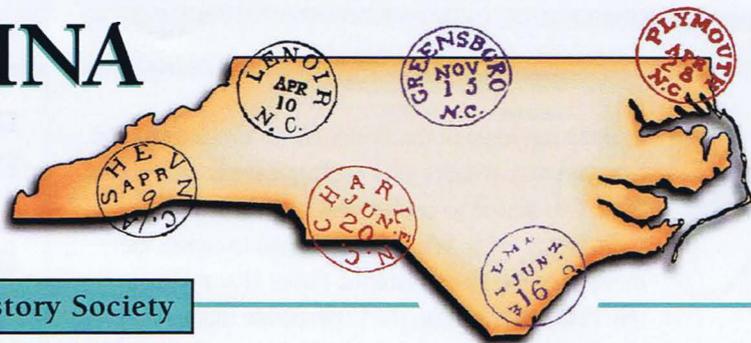


# NORTH CAROLINA POSTAL HISTORIAN



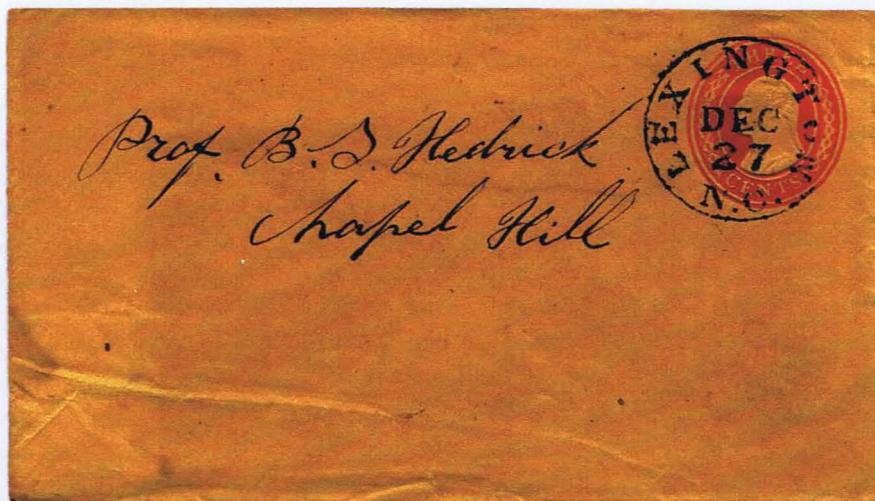
The Journal of North Carolina Postal History Society

VOLUME 27, NO.3

SUMMER 2008

WHOLE 103

## BENJAMIN SHERWOOD HEDRICK: THE MAN BEHIND THE COVERS



Since the last issue of the *Postal Historian* came to you late, you may wonder why another issue is arriving so soon. Our plan is to publish this issue before CHARPEX 2008. While we have had to cancel the meeting of the North Carolina Postal History Society (NCPHS) at this show, the Confederate Stamp Alliance, which includes many of our members, is holding their annual meeting at the show.

Remember, there will be a meeting of the NCPHS Board of Directors at 1:00 PM on Saturday, 6 September 2008, during Richard's stamp bourse at the Charlotte Mecklenburg Senior Citizens Center, 2225 Tyvola Road, Charlotte, NC (Exit 5 off I-77).

Again, the status box of the *North Carolina Postmark Catalog* update will show only modest changes. Columbus County has been added, bringing the number of counties available to 25. I am starting to incorporate the hundreds of new postmarks obtained from my visit to the Post Mark Collectors Club (PMCC) Research Facility into the counties previously reported as completed. Alamance County now shows these changes and others counties will in the months ahead. An article about my visit to this facility and about the PMCC appears later in this issue. Recently I have learned about another collection at the PMCC Research Facility that has almost 145,000 examples of machine slogan cancels. For North Carolina, this will mean hundreds more new postmarks. It looks like I will have to make another trip to the facility to scan these items, but that may be several months away. The PMCC is turning out to be the major source of information for the catalog update.

Since we started to post the "completed" counties on the State Postal History Registry for North Carolina at the National Postal Museum web site, I have had a number of email inquiries related to North Carolina post offices. Apparently, those who search

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Google with questions about North Carolina post office are directly to our data on the National Postal Museum web site. Interestingly, in the past year, the majority of inquiries have come from non-collectors! These include archeologists, history professors, genealogists, and others developing project information on old post offices in North Carolina. In most cases, I have been able to provide some help from the records of our society that I maintain. Also, Tony Crumbley recently responded to a request for pictures of covers from the Fairview post office (Buncombe County) for an exhibit brochure of early North Carolina furniture. The sorting table used in the Fairview Post Office in the 1850s was in the exhibit. I think it is great that we can help those who are interested in the postal history of North Carolina.

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 at or write to me. My mailing address appears on page 2 of this journal.

Dick Winter



**NORTH CAROLINA POSTAL HISTORIAN**

Library of Congress #ISSN 1054-9158.

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 *Postal Historian* or inquiries may be addressed to the editors.

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## Dunnsville, A Confederate Only Post Office

by Tony L. Crumbley

The recent purchase of the Wake Forest College cover shown in Figure 1 set off the search for where Dunnsville was located. Since the town is not listed in the *Post Offices and Postmasters of North Carolina*, my first thought was it was not a genuine cover. My gut, however, told me it felt genuine in all respects.

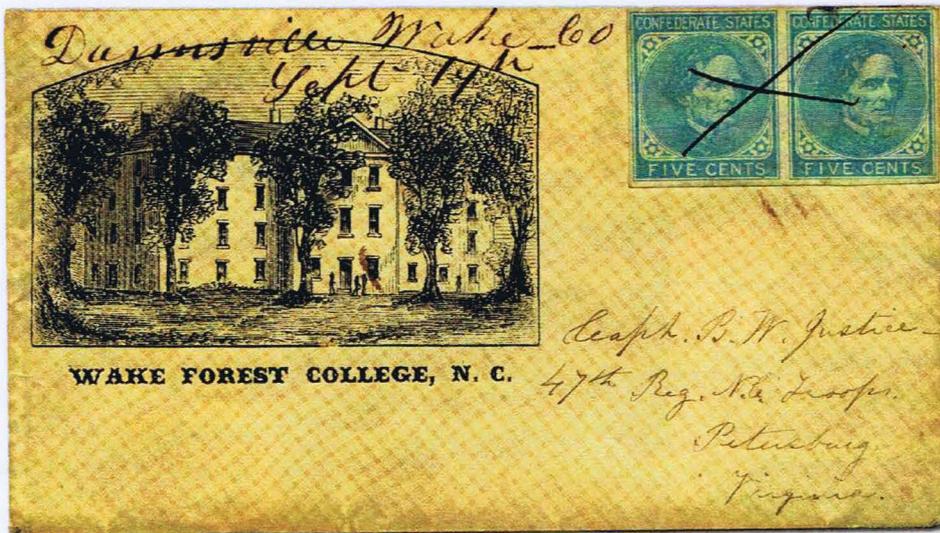
The college imprint is listed in the new Dietz catalogue as having a Woodcut building with type set inscription on a plaited background. In actuality, it is an imprinted illustration printed on over all ruled paper. It is the only design listed from Wake Forest College.

Wake Forest College was founded in 1834 by the North Carolina Baptist State Convention with 16 students enrolling on February 3, 1834. The school was located on an old farm in the town of Wake Forest. No post office was located there, thus mail was posted from Forestville. The school operated as a boy's school until the Civil War broke out and the Conscription Act pulled its student population away. The school was closed and was used briefly as a girl's school until the Confederate government took it over as a military hospital. In November 1865, the school would reopen again in spite of

the hard times and poor conditions of the facilities. The remaining Wake Forest story will be left for a later article.

Let's get back to the post office in Dunnsville. Even though the *Post Offices and Postmasters of North Carolina* does not include any information on this post office, the earlier work of Vernon Stroupe in *North Carolina Post Offices and Postmasters 1860-1866* lists the post office Dunnsville – Wake County and John H. Bell as postmaster from October 16, 1861 with no federal records indicated. One can assume Vernon obtained this information from the *Confederate States of America Journal and Orders of the Postmaster General* (Pickett Papers), a source he used for Confederate postmasters.

While going through a lot of copies from Jerry Roughton, I ran across a photo copy of a notice published in the *Raleigh Register* on November 16, 1861. Figure 2 clearly indicates Dunnsville was established in Wake County in 1861. Federal re-establishments of post offices do not show this post office being re-established. Thus, Dunnsville would have only operated during the Confederate era. Exactly where in the county it was located is still unknown, thus giving the postal history researcher yet another challenge. ■



◀ Figure 1

Figure 2 ▶

**A new Post Office has been established at Dunnsville, in this county. J. H. Bell, Esq., is appointed Post Master.**

## Benjamin Sherwood Hedrick: The Man behind the Covers

by Maurice M. Burse

A large number of Civil War and pre-War covers from the Hedrick family reside in our collections. This is the story of the best known addressee from that correspondence.

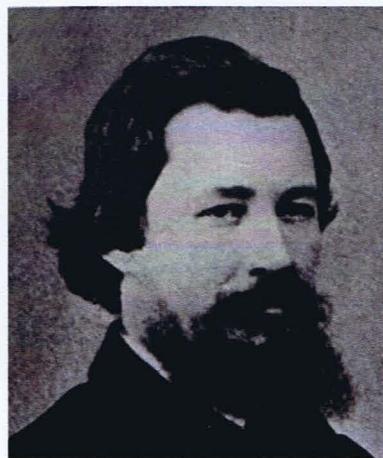
Benjamin Sherwood Hedrick was the only faculty member ever fired by the University of North Carolina for his political beliefs. He admitted to a student in 1856 that he would vote for the Republican candidate for president, John Frémont, if Frémont were on the ballot in North Carolina. The state erupted in outrage when a recent graduate of the university published an accusatory letter in Raleigh's *North Carolina Standard*, and Professor Hedrick, against the advice of university colleagues, submitted a defense of his views to that newspaper - not the last rash action he would take with ill consequences during his life. The *Standard's* editor, W. W. Holden, and numerous other North Carolina publishers and editors composed screeds denouncing the professor for his intolerable views. The university's political position was so weak that the trustees met to consider how to address the problem he had created, and they finally "declared his position vacant" in October 1856, a few weeks after the uproar began.

Hedrick (the name is of German origin) was born in Davidson County in 1827, the first of seven children, with many more distant relatives nearby: there were seven households with the surname in Davidson County alone in the next census. He graduated from UNC "with the highest honors in my class" in 1851, and his mathematical skills so impressed the University's president, former Governor David L. Swain, that when former Governor William A. Graham, then Secretary of the Navy, asked his friend for a recommendation for a position as clerk to the superintendent of the National Almanac office, Swain recommended Hedrick. The *Nautical Almanac* was located in Cambridge, Massachusetts; its staff calculated positions of celestial bodies by which ships could navigate across the ocean. (In 1852 Hedrick was promoted to a new position, whose title was computer!) He also entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University. He earned a doctoral degree there in three years, although he never used the title.

Although Hedrick's father, John L. Hedrick, owned a few slaves, his mother, Elizabeth Sherwood Hedrick, was a Quaker and opposed slavery. Hedrick's brothers and sisters thus were divided in their views on slavery. In Massachusetts, Benjamin Hedrick's Whig views were cemented by attendance at sermons by the fiery abolitionists Theodore Parker and Henry

Ward Beecher. Within a few years of his working in Cambridge, he received offers of a faculty position from both Davidson College and his alma mater. He chose to return to Chapel Hill. There he would be the first occupant of a new chair of Chemistry Applied to Agriculture and the Arts. The creation of this position had been an important part of North Carolina's agricultural reform movement of the 1850s. He is first listed as a member of the faculty in the University catalog of 1853-1854.

This was a groundbreaking position, following the adoption of a similar program at Harvard shortly before. At its creation it was the only such position in the South. He was to teach courses in which his students would actually work with their hands in a laboratory. Until then the students would only watch the professor carry out experiments himself; young gentlemen did not work with their hands! In order to prepare more properly for a position in applied chemistry, Hedrick asked for, and was given, a year to return to Harvard and observe how the course was taught there. Presumably he continued to attend abolitionist lectures. With his year of preparation completed, he came back to Chapel Hill and taught successfully beginning in the 1854-1855 academic year. His work as a professor, and as editor of the *Carolina Cultivator*, again part of agricultural reform, continued until his dismissal in October 1856. **Figure 1** shows Professor Hedrick in or later than 1857; he was clean-shaven up till then.



▲ **Figure 1**

After he had been dismissed from the University of North Carolina, a martyr in the eyes of prominent Northerners, Hedrick went north and obtained unsatisfactory positions, first as a pharmacist, and then as a clerk in the mayor's office in New York. He searched for other positions more suited to his education, eventually finding one at Cooper Institute, where

he taught mathematics and chemistry in 1859 and 1860. During this period he was disappointed by a patent rejection,

but connections with “the best men” — Massachusetts senators Henry Wilson and Charles Sumner (the senator who was caned by an outraged Southern representative), Montgomery Blair, and Salmon P. Chase — guided him to the U.S. Patent Office in Washington, and after many months, he found a position as Assistant Examiner there. Eventually he was promoted to Examiner and then Chief Examiner, Chemical Department, and remained in the District of Columbia for the rest of his life, with a home in Georgetown. From 1872 to 1876 he lectured on chemistry at Georgetown University. He and Mary Ellen had eight children, three of whom followed their father into science. Stress and overwork affected his

health beginning in the 1870s, and he passed away in September of 1886. His father outlived him by ten years.

There is a large body of letters preserved from his correspondence, particularly in the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the Special Collections Department of Perkins Library at Duke University. Many of the covers for these letters have made their way into collectors’ hands. A study of these letter allows the author to make determinations of the origin of many of them. This article illustrates several Civil War covers from this diaspora.

Our first cover (**Figure 2a**), a ladies’ cover embossed with an edge of small hearts, is addressed to Benjamin Hedrick at his first employment, the Nautical Almanac, in Cambridge, MA. The cover is from Chapel Hill, dated February 24, and is a valentine (**Figure 2b**). It bears a three-cent 1851 stamp, and must have been mailed in 1852, when the stamp was available and Hedrick was at the Nautical Almanac. The handwriting is that of his future wife, the daughter of a prominent Chapel Hill family, the former Mary Ellen Thompson, to whom he returned in to marry in June 1852.



Figures 2a & 2b ▲

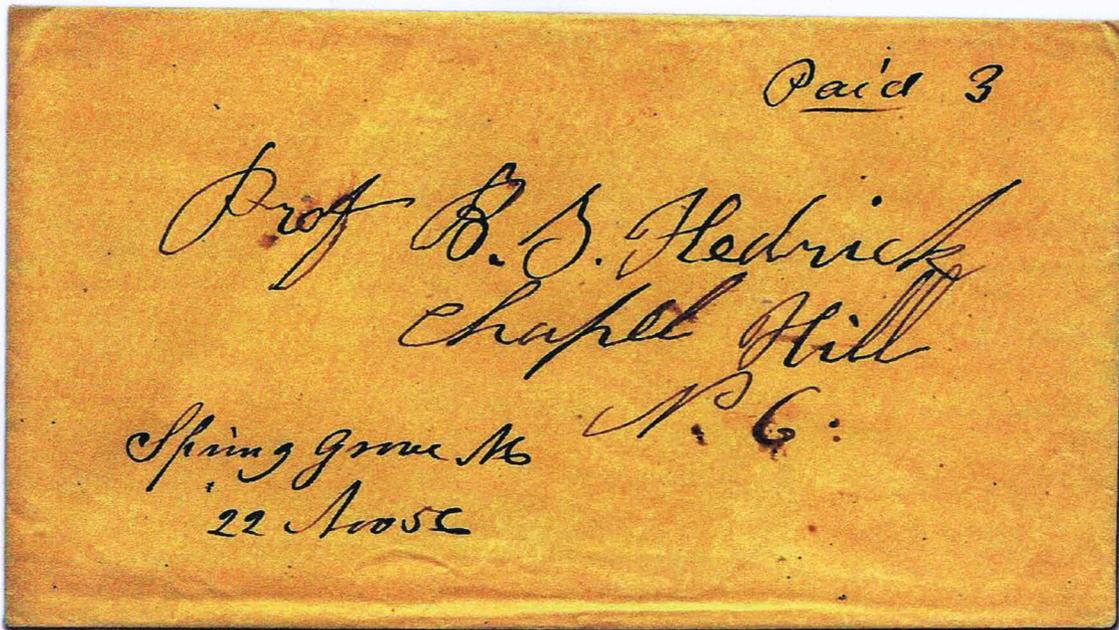


Figure 3 ▲

Likewise making use of the three-cent 1851 stamp, a cover (**Figure 3**) from Lexington, NC, the seat of Davidson County, shows the Type 2 CDS of Lexington, in use from 1845 to 1852, and the cover of March(?) 29 would also have been used in 1852. The envelope is in Benjamin Hedrick’s own handwriting style at the time he left for the Nautical Almanac, in early June, 1851, and was likely a self-addressed envelope he left at home so that they would have his new address when he left then

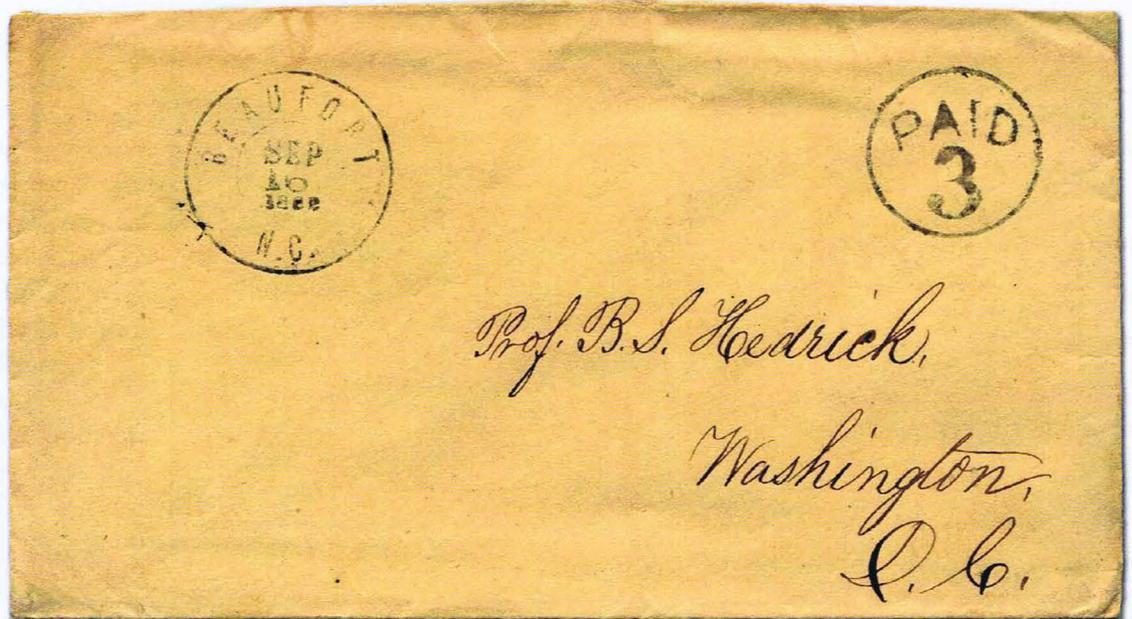
**Figure 4** is a cover addressed to Benjamin Hedrick in Chapel Hill, dated November 22, 1856, shortly after his dismissal from the UNC faculty. The originating post office, Spring Grove, NC, is in Rowan County. The handwriting is that of Hedrick's father, who had moved from Davidson County to Rowan County by March 1853. The third cover, written from Beaufort, NC (**Figure 5**), is from Benjamin's youngest brother, John A. Hedrick. John's handwriting was variable, but that on this cover is consistent with his penmanship in September 1862. John, who despised slavery like Benjamin, had been preparing to enter the University of North Carolina when his brother was dismissed in the fall of 1856. He thought better of that when he saw how his brother had been treated. Instead, he

entered Davidson College the next fall. After two years he transferred to Cooper Institute in New York City, where he lived with Benjamin and Ellen. Once Benjamin was secure at the Patent Office in May 1861, he was able, after considerable effort, to find a position for John as collector of customs at Fort Hatteras, NC. John quickly tired of the isolation on the Outer Banks, and managed to move to run the customs office in Beaufort, NC. Most of John's letters from Beaufort to Benjamin have been preserved, but very few of Benjamin's replies. When John lost his collectorship at Beaufort in 1869, he returned to the western Piedmont, where he became a wealthy farmer and merchant.



◀ **Figure 4**

**Figure 5** ▶



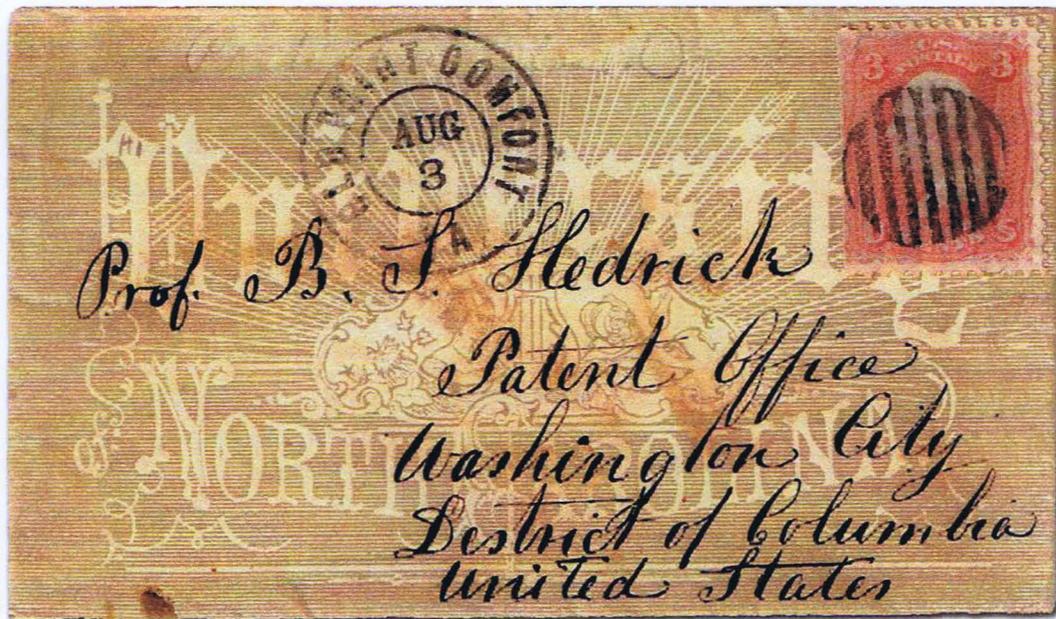


Figure 6 ▶

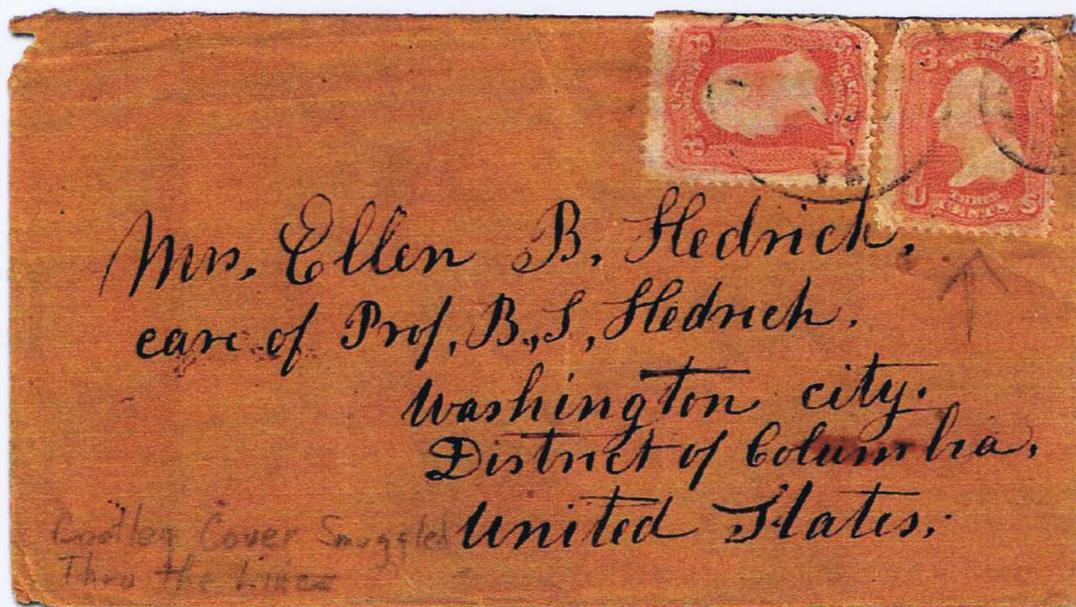
After the Civil War, Benjamin was asked by federal officials to visit North Carolina in order to assess what should be done to restore education there. On the same trip he managed to visit John in Beaufort. Interestingly, the University of North Carolina made him an offer to return to the position from which he had been fired, but neither he nor Ellen was eager to return to Chapel Hill, and he declined.

The handwriting on the next two covers, which were forwarded through the lines and canceled at Old Point Comfort, is that of Eliza J. Thompson, Ellen's mother. The story behind the first envelope (Figure 6) is sad. Mrs. Thompson's son and Ellen's stepbrother, E. Graham Morrow, had reluctantly enlist-

ed in the 28th North Carolina Volunteers, where he was Captain of Company G. She had not heard from him since the battle of Gettysburg, and wrote Benjamin on July 24, 1863 - clearly the letter contained in the Old Point Comfort letter dated August 3 - to ask if he could locate her son.

Unfortunately Captain Morrow had died from wounds suffered at Gettysburg on July 19, with Benjamin at his side. Benjamin had bought the coffin and seen Graham interred.

The second of Mrs. Thompson's letters (Figure 7), also through the lines and addressed to Ellen, has an unclear date.



◀ Figure 7

A further cover from Lexington to Hedrick in Washington, DC, is dated November 25, 1865, and has the manuscript Lexington cancellation in use from about 1865 to 1867 (Figure 8). The handwriting of the address is that of Adam S. Hedrick, another younger brother, who unlike Benjamin supported the Confederacy.

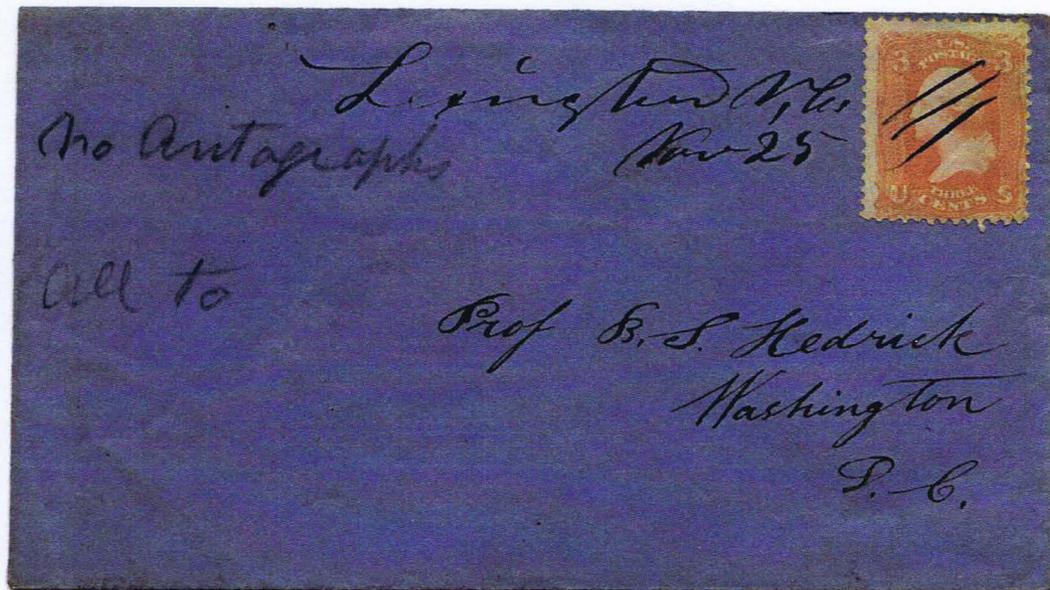
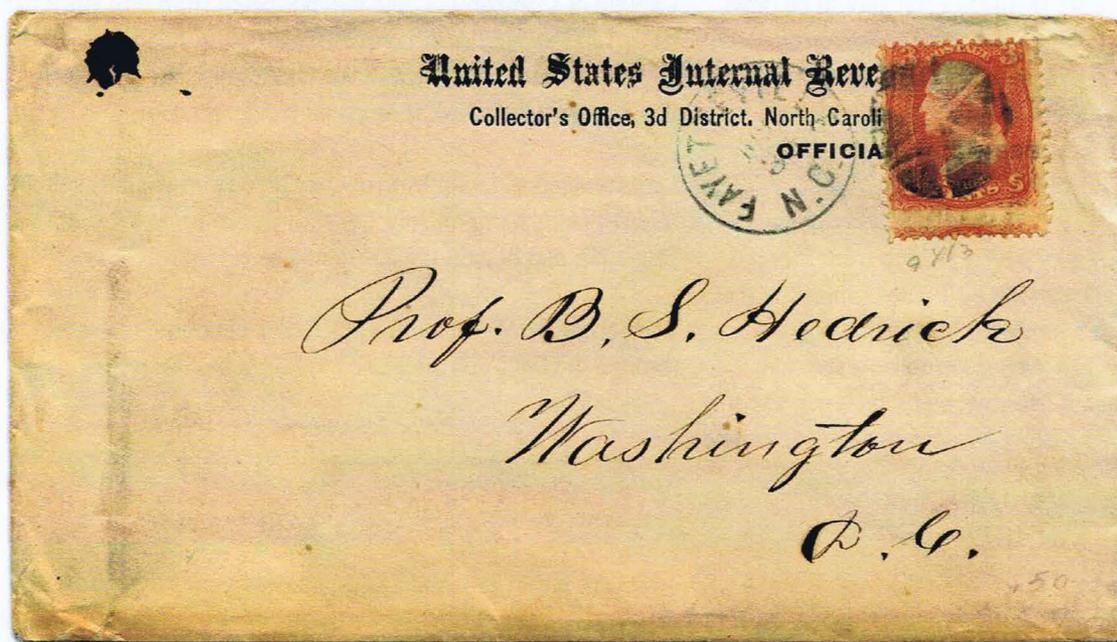


Figure 8 ▶



◀ Figure 9

An official United States Internal Revenue cover from the Collector's Office, 3d District, North Carolina (Figure 9) bears a three-cent grill with a fancy cancellation and a Type 7 Fayetteville CDS, which was in use from about 1865 to 1875, although the month is unclear. The stamp is grilled, which dates this cover to between 1867 and 1869. The letterhead and handwriting are those of Charles W. Wooten, who was involved with Hedrick in attempts to influence the rewriting of

the North Carolina constitution in 1868, with correspondence on that subject in 1868.

Another cover (Figure 10) is again from his brother, John A. Hedrick. The Chapel Hill Type 4 CDS is listed from being in use from about 1870 to 1880, and the use of a grilled 3c rose stamp suggests that the use of the Type 4 CDS may have begun earlier than 1870. The fancy cancel is interesting.



◀ Figure 10

A final illustration (Figure 11) is of an advertising cover from a manufacturer of agricultural equipment in Salem, Constantine Alexander Hege (Even in marriage and census records, he does not elaborate on his given names beyond C. A. The German surname is common around Salem.) Hege had been drafted into the Confederate Army, against his religious principles, captured, imprisoned, released, and put to work at an iron foundry in Bethlehem, PA, returning to Salem after the Civil War to establish his own foundry there. He uses a three-cent green Washington (the earliest documented usage of the National Bank Note Company printing was in March 1870) with a Type 3 CDS of Salem which was in use from 1865 to 1875. The stationery corresponds only to a letter written by

Hege to Hedrick in October 1873 inquiring about the extent of an 1863 patent for a corn sheller, specifically whether certain parts were covered by the patent, because Hege wished to develop a new corn sheller. The handwriting on the envelope does not correspond to Hege's writing in the enclosed letter, and the envelope may have been addressed by a secretary. Hege secured an 1877 patent for the improvement of works for circular sawmills, and these sawmills were sold throughout the United States and in several foreign countries. He also acquired patents for woodworking machinery. By 1880 the Hege company was prosperous, for there were five young machinists listed as living in the C. A. Hege household in the 1880 census.

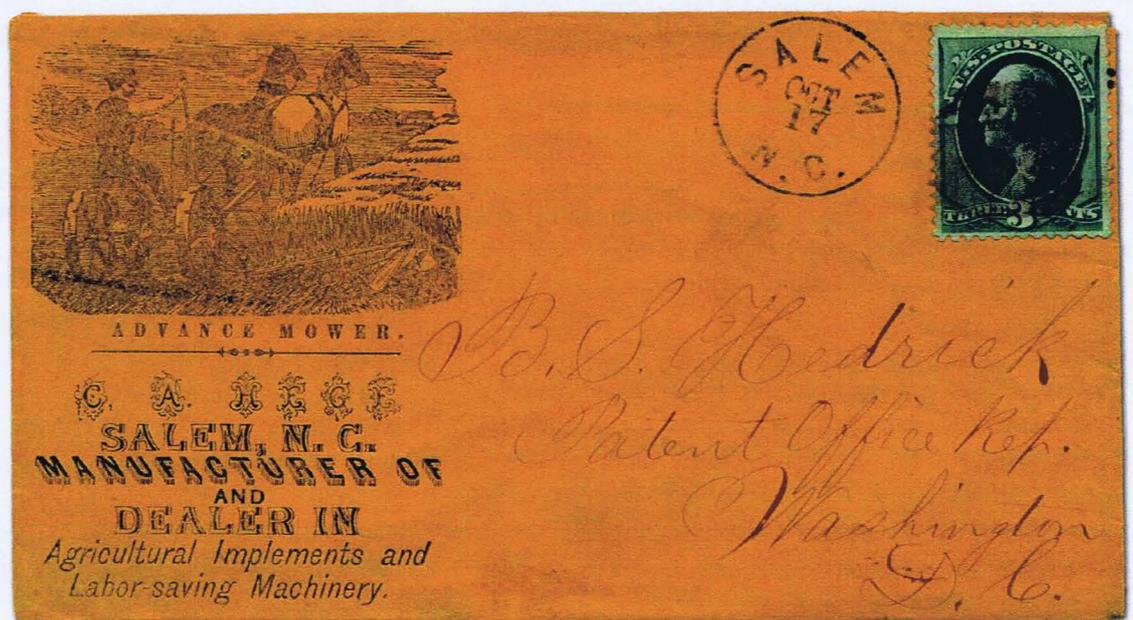


Figure 11 ▶

The Benjamin Sherwood Hedrick Papers at both UNC and Duke also contain numerous letters from Confederate prisoners in northern prisons and Unionist refugees to him, asking for help in the form of food or money. Professor Hedrick was generous in his replies. ■

Thanks to Tony L. Crumbley for his encouragement and for allowing my use of some of his covers to illustrate this article.



◀ Mailed from Lexington, from Benjamin Hedrick's father

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## Raleigh's 68XU1 Provisional, Another Variety

by Tony L. Crumbley

The war began for North Carolina at its capitol in Raleigh on May 20, 1861 when legislators signed the Ordinance of Secession in the House of Commons Chamber late that evening. As soon as it was signed, a handkerchief was waved from the window of the office of the Speaker of the House. When the signal was given, a great celebration was begun including a 100 gun salute and music from a military band. The legend exists that the first Carolina blood shed during the rebellion occurred that evening when a cannoneer was bitten by a bulldog startled by the gun salute.

For the next four years the city was the center point of activities for the state. Troops were brought to the capitol city for training and shipped to the frontline. Uniforms, haversacks, bandages and weapons were made in the city. This increased activity added to the flow of mail through the Raleigh post office.

George T. Cooke had been appointed postmaster of Raleigh on October 5, 1858. Postmaster Cooke would serve as postmaster throughout the war until he was relieved of duty by federal troops — sometime before April 30, 1865.

Either shortly before or about the time Postmaster Cooke took office, Raleigh began using a new 32 mm Type 11 handstamp device as their postmark.

**Figure 1:** The Type 11 postmark had larger and wider spaced letters in Raleigh and the state placed at the bottom of the handstamp. This handstamp would be used only a brief time until the new Ty 12 26 mm double circle handstamp came into use sometime in late 1859.

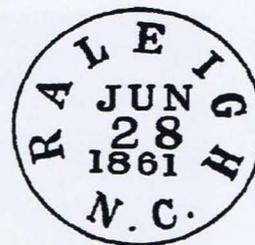
**Figure 2:** This Ty 12 handstamp was used almost exclusively throughout the war years.



This building is believed to have been the Raleigh Post Office, built in 1847, on Fayetteville Street. The compact temple-like styling was preferred by professional people of the day for offices, but the building soon became too small for the management of the city's

mail. Dr. Fabius Haywood, Raleigh's first physician, bought the building for his own use, and he had it moved to South Street. The building is now maintained at the Mordecai Historic Park.

*Courtesy of North Carolina State Archives*



◀ Figure 1



◀ Figure 2

Figures 3 and 4: Show both handstamps used before 1861.

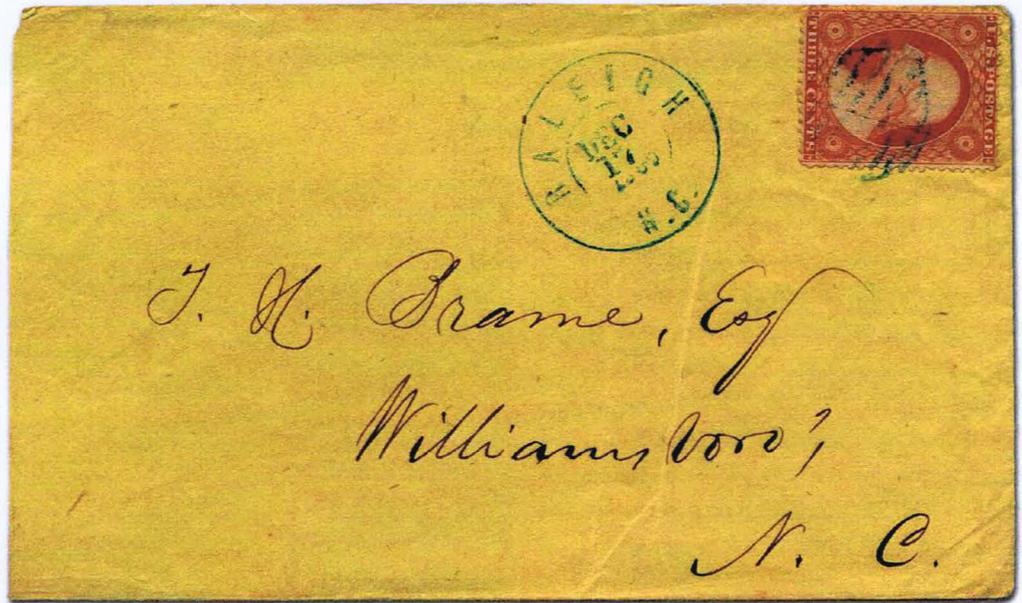
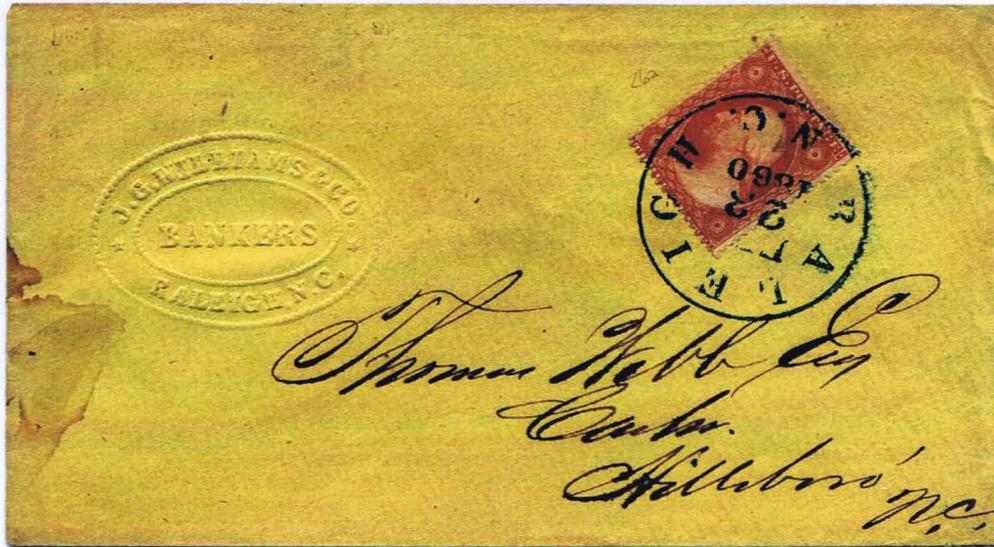


Figure 3 ▶



◀ Figure 4

From the late 1840's until the mid 1850's the dominate colors of ink used with Raleigh postmarks were red and blue with a brief use of green ink in the mid to late 1850's. When Postmaster Cooke took office, he began using blue ink almost exclusively until the provisional marking appeared on June 5, 1861 (see article in The Confederate Philatelist July-August 2000 which details transition of blue to red provisional). By June 5, 1861, Postmaster Cooke was using red ink to handstamp the paid 5 control marking of the provisional and blue ink to handstamp the postmark.



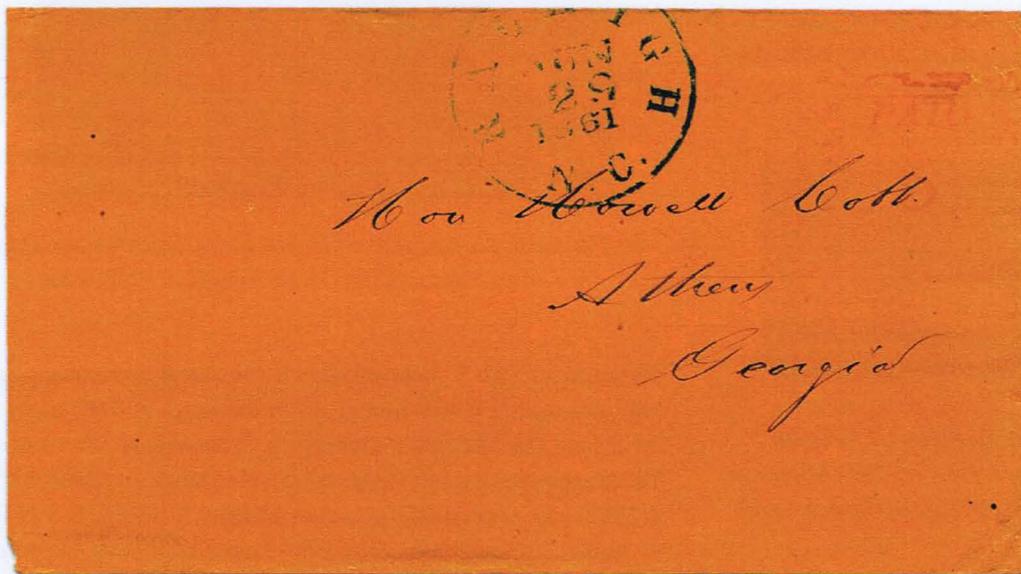
▶ Figure 5

**Figure 5:** The vast majority of the 150 Raleigh provisionals (Scott 68XU1) recorded utilize the small blue CDS and the red control marking. Three copies of 68XU2 the blue control marking have been recorded. Another variety of this provisional exists. For some reason on June 25, 1861 and June 29, 1861 Postmaster Cooke used the Type 11 large CDS to cancel the provisional envelopes.

**Figures 6, and 7:** To date, five Type II varieties have been recorded.

**Known Raleigh Provisionals With Ty II CDS**

June 25, 1861	12 star patriotic	To French Broad, NC
June 25, 1861		To Seals Mills, NC
June 25, 1861		To Charleston, SC
June 29, 1861		To Athens, GA
June 29, 1861		To Leciester, NC



◀ **Figure 6**



**Figure 7** ▶

One can theorize all types of reasons for the short use of this CDS. Maybe Cooke was away from the office and an assistant used what they found handy, or the Ty 12 CDS was broken and sent out for repair or perhaps the Ty 12 was just misplaced for a few days under a surge of mail arriving at the small post office from the thousands of soldiers stationed

there for training. June 25, 1861 was a Tuesday. Perhaps Monday's mail was so great it swamped Raleigh's small post office (Figure 9) and it took the following week to dig out. As collectors, we will never know the real reason the fact that something happened that week adds to the collecting interest of the hobby. ■

# The Margie Pfund Memorial Postmark Museum

by Richard Winter

A visit to the Margie Pfund Memorial Postmark Museum is a must for anyone interested in serious postmark collecting or assembling postmark data for any part of the United States. Here is housed the most comprehensive collection of postmarks that, to my knowledge, exists anywhere in the world. Because of my work in assembling an update of the North Carolina postmark catalog, I knew of the existence of this research facility, but had no idea until I visited it how helpful it would be.



▲ **Figure 1** Margie Pfund Memorial Postmark Museum located just outside Bellevue, Ohio, in Historic Lyme Village on Ohio state road Route 4 in the Northern part of Ohio, 60 miles west of Cleveland.

The Margie Pfund Memorial Postmark Museum (**Figure 1**) is located just outside Bellevue, Ohio, in Historic Lyme Village on Ohio state road Route 4, just off state road Route 20. The location in Huron County, Ohio, is in the Northern part of Ohio, 15 miles from Lake Erie, 60 miles west of Cleveland and 50 miles east of Toledo. The Ohio Turnpike lies four miles to the south. Historic Lyme Village is a collection of buildings from the past that have been preserved and moved to the grounds of the John Wright Mansion, a Second Empire style brick home built 1880-82. Assembled by a private group in Lyme Township and dedicated to "Preserving Yesterday for Tomorrow," the grounds now house 16 buildings from the past, from the stately John Wright Mansion to log houses, a church, school house, barns, general store, town hall and post office. The Lyme post office, located there, once housed the postmark museum, which is now in a separate, dedicated building.

The Postmark Museum was the dream of Post Mark Collectors Club (PMCC) members Margie Pfund of Columbiana, Ohio, and the Rev. Walter Smith of Bath, Maine. Margie Pfund supplied the space at her farm, her time, and much of her own collection to start the museum project. The first museum was in pieces in her home and was dedicated in August 1962. Because of the many



▲ **Figure 2** Earlier locations of the PMCC museum, the Lyme post office on the right and the Groton Township Hall on the left.

donations the PMCC received, the museum grew dramatically and had to be moved several times to other locations. In 1977, at the invitation of the trustees of the Historic Lyme Village Association, the museum was moved to the re-located Lyme post office (closed in 1894) and subsequently placed in the historic village. In 1993 the Groton Township Hall from Erie County, Ohio, was moved to the village and placed next to the small Lyme post office structure. This became the new location of the museum collection (**Figure 2**). In June 2003 construction started on a permanent structure for the postmark museum located on the grounds of Historic Lyme Village. The completed facility was dedicated on 23 October 2003. Today this facility houses the world's largest single postmark collection, as well as a good library related to postmarks and postal history. Other important material in this research facility include large specialized postmark collections, 2 x 4 postmarks collections and full cover collections of every state, extensive collections of post office photos (over 40,000 photographs and rapidly growing), discontinued post office (DPO) postmark collections, special events cover collections, and other topical collections.

The principal collection, the Willett-Thompson Collection, formed by two prominent PMCC members and remounted as a combined collection by the society, is housed in over 300 volumes, organized by state. On my first visit in October 2007 I made high resolution scans of almost 900 pages of North Carolina postmarks from this collection. Each page had between one and two dozen items, cut circles and cut squares as well as some full covers arranged alphabetically by post office name. This collection covered postmarks from the late 1800s to about the early 1950s.

**Figure 3** illustrates a page from this collection. On this first visit I did not finish the scanning of a second important collection, an

extensive collection of 2 x 4 cut square postmarks arranged by state. I visited the facility a second time in April of this year and made 10,000 scans of North Carolina postmarks from this collection. The collection provided excellent examples of North Carolina postmark mostly from the period of the 1960s to present.

Finally, I would like to add a few words about the PMCC, which was founded in 1946. Realizing that some collectors were avid collectors of just postmarks, they formed an organization, which has steadily grown and today has about 450 members. As Affiliate No. 62 of the American Philatelic Society, the PMCC publishes a journal eleven times a year. This journal, the PMCC Bulletin, under editor Bill German of Colorado, contains about twenty pages of articles, stories, post office information, auctions, announcements, and much more.

The PMCC collections have more than a million objects, mostly from the generosity of their members, who have donated collections and other postmark/postal history material each year. Volunteer members meet for a week twice each year at the museum to sort and organize donated material. This provides much need assistance to the facility's curator. It is particularly important now as the museum's curator recently passed away. A search is on for a new curator of the museum and research facility. Because there is no resident curator, the museum is open only by appointment other than the two times each year when volunteers assemble to assist. The PMCC holds an annual National Convention each year. They will meet in Everett, Washington, in 2008, from July 30 - August 2. This event will offer cachets, free postmarks, benefit auctions, exhibits, tours, banquets and more.

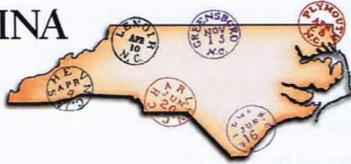
After my visit to their facility and receiving all the wonderful help the PMCC was providing, I decided to join their society. I belong to about two dozen other philatelic organizations, but never received the reception from any of them

offered by the PMCC. At least a half dozen individuals have written to me since I joined to welcome me to their organization and to offer friendship. None of them know about the North Carolina catalog work I do, only that I was a new member that they felt should be greeted. I have not experienced open friendship like this from any other philatelic organization that I have joined and think this is something special to the PMCC. While I don't collect the material that PMCC members treasure, I greatly appreciate their kindness. ■

▼ **Figure 3** The first page of the North Carolina section of the Willett-Thompson collection showing how the cancels were arranged. Note the collection includes some covers as well as cut square postmarks.



## NORTH CAROLINA POSTAL HISTORIAN



If you'd like to contribute information  
or articles to the Fall *POSTAL HISTORIAN*  
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August 1

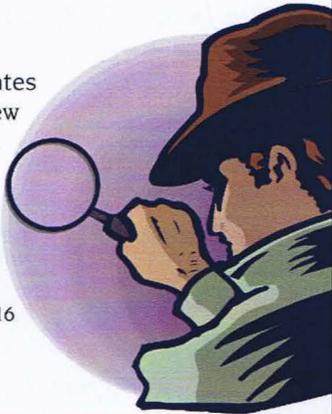
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## North Carolina Postmark Catalog Update

The following counties have been completed or  
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