NORTH CAROLINA POSTAL HISTORIAN

Post Office, New Berne, N. C.,

August 31st 1867.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Philip T. Wall

It is hard to believe that 1994 is rapidly drawing to a close and that our Society is now a teenager! Much has been accomplished in the past 13 years, but much more study and research lies ahead.

For the next few years our major project will by "North Carolina Post Offices and Postmasters, Colonial to USPS". In the last issue you were shown the format that will used. Preliminary data for Alamance County was illustrated. This publication can tell the entire story if our members study their collections and send good quality photocopies of all markings not shown in our earlier publication *"Illustrated North Carolina Postal Markings, 1777-1865"* to our editor, Vernon Stroupe at his address shown on page 2

Our most recent handbook, *"Postal Markings of the North Carolina Railroads"* by Tony Crumbley won a Silver-bronze award at Chicagopex '94. This book would make a great Christmas (or birthday) gift for a philatelic friend. Copies, either bound or looseleaf, may be obtained from the editor at his address shown below. The price is still only $12 looseleaf and $30 hard bound.

It is not too early to begin working on your exhibit for Winpex '95 to be held in Winston-Salem on May 20, 1995. All members can help publicize our society by exhibiting at the next Winpex show.

Your editors need articles for future issues of the Postal Historian. Tony Crumbley and Vernon Stroupe, with a few very dedicated authors, have carried the Society for 13 years. They need your input and help if we are to continue to be successful.

So how about writing up your favorite cover, post office

postmaster, etc. and sharing your knowledge and expertise with the other members of your Society!

Everyone has received their notice of 1995 dues. If you have not sent your check for $10 to Tom Richardson, please send it in today.

I would like to take this opportunity to wish everyone a Merry Christmas and a health, Happy New Year.

North Carolina Postal Historian

President
    Philip Wall
    536 Woodvale Drive
    Greensboro, N.C. 27410

Vice-President
    Alan Vestal
    PO Box 24102
    Winston-Salem, N.C. 27714

Treasurer
    Thomas Richardson
    Rt. 2, Box 26
    Trinity, N.C. 27370

Secretary
    Dennis J. Osborne
    PO Box 5064
    Raleigh, N.C. 27650

Editors
    Tony L. Crumbley
    PO Box 219
    Newell, N.C. 28126

    Vernon S. Stroupe
    PO Box 8879
    Asheville, N.C. 28814

By Scott Troutman

James Harris, one of the founding member of this organization, is at this writing, continuing his fight with a long term illness. The Jim Harris we all remember was North Carolina's foremost philatelic judge and collector for years. His great collecting love was Wilmington, his home town, and over his lifetime, he created a gold medal winning exhibit of Wilmington covers, certainly one of the finest exhibits of N.C. postal history put together to date.

On May 30, 1994 the his Wilmington collection was put up at auction by Richard Drews at the COMPEX 94 show in Chicago. As this collection contains some of the finest N.C. material in existence, it is interesting to note how this material fared in open auction and what some of the pieces realized.

Overall, the material brought very sound returns, with some spectacular results in the pre-Civil War railroad covers.

The first session involved Wilmington stampless covers with 28 of 31 lots selling for an average of 96% of the low estimate. Some of the outstanding lots in this section were:

- A 1768 Brunswick, N.C. cover brought $500 against an estimate of $250. I will note this as (500/250).
- A 1794 Wilmington cover with the straight line cancel (350/250).
- A 1795 Wilmington cover with the straight line cancel (325/250)
- .Earliest known Wilmington circular townmark, March 19, 1801. (85/60).
- 1808 letter with near perfect strike. (130/100).
- Earliest known use of second circular townmark, Nov. 4, 1820, (105/100).
- 1839 red cancel with PAID and fancy *U.S. LYCEUM* ship mark, only one of two known through Wilmington, (400/350).

Six stampless lots with forwarding agents marks brought $50 to $135 each. This was slightly below the estimates.

The stars of the auction were the pre-Civil War and Civil War covers from the early railroads. The 31 lots averaged almost twice the pre-auction estimates. Some 27 lots involved covers from the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, probably the greatest hoard in existence, and only one failed to beat the estimate. Some of the outstanding material included:

- Oct. 17th 1840 earliest known railroad cover from the Wilmington and Weldon, or any N.C. railroad (475/200).
- Bold red 1844 Wilmington & Raleigh Type III perfect strike (190/60).
- 1846 red handstamp of Wilmington & Raleigh, Type II,

with hollow 10 handstamp, (15/60).
- Same with solid 10 marking, (35/60).
- Wilmington & Raleigh RR 1852 discovery copy, one of two known, (625/250).
- Wilmington & Manchester RR, one of two known (375/200). Wilmington & Kingsville RR, one of two known (300/150)
- Lot of three covers including only known covers from Western RR and Fayetteville and McIver (210/100).

The third section involved pre-Civil War stamped covers. In this section there were buys to be had and they averaged only 33 percent of the low estimates. This section had 14 lots, such as:

- Scott #1a - 5¢ 1847 tied by blue grid, 1850 usages (300/500).
- Scott #1 - 5¢ brown 4 margins on 1849 cover (260/1050).
- Scott #2 -10¢ 4 margin on cover tied by blue grid, crease (400/1150).
- Honour;s City Post Carrier, 4LB8, cover, rough (160/1500).

The fourth section of the auction was Jim's Civil War material. There were 42 lots plus three lots of Confederate blockade run covers. Given their great rarity, the blockade run covers went cheap at (1250/2500), (575/2200) and (525/2200). Overall, the Confederate covers brought 62 percent of the pre-auction low estimate. I think some people picked up some bargains. Condition appears to have been a large factor. Prime examples include:

- CSA usage of U.S. U27 envelope (280/150).
- Wilmington handstamp Paid type V, f/vf on Jeff Davis patriotic cover (500/350).
- Earliest known use of a turned cover from Wilmington, March 28, 1862 (150/125).
- CSA #8 two-cent redjack on turned cover. Only three known cover from Wilmington using this stamp (700/700).
- Same (300/600). One of two known prisoner letters from Wilmington Prison (750/650).

The remainder of the sale was three lots of post-Civil War usages and seven remainder lots. All brought about one-third of the estimate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONFEDERATE FANTASIES

by
Tony L. Crumbley

Quite often, when other collectors learn of my interest in Confederate States postal history, their first comment to me is, "aren't you afraid of all the counterfeits"? My usual reply is to laugh and inform the collector that there are many, many more United States counterfeits than Confederate States. Such is the case, for in my years of collecting I've seen far more U.S. fakes than Confederate!

This is not to say there aren't fakes and counterfeits in the Confederate arena; there are some. However, as with any area of collecting, a little book work will keep you clear of these.

With this introduction I would like to share with you a few of the North Carolina Confederate States fantasies.

There are three distinct types from three N.C. cities - Statesville, Weldon and Wilmington.

The Dietz catalog lists the following information on these fakes:

"Statesville circular design woodcut with mortises for type. These are printed on white paper in deep green; on cream tinted paper in deep blue and gray; and on salmon and deep green paper in red".

"Weldon - oval design, latice-work background printed from woodcut and printer's type. They are found on white and tinted paper, and printed in various colors including brown,

blue, pink and red"

"Wilmington - These are imitations of the Memphis Provisional. Printed from woodcut with mortised bank at the bottom, into which the inscription "Wilmington" has been set in printer's type. These fakes are printed on white paper in ultramarine, violet, black and red. 1¢, 2¢, 3¢ and 10¢ values exist along with a 5¢ value on tinted paper in green".

These fakes have been attributed to Samuel Allen Taylor, a dealer of "just-as-good" stamps. Taylor was born on 22 February 1838 at Irvine, Ayershire, Scotland, but was sent to America by foster parents in 1850. At the age of 15 he became interested in stamps and went on to become one of the most notorious forgers and fakers of the nineteenth century. Known as the "Prince of Forgers" or "Just-as-Good Taylor", he created hundreds of different fakes which were sold by the thousands to collectors of the period.

In the early 1860's Taylor lived in Montreal, Canada. His first creations enamated from that city, possibly as early as 1862. On 15 February 1864 he began publication of The Stamp Collector's Record, the first philatelic magazine in the Western Hemisphere. Taylor later moved to Albany, N.Y. and then to Boston, where he stayed. In 1887, 1890 and 1890, Taylor was charged with counterfeiting. Eventually the charges were dropped, but he abandoned his career as a philatelic forger.

In later years Taylor worked at odd jobs including that of a pharmicist's assistant, ink manufacturer and advertising card inspector on the elevated railway trains. He died at the age of 74 in 1913.

Taylor produced thousands of fakes, many of them related to the Confederacy and many still survive today, but the collector who has seen a single copy of a genuine Confederate stamp would never be fooled by these fantasies.

NEW BERNE, MR. TYPOGRAPHER, NOT NEWBERN

by
Vernon Stroupe

    The N.C. State Archives in Raleigh is a truly magnificent place to find all sorts of historical documents. It also has a great deal of memorabilia and a lot of trivia. Here is a piece of historical trivia that turned up complete with three different cds' of the time. So how was the name spelled on the Post Route Map? You guessed it!

Post Office, New Berne, N. C.,

August 31ᵗʰ 1867.

Topographer P. O. Dept

Sir — When the Post
Route Map for North Carolina
is executed please to have the
name of this City spelled correct-
ly, Thus New Berne. with Capital
B. about half the maps published
spell the name in one word Newburn
which is wrong — This place was set-
tled by Emigrants from Berne in Switz-
erland — and if not to late would
like to have it properly engraved.
Very respectfully &C.

Geo. W. Nason Jr

Post Master.

BY
SCOTT TROUTMAN

The coastal areas of Hyde County were settled early in this countries history. In around 1685 a group of English settlers made there way up Fur Creek and established a settlement. Primarily a fishing village, it was accessible only by water. In its early history it was sometimes known as Arrowmuskeet and at other times was called simply Fur Creek. By the time of the Civil War it was called Far Creek.

In the early 1870's as the village began to recuperate from the effects of the Civil War, the citizens desired a post office. They decided to select a new name for the village. A committee looked into the matter and suggested several names, but all were rejected by the Post Office Directory because of similarities with existing post offices elsewhere. Israel B. Watson hit upon an idea. He suggested that the town be named in honor of Joseph A. Engelhard, a Wilmington newspaper publisher who was well known in the area. The idea grew, the name was selected and the post office was approved.

Joseph Adolphus Engelhard (see cover, large portrait) was born on September 27, 1832 at Monticello, Mississippi. He attended several private schools prior to entering the University of North Carolina in 1850. He graduated with honors in 1854. In 1855 he wed Margaret Eliza Cotton of Raleigh. Engelhard obtained his law degree and moved to Tarboro. With the coming of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Confederate cause and was made Captain of the 33rd Regiment where many Hyde County men served. Later he was made Major and had a distinguished military career.

Following the war Engelhard served North Carolina as secretary of the Senate under the Provisional Government. Soon afterward he purchased an interest in the "Wilmington Journal" and became its editor. He was a staunch Democrat and in 1876 he was elected Secretary of State and held that office until his death in 1879.

The new town of Engelhard received its first postmaster when Thomas Marion Davis was appointed to the job on June 1, 1875. The other postmasters since are as follows

Samuel Mann Rollins	12-2-1878 to 2-1-1880
John E. Spencer	2-2-1880 to 2-2-1886
John Monroe Clayton	2-3-1886 to 8-1-1897
Anson S. Gibbs	8-2-1897 to 2-25-1898
Eugene C. Boomer	2-26-1898 to 7-26-1900
John E. Spencer	7-27-1900 to 6-23-1904
William Edward Clark	6-24-1904 to 10-31-1938
Trixie M. Matthews	11-1-1938 to 11-29-1961
Odessa W. Jarvis	11-30-1961 present

William Clark was ill near the end of his term and was assisted by his wife and daughter. Due to his health, Trixie Matthews assumed the duties on Nov. 1, 1938 but was not formerly made acting postmaster until Nov. 5, 1938. Full confirmation did not come until May 9, 1939 even though Mr. Clark had died in November 1938.

In the 1890's William Rufus Smith carried the mail from Swan Quarter to Engelhard. He ate lunch at Lake Comfort then arrived in Engelhard late that day, staying with the George Roper family. The next day he headed back in his little road cart. A road usable by automobiles would not open until about 1932.

Engelhard was a small post office with total deposits in 1938 totaling $939.81.. Trixie Matthews largest sale was $35,000 in E Bonds made to one man during World War II.

During Dr. Clark's tenure the post office was in a building located where the East Carolina Bank sits today. Later it was moved to a place called Dog Corner where it remained until a new building was constructed in 1949.

In 1955 Gulrock (Gull Rock), Lake Landing and Middletown had their post offices discontinued and Engelhard took over their mail delivery. Middletown remained as a branch station until October 31, 1973. Engelhard was a third class post office from then until January 1, 1968 when it achieved second class status. By 1974 the post office was doing seven times the business it had done in 1959 and a new post office was laid out on the site of the former Engelhard High School.
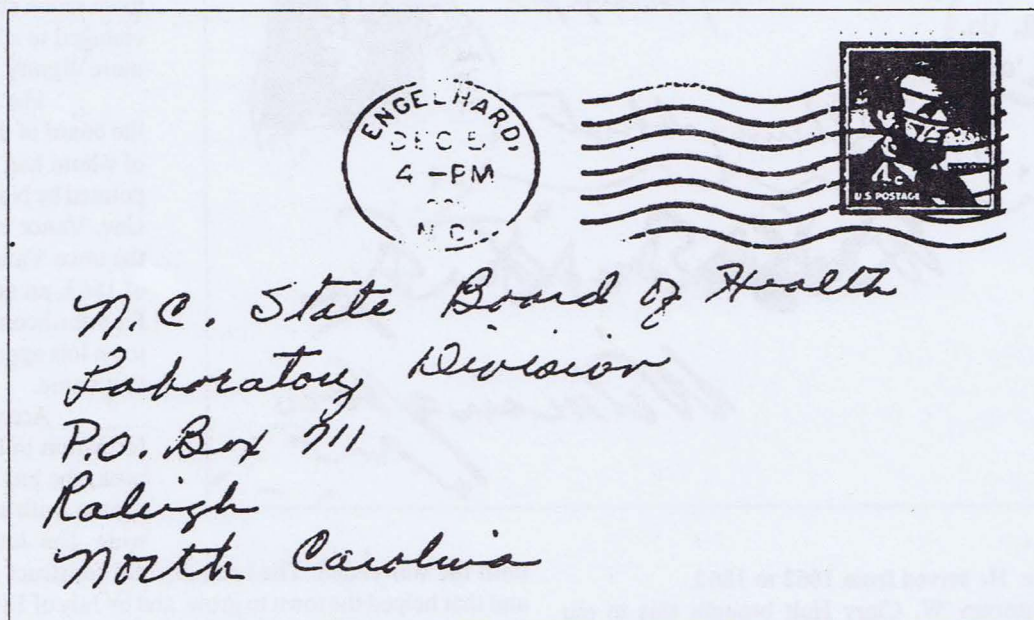
Bibliography

1. Hyde County History: A Hyde County Bicentennial Project, Hyde County Historical Society, 1976.
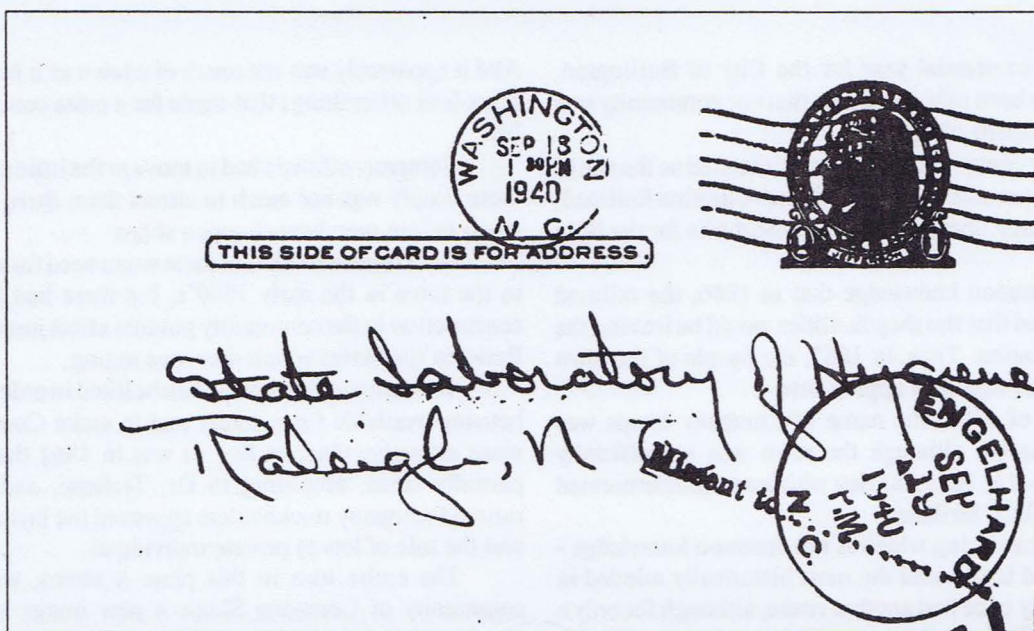
1940 Postal Card missent to Englehard. Four-bar canceller was used to mark the card.
Trixie Matthew would have been postmaster.

1963 Postal Card from Englehard

COMPANY SHOPS, BURLINGTON HAD A THIRD NAME

By Don Bolden

During this centennial year for the City of Burlington, much attention has been paid to the fact that our community was first known as Company Shops.

That is pretty common knowledge. We started as the site of the repair and maintenance shops of the North Carolina Railroad, so the name Company Shops was a convenient title for the little town.

And it is common knowledge that in 1886, the railroad company announced that the shop facilities would be leaving the town for a new location. Thus, in 1887, the people of the town decided a new name would be appropriate.

In February of 1887, the name of Company Shops was changed to Burlington, although the town was not officially chartered until Feb. 14, 1893, the day which we commemorated this year as our official birthday.

But here is something which is not common knowledge - even among the old timers and the most historically minded in Burlington. Our city once had another name, although for only a brief time. But we did have the name of Vance during 1863-64. The name honored Zebulon B. Vance, who was governor of North Carolina at the time. He served from 1862 to 1865.

Burlington attorney W. Clary Holt brought this to our attention a while back after the fact in a book on the history of the North Carolina Railroad. The book is *"The North Carolina Railroad, 1849-1871, and the Modernization of North Carolina"*. It is written by Dr. Allen W. Trelease, history professor at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

Dr. Trelease relates the story of how the company had established its corporate headquarters at the little railroad town.

And it apparently was not much of a town as it has no churches, schools or other things that made for a more comfortable way of life.

Company officials had to move to the little community, but there simply was not much to attract them there, nor was there much to lure merchants to open shops.

Dr. Trelease notes that there was a need for new employees in the town in the early 1860's, but there had been a ban on construction in the community put into effect just before the War Between the States which then was raging.

It was suggested that the ban be lifted in order to make more housing available for workers and to make Company Shops a more attractive place to live. It was in 1862 that the ban was partially lifted, according to Dr. Trelease, and in 1863, the railroad company stockholders approved the laying off of streets and the sale of lots to private individuals.

The entire idea in this plan, it seems, was to give the community of Company Shops a new image and to build a comfortable town which would be more like other North Carolina towns rather that continuing as a railroad repair location alone.

As a part of that effort, the directors of the railroad, according to Dr. Trelease's book, decided the town name should be changed to something with more dignity.

The 12 members of the board of directors, eight of whom had just been appointed by North Carolina's Gov. Vance voted to name the town Vance. In October of 1863, an advertisement for a forthcoming sale of town lots appeared carrying that name.

According to the information in Dr. Trelease's book, the lots were 200 feet square, with streets 100 feet wide. But lots sold poorly until the war ended. The company did construct more housing and that helped the town to grow, and by July of 1864, there were 300 people living in the town. Still, there was no school nor any church facility. Early church groups met in a room above the general store in the community, a room which also served as the Masonic Hall.

The name Vance continued to appear in North Carolina Railroad communication until July of 1864. At that time, the company stock holders voted to rescind their earlier action,
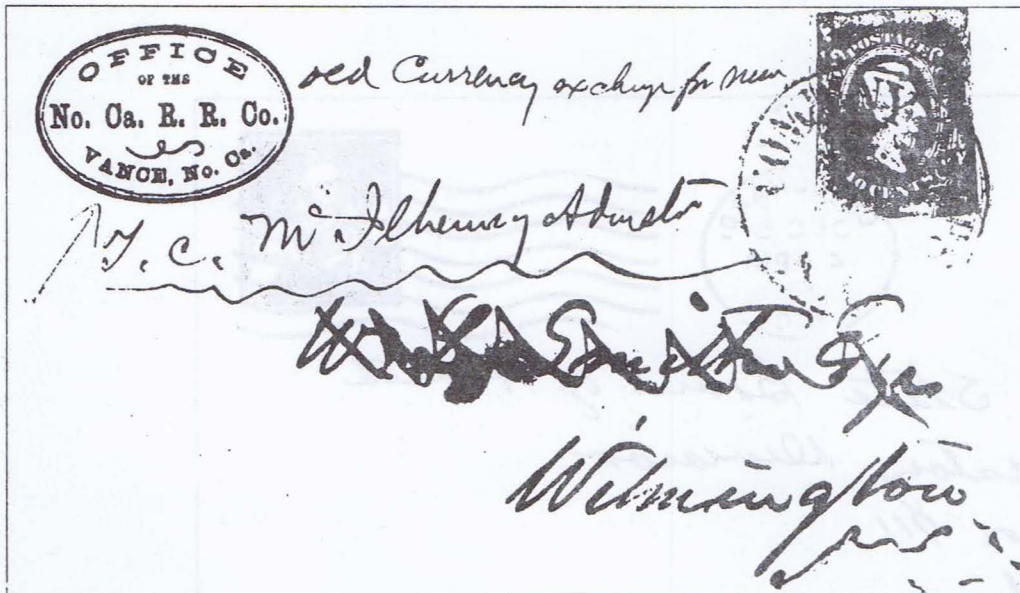
dropping the name Vance and returned to the name of Company Shops.

Thus, we learn that we indeed had a third name at one time. There is no indicating as to why the name Vance did not remain, especially since so many of the directors owed their jobs to Gov. Vance. There is no community named Vance in North Carolina today, but, there is a Vanceboro which honors the governor. That community is in Craven County and was settled in 1750. It was incorporated in 1877 and was reincorporated in 1928. Originally, the community was named Swift Creek (Bridge), but the name was changed to honor Gov. Vance. Clary Holt is also a collector of certain postal memorabilia, particularly envelopes with particular postmarks or with university printings. In his collection, he indeed found an envelope which bears the Company Shops postmark, but the printed return address on the upper left reads as follows: "Office of the No. Ca. R.R. Co., Vance, No.Ca."
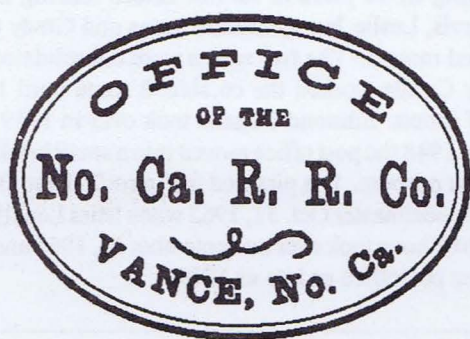
Clary Holt is a philatelist and collector of postal history. In an interview with Mr. Holt, the question of, "Why was the name of Vance changed back to Company Shops?" was discussed. The reason was purely political according to Mr. Holt. Eight of the twelve members of the Board of Directors for the North Carolina Railroad were appointed by Governor Vance, therefore, in gratitude, at the October 1873 meeting, they changed the name of Company Shops to the more attractive name of Vance. However, nine months later the stockholders, who were largely of the opposition party, met in July 1864, changed the name back to Company Shops.

The question remains, why did the post office not notify the Confederate Post Office Department of the change? The answer may be in the procedure for changing the name of a town. After a new name has been chosen, a petition for the change had to be sent to the North Carolina Secretary of State for approval. Upon approval by the Secretary of State, permission had to be sought from the Confederate States Postmaster General. It is probable that if the town of Vance made these requests that those involved in the paper work knew which way the political wind was blowing and did not rush the papers through the system.

There were two other post offices named for Zebulon Vance. One was in Madison County from 18 March 1874 to 27 January 1876, and the other was in Iredell County from 12 January 1882 to 28 August 1901.   VS

SWAN QUARTER, HYDE COUNTY

by
Scott Troutman

Swan Quarter, also Swanquarter on some postal markings, is a small fishing village which sits on Swan Quarter Bay in the Pamlico Sound. Today it is best known as the jumping off point for catching the large ferry for Ocracoke Island on the Outer Banks. Having had a post office in continuous operation since 1830, it is one of the older towns in the state.

On February 6, 1830 a post office opened under the name of Swindall, N.C. This was named after John Swindall the first postmaster. On January 14, 1839 the name was changed to Swan Quarter, after the large flocks of swans that wintered over in the area. This name persisted through some twenty postmasters until June 28, 1894 when the single word name was adopted.

It is not known where the post office was actually located before this last name change. When the name change occurred Alexander Berry was the postmaster and the post office was located in a building owned by Mr. Berry. While in the Berry building the postmasters were:

Alexander Berry (Dec. 30, 1890 - June 28, 1894)
George V. Cradle (June 29, 1894 - May 12, 1898)
William T. Berry (May 13, 1898 - Jan 1, 1901)
Joseph A. Berry (Jan 2, 1901 - Mar. 25, 1904)

Alexander Berry (Mar. 26, 1904 - May 22, 1914)
The largest building in town at that time was the Hodges Building, which housed Brinn's mercantile. This establishment sold everything from pins to plows. Writings indicate that the post office moved to the Hodges building in 1912, however it is more likely to have moved on May 23, 1914 when Margaret Mann Swindall took over as postmistress. Postal records show her as head postmistress only until Oct 17, 1919.

Other postmasters who worked out of the Hodges building were:

R.B. Watson (Oct. 19. 1919 - Jan. 25, 1920)
William Watson (Jan. 26, 1920 - Jan. 23, 1924)
Alexander B. Berry (Jan. 24, 1924 - June 30, 1933)
Louella Swindell (July 1, 1933 - October 31, 1963)

Figure 1 shows the Hodge's building with the Swan Quarter post office sign over the head of Metrah Swindell. He along with Ina Gibb's served as clerks and assistant postmasters for twenty five years during "Miss Louella's" tenure.

When Rural Free Delivery came into being, Swan Quarter got two of the early routes. Route 1 covered Oyster Creek,
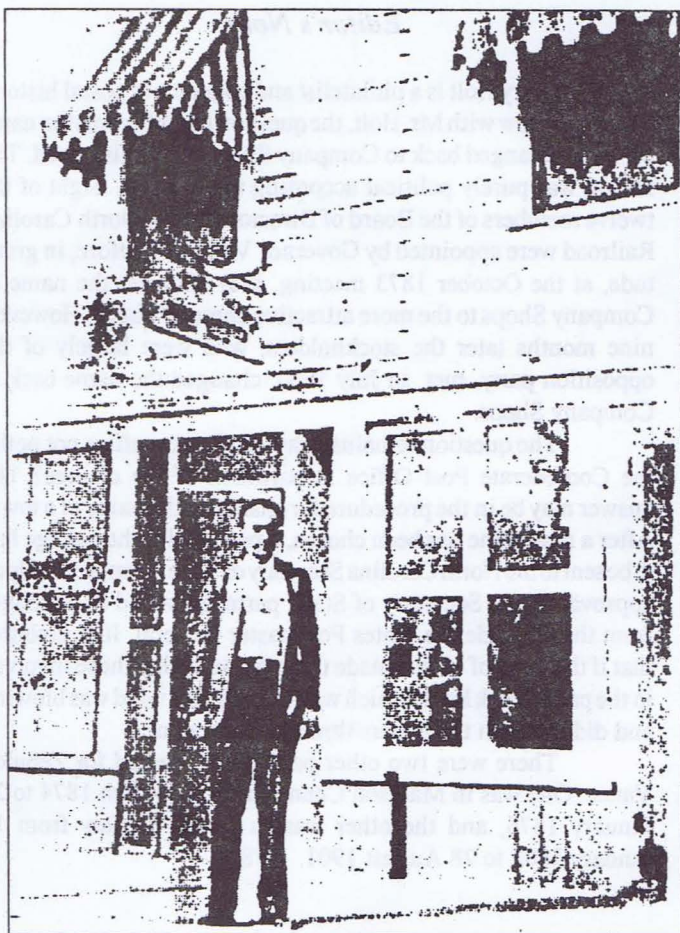
Figure 2 - Post Office building built in 1948

Figure 1
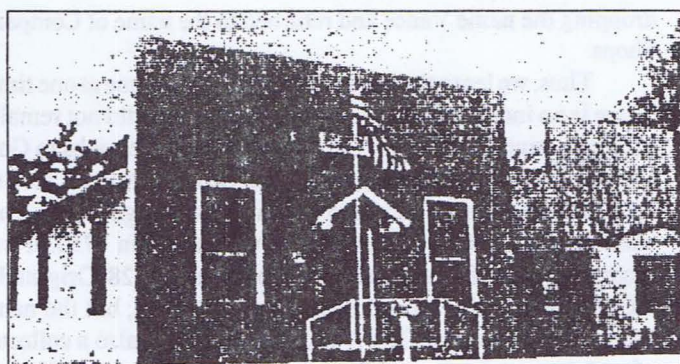Metrah Swindell in front of the Hodges Building. The sign reads, "U.S. Post Office/Swan Quarter/North Carolina"

Tiny Oak, Juniper Bay, Lake Comfort and South Lake. Swindell Fork, Hodges Fork, and Rose Bay were on Route 2. B. Warren Williams and John M. Berry were the carriers on Route 1, with Berry putting in 42 years of service before retiring at age 70. Jerome Jarvis, Leslie Jones, Charlie Jones and Grady Credle in turn worked route 2. The two routes were consolidated in 1956 and Grady Credle worked the combined route until he retired because of illness. Edmond Cahoon took over in 1959.

In 1948 the post office moved into a small brick building built for that purpose. It is pictured in Figure 2. Hiatt B. Cahoon took over as postmaster Oct. 31, 1963 when Miss Louella retired. T. Wayhab Cahoon took over on September 15, 1965 and was still running the postoffice as late as 1976.

Bibliography
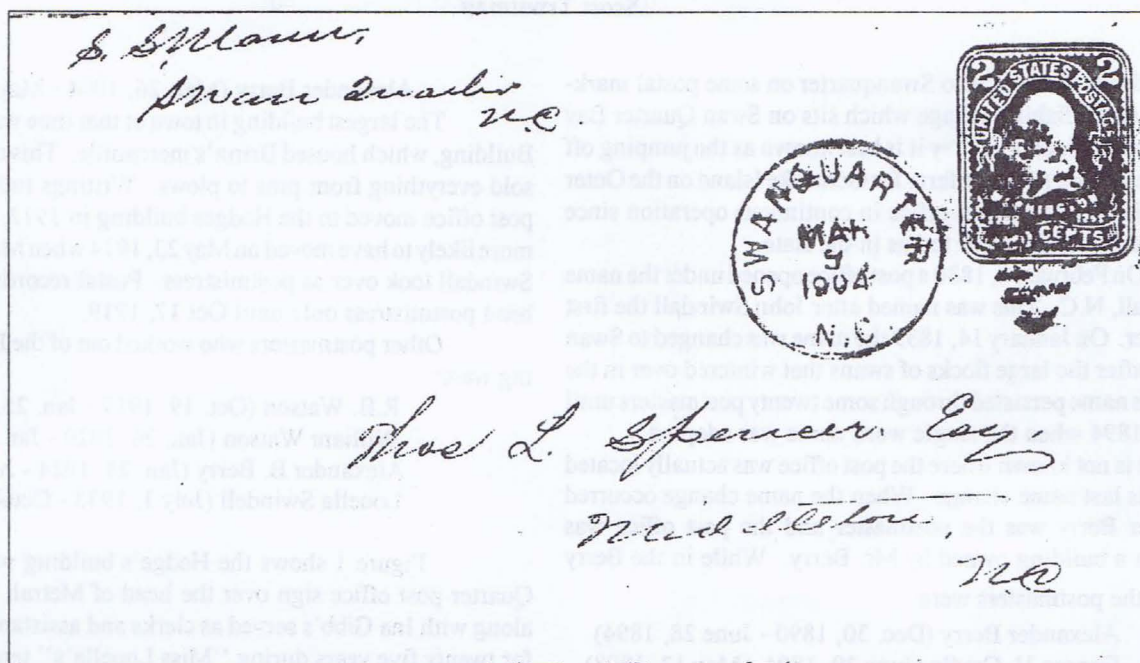1. Hyde County History: A Hyde County Bicentennial Project, Hyde County Historical Society, 1976.

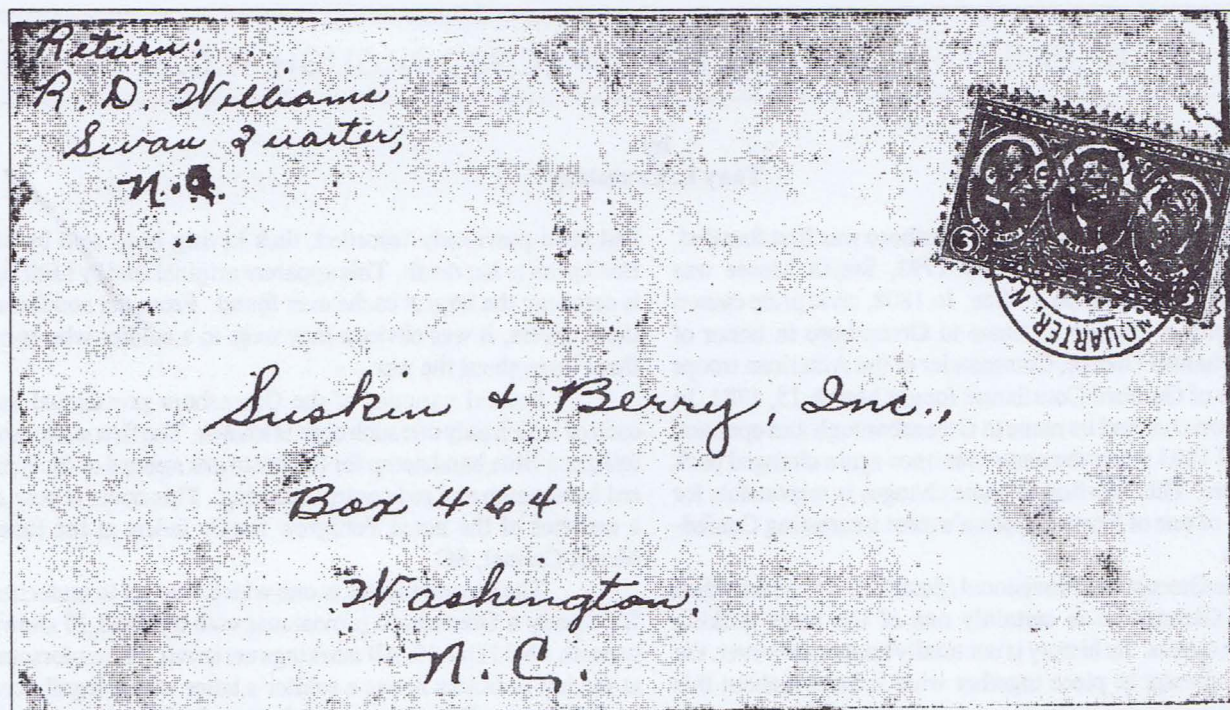Figure 3 - Cover used from Swan Quarter in 1905

Figure 4 - 1937 letter cancelled with Swanquarter parcel post double circle canceler

BUYER BEWARE!

The fake Greensboro Confederate cover shown below is floating in the flea markets. The cds is rose-red while the original is orange-red. The envelope is hard, modern paper while the genuine is found only on old style soft paper. Also, the handwriting is modern, not of the Civil War Period.

This is not a fake of serious enough quality to entrap the knowledgeable collector, but it might fool the novice.

GREENSBORO, N.C., OR IS IT GREENSBOROUGH, N.C.?

by
Tony L. Crumbley

When the community of Greensboro was first founded, it was known as Guilford CH. By 1793, Smyth Moore was operating the town's first post office. In 1808, civic pride caused the community to change its name to Greensboro in honor of General Nathanael Greene, Commander of the American troops in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse fought March 15, 1781. In 1858, the town changed its name to Greensborough and operated as such until 1893 when the name was once again changed back to Greensboro. This flip-flop of name changes is responsible for the creation of one of North Carolina's most interesting Confederate covers.

The Greensboro Provisional (Scott 32UX1) with its dual spelling of Greensboro is certainly one of the more striking Confederate covers. Its history is not totally known, however, the author will attempt to piece together what is known about this provisional.

When the war began Branson G. Graham was postmaster of Greensboro, having been appointed such August 15, 1858, according to Earl Weatherly in his book, *The First Hundred Years of Historic Guilford.* James E. Thom succeeded Postmaster Graham in 1861 and served until the end of the war. The post office was located in Thom's general store. During the early years of the war, Thom produced many striking stampless covers as well as applied his red Greensborough handstamp to many Confederate covers.

On July I, 1862 the Confederate postage rate for all distances was increased to 10¢. By October of 1862, Postmaster Thom was out of 10¢ stamps and in need of a method of prepayment for postage. With this hardship, Postmaster Thom removed from retirement the old Greensboro handstamp and replaced the date with a Paid 10 handstamp. By applying this handstamp in red in the upper right hand corner (in most cases), Postmaster Thom created his own postage paid stationary. These provisionals were used as late as December 3, 1864, the latest known usage. As active as Greensboro was during the war, certainly hundreds of these provisionals were created. Today only 27 different covers have been recorded.

Crown's survey of provisionals relates the discovery of the first Greensboro provisional as reported in the Southern Philatelist. In the article by Dr. Evans, he notes that Fred Green of Fort Sam Houston, Texas found the first known example. In 1926, R. B. Tomlinson found a small bundle of old letters, which included another Greensboro provisional dated March 19 (not seen by the author).

Several years ago, the author purchased the estate of Miss Meta E. Beall, a noted Greensboro collector of Confederate covers, perhaps the first female to collect Confederate postal history. Miss Beall attended the first CSA meeting in Asheville in 1937 and was elected as the CSA's first Southern Vice-President. In Miss Beall's estate were five Greensboro Provisionals addressed to John Glass in Pocotaligo, SC. A sixth Glass cover

had been previously recorded, thus having been sold by Miss Beall prior to her death. This apparent original find by Miss Beall is certainly the largest cache ever found. From the condition of these covers, it was obvious they were to a soldier who carried them throughout the war.

Several varieties of the Greensboro provisional exist, each of which only one such copy is known. The first such variety utilizes a Blue handstamp for the postmark instead of the typical red handstamp and red control marking. This cover is posted to a member of the noted Pettigrew family living at the time in Mount Carmel, SC.

The second variety is one which I've yet to understand. It's clearly a Greensboro provisional with the Paid 10 showing beneath a bold Due 10. All markings are in red. The endorsement at the left indicates it was a soldier's letter which legally could have been sent Due. However, why was the Paid 10 revalued to a Due 10 if indeed the 10¢ rate had been prepaid.

The following is a listing of all known Greensboro provisionals. The author would like to hear from collectors who have copies of Greensboro provisionals not included on this list.

Date:	To:	
Jan.8	Mr. John Glass	Pocataligo, SC
Jan.21	Gen. Samuel F. Patterson	Senate Chamber - Raleigh
Jan.29	Miss Katele Sturnson	Chapel Hill, NC
Jan.31	Mr. John Glass	Pocataligo, SC
Mar 1	M. S. Robbins, Esq.	
Mar 7	Mr. Emsley Burgell	Randolph Co.
Mar 14	Chal L. Pettigrew, Esq.	Mount Carmel, SC
Mar 15	Miss Imogene Barrow	Richmond, VA
Mar 21	M. S. Robbins, Esq.	
Mar 27	Mrs. Sarah Hertrick	Hillsboro, NC
Mar 27	Mrs. D. R. Wiseman	Farmington, NC
Oct.	Hon. Thos. Ruffin	Graham, NC
Nov.2	J. M. Agostine	Wilmington, NC
Nov.2	Hon. Thom Ruffin	Graham, NC
Nov. 10	Messrs. Grasty & Rison	Danville, VA
		(turned cover)
Nov.24	Sup. Christians Factory	Swift Island, NC
Nov.30	Dr. F. J. Patrick	Danville, VA
		(turned cover)
Dec.3	John A. Botinhimer	Point Lookout, MD POW
Dec.	John Glass	Pocataligo, SC
	Mr. W. N. Tillingham	Fayetteville,NC
	Mr. John Glass	Pocataligo, SC
	W. A. Wingate & Co.	Stonewall Furnace, NC
	H. Burnett, Esq.	
	Mr. John Glass	Pocataligo, SC
	Mers. Keech & Teal	Tarboro, NC
		(adversity cover)
	John Glass	Pocataligo, SC
	Mr. Henry B. Street	Winchester, VA
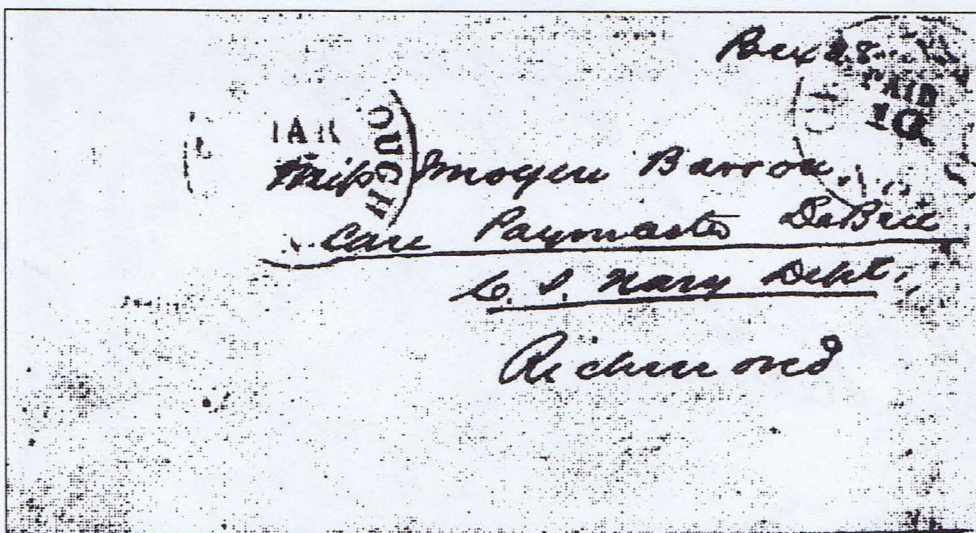
Example 1

Greensboro, NC, March 15, 1863 to Miss Imogene Barron
care of Paymaster DeBree.
The cover was addressed by Samuel Barron, a visitor to Greensboro
at the time. Barron was a captain in the CSA Navy and in charge of
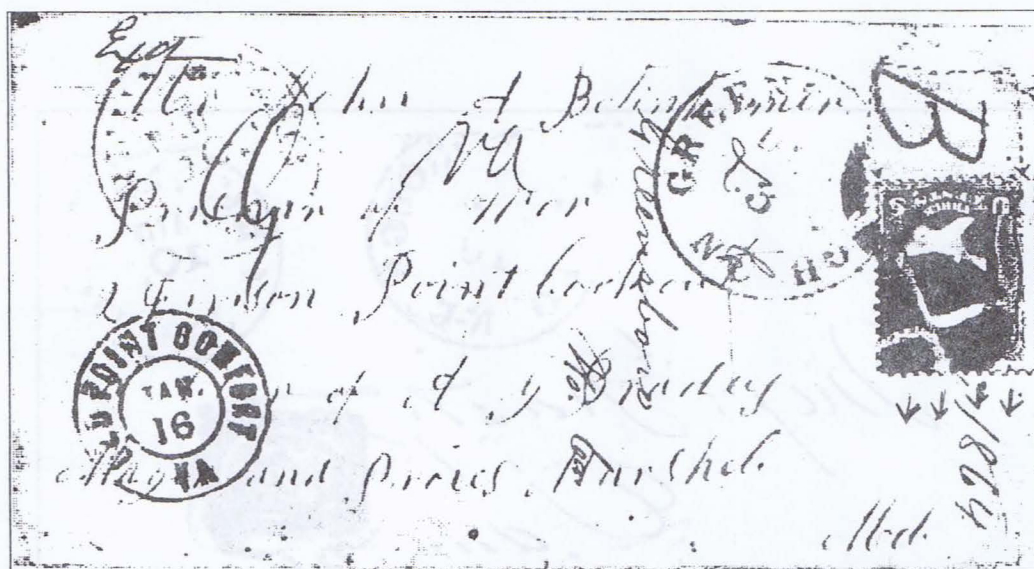naval defenses in NC and Virginia.

Example 2

Greensboro, NC, Nov. 10, 1862 to Messrs. Grasty & Rison,
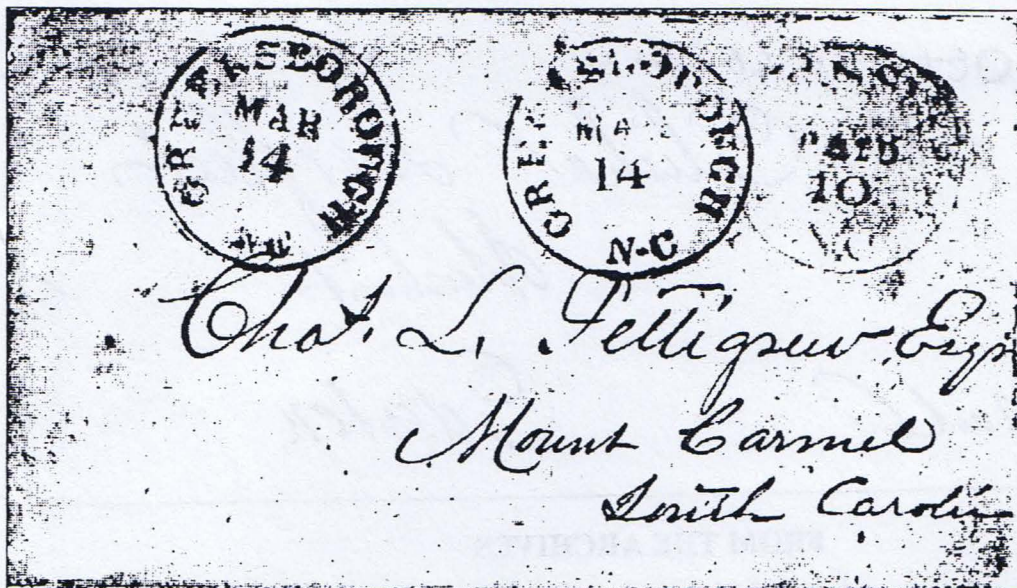Danville, VA on turned cover with # 12 used from Columbia, SC.

Example 3

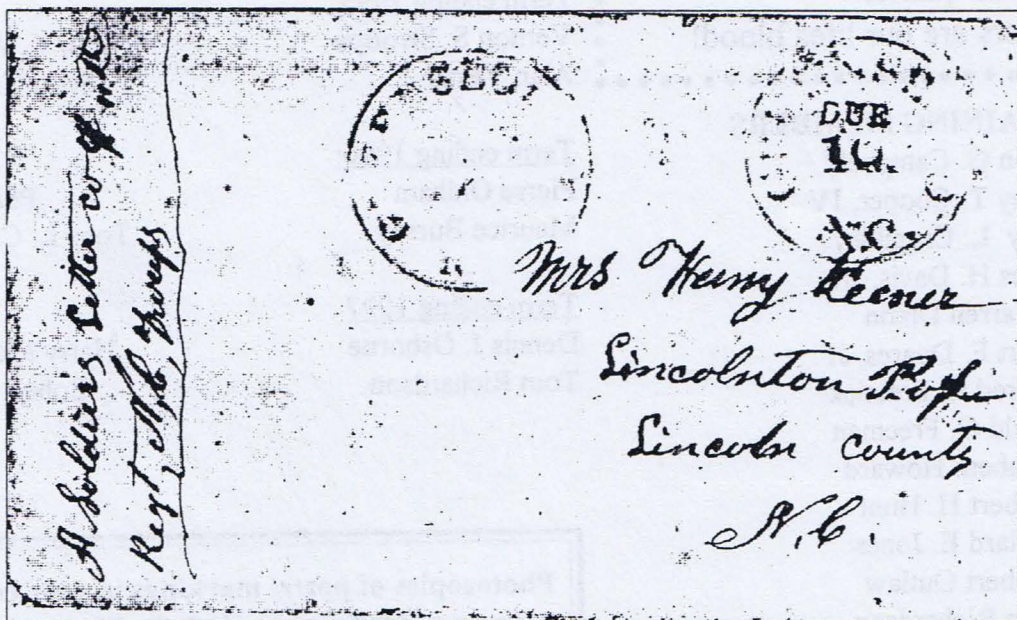Greensboro, NC, example of provisional from the John Glass correspondence.

Example 4

Greensboro, NC, Dec.3, 1864, example of provisional used to carry letter to a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, MD. This is the only provisional known with the control marking not in the upper right corner.
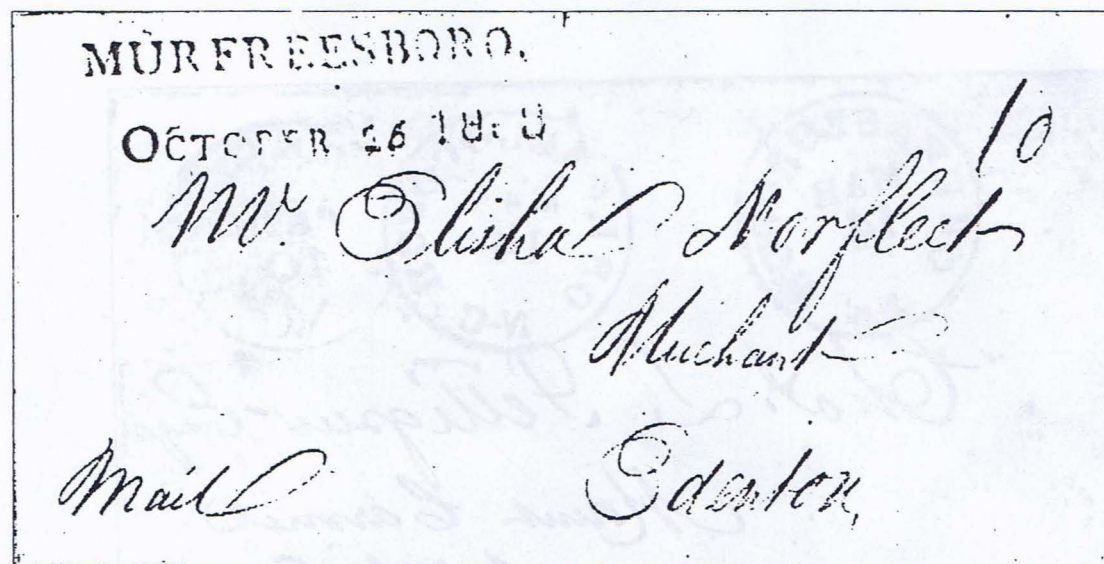
Example 5

Greensboro, NC, March 14, the only known example of the
Greensboro provisional used with the Blue handstamp.

Example 6

Greensboro, NC, revalued Due 10 Over paid 10. The only known
example of the Greensboro provisional revalued with a Due 10 marking.

MURFREESBORO,
OCTOBER 26 1808

Mr Elisha Norfleet
10
Merchant

Mail   Edenton,

FROM THE ARCHIVES

This straight-line MURFREESBORO,/October 26 1808 was recently found in the personal papers a Norfleet family member. It is a large handstamp, 16 mm. x 59 mm, in brownish-black ink. The ink is of the acid type and has eaten a neat hole where there was a "0" in 1808.

NEW MEMBERS

No names of new members have been reported to the Postal Historian for this quarter.
New members are our lifes blood!

1994 SUSTAINING MEMBERS

Alton G. Campbell
Lindsey T. Cooper, IV
Tony L. Crumbley
James H. Davis, Jr.
Warren Dixon
Robert F. Doares, Jr
Dr. Fred C. Frostick
Donald G. Freeman
Elizabeth Howard
Robert H. Hunt
Willard E. Jones
Robert Outlaw
Tom Richardson
Jim Scott
Vernon S. Stroupe
Harvey Teal
Richard Weiner
Ruth Y. Wetmore
State Historical Society of Wisconsin

NCPHS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Term ending 1995:
Vernon S. Stroupe   Ruth Y. Wetmore
Alan Vestal   Scott Troutman

Term ending 1996:
Pierre Oldham   Philip Wall
Maurice Bursey   Tony L. Crumbley

Term ending 1997
Dennis J. Osborne   Harry McDowell
Tom Richardson   Robert J. Stets