

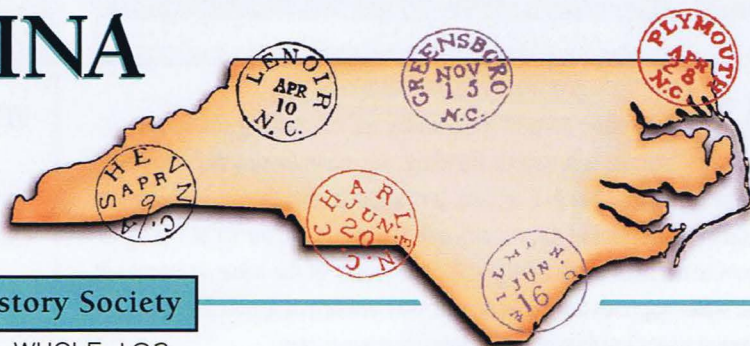
NORTH CAROLINA POSTAL HISTORIAN

The Journal of North Carolina Postal History Society

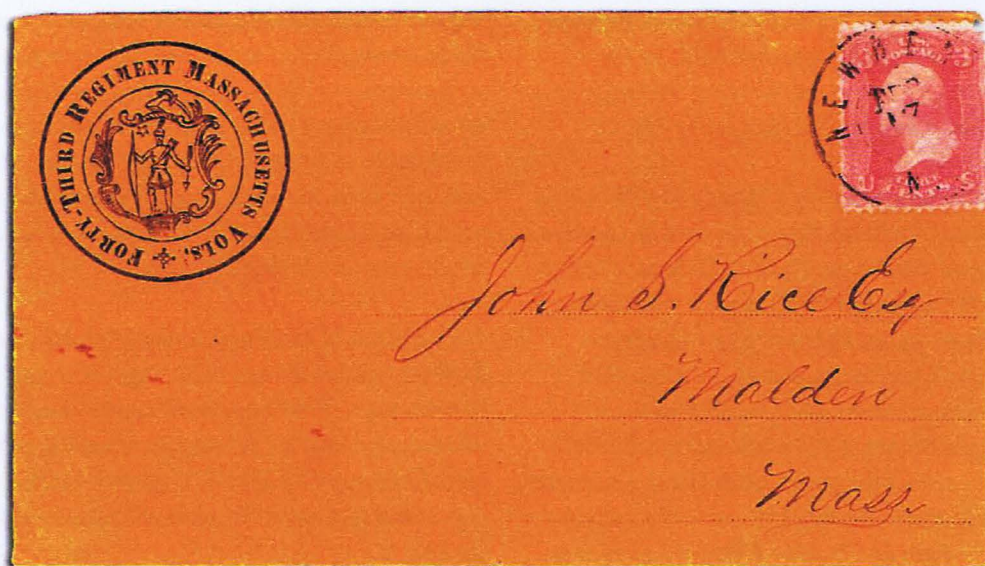
VOLUME 27, NO. 2

SPRING 2008

WHOLE 102



COVERS FROM UNION SOLDIERS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE CIVIL WAR



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

While other parts of the country are still having strong snow storms and serious flooding, we are in bloom with the start of spring here in North Carolina. It is a shame that the incredible rains seen in other parts of the country can't spare a little for us as we try to recover from a serious drought. At least, most of the lakes that provide the water supplies are well on their way to normal levels. But the ground water levels will take a long time to recover.

Our original plan was to hold the annual meeting of the North Carolina Postal History Society (NCPHS) on Saturday, 26 July 2008, during CHARPEX 2008. Unfortunately, events have caused conflicts that will not permit a meeting at this time. Since we won't have another good stamp show this year in North Carolina, we will cancel our annual meeting this year. The NCPHS Board of Directors will meet at 1:00 PM on Saturday, 6 September 2008, during Richard's stamp bourse at the Charlotte Mecklenburg Senior Citizens Center, 2225 Tyvola Road, Charlotte, NC (Exit 5 off I-77).

While we will not be meeting as a society, CHARPEX 2008 will be a special show this year and worth attending if you have an opportunity. CHARPEX, the annual show of the Charlotte Philatelic Society, will be held in a different location this year because it will host the Confederate Stamp Alliance and the Universal Ship Cancellation Society. The show will be at the Harris Conference Center, 3216 CPCC Harris Campus Drive, just off Billy Graham Parkway and close to Charlotte-Douglas Airport. If you would like to exhibit at this show, a prospectus outlining the general exhibit rules, frame specifications, exhibit setup and takedown schedules, and other instructions for exhibitors is available from the Charlotte Philatelic Society web site <http://www.charpex.info/>.

Three of our directors' terms will end this year. If you are interested in serving the society for a three-year director term, please contact me or Vice-President Harvey Tilles.

IN THIS ISSUE

Who's Who In The NCPHS

Phillip Wall 3

Covers from Union Soldiers in North Carolina During the Civil War

Maurice M. Bursey 4

Our last NCPHS auction was one of our best ones to date with 26 of the 35 lots sold. The next auction promises to have even better material. The auction will be made up entirely of covers from Vernon Stroupe's collection.

Please remember to pay your dues if you have not already done so. The dues remain at \$15 for the year and include four issues of our award-winning journal, the North Carolina Postal Historian. Make your payments to Bill DiPaolo our Secretary-Treasurer, whose mailing address appears on this page. Our society continues to enjoy good health thanks to the generosity of our members, who contribute their time and money, for which we are most grateful. Donations above the regular membership amount of \$15 are deductible and will be very helpful to our small society.

The status box of the North Carolina Postmark Catalog update will show only modest changes as one major new county has been added; however, many of the "completed" counties have been replaced with substantially improved information as a result of my visit to the Post Mark Collectors Club (PMCC) Research Facility. An article in the next journal provides more information about this facility and about the PMCC.

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 at or write to me. My mailing address appears on page 2 of this journal.

Dick Winter



NORTH CAROLINA POSTAL HISTORIAN

Library of Congress #ISSN 1054-9158.

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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Who's Who In The NCPHS

compiled by Tony Crumbley

Without a doubt, one of the most noted North Carolina collectors is Phil Wall. Anyone connected to classic U.S. philately knows the name well.

Like others in this series of biographical sketches, Phil was a founding member of the NCPHS. He has served on its Board of Directors and served as President from 1993 to 1995, a time when our membership grew to more than 130 members.

Though not a collector of North Carolina postal history, Phil's roots go deep into Carolina soil and his love for the hobby can be seen in his commitment to research.

Phil began his collecting career at age nine. He graduated from High Point College and Wake Forest Law School. He practiced law in Greensboro where he is currently retired and living with Miriam, his wife of 50 years. The North Carolina State Bar Association recently honored Phil for his 50 years of law practice within the state.



Phillip Wall

Few collectors achieve the success of acquiring a collection of such magnitude that upon sale it becomes a "name sale." To date, Phil has had four major sales, two of which were "name sales." His first major collection was the New York Postmaster Provisionals, then the U.S. 1847 issue, next the Brattleboro Postmaster Provisional and his latest sale of postmaster provisionals and carrier issues which Siegel sold in December 2007. In each case, Phil chose to acquire what he considered exceptional items based on their quality of unique characteristics. His New York collection contained two complete platings, a used and unused set. The used being made up of red cancels instead of the more common pen canceled copies.

While he was an active collector of the Brattleboro provisionals, the author remembers visiting Phil in Greensboro and being shown his collection of Brattleboro provisionals. I was amazed

to be viewing cover after cover with the provisional attached, including the only known cover with two stamps paying a double rate and single after single of this rare stamp. The climax being the complete plated sheet of the provisional.

It is safe to say Phil is the most decorated member of the NCPHS. Phil's detailed research has earned him the U.S. Philatelic Classic Society's Chase Cup in 1979 and 1984 and the American Philatelic Society's Luff Award in 1997. He also received the Classics Society's Distinguished Philatelist Award in 1995. In talking with Phil he will tell you his greatest achievements are not these awards but his 1982 article on the blocks of the New York provisional and 1847 issue which were stolen from the Miller collection at the New York Public Library. Phil's astuteness to these stamps and sharp eye caught the stamps when they reappeared at auction, cut from the original blocks as singles and pairs. His articles provided enough evidence for the FBI to recover many of the stolen Miller items.

I'm pleased to inform you that you have not heard the last of Phil. My last visit with him indicates he's not through collecting. He's off in a new direction. Perhaps one day he'll get bit with the North Carolina bug and assemble that award winning North Carolina collection. ■

Covers from Union Soldiers in North Carolina During the Civil War

by Maurice M. Bursey

The Union occupation of eastern North Carolina during the Civil War began with the landing of troops at Hatteras on August 28, 1861, to capture the recently constructed fort there, which had been built to protect shipping from the port, and soon after the Outer Banks were Union-occupied. On February 8, 1862, Roanoke Island was occupied; the next day Union forces entered Elizabeth City, on the north side of Albemarle Sound, but the occupation was not permanent. On February 20 Union forces burned Winton, the county seat of Hertford County. By March 14 New Bern was occupied, to the shock and anger of the people of North Carolina; farther to the north, Washington (which is known as Little Washington and was the first town named after the first president) was abandoned by the Confederate forces and two thirds of its inhabitants, and occupied on March 21. At the coast, Union forces took Carolina City on March 21, Morehead City on March 22, the town of Beaufort on March 24, and, on Albemarle Sound, Plymouth, in mid-June. Towns north of Albemarle Sound were exposed to raids and longer-lasting transient occupations. For example, Winton was occupied briefly on July 26, 1863, and Elizabeth City was occupied by African American troops sent from Norfolk from December 9 to 16, 1863.

The Confederate Army attempted unsuccessfully to retake Plymouth in battles in December 1862 and March 1863, and finally were successful in a battle lasting from April 18 to 20, 1863. Washington was also recaptured, by the Confederates, after four days' fighting beginning on April 27. Plymouth succumbed to Union forces again on October 31, 1863, and Washington shortly after.

The fall of Wilmington, the last Confederate port able to receive blockade runners, on February 22, 1865, was preceded by the overrunning of Fort Fisher on January 15, 1865, Fort Anderson on February 18, and several other forts guarding the Cape Fear River.

Sherman's Army entered North Carolina from the south over the three days from March 6 to 8, 1865. They occupied Rockingham on March 7, Lumberton on March 9,

and Fayetteville on March 11. Kinston was occupied on March 14. The major battles between Sherman and Johnston were fought at Averasboro on March 16 and Bentonville on March 19. Then Goldsboro fell on March 23, Faison's Depot on March 31, Smithfield on April 1, and Mount Pleasant and Pikeville on April 11. On April 12, Clayton fell. The same day University of North Carolina President David Swain and former governor William Graham met with Sherman to negotiate the surrender of Raleigh. The capital city was occupied immediately afterwards, and Sherman was able to prevent most acts of revenge in Raleigh by his troops when Lincoln's assassination was announced to them later that week.

Not all units who participated in Stoneman's Raid are listed, only those who entered North Carolina.

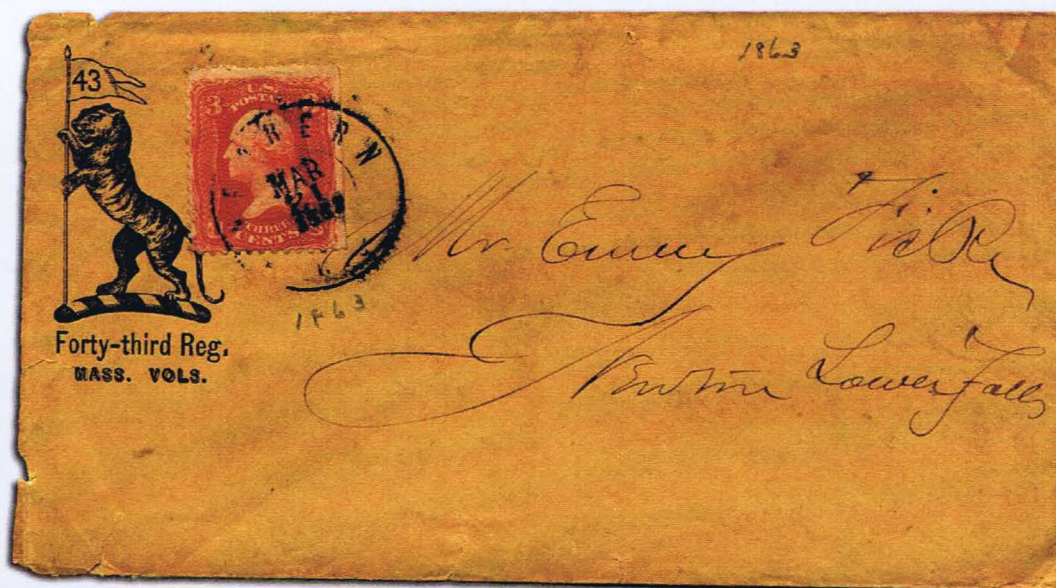
CDS Types are given according to *Post Offices and Postmasters of North Carolina* (POPMNC).

Union occupation covers from Newbern are the most numerous, owing to the length of time this major city was occupied by Union forces. The following show that the spelling of Newbern was not decided during the war, as there are three different spellings for the city in the CDSs shown here: Newbern, New Bern, and New Berne.

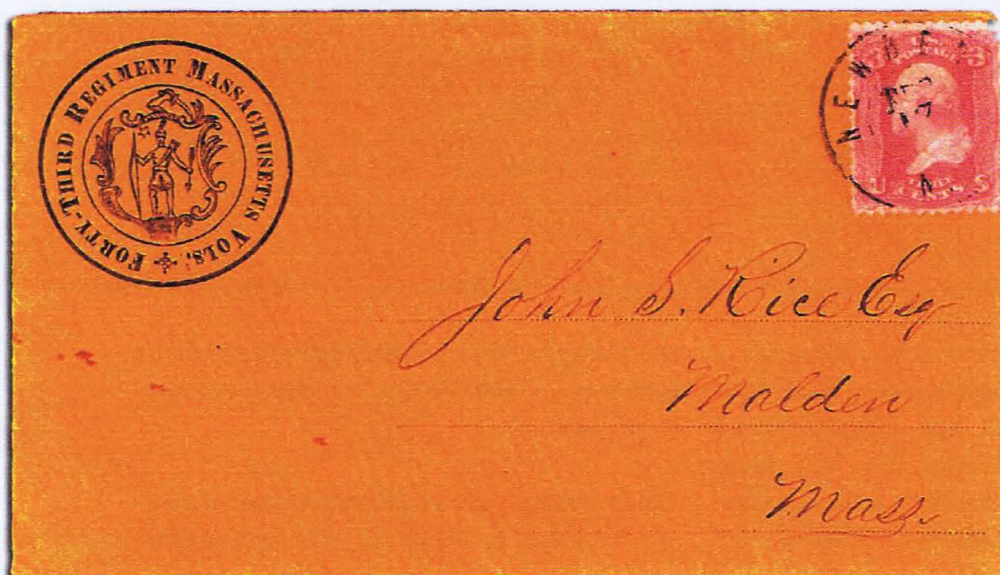
Figures 1–3 are examples of printed envelopes for the 43rd Massachusetts. Two of these covers, on envelopes of different color, show a tiger bearing a standard marked “43.” **Figure 1** apparently has a Newbern Type 12 DCDS with the inner circle almost missing; There were two enlisted men named Butts in the 43rd Massachusetts, Charles and Edwin, and this cover may well be a letter home to their mother. **Figure 2** has a Type 12 showing more of the inner circle. This cover is addressed to Mr. Emery Fiske of Newton Lower Falls, Massachusetts, and was likely sent by either Joseph or Noble Fiske, both of the 43rd Massachusetts, but not, according to the 1860 federal census, his sons. The third (**Figure 3**) has a circular seal-like device of a Native American bearing a bow and arrow, encircled by ribbons of scrollwork, all surrounded by the name of the regiment “Forty-Third

Regiment Massachusetts Vols.” This again appears to have the Type 12 DCDS. Two enlisted men, Charles and Jerome Rice, were in the 43rd Massachusetts, and the letter home may well be to a male relative.

Figure 1 ▶



▶ Figure 2



▶ Figure 3

This unit was assigned to Newbern on September 17 only in 1862. Some soldiers in this unit did not have printed envelopes, as **Figure 4** shows: here “A 43rd Mass” is handwritten. This cover bears a Newbern Type 12 CDS again; it was likely sent by Private James

Kent of that unit to the addressee, J. Horace Kent, also an enlisted man of the 43rd, in New Bedford, Mass., and then forwarded from New Bedford, with a red CDS of that city, to Portsmouth, New Hampshire.



◀ **Figure 4**

Figure 5 ▶



Figure 5 illustrates a cover from a Connecticut unit in New Berne: the inscription is “Head-quarters 15th Reg’t Conn. Vol. Infantry/Harlan’s Brigade, 18th Army Corps. The New Berne DCDS is Type 13, and the fancy killer is recorded with Type 13 CDSs. Major Eli Walter Osborn

was a surgeon with the 15th Connecticut; his son John was a private. So this is a letter to a daughter or sister.

Union soldiers were given the privilege of sending due letters as of July 22, 1861 by Congress.

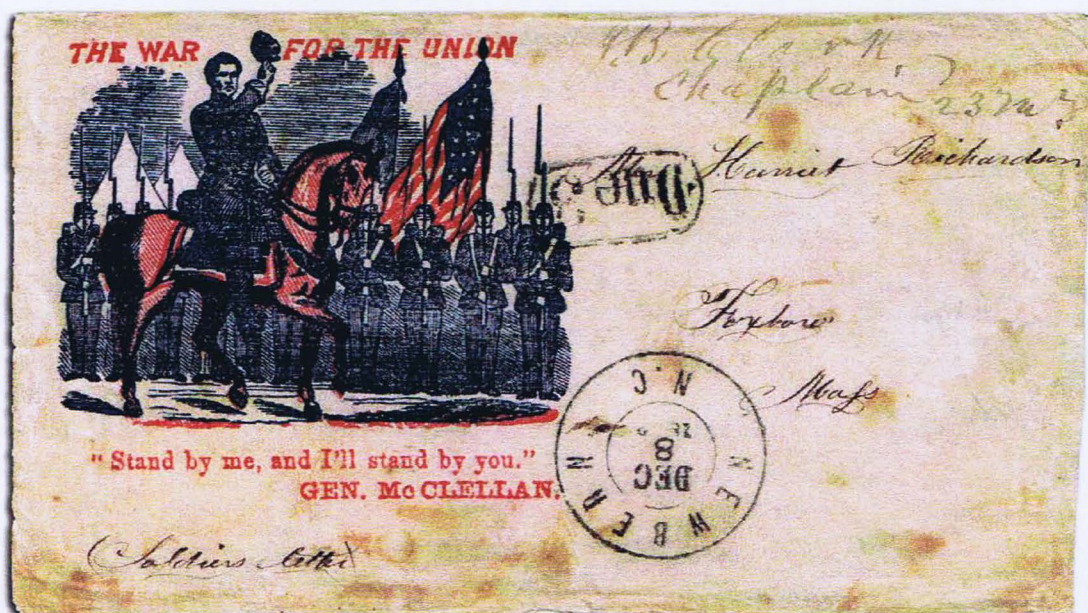


◀ Figure 6

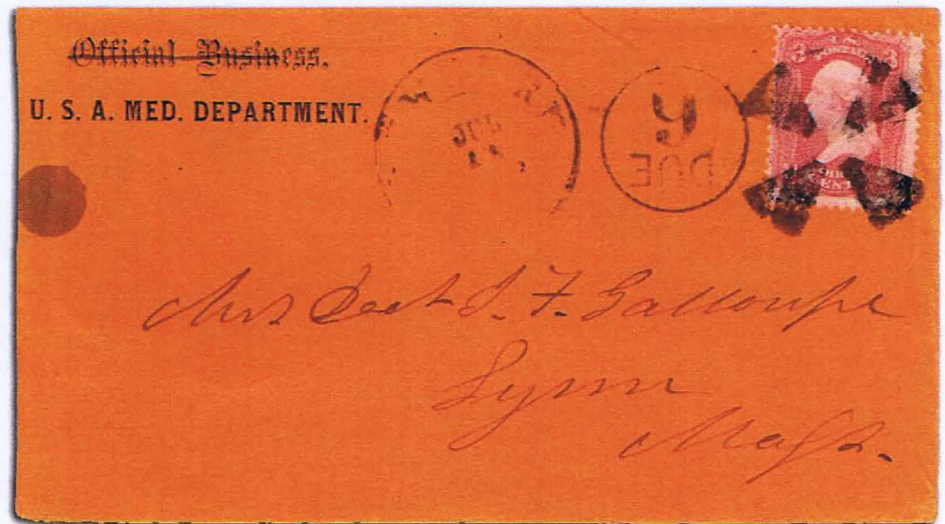
Figure 6 shows a Newbern cover, with a Type 12 CDS , and the “Due 3” in a lozenge known to have been used with Type 12 cancels, from a soldier in the Scott Light Guard of Fairhaven, Company I, 3rd Regiment M. V. M. The state must be Massachusetts again, as can be seen from the list of units below; there were no third regiments from Maine, Michigan, or Minnesota occupying eastern North Carolina. Another (**Figure 7**), endorsed by the chaplain, 23rd Massachusetts (state by the same reasoning: the 23rd New

York also occupied the east, but the cover is addressed to Massachusetts), as soldier’s mail, shows the same Type 12 DCDS and “Due 3” marking. It has a large patriotic illustration supporting General McClellan. There were four privates named Richardson in the 23rd Massachusetts, and the chaplain was Jonas B. Clark. The dates of the assignments of the 23rd Massachusetts to Newbern and the period of use of the Type 12 cancellation do not permit us to choose between 1862 and 1864 for the December 8 date.

Figure 7 ▶



Two more Newbern covers show the circular “Due 6” marking, not listed by Milgram but recorded in POPMNC as having been used with the Newbern Type 14 CDS. In **Figure 8**, the fancy killer is unlisted with the Type 14 CDS. The cover is from the “U.S.A. Med. Department,” “Official Business” being crossed through. The letter is likely from Isaac F. Galloupe, surgeon with the 17th Massachusetts, to his daughter.

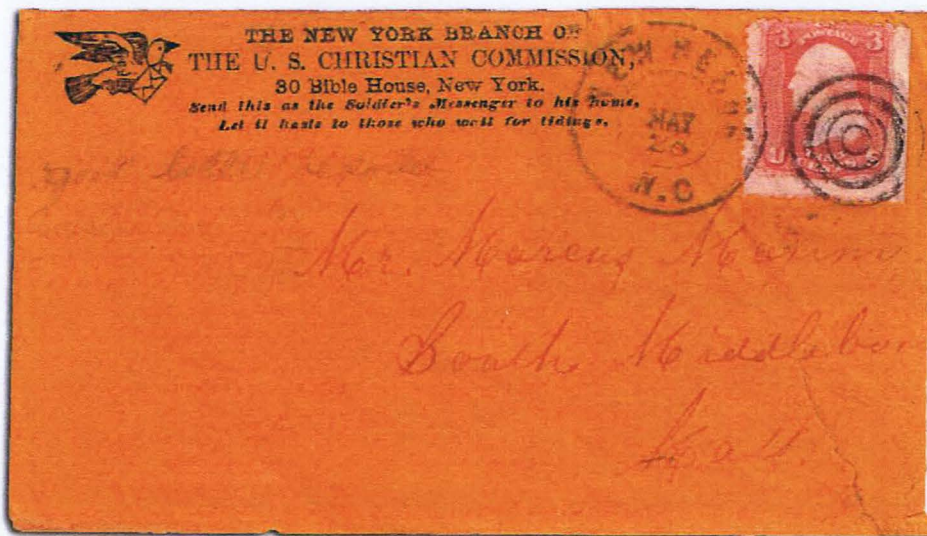


▲ **Figure 8**



◀ **Figure 9**

The other cover, **Figure 9**, is on a white cover marked as soldier's mail by hand, bearing a Type 12a CDS. This marking was not listed in Milgram's recent article on Union soldiers' due markings, but it is listed in POPMNC with Type 12-style CDSs. The last two “New Berne” covers show a use (**Figure 10**) of an envelope from The New York Branch of the U.S. Christian Commission, but the cover is addressed to Massachusetts. The CDS is Type 13a, the killer the typical military unit bullseye. Marcus Maxim, a private in the 23rd Massachusetts, was writing to his wife. From the dates of service of this unit in New Berne and the type of CDS, the year must be 1865.



◀ **Figure 10**



◀ Figure 11

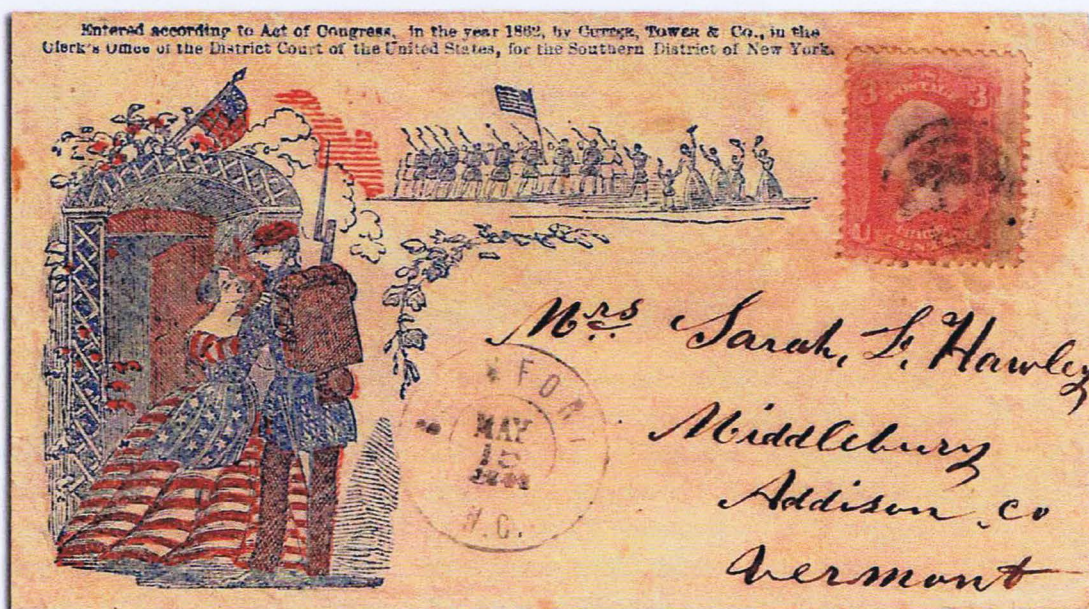
The **Figure 11** illustrates a patriotic cachet with a man (Washington?) on a rearing horse, on a cover addressed to Mrs. Otis Eager of Wales, Massachusetts, by her son Pvt. Warren W. Eager, of the 46th Massachusetts; a Type 14 CDS is used as killer.

Occupation covers from Beaufort, N.C., clearly addressed by soldiers, are not so plentiful. The cover in **Figure 12** with a soldier's farewell as illustration is addressed to Vermont, and is from Thomas Hawley, of the 9th Vermont,

the only Vermont regiment engaged in the occupation of the east. The Beaufort CDS is Type 4 (Type 5, new on-line catalog); the killer may be a military bullseye.

A quite uncommon usage has recently been illustrated in this publication (Vol 26, #4), a United States #65 cover to the postmaster of Bristol, New Hampshire with a manuscript cancel of "Portsmouth/NC May 19." This is surely from a soldier in the 6th New Hampshire, which occupied much of the Outer Banks.

Figure 12 ▶



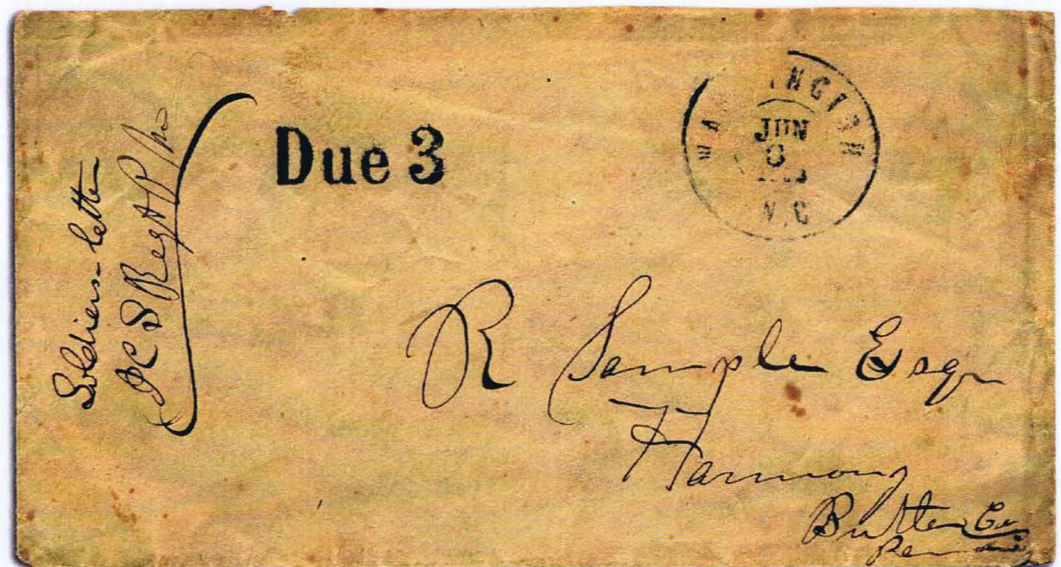
Covers from Washington (Little Washington), N.C., are interesting because the town changed hands several times during the war. Two covers from Washington have manuscript town cancellations. **Figure 13** shows a plain envelope, trimmed at the right, addressed to a man in

another occupying Union unit occupying Roanoke Island, N.C., a man in a New Hampshire unit, which can only be the 6th N.H. regiment. There was a Byron A. Beckwith in this unit which was assigned to Roanoke Island at the date of mailing in 1862.



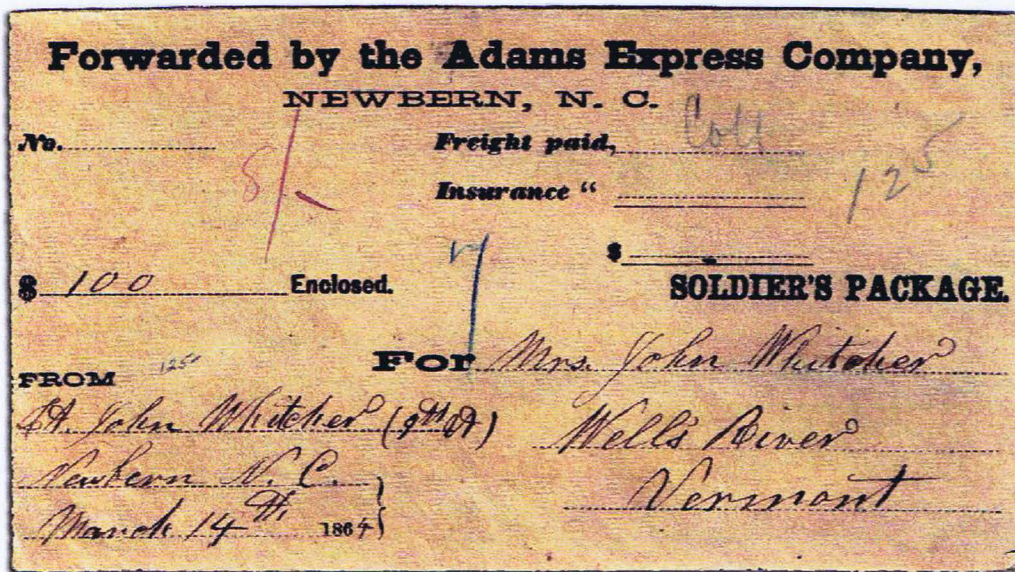
◀ **Figure 13**

Figure 14 ▶



The cover in **Figure 14**, with a Type 5 Washington CDS, illustrates a “Due 3” marking from Washington, unlisted by Milgram but recorded in POPMNC. The cover is addressed to R. Sample, Esq., in Harmony, Butler County, Pennsylvania, but several Union units from Pennsylvania occupied Little Washington. Of

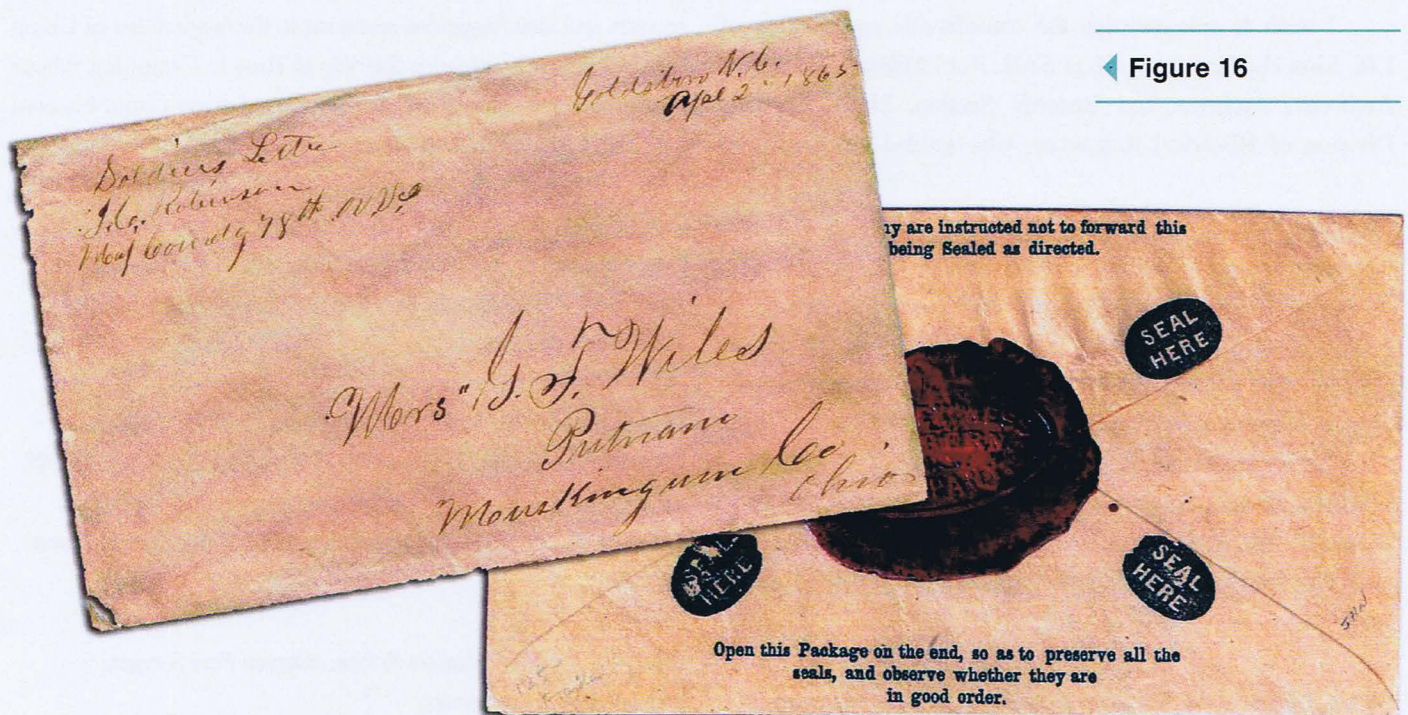
these there was an Isaac Sample in the 175th, and a John B. Sample in the 103rd, a unit that was captured when the Confederates retook Plymouth shortly after this letter was mailed. On April 8, 1863, the 103rd was in Plymouth, and the 175th was in Little Washington, so the sender appears to be Isaac Sample.



◀ Figure 15

In addition to the U.S. Post Office, letters could be transmitted to the north from occupied areas by private agents. **Figure 15** shows a collect money letter transmitted by the Adams Express Company from Newbern to Vermont, again from a Lt. John Whitcher to his wife, likely with his pay of \$100 for some period. At the time this unit was stationed in Newport Barracks, and the money had to be transported to the company's office in Newbern.

Figure 16 shows an April 1865 cover from Major Israel C. Robinson of the 78th Ohio, then occupying Goldsboro, as deduced from the addressee. This unit was part of Sherman's Army. The addressee is the wife of Col. Greenbury F. Wiles, also of the 78th Ohio. The manuscript town is unrecorded for this period in POPMNC.



◀ Figure 16

Figure 17 ►



Finally, a plain envelope with a manuscript notation of “Raleigh, N.C. April 23d 1865,” and a further CDS from New York on May 8 originated only a few days after the surrender and occupation of Raleigh (**Figure 17**). Again, the manuscript town is unrecorded in POPMNC, but the date of April 23 is during the period of negotiations between General Joseph E. Johnston, CSA, and General William T. Sherman,

USA, for the terms of surrender of Johnston’s forces three days later, and postal arrangements in Raleigh were undoubtedly makeshift. If the sender was also named Phillips like the addressee, the unit is obscure: Suffolk County is on eastern Long Island, and no units of the many New York units that occupied Raleigh were organized in eastern Long Island.

I wish to acknowledge the considerable contribution of LTC Sion H. Harrington III, (USAR, Ret.) Military Collection Archivist, Archives and Records Section, North Carolina Division of Historical Resources, who guided me to official

records and also suggested revisions to the original list of Union troops. I also acknowledge the help of Tony L. Crumbley, whose encouragement, assistance, and sharing of covers from his own collection pushed this article to completion.

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Union Troops in Eastern North Carolina

Connecticut

8th
10th
11th
13th
15th
16th
21st

Illinois

14th cavalry
39th

Indiana

13th
20th
22nd
120th
123rd
124th
128th
129th
130th

Iowa

22nd

Maine

11th

Massachusetts

2nd heavy artillery
3rd
5th (9 months militia)
8th (9 months militia)
17th
21st
23rd
24th
25th
27th
43rd
44th
45th
46th
51st
54th

Michigan

28th

New Hampshire

6th

New Jersey

9th (Muskets)

New York

1st mounted rifles
3rd cavalry (Van Allen)
12th cavalry (3rd Ira Harris Guard)
3rd artillery

20th cavalry
23rd cavalry (Mix's Battalion)
Barry's Rocket Battalion light artillery
1st marine artillery naval brigade
8th independent battery light artillery
13th artillery
23rd independent battery light artillery
24th independent battery light artillery
9th (Hawkins' Zouaves)

51st
53rd (D'Epineul's Zouaves)
56th (10th Legion)
81st (2nd Oswego, Mohawk Rangers)
85th
89th
92nd
96th (McComb's Plattsburg Regiment)
98th (Malone and Lyons Regiment)
99th (Union Coast Guard)
100th
103rd
132nd (2nd Reg't, Empire Brigade)
150th (Dutchess County Regiment)
156th
158th
159th
175th
176th
Rocket Battalion
Independent Battalion (Enfants Perdu
(sic), Lost Children, German Legion)

North Carolina (Union)

1st heavy artillery (colored)
1st
1st (colored)
2nd
2nd (colored)
Camden Guerillas
Pasquotank Guerillas

Ohio

62nd
67th
155th National Guard

Pennsylvania

5th cavalry (65th Volunteers,
Cameron Dragoons)
11th cavalry (108th Volunteers)
8th
48th (Companies "A," "B," "C," "D,"
"E," "H," "I")

51st
52nd
58th
85th
101st
103rd
104th
158th
168th
171st
174th

175th
176th

Rhode Island

5th heavy artillery
1st light artillery
4th
5th

Vermont

9th

Wisconsin

18th

United States Regular Army

1st artillery, Battery "C"

United States Colored Troops

1st heavy artillery
14th heavy artillery
10th (detachment)
Heckman's brigade
Lee's battery
Peck's division

Fort Fisher, Wilmington

Connecticut

1st heavy artillery
6th
7th

Illinois

65th (Scotch regiment)

Indiana

4th
13th
23rd
63rd
80th
91st
120th
140th

Iowa

24th
28th

Maine

9th

Massachusetts

38th

Michigan

Battery "F", 1st light artillery
23rd
25th

Minnesota

8th

New Hampshire

3rd
4th
7th

New Jersey

9th

New York

16th heavy artillery
16th independent light
artillery
15th engineers
3rd
47th (Washington Grays)
48th (Continental Guard, Perry's Saints)
112th (Chatauqua Regiment)
115th (Iron Hearted Regiment)
117th (4th Oneida Regiment)
128th
142nd (St. Lawrence County
Regiment)
156th
159th
169th (Troy Regiment)
175th
176th

Ohio

Battery "C", light artillery
Battery "D", light artillery
19th independent battery, light artillery
50th
104th
111th
118th
174th
177th
178th
180th
181st

Pennsylvania

13th cavalry
3rd heavy artillery (152nd volunteers)
76th (Keystone Zouaves)
97th
203rd

Tennessee (Union)

5th
6th
8th

United States Regular Army

Battery "E", 3rd light artillery

United States Colored Troops

1st
4th
5th
6th
10th
27th
30th
37th
39th
107th

**Sherrman's Campaign
of the Carolinas****Alabama (union)**

1st cavalry

Connecticut

5th
20th

Illinois

11th cavalry
15th cavalry
1st light artillery (Houghtaling's),
Battery "C"
Renwick's Elgin Independent Light
Artillery, Battery "H"
2nd artillery
7th
9th mounted infantry
10th
12th (1st Scotch regiment)
14th
15th
16th
20th
26th
30th
31st (Dirty First)
32nd
34th (Red River Rifles)
40th
45th (Washburn Lead Mine Reg't)
48th
50th (Blind Half Hundred)
52nd
53rd
55th
56th
57th
60th
63rd
64th (Yates' Sharp Shooters)
66th
78th
82nd (2nd Hecker regiment)
85th
86th
90th
92nd mounted infantry
93rd

101st
102nd
103rd
104th
105th
107th
110th
111th
112th
116th
125th
127th
129th

Indiana

3rd cavalry
8th cavalry
19th independent battery light
artillery
12th (3 years)
22nd
23rd
25th
33rd
37th
38th
42nd
48th
53rd
58th
59th
65th
66th
70th
74th
75th
82nd
83rd
85th
87th
88th
97th
99th
100th (Persimmon regiment)
101st

Iowa

2nd
4th
6th
7th
9th
10th
11th
13th
15th
16th
17th
25th
26th
28th
30th
31st
38th

39th
60th

Kentucky

2nd cavalry
3rd cavalry
5th cavalry
5th (Louisville Legion)
12th
16th
18th
26th

Massachusetts

2nd
33rd

Michigan

9th cavalry
Battery "B", 1st light artillery
Battery "C", 1st light artillery
1st engineers and mechanics
10th
13th
14th
15th
19th
21st

Minnesota

1st independent battery light artillery
2nd
4th

Missouri

Battery "H", 1st light artillery
1st engineers
6th
8th
10th
18th
23rd
26th
27th
29th mounted infantry
31st
32nd

New Jersey

5th
13th
33rd (2nd Zouaves)
35th
73rd

New York

Battery "I", 1st light artillery
Battery "M", 1st light artillery
17th veteran
60th (St. Lawrence regiment)
102nd (Van Buren light regiment)
107th (Campbell Guards)
119th

123rd (Washington County light
regiment)
132nd (2nd regiment, Empire Brigade)
134th
136th (Iron Clads)
137th
141st
143rd
149th (4th Onondagas)
150th (Dutchess County regiment)
154th

Ohio

1st artillery
5th cavalry
9th cavalry
10th cavalry
McLaughlin's independent
squadron cavalry)
4th independent cavalry company
15th independent battery light artillery
5th (3 years)
11th (3 years)
14th (3 years)
17th
20th
21st
27th
29th
30th
31st
32nd
33rd
37th
38th
39th
43rd
46th
47th
52nd
53rd
54th
55th
57th
61st
63rd
66th
68th
69th
73rd
74th
76th
78th
79th
80th
81st
82nd
89th
92nd
94th
98th
100th
103rd
105th

108th
113th
121st

Pennsylvania

9th cavalry (Lochiel, 92nd volunteers)
Independent battery "E" light
artillery (Knaps')
28th (Goldstream)
29th
46th
73rd
79th
109th
111th
147th light artillery

Wisconsin

5th independent battery light artillery
10th independent battery light artillery
12th independent battery light artillery

3rd
12th
16th
17th
18th
21st
22nd
25th
26th
31st
32nd

United States

110th colored artillery
14th corps
15th corps
17th corps
20th corps

Stoneman's Raid and Other Western Sites

Kentucky

2nd cavalry
11th cavalry
12th cavalry

Michigan

10th cavalry
11th cavalry

North Carolina (Union)

2nd mounted infantry
3rd mounted infantry

Ohio

1st cavalry
3rd cavalry

12th cavalry
1st heavy artillery

Pennsylvania

15th cavalry (160th volunteers)

Tennessee (Union)

9th cavalry
13th cavalry
Battery "E", 1st light artillery

United States Regular Army

3rd cavalry (1st Mounted Rifles)

United States Colored Troops

1st heavy artillery

Union Vessels in Eastern North Carolina Roanoke & Albemarle

Adelaide
Admiral
Albatross
Alert
Alice Price
Allison
Annie L. Edwards
Ann Thompson
Aracan
Arrow
Bombshell
Brinker
Britannia
Brookman
Cahawba
Ceres
Chasseur
Chippewa
City of New York
Coleman
Colonel Satterly
Commodore Barney
Commodore Hull
Commodore Perry
Cossack
Cumberland
Daylight
Delaware
Dragoon
Eagle
Eastern Queen
Eastern State
Edward Slade
Elizabeth Segur
Ella May
Emelie
Emily
Emma

Escort
E. Shaddon
Expounder
Fanny
Farina
Farrington
Flambeau
Foster
General Berry
George Peabody
Glenwood
Granite
Grapeshot
Grenade
Griswold
Guerilla
Guide
Gunsbak
Halifax
Harriet Lane
Henry Brinker
H. E. Pierce
Hetzel
Highlander
Howard
Hunchback
Hussar
James Brady
Jersey Blue
John Faron
John Trucks
Kennebec
Kitty Simpson
Lancer
Lenapee
Lockwood
Long Island
Louisiana

Maria Pike
Martha Greenwood
Mary Banks
Mary Price
Massasoit
Massabesett
Miami
Minnesota
Montauk
Montebello
Monticello
Morris
Morse
Nahant
Nellie D.
New Brunswick
New York
Northerner
North State
N. S. Rue
Ocean Wave
Passaic
Pawnee
Pequott
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Picket
Pilot Boy
Pioneer
Plandon
Pocahontas
Port Royal
Ranger
Recruit
Reno
Roanoke
Roche
Rocket

Sara Mills
Sara Smith
Sassacus
Scout
Sentinel
Seymour
Shamrock
Shawsheen
Shrapnel
Skirmisher
Southfield
S. R. Spaulding
Stars and Stripes
State of Georgia
Susquehanna
Sylvan Shore
Tacony
Thomas Colyer
Three Brothers
T. P. Lamed
Underwriter
Union
Valley City
Vidette
Vultigeur
Wabash
Weehawken
White
Whitehall
Whitehead
William Crocker
William Putnam
Wilson
Wyalusing
Zouave

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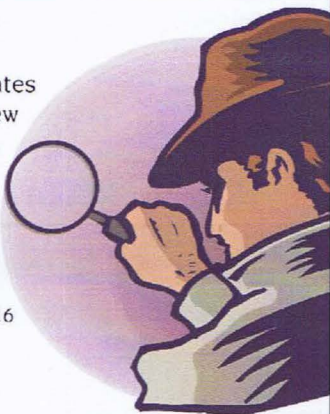
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