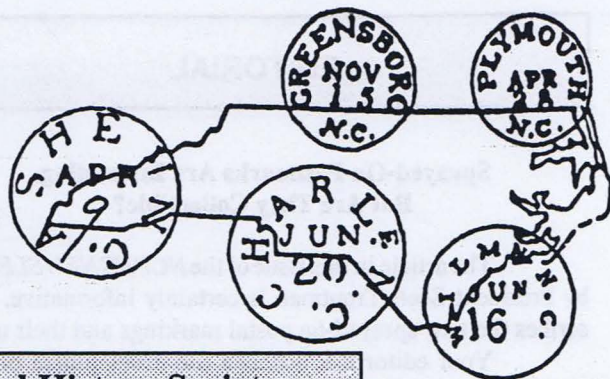


NCPHS Newsletter

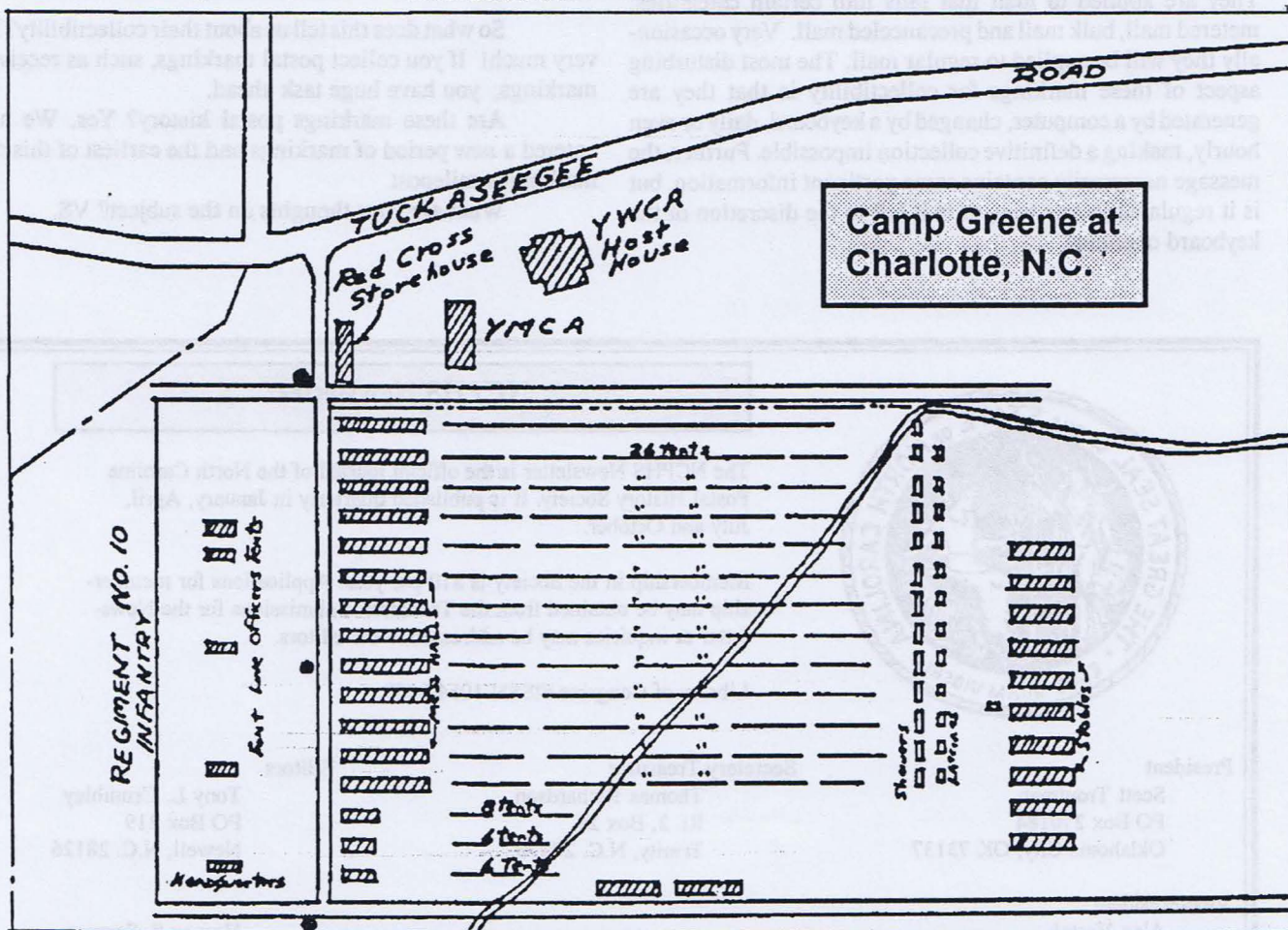


The Journal of the North Carolina Postal History Society

Volume 12, No. 2

Spring 1993

Whole 45



EDITORIAL

Sprayed-On Postmarks Are Interesting, But Are They Collectible?

The article in this issue of the *NCPHS NEWSLETTER* by President Scott Troutman is certainly informative. It describes the new sprayed-on postal markings and their use.

Your editor has watched the development of these markings, but, admittedly, has read very little about them. In fact, we know of very little that has been written about them. The meager information that has been forthcoming raises the question of their collectibility.

The last thing that we want to do is tell people what to, and what not to, collect. That is not our function, and never shall be. However, discussion about these new markings and what they mean to the collector is appropriate.

Let's look at their function and characteristics. First they are applied by a canceling machine as an "add-on" marking. The purpose seems to be to defend the post office against charges of slow delivery. The markings are, in fact, a replacement for the old back cancel or receiving hand stamp. They are applied to mail that falls into certain categories: metered mail, bulk mail and precanceled mail. Very occasionally they will be applied to regular mail. The most disturbing aspect of these markings for collectibility is that they are generated by a computer, changed by a keyboard, daily or even hourly, making a definitive collection impossible. Further, the message necessarily contains some pertinent information, but is it regulated in any way, or is it left to the discretion of the keyboard operator?

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So what does this tell us about their collectibility? Not very much! If you collect postal markings, such as receiving markings, you have huge task ahead.

Are these markings postal history? Yes. We have entered a new period of markings and the earliest of this new marking is milepost.

What are your thoughts on the subject? VS.



NCPHS Newsletter

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President

Scott Troutman
PO Box 270184
Oklahoma City, OK 73137

Secretary-Treasurer

Thomas Richardson
Rt. 2, Box 26
Trinity, N.C. 27370

Editors

Tony L. Crumbley
PO Box 219
Newell, N.C. 28126

Vice-President

Alan Vestal
PO Box 24102
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27714

Vernon S. Stroupe
PO Box 8879
Asheville, N.C. 28814

NORTH CAROLINA FORTIFICATIONS

An Encyclopedia of Military Bases in North Carolina

Part Two

FORT OCRACOKE. (Fort Morgan). Situated on Beacon Island in Pamlico Sound, Fort Ocracoke, or Fort Morgan as it was called by the Union during the Civil War, was abandoned by the Confederates when Federal forces on August 28-29, 1861, captured Hatteras Inlet.

OCRACOKE NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING BASE. (NPO 10094).

PAINTED ROCK BLOCKHOUSE. The site of this defense erected in 1793 now lies within or near the present community of Paint Rock on the French Broad River in western Madison County. (See: Burnt Cane-Brake Blockhouse.)

CAMP PALMER (Grove Camp). Camp Palmer, sometimes referred to as Grove Camp, was a fortified Union encampment located near New Bern and occupied in early 1864 by elements



Josephine M. Warner
1505 29th Street
Galveston, Texas

FORT OREGON. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, it became obvious to military officials of North Carolina and the Confederacy that the small vessels of their minuscule navy were incapable of preventing Federal forces from taking control of the inlets in the Outer Banks. Since the inlets were crucial to the basic supply route to much of the state, plans were made for defending them with shore fortifications. Among the four constructed during the early summer of 1861 was Fort Oregon, a small work on the south side of Oregon Inlet. It was abandoned by its Confederate defenders when Federal naval forces on August 28-29, 1861, bombarded the forts, forced their capitulation, and took possession of the inlets. Since then, Oregon Inlet has moved to the south, and the site of Fort Oregon has long since eroded.

of the 3rd and 12th New York Cavalry. The camp's actual location was on the highway between New Bern and Fort Barnwell.

FORT PARKE. (Fort Blanchard). The smallest Confederate defense on Roanoke Island, Fort Blanchard was an earthen four-gun battery about half a mile south of Fort Huger on the eastern end of the island. After its capitulation on February 8, 1862, it was occupied and renamed Fort Parke by Union forces.

BATTERY PARSLEY. Part of the Confederate defenses of Wilmington.

CAMP PATTERSON. Confederate camp near Wilmington in January 1862.

CAMP PATTON. A Confederate training camp established in 1861, Camp Patton was located on present-day Chestnut Street, east of Charlotte Street, in the city of Asheville in central Buncombe County. It was probably named for Captain Thomas W. Patton, who served in the Confederate forces. The camp occupied land that he owned since his home was nearby.

FORT PEARSON. A Union-built defense near New Bern, Fort Pearson was occupied by the 5th Massachusetts Infantry in April 1864.

FORT PEMBERTON. Green Pond Station, s. Nash County.

FORT PENDER Fort Johnston.

CAMP PENDERS. A Confederate encampment, probably minimally fortified, Camp Penders was located near the town of Hamilton on the Roanoke River, in Martin County. The camp was probably situated adjacent to Fort Branch.

CAMP PENDLETON. A Union encampment across the Trent River from New Bern, Camp Pendleton was located about a mile across the "drill plain" behind Camp Amory.

CAMP PETTIGREW. A Confederate encampment established in 1862, Camp Pettigrew was located near Wilmington.

CAMP PETTIGREW. A Confederate encampment established in 1861 near Weldon in Halifax County.

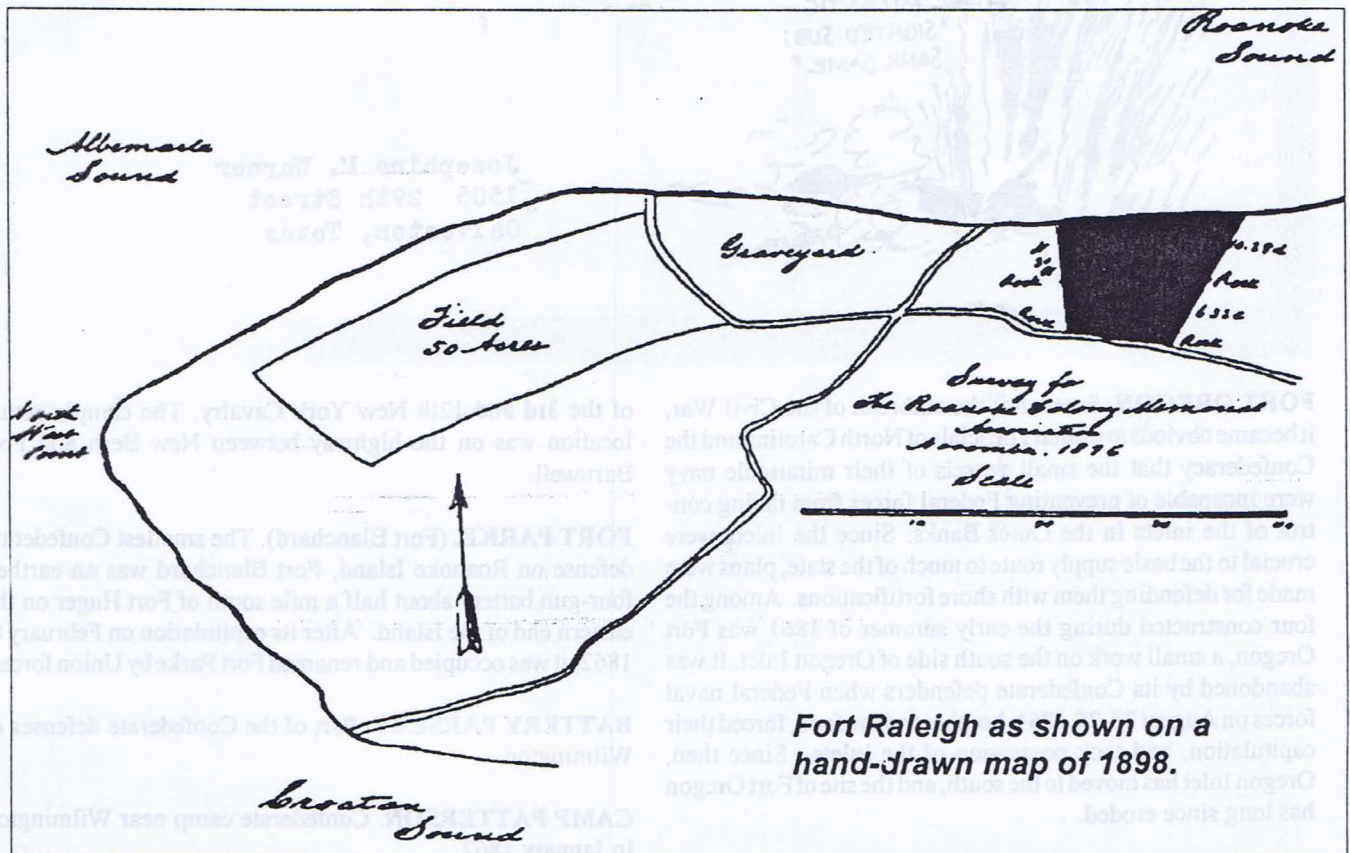
CAMP PETTIGREW. A Confederate encampment located on Topsail Island in the Outer Banks, Pender County, Camp Pettigrew was a one-company post occupied during November-December 1863 by Company D, 13th Battalion of the North Carolina Light Artillery.

CAMP PIERCE. A Union camp located on the south side of the Trent River near New Bern, Camp Pierce occupied an abandoned Confederate post.

FORT POINT. Fort Reno.

CAMP POLK. A temporary World War I post located on the State Fair Grounds at Raleigh, Camp Polk was named in honor of Colonel William Polk, Continental Army, who served throughout the Revolution. Construction was authorized on September 14, 1918, for the establishment of a training camp for the Tank Corps. Additional construction for a permanent tank school was authorized on September 30, 1918. The post's maximum strength of 234 officers and 4,586 enlisted men was reached in November 1918. Construction was abandoned December 9, 1918, and the post ordered salvaged on April 20, 1919.

FORT POLLOCK. In 1712 the province of North Carolina ordered the construction of a fort on the shore of Core Sound, principally to over-awe the Indians. The fort was named Fort Pollock in honor of the governor.



CAMP POOL. A fortified Confederate encampment located at present day Seymour Farm on Tower Hill Road east of Kinston, adjacent to the Neuse River. During the early afternoon of November 24, 1864, thousands of prisoners attempted a preconceived, concerted escape. During the short furious battle with the Confederate guards, somewhat less than 200 inmates were shot down. At least 16 prisoners were dead and more than 60 wounded; 2 guards were dead with 10 others wounded. Before the camp finally closed down in March 1865 more than 500 prisoners succeeded in escaping by one means or another. Another 3,500 died of typhoid. Their bodies were interred in mass graves just outside the camp perimeter.

POPE AIR FORCE BASE. 12 miles nw of Fayetteville, adjacent to Fort Bragg. Troop carrier and supply base.

BATTERY PORTER. Part of the defenses of Asheville. It consisted of several cannon placed on top of Stony Hill facing the Buncombe Turnpike approach to the city from the northwest. It was decisive in the Battle of Asheville. The name was changed to Battery Park Hill in the 1870's where Battery Park Hotel now stands.

PUGH'S MILLS. Near Kinston.

CAMP RALEIGH. The 8th N.C. Regiment, commanded by Colonel H.M. Shaw, occupied Camp Raleigh on the north end of Roanoke Island from December 1861 to February 1862.

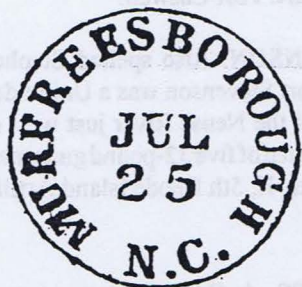
FORT RALEIGH. Site on Roanoke Island is the location of the earliest English colonizing attempts within the limits of the present U.S. and the birthplace of Virginia Dare, the first English child born in the New World. Sir Walter Raleigh made two attempts at permanent settlement in 1585-86 and 1587. It was designated a National Historic Site in 1941 and restored in 1950.

CAMP RANDOLPH. Goldsboro.

CAMP RANSOM. Probably established in 1861, was a Confederate encampment near Weldon in Halifax County.

CAMP RANSOM. Near Kinston.

CAMP RAYNER. Murfreesboro.



FORT READING. This Colonial defense was constructed in late 1711 or early 1712 as a place of refuge during the Tuscarora War that ended in 1715. Fort Reading was named for Lionel Reading and located on his plantation on the south side of the Pamlico River opposite Washington, Beaufort County.

CAMP RELIEF.

CAMP RENO. A temporary camp established in the environs of New Bern by Union forces after the capture of the town.

FORT RENO. (Fort Huger, Fort Point). Confederate Fort Huger, named for General Benjamin Huger, was also known as Fort Point because of its location at Weir's Point on Roanoke Island. The fort was renamed Fort Reno by Union forces after the capture in honor of General Jesse Lee Reno.

CAMP RICHLAND. Waynesville, post office 24 Oct. 1918 to 15 Mar. 1919.

ROANOKE ISLAND POST. The island was occupied from January 1865 to March 1866 by Captain F.F. Lehmann, 103rd Pennsylvania Volunteers with two companies of the Rhode Island Artillery and various other detachments.

ROANOKE ISLAND FORTIFICATIONS. The island's Confederate fortifications consisted of Forts Bartow, Blanchard, Burnside, Defiance, Ellis, Forrest, Huger, Lane, Russell and Sullivan. Forts Bartow, Blanchard and Huger were renamed Foster, Parke and Reno respectively.

CAMP ROBERTSON. Located four miles from Snow Hill on the Kinston Road in Greene County. This camp was occupied by Brigadier General Beverly H. Robertson's North Carolina Cavalry Brigade during December, January 1862-63.

CAMP ROBINSON. A Confederate encampment probably established in 1861 near Weldon in Halifax County.

ROCKFISH CHURCH. New Hanover County.

FORT ROLLINS. A palisaded and ditched Confederate defense occupying about an acre was erected in early April 1865 at Blowing Rock, Watauga County. It was named for Major W.W. Rollins, who garrisoned the fort with 200 men of the 3rd North Carolina Infantry.

FORT ROWAN. A Union-built fort located on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad within today's city limits of New Bern. In early 1864 the fort was garrisoned by Company F of the Rhode Island Artillery.

RUDISELL NITRE MINES.

CAMP (DAN) RUSSELL. Camp Russell at Raleigh was General Hospital No. 13 (Pettigrew Hospital) during the Civil War. The Surgeon-In-Charge was Edmund B. Haywood.

FORT RUSSELL. Fort Defiance.

FORT RUTHERFORD. Davidson's Fort.

RUTHERFORD POST. The town of Rutherford was occupied by Army troops June 1871 to October 1872. Captain V. K. Hart, 7th Cavalry, with Company C and Battery A of the 4th Artillery, aggregating 135 men, established the post in compliance with Special Orders No. 28, Headquarters Post of Chester, South Carolina.

SALISBURY MILITARY PRISON. A large Confederate military prison located in Rowan County around an old cotton mill in the fall of 1861.



SANDY RIDGE CAMP. This fortified Confederate encampment was located in Craven County east of Dover on what is known as the Old Dover Road. A substantial engagement was fought here on April 20, 1863, involving several regiments from each side.

FORT ROLLINS. Confederate fort at Blowing Rock, Watauga County. (Powell).

FORT SAN JUAN DE XUALLA. "On the orders of Pedro Menendez de Aviles, [Captain] Juan Pardo left Sanu Elena [South Carolina] November 1, 1566, with party of twenty-five soldiers 'to discover and conquer the interior country from there to Mexico.' "... The season was far advanced, and there was so much snow on the mountains that he could not proceed. He remained fifteen days at Juada," an Indian village at the foot of the Alleghenies. (Woodbury Lowry, The Spanish Settlements within the Present Limits of the United States: Florida 1562-1574 119511, p. 275). He built a blockhouse named Fort San Juan de Xualla and left Sergeant Foyano in command of a small garrison. The site is believed to be the modern Qualla Cherokee Reservation in Swain County.

CAMP SAUNDERS. Onslow County.

FORT SCOTT. One of the stockades established in late 1837 and 1838 for the congregation of Cherokee Indians before removal to Oklahoma's Indian Territory, Fort Scott was located at Aquone, a community in western Macon County, on the Nantahala River.

SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR BASE. Activated in 1942, named for Lt. Seymour Johnson (1904-41), Navy Test Pilot. Within city limits of Goldsboro. Currently Tactical Air Force Base.



FORT SHALLOWBAG BAY.
Fort Ellis.

FORT SHAW. A Confederate fortification on Oak Island on the west side of the Cape Fear River, just south of present-day Southport in Brunswick County. Fort Shaw was located between Fort Caswell and Fort Campbell and protected Confederate blockade-runners.

CAMP SLOAN. A Confederate post located adjacent to the North Carolina Military Institute (1858) in Charlotte. Camp Sloan's site is at today's intersection of Morehead

Street and Independence Boulevard.

SMELTING WORKS. Lexington.

SMITH'S BATTERY. Part of the Confederate defenses of Wilmington.

SMITHVILLE. (Southport). Brunswick County.

FORT SPINOLA. Fort Caswell.

FORT STEVENSON. Also spelled Stephens, Stephenson, and Stevens, Fort Stevenson was a Union defense located on the west bank of the Neuse River just west of New Bern. Its armament consisted of five 32-pound guns manned in February 1864 by Company H, 5th Rhode Island Artillery, aggregating 43 men.

CAMP STOKES. A Confederate encampment, probably temporary, Camp Stokes was located at or near the town of Greensboro in Guilford County.

North Carolina Military Institute (1858) in Charlotte, Camp Stokes occupied ground near the presently intersection of Morehead Street and Independence Boulevard.

FORT STOKES. Near Wilmington.

FORT ST. PHILIP. Fort Anderson. (Powell).

FORT STRONG. Fort Davis.

FORT SULLIVAN. A Confederate defense located on Roanoke Island.

SUNNY POINT MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL. U. S. Army ocean going container movement and handling facility on 16,000 acres 5 miles north of Southport, Brunswick County.

CAMP SUTTON. A temporary World War II engineer training center established on March 7, 1942, Camp Sutton was located near Monroe in Union County. The post was named in honor of Frank Howie Sutton, who enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force and was killed in Libya on December 7, 1941. A press release, dated September 19, 1945, and issued by the War Department, listed this 2,473-acre post as surplus property, effective October 1, 1945.



FORT THOMPSON. A Confederate 13-gun sod installation; ten guns bearing on the river and only three on the land approaches. Fort Thompson was located on the Neuse River about six miles below New Bern. It was directly involved in the furious battle for possession of the town on March 14, 1862.

CAMP TOMB. Wilmington.

FORT TOTTEN. A strong fortification erected by Union forces after the capture of New Bern on March 14, 1862, Fort Totten stood on the western edge of the city, between today's U.S. 17 and 70. Originally its entrenchments extended all the way across New Bern from the Trent to the Neuse.

TRACY SWAMP. Jones County.

FORT UNION. Fort Dutton.

UPPER FORT. Davidson's Fort.

CAMP VANCE. A Confederate training camp, probably

established in 1861 and located near Sulphur Springs in central Buncombe County, Camp Vance was named for Colonel (later General) Robert B. Vance of the 29th North Carolina Infantry which trained here.

CAMP VANCE. A Confederate post located at or near Drexel, Burke County, Camp Vance was probably named for North Carolina's war governor, Colonel Zebulon B. Vance.

CAMP VANCE. Adjacent to Fort Branch, on the Roanoke River, near Hamilton in Martin County, Camp Vance was named in honor of Governor Zebulon B. Vance.

CAMP VANCE. Probably named for North Carolina's war governor, Camp Vance was located at or near Goldsboro, Wayne County.

CAMP VANCE. Established in 1862 near Kittrell in Vance County, this Confederate post was named for Governor Zebulon B. Vance.

CAMP VANCE. Probably established in 1863, Camp Vance was located near the city of Raleigh and named for the state's war governor.

CAMP VANCE. A temporary Confederate encampment established in 1861 near a community then known as Carolina City about one mile west of Morehead City opposite Bogue Island, Camp Vance in January 1862 was garrisoned by 42 officers and 766 enlisted men.

CAMP VANCE. Established in 1861 or 1862, Camp Vance was located near Garysburg.

FORT VANCE. A permanent Confederate training post established in 1861 at the town of Drexel about four miles east of Morganton, Burke County, Fort Vance was named in honor of North Carolina's war Governor Zebulon B. Vance. On June 28, 1864, the post was raided and captured by about 250 to 300 Federal troops led by Colonel George W. Kirk, who had brought his command all the way from Morristown in Tennessee.

BATTERY VANCE. Part of the defenses of Asheville, located at Vance Gap on Beaucatcher Mtn. It consisted of one or two cannon facing east.

WARM SPRINGS BLOCKHOUSE. Burnt Cane-Brake Blockhouse.

FORT WARREN. A Civil War fortification at Plymouth, Washington County, Fort Warren was in operation 1861-65.

CAMP WASHINGTON. A temporary Confederate encampment established in 1861, Camp Washington was located near Portsmouth on the Pamlico Sound side of the Outer Banks at Ocracoke Inlet.

CAMP WASHINGTON. A temporary Confederate encampment located near the town of Edenton in Chowan County.

CAMP WASHINGTON. A temporary Confederate post located at, or near, Hertford in Perquimans County.

FORT WASHINGTON. Actually a complex of batteries, Fort Washington was erected by Union forces at the present-day intersection of Market and 10th streets in the town of Washington on the Pamlico River in Beaufort County.

WEEKSVILLE NAVAL AIR STATION. A lighter-than-air field near Elizabeth City from 1942 to 1957.

FORT WESSELLS. Also known as the 85th Redoubt because it was built by the 85th New York Infantry, Fort Wessells was one of the Union-built defenses of Plymouth on the south bank of the Roanoke River and named for Brigadier General W. H. Wessells. Its present-day site is at the intersection of Campbell and Wilson streets in Plymouth.

CAMP WHITING. A Confederate encampment established in January 1864 at Lockwood Ferry Inlet in Brunswick County, near the South Carolina line, Camp Whiting was garrisoned from January to May 1864 by Company D of the 13th North Carolina Light Artillery.

CAMP WHITING. A temporary Confederate encampment located two miles east of Wilmington, Camp Whiting was established on January 2, 1863, as the winter quarters for 8th North Carolina Infantry troops under the command of Colonel H. M. Shaw.

CAMP WILKES. A temporary Confederate encampment, established in October 1861, Camp Wilkes was located two miles from Fort Macon.

CAMP WILLIAMS. A temporary Confederate post located at, or near, Snow Hill in Greene County.

FORT WILLIAMS. The principal Union fort at Plymouth on the Roanoke River, Fort Williams stood at the present-day intersection of Jefferson and Fort William streets and was named for General Thomas Williams. The fort was the last defense to fall to Confederate forces on April 20, 1864.

WILMINGTON ARMY AIR BASE.

WILMINGTON POST. This post was established in the city of Wilmington on May 23, 1866, by Company D, 8th Infantry, under the command of Captain Royal T. Frank. The post was abandoned on July 24, 1868.

CAMP WINFIELD. Probably a temporary Confederate encampment located adjacent to the Hatteras Lighthouse near the inlet.

FORT WINGFIELD. Fort Dillard.

CAMP WINSLOW. Probably a temporary Confederate encampment located at, or near, the city of Asheville.

CAMP WINSLOW. A Confederate training camp established in early 1861 in eastern Halifax County, near the town of Halifax, Camp Winslow was later moved across the river to the environs of Garysburg by Lieutenant Colonel William Dorsey Pender, who began the construction of barracks there.

CAMP (FORT) WOOL. A large Union encampment, also known as Fort Wool, was established just east of the village of Hatteras. After Federal forces captured nearby Forts Hatteras and Clark, the community was overrun by Union soldiers.

FORT (BATTERY) WORTH. Also known as Fort Hal, Fort Worth was a Union-built entrenched earthwork facing the Roanoke River at Plymouth's western city limits. On the last day of the Confederate siege of the town (April 17-20, 1864), it was attacked by Brigadier General Matthew W. Ransom's brigade.

CAMP WYATT. A Confederate encampment, Camp Wyatt was located two miles north of Fort Fisher in New Hanover County and named in honor of Henry Lawson Wyatt, the first North Carolina soldier killed in action in the Civil War, at Bethel Church, Virginia, on June 10, 1861.

CAMP WYATT. A Confederate post used for the duration of the war, Camp Wyatt was located near the city of Raleigh and named in honor of Henry Lawson Wyatt, the first North Carolina soldier killed in action, at Bethel Church, Virginia, June 10, 1861.

YOUNG'S FORT. During the Revolution, in 1778, Thomas Young constructed his new home about two miles north of Houstonville, Iredell County, with the idea of defense against bands of armed Tories in the area. Two two-storied, portholed structures of logs were erected and connected on the second floor by a walkway or bridge. Young's family lived in one and the other served as a distribution point for supplies and information for patriot troops in the region.

CALL TO MEET
at
CHARPEX '93
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
CHARLOTTE
4th and McDowell Sts.
SATURDAY, JULY 24
3 PM

CAMP GREENE

by Tony L. Crumbley

By 1917, it had taken nature and man 150 years to build the city of Charlotte to a population of 50,000. In ninety days the US government built a city within Charlotte to house more than 60,000 troops. Thanks to a war in Europe and the never ending lobbying of the Charlotte business community for a little piece of the action, this new "town" gives postal history collectors a part of World War I to collect.

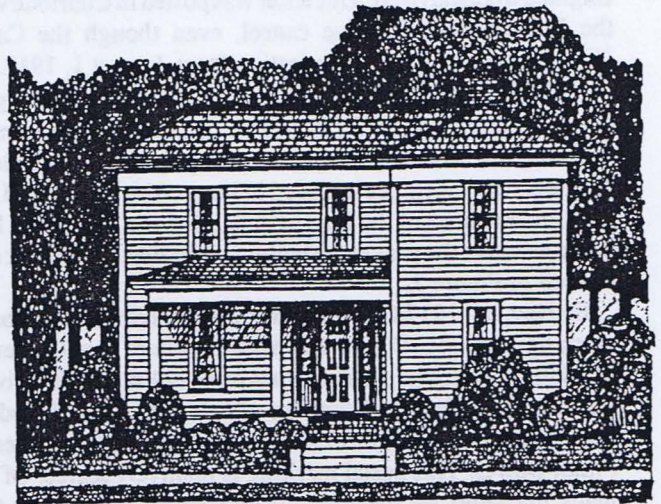
Throughout its history, few things have had as dramatic an impact on Charlotte as Camp Greene. In measuring the important events in its history, only the discovery of gold, the textile industry, location of Federal Reserve Branch Bank, and a major airline hub can measure up to the impact of Camp Greene. Yet in the world of N.C. postal history to date, Camp Greene is seemingly unimportant. It's the author's intent with this article to shed some light into the importance of this camp on the postal history of this state.

The entry of the United States into World War I was not without enthusiastic support from Charlotteans. They co-operated in every way from complying to "Heatless Mondays" to sending 1,800 of their own men to fight. But of most importance, WW I provided an opportunity to locate an Army Training Camp in Charlotte. Many Charlotteans remember Camp Greene as "the best thing that ever happened to the city." Named in honor of the Revolutionary War hero, Nathaniel Greene, the camp brought thousands of men from across the country and provided an economic boost to the city.

The history of the camp began with General Leonard Wood, Commander of the Department of the Southeast. It was his responsibility to determine where to locate major training facilities. Charlotte competed with Syracuse, N.Y., Athens, Ga., Wilmington and Fayetteville, N.C.

On July 13, 1917 the decision was made to locate this new training facility in Charlotte. On July 23, just ten days later, construction began on 2,728 acres of land north-west of downtown Charlotte. The original plans called for 940 wooden buildings, however, final plans resulted in 2,000 buildings. By August 6, 1917 trees were cleared and roads cut. By today's

standards an amazing feat took place in the month of August, for Camp Greene was completed as originally planned by the 28th. When it reached total completion, 23 million board feet of lumber had been used in its construction at a total cost of \$4.8 million. The only existing facility to be used in this new camp was the James C. Dowd house, which operated as temporary headquarters in the first days of the camp's operations.



The James C. Dowd House
Early Headquarters for Camp Greene
Charlotte, North Carolina

On Aug. 3, 1917 the post office was officially established at Camp Greene, and on Sept. 3, 1917 the first non-construction troops arrived at Camp Greene, 17,856 National Guard troops from New England, who were later joined by cavalry from Washington state, infantry from Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. The number grew to 60,000 men.

Seventeen different officers served as Commander of Camp Greene between September, 1917 and June, 1919. Many nationalities were represented at Camp Greene. There were regiments of regular U.S. Army containing solely men who did not speak English. Secretary of War Newton D. Baker announced he would station black troops in southern bases. On Nov. 25, 1917, the first black troops arrived; they were commanded by black officers, given segregated quarters, and provided with separate recreational facilities.

For the next year Camp Greene continued to train troops for

the war in Europe. On November 18, 1918 the war was over and no longer was there a need for Camp Greene. By January 1919 the decision was made to dismantle the camp. Actual work began on

Feb. 1, and within 90 days little was left of the camp except for the original Dowd house. Today all that remains are a few monuments, the old Dowd house, some cement foundations and a few post marks for collectors.

The postal history of Camp Greene is certainly not as exciting as many facets of N.C.'s postal history, but it does have some variety. Because many of the troops stationed here wrote home, the markings from Camp Green are not scarce. Most, however, are found on post cards or envelopes furnished by the YMCA.

Figure 1 is an example of an early cover from Camp Greene posted Oct. 30, 1917, less than two months after the first New England troops arrived. This letter was posted in Charlotte with the International Machine cancel, even though the Camp Greene post office was in operation from August 1, 1917.

The International Postal Supply Company of N.Y. produced its first machine for Brooklyn in 1888. By 1895, International had become the leader in the postmarking machine business with machines installed in large cities across the U.S. A tell-tale feature of the International dial is a very short line or arc just over the year at the bottom of the dial. This mark can be seen in Figure 2.

By Nov. 24, 1917 Camp Greene had received its own postal marking machine. Figure 2 is an example of this Universal Machine cancel. The postmark measures 22+ mm. The Universal Stamping Machine Company of N.Y. first started producing machines in 1909. In 1920 the company was taken over by Pitney Bowes. This postal marking is relatively scarce. Of the many markings we have seen from Camp Greene, only two have been of this variety.

By Dec. 22, 1917, as seen in Figure 3, a smaller die was being used. This new dial continued in use until the camp was dismantled. With so few of the Type I cancels having been seen, the author does not know if there was an overlap or if this represents exclusive use of these markings.

Figure 2 is an example of this marking used on Oct. 1, 1918, less than two months before Armistice Day. The Camp Greene post office was closed March 15, 1919. Such is the postal history of Charlotte's Camp Greene, no fancy cancels, no color markings, yet diversity and mystery exists, making this an interesting era of N.C. postal history for collectors to explore.

Postscript:

It is not uncommon for coincidences to happen occasionally, but for two to happen around one article is worthy of reporting. While writing this article, the author had a phone call at his office from the U.S. Army Arsenal Department seeking information on Camp Greene and any records that may have survived. I was ashamed to tell them that we were looking for the same - wonder what's buried out there!

Within a week, the author received a note from a NCPHS member, Dr. Margaret Wilson, offering encouragement on the Camp Greene article as she had a special interest in the camp. Her father had been chosen by a Colonel Sheep to be the



Figure 2



Figure 3

quartermaster for the hospital at the camp. Quite a coincidence!

Editor's Note:

See cover for panoramic aerial view, probably taken from an unmanned balloon, of Camp Greene complete with pasted up airplanes. Also a plan map of the camp showing a typical regimental tent layout including stables for horses.

NCPHS BUSINESS MEETING AT CHARPEX SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1993, 3PM

The business of electing members to the board of directors, which, in turn, will elect a new slate of society officers for the 1994-96 term tops the agenda for our meeting. Vice-president Alan Vestal will preside in the absence of President Scott Troutman.

The nominating committee will nominate following as directors for the term ending in 1996:

Pierre Oldham
Philip Wall
Maurice Bursey
Tony L. Crumbley

Nominations will be accepted from the floor. The retiring board members whose terms end at the end of 1993 are:

Scott Troutman
Del Frazier
Brian Greene
Stefan Jaronski

The following directors have unexpired terms which will end in 1994:

James H. Harris
Ken Schoolmeester
Tom Richardson
Harry McDowell

Following the annual business meeting, the board of directors will organize by electing a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer.

OLD COVERS MADE GOOD NOTE PADS

by Robert L. Sanford

Over the past couple of decades while collecting postal history I've come across many unusual and interesting covers only to find that someone has used them for scratch pads to write a personal note, grocery list, or favorite recipe. I realized that personal notes haven't varied much over the years, but some recipes are interesting, like Aunt Martha's Prune Strudel, or Granny's Soda Biscuits.

Well, awhile back I was going through a box of postal history stuff, that's exactly what it was, stuff, that I had stored in the attic. I came across this Scott #10 envelope with a blue WARRENTON, NC postmark that was sent to Rehobeth, Wilson County, Alabama. This would be a very desirable cover providing it was in decent condition, but it looks like it had been through a war and maybe it was. This poor cover was wrinkled, torn, and had been profusely written upon in pencil on both sides. I started to throw it back into the box of stuff, but decided to try and decipher the writing. Yep, it was recipes written on both sides, but they appeared to be folk medicine recipes for both beast and man. You folk medicine experts will have to let me know if these concoctions really work.

The recipe on the front reads: *Strong Copperas watered sprinkled in places infested by rats will make them leave. Rub Brick dust on knises (knees?) with the half of a raw Potatoe. Asparagus roots eaten raw produce sleep, perspiration & cure Hydrophobia.*

Cure for Fistula & Poll aril when formed cut a large orafice discharge the matter freely Equal parts blue stone, saltpetre, & allum make a strong tea apply freely just washing in soap & water.

another 1/2 pt alcohol - 1 oz Corrosive Sublimate Apply warm with mop or brush every day or two.

The recipe on the back reads:

Pint bottle of Wine

20 grs Quinine

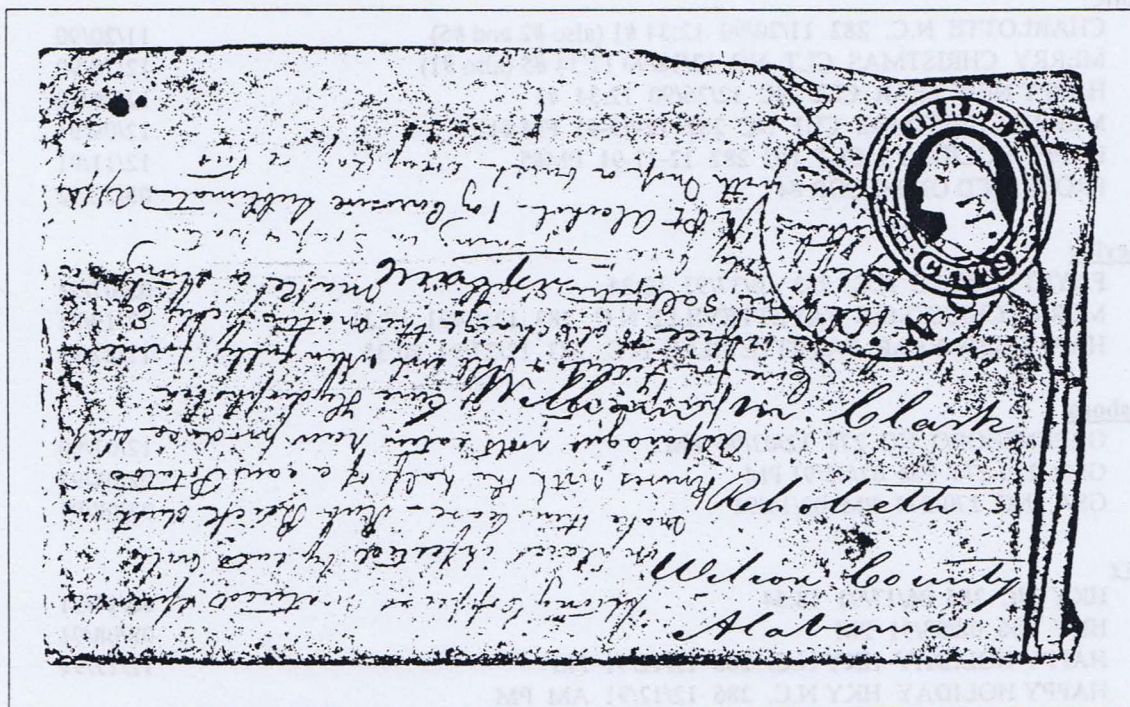
1/2 oz Tinct Iron

20 Drops Landamin (Laudinum? ed.)

1 Teaspoonful 3 times a day before meals.

*BiCarbonate of Iodide Potash
T.*

Ergot



NORTH CAROLINA SPRAYED-ON POSTMARKS

by Scott Troutman

Are you hunting for something interesting yet inexpensive to collect? Try sprayed-on postmarks. North Carolina is one of the states which actively uses the new technology to mark mail.

The official USPS explanation for the introduction of these markings is that "...many mailers intentionally send out mailings bearing stale, or incorrect meter dates, since metered mail normally bypasses the cancelers. This practice makes it look as though the post office is delivering the mail late, when it is actually the senders fault. The new marking system positively places the correct date on the envelope, thus battling the deceptive practice."

The marking is created by an ink-jet printing head which is attached as an add-on device to the multiline optical character readers (MLOCR's or just OCR's) that have been in use for some years. The ink-jet printer, which is computer driven, can be programmed to apply most any message, though typically a date is all the information that a machine cancel supplies.

According to a September 25, 1989 article by Wayne L. Youngblood in Linn's Stamp News, the first ink-jet machines were installed in Stamford, Conn. An August 11, 1989 marking is the earliest known, though the sprayer was tested as early as January 10th and 11th of that year.

Raleigh was the fourth city in which the devices were installed, with June 22, 1990 being the earliest known marking. To date the sprayed-on postmarks are known from 174 cities in the U.S., eight* of which are in North Carolina. The list that follows is from Fred Baumann's article in the August 10, 1992 Linn's augmented by other markings in various NCPHS collections.

The form of these postmarks, including dates, times and arrangement of text is subject to frequent changes. The holiday slogans are surprisingly elusive.

The author would be interested in seeing new varieties or earlier dates on known cancels. Send them to PO Box 270184, Oklahoma City, OK 73137.

** In the several months between the author's writing and NCPHS publishing, more have been added.*

Asheville

	<u>Earliest Known Date</u>
ASHEVILLE NC 288 12:34 03/05/91 #1	03/05/91
MERRY CHRISTMAS AVL 288 21:42 12/16/91	12/16/91
GMF ASHEVILLE NC 288 11/18/92 23:37	11/18/92

Charlotte

CHARLOTTE N.C. 282 11/20/90 12:34 #1 (also #2 and #5)	11/20/90
MERRY CHRISTMAS CLT NC 12/18/90 12:34 #5 (also #1)	12/18/90
HAPPY NEW YEAR CLT NC 12/26/90 12:34 #1	12/26/90
MERRY CHRISTMAS CLT NC 282 12-09-91 PM #1	12/09/91
HAPPY HOLIDAYS CLT NC 282 12-11-91 PM#5	12/11/91
PROCESSED ON MLCOR #4	05/22/92

Fayetteville

FAYETTEVILLE N.C. 283 10/37/91 12:34	03/07/91
MERRY CHRISTMAS FAYETTEVILLE N.C. 283 12/19/91 17:21	12/19/91
HAPPY NEW YEAR FAYETTEVILLE N.C. 283 12/27/91 20:35	12/27/91

Greensboro

GREENSBORO NC 274 12/07/90 PM	12/07/90
GSO 270-274 PM 02/08/91 PM	02/08/91
GSA, NC 270-274 PM 03/19/91	03/08/91

Hickory

HKY NC 286 06/17/91 18:54	06/17/91
HKY 286 08/08/91 PM	08/08/91
HAPPY HOLIDAY HKY N.C. 286 12/12/91 PM	12/12/91
HAPPY HOLIDAY HKY N.C. 286 12/12/91 AM PM	
HKY NC 286 #2 06/02/92 PM	06/02/92

Piedmont Triad

NC PIEDMONT TRIAD AREA 274 OCR #3 11/14/90	11/14/90
PIEDMONT TRIAD AREA 274 11/18/90 12:34	11/18/90

Kinston

KINSTON N.C. 285 10/29/92 21:02

10/29/92

Raleigh

RAL NC 27611 062290

06/22/90

10/03/90 PM RAL NC 276

10/03/91

HAPPY HOLIDAYS 12/16/91 PM RAL NC 276 #2

12/16/91

Rocky Mount

HAPPY HOLIDAYS

12/??/90

20:56 ROCKY MT 278/279 10/01/91

10/01/91

SEASONS GREETINGS RMT NC 278 12/12/91

12/12/91

PM ROCKY MT. NC 05/14/92

05/14/92

Non-Profit Org.

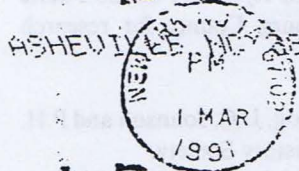
U.S. Postage

PAID

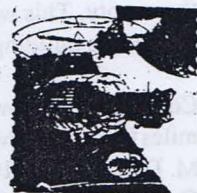
Lincoln, NE

Permit No. 78

GMF ASHEVILLE NC 288 11/18/92 23:37



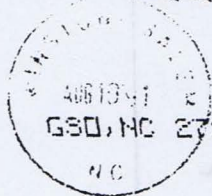
CHARLOTTE NC 282 05/16/92 20:19 #2



CHARLOTTE NC 282 23:36 08-14-92 #5

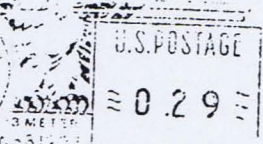
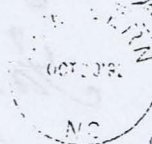
CHARLOTTE N.C. 282 20:53 08-26-92 #8

FAYETTEVILLE N.C. 283 08/18/92 19:18



GSO, NC 270-274 PM 08/19/91

11 METER 240



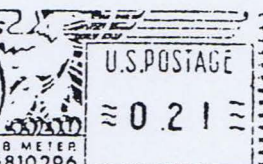
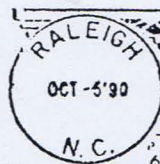
GSO, NC 274 PM 08/21/92

KINSTON N.C. 285 10/29/92 21:02

05/25/93 PM RAL NC MLDOR



PRESTO FIRST CLASS



10/03/90 PM RAL NC 276

A STAMPLESS COVER FROM HOYLESVILLE, N.C.

by Scott Troutman

The North Carolina Post Office Catalog¹ shows that a post office listed as Hoylesville operated in Gaston County near present day Dallas from February 24, 1817 until March 5, 1848. While this would put any cover from this town in the stampless period, the Illustrated N.C. Postal Markings, 1777-1865,² lists no markings as known from this town.

Thus, it was with some excitement that I recently acquired the folded letter illustrated. It is dated December 10, 1824 and is from postmaster Andrew C. Hoyl with free franking to a business associate in Philadelphia. Andrew Hoyl, whose name has been misspelled in most literature as Hoyle, was the only postmaster of this town.

Andrew Hoyl was the grandson of Peter Heyl, a German immigrant who was one of the pioneering settlers in what was then Lincoln County. Andrew's father Adam Hoyl settled near Hoylesville and Andrew developed a huge plantation there. Indeed he may have been the richest man in the history of either Lincoln or Gaston Counties. When he died in 1852, his estate was valued at \$200,000.³

Andrew operated the post office out of his son-in-law's place of business, which Andrew built. It consisted of a dwelling, general store and post office in one building. In the book, Gastonia and Gaston County⁴, the post office building is listed as still standing and as being one of the show places in the county. This would make it one of the rare pre-Civil War post office buildings still standing.

In 1846 Gaston County was split out of Lincoln County. A new townsite was laid out as the county seat three miles from Hoylesville. It was named Dallas in honor of George M. Dallas (1792-1864), a vice-president of the United States. On March 5, 1848 the Hoylesville post office was moved to Dallas and the name changed, however Andrew Hoyl continued as postmaster until his death in 1852.

The letter indicates that the town name was Hoylsville and that Hoyl was how Andrew spelled his sir name. The following is the content of the folded letter:

Hoylsville N.C. Lincoln County

Dear Friend,

I inform you that we are all well and that I sent a wagon to town for the goods inspected in your city in September. I am hourly expecting its arrival. I have not heard from you nor my sons since I left the city. We are anctious to hear. Also I am about the trouble you to procure me a copy of a certain Thomas Satters will who died in Philadelphia on Mar St. many years past, who's widow married a Britton. I wish to know wheather the widow is dead or not & in what situation her estate is left. Wheather all spent or not. I will pay the charges of the copy. Also state how my son is.

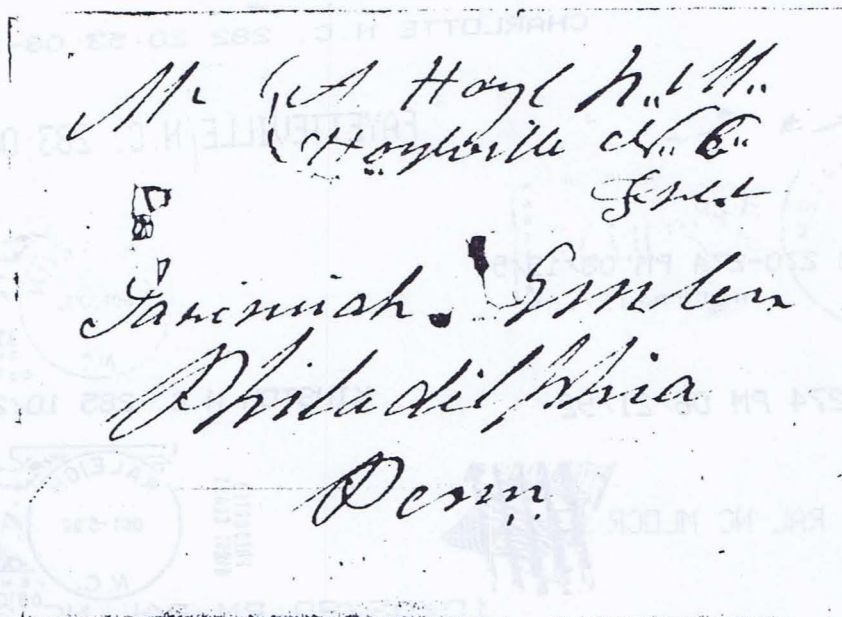
Mr. J. Sinten

Yours Respectfully,
An. C. Hoyl

The author wishes to thank Pat Ryckman of the Public Library of Charlotte & Mecklenburg County for research assistance.

Bibliography

1. North Carolina Post Office Catalog, L.C. Johnson and P.H. Perkinson, 1984, N.C. Postal History Society.
2. Illustrated North Carolina Postal Markings, 1777-1865, 1988, Vernon S. Stroupe, N.C. Postal History Society.
3. The County of Gaston, Two Centuries of a North Carolina Region, 1961, Robert F. Cope and Manly Wade Wellman, Gaston County Historical Society.
4. Gaston and Gaston County North Carolina, 1951(?), Joseph H. Separk.



NORTH CAROLINA'S SMALLEST POST OFFICE A VICTIM OF ARSON

by Scott Troutman

The smallest post office in North Carolina is no more, according to a brief news report in the October 27th edition of the Raleigh News and Observer. According to the newspaper account the Salvo, Dare County, post office was badly damaged by an arsonist on the night of October 7, 1992.

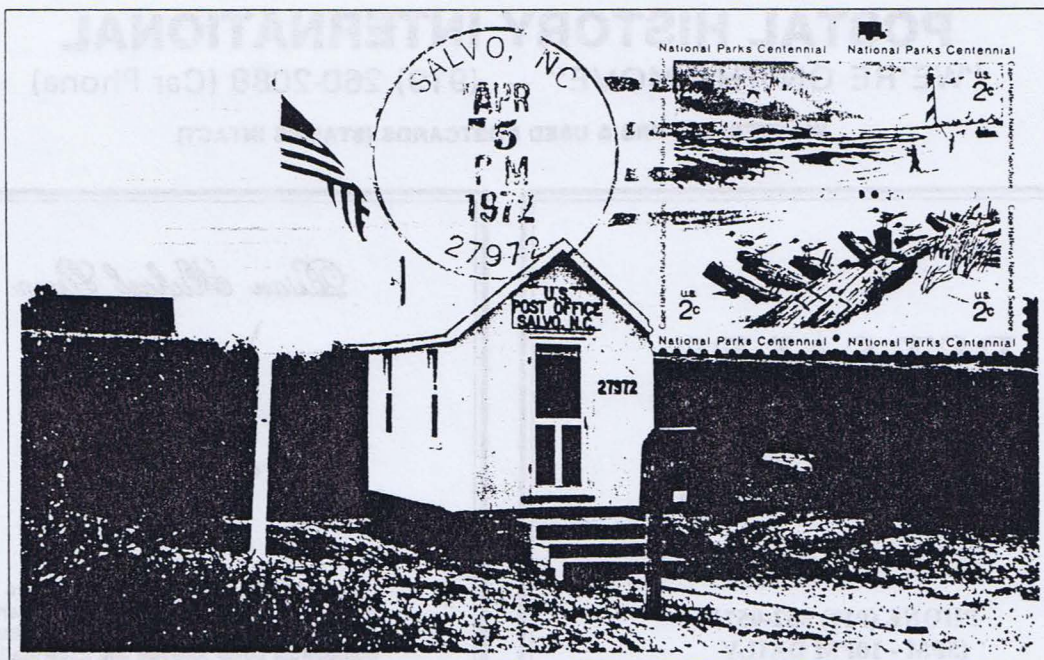
The tiny wooden building, 8 feet by 12 feet, had served the outer banks community of Salvo since January 20, 1901. In recent years it had sat next to the Salvo camp ground and used zip code 27972.

Edward A. Hooper, who has worked at the post office for 46 years, the last 15 years as postmaster, said he planned to rebuild, but was told by the sectional center in Raleigh that he

could not. The latest guidelines for new post offices require that the building be handicapped accessible and to have restroom facilities for employees. The old post office was not much bigger itself than an outhouse!

In 1988 Salvo tied with post offices in Birds Landing, California and Ochopee, Florida as the nations smallest post office and was a tourist attraction for that reason. Salvo will now be serviced by Rodanthe.

The author thinks that East Lake, also in Dare County, is probably now the smallest post office in North Carolina. It is a whopping 8.5 feet by 13 feet.





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