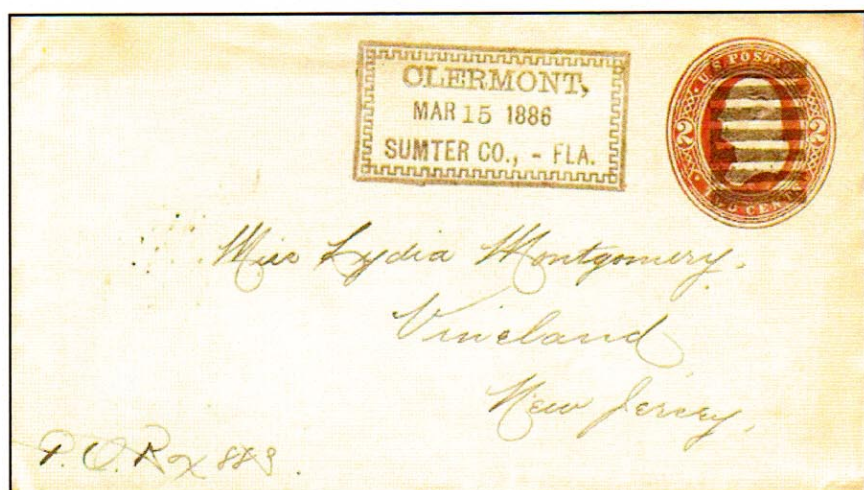


FLORIDA POSTAL HISTORY JOURNAL

Vol. 16, No. 3

October 2009



***An 1886 cover from Clermont, Sumter County,
to New Jersey. See article and additional illustrations
beginning on page 15.***



Promoting Philately in the Sunshine State



**FLORIDA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY
OFFICERS
2009**

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| PRESIDENT - | STEPHEN PATRICK |
| PAST PRESIDENT - | WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, D.D.S. |
| VICE PRESIDENT - | ALEXANDER HALL |
| SEC. - TREASURER - | DEANE R. BRIGGS, M.D. |
| JOURNAL EDITOR - | DEANE R. BRIGGS, M.D. |
| JOURNAL PUBLISHER - | DR. EVERETT L. PARKER |
| WEB PAGE - | www.FPHSonline.com |

Membership applications may be obtained from Deane R. Briggs, M.D., 160 E. Lake Howard Drive, Winter Haven, FL 33881. Telephone: (863) 299-1251, fax: (863) 299-7666, e-mail: drb@gte.net or by link on our webpage: www.FPHSonline.com

Articles may be submitted for publication to
Deane R. Briggs, M.D., 160 E. Lake Howard Dr.
Winter Haven, FL 33881

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Florida Postal History Society Officers | 2 |
| Warrington, Florida “Cross the Lines” blockade cover | |
| <i>by Deane R. Briggs, M.D.</i> | 4-10 |
| Peru, Florida: A 21 year postal history | |
| <i>by Deane R. Briggs, M.D.</i> | 11-13 |
| Clermont (Sumter County) Postmarks | |
| <i>by Deane R. Briggs, M.D.</i> | 14-18 |
| Shiloh, the Florida town that time forgot | |
| <i>by Dr. Everett L. Parker</i> | 19-22 |
| Florida Postal History Society Meeting | 23 |
| Florida Postal History Society Contributing Members, 2009 | 24 |

Warrington, Florida “Cross the Lines” blockade cover

By Deane R. Briggs, M.D.

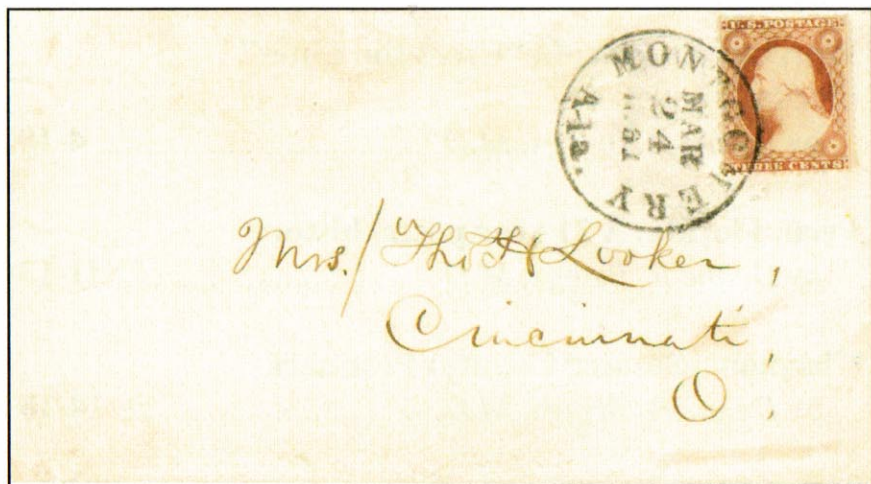


FIGURE 1

MONTGOMERY / Ala. MAR 24 1861 postmark ties U.S. #26 on “Cross the Lines” cover from “Blockade” ship Brooklyn to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Although the State of Florida did not pass an Ordinance of Secession until January 10, 1861, plans were in place for the state militia to attempt to capture federal arsenals and forts located in Florida. On December 21, 1860, Senator David L. Yulee had requested and received from the Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, the names and rank of all officers from Florida in the U.S. Army, but subsequently on January 2, 1861, was denied a request for an inventory of munitions and equipment in federal forts and arsenals. By early January, Florida officials had learned that Washington planned to reinforce Fort Barrancas and Fort McRee at Pensacola and destroy the arsenal at Chattahoochee out of concern that the state might seize them. This knowledge led to the capture of the Chattahoochee Arsenal on January 5 which added 500,000 rounds of musket cartridges and 50,000 pounds of gunpowder to State Guard control.

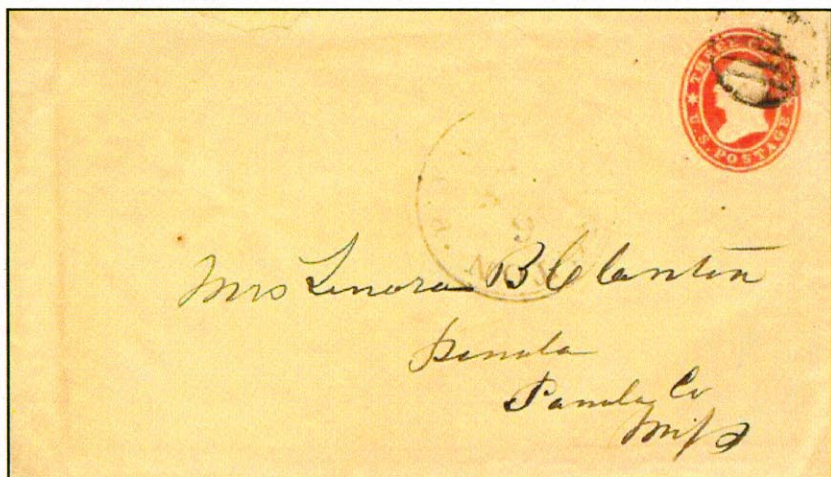


FIGURE 2

***WARRINGTON / Fla. APR 9 (1861) postmark with grid cancelled
3¢ star die US #U27 entire, usage to Mississippi without a
Montgomery, Alabama route mark.***

Two days later Fort Marion in St. Augustine was surrendered to a local volunteer Guard company. On January 9, 1861, the night before the vote for Secession, the Union commander of Fort Barrancas, Lieutenant Adam J. Slemmer, moved his men from Pensacola to the previously unoccupied Fort Pickens, located offshore but easily reinforced by federal supply ships. Only a sergeant and his wife lived at Fort McRee as custodians, but the wife refused entry to a crew of the USS *Supply*. The fort was subsequently entered, the guns spiked and powder dumped into the bay before being abandoned. The naval yard at Warrington, adjacent to Pensacola, was taken by 500 Florida and Alabama Guard troops on January 12. Attempts to take over Fort Taylor in Key West and Fort Jefferson were unsuccessful and they remained in federal control throughout the war.¹

As a direct result of the Confederate capture of the naval yard at Warrington, and the evacuation of U.S. troops from Pensacola, the U.S. postal service discontinued mail service at Pensacola on January 21, 1861 and also at Warrington on January 29, 1861. A very thorough 1988 article by Stefan T. Jaronski in *The Confederate Philatelist*² detailed the establishment of an unofficial postal route from Pensacola to Montgomery to carry an increasing amount of soldiers' mail. This route was established by the ex-Pensacola

Continued on page 6

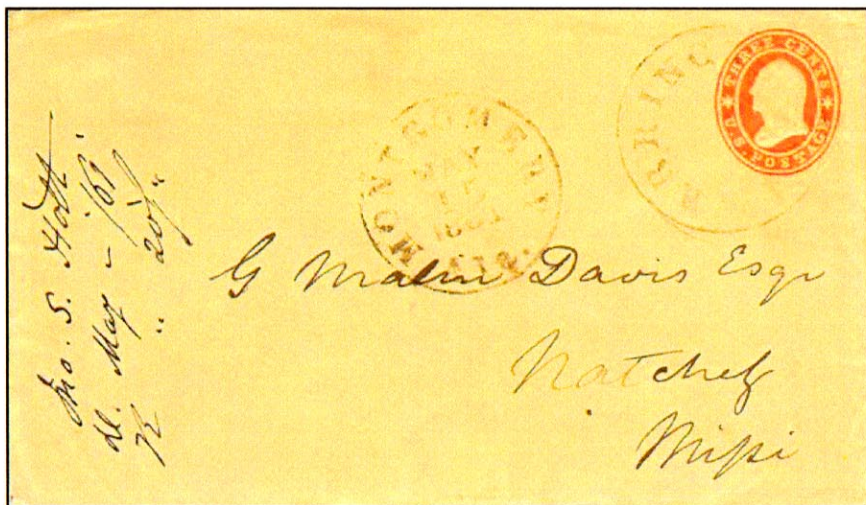


FIGURE 3

WARRINGTON / Fla. postmark without date slugs cancelled 3¢ star die US #U27 entire with additional MONTGOMERY / Alabama MAY 15 1861 postmark, usage to Natchez, Mississippi.

postmaster, Dillon Jordan, but not paid for until well after the establishment of the Confederate postal system and then by the CSA and not the U.S.

government. Alabama Governor A. B. Brown appointed Felix Glackmeyer to transport mail from Pensacola to Montgomery in January so there was actually no delay in service. Jordan arranged for Messers. C.B. Gonzales & Co. to transport mail between Pensacola and Warrington. The actual amount of mail that was transported over this unofficial route was estimated to be 48,000 letters from the six week period of April 18 to May 31, 1861 alone. Of these letters, I have recorded only seven, with period of use from March 24, 1861 to May 26, 1861.

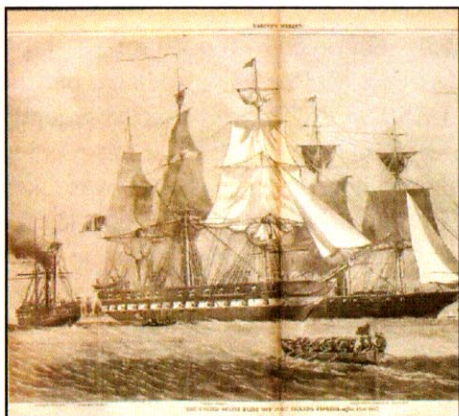


FIGURE 4

U. S. Steamer Sloop Brooklyn (right) with other blockade vessels off Fort Pickens in April 20, 1861 Harper's Weekly.

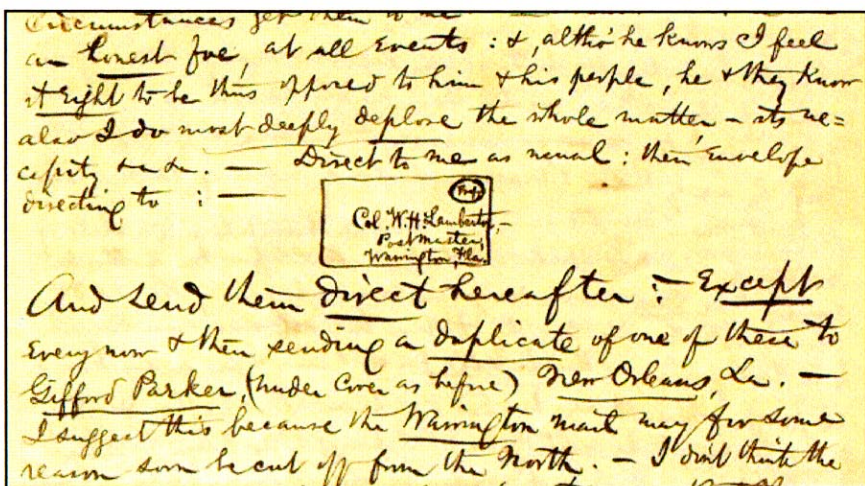


FIGURE 5

**Portion of letter with instructions on mailing outer cover to
Col. W. H. Lamberton, Postmaster, Warrington, Fla.**

Most of the mail handled from Warrington via Montgomery should have had Montgomery postmarks. This creates a problem in identifying covers originating in Warrington without an enclosure or a known soldier's correspondence to confirm them. This may account for my records of only seven known examples. There must be more out there. The above cover is unusual in that it only had a Warrington postmark well after the post office was closed. The example in Figure 3 is also an example of usage to Mississippi but this one is unique in that it has both the Warrington postmark (without date slug) and a Montgomery postmark.

On February 6, 1861, Captain Israel Vogdes arrived at Fort Pickens aboard the U. S. Steamer *Brooklyn* (Figure 4) to assume command of the blockade of Pensacola.

On board the *Brooklyn*, a 25 gun sloop, was Purser Thomas H. Looker. Looker was born in 1829 and entered the Navy in 1846. He served in the Mexican War and had been stationed on the *Brooklyn* from 1858 and had been in Warrington for a time in 1860. The cover in Figure 1 and four letters he wrote in March 1861 show that this cover is actually a "cross the lines" cover from a "blockade ship." One letter (Figure 5), datelined: "U S Str Brooklyn / Off Ft Pickens, near Pensacola Fla / (U.S. still) March 18/61"

Continued on page 8

is worth recording as it shows how he was able to send and receive mail “through the lines” via Montgomery or New Orleans, using the Warrington postmaster whom he knew as a friend. It also shows a lot of insight into the politics before the outbreak of the Civil War.

“Your & Mother’s dear letters have come to hand,-those you sent to New Orleans

I believe they went via Key West. I have now all fully posted up to the 1st of this month.... These people ashore are very kind about our letters – Somebody aboard has been writing to the Northern papers abusing them most shamefully & have excited them madly against us. I wrote to the Postmaster however, I enclose a letter published in one of the Pensacola papers referring to my note to the P.M. (Fig. 6).... I interpret the President’s Inaugural as indicating a “peace policy” on the part of the government. He will maintain this except the secessionists compel a war policy and this by their taking the initiative – if civil war comes, they strike the first blow. I think Ft. Sumter at least will be evacuated. The Gov’t however will still possess it will not yield up the right title to it. I feel sure the gov’t will not attempt now to reinforce it, nor will the President order Ft. Moultrie, Barrancas, the Navy Yds to be retaken. He may reinforce Ft. Pickens, although I doubt it. This may be done.- Ft. Sumter ordered to be evacuated simply as a military necessity, there being no use for a garrison there now on accounting the gov’t and also because it is necessary in order to save Maj. Anderson’s brave party from starving. But as for giving these forts up – Never! ... I also think we shall blockade.

When you write – (& tell mother) – please always enclose my letters to the Postmaster of Warrington, so that my name or ship may not be seen by anyone: - he is a friend of mine & will under all circumstances get them to me. He knows that I am an honest foe, at all events: & although he knows I feel it right to be thus opposed to him & his people, he & they know also I do most deeply deplore the whole matter – its necessary to do. – Direct to me as usual: then envelope directing to: Col W. H. Lamberton

Postmaster

Warrington, Fla.

And send them direct hereafter: except every now & then sending a duplicate of one of these to Gifford Parker (under cover as before) New Orleans, La. - I suggest this because the Warrington

mail may for some reason soon be cut off from the North. I don't think the New Orleans will at all under the circumstances. But the direct Warrington plan is best, until we know otherwise. Tell Mrs. Burks too. By our nice plans, I am getting letters finely: the others are growling."

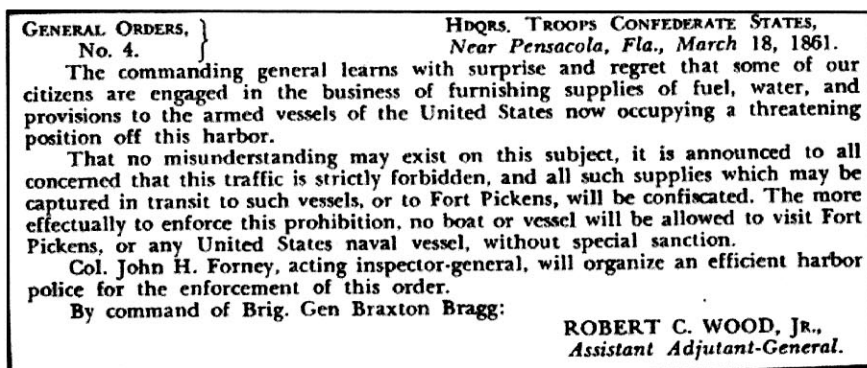


FIGURE 6
General Orders No. 4, March 18, 1861.

In addition to the letter which was documented above, there were three other letters in the correspondence dated March 10, 12, and 14. The letter of March 14 is on a small piece of paper and again details how to send letters to Looker via Col. Lamberton (Figure 7).

Lieutenant Thomas H. Looker must have been very familiar with Warrington, Florida before he arrived in Pensacola harbor as part of the blockade. He had been there in 1860, and the cover in Figure 8 and the enclosed letter tell of an on-shore visit on February 17, 1860. He was at a friend's house and planning to go to a Commodore's reception. It is quite likely that during his on-shore visits in Warrington in 1860, that he met and befriended Colonel Lamberton. William H. Lamberton was appointed postmaster at Warrington on July 23, 1859 and continued until the post office was officially discontinued by the U.S. government. He was likely a Unionist. It is not clear whether the Pensacola postmaster, Dillon Jordan, was aware of the method Looker and Lamberton used to transmit mail, but if so, he likely would have negated it. He was a pro-Confederate postmaster who even evacuated Pensacola and stayed with the troops to handle mail during the evacuation. He eventually became postmaster at Pollard, Alabama, where the Pensacola evacuees settled.

Continued on page 10

Thomas H. Looker had quite a naval career. After his initial Civil War duty at Fort Pickens, he became paymaster for the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron from 1861-1863, and eventually became Paymaster General of the U.S. Navy in Washington, D.C. and attained the rank of Commodore in 1890. He retired in 1891 and died at the age of 81 in 1910.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Charlton W. Tibeau, *A History of Florida*. (Coral Gables, Florida: University of Miami Press, 1980).

² Stefan T. Jaronksi, "Special Confederate Mail Service at Pensacola & Warrington, Fla.," *The Confederate Philatelist*, Vol. 33 No. 2 Whole No. 242 (1988), 37-45.

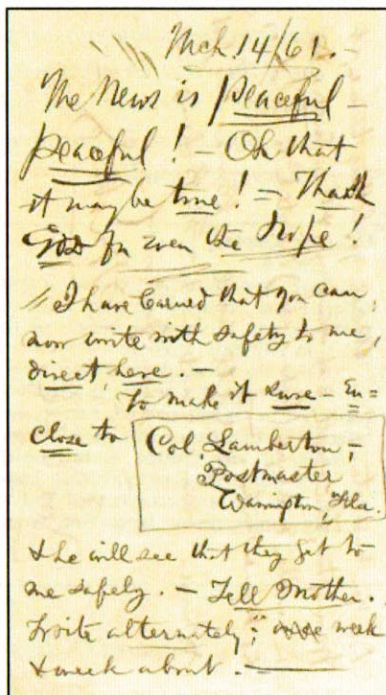


FIGURE 7

Mch 14 / 61 letter with note on how to safely write.



FIGURE 8

WARRINGTON / Fla. FEB 17 (1860) postmark on cover to Cincinnati, Ohio with enclosure datelined "On Shore, Warrington Navy Yd, Fa, Feb 17, 1860."

Peru, Florida

A 21 year postal history

By Deane R. Briggs, M.D.

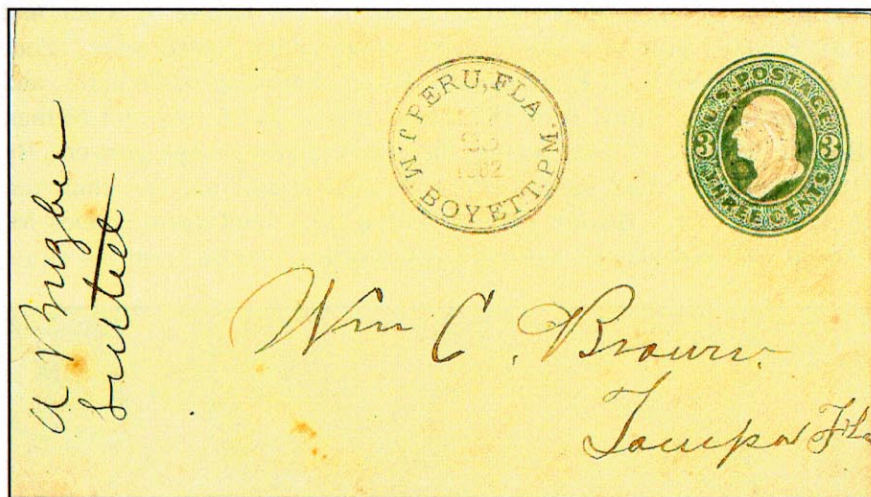


FIGURE 1

PERU, FLA / J. M. BOYETT, P M. / MAR 23 1882 postmaster double circle postmark on killer-cancelled 3¢ green postal entire.

I read with interest Francis Ferguson's recent article on Ona, Florida, and thought I might write some articles on small Florida towns. The story of Peru, Florida is similar to many small Florida towns which grew and prospered, only to fall and eventually be absorbed by a more fortunate neighboring town. Peru was actually one of Hillsborough County's earliest settlements, dating to the early 1840s when Benjamin Moody, a Georgian, took advantage of The Armed Occupation Act of 1842 to establish a farm and raise cattle on the south side of the Alafia River. By 1846, Moody became one of Hillsborough County's first county commissioners. The 1850 census listed him as a widower with four daughters and two sons, with \$500 worth of real estate. In the 1850s other settlers came to the area on the south side of the river. In 1850 a Methodist Church (actually just a log cabin) was built on land donated by Mr. Moody. It serviced four families. Somehow this

Continued on page 12

area continued to grow. In 1866, William Moody (Benjamin's son) opened a general store which provided supplies and mail which came by boat from Tampa. By 1875 a small school operated out of the church on Mr. Moody's property. Finally, on December 8, 1879, an actual post office was established, with James M. Boyett the first postmaster, operating out of his store.

A July 15, 1880 article in the *Sunland Tribune* stated, "Peru is situated on the Alafia River about two miles from its mouth. It is southeast from Tampa, the distance being fourteen miles by land, twelve by water, and J.M. Boyett's store near Leslie's ferry is nearly the central point." Four years later there were 81 farmers in Peru, controlling 5,878 acres, and ranging in size from 10 to 183 acres. Benjamin Moody and Nathan Boyette (spelling ?) were among the area's largest orange growers. By 1886, there were four general stores, a public school, and two churches. According to J.J. Boyett, (Figure 2) the local land agent, James M. Boyett (the postmaster) sold \$18,000 worth of goods from his store.

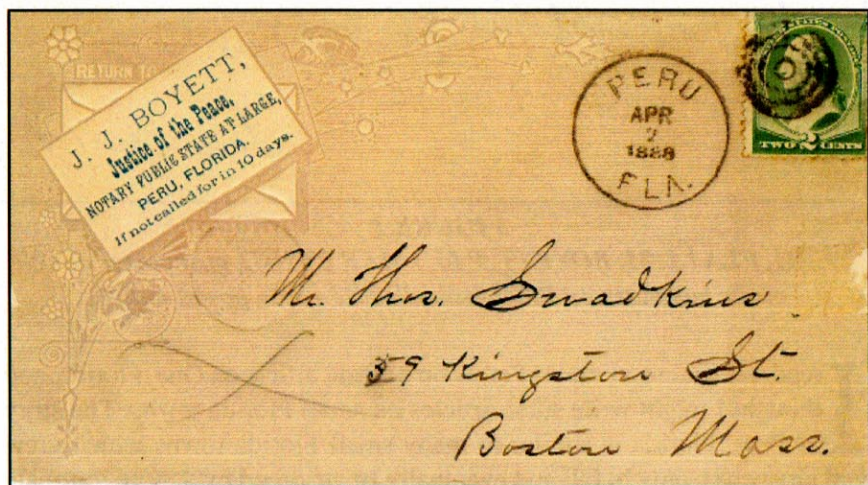


FIGURE 2

PERU / FLA. APR 7 1888 cds postmark with killer cancelled #213 on fancy advertising corner card cover for J.J. Boyett.

J.J. Boyett must have been involved in a number of things as it appears he was not only a land agent, but also justice of the peace and a notary public. Peru grew to such an extent that it was platted in March 1887. By 1890, its population had grown to 373 people, including a doctor and druggist. But at this time, however, things began to change for Peru.

Phosphate was discovered on the Alafia River and a processing plant was established near Peru, but on the “north” side of the river. Three companies, The Peruvian Phosphate Co. (note the name), The Tampa Phosphate Co., and the Alafia River Phosphate Co., worked on the river and produced 2,000 tons of phosphate in 1890 and 8,000 tons in 1891. This boom was short-lived and began the demise of the town of Peru.

By 1894, the Peruvian Phosphate Co. had gone out of business. River mining of phosphate became too expensive compared to land-based mining. For a while, the Tampa Phosphate Co. continued to operate on the Alafia with processing done on the north side of the river. The town of Riverview on the north side of the river seemed to have more population growth and by 1895, the Method-

ist Church in Peru moved across the river and the Moody family

“It is strange how a town like Riverview, which didn’t even have a post office until November 19, 1891, could overwhelm an earlier thriving town like Peru ...”

also relocated north of the river. On December 31, 1900, the Peru Post Office was closed with mail handled by ferry from the Riverview Post Office.

By 1901, the ferry across the river was abandoned due to the construction of a bridge. Peru continued a few more years in name only with a population of 602 in 1910. By 1920, Peru lost its identity, being consumed by Riverview, which at that time existed on both sides of the Alafia River. It is strange how a town like Riverview, which didn’t even have a post office until November 19, 1891, could overwhelm an earlier thriving town like Peru, mainly because of a short-lived phosphate boom and having the processing plant on the north side of the Alafia River.

Information for this article was obtained on the Internet from an excerpt from Hillsborough County Historic Resources Survey Report, October 1998, prepared by Hillsborough County Planning & Growth Management.

Stamp Club and Stamp Show News

The *Journal* includes local chapter meeting times and locations as well as local stamp shows and bourses free of charge. Special show cancellations will also be announced for postmark collectors. Please send information to be listed to the editor with a three month lead time if possible.

CLERMONT (SUMTER COUNTY) POSTMARKS

By Deane R. Briggs, M.D.

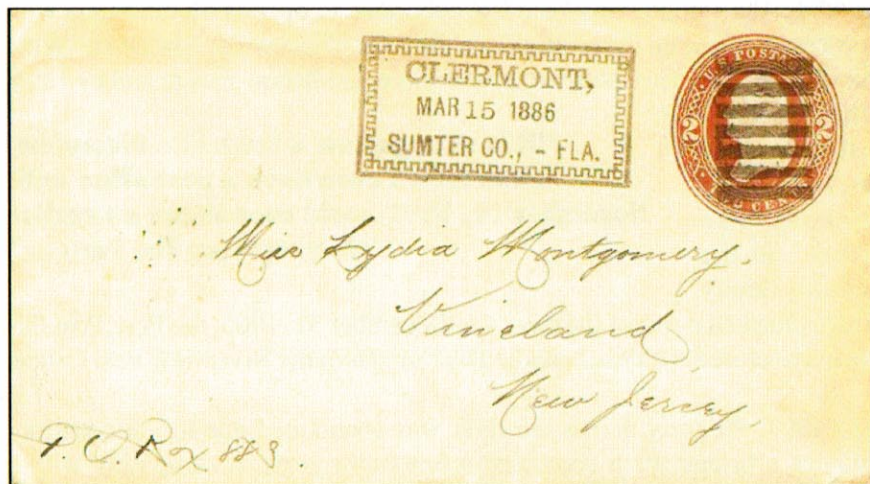


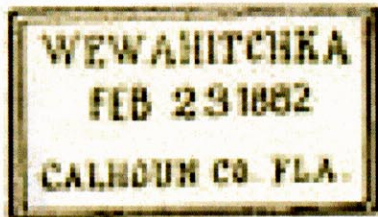
FIGURE 1

CLERMONT, / MAR 15 1886 / SUMTER CO., - FLA. “notched” inner double line rectangular “County” postmark (type I) with vertical 7 bar rectangular killer on 2c brown postal entire.

The cover in Figure 1 is an example of a “County” postmarked cover from Florida with a very unusual, if not unique, type of a rectangular postmark. “County” and “Postmaster” postmarks are very collectible and have a unique place in postal history, being used for the most part during the 1870-1890 period.

Until the early 1890s, postmaster of fourth class offices had to purchase their own postmarking and cancelling devices at their expense, and this led to manufacturers offering several different styles of devices with either the postmaster’s name, county name, or both. These postmarks have long been popular with collectors and several books on the “County and

FIGURE 2
WEWAHITCHKA / FEB 23 1882
/ CALHOUN CO. FLA.
double line rectangular
"County" postmark.



Postmaster" postmarks have been written, documenting a number of these usages. Warner Bates is given credit for the first mention of the topic with his article "County Cancellations on U.S. 1870-1882" in the May issue of the "American Philatelist."¹ The earliest publications were by Dr. H. K. Thompson (*Billig's Handbook*, Vol. 8, 1949) and by Edith R. Doane (*Billig's Handbook*, Vol. 31, 1973). The most recent update of these works was the *Catalog of U.S. County and Postmaster Postmarks* by Kenneth L. Gillman (1990).² The late Larry Resnick published an article listing Florida examples in the *Congress Book* 1972 titled "The County and Postmaster Postmarks of Florida."³ He was the original Secretary-Treasurer of our precursor, "Florida Postal History Society," which existed for about a year in the early 1970s. After Larry's death, David Phillips gave me his workbook and notes, including his census records of all known Florida County and Postmaster postmarks which I have diligently updated over the past 20 years. I hope to publish a monograph on these wonderful postmarks at some time in the near future. Anyone with examples of County and Postmaster Florida postmarks is encouraged to send a scan to the author.

Most of the Florida County and Postmaster postmarks are either circular (sometimes double circled) or oval (often serrated) examples. The "rectangular" postmark in **Figure 1** is to my knowledge unique among all states with the "notched" inner line. A similar Florida example is known from Wewahitchka with just a simple double lined rectangular box (**Figure 2**). These two towns are the only Florida ones with examples of rectangular County postmark usage.

There are two different variations of this Clermont postmark. The example shown in **Figure 3** has the year missing from the date slug and was listed as Type II by Resnick. It is the rarer of the two postmarks with only three recorded examples compared with six (plus one on piece) of the Type I with year date. The period of use of these postmarks is from March 15, 1886 to June 21, 1886, for the Type I marking and September 21, 1886

Text continued on page 17



FIGURE 3
CLERMONT, / AUG 30 / SUMTER CO., - FLA.
"notched" inner double line rectangular "County" postmark
(Type II) with oblique 7 bar rectangular killer on 2¢ brown
postal entire with 1887 dated enclosure.

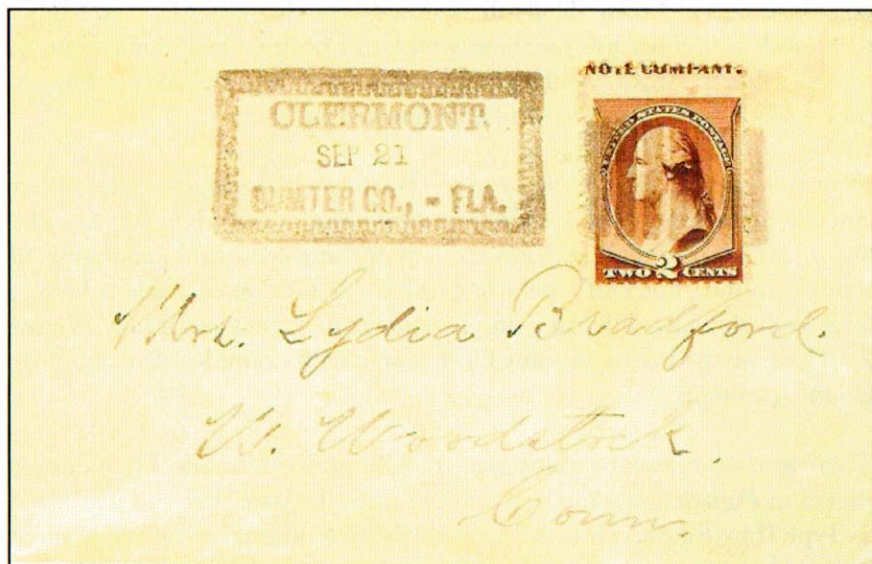


FIGURE 4
Type II example with "horizontal" 7 bar
rectangular killer cancellation.

to August 30, 1887, for the Type II marking. The killer cancellations are always the same seven bars in rectangle but are known to be used vertically, horizontally and obliquely. Thus, these are not produced from a duplex type handstamp with a killer attached.

T.J. Hooks settled in the area where Clermont is presently located in 1868, in then Sumter County, and established a 40 acre orange grove and nursery. Lake County was created in 1887 from portions of Orange and Sumter counties. Lake County has 1,400 lakes comprising an area of over 125,000 acres. In 1884, Hooks sold several hundred acres of land on the southern shore of Lake Minneola to a group of men from Vineland, New Jersey for a "colonization project." They established the Clermont Improvement Company, whose general manager and treasurer, Arthur F. Wrotnoski, had been born in Clermont-Ferrand, France. He was a civil engineer and surveyed the lakes and chose the name Clermont for the town name. The Clermont Post Office was established on January 21, 1885, with its first postmaster, Arthur P. Wrotnoski, an obvious relative of the town founder. He served from January 21, 1885, until November 24, 1886, and thus, likely created and authorized the purchase of the rectangular postmark handstamp device. Prior to the use of this postmark on March 15, 1886, the only known Clermont postmarks are manuscript (provisional) postmarks,

Continued on page 18

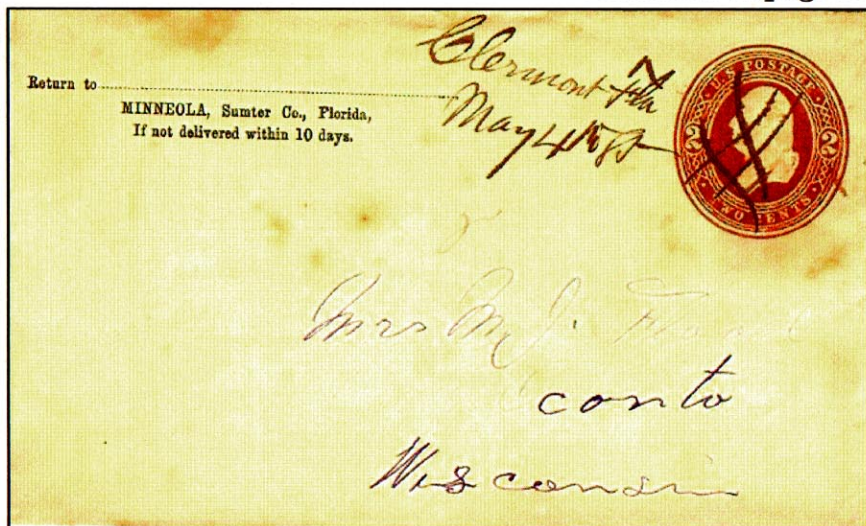


FIGURE 5

Clermont, Fla. May 4th 1885 manuscript "provisional" postmark on 2¢ brown postal entire.

an example of which is shown in Figure 5.

Today, in addition to its many lakes, Clermont is known for its steep hills, a 226-foot high “Florida Citrus Tower,” and the location of a cycling and national triathlon training center. However, for the author of this article, it is perhaps most famous as the site of one of his satellite medical offices!

FOOTNOTES

¹ Warner Bates, “Town and County Cancellations on U.S. 1870-1882,” *The American Philatelist*, September 1925. See also “County Cancellations on U.S. 1870-1882,” *The American Philatelist*, May 2006.

² Kenneth L. Gillman, *Catalog of U.S. County and Postmaster Postmarks*. (North Miami: David G. Phillips Publishing Co., 1990), n.p.

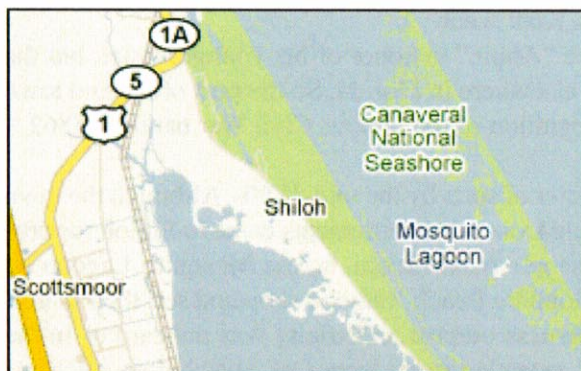
³ Larry Resnick, “The County and Postmaster Postmarks of Florida, *The Congress Book* [Thirty-Eighth American Philatelic Congress], (Federalburg, Maryland: The American Philatelic Congress, 1972), 113-128.

*We need your articles on
Florida postal history!
What's in your collection that can be
written up for others to read?
Contact Deane R. Briggs, M.D.
at the address shown on page 2
for information on how you can help.*

Shiloh, the Florida town that time forgot

By Dr. Everett L. Parker

On the northern fringe of the Kennedy Space Center, the town of Shiloh once straddled the Volusia-Brevard county line. Unlike most of the settlements within the space center boundary which were destroyed after the government took control of the land, a few buildings were left standing in Shiloh until early in 1986. But for the most part, one would not know while driving along old State Road 3 that a small town ever existed among these highlands and vast orange groves. The first settlers in Shiloh built crude log houses and led rather solitary lives.



Map showing Shiloh, the Florida town that time forgot.

It was not until 1880 when a schooner bound for the Bahamas wrecked during a storm near Cape Canaveral that the first wooden houses were built on North Merritt Island. The schooner was carrying lumber, and after the wreck, boards and planks were scattered for

miles along the beach. Residents of Shiloh quickly gathered the lumber onto rafts and floated it across Mosquito Lagoon to build their houses. How they found out about the lumber and salvaged it before the residents of Eldora¹, on the beach opposite Shiloh, got to it is unknown!

One of the first settlers in the Shiloh area was John Kuhl of Golconda, Illinois. In the late 1870s, he purchased several hundred acres of the rolling hinterland. He brought his sons, George and Carl, and a daughter, Hattie, with him. Travel was not easy in Florida in those days. From Jacksonville, the family came up the St. Johns River on the steamer *City of Jacksonville*

Continued on page 20

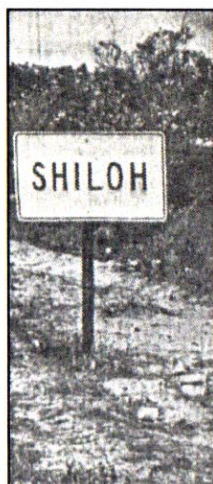
to Enterprise (near present-day Sanford on Lake Monroe). From there they took a stagecoach to New Smyrna and a sailboat south to Oak Hill. A mule team brought them to the new homestead.

Soon they had constructed an 11-room house on the shore of Mosquito Lagoon. Other people began moving to the settlement, including the Griffis, Taylor, Patillo, Kuebler, Park, Coleman, Kuhl, and Futch families. A small general store was started in the George Kuhl house, and in 1885, a post office was opened. Kuhl wanted to name the post office "Annie" in honor of his younger sister, but the name was already in use elsewhere in Florida. So the post office and town itself were named in recognition of the famous Civil War battle of 1862.

Shiloh became a trade center of sorts by the mid-1880s. Although the town itself remained tiny, people from other settlements came to Shiloh for provisions and mail. Even people from Eldora, across Mosquito Lagoon on the beachside north of Klondike Beach, came to shop and sell their wares. Since Shiloh was a wilderness outpost, electricity was unheard of in the early days. It was finally extended south from Oak Hill, but an electrical

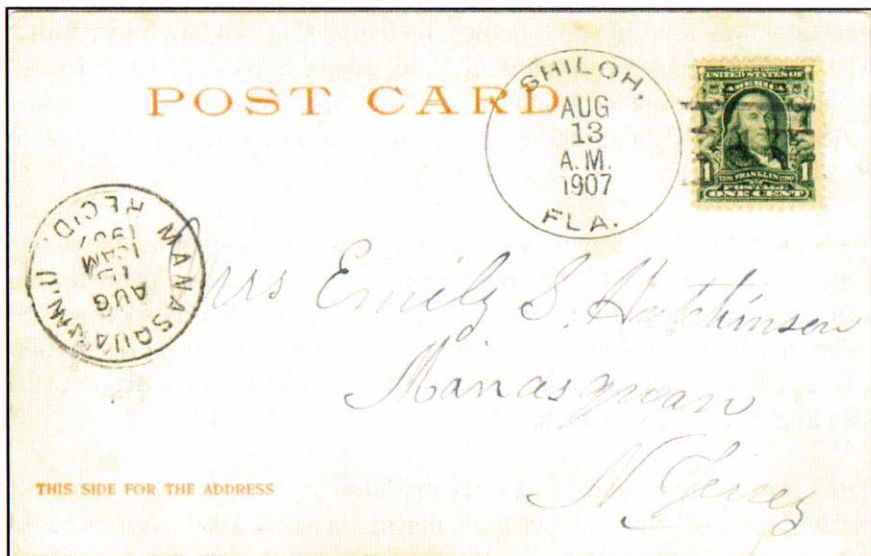
Text continued on page 22

This state road sign was photographed at the Shiloh town line in 1963.



The author photographed this sign showing the NASA Shiloh antenna site in 1985. It is the only indication that the town of Shiloh ever existed on space center grounds.





A post card mailed at Shiloh on August 13, 1907. The reverse side of the card (below) shows the Hotel Indian River in Rockledge, a Brevard County city adjoining Cocoa.

All postal history items illustrated in this article are from the collection of Deane R Briggs, M.D.



generator was used in some homes, including that of Crawford Pattillo. The Pattillo homestead stood until 1986, one of only a couple which remained on space center grounds in virtually the same condition as when NASA purchased the property. It was located on the west side of State Road 3 directly south of the Volusia-Brevard line.

With more families moving to Shiloh, it became apparent a school was needed. The first school building was nothing more than a palmetto log structure. Several children attended the school, which was soon moved to an abandoned building also used as a church. Several more location changes were made, all prior to World War I, and the final school, still standing when NASA purchased the town, was built in 1919.

Citrus was the predominate industry in Shiloh. A packing house was built on the Volusia County side of town during the early 1900s. A new packing house was built in 1934, but lack of a railroad spur from the mainland was cited as the reason for the packing house decline. Eventually, citrus was trucked to Oak Hill for processing. There was very little commerce in Shiloh after World War II. There was the Taylor General Store and Post Office, plus the school and church. This formed the center of town. With the advent of more modern automobiles, it became easier to travel to Titusville or Oak Hill to shop, and few other businesses bothered to open in Shiloh.

Maps from the 1950s show two subdivision plats at Shiloh, but neither came to fruition. These were originally platted during the land boom of the 1920s. The same maps show a road, called First Street, extending from State Road 3 to Mosquito Lagoon. The site is not difficult to find today, but the "road" is nothing more than a two-rut sandy path through the palmetto and pine trees.

FOOTNOTE

¹ Everett L. Parker, "Eldora: a ghost town among the palms in Volusia County," *Florida Postal History Journal*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (October 2008), 5-8.

*The second and concluding part of this series will be in the
January 2010 issue.*



64TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

DECEMBER 4-6, 2009

The Confederate Stamp Alliance will hold its Annual Meeting in conjunction with FLOREX on Saturday, December 5, 2009.

The Southern Supper will be held on Friday, December 4, 2009 at 6:30 PM

For membership information, contact Col. Larry Baum,
316 West Calhoun Street, Sumter, SC 29150 or
www.csalliance.org

FLORIDA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY MEETING

The Florida Postal History Society will hold a meeting on Saturday, December 4, 2009 at FLOREX in Orlando. The meeting will begin at noon. Members are encouraged to attend and bring some interesting material to share. There also will be a Southern Supper Dinner at 6:30 p.m. on Friday at the Marriott Downtown Hotel in the Zinfandel Restaurant.

Anyone wishing to attend should consider joining the Confederate Stamp Alliance as noted above. Deane R. Briggs, M.D., is the show host and dinner reservations can be made through him at \$65 per person, payable to CSA, 160 E. Lake Howard Dr., Winter Haven, FL 33881.

This is the first time in 20 years that the Confederate Stamp Alliance has had its annual meeting in Orlando, and this should be a great show with many new dealers in attendance. There will be over 50 frames of exhibits of Confederate material, including Dr. Briggs' 10-frame exhibit of Confederate Florida postal history, which should be of interest to FPHS members. Let's have a nice turnout.

FLORIDA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS - 2009

The following members of the Florida Postal History Society have been denoted as “**Contributing Members**” for their additional contribution to the Society. The support of these members keeps our Society fiscally sound and enables us to respond to member and non-member inquiries regarding Florida postal history and send sample copies of our *Journal*.

Hector Arvelo
Donald Ball
Lawrence F. C. Baum
Wade H. Beery
John J. Beirne
Richard F. Bergmann
Deane R. Briggs, M.D.
Conrad L. Bush
Walter S. Clarke
Joseph Confoy
Daniel B. Curtis
James L. Diamond
James P. Doolin
Harry G. Dow
Gus Dueben
Richard Frajola
Alex Hall
William J. Hancock
Robert J. Hausin
Richard W. Helbock
Gary G. Hendren
William L. Hendry
Henry Higgins
Todd A. Hirn
Stan Jameson
Stefan T. Jaronski
William Johnson, D.D.S.
Michael S. Jones
Edward R. Joyce, Jr.
Patricia A. Kaufmann
John L. Kimbrough, M.D.
Howard King
Dr. Vernon Kisling

Ron Klimley
Alan E. Knight
Alvin L. Krasne, D.D.S.
Carolyn B. Lewis
David C. Lingard
William Lyons
Millard H. Mack
Charles F. Meroni, Jr.
Vernon R. Morris, M.D.
James Moses
Mike Mullins
Richard F. Murphy
Burnam S. Neill
Kevin Nichols
Dr. Everett L. Parker
Stephen Patrick
David G. Phillips
Vincent P. Polizatto
William D. Radford
Kenneth L. Rice
Joel Rind
Steven M. Roth
Schuyler Rumsey
Niles Schuh
S. George Trager
Phillip V. Warman
John Watts
Robert B. Whitney
C. Michael Wiedemann
Dave Wrisley
Central Florida Stamp Club
Postal History Foundation