

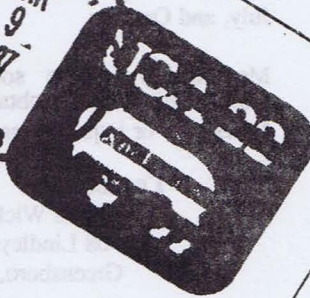
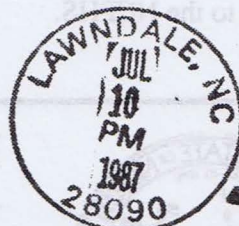
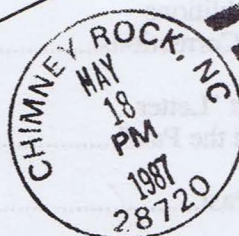
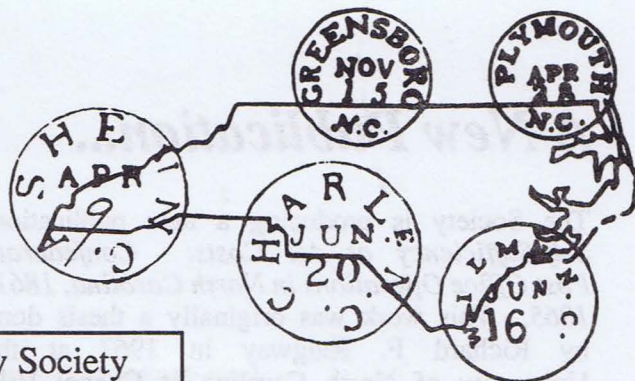
NCPHS Newsletter

The Journal of the North Carolina Postal History Society

Volume 7, No. 2

Spring, 1988

Whole No. 25



Michael G. Faulkner
P.O. Box 56
Peachland, NC 28133

P E P
National
of The
421

Self-inking Postmarkers

Affiliate Number 155 of the American Philatelic Society



A New Publication...

The Society is producing a new publication, *Self-Sufficiency at All Costs: Confederate Post Office Operations in North Carolina, 1861-1865*. This work was originally a thesis done by Richard F. Ridgway in 1967 at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Stefan Jaronski, a widely-published author of many articles on Confederate postal history, has edited and updated Ridgway's work.

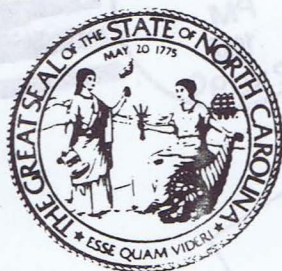
This book is not a chronological study of Confederate North Carolina post offices, nor is it a study of postmarks and covers. It is a critical examination of the the operations of the Confederate States Post Office from the historian's analytic viewpoint. Even though it was not produced for a philatelic audience, the work contains much information of interest to the North Carolina postal historian.

This work will be released at the Society's annual meeting August 6 in Charlotte at the CHARPEX stamp show. Until that date the book is available at the pre-publication price of \$10.00. After August 6 the price will be \$15.00. The book can be ordered from the North Carolina Postal History Society, P.O. Box 219, Newell, NC 28126. Please make all checks payable to the NCPHS.

Contents

Those "Unofficial" Self-Inking Postmarkers.....	3
Dismal Swamp Canal Mail - A Mystery.....	7
A New Discovery.....	10
New Members.....	10
Jerusalem, N.C.....	11
The 6 1/4 Cent Rate.....	12
Doane Cancel Additions and Corrections.....	13
Notes on the Last "Letter from the Past".....	15
Letter from the Past.....	16
NCPHS to Meet in Charlotte.....	16

Cover: Four examples of the self-inking four-bar postmarkers that have been used in North Carolina. All from the collection of Darrell Ertzberger.



NCPHS Newsletter

The *NCPHS Newsletter* 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 \$10 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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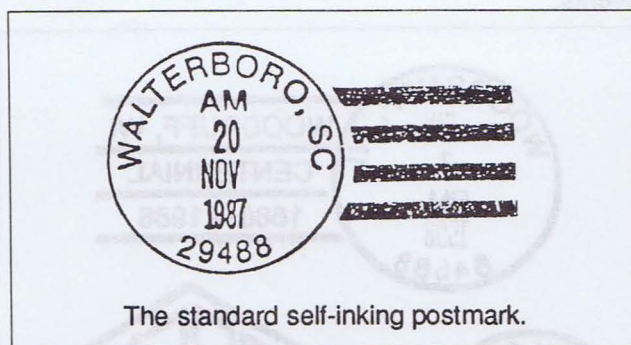
Those "Unofficial" Self-Inking Postmarkers

by
Robert J. Stets

P. O. Box 142, Walterboro, S.C. 29488

One hundred years ago, the U.S. Postal Guides contained many ads for postmarkers, to be used primarily in fourth class post offices that did not receive a "standard style" postmarker from the Post Office Department. Cost for most of these rubber stamps was \$2.00; an ink pad, 50¢.

Today, postmasters are again receiving ads in the mail, from private firms, soliciting orders for self-inking postmarkers that do not require the use of an ink pad, but the prices are now \$30 to \$40 for the postmarker.



The standard self-inking postmark.

The dimensions of the standard self-inker are 1.25 inch diameter, 1/8 inch high letters, 3/4 inch high 4 bars, and 3/16 inch high M/D/Y letters. Those dimensions, expressed in metric, are approximately 30-31 mm in diameter, 3.0 mm for the height of the town name letters, 17.5-18.0 mm for height of 4 bars, and 4.25 mm height of M/D/Y letters/numbers.

These measurements are difficult to make with a millimeter scale, even if divided into quarter-millimeters, because type is measured by "points", with 96 points to the inch. Thus one point equals 1/96 of an inch, while a quarter millimeter equals approximately 1/102 of an inch. The human eye can detect a difference of one point size in type, but it is very hard to measure.

"Self-inkers" are advertised as providing 50,000 impressions before requiring re-inking. In Walterboro, one of the "self-inkers" was in use for over two years before it required re-inking.

The Start of "Self-Inkers"

As far as I have been able to discover, the "self-inkers" were first placed in use in February,

1983. The first "self-inkers" were of the round dater type. They were made by Metropolitan Marking Corporation, and were intended for post office use only, not as postmarkers. The first 4-bar postmarker was made later, we do not know exactly when. It too was made by Metropolitan Marking. These early round daters and 4-bar postmarkers all printed blue dates, because at that time, blue was the only color in which Metropolitan could purchase pre-inked sets of changeable dates.

The early "self-inkers" were usually paid for out the postmaster's pocket, since fourth class offices, now known as Cost Ascertainment Group L (GAG L) only received local purchasing authority (to \$100) effective June 7, 1986. In the beginning, many of the purchases were made by first, second, and third class offices (Walterboro is a first class office) and notices appeared in the *Postal Bulletin* trying to discourage postmasters from buying them.

Apparently the problems of the long waits for postmarkers ordered through USPS Supply Centers, and the advantages of the "self-inkers" were sufficient for many thousands of postmasters to disregard the notices in the *Postal Bulletins*, as they are now in use in all 50 states.

Here is a chance for those of you who are having trouble completing your present postal history collection, to get started with a collection of "self-inkers" from your favorite county or state.



Earliest reported self-inkers from North Carolina.

Wide Variety in Postmarkers

Although I have listed "standard" dimensions of the 4-bar "self-inkers", many examples have been sent to me that are anything but standard. They are larger in diameter, have smaller letters and/or numbers, higher bar height

and thicker bars, post office name misspelled -
- you name it -- it has been reported.

The only dimension that seems to have remained standard (and that is the easiest way to recognize them) is the tall, narrow letters and figures of the M/D/Y.



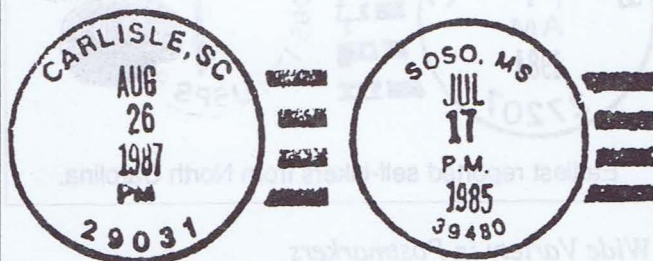
Old and new styles of 4-ba cancels. Left, old USPS standard issue. Right, new "self-inker." Compare letters and numbers in dates.

Some "self-inkers" have been reported with the 9-digit postmaster's zip code, but the -9998 zip code has appeared in postmarkers obtained through the USPS Supply Centers.



Postmaster zip codes in postmarkers. Left, old USPS standard. Right, new "self-inker."

Some "self-inkers" have been reported with larger diameter circles and/or smaller than "standard size" letters and numbers.



"Self-inkers" with variant dimensions.

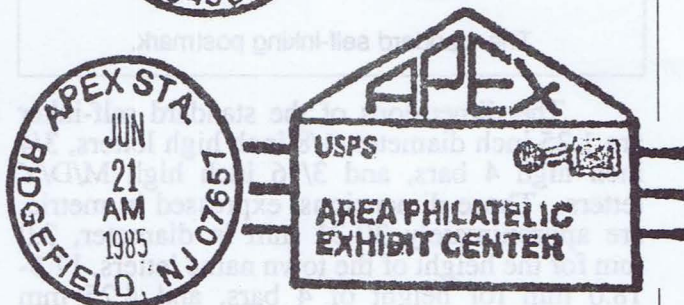
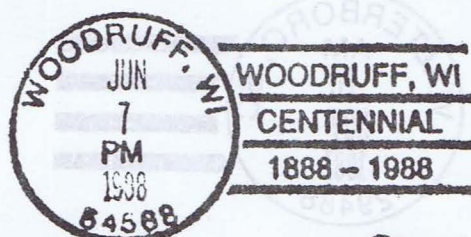
Double circle daters, used as postmarks, have been reported that seem to indicate the

postmaster does not know the name of the organization for which he works; the postmark reads "USPO" instead of "USPS".



Double circle with "USPO".

"Self-inkers" have been made for special events.



Two special order "self-inkers." Bottom made by Priority Products, Inc.

Getting Started and Reporting Early Examples

So you see, there is lots of variety to look for in these new "self-inkers".

Just contact your local utility, phone company, bank, county recorder, county treasurer, or anyone who receives a large amount of mail and ask them to let you pick up some of their empty envelopes, and you are ready to start.

Acknowledgements

This article would not have been possible without the help of many readers of *La Posta*

who submitted examples of these unofficial postmarks over the past months. Information on North Carolina postmarks came primarily from Ken Schoolmeester and Darrell Ertzberger.

Please look through your accumulations of covers back to 1983. If you spot any postmarks from North Carolina post offices not listed in this article, send a photocopy to Darrell Ertzberger, P.O. Box 16361, Alexandria, VA 22302.

Earliest Reported Uses of 4-Bar "Self-Inkers" at North Carolina Post Offices.

Advance	27006	2 Jan 1988
Almance (misspelled)	27201	18 May 1987
Alamance	27201	10 Aug 1987
Alexander	28701	15 Feb 1987
Angier	27501	24 Dec 1987
Aquone	28703	24 Dec 1987
Atlantic Beach	28512	11 Apr 1985
Bakersville	28705	30 Oct 1986
Bat Cave	28710	9 May 1986
Bear Creek	27207	7 Sept 1984
Brown's Summit	27214	20 Apr 1987
Burnsville	28714	6 Jul 1987
Camden	27921	20 Feb 1987
Chimney Rock	28720	3 Mar 1987
Climax	27233	11 May 1987
Coats	27521	11 Jun 1987
Como	27818	27 Feb 1987
Corolla	27927	6 Mar 1987



Edneyville	28727	2 Jul 1987
Evergreen	28438	17 Aug 1987
Fairview	28730	3 Nov 1986
Four Oaks	27524	25 Jul 1985
Franklinville	27248	14 May 1987
Glenville	28736	5 Feb 1986
Highfalls	27259	29 Dec 1986
Julian	27283	27 Jun 1987
Lawndale	28090	3 Oct 1986
Midland	28107	1 Dec 1986
Mill Spring	28756	15 Jan 1988
Peachland	28133	9 Mar 1987
Pilot Mountain	27041	27 Oct 1987
Pinebluff	28373	15 Aug 1987

Pleasant Garden	27313	21 Jul 1987
Plumtree	28664	22 Jun 1987
Robbins	27325	21 Oct 1987
Sedalia	27342	19 Nov 1984
Southmont	27351	29 Aug 1987
Southport	28461	1 Jun 1985
Stokesdale	27357	24 Aug 1987

Earliest Reported Uses of 4-Bar "Self-Inkers" at North Carolina Post Offices.

Alamance	27201	13 May 1987
Burlington	27215	16 Nov 1987
Coats	none	30 Jun 1987
Gibsonville	27249	19 Aug 1987
Greensboro	27420	31 Aug 1987
Greensboro, Friendly Sta.	27404	3 Aug 1987
Greensboro, Summit Sta.	27415	15 May 1987
Greensboro, Spring Valley Sta.	27416	25 Jul 1987
Greensboro, Hilltop Sta.	27417	13 May 1987
Greensboro, Guilford Finance Sta.	27419	20 Apr 1987



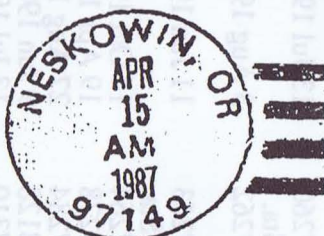
High Point	27260	13 Jul 1987
High Point, Emorywood Sta.	27262	3 Aug 1987
High Point, Archdale Br.	27263	11 Jun 1987
High Point, Furnitureland Sta.	27264	14 Oct 1987
Hillsborough	27278	19 Apr 1987
Kernersville	27284	27 Aug 1987
Norwood	28128	9 Jun 1987
Oak Ridge	27310	13 Jul 1987
Sedalia	27342	6 Jun 1987
Southmont	27351	14 Aug 1987
Star	27356	2 Jul 1987

NCPHS



TYPE CHART FOR IDENTIFYING 4-BAR "SELF-INKERS"

Nov. 1987



Both Type 1A

3-character Code for Identifying 4-bar "Self-Inkers"

1st character = height of letters/ZIP

1 = Large letters/ZIP (over 3.0 mm.)

2 = Normal letters/ZIP (about 3.0 mm.)

3 = Small letters/ZIP (2.5 to 2.8 mm.)

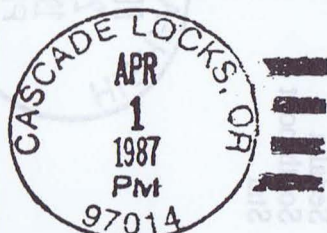
4 = Very small letters (under 2.5 mm.)

2nd character = approx. diam. circle

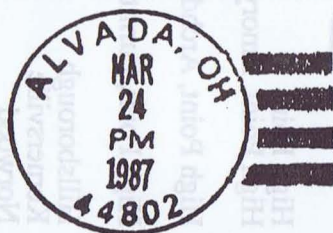
A = Diameter over 31.0 mm.

B = Diameter 30 to 31 mm.

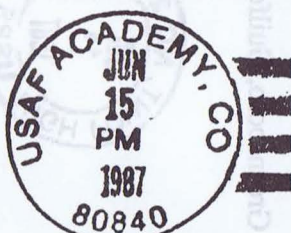
See below for 3rd character codes



Type 2A



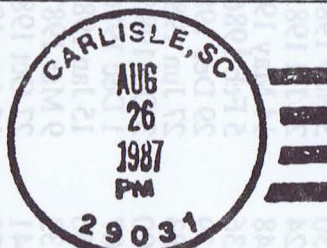
Both Type 2B



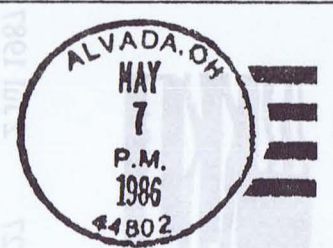
Type 2Bc



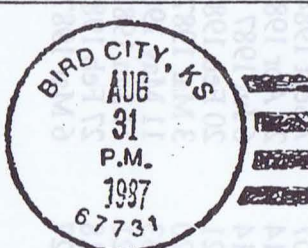
Type 2B9



Type 3A



Both Type 3B

Type 3Bv
(very small ZIP)

3rd character (if needed) = Varieties

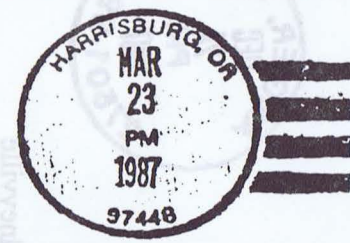
c = condensed letters

m = mixed colors in postmark

s = "special" (describe)

v = "variety" (describe)

9 = -9998 ZIP



Type 4B

Dismal Swamp Canal Mail - A Mystery

by
W.M. Wickert

3348 Clubhouse Rd., Virginia Beach, VA 23452

The Dismal Swamp Canal connects the Elizabeth River in Virginia and the Pasquotank River in North Carolina. It allows ship traffic to travel between the sounds of eastern North Carolina and the Chesapeake Bay without entering the Atlantic Ocean, which can be very dangerous off the coast of North Carolina. Today it is incorporated into the Intracoastal Waterway. Its history goes back to the eighteenth century. It vies with the now defunct James River and Kanawha Canal for being the first canal constructed in the United States. It depends on how one determines the age of a canal.

The problem of establishing the initial date of a canal is difficult. For example, the following dates are significant for the history of the Dismal Swamp Canal:

1728 - canal proposed by William Byrd;
1787 - authorized by the Virginia legislature;
1790 - authorized by the North Carolina legislature; 1793 - construction begun; 1805 - limited through navigation for flat-boats started; 1826 - canal enlarged for shallow draft ships; 1899 - canal enlarged to almost its present form.

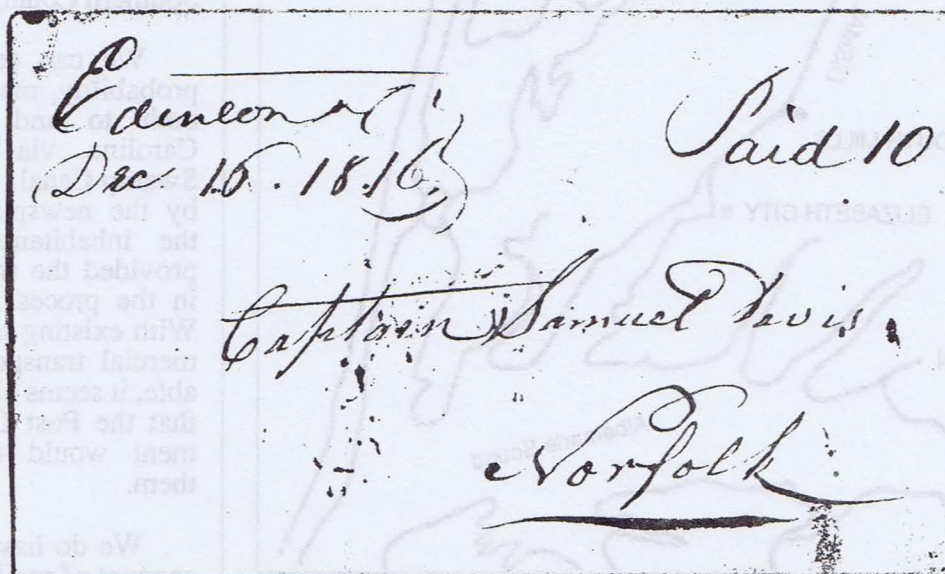
Any of these dates could be considered the date the canal was begun. There were only a limited number of American canals under construction in the eighteenth century, and few have

survived to the present day. The Dismal Swamp Canal was started before any of the others, and thus I have given it first place.

Mail was carried on canals in the United States by an act of Congress which authorized the Postmaster General to "contract for carrying the mails on navigable canals and making such canals post roads."

A schedule of post roads passed on April 18, 1814, lists the following: "From Norfolk, Va., by Deep Creek, Foranges, River Bridge, and Elizabeth City, to Edenton, N.C. 66 miles, once a week." The mail on this route would leave Norfolk every Monday at 6 am and arrive at Edenton on Tuesday by 6 pm. It would leave Edenton every Wednesday at 6 am, arriving at Norfolk on Thursday by 6 pm. However, since a road ran parallel to the canal, this post route did not necessarily use the canal boats.

Mail matter was carried via canal between Norfolk and Elizabeth City, N.C., from January 1, 1815 to January 1, 1816. This was arranged by contract made between the Post Office Department and William Gregory of Elizabeth City. The schedule involved a departure from Norfolk at 6 am each Monday with arrival at Elizabeth City by 7 pm; the return trip was similarly scheduled on the next day.



Cover possibly carried on Dismal Swamp Canal. Edenton to Norfolk, Dec. 16, 1816.

Letters written on the canal boats are known. Their existence suggests that they were mailed somewhere along the canal route, probably carried by a canal boat captain from one landing to the next nearest one with a post office.

So far the author knows of no proven examples of mail carried via the canal between Elizabeth City and Norfolk or any other points in either Virginia or North Carolina. Unfortunately the absence of any special markings on this canal mail makes determination of such usage practically impossible. We do find evidence other than the above mentioned mail contract that tends to support mail by way of the Dismal Swamp Canal.

As reported in the March 16, 1818 issue of the *American Beacon* under the heading Newbern we find this information: "The inhabitants of Newbern have organized a company for the purpose of facilitating our intercourse with Northern commercial towns, and procured the Steam-Boat Norfolk, commanded by Captain Crocker, to ply between this place and the southern extremity of the canal leading to Norfolk."

The October 30, 1818 edition of the *Norfolk & Portsmouth Herald* tells of the Steamboat *Roanoke*. "The Roanoke was built expressly for a tow boat, to ply between the falls of the Roanoke and the southern end of the Dismal Swamp Canal." (Note however, no evidence was found in newspapers that the *Roanoke* ever began the service for which she designed.)

Again the *Norfolk & Portsmouth Herald* of June 2, 1820 touted the "New Steam-Boat & Stage Line"; an easy cheap and expeditious route from Norfolk to Fayetteville, N.C. "By way of the Dismal Swamp Canal, Elizabeth City, Plymouth, Williamston, Tarborough - two thirds of the route from Norfolk to Tarborough being performed by the Steam Boat Albemarle, one of the swiftest in the Southern County."

We can see that in all probability, mail was carried both to and from North Carolina via the Dismal Swamp Canal. As evidenced by the newspaper accounts, the inhabitants had either provided the means or were in the process of doing so. With existing means of commercial transportation available, it seems highly probable that the Post Office Department would make use of them.

We do have a first hand account of mail being carried on at least one of the Dismal Swamp Canal steamers, the

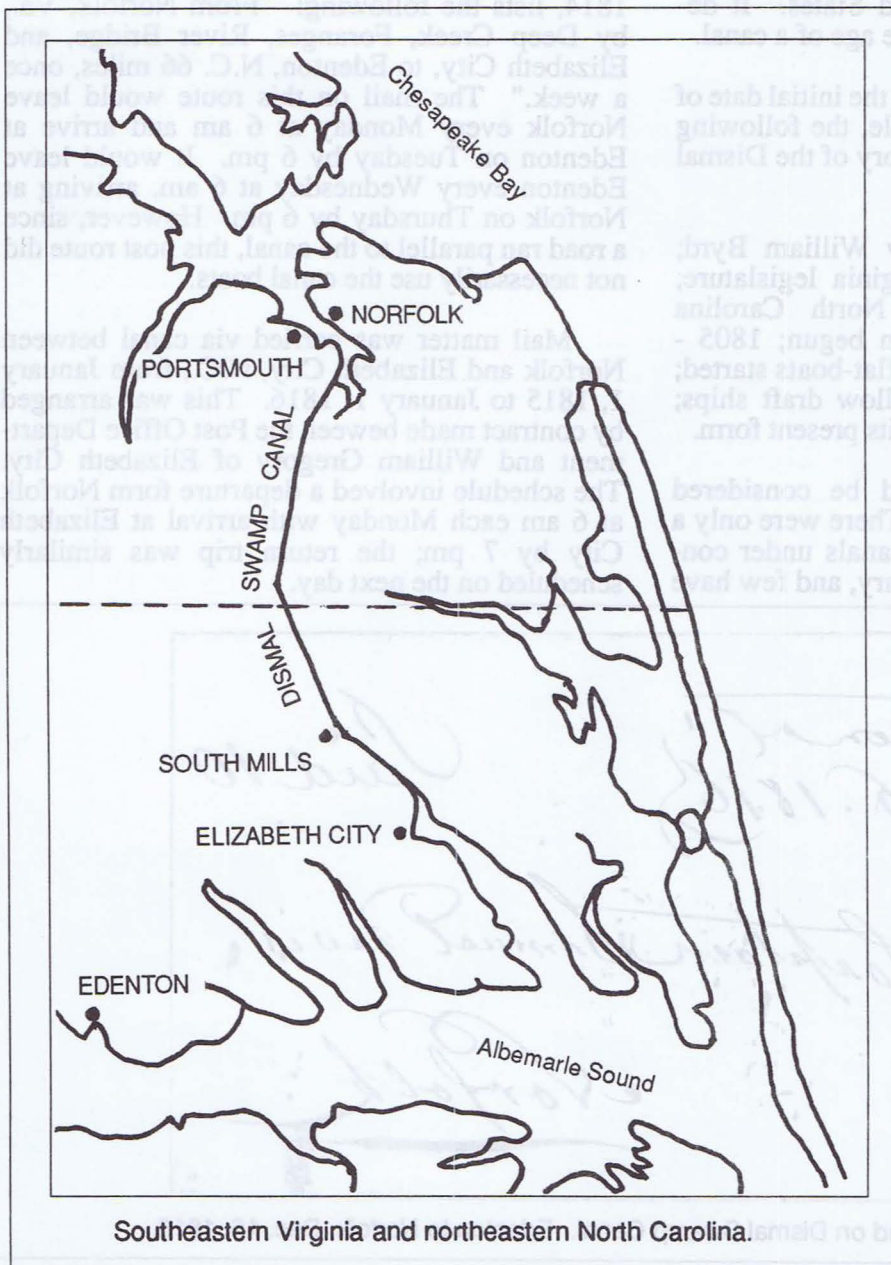


Table 1. Steamers on the Dismal Swamp Canal

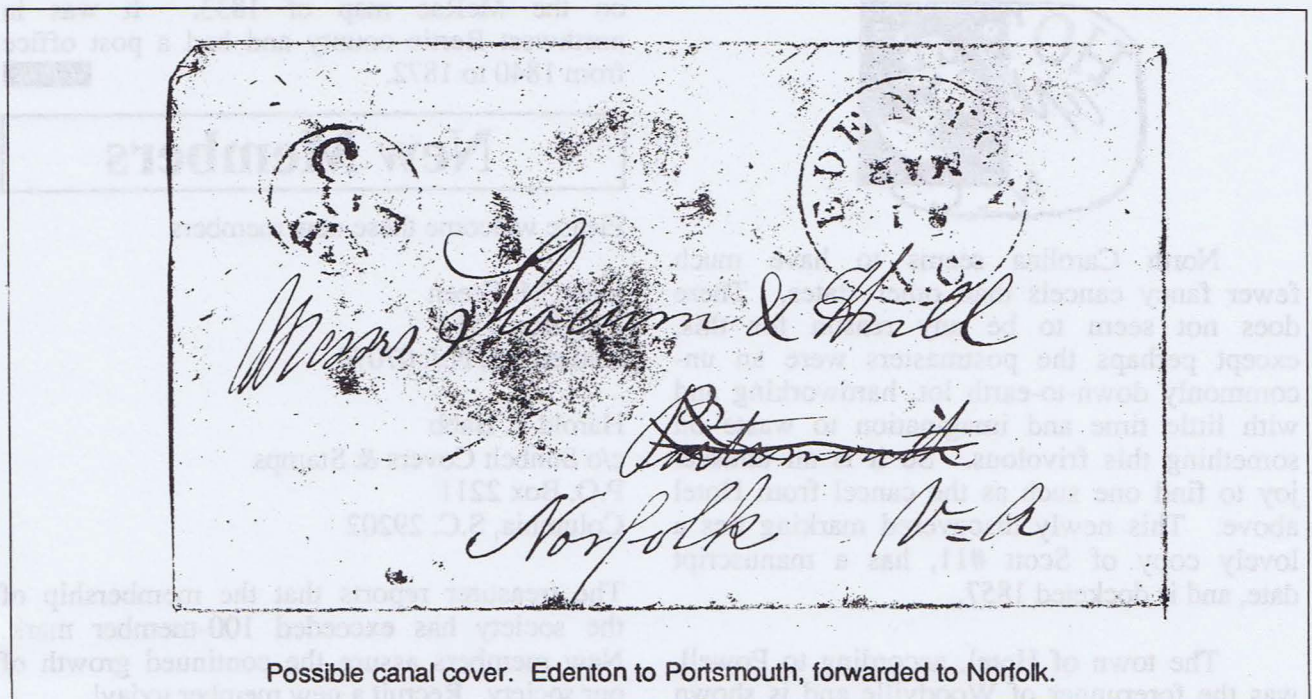
"A"	1842-52	I.D. Coleman	1884-?
Albemarle (I)	1820-25	Jacob Hinds	1858-?
Albemarle (II)	1845-?	John W. Harring	1884-?
Alio	1871	Lady of the Lake	1830-33
Arrow	Sept-Oct. 1860	Loper	prior to 1861
Cordorus	1829-30	Nellie	1892-?
Conestoga	1845?-56	Norfolk	1817-40
Elizabeth City	1868-?	North Carolina	1830-31
Eureka	1849-?	Petersburg	1820-35
Fox	1866-76	Pioneer	1847-?
Gallant	1842-44	Roanoke	1819-29
George Washington	1872-?	Thomas Jefferson	1870-83
Harbinger	1869-?	William B. Rodgers	1880-91
Helen Smith	1870-76		

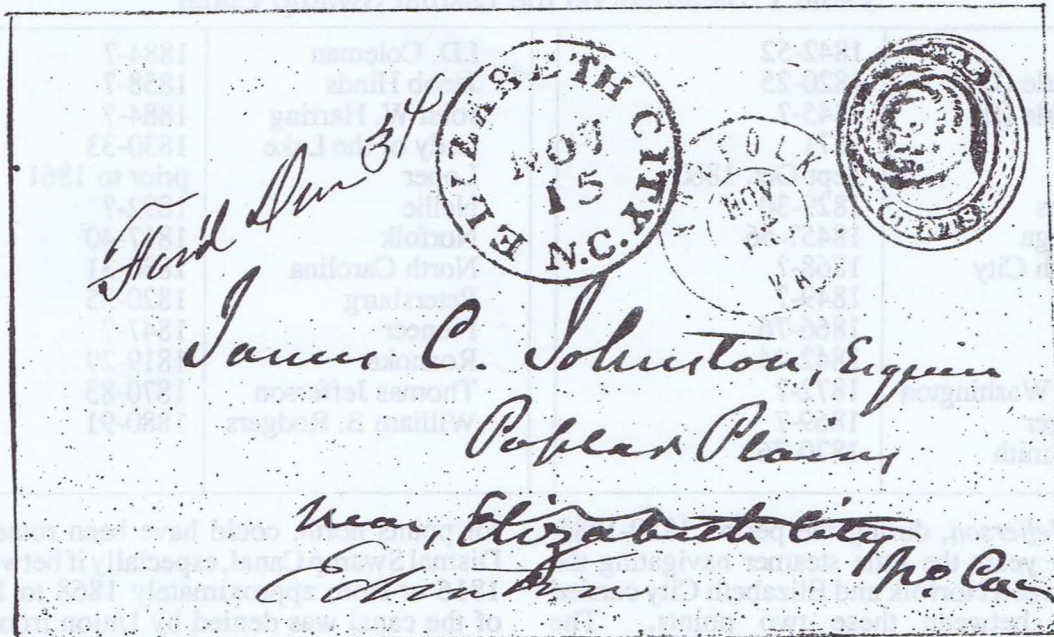
Thomas Jefferson, during the period 1870-1883. For many years the little steamer navigating the canal between Norfolk and Elizabeth City carried the mail between these two points. The intermediate post offices, Deep Creek, Lake Drummond (later Wallaceton), Cross Canal, and South Mills were served on this route. A small Negro, Uncle Aleck (familiarily known as the "mailman"), was the mail carrier on the steamer. This canal boat moved very slowly between stopping points, making barely five miles an hour -- and Aleck had ample time for long naps between stops.

Letters postmarked Lake Drummond, Va.; South Mills, N.C.; Norfolk, Va., addressed to points south, or Elizabeth City, N.C., addressed

for points north, could have been routed via the Dismal Swamp Canal, especially if between 1815-1816 or from approximately 1868 to 1883. Use of the canal was denied by Union troops during the Civil War.

In the hope that some of the canal steamers may have indicated in some manner - - handstamps, manuscript, etc. -- their name on the covers they carried, Table I lists steamers that are known to have traveled the Dismal Swamp Canal and the probable years they sailed the canal. Some of these vessels were later converted to schooners for ocean travel. Also others were later used on the Cheapeake-Albemarle Canal.





Possible canal cover. Norfolk to Elizabeth City, forwarded to Edenton.

I hope I have whetted your appetite and aroused your curiosity for more to come at a later date. Here we have a very interesting

and intriguing mystery of postal history. A mystery filled with probabilities and suppositions, but, as yet, no concrete answers. **NCPHS**

A New Discovery

by

Vernon S. Stroupe

P. O. Box 8879, Asheville, NC 28814



North Carolina seems to have much fewer fancy cancels than other states. There does not seem to be any reason for this, except perhaps the postmasters were an uncommonly down-to-earth lot, hardworking and with little time and imagination to waste on something this frivolous. So it is an unusual joy to find one such as the cancel from Hotel above. This newly discovered marking ties a lovely copy of Scott #11, has a manuscript date, and is docketed 1857.

The town of Hotel, according to Powell, was the forerunner of Woodville and is shown

on the McRae map of 1833. It was in northwest Bertie county and had a post office from 1840 to 1872. **NCPHS**

New Members

Please welcome these new members

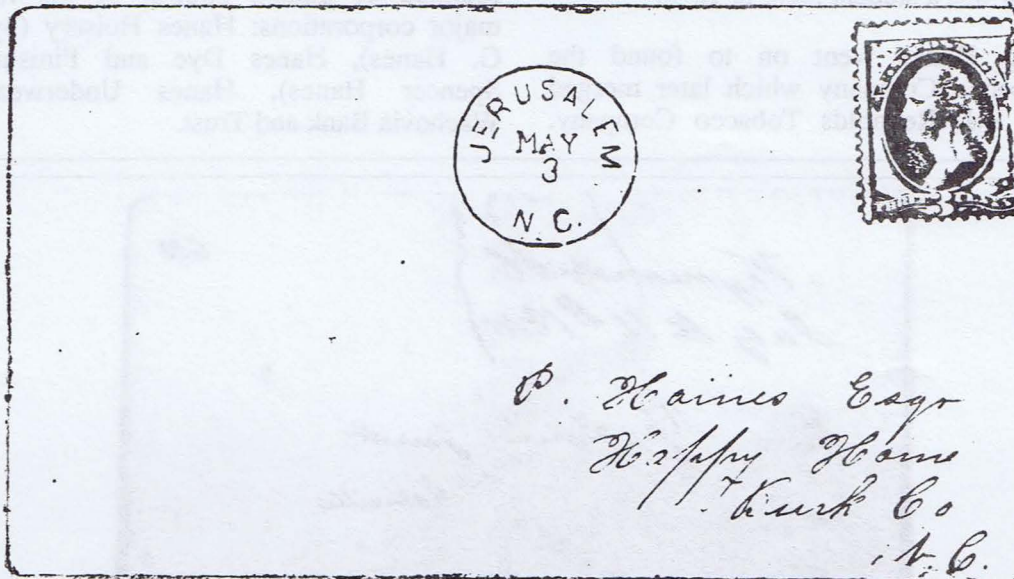
Brian M. Green
P.O. Box 1514
Rutherford, N.J. 07070

Harold T. Babb
c/o Sunbelt Covers & Stamps
P.O. Box 2211
Columbia, S.C. 29202

The treasurer reports that the membership of the society has exceeded 100-member mark. New members assure the continued growth of our society. Recruit a new member today!

Jerusalem, N.C.

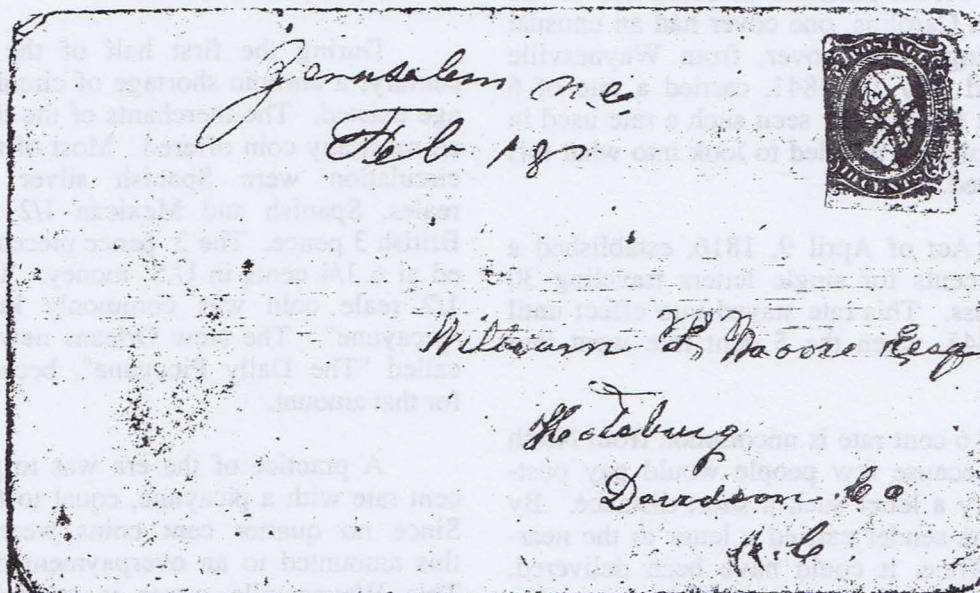
by
Scott Troutman
764 Lynn Dee Drive, Winston-Salem, NC 27106



The cover above shows a postmark from Jerusalem, N.C. with a four ring bullseye killer on the stamp. Jerusalem was a community in Davie County, located where US highway 601 intersects state road 1826. A church named New Jerusalem was organized and erected on land given by Nicholas Clark in 1815. By the 1830s a community had grown around the church. A post office called Jerusalem was established in 1850. By 1910 the town had

disappeared from most maps. Today nothing is left of the town but the Jerusalem Baptist Church.

One of the most prominent members in the town's history was a widow named Hanes who moved to Jerusalem from Pennsylvania with her eight children. The family mainly raised cotton. The Widow Hanes was a strong believer in education. The above cover

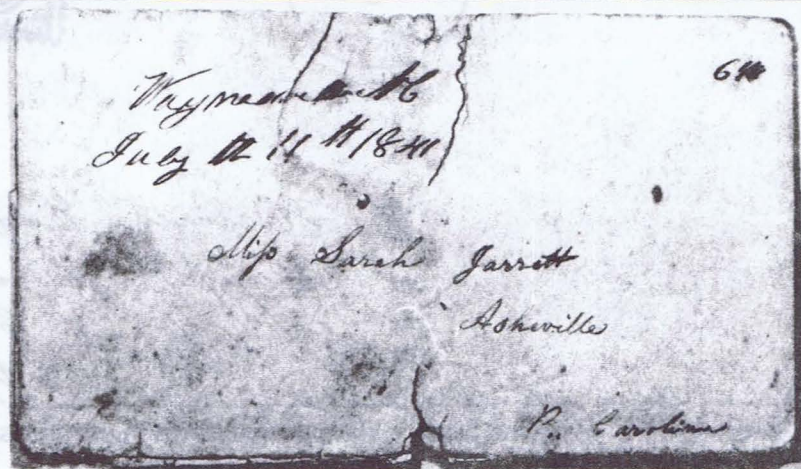


Confederate cover from Jerusalem, 1864 or 1865

is addressed to her son, Philip Hanes (misspelled on the cover), who was attending Rutherford College at Happy Home, N. C. Other covers in the author's possession indicate Philip was a student there in 1872.

Philip Hanes went on to found the Hanes Tobacco Company which later merged with the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

Philip was an executive officer of Reynolds, and his son, P. Frank Hanes, was a lawyer heavily associated with the company. Among Philip's brothers and nephews were men who founded or gained control of the following major corporations: Hanes Hoisery (by James G. Hanes), Hanes Dye and Finishing (by Spencer Hanes), Hanes Underwear, and Wachovia Bank and Trust. NCPHS



July 14, 1841 cover from Waynesville to Asheville, rated 6 1/4 cents.

The 6 1/4 Cent Rate

by
Tony Crumbley

P.O. Box 219, Newell, NC 27126

In a recent purchase of stampless covers from North Carolina, one cover had an unusual rate marking. The cover, from Waynesville N.C., dated July 14, 1841, carried a rate of 6 1/4. Since I had never seen such a rate used in North Carolina, I decided to look into what this rate indicated.

The Act of April 9, 1816, established a rate of 6 cents for single letters traveling 30 miles or less. This rate stayed into effect until March, 1845, when the 5 cent rate went into effect.

This 6 cent rate is uncommon from North Carolina because few people would pay postage to carry a letter such a short distance. By the time the sender carried a letter to the nearest post office, it could have been delivered. Upon checking, I discovered only one other such rate had been recorded. Still the question

remains, why the 6 1/4 rate?

During the first half of the nineteenth century, a chronic shortage of circulating coinage existed. The merchants of the time accepted most any coin offered. Most of the coins in circulation were Spanish silver dollars, 8 reales, Spanish and Mexican 1/2 reales, and British 3 pence. The 3 pence pieces were valued at 6 1/4 cents in U.S. money. The Spanish 1/2 reale coin was commonly known as a "picayune". The New Orleans newspaper was called "The Daily Picayune", because it sold for that amount.

A practice of the era was to pay the six cent rate with a picayune, equal to 6 1/4 cents. Since no quarter cent coins were available, this amounted to an overpayment of 1/4 cent. This Waynesville cover is undoubtedly one such cover. NCPHS

Doane Cancel Additions and Corrections

by

Milton G. Wicker

508 Lindley Road, Greensboro, NC 25410

An up-to-date listing of the reported North Carolina Doane cancels was published in the January, 1986 issue of the *NCPHS Newsletter* (Vol. 5, No. 1). Due to the great number of newly reported offices, and earlier and later dates, it is time for a supplement reflecting this new data.

The original article recorded much of the history as well as illustrated the types of Doane cancels. Copies of this article are available post-paid for \$3.00 from editor Tony Crumbley. His address is on page 2 of this issue.

The first listing presented here adds 75 new offices to the list of reported cancels to

give a total of 355. There are no new varieties to report.

The second listing makes corrections or lists new early or late dates. While several errors which appeared in the original article had been corrected, most of these listings reflect the great number of new dates that have surfaced.

Many thanks to all our members who have contributed to this effort to record Doane cancels. There must be many, many more. Your continued help will be appreciated. Please report new additions or corrections to the author at the address above.

Doane Cancels Reported Since January, 1986						
Office	County	Type	Number	Earliest Date	Latest Date	
Atlantic	Carteret	2	1	1 Oct 1906		
Axtell	Warren	2	?	20 Jan 1907		
Bachelor	Craven	2	1	20 Aug 1909		
Bahama	Durham	2	1	21 Dec 1909	19 Mar 1910	
Balm	Avery	1	1	6 Apr 1909	21 Feb 1910	
Bamboo	Watauga	3	1	20 May 1913		
Bayboro	Pamlico	2	?	10 Dec 1906		
Belhaven	Beaufort	3	7	24 Oct 1907		
Belwood	Cleveland	3	2	2 Feb 1912		
Birdtown	Swain	2	?	18 Apr 1907		
Cerro Gordo	Columbus	2	3	?		
Chapanoke	Perquimans	2	1	24 Aug 1908		
Cherokee	Swain	2	3	9 Feb 1906	5 Feb 1909	
Chestnut Ridge	Yadkin	2	1	23 Apr 1908		
Chinquapin	Duplin	2	?	21 Sep 1909		
Clemmons	Forsyth	3	4	17 Apr 1907		
Cloudland	Mitchell	2	1	8 Aug 1906		
Comet	Ashe	1	?	29 Nov 1907		
Cornelius	Mecklenburg	2	2	10 Mar 1906	20 May 1906	
Craven	Rowan	2	1	14 Jan 1905	24 Oct 1906	
Davis	Carteret	2	2	22 Feb 1906	16 May 1906	
Dellwood	Haywood	2	?	17 Mar 1904		
Echo	Robeson	2	?	30 Dec 1907		
Eufola	Iredell	2	?	5 Aug 1908		
Exum	Brunswick	2	1	17 Mar 1910	23 Jul 1910	
Faust	Madison	2	?	14 Jul 1909		
Footville	Iredell	2	2	10 Jul 1905		
Googoo	Watauga	3	?	12 Oct 1909		
Grandfather	Watauga	2	1	25 Apr 1906		
Harris	Jackson	3	1	15 Apr 1908		
Haslin	Beaufort	2	1	14 Dec 1905		

Doane Cancels Reported Since January, 1986, continued

Office	County	Type	Number	Earliest Date	Latest Date
Howellsville	Robeson	1	1	6 Jun 1907	
Joe	Madison	1	?	26 Sept 1910	
Lasker	Northampton	2	2	5 Oct 1904	
Little River Academy	Cumberland	3	1	31 Jul 1908	
Locust	Stanly	2	1	7 Mar 1910	
Maggie	Haywood	2	1	23 May 1907	
Margarettsville	Northampton	2	?	23 Mar 1907	
Maysville	Jones	2	4	7 May 1906	
McLaurin	Surry	2	1	12 Sep 1905	
Mills River	Henderson	2	2	25 Aug 1904	6 Sept 1904
Misenheimer	Stanly	2	1	22 Jul 1908	
Moltonville	Sampson	3	1	18 Mar 1908	
Naghead	Dare	2	2	17 Aug 1909	
Newell	Mecklenburg	2	2	20 May 1912	
Ocona Lufty	Swain	2	2	18 Mar 1908	16 Jul 1908
Paint Rock	Madison	2	?	3 May 1911	
Pfafftown	Forsyth	1	?	5 Jun 1908	
Plumtree	Avery	3	?	23 Dec 1908	
Pool	Rowan	2	1	1 May 1906	
Poors Knob	Wilkes	3	2	6 May 1912	4 Jul 1912
Roaring River	Wilkes	2	2	7 Jun 1907	
Rominger	Watauga	1	1	29 Jun 1909	24 Feb 1910
Roseboro	Sampson	2	3	28 Nov 1908	
Rosemary	Halifax	3	3	15 Feb 1908	
Severn	Northampton	2	3	16 Nov 1908	
Silver Hill	Davidson	2	?	23 Jul 1907	
Sloop Point	Pender	2	1	11 Jul 1908	
Snow Camp	Alamance	3	2	3 Jun 1909	
Speed	Edgecombe	2	2	18 Aug 1906	
Spero	Randolph	2	1	2 Dec 1904	28 Aug 1905
Spout Springs	Harnett	2	1	18 Aug 1908	
Spruce Pine	Mitchell	2	?	6 Mar 1905	
Stokesdale	Guilford	2	3	16 Jun 1908	22 Jan 1909
Stoneville	Rockingham	2	4	31 Jul 1908	17 Mar 1910
Stonery	Swain	3	1	31 Jul 1908	
Sunshine	Rutherford	2	1	22 Jul 1907	
Sylva	Jackson	2	3	5 Aug 1906	
Taft	Buncombe	2	1	13 Jul 1908	
Unions Mills	Rutherford	2	?	26 Dec 1908	
Venable	Surry	2	1	13 Nov 1904	
Verona	Onslow	1	2	26 Mar 1910	
Vilas	Watauga	1	1	11 Jun 1907	
Willard	Pender	1	1	23 Jul 1904	
Worthville	Randolph	2	3	22 Oct 1906	

Corrections or Additions to Doane Cancels Listed in the January, 1986 Article

Office	County	Type	Number	Earliest Date	Latest Date
Advance	Davie	2	4	22 Aug 1908	16 Apr 1910
Alonzo	Macon	2	1	13 Sep 1904	23 Feb 1907
Ashford	McDowell	2	1	29 Mar 1905	19 Feb 1908
Aurora	Beaufort	2	4	27 Nov 1906	29 Jul 1908
Boomer	Wilkes	3	2	15 Sep 1907	30 Nov 1912
Candor	Montgomery	3	4	30 May 1906	30 Mar 1908
Colfax	Guilford	2	1	15 Apr 1908	30 Jun 1911
Conover	Catawba	2	4	21 Aug 1905	13 Apr 1911
Creswell	Washington	2	5	21 Aug 1907	15 Jan 1913

Corrections or Additions to Doane Cancels Listed in the January, 1986 Article, continued

Office	County	Type	Number	Earliest Date	Latest Date
Crutchfield	Surry	3	1	12 Feb 1909	30 Mar 1909
Cullasaja	Macon	2	2	24 Jun 1908	9 Jul 1912
Drexel	Burke	3	3	8 Jan 1910	14 Feb 1910
Edwards Crossroads	Alleghany	2	2	4 May 1909	3 Sep 1909
Elmwood	Iredell	2	2	9 Oct 1904	18 May 1908
Fletcher	Henderson	2	5	29 Dec 1904	5 Feb 1907
Franklinville	Randolph	2	3	20 Jul 1905	4 Mar 1913
Garden City	McDowell	2	1	14 Jan 1909	17 Jan 1910
Glen Inglis	Buncombe	1	1	22 Aug 1905	20 Aug 1907
Gliden	Chowan	3	1	8 Jan 1910	17 Aug 1912
Granite Quarry	Rowan	3	3	23 Nov 1906	29 Jan 1907
Grassy Creek	Ashe	2	2	10 Dec 1907	12 Mar 1909
Henry	Lincoln	3	1	19 Oct 1908	11 Feb 1909
Hollywood	Carteret	2	1	27 Jul 1909	2 Aug 1909
Hurdle Mills	Person	2	1	10 Apr 1908	1 Jul 1914
Jupiter	Buncombe	2	?	12 Oct 1908	22 Apr 1909
Kings Creek	Caldwell	3	1	22 Oct 1907	16 Feb 1909
Mapleville	Franklin	1	1	29 Feb 1904	9 Mar 1908
Mars Hill	Madison	2	?	22 Jul 1905	13 Aug 1907
Mast	Watauga	2	1	20 Jun 1910	23 Jan 1911
Monbo	Catawba	2	?	12 Dec 1907	15 Jun 1908
Montezuma	Avery	3	3	1 Nov 1907	27 Jun 1910
Moravian Falls	Wilkes	3	4	16 Aug 1907	21 Nov 1908
Nebo	McDowell	3	2	5 Sep 1908	25 Mar 1910
New Castle	Wilkes	3	3	25 Aug 1907	18 May 1908
Niagara	Moore	2	1	20 Mar 1906	23 Jan 1911
Nile	Alleghany	3	1	18 May 1908	18 Jun 1909
Norlina	Warren	3	4	18 Jun 1906	21 Jul 1910
North Cove	McDowell	2	1	4 Oct 1905	15 May 1907
Oldtown	Forsyth	2	1	14 Apr 1908	24 Mar 1909
Ophir	Montgomery	2	?	4 Feb 1909	
Oriental	Pamlico	3	4	5 Sep 1906	6 Apr 1909
Pembroke	Robeson	3	2	4 Jun 1904	3 Jun 1908
Pinnacle	Stokes	3	?	21 Oct 1907	30 Mar 1908
Reepsville	Lincoln	2	2	9 Nov 1908	12 Aug 1911
Richfield	Stanly	2	2	11 Nov 1906	12 Jun 1907
Sandy Ridge	Stokes	2	3	2 Sep 1908	23 Apr 1909

Notes on the Last "Letter from the Past"

by
Scott Troutman

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The last "Letter from the Past" (Winter, 1988) gives evidence that wine was being produced commercially in North Carolina at an earlier date than previously documented. An article in the August, 1987 *The State* magazine listed the first commercial winery in North Carolina as one set up in 1835 in Brinkleyville, Halifax County. The letter from Ken Schoolmeester's collection, makes it clear that wine was being sold commercially from Roanoke Island before 1835. Charles Henry Wedbee mentions the existence of a winery on Roanoke Island called Mother Vineyard in his

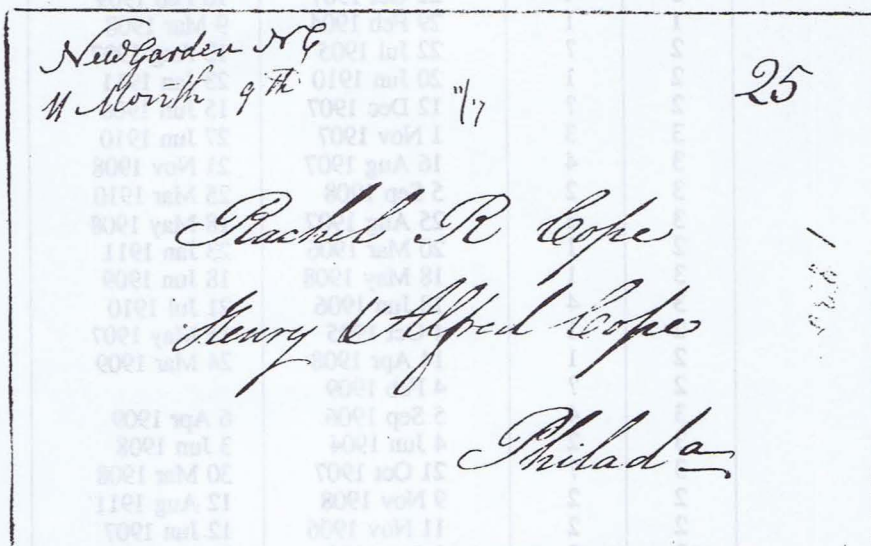
book *Outer Banks Mysteries and Seaside Stories*. A subdivision by that name exists today where the old vineyards were said to have been planted. In one part of this letter, the writer says "the glass and the measure are still at the lighthouse." These were instruments for measuring the alcohol content of wine. The lighthouse might have been the iron pile lighthouse shown on the map reproduced on the front cover of that issue of the *NCPHS Newsletter*. The lighthouses we know today were not yet in existence.

NCPHS

Letter from the Past

The New Garden Quaker Community

This month's Letter from the Past is from the collection of Tony Crumbley. Quakers settled the Guilford County community of New Garden in the mid-eighteenth century. In 1837, they opened the institution that would eventually be called Guilford College. This letter is written by a Northern visitor to the town in 1830. The postmaster of New Garden was also a Quaker. This is shown in the date marking on the cover. Quakers did not use the names of the months, as they were of pagan origin. Instead they numbered the months.



New Garden, N.C. 11 mo 9 1830

anxious to hear from you. Many are the anxious aspirations of my heart that I may not be an ungrateful receiver of such blessings.

We are now attending the Yearly Meeting. We lodged last night with Henry Ballinger within a short distance, I am told of the place where brother Richard was brought up. Many friends inquire respecting him & his brother, and are glad to hear of their firm attachment to the order of our society. The meeting is large. Many aged persons attend, dressed much as our country friends used to dress I suppose 50 years ago, with prodigious brims to low-crowned white hats. The meeting house is in the midst of a large wood. Most persons ride on horseback & attach their

horses to the trees during the time of the meeting. They differ in several respects from our mode of conducting the business of the meeting. To-day for instance the men & women are to meet together & hear the comprised answers to the queries of both meetings, & enter into a consideration of the state of the society. It is now near the time to go, which obliges me to come to a close. As nearly as I can judge we shall probably leave this neighborhood & turn our faces homeward about the middle of

next week, that is in about then days.

My dear wife

Absence only serves to convince me that if I have any real happiness in this world it is enjoyed in its greatest measure in the bosom of my family. How continually are you present in my thoughts! I have never before been so short a time absent from you and been

Please give my love to our Father and Mother, to brothers & sisters of both families and take it warm from my heart to thyself.

Most affectionately I remain my dear
Rachel thy husband,
Henry Cope

NCPHS

NCPHS Annual Meeting Set for Charlotte

The 1988 NCPHS annual meeting will be held August 6 in Charlotte. The meeting will be in conjunction with the CHARPEX stamp show. The Confederate Stamp Alliance will also be holding its annual meeting at this show. This year's show will be held at the

Radisson Plaza Hotel, 132 East Trade Street. Exhibit space is still available. It would be nice to have a good selection of N.C. exhibits. A prospectus is available from Gene Zhiss, 6808 Cameron Glen Drive, Charlotte, NC 28210.

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