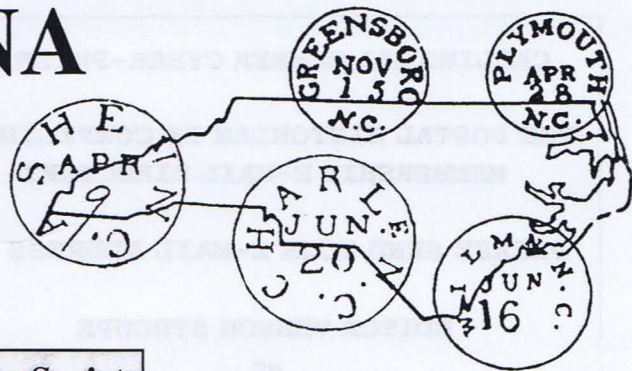


NORTH CAROLINA POSTAL HISTORIAN



The Journal of the North Carolina Postal History Society

Volume 16, No. 2

Summer 1997

Whole 61



Natural Wells Post Office
See Page 5

Affiliate #155 of the American Philatelic Society



CALLING ALL MEMBER CYBER-PHILES!

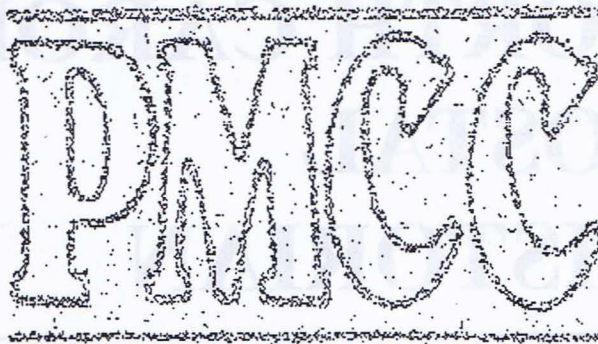
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for this quarter.

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**Photocopies of postal markings in your collection up to 1900 are needed for illustration in
North Carolina Post Offices and Postmasters,**

1778-1962. Please send them to:

**Vernon Stroupe
PO Box 8879
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**Thanks to the several members who have
responded!**

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Dear Fellow Members,

Elsewhere in this newsletter the minutes for the recent annual membership meeting at Winpex '97 summarizes the situation relative to the publication, *NORTH CAROLINA POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS, COLONIAL TO USPS*.

Since the annual meeting, Vernon Stroupe and Tony Crumbley submitted a proposal for printing and distributing the four volume set. Your board of directors subsequently approved (by a 6 to 1 margin) the proposal, which (1) acknowledges that the copyright to the publication remains the property of the NCPHS, and (2) provides the Society with 25% of the net profits from the sales of the publication.

Copies of Volume I were available for review and sale at Winpex and those of us who had the opportunity to examine the book were very pleased with the results.

I would personally like to thank everyone who contributed to making this first volume an outstanding publication.

Alan Vestal
June 25, 1997

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REMINDER TO THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID THEIR

DUES

THE 1997 DUES FOR THE NCPHS
ARE NOW DUE AND PAYABLE.

PLEASE SEND YOUR \$15
TO THE SOCIETY TREASURER.

HIS NAME AND ADDRESS IS LISTED IN
THE BOX BELOW.



North Carolina Postal Historian

The North Carolina Postal Historian is the official journal of the North Carolina Postal History Society. It is published quarterly in January, April, July and October.

Membership in the Society is \$15 per year. Applications for membership may be obtained from the Treasurer. Submissions for the Postal Historian or inquiries may be addressed to the editors.

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The Father of Rural Mail Service

by Billy Arthur

Reprinted from *Our State*, March 1997, p. 14-15

Editor's Note: The 100th Anniversary of the rural mail delivery caused a flurry of articles on the subject, each with its own perspective. We will publish each to give the reader a full view of the events and conditions. To clarify the time frame, which is semantics has caused confusion, three West Virginia experimental rural routes were first (Charleston, Halltown and Uvilla), followed by China Grove as fourth. The first permanent rural route was in Carroll County, Maryland. Billy Arthur is a contributing editor to *Our State Magazine*. He lives in Chapel Hill.

It's difficult to believe that the first carriers of rural, free delivered mail in North Carolina in October 1896 out of the China Grove post office were unwelcome. Only two families were receptive.

For generations on their weekly trips to town, farmers had asked for their mail at the post office, which actually was only several shelves in a general store. They thought it unsafe for mail to be left outside in boxes, didn't want any strangers 'monkeying' with it, and were being robbed of an excuse of "lighting out to town to pick up the mail." That was the reception accorded the first experiment of rural, free delivered mail in the state and the fourth in the nation. That China Grove was one of the first to receive delivered mail was no haphazard selection. It was a tribute to Congressman John Steele Henderson of Salisbury, who was chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and who subsequently was called the "father of R.F.D. mail," because he protected in Congress what has been called "one of the most useful pieces of legislation in U.S. government history." It also was called "the rescue of rural people from isolation" in a time when they had to go as far as 10 miles in all weather to a post office to get their mail.

The first three routes went to West Virginia, honoring Postmaster General William L. Wilson. By coincidence, his third assistant postmaster general was the Hon. Kerr Craige of Salisbury, and he made China Grove the fourth route for experiment.

There were two routes, one east and one west, not more than 13 miles each. It was said that the postmaster resigned, not wanting to be involved in such "foolishness" and that John Deaton, manager of the C.J. Deal Store in China Grove, was hastily appointed. When the first carriers were unsuccessful developing their routes, Deaton was quoted as saying he had "to go out with the boys and beg the people to let me deliver their mail for 30 days" on trial.

Depending on the weather, the carriers made their routes by horse and buggy, on horseback, or bicycle; they were paid \$23 a month.

Although France had rural mail delivery since 1830 and several other European countries offered it, it was new in



John Steele Henderson

America. The first formal suggestion came in 1892 from Postmaster General John Wannamaker, the master department store owner in Philadelphia. But he received no congressional support. He wanted to make the farmer's life more endurable with daily delivery of letters, market reports, weather forecasts, and newspapers. He foresaw thereby better roads, stimulated trade, greater culture, and social solidarity.

In Congress, the most powerful support for rural delivery was among Southern delegations, the principal champions being Rep. Thomas E. Watson of Georgia and Henderson of North Carolina. Watson's ancestors on both his mother's and father's side were North Carolinians who had migrated south around 1750.

As post office committee chairman, Henderson was in charge of the \$11 million post office appropriation bill in 1893 when Watson offered an amendment of \$10,000 to experiment with rural free delivery. Despite administrative opposition, Henderson kept it in the bill. It was increased to \$40,000 during the next two sessions of Congress, and Henderson defended it against any alterations during all stages of its consideration.

In later years during controversies over the paternity of the RFD system, Rep. Henderson's son, Archibald Henderson, University of North Carolina Kenan professor of mathematics and a historian, asked for clarification. The clerk of the U.S. Senate responded that "It would appear that ... Mr. Henderson (the congressman) was interested in securing the original appropriation ... (and that he) was the first man who got appropriations for this purpose."

Newspapers joined in. The *Newton Enterprise* called

him "the father of rural mail service." The *Charlotte Observer* said, "It is a matter of history that Rep. Henderson was the responsible factor in its establishment," and the *Salisbury Post* had these words: "As chairman of the committee on post roads, he initiated the rural free delivery and gave this great national service its start." The publishers of *Makers of America*, vol. 2 were in accord: "Mr. Henderson secured the first appropriation ... and this first free delivery route, first in North Carolina and one of the first in the United States, was established in his own county of Rowan at China Grove."

Elected to Congress in 1884, Henderson served through 1895 and throughout his tenure was considered the leader of the

N.C. delegation. He had gained a reputation for intellectual depth on many subjects and a grasp of their political, social, and economic consequences, both good and bad.

He also was the first Tar Heel congressman to pass a resolution for a national park in the western part of the state.

At home he left an enviable record as register of deeds, delegate to state and national conventions, leader in economic development, benefactor, and churchman.

Today, in China Grove, a historical marker commemorates the October 23, 1896, occasion when RFD began in North Carolina.

North Carolina's First Rural Mail Carrier

by Scott Troutman

This year rural free delivery is celebrating its 100th anniversary. Begun as an experiment in Carroll County, Maryland (See Editor's Note, page 3), it spread quickly to North Carolina. Until rural free delivery, farmers had to go to the nearest post office to send or receive mail. This usually was a weekly chore.

Then rural free delivery came. In a relatively short time the country side was covered with the ubiquitous curved top metal mailboxes on posts, with their red flags to tell the mailmen to stop as there was mail to pick up. It is something we so take for granted today that it is hard to imagine a time when the mailboxes weren't here.

The first rural mail carriers were a hardy lot, as they had to travel over the rough, unpaved roads of the time. One mail carrier in North Carolina used an oxcart. Most early ones used horse and buggies. Later, motorcycles were commonly used. The tires on these early motorcycles were of notoriously poor quality and early postment reported they often spent more time changing flats than delivering mail.

John W.S. Correll was North Carolina's first rural mail carrier and he saw it all. He got the China Grove route shortly after the experiments in Maryland were declared a success. He worked the thirty-six mile circuit for 31 years and 9 months.

Correll started out using a mule which he rode for seven years. He then graduated to a horse-and-buggy. Next came a bicycle, followed by a motorcycle, and finally a car. For several years he could carry all the mail in one hand, as there were no newspapers to deliver. However, it didn't take the newspaper (publishers) long to figure out a whole new readership was open to them. More than once it took him from seven in the morning until 8:30 at night to cover the circuit.

And what was the pay for making the route, six days a week, rain or shine? The first year it was \$400!

Bibliography

1. The State (magazine), Carl Goerch editor, November 8, 1947

China Grove 1823- To Date

by Tony L. Crumbley

Noah Partee became the first Postmaster of the China Grove community in 1823. The site of China Grove was once a large farm of Richard Harris who married one of the Savits daughters. The Savits were early settlers dating back to 1740. About 1875 Mr. I. Frank Patterson bought the Harris farm and sold it off as lots on which most of the town is located.

A number of post offices existed in the area previous to the incorporation on March 11, 1889. Numerous appointees as Postmaster were made due to the political whims of the era.

On October 23, 1896, the China Grove post office initiated the first rural mail delivery in the state.

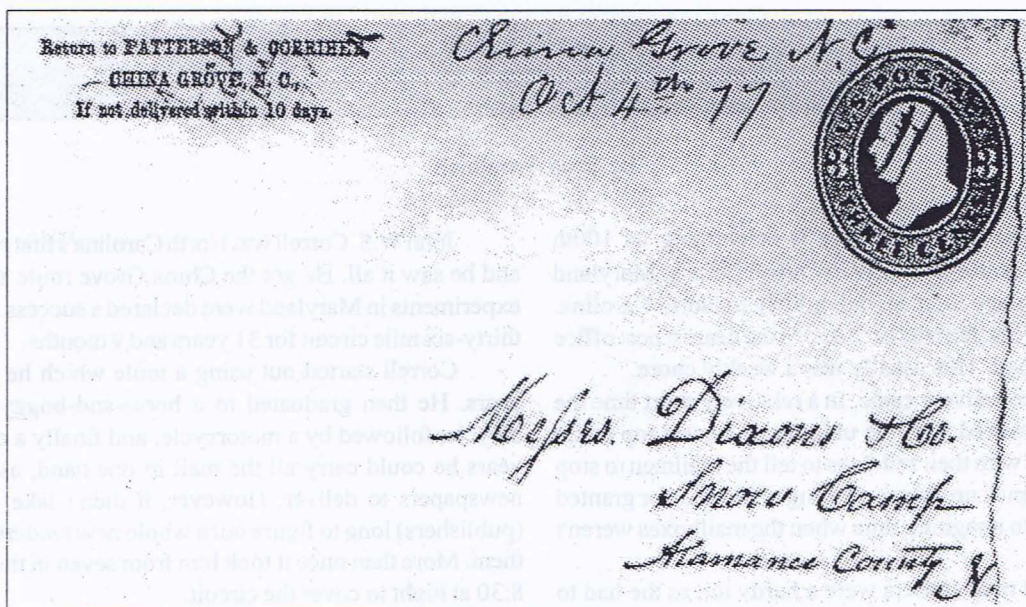
Under Postmaster General William L. Wilson, experimentation began on October 1, 1896 towards rural free delivery of the mail. China Grove was selected as the first route in the state and the second in the nation. The reason China Grove was selected as the test post office was due to the efforts of John S. Henderson, then Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; and Kerr Craige, Third Assistant Postmaster General, both men in congress from Salisbury.

The Postmaster at this time J. Bruner Goodnight became discouraged when he was unable to convince farmers of the value of rural free delivery. Consequently, A. H. Boyden,

Postmaster of Salisbury, asked and received permission to appoint a new Postmaster for China Grove. J. C. Deaton received this appointment and on November 25, 1896 began two RFD test routes. There were only two people on these routes willing to accept the service of Deaton and his two assistants, Guy Trexler and Arthur Cagle. The carriers had to go out and beg the people to experiment with the new service. The two people willing to accept this service were C. A. Linn of Landis and Martin

Blackwelder of Kannapolis. The rural carriers had to cover 18 miles each day over rough roads with only a horse and a two wheel cart. The author wonders how many of these early RFD letters remain today.

The town is said to have received its name from a grove of Chinaberry trees that existed on the farm of Richard Morris. The trees disappeared over the years but were re-planted in 1989.



NATURAL WELLS POST OFFICE, 1892-1903

Still standing after 105 years, the Natural Wells Post Office is a fine example of the early post offices in Duplin County. It is located in the Concord Church community about four miles west of Rose Hill at the home of Stephen Boone.

James C. Boone, grandfather of Stephen, served as Postmaster from 1892 until 1903, dispatching mail to Rose Hill. Stephen Boone would like to donate the structure to Duplin County to preserve it and for future generations to enjoy.

The "Natural Wells Post Office" does not appear over the entrance. It was written on the original photo with white ink.

A local historical society is trying to raise \$5,000 to move the building to a museum site in Kenansville.

Information taken from a handbill submitted by Jerry Roughton.

URGENTLY NEEDED!

**YOUR ARTICLES FOR THE NEXT EDITION OF
THE POSTAL HISTORIAN**

THIS SPACE IS AVAILABLE FOR YOUR WANT ADS

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TO NCPHS MEMBERS

NORTH CAROLINA RURAL STATIONS

By Co-authors

Art Rupert and Davie R. McCord

The following is a listing of rural stations (RS), rural branches (RB) and community post offices (CPO) in North Carolina, the dates of establishment and discontinuance provided being the most accurate available.

The names of the stations, dates of establishment and closing are from many sources, viewing of postal records in Washington D.C., Early Postal Guides (hereinafter PG), Postal Bulletins (hereinafter PB), Directory of Post Offices (hereinafter DOP), the USPS National Zip Code Directory (hereinafter NZC), Quarterly Report of Active Contract Units (hereinafter QRCU), private communications with postmasters and other private sources, including Post Mark Collector Club (hereinafter PMCC).

Cancels will be referred to if needed as 4- Bar Rur, - 5 Bar Rur. Sta regardless of the spelling is Rural Sta.. or Rur. Sta., Money order type cancels, daters will be referred to as DC "Double Circle and or USPO -- USPS types.

In late December 1899 a R.F.D. system was created for free delivery and collection services of mail in the rural areas. From this system evolved the Rural Station whose marking first appeared in 1902-1903 era. It has been noted some markings prior to the Rur. Sta. had the name of Postal Station.

A date of April 01, 1902 has surfaced as a beginning date of the Rural Stations with some Rural Stations being former FD Classification. The 1902 Postal guide was the last guide that used the Rural Station name.

The exact definition of rural station, rural branch and community post office has changed somewhat over time, however, the following current USPS definitions should serve the needs of the users of this list.

STATION: A postal facility located within the city limits or delivery area of the main postoffice.

BRANCH: A postal facility located outside the city limits or delivery area of the main postoffice. (Stations and Branches may be either CLASSIFIED: staffed with USPS personnel; or, CONTRACT: operated by and staffed by a private contractor under an agreement with USPS.)

COMMUNITY POST OFFICE: Similar to a Contract Branch, and bearing a community name as part of a recognized mailing address.

PLACE NAME. In many cases formerly a post office and or Community Post Office but not now a postal facility of any kind and recognized by the USPS as a delivery address only.

The classification of a station or branch as rural seems to have been more of a matter of local custom than the result of the application of a set objective criteria. Early 20th century Postal Guides list the name of the unit with the words Rural Station after it; later the symbols RS was used.

It was noted by Co-Author McCord (In the mid 1950's during his military service) he spent many of his leave hours researching the data on the then called Rural Station. A observation was made as of 18th March 1942 Postal Bulletins discontinued showing Rural Station information and then resumed about mid December 1947.

In addition an extract of RS Data made by another unknown party of early Postal Bulletins did not list RS names and dates of NC after 1941 thru 1947 and as noted by our listings from items in the mid 50 numbers as used on the listings that some of the establishment date information are based by just being in a Postal Guide of later years and or known by a cancel being used in that time frame.

PB 20516, (2/10/1966) established a classification scheme dividing these units into Rural Stations and Rural Branches (RS RB); the majority of Rural Stations were converted into Rural Branches. Delivery and pick up of mail from the Rural Branches is most cases made by a Star Route Contract Contractor.

PB 20931, (06/14/1973), introduced another major re-classification and changed the nomenclature to that now in use, designating all RS RB as Community Post Offices (CPO). The 1974-1976 editions of the DOP continued to list rural units as either RS RB, with only a few CPO's. The 1977 edition was the first to employ CPO's. When the NZC replaced the DOP, use of the CPO status symbol was entrenched.

In NZC (1991), however, the symbol for many CPO's was changed to M or MN, M meaning the facility name was used as a "city name", whether or not there was a postal facility in operation. N meaning that there was no carrier delivery even if there was an office.

The postal bulletin still through October 1996 listed new establishments and discontinuances as CPO's. Dates as listed in the PB for the past ten years are not to a degree of being accurate if listed. Not all establishments and or discontinuances for many ever are listed in the PB. Some times the only reference to a RS RB CPO was in the DOP and/or NZC. Even the DOP and/or NZC again carry the units as active, when in many cases the units have ceased operation in prior years. Return of mail outs with some sort of notation by parent postoffice personnel of the outer mailing envelope only provides the information that the unit has been discontinued, and or information submitted by other collectors of postal markings to State or National collectors societies that have listings that unit has ceased operation and some time a new unit is established.

In recent years, the USPS has adopted the term Contract Postal Unit (CPU) for some stations and branches. normally these

Postal Unit (CPU) for some stations and branches. normally these are not listed either in the NZC or in the PB. CPU's share with the CPO's a basic contract relationship between a private party and the USPS. But otherwise they should not be confused with CPO's.

RS-RB CPO's in many cases, especially from the 1960 era, were a former 4 class post office due to postmaster retirement or other reasons, such as death, the postoffice was closed and a RS RB CPO was established as a contractual operation to continue the mail service to the area.

In addition a RS RB CPO have been established outright to serve the need for postal services in an area that had no close by postal service such in the case of temporary location of people who in my own state for example lived in trailer and mobile homes near the construction of the huge electrical power dams and growing resort areas.

The units at construction sites closed when the project was completed and the worker moved on to other projects.

In some cases, the Zip code of the CPO is different from that of the parent post office. Establishment and discontinuance dates without brackets are thought to be accurate. Dates within brackets are the best available, but thought to be reasonably accurate. Dates with question marks are educated guesses.

Where information is unknown, (xxxx) is placed in the column.

This is a listing of offices, not markings. The original intent was to provide a neat, simple list of rural facilities with the best information known by the authors of their operation dates. While unfortunate, when the authors and the editor have been unable to harmonize the available information, they have thought it best to leave the evidence in the condition they found it, such as it may be, and let each readers to draw their own conclusions. Hopefully the current sad state of knowledge will stimulate addition research..

It is noted from the list, that several units were Summer Operation only units and the symbol SPO is used. Several other units were classified as Non Personnel Operation, and so noted.

The postal markings used by a particular RS facility often continued in use until worn out. It is not at all unusual to find

the old plain 4 Bar town name cancel, money order type cancel and or RS Sta. and RB Sta In use years after the CPO designation was mandated. So it is potluck. Thus the existence of particular wording in a postal marking for a given dates, at best circumstantial evidence of the exact nature of the office at the time

Generally speaking, postal markings from rural stations, rural branches and community post offices on commercial mail are uncommon. Many are scarce, even rare, early 1900 era, and a number of offices exist from which no markings have been reported on commercial mail or collectors prepared covers. Since about 1930, collectors prepared covers for souvenir markings have been avidly collected. In almost every case known to the authors, the markings were struck by a device in normal use in the rural facility on the date in question in N.C., and only in a very few cases it has been known a parent post office might had the device from the discontinued RS and used the device for a favor cancel. The several I have seen from other states did not have the date and year slug in them.

The authors would appreciate additional data regarding these facilities. Especially the early 1900 year established years and 1942-1945 years during WWII from interested collectors and would welcome additional listing or corrections to the information provided.

Send information and inquiries to:

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(E-Mail) aerupert@televar.com

and/ or

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In particular, Art Rupert has accumulated data on rural postal facilities from all states, starting this collecting hobby in 1961. Dave McCord also has a interest in this hobby also and accumulated a wealth of data from the postal records in Washington, D.C. especially the names and data of the early established units.

Both authors have written many articles over the years about various States for state postal history societies about the RS, and furnished data and examples of markings to private parties for state postal history books.

NORTH CAROLINA CPO

AER:Oct. 19, 1993

Revised Sept. 28, 1996 November 1, 1996

NO.	NAME	STATUS	ZIP	PARENT	ZIP	ESTAB.	DISC.
1	Weeksville.	RS		Elizabeth City		(1903)	31 Oct 1905
1A	Weeksville	RSRB		Elizabeth City	27909	1 Sep 1954	30 Jun 1976
2	Clifford	RS		Monroe		1 Jun 1905	(1906)
3	Stafford	RS		Elizabeth City		2 Jan 1906	30 Sep 1906
4	Gold Valley	RS		Spring Hope		1 Jun 1906	(xxxx)
5	Waughtown	RS		Winston-Salem		1 Jun 1907	25 Apr 1929
6	Chadwick	RS		Charlotte		1 Apr 1909	30 Jun 1960
7	Mechanicsville	RS		High Point		1 May 1909	31 Jul 1931
8	Brookford	RSRB		Hickory	28601	1 Jun 1909	31 Dec 1972
9	Loray	RS		Gastonia		1 Jun 1909	xxxxx

NO.	NAME	STATUS	ZIP	PARENT	ZIP	ESTAB.	DISCONT.
9a	Loray Mills	RS		Gastonia		26 Nov 1909	15 Jun 1909 ¹ 30 Sep 1920 ¹
10	Asheville School	RS		Asheville		1 Jul 1909	30 Jun 1958
11	Delgado	RS		Wilmington		16 Jul 1909	15 Jul 1915
12	West Hickory	RS		Hickory		1 Oct 1910	15 Nov 1937
13	Hazelwood	RS		Waynesville		16 Jun 1911	31 May 1941
14	Erlanger Cotton Mills	RS		Lexington		1 Mar 1914	16 Aug 1917
15	East Hickory	RS		Hickory		1 Jun 1914	15 Apr 1915
16	Westford	RS		Concord		(1 Oct 1914)	(15 Nov 1913)
17	Kenilworth	RS		Biltmore		1 Jul 1918	15 Dec 1923
18	East Lumberton	RS		Lumberton		1 Mar 1919	30 Apr 1936
19	Pinkney ²	RSRB CPO		Gastonia		1 Jul 1920	9 Oct 1979
20	National	RS		Durham		1 Nov 1920	28 Feb 1930
21	Woodfin	RS		Asheville		16 Nov 1921	31 Jul 1933
22	Highland Village	RS		High Point		16 Jan 1922	31 Jul 1950
23	East Laurinburg	RSRB CPO		Laurinburg		16 Jan 1922	1989?
24	East Gastonia	RS XX CPO		Gastonia		16 Jul 1922	18 Jun 1977
25	Clinchfield	RS		Marion		2 Jan 1923	31 Jul 1958
26	East Marion	RS		Marion		2 Jan 1923	31 Jul 1958
27	North Belmont	RS		Belmont		xx Dec 1923	29 Apr 1933
28	Grace	RS		Asheville		16 Dec 1923	30 Jun 1925
29	Mills	RS		Rockingham		xx Jul 1924	31 Oct 1951
30	Ranlo ³	RS		Gastonia		xx Jul 1924	15 Jul 1957
31	Smyre	RS		Gastonia		16 May 1925	15 Jul 1957
32	Dora	RS		Red Springs		1 Nov 1925	15 Aug 1929
33	Merideth College	RSRB CPO	27602	Raleigh		1 Jun 1926	(1987?)
34	Art Cloth	RS		Lowell		1 Jan 1927	15 Sep 1936
35	Carolina (SPO)	RS		Wilmington		1 Aug 1927	30 Sep 1935
<i>SPO 1 Jun to 30 Sep</i>							
36	West Hillsboro	RS		Hillsboro		16 Sep 1927	(1944)
37	Highland	RS		Gastonia		xx Oct 1927	15 Sep 1934
38	Goodsonville	RS		Lincolnton		1 Oct 1927	30 Jun 1936
39	Boger City	RS		Lincolnton		1 Jul 1936	1 Feb 1963
40	Longsville	RS		Roxboro		1 Jul 1928	30 Jun 1933
41	Minpro	RSRB		Spruce Pine	28777	1 Oct 1928	30 Mar 1973
42	Victory	RS		Gastonia		1 Nov 1928	1 Oct 1955
43	West Marion	RS		Marion		1 Sep 1929	31 Jan 1939
44	Cross Mill	RS		Marion		1 Feb 1939	31 Jul 1958
45	Millside	RS		Shelby	28150	1 Feb 1930	13 Oct 1972
46	South Shelby	RS		Shelby		1 Oct 1930	31 Jan 1931
47	Sprague Street	RS		Winston-Salem		16 Oct 1937	28 Feb 1957
48	Five Points	RS		Wilson		1 Dec 1937	15 May 1939
49	South Rosemary ⁴	RS		Roanoke Rapids		1 Dec 1937	29 Nov 1941
50	Black Mountain. Sanatorium ⁵	RSRB CPO		Black Mountain	28711	1 Dec 1938	xx Jul 1994
51	Alexander Mills	RSRB		Forest City	28043	17 Apr 1939	6 Oct 1978
52	Longview	RS		Hickory		1 Nov 1939	3 Jan 1964
53	Shuford	RS		Hickory		1 Nov 1939	(by 1943 PG)
54	Valmead	RS		Lemoir		16 Dec 1940	(by 1943 PG)
55	Broad Acres	RS		Greensboro		1 May 1941	28 Feb 1953
56	Caraleigh	RS	27603	Raleigh		1 Sep 1942	31 May 1972
57	North Lumberton	RS		Lumberton		by Oct 1943	30 Aug 1948
58	Encas	RSRB		Wilson	27893	xx Jan 1944	21 May 1971
59	Kirkpatrick Heights	RS		Burlington		xx Feb 1944	(26 Apr 1944)
60	South Lumberton	RS		Lumberton		(2 Sep 1947)	31 Oct 1949

NO.	NAME	STATUS	ZIP	PARENT	ZIP	ESTAB.	DISCONT.
61	Rockingham Mills	RS		Relief		by 1949 BG	by 1951 PG
62	West Gastonia	RSRB		Gastonia		by 1949 BG	by 1951 PG
63	Carolina Hills	RS		Fletcher	28732	1 Nov 1951	approx. 1986
64	Seviers	RS		Marion		1 Aug 1952	30 Jun 1957
65	Champion	RS		Ferguson		1 Apr 1953	31 Jul 1957
66	Joynes	RSRBCPO		Traphill		1 May 1953	29 Feb 1956
67	Sturgills	RS		Lansing		6 May 1953	by 1957 PG
68	Bina	RS		Lansing		7 May 1953	15 Jul 1958
69	Clifton	RS		Warrenville		7 May 1953	31 Jan 1957
70	Wagoner	RS		Jefferson		7 May 1953	31 Aug 1953
71	Hawk	RS		Bakersville		1 Jul 1953	15 Feb 1958
72	Whaley	RS		Elk Park		1 Jul 1953	30 Jun 1956
73	Heaton	RS		Elk Park		1 Jul 1953	15 Oct 1959
74	Kona	RS		Bakersville		1 Jul 1953	30 Jun 1961
75	Three Mile	RSRB	28140	Newland		1 Jul 1953	30 Sep 1967
76	Wing	RS		Bakersville		1 Jul 1953	15 Feb 1958
77	Ingalls	RSRBCPO		Newland	28657	1 Jul 1953	30 Sep 1976
78	Altamont	RS		Newland		1 Jul 1953	16 Oct 1959
79	Frank	RSRBCPO		Newland	28657	1 Jul 1953	(1990)
80	Jonas Ridge ⁶	RS		Newland		1 Jul 1953	by 1957 PG
81	Toecane	RS		Bakersville		1 Jul 1953	15 Feb 1958
82	Stony Fork	RS		Deep Gap		1 Sep 1953	24 Feb 1956
83	Wolf Mountain	RS		Balsam Grove		10 Oct 1953	30 Jun 1954
84	High Rock	RSRBCPO	27239	Denton		1 Nov 1953	15 Oct 1979
85	Surf City	RS		Holly Ridge	28445	16 Jan 1954	15 Mar 1955
86	Surf City ⁷	RSRBCPO		Holly Ridge	28445	1 Jun 1955	
87	New Topsail	RS		Holly Ridge		16 Jan 1954	30 Sep 1959
	Beach						
88	New Topsail	RSRB		Holly Ridge		1 Oct 1959	31 Jul 1963
	Beach						
89	Topsail Beach ⁸	RBCPO		Holly Ridge		1 Aug 1963	
90	Ledgerwood	RS		Lenoir		1 Mar 1954	30 Jun 1960
91	Belwood	RS		Lawndale	28090	16 Apr 1954	30 Jun 1972
92	Mint Hill ⁹	RSRB	28212	Charlotte		16 May 1954	11 Jul 1975
93	Kalmia	RS		Spruce Pine		1 Aug 1954	31 Jul 1955
94	North Cove	RS		Marion		1 Aug 1954	31 Mar 1964
95	Altapass	RS		Spruce Pine		1 Sep 1954	30 Sep 1965
96	Arcola	RSRBCPO		Warrenton	27589	1 Jan 1955	31 Dec 1978
97	Warren Plains	RSRB		Warrenton	27589	1 Feb 1955	30 Nov 1971
98	Suit	RSRBCPO		Murphy	28906	1 Feb 1955	31 May 1982
99	Kings Creek	RS		Lenoir		1 Apr 1955	30 Apr 1957
100	Blue Ridge (SPO)	RSRB		Black Mountain	28711	16 May 1955	approx. 1974
101	Warren Wilson	RSRBCPO		Swannanoa	28778	16 Jul 1955	
	College						
102	Middleton	RSRB		Englehard	27824	1 Aug 1955	1 Nov 1973
103	Ransomville ¹⁰	RSRBCPO		Belhaven	27810	1 Aug 1955	31 May 1977
104	Leachville ¹¹	RS		Belhaven		1 Aug 1955	29 Feb 1956
105	Pike Road	RSRB		Pantego	27860	1 Aug 1955	11 Aug 1977
106	Wadeville	RS		Mount Gilead		1 Nov 1955	15 Mar 1957
107	Buladean	RS		Bakersville		1 Jan 1956	15 Feb 1958
108	Creek ¹²	RS		Hot Springs		28 Jan 1956	30 May 1956
109	Spring Creek	RSRB		Hot Springs	28743	28 Jan 1956?	30 Nov 1968
110	Bald Creek	RSRB		Burnsville	28714	25 Feb 1956	30 Mar 1973
111	Nazareth ¹³	RSRB		Raleigh		1 Mar 1956	30 Jun 1972
112	Corinth	RS	27602	Moncure	27559	1 May 1956	30 Sep 1965

NO.	NAME	STATUS	ZIP	PARENT	ZIP	ESTAB.	DISCONT.
113	Farmer	RSRB CPO		Asheboro	27203	1 Jun 1956	
114	Centerville	RSRB		Louisburg	27549	1 Apr 1957	30 Jun 1979
115	Eureka	RSRB CPO		Fremont	27830	1 Sep 1957	
116	McDonalds ¹⁴	RSRB CPO		Fairmont	28340	1 Sep 1957	30 Jun 1979
117	McDonald ¹⁵	CPO		Fairmont	28340	30 Jun 1979	
118	Ruth ¹⁶	RSRB	28140	Rutherford		Oct 1957 PG	30 Sep 1967
119	Gneiss	RS		Franklin		1 Nov 1957	30 Jun 1958
120	Navassa	RSRB CPO	28404	Wilmington		3 Jan 1958	
121	White Lake ¹⁷	RSRB CPO		Elizabethtown	28337	5 May 1958	26 Jun 1979
122	Smethport	RS		West Jefferson		1 Jul 1958	15 Aug 1958
123	Hiwassee Dam	RS		Murphy	28906	1 Jul 1958	31 Jul 1965
124	Gilkey ¹⁸	RSRB	28141	Rutherfordton		1 Aug 1958	xx Jul 1974
125	Henry River	RSRB		Hickory	28601	1 Feb 1959	31 Dec 1972
126	Poplar	RS		Relief	28769	1 Mar 1959	30 Sep 1965
127	Celo	RS		Burnsville	28714	1 Mar 1959	31 May 1965
128	Newdale	RS		Burnsville	28714	1 Mar 1959	31 Oct 1969
129	Mount Vernon Springs	RSRB CPO		Siler City	27852	1 Jul 1959	28 May 1982
130	Crisp	RSRB CPO		Macclesfield	27852	16 Aug 1959	xx Aug 1990
131	White Plains	RSRB CPO	27031	Mount Airy	27030	1 Sep 1959	
132	Alma	RS		Maxton		1 Sep 1959	31 Jul 1963
133	New Holland	RSRB		Swanquarter	27885	1 Oct 1959	31 Dec 1975
134	Niagara	RSRB	28388	Southern Pines		1 May 1959	31 Jan 1973
135	Rowan Mills	RSRB		Salisbury	28144	1 Jul 1969	31 Jul 1972
136	Love Valley	RSRB		Statesville	28677	16 Jul 1960	15 Jun 1976
137	Abbottsburg ¹⁹	RSRB	28321	Bladenboro		1 Aug 1960	30 Aug 1974
138	Anderson	RSRB CPO		Kitty Hawk	27949	1 Aug 1960	1989?
139	Long Beach ²⁰	RSRB CPO		Southport	28461	1 Aug 1960	1985?
140	Long Beach ²¹	CPO		Southport	28461	1992	
141	Verona	RSRB CPO		Jacksonville	28540	1 Oct 1960	31 Oct 1981
142	Morgan's Corner	RSRB CPO		Elizabeth City	27909	1 Oct 1960	31 Jan 1978
143	Cane River	RSRB		Burnsville	28714	27 May 1961	30 Mar 1973
144	Wesleyan College	RSRB CPO		Rocky Mount	27801	11 Sep 1961	
145	Spooner's Creek Harbor	RS		Morehead City		1 Dec 1961	29 Sep 1973
146	USS North Carolina ²²	RSRB		Wilmington	28401	1 Mar 1962	30 Jun 1973
147	Beech Creek	RSRB		Sugar Grove	28679	1 May 1962	15 Feb 1967
148	Bee Log	RSRB	28714	Burnsville		26 May 1962	31 Dec 1969
149	Ocean Isle Beach ²³	RSRB CPO		Shallotte	28459	16 Jun 1962	BR 1991?
150	Clark	RS		New Bern		1 Nov 1962	28 Feb 1966
151	Acme	RSRB		Reigelwood	28456	1 Mar 1963	15 Apr 1967
152	Paint Rock	RSRB		Hot Springs	28743	3 Mar 1963	30 Nov 1968
153	Boiling Springs Lake ²⁴	RSRB CPO		Southport	28461	15 Apr 1963	
154	Sunset Beach ²⁵	RSRB CPO		Shallotte	28459	1 Jun 1963	Approx. 1991
155	Holden Beach ²⁶	RSRB CPO		Supply	28462	1 Jun 1963	
156	Valle Crucis	RSRB CPO	28691	Boone		1 Jul 1963	20 Nov 1979
157	Valle Crucis	CPO	28691	Banner Elk		4 Oct 1980	
158	Whispering Pines	RSRB CPO	28389	Carthage	28327	1 Nov 1963	31 Jul 1972
159	Casville	RSRB		Ruffin	27326	1 Jun 1964	1 Jun 1964
160	Pensacola	RSRB		Burnsville	28714	30 Jun 1964	30 Jun 1964
161	Worthville	RSRB CPO	27378	Randleman		4 Dec 1964	4 Dec 1964
162	Walnut ²⁷	RSRB CPO		Marshall	28753	15 Jan 1965	15 Jan 1965
163	Grantham	RSRB CPO		Goldsboro	27530	1 May 1965	

NO.	NAME	STATUS	ZIP	PARENT	ZIP	ESTAB.	DISCONT.
164	Stanleyville	RSRB	27045	Rural Hall		1 Oct 1965	31 Jul 1968
165	Cumnock ²⁸	RSRB CPO	27237	Sanford		11 Feb 1966	30 Sep 1988
166	Bear Poplar	RSRB	28011	Salisbury		11 Feb 1966	22 Jun 1973
167	Half Moon	RB		Jacksonville	28540	16 Apr 1966	7 Oct 1977
168	Assembly(SPO)	RB		Lake Junaluska	28745	1 Jun 1966	31 Aug 1976
169	Union	RB CPO		Ahoskie	27910	16 Nov 1966	by 1987
170	Durant's Neck ²⁹	RB CPO	27930	Hertford		2 Dec 1966	
171	Freeland	RB	28440	Ash		21 Apr 1967	15 May 1976
172	James City ³⁰	RB CPO	28550	New Bern		31 Jul 1967	about 1990
173	Gardner Webb College ³¹	RB CPO		Boiling Springs	28017	19 Oct 1969	
174	Bethlehem ³²	RB CPO	28601	Hickory		15 Nov 1969	S 1992
175	UNCC ³³	RB CPO	28213	Charlotte		16 Apr 1970	
176	Bynum	RB CPO	27228	Pittsboro		7 Jan 1972	
177	Tomahawk	RB	28465	Harrells		7 Jan 1972	3 Jun 1976
178	Olde Farm	RB CPO		Spring Lake	28390	1 aug 1972	30 Sep 1976
179	Carowinds	CPO	28022	Charlotte		31 Mar 1973	15 May 1975
180	Arrowood	CPO	28217	Charlotte		2 Sep 1974	11 Jul 1975
181	Johnsonville ³⁴	CPO	28326	Cameron		1 Apr 1975	
182	Rockford	CPO	27044	Dobson		14 Jun 1975	PB 16 Oct 1979
183	Calabash ³⁵	CPO	28459	Shallotte		1 Aug 1980	1990B
184	McCain	CPO	28361	Raeford		17 Mar 1984	
185	Northside	CPO	27564	Creedmoor		17 Mar 1984	
186	Stacy	CPO	28581	Sealevel		12 Apr 1985	
187	Unaka ³⁶	CPO	28908	Murphy		15 Feb 1986	PB 24 Aug 1991
188	Oak Island ³⁷	CPO	28465	Southport		In 1988 NZC	1990 NZC
189	Scottsville	CPO	28672	Laurel Springs		25 Mar 1991	
190	Bald Head Island ³⁸	CPO	28465	Southport		In PMCC 1992	
191	Glenwood ³⁹	CPO	28737	McDowell		In NZC 1992	9 Jan 1993
192	Tuxedo ⁴⁰	CPO	28784	Zirconia		PB 24 Jul 1993	
193	Emerald Island ⁴¹	CPO	28594	Swansboro		PMCC 1993-94	

Notes:

¹ Information of data that is from an extract of RS names of North Carolina from early postal bulletins showed that a Loray RS was established on 1 Jun 1909 and then later in the extract a Loray Mills RS was discontinued. One entry was disc. 15 Jun 1909 and another as disc. 30 Sep 1920. The author had in his notes that a Loray Mills was established on 26 Nov 1909, and has a 4 bar RS cancel dated 15 Jul 1913 of the Loray Mills.

²Error: 4 bar Rur Sta reading Pickney, 27 Aug 1959 and 1 Nov 1965
DC cancel reads Pinkney Sta., 11 Jan 1965 and 14 Apr 1975
USPO cancel reads Pinkney Sta., 2 Mar 1971
DC cancel reads Pinckney, 27 Aug 1959 (*Note various spellings, Ed.*)

³Combined with Smyre and both disc. to Contract Brach on 15 Jul 1957

⁴Error: cancel Rosemary RS used 1 Dec 1937. PB had name listed as South Rosemary for Estab.
4 bar Rur Sta. cancel of South Rosemary used 14 Jan 1938.

⁵Abbreviated cancel used reading Blk Mt. Sanatorium. MO cancel used reads Sanatorium Rur Sta 12 Mar 1971.
1995 NZC lists as CPO.

⁶McCord data shows Estab. 1 Jul 1953 and then rescinded.

⁷Not listed in 1990 through 1995 NZC.

⁸Not listed in 1991 through 1995 NZC.

⁹Disc. to Branch. USPO cancel Mint Hill Rur Sta used 19 Oct 1989 and 3 Jul 1993. PMCC Special list of May 1995 shows as Br. Status.

¹⁰Error cancels 4 bar Rur Sta 20 Aug 1955, parent spelled Bellhaven.

¹¹Error cancel 4 bar Rur Sta, 20 and 27 Aug 1955. Parent spelled Bellhaven.

¹²Reported to have name changed to Spring Creek. Post marks of 13 Feb 1956 and 29 May 1956 read Creek.

¹³Discontinued as RS with zip 27611, clerk in charge says established 29 Feb 1956

¹⁴Non personnel operation before Mar 1970.

¹⁵Non personnel. Not listed in 1995 NZC.

¹⁶The 16 Jan 1958 bulletin shows established as 1 Feb 1958. Designated I effective 1 Dec 1963.

¹⁷SPO 15 May to 31 Aug. Operation as a Contract Br. in 1996.

¹⁸Postmaster: Other dates gives as Discont. 19 Mar 1973 and xx May 1974.

¹⁹Error cancel, 4 bar Rur Sta 3 Aug 1960, 1961 and 1962. Reads Abbotsburg, MO cancel 15 Mar 1971.

²⁰No longer SPO effective 15 Jul 1963. Out by 1987 through 1993 NZC.

²¹Appears active on PMCC special listing of May 1993 and May 1995. USPO cancel used 25 Nov 1992 with zip of 28465. Not listed in 1995 NZC.

²²Battleship BB55, Br. Status in 1993, reported using 4 bar Rur Sta device after Disc. as RB.

²³SPO 1 Jun through 31 Aug. Converted to Br. PO ca. 1991? 1996 NZC as PO.

²⁴Not listed in 1990 through 1995 NZC. Appears active on PMCC special list of May 1993 and May 1995.

²⁵SPO. Other Disc. @ 1984. In 1987 through 1990 NZC.

²⁶SPO 1 Jun to 31 Aug. Not listed 1990 through 1995 NZC. Listed as active on PMCC list of May 1993 and May 1995.

²⁷Other says disc. 4 Feb 1987. Listed 1987 through 1993 NZC. Listed as CPO in 1995.

²⁸Listed 1988-1989 NZC as CPO, P in 1990, M in 1991-93, PO in 1995. Not listed in PMCC list of May 1993 or May 1995.

²⁹1990 through 1993 NZC as P, PO in 1995. PMCC list of May 1995 list as active. Name listed with County names as M in 1993.

³⁰Listed 1989-90 NZC as CPO, not in 1991-92, as CPO in 1993 and 1995.

³¹Listed through 1990 NZC as CPO, not in 1991-92, in 1993 and 1995.

³²To Sta. 1992? USPS cancel 18 Nov 1989 reads Bethlehem Sta.

³³University of North Carolina at Charlotte. Not in 1990-95 NZC. PMCC list of May 1993 and 1995 says active as CPO 28213.

WILMINGTON to PARIS, FRANCE

by Richard F. Winter

This article will examine a cover from Wilmington, North Carolina to Paris. It was sent before the United States had a postal arrangement with France. When the United States negotiated a postal convention with Great Britain in December 1848, the convention specifically excluded letters passing through Great Britain to France.¹ The reason was that the French and British had a postal convention of their own in place since 1843. This agreement entitled Great Britain to receive the equivalent of 20¢ on a 7½ gram letter (approximately ¼ oz.) for unpaid, foreign letters sent to France from Great Britain regardless of where they originated. When negotiating the postal agreement with the United States in 1848, the British were unwilling to give up the high transit fee which they received on letters through Great Britain to France. Any considerations of including France in the postal convention being negotiated with the United States would have significantly reduced the transit fees which Great Britain could claim. The United States-British Postal Convention merely said that both parties would invite France to enter into discussions to reach an agreement to the interests of all three countries. It would be another six years before the rates between the United Kingdom and France were reduced, and another seven years before the French would negotiate a postal convention with the United States. Meanwhile, all mails from the United States to France had to enter France unpaid, either via Great Britain or directly from the United States, and France collected postage due based on how the letters arrived in France.

Most letters from the United States to France, before the postal arrangement with France in 1857, went by way of Great Britain. That was because the principal steamship services, which carried the mails from the United States, either called at or terminated their voyages in Great Britain. By October 1850, a new American steamship service was initiated between New York and Havre, France with a call at Southampton each way. These calls enabled British mails to be put off on eastward voyages or taken on board on westward voyages. French mails were not effected by these calls. This steamship line was called the New York & Havre Steam Navigation Company or Havre Line for short. It was organized by Samuel M. Fox and Mortimer Livingston, the owners of the successful Union Line of Havre sailing packets, a commercial sailing ship line between New York and Havre. The new steamship line started operations with two steamers making monthly trips to Havre, the *Franklin* and the *Humboldt*. Because the line had a mail contract with the Postmaster General from the start, United States mails were carried on each voyage.

The postal charges on the letters carried by these steamers depended on the date of origin. Under the Act of 3 March 1845,² letters between ports in the United States and France were charged 24¢ per half ounce with the United States inland postage added, either 5¢ or 10¢ depending on whether the distance from the letter origin to the United States departure port

was less than or greater than 300 miles. Upon arrival in France the letters were charged the regular postage due for incoming ship letters. This was either 3 decimes if addressed to the arrival port or 6 decimes if sent beyond that port, for each letter of 7½ grams weight (approximately ¼ oz.).³ Heavier letters were charged an additional rate for each 7½ grams. New postal rates went into effect in the United States on 1 July 1851, as a result of the Act of 3 March 1851.⁴ The United States rate on letters carried directly to France by American steamships became 20¢ per ½ oz., with no additional charge for United States inland postage. The French incoming ship letter rates remained the same as before.

From 1851, American contract mail steamers departed from New York every Saturday.⁵ On three weeks of each month, the American steamers went to England (either to Liverpool or to Southampton). On the fourth week, the American steamer was the Havre Line steamer which went to France. The rate to France for letters sent by American packet in the open mails to England was 21¢. Since this rate applied to three quarters of the voyages of the contract American steamships which sailed from New York, postmasters were encouraged to collect 21¢ on all mails to France. On the few letters that would actually go by Havre steamers directly to France, where the rate was really 20¢, the prepayment was 1¢ too much; but, for all the rest of the steamers, the rate was the correct amount. A prepayment of 21¢ permitted the letter being placed on any of the steamers. If only 20¢ had been prepaid, and the letter missed the Havre steamer, it would have to wait in New York for four weeks until the next monthly Havre steamer departure. This did not apply before July 1851 when the direct rate to France was 24¢.

With that as background, we can now examine the feature cover of this article, Figure 1. This cover, an envelope, originated in Wilmington, North Carolina and was addressed to Paris, France. It entered the United States mails on 14 October 1852. The Wilmington postmaster struck a 30 mm. circular datestamp in black ink and a PAID/3 handstamp, also in black ink. This was the correct amount for a prepaid domestic letter; however, this letter was addressed to a foreign destination. The amount collected at the post office, therefore, had to be increased to 21¢, the British open mail rate by American packet, and the prepayment marking corrected. The postmaster changed the PAID/3 marking with red ink, overwriting "21," the "1" of which shows in Figure 1 as striking through the "3" in the PAID/3 handstamp. The remainder of the manuscript rate marking is too faint to clearly see in the Figure 1 illustration. So, we have the indication that 21¢ was prepaid on this letter. This amount was sufficient for the letter to depart on any American mail contract vessel when it arrived in New York.

We know that the letter was not sent to Great Britain for there are no British markings on the cover, only French markings.



Figure 1. Wilmington, N.C., 14 October 1852, to Paris, sent by N.Y. & Havre Line steamer *Franklin* directly to France. Letter prepaid 21¢ (manuscript overstrike of PAID/3 handstamp). Havre marked 12 decimes postage due in France for 7½-15 gram letter.

The key marking to assess the routing of this cover was the 21 mm. double circle datestamp struck in orange just to the left of the PAID/3 marking, which read OUTRE-MER/9/NOV/52/LEHAVRE. This was a French entry marking, used at the maritime bureau in Havre, showing that the letter arrived at Havre from overseas on 9 November 1852. The marking typically was used on incoming ship letters to show entry into France at the port of Havre. The date of this marking was consistent with the arrival of the Havre Line steamship *Franklin*.⁶ *Franklin* departed New York on 23 October 1852 with a regular mail for France. On the eastward voyage, she broke a shaft and had to travel the remaining 1,800 miles of her voyage to Southampton under sail, assisted by the starboard paddle-wheel. She arrived at Southampton on 8 November 1852 and remained there for a month for repairs. Her mails were sent across the Channel to Havre, arriving on 9 November 1852 and were never entered into the British mail system.

The letter weighed just over 7½ grams, requiring two rates. The postal clerk at the maritime post office in Havre indicated this with the manuscript pen mark in the upper left corner, which looks like a large check mark. The letter was then

marked for 2x6=12 decimes postage due in black ink in the center of the cover face, the double rate for an incoming ship letter going beyond the arrival port, Havre. The remaining marking on this cover was a 21 mm. black, double circle datestamp on the reverse, which read LIGNE-DU-HAVRE/9/NOV/52/(1). This datestamp was used on the railroad between Havre and Paris during the period July 1851-October 1854.⁷

¹. U.S. 16 *Statutes at Large*, pp. 785-786.

². *Postal Laws and Regulations of the United States of America - 1852*, Wierenga Reprint, pp. 61-64.

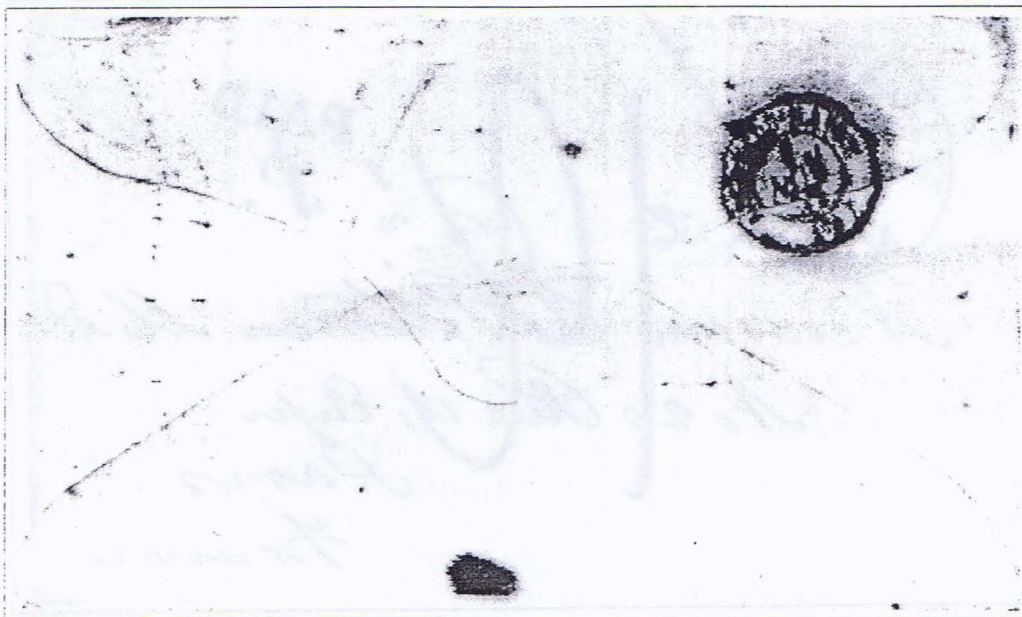
³. George E. Hargest, *History of Letter Post Communications Between the United States and Europe, 1845-1875* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1971), p. 56.

⁴. *Postal Laws* ..., *op. cit.*, pp. 104-105.

⁵. Walter Hubbard and Richard F. Winter, *North Atlantic Mail Sailings 1840-75* (Canton, Ohio: U.S. Philatelic Classics Society Inc., 1988), Appendix III, listing all the Saturday mail steamer sailings.

⁶. *Ibid.*, p. 113.

⁷. Carroll Chase, "The Railroad Postmarks of France", *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. XVI, No. 4, October 1937, pp. 225-227.



Reverse side of Wilmington to Paris cover

MINUTES OF THE NCPHS ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the NCPHS was held on May 17, 1997, at the Elk's Club in Winston-Salem in conjunction with WINPEX 97. The meeting was called to order by President Bob Hunt at 2:00 PM. President Hunt stated that the membership meeting and the Board of Directors meeting would once again be combined.

Members present were Vernon Stroupe, Jim Whittemore, Dick Winter, Pierre Oldham, Bob Hunt, and Alan Vestal.

Vernon Stroupe moved that the term of the four outgoing board members be extended for one year. The motion passed without opposition.

Members present elected the following officers for the next year:

President:	Alan Vestal
Vice-President:	Ruth Wetmore
Secretary-Treasurer:	Tom Richardson

Vernon informed the members of a bill in the NC legislature to create a NC Postal History Commission with a \$35 thousand budget. The commission would consist of 16 members with some of that number coming from the NCPHS. The commissioners will serve as volunteers without pay.

Vernon also informed the members that the previously approved publisher for the *POSTMASTERS AND POST OFFICES OF NORTH CAROLINA, COLONIAL TO USPS*, backed out of the agreement to publish the four volume set. In order to meet the scheduled publication date, Vernon and Tony Crumbley financed the printing and distributing costs of Volume I. Vernon asked the board to approve this action and advise further action. Alan Vestal suggested that Vernon and Tony submit a written proposal to the board requesting approval for past and future actions regarding the publication. Vernon agreed to do so.

After the members voted to hold the next meeting at WINPEX 98, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Alan Vestal