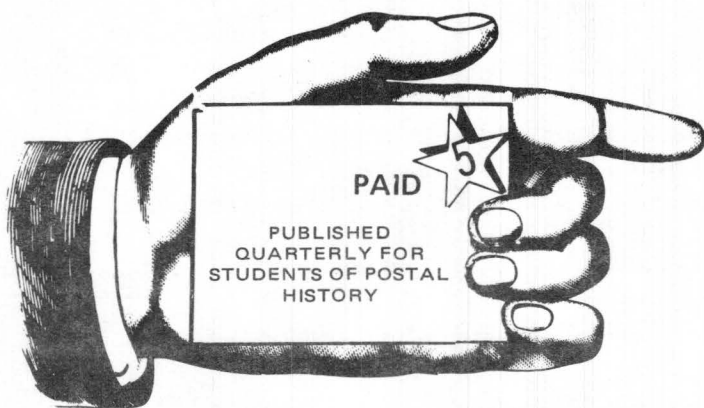


The Dixie Philatelist

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

SPRING 1980, Volume XIV, Number 1



CONTENTS

FLORIDA HANDSTAMP PAIDS	
BY: Morris Everett	Page 3
TENNESSEE HANDSTAMP PAIDS	
BY: Morris Everett	Page 6
CONFEDERATE HANDSTAMP TOWN AND PAID MARKINGS	
BY: Jerry S. Palazolo and Yancey Green.	Page 9
ELK RIVER TERRITORIAL LETTER	
BY: M. Clinton McGee	Page 13
1979 SUSTAINING AND PATRON LIST	Page 15



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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 editors.

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FLORIDA and TENNESSEE HANDSTAMP PAIDS

By: Morris Everett

It seems desirable to combine my records of Confederate Handstamp Paids from Tennessee and Florida in this report for the "Dixie Philatelist".

In writing this, I have assumed that most readers are familiar with the "caveats" which must be made for any such listing, but for those who are not, I will very briefly list some of them and hope that each reader will refer back to my article showing my records of the State of Mississippi wherein I carefully pointed out (1) no listing is final, (2) Van Dyk McBride's criteria for listing in the Dietz catalogs are adhered to, (3) not all collectors have properly reported their holdings as to date, address, etc., and obviously no thoughts as to value should be included.

Both Florida and Tennessee are very popular states as far as the collecting of Confederate Handstamp Paids -- more so than almost any of the other seceded areas. There seems to be many collectors who specialize in these two states, possibly because there were fewer known examples needed to form complete collections. Another reason may be that there are several individuals who started many years ago to acquire as many copies as possible of these particular markings and they have literally nearly "dried up" the supply. If it can be guessed that single collectors have tried to "corner the market" in Confederate Handstamp Paid covers, this would be true of those originating in Tennessee and Florida. This puts a substantial "scarcity" factor on them, of course. On rare occasions, as in the case of the recently discovered large family correspondence from Welatka and Lake City, Florida, a reasonably assured chance will develop for collectors to add to their holdings.

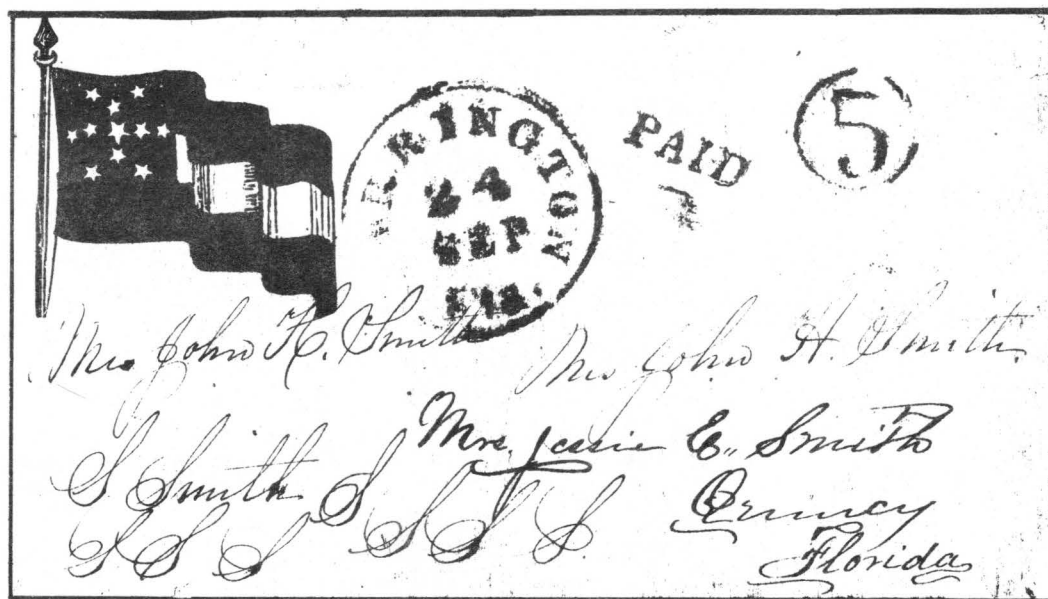
I am starting with the listing of the Handstamp Paids from Florida as they have been identified to me over the past twenty-five years. I will follow my previous practice of mentioning separately the Dietz listed items which have never been confirmed to me. It is my hope that this type of list will prompt some collectors to write me at R. D. 3, Fairmount Blvd., Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022, if they own one of these missing items. A special thanks to Messrs. Bogg and Spelman for use of the Dietz types.

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.

STATE OF FLORIDA

NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD	NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD
Adamville	5			3	Flemington	10			1
Atseena Otie	5			1	Gainesville	10			5
Fernandina	5	I		2	Greenwood	5			1
	5	II		6	Houston	5			1
	5	III		1		10			2
	10			4					

NAME	VALUE	TYPE	COLOR	RECORD	NAME	VALUE	TYPE	COLOR	RECORD
Jacksonville	5			2	Pensacola	10	I		3
	5+5			2		10	II		3
	10	I		3		10	IMMS		1*
	10	(10MS)		1		10	IIMMS		4*
	10/5			2		10/5			1
Jasper	10	I		2		20	(20MS)		1
	10	II		2		Paid (Type III) and			
Lake City	10	I		18		5 (Type II) New			
	10	II		6		Combination			
	10	III		5		Only one reported so far			
Lake City	20	(20MS)		1	Pilatka	5	II		1
Madison CH	5			1		5	I		1
	10	I		11		10			1
	10	II		2	Quincy	5			1
	10+10			1		10	II		2
Marianna	5			1		10			3
	10	II		1	St. Marks				
	10	III		1	St. Martinsville	10			1
Micosukee	5			1	Tallahassee	5	(5MS)		2
Monticello	10	I		2		5	MMS	Red	1
	10	II		6		10	I		4
Newmansville	10			1		10	II		7
New Smyrna	10			1		10	III		8
Ocala	5			1		20			1
	10	I		5	Warrington	5			30
	10	II		1		10			4
Pensacola	5	I		13	Waukeelah	5			1
	5	II		21	Welatka	5	I		6
	5	III		8		5	(5MS)		2
	5	IV		5		10	(10MS)		11
	5	(5MS)		2	White Springs	10			1
						10+10			1



WARRINGTON, FLA. PAID 5 ON AN ELEVEN STAR PATRIOTIC COVER

It should be noted that under Pensacola, there are two sets of 10 Type I and Type II*. The second set has manuscript values. Type I reflects a Type II 5 "Paid" while Type II has a Type I 5 "Paid".

Also it should be noted that the following presently listed Florida Handstamp Paid should be deleted as a pre-war marking.

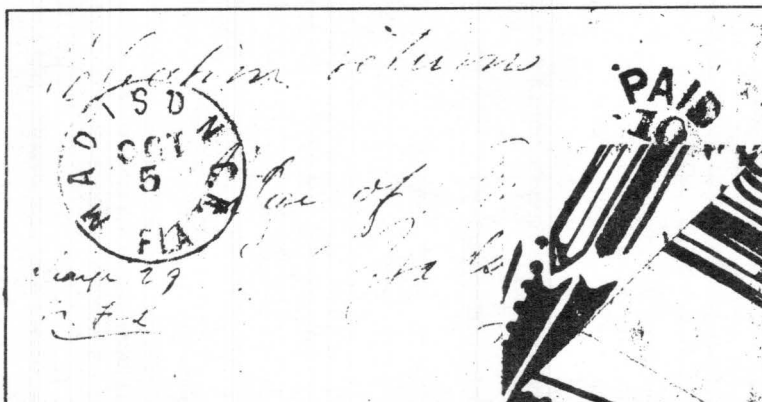
Quincy 10 Type I Vermillion Ink

The presently unconfirmed Florida Handstamp Paid markings are:

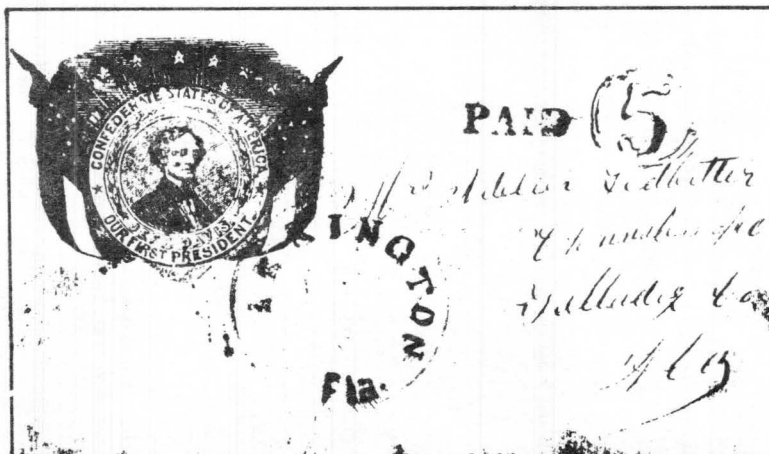
	H/S Value	Type
Greenville	10	
Lake City	5	
Marianna	10	I
Monticello	5	

Florida and Tennessee are much alike in that each state has a couple of Confederate Handstamp Paid markings which are recorded in quantity, but after that almost every marking is very scarce.

MADISON COURT HOUSE, FLA.
PAID 10 ON A WALLPAPER COVER.

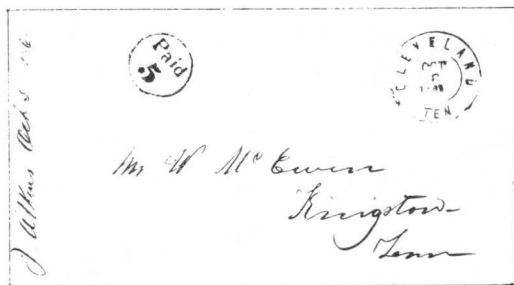
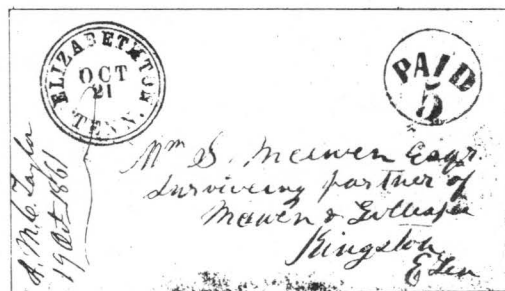


WARRINGTON, FLA. PAID 5
JEFFERSON DAVIS IN A
MEDALLION.

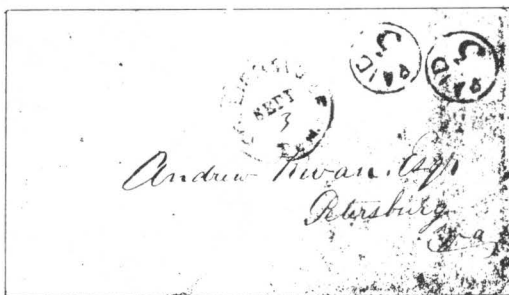


STATE OF TENNESSEE

NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD	NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD
Athens	5			8	Dover	5			1
Bean's Station	10			1	Dresden	10			3
Benton	5	II		1	Ducktown	10			1
Blountsville	5			1	Dyersburg	5			1
Bolivar	5		Blue	3	Elizabethton	5			1
Brownsville	5			1					
Chattanooga	5	I		3					
	5	II		11					
	10	I		2					
	10	II		2					
Clarksville	5	II		1					
	10		Blue	2					
	10		Red	1					
Cleveland	5			3					
	10	I		1					
	10	II		1					



Colliersville 5+5 Blue 1

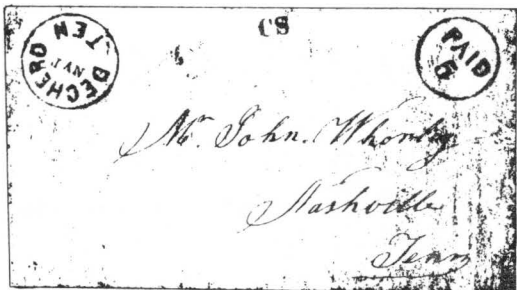


Columbia 5 Red 3

5 4

10 2

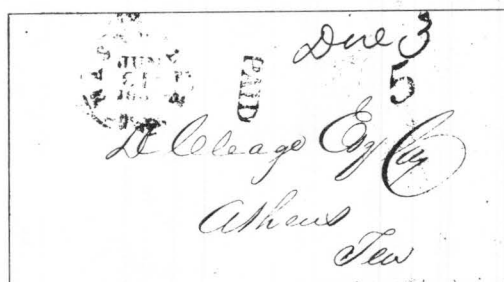
Decherd 5 1



Franklin	5			2
Gallatin	5			2
	10			1
Grand Junction	5			3
	10			1
Greenville	5			11
	10			1
Huntingdon	5			1
Jackson	5			3
Jonesboro	5			4
	5		Blue	3
	10		Blue	1
Kingsport	10		Red	1
Kingston	10			1
Knoxville	5	II		3
	10/5			1
	10		Red	1
Lebanon	4			1
	5			1
Livingston	5	I		1
Lynnville	5			1
Madisonville	5	I		2
	5	II		1
Marion	5			1
McMinnville	5			1
Memphis	5	I		9
	5	II		1
	10	I		2
Murfreesboro	5	I		1
	5	II		3
	10	(10MS)		2
	10/5			1

NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD
Nashville	4		Blue	1
	5	I	Blue	12
	5	II	Blue	4
	10	II	Blue	15
	10	III	Blue	4
	10	IV	Blue	1
	20	MMS	Blue	1

NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD
Pulaski	5	I		2
	5	(5MS)		2
	10	(10MS)		1
Rogersville	5	I		2
	5	II		3
	5+5			1
Russelville	10			1
Sayersville	10			1
Shelbyville	5			2
	10			5
Smyrna	5			1
Somerville	10			2
Sparta	5			1
Tazewell	5			2
Tullahoma	10	I		5
	10	II		1
	20	(20MS)		1
Union City	5	I		6
	5	II		1
	5	III		2
Winchester	5		Blue	2
Zollicoffer	10			1



It is felt that the following listing should be deleted as belonging in Texas:

Jasper Paid 5 In Black

Presently unconfirmed Dietz listings are as follows:

Name	H/S Value	Type	Ink Color	Name	H/S Value	Type	Ink Color
Benton	5	I		Lebanon	10		
Carrollton	5	I		Livingston	5	II	
	5	II		Memphis	10	II	
Cornersville	5			Nashville	10	I	Blue
Clarksville	5	I	Blue	Unionville	5		
Colliersville	5		Blue	Knoxville	5	I	
Jasper	5						

There is, of course, the definite possibility that types of listings here recorded as unconfirmed should be eliminated altogether. As a result of earlier articles covering other states, "specialists" in local history of those areas have proven that towns shown did not exist during the Civil War period or that the markings were pre-war. It is hoped that I can be shown other instances in the cases of Florida and Tennessee to continue to correct the recordings.

When such corrections are received, I would hope to notify other collectors through future articles.

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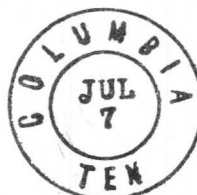
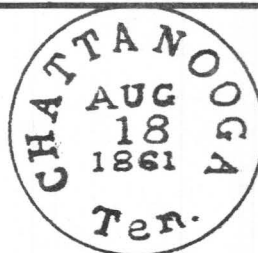
CONFEDERATE HANDSTAMP TOWN AND PAID MARKINGS

FROM TENNESSEE, ILLUSTRATED

by Jerry S. Palazolo and Yancey Green



PAID 5

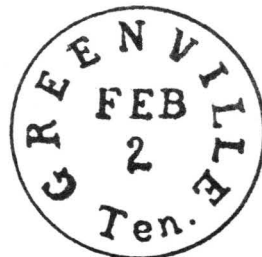


PAID

10



PAID 5



PAID 5



PAID 5





PAID 10
5



PAID

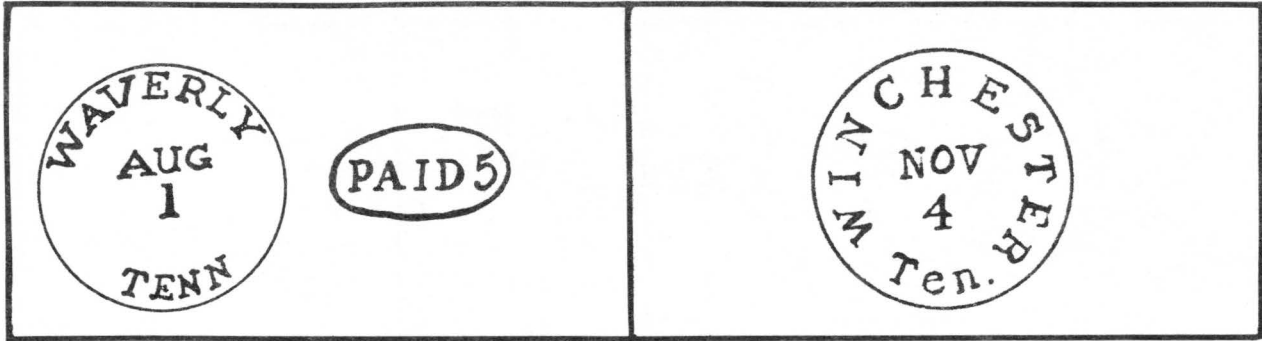
DUE 2 DUE 5 DUE 10



PAID 10



PAID 10



The following Handstamp Pairs should be added to Everett's list:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| BROWNSVILLE Te. (34 mm, Black) | PAID 5 |
| CHARLOTTE TEN (36 mm, Brown?) | PAID 10 |
| WAVERLY TENN (32 mm, Black) | PAID 5 (OVAL) |

The following towns should be deleted from Tennessee:

- | | | |
|--------|-------------|-------------|
| MARION | SAYERSVILLE | ZOLLICOFFER |
|--------|-------------|-------------|

Tracings are requested of the following towns:

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| BLOUNTSVILLE | KINGSPORT | MURFREESBORO |
| DECHERD | KINGSTON | PULASKI |
| DYERSBURG | LIVINGSTON | SPARTA |
| HUNTINGTON | McMINNVILLE | |

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ELK RIVER TERRITORIAL LETTER

By: M. Clinton McGee

Because there are no recorded territorial covers from the Northwestern part of Alabama, the appearance of any example or relevant postal document is important to the local collector and may be of interest to the postal historian.

On June 21, 1819, Archibald Fuqua, formerly of Huntsville, had settled his family in the howling wilderness of the eastern section of Lauderdale County, Alabama Territory, one mile from Elk River and three miles from the Tennessee River, and wrote the folks back home at Prince Edward County, Virginia:

"Dear Sur I onse more make use of the oporturnity of wrighting to you to in form you that I and all my family are well and hope these fiew lines may find you and your family in good health. we have had the misfortune to loos our youngest son Joel he was taken sick the last of February and died the 8th of March. Fred (?) Archer was killed by the fall of an oak tree the 3th of March it was an oak tree that was a fire and burnt down and feell on him and kild him dead. I have remooved from Madderson (Madison) County ever since the last of March and am now living in laudadale County 45 miles below huntsville on the land i purchased at the sails. I feel my self settled for life. I have got good land and good water. You have no idea of my situation unless you could see it. I live 1 mile from elk river and 3 miles from tennese boath good navagable Rivers. Boats of Considerable burthen Desend them all winter and spring and Ceal Boats of 20 ton assend them at Common water.

I have a fine crop of cotton groaing and a small crop of corn which is tolerable likely corn is selling very high in this country it is 1¼ Dolar per Bushel and generally Cotton has taken a very rapid fall it is worth from 12 to \$14 per hundred only i soaled my last years crop a part for 22½ and the Balance for \$23 per hundred Cash others Soaled for moar on a credit. Your sister Salley wishes to bee remembered to you and your wife and her mother and all her brothers ans sistersI must conclude But still remain your sinsear friend.

Archibald Fuqua Lauderdale County
Allabama Territory".

This folded letter bears a ms "25" for postage in the upper right corner, but no postmark, hence the vexing question: where did it enter the postal system?

The Elk River played an important role in the early settlement of the southern part of Tennessee and later in the settlement of the North Alabama counties. Settlers came down the Tennessee from the east in boats to the mouth of Elk River and then up the river to the interior. Later, some entered the newly opened territory by ascending the Elk River to the Tennessee by boat.

The nearest settlement to Fuqua was Fort Hampton on the Elk River, 4 miles from its mouth, now in Limestone County, but until 1821 part of Lauderdale County. The post was also the northern terminal of Gaines Trace. The War Department established the post in 1810 to drive squatters off the Indian land. But there was no post office there.

Another possibility was the post office at Florence -- the only one in the county -- but this was at a considerable distance to the west and the wrong direction for mail to Virginia. (Nevertheless a possibility, Northward via the Natchez Trace.)

Lauderdale County was established by the Alabama Territorial Legislature, February 6, 1818, and carved out of lands purchased from the Cherokees and Chickasaws in 1816. With 100 miles of water front on the Tennessee River, it has retained its original size except for the fork between the Elk and Tennessee Rivers, which was given to Limestone County in 1821. Lauderdale lies in the Northwestern quarter of the state, bounded on the north by the State of Tennessee, east by Limestone County, south by Franklin (now Colbert and Franklin) and Lawrence Counties, and west by the State of Mississippi. The Tennessee River is the southern line of both Lauderdale and Limestone. All of these counties were created in 1818.

Lauderdale was named after Col. James Lauderdale of Tennessee, who fought the Creeks under Andrew Jackson and died in 1814 from wounds received at the Battle of Talledega.

Florence, the largest town in the district, on the northern bank of the river, two miles from Cypress Creek, was a projection of the Cypress Land Company, organized at Huntsville, March 12, 1818. The company purchased some 5,500 acres on the river at Lauderdale's southern boundary, including all the choice tracts on the northern bank of the river between Campbell's Ferry and the mouth of Cypress Creek. The land sales in Huntsville in 1818, when all the lands west of Madison County on both sides of the river were put up on the market, attracted wide-spread attention. The company's shareholders visualized a great commercial city at the foot of the Muscle Shoals. Sale of town lots commenced July 22, 1818. (Andrew Jackson purchased six times. No one would bid against him.) The town's name was chosen by the Italian surveyor.

A postoffice was established at Florence, October 10, 1818.

All the records of the Cypress Land Co. were destroyed by fire, but General John Coffee, territorial surveyor, a close friend and business partner of Andrew Jackson, and one of the original trustees, made a private record of the original land sales, indicating the early buyers, lot numbers, and prices paid. His list shows that Archibald Fuqua purchased four different lots in Lauderdale County in 1818. So, he could have had business in Florence and his letter dispatched there.

South of Florence in the County of Franklin (now Colbert) was the Indian town of Coldwater, at the mouth of Coldwater Creek, established by renegade Indians about 1786. Originally it was a base from which to pillage and harass the Cumberland settlements. Later it was called Big Spring, and finally Tuscombua for a nearby Chickasaw chief. Big Spring post office was established May 10, 1819, a few weeks prior to Fuqua's letter. That his letter entered the mails here seems exceedingly remote.

Another territorial post office was established at Athens, to the East in Limestone County, May 8, 1819, but at this early date there were no connecting East-West roads to Elk River and a posting of the letter at Athens would have been out of the way. It could have been carried out of the mails to the Huntsville post office, still further east in Madison County, but that postmaster certainly would have placed a postmark on the cover.

Actually, the most accessible and logical receiving post office for the letter in this article was at Melton's Bluff (Marathon) at the head of the Elk River shoals, on the south bank of the Tennessee River, in Lawrence County. Melton's Bluff was selected as the seat of this territorial county government. At the time it was the largest settlement in the county and the first town to be founded. It was named after John Melton who, some say, was a half-breed Indian. Others say he was an Irishman who married a Cherokee woman and raised a family. Early accounts tell of how Melton acquired a great fortune and many slaves by robbing early pioneers on the flatboats that travelled on the river below the high bluff. Andrew Jackson bought the Melton plantation and tavern after his death in 1815.

Later, Jackson and his partner, John Coffee, had the bluff surveyed and divided into town lots. A post office, Marathon, was established there, February 3, 1819. However, the county seat was removed to the center of the county at Moulton in 1820, and Marathon quickly expired. Today the town site is not only extinct -- it lies at the bottom of the Tennessee River!

OUR 1979 SUSTAINING AND PATRON MEMBERS

We take this space to not only list those members who have given monetary support above their regular dues, but also to warmly thank them for their contribution toward furthering postal history in general and particularly in behalf of THE DIXIE PHILATELIST. We hope that others of you will support our efforts in 1980.

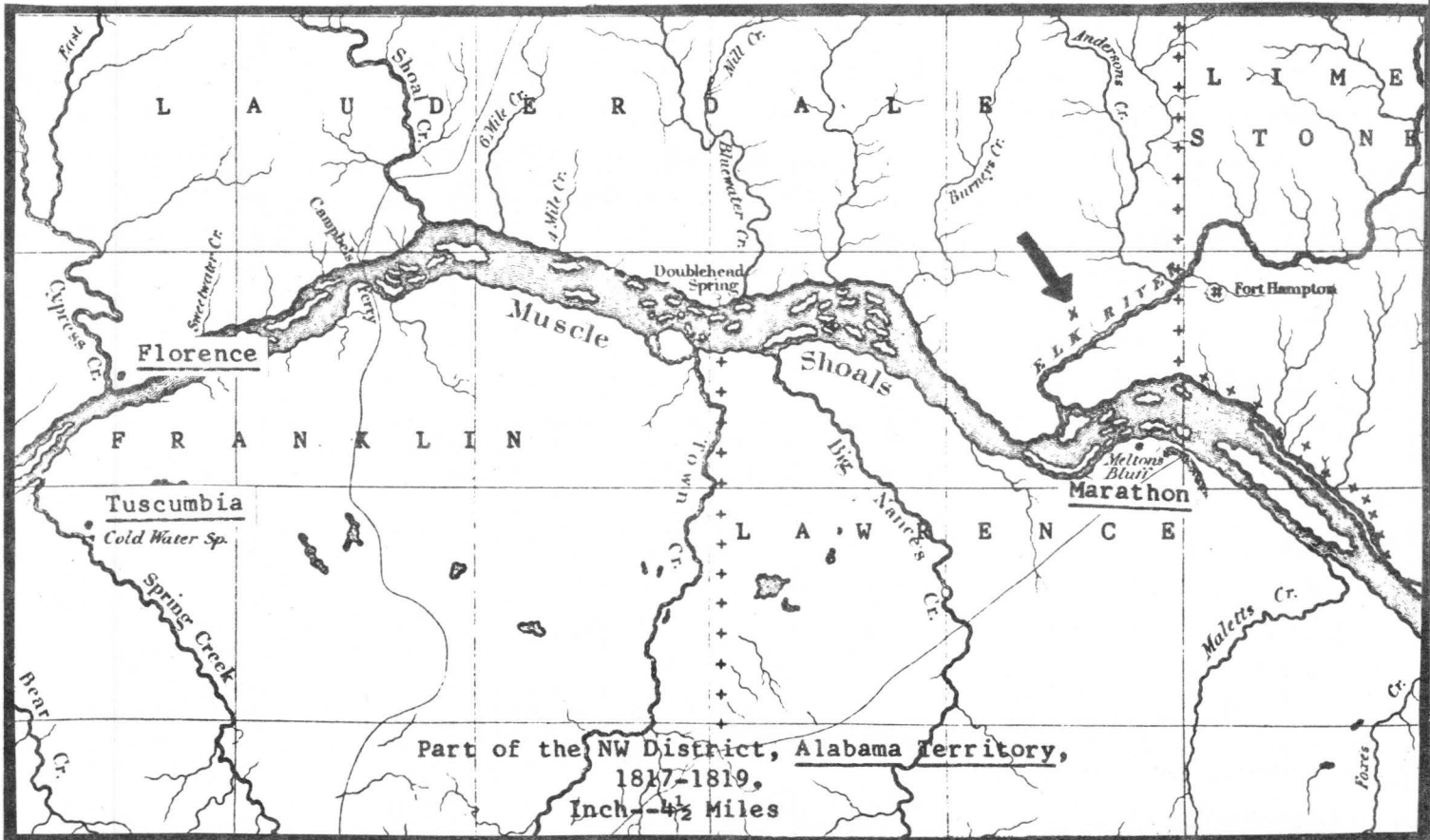
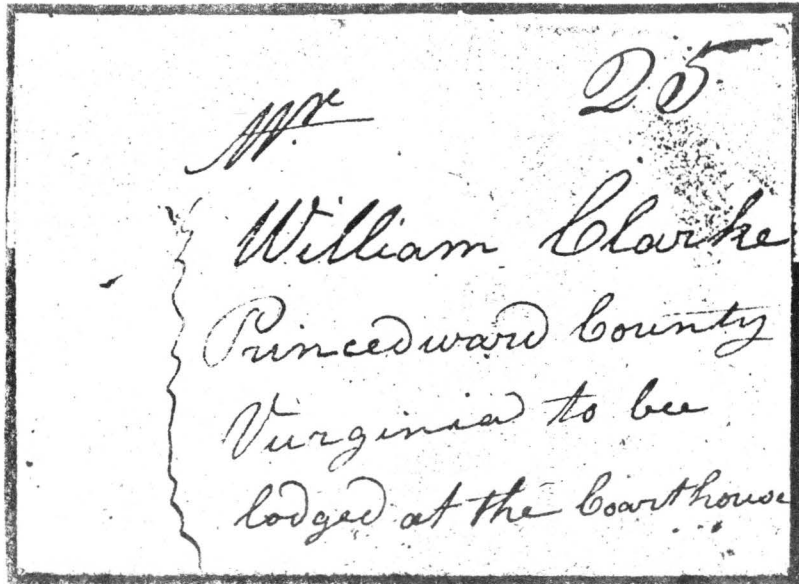
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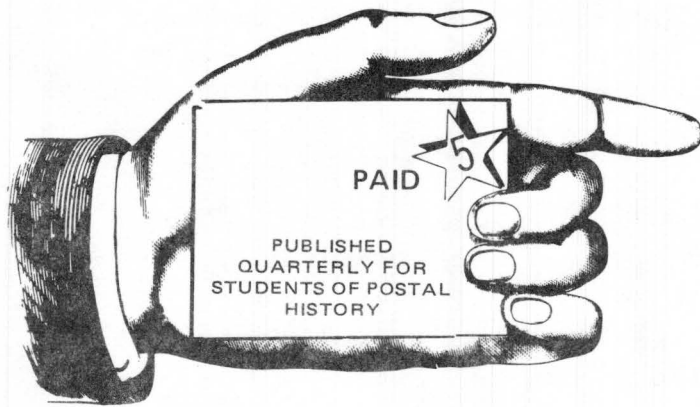


"LAUDADALE COUNTY, ALLABAMA TERRITORY -- 1 MILE FROM ELK RIVER AND 3 MILES FROM TENNESSEE RIVER" TO PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA., JUNE 21, 1819. MS "25". NO POSTMARK. POSSIBLY POSTED MARATHON (MELTON'S BLUFF), HEAD OF ELK RIVER SHOALS AND NEAREST POST OFFICE. (ONLY RECORDED TERRITORIAL COVER NW ALABAMA.)

The Dixie Philatelist

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

SUMMER 1980, VOLUME XIV, Number II



CONTENTS

NORTH CAROLINA HANDSTAMP PAIDS	Page 3
By Morris Everett	
MEMBERS' CLASSIFIED.	Page 7
A CLASSIC FROM THE STAMBOAT THOMPSON DEAN 1875 By H. L. Hill, Jr	Page 8
MICANCOPY, FLORIDA	Page 12
By Herman Herst, Jr.	



POSTAL HISTORY IN THE MAKING

SPF Secretary-Treasurer, Don Garrett, inspects signatures (a 16 page section printed at one time) of the new Oakley Book on Mississippi Postal History during the stampless period, while visiting the Walsworth Publishing Co. in Marceline, Mo. The 648 page book, underwritten by the SPF may be purchased for \$30.00 from Don whose SPF address is above.

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 editors.

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PRESIDENT - Jerry Palazolo, 5010 Raleigh LaGrange Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38126

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

EDITORS - H. L. Hill, Jr., 631 - F Hampton Way, Jackson, Mississippi 39211

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NORTH CAROLINA HANDSTAMP PAIDS

By: Morris Everett

This sixth article in the series covering the records of holdings of Confederate Handstamp Paids finally brings us to the states where really quite large numbers of markings have been found and reported. True, there are still many "unique" items as far as my records go, but there are also quite a number multiple reportings from fairly small post offices in this state. Of course, the Eastern Seaboard states were more fully populated, but also they were the areas of "army movements", supply, transportation and army camps. Besides this, many families were moved around to a greater degree as the enemy advanced or fell back which meant more postal contact with those left behind.

We also cannot ignore that much of the official mail originated in various headquarters scattered around the East in cities like Richmond, Charleston, Petersburg, Raleigh and the like. Besides this, for much of the war contact with the outside world was carried on through east coast ports, particularly Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington, N. C.

In putting together the listing of recorded handstamp paids from North Carolina as a start on the eastern seaboard, I have to again remind readers, who may not have read any of the five earlier articles of this nature that (1) this cannot be regarded as anything more than a guide to scarcity which may be altered at any time by new "finds" (2) not all collectors who have been nice enough to try to help during the past thirty years supplied all the identifying points to completely eliminate duplication and (3) no matter how careful I've tried to be there is always room for error.

In going through the last Dietz Catalogue (1959) almost every state carries listings in the handstamp paid section that are in error: i.e. pre-war markings or guesses that were bad. Specialists in nearly each state have been able to supply information which leads to the deleting of a few markings and help is always sought from such collectors.

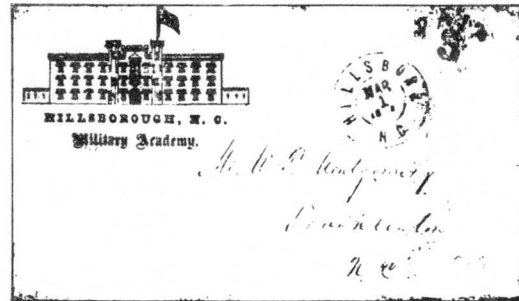
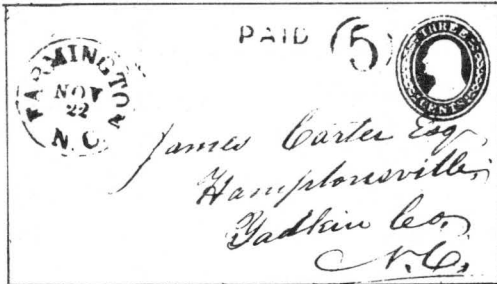
As has been my custom heretofore, I will list separately all handstamp paid markings which have never been confirmed to me with enough evidence to list or where the reporter was not well enough known to me to be sure he/she was knowledgeable to assume their creditability.

It should be noted that all ink colors listed refer only to the handstamp paid markings and; not the cancellation. Very occasionally, these are different. Also unless ink color is specified, that color is black.

NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD	NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD
Ashboro	5	I	Blue	3	Burnsville	5			1
	5	II	Blue	1	Caswell	5			1
	10		Blue	7	Catawba Sta.	10	I		3
Ashville	5			23		10	II		3
	10	I		9	Chapel Hill	5	I		1
	10	II		2		5	MMS		6
Brownsville	10		Blue	2		10	MMS		4

NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD
Charlotte	5	I	Blue	6
	5	II	Blue	4
	10	I	Blue	6
	10	II	Blue	8
	10	II		1
	10	MMS	Blue	1
Columbia	5	MMS	Red	1
Company Shops	5			1
Concord	5		Blue	3
Davidson Col.	5			1
	10			1
Dunn's Rock	5		Red	1
	10			1
Edenton	5			2
Elizabeth City	5			4
Elizabethon	5	I		2
	5+5			1
	5/3			1
	5	II		1
	5	III		1
Elicin	10			2
Farmington	5			2

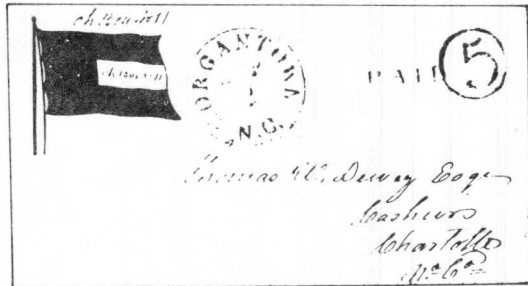
NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD
Graham	5		Blue	4
	5	MMS	Blue	1
	10			4
	10	MMS	Blue	1
Greensborough	5	II	Blue	37
	5	III	Blue	2
	10	I	Red	3
	10	II	Blue	3
	10	MMS		1
Greenville	5	MMS		1
Halifax	5			5
	10			6
Harrington	10			1
Hartfold	5			1
Henderson	5			1
Hendersonville	10			1
High Point	5			1
Hillsboro	5	II	Blue	15
	5	III	Blue	12
	10		Blue	3



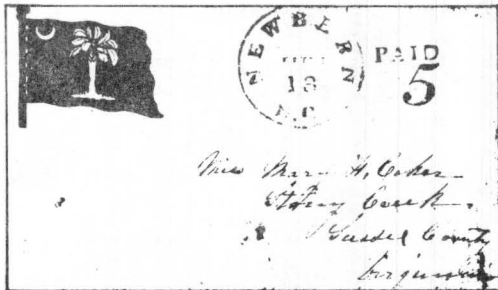
Fayetteville	5	II		28
	10	I		11
	10	II		1
	10/5			1
Flat Rock	5			10
	10	I		24
	10	II		1
	10+10			1
	10	MMS		2
	20	MMS		1
*Franklinton	5			3
Garysburg	10			1
Gatesville	5			1
Germantown	5			1
	10			3
Gold Hill	5			1
	10			1
Goldsborough	5			2
	10	I		2
	10	II		4
	10	III		1

Huntsville	5			1
Jackson	5			1
Kinston	5			4
Lenoir	5	I	Blue	7
Lenoir - Paid	5	I	Blue over-	
			printed	
	10	II	Black	
	5	II	Blue	1
	10		Blue	2
	10			1
Lexington	5			3
Lillington	5			1
Lincolnton	5			8
	10			1
Louisburg	5			3
	10	II		3
	10	III		2
Lumberton	5			2
Magnolia	10			1
Madison	5			1
	10		Red	3
Mackey's Ferry	5			1

NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD
Magnolia	5			1
Marion	5			1
Marysville	5			1
Milton	5		Brown	1
Mucksville	5	I		2
	5	II		2
	10			4
Morgantown	5	I	Green	4
	5	MMS	Green	1
	10	I	Green	1
	10	II	Green	2

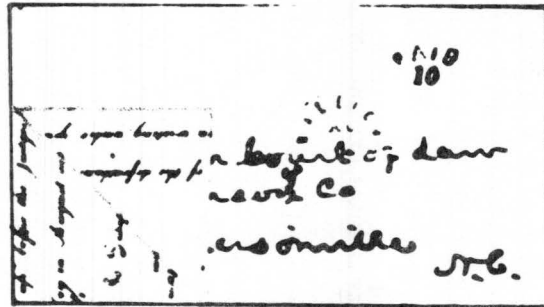


Mount Mourne	5		Verm	1
	10		Verm	1
Mount Olive	10			3
Mt. Pleasant	5			2
Murfreesborough	5	I		3
	10			1
Murphey	5		Brown	1
Newbern	5	I	Blue	9
	5	II	Blue	2



Newton	5			1
Oaks	5	I		7
	5	II		2
	10	MMS		1
Onslow C.H.	10			1
Oxford	5	I		6
	5	III		4
	10			2
Patterson	5			3
	10			9
	10	MMS		1
Pink Hill	5			1
Pittsboro	5			2
	10			1

NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD
Plymouth	5		Red	8
Raleigh	2		Red	1
	5		Red	4
	5		Blue	8
	5			1
	5	MMS		1
	10	I	Blue	6
	10	I		1
	10	II	Red	3



Ridgeway	5	II		19
	10			1
Rocky Mount	5			3
	10			6
Rotawboro	5			1
Ruthefordton	5			1
Salem	5/2			1
	5			11
	10	I		10
	10	II		12
Salisbury	5	I		2
	5	II		1
	10	I		1
	10	II		1
Sandy Creek	5			1
Saxapahaw	5			1
	10			1
Scuppernong	5		Brown	2
	5			6
	10/5	MMS		1
Shelby	5	I		1
	5	II		2
	10			1
Shufordville	5			1
Smithville	5			3
	10			1
Statesville	5			1
	10	I		2
	10/5			1
St. Joseph	5		Blue	1
Tawboro	5			8
	10	I		2
	10	II		1

NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD	NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD
Taylorsville	5	I	Blue /	2	Washington	5			16
			Green			10			7
	5	II	Blue/	3		10/5			1
			Green		Weldon	5	I		6
	10		Blue/	3		5	II		1
			Green		Whiteville	5			3
Trinity College	5	I		1		10			3
	5	II		3	Wilkesboro	5			4
	10			1		10			9
Wadesboro	5			2		10/5			1
	10			1	Williamston	10			1
Walnut Cove	10			1	Wilmington *	5	I		24
Warrenton	5	I		6		5	II		2
	5	II		1		5	III		1
	5	III		4		10	I		3
	5	IV		1	Yancyville	5			1
	10	I		2		10		Red	8
	10	II		7		10			1
	10/5			1					

*NOTE: As reported in the "C. P.", the Dietz listed Wilmington Paid 10 Type III has been proved to be Williamston Paid 10. Also note that the listing of Winston Paid 5 has been proven to be Kinston Paid 5 and is so recorded above.

The Pre-war postmark type Paid 5 and 5 Paid of Wilmington are not covered here. Both types were quite extensively used during the war instead of the regular handstamp paid types.

I have received no confirmation that the following handstamped paid markings exist:

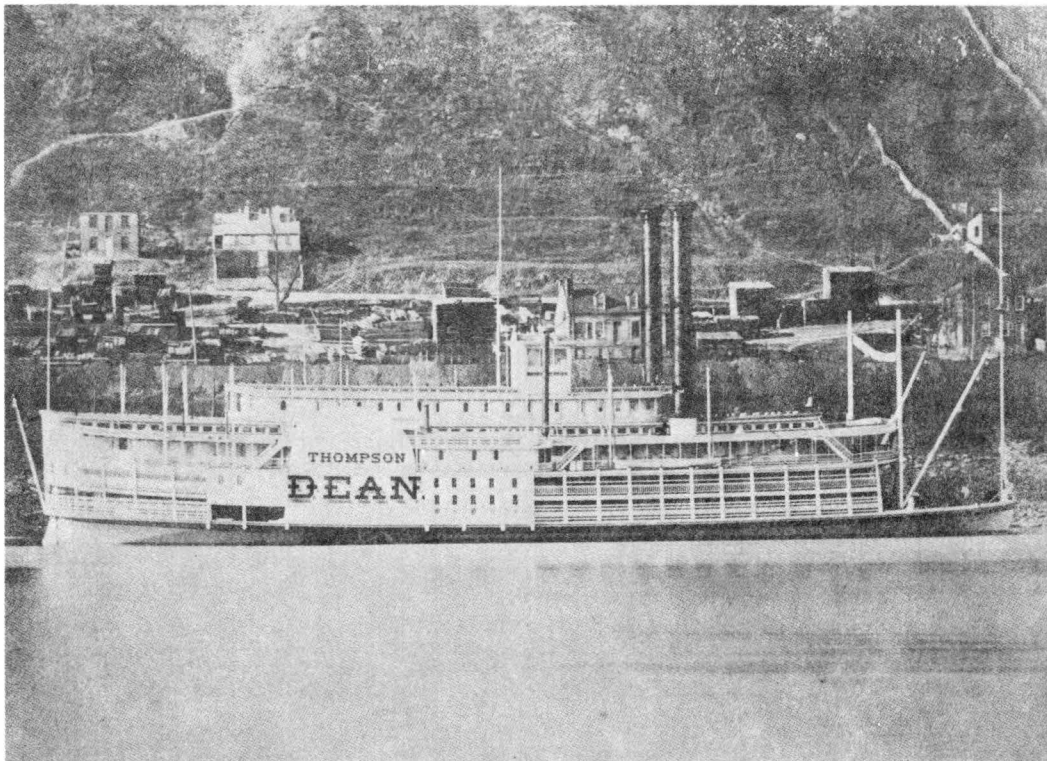
NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR
Ashboro	5	MMS		Morgantown	5	II	Green
	10	MMS		Murfreesborough	5	II	
Ashville	10	I	Brown	Murphey	5		
Avarysboro	5				10		
Brownsville	10		Brown	Nashville	10		
Burnsville	10			Oxford	5	II	
Fayetteville	5	I			5	IV	
Forestville	10			Plymouth	5		
*Franklinton	10			Portsmouth	5		
Gilopolis	10			Ridgeway	5	I	
Greensboro	5	I		Statesville	10	II	
	20			Thomasville	5		
	80				10		
Hamilton	5			Weaverville	10		
Harrelsville	5		Red	Wentworth	5		
Hillsboro	5	I			10		
Kinston	10				10/5		
Louisburg	10	I		Wilmington	5	IV	
Mebaneville	5				10	II	
Middletown	5				10/5		
Morgan	5		Blue				
	5						

A CLASSIC FROM THE STEAMBOAT THOMPSON DEAN -- 1875

By: H. L. Hill, Jr.

Being a riverboat captain on the wicked Mississippi River was not an easy task, requiring a combination of brains, leadership ability, period of apprenticeship, and split second decision making qualities, not to mention physical strength and the businesslike talents needed to make his customers and potential customers choose the services of his boat for their needs. "A man has to learn more than any one man ought to know," said Mark Twain on becoming a riverboat pilot, "and he must learn it all over again in a different way every twenty-four hours."

The following letter found among the steamboat listings in Ways Directory of Western Rivers Packets 1950 Edition, is a warm, sensitive, and informative letter from Captain William E. Miller, pilot of the packetboat Thompson Dean, to his children in Cincinnati. It is presented here with the permission of Captain Frederick Way, Jr. "with the comfortable prediction that it (the letter) constitutes a classic worthy of highest regard anywhere in American literature."



University of Wisconsin - LaCrosse, Murphy Library Collection

THE ABOVE PICTURE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN AT THE SHIPYARD IN CINCINNATI IN 1872 AND IS ONLY ONE OF TWO PICTURES OF THE THOMPSON DEAN KNOWN TO EXIST.

Upward Bound, Dec 6, 1875

My Dear Children:

I am a bad correspondent these days, as I suppose you already know. This is the busiest winter I have ever had. I seem to find no time to write letters except occasionally on my upward trips and then my boat shakes so that it is almost impossible to use a pen. I am reduced to the necessity of a pencil and even then it is difficult business. I wish for your company a great deal this winter. There is much that would interest you in the course of a trip, the chief of which is the change from winter to summer and again from summer to winter which I undergo every trip.

I wear winter underclothing and overcoat in Memphis one week and next in New Orleans I put on my lightest underwear and go in my shirt sleeves for comfort and down there the leaves are green on the trees and the gardens full of roses as they are with you in the summer. On my table as I write you tonight are three large bouquets given me at Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara as I came up. They contain the choicest roses and camelias and, although they have been four days in my room they are almost as fresh as when cut and new buds open every day. One of the bouquets contains 26 roses and camelias besides smaller flowers that I don't know the names of.

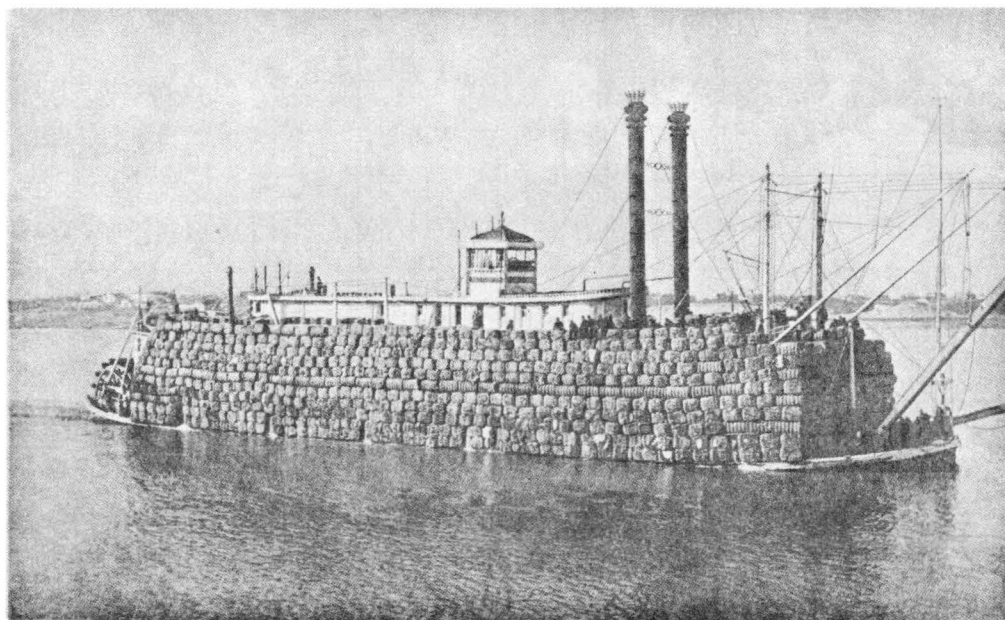
We leave Memphis always on Wednesday night, every alternate week, and the weather there is usually chilly, although not so cold as with you. We generally start with one or two thousand bales of cotton and fifty or sixty passengers. The first night out we land at Bennets, and Mhoons, and O.K. and Trotters landings, where we usually add three or four hundred bales to our cargo and arrive at Helena (90 miles) at daylight. Here we generally spend three or four hours, and sometimes longer. Last trip I was there all day and took aboard 1,700 bales. Leaving Helena we stop Thursday and Thursday night at Delta, Friar's Point, Sunflower, Australia, Laconia, Carson's, Waxaway, White River, Terrene, Floryville, Riverton, Napoleon, Prentiss, Niblett's, Storms, Bolivar, Kentucky, and Chicora, adding 30, 50, or 100 bales of cotton and hundreds of sacks of cottonseed at each place, and passengers are getting on and off at every landing.

The cotton bales, as you know, are about five feet long, two feet thick, and three feet wide, and weigh about 500 pounds each. The seed is in sacks nearly the size of a wheat sack and weighs about 120 pounds per sack.

Friday morning we usually reach Chicot City, and by that time business has commenced in earnest with us. Leaving there we make the crossing of Choctaw Bar, where the Indiana lies sunk, and rounding to at the head of Choctaw Bend we land at Eutaw, stops, Mound Place, Glencoe, Welcome, and Wilkenson's, the landings being so near together that we back down from one to the other the whole length of the bend about six miles. This is a wealthy bend and the plantations are yet white with unpicked cotton, although the pickers have been three months at work. The darkies come running from the fields to see "De Big Dean" and our brass band has an appreciative audience. In this bend we add several hundred bales and sacks and then go on down the river stopping at Arkansas City, Port Anderson, Greenwood, Utopia, Gaines Landing, Point Comfort, Shady Side, Lewellyn, Linwood, Luna, Point Chicot, Argyle, and Greenville adding freight and passengers everywhere. By this time it is Saturday night and we begin to notice that we are entering a different country and climate.

From Memphis to White River is almost an unbroken wilderness except at the little landings I have mentioned, but the past 24 hours we have been in a better country and the weather is growing warmer. Leaving Greenville on Saturday night we are nearly loaded but we take on board a few hundred bales and sacks from those who ship by us regularly at Leland, Sunnyside, Refuge, Eggs Point, Auburn, Longwood, Bernards, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilchers Point, Duncans, Skipworths Landing, Wilson Point, Homochitta, Ben Lomond, and Lake Providence.

By this time it is Sunday morning and we are looked for by every darky and colored child along the shore for the next 100 miles. Sunday is their holiday, the day of their best clothes, and our band plays for them as we take on a few thousand sacks at Tallula, Wilton, Melbourne, Goodrich, Belle, Duvall, Chotard, Henderson, Villa Vista, Ditchley, Omega, and Millikin's Bend. The antics of those darkies -- old, middle aged and young -- as they cut up on a Sunday under the influence of a brass band is more than I can hope to convey even a faint idea of, a circus wouldn't hold a candle to it.



STEAMBOAT T. P. LEATHERS -- A TYPICAL STEAMBOAT OF THE DAY LOADED WITH 4000 BALES OF COTTON

We are now loaded, 5000 bales and 10,000 sacks, and the cotton is twelve tiers high on our guards. If our passengers get a peep of daylight they have to go on the hurrican deck or in the pilot house. Our guards are dragging the water and our mates and our 100 men on deck are worn out with four days constant work day and night. We are now at Vicksburg, 400 miles from Memphis and half way to New Orleans. We take on 2000 bushels of coal here and swing out into the stream at 10 p.m. and stretch off to Natchez (107 miles) without a landing. We are there at daylight on Monday morning, and the flowers begin to come on board, sent by the friendly hands of those who are connected with us in a business way.

After this we are in a different country and probably stop only at Bayou Sara and Baton Rouge. The cotton plantations have disappeared and far as we can see is sugar cane, looking very much as corn fields do in summer with you. The steam from the sugar mills is seen in all directions. Liveoak, and orange, and china trees dot the landscape, and there are elegant mansions along the "coast" so close to one another as to make an almost continuous village, and over all, the fleecy clouds and the bright sunshine of a continuous summer.

Sometime during Tuesday afternoon the church steeples of New Orleans come into view and we are over an hour making the circuit of the crescent on which the city is built. We pass Carrollton Gardens and the coal fleets and make our way for miles among the shipping steamers, and ships from all parts of the world. About 4 p.m. we move into our dock at the foot of Canal Street where a thousand or two negroes, French, Italian, Dagos, Mexicans, etc., speaking almost every language under the sun await our arrival. After the last line is secure I leave the deck with a feeling of relief that another trip is ended.

New Orleans is a queer old city, unlike any other in this country; it has a foreign look throughout, and the mansions and the customs of its people differ from those of the North. I suppose the climate does it; we are most influenced by our climatic surroundings than we realize sometimes. Here we put out our cargo and receive on board hundreds of hogsheads and barrels of sugar and molasses, boxes and barrels of oranges and cocanuts, bunches of bananas, etc., and on Thursday evening we drop out into the stream and commence our upward journey.

Going up we make the same landings we made coming down but our stops are shorter, merely putting off small lots of plantation supplies that were ordered as we went down. Our brass band plays at the principal points during the day and in the evenings our very excellent string band amuses the passengers in the cabin and our old french darky quartette sings "Silver Threads Among the Gold" in a way that always brings down the house. So we do, and amid it all, I have little time for play or letter writing, or anything else but attending to the thousand demands upon my time that are necessary to keep the machine moving.

Tuesday morning we reach Memphis and then begin precisely the same programme over again. I write you tonight about 100 miles below Memphis and the weather is growing rapidly cold and flurries of snow are in the air. I suppose it is winter with you tonight. Write me oftener, can't you? I don't get many letters from you, and the few that I do get indicate that you are both in need of a little practice in the line, and, do you know, I find misspelled words in them. So you must brush up a little, both of you, and write me oftener. My best love to you all.

Affectionately,
Papa

MICANOPY, FLORIDA
By: Herman Herst, Jr.



Florida boasts of only one Confederate Postmaster Provisional, that of Micanopy. It is not too plentiful, but there are enough of them around so that several Confederate collections must be proud to show a copy. For these, an account of how the town got its unusual name might be in order.

The chief of the Seminole Indians during the first Seminole War of 1835 was Mikanope, the name in the Seminole language meaning "chief of chiefs". Mikanope was the leader of the Indians at the Dade massacre, which took place December 28, 1835. (Dade County was not the scene of the massacre, but the county got its name from it.)

The first settlement in Micanopy was made by a Dr. Payne, a Virginian, early in 1835. In 1837, the United States established a military post there. During the Spanish era, a settlement had been made there, surrounding the old Spanish mission of Santa Ana. The land grant from Spain of 290,000 acres was made to Don Fernando de la Maza Arredondo, a native of Cuba. Several legends have been passed down as to the origin of the name, none of which are as authentic as the one given above. One story involves an Irishman named Mickey, who owned all the merchants in town, and word went around that "Mickey-no-pay." Another story concerns the Indian who owed money, and told one of his creditors, "Me can no pay."

Perhaps it is not generally known outside of Florida that the Seminole Indians have never concluded a peace treaty with the United States, and regard themselves as a sovereign nation, still at war with Uncle Sam. As a result, they openly flaunt local laws, and thus far the courts have sided with them. They own a tiny reservation a few hundred feet wide, and less than a mile long on an important highway in Hollywood, Fla., but they sell cigarettes free of State taxes, and they operate a Bingo game with big prizes, that otherwise would be illegal. The State of Florida would love to close them down, but thus far it has not been possible to do so.

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The Dixie Philatelist

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

FALL 1980, VOLUME XIV, Number III

CONTENTS

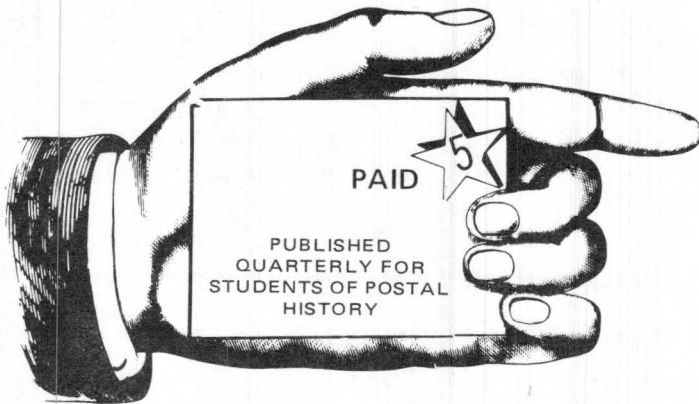
HANDSTAMPED CANCELLATIONS ON THE 3 ¢ DULL RED STAMP ISSUE OF 1857 FROM MISSISSIPPI POSTOFFICES
By: B. C. Oakley, Jr. Page 3

YELLOW FEVER AND "FUMIGATED MAIL",
By: Erin R. Gunter Page 9

SOUTHERN USAGE OF LEAVITT MACHINE CANCELS ON POSTAL CARDS, By: J. M. Kinabrew, Jr. Page 12

KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA HANDSTAMP PAIDS PART I,
By: Morris Everett Page 14

MEMBER'S CLASSIFIED. Page 16



Valley Female
Institute.

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GEO. LA MONTE, A. B.
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WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA.

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THE DIXIE PHILATELIST
A Publication of the Southern Philatelic Federation

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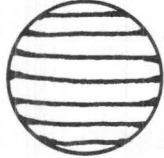




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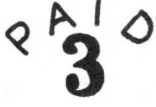

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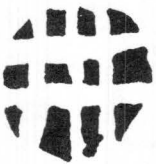


HANDSTAMPED CANCELLATIONS ON THE 3 ¢ DULL RED STAMP
 ISSUE OF 1857 - PERFORATED 15
 CANCELLATIONS ORIGINATING AT MISSISSIPPI POSTOFFICES
 By: B. C. Oakley, Jr.

<p>Aberdeen, Mississippi</p>		<p>Cork cancel Black</p>
<p>Brandon, Mississippi</p>		<p>7 bar grid 20 mm., Black</p>
<p>Carrollton, Mississippi</p>		<p>7 bar grid 20 mm., Black (used on 1857 1¢ blue)</p>
<p>Coffeerville, Mississippi</p>		<p>Cork cancel Black</p>
<p>Coffeerville, Mississippi</p>		<p>Cork cancel Approx. 20 mm., Black</p>
<p>Friar's Point, Mississippi</p>		<p>Cork cancel Blue (Indian pipe?)</p>
<p>Friar's Point, Mississippi</p>		<p>Cork cancel Approx. 20 mm., Black</p>








HANDSTAMPED CANCELLATIONS ON THE 3 ¢ DULL RED STAMP
 ISSUE OF 1857 - PERFORATED 15
 CANCELLATIONS ORIGINATING AT MISSISSIPPI POSTOFFICES




Middleton, Mississippi		Cork cancel Red
Natchez, Mississippi		7 bar grid 18 mm., Black (used on 1857 10¢ green)
Okolona, Mississippi		Cork cancel Black
Port Gibson, Mississippi		Cork cancel Black (approx. 18 mm.)
Raymond, Mississippi		7 bar grid 17 mm., Black
Rodney, Mississippi		Black
Vicksburg, Mississippi		4 ring concentric circle 18 mm., Black

HANDSTAMPED CANCELLATIONS ON THE 3 ¢ DULL RED STAMP
 ISSUE OF 1857 - PERFORATED 15
 CANCELLATIONS ORIGINATING AT MISSISSIPPI POSTOFFICES

<p>Warrenton, Mississippi</p>		<p>7 bar grid 20 mm., Black</p>
<p>Woodville, Mississippi</p>		<p>Cork cancel Black</p>
<p>Yazoo City, Mississippi</p>		<p>7 bar grid 19 mm., Black</p>
<p>Canton, Mississippi</p>		<p>5 bar grid 18 mm., Blue (Confederate usage of U. S. stamps)</p>
<p>Canton, Mississippi</p>		<p>Cork cancel Black</p>
<p>Canton, Mississippi</p>		<p>Cork cancel Black</p>
<p>Canton, Mississippi</p>		<p>7 bar grid 18 mm., Black</p>

HANDSTAMPED CANCELLATIONS ON THE 3 ¢ DULL RED STAMP
 ISSUE OF 1857 - PERFORATED 15
 CANCELLATIONS ORIGINATING AT MISSISSIPPI POSTOFFICES

<p>Canton, Mississippi</p>		<p>Cork cancel Black</p>
<p>Canton, Mississippi</p>		<p>7 bar grid 18 mm., Black</p>
<p>Canton, Mississippi</p>		<p>Cork cancel Black</p>
<p>Canton, Mississippi</p>		<p>Cork cancel Black</p>
<p>Canton, Mississippi</p>		<p>Fancy "Lyre" Black</p>
<p>Canton, Mississippi</p>		<p>Fancy "Lyre" Black</p>
<p>Canton, Mississippi</p>		<p>Fancy "Lyre" Black</p>

<p>Canton, Mississippi</p>		<p>Fancy "Lyre" 18 mm., Blue</p>
<p>Canton, Mississippi</p>		<p>Fancy "Triangle" Black</p>
<p>Canton, Mississippi</p>		<p>Fancy "Star in Rope" Black (Confederate usage of U. S. stamps)</p>

The following is a recap of the various usages of the handstamped cancellations, handstamped townmarks and manuscript cancellations and townmarks used with the 3 cent 1857 stamp. After examining and recording many covers franked with this issue of stamps, the record as compiled is as follows:

- Handstamped cancellations 29%
 - Townmarks (used as cancellations) 46%
 - Manuscript (pen) cancellations 25%
- Colors of ink used with townmarks and cancellations:
- Black 89%
 - Blue 10%
 - Red 1%

It is interesting to note that only ONE cover was recorded using Red ink on the townmark and cancellation. This cover originated at MIDDLETON, MISSISSIPPI, a long extinct postoffice, located in Carroll County.

When comparing the above records with those of the 3 cent 1851 issue of stamps, the handstamped cancellations used were the same (29%-29%), townmarks used as cancellations were greater (46%-35%) and the manuscript cancellations were less than the 3 cent 1851 issue (25%-36%). Any markings not recorded in this study, will be welcomed by the author.



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 Deluxe Edition \$50.00
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8. Bowen, The United States Post-Office Guide 1851, Reprint \$20.00
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11. White, Color in Philately, 191 pp, 1979 \$39.95
12. Leech, The Post Office Department of the United States of America 1789-1869, Reprint \$10.00
13. Smith, Manual of Philatelic Headings Used By the American Philatelic Research Library, 104 pp \$20.00

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YELLOW FEVER AND * FUMIGATED MAIL *

By: Erin R. Gunter

The scourge of New Orleans and southern Louisiana was yellow fever. Epidemics of this disease broke out regularly from the earliest days of settlement up until 1905. Henri de Tonti, the great explorer, died in the first recorded epidemic in the state in 1704; Pierre le Moyne Iberville, the founder of the first settlement in present day Louisiana, died of the yellow fever shortly after leaving the colony.

The most devastating epidemic occurred in 1853; in that year 11,000 deaths, out of a total of 40,000 cases were attributed to yellow fever. Primarily because of yellow fever (and cholera after 1849), the death rate in New Orleans exceeded the birth rate in the pre-Civil War period. Most of the victims were immigrants and the poor. The Creoles considered themselves generally immune, although thousands played it safe by leaving epidemic areas during outbreaks. Through it all, Crescent City residents belittled the menace, repeatedly claiming their city as the "healthiest in the U. S.". During the worst times, while coffins accumulated at the gates of cemeteries and burst open in shallowly dug graves, hawkers stood at the gates selling ice creams and confections to mourners and grave-diggers alike.

It was reported (tall tales dept.) that as soon as a man registered at the St. Charles Hotel his measurements for a coffin were taken and he was asked his preference in cemeteries.

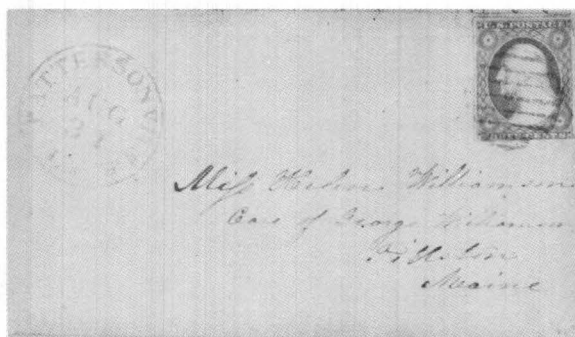


Figure 1

A letter from Pattersonville, La., dated Aug 26, 1853 (Figure 1), contains an account of the great killer epidemic of that year. Written by "Kate", last name unknown, to a friend in the North, does it portend death for Kate herself in the innocent appearing postscript? The letter is reproduced in part below.

"I suppose you see accounts of the dreadful epidemic in New Orleans -- is it not dreadful? Two hundred and fifty a day die from yellow fever -- and it is impossible to get people (sic) to pay the last sad rights to the dead. It is said that there are hundreds of coffins now in the graveyards unburied and many of them burst open in consequence of the corpse swelling.

"The steamboats pass and repass us from the city. The quarantine law is being enforced on this bayou. The steward on one of the boats died yesterday from yellow fever he was taken sick in the morning died and was buried before night. He was attack with the black vomit. When that is the case there is no hope -- buy beyond the grave.

"(Monday morning) I fear this letter will be sometime written before it reaches you. The yellow fever has made its appearance in Franklin & Pattersonville. There is quite an excitement here now, that is, in the towns. Every boat from the city (N.O.) is quarantined -- even the mail boat so I can't tell when this letter will leave. The last mail is now on the boat -- at the quarantine ground. If the boat does not land during the week, I will try and send this over the Lake, to Donnersville (Donaldsonville?).

"A New Orleans resident writes that 'papers do not state facts as they are -- that they are burning the dead bodies in piles'. Only think of it, Helen! And no doubt many are buried alive! for the bodies are removed as soon as life appears to take leave."

After signing the letter "Yours ever, Kate", the writer postscripts that "The mosquitoes are eating me alive."

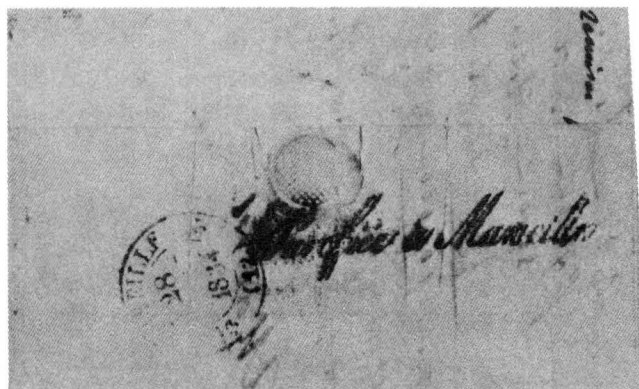


Figure 2

The Nation's first state Board of Health was formed in 1821 in Louisiana and shortly thereafter the fumigation of mail began in New Orleans, continuing until 1898. During the period of the early 1830's, mail leaving New Orleans was punched with nails or slit with knives and subjected to sulphur or carbolic acid fumes or other "purifying agents" (Figure 2).

In later years, purification was (hopefully) achieved by holding letters in quarantine for varying periods of time. Those who had the most to fear, the recipients of the mail, particularly in Europe, protected themselves by treating incoming mail in similar fashion (Figure 3). Punching was again resorted to in the late 1890's in New Orleans if the evidence of existing covers (Figure 4) is to be believed.



Figure 3

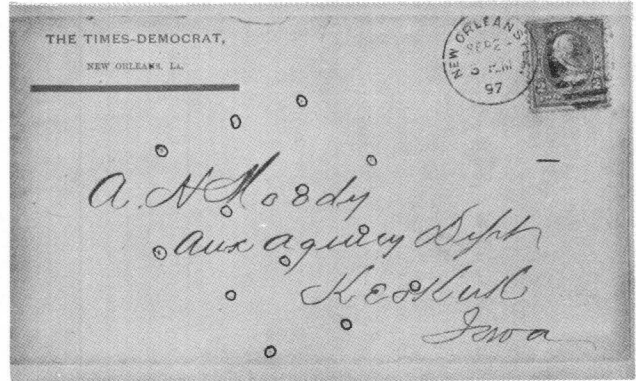


Figure 4

The discovery of the true culprit, *Aedes aegypti*, female of the species, at the turn of the century marked the end of yellow fever epidemics. Old beliefs die hard, however, and this writer remembers that many of the old timers in New Orleans were still fearful of the "miasma of the swamp" and the "vapors" of night air when he was growing up.

Dry statistics and a handful of *fumigated* covers is all the evidence that remains of the "lady of death", yellow fever, in Louisiana today.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

- Figure 1: PATTERSONVILLE to Pittston, Me. 1853 letter recounting the worst epidemic of yellow fever in Louisiana history.
- Figure 2: NEW ORLEANS to Natchez October 1, 1832. A printed letter to customers mentioning the rampant epidemic. "Purified" by slitting with knives.
- Figure 3: NEW ORLEANS to Marseilles, per Dublin packet; May 28, 1834. Reverse of fumigated letter, slit with knives; showing "Purifiee a Marseille" straight-line handstamp.
- Figure 4: NEW ORLEANS to Keokuk, Iowa; Sep 28, 1897. Punched with nails mounted on a board and fumigated; some of the nail holes have been circled on the photo.

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SOUTHERN USAGE OF LEAVITT MACHINE CANCELS ON POSTAL CARDS

By: J. M. Kinabrew, Jr.

It was inevitable that sooner or later American ingenuity would tackle the job of further speeding up the transmission of the mails by improving the cancellation process.

Letter mails showed changes over the years in progressing from manuscript cancellations and rate markings, to handstamp cancels (first with the circular date stamp alone and later with the CDS off the stamp and a separate obliterating cancel on the stamp), to duplex handstamp cancels.

Here progress halted for a while as the varieties in size, shape and thickness of letters seemed to put a roadblock in the way of the use of machine cancellation methods.

Then in 1873 postal cards were introduced in this country and soon became very popular.

Here was an ideal subject for experimentation in the use of machines -- high volumes of uniform size, shape and thickness, with the stamp in the same position on all examples.

Thomas Leavitt, of Everett, Mass., was the first of a number of inventors to come out with a postal card cancelling machine, and cards with his cancels are the most sought after.

Frank Stratton, in his wonderful "Descriptive Catalog of the Leavitt Machine Cancellations" (United Postal Stationery Society, 1976), goes into detail as to the history of the development of the machine and of its use in various cities.

Cards with Southern cancellations are particularly rare, as Leavitt machines were used in only a few Southern cities and for limited lengths of time.

Although several different designs of cancellations were used on these machines, only one -- Type B -- was used in the South.



The type B cancel has a circular postmark about 25 mm. in diameter with the city at the top and the state abbreviation at the bottom. The month and day are on one line, the hour on a second line, and the last two digits of the year on the third. (One type of the Richmond cancel has the month and day in two lines.)

The killer is an oval with eight horizontal bars and a circle with letters "C" or "D" therein. The oval measures about 25 mm. high by 20 mm. wide. It is surmised that the letter was supposed to indicate whether the card was collected by the mailman on his route or deposited in the Post Office, but this may not have been the case. If it were the case, it was not adhered to, as some cities apparently used only one letter. The four Southern cities were:

Louisville, Ky., with "D" in the oval, from 7/28/79 to ?/?/80.

Nashville, Tenn., with "C" or "D" in the oval, from 8/6/79 to 11/11/84.

New Orleans, La., with "C" in the oval, from 12/6/79 to 5/11/80. The earlier examples are cancelled with a bluish black ink instead of the usual black.

Richmond, Va., with "C" in the oval, from 9/27/80 to 12/21/81. The left sides of both CDS and oval are always faint.

The first two Stratton classes as uncommon, the third extremely rare, and the last rare.

How do you distinguish Leavitt machine cancellations from duplex handstamp cancels?

1. They are parallel to the long dimension of the card.
2. The lettering is sharp and delicate and the impressions lightly inked.
3. The killer ovals are shorter and wider than the usual handstamp oval.

The dates of usage are those given by Stratton as of 1976 and represent the earliest and latest cancellations reported as of that time. Likewise the rarity ratings are based on examples known to exist in 1976.

No doubt others will be reported as collectors become aware of the existence of these interesting cancels.

The Leavitt machines were tried out on envelopes and covers MAY exist with Leavitt machine cancels. If so, they are rare and should be reported and submitted for authentication.



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KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA HANDSTAMP PAIDS

By: Morris Everett

This last listing of Confederate Handstamped Paids should be studied with the same "caveats" in mind as the preceding articles on this subject, namely that these lists cannot be considered as more than a guide and probably never will be complete. It is fairly safe to assume, however, that with rare exceptions, the markings that are scarce now will remain so and there probably always will be a fair number of the more common types available to collectors in future auctions and sales. This article will encompass reports on the two states having the largest number of Confederate post offices and the smallest number. I refer, of course, to Virginia and Kentucky.

In the true sense, Kentucky does not qualify for this listing as the state never seceded; but, as most Confederate stamp collectors know, from early in September 1861 to the last part of February 1862 Confederate forces occupied an important part of the state and established post offices there. Obviously, envelopes bearing markings from these Kentucky towns are in great demand even though one type is really not scarce.

The Virginia Handstamp Paid group is "spiced up" considerably by the fact that a number of the Northern and Western Post Offices left the state when the area which became West Virginia seceded from its "home" state, Norfolk, Va. was used as an exchange point for "Flag of Truce" mail from late 1861 into May of 1862 when it was captured by Northern Troops and some of the railroads operating there utilized the Handstamped Paid markings.

Since many of the early campaigns of the war (during the Handstamp Paid period) were conducted in the Virginia area, there was a great deal of personal mail handled there. Also, the central government was moved to Richmond from Montgomery, Alabama just before the Confederate postal system became effective, a move which more or less guaranteed a larger amount of official correspondence throughout the area in the early days of the war.

Despite this volume of Handstamp Paid mail, there are many markings which have been reported only once. As mentioned in earlier articles this high degree of scarcity can be changed just by the discovery of one small batch of letters, but the chances of this happening grow dimmer as the years go by.

There are probably more "specialists" collecting Virginia material than any of the other seceded states because of the variety and quantity available, but more importantly because of the large amount of war history "pictured" in the envelopes and markings of this area. Most Flag of Truce, Prisoner mail, official documents and circulars as well as military correspondence originated and was delivered in Virginia making for a most intriguing field for "history buffs" of the period.

As in past articles, the two lists below will not entirely coincide with the 1959 Dietz Catalog. Some listings have been deleted, new "finds" have been made and there were a few simple errors in the earlier lists which have been uncovered. Also as in the past, I will list the items which have not

been identified to me properly with the hope that some of the above mentioned "specialists" will send me information about these missing listings. I will need town name, value, Dietz type (if any), cancellation date, ink color and envelope address. Please send the information to me at R.D. 3, Fairmount Blvd., Chagrin Falls, O. 44022. Thanks to Messrs. Bogg and Spelman for the use of the Dietz Types.

In checking the Kentucky and Virginia lists following, please note (1) the record covers only Handstamp Paid showing either the Value or Paid in handstamp form with the other in manuscript, or both markings handstamped. (2) No covers showing only the Value or Paid are recorded and (3) Unless otherwise designated, all markings are in black ink.

STATE OF KENTUCKY

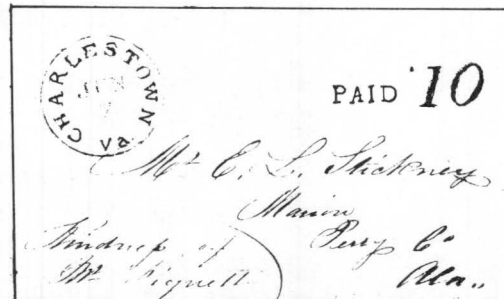
Name	H/S Value	Type	Ink Color	No. Recorded
Bowling Green	5			1
	10	I		2
Columbus	5			18
	10			5
Glasgow	5			1
Hopkinsville	5			1
	10			1

Unconfirmed markings are:

Name	H/S Value	Type	Ink Color	Notes
Bowling Green	10	II		No name
	10	II		"C.C. Thom" name

STATE OF VIRGINIA

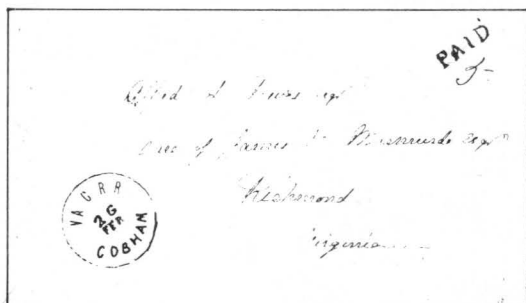
NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD	NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD
Abingdon	5	I		2	Bristoe Sta.	10			4
	5	II		1	Brooks Sta.	5			1
	5	III		1	Brownsburg	5			3
	10			2		10			1
Accokeek	5			1	Buckingham	10		Red	3
Aldie	5			2	C.H.				
Alum Springs	5			2	Burkesville	5			3
	10			1	Burnt Ordinary	5		Brown	2
Amherst C.H.	10			1	Cady's Tunnel	5			2
Arrington	5			3		10			5
Ashland	5			6	Carter's Bridge	5			1
Balcony Falls	5		Blue	4	Catlett	10			1
Barter Brook	5			1	Charlestown	5	I		11
Bath C.H.	5			3		10			2
	10			1					
	12	(Val MMS)		1					
Berryville	5			2					
Big Island	5			1					
Big Lick	5			4					
Bonsack's	5			2					
	10			3					
Botetourt Sprs.	5			1					
Boyton	5			1					



NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD
Charlotte C.H.	5	I		2
	5	II		3
	5	II	Brn	1
Charlottesville	5	I	Blue	34
	5	III	Blue	5
	10		Blue	12
	10			1
	5/10		Blue	1
Charlemont	5			1
Churchland	5		Red	4
	10	II	Red	5
Churchville	5			2
City Point	5			1
Clarksville	2			1
	5	I	Red	1
	5	II	Blue	1
	5	(with Green Init.)		3
	10	(with Init.)		1
Clover Depot	5			1
Cobham	5	I		10
	5	II		2
	10			1
Cobham-Va.C. R.R.	5	II		1

NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD
Cole's Ferry	5			1
Covesville	5			1
Culpeper C.H.	5			15
	5	(paid MMS)		1
	10			4
Danville	5	I		2
	5	II		1
	5	III		1
		(with Init.)		
	5	IV		2
		(no Init.)		
	5	IV		1
		(with Init.)		
	5	IV	Blue	2
		(no Init.)		
	5	V		2
		(with Init.)		
	5	VI (III pd.) (IV 5)		1
	10	I		3
	10	II	Blue	3
		(no Init.)		
	10	II	Blue	2
		(with Init.)		
Drake's Branch	5		Blue	4
	10		Blue	2
Dublin	5			1
Eastville	5		Blue	1
Edinburgh	5			1
Emory	5	I	Blue	5
	5	II	Blue	1
	5	III	Red	3
Fairfax C.H.	5	I		22
	5	II		1
	5	III		2
	10	I		4
	10	II		1

(Continued in next issue)



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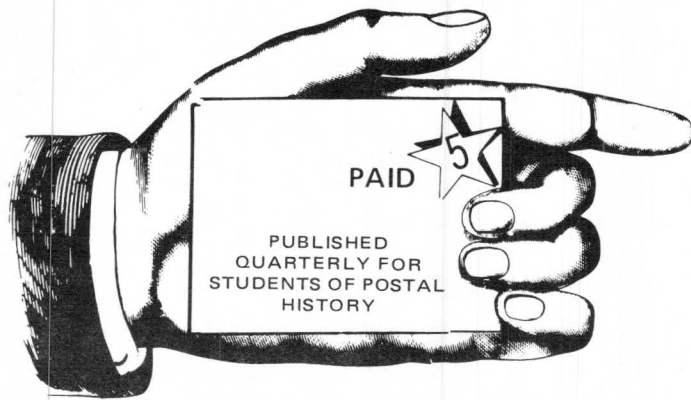
WANTED: Please send me your listing of county and postmaster cancels of Mississippi towns. A Xerox will do fine. Send to Don Garrett, 1010 Metairie Road, Jackson, MS 39209.

WANTED: Inland Waterway Name of Boat Covers and College and School Covers. H. L. Hill, Jr., 631-F Hampton Way, Jackson, Mississippi 39211.

The Dixie Philatelist

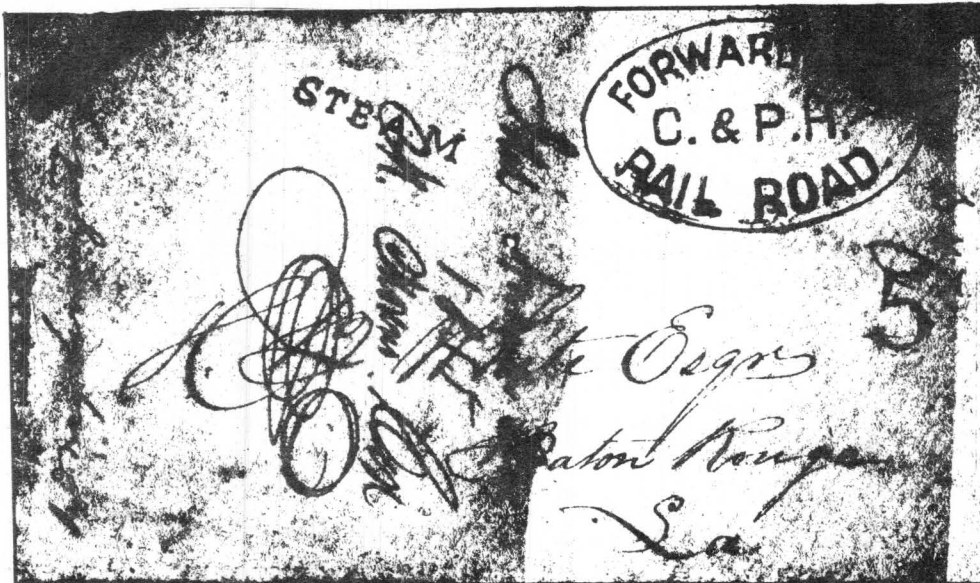
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WINTER 1980, VOLUME XIV, Number IV



CONTENTS

ACRES OF DIAMONDS	Page 3
By: J. M. Kinabrew, Jr.	
VIRGINIA HANDSTAMP PAIDS	Page 4
By: Morris Everett	
NEW KIDS ON THE BLOCK	Page 9
By: H. L. Hill, Jr.	
MANUSCRIPT STEAMBOAT LISTINGS	Page 11
By: Dale L. Ferber & H. L. Hill, Jr.	



BY LAND OR BY SEA?

ACTUALLY THIS COVER IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF RAILWAY AND WATERWAY USAGE. THE RED OVAL CLINTON AND PORT HUDSON RAILROAD FORWARDED MARKING IS THE FOURTH ONE KNOWN AND THE ONLY STAMPLESS USAGE REPORTED TO DATE. THE BLACK BATON ROUGE STEAM 5 RECEIVING MARK MAKES A VERY NICE COMBINATION OF COLOR AS WELL AS USAGE.

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 editors.

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ACRES OF DIAMONDS

By: J. M. Kinabrew, Jr.

One of the famous evangelistic preachers at the turn of the century told of the man who searched the world over for riches, then found a diamond mine in plowing for cotton on the old home farm.

It must have been in Arkansas, for that is the only state in which diamonds are found.

There are still some Arkansas diamonds being overlooked by collectors of Southern postal history.

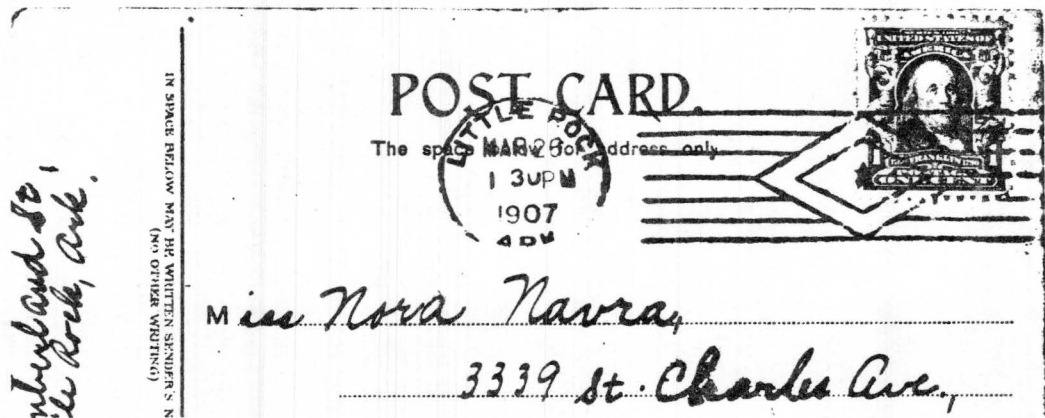
This tale starts in Buffalo, N. Y., at the time of the Pan-American Exposition. The Columbia Postal Supply Co. furnished the post office there a special killer cancel to publicize the event. This is a fairly rare cancel, seen most frequently on postcards and postal cards.



According to the MACHINE CANCEL FORUM after the exposition was over, Columbia took back the killer, removed the inscription around the diamond, and gave it to the home town post office, Silver Creek, N. Y., to use. It was in use there from 1902 to 1905. Since Silver Creek was a small town, usage there is fairly rare also.

Then, for some yet unexplained reason, the killer was sent to Little Rock, Ark., and used there from March, 1906 to April, 1907. As Little Rock was a city of 40,000 people usage there is fairly common, but still hard to find. Many must be buried in postcard dealer's stocks, unrecognized for what they are - "diamonds in the rough".

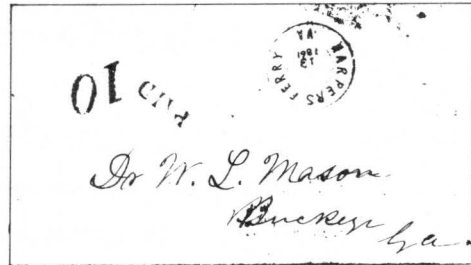
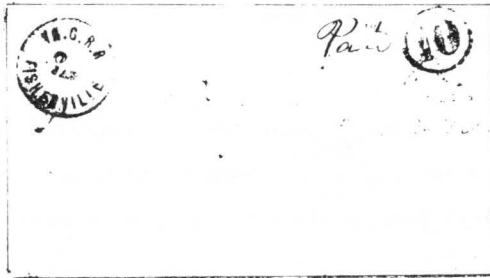
It has been suggested that the diamond in the Arkansas State Flag was the reason for the diamond killer ending up in that state.



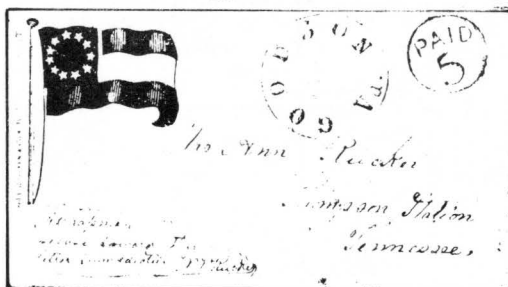
VIRGINIA HANDSTAMP PAIDS
(conclusion)

By: Morris Everett

NAME	H/S VALUE	INK TYPE	NO. RECORD	NAME	H/S VALUE	INK TYPE	NO. RECORD
Fairfax Station	5		2	Gordonsville	5		5
	10		1		5	(Val MMS)	1
Fairfield	10/5		1		10	I	1
	5		4		10	II	1
Fancy Hill	10		3	Greenville	5		1
	5	Blue	4	Halifax C.H.	5	II	3
Farmville	10		2			(No Init.)	
	5		4	H(ampton)	5		1
	10		3	S(idney)			
	(no Init.)			Harper's	5		9
	10/5		3	Ferry	5	(Val MMS)	2
Fayetteville	10		1		5	(Val MMS)	2
	5	Blue	1		10	I	6
Fincastle	5	Brn	1				
Fisherville	5		6				
Fisherville	5		2				
Va. C. RR	10		3				

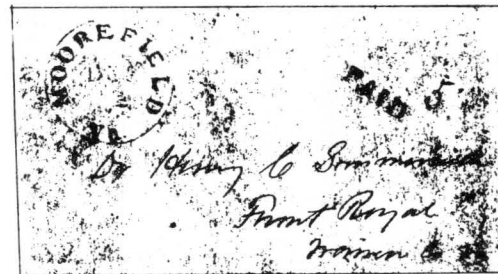
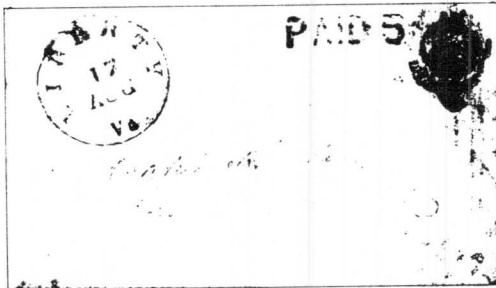


Forest Depot	5	II	2
	5	III	4
	5	IV	6
	10		1
Franklin	5		1
Franklin Depot	5	Blue	8
Fredericksburg	5		7
	10		3
Frederick Hall	5		1
Front Royal	5		2
	(with Init.)		
	5		2
	(no Init.)		
Goodson	5	I	20
	5	II	5
	10		2



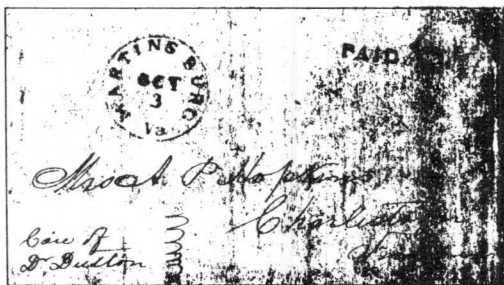
Harrisonburg	5		5
Healing Springs	5		1
	5	(Val MMS)	
	10		1
Hicksburg	5		2
	10	Green	2
Howardsville	5	Blue	2
	10	Blue	4
	10		1
Jamestown	5	(Val MMS)	
	5	(with Init.)	
	5	(no Init.)	5
	10		1
Jonesville	5	Green	2
Kanawka C.H.	5		1
Keswick Depot	5	I	1
	5	II	1
	5	II	1
Keysville	5		1
Lawrenceville	10		3
Lebanon	5	Blue	5
	5	Green	1
	10		1
Leesburg	5		9
	10		2
Leesville	5		1
Lewisburg	3 conv5		9
	3+5/10		1

NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD	NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD	
Lexington	5	I	Blue	26	MCGaheys ville	5	II		3	
	5	II	Blue	18		Meachum's River	5	I		2
	10	I		3			5	II		2
	10	I	Blue	1		Middleburg	5			2
	10	II	Blue	2			Millwood	10	(Val MMS)	
	10	III	Blue	1		Monterey	5	I		21
	10	III		6		5	II		1	
	10/5			1		5				3
15			1	10				3		
Liberty	5			3	Montgomery Springs	5			1	
					10				3	
					Moorefield	5		Blue	1	



Lisbon	5		Brn	2
Louisa C.H.	5		Blue	1
Lovington	5			2
	10			1
Luray	5		Blue	3
Lynchburg	2			2
	5	I		18
5	II		20	
5	II	Blue	1	
10	I	Or Br	2	
10	I		19	
10	I	Blue	3	
10	II		3	
10/5			2	
20		Blue	1	
Madison C.H.	5	I		1
	5	II		1
10			1	
Marion	5	I		2
	5	II		6
10			4	
Martinsburg	5			6

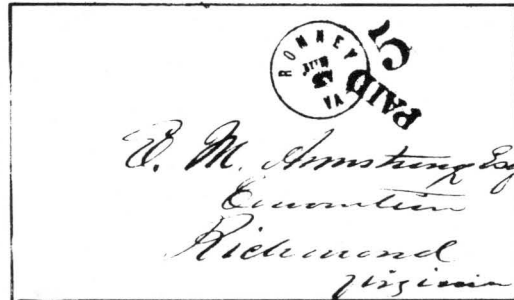
Mossy Creek	5			3
	10			1
Mount Crawford	5			1
Mount Jackson	5	I		5
	5	II		1
Mount Meridian	5			4
Mount Sidney	5			4
	10	I		1
10	II		1	
10/5			4	
New Kent C.H.	5			1
New London	5			1
	10			1
Newtown	5			1
Stephensburg	5			1
Norfolk	5	I	Blue	23
	5	II	Blue	33
5	III	Blue	1	
10	I	Blue	17	
10	II	Blue	40	
10/5		Blue	1	
20		Blue	2	
Old Church	5			3
Orange C.H.	5		Brn	4
	5		Orge	2
10	I		1	
10	II	Orge	1	
Palmyra	10			1
10	(Val MMS)		1	
Pattonsburg	5		Blue	6
10/5			Blue	1
Penn's Store	5			2
Petersburg	5	I	Blue	15
	5	II	Blue	15
5	(Val MMS)	Blue	1	



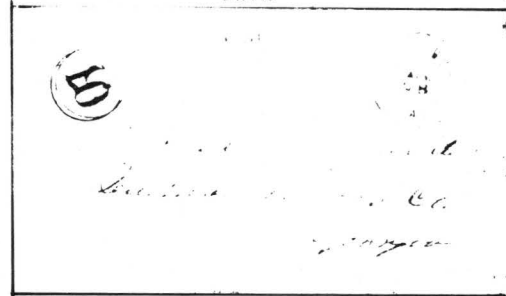
Martinsville	5	I		2
	5	II		10
5	III		1	
Marysville	5			1

NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD
	10	I	Red	2
	10	I	Blue	9
	10	I		1
	10	II	Blue	4
	10	III	Blue	2
Pittsylvania CH	5	I		5
	5	III		1
	10	I		2
	10	II		2
	10	III		1
Port Republic	5	I		1
	5	(Val MMS)		2
	10			1
Portsmouth	5	I	Blue	7
	5	II	Blue	3
	10	I		4
	10	II	Blue	5
	10/5		Blue	1
Randolph	5			3
Macon College				
Rapid Ann Sta.	5			3
	10			1
Red House	5		Red	2
Richmond	2	I		29
	2	I		5
	2	(Val MMS)		
	2	II		5
	2	II		1
	2	(Val MMS)		
	2	III		1
	4	(Val MMS)		3
	5	I		18
	5	II		24
	5	III		107
	10	I		63
	10	II		9
	10	(Val MMS)		1
	15			1
	15	(Val MMS)		2
	20	I		4
	20	I		1
	20	(Val MMS)		
	20	II		1
	20	II		7
	20	(Val MMS)		
	30	(Val MMS)		1
	5/10	(10 Type II)		1
		(5 Type II)		
	10/5	(10 Type I)		1
		(5 Type III)		
	10/15			1

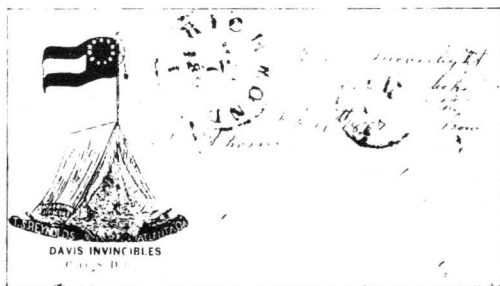
NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD
Rock Fish	5		Brn	1
Romney	5			10



Salem Fauquier	5			5
	10			1
Saltville	5	II		2
	10			1
Sangerville	10			2
Scottsburg	5			2
	10			1
Scottsville	10			2
Shepardstown	5			3
	10			1
	(Val MMS)			
Smithfield	5		Red	20
	10		Red	2
	10/5		Red	1
	15		Red	1
	(Val MMS)			
Staunton	5			28
	10	I		13
	10	II		1
Strasburg	5			6
	10			2
	10/5			1



Stony Point	5		Magenta	1
Suffolk	5	I		6
	5	II		21
	5	(Val MMS)		2
	10/5			1
Sweet Chalybeate	5			3
Sweet Springs	5			1
Taylorsville	5			1
Tazewell C.H.	5	I		1
	5	II		1
Tevillian's Depot	5			4



TREVILLIAN'S

NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD	NAME	H/S VALUE	TYPE	INK COLOR	NO. RECORD
Tudor Hall	5			44	Woodstock	5			3
	5	(Val MMS)		1	Wytheville	5	I		1
	10			16		5	III		1
	10/5			2		5	IV		1
Tye River	5/3			1		10	I		1
Warehouse	10			2		10	II		1
Union	5			3	Yorktown	5	I		5
Univer.of Va.	5	I	Blue	15		5	II		13
	5			1		5+5	II		1
	10		Blue	1		10	I		6
Upperville	5			4		10	II		2
Verdierville	5			1		10	(Val MMS)		4
Warrenton	5	I		1					
	5	II		1					
Waterford	5			2					
Waynesboro	5	II	Blue	2					
Waynesboro	5	I	Blue	1					
White Sulphur Springs	5			1					
Williamsburg	5	I		19					
	5	II		3					
	10	II		4					
Winchester	5	I		42					
	5	I	Red	1					
	5	II		3					
	10	I		15					
	10/5			2					

NOTE: It has been established that the Smithfield postmaster used the same markings and ink both before and during the Civil War. For this reason, these covers recorded above may have been pre-war. These types of envelopes and their markings should receive more than normal attention when a collector considers buying one. Probably the most reliable way of determining the usage time will be the "docketing" which sometimes appears on these envelopes.

The following markings in the 1959 Dietz Catalog are still unconfirmed:

Bridgewater	5				New Kent C.H.	5			
Clarksville	10 (with Init.)		Blue		New Market	5			
Churchland	10	I	Red		Pattonsburg	10			
Danville	5 (no Init.)	III			Pittsylvania	5	II		
	10 (with Init.)	III			C.H.				
	10 (no Init.)	III			Saltville	5	I		
	10 (with Init.)	IV				5	II	Green	
	10 (no Init.)	IV			Somerville	10			
Forest Depot	5	I			Spottsylvania	10			
Halifax C.H.	5 (with Init.)	II			C.H.				
Lancaster C.H.	5				Stephenson's	5			
Lebanon	10		Green		Depot				
			Blue		Suffolk	10			
McGaheysville	5	I			Tudor Hall	20			
Moorefield	5				Univ. of Va.	5	II	Black	
Mt. Crawford	10								
	10/5								

As a result of careful study by a number of "experts" on the history and philately of the State of Virginia, it has been indicated that the following presently listed Handstamp Pairs should be deleted from the listings which are carried in the 1959 Dietz Catalog.

Batesville	Paid 5		Black	Halifax C.H.	Paid 5	Type I	Black
Bentevoglio	Paid 5		Brown		Paid 5	Type III	Black
Big Lick	Paid 10		Black	Harper's Ferry	Paid 10	Type II	Black
Buchanon	Paid 5		Black	Keysville	Paid 5	Type I	Black
Burton	Paid 5		Black	Lebanon	Paid 5		Black
Carter's Grove	Paid 5		Black	Pleasant Shade	Paid 10		Blue
Charlotts-	Paid 5	Type I	Black	Stephensburg	Paid 5		Black
ville	Paid 5	Type II	Black	Univ. of Va.	Paid 5	Type III	Red
Chester C.H.	Paid 10		Black	Warrenton	Paid 10		Black
Christians-	5/Paid 3		Black	Waynesboro	Paid 10		Blue
burgh				Winchester	Paid 10	Type II	Black
				Wytheville	Paid 5	Type II	Black
				Yorktown	Paid 5	Type III	Black

A POSTAL HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI STAMPLESS PERIOD -1799-1860 VOLUME II

By: B. C. Oakley, Jr.

Fort Stodder M.T. Free
July 17. 1807

FREE
D. F. COWAN. P.M.
BOVINA. MISS.



Chickisaw Nation March 10th 1803
R5

F*Adams*Nov. 26

Free

FORT STODDER
JULY. 21



NATCHEZ *August-4

Elysian Fields
M.T. Sep. 3. 25



Greenville M.T. 10. February Free

Underwritten by the Southern Philatelic Federation, this 600 plus page book may be ordered from Don Garrett for \$30.00 postpaid.

NEW KIDS ON THE BLOCK

By: H. L. Hill, Jr.

We're showing below some new markings sent in by SPF members. In all cases the markings or colors have come to light since the publication of the last stampless cover catalog. We'd like to encourage you to send us your new markings to be included in future issues. All listings here will eventually be included in David Phillips' stampless cover catalog update.



"Cactus Ten" Vicksburg



Baton Rouge Steam 5 and Advertiser 2 To New Orleans with MS total 7



New Paid 3 Jackson Rate



Baton Rouge Oval in Red

*Mount Willing La
Dec 30th 1835*

Mount Willing, La.



Chocchuma MI



Tallaloosa, Miss.



Natchez R.R. & Trinity R. R. Frogmore, La. (Not Stampless)

*Fourche Dumas Ark.
4th Dec^r 1833*

Fourche Dumas Arkansas Territory

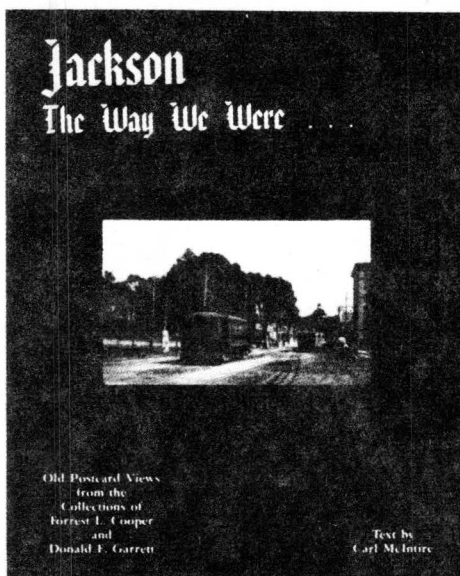


Thibodaux V Thibodauxville, La. in Green



Capital Street, looking East from Governor's Mansion, Jackson, Miss.

The book introduced below might not pertain to postal history; but we're so proud of it, we just had to let you know. It contains Post Cards from the collections of SPF members Forrest Cooper and Don Garrett and may be ordered from your Jackson Editor or Don. If you're into Post Card collecting and you'd like to look into putting out a book of your area, you might contact Don. Price of the book is \$18.95 postpaid.



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Postcard Views of Early Jackson

Unique in format and presentation, this book is a major contribution to our knowledge of early Jackson. **JACKSON, THE WAY WE WERE** is fully illustrated with 194 color views of Jackson reproduced from rare original postcards. Included are views of schools, churches, parks and street scenes as well as the major buildings, hotels, railroad stations and more. The article accompanying each postcard view is in itself a condensed history based on primary research material gleaned from newspaper files, interviews, and archival studies, text by Carl McIntire. Printed on the finest paper, full color throughout, this expertly crafted volume contains 68 pages (8½ x 11) and comes handsomely bound in hard cover.

MANUSCRIPT STEAMBOAT LISTINGS

By: Dale L. Ferber and H. L. Hill, Jr.

NAME	DATE	TOWN CANCEL	OTHER MARKINGS	ORIGIN-DESTINATION
------	------	-------------	----------------	--------------------

Please use the above format when sending in your steamboat listings. Our special thanks to SPF members, Michael O'Reilly, Jim Leonardo, Erin Gunter, Warren Sanders, Guy Prescott, Niles Schuh and Herb McNeal 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.

Leila No. 2 - 1852	Medora 1848-49	Paul Jones 1845-46
Lafourche 1860-61	Mendota 1844	Ploughboy 1836
Louisiana 1842	Milton Relf 1856-58	Princess No. 3 - 1849-52
Luda 1841-45	Marshall Ney 1850	Privateer 1837
Livingston 1841	Minors 1847	Princeton 1843
Lafitte 1858	Music 1851	Post Boy
Livingston	Magenta	
Laclede 1847	Monsoon	Quitman 1866
Little Pike 1843	Mayflower	
Little Yazoo 1844	Mohawk	Robert Fulton 1840-41
Lessie Taylor 1875	Mississippi 1866	Robert T. Lytle
Lowndes, Jr. 1850	Monroe 1847	Republic
Levant 1838-40		Rodolph 1842-48
Lowndes 1847	Nashville 1839	Redwing 1849
Luda 1842	Norma 1839	Rolla 1838
Lady of the Lake 1830-31	Natchez 1824-1872	Rosalie 1842
Lotus No. 3 - 1866-72	North Alabama 1842	Rockaway 1851
Lucy Bertram 1846-48	Norfolk 1842	R. E. Clark 1855
Little Red 1839	New World 1850	Red River 1827-53
Lexington 1839	Nautilus 1842	R. E. Lee 1866
Lone Star	New Orleans 1818	Romeo 1836-37
Lizzie Tate	News Boy 1860	Rapides
Louisa 1852 (O'Reilly)	Ouachita 1834	Rienzi 1837
Liberty No. 2 1869-70	Olive - Nyd	Roebuck 1860
Lenora 1851	Orline St. John 1849	Rainbow 1844
Lunae 1849	Osceola 1842-50	
Laurel Hill 1861	Ouachita Belle	St. Louis
Luna 1848-50	Ontario 1827	Swan 1841
	Ophelia 1851-55	Star 1842-43
Mazeppa 1842	Ocean Wave 1846-48	South Western 1842
Marcella 1860's		Sultana 1840-50
Majestic 1839	Panola 1840	Southerner 1837-40
Magnolia 1848-50	Princess 1843-58	Shakespeare 1836-40
Monarch 1851	Pargoud 1860's	Swamp Fox
Madonna 1833	President 1843	Skylock 1840
Maid of Kentucky 1842	Prince 1860	Sunny South 1850
Maid of Orleans 1840-41	Persian 1842	Sun 1833
Montgomery 1849-51	Planter 1826-32	Sam Dale 1846

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BOOKLET FORTHCOMING

Morris Everett is making a final appeal to the membership to send in all Confederate Handstamp Pairs. This issue concludes his listing of all states and there is still time to record your holdings before the composite booklet is printed. MORRIS EVERETT, R.D. 3, FAIRMONT BLVD., CHAGRIN FALLS, OHIO 44022.



Serving The Researcher

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3. Chase & Cabeen, The First Hundred Years of United States Territorial Postmarks 1787-1887, 341 pp, 1980 Reprint \$35.00
4. Skinner and Eno, United States Cancellations 1845-1869, 362 pp, 1980
Regular Edition \$25.00
Deluxe Edition \$50.00
5. Lytle-Holdcamper, Merchant Steam Vessels of the U. S., 1790-1869, 330 pp, 1975, with 1979 supplement. \$18.50
6. Wishnietsky, Confederate States of America Stampless Cover Catalog, 93pp, 1980 \$15.00
7. Hall, Virginia Post Offices 1798-1859, 49 pp, 1973 \$15.00
8. Bowen, The United States Post-Office Guide 1851, Reprint \$20.00
9. Wierenga, 1832 and 1843 Postal Laws and Regulations 1980, Reprint \$30.00
10. 1847 Postal Laws and Regulations, 1980, Reprint \$30.00
11. White, Color in Philately, 191 pp, 1979 \$39.95
12. Leech, The Post Office Department of the United States of America 1789-1869, Reprint \$10.00
13. Smith, Manual of Philatelic Headings Used By the American Philatelic Research Library, 104 pp. \$20.00

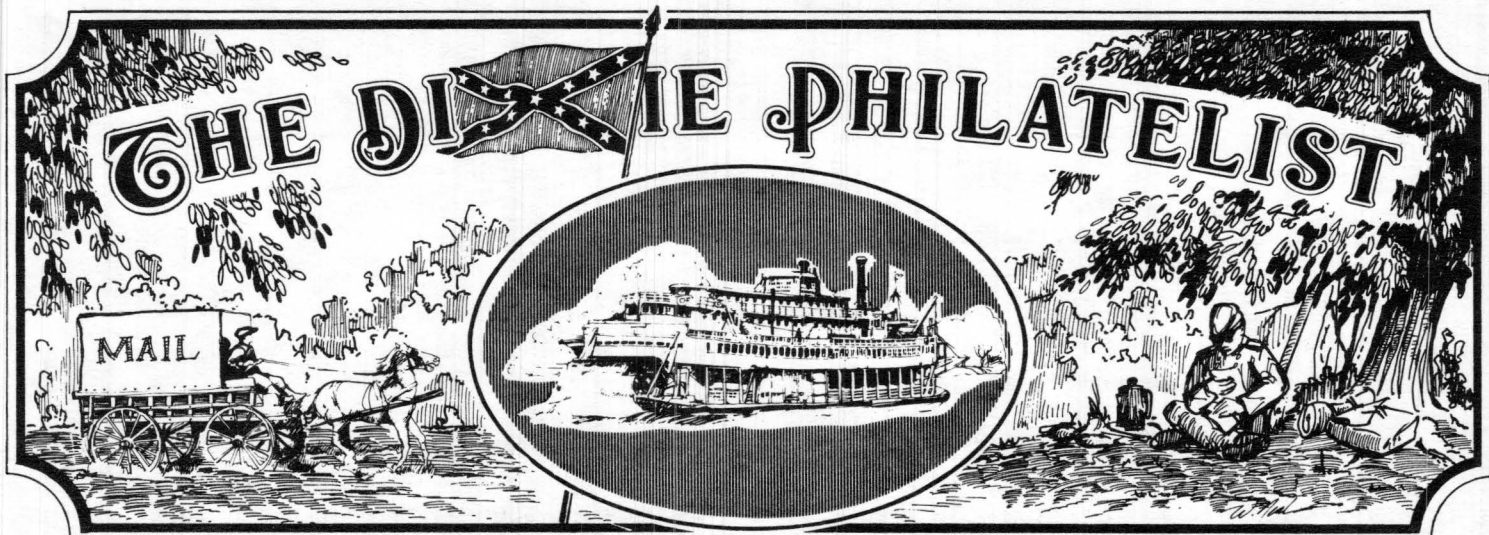
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NORFOLK, VA 23511





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

SPRING 1981, VOLUME XV, NUMBER I

CONTENTS

THE POSTMARKS OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1770-1865 . . . Page 3
 By: Henry H. Welch and Robert J. Karrer

COME WITHOUT FAIL Page 10
 By: Erin R. Gunter

SUSTAINING AND PATRON MEMBERS OF 1980 Page 11

THE MEMPHIS CONNECTION Page 12
 By: H. L. Hill, Jr.



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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.

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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

EDITORS - H. L. Hill, Jr., 631 - F Hampton Way, Jackson, Mississippi 39211

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THE POSTMARKS OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1770-1865

By: Henry H. Welch and Robert J. Karrer

The first settlement of Charleston was made in 1670, when Captain William Sayle, with one hundred and sixty colonists from England, landed at Albemarle Point on the Ashley River. These hardy souls set out to colonize the new territory of Carolina, which, in 1663, had been granted to eight English noblemen by King Charles II.

In honor of the King, the settlement was named Charles Town. The site of the town was a low piece of land across the Ashley River, seven miles from the peninsula where the city now stands. The name of the settlement gradually came to be known as Charlestown, and was officially incorporated as Charleston in 1783.

This series of articles does not purport to be a postal history of Charleston, but rather to list the various postal markings used in the transmission of mail from and to the city. The following classification scheme is used in reporting postmarks and other markings:

- A. Straight line and circle date stamps(cds)
- AN. Circle date stamps with rate/paid/origin
- S. Supplementary markings: ship/paid/other
- SN. Supplementary markings: rates
- SX. Supplementary markings not issued by the post office.

The first installment will cover only sections A and AN through the period of the War between the States. Data on the markings have been compiled from the authors' collections, from auction catalogues over a period of many years, and from sources in the philatelic literature, in particular, the American Stampless Cover Catalog, Third Edition (ASCC). J. V. Nielsen and Joseph T. Holleman were helpful in checking dates of use and postmark colors in their postal history collections.

An early (1767/1770) manuscript marking is reported in ASCC, but has not been seen by the authors in auction catalogues or elsewhere. Information on this and other markings not listed here, as well as information on additional dates of use, corrections, and general comments can be addressed to Henry H. Welch, 9625 E. Center Ave., Apt. 5-D, Denver, Colorado 80231.

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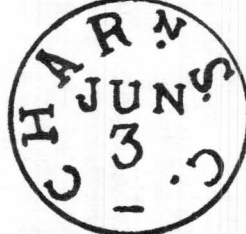
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		Dates of Use	Color	Size
A-1	CHARLES TOWN	1770-1781	Black	47 x 15 mm. Note: British colonial and occupation period.
A-2		1778-1780	Black	21 mm. Note: Only known circular colonial postmark and the first of this type used in America.
A-3	CHA ^s TON	1787	Black	29 x 4 mm.
A-4	CHARLESTON, OCTRIO	1787-1788	Black	31 x 3 mm.
A-5	CHA,STON. June 29	1794	Black	35 x 4½ mm.
A-6	CHAs.TON*FCB,17	1794	Black	35 x 4½ mm.
A-7	Charleston June*12th.	1794	Black	32 x 4½ mm.
A-8	Charleston Oct 2,	1795	Black	31 x 5 mm.
A-9	Cha,ston Feb 26*	1796	Black	26 x 4½ mm.
A-10	CHARLESTON April 29	1796	Black	27 x 2 mm.
A-11	C* MAR 24	1797	Black	4 x 4½ mm.
A-12	C APRIL 6	1798	Black	4 x 4½ mm.
A-13	Ch Sep.12	1798-1799	Black	4 x 4½ mm.
A-14	C. Nov 23	1798	Black	4 x 4½ mm. Note: Similar to A-11, but "." after "C" rather than "*".











A-15	CH ^A Feb 1	1799	Black	14 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
A-16	CHFeb 13	1799	Black	9 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
A-17	CH,MAI 7	1799	Black	9 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
A-18		1799-1802	Black	26 mm. 3 mm. letters
A-19		1804-1817	Black	27 mm. 4 mm. letters
A-20		1813-1815 1816	Black Red	28 mm. 3 mm. letters
A-21		1817-1828	Red	30 mm., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. letters
A-22		1826-1830	Red	32 mm., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. letters






A-23		1831-1836	Red	30 mm. 4 mm. letters S. C. faces inward
A-24		1833-1844	Red	30 mm. 4 mm. letters S. C. faces outward
A-25		1844-1851 1852-1855 1853-1864	Red Blue Black	30 mm. 3 mm. letters
A-26		1857-1861	Black	32 mm. 4 mm. letters Note: Known with inverted YD logo, Sep. 6, 1859.
A-26a		1862-1865	Black	As A-26, last digit of YD omitted. Note: Known with inverted YD logo, Nov. 30, 186(3).
<p>The outer line of this cds began to bend in Mar. 1861 over the "TO" and was broken by Aug. 1861. The break at the "CH" appeared in early Mar. 1862, and the bottom break by May, 1862.</p>				
A-27		Dec. 1860- Mar. 1861	Black	26 mm. 3 mm. letters
A-27a		May 1862- Aug. 1864	Black	Same as A-27
A-28		Aug. 1864- Jan. 1865	Black	Same as A-27a, but without YD logo.

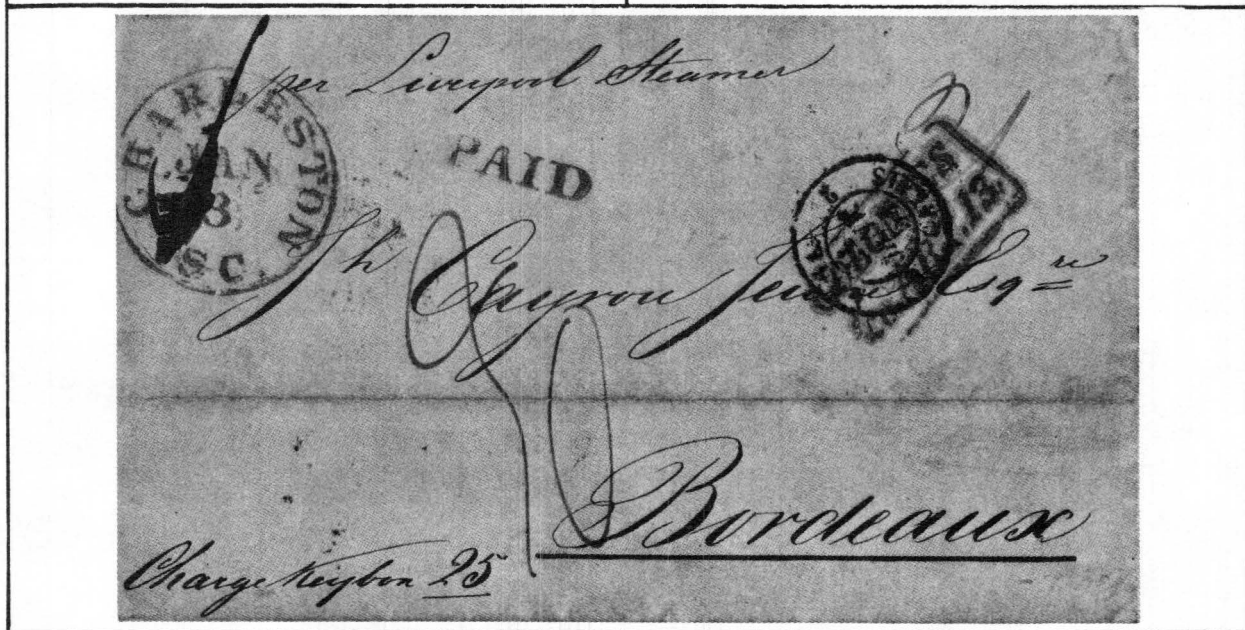
POSTAL MARKINGS OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

AN. Circle date stamps with rate/paid/origin.

<p>AN-1</p>  <p>1851 - Red 1852 - Blue 30 mm., 4 mm. letters</p> <p>Used on stampless covers to indicate drop letter rate. Also known on a WAY letter with 1¢ and 3¢ stamps of 1851.</p>	<p>AN-2</p>  <p>1850's - Black 32 mm., 3½ mm. letters</p> <p>Used on stampless letters, for which the rate was one cent after July 1, 1851.</p>
<p>AN-3</p>  <p>1848-1850 - Red 32 mm., 3½ mm. letters</p> <p>Used on stampless printed circulars.</p>	<p>AN-4</p>  <p>? - Red 1851-1852 - Blue 32 mm., 4 mm. letters</p> <p>On cover with 3¢ 1851. On stampless covers and with 3¢ 1851 stamps.</p>
<p>AN-5</p>  <p>? - Blue 1854-1856 - Black 32 mm., 4 mm. letters</p> <p>With 1851 stamps.</p>	<p>AN-6</p>  <p>? - Red 1851 - Blue 32 mm., 4 mm. letters</p>
<p>AN-7</p>  <p>1847-1851 - Red 32 mm., 4 mm. letters</p>	<p>AN-8</p>  <p>1852-1854 - Blue 1855-1860 - Black 32 mm., 4 mm. letters</p>

<p>AN-9</p>  <p>1851 - Red 1853-1854 - Blue 32 mm., 4 mm. letters From Caribbean after July 1, 1851.</p>	<p>AN-10</p>  <p>1847-1851 - Red 1852 - Blue 32 mm., 4 mm. letters</p>
<p>AN-11</p>  <p>1849-1850 - Red 32 mm., 3½ mm. letters</p>	<p>AN-12</p>  <p>Dec. 1850-1851 - Red 35 mm., 4 mm. letters</p>
<p>AN-13</p>  <p>1857-1860 - Black 32 mm., 4 mm. letters</p>	<p>AN-14</p>  <p>July 1851 - Red Nov. 1851-1854 - Blue 35 mm., 4 mm. letters</p>
<p>AN-14a</p>  <p>1851 - Red Same as AN-14, but has a line under the month logo.</p>	<p>AN-14b</p>  <p>1855 - Blue Same as AN-14, but with month and day logos reversed.</p>
<p>AN-14c</p>  <p>1851 - Blue Similar to AN-14, but "24" is higher in cds.</p>	<p>AN-15</p>  <p>1858-1860 - Black 32 mm., 4 mm. letters.</p>

<p>AN-16</p>  <p>1858-1860 - Black 32 mm., 4 mm. letters</p>	<p>AN-17</p>  <p>1851-1855 - Blue 1855-1857 - Black 31 mm., 4 mm. letters</p>
<p>AN-18</p>  <p>1857-1861 - Black 32 mm., 4 mm. letters</p>	<p>AN-18a</p>  <p>Same as AN-18, but last digit of YD is missing.</p>
<p>AN-19</p> 	<p>1853-1855 - Blue 1855-1856 - Black 35 mm., 4 mm. letters Reported (1855) with "10 HAVANA" Inverted.</p>



An example of Postmark A-25 used on a cover to France

"COME WITHOUT FAIL"

By: Erin R. Gunter

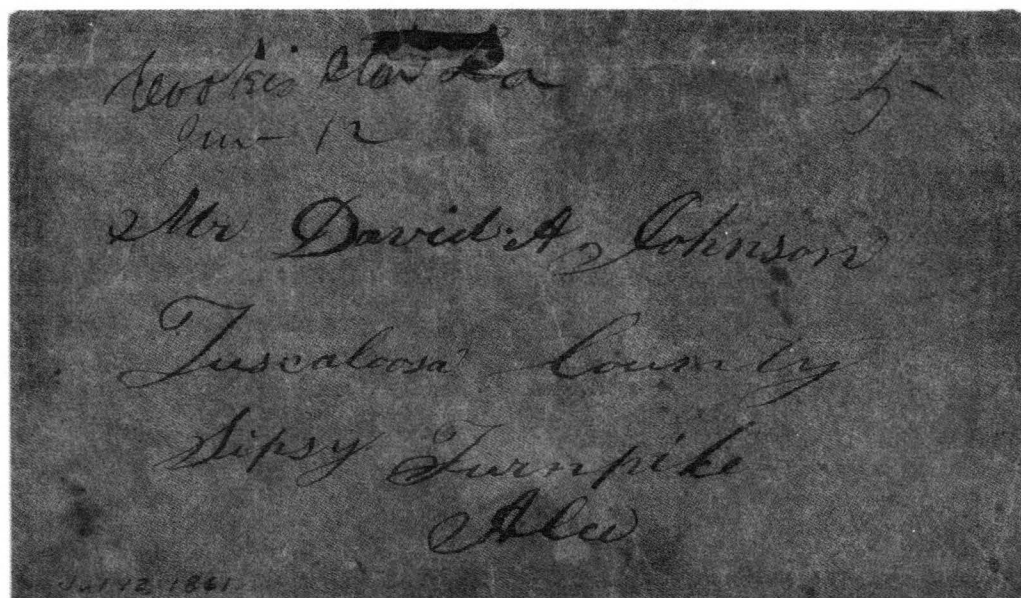
In the Dixie Philatelist of July 1977, the story was told of the concern of a white planter for a female slave he had purchased; and the efforts the planter went to in attempting to prove her right to freedom.

Concern of a different nature, although just as serious, is expressed in a letter written during the early days of the Civil War. The letter recounts an action by a slave that has placed the slave in grave danger and the efforts of his owner to move him to a place of safety.

The letter was written and mailed on July 12, 1861, from a sister who signs herself "S.A.F.", to her brother, David A. Johnson, and begins (punctuation supplied by the author):

"David, I hardly know what to say to you in regard to what I am going to say to you is this. I am compelled to sell Joe. I will tell you the hole circumstance -- there is a girl here that has accused him of a verry bad act and we are obliged to do something with him. I would rather some of you would have him than anyone else. Under no other circumstance whatever would I part with him.

"David, I want some of you to have him. I don't want him to go out of family. I write in hast; you make up your mind quick and let me know. Delay no time. I would be glad that your presence would be the answer to this. He is the smartest boy of his age in the world."



The letter is enclosed in a typical brown envelope of the period and bears a manuscript "Cookes Store La" and "5" and is addressed to "Sipsy Turnpike, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama". The Cookes Store post office was right on the state line between Caddo Parish and Texas. Originally the post office had been located at Central Academy, Texas; it was moved to "Cookeville" in Louisiana in 1849. In December 1850, it was transferred back to Texas, this time to Central Springs where it remained until 1852. In March of that year it was moved to Cookville (or Cooksville) in Louisiana. In April of the same year the name was changed to "Cookes Store", "Cook's Store" or "Cookes Store" (take your pick) where it continued to operate until May 16, 1860, according to postal records.

However, based on the indicated dates of this letter, the post office continued to operate into the Confederate period. One stampless cover and one stamped envelope, both from about 1856, have been recorded from this post office.

David's sister entreats her brother to ". . . come right on. The river is up in good boating order. If the worrier (Warrior) river is down you take the stage to Columbus, Miss. and there you can take the car (i.e., the railroad) and come to Vicksburg. Let me know as quick as you can and delay no time."

The depth of S.A.F.'s feeling is succinctly stated in a postscript, "If you will come after him and they get after him we will keep him concealed. Come without fail."

SUSTAINING AND PATRON MEMBERS OF 1980

WE PUBLISH HERE A LIST OF THOSE MEMBERS WHO HAVE GONE AN EXTRA MILE OR TWO FOR THE BENEFIT OF POSTAL HISTORY AND WHO HAVE CHOSEN TO DO SO THROUGH "THE DIXIE PHILATELIST". WE COULD NOT HAVE DONE WITHOUT THEIR HELP IN 1980. MANY OF THESE MEMBERS HAVE LIKewise SHOWN THEIR SUPPORT IN 1981, AND WE HOPE THERE WILL BE OTHERS OF YOU WHO WOULD LEND SUCH SUPPORT IN THE FUTURE.

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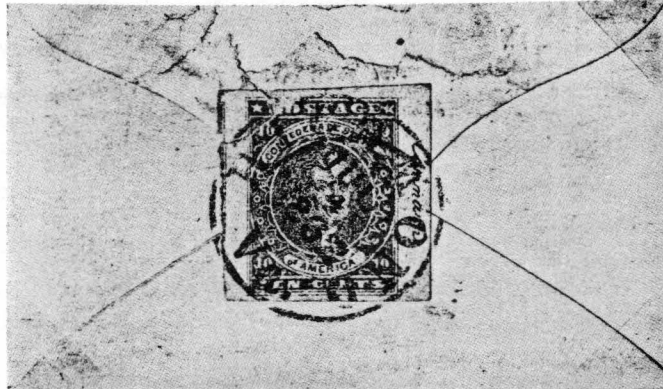
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Austin Sheheen
Warren Sanders
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Harvey Warm
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THE MEMPHIS CONNECTION

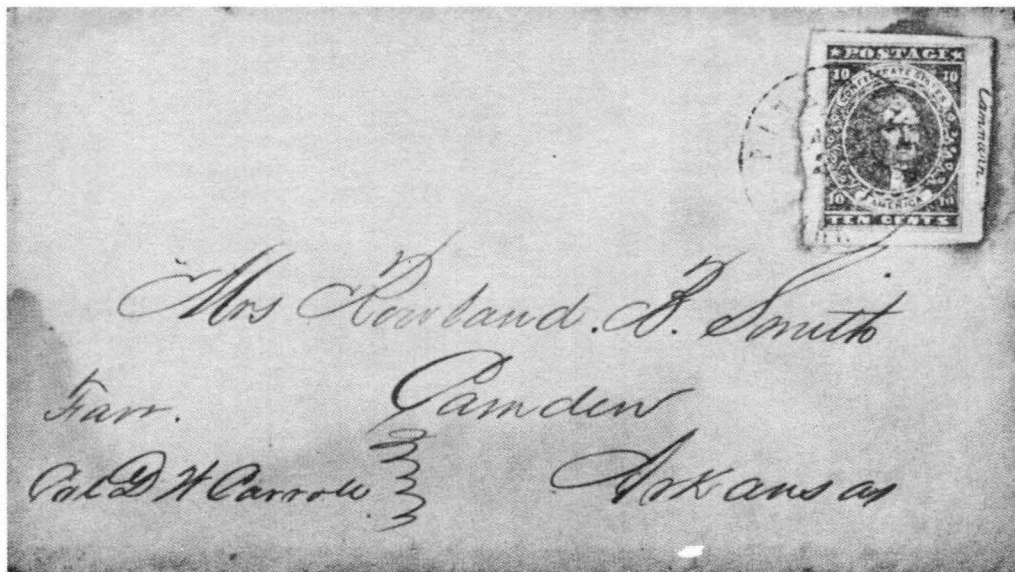
By: H. L. Hill, Jr.



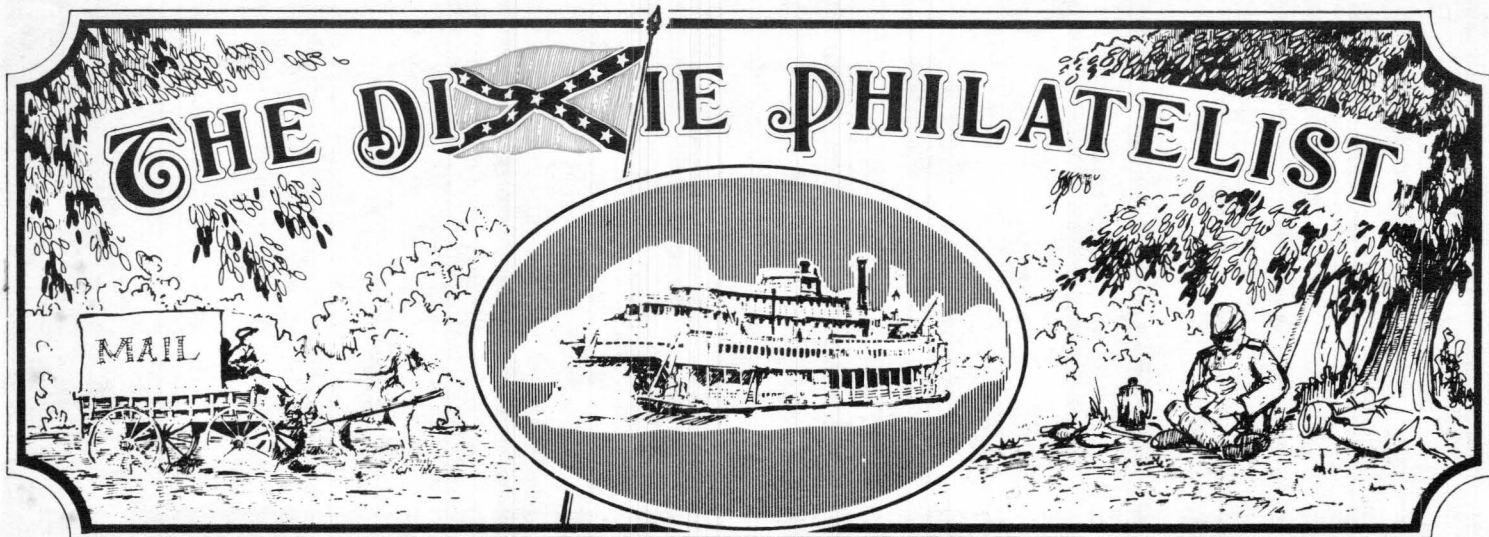
Some twenty years ago, a young adventurer with an interest in Philately began a canoe trip from Des Moines all the way to New Orleans. Choosing to stop off in Memphis for a little rest and sight-seeing, he chanced upon a stamp shop. The owner brought him a box of covers to go through, and he bought one that stirred his interest and then went on his merry way. The cover which he purchased had a Confederate No. 5 Deep Rose with the "Cammann" imprint in the margin applied to the back and beautifully socked on the nose by a Richmond, Va. cancel. It was addressed to Miss Mattie Barnes, Linden Copiah Co. Mississippi, care of Miss Mollie Shelby.

About two years ago, another collector made a local find in Memphis, and among the acquisition, was another copy of the rare little known about "Cammann" imprint, this one also a deep rose. This cover was addressed to Camden, Arkansas and tied by a Pine Bluff, Arkansas strike. This cover sold in a recent John Kaufmann auction for a tidy sum.

At the present time, extensive research is being done on the "Cammann" imprint in an effort to shed more light on this mysterious "Cammann". If you know of other copies, on or off cover, please get in touch with the author. Will Memphis yield yet another?



The Camden Carmen Cammann



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

SUMMER 1981, VOLUME XV, NUMBER II

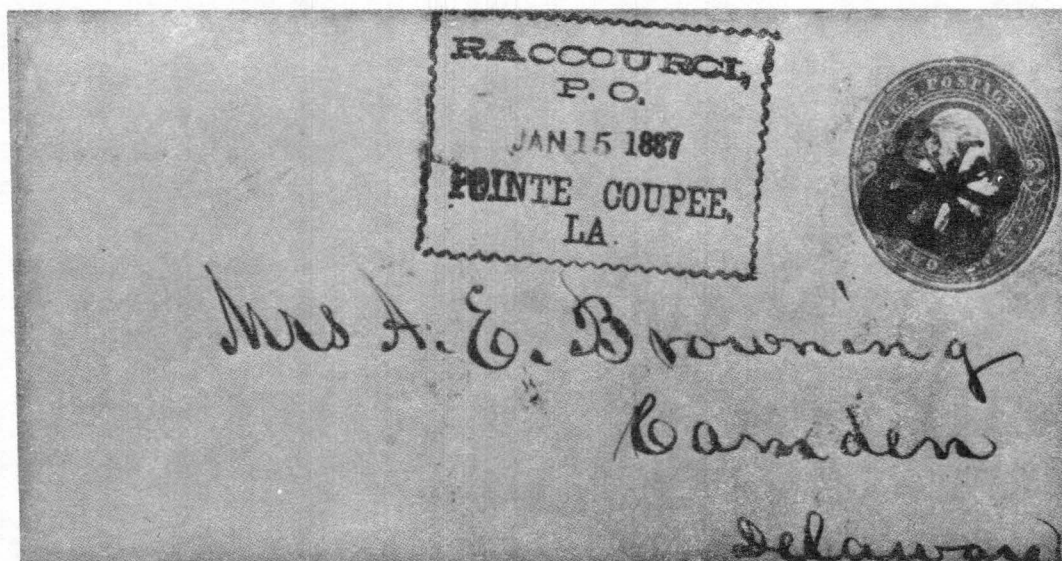
CONTENTS

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE OF THE REVALUED POSTAL CARDS OF 1920 Page 3
 By: J. M. Kinabrew, Jr.

LOUISIANA PARISH AND POSTMASTER POSTMARKS Page 6
 By: Warren H. Sanders

DO WE DARE DREAM? Page 9
 By: E. E. Carver

MANUSCRIPT STEAMBOAT LISTING Page 12
 By: Dale Ferber and H. L. Hill, Jr.



ABBEVILLE, LA., O. BOURQUE, P.M.

AN EXAMPLE COVER FROM WARREN SANDERS' UP TO DATE LISTING OF ALL KNOWN LOUISIANA PARISH POSTMASTER POSTMARKS.

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SOUTHERN EXPOSURE OF THE REVALUED POSTAL CARDS OF 1920

By: J. M. Kinabrew, Jr.

In 1917 a surcharge of one cent was levied on all mail matter by Congress. This was not a rate increase. The surcharge remained in effect until July 1, 1919, on which date the tariff on postal cards reverted to one cent.

The plates of the 1914 one cent green Jefferson card (UPSS S37, Scott UX 27) were put back on the presses, remaining in use until December 23, 1951. However, there was a considerable quantity of the two cent red Jefferson card (UPSS S41 and S42, Scott UX29 and UX30) on hand all over the country. It was decided to use them up by overprinting or surcharging them "1 CENT".

The surcharge was applied by two means:

1. Press printing, which was done by the Government Printing Office at Washington and by the Post Office at San Francisco.
2. Overprinting, using International Flyer on Universal Model "G" cancelling machines, with dies furnished by Washington to various post offices around the country. Some dies were transferred from city to city.

The resulting cards, UPSS S43 through S49, and S52 (Scott UX31 through UX36) have been the objects of a great amount of study by postal card collectors.

Since the cancelling machine surcharging dies were not identical there were 47 varieties or "city types", two of which have been delisted as having no official standing. When you consider that two separate cards were surcharged it becomes apparent that there are quite a few distinct items to collect.

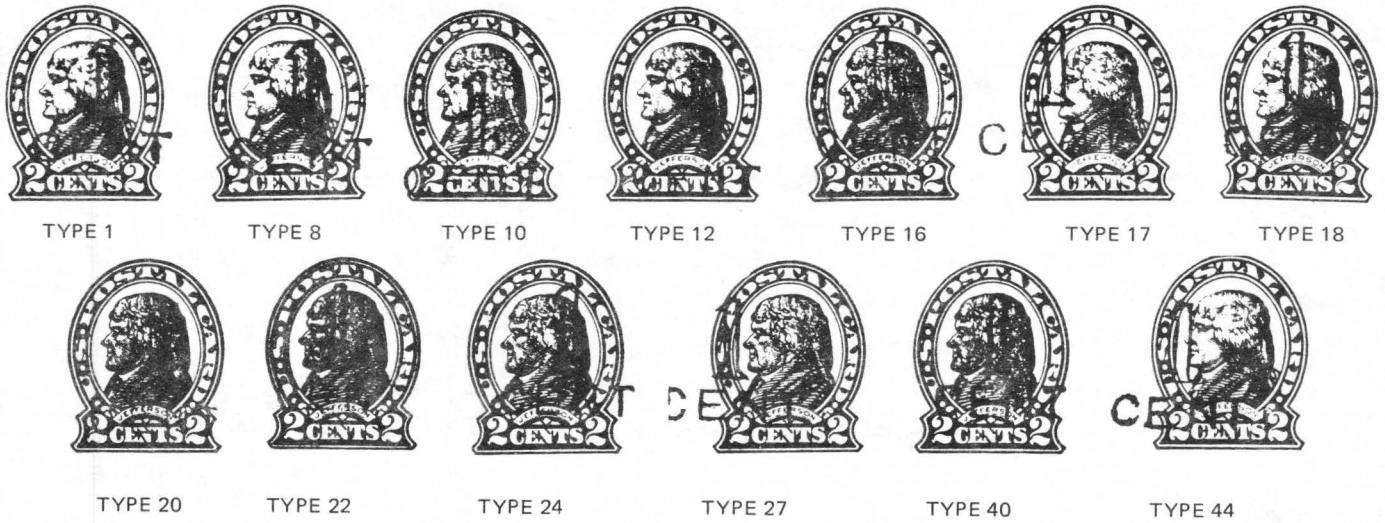
What does all this mean to a collector of Southern Postal History?

First, let's clear away some deadwood. We can forget about UPSS S43, issued only in Washington, the press printed cards, UPSS S46 and S47, which were produced at Washington and San Francisco, and UPSS S48 and S49, which were severed message and reply cards not surcharged in the South.

Of the remaining cards (using the classification in the 1980 "United States Postal Card Catalog" published by the United Postal Stationery Society) here is a list of those surcharged in the South. All types are found on both UPSS S44 and S45.

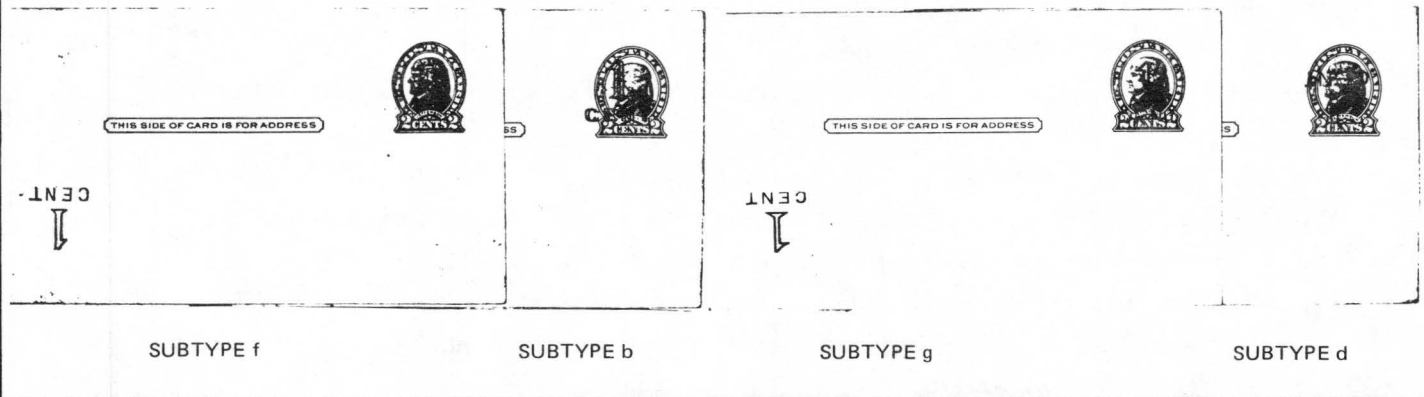
- Type 1 - Atlanta, Ga., put on sale 10/22/20; cards sent to Augusta, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala.; ERP - S44, 11/11/20, S45, 10/22/20.
- Type 8 - Charleston, S. C., put on sale 10/?/20; transferred to Columbia, S. C., 1/1/21; cards sent to Laurens, S. C., Florence, S. C., and Austin, Texas; ERP - S44, 4/29/22, S45, 2/9/21.
- Type 10- Transferred from Cincinnati, O., to Chattanooga, Tenn., 1/28/21; cards sent to Frankfort, Ky.; ERP - see below.
- Type 12- Transferred from Columbus, O., via Albuquerque, N. M., to Charlottesville, Va., 4/29/21; ERP - see below.
- Type 16- Transferred from Indianapolis, Ind., to Fort Smith, Ark., 1/20/21; ERP - see below.
- Type 17- Jackson, Miss., put on sale 2/26/21; transferred to Meridian, Miss., 12/30/20; cards sent to Hattiesburg, Miss., ERP - S44, unknown, S45, 3/18/21.
- Type 18- Jacksonville, Fla., date put on sale unknown; transferred to Mobile, Ala., 11/20/20; transferred to Montgomery, Ala., 2/18/21; cards sent to Miami, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla.; ERP - S44, 9/21/20, S45, 1/12/21.

- Type 20- Little Rock, Ark., put on sale 9/1/20; cards sent to Helena, Ark., Pine Bluff, Ark., and Jonesboro, Ark.; ERP - S44, 5/11/21, S45, 3/7/21.
- Type 22- Louisville, Ky., put on sale 11/7/20; cards sent to Frankfort, Ky.; ERP - S44, 2/28/21, S45, 12/16/20.
- Type 24- Memphis, Tenn., put on sale 3/20/21; transferred to Nashville, Tenn., 12/30/20; cards sent to Knoxville, Tenn.; ERP - S44, 3/2/21, S45, 4/9/21.
- Type 27- New Orleans, La., date put on sale unknown; cards sent to Baton Rouge, La., Shreveport, La., and Beaumont, Texas; ERP - S44, 11/20/20, S45, 5/30/21.
- Type 40- San Antonio, Texas, date put on sale unknown; cards sent to Houston, Texas, Dallas, Texas, Fort Worth, Texas, and El Paso, Texas; ERP - S44, 9/24/20, S45, 12/17/20.
- Type 44- Washington, D. C., date put on sale unknown; cards sent to Salem, Va., Charlotte, N. C., and Greenville, S. C.; ERP - S44, 1/11/21, S45, 11/6/20.



The ERP (earliest reported postmark) listings are for the original city. You will note that there is a lag between the date that the card was put on sale and the ERP, so be on the lookout for yet earlier postmarks. Also, it will be interesting to try and develop ERP's for the transferred die cities and for those to which cards were sent.

The normal card has the surcharge over the vignette, but there are also misplaced surcharges resulting in quite a few varieties. Here are the varieties known to have originated in the South.



- Type 1 - Atlanta, S45 with inverted surcharge lower left (f).
- Type 8 - Charleston, S45 with double surcharges on vignette (b), with inverted surcharge on vignette (d), with double surcharge (one inverted) both on vignette (e), with inverted surcharge lower left (f).
- Type 12- Columbus, S45 with inverted surcharge lower left (f).
- Type 16- Indianapolis, S44 with triple surcharges on vignette (c), with two surcharges (one normal, one inverted lower left) (g); S45 with inverted surcharge lower left (f), with two surcharges (one normal, one inverted lower left) (g).
- Type 17- Jackson, S45 with inverted surcharge on vignette (d).
- Type 18- Jacksonville, S44 with two surcharges (one normal, one inverted lower left) (g); S45 with inverted surcharge on vignette (d), with inverted surcharge lower left (f), with two surcharges (one normal, one inverted lower left) (g).
- Type 20- Little Rock, S44 with inverted surcharge lower left (f).
- Type 22- Louisville, S45 with double surcharge on vignette (b), with inverted surcharge lower left (f).
- Type 24- Memphis, S45 with inverted surcharge lower left (f), with two surcharges (one normal, one inverted lower left) (g).
- Type 27- New Orleans, S44 with inverted surcharge lower left (f), with two surcharges (one normal, one inverted lower left) (g); S45 with double surcharges on vignette (b), with inverted surcharge lower left (f), with two surcharges (one normal, one inverted lower left) (g).
- Type 40- Washington, S44 with double surcharge on vignette (b), with inverted surcharge lower left (f); S45 with double surcharge on vignette (b), with inverted surcharge lower left (f).

It is easy to see how these errors occurred - multiple passes, inverted cards, inverted dies in the cancelling machine - but you still wonder if some of these varieties were not philatelically inspired.

The only message and reply card surcharged in the South was UPSS MR15 (Scott UY8). The resulting card is UPSS MR16 (Scott UY9).

Type 1- Atlanta, Ga., ERP 8/19/22.

Errors - Message card with surcharge, reply card without (a), message card without surcharge, reply card with (b).

How do you identify the types?

The United Postal Stationery Society's Postal Card Catalog has descriptions and pictures of all the city types. You'll need it to identify mint items.

Used items are usually postmarked in or near to the basic city, a transferred die city, or a city to which cards were sent. They should still be checked against the catalog.

Where do you find these goodies?

Businesses used a lot of cards for advertising, acknowledging orders and remittances, etc. Individuals used them to order by mail, as well as for ordinary correspondence.

As a result, any business dating back to World War I may have dozens mixed in with old correspondence. Some may still be on spindles (or have spindle holes) as this was a common way of filing cards.

What are we talking about in money?

Less than a dollar for the common ones used, up to \$75 or \$80 for a scarce mint item.

It beats steamboat covers!

LOUISIANA PARISH AND POSTMASTER POSTMARKS

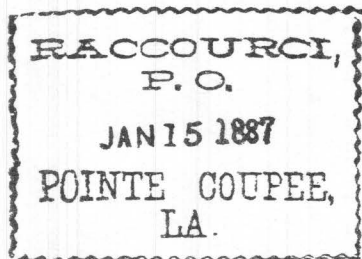
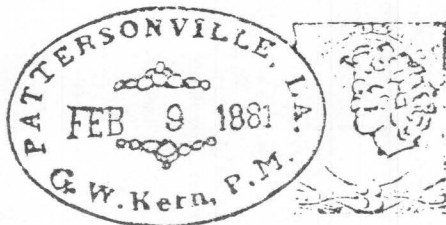
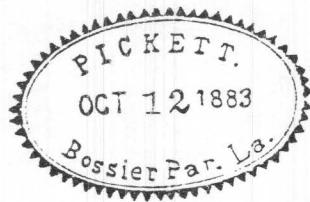
BY: Warren H. Sanders



Prior to 1890, Postmasters of small postoffices whose gross receipts were less than \$50 per annum were not supplied with postmarking and cancellation devices by the Postoffice Department. They were required to use manuscript markings or to obtain handstamps from private sources at their own expense.

During the late 1870's, a number of small Louisiana Postoffices started using a postmark that included either the Parish in which the Postoffice was located, the name of the current Postmaster, or in some cases both the name of Parish and Postmaster. These postmarks are recorded in a variety of shapes and sizes. The major types are illustrated below.





Advertisements by manufacturers of these type postmarking devices appeared in the U. S. Official Postal Guides of the period, but only the ads of F. P. Hammond & Co. and Ward & Adams specifically mentioned the County or Postmaster name as being a part of the Postmark. These hand stampers were made of rubber, although most of the earlier ones were made of hardwood or steel.

A variety of fancy cancellations or "Killers" were used with these postmarks. Some were the duplex type attached to the Postmark but most appear to be separate handstamps. The use of the town Postmark as a cancelling instrument for adhesive stamps was prohibited in 1860 but in several cases this was done.

In the early 1890's, a change policy prohibited the use of this type postmark. New department regulations prescribed official sources and types of all postal markings and an interesting era of postal history came to an end.

Following is a listing of the Louisiana Parish and Postmaster Postmarks that have been recorded to date. One example of where an area's own name has been substituted for the Parish is also included in this listing (Belair, Lower Coast LA.). Reports of new Postoffices, types, years, colors, etc. will be appreciated

LOUISIANA PARISH AND POSTMASTER POSTMARKS

POST OFFICE	PARISH OR POSTMASTER	TYPE	YEAR	COLOR	KILLER
ABBEVILLE, LA.	O. Bourque, P. M.	Fancy Circle	1886	Black	Maltese Cross
ALTO, LA.	R. L. Binion, P. M.	Circle	1888-90	Black	7 Bars
ARABI	St. Bernard, LA.	Double Circle	1883	Blue	
ASHWOOD	Tensas Parish, LA.	Double Circle	1880	Purple	Star
ATCHAFALAYA P.O.	J. H. Levy, P.M.	Circle	1887-88	Black, Magenta	
BARTELS,	St. Mary's Parish, LA.	Double Circle	1881	Black	Maltese Cross
BASTROP	Morehouse Parish, LA.	Double Circle	1879	Purple	Pinwheel (C)
BAYOU LA CHUTE, LA.	J. S. Webster, P. M.	Double Circle	1881-82	Magenta	Target
BELLEVUE, LA.	J. H. Lofton, P. M.	Triple Circle	1873-82	Black, Purple	6 Bars
BELAIR	Lower Coast, LA.	Circle	1877	Blue	
BENTON, LA.	J. E. Woodruff, P. M.	Double Circle	1879	Purple	Rounded Bars
BLACK HAWK	Concordia Parish, LA.	Triple Circle	1881	Black	
BOUTTE, LA.	H. L. Youngs, P. M.	Double Circle	1887	Black	Maltese Cross
BROUSSARD, LA.	Ed St. Julien, P. M.	Circle	1886	Black	

CARENCRO, LA.	V. M. Melchior, P. M.	Circle	1881-87	Black	
CONCESSION, P. O.	Parish Plaquemines, La.	Double Circle	1879		
EDGARD P. O., LA.	Max Becnel	Triple Circle	1880	Purple	
EDGARD, LA.	Optimi Rodrigue, P. M.	Double Circle	1882-83	Black	Target
ELTRINGHAM	Tensas Parish, LA.	Triple Circle	1893		
GOLDMAN, LA.	Tensas Parish, Nathan Levy, P.M.	Double Circle	1887	Black	
GRANGEVILLE, LA.	J. M. Odom, P. M.	Double Circle	1884-85	Black	Rounded Bars
GREENSBURG, LA.	W. A. Gill, P. M.	Double Circle	1879-1880	Purple	Target
GREENSBURG, LA.	Dr. C. M. Sitman, P. M.	Double Circle	1881	Purple	
ILLAWARA, LA.	R. W. Rea, P. M.	Double Circle	1881-82	Purple, Black	Target
KILBOURNE	West Carroll Parish, LA.	Double Circle	1891		
MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA.	N. Kabe, P. M.	Double Circle	1886	Magenta	Target
OMEGA LANDING	Madison Parish, LA.	Triple Circle	1879	Magenta	
PATTERSONVILLE, LA.	Geo. W. Kern, P. M.	Double Circle	1879-80	Blue, Red, Magenta	Star in Circle
PATTERSONVILLE, La.	G. W. Kern, P. M.	Oval	1881	Black	Indian Head
PICKETT	Bossier Parish, LA.	Fancy Oval	1883-86	Blue	Rounded Bars
PILCHER'S POINT, LA.	Geo. S. Owen, P. M.	Double Circle	1879	Magenta, Purple	
PILCHER'S POINT, LA.	Geo. S. Owen, P. M.	Circle	1879-81	Purple	Star in Circle
PONCHATOUA, LA.	Geo. H. Biegel, P.M.	Double Circle	1882-83	Blk, Blue, Purple	Rounded Bars
RACCOURCI, P. O.	Pointe Coupee, LA.	Circle	1886	Black	Geometric
RACCOURCI, P. O.	Pointe Coupee, LA.	Fancy Box	1887	Black	Geometric
St.PATRICK, P. O.	E. Hebert, St. James, LA.	Circle	1885	Blue	Circle of Wedges
ST. SOPHEA, P. O.	Plaquemines Parish, LA.	Circle	1881		
SUGARTOWN, LA.	A. C. Farquhar, P. M.	Double Circle	1885	Black	
WATERPROOF, LA.	Myles Bonney, P. M. Tensas Par.	Fancy Circle	1886	Black	

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 Cyclopedia of United States Postmarks: Delf Norona, Vol. 1, PP. 88-98

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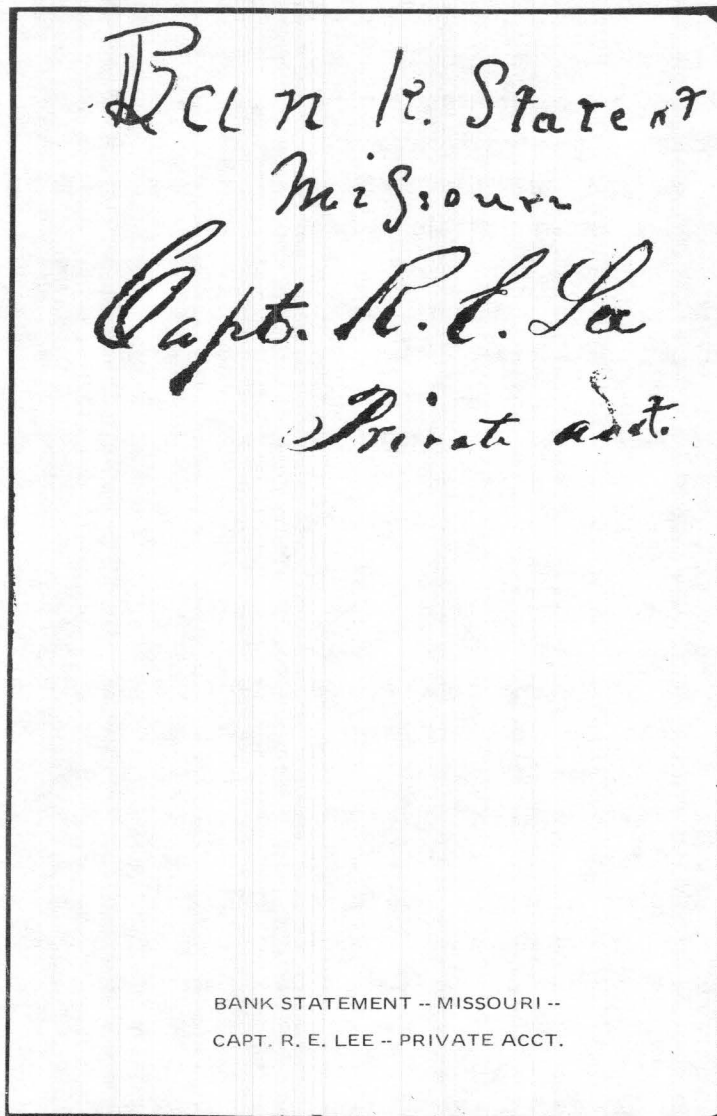
PLEASE SEND YOUR WANTS
 FOR AN INTERESTING
 SELECTION

CLASSIC ISSUES A SPECIALTY

GIVE YOUR COLLECTION OUR BEST!

DO WE DARE DREAM?

BY: E. E. Carver



I was holding Robert E. Lee's autographed bankbook in my hands. "It's for sale," the owner said. (Is it possible that I could own Lee's 1852 bankbook?)

"How much is it?" I asked.

"1,000.00," he replied.

(Why was he asking so much for Lee's bankbook with a water-stained cover? He had all but given me letters and documents from the Mosby & Cobb families).

"I'd like to own Lee's bankbook," I said, "but I'm raising a young family and \$1,000.00 is beyond my means."

He consented to let me keep the bankbook until I could have a photocopy made. (See illustration No. 1 of Lee's bankbook cover). He was grateful that I had referred him to a prominent East Coast collector of Confederates and autographs. I asked him to keep me advised about the outcome of a possible sale. I was more concerned that the Lee bankbook remain in the open, to be preserved by a collector and historian, now that it had surfaced after 100 years. On his departure, he handed me the partly filled shoe box of the Mosby-Cobb letters and documents. Could I be dreaming all this? No, it actually happened in 1952.

I telephoned this young man about six weeks later to learn that he had sold Lee's bankbook for less than \$100.00, which was a reasonable price in those days. I told him I would have gladly paid the price and a little more if he had made a like initial offer to me. The seller informed me that this prominent collector had a deposit slip, check, or some item that corresponded to an entry in Lee's private account book. I was satisfied to know that this Lee item would remain for posterity among historians. Most history books do not mention that Robert E. Lee was commissioned into an elite engineering corps upon graduation from West Point, and that he transferred later to the cavalry because of slow advancement as an Army Engineer. Lee was stationed briefly at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1852, on an engineering assignment. His private account book documents the fact that Lee resided briefly in St. Louis.

Now, this story of Lee's bankbook is not associated with postal history and there were no covers with Confederate stamps in the Mosby-Cobb accumulations, but it is an object lesson for all collectors. We have all read of "finds" in philatelic publications. Most are true experiences and a few are fantasy. One piece of fiction that intrigued me was titled, "Little Old Lady of My Dreams," in which the author told of being escorted to an attic and shown two trunks full of neatly ribbon-tied bundles of letters. The stamps and covers he described would make any collector drool. Sure, it was a "pipe dream" but not unrealistic. What collector hasn't day-dreamed of making a "find"? Imagination is a creative force, and nothing is accomplished without vision.

When we start collecting, aren't we convinced that practically all the stamps and covers have been brought to light? Also, that the items of interest, available from stamp dealers and auction houses, have changed hands many times, and what chance do we have, as individuals, to make that "find" of undiscovered material? After all, more than 100 years have passed, so what could possibly be around? Well,---I was more skeptical of making a find 87 years after the Civil War than I am today with a gap of 116 years.

About four years prior to the "Lee Find" and when as a young "on fire" novice of Confederates, I placed an advertisement in the Yazoo City, Mississippi, newspaper for Confederate States stamps and covers. At that time, Yazoo City personified the "Deep South" to me and was most likely to yield some fresh material. There was not one response to that advertisement. However, hope springs eternal and with the belief that positive expectations will eventually produce results, I placed an advertisement in the Sunday Los Angeles Times; that was four years later. There was one response that brought forth the Robert E. Lee bankbook. We have now come full circle to the start of this story, but there is more to consider.

Revised and updated catalogs are incomplete before they "go to press" because of new undisclosed materials. That should tell us all that there is an abundance of undiscovered stamps and covers; even those types which are known. Can you imagine the satisfaction of acquiring some postal history never seen by collectors and dealers? At the present time this is possible, but the collector will have to "beat the bushes"; that is what hunting is all about. Practically everyone who does some photocopy work of my stamps and covers has his or her own story to tell of their families' letters or records about the Civil War.

The opportunity exists for all philatelists to resurrect some Postal History, and there is more than personal gain involved. Every hobbyist can have a part in preserving some American History. It depends upon ingenuity as to how to make your "find". Each person should have that feeling of accomplishment based upon individual initiative, time, and effort to realize his or her objective. Trial and error are good teachers but persistence and perseverance, intelligently applied, will guarantee success. One-half of the fun of a vacation trip, or whatever one enjoys, is in the planning and anticipation. Anticipation plus realization is the equation for a dream come true.

Shakespeare's "Tempest" has this well known quotation, "We are such stuff as dreams are made on ."

Do we dare dream?

We dare not to dream.

SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP - GEOGRAPHICALLY

We have never put on an extensive membership drive in order to booster our numbers. Some members have suggested that we do so. The figures below, though they may be small by comparison to other organizations, do represent a powerful core of "hard-nose" postal historians who have joined our ranks mostly by word of mouth. Some have suggested we issue membership cards and assign membership numbers. This may be decided at our Memphis meeting in the fall. We would like to take this opportunity to thank our readers for their praise as well as their criticism. One influential and prolific writer suggested that we were cutting into the Confederate area of philately where another publication has and should have the stronghold -- with our recently published Confederate Handstamped Paid listings of Morris Everett. We wish all publications the very best success possible, but feel there is plenty room for anyone who has something to say.

Thank goodness there's more than one of anything.

SPF Geographically

Alabama	14	Mississippi	37
Arizona	1	Missouri	2
Arkansas	4	New Hampshire	1
California	16	New Jersey	3
Colorado	1	New York	7
Connecticut	1	North Carolina	3
Florida	30	Ohio	8
Georgia	10	Pennsylvania	4
Hawaii	1	Rhode Island	1
Idaho	1	South Carolina	6
Illinois	9	Tennessee	19
Indiana	1	Texas	17
Iowa	1	Virginia	9
Kentucky	2	Washington	1
Louisiana	20	West Virginia	3
Maine	1	Australia	1
Maryland	6	Belgium	1
Massachusetts	3	England	5
Michigan	2		



MEMBERS' CLASSIFIED

WANTED: Alexander H. Stephens Covers, Letters, Memorabilia, write first. Lamar Garrard, 1131 N. Eisenhower Ct., Augusta, GA 30904.

WANTED: Steamboat and Way Markings from New Bedford and Nantucket, Massachusetts. D. N. Clark, Box 51, Lexington, GA 30648.

WANTED: Envelopes and Post Cards with Texas postmarks before 1900. Early Waco and vicinity are especially needed. Jim Alexander, 5825 Caldwell, Waco, Texas 76710. Phone 817 - 772 - 3857.

MANUSCRIPT STEAMBOAT LISTINGS

By: Dale L. Ferber and H. L. Hill, Jr.

St. Helena
 Superior 1823
 Sun and Downing 1835
 Swallow 1839
 St. Nicholas 1855
 Saxon 1847-53
 Southern Belle 1853
 Sultan 1846
 Svetana 1859
 St. Paul
 St. Croix 1846

Tahlequah 1866
 Tuscumbia 1851

Tuskina 1839
 Tchula
 Tuskaloosa
 Tropic 1836
 Tuscaloosa 1824
 Tarquin 1838-39
 Transport 1835
 Trenton 1855

Union 1874
 Uncle Sam 1847

Velocipede 1839
 Vienna 1839

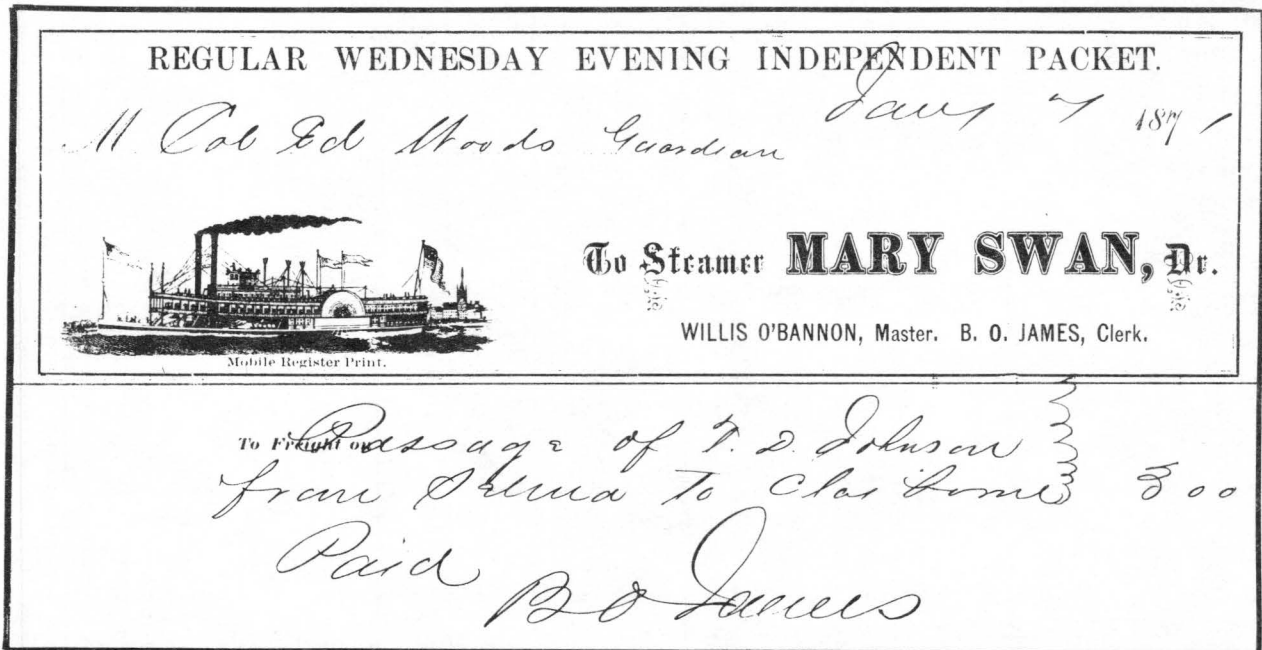
Victoria 1844-55
 Warren 1834
 Walk in the Water 1827-30
 Warrior 1845-48
 W. S. Barry 1859
 Wilcox 1856
 War Eagle 1857
 Wagener 1849-68
 Wheel of Fortune 1846
 W. S. Pike 1866

Yazoo 1844-47
 Yazoo Belle 1845

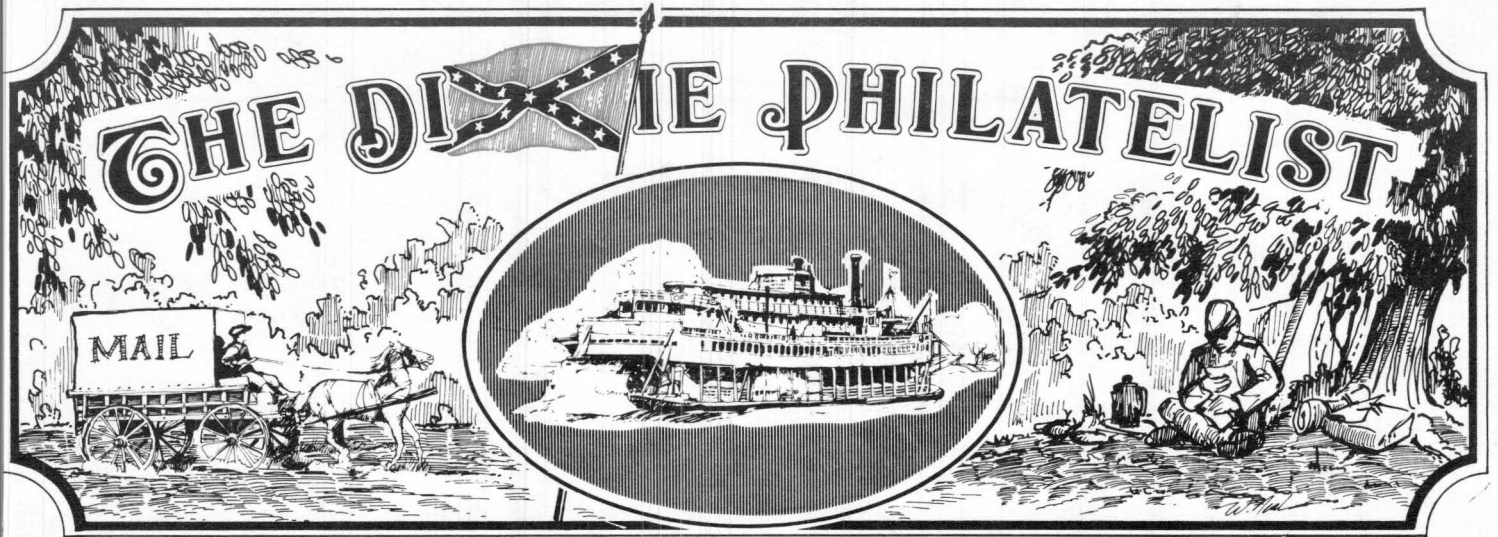
Even though this article concludes one alphabetical listing of manuscript name of boat covers, we are still requesting information on any covers not already listed with us. Please follow the format example below.

NAME	DATE	TOWN CANCEL	OTHER MARKINGS	ORIGIN-DESTINATION
Ouachita	1834	New Orleans		New Orleans-Natchitoches

Our next project is a listing of the various way bills used by the steamboat companies. Some of these are very plain while others have ornate designs and pictures and are printed in several colors. We request a good photocopy of each different type you have even though it may be the same boat name. If you have too many to copy, please let us know so that we can make other arrangements to list them. Please send the following information about each of your way bills.



BOAT	MASTER	CLERK	RIVER	DATE	COLOR
Mary Swan	Willis O'Bannon	B. O. James	Alabama	1871	Red - Blue



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

FALL 1981, VOLUME XV, NUMBER III

CONTENTS

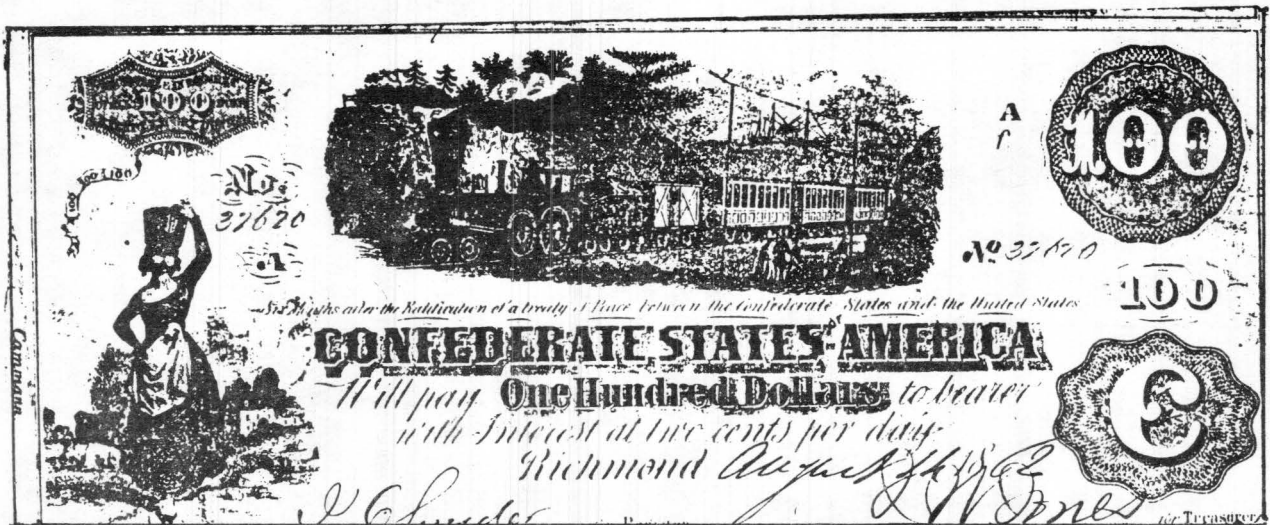
PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED ARTICLES AVAILABLE TO MEMBERSHIP . . . Page 3
 By: The Editors

OTTO CAMMANN Page 6
 By: Douglas B. Ball

MISSISSIPPI OCTAGONAL POSTMARKS Page 8
 By: Don Garrett

CATCHING UP ON SOUTHERN PRECANCELS Page 10
 By: J. M. Kinabrew, Jr.

NEW KIDS ON THE BLOCK Page 11
 By: H. L. Hill, Jr.



COURTESY OF AUSTIN M. SHEHEEN, JR.

A \$100 CONFEDERATE NOTE WITH THE CAMMANN IMPRINT IN THE LEFT MARGIN. SEE DOUGLAS B. BALL'S ENCLOSED ARTICLE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THIS FAMOUS MARKING.

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 editors.

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LEGAL ADVISOR - M. Clinton McGee, P. O. Box 2835, University, Alabama 35486
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PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED ARTICLES AVAILABLE TO MEMBERSHIP

Listed below are the articles and authors published in THE DIXIE PHILATELIST since 1977. Efforts have been made to run down issues printed before 1977, but as yet, our attempts have been unsuccessful. These back issues are \$2.00 per number plus postage and may be ordered from Secretary-Treasurer Don Garrett. Some are in short supply.

January 1977, Volume XI, No. I

- "A Selection of Interesting Covers"By Dale Ferber (stampless)
 "The 1847 issue used from Mississippi"By Dale Ferber
 "An Early Cover from Africa"By Dale Ferber
 "Filling in the Pinholes of the Carroll, Hoy Correspondence"By H. L. Hill, Jr.

April 1977, Volume XI, No. II

- "Selected Jackson, Mississippi, Cancels" By Don Garrett
 "Confederate Post Offices of Benton County, Arkansas"By George H. Phillips
 "Warrior Bridge Washington Co. AL."By H. L. Hill, Jr.

July 1977, Volume XI, No. III

- "How to Cope with Criticism in Philatelic Writing" By Dr. Felix D. Bertalanffy
 "The Postmarks of Nashville, Territorial Period to 1861"By Jerry S. Palazolo
 "Steamboat Reference Library"By Frank Jenich
 "A Confederate Provisional, Two Cent Circular Rate"By Dale Ferber
 "Warrior Bridge, Revisited"By M. Clinton McGee
 "Louisiana Postal History Notes, Castle Hard Times" By Erin R. Gunter
 "Collateral Collecting"By H. L. Hill, Jr.(steamboats)

Winter 1977, Volume XI, No. IV

- "Second Class Citizens"By Dale Ferber (manuscript postmarks)
 "Louisiana Postal History Notes, Postmarks of Baton Rouge" By Erin R. Gunter
 "ABC's of a Journal"By Joe F. Frye
 "Centre Star, Ala."By M. Clinton McGee
 "Rocky Springs, Mississippi - Gone But Not Forgotten" By Don Garrett
 "Postmarks of Huntsville, Alabama, 1812-1861"By D. Edwards Starnes, Jr.
 "A Cover from General Lee" By Lynn Brugh, Jr. and Harvey Sheppard
 "Come Out, Waterways Editor, Wherever You Are"By H. L. Hill, Jr.

Spring 1978, Volume XII, No. I

- "Alabama's Oldest Cover?"By M. Clinton McGee
 "Lobdell's Store, Louisiana"By Warren H. Sanders (postmarks)
 "Centenary College (Rankin County, Miss.)"By Don Garrett (postmarks)
 "A Lettersheet from San Antonio"By James W. Milgram, M. D.
 "A Letter from New Orleans"By Raymond W. Ruthrauff, Sr.

Summer 1978, Volume XII, No. II

- "Mississippi Confederate Handstamp Paid" By Morris Everett
 "Stranded in Louisville, Kentucky" By Raymond W. Ruthrauff, Sr.
 "Montgomery, Alabama Postmarks, 1818 to 1861" By D. Edward Starnes, Jr.
 "Louisiana Postal History Notes (transition from State to Nation)" By Erin R. Gunter
 "Vine and Olive Colony Cover" By M. Clinton McGee (Alabama)

Fall 1978, Volume XII, No. III

- "Southern Postal History in the Abraham Lincoln Papers: Philatelic Utilization of
 Library and Archival Sources" By James S. Leonardo
 "The Creek Indian Massacre at Fort Mims, Mississippi Territory" By B. C. Oakley, Jr.
 "Alabama Confederate Handstamp Paid" By Morris Everett
 "Oglethorpe County and the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad" By Douglas N. Clark
 "Selected Columbus, Mississippi Cancels" By Don Garrett
 "A Creek War Letter" By M. Clinton McGee
 "The Origins of the Southern Philatelic Federation and the Warren P. Ware
 Trophy" By Jerry S. Palazolo

Winter 1978, Volume XII, No. IV

- "Almost Martyrdom" By James S. Leonardo
 "Embossed Revenues, The First Federal Revenue Stamps" By Jerry S. Palazolo
 "Louisiana Confederate Handstamp Paid" By Morris Everett
 "Louisiana Handstamp Paid Illustrated" By Warren H. Sanders

Spring 1979, Volume XIII, No. I

- "Selected Cancels, Vicksburg, Mississippi, Gibraltar of the South" By Don Garrett
 "Leed's and Franklin's Patent Stamp Sealing and Postmark Preserving Envelopes" By Dale Ferber
 "Arkansas and Texas Confederate Handstamp Paid" By Morris Everett
 "Pictorial Steamboat Arrival Markings" By M. Clinton McGee
 "A Cover to Captain John Brown in Prison" By Ben Wishnietsky

Summer 1979, Volume XIII, No. II

- "You Can Collect Southern Philately Without Being A Millionaire!!!" By J. M. Kinabrew, Jr.
 "Georgia Handstamp Paid - Part I" By Morris Everett
 "Manuscript Steamboat Listings" By Dale Ferber and H. L. Hill, Jr.

Fall 1979, Volume XIII, No. III

- "Post Bills of Mississippi" By Tom White Crigler
 "Georgia Handstamp Paid" By Morris Everett
 "Manuscript Steamboat Listings" By Dale Ferber and H. L. Hill, Jr.
 "Crawford, Georgia" By Douglas N. Clark

Winter 1979, Volume XIII, No. IV

- "More About Southern Precancelled Envelopes" By J. M. Kinabrew, Jr.
 "South Carolina Confederate Handstamp Paid" By Morris Everett
 "Handstamped Cancellations on the Three Cent Orange Brown and Dull Red
 1851 Issue from Mississippi Post Offices" By B. C. Oakley, Jr.

Spring 1980, Volume XIV, No. I

- "Florida Handstamp Paid" By Morris Everett
 "Tennessee Handstamp Paid" By Morris Everett
 "Confederate Handstamp Town and Paid Markings from Tennessee,
 Illustrated" By Jerry S. Palazolo and Yancey Green
 "Elk River Territorial Letter" By M. Clinton McGee

Summer 1980, Volume XIV, No. II

- "North Carolina Handstamp Paid" By Morris Everett
 "A Classic from the Steamboat, Thompson Dean -1875" By H. L. Hill, Jr.
 "Micanopy, Florida" By Herman Herst, Jr.

Fall 1980, Volume XIV, No. III

- "Handstamped Cancellations on the Three Cent Dull Red Stamp of 1857 -
 Perf 15 - Cancellations Originating at Mississippi Post Offices" By Bruce C. Oakley
 "Yellow Fever and Fumigated Mail" By Erin R. Gunter
 "Southern Usage of Leavitt Machine Cancels on Postal Cards" By J. M. Kinabrew, Jr.
 "Kentucky and Virginia Handstamp Paid" By Morris Everett

Winter 1980, Volume XIV, No. IV

- "Acres of Diamonds" By J. M. Kinabrew, Jr.
 "Virginia Handstamp Paid" (conclusion) By Morris Everett
 "New Kids on the Block" By H. L. Hill, Jr.
 "Manuscript Steamboat Listings" By Dale Ferber and H. L. Hill, Jr.

Spring 1981, Volume XV, No. I

- "The Postmarks of Charleston, South Carolina, 1770-1865"
 By Henry H. Welch and Robert J. Karrer
 "Come Without Fail" By Erin R. Gunter
 "The Memphis Connection" By H. L. Hill, Jr.

Summer 1981, Volume XV, No. II

- "Southern Exposure of the Revalued Postal Cards of 1920" By J. M. Kinabrew, Jr.
 "Louisiana Parish and Postmaster Postmarks" By Warren H. Sanders
 "Do We Dare Dream" By E. E. Carver
 "Southern Philatelic Federation Membership - Geographically" Editorial
 "Manuscript Steamboat Listings" By Dale Ferber and H. L. Hill, Jr.

OTTO CAMMANN

By: Douglas B. Ball

I read with considerable interest a recent article in the Spring Edition of "The Dixie Philatelist" by H. L. Hill, Jr. as regards the Confederate No. 5 Deep Rose ten cent stamp which appeared on two stamps which turned up in Memphis, Tennessee. The two are of interest chiefly because they bear the name "Cammann" to the right of the stamp in a wide margin.

The interest in "Cammann" which the discovery of these two covers aroused, is not new. L. Miles Raisig, a Confederate enthusiast of several years running raised the question of Cammann's identity some years ago in regard to the appearance of his name on certain Confederate notes.

In truth, the story of Otto Cammann is a brief one, his moment of historical importance reflected in tantalizing form on a few pieces of paper; his official documentary history being confined to a few signally uninformative Confederate documents.

The first of these comes in the form of a letter from the firm of Hoyer and Ludwig in Richmond to Secretary of the Treasury, C. G. Memminger, stating that the firm was short of printers with which to meet its Confederate contracts. They then explained (in their undated letter) that there were two men in the 1st N. C. Regiment (D. H. Hill) who had just been engaged with the Yankees at Big Bethel (9 June 1861). One of these was a brother of a Ludwig employee by the name of Frank Altschus (later a Dietz informant and one whose name appeared on notes) and Otto Cammann. Would it be possible to get these men discharged from the Army or at any rate detailed from it to come to Richmond to print notes? The request was forwarded by the Secretary and was presumably granted.

The second official mention of Cammann came from a list of names of those detailed from the Army to work for the firm of James T. Paterson and Co., in Columbia, South Carolina on January 1, 1863.

Cammann may or may not have been a North Carolinian (his military record could be looked up, if anyone were interested) and he might also have been associated with the Altschus, who came from Washington, D. C. A search of the D. C. Directories from 1858-60 would also be useful. But more than this, I can neither say or infer from the records.

The Paterson firm had, of course, taken over Ludwig's contracts with both the Treasury and the Post Office Departments in May 1862. For a variety of reasons, Paterson moved a part of his operations to Augusta, Georgia, which included, the plant for printing books, the state and scrip notes, and the Postage stamps. Columbia, with its intrigues among the printing contractors and theft of each other's workmen made it desirable to locate any non-Treasury business elsewhere, Augusta being chosen because it was Paterson's home ground and only 80 miles from Columbia.

The action of putting the name of the engraver or printer on a plate was one that started towards the end of Ludwig's period and became uniform with Paterson. Whether it was done as an identification device (to see who was responsible for botched printing) or a security device (to see whose sheets were being stolen) or both, cannot now be ascertained.



As can be seen from the accompanying photos, the "Cammann" imprint appears on a number of notes, almost invariably of the period 1862-3. The name appears in the gutter between the two columns of notes and in various positions facing left or right as the case may be.

While a variety of sheets exist for the period 1863-5, none have been seen with Cammann's name on them. The use of uniform designs did not stop this practice (a \$10.00 1864 sheet has 3 names on it in script, are each in blue, red, and black for each plate.) However, the names are placed so far into the margin that the odds are better than a 1000-1 of them being trimmed off when the notes were being prepared for issue. What happened to Cammann is unknown.

It is hoped that this brief exposition will at least serve to clear away some of the mystery and perhaps pave the way for a further investigation into the full story of this man.



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MISSISSIPPI OCTAGONAL POSTMARKS

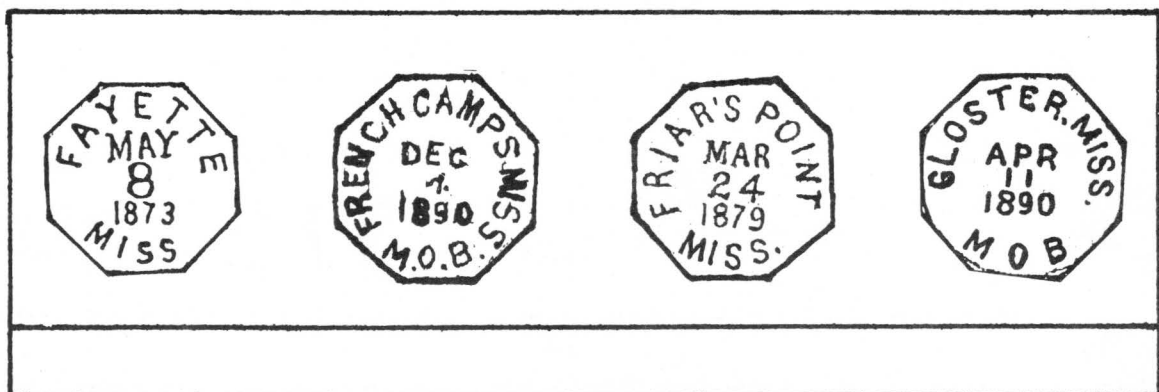
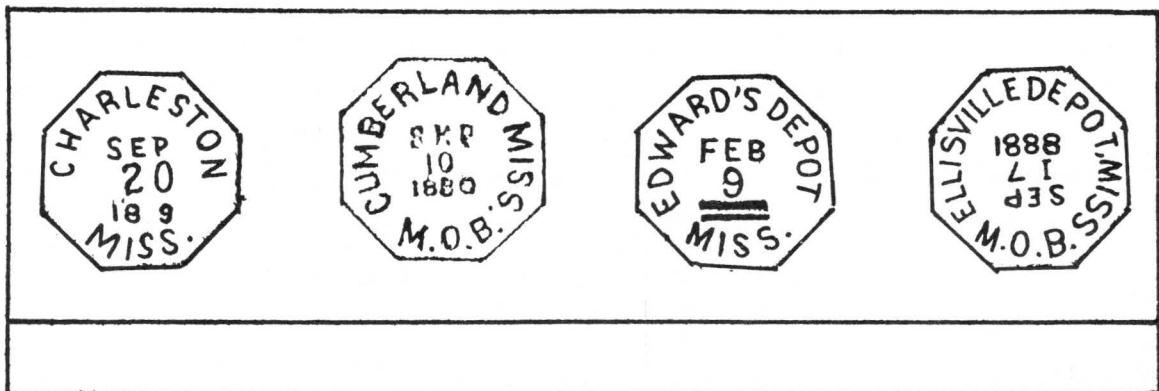
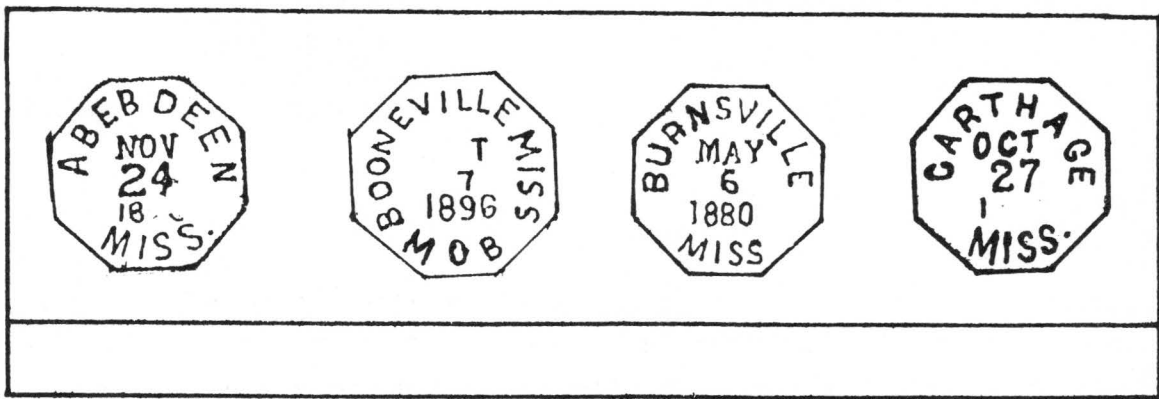
By Don Garrett

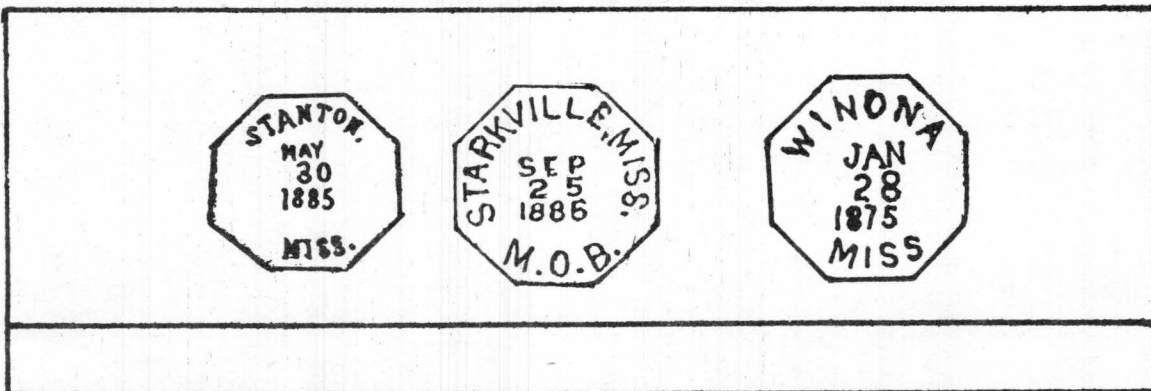
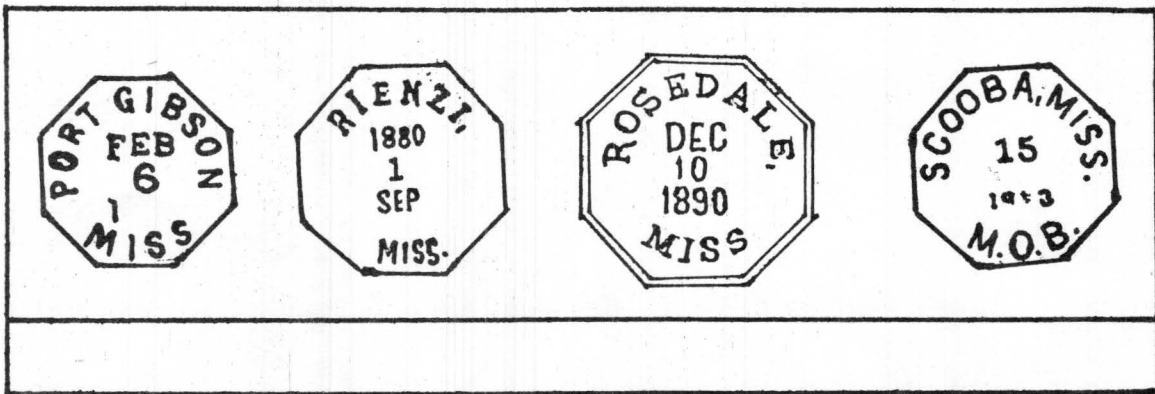
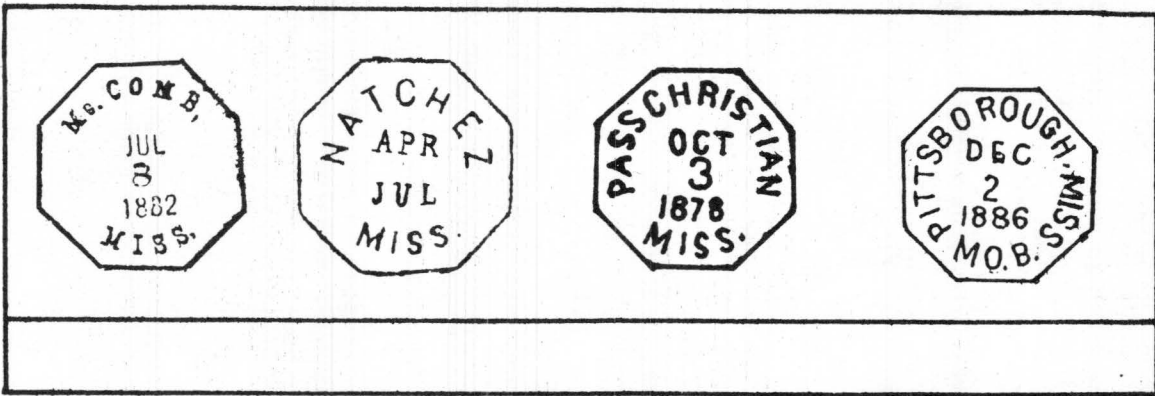
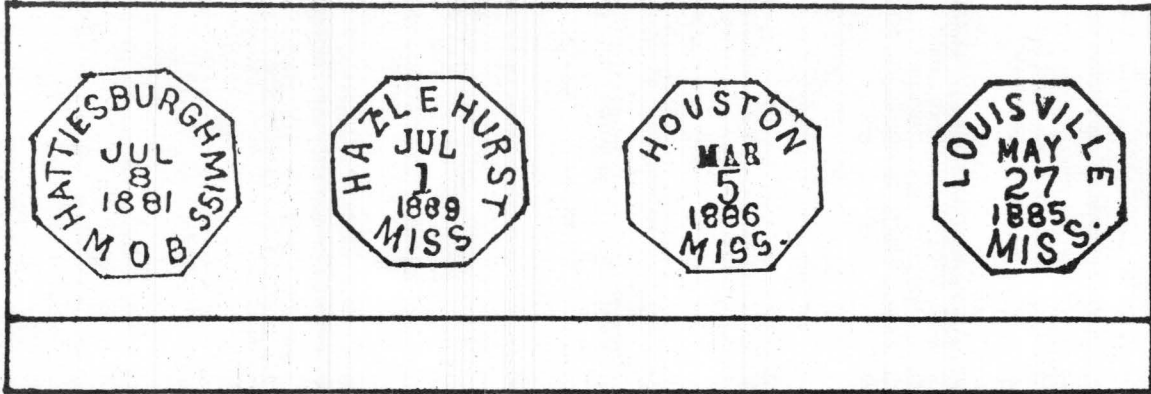
Postmark collectors have long been aware of the octagonal postmarks used during the period of the 1870's to 1890's.

More research is needed on this interesting postmark. Most of the states formed prior to 1900 seem to have used at least a few of these interesting markings. Ohio and Illinois had very high usage of this mark.

You will note many instances of the initials "M.O.B." (Money Order Business). The Natchez markings accompanying this article were used as a stamp receipt for box rent; therefore using the month only and not the date and year slugs.

Do you have any markings you can add to this collection?





CATCHING UP ON SOUTHERN PRECANCELS

By J. M. Kinabrew, Jr.

Somebody out there has been at work!

In the five years between the first and second editions of the catalogue, *PRECANCELLED ENVELOPES OF THE UNITED STATES*, progress has been made in finding new items.

Only one new local precancel has been reported from the South - from North Carolina - and no new errors at all.

The real progress has been made in locating precancels of some of the authorized towns not previously reported. (See pages 3 and 4 of the Summer, 1979 issue of *THE DIXIE PHILATELIST*.) Twenty one new towns show up.

Based on the new catalogue here is the status by states:

State	Towns Listed	Locals	Errors	Towns Authorized but not Reported
Alabama	44	1	0	9
Arkansas	33	1	4	15
Florida	65*	6	3	7
Georgia	57	1	1	22
Louisiana	24	0	2	12
Mississippi	33	0	0	5
North Carolina	44	3	0	16
South Carolina	23	1	0	5
Tennessee	40	0	1	10
Texas	90	6	2	35
Virginia	51	6	1	17

*In my previous article Florida was mistakenly credited with 72 reported towns instead of 62. Mea culpa!

As you can see, there is a lot of work still to be done in ferreting out those unreported towns. This is real "shoebox" and "attic" treasure hunting. Only philatelists pay attention to stuff like this. Everyone else - dealers, collectors, accumulators - tosses precancelled envelopes into a box and forgets about them.

Incidentally you can now buy the new catalogue, *PRECANCELLED ENVELOPES OF THE UNITED STATES*, Second Edition, 1981, Benjamin D. Hedding, Editor, published by the United Postal Stationery Society. If you are interested, don't delay - the first edition sold out very quickly.

References-

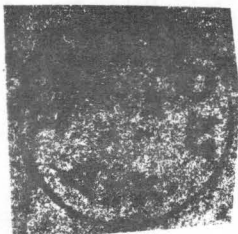
"You Can Collect Southern Philately Without Being a Millionaire", *DIXIE PHILATELIST*, Summer, 1979.

"More About Southern Precancelled Envelopes", *Ibid*, Winter, 1979 (B).

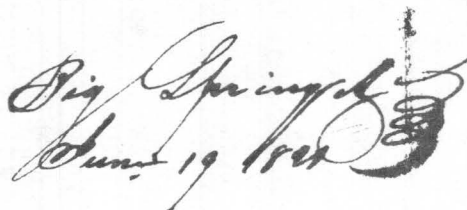
NEW KIDS ON THE BLOCK

By H. L. Hill, Jr.

This idea of showing new markings, which began in the Winter 1980 issue of the Dixie, has stirred interest with some of our readers, and below are a few new ones sent in by several SPF members. If you have postal markings not already listed in the stampless catalog or other catalogs, you might want to show them here also.



BENTON, ARKANSAS
29 mm, Red Nyd
Paid 3 in Circle



BIG SPRING, ALA. 1821 - P. O. Existed
Less Than 2 years - Town Name Changed
To Tuscumbia



FORWARDED BY H. O. KELLY & CO.
Grand Gulf, Miss. - 32 mm, Red
Steamboat Forwarding Agent's Mark

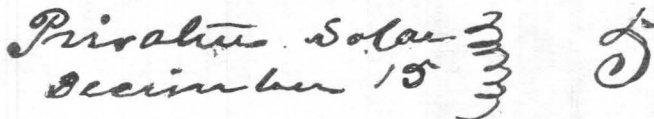


STEAMER BELLE OF
CLARKSVILLE - 25 mm
3 Stars Above, 5 Below, 1843



WAYS BLUFF - MISS. CENTRAL
RAILROAD 1861 (Seen only on a
Freight Bill) 34 mm

S. B. BRILLIANT.



S. B. BRILLIANT (Steamboat)
36 x 3 mm - 1838

PRIVATEER S.C.
(Sumter Co.) 1852



PAID 10 - RED
State-burgh, S.C. 1847

PAID 10



FORWARDED 37 x 4 mm
Montgomery, Ala. - 1852

FORWARDED



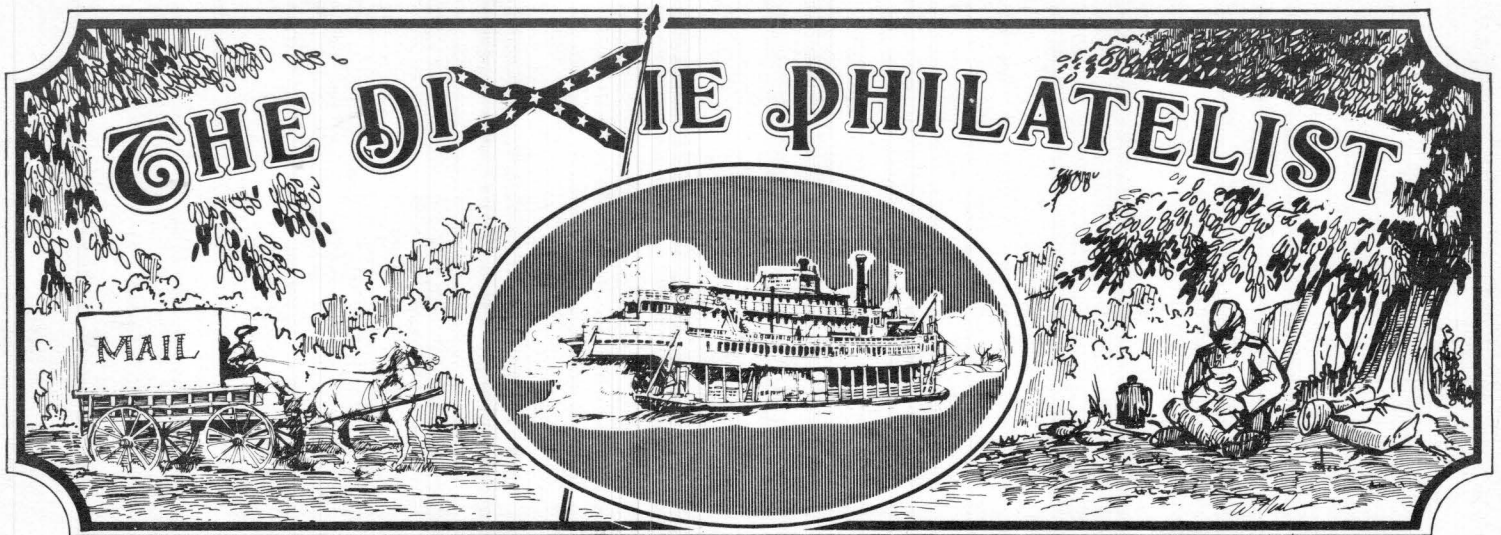
WINNERS OF THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION'S CHARLES MILLER MEMORIAL AWARD WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE DIXIE PHILATELIST. EXHIBITIONS DESIRING THIS BEAUTIFUL MEDAL TO BE AWARDED AT THEIR SHOW SHOULD CONTACT OUR ADVERTISING CHAIRMAN, YANCEY GREEN, 324 BUENA VISTA PLACE, MEMPHIS, TENN. 38112.



EFFECTIVE APRIL 1st, 1982

THE PRICE OF "THE POSTAL HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI, VOL. 2" BY BRUCE C. OAKLEY, JR. WILL BE RAISED TO \$37.50 - UNTIL THAT DATE COPIES MAY BE OBTAINED POSTPAID FROM SECT. - TREAS. DON GARRETT, 1010 METAIRIE RD., JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39209.

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

WINTER 1981, VOLUME XV, NUMBER IV

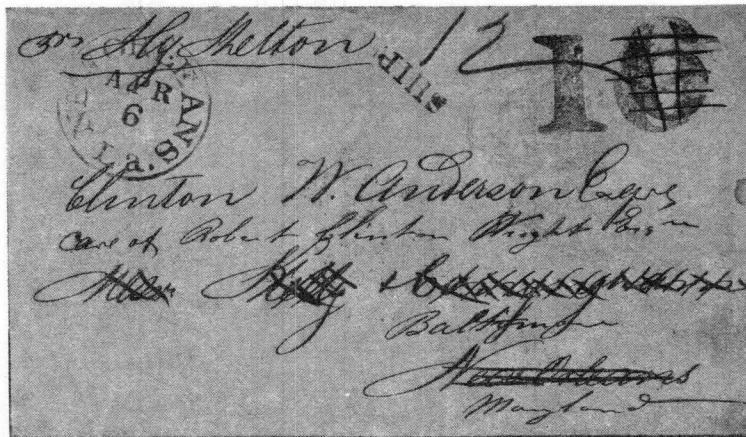
CONTENTS

"THE BIG SIX" NEW ORLEANS LARGE NUMERAL CANCELS Page 3
 By: Erin R. Gunter

HANDSTAMPED CANCELLATIONS OF THE THREE CENT ROSE. Page 7
 STAMP ISSUE OF 1861 - PERFORATED 12 - CANCELLATIONS
 ORIGINATING AT MISSISSIPPI POSTOFFICES
 By: Bruce C. Oakley, Jr.

NEW KIDS ON THE BLOCK Page 12
 By: H. L. Hill, Jr.

..... 1982 DUES ARE NOW DUE.



TWO LARGE NUMERAL CANCELS ON ONE COVER, BOTH CORRECTLY USED. RIO de JANIERO, BRAZIL TO NEW ORLEANS; RATED AS SIX CENT SHIP LETTER. TAKEN OUT OF THE MAILS AT NEW ORLEANS, RE-ADDRESSED TO BALTIMORE. POST OFFICE CROSSED OUT 6 (BUT FAILED TO CROSS OUT "SHIP" AND RATED AS TEN CENT SINGLE LETTER, OVER 300 MILES. AT BALTIMORE IT WAS RE-RATED "12" ERRONOUSLY. CDS, SHIP AND 6 AND 10 ALL IN BLACK. 1846.

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.

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"THE BIG SIX"
NEW ORLEANS LARGE NUMERAL CANCELS

By Erin R. Gunter

The New Orleans post office is not known to have used any handstamp rate marks prior to 1845. This in spite of the fact that a half million pieces of mail or more were sent from the post office in the early 1840's. Postal clerks rated each piece of mail by hand using pen and ink. Most of the New Orleans manuscript rate markings were applied in red ink, although blue and black inks were also used.

The lack of use of handstamp rate marks is also curious when it is considered that the post office had used New Orleans circular date stamps and straight line date stamps from early in 1804.

With the postal reform act of 1845 (effective July 1), the first important reductions in U. S. postal rates occurred. The 25 cent single letter rate from New Orleans to New York was reduced to 10 cents; single letters for delivery from one Louisiana post office to most other in-state offices was reduced to only five cents.

Perhaps (correctly) anticipating a tremendous increase in letter mails, the New Orleans post office, for the first time, secured a group of rating handstamps. They were six in number, all large and distinctive, and similar to one another. They were placed in use sometime in July 1845, and at least some denominations continued in use until the 1850's.

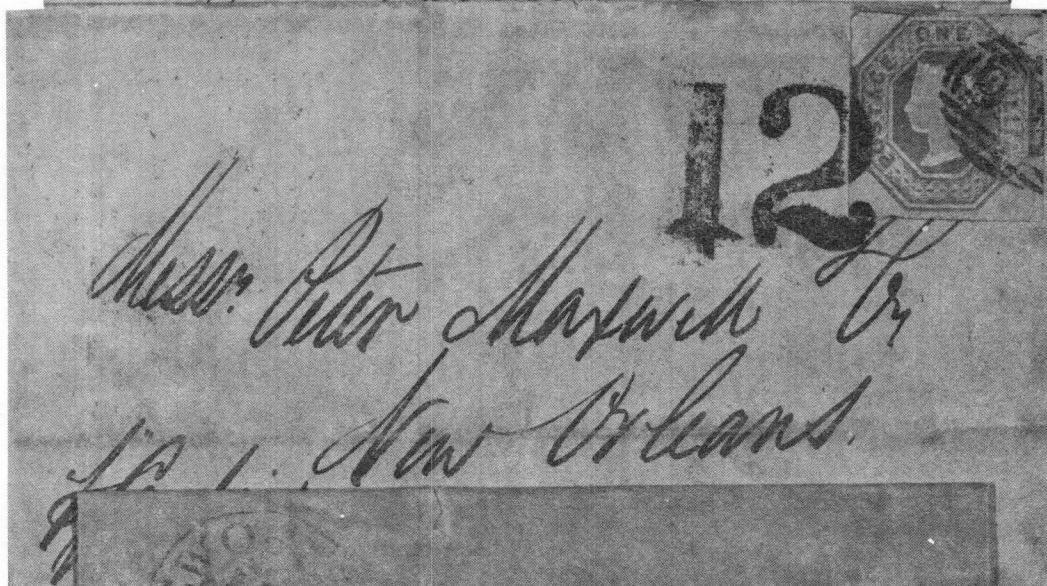
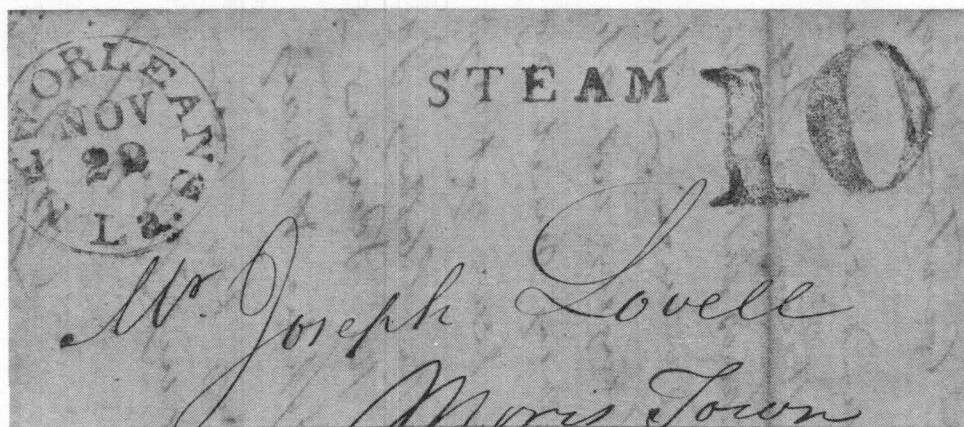
Other large numerals of different types and denominations were placed in use from time to time, as the need arose, but the "big six" deserve a special place of their own in the record of Louisiana postal history.



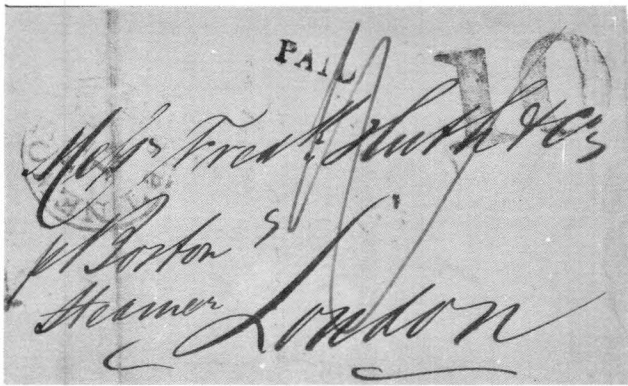
- (1) Corpus Christi, Texas Republic, via New Orleans, to Washington, D. C.; incoming ship letter, for delivery beyond New Orleans. CDS, SHIP and 12 in blue. 1845.
- (2) New Orleans to Jackson, Tenn.; double 10 cent rate, over 300 miles. Pulled from the mails at Tuscumbia and sent to Jackson, Miss. by error. There marked "Msnt & fd" (Missent and forwarded) and returned to Tuscumbia. Again sent back to Jackson, Miss. by error. There marked "Sent Back to Jackson from Tuscumbia the second time" and returned to Tuscumbia. Presumably correctly forwarded from there to Jackson, Tenn. New Orleans CDS and 20 in black; Jackson, Mi. CDS of Apr. 13 and Apr. 27 both in black. No year date.



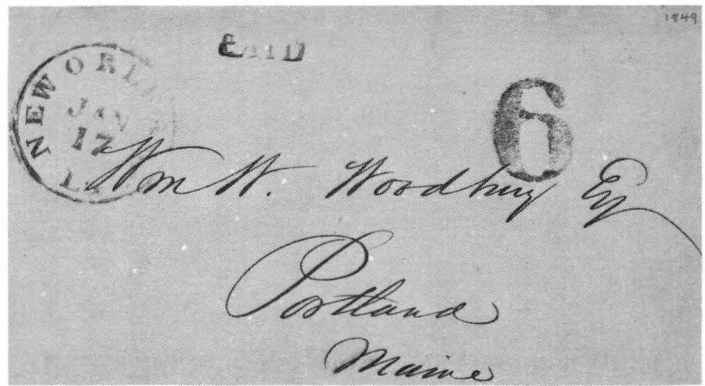
- (Top) Drop letter (carried privately to New Orleans from Baton Rouge); 2 cent drop letter rate. CDS and 2 in red. 1850.
- (Center) Overseas letter to France; 5 cent internal (treaty) rate prepaid. CDS and 5 in red. 1849.
- (Bottom) Incoming ship letter; 6 cent port of arrival rate. SHIP and 6 in blue. 1846.



- (Top) Steamboat letter to New Orleans; 10 cent over 300 miles rate. CDS, STEAM and 10 in black.
- (Center) From Great Britain, via Boston, to New Orleans; 10 cent over 300 miles rate + 2 cent ship fee. 12 in black. 1847.
- (Bottom) New Orleans to Baltimore; double rate, over 300 miles. CDS, PAID and 20 in blue. 1845.



Overseas letter to Great Britain; 10 cents over 300 mile rate prepaid. CDS, PAID and 10 in black. 1846.



New Orleans to Portland, Maine; double 3 cent circular rate. CDS, PAID and 6 in black. 1849.




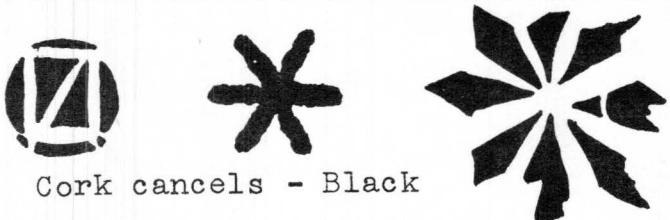

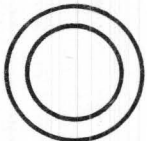
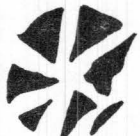
		Cancels and Usages	
2	16 x 22 mm.	Red, blue, black	Drop letters. Circulars (7/1/45-6/30/47)
5	15 x 21 mm.	Red, blue, black	Single letters, under 300 miles. Steam letters, under 300 miles. Overseas letters, prepaying 5 cents internal (treaty) rate (after 2/49).
6	16 x 21 mm.	Red, blue, black	Incoming ship letters, for delivery at New Orleans. Way letters, single rate, delivery at New Orleans. Double 3 cent circular rate (7/1/47-6/30/51). Prepaid 6 cent California rate.
10	34 x 21 mm.	Blue, black	Single letters, over 300 miles. Double letters, under 300 miles. Steam letters, over 300 miles. Overseas letters, prepaying 10 cent internal (treaty) rate (after 2/49).
12	28 x 22 mm.	Red, blue, black	Incoming ship letters, for delivery beyond New Orleans. Incoming ship letters, from other US ports, to New Orleans (rated at New Orleans).
20	37 x 22 mm.	Red, blue, black	Quadruple rate, under 300 miles. Double rate, over 300 miles.







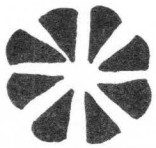


As might be supposed, covers with the 20 cent handstamp are the scarcest, particularly in red. The 12 cent stamp is also relatively uncommon. The large 10 is by far the most commonly seen of these handstamps; it was heavily used until it literally wore out.




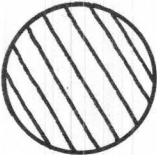


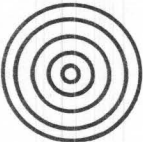
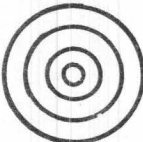
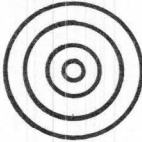
One curiosity is that the large 10 has never been reported genuinely used in red, although all of the other values are known in this color. Strikes of a greenish blue shade exist for some values, although not common. The earliest reported usage of a "large numeral" is the 10, on July 15, 1845; the latest reported usage is of the 2 cent value sometime in 1854.








HANDSTAMPED CANCELLATIONS ON THE 3 CENT ROSE STAMP
 ISSUE OF 1861 - PERFORATED 12
 CANCELLATIONS ORIGINATING AT MISSISSIPPI POSTOFFICES

By B. C. Oakley, Jr.

<p>Aberdeen, Mississippi</p>	 <p>Cork cancels - Black</p>
<p>Brandon, Mississippi</p>	 <p>Cork cancels Black</p>
<p>Brookhaven, Mississippi</p>	 <p>Cork cancel - Black</p>
<p>Carrollton, Mississippi</p>	 <p>Cork cancels - Black</p>
<p>Columbus, Mississippi</p>	 <p>19 mm. - Black Cork cancel - Black</p>
<p>Como Depot, Mississippi</p>	 <p>19 mm. - Black</p>
<p>Corinth, Mississippi</p>	 <p>Cork cancel - Black</p>

Crystal Springs, Mississippi	  <p>18 mm. - 7 bar grid - Black</p> <p>19 mm. - Black</p>
De Kalb, Mississippi	 <p>18 mm. - Black</p>
Egg's Point, Mississippi	 <p>Negative "3" - Black Cork cancel</p>
Hernando, Mississippi	 <p>Cork cancel - Black</p>
Holly Springs, Mississippi	 <p>Cork cancel - Black</p>
Jackson, Mississippi	  <p>Cork cancels Black</p>
Magnolia, Mississippi	 <p>Cork cancel - Black</p>

<p>Meridian, Mississippi</p>		<p>Cork cancel - Blue</p>
<p>Osyka, Mississippi</p>		 <p>Woodcuts Black</p>
<p>Panola, Mississippi</p>		<p>20 mm. - Black</p>
<p>Raymond, Mississippi</p>		 <p>Cork cancels Black</p>
<p>Ripley, Mississippi</p>		<p>18 mm. - Black</p>
<p>Sturgis, Mississippi</p>		<p>19 mm. - Black</p>
<p>Summit, Mississippi</p>		<p>19 mm. - Black</p>

<p>Vicksburg, Mississippi</p>	 <p>Cork cancels Blue</p>
<p>Vicksburg, Mississippi</p>	 <p>19 mm. - Black Red 17 mm. - Black</p>
<p>West Point, Mississippi</p>	 <p>Cork cancels Black</p>
<p>Winona, Mississippi</p>	 <p>18 mm. - Black</p>
<p>Yazoo City, Mississippi</p>	 <p>Cork cancels - Black</p>
<p>Ship Island, Mississippi</p>	 <p>Cork cancel - Black</p>
<p>Magnolia, Mississippi</p>	

Of special interest in the list of cancellations used on the 3 cent rose iussue of 1861 (Scott No. 65), is the last illustration of cancellations. It in itself would not be defined as a cancellation as such, but is unique in Mississippi usage, as far as this writer is aware. The "CHANDLER'S NEWS EXPRESS" handstamp (26 x 42 mm. - Black) is found used on cover, bearing the 25 mm. double circle handstamp of Magnolia, Miss., with a cork cancel "M" used as killer on the 3 cent rose stamp. all Markings are in black. Any information on this local handstamp will be most welcome by this writer.

Of all covers recorded, the following is a recap of handstamped and manuscript townmarks used, plus colors of cancellations used:

Handstamped cancellations	82%
Manuscript (pen) cancellations	18%
Colors Used:	
Black	85%
Blue	14%
Red	1%

The only postoffice using Red Ink was Vicksburg; the only postoffices using Blue Ink were Vicksburg and Meridian.

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NEW KIDS ON THE BLOCK

By H. L. Hill, Jr.

Unrecorded markings are still coming in. As someone once said, "Trying to put all the postal markings of the stampless period into one book is like trying to paint a moving train." Thanks to various readers for the markings shown below.

Bowling Green
April 20

BOWLING GREEN, GA. 1838



VICKSBURGH, Mi and 25 in Red 1837



Kings Ala
30 Sept.

KINGS, ALA. 1853

Andalusia Ala
Sept 4th

ANDALUSIA, ALA. 1846

Jan 10

Camps + Roads S.C.
16th July 1834

CAMPS CROSS ROADS, S. C. 1834

Cross Hill S.C.
July 12th

CROSS HILL, S. C. 1845



FLEETWOOD ACADEMY, VA.
35 mm, 1832

Meridian Springs Miss.
30th Oct.

MERIDIAN SPRINGS, MISS.
HINDS CO. 1838



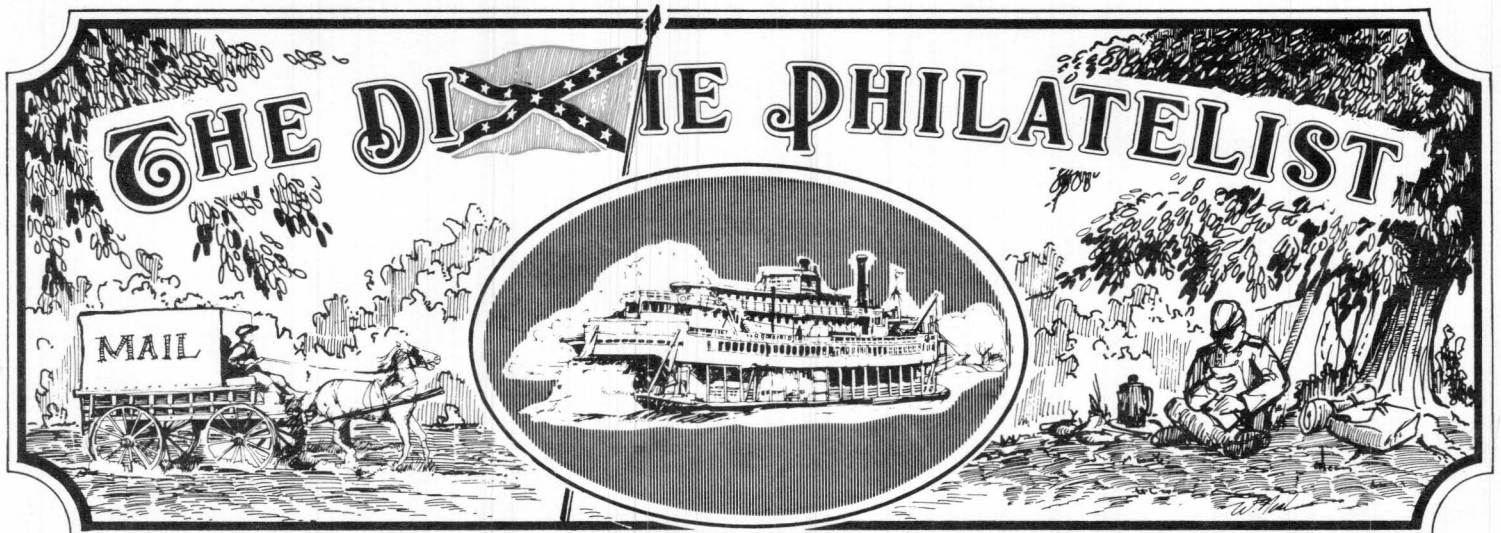
Smithville S.C.
Oct 11

SMITHVILLE, S. C. 1846



CENTRE POINT, ARK. 30 mm
NOR - PAID 5 over 3 in 23 mm
CIRCLE - CONFEDERATE





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

SPRING 1982, VOLUME XVI, Number I

CONTENTS

THE POSTMARKS OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1770 - 1865, PART TWO . PAGE 3

By: Henry H. Welch

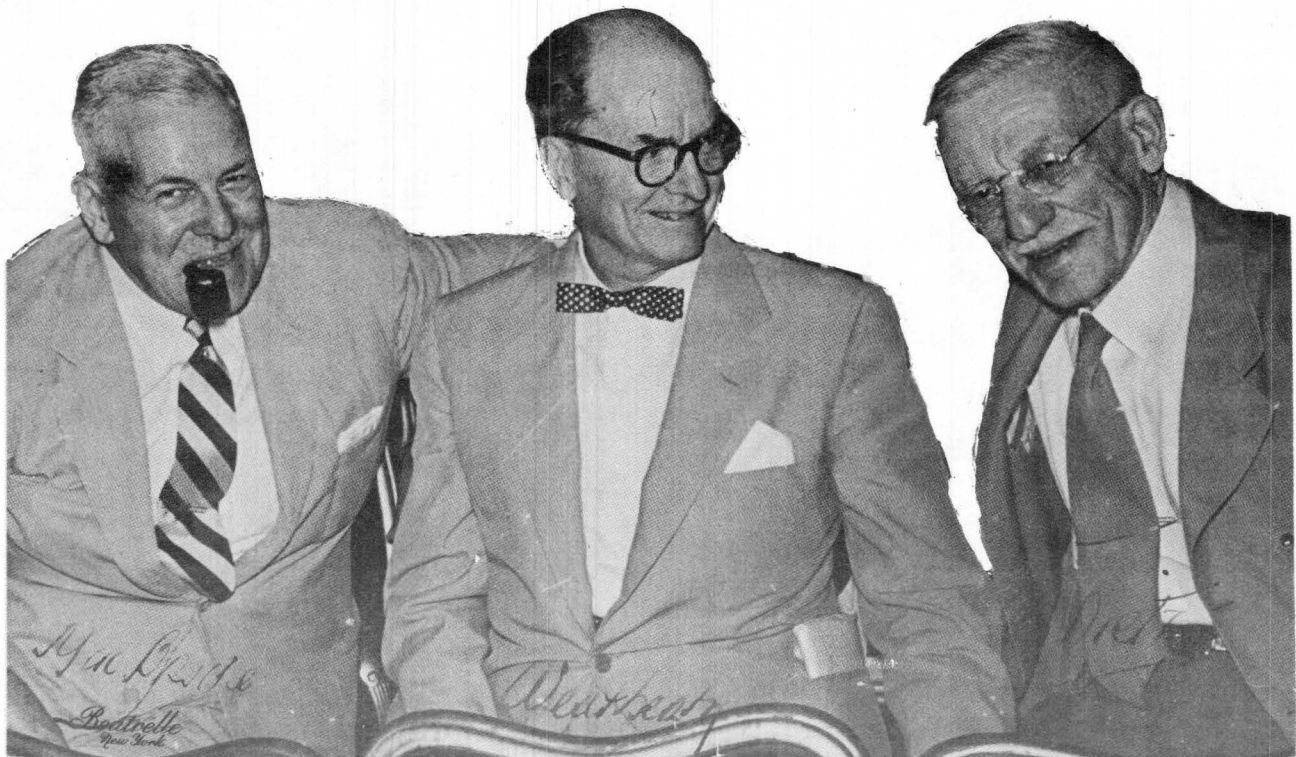
SUSTAINING AND PATRON MEMBERS of 1981 PAGE 8

THE LISTING "CAMMANN" SURFACES PAGE 9

By: John W. Collins, Jr.

SCOTT VERSUS GIBBONS. PAGE 11

By: Herman Herst, Jr.



VAN DYK MACBRIDE, ANDREW EARL WEATHERLY, AND AUGUST DIETZ IN A RARE PHOTO TAKEN YEARS AGO IN RICHMOND - THESE THREE PIONEERS MADE MANY CONTRIBUTIONS TO CONFEDERATE PHILATELY, AND ALTHOUGH THEY ARE NO LONGER WITH US, WE USE THEIR WORKS AND MENTION THEIR NAMES ALMOST DAILY.

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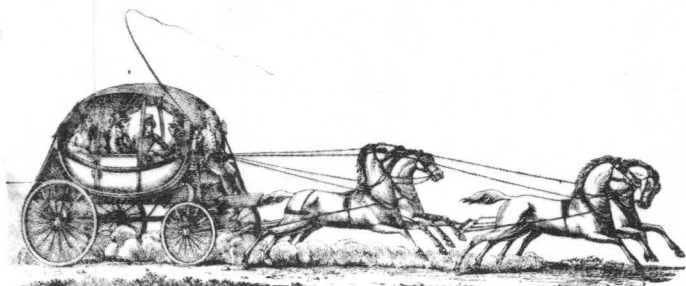
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This Contract, made the seventeenth
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 between *James Hendershott, of Phila & Geo. H. Avery, of Ala.*
(To be addressed at Augusta, Ga.)

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

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THE POSTMARKS OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1770 - 1865, PART TWO

By: Henry H. Welch

This is the second installment on this subject. The first installment by Henry H. Welch and Robert J. Karrer, appeared in the Spring 1981 issue of THE DIXIE PHILATELIST. We remind you of the classification scheme used in reporting the postmarks and other postal markings of the Charleston post office:

- A. Straight line and circle date stamps
- AN. Circle date stamps with rate/paid/origin
- S. Supplementary markings with ship/paid/other
- SN. Supplementary markings with rates
- SX. Supplementary markings not issued by the post office

The first installment covered sections A and AN; the S, SN, and SX sections are included herein. These articles cover only the period through the War between the States. The data reported have been compiled from the author's and other postal history collections, from auction catalogues over a period of many years, and from sources in the philatelic literature, in particular, the AMERICAN STAMPLESS COVER CATALOGUE, Third Edition, and Simpson's U. S. POSTAL MARKINGS, 1851 - 1861, Second Edition, by Thomas J. Alexander. Special thanks are due to LTC Robert J. Karrer, Jr., for his assistance in developing the classification scheme, for tracings of some of the markings in his specialized Charleston Collection, and for information of various kinds on the markings listed. J. V. Nielsen and Joseph T. Holleman were helpful in checking dates of use and postmark colors of Charleston handstamps in their postal history collections.

Dates of use and colors of postmarks reported herein have been verified by the author in the sources mentioned above. When inclusive dates of use are listed, for example, S -2, SHIP, 1836 - 1850 in red, the earliest and latest dates and possibly some in between have been seen, but not necessarily all of the intervening years.

Measurements listed are as accurate as possible when taken from often blurred impressions from handstamps worn from extensive use over a number of years. We urge readers not to take too literally differences of 1/2 mm. or 1mm. in the overall dimensions. Occasionally, a tracing may have been made from an illustration in a published source which may vary in size from the original in the reproduction process.



Certain "ought - to - be" dates of use have not been listed when they have not been seen. For instance, we would expect that markings reported during the period of the Confederacy from 1861 through 1864 such as S - 7 (STEAM - SHIP in an oval frame), SN - 4, 8, and 12 (the handstamped PAIDS for two, five, and ten cents in 20 mm. circles), would have been used during the early part of 1865, before the city of Charleston was evacuated by the Confederate forces on February 17, 1865. However, no such examples have been seen.


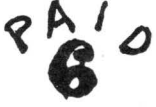






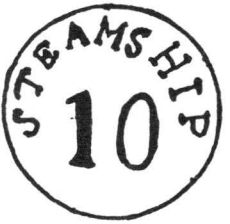

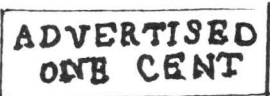
When only a single year date of use has been listed, it generally means that only one example of that marking has been seen. The author will welcome photocopies of additional examples of such items, as well as information on other years of use or colors on any of the markings. Please address such information and any comments or questions to Henry H. Welch, 9625 E. Center Ave., Apt. 5 - D. Denver, Colorado 80231.

POSTAL MARKINGS OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA S. Supplementary markings: ship/paid/other				
S - 1	SHIP	1806	Black	16 x 4½mm.
S - 2	S H I P	1836 - 1850 1855 1856 - 1859	Red Blue Black	21 x 4mm.
S - 3	SHIP	1818 - 1842	Red	21½ x 5mm.
S - 4	STEAMBOAT	1834 - 1848 1848 - 1865	Red Black	38 x 3mm. No hyphen.
S - 5	STEAM-BOAT	1846 - 1848 1859 - ?	Red Black	38 x 3mm. Hyphenated.
S - 6	STEAM-BOAT	1850's	Blue	37 x 4mm. Hyphenated.
S - 7		? 1862 - 1864	Black Black	40 x 22mm. On 1¢ 1851 & 3¢ 1857 On CSA blockade covers
S - 8	PAID	1816	Red	13½ x 3mm.
S - 9	PAID	1819, 1833- Mar. 1851 Aug.-Sep. 1851	Red Blue	20 x 4mm.
S - 10	PAID	Date Unknown	Red	22 x 6mm. Used with A - 21, 1817 - 28
S - 11	PAID	1851 - 1855 1858 - 1861	Blue Black	20 x 6mm.
S - 12	FREE	1822 - 1843 1852 1857 - 1860	Red Blue Black	21 x 4mm.
S - 13	HAVANA	1850's	Blue Black	26 x 5mm.
S - 14	MISSENT & FORWARDED	1850	Red	68 x 5mm.
S - 15		1853	Blue	40 x 7mm., 4mm. letters
S - 16		1860	Black	39 x 20mm.
S - 17		1848 - 1850 1851 - 1852 1860 - 1861	Red Blue Black	18mm., 7 lines

POSTAL MARKING OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

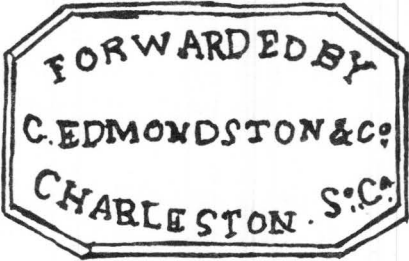





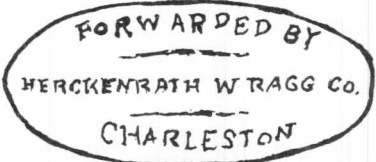
SN. Supplementary markings with rates.



SN - 1	One Cent	1832 - 1841	Red	26 x 4mm.
SN - 2	ONE CENT	1834 - 1844 1851	Red Blue	40 x 5mm.
SN - 3	2	1845 - 1848 ? - 1864	Red	20mm.
SN - 4		1861 - 1864	Black	20mm. CSA Dietz Type I
SN - 5	3	1847	Red	8½mm.
SN - 6	5	1858 1859 - 1862	Blue Black	13mm.
SN - 7	5	1845 - 1847 1855	Red Blue	20mm.
SN - 8		1861 - 1862	Black	20mm. CSA Dietz Type II
SN - 9	6	1840 - 1850	Red	18mm.

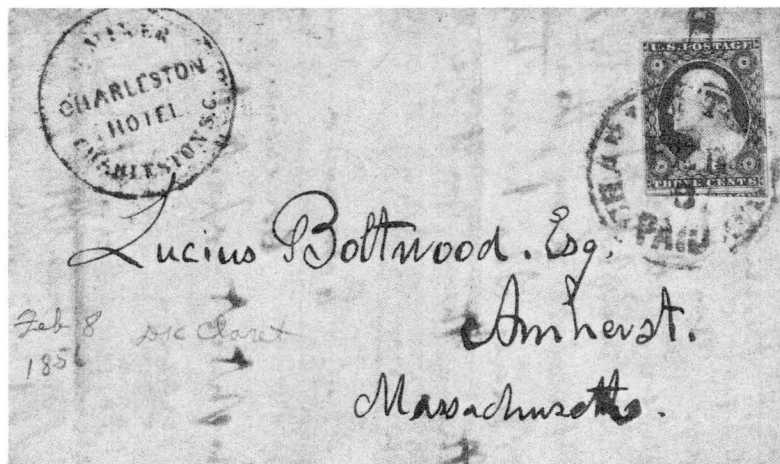
SN - 9a		1851	Red	16mm.(shorter and slimmer than SN -9).
SN - 10		after 1851	Blue	20 x 13mm.
SN - 11		1845 - 1851 1854 1861 - 1864	Red Blue Black	20mm.
SN - 12		1861 - 1864	Black	21mm. CSA, Dietz Type I
SN - 13		1846 - 1850	Red	30mm., 9mm., numerals
SN - 14		1844	Red	9 x 5mm.
SN - 15		1843 - 1845	Red	17 x 10mm.
SN - 16		1849	Red	9 x 5mm.
SN - 17		1857	Black	30mm.
SN - 18		1849	Red	10mm.
SN - 19		1850's	Blue	36 x 11mm. 3mm. letters

POSTAL MARKINGS OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

SX. Supplementary markings not issued by the Post Office.

SX - 1		1836	Red	53 x 33mm.
SX - 2		1849	Red	38 x 19mm.
SX - 3		1849	Red	37 x 18mm.
SX - 4		1844 - 1851	Black	28 x 21mm.
SX - 5		1844	Black	38 x 24mm.
SX - 6		1851 - 1856	Black	32mm.
SX - 7		1843	Black	48 x 23mm.

SX - 8		1843	Black	48 x 23mm.
SX - 9		1861	Black	53 x 27mm.



SX - 6 ON A COVER USED IN 1856

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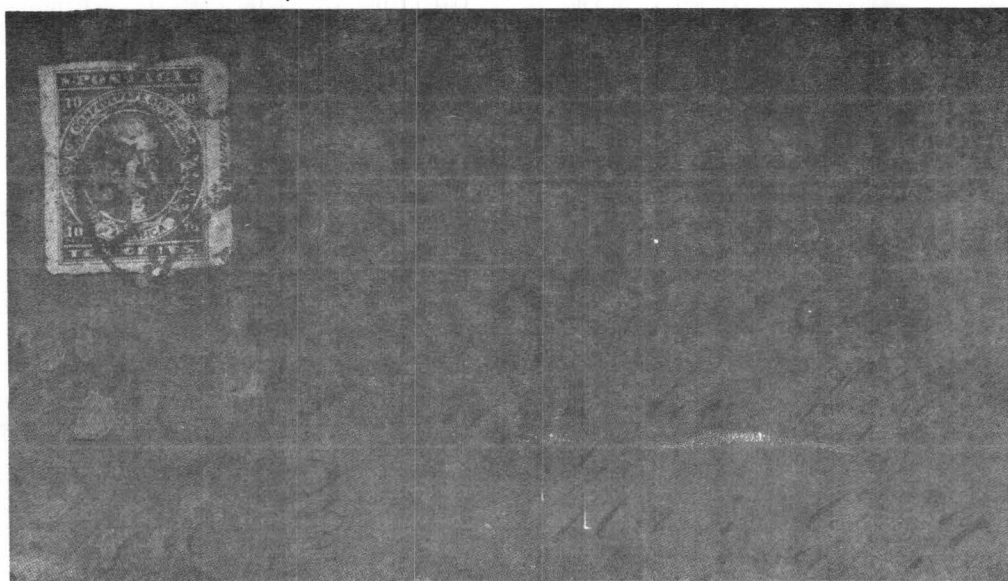
THE LISTING "CAMMANN" SURFACES

By: John W. Collins, Jr.

This writer is happy to report the surfacing of the Dietz listing copy of the Confederate 10 cent Rose "Cammann" variety on cover. With the exception of being illustrated in Earl Antrim's article on the "Ten Cent Rose" in the July 1966 issue of the CONFEDERATE PHILATELIST this cover has remained undisturbed for nearly forty years! It recently exchanged ownership, and is in the proud home of another western collector. As illustrated, the stamp, a deep rose color, is tied by a "Richmond, Va. Jul 5 1862" CDS. The addressee, unfortunately, is indistinct. On the flap is a manuscript notation "Dietz / Variety 'Cammann' / Only copy known / to date / 1942." We are fortunate to also have the Dietz letter accompanying this cover published here for the first time. The important point discussed is the explanation of the name "Cammann." Based on Dietz' own experience as a lithographic apprentice during the late 19th Century, he surmises Cammann was a transferrer in the employment of Hoyer and Ludwig.

So far, we can record three "Cammann" imprints on the 10 cent Rose (No. 5): two with Richmond, Va. postmarks dated July 4, 1862 and July 5, 1862, and a Pine Bluff, Ark. A-24 CDS. There is, however, an additional example of the "Cammann" imprint on cover, but on an entirely different Confederate stamp. It's a 5 cent Blue (No. 4), Stone 2, plate position 31, pen cancelled with the imprint on the left margin rather than on the right as in the case of the 10 cent Rose. The cover is addressed to A. Frederick Flick, Gloucester Point, Va. with a manuscript "Rec'd April 24, 1862." An enlargement is shown in Leonard Hartmann's plating of the "Five Cent Blue Lithograph Stone 2" in the July 1967 issue of the CONFEDERATE PHILATELIST (p. 76).

Upon scrutinizing the examples available, there are two different types of "Cammann" imprint. Those on the 10 cent Rose are in script, whereas, that on the 5 cent Blue is handlettered. Another distinction is the placement of the imprint. On the 10 cent Rose the "Cammann" is centered in the right margin of the impression; and on the 5 cent Blue, the "Cammann" in the left margin begins at the bottom scroll of plate position 21 and extends on an imaginary horizontal line with the "O" in "Confederate" on plate position 31. We should expect the appearance of a 5 cent Blue lithograph with a "C" in the margin at the lower left corner. (Unless trimmed away.) Do you have examples of this or other "Cammann" imprints on your lithographs? We await to hear from YOU!



Press of
The Dietz Printing Co.

109 E. Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia



January twelfth, 1942.

Dear

I have your letter of the tenth with enclosure (here-with returned).

This is one of the most remarkable stamps I have seen for years, and a major addition to the Catalog.

It is a deep rose--but I would lay no stress on "color" in this instance. Instead, shake your hands and pat yourself on the back, pants, or anywhere, and congratulate yourself on possessing the only one of its kind known! I refer to the name "Cammann" on the right-hand margin.

Turn to page 109 of the Dietz Catalog--go to the "Varieties" and note "Fig. 8" with its "SA" in the left margin. Your "Cammann" is of the same class, but even more interesting and more valuable as a higher-priced stamp. I think it should be listed at \$75.00.

And now, let's see if we can find some explanation of this "inscription"! I must go back to my own apprentice days in lithography, more than fifty years ago. Artists, engravers, and transferrers sometimes have the "quirk" of putting their name on the margin of their work, and, if not objected to by the patron, it goes on thru the printing. Note the various initials on the margin of some U.S. stamps, and especially on the paper money of our country, which is generally printed four notes to the sheet. The margins carry quite a number of engravers' initials, but these margins are cut off before we get the notes. Now, it is my belief that one "Cammann" was among Hoyer & Ludwig's force--probably a transferrer--and when he (Cammann) "put down" (transferred) that Stone, he added his name as an identification of his work. Noticed after the printing of a few sheets, it was probably removed "on orders from the office"! Though difficult at this late day, I shall try to find out if a "Camman" was of the force. Hoyer was always advertising for help.

I would mount this cover on a black background, cover it with heavy cellophane, and use Scotch tape around the edges--to preserve it from injury. I put my eyes to a good strain in attempting to make an accurate tracing of this "Cammann" for illustration in the Catalog. I would further suggest that you have a clear, sharp photograph of the entire cover, or either the stamp alone, twice enlarged. If you do this, please send me a print for my Reference Collection.

Again, sincere congratulations! You've "got something!"

Kindest regards!

Sincerely:


(August Dietz)

SCOTT VERSUS GIBBONS

By Herman Herst, Jr.

At the turn of the century, eight decades ago, the collecting of postal stationery was a popular facet of philately. In the six previous decades, since the first stamps appeared in Britain in 1840, there was hardly enough in the way of stamps to collect. Even the Scott catalog reflected this fact. It listed envelope stamps and postal cards as well as adhesive stamps.

Special albums for postal stationery were prepared, and there were several clubs and societies devoted to the specialty. When Scott ceased including them in its catalogs, their popularity suffered. While there are still devotees, and while in the 1920's the Scott Specialized Catalog once again listed envelopes and cards, never again were they as avidly collected as eight decades ago.

The exception today would seem to be the Confederate States, especially among the provisionals. By far the greater number of these stamps known are handstamped on envelopes, and in some cases folded letters, but this has not diminished the demand for them in the slightest.

The writer recalls the auction sale of the Arthur Hind collection in the 1930's, at the bottom of the depression. (Query: does a depression have a height?) Confederates were not easy to sell in those days, and least popular of all were the provisionals. Covers that today would bring in excess of catalog values were then selling for as little as one-tenth of the minimal prices at which they were then listed.

It would seem that the Confederate States listings in Britain's Stanley Gibbons catalog were taken bodily from the Scott specialized. The illustrations appear to be the same, which is not surprising, since it is doubtful that anywhere in Britain would be a collection of Confederates consisting of the original provisionals.

However, the Gibbons catalog consistently ignores all postmaster provisionals which might appear to be postal stationery, and even refuses to list the few adhesive provisionals formed by handstamping bits of paper in the shape of stamps, which were later applied to the piece of mail as were postage stamps.

The most recent addition to Postmaster Provisionals was the adhesive stamp issued by the Postmaster of Oakway, S. C. The original find of that stamp was made in very recent times, by Daniel Gilbert, of Boca Raton, Fla. Gilbert had trouble having it recognized. A trip to Oakway not only developed evidence that the stamp had been legitimately issued, but Gilbert actually found the grave of the Postmaster who had issued the stamp, and no doubt said appropriate philatelic blessings over the spot. (Since then, it is good to say that a second cover bearing the stamp has been located.)

The Gibbons catalog also takes some liberties with the names of Confederate offices. Greenwood Depot, Va. is listed as Greenwood, Va., and Pittsylvania Court House, Va. is called Pittsylvania, Va.

Under Marion, Va., the Scott Specialized catalogs reports that the 2 cent, three cent, fifteen cent and twenty cent denominations of this stamp "are believed to be bogus". Gibbons says much the same thing, stating that they "were formerly listed but we have been unable to find traces of any authentic specimens." This is not surprising; how many covers rated at three cents for postage in the C.S.A. have been noted?

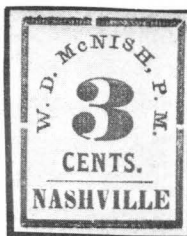
Gibbons also in a very few instances mentions reprints of various stamps, such as the Knoxville and Memphis, although there probably are others known to have been reprinted. Of course all of these have been extensively counterfeited, on all kinds of paper.

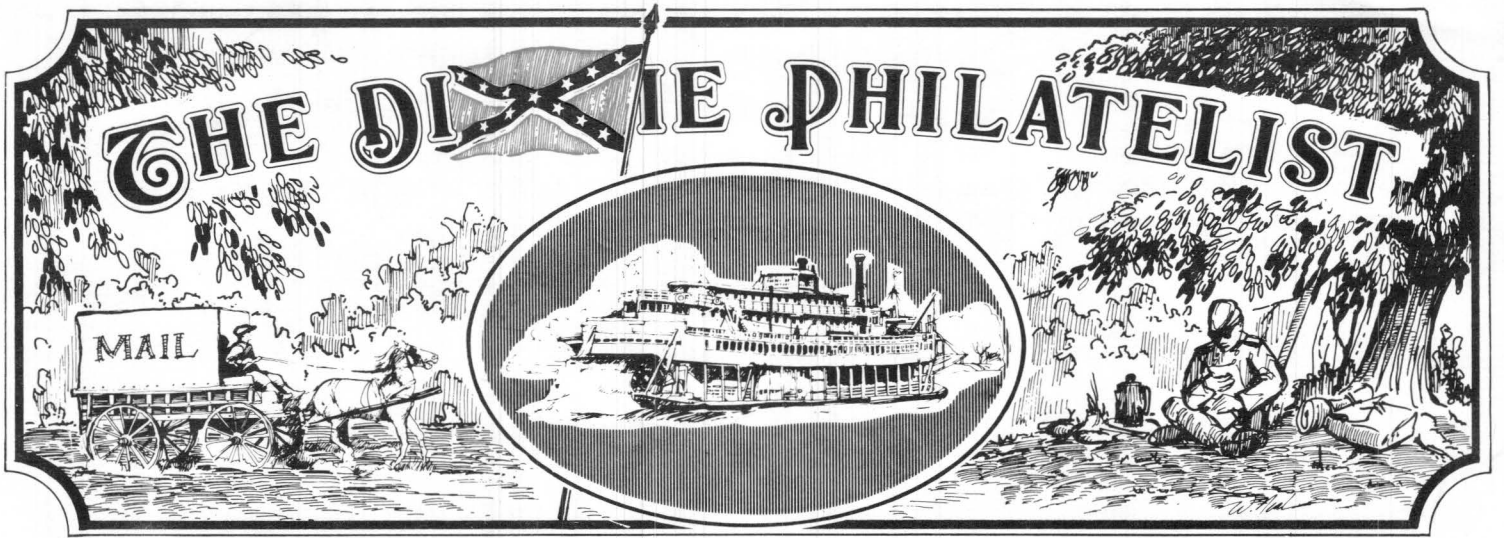
The Emory, Va. provisional was handstamped on sheet margins of the one cent Yankee stamp of the 1857 issue, which were then sold as adhesive stamps. Gibbons recognizes this stamp. The Hallettsville, Texas provisional (but one example known) was prepared in similar fashion on ruled letter paper, but Gibbons does not list it.

Among the general issues of the C. S. A., perhaps the outstanding difference between Scott and Gibbons is the complete omission on the ten cent blue of 1861 - 1862 of those stamps printed from what collectors call "Stone Y". Only the Hoyer and Ludwig, and the J. T. Paterson printings are listed. To this day, the printer of the "Stone Y" stamps is not positively known, but it is thought to be the Paterson Company.

With the great differences in the listings between Scott and Gibbons, one might think that substantial opportunities exist to buy Confederate States stamps reasonably in Britain. Alas, this is not so, for two very good reasons. The first is that supplies of Confederate States stamps in Europe are woefully small, with the exception of the common 5 cent and 10 cent stamps, which can still be found in complete sheets. But more important, those dealers in Europe likely to be offering Confederate States are well aware of the inadequacies of the Gibbons catalog in the U. S. A. field, and are well supplied with the most recent Scott Specialized catalog.

No reflection on the Stanley Gibbons catalog should be inferred from these remarks. Our own Scott, adequate as it is in listing United States stamps, is equally inadequate in listing the stamps of Great Britain and the British Commonwealth. It is this variation that makes it profitable for American dealers to visit Britain, and use their knowledge of U.S.A. stamps profitably, just as British dealers visit this country, and do the very same thing to their American colleagues. Repatriating a country's stamps to the market where they are better appreciated (and recognized) is one of philately's most pleasurable (and most profitable) charms.





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SUMMER 1982, VOLUME XVI, Number II

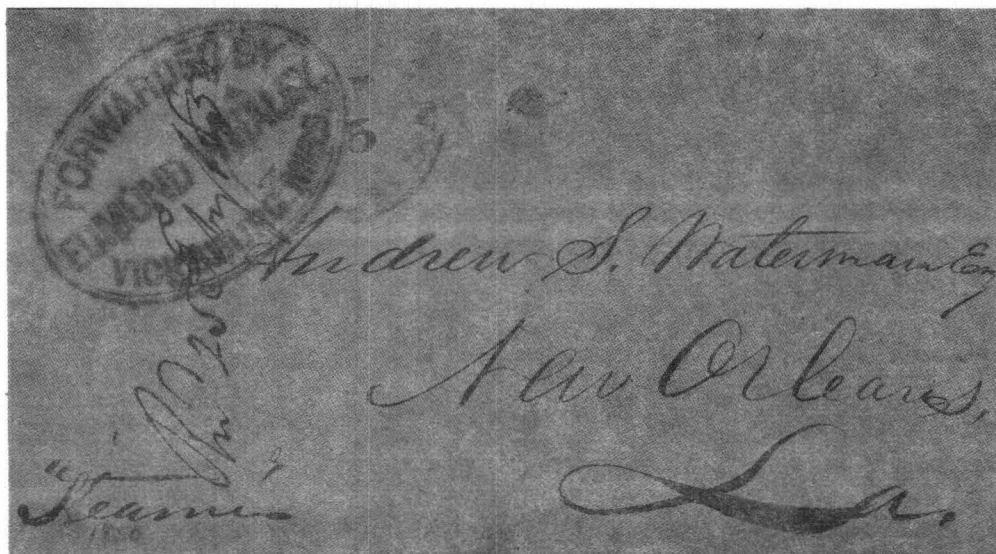
CONTENTS

STEMBOAT AGENTS' HANDSTAMP MARKINGS PAGE 3
 By: H. L. Hill, Jr.

MOBILE (PART 1 of 3) PAGE 4
 By: D. Edward Starnes, Jr.

THE BATON ROUGE HAPPENING 1982 PAGE 10

MEMBERS' CLASSIFIED PAGE 12



A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF A STEAMBOAT AGENT'S HANDSTAMP MARKING.
 THE "FORWARDED BY EDMUND WHALEY, VICKSBURG, MISS."
 AND THE NEW ORLEANS CDS ARE BOTH IN RED ON THIS 1850 COVER.

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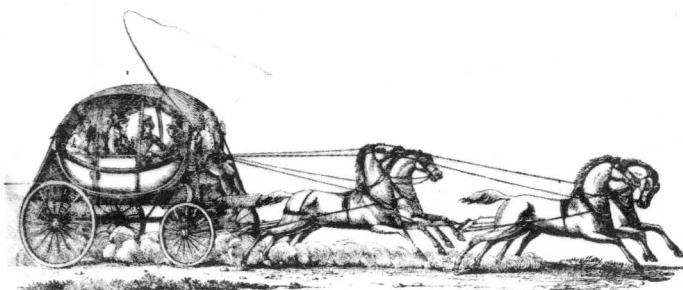
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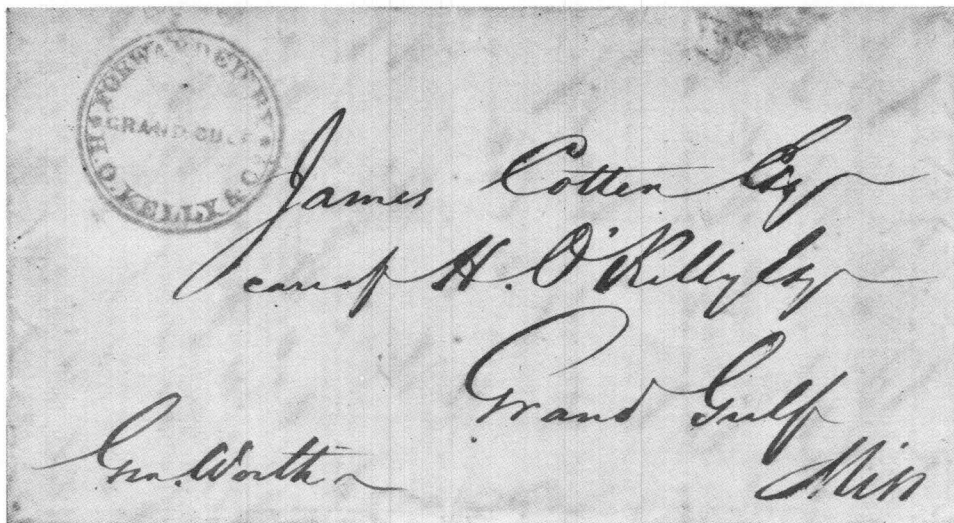
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By: H. L. Hill, Jr.

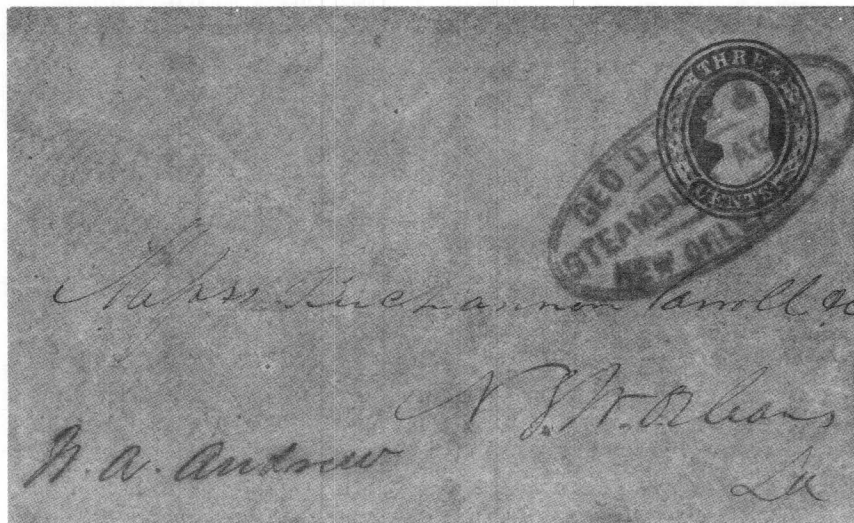
Steamboat agents, according to Henry A. Meyer, represented steamboats or boat lines at a port on their route. They accepted letters from local shippers and individuals to be placed on the next steamboat headed in the direction of the address. The agent sometimes applied his handstamp to such letters, and these are relatively scarce. The cover below shows a marking not found in any previous publication.



FORWARDED BY H. O. KELLY & CO., GRAND GULF (MISS.)

There are only thirteen agent markings listed in THE AMERICAN STAMPLESS COVER CATALOGUE edited by Ben Wishnietsky: New Orleans - 5; Vicksburg - 1; Jackson, Mississippi - 1; Cairo, Illinois - 2; Evansville, Indiana - 2; Evansville, Iowa - 1; and Paducah, Kentucky - 1.

There are five more not listed above found in SIMPSON'S U. S. POSTAL MARKINGS, second edition by Thomas J. Alexander: New Orleans - 3; Vicksburg - 1; and Louisville, Kentucky - 1. Counting the H. O. Kelly above, that gives us a total of nineteen known handstamped agents' markings. All three of these listings are in red ink.



GEORGE D. HITE, STEAMBOAT AGENTS, NEW ORLEANS

MOBILE

By: D. Edward Starnes, Jr.

Established in April, 1813

County Seat of Mobile

Still in Operation

The land area below the 31st Parallel, West of the Perdido River and east of the Pearl River, was annexed by the Congress of the United States as part of Mississippi Territory on May 12, 1812. The Territorial Legislature created Mobile County, with the town of the same name as County Seat, in August of that year.

The small town and strategic fort were occupied by the Spanish and it wasn't until April 13, 1813, that U. S. military forces entered the town and a civilian government could be established.

The "First Return" of the Mobile post office was July 1, 1814, but there is indisputable evidence that a post office was established in 1813. On May 22, 1813, the Postmaster General of the United States wrote to a Mr. Addin Lewis that "Yours of the 7th Ulto (April, author's note) received. . . . I have previously appointed Mr. Wilkinson PM at Mobile." Based on this letter it is safe to assume that the post office at Mobile was established during the last of April or first part of May, 1813. The 15-month delay from opening until a Return could be sent to Washington City is probably attributable to the Creek Indian uprising which disrupted mail service between the two towns.

Mobile's geographic location assured its primacy in the development of the new State. A port city on the west bank of Mobile Bay, the town was usable by ocean going ships. The Alabama and Tombigbee rivers served as major arteries for the transportation of goods and people into the State's interior and emptied into the Bay by the short Mobile River just above the port city. Ships and riverboats could both dock at Mobile.

Postmaster Appointments

James B. Wilkinson	April, 1813*
Addin Lewis	June 6, 1814*
Benjamin S. Smoot	April 2, 1824
William D. Stone	Dec. 28, 1827
Samuel S. Garrow	Sept. 20, 1832
John W. Townsend	Sept. 22, 1839
Theophilus L. Toulmin.	March 25, 1846
Oliver S. Beers	April 4, 1849
Theophilus L. Toulmin.	March 15, 1853
Lloyd D. Bowers	Sept. 30, 1858

*Wilkinson's "First Return" was July 1, 1814. Lewis' was dated October 1, 1814.

Note: There is a possibility that a Wilson K. H. Baggett (?) was postmaster between 1819 and 1824. The Original post office ledgers from which these early records are taken are badly faded and a positive reading isn't possible. The name could be a "bondsmen" for Addin Lewis.

POSTAL MARKINGS OF MOBILE, ALABAMA

Mississippi Territory Period
1813 - 1817

MOBILE

Type 1

27 x 4 SL, Brown

E - Aug 15, 1813

L - Sep 27, 1814

The handstamped straight line postmarks are the earliest known from the Mobile post office. Only two examples have been recorded;

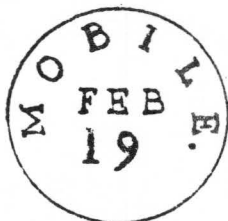
Mobile
22nd Oct

Manuscript

E - Oct 22, 1814

L - Dec 23, 1816

Manuscript postmarks are extremely scarce, with but two examples known to be in existence.



Type 2

28 mm, Black

E - Feb 19, 1816

The Type 2 postmark seems to have been used regularly after it was introduced.

All strikes seen during the period of Mississippi Territory are in black ink although red ink might be found in the latter part of 1817.

Red ink reported by a reliable source for Nov 11, 1816.

Alabama Territory Period

1817 - 1819

(Type 2)

28 mm, Red, Black

E - Dec 3, 1817 (Red)

L - Dec 12, 1819 (Black)

The type 2 postmark was used throughout the twenty-two months that Alabama existed as a separate territory.

Postmark Types

- Type 3 - MOBILE. A. This large postmark was introduced in 1828 and seems to have replaced the Type 2 on introduction. Black ink was used from 1828 thru 1830, again in late 1832, and for the last few months of 1834 and the first months of 1835. Red was used from 1831 thru 1834 and the first half of 1836. Blue was used from 1835 thru 1837 when the postmark was discarded.
- Type 4 - MOBILE /md/ Ala. This is the most common of all the town's post marks, being used exclusively until 1842 and regularly from 1845 to 1859. There are no recorded uses of this postmark in 1843-44 so perhaps it was set aside after Type-5 was introduced only to be reactivated in 1845.
- Type 5 - MOBILE /md/ Ala. Almost identical to Type 4 but with letters of the town's name more widely spaced. Quickest identification is the letter "E" which is fully below the month slug.
- Type 6 - MOBILE /md/ Ala. Similar to Type 5 but larger diameter. In most instances the month and day are found with the date on top, for example "22 / NOV". About half the strikes seen are in blue with the others equally divided between red and orange. Only one black strike has been seen.
- Type 7 - MOBILE Ala. /dm/ 5. This postmark was introduced in 1850 and was the first to incorporate the postage rate in the device. It is seen only in blue ink prior to the postage rate change on July 1, 1851, after which it is only seen in black when it was used for a "due" or unpaid letter.
- Type 8 - MOBILE Ala. /dm/ 10. This was the companion to Type 7 and was, in my opinion, a different postmark device. Only seen in blue ink and never after July 1, 1851, although it could have been used on double weight due letters.
- Type 9 - MOBILE. ALA /md/ 3PAID. Introduced in 1852 to accommodate the change in postage rates. Only seen in red ink.
- Type 10 - MOBILE ALA /md/ 3 PAID. It is possible that this device was introduced before Type 9 but the earliest date seen is several months later. Different device in that letters are smaller and more widely spaced. Only seen in red ink.
- Type 11 - MOBILE ALA /dm/ 5. A new postage due postmark introduced in 1852. Only seen in black ink.
- Type 12 - MOBILE /md/ ALA (last LA small capital letters). This postmark was used primarily on stamped envelopes but has been recorded on stampless covers from 1854 onward. Usually seen in black ink only but one red strike has been recorded.

Alabama Statehood Period
1819 - 1855



Type 2
1819-37

28 mm, Black

E - Territorial



Type 3
1828-37

32 mm, Black,
Red, Blue

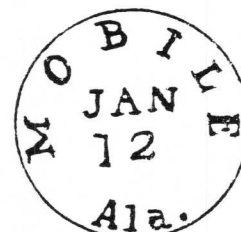
E - Noted 1828



Type 4
1837-59

30 mm, Blue, Red,
Orange, Black

E - Mar 24, 1837



Type 5
1842-51

30 mm, Blue, Red,
Orange, Black

E - Oct 5, 1842



Type 6
1848-51

32 mm, Blue, Red,
Orange, Black

E - Mar 17, 1848



Type 7
1850-53

34 mm, Black,
Blue

E - Mar 2, 1850



Type 8
1850-51

34 mm, Blue

E - Feb 17, 1850

Identical to Type 8
except rate slug is
"11" for use on Way
mail.

See the section on
WAY RATES for
details.

Type 8W



Type 9
1852-53

32 mm, Red

E - May 1, 1852



Type 10
1852-55

32 mm, Red

E - Jul 4, 1852



Type 11
1852-53

31 mm, Black

E - Oct 23, 1852



Type 12
1854-55

32 mm, Black, Red

E - Jun 1, 1854

Postmark Types Notes continued

- Type 13 - MOBILE /md/ ALA. (last LA small capital letters). Almost identical to Type 12, the letters of the town name are slightly further apart and extend over more of the arc of the circle.
- Type 14 - MOBILE /md/ ALA. The "balloon" postmark, only seen on stamped envelopes in 1857-58. It is scarce when considered in relation to the numbers of other postmark types seen.
- Type 15 - MOBILE /mdy/ Ala. This is the first year-dated postmark seen from the town. Normally seen on stamped envelopes but has been seen on a number of stampless covers which are always of maritime nature.
- Type 16 - MOBILE /mdy/ ALA. The very familiar double circle postmark. Has been seen only on stamped envelopes, except as above for T-15.

Note: With the exception of Types 2 and 3, all of these postmarks have been seen on stamped envelopes. Types 4, 5, and 6 are known on the 1847 - issue stamps.

Types 7, 8, 9, and 10 are known as stamp cancels and should be listed as "7A", etc. They are seen as cancels only with the rate slug removed. Type 11 has been seen as a cancel with the rate slug remaining indicating that perhaps it was not removable on this particular device.

Paid, Free Notes

The uses of the PAID handstamps seem to fit comfortably into the years of use noted but it is possible that failure to measure accurately has caused some misidentification here.

PAID was seen on approximately 40% of the many, many hundreds of covers noted between 1830 and 1851, indicating that most such mail was sent postage due.

The T-5, PAID in oval, is apparently quite scarce. Only 5 examples have been noted (two of them in library papers) and all between DEC 1 (1849) and FEB 4 (1850). . . . a period of slightly more than two months. In each case the cover had a postmark in blue ink with the PAID in oval plus rate marking in red ink. The only rate markings seen have been 5(C-20) on 12/1/49, and 10(C-20) on the other four dates. These are also the only examples of the "10" marking seen.

The FREE handstamps are not at all common to Mobile. The T-2, 21x4mm, was reported by a collector and is the only example recorded.

There is at least one cover in existence with a handstamped FREE (t-3), plus a handstamped WAY (small arc) which must be a strange and scarce combination.

Alabama Statehood Period
1856 - 1861



Type 13
1856

32 mm, Black
E - Feb 23, 1856



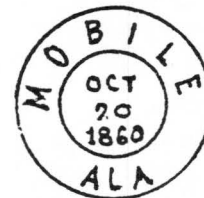
Type 14
1857-58

35 mm, Black
E - Noted 1857



Type 15
1857-59

30 mm, Black
E - Dec 12, 1857



Type 16
1860-61

25 mm, Black
E - Feb 18, 1860

Paid, Free Markings

1830 - 1855

PAID

Type 1
1830-36

23 x 4 mm
Red, Blue,
Black

PAID

Type 2
1837-49

20 x 4 mm
Red, Blue,
Orange

PAID

Type 3
1845-51

16 x 4 mm
Red, Blue,
Orange

PAID

Type 4
1845-51

22 x 6 mm
Red, Blue,
Orange



Type 5
1849-50

28 x 21 mm
Red, Blue,

PAID

Type 6
1850-55
20 x 7 mm
Red, Blue

FREE

Type 1
1830-36
25 x 4 mm

Type 2
1837

21 x 4 mm

FREE

Type 3
1847-48
18 x 4 mm

THE BATON ROUGE HAPPENING -- 1982

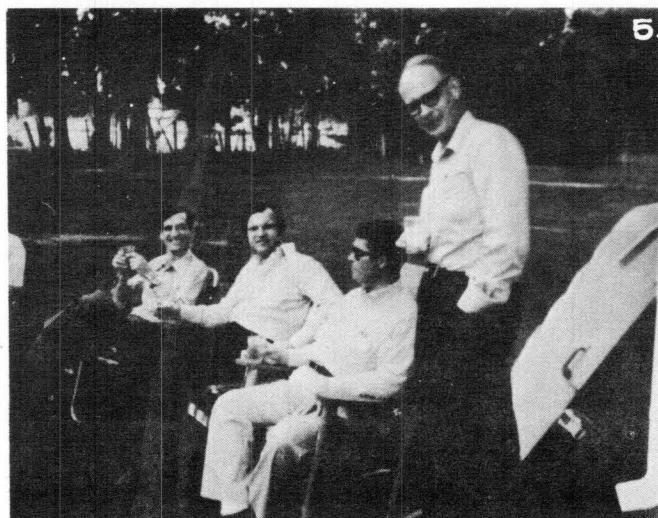
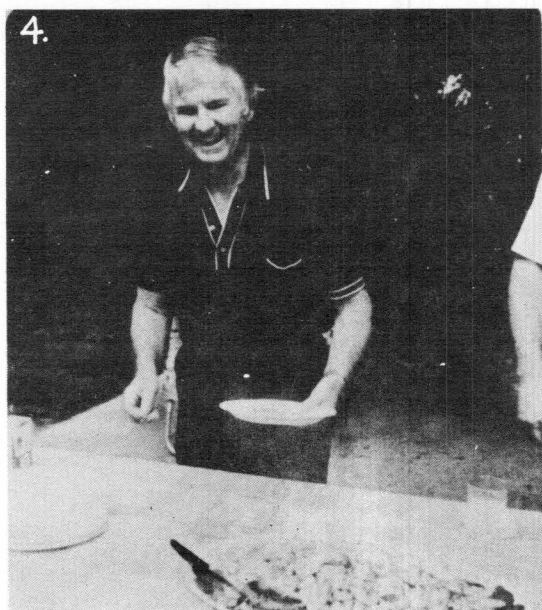
"The Happening", starting in 1973 in Greenville, Mississippi as a Postal History fun - time get together, moving to Jackson, Mississippi a couple of years later, landed in Baton Rouge this year. Hosts Erin Gunter and Warren Sanders really "put on the dog", and some thirty five SPF members and their wives and girl friends were treated to three days of fun and philatelic fellowship. A special room was set up for our group at the Holiday Inn South complete with an armed guard. Everyone brought boxes, albums, and cartons of covers to trade or sell or just to show off. Stampless, steamboats, Confederates, classics, documents, and even postcards were plentiful as was the bragging and gloating.

The pictures shown here are of some of the group enjoying the hospitality of Warren and Marie Sanders at their beautiful home. The "Happening" is held annually and is open to all SPF members. Contact our president, Warren Sanders, if you are interested in attending next year's event on the beautiful Mississippi Gulf Coast.



1. Erin Gunter, Clint McGee, and Herb McNeal caught here in a fit of laughter.
2. Don Garrett telling Gary Hendershott and Jerry Palazolo about the Ship Island one that got away.
3. H. L. "Sonny" Hill, Jr. and Dr. Al Graves matching shrimp for shrimp.
4. Billy Matz trying to trade his plate for the platter of shrimp.
5. John Donnes, Hank Berthelot, and Edward Jackson all vying to offer APS "Pres" Bill Bauer a seat.
6. Maxine Garrett offering Jerry a sausage while Sandra Palazolo and Niles Schuh prefer a liquid diet.
7. Billy Matz, Jerry Palazolo, Gary Hendershott, and Betty Matz looking their best.
8. Sausages "a la Warren Sanders" and steaks "a la Roger Weill."
9. High-bidder Scruffy, Roger Weill, Marie Sanders, Bill Bauer and Warren Sanders keeping Hubert Skinner in the dark.





MEMBERS' CLASSIFIED

- WANTED: For U. S. Postal Marking study, any mail item salvaged from a ship or train wreck, or from a natural mishap. Henry J. Berthelot, 132 Livingston Pl. W., Metairie, LA 70005.
- WANTED: Letters to or from Mexico during American Civil War, to Union with Confederate CDS or to Confederate States. Cash or Trade. E. E. Carver, 17571 Brent Lane, Tustin, CA 92680.
- WANTED: Anything concerning General MacArthur WWII - Medals - FDC's etal. Frank J. Kosik, Rt. 4, Box 471, Delavan, WI 53115.
- WANTED: Confederate covers, documents and broadsides worth \$1,000 and up. Best quality wanted as I pay the best price. Write or call - Gary Hendershott, 1637-B East 15th St., Little Rock, ARK 72202. Phone (501) 387 - 7243.
- NOTICE: "Precancelled Envelopes of the United States", Second Edition, 1981, Price \$10.00. Available at: New Orleans Stamp and Coin Center, P. O. Box 24370, New Orleans, LA 70184.
- NOTICE: A revision of the Klein Steamboat Markings has been undertaken by Dr. James Milgram. Covers prior to 1890 bearing handstamped markings and printed markings unlisted in Klein's should be sent to: Dr. James W. Milgram, 303 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60611.

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 9F 9S 10K
 9G 9T 10L
 9H 9U 10M
 9I 10A 10N
 9J 10B 10O
 9K



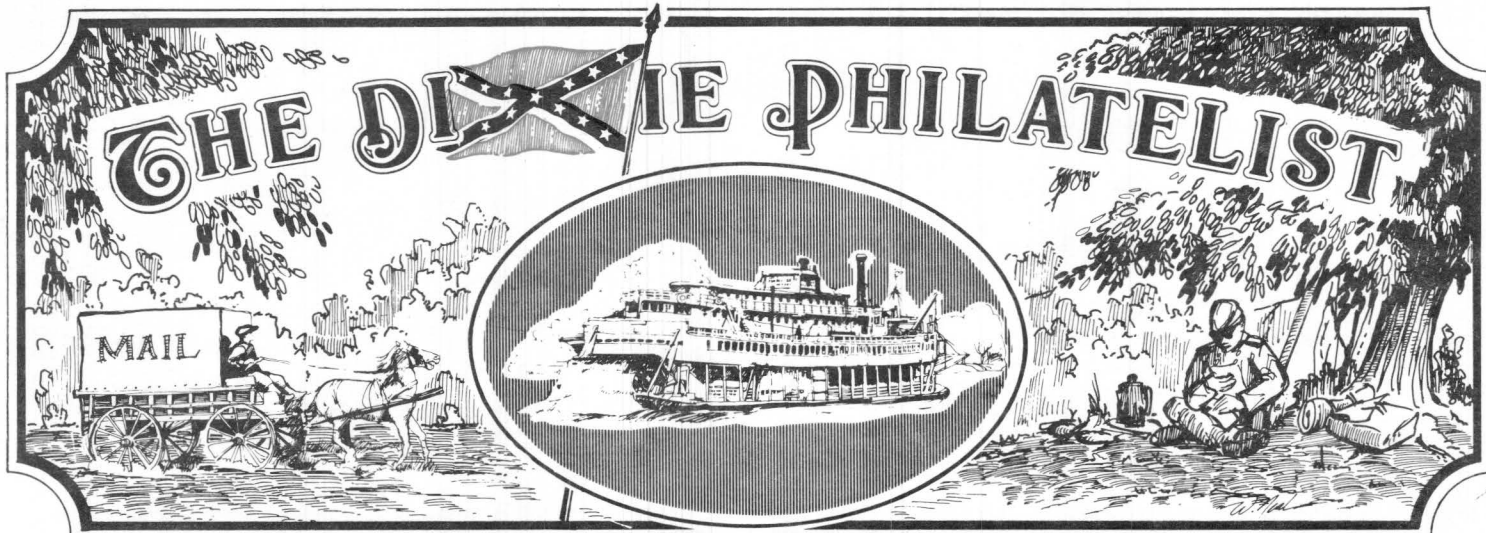
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10P 137 144G
 10Q 140 144H
 10R 141A 144I
 10S 141E 144J
 10T 141F 144K
 10U 141G 148
 16 141H 155
 22 141I 156
 76 143D 161
 106 143E 162
 132 143F 166
 136 144F 167
 174

ALAN T. ATKINS



We report with much sorrow, the death of Alan Atkins. Alan died in the hospital after surgery June 25th, 1982. To his wife, Anne, and to the rest of the family, we offer our sincere sympathy in this loss to all of us.



THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FEDERATION — 1010 METAIRIE ROAD, JACKSON, MS 39209
 FALL 1982, VOLUME XVI, NUMBER III

CONTENTS

A TRIBUTE TO MORRIS EVERETT PAGE 3

MOBILE (PART 2 of 3) PAGE 4
 By: D. Edward Starnes, Jr.

WRECK MAIL PAGE 10
 By: Henry J. Berthelot

BOWLING GREEN, GEORGIA. PAGE 12
 By: Douglas N. Clark

MOBILE

Mobile
22nd Oct^r



D. EDWARD STARNES' SECOND ARTICLE ON THE POSTAL MARKINGS OF MOBILE, ALABAMA, IS INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE. ANYONE HAVING MARKINGS NOT LISTED IN THE TWO ARTICLES PUBLISHED THUSFAR SHOULD FORWARD THEM TO THE EDITORS.

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

MEMBERSHIP DUES

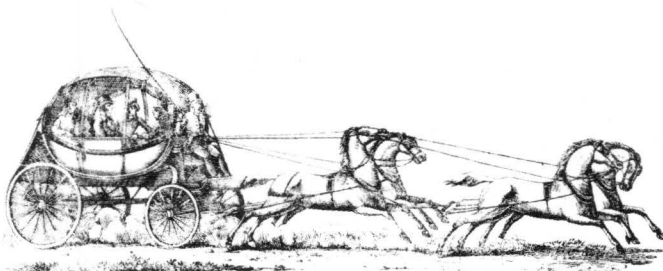
Membership in the Southern Philatelic Federation per year is as follows:
 Regular - \$8.00 Sustaining - \$15.00 Patron - \$25.00
 Sustaining and Patron Members are entitled to one free 30 word or less classified ad.

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Publicity	Billy Matz	P. O. Box 12162, Memphis, TN 38112
Advertising	Yancey Green	324 Buena Vista, Memphis, TN 38112
Legal Advisor	M. Clinton McGee	P. O. Box 2835, University, AL, 35486
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	Erin R. Gunter	8865 Syble Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 70814



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This Contract, made the *seventeenth*
day of *September* *in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty four*
between James Prescott of the U. S. Sec. H. Agency of Ala.
(to be occupied at Augusta, Ga.)

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

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SOUTHERN HISTORICAL EPHEMERA: CIRCA 1700-1865 (ONLY)

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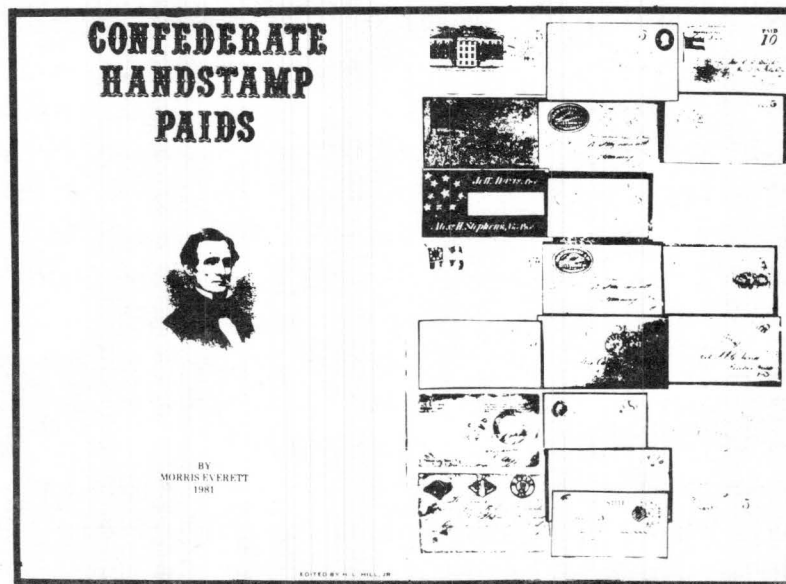
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A TRIBUTE TO MORRIS EVERETT

How many people do you know who spend over half of their lives gathering information on a particular subject, pay for having it put into booklet form, then give it away so others may benefit from it? Not many, if any, we suspect. Well, such a person is Morris Everett. When Don Garrett asked Morris if he would write an article on his list of Mississippi Handstamp Paid Confederate Covers for the Dixie, he not only agreed to do so, but also sent his listings for the other Confederate States as well. This series ran in the Dixie over a three year period and eventually was put into a booklet to be given FREE to all members in good standing of the Confederate Stamp Alliance. Some 700 members received these booklets along with their regular CONFEDERATE PHILATELIST and from what we hear, many of these beneficiaries have seen fit to write Morris a note of appreciation which he justly deserves and deeply appreciates.

Morris did not stop there - he sent extra money to cover the expense of a future supplement.

We know for a fact that he has lots of new listings since the publication of his "Confederate Handstamp Paids" booklet in 1981, and in case some of our readers have such covers and have not sent a listing and photocopy of them to Morris, you may do so to R. D. 3, Fairmount Blvd., Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022. Booklets are selling at \$5.00 each (\$3.50 for C.S.A. members) and may be ordered from the C.S.A. Secretary, Jerry Palazolo, 5010 Raleigh LaGrange Rd., Memphis, Tennessee 38126. Thanks, Morris.



DOUGLAS N. CLARK - SPF WINNER

Doug Clark, a frequent writer for the Dixie, won the Warren P. Ware Trophy and the Charles Miller Medal for his "U. S. Ship Rates" exhibit at MEMPEX '82. In addition, he won a Gold Medal and the Reserve Grand Award. There were five other SPF member's exhibits entered also, according to a report by Past President Jerry Palazolo. Contact our advertising manager if you are interested in giving these awards at your show.

MOBILE
(Part 2 of 3)

By: D. Edward Starnes, Jr.

Rate Markings Notes

This is what I consider to be the period of greatest interest in Mobile postal history. The rate simplification brought about by the Act effective July 1, 1845, resulted in a large number of handstamped rates of many sizes, shapes, and varieties. The introduction of postage stamps in 1847 further increases the interest in this six-year period to June 30, 1851. The following notes and general comments are based on a survey of almost 500 covers from this period. The concentration ranged from a low of three in one month to a high of 15 in a number of months. The results will be presented in chronological order.

July 1, 1845 - The T-4 postmark was used in all of the months of this year. One T-5 was reported but might be an error and we are checking it out. Rate handstamps were 5(C-20) and 10(Box), both introduced in July. The WAY/11(DLC-28) was first noted in October. Circulars were struck with the 2(DLC). ALL markings in this year were in BLUE ink.

1846 - The T-4 postmark was used all year but the T-5 was put back into service in January and also saw continuous use. The preceding rate handstamps continued in use through August but the Block 5 and Block 10 handstamps show up from early October onward. Way and Circular markings didn't change. Biggest difference was the use of RED ink all year and ORANGE from July through December. NO BLUE ink is noted. (There is one report of blue in August but it is being checked.)

(Here is the first contradiction. As you will see rate handstamps usually replaced each other with a clean "break" between uses. However, the 5(C-20) and 10(Box) continued to be used occasionally after the introduction of the Block rates, and usually on inland waterway mail in conjunction with the large STEAM handstamp.)

1847 - The T-4 and T-5 postmarks used all year. Block rates were used through April but replaced by the 5(C-25) and 10(C-28) in May which were used for the rest of the year. The WAY/11(C-25) handstamp replaced the earlier variety in March. STEAM seen. For some reason there are no reported Circular rates in this year. RED and ORANGE ink for entire year, no BLUE at all.

1848 - The T-4 and T-5 postmarks used all year and the T-6 added in July. The Slant 5 and Slant 10 rate handstamps cleanly replaced the Large Circles in July. WAY/11(C-25) used all year. STEAM seen. Circulars hit with PAID/3(C-30) seen first in December. RED and ORANGE ink for entire year, no BLUE at all.

1849 - The T-4, T-5, and T-6 postmarks used all year. Slant rates used all year. PAID/3(C-30) used all year. WAY/11(DLC-24) replaced earlier device in May. Also 19, 24, STEAM/10(DLO), SHIP/12(DLO) and ADV/2 seen in this year. RED and ORANGE ink in all months through August then replaced by BLUE ink for balance of the year. Red or Orange continued to be used on Circulars, some Way mail.

In December the PAID(Oval) and 10(C-20) show up for the first time and the 5(C-20) resurrected from the discard bin. WHY?

(In all cases of late 1849, early 1850, the PAID(Oval) and Small Circle rate handstamps are found in red ink with the postmarks in blue ink. Why was this rate handstamp introduced when the Slant rates continued in use? Is there any significance to the colors of ink?)

Rate Handstamps

1845 - 1851



Small
Circle

1845-49

20 mm
Red, Blue

E - 7/16/45



Block

1846-47

7 x 10 mm
Red, Orange,
Blue, Black

E - 11/7/46



Large
Circle

1847-48

25 mm
Red, Orange

E - 5/19/47



Slant

1848-51

8 x 12 mm
Red, Orange,
Blue

E - 7/11/48



Small

1851

7 x 7 mm
Red

E - 6/12/51



Box-A

1845-47

18 x 11 mm
Red, Blue

E - 7/16/45



Block

1846-47

16 x 9 mm
Red, Orange

E - 10/18/46



Large
Circle

1847-48

28 mm
Red, Orange

E - 5/23/47



Slant

1848-51

14 x 16 mm
Red, Orange,
Blue

E - 7/11/48

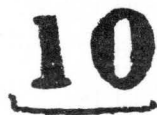


Small
Circle

1849-50

20 mm
Red, Blue

E - 12/29/49



Box-B

1845-47

19 x 13 mm
Red, Blue,
Orange



1849

15 x 13 mm
Red



1851

DLC 22 mm
Red



1851-55

16 x 10 mm
Blue, Red

1850 - Types 4, 5 and 6 postmarks used all year. Types 7 and 8 (with the rate in the postmark) were introduced in February. Slant rates used all year. The 10(C-20) used in January and February but not after. WAY/11(DLC-24) used all-year. PAID (arc)/3 for Circulars seen in September. BLUE ink seen in all the months and RED ink in March and the balance of the year.

(It is in March that the first identifiable pattern of usages can be noted. Through the balance of the year, and 1851, T-4 postmark is seen ONLY with Slant Rates - and PAID - Circular rates, and on stamped envelopes . . . and always in RED ink. T-5 and T-6 postmarks are seen ONLY on Way and Foreign mail, plus some postage due manuscript rates, and always in BLUE ink. The T-7 and T-8 postmarks are always in BLUE.

An obvious question arises. Is Red ink used on postage paid mail and Blue ink on postage due mail? This is the pattern and it is supported by more than 100 covers which gives credence to a "design" rather than happenstance.

Does anyone have information to support. . . or deny. . . this theory?)

1851 - Through June 30, and the end of the 5 / 10 rate period, the postmark types, rates, ink colors, etc., are as in the previous year. WAY (arc) + 21 rate seen in April. The Small 5 rate seen one time in June.

post 1851 - The most noticeable effect of the rate change of July 1, 1851, is the rapid reduction in the number of stampless covers seen. Adhesive postage stamps must have been readily accepted by Mobilians.

In 1852, T-4 postmarks are seen in RED with Circular rates and in BLACK as a cancel of stamps. T-6 is seen in BLUE on stampless with DUE/WAY 1 cent (BOX, Grid) and in BLACK as a cancel. T-7 in BLACK as a "Due" marking. T-9 and T-10 in RED (remember, these are the "3 PAID" postmarks) and the T-11 in black (again, a "due" marking for stampless). I've recorded only 39 covers positively dated in this year.

Records thereafter are further diluted by the lack of positively dated covers. For example, there are only 22 for 1853, and 11 for 1854, and 14 for 1855. One reason for the relatively few dated covers is the use of envelopes. There are many envelopes with stamps and Mobile postmarks which cannot be assigned to a year as the enclosures are missing.

There are many, many stamped envelopes and wrappers with Mobile postmarks in the Scruggs' material in the Birmingham Public Library. Someday, when enough time is available, a careful study of that material might give a greater understanding of postal practices in the 1851-1861 era.

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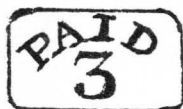
1A 9L 10D
 2A 9M 10E
 3A 9N 10F
 9A 9O 10G
 9B 9P 10H
 9D 9Q 10I
 9E 9R 10J
 9F 9S 10K
 9G 9T 10L
 9H 9U 10M
 9I 10A 10N
 9J 10B 10O
 9K

10P 137 144G
 10Q 140 144H
 10R 141A 144I
 10S 141E 144J
 10T 141F 144K
 10U 141G 148
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 22 141I 156
 76 143D 161
 106 143E 162
 132 143F 166
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Rate Handstamps

1851 - 1860



PAID/3
1852-53

22 x 13 mm
Red

This was a stamp for circulars used for regular mail. The rate did not meet a circular fee after a change on Oct 1, 1852.



PAID/6
1855-56

17 mm
Black



PAID/12
1855

21 mm
Black



24
1849-56

22 mm
Blue, Red,
Black



15
1860

21 mm
Black

30

30
1859
11 x 7 mm
Black

The 15 and 30 markings have been seen on maritime mail only, but could be found on domestic mail.

Note: There are several handstamped rate markings of the 1851 to 1856 period noted in the Stampless Cover Catalogues which have not been seen by or reported to the author. A larger PAID/6 (C-25 mm) was listed in the earlier editions. Also a PAID/9 (configuration not known) was noted for Mobile.

That such markings could exist is not questioned but they could not be listed in a study of this type until more data is available.

Way Markings Notes

The large straight line WAY was the only one of these markings not actually reported to me in the survey. The date, and illustration, comes from a USPCS magazine supported by catalogue listings.

The WAY (arc) /6 was reported four times.

The WAY /6 (DLC-25) was reported six times.

It is not until we get to the "11" markings that we have enough examples to give representative data. Here are the results of 70 such handstamps completely described as to types, dates, colors of ink, and associated postmarks. There are a number of others known as to date and color but the type is not known and these are not included in the figures below.

Type	Year	Seen	Ink	PM Types		
DLC-28	1845	2	Blue	4	That these three circular handstamps followed each other in use isn't a doubt. The dates of use seemingly assure this to be the case.	
	1846	7	Red	4		
	1847	4	Org	4, 5		
C-25	1847	4	Red	4	There are no manuscript "way 11" markings recorded after the introduction of handstamps in 1845.	
		7	Org	4, 5		
	1848	12	Red	4, 5, 6		The 25mm circle device will probably not be found in blue ink as that color is not known used in the years when the handstamp saw use.
		2	Org	4, 6		
1849	3	Red	4, 5	Approximately 20% of the markings are the DLC-28, with the other two types seen approximately 40% each.		
	1	Org	5			
DLC-24	1849	7	Red	4, 5, 6	The type 8W postmark was used in 1850-51 along with the DLC-24 marking but did not replace the separate handstamp.	
		3	Blue	4, 5, 6		
	1850	13	Blue	5, 6		
	1851	4	Blue	6		

The WAY(arc) as a separate handstamp along with a Block 21 handstamped rate is listed in the stampless cover catalogue as a New Orleans marking but there is no doubt that it was used at Mobile in April, 1851 onward. I have records of four different covers bearing these markings, all in blue ink, and all with the T-5 and T-6 postmarks.

The stampless cover catalogue lists a "WAY/6 (C-30), red, 1851" for Mobile but I have not had a report of this item or has it been recorded in Meyer's notes reported by the USPCS. Does anyone have any information on this marking?

The small straight line WAY has only been seen on stamped covers of Mobile.

Way Rate Handstamps

1845 - 1860

WAY

WAY
1845

34 x 10 mm
Blue

WAY

WAY
1847 - 48

Arc 16 x 6 mm
Red, Orange

**WAY
6**

WAY/6
1848-51

Arc 27 x 20 mm
Red, Blue,
Orange



WAY/6
1848-52

DLC 25 mm
Blue, Black



WAY/11
1845-47

DLC 28 mm
Red, Blue,
E - 10/30/45



WAY/11
1847-49

25 mm
Red, Orange
E - 3/3/47



WAY/11
1849-51

DLC 24 mm
Red, Blue
E - 6/12/49



Postmark
Type 8W
1850-51

34 mm
Blue
E - 12/11/50

WAY

21

WAY + 21
(Two separate handstamps)

1851
Arc 25 x 7 mm
Blue

WAY

WAY

1854-60
18 x 4 mm
Black

WRECK MAIL

An Interesting Postal History Challenge

By: Henry J. Berthelot

In recent years, "condition" has become a philatelic "buzz" word. Collectors invariably strive to obtain items that are "superb" or at least "very fine". Such a practice is understandable if a person collects plate blocks or mint stamps. However, if a person is interested in postal history, "condition" becomes a relative term, for it inextricably is interwoven with the philatelic past of the particular item. Accordingly, a superb or very fine item that had an uneventful journey through the mail generally presents a rather simple historical narrative. It is all looks and no substance! On the other hand, a "shabby" item damaged by fire, mud, oil, and/or water, whose passage through the mail was interrupted by some transportation mishap, reveals a very dramatic and philatelically significant anecdote.

This latter group of items appropriately is classified as "salvaged mail", since it was saved from destruction. To more collectors, however, these items commonly are referred to by the more graphic term "wreck mail". This is a generic term used to describe all forms of mail matter recovered from a mishap involving one of the common modes of modern - day land transportation, namely, highway vehicles.

Postal authorities investigate every mishap that involves a shipment of mail. And, prior to forwarding the damaged and/or delayed mail to the addressee or returning it to the sender, the postal facility designated to process the mail usually explains briefly the cause of the degradation. This explanation, a postal marking, either is placed on, attached to, or forwarded with each damaged item. Collecting wreck mail is an interesting and challenging postal history specialty. Interesting because it concentrates on one of the major problem areas confronting any postal administration, transporting the mail; challenging because research often is frustrated by the scant attention, if any, given some mishaps by the news media and by the lack of official Post Office records. This paper examines one such mishap and illustrates the known postal markings that were used to identify the recovered mail.

On February 16, 1935, a mail truck enroute to Memphis, Tennessee with mail from various northern cities, caught fire and burned at Milan, Tennessee, a city on U. S. Highway 79, approximately

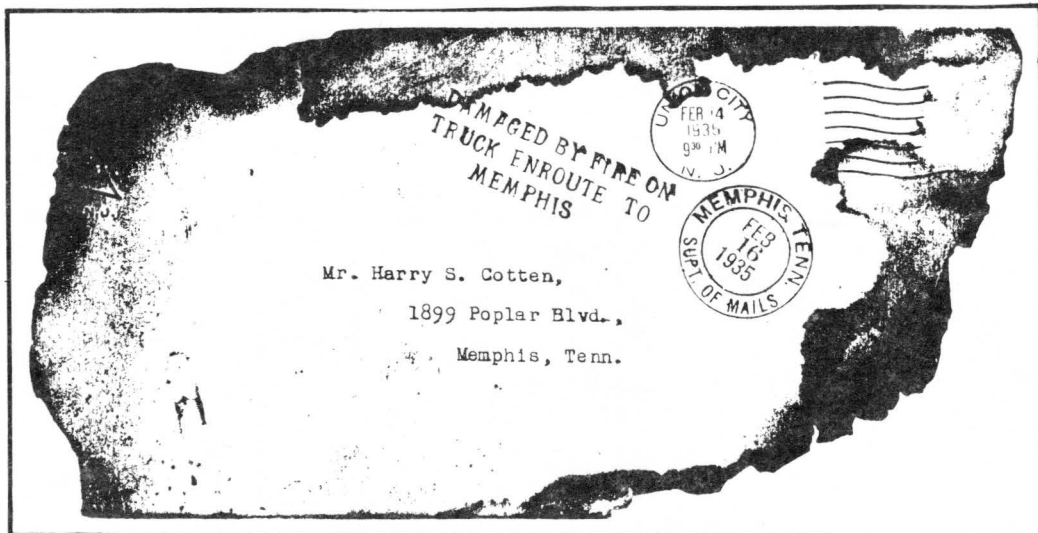


Figure 1. Badly damaged by fire and water, this envelope was posted in Union City, New Jersey, on February 14, 1935.

one hundred miles northeast of Memphis. Aboard that vehicle were ten sacks of unregistered mail destined for patrons in the environs of Memphis. Twenty-five percent of that mail was burned by a fire reported as being caused by spontaneous combustion. The charred vehicle as well as the recovered mail was forwarded to the Memphis Post Office for handling.

At least two handstamps were utilized by Memphis postal officials to identify the fire and/or water-damaged mail. One was a three-line handstamp in upper case letters which informed the addressee that his letter had been "DAMAGED BY FIRE ON/TRUCK ENROUTE TO/MEMPHIS" (Figure 1). A circular datestamp of the Memphis Superintendent of Mails also was affixed, bearing the date of February 16, 1935. Both markings were applied in magenta-colored ink. Figure 2 illustrates a similar marking, with different wording. In this instance, the marking notified the addressee that his mail had been "Damaged by fire/in transit to/Memphis, Tenn". This marking also was struck in magenta-colored ink.

The condition of an item, when combined with a postal marking explaining the interruption, enhances not only the historical value of the item, but also its philatelic value. If anyone else has items recovered from this mishap, especially those which bear different markings from the ones noted herein, I would appreciate very much hearing from that person. Henry J. Berthelot, 132 Livingston Place West, Metairie, Louisiana 70005.

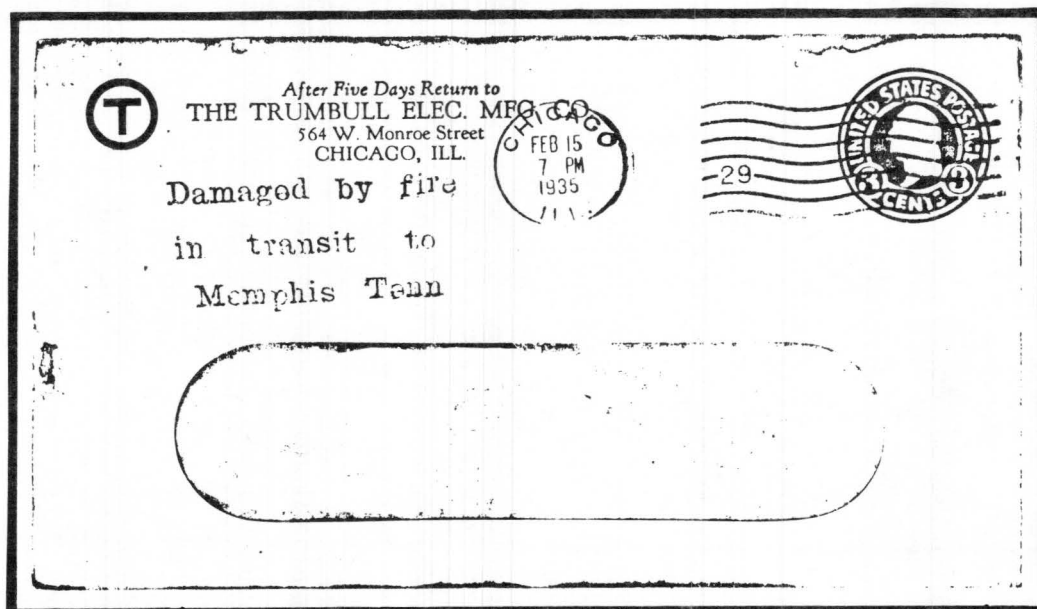


Figure 2. Slightly singed on the upper and lower edges, this envelope was mailed from Chicago, Illinois, on February 15, 1935.

REFERENCE: Memphis Press - Scimitar, February 18, 1935 Edition.

BOWLING GREEN, GEORGIA

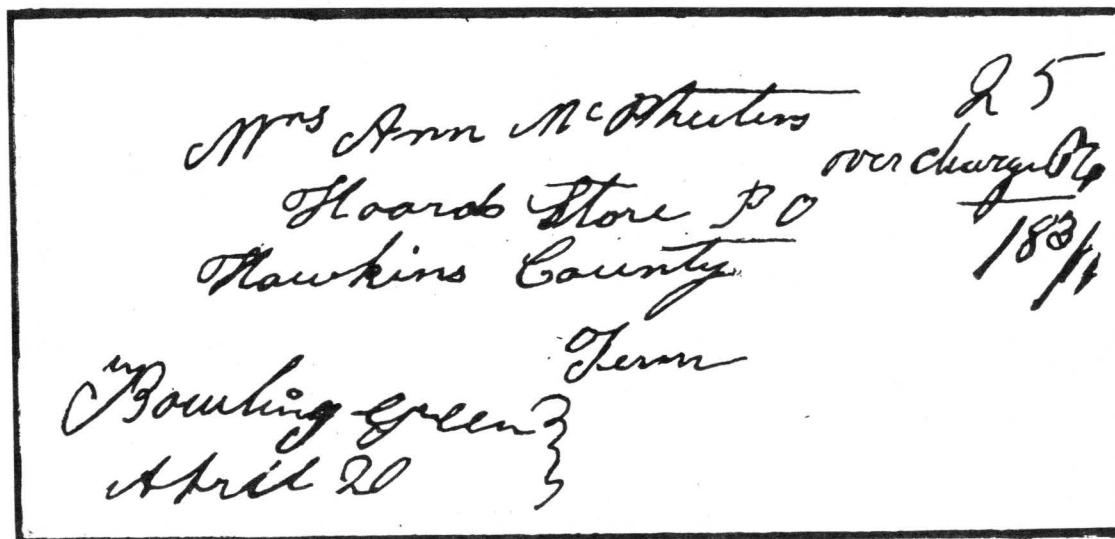
By: Douglas N. Clark

One of Sonny Hill's "New Kids"¹ deserves further attention. This is the cover illustrated which apparently shows the only known stampless markings from two southern towns not listed in the AMERICAN STAMPLESS COVER CATALOGUE.

Bowling Green was one of those Oglethorpe County post offices whose demise can be attributed to the coming of the Georgia Railroad. It existed only from April 9, 1825 to June 22, 1855. In an earlier DIXIE PHILATELIST article,² I described the effect of the railroad on Oglethorpe County postal history. Unfortunately, the map I submitted with that article appeared with an almost unbelievable number of printers' errors. The location shown for Bowling Green is correct, however.

Another feature of the cover is the manuscript rate which reads, "25/overcharge 6¼/18¾". Evidently the distance to Hord's Store was incorrectly assumed to be over 400 miles, by the Bowling Green postmaster. At the destination, the error was noted and the last two lines of the above rating were added. Thus the cover also shows a Tennessee marking.

The Hord's Store, Tennessee post office was established July 12, 1832 with name changed to New Canton, July 21, 1836. Both names are unlisted,³ so this cover is apparently the only known stampless cover with a "marking" (although not a postmark showing the town name) from these towns.



Bibliography

¹ H. L. Hill, Jr., "New Kids on the Block", DIXIE PHILATELIST Volume XV (1981) No. 4, p. 12.

² D. N. Clark, "Oglethorpe County and the Athens branch of the Georgia Railroad," ibid. 12 (1978) No. 3, p. 18.

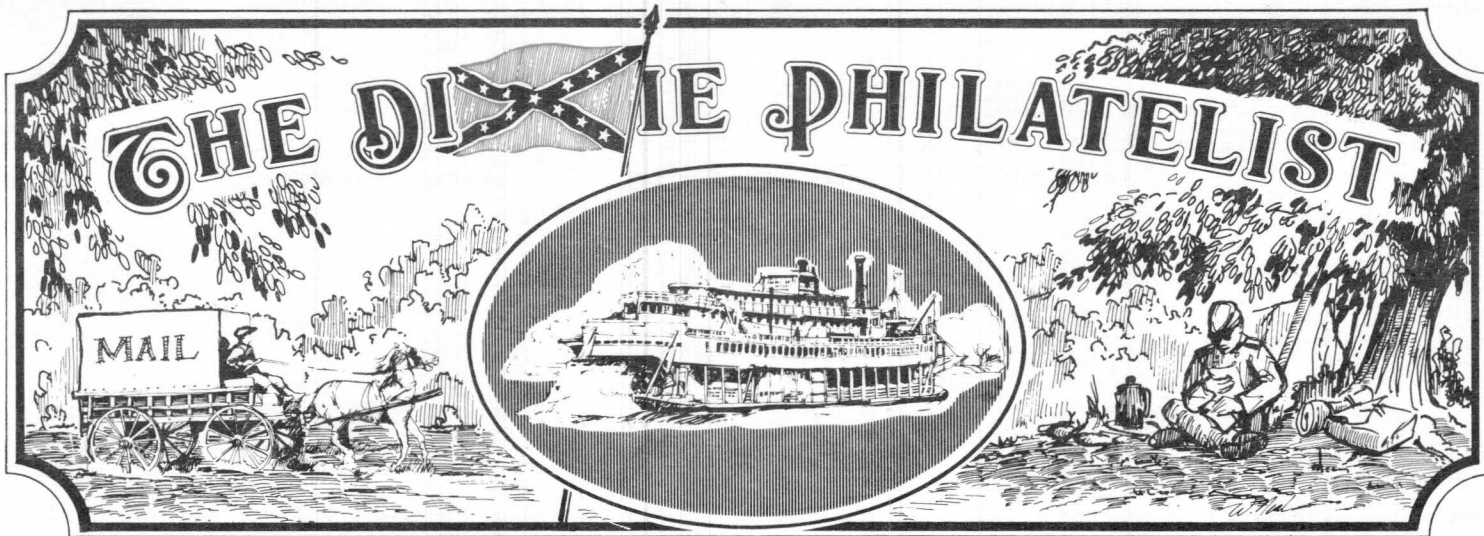
³ B. Wishnietsky, editor, AMERICAN STAMPLESS COVER CATALOGUE, D. G. Phillips Publishing Co., N. Miami, 1978.

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WINTER 1982, VOLUME XVI, Number IV

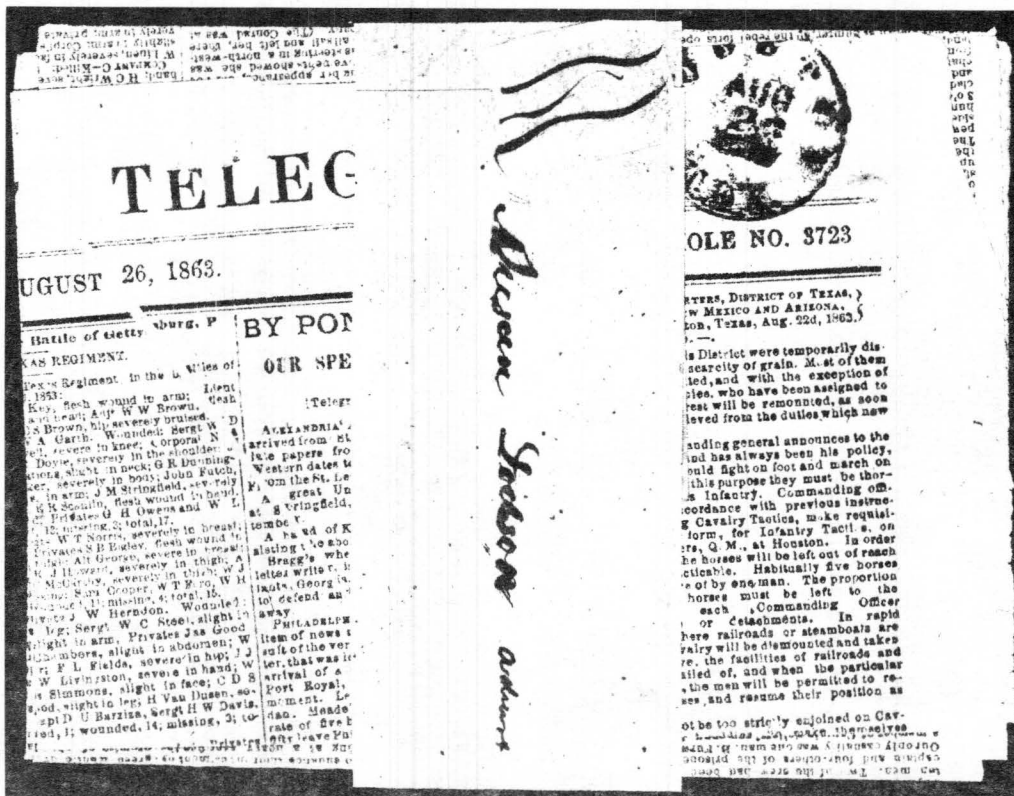
CONTENTS

SOME STATISTICS ON THE CONFEDERATE 2 CENT GREEN PAGE 3

By: Morris Everett

MOBILE (CONCLUSION) PAGE 9

By: D. Edward Starnes



A CONFEDERATE TWO CENT GREEN PAYING THE WRAPPER RATE ON A HOUSTON, TEXAS NEWSPAPER

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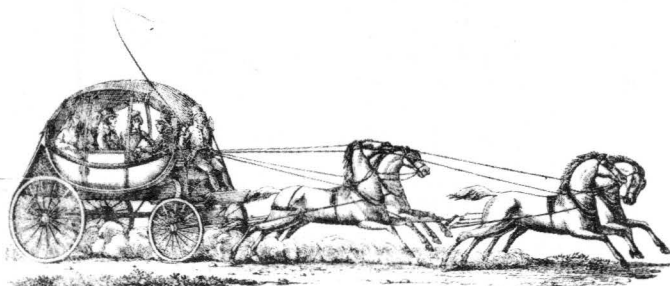
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SOME STATISTICS ON THE CONFEDERATE 2¢ GREEN

By: Morris Everett

Since many of my philatelic friends who collect Confederate States of America stamps know that I am a statistics "buff", I get quite a number of calls and letters about the scarcity or rarity of different kinds of material, general issues and others. The subject which comes up most frequently, second to that of handstamped paid, is the scarcity of the 2 cent green (No. 3) on cover.

Ever since Howard Lehman issued his little brochure back in February 1952 I have tried to keep records on this stamp based on exhibits I've seen or information gleaned from auction catalogs. There has to be some guidelines, of course, so I have only included information about entire, or almost entire, covers. I have divided my listings into three categories: (1) Single copies on cover including drop rate, circular and wrapper mail, (2) Multiples of five to make up the regular 10 cent mailing rate and (3) Others consisting primarily in odd rates, over payments, short rates, etc.

There is no claim on my part that this is a complete listing, but there are not too many items missing in my opinion. Obviously, any covers that are not recorded, I would like to hear about with a note from the owner giving identifying information such as the origin and date in the cancellation, what type of rate (i.e. drop, circular, etc.) or if no date is decipherable, some other form of identification such as corner card, address, or stamp condition.

Through the years it has been interesting to see how many of these sought after types of covers have changed hands again and again. It is not uncommon to find that important dealers like Bob Siegel have sold the same cover at auction several times in behalf of different clients.

I hope this alphabetical method of listing will be helpful.

DROP RATE COVERS

Cancellation	Date of Origin	Other Identification
Albany, Ga.	-3-	Signed Dietz, no flap
Aspenwall, Ga.	?	(Drop or circular rate?)
Athens, Ga.	Jan. 2	Stamp cut in top & right
Athens, Ga.	-5-	Light Yellow Green shade stamp
Athens, Ga.	Mar. 3, 18-	
Athens, Ga.	Mar. 11	Stamp close bottom
Athens, Ga.	Oct. 1	V. Wide right margin
Atlanta, Ga.	Jul. 17, 1862	(Drop or circular rate?)
Atlanta, Ga.	Sep. 13	Turned cover, inside No. 7
Augusta, Ga.	?	Harness maker corner card
Augusta, Ga.	?	Bible society corner card
Augusta, Ga.	Dec. 2	
Austin, Tex.	?	(Drop or circular rate?)
Camden, S. C.	May 7	"Ladies" small cover
Camden, S. C.	Jun. 18	
Charleston, S. C.	?	Turned. ½ stamp replaced
Charleston, S. C.	Feb. 25, 186-	Large cover
Charleston, S. C.	Apr. 2, 186-	Palmetto Export Co. corner card
Charleston, S. C.	Apr. 25, 186-	Large Cover
Charleston, S. C.	?	Large cover to Andrews Parish
Charleston, S. C.	June 20, 1862	
Charleston, S. C.	June 9	Bright stamp

Charleston, S. C.	Jan. 16	"Official Business" in MS
Charleston, S. C.	Mar. 30	Stamp close at top
Charlottesville, Va.	?	On 3 cent U. S. Star Die cover
Charlottesville, Va.	?	(Drop or circular rate)
Charlottesville, Va.	Dec. 26	
Chesterfield C. H., S. C.	?	Creased stamp
Fayetteville, N. C.	Jan. ? 1863	
Gainesville, Ga.	April 9	Face only
Greensborough, N. C.	-25-	Homemade cover
Greensborough, N. C.	Mar. 4	
Griffin, Ga.	Jun. 11	Creased stamp
(Hillsboro, N. C.?)	"X"	Hillsboro Military Academy corner card
Knoxville, Tenn.	Aug. 11	Stamp torn
Lynchburg, Va.	April 24	Southern Exp. invoice
Macon, Ga.	Feb. 14	Valentine, stamp moved
Melrose, Tex.	Grid	Folded tax bill
Mobile, Ala.	Sept. 10	Creased stamp
Mobile, Ala.	July 1	
Mobile, Ala.	July 23, 1863	
Montgomery, Ala.	Dec. 17, 186-	
Montgomery, Ala.	Aug. 1, 1862	
Montgomery, Ala.	Sept. 11, 1862	
Natchez, Miss.	Oct. 13, 1862	
Petersburg, Va.	Nov. 15	
Petersburg, Va.	-12-	Insurance policy cover
Raleigh, N. C.	?	Damaged rather badly
Richmond, Va.	?	Yellow green stamp
Richmond, Va.	Apr. 4, 1862	Semi-official cover
Richmond, Va.	Sept. 27, 1862	
Richmond, Va.	Oct. 7, 1862	
Richmond, Va.	Oct. 20, 1862	(Drop or circular rate?)
Richmond, Va.	Nov. 15, 1862	
Richmond, Va.	Feb. 6, 1863	
Richmond, Va.	Feb. 17, 1863	
Richmond, Va.	Mar. 3, 1863	Semi-official cover
Richmond, Va.	MA?	Treas. Dept. semi-official
Richmond, Va.	Mar. 27	(Drop or circular rate?)
Richmond, Va.	Apr. 30, 1863	
Richmond, Va.	May 2, 1863	(Drop or circular rate?)
Richmond, Va.	May 7, 1863	
Richmond, Va.	June 7, 1863	
Richmond, Va.	July 1, 1863	(Drop or circular rate?)
Richmond, Va.	July 3, 1863	
Richmond, Va.	Aug. 14, 1863	
Richmond, Va.	Oct. 14, 1863	Large semi-official cover
Richmond, Va.	Nov. 12, 1863	Large cover
Richmond, Va.	?	To Col. at Eng. Bureau
Savannah, Ga.	"Paid"	(Drop or circular rate?)
Savannah, Ga.	Sept. 26	

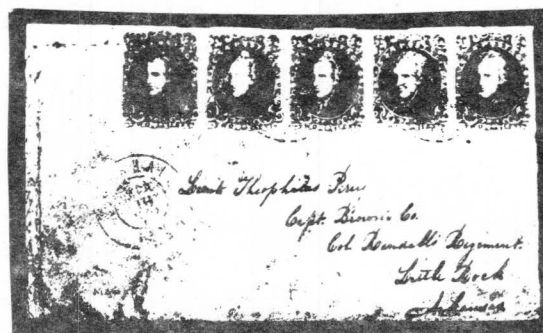
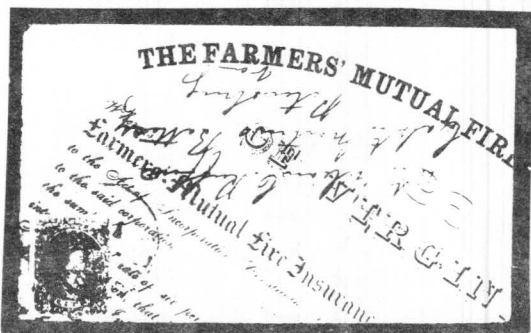
Savannah, Ga.	July 5	Folded freight bill
Savannah, Ga.	July 15	Folded freight bill
Vicksburg, Miss.	?	(Drop or circular rate?)

NOTE: As is very clear, there are a large number of these 2 cent green stamps on envelopes where auction sale descriptions or pictures did not indicate whether the items were local drop rate usage or other. I've felt they should be listed and so have used the commentary (drop or circular rate?) to cover this lack of knowledge. I would hope that owners of these covers will notify me of the proper use by checking envelope addresses. To any who write me about this, I now say "thanks" for this help.

CIRCULAR RATE COVERS

Athens, Ga.	Sept. 7	Turned cover
Athens, Ga.	?	To Mayfield, Ga.
Columbia, S. C.	Oct. 20, 1862	Town meeting booklet
Edgefield, C. H., S. C.	Oct. 18 (Grid)	
Edgefield, C. H., S. C.	?	To Pleasant Lane, S. C.
Keysville, Va.	?	To Aspenwall, Va.
Lynchburg, Va.	Oct. 19	To Denis Mills, Va.
Macon, Ga.	?	To Savannah, Ga.
Mobile, Ala.	June 27, 1863	To Demopolis, Ala.
Montgomery, Ala.	Dec. ?	To Greenville, Ala.
Montgomery, Ala.	Dec. ?	To Marion, Ala.
Pendleton, S. C.	?	Penny Post, Charleston
Petersburg, Va.	Oct. 20	
Richmond, Va.	Sept. 10, 1862	
Richmond, Va.	Sept. 30, 1862	To Clifford Bluff, Va.
Richmond, Va.	Nov. 1, 1862	To Macon, Ga.
Richmond, Va.	Jan. 7, 1863	To Lovington, Va.
Richmond, Va.	Jan. 15, 1863	
Salisbury, N. C.	Dec. 21, 1863	To Eagle Mills
Savannah, Ga.	?	"One Pamphlet"
Savannah, Ga.	?	To Birmingham, Ala.
Suffolk, Va.	Mar. 8	
Va. Cent. R. R. Cobham	-20-	To North Garden, (Va.)
Yorkville, S. C.	Nov. 15	

Note: Unfortunately, in the earlier days auction houses did not always say anything more than "circular rate" as description. Later, when pictures became more common, it was possible to work out the address. Again, I would appreciate it if present owners of circular rate covers for which I can show no address would send me that information.



WRAPPER RATE COVERS

Augusta, Ga.	-25-	On "Daily Chronical"
Charleston, S. C.	Feb. 4	To Equality P. O.
Houston, Texas	Aug. 8	Around Houston paper
Macon, Ga.	?	To Penfield, Ga.
Montgomery, Ala.	Dec. 4	
Savannah, Ga.	May 31, 1863	
Savannah, Ga.	?	Telegram Form

NOTE: There is sometimes a question as to whether what appears to be a wrapper is a circular or visa versa. I've tried to keep this as straight as possible, but would welcome correcting information.

COVERS WITH UNITS OF FIVE STAMPS

Alexandria, La.	?	Strip of 4 and single
Anderson, Texas	"Paid"	Block of 5 on back
Anderson, Texas	April 13	Block of 5
Anderson, C. H., Va.	Sept. 17	Strip of 5
Atlanta, Ga.	Jan. 11	Strip of 5
Augusta, Ga.	Oct. 21	Strip of 5
Clinton, La. (Ms canc)	Aug. 13, 1864	Strip of 5
Danville, Va.	-24-	Strip of 5
DeSoto, Miss. (Ms canc)	?	Strip of 5
Enterprise, Miss.	Nov. 24	Strip of 5 on back
Eutaw, Ala.	July 5, 1862	Strip of 5
Gainesville, Ga.	May 1	Strip of 3 and 2 singles
Gainesville, Ga.	May 10	Strip of 3 and a pair
Georgetown, S. C. (part Ms canc)	Nov. 30, 1862	Strip of 5
Greensborough, Ala.	July 22	Vertical strip of 5
Huntsville, Texas	?	2 pairs and a single
Knoxville, Tenn.	?	Strip of 5
Knoxville, Tenn.	July ? 1862	Strip of 3 and a pair
Kosciusko, Miss.	Aug. ?	Block of 5
Lexington, Va. (Ms canc)	?	Strip of 5
Macon, Ga.	July ?	Vertical strip of 5
Macon, Ga.	?	Vertical strip of 5
Marietta, Ga.	April 16	5 single copies
Marshall, Texas	April 16, 1863	Strip of 5
Milton, N. C.	?	Strip of 3 and 2 singles
Mobile, Ala.	July 27, 1863	Strip of 5
Montgomery, Ala.	July 13, 1862	5 single copies
Newton-Stephensburg, Va.	Nov. 15	Strip of 5
Oxford, N. C.	July 21	Turned cover, strip of 5
Raleigh, N. C.	Oct. ? (Grid)	Strip of 5
Raleigh, N. C.	June 19 (1861?)	5 single copies
Richmond, Va.	Mar. 13	Strip of 5
Richmond, Va.	July 5, 1862	Yellow green, strip of 5
Richmond, Va.	? 1862	Strip of 3 and 2 singles
Richmond, Va.	Mar. 27, 1863	Vertical strip of 3 and pair
Richmond, Va. (face only)	?	Strip of 5
Rowan Mills ? (Ms canc)	-28-	Strip of 5

Salisbury, N. C.	?	Strip of 5
Salisbury, N. C.	?	Strip of 4 and a single
Savannah, Ga.	Oct. ?	Strip of 3 and 2 singles
Savannah, Ga.	Oct. 8	Strip of 5
Scottsville, Va.	(Grid)?	Strip of 5
Shreveport, La.	?	Irreg. Block of 4 and single
Washington, Ark.	Mar. ?	Strip of 5

COMBINATIONS AND MIS-PAYMENTS ON COVER

Athens, Ga.	Apr. 29	Strip of 3 with pairs of 5 cent London and Richmond prints
Austin, Texas	Mar. ?	Block of 10 around end of part cover
Austin, Texas	-27-	Single - short rate
Blackville, Va.	Aug. 2 ?	Single and Ms "Due 8"
Columbia, S. C.	Oct. 3	2 singles and 5 cent Richmond print-short rate
Columbia, S. C.	Jun. 25	3 singles-overpayment
Columbia, S. C.	Jun. 21	Vertical strip of 3 - overpayment
Goldsborough, N. C.	Jan. 31	Pair and 5 cent Richmond overpayment
Knoxville, Tenn.	?	Single and 5 cent London print-short rate
Macon, Ga.	Nov. 14	3 singles and 5 cent London print-overpayment
Petersburg, Va.	?	Pair-double circular rate
Petersburg, Va.	-23-	Single and 5 cent blue-short rate
Raleigh, N. C.	?	Pair-Double wrapper rate. Large cover
Richmond, Va.	19, 1862	Single with 5 cent London print-Short rate
Richmond, Va.	?	Single with 5 10 cent No. 2 -- large wrapper
Savannah, Ga.	July 30	Vertical Pair. "6" Due-Short rate
Statesville, N. C.	?	Single with "Due 8" - Short rate
West Point, Miss.	Jun 3	Pair with attached bisect

COVERS REPORTED OR ESTABLISHED AS FRAUDULENT

Jackson, Miss.	July 14	Single or turned cover
Jackson, Miss.	Nov. 27	Single (drop or circular)
Camden, S. C.	"Paid"	Strip of 5
Charleston, S. C.	Sept. 30, 186-	Block of 4 and single
Griffin, Ga.	Oct. 28	Strip of 5
Knoxville, Tenn.	July 9, 1862	Vertical strip of 5
Salem, N. C.	Oct. 7 (grid)	Strip of 5
Scottsville, Va.	Apr. 16 (grid)	Strip of 5
Sparta, Ga.	May 1	Strip of 5
Atlanta, Ga.	June 27	Pair-Double circular rate
Auroria, Ga.	Sept. 1	Single with pair of 2 cent Red Brown overpayment

New Braunfels, Texas

Dec. 5 (grid)

Strip of 3 and 5 cent blue-over-payment

Oxford, N. C.

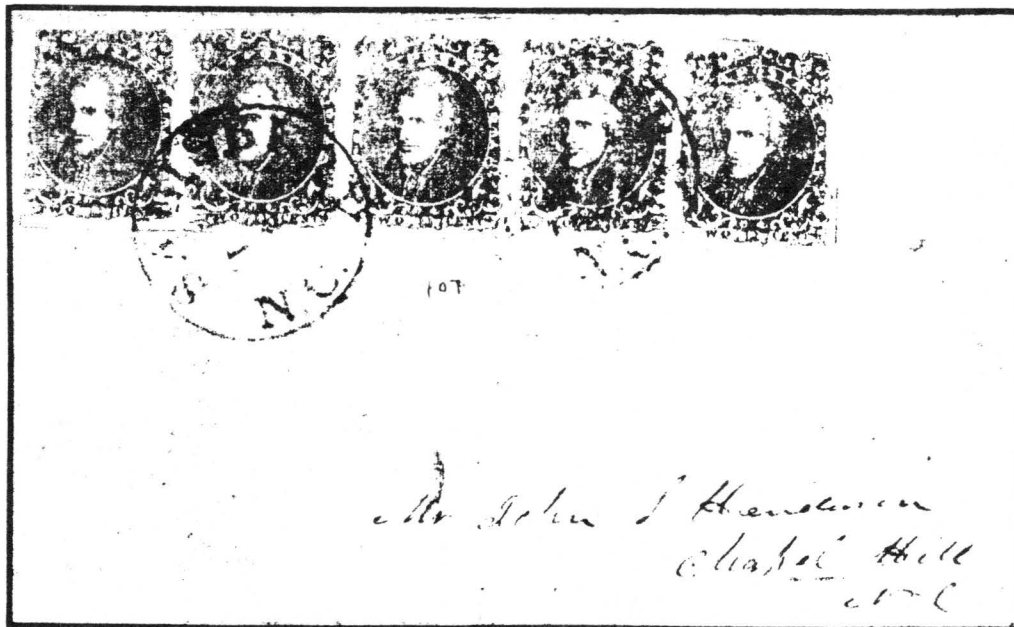
Aug. 2

Strip of 4 with single 2 cent red brown

NOTE: It would give me a lot of pleasure to be informed of proof that some of the last listing have been established as "genuine in all respects". A statement rescinding the present listing will be made in writing in due course after such proof is received. Of course, the reverse is to be reported, too, if anything recorded as genuine here has been established as a fake. There has been no attempt to list condition of either stamps or the covers they are on. They range from very poor to nearly superb.

Please notify Morris Everett of additions or changes at 822 National City Bank Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44114. It would be very helpful if a picture would accompany any information tendered.

It is my hope that this list will be helpful to CSA philatelic collectors, both long time and new.



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 9D 9O 10E
 9E 9P 10F
 9F 9Q 10G
 9G 9R 10H
 9H 9S 10I
 9I

10J 10T 144F
 10K 10U 144I
 10L 16 144J
 10M 76 144K
 10N 132 148
 10O 136 155
 10P 137 156
 10Q 143D 162
 10R 143E 166
 10S 143F 167
 174

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MOBILE
(Conclusion)

By: D. Edward Starnes, Jr.

Waterway Marking Notes

Inland waterway handstamps were "origin" markings, much like the "Way" markings, to indicate the source of the letter at the post office. From 1825 to 1855, there was NO extra postage attached to this service even though the captain of the steamboat received 2 cents per letter delivered to the post office.

Effective April 1, 1855, domestic steamboat mail was treated the same as ship or maritime mail and the postage was the regular inland postage + 2 cents if the letter was transmitted beyond the receiving post office, or 6 cents if for delivery at the receiving post office.

The "STEAM" straightline marking is known from 1845 to 1850. All that I have seen or recorded have also had either a 5(C-20) or 10(Box) rate handstamp on the cover. The marking was replaced by

The "STEAM/5" DLO handstamp from 1851 through 1854. The 5 cents represented a postage due rate. One red strike in 1851 is noted, two blue strikes in early 1852, with the rest in black ink. This is the most common of all waterway markings of Mobile. It was replaced by

The "STEAM/6" DLO handstamp from 1857 to 1859. The few strikes seen have all been in black ink. I suspect this marking might be found in late 1855 and 1856 but such has not been recorded yet. Very few examples known.

The "STEAM/10" DLO is known as early as 1849 where it franked a letter posted for more than 300 miles. From 1851 onward it could frank a double-weight due letter. Very few examples known.

The smaller straightline "STEAMBOAT" is seen on an 1854 cover with a "STEAM/5".

The larger device is known on stamped covers only.

There might be two straightline "SHIP" handstamps, examples are scanty.

The "SHIP/7" and "SHIP/12" DLO's would be regular postage + 2 cents, for various distances, prior to 7/1/1851. After that date they would represent the postage due on single and double weight letters plus the extra 2 cents.

There is an interesting cover, mailed from California, across Panama, to Ohio, that has a T-15 postmark, SHIP S/L, and STEAMSHIP/10 (C-27), all markings in black ink, postmark dated 9/6/59. Where was the latter marking applied? If in Mobile, why haven't other examples surfaced? Anyone have a theory?

Waterway Markings

1845 - 1861

STEAM

STEAMBOAT

STEAMBOAT

PER STEAMER 5 CENTS

STEAM

1846-50

32 x 5 mm
Red, Blue,
Black

STEAMBOAT

1854

38 x 4 mm
Black

STEAMBOAT

1859-61

42 x 5 mm
Black

SL - 1850 - Red ink -
This marking listed in an
auction catalogue.

Never seen or reported.
No details available.



STEAM/5

1851-54

DLO 21 x 18 mm
Red, Blue,
Black



STEAM/10

1849-52

DLO 25 x 22 mm
Blue, Black



STEAM/6

1857-59

DLO 21 x 18 mm
Black

STEAM 6

SL - 1860 - Black ink -
This marking listed in
stampless cover catalogues.

Never seen or reported.
No details available.

Maritime Markings

1834 - 1861

S H I P



SHIP/7

1850-54

DLO 25 x 22 mm
Red, Black,
Orange



SHIP/12

1849-50

DLO 25 x 22 mm
Red, Black

The "19", "24", "15", "30",
and "21" handstamped
rates were used on
maritime mail during
some time periods.

SHIP

1834-59

23 x 4 mm
Red, Black,
Blue, Orange

Drop Mail Handstamps

1845 - 1850's

Drop mail was mail for delivery to the town where mailed and not for transmittal to another post office.

The charge for this service was one cent per letter up to 7/1/45, then 2¢ until 7/1/51, then 1¢ thereafter.



DROP/1ct
1850's
22 mm
Black



DROP/1
1850's
22 x 18 mm
Black

1/CT
(Box)
Not
Seen

Circular Handstamps

1845 - 1854

Circulars were printed matter only and usually the prices current connected with the cotton trade of Mobile. The postage rates were:

Effective July 1, 1845
- 2 cents per sheet

Effective in March, 1847
- 3 cents per sheet

Effective June 30, 1851
- 1 cent per ounce up to 500 miles
- 2 cents per ounce up to 1,500 miles
- 3 cents per ounce up to 2,500 miles

Effective October 1, 1852
- 1 cent for 3 ounces anywhere in the United States



2
1845-46
DLC 24 mm
Blue, Red
E - 9/3/45



PAID/3
1848-49
30 mm
Orange, Red
E - 12/13/48



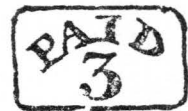
PAID/3
1850-51
Arc 27 x 17 mm
Red
E - 9/27/50



PAID/1
1851-54
23 x 16 mm
Red
E - 9/2/51



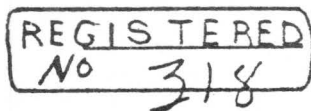
PAID/2
1851-52
21 x 16 mm
Red, Blue
E - 9/1/51



PAID/3
1851-52
22 x 18 mm
Red
E - 7/11/51

Registered - Advertised

1843 - 1860



Box 38 x 10 mm
1855
Red

REGISTERED

SL 44 x 3 mm
1850's
Red

ADVERTISED

SL 42 x 4 mm
1850's
Red, Black



ADV/1
21 mm
Black



ADV./2
1847
DLC 20 mm
Red

Adv.2

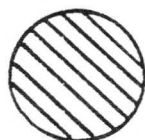
Adv.2
1843-46
20 x 5 mm
Red

ADV. 2

ADV.2
1860
37 x 7 mm
Black

Obliterators

1847 - 1856



Grid
1847-55
17 mm
Orange, Red,
Blue, Black



Boxed Grid
1851-53
41 x 17 mm
Orange, Blue,
Black

With one exception, all of the 1847 issue stamps on cover from Mobile are cancelled by the Grid illustrated above. Orange, red and blue inks are known on these covers. The single exception is a 5¢ brown on a letter from Mobile to Blakely (across the Bay) with the stamp pen cancelled.

While the grid continued to be used after the issue of 3¢ stamps in 1851, its use declined and the majority of post-1851 covers of Mobile are found with the stamp cancelled by the postmark. All embossed envelopes seen are cancelled by the postmark.