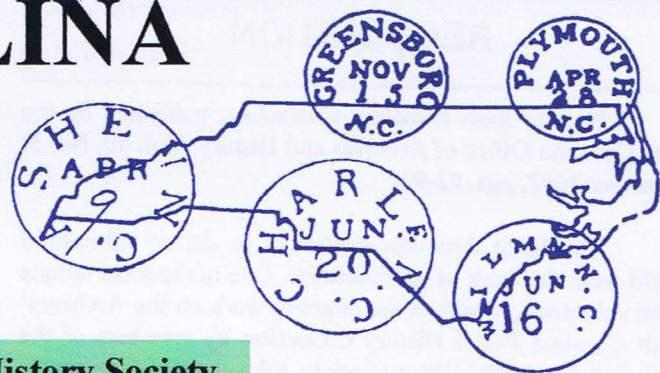


NORTH CAROLINA POSTAL HISTORIAN

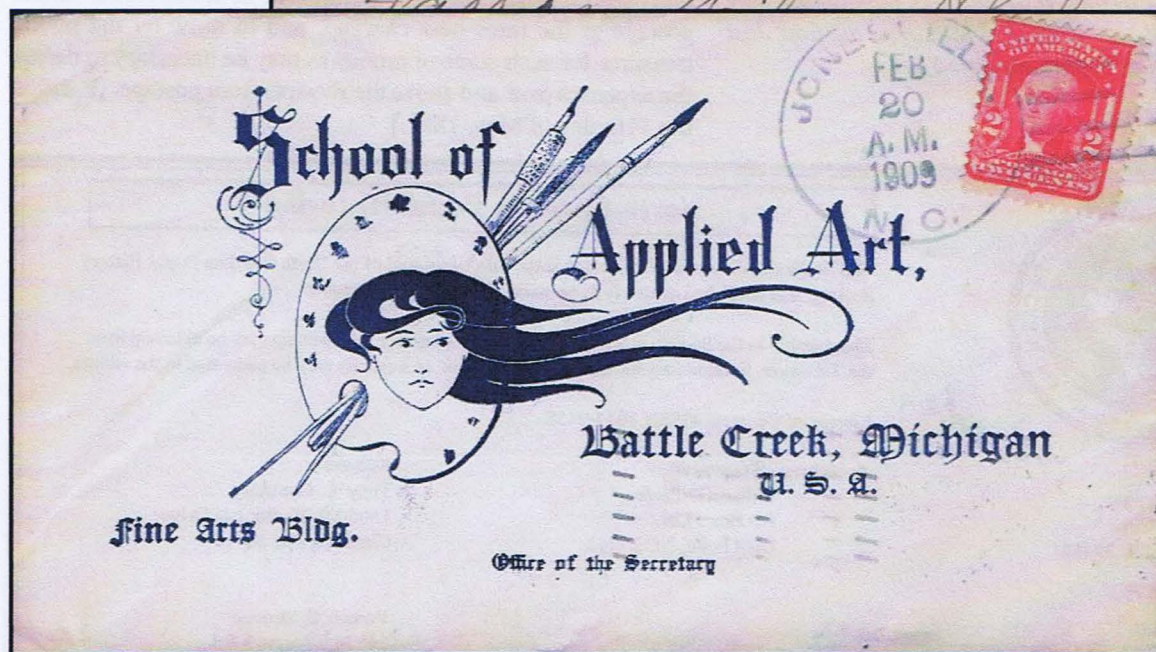
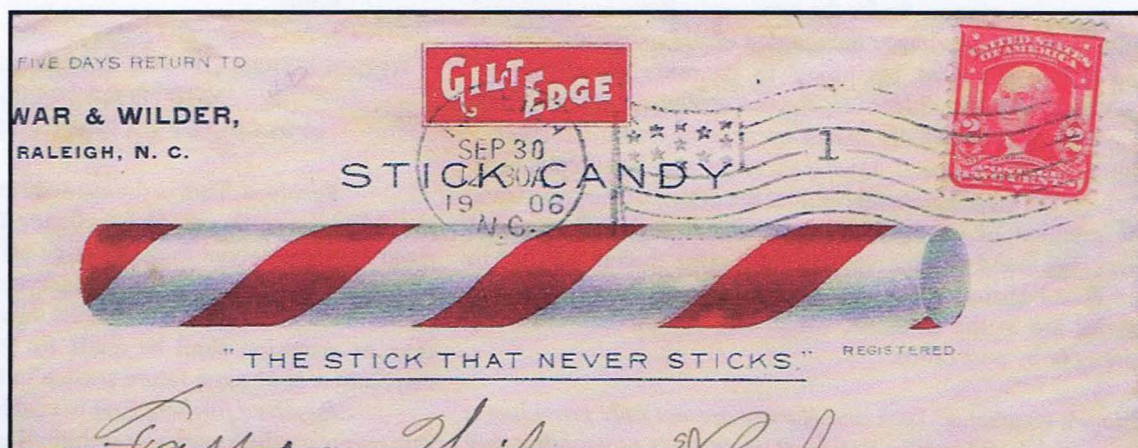
The Journal of the North Carolina Postal History Society



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Whole 81



Cancels as Part of the Postal Industrial Revolution

Affiliate #155 of the American Philatelic Society



RECOGNITION

Excerpt from *Carolina Comments*, published by the North Carolina Office of Archives and History, Vol. 50, No. 5, September 2002, pgs. 92-93.

The State Archives continues to derive substantial benefit from the work of its volunteers. One of the most unique of the volunteer projects is the ongoing work on the Archives' North Carolina Postal History Collection by members of the North Carolina Postal History Society. Like clockwork on nearly every Monday for four years, Richard F. Winter and Harvey G. Tilles have driven from the Triad area to Raleigh in order to examine envelopes and letters in the Archives for the purpose of locating, identifying, and describing nineteenth-century postal covers and markings. So far the persistent efforts has produced more than 490 previously unrecorded postal markings. Winter and Tilles are now beginning to examine the Archives' collection of twentieth-century North Carolina postal materials. Their work is especially useful because no twentieth-century North Carolina postal markings have yet been cataloged. Perhaps the most beneficial result of the efforts of the two men is the creation of an electronic database that describes postal markings found in Archives' holdings other than those filed in the Postal History Collection. Approximately seven thousand entries are in the database, which can be accessed either by county or by post office.

Editor's comments: Dick and Harvey are not only providing a great and useful service to take state and this society, but they are having a lot of fun doing it! Want to join in on the fun? Just give Dick a call, his phone number is listed below.

IN THIS ISSUE

The Industrial Revolution in the Postal System, The First Decades of the 20th Century	
Tony L. Crumbley	3
A North Carolina Use of United States Postage During the Confederate State Period	
Joe H. Crosby	8
Confederate States Blockade Mourning Cover with Frameline	
James L.D. Monroe	10
A Unique Independent Statehood Cover	
James L.D. Monroe	11
Duck	
Scott Troutman	12
A Collector's Peak into the Past	
Editor	15

RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA, at the FIRST EXTRA SESSION, 1861

Resolved, That in the event the mail service in this State should be discontinued, His Excellency, the Governor, be authorized and empowered to take charge off the post offices and to provide a continuance of the mail service on such routes now in operation as he may deem the public interest required, until such time as provision shall be made for the same, either by the convention or at some future session of the General Assembly.

Resolved further, That to enable the Governor to carry into execution the foregoing resolution he be authorized to collect postage at the rates now charged, and to draw on the public treasurer for such sums of money as may be necessary to defray the expenses over and above the receipts from postage. [Ratified the 11th day of May, 1861.]



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North Carolina Postal Historian

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THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN THE POSTAL SYSTEM The First Decades of the 20th Century - Part 1

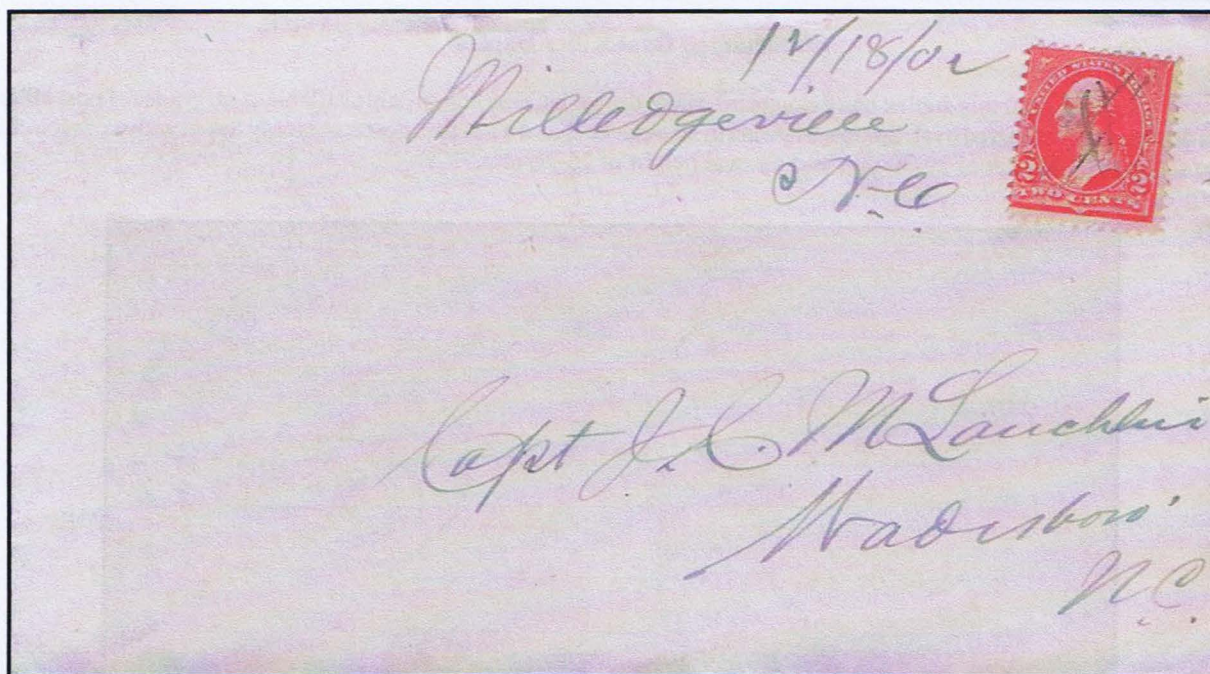
by Tony L. Crumbley

This is the first of a series of articles on the postal markings in the first half of the Twentieth Century -ed.

The first ten years of the last century was quite a time to be alive. The world was changing from the industrial revolution era to the modern era. The country was changing from gas lamps to electric light, horse drawn carriages to automobiles, and hand propelled machinery to electric machinery. This time of change brought about considerable change in the postal system as well. Cancelling devices became consistent as the post office became the sole provider of cancelling devices.

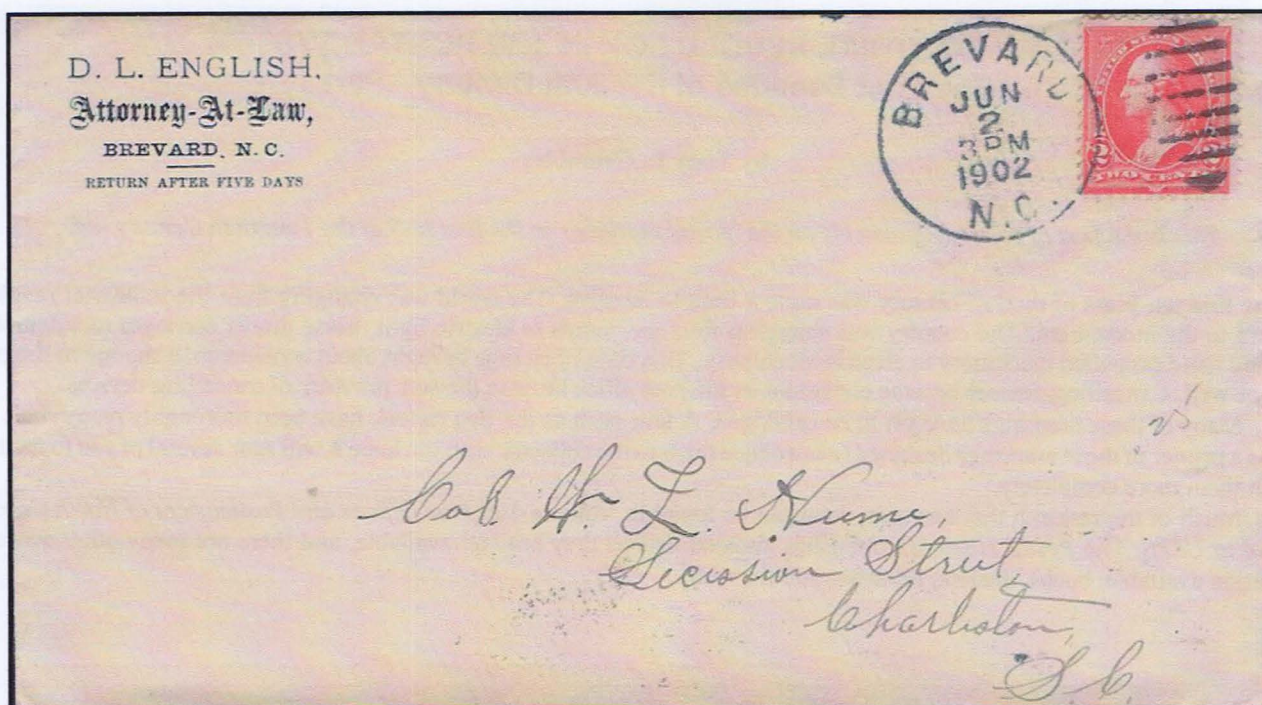
Many of these markings have yet to be cataloged. A few, such as the flag cancel, have been thoroughly researched. This article is a primer of those markings designed to introduce them to the collector with the hope it will spur several of you to focus and research them more completely.

Much of the research that has been done can be found in Volume 4 of *Post Offices and Postmasters of North Carolina, Colonial to USPS*. The *Postal Historian* publishes updated lists as they become available, and there are many other sources of information available: books, dealers, libraries, and the web.



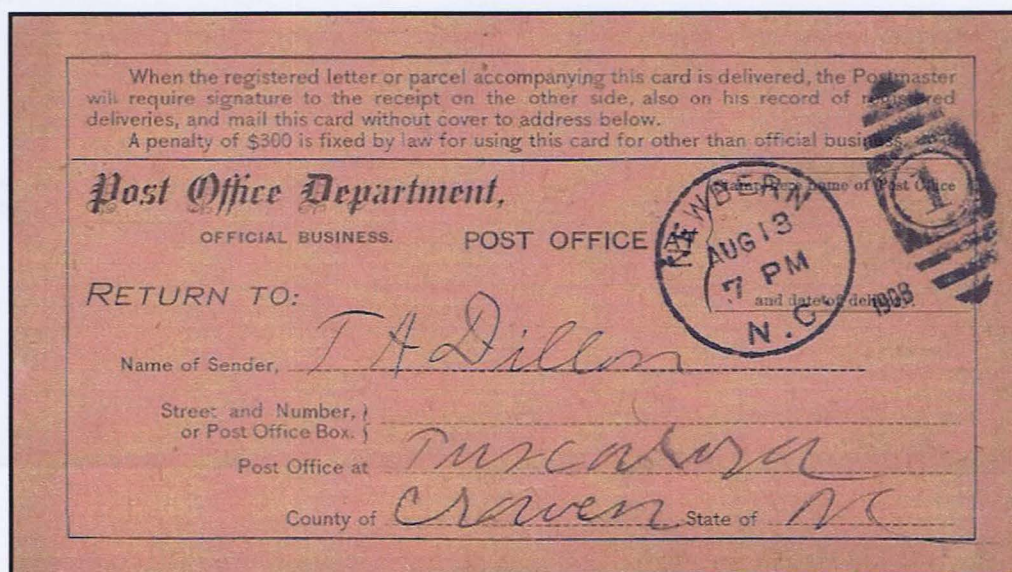
Manuscript Cancel

A carry over from earlier years; the use of manuscript cancels continued into the early part of the century. They are more common as RFD cancels but some small post offices still used them. What is the latest manuscript post office cancel in your collection?



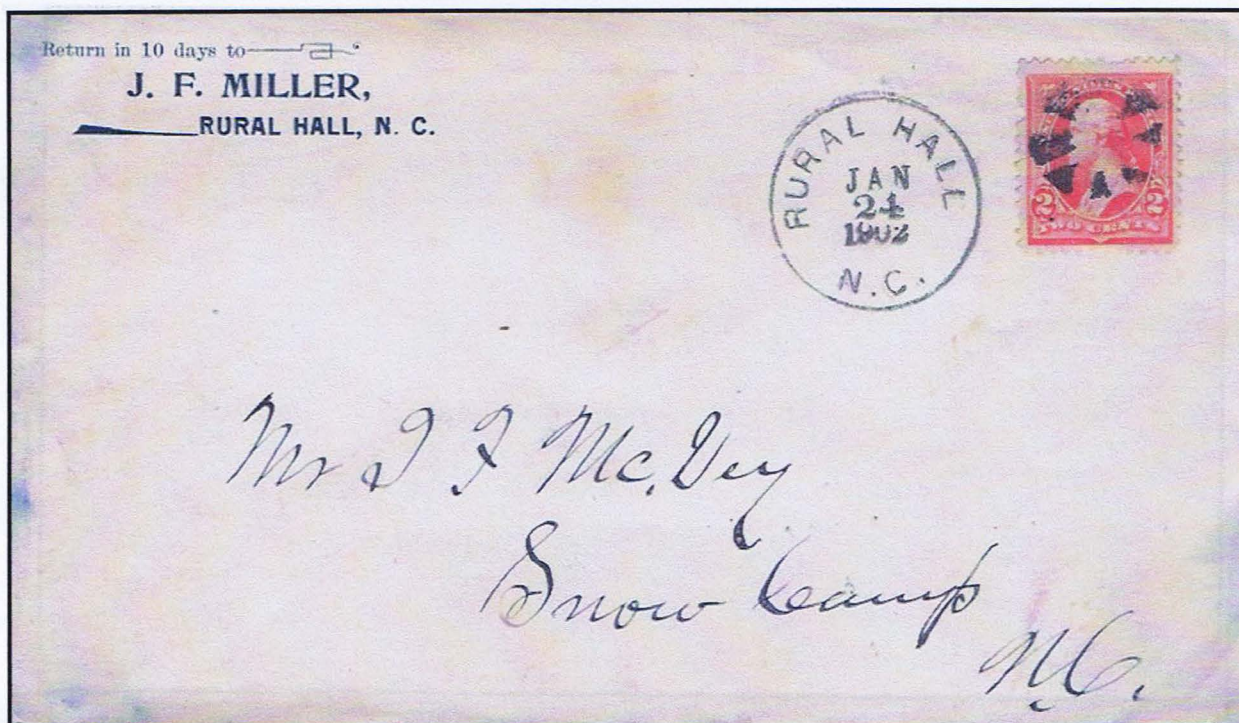
Barred Oval Killer Duplex

Around 1900 this duplex hand cancel of simple design became commonly available at all grades of post offices. The design was of a barred oval. Some variations in size can be found. They are most commonly found with a cds (circular date stamp) of diameter of 29-30 mm and an oval height of 25-26 mm.



Numbered Barred Oval Killer Duplex

In the mid -1870 's a standardized duplex hand cancel with an oval killer became available to all the larger cities. The killer design included a number or letter to designate a branch, station, or a specific clerk. This hand stamp is commonly referred to as the football killer because of its similar shape. The cds is typically 25 mm diameter and the killer is 33 mm high by 15 mm wide. By the turn of the century, many smaller post offices were using these hand stamps.



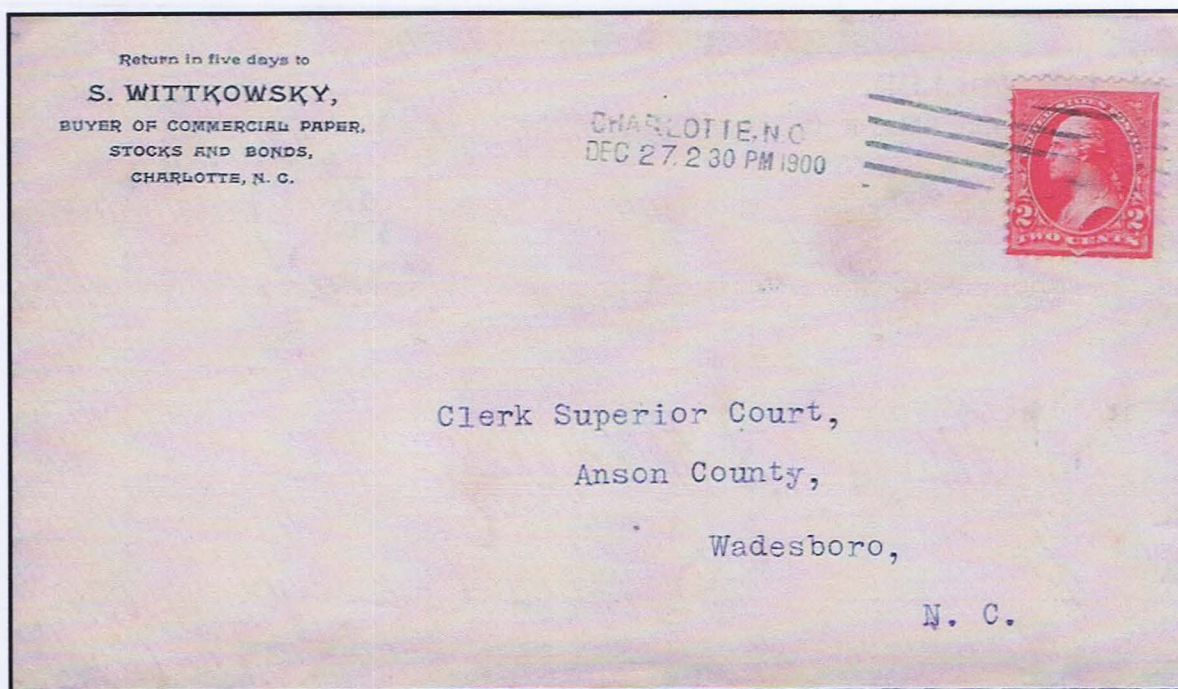
Cork Killers

By the turn of the century, the cork killers became fewer and fewer, but many small offices continued to use creative markings carved from cork or rubber bottle stoppers, or from wood. These devices were utilized in two separate strikes, one for the cds, and one for the killer.



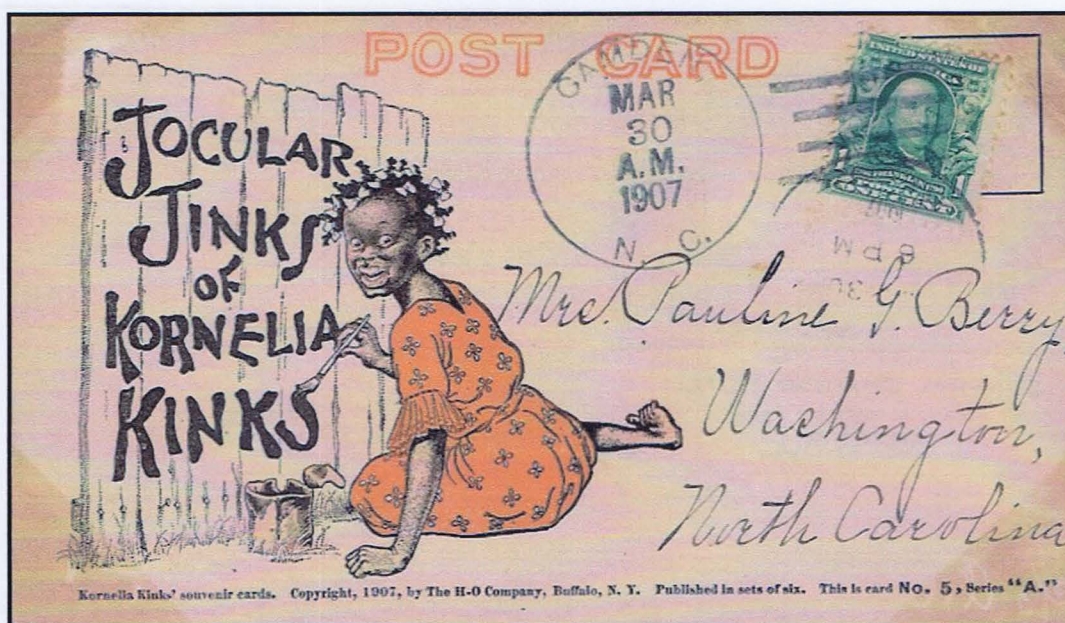
Straight Line Cancels

Several post offices used straight line postmarks to cancel their mail. These are often found in blue and purple inks as well as black. Most were made from locally available printers type.



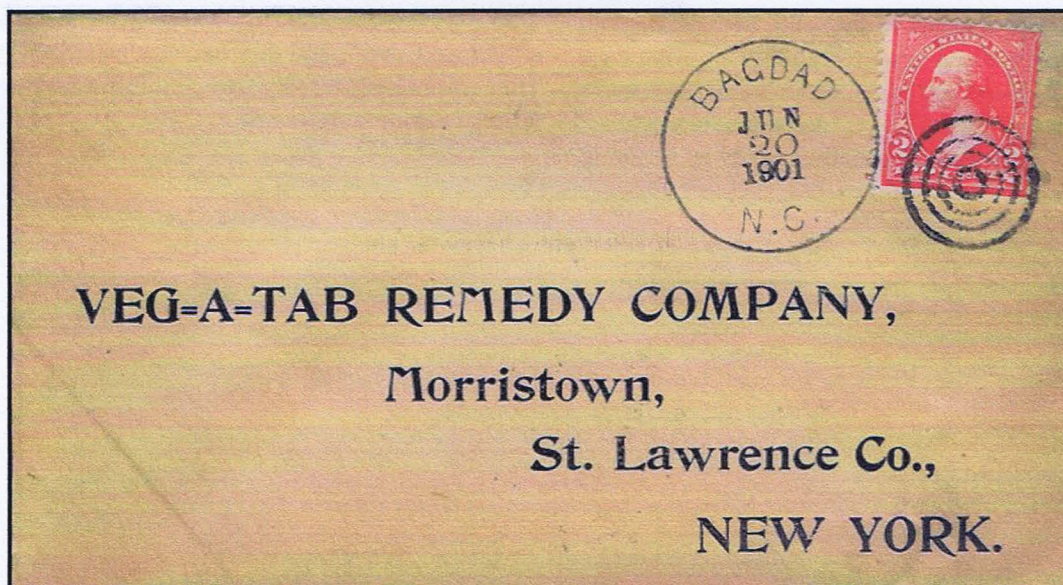
Hampden Machine Cancel

Only one city in North Carolina used the Hampden machine cancel and only one type has been recorded. It was used in Charlotte from 20 November 1899 until 15 August 1901. The Hampden was replaced as it deteriorated rapidly.



Duplex with Bar Killer

The post office began issuing simple duplex cancelling devices with four bar killers to third and fourth class offices in 1906. These hand stamps were uniform in the block letters, and in the location of N.C. at the bottom of the hand stamp. The duplex nature of the cancel is confirmed by the fact that the bars are always parallel to the lines of the date. The cds rim is 31 mm in diameter, and the vertical height of the bars is 13-14 mm. The end of the bars vary in shape and length. The four bar hand stamps are the most common of the era. Little research has been done on the markings.



Bulls-eye or Target Killers

The bulls-eye or target killer is one of the more common cancels used at this time. It came both as a separate hand stamp and as a duplex cancel. The great majority of the bulls-eye killers were a standard 16 mm outside diameter.

THE STORY OF A TURNED COVER

by W. Clary Holt

Shortly after I returned to my law office in Burlington, N.C. after World War II, the receptionist came in and told me that a man wanted to see me about some stamps. I greeted him and introduced myself. He told me he had two Confederate stamps he wanted to sell. We went into the library, and he placed two letters upon the table for me to examine.

One was an envelope addressed to "Wm Stafford Esq Clover Orchard NC." It was mailed from Raleigh, N.C. A CDS cancelled a 10-cent Confederate No.2. The other was a folded letter addressed to "William Stafford Agent Clover Orchard M Co Alamance County NC" and sent from "Rock Spring PO Orange County NC" according to letter portion. The address side showed a manuscript "Saxapahaw NC April 15th and the 5-cent blue Confederate No. 4 pen cancelled.

Both letters were orders for cloth from the Clover Orchard Manufacturing Company. Upon examination I was horrified to see that someone, trying to pull them off, had damaged each stamp. I explained to the owner the problem with the damaged stamps and that I was not interested in buying them. He kept insisting, what would I give him for them? I think I finally said something like \$5.00, but really didn't want to do it. I gave him the name of some dealers in Raleigh and Greensboro and suggested he try them. I bid him good-bye and good luck.

I had forgotten about the incident when possibly 6 to 8 months later he came back. With a smile on his face, he said, "Mr. Holt, you were correct. Nobody wants them. Will you still pay me \$5.00 for them?" Reluctantly, I gave the young man a five-dollar bill, took the letters with the damaged stamps, and stored them away in the back of my Confederate book. Several years passed. I was going through the stored items and carefully examined the damaged properties. Much to my amazement, in the opening the envelope, I found it was a turned cover. On the inside was a pretty comer copy of a Confederate States No. 2, very neatly cancelled. Upon seeing this I felt somewhat guilty in what I had paid the young man due to my negligence in not thoroughly examining the items when he first presented them. Both now occupy a place in my Confederate collection.

I suppose this experience illustrates two lessons for stamp collectors. First, do not damage a stamp cover by pulling it off the cover. If you are intent upon removing it, do so properly with fluid or moisture. The second one is to examine very carefully anything presented to you, both inside and out.

One of the areas of Confederate philately that makes this era most interesting, and in many ways unique, is the creation and use of what is called "Adversity Covers." The old adage of "necessity is the mother of invention" applies most aptly. In the South there was a serious shortage of paper, and this

was painfully felt with respect to personal stationery. Many ingenious ways were devised to overcome this inconvenience. Among these was the use of wallpaper, leaves from books, maps, etc. In this group is the "turned cover." As letters were received in envelopes, they were opened carefully, usually by steaming.

They were then refolded "inside out." When reused, they became a "Turned Cover", and they had stamps affixed on both sides. They are normally displayed by slitting the envelope and folding it back to show both stamps.

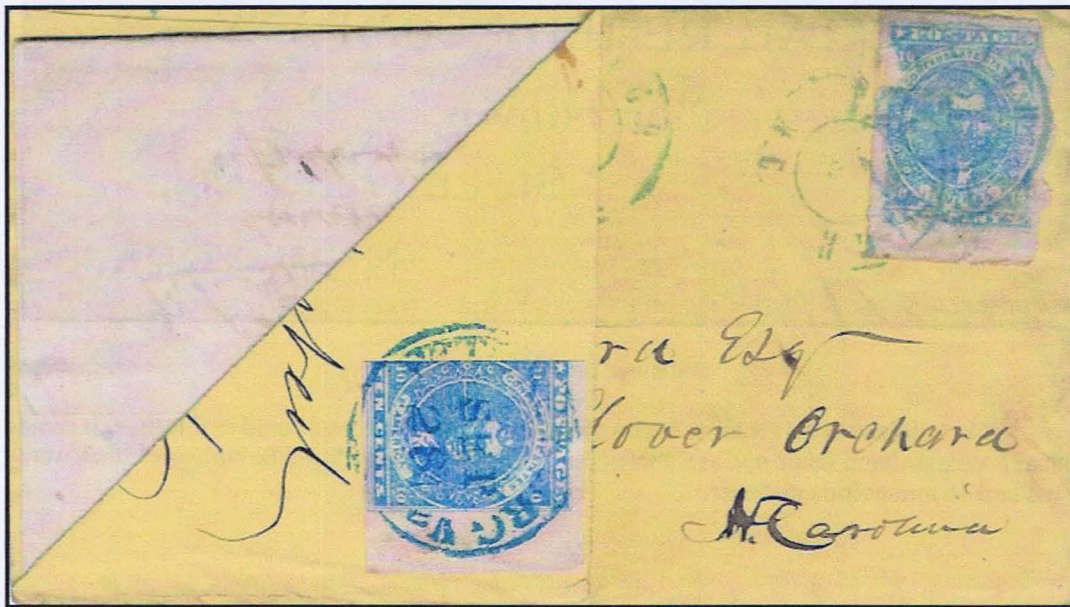


Figure 1

Turned cover with damaged CSA #2 on outside and very fine copy on inside



Figure 2

Folded adversity letter made from a ruled tablet sheet with damaged CSA #4

A NORTH CAROLINA USE OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE DURING THE CONFEDERATE STATE PERIOD

by Joe H. Crosby

Tony Crumbley has set the record straight on the true period of independent state usage of United States postage after North Carolina's official date of secession on May 20, 1861 until its admission to the Confederacy on May 27, 1861 (See *Setting The Record Straight*, NCPHS Newsletter, Winter 1996, pp. 12-13). There he reported that only six cities have recorded independent state usage covers from North Carolina, illustrating May 23rd from Jefferson and May 27th from Hamptonville.

So, May 27, 1861 is considered independent state use? But the whole point of the article was to say that the listings or May 21, 1861 as the official date of secession were incorrect and to clarify that the North Carolina Convention had voted to dissolve North Carolina's relationship with the other states on May 20, 1861.

If we are to count May 20 and May 27th in the independent state period, that would make it eight days, not seven as Crumbley indicates. If we are to count May 20th and say that May 26th is the last day of the independent state period of use, then May 27th becomes the First Day United States postage could be used in North Carolina as a Confederate State. That is precisely what the *The New Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Handbook* says--that the Confederate State use period is May 27 through May 31, 1861. In fact, New Dietz lists Hamptonville as Confederate State Usage- and does not list Hamptonville as Independent State Usage.

If I had a vote (being a non-member of the NCPHS) I

would vote for May 27 as being the start of the Confederate State period, (and having corresponded with Tony, he agrees). Having been set straight by Tony, I would vote for May 20 as being the start of the Independent State period of use of United States postage in North Carolina. That makes: the May 27, 1861 Hamptonville cover which Tony illustrated a true FIRST DAY OF CONFEDERATE STATE USE IN NORTH CAROLINA !!

That being said, you will note that Gold Hill, N.C. is listed in New Dietz as one of the thirteen North Carolina cities to have recorded Confederate State Usage. The basis of that Gold Hill listing is the very cover that is the subject of this article. Several years ago I discovered a SECOND DAY OF CONFEDERATE STATE USE IN NORTH CAROLINA from Gold Hill, May 28th. (Figure 1). The United States three cent issue of 1857 is nicely tied by a black seven bar grid killer. This circular date stamp has no year date; the cover has no backstamp and no contents; not even any docketing to indicate the year of use. So, you ask, how can I claim it is May 28, 1861? The cover is simply addressed to Mr. C. T. or C. F. Bernhardt, Trinity College, N.C. We all know that Trinity College was located in Randolph County, N.C. from 1859 until 1892, when it was moved to Durham and became Duke University. I went to the Duke University Archives and found (Figure 2) the Catalogue of Trinity College for 1860 - 61. On page 10 (Figure 3) bearing the list or members of the Freshman Class by county is "C.F. Bernhardt Rowan". It is most likely that the middle initial on my cover is an "F". Since there is only one Bernhardt listed at Trinity

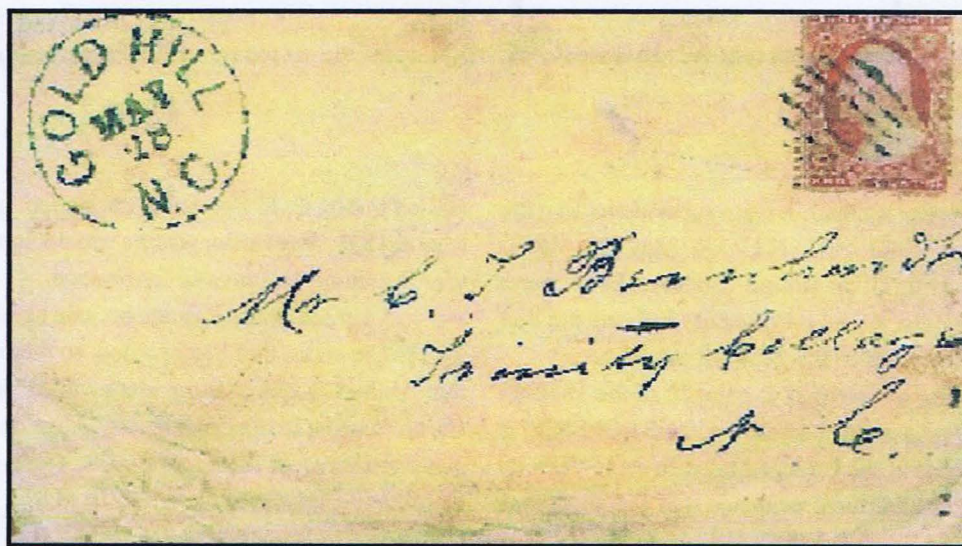


Figure 1

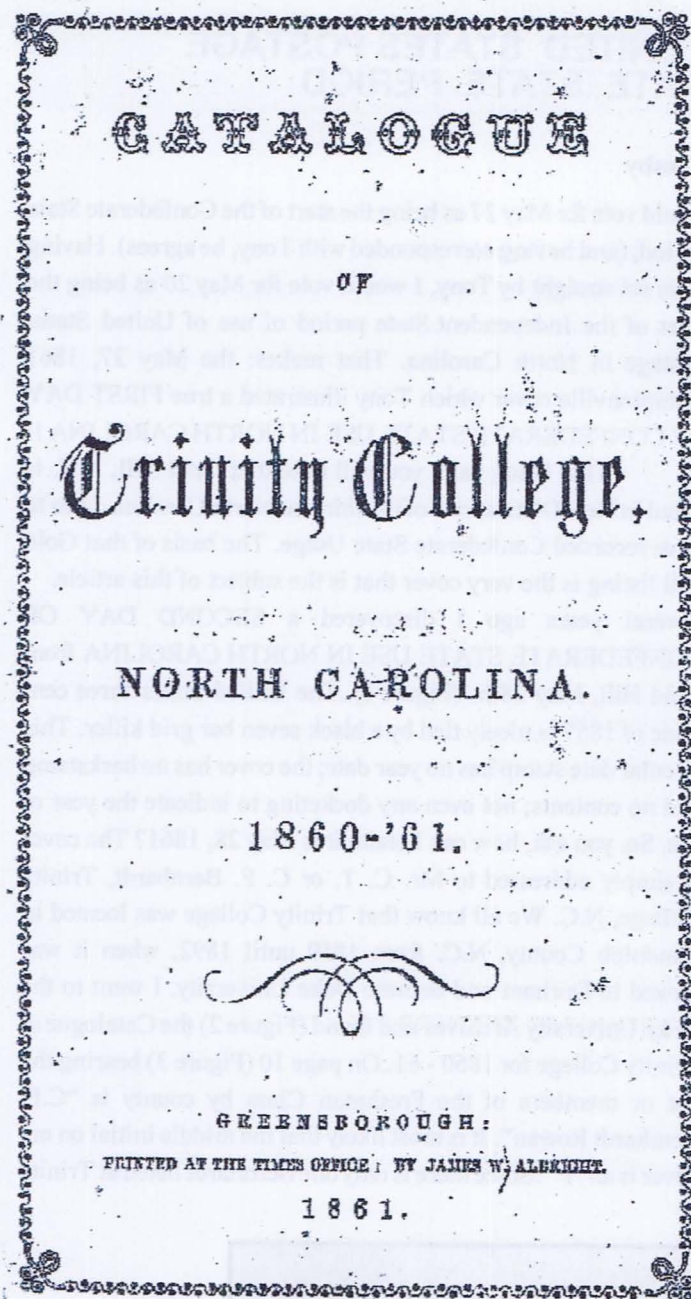


Figure 2

College for the school year 1860-61, it is strong evidence that the cover was mailed at Gold Hill, N.C. on May 28, 1861. Significantly, Gold Hill is in Rowan County. Even more significantly, the archivist at Duke University informs me that C.F. Bernhardt's name is not in the 1859-60 catalogue.

It is interesting to note that at page 22 of the 1860-61 Trinity College Catalogue under the heading "POST OFFICE" it states "Our post office is at the College hence direct to "Trinity College, N.C." This is additional evidence that the cover was

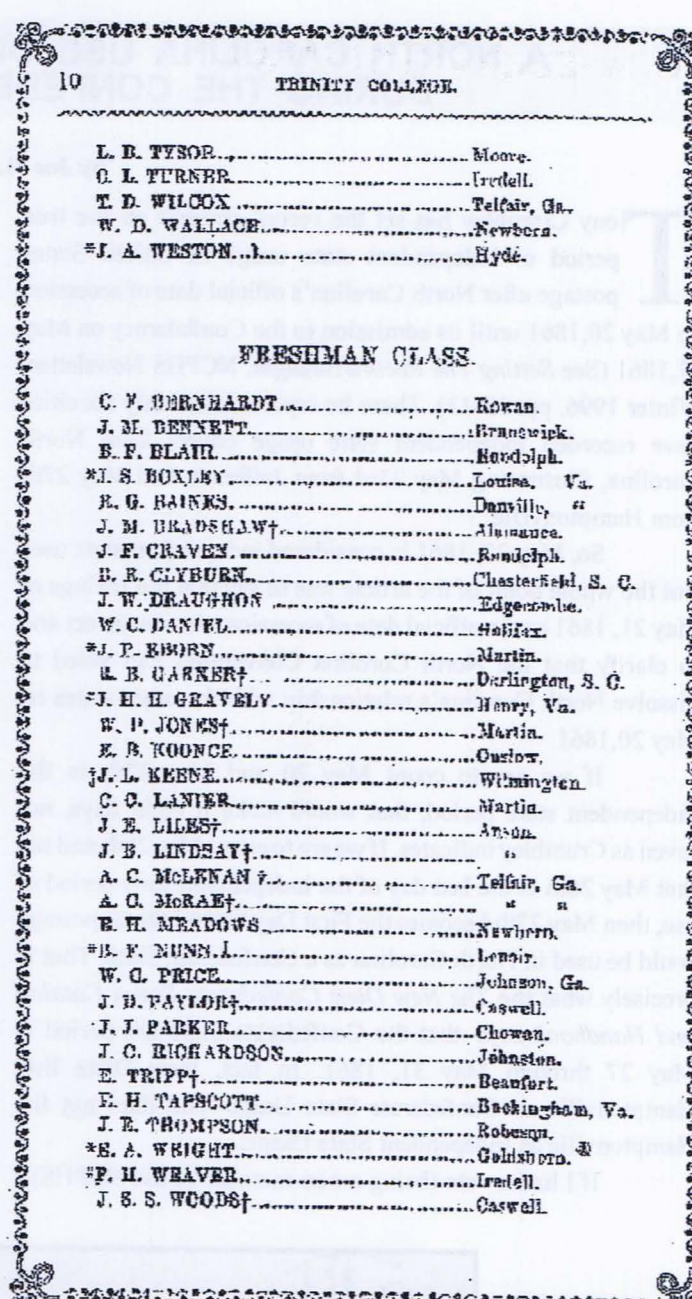


Figure 3

mailed to Mr. C. F. Bernhardt, the student at Trinity College in May of 1861. Any earlier year he was not in school, and any later year the stamp was invalid for postage.

United States Postage became invalid for use after May 31, 1861 in states that had seceded, so there were only *five days* that United States stamps were valid for postage in North Carolina while in the Confederacy. Most importantly, that is the *shortest* period of *any state* on the Table of Secession. North Carolina Postal History sure can be FUN !

CONFEDERATE STATES BLOCKADE MOURNING COVER WITH FRAMELINE

by James L.D. Monroe

President Lincoln forbade trade with the seceded states on April 16, 1861, and later that month proclaimed the blockade of Southern ports. The blockade runners were crucial in the receipt of vast quantities of military supplies and in maintaining the lines of communication with Europe. The transfer points for both cargoes and mail were principally Nassau and Bermuda.

Mail reaching the Confederate Atlantic Coast ports on blockade runners generally are hand stamped either "SHIP" or "STEAMSHIP". Rate markings, generally in manuscript, reflect the regular 5¢ and 10¢ single letter rate (or multiples thereof) plus a 2¢ fee for the shipmaster. Normally the "SHIP" or "STEAMSHIP" markings are accompanied by town (port) postmarks; most of the Atlantic Coast blockade-run letters were received at Charleston, Savannah or Wilmington.

Rarely does a Confederate stamp appear on an incoming blockade cover. When it does, it is generally a letter forwarded to an inland destination beyond the port of entry. The above cover is one of these rare instances. It has a 10¢ milky blue Archer and Daly frameline (Scott #10), and is the only known

frameline on a blockade cover and only one of four known framelines on a mourning cover.

The cover is addressed to Miss Virginia A. Knox, Fredricksburg, Virginia and has a twice struck Wilmington, North Carolina, October 9 (1863) postmark with a manuscript "2" due mark. It also has "Per Steamer *Flora*" written at the top left of the cover and is handstamped "SHIP". At the bottom left there is a message in pencil which reads, "do you expect a box off steamer from Europe - if so write me at Columbia T. A. Ball". T.A. Ball was Thomas A. Ball, a partner in the famed firm of Keatinge and Ball who were printers of Confederate currency and one general issue 10¢ stamp (Scott #12).

The steamer *Flora* arrived in Wilmington on October 8, 1863 from Bermuda one day before the letter was postmarked. The *Flora* operated as an Atlantic Coast blockade runner from August 1863 to January 1864, and made nine successful runs through the Federal Fleet out of ten attempts. While sailing to Halifax from Bermuda for repairs, *Flora* floundered and was lost at sea, on or about, January 11, 1864.



Rare Mourning Blockade cover with Confederate States Frameline

A UNIQUE INDEPENDENT STATEHOOD COVER

by James L.D. Monroe

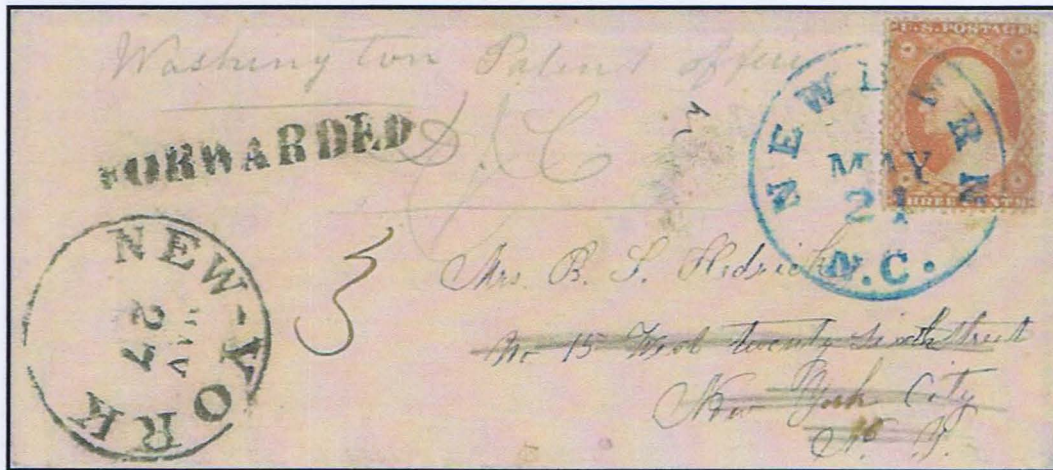
North Carolina seceded from the Union on May 20, 1861, and was admitted just seven days later to the Confederacy on May 27, 1861. Because North Carolina held its Independent State status for the shortest period of time of any Confederate State, North Carolina Independent State covers are quite scarce.

The above cover is unique in that it has a blue Newbern, North Carolina postmark dated May 21 (1861), which was North Carolina's second day as an Independent State, and a New York City "Forwarded" handstamp and postmark dated May 27 (1861), which is the date North Carolina was admitted to the Confederacy.

The addressee on the cover is Mrs. B. S. Hedrick whose

husband, Professor Benjamin S. Hedrick, was appointed to the U.S. Patent Office as "1st Assistant Examiner" effective April 10, 1861, at an annual salary of \$1,600. Apparently, the sender was unaware of the Hedrick's relocation to Washington, D.C. and wrote to Mrs. Hedrick at her former address. In New York City, the "No.15 West Twenty Sixth Street, New York City, N.Y." address was lined out in pencil and the envelope readdressed "Washington Patent Office, D.C." The U.S. postage employed was the 3¢ dull red (Scott #26) of 1857 and the cover has a manuscript "3" forwarding postage due mark.

It is most unlikely that there is another cover in existence from any Secessionist State that has two postmarks, one as an Independent State and the other as a Confederate State. This is why this extremely interesting cover is truly unique.



Scott #26 with a blue Newbern May 21 (1861) cds and
a New York May 27 (1861) forwarding cds

DUCK

by Scott Troutman

Duck is in the northeastern corner of North Carolina, a place as foreign and unvisited by most Carolinians as Murphy is on the southwestern corner. When I first visited Duck in the 1960's it was a major adventure into nothingness to reach the tiny hamlet. On my last visit in 2000, it was a tour past quarter million dollar homes lining the road like pickets on a fence, up a road jammed with summer visitors, and that found Duck housing a much dreaded Burger King and a Texaco station. The history of this town and its transformation is lovingly recounted in a new book "Duck: An Outer Banks Village" by Judith D. Mercier. I have extracted some of the information from that book to give you a feel for the town and its history - postal and otherwise.

Duck lies on the Outer Banks on a half mile wide spit of sand that extends north from Nags Head into Virginia. Today these are called the Currituck Banks, but for most of Duck's history they were just called the North Banks.

The area that became Duck was originally the summer hunting ground of the Poteskeet Indians. The Poteskeet's winter headquarters was near Mamie on the mainland of Currituck County. In the summer they canoed over to the North Banks to fish, gather shellfish, and hunt deer which populated the island. In that time the North Banks were a string of islands with open inlets to Currituck sound from the ocean. Currituck Sound was tidal salt water like Pamlico Sound.

It wasn't until the early 1700's that the Poteskeet's encountered white men on the banks. They had heard of the earlier dealings between the Roanokes and whites on Roanoke Island in the late 1500's and were rightfully wary. When they came over one year to hunt, they found some sunburnt whites had made homes there and the Indians were run off at gun point. In 1715 a treaty was signed giving the Poteskeets hunting rights on the banks, but the end was in sight for them. By the 1780's deeds were being granted to the land on the banks.

The new inhabitants found themselves on a windy piece of land with little water and constant blowing sand. They lived off the land by fishing, hunting, and by plundering shipwrecks that were driven ashore in bad weather. The inlets, which numbered as many as six at times, closed one by one until in 1828 the last of the inlets closed during a hurricane. This closure caused the Currituck Sound to gradually change to fresh water, and it became an ideal habitat for ducks and geese. They came in by the hundreds of thousands.

By 1850 the area around Duck had only about twelve inhabitants. So desolate was the area, that when the Civil War broke out, nobody on either side even bothered with the North Banks. But ships continued to founder all along the Outer Banks and the Life Saving Station system that would become the Coast Guard was instituted. In 1873 the Caffey's Island Rescue Station was authorized just north of Duck, and it opened on December 7, 1874. The locals were recruited to man it. Originally it was only open from October through March. Pay was \$40 a month (a fortune to the bankers) and \$3 per rescue done during the months

the station was closed. Later it was opened year round. There were not many folks out there. As late as 1915 there were only 12 families at Duck.

It wasn't until 1908 that it even got the name Duck. That year Lloyd A. Toler decided to submit a petition to Washington for a post office. The government sent him back the forms, and one question was what do you want to call the town? The form said "Choose a name neither too long nor too hard to spell". From his place he could see the whole sound covered with ruddies, teals, and canvasbacks. Toler printed the word "Duck" and sent the papers off.

That summer, Toler got word to come to the mainland, and when he returned on June 28, 1908 "Toler stepped off the landing with a metal box. He kept it locked, held it tight and close to his chest, walked slowly, then picked up his pace, almost swaggering by the time he reached the store he owned. It wasn't every day that a man from the North Banks was given a government job and carried the contents of a United States Post Office in his hands. The next morning, Toler was the area's first postmaster, his store the first post office in the newly named village of Duck. Indications are the mail was carried north to Corolla where it took a mailboat to the mainland.

In 1920 Duck shifted counties. The General Assembly, thought it would be easier and more cost effective for all of the North Banks communities lying south of Corolla to be in one county [God knows why]. They plucked Duck out of Currituck County and gave it to Dare County by shifting the county line by a couple of miles. The people of Duck were not consulted, as what used to be a short boat trip across the sound to Currituck for court house business, now became a day long trip to Manteo. But nobody but the Duck residents cared. That year land in Duck was going for \$3 an acre.

Duck hunting was big business in the early 1900's. There was one formal hunting club, the Powder Ridge club and locals worked as guides. Mostly ducks were just shot to be sold. In one day in 1950, two brothers, Russell and Van Griggs, shot 892 ruddy ducks in one day. Shooting 100 ducks in a day was not worthy enough to even get a mention in the newspaper.

The depression brought Duck some business. Frank Stick, a developer on the North Banks, had noted that the banks moved eastward at 5 feet per year. He talked the Work Projects Administration into constructing the dune dikes down the Outer Banks and from 1934 until 1944 Duck hosted a camp of workers sent to construct the dikes which were made out of hurricane fence. The people of Duck saw their first movies in the WPA camp and enjoyed dances there.

The outside world continued to encroach on Duck. In 1935 the state government eliminated open grazing. With World War II came the Duck bombing range. Pilots being trained for war, dropped dummy smoke bombs on targets in the sand. From 1941 until 1965 just going up the Duck road could be an ordeal as you had to cross the range which was south of town. But as late as 1950 there were still only 21 families living

at Duck.

Duck Road, the dirt track north from Nags Head, was barely navigable by car. Jeeps could get up it, and one longtime resident had an old bus, that moved on half deflating tires. If it wouldn't move everybody had to get out and push. It wasn't until 1957 that route 12 was extended north to Duck and paved.

In 1980 only 94 people lived in Duck. By 1995, 201

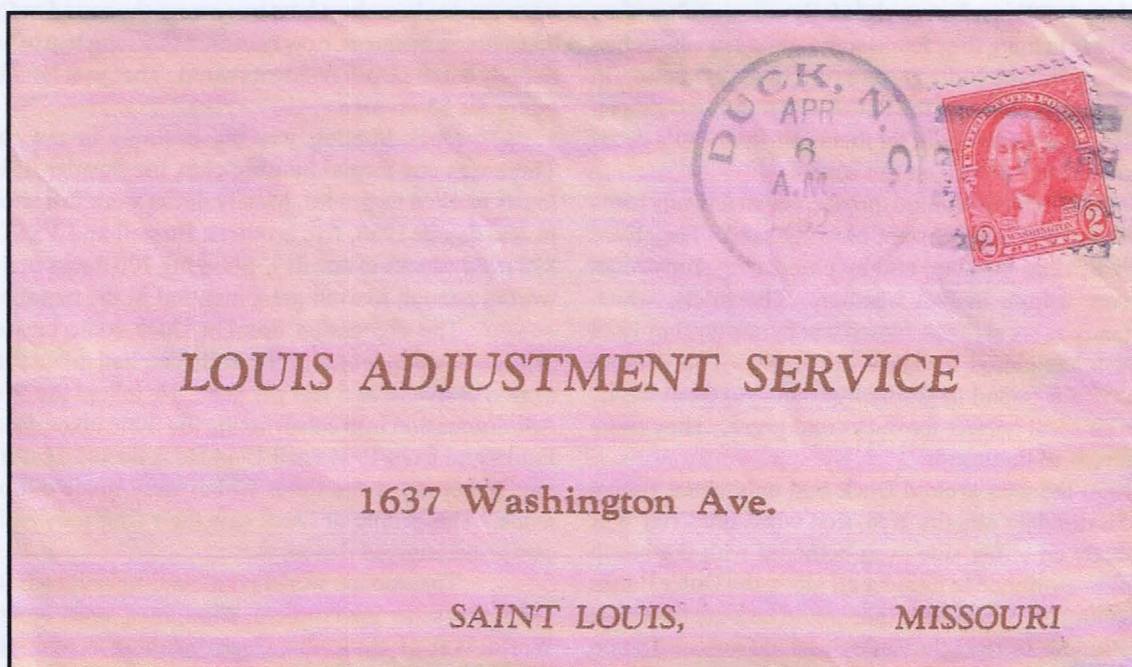
residents. Now, after several efforts to remove the old ordinance from the beach, it seems the whole of Virginia is beating a path to Duck's door.

Bibliography

1. *Duck: An Outer Banks Village*, Judith D. Mercier, John F. Blair publisher, 2001.



1924 cover sent to Mary Midgette at Mashoes, a small Dare County town on the mainland



1932 commercial cover with a DUCK, N.C. cancel.

A COLLECTOR'S PEAK INTO THE PAST

STAMPS WANTED.

Prices paid as follows:

	Per 100
Columbian	25c
12 and 5c	33½
3, 4 and 10c	33½

5c Petersburg, W. E. Bass, P. M., 25c each.

Pleasant Shade, Va., R. E. Davis, P. M., 25c each.

Millbury, 1847, 25c each.

Providence, R. I., 1846. 25c each.

New Haven, Conn., 1845, 50c each.

United Carriers 1849, 25c each.

New York, 1842, 25c each.

St. Louis, 1845, 25c each.

Salem, N. C., 35c each.

Marion, Va., 25 and 50c each.

U. S. 1895, 3c, light blue, 20c per hundred

U. S. old time 3c, with engine on it, 30c per hundred.

U. S. old time 3c, without engine, 15c per hundred.

U. S. black 2c, 40c per hundred.

U. S. 3c round, 20c per hundred.

And one thousand more different kinds wanted, too many to name.

H. E. WALKER,
Warren Plains, N. C.

The adjacent column comes to us from Jerry Roughton via Phil Perkinson. Thanks, gentlemen! It is from the Warren Plains (Warren County) *The Peoples Paper* of 20 December 1895.

It should be interesting to compute the increase in 1895 offered price versus today's catalog. Some of the stamps specified cannot be identified and are, therefore, not included.

The factors have been calculated from the 2003 Scott Specialized Catalog.

1¢ Columbians	x 160
2¢ Columbians	x 120
3¢ Columbians	x 4,504
4¢ Columbians	x 2,252
5¢ Columbians	x 3,200
10¢ Columbians	x 2,204
Petersburg (CSA Provisional)	x 2,000
Pleasant Shade (CSA Provisional)	x 80,000
Millbury, Mass. Provisional	x 80,000
5¢ Providence, R.I. Provisional	x 7,000
10¢ Providence, R.I. Provisional	x 60,000
5¢ red New Haven Provisional	x 160,000
5¢ blue New Haven Provisional	x 220,000
U.S. Carrier, Franklin	x 20,000
U.S. Carrier, Eagle	x 200
New York City Provisional	x 2,000
St. Louis Bear Provisional	x 18,000
Salem (CSA Provisional)	x 3,714
5¢ Marion, Va. (CSA Provisional)	x 26,000
10¢ Marion, Va. (CSA Provisional)	x 20,000
U.S. 3¢ Bureau Issue of 1895	x 7,000
U.S. 3¢ Pictorial Issue of 1869	x 6,000
U.S. 2¢ (Black Jack) Issue of 1861-66	x 12,500

Does anyone know anything about H.E. Walker? Other than he had impeccable taste in stamps.

If he got any response to this ad, he should have wealthy grandchildren. Maybe his stock is squirrelled away someplace in Warren Plains today just waiting for someone to find it! Before all of you go stampeding off (pun intended) to Warren Plains, let us assure you that Jerry and Phil have already been there.

Editor

CALLING ALL MEMBER CYBER-PHILES
 THE *POSTAL HISTORIAN* HAS COMPILED A
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Bold type indicates a new or changed address

**YOUR CLASSIFIED AD CAN
 BE IN THE NEXT ISSUE !!!**