

## Confederate Collectanea



Figure 1: The largest recorded multiple of any Confederate patriotic sticker. Produced by Alexander Dapremont of New Orleans, it is CSA Catalog ST-1.

## The Largest Recorded Multiple of a Confederate Patriotic Sticker

By Gen. Patricia A. Kaufmann

The colorful item shown in Figure 1 is the largest recorded multiple of any Confederate patriotic sticker and is new to the philatelic market.

It is 12 stickers wide and 10 stickers deep for a total of 120 stickers. The multiple measures 13.5 inches wide by 11 inches high with obvious margins at the top, bottom and right.

There is a straight edge fold that shows in places at left where I believe that 30 more stickers and the left margin were removed, either for actual use during the war or for souvenirs after the war.



Figure 2: A close-up of a CSA Catalog Type ST-1 sticker showing the imprint "Published by A. Dapremont. NO LA."



**Figure 3: A faked cover by John A. Fox. The Louisburgh, North Carolina, postmark is a fake. It ties together the pair of genuine five-cent blue lithographs and the genuine patriotic sticker. (Courtesy, John L. Kimbrough)**

I believe that the paper on which it was printed had to have been a roughly 17 x 11 inches in size, which would allow for three additional columns of stickers at left, as well as a margin. This would have been half of a folio post size (AKA demy), which measured 17 x 22 inches. Mid-19th century paper sizes were not totally standardized.

A close-up of a single sticker of the same design is shown in Figure 2. This is the earliest first national flag design and displays a seven-star flag that represents the original seven states that seceded from the Union.

The design, titled “Our Flag” by the publisher, is typed as CSA Catalog ST-1.<sup>1</sup> The block is ungummed. The first runs of this sticker were imperforate and probably without gum. Subsequent printings were gummed and die cut.

I am aware of only one other large multiple of a patriotic sticker, which is in the personal collection of John L. Kimbrough. It is CSA Catalog Type ST-4 and displays a sailor nailing an 11-star Confederate flag to a mast.

Kimbrough bought this out of a John W. Kaufmann auction in the mid-1980s and has owned it ever since. It is shown on page 275 of the second edition of his *Confederate Guidebook*.<sup>2</sup> It shows 25 subjects and has been considered by most to be a full sheet. The ST-4

sailor sticker sheet measures 5.75 inches wide by 5.25 inches high, is also ungummed and on thin paper.

From Kimbrough’s description to me, the paper sounds thinner than the ST-1 sticker multiple, although we have not examined them side-by-side. There is a large purple bookseller’s handstamp on the back of the ST-4 multiple, which was added some time after the war.

Postally used stickers are seldom tied to the cover. They were not stamps, after all. Why should a postmaster tie them with a postmark? There was no need to cancel them because they weren’t doing postal duty.

Most serious collectors understand this and recognize that an expertizing body may feel compelled to render “no opinion” because there is seldom a way to judge whether the sticker originated on the cover or was added later.

Some serious students have thoughtfully stated that stickers that are tied are more likely to be fraudulently used because the creators directly catered to the ingrained desire of collectors to see them tied to a cover like stamps.

Auction houses and dealers routinely warn that items receiving a “no opinion” from an expertizing body cannot be returned. A case in point is Figure 3, which is a downright scary faked cover attributed to John A. Fox.



Figure 4: A cover advertising the “Our Flag” sticker, published by A. Dapremont, New Orleans, Louisiana. Note that the ‘SC’ is fully explained here as meaning ‘Southern Congress.’ (Courtesy, Schuyler J. Rumsey Philatelic Auction Galleries)

The Louisburgh, North Carolina, postmark is a fake. It ties together the pair of genuine five-cent blue lithographs and the genuine patriotic sticker; the address panel is also genuine.

This baddie is in Kimbrough’s personal reference collection and used with his permission.

Figure 4 shows a postally used cover advertising the “Our Flag” sticker (ST-1). On every sticker, around the bottom rim, is printed “Published by A. Dapremont, New Orleans, La.” In a large box at the top center of the envelope, is advertised:

“OUR FLAG.”

*The Flag Adopted by the Southern Congress!*  
Published by A. DAPREMONT, New-Orleans,  
La.

DESIGNED FOR  
ENVELOPES, LETTER PAPER, BUSINESS  
CARDS, BILL HEADS &c.

*Packages sent by Mail to any part of the Southern Confederacy on receipt of 30 cts. in stamps or money.*

*F Address, A. DAPREMONT, New-Orleans, La., or LEE MALLORY, General Agent, Jackson, Miss.*

From the advertisement on the cover, it is evident that Dapremont was offering shipping services as well as selling his patriotic stickers, one of which is affixed to the left of the ad.

Notice that the sticker is not tied. Only the five-cent green lithograph (CSA Scott 1) is tied by a Corinth, Mississippi, circular datestamp. The cover provenance is ex Hubert Skinner, Arthur Groten and Richard Warren; it is shown courtesy of Schuyler J. Rumsey.

Figure 5 shows the same design advertising cover as in Figure 4 except that the sticker has regrettably fallen off with the dryness of age. There is clear evidence of the round circle to the left of the advertisement.

The cover was posted from Jackson, Mississippi, on May 29, (1861 or 1862) with an encircled (Due) 5. handstamp, CSA Catalog Type G.

This again demonstrates that these stickers were not commonly tied to the covers. The provenance is ex Richard Warren and Ralph F. Brandon and is shown courtesy of Scott Trepel of Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries.

For years I have heard collectors ask if “SC” on this sticker stands for “South Carolina.”

No, it does not. It is quite clear from the advertising on the cover that “SC” stands for Southern Congress. It is also often noted as



Figure 5: The same advertising cover as in Figure 4 except that the sticker has fallen off with age. Posted from Jackson, Mississippi, on May 29 [1861 or 1862] with a [due] 5. (Courtesy Scott Trepel and Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries)

Southern Confederacy, which makes more sense but clearly is not what Dapremont meant either.

#### Source of the Find

So, where has this large multiple been all this time? I sent out e-mails to a number of colleagues to see if they had ever seen or heard of such a large multiple of this or any other patriotic sticker.

Fellow CSA Catalog Editor Jerry Palazolo had the answers. He confirmed my immediate reaction that what was offered as a “full sheet” was actually a very large multiple. He replied by e-mail saying, “I once saw the largest known multiple. It appeared to be a nearly complete sheet less only a few examples—probably removed over the years as souvenirs. The owner was a Civil War ephemera dealer who was hawking it for what was at that time a hefty sum...I really am not sure as to the size of the sheet I saw.”

From there, Palazolo confirmed his recollections with Sonny Hill of Mississippi, who had also seen this multiple. This is estimated to have been between 10 and 20 years ago.

When I later talked about it to Palazolo on the phone, he remembered the dealer’s name as Lurate, but not where he was from. From there, I found that the late Bob Lurate had done

business as the Lexington Historical Shop in Virginia. Hill and Palazolo spoke again and Hill was able to add that Lurate was from Jackson, Mississippi. Lurate graduated from Washington and Lee and moved back to Lexington from Jackson.

At one point, when there was little or no interest from prospective buyers, he told a mutual friend that he might cut the multiple into smaller pieces. Fortunately, he did not. And, no, he did not cut off the missing strip. It was apparently like that when it first appeared. Also, when Palazolo and Hill saw it, it was in a frame.

Now, go back and read the advertising on the cover again. Where was “Lee Mallory, General Agent,” located?

Jackson, Mississippi. There is little doubt in my mind that Bob Lurate turned this up somewhere in Jackson, Mississippi, or nearby.

#### Alexander Dapremont—Publisher

The publisher of the sticker is clearly printed on the bottom of every sticker and on the Dapremont advertising covers, but little has been published about him. I found out quite a lot about Alexander Dapremont and other things he produced in support of the war effort, all of them very early in the war, as he spent most of the war fighting in the Confederate Army.

Listed in the CSA Catalog, there is an eight-star flag patriotic cover (quite scarce) with the imprint of Dapremont. But not all of these seldom seen patriotic covers have the Dapremont imprint. Neither the one in the Kimbrough collection, nor the one shown in the Wishnietsky book about patriotics, show the imprint.<sup>3</sup> This 8-star design is CSA Catalog Type F8-9, imprint 20: "Published by A. Dapremont, N.O." It catalogs \$3,000 when postally used. The design is shown in Figure 6.

Steven R. Boyd also notes in his book about patriotic covers that Dapremont submitted postage stamp designs to the Confederate Post Office Department for consideration.<sup>4</sup> Obviously, the design(s) were not accepted. I was unable to follow the source of this information by press time.

Alexander Dapremont placed numerous ads in various Southern newspapers to advertise the new patriotic sticker as well as other products and services.

Figure 7 shows his ad exactly as it appeared in the April 6, 1861, *Gazette and Sentinel* of Plaquemine, Louisiana. The *Gazette and Sentinel* was published weekly in four pages and semi-weekly from May 15 to June 8, 1861. Publication appears to have ceased in September 1863. The following ad ran for four months.<sup>5</sup>

### "OUR FLAG."

*The Flag adopted by the Southern Congress. Published by A. Dapremont, New Orleans, La., designed for Envelopes, Letter Paper, Business Card, Etc.*

*Packages sent by Mail to any part of the Southern Confederacy on receipt of 30 cts. in stamps or money.*

*Each package neatly put up in envelopes containing twenty-five Flags, cut and ready for use—the same as a postage stamp. A liberal discount to dealers. Agents wanted in every county. All money or stamps can be sent at our risk if sent by Express, or Mail, if registered, and we will guarantee the receipt of every package.*

*Address, A. Dapremont, 122 Camp street, New Orleans, La., or Lee Mallory, General Agt., Jackson Miss.*

This ad ran a week before the first shots were fired at Fort Sumter. There may have been earlier ads in other publications, but this is the first I could find in this newspaper.



**Figure 6: A rare eight-star flag patriotic design published by, and sometimes found with, the imprint, "Published by A. Dapremont, N.O." Listed in the CSA Catalog as Type F8-9.**

The First National flag, also referred to as the "Stars and Bars," was adopted by the Provisional Confederate Congress on March 4, 1861. This is the pattern flag that flew over the capital at Montgomery, Alabama, where the Provisional Congress met prior to the bombardment of Fort Sumter.<sup>6</sup>

Alexander Dapremont's date of birth appears to be circa 1832, although there are inconsistencies in birth years found. He died in February 1906 and the date of burial was March 1, 1906, in Greenwood Cemetery, City Park Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, plot 8888. His wife was Louisa Kearney Dapremont (1850-1942).<sup>7</sup>

Alex Dapremont was a New Orleans bookseller. He is listed in the 1861 New Orleans City Directory as owning a bookstore on Camp Street opposite the square. Per the 1880 Federal census, he was a 48-year-old bookkeeper whose mother was born in Pennsylvania and his father in Louisiana.

Dapremont was also the pre-war captain of the Empire Base Ball Club. The August 13, 1859, *Times-Picayune* noted that the first "match" game in New Orleans between two different ball clubs was played August 12, 1859, between the Empire and Louisiana Base Ball Clubs and won by Empire.

I found 51 pages of Civil War military

records about Dapremont, so there is no shortage of information about his war years.

On December 1, 1861, he enlisted as a first lieutenant in the Thirtieth Louisiana Regiment upon its organization at Camp Moore, Louisiana. Alex Dapremont commanded Company E.

The records show that the Thirtieth Louisiana was mustered into Confederate Service for the war on March 1, 1862, Quarles' Brigade, D.H. Maury's Corps, Department of the Gulf.

However, a subsequent roster shows Gibson's Brigade, Clayton's Division, Lee's Corps, Army of Tennessee; mustered into Confederate service May 17, 1862 for the war.

It further states (printed on the form), "The name appears under the following heading: 'New Roster, changing Letters of Companies, furnished by Col. Gus A. Breaux on 1st of Jan'y, 1863, under pretense that the Sumpter Regiment had been mustered in the Confederate States Service on 1st of March, 1862, and made afterwards the 30th La., all of which facts have been proven to be erroneous, as shown in the decision of the Secretary of War in the case of Capt. A. Picolet, who protested against said Roster.'"

This clearly shows the continual errors in the military records, some of which were corrected and some not.

Dapremont was first listed as "missing, dangerously wounded," then as taken prisoner at the Battle of Baton Rouge on 5 August 1862. I found no further mention of either wounds or hospitalization.

He was exchanged from the Steamer *Frolic* near Baton Rouge on February 23, 1863. He was returned to service and captured again near Franklin, Tennessee, on December 17, 1864.

He was received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky, from Nashville two days later and transferred to the prison at Johnson's Island, Ohio, on December 22, 1864.

He took the Oath of Allegiance and was released on June 16, 1865. He was described in military records as having a dark complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes and standing six feet tall. The records track his attendance, captures, and incarcerations, as well as showing numerous formal requisitions for fuel, clothing, shoes, kitchen implements, stationery, etc. All of the requisitions are with his signature.

Figure 8 shows page 44 of his extensive military records in which he personally makes a

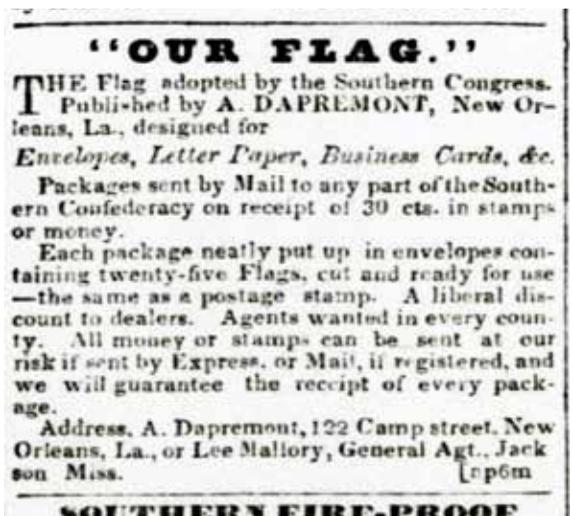


Figure 7: An advertisement for the Dapremont 'Our Flag' sticker as it appeared in the April 27, 1861, *Gazette and Sentinel*, Plaquemine, Louisiana.

signed statement about his Baton Rouge capture and solitary confinement until his parole.

Figure 9 shows Dapremont on the "Roll of Prisoners of War" at Nashville after his capture near Franklin, Tennessee.

### Lee Mallory—Artist

While it has long been known that Dapremont published the Our Flag stickers, I have never read anything about Lee Mallory, who is listed on the advertising covers as "General Agent, Jackson, Miss." He was undoubtedly the artist who designed the stickers and, most likely, the patriotic eight-star flag envelope as well.

I found the name of Lee Mallory in newspapers of the era all over the South in cities such as Savannah, Macon, Milledgeville, Augusta, and Columbus, Georgia, as well as Richmond, Virginia; Charleston, South Carolina; New Orleans and others.

Mallory apparently was an "over the top" artist and photographer with a penchant for flourish. In one of many similar newspaper announcements, is the following, which was printed in the October 11, 1862, *Southern Illustrated News* (Richmond, Virginia), on page eight:

*Pantechnoptomon!*

*Lee Mallory's*

*War Illustrations*

*Exhibiting the Soldier's Life in  
Camp March, Bivouac, Battle.*

*The most elaborate exhibition of mechanism and art ever produced in any country, now on exhibition in the Southern Cities.*

*Note to Artists.—Wanted, Sketches of Scenes and Incidents connected with our army, such as Views of Camps, Battle-Fields, Maps, &c. Any drawings that will be interesting to the public, will be promptly acknowledged and paid for. Address*

*Lee Mallory,*

*At High Constable's Office, Richmond, Va.*

I've checked various dictionaries, old and new, and conferred with learned colleagues and no one has ever heard of the word "Pantechnoptomon." I can only conclude that it is a made-up word to describe his traveling display of elaborate panoramic art. The panorama was an extremely popular form of visual entertainment during that era.

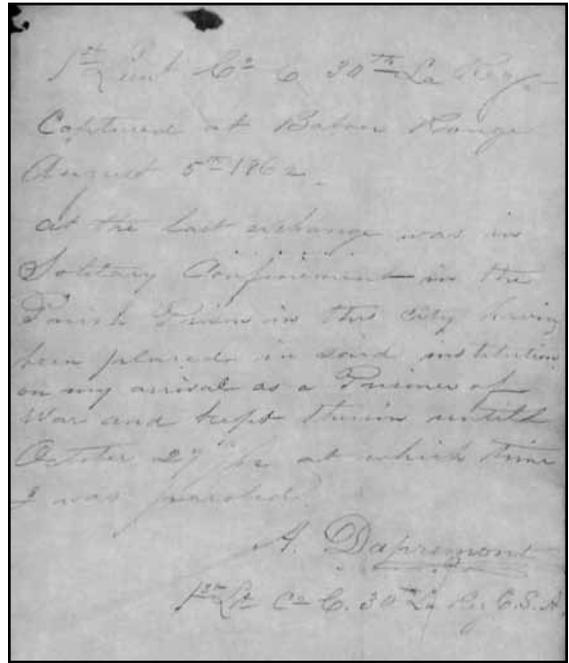
In another announcement on page two of the October 30, 1862, issue of the *Savannah Republican* (Georgia), he describes his "automatic drama showing a series of the most striking events that have occurred in the War for Southern Liberty...in which thousands of working Automats will perform their life-like parts in the great contest—manoeuvring, firing, &c., with astonishing precision. The exhibition is composed of more than 590,000 Separate Pieces!"

Before the war, in July 1855, Mallory was working as a theatrical agent for shows at the Metropolitan Hall, Richmond, Virginia.

In March 1858 he was working shows in Baltimore, Maryland. At some point, he began leasing these halls himself. In the Historic New Orleans Artist Database, Mallory is listed as a "performance artist," active in New Orleans 1861-62.<sup>8</sup>

In E. Lee Eltzroth's blog, "Hunting & Gathering: 19th & early to mid-20th century Georgia photographers and their associates," she speculates Mallory's date of birth around 1831 in New Orleans.

Eltzroth states, "In August, 1861, Lee Mallory painted, and signed, a flag for the Duncan Riflemen of Co. A (3rd Mississippi Battalion). He was hired by a Jackson, Mississippi, merchant named C.H. Manship who was expanding his business to make flags. It is possible Mallory also painted a flag for a Louisiana unit but that is not verified."



**Figure 8: A signed statement by Dapremont about his Baton Rouge capture and solitary confinement in the Parish Prison until his parole.**

The blog also indicates that Mallory had exhibited his patriotic paintings, stereoscopic war illustrations, and/or his moving panorama of Confederate heroes and events since late 1861. She also states, "Before the end of July 1866 he became a partner to Macon (Georgia) photographers John M. Lunquest and his son Magnus. The Photograph Gallery of Mssrs. Lunquest and Mallory opened on July 30th in the Arcade Building on Cotton Avenue. By August 8th they were advertising Porcelain Pictures, Cartes de Visite, and life-size Portraits in oil, water or pastel – the latter to be executed by the artist Mallory."

There is much more information about Mallory in this greatly detailed blog, which is a valuable resource.

On October 30 1866, a funeral notice was placed in the *Macon Telegraph* requesting, "Friends and acquaintances of Mr. Lee Mallory, and of Mssrs. Lunquest and Potter" to attend Mallory's funeral at the home of Mr. Lunquest.

### Concluding Thoughts

We now know a great deal more about the publisher and have identified the artist of the "Our Flag" patriotic stickers to go along with the announcement of this spectacular multiple.

In prior catalogs and book references, we only find, "Published by A Dapremont, N.O. LA." Occasionally we also find that Dapremont was a bookseller. Newspapers remain one of the most underused resources available to the postal historian; newspapers were a heavy research source for this information.

As is often the case, one piece of research leads to another. This article became so long that I had to break it in two, as I found myself writing as much about ST-4 as about ST-1. Both are fascinating topics. In the next issue, I will address the ST-4 Sailor sticker in more detail.

### Acknowledgements

I especially wish to thank John L. Kimbrough, Van Koppersmith and Jerry S. Palazolo for their input as I researched this article, as well as the auction galleries of Schuyler J. Rumsey and Robert A. Siegel (Scott Trepel), who always supportively share images from their sale catalogs.

### Endnotes

- 1 Patricia A. Kaufmann, Francis J. Crown, Jr., and Jerry S. Palazolo, *Confederate States of America Catalog and Handbook of Stamps and Postal History*, Confederate Stamp Alliance, 2012.
- 2 John L. Kimbrough, MD and Conrad L. Bush, *Collector's Guide to Confederate Philately, Second Edition*, 2011.
- 3 Benjamin Wishnietsky, *Confederate Patriotic Covers and their Usages*, David G. Phillips Publishing Co., Inc., North Miami, Florida, 1991, p. 46.
- 4 Steven R. Boyd, *Patriotic Envelopes of the Civil War; The iconography of Union and Confederate Covers*, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 2010, p. 4, p. 54.
- 5 Library of Congress, Chronicling America, Historic American Newspapers. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86053832/> Accessed December 30, 2014.
- 6 The Museum of the Confederacy, Flags of the Confederacy. <http://www.moc.org/collections-archives/flags- confederacy> Accessed January 2, 2015.
- 7 Find A Grave, Alex Dapremont, Memorial# 89784138 <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=pv&GRid=89784141&PIpi=1917725> Accessed December 30, 2014.
- 8 The Historic New Orleans Collection, Artist Database, Lee Mallory. [http://www.hnoc.org/database/artist/record.php?id\\_artist=9235&search=advanced\\_search](http://www.hnoc.org/database/artist/record.php?id_artist=9235&search=advanced_search) Accessed January 2, 2015.

(Gen. Patricia A. Kaufmann has collected, researched and written about Confederates for 50 years; she has been a dealer since 1973, specializing in Confederate stamps and postal history.)

Confederate.		
2	3	A.
<i>Alex Dapremont</i> <i>1112 N. 3rd St. N. O. La.</i>		
Appears on a		
<b>Roll of Prisoners of War</b>		
at Nashville, Tenn., captured by forces under Maj. Gen. Thomas, commanding Dept. of the Cumberland, and forwarded to Capt. S. E. Jones, Adtl A. D. C., Louisville, Ky., Dec. 18, 1864.		
Roll dated Headquarters Dept. of the Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Dec. 18, 1864.		
Where captured	<i>Near Franklin, Tenn.</i>	
When captured	<i>Dec 17<sup>th</sup></i> , 1864.	
Remarks:		
Hd. Qrs. Prov. Mar. Gen'l, Dept. of the Cumb'd, Nashville, Tenn.; Roll No. 380; sheet 2		
(689b)	<i>J. H. ...</i>	Copyist

Figure 9: Dapremont shown on the 'Roll of Prisoners of War' at Nashville, captured near Franklin, Tennessee, on December 17, 1864.