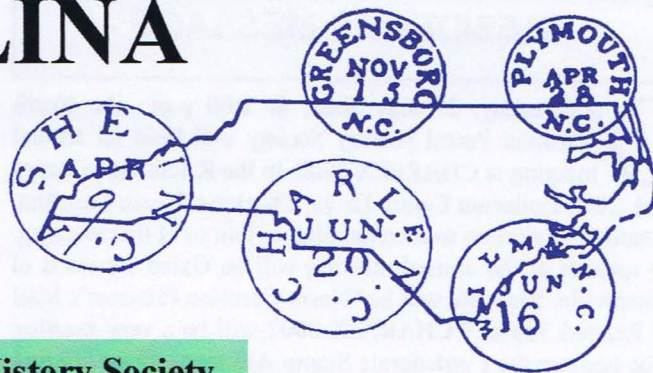


NORTH CAROLINA POSTAL HISTORIAN

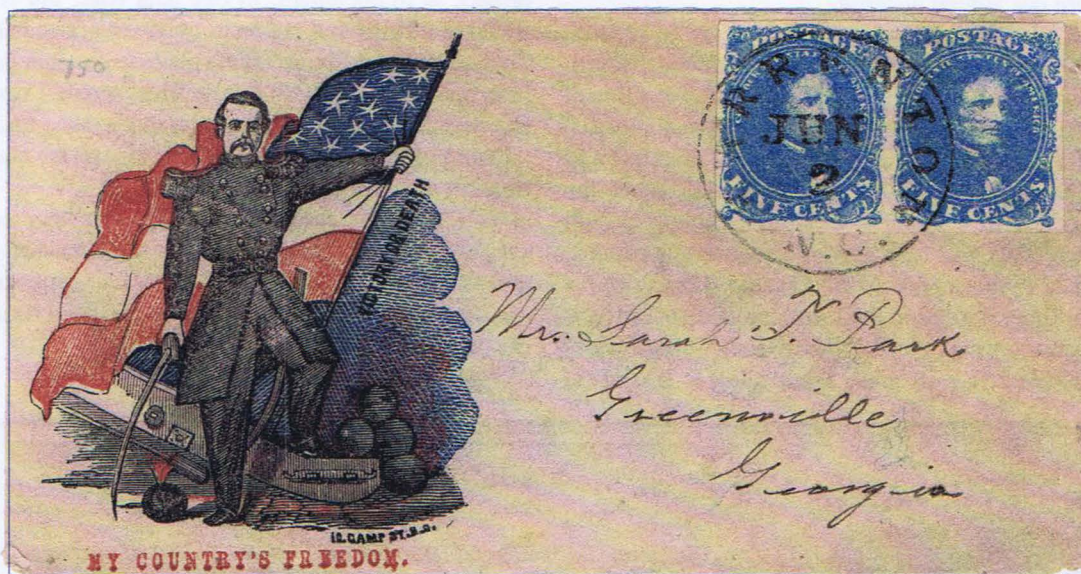


The Journal of the North Carolina Postal History Society

Volume 21, No. 1

Spring 2002

Whole 78



FAKE,

FAKE,

FAKE !!!

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

On Saturday, 27 July 2002, at 1:00 p.m., the North Carolina Postal History Society will hold its annual meeting at CHARPEX 2002, in the Renaissance Suites Hotel, 2800 Coliseum Centre Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina. I extend an invitation to each member to join us at this meeting. Our speaker at the annual meeting will be Galen Harrison of Kernersville. His topic will be "North Carolina Prisoner's Mail and Related Topics." CHARPEX 2002 will be a very exciting venue because the Confederate Stamp Alliance will be holding their annual meeting at the show. They will have a full schedule of talks on Saturday, at 1130 a.m., 3:00 p.m., and 4:00 p.m. Many of the best known Confederate postal history students will be participating in the talks and a panel discussion including Leonard Hartmann, Jerry Palazolo, Trish Kaufmann, Peter Powell, Frank Crown, and Scott Trepel. For those NCPHS members that are Confederate enthusiasts, CHARPEX 2002 will be a real treat. Because of the CSA meeting, I expect that there will be a good bourse, which also will be to our advantage.

The NCPHS Board of Directors will hold its meeting at 11:30 a.m. before our annual meeting.

Two NCPHS projects at the state archives in Raleigh continue to make good progress. We are about to enter our fourth year working at the archives. On the first project, the creation of a North Carolina Postal History collection, we have completed assembling the main collection of 19th century material and have started work on sorting 20th century material. When the sorting is completed, we will begin creating a catalog of 20th century markings. This will be a new effort since our catalog, *Post Offices and Postmasters of North Carolina*, does not list 20th century markings. To date in the 19th century area, we have identified 492 new markings for *Post Offices and Postmasters of North Carolina*. What is even more astonishing is that about

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13.5% of all the covers that we examined and assembled into the North Carolina Postal History collection have yielded markings that are new to our records! The 20th century covers promise to be just as interesting since we will be starting essentially from scratch in this area as a catalog of 20th century North Carolina markings does not exist. Our second project, which is proceeding simultaneously with the North Carolina Postal History collection project, is to document, in one data base, the North Carolina postal markings that reside in other collections at the archives. To date we have almost 7,000 entries in the data base, which can be accessed by county and post office. Again, I would like to ask any member who would like to provide some assistance in this ongoing effort to contact me. We work at the state archives in Raleigh on Mondays each week.

As always, I welcome your comments and suggestions for improving the society. Please feel free to call me at home (336) 545-0175, send me an email message, or write to me. Both my email address and my mailing address appear in this journal.

Dick Winter



North Carolina Postal Historian

The North Carolina Postal Historian is the official journal of the North Carolina Postal History Society. It is published quarterly in January, April, July and October.

Membership in the Society is \$15 per year. Applications for membership may be obtained from the Treasurer. Submissions for the Newsletter or inquiries may be addressed to the editors.

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Beautiful North Carolina Confederate Covers - All Fake!

By Richard F. Winter

The U.S. Philatelic Classics Society has a special program called the Stamp & Cover Repository & Analysis Program, S.C.R.A.P. The primary goal of this program is to get philatelic fakes, frauds, and forgeries off the market while retaining them for study and reference. This program has been in place for many years and has resulted in the removal of several hundred stamps and covers from the possibility of being resold as genuine items when, in fact, they are not. Each of the items in S.C.R.A.P. has been donated to the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society for this program.

Among the S.C.R.A.P. items is a substantial amount of fake Confederate material. Most of the Confederate fakes are beautiful covers, some with very desirable combinations of adhesives and uses. They are found most often on unused patriotic covers or other unused envelopes with genuine adhesives added, fake postmarks applied, and fake addresses penned on the envelopes. Many have been attributed to John Fox, a well-known dealer from the 1960s-1980s who was responsible for hundreds of fake covers getting into numerous collections. He sold many covers privately to collectors and others through his auctions. Because many of the covers were created to suite the needs of specific collectors, they were usually in pristine condition, a fact that should have made them suspect from the start.

Nevertheless, many of the Fox fakes have successfully made their way into unsuspecting collections and many more may not as yet have been detected.

My purpose with this article is to show a few beautiful covers that appear to have been postmarked in North Carolina during the Confederacy. Each is from the S.C.R.A.P. collection and attributed to John Fox. I am not qualified to demonstrate why each is a fake and shall not attempt to do so, except to say that they are suspiciously beautiful in appearance, a trait usually not seen on most Confederate covers. Fox fakes often had the same addressee and address, sometimes copied from real letters. Showing these items may help the reader to spot other potential fakes. I am certain that the Confederate Stamp Alliance and the Philatelic Foundation are prepared to render opinions should you spot similar covers in your collections.

Anyone with known fake covers in their collections who desires to make certain that these items will never be resold again as genuine covers is urged to consider donating their covers to the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society for their S.C.R.A.P. collection. That society will formally acknowledge those donations if you wish to declare them as donations to a non-profit organization.

{Descriptions are by the editors.}



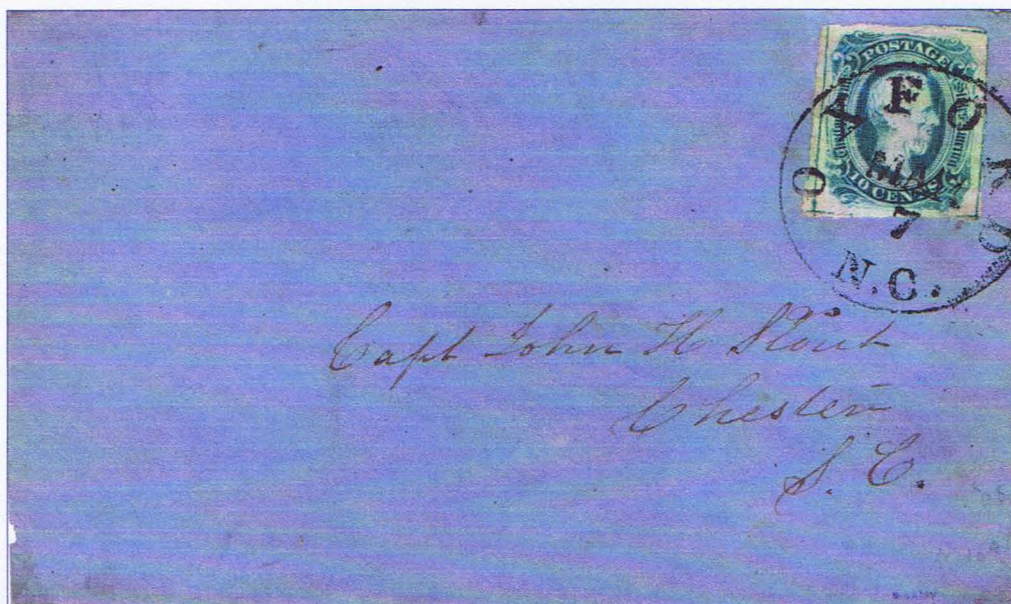
A pair of CSA #1's have been added along with an *Examined* to make a fake prisoner of war cover from a genuine Federal Old Point Comfort cover.



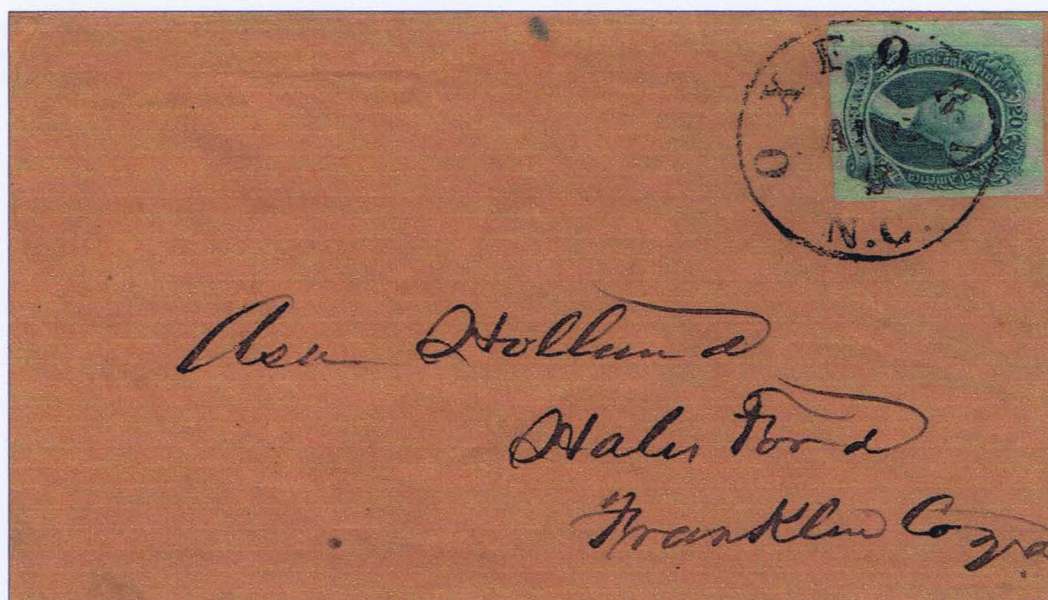
Salisbury cds is much more bold than the genuine.
The *Ex WK* is different than the known manuscript.



Fake made by adding the pair of mint #6's, fake Salisbury cds, and
Ex WK to a genuine Old Point Comfort cover.

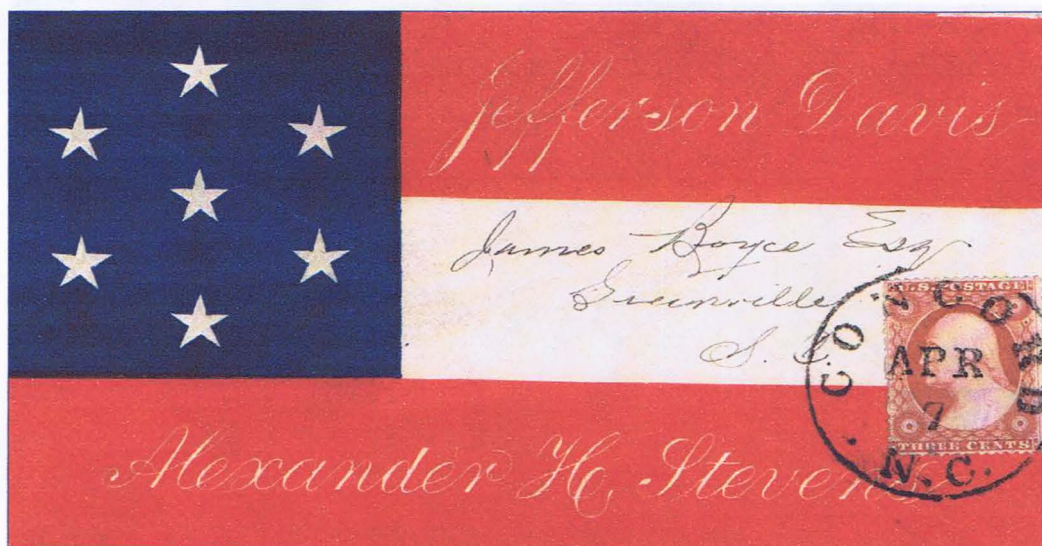


In these two Oxford fakes, the wear on the cds is typical of the post-war period.





Genuine Old Point Comfort cover to which a genuine CSA #11 has been added with a fake Salisbury cancellation. Note the edges of the fake cancellation are ragged and blurry.



A genuine Federal #26 added to a genuine unused patriotic cover and a fake Concord, N.C. cancellation. This patriotic cover is not known used during the war. The cover is addressed to an Esq., a trademark of Fox on covers he had addressed. The Concord cds is also ragged.

Durham, It's Legend in Tobacco

by Tony L. Crumbley

The story of Durham is an epic of the struggles of valiant men with no financial resources, little education, and scant business training. They established a tobacco empire in a South impoverished by War. Their only resources were the soil under their feet, their determination to succeed, and their willingness to work hard, day and night, under the most adverse circumstances, to accomplish their aims.

No city in North Carolina started with so little and developed to such size in so short a time as Durham. Several factors combined to make this possible.

- (1) In 1852, Eli and Elisha Slade, farmers of Caswell County, by chance produced a fine yellow leaf tobacco, lighter in color than the tobaccos of Virginia and elsewhere, and also possessing a distinctive flavor. It was found that a light, sandy siliceous soil produced this new type leaf.

type of tobacco and carried the good news to all parts of the nation.

- (4) Men of vision and enterprise arose in the village of Durham's Station to take advantage of the opportunity to pioneer in a new field of endeavor. They not only developed a new city but a new empire, that of tobacco.

Little is known of the Durham section before the middle 1700's. It had been the home of the Eno and Occoneechee Indians, peaceful tribes who had left in the early part of the century. Settlement was very slow. In 1854, Durhamville, later Durham's Station, was merely a stopping place for the train. There was a store or so, and a few small homes, widely scattered, but the community was strictly rural. Other settlements nearby were larger than Durham, but a communications and shipping center had been established here.

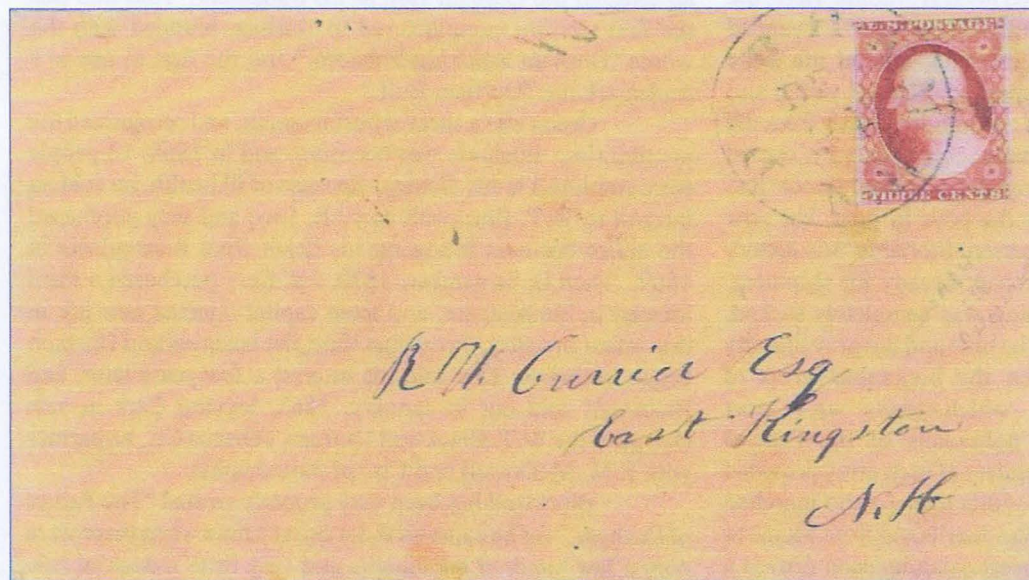


Fig. 1 Durham (Orange County) Type 1 cds on issue of 1851

- (2) In 1852 the North Carolina Railroad started a line through this section, and a four-acre site for the station, which opened in 1854, was donated by Dr. Bartlett Durham, a young bachelor physician whose home, Pandora's Box, stood near the railroad at the Southeast corner of Corcoran Street. He also served as the first station agent.

- (3) During the closing days of the War Between the States in April, 1865, soldiers of the Confederate and Union armies became acquainted with this new

were considered by many of the rural people to be both unhealthy and effeminate, or designed for the "city fellers."

The second impetus to the growth of Durham is credited to the raid on Green's tobacco factory by Northern troops at the end of the Civil War. However, according to Paul's history, written less than twenty years later while memories were still fresh, the raiding was done by soldiers of both armies. Paul relates:

In April, 1865, Sherman encamped at Raleigh, while Johnston, with his remnant of heroic troops, rested in Greensboro. Between Raleigh and Greensboro, a distance of

The railroad gave the first impetus to the growth of Durham in about a hundred years, if that might be termed an impetus. By the time of the War Between the States, Durham had progressed little. There were a few more stores and more small homes. There was a village of about 200, as well as a station. There was also a small tobacco factory, operated by John R. Green, where the tobacco leaves were flailed by hand and packed for sale to pipe smokers. Chewing tobacco was very popular, as well as snuff, the latter being widely consumed by women. Back in those early days, many rural women smoked pipes, either clay or corncob. For many years after their introduction, cigarettes

Figure 2

Homemade brown paper cover with CSA issue of 1863-65 and black Type 2 double circle cds.

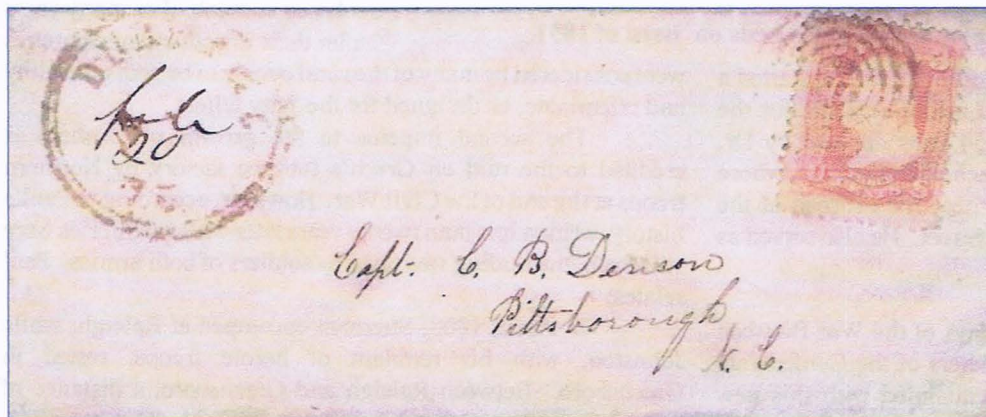


about 75 miles, both armies roamed freely. Gen. Johnston indicated to Gen. Sherman his desire for a conference and an armistice of ten days was declared. These two great chieftains met in consultation, in a little house near Durham, which was then an insignificant railroad station, with only about 200 inhabitants. This station was declared neutral ground. Here, the boys in blue and gray met in friendly intercourse -- swapped horses, ran foot races, shot at targets, and, around the same campfires, told of hairbreadth escapes, spun camp yarns, and had a "good time" generally. About one hundred yards from the railway station stood a two-story frame tobacco factory, owned by the late John R. Green. During the war Mr. Green had manufactured smoking tobacco for the boys in gray, but now Green had seemingly lost his occupation. Stored in this factory were large quantities of smoking tobacco ready for shipment, and during the armistice the building was completely sacked. Around the campfires, in Durham, the blue and the gray literally smoked the pipe of peace. When the honorable terms of surrender were consummated -- which terms were most dishonorably ignored by radical politicians of the Federal government at Washington -- the soldiers of each army provided themselves with a plentiful supply of this tobacco and marched homeward. Thus Green's tobacco was distributed from Maine to Texas, and what he regarded as a great calamity soon proved a

great blessing. When the soldiers, on reaching home, had exhausted their supply of tobacco, orders, directed to the R.R. Agent, Postmaster, etc., at Durham, began to pour in rapidly for more of that tobacco. Mr. Green was quick to see his advantage, and immediately christened his tobacco "Durham," an selected the Durham Bull as his trademark. And this was the first tobacco manufactured in Durham branded with the words "Durham Smoking Tobacco," and the first to use as a trademark the "Durham Bull."

Green was a shrewd businessman, and recognized the possibilities. Business was booming, and in 1868, 12 people were employed in his factory. Because of ill health, he sold an interest to W.T. Blackwell and J.R. Day, and they purchased the entire business following his death from tuberculosis in 1869. Then in September, 1870, J.S. Carr purchased a third interest in the business, and fresh capital injected new life in this infant industry. From that time, the business and Durham began to thrive. Day sold his interest a few years later, and Blackwell sold out in January, 1883, leaving Carr in sole charge of the W.T. Blackwell Durham Tobacco Co., as partner with E.M. McDowell and Co., of Philadelphia.

Blackwell has been very properly termed "The Father of Durham," for he came on the scene at a time when there were only a few hundred inhabitants and very little industrial life.



**Issue of 1865-69
with brown Type 2 cds**



Figure 4

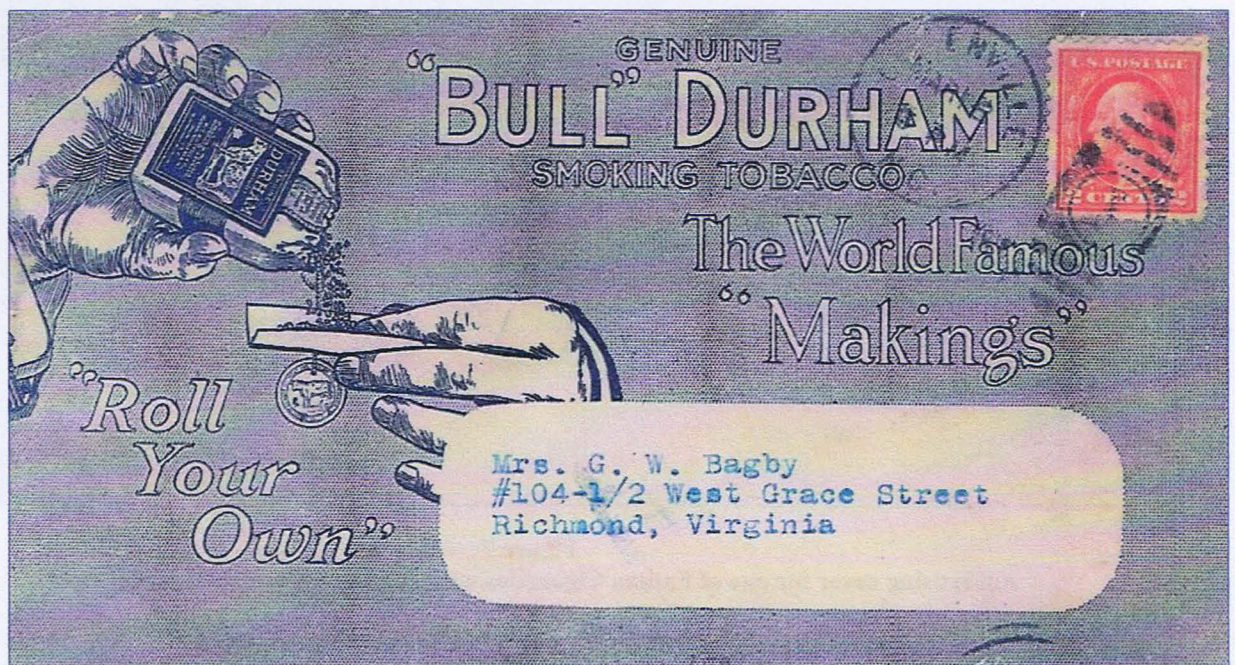
He gave the third impetus to the tobacco industry, and he was also a builder, with visions of future greatness for Durham. On retiring from the tobacco business he opened the Bank of Durham, but lost his fortune in 1888, because of his liberal policies of lending money without sufficient security.

Carr soon became the leading spirit in Durham's business and civil life, and was reputedly the first millionaire in North Carolina. (Fig. 6) Courtly in manner and charitable by nature, he was a popular figure on the streets of Durham, always accessible to rich and poor alike, and his acts of personal charity were legion. He lived in the grand manner, occupied a handsome mansion on East Main Street, and seldom appeared without a flower on the lapel of his coat, usually a white carnation. He sold out the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Co. in 1889 to devote himself more fully to banking and other interests, and to the

development of the Durham Hosiery Mills. He lost his wealth following the economic collapse after World War I and died April 29, 1924.

Another important Durham businessman was Washington Duke. Upon receiving his pardon from the war, Mr. Duke traded a \$5 Confederate note to a union soldier for \$.50 silver. This, plus a little land and his share of tobacco that had been grown on this land by a tenant farmer, was all he had in assets. Mr. Duke took this tobacco and prepared it for smoking. (Fig. 7) He traveled Eastern North Carolina that fall and winter and traded it for cash and other goods. This became his start as Tobacco King. His family's desires to bring quality education to Durham and his success in moving Trinity College (Fig. 4), now Duke University, to Durham is yet another story for another article.

Figure 5



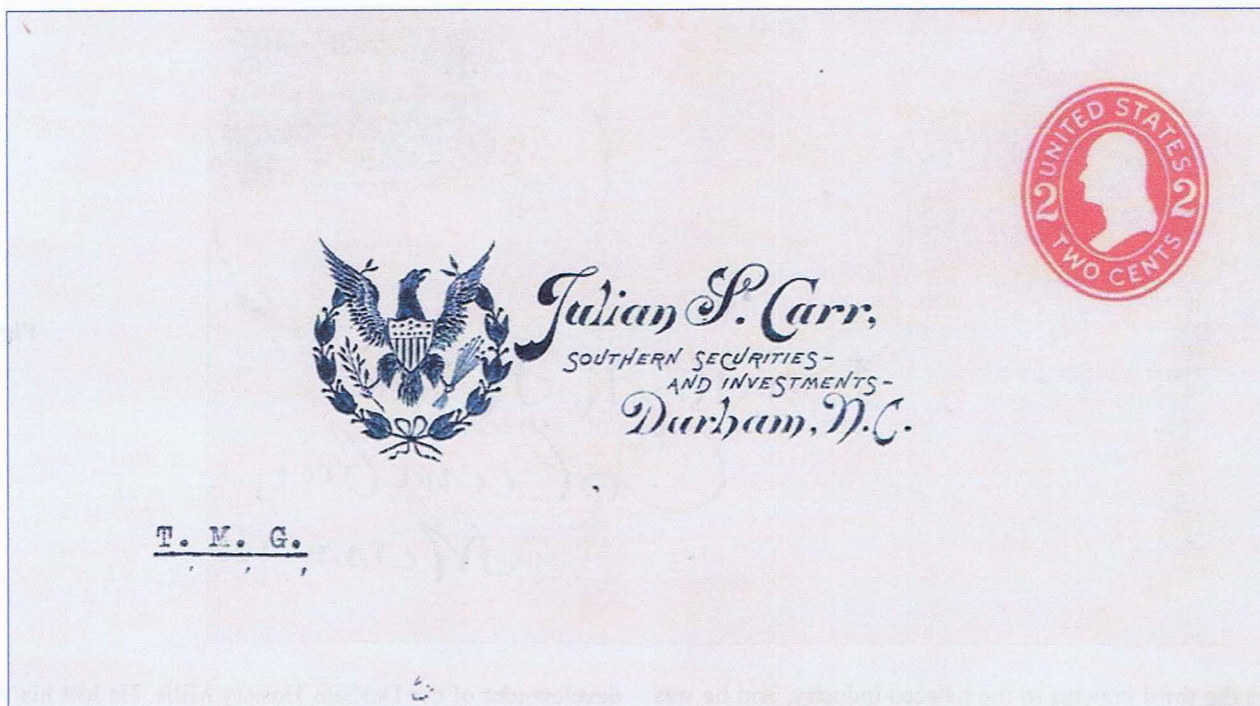


Figure 6
Postal stationery issue of 1907 - 16. Unused return envelope from the office of Julian S. Carr.

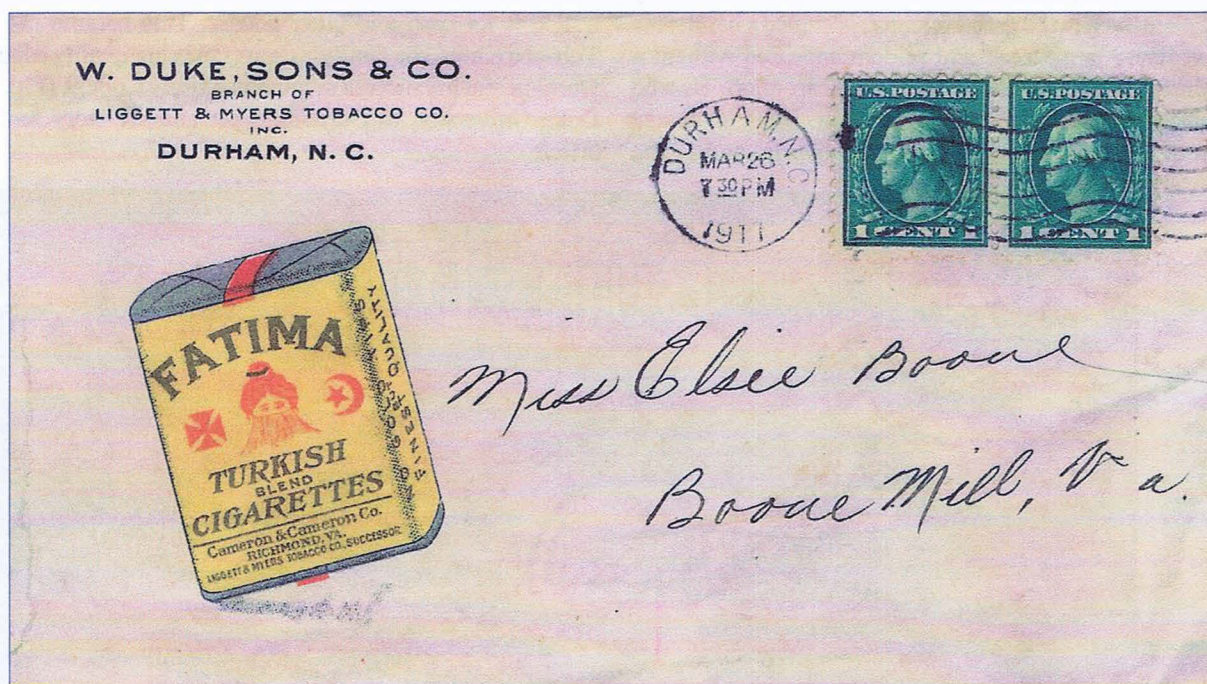


Figure 7
Advertising cover for one of Fatima Cigarettes with W.(ashington) Duke corner card.

The Raleigh Bayonet Factory

By

Phil Perkinson and Tony Crumbley

Perhaps one of the hottest areas of civil war cover collecting is Southern advertising covers. Because of a less sophisticated economy in the South, few companies had printed stationery prior to the war. The ravage of the war destroyed many of the few advertising covers that did exist. In spite of the fact no catalog exists of these covers, beyond a few college covers, there seems to be very strong demand for war time ad covers.

The recent purchase of an old time collection from the Raleigh area has brought onto the market a fresh new North Carolina ad cover. Figure one shows the cover from the Raleigh Bayonet factory. Little is known about this Bayonet factory. It is known that when the war began, the state's supply of artillery and small arms was inadequate. The following is from M.N. Amis's *Historical Raleigh From Its Foundation in 1792 with Sketches of Wake County, (etc)* (1913) from page 153.

"Messrs. Keuster and Smethurst secured contracts for the manufacture of gun-caps, and in 1862 Capt. B.P. Williamson and the late Col. J.M. Heck manufactured belt-buckles and spurs to supply the Confederate cavalry. Cartridges, too, were manufactured here, for the muzzle-loading muskets used by our soldiers. The 'plant' was at the Deaf and Dumb Institution and the operatives were the pupils and other boys and girls of the city." (Figures 1 and 2)

Adjutant General J.F. Hoke requested the sheriff's of all counties "to collect all the arms of every description belonging to the State, that may be in their respective counties" and forward them to Raleigh. Primary collection points included the old 1820's arsenal on the southwest corner of Union Square in downtown Raleigh near the railroad, as well as storehouses at various depots in the county.

In the drive for scrap metal to manufacture artillery, numerous Wake County churches, including five in Raleigh, offered their bells. Not all were actually used, but it was ascertained that the Raleigh Baptist Church bell weighing nearly 1,300 pounds contained sufficient metal to be cast into three six-pound cannon.

Recognizing the shortage of firearms for Southern troops, various individuals suggested substitutes. A local Negro blacksmith in Dr. Fabius Haywood's service manufactured the prototype for a ten-foot lance ending in an eighteen-inch blade "shaped like a physician's lancet." The *Register* termed it exceptionally well made and suggested that, should it be adopted for use by troops, it would make "a terrible weapon in the hands of a bold man."

The Raleigh Bayonet Factory occupied a site near the Raleigh and Gaston shops north of North Street. There the superintendent, S. Smithurst, employed a number of blacksmiths. The factory is known to have produced a weapon known as a "pike." Quantities remained after the war. It may be presumed this pike was patterned after the one created by the Negro blacksmith.

The Raleigh Bayonet Factory cover carried a very interesting enclosure to Joseph Jones. Jones was Sheriff of Warren County and was the son of The [Theodore?] Jones of Jones Sulphur Spring in Warren County. A noted resort of the 1840-1860's.

The letter states:

Raleigh Bayonet
Factory

Heck, Broddie & Co.
Raleigh, NC, August 20, 1864

J.S. Jones Esq.

Dear Sir,

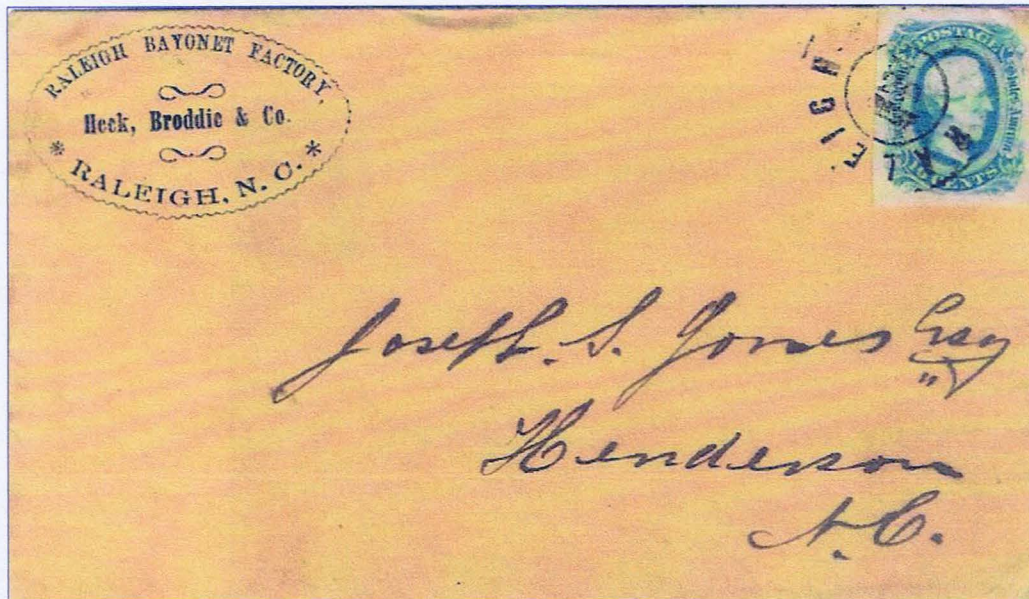


Figure 1
Corner card of
RALEIGH BAYONET FACTORY
Heck, Brodie & Co.
RALEIGH, N.C.

Before yours of the 4th August came here I had left for Richmond where business for several days. Since my return, I have not had time to do anything about the molasses nor do I know just what to do. I will write you further about this in a few days. If Barrels can be furnished for one gallon of molasses each, do not fail to secure as many as we may need and as many more as you can get. As to the gentleman who has the Negroes, I have only to say that I am very anxious to have all those bottoms ditched and cleaned up in good order and will give him or anyone else that will undertake it a fair price for the work and if we cannot agree as to the price any three disinterested farmers of Warren may set the price to be paid. I will come down anytime you may desire my presence. How many persons are at the springs? How about the fruit? Would like very much to get someone to dry some of it someway on the shares. Any surplus, I want the refugees at the springs to have. Perhaps some of them would be willing to take charge of a certain portion of them and dry them someway that would be advantageous to both parties. I think it would be a great waste to allow the crop of fruit to be destroyed while people of Richmond and perhaps Petersburg

are paying \$50 per bushel for them but I leave the whole matter to your judgement. I would take my family there for two or three weeks, but for the trouble of bedding down. Capt. Williamson has sent you the second mill and he will at once send you the copper boiler.

Yours truly,
J.M. Heck

The Springs referred to were Jones Springs. This is the site Mrs. Robert E. Lee had gone to safety with her four daughters. Mrs. Lee was ill with rheumatism and the Springs seemed to benefit. In October, 1862 Annie Carter Lee, daughter of General and Mrs. Lee, became ill. She was diagnosed with typhoid fever on October 20. Annie Lee died. She was buried in the Jones family grave yard in Warren County. After the war General Lee visited the site of his daughter's grave.

Mr. Heck's last comment that a Copper Boiler was on the way was an indication they had further intent for the molasses. The copper boiler was for a still to make rum from the molasses.

Mr. Heck sold his interest in the Bayonet Factory shortly after the war to settle his debts with the other owners. He would later acquire large tracks of land in Raleigh and develop it with housing. After the war, the Baptist church converted the Bayonet factory building into a mission for some 50 to 60 poor children.



Figure 2
Blind embossed corner card of
The North Carolina Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Raleigh, N.C.

ROBESON COUNTY, THE RESTING PLACE OF VIRGINIA DARE?

by

Tony Crumbley and Ruth Wetmore

Over the years, we have purchased hundreds of stamp collections from collectors. It's not uncommon to obtain with these collections an assortment of non-philatelic items - from cigar boxes to antique tools. In many cases an assortment of paper always comes along with the stamps and covers.

In the acquisition of the J.V. Neilsen collection, we obtained a small newspaper clipping all yellow and brittle, not attributed to where it was published, [Wilmington Star News?, cf. paragraph 5] but dated 1938. The article was titled "Virginia Dare May Have Been Buried in Robeson." It presents quite an interesting theory. It seems a mound in Robeson County, NC stands next to a hickory tree in the middle of a Robeson cotton field and is thought to hold the remains of Virginia Dare.

The Lumbee Indians have a strong tradition that the Great Spirit protects a sacred spot of soil that holds the remains of Virginia Dare. The abandoned and neglected grave was described as a mile west from Philadelphus Presbyterian Church. The newspaper article quotes Miss Ann Eliza Buie, on whose ancestral lands the mound is located. She said her father, McPherson Buie, told his children the grave was not to be molested.

It has been 64 years since the article was written. One wonders if the hickory tree still stands, and if the mound still exists, or has become the front yard of some new housing

development, which will forever hide the truth of the final resting place of America's first-born child of English descent. [The first European child born in North America was Snorri, a grandson of Eric the Red, in 1009, 575 years before Virginia Dare].

For more than 400 years historians and laymen have suggested theories about the fate of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Lost Colony" and America's first English-born child. Five centuries later, the mystery remains unsolved. The Lost Colonists left only one clue-the word "Croatan" carved on a large tree near their abandoned settlement. Many think that this was a sign the colonists had joined the Croatan Indians, who lived on the mainland and Outer Banks in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras and Roanoke Island.

In 1701, John Lawson visited the Hatteras Indians, who were then living in a single village of about 80 persons. Some of the Hatteras claimed their ancestors were white men and could "talk in a book" (i.e., read). When Scottish Highlander emigrants settled along the Cape Fear River near Fayetteville in the 1730s, they found "a large tribe of Indians, speaking English, tilling the soil, owning slaves, and practicing many of the arts of civilized life..." The earliest land grant to this group was made by King George II in 1732 to Henry Berry and James Lowery, two leading men of the tribe.

Two white Robesonians who wrote about this group of



Baptism of Virginia Dare

people, now known as Lumbees, were Mary C. Norment and Hamilton McMillan, who was a state legislator. In 1888, McMillan wrote *Sir Walter's Lost Colony*, which was reprinted ten years later as *The Lost Colony Found*, with a contribution by Rev. J. J. Blanks, an Indian minister.

Other theories of origin have been proposed for the Robeson County Indians, who today are organized into several groups: Lumbee, Cheraw, and Tuscarora. While much of their earlier history remains obscure, two factors support a Lost Colony connection: their speech and family names.

When whites began to settle the county in the 1700s, the Indians already spoke English, including a number of archaic English words and speech patterns. This would not be surprising if they had lived near or intermarried with whites. Even those claiming Indian origin-Meherrin, Tuscarora, eastern Siouan or Cherokee-could have known English. Before the Saponi moved south to join the Catawba in 1729, they had a school in Virginia which taught English.

There were 95 different surnames among the 117 settlers left on Roanoke Island when John White sailed back to England for supplies. Hamilton McMillan listed 41 of the Lost Colony surnames- more than 43% of them-among the Lumbee Indians in 1888, as well as a tradition among these families that their ancestors had come from Roanoke Island.

But back to the grave of Virginia Dare. Over 20 years ago

while investigating another Buie Mound in Robeson County, we interviewed a Mr. McConaughy. He mentioned a burial mound near Little Raft Swamp, in a field which had been farmed for 150 years. He had spent several days trying to locate it, but was unsuccessful, and did not think anyone else now knew of its location. The mystery of the Lost Colony and Virginia Dare still remains a mystery and a challenge.

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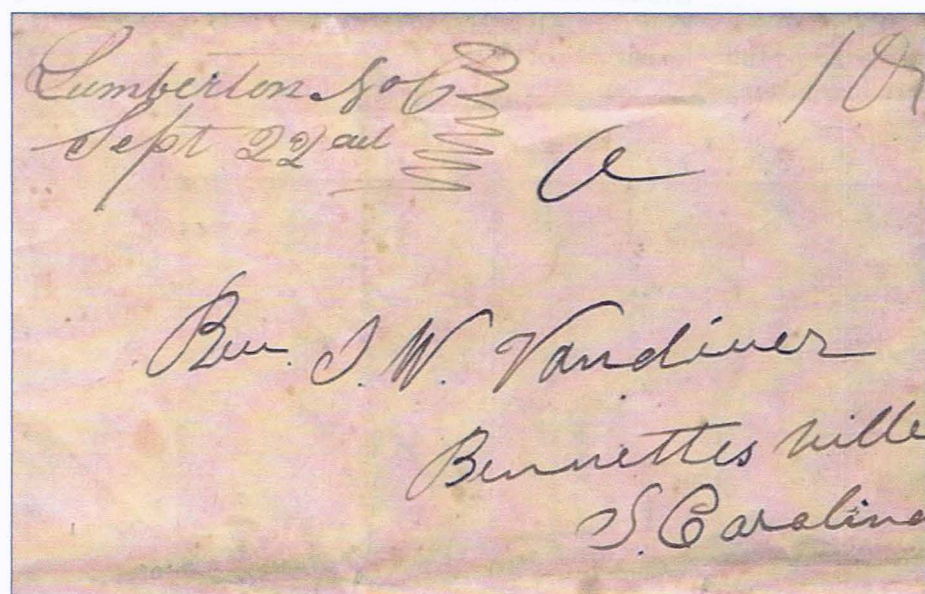
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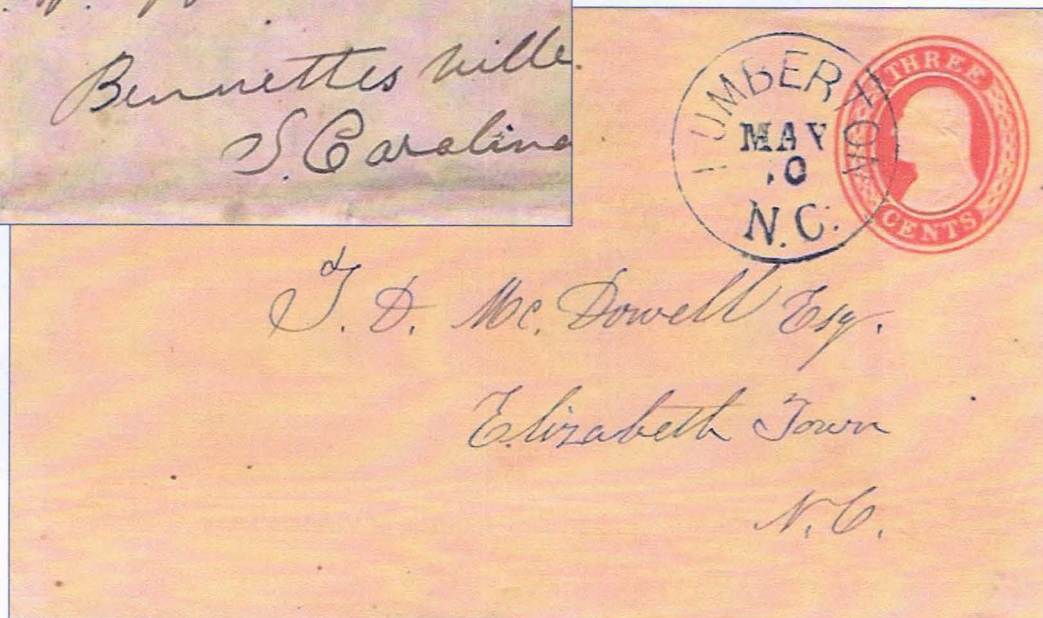
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Manuscript Lumberton folded letter of 22 Sept. 1843 with 10¢ rate.

Type 1 Lumberton cds on postal stationery issue of 1853-59.



A MONEY PROBLEM

by
W. Clary Holt

A dealer of my acquaintance really knows how to get your attention. Recently I received from him a very nice "Chapel Hill" NC October 16, 1861 "Confederate Provisional Paid Five". His invoice had this notation: "Clary, Just got this in and it had your name all over it!"

The accompanying write-up also had this comment, "Great letter about money". In my opinion that was an understatement. Upon reading the letter it brought back my college days in the mid thirties at the University of North Carolina Law School and prior to that, my VMI experience. In 1935-38, \$635 per year covered everything: my tuition, room and board, and spending money. As I reminisced, I thought of all the collectors who had experienced similar trials and tribulations. I quote the letter in its entirety.

Chapel Hill NC
Oct 14, 1861

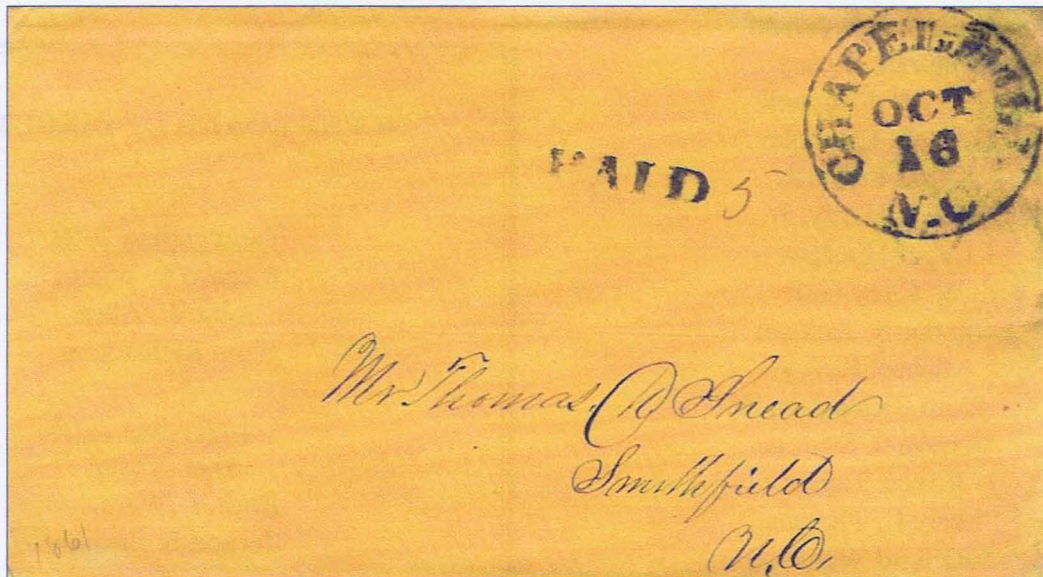
Dear Brother - I have written to you so often about money matters, that I am almost ashamed to say anything at all to you in regard to money, but I shall have to write you a few words in reference to it. At present, if you think Ed won't be able to go to Richmond any time soon, I would be glad if you would borrow the amount he owes me, and send it to me, for I need some money

now worse than I ever did in my life. Since I came here I have borrowed 6 or 7 dollars, and the boys that I borrowed it from want me to pay them back and the man that I am boarding with wants me to pay him, too. I want you to write to me just as soon as you get this letter and let me know if there is any chance for me to get any money anytime soon. You must be certain to mail a letter for me tomorrow evening in order that I may get it Thursday morning. I have a new shirt at your house, and I want you to buy me one more at seed's store, and tell P. T. Massey to send them to me. I can't get them up here, don't fail to have them shirts sent to me. You must excuse this badly written letter. I had to write it in a hurry or not send it off today.

*Your devoted brother,
Nathan*

I might add that my father was not difficult with my petitions. My money problems came in detailing where each of those pennies went. You see Papa was a corporate accountant with Cone Mills. He kept a record of what I spent down to the very penny.

In conclusion, I think this letter reiterates that old truism "there is nothing new under the sun". Nothing really changes.



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