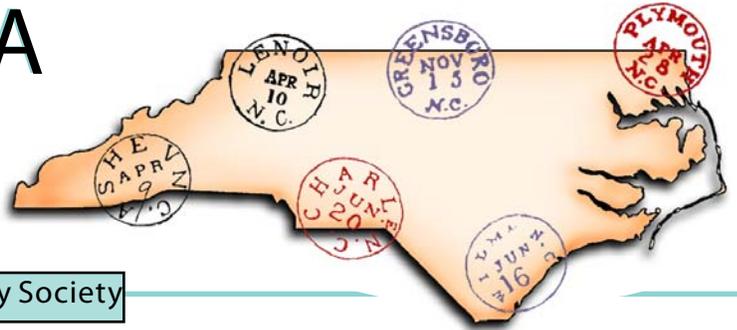
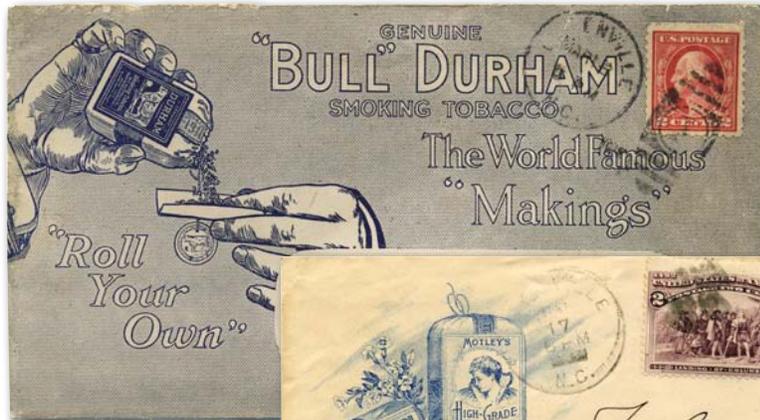


NORTH CAROLINA POSTAL HISTORIAN

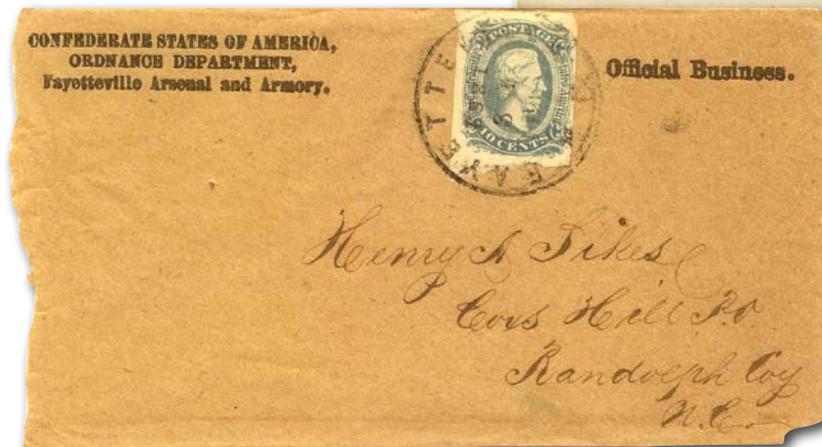


The Journal of North Carolina Postal History Society

VOLUME 28, NO. 3 SUMMER 2009 WHOLE 107



North Carolina's Tobacco Advertising Covers



Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The annual meeting of the NCPHS will be held this year at CHARPEX on 25 July 2009. The Board of Directors will meet at 2:00 PM and the general meeting will be at 3:00 PM with a talk by Maurice Burse about the CSA patriotic cover designs produced by the Bonitz Brothers of Goldsboro. CHARPEX, the annual show of the Charlotte Philatelic Society, will be held in the same wonderful location as last year, the Harris Conference Center, 3216 CPCC Harris Campus Drive, just off Billy Graham Parkway and close to Charlotte-Douglas Airport. This venue was very successful last year and has been retained for one more year.

Two of our directors' terms will end this year. If you are interested in serving the society for a three-year director term, please contact me or Vice-President Harvey Tilles.

There is one sad note to pass on to you. On February 11, 2009, member Tom Stanton passed away in Jacksonville, NC, succumbing to a cancer illness. He had been a member for many years and formerly was the editor of the Virginia Postal History Society journal, *Way Markings*.

IN THIS ISSUE

North Carolina's Tobacco Advertising Covers by Tony L. Crumbley.....	3
The Postal History of the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory by Charles F. Hall, Jr.....	9
Mystery Cover	15

Work has begun on the North Carolina section of the new American Stampless Cover Catalog (ASCC), which will be published by the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society. If you have any examples of markings not in the current ASCC (published in 1997) please contact either Tony Crumbley or myself so we can arrange to get your input. Your help is very important for the accuracy of our input to this catalog.

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 rfwinter@bellsouth.net or write to me. My mailing address appears on page 2 of this journal.

Dick Winter

Can you Help?

The National Park Service (NPS) is developing exhibits for Portsmouth Village on the Core Banks of North Carolina. As part of the exhibit, they are recreating a small c. 1927 post office located in the general store on the island. The original fittings are in place in the building, but they are looking to acquire or reproduce other postal items to furnish the post office. They have acquired one period mail bag, but would like to acquire at least 3 more bags. They are also looking to acquire original or reproduction items such as hand stamps, a record book or ledger, stamps (regular postage, parcel post & airmail), postal cards, postal stationery, forms, and posters. Also, they are looking for artifacts relating to money orders, such as a money order validator, money order rate cards, and a money order cutter. The National Postal Museum is assisting with making some reproductions, but the NPS also would be interested in corresponding with any of our members who collect and/or deal in these items.

Mary Grassick
 Staff Curator, Historic Furnishings, National Park Service,
 Harpers Ferry Center, PO Box 50,
 Harpers Ferry, WV 25425 Telephone (304 535-6035)



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 Secretary/Treasurer. Submissions for the *Postal Historian* or inquiries may be addressed to the editor.

President	Vice-President	Secretary/Treasurer	Editors
Richard F. Winter 31 Flagship Cove Greensboro, NC 27455 rfwinter@bellsouth.net	Harvey Tilles PO Box 5466 High Point, NC 27262 htilles@triad.rr.com	William DiPaolo 404 Dorado Ct. High Point, NC 27265 wdipaolo@triad.rr.com	Tony L. Crumbley PO Box 681447 Charlotte, NC 28216 tcrumbley2@bellsouth.net
			Richard F. Winter 31 Flagship Cove Greensboro, NC 27455 rfwinter@bellsouth.net

Board of Directors	Term Ending 2009	Term Ending 2010	Term Ending 2011
	Maurice M. Bursey Harvey Tilles	Harry Albert Michael Kelly	Richard F. Winter John W. Allen Bill DiPaolo

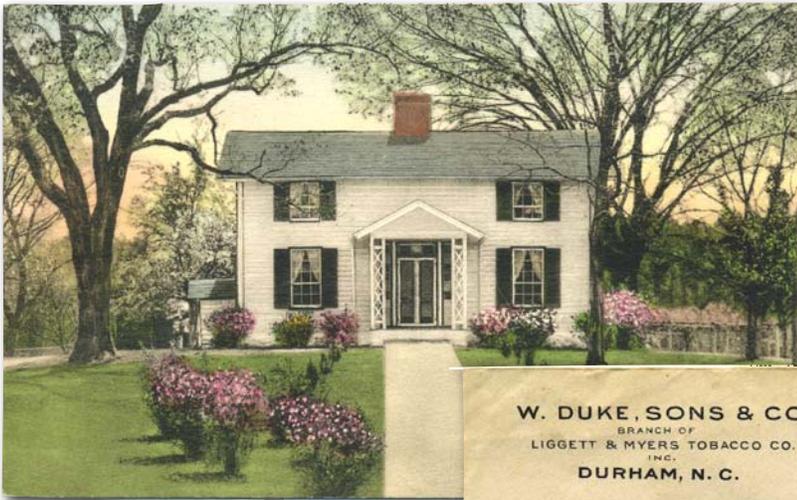
North Carolina's Tobacco Advertising Covers

by Tony L. Crumbley

When the Union soldiers occupying Durham left to head back home after the war, they emptied the warehouses of locally-cured tobacco and carried it back home. They had never experienced such a quality of tobacco from anywhere else in the world. Anticipating a market for Carolina tobacco, Washington Duke invested his only silver currency of value in Duke Tobacco Company (Figures 1-4). J. R. Reynolds followed suit. Shortly there was a cluster of tobacco manufacturers throughout the Piedmont competing with

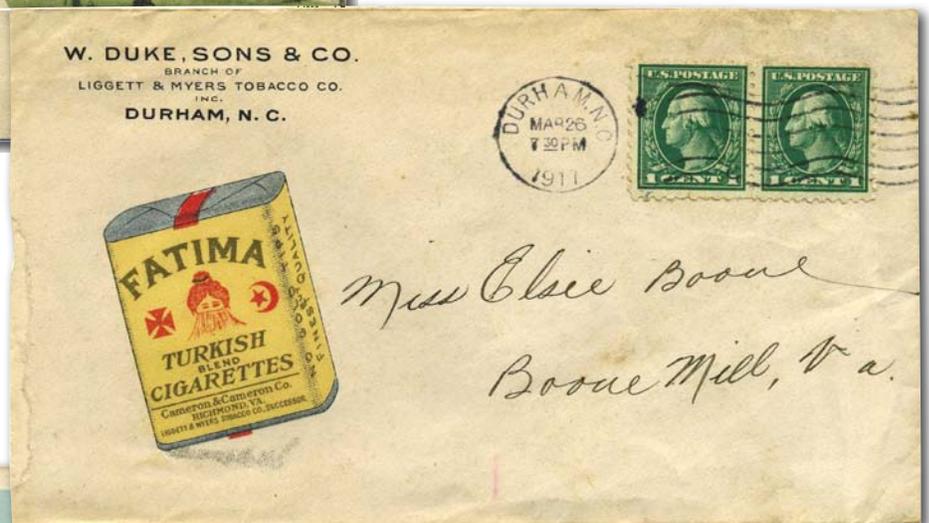
those in Richmond and Danville, Virginia. What had been the South's oldest staple crop would soon become North Carolina's largest cash crop.

The success of Duke and Reynolds brought Durham and Winston (Figures 5-7), the communities to which they located their enterprises, to the forefront of the state's emerging cities.

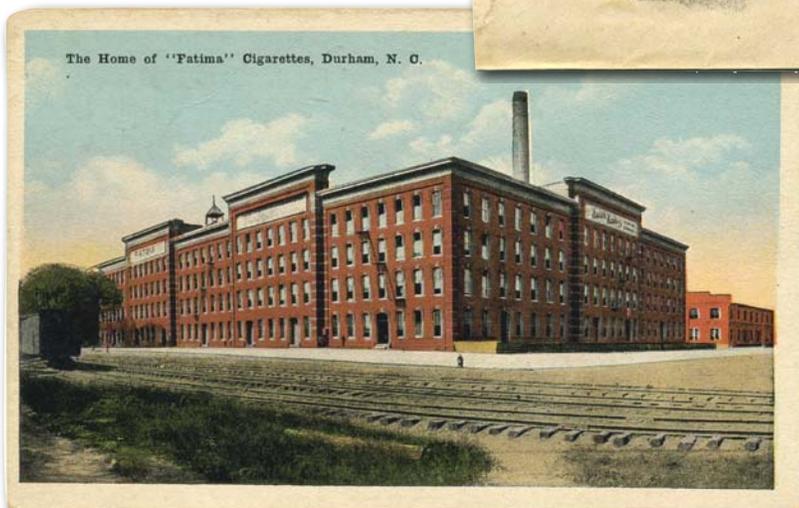


◀ **Figure 1.** Home of Washington Duke located near the railroad in Durham where he built his first plant in 1874.

Figure 2. ▶ Fatima cigarette ad from W. Duke & Sons Company, a division of Liggett & Myers. Durham, NC 1917 to Boone Mill, Va.



◀ **Figure 3.** Manufacturing plant of "Fatima" cigarettes located in Durham, NC.



By the 1880s the growing tobacco industry also began to shape the development of a number of smaller eastern North Carolina towns. Greenville, Goldsboro, Kinston, Tarboro, Rocky Mount and Wilson all began to grow (Fig 8-13). The cotton

Figure 4. ▶
Inside view of “Fatima” cigarette manufacturing operations, ca. 1920.



industry was no longer king. The price of cotton had declined to less than 5 cents a pound after being over 25 cents a pound in 1868. Without



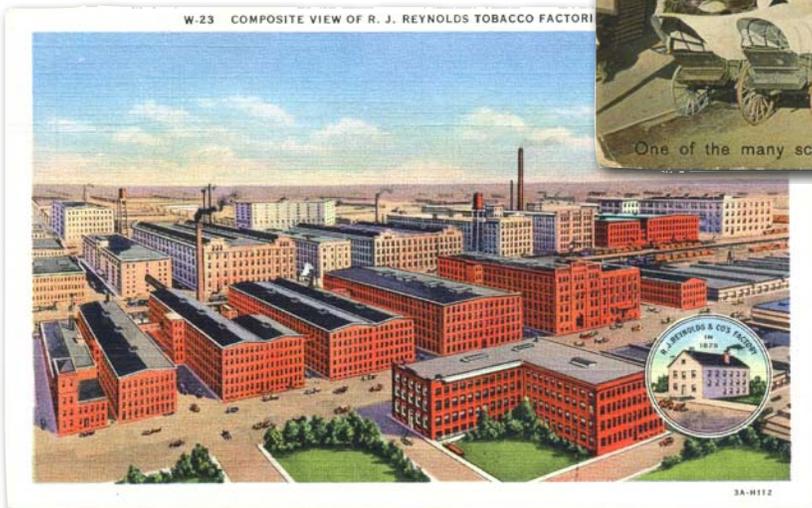
The soil and climate of southern Virginia and northern North Carolina favored the production of the bright

◀ **Figure 5.** Advertising cover from H.H. Reynolds, manufacturer of Red Elephant chewing tobacco. Winston, NC, August 13, 1888 to Blowing Rock.

leaf tobacco, which had revolutionized the tobacco industry. By the 1880s the yellow leaf was sought by Americans and Europeans alike. Thus, the poor soil of

cheap, slave labor, farmers could not produce a viable crop.

Figure 6. ▶
Scene of tobacco trading in Winston Salem, ca. 1915.



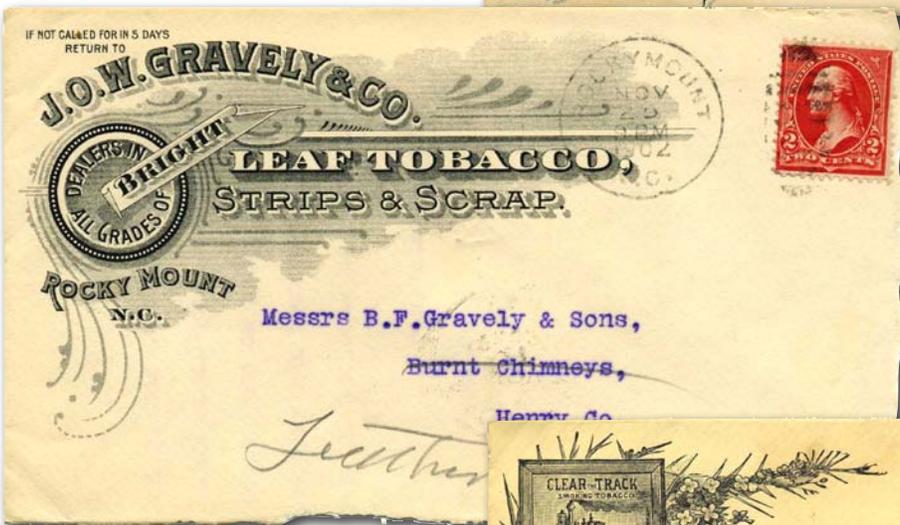
the Piedmont and eastern part of the state proved to be the catalyst for the development of “The Old Bright Belt” as these counties would be called.

◀ **Figure 7.** Ca. 1940 view of the massive facilities of the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company which opened the first factory in Winston in 1870.



◀ **Figure 8.** A.H. Motley Company produced Plug & Smoking tobacco from the 1880s to the 1890s. They along with R.P. Richardson, S.C. Penn and six other tobacco manufacturers were the backbone of Reidville's economy in the 1890s. Reidville, NC July 17, 1894 to Winston.

Figure 9. ▶ J.S. Lockhart, Banner Warehouse, Durham, NC. Postmarked Goldsboro and Greenville railroad agent, August 11, 1888 to Washington, DC.



◀ **Figure 10.** J.O.W. Gravely & Co., Rocky Mount, NC, dealt in bright leaf tobacco. The process had been discovered by a slave who switched from wood fire curing to charcoal curing. This fast process caused the leaf to stay a bright yellow color. Rocky Mount, NC November 25, 1902 to Leatherwood, Va.

Figure 11. ▶ The Henderson Tobacco Co., Henderson, NC, producer of clear-track smoking tobacco. Henderson, NC, May 29, 1890 to Lancaster, Ma.





◀ **Figure 12.** Irvin & Postone Tobacco, Statesville, advertising cover posted on the Salisbury & Knoxville Railroad, July 12, 1898 to Connelly Springs.

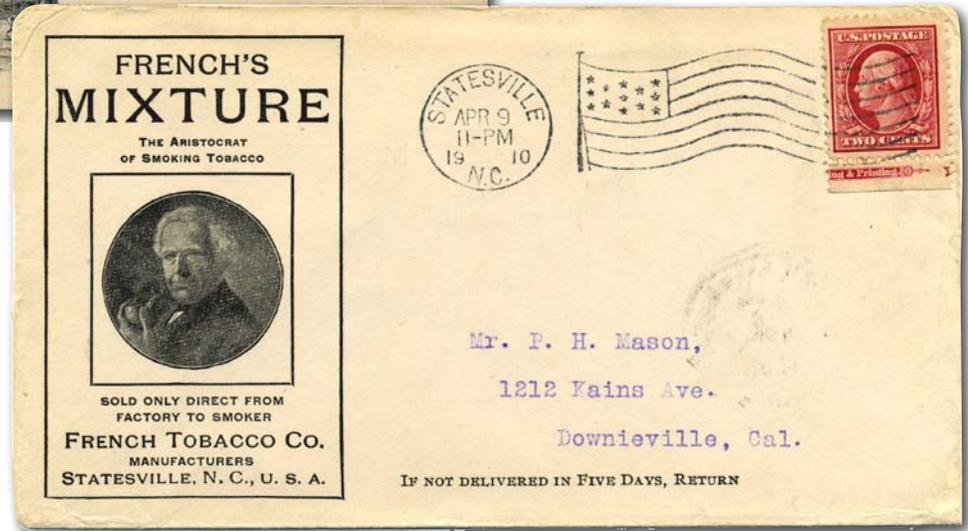


Figure 13. ▶ French's Mixture, a Statesville pipe tobacco manufacturer. Statesville, NC April 9, 1910, to Downieville, California.

After the Civil War, freed blacks in eastern North Carolina had limited opportunities. Many toiled as sharecroppers and tenant farmers. Leaders of the black community such as Postmasters Samuel Vick of Wilson and Weeks Armstrong of Rocky Mount encouraged the entire community to move towards tobacco farming. The first recorded tobacco cultivation east of the Piedmont was in 1878 when a farmer in Wayne County harvest several crops.

By the 1890s it seemed that everyone was encouraging farmers to plant tobacco. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad launched a campaign to grow tobacco. In 1890, the expansion of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad from Halifax to Kinston via Scotland Neck and Greenville created greater market potential. Even the owners of the Rocky Mount Mills, the second oldest cotton mill in the state, supported the expansion of the tobacco industry.

In 1891, the Greenville tobacco warehouse handled 200,000 pounds of tobacco. By the end of the 1890s, Greenville had four warehouses handling millions of pounds each year. By 1900, Wilson was the most lucrative tobacco market in the country with more than 15 million pounds passing through the five warehouses.

Buyers from firms like American Tobacco Company, Imperial Tobacco Company, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Liggett and Myers, and Universal Leaf Tobacco Company would flock to these tobacco towns each fall eager to buy the available crops.

The local warehouse owners were revered like local gods. It seemed, however, that they were the big local moneymakers. Farmers received payment for tobacco within minutes of its sale. Their checks were taken to the local bank for cashing and paying off the debt for the past year – much of it charged at an interest rate of 25%. Tenants and sharecroppers paid their landlords, their doctors, lawyers, merchants and anyone else they owed. By the end of the day, most tenants retained less than a fourth of their crops earning.

After paying their bills, many farmers would stay around town a few nights to enjoy themselves and celebrate a hard year's work. Taverns abounded in the tobacco towns at a time when most of the state was dry. In 1900, Greenville had more saloons than churches. The local "red light districts" boomed with business with the tobacco cash. Prostitution thrived in neighborhoods near the warehouses in all the tobacco towns. Kinston's "Sugar Hill" was noted for its variety of vice offer-

ings. At the end of the day, most farmers went back home to live on next year's credit (Fig 14).

By the end of the 1940s, mechanization had altered the tobacco business. Mechanical harvesters had reduced the ability of small farms to compete with the larger ones using mechanical production. Large tobacco companies had done away with the

need for auctions by contracting with local growers. An era of North Carolina began to change beyond recognition. From the 1880s through the 1940s the tobacco industries promoted their products in many ways (Fig 17-19). One was through the use of advertising on their mail. Some of the most colorful advertising covers from the state can be found on the tobacco company ads. ■

Figure 14. ▶

In 1890, Duke merged the five largest tobacco companies in the U.S. to form the American Tobacco Company. Intending to form a monopoly, he controlled 90% of the U.S. tobacco market. In 1911, the U.S. Supreme Court ordered the breakup of this company to form American Tobacco, Reynolds Lorillard, Liggett & Myers and British American Tobacco. Greenville, SC, January 26, 1919 to Richmond, Va.



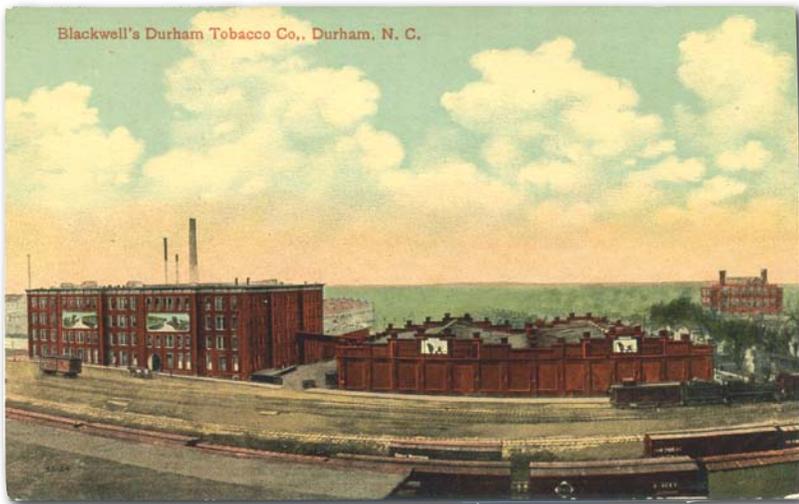
◀ **Figure 15.** One of the more striking advertising covers comes from Taylor Brothers Red Eye Tobacco, Winston, NC, a company that escaped the Duke mergers. Founded in 1885 in Winston, the company still employs 20 workers in Winston-Salem and recently announced an expansion of its facilities. Salem, NC, May 5, 1892 to Washington, DC.



Figure 16. ▶

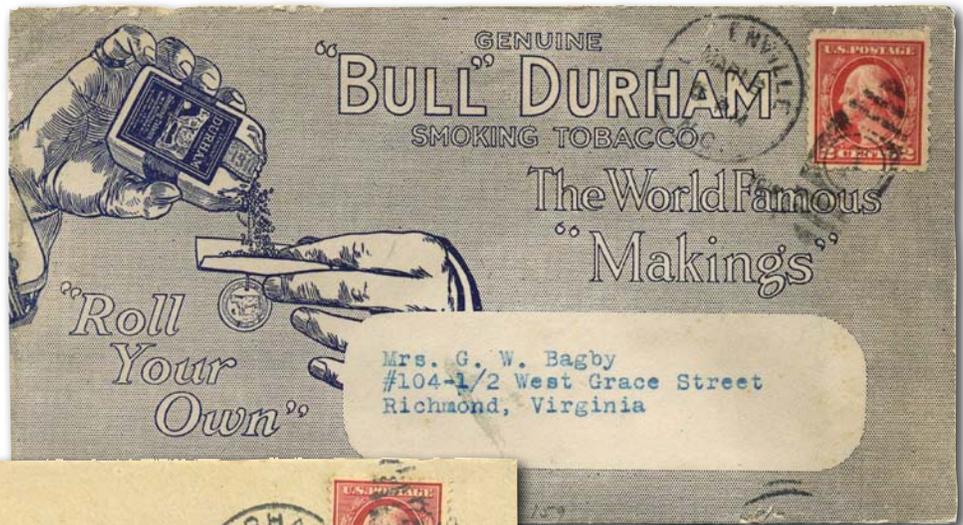
Taylor Brothers Red Eye Tobacco, Winston-Salem, NC, September 15, 1892 to Greenville, Ga., posted after the merger of Winston and Salem.





◀ **Figure 17.** Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company manufacturing plant of world renowned Bull Durham Tobacco, ca. 1910.

Figure 18. ▶
 Genuine "Bull" Durham Smoking Tobacco, known the world over. Greenville, NC, March 18, 1918 to Richmond, Va.



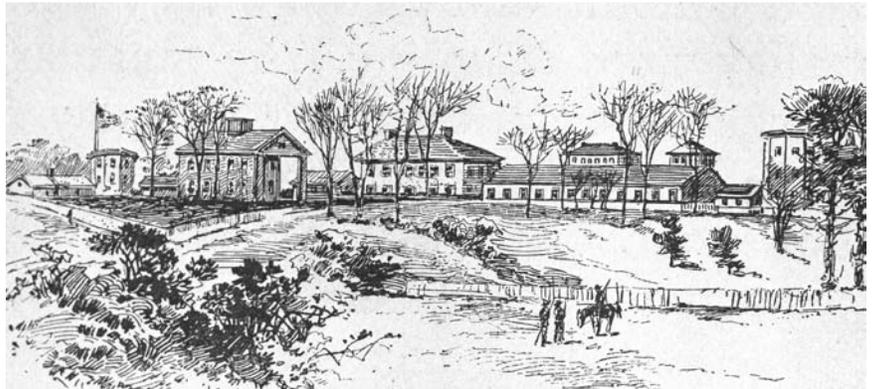
◀ **Figure 19.** Genuine Durham Tobacco, a classic advertising cover from Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, NC, February 29, 1917 used locally.

Don't forget our annual meeting at CHARPEX 2009
 3:00 PM, 25 July 2009
 Harris Conference Center
 3216 CPCC Harris Campus Drive just off Billy Graham Parkway
 and close to Charlotte-Douglas airport

The Postal History of the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory

by Charles F. Hall, Jr.

The Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory was located in Fayetteville, North Carolina in Cumberland County. The arsenal served the United States from 1838 until 1861 and the Confederate States of America from April 22, 1861 until March 11, 1865. It was one of the South's most important ordnance facilities. Only the Confederate States Arsenal at Richmond, Virginia, produced more long arms than the Fayetteville facility. It also produced large quantities of small arms ammunition, bayonets, artillery carriages as well as a variety of other ordnance supplies and materials. During its existence, it served both as an arsenal, which manufactures, repairs or modifies ordnance and as an armory, which is a depository for weapons and military stores.



▲ **Figure 1.** The Fayetteville Arsenal, a forty-acre complex with octagonal corner towers, 1865 drawing from Johnson and Buel, *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, Vol. IV (1881), p. 690.

The arsenal was developed following the War of 1812, during which the United States found itself to be militarily unprepared. The government recognized the need for an arsenal and armory located in the southern states that could fabricate, repair and store ordnance materials that would be ready for distribution to the national army and state militias in the event of war. In 1836, congress authorized construction of the United States Arsenal and Armory to be located in Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Fayetteville is located on the west bank of the Cape Fear River. In ante-bellum times, it was a river and road transportation center. The town was served by steamboat from the state's major port, Wilmington, to above Fayetteville. By 1852, it was the hub of five plank roads, the longest of which was the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road. It was the longest plank road in North Carolina and terminated in Bethania, Forsyth County, a distance of 129 miles. The city was not linked to an intercity rail line, but it was anticipated that rail service would eventually be achieved. By 1861, however, only a short line, the Western Railroad, connected Fayetteville to the Egypt Coal Mine, then in Chatham County. When Lee County was formed in 1908 from Moore and Chatham Counties, the mine became a part of Lee County.

The arsenal cornerstone was laid on April 9, 1838 and construction continued intermittently until it was finally completed in 1861. As described by one Fayetteville resident, "The famous old Arsenal was located on a beautiful plateau on Hamount (sic), the western section of Fayetteville. This was the pride and

beauty spot of Fayetteville, being one of the loveliest spots anywhere in the South and was often visited by people of other states."

It was constructed of brick and stone and consisted of a brick wall and iron railing enclosed quadrangle with a conspicuous octagonal brick and stone tower at each corner. The buildings consisted of a two storey brick and stone building for officers and troops, storage buildings, gun carriage and machine shops. The stone was quarried in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Prior to 1861, the arsenal functioned primarily as a depository for weapons, supplies and stores for use by the state militias in time of service. Under the militia system, the federal government awarded the individual states allotments of arms, uniforms, supplies and equipment to equip the state militias for service during military necessity. In 1861, the arsenal was known to have repaired arms and converted small arms from the flintlock ignition to the newer percussion system.

Before North Carolina's secession, the arsenal was garrisoned by a detachment of troops under the overall command of Captain J.A.J. Bradford. The chain of events leading ultimately to North Carolina's secession was ignited by Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency of the United States on November 5, 1860. Lincoln's election was generally viewed throughout the South as hostile to its interests. South Carolina was the first state to secede on December 20, 1860 and other southern states soon followed. Although secession sentiment was very strong in North Carolina, the state remained uncommitted until April 1861. This changed abruptly on April 13, 1861, when South Carolina forces fired on Fort Sumpter in Charleston

harbor to dislodge federal forces who continued to occupy the fort.

Lincoln reacted quickly to the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumpter and on April 15, 1861, issued a call to the states for 75,000 troops to subjugate the states of the newly formed Confederate States of America. North Carolina was asked to furnish two regiments of militia. The demand was rejected by Governor Ellis and at a special convention authorized by the General Assembly, an Ordinance of Secession was passed on May 20, 1861. On that same day, the convention ratified the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States of America. During the interval between Lincoln's call for troops on April 15 and formal secession on May 20, secession seemed inevitable and Governor John W. Ellis ordered federal facilities in the state to be seized, including the coastal forts Macon, Caswell and Johnston, the U.S. Mint in Charlotte and the United States Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville.

Governor Ellis ordered state forces under the command of General Walter Draughon, commander of the state militia, to secure the arsenal. On April 22, 1861, the Fayetteville Light Infantry, the LaFayette Light Infantry and other militia units approached the installation and presented a demand for the surrender of the arsenal. The state forces numbered 400 to 500 troops and greatly outnumbered Lt. J.A. DeLangel's company of artillery troops. Lt. DeLangel, lacking the resources to defend the arsenal, surrendered it to the state forces. Lieutenant DeLangel soon resigned his United States commission in May, 1861. He served the Confederacy as an ordnance officer and was ultimately promoted to general. He was later placed in command of the arsenal for less than a year. Captain Bradford also transferred to Confederate service and was appointed commander of the 10th North Carolina Artillery.

At the time of its surrender, the arsenal contained approximately 37,000 stand of arms, a battery of field artillery and large stores of ammunition, military stores and facilities to manufacture and repair arms and artillery carriages. The arsenal was put to use by the Confederate government soon after North Carolina's secession on May 20, 1861, when it was handed over to the Confederate government on June 5, 1861.

The United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, also had been taken over for Confederate use. The Ordnance Bureau soon moved the machinery, parts and materials from Harper's Ferry to other less exposed arsenals in the southern interior. The Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory received the machinery and materials for the manufacture of the Model 1855 .58 cali-

ber Rifle. Many of the skilled workers and artificers of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal also moved to Fayetteville to help bring the facility into full operation. The arsenal quickly began production of this model rifle. The first units were assembled from parts transported from Harper's Ferry but by 1862, a standardized version was produced. The Confederate weapon was basically the U.S. Model 1855, with a modified lockplate. The lockplates of the Fayetteville produced weapons are stamped, "Fayetteville" along with the date of manufacture and "CSA." The buttplate is also stamped "CSA." These identifying



▲ **Figure 2.** Confederate Fayetteville Armory rifle with bayonet, .58 caliber, 49" overall length with 33" barrel, walnut stock, two brass bands, brass buttplate stamped "C.S.A.," brass trigger guard, iron ramrod, collapsible rear sight, rifle fitted with cotton sling having leather adjustment loops and with 22.75" socket bayonet.



▲ **Figure 3.** Details of the lockplate of a traditional type Fayetteville rifle with a hammer used in earlier high-humpback lockplates but with a low profile lock used in the standard production Fayetteville rifle.

markings make this weapon easily recognizable as a product of the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory under Confederate administration. It is estimated that approximately 10,000 Fayetteville rifles were manufactured between 1861 and 1865. The arsenal also produced large quantities of small arms and artillery ammunition as well as sabre and socket bayonets and a variety of ordnance equipment. The need for additional facilities was soon evident and additional buildings for producing weapons were constructed outside of and west of the original arsenal walls. The workforce swelled, including female employees, who manufactured small arms ammunition.

Production was continually affected by shortages of materials, particularly rifle barrel blanks that were forged at the Richmond Arsenal and transported overland to Fayetteville. The city had still not been connected to a railroad line and only the short

line Western Railroad, connected Fayetteville to the Egypt coal mine in nearby Chatham County, a distance of approximately 50 miles. The purpose of the this railroad was to ship coal to Fayetteville; however the lack of connection to a major railway inhibited transportation of raw materials, iron barrels and rifle stocks and seriously limited production. In spite of these deficiencies, the arsenal remained one of the South's most important ordnance facilities.

Except for much of the coastal area, North Carolina, including Fayetteville, was insulated from major military action and the arsenal was able to continue its operations uninterrupted until March, 1865. This changed as Union General W. T. Sherman's "March to the Sea" brought the war abruptly to Fayetteville, which lay in the path of Sherman's movement to join other Union forces moving westwards from New Bern. The two armies planned to unite in Goldsboro, where two important railroads, the east-west Atlantic and East Carolina Railroad and north-south Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, met. At Goldsboro, Sherman would re-supply his army and prepare for operations against remaining Confederate forces. Advance elements of Sherman's army crossed into North Carolina on March 7, 1865 and entered Fayetteville on March 11.

On the previous night, the machinery and many arsenal stores were loaded onto railcars and accompanied by the arsenal commander, Col. Frederick L. Childs, were transported to the Egypt coal mines for safekeeping. The Armory Guard and staff also relocated to the Egypt Coal Mine site. Sherman's forces remained in Fayetteville until March 15 and used this time to destroy the arsenal so that it would be of no further use to the Confederacy. The First Michigan Regiment (engineers) was ordered to destroy the arsenal buildings and remaining machinery.

It is recorded that much arsenal materials were also dumped into the Cape Fear River by Sherman's forces. His army continued to bring total war to the area, leaving destroyed government facilities, pillaged farms and impoverished non-combatants. The home of Col. Childs was ruined and his personal property deposited in the Cape Fear River.

Events moved quickly after Sherman left Fayetteville. His army fought General Joseph E. Johnson's Confederate Army at Averasboro and Bentonville. General Johnson was greatly outnumbered in numbers and resources and was able to do no more than check and delay Sherman, who, by April 13, occupied Raleigh, the state capital. General Robert E. Lee's army of Northern Virginia had already surrendered on April 9, 1865 at Appomattox. General Johnson's army, with no hope for continued success, surrendered near present day Durham, North Carolina, on April 18.

Following evacuation of the arsenal's machinery and stores, there was no time, facilities or opportunity to resume operations. The machinery remained in storage in the Chatham County coal mine until May, 1865, when its location was revealed to Federal Authorities. The equipment was subsequently moved to Raleigh by the military authorities and then shipped by rail to Washington, D.C., where it disappears from history.

Along with the arsenal equipment, the production, financial and correspondence records of the arsenal, from its beginning to the end of its operations, have also been lost to history. They may have accompanied the machinery to the Chatham County coal mines for safekeeping from the Federal forces and were later destroyed or discarded when the machinery was removed to Raleigh and later to Washington, D.C. They may have been left at the arsenal and destroyed when the arsenal was razed. In any event, surviving records are limited to scattered correspondence in the National Archives, university collections and a very small number in private collections.

The postal record is equally very limited. There are two recorded official envelope imprints known to the author. There are also three additional covers addressed to persons at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory that are available for illustration. Continuing research may locate uncataloged, additional records in public or private collections. This very active period of Confederate operation should have generated considerable correspondence to the Confederate Ordnance Department, other military authorities, contractors and suppliers.

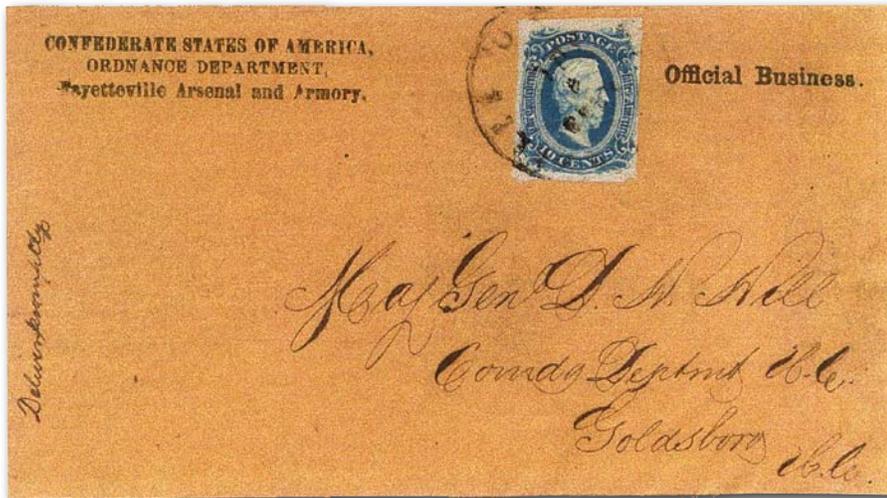
One rare example of such correspondence exists in the papers of General Thomas L. Clingman in the Southern Historical Collection. It is a letter from Captain J. E. P. Daingerfield, the Military Storekeeper and Paymaster of the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, addressed to the commanding general of Clingman's Brigade, Thomas L. Clingman. The letter includes invoices and receipts for "100 rifles Model 1855 and appendages forwarded to your address." The general is requested to sign and return the receipts to Captain Daingerfield. Unfortunately, the cover does not accompany the letter. The letter, with its manuscript heading of "Fayetteville Arsenal and Amory" illustrates that the arsenal corresponded directly to field commanders and issued weapons directly to field units. Still, the overall survival rate for recorded postal covers to and from the arsenal is very low. The same condition exists for arsenal records of any kind.

Fayetteville was one of North Carolina's most important cities and has a long recorded postal history beginning in 1783. Fayetteville was previously named Cross Creek and an unknown postmaster served there from 1772-1775. While arsenal related covers are very scarce, Confederate covers from Fayetteville

during the 1861-65 are not. The Fayetteville Observer was a popular newspaper and enjoyed wide distribution through subscription, which was mailed from Fayetteville. The post office certainly transported official arsenal correspondence although some may have traveled by military courier or through the Southern Express Company.

The first of two recorded Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory envelope imprints is illustrated in Figure 4. It is from General

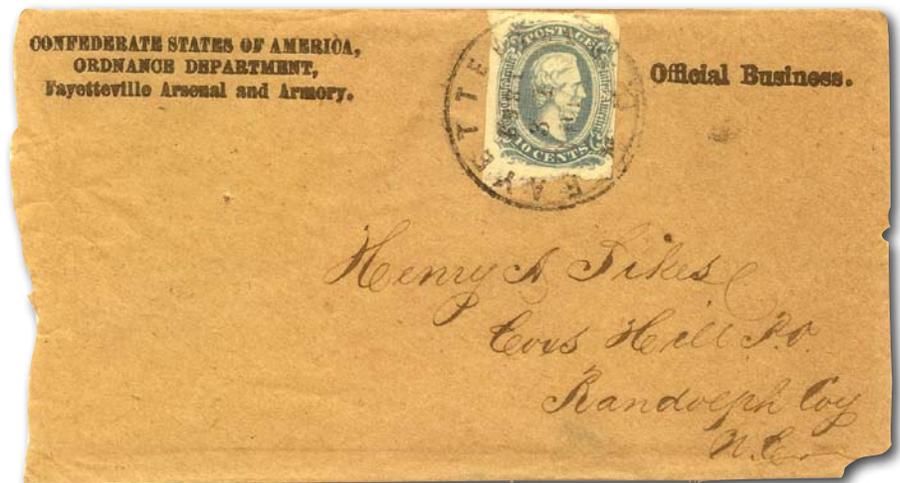
was a prominent Confederate commander, who served in a variety of command capacities and ended the war as an army commander under General Braxton Bragg at the March, 1865 Battles of Wyse Fork, near Kinston, North Carolina and Bentonville, in Johnston County. He was also the brother-in-law of General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. This cover was mailed to him when he was commander of the Department of North Carolina in 1862.



▲ **Figure 4.** Fayetteville, NC, July 4, 1862. A rare arsenal imprint mailed to Major General D.H. Hill while he was Commander of the Department of North Carolina. On the left edge there is a manuscript "Deliver promptly." (The Brian, Maria and Alexander Green Collection).

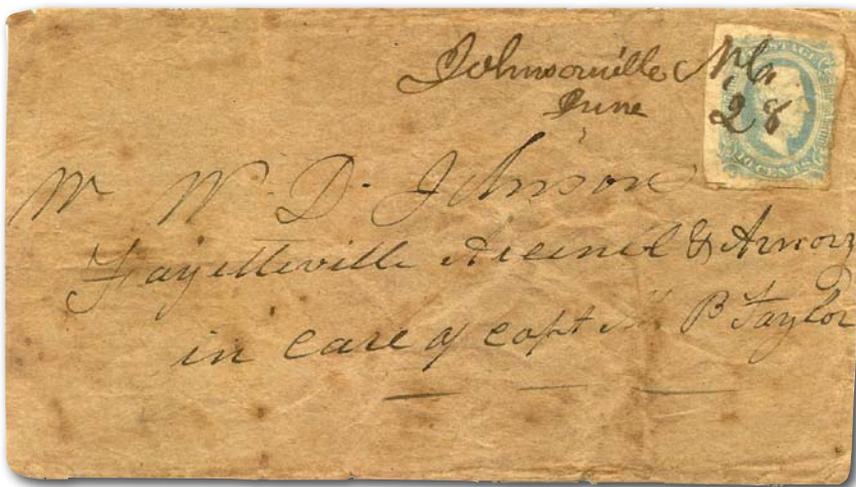
The second recorded Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory imprint envelope is Figure 5. The imprint appears identical to the envelope illustrated in Figure 4. It is post-marked "Fayetteville, NC, June 31, 1863" and the 10 cent stamp is placed in the same position. It is not endorsed and is addressed to "Henry A. Sikes, Coss Hill PO Randolph Coy N.C." There is a recorded post office at Cox's Mills in Randolph County. It's earliest recorded use is August 15, 1846 and operations were discontinued on December 6, 1866. Micajah Cox and Orlando Cox are listed as postmasters during the Confederate period. The writer apparently intended to address the letter to Cox's Mills Post Office rather than Cox's Hill. The relationship of Henry A. Sikes to the arsenal is not known. Cox's Mill is recorded as former mill on the Deep River in central Randolph County. It appears on the 1770 Collet Map.

► **Figure 5.** Fayetteville, NC, June 31, 1863. Another rare arsenal imprint sent to Mr. Henry A. Sikes at "Coxs Hill PO, Randolph Coy NC." This was certainly Cox's Mills in Randolph County and as the cover carries the "Official Business" imprint, Mr. Sikes may have provided materials or services to the arsenal. (The author's collection).



Julius A. DeLangel to General Daniel H. Hill, commanding the Department of North Carolina, at Goldsboro, North Carolina. It is postmarked "Fayetteville, N.C. Jul. 4, 1862" and uses a 10 cent A & D, Die A stamp. It is noted that General Julius DeLangel, as Lieutenant DeLangel, surrendered the arsenal to state forces on April 22, 1862. He resigned his commission and joined Confederate service. He was later promoted to General and served as one of the commanders of the arsenal. Major General D.H. Hill, a former professor at Davidson College,

Figure 6 on the next page illustrates a cover addressed to Mr. W. D. Johnson at "Fayetteville Arsenal & Armory, in care of capt M B Taylor (sic)" The 10 cent stamp is hand canceled "Johnsonville N.C. June 28." Johnsonville is a community in



▲ **Figure 6.** Johnsonville, NC, June 28. A hand canceled cover from a western Harnett County post office that operated from at least August 14, 1855 until December 11, 1866. The position of the addressee, Mr. W.D. Johnson, is currently unknown, but since it was sent in the care of Captain Mathew P. Taylor, a military officer, he was presumably in the arsenal's service. (The author's collection).

western Harnett County. A post office is recorded there from August 14, 1855 until it was discontinued on December 11, 1866. The only recorded postmaster was Lemuel D. Cameron. Captain "M. B. Taylor" was Captain Mathew P. Taylor, a Confederate officer stationed at the arsenal. By 1865, he had been promoted to major and served in the 6th Battalion, the Armory Guards. The Arsenal Guard was primarily formed from employees for the arsenal's defense.

Figure 7 depicts a cover addressed to "Mr. L.O. Sugg, Fayetteville Arsenal, in care of cap Talor, NC." It is canceled with a June 3 CDS from



▲ **Figure 7 and** ◀ **Figure 8.** Brower's Mill, NC, June 3. This former post office and community in southeastern Randolph County has recorded operations from 1828 until 1910. This cover is also addressed in care of "cap Talor" (Captain Mathew P. Taylor). Captain Taylor's duties apparently involved handling the mail at some point. The reverse of the cover has a centered, hand-canceled 10 Cent stamp and contains a hand written description of the letter contents. It dates the letter June 3, 1864. (The author's collection)





◀ **Figure 9.** Hillsboro, NC, July 12, 186x, to Mr. Henry C. Holland. It is addressed to the “C.S.A.A.” or the Confederate States Arsenal and Armory, as the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory was sometimes known. It was called the “North Carolina Arsenal” while under Federal authority until April 22, 1861, The official title of the arsenal during the Confederate period of operation was “Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory” as evidenced by surviving cover imprints and official correspondence. (The author’s collection).

The cover illustrated in Figure 9 is addressed to “Mr. Henry C. Holland, C.S.A.A., Fayetteville, N. Carolina,” “C.S.A.A.” meaning the Confederate States Arsenal and Armory. The 10 cent stamp is canceled with a CDS from Hillsboro, North Carolina on July 12. Mr. Holland’s connection to the arsenal is not known, but additional research may ultimately establish that relationship. A post office has operated at Hillsboro, North Carolina from at least June 12, 1792 until the present. The Hillsboro Military Academy operated in Hillsboro from 1859 until 1865 and produced many Confederate officers.

These covers hint at the extensive correspondence to and from the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory that must have occurred during the 1861-65 period. It is interesting that two of the existing covers, Figures 5 and 7, concern Randolph County and this suggests the potential for additional research.

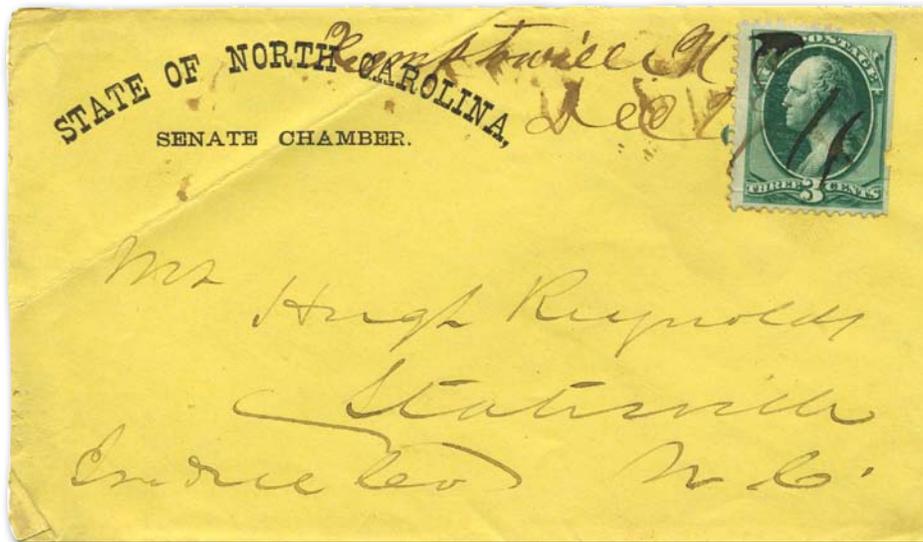
The arsenal would have been expected to have corresponded with a wide variety of suppliers, ordnance recipients, military commanders, ordnance department officers and political officials. The scarcity of arsenal related postal material is exacerbated by the loss of the arsenal records and other Confederate archives. It is hoped that future researchers may locate additional correspondence and postal covers to add to the postal record and expand the historical record of the arsenal’s operations. ■

Sources:

Barrett, John G., *The Civil War in North Carolina*, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC 1963, pp. 4, 12-13, 25-27, 301, 311, 313.
 Belton, Thomas W., *A History of the Fayetteville Arsenal and Amory*, an unpublished thesis. North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 1979.
 J. E. P. Daingerfield to General Thomas L. Clingman, September 17, 1863, Thomas L. Clingman Papers, Southern Historical Collection.

Fuller, Claude E. and Steuart, Richard D., *Firearms of the Confederacy*, The National Rifle Association, Odysseus Editions, Inc. , Fairfax, VA, 1996, pp. 135-138, 317.
 Hill, Richard Taylor and Anthony, William Edward, *Confederate Longarms and Pistols*, Richard Taylor Hill and William Edward Anthony, Publishers, Charlotte, NC 1978, pp. 68-80.
 Taylor, Mathew P. “*Sixth Battalion.*” *Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War 1861-65.* ed. Walter Clark. Goldsboro: Nash Brothers, 1901, pp. 293-300.
 J.E.B. Stuart Chapter, UDC, *The Confederate Veteran*, “War Days in Fayetteville,” May 1910, pp. 8-27, 46-56.
 Murphy, John M. and Madaus, Howard Michael, *Confederate Rifles and Muskets, Infantry Small Arms Manufactured in the Southern Confederacy, 1861-1865*, Graphic Publishers, Newport Beach, CA, 1996, PP. 167-226.
 Oates, John A., *The Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear*, Contemporary Lithographers Incorporated, Third edition, 1981, pp. 279-285, 410-412, 415, 438.
 Puetz, C.J. , Editor, *North Carolina County Maps*, Thomas Publications, Lynden Station, Wisconsin, page 84.
 The North Carolina Office of Archives and History, *Guide to North Carolina Highway Historical Markers*, Tenth Edition, Edwards Brothers, 2007, pp. 59, 60, 81, 126.
Post Offices and Postmasters of North Carolina Vol I, II, III, NCPHS, 1996.
 Powell, William S., *The North Carolina Gazetteer, A Dictionary of Tar Heel Places*, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC, 1968, pp. 65, 255.
 Smith, Mark A. and Sokolosky, Wade, *Sherman’s Carolina Campaign: from Fayetteville to Averasboro*, Ironclad Publishing, Inc. Ft. Mitchell, KY, 2005, pp. 45-52.

Mystery Cover



Correct answers to the origin of this cover were received from Doug Clark, Mike Kelly, Phil Perkinson, David Petruzzelli, and Gene Setwyn.

The origin was **Hamptonville** (Yadkin County).

This odd-looking reconstruction period cover has two postmarks on the front, one dated 19 February 1867 and the other of 4 May. A 3¢ 1861 adhesive on the front appears to have two killers while another on the reverse is pen cancelled. Can you explain where this cover was posted and give a scenario that would explain why two adhesives were used?



Send your answer to Tony Crumbley or Dick Winter.

NORTH CAROLINA POSTAL HISTORIAN



If you'd like to contribute information
or articles to the Summer *POSTAL HISTORIAN*
please submit by the following deadline:

SEPTEMBER 1

SEEKING

Confederate and Southern States
Postal History as well as a few
Select Customers for such.

Carolina Coin & Stamp, Inc.

Tony L. Crumbley
P.O. Box 681447, Charlotte, NC 28216
704.395.1191

tonycrumbley@bellsouth.net
www.CarolinaStamps.com



BIG LICK STAMPS

*Buying and selling Stamps, Covers &
Collections of the World*

Cary Cochran
Owner

P.O. Box 163
Locust, North Carolina 28097

1.800.560.5310

carytj@yahoo.com

I BUY IT. I SELL IT.

Confederate States

Stamps and Postal History

Patricia A. Kaufmann

10194 N. Old State Road, Lincoln DE 19960
(302) 422-2656 ~ trishkauf@comcast.net

Over 40 years experience in Confederate philately

*Let me help you build your collection or, if that time has come,
let me help you market it to your best advantage*

2008-2009 SUSTAINING MEMBERS

Harry Albert	Tony Crumbley	Richard Murphy
John Allen	David Dale	Dennis Osborne
N.C. Archives	Junius Davis	Tom Richardson
J. Marshall Acee	Bill DiPaolo	Jay & Bonny Smith
W. Bryson Bateman	J. Ron Edwards	Ed Stafford
Larry Baum	Barry Hambricht	Larry Thomas
Ralph Baumgardner	John Hardy, Jr.	Harvey Tilles
Mary Ann Brown	Sam Hudson	Alan Vestal
Maurice Bursey	Steve Jackson	Richard Weiner
Ron Cipolla	Trish Kaufmann	Kent Wilcox
Cary Cochran	Mike Kelly	Richard Winter
Christopher Chamberlin	Raymond Marshall	

(35% of membership)

NEW MEMBERS

Ron Cipolla - Fountain Hills, Arizona
Kendall Dickert - Cullowhee

CALLING ALL MEMBER CYBERPHILES

We have a MEMBERSHIP E-MAIL DIRECTORY

Please send your email address to
tcrumbley2@bellsouth.net

A **red dot** on your mailing label means we
have not received your dues.

North Carolina Postmark Catalog Update

The following counties have been completed
and are available at

[http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/
northcarolina_postmarkcatalog.html](http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/northcarolina_postmarkcatalog.html):

Alamance through Davidson and Guilford

Substantial changes have been made to Alamance
through Carteret

ALAN BLAIR PUBLIC AUCTIONS

CHARPEX 2009 – July 25, 2009
Charlotte, N.C.



QUALIFIED AUCTIONEER

Alan Blair
5405 Lakeside Ave., Suite 1
Richmond, VA 23228
e-mail: alanblair@verizon.net
Website: www.alanblairstamps.com



Office: 800.689.5602 Fax: 804.262.9307