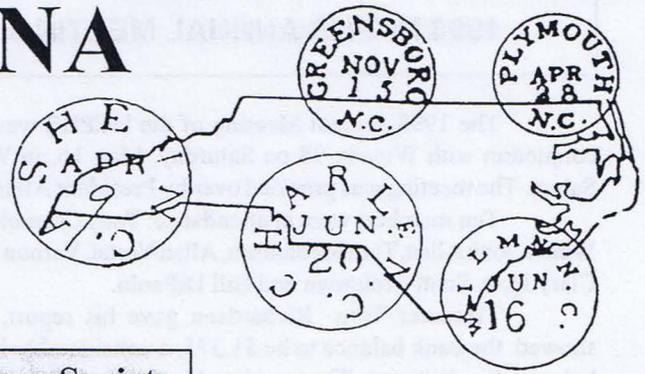


NORTH CAROLINA POSTAL HISTORIAN

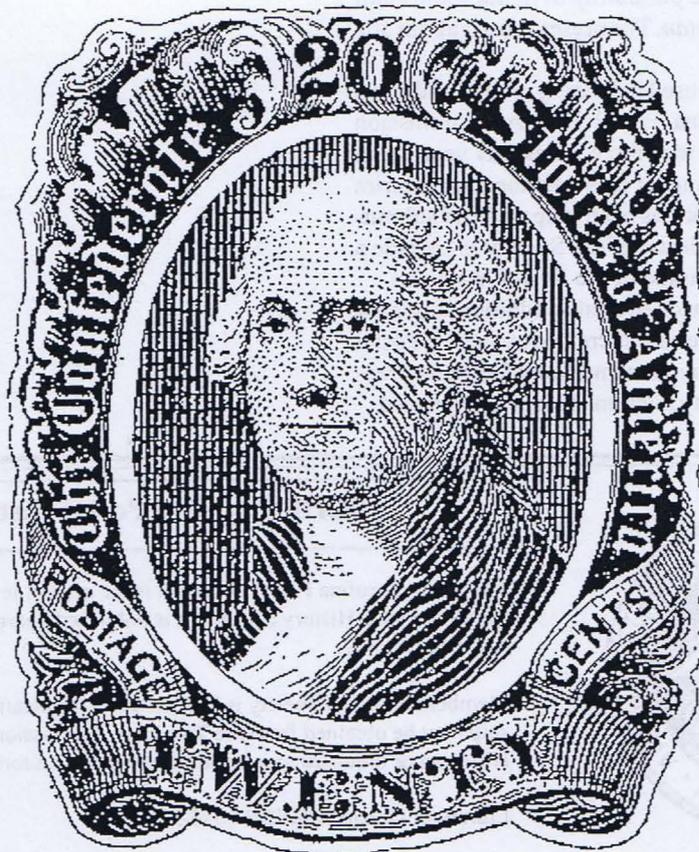


The Journal of the North Carolina Postal History Society

Volume 17, No. 1

Spring 1998

Whole 64



The Confederate States 20 Cent Issue Used in North Carolina

1998 NCPHS ANNUAL MEETING

The 1998 Annual Meeting of the NCPHS was held in conjunction with Winpex 98 on Saturday, May 16, in Winston-Salem. The meeting was presided over by President Allan Vestal.

Ten members were in attendance: Tony Crumbley, Dick Winter, John Allen, Tom Richardson, Allan Vestal, Vernon Stroupe, Clary Holt, Scott Troutman and Bill DiPaolo.

Treasurer Tom Richardson gave his report, which showed the bank balance to be \$1,375, a considerably healthier balance than last year. The membership stands at 75 paid members, 15 complementary mailings and 56 unpaid members for a total of 146.

The report from the publications committee, Tony Crumbley and Vernon Stroupe, was that Volume III of *Post Offices and Postmasters, Colonial to USPS*, is about two-thirds finished. The first five counties are ready for proofing. All 34 counties should be finished by August or September, and distribution should be by the first of November.

Tony is looking into the possibility of doing some color reproduction in the *Postal Historian*. The present cost is about 50¢ per page.

Considerable time was used in hearing reports and comments of several North Carolina Postal History Commission members. The commission has met three times this year and a fourth meeting will be held in August or September. An Interim Report of the commission's work has been prepared and submitted to the legislature. It was the desire of the Society to include a copy of the report with the next issue of the *Postal Historian*.

Some discussion was made of raising addition funds for use on future projects such as the exhibits created by the NC Postal History Commission. Tom Richardson and Tony Crumbley recommended re-starting the Society auction. This was approved.

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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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Dated North Carolina Corner Cards used as Postal Markings

by
Tony L. Crumbley

The November 1997 issue of LaPosta had a brief article by Robert Munshower on a newly discovered Denison, Iowa corner card postmark. Munshower refers to Frank Mandel's articles on printed postmarks in the Chronicle of U.S. Classics, specifically the February and November 1987 issues which covered the other two known such markings.

Those of you who subscribe to the North Carolina Postal History Society *Postal Historian* may recall an article on Glen Anna Female Seminary (Vol. 15, #3, p10) and the discussion by the editors as to whether or not the embossed corner cards were postmarks or not. This latest article caused the author to go through his collection to see what other such postmarks exist from North Carolina. In total, five covers from four different post offices found were:

Leasburg, NC, Caswell County, November 13 (ca 1859)
Leasburg Seminary corner card

Sassafras Fork, NC, Granville County, July 25, 1873
A.C. Harris General Merchandise corner card

Thomasville, NC, Davidson County, August 1, 1859
Glen Anna Female Seminary - embossed cc

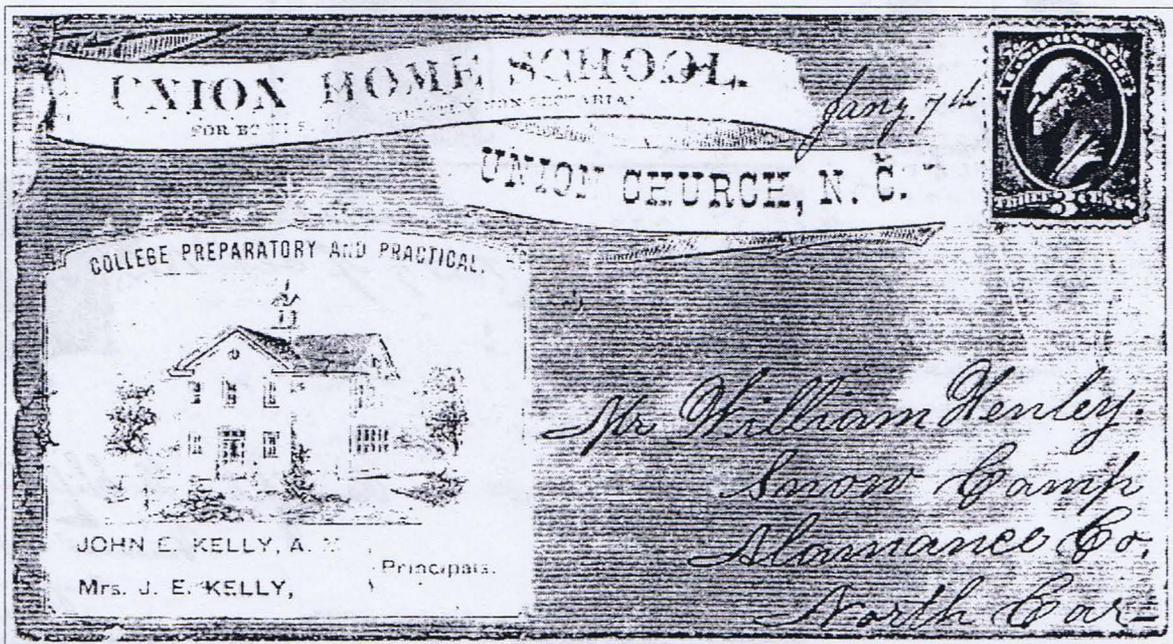
Thomasville, NC, Davidson County, September 21,
1859, Glen Anna Female Seminary - embossed cc

Union Church, NC, Moore County, January 7, ca 1873
Union Home School - All over advertisement

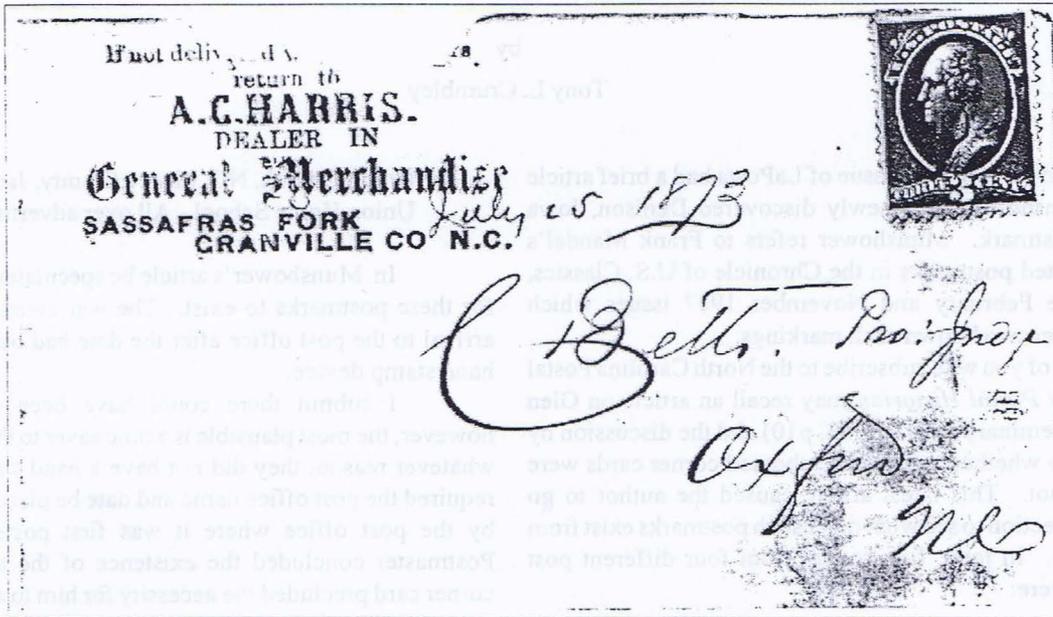
In Munshower's article he speculates on several causes for these postmarks to exist. The war creating shortages, late arrival to the post office after the date had been changed in the hand stamp device.

I submit there could have been multiple reasons; however, the most plausible is a time saver to the Postmaster. For whatever reason, they did not have a hand stamp. Regulations required the post office name and date be placed on the envelope by the post office where it was first posted. I expect the Postmaster concluded the existence of the town name in the corner card precluded the necessity for him to add it again. Thus, all that was needed was the date to meet postal requirements. The observer could put this in category of laziness or too busy to take the time necessary to do the cancellation correctly. Whatever the case is, we will never know. The covers themselves do make for interesting postal history. I do expect, however, if five such covers do exist from North Carolina, many more exist than those previously listed.

I do wonder why the majority of those covers from North Carolina are college covers. Could it be perhaps because of the large volume of mail handled by a postmaster that most likely was also the school master?

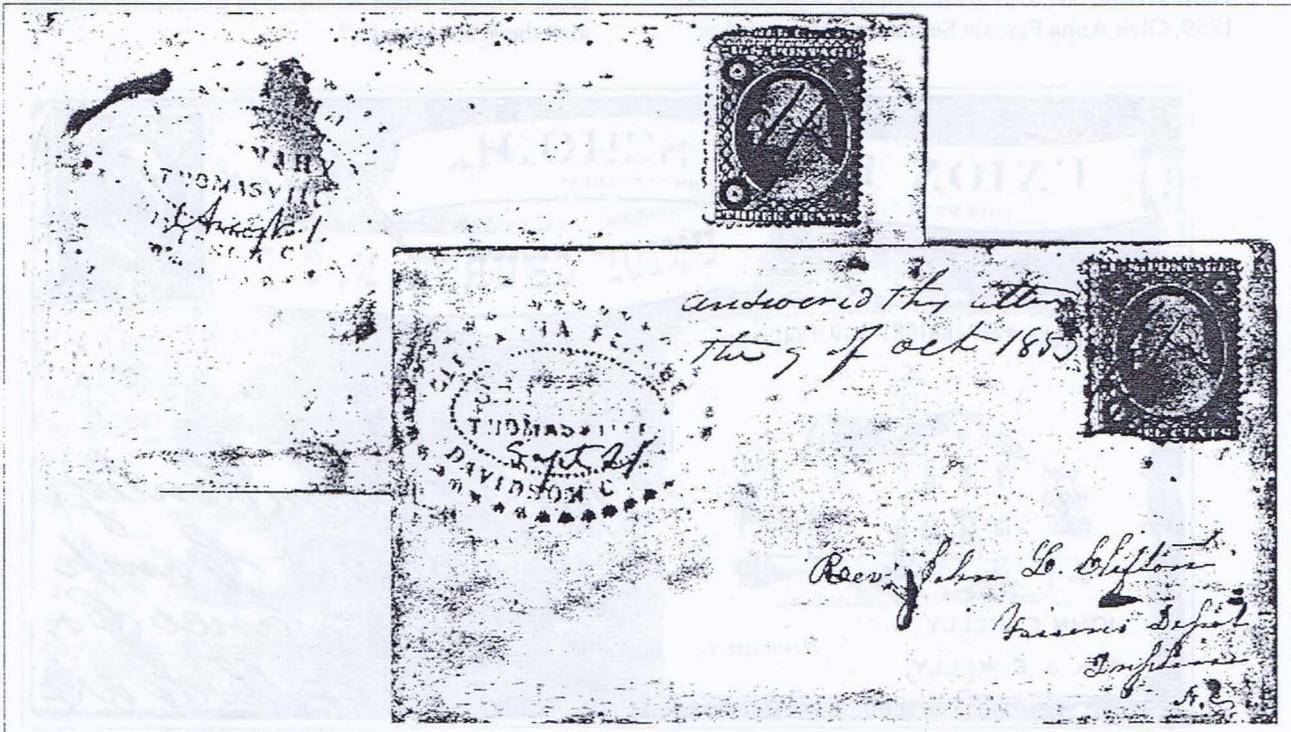


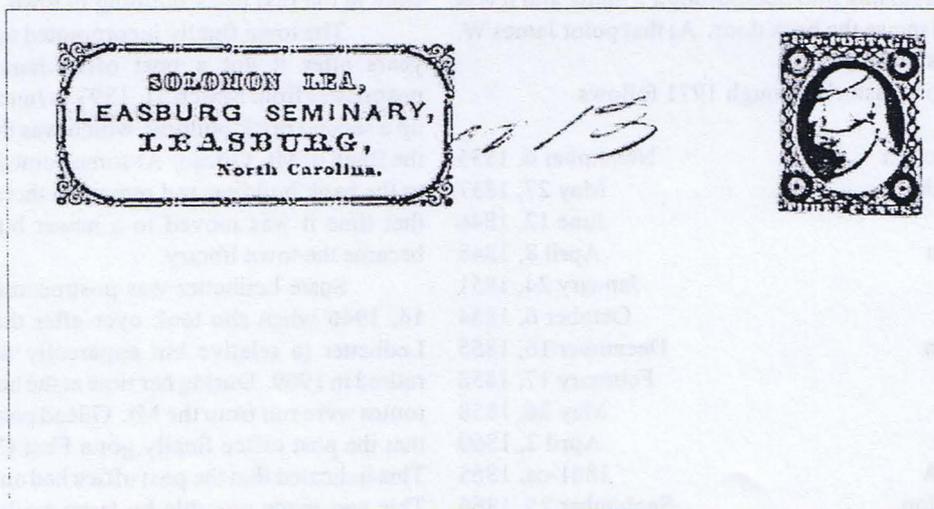
All-over advertising cover of Union Home School, Union Church to Snow Camp



Merchant's corner card used as return address and post office identification.
 Sassafras Fork, Granville County to Oxford, Granville County.

Two Covers with blind embossed return corner cards of Glen Anna Female Seminary





Fancy corner card of Leasburg Seminary, Leasburg. The address has faded.

Mt. Gilead - Montgomery County

by
Scott Troutman and Tony Crumbley

Sitting just east of the Pee Dee River in Montgomery County is the small town of Mt. Gilead. Even today farming and timbering are among its major industries; something that hasn't changed since the town's beginnings. One article on the town from the 1970's states it possessed "the largest lumber manufacturing plant in the world". Hosiery mills have been in the town since the late 1800's and the Norfolk Southern railroad has run through town, hauling out lumber, since 1898. The Mid State Tile company is another major industry, producing quality bricks and tile, and Carolina Power and Light has a hydroelectric plant on the nearby Pee Dee River.

Given all these strong points we found it strange that a local historian went to great lengths to note in a bicentennial writing that the town possessed "two laundry mats". I don't know if the writer was drawing attention to the people's cleanliness or dirtiness, or if there are two mats down by the river where people beat out their clothes. Most likely it's an odd measure of civic progress in the late twentieth century.

That nonsense aside, the little town has a long postal history. We were able to identify eight distinctive postmarks and clearly there are more as we only illustrate covers up to 1912. So here is a look at the postal history of this small rural town.

There is some confusion over the early settlement of the area. According to one descendent of the founder, John Scarborough settled in what is now Mt. Gilead around 1750. In those days this was part of Anson County. Montgomery County wasn't split out until 1779. Other accounts list John's son, William, as being granted the land in 1797, and as having established a "plantation". Whoever came first, one thing is for certain, when the Scarborough's arrived there was nothing there

but pine trees and possibly a cross roads.

John Scarborough had a daughter named Kissa and she married Alexander Andrews. They settled about a mile to the north of the Scarborough plantation and raised a family. By 1790 the growing community felt they needed a church, so Alexander, his sons and some sons-in-law built a church which they called "1790 Providence". Having no other name, the area soon got to be called Providence and so it remained for another thirty years.

In 1820 the Fayetteville Turnpike came through, a plank road that eventually ran from Fayetteville to near present day Winston-Salem. Hoping to make the church more accessible, Alexander Andrews got his sons and the sons-in-law together again and they moved the church down next to the plank road. The congregation decided to rename the church and join formally with the Methodists. They renamed it Mt. Gilead Methodist. In time the town became known as Mt. Gilead¹ and the plank road became into East and West Street.

The first post office opened in the plantation house in November 6, 1835, with Thomas E. Scarborough as the postmaster. Well into the 1920's this home was called the Bettie Scarborough place (Thomas's wife?) and it was still owned by the Scarboroughs. It is entirely possible that this home is still standing so we may have found yet another pre-Civil War post office.

The mail route was down the turnpike to Fayetteville once a week. The postman made the trip on horseback. Postage was 25 cents until 1845, and typically folded letters were sent as envelopes were not commonly available. Figure 1 shows a folded letter with the 25 cent rate of this pre-stamp period.

Samuel Scarborough was the next postmaster serving

from May 27, 1837 until the U.S. Post Office Department told them to move it to McRael's Store on June 12, 1846². Apparently people did not like traipsing into Scarborough's house and it was a bother as you had to use the back door. At that point James W. McRae took over as postmaster.

A list of postmaster's through 1971 follows.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Thomas E. Scarborough | November 6, 1835 |
| Samuel Scarborough | May 27, 1837 |
| James W. McRae | June 12, 1846 |
| David S. Pemberton | April 8, 1848 |
| William McRae | January 24, 1851 |
| John F. Allison | October 6, 1854 |
| David S. Pemberton | December 16, 1855 |
| A.R. Warner | February 17, 1858 |
| Preston W. Wooley | May 26, 1858 |
| Dewitt C. McAulay | April 2, 1860 |
| D.C. McAuley, CSA | 1861-ca. 1865 |
| Mrs. Mary McLendon | September 25, 1866 |
| Dewitt C. McAulay | June 19, 1873 |
| PO discontinued | September 28, 1874 |
| Dewitt C. McAulay | November 12, 1874 |
| John R. Scarborough | May 9, 1882 |
| Micajah Lassiter | 5 Jan 1885 |
| Lucy A. Christian | 4 May 1885 |
| John R. Scarborough | 23 March 1889 |
| James A. McAuley | 31 Mar 1893 |
| Henry T. Scarboro | 30 Jun 1897 |
| Richard A. Bruton | May 20, 1913 |
| James E. Green, Acting | 26 Dec 1930 |
| Charles F. Scarborough | 24 Feb 1932 |
| James H. Ledbetter, Acting | March 1, 1936 |
| Mrs. Susie I. Ledbetter | July 14, 1946 |
| James Edgar Ingram | 6 Feb 1971 |

The next time we are sure the post office moved was on January 5, 1885. That was when Micojah B. Lassiter opened his store in the first brick building in town.

The town finally incorporated on December 22, 1898, 64 years after it got a post office. James A. McAulay, was a postmaster from March 31, 1893 to June 30, 1897. In 1904 he put up a second brick building which was the home of the first bank, the Bank of Mt. Gilead. At some point the post office was moved to the bank building and remained there until July 10, 1945. At that time it was moved to a newer building which eventually became the town library.

Susie Ledbetter was postmistress the longest, from July 14, 1946 when she took over after the death of James Henry Ledbetter (a relative but apparently not her father), until she retired in 1969. During her time at the helm as many as three rural routes were run from the Mt. Gilead post office. It was under her that the post office finally got a First Class rating in July 1950. This indicated that the post office had annual receipts of \$40,000. This was made possible by large mailings by the United Mills Corporation.

On November 30, 1960 they turned the old post office building over to the Montgomery County library and moved into a modern post office building.

Bibliography

1. Early history from a hand written account of Henry T. Scarborough, who was postmaster from 1897 to 1913. Later published by Leah S. Barton in 1976.
2. "Some Early Mt. Gilead History", Scott Troutman, *North Carolina Postal Historian*, Vol. 15, No. 4, Winter 1997 p. 11.

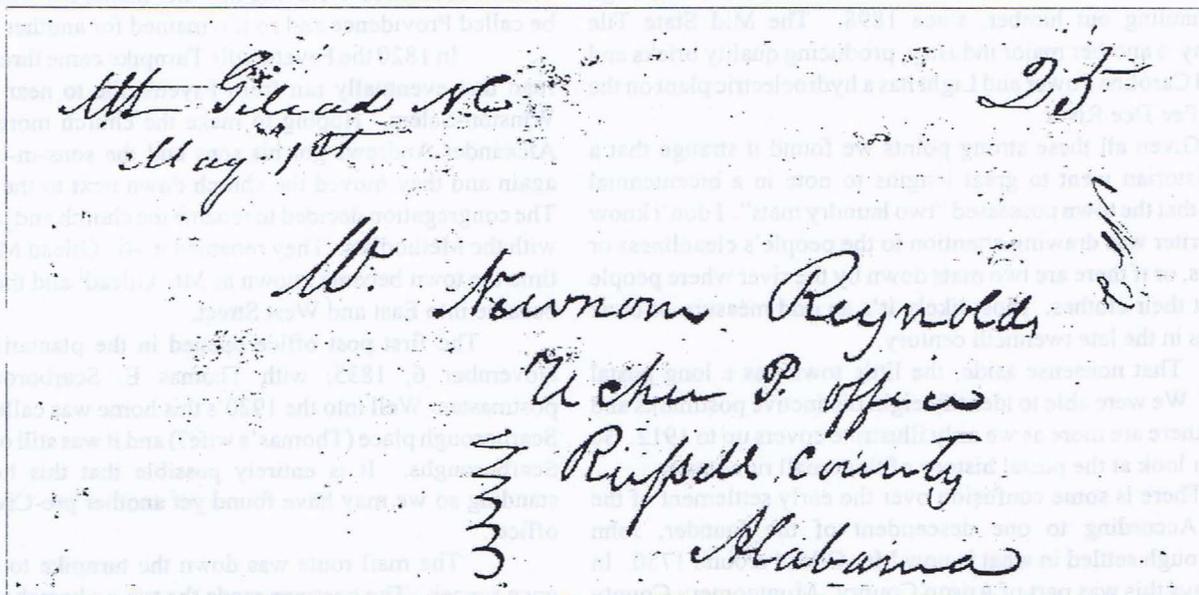


Figure 1. Typical 25 cent rate from 1842-45 on a folded letter with manuscript Mt. Gilead.

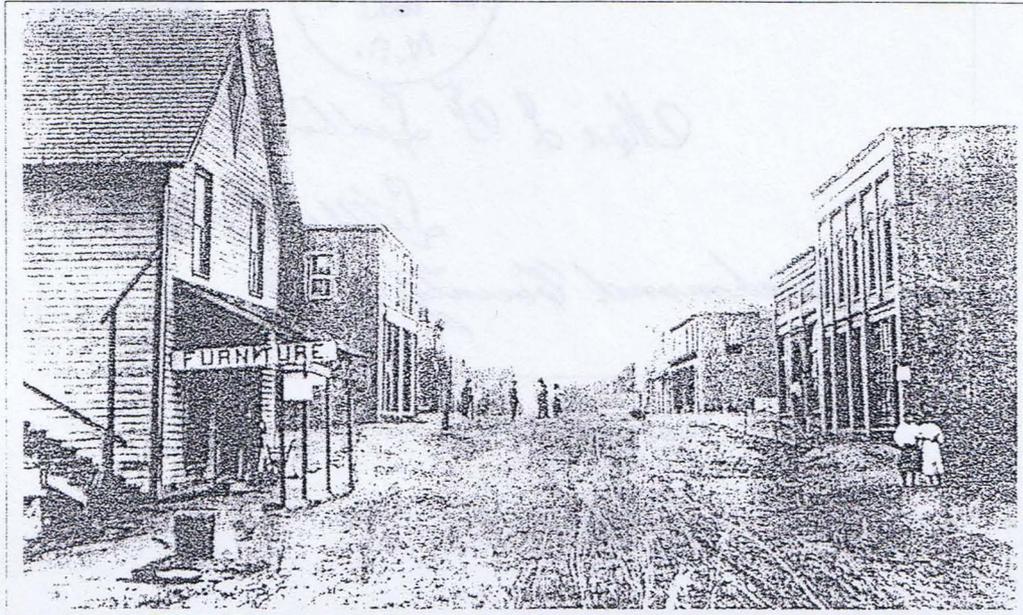
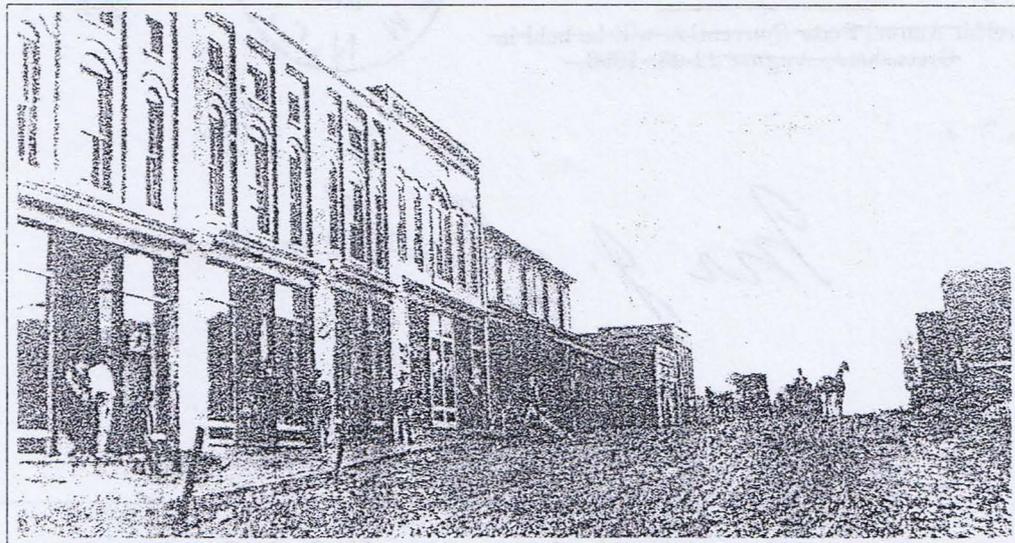


Figure 2. Main Street Mt. Gilead looking north around 1905. The muddy street was a town fixture until 1922. Note, no telephone or electric power poles yet.



Main Street looking South, 1907-08

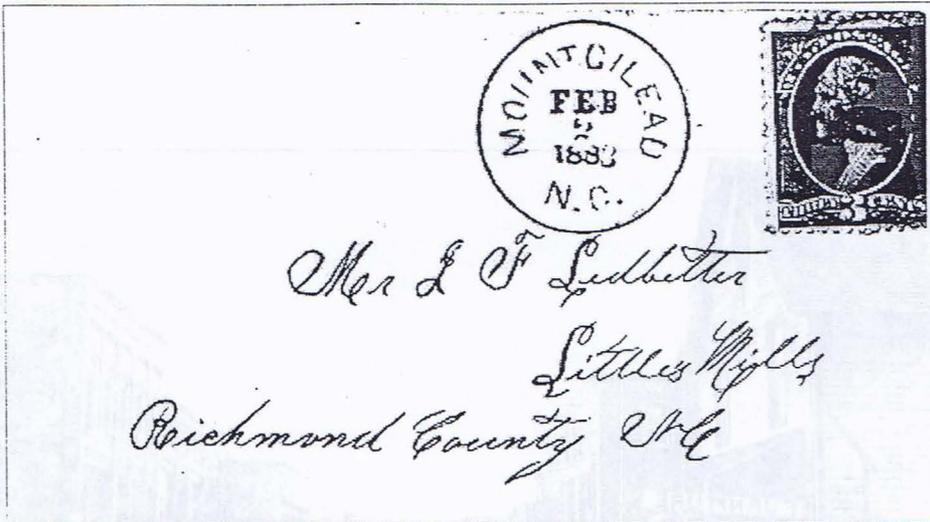


Figure 3. 1883 cancel on small letter.

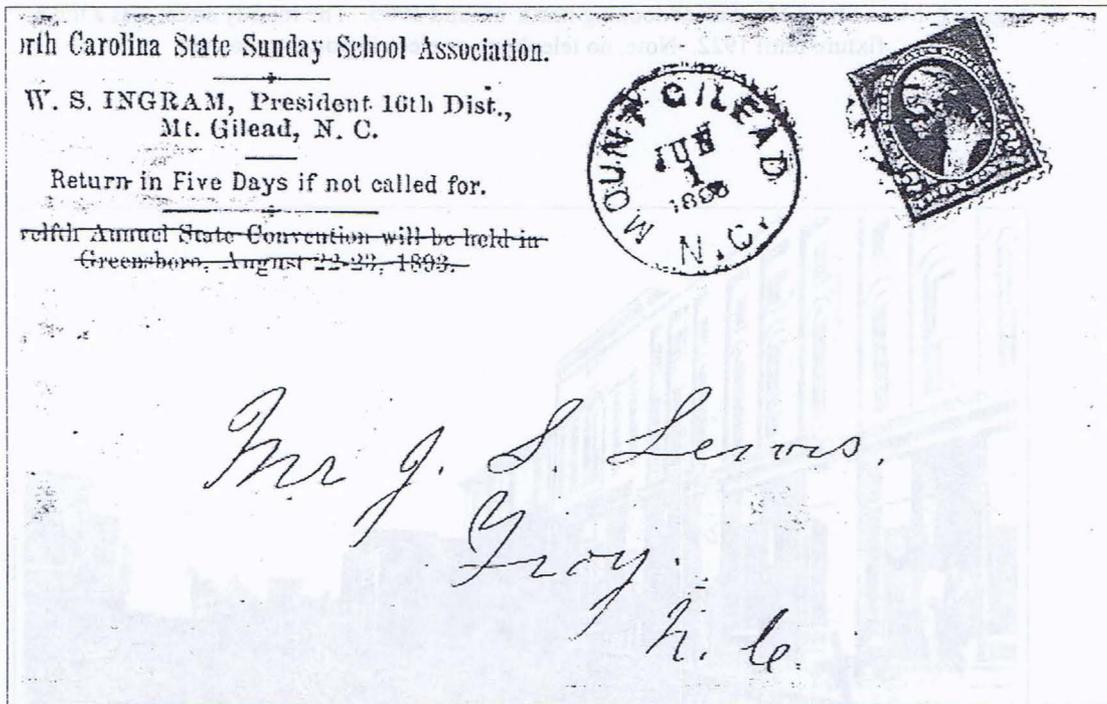


Figure 4. 1898 cancel. Note that frugal president of the Sunday School Association is using five year old stationary.

The Mining Town of Ore Knob, Ashe County

by
Tony L. Crumbley

On March 19, 1874 Joseph Moon was appointed first Postmaster of Ore Knob, North Carolina. Prior to his appointment, this community had a rich and colorful history. Ore Knob's history began with Meredith Ballou who operated an iron forge on the New River from 1817 until 1832 when it was washed out by a flood. During this time, Meredith Bayou purchased 300 acres of land in Ashe County later to be known as Ore Knob. He thought he had found promise of iron ore there but abandoned it after he determined the iron was adulterated with copper and of no value.

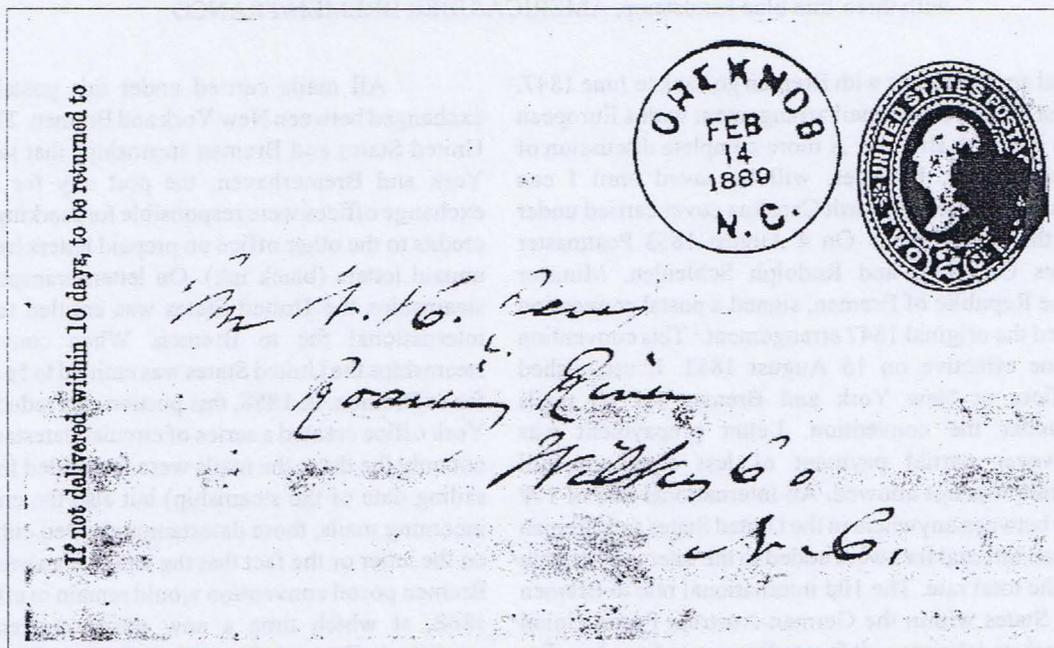
Mr. Ballou felt the land was worthless and refused to pay the taxes on the property. Eventually the county sheriff sold the land for back taxes. The land brought enough to pay the taxes and left a balance of \$11. This amount was divided equally among the eleven surviving children of Meredith Ballou. Later Ore Knob came into possession of James Reeves, who sold it to Buckhannon Company of Virginia four years before the outbreak of the War Between the States. The company operated it as a copper mine until after the war began, hauling the ore in ox-drawn wagons to Wytheville, Virginia.

In 1873 J. E. Clayton of Baltimore reopened the mine. About 1,400 tons of ore were mined. Clayton operated the mine until 1883. Other periods of operations include 1896, 1913, 1917-18, 1927, 1942-43 and 1953-62. It was closed when the price of copper dropped to a price it was no longer worth operating.

Remembered now only by a roadside historical marker on N.C. Route 88, a few miles east of Laurel Springs, Ore Knob copper mine drew hundreds of workers and their families in the 1870s. A hundred buildings once stood there. The boomtown of Ore Knob flourished. Its population briefly swelled to 700.

When the mine shut down in 1883, not everyone was convinced that the largest body of copper ore in the Carolinas was exhausted. The sporadic attempts to mine the site failed until a Canadian firm invested \$2 million in 1957 to thoroughly drill the area to determine the location of existing ore. By 1962 one million tons of ore had been removed from the mine, some as deep as 1,000 feet below the surface. During this last period of operation, Ore Knob had produced 26,000 tons of copper, plus 108,000 ounces of silver and 7,000 ounces of gold.

Ore Knob's postal history extends from 1874 until 1935 when its name was changed to Transon, and the post office continued to operate until 1953. With all of its mining history one would expect to find many covers remaining today. Quite the contrary, only one cover and one cut postmark is known to have survived.



1889 cds on a PSE from Ore Knob to Roaring River in Wilkes County

COWANSVILLE to GERMANY

by Richard F. Winter

Figure 1, which illustrates a North Carolina cover to Germany, will allow a discussion of one of three postal conventions the United States had with individual German States, in this case the free city of Bremen. The letter originated in Cowansville¹, Rowan County, on 19 July 1855. It was addressed to Miss Adie Kluge, Hurnhut (phonetic spelling for Herrnhut), Saxony.

GAPU required a 15¢ international rate to Bremen and the "foreign" transit rate beyond the GAPU. Thus the postal convention created many different rates depending on the destination of each letter. Tables of these rates appeared in newspaper accounts describing the new postal convention as well as in all the *Postal Laws and Regulations* published after 1853.

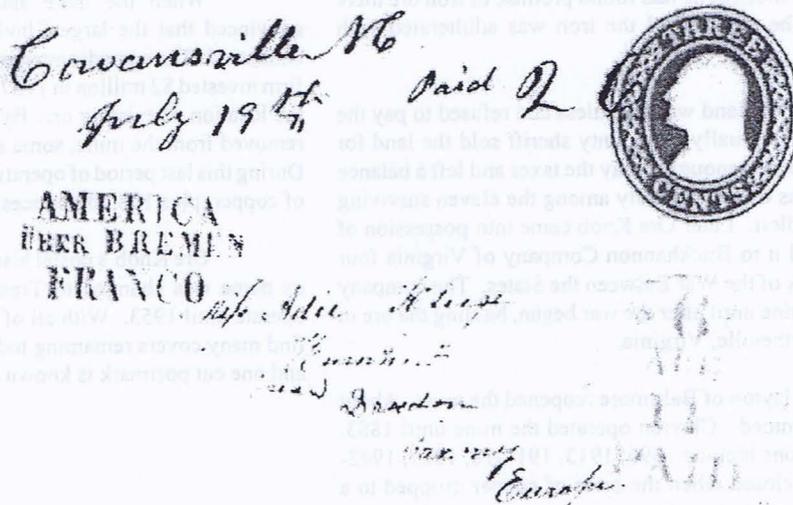


Figure 1.

Cowansville, N.C., 19 July 1855, to Herrnhut, Saxony, by Bremen Treaty, overpaid the 15¢ rate by 11¢. New York credited Bremen 6¢ in red cds. Bremen showed letter prepaid with three-line blue handstamp, AMERICA/ÜBER BREMEN/FRANCO.

Postal arrangements with Bremen go back to June 1847. In fact, the first United States mail arrangement with a European State was this one with Bremen. A more complete discussion of the 1847 arrangement, however, will be saved until I can demonstrate an example of a North Carolina cover carried under the terms of the arrangement. On 4 August 1853 Postmaster General James Campbell and Rudolph Schleiden, Minister Resident of the Republic of Bremen, signed a postal convention which modified the original 1847 arrangement.² This convention was to become effective on 15 August 1853. It established exchange offices at New York and Bremen for all mails transmitted under the convention. Letter prepayment was optional, however partial payment of less than one full international rate was not allowed. An international rate of 10¢ per half ounce between anywhere in the United States and Bremen was set. German internal fees were added to the international rate to determine the total rate. The 10¢ international rate to Bremen applied to all States within the German-Austrian Postal Union (GAPU) that reduced their transit fees to Bremen to 5¢ or less. For those States that did not reduce their transit fees to Bremen, the international rate to Bremen was 15¢. Letters going beyond the

All mails carried under this postal convention were exchanged between New York and Bremen. They were carried by United States and Bremen steamships that sailed between New York and Bremerhaven, the port city for Bremen. The two exchange offices were responsible for marking the letters to show credits to the other office on prepaid letters (red ink) or debits on unpaid letters (black ink). On letters transported by American steamships the United States was entitled to all but 1¢ of the international fee to Bremen. When conveyed on Bremen steamships the United States was entitled to 5¢ of the international fee to Bremen. In 1858, this portion was reduced to 3¢. The New York office created a series of circular datestamps which showed not only the dates the mails were forwarded from New York (the sailing date of the steamship) but also the credits or debits. On incoming mails, these datestamps showed either the postage due on the letter or the fact that the letter was already paid. The 1853 Bremen postal convention would remain in effect until 1 January 1868, at which time a new postal convention with all the combined German States went into effect, replacing three individual and separate conventions.

With this as background, we can examine Figure 1 in more detail. This cover is an embossed envelope, Scott No. U1,³ without the enclosed letter. It was taken to the post office in Cowansville where postmaster Patrick A. Rich, a postmaster for just over a month since taking office on 15 June 1855, marked the letter in manuscript to show the location and date the letter was forwarded from his office, 19 July, and the prepayment. Figure 2 reproduces his endorsement on the cover. Postmaster Rich did a curious thing, however, in arriving at a suitable rate for this letter. The published rates⁴ to Saxony at this time were: by Bremen mail, 15¢; by Prussian mail, 30¢; and by British open mail to England, either 5¢ or 21¢ depending on whether the letter was to be carried on a British or American contract mail steamer. Postmaster Rich indicated that the letter was paid 26¢, probably collecting 23¢ in cash along with the 3¢ embossed envelope. This was not one of the required rates. It is possible that, in referring to the 1852 *Postal Laws and Regulations*, he extracted an incorrect rate. The only 26¢ rate to Saxony in those regulations was the rate by British open mail and American Packet for letters originating on the West Coast. His selection of a 26¢ rate remains a mystery.

When the letter arrived at New York the choice to the exchange office postal clerk on how to forward the letter to Europe was clear. The letter was sufficiently prepaid for transmission by the Bremen mails but not by the Prussian mails. Since mails at this time were not normally sent in the open mails via England unless there was no other way to send them, this choice was also rejected. The 15¢ rate by Bremen mail was selected. This resulted in an 11¢ overpayment which was retained by the United States mail system. The letter was marked with a red circular datestamp N.YORK 6 U.S.PKT./ AUG/11/PAID. This indicated the letter was to be placed in the Bremen mails despatched from New York on 11 August 1855 on the United States contract mail steamer and that Bremen was credited with 6¢. The United States would retain 9¢ of the 10¢ international fee

to Bremen and credit the remaining 1¢ and 5¢ German transit fee to Bremen. The letter was placed in the mails carried from New York by the Ocean Line steamship *Washington*, departing New York on 11 August and arriving at Bremerhaven on 26 August 1855.⁵ The letter reached its destination on 28 August 1855 from a pencil docketing on the reverse of the envelope. The three-line handstamp, AMERICA/ÜBER BREMEN/FRANCO in blue was applied at Bremen to show the letter was from America by way of Bremen and was fully paid.

The Cowansville post office changed its name on 7 January 1856 to Rowan Mills, a community on the southwest outskirts of Salisbury.

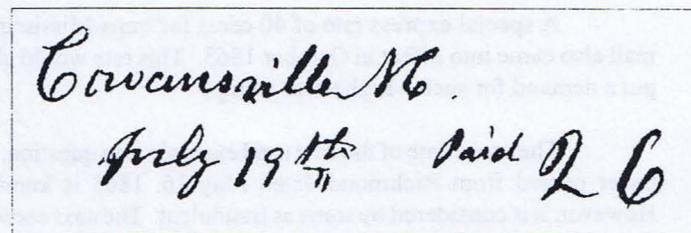


Figure 2

Manuscript marking of Cowansville postmaster showing letter paid 26¢ and forwarded on July 19th.

². *Report of the Postmaster General, 1853*, Wierenga Reprint, pp. 756-758.

³. UPSS No.1, watermark No. 1; Knife 2; Size 2; Die 1, according to the *Catalog of the 19th Century Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers of the United States* (Heyworth. Illinois: United States Postal Stationery Society), 1984.

⁴. *Postal Laws and Regulations*, 1855

⁵. Walter Hubbard and Richard F. Winter, *North Atlantic Mail Sailings 1840-75* (Canton, Ohio: U.S. Philatelic Classics Society Inc., 1988), p. 89.

REMINDER
TO THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID
THEIR
DUES
THE 1998 DUES FOR THE NCPHS
ARE NOW DUE AND PAYABLE.
PLEASE SEND YOUR \$15
TO THE SOCIETY TREASURER.
HIS NAME AND ADDRESS IS LISTED
ON PAGE 2

NOTICE
Volume II
Post Offices and Postmasters of North Carolina,
Colonial to USPS has been printed and
Prepaid copies have been sent to subscribers.

Some copies may have been shipped with air
bubbles between the binding cover and the
backing.
Should you receive such a copy, please return it
to Tony Crumbley for replacement.

The 20 Cent Green Confederate Stamp Used from North Carolina

by

Dr. Daniel C. Warren & Tony L. Crumbley

Near the end of February 1863 George Offutt, Chief of the Contract Bureau for the Confederacy, agreed on a contract with the Archer & Day Company of Richmond to print twenty cent stamps. The primary purpose for the stamp was to supply a demand for high denomination stamps to circulate as postal currency because coins were very scarce in the Southern states.

A special express rate of 40 cents for trans-Mississippi mail also came into effect in October 1863. This rate would also put a demand for such a high value stamp.

The exact date of the first used example is in question. A cover posted from Richmond dated May 16, 1863 is known. However, it is considered by some as fraudulent. The next earliest known is June 1, 1863.

The twenty cent green stamp was engraved on steel plates of 200 stamps. The plate consisted of two panes of 100 stamps each with a vertical gap between each pane. Several different sheet imprints are known as well as sheets with no sheet imprint.

Records exist on five shipments of these stamps totaling just under 2 million copies. Details on another shipment dated September 1864 are not known, thus one can estimate fewer than 2.5 million copies were printed. A large quantity of these stamps survived the war in unused condition. This is to be expected as they were more frequently used as coins than postage. These unused examples pose a problem for the collector today as many have been placed on covers to produce fake covers. Used examples having always been scarce have added to the demand for these fake covers. Clearly 15% of all known 20 cent green covers and 21% of North Carolina covers are fake.

To date, 31 genuine North Carolina 20 cent green covers have been recorded. Three are bisect examples and 28 are single or multiple examples. Three fake bisect North Carolina covers and five full 20 cent green covers are known. There are no known usages paying the trans-Mississippi rate from North Carolina.

The following is a list of all known North Carolina twenty cent green covers. The author would like to hear from those who have additional North Carolina covers.

Known 20 Cent Green North Carolina Covers

Bisect - 3 known

- 1 Greensboro, NC - not full cover tied to piece - upper right portion of stamp
- 2 Greensboro, NC October 6 - to James Riley - lower right portion of stamp
- 3 Salisbury, NC ____ 16, 1864 - to Capt. Hourd - homemade cover - upper right portion of stamp

Full stamp - 28 known

- 4 Brinkleyville, NC, May 31, 1864 to Rev. Harris - turned cover from Greensborough, NC
- 5 Charlotte, NC to Charleston, SC cover made from Wilmington bank check
- 6 Charlotte, NC - dateless black CDS - wrapper to Luks Blackmer Esq., Salisbury, NC
- 7 Charlotte, NC to Moffits Creek, VA - stamp torn
- 8 Clemmonsville, NC January 10 - to Dr. John Pepper - used over U.S. U-10
- 9 Davidson College NC - September 1864
- 10 Goldsborough, NC - December 2? - pair tied to small piece
- 11 Goldsborough, NC - September 5? - address faded
- 12 Goldsborough, NC - legal size cover
- 13 Goldsborough, NC - to Margaret McLaughton, Dandamach, NC
- 14 Greensborough, NC - red CDS tied to small piece
- 15 Greensborough, NC - blue CDS tied pair 20 cent plus #12 paying 50 cent rate
- 16 Greensborough, NC - blue CDS ties 10 cent with #11 for 30 cent rate to Morgantown, NC
- 17 Greensborough, NC - blue CDS - 3 margin copy
- 18 Jefferson, NC, MS date 29 to Miss. Cocker

- 19 Kingston, NC - printed cover to Speaker of Senate
- 20 Milton, NC - September (23), to Hale & Co.
- 21 Oxford, NC - April 11 - Stamp rouletted to Louisburg, NC
- 22 Oxford, NC - April 12 - Rouletted over 10 cent black provisional handstamp to Salisbury
- 23 Oxford, NC - April 13 - to Mrs. James Lone, Anderson, NC
- 24 Salem, NC - December 25, 1864 to Mr. Soloman turned cover with #11 used from Salem on inside
- 25 Tarboro, NC - April 25 - on back of cover - cover front paid and paid 10
- 26 Weldon, NC - December 23, 1864 - to Gen. Clingman
- 27 Wilmington, NC - brown and blue wallpaper cover to Dr. Canelton
- 28 Wilmington, NC - September 3 - right sheet margin copy
- 29 Wilmington, NC - October 20, 1864 - blockade copy to Bringham Eng. To Thomas Hunt
- 30 Windsor, NC - March 26 - brown wrapping paper cover
- 31 Woodstock, NC - September 28 - Missent to Williamsboro, NC

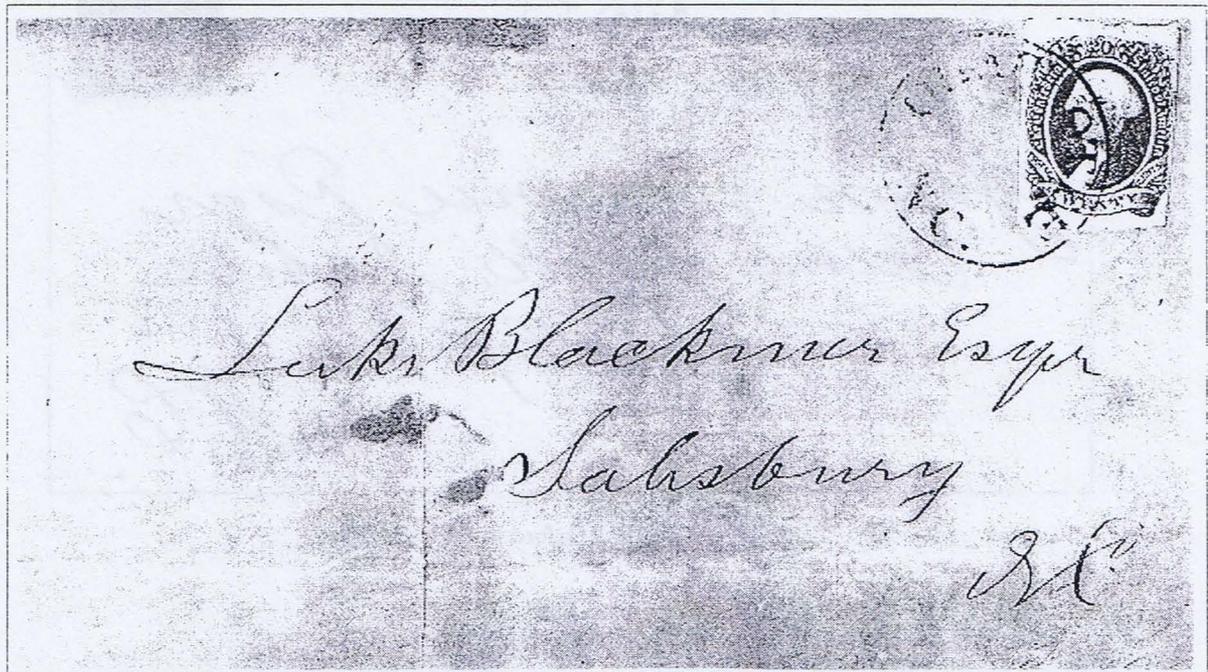
Fake Covers

Bisect - 3 known

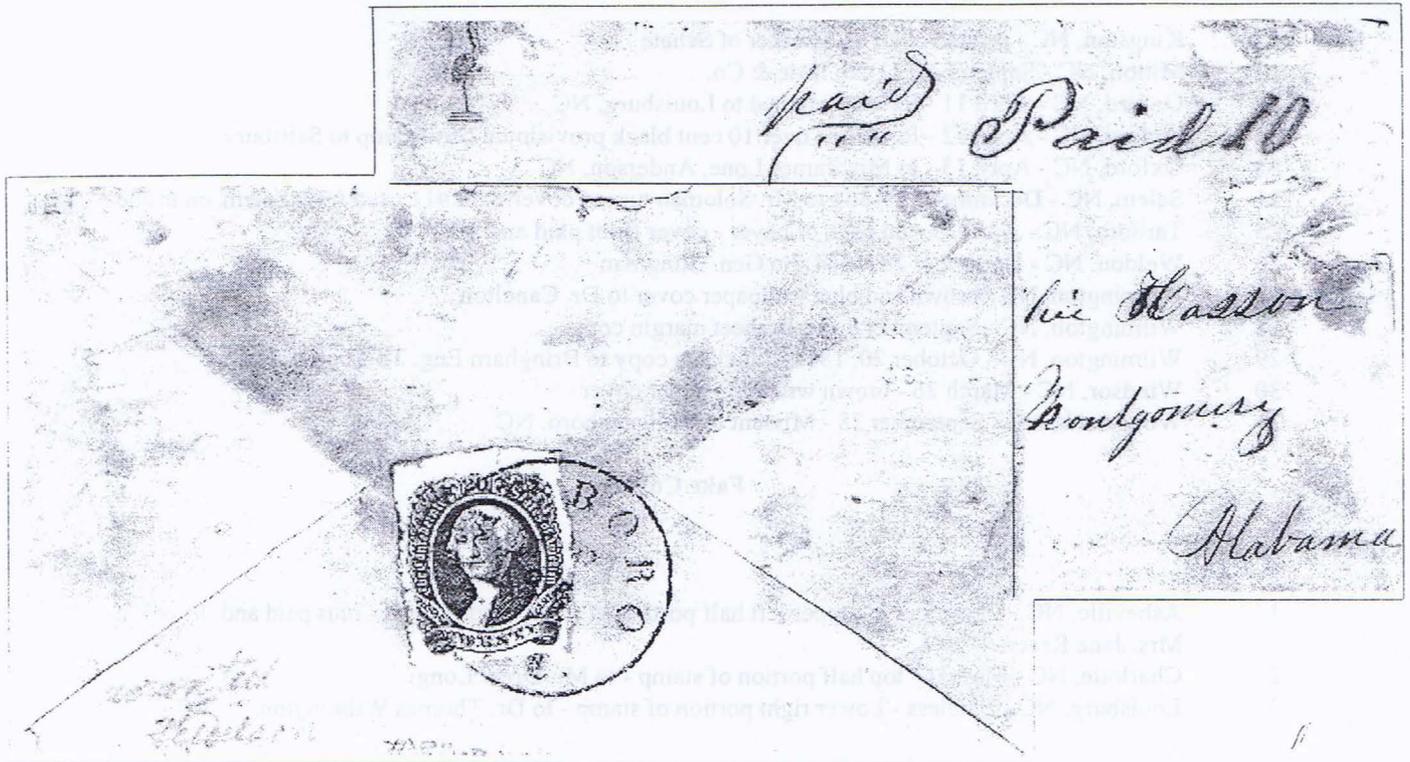
- 1 Asheville, NC - December 6 - upper left half portion of stamp tied by grid - plus paid and 10 - to Mrs. Jane Reece
- 2 Charlotte, NC - May 31 - top half portion of stamp - to Mr. Drew Long
- 3 Louisburg, NC - Dateless - Lower right portion of stamp - to Dr. Thomas Wilmington, NC

Full stamp - 5 known

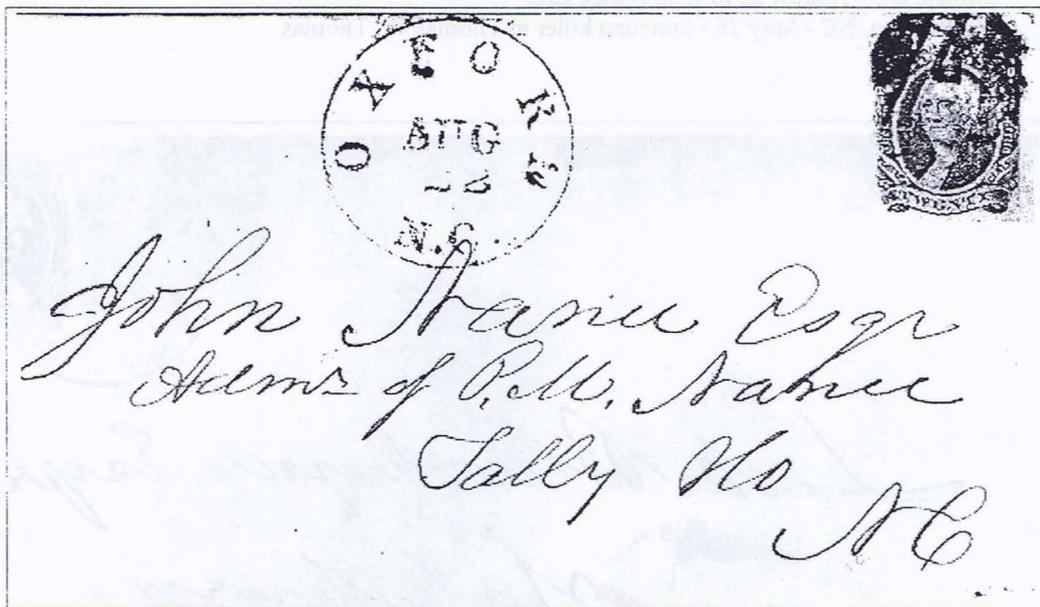
- 1 Chapel Hill, NC - December 10 - to Mrs. Sallie Ball
- 2 Longville, NC - MS cancel to B.F. Hany, Oxford, NC
- 3 Louisburg, NC - dateless CDS - this stamp used over US U-10
- 4 Oxford, NC - August 22 to John Nance Esq.
- 5 Washington, NC - May 28 - Sunburst killer to Thomas W. Thomas



Genuine Listing #6 - Charlotte to Salisbury on a wrapper



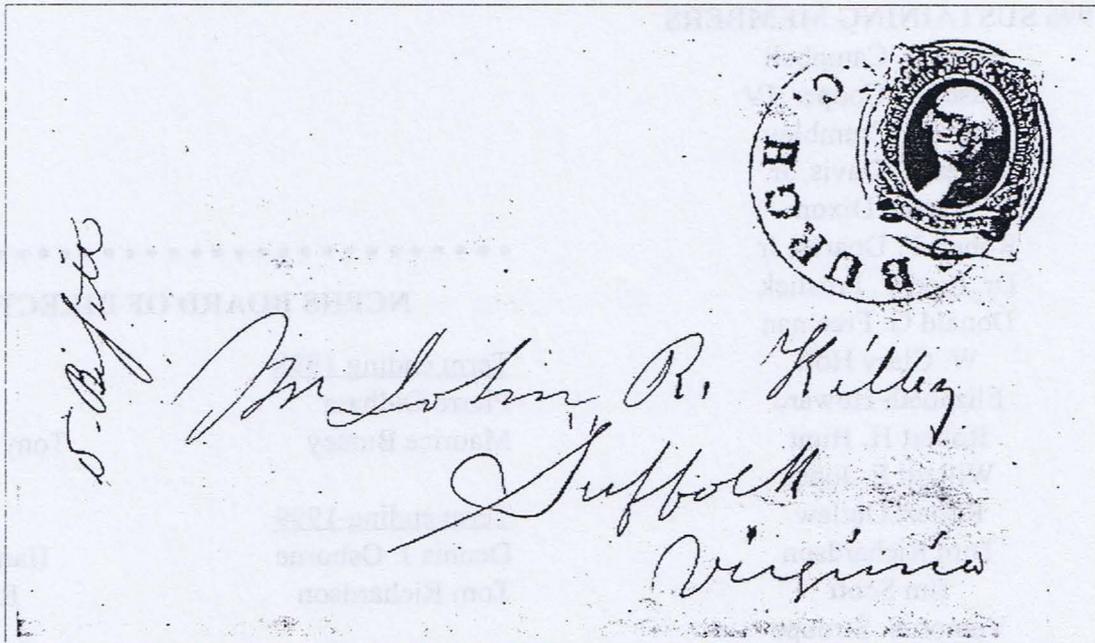
Genuine Listing #24 - Tarboro to Montgomery, Ala.



Fake Listing #4 - Oxford to Tally Ho



Listing #23 - December 25, 1864 to Mr. Soloman.
Turned cover with CSA #11 used from Salem on inside.



Fake Cover #3 - Louisburgh to Suffolk over a 3¢ PSE

