

FLORIDA POSTAL HISTORY JOURNAL

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FLORIDA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING

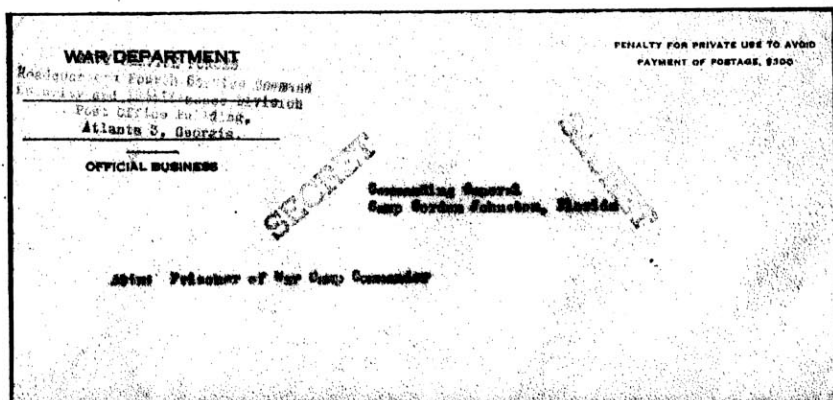
**SATURDAY FEBRUARY 2, 2003
12:00 P.M.**

The annual meeting of the Florida Postal History Society will be held on Saturday, February 2, 2003, at 12:00 pm. in Sarasota, Florida, in conjunction with the **SARASOTA NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION**. The actual meeting room has not established yet but will be listed in the exhibition program. Our newly elected officers for 2003 – 2004 will be announced and assume duties. These officers and the subject of a short program to be presented at the meeting will be published in our January journal issue.

All members are encouraged to attend this annual meeting.

FLORIDA PRISONER OF WAR COVERS

Kenneth L. Rice



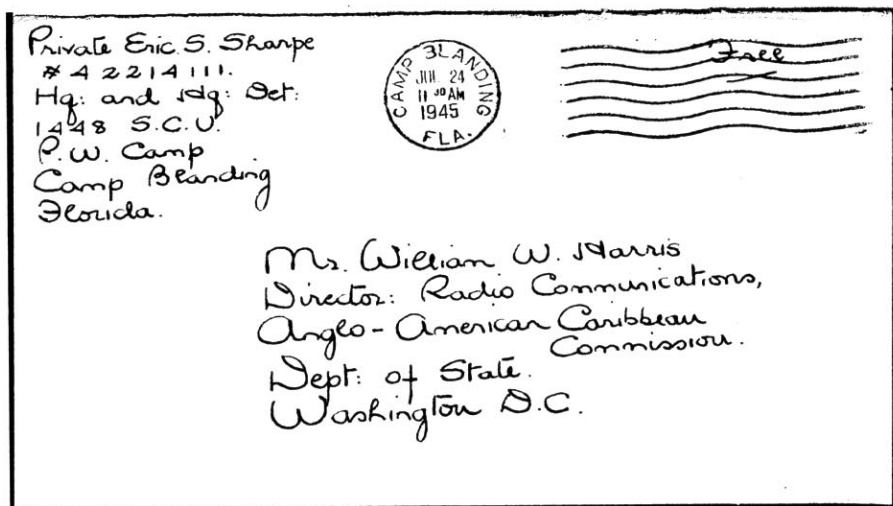
WW II, Camp Gordon Johnston, Florida cover "Attn: Prisoner of War Camp Commander"

There were more than 9000 prisoners of war in 22 different POW camps in Florida during World War II and yet the above cover, addressed to the Commanding General, Camp Gordon Johnston, Florida, Attn: Prisoner of War Camp Commander, is the only Florida cover known to the author which could be called a "prisoner of war cover". Although it is not from a prisoner of war or addressed to one, it nevertheless is docketed "Attn: Prisoner of War Camp Commander" reflecting at least use to a prisoner of war camp.

These 22 POW camps were located at the following sites: Belle Glade, Belle Haven, Camp Blanding, Camp Gordon Johnston, Dade City, Deland, Dale Mabry Field, Drew Field, Elgin Field, Green Cove

Springs, Hastings, Homestead, Kendall, Leesburg, Liberty Point, MacDill Field, Orlando, Page Field, Telogia, Venice, White Springs, and Winter Haven.

The following cover from the collection of Deane R. Briggs, M.D. is a soldier's "Free" cover from Camp Blanding dated July 24, 1945, with Private Eric S. Sharpe's endorsement noting that he was stationed at the prisoner of war camp at Camp Blanding. It is thus a cover reflecting usage from a Florida prisoner of war camp.



WW II cover postmarked CAMP BLANDING / FLA. JUL 24 1945, endorsed Private Eric S. Sharpe, #42214111, Hq: and Hq: Det: 1448 S.C.U., P.W. Camp, Camp Blanding, Florida

The author would be most interested in knowing if any member has seen any other WW II prisoner of war covers from Florida.

FLORIDA STAMPLESS NAVAL COVERS

Deane R. Briggs, M.D.

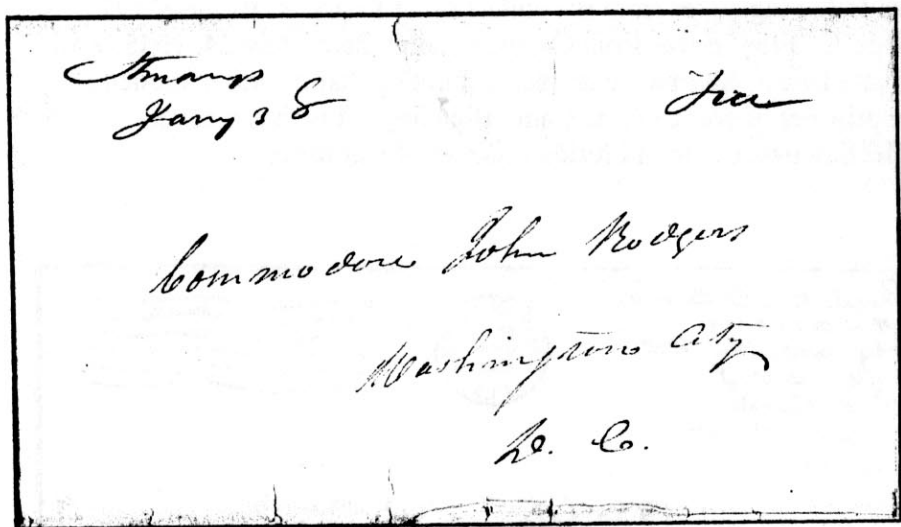


Fig. 1 St Marys / Jany 8 manuscript postmark with Free rate on 1818 cover datelined: U S Ship John Adams / off Amelia

In a Linn's Stamp News review of our society book *Florida Stampless Postal History 1763 - 1861*, Richard B. Graham praised the book and the reference material it contained. He noted that the Army forts and mail, and the Indian Wars were well covered, but he failed to note any reference to the Navy (supposedly since the armed services had no post offices that reflected naval use). This article will attempt to document some of the many stampless letters and covers related to naval use and list known correspondences submitted by members of our society. Most will be datelined from a naval ship, and less frequently from a naval ship yard or hospital and have Florida or other U.S. postmarks. Unusual examples are actually addressed to a naval ship or have a naval connection. These examples are not at all to be considered a census or listing of all known covers, but an attempt to acquaint the readers with interesting examples of an area of Florida Stampless Postal History not previously discussed.

*U S Ship John Adams
off Amelia Jan 3 1818*

Fig. 2 U S Ship John Adams / off Amelia Jan 3, 1818 dateline

The earliest known correspondence with known U.S. Navy usage is related to the 1818 U.S. naval attempt to protect American interests in the Amelia Island and Fernandina area from the pirate Aury. This was despite the fact that the area was still legally under Spanish control. The cover in figure 1 is datelined: U.S. Ship John Adams / off Amelia, Jan 3, 1818. (figure 2) It was sent to Commodore Rodgers in Washington and relates to the Spanish Governor of St. Augustine demanding what right we hold the Island of Amelia.

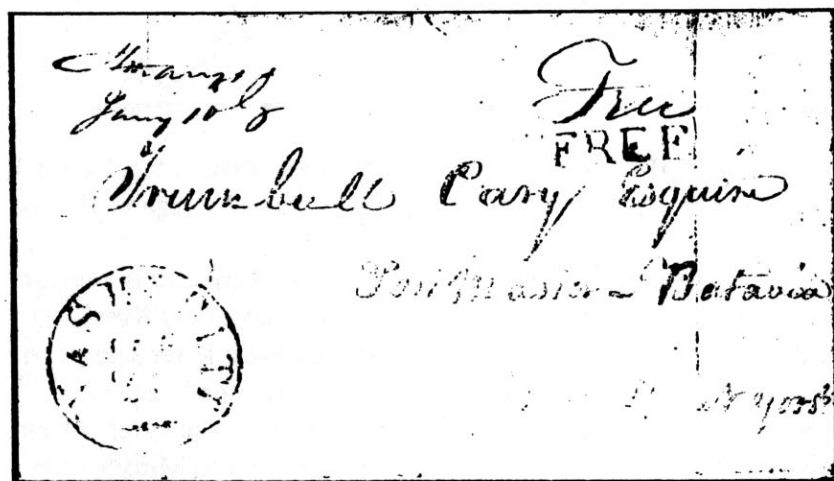


Fig. 3 St. Marys / Jan 10 ms postmark and ms Free rate on cover to New York with WASHN CITY JAN 21 forwarding postmark with FREE handstamp on 1818 cover datelined: US Ship John Adams / Fernandina Amelia Island / Jan 5th 1818

A subsequent letter in the correspondence dated Jan. 10, 1818, relates to Gen. Gaines's request for arms shipped by the Brig Enterprize and Brig Bromethues to this place. Another unrelated cover from the same ship is recorded in Fig. 3. It is datelined: U.S. Ship John Adams / Fernandina, Amelia Island, Jany 5th, 1818, and relates to a "ball" at St. Marys. All of these covers were postmarked at St. Marys, Ga., as there was no post offices functioning in Spanish Florida at this time.

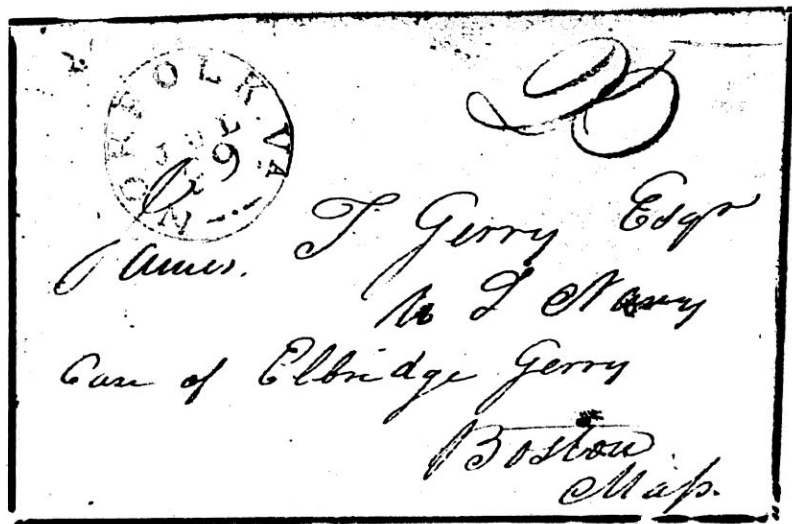


Fig. 4 NORFOLK, VA. JUL 29 (1823) red postmark with ms 25 rate on cover datelined Key West, "U S Navy" usage to Boston

One of the earliest naval usages from the Florida Territory is a cover shown in figure 4 with a dateline: "U S Galliot Sea Gull / Key West July 2d 1823" (Fig. 5). This is the earliest Key West letter known to the author and was written only a year after Florida had become a territory and the island purchased from a Spaniard. The letter is from a U.S. Naval midshipman Arthur Bainbridge, and sent to Midshipman James Gerry. A "Galliot" is a name derived from earlier oared row galleys. The USS SeaGull was the world's first steamer to engage in actual warfare. It was built as a New England sea coast and river steamer "Enterprise" in 1818-1819, and bought by the Navy in 1822 for

towing schooners and barges in the shallow waters of the West Indies, in the campaign against the pirates. Operating from 1823-1825, the SeaGull (Fig. 6) operated on the coast of Cuba and at Santo Domingo.

*U S Galliot Sea Gull
Key West July 2d 1823*

Fig. 5 U S Galliot Sea Gull / Key West dateline

Since the Key West, Florida, post office was not established until 1829, this letter had to be taken elsewhere for posting, probably by a U.S. Navy ship, since no ship letter fee was charged when it entered the mails at Norfolk, Va. with a 25 cent due rate (over 400 miles to Boston).

In this letter, Bainbridge remarks of having returned from a boat expedition "continually inside the keys in search of those villains the pirates". He mentioned another midshipman "Follett is out in the (U S Schooner) GreyHound a pirate hunting".

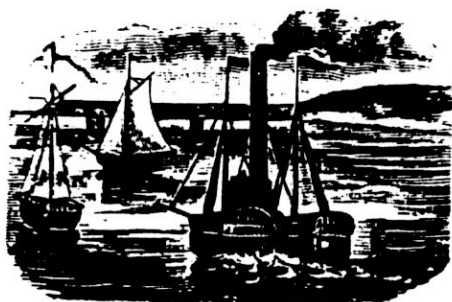


Fig. 6 The "Sea Gull" from an old woodcut

*U.S. Schooner Porpoise
off St. Augustine
31st July 1823.*

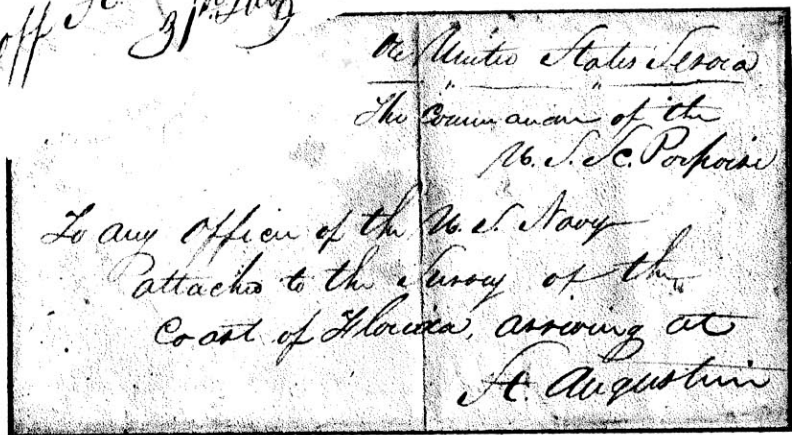


Fig. 7 Letter datelined: US Schooner Porpoise off St. Augustine, 31 July 1823 addressed to Any Officer of the US Navy, attached to the Survey of the Coast of Florida at St. Augustine

The cover in figure 7 was a hand carried letter datelined: U.S. Schooner Porpoise / off St. Augustine / 31st July 1823. It was sent "To any officer of the U.S. Navy attached to the Survey of the Coast of Florida, arriving at St. Augustine" and was actually received by the Governor of Florida at St. Augustine!

Most Florida Naval covers from the territorial period relate to activity in the Gulf of Mexico, especially Pensacola and the naval yards there and at nearby Warrington. The Keep correspondence is a fairly large number of letter from Samuel Keep to his brother Dr. Nathan C. Keep of Boston. Many of the letters have manuscript Pensacola postmarks but the most interesting are ones with the very rare Pensacola "thimble" postmark with known usage limited to 3 examples dated during only nine days in early 1827. The cover in figure 8 is datelined: U.S. Navy Yard / Pensacola, Feb 7, 1827. Another correspondence from the Navy

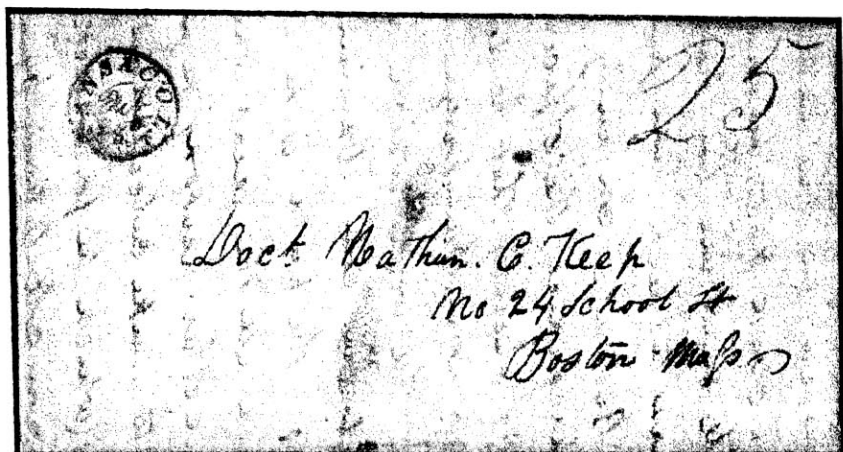
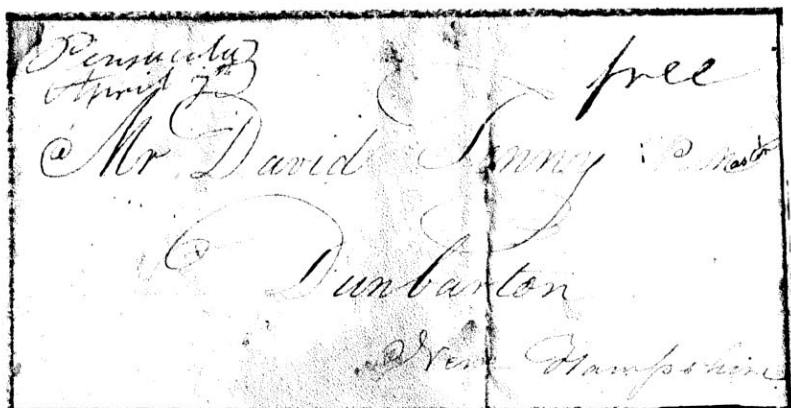


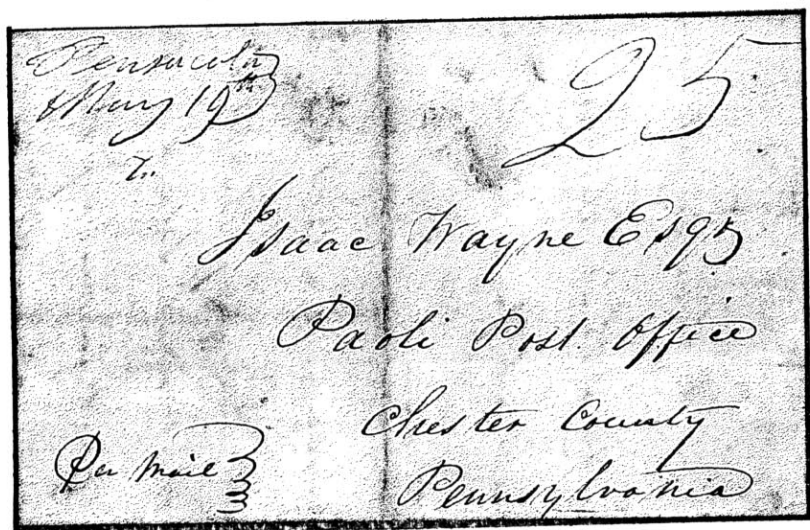
Fig. 8 PENSACOLA / Feb 7 "thimble" postmark with manuscript unpaid 25 rate

Yard at Pensacola is the David Tenny correspondence with an example postmarked with a manuscript Pensacola April 7th (1827) with "free" rate known with usage to Dunbarton, New Hampshire. The dateline is reproduced below. (fig.9)



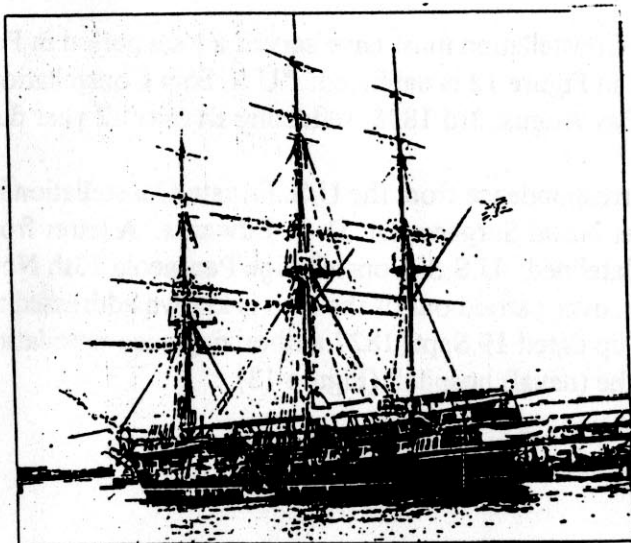
Navy Yard Pensacola 29th March 1827.

Fig. 9 Navy Yard Pensacola dateline of David Tenny letter



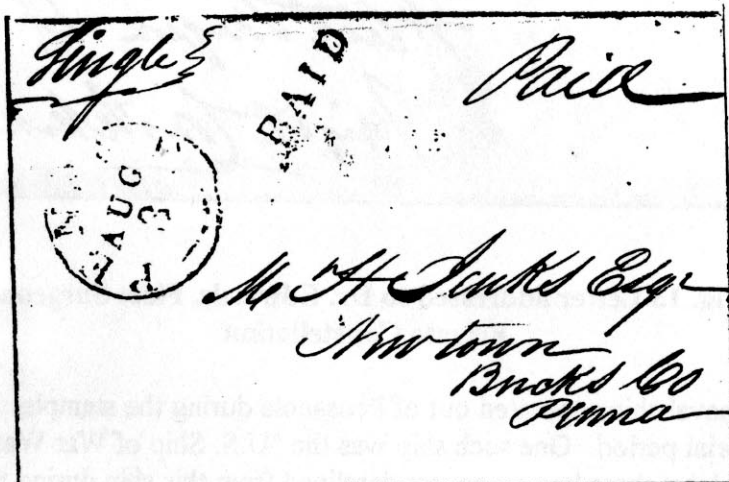
**Fig. 10 Pensacola / May 19th manuscript postmark on cover
datelined: Naval Hospital, Barrancas, Florida, May 11, 1827**

Another early correspondence from Pensacola is the Wayne letters written by a nephew of General "mad Anthony" Wayne, Charles Wayne. (figure 10) He entered the U.S. Naval service as a surgeon's mate on 29 August 1825, and was stationed at the U.S. Naval Hospital at Fort Barrancas. He died while in service on 19 August 1828. Three letters are recorded from him all with manuscript Pensacola postmarks, each with different naval datelines: "U.S. Ship Constellation / Pensacola Bay, July 21, 1826", "U.S. Frigate Constellation / off Pensacola, Sept 10, 1826", and "U.S. Naval Hospital / Barrancas, May 18, 1827" The U.S.S. Constellation (fig. 11) was a 36 gun frigate which was built in 1797 and was the first navy vessel to capture a foreign ship. In the undeclared naval war with France from 1798 to 1800, it captured the "L'Insurgente" on February 9, 1799 and fought to a drawn battle with the "La Vengeance" on February 1, 1800. This ship was refurbished in 1964 and is now a National Historical Landmark, berthed as a museum at its original place of construction, Baltimore, Md.



The U.S. frigate *Constellation* was built at the Sterrett shipyard in Baltimore, Maryland, and was launched September 7, 1797. She was nicknamed the "Yankee Racehorse" and is now serving as a museum in Baltimore's Inner Harbor.

Fig. 11 U.S.S. Constellation built at the Sterrett shipyard in Baltimore and launched September 7, 1797



**Fig. 12 PENSa F. *- / AUG 3 postmark on cover datelined:
U.S.Ship Constellation / Pensacola Bay Aug 3d 1838**

The U.S.S. Constellation must have served a long period in Pensacola as the letter in Figure 12 is datelined: "U.S. Ship Constellation / Pensacola Bay August 3rd 1838, reflecting an over 12 year duty.

Another correspondence from the U.S. Frigate Constellation is to and from another Naval Surgeon, Dr. D. P. Edwards. A letter from him to his wife is datelined: U.S.S. Constellation Pensacola 13th Nov. 1837, and a naval cover carried out of the mail is known addressed to him on board the ship dated 19 Sept. 1827 authorizing accommodation for six patients at the (naval) hospital. (Figure 13)

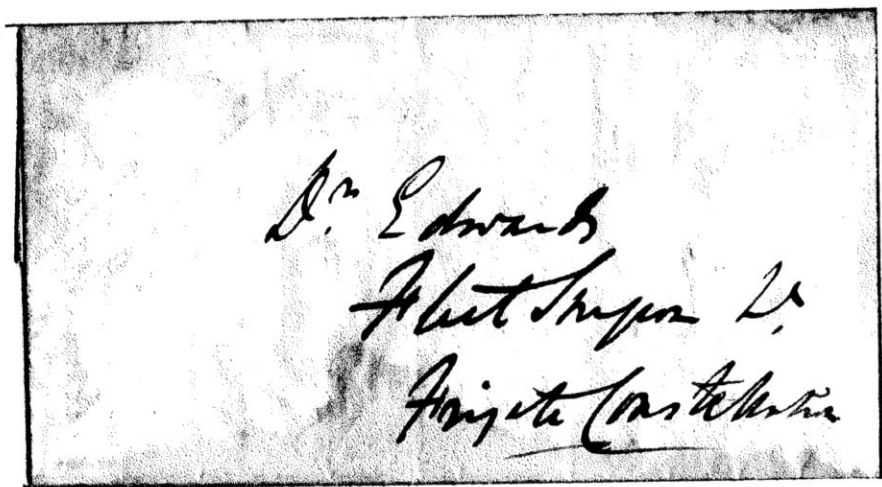


Fig. 13 Letter addressed to Dr. Edwards, Fleet Surgeon, Frigate Constellation

Other naval ships operated out of Pensacola during the stampless Territorial period. One such ship was the "U.S. Ship of War Warren" with at least three known covers datelined from this ship during the period April 20 - October 26, 1840. All have the PENSACOLA / Flor. type VII postmark and manuscript unpaid or free rates. An example of one dateline without the "of War" notation is recorded in figure 14.



U.S. Ship Warren, Pensacola Bay, April 20, 1840

Fig. 14 U.S. Ship Warren, Pensacola Bay, April 20, 1840 dateline

Perhaps the largest U.S. Naval correspondence from Florida was recently auctioned by Matthew Bennett, Inc. and encompassed a total of 44 covers from U.S. Naval Surgeon, Dr. Charles Augustus Hassler and addressed to his fiancé / wife Anna Josepha Nourse Hassler over a 10 year period from January 1, 1836 to July 21, 1846. During this time period, Dr. Hassler was stationed on only two ships, the U.S. Ship Vandalla and the U.S. Ship Falmouth. His datelines show that most of his tour of duty was in the Gulf of Mexico with Indian Key, Key West, Pensacola, Charlotte Harbor, Tampa Bay, Fort Brook, Vera Cruz, and Rio de Janeiro Brazil as areas of port of call. Several of the postmarks have become new listings for the reference book *Stampless Florida Postal History 1763 - 1861*. A complete census of this correspondence will follow at the end of this article and shows very clearly the movement of this man over a 10 year period of Naval service.

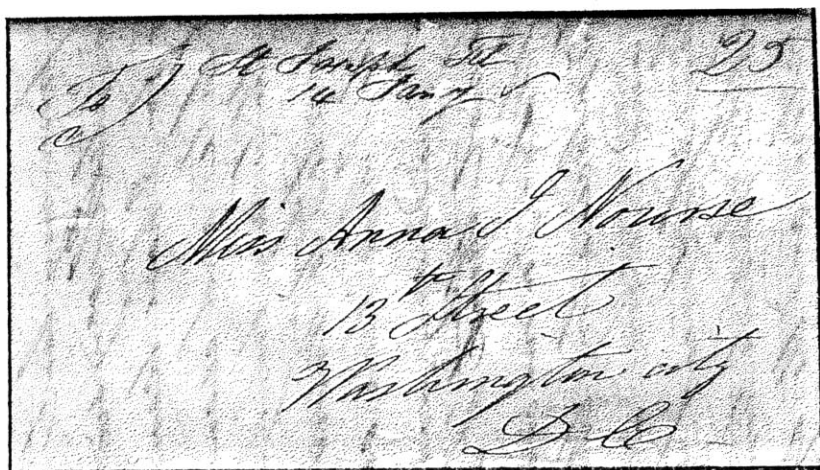


Fig. 15 St Joseph Fl / 14 Jany (1837) red manuscript postmark with unpaid 25 rate. Dateline: U.S.Ship Vandalla off Key West, Dec. 15, 1836 (note one month transit before posting)

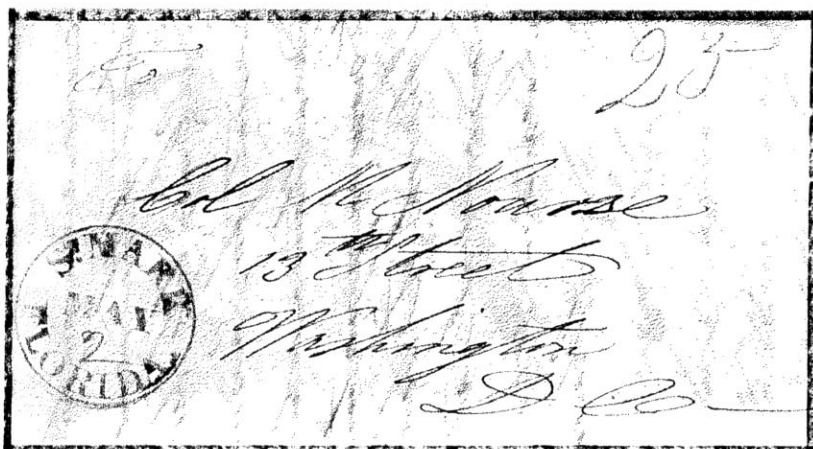
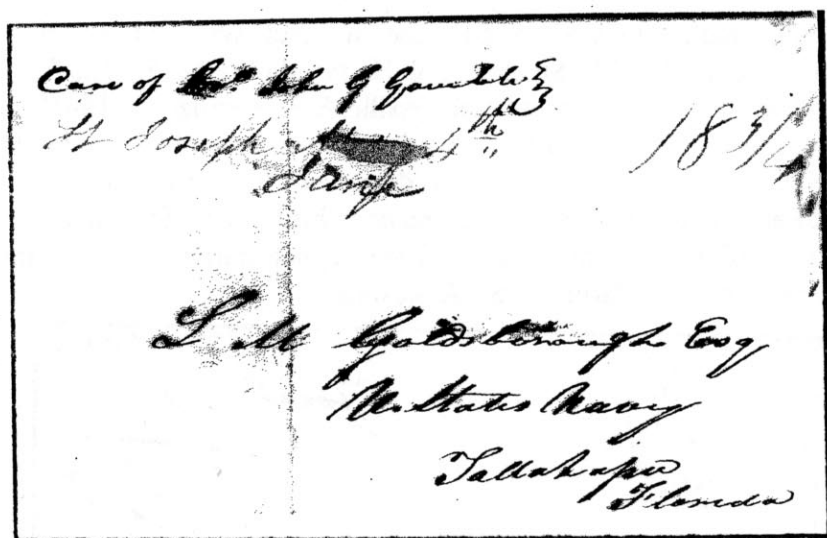


Fig. 16 ST. MARK / FLORIDA MAY 2 cds postmark with 25 rate on 1836 cover datelined US Ship Vandalla, Tampa Bay

Florida usage to Naval personnel or to a Navy ship are much more uncommon than ship datelined covers. The cover recorded in Fig. 17 is a fabulous cover to a U.S. Navy lawyer at Tallahassee, datelined: Office Lake Wimco & St. Joseph Canal & Railroad Company / St. Joseph April 22nd 1836. This letter is to inform the Navy of the deep water port at St. Joseph and implying the fact that their railroad (eight miles through swampy land) could move goods to and from such a port easily. The railroad cars were originally pulled by mules but by September 5, 1836, it became the first steam operated railroad in Florida. Unfortunately the railroad failed within a year and later was expanded and became the St. Joseph and Iola Railroad.



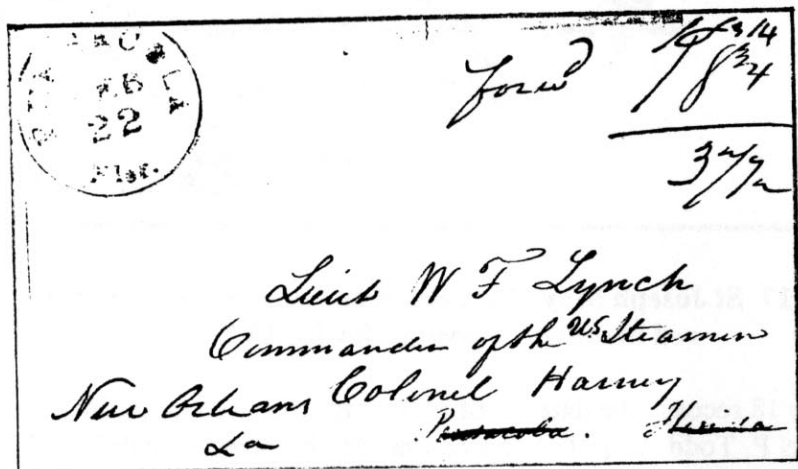
**Fig. 17 St Joseph May 4th (deleted and changed to June) (1836)
red manuscript postmark with 18 3/4 rate**

Figure 18 records the dateline of a cover to Miss Rebecca Todd, care of Samuel P. Todd, Esq., U.S. Navy, Philadelphia, Penna. with PENSACOLA / Flor. JAN 17 (1845) postmark and unpaid manuscript 10 rate. The dateline records yet another Naval ship stationed at Pensacola: "U.S. Ship St. Mary's / off Pensacola Navy Yard, Jany 16th / (18)45.

*U.S. Ship St. Mary's
off Pensacola Navy Yard Jan 16th / 45*

**Fig. 18 U.S. Ship St. Mary's / off Pensacola Navy Yard,
Jany 16th / (18)45 dateline**

The following letters are both addressed to Lieut. William F. Lynch, Commander of the U.S. Steamer Col. Harney during 1845. The first letter (fig. 19) was datelined "Jacksonville, E.F., February 9, 1845", and was written by Oscar Hart and regarded the purchase of oak timber by the Navy. The cover in Figure 20 is datelined: "Commandant, Navy Yard Pensacola / May 28, 1845", and contained a letter from the Secretary of the Navy addressed to Lieut. Lynch stationed then on the U.S. Steamer Col. Harney at St. Augustine.



**Fig. 19 PENSACOLA / Flor. FEB 22 (1845) forwarding postmark
with additional 18 3/4 rate to New Orleans. No origination
postmark noted but cover was rated unpaid 18 3/4 for distance
from Jacksonville to Pensacola.**

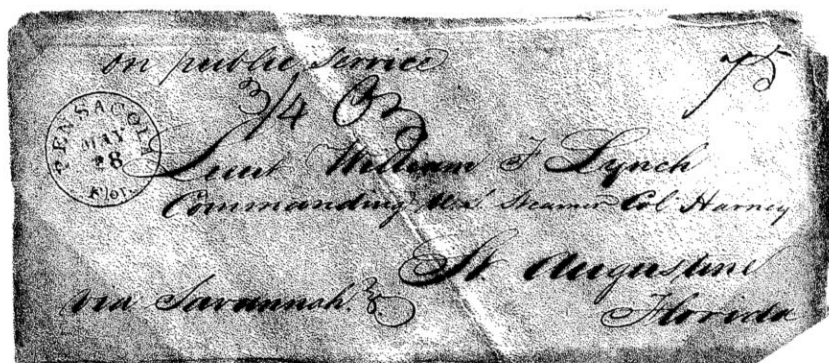


Fig. 20 PENSACOLA / Flor. MAY 28 (1845) postmark with unpaid 75 rate (triple weight) to U.S. Steamer Col. Harney at St. Augustine via Savannah

The author appreciates the assistance and material from the following members of the Florida Postal History Society: Richard B. Graham, Donald G. Thompson, William H. Johnson, DDS, and Theodore Light and hopes that this article will stimulate collectors of Florida Territorial postal history to look at the datelines and addresses and find more Florida Territorial Naval covers.

Correspondence of U.S. Naval Surgeon Dr. Charles Augustus Hassler to his fiance / wife Anne Josepha Nourse Hassler

Postmark	Letter Date	Dateline of Letter
(favor)	Jan. 5, 1835	US Ship Vandalla, Tampa Bay
ST. MARK FLORIDA	Feb. 26, 1835	Tampa Bay
NEW YORK SHIP	Dec. 5, 183(5)	Indian Key (Florida)
KEY-WEST (oval)	Jan. 1, 1836	Indian Key, Southern Coast of Florida
PENSA. F. -*-	April 17, 1836	Charlotte Harbour West Coast of East Florida
ST. MARK FLORIDA	May 2, 1836	US Ship Vandalla, Tampa Bay

PENSA. F. -*-	May 11, 1836 US Ship Vandalla, Pensacola Bay
PENSA. F. -*-	July 25, 183(6) no dateline
PENSA. F. -*-	Aug. 27, 1836 US Ship Vandalla off Pensacola
PENSA. F. -*-	Sept. 6, 1836 US Ship Vandalla off Pensacola
PENSA. F. -*-	Sept. 24, 1836 US Ship Vandalla off Pensacola
PENSA. F. -*-	Sept. 30, 1836 US Ship Vandalla off Pensacola
NEW YORK SHIP	Oct. 29, 1836 US Ship Vandalla off Key West
St. Joseph, Fl (ms)	Dec. 15, 1836 US Ship Vandalla off Key West
PENSA. F. -*-	Jan. 16, 1837 US Ship Vandalla off Pensacola
PENSA. F. -*-	Jan. 20, 1837 US Ship Vandalla off Pensacola
PENSA. F. -*-	Feb. 25, 1837 US Ship Vandalla, Tampa Bay
PENSA. F. -*-	March 29, 1837 US Ship Vandalla, Tampa Bay
(favor)	April 10, 1837 US Ship Vandalla, Tampa Bay
PENSA. F. -*-	April 23, 1837 US Ship Vandalla, Tampa Bay
PHILADA. PA. SHIP	April 24, 1837 US Ship Vandalla, Tampa Bay
Tampa Fa (ms)	May 18, 1837 Fort Brooke, Florida
PENSA. F. -*-	June 15, 1837 US Ship Vandalla, Pensacola Bay
PENSA. F. -*-	July 11, 1837 Pensacola
PHILADELPHIA Pa.	Aug. 24, 1837 Camden, New Jersey
ANNAPOLIS, MD.	Sept. 17, 18?? Annapolis, Maryland
BALTIMORE, MD SHIP	Mar. 16, 1841 Rio de Janiero (Brazil)
NORFOLK, Va.	Oct. 7, 1841 Hampton Roads, Va.
NORFOLK, Va.	Nov. 5, 1843 Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
PENSACOLA, Flor.	Mar. 17, 1845 US Ship Falmouth off Pensacola
PENSACOLA, Flor.	Mar. 31, 1845 US Ship Falmouth off Pensacola
PENSACOLA, Flor.	April 7, 1845 US Ship Falmouth off Pensacola
PENSACOLA, Flor.	April 9, 1845 US Ship Falmouth off Pensacola
PENSACOLA, Flor.	May 21, 1845 (USShip) Falmouth off Vera Cruz
PENSACOLA, Flor.	June 23, 1845 US Ship Falmouth off Vera Cruz
PENSACOLA, Flor.	June 25, 1845 US Ship Falmouth off Vera Cruz
PENSACOLA, Flor.	June 28, 1845 off Pensacola
PENSACOLA, Flor.	June 30, 1845 no dateline
PENSACOLA, Flor.	July 7, 1845 Pensacola
PENSACOLA, Flor.	July 8, 1845 (US Ship) Falmouth, Pensacola
PENSACOLA, Flor.	July 26, 1845 (US Ship) Falmouth
PENSACOLA, Flor.	Aug. 21, 1845 (US Ship) Falmouth (Pensacola)
(favor)	June 23, 1846 (US Ship) Falmouth, Pensacola
(favor)	July 21, 1846 USShip Falmouth area Vera Cruz

OCALA FLORIDA CONFEDERATE BLOCKADE COVER

Herbert P. McNeal

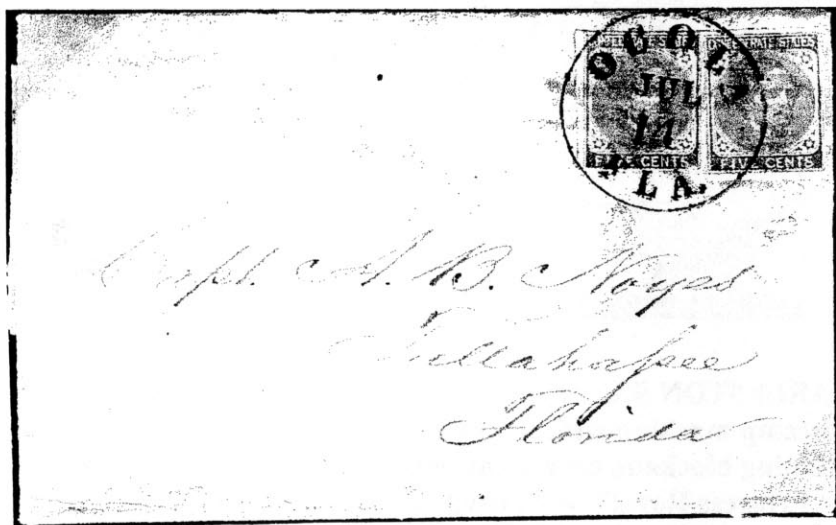


CHARLESTON S.C. / FEB 2 postmark and oval STEAM-SHIP handstamp marking with manuscript 12 rate in pencil on undated incoming blockade cover, docketed "Ship Letter" and "Per SS Princess Royal", with usage to Ocala, Marion County, East Florida, Southern Confederacy

The above cover is a rare incoming blockade cover to Florida which entered the Confederate mail system at Charleston, S.C. where it was handstamped with the Charleston postmark and STEAM-SHIP in oval. The 12 cent postage rate represented the 10 cent Confederate postage, plus 2 cents for the Captain of the "S.S. Princess Royal", the ship on which the letter was carried. The address is quite distinctive. It is addressed to Niel Ferguson, Esq., "Ocala, Marion County, East Florida, Southern Confederacy".

Niel Ferguson served the Confederacy by reporting on Gulf Coast shipping. A report he made in a cover to Capt. A.B. Noyes in Tallahassee is known with an OCOLA postmark, the only reported use of this pre-war postmark in the Confederacy.

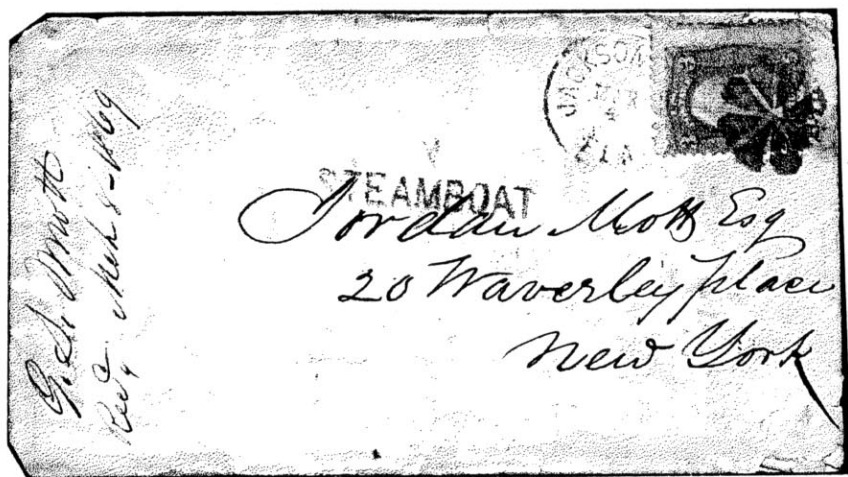
D. Niel Ferguson, presumably a descendent of the recipient of this blockade letter, was a prominent and distinguished attorney in Ocala for many years. His brother, Van Ferguson, served the state of Florida for many years in a position in Tallahassee.



OCOLA / FLA. JUL 14 postmark ties two #7s on 1863 folded letter from Niel Ferguson to Capt. A.B. Noyes, Tallahassee, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE STEAMBOAT COVER

Deane R. Briggs, M.D.



**JACKSONVILLE / FLA. MAR 4 (1869) blue postmark ties
grilled #94 to STEAMBOAT handstamped cover to N.Y.**

In the *Florida Postal History Journal* vol.4, no.1, January 1997 issue, member Edward R. Joyce submitted a problem cover with the identical blue markings including the same fleuron fancy cork killer and STEAMBOAT handstamp as the above cover. His cover was addressed to Jacksonville, Florida and had a merchant's pre-printed Charleston, S.C. return address on a 3 c. postal entire. His concern was whether the steamboat marking was applied in Jacksonville or at the cover's point of mailing, Charleston. The above cover and particularly its enclosure may help clear up this question.

The above cover has an enclosure datelined: "On board Steamer / Nic King Mch 2 / 69" It also tells of tight quarters on this steamer, nothing to eat, and questions whether the steamer will even stop at Jacksonville, the writer's apparent destination. The complete text of the letter is

worthy of recording:

Brother

We shipped a box on board a steamer. I think Sam Incinto. You will have to look amongst the consigns's of any of Savannah ship. Ruth little sea sick. We are on our way by boat to Jacksonville whether we shall stop, cannot tell. The houses are so full - and nothing to eat, no beef good. Except at Savannah (N.Y. Fulton) the ladies had on Sunday peas from Florida. No other fresh vegetables but what you can get in N.Y. I must stop I am in the way of clerk and can stand up no longer. With love to you and the children,

Your brother, GSM

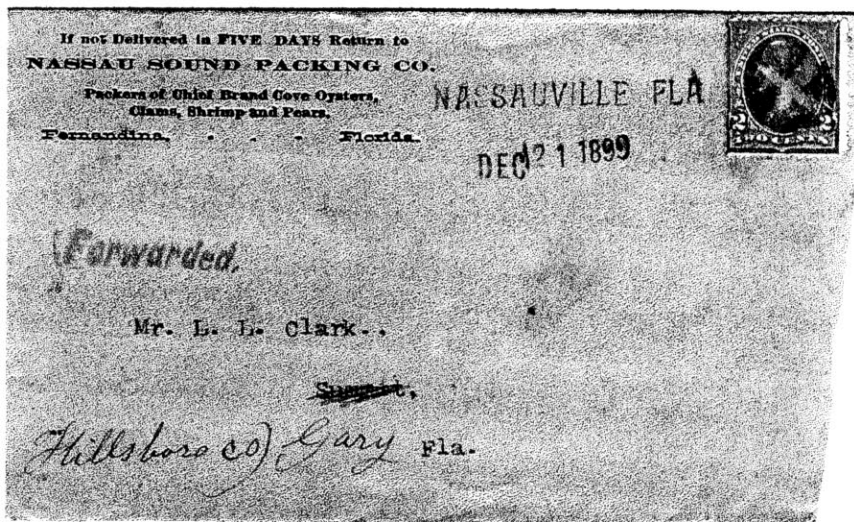
It appeared that the writer and his wife were travelling from New York via Savannah where they shipped a box on another steamer going to New York and changed to a different steamer on their way to Jacksonville. The steamer must have been over-crowded and with little to eat. The steamer must have been a non contract mail vessel and the letter was placed in the mails at Jacksonville where it was posted and had the STEAMBOAT marking applied. The cover reverse has a New York receiving mark for March 8, 11am. and the docketing reflects delivery on March 8, 1869.

The Joyce cover with the same markings must have also had the STEAMBOAT handstamp applied at Jacksonville where that cover entered the mails for delivery in Jacksonville.

Readers are encouraged to read the article of Niles F. Schuh in the *Florida Postal History Journal* vol.7, no. 2, September 2000 in which he records another STEAMBOAT handstamp marking from Jacksonville. That marking is larger and has "serif" lettering and was used sometime between 1873 and 1883 and the Jacksonville postmark was a later type.

NASSAUVILLE FLA PROVISIONAL COVER

Deane R. Briggs, M.D.



NASSAUVILLE FLA / DEC 21 1899 typeset "Provisional" postmark with killer tied # 267 on corner card cover

In the January 2002 issue of the *Florida Postal History Journal* vol. 9 no. 1, I discussed a new area of postal history, namely the term "Provisional Postmark" which denoted an early manuscript or typeset handstamp postmark used before a standard postmarking device was issued. Several examples of various types were noted and the above cover documents yet another example of such use with a pair of typeset handstamps. The upper two lines have the name of the post office and below the initial of the month in a fairly straight line since it was used daily. The date device appears to be added to the second line with only the day and year crudely placed in the second handstamp. Thus it took 3 strikes to postmark, date and cancel the stamp. The Nassauville post office was established in Nassau County on August 1, 1899 and discontinued on February 28, 1900 with mail handled at the Lofton post office. It was reopened twice more before a final closure in 1919.

FLORIDA MULTI-FORWARDED TERRITORIAL COVER

Deane R. Briggs, M.D.



LOUISVILLE/ KY. DEC 5 (1838) red cds postmark with red ms. 25 rate on cover to Fort Brook, Tampa Bay, East Florida with subsequent forwardings from Tampa and Tallahassee

The above cover is an unusual Florida territorial forwarded cover in many ways. It started as an unpaid cover to Capt. T L Alexander, U.S. Army, with a bold red **LOUISVILLE KY. / DEC 5 (1838)** postmark and ms. 25 rate. It was forwarded from Tampa with a new stampless listing for a blue ink **Tampa Fa / 22 Jan (1839)** "type I" postmark with blue ms 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ rate to Tallahassee. There it was again forwarded to St. Louis, Mo., with a black oval **TALLAHASSEE/ FLOA / FEB. 6 1839** "type VI" postmark with ms 25 rate totaling an unusual 68 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent due the recipient in St. Louis. A bold Tallahassee black straightline "type d" **FORWARDED** handstamp further enhances the cover. Thus we have three different colored postmarks and rates, a new listing for Tampa, and one of only four known "forwarded" type d marks all on the same Florida territorial cover.

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