

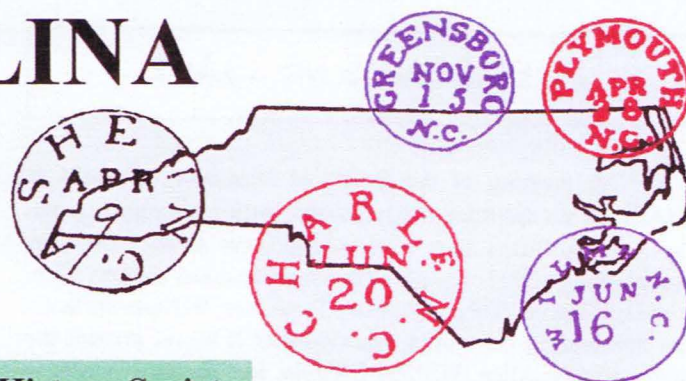
NORTH CAROLINA POSTAL HISTORIAN

The Journal of the North Carolina Postal History Society

Volume 24, No. 4

Fall 2005

Whole 92



THE INLAND PRESS
PRINTERS • BINDERS
ASHEVILLE, N. C.



THE ASHEVILLE STAMP CLUB
P. O. BOX 956
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA



FIRST PRIZE - CLASS 7962
AWARDED TO

MR. FRANK A. BARBER,
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

FOURTH ANNUAL STAMP EXHIBIT
ASHEVILLE STAMP CLUB
1932

**BISECTS FROM
ASHEVILLE ???!**

Affiliate #155 of the American Philatelic Society



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held at CHARPEX on Saturday, 30 July 2005, with a quorum present. The current officers were re-elected to serve another two-year term ending in 2007. They are President: Richard Winter; Vice-President: Harvey Tilles; Secretary Treasurer: William DiPaolo. The nominating committee reported that it would present the names of John Allen, William DiPaolo, and Richard Winter to the membership for an additional three year term as director. Since no other members were in attendance at the general meeting, these three were approved to continue as directors for another three-year term ending in 2008.

The highlight of the annual meeting was a talk given by chief judge, John Hotchner. A very active participant of the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee (CSAC), John provided a very interesting perspective on how the committee functions to select the subjects for U.S. postage stamps. He gave those attending the talk an excellent handout on the basic criteria used by the committee to determine eligibility of subjects to commemorate on U.S. stamps and a fine brochure of the Post Office Department on creating U.S. stamps. The latter included useful information on the goals of the stamp program and the process by which stamp designs are selected.

This issue has a resumption of our auctions with Auction No. 6. There are 34 interesting lots. We are still in need of material for future auctions. If you have some North Carolina material you wish to dispose of, this is an excellent way to do it. It also provides a means for our members to acquire material for their collections. Please refer to the Fall 2002 *Postal Historian* (Whole No. 80) for the Terms of Sale for our auctions. This also includes information for consignors.

As I indicated in the last *Postal Historian* work has

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begun on assembling information to document 20th century North Carolina postmarks. The plan is to integrate this new information with the data available from the marvelous 4-volume set, *Postoffices and Postmasters of North Carolina*, which contains primarily 19th century postmark information. There are many thousands of 20th century covers at the North Carolina Archives that can form the basis of the added information, which can be entered into the database and organized by post office. What is needed, however, are suggestions from the members on the best way to incorporate the postal history information resident in members' collections into this effort. Our goal is to organize the catalog update by county and make the information available through the Internet by downloadable pdf files.

As always, I welcome your comments and suggestions for improving the society. Please feel free to call me at home (336 545-0175), send me an email message, or write to me.

Dick Winter



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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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POSTAL HISTORY OF ASHEVILLE

by Vernon Stroupe and Tony Crumbley

In the 1770's and 80's the Cherokee Indians moved back from the Blue Ridge into their reservation in the Great Smoky Mountains. Their land between the Blue Ridge and the Balsams, had been lost siding with the British in the War for Independence.

There was little to no commerce in this area, and no transportation to speak of. There were two trails used by hunters and traders. One, the Morganton to Haywood trail, known as the Western Turnpike, could be traversed by wagon as far as Old Fort, and the second, the Charleston to Kentucky stock road, known as the Buncombe Turnpike, could be traversed by wagon to the Saluda grade. The latter trail was more heavily used. It was a stock trail used by farmers and stockmen from Kentucky and east Tennessee to get their hogs, cattle, sheep, turkeys, etc. to market at Charleston, and to bring back necessary supplies. On the Buncombe Turnpike there were stop-overs about every 20 miles with stock pens, water and feed for the animals, and food and drink for the drovers. Later these stop-overs would have the names of Warm Springs, Marshall, Alexander's, Morristown, Mud Creek, and Saluda.

The two trails intersected near the confluence of the French Broad and the Swannanoa Rivers, so it was a natural place for the first village in North Carolina west of the Blue Ridge to be established. In the 1790's, it was known as Morristown, unincorporated, and without postal service. Mail service was provided by private means, and no letters from Morristown are known to exist.

James McConnell Smith was born on June 14, 1787, at the future site of the city of Asheville, to Col. Daniel Smith and Mary Davidson Smith. He is believed to have been the first white child born in North Carolina west of the Blue Ridge. In 1814, he married Mary "Polly" Patton of Swannanoa. Smith held

extensive lands in Asheville, Buncombe County and Georgia. He built the Buck Hotel and ran a store and tanyard, several farms, and a ferry on the French Broad River. Smith constructed and operated the county's first bridge over the French Broad. By the time of his death on May 18, 1856, Smith was one of the city's wealthiest and most prominent citizens.

On July 7, 1794, a prominent western North Carolina miller named John Burton received a 200 acre land grant in Buncombe County. Known as the "town tract," this tract became the city of Asheville. In 1797 the village was incorporated and the name changed to Asheville in honor of the governor, Samuel Ashe. Freight wagons and stage coaches attempted the two routes. Passengers on the stage coaches had to get out and walk up the Saluda Grade, and freight wagons often carried a set of two extra large wheels to replace the regular ones on the downhill side when the slope of the road demanded.

The first post office was established 8 October 1800 with James W. Patton, Sr. as postmaster. James Patton was born in northern Ireland in 1756, and arrived in Morristown with his family in 1721. Patton bought a farm three miles from the village and became a merchant. He later built a substantial home at the corner of Chestnut and Charlotte Sts. Patton's appointment as postmaster lasted only three months.

Jeremiah Cleveland became postmaster on 1 Jan 1801. He was followed in 1804 by Andrew Irwin (Erwin). Erwin was born in Virginia about 1773. At age 17 he became employed by James Patton as innkeeper and merchant, and later became a partner. He was a representative to the N.C. Legislature in 1801-02. The first post office was located on the southwest corner of the Public Square, now called Pack Square. On that site at the time was the Bank Hotel, a two story frame building with porches on both the upper and lower levels. A post road was established



Type 1 cds with 18-3/4 ms rate



Figure 2 - Type 2 cds with 18-3/4¢ rate and initials of J.W. Woodfin

in 1805 and Asheville was made a distribution point for the western part of the state and northern Georgia.

George Swain became postmaster in 1807. Swain manufactured hats. His hats were made of felt with broad brims. He used his free franking privilege to send circulars to prospective customers throughout western North Carolina advertising his hats. Hats had been previously of the round coon skin type.

William Coleman took over as postmaster, succeeding George Swain, his father-in-law, on 23 August 1827. Coleman was a merchant and contractor. He constructed Patton Ave. from the county courthouse and connected it with the Western Turnpike. He also built the resort hotel in Warm Springs. (Figure 1 - Type 1 cds with 18-3/4 cent rate). Folded letter is an wholesale advertisement for his hats: "Russia Plain and Drab hats at \$36 per dozen", terms were six months without interest.

By 1840, Asheville hadn't grown much. The official census indicated a population of 500. By 1860, the town had grown to 1,100 residents.

On 3 February 1842 Montraville Patton became postmaster. He was several times Buncombe County Representative to the N.C. House of Commons, House of Representatives, Clerk of Inferior Court of Buncombe County, and a prominent merchant. (Figure 2 - Type 2 cds with 18-3/4¢ rate applied. The initials J.W.W. are for James W. Woodfin, Clerk of Court, who had arranged for an account with the post office. Woodfin was a noted attorney. Two

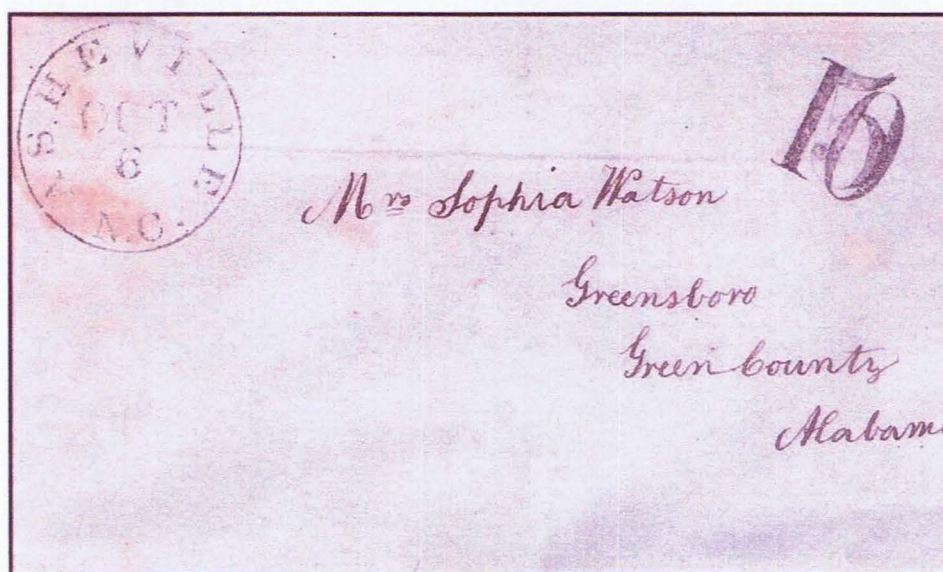


Figure 3 - Both five and ten cent handstamps on a revalued cover, ca. 1850

**Figure 4 -
Type 3 cds with PAID 5 cent rate**



of his pupils were Augustus Merrimon and Zebulon Vance.

Ezra McCall (or McCaw) Tate was appointed postmaster on 15 Feb 1847 followed by James L. McKee on 15 Feb 1849, and William L. Hilliard on 29 Sep 1853. Hilliard's son, James H. Hilliard followed him on 5 Mar 1857 and a few years later became a member of the Buncombe Rifles, the first unit formed from Asheville for the Confederate Army. A new cds, Type 3 was put into service with the name spelled as ASHVILLE. There is no record of the city name being changed except in the post office records. This marking can be found dated as early as 1859.

The town's growth was stimulated by the completion of the "Asheville and Greenville Plank Road" in 1851. The wealthy and favored began to come to Asheville aboard four and six horse stages. The city's reputation as a health resort began to grow.

Francis M. Miller became postmaster on 27 Jun 1860 and became the first Confederate postmaster. Two types of handstamps were used during the war. For a city of 1,100 residents, this was a seemingly small variety of markings. Large 5 and 10 cent rate handstamp markings had been used as early

as 1851. (Figure 4). Miller also ordered a new CDS on which the postoffice was spelled ASHVILLE. This was used throughout the Civil War, and the spelling was continued on the Type 4 cds (Figure 5) acquired immediately after the war, before reverting to the correct "ASHEVILLE" spelling. The Confederate post office was located in the old Buck Hotel at the corner of Broadway and College Sts., the same hotel having been built by James Smith - Asheville's first born.

C.W.L. Edney and Goodson Roberts were Confederate postmasters during the war, but the duration of their office is not recorded. Roberts became postmaster for a second time in 1879.

Early in the war, three Asheville businessmen, Ephraim Clayton, G.W. Whitson, and Robert W. Pulliam started manufacturing Enfield rifles in a large brick building at the east end of Eagle St. Their rifles proved to be inferior and were refused by the Confederate Army. The armory was taken over by the Confederate government, new machinery brought in, and a superior rifle was produced. Much of the iron to make the steel came from the Cranberry mines in Avery County. The armory was removed to Florida later in the

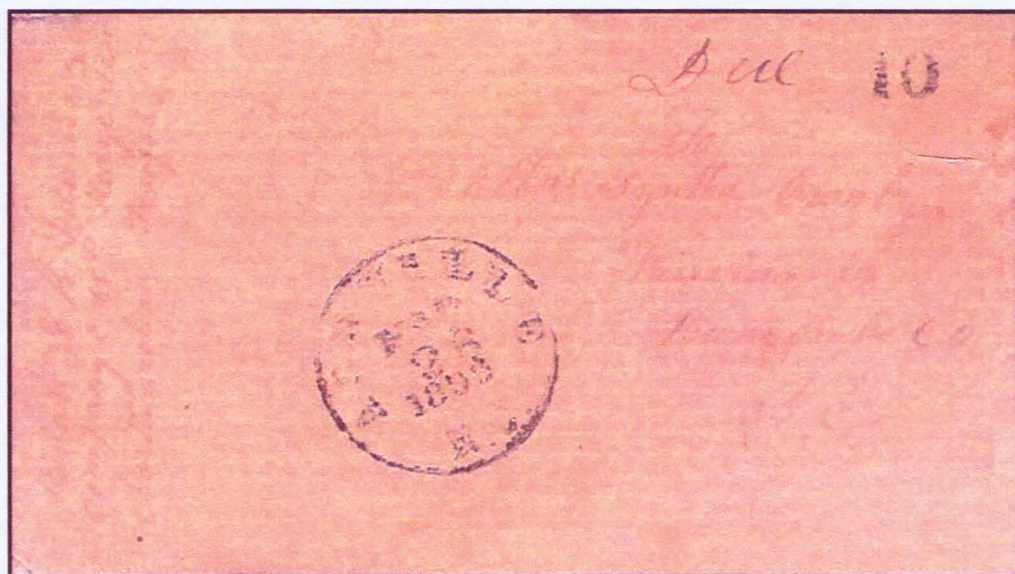


Figure 5 - Soldiers letter with Type 3 cds with small hs 10 and ms Due

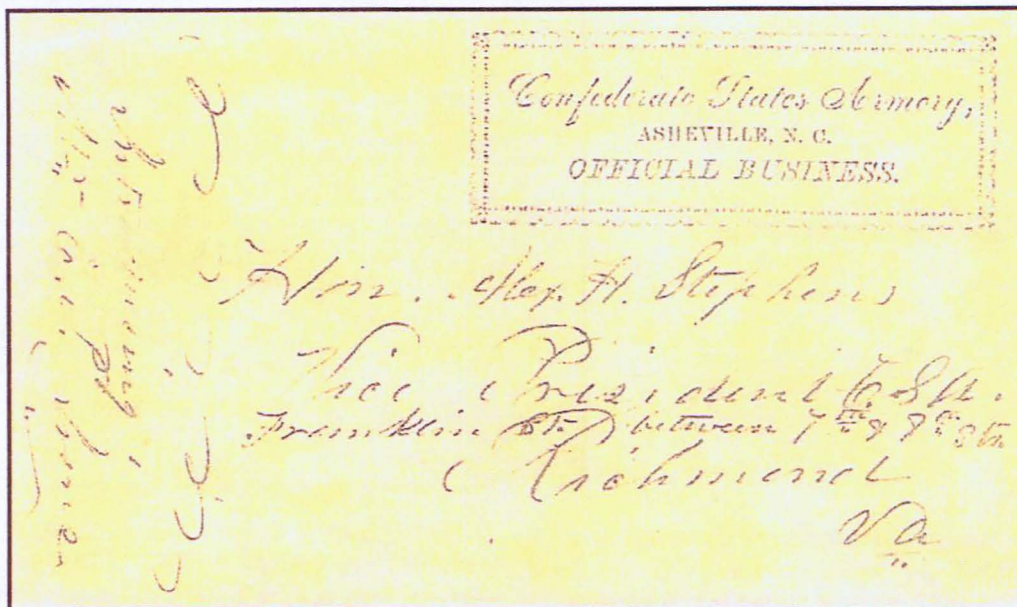


Figure 6 - Asheville Armory cc on lemon yellow cover, the only known copy. Since there are no postal markings, the cover may have been carried by military courier.

war for safety. The only known surviving cover with the corner card of the armory is shown in Figure 6.

Confederate recruits were encamped at Camp Patton, Camp Clingman and Camp Jeter. The Buncombe Rifles, the first company organized west of the Blue Ridge, marched forth on April 18, 1861, with a flag made of silk dresses of the belles of the town. Captain Zebulon Vance organized the Rough and Ready Guards shortly thereafter. Of the ten companies of the 60th North Carolina Regiment, seven of them were Buncombe County men. Cannon emplacements were placed on high points around the town, and called Battery Porter, Battery Vance, and the other two were un-named. Battery Porter was renamed Battery Park.

The Battle of Asheville was fought at the near the junction of Glen's Creek and the French Broad River. The

present day site is on both sides of Broadway at the UNC-A Botanical Gardens. The remains of trenches are still visible in the gardens. The north side of Asheville was defended by two cannon emplacements, each with a single, Napoleon artillery piece and supported by a company of home guards known as the Silver Greys. They were mostly old men and young boys with a sprinkling of Confederate soldiers home on leave or recuperating from wounds or illness.

On 3 April 1865 Col. Isaac Kirby brought 900 men of the 101st Ohio Infantry up the French Broad River from east Tennessee. The two forces met in the middle of the afternoon of the 5th of April and exchanged gunfire for about four hours. The weather was overcast and drizzly; the visibility for both sides was poor. The Federals, uncertain as to the size of the Confederate

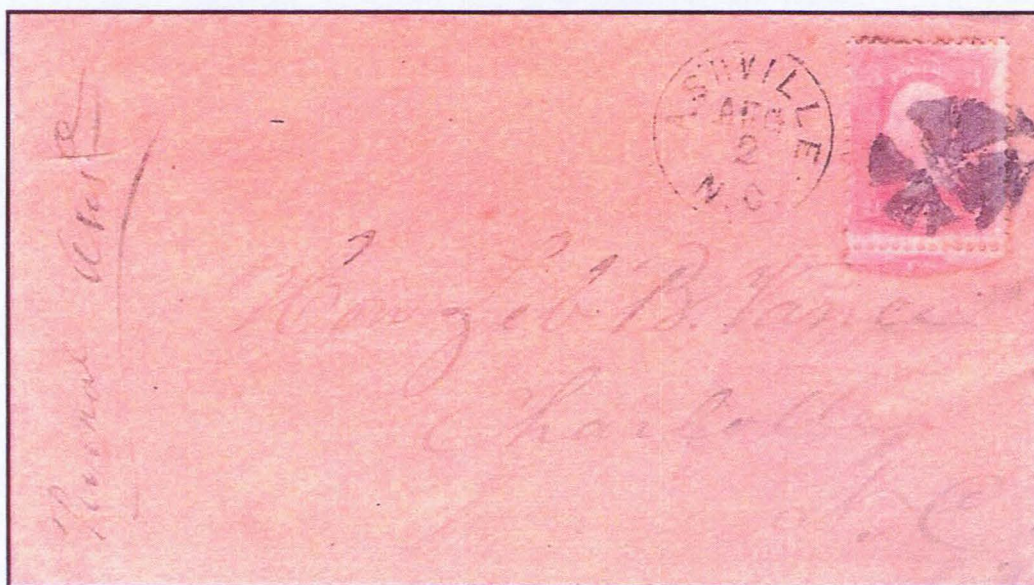


Figure 7 - Type 4 on homemade cover to Hon. Zeb. Vance at Charlotte



Figure - 8 Flag cancellation of 1899 on issue of 1897. Corner card is the original Battery Park Hotel built on the site of the Confederate Battery Park.

opposition, retreated back down the river that night. There were reports of one or two of the Federal soldiers wounded, none killed, and there were no casualties among the Confederates.

Nearly a month after Robert E. Lee and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrendered, General James G. Martin, commander of all Confederate forces in Western North Carolina surrendered with the condition that the Union troops would pass through Asheville along the

Buncombe Turnpike. They would be supplied with three days rations, and proceed down the French Broad into Tennessee without molesting the town or local population. After the Federal troops passed through the town, they returned, looted the town for two days, and burned it.

The reconstruction period was extremely difficult. Civil affairs were in the hands of carpet baggers and irresponsible black men. Currency was almost non-existent, schools were either closed or intermittent, and



Figure 9 - SPA First Day Cover showing second Battery Park Hotel

disorder was wide spread. Asheville had one town marshal to keep order.

The railroad reached Asheville in 1880. It precipitated a large land and building boom along with an explosion of the population. The medical community thought of the climate in the area to be a cure for various pulmonary diseases, especially tuberculosis. Sanatoriums sprang up throughout the community. The first Battery Park Hotel (Figure 7) was built by Frank Coxe on the site of Confederate Battery Park opened in 1886. George Vanderbilt discovered the beauty of the area in the early 1890's and started building his summer estate, Biltmore House, just south of the city. Other business tycoons followed. The Grove Park Inn opened it's doors in 1913.

The first post office and federal building was built in 1892 on a small piece of land bounded by Haywood., Patton Ave., and Government Sts. This building was torn down when a new, modern facility was built on Otis St. in 1934, and the triangular site of the original post office became Pritchard Park.

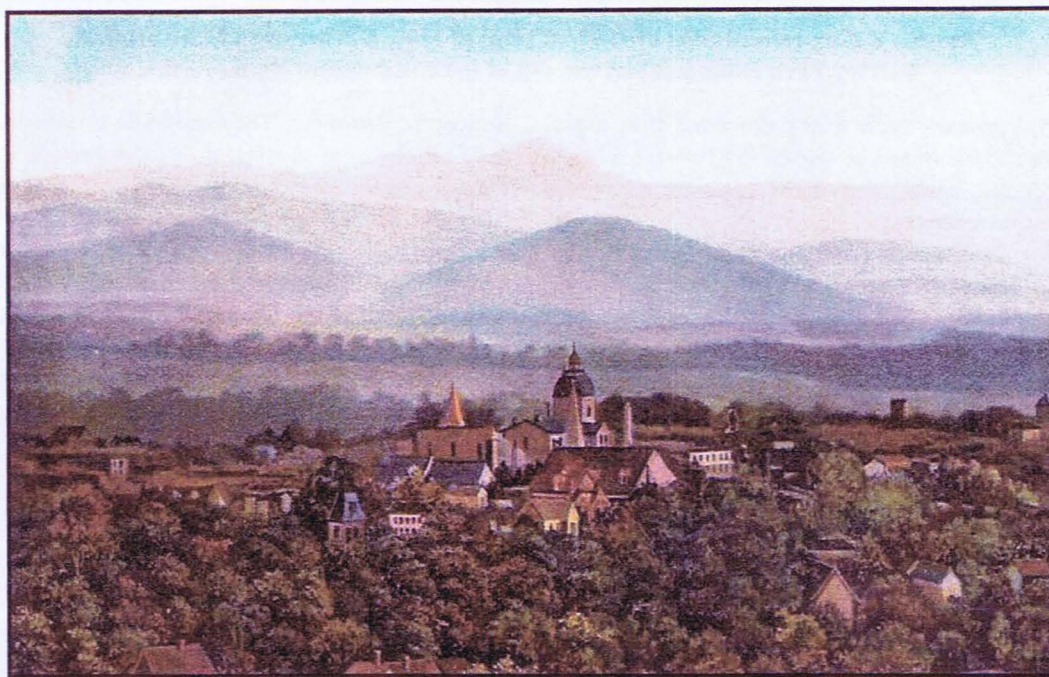
The Asheville Stamp Club was organized in 1928 and

annual stamp exhibits were established. In 1932 there were 32 members. The club's relations with postmasters Dan Hill and Wythe Peyton, Sr. were so good that the club was allowed to use bisects (See cover) of current issues on the club mail for meeting notices. These bisects are dated from 1932 to 1935. They were also used as prizes for the exhibits. In 1937 the Asheville Stamp Club hosted the annual convention of the Philatelic Society of America (PSA), which was a competitor to the American Philatelic Society. The convention was held at the new Battery Park Hotel (Figure 8). The Asheville Stamp Club still meets regularly.

Sources:

F.A. Sondley, *A History of Buncombe County*, The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, S.C., 1977

Stroupe, et al, *Post Offices and Postmasters of North Carolina, Colonial to USPS*, Vol. I, North Carolina Postal History Society, 1996



View of Asheville ca. 1905

Charles Lanman visited the Battery Park Hotel in the early 1890's and wrote the following: "With regard to Asheville, I can only say that it is a very busy and pleasant village, filled with intelligent and hospitable inhabitants, and is the center of a mountain land, where nature has been extremely liberal and tasteful in piling up her mighty bulwarks for the admiration of man. Indeed, from the summit of a hill immediately in the vicinity of the village, I had a southwestern view, which struck me as eminently superb. It was near the sunset hour, and the sky was flooded with a golden glow, which gave a living beauty to at least a hundred mountain peaks, from the center of which loomed high towards the zenith, Mount Pisgah, and the Cold Mountain, richly clothed in purple, which are from twenty to thirty miles distant, and not far from six thousand feet in height. The middle distance, though in reality composed of wood-crowned hills, presented the appearance of a level plain, or valley, where columns of blue smoke were gracefully floating into the upper air, and whence came the occasional tinkle of a bell, as the cattle wended their way homeward, after running among the unfenced hills. Directly at my feet lay the little town of Asheville, like an oddly-shaped figure on a green carpet; and over the whole scene dwelt a spirit of repose, which seemed to quiet even the common throbbings of the heart."

A NEW ASHVILLE MARKING - Type 3.5

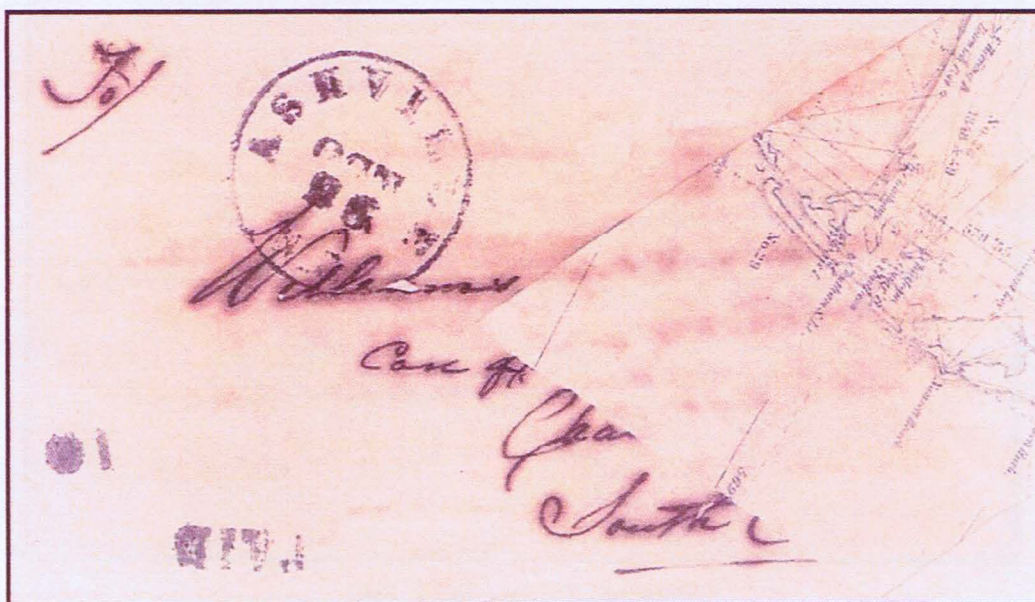
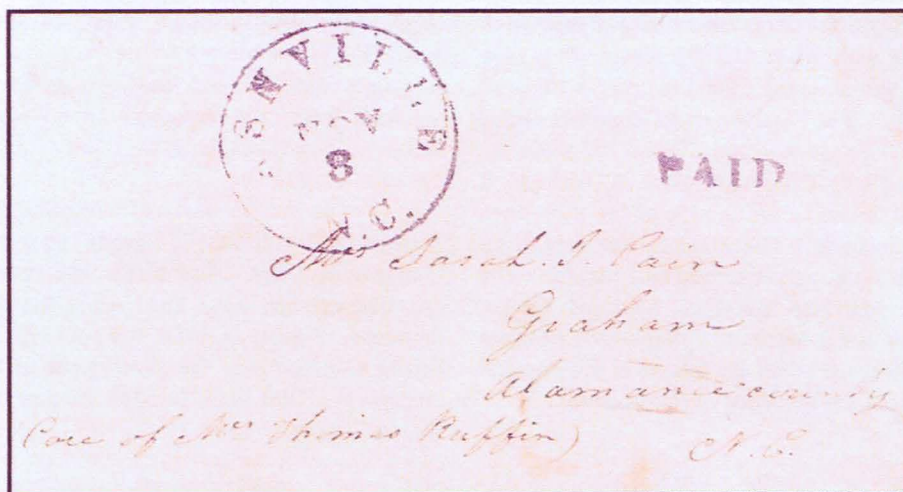
by Vernon Stroupe

In the 1990's when we were starting to accumulate markings, which became *Postmasters and Post Offices of North Carolina*, one of the Confederate ASHVILLE markings looked and measured similar to Type 3, but yet seemed different. Good photocopies were scarce; most were incomplete or blurred. In one fairly clear copy it appeared that the spelling was ASNVILLE!!

This variety was not catalogued. Today, a few more

reasonably good copies have come across our desk, and we can make a decision - it is a different cds. It will be designated Type 3.5. This marking is 31mm. diameter and has day/month, but no year. Type 3.5 cds was used early in the war, 1861-63.

The cause for disbelief ten years ago is simple - this is a terrible misspelling of the town name! And a lack of good examples. Other reasons are that the later copies of this type were poorly struck and often appeared to have no cross-stroke.



Type 3.5 marking on an adversity cover made from a map of Cape Cod

Kittrell's Springs

by Tony L. Crumbley

In the 1840's mineral springs, reportedly with healing qualities, were discovered near Kittrell, North Carolina. At first people set up tents but by the early 1850's dozens of crude cabins housed those who retreated to the springs for the summer. In the late 1850's three members of the Blacknall family bought the springs along with 200 acres and by 1860 they had constructed an elegant resort. Some families came to enjoy the nightly music and dancing in the ballroom, bowling and billiards; others came to restore their health. At its peak, the resort housed 350 guests.

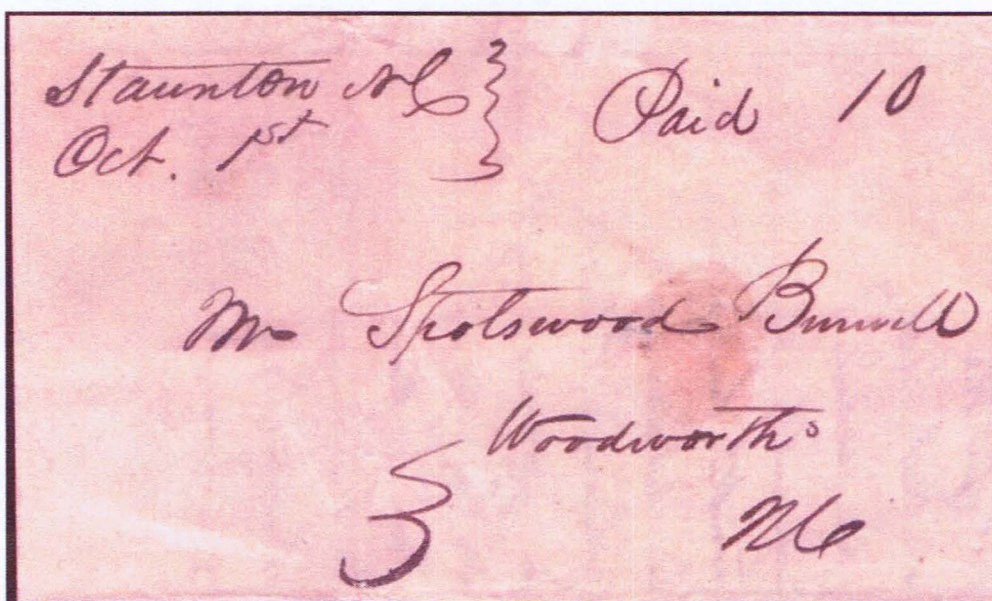
Two of the Blacknall partners left to fight for the Confederacy. The resort continued operating for the first three years of the war. In 1864 with the Petersburg campaign not far away, the Confederate government took over the hotel and converted it into a hospital. The hotel became General Hospital #1 in June 1864. By the third week of June, it had 265 patients.

In the ten months that it served the Confederacy, it treated more than 2,106 soldiers. Only 17% of the men were there because of battle wounds. The majority suffered from typhoid fever, pneumonia, chronic diarrhea and rubella. The hospital chaplain, Rev. Matthias Marshall, recorded deaths, burial services, baptisms and sometimes dying words of those who perished. The soldiers who died are buried in the hospital cemetery. Sixty-six deaths are recorded at the hospital.

The hospital closed shortly after Lee surrendered April 9, 1865. Charles Blacknall never returned to the resort, having died in November 1864. The resort was sold and used as a female academy from 1865 to 1870. In 1872 it reopened as a resort operated by Thomas Blacknall. After a short while he abandoned the business and moved to Atlanta. In 1885 the hotel burned, leaving only the cemetery.

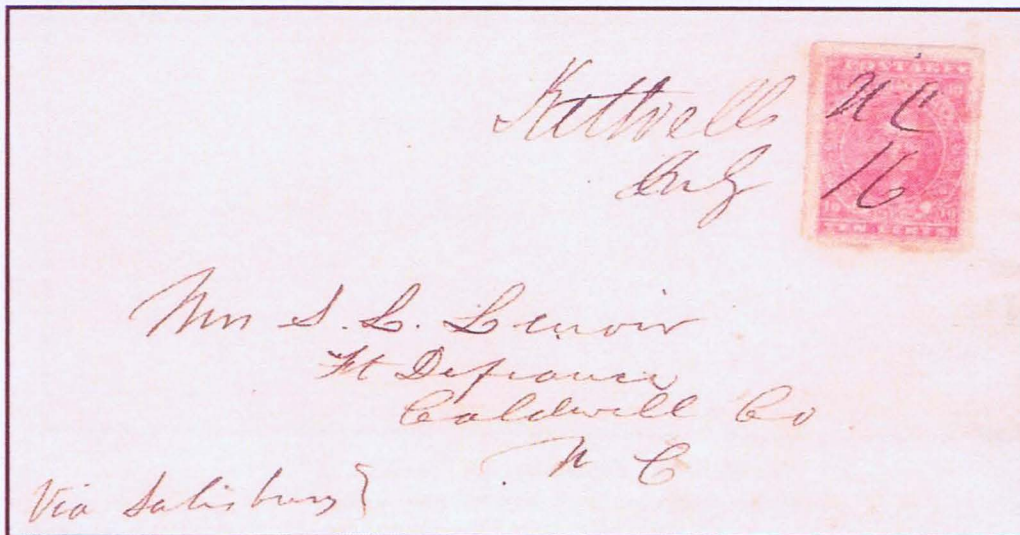
In 1886 Kittrell College held its first session in Kittrell. The school was established as a normal industrial school by the African Methodist Episcopal Church for the training of young Negro men. Over the years, the school's name changed several times. In 1901 it became Kittrell College. The original wooden buildings were burned and new brick and stone buildings replaced them. Major support came from Benjamin Duke who had the original buildings at Trinity College moved to Kittrell College campus.

The Kittrell post office originally opened as Glasgow's Store in 1823 in Granville County. Its first postmaster was John Glasgow in 1829. The name was changed to Linbank and operated as such until 1841 when the name was changed to Staunton. Finally in 1854, the post office was named Kittrell. Elisha Overton was the postmaster at this time and served through the Civil War. In 1881 the post office became a part of Vance County.

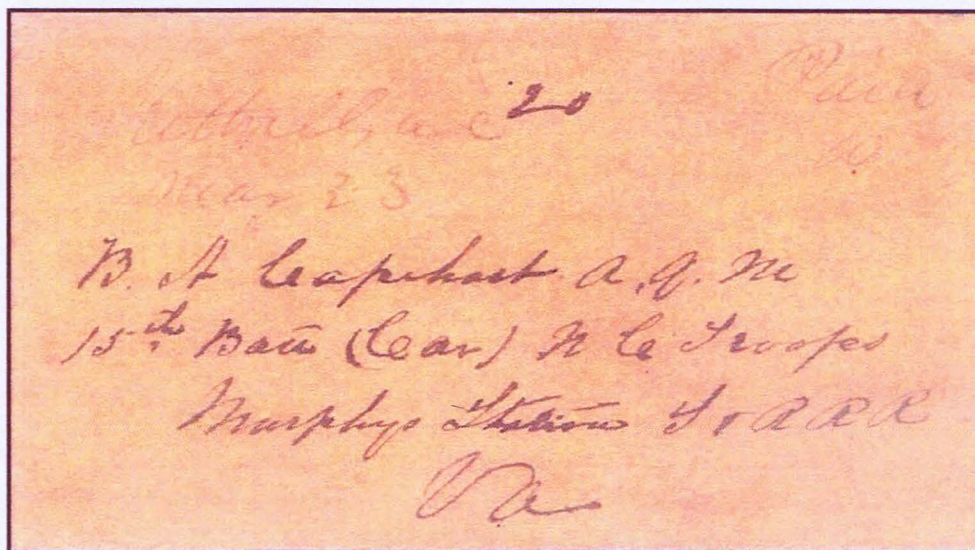


Staunton, NC, October 1, 1842

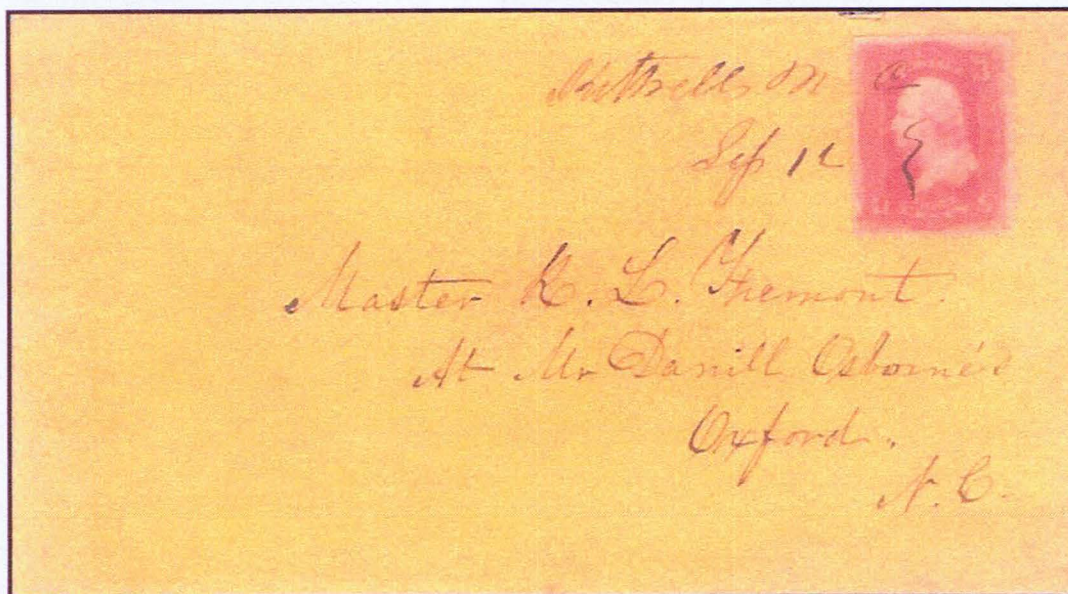
Stampless cover from Kittrell during the time it was known as Staunton.



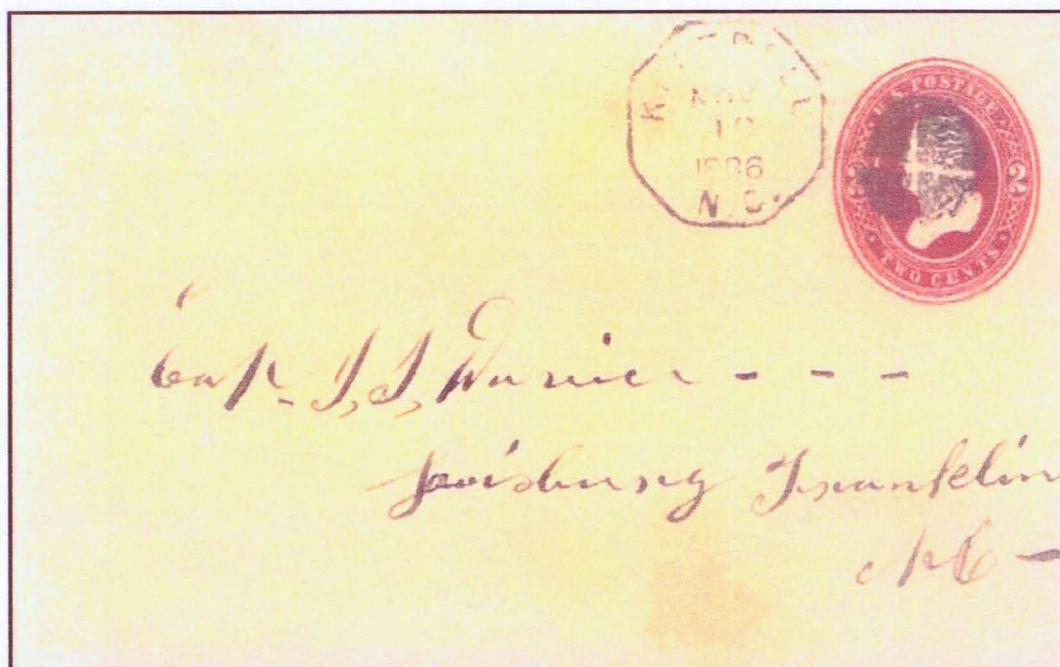
Kittrell, NC, August 16, "1862"
10 cent rose sent to the Lenoir family in Ft. Defiance, NC.



Kittrell, NC, March 23, "1863"
Ms. paid 10 to Murphy Station Gaston and Raleigh railroad VA.



Kittrell, NC, September 12, "1868"
Reconstruction use from Kittrell post office.



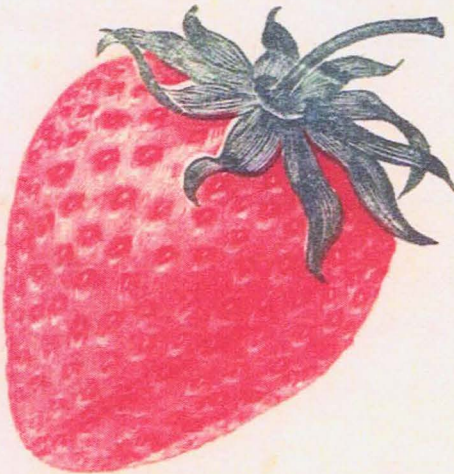
Kittrell, NC, November 19, 1886
During the 1884-1886 era, Kittrell used an octagon post mark.

O. W. BLACKNALL,
STRAWBERRY CULTURIST,
KITTRELL, N. C.

Strawberry Plants, Standard Varieties,
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Plants safely delivered almost anywhere in the United States by freight at cost of 10c. to 25c. per 1,000. See catalogue page 2.



Mr Phillip Bork

Tiffin
Ohio

If not delivered in 10 days, P. M. will please hand to some prominent fruit grower.

Kittrell, NC, ca. 1890

The Blacknall family had gone into the strawberry plant business after the failure of the hotel.

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

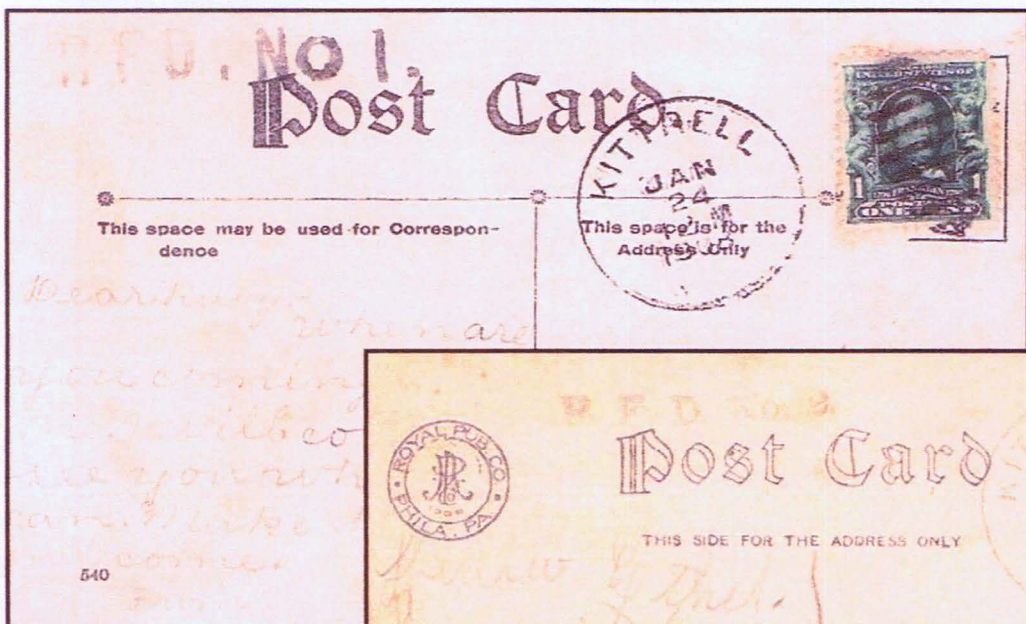
The President
Kittrell College
Kittrell, N. C.



Miss Hattie I. Green,
179 W. 137th St.,
New York City.

Kittrell, NC, December 14, 1930

Corner card from the president of the college. In 1934 the school would cease operations until 1937.



Cover captions:
 Kittrell, NC, January 24, 1908
 Kittrell, NC, May 25, 1908
 Two rural free delivery post marks used from Kittrell hold
 R.F.D. No. 1 and smaller R.F.D. No. 2.

SNOW CAMP, NOT SNOW HILL !!

In the summer issue of the Postal Historian was an article by Throop Brown giving the comparison of mail from Siler City to Snow Camp 100 years ago.

Your editor promptly change Snow Camp to Snow Hill in the text, but somehow left the headline correct.

We humbly apologize to Throop Brown and the inhabitants of ~~Snow Hill~~, er, Snow Camp for the error.

Editor

Founding Member, Jean Bellamy Caldwell, Closes Album 1926 - 2004

On January 9, 1982, seventeen North Carolina collectors met in Winston-Salem to discuss the formation of an organization devoted to the study of North Carolina postal history. At that meeting was one husband and wife team - Jean and Bob Bellamy from Washington, NC. Bob had been an ardent collector of North Carolina stampless covers and Eastern North Carolina postal history. Jean's fondness was towards covers related to the Petigru family from whom she was a descendent.

On June 22, 1983, Bob preceded her in death. Jean continued to collect Petigru covers. On July 16, 1986, Jean married Ralph Caldwell who preceded her in death on April 3, 1998.

Over the years Jean always had encouraging words about the Postal History Society's activities. She regularly sent notes about articles in the Journal until her eyesight would no longer allow her to read. Jean's involvement in genealogical societies was enormous. She was a member of the National Huguenot Society, Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, Dames of the Court Honor, United Daughters of the Confederacy and Daughters of the American Revolution - just to name a few.

On Monday, July 19, 2004, Jean B. Caldwell closed her albums for the last time. Those that knew her knew a grand lady. Memorial contributions can be sent to the Genealogical Collection, c/o Brown Library, Washington, NC 27889.

Minutes of the North Carolina Postal History Society Board of Directors Meeting. July 30, 2005 at CHARPEX 2005

Attending: John Allen, Harvey Tilles, Richard Winter

After the call to order, President Winter stated that a quorum was present to conduct the business of the board. He asked that the minutes of the last meeting, as reported in the *NCPHS Postal Historian*, Fall 2004, Whole No. 88, be approved. The minutes were accepted as written.

The current officers were re-elected to serve a two-year term ending in 2007. They are President: Richard Winter; Vice-President: Harvey Tilles; Secretary-Treasurer: William DiPaolo.

In his absence, President Winter presented the report of the Secretary-Treasurer as follows:

As of 30 June 2005:

Membership: 87

Income: \$1457.95 Expense: \$510.97

Checking Balance: \$4,736.74

This balance is up \$995.13 from the same time last year. The membership has grown by one member since last year and remains stable. The Secretary-Treasurer noted that the only real expense item is the *NCPHS Postal Historian*, and that most of the other operating costs of the society are contributed by the officers.

Vernon Stroupe was unable to attend and present his report as editor of *NCPHS Postal Historian*. He sent information to the effect that he has sufficient articles for the next issue in the fall, but needs smaller articles of less than four pages to complement a long article that he has for the winter issue. He also indicated that he prepares 95 copies of the journal. His expenses will increase a little as he no longer is using discount postage.

President Winter provided a summary of the NCPHS auctions. To date there have been five auctions with a total of 143 lots presented, of which 66% on the average have been sold. The income to the society has been \$160.80. He noted that, although this is a small, infrequent activity, he would like to see it

continued because it provides an opportunity for members to purchase material for their collections. We will have to make a stronger effort to get lots for the auction from our members and from dealers.

Harvey Tilles presented an outline of the 16-page exhibit that we will produce for Washington 2006. This one-frame exhibit will be a part of the section of club/society exhibits to showcase a wide range of philatelic specialties and to attract new members. In the next few months we will prepare the exhibit. Tony Crumbley has offered provide the philatelic material for the exhibit.

President Winter discussed the work that he and Harvey Tilles are doing at the North Carolina Archives to incorporate 20th century data into the North Carolina catalog. The effort consists of supplementing information from the existing catalog with postmarks found at the archives and adding the Doane and machine cancel database information that is available from other sources. When this can be put into a presentable format, the plan is to create pdf files by county and make those available to the public through the archives' web site. It is hoped that this will attract additional postmark information from major collections of North Carolina material. There currently is no plan for a revised hard copy catalog. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the society at CHARPEX 2006.

The nominating committee reported that it would present the names of John Allen, William DiPaolo, and Richard Winter to the membership for an additional three-year term as director. Since no other members were in attendance at the general meeting, these three were approved to continue as directors.

The meeting was adjourned to hear an excellent talk by Chief Judge John Hotchner on the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee.

Submitted by

Dick Winter, President for the Secretary-Treasurer

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2005 SUSTAINING MEMBERS

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Ralph Baumgardner
Maurice Bursey
Tony L. Crumbley
Frank Dale
Dr. James Edwards
John T. Hardy, Jr.
Samuel Hudson
Charles Jackson, DMV
Stefan Jaronski
Michael Kelly
Frank Nelson

N.C. Department of Cultural Resources

Robert Outlaw
Thomas Richardson
Carolyn Stillwell
Vernon S. Stroupe
Robert Taylor
Larry C. Thomas
Richard Weiner
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