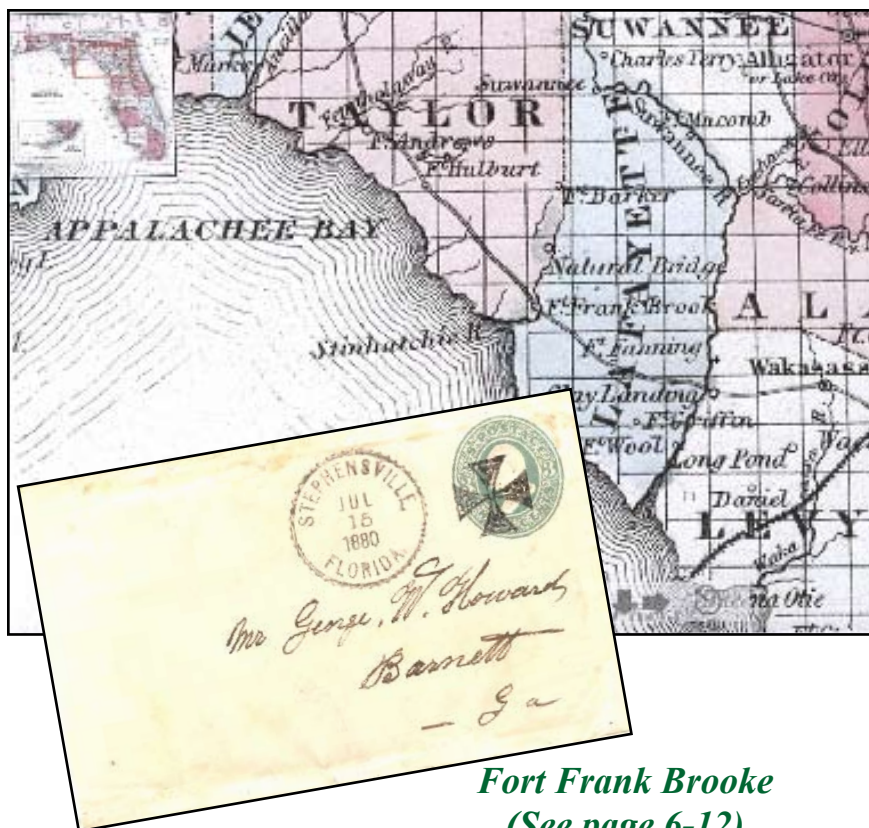


FLORIDA POSTAL HISTORY JOURNAL

Vol. 17, No. 3

October 2010



Fort Frank Brooke
(See page 6-12)



Promoting Philately in the Sunshine State



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Pensacola territorial forwarded cover

By William H. Johnson, D.D.S.



“PENSACOLA / Flor. Dec 2” (1844) forwarding postmark on colorful stampless cover with multiple forwarding rates totaling 62 1/2 cents.

The above cover is a nice stampless territorial folded letter with forwarding postmark from Pensacola. There is a St. Louis “Nov 7” origination postmark and Washington, D.C. Nov. 21 forwarding markings are in red. The enclosure is datelined: “St. Louis, Mo. Nov 6th 1844,” and discusses the United States presidential election being held at that time between candidates James K. Polk, a Tennessee Democrat, and Henry Clay, a Kentucky Whig. This was the last presidential election to be held on differing days in various states between November 1 and December 4, 1844. Polk did defeat Clay in a close election mainly due to his support for the expansion of the United States and the annexation of Texas. The enclosure is interesting and a portion follows:

“I left Lexington three weeks ago but I was detained in Louisville and had

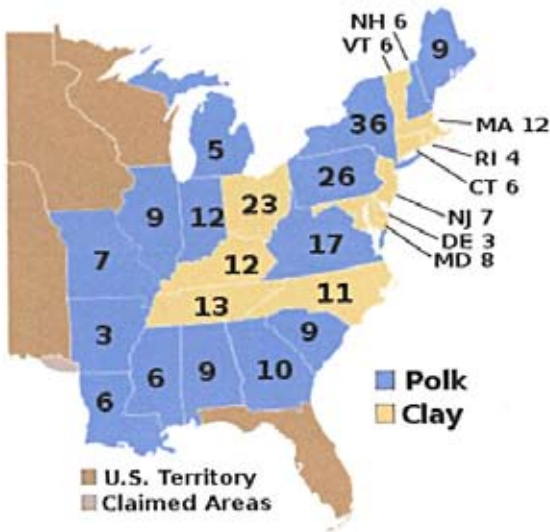
besides a long and tedious passage from that place to this, and arrived here barely in time to give my vote for Polk. We reduced the Whig majority in this county to 300 and the wise ones say that we will carry this by 8000 votes. We had news today from Cincinnati which looks as if the Whigs would carry Ohio, the news from Illinois in the other hand indicates that Mr. Polk will carry that state by 12,000. We believe here that Polk will be our president but as yet everything is in the dark.”

The letter must have eventually reached the recipient after the election ended on December 4, 1844. The election was indeed close as is shown in the following election summary, and it is interesting to see that Clay did not carry his home state of Tennessee very much like a recent close Bush – Gore election.

United States presidential election, 1844
November 1 - December 4, 1844



Nominee	James K. Polk	Henry Clay
Party	Democratic	Whig
Home state	Tennessee	Kentucky
Running mate	George M. Dallas	Theodore Frelinghuysen
Electoral vote	170	105
States carried	15	11
Popular vote	1,339,494	1,300,004
Percentage	49.5%	48.1%



Fort Frank Brooke

By Deane R. Briggs, M.D.

The cover in Figure 1, postmarked at Ft. Frank Brooke, is the only example I have seen of a cover postmarked from this town. Fort Frank Brooke was established originally as a Second Seminole War Fort in 1836, at a site on the Steinhatchee River, a few miles up river from Deadman's Bay in Lafayette County. The town of Steinhatchee is presently located at the site. This area, inhabited by prehistoric man from 12,000 BC and known to the local Native Americans as Istenhatchee (meaning river of man), was explored by the Spanish Conquistador Panfilo de Navarez in 1529, followed by Hernando de Soto 10 years later. In 1818, General

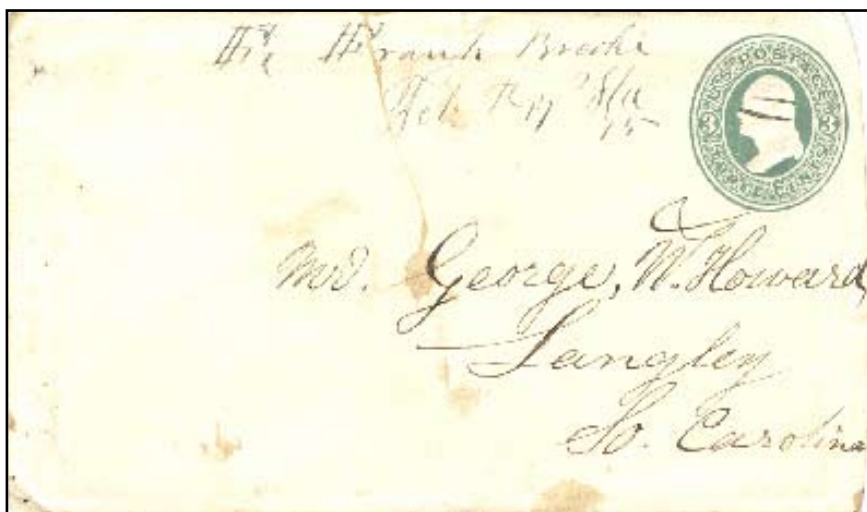


Figure 1

Ft. Frank Brooke Fla / Feb the 17 (18)75 manuscript postmark on 3¢ postal entire.

Andrew Jackson crossed the “Falls” on the Steinhatchee River on his way to dispatch the Seminoles who were raiding “white” settlements. In 1838, General Zachary Taylor was sent to put down continuing skirmishes with the Seminoles and established Fort Frank Brooke during that year. The fort was in operation only until 1840, when it was abandoned. It was considered “a typical frontier fort where life was dismal, surrounded by a swamp, and most of the garrison soldiers were sick with illness.” The Brooke family from Virginia has a number of soldiers with distinction. Fort Brooke at

Tampa was named in honor of General George Mercer Brooke and Fort Frank Brooke was named in honor of Lieutenant Francis John Brooke, killed on Christmas Day 1837 in the battle of Lake Okeechobee with then Colonel Zachary Taylor commanding.

According to the *American Stampless Cover Catalog*, mail from Fort Frank Brooke may have been carried by military courier to Weelaunee to enter the mail, but no records survive to confirm that. There certainly was a major postal route from Monticello in Jefferson County (near Weelaunee) through Fort Frank Brooke and ending at Fort Harrison north of Tampa. Thus, any mail during the Second Seminole War to or from Fort Frank Brooke may well have used the post office at Weelaunee or Tampa. Following the closure of the actual fort, a settlement called Fort Frank Brooke prospered and eventually a U.S. post office was established on June 19, 1874, with John V. Chewning as postmaster. It was shortly thereafter that the cover in Figure 1 was mailed. Two other postal routes of 1871 connected with Fort Frank Brooke: one from McIntosh to Fort Barker, Natural Bridge, to Fort Frank Brooke and another from Gainesville to Fort Fanning, Fort McCrab, to Fort Frank Brooke. A period map (Figure 2), from *Johnston's Florida 1860* shows the location of the settlement of Fort Frank Brook (sic) on the Steinhatchee River in Lafayette County and several of the towns on the postal routes.

The enclosure from Figure 1 is most interesting and is datelined: “Stephensville, Fla Feby 14th 1875.” It was written by the major settler and land



Figure 2
Johnson's Florida map of 1860.

owner in the area, James Howard Stephens, and the enclosure makes for interesting reading relating to the lawlessness and corrupt legal system of the times:

Stephensville Fla
Feb'y 14th 1875

Mr. Geo. W. Howard

Dear Friend

Yours of a late date came to hand recently, bringing me the good news that you was well and doing well. I hope you may be blessed with a continuence of multiplicities of good luck, health, wisdom, and may the wheels of fortune roal (sic) swiftly on and envelope you in and under the protection of time, and at an early period smile upon you and your happy fortune through the delicate and fondly features of a pure wife.

My fortunes in life it seems are yet among the thistles world, never a rose without a thorn. I saved my life from being taken by the outlaw but by the humbist (sic) and falsehood of the so called court, and the theft falsehood and swindle of my counsel and jeraw (sic), I lost my liberty, though would not have staid (sic) 10 days at state prison had the scoundrels I imployed (sic) done there (sic) duty as I paid them to do but instead of going for me and my interest, they went to keep me there that they might keep there (sic) fingers in my pockets. Poore (sic) lying thievish falz (sic) starved scoundrels they have there reward. It seems half the lawyers of this state will starve, and I must think it to be the interest of the country if they was all done dead, Legislator and most of the heads of Government both state and national with them.

Notwithstanding I was tolde (sic) confidentially by Wm. B. Sims Dbty Warden that my friends was doing nothing for me. I could hardly give up Jim H. Wentworth Judge of County Court of this County, the man I had working for me, but at last it came two (sic) plain, he was keeping me there and trying to swindle my wife, fortunately for me Sam B. McLin and (sic) old friend was Secretary of State. I laid my case before him by letters, then wrote for Mrs. Stephens. She got brother John, they done the outside work. I obtained a pardon and came home. They had me from my happy and peacefull (sic) home leaving my Dear Wife & two little boys to grieve my absence, business neglected some five months for the accommodation and pleasure of outlaws thieves and purgered villains.

I proved to the purfect (sic) satisfaction of the Secretary that Judge Bryson was guilty of falsehoods on the bench in open court in my case. This is the kinde (sic) of courts we have here judges lye (sic), lawyers lye (sic) and swindle. It was supposed I could not live here anymore on account of this old murderer that was lying out from justice having so many friends. He having killed a republican these Taylor & Lafayette Counties have a considerable

Democratic majority they never intended Mr. Ponchier should be tried for the killing or wilfull (sic) murder of Mr. Krimenger. By the by Krimenger was from your state. He Ponchier being backed nearly unanimously by the people of this locality is why I could not take a legal proses (sic) and have him arrested and had to manage him my self. I only wanted him to give me reliable assurity (sic) that he would leave my place, stay away and let me alone, this I required from the fact of being satisfied that he was seaking (sic) an oportunity (sic) to steal my life as he did Mr. Krimengers and in the effort to get this assurity (sic) he saw he was at an end of loafing about my place and would end his purpose when he threw up his gun. I being all ready, shot the old scoundrel in the breast with 12/00 buck shot and put and (sic) to his laying in ambush and killing gentlemen from these families as was his game and running at large bidding defiance to law and man as he had been for three years always armed he whiped (sic) the state and all the officers there of then, had for the poore (sic) old man he thought he would take me. And that's pretty hard to do if I have a little warning. I hardly miss my mark.

I came home in Oct am here quietly attending my business as usual expect to continue in that direction, if they cant let me a loane (sic) I will try and make them. This is a greate (sic) country for predugist (sic) against a man that is believed to by truthfull (sic) honest and stayes (sic) at home attending to his own business and making by his energy. Theres been a greate (sic) bluster in the Fla Legislator (sic) for 2 or three years about a Rail Road from Live Oak to my place. Some 50 miles I am waiting the benefit of it if they put it through to sell my lands at a high figgure (sic) and I may return to Georgia. It has the best State government of any of the Southern and I see thief anuff (sic) in it to pas a usury law. I am doing well but no society. I own 599 15/100 acres land at this place have all the goods I want and have some \$4000.00 Dollars loose change. Looking for some proffitable (sic) investment and cant finde (sic) it. My Prisoned days chafed my afflictions, that was improving, we have a little daughter and sweet has been in bad health from little daughters birth but improving slowly. Our regards to Jeff & all Friends.

As ever your Friend, James H Stephens

It is interesting that Stephens would dateline the letter Stephenville, because it was not until four years later that James Stephens would donate land for a post office in return for changing the name of Deadman's Bay to Stephenville. The Stephenville post office was established in Taylor County on December 17, 1879, across the river from Fort Frank Brooke, with John B. Carrin continuing as postmaster. He had been the postmaster at Deadman's Bay (August 14, 1876 to December 16, 1879). To make matters even more confusing, a settlement near Fort Frank Brooke, across the Steinhatchee River from Stephenville, was Jena, named after the beautiful daughter (Jena Chewning) of the Fort Frank Brooke postmaster.



Figure 3
STEPHENSVILLE / FLORIDA JUL 15 1880 serrated postmark with fancy
Maltese cross killer.

Jena itself became a post office on June 20, 1904. Eventually Stephensville merged with Jena on August 19, 1931, and seven years later all post offices became Steinhatchee on May 1, 1938.

The cover in Figure 3 is also from James H. Stephens and addressed to



Figure 4
STEPHENSVILLE / FLA. MAR 6 1893 postmark.

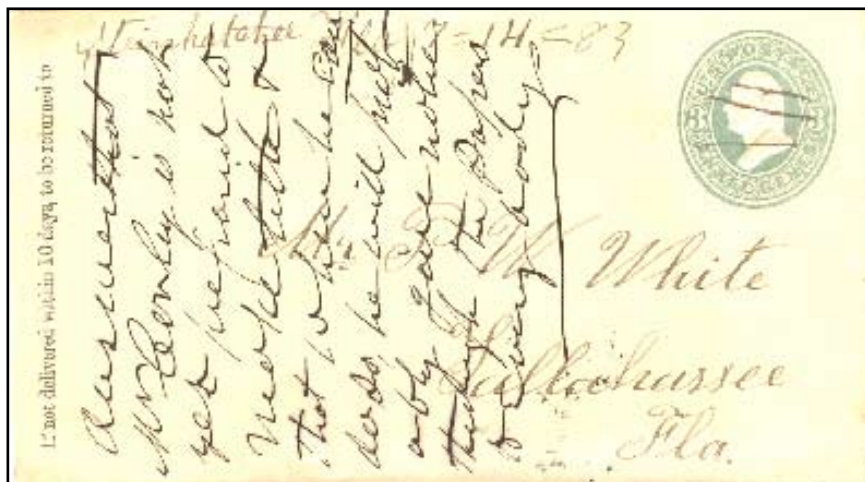


Figure 5
Steinhatchee Fla. 7-14-83 manuscript postmark.

George Howard. This is the earliest cover recorded from Stephenville. The cover in Figure 4 is from a member of the first postmaster's family (Carrin), postmarked at Stephenville in 1893.

For completeness, it must be acknowledged that another site was named Steinhatchee during this time which I thought was near the town's present location. It was a post office in Lafayette County, but much farther north, near the center of the county, established as Steinhatchee on the same day

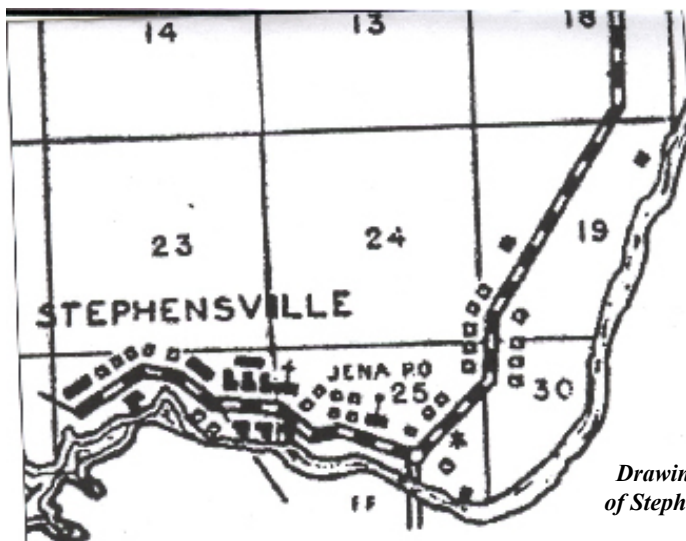


Figure 6
*Drawing with locations
of Stephenville and Jena
in 1936.*

as the establishment of the Deadman’s Bay post office on August 14, 1876. A cover postmarked Steinhatchee Fla 7-14-83 is reproduced in Figure 5.

A map in Figure 6 shows the locations of Stephenville and Jena in 1936, before they were consolidated into the Steinhatchee post office in 1938. Note that this map shows Jena in Taylor County on the same side of the river as Stephenville. This site change apparently happened in 1933.

Chronology of post offices

Name	Established	Discontinued
Fort Frank Brooke	June 19, 1874	May 6, 1878
Deadman’s Bay	August 14, 1876	December 16, 1879
Stephenville	December 17, 1879	August 19, 1931
Steinhatchee	August 14, 1876	May 15, 1937
Jena	June 20, 1904	April 30, 1938
Steinhatchee	May 1, 1938	--

Postmasters

Fort Frank Brooke: John V. Chewning
Deadman’s Bay: John B. Carrin
Stephenville: John B. Carrin
Steinhatchee: Robert L. Ivey (Lafayette County)
Jena: Laura G. Clark
Steinhatchee: Lillie Lee Liphthrott (Taylor County)

Evinston (Alachua County) Post Office

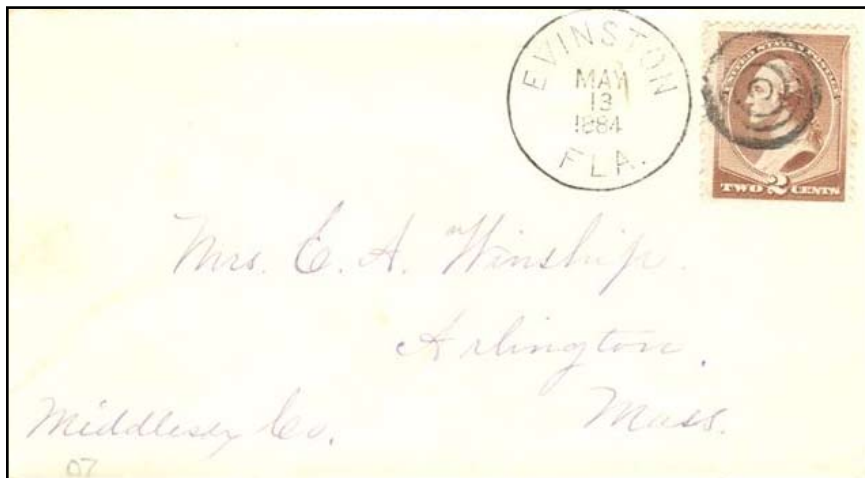
By Dr. Vernon N. Kisling, Jr.

This is part of a series on Orange Lake and Lochloosa Lake post offices. These two lakes are connected by Cross Creek and are found in Alachua and Marion counties just east and southeast of Micanopy. Several small towns developed in this region along the shores of these two lakes, including: Boardman, Cross Creek, Evinston, Island Grove, Lochloosa, McIntosh and Orange Lake. All of these towns, except Cross Creek, had post offices and all started in the 1880s except Orange Lake which started earlier but closed twice during its long history.

This area of north central Florida has a long and colorful history. Native

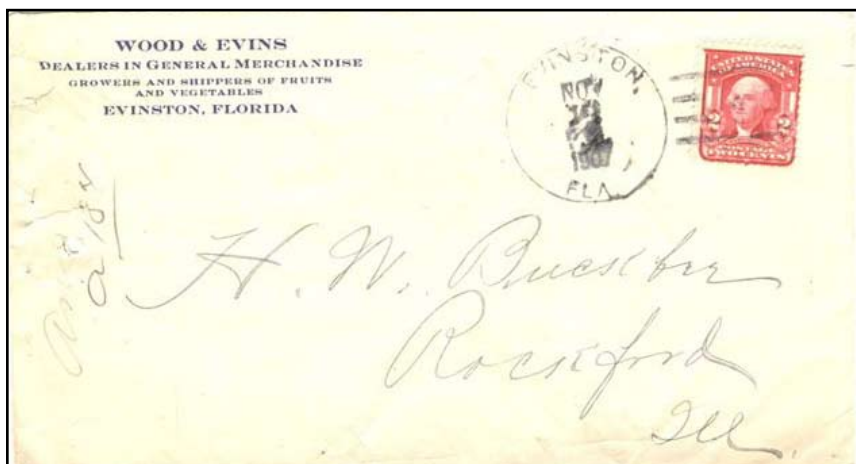


Wood & Swink store in Evinston, Florida where the post office has been located since 1913. White sign under store name is the post office sign and the white tents were put up for a special event. Photo by author April 2010.



*Earliest known postmark (May 13, 1884) from Evinston.
This was two years after the post office opened.
Courtesy of Deane Briggs.*

Americans inhabited this area from ancient times up through modern times. Early explorers trekked through this region and the Spanish established a mission near Evinston. It was a center of importance for the Seminoles and some of the earliest settlers established trading posts, including ones near what are now Micanopy and Evinston. The community of Evinston started taking shape in the mid-1870s to early 1880s when families from Wisconsin and the Carolinas settled permanently to farm and establish



*Early cover (1907) from the store (established in 1905/06) where the Evinston Post Office is located, but before the post office was moved there (in 1913).
Courtesy of Deane Briggs.*



*An 1890 cover with manuscript postmark from M. R. Kennedy to New York.
Courtesy of Deane Briggs.*

orange groves among the rolling hills near Lake Orange.

The W. D. Evins family was the third to settle in the immediate vicinity of the town that bears the family name. They arrived in the early 1880s from South Carolina. Their second home, built in 1886, still stands today, as do several of the early houses. Unlike earlier communities in Florida that grew up next to lakes and waterways, the families of Evinston did not need the lakes and waterways for transportation, as the town grew up in the railroad era.

In 1882, Florida Southern Railroad (which became the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad) constructed a line between Jacksonville and Saint Petersburg that ran through Evinston and Boardman (a small town just south of Evinston that also had its own post office). The railroad carried mail until it shut down in 1981. Even the tracks were removed as was the depot. Another train, the Tampa and Jacksonville Line, ran a few miles west of Evinston, but it was discontinued in the 1940s.

A warehouse was built in 1882 near the newly constructed railroad depot where supplies delivered by the train were stored until they could be sent to the owner's store in Micanopy. The building had several owners over the following years and one of them converted it into a store sometime around 1900. It still stands today as the Wood and Swink store and has

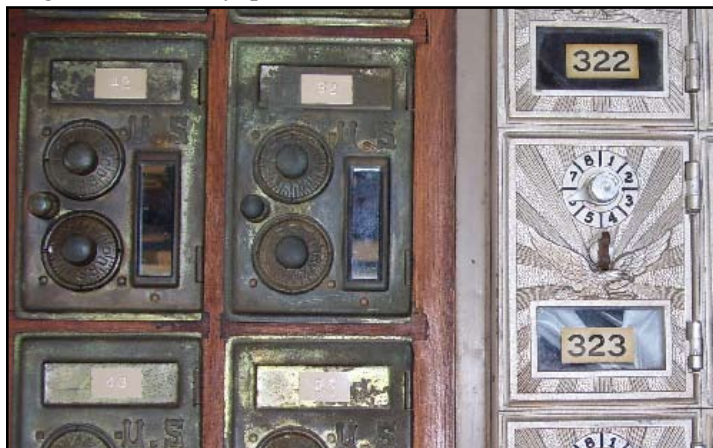


Evinston Post Office, which is located in the left front corner of the Wood & Swink store. Some wall panels and post office boxes are original from the 1882 Post Office.

Photo by author April 2010.

housed the post office since 1913.

Along with other town developments, the Evinston Post Office was established in 1882 with the appointment of George Center as postmaster. Several stores sprang up in the 1880s and early 1890s as the town began to grow. The early postmasters were often these store owners, so the



Evinston Post Office boxes.

Boxes on the left are the original 1882 post office boxes.

Photo by author April 2010.

post office moved from store to store with the appointment of each new postmaster. The present store was acquired by Henry Wood and R. C. Evins in 1905/06. Mr. Wood became the sole owner in 1910 when Mr. Evins died, and in 1913 Mr. Wood became the postmaster.

Henry Wood was also a farmer and wanted to spend more of his time on the farm. So, in 1930, his son, Robert Wood, took over the store and became postmaster. The store was then operated by his son, Fred Wood, in 1934 (who would also become the postmaster) and Paul Swink. Two years later Mr. Swink sold his share of the store to Mr. Wood, but the store name of Wood and Swink was retained. Mr. Wood remained postmaster until his son, Fred Wood Jr.'s wife, Wilma "Sue" B. Wood, took over as postmaster in 1978/79 and she remains the postmaster to this day. However, she plans to retire soon and another Evinston native will take over.

The Evinston Post Office has been housed in the Wood and Swink store since it moved there in 1913. Through all of its moves, it still retains some wall panels and post office boxes from the original post office when it was constructed in 1882. And there is still one family in Evinston that has had the same post office box since the post office opened.

POSTMASTERS

The Evinston Post Office (1882 – present) has had the following postmasters (with the date of their appointments):

George Y. Center, Postmaster, February 28, 1882

Robert G. Bass, Postmaster, August 20, 1883

Joseph S. Wolfenden, Postmaster, July 16, 1884

Charles S. Smith, Postmaster, January 8, 1887

William H. Smith, Postmaster, February 2, 1894

John D. Martin, Postmaster, September 17, 1898

James F. Barron, Postmaster, July 29, 1901

Henry D. Wood, Postmaster, August 16, 1913 (post office moves to the Wood and Swink store.)

Robert P. Wood, Acting Postmaster, August 4, 1930;
Postmaster, May 13, 1931.

Fred W. Wood, Sr., Acting Postmaster, September 3, 1934;
Postmaster, October 5, 1934

Wilma “Sue” Brown Wood, Officer In Charge (OIC), July 31, 1978;
Postmaster, January 13, 1979
Scarlett Kinder, Officer In Charge (OIC), July 29, 2010

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Record of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-1971. U.S. Post Office Department / U.S. National Archives and Records Administration: Washington D.C. 1973. [The section on Florida is in the Special Collections, University of Florida Libraries, Reel 112-I / 1-3 arranged alphabetically by county.]

Wood, Jr., Fred W. *An Historical Account of Evinston, Florida*. Evinston, Florida, 1992 (Self published). [Available from the author at 18320 Southeast County Road 225, Evinston, FL 32633-9900.]

Stamp Club and Stamp Show News

The *Journal* now includes local chapter meeting times and locations as well as local stamp shows and bourses free of charge. Members should contact their stamp club and encourage club membership. 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.

Ormond Beach Auto Racing Cover

By Todd A. Hirn

Early auto racing pioneers were attracted to the beaches of northern Volusia County after a December 1902 article published in *Automobile Magazine* publicized the area. Races on the beach began in 1903 and continued through 1958. Daytona International Speedway opened the following year and the era of annual beach races came to an end. Mailed about six weeks after the completion of the Third Annual Ormond-Daytona Beach Automobile Races held from January 24-31, 1905, the cover shown here was sent from the Ormond Hotel, the event's headquarters in the early years where most of the contestants and race officials stayed.

The Ormond Hotel was opened in January 1888 by John Anderson and J.D. Price. It was purchased by Henry Flagler soon after the Florida East Coast Railway extended its service from Jacksonville to Daytona. The hotel was placed on the *National Register of Historic Places* in 1980 but plans to restore it proved unsuccessful and the structure was demolished in 1992 to make room for a condominium.

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Ormond Hotel. Website: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ormond_Hotel. Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, accessed September 2010.

Punnett, Dick. *Beach Racers: Daytona Before NASCAR*. (Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida Press, 2008), 31.



Ormond, FLA. Mar 11 1905 post-mark with fancy red ad collar to Boston, Massachusetts.

Weelaunee Territorial Cover

By Deane R. Briggs, M.D.



Weelaunee Florida / 28 November 1836 manuscript postmark with (due) 25 rate on folded letter to New London, Virginia.

The above cover is a new listing of a stampless Florida territorial postmark and also an apparent Second Seminole War fort cover as well. The only other known example from the post office at Weelaunee is an “archival” cover found in the Governor’s papers at the State of Florida Archives in Tallahassee. It is reproduced in our society book *Florida Stampless Postal History 1763-1861* and is election returns postmarked Weelaunee Fla / 14th Oct. 1837, addressed to the Executive Office in Tallahassee and rated (due) 12 as a double weight cover (under 30 miles).¹ The post office at Weelaunee (spelled *Welaunee* in many references, but clearly spelled Weelaunee in the postmark and the dateline of this letter) was established on November 11, 1836, as a name change from Waukeenah, with Robert Gamble as postmaster. The site was actually part of the James and Robert Gamble Waukeenah and Weelaunee plantations which encompassed many sections of Jefferson County. The post office which was located at Waukeenah (with Robert Gamble also the postmaster) was moved to Weelaunee in part because the Weelaunee plantation had recently been made a Seminole War fort to protect the neighboring plantations and the area around Waukeenah had become a site of Indian hostilities.

At this time, attacks by Indians had become more prevalent. In May 1836,

a series of attacks included the killing and scalping of Tom, a slave, a raid on John Gamble's Waukeenah plantation where several mules were stolen, the shooting of William Gorman on the road near Waukeenah, the killing and scalping of an unidentified boy on the same road, the burning of Alexander Murray's plantation house and buildings and the destruction of several abandoned houses on the Waukeenah road led John Gamble to convert Weelaunee to a fort which Colonel Leigh Read made his base of operation.² During this time Robert Gamble literally opened Weelaunee to the defense forces. He fed the troops, furnished fodder for their mounts, provided teams and wagons to bring supplies from St. Marks. All this leads up to the time of the above letter.

The letter is very interesting and well written by Mary Gamble, a niece of Robert Gamble and living at the plantation. It is datelined "Weelaunee November 28th 1836." She had just returned from a 737 mile trip to Virginia and was writing back to her aunt. She mentions, "An express reached Tallahassee the evening we got there, saying that the Gov. had failed in his last enterprise from the want of provisions but that he had been supplied and was within 12 miles of a swamp in which the Indians were concealed – besides the Tennessee troops there are upwards of a thousand regular soldiers in the field, six hundred friendly Indians which certainly ought to be a sufficient force. When the Tennessee troops were in town on their way to the east, Uncle Gamble heard that John Brown was among them." She also adds, "the time for which the Tennessee troops enlisted will expire in about a month, but I understand that they are determined not to go until the war is closed. Every thing about here has been quiet for a good while & tho I do not feel entirely secure, I am not uncomfortably uneasy."

It is worth noting that Mary Gamble did not have great regard for General Jesup's Tennessee troops and wrote in a March 9, 1837 letter in the Wirt papers³ that at Weelaunee she felt quite isolated with only four men and "me with my pistol" constituting the entire white force. "But we have a strong and we believe trusty, colored force near every night. If the savages do not take us by surprise we will do very well." She also wrote, "I fear Jesup has been rather optimistic in holding out hopes of a speedy cessation of hostilities... I begin to think there is not much in a Major General except the name." It is interesting to note that by July 1838, when Jesup relinquished his command, he had captured 1,978 Indians and Negroes."⁴ Unfortunately, the Second Seminole War was only beginning and did not end until 1842.

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¹ *Florida Stampless Postal History 1763-1861*. (North Miami, Florida: David G. Phillips Publishing Co., Inc., 1999), 299.

² Shofner, Jerrell H. *History of Jefferson County*. (Tallahassee, Florida, The



Richmond Show

StampShow 2010 was held in August at Richmond, Virginia, and FPHS members were well represented. In photo at left, Larry Baum is shown with his award-winning exhibit, and Dr. Deane Briggs is shown below with his award-winning exhibit. Congratulations to all exhibit winners!



***Weelaunee Territorial Cover*——(Continued)**

Printing House, Inc., 1976), 73.

³ *Ibid.*, 76.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 77.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This cover is the newest finding of a Territorial Florida postmarked cover from a town with no previously known non-archival examples. The last such example was from Hazard, Fla. and written up in the May 2009 issue of the FPHJ by Todd Hirn. Any other new markings are welcome additions and eagerly awaited. An upcoming new edition of the *American Stampless Cover Catalog* and our society stampless book should include all the known postal markings. Please send any additions or corrections to the FPHS editor as he is coordinating these efforts.

FLORIDA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETINGS

The Annual Meeting of the FPHS will be held on Saturday, February 5, 2011, beginning at noon at the Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition. As usual, it will be held in the balcony of the Municipal Auditorium, 801 N. Tamiami Trail, Sarasota. The show is a National APS accredited show with an outstanding dealer bourse and excellent exhibits. Alex Hall will take over as President at this meeting and a good turn out to acknowledge him would be appreciated. Members wishing to exhibit should contact fellow member Jack Seaman, P.O. Box 3553, Sarasota, FL 34230 or email him at jakcman@verizon.net. The deadline to enter is December 15, 2010.

Current FPHS President Steve Patrick will host a society meeting at FLOREX on Saturday, December 4, 2010, also beginning at noon. FLOREX is also a National APS show and has one of the largest dealer bourses of any show. It is always well attended and members are encouraged to attend. The last few years members have had some interesting programs and newly discovered covers to show. The show is at the Central Florida Fairgrounds, 4603 W. Colonial Dr. (SR 50). For information, contact fellow FPHS member Francis Ferguson, P.O. Box 1206, Plymouth, FL 32768-1206, or visit the website at FLOREXStampShow.com.

StampShow 2010 was held on August 12-15, 2010 in Richmond and was attended by a great number of our FPHS members. Our journal, *Florida Postal History Journal*, was entered in the literature competition and won a Silver Medal. We received some nice compliments and judges' critiques. The following members had exhibits and received nice medal awards: Larry Baum, Conrad Bush, Deane Briggs, Stefan Jaronski, Yamil Kouri, and James McDevitt. In addition to these exhibitors, the following members were noted in attendance at the show: Alex Hall, Ed Joyce, Trish Kaufmann, John Kimbrough, Vern Morris, Richard Murphy, Steve Roth, Schuyler Rumsey, George Trager, and Phil Warman.

Enclosed in this issue is a dues statement for 2011. We will try out an optional two year payment as has been instituted in a few other stamp societies. There will be a 10% discount for a two year membership. If this "trial" is accepted by the membership, it may be instituted in the future instead of annual dues. Members are encouraged to be Contributing Members as the normal dues do not cover our journal costs.

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
Robert DeCarlo
James L. Diamond
James P. Doolin
Harry G. Dow
Gus Dueben
Phil Eschback
Francis Ferguson
Douglas S. Files, M.D.
Richard Frajola
Alex Hall
William J. Hancock
Ronald R. Harmon
Robert J. Hausin
Jerry Hejduk
Richard W. Helbock
Gary G. Hendren
William L. Hendry
Henry Higgins
Todd A. Hirn
Stan Jameson
Stefan T. Jaronski
William Johnson, D.D.S.
Edward R. Joyce, Jr.
Patricia A. Kaufmann
John L. Kimbrough, M.D.
Howard King
Leon King

Dr. Vernon Kisling
Ron Klimley
Alan E. Knight
Alvin L. Krasne, D.D.S.
Barbara Kuchau
Carolyn B. Lewis
Rev. David C. Lingard
William Lyons
Millard H. Mack
Charles F. Meroni, Jr.
Ray Messier
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
Joe Rubinfine
Schuyler Rumsey
Niles Schuh
Casimir Skrzypczak
S. George Trager
Phillip V. Warman
John Watts
Jim West
Robert B. Whitney
C. Michael Wiedemann
Dave Wrisley
Central Florida Stamp Club