing type with the exception of the Klein which showed drawing copies and a few photos of markings known up until that period. The first exciting publication of actual photos of steamboat covers and descriptions came to us by mail in the form of an auction catalog from Sotheby Parke Bernet in 1977. The photography in this catalog was the most exciting visual assemblage of steamboat covers to date.

Then, lucky for us, along came Dr. James Milgram who decided that it was not only time to update the listings of the known name of boat markings, but also time to take on the unprecedented task of photographing an example of each listing. His photography is bright and clear on the more than 1500 listings. Now, this is "the" book, and with the addition of a value guide, we feel that it will be "THE" book for a long time to come. Additional unlisted material should be sent to: Dr. James W. Milgram, 303 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60611. Books may be ordered from the Collector's Club of Chicago, 1029 North Dearborn, Chicago, IL 60610.

## THE NEW DIETZ CONFEDERATE STATES CATALOG AND HANDBOOK

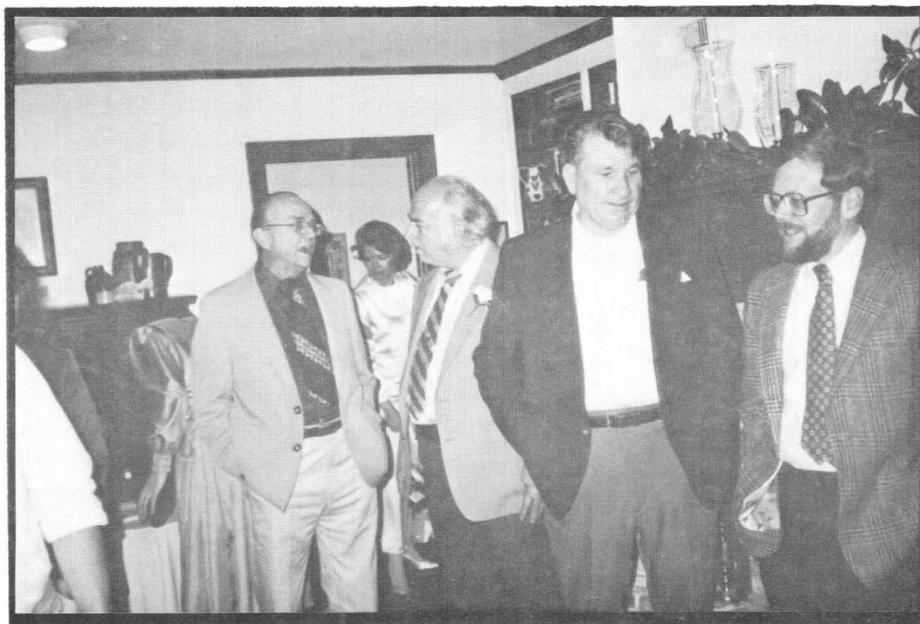
A letter from Hubert C. Skinner, Chairman of the Dietz Editorial Committee, Erin R. Gunter and Warren H. Sanders dated March 22, 1986, brings us the following welcomed news.

“At long last, I am delighted to report that the *New Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Handbook* is literally on the presses and will be finished before the end of the month. If the bindery stays on schedule as expected, there should be no further delays.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your much valued help in compiling and completing what turned out to be an enormous project, far greater than we anticipated when we planned the book. However, I feel certain that everyone will agree that the finished project was well worth the wait.

We have reviewed the proofs again and again, and we firmly believe that the physical appearance, content (listings and illustrations), and format will be more than pleasing to everyone. The organization has been planned to produce as nearly as possible a self-indexing volume which will make the desired sections easy to find and use. Every chapter in the work has been revised extensively with new material and illustrations added to enhance the content. The listings have been re-organized such that all handstamped provisionals and other handstamped marking such as DUES, ADVERTISED, FORWARDED, and other origin and auxiliary markings are listed in a single alphabetical sequence; thus, it will be much easier to find any listing sought. Among the new material is the section listing Independent State Usage and Confederate State Usage of United States Stamps, postal stationery, etc., under the U. S. rates prior to June 1, 1861. Much new documentation and explanations have been added to the various sections. Hopefully, this will provide not only the book you were expecting, but even more.”

Hubert C. Skinner, Chairman  
Dietz Editorial Committee  
Erin R. Gunter  
Warren H. Sanders



Two of the editors, Erin Gunter (L) and Warren Sanders (2nd from right) chat with H. L. “Sonny” Hill, Jr. and Dale Ferber at Sonny’s and Pattie’s (in doorway) wedding reception in Jackson recently.

## MORE STATISTICS ON THE CONFEDERATE 2 CENT GREEN

By: Morris Everett

As time has passed a few more Confederate States covers have been reported that did not appear in the article entitled "Some Statistics on the Confederate 2 cent Green". (Winter 1982, Vol. XVI).

This is the second "up dating" on this subject that has been reported in "The Dixie Philatelist". The list is necessarily quite short, but in the interest of thoroughness should be printed.

Thanks are due to all the collectors who have aided in this report.

### DROP RATE COVERS

<u>CANCELLATION</u>	<u>DATE OF ORIGIN</u>	<u>OTHER IDENTIFICATION</u>
Abbeville, S. C.	?	Blackgrid Cancel (no tie)
Charleston, S. C.	Feb. ?	ms "Medical Purveyors Bureau" semi-official
Clarksville, VA.	?	Cancel by ink "X"
Fayetteville, N. C.	Oct. 1, 1862	
Richmond, VA.	June 3, ?	Blue Ink Cancel
Richmond, VA.	Dec. ?, 1862	Seal on Cover Back
Richmond, VA.	Jan. 23, 1863	Addressed to Capt.
Richmond, VA.	Feb. 14, 1863	Stamp Deep Color

### CIRCULAR COVERS

Richmond, VA.	Nov. 22, 1862	
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### COVERS WITH UNITS OF FIVE STAMPS

Camden, S. C.	M ? 30	5 Single Stamps Pen Cancel "X" (no tie)
Savannah, GA.	Aug. 8	Strip of 5

# THE ANTIKAMNIA CALENDAR 1901

**JULY**

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			



**AUGUST**

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
		1	2	3		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

**SEPTEMBER**

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

THE THINGS WHICH KEEP HIM BUSY.

Copyright, 1900, by The Antikamnia Chemical Co. St. Louis, U.S.A.

*August 1901*

## THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY

By: H. L. Hill, Jr.

The name itself suggests what Antikamnia is, and what its remedial characteristics are: - ANTI (opposed to) and KAMNIA (pain) - therefore, "ANTI-KAMNIA" (opposed to pain) - a remedy to relieve pain and suffering. It is surmised that owner, Frank A. Ruf, coined this name in 1890 in Saint Louis.

I haven't been collecting match and medicine stamps but a few years, and it is just as fascinating to me to find out all I can about the company whose advertisements are on the stamps as it is to own the stamp. The high powered description of the medicines which these stamps advertised in the late 19th century would make some of our modern medicine commercials seem very diluted. These old companies held back nothing in letting you know that their product was the very best cure for everything with absolutely no side effects.

*The Magazine of Medicine* wrote about Antikamnia in 1895, "The dose for adults, which always gives relief in severe headaches, especially those of bookkeepers, actors, lawyers, students, mothers, teachers, and nurses, in short all headaches caused by anxiety or mental strain, is two tablets, crushed, followed by a swallow of water or wine. As a preventive of nausea while traveling by railroad or steamboat, and for seasickness, Antikamnia is unsurpassed and is recommended by the surgeons of the White Star, Cunard, and American Steamship Lines. One or two five-grain Antikamnia tablets prescribed for patients before starting on an outing, and this includes tourists, picnickers, bicyclers, and in fact, anybody who is out in the sun and air all day, will entirely prevent that demoralizing headache which frequently mars the pleasure of such an occasion." Are you sold yet? Well, how about this? "Women on shopping tours and especially those who return home cross and out of sorts with a wretched "sight-seer's headache" need this medicine. The nervous headache and irritable condition of the busy businessman is prevented by the timely use of a ten-grain dose. Every bicycle rider, after a hard run should take two tablets before going to bed. In the morning he will awake minus the usual muscular pains, aches and soreness. If the pain peculiar to women is over the lower border of the liver, or lower part of the stomach, or in short, be it headache, side-ache, back-ache or pain of any other description, it will yield to two five-grain tablets. For very prompt relief, it is advisable to crush the tablets and swallow them with a little wine, diluted whiskey or toddy." The hype goes on, but I think you get the picture. There were no restrictions and no conscience when it came to truthful claims - the sky was the limit. The company spent large sums of money advertising and sent through the mail little sample boxes containing enough pills "to kill an ordinary man."

The sinking of the battleship "Maine" in 1898 precipitated the Spanish-American War. It took congress about six weeks to pass the bill known as the "U. S. Revenue War Bill of 1898" which had the title "An Act to Provide Ways and Means to Meet War Expenditures and for other Purposes." One provision of the new law required that all proprietary medicines be taxed and a stamp affixed to each box or bottle. This brought about production of the "Battleship" Documentary and Proprietary Stamps of 5/8 cent, 1¼ cent, 2½ cent, and 3¾ cent values indicating they had different size boxes retailing at 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1, and \$1.50 respectively.

The Antikamnia Co. handstamped their name or initials on these stamps in purple or black. Sometime in 1900 the company had the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to make a special die for the company's exclusive use and the stamp shown on the cover of this issue is an example of the outcome. The stamps were printed in carmine in sheets of 125, laid 5 by 25 and were rouletted. The records of the bureau are strangely lacking as to the number of Antikamnia stamps printed or delivered.



Early in 1894 the firm began impressing monogram letters "AK" on each pill and its success soon led to the development of other varieties. The first was when quinine was added and the lettering became "AKQ"; then came adding salol with the monogram "AKS"; the addition of codeine made the lettering "AKC"; adding both quinine and salol gave the impression "AKQS". Five years afterward a laxative ingredient was added which resulted in two more varieties "LAK" and "LAKQ".

As part of their advertising, the Antikamnia Company in 1897 began mailing the most unusual calendar to doctors across the nation. These "Skeleton Sketches" were the work of a very talented Dr. Crusius, and the following quote from the backside of one of these calendars tells us about him. "Greeting! Dear Doctor: - As a souvenir of the Holiday Season we present you with our 1901 Antikamnia Calendar, another, and the last of the now famous "Skeleton Sketches", the original water-colors of which were painted by the late Louis Crusius, A.M., M.D."

"It would have been a great pleasure to continue these from year to year, as nothing ever issued by us has met with such uniform and unqualified approval, but these four sketches complete the series left by Dr. Crusius at his death in 1898. The rare ability of giving to the human skull, life-like facial expression, was original with and exclusively the art of Dr. Crusius and stamped him a genius of more than ordinary merit."

"In conclusion we will say, by way of excuse, that having only these four water-colors, we are compelled to issue our calendar in four sheets instead of six, as in the years past. Next year we hope to remember our friends among the medical profession with something fully as unique and useful." The greeting was signed by Frank A. Ruf, Treas.

According to some newspaper articles of the time, the far reaching claims of the Antikamnia Co. were an inversion of the true facts. They were dangerous and fraudulent. Dr. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the U. S. Department of Agriculture had for many years been waging a campaign against impurities in foods and fake medicines. He analyzed thousands of samples and found 90% were quackery. When he brought this information forward "experts" hired by the manufacturers (editors, politicians, and even ministers) came forward declaring they had been cured by these pills. However, in 1906 congress passed a law making adulteration or misbranding unlawful. So after some fifteen years of wide popularity the Antikamnia Company was finally forced to drastically revise its formulas and its advertising and because of this eventually had to close its doors.

A special thanks goes to Ward Parker and Dave Semsrott for sending some of the information for this article which they got from: PATENT MEDICINE TAX STAMPS by Henry W. Holcome, Quarterman Publications, Inc., and PRIVATE DIE PROPRIETARY MEDICINE STAMPS by George B. Griffenhagen, R. Ph., American Topical Association.

## GEORGIA POSTAL CHRONOLOGY

By: E. E. Underwood

### I. Colonial Period: 1733 - 1788.

Charter granted (1732)

Colony founded by Oglethorpe (also laid out Savannah) Feb. 1733

Became a Royal Colony (1754)

#### A. Colonial postal period

1744-21 Sep 1788

II. Statehood Period: 1788 - 1861.

Ratified Constitution (first of 13 original colonies) 2 Jan 1788

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Stampless period    | 1788 - 1847              |
| B. U. S. stamps issued | 1 Jul 1847 - 18 Jan 1861 |

III. Civil War Period: 1861 - 1865.

Seceded from Union (18 Jan 1861).

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| A. Independent State: 17 days (US stamps).<br>Admitted to CSA (4 Feb 1861).  | 19 Jan - 3 Feb 1861 |
| B. Confederate State: 118 days (US stamps and postal stationery).  | 4 Feb-31 May 1861   |
| C. Stampless period in CSA: 137 days<br>(P.M. provisionals, HSP, and ms used, plus some U.S. stamps).                                  | 1 Jun-15 Oct 1861   |
| D. CSA general issues period.<br>(P.M. provisionals, HSP, and ms used occasionally)<br>Postage rate changed to 10 cents (July 1, 1862) | 16 Oct 1861 - 1865  |
| E. Covers from "Occupied Georgia", soldier Due Letters,<br>and POW.  | ? - Apr 1865        |

IV. Post Civil War Period: 1865 - 1899.

Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox, VA	9 Apr 1865
Georgia readmitted to Union	1870

V. Twentieth Century Period: 1900 - 1999.

Chronological Data Pertaining to Stampless Covers Reported from Georgia

1936 "United States Stampless Cover Catalog", ed. by H. M. Konwiser. Period covered 1756-1856.	Number of	
	<u>Georgia Entries</u>	<u>Georgia Towns</u>
Georgia HSP listings: p. 51-54. (no ms town markings listed)	163	72
<hr/>		
1952 "United States Stampless Cover Catalog", 5th ed. ed. by H. M. Konwiser. Period covered 1756-1856.		
Georgia HSP listings: p. 27-29	287	168
ms markings listed separately	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Total number of new items	290	170
<hr/>		
.....		
Confederate "PAID" Handstamps section by Van Dyk Mac Bride: p. 157-166		
Georgia listings: p. 160-161	189	118

1959 "Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Handbook"

Georgia HSP listings: p. 22-23 (corrections by M. Everett)	276	122
Addenda: p. 87-88	5	2
Supplements:	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>
(no ms town markings listed)	284	124

(To be continued in next issue)

**NATCHEZ MATERIAL WANTED**

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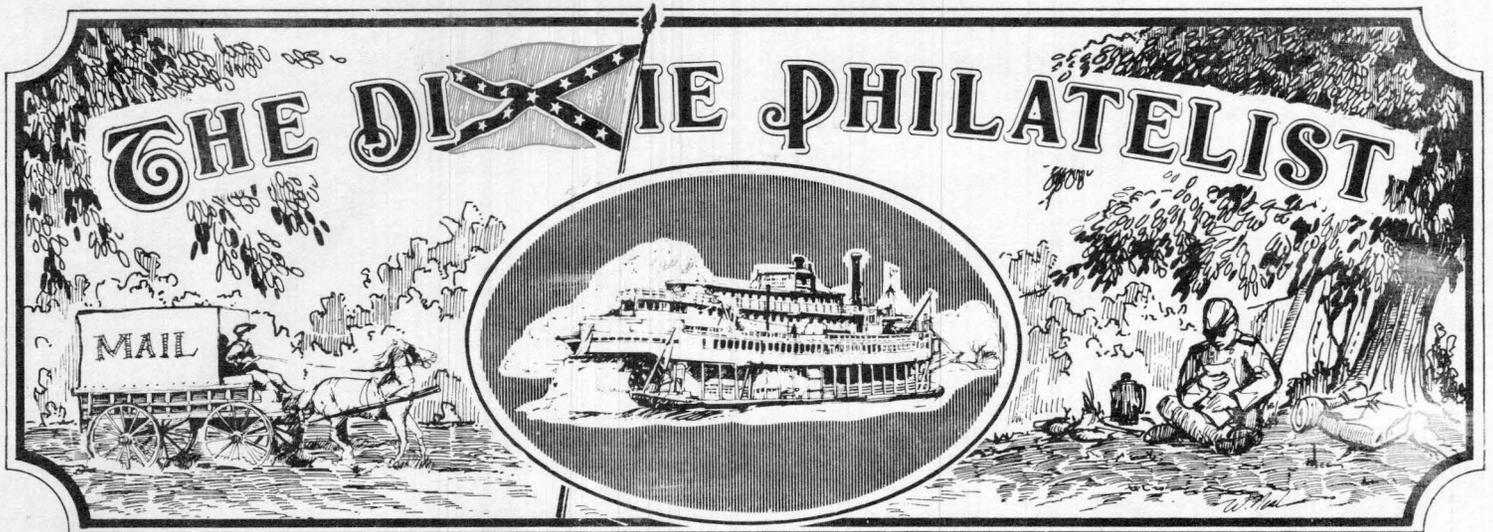
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THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION - 1010 METAIRIE ROAD, JACKSON, MS 39209  
 WINTER 1985, VOLUME XIX, Number IV

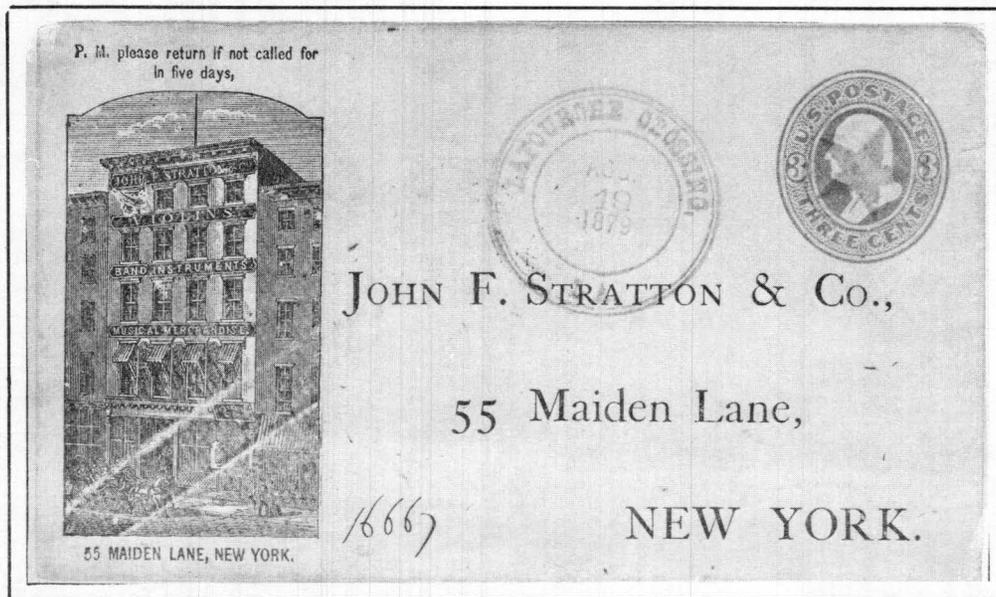
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Lafourche Crossing, La., Aug. 19, 1879. Triple Circle CDS in magenta.  
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The DIXIE PHILATELIST is the official publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation. Full responsibility and credit are due the various authors who publish here and not the editors or the SPF. The "DIXIE" is published quarterly for the benefit of the membership and others interested in original research articles dealing primarily with postal history.

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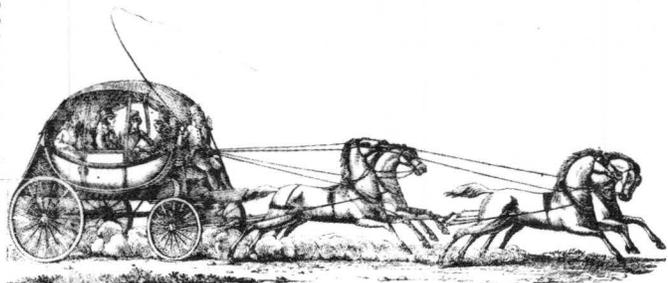
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## THE EVASIVE VAN DORN, MISS. CONFEDERATE POST OFFICE

By: Don Garrett

Being a collector of Mississippi Confederate postal history covers, it was hard to pass up bidding on a ratty turned cover in a small auction which carried a Van Dorn, Mississippi CDS. This started a long search to confirm the location of such a post office in Copiah County.

The turned cover was postmarked August 21 [1864 (?)] from a father to his son, Walter Beall, of Atlanta, GA, and the son to his father, Augustus Beall in Van Dorn, Copiah County, Mississippi (Confederate stamps on both usages had long been lost).

Local and county historians had no recall of a post office named Van Dorn, resulting in a final conclusion that it was Civil War period only and very short lived.

However, there was a post office discontinued as late as 1953 named Beaugard located in the vicinity of the old Beall property. In fact, Beall was buried in Beaugard cemetery. The Van Dorn post office must have been located close to the farm.

Carl McIntyre, special editor with the Clarion Ledger, Jackson, MS, published a plea in his Sunday column "Weekender" regarding the Beall family and the Van Dorn post office. Responses came from three different parties from three different cities - all being descendants of Walter Beall. Ironically, none of them previously knew each other; hence, a family reunion is developing from the newspaper article.

Federal post office records provide the following: Beaugard was formerly named Bahala; Bahala was formerly called Collamer; the Collamer Post Office was founded June 20, 1850. Now, we have a musical chairs game; but where does the Van Dorn Post Office fit in?

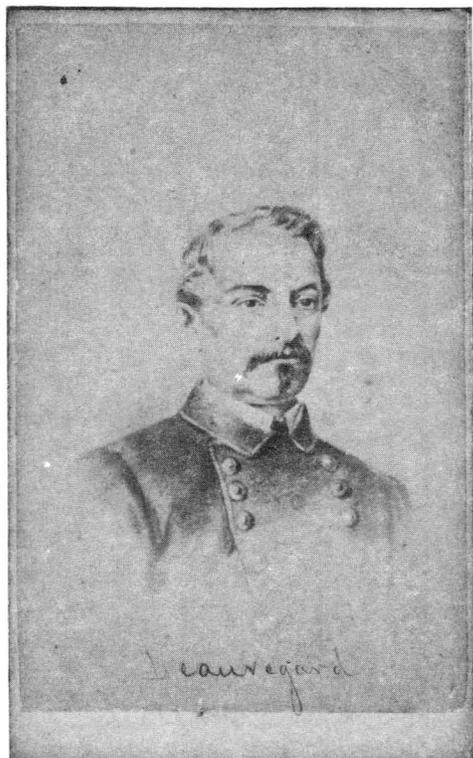
A reprint by the Confederate Stamp Alliance, "A List of Establishments, Discontinuances, and Changes in Name of the Post Offices in the Confederate States Since 1861," (publication date unlisted) does list a name change: Bohala (sic), Copiah County, to Van Dorn.

General Van Dorn had many military successes in 1862 and was a native hero. Perhaps the post office was named in his honor as a patriotic gesture? But wait - General Van Dorn on May 7, 1863, was killed by a jealous husband, Dr. George Peters of Springhill, Tennessee, declaring Van Dorn had been giving undue attention to his wife (Van Dorn was known as a "rake" to his own men). Could it have been that since our Mississippi hero died under adverse conditions, the Van Dorn post office, due to bad press, became Bahala again? Southern patriotism raised its head, and the post office was named after another hero, General P. G. T. Beaugard, but only for four days. Reconstruction politics may have become involved, and the post office reverted to Bahala until 1880. By then, tempers had cooled, and the Beaugard Post Office came to life again and remained in business until December 31, 1953. Mail is now handled by Wesson, Mississippi.

Admittedly, only the dates are fact; the remainder of this article is conjecture on the part of the writer. But, doesn't it make history more exciting!

### P. O. HISTORY

Collamer	20 June 1850 - 23 December 1852
Bahala	24 December, 1857 - . . . .
Van Dorn	(Confederate period only - omitted from federal records) probably operated 1862-1865
Bahala	. . . - 19 March 1872
Beaugard	20 March, 1872 - 24 March, 1872
Bahala	25 March 1872 - 13 January 1880
Beaugard	14 January, 1880 - 31 December 1953
	Mail to Wesson, Mississippi



GEN. P. T. BEAUREGARD



GEN. EARL VAN DORN



TURNUED COVER LETTERHEAD DATED AUGUST 17, 1864 (?)



## POSTAL HISTORY OF INTERIOR PARISH, LOUISIANA

By: Erin R. Gunter

It was the custom in early day Louisiana to call the areas along the Mississippi River, "coasts," just as though the River was an ocean or sea. Thus, in the areas immediately north of New Orleans, we find areas labeled "German Coast", "First Acadian Coast", "Second Acadian Coast", and so forth. The lands fronting on the river were the valuable acreages, while the lands away from the river, being of little value, were relegated to inferior status, called the "Interior." About on a par with Australia's "outback", if you will.

When the county\* of Lafourche was divided into two parishes in 1807, the SW part, which did not front on the Mississippi River, was named "Interior Parish"; the part bordering on the Mississippi was named Assumption Parish. Part of Interior Parish was later broken away to become Terre Bonne Parish. An effort was made in 1824 to give the area a more "personalized" name when the Legislature officially changed the name to Parish of Lafourche Interior. Finally, by act of government in 1853, the area was re-named Lafourche Parish, as it is called today.

Post office names are also confusing. (It should be noted that there was a La Fourche post office established during the Orleans Territory period. This office, originally called Donaldsontown, was later changed to Donaldsonville. However, this post office has no connection with, and was not in the Parish of, Lafourche Interior that concerns us.)

The first post office of Interior Parish was variously called "Interior Parish", "Interior C.H.", "Lafourche Interior", and probably other names. The first postmaster was Henry S. Thibodaux, appointed November 8, 1814; he was followed in office by William Field (January 1, 1816), Henderson Taber (February 22, 1819), and finally by J. J. Dozer (July 25, 1826).

Available official records do not indicate when the Interior Parish post office was closed, but the records do show that J. J. Dozer was appointed postmaster of Thibodeauxville on December 13, 1827. We may conclude, therefore, that Interior Parish post office was changed to Thibodeauxville some time between July 25, 1826 and December 13, 1827. For the source of the name Thibodeauxville we can probably safely assume that Henry S. Thibodaux was involved. This becomes more obvious when we learn that Henry Schuyler Thibodaux donated the land for the first "white settlement in Lafourche Parish". Thibodaux, incidentally, was the very first lieutenant governor of the State of Louisiana, and later became governor of the state.

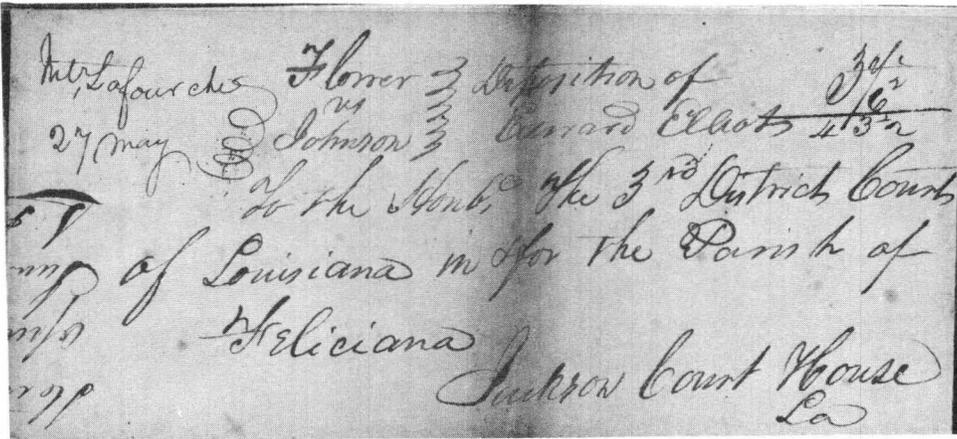
Getting back to Interior Parish (the Parish), there were only three post offices ever established in the area, as practically the entire parish was swamp and marsh, except for a strip of high ground along Bayou Lafourche and a few other high spots.

The three post offices were Interior Parish, Thibodeauxville (now Thibodaux, still operating), and Sepines (established in 1845 and operated for only one or two years).

After the name change in 1853 to Lafourche Parish, two other post offices were established prior to the Civil War - Raceland, in 1855 and Lafourche Crossing in 1859.

Two covers have been recorded from Interior Parish post office, dated in 1822. By 1825, a once weekly mail route carried letters from Interior Parish to Donaldsonville (38 miles) and thence to New Orleans. Stampless covers are known from Thibodeauxville (the first "e" was inserted in the name through error by postal authorities in Washington) from as early as November 1, 1826. No covers have ever been seen from Sepines.

\*Governmental sub-divisions in Louisiana, up until 1845, were called "counties", while sub-divisions of counties were known as "parishes". After 1845, all of Louisiana was divided into parishes.



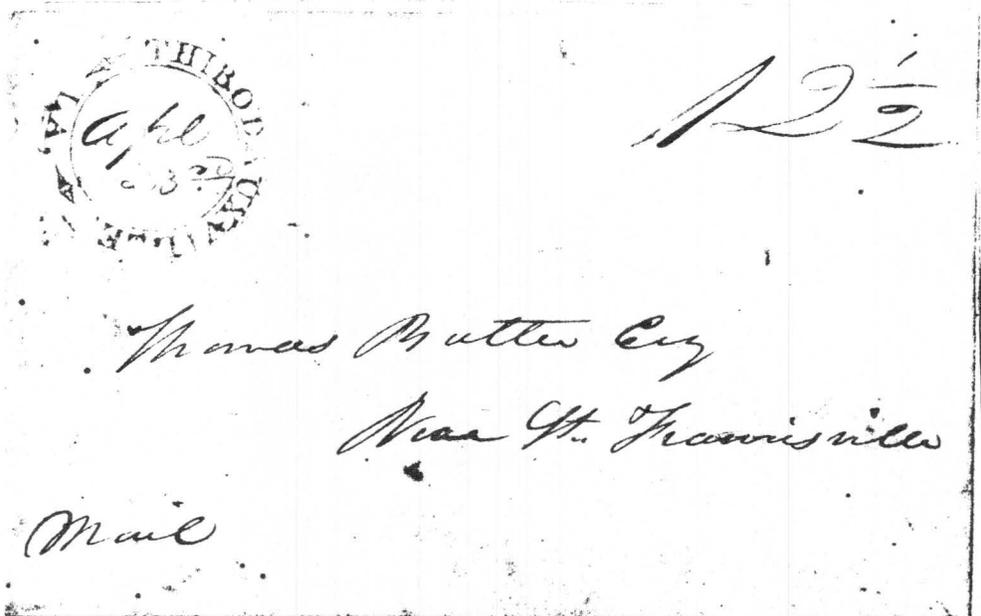
Interior Lafourche, 27 May, 1822. One of the two known "Interior Parish" covers.



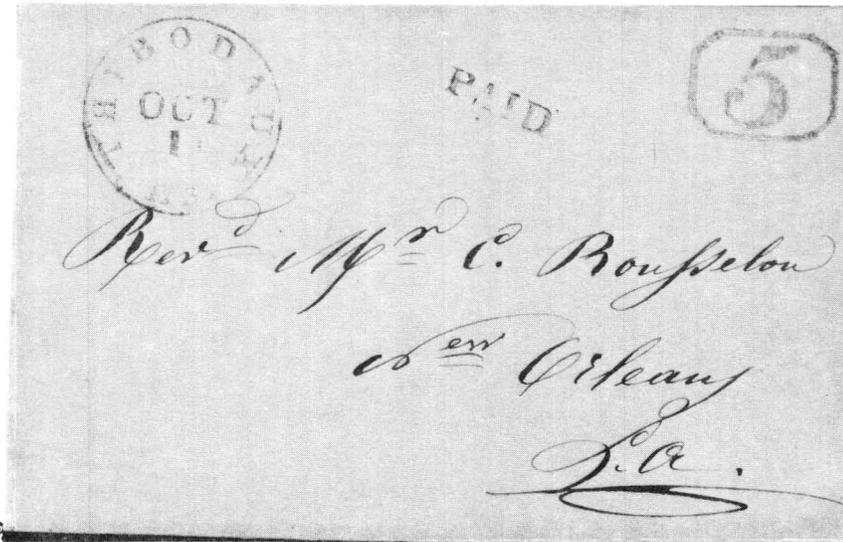
"Altered" DC CDS, in red, after name change.



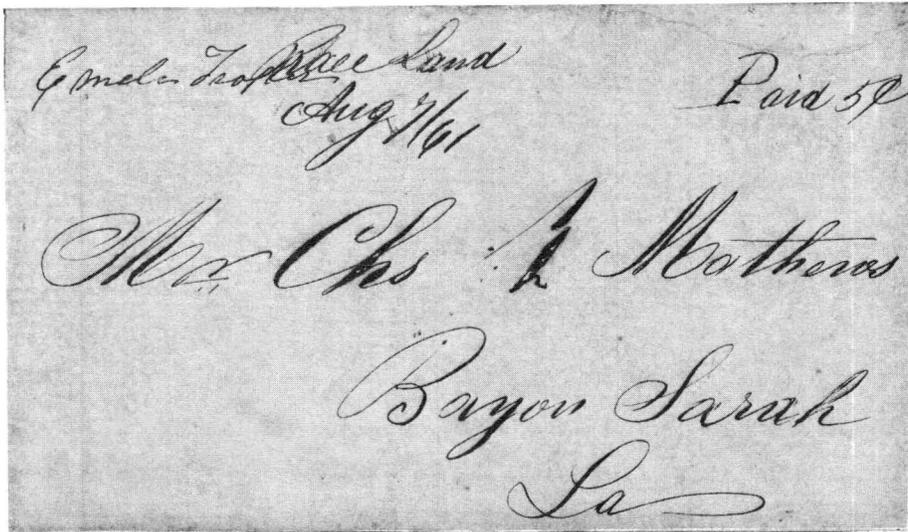
Earliest recorded CDS, Nov. 1, 1826, in blue.



Double circle CDS, in green, April 23, about 1831. Also known in red.



"5 in octagon,"  
used in the 1845-51 period.



Raceland, La., August 7, 1861.  
Paid 5 cent Confederate use.

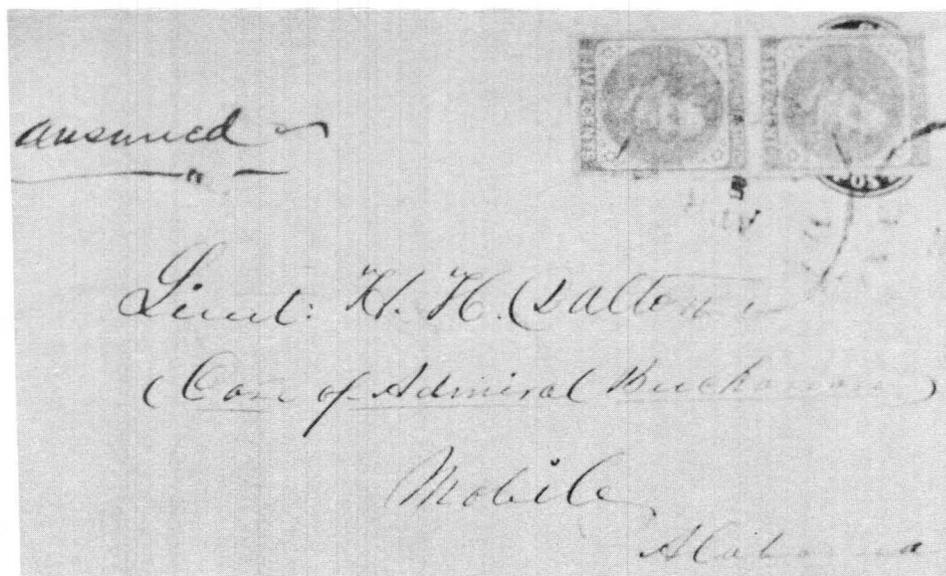


Lafourche Crossing, La.,  
March 1, 1888.  
Usage to France.

FOUR CONFEDERATE COVERS

By: J. V. Nielsen

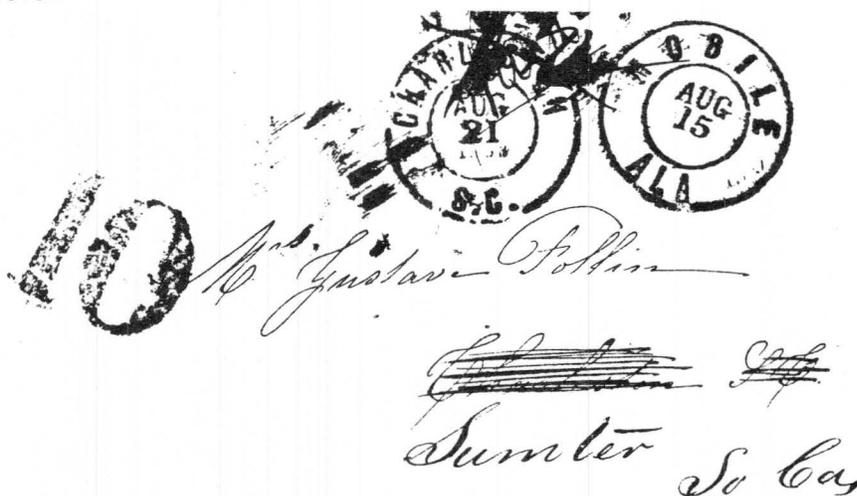
Four Confederate covers which have appeared in recent exhibits appear unusually interesting. The first cover



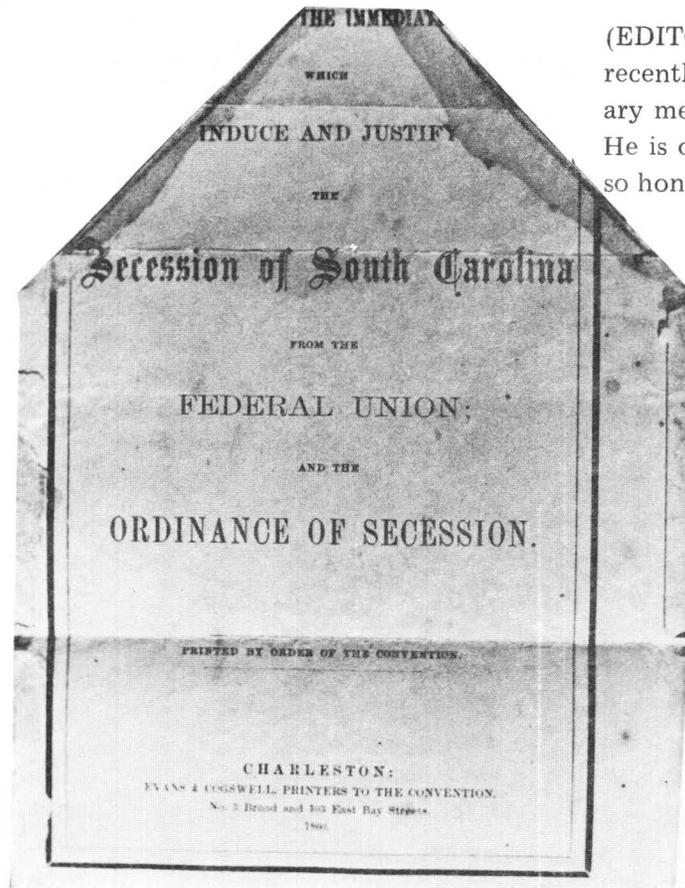
has almost everything on it. A one-cent United States die envelope (which in itself is unusual in the Confederacy, as these envelopes were not available when the war began and hence were not demonitized) was utilized, with a pair of De La Rue five-cent Confederate stamps pasted over the star die stamp.

The cover is directed to a Naval address in Mobile. The envelope was reversed, or turned, for the reply to a Virginia address. It was franked with a ten-cent frame-line Confederate stamp.

The second cover

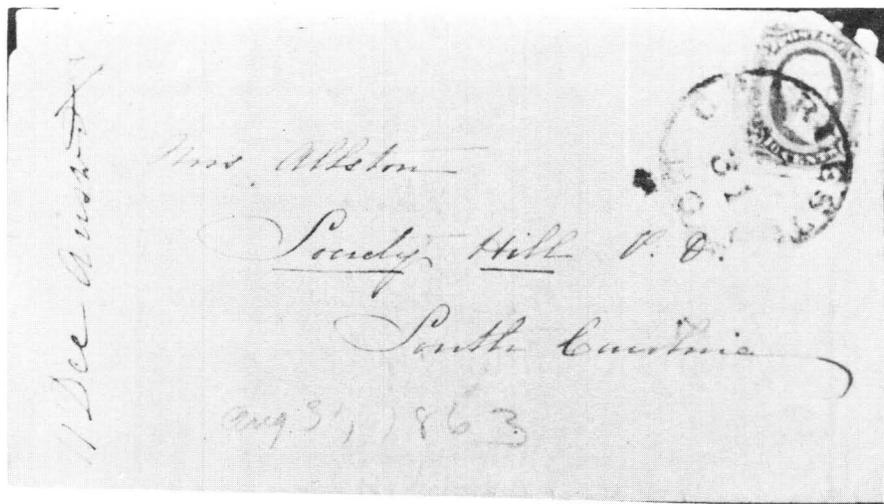


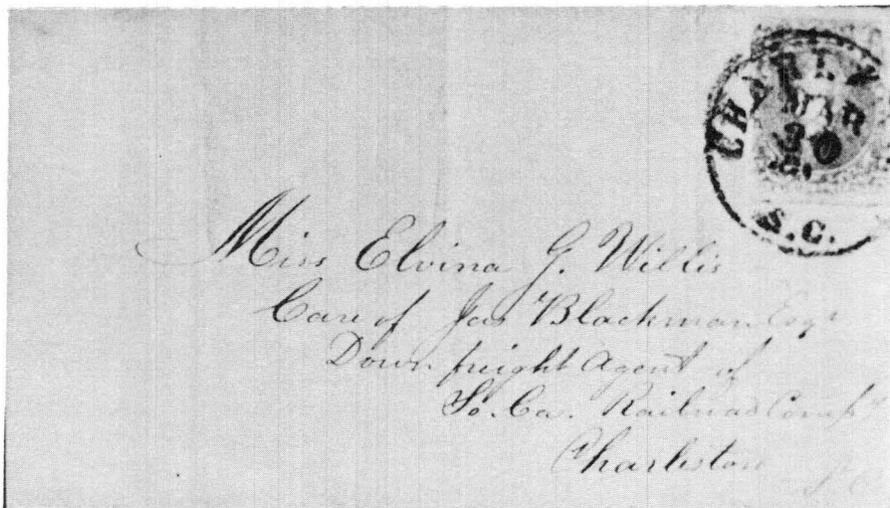
is a blockade cover which came to Mobile with the original letter from Havana enclosed. It is addressed to Charleston, S. C., and forwarded to Sumter, S. C., so it also has a Charleston postmark. It is struck with a "10" and a blurred "2" to make the twelve-cent rate.



(EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Nielsen was recently unanimously awarded honorary membership in the C. S. Alliance. He is only the eleventh member to be so honored).

The third is an envelope franked with a ten-cent No. 12 Confederate stamp. The unusual feature here is that the cover, from "The Secession of South Carolina" and the "Ordinance of Secession" imprint, has been made into an envelope for the letter. This was a special prize to me, since I was the last one to get in on a rather large original find of Confederate covers, and someone before me had overlooked this one.





The last letter bears a copy of the two-cent green Confederate stamp. It is one of two bearing this stamp that were sent to me on approval by a Boston dealer. He did not know the addressee's identity, but it was from my grandfather to my grandmother before they were married. I have also acquired other similarly-addressed covers from dealers in New York, New Jersey and California. My! How they get scattered! There were no letters enclosed, as my grandfather had destroyed them.

### TOM WHITE CRIGLER

Tom White Crigler, Jr., of Macon, Mississippi, a past president and secretary of the Mississippi Postmasters' Association, died June 23, 1986 in Biloxi, where he had just been recognized for a lifetime of service by the Postmasters' Convention in session there. He was 89 years old.

Mr. Crigler was born at Crawford, Mississippi, in 1896. He attended Mississippi A & M (now Mississippi State University) and served in the U. S. Navy during World War I. He was married to the former Miss Louise Hunter in Macon on April 11, 1924. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom White Crigler.

Postmaster of Macon for over 30 years, Mr. Crigler was secretary and president of the Confederate Stamp Alliance and its honorary president for life. He had been state president of the Sons of the American Revolution and state commander of Sons of Confederate Veterans.

### MEMBERS CLASSIFIED

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## GEORGIA POSTAL CHRONOLOGY

(This is continued from last issue.)

By: E. E. Underwood

### Chronological Data Pertaining to Stampless Covers Reported from Georgia

	Number of	
	<u>Georgia</u>	<u>Georgia</u>
	<u>Entries</u>	<u>Towns</u>
1971 "American Stampless Cover Catalog" ed. by E. N. Sampson. Period covered 1756-1856.		
Georgia HSP listings: p. 24-27.	256	142
Towns with ms only, not recorded elsewhere	<u>54</u>	<u>54</u>
	310	196
.....		
"Confederate States" section, ed. by H. H. Spelman and W. G. Bogg: p. 179-185.		
Georgia listings: p. 180-181 (no ms listed)	143	125
<hr/>		
1980 "Confederate States of America Stampless Cover Catalog", 1st Ed., ed. by B. Wishnietsky		
Georgia Section, ed. by F. J. Crown, Jr. (includes ms. and P.M. provisionals) p. 25 - 34	519	187
<hr/>		
1981 "Confederate Handstamped Paid's", Morris Everett		
Georgia Listings: p. 20 - 24 (Towns not personally confirmed.)	338	131
	<u>36</u>	<u>5</u>
(If ms only, not listed.)	374	136
<hr/>		
1983 "Confederate Handstamped Paid's, Addendum", Morris Everett		
Georgia listings: p. 2 - 4 (5 entries noted "Eliminate")	87	55
	<u>-5</u>	
	82	
<p>Note: Eight towns listed in footnote, "to be eliminated from missing markings". Also, one town to be added to missing list.</p>		