

# THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

The President's Page..... 1  
Editor's Comment..... 1  
"Cover Stories" (Part 1)..... 3  
    by Norma Watz  
Valour in Adversity..... 8  
    by John D. Osburn  
Admiral Chester W. Nimitz First Day of Issue Ceremony.....16  
    by Jane King Fohn

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Shown on the cover is an 1850's Cover from New Danville, Texas to New Orleans. The blurred marking beneath the postmark is an "ADV. 1." mark.

# THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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## PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Where did the summer go? It flew by and here it is fall again. Plans for the year ahead need our attention. I hope that most of you were able to add more to your postal history collections than I during the past few months.

A prospectus will be ready for Texpex-Texanex shortly. Please secure your application for an exhibit early as many shows have been oversubscribed in 1985 and some prospective exhibitors had to be turned down. It is likely to be the same in 1986, especially for the San Antonio show as well as some others in Texas. Texas Postal History Society will provide a nice award for the best Texas Postal History Exhibit at the Texpex-Texanex exhibition.

Several articles are in preparation for our special Sesquicentennial Issue of the journal. If enough of these are submitted, an award will be made for the one considered best by a committee. If you wish to write an article for this special 1986 issue please send to me.

Note that there are exhibitions in Texas every week-end in March, 1986:

March 1-2, 1986 - Auspex, Villa Capri Motor Hotel, Austin, TX  
March 15-16, 1986 - Conchopex, Sheraton Hotel, San Angelo, TX  
March 22-23, 1986 - Soplex-Hiplex, Convention Center, Lubbock, TX  
March 28-30, 1986 - TEXPEX-TEXANEX, Henry B. Gonzales Convention Center in Hemisfair Area, San Antonio, TX

John Whitehead can use some articles and news items for the journal.

## EDITOR'S COMMENT

Our thanks to the contributors for three fine articles in this issue of The Journal. Norma Watz has written the first in a series of "Cover Stories". We eagerly await part two, which will be entitled "Doing Business the Old-Fashioned Way - For a Penney". John D. Osburn's article entitled "Valour in Adversity" deals with the history surrounding and evidenced by a soldier's due letter sent from Clarksville, Texas in 1862. Jane King Fohn has submitted a piece on the

First Day Ceremonies held for the issuance of The Chester W. Nimitz 50 cent stamp. Thanks again to the writers for their interesting and informative articles.

As always, I am urging each member to take the time to write something for The Journal. You each have something to teach the rest of us. So help your old editor out, O.K.?

"COVER STORIES"

By Norma Watz

INTRODUCTION:

Cover-collecting can be, and often is, a multifaceted adventure - especially when letters, bookmarks, samples of material, pressed flowers, ticket stubs, "wooden nickles" and etc. are included. Of course, the cover itself is the primary interest of most postal history buffs with emphasis on postal markings indicating post office of origin, date, rate, and cancellation. When backstamps or receiving marks have also been applied, additional interest is usually generated.

PART I

"1880 East Bernard (Wharton County)"

Cover shown has manuscript postmark "East Bernard, January 29, 1880." (See Illustration No. 1) Two small "Xs" serve as cancellation for the three-cent green issue. (Distance differential was eliminated July 1, 1863, and 3¢ became the prepaid rate to all parts of United States, per 1/2 ounce. On October 1, 1883, the domestic letter rate was reduced to 2¢).

Letter contained in cover, dated January 28, 1880, is from J.S. Daugherty to his wife in Lexington, Kentucky, and was written on "Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway" stationery. (See Illustrations Nos. 2 and 3)

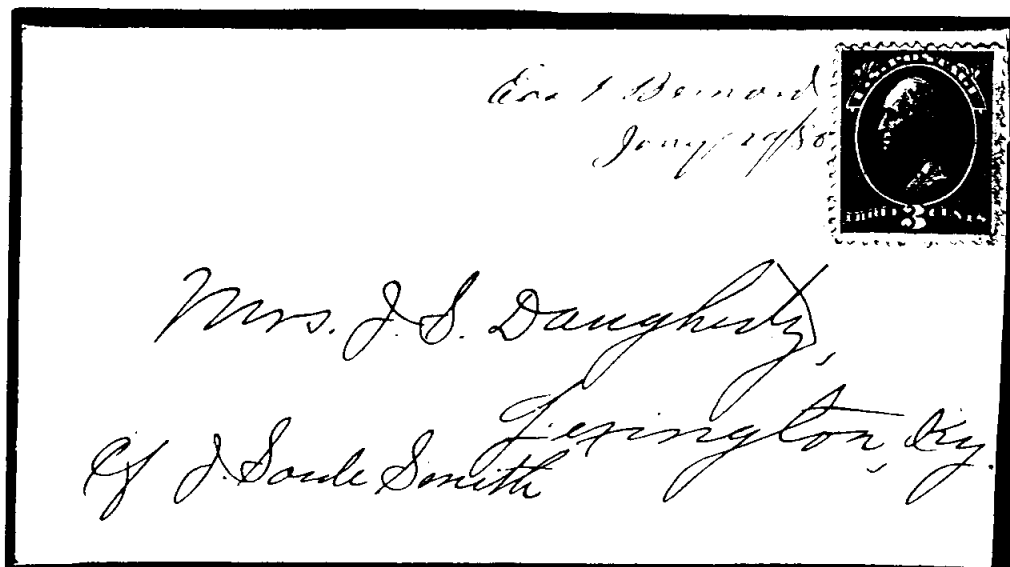


ILLUSTRATION NO. 1

Galveston, Harrisburg,  
San Antonio Railway

East Bernard Station, Jan 28, 1880

My dear Cousin Pat:

I have just arrived here 10 A.M. and have to go fifteen miles in the country on horse back. The weather is delightful, the country is almost one vast prairie, grass green and cattle in good order. This is my first trip so far South that I am quite well pleased with the country especially for stock raising. I saw some nice prospects in ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> country as I am through this morning and will try and get you here on my return. I have wished frequently that you could be with me and enjoy these prospects.

Illustration 2

my brother. He rode this morning with both Car windows open. He drove so much to do your work, I was two men I could be employed, but it is a source of pleasure to me to be busy and that very busy for him I do not have enough time to put over your absence. When I am well you are my constant companion and when riding on the Car I am very sorry ever to smother in imaginary conversation with you and I love you all the time and long for an opportunity to kiss you to my heart and kiss those very lips to demand yours. I will write to you every day and keep you posted like my love to her. Miss Boyer I am glad to hear he is coming plenty of milk. Recker and Party both love boys which they are anxious to grow me as soon as I have an opportunity to visit them and I expect Boyer to surprise them I might tell what a picture boy it is. I don't know or not but I am inclined to think he is with much love from  
your devoted  
brother  
J. Day

Illustration 3

According to S. G. Reed's "A History of Texas Railroads," the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad was the first in Texas to actually be constructed, having been preceded by several other projects which did not materialize. The BBB&C was chartered February 10, 1850 by Gen. Sidney Sherman, who had served in Gen. Sam Houston's Army. Construction began in 1851 at Harrisburg and reached Richmond around 1855, where a low-water bridge was constructed over the Brazos River.

At the point in Wharton County where a bridge was built across the San Bernard River, the name "Bernard Station" was given to the depot. A post office was established August 3, 1866, with Frank Priestly as Postmaster.

Work on the railway ceased during the Civil War and around 1870, the BBB&C charter was amended and re-named "Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway." Although the Bernard Station Post Office was discontinued March 24, 1868, it was re-established May 22, 1868, with John Hamilton as Postmaster. John R. Tucker became Postmaster May 18, 1870 and served until May 20, 1872.

The depot and section house were then moved to the west side of the river and the community and Post Office became known as "East Bernard" with Uriah G. Cooper being appointed Postmaster July 1, 1874, serving until A. Austin's appointment June 17, 1875. J. E. Myrick became Postmaster August 22, 1876. The East Bernard Post Office was discontinued February 5, 1877 but re-established June 4, 1877 with John W. Jones as Postmaster. On June 6, 1881, it was again discontinued. Haywood P. Stockton became Postmaster February 18, 1886, when again re-established. Since that date, the East Bernard Post Office has operated continuously.

And so it was in January of 1880 that Postmaster John W. Jones was on duty and provided the manuscript postmark and January 29, 1880 cancellation. According to the contents of the letter, Mr. Daugherty arrived in East Bernard at 10 A.M. and was to go sixteen miles in the country on horseback. Before leaving, however, he apparently penned the letter, which gives us - 105 years later - a first-hand account of his journey. He reports the January weather as "delightful" and states "we rode this morning with our car windows open." He describes the countryside as "prairie with green grass and cattle in good condition." This letter serves as a superb example of a place in time when letter-writing, good penmanship, train travel, and love of family were all an integral part of life.

References show Jacamiah Seaman Daugherty taught school in Dallas after completing studies at the University of Kentucky. Later, he became successful in real estate, moving to Houston around 1894, where he is credited with founding the town of Alief (first called Dairy). He died in Fulton, Kentucky, September 27, 1919, at the age of 70. "The Houston Post" carried the story of his tragic death in its September 28, 1919 issue. (See Illustration No. 4). We are grateful for his writing a letter home that January - 1880 - and honor his memory by presenting it as the first in our series "Cover Stories."

### DESPERATE PERIL CONFRONTS ITALY, WITH NO SOLUTION

Crazy Step of D'Annunzio  
May Start Revolution  
Covering Country

### CROWN COUNCIL LAST RESORT

Impending Lack of Food and  
Coal Face People Ripe  
for Chaos

By WALTER DURANTY.  
Special Cable to the Times. By Leased  
Wire to The Houston Post.  
(Copyright 1919)

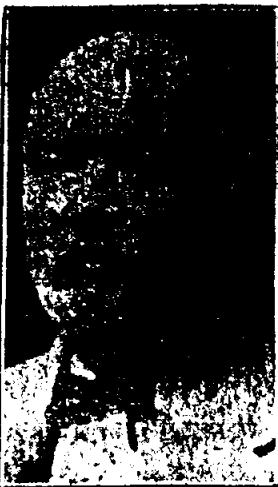
PARIS, Sept. 27.—The flame imbroglio is no nearer solution and nothing in the way of news comes from the Italians, French or American sources here save vague and unconfirmed allegations of the uncompromising message from President Wilson insisting on D'Annunzio's ejection. The extraordinary feature of the story is that as far as the French press is concerned no one seems to realize that the ultimate destiny of Fiume has become a secondary issue in the Italian drama and that the situation is so thoroughly disguised and that the great majority of the outside world still believes that fear of an economic blockade by America or the possibility of war with Jugoslavia is the gravest preoccupation of Italian statesmen. As matters really stand a harsh note from the American president or the threat of war by Serbia would be a veritable boon to the sorely tried Italian government. For, under external pressure the conflicting forces in Italy might be welded once more into a homogeneous block.

**On Precipice's Brink.**  
At present Italy is on the brink of the precipice and the almost unprecedented expedient of summoning the leaders of every party to a crown council was an eleven-hour attempt to find a course of action that would avert disaster. The greatest significance of D'Annunzio's move lies not in disobedience to the will of the supreme council—though that is serious enough—but the proof it gave of the looseness of the bonds of discipline in the Italian army. To the outside world it may seem as though all Italy was feverishly nationalist. In the nationalist ranks are arrayed "the best people" and the nationalist cause is supported by the leading newspapers.

There is another party less noisy but more numerous—less apparent in action but at least equally powerful—the labor party—call them socialist, bolshevik, communists or what you will. What D'Annunzio has done they, too, can do, and the rift he started in the lute of Italian discipline can be broadened, by them to the breaking point.

D'Annunzio's act precipitated a crisis that has been latent in Italy since early spring. Even before the war Italian finances were in an unsatisfactory condition. Today the country is virtually bankrupt, and the government is preparing the desperate measure of a levy on capital—an enforced loan—as the sole chance of staying off ruin. To the lack of money must be added the lack of wheat, meat and coal.

### Houstonian Struck and Slain by Train



J. S. Daugherty.

### PROMINENT REALTY DEALER VICTIM OF RAILROAD ACCIDENT

J. S. Daugherty Killed  
While Crossing Tracks  
at Fulton, Ky.

J. S. Daugherty, 70 years old, a real estate dealer, owning extensive oil, ranch and farm properties in Texas, was killed by an Illinois Central train at Fulton, Ky., at 9:15 a. m. while crossing the tracks near the Uleona hotel, according to dispatches received from Fulton. Mr. Daugherty had just left the telegraph office in the hotel where he sent a message to business friends in New York. He instructed the operator to hold the answer as he would return soon, and left the office. He had crossed the first track and started to cross the second when he was run down, his head being severed from the body and crushed to a pulp.

The body was taken in charge by Graham's Undertaking Co., and the widow and daughter, Mrs. Findley Kendall of Houston, who are visiting in Harrodsburg, Ky., were notified immediately of Mr. Daugherty's death.

#### Houstonians Notified.

Mahlon Durham, Houston, a business associate of Mr. Daugherty, was notified and wired Mrs. Daugherty that if needed he would come to Fulton. A reply was received from Mrs. Daugherty, saying she and her daughter, Mrs. Kendall, would be in Fulton at 9 a. m. Sunday, so Mr. Durham decided it would not be necessary for him to make the trip.

It is probable that Mrs. Daugherty and her daughter will start immediately with the body for Houston. Mr. Durham said "leaving Fulton before I could reach there."

Another daughter, Mrs. John T. Judd of Laramie, Wyo., and a son Bryan, in New York City are surviving members of the family.

### STRIKE LEADERS MASS FORCES FOR GREAT OFFENSIVE

Fail in First Week to Paralyze  
Steel Industry of  
Country

### COUNTER DRIVE TO BE LAUNCHED

Walkout in All of Great  
Bethlehem Plants Is  
Threatened Monday

#### Associated Press Report.

Having failed in the first week of the strike to paralyze the industry, although crippling many plants and forcing a shut down in some centers, union labor is massing its forces for a greater offensive Monday, when approximately 25,000 employees of the Bethlehem Steel company have been ordered to join the walkout.

Officials of the United States Steel corporation and independent companies, who claim to have won back many deserters, are preparing to launch a drive of their own in an effort to reopen as many plants as possible and increase the output in mills left in operation. The sixth day of the industrial struggle, which, passing without serious disorder, brought no great advance to either side was marked by the following developments:

1. Formal announcement by the strikers' national committee that the Bethlehem strike would become effective tomorrow.
2. Invitation extended by the strikers to the senate labor committee to visit Pittsburg and investigate for itself "causes of the strike" and "illegal and brutal methods employed by the steel corporations to break the strike."
3. Announcement that the strikers would confer with the railroad brotherhoods "on matters in connection with the strike."
4. Expression of confidence in William Z. Foster, secretary of the strikers' national committee, adopted by that

### (Daugherty—Continued)

#### Congested Misfortunes.

Mr. Daugherty, for nearly 50 years has been one of the most extensive dealers in Texas land and real estate. Like many other men he experienced financial reverses and as the result of extensive operations in North Texas, where fortune ran heavily against him, debts of over \$150,000, all bearing interest, threatened to submerge him. He came to Houston, and although he had reached the age when many men think of retiring from active business life, he acquired another fortune and paid every dollar of indebtedness, with the exception of a few claims which were cancelled by the courts.

The town of Allen was founded by Mr. Daugherty, who introduced the growing of cotton there and for a number of years gave prizes to those who made the largest crops.

He resided with his family when in Houston at the Van Nels apartments. His office was at 303 Keenan building.

### HOUSTON COTTON MART NOW LEADS WORLD IN SALES

Total of 66,578 Bales Sold  
During Last Six Days,  
Value \$11,120,943

### BIG PRICE GAIN ADDS TO RECORD

Total Increase for the Week  
Amounts to \$18.75  
a Bale

The Houston spot cotton market completed the most remarkably successful week in its history Saturday with sales of 15,823 bales for the day, which brought the total sales for the six days since last Sunday up to a total of 66,578 bales, with a value, using the middling quotation each day as an average price and assuming the cotton sold averaged middling grade, of \$11,120,943.

No other spot market in the world approached this record in sales.

The week was distinguished also by the seasonal rise in price, the gain from last Saturday night to Friday night of the week just closed having amounted to \$18.75 per bale. Middling cotton was quoted at 31 cents per pound when the market opened last Monday here, and Friday night it was quoted at 34.75 cents per pound, a gain of 3 R-4 cents per pound. Saturday the market eased off slightly and was quoted at 34.50 cents per pound for middling, which left the net gain in price for the week at 3 1-2 cents per pound or \$17.50 per bale.

The summary of the sales each day and the value of the cotton involved in those sales, based on the quotations ruling each day, is as follows:

Day	Bales Sold	Approx. Val.
Monday	8,808	\$1,403,856
Tuesday	7,538	1,242,044
Wednesday	11,090	1,988,190
Thursday	14,785	2,381,043
Friday	11,000	1,921,250
Saturday	15,823	2,726,812
Total	66,578	\$11,120,943

### LEAGUE TREATY MEASURES READ TO EMPTY SEATS

Consideration of Pact Ad-  
vanced With but Few  
Senators Present

#### Associated Press Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—All that part of the German peace treaty affected by the amendments of Senator Fall, republican, New Mexico, which would exempt the United States from representatives on foreign commissions, was formally read to the senate Saturday with only about a dozen senators listening at the end.

The reading paved the way for general

### PRESIDENT WILSON GETS NEEDED REST; GRAYSON PLEASSED

Two Hopeful Bulletins Is-  
sued From Train Speed-  
ing to Washington

### WIFE ON DUTY AT ALL TIMES

Mrs. Wilson Insists on Minis-  
tering in Person to His  
Many Wants

#### Associated Press Report.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN.—Remaining in bed nearly all day, President Wilson was said Saturday night to have regained some of the loss of strength which followed his nervous attack of Friday. His train is due in Washington Sunday morning and he will be taken to the White House for a more complete rest from his long speech making trip for the peace treaty.

The bulletin issued by Dr. Cary T. Grayson was the second of the day, a morning statement declaring there was little change from Mr. Wilson's condition of yesterday, which had been described as "not alarming." The morning bulletin follows:

"The president's condition is about the same. He has had a fairly restless night."

#### Absolute Rest Isolated Upton.

Mr. Wilson set up a short time but Dr. Grayson, enforcing strictly his rule of absolute rest, did not permit his patient to give attention to executive affairs or to exert himself in any other way.

Mrs. Wilson was in constant attendance upon her husband, ministering in person to many of his wants.

Dr. Grayson seemed particularly pleased at the rest which the president was able to get during last night and this morning. Through the early night Mr. Wilson had been restless but in the early morning he fell into a sound sleep which lasted for several hours.

#### Taking No Risks.

Speeding eastward on a clear track, the presidential special ran virtually without schedule, reduced official making what speed they could without taking any chances.

Dr. Grayson failed to further formal bulletins but he told inquirers late tonight that the president was "doing as well as could be expected."

"He still suffers from headache and nervousness," said Dr. Grayson, "but he has secured a little refreshing rest and retained some nourishing food. I think he will respond to the simple treatment of complete rest."

### Anti-Strike Law Enacted by Alabama Legislature

#### Associated Press Report.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 27.—A State anti-strike law was enacted by the legislature Saturday when the house passed the senate bill providing for a fine of not more than \$1000 and prison sentence for persons found guilty of entering into combinations or agreement to impede industry in the State. The bill now goes to the governor for



CONCLUSION:

Collecting Texas postal history covers such as this truly affords multiple educational benefits which are limited only by our time, initiative and resourcefulness.

(The author wishes to thank Mike Read of "The Houston Post" for furnishing a copy of the 9-28-1919 Daugherty writeup from microfilm files in the Post's library.)

REFERENCES (Part I)

- "The Handbook of Texas" - Vols. I & II
- "The History of Wharton County" by Annie Lee Williams
- "A History of Texas Railroads" by S. G. Reed
- Scott U.S. Stamp Catalogue - Specialized
- "East Bernard Tribune" and "The Wharton Star" newspapers 1898, 1957

(Series will continue with Part II - "Doing Business the Old-Fashioned Way - For a Penny")

## VALOUR IN ADVERSITY

by John D. Osburn

One of the most remarkable missives ever to pass through the Clarksville post office in Red River County (which opened in 1838 during the Republic) is an adversity cover sent as a soldier's due letter in 1862. (Figure 1.) It links a number of pairs: two members of a prominent early Texas family; the two Texas counties of Red River and Collin; and the states of Texas and Tennessee.

In spite of the endorsement of the Texas Ordinance of secession by the voters of Red River County 347 to 284, the War Between the States brought problems and changes to the Clarksville post office, of course. Because of the delay in the initial arrival of Confederate postage stamps, and then because of their intermittent supply, Hand Stamped Pairs were resorted to, known in three types, not to mention the postmaster's provisional envelope. The postmaster was David K. Jamison, who served under a United States commission from 1861 to 1864. He then became Confederate tax collector Red River County (Figure 2.), and the end of the War left him in possession of a considerable amount of Confederate currency, which he kept for many years, as did his son after him. His successor at the post office was Charles H. Fapett, 1864-1865.

A second consequence of the War was the increase in the volume of postal business, as a result of the early and continuing Confederate military operations north of Red River, where many of Texas' troops served. (And in this regard, it is well to recall that for much of the War, Confederate military headquarters in the Indian Territory was Fort Towson, only a few miles north of Red River northwest of Clarksville -- under the command 1863-1865 of Brig. Gen. (and later Senator) Sam Bell Maxey of Paris. Maxey was a West Point

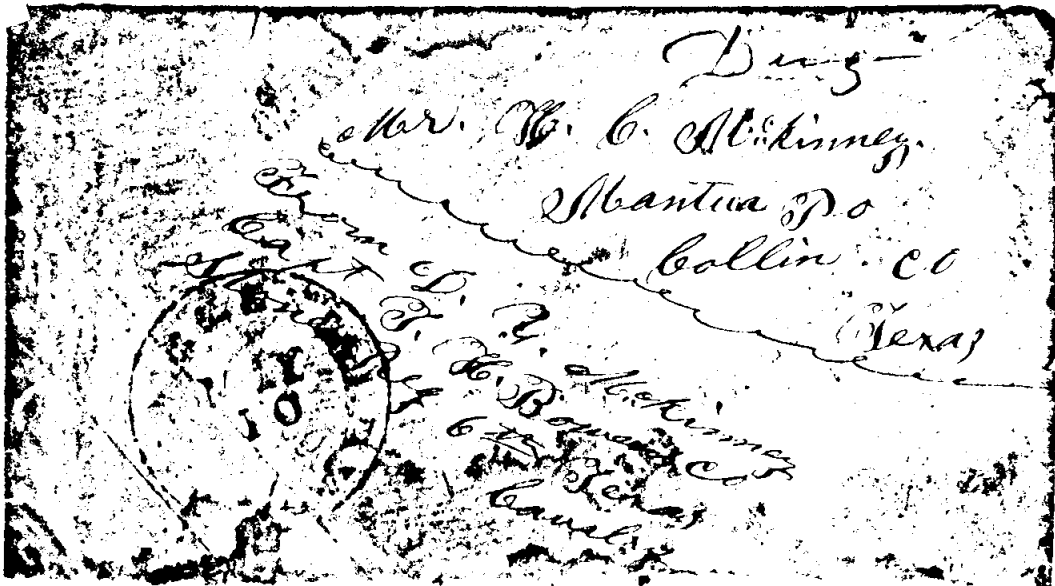


Figure 1.

"From D. Y. McKinney, Capt. T. H. Bowen's Co., Stone's Reg 6th Texas Cavalry" to "Mr. H. C. McKinney, Mantua P.O., Collin Co, Texas. Due 5 Clarksville, Tex. May 10."

graduate, where Stonewall Jackson had been his roommate, and served in the Mexican War. Soon after it was over he resigned his commission, became a lawyer, and moved to Texas from Kentucky.) Most of the military mail from the Confederate forces in the Indian Territory entered the Confederate mails not in the few Oklahoma post offices that continued in operation, but in the Arkansas towns to the east and in the larger Texas towns south of Red River such as Clarksville, Paris, Bonham, and some even more southerly.

Both the sender and the recipient, son and father, of this particular military cover, which entered the Confederate mail at Clarksville, belonged to the Collin McKinney clan. That family was one of the best known, not to say numerous, in northern Texas in the era of the Republic and early statehood, as the town of McKinney and Collin County bear witness.

Collin McKinney with part of his extended family entered Mexican Texas in 1831 -- in the last days of Gen. Arthur Wavell's colony in northeast Texas (an ancestor of Field Marshall Lord Wavell). He settled in what later became the original large extent of Red River County when the Republic of Texas was proclaimed. McKinney in 1836 served as one of the five delegates of Red River to the convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos which declared Texas' independence and wrote the Constitution of the Republic of Texas, and is thus one of Red River County's five signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence; indeed, he served on the drafting committee of that document. He then sat in the House of Representatives of the first, second, and four Congresses of the Republic of Texas, representing Red River County. In 1844, Collin McKinney and most of his relatives moved to what is now Collin County, although a few remained in old Red River. From 1844 to 1846 McKinney made eleven trips from Texas to Kentucky (where he came from) and Tennessee, guiding relatives and others back to North Texas. Collin County was created from a portion of Fannin County in 1846.

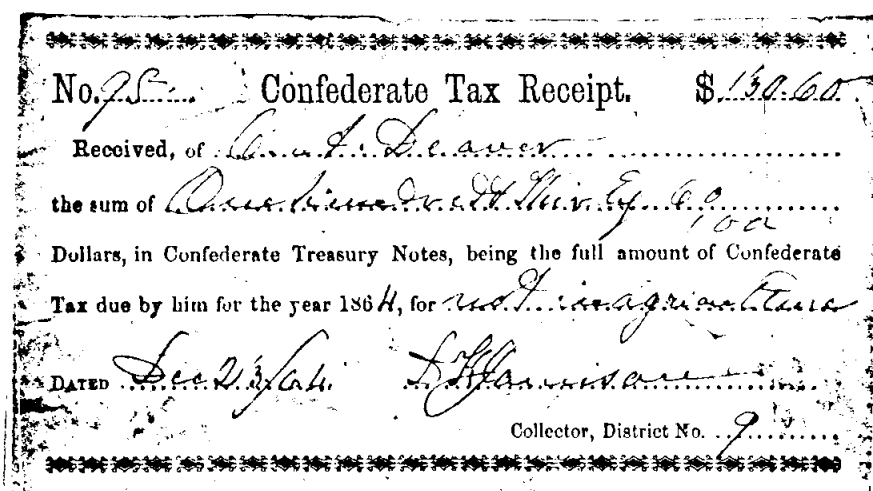


Figure 2.

D. K. Jamison, who issued this document 2 days before Christmas, 1864, served as Clarksville's postmaster 1858-1864, when he became Confederate tax collector. He is also remembered for having built, during the Republic, the store at LaGrange the second floor of which served as Red River County's first court house, when an election in 1838 moved the county seat to Clarksville. During the Republic, there were two post offices named LaGrange, the other being in Fayette County.

Daniel Young McKinney, the sender of this soldier's due/adversity cover, was born in Red River County in 1839. His father, Hiram Carrel McKinney, was a nephew of Collin. The McKinney clan was clustered around the Anna and Mantua communities in northern Collin County. Mantua, the destination of this cover, was founded in 1854 in connection with the project of creating an institution of learning, Mantua Seminary. The town lasted only about a quarter century. In 1861, the town had tree stores and five residences, in addition to the seminary and its students. The post office was established in 1858 and discontinued in 1873. Most of the businesses and people moved north two miles in 1872 to Van Alstyne, which was on the line of the Texas Central Railway; the seminary closed in the 1880's.

The 6th Texas Cavalry, C.S.A., in which trooper McKinney served, was raised by Dallas attorney B. Warren Stone, who served as its colonel, from several North and Central Texas counties, including Collin. As the good reader can see on the cover, D. Y. McKinney belonged to Capt. T. H. Bowen's "D" Company. This was a Collin County unit, with many of the men from the vicinity of Mantua. There is a considerable overlap between "D" Company and the muster roll of the Mantua Company organized under the Texas military law of 1858; both Bowen and McKinney belonged to and held the same rank in each. McKinney had the good fortune to survive four years of war, including much action during Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's skillful defense before Atlanta, living until 1909.

"....the Sixth deserves the highest eulogium that can be pronounced in its praise. Composed, like other regiments that early left the State, of the very best young men in the country, it could be relied upon to accomplish any feat of daring within the prowess of human bravery and daring," wrote Victor M. Rose of the 9th Texas Cavalry, adjutant of Brig. Gen. Sul Ross' Texas Brigade, in which the 6th and 9th served side by side from '63 to '65.

The Sixth had a very active military career. It was sworn into service in Dallas in September of 1861, and after brief training in Collin County, it moved into Indian Territory and under the command of Texas' Brig. Gen. Ben McCulloch, who soon led his troops into Missouri as far as Springfield, before returning to the Indian Territory, where all five Civilized Tribes had officially allied with the Confederate States of America. The regiment fought at the Confederate victory of Chustenalah on December 26, 1861, in northeastern Oklahoma, which left the Confederacy with the initiative as the first phase of military operations drew to a close there.

With other Texas units commanded by McCulloch, the 6th Texas fought at Elkhorn Tavern/Pea Ridge in northwest Arkansas on March 7th and 8th, 1862, a Blue victory which ended Confederate prospects for regaining Missouri, and at which Gen. McCulloch lost his life.

Following Elkhorn Tavern, the 6th Texas Cavalry moved southward to winter quarters, called Cantonment Washington, on the Arkansas River not far downstream from Van Buren in the extreme western part of the state, arriving about March 15th. Major Gen. Earl Van Dorn, a West Pointer and in command of the Army of the West, now planned another thrust into Missouri, hoping to take St. Louis, so on March 28th, 1862, the Sixth Texas Cavalry and his other

units began moving northeastward through the Ozarks (passing through Clarksville, Ark. on the 28th) and reaching Forsyth, Missouri on April 2nd. However, Van Dorn's offensive plans were superseded by orders from Richmond to reinforce Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard at Corinth, Mississippi. On April 3rd Van Dorn's column began a southeasterly line of march -- back through the innumerable gullies and mountains of the Ozarks, reaching Des Arc on the White River on April 14th. There the cavalry troopers were temporarily dismounted, much to their dismay, and on the 16th they boarded steamers for Memphis, descending the White and ascending the Mississippi to reach the "Bluff City" on the 18th. They camped in the outskirts of Memphis, and either remained in camp or visited the city until April 24th, when they were ordered to move to Corinth by train, which they boarded on the 26th of April and reached the next day.

Corinth was a vital link, and contained railroad yards, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which bound much of the South together. On May 9th, the 6th Texas and its mates participated in the Battle of Farmington, east of Corinth, inflicting a defeat on the Federal Major Gen. John Pope. Such was the strength of the approaching Federal column of Major Gen. Henry Halleck, however, that Gen. Beauregard conducted a masterly withdrawal from Corinth toward Tupelo on the 25th of May, which had the strategic effect of dooming Memphis, on the far end of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which was now cut at Corinth.

It was probably at Memphis that the adversity cover was fashioned, as it is made from an uncut sheet of checks from the Citizens' Bank of Nashville and Memphis, at Memphis. The color of the cover is light blue, the same as the checks, which bear an overlay of wavy orange lines producing a safety-paper effect. (Figure 3.) Despite its name, the Citizens' Bank of Nashville and Memphis never had a branch in Nashville, in Middle Tennessee. Its home was in Memphis, in West Tennessee, and it also operated through an agent in Knoxville, in East Tennessee. It was chartered in 1852, opened for business in 1854, and closed its doors in a run on the bank in the summer of 1858. (Figure 4.) It seems always to have been undercapitalized, and it went under in the wake of the Panic of 1857. It thus lasted only four years and had ceased operations when the cover was made from a sheet of its checks.

With the Sixth Texas Cavalry in the vicinity of Corinth, Mississippi on May 10, 1862, (presumably with trooper McKinney with it -- although there are other possibilities) how did it come to receive a Clarksville, Texas postmark on that day? Dr. Stephan T. Jaronski was kind enough to share his impressions of this cover with the writer, and observed that he suspected that the letter had "been hand-carried back to Texas by someone on furlough, etc., and posted there -- a common practice. That would explain the 5c postal rate....."

Dr. Jaronski's explanation is given repeated confirmation in a series of literate and articulate letters written by another trooper of the 6th Texas Cavalry, David R. Garrett of "E" Company, from Van Zandt County. Many were written to his friend William Gibbard of Cedar Grove in adjacent Kaufman County, and for a time its postmaster. These letters not only make

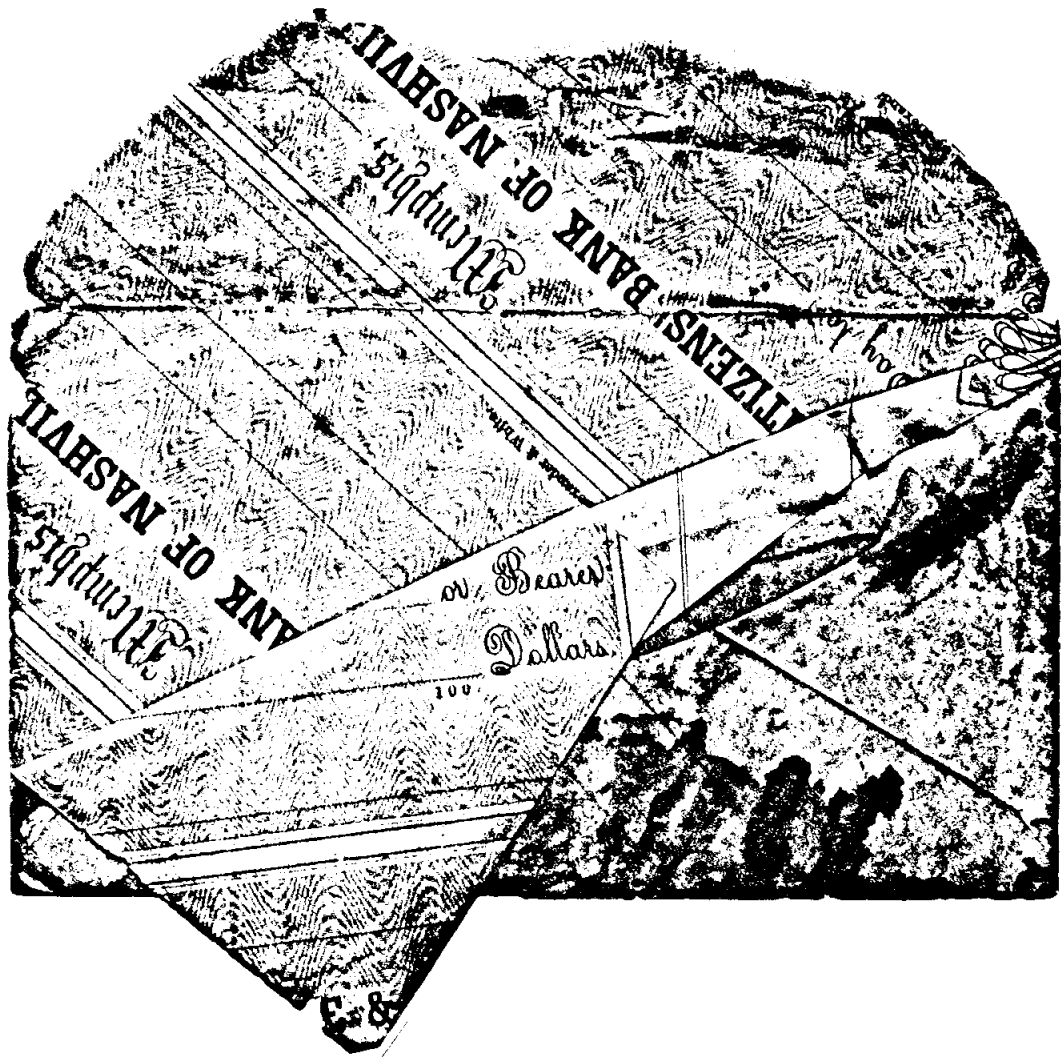


Figure 3.

The adversity cover is made from an uncut sheet of checks from the Citizens' Bank of Nashville and Memphis, at Memphis. The paper color is light blue, with an overlay of wavy orange lines imparting a safety-paper effect.

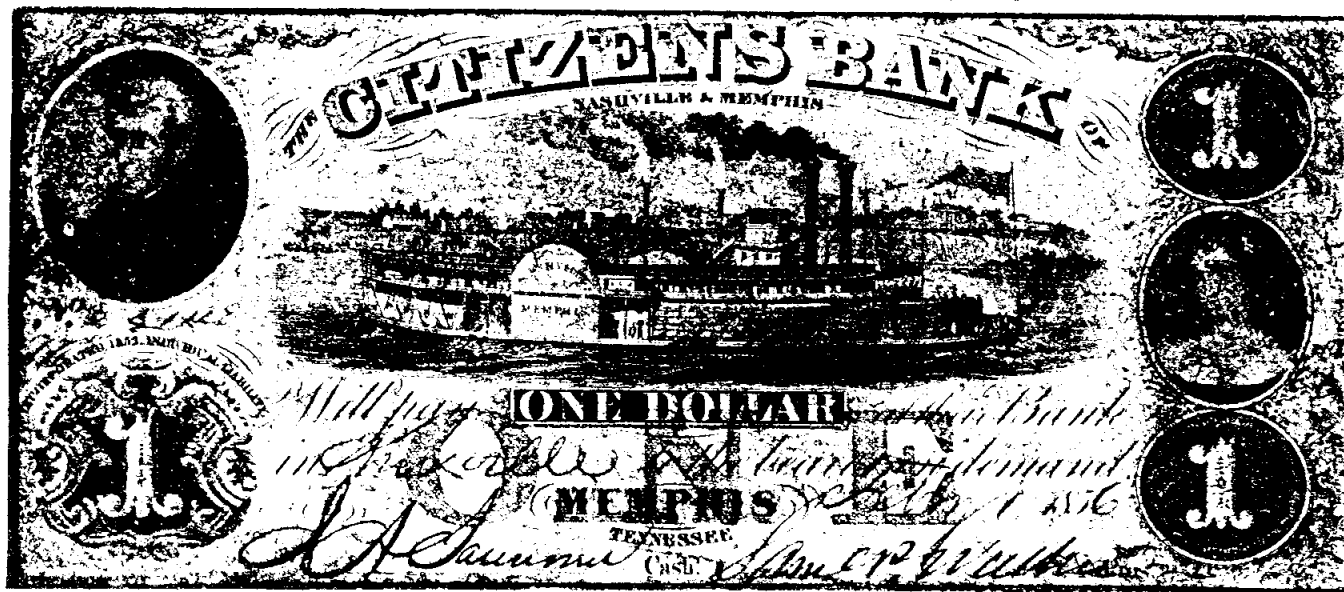


Figure 4.

The Citizens' Bank of Nashville and Memphis operated from 1854 to 1858. This note is dated Feb. 1, 1856. Since the bank was small and was in business a short time, its notes are scarce.

reference to furloughs but to hand-carried letters. For instance, from his winter quarters in Arkansas in early 1862, Garrett wrote Gibbard "...I write you a few lines as I have the chance to send a letter directly to Kaufman by the politeness of Mr. Peters." And in June of 1862, Garrett wrote from Mississippi "...as my friend Akard will leave for Texas tomorrow, I thought I would write you a line." Sometimes the hand-carried mail moved in the opposite direction, as on March 20, 1962, when Garrett wrote Gibbard from Arkansas: "Your very kind missive of the 15th of February was politely handed to my E. Sullivan who reached here a few days ago."

Dr. Jaronski also stated that "there are very, very few soldier's due markings (manuscript or handstamped) recorded from Texas towns."

Since the CDS on the cover is partial strike, with letters not very clean, can we be sure that the cover was really posted in the Texas town, or might it have been the Clarksville in Arkansas or in Tennessee? The Tennessee town is too far away to qualify for the five cent rate (the Arkansas town just barely makes it), and the date plug in its CDS also carries the year. The Arkansas town at this time was postally spelled "Clarkesville" with two E's. Partial strikes, and unclean letters, seem far more the rule than the exception for the Clarksville post office during the War years, although the reverse was nearer the case during the previous decade. In the strike on this cover, "R D S" are the strongest letters with traces or substantially more of many of the others. Measurements are correct, and I have superimposed a picture of this strike on a more complete one -- and done the same with a very similar partial strike -- and everything matches.

McKinneys still reside in Collin County, and Jamisons still live in Red River County. A tall gray granite shaft, surmounted by a uniformed figure, rises in the center of Clarksville's town square. The valour in adversity of the sons of the South will not be forgotten there for a long, long time.

#### Acknowledgements

I am grateful for the kind assistance generously furnished my by Dr. Stephan T. Jaronski, Buck Boshwit, Mark Cantrell, Esq., Mrs. Helen G. Hall, and Col. Harold B. Simpson.

I wish to express my thanks to that prince among men and among dealers, and Founder of the Texas Postal History Society, Charles Deaton, who sent me this cover; to R. E. Wallace, who supplied me with the Confederate Tax Receipt from his vast and varied inventory of Texana; and to Hugh Shull, who performed the near-miraculous in finding me a banknote from the Citizens' Bank of Nashville and Memphis.

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Admiral Chester W. Nimitz  
First Day of Issue Ceremony

by Jane King Fohn

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, one of only two five-star admirals in United States Naval history, Commander-in-Chief Pacific Fleet, and a beloved native son of Texas, was honored in Fredericksburg, Texas, when a 50-cent stamp in the Great Americans Series was released February 22, 1985. The release was two days before the 100th anniversary of his birth. The First Day of Issue Ceremony was held in the ballroom of the beautifully restored Steamboat Hotel established by his German immigrant grandfather. Among the signatures in the original hotel register are those of Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant, a colonel and captain, respectively, in the United States Army during and after the Mexican War. The Hotel had the last bath house between San Antonio and San Diego at the end of the stage line. It now serves as a fine museum.

The First Day Program is illustrated on the outside with an aircraft carrier sailing under a lowering sky, and a portrait of the Admiral. Inside is the order of the program and a Nimitz stamp with the first day cancel.

Official first day packets were on sale in the Museum's book store. The first day covers are protected in a folder bearing pictures of all three cachets and marked "Admiral Nimitz State Historical Park." One of the first day covers bears a portrait of Nimitz and a photograph of the Steamboat Hotel. The second envelope features a famous photograph of the Admiral signing the terms of the Japanese surrender aboard the USS Missouri on September 2, 1945. The third cover displays a color portrait of Nimitz with six colored alphabet signal flags flying beside his portrait, spelling "N-i-m-i-t-z."

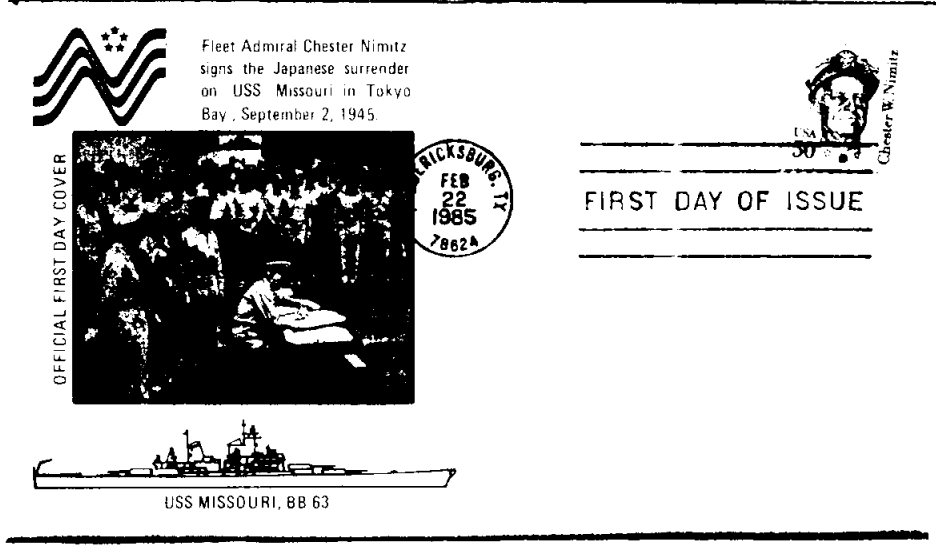
The standing-room-only crowd is gone; and the reverberations of the National Anthem, the Navy Hymn, and Anchors Aweigh have faded throughout the Steamboat Hotel. The hope of Sarah N. Smith, a descendant recalling Admiral Nimitz, that it would be some time before the 50-cent Nimitz stamp would see everyday duty on first-class mail, has long been forgotten. Though it has been a number of months since the First Day of Issue Ceremony, Nimitz and his history is still brought to mind by the many World War II 40th anniversaries being observed this year.

Fredericksburg is located in Texas' rolling hill country. It is an old-world German town with gingerbreaded buildings and the unique Sunday houses, used by ranchers to come to town for the weekend--Saturday to buy supplies and Sunday for church. Most interesting of the buildings is the Steamboat Hotel, where Nimitz spent most of his formative years under the influence of his grandfather.

The Admiral Nimitz State Historical Park is a distinctive museum operated by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. The Park consists of several units: the Steamboat Hotel contains the Museum of the Pacific War which follows Nimitz from his birth to retirement; the Nimitz Art Gallery displays combat art and photography; the Memorial Wall has plaques set into the native limestone wall, memorializing those killed in the Pacific; and the Garden of Peace, a place to meditate, is a gift from the people of Japan to the people of America.

This painstakingly prepared collection is both personal and global, telling in depth of the War and the peace in which Admiral Chester W. Nimitz played such an important part. In Nimitz's last message to the Japanese people:

"The damage received by both sides was great, but with the passage of years, the wounds of war have healed, and today our two countries join their hands in cooperation. This fact is of great pleasure to me, and it is my fervent hope that we may continue thus forever."



A first day cover featuring the famous photograph of Admiral Nimitz signing the terms of the Japanese surrender aboard the USS Missouri on September 2, 1945.