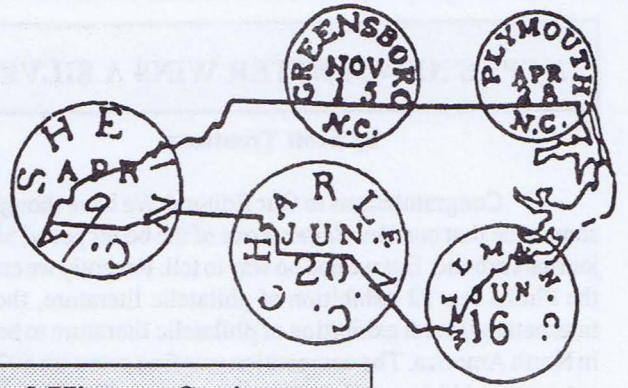


# NCPHS Newsletter



The Journal of the North Carolina Postal History Society

Volume 11, No. 4

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Whole 43

Silver

## PHILITEX92

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*North Carolina Postal History Society*

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TITLE *NCPHS Newsletter*

Affiliate #155 of the American Philatelic Society





## NCPHS NEWSLETTER WINS A SILVER

by Scott Troutman

Congratulations to Our Editors! We have thought for some time that our *Newsletter* is one of the better postal history journals around. But we had no way to tell. Recently we entered the PhilITex '92 exhibition of philatelic literature, the first international level exhibition of philatelic literature to be held in North America. The competition was first rate with 607 total entries and 143 in our House Organ category. We are proud to report that we received a silver medal for our efforts. This puts us in the top half of the 143 publication in our category. The breakdown was as follows:

Gold	1
Large Vermeil	3
Vermeil	9
Large Silver	16
Silver	33
Silver Bronze	43
Bronze	33
Certificates	5

We submitted our 1991 issues in this competition. These issues had an unusually large number of reprinted articles, which probably cost us a Large Silver.

Most important, I think, is that no state level postal history publication got higher medals (Maine Postal History Society also got a Silver - Ed.), and more than a few would have liked to have our Silver. To all who contributed and most of all to our fine editors, congratulations are in order.

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### A Mobile Post Office?

The post office in Colletsville (see map, p. 5) was built on the south side of the road. However, when the great flood of 1916 came down the John's River, it pickup up the post office and deposited it on the north side of the road. It is still there.



### 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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# A HISTORY (POSTAL and OTHERWISE) of the TOWNS (HOUCK, MORTIMER, AKAKO and EDMONT) along WILSON CREEK GORGE, CALDWELL COUNTY, N.C.

By Scott Troutman

Wilson Creek starts as a small wild stream high on the eastern side of Grandfather Mountain and drops for twenty miles through Pisgah National Forest. At Edgemont it encounters Brown Mountain and for the next fifteen miles it drops through a treacherous gorge, rushing out at Brown Mountain Beach. From there it flows under the Adako bridge and serenely runs its last two miles before entering into the Johns River.

Wilson Creek has the clearest and purest water I have ever seen. In 1977 I glided in a canoe over 15 foot deep pools where fish seemed to hang in midair in the crystal clear water and bottle caps were readable on the rivers bottom. Wooden piers of an old trestle crossed the river just below Mortimer (then population 2) and, along Wilson Creek Road, the remains of a large building lay in ruins, indications that there had once been more here. It turns out from this research, there was much more.

## Houck

Before 1884 Wilson Creek Gorge was as wild as it was when Daniel Boone roamed the area. Only one settlement lay in the gorge, Houck was surrounded by the properties and land holdings of the Hayes family. A post office was set up May 8, 1884 at Joseph T. Hayes house. Houck was reachable only by a wagon road over Staircase Mountain, a tough six mile pull from Globe, N.C.<sup>1</sup> See map, Figure 1.

The W.R. Ritter Lumber Company of South Carolina looked at the area and saw nothing but opportunity. Timber was everywhere and the thundering white water of Wilson Creek offered a power source for milling it. Down stream at Lenoir a furniture industry was developing that needed hardwood. All Ritter needed was a way to get the lumber out.

The City of Lenoir had completed the construction of the Chester (S.C.) & Lenoir Railroad. This offered the town merchants a means to get their products to market. Ritter approached the railroad and they agreed to extend it up Wilson Creek Gorge. Ritter would establish its operations at a townsite upstream from Houck. The new town would become Mortimer and the railroad would run a few miles farther upstream to form another town which would become Edgemont.

The railroad construction started from Lenoir on June 4th, 1884. A gold spike was driven on what is now Light Street at the connecting point with the existing Chester & Lenoir Railroad. It took about ten years to finish the line. A large trestle had to be constructed across the John's River west of Collettsville and the gorge section of the railroad had to be cut out of the sides of Adams and Brown Mountains. While the railroad construction was underway, Ritter bought vast forests from four members of the Hayes family and began constructing logging and lumbering facilities. On January 12, 1905 Joseph T. Hayes closed the Houck post office and opened up the new Mortimer post office in the new Ritter company store.

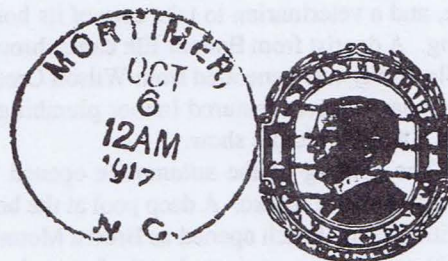
## Mortimer

Mortimer was named for the Mortimer Brothers, Jim and William A. (Bill) Mortimer, (Fig. 2). Jim was general superintendent for Ritter but managed from a distance. Bill, on the other hand, organized the town, ran the company store, and on July 6, 1905 took over the post office. The Chester & Lenoir reached Mortimer in September 1905. This allowed Mortimer to grow explosively. It was a typical lumber town, full of hard drinking and hard working men. At its height Ritter employed about 800 people at Mortimer. The foremen tended to live at Edgemont, and many employees came in during the week and took either the train or walked home on weekends.

The first election took place in 1906, and the citizens were shocked to find the ballot box had been stuffed with twice as many ballots as the town had people! Mortimer's most famous visitor was Teddy Roosevelt, who came in by train and stayed at the Laurel Inn. A dance was thrown in his honor and he cut the rug with Bill Mortimer's wife.

The great flood of July 1916 marked the end of the first of the three heydays of Mortimer. A landslide temporarily dammed Wilson Creek, and when it broke loose, thirty three houses and most of Ritters lumber camp was destroyed. Ritters roundhouse was leveled. Significant damage was done to the downstream trestles on the railroad. Ritter used its manpower to help rebuild the railroad and by August 29th the railroad was operating again. But most of the virgin timber was already cut, so Ritter only rebuilt the sawmill and processed the remaining timber on hand. It then closed down, offering its workers jobs in its far flung operations in a dozen states. The post office at Mortimer closed from September 30, 1918 until December 23, 1919.

In 1920 United Milling Company opened a cotton mill at Mortimer and the town revived. As during the Ritter era, workers were paid in script and bought through a company store which again held the post office. By 1928, however, the demand was poor for the course yarn United produced and United Milling closed. Harry N. Little was left to look after the buildings and he became the postmaster on December 12, 1928.





The third heyday of Mortimer began in 1933 when the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) arrived and began a program of trail and road building. At one time 300 ten lived in tents or in the old houses at Mortimer. In 1934 the post office at Mortimer was moved to the little store at the junction of route of and Wilson Creek road and it would remain there until it closed in November 30, 1954. Also in 1934, O.P. Lutz purchased the old textile mill at Mortimer from United Milling and began converting it to a hosiery mill. In June 1938 the railroad discontinued the Edgemont run, and much to Lutz's consternation, Granny Seehorn closed the Edgemont hotel. Lutz had brought in new German machinery and was producing samples, but never actually opened the mill.

On August 14, 1940 a second great flood demolished the cotton mill and most of what was left of Mortimer. Edgemont and Adako were both heavily damaged. The 180 men at the CCC camp repaired the roads, telephone and electric lines but made no attempt to repair the railroad trestles. Only 42 people (not counting the CCC'ers) remained in Mortimer.

### Adako

Downstream, the town of Adako formed at the mouth to the gorge. It is not known with certainty where the name originated. One account indicates it may have been a mispronunciation of Attoca, the Indian name for nearby Table Rock mountains. The author believes Adako was the name of a popular trainman's lantern. By the turn of the century, what started out as a crew camp for constructing the railroad, was now a thriving village with a school, Postel Clark's general store and a train depot. The Adako post office opened on March 2, 1906 with Labon F. Propst as postmaster. By 1906 Ritter had built its own railroad system with five small narrow gauge engines that shuttled work crews to lumber camps scattered in the mountains. Ritter's railroad was called the Caldwell & Northern and had it's own roundhouse. In addition to the lumber operations which were extensive, 100 houses were built and the town had a blacksmith shop, churches, a school and a hotel.



The company provided a doctor, Dr. Claude Moore, a midwife, and a veterinarian to take care of its horses used in timbering. A dentist from Banner Elk came through periodically. Electricity was generated from Wilson Creek and most of the company houses featured indoor plumbing. The town even had a motion picture show.

The coming of the automobile opened up another attraction just above Adako. A deep pool at the bottom of the gorge with a sandy beach opened as Brown Mountain Beach, (Figure 3) operated as a private beach, featured small cabins and became a favorite place to go "for a dip" in the cool waters

of Wilson Creek.

In the early 1940's the railroad tracks were removed to provide scrap iron for the war effort and the great trestle at Adako was dismantled, Adako closed its post office on November 30, 1942. Collettsville took over the Adako routes which could be delivered then by automobile.

### Edgemont

The Chester & Lenoir ended at the new town of Edgemont which it reached in October 1905. Edgemont initially developed as a suburb of Mortimer and was favored by many in Ritter's management. In 1901 when the Carolina & Northwestern railroad took over the Chester & Lenoir, the new railroad recognized the recreational potential of the area, so they constructed the Edgemont Hotel near the depot.

Two land speculation companies formed to sell "retreat" properties at Edgemont. Crystal Pool, a large swimming hole in Wilson Creek was a prime attraction. On the Fourth of July excursion trains were run from Chester, S.C. to Edgemont and its cooler mountain air.

Edgemont's post office opened on October 11, 1905 with Thomas Gragg as postmaster. (Fig. 4) Mail moved primarily by means of railway post offices. These were known to have been in operation on the Edgemont run as early as 1909 and as late as 1916. The odds are that these ran longer as the first automobile did not reach Mortimer until 1920.



Edgemont would have its heyday in the 1930's. Granny Seehorn operated the railroad hotel and people could now drive as well as arrive by train to eat Granny's legendary food or enjoy a swim in Crystal Pool. Rainbow Camp for Girls opened nearby and the Grandfather Mountain Forest district office located in Edgemont.

By at least 1929 the post office in Edgemont was in Coffey's Store, Robert Coffey was postmaster from 1929 to 1939. He sold the store to brother Archie, who, along with his wife Cuba, ran the store and post office. During the depression the store had no electricity and ice was brought in on Fridays. You could purchase a cold soft drink until Monday or whenever the ice melted.

Edgemont today is mostly summer homes and hunting lodges. Archie Coffey still runs the post office and Coffey's Store. Mortimer still has its general store and a camp ground is now where the CCC camp was. There are a few summer homes or hunting lodges along Wilson Creek Road (the old railroad bed).

Adako is completely gone, except for its cemetery and the bridge over Wilson Creek, listed as the Adako bridge in all the canoeing guides. The feature that has remained is Brown



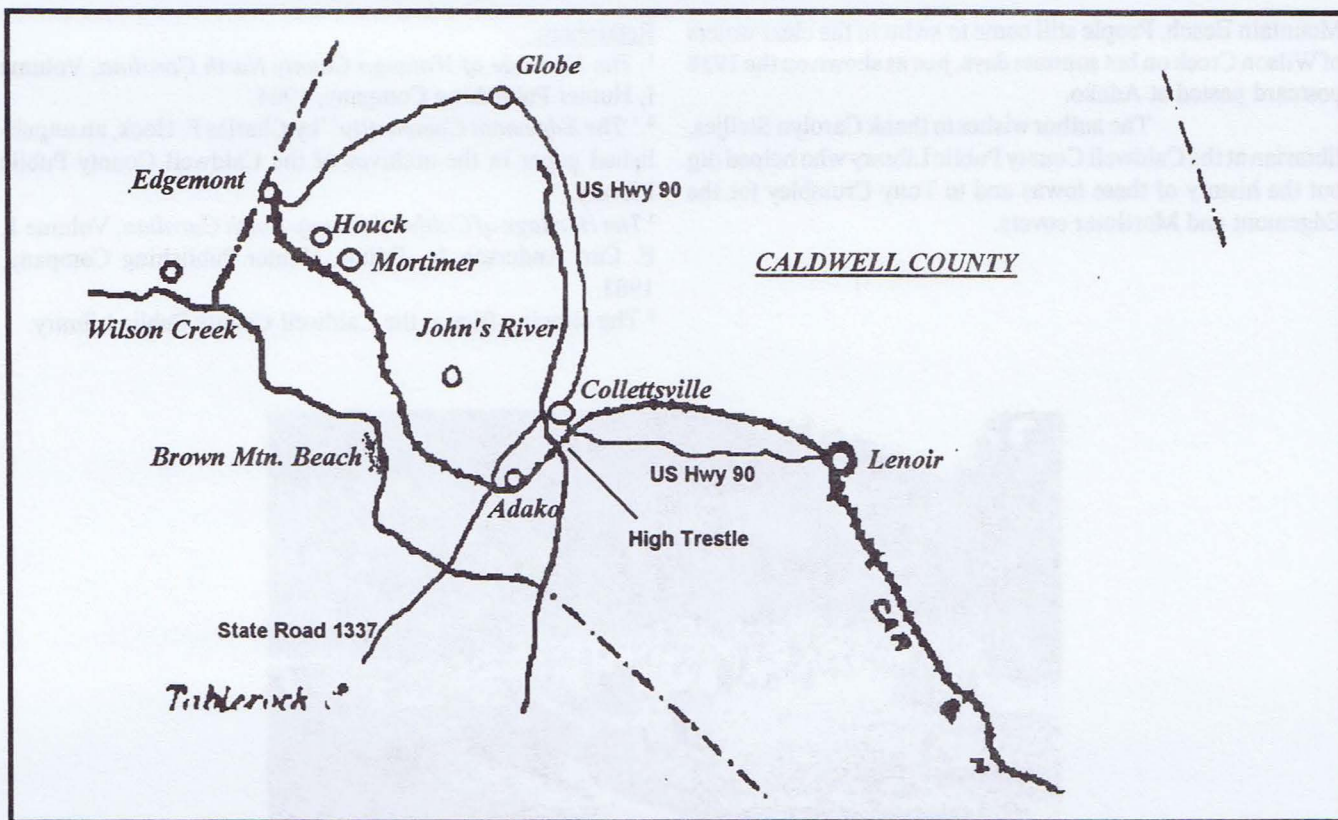


Figure 1



Figure 2 - The Mortimer Family. Jim, seated, second from left, and Bill, standing at far right



Mountain Beach. People still come to swim in the clear waters of Wilson Creek on hot summer days, just as shown on the 1938 postcard posted at Adako.

The author wishes to thank Carolyn Stelljes, librarian at the Caldwell County Public Library who helped dig out the history of these towns and to Tony Crumbley for the Edgemont and Mortimer covers.

References:

<sup>1</sup> *The Heritage of Watauga County North Carolina*, Volume I, Hunter Publishing Company, 1984.

<sup>2</sup> "The Edgemont Community" by Charles F. Hock, an unpublished paper in the archives of the Caldwell County Public Library.

<sup>3</sup> *The Heritage of Caldwell County North Carolina*, Volume 1, E. Carl Anderson Jr., Editor, Hunter Publishing Company, 1983.

<sup>4</sup> The clipping files at the Caldwell County Public Library.

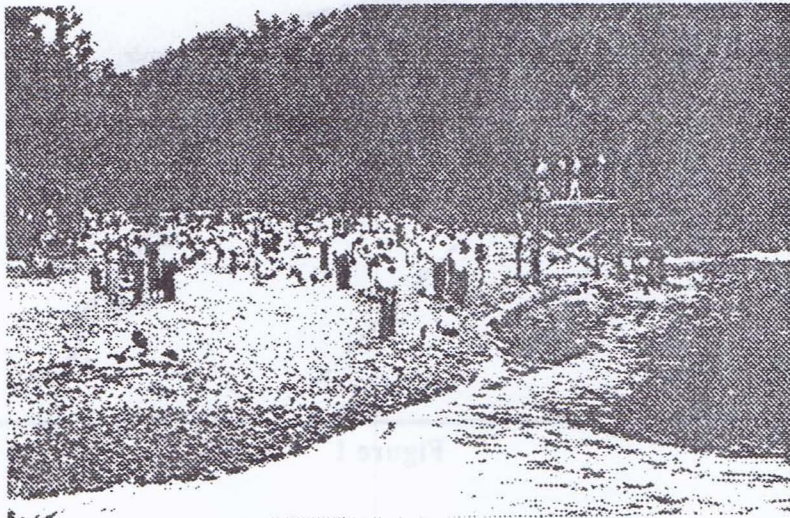
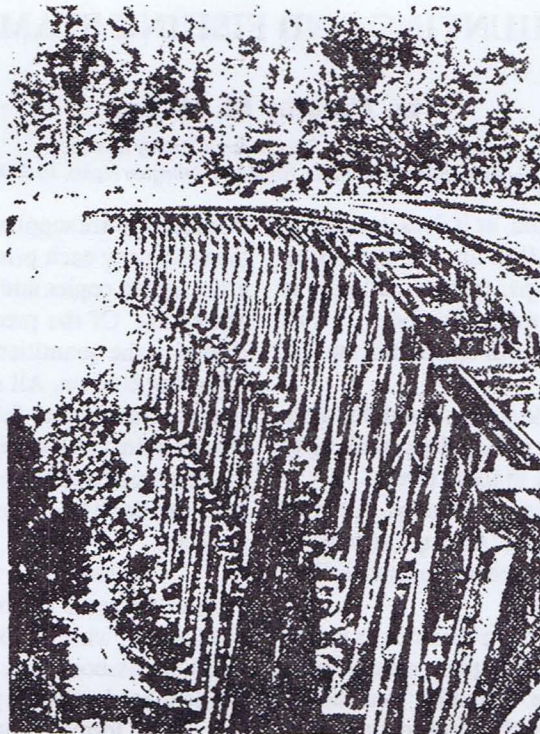


Figure 3

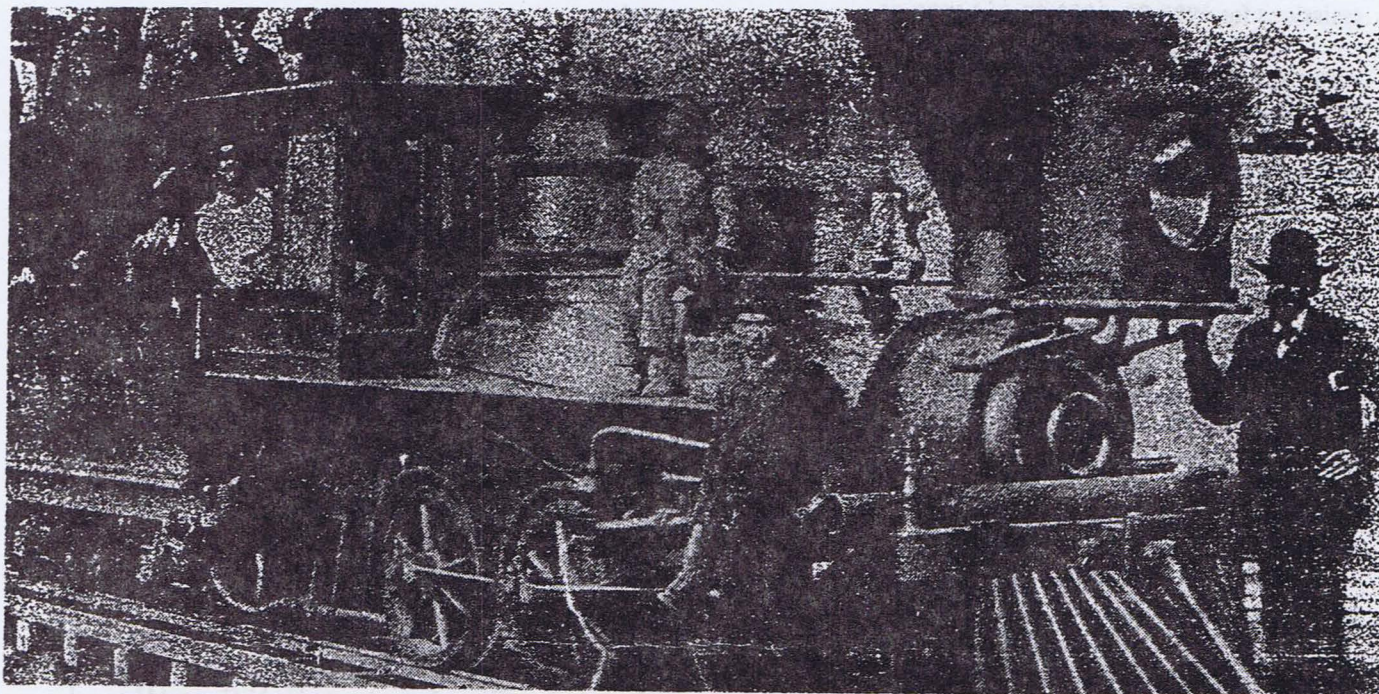


Figure 4





The triple Trestle over the John's River near Adoka.



The first Chester & Lenoir engine to make the trip to Edgemont, shown here near the turntable at Lenoir.



# NORTH CAROLINA HUNTING AND FISHING STAMP UPDATE: 1988-1991

by Timothy M. McRee

*Reprinted from The State Revenue Society Newsletter  
Richard M. Bilecka, 1515 So. Highland, Arlington Hgts, IL 60005*

The clock continues to tick and, as it does, interest in hunting and fishing stamps grows. With an ever increasing number of states issuing these stamps, today's collector is forced to work overtime. North Carolina has been in this business since 1982 and this is my fourth update for the Tar Heel State's emissions.

Having stood on the other side of the counter for more years than I choose to admit, I find it personally gratifying to see an ever increasing tide of interest in these issues.

Not only are collectors chasing the stamps, but more of us are pursuing these items on license. Attempting to show as many different usages as can be obtained is no easy task. This has become our postal history (Figure 2).

After being carried for a year in a sportman's pocket or wallet, in temperatures from 0 to 100 degrees, most licenses come back in pieces at renewal time. Should a local health inspector glance their way, he would probably order them to be burned. It is a safe assumption that few pristine licenses are to be found.

Of the denominated series, both the Resident State Fishing and Combination Hunting and Fishing are relatively easy to obtain. All others are a different matter. Most of the non-resident are extremely difficult to locate on license.

With that said, we will now cover the North Carolina emissions for 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91.

About 985 license agents are currently pushing these wares. For their services, compensation ranges from 50 cents to \$2.00 for each usage sold. This is largely a service offered to customers in sporting goods establishments, roadside stores and the like. However in recent years I have observed that chain stores are getting into this action.

The license rate structure instituted in 1987-88 has basically remained in place for this entire period. Currently two denominated (L2, L3) emissions are available. Also a pictorial resident sportsman and duck stamp are issued.

In previous years a voluntary waterfowl conservation stamp was available for \$5.50. Following five of these issues, 1988-89, marked the first mandatory duck issue. Selling for \$5, regulations require its use by residents or nonresidents hunting waterfowl in the state of North Carolina (Figure 3). This requirement is in addition to that of a valid hunting license and federal duck stamp.

Weldon, Williams and Lick of Fort Smith, Ark. have printed all values of the North Carolina stamps. -x-Packet sales containing unused sets of surplus stamps are down once again. The total number of packets sold for 1988-89 numbered 28, while 21 were sold in 1989-90 and 25 in 1990-91. These packets include one of each stamp issued and their numbers are not included in the quantities sold list.

Midwest Marketing of Sullivan, Ill. is marketing prints of both the sportsman and duck stamps. Quantities of

these stamps are supplied to this vender on a consignment basis to accompany each print sold. Additional copies are used for artist signed copies and additional sales to clients by Midwest Marketing. Of the preceding three categories, none are included in the quantities sold, however, they are included in a following column. All stamps, passbooks and prints on hand January 1 of the year following their expiration are destroyed. Unsold prints and stamps provided to Midwestern Marketing are returned to Raleigh, N.C. to be destroyed. These destructions are done by a shredder and ensures the integrity of the program.

Passbooks on which stamps are affixed for 1988-89 are blue for residents and orange for non-residents. Big game kill tags are white with a blue stripe. For 1989 and 1990-91, resident passbooks are green and yellow respectively. Non-resident passbooks are yellow and blue for these years.

A format change in the big game kill tags (Figure 4) takes place with the 1989-90 issue. The long 1 inch wide tag strip being replaced with a 4"x3" tag. Tags for 1989-90 are green and red while 1990-91 are black. Both have a white background.

A tip of the hat to the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and to Bob Dumaine from the Sam Houston Duck Stamp Company for their assistance with this article.

Readers with additional information or questions about North Carolina hunting and fishing emissions can contact me by writing to: PO Box 388, Claremont, N.C. 28610.

## Military Markings Project

The editors need some helpers to put together a study of the military postal markings of N.C. Since the Revolutionary War N.C. has had an active military history, much of this has had a corresponding postal history, but little if anything has been done to document the markings of these military bases and activities within the state.

We need your help in two ways. If you have military markings from N.C., please forward copies to Tony Crumbley. The period of these markings are from the Revolution through Project Hope. Also, any information on the military bases located in N.C. would be quite helpful.



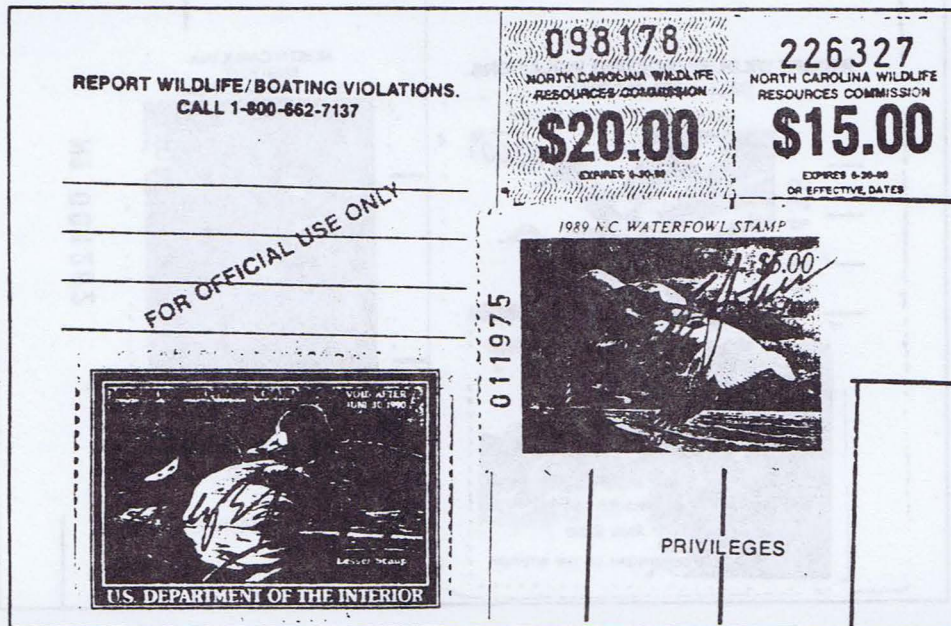


Figure 1.

The 1989-90 \$20 denominated combination hunting and fishing; \$15 denominated game lands use, \$5 state waterfowl stamp and \$12.50 federal migratory bird hunting and conservation stamp on a North Carolina license.

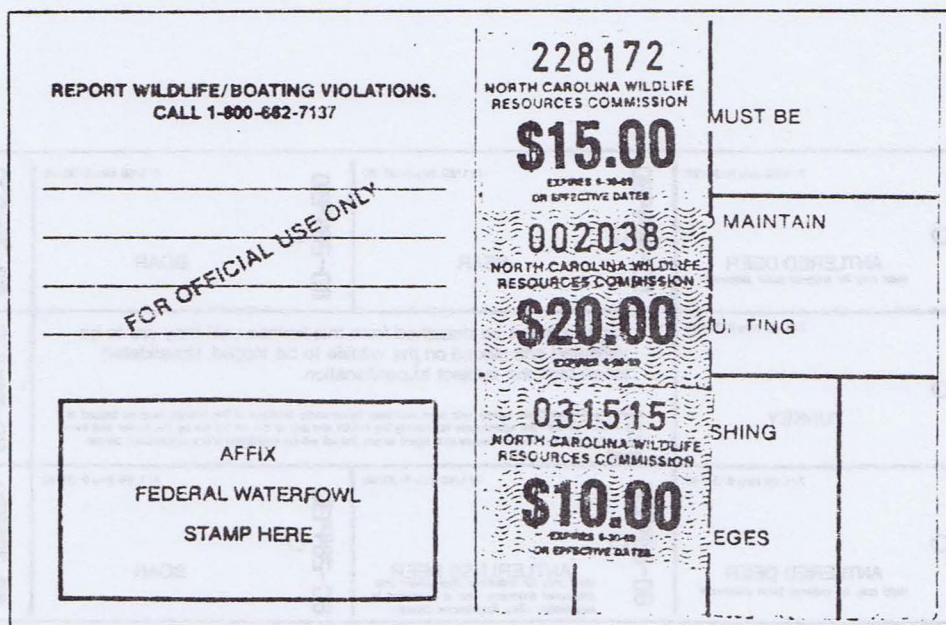


Figure 2.

A 1988-89 license with denominated stamps showing: \$20 combination hunting and fishing; \$15 game lands use and \$10 big game stamps.



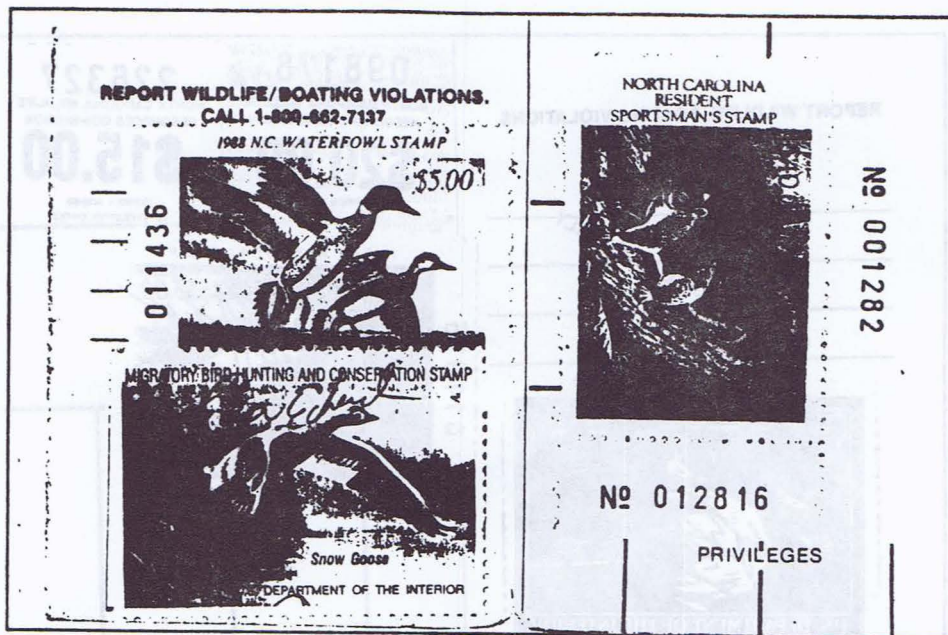


Figure 3.  
The first required North Carolina duck stamp for 1988-89 with a \$40 resident sportsman's stamp and \$10 Federal duck stamp.

<b>80-204930</b> <b>DUPLICATE TAG TAB</b> Detach this tab and store in a safe place for use in ordering a duplicate tag should the original be lost. Complete an application for duplicate tag, which can be obtained from any license agent, and mail it with the appropriate fee to: LIC SECT., WILD RESOURCES COM. RALEIGH, NC 27611	7/1/89 thru 6/30/90 <b>DEH482-08</b> <b>ANTLERED DEER</b> Valid only for antlered buck statewide	7/1/89 thru 6/30/90 <b>DEH482-08</b> <b>BEAR</b>	7/1/89 thru 6/30/90 <b>DEH482-08</b> <b>BOAR</b>	7/1/89 thru 6/30/90 <b>DEH482-08</b> <b>HUNTER'S CHOICE DEER</b> Valid only for antlered buck or antlerless deer where legal (See Regulations for bag limit restrictions)
	7/1/89 thru 6/30/90 <b>DEH482-08</b> <b>TURKEY</b>	Tags must not be detached from this license until they are to be validated and placed on the wildlife to be tagged. Unvalidated loose tags are subject to confiscation.  Hunter's Notice: Deer, turkey, wild boar, and bear taken under privilege of this license must be tagged at the site of kill with the appropriate tag having the month and day of the kill cut out by the hunter and then taken to a nearby Wildlife Cooperator Agent where the kill will be registered and a possession permit issued.		7/1/89 thru 6/30/90 <b>DEH482-08</b> <b>TURKEY</b>
	7/1/89 thru 6/30/90 <b>DEH482-08</b> <b>ANTLERED DEER</b> Valid only for antlered buck statewide	7/1/89 thru 6/30/90 <b>DEH482-08</b> <b>ANTLERLESS DEER</b> Valid only for antlerless deer where one additional antlerless deer is permitted by regulations (See Regulations Digest)	7/1/89 thru 6/30/90 <b>DEH482-08</b> <b>BOAR</b>	7/1/89 thru 6/30/90 <b>DEH482-08</b> <b>HUNTER'S CHOICE DEER</b> Valid only for antlered buck or antlerless deer where legal (See Regulations for bag limit restrictions)

Figure 4.





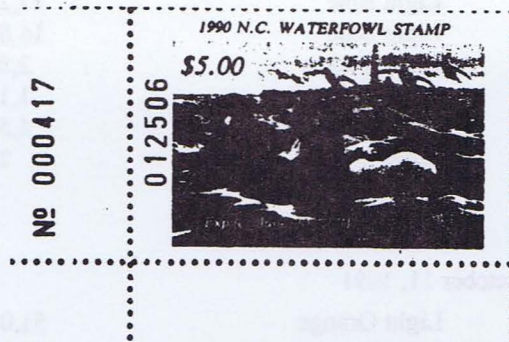
NCD 1

Year: 1988-89  
 Denomination: \$5  
 Designer: Ronald J. Lougue, Orange, Va.  
 Quantity sold: 28,267  
 Prints sold: 2,442  
 Stamps sold with prints: 2,954



NCD 2

Year: 1989-90  
 Denomination: \$5  
 Designer: Louis Frisino, Severn, Md.  
 Quantity sold: 29,026  
 Prints sold: 3,336  
 Stamps sold with prints: 4,712



NCD 3

Year: 1990-91  
 Denomination: \$5  
 Designer: Robert Leslie, Turnersville, N.J.  
 Quantity sold: 28,068  
 Prints sold: 2,987  
 Stamps sold with prints: 4,383



NCD 8

Year: 1988-89  
 Denomination: \$40 Resident  
 Designer: Ronald J. Lougue, Orange, Va.  
 Quantity sold: 125,039  
 Prints sold: 263  
 Stamps sold with prints: 347



NCD 9

Year: 1989-90  
 Denomination: \$40 Resident  
 Designer: Roger Cruwys, Bozeman, Mont.  
 Quantity sold: 128,292  
 Prints sold: 208  
 Stamps sold with prints: 442



NCD 10

Year: 1990-91  
 Denomination: \$40 Resident  
 Designer: Robert Leslie, Turnersville, N.J.  
 Quantity sold: 143,478  
 Prints sold: 262  
 Stamps sold with prints: 510





L2

L3

1988-90

Rouletted 9%, Remainders destroyed April 20, 1990

<u>Catalog Number</u>	<u>Illustration</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Quantity Sold</u>
NC88-1	L2	\$5	Light Gray	47,607
NC88-2	L2	\$10	Light Purple	132,494
NC88-3	L2	\$15	Light Green	219,708
NC88-4	L3	\$20	Light Blue	86,461
NC88-5	L2	\$25	Light Blue	17,276
NC88-6	L3	\$30	Light Blue	16,851
NC88-7	L2	\$40	Light Yellow	2,855
NC88-8	L3	\$50	Light Yellow	1,138
NC88-9	L3	\$80	Light Yellow	4,576
NC88-10	L3	\$130	Light Brown	287
NC88-11	L3	\$250	Light Orange	96

1989-90

Rouletted 9%, Remainders destroyed October 11, 1991

NC89-1	L2	\$5	Light Orange	51,037
NC89-2	L2	\$10	Light Brown	126,322
NC89-3	L2	\$15	Light Yellow	231,075
NC89-4	L3	\$20	Light Gray	81,548
NC89-5	L2	\$25	Light Gray	19,951
NC89-6	L3	\$30	Light Gray	18,745
NC89-7	L2	\$40	Light Purple	2,826
NC89-8	L3	\$50	Light Purple	1,226
NC89-9	L3	\$80	Light Purple	4,864
NC89-10	L3	\$130	Light Green	246
NC89-11	L3	\$250	Light Blue	97

1990-91

Rouletted 9%

NC90-1	L2	\$5	Light Green	44,434
NC90-2	L2	\$10	Light Blue	137,812
NC90-3	L2	\$15	Light Gray	231,922
NC90-4	L3	\$20	Light Orange	93,676
NC90-5	L2	\$25	Light Orange	21,770
NC90-6	L3	\$30	Light Orange	19,955
NC90-7	L2	\$40	Light Brown	2,902
NC90-8	L3	\$50	Light Brown	1,477
NC90-9	L3	\$80	Light Brown	5,312
NC90-10	L3	\$130	Light Purple	233
NC90-11	L3	\$250	Light Yellow	102



## SITE SURVEY OF THE WENDELL POST OFFICE SUBMITTED

*The following information has been supplied to the society via a post office site survey made by member Doug Mattox. - Ed.*

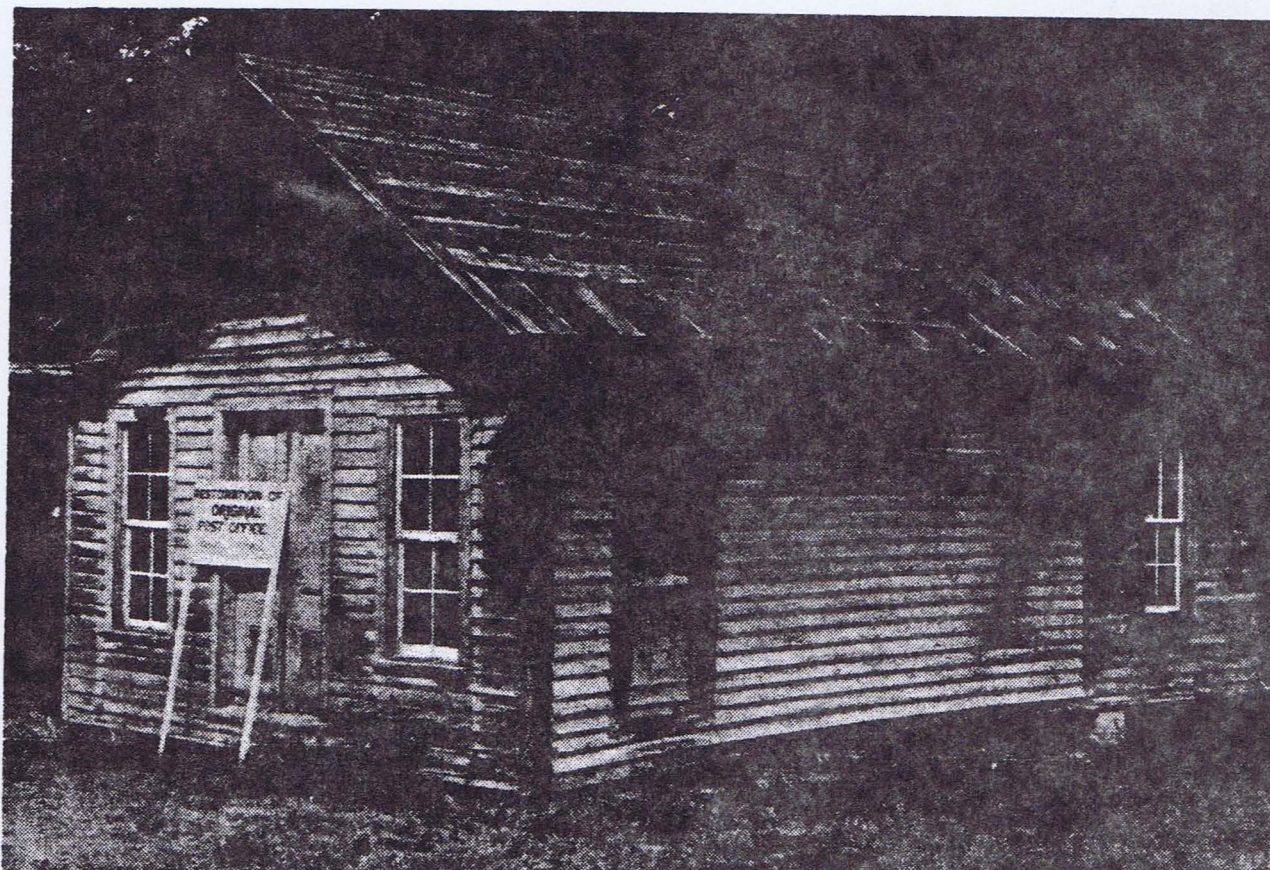
In 1861 there were enough families in the township of Mark's Creek in Wake County to establish a school. In 1891 the community was named Wendell for Oliver Wendell Holmes and a post office was established. In 1903 the town was incorporated and by 1906 there was a railroad.

The post office was in the general store of Jesse R. Nowell, the first postmaster. The original building, has been moved from it's original site on Poole Rd. near Third St. to a publicly owned lot at the corner of Oakwood and Fourth St. It

has been restored by the Wendell Historical Society.

The following is a list of the postmasters:

Jesse R. Nowell	May 15, 1891
R. James Nowell	March 5, 1894
Discontinued April 28, 1894, Re-established	
Mallie A. Griffen	Feb. 18, 1897
Robert E. Richardson	Jan. 23, 1899
Alexander A. Wall	Oct. 14, 1901
Bessie Conyers Nowell	April 23, 1904
Millard F. Hales	April 13, 1914
M. Alma Stott	April 19, 1922
George M. Wright	Sept. 22, 1922
George M. Wright, Jr.	1926(?)
Fred M. Pearce	April 7, 1936
Wilbur J. Underhill	Dec. 30, 1963



**Nowell's Store**

Site of the original post office in Wendell, Wake County, N.C.



# EDENTON STRAIGHT-LINE POST MARK BETTER DEFINED

by Vernon Stroupe

The Edenton straight line making is one of the most sought after markings in North Carolina postal history. It was not surprising, therefore, when working in the James Iredell papers at Archives & History in Raleigh, some would be found since Edenton was the home of the delegate from N.C. to the Constitutional Convention and later associate justice of the supreme court.

There are nine copies of the SL markings in his personal papers. These letters were addressed to Iredell at New York City and Philadelphia between 1790 and 1794. Two supplementary markings, not seen before, are included: a matching PAID and FREE. With the six copies already in the NCPHS library files, a fairly good picture of the marking can be put together for Edenton during this period, 1783 - 1794.

It is noteworthy that his address in Philadelphia was 180 Front Street South, and in New York was 63 Wall Street.

Date	Destination	Supplemental	Rate
Nov. 12, 1783	Philadelphia		3.8
Jan. 30, 1788	Unknown		
Nov. 12, 1789	Unknown		4.
March 9, 1790	Philadelphia		3.8
May 11, 1790	Charleston	PAID	3.
Sept. 7, 1790	New York	FREE	
Sept. 24, 1790	New York		4.
Sept. 29, 1790	New York		4.
Dec. 7, 1790	Unknown		
April 15, 1791	Philadelphia		3.8
May 24, 1791	Philadelphia		3.8
Feb. 10, 1792	Philadelphia		6.16
Aug. 30, 1792	New York		2/8
Oct. 18, 1792	Philadelphia		22
July 5, 1794	Philadelphia		3.8

EDENTON MAY, 11 PAID 3

EDENTON SEPT, 7 FREE

EDENTON, FEB 10 6.16

3/

The Honorable James Iredell Esquire  
 One of the Associate Judges of the  
 Supreme Court of the United States  
 at No 211. South Second Street Philadelphia



## PAINTING IN NORTH CAROLINA MUSEUM OF ART TO BE USED ON 1993 CHRISTMAS STAMP

The magazine, *North Carolina*, reports in the December issue that the painting "Madonna and Child in a Landscape" by Giovanni Battista Cima da Conegliano will be used for the religious theme on the 1993 Christmas stamp. The painting, owned by the state, was part of a \$1,000,000 purchase made by the museum in Raleigh.

### NORTH CAROLINA RELATED STAMPS

#### *A Project Looking for a Sponsor*

The above news release raises an outstanding topical possibility for some of our members. Someone should be working on a collection and list of stamps with a North Carolina connections.

A collection and list of items would include places, historical persons, personalities, buildings, events, and wildlife. If you think that this might be a pretty short list and can be dashed off in a couple hours, consider the following:

Polish General Kosciuszko fought at Guilford Courthouse.  
So did Peter Francisco.

Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh.

Daniel Boone lived with his parents west of Mocksville.

SPA met in Asheville in 1937.

Carl Sandburg's Connemara is in Flat Rock.

Wright brothers did their thing at Kitty Hawk.

Virginia Dare was born on Roanoke Island.

Dolly Madison was born at Guilford.

Dr. Walter Reed lived at Murfreesboro.

Andy Jackson was born in Union County.

Sidney Lanier lived and died in Polk County.

Whistler's mother was born in Wilmington.

Marquis de LaFayette fought the British here.

Babe Ruth hit his first major league home run in Fayetteville.

Jim Thorpe played professional baseball in Rocky Mount.

Nathaniel Greene fought at Guilford Courthouse.

George Washington owned land in the Great Dismal Swamp.

The Carolina Charter is in Raleigh.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore is in the east, and,

The Great Smoky Mountain National Park is in the west.

Biltmore House is in Asheville.

Woodrow Wilson lived with his parents in Wilmington.

We have signers of the Declaration of Independence, Signers of the Constitution of the United States, State Birds and State Flowers, a State Flag, Sequoyah, Dorothy Dix, etcetera, etcetera, etcetera!

There is your task, topical collectors. Let us know how you are coming along and what you find to add to the above.

*PS. In years past, Ashepex acquired the above stamps and mounted them in the appropriate place on a large framed map of North Carolina to be used as prizes for Benjamin Franklin Stamp Club members.-Ed.*



### 1993 NCPHS

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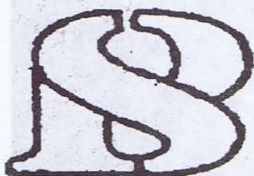
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