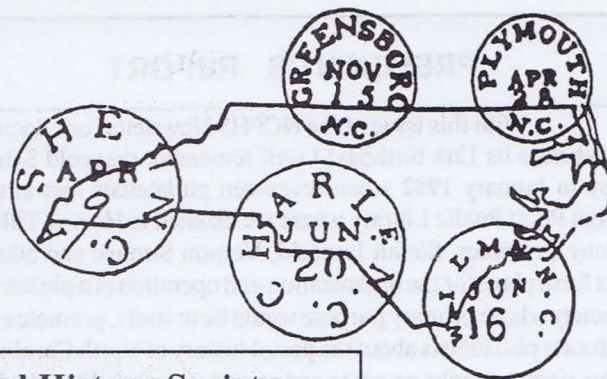


NCPHS Newsletter



The Journal of the North Carolina Postal History Society

Volume 12, No. 4

Summer 1993

Whole 47

North Carolina \$97.54 cents

*On or before the first day of May next,
I bind and oblige myself, my heirs executors and administration
jointly and severally, to pay to James Hogg his heirs or assigns the
just and full sum of ninety seven dollars fifty four cents lawful
money of the United States of America, with Interest from the date
hereof for value of him received - Witness my hand and seal the
eighteenth day of December 1799—*

*Sealed & delivered
in the presence of
Gavin Alvas*

James Smith

The First Federal Issue Revenue of North Carolina



PRESIDENT'S REPORT

With this issue of the NCPHS Newsletter our Society celebrates its 12th birthday! I well remember that cold Saturday in January 1982 when seventeen philatelists met at the High Point Public Library where we listened to Harvey Tilles, Tony Crumbley, Stefan Jaronski, Vernon Stroupe and others set forth plans for the organization and operation of a philatelic society whose primary purpose would be to study, promote and educate philatelists about the postal history of North Carolina. Our sincere thanks go out to our organizers, our editors and to all who have contributed articles for the Newsletter. In addition, we appreciate the hard work of all members who have endeavored to promote the Society and have enabled us to grow to over 100 members.

The next issue of the Newsletter (Winter 1994) will be devoted entirely to North Carolina Railroad Markings and will be in the nature of a handbook. Every postal historian, railroad buff, etc. will want a copy of this handbook for their permanent library. We plan an edition of only 250 copies, and, until sold out, you may order additional copies from Tony Crumbley for \$10 per copy.

Our editors tell me their backlog of articles for the Spring 1994 issue of the Newsletter is exactly zero. They need your help and need it now. So please, finish that article you have started to write several time and get it in the mail to Tony or Vernon.

In reviewing the records of our Society I find that a few members are delinquent in their dues for one or more years. If you are delinquent, you will find a red slash mark to the left of your address label and beneath the mark will be a notation of the last year you have paid dues; i.e. /91 or /92. If your back dues are not paid promptly, you will not receive any additional issues of the Newsletter, including the Railroad Markings handbook.

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Although we do not wish to terminate anyone's membership, we cannot continue mailing the Newsletter to persons who have not paid their dues.

While on the subject of dues, all members dues for 1994 are now due and payable to the secretary-treasurer. I am pleased to inform you that we are able to retain the dues level at \$10 for 1994.

You will find a current membership list included with this Newsletter. Another such list will not be published for probably 2 to 3 years. The names of new members and their addresses will be published in the Newsletter.

Phil Wall



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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More About Oxford, Granville County, N.C.

by Robert J. Stets

In the last issue of NCPHS Newsletter (Summer, 1993) Helen V. Mayes and Scott Troutman presented two different names for the second postmaster at Oxford James M. Winton, Jr. as reported by Helen V. Mayes and Jesse H. Benton as reported by Del Frazer.

Just to show how hard it is to decipher the handwriting in the early records, my records show the name of that postmaster as James M. Burton, Jr. And I believe that we're all looking at the same source document - a record of postmasters appointed between 1818 and 1824! But while Frazer and Mayes list Benton or Winton as the second postmaster at Oxford, I list Burton as the SIXTH postmaster at that place!

To explain where I found the earlier postmasters, let's step back in time 200 years. An Act of Congress dated May 8, 1794 established many new post roads within the United States - among them was the following:

"From Halifax (N.C.) by Warrenton, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinsville and Salem to Salisbury."

National Archives has preserved the Letter Books of the Postmasters General from 1789 on. In Letter Book C, page 405b, there is the following letter:

General Post Office August 19, 1794

Honble Nathl Macon, Esq.

Warrenton (N.C.)

Sir,

Oxford is now mentioned in the list of places on the post road from Warrenton to Salisbury. No person has been named for postmaster there. If it is of any importance to establish a post office at Oxford, I shall be much obliged by your fixing on a suitable person to keep it. A packet of papers for the establishment accompany this to which you will be so good as to give the proper direction.

I am &c

T.P. (Timothy Pickering, PMG)

The PMG's Account Ledgers for the period October 1, 1793 to January 1, 1796 still exist at National Archives. The Account Ledger for the quarter 10/1/94 to 1/1/95 lists "Oxford, N.C. William Pannell (p.m.) with no record of a return for that period.²

Thus the first postmaster at Oxford, N.C. was William Pannell, whose letter of appointment was dated Aug. 19, 1794 with operation scheduled to begin Oct. 1, 1794.

In 1796, Abraham Bradley, Jr., a clerk in the General Post Office published a "Map of the United States Exhibiting the Post Roads, the situations, connections & distances of the Post-Offices" A redrawing of the North Carolina portion of that map appeared on the front page of NCPHS Newsletter for Fall, 1989, which showed Oxford as a post town. On the back page of that issue I reported the first postmaster at Oxford as John Mann, Jr. I have since determined that name to be

incorrect, and have replaced it with the information from the 1794 Account Ledger.

Shown with this article are portions of Bradley's 1796 map showing Oxford as a post town and a portion of the Price-Strother map of North Carolina dated 1808, which is reported to be based on actual surveys of the state. Note that it shows Oxford as a fair sized place in 1808.

The American Gazetteer by Jedediah Morse, printed in Boston in 1797 is available on microfilm from the Library of Congress. Morse has this to say about Oxford, N.C.:

"OXFORD, a small post town of N. Carolina 36 miles from Hillsborough and about 416 from Philadelphia."

You can see on Bradley's 1796 map that the distance from Hillsborough to Oxford is indicated as 36 miles.

The first three Letter Books of the Assistant PMG still exist at National Archives. In Letter Book C, page 45, Benjamin Rainey was appointed postmaster at Oxford, N.C. under date of April 16, 1798. Rainey is also listed at Oxford c.h. N.C. in the PMG's Account Current Ledger for 1799, which has also survived at National Archives, however no quarterly report was received from him at any time during 1799.

Oxford N.C. does not appear on a list of post offices and postmasters for the year 1800 submitted to Congress by the PMG on Jan 1, 1802.

Apparently an office was reestablished at that place about 1803 because Oxford, N.C. appears in a "Table of Post Offices in the United States" dated Nov. 7, 1803. It also appears in the "Tables" for 1805 and 1808, but not the one for 1811.

Although the 1803, 1805 and 1808 "Tables" show the Oxford N.C. post office in Orange County, it is listed as only 13 miles from Williamsborough and still 36 miles from Hillsboro, so unless Orange County temporarily took over a huge portion of Granville County, it was still in Granville County, as shown on the Price-Strothers map of 1808.

The strangest part of this Oxford, Orange Co. listing is that the 1803, 1805 and 1808 "Tables" also report a post office named Merritsville in Granville County, N.C. at EXACTLY the same number of miles from Washington as Oxford, Orange Co. and we do have postmaster names for the Merritsville office:

A.H. Sneed first return Oct. 1, 1803

Richard Sneed first return April 1, 1808

Richard Sneed is also listed in the 1811 "Table" as postmaster at Meritsville(sic), Granville Co. N.C., just 36 miles from Hillsborough. The 1813 "Table" however, lists Richard Sneed as Postmaster at "Merritsville or Oxford, Granville Co., N.C."

The record of post offices for 1814 shows "Merritsville or Oxford, N.C. Richard Sneed see Oxford" but there is no Oxford listing until 1816.

(1) Postal Operations in the United States, 1794 Robert J. Stets 1991, page 34.

(2) *ibid.* page 21.

More About Oxford, Granville County, N.C.

In the record of post offices for 1816 we find: "Oxford, N.C. Rhodes N. Herndon 12 April 1816", and someone (possibly Arthur Hecht) has written in at a later date "Late Merrittsville".

But the "Register of Officers and Agents in the service of the United States on the 30th day of September 1816", published by the State Department, lists:

"Oxford, N.C. R.N. Henderson" (no compensation shown) and "R.N. Henderson" is repeated as postmaster at Oxford, N.C. in the "Table of Post Offices" for 1817 and 1819!

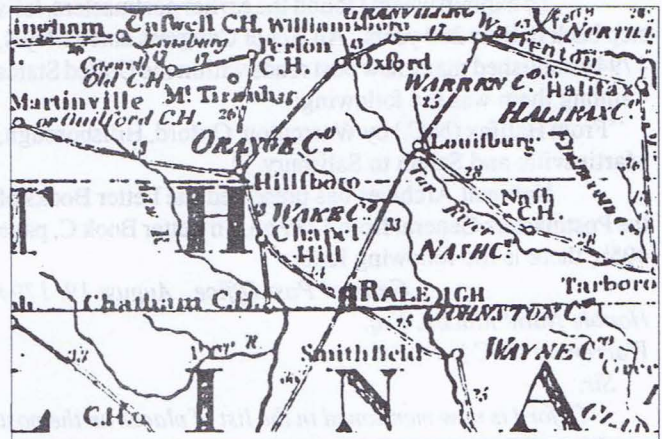
Additional early postmasters as recorded in the "Appointment of Postmasters" (actually the date of their bonds) are:

James M. Burton, Jr.	1 Sept. 1819
William Barnes	15 June 1821
Joseph Lindsay	14 Feb. 1824

Barnes' name also appears in the State Dept. list of "Officers in the service of the U.S." on the 30th Sept. 1821, while Lindsay appears in the "Table of Post Offices" for 1825.

Thus my list of early postmasters at Oxford, N.C. is:

1. William Pannell Aug. 19, 1794
2. Benjamin Rainey April 16, 1798
P.O. name changed to Merrittsville
3. A. H. Sneed Oct. 1, 1803 (first return)
4. Richard Sneed April 1, 1808 (first return)
P.O. name changed back to Oxford
5. Rhodes N. Herndon April 12, 1816 (date of bond)
(also reported as R.N. Henderson)
6. James M. Burton, Jr. Sept. 1, 1819 (date of bond)
7. William Barnes June 15, 1821 (date of bond)
8. Joseph Lindsay Feb. 14, 1824 (date of bond)



Portion of the 1796 map by Abraham Bradley, Jr. showing Oxford, Granville County, N.C.



Portion of the 1808 Price-Strother map showing Oxford, Granville County, N.C.

Horner's School, Oxford, N.C.

by Scott Troutman and Helen V. Mayes

We live in a time when school bonds are voted on routinely by the general public; a time when schooling is seen as a necessity for civilized society. But it was not always so.

In North Carolina in the early 1800's, isolation bred individualism. The attitude that prevailed was "what was good enough for grampa is good enough for us and our children".¹ The concept that one person should be taxed so that another person's child could be educated could not have been more foreign. Why, if everyone were educated, "who will do the work of the world?", one man observed. Luckily not all held with these ideals and a system of private academies developed until the legislature got its act together.

Oxford, N.C. was blessed by the appearance of one J.H. Horner, who, in 1851, opened a high school. Correspondence from this school constitutes a large percentage of the early Oxford covers in existence.

Horner's School featured a live-in situation and developed along the lines of a military academy. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Horner enlisted in the Confederate Army² and formed a militia company largely using boys from

the school. The school itself closed.

Horner was apparently injured, returned to Oxford in 1863, and reopened the school. In the 1870's the name of the school became the Horner and Graves High School. In 1874, under the name of Horner Military Academy, the school was moved to Hillsboro. This proved to be a bad plan and by 1876 it had reopened in Oxford. By 1890 the name was back to the Horner School, and by 1893 it had become the Horner Military School again.

In 1913 a disastrous fire occurred which burned the school to the ground. By then a free public high school education was available to all, and Horner School never reopened.

The illustrations are from Helen Mayes exhibit of "Nineteenth Century Oxford, North Carolina Postal History", selected for their Horner school corner cards.

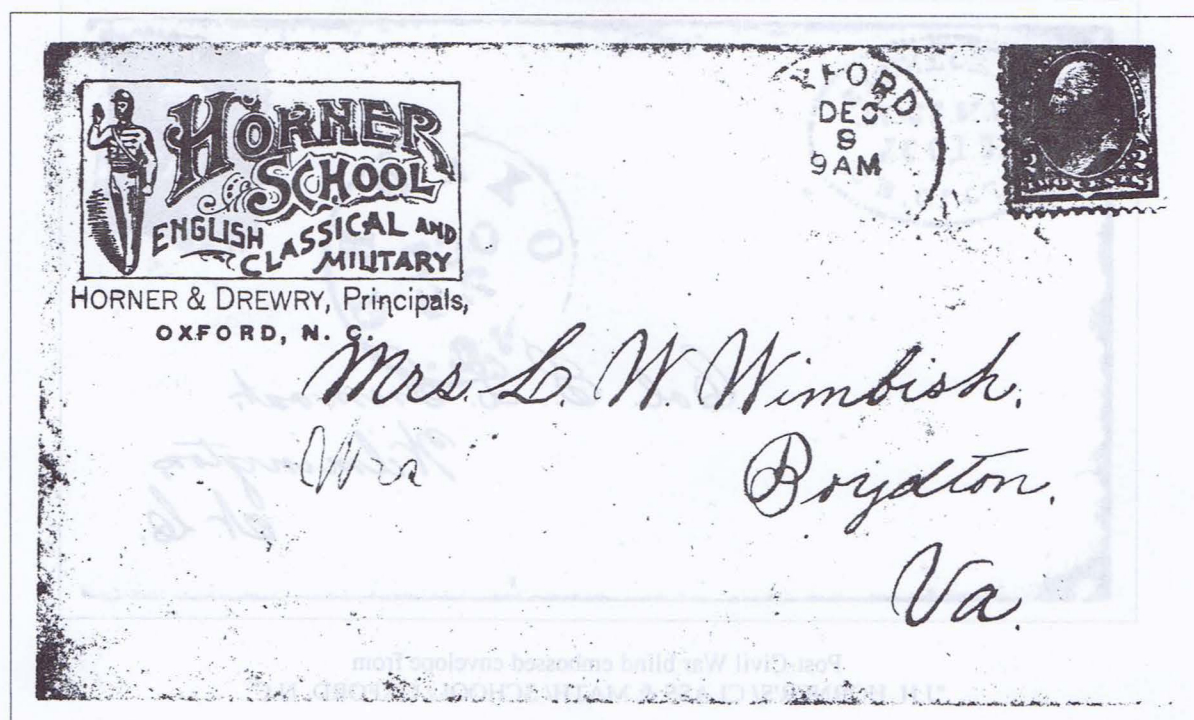
1. North Carolina Through Four Centuries, William S. Powell, The University of North Carolina Press, 1989.
2. Capt., Company E, 13th Regiment, N.C.V., Ed.



Post-Civil War blind embossed envelope from
"J.H. HORNER'S/ CLASS & MATH/ SCHOOL/ OXFORD, N.C."



Blind embossed corner card on cover of the early 1870's reading:
 HORNER & GRAVES/ OXFORD/ HIGH SCHOOL/ OXFORD, N.C.
 This usage was prior to the move to Hillsboro.



Fancy advertising corner card of Horner School, backs receiving handstamp, December 9, 1892.

The Siler City Pseudo Machine Postmark

A North Carolina Rarity

by Greg Homesly

Many areas of U.S. postal history have fascinated me for a long time. The collecting of machine cancels is no exception.

While definitely not an authority on the subject, I believe the collecting of machine cancels to be an exciting, rapid growing field of new challenges. In my opinion just about every facet of postal history has been covered up to the limit, except machine cancels. As more and more people get involved and develop an interest, I believe machine cancels will be in greater demand and prices will rise.

There are several rare machine cancels with prices that are well out of reach for most collectors, including myself, most of them can be obtained for little or nothing. One rarity is from North Carolina, which I recently added to my collection by means of a simple trade from one collector to another.

The cancel is a pseudo-machine postmark used from Siler City in 1889, and is listed as rare¹ with maybe a dozen or so known to exist. The date in the dial is Jan. 31, 1889, and I believe it to be the recording copy used for the Hamner Guide.

Pseudo markings do not mean false or faked markings, but rather, are a category of look-alike machine markings, legitimate in every respect. My Siler City pseudo-machine marking looks like a Barry machine marking, but is not. To the best of my knowledge, the sources of these pseudo markings has not been identified.

Apparently the postmark was used for only a short period, maybe on a trial basis, since the Siler City post office was established in mid 1886.

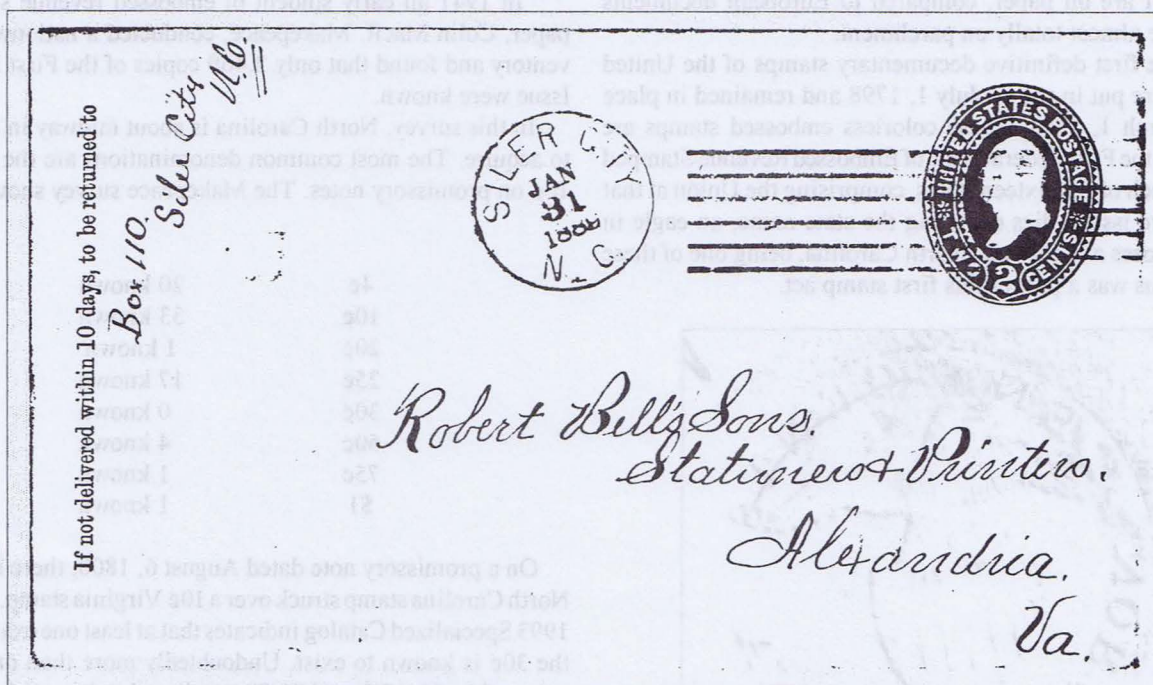
I had known about this postmark for some time and had been told that I would never find one in Siler City, even though I reside about thirty minutes from this small Chatham County town. The odds are tremendous against anyone finding one there.

The cover which I have came from Robert J. Payne of Thousand Oaks, California. Bob is a prominent collector and author of numerous articles on various types of machine cancels. He is indeed a specialist in the field of machine cancels and furnished a great deal of information for the Hamner Guide.

Since joining the Machine Cancel Society, I learned through correspondence that he had the Siler City pseudo, and I informed him that I had a second day usage of the very first American flag machine cancel used in Boston. He wanted the flag, and I wanted the cover from Siler City, so that was that. We both agreed it was a fair and even trade.

So, in a sense, rarities are sometimes easy to come by without emptying your wallet, and in the field of machine cancels, new material is just waiting to be discovered.

1. Guide to Machine Cancels, 1871-1925, - Hamner.



Siler City/N.C. pseudo-machine marking on 2¢ pse, dated Jan. 31, 1889.

The First Federal Issue Revenue of North Carolina, 1798 - 1801

by Tony L. Crumbley

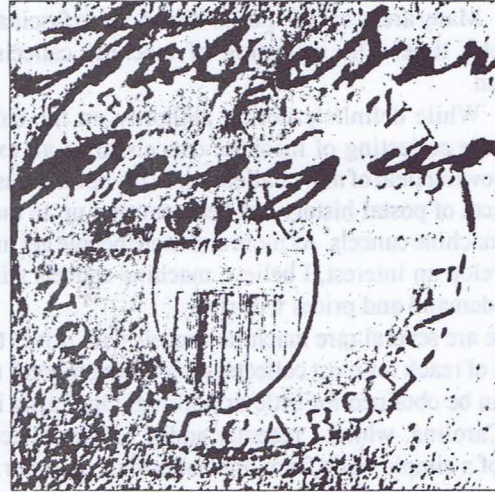
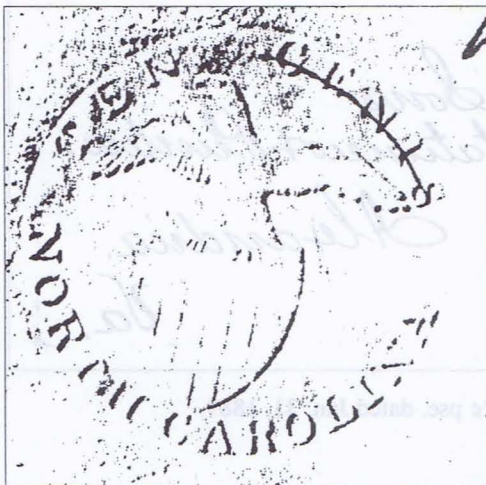
When President John Adams entered office in March of 1797, he was faced with a delima of how to finance the problems still plaguing the nation. The national debt was heavy plus relations with France were tenuous, and funds were needed to reactivate the militia.

Congress had already taxed spirits and wines three times. The Acts of July 4, 1789, August 10, 1790 and of March 3, 1791, each placed a tax on alcoholic drink. The Act of March 3, 1791 had caused The Whiskey Rebellion of 1794. To suppress it, President Washington personally led an army into Pennsylvania nearly as large as was needed in the Revolutionary War. Needless to say, John Adams could not increase the tax on liquor any further.

With liquor taxes out of the question, Congress revived an old practice used in Britain, a tax on vellum, parchment and paper, a documentary tax. The Act of July 6, 1797 required the payment of a tax on legal documents within the states.

This act, entitled, "An Act Laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper" was to become effective January 1, 1798. Because of the difficulty in obtaining and distributing the various stamp dies, the Act stipulate that the public could buy paper with stamps already applied, or they could bring their own paper to be stamped. The Act required parchments and vellums to be supplied at near cost plus the price of the tax. Paper was to be supplied at the price of the tax with no charge for paper. This stipulation is certainly the reason we see virtually no American documents on parchment or vellum, almost all are on paper, compared to European documents which are almost totally on parchment.

These first definitive documentary stamps of the United States were put in use on July 1, 1798 and remained in place until March 1, 1801. These colorless embossed stamps are known as the First Federal Issue of Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper. Each of the sixteen states, comprising the Union at that time, were issued dies depicting the state name, an eagle in various poses and the rate. North Carolina, being one of these states, thus was a part of this first stamp act.



Ten Cent North Carolina showing cracked die (lower left) and Twenty Cent (above).

The First Federal Issue consists of thirteen denominations plus two rate stamps for each of the 16 states, for a total of 240 different stamps. The denominations were 4¢, 10¢, 20¢, 25¢, 30¢, 50¢, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$10. The two rate stamps were ten cents percentum and six mills per dollar. Few examples above the \$1 denomination are known and only one example of the 10¢ percentum rate stamp is known. This example is from Pennsylvania. No example exists of the 6 mills stamp.

In 1941 an early student of embossed revenue stamped paper, Colin MacR. Makepeace, conducted a nationwide inventory and found that only 2,469 copies of the First Federal Issue were known.

In this survey, North Carolina is about midway in diffulty to acquire. The most common denominations are the 4¢ and 10¢ on promissory notes. The Makepeace survey shows:

4¢	20 known
10¢	33 known
20¢	1 known
25¢	17 known
30¢	0 known
50¢	4 known
75¢	1 known
\$1	1 known

On a promissory note dated August 6, 1800, there is a 50¢ North Carolina stamp struck over a 10¢ Virginia stamp. Scott's 1993 Specialized Catalog indicates that at least one example of the 30¢ is known to exist. Undoubtedly more than one copy exists of the 20¢, 75¢ and \$1. The earliest date known for North Carolina is October 24, 1798. It is almost certain that earlier dates exist.

The quantity sold of each denomination of the First Federal Issue is not known. It is known that by comparison to even

classical U.S. stamps, they are very scarce. Records do exist of the revenue received from the sales of stamps which give an indication of the number of stamps sold. These records indicate the following:

1798 (6 months)	\$123,935
1799	\$241,123
1800	\$221,339
1801*	\$262,041

* Includes ten months of Second Federal Issue sales.

Another record shows the cash received from each state after the expenses for collecting the tax had been deducted. These records cover the period July 1, 1798 to December 31, 1801, again including ten months during which the Second Federal Issue was available.

New York	\$179,860
Pennsylvania	\$174,704
Massachusetts	\$122,486
Maryland	\$107,617
Virginia	\$67,717
South Carolina	\$52,245
Connecticut	\$25,658
Rhode Island	\$19,612
North Carolina	\$19,437
New Hampshire	\$14,655
Georgia	\$11,340
New Jersey	\$11,331
Kentucky	\$6,192
Delaware	\$5,964
Vermont	\$4,275
Tennessee	\$1,997
Northwest Territory	\$16

An analysis of Hundreds of documents shows that the duty per document will average almost exactly 25¢. Combining the figure of 25¢ per document with the North Carolina sales of \$19,437 produces an estimate of fewer than 78,000 stamps sold in North Carolina. Nationally, it is estimated fewer than 2½ million stamps were issued and that fewer than 5,000 copies could exist today. Whatever the exact count may be, certainly the number is miniscule compared to the stamps produced today.

Duties Prescribed by the Act of July 6, 1797

1. Bank Notes

Not exceeding \$50	6 mills/dollar
\$50 to \$100	50¢
\$101 to \$500	\$1
Above \$500	\$2

2. Bonds, bills, foreign or inland exchange, promissory notes or other notes for security of money.*

\$20 to \$100	10¢
\$101 to \$500	25¢
\$501 to \$1,000	50¢
Above \$1,000	75¢

*If payable within 60 days, subject to 2/5 of the above.

3. Note or Bill of Lading for Goods Exported.

Between States of the U.S.	10¢
Exported outside the U.S.	25¢

4. Receipt or Discharge for Accounts of Will or Personal Estate.

\$50 to \$100	25¢
\$100 to \$500	50¢
Each additional \$500	\$1

5. Insurance policy on Ships, Vessels or Goods.

Going from one state to another	25¢
Foreign destination, less than \$500	25¢
Foreign destination, over \$500	\$1

6. Protestation of Notarial Act

25¢

7. Letter of Attorney

25¢

8. Exemplification (True Copy or Transcript)

50¢

9. Inventory Required by Law

50¢

10. Certificate of a Share in Insurance Company or Bank

\$20 to \$100	10¢
Above \$100	25¢
Under \$20, a rate of	10¢ per \$100

11. Charter Party (Lease of Vessel) Bottomry (Mortgage of Ship) or Respondentia (Loan on Shipped Goods)

\$1

12. Certificate of Debenture for Drawback of Customs on Duties.

Less than \$500	\$1
\$500 to \$2,000	\$2
Over \$2,000	\$3

13. Patent Letter

Original Patent	\$4
Copy of Patent	\$2

14. Certificate of Naturalization

\$5

15. License to Practice Law in Federal Courts

\$10

16. Foreign Bill of Exchange

20¢

17. Any Policy of Assurance Not Specified.

Not Exceeding \$500	25¢
Exceeding \$500	\$1

Sources:

First Federal Issue, 1798-1801, U.S. Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper, W.V. Combs.
Scotts Specialized Catalog of United States Stamps, 1993.

\$200.

Thirty Days after date value received the
 Promise to pay to the order of M. Norman
 Willis two hundred Spanish reall Dollars with
 our hand and Seal at Washington 7th January
 1801.

Attested By
 Jno. Grymes

L. S. Levy

Dan Marsh

Seal

Seal

817

"\$200.

Thirty days after date value received --, Promise to pay to the order of M. Norman Willis
 two hundred Spanish reall Dollars. Witness our hand and Seal at Washington 7th January/1801.

Attest by Jno. Grymes. (Signed) L.S. Levy and Dan Marsh".

Twenty cent stamp in upper left corner.

\$97 54 Cents

North Carolina

On or before the first day of May next,
 I bind and oblige myself my heirs executors and administration
 jointly and severally, to pay to James Hogg his heirs or assigns the
 just and full sum of Ninety seven dollars fifty four cents lawful
 Money of the United States of America, with Interest from the date
 hereof for value of him received - Witness my hand and seal the
 eighteenth day of December 1799 -

Sealed & delivered
 in the presence of
 Gavin Alves

Benj. Smith

Seal

North Carolina/ \$97 54Cents/ On or before the first day of May next, I bind and oblige myself my heirs executors and
 administrators jointly and severally, to pay to James Hogg his heirs or assigns the just and full sum of Ninety seven dollars
 fifty four cents lawful Money of the United States of America, with interest from the date hereof for value of him received -
 Witness my hand and seal the eighteenth day of December 1799. (signed) Benj. Smith Sealed and delivered in the presence
 of Gavin Alves. Ten Cent stamp in the upper left corner.

THE MARTINDALE MARKINGS

By Tony L. Crumbley

Martindale, North Carolina, operated as a post office in northern Mecklenburg County beginning in 1836. Its openings and closings read like a timetable:

from	03/07/1836	to	01/26/1869
from	05/11/1869	to	04/13/1871
from	05/12/1873	to	07/06/1874
from	07/07/1876	to	04/30/1902

One can explain the 1902 closing, but as an avid Mecklenburg collector, I can only wonder what was going on in this small community that would have caused so many

openings and closings.

Most of the markings from Martindale are manuscript as shown on the Davidson College cover dated March 10, 1862, Figure 1. One of the rarest markings from North Carolina is the straight-line cancel used for a brief time in Martindale. The cover illustrated in Figure 2 is the only known example of this Confederate handstamp dated June 24, 1861. This marking is one of only three different Confederate straight line markings recorded from North Carolina. Of the many thousand Confederate post offices, only eighteen different straight line markings have been reported.

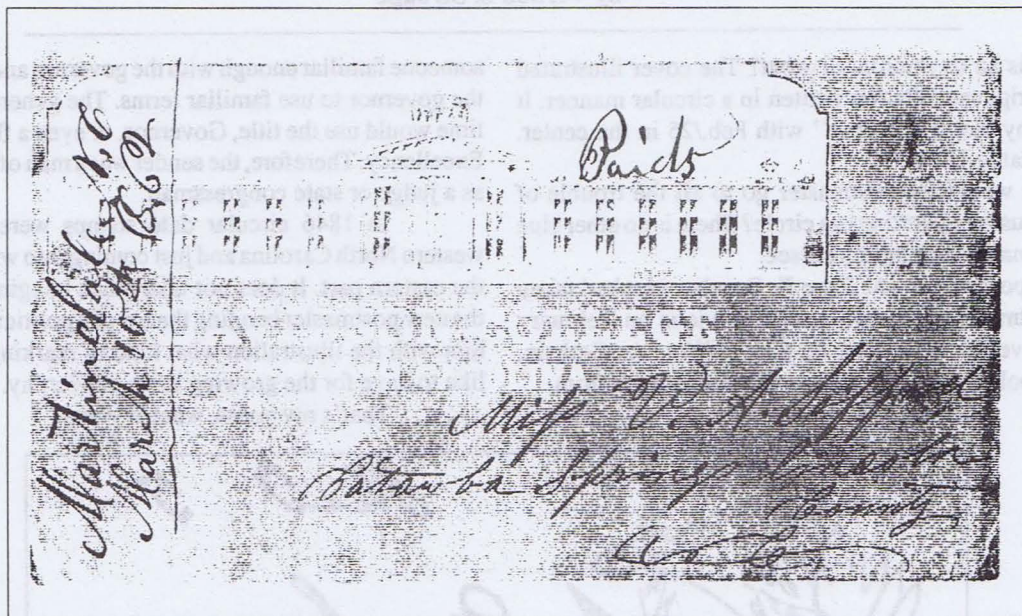


Figure 1

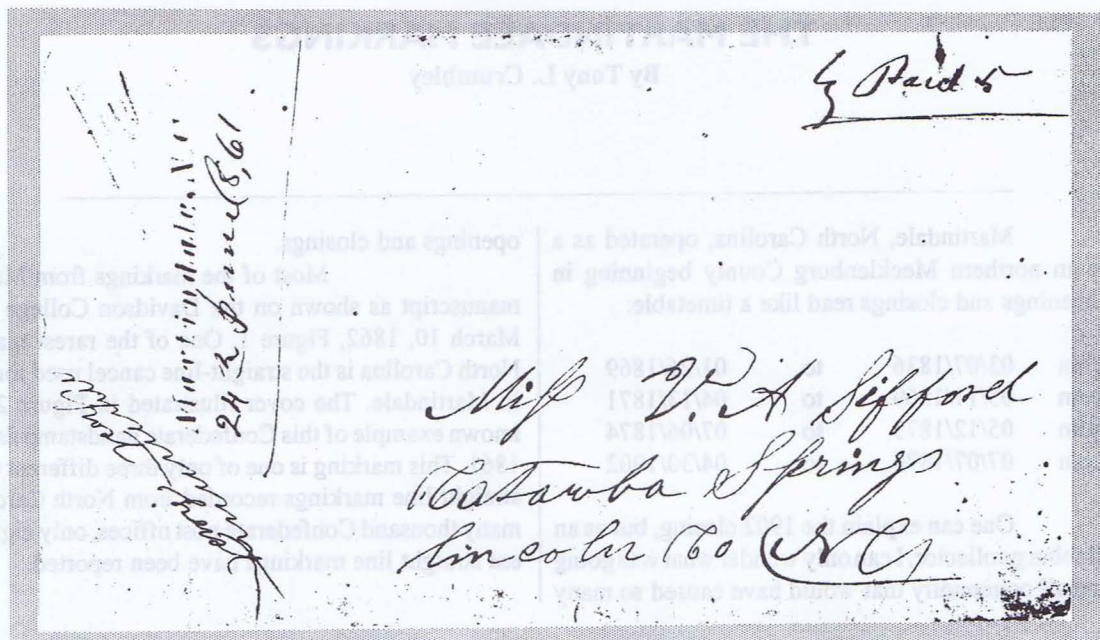


Figure 2

FROM THE ARCHIVES

A Manuscript Circular Date Stamp

by Vernon S. Stroupe

Is this an oxymoron, or what? The cover illustrated has a manuscript cancellation written in a circular manner. It reads, "Murphy North Carolina" with Feb./25 in the center. The letter is dated 1846.

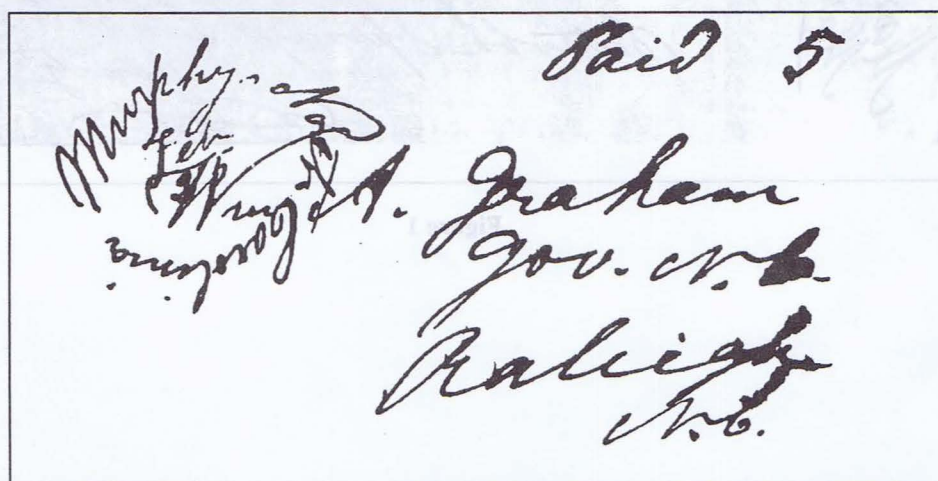
Why would the postmaster go to all the trouble of making a manuscript marking in a circle? There is no other clue than the postmaster and the addressee.

The postmaster was Jesse B. Brooks, who had taken office as postmaster only two weeks previous on February 11th. The cover is addressed to (Gov.) Wm. A. Graham, Raleigh in a bold hand. This tells us that the letter is from

someone familiar enough with the governor and/or the office of the governor to use familiar terms. The general public of this time would use the title, Governor, or even a flowery title, His Excellency. Therefore, the sender was a man of substance, such as a judge or state congressman.

In 1846 circular date stamps were uncommon in western North Carolina and just coming into widespread use in the eastern part. It does not take much imagination to picture the new postmaster bending the ear of a politician and showing him with the illustration what kind of marking that he would like to have for the growing town of Murphy.

That's my guess, what is yours?



Salvo, States Smallest Post Office to Reopen?



Fire damaged the 8-by-12 foot building last Oct. 7 (1992). By Noon that day, postal officials had set up shop in Rodanthe, five miles away, where Salvo Postmaster Edward Hooper sorted mail for his 150 residents.

Salvo's post office was unique, apart from its size, because whenever the postmaster changed, each succeeding postmaster bought the building, residents jacked it up, put it on wheels and moved it to the new postmaster's yard.

Customers who cannot get into the tiny building get their mail brought to their car, or if they are sick, to their home. Janet Batton, consumer affairs manager at the Greensboro district office, said the building doesn't have approved handicapped access or a bathroom for employees.

"The people there, I know they'd like to hang onto the history behind the building," she said. The Salvo residents can keep their addresses, but will likely lose their 27972 ZIP code.

Long a tourist attraction, the Salvo post office is one

of the smallest in the United States, said Reid Thomas, a restoration specialist for the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. The post office in Ochopee, Fla. is smaller, but it was a tool shed, Thomas said. The Salvo building was constructed for use as a post office. The state nominated the building for the National Register of Historic Places in July before it burned.

More than 200 people have petitioned for help from and labor, and have petitioned the U.S. Postal Service to reopen the Salvo post office. Associated press.

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James P. Harris Awarded Honorary Life Membership

President Wall's Letter

The Resolution

September 16, 1993
James P. Harris
1940 So. Churchill Drive
Wilmington, N.C. 28403

Dear Jim,

As the newly elected President of the North Carolina Postal History Society, it's with great pleasure that I execute one of my first duties by sending you this official letter. The Board of Directors has instructed me to inform you of the recent action which they have taken naming you as a Honorary Life Member.

The attached resolution was passed unanimously by the Board. I know of no one who deserves this recognition better than yourself. Please accept my congratulations on receiving this honor. I only wish we had more committed individuals to this hobby like yourself.

Sincerely,
Phil Wall
President
North Carolina Postal History Society

N.C. NATIVE EDWARD R. MURROW STAMP DESIGN SHOWN

The United States Postal Service unveiled the design of the 29¢ commemorative stamp honoring broadcast journalist Edward R. Murrow. The stamp design, pictured lower right, was shown at ceremonies during the annual convention of the Radio & Television News Directors Association in Miami, Fla.

The artist, Chris Calle, designed the Murrow stamp from a 1953 CBS press release photograph. The stamp will be of a single color done as an intaglio engraving. Issue date will be in January 1994.

Murrow came to national prominence during WWII with his famous broadcast from England with his famous sign on, "This (pause) is London". His post-war news programs set the format and style of present day network news programs. CBS' Dan Rather said, "Edward Murrow towered over American journalism like Colossus over Rhodes."

Murrow was born in Greensboro, April 25, 1908 and grew up in Washington. He was a graduate of Washington State University in Pullman. He joined CBS in 1935 and directed the European Bureau through WWII. He became CBS vice president in charge of news, education and discussion programs and a CBS Director in 1949. He was head of the U.S. Information Agency from 1961-64, and died of lung cancer in 1965.

North Carolina Postal History Society

Resolution

The North Carolina Postal History Society was formed to promote the collecting of North Carolina postal history through education and research. Through this mission the Board of Directors of this organization does endorse the following resolution.

WHEREAS James P. Harris is a charter member of the North Carolina Postal History Society, and
WHEREAS his contributions to this organization have been numerous through his official role as Board member and through many unofficial actions, and
WHEREAS Jim Harris has relentlessly given of his time to promote this hobby and this organization, and
WHEREAS he has added much to the knowledge base on the state's postal history, and
WHEREAS his exhibit of Wilmington, North Carolina postal history has been unmatched, and
WHEREAS his knowledge has been freely shared with others

BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Postal History Society does hereby appoint James P. Harris as Honorary Life Member of this organization. With this honor is bestowed all the honors and awards which go with this designation.

Signed,

Phil Wall, President



CANA, DAVIE COUNTY, N.C.

by Alan Vestal

Cana is located in Davie County about 8 miles north of Mocksville at the junction of routes 601 and 801. A post office was established in 1875 with James H. Cain as the first postmaster. Postmaster Cain was born in Davie County in 1845 and served in the Confederate Navy.

After Cain gave up the post office, it continued with other postmasters, who, in each case, moved it to his house or place of business. John M. Bailey was appointed in 1898, William H. Foute in 1914. In 1919 it was moved to Naylor's General Store, Photo 1, where Mrs. Ina Naylor became postmistress until the post office was discontinued on October 1, 1954.

Today the store is run down and the building is no longer in use. However, wooden signs hanging on the front list all of the store owners and mail workers on the old Cana route.

Photo 2 shows a postal card with a Cana cds dated June 1, 1900 and addressed to Canada. The sender, G.W. Green, a Canadian moved to Davie County to buy lumber to be shipped to Canada.

Photo 3 shows a post card with a 1909 Cana RFD cds. The card is address to Callahan which was the only other rural post office in the region at that time.

Photo 4 is a 1951 Cana cds from NCPHS files.



Photo 2

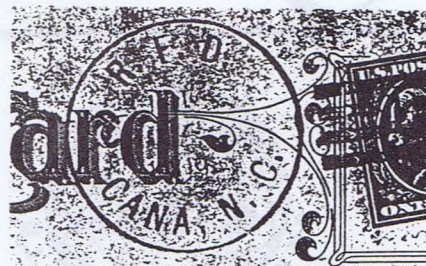


Photo 3

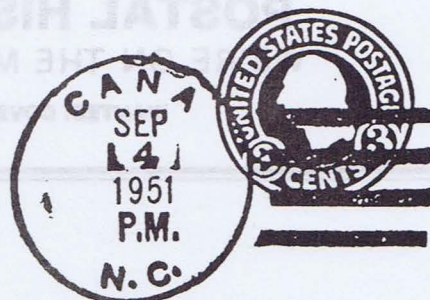
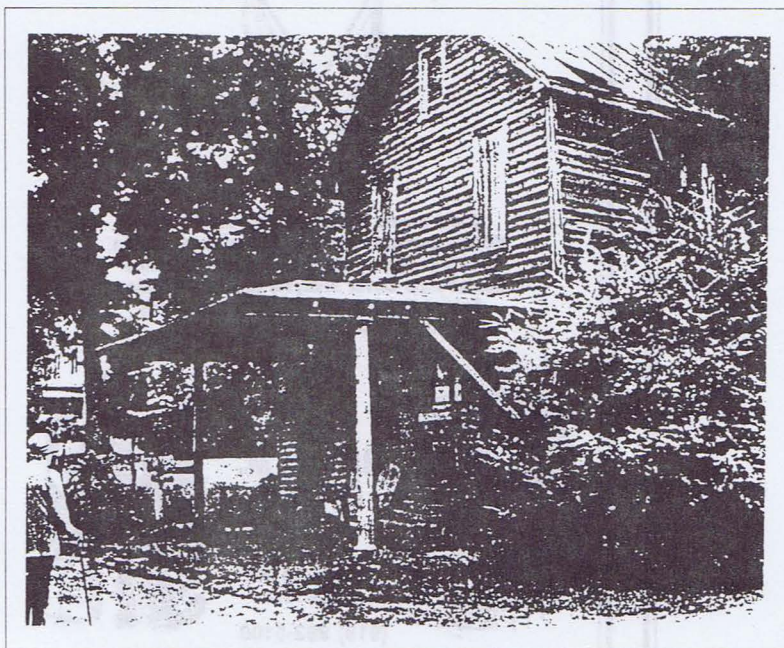


Photo 4



J.B. Cain (lower left) in front of the old Cana Post Office, a familiar Cana landmark.
Mocksville Enterprise-Record, Aug. 31, 1972.



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