



The Dixie PHILATELIST



Southern Philatelic Federation

NEWSLETTER

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EDITORS

Dale Ferber
5048 Riverwood Cir.
Jackson, Ms. 39211

H.L. Hill, Jr.
P.O. Box 354
Jackson, Ms. 39205

As you may be aware, there has not been an issue of the Dixie Philatelist recently. Hopefully, that problem has now been alleviated. As the new editors, we have agreed to take over the respon-

sibilities of editing this publication on a quarterly basis. We would like to emphasize the word editor, which does not mean writer. We hope to generate some enthusiasm, comments, and articles from the membership. We believe this publication has the potential of becoming the top journal of United States postal history published today.

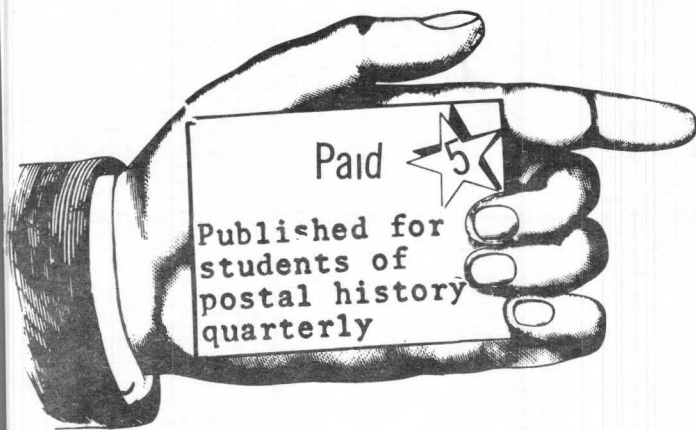
As a consolation to members who paid their dues last year, the officers of the Federation have taken under consideration a proposal that their 1976 dues will carry over and be applied to this years dues. We are also mailing this initial 1977 issue to friends, associates, dealers, and recognized students of postal history. We hope that they will enjoy this issue enough to join the Southern Philatelic Federation. Dues are only \$3.00 a year, which will include all issues of this publication. Requests for membership and dues can be sent to either of the editors, whose addresses are listed above. We would also welcome any comments, corrections, or suggestions on this, or future issues.

We feel that we should outline some of our objectives. We would like to see some "hard-core" U.S. postal history, including stampless, pass through these pages. We do not intend to limit articles to the Southern States, and would welcome articles from any region. We have some excellent articles on the drawing board of material that has never been published. As our membership increases, so will our budget. Hopefully this will allow us to upgrade the quality of this publication, as well as the quantity of articles.

If you are not yet a member of the Southern Philatelic Federation, we trust the following pages will entice you to pry three dollars out of your wallet and give us a try. If you can honestly say at the end of the year that you didn't learn anything out of these pages, we'll see that you get your money back! Now how can you pass up a bargain like that.

sincerely,

Dale Ferber, H.L. Hill



A SELECTION OF INTERESTING COVERS
by Dale Ferber

Volumes have been written about the rates, colors, strikes, and usages of the various markings we all prize so highly on our covers. It is true that most items of postal history depend upon these markings for their value and significance. In some cases, however, the address on the cover may fascinate us far more than any markings applied at the letter's point of origin. Such covers are few and far between. The examples in this listing were supplied through the help of three good friends. Our thanks to Sonny Hill, Erin Gunter, and Chuck Meroni for their efforts in this regard. I would also like to thank Dick Graham, of Columbus, Ohio, and Tom Alexander, of Kansas City, Missouri, for their help in supplying information about the first two covers. The author has taken the liberty of strengthening some of the markings on the reproductions shown, for better photographic clarity, but all covers do exist as illustrated.

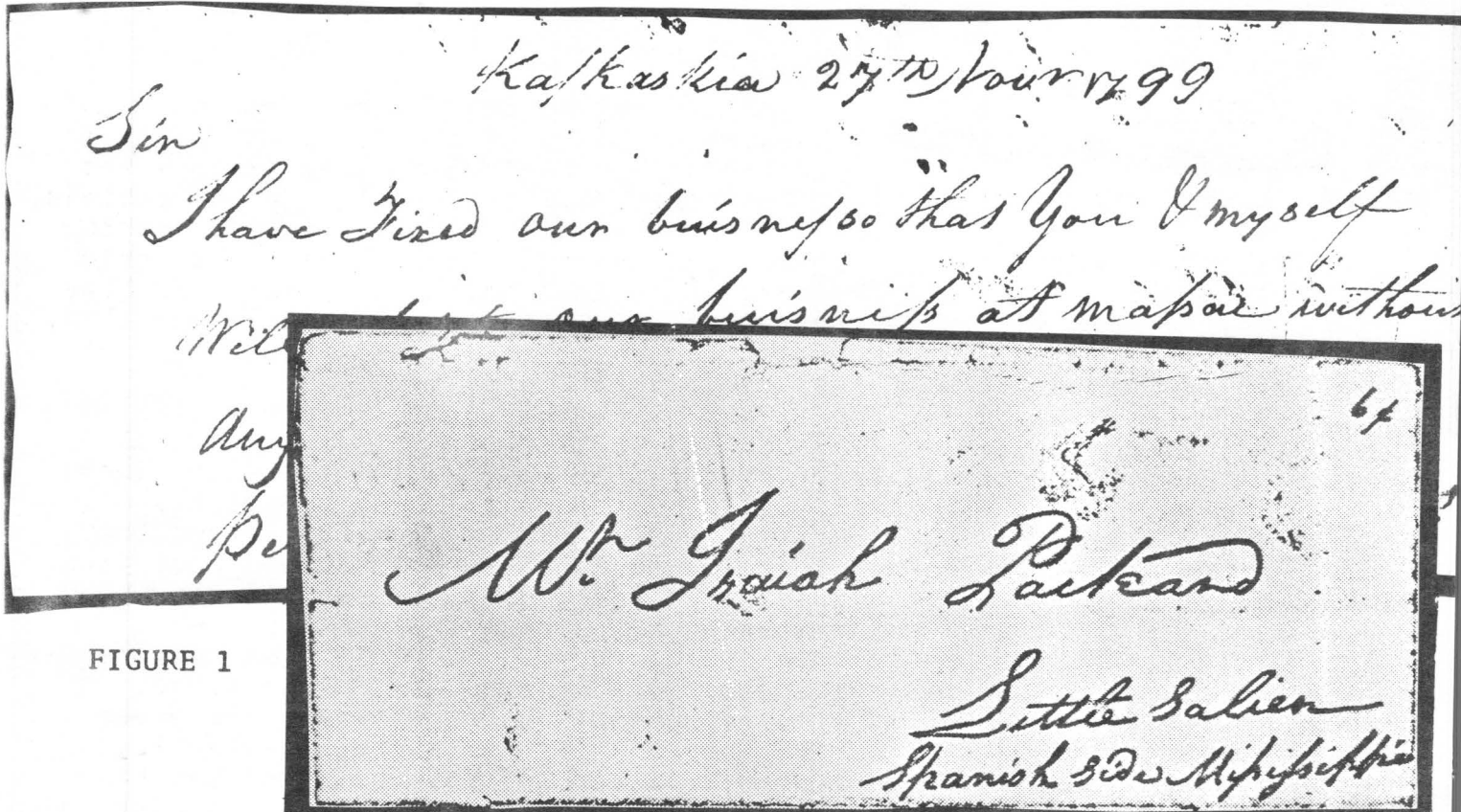


FIGURE 1

The first two covers, from the author's collection, represent very early communication into the area that was later to become the upper portion of the Louisiana Purchase. The first letter, in Figure 1, was carried from Kaskaskia, Northwest Territory to Little Salien, SPANISH SIDE MISSISSIPPI. This letter is datelined November 27, 1799. According to records the Kaskaskia post office was not established until March 22, 1800. Shortly thereafter Kaskaskia became part of the Indiana Territory, which was formed July 5, 1800. No postally used correspondence has ever turned up from

Kaskaskia, Northwest Territory. As for the address, no one is exactly certain where Little Salien was located, but Tom Alexander has advanced the best guess. He feels that Little Salien refers to the salt licks in the area north of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, that were mined for salt by the settlers on the west side of the Mississippi River. This entire region was retroceded to France by Spain after thirty-four years of rule through the Treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800. The United States acquired the land through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. There were no known postal facilities this far north or west when this letter was written. It does, however, have a notation of 6¢ in the upper right corner. If this was a rate, it was probably the fee of a private carrier, such as a trader moving back and forth across the river.

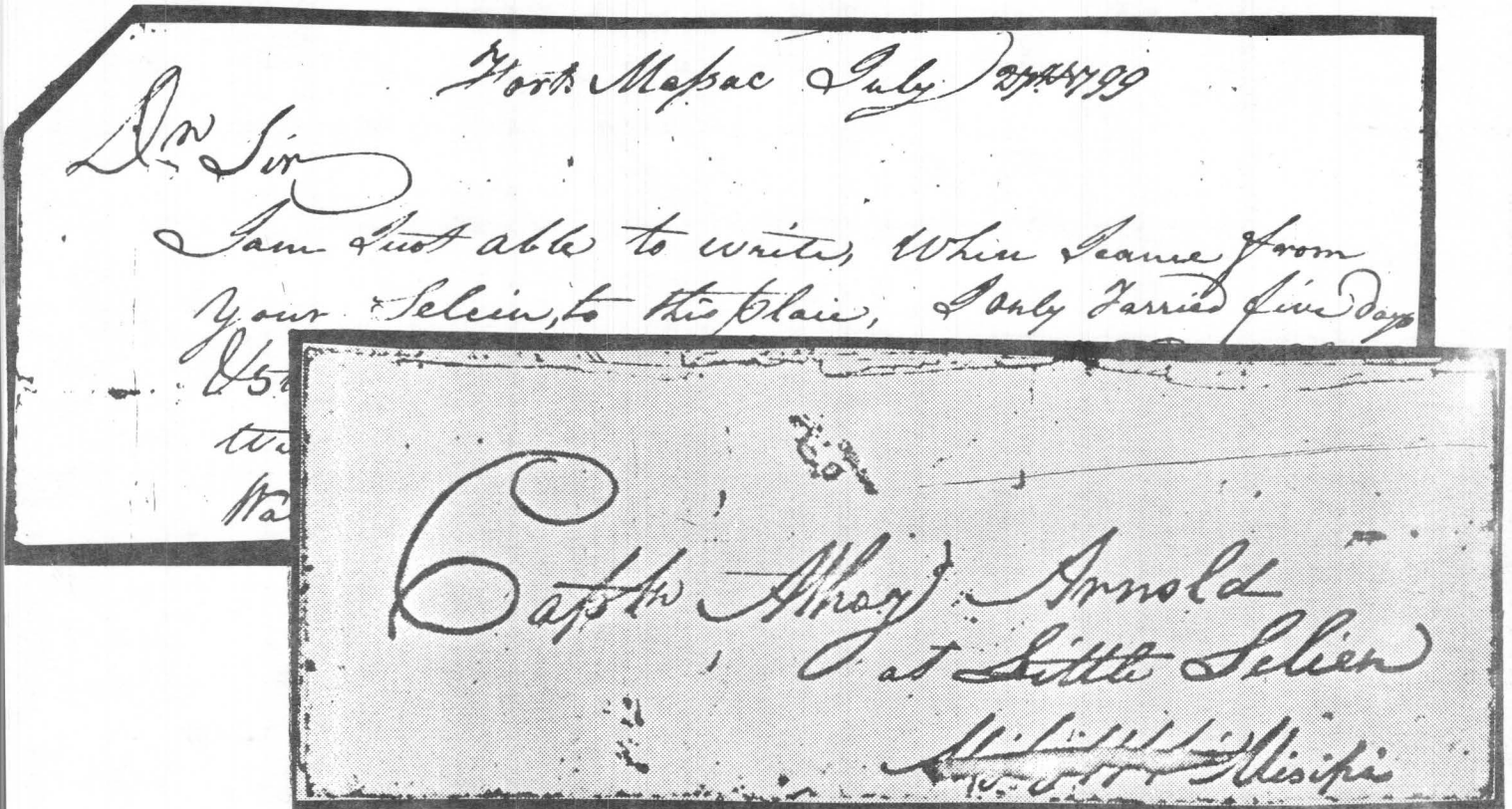


FIGURE 2

The second cover, in figure 2, is similar to the first. Carried from Fort Massac, Northwest Territory, it was written July 27, 1799. It, like the first, went to Little Salien. The word Salien is spelled differently on this cover. For some reason the writer scratched out Mississippi and merely wrote Misipi. No postally used covers are known from Fort Massac.

The cover illustrated in Figure 3 is from Erin Gunter's fine collection of Louisiana postal history. Mailed from London on September 1, 1805, the letter passed through New York on November ninth of that year. This cover is addressed to Baton Rouge, Mississippi. The political situation at that time probably dictated this odd address. At this time the entire region was literally

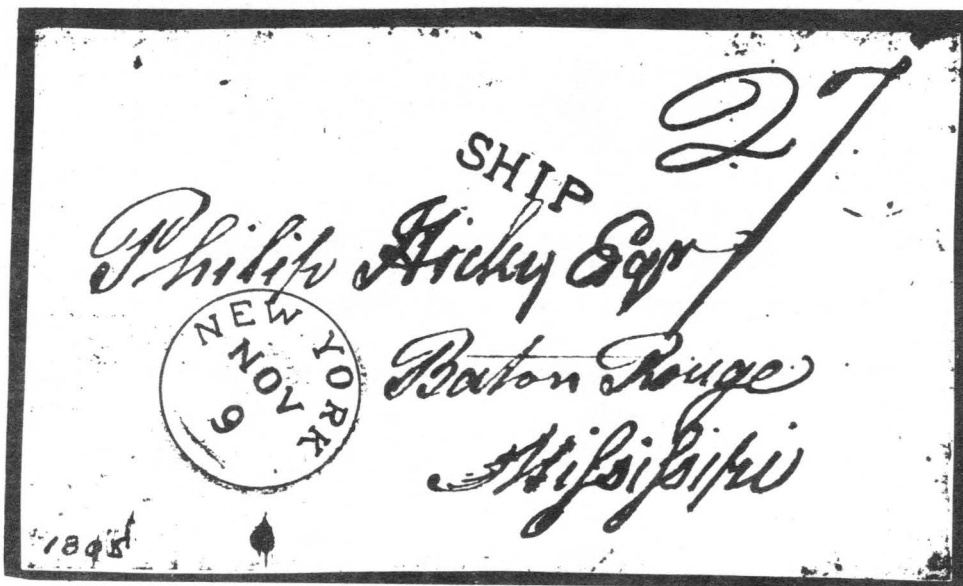


FIGURE 3

up for grabs, with no one country being able to totally claim it. Baton Rouge was in the area of Spanish West Florida. The U.S. mail service operated through West Florida, and delivered mail in the colony, through agreement with the Spanish authorities. The Spanish also operated their own mail service, but it was largely for official mail.

Erin has speculated that since Mississippi was the closest geographical entity known to the English at the time, it was addressed to there. The cover in Figure 4 can probably claim a similar background.

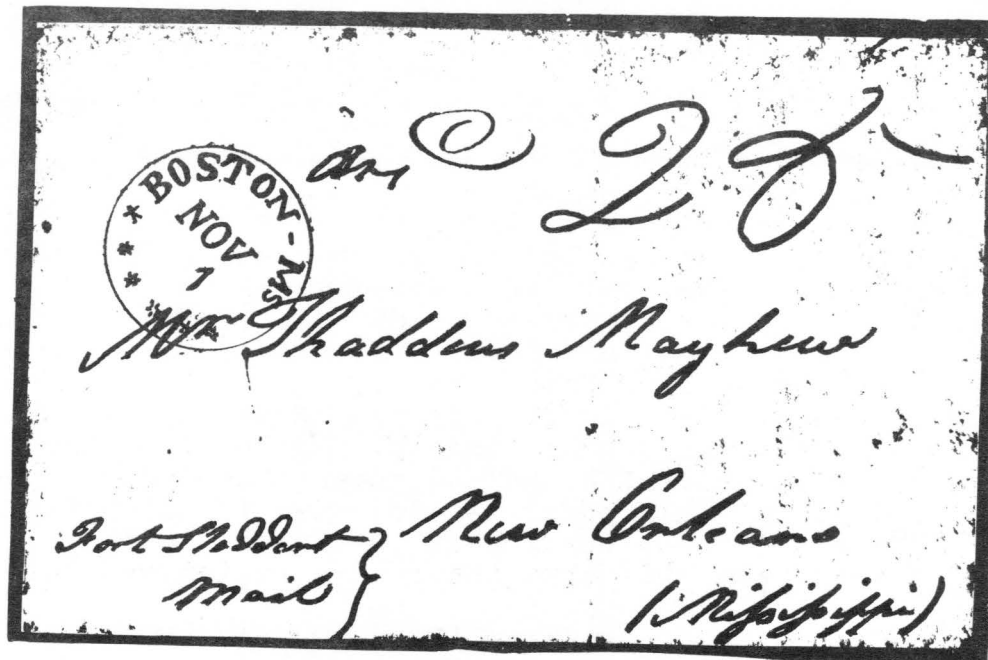


FIGURE 4

This cover, which belongs to Sonny Hill, was posted from Boston on November 1, 1809. The cover shows a New Orleans, Mississippi address. The cover also bears the manuscript notation Fort Stoddert Mail. Fort Stoddert was at the time in the Mississippi Territory in a region of present day south Alabama. This notation would indicate that this correspondence passed through West Florida, on what was at the time a difficult overland route.

The covers illustrated in Figure 5 and 6 belong to Chuck Meroni, of Tavernier, Florida. They are a part of his excellent West Florida collection. The first cover is addressed to Montesano near Baton Rouge, Florida. The second is to Montesano, Florida. Baton Rouge was seized and taken in 1810 from the Spanish rule by West Florida citizens who formed the Republic of West Florida. They applied for admission to the Union, but President Madison did not recognize their efforts. The dispute in this area was not resolved until Spain ceded all of Florida to the U.S. on February 22, 1819. Both of these letters are addressed to Fulwar Skipwith, who was elected President of West Florida in 1810. Skipwith resided at

Pinckneyville MT, Ja 1

Fulwar Skipwith Esqr

Montesano near Baton

Rouge Florida

FIGURE 5



12 1/2

PAID

Fulwar Skipwith Esqr

Montesano

Florida

FIGURE 6

Montesano Plantation. Once again as we noted in the previous two covers, no one could actually lay a solid claim to the region, hence the address. The cover in figure 5 is additionally graced with the scarce Pickneyville, Mississippi Territory marking. The letter also holds a key to the turmoil in the region at the time. From J. Ballinger, an army major active in the West Florida rebellion, it states,

"I have had a great deal of friendly & familiar conversation with Mr. Monroe, Madison & Gallatin and I believe they are determined to hold West Florida as a part of the Purchase of Louisiana but to attach it to the Mississippi and form a state. I believe that I can prevent that object for the present & from all I have heard before I left home & from the communications I have received since at this place I feel it my duty to do so, although I believe we shall be eventually disposed of in that way, as the whole western delegation wishes it to take that course.

They will take East Florida & hold it as an indemnity for Spanish spoils but not immediately unless forced to it by a rupture with England."

The above six covers, through their addresses, present a picture of a United States whose geographical boundaries were still undecided. Some of the regions of the country were to change hands three or four times during short periods. It is almost miraculous that any communications were maintained during this period of our nation's growth. And they did it all without Zip Codes!

THE 1847 ISSUE USED FROM MISSISSIPPI
by Dale Ferber

An article in the August, 1976 issue of the Jackson Philatelic Society Bulletin dealt with the use of the 1847 adhesives from the state of Mississippi. Since that time, due to some most welcome input, we have been able to compile what we believe is the most accurate listing to date of the 1847 issue from this state. We want to especially thank Creighton C. Hart, of Kansas City, for his correspondence and help in furnishing the bulk of this listing.

Of the 15,200 stamps issued to Mississippi post offices, we can only account for 20 surviving on cover. That is less than one out of every 1,000 issued for number one, and about two out of every thousand for the ten cent number two. Speculation for this high mortality could be because of the great loss of old correspondence during the Civil War, and the ravages of humidity and hurricanes upon this region of the country. The five cent issue paid postage up to 300 miles, so it would be true that most of that issue would have stayed somewhere in the South. The fact that only eight of them have turned up on cover would lend some credence to this theory. Whatever the reason, any five or ten cent issue of

Mississippi, or the South, should command some "respect" from their more common Northern brethren.

1847 STAMPS ISSUED TO MISSISSIPPI POST OFFICES

TOWN	#1's Issued	#2's Issued	Date Delivered
1. Aberdeen	1,000	100	12- 3-1850
2. Columbus	300	100	1-24-1849
3. Jackson	1,400	400	10-24-1847
4. Lexington	300	150	6- 8-1849
5. Marion	200	50	8-29-1849
6. Monticello	200	50	8-29-1849
7. Natchez	4,000	2,050	9-17-1849
8. Rodney	800	550	2-22-1849
9. Vicksburg	1,400	900	1-15-1850
10. Woodville	400	100	1-15-1850
11. Yazoo City	600	300	8- 5-1850

Surviving Covers Accounted For:

<p>Eight Number 1's: 2 from Natchez 1 from Vicksburg 1 from Monticello 1 from Jackson 1 from Aberdeen 1 from Columbus 1 from Rodney</p>	<p>Twelve Number 2's: 8 from Natchez 3 from Jackson 1 from Vicksburg</p>
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AN EARLY COVER FROM AFRICA
 by Dale Ferber

Very early ocean communication, through the posts, was sometimes a time consuming venture. Such is the case for the cover illustrated below. Its journey took a total of eighty-three days to reach its



destination in New Orleans. This letter, from a slave buyer on a Brig off the coast of Africa, relates the activities of the slave ship he was on. The letter took fifty-three days to reach Charleston, South Carolina, and another month to reach New Orleans. We believe this letter may represent the only known communication from Africa to the Orleans Territory. A transcription of that portion of the letter dealing with the voyage and business activities while in Africa can be found below. If anyone can supply the name of the Brig, which was torn out of the letterheading, I would appreciate it.

On Board the Brig *H*, Isles de Loss, coast Africa
May 29th 1807

W^o George W. Morgan

Dear Sir/ I arrived here yesterday after a passage of 3 days. I find there are a great many vessels here and but few slaves - I dont expect to do but little if any thing here, my chief dependance is further down the coast, I have letters to three or four of the factors on the leeward part of the coast where I expect to find times better than here, but I can assure you the present appearance of things are not the most favourable I wrote you a few days previous to my leaving Charleston on my return to that place

On Board the Brig *H*, Isles de Loss, coast Africa
May 29th, 1807

Mr. George W. Morgan,

Dear Sir/ I arrived here yesterday after a passage of 43 days. I find there are a great many vessels here and but few slaves- I dont expect to do but little if anything here, my chief dependance is further down the coast. I have letters to three or four of the factors on the leeward part of the coast where I expect to find times better than here, but I can assure you the present appearance of things are not the most favorable. I wrote you a few days previous to my leaving Charleston on my return to that place I hope I shall receive a letter from you, and that the price of slaves will be an inducement for me to go on to New Orleans. I dont expect to get off the coast in less than three months from this date.

remitted the balance to my Brother John and that you will forward the enclosed letter by the first opportunity. in case of any thing happening to me I have requested W^o Adams to dispose of the vessel and cargo and remit the proceeds to me, in hopes of making a safe and prosperous voyage, I am yours &c
J^o Gardner

The table illustrated below lists the names and distances between certain points along the Mississippi River. Taken from An Historical Narrative and Topographical Description of Louisiana and West-Florida by Thomas Hutchins, Geographer to the United States, this book was originally published in 1784.

While this table predates the establishment of postal facilities in this region of the country, it has proven valuable in locating certain landmarks and settlements that cannot be found in later publications. We hope to publish other charts, maps, and tables in future editions of the Dixie Philatelist that relate to the study of postal history. If you have such material please give us a chance to share it with your fellow collector.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

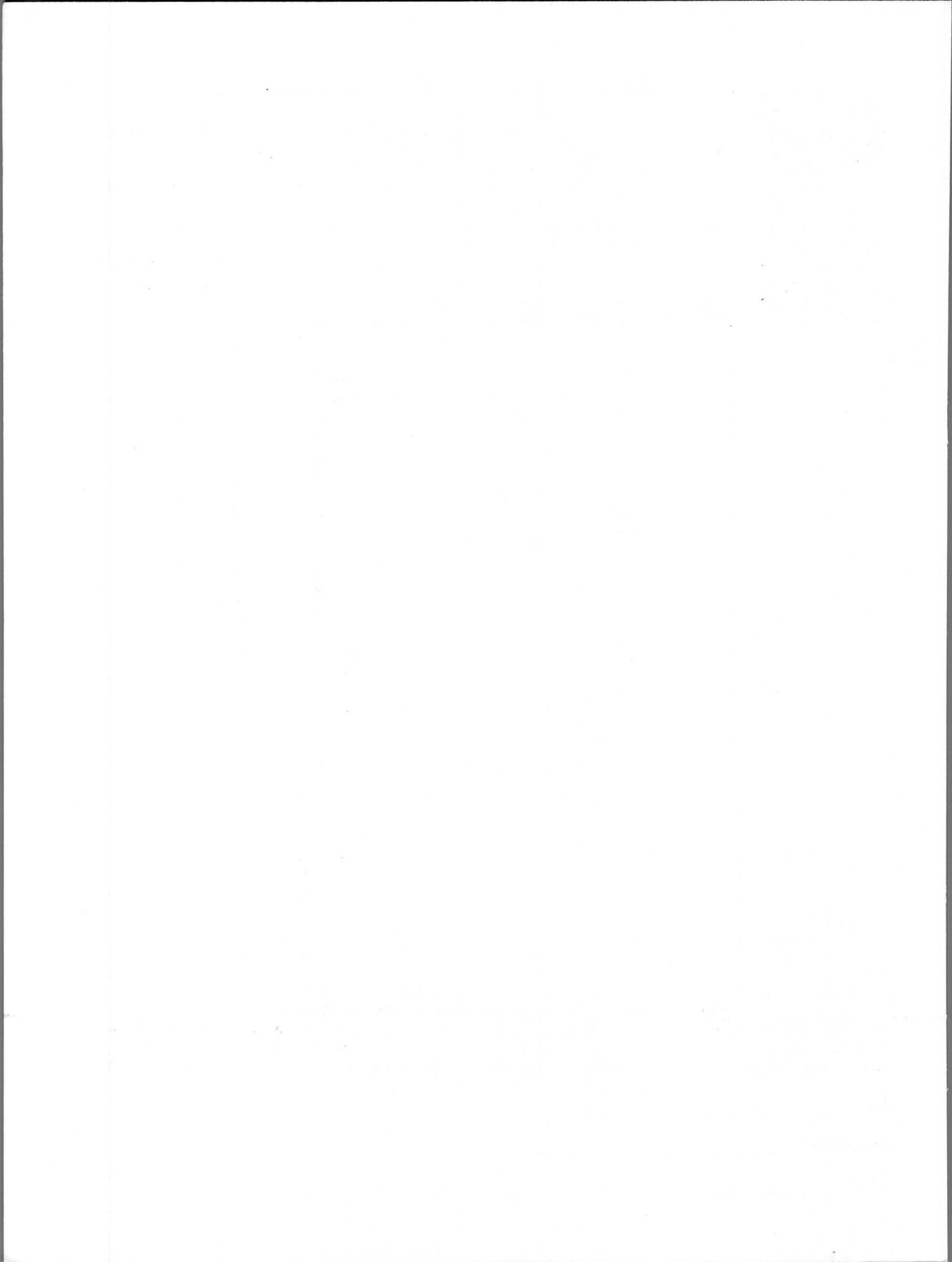
	Miles.
From the Balize or the Mouths of the Mississippi	
to the Detour aux Plaquemines, is	32
to beginning of the settlements	20
to the Detour des Anglois	35
to New Orleans	18
to the villages of the Humas and Alabama Indians	60
to the Fourche de Chetimachas and Indian village of the same name	3
to the Concession of Monf. Paris	9
to the Ibberville	27
to Baton Rouge	18
to the settlement of Point Coupeé	17
to upper end of this settlement where there is a village of Tunica Indians on the East side	20
to the Chafalaya, the uppermost mouth of the Mississippi	30
to the River Rouge	3
to Fort Rosalie at the Natchez	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
to the Petit Goufre	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
to the Grand Goufre	14
to the Yazou Cliffs	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
to the River Yazou	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
to the River Arkansaw	158 $\frac{1}{2}$
to the River St. Francis	108
to the River and Heights of Margot	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
to the Chickasaw River	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
to Mine au fer	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
to the River Ohio	15
Total,	964 $\frac{1}{2}$

Please find enclosed my payment of \$3.00 for one years membership in The Southern Philatelic Federation, which also entitles me to receive the Federations publication, The Dixie Philatelist, issued quarterly.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____



FILLING IN THE PINHOLES OF THE CARROLL, HOY CORRESPONDENCE

by H.L. Hill Jr.

Does anyone really know the true story about the Buchanan and Carroll Hoy correspondence? Which of the four or five stories everyone seems to have heard is true, or are they all partially true?

In an article written by Philip Ward in the October 26, 1962 issue of Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, Mr. Ward recalls that in 1911 or 1912 he went to New Orleans to meet a stamp collecting friend who had acquired a large early correspondence from a New Orleans firm. He had two large wooden barrels filled to the top with covers that were addressed to Buchanan, Carroll and Co., or Carroll Hoy and Co. At that time, Ward writes, the 1851 one and three cent stamps were very common, so he bought about 200 covers, paying two cents each for the one cent stamps and one cent each for the three cent stamps, totaling for all the covers around three dollars. At that time stamps did not command a premium if they were on cover, and cancellations were of little importance.

Several months later, Ward recalled, this man in New Orleans left his wife and returned to Denmark taking the balance of this correspondence with him to New York where he sold the lot to E.B. Power, owner at the time of Stanley Gibbons in New York. Power apparently sold the entire lot to Dr. Carroll Chase.

This is one documentation of the famous correspondence that we have to go by. There are other stories that have been written in various articles through the years, but the true one may still remain a mystery.

This famous correspondence has provided the collectors of postal history with some of the most treasured covers in existence. Numerous Confederate hand-stamped paid, the Tusculum, Alabama Postmaster Provisional, Mississippi packet boats, and fancy cancels of the Southern post offices came from those wooden barrels so well preserved for over forty years.

Many years ago Mr. Leonard V. Huber compiled the following listing of the commission merchant firm of Carroll, Hoy & Co. from old New Orleans directories. This list, which was published in the September 1967 issue of the Confederate Philatelist, shows the chronological listing of firms that were the predecessors and successors of the Carroll, Hoy, and Co. firm. Our thanks to Don Garrett of Jackson for supplying this to us. (See Table, Next Page)

After looking over this listing it is obvious that some pieces of correspondence might be scarcer than others. How many covers are there addressed to G.&R. Buchanan & Co.? How many bear the 1847-48-49 dates, and which year did Buchanan, Carroll & Co. at 85 Gravier Street actually form? What happened to Henry Buchanan in 1859? Are there any covers dated 1862, 63, 64, 65, 69, or 70? Did Joseph Hoy & Co. disappear in 1873 or 1874? These are just a few of the questions that you might answer with a careful check of your Carroll, Hoy correspondence.

The following group of covers will shed new light upon some of these questions. If you can help fill in other pieces of the puzzle by supplying us with additional information, this collector would appreciate hearing from you.

**PREDECESSORS AND SUCCESSORS OF
CARROLL, HOY & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NEW ORLEANS**

- 1846— G. & R. Buchannan & Company, Commission Merchants,
64 Tchoupitoulas Street.
- 1847 — 1848 — 1849, No directories
- 1850 — Buchanan, Carroll & Company, Commission Merchants,
85 Gravier Street
Henry Buchannan — J.W. Carroll
- 1851 — 1853 — 1854, Same. Removed to 20 Union Street
- 1855 — 1856 — 1857 — 1858, Same
- 1859 — Buchanan, Carroll & Company is not listed
(No Henry Buchannan either)
Carroll, Hoy & Company, Commission & Cotton Factors,
38 Perdido Street
Jos. W. Carroll and Joseph Hoy
- 1860 — Carroll, Hoy & Company
Joseph W. Carroll, Joseph Hoy with Wm. V. Kimball
- 1861 — Carroll, Hoy & Company
Firm composed of same men as in 1860, but with J. N. Niven.
- 1862 — 1863 — 1864 — 1865, No directories
- 1866 — Carroll, Hoy & Company. Kimball is not listed as a member
- 1867 — Carroll, Hoy & Company. J.W. Carroll, Jos. Hoy & Chas.
Hardenbergh, Joseph Hoy & Company
Joseph Hoy, & Wm. J. Pattison and Jas. M. Pattison, Partners,
36 Perdido Street, Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants.
- 1869 — 1870, No directories
- 1872 — Joseph Hoy & Company, listed
- 1873 — No directories
- 1874 — Joseph Hoy & Company has disappeared.

Figure one shows a stampless folded letter addressed to Messrs. Buchannan & Hagan, New Orleans. This letter, from T. Morton of Vicksburg, Mississippi, is dated September 14, 1836. From the contents of the letter one can see that this was a commission merchant in New Orleans who existed ten years earlier than the earliest known Carroll, Hoy predecessor. It seems probable that

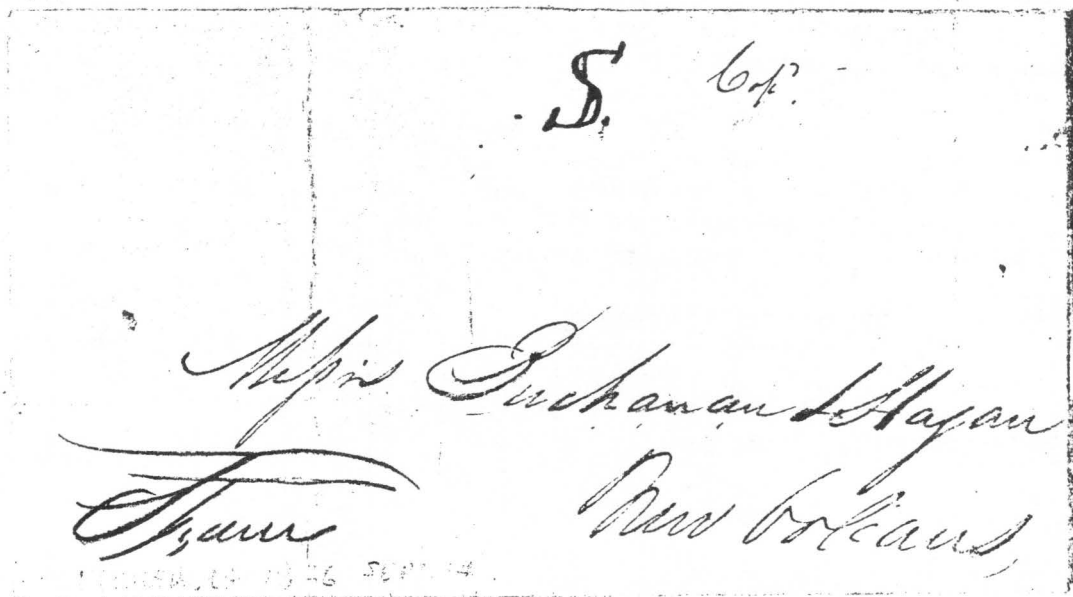


FIGURE 1

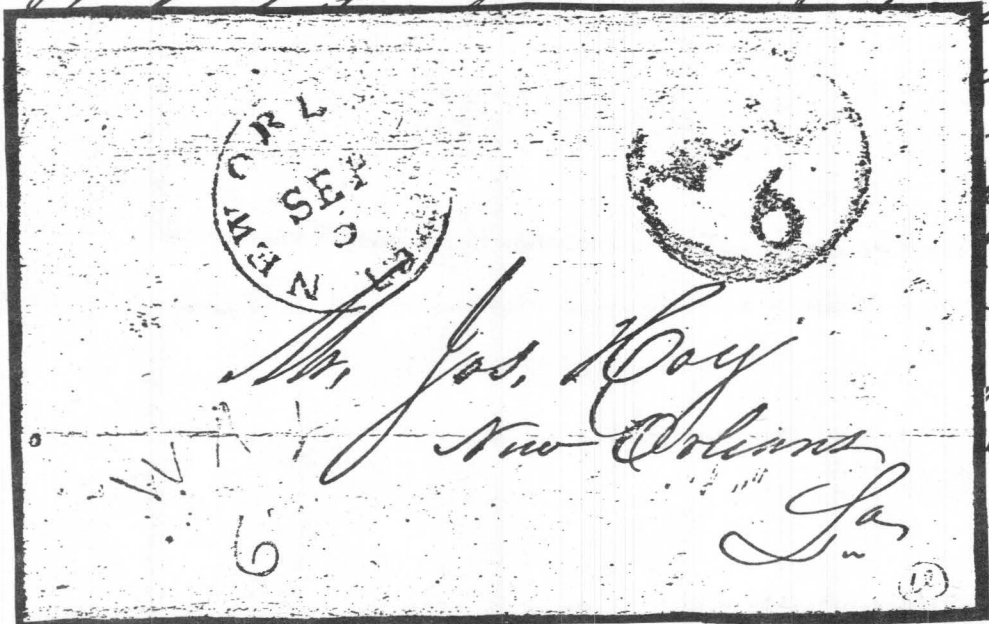
this would be the same Buchanan, or at least a close relative of the individual listed in 1846. The cover is marked "Steam" in manuscript and is docketed with a brandmark "S" which Mr. Morton had assigned to each of his bales of cotton.

Recd. Sept. 5.
and - 6.

Pass Christian 4th Sep. 1850

Mr. Jos. Hoy
Dear Sir

We came over here yesterday evening & intend remaining here the



on the Hann
return for one
we left, felt
by any where
thing every hour
to the loss of our
own feelings,
no one can
not last a day
it come over

on Saturday, & bring Mr. Robinson, we are at
Montgomery.
Yours Very Truly
H. Buchanan

FIGURE 2

Figure 2 is a stampless folded letter belonging to Charles Miller of Greenville, Mississippi. This very interesting letter, written in 1850, is from Henry Buchanan, while with the firm of Buchanan, Carrol & Co. The letter is to Joseph Hoy, before they were partners. Charles also reminded us that the firm established a New York office and the cover in Figure 3 bears this out. Showing the front and

back of a cover from Joseph Hoy Co. in New Orleans to the Joseph Hoy Company in New York. Dated March 17, 1868, this is a "lost" period in Huber's schedule. This cover is from Erin Gunters collection.

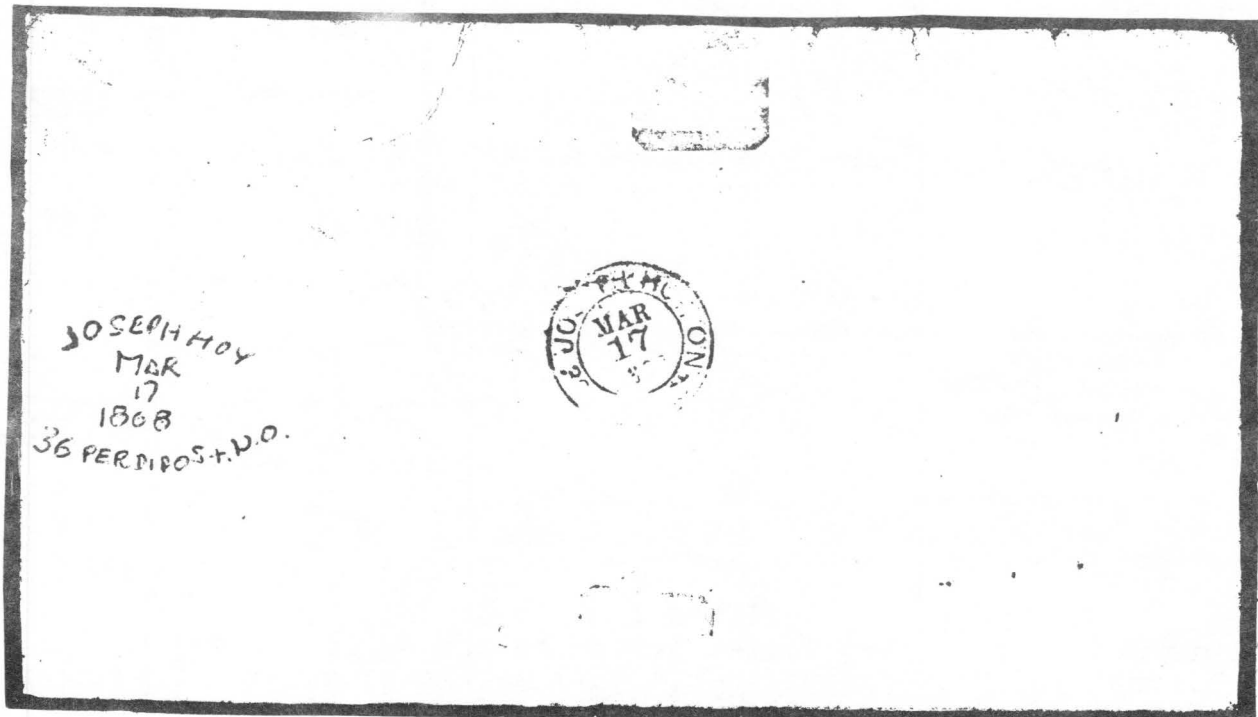
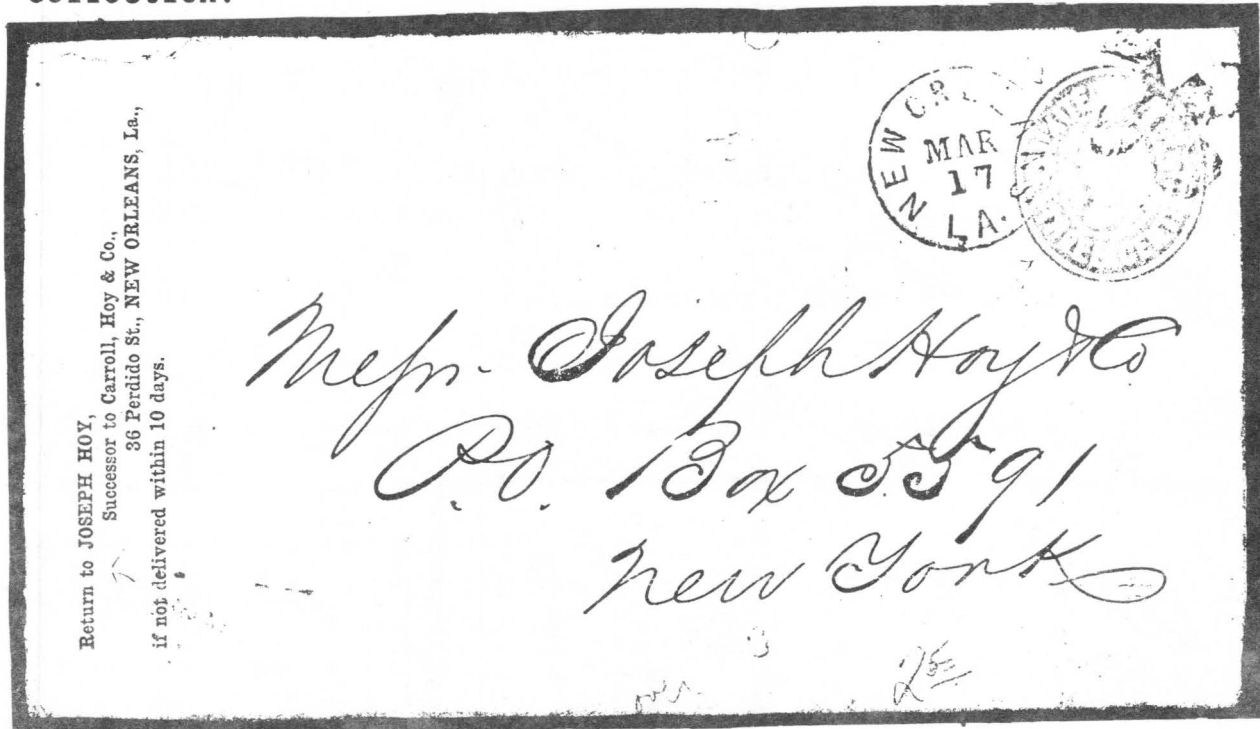


FIGURE 3

It is not always possible to date the Carroll Hoy correspondence because the contents of the letters were destroyed, as were many of the covers- by "stamp collectors". The cover illustrated in

Figure 4 shows an example of a date made available through the handstamp of a steamboat clerk.

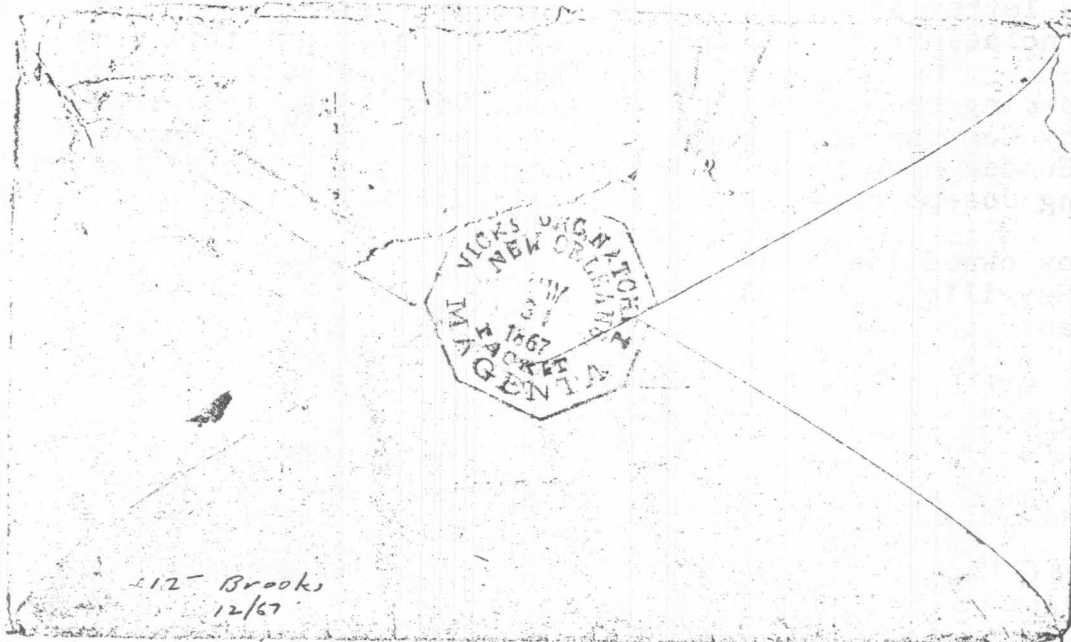
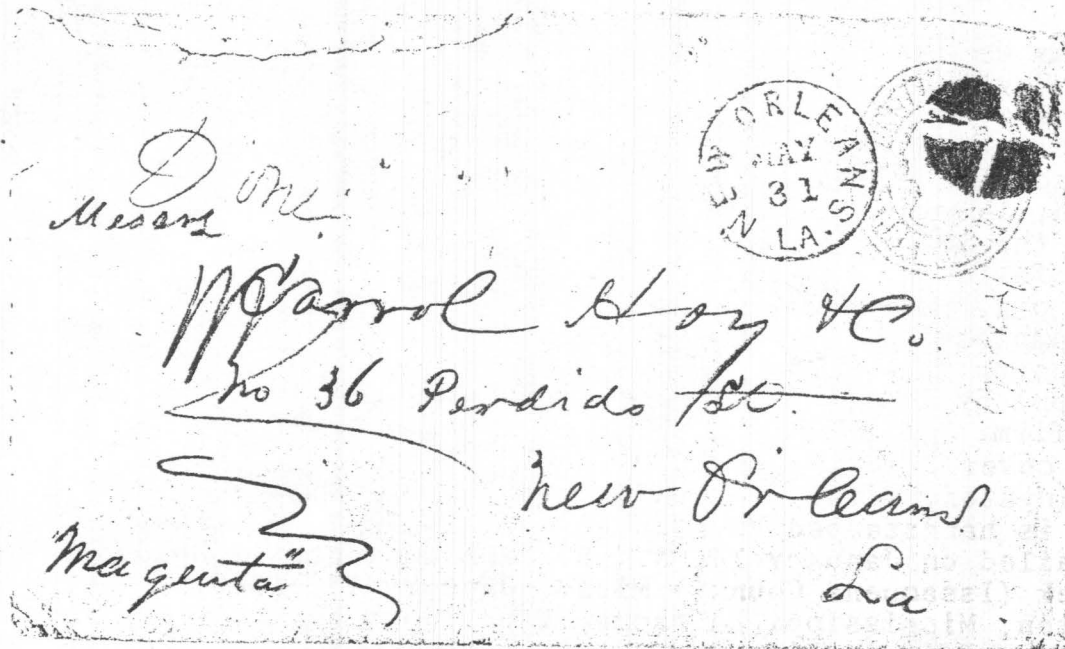


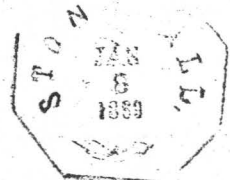
Figure 4

The front of this cover has the No. 36 Perdido Street address and the back the 1867 year date, which corroborate Huber's list. Figure 5, on the following page, shows the Packet Stonewall marking, dated January 8, 1869. This is another date when no New Orleans directories were found. This would indicate that Joseph Hoy took over the business in 1868 or 1869.

If not delivered within 10 days, to be returned to

for Freight Packet St. Louis

Kleins # 532



135

Messrs Jos. Hay & Co
New Orleans
La.

FIGURE 5

In figure 6, illustrated below, we find a promissory note of \$851.67 due Buchannon, Carroll and Co., four months after the date written. I believe from another letter dated July 3, 1858 from D.S. Goodlow to Buchannon & Carroll Co., that this note was for the purchase of a carriage. This letter stated, "I am much in need of a carriage- late style, elegant, long, low, roomy (for hoops) & easy running- what is the price of the best buggy such as young gentlemen drive with two horses worth? Eight hundred is the utmost limit to which you will please go." Hoops, of course, meant hoop skirts, the style of the day.

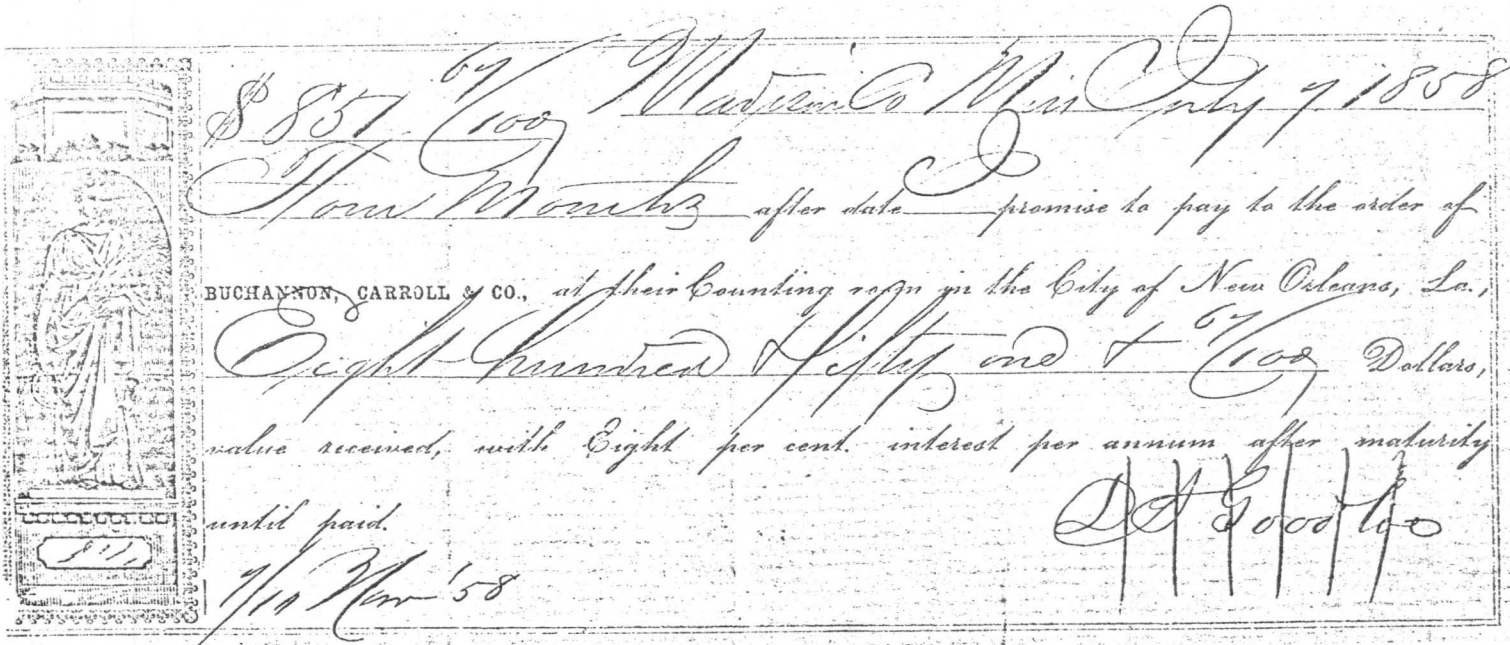


FIGURE 6

Handson C. Feb 20 1864

Mr. Cassell
Cassell
Your letter
yesterday
In reply I beg
mother that
Confederate
debts by her to
too much as
for a debt
basis. I would
18 months
have used
debts. my firm
besides when
now is in
when an
removed to
too is out of
no place to
have no use for them. as the debt
she wishes to pay was contracted
long before she was to pay for

I do not see how
right that your mother should
take the risk & trouble of taking
care & managing the negroes.
them for instead of the party to
whom the debt is due.
If I could use the Confederate
money in paying any liability
of my firm, I would willingly
receive it to relieve your
mother of her anxiety about it.

Yr truly
Joseph Carroll

I beg that you will present
my kindest regards to your
mother.
JCC

FIGURE 7

Much insight into the mystery of the war years is brought out in the Joseph Carroll letter in Figure 7. It seems that not much is known about the firm during this period, and in this 1864 letter, the firm cannot accept the devalued Confederate money toward paying debts, and an offer to pay off debts with slaves is refused. It explains that the firms assets have been removed to Havana or to Nassau. (Today's round trip first class air fare from Jackson, Mississippi to Nassau is \$321.00 for anyone wishing to join the Carroll-Hoy treasure hunt!).

The full contents of some of the letters in this article will be found at the end of this publication. They are included for the benefit of those collectors who are also interested in the personalities, and the trials and tribulations of Buchannon and Carroll, as well as those collectors interested in the historical documentation.

Today we use paper clips to join papers together, but the Carroll, Hoy firm used straight pins. The firm had the policy (luckily for us) of pinning the cover to the contents. Look at any Carroll, Hoy cover. It probably has at least two pin holes in it. At some time the contents were discarded and the pin holes left open, leaving us to wonder many times the date or place of origin of the letter.

The following three covers are complete with contents, and straight pin, just as the Carroll, Hoy firm filed them away. These three examples escaped the storage barrels and probably got no further north than Mississippi. They apparently were sent back to Mississippi by Carroll, Hoy and Co. in an effort to collect debts due the firm.

The cover illustrated in Figure 8 is dated January 4, 1859. From Livingston, Mississippi, it is a U-10 entire. The cover in Figure 9 is handstamped Vicksburgh, Mississippi (Warren County). It was mailed on January 14, N.Y.D. The contents is headed Deer Creek (Issaquena County) Miss., January 13, 1860.

Canton, Mississippi has some of the most beautiful cancels of any post office. Figure 10 is an example of one of them. The C.D.S. is red and the triangle killer is black. The July 2, 1860 date ties letter and cover perfectly. The usual received and answered notations are in the top left corner, put there by the firm.

According to Huber's chronological table of many years ago, the Joseph Hoy Company had disappeared by 1874. Some facts sent to me by Erin Gunter have produced the following additional information concerning Joseph Hoy:

Joseph Hoy owned land one mile below Cotile Landing, Louisiana, called "Hoyville". He married Cordelia Bowles in 1850; she moved to New Orleans, and formed a partnership with Joseph W. Carroll - Carroll, Hoy & Co., Perdido St. In 1868 the firm became Joseph Hoy & Co. with partners Wm. J. Patterson and James M. Jamison. Hoy returned to Cotile in 1872 after death of his wife. He remarried to Leila Georgiana Wilkinson. Hoy declared bankruptcy in 1880. He moved to Pineville, Louisiana in 1881 and became mayor. He died shortly thereafter.

Hopefully we've managed to "fill in a few of the pinholes" in the saga of the Carroll, Hoy & Company story. Whatever the firm's reason for saving the envelope, as well as the letter, we owe them a debt of thanks - Southern postal history wouldn't be the same without those pinholes!

Articles, letters, and comments for the next issue of the Dixie Philatelist should reach us no later than March 15th.

Mr. J. P. ...
and ...

Livingston Miss Jan 4th 33

Gentlemen

I enclose the First of F. W. Parnes
Eight draft in your favour which you will please
place to my credit. I had it made payable to you
for greater security against any mishap. The amt
is Three thousand eight hundred & fifteen dolly.

I expect to send Mr J. P. Robinson in a day
or two - for \$4,185. My negro stand to New Creek



Carroll & Gay Co
New Orleans

Mr W. Goodloe who, I think
is on the Creek may find
how the business regards it,
which will be necessarily small,
&c. This will be done by him
refer with me.

Yours very truly
W. Goodloe

Livingston Miss Jan 4th 33

3815
424
13,819.24
Colon 1240

Wm. J. ...
...

1860, ... Co.

Dear Sirs Jan 13th 1860

Messrs Carroll Hoy & Co

Sirs

Please send to the care of following freight, and charge same

ding Hoes. ✓

axes & 1 8-ft Cross-Cut Saw
axe, or hatchet.

(To be used with Oxen)

(for Oxen) & 6 pair Trace Chains

ropes 1 1/2 x 3/8
2 1/2 x 1/2
1 x 1

rods to be about 10 @ 1 1/2 ft
long.

Tobacco from 35 @ 50 ct
k.

each) for bundles &c.

Yours respectfully
Wm. W. Goodloe

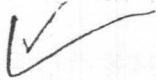
P.S. Please send Hoes, axes, saw &c of the
most approved style & Brand.

W.W.G.



Messrs Carroll Hoy & Co
New Orleans
La

Recd July 3
Ans. 5



Banking Office of Richard Winter,

Canton, Miss., July 2nd 1865

Messrs Carroll Hoy & Co

Sirs

I have just
Yearly Acct Current sent
and will return the
receipt
of J.P. Hartman's and
send him a draft
for the amount (\$72.50)
you see J.P. Hartman, 197
Timore Md. Please state
I send the Draft.
Draft to East S.S.

Wipritas Ldg Grip River
S.S. Goodler 16 Bbls Lime
Iron 10 ft long 3/4 in x 2 1/2

Respectfully

Richard Winter Goodler



Messrs Carroll Hoy & Co
New Orleans

90

72 50
36
18

73 04

The following is the contents of the letter in Figure 2:

Rec'd Sept 5
Ansd- 6

Pass Christian 4 Sept 1850

Mr. Jos. Hoy,
Dear Sir

We came over here yesterday evening and intend remaining here the balance of the season. I drew on the House yesterday in favor of Jno. Martin for \$100.00 which you will please pay and send me and bring over with you on Saturday \$100 and a box of the same sigars sent me to the Bay.

I had hoped that the trip to Mobile Bay, and other places, would so far removed Mrs. B's gloom and meloncholly that she would be content to spend the balance of the season at the bay, but she returned there more dejected than when we left and felt that she would be more happy anywhere than at the bay, where was something every hour of the day to call to her mind the loss of our Dear little Mary, and in truth my own feelings differ but little if any from hers, no one can truly understand our feelings has not lost a dearly loved child. I hope you will come over on Saturday and bring Mr. Robinson, we are at Montgomerys.

Yours very truly

H. Buchannon

The following is the contents of the letter in Figure 7

Letter headed Manson ? Feb. ? 1864

Joseph W. Carroll

Mr. James Goodloe
Canton, Mississippi,

"Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 21st reached me yesterday, contents noted. In reply I beg you to say to your mother that I cannot receive Confederate money for the debt due by her to my firm. It is now too much reduced in value to receive for a debt contracted on a specie basis. I would have received in 18 months past when I could have used it in payment of debts my firm owed to others, besides which her notes are now in Havana or Nassau where our assets have been removed to. As to Negroes, that too is out of the question. I have no place to put them on, and have no use for them--as the debt she wishes to pay was contracted long before the war- to pay for (?) . I think it now best and right that your mother should take the risk and trouble of taking care & managing the Negroes instead of the party to whom the debt is due.

If I could use the Confederate money in paying any liability of my firm I would willingly receive it to relieve your mother of her anxiety about it.

Yours very respy,

Jos W. Carroll

I beg that you will present my kindest regards to your mother.---

JWC

The Dixie PHILATELIST

Southern Philatelic Federation

NEWSLETTER

April, 1977, Volume XI, No. 2

EDITORS

Dale Ferber
5048 Riverwood Cir. P.O. Box 354
Jackson, Ms. 39211

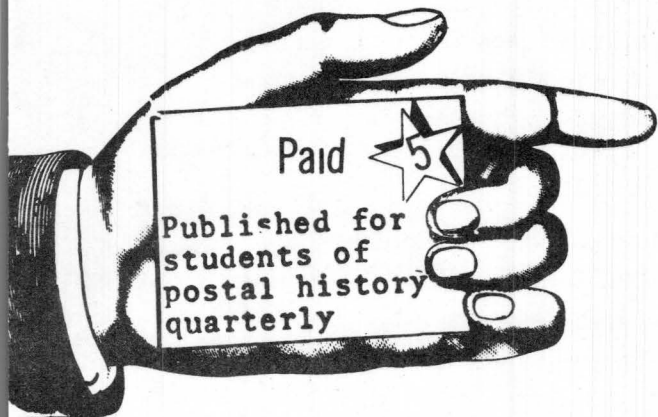
H.L. Hill, Jr.
Jackson, Ms. 39205

The South certainly is rising again, politically, economically, and most importantly philatelically! The response to the January issue of the Dixie Philatelist was overwhelming,

and all comments received to date by both of your editors has been most favorable. Perhaps the most gratifying result of our efforts has been the offers of articles by SPF members for future editions. We still plan to "twist a few arms" of some members for future editions, but the June issue is practically complete, which is rather remarkable for a publication such as this.

We have also picked up twenty-seven new members in the Southern Philatelic Federation during the past two months. Most of these were the direct result of our contacting fellow APS members whom we knew had an interest in postal history. We hope to send out a few more samples of the Dixie this issue and would like to solicit your help in that regard. If you know of any reputable collectors who might enjoy the type of articles we are running, please drop us their names. Our desire for more members will be dually advantageous. One, it will help to further the interest in our hobby at a time when others seem to be pushing the more speculative investment angles. It will also help us to hold down our expenses and printing costs. In a further effort to "balance the budget" we will accept some very limited advertising from postal history dealers in the June issue. Those interested should contact the editors.

We have noted with great interest the fact that a Florida postal history dealer has purchased the publication rights of the American Stampless Cover Catalog. We trust that he will make a sincere effort to get this long overdue book off the ground. We are aware of some discontent in the way that the publication of this book has been delayed, with some state listings now out of date because of the long time lapse between when they were submitted and now. There has been some serious talk among Southern States philatelist of
(Continued on back page)



SELECTED JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, CANCELS

by Don Garrett

If Andrew Jackson could see us now

Jackson was founded as the state's capital city five years to the month after Mississippi was admitted to the Union as the twentieth state. The territorial capital was located at Washington, near Natchez, but lawmakers agreed that a more centralized location was needed as the state capital.

In 1821, the legislature designated a committee of three men—Thomas Hinds, Peter VanDorn and William Lattimore—to search for a new seat of state government. Their instructions were simple: The new capital site should be located on a clear stream, not subject to flooding and be situated near the center of the state.

The triumvirate town trackers found their locus on a height overlooking the Pearl River, at an already functioning trading post called LeFleur's Bluff. The post, which was just 35 miles from the center of the state, had been established in 1792 by Louis LeFleur, a young French-Canadian trader who earned the distinction of becoming the last chief of the Choctaw Indians.

Andrew Jackson, the hero of the War of 1812, and the nation's seventh president, was held in great esteem by the Mississippi legislature of the day, inasmuch as Jackson had been instrumental in negotiating with the Choctaws for their lands in that portion of the state where the capital came to be located. It was natural that the new town springing up on the banks of the Pearl should bear his name. In fact, the great man, himself, was there, when in December, 1822, the town officially was "founded" and the first meeting of the legislature was convened.

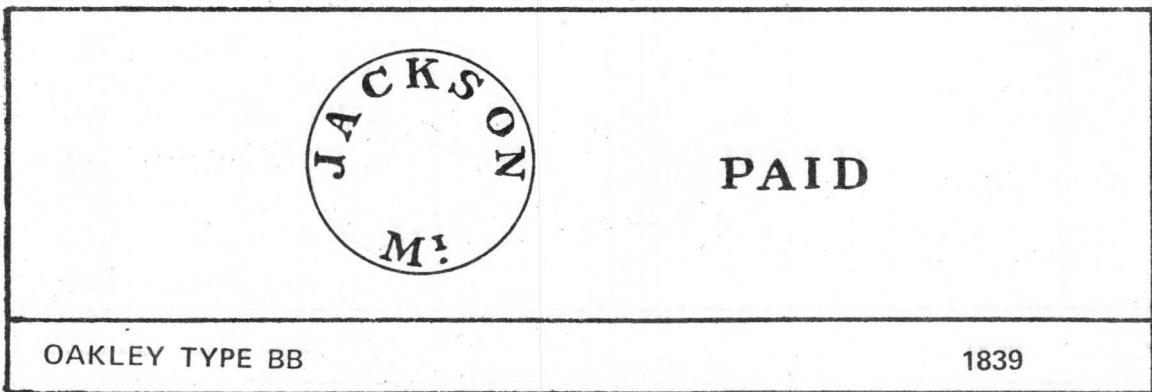
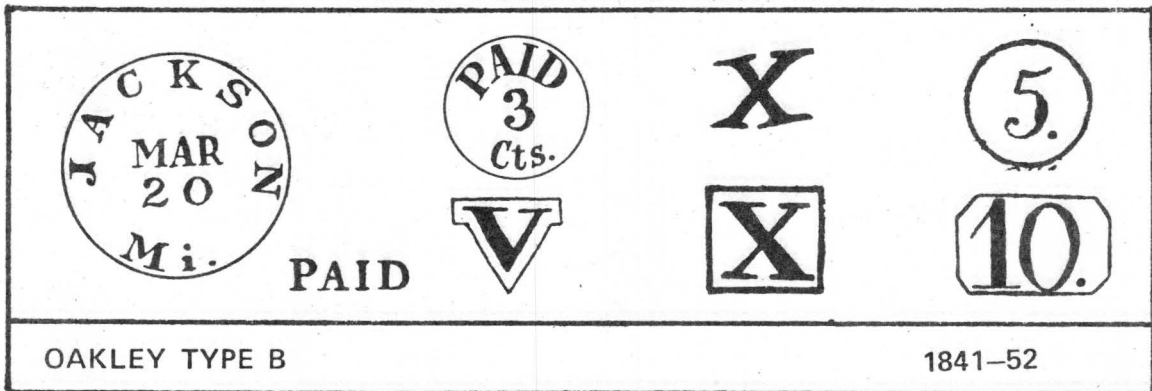
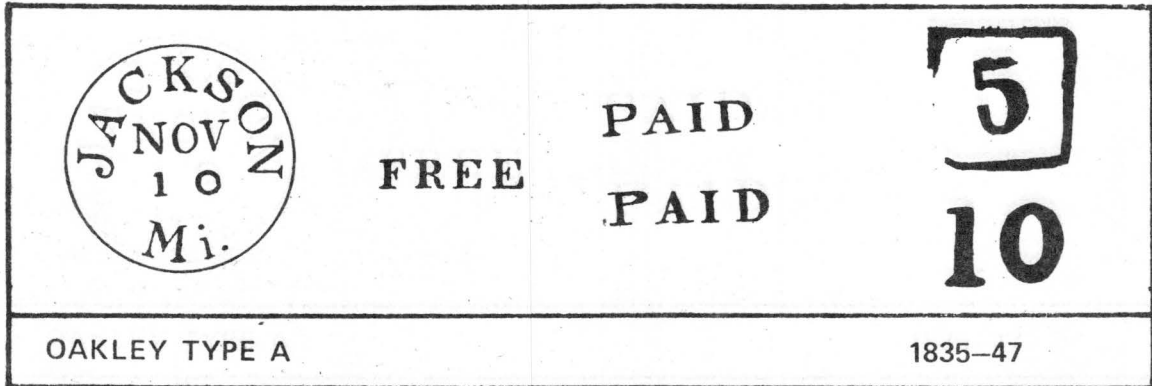
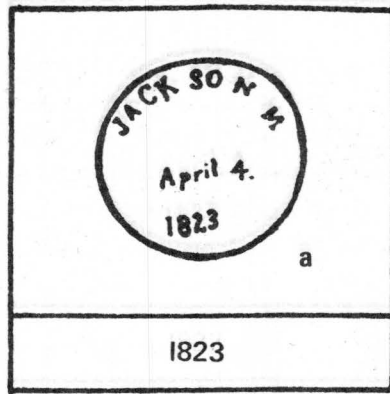
The first rather small capitol building was a 30' by 40' two-story building, located on the northeast corner of Capitol and President Streets; it was erected at a cost of \$3000. The second capitol was the present-day "Old Capitol and Museum," completed in 1839. The Governor's Mansion was completed in 1842. Mississippi's present legislative home is located in the "New Capitol Building," completed in 1902 at a cost of about \$1 million. The first post office probably was located in the home of David Dickson, near the corner of North State and Amite Streets; in those days it was not unusual for the post office to be operated from the postmaster's residence.




The Story of Jackson, by William D. McCain.
Clarion-Ledger, for November 26, 1972.



- 1823 — Only a few families, reported by a visiting missionary.
The first eight years, only three houses were built.
- 1830 — “5 or 6 resident families, 3 or 4 young gentlemen and about
as many young ladies. Whole population could have been
comfortably seated in one wagon.” (From editorial in the
SOUTHTRON, Nov. 17, 1837.)
- 1839 — 529 (The South in BUILDING OF A NATION.)
- 1850 — 1,881 population
- 1860 — 3,191
- 1870 — 4,234
- 1880 — 5,204
- 1890 — 5,920
- 1900 — 7,816


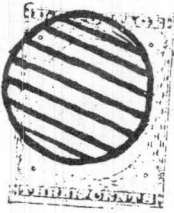


POSTMASTERS OF JACKSON





David Dickson	October 21, 1822
William A. Old	October 8, 1823
Silas Brown	January 10, 1825
John A. Grimball	April 14, 1827
George Finucane	April 22, 1829
James Phillips	December 10, 1830
Edward Branch	February 7, 1831
George W. Coffee	January 20, 1832
Lewis Whitesides	December 5, 1832
Francis G. Hopkins	March 7, 1835
Robert Miller	June 13, 1836
John R. Chiles	December 22, 1836
O. A. Kinne	March 17, 1838
Hugh R. McDonald	May 1, 1838
John R. Chiles	June 21, 1839
Howell Hobbs	September 17, 1840
Christopher R. Dickson	March 23, 1846
John C. McAllister	May 9, 1849
Christopher R. Dickson	April 1, 1853
Jacob A. Kausler	June 16, 1865
Edwin D. Fisher	April 7, 1869
W. H. H. Green	October 29, 1877
George C. McKee	June 28, 1881
Wirt Adams	November 2, 1885
Byron Lemly	November 19, 1888
William H. Gibbs	June 25, 1889
D. Price Porter	June 13, 1893
Henry Kernaghan	September 17, 1897
Richard O. Edwards	January 22, 1902







		
OAKLEY TYPE C		1854


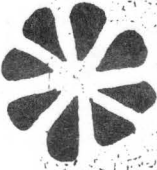





	
No Year Date	Also Confederate Usage






			
1853 33mm	OAKLEY TYPE D		

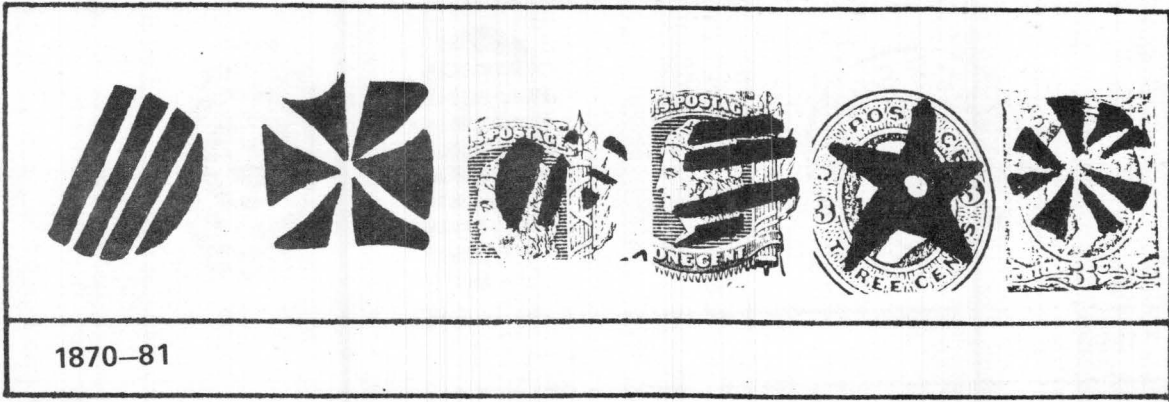
			
Confederate Usage			Confederate

<p>JACKSON</p> <p>JACKSON MISS</p> <p>b</p>	 <p>c</p>
<p>Confederate</p>	<p>Not seen postally used</p>

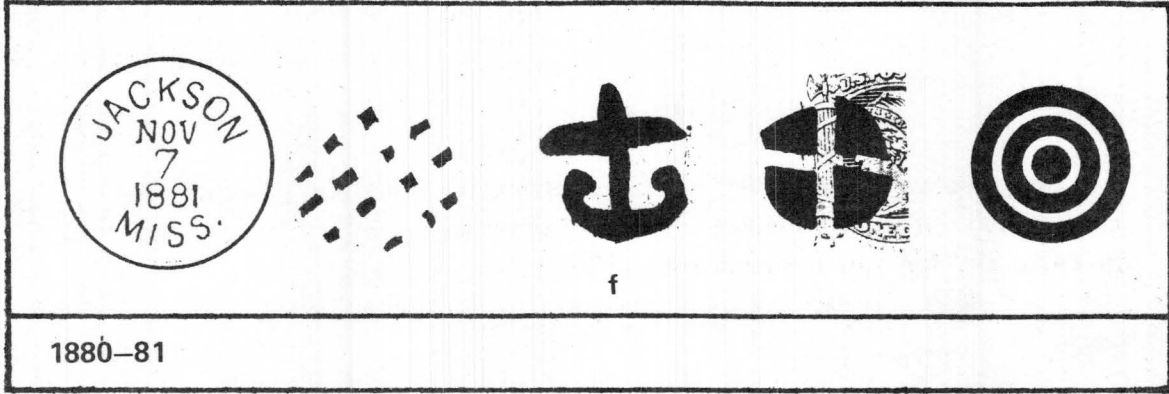
	 
<p>Confederate With Month/Date</p>	<p>Post War Use No Month/Day</p>

       <p>d</p> <p>e</p>
<p>1865-69</p>

    
<p>1870-81</p>

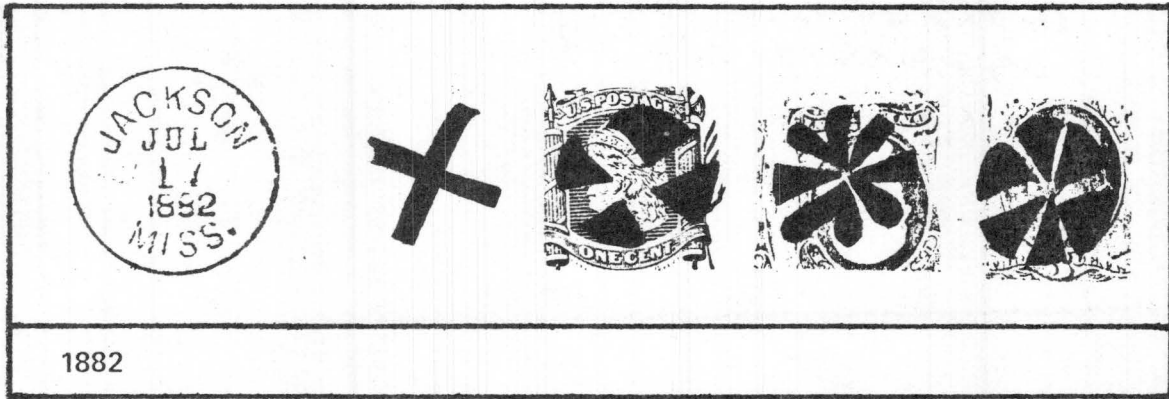


1870-81

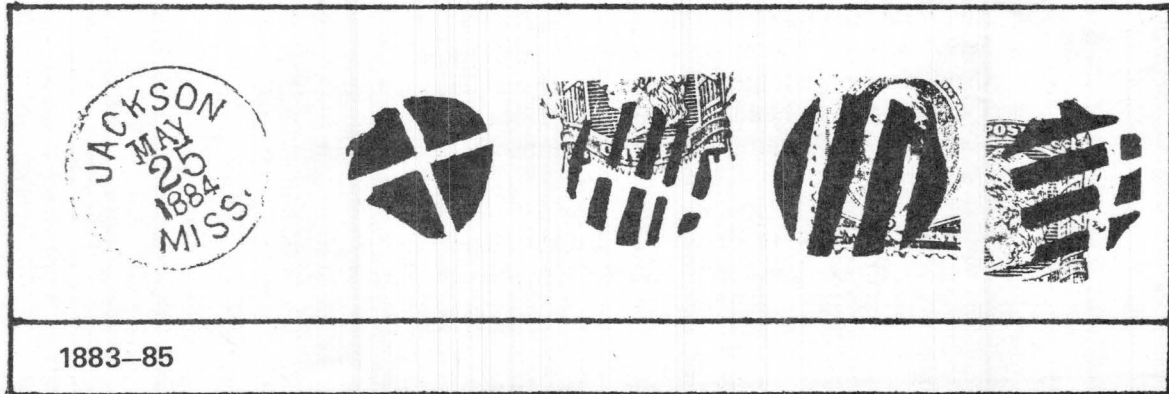


f

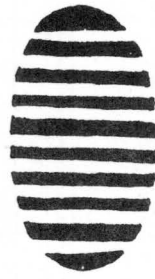
1880-81



1882



1883-85



1890

Only manuscript markings are known from the late 1820's through the early 1830's. This is a missing link and one wonders why a CDS was used in 1823, and was not resumed until 1835.

Jackson
Sept 19
(1830)

124

Footnotes:

- a Five and one-half months after City formed.
- b Seen only on piece; need more information.
- c Used on Confederate \$100 note to validate interest paid.
- d Two types of shield: 2-bar, and 3-bar.
- e Suspect; 1869 stamp also had manuscript pen markings.
- f On piece.

(The writer would like to receive additional markings from readers; address him at P. O. Drawer 570; Jackson, Mississippi, 39205.)

CONFEDERATE POST OFFICES OF BENTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS
by George H. Phillips

"It has been said that the Civil War is represented in the records of the Post Office Department chiefly by a gap for the Confederacy," says the informative Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War by Kenneth W. Munden and Henry Beers.

"Although," they continue, "the Department's policy of retaining records in summary form and disposing of detailed records regarding individual post offices--a policy adopted under an act of 1881 and later provisions for the disposition of useless paper--may hamper a search for minute details of postal services during the Civil War, it cannot fail to intensify the use of the records that do survive.¹

To anyone who has tried to piece together the history of post offices in any of the seceded states, the above statement is eminently accurate.

After extensive search, any researcher will discover that the records of the Post Office Department of the Confederate States of America were meager to begin with, that they deteriorated as the war continued, and that the portions that remain scattered about the country, inadequately catalogued and often not even recorded in generally available literary guides.

Records, however, do exist, and persistent effort will bring access to some of them. This is by way to preface a brief story of the post offices of Benton County, Arkansas, during the Civil War. Benton County is the most northwestern of Arkansas counties and was the scene of a major Civil War Battle and many small skirmishes.

Arkansas seceded from the Union officially on May 6, 1861, and was admitted to the Confederate States of America on May 18th. The postmaster general of the CSA was John H. Reagan, who, in his published memoirs, tells about transferring the post offices from United States jurisdiction to that of the CSA. As most collectors of Confederate material are aware, the Federal government relinquished control of post offices in the seceded states effective May 31, 1861, and the CSA officially took over on June 1. This, apparently, was a sort of "gentlemen's agreement" between the two Post Office Departments.

Reagan says, "It was supposed, too, that it was greatly to the interests of that country, as well as to our own to avoid a sudden suspension of the postal communication between the people of the two countries, and to avoid being brought all at once into practical non-intercourse, which it was supposed would occur if this Department had been required to assume control of the service before its organization and before any time had been given to pass the mail across the frontier. And when that policy was determined on, it was not known that active hostilities would occur, but it was supposed to be still possible that our separation from the United States would be peaceably effected, and that all questions relating to all public property and to pecuniary liabilities between the two countries might be settled by them on terms of equality."²

In line with the above thinking, Postmaster General Reagan was allowed by the CSA Assembly to continue all federally appointed

postmasters in office until other appointments could be made. When the CSA took over, there were 8,411 postmasters, but by November of 1861 only 6,261 had been appointed by Reagan, and 950 had resigned. Some resigned in order to join the army, some because they were federal sympathizers, and some because they didn't like the pay(or lack of it) or for other personal considerations.

At the beginning of the war, postmasters were exempt from military duty, but this situation, which caused much friction between Reagan and other Cabinet members, came to an end after a year or so, and then it became necessary for the CSA Post Office Department to find women or otherwise exempt persons to run the postoffices and carry the mail.

In Benton County, Arkansas, there were 17 post offices where postmasters had been appointed before June 1, 1861, and which, supposedly, the CSA took over on that date. They were:

Bentonville, George G. Epperson, appointed Oct. 20, 1860
Bloomington, George W. Holcombe, appointed Feb. 5, 1858
Double Spring, Henry Gillespie, appointed Oct. 20, 1860
Equality, Thomas M. Duckworth, appointed Sept. 5, 1857
Harmony Springs, James E. Spencer, appointed May 15, 1859
Hickory, John A. Hall, Feb. 19, 1859
Hico, Abel R. Johnson, appointed Oct. 18, 1859
Jennings Ferry, Abner Jennings, appointed Sept. 22, 1858
Limspring Mills, Chism Petross, appointed Aug. 6, 1860
Maysville, Robert D. Blackstone, appointed May 7, 1860
Osage Mills, John Smith, appointed Oct. 24, 1854
Pea Ridge, William Martin, appointed June 30, 1852
Roller's Ridge, J.A. Bayless, appointed Nov. 3, 1858
Spavinaw, Abraham Whinney, appointed July 6, 1852
Trott's Mill, Enoch H. Trolinger, appointed Jan. 18, 1860
Twin Springs, John Giveus, appointed Jan. 12, 1860
Two Mills, Thomas M. Brinson, appointed Aug. 5, 1858

The United States Post Office Department maintained a Record of Appointment of Postmasters, and it is preserved in the National Archives. It is the best source of information concerning the appointment of postmasters and establishment and discontinuances of post offices, but, as indicated in the opening of this article, it says nothing about the Civil War years. In fact, the record shows discontinuances of some in 1866-1867, just as though they had been in continuous Federal service. And in some cases it gives new appointments in 1867-1868 the same way. Thus, it becomes necessary to find some records of the CSA if one really wants the true picture of discontinuances and of new appointments for these post offices for the years from 1860 to 1867-1868.

Fortunately, some records are available. One list of CSA postmaster appointments is included in a collection of manuscript records in the Library of Congress. It is a large ledger in which the names of post offices have been entered in longhand, listed by states. Apparently the clerks simply took the United States post office list, and entered the names, spaced about two lines

apart, in the ledger. This collection of records also includes a book with financial entries for the quarter ending March 13, 1862.

In no instance were there any entries showing receipts from any of the post offices in Benton County during that quarter.

The record of appointments shows:

Bentonville, George Epperson(incumbent) Appointed by the CSA October 14, 1861

Maysville, R.D.Blackstone(incumbent) appointed by the CSA August 22, 1861

Double Spring, H.T. Gillespie(incumbent) appointed by the CSA August 22, 1861

Spavinaw, Abraham Whinney(incumbent) appointed by the CSA August 20, 1861

Twin Springs, John Givens(incumbent)appointed by the CSA August 22, 1861

Jennings Ferry, John W. Bland appointed by the CSA on August 22, 1861 to replace Abner Jennings, who had resigned.

Except for Harmony Springs, the post offices of Benton County are all listed in the ledger, and the names of the federal incumbents are listed as postmasters. CSA appointment dates or notations as to appointments are given only for the offices that are named above.

Only three of the post offices listed for 1860 appear in the Federal records as being continued without suspension. They are Bentonville, Maysville, and Pea Ridge. The others were discontinued or changed as indicated below:

Double Spring, discontinued July 2, 1866: re-established in 1868

Osage Mills, discontinued February 11, 1867; re-established in 1870

Spavinaw, discontinued July 9, 1866;re-established 1868

Hico, discontinued July 2, 1866; re-established 1867

Hickory, discontinued July 2, 1866; re-established about two months later

Equality, discontinued July 2, 1866, never re-established

Trott's Mill, discontinued July 9, 1866; never re-established

Bloomington, discontinued June 22, 1866; re-established in 1867

Two Mills, discontinued July 9, 1866; never re-established

Twin Springs, discontinued September 10, 1866; never re-established

Jennings Ferry, discontinued July 2, 1866: never re-established, although a post office named LaRue was established on the approximate site in December, 1867, with Mary A. Bland as postmaster. Mary Bland was the daughter of John Bland, who was the CSA appointment mentioned above.

Roller's Ridge, discontinued July 9, 1866; re-established in 1867.

Harmony Springs, discontinued August 2, 1867; never re-established.

Limspring Mills, discontinued July 9, 1866, never reestablished

It must be understood that the dates of discontinuance noted are merely the dates recorded in the federal record. It is beyond belief that any of these post offices operated without interruption during the Civil War. In fact, the buildings in most of the places were burned either by Confederate or Federal troops or by renegades who roamed the area at times.

"General Curtis's army crossed from Missouri into Arkansas on February 18, 1862. Some of them halted at Elkhorn Tavern, some at Sugar Creek, and Curtis took a detachment to Cross Hollows. Two companies went to Bentonville," according to D.Y. Thomas, in Arkansas in War and Reconstruction 1861-1874.³ All of the points mentioned are in Benton County. It is quite unlikely that the CSA could operate official post offices in the area after that date. To determine what actually happened to the post offices between 1861 and their "discontinuances" in 1866-68 would take exhaustive study of war records and some lucky finds in the area of diaries or letters.

Any mail that left the area was undoubtedly carried by personal couriers, as it is also questionable that any route agents continued operations during the war.

This is not to say that some or perhaps all of the post offices did not operate under Confederate administration in the early part of the war--the point is that the operation was not continual and that the "discontinuance" dates given in the Federal records are merely dates recorded by the Post Office Department for its own convenience.

E. Merton Coulter, in his monumental work, The Confederate States of America, 1861-1865, Vol. VII, says: "Reagan began on June 1, 1861, with 8,411 post offices; within six months he had discontinued 111. The recession continued steadily as the territory of the Confederacy crumbled away and by the time of Lee's surrender at Appomatox the number had almost vanished."⁴

Confederate records do show that some new post offices were established by the CSA, however, but none in Benton County, Arkansas.

¹Munden, Kenneth and Henry Putney Beers, Op.Cit., National Archives, Washington 1962

²Reagan, John H., Memoires, Neale Publishing Co., New York, 1906

³Thomas, D.Y., op.cit., p.124

⁴Coulter, E.M., op.cit., p.133

Manuscripts, letters to the editors, or Southern Philatelic Federation club news must be in the editor's hands no later than May 15th.

If you know of someone that might enjoy receiving this publication and information about the Southern Philatelic Federation please send us their names and addresses- we'll be happy to send them a copy of the Dixie Philatelist free of charge.

WARRIOR BRIDGE WASHINGTON CO. AL.

by H.L. Hill, Jr.

The above is not a title alone, but a tracing of what is possibly the largest straight line marking in United States postal history (118x3.5mm). This very unusual Alabama marking was no doubt designed by the only postmaster Warrior Bridge, Alabama ever had, Joseph A. Huber, who alone, would be an interesting subject for research as he appears to have been as unusual as his postmarks. Huber served as postmaster from the time the Warrior Bridge post office was established on August 20, 1831, until the town and post office name was changed to Bladen Springs on October 1, 1844.

The original theory was that Warrior Bridge received its name because of its closeness to Fort Mims, location of one of the most fearful Indian massacres in American History. According to Ed Starnes of Huntsville, however, Warrior Bridge was a great distance from Fort Mims, thereby disputing this theory.

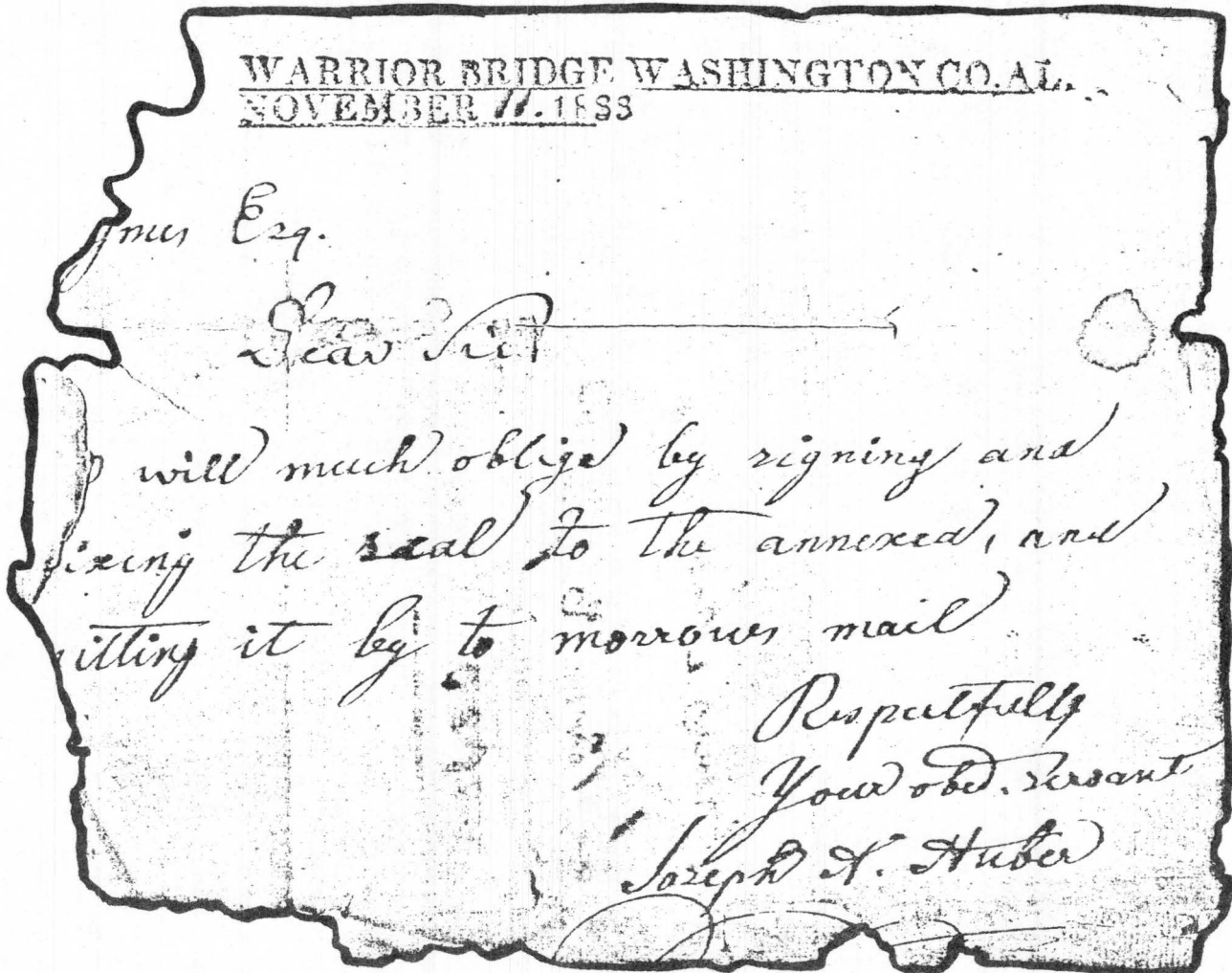


FIGURE 1

Figure 1 shows the postmark not used on a cover, but as a letterhead. This piece also contains the year date (1833), which

has not been seen on any of the known postally used markings. The letter was written and signed by Postmaster Joseph A. Huber.

WARRIOR BRIDGE, WASHINGTON CO. AL.
JANUARY 21.

Huber P.M.
FREE

FIGURE 2

Figure 2 is a tracing of the straightline postmark taken from the June 23, 1965 Robert Siegel auction, showing the handstamp Free and the Huber P.M. franking. Clinton McGee of Tuscaloosa relates that the few known straightline marked covers all have this free frank. He also stated that there are no known manuscript townmarks known from Warrior Bridge, and only one such marking from Bladon Springs.

Figure 3 is a letter with cover written by Huber in 1840. By this time, according to Ed Starnes, Huber was apparently involved in politics, and the contents of this letter seem to bear out this idea.

There are many odd features connected with this letter, one of which is the heading "Mourning Seal for Fallen Opposition". Another is his use of Latin "Te Deum Laudamus" (We praise thee, O God), plus his references to the Bible: St. Luke 1-52 (He has torn princes from their thrones and exalted the lowly), and 2-29 (Lord, now I can go in peace). Another strange feature is the spelling Dellet on the cover and Dillet on the letter. Huber apparently used this very beautiful postmark for political reasons also, having inserted two straightlines "NE VARIETUR" (Not variable or unswerving) which might have explained his strong stand on some political issue. His spelling of the town Claiborn without the final "E" is puzzling, but perhaps the strangest mystery might be the complete change in penmanship between the letters in Examples one and three. A handwriting analysis of the differences in these two styles might shed some light on this most unusual postmaster.

There seems a possibility that the two towns, Warrior Bridge and Bladon Springs might have existed at the same time. The County of Choctaw was formed December 29, 1847, and the post office was located in the newly formed county. Figure 4 shows an 1849 Warrior Bridge postmark without the "NE VARIEUR" insert. The contents of this letter are headed Bladon Springs.

Frank Levi, another Alabama specialist now living in Naples, Florida, related to me that 20 or 25 years ago he was in the backwoods of Alabama and visited with a lady who had a number of old letters. He was unable to buy any of them, in spite of the fact he tried for over fifteen years. Two of the covers were of the type shown in Figure three. To date, there are believed to be only four

Mourning Seal for former opposition.

Warrior Bridge, Washington Co. Ala.

Nov. 27. 1840.

Te Deum laudamus

A. Luke 1. 52
2. 20.

Dear

during
well
you
and
Clark
Wash

Hon. J. S. Dillet

Huber

Huber P. M.

Free.

Claiborn

Ala.

Hon.
J. Dillet.

your ova. servant
Joseph A. Huber

FIGURE 3

circular handstrikes of Warrior Bridge accounted for.

Ed Starnes, Clinton McGee, or Frank Levi would appreciate hearing from any collectors who could help them out with listings for a book in the planning stages on Alabama postal history. If you have any Alabama covers these three Southern postal historians would certainly enjoy hearing about them.

Ed Starnes, 3505 Carroll Circle S.E. Huntsville, Al. 35801

M. Clinton McGee, P.O. Box 2835, University, Al. 35486

Frank Levi, Jr. 2999 Crayton Road, Naples, Fla. 33940

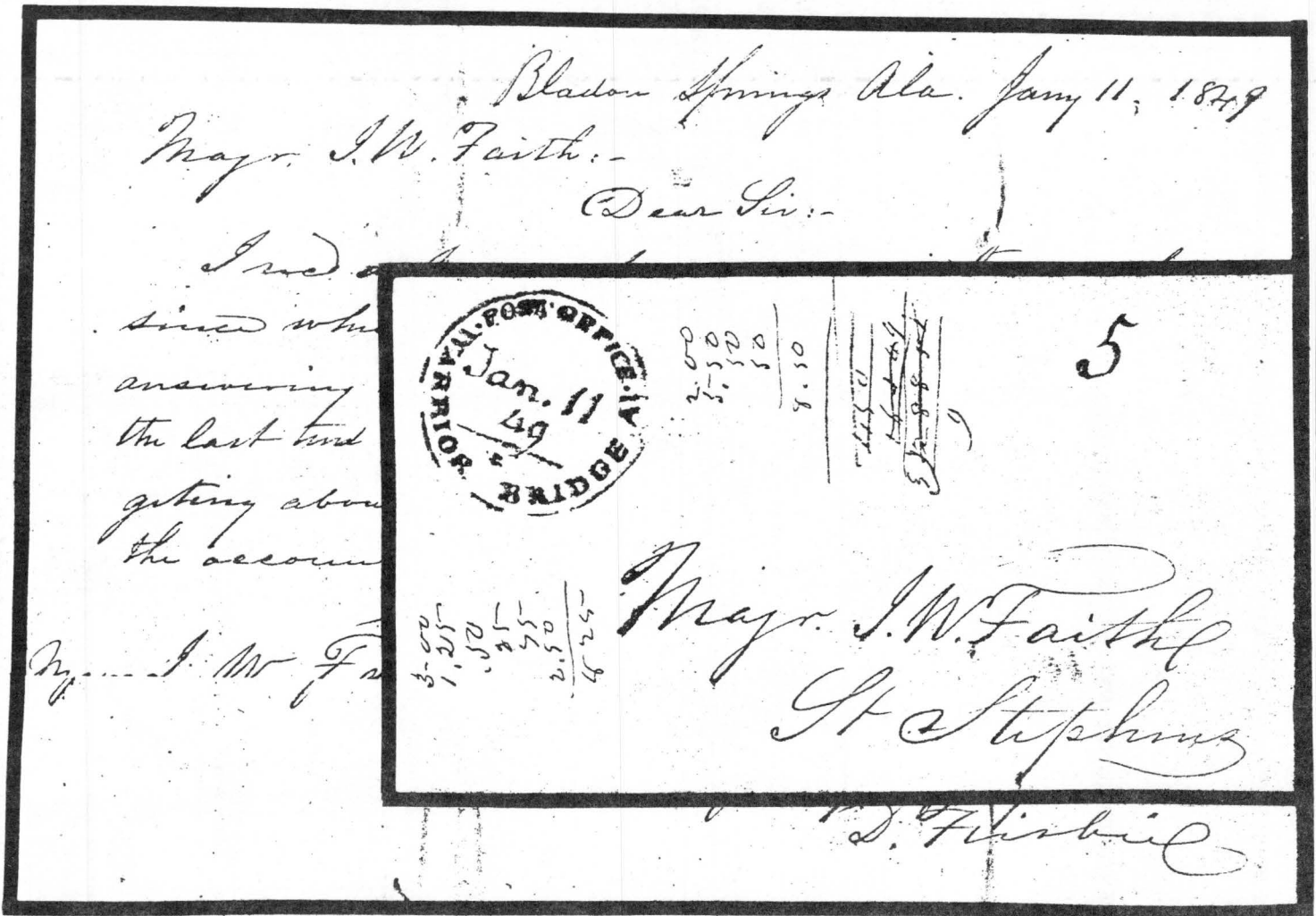


FIGURE 4

WHY DID YOU DO IT, MR. PRIESTLEY?
 by CHARLES MILLER

The form shown in Illustration 1 was used on February 14, 1861, which was after Mississippi had joined in the formation of the Confederacy. The postal service was still under the control of the United States as the Confederacy did not take over actual operation until June 1, 1861.

Illustration 2 shows the reverse of the form, which was folded and addressed to Mr. Lee Daniel at Vicksburg, Mississippi. It is franked with the notation "P.O.B." and the Canton townmark was not used.

The form is pretty well self-explanatory, but the interesting facts about it are its Confederate usage, its violation of postal regulations, and that it was used by Postmaster William Priestley from Canton, Mississippi.

William Priestley is probably one of the better known postmasters from the early years of Mississippi postal history. He was

ILLUSTRATION 1

Post Office, Canton, Mississippi
February 14 1861.

A letter, bearing your address, is detained in this Office for non-payment of postage. By enclosing to me, immediately on receipt of this, *Three Cent Stamp* and PRE-PAYING your note of reply, the Letter will be duly forwarded according to its direction.

Respectfully yours,

Wm Priestley
POSTMASTER

Lee Daniel

N. B.—Please return this notice with your letter of reply.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

Postmasters will fill up, address, and frank the above notice, without the use of an envelope, to all persons within the United States for whom *unpaid letters* shall have been deposited in their offices; and may dispense with the former practice of posting up notices in their offices that such letters have been deposited therein. If not attended to in one month, they will return such letters to the Dead Letter Office.

J. V. B.
Mr Lee Daniel
Vicksburg
Miss

ILLUSTRATION 2

appointed postmaster at Canton on February 12, 1845, and served through the Confederacy. His "claim to fame" is primarily due to the many different designs he carved from cork or wood to use as cancellers. He seemingly amused himself by carving various designs, which today are some of the most sought after "fancy cancels", especially those in use during the Civil War.

Confederate Postmaster General Reagan's proclamation of May 13, 1861, whereby he took over actual control of the postal service, also advised all postmasters (and others in the postal service) that on and after June 1, 1861, they were to continue in their respective duties but that they would be under the control of the Confederate Post Office Department rather than the Union's. By this proclamation, Mr. Priestley was the Confederate postmaster- but- on July 25, 1861, President Davis presented to the Confederate Congress a list of appointments for postmasters, one being William Priestley at Canton, Mississippi. The list was referred to the Committee on Postal Affairs and apparently Mr. Priestley did not receive the appointment. President Davis's message dated September 5, 1862, was presented to Congress on September 11, 1862, recommending the appointment of Mr. Joseph C. Guild as postmaster at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and William Priestley as postmaster at Canton. The appointment of Mr. Guild was approved immediately, but the appointment of Mr. Priestley was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Looks like the "poor ole cat" struck out again. Not so! On September 13, 1862, Mr. Priestley was finally confirmed as Confederate postmaster at Canton, Mississippi.

As a side remark, after the war was over and the Union again took control of the postal service, it was claimed that the Canton post office owed the U.S., \$2,556.00 in pre-war debts. The story of Postmaster Priestley's activities is a never ending story, so back to the history of the form shown in Illustration 1.

Effective July 1, 1851, the postage rate was established at 3¢ per 1/2 ounce for distances up to 3000 miles and 6¢ per 1/2 ounce for greater distances provided that postage was prepaid. If the letter was sent collect, the respective rates were 5¢ and 10¢. Other rates were also established but are not relevant.

The cheaper rate for prepaid postage was established in hopes of eliminating the amount of mail being sent collect as the addressee often would not pay the postage due. This not only denied the Post Office Department the revenue for sending the letter to its destination but placed added expense on the department for forwarding the letter to the Dead Letter Office.

Apparently, the public did not respond as was expected and the amount of mail being sent collect still remained a costly item for the Post Office. In hopes of completely solving the problem, the pre-payment of postage was made compulsory on April 1, 1855. The rates established were 3¢ per 1/2 ounce for distances up to 3000 miles and 10¢ per 1/2 ounce for greater distances.

As a courtesy, the postmasters were authorized to use the form shown in Illustration 1, to notify the addressee when the writer had failed to pre-pay the postage. I do not think this was part of the act requiring pre-payment, but was only a courtesy shown by the Post Office Department giving the addressee the opportunity to remit the necessary postage prior to sending the letter through the mails without assurance that postage had been paid. This

saved the cost of sending the letter collect, having it refused and forwarding it on to the Dead Letter Office.

Again, this courtesy did not reduce the expenses enough to warrant its continuation and the following order was issued:

Post Office Department, October 8th, 1860
Whereas, by the act of March 3d, 1855, the postage upon all letters, except such as are entitled to pass free, between places in the United States, is required to be prepaid; and whereas the Department through courtesy, has hitherto, at considerable labor and expense notified the parties addressed, in all instances in which the writers failed to prepay, that their letters would be forwarded, on receiving the postage due thereon; and whereas, instead of diminishing, the number of such letters continues to increase, thus showing that the omission to prepay is intentional; it is therefore

ORDERED, that from and after the first day of November, 1860, all such unpaid letters be sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be disposed of in like manner, as other dead letters

/s/ J. Holt
Postmaster General

As the postal service in the seceded states was still under the control and orders of the U.S. Post Office Department on February 14, 1861, when the form shown in Illustration 1 was used, it is clearly in defiance of the above regulation. Why Postmaster Priestley chose to violate this regulation, I do not know.

I will appreciate hearing from anyone who has a similar document, especially if Confederate usage. I will also appreciate hearing from anyone who can offer any theory as to why Postmaster Priestley did not abide by the existing postal regulation or anyone who can add to or correct any statements made.

Charles Miller, P.O. Box 430, Greenville, Mississippi 38701



Tentative Articles for the June issue of the Dixie Philatelist include:

- A look at a two-cent Confederate Provisional circular rate cover from Atlanta, Georgia
- North Carolina Postal History
- The Steamboat New Orleans, its 1811 voyage down the Mississippi River, and a look at an existing cover.
- Early ship communication from the Republic of Texas

We still have room for your article!!

perhaps coming out with a "Southern" stampless cover catalog if the current project does not materialize. We are aware of many individual efforts that are gathering dust and rapidly going out of date. Hopefully those efforts will now be put to good use. If not it would be a possibility to put out listings on a state by state basis in the Dixie Philatelist in the future. Any comments would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Dale Ferber H.L. Hill, Jr.

New members to the Southern Philatelic Federation are listed below. Space limitations this issue will not allow us to give addresses. We also want to pay special thanks to those members who remitted \$3.00 for this years dues, even though last years would have carried them over. Your contributions are most appreciated.

New members include Bradbury Alder, J. David Baker, Lynn Brugh, Jr., George Buckner, Earl Clark, Wade Creekmore, T.W. Crigler, Jr., E.J. Doubleday, Lee Ferber, Charles Fuhr, Robert Hauberg, Edward Hyers, M. Clinton McGee, Susan M. McDonald, Herb McNeal, E.C. Owens, Ward S. Parker, Edward Roth, Frank Smith, Thomas Smith, Ed Starnes, William Uhls, A.F. Whitehead, Jr., Alex Currie, Michael O'Reilly, William Axtell, Dr. Henry Welch, and H. Cullen Dunstan.

Dale Ferber
Southern Philatelic Federation
5048 Riverwood Circle
Jackson, Mississippi 39211

The Dixie PHILATELIST

Southern Philatelic Federation

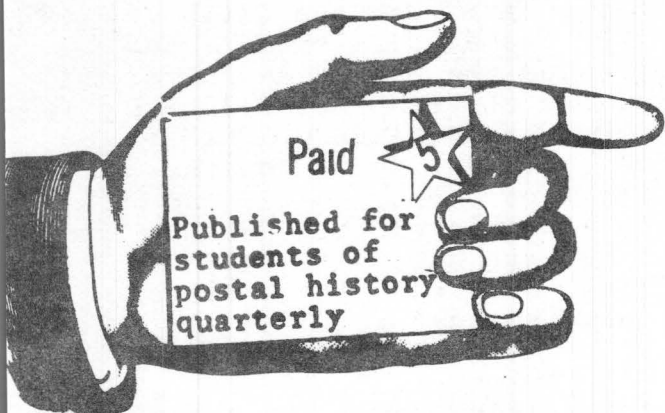
NEWSLETTER

July, 1977 Volume XI. No. 3

EDITORS

Dale Ferber
5048 Riverwood Cir. P.O. Box 354
Jackson, Ms. 39211

H.L. Hill, Jr.
P.O. Box 354
Jackson, Ms. 39205



Annual Business Meeting

The annual business meeting of the SPF was held Friday, April 1 in New Orleans in conjunction with NOPEX '77. At that meeting our president, Dr. Hubert C. Skinner resigned and it was decided to have election of officers at the Jackson Happening in May. Hats off to Hubert for his fine leadership these past few years.

At the Jackson meeting, Charles Miller was elected president of the Southern Philatelic Federation; Jerry Palazolo was elected vice-president; Don Garrett was elected secretary-treasurer, and the editors of "The Dixie Philatelist" remained the same. It was decided that the Warren P. Ware trophy, the official SPF award given to the best exhibit by a SPF member at NOPEX and MEMPHEx, could be awarded to SPF members entering other shows also.

Awards to Membership

Hubert C. Skinner won the Grand Award at NOPEX '77 in New Orleans April 1-3 with his exhibit on "New Orleans Postal History 1792-1865." His exhibit also won the American Philatelic Society medal, the Postal History Society medal, the Warren P. Ware Trophy, and a gold medal. Nice going, Hubert.

Warren H. Sanders, in his first exhibit, won a gold medal for his "New Orleans Postal History 1804-1865". This was quite an exciting win for Warren and all his friends in this, his first effort.

Erin Gunter had previously won the reserve grand award at HOUPLEX so this should give us an idea where the strength of Louisiana Postal History lies. A silver medal and the Marcus White Memorial Trophy (UPSS) went to Bedford Joyner for his "The Extra Stamp On U.S. Postal Cards" exhibit. A silver-bronze medal went to George H. Phillips for "Mr. Barry's Oval Cancellations". Bronze medals were captured by Edward C. Jackson for "Selected Varieties of the 4¢ Lincoln Postal Card (1962-1966)", and by John Donnes for "The Henry Clay of 1870-1875." "Gateway to the West" was the title of the grand award winner at WESTPEX '77 by Thomas J. Alexander and David T. Beale. Their exhibit also received the SESCAL AWARD for the best exhibit of postal stationery, the CLIFF HORST, JR. AWARD for the best U. S. exhibit, and the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY medal for best exhibit by an APS member. M. Dale Myers won the grand award at RED RIVER-PFX '77 at Shreveport Feb. 26 & 27 and took first prize in collectors' choice with his exhibit "Stamp Collecting" which illustrated with stamps the many philatelic terms and the various ways of collecting. Dale was also a silver award winner with his exhibit "Petroleum Geology" at TOPEX '77 (ATA) in Dallas June 17&18.

We would appreciate letters to the editors about the activities of our members, so if something of significance happens to you, spread the news among your Southern Philatelic Federationers through this gas-saving vehicle.

A very special welcome to the new contributors to the "Dixie" July issue, and we sincerely hope that the following article, taken by permission of the author from the May, 1975 edition of the "News Bulletin" (journal of Writers Unit #30 of APS), and seen more recently reprinted in the March-April 1976 issue of the Pennsylvania Postal Historian, will entice others of you to take the plunge and share your knowledge, no matter how insignificant it may seem to you, with us all.

HOW TO COPE WITH CRITICISM IN PHILATELIC WRITING

By Dr. Felix D. Bertalanffy

Every time you propose a statement publically, may it be verbally or by the written word, you expose yourself to the peril that somebody might disagree, countering strongly to what you have propounded.

Criticism is a widespread phenomenon in our society, and innumerable examples can be gleaned from every newspaper edition. Little has been written on that manifestation to which most of us are exposed, some even daily. Even discussion of criticism related to

philatelic writing appears non-existent, despite its great impact on philatelic journalists. Some of them have even ceased their literary activities, perhaps because they could no longer bear the strain. Other philatelists never begin publishing their knowledge, at least in part due to apprehension that others might not accept too gently what they would be trying to assert. Might it be that most writers shy away from analysis of criticism received, and how it should be dealt with? Here we will attempt a few suggestions for those being criticised.

For example: You published an article in a philatelic journal enjoying a fairly wide distribution. You likely felt your treatise read well, the arguments were properly supported, and the illustrated material was accompanied by your concise interpretation. The final outcome, following publication, was quite different from what you expected. With your article you had in fact antagonized a considerable group of philatelists. They objected vehemently to your thesis, the explanation of your precious documents and material illustrated. They disliked your overall literary style. They even doubted your use of the English language. And, crowning the insult to your efforts, they scorned your so laboriously gathered and written conclusions. The final consequence, a flood of letters to the editor involved included critical expressions of these and many other kinds from the philatelic community as a whole.

What now? Will your reaction be as drastic as to leave a scar beyond healing? Will it be less severe but make you suffer several sleepless nights? Or will that critical deluge merely flow away as so many raindrops from a waterproof mackintosh, not affecting you in the least?

Such a range of possible reactions indicates that individuals respond to criticism quite differently. The reaction is affected by one's personal temperament, the extent of one's inherent inferiority complex, but also depends upon past experiences of like nature.

It might be that the longer and more often one has been subjected to criticism, the more readily one adapts to it, until one learns to accept it objectively and critically. Here lies the key to the problem- accepting criticism objectively.

How to put it into practice? Very simple. Analyse each bit of criticism, word for word and sentence by sentence. It will be evident that a fair part is factually unrelated to what you have stated. Critics take the opportunity after all of expressing their own views on the topic. Such may well be no better than your own, most likely worse. Some writers may have grasped at straws of information from other authors' works and included them in their carping. Not because they refute your facts but perhaps because they are syncophants to those other personalities, craving their favor in turn. This sort of "criticism" may be immediately dismissed, without hesitation, as it is fully unrelated to your report. It is merely the blowing of dissonant horns and should not bother you. Your analysis will likely prove that some of the criticism was indeed most relevant, suggesting ideas and substance factually superior to your own. This is indeed valuable criticism, which you should utilize to the fullest extent. It is genuinely constructive. It may prove true that you were not quite the expert you thought

you were. You should be grateful that these individuals took their time to underline with their comments the shortcomings in your report, forestalling the diffusion of your erroneous statements among more ignorant philatelists.

When in doubt as to whether you or your critic is correct, the foregoing should stimulate you to further research.

Yes, provided it is both relevant and constructive, criticism can be most helpful and beneficial. A great deal of scientific research has been the consequence of criticism fiercely expressed, and not infrequently it has culminated in great advances.

Keep a cool head and a tight rein on your emotions. Take a positive approach. Make a careful and thorough analysis of voiced criticism. Discard the irrelevant, utilize to the fullest that which is constructive. Assimilate objectively the ideas offered you by others. Never forget -CRITICISM IS FAR PREFERABLE TO NO REACTION- which makes you wonder if anybody at all ever actually read your story!



THE POSTMARKS OF NASHVILLE

Territorial Period to 1861

By Jerry S. Palazolo

Nashville was first settled in 1780 by two groups of settlers led by James Robertson and John Donelson. Robertson led his pioneers overland through the Cumberland Mountains from East Tennessee, while Donelson's more adventurous group set out by flatboat down the Tennessee and then up the Cumberland Rivers. Originally christened Fort Nashborough, the name was later changed to Nashville at the time of incorporation in 1784. John Gordon was later appointed the first postmaster on April 1, 1796. Then on June 1, 1796, the Southwest Territory which had been established by Congress six years earlier was reorganized and admitted to the Union as the State of Tennessee. By 1801, a permanent road had been established overland from Knoxville to connect at Nashville, with the long established Natchez Trace. Then in 1812 the legislature convened in Nashville for the first time. Later, however, the Capitol was moved back to Knoxville, then to Murfreesboro, before it was finally permanently located at Nashville in 1826.

Little is known of the postal history of the city during this period. Only one territorial postmark has thusfar been recorded from Nashville.* A number of early letters do exist at the State Library and Archives which were written at Nashville during the 1790-96 period, but do not bear postmarks. Some of these were carried privately by friends, but others bear the notations: "Express", "Sampson and Williams Express", and, "George Augusta a Chickasaw".

It was sometime after statehood that the first of many handstamped postmarks first appeared. It is these which are the subject of this study. The first eleven postmarks are straightlines and ovals, and

are all made up of printer's type. It is thought that the source of this type was the pressman's font of the first newspaper established in 1797. The individual pieces of type were probably held together in some primitive fashion so that when dates were changed, part of the town name might also fall out. Thus, many sub-varieties exist, but only the major constant varieties are illustrated.* Errors and differences of opinion surely will exist. This study is very preliminary and incomplete. It should be noted that Confederate markings have not been included, but will be subject of a later separate study. The author invites reports of additions and corrections. Address all correspondence to: 5010 Raleigh-LaGrance Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38128

*NOTE The listing of the Southwest Territory marking is made from The American Stampless Cover Catalogue by E. N. Sampson. No other part of this study was taken from this book.

TABLE I

POSTMASTERS OF NASHVILLE--APPOINTMENT DATES

John Gordon	.....	April 1, 1796
William Stodhard	.....	October 1, 1797
Robert Stodhard	.....	October 30, 1801
Robert B. Curry	.....	May 16, 1811
John P. Erwin	.....	April 20, 1826
Robert Armstrong	.....	March 16, 1829
Leon P. Cheatham	.....	March 15, 1845
John Shelby	.....	March 19, 1849
Samuel Anderson	.....	March 23, 1853
William D. McNish	.....	March 23, 1861

TABLE II
POSTMARKS OF NASHVILLE

SOUTHWEST TERRITORY

Manuscript - Only one reported MAR. 7, 1796

STATEHOOD

Manuscript - Only one reported
Nov. ____, 1798

Straightline - All made up of printers type, thus many minor varieties may exist. The major basic types are as follows:

NASHV. JULY 4

TYPE AA

Jul. 4, 1__ - - Bk

NASHVILLE T. April 17.

TYPE A

Apr. 5, 1801 - Apr. 17, 1804 - Bk

FREE

NASHVILLE T. MAR 7.

TYPE B

Aug. 23, 1805 - Mar. 14, 1806 - Bk

NASHVILLE Feb. 15

TYPE C

Oct. 3, 1806 - Feb. 15, 1808 - Bk

Nashville Nov. 3.

TYPE D

Nov. 19, 1810 - Nov. 3, 1812 - Bk

FREE

NASHVILLE Aug 17.

TYPE E

Aug. 17, 1813 - Mar. 23, 1815 - Bk

PAID

Oval -

Most ovals are rough in appearance and show signs of wear. Apparently all examples are made up of printers type, thus many minor varieties occur. The basic identifiable types are as follows:



TYPE A

Jul. 18, 1815 - Jul. 16, 1816 - Bk

FREE



TYPE B

Sep. 24, 1816 - Oct. 17, 1817 - Bk

PAID



TYPE C

Feb. 24, 1815 - _____ - Bk
 and _____
 Feb. 22, 1818 - _____ - Bk



TYPE D

Jan. 23, 1815 - _____ - Bk
 and _____
 Jan. 18, 1818 - _____ - Bk



TYPE E

Mar. 17, 1815 - Jun. 5, 1815 - Bk
 and _____
 May 1, 1818 - Feb. 16, 1820 - Bk

PAID

Circle -

All circular postmarks are of the manufactured type and appear to be cast in brass.



TYPE A

Jun. 30, 1820 - Dec. 18, 1825 - Bk
 Jan. 20, 1827 - Jul. 22, 1830 - Rd

PAID



TYPE B

Sep. 23, 1830 - Sep. 2, 1831 - Rd
 Jan. 27, 1833 - Nov. 30, 1834 - Gr
 Mar. 30, 1835 - Aug. 20, 1835 - Bl
 Sep. 18, 1836 - _____ - Gr
 May 26, 1837 - _____ - Bl
 Oct. 11, 1837 - _____ - Gr
 Dec. 31, 1837 - Oct. 5, 1838 - Bl
 Nov. 3, 1838 - _____ - Gr
 Dec. __, 1838 - Dec. 16, 1840 - Bl

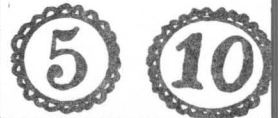
PAID



TYPE C

FEB. 26, 1841 - Jan. 23, 1852 - Bl

STEAM
 PAID
 FREE



TYPE D

Nov. 21, 1850 - _____ - Bl
 Mar. 22, 1853 - _____ - Rd
 Mar. 11, 1854 - _____ - Bl





TYPE E

Nov. 11, 1852 - Oct. 20, 1853 - Bl

May 4, 18__ - _____ - Rd

DEC. 5, 1856 - _____ - Bl

FREE



TYPE F

Aug. 11, (1854 or 1855) -

Apr. 7, 1857 - Bl



TYPE G

Jun. 18, 1857 - _____ - Bl

DUE 3
PAID



TYPE B-1

Used without dates during 1855

Editors' note: This is the second in a series of works done on postmarks of various towns. What better way is there to gather postmarks of your interest than to show what you have and let others add to it? Send in your work to the editors by Sept. 15 to be included in the next issue. Whose town will be next?

Steamboat Reference Library
Frank Jenich RA504 USPCS

Does the thought of steamboats racing through the night make your heart beat faster?

Does the cry "Steamboats-a-coming" make you turn your head? How many times have you sat down and watched "Showboat" on television?

Does the smell of bacon fat burning make you run to the nearest river?

Perhaps you might be one of the select few that savor a certain part of our great American past. The lore of the steamboats must be very popular as much has been written on this subject, and is available today as a record of their adventures and deeds.

Over the years, I have gathered together a few books on the boats and for the readers of the "Dixie", will list them. Having an interest in the carriage of the mails by water, my personal references lean toward the philatelic. Many books can be read at your local public library. You only have to look in the card file under "Steamboat". Many of the books were written by people who worked, loved, and lived on the rivers, and their personal recollections and first hand accounts are very interesting. Today, most of the lore of the rivers is learned this way.

Do you collect Waterways Markings? These markings are one of the scarcest in United States Postal History. Some of the Name of Boat Markings are more scarce than Pony Express markings. Do you know which are more scarce than others? The answer to this question is the same answer given to all postal history questions - RESEARCH !!!

Here are the books I use for my research:

- 1) Klein - Waterways Markings & Supplement - 1940
- 2) Sampson - American Stampless Cover Catalog - 1971
- 3) Simpson - U.S. Postal Markings - 1959
- 4) Scott - U.S. Specialized
- 5) Ashbrook - U.S. One Cent Stamp Vol. 2 - 1938
- 6) The Cronicle - U.S. Philatelic Classics Society 1948 to now
- 7) Railroad Postmarks - Towle & Meyer - 1968 Lists route agent markings for steamboats
- 8) Fancy Cancellations on Nineteenth Century U.S. Postage Stamps - Herst - 1963
- 9) The Three Cent 1851 - Dr. Chase 1942
- 10) The Great Mail - Huber & Wagner - 1949
- 11) The Postmasters General Reports

There are other books on steamboats that give the collector "the feel of the wheel". They give the reader the background needed to understand the needs of nineteenth century America, the im-

portance of the steamboat, and to see how the boats changed to meet the demands of the people.

I will not try to list all that I have read, but only those which I feel are important for philatelic research. Here are some of the references that are in my collection:

I feel the most important work on the subject is "Merchant Steam Vessels of the U.S. 1807-1868". It is more simply known as "The Lytle List" by W. Lytle - 1952. This list has been expanded and updated by more research and is now known as "The Lytle Holdcamper List". This new list was published by the Steamship Historical Society in 1975.

Either of these books are most valuable to a waterways collector. They list all the boats registered by the U.S. Government and what happened to them. They are a great aid to determine if a cover is a fake or if it has been altered.

There are other books available to give the collector an insight to the feelings of the times.

- 1) Tales of the Mississippi - Samuel, Huber, & Ogden - 1955
- 2) Life on the River - Wayman - 1971
- 3) Gone are the Days - Kane - 1960 (Kane wrote many books about the old and new South)
- 4) Steamboats on the Mississippi - American Heritage - 1962
- 5) Alabama Steamboats 1819-1869 - Scruggs - 1953
- 6) Advertisements of Lower Mississippi River Steamboats - Huber 1959
- 7) Days of the Steamboats - Ewen - 1967
- 8) The Rivermen - Time Life Books - 1975

If your interest lies in other areas of the country, just look up the area in your library catalog.

- 1) Pacific Steamboats - Newell - 1958
- 2) Confederate Navy - Stern - 1962
- 3) Fall River Line
- 4) Hudson River Line
- 5) The Great Lakes - Hatcher & Walter - 1963

To the "Dyed in the wool" postal history student, the possession of a cover means nothing. The cover seems to scream history as you look at it. The real student wants to know : when, where, why and how.

HAPPY HUNTING AND HAPPY LEARNING.



WATER WAY PACKET MARKS

Louisiana Postal History Notes - Erin R. Gunter

St. Helena, Louisiana

The recent television series "Roots" tended to overly portray all white Southerners as being insensitive to blacks. That this was generally not the case is well documented historically; one particular case which came to the writers attention through a stampless cover is described here.

The cover is a stampless of 1827, with manuscript "St. Helena/ March 23d" and "25¢" rate addressed to the Mayor of Philadelphia. William Kendrick, a prominent planter of Baton Rouge is the author of the letter which he wrote at the request of a black woman he had purchased. She claimed to be free, and as a result of Kendrick's inquiries on her behalf (and to his monetary loss), her free status was proven.

The complete text of the letter is as follows:

Baton Rouge Louisiana
March 20, 1827

To the Mayor of Philadelphia

Sir

I some time since purchased a Negro woman who says she is free. If so I have no disposition to keep her in bondage her story is as follows.

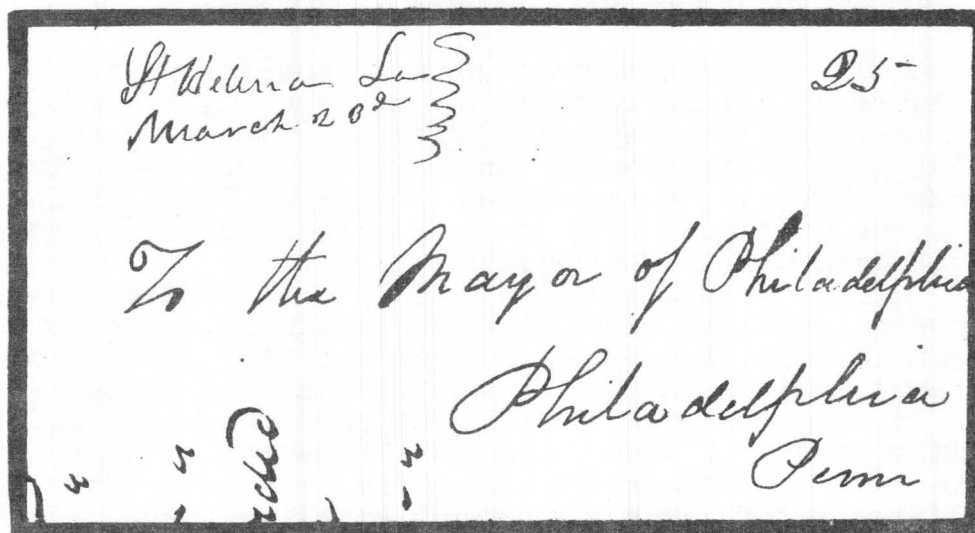
She calls herself Sarah Nicholson, is about 5 feet high, is cross eyed; says she was born in Wilmington Delaware at the house of a Mr. Brindleys. About 7 years ago she left there (at which time she had a mother brother & sister living) & went to Philadelphia to live. was married there to a Peter Olfans waiter. she has lived with the widow of Mr. Peter Milberger & a Mrs. Hetty Green. She knew a Mr. Easley there also. From Philadelphia she was enticed by a Joseph Johnson to go & live with his family said Johnson took her some distance by sea & then bonded her & brought her to this country whereshe has been for about one year. his rout to this country was through Georgia.

If you can find out her friends & can send on the proper documents to prove her freedom she can be freed from Bondage.

Respectfully

Wm Kendrick

Planter



Docketting on the letter indicates responses from the Mayor's office by mail on April 25 and May 9, and the notation "Documents forwarded care of D. T. Walker; Ansd. Oct. 2, 1827". It appears that through the efforts of William Kendrick, Sarah Nicholson Olfans was granted her freedom.

The St. Helena post office (St. Helena Parish) was established during the Orleans Territory period; first return of William Spiller, Postmaster, was April 1, 1811. Also called Mount Arid, the post office continued in operation until Jan. 20, 1859.

ADDRESSES OF JULY'S CONTRIBUTORS

Dr. Felix D. Bertalanffy-886 Lindsay St.-Winnipeg, Man.-R3N 1H8, Canada

Jerry Palazolo- 5010 Raleigh-LaGrance Rd.-Memphis, Tenn.-38128

Frank Jenich-P.O.Box 09314- Milwaukee, Wisconsin-53209

Erin R. Gunter-8865 Syble Dr.- Baton Rouge, Louisiana-70814

Dale L. Ferber-5048 Riverwood Circle- Jackson, Miss.-39211

M. Clinton McGee-Box 2835- University, Alabama-35486

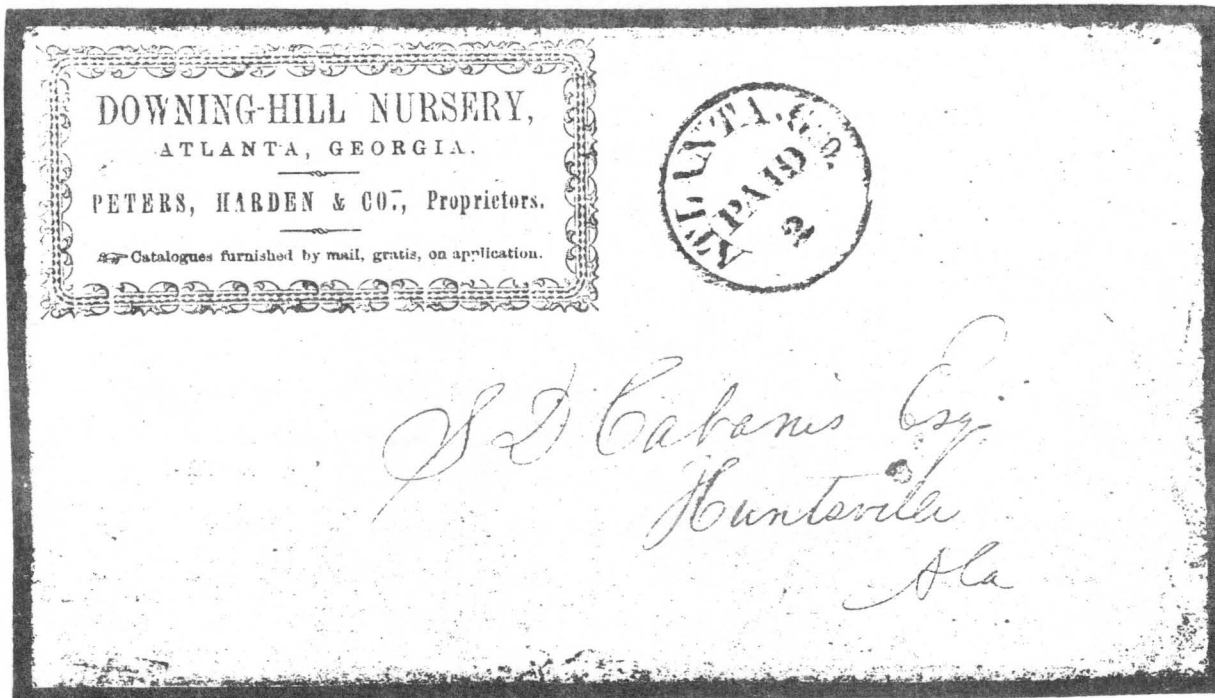
H. L. Hill, Jr.-Box 354- Jackson, Miss.-39205

A CONFEDERATE PROVISIONAL, TWO CENT CIRCULAR RATE
by Dale Ferber

Collectors of Confederate States of America postal history are well aware of the scarcity of covers showing the two cent rate of usage. The two cent rate was in effect to prepay the postage for drop letters and circular rates. Of these two usages, most surviving examples seem to be on drop, or local delivery correspondence. The two cent circular rate, especially in a Provisional usage, is uncommon.

The Confederate Provisional Issues, either stamps or envelopes, were issued by individual postmasters in the South. They were used to fill the gap between the time the use of United States stamps stopped in the Confederacy and the issuance of the first Confederate general adhesive on October 16, 1861. Provisionals were also used occasionally during later periods as the needs of the communities dictated. In some cases hand-cancelled provisional usages exist on envelopes supplied in advance by private citizens or companies.

The cover illustrated below, from the author's collection, is an example of the two cent circular rate, Provisional usage. From Atlanta, Georgia, this particular marking is Scott listed as 6XU4. We are aware of one other cover from this same firm using the two cent circular rate. The enclosure is historically interesting, in that it shows the determination of a new nation to break the bonds of dependence with the North in all areas. It shows a new South, one that was determined to maintain business as usual, even in the tree and nursery business.



DOWNING HILL NURSERY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ROGERS, HARDEN & CO.,

J. L. ROGERS,

WM. P. HARDEN,

SUCCESSORS

TO

PETERS, HARDEN & CO.

{ WM. P. ROBINSON,

{ DAVID ARDIS.

The time has come when the South must free herself from dependence on the North in every respect. In no particular have we suffered more *imposition* and *disappointment* than in the purchase of Fruit Trees, &c., from them. In a great majority of cases, such stock has proven to be wholly unsuited to our climate, and utterly worthless to the purchaser.

The Proprietors of DOWNING HILL NURSERY feeling conscious of this fact, congratulate the Southern people, that by years of labor and heavy expense, they are now prepared to meet the great and growing demand of the South in this line. Our Trees are all grafted and grown in our own Nursery, from varieties that we have *fruited* and *tested*. Our Patrons may therefore feel assured that we offer them only such as are *reliable* and *valuable*.

We do not issue our Annual Catalogue this season, as no material change has been made in our lists, and as two of the active partners of the old firm remain in the new one, Catalogues of 1860 and 1861 are on hand, and will be sent *free of charge* to all who wish them.

We offer to our patrons this season a large and varied stock of

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

(See Descriptive Catalogue.)

Treasury Notes or Confederate Bonds received in payment of all bills.

The Nursery is located about two miles South of Atlanta. Our Office in the City is immediately over the Southern Express Office, Alabama Street.

Messrs. MADDOX & WATKINS, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, in the same block, are our authorized Agents. All orders left with them will receive prompt attention.

A CARD.

On retiring from the Downing Hill Nursery, I take great pleasure in recommending to our former patrons, my late partners and their new associates, as gentlemen in every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public.

As it is desirable that the business of the old firm be wound up at once, all those indebted will please remit the amount as soon as possible, to ROGERS, HARDEN & Co., who are authorized to settle for the firm of PETERS, HARDEN & Co.

RICHARD PETERS.

ATLANTA, Georgia, November 20, 1861.

WARRIOR BRIDGE REVISITED

By M. Clinton McGee

H. L. Hill, Jr. recently presented the unusual--sometimes cryptic--postmarks and letters of Postmaster Joseph A. Huber of Warrior Bridge, Alabama, c. 1831-1849. (See the "Dixie Philatelist", April, 1977.) These included the circular "Warrior Bridge. Al. Post Office." postmark employed on stampless covers during the 1840's (one reads "NE VARITUR", i.e., unswervingly), and the only recorded example of the rare handstamped straightline postmark, "WARRIOR BRIDGE WASHINGTON CO. AL./ JANUARY 28" on a free frank cover. Hill also had located another interesting use of this straightline marking as a heading--not a postmark-- on an 1833 letter written by Huber.

The ubiquitous Huber was not only the sole postmaster of the Warrior Bridge post office, later changed to Bladon Springs, but a general practicing physician in Clarke and Washington Counties. He was also a scrivener at large, as evidenced by the many wills, legal documents, and business papers that bear his distinctive penmanship. Apparently he drafted papers for those less educated or skilled in writing. Huber was an active Mason. At one time he was a Justice of the Peace. As unusual as it may seem, another example of the rare straightline marking has been found used as a heading on a folded letter (statement for services rendered) that apparently was carried out of the mail. (Figure 1).

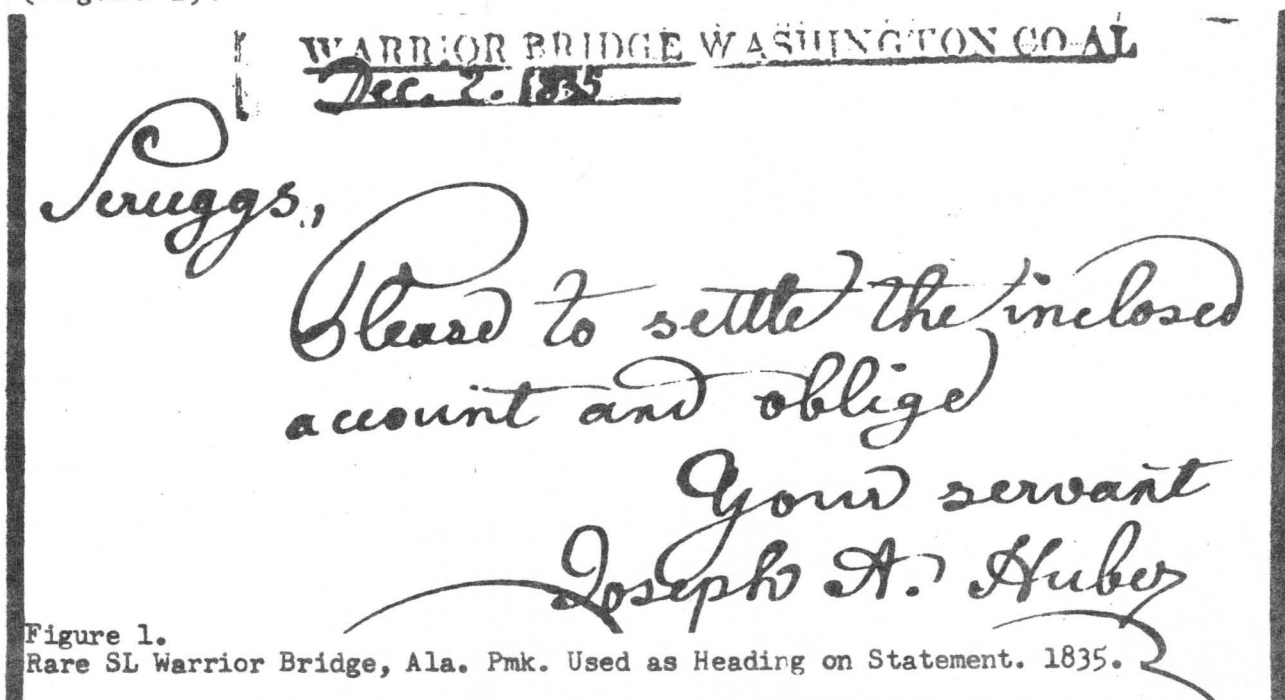


Figure 1.

Rare SL Warrior Bridge, Ala. Pmk. Used as Heading on Statement. 1835.

A partially printed date of 1833(?) has been written over in ink to read "Dec. 2, 1835". Note, too, the brackets at each end of the handstamp, which do not show on the other examples known. This makes the overall length 133mm.

A receipt dated Dec. 24, 1840 shows that Dr. Huber accepted 350 bushels of corn in payment for two years' attendance to the slaves of an estate. (Figure 2).

In Figure 3 Huber certifies to the reasonableness of charges of another physician, which bears an unusual handstamped circular seal: a formee cross; underneath "GAL VI. 14/1794"; with the circular words "J. A. Huber. ORTUS A QUERCU NON A SALICE". This is a biblical reference to Galatians, Chapter 6, 14 verse. The Latin idiom translates roughly, "Arise from the oak, but not the willow". This may be associated with freemasonry. The "NE VARIETUR" postmark illustrated by Hill undoubtedly has a Masonry connotation. Early Masonry certificates state that as the initiate has "inscribed his name on the NE VARIETUR rock", the Master Mason degree is being bestowed. While admittedly remote, it is possible that other Masonry postmarks from Warrior Bridge may be discovered.

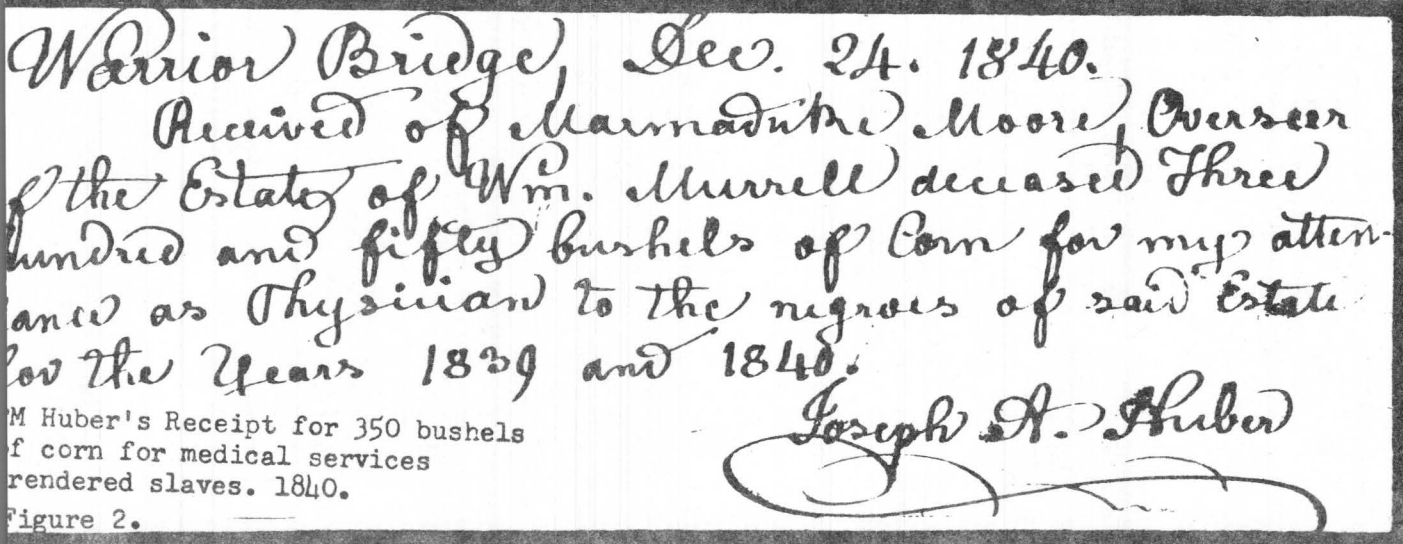


Figure 2. M Huber's Receipt for 350 bushels of corn for medical services rendered slaves. 1840.

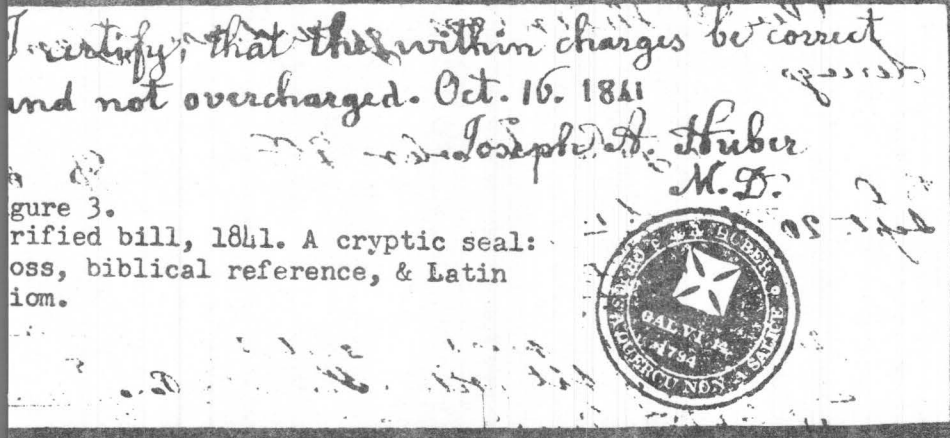


Figure 3. Certified bill, 1841. A cryptic seal: cross, biblical reference, & Latin idiom.

An interesting speculation is whether the straight-line hand-stamp was intended to be used as a postmark, as generally assumed, or was it another of Huber's idiosyncratic markings intended for use as a heading, and the only recorded example of a postmark usage "slipped by".

The length of the hand stamp would make it impractical for use as a postmark on some folded letters (many of that period were small). The discovery of an earlier use of the circular postmark in the 1830's would also militate against the efficacy of the straight-line as a genuine postmark, although Huber could have used two distinctive postmarks at the same time.

Will the real Warrior Bridge postmark please stand up?

Louisiana Postal History Notes - Erin P. Gunter

Castle Hard Times

"Castle Hard Times, near Pineville, Bossier Parish La" is the heading on a letter dated July 19, 1850, from one Leonidas Pendleton Spyker to his friend in New York. However, judging from the comments of Spyker he was not having too hard a time of it. At one point in the letter he says "my wife got mad last Sunday & countermanded an order to the cook, for a Peach Pie, just because I would not help to peal(sic) the peaches- was that not a hard case - I just laid down on a sofa and covered my face with a newspaper - and never said Turkey Now, if that ain't a mark of a good husband I w(oul)d like to know what is."

Spyker had married the heiress to a large plantation on Red River and had later moved to the hills of Bossier Parish not too far from Shreveport. His concern for the health and well being of his slaves is evident from his comments that "as long as the overseer and negroes get along smoothly, I am very well satisfied, but when he(the overseer) raises a fuss, I feel like running away from the whole concern, and taking my wife and children to N. O. and supporting them by a clerkship. I hope to get an overseer trained to suit me, I have the third one now & he will have to travel, if he cant get along without so much whipping. I know it has to be done sometimes, but I am satisfied, the less the better."

Spyker was also an early conservationist, who believed in wise land use. He comments that he and Sandige(his partner) "do not agree in our notions about planting, he goes for planting every foot of land he can & straining every nerve from one year's end to another working the hands to death, while my notions are reverse, I plant moderate crops & will be worth as much property in 10 years as he will."

Eventually the Pineville and Red River plantations were sold, and Spyker and his family undertook a remarkable odyssey. He purchased land in the northeast Delta of Louisiana, and loading a wagon train of some 50 wagons, all pulled by oxen, he moved furniture, farm implements, food and feed, slaves and family across Louisiana, and began a new life in Morehouse Parish. Spyker's letter is contained in a folded letter-sheet. It bears a SHREVEPORT La(30mm.) cancel in red and a red handstamped 10. Spyker carried the letter to Shreveport rather than post it in the little Pineville post office, saving several days transit time in the process.

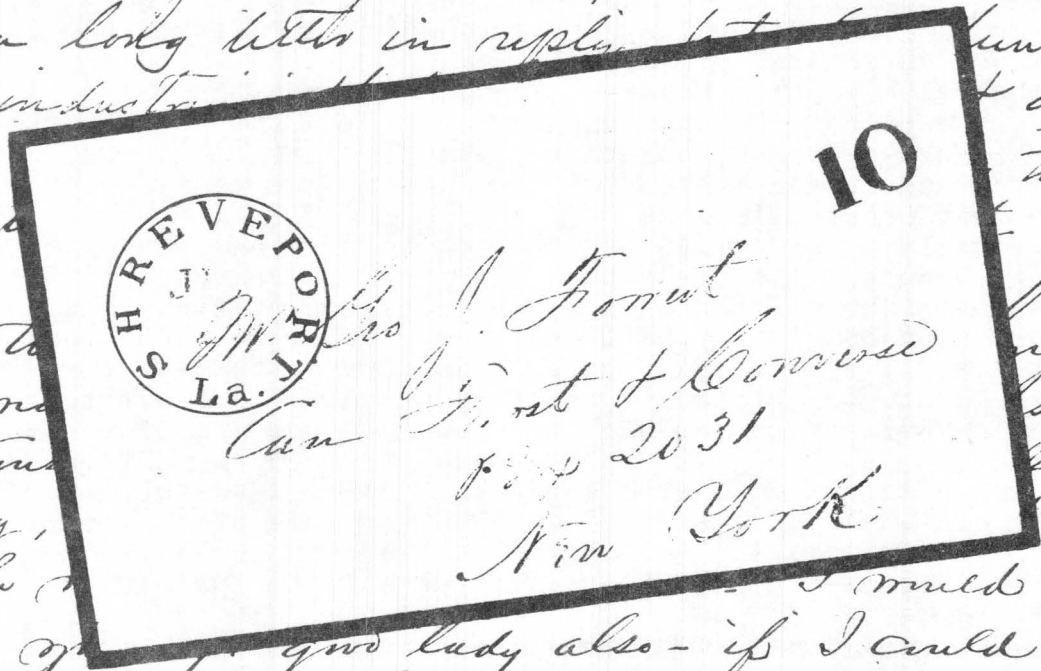
The Pineville post office was in operation from 1847 to 1856 when it was changed to Collinsburgh. It should not be confused with the later office of that name in Rapides Parish, across the river from Alexandria.

Castle Hard Times.

Dear
Dinerilly Bossier Pa La
July 19th 1857

Dear Friend

Your letter of the 18th ultimo came to hand a few days since, and I intended writing you a long letter in reply but have been so very unproductive of late as I have had to show



from your letter, to see me and see how the boy, and the other to see you and your good lady also - if I could see you for about a day, I think I could find out something about what has been going on, since I came to the country -

You ask how I am satisfied: - well, I get along tolerably well, but if it were possible to alter my circumstances I would not plant, but my wife's patrimony is in land & negroes & I would not alienate it, for fear of losing it in trade, and I know of no one to whom I would be willing to sell our negroes. So I must content myself

COLLATERAL COLLECTING - Part I

By H.L.Hill, Jr.

Suppose you were the proud owner of a beautifully marked steam-boat cover portraying a townmark, a way mark, and topped with a name of boat marking that sets your mind ablaze with nostalgia. The Mark Twain in all of us comes alive when we actually hold in our hands this tie between us and the excitement of an amazing piece of machinery churning the muddy waters, bringing with it boxes and barrels of wonderment and people whose dress and sound are different from anyone in our parts, and, most important to many, bringing long awaited mail from a loved one or a business associate.

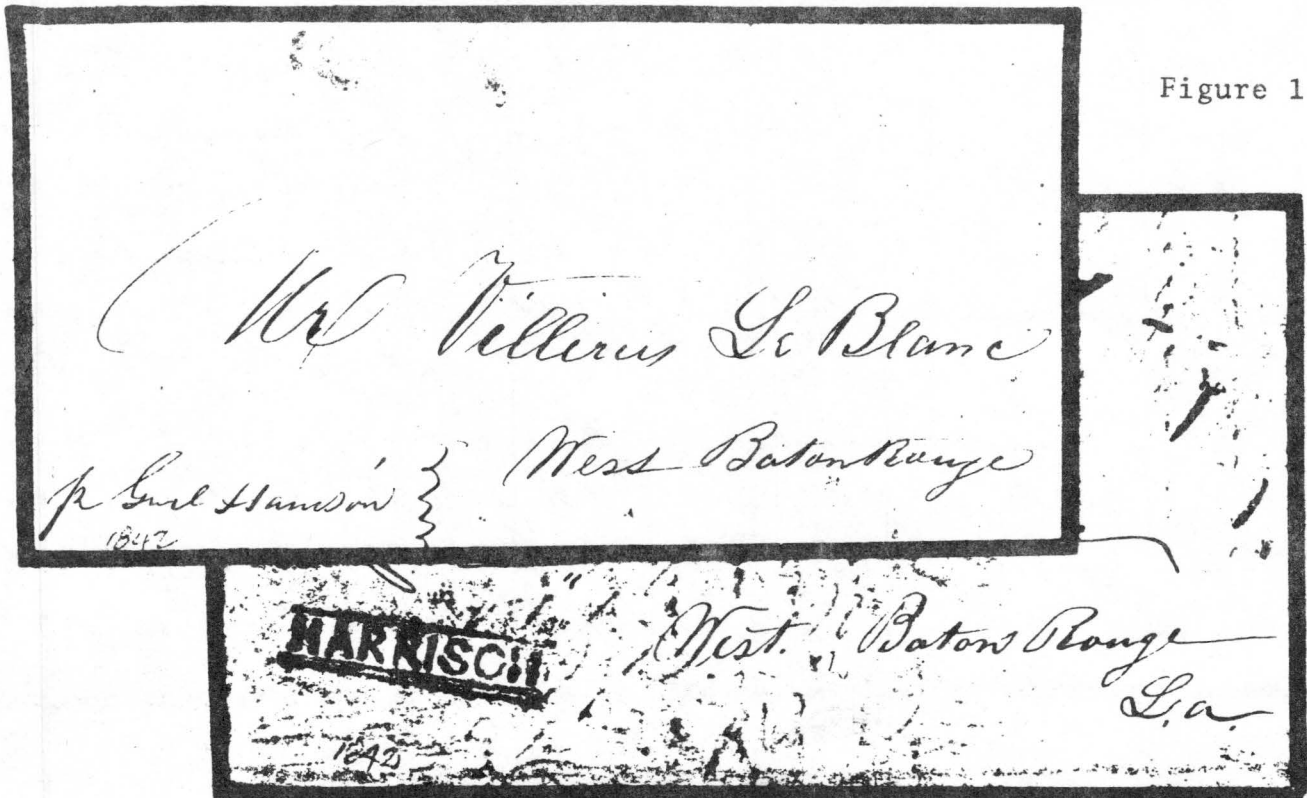
The barrels of pork, whiskey, flour, oysters, the rolls of bagging, the bales of cotton and hay, not even the steamboats themselves have survived, but this piece of paper of the past still exists, and it documents with proof your intermediate position with that other lifetime.

Sometime later while looking through an auction catalog or rambling through collections at a stamp shop, you run across this same boat name printed on a way bill or handwritten on a cover. Information on the way bill tells you much more about your boat; what days it ran to and from certain towns, the master and clerk of the boat, and which rivers it traveled. You've got to add this to your cover- you buy it - now, you are a collateral collector.

The above story could also apply to a railroad cover, a college cover, an express cover, or to any other collecting area.

Not all of us are inclined toward collecting collateral material and while those who don't probably have better primary collections those of us who do probably smile more.

Figure 1



The collecting of manuscript steamboat covers is not as wide-spread among collectors as the collecting of handstamped ones, but in reality, these covers have gone the same routes, had the same handling (less being handstamped), and served the same purposes as their counterparts.

In Figure 1, we see a rare combination of a manuscript and a handstamped cover, not only having the same boat name, but also the same correspondent. The unlisted straightline HARRISON is one of the earliest known handstamped covers that traveled the Mississippi River.

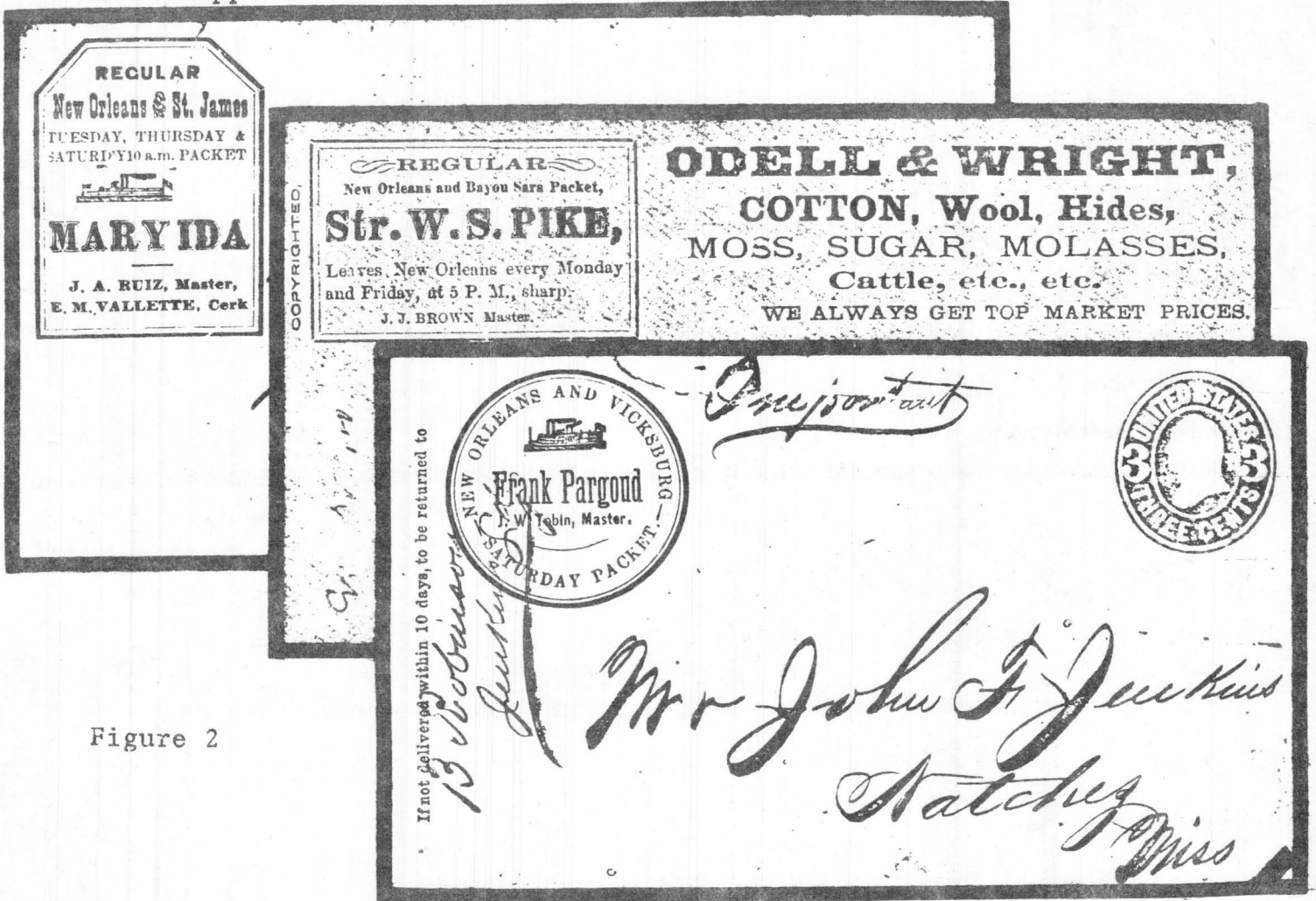


Figure 2

In Figure 2, we see three envelopes with printed corner card advertisements of steamboats giving us valuable information as to departure times, master's and clerk's names, and points at each end of the route. Although these envelopes were printed for the steamboat companies whose names they bear, many of them were sent through the regular mail and are not considered "official" name of boat covers.

Every Sunday morn.
at 9 o'clock
and Wednesday evening
at 5 o'clock



LEAVES
BAYOU SARA
every Monday

NEW-ORLEANS & BAYOU SARA PACKET

EX. 1

New Orleans May 17 1855
Mr J Dorron

TO Steamer Capitol

For Passage from Brusle Landing
to New Orleans and Return
For self

NEW ORLEANS AND BAYOU SARA PACKET CAPITOL.

Leaves New Orleans every Sunday Morning at 9 o'clock, A. M., and
Wednesday Evening, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

BILL OF LADING.

EX. 2

EX. 3

M L Petit

Aug 3rd

1855

To Steamer **CAPITOL**; Dr.

B/L

EX. 4



Mr N E Brown
Grove's plantation
H B Kniff
L

"WHL" 1855

On the previous page, the New Orleans and Bayou Sara Packet CAPITOL is well described with three pieces of collateral material and a cover. The receipt in Ex. 1 tells us that the CAPITOL leaves New Orleans every Sunday morning at 9:00 and every Wednesday evening at 5:00. It leaves Bayou Sara every Monday. Another interesting bit of information is the round trip passenger fare (8 dollars) from Brusle Landing (Bruly Landing) to New Orleans - a distance of roughly 140 miles (as the fish swims).

Ex. 2 is a printed bill of lading with the same information on it as the receipt. Ex. 3 is a way bill from the CAPITOL, and in Ex. 4, we see a steamboat cover handstamped by the agent or by the clerk on board. In the lower left corner is the manuscript boat name "L. Hill (LAUREL HILL)" which was probably the boat intended to carry the letter, but the writer sent it by the CAPITOL for a reason left to our imagination.

This writer is very interested in documenting manuscript name of boat covers as well as handstamped ones and way bills. Some boats had many types of way bills printed and a Xerox of your holdings of any of the above would be appreciated.

Letters to the editor and manuscripts may be sent to either editor (Page 1). All other correspondence should be sent to:

Mr. Don Garrett
Sec't. SPF
1010 Metairie Rd.
Jackson, Miss. 39209

.....

We would like to list all shows that will be taking place in your area, so send us the information for the next issue. We would also like to note all philatelic club meetings our membership is involved in as to time and place of meeting. We are still working with the idea of selling ads in THE DIXIE PHILATELIST to help defray expenses, so until this is finalized, why not take it upon yourself to pull in a new member. We would be happy to send a free copy of the "Dixie" to anyone whose name appears on the form below.

ALL INFORMATION MUST BE IN BY SEPTEMBER 15

Please find enclosed my payment of \$3.00 for one years membership in The Southern Philatelic Federation, which also entitles me to receive the Federations publication, The Dixie Philatelist, issued quarterly.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

STEAM BOAT ROUTES

New Orleans to Pittsburg		
Red Church		24
B. Quarre Church	15	39
Cantrels	20	59
Hamptons	12	71
St. Gabriels	28	99
Baton Rouge	32	131
St. Francisville	34	165
Redriver	67	232
Fort Adams	19	251
Natchez	53	304
Grand Gulf	54	338
Point Pleasant	15	373
Warrenton	25	398
Walnut Hills	9	407
Yazoo river	9	416
Tompkins	138	554
Arkansas R.	137	691
Pettys Landing	19	710
Big Prairie	80	790
Memphis	73	863
Pittsburg	1168	2029

The Travelers Pocket Map of Louisiana, 1830

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THE Travellers Pocket Map OF LOUISIANA

1830
WITH ITS
CANALS & ROADS
from place to place, along the
STAGE & STEAM BOAT ROUTES

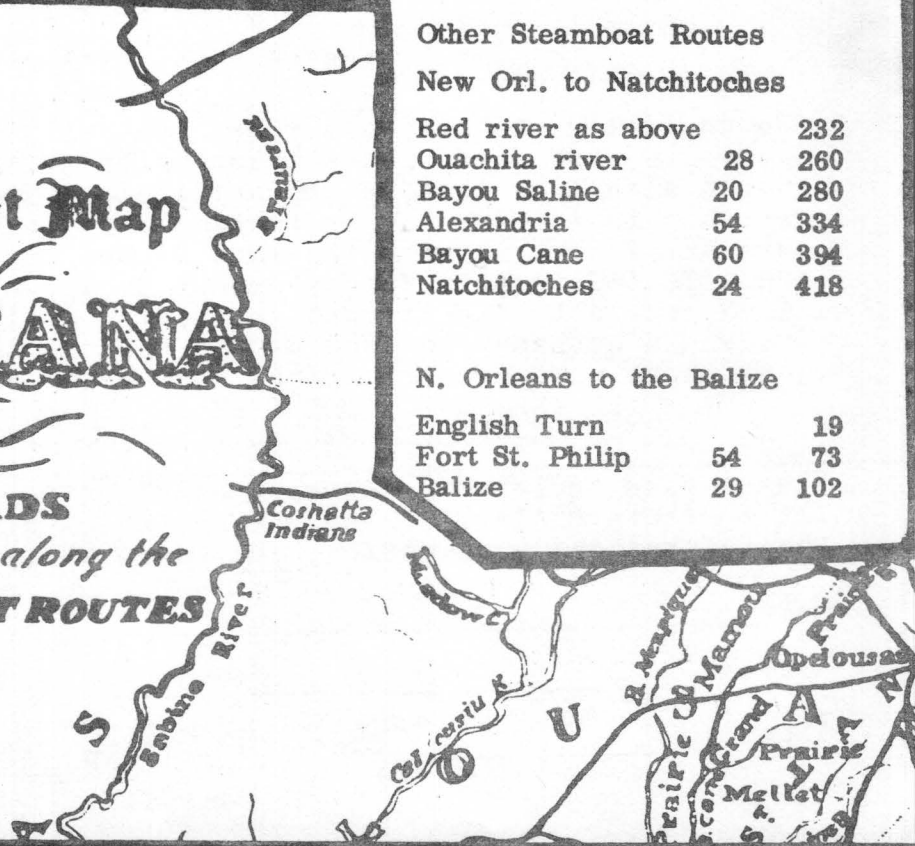
Other Steamboat Routes

New Orl. to Natchitoches

Red river as above		232
Ouachita river	28	260
Bayou Saline	20	280
Alexandria	54	334
Bayou Cane	60	394
Natchitoches	24	418

N. Orleans to the Balize

English Turn		19
Fort St. Philip	54	73
Balize	29	102





The Dixie PHILATELIST



Southern Philatelic Federation

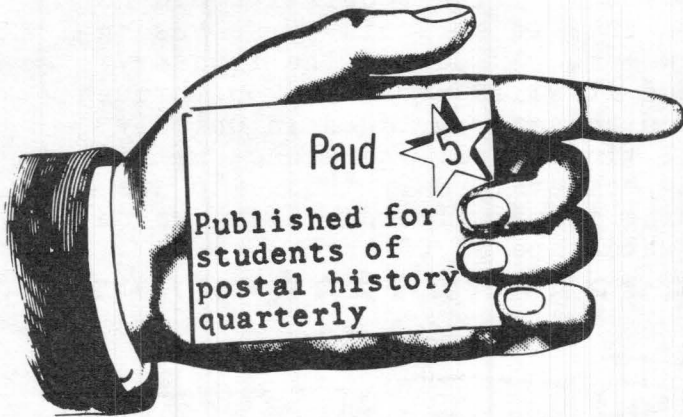
NEWSLETTER

WINTER, 1977, Volume XI, No. 4

EDITORS

Dale Ferber
5048 Riverwood Cir. P.O. Box 354
Jackson, Ms. 39211

H.L. Hill, Jr.
P.O. Box 354
Jackson, Ms. 39205



THANKS TO OUR READERS

The officers and editors of The Dixie Philatelist are popping their buttons because of the response and enthusiasm shown by the membership of the Southern Philatelic Federation. Not only have the members responded with articles for the Dixie, but the quality and format of these articles has brought a very fine response from the members, in letters to the editors and the authors. If you have yet to write an article, now is the time to give it a try. No other publication going is more ripe for the fruits of your writing labors. Remember, this is not a "Southern only" publication. With members in thirty-two states we certainly should have some good articles from members outside of the geographical South. Only your continued input will make this publication grow.

ABOUT THE MEMBERSHIP BOOKLET

This issue contains a most attractive membership booklet for 1977 members. There have been approximately twenty additional members who have joined our swelling ranks since this went to press. A very special thanks to SPF secretary Don Garrett's secretary, Jo Campbell, who so capably put this directory together for us.

RESEARCH HELP NOW AVAILABLE FOR MEMBERSHIP

One of our members writes that he will do research on all the post offices in any county of the United States for the very reasonable fee of one dollar per county. All work will be done from original records in the National Archives and from a sample we have seen it is well done and complete. Send all inquiries to SPF member Alan Patera-505 Lincoln Ave.-Takoma, Park, Md. 20012

ADS-ADS-ADS

Ads, both from dealers and individuals will be found throughout this issue. We appreciate the response from advertisers which helps to keep the membership dues low. Information on commercial rates may be obtained from SPF Secretary Donald F. Garrett, 1010 Metairie Road, Jackson, Ms. 39209. Short "wanted to buy, sell, or trade" ads from members are \$2.00 each.

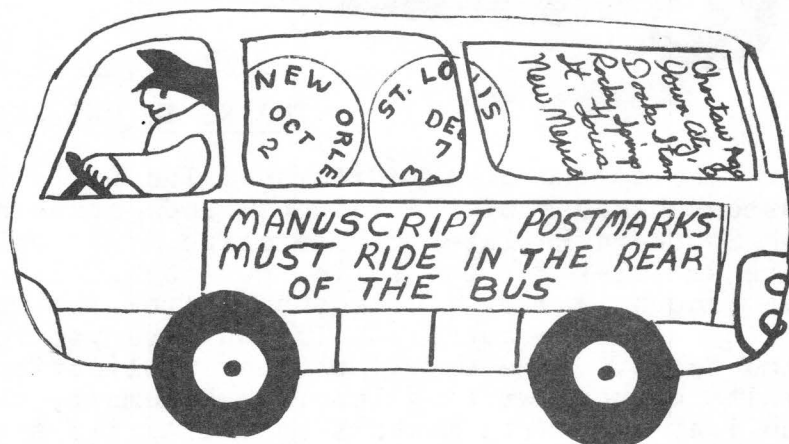
Do's-Dews-Dues

The 1978 dues notice is included in this issue. A few(very few) are paid up through 1978. Most old members of the Federation did not have to pay dues last year, as we were able to sustain ourselves on the funds left in the treasury and new member's dues. The treasury is now at an all time low, however, and it will probably drop through the floor with this issue. We urge you to get your dues in quickly to Don Garrett, whose address you will find above. We cannot afford to send this publication to non-paying members. Only those who are paid up through 1978 will get the Spring issue. Incidentally, we do have on hand a few 1977 back issues, which are \$2.00 each.



SECOND CLASS CITIZENS
by Dale Ferber

If I were a manuscript cancel, I think that I would look for a good lawyer. In all of postal history, the lowly "mss. p.m." seems to be the most discriminated against. They usually end up unlisted, unpriced, or ignored. With a few exceptions they realize less at auction than their CDS counterparts.



Some so called "postal historians" dismiss manuscript postmarks as being too numerous to list. Of course one could say the same thing about the proliferation of new stamps, but someone still makes an effort to keep track of that herd. Others dismiss the manuscript marking for lack of collector appeal. As a generality we could admit some truth in this statement, but certainly this is no cause for all manuscript markings to remain unlisted in the major reference works. We do not ignore other segments of postal history because they have limited appeal. Let us look at a few facts.

The manuscript postmark can usually be attributed to one of three situations. Most commonly, a small town postoffice whose volume of mail never justified the expenditure of buying a handstamp. Secondly, a town in its early stage of development, before the volume of mail required the efficiency of a handstamp. Thirdly, an adversity usage in a large town. This could be the result of the handstamp device wearing out or breaking before a new one could be secured. In the interim the postmaster would have to fall back on handwriting the town name and perhaps the rate of postage.

All of this would seem to translate into a greater scarcity of individual manuscript markings than the more frequently used handstamp device. We would like to see some effort to make a more thorough listing of the various states stampless manuscript townname postmarks. Now, as in the past, the editors of the American Stampless Cover Catalog have decided to virtually unlist the manuscript townnames, other than an alphabetical listing of known towns where no handstamps exist.

With the support of the membership, a state by state listing of manuscript postmarks could appear in this publication on a regular basis. Any suggestions or offers of assistance on this project should be directed to the editors.

Louisiana Postal History Notes — Erin R. Gunter

BATON ROUGE

When the Houma and Bayou Goula Indians decided to honor each tribe's "territorial rights", the tall red cypress standing on the bluff of the Mississippi River was made the dividing line between their hunting grounds. The cypress, long dead, and stripped of its bark, standing red against the sky, was called "Istrouma" — Red Stick.

Pierre le Moynes, Sieur d'Iberville, saw the red pole on his voyage of exploration up the Mississippi in 1699, and translated the Indian name into French, calling the place "Le Baton Rouge". The French established a military post in 1719 at Baton Rouge, and the city has continued to grow through seven governments (France, Great Britain, Spain, West Florida Republic, Republic of Louisiana, Confederate States and United States. Only the British tried to change its name, calling it "New Richmond", but the Spanish soon restored the name Baton Rouge.

Baton Rouge fell early in the Civil War, being captured in May, 1862. Union forces later evacuated the city (August, 1862) following an attack by Confederate troops. In December of the same year, Gen. Williams XIX Corps and Admiral Farragut's naval forces reoccupied Baton Rouge, and on December 28 the State Capitol was burned. Baton Rouge then remained in Union control until the end of the war.

Baton Rouge has been the capital of Louisiana since 1850, except during the Civil War period; its State Capitol has been called "America's Most Beautiful". Metropolitan population now is about 400,000.

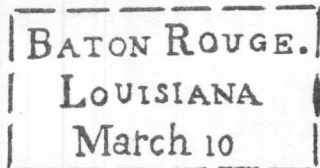
BATON ROUGE
MARKINGS ON STAMPLESS COVERS

TERRITORY

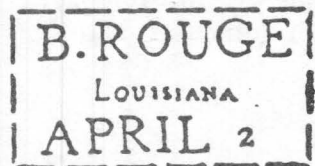
	<p>Manuscript 1812 (April 30) (Only one reported) Note: Last day of Orleans Territory</p>
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STATE

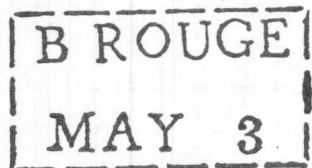
	<p>Manuscript 1812-1818 (Earliest date June 18, 1812)</p>
<p>Baton-Rouge May 27</p>	<p>Straight line, 36x5, black 1813 (May 27) (Only one reported)</p>
	<p>Oval, @ 28x21, black 1813</p>
	<p>Oval, @ 25x22, black 1814</p>
	<p>Oval, @ 25x22, black 1815</p>



Segmented box, 38x20, brown, black
1816-1817

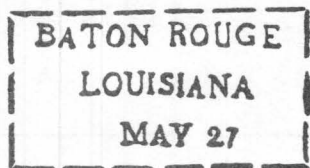


Segmented box, 38x20, black
1821



FREE

Segmented box, 38x20, black
1822-1823
FREE



Segmented box, 38x20, black
1823
FREE



PAID

Circle, 29, black
1818-1827
FREE, PAID



Circle (ornament at base), 32, black
1824-1829



PAID

Circle, 29, brown, blue, black
1827-1842
FREE, PAID



PAID

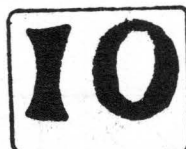
Circle, 29, red, black
1843-1851
FREE, PAID, 5, 5(c), 5(fancy), 10, 10(box),
10(fancy). Also PAID, 1 (circular rate)



5

10

10



10



5

Circle (two lines at base), 28, red
1851
5



FREE

Circle, 32, black
1851-1857
FREE, PAID / 3, 5, PAID / 6, 10(box)

5



PAID
6



FREE

Circle, year-dated, 32, black
1858
FREE.(box)
Note: This CDS used on stamped covers, and
Confederate covers

STEAM

Official Post of Arrival Marks: STEAM

STEAM (23x4) with 5, 5(c), red, black, 1846-1853

STEAM (23x4) with 6, black, @ 1857

5 6

Note: All postal markings illustrated and all data pertaining to them have been taken from the forthcoming "Louisiana Postal History" by Erin R. Gunter, Warren H. Sanders and Hubert C. Skinner. All of the markings have been seen and/or verified by the authors. Reports of additional markings, or date changes, are solicited. Please send any reports to: Erin R. Gunter, 8865 Syble Drive, Baton Rouge, La. 70814.

DIRECTIONS

For Improving Spiritous Liquors.

FOR the filtering vessel, take a cask sawed in two, and perforate the bottom of one part full of holes and set it in the other part as a receiver; or fix a false bottom also perforated into one of the halves of the cask, leaving a space of five or six inches under the perforated bottom. Cover this with a piece of well washed blanket or thick coating, so as to fit the inside of the tub and lay close to the perforated bottom. Then take charcoal well burned from Maple, Chesnut or any of the soft woods except Pine, Hemlock or others impregnated with resinous substances: let it be ground fine as soon as convenient after it is charred, and be packed up in casks, or otherwise kept from moisture. Then moisten the *Stuff* with spirits sufficiently to lay even and compact on the cloth which covers the false bottom so as to be about an inch thick. Then take your mixing tub, draw your spirits into it, and mix with them as much of the powdered charcoal (stuff) as you may find sufficient to remove the bad smell after standing fifteen or twenty minutes. Pour this on the layer in the filtering tub carefully so as not to disturb it, which may be done by having a piece of board to pour on; then cover the filtering tub to prevent evaporation. Should the first running be blackish it must be poured on again and in a little it will run clear and highly improved. When the tub gets nearly full of stuff you may run a considerable quantity of spirits through it without first mixing in the mixing tub, and it will rectify it. When it begins to lose its purifying virtue, pour on some water which will drive out the spirit with which the stuff is saturated. If you only want to remove any bad flavour of imported liquors, you may barely pass it through a layer of stuff in the filtering tub of about two inches thick, without first mixing.

To try if your stuff is good, mix a little up in a wine glass with bad spirits, and if good it will remove the bad flavour in two or three minutes.

1813



The "News Bulletin" journal of
 WRITERS UNIT NO. 30
 of the
 American Philatelic Society

Joe F. Frye - Editor
 Box 22308, Memphis, TN 38112

"A B Cs OF A JOURNAL"

A good way to have this, or any journal fall into limbo is take for granted that others will keep the editor supplied with copy. They may not.

Be certain you remember that the generosity of those who have made the journal enjoyable to you arose from an irreplaceable contribution- their time. Money can't buy it. Results are unattainable without it.

Consider your own field of special interest and knowledge. Set on paper your thoughts and the results of your research and share it with others.

A proven fact, easily determined from a glance at any recent Dixie Philatelist, is that there is a real mother lode of philatelic knowledge in the circulation and readers it enjoys.

Because this marvelous presentation has benefited you, don't you think that- at the very least -you might take the few minutes' time to offer a word of thanks and encouragement to the authors of the articles you liked? Or the poor editors, who of course are so busy spending their zero wages they might not reply?

Come on, now. Any coin, bottle, barbed-wire or comic book collector can sit back and enjoy others' labors. Philatelists do something. That's why they have such a tongue-twisting title.

The "News Bulletin" is issued quarterly, in January, April, July and October, and is distributed by second-class mail. Sample copy with ad rates \$1.00 ppd. to Joe Frye, Editor.

ALAN T. ATKINS

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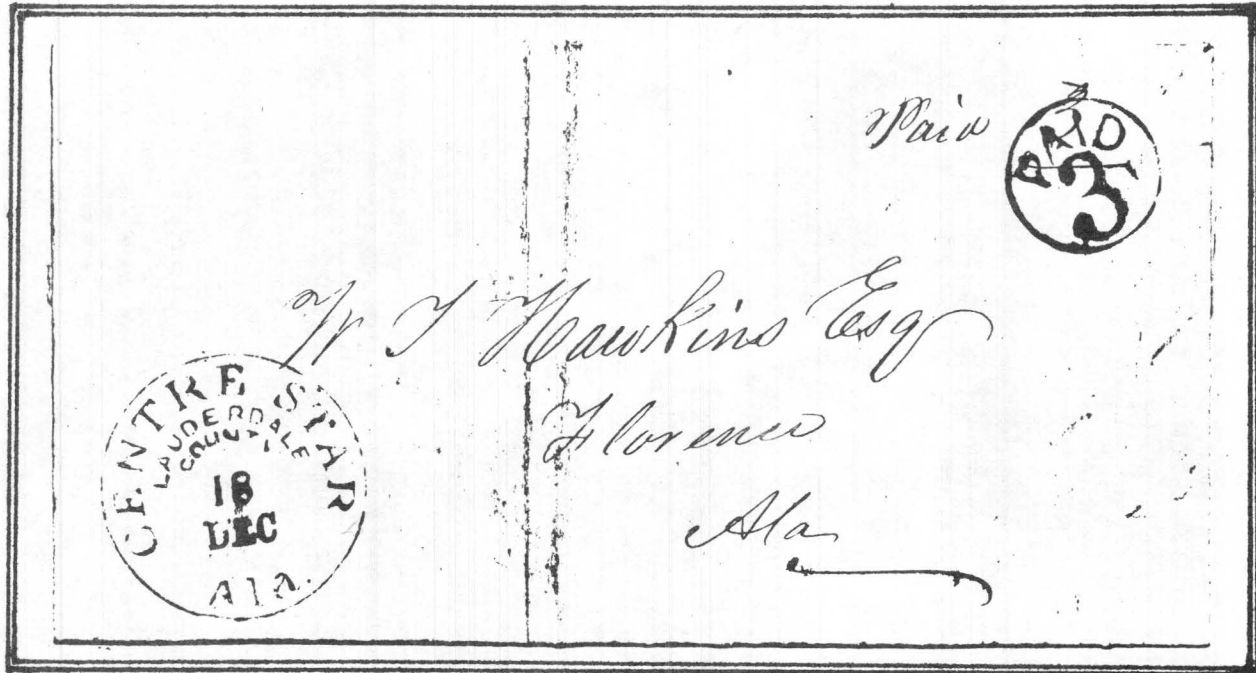
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 MAY WE SEND YOU SOME CLASSICS?

"Give Your Collection Our Best"

CENTRE STAR, Ala.
by
M. CLINTON McGEE



The stampless cover illustrated is scarce and unusual for Alabama and may be of interest to other postal historians. It bears a large 36mm. CDS in black "CENTRE STAR / LAUDERDALE / COUNTY / Ala." and "PAID (arc)/3" (c-20), posted to Florence, Alabama in 1854.

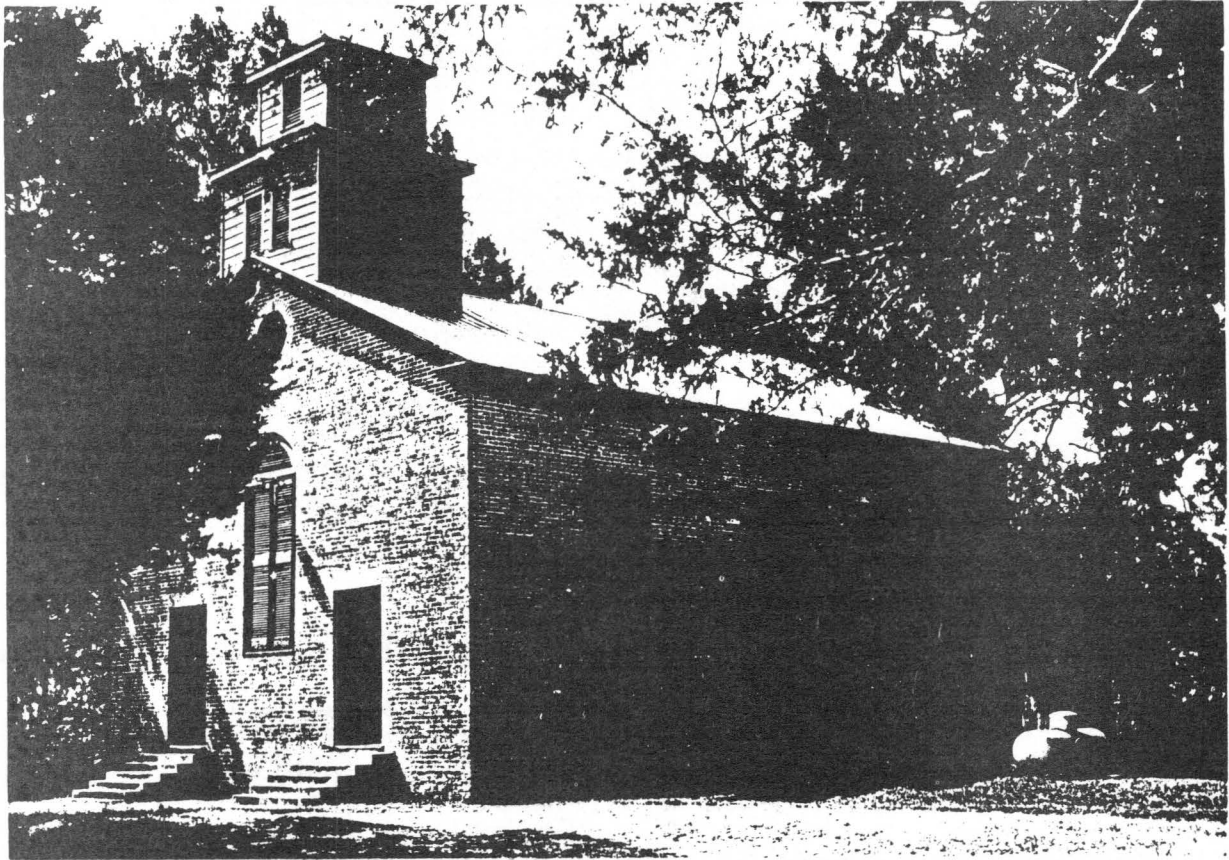
This recently discovered cover is the only recorded postmark from a small community, which, one would have assumed, would have employed a nondescript manuscript type postmark. Center Star (with spelling changed) is about 19 miles due east of Florence, Alabama, on U.S. Highway 72 towards Athens. It is said to have been settled circa 1818-1819, but is not mentioned in standard Alabama histories, nor does it appear on early maps. Local historians say a former brick building there was built by Andrew Jackson, who was a big land investor (speculator?) up and down the Tennessee River after the Creek War.

Of added interest is the fact that this is the sole example of a circular postmark from Alabama during the stampless period that included the name of the county.

Postmasters had to supply their own handstamp postmarks and rate markers until after the Civil War. In the instant case, perhaps the Centre Star postmaster opted for a first-class, distinguished looking postmark and appropriate rate marker out of pride or a feeling of self-importance. Or, perhaps, some mail order supplier of handstamps and post office accessories induced the postmaster to "go all out". In any event, we are left with a relatively rare and interesting postal item.

ROCKY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI — Gone But Not Forgotten

By Don Garrett



Rocky Springs Methodist Church

Photo courtesy of Jim Hellen

Today Rocky Springs is known for its camp ground and recreational park, as it is located just off the Natchez Trace in Claiborne County. The only building left standing at Rocky Springs is the Methodist Church, built in 1837, where occasional services are still conducted. The old moss-lined cemetery next to the church offers the visitor an opportunity to explore, for those who care to examine the long-forgotten names of the ones who rest in peace.

Rocky Springs (originally Rocky Spring) was a small village, founded about 1796, and the post office was established April 9th, 1821. Many travelers must have stopped there as they trudged north on the old Natchez Trace to Nashville.

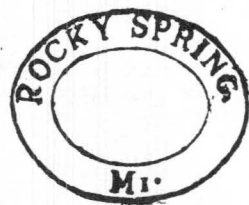
Population figures of the middle 1800's:

1840	1,998, of which 458 were white
1850	2,060, of which 470 were white
1860	2,616, of which 484 were white
1870	1,996, of which 556 were white

During the Civil War, federal troops belonging to Gen. J. A. McClernand, Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, Gen. A. P. Hovey, and Gen. H. Ewing, totaling more than 45,000 blue-clad invaders, passed along the road. By the year 1900 the town was dying because of the downfall of cotton. By 1930 Rocky Springs was virtually gone. The last day of the post office was May 15th, 1932, with A. Flowers as postmaster..

Rocky Spring
22nd July 1822

1822



1836



1850-1887



1887-1907

POSTMARKS OF HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA - 1812 to 1861

by D. Edward Starnes, Jr.

John Hunt and his family were the first persons to locate a cabin at a place known to the Indians as the Big Springs, settling in 1805, and the town's earliest name was "Hunt's Big Springs". When the Mississippi Territorial Legislature created Madison County in 1808 the town was selected as County Seat and the Legislature named the town "Twickenham" on December 22, 1809. This name was unsatisfactory to a majority of the town's residents and after a fierce political battle the town was renamed "Huntsville" by the Legislature on November 25, 1811.



A post office was established at Huntsville in early 1811, with the earliest quarterly return of the postmaster being dated July 1, 1811.

Huntsville was the site of Alabama Territory's Constitutional Convention and temporarily served as first Capitol of the new State following its creation on December 14, 1819.

Postmasters

John Perkins.....	July 1, 1811
Richard D. Purdom.....	1816
Storkley D. Hutchings.....	Jan. 1, 1817
S. D. Williams.....	Dec. 14, 1819
John O. Neale.....	Oct. 11, 1820
William Atwood.....	Apr. 4, 1825
Paul B. Turner.....	Nov. 16, 1836
Miles B. Watkins.....	Mar. 11, 1841
George Cox.....	July 22, 1841
Daniel B. Turner.....	Feb. 14, 1845
William A. Nunnally.....	Mar. 2, 1847
Joseph J. Pitman.....	Mar. 14, 1849
Cortez D. Kavanaugh.....	Mar. 16, 1853
William J. Windham.....	Mar. 17, 1857

Mississippi Territory Period

Type 1	HUNTSVILLE, (M.T.)		E - Aug. 16, 1812
	SL 38x3½ black		L - Nov. 13, 1813
	YMDD below		
Type 2	HUNTSVILLE M T		E - May 22, 1814
	SL 35x2½ black	MAY 22th.	L - Nov. 6, 1814
	MDD below		

Note: Both straight line postmarks were made from printer's type set in a crude frame. Variations can be expected in length, abbreviations and date settings. The Type 2 illustrated above is 38mm in length.

Mans. Huntsville, M.T.

*Huntsville M.T.
March 13th*

E - Mar. 13, 1814

L - Nov. 22, 1816

Type 3 HUNTSVILLE, M.T.

RC 31½ black



E - Mar. 13, 1817

L - Aug. 8, 1817

Alabama Territory Period

Note: The Type 3 postmark was used during the first three months following the creation of Alabama Territory effective September 25, 1817.

E - Oct. 10, 1817

L - Dec. 20, 1817

Mans. Huntsville

*Huntsville
Feb. 20. 1818*

E - Feb. 20, 1818

L - Nov. 25, 1819

Type 4 HUNTSVILLE, A.T.

RC 31½ black

(same as Type 3 with "A" replacing "M" in the postmark)



E - Mar. 6, 1818

L - May 27, 1819

Statehood

Type 5 HUNTSVILLE.A.S.

RC 31 black

(the "N" is always reversed as shown)



E - Dec. ?, 1819

L - Jan. 20, 1820

Type 6 HUNTSE. A.

C 31 black - 1820-30
red - 1822
blue - 1834-35



E - Dec. 7, 1820

L - Jan. 13, 1835

Used regularly thru mid-1830. Reused on occasion in 1834-35.

Type 7 HUNTSVE. ALA.

C 31 black - 1830-37
 blue - 1836
 red - 1836



E - Oct. 21, 1830

L - Mar. 15, 1837

Type 7A HUNTSVE. ALA.

Dot C 31 black

(This is the Type 7 with the circle cut into small segments.)



E - July 20, 1837

L - same

Type 8 HUNTSVILLE AL.

C 31 blue - 1838-52
 red - 1846
 black - 1852-54



E - May 20, 1838

L - Jan. 13, 1854

Type 9 HUNTSVILLE ALA.

RC 32 black



E - Nov. 2, 1854

L - same

Type 10 HUNTSVILLE Ala.

C 32 blue - 1855-61
 black - 1859



E - Dec. 19, 1855

L - Mar. 14, 1861

Note: The 1971 edition of the American Stampless Cover Catalogue lists a postmark of "HUNTSVILLE -ALA-, C 29 green, 1850" which has not been seen or reported to the author. Type 8 in blue ink has been seen used on 11 different dates in 1850.

Rate Markings



18x20 blue

1845



19½

1845-53



C 24

1845-50



20x15 blue

1849-51



DLC 18 blue

1852-55



C 20 black

1854



9x20 black

1854

Note: The large block "5" has only been seen used on Aug. 24, 1845.

The negative Star-5 has been seen in blue from Sep. 21, 1845, through Dec. 6, 1851. Four strikes in black have been seen between July 22, 1852, and Feb. 18, 1853. Two red uses, both on Feb. 17, 1846, have been seen. A total of 32 verified uses have been recorded.

The negative Star-10 has been seen only in blue from Aug. 26, 1845, through Jan. 15, 1850. Red is rumored but unverified. A total of 26 verified uses have been recorded.

The 10 in a truncated rectangle apparently replaced the negative Star-10, being used from March 20, 1849, to June 27, 1851. A total of 12 verified uses have been recorded.

PAID - FREE

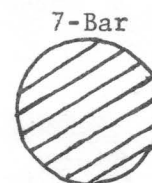
PAID	PAID	FREE	FREE
19x3	21x4	21x4	20x3
1834	1840-55	1832	1850

Note: The dates shown are the years of use noted. A larger "PAID" has just been reported for 1826 but has not been seen at this time.

Obliterators

The grid is the only regular obliterator known to have been used by the Huntsville post office. It is usually seen struck fully, or almost so, on the face of the stamp.

During the period when the 1847 issue postage stamps were void for postage the postmaster is known to have used the negative Star-5, negative Star 10, and the 10 in rectangle rating handstamps to cancel the stamps. Such uses are decidedly rare. There are proven fakes of these cancels on the 1847 issue stamps so caution is advised.



C 20

1850-61

- - - - -

Author's note: This study is based on personal research and a review of 30 territorial covers and approximately 200 statehood covers prior to the C.S.A. The only item not seen as an original, photo, or xerox is the August 16, 1812 strike of Type 1, that listing being taken from the American Stampless Cover Catalogue. The tracing of Type 1 was made from a partial strike on the 1813 fls, completed based on a drawing in Chase and Cabeen's book on territorial postmarks of the United States.

This study is part of a larger work being done for a book on the postal history of Alabama from 1800 to 1861. Your comments and suggestions are desired. If you can add to the Huntsville study or if you have Alabama covers from the era being studied I would like to hear from you.

Please write: Ed Starnes, 3505 Carroll Circle S. E., Huntsville, Al. 35801

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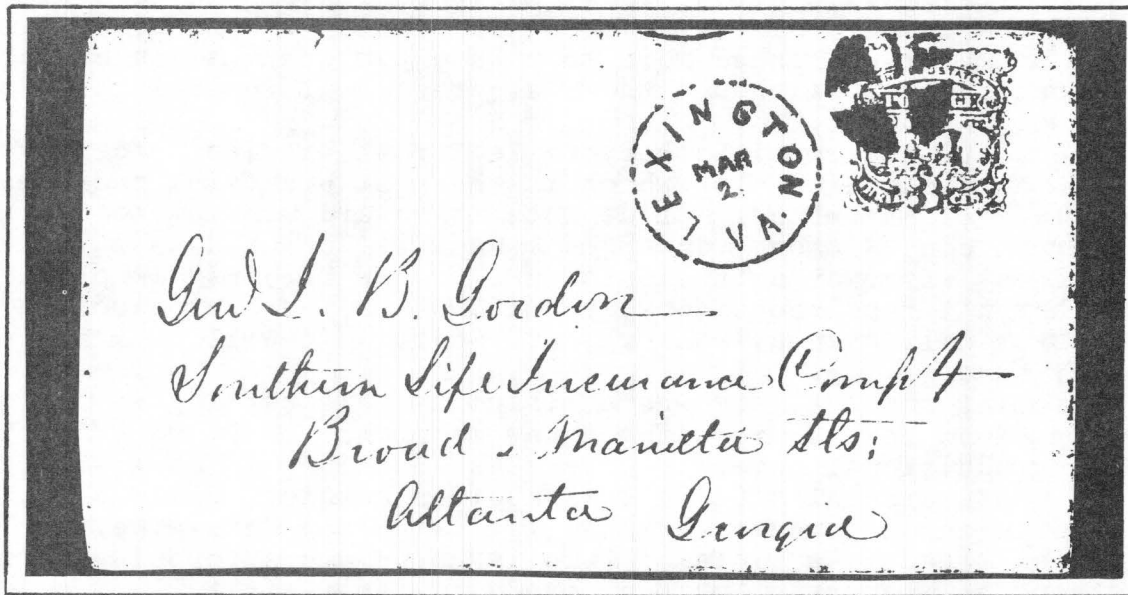
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A COVER FROM GENERAL LEE

By

Lynn Brugh, Jr. and Harvey Sheppard

Any memento of the great Confederate commander is a thing to treasure, and illustrated is a cover addressed by General Robert E. Lee to one of his most distinguished commanders in the closing months of his life. The cover bears a 3¢ 1869 issue, postmarked from Lexington, Virginia, probably in 1870. It is addressed to General John B. Gordon, Southern Life Insurance Company, Atlanta.



John B. Gordon, of Georgia, first led an Alabama regiment in the early months of the war. He was soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General in command of a Brigade of Georgian troops which distinguished itself in many battles of the Army of Northern Virginia. At Spotsylvania Court House he was given temporary command of Early's Division and promotion soon followed. One of the army traditions centered around Mrs. Gordon, an attractive and courageous woman, who followed the army even into Early's Maryland Campaign. She was a familiar figure in her buggy and the soldiers soon learned to prepare for action when they saw her driving to the rear.

Gordon was given command of the Second Corps in the final months of the war and was in charge of the Left Wing of the Army at Appomattox. At 3:00 A.M. on the fateful day of April 9, 1865, Lee was riding to the front and sent Col. Venable of his staff to ask General Gordon of his chances for success in the attack planned for that morning. Gordon sent back word that his men were exhausted and that he would have to be aided by Longstreet's Corps. Lee knew this was impossible and he told his staff that he would have to meet General Grant. By daylight Lee was dressed in his best uniform for the meeting he dreaded above everything. Gordon did attack with little success and that morning's action was the last.

It is very probable that Lee and Gordon corresponded fairly often after the war, and this cover may well have been the last between them.

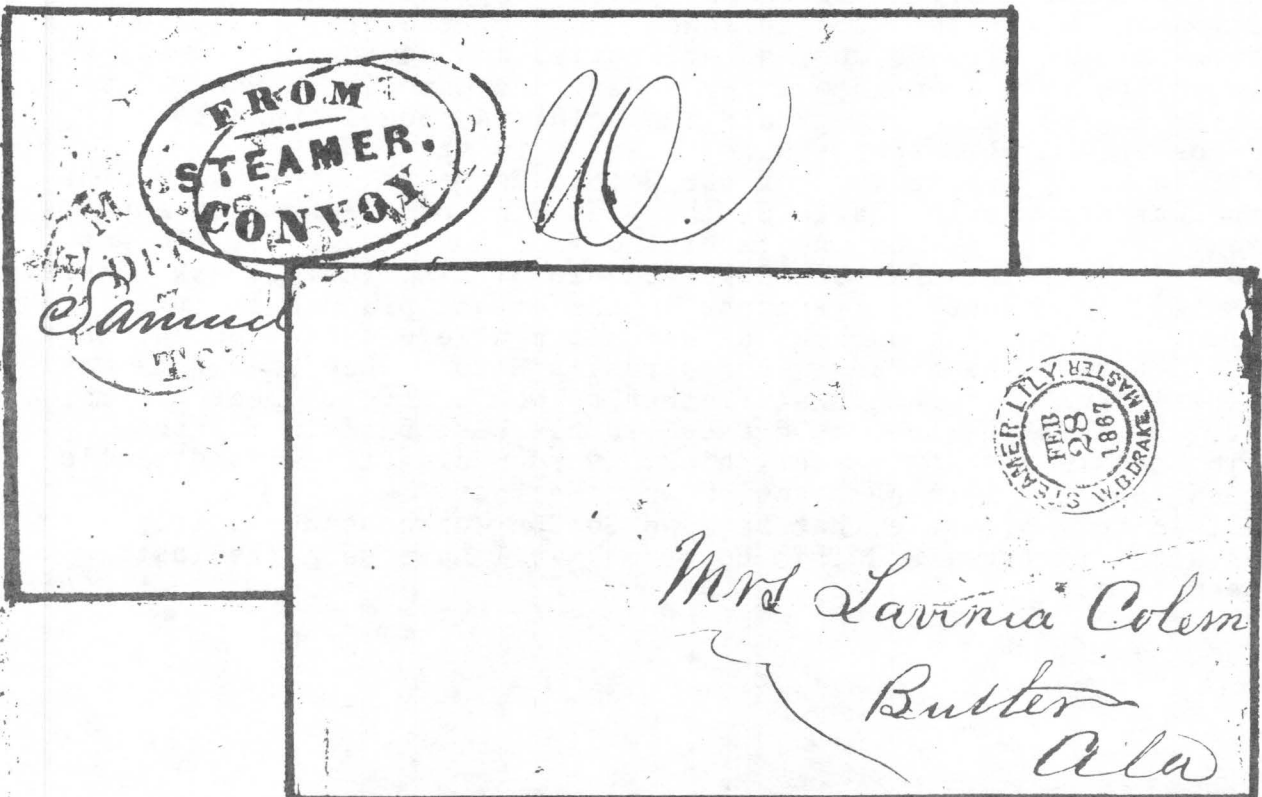
COME OUT, WATERWAYS EDITOR, WHEREVER YOU ARE
by
H.L. HILL, JR.

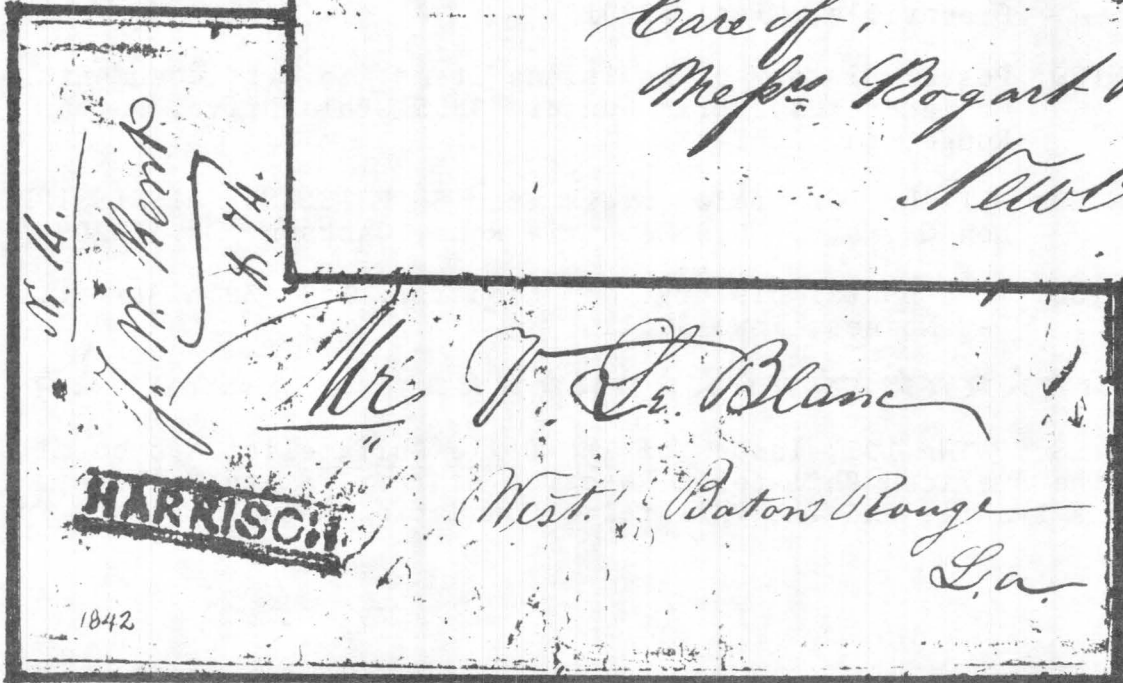
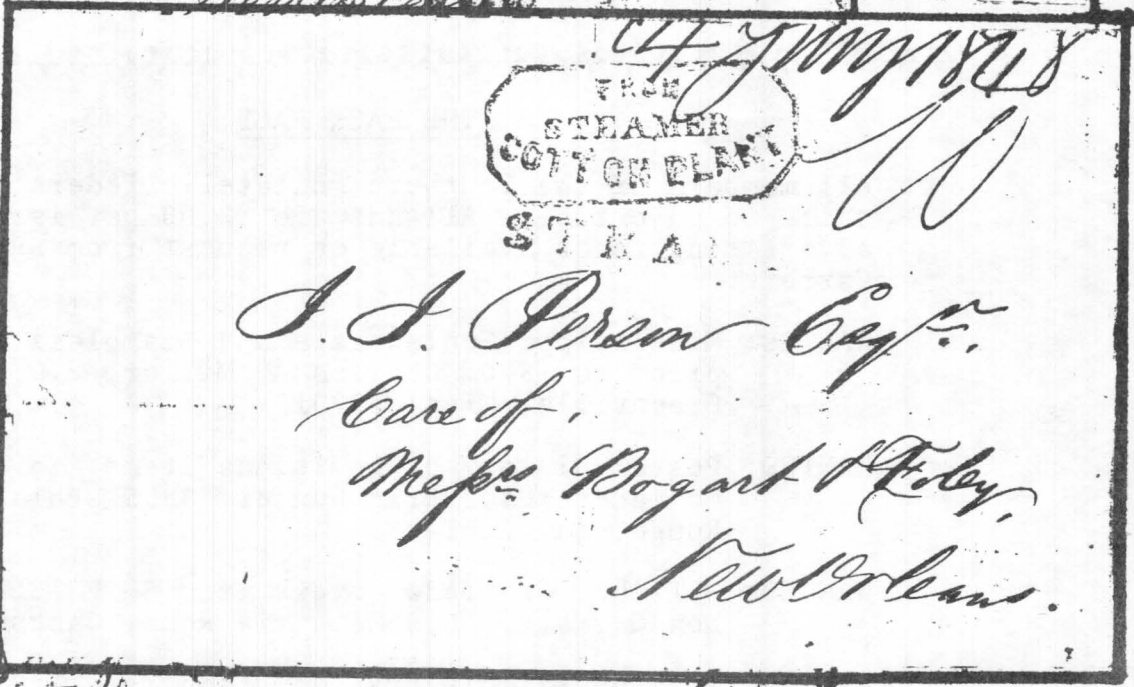
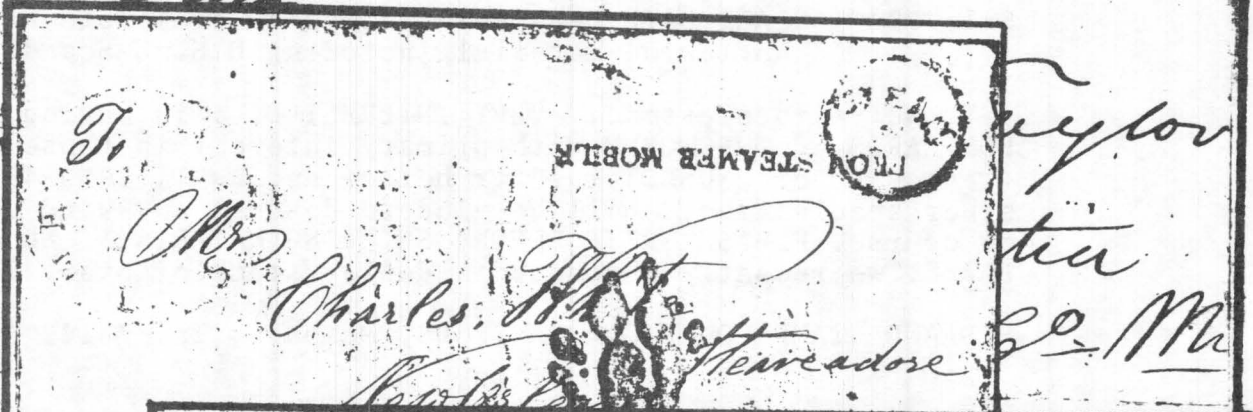
The ink hardly dries on a supposedly comprehensive listing of some particular phase of philately before new unheard of, unseen, unlisted items come to the surface. This has been the case in the past and evidently this strange phenomenon of new material turning up will always persist. However, if Eugene Klein had waited until all information were in before publishing his U.S. Waterway Packetmarks, he still would not be ready for the printer and we would not have had the use of this magnificent reference work since 1940. We know of no major published work to update packetmarks since Klein's supplement in 1942, although there are the usual reports that "some one is working on it."

The auction firm of Sotheby Parke Bernet has just recently come out with an auction catalog which is the most beautiful packetmark spectacle ever assembled. It depicts the award winning collections of Huber, Klein, Simmons, and Somdal and will be used as a visual reference by waterway enthusiasts until a new "Kleins" is produced. If you haven't received a copy, send \$5.00 to the above auction firm at 158 Deer Hill Avenue, Danburg, Ct. 06810. It will be a collector's item for sure.

Assuming someone, somewhere, is using this catalog as a giant stepping stone toward producing a new reference book, we offer the following additional waterway covers as additions to this fine work. Some of these are unlisted in this auction catalog, while a few are unlisted in any reference work, as far as we can determine.

In our leadoff article of this issue we are attempting to upgrade the status of manuscript marked covers to their rightful place, and future issues will document these covers as well as list the manuscript steamboat covers which certainly are due equal billing. Why shouldn't a manuscript name of boat cover take its rightful place in postal history where no handstamp marking of that boat is known? Ink is not always where it's at!





1842

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MIDLAND STAMP COMPANY

STOCKHOLM POSTGIRO 54-75-83-5

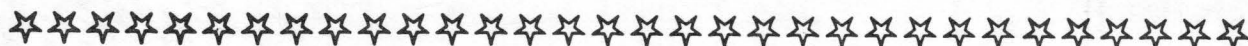
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THE BACK PAGE

All members of the Southern Philatelic Federation may use this space to advertise. All ads are \$2.00 per issue. Commercial advertising rates available on request from SPF Secretary Don Garrett.

WANTED: Mississippi Confederate and Stampless covers and U.S. prior to 1870. Charles A. Miller, P.O. Drawer 430, Greenville, Miss. 38701

WANTED: Postal history of Louisiana items: Covers, documents and Confederates. Erin Gunter, 8865 Syble Drive, Baton Rouge, La. 70814

WANTED: Will buy or trade covers from SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI Don Garrett, 1010 Metairie Road, Jackson, Ms. 39209

WANTED: Iowa postal history. Jim Leonardo, 1222-39th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50311



COPIES OF THE 1977 Issues of The-Dixie Philatelist are on file at The American Philatelic Research Library, State College, Pennsylvania, and The Philatelic Foundation, New York, New York



The Dixie PHILATELIST



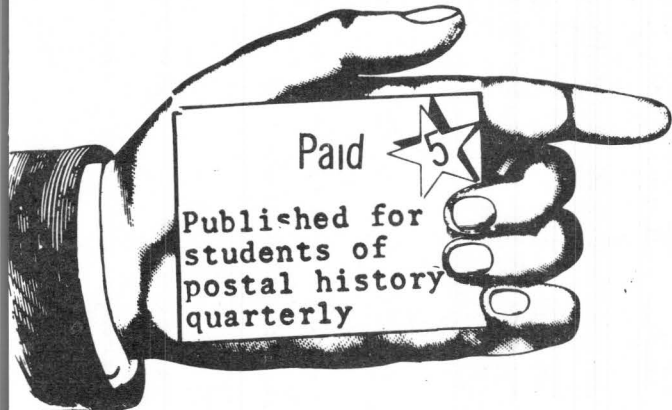
Southern Philatelic Federation

SPRING, 1978, Volume XII, No. 1

EDITORS

Dale Ferber
5048 Riverwood Cir. 631-F Hampton Way
Jackson, Ms. 39211

H.L. Hill, Jr.
Jackson, Ms. 39211



CONGRATULATIONS TO DAVID G. PHILLIPS

On behalf of the membership of The Southern Philatelic Federation we extend our hearty congratulations to fellow SPF member David Phillips for successfully undertaking the publishing of the new American Stampless Cover Catalog. This project required a tremendous amount of time and energy in coordinating the information of over 100 contributing editors. This new publication should help further the interest in postal history, which has seen tremendous gains in the past five years. Full details on the book, together with information on ordering a copy will be found in this publication.

THE SPF CONTINUES TO GROW

This year the SPF membership has leaped to 218. This is quite a rise from the 100 or so members we had a year ago at this time. All of this is primarily due to public acceptance of The Dixie Philatelist and the calibre of the articles and historical interests carried throughout every issue. Many thanks to the sponsoring clubs that gave their aid and financial backing this past year. The Southern Philatelic Federation is on a sound financial footing and hopefully will be able to expand its influences beyond the content of these quarterly pages.

Interest in postal history is increasing on a national level through the many state and local postal history groups. This interest is reflected by the number of new firms devoting more and more auction space to postal history items. One never ceases to be amazed at the pleasures to be derived from postal history and its related material. Why not show a copy of the Dixie Philatelist to a friend and let him know that

he can obtain a sample copy for only \$1.00, or better yet get him to join our ranks for \$4.00 a year.

Charles A. Miller, President SPF

E.N. SAMPSON, EDITOR EMERITUS TO RETIRE

We have received notice that Nort Sampson, Editor of the 1971 American Stampless Cover Catalog and Editor Emeritus of the new publication will retire after serving cover collectors for over forty years. Mr. Sampson noted that "I am forced to retire for health reasons but will continue to dabble in covers to a limited degree. I may still find a desirable cover now and then for an old customer whose wants I am familiar with." To Mr. Sampson we say "THANKS" for sharing his knowledge and help these many years in furthering the finer side of this hobby. Retired or not we imagine he'll continue to help for many years to come.

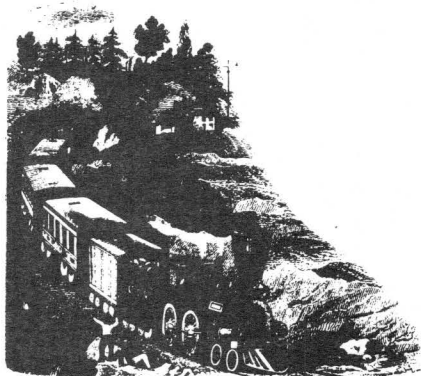
BARTERING AND SELLING

Since bringing covers back home to the original area of the country from which they came (and where they belong) is one goal of most postal history collectors, we have before us a wonderful opportunity to accomplish this through the mutual agreement of the Editors of this publication and the Pennsylvania Postal Historian, the bulletin of the Pennsylvania Postal History Society.

Members of the PaPHS have already received notice in their bulletin to send ads (free) to the Dixie listing any material they have which might be of interest to SPF members. Hopefully we will have such listings in our next issue. This feature was brought about by our correspondence with Raymond Ruthrauff, Sr., President of the PaPHS. Both Ray and Harry Yeager, Secretary of the PaPHS, will handle any advertising (free) of Pennsylvania material you might want to trade or sell to members of that society. If you have some Pennsylvania material, send a listing for the PaPHS to R.W. Ruthrauff, Sr., 522 Chester Avenue, Clifton Heights, Pa. 19018

An example of a listing might be:

"Have several Pennsylvania stampless covers to trade for Arkansas material, or for sale. Joe Doe, 456 Main St. Little Rock, Ark 30000



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- Way Mail Markings.
- Condition classifications of markings and covers.
- Independent Mail Service Listings: Eastern and Western Express Company Markings, City Delivery and Local Post Markings, Hotel Handstamped Markings.
- Inland Waterway Mail Markings: Steamboat and Steam markings, Packetboat markings applied on Steamboats, Route Agent Markings.
- Ocean Mail Ship Markings: Ship, Steamship, Mail Route, Purser's and Forwarders Markings.
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ALABAMA'S OLDEST COVER?

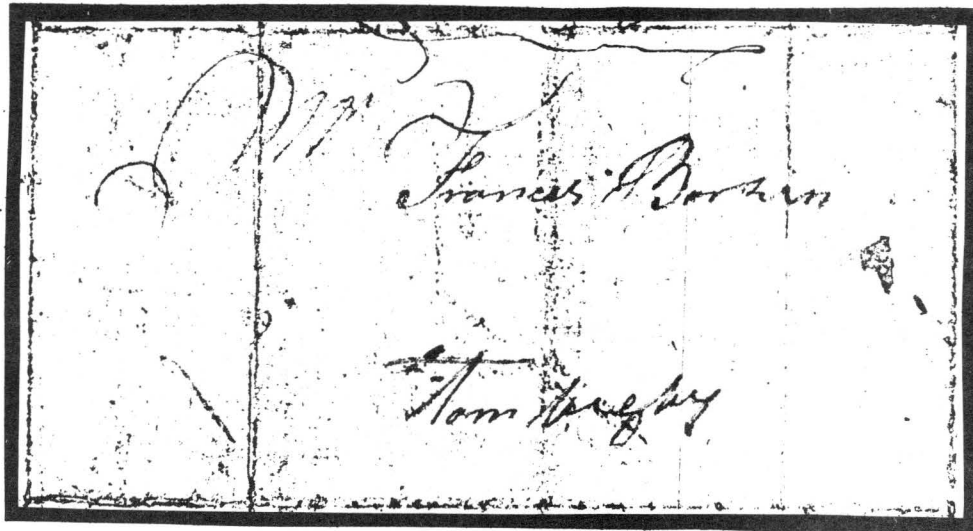
By M. CLINTON McGEE

Outwardly, the nondescript folded letter illustrated evokes little, if any, postal interest. Sans stamp, postmark or rate marking, it is simply addressed "Mr. Francis Boykin/ Tombigby", and obviously was carried wholly by hand. But the contents, an affidavit on the reverse, together with known historical facts, present a significant, unique Alabama cover, possibly the oldest in private hands.

Datelined "Tensa, April 15, 1798", the writer, John Boykin, advises his brother, Francis Boykin, a pioneer at McIntosh Bluff on the Tombigbee River, that he cannot come up from "Mobelle" to settle his business- that he wishes him to push Mr. Johnston (later, a Mississippi Territory judge) for some cows and calves recently purchased and which he needs "imeaditly" and to settle an "acct. of corn at Mr. Wheat's in my book".

This letter antedates the establishment of the Mississippi Territory, formed May 10, 1798. At this early date there were no incorporated towns in the area that later was to become Alabama. There were no American military forts or outposts, no courts or governmental offices, no Indian factories, no steamboats or stages, no post offices, and no developed roads.

The letter was one of several claims filed against the estate of one Owen Sullivant, May 23, 1803, in the Washington County Court at McIntosh Bluff, Mississippi Territory. Notations on the reverse indicate that "Sullivan" owed Jno. Boykin \$10.00 for 21 barrels of corn. Also, an affidavit of Joseph Wheat before Wm. H. Hargraves, JP, Wash. Co., Miss Terr., on the reverse of the cover verify that "Sullivant" owed Boykin for "Twenty barrales of corn."



"Tensa, April 15, 1798". John Boykin to Francis Boykin on the "Tombigby". Carried by hand prior to establishment of the Mississippi Territory and seven years before United States postal service. This is an extremely rare Alabama cover.

The deceased left his family some cattle and hogs and each child a horse, except his "Spanish horses" were to be sold. He also left four slaves, "negro man Will, Woman Cate, boy Bob, and girl Fillis", and some typical pioneer possessions, e.g.: 4 wild hogs, 4 sows and 6 pigs, horse curry combe & brush, gimlets, hammer & lead, sissors, shoemaker tools, 3 pecks salt, plow & hoes, pewter plates, knives, skillet, shot guns, sides leather, saddle, spinning sheel, canoe, pot hooks, etc.

Stanza April 15th 1798

My brother,

after my Compliments to you
I would wish to inform you that
I have been in Mobile and can't
not get Liberty of coming to see you
or to settle my business there but
I have sent you a Power of Attorney
for you to settle my business for
me - Therefore I have sent the
power by Mr. Wheat and send you
some Acc^t by Mr. Bryant -

you will see
for the cows
Ward by the
Cattle I must

I am W. Brooks your Obedy

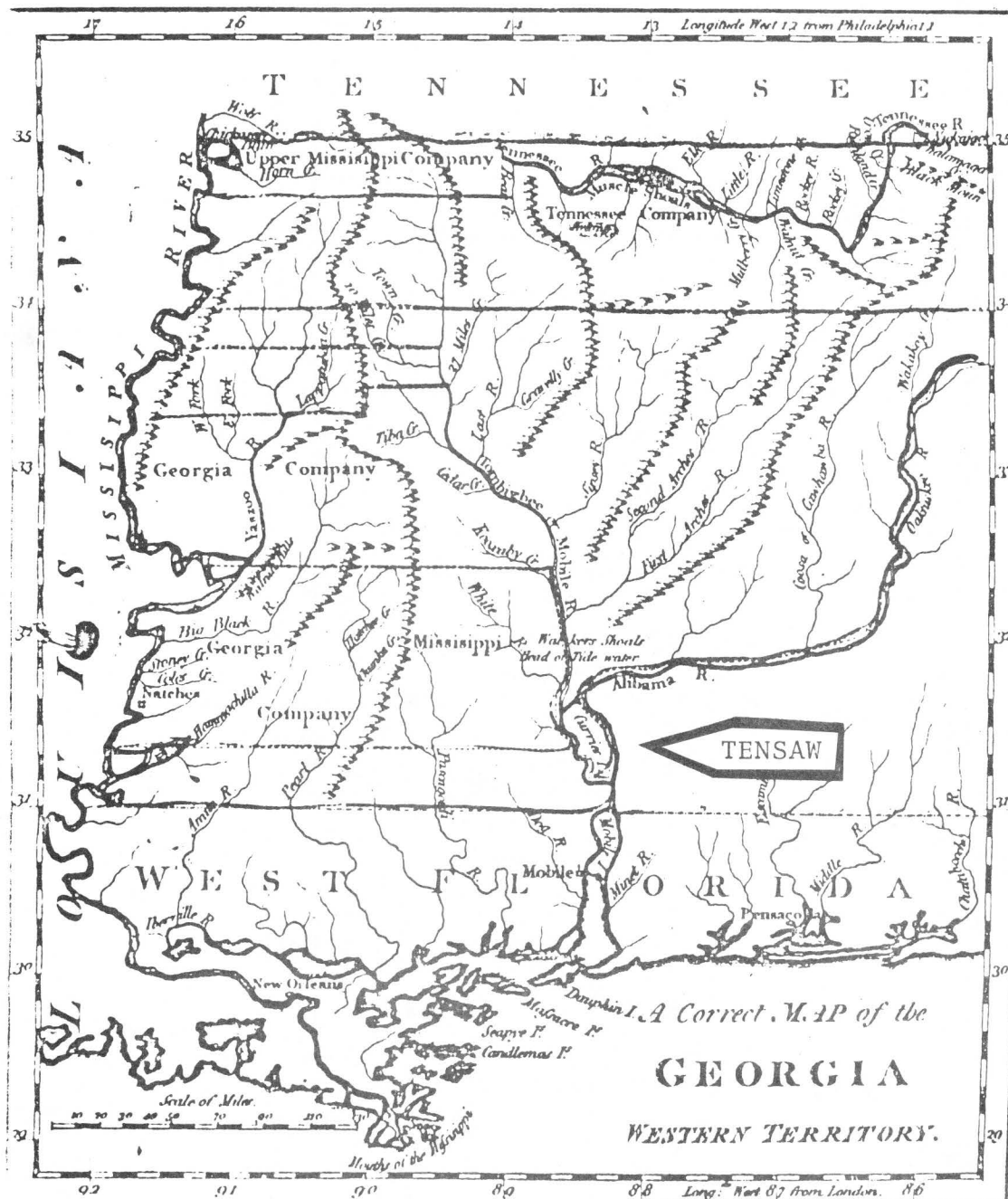
Humble Serv^t

John Barker

that it is a
Mr. Her Wheat is my book you
will please get it and settle it for

As usual, however, excepting the hire of the slaves, all his property was sold to satisfy debts for whiskey, rum, coffee, sugar, calico, powder, buttons, salt, knives, bridle bits, vinegar, etc., and one luxury, "a looking glass".

At the time of this letter, in the 1790's the country now called Alabama was sparsely settled, except by Indians. Fort Charlotte at Mobile was garrisoned with Spanish troops. The old French "Fort Tombigbe", called Fort Confederation in Spanish times, also was occupied by the Spanish. An English trading post near present Stockton, Baldwin County, then called Tensa, Tensaw (or the Boat Yard), or Tienza, was occupied. Spanish troops occupied Ft. St. Stephens, built upon a bluff on the Tombigbee. A few farmers and traders lived nearby, and later this area was to become the primary "Bigbee" settlement. A considerable Spanish force held the fortress at Pensacola. West Florida and Louisiana were governed by the Captain-General at Havana.



1798 MAP OF PRE-TERRITORIAL MISSISSIPPI

The most populated settlement, with the exception of Mobile, was Tensaw upon the Tensaw River and Lake of that name, east of the Alabama River, about 30 miles north of Mobile. It was composed of both Whigs and refugee Royalists and Indian traders.

There were several small settlements further north on the Tombigbee near McIntosh's Bluff, settled by an ex British officer. Some historians say the area of the present County of Montgomery also contained a few white inhabitants. Apparently wherever an Indian town of importance was found, some white traders lived. Northward there were no white settlements between the Alabama River and the vicinity of Nashville.

By the Treaty of 1795 the 31st parallel was fixed as the international boundary, and the disputed area which extended from the Mississippi to the Chattahoochee was relinquished by Spain. The United States, with the acquiescence of Georgia, which also had claimed this land, established a territorial form of government for the district, May 10, 1798. This was the original Mississippi Territory.

Still it was not certain where the 31st parallel boundary line between the United States and Florida actually ran. In 1799 Andrew Ellicott finished the survey, and Ft. St. Stephens, to the chagrin of the Spanish, but to the delight of the Americans, fell just on the American side. On May 5, 1799, American troops from Natchez took over the garrison. To further protect this part of the Mississippi Territory, the Federal Government established Ft. Stoddert upon a bluff below the confluence of the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. On July 5, 1799, two companies from Natchez built a stockade on the (later) site of the arsenal landing at Mount Vernon. The port of Mobile, however, was south of the 31st parallel and remained a possession of Spain until much later in 1813.

On June 4, 1800, the Governor of the Mississippi Territory by proclamation created Washington County, a vast area extending from the Chattahoochee to the Pearl River, 300 miles one way and 88 the other, notwithstanding the Indians still occupying nearly all of it. Out of its original domain sixteen counties in Mississippi and twenty-nine in Alabama have since been formed wholly or in part.

In 1803 the United States Government put a factory (trading post) at Ft. St. Stephens, Washington County. A post office was established there on July 1, 1805, James G. Lyons, postmaster (some historians say January), and in the same year a land office for lands east of the Pearl River was opened. An early manuscript postmark, "Ft. St. Stephens M.T./Sept. 15, 1805" has been recorded.

A post office was also opened at Fort Stoddert, April 1, 1805, Harry Toulmin, postmaster. Several covers, 1810-1818, are known.

These were the first two American post offices within the present-day limits of Alabama.

In 1803 the first courts in Washington County were held at McIntosh's Bluff, including the proceedings in Sullivan's estate and the letter claim discussed in this article. The next year the courthouse was removed to a nearby hamlet called Wakefield, then to Rodney, and finally to St. Stephens, all long since deserted. In 1807 the settlement around the fort was incorporated as St. Stephens. Later, in 1818, it was to become the Alabama territorial capital, but deteriorated rapidly following removal of the seat of government.

In 1806 the government acquired from the Indians a small triangle of land lying between the Tennessee border and the great bend in the Tennessee River. In 1809 this tract, the original Madison County, was offered for sale and purchased by cotton planters from Georgia. Here Huntsville was built around a great spring and became the center of a new region.

No territorial covers are recorded from McIntosh's Bluff. A post-office was established there April 15, 1811, John B. Chandler, Postmaster, but it apparently was discontinued about December 11th of the same year.

The National Archives record Tensaw as having a post office October 10, 1807, John Pierce, postmaster. Postally marked covers from this territorial town are quite scarce.

While it might be tedious to follow the events, places, and dates encapsulated above, it will be noted that the cover in this article was carried seven years before any U.S. postal service was available, and it may be the oldest Alabama cover in private hands. There is a possibility that even earlier covers emanating from Mobile during French or Spanish control may somewhere exist.

Bibliography:

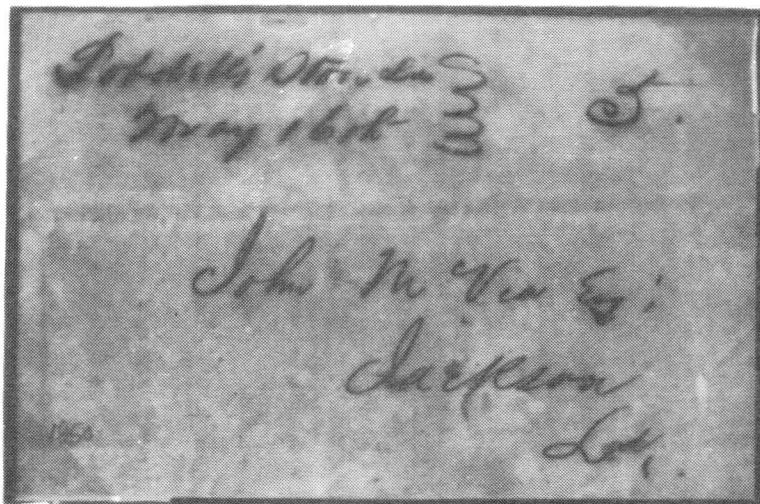
- History of Alabama, Albert J. Pickett (1896)
The Creek War of 1813 and 1814, H.S. Halbert & T.B. Hall (1895)
Alabama, Willis Brewer (1872)
Colonial Mobile, Peter J. Hamilton (1910)
The Formative Period in Alabama, 1815-1828, Thomas P. Abernethy (1923)
Three Capitals, William H. Brantley (1947)
Territorial Papers of the U.S., Vol. XVIII, Clarence Edwin Carter (1952)

LOBDELL'S STORE, LOUISIANA

by WARREN H. SANDERS

The post office at Lobdell's Store was established September 9, 1839. This was the second post office to be established in West Baton Rouge Parish. James A. Lobdell was appointed the first postmaster and the post office was housed in his store from 1839 until 1841. The store was located on the West side of the Mississippi River eight miles above Baton Rouge, near the present day Catherine Sugar Mill.

A total of ten covers have been reported from this office: four in the stampless period from 1846-50; two stamped covers in the early 1850's. These six covers bear manuscript postmarks. Two U10 stamped envelopes have been recorded used in the late 1850's with a handstamped 30mm CDS. The month/day logos have been removed and the dates are in manuscript. In



LOBDELL'S STORE, LOUISIANA MAY 16, 1850

addition two Confederate States covers have been reported. One is a handstamped PAID 5, the other a handstamped PAID 10. The pre-war CDS continued in use. Lobdell's Store was one of the few Louisiana Post Offices discontinued by Confederate Postal Authorities during the Civil War. It was officially discontinued in June of 1866 during the reorganization of the postal system in Louisiana following the war.



CONFEDERATE HANDSTAMPED PAID 5 NOV. 24, 1861



CONFEDERATE HANDSTAMPED PAID 10 NOV. 2, 1861

The post office was re-established November 20, 1871 and on April 25, 1877 changed to Grossman's Landing which was located two miles up the river. No covers have been reported from this second period of operation.

The author would appreciate communication from any readers having additional correspondence from or to Lobdell's Store or Grossman's Landing.

CENTENARY COLLEGE (Rankin County)

Established on January 22, 1842
 Discontinued on December 13, 1845

<u>Postmasters</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Robert D. Smith	January 22, 1845
Thomas C. Thornton	November 25, 1842
James H. Bell	March 13, 1844

Covers must indeed be very desirable from a small college located near Brandon, Mississippi, during its short life span of less than four years, 1841 to 1845.

The college was sponsored by the Methodist Church as a result of its desire to commemorate a century of Methodism, begun by John Wesley. Located on a defunct resort site at Brandon Springs, six miles east of Brandon, Mississippi, the school boasted a 42-room dormitory plus more than 24 cottages, each housing three or four students. In all, there may have been as many as 50 to 60 buildings, four wells, five or six cisterns, and a dozen springs, some of which were sulphur water, all contained in over a thousand acres of land.

The grounds boasted a bath house, cook house, wash houses, servants' quarters, serving hall, a ballroom, stables, and flower gardens, all appropriately furnished and maintained in good taste.

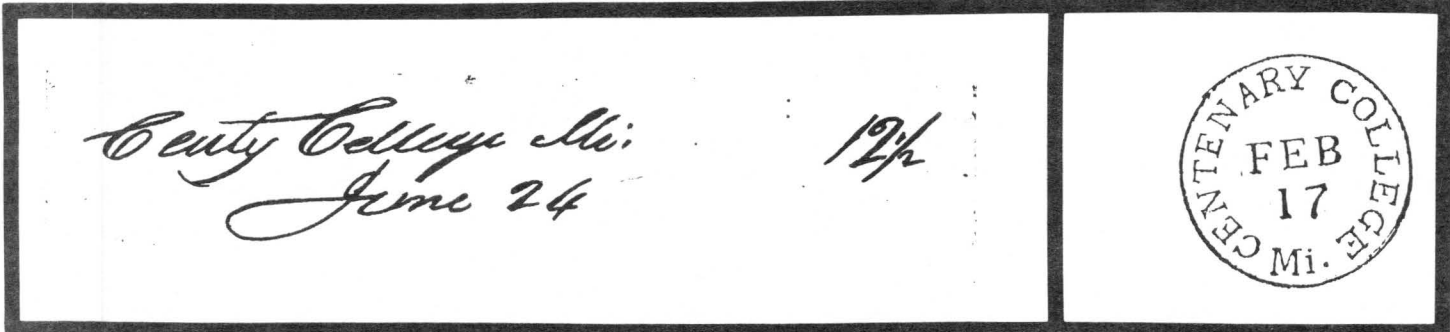
The board authorized a law school and a medical school. Judge D. O. Shattuck composed the law faculty, while Dr. J. B. Thornton was dean and the entire faculty of the medical school. The college opened in November, 1841. The first month of operation there were 60 pupils present. The first commencement celebration took place on July 28, 1842. The following October the college opened with 175 students. The first graduation exercises were held in May, 1844, with twelve graduates.

During the 1844-45 session the trustees came to the conclusion that it was a mistake ever to have opened the institution at Brandon Springs. The surrounding country was poor, the population sparse, and the people only of moderate means. Overtures were made from the state of Louisiana, with the result that Centenary College was moved to Jackson, Louisiana, on the premises of a defunct "College of Louisiana" property.

All that remains today of the site of Centenary College is the cisterns, a few scattered bricks, crepe myrtle trees, and decorative rose bushes. Time and erosion have almost hidden the sites, and stilled the voices of the students and faculty who tried so hard to gain an education and make their place in history through the efforts of Centenary College, now gone.

By Don Garrett

James Hal Ross article, Clarion Ledger (Jackson, Miss.), August 25, 1968.
 North Louisiana Historical Association, Vol. VI, No. 2 January 1966.
 Centenary College files, Mississippi State Department of Archives and History.
 "History of Education in Mississippi," Pages 106-117.
 B. C. Oakley, Jr.



A LETTERSHEET FROM SAN ANTONIO

by JAMES W. MILGRAM, M.D.

In Figure 1 is a very attractive lithographed lettersheet that was written from near San Antonio, Texas in 1857. There is no cover. This lettersheet belongs to a group of scarce locally printed items that represent views of cities, schools, and famous American landmarks. These quite attractive lettersheets were printed largely during the 1840's and 1850's. Most of the examples seen by the writer were published by booksellers or newspapers in the towns depicted on the lettersheets. Another example illustrating views of Cincinnati is shown in Figure 2. A prominent hotel, four other buildings, a map of the city, and an Ohio River scene cover a full side of the folded lettersheet which was mailed as a stampless cover. Also well-known are views of California scenes, mostly printed by local newspapers. One is shown in Figure 3.

The San Antonio lettersheet is remarkable for the high quality of the drawing of the designs. The picture at the top of the page illustrates the Main Plaza, San Antonio, Texas. The Alamo is shown at the top right under which are three pictures of the Mission San Juan, a log cabin, and a cowhand roping a steer. At the left are two other missions, the courthouse, and a man driving a mule. However, the figures between the scenes are the most artistic creations of a local German publisher. Included are an Indian, a Mexican, a frontiersman and his dog, a Negro, a jaguar, and a bear.

The letter is a very interesting story of a single woman who is attempting to bring up a family of young girls on a ranch near San Antonio.

All three of these very attractive illustrated lettersheets are shown in their entirety on the following two pages.

PRIVATE TREATY DEPT.

We currently have on hand a number of interesting intact collections consigned by various owners - to be sold privately. These range from highly specialized one-country or one issue studies to general worldwide collections. All are priced to sell and should be of interest not only to collectors, but to dealers, investors and accumulators as well. Terms are available on most properties. All may be seen and inspected in Fairhope, Alabama, and prices quoted are F.O.B. Fairhope. Lots are available from \$500 to \$35,000.00. A list of properties now available will be sent to all interested and serious buyers upon receipt of a #10 SASE.

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AUCTIONS

Worthwhile collections and individual items are solicited for inclusion in our future public auctions. While several large properties are already on hand and now being processed for our next sale, we are always interested in booking additional lots for the future. If you are considering the sale of your fine collection, let us hear from you any time. I will personally inspect substantial holdings at your premises if desired.

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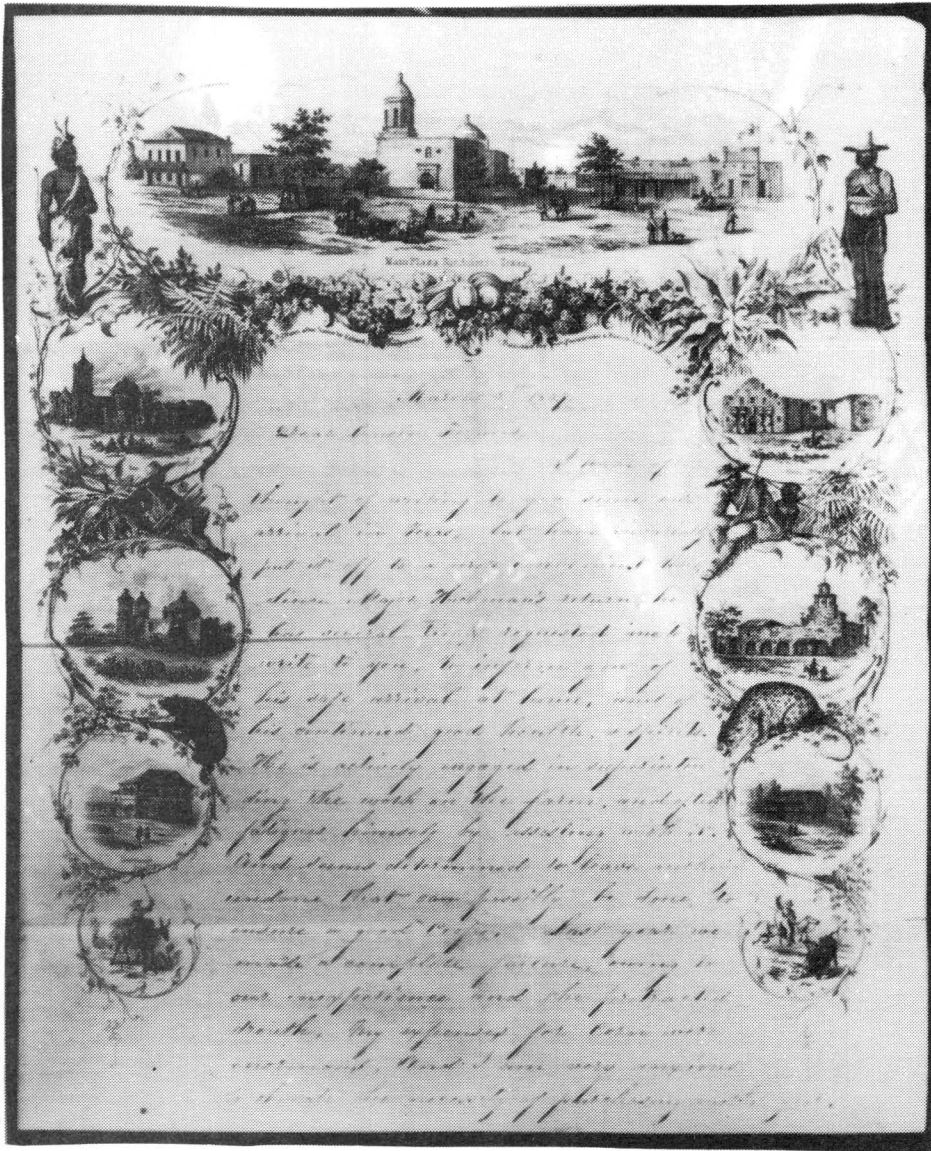
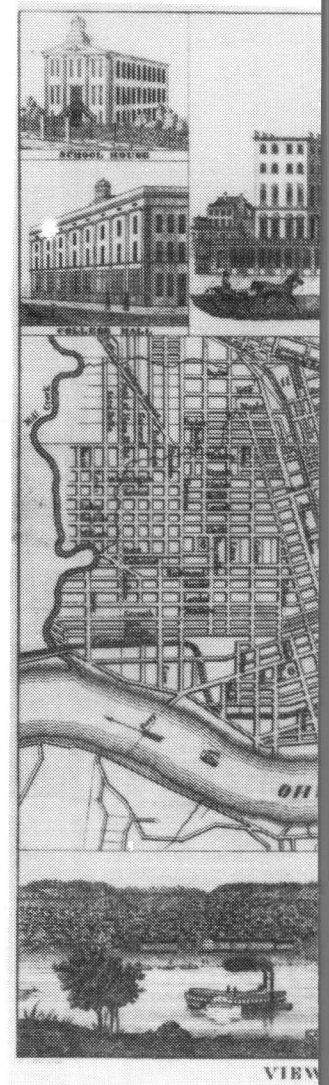
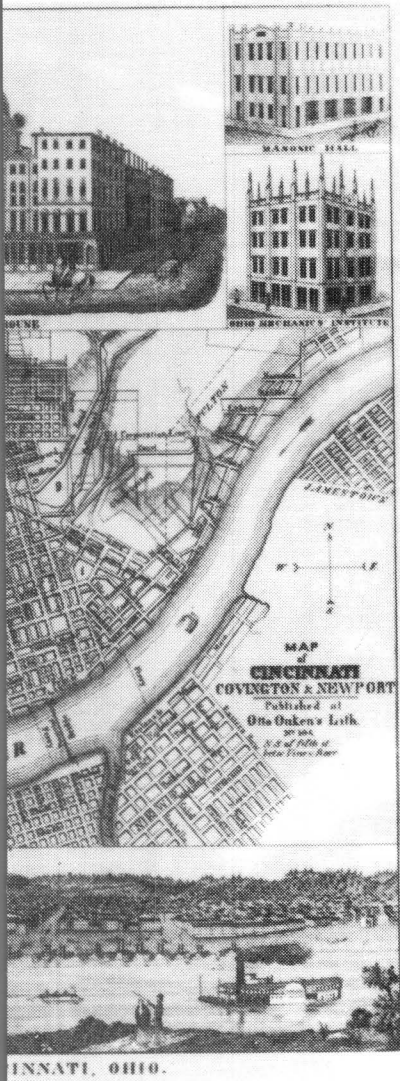



FIGURE 1






WINTER IN THE MINES.



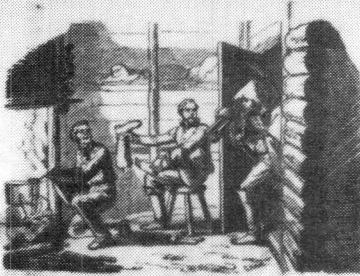
For weeks the Miner's weary wife,
Has been the only one,
It comes and goes at their work
We see them all again;
Their days of misery are o'er—
For golden ore they toil,
And every thought of their's is turned
On turning o'er the soil.



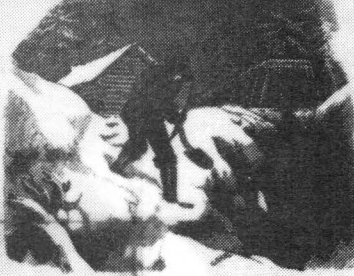
Now gathered round the barroom stove,
They sit and chat, and joke,
And drink their trouble in a drink,
Do puff them off in smoke,
The "harmony" sounds behind the bar,
Attentive all the while,
And never care so much as when
The Partner want a rail.




The mate is tired of his hard toils,
O'er mountains and through seas,
And so promises, how he'll
Can take better to go,
The air is heavy—and the path
Assured most away side,
As though resolved to leave no rail
Should close his eyes.



Night comes, and round their table
Assembled now are they,
Anxious for grief of their wife
And labor of the day
One pours the water from his bowl—
One cracks their fragrant meal,
And all, when done and grab are gone,
Contentedly will fall.



Though cold he feels the morning air,
And deep he feels the snow,
The following, take his pick and spade,
And off to work he goes,
Contented he would be within
His home—had been the rail,
The mate's spade has run out,
And he must work for grub.



With journeying on our favorite way,
What think the miner's wife
Of this, an early home in
Our California life?
Lest I'ud, upon the mountain top,
No Slickly falls the snow,
It will be home—the path is laid,
So knows not where to go,
His faithful dog will follow him,
The mine has our friend.



Who will stand him faithfully
Until his journey's end,
And when it comes, were not, he falls
Eyes the mine drifts high,
No friend to hear his successful calls—
No one to see him die,
Gone his dog, which moment will,
Lenses out his master's side,
But home at last, in future, will
Mark where the wanderer died.

Published by HENNING & HENNING, 107 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. [Printed by S. H. Wain, Fire Building, 124 Clay Street.]

FIGURE 3

A LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS

by RAYMOND W. RUTHRAUFF Sr.

In a small way I have put together a "Black Jack" collection. To go along with the collection I have a section devoted to collateral material that contains several letters written about Andrew Jackson. For the most part the letters were written to a General Isaac Barnard who resided in West Chester, Pennsylvania.

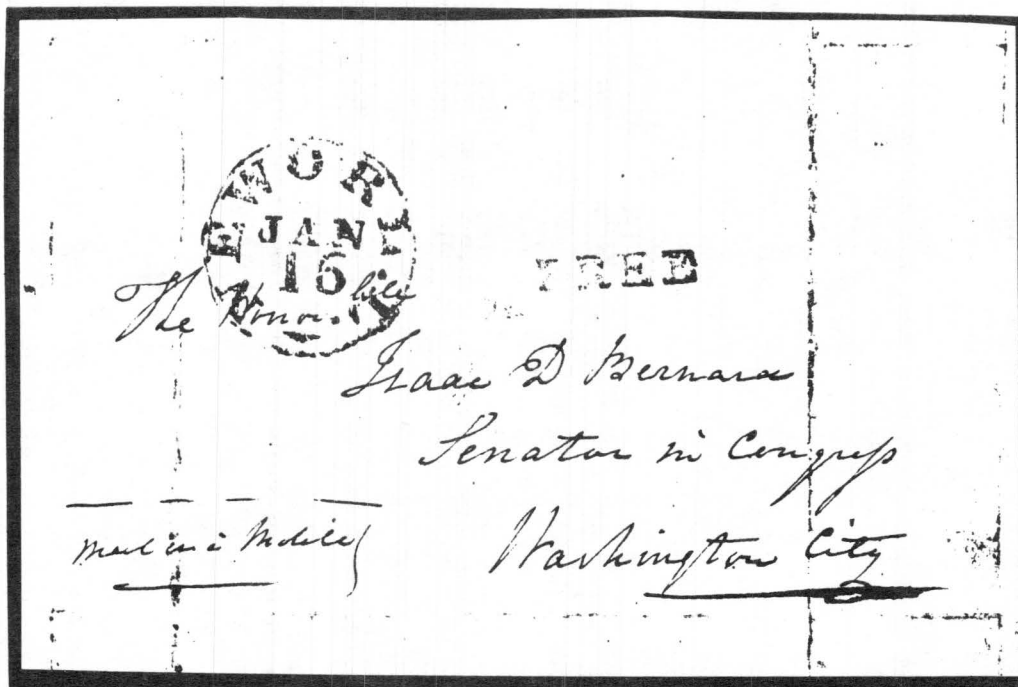
General Barnard was an attorney but most of his career involved holding political office. He was a Pennsylvania State Senator, moved into the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth during the administration of Governor John A. Schulze and ended his career as a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. During the War of 1812 he served in the Army, entering as a Colonel and leaving with the rank of General. During the war he apparently met Andrew Jackson and through this friendship was asked to work for the election of Jackson as President, which he did.

In the election of 1824 Jackson won the popular vote, but the results of the electoral vote threw the election into the House of Representatives. Henry Clay asked his supporters to vote for John Quincy Adams and as a result Jackson lost the election. He immediately resigned from the United States Senate, went home to the Hermitage in Nashville and began to work toward winning the election of 1828. In four years Jackson built the first national political organization in the United States by enlisting supporters from all over the country. He called on friends such as Isaac Barnard. General Barnard worked very hard for Jackson and as the contents of the discussed letter would indicate was known for his support of Andrew Jackson outside of Pennsylvania.

The letter in my collection is dated January 16, 1828 and was written by a Dr. A. Perlee who lived in New Orleans. He knew Barnard when both lived in Chester, Pennsylvania. Dr. Perlee wrote asking Senator Barnard for any assistance he could give in getting him assigned the position of medical attendant at the Mariner's Hospital in New Orleans. The position was open and was subject to an appointment by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury. In closing the letter he added a P.S. -----

"P.S. We have just been left by General Jackson, who comes here upon the invitation of our Legislature to witness the celebration of the anniversary of the defense made on the eighth of January, 1815-- We, like the people of other states are in the furor of political excitement about the next presidential election. The General's visit has added fuel to the flames. What the result will be I will not venture to predict. There is (three words not readable) in the concern, and God grant that the spirit of government was prevail-- I should like to know from some authority better than news papers, how stands the Keystoners of Pennsylvania-----"

The letter was sent postage free and was marked as such as all letters sent to Congressmen were posted FREE per then existing postal regulations. The circular date cancel measures 29MM with lettering NEW ORL. L. dated January 16 (1828) with ornament at bottom. Also note that the doctor wrote a request on the cover asking that it be sent to Washington via Mobile.



NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 1828

COLOR IN PHILATELY - A NEW BOOKLET FOR THE COLLECTOR

Color in Philately, an introduction, is the subject of a new booklet, the first in a series to be presented by The Philatelic Foundation. Intended for the beginning as well as the advanced collector, this booklet deals with the subject of basic terminologies and sciences associated with identifying the actual colors of a stamp. It is authored by Roy H. White, Executive Director of The Philatelic Foundation.

This booklet is the first of its kind to be published by The Philatelic Foundation. Subsequent booklets will analyze the problems associated with gum, perforations, paper and alterations to genuine stamps.

Part of the story of Color in Philately deals with how the eye can be fooled by color when today's science is not. The Philatelic Foundation is now the only member of the Inter-Society Color Council representing the interests of philately. By applying modern methods to the problems of philatelists, a new era has begun in the ability to identify the differences scientifically.

This booklet, Color in Philately, is available for \$2.00 per copy, post paid, from The Philatelic Foundation.

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION
99 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016

EIGHTY-FOUR HOURS FROM NEW YORK

by DALE FERBER

A recent article in The Wall Street Journal told of the decaying service on our national passenger trains. The article noted that the trains were on schedule as little as sixty percent of the time, the service was poor, the food stale, and the trains uncomfortable. Even more recently a series of catastrophic derailments has underscored the terrible shape our railroads are in.

It might surprise today's traveler to learn what little "progress" we have made in the past century when traveling by rail. It would probably amaze them to learn that a coast to coast train trip was made over a century ago in less time than it now takes. The only difference would be in the level of comfort the traveler could expect. Today a railrider can expect delayed trains, drafty cars, junk food vending machines, and bumpy roadbeds. In contrast, the passenger on our train of 1876 rode in elegance, ate exquisitely prepared food, and arrived ahead of schedule. A look back at our centennial celebration and a surviving cover of the event shows the details of this remarkable trip.

The festivities of 1876 were every bit as spectacular for their time as our recently concluded bicentennial celebration. The entire country focused their attention on the City of Philadelphia, where the exhibits of a country entering the machine age were assembled. At the same time two enterprising theatrical promoters in New York decided they would stage an event to focus some of the attention in their direction. The promoters, Henry C. Jarrett and Harry Palmer decided to attempt to cut the transit time between the coasts in half. The average time utilizing the five interconnecting railroads between New York and San Francisco was a little over seven days. They would try to cover the same route in less than four.

They persuaded the five railroads whose tracks interconnected to clear their tracks for the Jarrett & Palmer Transcontinental Express. Those railroads were the Pennsylvania R.R., the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R.R., the Chicago & Northwestern R.R., the Union Pacific R.R., and the Central Pacific Railroad. The promoters sought and received financial backing for the project from James Gordon Bennett, publisher of the New York Herald. In return the Herald received exclusive rights to all the news coverage on the train. Sixteen tickets were quickly sold at five hundred dollars each. This paid for riding the fast train, one week's lodging in the Grand Palace Hotel in San Francisco, and a return ticket by ordinary train.

The train consisted of three cars, which included a combination mail and baggage car painted a brilliant red. It also included one of Mr. Pullman's new elegant hotel cars for the comfort of the passengers. A special cook was on board preparing the finest in cuisine.

The train pulled out of New York shortly after midnight on Thursday, June 1, 1876. Highballing all night, it pulled into Chicago under a barrage of welcoming fireworks in less than twenty-one hours. The city gave the visitors a tumultuous welcome despite a downpour. Stopping only long enough for fresh supplies, it headed westward through Illinois and Iowa. The passengers reported burning bonfires at every road crossing, a signal of encouragement from an amazed country.

The train reached Omaha, Nebraska, the next morning, picking up speed across the level plains. Cowboys galloped alongside firing their revolvers into the air. That evening, after speeds in excess of sixty miles an hour, the train reached Cheyenne, Wyoming. A telegram awaited with bad news. A flash flood near Ogden, Utah, had washed away a section of track. The decision was made to continue with the hopes that the tracks could be repaired before the train reached the damaged section. Work crews were able to make enough progress that the train was able to inch across the hasty repairs and continue westward.

When the train left New York on Thursday, Jarrett had promised his passengers they would arrive in San Francisco in time for lunch on Sunday. True to his word, he brought them in at 9:39 A.M. after the record run of eighty-three hours, thirty-nine minutes. Jarrett and Palmer's Special Fast Train showed that transcontinental passenger service could be a practical reality on a four day basis, but it was almost fifty years before such service would be offered on a daily basis. The railroads had a monopoly on all the transcontinental service and could see no profitable reason to strain their engines. It was not until the competition of the airplane in the 1920's that they shortened the schedule.



The cover illustrated, from the authors collection, was carried on this special fast continental train. The marking is listed in Railroad Postmarks of the United States 1861-1886 by Charles Towle and Henry Meyer. The authors of that publication noted that only two examples of this postmark are known. One cover with this marking was in the William Wyer Collection of Railroad Covers, auctioned last spring by Daniel Kelleher Company of Boston. That cover did not have the oval "Fast Mail 84 Hrs. from N.Y." which this cover shows. This marking is in red. I believe that this is the first time this particular marking has been seen. It was obviously applied to the mail as it was taken from the train in San Francisco. No one is certain if the actual handstamp and killer was put on the mail in New York or while the train was actually underway.

Bibliography:

- Hear That Lonesome Whistle Blow, Dee Brown(1977)
Railroad Postmarks of the United States 1861-1886, Charles L. Towle and Henry A. Meyer, (1968)
The Wall Street Journal, June Kronholz, February 16, 1978

GARY HENDERSHOTT
PRESENTS

Postal History by State:

ALABAMA

<u>Mobile</u> , 1848 WAY 11, Red	\$17.50
<u>Cedar Grove</u> , 1846 Mss. with 5¢ rate FL	\$25.00
<u>Blacks Bluff</u> , 5¢ rate in mss. envelope soiled	\$15.00
<u>Jasper</u> , PAID 3 mss. Superb fl	\$20.00
<u>Gainesville</u> , Paid 6 mss. on 1835 fl	\$25.00
<u>Huntse. A.</u> (fluerons) hand- stamped black CDS, mss. 25¢ rate 1820 fl	\$30.00
<u>Gaines ville</u> , paid 9 hands., Black, (unlisted) 1854 legal size envelope	\$75.00
<u>Forkland</u> , 20¢ rate, mss, 1853 legal size fl	\$15.00
<u>Mobile</u> , 25¢ rate Black CDS letter from Col. Starks, 13REGT. Early military	\$50.00
<u>Demopolis</u> , 5(C) hdstp Black, 1847, unlisted 5, fl	\$30.00
<u>ARKANSAS</u>	
<u>Batesville</u> , 20¢ hdstp., red (unlisted) 1850 legal fl	\$40.00
<u>El Dorado</u> , 40¢ rate mss. 1850	\$25.00
<u>Clark, c.h.</u> , 18¢ all in mss. 1837 fl to Arkansas Post	\$35.00
<u>Galley Creek</u> , U10 VF in mss.	\$15.00
<u>Rondo</u> , 1860, all mss. U10	\$15.00
<u>Ozark</u> , 1858 mss. U10	\$12.00
<u>Bridgewater</u> , Bento Co., Ark. (oval) w/maltese killer on 3¢ entire 1883	\$20.00

FLORIDA:

<u>PENSA. F</u> (fluerons) hdstp. red mss. 18¢ rate fl 2 pages to McRaemy, Tallahassee 1828	\$80.00
<u>Apalachicola</u> , F.Ty. small 10, hdst. orange env. to New Orl. unlisted h.s. rate	\$20.00
<u>Tallahassee</u> , Flor 5 hdstp black to BCCGC Quicy, 1851	\$16.50
<u>Tallahassee</u> , Flor. Green, 30¢ beatup stained legal fl 1847	\$4.00
<u>Solana</u> , Fla, from Chile, S.A. 1902 to Solana, via Panama backstamp	\$ 7.50
<u>Cocoa</u> , Fla 1898 1¢ entire	\$ 3.50

GEORGIA

<u>Sparta</u> , Ga. blue(weak) mss. 25¢ fl, FORWARDED 25 mss. on fl	\$25.00
<u>Milledgeville</u> , Ga. orange CDS, 12¢ rate 1841	\$10.00
<u>Lawrenceville</u> , Ga VF, orange mss. 12¢ rate 1846 fl	\$10.00
<u>Culloden</u> Ga 5¢, all hdst bl.	\$10.00
<u>Augusta</u> , GA 5¢ hdst. blue	\$10.00
<u>Columbus</u> , Ga VF #11 4mgs, with letter enclosed	\$10.00
<u>Penfield</u> , Ga. red w/brown grid on #11 1852 fl	\$10.00

KENTUCKY:

<u>Lexington</u> , Ke tucky oval w/ missing 'n' error on vf strike black 1818	\$75.00
<u>Shelbyville</u> , Ky. (vf) black, 10¢ rate, 1846 fl	\$15.00
<u>LEXn.K.</u> , vf sharp strike, bl. 1830 fl, 75¢ rate	\$16.50
<u>Bardstown</u> , Ky 1835 legal size fl, black, \$1.00 rate	\$20.00

LOUISIANA

<u>PARISH PRISON</u> -Parish of Orl. small document	\$10.00
<u>New Orleans</u> , O.T. in 1811 to Phila. pr. ship OHIO, Capt. Toby, hdst. 6¢ rate in red on fl- rare territorial ship fl	\$150.00
<u>Bayou Pierre</u> , Orleans Terr. 1805 handcarried fl that mentions royal post in Havana, etc.	\$45.00
<u>Le Ermitage</u> , Orl. Terr. 1804 handcarried fl	\$45.00
<u>New Ibera</u> , La 1839 vf fl w/ letter, pr. Str. B Rouge	\$35.00
<u>Bayou Goula</u> , La 12¢ rate, VF fl 1837 all in mss.	\$35.00
<u>New Orleans</u> PAID 24 hand- stamp 1849 transatlantic fl (no contents) to London, 7 rate credit marking	\$45.00
<u>New Orleans</u> PAID 5 1854 to France via Boston packet and London- nice	\$28.50

Louisiana, continued

<u>New Orleans</u> , WAY 6 VF handstamp, red on envelope, rare	\$60.00
<u>Logansport</u> , La. 1853 in mss. (letter headed Sarapinneck to Hot Springs Ark, w/Hot Springs backstamp(rare in this period	\$75.00
<u>New Orleans</u> (fluerons) red VF strike 1820 fl to St. Helena La.	\$25.00
<u>TURNE COVER</u> St. Martinsville, La 10 handstamp, Black; Grand Cotteau, La. with mss. 10, very exhibitable, Front Only	\$15.00
<u>Baton R.</u> La FREE on service B.T. Larmedel 1824 vf strike, but tear in letter sheet. good military letter	\$25.00
<u>New Orleans EXPRESS</u> (dbl. rate \$1.50) to New York, also with return fl from New York which is also express mail going to New Orleans. A little rough, but also includes document, is very rare to see this as it shows how popular the express mail really was. Both covers 1838	\$110.00

This is a net price list and sampling from my stock of over 50,000 covers of the world. All prices net. Please send check with order, I pay postage and insurance. All covers guaranteed genuine and may be returned if unsatisfactory.

AVAILABLE; Selections of postal history from any state, or country throughout the world. I do most of my business through the mail and it would be a pleasure to send you a selection. Please send references and price range you want to stay in, as well as what areas you collect. It would be a pleasure to correspond with you and help you build your collection.

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REFERENCES: SPS, APS, SPA, BIA, GPS, U.S. CLASSICS, TSDA, COL. CLUB NY

SPF SPRING MEETING

The Southern Philatelic Federation will hold its annual spring meeting Friday, March 31, in conjunction with the NOPEX show in New Orleans. The show is being held at the Fountain Bay Club Hotel, which was formerly the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel. Check at the show registration desk for the exact time and meeting room. Among the items to be discussed will be the Federation's participation in regional philatelic shows.

DUES

An updated membership listing to be included in your membership booklet is enclosed. If your listing has a X marked on it, this is to tell you that your 1978 dues have not been paid, and unless received by the treasurer you will be dropped from the membership rolls and you will not receive further issues of this publication. If you have not yet paid your dues please do so- the SPF needs your support.

The deadline for articles for the Summer Dixie is May 20th.

STEAMER JUDAH TOURO- THE MAN BEHIND THE NAME

By H.L.Hill, Jr.



Judah Touro: A lower Mississippi River sidewheeler steamboat
Built: 1854 in New Albany, Indiana
First home port: New Orleans
Weight: 332 tons
Disposition: Passed to Confederate control in 1861
Klein #288

This is the usual bit of information one might find about a steamboat while digging through Way's Directory of Western River Packets, Merchant Steam Vessels of the U.S., or United States Waterway Packet-marks by Eugene Klein. In some cases, additional information such as a collision or a boiler explosion and how many lives were lost may be found, but not in any philatelic work to my knowledge can you obtain information pertaining to the origin of the boat name. The names of the boats in my collection had stirred only a passing curiosity on my part until recently when I associated the name Touro with Touro's Infirmary in New Orleans. A quick call to the Infirmary and a chat with public relations director, Ms. Suzanne Finley, not only verified my supposition but brought a welcomed package of information about Judah Touro, a man who was one of America's first Jewish Philanthopist.

Judah Touro was born on June 16, 1775 to Rabbi Isaac Touro and his wife Reyna Hays in Newport, Rhode Island. His family taught him tolerance and respect for people of all religions, and he was endowed with

family pride, intellectual integrity, high moral principles, patriotism, justice, and charity. With these traits and one hundred dollars, Judah Touro as a young man left for New Orleans in 1802 to build his life. It was not a long time before he established himself as a successful commission merchant owning cargo ships which visited many foreign countries and getting into the early steamboat transportation business.

In 1812 he joined the militia to help defend New Orleans and served under General Andrew Jackson. He was shot in the thigh and left for dead, but was saved by a Catholic nun and taken to the nearby home of Rezin Shepherd who nursed him through a year of invalidism. Because of this gesture and his lifelong friendship with Sheperd, Touro remembered his dear old friend quite abundantly in his will.

During his long convalescence, Touro considered how best to use his wealth. He went out of his way to buy slaves for the sole purpose of freeing them, and sometimes setting them up in business.

His financial successes seemed to grow with every act of generosity he performed. The New Orleans Daily Delta editorialized the following story of this generosity after his death. They said, "We remember a group of Christian missionaries from Jerusalem appealing to the American people to support the persecuted Christians in Jerusalem and when told to see Judah Touro they said, "But he is a Jew and it would be going too far to ask a Jew to aid in the establishment of Christianity in the Capitol of the Jews". Nevertheless the request was made and Touro gave ten times more than any New Orleans Christian to aid the cause of Christianity in Judea."

Not much is generally known about the man. By his request all of his correspondence and personal papers were destroyed and only two of his letters are believed to be preserved.

The habits of Judah Touro were simple and the furnishings of his home were the most modest according to the inventory of his estate. The inventory also showed under the rental and book accounts that Touro was not an exacting landlord having some \$70,000 due the estate. He evidently had an abiding faith in the honesty of those with whom he did business. Judge Walker, a contemporary of Touros, stated that Touro was never known to have sued a person for the collection of a debt. Accounts of his modesty are abundant. When anyone tried to flatter him he was in the habit of changing the subject.

He was hostile toward the pompous. It was one of his fixed rules not to let his left hand know what his right hand did in the disposition of charity. When he donated \$10,000 anonymously to the Bunker Hill monument and found that his name had been engraved on it, he became so infuriated that he consulted legal friends to see if he could reclaim his donation.

In his will written January 6, 1854, twelve days before he died, he left a half million dollars to friends, schools, churches, orphanages, libraries, and hospitals in fourteen states. Eighty thousand was designated for an alms house in New Orleans to which the Board of



Reproduced from The Jewish Encyclopedia by permission of the publishers, Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

Judah Touro

Assistant Alderman suggested the city appropriate \$100,000 more to build the "Touro Asylum". An editorial from the Delta said, "Let monuments of stone and metal, emblazoned with pompous carvings and high-flown epitaphs, commemorate the deeds of great warriors and statesmen, but let the philanthropist be handed down to succeeding generations, and his virtues be embodied to the public admiration and respect in the form of some institution for the relief of suffering humanity which has sprung from his noble charity. We cannot imagine a nobler monument for such a citizen than a splendid alms house where the indigent, the incapable, and the afflicted may find shelter and proper care and attendance."



TOURO INFIRMARY

New Orleans was the most pestilent city in the country, and when the yellow fever epidemic hit in 1852, Touro's idea of building a clinic was realized. Emerging from that small waterfront clinic, Touro Infirmary, a fifty bed charitable institution for the indigent sick was founded in 1854.

Today, Touro Infirmary is one of the largest non-sectarian, voluntary teaching and research hospitals in the deep south, listing many "firsts" in medical history.

Judah Touro would be more than proud of the record of growth and accomplishments of Touro Infirmary, but I can't help feeling that if he were here today, "The New Orleans Infirmary" would be in existence.

If you are the owner of a Judah Touro Steamboat cover, I certainly hope this "man behind the name" has given you an added interest.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

TOURO JOURNAL, Patricia F. Danflous and Jame Ann Nicolich, Editors
Judah Touro, Dr. Isidore Cohn, Sr.

Touro Infirmary, Ibid.

New Orleans Daily Delta, January 24, 1854

The New Orleans Evening Delta, January 24, 1854

NEW CONFEDERATE BOOKLET FROM THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

*The Philatelic Foundation
99 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10016*

**The Confederate States Five-Cent
Blue Lithograph**

*By Brian M. Green
Assistant Curator*

THE CONFEDERATE STATES FIVE CENT LITHOGRAPH is the title of the latest booklet in the Confederate series produced by The Philatelic Foundation. Authored by Brian M. Green, Assistant Curator of the Foundation, this brings to four the number of booklets on the general issues of the Confederate States of America.

The booklet is rich in illustrations of cancellations and various usage of the Five Cent Blue, many never before published. Counterfeits are also illustrated and discussed. The booklets on the Confederate issues now in print are The Confederate States Five-Cent Green Lithograph, The Confederate States Ten-Cent Blue Lithograph, The Confederate States Two-Cent Green Lithograph, and the new Confederate States Five-Cent Blue Lithograph.

These booklets are available by mail for \$2.00 per booklet from The Philatelic Foundation.

**THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION
99 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016**



THE BACK PAGE

WANTED: MISSISSIPPI Confederate and Stampless covers and U.S. prior to 1870. Charles A. Miller, P.O. Drawer 430, Greenville, Mississippi 38701

WANTED: Will buy or trade covers from SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI Don Garrett, 1010 Metairie Road, Jackson, Ms. 39209

WANTED; Confederate covers from Louisiana. Handstamped PAIDS. Would like to purchase same, but would appreciate listings of covers for book. Warren Sanders, 10833 Greencrest Drive, Baton Rouge, La. 70811.

WANTED; Iowa postal history. Jim Leonardo, 1222-39th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50311

WANTED: College covers, steamboat "name of boat" handstamped and manuscript markings. H.L. Hill, Jr., 631-F Hampton Way, Jackson, Ms. 39211

WANTED: Tennessee postal history. Yancy Green, 324 Buena Vista Place, Memphis, Tn. 38112

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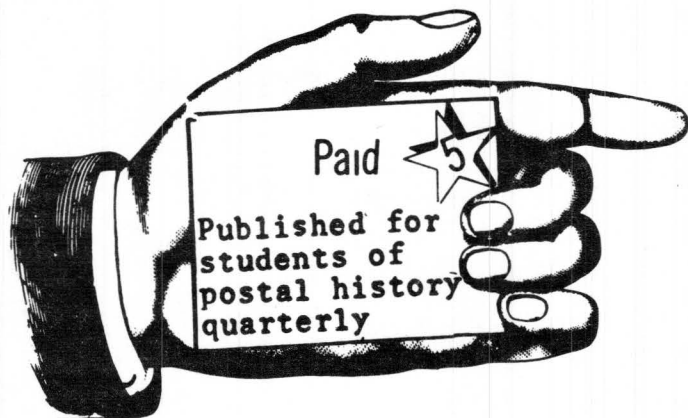
THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION
1010 METAIRIE ROAD
JACKSON, MS, 39209

SUMMER, 1978, VOLUME XII, NUMBER 2

EDITORS

DALE FERBER
204 GREENFIELD ROAD
BRANDON, MS. 39042

H.L. HILL, JR.
631-F HAMPTON WAY
JACKSON, MS. 39211



CHARLES A. MILLER 1927-1978

We report with much regret the passing of Charles Miller of Greenville, Mississippi. Charles died on June 13, 1978. Charlie, in addition to being a charter member of the Southern Philatelic Federation, was currently serving as President of this organization. Having graduated from L.S.U., Charles was a CPA in Greenville. He was a member of the APS, BIA, Memphis Stamp Club, the Crescent City Stamp Club, Jackson Philatelic Society, Confederate Stamp Alliance, the Postal History Society, and the United States Philatelic Classics Society. He was a frequent Gold Medal winner with his various exhibits of Mississippi Confederate Postal History. Charles was also the person most responsible for the rebirth of the Southern Philatelic Federation during these past few years. His efforts in behalf of the Federation and this publication will be greatly missed. We express to his wife, Eileen, his son, Danny, and to all other family members, our deepest sympathy in this loss to us all.

A SPECIAL FEATURE ON CONFEDERATE HANDSTAMPED PAIDS

We are most fortunate to be able to present, beginning with this issue, the known handstamped paid covers of each of the Confederate States as compiled over the past thirty years by Morris Everett. Mr. Everett will begin with Mississippi and feature Alabama in our Fall issue. If you have one or more of these types of covers in your collection, and have never listed them with Morris, please send a photo or a photocopy with color description of the markings to him, so that they will be included in this publication. We would also like copies of your holdings of postmaster provisionals used in the Confederate States. In instances where there are not many known handstamped paid covers from a state, we will feature two or more states in the same issue.

SPF MEETING TO BE HELD AT FLOREX

The Southern Philatelic Federation has scheduled a meeting at FLOREX 78, which will be held in Tampa, Florida during the weekend of November 3-5th. Further information concerning the exact time and meeting room will be forthcoming in the fall Dixie.

MEMPHEX '78

MEMPHEX '78 Stamp Exhibition and Bourse will be held October 7-8 at the Holiday City Inn, 3728 Lamar Avenue in Memphis. Information concerning exhibits can be secured from SPF member Joe Frye, P.O. Box 22308, Memphis, Tenn. 38122.

BENEFIT AUCTION FOR THE SPF SUCCESSFUL

At the Sixth Annual Jackson Happening, a regional get-together of philatelists, nearly \$500.00 was raised for the Federation through donated auction lots. Auctioneers Hubert Skinner and Don Garrett were very instrumental in creating such inspired bidding. Great interest was shown in the various new supplemental markings on stampless covers donated by Alan Atkins. While we're not certain that any of the markings will ever make it into the new catalogs, we are certain that Alan will be happy to send you a copy of them if you drop him a line.

A NEW FACE FOR THE DIXIE

We trust if you've read this far you will have noticed by now the improvement in the type style of the Dixie. While we're not certain yet if we will be able to justify the added time burden in working on a machine that is smarter than we are, we hope to continue to do so as long as possible. We would especially like to thank The Printing Shop, Bentonia, Mississippi for allowing us to use their equipment in composing this publication. Your comments would be appreciated.

MISSISSIPPI CONFEDERATE HANDSTAMP PAID

By Morris Everett

When asked to record a listing of the Mississippi Handstamp Paid of Confederacy for the "Dixie Philatelist" it seemed like a simple assignment. All one had to do was to refer to the list of these that I have gathered together over the past thirty-odd years, make a condensed copy and count up the exact number identified in my notebook.

But it is not so simple. In the first place, the limitations of the list itself should be explained as well as the guidelines used in composing the list. Further, should there be some sort of indication of the kind of "demand" for different types of markings be indicated? This has always seemed to me an important factor. The only way to give evidence of this is by checking auction prices through the years and just how accurate are they? After all, many handstamp paid covers are traded privately and I think it has truly been said that the only real value of one of these is what the buyer and seller agree upon.

To begin with, let it be clear that what I record here can never be regarded as final. It seems ever changing. After all, I rely almost wholly on voluntary lists sent to me by collectors and dealers and auction catalogs. New "finds" are being made every year, perhaps in the form of collections which change hands into those willing to advise me or the discovery of a small packet of old letters in somebody's attic. Nearly every year individual listings which for a long time had appeared to be a reflection of a very rare or unique type of handstamp paid is changed by the report of another copy or copies of the same which had previously been unreported for some reason.

There has always been controversy over what constitutes a Confederate handstamp paid. Since 1946, I have been guided pretty much by Mr. Van Dyk McBride's stern directive in publishing the 1945 catalog that a Confederate handstamp paid in order to qualify for listing in the Dietz catalog had to have either the word "Paid" or the numeral value handstamped. It makes no difference if the town name is in manuscript or one of these two markings is also in manuscript too. Where the arguments have occurred in the past is when only the Paid shows with no value indicated or there is no town marking of any kind, but enclosed letters seem to indicate the origination of the markings on the cover. These have been disallowed for the records.

As most of us know, many Confederate post offices had periods late in the war when no stamps were available and the handstamp paid markings were again brought into use as a substitute.

These are generally scarcer than the earlier 1961 period (before stamps) and, of course, have been included in my records.

Mississippi handstamp paid are today among the most sought after types particularly because of a number of collectors specializing in the Confederate philately of that state, but more importantly because on an overall basis the Mississippi postmasters seemed to have had more imagination than those of other states in creating unusual markers. Perhaps they were not as well treated by their government in their requests for the standard type 5, 10 and 20 cent and paid individual markers.

Whatever the reason, whereas twenty years ago Mississippi handstamped paid were among the easiest to acquire, today they are much sought after and auction prices reflect this fact.

One of the principal problems I've had in compiling my lists is that well meaning collectors have reported owning such and such handstamp paid covers, but they have failed to identify these holdings (as requested) by supplying the date in the canceller or the address details. This has meant that in a number of instances, I have had to assume that when later reports in full were made that they were referring to the unidentified covers. To this day, a number of holdings have not been clearly "pinned down". Further frustration has occurred when collections have been sold at public auction and the items previously listed by the then owner are not in the sale. It has been assumed that he/she was right the first time and probably had parted with these items in private transactions. This is why I keep hoping that new collectors will let me know of their holdings with proper identification.

For years there was a school of thought that a changed value on a cover indicated the possibility that the original value marking may have been a postmaster provisional. Careful checking of dozens of such instances leads me to believe that such a situation is so unusual that it is almost impossible to so consider a "changing". Almost always, it appears to be a reflection of a case where the postmaster, for some reason, made a mistake and then rectified it with another marking of the proper charge.

On many handstamp paid covers one finds the manuscript notation "charge box (number)". This is an almost positive identification that the letter was treated as a handstamp paid that was charged to a rented box against which there was a charge account. Except for these accounts, it is assumed that all handstamp paid letters were paid for by the sender when brought to the post office and in effect the "Paid (value)" represents a receipt of said payment.

As is well known, from June 1, 1861 until July 1, 1862, the five cent rate was charged for a half ounce letter which traveled under 500 miles and ten cents a half ounce for longer distances. After July 1, 1862, all mail, except local drop rate and circular mail, carried the ten cent rate. Double and triple rate, etc., mail was charged accordingly and we find twenty-cent and higher postal rate markings, usually on large envelopes. Mississippi multiple rate mail seems to have been singularly scarce.

This is a listing only, and no attempt is being made to discuss current values. As indicated above, this is almost impossible because the "value" is really what the buyer and seller agree upon and there often is no historical price procedure which means a thing. We are all familiar with cases where an unusual, or thought to be unique, item comes up for sale at an auction two (or more) "specialists" vie with each other to obtain it and the price is run way up. Then when it is sold later the price returns to a more normal level. Yet there are many very rare handstamp paid from every Southern state in the Confederacy which sell for low prices at public auctions which make one wonder if the bidders there really have any idea how few of these items are known. This is usually true when large collections are sold which contain other types of rarities such as postmaster provisionals, patriotic envelopes, prisoner of war covers, etc., which claim the principal interest of both dealers and collectors. Such a time came in June of 1976 when the Mueller, Engel and Kimmel collections were all sold within a few days. This period was, to a large degree, a handstamp paid buyers paradise. Pieces regarded as near unique were selling for very low figures.

Condition must be mentioned although to the "Specialist" it is often secondary. In the long run, an unclear marking, a mutilated cover or a "reinforced" marking will hurt values. Some dealers and collectors have a habit of trimming parts of envelopes off to "pretty them". This can't help but hurt, in my opinion; as does a too obviously reinforced cover repair.

With this preamble let's turn to the job at hand, the listing of reported Mississippi Confederate Handstamp Paid. This list will not entirely coincide with the Dietz 1959 book as some listings in it have been established as pre-war and there are new "finds" that have been reported since. Also I am going to list the Dietz items which have never been confirmed to me separately in the hope that some one reading this will come forward with information about their existence or a reason why they should be eliminated from the catalogs of the future. Correspondence with the writer is invited particularly on this subject at R.D. 3, Fairmount Blvd., Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022.

NOTE: Where ink color is designated, it refers to the handstamp paid marking and not necessarily to the cancellation. Unless otherwise indicated this color will be black.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Name	H/S Value	Type	Ink Color	No. Record	Name	H/S Value	Type	Ink Color	No. Record
Aberdeen	5	II		5	Carrollton	5			21
	5	II		1	Clinton	5	I		2
	5	III		1		5	II		3
	10	II		2		5	III		4
Baldwin	5			2		10			1
Benton	10			3	Coffeeville	5	I		4
Black Hawk	10			1		5	II		3
Bolton Depot				1		5	III		5
Brandon	5	I		1	Columbus	5	I	Verm.	4
	5	II		1		5	II	Verm.	4
	5	III		2		10	II		2
	10			1		10/5			1
Brook Haven	5			3	Como (Depot)	5			1
	10			1		10			1
	20/10			1	Corinth	5	I		16
Brookville	5			2		5	II		1
	10/5			1		5/3			1
Byhalia	20			1		10	I		3
Camden	5			1	DeKalb	5			3
	10			1		10			1
Canton	2			1	Egypt	5		Red.	1
	5	I		3	Enterprise	5	I		4
	5	III		58	Enterprise	5+5			1
	10	I		6		10			2
	10	II		2		10/5			1

Name	H/S Value	Type	Ink Color	No. Record	Name	H/S Value	Type	Ink Color	No. Record
Fayette	10		Blue	1	New Prospect	5			1
Fort Adams	5			1	No. Mt. Pleasant	10		Blue	1
Friar's Point	5			1	Oakland College	5			1
	10			7	Okalona	5	I		2
Fulton	5			1		5	II		2
	10			1		10	Val.		1
Goodman	5			2			MMS		
Grand Gulf	5			1	Osyka	5			5
Greenwood	10		Green	1		10			1
	10			1	Oxford	5			4
Gulfport	5			1		10			3
	10			1		10/5			1
Hamilton	5		Red	1	Pass Christian	5			3
Handsboro	5	I		4	Pontotoc	5			6
	5	II		1		10/5			1
	5	Val.		2	Port Gibson	5	I		3
		MMS				5	II		2
Hazelhurst	5	II		2		10			2
Hernando	5			2	Preston	5			2
Holly Springs	5			8	Quitman	5			2
	10			2	Raymond	5			2
Horn Lake	5			5	Richland	5			1
	5	Val.		1	Richmond	10		Green	1
		MMS			Rienzi	5			2
	10			2	Rodney	5			3
Iuka	5			7	Sarepta	5			2
	10			1	Satartia	5			2
Jackson	2			1	Scooba	5			2
	5			1	Shoobota	5			3
	5/3	I	Blue	1	Spring Ridge	10			1
	5/3	II		1	Stateland	10/5			1
	20			1	Summit	5			1
Lexington CH	5	I		2	Tchula	5			2
	10			1	Terry	5		Red	2
Livingston	5			3		10	I	Red	1
Louisville	5	I		2		10	II	Red	1
Macon	5			7	Vaiden	5	II		1
	10/5			1		5	II		1
Magnolia	10			1	Vernon	5			1
Marion	5			1	Vicksburg	5			19
Marion Station	5	I	Brown	1		10	I		7
	5	II	Brown	3		10	II		1
	5	II		1		10	III		1
	5	III		1	Wabber Town	5			2
	10/5			1	Water Valley	10			1
Mayhew	10			1	West Point	5			5
Meadville	5			1		10	I		2
	10			1		10	II		1
Meridian	5			3		10	Val.		1
Miss. City	5			2			MMS		
Monticello	10			1	Winona	5			7
Natchez	5			16	Woodville	5			2
	10	I		3		10			2
	10	II		4	Yazoo City	10			1

As previously mentioned, there are a few of the Mississippi handstamp paid listings in the Dietz 1959 catalog which more recently have been proven to be pre-Civil War markings and should be crossed out in collectors' catalogs. They are as follows:

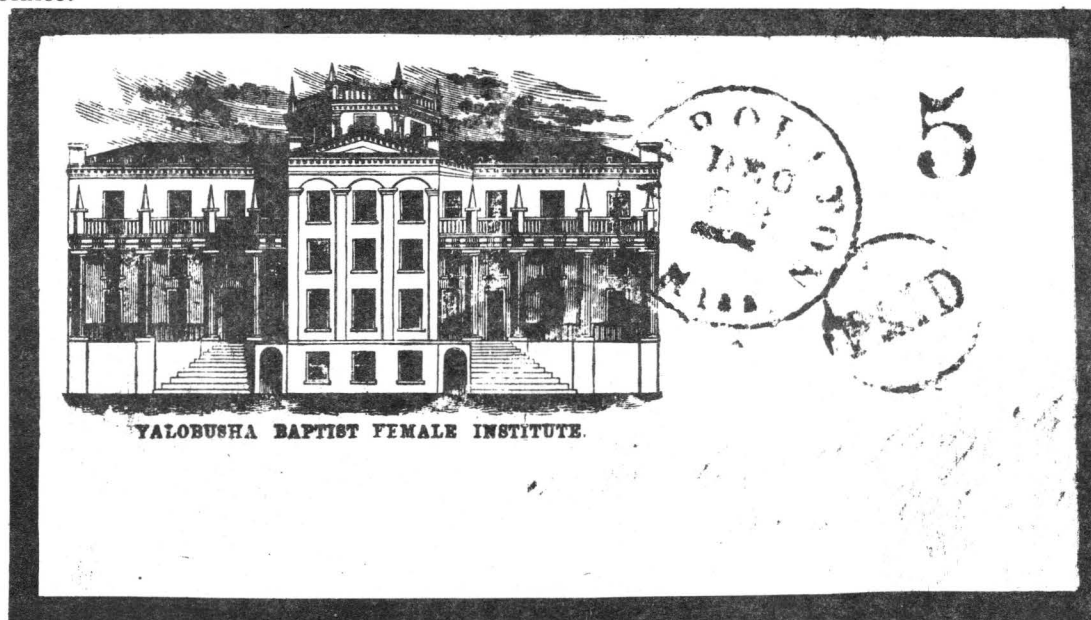
Canton	Paid 5	Type IA	in black
Columbus	Paid 10	Type I	in black
Louisville	Paid 5	Type II	
Louisville	Paid 10		in red
Louisville	Paid 10 over 5		in red
Natchez	Paid 10	Type II	in blue

Also as mentioned above there are still quite a large number of Mississippi handstamp paid markings illustrated in the Dietz Catalog which have not been confirmed to me yet. Some part of these are perhaps erroneous listings where the cancellations were vague or they may be pre-war markings, but it is safe to say that a fair number exist somewhere in some collector's albums. It would be much appreciated if anyone holding these unconfirmed types of marking get in touch with me to report their existence. My address is R. C. 3, Fairmount Blvd., Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022. Besides the value, type, ink color and cancellor date, it would be very helpful if the envelope address is also supplied (there have been date duplications in the past).

It is really surprising how many of these unconfirmed markings remain, particularly as now there are such important specialized Confederate Mississippi collections. These unconfirmed markings are:

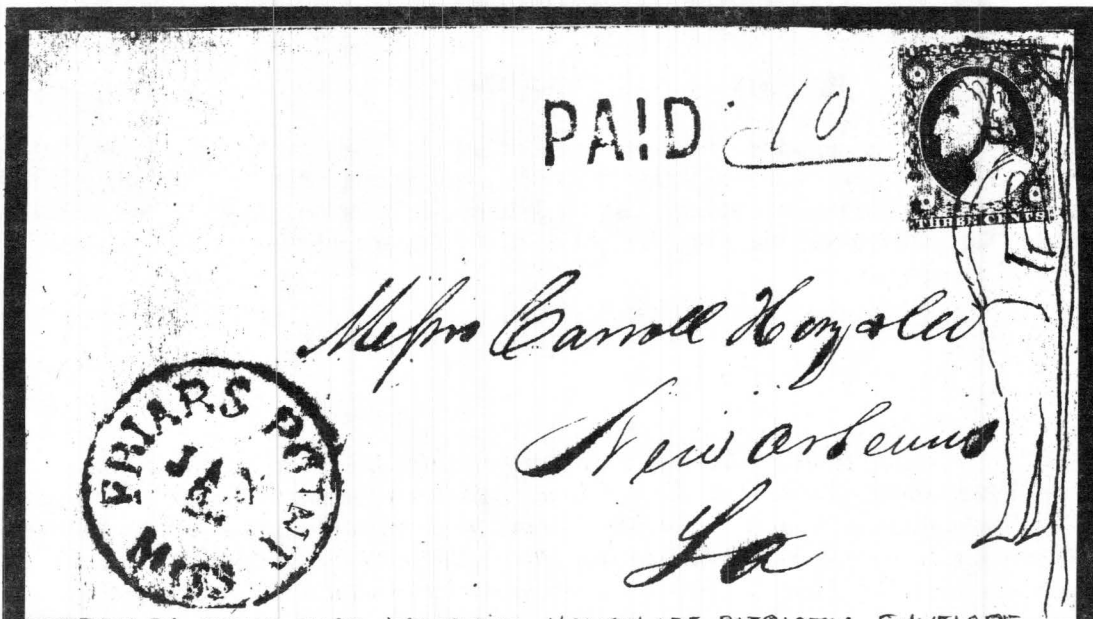
Name	H/S Value	Type	Ink Color	Name	H/S Value	Type	Ink Color
Aberdeen	10	I		Lexington CH	5	II	
Canton	5	II		Newtonia	5		
Coonewar	5	II		Oakland	5		
Corinth	10	II		Okalona	10		
	10	III		Oxford	2		
	10/5			Sonatahoba	10		
Election	5			Sharpsburg	5/3		
Enterprise	5	II		Sheffield	5		
Fayette	5		Blue	Stateland	5		
Garlandville	10				10		
Grenada	5			Warrenton	10		
	10			Washington	10		Red
	20/10			West Point	10	III	
Handsboro	10			Yazoo City	10	I	
Hazelhurst	5	I					
	10						

I hope that this little article may serve to highlight the true scarcity of Mississippi Civil War handstamp paid. There are many presently recorded as unique and it would seem safe to say that the same is true of the other seceded states.

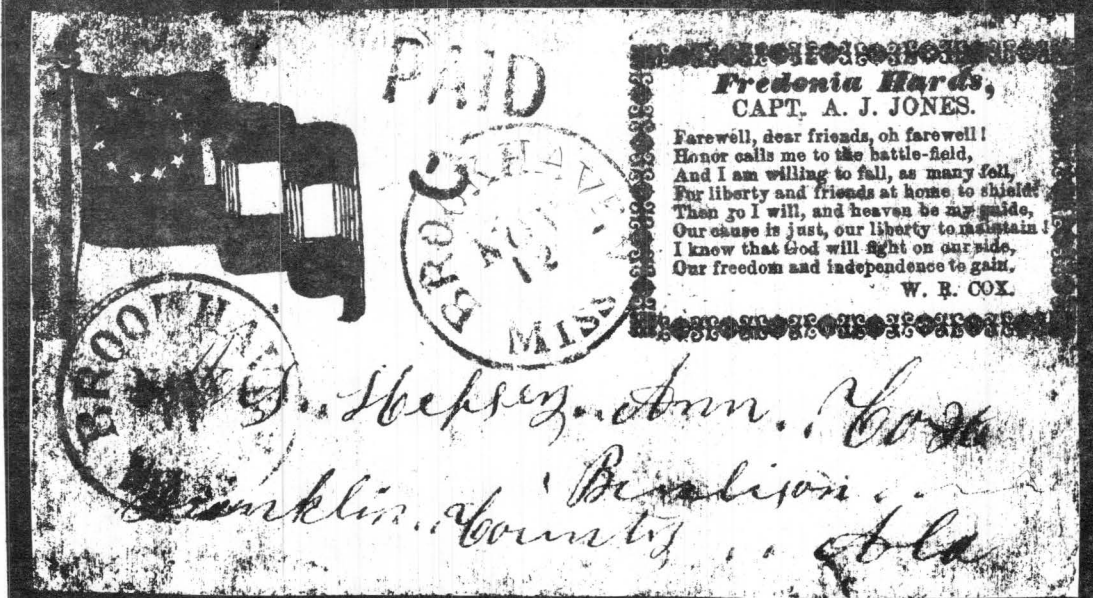


CARROLLTON, MISS. HANDSTAMP. COLLEGE ENVELOPE.

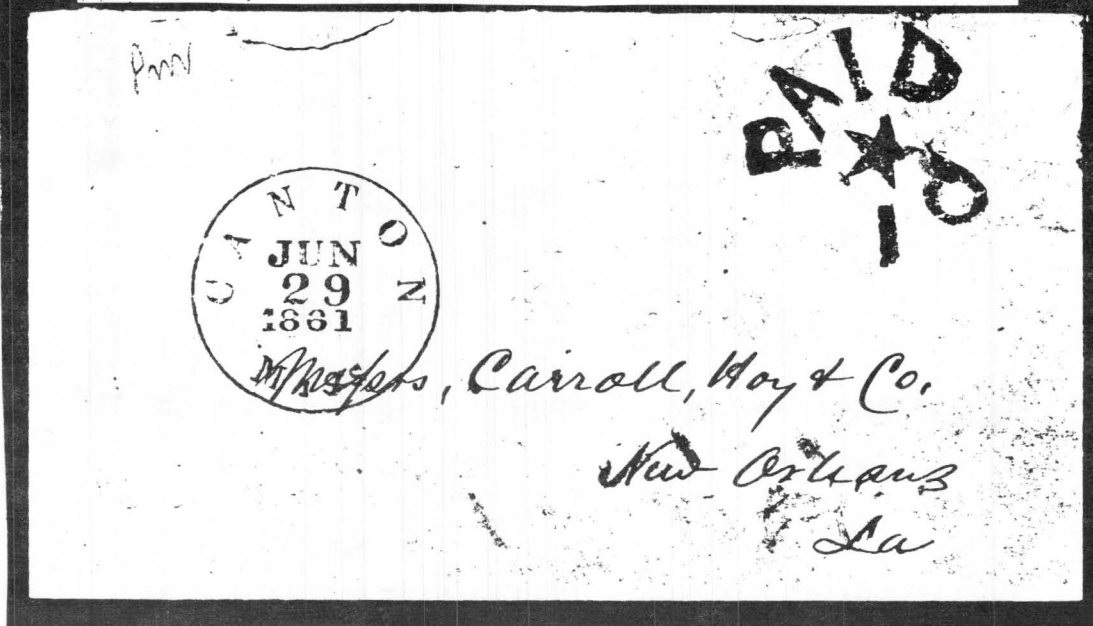
MISSISSIPPI HANDSTAMPED PAIDS



FRIARS POINT MISS. WOODCUT. HOMEMADE PATRIOTIC ENVELOPE.



BROOKHAVEN, MISS. WOODCUT, 11 STAR FLAG AND REGIMENTAL IMPRINT.



STRANDED IN LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

by Raymond W. Ruthrauff, Sr.

It has been stated many times that an added premium to collecting stampless covers is the letter that is a part of it. I imagine all stampless cover collectors have their favorites. I found a cover with only a fair example of a Louisville, Kentucky circular date stamp, but the letter sold the cover. Actually the cancel is a 30mm red color and the 18¼ cent rate was the single letter rate of the day for a letter traveling between 150 to 400 miles. The letter is set out below

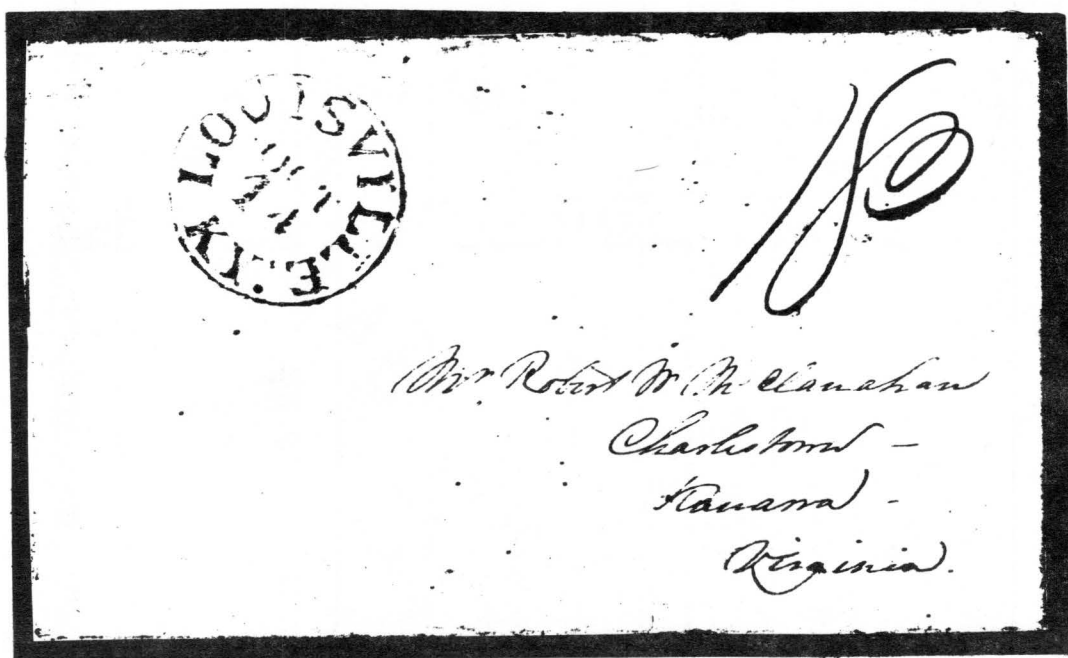
"Louisville
October 12th 1835"

"I suppose you will be suprised to hear from me. I can't help writing if only to beguille a lonely mans moments. We have been here three days waiting for a boat and have been fortunate enough to get passage on the "Governor Clark" which leaves in an hour or two. I have an undo forboding don't call me superstitious, that I shall never return to Virginia. I believe it is this feeling that has convinced me to write to you. Let me hear from you directly if I live to write to you again my letter shall be longer, fairwell

Your father

PS If this is wrong forgive me."

Naturally the letters contents make me curious as to the outcome. Did the gentleman ever return to Virginia? I have promised myself someday I will investigate it to its conclusion. But like most of us, to date time has not allowed me the opportunity.



MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA POSTAL HISTORY— 1818 to 1861
by D. Edward Starnes, Jr.

The town of Montgomery was incorporated in 1819, taking into its original boundaries several small settlements including Alabama Town, East Alabama Town, and Philadelphia. Post offices were established at both Alabama Town and Philadelphia during the period of Alabama Territory and these should be considered forerunners of the Montgomery post office.

In 1846 the Alabama Legislature voted to move the State Capital from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery and the town has served as the State's fourth and final Capital city ever since.

It was in Montgomery in 1861 that the various Southern States met and voted to secede from the Union and establish the Confederate States of America. Montgomery served briefly as the first Capital of the Confederate States.

POSTMASTER APPOINTMENTS

ALABAMA TOWN	John O. Bibb	December 9, 1818
PHILADELPHIA	John Falconer	February 22, 1819
MONTGOMERY	John Falconer.....	November 27, 1820
	Neill Blue	May 27, 1834
	Martin Pond	May 21, 1849
	Thomas Welsh	April 8, 1853
	Matthew Blue	September 30, 1853
	Thomas Welsh	August 13, 1857

POSTAL MARKINGS

ALABAMA TERRITORY PERIOD

MANUSCRIPT:

Alabama Town	Early- March 23, 1819
	Late-April 14, 1819

Alabama Town
23 March

There are no postmarks known from the Philadelphia office

MONTGOMERY; ALABAMA POSTAL MARKINGS

STATEHOOD PERIOD

Manuscript:

MONTGOMERY

EARLY-1820's

Manuscript postmarks of Montgomery are reported from as early as 1820 thru 1826. All are scarce. There are no known uses of manuscript postmarks after the introduction of the handstamping devices.

Handstamped

TYPE 1 MONTGY. AL.
C 32mm
Red, Black



Early-1826

TYPE 2 MONTGOMERY Ala.
C 30mm
Red, Blue



Early-April 29, 1840
Late-Jan. 19, 1850

TYPE 3 MONTGOMERY Ala.
C 33mm
Red, Blue, Black



Early-April 9, 1849
Late- Feb. 25, 1854

TYPE 4 MONTGOMERY. ALA
/ 3 PAID
C 32mm
Black, Blue



Early-Sept. 9, 1852
Late- Dec. 24, 1855

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA POSTAL MARKINGS

TYPE 5 MONTGOMERY. ALA/ 5
C 32mm
Black



Early- Feb. 6, 1852
Types 5 and 6 post-
marks are known
used in the years
1852-1859. Due to
insufficient data
specific dates can
not be assigned.

TYPE 6 MONTGOMERY. ALA
C 32mm
Blue, Black



Type 6 is known on
stampless covers, but
its major use was in
cancelling stamps

TYPE 7 MONTGOMERY Ala.
/ PAID / 1 CT.
C 32mm
Black



Early- 1854
This device was used
on circulars and did
not contain a date.

TYPE 8 MONTGOMERY Ala.
(Year dated)
C 32mm
Black



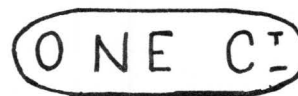
Early- 1860

RATE MARKINGS

“PAID ONE CENT”

This marking, in a box, is noted
in 1840 with a Type 1 postmark.
It has not been seen by the author.

“ONE CT”






39 x 10½
1852-54

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA POSTAL MARKINGS

Rates, continued

TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE X	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C
5	5	10	10	10	10
1845-49	1849-54	1845	1845-49	1849-51	1852


2	20			
1848-49	1850-54	22x20½mm 1851	1852-59	12x15mm 1852-61

ORIGIN MARKINGS

WAY
WAY
15x4mm
1852-53

“WAY / II” (OVAL)

This marking, in red ink on an 1857 cover, has been credited to Montgomery by catalogues and other expert sources. It has not been seen by the author.

TYPE A

27x7½mm
1850's

TYPE B
STEAMBOAT
37x3½mm
1851-61

TYPE C
STEAM BOAT
40x6mm
1850's

SUPPLEMENTAL SERVICES

REGISTERED.
50x6mm

ADVERTISED
40x3½mm

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA POSTAL MARKINGS

TYPE A

PAID

19x5mm
1834

TYPE B

PAID

24x5mm
1836

TYPE C

PAID

16x3mm
1842-49

TYPE D



24x21mm
1848-50

TYPE E

PAID

20x6mm
1850

TYPE F

PAID

19x6mm
1852-55

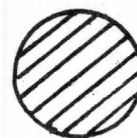
TYPE A

FREE

18x4mm
1848

OBLITERATORS

The majority of stamps used at the Montgomery post office were cancelled by the postmark device only, especially so during the 1850's when there was no obliterator available. The circular grid shown was used to cancel the 1847 Five and Ten Cent postage stamps.

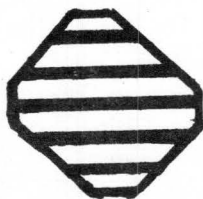


17mm
1848-49

This shield has only been seen on an off-cover 1857 three cent stamp. It has been assigned to Alabama by most authorities but its origin has not been proven by a cover.



Measures 23x24 mm, black



The octagonal 5-bar grid was used extensively as a cancel during 1860-61. Always in black ink, it appears to have been purchased at the same time as the Type 8 postmark which is normally found on the envelope bearing this cancelling device. Measured 23x20mm.

COLORS OF INK

RED was used in 1826, 1834 thru 1837, 1840, and 1847 thru 1851

BLACK was used in 1828 thru 1834, 1837 thru 1840, and 1852 thru 1861

BLUE was used in 1840 thru 1852, and 1854 thru 1855

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA POSTAL MARKINGS

GROSS PROCEEDS OF OFFICE

YEAR	AMOUNT
1835	\$ 149.31
1839	2,000.00
1845	7,748.32
1851	5,630.31
1855	2,504.23

SHIPMENTS OF 1847 POSTAGE STAMPS

DATE SENT	Five Cent	Ten Cent
Nov. 11, 1847	1,200	700
to 6-30-1849	(totals above)	
to 6-30-1850	1,900	1,400
to 6-30-1851	900	300

Authors's Note: This work is part of a larger study on the postal history of Alabama from 1804 until the formation of the Confederacy. Research has been conducted on an ever-expanding basis for about seven years and it is now felt that a manuscript for publication can be completed by the end of the year. Additional information is still sought.

If you have anything to add to this Montgomery study, or Alabama postal history in general, please contact me. Information about stamped covers and especially the use of the 1847 issue of stamps is needed. Please write to:

D. Edward Starnes, Jr.
3505 Carroll Circle, S.E.
Huntsville, Alabama 35801

LOUISIANA POSTAL HISTORY NOTES

by Erin R. Gunter

TRANSITION FROM STATE TO NATION

In the presidential election of 1860, it is not recorded that Abraham Lincoln received a single vote in the State of Louisiana. His election as President brought debates on compromise versus secession to a head. Louisiana's Governor Thomas Overton Moore called for a state convention which met at Baton Rouge on January 23, 1861. The elected delegates numbered forty-four who endorsed compromise or cooperation with the federal government, six undecided, and a majority of eighty favoring secession. The withdrawal of Louisiana from the Union was a foregone conclusion.

The main business of secession completed early, the convention delegates took up the task of transferring the powers of government to the state, or rather, the "Republic of Louisiana". It should be noted that although postal historians have traditionally recognized Louisiana's status as an independent nation only during the period from January 26 to February 4 (9 days), Louisiana was actually independent until it joined the Confederacy on March 21, 1861.

One of the first acts of the Secession Convention was the selection of a Postmaster of the Convention. William Bloomfield, Sr. was so elected; the position carried an honorarium of \$25.00 and a salary of \$5.00 per day.

The Convention passed an ordinance that "The existing postal contracts and arrangements will not be interrupted by the State of Louisiana, and the persons charged with the duties thereof, may continue to discharge said duties until a postal treaty or treaties shall be concluded..." This ordinance, passed Monday, February 11th, assured the continuing operation of the existing mail services, but with postmasters and mail contractors responsible to the State of Louisiana rather than the United States Post Office Department. The seizure of the Mint and Custom House in New Orleans, along with \$600,000 in federal funds by state militia, which occurred in February, emphasized state control of all former federal operations.

A portion of the seized funds was by ordinance authorized to be paid to mail contractors. Some fifty-six contractors were specifically identified in ordinance and paid a total of \$55,662.10; the largest single payment was \$10,252.63 to J'A' Denegre. Denegre was the representative of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. The pay warrants included the period from January 23, 1861 up until April 15, 1861. An additional sum of \$12,000 went to "pay warrants" prior to January 23. Any remaining postal funds were to be transferred to the Confederate government.

The Convention addressed itself also to the carrying of the mails. The Alexandria postmaster was authorized to contract temporarily for carrying the mails from Alexandria to Burr's Ferry via Hineston, Walnut Hill and Huddleston. Burr's Ferry was on the Sabine River and was one of the main mail routes to Texas at the time.

In other action, the Convention considered the worth of the mail-bag seal then in use. This august body, after due deliberation, decided the seal was indeed effective, but that such matters were more properly the business of the Confederate government.

Finally the Convention turned over responsibility and authority for postal operations in Louisiana to the Confederate States of America beginning on April 15, 1861. United States stamps and rates had been continued in effect up until then by Louisiana authorities. The Confederate government made no changes after taking control until the end of May.

It can be surmised that the transition in postal operations from control by the United States to control by the Republic of Louisiana and then to the authority of the Confederate States of America was relatively smooth and that very little interruption occurred in the transmission of the mails. It was not to be long, however, until the movement of the mails from the Confederacy to the United States was to cease; the bloodiest conflict in American history was about to begin.

POSTAL SERVICES IN LOUISIANA FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1861

Authority in Charge of Operations	Start	End
United States of America		January 25, 1861
Republic of Louisiana ("Status quo")	January 26, 1861	February 10, 1861
Republic of Louisiana (direct control)	February 11, 1861	April 14, 1861
Confederate States of America (U.S. stamps and rates)	April 15, 1861	May 30, 1861
Confederate States of America (Confederate stamps and rates)	June 1, 1861	

For J West Fork P. O. Jan 28 1861

Mrs Edwards.
care of Capt James Richmond
16 Harley Place
Regents Park
London



Via New York

INDEPENDENT STATE. WEST FORK P.O. to LONDON JANUARY 28, 1861

*1987
 1861
 J. L. M.*

Mr. L. Manning
Care of Messrs. Robt. Estlin & Co
New Orleans

RED RIVER LANDING
 FEB 5
 LA

(INDEPENDENT STATE (or) CONFEDERATE STATE RED RIVER LANDING—NEW ORLEANS FEBRUARY 5, 1861. SHOWS A CONTINUING USE OF U.S. STAMPS AND RATES

Ashwood Ga
June 1861

Paid 5¢

Miss Mary Her
Care of G. B. Baker Esq
Natchez
Miss

June 3, 1861

CONFEDERATE STATE. ASHWOOD—NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI JUNE 3, 1861
CONFEDERATE STAMPS AND RATES

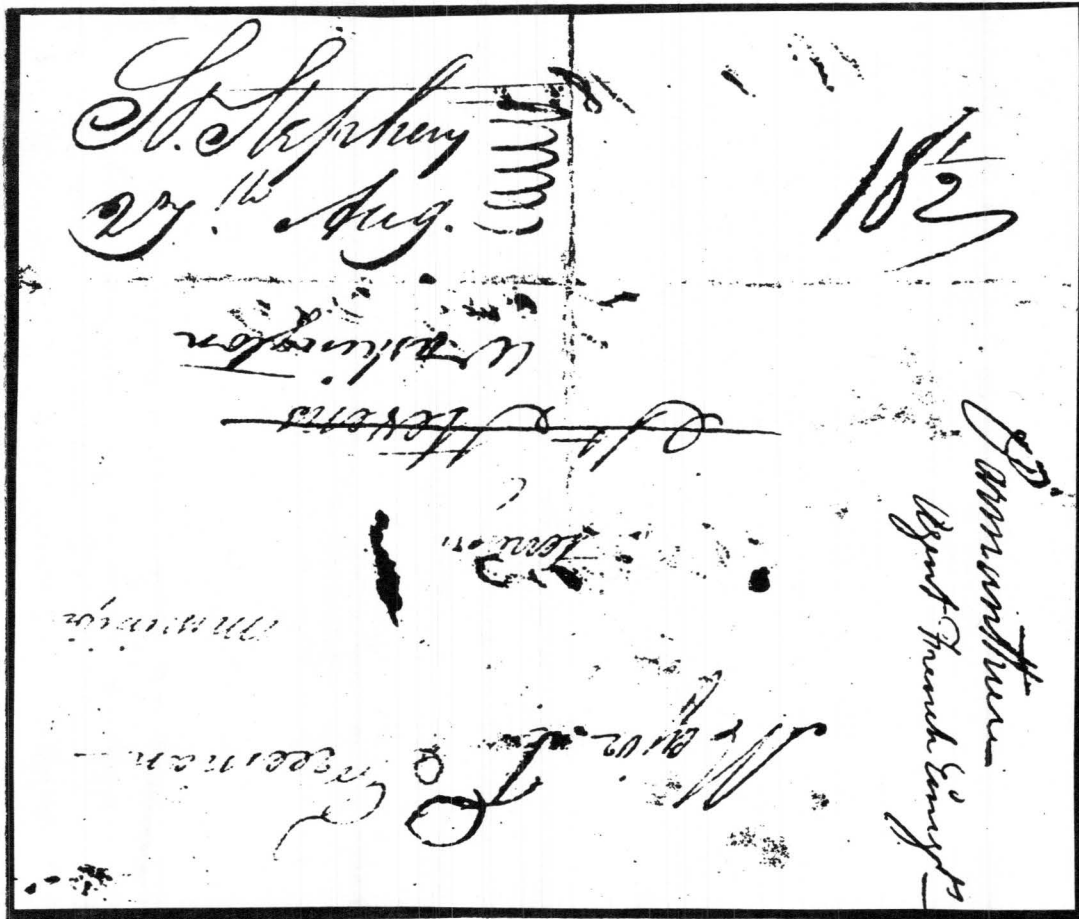
VINE AND OLIVE COLONY COVER

by M. Clinton McGee

One of the most colorful--indeed bizarre--events in American history occurred during the late Mississippi territorial period before Alabama became a state.

Many of Napoleon's generals and supporters were exiled or sought refuge in other lands. A number reached America and at Philadelphia formed the French Association. They determined to establish a colony in the South-west and authorized one Col. Nicholas S. Parmentier to seek relief from the U.S. Government. On March 3, 1817 Congress authorized the Treasury to sell four townships of wild land to the association at \$2 per acre, payable in fourteen years, on condition that they cultivate the vine and olive.

Parmentier and others of an advance party procured a schooner, the McDonough, and promptly sailed from Philadelphia for Mobile. On arrival, May, 1817, their vessel wrecked, but soldiers from Fort Bowyer rescued them, and the Mobilians entertained them lavishly.



St. Stephens/27 Aug. Rated 18½ Postage Forwarded to Washington, the Territorial Capital

Addin Lewis, port collector and also the Mobile Postmaster, lent the Frenchmen his revenue boat. Proceeding up the Mobile River, they called to see Judge Toulmin at Ft. Stoddard on May thirty-first. At Ft. Stephens on June second, they obtained a barge to pursue their way up the Tombigbee into Choctaw country. Some went North as far as Ft. Tombeckbe where the Choctaw Agent, George Gaines, advised them to select the "White Bluff" at the fork of the Black Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers. Parmentier and his commissioners agreed and there temporarily established Demopolis, which means "Town of the People".

Demopolis on the White Bluff
August 16th 1817.

Sir

It is with a very deep impression of gratitude that I acknowledge the receipt of your most agreeable letter of the 26th of June last. How happy I feel to have anticipated all what you have the kindness to advise me in the choosing of the tract of land granted to us by act of Congress of the 3^d of March last in having taken possession in the name of the Society of this spot known under the name of the White Bluff just at the junction of the Black Warrior into the Tombigbee very near the line of the 33rd degree of latitude with the intention to extend our ground 12 miles above this place on the last river in as much as the township line will allow it and the same or thereabout in ascending the Black Warrior. I am



CONTEMPORARY FRENCH PICTURES OF THE "VINE AND OLIVE COLONY" CONCEPTUALIZED AS A SOUTH SEAS ISLAND PARADISE. UNIFORMED OFFICERS AND BROCADED GENTLE-WOMEN CREATE A HAPPY SETTLEMENT WITHIN THE WILDERNESS. THE ARTIST EVEN INCLUDED COCONUT TREES.



In the course of a few months some 347 French emigrants arrived in boats by way of Mobile. The land was cleared, streets laid out, and log cabins erected. The land grant and contract was not to individuals but to the association. No grantee could receive title until the entire area was paid for, and a fixed number of grape vines and olive trees had to be planted and cultivated.

Illustrated is an original--and one of the earliest known--letters from the colony, datelined "Demopolis on the White Bluff/ August 16, 1817", from Col. Parmentier to Thomas Freeman, St. Stephens. This was during late Mississippi Territory days as the Alabama Territory did not legally come into existence until September 25, 1817, when President Monroe appointed an Alabama Territorial Governor. The letter was carried privately to St. Stephens, as there was no connecting postal service at that time. There it was re-addressed to Washington, the territorial capital, post-marked "St. Stephens/ 27 August" (ms) and rated "18½" cents postage (on reverse). Freeman docketed it in the margin "Parmanthier / Agent French Emgrs-".

A portion of the rather obsequious letter reads:

"It is with a very deep impression of gratitude that I acknowledge the receipt of your most agreeable letter of the 26th of June last. How happy I feel to have anticipated all what you have the kindness to advise me in the choosing of the tract of land granted to us by act of Congress of the 3rd of March last in having taken possession in the name of the Society of the spot known under the name of the White Bluff just at the junction of the Black Warrior into the Tombigbee near the line of the 33rd degree of latitude with the intention to extend our ground 12 miles above this place on the ---? river inasmuch as the township line will allow it and the land or thereabouts in ascending the Black Warrior. I am also extremely thankful for your kind recommendation to the Deputy Surveyor. It will be very useful to us all... I ... dare to hope that a choice has been made by you of a Deputy Surveyor to cooperate on this spot. It is an operation very much wanted and for which we beg leave to solicit the most earnestly execution....."

Unfortunately the Vine and Olive Colony never succeeded. The requested survey was either erroneously executed or unduly delayed. In 1819 it was discovered that the land which the French had so laboriously cleared and cultivated was not within their legal grant, so some had to leave Demopolis and start all over on another tract which they named Eagleville ("Eagleville" for Napoleon's eagle standards.)

A basic difficulty was that the spirited and well-educated French were not prepared for the hard pioneer life in a wilderness. They tried to retain their former life style from France. An early account says that they exhibited more dancing and visiting than other pioneers. Another relates: "Their books, learning, guitars, silks, parasols, ribbons, dainty shoes, gay clothes, and evenings of music and dancing were unique in the history of the American frontier." The Indians showed them how to grow vegetables and grain suitable to the soil and climate, but this kind of farming remained an unknown skill to the exiles, and life was hard.

Also, the assumed horticulture was not right. The grapes ripened too soon in the extreme summer heat and the olive trees died in the winter cold. Eventually most of the French settlers sold out. By 1825 the colony admitted failure. Some returned to France while others moved to Mobile or New Orleans. A few families remained in the Demopolis area. Other towns started by the French and named in honor of Napoleon's victories are Arcola and Linden, plus the County of Marengo.

Philatelic values aside, the letter which is the subject of this article is one of the few recorded from the Vine and Olive Colony and contains what might be the earliest reference to Demopolis.

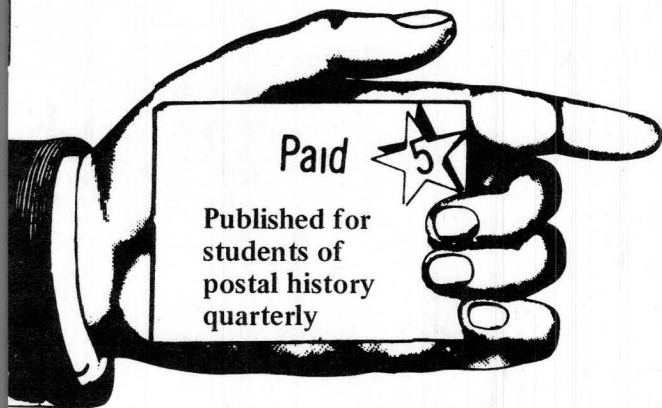
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The Dixie Philatelist

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

FALL 1978, VOLUME XII, NUMBER 3



EDITORS

DALE FERBER
204 GREENFIELD ROAD
BRANDON, MS. 39042

H.L. HILL, JR.
631-F HAMPTON WAY
JACKSON, MS. 39211



The editors of THE DIXIE PHILATELIST are proud to announce that this publication has been awarded two medals in recent literature competitions.

The large silver medal (left) was presented in the international literature competition at the CAPEX show held this summer in Toronto, Canada. The small gold (right) was awarded by the APS Writers Unit Number 30 in the literature competition at the APS Convention that was held in Indianapolis. Both awards were based upon the 1977 issues of this publication. For those of you who were not members at that time back issues are still available for last year at \$2.00 per copy.

These awards are evidence of not only the excellent articles that have been submitted by the membership of this organization, but also of the many helpful suggestions presented by readers.

On the following pages we present what is not only the "largest ever" DIXIE, but what we consider the "best ever" in terms of content. If you agree (or disagree) we'd like to hear from you.

THE DIXIE PHILATELIST
A publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation

The DIXIE PHILATELIST is the official publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation. Published four times a year for the benefit of the membership and others interested in original research articles dealing primarily with postal history.

Membership in the Southern Philatelic Federation is \$4.00 per year. All memberships are on a calendar year basis and members will receive all four quarterly issues regardless of when they join during the year. Individual copies or back issues, while available, are \$2.00 per copy. All applications for membership should be sent to the federation treasurer, Don Garrett, 1010 Metairie Road, Jackson, Mississippi 39209. Advertising inquiries should also be directed to Mr. Garrett. Editorial material or inquiries should be sent to either editor.

DUES NOTICE ENCLOSED

Your 1979 SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION dues notice is enclosed in this issue. We will attempt to hold the dues at \$4.00, even though most other philatelic publications have had to raise theirs due to increases in postage and printing. As mentioned above, all dues for the SPF are collected on a calendar year basis. This entitles you to receive all four quarterly publications of the year in which you join. If you have joined during 1978 and through our oversight not received all past issues for this year please let us know and we will see that you get the issues you might have missed.

Maintaining the dues at \$4.00 requires that we cut all unnecessary expenses to a minimum. We can not afford to write individual letters to members chasing down their dues, so please send them in to treasurer Don Garrett with this first request. The money we save can go toward making next year's issues even better.

ALABAMA HANDSTAMPED PAID MARKINGS

Morris Everett's continuing series of Confederate handstamped PAID markings features his listing of reported Alabama towns in this issue. Our next (winter) issue will not only list the reported Louisiana handstamped PAID markings, but will also illustrate the various townmarks and rates. Please send any descriptions or photocopies of any markings you might have for this article to Morris for inclusion in this publication.

SOUTHERN LETTERS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN

James S. Leonardo, librarian of Drake University and an astute postal historian, offers his first in a series of articles on southern letters to President Lincoln. Jim's article also goes into great depth on philatelic research using available archival sources. Hopefully other members of the SPF will be able to utilize this material in research for feature DIXIE articles.

**SOUTHERN POSTAL HISTORY IN THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN PAPERS:
PHILATELIC UTILIZATION OF LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SOURCES**

by James S. Leonardo

Mention the correspondence of Carroll, Hoy & Co., Howell Cobb, or Alexander H. Stephens, and the mind of the southern philatelist immediately fills with exciting images of Civil War period covers. Another correspondence which deserves to be recognized as a source of great southern postal history is that of Abraham Lincoln! Lincoln, the champion of "Black Republicanism," the arch foe of the seceding states, had few friends in the South (where he failed to secure a single popular vote in the 1860 election). Yet from the day of his Chicago nomination (May 18, 1860) to the day that postal service between the South and North was severed (June 1, 1861) Lincoln's incoming correspondence contained a surprising number of southern letters.

A Springfield, Illinois correspondent writing to the New York EVENING POST on November 14, 1860, reported:

He [Mr. Lincoln] does not hesitate in his private letters to the South (he has already a large correspondence in that section) and in conversations with his visitors, in answer to proper inquiries, to give any assurances which are consistent with his views heretofore expressed and the party platform on which he stands...

I mentioned that Mr. Lincoln had already quite a large correspondence with the South. There are many of his letters from that quarter which the country ought to see. Missives which no decent man could write are abundant; their post-marks reveal the fact that the vocabulary of Billingsgate is not confined to the Five Points and Marshall Rynder's office.¹ Unfortunately the earmarks of some of them show that their writers are not devoid of education, if destitute of decency. Letters threatening death, in all its forms, as the penalty of his high position, are more abundant still. They are, of course, mainly anonymous, though a few bear real names. Some are signed in hieroglyphics, said to be known only to the "Sacred Order" or "Southern Brotherhood," which threatens Mr. Lincoln with a sudden and untimely taking-off. A few are ornamented with sketches of executions by the gibbet, assassination by the stiletto, or death by a lightning stroke; and in nearly all the theology of the writers is indicated by rude caricatures of the Devil, ready with his three-pronged fork to receive and pitch into the everlasting fire the body of the unfortunate Lincoln, whose offense consists in the belief that human slavery is wrong. He is not, I am glad to say, annoyed by these. Assured that no man who will write anonymous and threatening letters is worthy of being feared, he tosses all such aside, as he says, to illustrate, at some future day, the comical side of his administration...²

1. Billingsgate was a London fishmarket synonymous with vulgar and profane language, and Five Points a section of New York City which Charles Dickens, in AMERICAN NOTES, called filthy and wretched. U.S. Marshal Isaiah Rynders, a noted New York City Tammany leader and saloon keeper, was known for his 'homely' language.

2. Quoted from David C. Mearnes, THE LINCOLN PAPERS, 2 vols. (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Company, 1948) Vol. 1, pp. 33-34.

Despite the newspaper correspondent's contrary claim, Lincoln did not keep all of his derogatory correspondence. Some of it he no doubt felt was too vulgar to even merit humor. The great Lincoln collector Oliver R. Barrett once called on a Chicago schoolteacher whose father had worked as a cabinetmaker in a shop directly under Mr. Lincoln's Springfield law office. Into her father's shop one morning in February 1861 had come Mr. Lincoln with a sheaf of papers in one hand, saying he was going to put them in the stove. Her father had said to Mr. Lincoln, "Why not let me have them?" And Lincoln had done so.³ Into the cabinetmaker's hands (and later to Barrett's collection) went about a dozen of the crudest southern messages. The rawest of the lot was probably the following:

Fillmore La November 25th 1860

Old Abe Lincoln

God damn your god damned old Hellfired god damned soul to hell god damn you and goddam your god damned family's god damned hellfired god damned soul to hell and god damnation god damn them and god damn your god damn friends to hell god damn their god damned souls to damnation god damn them and god dam their god damn families to eternal god damnation god damn souls to hell god damn them and God Almighty God damn Old Hamlin to[o] to hell God damn his God damned soul all over everywhere double damn his God damned soul to hell

Now you God damned old Abolition son of a bitch God damn you I want you to send me God damn you about one dozen good offices Good Almighty God your God damned soul and three or four pretty Gals God damn you

And by so doing God damn you you

*Will Oblige
Pete Muggins⁴*

Many southern epistles of a more civilized nature also passed from the Lincoln family into collectors' hands. In Springfield a neighbor acquired Lincoln's house desk, complete with several pigeonholes full of letters addressed to Lincoln in late 1860 and early 1861. These included items datelined Nolinville and Dunnington (Tennessee), Alleghany County Virginia, and New Orleans.⁵ After Lincoln's death the bulk of his papers became the private property of his

3. Carl Sandburg, LINCOLN COLLECTOR: THE STORY OF OLIVER R. BARRETT'S GREAT PRIVATE COLLECTION (New York: Bonanza Books, 1960), p. 45.

4. Ibid, p.65

5. Ibid, pp 46 and 49-63

son, Robert. In his introduction to THE LINCOLN PAPERS, Carl Sanburg noted that Robert's

*. . . series of decisions across six decades, as to who could use the collection, saying "Yes" to the request of two young friends, saying "No" to all others, his final decision not long before his death that no one should have access to the papers till twenty-one years after his demise - is one of the oddest tales in American history..*⁶

Although Robert was extremely cautious in granting anyone permission to use the correspondence he destroyed some letters himself, and often delighted in giving others away!⁷ No doubt these gifts are the source of many Lincoln items currently in private hands, in institutions other than the Library of Congress, and being offered on the manuscript and philatelic markets. Good examples would be the spectacular Confederate patriotic cover addressed to Lincoln which is now in the collection of an Iowa library, and the 1972 Robert Siegel sale which offered six three cent 1857 covers addressed to the sixteenth President.⁸

The eight trunks of Lincoln Papers, as they were presented to the Library of Congress in 1919 and opened to the public on July 26, 1947, are, despite the many depletions over the years, impressive in size and scope. Of the more than eighteen thousand individual documents one hundred and sixty southern letters survive for the period May 18, 1860-June 1, 1861. And twenty of these are accompanied by the original envelopes. None of these covers show actual Confederate use, or incorporate any philatelic quirk which, if they were not addressed to Lincoln, would warrant an individual market value of over \$25.00. But because they are addressed to Abraham Lincoln, and contain letters reflecting the candid thoughts of the average citizen of those precipitous times, they convey an excitement equal to a Livingston provisional. What color the following item would add to a well-written postal history of Jackson, Mississippi.

*Jackson, Miss,
June 15, 1860*

Hon. Abraham Lincoln,

Sir,

You having received the Black Republican Nomination for President of the UNITED states I deem it not imprudent to propound to you several important interrogations, to which I demand immediately a reply covering the whole of them without dodging or shifting one way or the other, either to the right or to the left-Viz-

6. Mearns, THE LINCOLN PAPERS; Vol. 1, p. XVI

7. Ibid., pp. 30-31 and 130. One of Robert Lincoln's gifts has always intrigued the author. In 1909 Professor Frank Irving Herriott, of Drake University (where the author is currently employed as a librarian) wrote to the President's son requesting verification that Des Moines politician John A. Kasson had written to Abraham Lincoln on September 13, 1859. In replying Robert Lincoln made Herriott a gift of the original letter and envelope. The author could have made good use of these pieces in his current series on the postal history of Des Moines (POSTAL HISTORY JOURNAL, Oct. 1976-Date), but has not been able to locate them.

8. Lots 860-865 of Siegel Sale 412 contained Lincoln address covers bearing postmarks of Lawrenceburgh, Ind., New York City, Portland, Me., Cincinnati, Boston, and Washington, Iowa.

1st-Suppose you should be elected President of the United States and the South would not submit to your inauguration; What would you do?

2nd Are you opposed to slavery as it now exists in the slave States, and if so, do you believe that Congress has more power to remove it from these States than to protect it in the Territories?

3rd Were you in favor of Jno Brown the Traitor, or do you now occasionally drop a silent tear or two in honor to his Memory?

4th What do you think of the Wilmot proviso in another form?

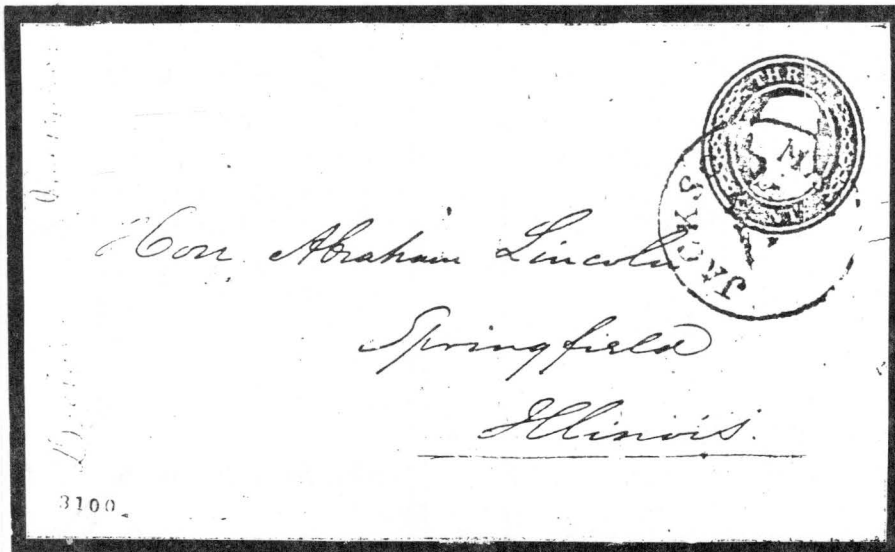
5th - As I do not presume you will vote for your self for President, do you intend to vote for Douglas the Traitor if nominated, or for Bell & Everett the Union Savers?

I am a voter and I want to know exactly every inch of ground you stand upon- I want to know for I want to vote for the right kind of man- If you suit me I'll go for you- If not away with you!!

I am for what is right, and nothing wrong, nor will I submit to any thing that smacks of Jno. Brownism, Japaneseism nor any other kind of modern isms. Give me the good old times of Washington of Jefferson & Madison - I want nothing else- I want nothing more. If you should be the lucky man to restore these good times to the troubled people - then I say Abraham Lincoln "thou art the man." Lord send it - Amen!

Address me immediately

yr friend
Tho. T. Swann



This cover and letter were taken from Reel 7 of the microfilm edition of the Abraham Lincoln Papers held by the Library of Congress. Although the cover's postmark (Oakley Type "D") is not boldly struck, its story certainly is. Many of the other southern covers in the Lincoln Papers have colorful stories to tell, and through the courtesy of Messrs. Ferber and Hill these will appear in subsequent issues of this publication.

The author's motivation in submitting this series has not only been to share these fascinating tidbits of southern postal history, but to encourage the philatelic use of other treasures in library

and archival collections. Archivists, librarians, and "straight historians" in general have traditionally taken a suspicious, or at best a highly condescending view of postal historians and the research articles they produce. They condemn the postal historian on two counts: hoarding from scholarly view important letters which are purchased for their postal markings only, and the failure to apply broad-based research to their writing. As one manuscripts librarian phrased it:

....It is difficult at times not to wince at the poor editing and the inadequate knowledge of either the historical background or the implications of the correspondence thus published, which moreover is likely to elude inclusion in appropriate periodical indexes.

But by the same token, as one reads articles in philatelic journals devoted to postal history, one suspects that historical collections, in archives or research collections, contain relevant material, principally in the form of postal markings on correspondence, that might affect the philatelist's findings. Usually the latter's documentation is derived from a personal collection, or at best the holdings of a few individuals, whereas, obscured to view by the manuscript librarian's lack of awareness in such matters, meaningful sources may be hidden. As a consequence, such articles rarely compel confidence in an author's conclusions.⁹

While these comments often apply, the would-be science of postal history is far from devoid of broad-based research. As early as 1946 the late Van Dyke MacBride made use of the Robert E. Lee papers in the Library of Congress.¹⁰ Recent years have seen such commendable efforts as the Devol-Graham use of the Marietta College Library collection and the Harmer Papers in the William L. Clements Library, Edward Starnes Jr.'s use of the Dyas Collection of John Coffee Papers in the Tennessee State Library, and Alex ter Braake's use of various Texas archives and libraries.¹¹ Indeed, in their book *THE POSTED LETTER IN COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY AMERICA*, ter Braake and others made use of the collections of no less than thirty-eight of the world's most prestigious archives, libraries, and historical societies!¹²

The use of archival sources is even beginning to be felt in catalog listings. George Wolters, in preparing the Illinois section of the new *AMERICAN STAMPLESS COVER CATALOG*, made use of the two Illinois volumes of *THE TERRITORIAL PAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES* to list Illinois territorial markings in archives holdings. And this is as it should be. The purpose of the

9. John Alden, 'Manuscripts and the Philatelist', *MANUSCRIPTS*, vol. 24, No. 2 (Spring 1972), pp. 110-111.

10. Van Dyke MacBride, 'The Autographed Field Letters of General Robert E. Lee', *THE STAMP SPECIALIST*, vol. 17 (India Book, 1946), pp. 2-25.

11. Jerry B. Devol and Richard B. Graham, 'Establishment of the First U.S. Government Post Offices in the Northwest Territory', *AMERICAN PHILATELIST*, vol. 88, nos. 10-12 (October-December, 1974); D. Edward Starnes, Jr., 'The Express Mail of 1814-1816', *AMERICAN PHILATELIST*, vol. 90, No. 9 (September 1976), pp. 684-686; Alex L. ter Braake, *TEXAS: THE DRAMA OF ITS POSTAL PAST*, (American Philatelic Research Library, 1975).

12. *THE POSTED LETTER IN COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY AMERICA* (American Philatelic Research Library, 1975).

stampless cover catalog is not just to show off those covers in private collections, but to assemble ALL information about extant markings and their known period of use. Viewed in this light the jobs of individual state editors has just begun. The author is currently trying to track down an Iowa unorganized territory cover rumored to be in institutional hands. If found it should be illustrated in full at the beginning of the next Iowa section.

While the growing evidence of inovative postal history methodology is encouraging, these efforts represent only a small portion of today's postal history output. For the most part American philatelists continue to ignore the sources which could solve their most persistant writing problems - the lack of adequate illustrations and social-political background information to explain municipal, state, and regional postal history.

Where to begin? The paramount thought to keep in mind in a search for sources is a fact already known - that the modern envelope did not come into general use until the early 1850's. Since it is unusual for separate covers to still accompany letters in library or archival collections, the most profitable areas to concentrate on are those collections dating primarily before the early 1850's where the address sheet and postmark are usually present as an integral part of the folded letter. However, if you are dealing with a post-1852 subject don't give up; your search will be more time consuming but some place, somewhere (as in the Lincoln Papers) institutional covers probably exist. Below are listed some of the most productive sources the author has come in contact with. And you don't have to make a trip to Washington to use them. They are all either available at your nearest university library, or can be borrowed (via interlibrary loan thru your local library) from another library or one of the ten regional offices of the National Archives. Best of all, your spouse can't complain of the high dollar cost of these covers - just the hours spent at your local library!

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SOURCES

THE PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS PROGRAM. The Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress has the main body or a principal group of the papers of twenty-three Presidents. These extend in time from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge and include in all about two million manuscripts. All of these collections have been microfilmed, the value of which is enhanced by name indexes which have been prepared. The Photoduplication Service of the Library of Congress Washington, D.C. (50540) can tell you which libraries in your area have purchased the film you want to work with. The papers contain much which is of value to postal historians, both in the address sheets and the frequent letter content relating to postmaster appointments. Recommended as the best on both counts are the following:

PRESIDENT	NUMBER OF REELS
Washington	124
Jefferson	65
Madison	28
Monroe	11
Jackson	78
Van Buren	35
W.H. Harrison	3
Tyler	3
Polk	67
Taylor	2
Pierce	7
Lincoln	97

NATIONAL ARCHIVES SOURCES

Clarence Edwin Carter and John Porter Bloom(Editors), THE TERRITORIAL PAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES. 28 Volumes (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1934-1975). This fine set of books represents the best published "sampler" of federal archival sources, and is available at most large libraries. No covers are illustrated, but the commendable editorial format instituted by Carter preserves existing postmark information in bracketed notes at the end of each letter. Editorial policy in this set has also been favorably inclined toward inclusion of letter content illustrating the development of postal routes in the territories. And the well indexed material contained in these volumes is most useful in identifying the writers of territorial-period letters. The last two volumes published cover the Wisconsin Territory. The Iowa volume has been at the printers for several years, but the great expense of the project has left the continuance of the letterpress volumes in doubt. The set as it stands covers, with the exception of the District of Maine and Iowa, all U.S. territories existing in the period 1787-1848.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
RECORD GROUP 75, LETTERS RECEIVED 1824-1881
Microfilm Publication M234-962

Incoming correspondence from all sources concerning Indian lands, emigration, treaty negotiations, subsistence, annuity payments, conflicts, depredations, claims, traders and licenses, population, education, progress in agriculture, health, employees, buildings, supplies, accounts, and other administrative matters, with many other subjects relating to Indians and to the operations of the Bureau. This series is arranged alphabetically by name of field jurisdiction(i.e. Indian tribe superintendency or agency), and thereunder by year. With letters originating from every corner of the American frontier this series represents a real smorgasbord for postal historians. To determine the roll numbers corresponding to the tribe and time period desired see pp. 6-15 of THE AMERICAN INDIAN (National Archives Publication No. 72-27), which can be ordered at no cost from the Publications Office, National Archives & Records Service, Washington D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECORD GROUP 59
Recommendation for Appointment to Federal Office, 1791-1901

Most of the applications are for positions with the State Department or its Foreign Service, but others pertain to appointments in almost all areas of domestic service except the Department of War and the Department of the Treasury. These records are of great value to postal historians not only because there are many address sheets, but because many of the letters are from or about prominent persons seeking postmaster appointments. The letters are arranged by Presidential administration and thereunder alphabetically by surname of the applicant or person. The following portions of this series are available on microfilm:

- Administration of John Adams 1797-1801(M406-3 Rolls)
- Administration of Thomas Jefferson 1801-1809 (M418- 12 Rolls)
- Administration of James Madison 1809-1817 (M438- 8 Rolls)
- Administration of James Monroe 1817-1825 (M439- 19 Rolls)
- Administration of John Q. Adams 1825-1829 (M531- 8 Rolls)

Administration of Andrew Jackson 1829-1837 (M639- 27 Rolls)
Administration of Van Buren, Harrison and Tyler 1837-1845 (M687- 35 Rolls)
Administration of Polk, Taylor and Fillmore 1845-1853 (M873- 98 Rolls)
Administration of Pierce and Buchanan 1853-1861 (M967- 50 Rolls)
Administration of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson 1861-1869 (M650- 53 Rolls)

Pamphlets with alphabetical lists of all applicants have been prepared for each of the above microfilm publications, and can be ordered at no cost from the National Archives.

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
RECORD GROUP 94

Letters Received by the Office of the Adjutant General, 1822-1860
Microfilm Publication M567 - 636 Rolls

The Adjutant General was, and still is, charged with matters relating to command discipline, and administration of the Military Establishment, and has had the duties of recording, authenticating, and communicating the Secretary's orders, instructions, and regulations to troops and individuals in the Army. These incoming letters are from cities and army posts all over the country, and for philatelists willing to dig, offer real postal treasures.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
RECORD GROUP 28

Letters Sent by the Postmaster General, 1789-1936
Microfilm Publication M601 50 Rolls

These are letterbook copies, so no covers accompany. I include them as they are essential in reconstructing official transactions relating to establishing and maintaining postal service in the various states and territories.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT, DISCONTINUANCE, AND CHANGE OF NAME AND SITE OF POST OFFICES, 1815-1971.

The 1832-1971 portion of these records has just recently been reproduced as Microfilm Publication M841 - 145 Rolls. Information on any pre-1832 office can be obtained by writing to the Assistant Director, Social and Economic Records Division, National Archives and Records Service, Washington D.C. 20408. While these records contain no covers, they are included in this list because they are basic to the study of the postal history of the United States. A handful of very dedicated postal historians have used these records to produce complete, alphabetical lists of offices for almost twenty states, but much work remains to be done. The information given in M841 shows the dates of establishment and discontinuance of post offices, their changes of name, and the names of and the appointment dates of their postmasters. Beginning in 1870, it shows the names of post offices to which mail from discontinued offices was sent. The record also shows the dates of Presidential appointments of postmasters and the dates of their confirmation by the Senate, usually the dates the post offices were authorized to issue money orders, and occasionally the dates on which the locations of offices were changed. Until 1844 the names of sureties for postmasters and the dates and amounts of their bonds are also given.

THE CREEK INDIAN MASSACRE AT FORT MIMS, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

By B.C. Oakley, Jr.

The following letter is an account of the Fort Mims massacre by the Creek Indians. Fort Mims was the only fortification in the Mississippi Territory east of the Alabama River, and was located east of Mount Vernon, headquarters of General Claiborne. Mount Vernon was a port of entry forty five miles north of Mobile. The stockade enclosed the residence of Mr. Samuel Mims, an old and wealthy Indian was the first treasurer of Washington County, Mississippi Territory, in 1800. The area of the fort composed about an acre of ground, and was ordered enlarged by General Claiborne on August 7, 1813. The Creek Indian leaders at this time were Peter McQueen, Prophet Joseph Francis, and William Weatherford, the famous half-breed descendant of the famous Alexander McGillivray. The writer of the following letter, Edmund Andrews, was appointed the first postmaster of Selsertown, Mississippi Territory, on December 6, 1812. He also operated the general store and cotton gin at Selsertown, and used his free frank to send this letter to his uncle, George Andrews in Dover, New Hampshire. The letter reached its destination on October 22, 1813. Following are the contents of this gory affair by the Creek Indians:

Selsertown 19th Sept. 1813

My Dear Uncle

Your favour dated July 27th last inclosed by Mr. Hale to Mr. Dinsmore, came to hand by last Tuesdays mail forwarded from the City of Washington by Mr. Dinsmore. I sincerely regret that our correspondence should have been interrupted in the way it has. I have never received any of the letters you mention, and mine to you I find have never come to hand. It gives me the highest pleasure to hear your concerns are in a prosperous way, and that yourself and family enjoy good health. May you continue my friend to enjoy the inestimable blessings, domestic felicity and to live free from the calamities which a great part of this country is doomed to.

I thank you for your kind solicitude for George and myself have only to say we are as well off as our neighbors. The country is greatly allarmed and making a general preparation for defence in consequence of a most furious and successful attack of the Creek Indians on a detachment of the Mississippi Volunteers, commanded by Major Beasley with 140 men on the Tensaw, a water of the Tombigbee River. The gates of the fort were either taken down to repair or left open through neglect and before our troops knew the enemy were near them, the Indians rushed into the fort, between 5 and 7 hundred and altho every officer and man fought to the last, they were all killd. , with a great number of inhabitants who with their families had taken refuge in the fort- only nine citizens escaped and some of them badly wounded. The whole of that frontier is left to the ravages of the enemy- It is at present very doubtful weather the Chactaws will remain friendly with us. This added to the danger amongst ourselves, namely the revolt of the negroes whenever an opportunity offers renders our situation rather critical. Property is now out of the question, those who have least to lose are best off. About 400 men

marched today to relieve General Claibourn if possible. I understand he has a good fort, and with exertions can hold out some time unless the enemy are reinforced from Pensacola with artillery. Having heard nothing from the General for two weeks, it is currently believed he is cut off.

There is also certain accounts that the PATRIOTS are completely defeated on the frontiers of the Spanish provinces west of this. The havoc, ruin and destruction made by these villains is incalculable. A sett of unprincipled scoundrells, a number of them from this Territory went amongst the poor, innocent Spaniards TO GIVE THEM LIBERTY. No doubt promised them protection of the United States. Numbers or course, were deluded; Those who opposed them were treated as enemies, and their property taken, plunder being the only object of these revolutionists. The Spanish officers surrendered themselves on the assurance of protection and being sent to the nearest port- but those Savages more ferocious than Indians, took thirteen principal officers and cut their throats, in cold blood. An army from the interior has completely defeated them. Those of the inhabitants who joined them will find no mercy from the Spaniards. The whole country near St. Antonio is destroyed. Women are daily arriving within our frontier line bare foot and almost naked, having fled before a pursuing foe near 500 miles through an uninhabited country.

I shall take every opportunity of writing you as long as the mail can travel without interruption. You see, I have the honour of being postmaster of Selsertown. weather our correspondence will be less interrupted on that account I cannot say. Suppose there is no prospect of hearing from our distant friends? Please to inform me should you hear from them. Having been on guard all last night from a false allarm that the Indians had made an attack on our out settlements. You must excuse this hasty epistle, however, I am very doubtful if I shall have time to write you more at leisure soon. Although there was no ground for the alarm last night such is the terror of the inhabitants that allmost every house and plantation was abonded from this place to the frontiers. The people are generally building forts for their protection- George is in good health- Joins with me in sincere prayers for the health and happiness of yourself and family. Our best respects to the Chases, the Neils and their families.

*I am my dear friend,
Edmd. Andrews*

Note: In Mr. Andrew's letter, he stated that only nine citizens escaped the massacre. This count that he gave did not include the several friendly Indians and Negro slaves who also escaped, making the total approximately 25 or 30 people who were not killed by the Creek Indians. Many of these were badly wounded.

ALABAMA CONFEDERATE HANDSTAMPED PAIDS

by Morris Everett

This second listing of Confederate Handstamp Paids should be read after a review of the first list covering the State of Mississippi which appeared in a preceding copy of the DIXIE PHILATELIST. In that first article I tried to make clear why any listing of this sort can only be considered a "guide" and is not a final set of figures. Even today, after thirty years of gathering statistics, new items are showing up almost monthly.

Also, in the previous article, care was taken to explain the limitations used in making this record.

Alabama Handstamp Paids seem to differ from their counterparts from Mississippi in that there seems to have been a greater percentage of the markers ("PAID" and values) held over from pre-war times or the post office gave those postmasters better priority in supplying same. The result is that there are not so many "home made" marking devices recorded.

As in the previous article, I will make a separate list of those Handstamp Paid markings which are listed in the Dietz 1959 Catalog, but which have never been reported to me. Perhaps the owners of some of these will send me a listing (or better yet a picture) of what they have including information as to ink colors, cancellation, dates, types of markings and cover addresses.

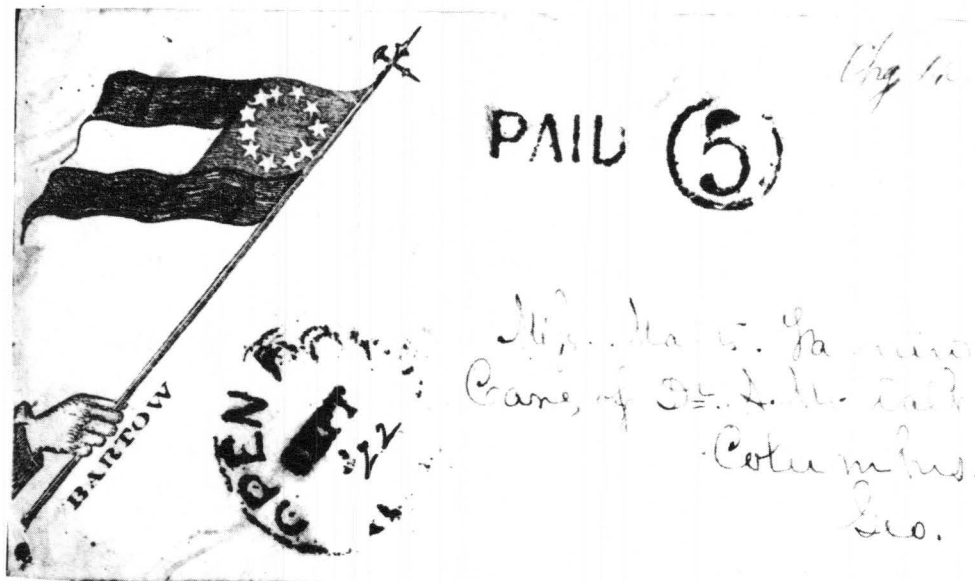
Here are my present listings: (NOTE: Where ink color is designated, it refers to the Handstamp Paid marking and not necessarily to the cancellation. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, THIS COLOR WILL BE BLACK.

Our appreciation is extended to Mr. Bill Bogg and Henry Spelman for permission to use the Dietz Catalog Types in this series.

STATE OF ALABAMA

NAME	H/S Type	COLOR	NO RECORDED	NAME	H/S Type	COLOR	NO RECORDED
Alexandria	5 (Val) (ms)		1	Blakely	10		1
Athens	5 10		1 1	Butler	10		1
Auburn	10	Blue	5	Cahaba	10		1
Autaugaville	5		1	Camden	5		1
Bean's Station	10		1	Carlowsville	10		2
Benton	5 II 5 II 10 40 (Val) (ms)		1 1 1 1	Centre	5		1
				Centreville	5 I		1
				Chambers C.H.	10	Blue	3
					10/5		1
				Chunenuggee	5		1
				Citronelle	5		1

NAME	H/S Type	COLOR	NO RECORDED	NAME	H/S Type	COLOR	NO RECORDED
Claiborne	10		1	Hayneville	5		3
	15 (Val)		1		10 I		6
	(ms)				10 II		3
Clayton	5		1		10 III		2
Clinton	5	Orange	1	Hickory Grove	5		1
Columbiana	5		3	Huntsville	5 I	Blue	9
Cross Keys	5	Dk.Blue	1		5 II		1
Cusseta	10		1		5 III	Blue	1
Dadeville	5 II		2		5 IV	Blue	4
	10		1		5 (Val)		1
Dayton	5 I		1		(ms)		
	10 I		1		10/5	Blue	1
Straight line	10 II		1		10 I	Blue	8
Decatur	5		1		10 II	Blue	2
Demopolis	5		1		10 III	Blue	4
	10		1		10 IV	Blue	2
Eufaula	5		5		10 V	Blue	2
	5+5		1	Jefferson	5	Brown	1
	10		6	Kingston	5		1
Eutaw	5 I		1	LaGrange	10		1
	5 II		5	Livingston	5		3
	10 I		1		10		4
	10 II		1	Loachapoka	5		1
Florence	5		5		10		1
Fort Deposit	5		1	Louina	5		1
	10		1	Lowndesborough	10		1
Gainesville	5		1	Manningham	10		1
Georgiana	10		1	Marion	5		2
Greensborough	5 I		10		10		4
	5 II		2	Maysville	5		1
	10 I		2	McKinley	5 I		1
	10 II		8		5 II		2
	10 III		1	Mobile	2		1
	20		1		5/2		2
Greenville	5 II		1		5		18
	5 III		1		10		8
	10		1		10/5		1
Grove Hill	5 I		1		10+10		1
	5 (Val)		5	Montevallo	5	Blue	1
	(ms)				10 (Val)		1
Hatchechubbee	10		2		(ms)		
Havana	5 I	Blue	2	Montgomery	2 (Val)		1
Hawridge	10		2		(ms)		1



OPEN POND, ALABAMA
PAID, 5(c) , (Blue-green) on Patriotic Envelope

NAME	H/S Type	COLOR	NO RECORDED	NAME	H/S Type	COLOR	NO RECORDED
Mount Hope	5		1	Somerville	10		1
Mount Vernon	5		1	South Florence	10		1
Northport	5 |		1	Sparta	10	Red	1
	10		1	Summerfield	5		2
New Market	5		1		5+5		2
Oak Bowery	5		1		10		1
	10		1	Sylacauga	5		2
Open Pond	5	Blue	1		10		1
Opelika	10	Red	1	Talladega			
Oxford	10		1	(with initials)	5		4
Perote	40 (Val)		1		10		1
	(ms)			(no initials)	5		2
Pickensville	5		4		10		9
	5 (Paid)		1		10 (Val)		2
	(ms)				(ms)		
Pine Level	5		3		20		1
Pollard	10		1	Tomkinsville	5	Brown	3
Prattville	5		5	Troy	5		1
	10		1		10		3
Russelville	5	Red	3	Tuscaloosa	5		25
	10	Red	1		10		11
Selma	5		16		10/5		1
	10		8		15 (Val)		1
	10/5	(10ms)	1		(ms)		

NAME	H/S Type	COLOR	NO RECORDED	NAME	H/S Type	COLOR	NO RECORDED
Tuscaloosa	20		2	Uniontown	5 I		13
(continued)	30 (Val)		1		5 II		1
	(ms)				10 I		4
Tuskegee	5	Blue	3		10 II		2
	10	Blue	3	Vilula	5	Blue	1
Tuscumbia	20 (Val)		1	Wetumpka	5	Blue	3
	(ms)				5		
Uchee	5	Blue	1		10	Blue	9
Union	5		1		10		8
Union Springs	10		2		10/5	Blue	1

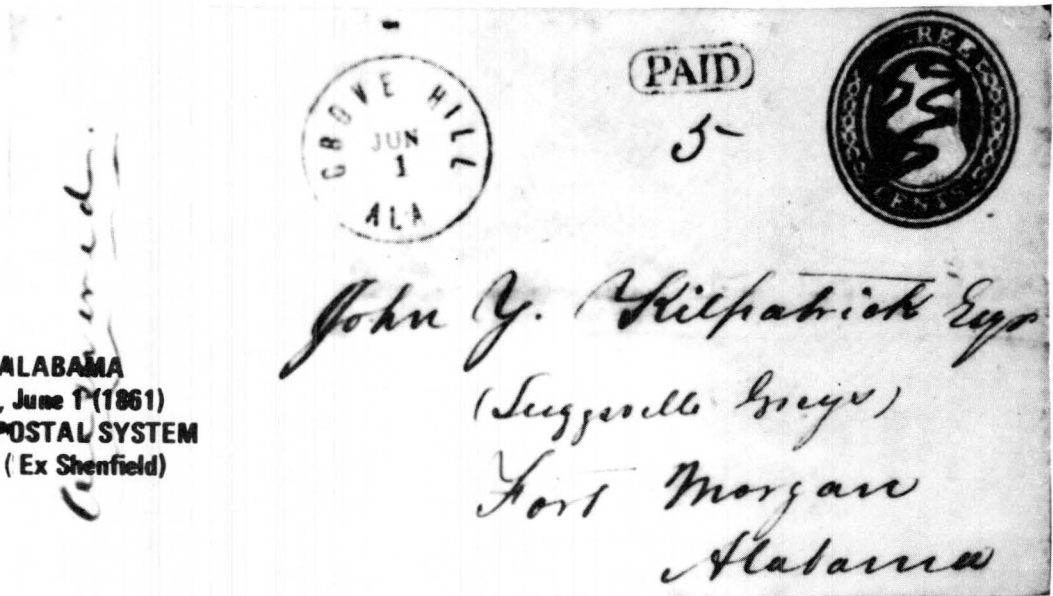
A fair number of unconfirmed markings remain. They are at this time:

Abbeville	5			Eufaula	2		
Athens	10	Blue			5	(with C.S.)	
Auburn	5	Blue		Eutaw	10 III		
Bridgeville	5			Gainesville	10 II		
Cahaba	5			Greenville	5 I		
Camden	10			Havana	5 II		
Centreville	5 II				10		
Central Institute	5			Jackson	5		
Chambers C.H.	5			Lowndesborough	5		
	5	Blue		Lower Peach Tree	5		
Chunenuggee	5 (val)			Montgomery	5	Blue	
	(ms)				10	Blue	
Clayton	10				10/5		
	40 (val)			Northport	5 II		
	(ms)			Pickensville	5 (val)		
Dadeville	5 I				(ms)		
	5 II	Red			10		
Dayton	5 II			Somerville	5		

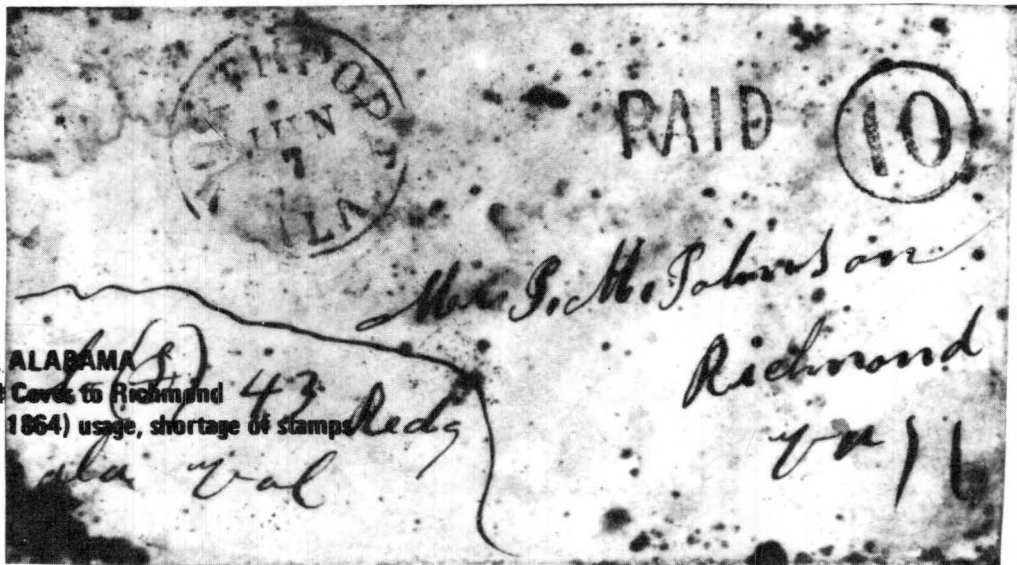
In closing, it should be noted that the "Drop 1 ct" rate for both Mobile and Montgomery have been omitted from the above listings. It has been pretty clearly established that these are pre-June 1st, 1861 markings and, therefore, should not appear in the Confederate Handstamp Paid category. Also, please note that the listed Warrenton, Paid 5 belongs under Florida, not Alabama.

Obviously the author hopes to hear from readers particularly regarding unconfirmed listings. The address to write is:

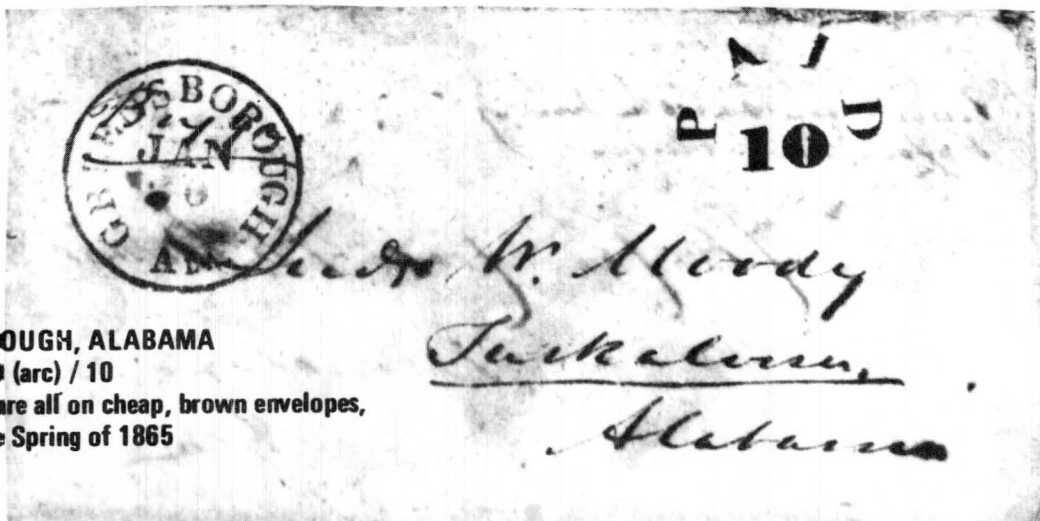
Morris Everett
 R.D. 3 Fairmount Blvd.
 Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022



GROVE HILL, ALABAMA
 PAID (oval), 5(cms), June 1 (1861)
 FIRST DAY OF CSA POSTAL SYSTEM
 U.S. Entire voided. (Ex Shenfield)



NORTHPORT, ALABAMA
 PAID, 10(c) on Turned Covers to Richmond
 osure establishes late (June 7, 1864) usage, shortage of stamps



GREENSBOROUGH, ALABAMA
 PAID (arc) / 10
 The few recorded examples are all on cheap, brown envelopes,
 used in the Spring of 1865

OGLETHORPE COUNTY AND THE ATHENS BRANCH OF THE GEORGIA RAILROAD By Douglas N. Clark

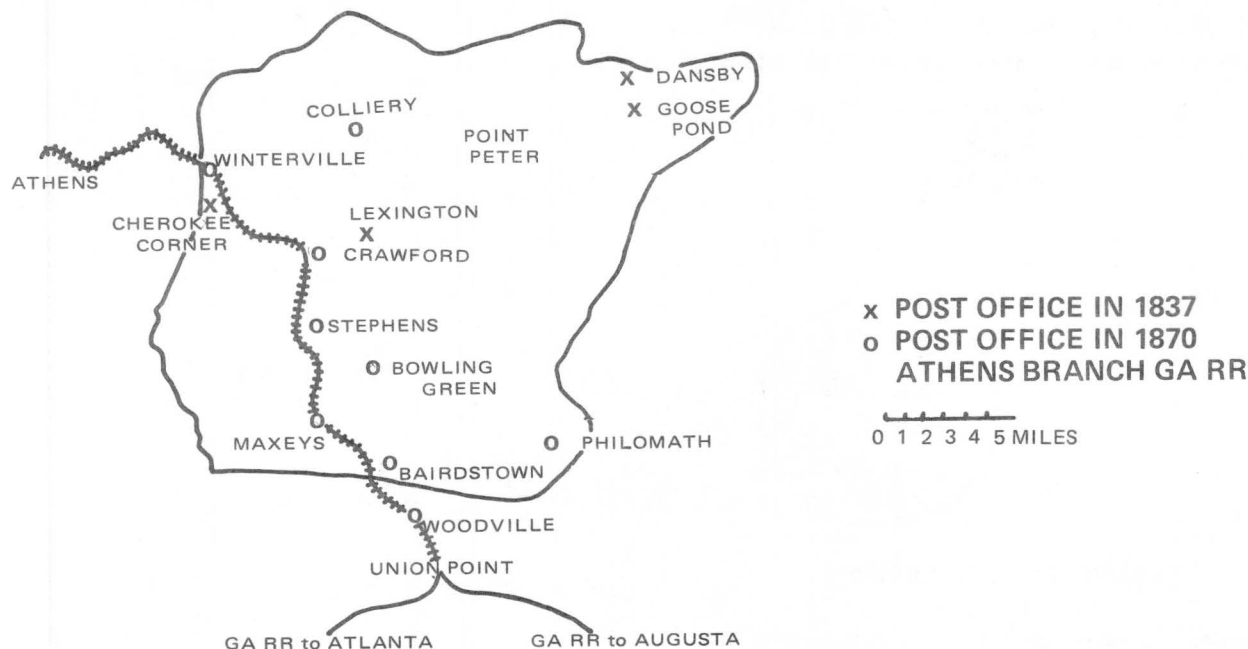
A strong interest in the postal history of Oglethorpe County, Georgia, a rural northeast Georgia County, has directed my attention to the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad, which runs 39 miles from Union Point, in Green County, to Athens, in Clarke County, with the majority of the road lying in Oglethorpe County.

In 1841, when the Athens Branch was completed, the main line of the Georgia Railroad, from Augusta to Atlanta, was complete only as far as Madison. The Athens Branch was originally intended to connect with the Cincinnati road, but this idea was given up before its completion. The railroad that ran through Oglethorpe County had a large effect upon the local economy and hence, indirectly, upon the local post offices. This can be seen from the map, which lists 1837 post offices and 1870 post offices in Oglethorpe County. Every one except Lexington, county seat and legal center, either was discontinued or established during that period. Lexington shunned the noisy and dirty railroad, and probably has suffered a resultant decline in years since.

The first mail service contract on the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad took effect December 1, 1841, just months after completion of the road. At the same time, a contract was signed with Easil Pace to transport mail twice a day, three days a week, from Lexington to Lexington Depot, three miles each way. It took sixteen years for Lexington Depot to get its own post office. Named Crawford, it still exists today.

Unfortunately, there are no known markings from the Athens Branch in the early days, although there probably was a route agent who rode with the mail and could postmark letters missed by the post office or handed directly to him at a station. His marking would have been large 32mm circular date stamps similar to most town markings of the day, and they probably would have read "Athens & Union Point R. R." Or else they might have been in manuscript, because he apparently handled so little mail that did not come from a post office.

In fact, the earliest marking known is about 35 years after the first mail contract. It was my good fortune to discover this October 27, 1876 route agent marking (type I) in a local correspondence, one hundred years to the day after it was mailed. The cover, addressed to Saw Dust, Ga., on the Georgia Railroad just west of Augusta, is also marked "missent" in manuscript, so that it may have been mistakenly handed to the train going north, toward Athens.



Cancel II is the standard type of route agent marking of the early 1880s. Examples have been known for quite awhile.

In 1882, Railway Post Offices made their appearance on the Athens Branch, meaning that mail was sorted in special cars enroute and dropped off at local stations. Marking III was first listed in a supplement to the 1975 Towle catalogue. It has been seen as early as 1885. Mine, dated December 17, 1888, is on a postal card sent from Stephens to Lexington. The schedule shows about 22 minutes between these stops.

Cancels IV and V are twentieth century markings from this route.

There are great frontiers in railway postal history, as evidenced by the lack of markings known on this route until 1876 and by the recent discovery of types I and III. But, perhaps of more importance, I feel that my Oglethorpe County collection would be grossly incomplete without examples of the markings of the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad.

REFERENCES:

Charles L. Towle, THE UNITED STATES TRANSIT MARKINGS CATALOGUE 1837-1974, Mobile Post Office Society, 1975.

Executive Documents, 27th Congress, 3rd Session, 1841.

Thomas P. Janes, HANDBOOK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, 1876, published by the State of Georgia Atlanta, 1876.

Douglas N. Clark, Athens Branch, Georgia Railroad, TRANSIT POSTMARK COLLECTOR 29, 1978, p.8



I
October 27, 1876
Towle 356-D-1
BLUE



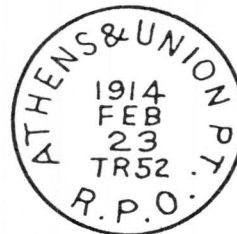
II
October 1, 1880
356-A-1
BLACK



III
December 17, 1888
356-C-1
BLACK



IV
October 19, 1903
UNLISTED
BLACK



V
February 23, 1914
356-B-1
BLACK

SELECTED COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, CANCELS

(Lowndes County)

By Don Garrett

The site of the town of Columbus, once called Possum Town by the Indians, is the very earliest place mentioned in the history of Mississippi, and is located on the Tombigbee, Buttahatchie, and Luxapalila Rivers.

In the year, 1540, before the Pilgrim Fathers or the Virginia settlers, Hernando DeSoto, the great Spanish cavalier and American explorer, with his army of mail-clad knights, frocked priests and trained soldiers entered the State of Mississippi near the site of the town of Columbus. He probably crossed the Tombigbee River at this point and proceeded on his northwestern journey across the high ridges of the State and after a time arrived at Chickasaw Bluff, now the City of Memphis, where he discovered the great "Father of Waters," our own Mississippi River, never before seen by the eye of a white man.

Again in 1736, a great flotilla of canoes, barges, and keel boats propelled by paddles, oars, and poles, carrying an army of 540 French soldiers, 45 negroes, and 600 Choctaw warriors passed immediately under the cliffs of the Tombigbee Bluff. They ascended the river to Cotton Gin Port. At this place they disembarked, and under the command of their general, Bienville, Governor of Louisiana, they attacked the villages of the Chickasaw Indians with a view to their annihilation. After a disgraceful defeat, with a bloody remembrance of Chickasaw valor, they returned to their Louisiana home.

Again in 1814, still another army, composed of Kentucky and Tennessee volunteers, commanded by Cols. Coffee and Carroll, starting from Tuscumbia, Ala., cut for themselves the military road over which they passed, crossing the Tombigbee River at Columbus. The military road is at this time one of the principal streets of our city. These troops pushed on, still cutting the road through the whole length of the State of Mississippi, and arrived in New Orleans just in time to take part in the memorable battle under General Andrew Jackson, before the beleaguered city of New Orleans. Some writers say this was on the return from New Orleans. Thus in the long ago, with intervening centuries of time, the flags of three great nations, Spain, France and America, floated over their armies, as they amid growling bears, howling wolves and the astonished gaze of naked savages, passed over the site of the beautiful city of Columbus, Mississippi, in what is now Lowndes County.

Franklin Academy, chartered in 1821, was by twenty-four years the first free school of note in Mississippi.

The history of Columbus, Mississippi, during the Civil War is unique and interesting—unique in that it was never attacked or captured by the Federal army during the entire war. No hostile flag ever floated over its beautiful homes, no house was ever burned or building looted by a conquering foe. It escaped the immediate horrors and ravages of war, which fact was not true of any other city or town of its size in the State of Mississippi, and notwithstanding the further fact that 238 battles were fought on Mississippi soil.

The first Decoration Day began by three ladies decorating both the Federal and Confederate graves in the Friendship Cemetery, April 25, 1866. The first pilgrimage as we know it today was in 1941.

Postoffice established at Columbus, Mississippi, on (or about) June 18, 1824

POSTMASTERS	DATES OF APPOINTMENT
John B. Raser	June 18, 1824
George Shaeffer	October 4, 1825
Charles H. Abert	April 20, 1826
John B. Sims	April 4, 1834
Charles H. Abert	July 28, 1834
A. E. Burgess	March 3, 1837
Nathan Lester	February 21, 1839
Joseph Blair	August 23, 1839
David P. Blair	September 2, 1843
Andrew H. Jordan	July 26, 1849
Jacob Isaacs	August 2, 1854
Durant H. Davis	July 20, 1865


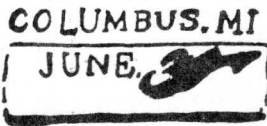

“A History of Columbus, Mississippi, During the 19th Century,” Dr. W. L. Lipscomb, 1909.





B. C. Oakley, Jr.


Jackson Daily News, September 14, 1975.






*Columbus Miss
July 13th*


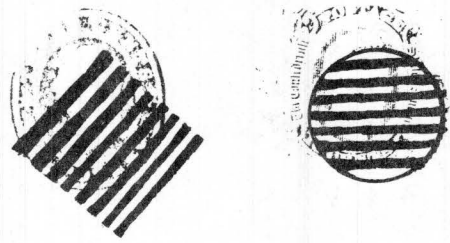
While in Monroe County, 1821

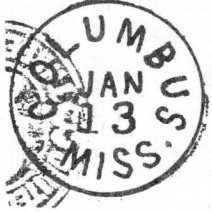
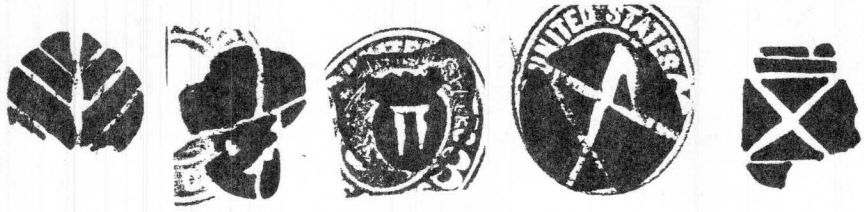
		
OAKLEY, A, 1827-29	1829	20mm 1829


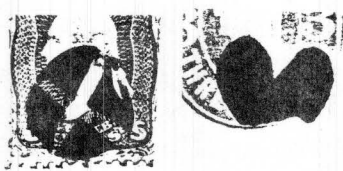

			
1829	1831	OAKLEY, TYPE B, 1831-32	

	PAID	25
OAKLEY, TYPE C,		1835-37

    	<p>FREE PAID</p>
OAKLEY, TYPE D,	1839-51

 <p>FREE</p>	
Oakley, Type E, 1835-Confederate	CONFEDERATE MARKINGS

 
1865-82

 	
1865-69	1895



ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

FT. MIMS MASSACRE
 ← 3 miles →
 Creek Indian War, 1813-14
 Most brutal massacre
 in American history.
 Creek Indians stormed
 the fort, slew inhabitants.
 Of some 550 in Ft. Mims,
 about 36 survived.

A CREEK WAR LETTER

by M. Clinton McGee

The Creek Indian War of 1813-1814 was an integral part of the larger American-British War of 1812. Indeed, the English instigated -- certainly along with the Spanish encouraged -- the depredations of the Creeks.

In 1811, Tecumseh, the Shawnee Chief from Ohio, came to Alabama and preached a war of extermination against the whites. He visited a Creek settlement at what is now Tuscaloosa. Although this was Choctaw territory, the Creeks, in 1809, with the consent of the Choctaws, had located this settlement known as the Black Warrior's Town at the Falls of the Black Warrior. Tecumseh organized a powerful war party, "The Red Sticks", among the Creeks under the leadership of a half-breed, William Weatherford.

The animosities between the Indians and white pioneers erupted into open warfare with the Battle of Burnt Corn in Baldwin County on July 27, 1813. The Creeks retaliated August 30th by an attack on Fort Mims, considered by many historians as the bloodiest massacre in frontier

Fort St Stephens 24. Decr 1813.

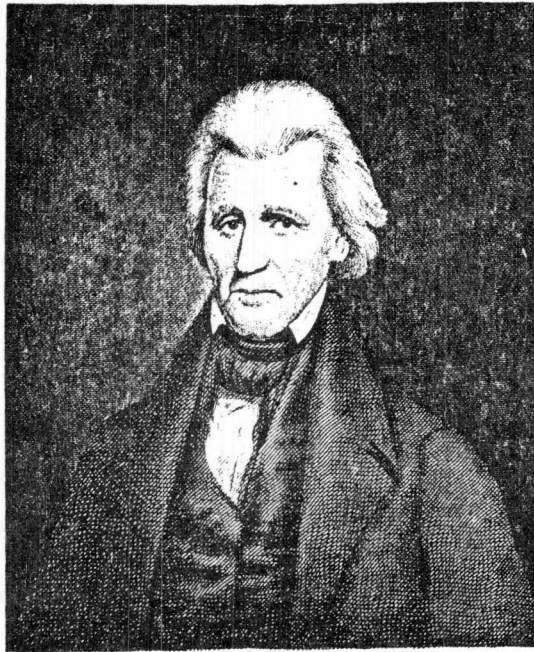
Dear General,

The enclosed papers will show you

that among the
in the Choctaw
of your situation
provision will
of you.

missions duties I have had to perform

been unremendful
ent supply of
taking distance



ANDREW JACKSON.

Inciur
John Pitchly
Choctaws under
and the Old lead
returned on the

er from Mr.
that a party of
eking warrior
young leader) and
Creek Warriors

on the Black warrior without the loss of a man.
Three other parties are yet out. We are in great
want of Arms Ammunition and Blankets, and so
I fear are your brave fellows.

Yours sincerely

John M. Kees

Major Genl. Jackson

history. The Alabama settlers appealed to General Jackson and the Governor of Tennessee for aid. Jackson raised a body of Tennessee Volunteers, who were re-enforced by Alabama militia and volunteers and the friendly Choctaws under Chief Pushmataha.

In October, 1813, under orders from Jackson, Colonel John Coffee proceeded to the Falls of the Black Warrior to destroy Black Warrior's Town. Davy Crockett, a scout in Coffee's command, says when they got there, the Indians had all left, although the cribs were full of corn and dried beans. "We saw plenty of fresh Indian tracks, and we had no doubt they had been scared off by our arrival." Coffee's men burned the settlement of about fifty cabins and a long house. Historians say that Colonel John McKee and Chief Pushmataha, with their Choctaw and Chickasaw warriors, arrived a few weeks later, but found the town deserted and in ashes.

The letter illustrated was written at Ft. St. Stephens, December 24, 1813, by John McKee, Indian Agent, to Major General Andrew Jackson and confirms the pursuit and capture of the fugitive Creeks on the Black Warrior River. It contained other enclosures and was delivered by hand as the region's North-South mail route from Knoxville, in east Tennessee, down the eastern part of the Mississippi Territory and along the line of forts to Mobile was apparently suspended. Important military communications were carried by special couriers, probably trusted Indians. (See THE EXPRESS MAIL OF 1814-1816, D. Ed Starnes, Jr., AMERICAN PHILATELIST, September, 1976, 684-686.)

The McKee-Jackson letter reads:

Dear General,

The inclosed papers will shew you that among the pressing duties I have had to perform in the Choctaw Nation I have not been unmindful of your situation - I hope a sufficient supply of provision will soon be within striking distance of you.

I received this morning a letter from Mr. John Pitchlynn informing me that a party of Choctaws under the command of the Talking Warrior and the Old Leader (formerly called the Young Leader) had returned on the 17 having killed four Creek Warriors on the Black Warrior without the loss of a man. Three other parties are yet out. We are in great want of arms, ammuniton and blankets. And so I fear are your brave fellows.

*Yours sincerely,
John McKee*

The following March 27, 1814, Jackson defeated the Creeks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River. Weatherford surrendered at the Treaty of Ft. Jackson (Coosa River), August 9th, and the Creeks gave up most of their land in the Alabama country. This ended the Creek power in Alabama and Georgia. The Creek cession alone opened to white settlement more than one half the present State of Alabama.

It is recorded that in the 1820's Colonel McKee was still walking in Tuscaloosa in his "blue swallow-tail coat with bright buttons, and carried a hickory walking stick, which had upon it thirteen knots, as it was said, on each of which was a silver plate, and on these plates, beginning at the top, the letters spelling "Andrew Jackson" were engraved."

The McKee-Jackson letter may well be the oldest original manuscript relative to what is now Tuscaloosa in private hands.

THE ORIGINS OF THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION
AND THE WARREN P. WARE TROPHY

by Jerry S. Palazolo

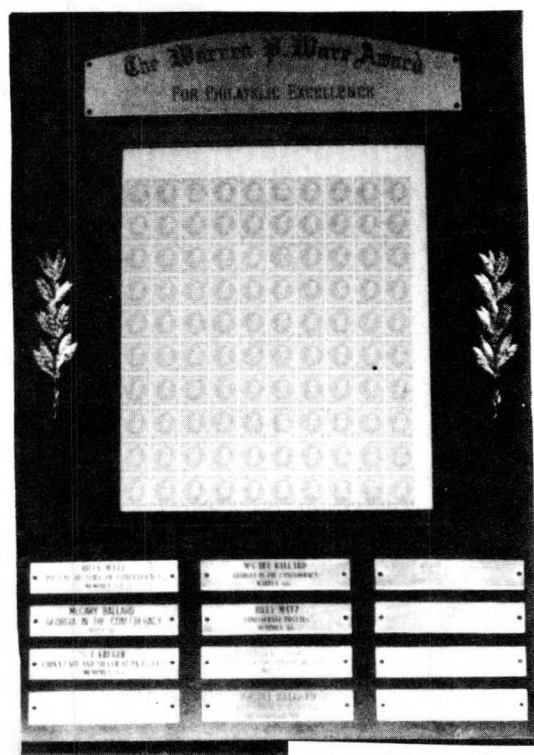
On a Saturday afternoon in November of 1963, the Southern Philatelic Federation was born at the historic old Peabody Hotel in Memphis. At an informal meeting during MEMPHEX that year, Ed Williams presented his concept of an association of southern stamp clubs to encourage philatelic exhibitions in the South. At that time the only shows of any consequence in the area besides Memphis, were NOPEX, FLOREX, and TEXANEX. With the help of Billy Matz, Nathan Goldstein, Nick Koutroulis and Stan Kruger, a formal organization was launched under the name "Confederate States Stamp Association." By the time the first formal meeting was held in Memphis on November 28, 1964, a total of ten clubs had agreed to participate.

As an adjunct to the development of new stamp shows it was decided that a permanent and worthwhile award should be established to encourage participation by members of the associated clubs. The result was a striking plaque featuring a complete pane of the Confederate five cent De La Rue print donated by Billy Matz. It was decided that this "traveling" trophy would be given twice a year at shows staged by member clubs, and awarded to the best exhibit by a member of an affiliated club. The donor and the president pro-tem of the Association named the award in honor of Warren P. Ware.

The late Mr. Ware was at that time the 78 year old dean of Mid-South philatelists. He was a life member of the Society of Philatelic Americans, the American Philatelic Society, and the Memphis Stamp Collectors Society of which he was a principal founder and charter member. His collecting interests encompassed many fields including the Canal Zone, Canada, Hawaii, and United States Precancels, Postal Stationary, and Revenues. But more than anything else it was Mr. Ware's devotion to the collecting and study of Southern Postal History for which he is best remembered. He was there to present the award named in his honor for the first time to Billy Matz for his "Postal History of the Confederacy." Mr. Ware lived on to see the award given to five other philatelists on ten different occasions. He died at age 85 on November 15, 1971.

By 1967 the Confederate State Stamp Association had changed its name to the Southern Philatelic Federation and begun to admit individuals as members for the first time. The purpose and format remained the same, especially in view of the success the organization was having. MEMPHEX and NOPEX were on firm footings hosting national conventions. Shows began to spring up in Baton Rouge, Chattanooga, Huntsville, Mobile, Nashville, Warner-Robbins, Gulfport, and a show was planned for Atlanta. Such success eventually lulled the Federation into dormancy, however. In 1970 the DIXIE PHILATELIST ceased publication and all functions were given up except the presentation of the Ware trophy. But even that function was threatened in 1972 when the last name plaque was filled on the original award.

At the first "Happening" in Greenville, Mississippi in 1972, Hubert Skinner presented a new replacement trophy which he designed and donated. This handsome plaque features a U.S. number 1, along with a note of the Canal Bank printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson. The Federation accepted the new Ware Award and adopted a new purpose in the funding and development of the new DIXIE PHILATELIST as a journal of philatelic merit. It has been this new direction, along with the continued encouragement of regional exhibitions that has carried the Southern Philatelic Federation to its present stature.



WINNERS OF THE WARREN WARE TROPHY

Billy Matz
 McCary Ballard
 S.J. Kruger
 Hubert C. Skinner
 McCary Ballard
 Billy Matz
 Hubert C. Skinner
 McCary Ballard
 Sherrell Nunnally
 Sherrell Nunnally
 Lynne S. Warm
 Hubert C. Skinner

POSTAL HISTORY OF CONFEDERACY
 GEORGIA IN THE CONFEDERACY
 CHINA UNIT AND SILVER YUAN ISSUES
 CITY POSTS OF NEW ORLEANS
 GEORGIA IN THE CONFEDERACY
 CONFEDERATE POSTALS
 NEW ORLEANS POSTAL HISTORY, 1806-1870
 GEORGIA CONFEDERATES
 CONFEDERATE STATES
 PARIS BALLOON POSTS 1870
 U.S. FIRST BUREAU SERIES
 NEW ORLEANS POSTAL HISTORY, 1847-1870

MEMPHEX '64
 NOPEX '65
 MEMPHEX '65
 NOPEX '66
 WARPEX' 66
 MEMPHEX' 66
 NOPEX' 67
 MEMPHEX' 67
 NOPEX '69
 MEMPHEX '70
 NOPEX '71
 NOPEX '72

NEW TROPHY

Charles A. Miller
 Hubert C. Skinner
 Hubert C. Skinner
 Hubert C. Skinner
 Hubert C. Skinner
 William H. Bauer

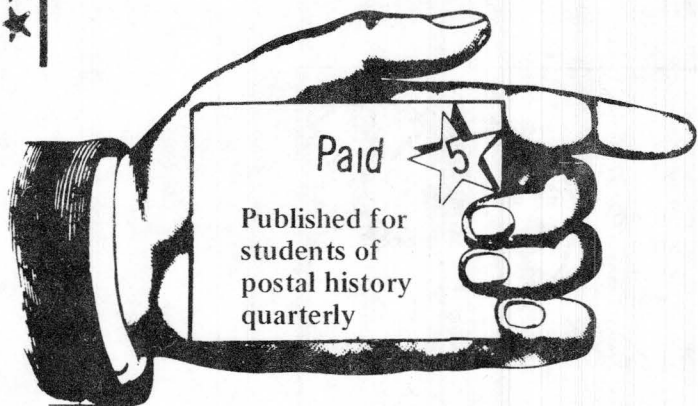
MISSISSIPPI CONFEDERATES
 NEW ORLEANS POSTAL HISTORY, 1861-1865
 U.S. ONE CENT STAMP OF 1851-1857
 THE U.S. THREE CENT STAMP OF 1851
 NEW ORLEANS POSTAL HISTORY, 1792-1865
 COLORADO POSTAL HISTORY, 1859-1900

MEMPHEX '72
 NOPEX '73
 MEMPHEX '74
 NOPEX '75
 NOPEX '77
 NOPEX '78

The Dixie Philatelist

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

WINTER 1979, VOLUME XII, NUMBER 4



EDITORS

DALE FERBER
204 GREENFIELD ROAD
BRANDON, MS. 39042

H.L. HILL, JR.
631-F HAMPTON WAY
JACKSON, MS. 39211

IS THIS YOUR LAST DIXIE?

If you have not yet paid your 1979 SPF membership dues, please do so now, or this will be the last issue of THE DIXIE PHILATELIST you will receive. Dues are \$5.00 annually, payable to Don Garrett, SPF Treasurer, 1010 Metairie Road, Jackson, Ms. 39209.

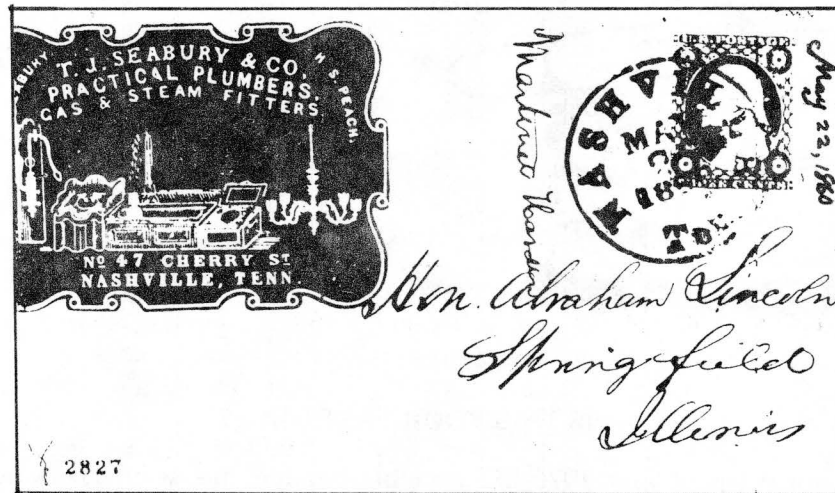
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THE DIXIE PHILATELIST is the official publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation. Published four times a year for the benefit of the membership and others interested in original research articles that deal primarily with postal history. Federation dues are \$5.00, payable annually to the treasurer. All inquiries concerning content should be directed to the editors.

“...almost Martyrdom”
by James S. Leonardo

This, the second in a series of articles on southern postal history in the Abraham Lincoln Papers, describes a letter written not in a hostile hand, but from a political comrade deep in unfriendly territory. The writer, Alexander R. McKee, served for many years as clerk of court at Lancaster, Kentucky. He was also a brother-in-law of Colonel John J. Hardin of Illinois, an old political associate of Lincoln who was killed in the Mexican War. The following letter and cover from McKee are taken from Reel 6 of the microfilm edition of the Abraham Lincoln Papers held by the Library of Congress:



Nashville Ten
22nd May 1860

Hon Abraham Lincoln

My Dear Sir

Permit me to congratilate [sic] you upon your nomination for the Presidency. I should have been at the convention but was prevented by urgent private business-

I have bourne almost Martyrdom, ever since I advocated the Conservative and wholesome principles of the Republican party; and for the first time see the dawning of peace. Your nomination is recd. here by all parties, as a tender of the olive branch to the South - Many of my old friends have boldly announced that they will support you.

Mrs. McKee is greatly gratified at your nomination and hopes you will succeed - God will favour the right, in him I trust, and a triumphant Victory will be yours -

Abel[,] send me your early history that I may be able to talk a little.

Truly your friend
Alex. R. McKee

P.S. For the next 4 months I will be at Somerset Ky. (4th Congressional District Ky) Write to me at that point - that is the District from which I was appointed a delegate to Chicago. best regards to Mrs. L.

Mc K

The cover's postmark (Palazolo Type G) is not a scarce one, although the use of the imperforate number 11 is certainly a late one. The really curious thing is McKee's use of the corner card; it is not known that he was involved with any aspect of the plumbing business. Could it be that the corner card was actually chosen as a "cover card" (i.e. as a disguise) to outwardly portray the communication as a business note rather than a sympathetic political letter? Considering the overt hostility that southern post office personnel then displayed toward the anti-slavery cause, such a theory seems plausible.

McKee's view of Lincoln's nomination being received as an olive branch in the South seems as absurd to us today as it much have seemed to most southerners in 1860. Yet McKee was accurately reporting the feelings of the Republican Party at the Chicago convention. Moderate Republicans prided themselves on Lincoln's avoidance of all excess in his speeches, and his repudiation of Hintin Helper's book (*The Impending Crisis*) and the John Brown outrage. They pointed to his constant call for sectional conciliation and broad nationalism. "It is exceedingly desirable," said Lincoln:

that all parts of this great Confederacy shall be at peace . . . Let us Republicans do our part to have it so. Even though much provoked, let us do nothing through passion and ill temper. Even though the southern people will not so much as listen to us, let us calmly consider their demands, and yield to them if, in our deliberate view of our duty, we possibly can. Judging by all they say and do, . . . let us determine . . . what will satisfy them.¹

Alexander McKee used his political friendship with Lincoln to his own advantage. On March 30th, 1861, he visited with the new President in the White House, and got Lincoln to write to the Secretary of State asking that McKee, "an out, and out Republican. . . popular with all Kentuckians," be given "a place in one of the Departments."²

In July, 1861, McKee was appointed to the consularship at Panama, but before his departure he enjoyed a brief participation in the developing war against those fellow southerners whose reply to Lincoln's "olive branch" had been open hostility. Writing from Somerset, Kentucky, on June 30, 1861, McKee warned the federal government of rebel efforts to capture the guns being forwarded to the loyal Union men of East Tennessee. He even offered to act as an agent to safeguard the arms, and suggested a secret code by which a return telegraph message should be sent.³

Although the author was unable to locate much material on McKee's life and political career, such detail is perhaps not so important in explaining the items chosen for this article. The most interesting aspect of the items, from the point of view of a real Lincoln scholar, would probably not be the philatelic aspects of the cover, or even the letter. It would probably be Lincoln's short filing note, "Martered Hardin," written vertically across the cover. It seems obvious that McKee's letter served not so much as a glad tiding of political support below the Mason and Dixon Line, but as a catalyst to conjure up the ghost of Lincoln's dead friend John J. Hardin, McKee's brother-in-law. And the thought of Hardin was probably accompanied by Lincoln's old feeling of outrage at the conduct of the United States in waging war on the Mexican government fourteen years before.

1. J.G. Randall and David Donald, *THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION*, (Boston: D.C. Heath & Co., 1961), pp. 130-131.

2. Roy P. Basler, ed., *THE COLLECTED WORKS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers Un. Press, 1953) , vol. 4, pp. 302-303.


3. *Ibid.*; Alexander R. McKee to Andrew Johnson, June 30, 1861, in *Andrew Johnson Papers*, Library of Congress.

Three aspiring Whig politicians of central Illinois, Edward D. Baker, John J. Hardin, and Abraham Lincoln, met and agreed in early 1843, to "take a turn a piece" in running for Congress. All three were subsequently elected, and served. But Hardin was lost to Illinois politics on February 23, 1847, when he fell at the Battle of Buena Vista.⁴ In Lincoln's mind Hardin was a martyr to the folly of waging an unnecessary and unconstitutional war. And what of the unnecessary war which threatened in 1860? The following quote from Sandburg's ABRAHAM LINCOLN provided further conjecture as to what thoughts McKee's letter may have sparked in Lincoln's mind:

The man in Springfield picked to carry the banner stood at moments as a shy and furtive figure. He wanted the place - and he didn't. His was precisely the clairvoyance that knew terrible days [and new martyrs] were ahead. He had his hesitations. And he was in the end the dark horse on whom the saddle was put. He could contemplate an old proverb: "The horse thinks one thing, he that saddles him another." ⁵

4. Carl Sandburg, ABRAHAM LINCOLN: THE PRAIRIE YEARS AND THE WAR YEARS (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1954), pp. 80-95.

5. Ibid., p. 175.



EMBOSSSED REVENUES
THE FIRST FEDERAL REVENUE STAMPS
by Jerry S. Palazolo

Any student of the American Revolution knows how controversial the British Stamp Act was in the Colonies. It must surely seem curious then that the 5th Congress of the newly formed United States would adopt a sort of "Stamp Act" of its own in 1797. This revenue act in effect from July 1, 1798 to February 28, 1801¹ called for taxes on many legal documents including most commercial paper of the day. While the intent may have been to tax financial and legal transactions everywhere, including the remote western frontier of Tennessee, in reality only those in the larger commercial trade centers seemed to have been affected.

Payment of these taxes was to be evidenced by the impression (embossing) of a colorless revenue stamp in the appropriate value on the document or instrument. Robert Scott, first engraver of the United States Mint designed and prepared a set of dies² to be used in each of the 16 states. A different configuration of an eagle and shield was used for each value with only the names of the states changed from one set to the next. A set of dies along with paper and presses were sent by the Commissioner of Revenue to the Supervisor of Revenue in every state.³ The set of dies for Tennessee was sent from the capitol in Philadelphia on February 27th of 1798 as evidenced by an original letter found in the Tennessee State Library and Archives addressed to Col. David Henley at Knoxville:⁴

Philadelphia 28th February 1798

Sir

Yesterday two waggoners by the names of Wolfe & Beard left this city with the waggons (sic) loaded to your address containing a number of articles for the intended Treaty with the Cherokee Indians, and also the presses, papers necessary for carrying the law relative to stamps into full execution in the State of Tennessee. I have furnished each of them with Two Hundred and twenty five dollars to enable them to proceed. If from any unforeseen circumstance these sums should prove insufficient, you will please to make them a farther advance and it shall be placed to your credit in my books.

If there is any public loading on hand at the time of their arrival you will please to commit it to them as return loads as in that way it will be transported for a small expense.

*I am Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant*

Samuel Hodgdon

Col. Henley's reply is not recorded, but it can be assumed that the dies arrived safely some 30-45 days later.

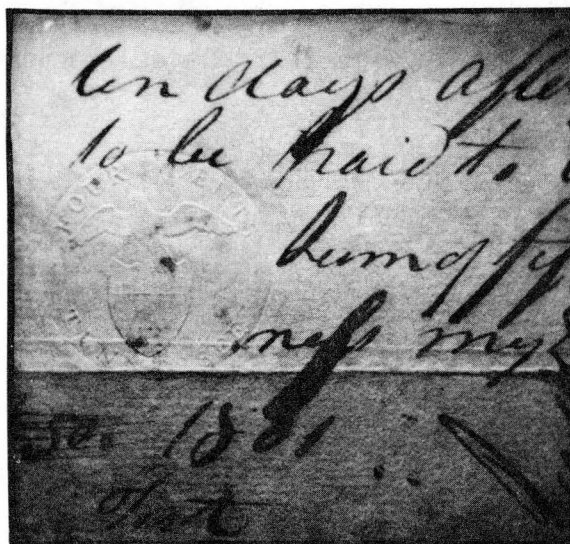
It was the duty of Col. Henley as Supervisor of Revenue for Tennessee to stamp all documents presented to him upon payment of the proper tax. Also, the Supervisors were to have on hand for sale blank paper stamped with the different rates of duty to be sold to the public for later use.⁵ The most common rates of duty and usages from Tennessee are as follows:⁶

4 cents	Bonds, bills of exchange, or notes payable within 60 days from \$20 to \$100
10	Bonds, bills of exchange, or notes payable within 60 days from \$100 to \$500
20	Bonds, bills of exchange, or notes payable within 60 days from \$500 to \$1,000
25	Bonds, bills of exchange, or notes payable in over 60 days from \$100 to \$500
	Certificates of shares of stock in an insurance company or bank above \$100
	Protest or other notarial act
	Letter of Attorney
	Receipt or discharge for legacy or share of interstate estate from \$50 to \$100
50	Bonds, bills of exchange, or notes payable in over 60 days from \$500 to \$1,000
	Notes of banks from \$50 to \$100
	Exemplification bearing the seal of the court
	Receipt or discharge for legacy or share of interstate estate from \$100 to \$500
75	Bonds, bills of exchange, or notes payable in over 60 days above \$1,000

While the above would cover most banking and commercial transactions in the normal course of business, it was a difficult tax for one man to enforce in an entire state. During the entire four year life of the act only about One Million was taken in. Of that total, the breakdown by states is:⁷

New York	\$179,861	N. Carolina	\$19,437
Penn.	174,704	New Hamp.	14,655
Mass.	122,487	Georgia	11,340
Maryland	107,617	N.J.	11,331
Virginia	67,717	Kentucky	6,192
S. Carolina	52,245	Delaware	5,964
Conn.	25,685	Vermont	4,275
R.I.	19,612	Tennessee	1,997

Since Tennessee paid in less than \$2000 over a period of four years, it comes as no surprise that a survey of known examples of these stamps conducted in 1941 only reported a total of 38 from this state. There were six of the four cent value, twelve of the ten cent value, one of the twenty cent, fourteen of the twenty-five, four of the fifty, and one of the seventy-five.⁸ No other values from Tennessee have been seen, although dies were probably prepared in the values of thirty cents, and one, two, four, and ten dollars. Of this small number known, eleven came up for sale at one time in the Theodore Sheldon Sale offered by Mercury Stamp Company in 1970. Sheldon's extensive collection contained at least one of each known value from Tennessee except the elusive twenty cent which has not been seen since first reported by H.H. Harned over 38 years ago.⁹



FOUR CENT VALUE
OF TENNESSEE

NOTES

¹ James B. Hatcher, ed., SCOTT SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF UNITED STATES STAMPS, p. 483. New York, Scott Publishing Co., 1976.

² James F. Magee, Jr., ed., "Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper," Vol. 3, No. 2, p.1. November, 1940.

³ James B. Hatcher, ed., SCOTT SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF UNITED STATES STAMPS, p. 484. New York, Scott Publishing Co., 1976.

⁴ Tennessee State Library and Archives. Department of Archives, Manuscripts Section AC. No. 140.

⁵ James B. Hatcher, ed., SCOTT SPECIALIZED CATALOG OF UNITED STATES STAMPS, p. 484. New York, Scott Publishing Co., 1976.

⁶ Colin MacR. Makepeace, "Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper," Vol. 2, No.3, p. 58. May, 1939.

⁷ James F. Magee, Jr., ed., "Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper," Vol. 1, No.1, p.1, September 1938.

⁸ Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper Check-List (unsigned). 1941.

⁹ James F. Magee, Jr., ed., "Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper," Vol. 3, No.2, p. 1, November 1940.

The author wishes to thank Joseph F. Antizzo for making his notes on this subject available.

LOUISIANA CONFEDERATE HANDSTAMP PAIDS

by Morris Everett

This third report covering the records I have accumulated over the past thirty years of collector's holdings of Confederate Handstamp Paids should be read after going over my first listing covering Mississippi material. The limitations of these lists, which after all are only "indicators", is pretty clearly spelled out in the introduction to that earlier article. Those same limitations, of course, cover the list below of Louisiana material.

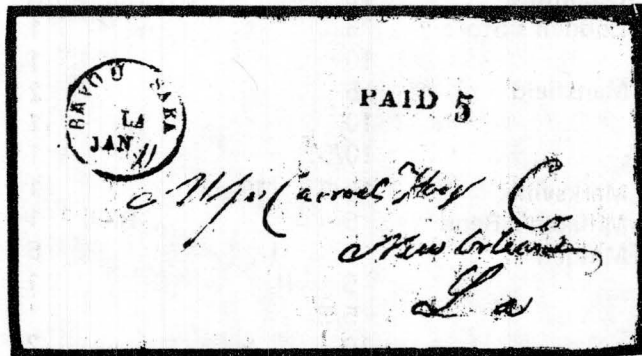
The Louisiana list, more than many of the Confederate states, seems to be characterized by comparatively large numbers of Handstamped Paid covers from a few towns and many places from which I have records on only one known example.

Also a word must be said about New Orleans, the most important seaport in the South. While I have heard of no example of a New Orleans Handstamp Paid being found, this city did have a very ambitious postmaster who arranged for the production of a number of provisional types of adhesive stamps and handstamps. More importantly, from a philatelic standpoint, it was the location of the Carroll Hoy company which was the source of the hundreds upon hundreds of all sorts of philatelic gems, many of which were accumulated through the war years. Examples of Handstamp Paid markings were found from many Confederate States in the storage barrels of this company. [Editors note: Details of this historic company and find can be located in the Spring, 1977 DIXIE.]

Again, I will divide my listings into two parts. First the numbers and types of Confederate Handstamp Paids which have been reported to me with verifying details and Second, the Handstamp Paid markings listed in the Dietz 1959 Catalog, but which have never been identified to me by their owners. In looking at these records, please remember that the ink color listed refers to the Handstamp Paid marking and not necessarily the cancellation. Also note, unless otherwise indicated, THE INK COLOR WILL BE BLACK.

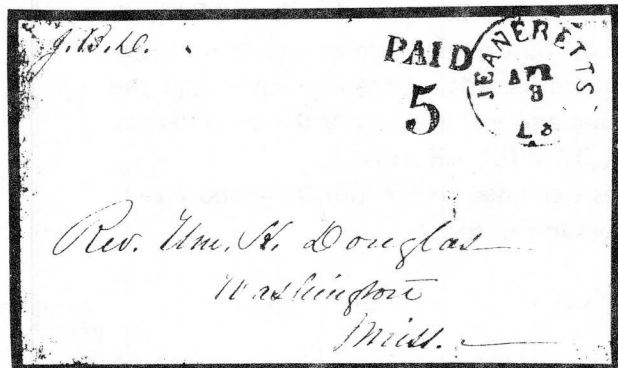
As noted in previous articles, our appreciation is extended to Mr. Bill Bogg and Henry Spelman for permission to use the Dietz Catalog Types in this series.

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED	NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Abbeville	5		2	Bellevue	5		1
	5	(Val) ms	2	Brashear	5		3
Alexandria	5		Verm 29		5		Brown 1
	10		Verm 6	Cheneyville	5		2
Algiers	10		1	Collingsburgh	10		1
Amite City	20		1	Clinton	5	I	6
Arcadia	5		2		5	II	2
	10		1				
Baldwin	5		1				
Baton Rouge	5	I	9				
	5	II	1				
	10		4				
	10	(Val) ms	1				
Bayou Goula	5		1				
	10		1				
	10/5		1				
Bayou Sara	5		2				

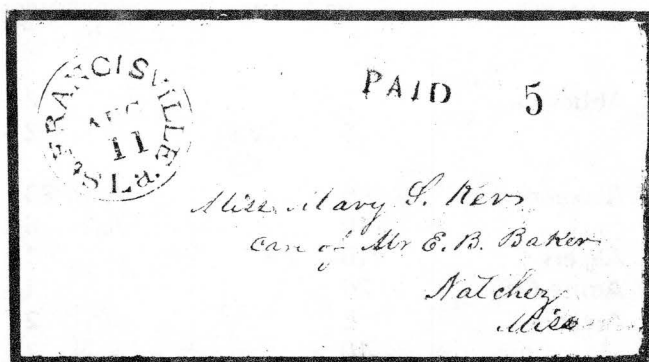


NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Cotile	5	Blue	4
Donaldson	5		1
Evergreen	5	Red	1
Farmerville	10	(Val) ms	1
Fillmore	5	Gray-blue	1
	10	Gray-blue	2
	10/5	Gray-blue	1
Franklin	5		2
	10		1
Greensburg	5		1
Hermitage	5	Red	1
Harrisonburg	5		1
Homer C.H.	5		1
	10		1
Houma	5		2
	10		2
Jackson	5		1
Jeanerette	5		1

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Monroe	5	I	2
	5	II	2
	10	I	2
	10/5	(10 ms)	1
Mt. Lebanon	5		1
	5/3	I	1
	10	I	1
	10	II	1
Natchitoches	5	I	2
	5	II	3
	10		2
New Iberia	5	I	4
	5	II	1
	10/5		1
Opelousas	5		1
	10		2
Paincourtville	5		2
Pattersonville	5		2
Plaquemine	5		1
Pleasant Hill	5		1
Red River Landing	5	Red	1
Shreveport	5		9
	10	I	8
	15	(Val) ms	1
	40	(Val) ms	1
	40/10	(Val) ms	1
St. Francisville	5	I	2
	5	II	1



Keachie	5	I	5
	10	(Val) ms	1
Lake Providence	5	I	1
	5	II	1
Laurel Hill	5		3
Livonia	5		1
Lecompte	10		3
Lobdell's Store	5		1
	10		1
Mansfield	5		2
	10		1
	10/5		1
Marksville	10/5	(10 ms)	1
Milliken's Bend	5	Blue	1
Minden	5	I	6
	5	II	1
	5/3		1
	10		2



St. Gabriel	5		1
	10/5	(10 ms)	1
St. Martinsville	10		5
	10/5		1
Tangipahoa	5		6
Thibodeaux	5		7
Waterloo	5		1
Winnfield	5		1

NOTE: I have recorded seven examples of the New Orleans "Steam 7" marking, but have never felt they should be included in these listings. There are more than this number, but in my early years of collecting data I did not include this marking.

The following represents the list of Dietz Catalog listings of Louisiana Handstamped Pairs which have never been confirmed to me:

NAME	H/S	TYPE	COLOR
Brashear	10		Brown
Keachie	5	(val) ms	
	10	I	
Monroe	10	II	
Mt. Lebanon	5/3	II	Blue
New Iberia	10		
St. Gabriel	5+5		
St. Martinsville	5		
Waterproof	5	<i>— belong to Bluebonnet.</i>	

Dietz listings which should be removed from the records as non-Confederate or erroneously listed include the following:

NAME	H/S	COLOR
Bogaloosa	Paid 5	Black
Painterfield	Paid 5	Black
Shreveport	Paid 10	Type II Black
Williamsburg	Paid 10	Black

Obviously I am hoping for reports of the existence of some of the unreported Hand-stamped Pairs. They are undoubtedly very scarce and probably only one example of each exists. Because there are a group of very enthusiastic "specialists" in the markings from this state, there are only nine such items. To this group I owe the information which permits the elimination of the last listed four items.

It is requested that any collector of Confederate philatelic markings, who has not done so, to please report the existence of any holdings not now recorded to me at R.D. 3 Fairmount Blvd., Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022.

THE LOUISIANA HANDSTAMPED PAIDS, ILLUSTRATED
by Warren H. Sanders



PAID

5

ABBEVILLE / La. (37; Black)
PAID, 5 (c)
PAID, 5 (ms)



PAID 10

ARCADIA / LA (27; Black)
PAID, 5 (ms)
PAID, 10



PAID 5

PAID 10

ALEXANDRIA / LA. (A high)
(32; Red)
PAID, 5
PAID, 10



PAID 5

PAID. 5

PAID. 10

PAID 10



PAID

AMITE CITY / La. (39; Black)
PAID, 20 (ms)

BATON ROUGE / La. (34; YD; Black)
PAID, 5
PAID., 5
PAID, 10
PAID., 10
PAID, 10 (ms)



PAID 5

PAID 10

1. BAYOU GOULA / La. (32; Black)
 PAID (c), 5
 PAID (c), 10
 PAID (c), Revalued 10
 over 5



PAID 5

2. BAYOU GOULA / LA (26; Black)
 PAID (c), 5



PAID 5

BAYOU SARA / LA (27; Black)
 PAID, 5



PAID 5

BELLEVUE / LA (26; Black)
 PAID, 5



PAID 5

BRASHEAR, LA. / ornaments
 below) (Partial DC 32;
 Black, brown)
 PAID, 5 (Brown)
 PAID, 5 (Black)
 PAID (Brown), 10 cs (ms)



PAID 5

PAID 5

CHENEYVILLE / La. (30; Red)
 PAID, 5 (ms)



PAID 5

CLINTON / LA (DC 26; Black)
 PAID, 5
 PAID (OV BOX), 5



PAID 10

COLLINSBURGH / LA (26; Black)
PAID (OV BOX), 10 (ms)



PAID 10

FARMERVILLE / La. (30; Black)
PAID, 10 (ms, red crayon)



PAID

COTILE / LA (26; Blue, Black)
PAID (OV BOX) (Blue), 5 (ms)
PAID (OV BOX) (Black), 5 (ms)



PAID

5

FILLMORE / LA (26; Blue)
PAID (OV BOX), 5 (c)
PAID (OV BOX), 10 (c)
PAID (OV BOX), Revalued
10 (c) over 5 (c)

PAID

10



DONALDSONVILLE / La. (29; Black)
PAID, 5 (c)



PAID

10

FRANKLIN / La. (34; Black)
PAID (RECT BOX), 5 (ms)
PAID (RECT BOX), 10 (ms)



PAID 5

PAID 5

EVERGREEN / La (38; Red)
PAID, 5
PAID, 5 (ms)

GREENSBURG (Type Postmark Unknown)

PAID, 5



PAID

5 cents

HARRISONBURG / La. (30; Black)
PAID, 5 cents (ms)



PAID

5

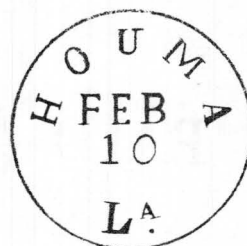
HERMITAGE / La. (29; Red)
PAID (OV BOX), 5 (ms)



5



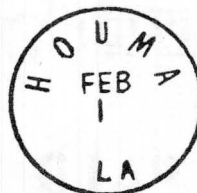
HOMER. C. H. / LA. (A high)
(33; Black)
PAID / 3 (c) (Altered U. S. handstamp), 5
PAID / 10 (c) (10 inverted)



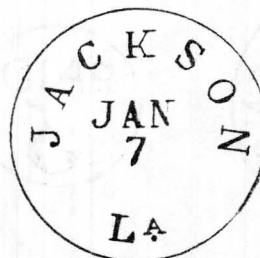
PAID

5

1. HOUMA / LA. (A high)
(31; Black)
PAID, 5



2. HOUMA / LA (25; Black)
PAID / 5 (Fancy Oval)
PAID / 10 (OV)



PAID

5

JACKSON / LA. (A high)
(33; Black)
PAID, 5 (ms)



PAID 5

JEANERETTS / La (30; Black)
PAID, 5



PAID 5

2. LAKE PROVIDENCE / LA. (32;
YD; Black)
PAID (ARC) / 5



PAID 5

KEACHIE / LA (26; Black)
PAID (OV BOX), 5
PAID (OV BOX), 5 (ms)
PAID / 10



5 PAID

LAUREL HILL / LA (31; Brown)
PAID, 5 (ms)

PAID 10



PAID 5

LIVONIA / LA. (33; YD; Black)
PAID (ARC) / 5



PAID 5

1. LAKE PROVIDENCE / La.
(34; Black)
PAID / 5 (c) (Altered U. S.
3 c handstamp)



PAID

10

LECOMTE / LA (30; Black)
PAID, 10 (c)



PAID PAID
5 10

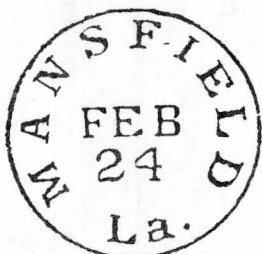
LOBDELL'S STORE / LA.(31; Black)
PAID, 5
PAID, 10



PAID

5c

MILLIKENS BEND / La. (29; Blue)
PAID, 5c (ms)



Paid 5



PAID 5

PAID 10

Paid 

MINDEN / La. (30; Black)
PAID, 5
PAID, 10

MANSFIELD / La. (32; Black)
PAID, 5
PAID, 10 (Negative 10 in fancy rosette)
PAID, Revalued 5 over 10
PAID. Revalued 10 over 5



PAID 5

PAID 5



PAID 5

PAID 10 PAID 10

MARKSVILLE / La. (38; Black)
PAID, 5 (ms)

MONROE / La. (33; Black)
PAID, 5
PAID (RECT BOX), 5
PAID 10
PAID / 10



PAID 10

- 1. MOUNT LEBANON / La. (36; Black)
PAID / 5 (c) (Altered U.S. 3c handstamp)
PAID 10

PAID 10

- 2. Mount Lebanon La (Ms; Black)
PAID (RECT BOX), 10



PAID

5

- 1. NATCHITOCHEs / LA (26; DC; Black)
PAID (OV BOX), 5



PAID

5

PAID

10

- 2. NATCHITOCHEs / LA (26; DC, YD; Black)
PAID (OV BOX), 5
PAID (OV BOX), 10



PAID 5

PAID 10

- NEW IBERIA / LA (25; Black)
PAID, 5
PAID, 5 (Woodcut)
PAID, 10
PAID, Revalued 10 over 5

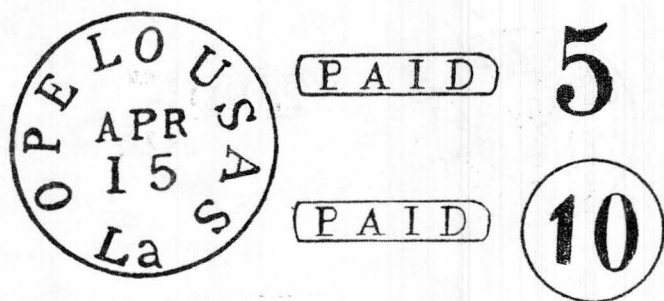


**PD 2 CTS
N.O.P.O.**

**PD 5 CTS
N.O.P.O.**

J.L. RIDDELL, P.M.

- NEW ORLEANS / LA. (25; DC; Black)
PD 2 CTS N.O.P.O. (D, CTS high) J.L. RIDDELL, P.M.
PD 5 CTS N.O.P.O. (D, CTS high) J.L. RIDDELL, P.M.
PD 10 CTS N.O.P.O. (D, CTS high) J.L. RIDDELL, P.M.



OPELOUSAS / La (34; Black)
 PAID (RECT BOX), 5
 PAID (RECT BOX), 10 (c)

PAID 10

Ouachita City La (Ms; Black)
 PAID, 10



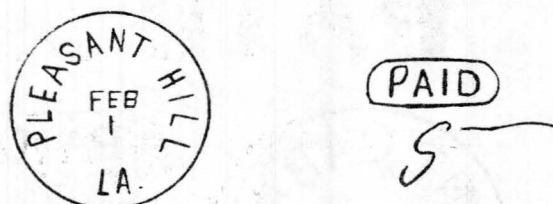
PAINCOURTVILLE / La. (30; Black)
 PAID (ms), 5 (c)



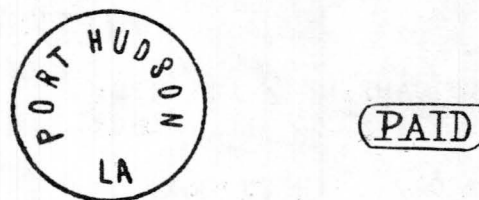
PATTERSONVILLE / La. (30; Black)
 PAID / 5



PLAQUEMINE / La. (32; Yd; Black)
 PAID (RECT BOX), 5 (c)



PLEASANT HILL / LA. (26; Black)
 PAID (OV BOX), 5 (ms)



PORT HUDSON / LA (25; Black)
 PAID (OV BOX), 10 (ms)



RED RIVER LANDING / LA (32; Red)
 PAID, 5 (c)



PAID 5

PAID 5

St. FRANCISVILLE / La. (30; Black)

PAID, 5
PAID, 5



PAID 5

PAID 5

C.S.A.

SAINT GABRIEL / La. (36; Black)

PAID / 5 (RECT BOX)
PAID / 5 (RECT BOX) C.S.A.
below
PAID / 5 (RECT BOX), revalued
10 (ms), C.S.A. below



PAID 5

PAID 10

ST. MARTAINSVILLE / LA. (32; Black)

PAID, 5
PAID, 10
PAID, 5 Revalued 10



PAID 5

PAID 10

PAID 10

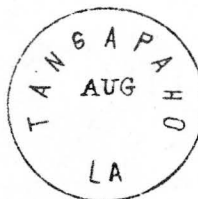
SHREVEPORT / LA. (26; DC, YD; Black)

PAID (OV BOX), 5
PAID (OV BOX), 10
PAID (ARC) / 10
PAID (OV BOX), 15 (ms)
PAID (OV BOX), 40 (ms)



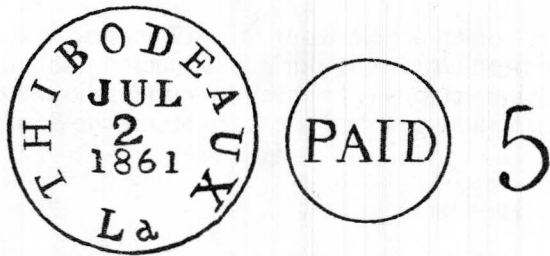
PAID 5

TANGIPAHO / LA. (31; Black)
PAID 5

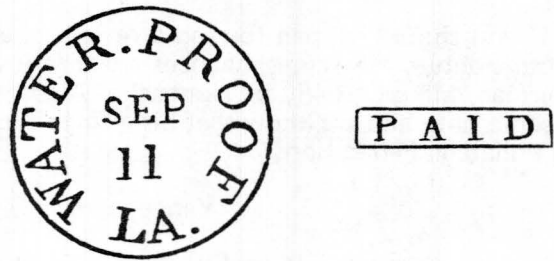


PAID 5

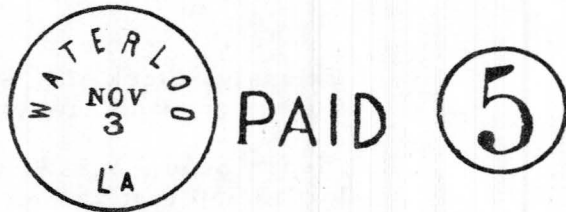
TANGAPAHO / LA (25; Black)
PAID (OV BOX), 5 (ms)



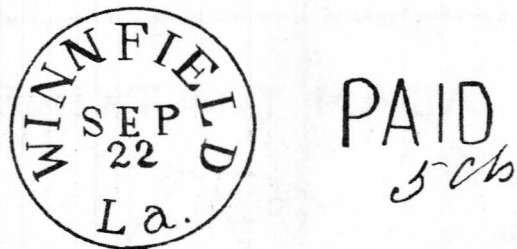
THIBODEAUX / La (32; YD; Black)
PAID (c), 5



WATER. PROOF / LA. (32; Black)
PAID (RECT BOX), 5 (ms)

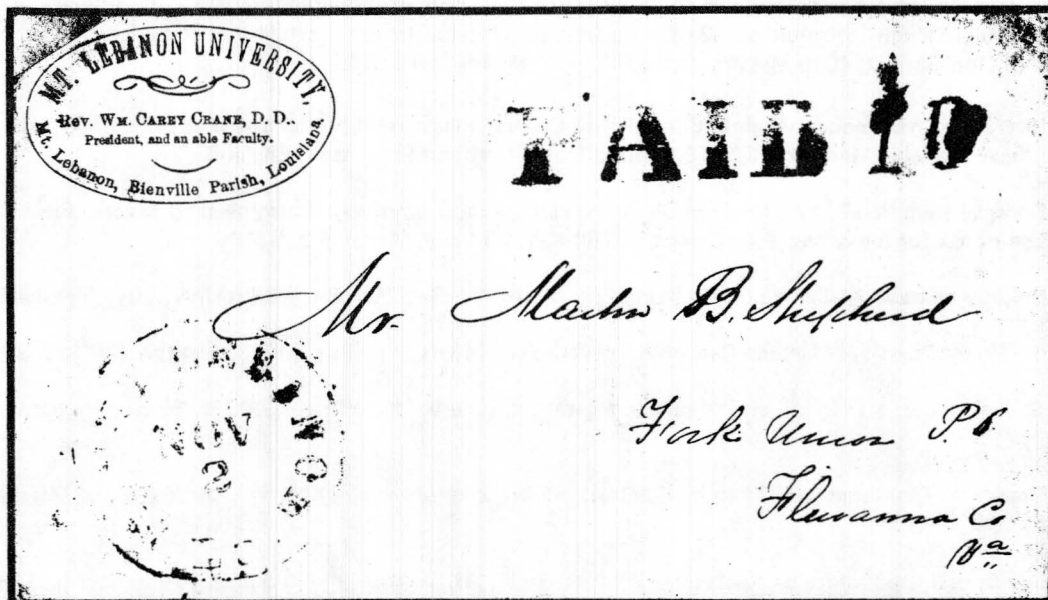


WATERLOO / LA (26; Red)
PAID, 5 (c)



WINNFIELD / La. (32; Black)
PAID, 5 cts (ms)

Reports of any Louisiana towns, postmarks or rate marks not listed or illustrated above will be appreciated.
Warren H. Sanders, 10833 Greencrest Drive, Baton Rouge, La. 70811



MT. LEBANON UNIVERSITY
Rev. WM. CAREY CRANE, D. D.
President, and an able Faculty.
Mt. Lebanon, Bienville Parish, Louisiana

PAID 10

Mr. Martin P. Shepherd

York Union P.O.
Sherman Co.
Pa.



Michael C. O'Reilly, SPF Publicity Chairman

If you should happen to read a review of a "DIXIE" or an article from this publication in one of our hobbies magazines, chances are that it will have been written by our newly elected publicity chairman, Mike O'Reilly of Huntsville, Alabama. Mike has established himself as a philatelic writer of some note and we know that his efforts in our behalf will help spread the word about the Southern Philatelic Federation.

Yancey Green, SPF Advertising Manager

Yancey Green, of Memphis, has taken the position of advertising manager of the DIXIE. All inquiries concerning member and dealer ads should now be addressed to Yancy at 324 Buena Vista Place, Memphis, Tn. 38112.

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WANTED: Interesting Richmond, Virginia Confederate Covers. Please send photocopy plus price of any material you have available. Ian Tickell, 58 Eastwood Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, England.

WANTED: Georgia Stampless? Yes, I collect them and can use most anything. I also need ad covers. Please send priced or ask for my offer. E.C. Owens, 10780 S.W. 43 Lane, Miami, Fla. 33165

WANTED: Will buy or trade Alabama postal history. M. Clinton McGee, P.O. Box 2835, University, Ala. 35486

WANTED: Pre-1920 Mississippi Machine Cancels on cover. Dale Myers, P.O. Box 10553, Jackson, Ms. 39209

WANTED: Shanghai Large Dragons and Shanghai Postal Stationery. S.J. Kruger, 406 E. Erwin, Memphis, Tn. 38117

WANTED: Memphis, Tennessee postal history. Letters, covers, stampless. Billy Matz, P.O. Box 12162, Memphis, Tennessee 38112

WANTED: Covers or letters cancelled CENTRAL INSTITUTE, ALABAMA, dated before 1866. W.H. McMahan, P.O. Box 741, Mississippi State, Mississippi.

The Dixie Philatelist

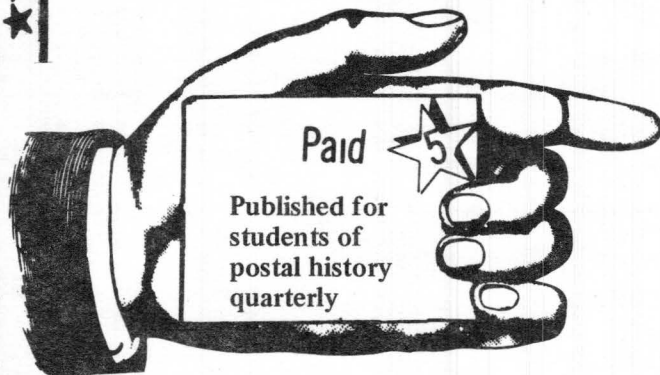
THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION - 1010 METAIRIE ROAD, JACKSON, MS 39209

SPRING 1979, VOLUME XIII, NUMBER 1

EDITORS

DALE FERBER
204 GREENFIELD ROAD
BRANDON, MS. 39042

H.L. HILL, JR.
631-F HAMPTON WAY
JACKSON, MS. 39211



As most of you are aware, our portion of the South, and Jackson in particular, suffered the greatest flood in recorded history during April. Areas of our city that were miles from the nearby Pearl River were inundated. Portions of the flood area were in regions that were not projected to be flooded any greater than once in five hundred years. The picture above illustrates one of the losses of the flood. This stamp album was left by its owner on a closet shelf six feet above the floor. The editors of this publication know of at least six other collectors who lost all or parts of their collections, and undoubtedly others we do not know also suffered stamp losses.

We would like to urge all members of the Southern Philatelic Federation to give some thought to the steps they might take if they were faced with such an emergency. How fast could you round up your collection in the event of a natural disaster? If you keep your collection in a safe deposit box, is it above projected flood plains? In the Jackson flood at least two banks vaults flooded with a resulting loss of material stored in them. If you were advised that you would have to evacuate your home within the hour could you get out your stamps as well as other equally valuable family goods? We hope that you will give some consideration to these questions and establish some contingency plans for your family in the event you are faced with the reality of any disaster to your community.

THE DIXIE PHILATELIST
A publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation

The DIXIE PHILATELIST is the official publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation. Published four times a year for the benefit of the membership and others interested in original research articles dealing primarily with postal history.

Membership in the Southern Philatelic Federation is \$5.00 per year. All memberships are on a calendar year basis and members will receive all four quarterly issues regardless of when they join during the year. Individual copies or back issues, while available, are \$2.00 per copy. All applications for membership should be sent to the federation treasurer, Don Garrett, 1010 Metairie Road, Jackson, Mississippi 39209. Advertising inquiries should also be directed to Mr. Garrett. Editorial material or inquiries should be sent to either editor.

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SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION BENEFACTORS AND CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS FOR 1978

We would like to take this space to recognize those SPF members who have supported this publication and the Federation financially as Benefactors and Contributing members. Benefactors have contributed \$25.00 annually and Contributors \$10.00 annually. Both groups receive bound copies of this publication at the end of the year for their permanent libraries.

All specialized groups such as ours with limited memberships and funds would be hard pressed to continue were it not for the financial support of such individuals. We appreciate your efforts!

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 Wade Creekmore
 Crescent City Stamp Club
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CONTRIBUTORS

J. David Baker
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SELECTED CANCELS, VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI
GIBRALTAR OF THE SOUTH

By Don Garrett

One of the most romantic and picturesque cities in the South was named after the Reverend Newitt Vick, a Methodist minister, who moved from Virginia in 1812, going by way of North Carolina, and who settled six miles east of the present city of Vicksburg at a place called "Open Woods." Originally Vicksburg was called "Walnut Hills" and was known for the abundance of nut

trees by the same name. John Turnbull was appointed the first postmaster September 17, 1811. The city of Vicksburg was platted and laid out according to Reverend Vick's instructions, although he died before seeing his dream come true. His heirs sold the city plots, following his plans; hence, the present-day city of Vicksburg. The spelling of the town name of Vicksburg has varied many times from "Vicksburg" to "Vicksburgh" with the final "h" being used for the last time in the 1880's.

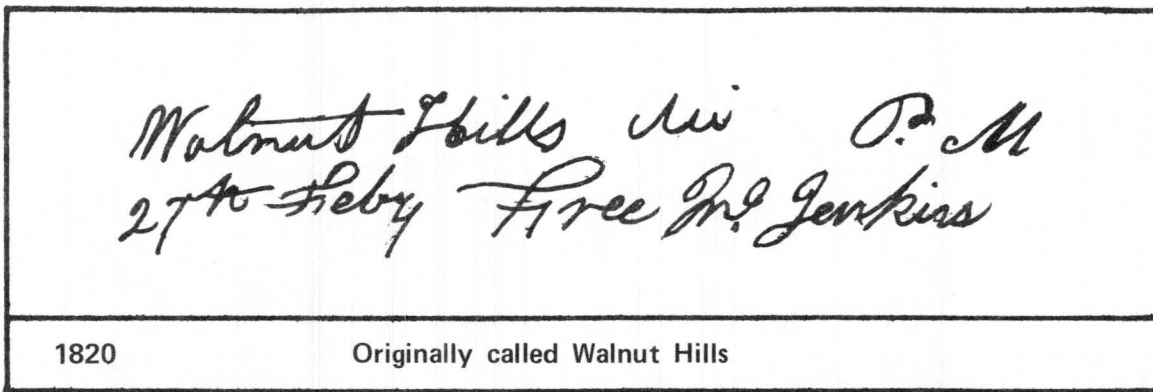


Rev. Newitt Vick, for whom Vicksburg, Miss., was named.

POSTMASTERS	DATES OF APPOINTMENT
Hartwell Vick	February 9, 1824
William H. Benton	January 2, 1827
Philip W. Ward	May 14, 1836
Nicholas D. Coleman	October 13, 1837
John F. Bodley	May 5, 1849
William B. Pryor	March 30, 1853
William H. Spark	August 29, 1854
William B. Sloan	March 27, 1856
Thomas A. Marshall	March 8, 1864
Richards Barnett	June 16, 1865


CREDITS:




- B.C. Oakley, Postal History of Mississippi, Stampless Period 1799-1860.
- In and About Vicksburg. Gibraltar Publishing Company, 1890.
- "Herst-Sampson Postmark Catalog, " 19th Century United States Fancy Cancellations, 1963 ed.
- Wade Creekmore
- Dale Ferber
- H.L. Hill, Jr.





1820



Originally called Walnut Hills




<p><i>Vicksburg Miss.</i> <i>August 2th</i></p>	
<p>1825</p>	





		
<p>1826</p>		<p>OAKLEY Type A</p>




	<p>25 25 PAID</p>	
<p>OAKLEY Type B</p>	<p>1830-1838</p>	




	<p>255</p>	<p>PAID PAID STEAM</p>
<p>OAKLEY Type C</p>	<p>1835-48</p>	





		V 10	<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.5em;">PAID</div> PAID STEAM 10
OAKLEY Type D		1849-54	



	5		
OAKLEY Type E		1852-1853	




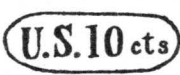
			
OAKLEY Type E	1855	1855	

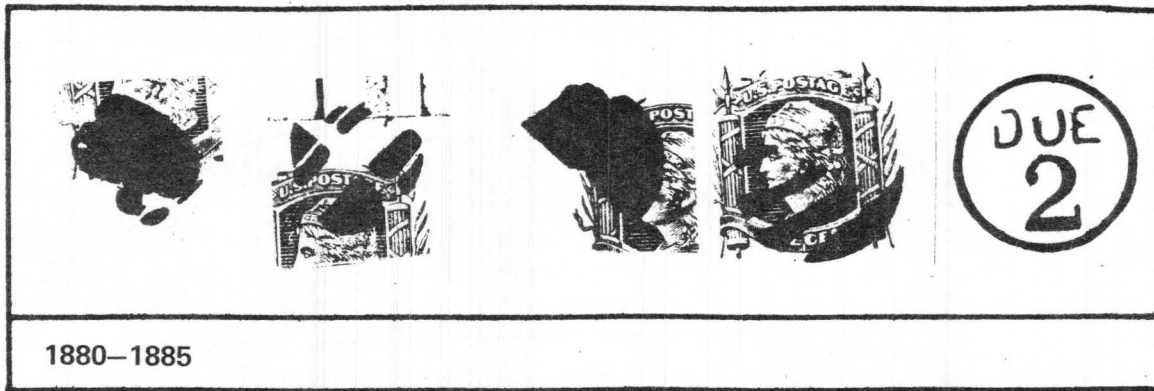
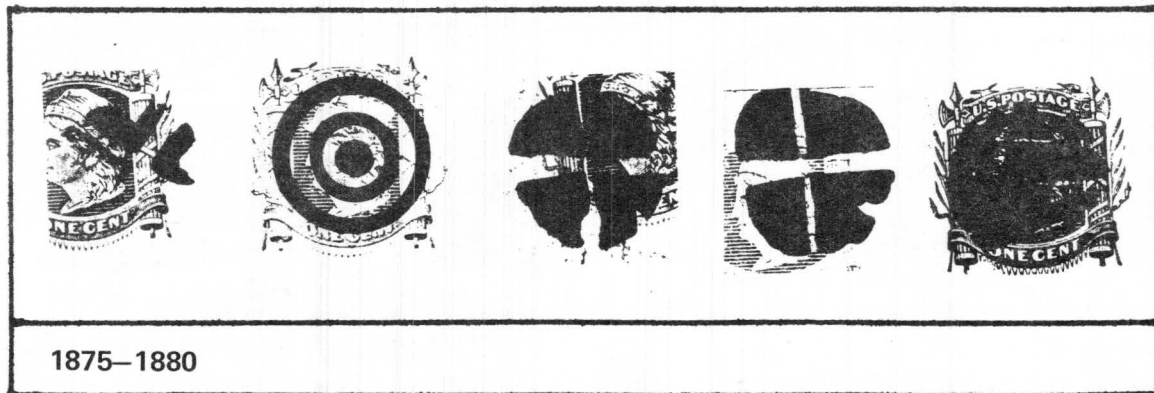
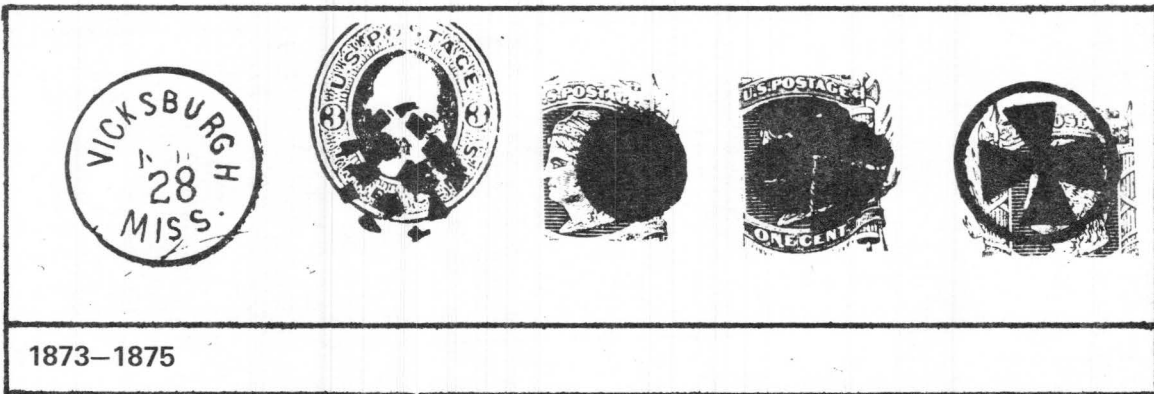
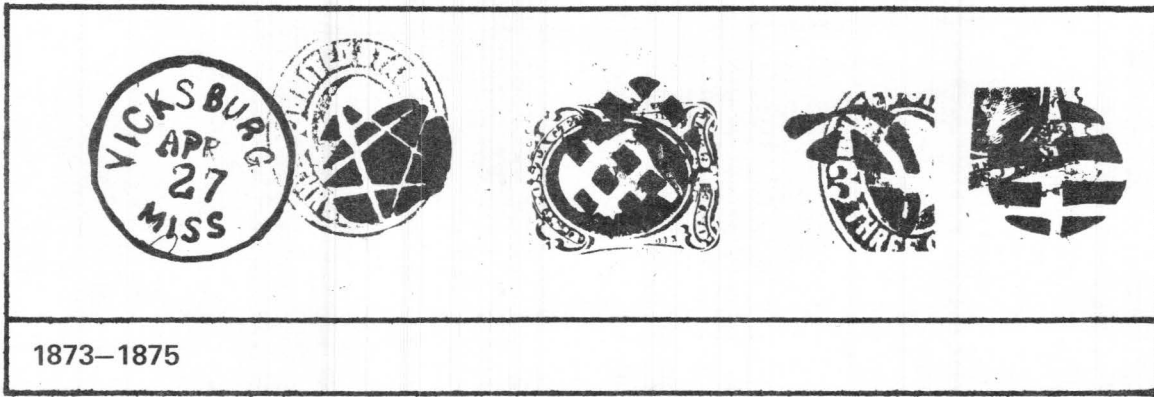
		PAID	
1855	OAKLEY Type F	1855	1858

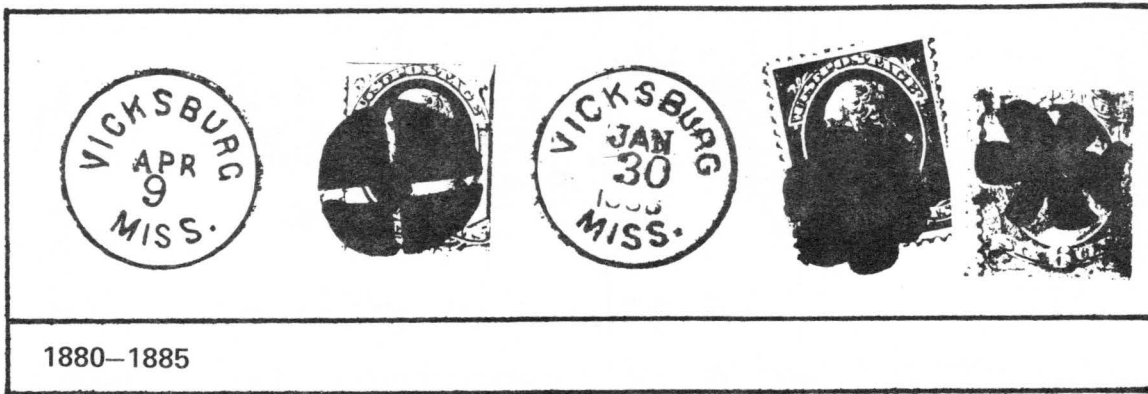
  	<p style="text-align: right;">PAID</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;"> 10 5 </div>
1860-1861	Confederate Period

  	
Confederate Period	1863

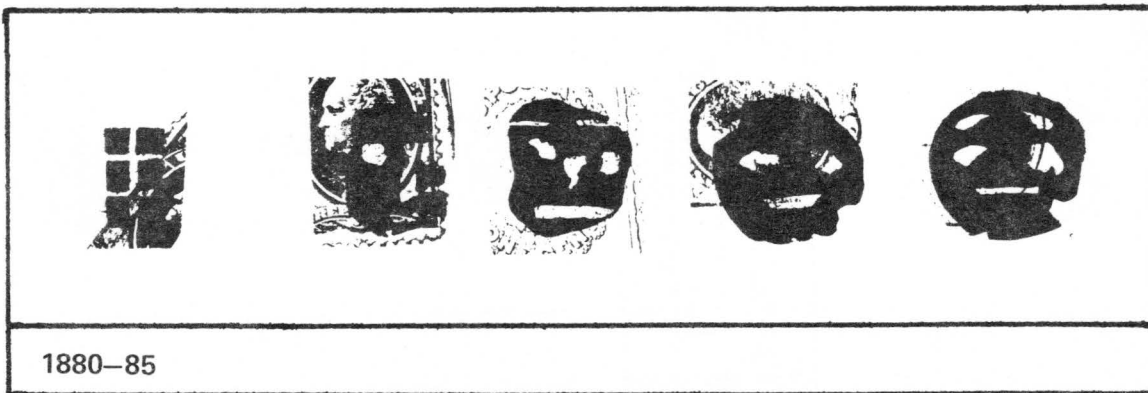
 	<p style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">Due 3</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">DUE 6</p>
Union Occupation	

			
OAKLEY Type G		1865-1870	





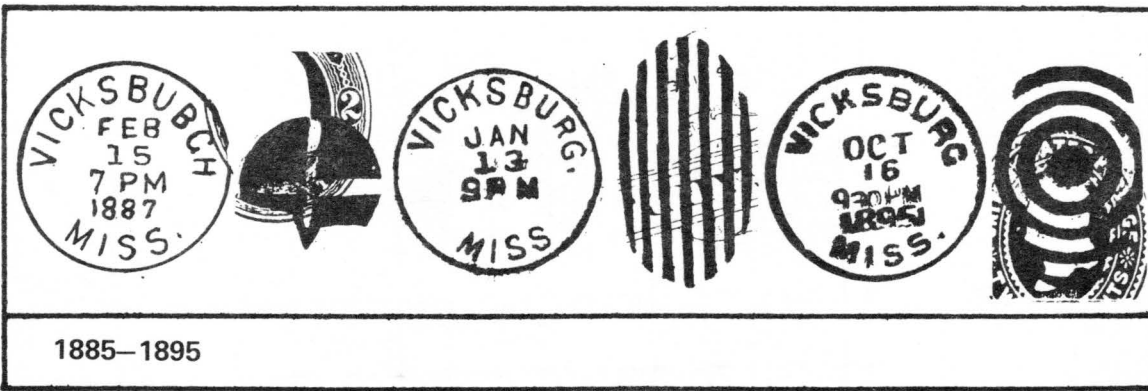
1880-1885



1880-85

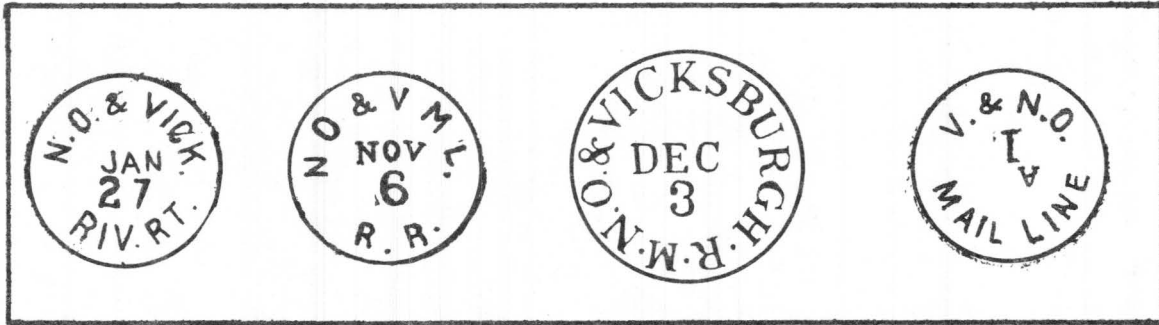
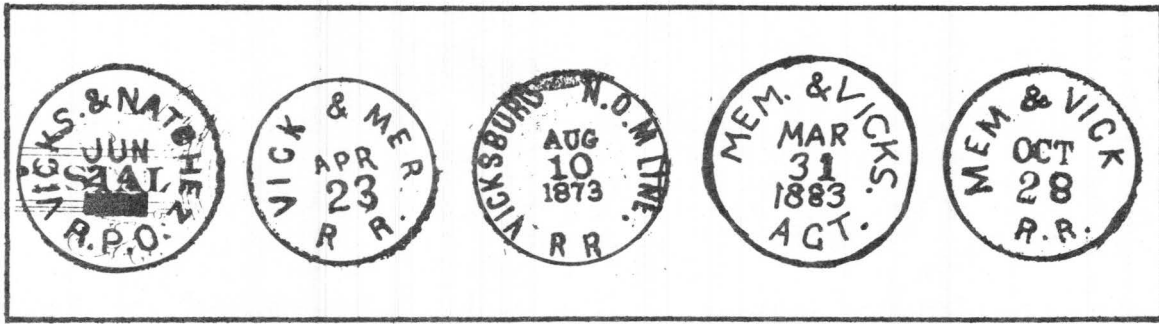


1884



1885-1895

RAILROAD, ROUTE AGENTS' AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS' MARKINGS



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LEEDS & FRANKLIN'S PATENT STAMP SEALING
AND POSTMARK PRESERVING ENVELOPES

by Dale Ferber

The advent of postage stamps and envelopes brought about numerous approaches from creative nineteenth century inventors in envelope and lettersheet design. One of the most ingenious was a novel system whereby the envelope and stamp were sealed together, so that when the letter was removed from its cover, the postage stamp and postmark on the face of the stamp remained on the letter, not on the envelope.

The Leeds invention consisted of a die cut envelope window opening (Figure 1). The stamp was

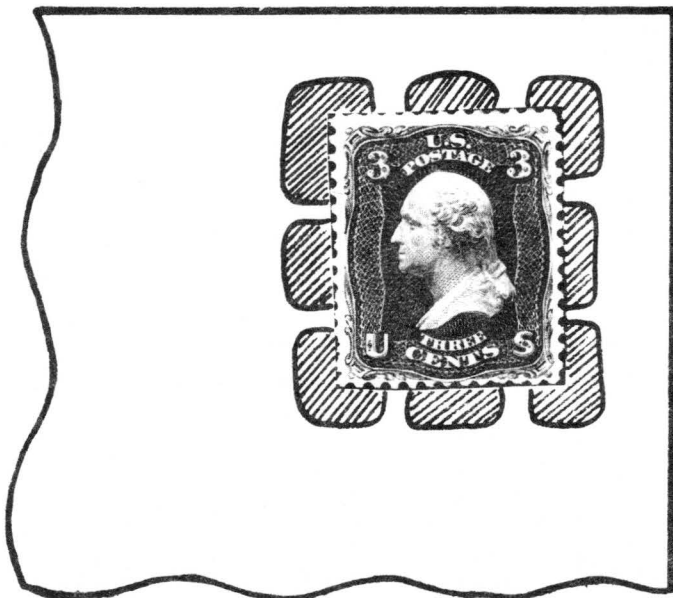


FIGURE 1

to be placed in the usual manner on the envelope. When the contents were removed the stamp, being held only by the fine grillwork of the diecutting, tore free from the envelope and remained attached to the letter inside. The proposed improvements outlined by Leeds for his new invention were perhaps a bit more numerous than the public needed, as the envelopes never caught the public's fancy.

First was the increased safety by the additional sealing. Since the gum of the stamp not only stuck to the envelope but to the letter itself, a letter could not fall out, even if the flap was not glued. This would have been particularly advantageous with printed circulars, which were sent out unsealed.

Secondly, since the letter and envelope were firmly attached, no party could open the flap and examine the contents of a letter undetected, since any such intrusion would rip the stamp from the envelope making such an act apparent.

U. S. Sanitary Commission.



James Richardson Esq.
Special Relief Agent,
San. Com.
Washington

The following newspaper advertisement appeared in the New York Times on November 19, 1862. This particular ad is the earliest reference to the Leeds envelope that the author has seen. It is perhaps fortunate for postal historians that the Leeds envelope did not gain a large public acceptance; if it had we would all be collecting contents with stamps attached, not on envelopes!

within six hundred yards of Battery Robinette,

THE BATTLE.

Early opening gave promise of a hot day's fight. The heavy batteries and the Tenth Ohio, in front of Gen. HALL'S headquarters, silenced seven o'clock, and there was an interval of which was employed in going over our lines. At seven o'clock the skirmishers, which we had sent forward on our front, by their hot firing proclaimed the presence of their forces preparing for the attack. Soon the heads of their columns began emerging to attack our centre, on our first, STANLEY next, and HAMILTON last. The drawing shows these positions, and is referred to in the following report.

The report leaves to pens dipped in poetic ink to describe the gorgeous pyrotechny of the battle, and the words of fire the heroes of the fight, the details of which will be found graphically depicted in the accompanying sub-reports.

Only add, that when PRICE's left bore down on the enemy in gallant style, their force was so overpowered, our wearied and jaded troops yielded and scattered among the houses. I had the mortification of witnessing this untoward scene, and my pen stampede.

And scattered, the ragged head of PRICE's leading columns advanced to near the house, in front of the square, in front of Gen. HALLECK's headquarters, when it was greeted with a storm of fire from a section of IMMEL'S Battery, soon reinforced by the Tenth Ohio, which sent them reeling and retreating. The Fifth Minnesota, which advanced them from their position near the depot. PRICE was ordered, and promptly advanced to support of Gen. DAVIES' centre. His right flank retreated Battery Powell, into which a few of the Tenth Ohio had penetrated, while HAMILTON's column played upon the rebels on his right, overtopping effectively swept by his artillery, driving them, and they fled. The battle was over.

By all this the skirmishers of the left were driven back in our front. A line of battle was formed on the ground as shown in the drawing. About twenty minutes after the attack on the right, the enemy advanced four columns on Battery Robinette, and retreated to grape and canister until within fifty yards of the Ohio Brigade, which gave them a hot fire of musketry, before which they reeled back to the woods.

They were, however, gallantly reformed, and advanced to the charge, led by Col. ROBERTS, of the Second.

When they reached the edge of the ditch, but the musketry fire of the Ohio Brigade again broke down at the word charge, the Eleventh Missouri retreated, and the Ohio Brigade sprang up and forward at the same time, driving their broken fragments back to the woods.

By noon, ended the battle of the 4th of

November, waiting for the enemy's return a short time. The skirmishers began to advance and found that their numbers were gone from the field, leaving their wounded.

They ridden over it, and satisfied myself of the result of the battle all over our lines announcing the result of the fight in person, and notified our victorious troops. After two days' fighting, two almost sleepless nights of preparation, movements and march, I found them to be "repentant" their cartridge boxes, haversacks and stomachs, take an early sleep, and start out by daylight.

By this I found the gallant MCPHERSON's fresh brigade on the public square, and gave the same notice, with orders to take the ad-

RESULTS OF THE BATTLE, BRIEFLY STATED, ARE:

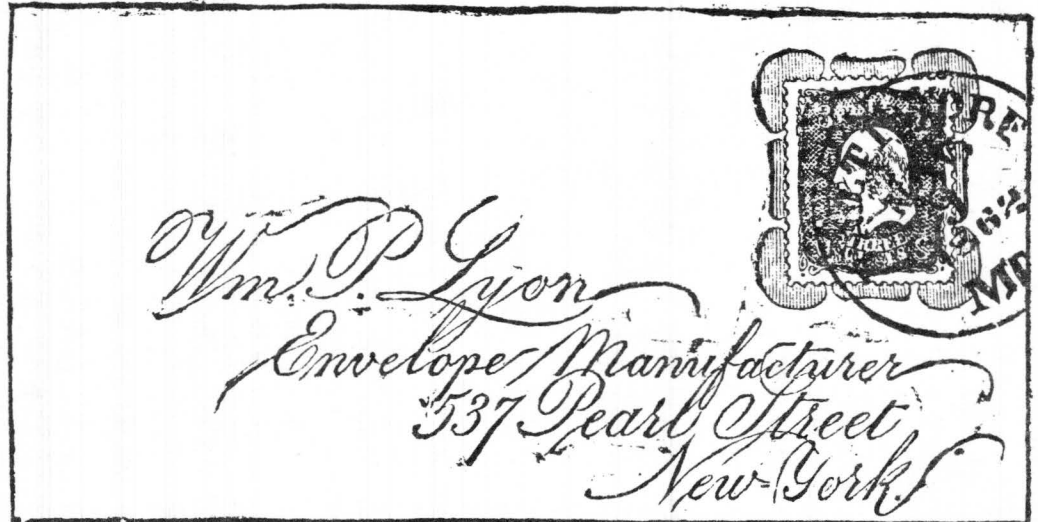
They fought the combined rebel forces of Mississippi, commanded by VAN DORN, PRICE, LOVELL, VILLIERS, and FUERT in person, numbering, according to our authority, 38,000 men.

They finally defeated them with little more than 10,000 numbers, and they fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The enemy's loss in killed, was 1,423 officers and men; their loss in wounded, taking the general average, was 5,692. We took 2,268 prisoners, among whom are 137 field officers,

Leeds & Franklin's Patent!

STAMP-SEALING AND POST-MARK-PRESERVING ENVELOPES

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY



The preservation on the letter itself of the POST MARK and POSTAGE STAMP—generally destroyed with the detached cover—has long been deemed a matter of the first importance. This desideratum is now triumphantly secured by LEEDS & FRANKLIN'S ingenious invention.

This PATENT ENVELOPE has a simple window opening at the right hand corner, through which, by use of the postage stamp, the letter and envelope are sealed fast together; so that when the letter is removed from its cover, the postage stamp, and with the post mark placed thereon, must remain permanently adhering to the letter.

Many obvious advantages must arise from the general use of this envelope.

First—INCREASED SAFETY by additional sealing; the stamp connecting the envelope and letter securely together; and this is never liable to be omitted, though the sticking of the flap is frequently neglected or imperfectly done. In case of circulars, this will be even more apparent, as they are required to be left unsealed at the flap.

Second—SECURITY AGAINST IMPERTINENT INTRUSION; the letter and envelope being firmly attached by the stamp the inclosure cannot be inspected, even if the flap be clandestinely opened.

Third—SAFETY AGAINST ABSTRACTION OF VALUABLE INCLOSURES.—If the flap be left unsealed, or opened with felonious intent, it will still be impossible to open the letter and take thence bank notes and drafts without so mutilating the envelope as to insure detection.

Fourth—SECURITY FOR THE PREPAYMENT OF THE POSTAGE; as the stamp, when once properly placed in this window, cannot be removed without its destruction.

Fifth—ADVANTAGE THEREOF TO THE GOVERNMENT; by the effectual destruction of every stamp in its first use.

Sixth—FACILITY TO THE POST-OFFICE OPERATIONS; by a uniform location of the stamp in the upper right hand corner, which is the most convenient position for the Post-office mark.

Seventh—VERIFICATION OF THE MAILING; by securing on the letter itself the legal evidence of the time and place of its being mailed. This has long been esteemed so desirable, that many prudent persons are constrained to dispense with the use of envelopes, that they may have the post-mark on the letter; and others take the precaution to pin the envelope again on the letter for identification.

Eighth—CERTAINTY OF THE DATE AND PLACE ON THE LETTER, which are so frequently omitted by writers in carelessness or hurry.

Ninth—ORNAMENTATION; which, though some may think of small importance, certainly merits the approval of all persons of taste.

Tenth—COST. Notwithstanding the many and unrivaled advantages of our "STAMP-SEALING ENVELOPES," they will be furnished at a very small advance upon the prices of those not having the benefit of this patent.

The only Directions needful are:—Moisten the gum on the Postage-stamp, and place it squarely over the window, in the envelope, pressing it closely to the letter inside.

As indicative of the estimate placed upon this improvement by those perhaps best capable of judging of its importance, we subjoin a few out of a long list of leading public men, bankers, &c., who have united in recommending its introduction into general use:

Hon. George O. Dyke, Mayor, New-York; Hon. B. F. Manierre, New-York; Hon. Jas. Harper, late Mayor, New-York; Hon. Horace Greeley, New-York; Hon. Henry J. Raymond, New-York; Geo. D. Lyman, President Bank Clearing House, New-York; A. P. Halsey, President Bank of New York; S. Baldwin, President New-York Exchange Company, New-York; Geo. S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank, New-York; R. W. Hows, President Park Bank, New-York; Geo. Ellis, Cashier Bank of Commonwealth, New-York; Chas. J. Martin, President Home Insurance Company; Munn & Co., Scientific American; J. Smith, Homans, New-York; D. Appleton & Co., New-York; Abram Wakeman, Postmaster, New-York; Jno. C. Palfrey, Postmaster, Boston; O. J. R. Thorpe, Postmaster, Baltimore; Thos. Smith, President Bank of North America, Philadelphia; Geo. M. Troutman, Cashier of Western Bank, Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Edward Tyler, Cashier Suffolk Bank, Boston; C. H. Warner, Cashier Bank of Commerce, Boston; C. T. Robbins, Cashier Merchants' Bank, Providence; Prof. B. Silliman, New-Haven, Conn.; Silhman & Dana, American Journal Science; E. C. Scranton, President Elm City Bank; also Postmasters in all parts of the country.

These envelopes should be for sale by all stationers. Those who desire to see and test this invention, may inclose to my address one or more postage stamps, and will receive at once by mail equivalent value in samples, with prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned is largely engaged in the manufacture of ENVELOPES OF EVERY SIZE, STYLE, QUALITY AND DESCRIPTION, which he offers to the trade at lowest possible prices.

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ARKANSAS AND TEXAS CONFEDERATE HANDSTAMP PAIDS

By Morris Everett

Like preceeding articles covering the Confederate Handstamp Paid listings, this report should be read after reviewing my first article covering the markings of the State of Mississippi so as to understand the limitations of the attached lists as well as the "guides" used in recording the material involved. At the expense of repetition, it must be pointed out that no records of the Confederate Handstamp Pairs from any state can ever be considered complete or, for that matter, absolutely correct.

Here included are my listings of both the states of Arkansas and Texas which completes the report of the records I now have of the seceded states located west of the Mississippi River.

The Handstamp Pairs of Arkansas have always been among the hardest to find and have brought premium prices wherever they came to market. The recent sale of Judge Lemelys' collection made available to Confederate "Specialists" the largest single concentration of such holdings and resulted in keen competition to acquire them.

Like Arkansas, the records of Texas Handstamp Pairs reflect many one of a kind varieties and have always commanded prime prices at auction.

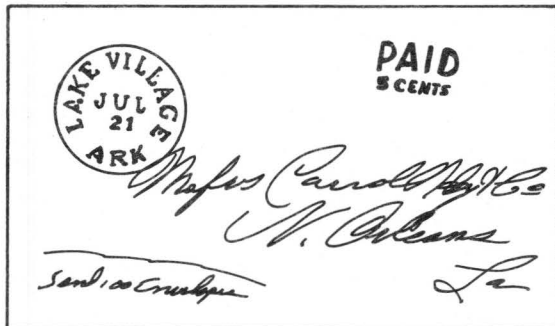
One of the interesting peculiarities of this State's Handstamp markings is the fact that several postmasters followed the practice of using different colored inks for the Handstamp markings and their cancellers (good examples are San Antonio and Hempstead, Texas). This has led to much speculation that perhaps these markings should be classified as Postmaster Provisional markings. No proof, however, has as yet been uncovered to confirm this. As most collectors know, the criteria for classifying such markings as provisional is to locate unused prepared examples or cases where the markings have been superceded by other methods of postal use such as an overlay of a Confederate adhesive stamp.

As in my three previous articles, I will make separate listings of those Handstamped Pairs from both states which have not been reported to me as existing, but are listed in the Dietz Catalog. It is hoped that some of the owners of these "missing" items will either send me a picture or a written description of their holdings including cancellation dates, ink colors and cover addresses. Please send these to me at R.D. 3 Fairmount Blvd., Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022.

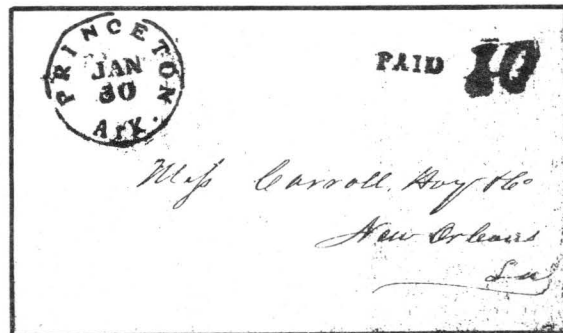
NOTE: Where ink color is designated it refers to the Handstamp Paid marking and not necessarily to the cancellation. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, THAT COLOR WILL BE BLACK.

As noted in previous articles, our appreciation is extended to Mr. Bill Bogg and Henry Spelman for permission to use the Dietz Catalog Types in this series.

ARKANSAS

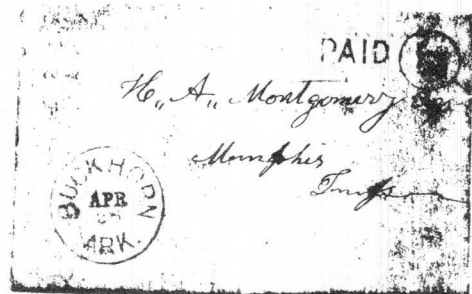


LAKE VILLAGE, ARKANSAS PAID 5 CENTS



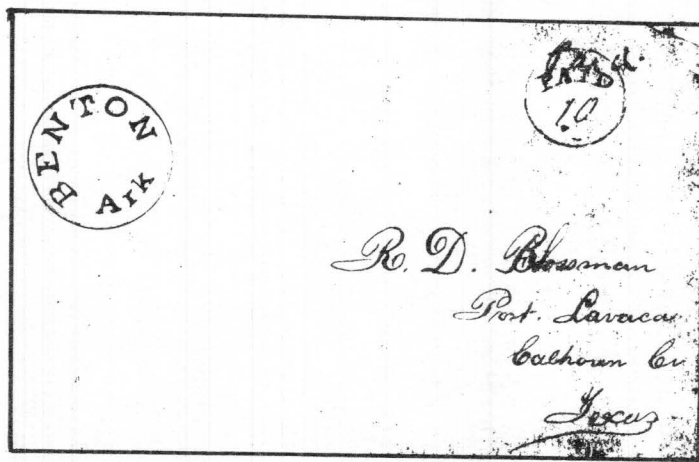
PRINCETON, ARKANSAS PAID 10

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED	NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Arkadelphia	5		2	Helena	5		3
	10		3		10		15
Augusta	5		1	Hillsboro	5		3
Batesville	10		2	Laconia	5		1
	10/5	(10 ms)	1	Lake Village	5		6
Benton	10		1	Lewisville	10		4
Brownsville	5		1	Little Rock	5	I	2
Buckhorn	5		1		5	II	1
					10		12
					10/5		1
				Magnolia	5		1
				Monticello	5		2
					10		3
				Napoleon	5		2
					10/5		1
				Pine Bluff	5		2
					10		4
					20		1
					80		1
Camden	10		4	Princeton	10		1
Claret	5		1		10	Green	3
Columbia	5		1	Pocahontas	10		1
	10/5	(10 ms)	1	Searcy	5		2
Dardanelle	5		2		10		6
Eunice	5	Red	1	Van Buren	5		2
Florence	10		1		10		1
Ft. Smith	5		1		10	(10 ms)	4
	10		3	Washington	5		1



The following markings appeared in the Dietz catalog of 1959, but have not been reported to me.

NAME	H/S	COLOR
Dardanelle	10	
Ft. Smith	5	
Grand Glaize	5	
Hillsboro	10	
Madison	10	Violet
	10	Brown
Magnolia	10	
Napoleon	10	
Princeton	10	Olive-Brown

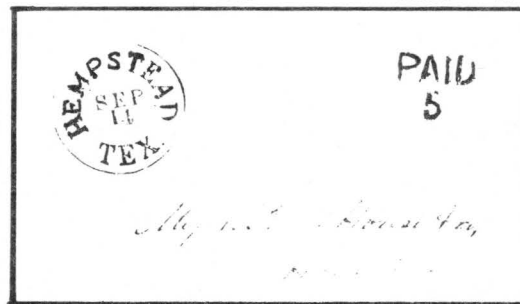


BENTON, ARKANSAS, Converted "PAID 3" Pre-War Handstamp

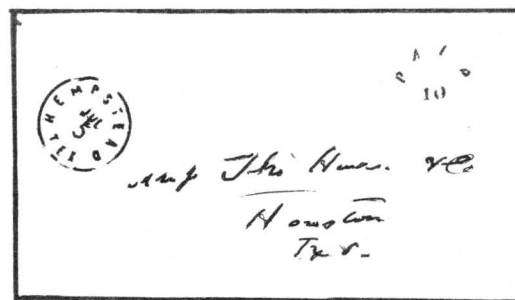
TEXAS

NAME	H/S	TYPE	COLOR	NUMBER RECORDED
Alleyton	10	I		1
	10	III		2
Alto	5			1
Anderson	5	I		1
	10			1
	20	(20 ms)		1
Austin	5			10
	10			3
	20			1
Bastrop	10			3
Bellevue	5			1
Belton	5			3
	10			5
Bonham	10			2
Boston	5			2
	10			2
Brazos-St. Jago	10			1
Brenham	5			5
	10			8
Brownsville	5			1
	10	I		3
	10	II		5
Caldwell	5	(5 ms)		1
Carrollton	10/5			1
Cedar Grove	5			1
Chapel Hill	10	I		1
	10	II		1
	10	III		2
Clarksville	5			1
	10	I		3
	10	II		1
Clinton	5			1
	10			2
	10	(10 ms)		1
Columbus	10	I		1
	10	II		2
Comfort	10			2

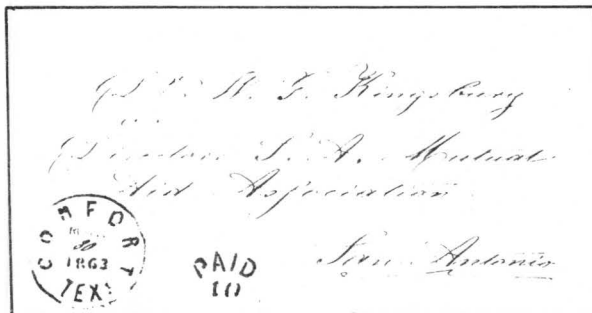
NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Corpus Christi	10		2
Crocket	5		2
Fairfield	10		1
Ft. Davis	5		1
Fredericksburg	5		1
Galveston	5		9
	10	I	11
	10	II	1
Gilmer	10		2
Hallettsville	20		1
Hardeman	10		1
Harrisburg	5		1
	5	(5 ms)	1
Hempstead	5	I	1
	5	I	Blue 1
	5	II	Blue 1
	10		Blue 1



HEMPSTEAD, TEXAS
HANDSTAMP IN BLUE, CANCELLATION BLACK



HEMPSTEAD TEXAS PAID 10

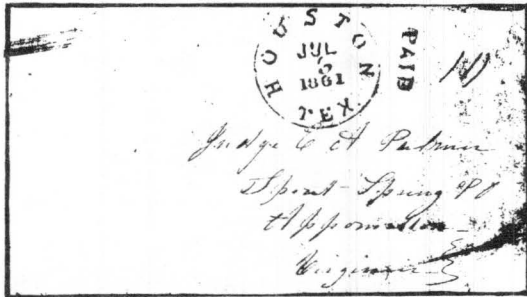


COMFORT, TEXAS
March 30, 1863. Apparently the Supply of Stamps Ran Out
Causing a Late Use of the Handstamp.

*Hockley	10		1
Hollandale	5		1
Honey Grove	10	Red	2
Houston	10	II	1
	20	(20 ms)	2
	30		1

*Initials discovered to be faked

NAME H/S TYPE NUMBER RECORDED

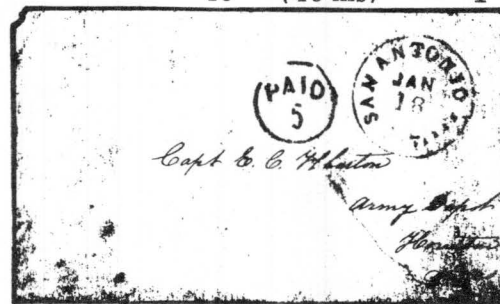


HOUSTON TEXAS PAID 10

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Huntsville	5	I	1
	10		1
Independence	5		1
	10		2
Indianola	10		1
	10	(10 ms)	1
Jasper	5	I	7
	5	II	1
	5	III	2
	10		1
Jefferson	5		1
	10		1
	10	(10 ms)	3
Kaufmann	2	(2 ms)	1
LaGrange	10	I	1
	10	II	3
	10	III	2
	10	(10 ms)	1
Liberty	5		1
	5+5		1
Lockhart	5		1
Lone Star	5	Brown	1
Magnolia	5		1
Marshall	10	I	6
Matagorda	5		1
	5+5		3
Milligan	10		1
Mt. Enterprise	10		3
Mt. Pleasant	5		2
Nacogdoches	2		1
	5		1
	10		2
New Braunfels	10		1
Orange	5		1
	10		1
Palestine	5		2
Paris	10	I	1
	10	II	1
Port Lavaca	5		2
	10		1

NAME H/S TYPE NUMBER RECORDED

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Round Rock	5	I	1
Round Top	5		2
	10		3
Rusk	5		6
	10		2
Sagewan	5		1
San Antonio	5	Red	5
	10	I Red	1
	10	II Red	4
	10	III Red	1
	15	(15 ms) Red	1
	20		1
	40	(40 ms)	1



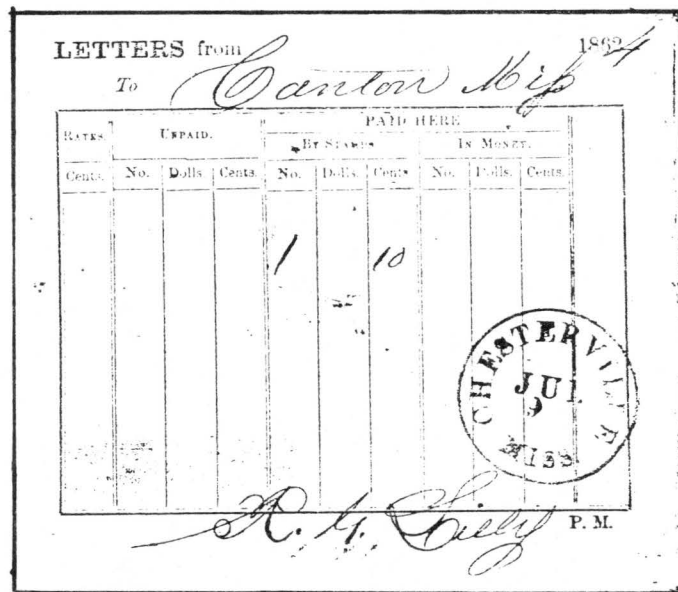
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Handstamp in Red Ink, CDS in Green Ink

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
San Augustine	5	I Red	1
	5	II Red	5
	10	Red	3
	10		3
Sequin	5		1
	5+5		1
Sherman	10		1
Springfield	5		3
Spring Hill	5		1
Starrville	5	(5 ms)	1
Sumpter	5		2
Tarrant	5		1
Texana	10		1
Tyler	10	(with name)	1
	10	(no name)	3
Travis	10		1
Velasco	3 converted to 5		1
	10		4
Victoria	5	Ochre	1
	10	Ochre	1
	10	Red	1
Waco Village	5		1
	10	II	3
Waco	10		1
Washington	10		2
Waxahatchie	10	II	1
Wheelock	10		1
Woodville	5		1

The following markings appeared in the 1959 Dietz Catalog but have not been reported to me.

NAME	H/S	COLOR	NAME	H/S	COLOR
Alleyton	10	II	Hollandale	10	
Anderson	5	II	Houston	10	I
Arcadelphia	10		Huntsville	5	II
Ashville	5		Jefferson	50	
	5	Red	LaGrange	5	
	10		Linden	10	
	10	Red	Magnolia	5+5	
Bastrop	5		Marlin	10	
Boston	10/5		Marshall	5	
Brazoria	10		Meridian	10	
Brazos-St. Jago	10	Blue	Montgomery	10	
Caldwell	5	Blue	Navasota	10	
	10	Vermillion	New Braunfels	20	
Carrollton	5		Paris	5	
	10		Pittsburg	10	
Cedar Springs	10		Round Rock	5	II
Columbus	5	I		10	
	5	II	San Antonio	10	I
Courtney	5		San Augustine	5	II
Dangerfield	10		Tyler	30	
Florence	10		Victoria	10	
Fredericksburg	20		Waco Village	10	I
Galveston	20		Waxahatchie	5	
Helena	10			10	I
Hempstead	5		Weatherford	5	

There are so many unconfirmed Texas Handstamp Pairs listed in the Dietz Catalog that I hope "specialists" in this area will carefully check this group over to determine if some should not be deleted as pre-war or errors. Such information would be greatly appreciated.



If you've seen one of these you know what it is. If not, you'll find out in the next DIXIE.

PICTORIAL STEAMBOAT ARRIVAL MARKINGS

by M. Clinton McGee

Most cover collectors are familiar with the ordinary handstamped steamboat markings and the primary distinction between (1) "STEAMBOAT" and "STEAM" markings, (2) those marked and (3) private packetboat markings. "STEAMBOAT" and "STEAM" were arrival markings applied by the receiving post office if the boat was not under an official contract to carry mail. The letter was marked "WAY" by the receiving post office if the boat had a contract to carry mail. Private packetboat markings fall into several categories. These name-of-boat markings consist of a variety of combinations of names in straight line, oval, or circle, and sometimes in conjunction with a distinctive symbol, which were applied by steamboat clerks or pursers, and which letters may, or may not, have entered the postal system. One theory is that these latter markings were used to advertise the boat. Another is that marking each letter with the name of the boat was employed to facilitate payment by the post office to the various boat owners. (See, e.g., "Inland Waterways Mail Markings, American Stampless Cover Catalog, 3rd. Edition, 1978; Tracy W. Simpson, U.S. Postal Markings, 1851-1861, 1959.)

There has been some misunderstanding, however, as to the nature and meaning of the handstamped pictures of a steamboat (two types) on covers, such as those illustrated below. Both of these photocopies have been reinforced by hand for clarity. The Cahaba, Alabama postmaster is the only one known to have used a pictorial representation of a steamboat as an arrival marking rather than the words "STEAMBOAT" or "STEAM".

The first type, a red one-stack steamboat measuring 27 x 13 mm., was used prior to 1850, and the only recorded copies are on stampless covers. Figure 1 shows this rare receiving mark with matching red "5" rate on a stampless cover carried from Mobile to Cahaba by the steamboat "Hopkins" in 1848. Two other examples were sold in a Sotheby Parke Bernet Waterway Packetmarks Sale, October 26-27, 1977. Lot number 509, bearing a ms notation "Pr Lowndes Jr." was misconceived as an unlisted packet marking of the boat by that name. Lot number 798, with the same distinctive red picture of a steamboat and matching "5" handstamp, addressed to Cahaba, was described as "not listed in Klein". Of course it would not be listed as the marking or symbol of any particular boat as it was the arrival marking employed by the Cahaba postmaster for all steamboat letters.

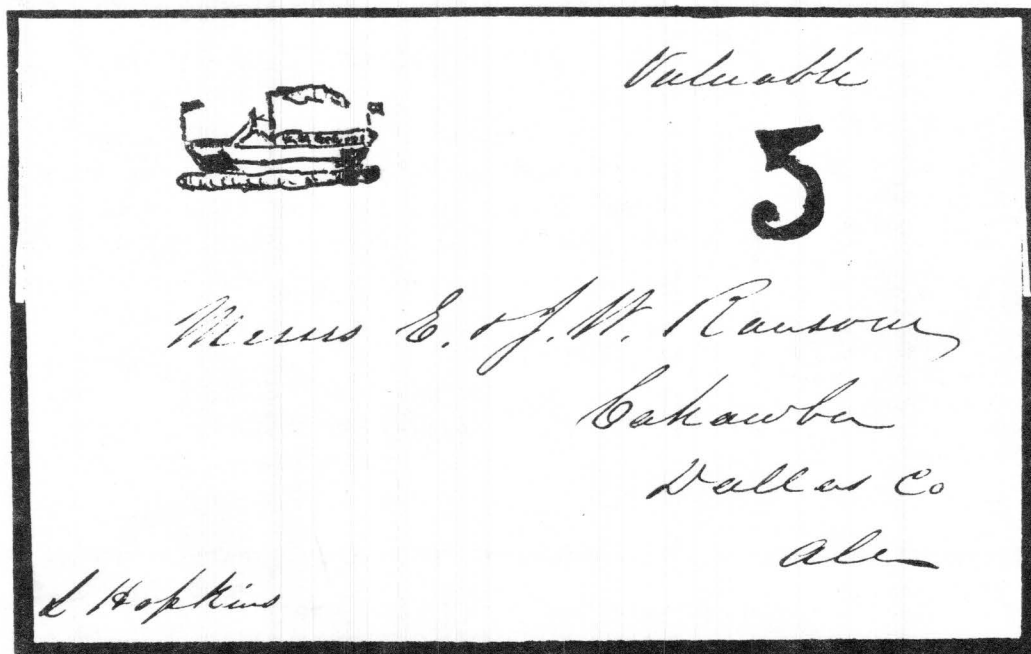


FIGURE 1 One Stack Steamboat (RED) "5" Mobile-Cahaba, 1848

Figure 2 shows the second type of pictorial steamboat arrival marking, a large two-stack boat, 41 x 24 mm, in black, used by the Cahaba post office during the 1850s. This marking was used on stamped covers as well as stampless ones.

Both of these pictorial representations of the word "STEAMBOAT" are exceedingly desirable and rare. Are there other undiscovered types -- perhaps in your collection -- awaiting recognition?

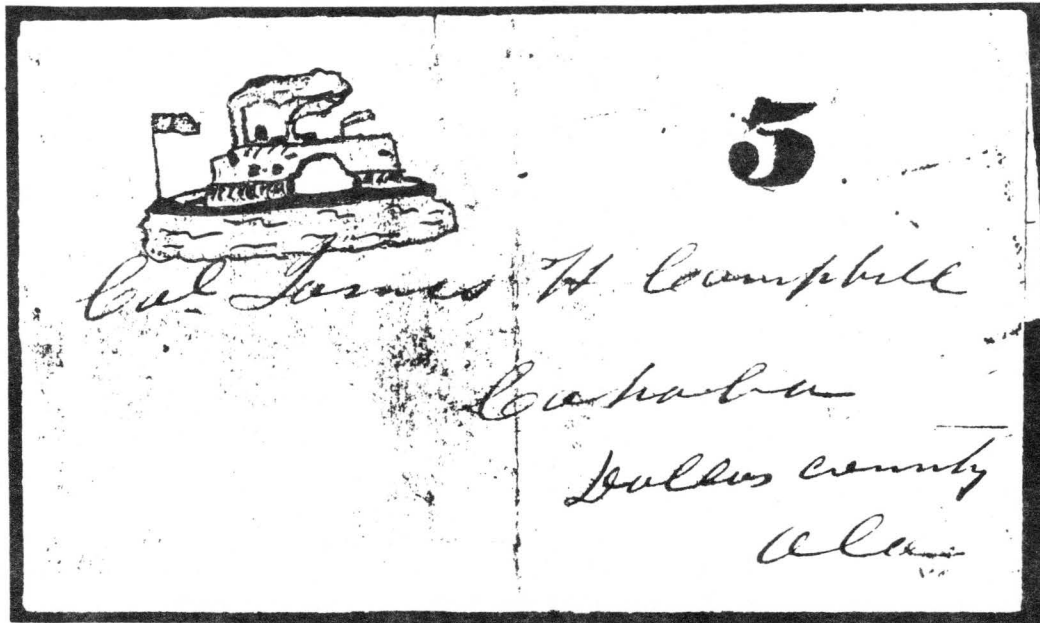


FIGURE 2 Two Stack Steamboat (BLACK) "5" (c. 1855)

POSTAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD



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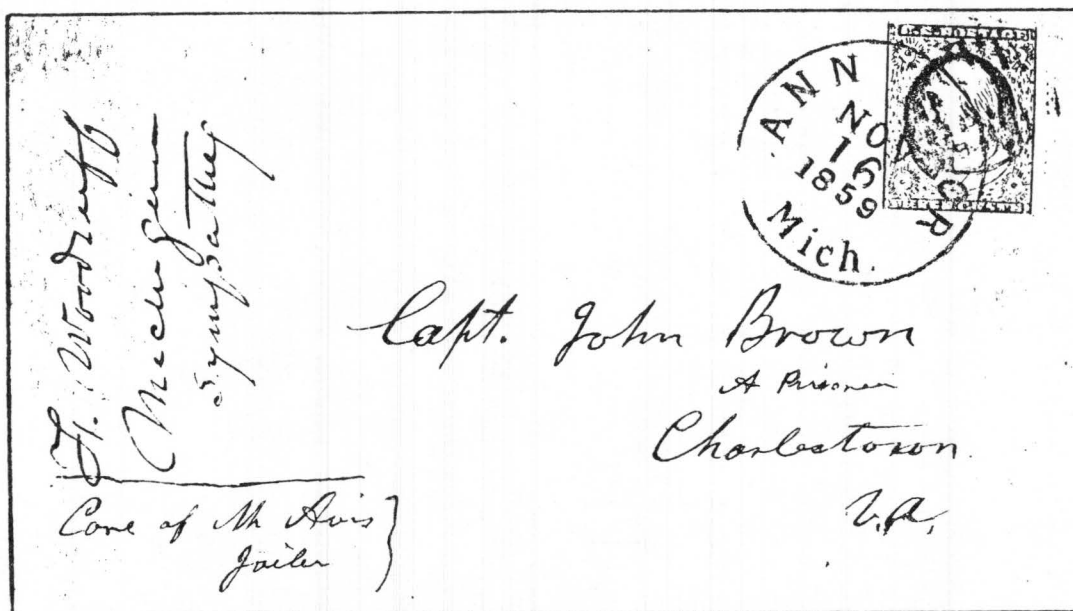
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A COVER TO CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN IN PRISON

by Ben Wishnietsky

John Brown was an abolitionist who moved to Kansas in 1855 with a plan to free the slaves in the South. He became a leader in the fight against the Kansas proslavery party and led raids that resulted in the deaths of some pro-slavery settlers. On October 16, 1859 he and his men seized the arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, expecting the Negroes to rise, but he was captured, imprisoned at Charleston, Virginia, tried and hanged on December 2, 1859.

The event was widely publicized; feelings ran high and many persons wrote letters to John Brown during the six weeks he was in prison.



The illustrated cover is addressed to "Capt. John Brown, A Prisoner, Charlestown, Va." and at lower left, "Care of Mr. Avis, Jailer." It originated in Ann Arbor, Michigan. As with all covers addressed to John Brown in Charlestown prison, there is no longer an enclosure.

The docketing at the left is not in the handwriting of John Brown. It was written by Andrew Hunter, special prosecutor and personal representative of Governor Henry Wise. Hunter censored all of John Brown's mail. Brown never saw the envelopes or the letters.

After John Brown was hanged, Hunter placed all the mail in a carpet bag, journeyed to Richmond and delivered the bag to the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia for filing in the archives of the State Library. For some reason the letters were not considered important enough to be placed with John Brown's other personal papers.

Just before the end of the Civil War, in the Spring of 1865, Andrew Hunter asked that the letters be hidden so that the Yankees would not get them. The carpet bag was taken to a loft of the Capitol, attached to a long cord and let down between a wall and the plastering. The rest of John Brown's papers were captured and most of it ended up in the Library of Congress and in state historical societies.

In 1887 when Hunter was writing about the John Brown affair for a newspaper, he requested a search for the letters. They were not found. Over the years other searches were made, and finally in 1901 the State Librarian found a bundle with 96 letters, many without envelopes. The letters were placed in the library files where presumably they are today. The envelopes were discarded and were salvaged for collectors. It is estimated that about fifty exist, including one mailed from Canada.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Boyd B. Stutler, Manuscripts, Summer 1959 Issue.

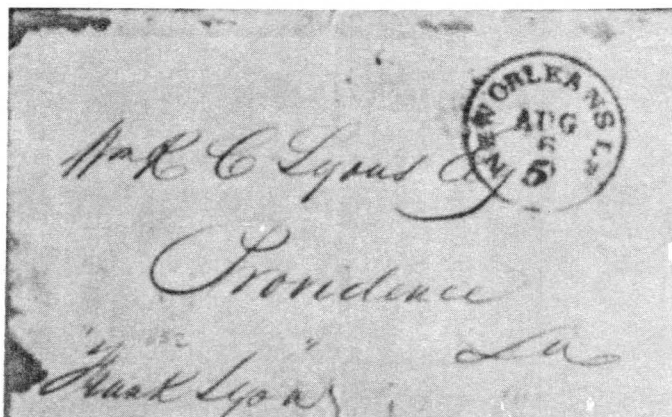
YOUR HELP IS NEEDED!!!

The editors of The Dixie Philatelist are undertaking a project of listing known MANUSCRIPT name of boat markings of inland waterway boats. This area of philately has been virtually ignored, and we are aware of no such listings in published literature.

Manuscript name of boat markings, like manuscript town cancels, have often been ignored by philatelic writers and collectors. There are however hundreds of known covers with a manuscript name of boat marking, where no handstamped marking is known to exist. This is especially true of the period 1812-1840, where there are very few handstamped boat markings known. Even with boats where there are handstamped markings known, manuscript covers exist during the same time period the handstamped markings were used.

If you have any covers in your collection with a manuscript name of boat marking, and if it is an inland waterway cover (as opposed to an ocean going vessel on a trans-atlantic cover) we would very much appreciate your help in recording it in our listing. If at all possible we would like a photocopy of the cover, but if it is not available we would appreciate a listing of all information on the cover, including name of boat, date, color of ink, address, if the envelope or folded letter is a bill of lading or a letter, any postal markings or townnames, and any other markings on the back of the cover.

The first in a series of listings will appear in the next edition of The Dixie, together with photographs and number of covers recorded.



STEAMBOAT FRANK LYON New Orleans to Providence, La. 1852

MEMBERS CLASSIFIEDS

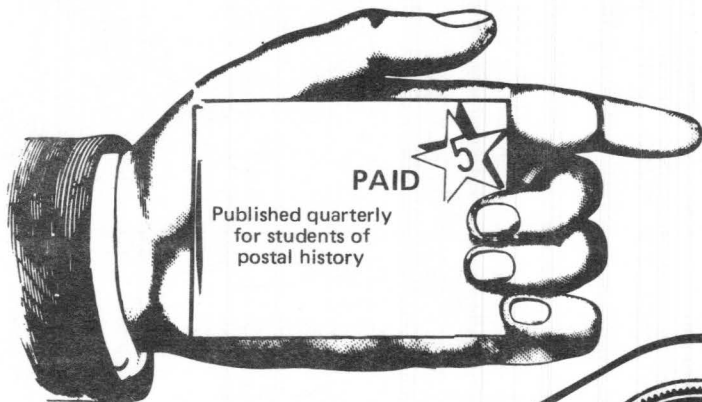
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION. Ads of a reasonable length, not to exceed fifty words, will be accepted at \$2.00 per issue, payable to The Southern Philatelic Federation, care of Don Garrett, 1010 Metairie Road, Jackson, Mississippi 39209.

- WANTED: Confederate States of America manuscript or handstamped TWO cent rate, drop or circular usage. Will trade or pay cash. Sam Zimmerman Jr., 203 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, South Carolina. 29605
- WANTED: Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, and Costa Rica postcards, covers, proofs wanted by dealer. Gary Hendershott, 1637-B East 15th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas 72202
- WANTED: New Orleans geometric cancels on cover; other New Orleans postal history; also unusual 19th Century cancels from all areas. Hubert Skinner, P.O. Box 4097, New Orleans, Louisiana 70178
- WANTED: Want to buy picture postcards, used/unused made before 1920, and WW II Propaganda Cards from any country. Regular postcard auctions, catalog 50 cents. Joe Frye, P.O. Box 11529, Memphis, Tennessee 38111 (Midland Stamp Company, member PTS, ASDA, etc.)

The Dixie Philatelist

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

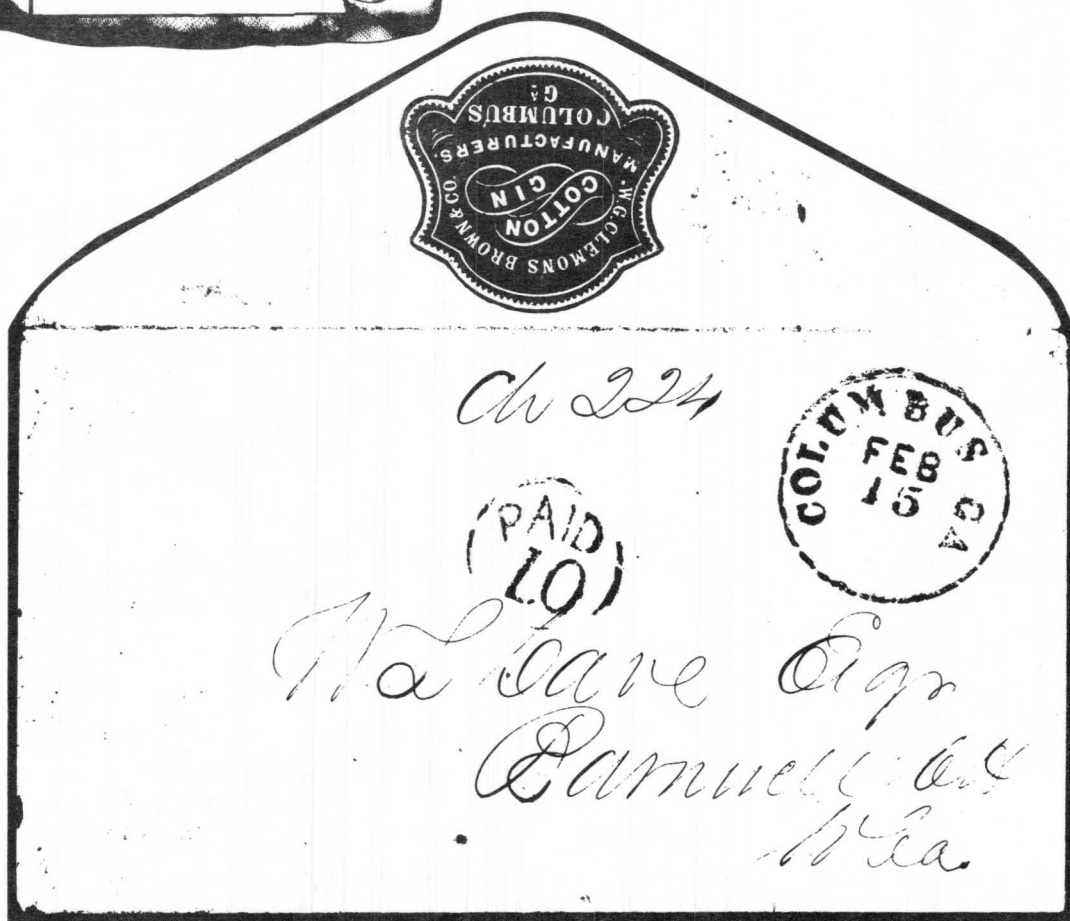
SUMMER 1979, Volume XIII, Number II



EDITORS

DALE FERBER
204 GREENFIELD ROAD
BRANDON, MS. 39042

H.L. HILL, JR.
631-F HAMPTON WAY
JACKSON, MS. 39211



COLUMBUS, GEORGIA CONFEDERATE PAID 10

THIS ISSUE FEATURES PART ONE OF MORRIS EVERETT'S THIRTY YEAR MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA CONFEDERATE POSTAL HISTORY

THE DIXIE PHILATELIST

A publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation

The DIXIE PHILATELIST is the official publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation. Published four times a year for the benefit of the membership and others interested in original research articles dealing primarily with postal history.

Membership in the Southern Philatelic Federation is \$5.00 per year. All memberships are on a calendar year basis and members will receive all four quarterly issues regardless of when they join during the year. Individual copies or back issues, while available, are \$2.00 per copy. All applications for membership should be sent to the federation treasurer, Don Garrett, 1010 Metairie Road, Jackson, Mississippi 39209. Advertising inquiries should also be directed to Mr. Garrett. Editorial material or inquiries should be sent to either editor.

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ARTICLES FOR THE WINTER ISSUE OF THE DIXIE PHILATELIST MUST BE IN THE EDITOR'S HANDS NO LATER THAN NOVEMBER 15th. ANY MATERIAL ARRIVING AFTER THAT DATE WILL APPEAR IN 1980 EDITIONS.

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YOU CAN COLLECT SOUTHERN PHILATELY WITHOUT BEING A MILLIONAIRE !!!

by J.M. Kinabrew, Jr.

Southern philately is not all Spanish colonial stampless covers, number ones on steamboat covers, Confederate turned covers, and the like.

There are other fields where you can build up a nice collection without spending over five dollars per item on the average, and not more than twenty-five dollars for the rarities. In addition, you can do original research, make new discoveries, and end up with a warm glow of accomplishment.

For instance, why not collect precancelled envelopes? According to the catalog of Precancelled Envelopes of the United States, published by the United Postal Stationery Society, there are only 460 towns in the South where precancelled envelopes are known to have been used. Precancels were authorized for use in quite a few others, but more on that later.

Differences in the precancels themselves and in the envelopes to which they were applied - sizes, papers, knives, and watermarks - make for a number of varieties for some towns. Also there were not only the government precancels, done at the envelope facility, but also properly authorized local precancels. The locals are rather scarce.

Then there were errors, due to mis-spellings, double prints, precancels on albino envelopes, and other interesting varieties. These are also scarce.

The following list is of the types of envelopes known from the Southern states and the present status of each as recorded in the Precancelled Envelope Catalog.

STATE	TOWNS	LOCALS	ERRORS
Alabama	43	1	0
Arkansas	33	1	4
Florida	72	6	3
Georgia	57	1	1
Louisiana	23	0	2
Mississippi	30	0	0
North Carolina	40	2	0
South Carolina	23	1	0
Tennessee	37	0	1
Texas	84	6	2
Virginia	51	6	1

In addition to the known precancelled envelopes, there are a number of towns in each state for which precancelled envelopes were authorized and shipped, but from which no precancelled envelope has been reported.

This list of towns, as enumerated by John Randall in Postal Stationery, May-June, 1977, et seq. includes the following:

Alabama	10	North Carolina	20
Arkansas	15	South Carolina	5
Florida	10	Tennessee	15
Georgia	22	Texas	41
Louisiana	13	Virginia	17
Mississippi	8		

Certainly if someone went to the trouble of getting authorization it is likely that he followed through and used the precancelled envelopes. Here then is an opportunity to do some digging and add to the total sum of knowledge by locating and reporting envelopes from these towns.

The easiest thing to do is pick a state and start your collection. Since these are modern issues - 1916 circular dies and later - you can find them in accumulations, dealer's "dime boxes", collections, and flea markets.

These were not supposed to be cancelled (the precancel supposedly was all that was required), but they sometimes were. Look out for them, as they are scarce. The cancel should match up with the precancel.

If you should run across any unrecorded items, please report them to Ben Hedding, 42 La Cerra Drive, Rancho Mirage, California, 92270.

POSTAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD



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GEORGIA HANDSTAMP PAIDS-PART I

by Morris Everett

The Confederate Handstamp Paids of Georgia are among the most popular with Confederate collectors. In the first place, there are a large number of varieties, but more importantly, there were quite a few towns from which a relatively large number of these items originated. This permits new collectors to acquire samples from Georgia at a fairly early point in the formation of their collections. Beyond that, there were quite a number of unusual and picturesque types of envelopes used in that state ranging from the so-called "adversity" homemade covers to really quite ornate and beautiful business covers, college and patriotic envelopes usually prepared in the larger cities.

Confederate historical personalities also play a part in the unusual interest in Georgia material. The extensive correspondence of the various members of the Cobb family and vice-president Stephens are well known and quite widely distributed among collections of Confederate material. There seem also to have been quite large "finds" of correspondences of not as well known family groups which enhance many Georgia Confederate specialized collections.

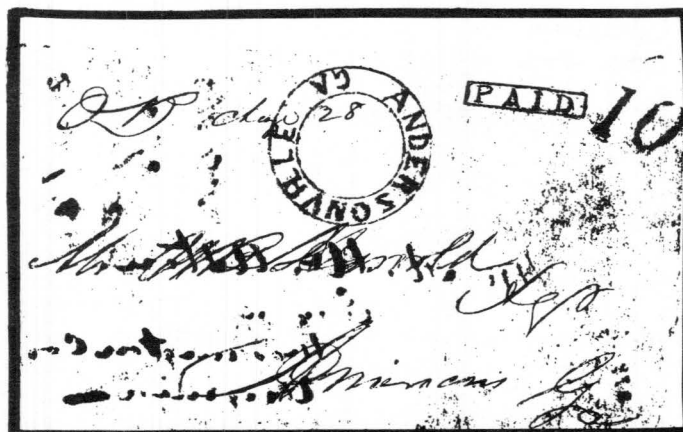
As in previous articles covering Confederate Handstamp Paids, I feel it should be pointed out that my statistics can only be considered as guides to scarcity at the moment. At any time a multiple correspondence from some presently almost unknown post office may be found. Also, there are undoubtedly a good number of collectors who have not bothered to report their holdings to me over the thirty years I've been accumulating the identifying information.

As in the past articles about other states, I am listing the types of Handstamp markings that are recorded in the 1959 Dietz Catalog but which have not ever been verified to me. Hopefully, some readers will be able to report the ownership of a few of the missing.

Also, there are a couple of present Dietz listings which have been established as erroneous. These appear in a much smaller number and should be eliminated from any future type of lists.

Also note, if the ink color is not listed, it will always be black. Ink color refers to the Handstamp Paid marking and not necessarily to the cancellation. Report any new listings to me at R.D. 3 Fairmont Blvd., Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022.

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Adairsville	5	II Blue	2
Albany	10	Blue	1
Americus	5	I	16
		II	1
	5/10		1
	10	I	16
	10	(10 ms)	8
	10	III	2
Andersonville	10	I	2
	10	(10 ms)	1
Athens	5		13
	10	I	15
	10	(10 ms)	1
	10/5		1
	10/5&10		1



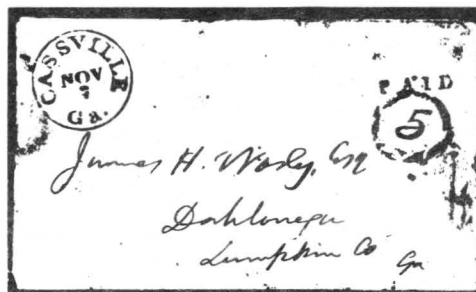
Andersonville, Georgia, Handstamped PAID 10. "O.B." indicates a probable use from Andersonville Prison. Turned Cover.

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Atlanta	10		1
Augusta	2		1
	5	IA	31
	5	IB (paid curved)	2
	5	II	4
	5	III	2
	5	IV	13
	5	VI	1
	5	VII	1
	5/10	5 Type I	2
	5/10	No Ms	1
	5/10	5 Type III	1
	10/5	5 Type I	2
	10/5	5 Type VII	1
	10/5	5 Type VIII	1
	20/5	20 Ms	1
	30/5	30 Ms	1
	10	I Violet	1
	10	I	7
	10	II	10
	10	III	23
	10	IV	7
	10	V	3
	10	VI	8

NOTE: 10 Type IV has small paid
 10 Type V is typeset
 10 Type VI has small zero in 10

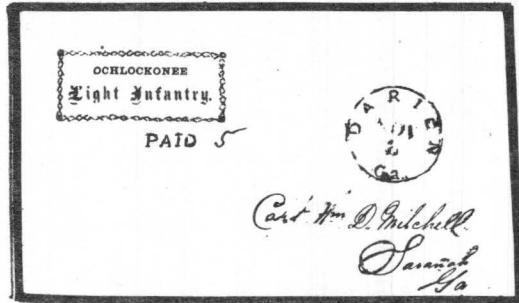
Bainbridge	5	I	3
	5	II	1
	5	III	1
	10		3
Bairdstown	5		1
Barnesville	5	Blue	1
	5		1
	10		1
Bartow	5		1
	10		4
Big Shanty	5		2
Boston	10		1
Brunswick	5	I	5
	5	(5 ms)	3
Buena Vista	10	Red	7
Calhoun	5	I	2
	5	II	6
	10		2
Canton	5		2

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Cartersville	10		1
	10	(10 Ms)	1
Carrollton	5		1
	10		1
Cassville	5	I	1
	5	II Blue	13
	10	Blue	1

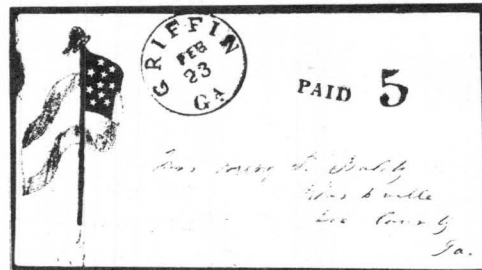


Cave Spring	5		1
Chickasawatchee	5		1
Clarksville	5	I	3
	5	(5 ms)	1
	10		1
	10	(10 ms)	4
Colaparchee	5		2
	5	(5 ms)	2
Columbus	5	I	17
	10	I	29
	10	I Br Viol.	1
Corinth	5	II	2
Covington	5	I Bl/Gr	4
	5	II Bl/Gr	1
	10		3
	10/5	(10 ms)	1
Crawfordsville	5		3
	10		23
Culloden	10	Blue	1
	10	Brown	1
Cumming	10		1
	10	(10 ms)	1
Cuthbert	5	(5 ms)	1
	5	II	8
	10		5
Dalton	5		5
	20/5	(20 ms)	1
	10		1
Dahlonega	10	Brown	1

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Darien	5	I	5
	5	II	7
	10		1

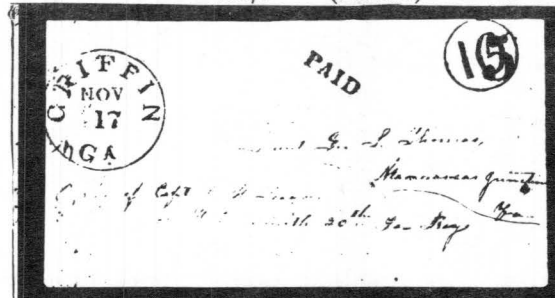


NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
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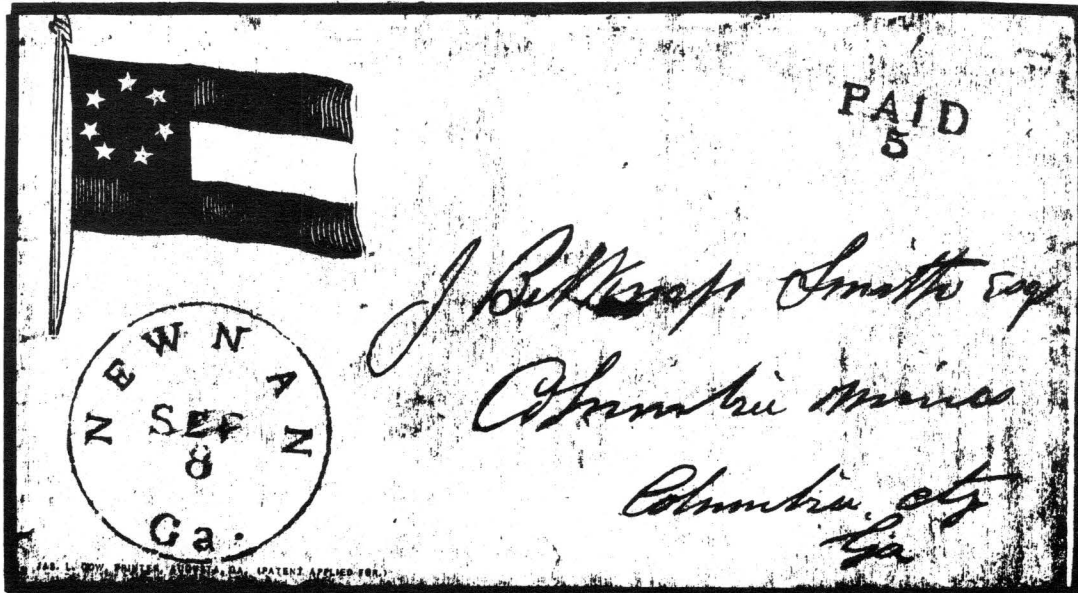
Griffin	5		12
	10	I	10
	10	II	4
	10/5	I	1
	10/5	(10 ms)	1

Dartsville	10	I	1
	10	II	1
Decatur	5	I	Red 2
	5	II	Blue 1
	5	II	1
	10	I	Red 1
	10	I	Brown 1
Dublin	5		Blue 1
Duncanville	5		1
Eatonton	5		Brown 1
	5+5		1
	10		14
Edenton	5		1
Elberton	10		1
Ellaville	5		Blue 1
	5		(5 ms) Blue 1
	10		Blue 1
Forsyth	5	I	1
	5	II	2
	10		1
Fort Valley	10		2
	10/5		1
Franklin	5		(5 ms) 2
Gainesville	5		3
	10		2
Geneva	5		1
	10		1
Georgetown	10		1
Grantville	10		2
Greensboro	5		11
	10	I	4
	10		(10 ms) 1
	80		1
Greenville	5		2
	10	I	3



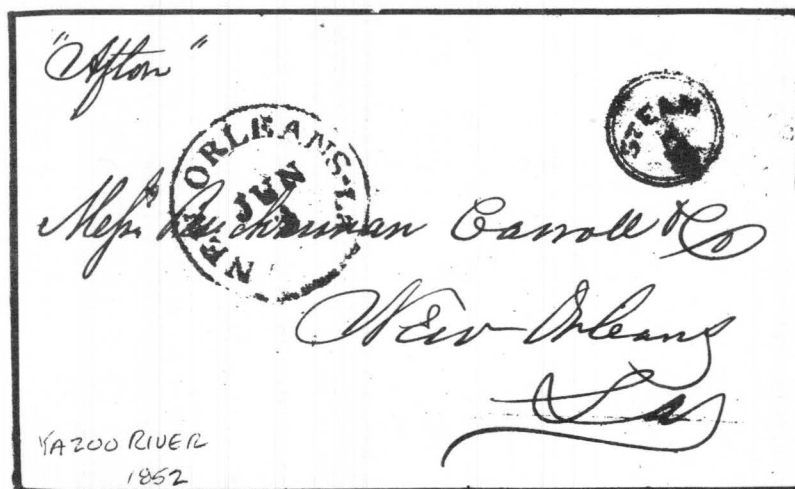
Grooverville	5		1
	10		1
Guyton	5		3
Halcyondale	10		1
Hamilton	5		1
	10		(10 ms) 1
Hawkinsville	5		1
	10	I	2
	10	II	1
Holcombe	5+5		1
Houston	5		1
Indian Springs	5		2
Irwinton	5		1
Jasper	5		1
Jonesborough	5		1
	10		(10 ms) 1
Kingston	5		4
	10/5		1
	10	I	3
	10		6
Lafayette	5	I	1
	5+5		1
	5	II	3
	10		2
LaGrange	5		Blue 1
	5		1
	10		(Paid ms) 8
	10		(10 ms) 6

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED	NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Lawrenceville	5	I	1	Marietta	5		2
	5	II	3		10	I	1
	10	I	7		10	II Red	1
	10	II	2		20	(20 ms)	1
	10/5		1	Marion	5		1
Lexington	5	Red	4	Marshallville	5		1
	5	(5 red ms)	1	McDonough	5		1
	5	(5 Brown ms)	3	Milledgeville	5	I Blue	2
	10	I Red	18		5	II Blue	7
	10	II Red	6		5	II	15
Linton	5	I Red	1		10		13
	5	II Red	1		5/10		1
Linwood	10		1		20		3
Louisville	10/5	Blue	1	Missionary	5		1
	10	Blue	1	Station			
Lumpkin	5		1	Monroe	5		4
	10	I	1		10	Bl/Gr	1
	10	(10 ms)	1		10		5
Macon	2		1		10+10+10		1
	5	I	16	Montezuma	5		3
	5	II	11		10		4
	5	(5 ms)	1	Monticello	5	Green	4
	5	IV	4		10	Green	1
	5+5		1	Newnan	5	I	6
	10/5		2		5	II	2
	10	I	3		5/10	I	2
	10+10	I	1		5/10	II	2
	10	II	3		10		6
	10	III	6	Newton	10	(10 ms)	2
	10	VI	1	Open Point	5		1
Madison	5	Verm	7	Oglethorpe	5	I	1
	10	Verm	1		5	(5 ms)	1
	5/10	Verm	1		10	I	1
Manassas	10	Blue	8		15	(15 ms)	1



MANUSCRIPT STEAMBOAT LISTINGS

By Dale L. Ferber and H.L. Hill, Jr.



NAME	DATE	TOWN CANCEL	OTHER MARKINGS	ORGIN-DESTINATION
Afton	1852	New Orleans	Steam 5 (circle)	? to New Orleans

In the last issue of The Dixie the editors requested a response from the membership in reporting their covers with manuscript name of boat markings. We appreciate the very good response to this project from various SPF members, and would especially like to thank Jim Leonardo, Warren Sanders, Erin Gunter, and Michael O'Reilly for their detailed listings.

We feel that this project is a vital part in the overall picture of packetboat postal history, and one that has been overlooked in the past, except for isolated cases. This listing should rank equally in importance to a listing of manuscript town markings where no handstamped devices are known.

Because of the extensive amount of material, we are going to list the boats on an alphabetical basis, and will only show names of boats and known dates used on covers. We ask that you follow the format shown above when sending your listings to us. This will enable us to show a more accurate count and enable us to publish a more comprehensive listing at a later date.

Admiral 1847
 Angora 1840
 America 1849
 Alabama 1831-53
 Afton 1852
 Augusta 1841
 Ambassador 1839-42
 Anna 1850
 Allen Glover 1848
 Ann Lancaster 1850
 Algonquin 1842
 A Scott 1843
 Aberdeen 1850
 Alec Scott 1849-54
 Arkansas 1855
 Archer 1846

Aline 1859
 Annie Wagley NYD
 Amanda NYD
 Alice Grey 1841

 Baton Rouge 1840-42
 Boonslick 1837
 Bonaparte 1840
 Beaver 1828
 Bonaparte 1841
 Belle Lee 1869
 Bunker Hill 1837-40
 Brilliant 1842-43
 Buckeye 1842-47
 Bonaparte 1840
 Belle Creole 1850

Bourbon 1847
 Bayou Sara 1837
 Bridgewater 1838
 Bella Donna 1854-55
 Belle Gates 1858
 Boreas 3 1850
 Bulletin 1850
 Bay State 1849
 Bertrand 1846
 Belle of Ark 1844
 Black Hawk 1835

 Cotton Plant 1847
 Comanche 1840
 Carolina 1846
 Caspian 1836

MANUSCRIPT STEAMBOAT LISTINGS, CONTINUED

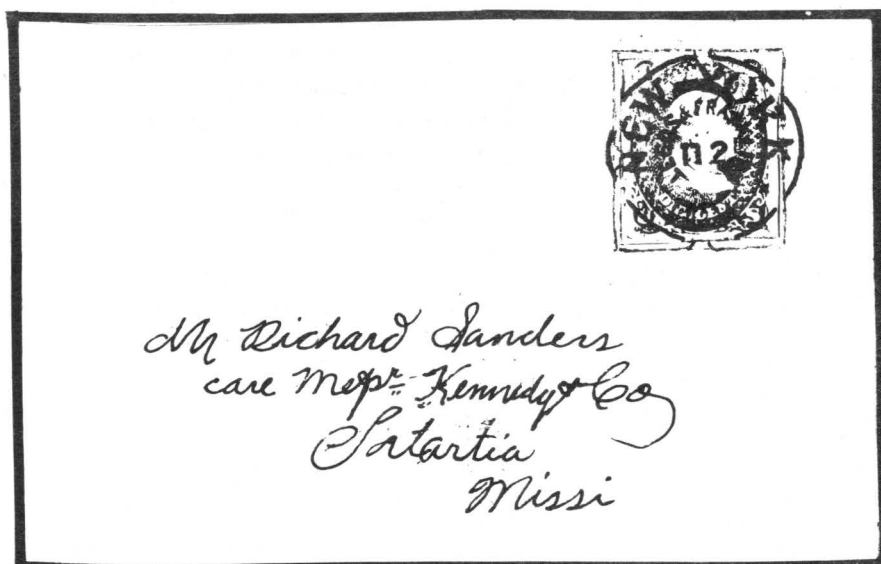
Concordia 1843-48	Clipper 1842	Capitol 1855-57
Commodore 1839	Clipper No. 1 1841	Commercial 1870
Celeste 1860's	Corinne 1850-51	
Caravan 1828-29	Cuba 1851	Daniel Webster 1840
Coreo 1849	Claiborne 1839	Dolphin 1828
Cora 1847	Columbus 1838	Dewitt Clinton 1830
Cote Joyeuse 1844	Commerce 1838	De Soto 1844
Carroll 1834	Cherokee 1839	Denizen 1843
Charlotte 1845-46	Comet NYD	Diana 1838
Clinton 1846	Chalmette 1848	Demoin Belle 1861
Cahawba 1841	Coosa 1828-29	Downs NYD
Clara 1851-52	Cora 2 1851	
Cremona 1859	Cricket 1865	To Be Continued:

LEEDS & FRANKLIN PATENT STAMP SEALING ENVELOPES - AN UPDATE

by Gordon Bleuler

The Spring, 1979 issue of The Dixie Philatelist carried an article (pages 10-11) by Dale Ferber on the Leeds & Franklin patent stamp sealing and postmark preserving envelopes. The article covered the manner in which the stamp was to be placed on the envelope and an example of the envelope in actual usage.

The envelope pictured below, and the accompanying circular from the envelope shed further light onto the firm of Leeds & Franklin. The envelope has a most unusual cancel, of the very early precancel variety with a U.S. 63. Note the Leeds & Franklin name in the CDS, as well as the 112, which was the street address of the firm in New York (see circular).



EDITOR'S NOTE: We have had a further report of a most interesting usage of a Leeds & Franklin envelope from SPF member Morris Everett. Morris reports that he has a single copy of Confederate States 11 still affixed to a piece of the die-cut grill work of what is unquestionably a Leeds & Franklin envelope. To our knowledge this is the only recorded Confederate usage of this most unusual patent envelope.

Stamp Sealing and Postmark Preserving Envelope.

By the use of the ordinary envelope we lose the advantage of preserving upon the letter itself the *Post Mark* and *Postage Stamp*, which are generally thrown aside with the unattached envelope, and it is also difficult to identify the letter and envelope as belonging together, after they have been once separated.

We have prepared an envelope with one or more openings, through which, by the use of the postage stamp, the letter and the envelope are sealed fast together, and when the letter is removed from the envelope, *the postage stamp and any post mark placed thereon remain adhering to the letter.*

We claim that the following advantages must arise from the general use of this or a similar system of envelopes, provided the Post Office Department sanctions it, so far as to print a clear and distinct post mark on such Postage Stamp, or if preferred, directly on the letter, through an additional opening, made especially for that purpose.

First.—Sealing the letter independent of the envelope by the stamp, thus making the operation of stamping the most perfect security for the sealing; and the stamp having to be put on the front of the letter before it can be sent, this sealing is not liable to be neglected.

Second.—Sealing the letter and envelope fast together, and thus increasing the difficulty of substituting envelopes, or of removing the enclosure, either by violence or from neglect of sealing, or from bursting, in consequence of bad gumming.

Third.—Securing to the Government the destruction of the stamp in opening the letter, or its general preservation thereon.

Fourth.—Defining the location of the stamp of the letter, and this in the most convenient position for the Post Office mark.

Fifth.—Securing on the letter itself the legal evidence of the time and place of mailing, and giving information as to the Post Office and State from which the letter is sent.

Sixth.—Preserving an evidence of the action of the Post Office in regard to the punctual mailing of letters.

Seventh.—Supplying by the public stamp any private deficiency in the neglect of dating the letter.

We have prepared an envelope—opening at the right hand end, sealed by the stamp—affording all these advantages, and the much greater convenience of entering the letter from the end, which we believe the public are ready to adopt, and which can be furnished at the price of the ordinary envelope now in use.

LEEDS & FRANKLIN,

112 Broadway, New York.

Extract from the "COMMERCIAL BULLETIN," of Boston, November 30th, 1861.

"At a recent meeting of the Newcastle, (Eng.,) Chamber of Commerce, a communication was read from Glasgow, calling attention to the inconveniences arising from the use of envelopes in commercial communications, from the difficulty of proving dates of postal and delivery of letters, and urging the desirability that the post marks should always appear on the letters themselves. The Chamber expressed the opinion, that in business letters it would be much better to avoid the use of envelopes.

ALAN T. ATKINS

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Classified Advertisements Available to members of The Southern Philatelic Federation. Ads of a reasonable length, not to exceed fifty words, will be accepted at \$2.00 per issue, payable to The Southern Philatelic Federation, care of Don Garrett, 1010 Metairie Road, Jackson, Ms. 39209.

WANTED: Buying old stock certificates and bonds. Prefer Railroads and Auto Companies! Grover Criswell, Ft. McCoy, Florida 32637

WANTED: Pre-1920 Mississippi postcards, small towns, street scenes, etc. Forest L. Cooper, Jr., Route 1, Box 691-A, Florence, Ms 39073

WANTED: Colonial Mail, Eastern Express Mail Covers 1836-1839 Period, Stampless sent after February 1, 1815 through April, 1816, rare cancels. Richard K. Meyer, 5100 Prospect Road, Peoria Heights, Ill 61614

WANTED: Michigan postal history, especially from or to St. Joseph County. List of offices sent on request. Howard Selzer, P.O. Box 37, Des Plaines, Ill 60017

WANTED: Stampless covers of Virginia- Colonial thru 1845. Also all covers of Petersburg, Virginia, Colonial thru Confederacy. Toby Tobias, 130 N. Hamilton Dr. Number 1, Beverly Hills, Ca. 90211.

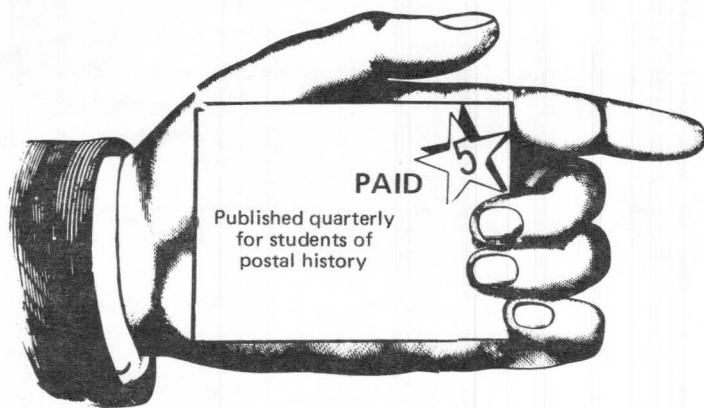
WANTED: History teacher wants any postal history from North Alabama, especially Lauderdale County (Florence County seat). Ronald Pettus RR4 Box 590, Kilb, Alabama 35645.



The Dixie Philatelist

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

FALL 1979, Volume XIII, Number III



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CRAWFORD, GEORGIA, by Douglas N. Clark.	Page 11



John Kaufmann Gem Auction

Plains of Dura, Ga. Handstamped Paid 10, Type I. Red, White and Blue Eleven Star Flag Patriotic (Dietz Type B-50)

MORRIS EVERETT, having already completed the Handstamp paid Confederate markings of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Kentucky, now concludes the Georgia listings. South Carolina will be featured in the next issue.

THE DIXIE PHILATELIST
A Publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation

The DIXIE PHILATELIST is the official publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation. Published four times a year for the benefit of the membership and others interested in original research articles dealing primarily with postal history.

Membership in the Southern Philatelic Federation is \$7.00 per year, sustaining membership is \$15.00 and patron membership is \$25.00 per year. Both sustaining and patron members are entitled to one free 30 word or less classified ad and will also receive a bound copy of the year's issues of the "Dixie". All applications for membership should be sent to the federation Secretary-Treasurer, Don Garrett, 1010 Metairie Road, Jackson, Mississippi 39209. Advertising inquiries should be directed to Yancey Green whose address is below. Editorial material or inquiries should be sent to the editor.

SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION OFFICERS, 1979-1980

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VICE-PRESIDENT - Yancey Green, 324 Buena Vista Place, Memphis, Tennessee 38112

SECRETARY-TREASURER - Donald F. Garrett, 1010 Metairie Road, Jackson, Mississippi 39209

PUBLICITY - Michael C. O'Reilly, 1405 Appalachee Drive, Huntsville, Alabama 35801

ADVERTISING - Yancey Green, address above

LEGAL ADVISOR - M. Clinton McGee, P.O. Box 2835, University, Alabama 35486

EDITOR - H. L. Hill, Jr. -- 631-F Hampton Way, Jackson, Mississippi 39211

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As the decade of the 70's draws to a close, I cannot help but reflect on the growth of the field of postal history during the past ten years. Recently our organization's publication, the "Dixie Philatelist", has emerged as one of the leading sources of original research among postal historians. Faced with drastic increases in the cost of printing, paper, and postage our choices are simple. We can curtail the size of this award winning journal, or increase the dues of the Federation. In the past the regular membership dues have never covered the costs of publication. A series of benefit auctions in Greenville and Jackson, Mississippi along with the generosity of sustaining and patron members have covered the extra costs involved. With these facts in mind, a dues increase was instituted at the annual business meeting at NOPEX. Effective January 1, 1980:

Regular Membership \$7.00/year

Sustaining Membership \$15.00/year

Patron Membership \$25.00/year

The 1980 dues are now payable and will be considered delinquent March 1st. Please consider the "Patron" and "Sustaining" categories when making out your check -- it is an investment in the future of postal history!

ANNUAL MEETING

The board of directors is now considering invitations for the site of the 1980 meeting of the Southern Philatelic Federation. Invitations and suggestions should be sent by March 1st to:

Jerry S. Palazolo
5010 Raleigh LaGrange Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38128

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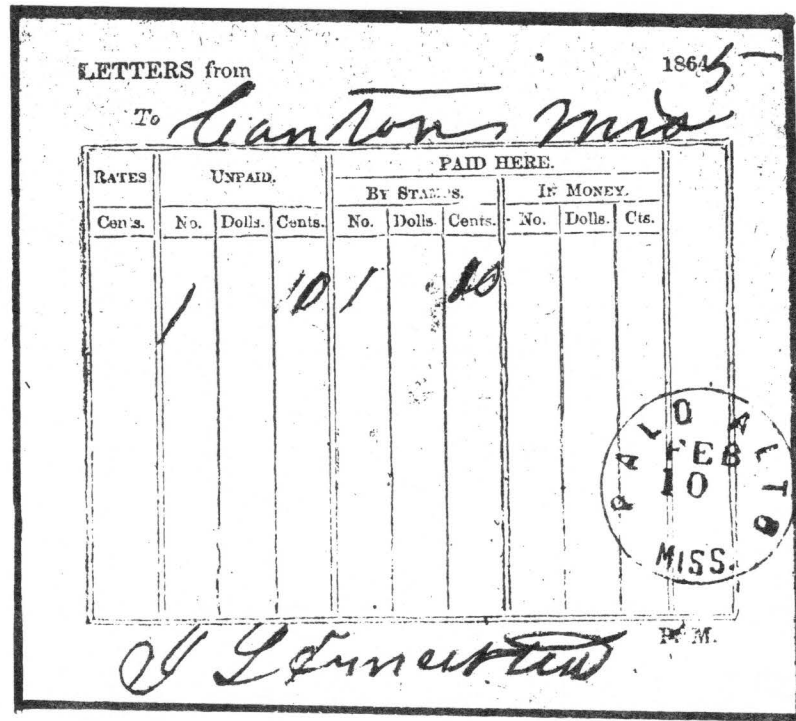
CLASSIC ISSUES A SPECIALTY

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POST BILLS OF MISSISSIPPI
 By: General Tom White Crigler, Jr.

Some thirty years back, I was permitted to enter a former Confederate post office which had been locked since the war closed. I found many interesting things in there, but NO stamps or covers. There were literally hundreds of "post bills" which are four inch square pieces of paper with the name of the sending office printed at the top and the name of the postmaster printed at the bottom -- most of them were postmarked, and on each bill was the particulars of the pack of letters which were tied to it.

This is not a complete listing of all the post offices or postmasters of Mississippi during the Civil war. In many cases, the town name and the postmaster's signature were handwritten, and the best attempt has been made to record them here as correctly as possible. No doubt spelling mistakes do occur in this listing -- also from these slips were found several unique handstamped town markings of the Confederate period not as yet seen on covers.

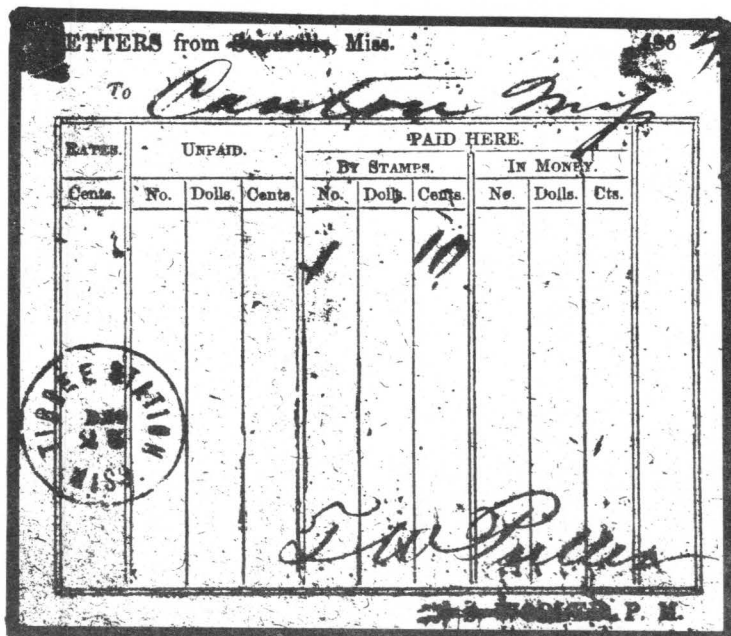


A CONFEDERATE POST BILL FROM PALO ALTO, MISSISSIPPI TO CANTON, MISSISSIPPI -- FEBRUARY 10, 1865 SIGNED BY THE PALO ALTO POSTMASTER.

EDITOR'S NOTE: General Crigler was Secretary of the Confederate Stamp Alliance when he found these bills and graciously sent one to every member of the Alliance -- one of the good members must have forgotten where it came from, and since the bill was from Macon, Miss., sent it to General Crigler with a \$5.00 tag on it whereupon it was promptly returned with the explanation that since he had received it at no charge, General Crigler could hardly see his way to buy it back.

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Crawfordsville	Theo. Harvey	Kosciusko	S. Durham
Crystal Springs	O. Osborn		
		Lake	J. F. Smith
Deasonville	J. L. Deason	Laurelville	Hugh D. Donald
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DeKalb	Keeson	Livingston	Stephen McDaniel
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Dover	J. H. Ferriss		
Dry Creek	H. Patterson	Macon	Edward Jackson
Dublin	B. McGovern	Madison Depot	T. Haynes
Duck Hill	N. H. Ragan	Marion	Hammack
Durant	W. R. Sproles	Markwell	A. S. Dodd
		Mashulaville	S. Huckaby
Ebenezer	L. A. Webster	Mayhew	Holton
Edinburgh	J. B. Snow	McLaurin Station	T. H. Bozeman
Egypt	A. Carlisle	McNutt	R. T. Portwood
Elm Grove	G.W. Hardin--T. J. Thornton	Meridian	W. C. Emerson
Enterprise	R. A. Hundley--J. D. Leech	Middleton	A. Roy

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Mitchells Crossroads | W. N. Mitchell | Quincy | B. C. Terrell |
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| Montpelier | J. Wellis -- M. Harvel | Raleigh | R. Fraker |
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| Popes Depot | T. W. Pugh | Spring Ridge | P. Marshall |
| Poplar Creek | Ritchie | Standing Pine | B. F. Kelly |
| Port Gibson | William T. Morris | Starkville | J. S. Worley |
| Post Oak | Jordan Williams | State Line | W. P. McGuire |
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| | | Taylorville | D. McKensie |
| | | Terry | B. F. Ware |
| | | Thomastown | D. C. Beauchamp |
| | | Tibbee Station | T. W. Puller |
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| | | Tremont | L. J. Stone |
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| | | Union Church | Will H. Bowen |
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| | | Waynesboro | J. C. Hopper |
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| | | West Station | B. S. Tipton |
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GEORGIA HANDSTAMP PAIDS - PART II

By: Morris Everett

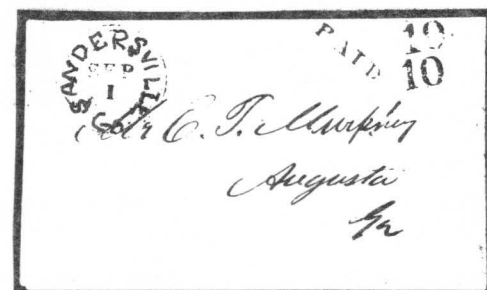
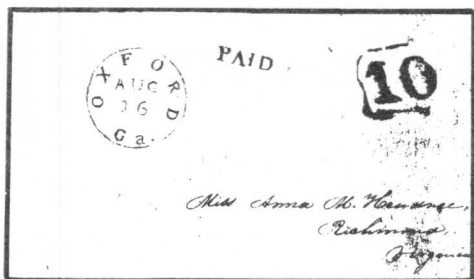
The following list is a continuation of known handstamp paid from Georgia. This listing is in no way to be considered a comprehensive one, and for this reason, my statistics can only be considered as guides to scarcity at the moment. The summer issue of the "Dixie" featured the covers listed alphabetically from A to O, and this issue completes that listing.

As in the past articles about other states, I am listing the types of handstamp markings recorded in the 1959 Dietz Catalog -- but which have not ever been verified to me. Please report any of these missing types to me at R.D. 3 Fairmont Blvd., Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022.

Unless otherwise indicated, all colors are Black. Thanks to Messrs. Bogg and Spelman for the use of the Dietz types.

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Oxford	5	Blue	3
	5		2
	10	Red	2
	10	(Val Blue	2
		MMS)	

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Roswell	5	I Blue	9
	5	I Violet	7
	5	II Blue	6
	10	Blue	9
	10	(Val Blue	1
		MMS)	
	5 on 10	Blue	2
	5	Blue	4
	5 & 5	Blue	1
	10 & 10	I Blue	1
Sandersville	10	I Blue	3
	10	II Blue	2



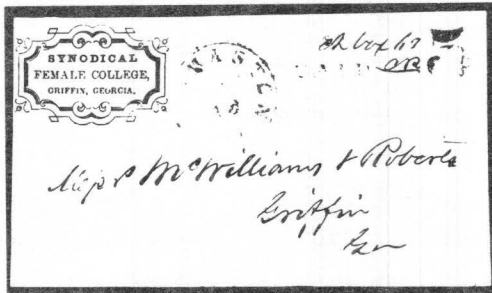
Palmetto	10		1
Penfield	10		3
	10 on 5		1
Philomath	5	Red	1
Plains of Dura	5	I	3
	5	II	3
	10	I	4
	10	III	1
Powder Springs	5		1
Quitman	5	I	2
	5	II	2
Red Clay	5		1
	10		1
Riceboro	5		1
	10		1
Ringgold	5	I	3
	10	(Val Blue	2
		MMS)	
	10	II	1
	10	III	1
Rockbridge	10		1
Rome	5	I	18
	10		3
	10 on 5		2
	10	(Val MMS)	1

Savannah	2		2
	5	I	2
	5	II	1
	5	III	38
	5 in canceller		*
* I have really never recorded this type properly, but there are many			
	10 on 5		2
	10	I	25
	10	II	1
	15	(Val MMS)	1
	20		2
Scarborough	10		1
Scul Shoals	10 on 5	(10 MMS)	1
Snapping Shoals	5		1
Social Circle	10	Red	4

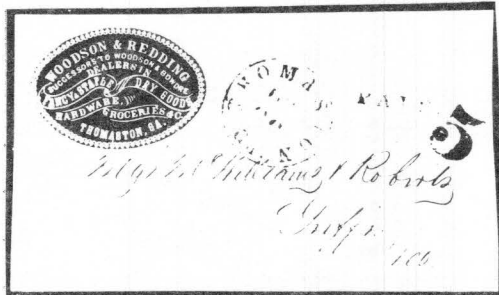
NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Sparta	5	I	Red 3
	10 on 5		Red 1
	10	I	Red 4
	10	II	Red 4
Speir's Turn Out	5		2
Spring Place	5		11
	10		1
Starkville	5		3
	5	(Val MMS)	1
	10		1
Stone Mountain	5		1
Summerville	5		1
Talbotton	10 & 10		1
Tebeauville	10		1
Tennville	10	I	1
	10	II	1

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Warrenton	5		1
	10 on 5		2
Walthourville	10		1
Washington	5		5
	5	(Val MMS)	1
	10 on 5		1
	10 on 5	(10 MMS)	1
	10	I	10
	10	II	8
Waverly Hall	10		1
Waynesville	10		1
West Point	5		3
	10		3
Woodville	10	Red	1

The presently listed Handstamp Paid Items in the Dietz 1959 Catalog have not been confirmed to the undersigned:



Thomaston	5	I	8
	5	(Val MMS)	1
	10	I	2
	10	II	1



Thomasville	5	II	1
	10		3
Thompson	5	I	1
	5	(Val MMS)	2
	10	I	5
	10	(Val MMS)	2
	10 on 5	(10 MMS)	1
	10 on 5	(both MMS)	1
Tunnel Hill	5	Red	3
	10	Red	2
Union Point	10	Ochra	1
Valdosta	5	I	1
	5	III	2
	10		5
	10	(Val MMS)	1

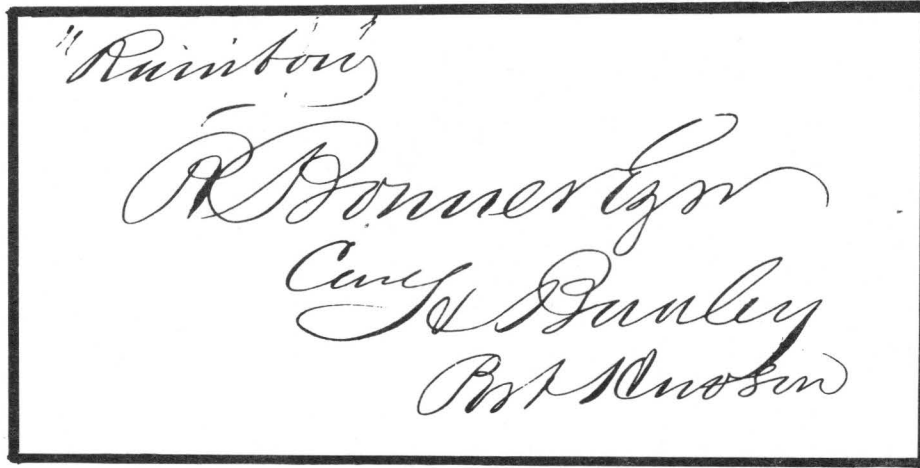
NAME	H/S	TYPE	INK COLOR
Athens	5 & 5 and paid 10		
August	5	V	
Carrollton	15		
Corinth	5	I	
Decatur	10	II	Red
Dublin	15		
Greensboro	15		
	20		
Greenville	10	II	
Griffin	10	IV	
Griswoldville	5		
Holcombe	5		
Macon	5	III	
	10	IV	
	10	V	
	15		
Marshallville	10		
Mayfield	5		
McDonough	10		
Newton	5		
Oglethorpe	10	(Val MMS)	
Plains of Dura	10	II	
Quitman	10		
Ringgold	5	II	
Rome	5	II	
Roswell	10		Violet
Sandersville	5		
	10 on 5		
Sparta	5	II	Red
St. Mary's	5		
Talbotton	10		
Thomaston	2		
Tunnel Hill	5		
Valdosta	5	II	
Villanow	5		
Warrenton	20		
Watkinsville	5		Blue

It is, of course, entirely possible that some of these unconfirmed markings are listing errors. It has already been established that the following items should be eliminated from the Dietz catalog:

1-	Adairsville	Paid 5	Type	I
2-	Athens	X		
3-	Blairsville	Paid 5		
4-	Boswell	Paid 5		
5-	Columbus	Paid 10	Type	II
6-	Griffin	Paid 10	Type	III
7-	Philadelphia	Paid 10		
8-	Talachonoka	Paid 10		
9-	Thomasville	Paid 5	Type I	

MANUSCRIPT STEAMBOAT LISTINGS

By: Dale L. Ferber and H. L. Hill, Jr.



NAME	DATE	TOWN CANCEL	OTHER MARKINGS	ORIGIN-DESTINATION
Rainbow	1844			New Orleans to Port Hudson

Please use the above format when sending in your steamboat listings -- since manuscript steamboat covers have gotten little if no attention in the postal history world, we solicit your help with this project.

Our special thanks to SPF members, Michael O'Reilly, Jim Leonardo, Erin Gunter, Warren Sanders, Guy Prescott, and Niles Schuh for their assistance to date, and we hope there are others of you who will send in a listing whether it be one or many. The listing below is an alphabetical follow-up of the summer issue.

Emporer 1841	Gen. Sumpter 1836	Huntsville 1834-38
Echo 1839	General Harrison 1843	Iowa 1851
Edna 1842-44	Gov. Roman 1841	Iberville 1858-68
Eliza 1846-49	George Washington 1838	Independence 1821-47
Eureka 1846	Gen. Anderson 1870's	Illinois
Empress 1839	Gen. Brook 1843	Ingomar
Eagle 1822	Gipsy 1850-51	
Ellen 1847	Giraffe 1840	
Empire Parish 1850-60	Glencoe 1847	Jo Nichol 1843
Enterprise 1869	Golden Age 1857	Joan of Arc 1841-45
Era No. 9	G. Burke 1850-51	Jim Gilmer 1849-50
Eclipse	Glide	John Duncan 1840
		Jenny Beale 1853
Fishe 1837-38	Homer 1841-46	J. Dupre 1840
Frank Lyon 1832	Harriett 1825	Julian Dean 1853
Frolic 1860's	H. M. Wright 1850's	James Laughlin 1853-54
Farmer 1834	Helen 1845	Junius 1836
Formosa 1844	Hewitt 1848	John Nelson 1834
Fontenelle 1871	Helena	J. D. Boswell 1850
Fashio 1866	Highland Mary No. 2 - 1850	James L. Day 1849
F. A. Banks	Hill 1858	J. M. Reif 1860
Feliciana 1825	Hannibal 1847	James Monroe 1819
	Hard Times 1848	James Madison 1843
Grampus 1837	Hecla 1849	
Ganges 1840	Henry Ames 1869	Kentucky 1830
Gov. Allen 1806	Highlander 1847	Kinney 1847 (O'Reilly)
Gen. Worth 1848	Honeyer 1866	Knoxville 1848
Grey Eagle 1842-68	Houma 1839	

CRAWFORD, GEORGIA

By: Douglas N. Clark

William Harris Crawford was born in Virginia in 1772. When he was eleven, his family moved to Georgia. He studied law and, by 1800, was practicing in Lexington, Georgia and living on his plantation, Woodlawn, four miles to the west. Crawford began a distinguished political career as state legislator 1803-1807, later becoming U.S. Senator 1807-1813, Minister to France 1813-1815, Secretary of War 1815-1816, Presidential Candidate 1816 and Secretary of the Treasury 1817-1825 (Figure 1).

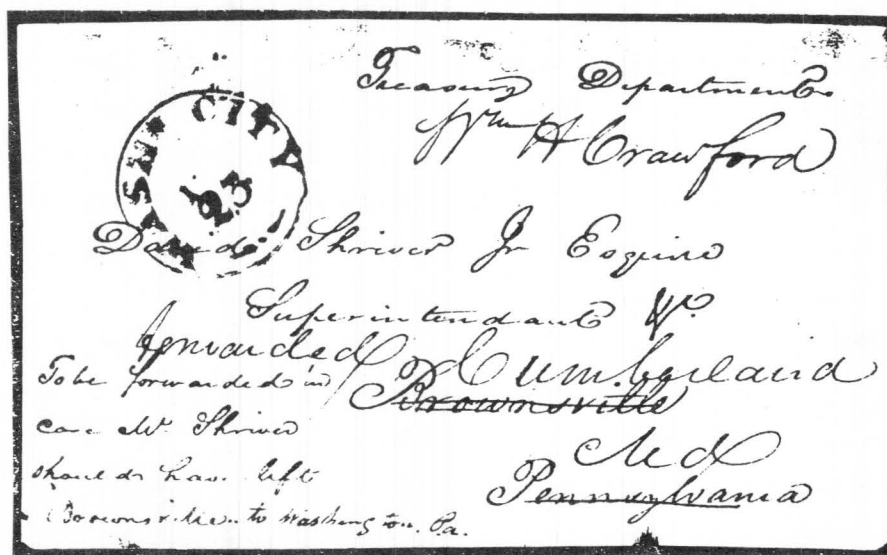


Figure 1. W. H. Crawford free frank as Secretary of Treasury (1817 - 1825). Brown Washn City CDS.

In 1841, seven years after Crawford's death, the railroad came to Oglethorpe County. By choice, the county seat of Lexington refused to have the noisy and smelly locomotives run through town on their way from Athens to meet the Augusta-Atlanta railway in Union Point. Instead, the Lexington terminal railroad met the Athens-Union Point route at a town established three miles west. Known as Lexington Depot, the official name of this town was Crawford, Georgia, for the original owner of Woodlawn Plantation, on the west side of town.

Crawford's post office was established September 10, 1857, with Anderson Little as first Postmaster. The 1971 Stampless Cover Catalogue listed an early handstamped marking from Crawford, but it has since been delisted, since the date given (1851) was inconsistent with the date of establishment of the Post Office. At this time, the only postal markings we can definitely ascribe to Postmaster Little's tenure are in manuscript (Figure 2).

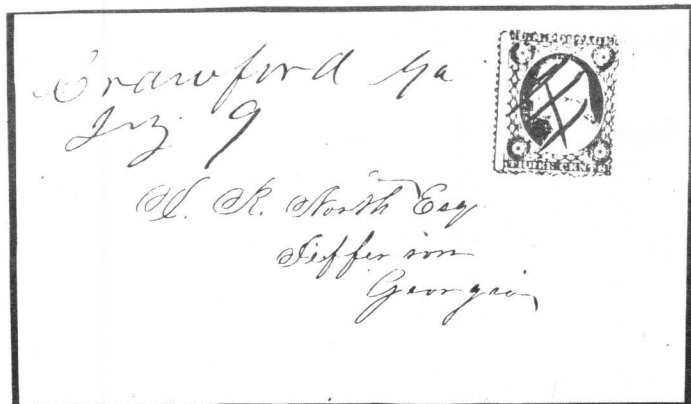


Figure 2. Crawford, Ga. manuscript cover 1858 - 60) with 3 ¢ 1857 issue.

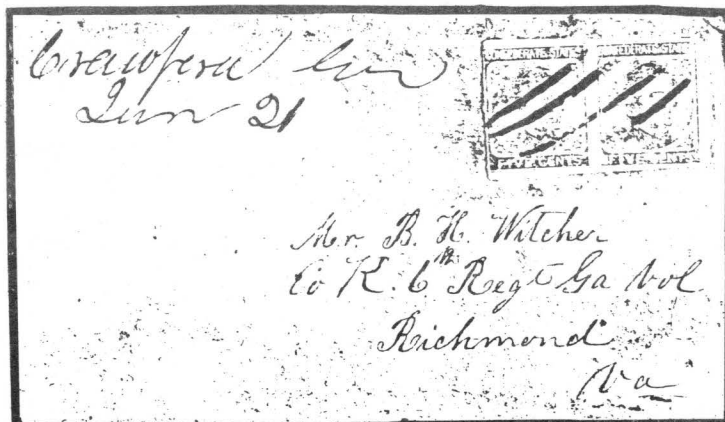


Figure 3. Crawford, GA. front of turned Confederate cover, Crawford usage ca. 1862. On reverse is Lake City, Fla., Due 10, March 22, 1863, addressed to Point Peter (Oglethorpe Co.), Ga.

The second Crawford Postmaster was Charles S. Hargrove, appointed October 18, 1862, by Confederate Postmaster General John H. Reagan. A Confederate cover from Crawford is shown in Figure 3. It is actually a turned cover (front), addressed to a soldier in a Georgia Volunteer outfit organized in Lexington and called the Gilmer Blues. The reverse is postmarked Lake City, Florida, where the Blues were fighting in March, 1863. The handwriting of the postmarks in Figures 2 and 3 suggests that both covers came from the same postmaster, which would date the Crawford origin of the Confederate cover as 1862.

The earliest style of handstamped marking used in Crawford appears to be the one illustrated in Figure 4. Dated ca. 1879, this would be four Postmasters (and perhaps four more manuscript markings) later than the earlier covers.

Activity on the Georgia Railroad kept the town of Crawford alive. Today the post office still exists and, with a population of about 450, the town retains the distinction of being the largest town in Oglethorpe County.

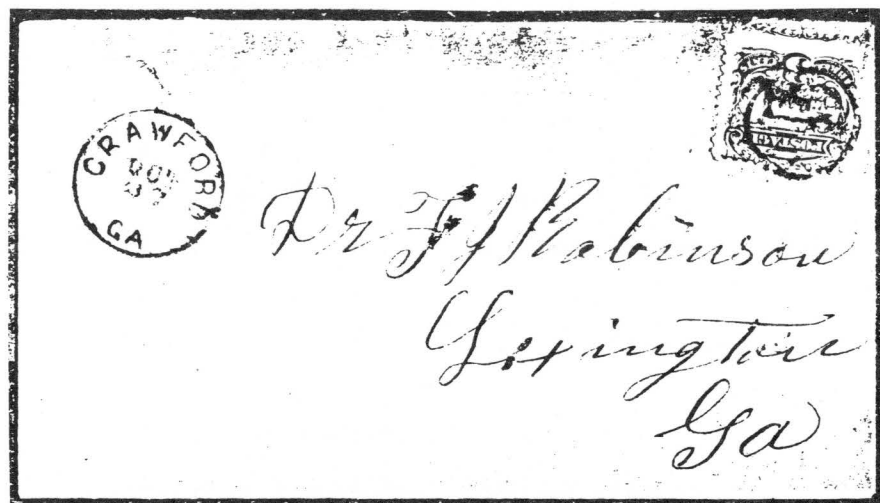


Figure 4. Crawford, Ga. handstamp with 3 ¢ 1869 issue.



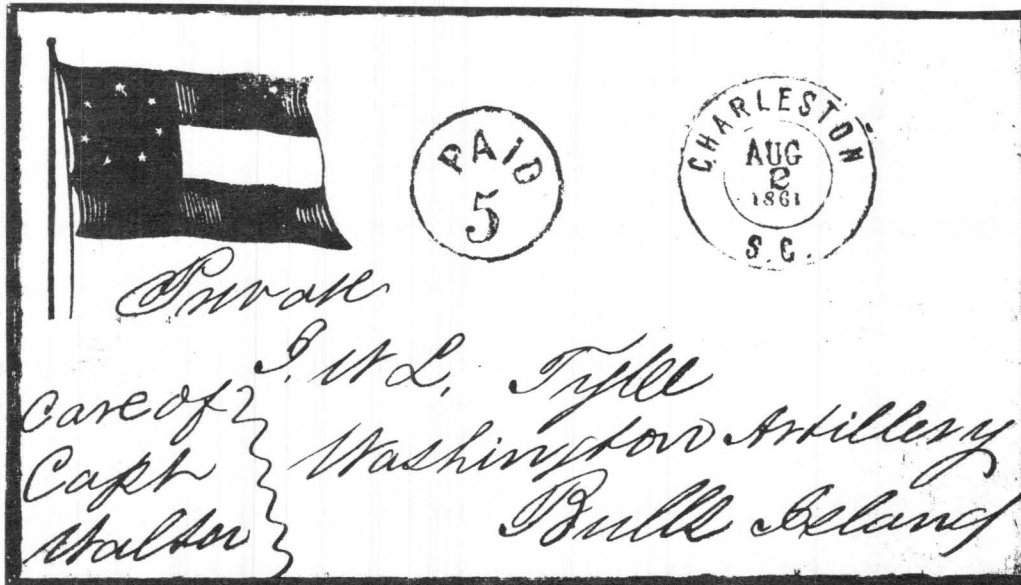
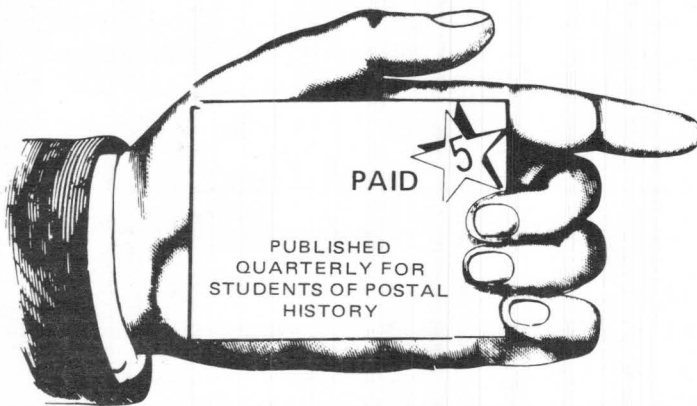
The Dixie Philatelist

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

WINTER 1979 (B), Volume XIII, Number IV

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HANDSTAMPED CANCELLATIONS ON THE THREE CENT ORANGE, BROWN AND DULL RED 1851 ISSUE FROM MISSISSIPPI POSTOFFICES By: B. C. Oakley, Jr.	Page 10



Charleston, S.C. -- Seven Star Flag Patriotic (Dietz Type B-15)

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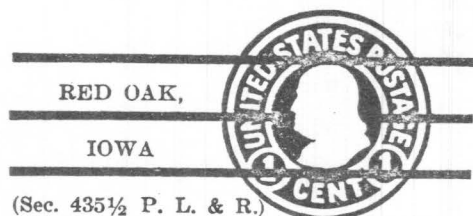
MORE ABOUT SOUTHERN PRECANCELLED ENVELOPES

By: J. M. Kinabrew, Jr.

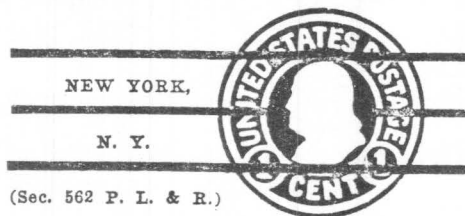
One of our editors pointed out -- with complete justification -- that you would more fully understand what I am talking about if I had furnished a few illustrations.

Touche, Sonny!

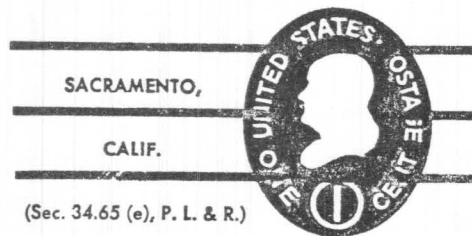
First off, let's look at the three basic types of government precancels.



Type I



Type II



Type III

Type I has the town and state in serified capital letters -- 2 mm. high.

Type II uses serified capital letters 1½ mm. high.

Type III has 1½ mm. sans--serif capital letters.

All types have three heavy horizontal bars -- the center one broken so as not to obliterate the head of the indicia -- and have a P.L.& R. designation below, about which more later.

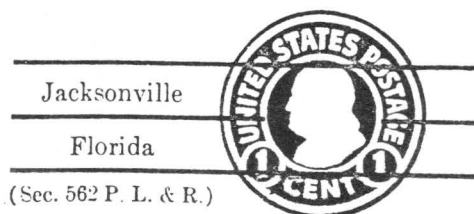
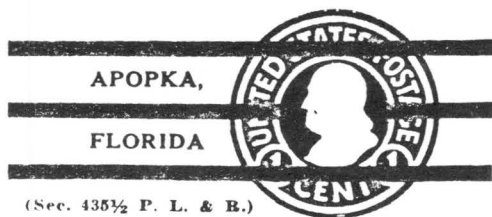
These three types were press printed on envelopes in process by the envelope contractor and usually have corner cards which were printed at the same time. All this was done to order, orders being placed with the Post Office Department by the user.

Sometimes, to meet urgent requirements, the local postmaster would apply a hand-stamped precancel or authorize a user to have a precancel applied locally, either by handstamp or by some printing method.

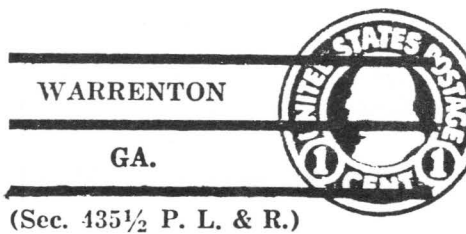
Semmes, Alabama, used a handstamp for the only local precancel recorded from that state to date.



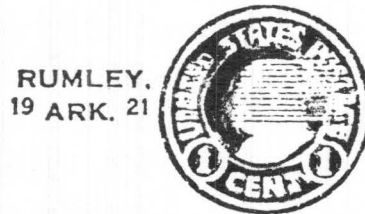
Two of the six Florida locals copy the basic idea of the government precancel, but Apopka has bars too thick and Jacksonville too thin.



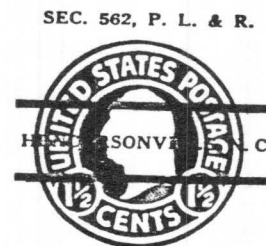
The Warrenton, Georgia, local apes the official type, but the bars are too short and the center bar extends across the head on the indicia. It's the only local reported so far from Georgia.



Rumley, Arkansas is an example of a press printed local that departs from the government format. Again, the only local from that state to date.



Both Concord and Hendersonville, North Carolina, locals are press printed "odd balls". They carry P. L. & R. designations, which are often omitted from locals, and represent all reported from that state to date.



This will give you an idea of what to look for in local precancels. Any deviation from those three basic government types is a local.

There are eight P. L. & R. designations that appear on all government and some local precancels. As the postal laws and regulations changed, so did the precancels. The designation indicates under which section the particular use was authorized.

1. Sec. 435½ P.L.& R.
2. Sec. 562 P.L. & R.
3. Sec. 34.66 P.L. & R.
4. Sec. 34.65 (e) P.L. & R.
5. 39 C.F.R., 34.65 (e)
6. 39 C.F.R., 34.66
7. Non-Profit Organization
8. Bulk Rate

Errors are those made by the government contractor.

The most common are misspelling of names; for instance, "Jackson" instead of "Jacksonville" and "Tarpon" instead of "Tarpon Springs", both Florida.

Another easy mistake to have made is "Sondheimer, Pa." instead of "La."

Occasionally the town is repeated, as "Gretna, Gretna" for Gretna, La."

Richmond, Virginia, has an error with the town and state transposed.

Not so common are incorrect P.L. & R. designations. Athens, Georgia, has one--

"Sec. 345½" instead of "Sec. 435½".

Other errors -- or more properly "freaks" -- are envelopes misfolded or albino (no color on indicia) when originally produced but with the precancel in proper form and place. Dallas, Texas, has a misfold, with the indicia inside, and Kissimee, Florida, an albino.

This gives you the basic information about precancelled envelopes. There are many more varieties, based on the following characteristics of the envelope itself, or a combination of them.

1. The die number of the indicia.
2. The size of the envelope.
3. The envelope knife number. "Knife" is the term used to identify the shape of the die used to cut the unfolded envelope from the sheet.
4. Envelopes with or without windows.
5. The color of the envelope paper.
6. The watermark.

This has all been reduced to a catalog number. Take, for instance,

T1a1 E 30 30a

T1a1 -- Type 1 precancel, state name abbreviated, with Sec. 435½ P.L. & R.

E -- 1 cent circular die indicia, Die E.

30 -- Size 8 envelope, white paper, high back knife, with ungummed flap.

30a -- 1929 watermark, with date at bottom.

If you are really steamed up now, get the following reference work -- "Precancelled Envelopes of the United States", Ben Hedding and John Randall, Editors, United Postal Stationery Society, 1976.

You may have to borrow or steal one, as they're out of print. A revised edition is promised soon.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFEDERATE HANDSTAMP PAIDS

By: Morris Everett

For many years the Confederate Handstamp Paids of this state were concentrated in very large numbers in the hands of just a few collectors. While there are still several substantial "blocks" of covers, through recent years the material has reached many more collectors who are pleased to have just a couple of samples for their exhibits and collections.

An analysis indicates that most of the very scarce items are not diversified very much but are concentrated still in three or four collectors' hands. Items like examples of the 130 Charleston, S. C. Paid 5, type II are reported widely held.

This has all been very useful to me in gathering information about the South Carolina Handstamp Paids since the owners of the concentrations have been unusually helpful in supplying identifying information about their holdings. One result is that there is a quite small number of unreported types of markings, proportionately.

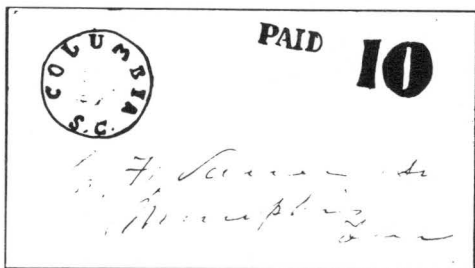
As I've outlined in all my previous articles in this series, the information here must be considered only a record which is subject to constant change. Several times over the years a small packet of envelopes has been found which have all the same markings and perhaps has more than quadrupled the number of that one type recorded.

Among those markings which so far remain unrecorded there may be markings which are listed but do not belong there. It is safe to say that over the years at least one or two of the Handstamp Paid markings in the 1959 Dietz Catalog have been discovered to be erroneous (usually from a pre-war period). Readers will note that the Charleston, S.C. Paid 10, types II and III are not listed here. These are examples of markings established as used pre-1861. If anyone is able to establish this sort of error, please write me at R.D. 3 Fairmont Blvd., Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022. We all want to eliminate every error possible.

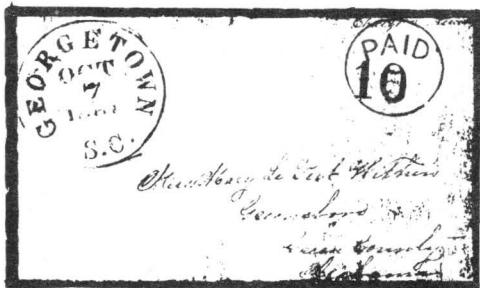
Note: Where ink color is designated, it refers to the Handstamp Paid marking and not necessarily to the cancellation. Unless otherwise indicated, the color will be black.

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED	NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Abbeville	5		6	Branchville	20		1
	10		3	Burton	5		1
	10	Verm	1	Calhoun's Mill	10		4
Adams Run	10		1		5		1
Aiken	5		4	Camden	5	I	Red 1
Alson	5		1		5	I	1
	10	I	1		5	II	7
	10	II	2		10	I	6
Anderson, C.H.	5	I	2		10	II	4
	5	(5MS)	1	Charleston	2	I	11
	10		2		2	II	6
Bamberg	5		1		5 on 2		1
Beaufort	5	I	4		2 on 10		2
	5	II	2		5	I	Brown 1
	5	III	2		5	II	130
Bennetsville	10		1		5	III	2
	10	(10MS)	1		5&5		1
Blackville	5		1		10	I	52
	10		2		10	IV	4
Bluffton	5		1		10	(10MS)	1
					10&10		2
					15	(15MS)	1

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED	
Cheraw	5	I	7	
	5	IA	3	
	10	I	3	
	15		1	
Chester, C.H.	5	I	1	
	5	II	9	
	10		1	
Cokesbury	10	Verm	1	
	5		1	
Columbia	10		1	
	2		2	
	5		Blue	9
	5A		(Dated Blue Rate Samp)	2
	5		II Blue	2
	5		II	7
	5		III	1
	5		IV Blue	3
	5		V Blue	7
	5		VI Blue	1
	10		I Blue	31
	10		II Blue	1
	10		III Blue	8
	10		IV Blue	2
	20		(20MS) Blue	1
	20			1
50		(50MS) Blue	1	

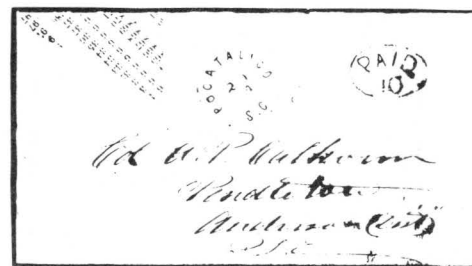


Conway's Borough	5		2
Darlington CH	10		2
	5		6
Edgefield CH	10	I	6
	2		1
Florence Georgetown	5		2
	10	I	3
	10	II	3
	5		1
	2	I	2
Georgetown	2	II	3
	5	I	11
	5	II	5
	10 on 5		2
	10		4
40		1	



Glenn Springs	5	Red	2
Graham's Turn Out	10	I Blue	2
	10	II Blue	1
Grahamville	10	II	1
	2		1
	5		4
Graniteville	10	(10MS)	1
	5		4

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Greenville, C.H.	5		16
	10	I	10
	10	II	1
Greenwood	10	Blue	1
	5	Red	2
Hamburg	10	Red	1
	10		8
Hardeeville	10		3
	5		1
Hodges	10		1
	5 on 10		1
Lancaster	2		1
Lauren's C.H.	5	I	4
	5	II	2
	10	I	4
	10	(10MS)	2
	90		1
Lexington	5		1
Liberty Hill	5	Brown	1
	10		1
Manchester	10		1
Manning	10		8
Marion C.H.	5		15
Mars Bluff	5	(with initials)	1
	5	(no initials)	2
Mt. Carmel	10		1
	5	Red	2
Newberry C.H.	10	I	3
	10	II	5
	10	(10MS)	1
	5	Gr Grey	5
	5	(No initials)	21
Ninety-Six Pendleton	5	Blue	3
	5	(with initials)	1
Pocatalico	5	II Blue	1
	5 on 10	Blue	1
	10	I Blue	7
	10	I	1
	10	II Blue	7
	10	(10MS) Blue	1
	5		5
20on10	(20,10MS)	1	



Pomaria	5	Verm	4
Princeton	5on3		1
Robertsville	5	I	1
	5	II	4
Rock Hill	10		2
	10(MS)		1
Sandy Run	5		1
	10	(10MS)	2
Society Hill	10		1
	5		1
Spartanburg	10		2
	2		1
	5	I	3
	5	II	4
	10	I	6
Stateburg	10	II	8
	5		1
St. Mathews	5		1
Summerville	10		2
Sumter	2		1
	5	I	12
Sumter	5	II	1
	10on5		1
	10	I	2
Sumter	10	III	19
	10	IV	1

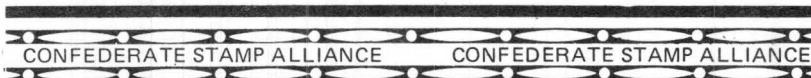
NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED	NAME	H/S	TYPE	NUMBER RECORDED
Tarboro	10	II	1	Williamston	5	I	2
Timmons ville	5		4		5	(5MS)	2
Unionville	5	I	1		10	I	1
	5	II	1		10	II	1
	10	II	1	Williston	10		1
Vance's Ferry	10		10	Winnsborough	5	II	2
Walhall a	5		14		10		3
	10		1	Yorkville	5		9
Waltersborough	5		3		10	I	2
	10		1		10	(10MS)	2
Washington C.H.	5		1				

Here is the listing of South Carolina Handstamp Paid s which appear in the 1959 Dietz Catalog but which have not been reported for listing:

NAME	H/S	TYPE	NAME	H/S	TYPE
Black Mingo	5		Newberry C.H.	5	
Branchville	10		Princeton	5	
Cheraw	2		Stateburg	10	
	10	II	Sumter	5	(with name)
Darlington C.H.	10	(10MS)		10	II
Edgefield, C.H.	15		Tarboro	10	I
Georgetown	5	I (with initial)	Unionville	10	I
	25		Vance's Ferry	5	
Gillisonville	10		Walters Borough	20	
Graniteville	10		Winns Borough	5	I
Jeffery's Creek	10				

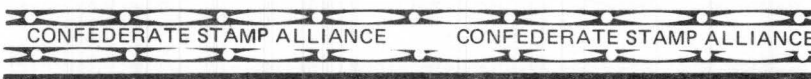
It is hoped that any unrecorded types of South Carolina Handstamp Paid s which readers now hold will be reported to the author at an early date. Information is coming in as a result of earlier similar articles about other states and there may be an "addenda article" needed. Thanks for your help.

As a last point, please recognize that Boswell and Blairsville listings in the Dietz Catalog have been omitted as they have been established as erroneous.



WE ARE INDEED VERY PLEASED AND PROUD TO HAVE YOU AS A MEMBER OF THE EVER GROWING SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION. IT IS OUR AIM TO FURTHER INTEREST IN AND SHARE KNOWLEDGE OF POSTAL HISTORY AND PHILATELY, AND WE DO NOT WISH TO LIMIT OURSELVES TO ANY PARTICULAR AREA OF STUDY. WE ARE FORTUNATE TO HAVE WRITERS WHO VOLUNTARILY SHARE INFORMATION WITH US ALL AND ARE INDEBTED TO THESE SCRIBES FOR THEIR ASSISTANCE. WE WOULD LIKE TO RECOMMEND THE CONFEDERATE STAMP ALLIANCE FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO WOULD WISH FURTHER INFORMATION ON CONFEDERATE POSTAL HISTORY AND ASK THAT YOU CONTACT THE SECRETARY AT THE ADDRESS BELOW. TELL THEM THAT THE "DIXIE" SENT YOU.

Jerry S. Palazolo
Secretary, Confederate Stamp Alliance
 5010 Raleigh LaGrande Rd.
 Memphis, Tennessee 38128









HANDSTAMPED CANCELLATIONS ON THE 3¢ ORANGE BROWN & DULL RED

IMPERFORATE STAMP --- ISSUE OF 1851

CANCELLATIONS ORIGINATING AT MISSISSIPPI POSTOFFICES

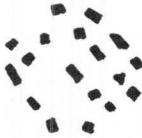






By: B. C. Oakley, Jr.

Aberdeen, Mississippi		7 bar grid 20 mm., Black
Brandon, Mississippi		Cork cancel Approx. 18 mm., Black
Brandon, Mississippi		7 bar grid 18 mm., Black
Carrollton, Mississippi	PAID	Handstamped PAID on stamp Approx. 7x21 mm., Red
Coffeerville, Mississippi		7 bar grid 20 mm., Black
Greensboro, Mississippi		7 bar grid 20 mm., Red
Grand Gulf, Mississippi		7 bar grid 20 mm., Red

HANDSTAMPED CANCELLATIONS ON THE 3¢ ORANGE BROWN & DULL RED

IMPERFORATE STAMP ---- ISSUE OF 1851







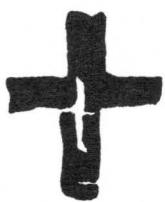
CANCELLATIONS ORIGINATING AT MISSISSIPPI POSTOFFICES

Holly Springs, Mississippi		Cork cancel Black
Lexington, Mississippi		7 bar grid 17 mm., Black
Natchez, Mississippi		7 bar grid 18 mm., Red
Natchez, Mississippi		7 bar grid 18 mm., Black
Raymond, Mississippi		7 bar grid 20 mm., Black
Ripley, Mississippi		7 bar grid 20 mm., Black
Vicksburg, Mississippi		7 bar grid 18 mm., Black (also seen on 1851 1¢ blue)

HANDSTAMPED CANCELLATIONS ON THE 3¢ ORANGE BROWN & DULL RED

IMPERFORATE STAMP --- ISSUE OF 1851

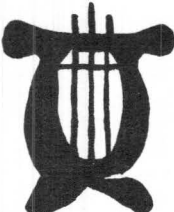





CANCELLATIONS ORIGINATING AT MISSISSIPPI POSTOFFICES

Woodville, Mississippi		Cork cancel Black (with Red townmark)
Woodville, Mississippi		Cork cancel Black
Woodville, Mississippi		Cork cancel Black (with Red townmark)
Yazoo City, Mississippi		7 bar grid 20 mm., Black (with Red townmark)
Canton, Mississippi		7 bar grid 20 mm., Black & Red
Canton, Mississippi		Fancy "Negative Star" Black
Canton, Mississippi		Fancy "Cross" Black

HANDSTAMPED CANCELLATIONS ON THE 3¢ ORANGE BROWN & DULL RED

IMPERFORATE STAMP --- ISSUE OF 1851

CANCELLATIONS ORIGINATING AT MISSISSIPPI POSTOFFICES

Canton, Mississippi		Fancy "Lyre" Black
Canton, Mississippi		Fancy "Lyre" Black
Canton, Mississippi		Fancy "Paddlewheel" Black
Canton, Mississippi		Fancy "Cluster of Diamonds" Black
Canton, Mississippi		Fancy "Odd Fellows Emblem" Black (also seen on 1851 1¢ blue)
Canton, Mississippi		Fancy "Negative Paid 3" Black

It is interesting to note that during the compilation of the various handstamped cancellations appearing on the 3 cent 1851 imperforate stamp, that these markings are relatively scarce. From the examination of many covers, the following facts are recorded:

Handstamped cancellations . . . . .	.29%
Townmarks (used as cancellations) . . . . .	.35%
Manuscript (pen) cancellations . . . . .	.36%

The use of the handstamped cancellations on cover represent less than one third of the cancellations used, with the pen cancellations and handstamped townmarks divided about equally.

Colors used on the handstamped cancellations and the handstamped townmarks were predominately black, with red, green and blue being used in that order. The only green townmarks noted were from the Jackson, Mississippi postoffice, and the only blue townmarks seen were from the Vicksburg, Mississippi postoffice. Of course, this does not mean that these two offices were the only ones to use these colors; only that other covers franked with the 3 cent 1851 stamp have not been recorded using these colors.

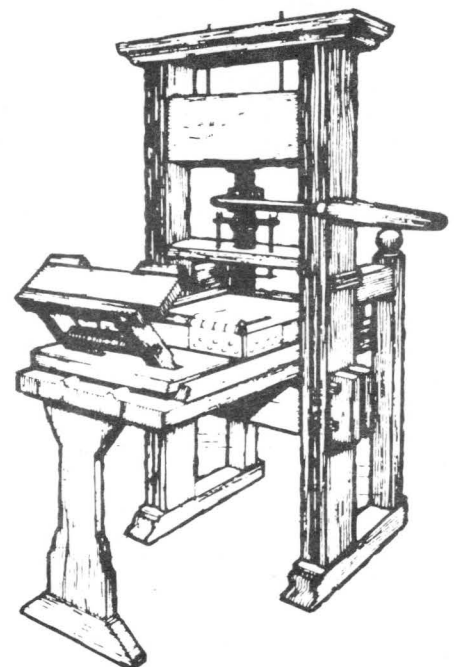
Another interesting fact concerning the handstamped cancellations is that the different size 7 bar grids compose 50% of the cancellations used from the various postoffices.

This collector would appreciate knowing about any marking that is not listed in this study, so that it might be recorded. B. C. Oakley, Jr. P. O. Box 382 Bruce, Mississippi 38915

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- WANTED: Memphis pre-1868 letters, covers, stampless. Billy Matz, P. O. Box 12162, Memphis, TN., 38112.

