

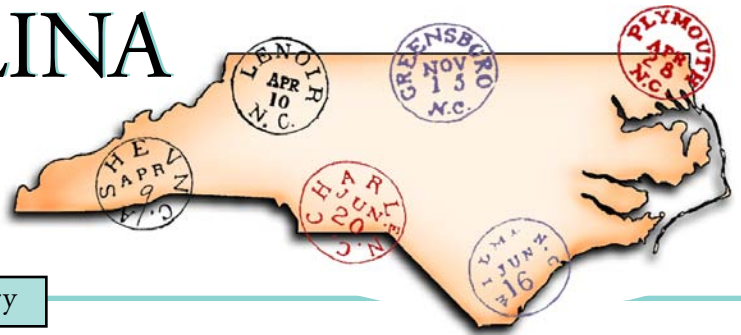
# NORTH CAROLINA POSTAL HISTORIAN

The Journal of North Carolina Postal History

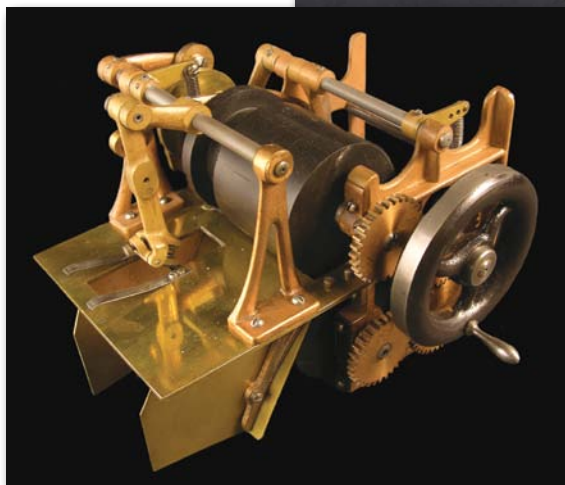
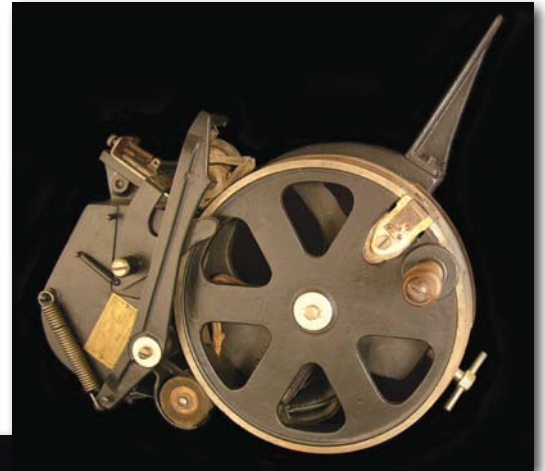
VOLUME 31, NO. 3

SUMMER 2012

WHOLE 119



## Pioneer North Carolina Machine Cancels



## Examples of Some Early hand-driven Canceling Machines

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The North Carolina Postal History Society (NCPHS) will hold its annual meeting at CHARPEX 2012, the Charlotte regional philatelic exhibition and stamp show, at 2:00 PM, Saturday, July, 21, 2012. After a very short meeting, Tony Crumbley will present a talk on his newest exhibit, "North Carolina's Classic Era Machine Cancellations, 1898-1925." Many of the covers in his presentation can be seen in this issue. This year CHARPEX will be at a new location, the Grady Cole Center, 310 King Drive, Charlotte, NC 28204-2239. It is conveniently located on the Central Piedmont Community College Campus just off I-277 and Route 74. Site location details are available on the CHARPEX web site, <http://www.charpex.info/>. CHARPEX 2012 will be hosting the Machine Cancel Society and the North Carolina Postal History Society. The NCPHS Board of Directors will meet at 1:00 PM on Saturday in the meeting room arranged by the CHARPEX committee.

We will continue to recognize the best contributions to our journal, the *North Carolina Postal Historian*. The members of the Board of Directors will select a recipient for this award, choosing from the published articles for the past year, Volume No. 30. The award will be presented at our meeting during CHARPEX 2012.

The terms of two NCPHS directors is coming to an end. If you would like to be on the board for the next three years, please contact either myself or Harvey Tilles, the Vice-President.

**ON THE COVER:** Three early hand-driven canceling machines used to reduced the manual labor required to postmark and cancel mail pieces. From upper right to lower left, they are: B.F. Cummins Co. machine No. 2 (1910-1913), a portable machine sold directly to postmasters that produced the Type F-131 cancels; American Postal Machine Co. canceling machine No. H-413 that produced the flag cancels; Leavitt canceling machine patent model (patented in 1879). This machine was not used in North Carolina but it demonstrated the feasibility of machine cancellation, encouraging other inventors and entrepreneurs to develop and introduce subsequent improvements. (Pictures courtesy of the Smithsonian National Postal Museum)

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In recognition of the visit of the Machine Cancel Society to Charlotte, we have produced a special issue of this journal devoted entirely to early North Carolina machine cancellations. This society has been very helpful to our catalog effort by making available their very large database of machine cancellations, for which we are very grateful.

The status box of the North Carolina Postmark Catalog Update (back page) will show only modest changes, but our catalog continues to grow. To date, the postmarks of 55 counties and one large city have been documented. Currently, there are 2,864 pages on-line, and 11,144 markings are shown that were not previously documented.

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 e-mail message at [rffwinter@triad.rr.com](mailto:rffwinter@triad.rr.com) or write to me. My mailing address appears at the bottom of this page. Both the mailing address and e-mail address for me are new as I have recently moved.

*Dick Winter*



## NORTH CAROLINA POSTAL HISTORIAN

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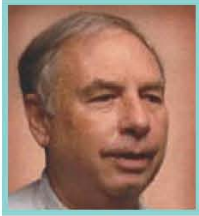
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## Pioneer North Carolina Machine Cancels

by Tony L. Crumbley and Richard F. Winter



This issue of the North Carolina Postal History Journal was designed to introduce you to an interesting era of North Carolina postal history – an era brought on by the United States Industrial Revolution.

For 106 years, the postal operation in North Carolina had survived with mail being canceled with a hand stamp device. In 1898, the postmaster of Raleigh took the first step in North Carolina to automate the mail processing system with the introduction of a Barry hand-driven machine. The process was to be faster and less time consuming. It is expected that the intent was to reduce the labor cost of the postal service. Little did postmasters know how fast the system overhead would eventually grow.

We would like to introduce you to the Pioneer Era of machines in North Carolina. We have defined this period to cover from 1898 until 1925, when the predecessor of Pitney Bowes began to take over the machine market. Traditionally the Pioneer Period is considered from 1863 until 1930, with the Classic Era following from 1930 until 1955. Our time frame differs slightly from traditional timing; however, it is felt appropriate for this state. The first canceling machines were leased by the post office, By 1913 all machines were owned by the postal service.

The first British machine appeared in 1857, known as the Pearson-Hill machine. This machine was actually a mechanical stamper, a self-inking device. What we know now about the first U.S. machine has changed greatly in the last 15 years.

A machine invented by John McAdams was tested in New York in January 1863, and was likely tested in Washington, D.C. in December 1862. There are no patent drawings of this machine, only brief descriptions of it. Also, there is a note dated May 1863 from the New York Post Office to McAdams to sign a voucher for the use of his device.

From what little literature there is of that period, we know that the McAdams machine was a foot-powered device, requiring two people to handle the machine and the mail. The McAdams machine does not fit the definition of a modern canceling machines because it does not draw the letter or post card into itself for canceling.

Currently, the McAdams Washington, D.C. test examples identified as “possible McAdams” are circumstantial: a waffle pattern inside a circle, with a large postmark dial reading WASHINGTON CITY, used from December 4-11, 1862. The timing of the waffle pattern cancel, however, fits perfectly with the idea of first testing the new machine in Washington.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania would begin using what many believe to be the first true machine canceling device. The earliest dated cover was November 7, 1870. The cancellation design changed over time from a pentagon outline (November 7, 1870), to two different canceling dies of a star outline (July-October 1871), to a simple double rimmed hollow shield (September 1871), and finally to two canceling dies of a federal shield (April to September 1872).

Like much of history, North Carolina would be a late starter, taking another 28 years to receive its first machine.

Throughout this Pioneer period, North Carolina would receive machines from nine different manufacturers. Through 1925 these machines created 219 different markings that have been recorded from 91 different cities. More data is regularly updated at the Smithsonian National Postal Museum web site, [http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/northcarolina\\_postmarkcatalog.html](http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/northcarolina_postmarkcatalog.html).

In this issue the authors have attempted to give you a brief introduction to each of the nine machine manufacturers and provide you with illustrations of many of the different examples of the markings. Not all of the recorded types are included as some have never been seen by the authors. At the end of the article, a data base of all known markings from this era has been included.

Without a doubt, this is one of the more challenging eras of collecting. It can, however, be very rewarding. For instance, while working on this article, one of the authors discovered in his own collection a newly recorded marking. Throughout this era, many of the recorded markings are the only known example. So even as modern as they may seem, they can be extremely rare. This just adds to the chase and the excitement of the find.

As you can see from this 25-year snapshot, the evolution of postal machinery has been influenced by rapid progress in technology. Today, the mechanical improvements have been surpassed by computer technology. If it has not happened already, electro-mechanical cancels will be phased out shortly and be totally replaced by sprayed on ink jet cancels.

Some of you might be asking at this point, can I collect North Carolina machine cancels? Just how many are there? The answer is sure, if one can collect U.S. stamps, one can collect N.C. machine cancels. Though 2011, there are 4,546 major Scott numbered U.S. stamps not including air mail or back of the book. To date, the North Carolina Machine Cancel data base has 1,550 different recorded markings, not including the slogan cancels.



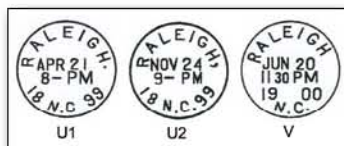
Without a doubt, an interesting area to collect is North Carolina machines. Many can be found in the most unlikely places. Few will have a high price tag.

As you go through the following pages, keep in mind that each of these machines were designed to be a moving metal device with changeable dates that would pick up ink and apply it to the stamp. The first were hand driven and soon became electric motor operated.

## Barry Machine Cancel

In early December 1898, the post office delivered to Raleigh Postmaster Christopher Bailey the state's first automated machine canceling device. It was hand cranked, but was designed to speed up greatly the process of canceling the mail. Raleigh at that time was the state's fifth largest town with a population of 13,643.

William Barry was born in 1841, educated in Canada and moved to Carthage, New York, then to Syracuse. While living in Syracuse, he called himself an inventor, machinist, and manufacturer of machines. After an unsuccessful partnership in the early 1890s with Attorney George Hey and Matthew Dolphin, machine cancel manufacturers as well, Barry went out on his own. Barry was issued his first mail marking machine patent on January 2, 1894. His second patent was issued in June 1897. This patent would have been applied to the machine sent to Raleigh.



▲ **Figure 1.** Examples of the Barry Type U1, Type U2 and the Type V dials. Note Type U1 has a period after Raleigh and the Type U2 has a comma. Also the Type U1 has no period after the C of N.C. The Type V has a straight line year date.

In *The History of the Barry Machine Cancel*, Raleigh is listed as having the earliest known postmark of December 17, 1898, a Type U1-31 cancel.

In 30 years of machine cancel collecting, we have never seen an example of this first machine. Figure 1 is an illustration of the U1 dial compared to the U2 dial, which would have begun use in June of 1899.

A recent addition to the collection of one of the authors is the cover in Figure 2. This cover shows a Barry Type U2-31

dated December 9, 1898. This marking is eight days earlier than the December 17, 1898 Type U1-31 recorded in the Barry catalogue. As the earliest known North Carolina machine marking, the most interesting fact about this cover is that it indicates that Raleigh had both the U1 and the U2 dies early on and used both at the same time. Note the comma after Raleigh and periods after both N. and C. The Type 31 canceler consists of six wavy lines with gradual downward slope in the line from the left end. It was used from 1898 until 1900 in Raleigh. Figure 3 illustrates another Type U2-31 cancellation.

Beginning in 1900, Raleigh received a new die for its machine. This die would have



◀ **Figure 2.** Raleigh, December 9, 1898, Barry Type U2-31, North Carolina's first recorded machine cancel. Note the curved, split 1898 date.

the year in a straight line above the N.C. The earliest recorded date for this marking is January 23, 1900.

The latest recorded date is December 14, 1900. This new die is listed as Type V1-31 since it used the same wavy line canceler as the other types. Figure 4 shows an example of this cancellation.



▲ **Figure 3.** Raleigh, August 2, 1899, another example of the Type U2-31 cancellation. Note the full strike of the 75 MM wavy line canceler. This Type U2 would be used until November 1899.

Based on the observed pattern of die changes, it appears the year was a fixed part of the die thus requiring a new die each year. The beginning of the year is when the month, day and



▲ **Figure 4.** Raleigh, May 14, 1900, Type V1-31 cancellation. Note the straight line year above the N.C. Used only in 1900.

time slugs would have been changed out. This being the case, the Type U-1 cancellation would have been in use only until the end of December 1898, thus explaining its scarcity.

Beginning in 1901, Raleigh received a new rectilinear marking die. The earliest recorded use is March 4, 1901. This new die, Type K1-5 (1), is made up of 3 lines of type plus 4 lines or bars. In the Type K-1, the bars of the line under Raleigh do not go to the end of the letters of Raleigh. On the Type K-2 the bars extend to the end of the letters. (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. ▶**

The differences of the Types K-1, K-2, and L-1 rectilinear marking dies are shown. Note the different length of the bars under Raleigh. The Type K-1 bars under Raleigh are the shortest. Type K-2 bars are longer but don't go past Raleigh. The Type L-1 bars go past the beginning and end of Raleigh. (Courtesy of Alexander J. Savakis, editor of the *Machine Cancel Forum*)

Late in 1901, Raleigh received another Type K rectilinear die. This Type K-2 has slightly longer bars under Raleigh than the Type K-1 but not as long as in the Type L-1. This die would be used until May 1902.

The last Barry Machine to be used in the state was the Type L version, first recorded in May 1902. It would be used until early 1904 with two different cancelers, the Type 5 (1) and the Type 8 (1). The main difference

between the Type L and the Type K rectilinear markings is the length of line under Raleigh. The line goes beyond the R and the H of Raleigh. The Type 5 (1) canceler consists of 5 straight line bars plus the number 1 in the middle bar. The Type 8 (1) canceler is made up of 5 wavy lines with a 1 in the middle. Only one Type L cover has been recorded with the Type 5(1) cancel. Figures 6-9 illustrate Barry machine cancels.

The latest recorded use of the Barry postmark within North Carolina is February 24, 1904. Raleigh is the only North Carolina city to have used the Barry Machine. It would be replaced in Raleigh with an American flag machine cancel.

Source: *The Barry Story*, Reg Morris and Robert J. Payne, 3 volumes, 1989.

RALEIGH, NC BARRY POSTMARK DIES COMPARED	
<p><b>Type K (die #1) "K-1"</b></p> <p>Type K has short bars to the left and right of the state abbreviation NC.</p> <p>In comparison to the Type L, the short bar to the right only extends as far as the H of RALEIGH.</p> <p>Die 1: The short bar to the left barely goes to the R of RALEIGH</p>	
<p><b>Type K (die #2) "K-2"</b></p> <p>Type K has short bars to the left and right of the state abbreviation NC.</p> <p>In comparison to the Type L, the short bar to the right only extends as far as the H of RALEIGH</p> <p>Die 2: The short bar to the left goes underneath the R of RALEIGH, but not all the way</p>	<p><b>Note the center bar of the E of RALEIGH is almost as long as the top and bottom bars. The bottom bar is the same length as the bottom bar.</b></p>
<p><b>Type L</b></p> <p>Type L has longer bars to the left and right of the state abbreviation. The bars extend at the left, <u>all the way under the R of RALEIGH</u> and to the right, <u>all the way to the comma</u></p> <p><u>Type L:</u> The short bar to the left goes all the way underneath the R of RALEIGH</p>	<p><b>Note the center bar of the E of RALEIGH is very short. It is different than the E of K-2 in other regards as well. Note how the length of the lower bar of the E in comparison to the top bar.</b></p>





◀ **Figure 6.** Raleigh, May 11, 1901, Type K-1 5 (1) rectilinear postmark. The Type 5 (1) canceler is made up of 5 straight lines with a 1 in the middle bar, only used in 1901. Here it is on an unsealed envelope to Blanch (Caswell County).



**Figure 7.** ▶ Raleigh, February 21, 1902, Type K-2 rectilinear postmark with Type 5 (1) canceler. Used in Raleigh from October 1901 until May 1902. Cancel used here on a private mailing card of the North Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy.



◀ **Figure 8.** Raleigh, May 1, 1902, Type L-1 rectilinear postmark with Type 5 (1) canceler on a cover to Warrenton (Warren County). Letter originated in the office of the Charles A. Cook of the North Carolina Supreme Court.



**Figure 9.** ▶ Raleigh, December 17, 1902, Type L-1 rectilinear postmark with Type 8 (1) wavy line canceler, used on a letter from Raleigh to Bremen, Germany. This marking was in use until 1904.

## The American Postal Machine Company

The earliest recorded American Postal Machine Company flag cancel is dated October 31, 1894 from Boston, Massachusetts. In total, there were more than 7,575 catalogued flag cancellations used throughout the United States. North Carolina had 78 different cities and 103 different varieties recorded based upon the work of Frederick Langford, the father of flag cancels.

The earliest recorded North Carolina flag cancel was dated December 21, 1898, from Winston. The Winston post office had not yet merged with Salem, although the combined two cities had an estimated population of 13,650, making it only slightly larger than Raleigh. The earliest known flag cancel from Winston was only twelve days different than the first Barry cancel known used from Raleigh, an indication that the post offices got machines about the same time. The next city to receive a machine was Asheville with the earliest recorded date of September 18, 1899. Asheville was the



**Figure 11. ▲**

Winston, January 9, 1899, Type B-14 (1) American flag cancel.

This machine was first placed in use on December 21, 1898, the first use in North Carolina. Notice the split date above N.C. and the 1 within the flag. This example is used on an envelope from Winston to Jones Mine (Davidson County)

**Figure 12. ►**

Winston Salem, December 28, 1901, Type B 14 (blank) used on an envelope to Salem (Forsyth County). This postmark was used in Winston Salem from 1899 until 1902. Note the blank space within the flag for a machine number.

third largest city within North Carolina at the time.

Wilmington, the state's largest city with 20,976 people, would receive a Barr Fyke machine in April 1899 and Charlotte,



**▲ Figure 10.** Albemarle, March 14, 1924, Type A-14 American flag cancel used from 1920 to 1926. Note straight line year at the bottom and the 13 star and 7 bar flag. This was the standard North Carolina flag canceler.

with 18,091 people, received its Hampden machine on November 20, 1899. It makes one wonder what the deciding factors were in determining who received which machines.

In the first 25 years of North Carolina machine cancels, there were 69 different towns and types of American flag cancels used within the state. Throughout this time, there were only two types of postmark dials used, the Type A and the Type B dial. One can see in Figure 10 an example of the Type A-14 flag cancel. Notice the year at the bottom is a straight line. This canceler was used by most North Carolina cities. The Type B dial has the split year at the bottom above N.C. In total, there were only 4 types of flags used in North Carolina with several minor varieties. Figures 11-15 show examples of the Type B dials.

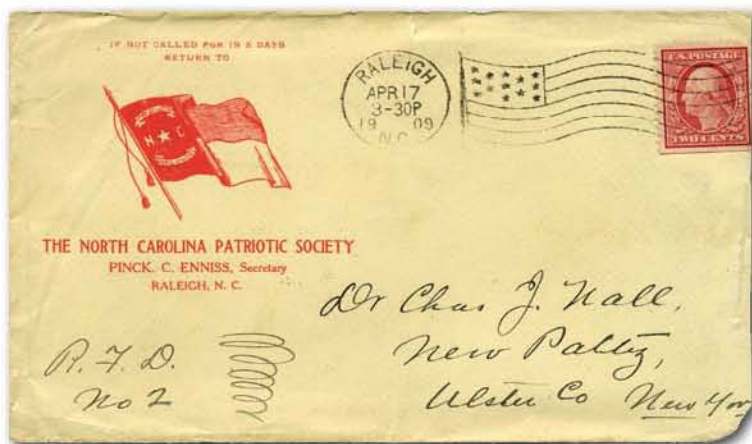
The third type of flag canceler to be used within the state was the Type 4. This flag had 13 stars arranged in an



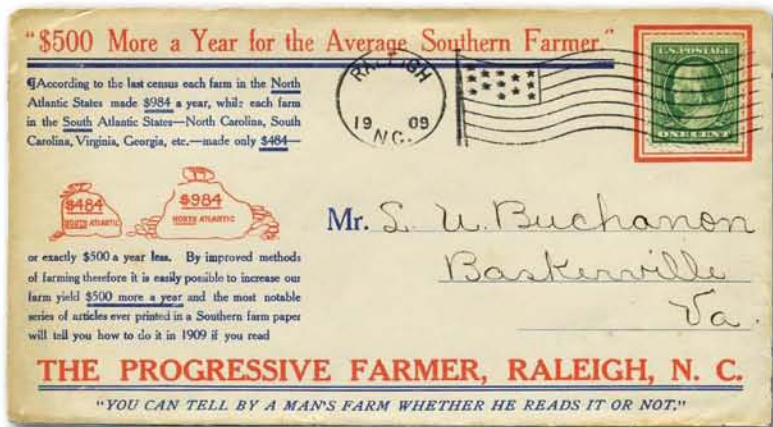




◀ **Figure 13.** Raleigh, September 30, 1906, Type B 14 (1) used in Raleigh from 1904 until November 1908, on an advertising envelope to Ascend (Chatham County). Later, this flag would be replaced with one that had no machine number.



**Figure 14.** ▶  
Raleigh, April 17, 1909, Type B 14, on an envelope to New Paltz, New York, seen here on a State of North Carolina Patriotic Society corner card.. This flag cancel was used from February 1908 until May 1910.



◀ **Figure 15.** Raleigh, undated Type B 14 flag cancel used in 1909 to Baskerville, Virginia. Note the dial does not have a date within the die, most likely a third class cancel on an unsealed envelope containing printed matter.

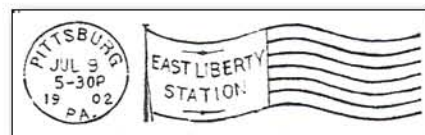


**Figure 16.** ▶  
Rocky Mount, October 1, 1908, Type B-4 ovate flag cancel on a post card to Charleston, South Carolina. This Type 4 ovate flag cancel was used from 1906 until 1908 and the only ovate flag to be used in North Carolina.

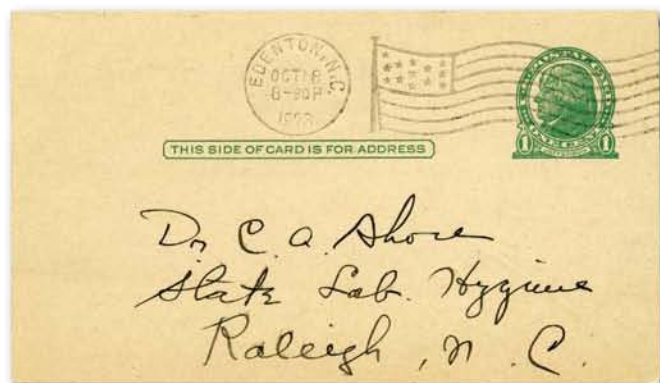


oval shape known as the ovate flag. Fewer than 50 cities nationwide used this ovate flag. The only city in the North Carolina to use it was Rocky Mount, and there only for 26 months.

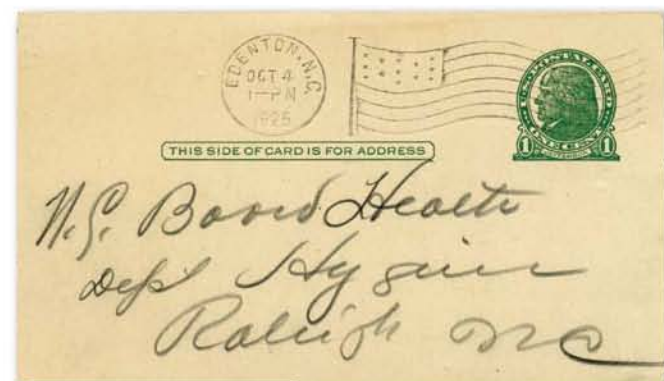
A fourth type of flag cancellation used within the state was a Type A dial with a Type 38 flag. Only one city, Charlotte, used this type at the North Charlotte Station from 1930 until 1936, which is outside the pioneer period defined in this article. The authors have seen only one example of this marking, which has the station name within a box in the flag. Figure 17 illustrates the Type 38 flag from the Langford flag cancel catalog.



▲ **Figure 17.** Example of the Type 38 flag used at the East Liberty Station in Pittsburgh as illustrated in Langford's flag cancel catalog. Charlotte used this Type 38 flag cancel at the North Charlotte Station in the 1930s.



**Figure 19.** ▶  
Edenton, October 4, 1925, Type A-14 cancel with long field hand cut die and small stars, used from 1924 to 1927. This post card also was sent to Raleigh (Wake County).



◀ **Figure 18.** Edenton, October 18, 1923, Type A-14 cancel with standard stars used from 1920 to 1924. This post card was sent to Raleigh (Wake County).

Some standard flag cancels have different varieties, a few included in the flag cancel catalogue and others not. The North Carolina Postal History online catalogue is beginning to show these as examples become available. Figures 17 and 18 illustrate examples of two different Edenton flags. Both are A-14 type flags, however, both are dramatically different. Langford lists Figure 18 used from 1920 until 1924 and Figure 19, a long field hand cut die used from 1924 to 1927. Note how small the stars are. This was used from 1924 to 1927.

The last recorded example of an American flag cancel being used in North Carolina was at Elon College in 1939.

Source: *Standard Flag Cancel Encyclopedia*, Frederick Langford, 2011

### Barr Fyke Cancellation

The Barr Fyke cancellation is one of the least known cancellations used in North Carolina. The machine was conceived by John Barr, a railroad mail clerk from Kansas City,

Missouri in 1895. In 1896, Barr entered into business with attorney Charles Fyke and formed the Barr Fyke Machine Company.

The earliest recorded Barr Fyke is in Wilmington, Type C-4-1-121a dated April 22, 1899. This cancel has broken vertical bars between the third and eighth bars. One recorded example, photographed in the Barr Fyke catalogue and dated May 29, 1899 without these broken bars, is an indication there were two separate cancellations. We designate this cancel Type 121.

There have been a total of five different Barr Fyke cancellations recorded used from Wilmington from April 1899 until August 1905 [April 1905 is latest on list]. Wilmington is the only North Carolina city to use the Barr Fyke machine. The second type of cancellation, Type 122, had seven horizontal bars as a canceler. The C4 dial was most commonly seen without an outer circle and is called C4-1. The Type C4-3 was nearly identical except the dial has an outer circle. Figures 20-22 illustrate a few Barr Fyke cancels used in North Carolina.

Source: *U.S. Machine Postmarks 1871-1925*, R.F. Hanmer, 1984.

**Figure 20.** ▶

Wilmington, September 25, 1900, Barr Fyke Type C4-1 dial and Type 121a cancel on envelope to Lincolnton (Lincoln County). Note the six broken bars of the cancellation, which was used from April 1899 until March 1902.



◀ **Figure 21.** Wilmington, May 7, 1904, Barr Fyke Type C4-1 dial and Type 122 canceler consisting of seven horizontal bars, used in Wilmington from June 1902 until May 1904. This embossed envelope was addressed to Charleston, South Carolina.



**Figure 22.** ▶

Wilmington, April 26, 1905, Barr Fyke Type C4-3 and Type 122 canceler, used in Wilmington from January 1905 until April 1905. This envelope was sent to Newark, New Jersey.



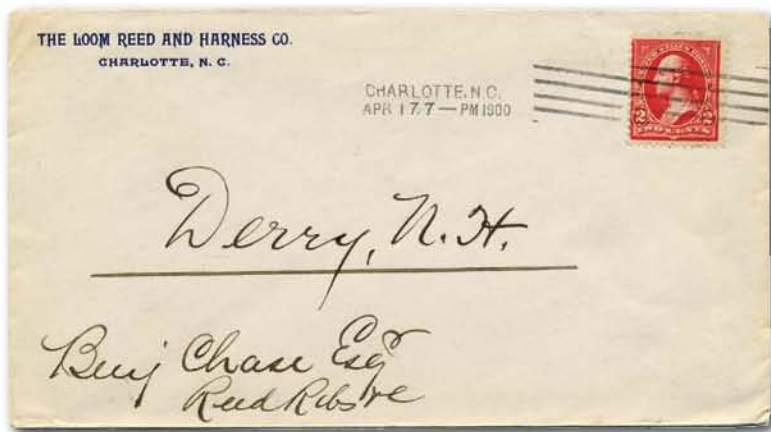
## Hampden Machine

William R. Landfear, the owner of William R. Landfear and Company with manufacturing facilities in Hartford, Connecticut, was a specialist in developing and manufacturing printing machines for the thread and yarn industry. In 1890, Landfear set to work designing a canceling machine. On July 22, 1891, he filed his first patent on the machine. No known cancels have survived from this machine. In 1896, Landfear once again approached the Postmaster General with the request to test a new machine. At this point the Hampden Company did not exist.

In 1898 Landfear applied for a new patent, which was issued in 1900. The slowness of the machine perhaps explains the reason no rental contracts were given to Landfear. In late

summer of 1897, Landfear was awarded a contract with the Post Office Department for the lease of 10 hand-crank machines at the rate of \$175 per machine per year. The first of these machines was placed in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, with the earliest reported cancel of April 13, 1898. A total of nine machines were placed in 1898. No further contracts were forthcoming and the tenth machine was not placed.

*The Annual Report of the Postmaster General ending 30 June 1899* indicated 522 canceling machines were under lease throughout the United States with nine being of the Hampden type. This same report shows that an increased appropriation allowed for new Hampden machines to be placed in the following North



◀ **Figure 23.** Charlotte, April, 17, 1900, Type B8 Hampden cancel, used in Charlotte from 1899 until 1901, on an envelope to Derry, New Hampshire.

**Figure 24.** ▶  
Charlotte, August 15, 1901, Type B8 Hampden cancel, on an envelope to Burlington (Alamance County). This illustrates the latest known use of this machine in North Carolina.



Carolina post offices: Asheville, Charlotte, Raleigh and Winston. Of these, only Charlotte would receive the new device. The machines would be manufactured by a new company, The Hampden Canceling Machine Company, formed on 1 June 1898, for the sole purpose of manufacturing postal related machines.

The earliest known use of the Hampden machines would be from the first ones sold to the post office instead of being leased. By November 20, 1899, Charlotte had received its Hampden machine, shown by the earliest known cancel from Charlotte. The latest known use in Charlotte was August 15, 1901.

It was expected that these canceling machines would last for decades in small post offices such as Charlotte, but many of the machines only lasted six months. St. Louis had a total of 15 Hampden machines, several lasting only a few days. By early 1900 the condition of the machines had deteriorated to such a degree that the Post Office Department asked the Doremus Machine Company to rebuild the Hampden machines. Only two such machines are known to exist, perhaps because the postmasters wanted no part of these inefficient machines. The last known use of the Hampden Machine cancel was in Terrell, Texas, on February 9, 1904.

Figures 23 and 24 show examples of the Hampden machine cancel.

Source: *"Hampden": The Machines and Postal Markings Attributed to The Hampden (Landfear) Cancelling Machine Co., 1896-1906*, Reg Morris and Robert Payne, 1991.

## Doremus Machine

Willard D. Doremus of Washington, D.C., was listed as a jeweler in the 1877 business directory. By 1890 when canceling machines were becoming popular, he had been issued three patents for his canceling machines. In December 1899, he fulfilled his first order of machines to the Bayonne, New Jersey, post office. About a dozen towns received machines in January 1900. He continued to supply machines through 1903, after which no new machines were delivered to post offices. He continued, however, to service his machines until 1933, when the Depression put the company out of business. It is estimated a total of 600 machines were produced and 1,400 different postal cancellations are recorded. Greensboro had the earliest recorded North Carolina postmark dated April 18, 1901. Durham followed with one dated June 10, 1901.

In total, eleven North Carolina cities received Doremus machines. The machines were in use within the state until July 12, 1924, when the Wallace post office ceased use of its machine.

The following is a list of towns that used the Doremus machine as well as the types and dates of use:

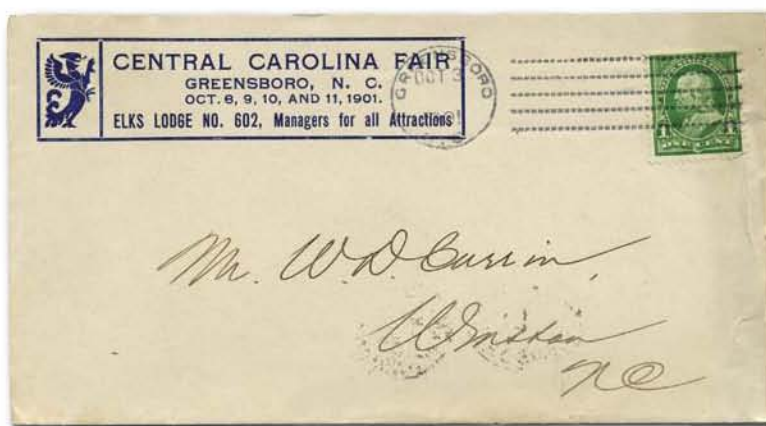


	Type	EKU	LKU
Durham	C	1901	1903
Greensboro	C	1901	1902
Greensboro	CR	1901	1902
Durham	D	1903	1906
Durham	DR	1905	1906
High Point	D	1903	1907
High Point	DR	1906	
Concord	E	1907	1913
Chapel Hill	E	1909	1919
Tarboro	E	1909	1911
Hendersonville	E	1909	1914
Kinston	E	1907	1911
Reidsville	E	1911	1913
Oxford	E	1911	1913
Wallace	E	1918	1924

Three types of Doremus cancellations were used in North Carolina. The Type C marking (Figure 25) is a circular dial with a straight line year at the bottom. The canceler was a series of five dashed horizontal lines. This type was the first delivered to the state and was used in two North Carolina cities – Durham and Greensboro. The Type D marking (Figure 26) had a circular dial with a curved year at the bottom. The canceler had a series of 16 vertical bars 15 mm high. Two North Carolina cities used the Type D marking, Durham and High Point. The third type was the Type E marking (Figure 27). This marking consisted of a circular dial with a straight line year at the bottom. The canceler had 17 vertical bars 15 mm high. This was the most common type used in North Carolina. It has been recorded used from eight different cities.

Each of the Doremus machines came with a separate receiving mark that could be used to mark the arrival of incoming mail. Recent research by Nick D’Ercole and Merle Farrington indicates there were 23 different types of receiving markings used in 417 different U.S. cities. Only three North Carolina cities – Durham, Greensboro and High Point – have been recorded with these receiving marks. There are two different types of receiving cancellations. The Type DR from High Point (Figure 28) has the word RECEIVED between two sets of solid lines followed by a series of vertical lines. The Type CR (Figure 29) used in Greensboro has the word RECEIVED between single dotted lines, first recorded April 1901 and last recorded November 1902.

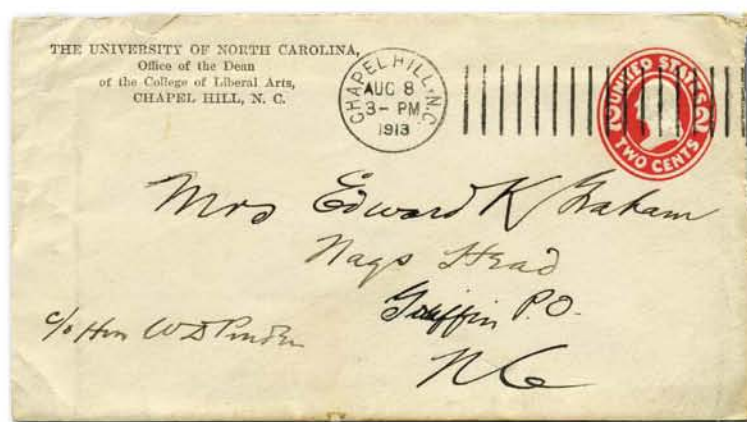
Caution should be used by those unfamiliar with these cancels as other canceling machines exist with very similar markings. There are four machine cancels



▲ **Figure 25.** Greensboro, October 3, 1901, Doremus Type C cancellation used from 1901 to 1902. There is a straight line 1901 year above the N.C. within the dial. This envelope advertising the Central Carolina Fair in Greensboro was sent to Winston (Forsyth County).



▲ **Figure 26.** Durham, September 12, 1905, Doremus Type D cancellation on an envelope to Leatherwood, Virginia. This cancel was in use from 1903 until 1906. Note curved year at bottom of dial.



▲ **Figure 27.** Chapel Hill, August 8, 1913, Doremus Type E cancellation used from 1909 until 1916. Note its vertical bars and straight line year.



▲ **Figure 28.** High Point, November 20, 1906, Doremus Type DR receiving mark used to cancel an envelope to Greensboro. This is the only example recorded of the marking, in this case used on an outgoing letter.



▲ **Figure 29.** Greensboro, August 27, 1902, Doremus Type CR receiving mark used from 1901 until 1902. It was struck on the left edge of this postal card from Malloy (Rockingham County) to Greensboro.

that are very similar. Three were produced by the Barr-Fyke Company with vertical bars 22 and 19 mm high and one with seven horizontal bars 20-21 mm high. The fourth, manufactured by the American Postal Machine Company, has six horizontal bars. These, as well as other similar cancels by Columbia, Cummins or Time Machine, are much more common than the Doremus cancels.

Source: *Standard Encyclopedia of Doremus Machine Cancels*, Frederick Langford, 1988.

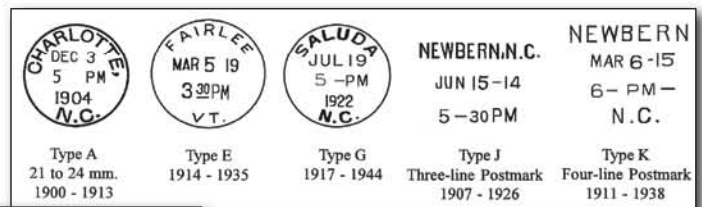
### Columbia Postal Supply Company

The Columbia Postal Supply Company was founded in Silver Creek, New York, to produce machines that made a variety of postal markings. The Columbia story is too complex to be restated here. The markings used in the United States are many and varied, and are difficult to place in a simple classification. The origin of the company also is complex since it consisted of several investors and both U.S. and German patents. Their machines were used both in the United States and abroad. Unlike many of the earlier machines that last only a short time, the Columbia machine appears to have had a long life.

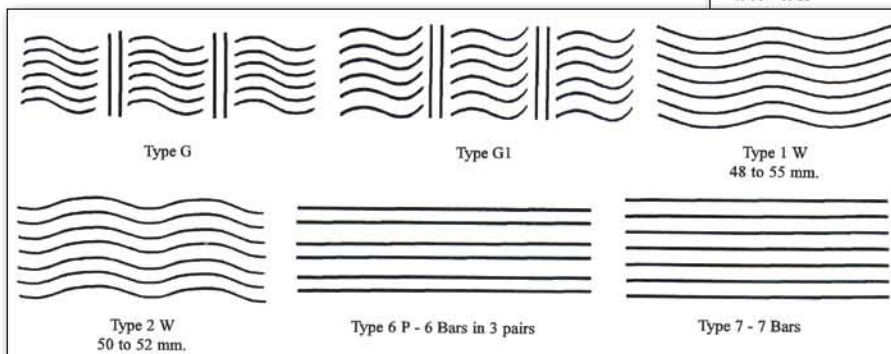
Fred C. Ielfield, a resident of Silver Creek, New York, filed for an invention at the turn of the century for a fast electric motor driven mail marking machine. This patent application was the start of the Columbia story. The first cancel was recorded in 1900. The first recorded use in North Carolina was in Charlotte on 21 September 1901. To date, 44 North Carolina cities have been recorded that used Columbia machines, with 60 different markings. There are six different dials or rectilinear postmarks used in North Carolina and eleven different cancelers. The listing at the end of this article will show the Columbia machine cancels known for North Carolina.

The latest recorded Columbia machine marking in the state was used at Saluda in 1947. Figures 30 and 31 illustrate a few dials and cancelers used in North Carolina while Figures 32-36 show Columbia machine cover examples.

Source: *The Columbia Story*, Reg Morris, Robert Payne, Timothy Holmes, 1994.



▲ **Figure 30.** Examples of Columbia dials used in North Carolina.



◀ **Figure 31.** Examples of Columbia cancellation bars used in North Carolina.





◀ **Figure 32.** Charlotte, September 21, 1901, Columbia Type A style dial with Type 2 seven bar cancellation used in Charlotte from September 28, 1901 until January 7, 1903. This envelope with advertising for the Central Hotel in Charlotte was sent to Wadesboro (Anson County).

**Figure 33.** ▶

Charlotte, May 5, 1903, Type A style dial with Type G-1 cancel of six curvy lines and 2 sets of 2 vertical lines, used in Charlotte from 1903 until 1906. This envelope with a corner card showing the D.A. Tompkins Company building in Charlotte was sent to Berlin, Germany, but insufficiently paid with 40 pfennige postage due marked.



◀ **Figure 34.** Charlotte, October 2, 1907, Columbia Type A style dial with Type G cancellation. Note smaller wavy lines. This cancel was used from 1906 until 1907.

**Figure 35.** ▶

Charlotte, September 30, 1909, Columbia Type J rectilinear postmark with Type 6P cancellation used from October 1908 until August 1910. This envelope with a corner card showing the American Machine and Manufacturing Company in Charlotte was sent to Lynchburg, Virginia





**Figure 36.** ▶

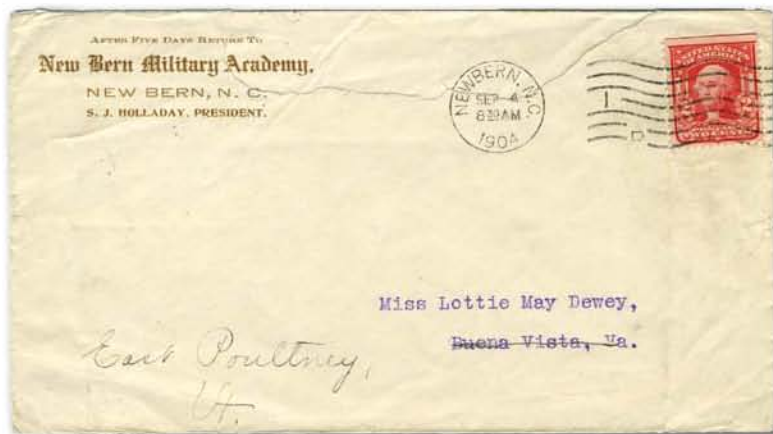
Greensboro, June 9, 1914, Columbia Type K four line rectilinear postmark with Type 8 eight bar cancellation used in Greensboro from 1912 until 1918. This envelope shows the corner card of W.W. Wood, Adjutant, North Carolina Division of the Sons of the Confederacy, sent to Washington, D.C.



## International Postal Machine Company

The earliest postmark of machines made by the International Postal Supply Company (IPSC) of New York, appeared in Brooklyn, New York, in March 1888. By 1895, the International machine had become the leader in the canceling machine business. In 1895, the Post Office Department canceled the contract to supply machines from IPSC. In 1900, the contracts were restored and IPSC, once again, became the dominant force in the market.

Early International postmarks resembled American Postal Machine and Constantine postmarks of the same period. In most instances beginning about 1893, the smaller International dials show an arc or dash just above the year. It is a reliable way to identify International postmarks. Also, International machine markings are more sharply and finely engraved than the others of the period.



There are two distinct periods of use of International hand-operated machines in North Carolina. The first period was from 1904 until 1918. Twelve cities received machines during this early period. The first International machine was placed in the New Bern post office in 1904, and was used until 1911.

The second period of International hand-operated machines began in 1935 and continued until well into the 1990s.

Since this monograph covers only the first 25 years of machine cancels, many of the International machine uses are not covered here. It is estimated that more than 1,500 different

varieties exist in North Carolina alone. This article will cover 22 different markings from 16 different cities. In total, there are more than 24 different International dial types, however, only three are recorded from North Carolina.

The earliest recorded International is from New Bern dated July 11, 1904. Figure 37 illustrates a similar example of this type dated September 4, 1904. This cover has a Type D-34(1)(D) cancellation. The 34 indicates the cancellation bars are 45 mm long. The 1 is the die number and the D indicates the letter was dropped off at the post office for mail handling.

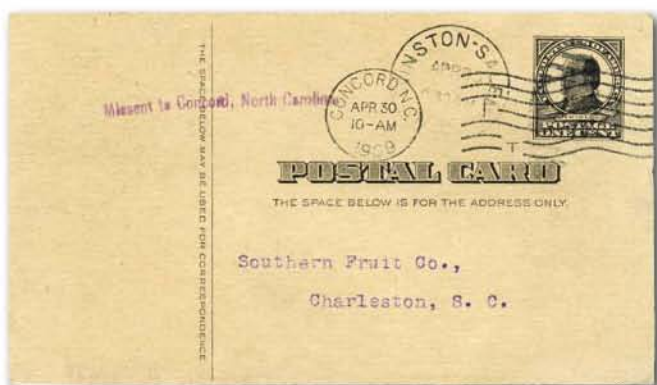
The D-34 Type cancellations were used only on Model L hand-operated machines. Four different letters can be found in the cancellation as well as blank spots. These letters were intended to indicate the type of mail being canceled; however, it was very cumbersome to change these dies so many offices ignored this coding. The codes are:

◀ **Figure 37.** New Bern, September 4, 1904, International Type D-34(1)(D) used from 1904 until 1911, the first North Carolina post office to receive an International machine. Sent to East Poultney, Vermont, this envelope has the corner card marking of the New Bern Military Academy.

- C = Items collected from outlying mail boxes
- D = Items dropped off at the post office for mail handling
- T = Transit, the item was passing through the post office
- R = The item was received at the post office for delivery

Figures 38-41 illustrate covers with International machine cancels.

Source: *U.S. Machine Postal Markings*, Bart Billings, Robert Payne, Reg Morris, 2005.



◀ **Figure 38.** Concord, April 30, 1909, International Type D-32(1)(T) that had the transit T in the canceler wavy bars because the cover was missent to Concord on its way to Charleston.

**Figure 39.** ▶  
Charlotte, September 13, 1918, International Type D-32(1)(C). The Type 32 cancellation measures 58 mm long. This envelope was sent to Henderson (Vance County).



◀ **Figure 40.** Raleigh, October 4, 1913, International Type D-32(1)(R). The R should indicate the cover was received for local delivery; however, it originated in Raleigh for Williamston delivery. This envelope with the bright red corner card marking of the Edwards & Broughton Printing Co. was sent to Williamston (Martin County).

**Figure 41.** ▶  
Henderson, November 8, 1923, International Type D-30, recorded used from Henderson from 1923 until 1942. Note the curved dash above the date. This is a common marking in early International cancellations. This envelope was sent to Elon College (Alamance County).



## Time-Cummins Machine

The Time-Cummins Machine markings actually are from two companies – the Time Marking Machine Company and the B.F. Cummins Company, separate companies who attempted to produce postage canceling machines that had internal clocks that would tell the time of cancellation. These two companies had some of the same individuals on their boards, and Benjamin Franklin Cummins, an attorney, was president of both the Time Marking Machine and the B.F. Cummins Companies.

Clearly, at times, these were two separate companies. It is believed that those markings prior to 1912 were Time markings and those that appeared in 1912 and later were Cummins.

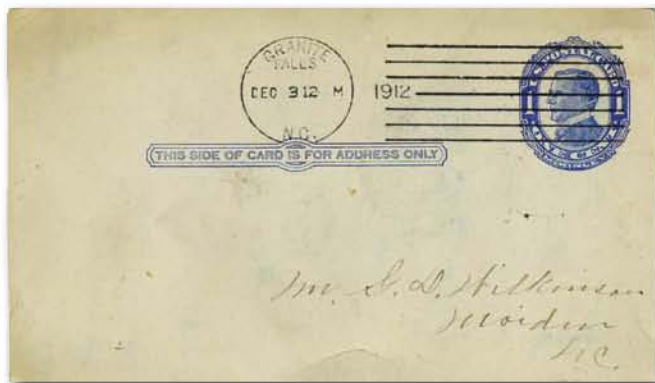
As early as 1905, the Time Marking Machine Company had a contract to deliver 50 automatic canceling machines to the Post Office Department at a rental rate of \$300 per machine per year; however, they were unable to supply these machines as contracted. Beginning in 1907, the Time Marking Machine Company began to deliver machines.

In 1909, the Time Marking Machine Company proposed



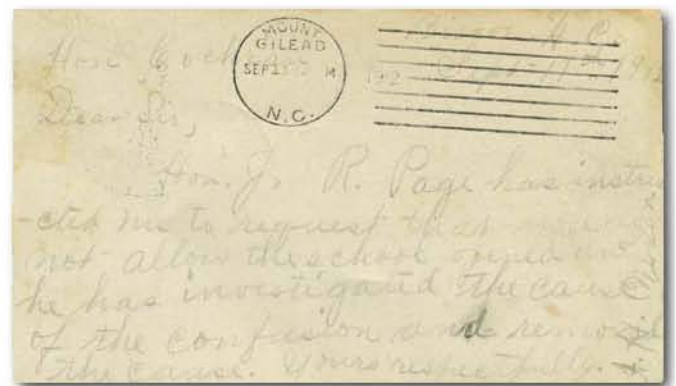
**Figure 42. ▲**

Newton, September 11, 1911, 8 p.m., Time-Cummins Type E postmark with Type 121 seven bar straight line cancel on an envelope for rural delivery, Route No. 2, of Newton.



**Figure 44. ►**

Mount Gilead, September 11, 1912, 12 p.m., Time-Cummins Type Fa postmark with Type 131 cancellation. The Fa dial is in two lines, the first curved and the second straight. This is the only recorded example of this marking.



to the Illinois Secretary of State a new corporation that would include a link to the B.F. Cummins Company.

We know the first Time-Cummins cancel is dated June 21, 1905 and that by 1912 there were 517 machines in operation within the United States. By 1913 that number begins to decline, indicating few new machines were introduced. The latest recorded use of a Time-Cummins machine was 1940.

It is estimated that over 75 different U.S. cities used the Time-Cummins Machine as well as several foreign countries. There were 18 postmark types and 26 different cancellations. Promotional material for the company indicates the hand driven machines would cancel 275 to 325 covers per minute and the motor driven machine would cancel 400 to 600 covers per minute.



Six North Carolina post offices received Time-Cummins machines, the first being Newton (Fig. 42), with the earliest recorded date of September 11, 1911. This machine was last used in 1921. Records indicate the time mechanism did not operate well in these machines, thus many postmasters continued to use the machine without the correct time.

Only three types of dials were used in North Carolina and two types of cancellations. Most all of North Carolina machines seemed to have been placed here in 1911 and 1912, except for the Jacksonville machine which was first recorded in 1915.

Figures 42-44 illustrate a few Time-Cummins covers.

Source: *The Time Marking Machine Co. and the B.F. Cummins Co.*, Louis Geschwinder, Reg Morris and John Koontz, 1982.

### Universal Stamp Machine Company

The last of the machine cancels to be included within the pioneer era of this report is the Universal Stamp Machine Company. The company was first incorporated on March 12, 1908, by Hudson Maxim, Lillian Maxim and George Graham. Graham was the machine specialist. In 1909, Walter Bowes was hired by the company. That same year Bowes offered to buy the company for \$6,000. Walter Bowes would later merge the company and form the Pitney-Bowes Company we know today. The first order of machines from the post office was November 1909.

The earliest known North Carolina Universal cancellation is that of High Point (Figure 45) used December 21, 1912, a Universal Type BT 200. During the pioneer era, 20 North Carolina post offices cities had 34 different markings using 90 different types of cancellations. Universal machine also introduced the first slogan cancellations. Eleven different slogan cancels would appear in this brief time, each of which are shown in a table at the end of this article.

Figures 45-49 show examples of Universal machine cancellations.



**Figure 45.** ▲

High Point, July 18, 1913, Universal Type BT 200 with seven bar wavy line cancel on a post card to Winston-Salem (Forsyth County). On July 1, 1913, parcel post stamps became usable as regular stamps.



▲ **Figure 46.** Asheville, July 22, 1920, Universal Type DT 400 with the slogan Pisgah/National/Forest on a YMCA printed envelope to Chautauqua, New York.

Source: *An Anthology of Machine Postal Markings*, Vol. 3, Rich Small and Bart Billings, 1993.



◀ **Figure 47.** Fayetteville, Bragg Branch, September 10, 1920, Universal Type DSB 300 with six wavy bar cancellation on a post card to Montgomery, Pennsylvania. This is one of only two recorded examples of this military postmark.

As one explores areas to collect North Carolina postal history, the machine cancels are certainly a virgin area to collect.



◀ **Figure 48.** Charlotte, Green Branch, October 6, 1917, Universal Type BSB 200 with seven wavy line cancellation and 23 mm large dial on a patriotic envelope to Milltown, Indiana.



▼ **Figure 49.** Charlotte, Green Branch, December 22, 1917, Universal Type DSB 300 with six wavy line cancellation. The smaller 20 mm dial was used from 1917 until December 1918. The base closed in March 1919.

Though considerable research has been done in this field, much more is awaiting the serious collector. Any one of the unique covers in this monograph could be found in the most common box of covers. Few understand the markings and even fewer know their scarcity.

The Machine Cancel Society offers most of the literature needed to study these markings. In addition, their quarterly journal, *The Machine Cancel Forum*, is a great resource of information. We encourage you to visit their web site for membership information, [www.machinecancel.org](http://www.machinecancel.org).

A special thanks to Machine Cancel Society members Rich Small and Alexander Savakis for the wealth of knowledge they shared with the authors. ■

### North Carolina's Pioneer Machine Cancels

The following listing shows all the pioneer machine cancels of North Carolina during the period before 1926, listed by post office alphabetically and then by machine manufacturer within a post office. The dial types (date portion), canceller types (portion that cancels the stamp), earliest known year and month/day (Ekyr and Ekmd), and latest known year and month/day (Lkyr and Lkmd) for each cancel is shown. The following pioneer machines are known: American (AM), Barr Fyke (BF), Barry (BA), Columbia (CO), Doremus (DO), Hampden (HA), International (IN), Times-Cummins (CU), and Universal (UN).

Post Office	Mfg	Dial Type	Canceller Type	Ekyr	Ekmd	Lkyr	Lkmd
Albemarle	AM	A	14	1920		1926	0817
Albemarle	CO	E	1WT	1917	0209	1921	0304
Albemarle	CO	G	2WT	1921	0711		
Andrews	CO	G	1W	1922	0519	1932	
Apex	CO	G	2W	1920	0421	1927	0114
Asheville	AM	B	14 (1)	1899	0918	1903	0221
Asheville	AM	B	14	1903	0401	1906	0211
Asheville	AM	B	14 ( )	1905	0306	1910	
Asheville	AM	B	14 Dif Die	1908	1203	1910	0621
Asheville	AM	A	14	1910	0718	1914	0204
Asheville	AM	A	14 Dif Die	1913	0530	1919	0902
Asheville	UN	BT	200	1919	1119	1926	1227
Asheville	UN	BT	200	1921	1029	1924	1105

Post Office	Mfg	Dial Type	Canceller Type	Ekyr	Ekmd	Lkyr	Lkmd
Asheville	UN	BT	500	1922	0918	1927	0905
Asheville Glen Rock Station	CO	HS	1W	1925	0325	1928	0403
Beaufort	AM	A	14	1924	1229	1928	0207
Belmont	CO	G	2W	1920	0213	1925	0521
Benson	CO	G	2W	1921	0309	1928	0825
Biltmore	CO	G	1W	1922	0114	1922	0120
Black Mountain	CO	G	1W	1922	1222	1928	0322
Blowing Rock	CO	G	1W	1925	0810	1931	0724
Burlington	AM	B	14	1908	0629	1917	1127
Burlington	AM	A	14	1918	1224	1920	0508
Burlington	UN	DT	300	1922	1223	1937	1012
Burlington	UN	DT	600	1924	1112	1956	1103
Burnsville	CO	G	2W	1919	0204	1923	0620
Camp Bragg	CO	G	2W	1922	1006	1922	1022
Canton	CO	G	2W	1919	0704	1919	1220
Chapel Hill	DO	E		1909	0801	1919	1209
Charlotte	CO	A 1	2	1901	0921	1903	0107
Charlotte	CO	A 2	G1	1903	0114	1903	0505



◀ **Figure 50.** Charlotte, July 8, 1921, Universal Type BT 500 with seven wavy line cancellation starting with downward slope on a cover to St. Louis, Missouri.

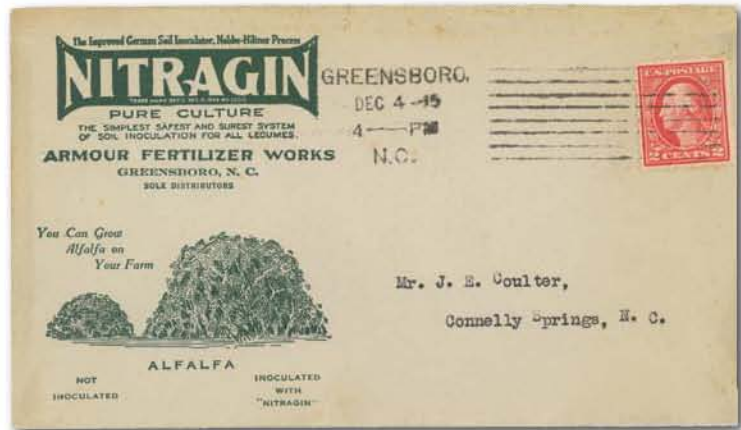
Charlotte	CO	A 3	G1	1903	0627	1905	0131
Charlotte	CO	A 4	G1	1905	0208	1906	1106
Charlotte	CO	A 5	G1	1906	0622	1906	1205
Charlotte	CO	A 6	G	1906	1222	1908	0813
Charlotte	CO	A 7	G	1907	0921	1907	1023
Charlotte	CO	J	6P	1908	1020	1910	0824
Charlotte	HA	B	8	1899	1120	1901	0815
Charlotte	IN	D	32 (1)	1910	1109	1918	0913
Charlotte	IN	D	34 (1)	1911	0130	1917	0302
Charlotte	UN	BT	300	1919	0422	1962	0220
Charlotte	UN	BT	500	1920	0517	1928	0612
Charlotte Greene Branch	UN	DSB	300	1917	1210	1918	1218
Charlotte Greene Branch	UN	BSB	200	1917	0926	1917	1203
Concord	AM	A	14	1913	0802	1924	0518
Concord	AM	A	14 Dif Die	1922		1925	
Concord	DO	E		1907	0714	1913	
Concord	IN	D	34(1)	1908	0924		
Concord	IN	D	32(1)	1908	1113	1912	1211



Post Office	Mfg	Dial Type	Canceller Type	Ekyr	Ekmd	Lkyr	Lkmd
Connellys Springs	CO	G	2W	1921	1018	1925	0902
Dunn	AM	A	14	1921	1001	1924	1222
Dunn	CO	G	2W	1919	0705	1919	1111
Dunn	CU	F	131	1913	1129		
Durham	DO	C		1901	0610	1903	0303
Durham	DO	D		1903	0330	1906	0822
Durham	DO	DR	Received Type 10	1905	0525	1906	0209
Durham	IN	D	32(1)	1906	1218	1917	0420
Durham	IN	D	34(1)	1908	0519	1917	0101
Durham	IN	D	30	1920	0110	1936	0905
Durham	UN	DT	300	1917	0326	1919	0819
Edenton	AM	A	14	1921	0320	1923	1018
Edenton	AM	A	14 Dif Die	1925	0911	1925	1004
Edenton	CU	F	131	1912	1116	1915	
Elizabeth City	AM	B	14	1906	0728	1912	0606
Elizabeth City	AM	B	14 Dif Die	1917	0122		
Faison	CO	G	2W	1922	0822	1928	0131
Fayetteville	AM	B	14 (1)	1905	0818	1908	0507
Fayetteville	AM	A	14 (1)	1909	0206	1911	0204
Fayetteville	AM	B	14	1911	1110	1916	1016
Fayetteville	AM	A	14	1917	0913	1921	0113
Fayetteville	UN	DT	200	1921	0125	1923	0606
Fayetteville	UN	DT	200	1924	0814	1937	1012
Fayetteville Bragg Br	UN	DSB	300	1919	0528	0920	0910
Fort Bragg	CO	G	1W	1924	1220	1926	0719
Franklin	CO	G	1W	1925	1126	1927	1213
Gastonia	AM	A	14	1912	0103	1919	0924
Gastonia	UN	DT	300	1922	0118	1930	1007
Goldsboro	CO	G	1WT	1913	0728	1919	0415
Goldsboro	IN	D	32(1)	1906	1218		
Goldsboro	IN	D	34(1)	1912	0117	1917	0621
Granite Falls	CU	Fa	131	1912	1203		
Greensboro	AM	B	14	1903	0223	1908	1208
Greensboro	AM	B	14 Dif Die	1909	0304	1913	0511

**Figure 51.** ▶

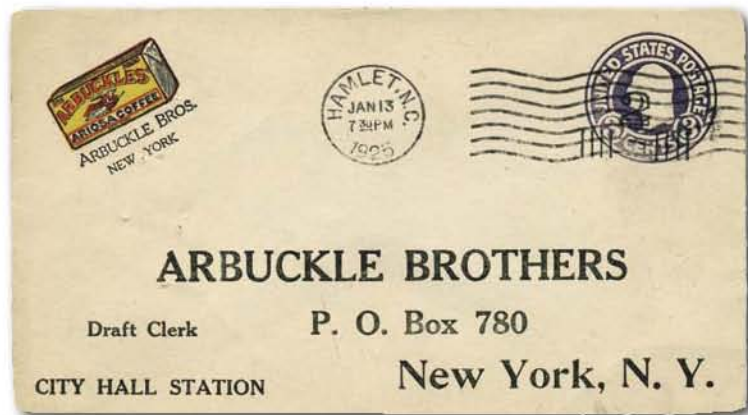
.Greensboro, December 4, 1915, Columbia Type K8 machine cancel on a cover to Connelly Springs (Burke County) with advertising of the Armour Fertilizer Works encouraging growing alfalfa.



Greensboro	CO	K	8	1912	0411	1918	0517
Greensboro	DO	C		1901	0418	1902	0822
Greensboro	DO	CR	Received Type 5	1901	0425	1902	1102

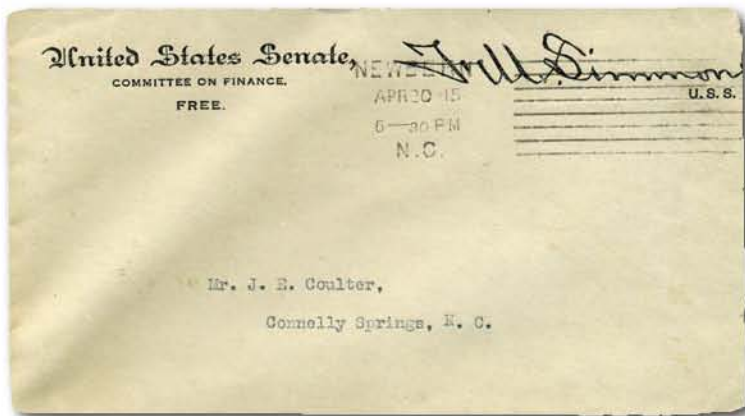
Post Office	Mfg	Dial Type	Canceller Type	Ekyr	Ekmd	Lkyr	Lkmd
Greensboro	UN	DT	300	1918	0916	1919	0609
Greensboro	UN	DT	200	1920	0120	1922	1114
Greensboro	UN	DT	200	1923	0519	1925	1001
Greensboro	UN	DT	200	1924	0718		
Greensboro	UN	DT	500	1923	0724	1928	0801

**Figure 52. ▶**  
Hamlet, January 13, 1925,  
International Type D-30, the earliest  
North Carolina use of this marking,  
on a cover to New York City.



Hamlet	IN	D	30	1925	0113	1954	
Henderson	AM	B	14	1907	1119		
Henderson	AM	A	14	1913	1124	1921	0214
Henderson	IN	D	30	1923	1108	1942	0617
Hendersonville	AM	A	14	1913	1022	1921	1130
Hendersonville	DO	E		1909	0823	1914	
Hendersonville	UN	DT	200	1922	0331	1935	0608
Hertford	AM	A	14	1925	0214		
Hickory	AM	B	14	1907		1921	0324
High Point	AM	B	14	1907	0621	1907	1005
High Point	AM	B	14 Dif Die	1907	1202	1912	0620
High Point	AM	A	14	1911	0124	1911	0521
High Point	DO	D		1903		1907	
High Point	DO	DR	Received Type 10	1906	1120		
High Point	UN	BT	200	1912	1221	1916	0412
High Point	UN	DT	300	1918	0107	1926	0317
Jacksonville	CU	F	131	1915		1917	
Kinston	AM	A	14(1)	1915	0705	1921	0630
Kinston	DO	E		1907	0523	1911	
Kinston	IN	D	30	1925	0127	1940	0425
Lenoir	AM	A	14	1922	1025	1926	0128
Lexington	AM	B	14	1909	0320	1920	0413
Lexington	AM	A	14	1922	0517	1925	0516
Lillington	CO	G	2W	1920	0630	1923	0124
Lincolnton	AM	A	14	1924	0410	1926	
Littleton	AM	A	14	1924	0808	1925	1221
Littleton	CO	G	2W	1920	1221		
Louisburg	AM	A	14	1924		1925	
Louisburg	CO	E	1W	1917	0720		
Louisburg	CO	E	7	1919	0717	1920	0405
Lowell	CO	G	2W	1920	1104	1932	0512

Post Office	Mfg	Dial Type	Canceller Type	Ekyr	Ekmd	Lkyr	Lkmd
Lumberton	CO	G	1W	1920	0110	1923	0607
Marion	CO	G	2W	1922	1219		
Marshall	CO	G	2W	1920	0224	1922	0403
Mocksville	CO	G	2W	1920	0914	1922	0315
Monroe	CO	G	1WT	1919	0829	1923	0501
Monroe	IN	D	34(1)	1914	0807	1917	1113
Montreat	CO	G	2W	1919	0721		
Morehead City	AM	A	14	1922	0918	1928	
Morganton	AM	A	14	1921	1109	1923	0421
Mount Airy	CO	G	1WT	1920	0823	1924	0405
Mount Airy	IN	D	34(1)	1909	1020	1916	0512
Mount Giload	CU	Fa	131	1912	0911		
Murphy	CO	G	1W	1923	0710	1928	0621
Murphy	CO	G	2W	1921	0708	1922	0510
New Bern	AM	A	14	1918	1007	1919	0412
New Bern	CO	J1	6P	1911	0905	1914	0715



◀ **Figure 53.** Newbern, April 20, 1915, Columbia Type K1-8 used in Newbern from 1914 until 1917, with U.S. Senator T.U. Simmons free frank on a cover to Connolly Springs (Burke County).

New Bern	CO	K1	8	1914	1205	1917	0525
New Bern	CO	K2	8	1917	0522		
New Bern	IN	D	34(1)	1904	0711	1911	0303
New Bern	UN	DT	500	1924	01	1925	01
Newbern	AM	A	14	1917	1110	1918	0629
Newton	CU	E	121	1911	0911	1921	0913
North Wilkesboro	AM	A	14	1923	1113	1926	0604
Oxford	AM	A	14	1913	1207	1924	1222
Oxford	DO	E		1911		1913	
Pinehurst	AM	A	14	1923	0301		
Raleigh	AM	B	14 (1)	1904		1908	1106
Raleigh	AM	B	14	1908	0208	1910	0519
Raleigh	BA	U	1 31 NDS	1898	1217		
Raleigh	BA	U	2 31 NDS	1898	1219	1899	1124
Raleigh	BA	V	1 31 NDS	1900	0123	1900	1214
Raleigh	BA	L	1 5 (1)	1902	0521		
Raleigh	BA	K	1 5 (1)	1901	0304	1901	0511
Raleigh	BA	K	2 5 (1)	1901	1018	1902	0521
Raleigh	BA	L	1 8 (1)	1902	1018	1904	0224
Raleigh	IN	D	32 (1)	1911	0614	1918	0802



Post Office	Mfg	Dial Type	Canceller Type	Ekyr	Ekmd	Lkyr	Lkmd
Raleigh	UN	DT	300	1918	0918	1919	0922
Raleigh	UN	BZL	500 (2)	1924	03		
Red Springs	AM	A	14	1924	1008		
Red Springs	CO	G	1W	1908	0101		
Red Springs	UN	BT	200	1923	0101		
Reidsville	AM	A	14	1914	0316	1915	1015
Reidsville	DO	E		1911	0712	1913	0219
Rockingham	AM	A	14	1923	0726	1924	1223
Rocky Mount	AM	B	4 Ovate	1906	1029	1908	1001
Rocky Mount	AM	A	14	1910	0601	1919	1207
Rocky Mount	AM	B	14	1914	0604	1915	0517
Rocky Mount	UN	DT	300	1923	1224	1940	1101
Rocky Mount	UN	DT	600	1924	0911	1934	1211
Rosemary	CO	G	2W	1921	0707		
Salisbury	IN	D	34 (1)	1907	0729	1907	1203



◀ **Figure 54.** Salisbury, May 8, 1911, International Type D 32(1), locally used, showing a cartoon of a black jockey in a 4th of July horse race. The "1" in the canceler is for machine number and the letter "D" for an item dropped off at the post office for mail handling.

Salisbury	IN	D	32 (1)	1911	0508	1914	0202
Saluda	CO	G	2W	1919	1016	1947	0925
Sanatorium	CO	G	2W	1920	0227	1920	0614
Selma	CO	G	2WT	1918	1210	1924	1102
Shelby	AM	A	14	1920	0621	1923	
Shelby	IN	D	30	1924	0312	1953	0116
Shelby	IN	D	30	1925	1219	1946	0620
Smithfield	CO	G	2W	1921	1025	1923	0112
Southern Pines	AM	A	14	1925	0110		
Statesville	AM	B	14	1906	1124	1921	0401
Statesville	UN	DT	300	1924	0530	1929	0622
Tabor	CO	G	2W	1921	1004	1927	0411
Tarboro	AM	A	14	1910	0519	1922	0501
Tarboro	DO	E		1909		1911	
Thomasville	AM	A	14	1925	0325	1927	0131
Tryon	CO	G	2WD7	1920	0324	1926	0323
Wadesboro	AM	A	14	1921	0624	1924	0518
Wallace	DO	E		1918		1924	0712
Washington	AM	A	14	1909	0215	1926	1120
Washington	UN	DT	300	1921	0321	1961	0418

**Figure 55.** ▶  
Raleigh, June 2, 1899, Barry Type  
U2-31, North Carolina's first record-  
ed machine cancel on a locally used  
envelope with a corner card marking  
of Buck's Stoves and Ranges.



Post Office	Mfg	Dial Type	Canceller Type	Ekyr	Ekmd	Lkyr	Lkmd
Washington	UN	DT	600	1922	0622	1938	1022
Waxhaw	CO	G	2W	1925	0204	1927	0215
Waynesville	CO	G	1WT	1918	0617	1922	0905
Wilmington	AM	B	14	1907	1106	1910	0314
Wilmington	AM	A	14 blank	1909	0810		
Wilmington	BF	C4 1	121	1899	0529		
Wilmington	BF	C4 1	121a	1899	0422	1902	0324
Wilmington	BF	C4 1	122	1902	0601	1904	0507
Wilmington	BF	C4 2	122	1902	0818		
Wilmington	BF	C4 3	122	1905	0105	1905	0414
Wilmington	IN	D	32 (1)	1913	0716	1915	0730
Wilson	AM	A	14	1918	0222		
Wilson	IN	D	34(1)	1907	1118	1908	0603
Wilson	UN	DT	300	1922	1002	1955	0111
Winston	AM	B	14 (1)	1898	1221	1899	0114
Winston Salem	AM	B	14 (1)	1899	0709	1901	1005
Winston Salem	AM	B	14 blank	1900	0623	1902	0614
Winston Salem	IN	D	32(1)	1910	1216	1917	0416
Winston Salem	UN	DT	300	1917	0702	1919	0406
Winston Salem	UN	DT	200	1920	1103	1922	0419
Winston Salem	UN	DT	500	1921	0712	1927	1227
Winston-Salem	CO	A	2(2)	1902	0928	1903	0725
Winston-Salem	CO	A	1 (2)	1902	1009	1903	0404
Winston-Salem	CO	A	G1	1903	0824	1910	0207
Winston-Salem	CO	A	G3	1908	0929	1909	0517
Winston-Salem	CO	G	1W	1917	0703		



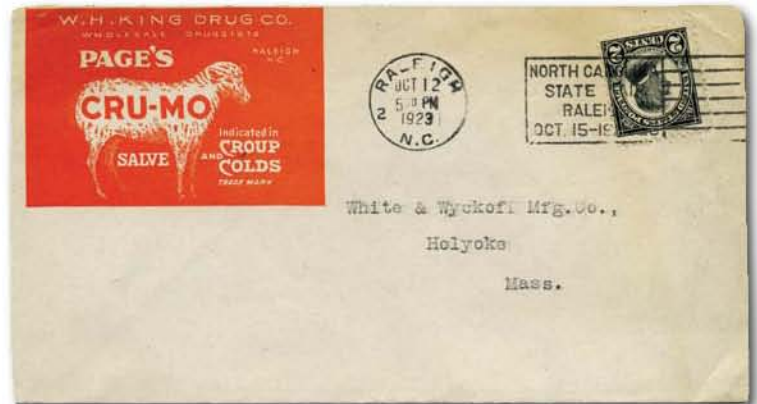
◀ A typical Universal Model K hand-  
powered machine that produced all of  
the North Carolina slogan cancella-  
tions during the pioneer era. (Picture  
courtesy of the Railway Mail Service  
Library)

## North Carolina's Pioneer Machine Slogan Cancels

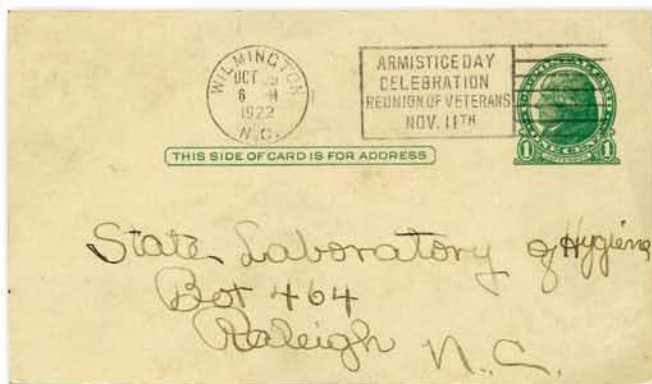
Post Office	Mfg	Dial Type	Canceller Type	Slogan	Ekyr	Ekmd	Lkyr	Lkmd
Asheville	UN	BT	400	Pisgah/National/Forest	1920	0326	1921	1017
Asheville	UN	BT	400	Help Prevent Fires/In the Mountains	1920	1122	1921	0525
Asheville	UN	BT	400	Pisgah/National/Forest	1921	0610	1921	1026

**Figure 56. ▶**

Raleigh, October 12, 1923, Universal Type DT2L 400 slogan cancel, North Carolina/State Fair/Oct. 15-19, 1923, used only 17 days. "2L" indicates machine no. 2 and placement on the left side of dial. Corner card of W.H. King Drug Co. in Raleigh on cover to Holyoke, Massachusetts.



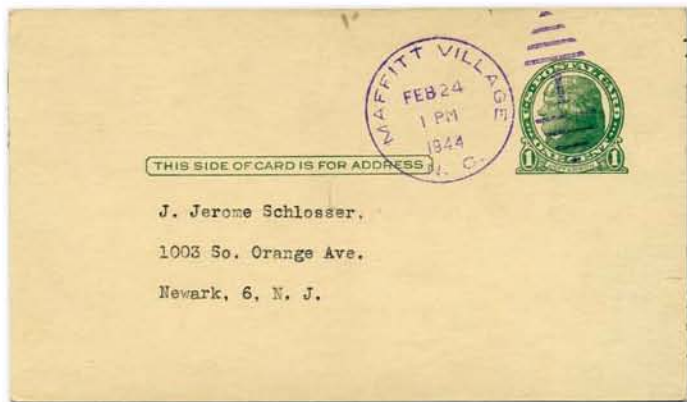
Charlotte	UN	BT	400	Christmas Seals/Stamp Out/Tuberculosis	1923	1224		
Greensboro	UN	DT	400	Christmas Seals/Stamp Out/Tuberculosis	1923	1124	1924	0105
Raleigh	UN	DT	400	Help Prevent/Forest Fires	1920	1019	1923	0502
Raleigh	UN	DT	400	Christmas Seals/Stamp Out/Tuberculosis	1922	1204		
Raleigh	UN	DT	400	North Carolina/State Fair/Oct. 15-19, 1923	1923	0817	1923	0926
Raleigh	UN	DT2L	400	North Carolina/State Fair/Oct. 15-19, 1923	1923	0926	1923	1012
Wilmington	UN	DT	400	Armistice Day/Celebration/Reunion of Veterans/Nov 11th	1922	1014	1922	1103
Winston-Salem	UN	DT	400	Christmas Seals/Stamp Out/Tuberculosis	1923	1206		



◀ **Figure 57.** Wilmington, October 29, 1922, Universal Type DT 400 slogan cancel, Armistice Day/Celebration/Reunion of Veterans/Nov 11th, on a postal card to Raleigh. This slogan was in use only for three weeks in 1922.



## Mystery Cover



At least three of our members, Greg Ciesielski, Ron Cipolla, and Scott Troutman, recognized this mystery postmark and responded correctly. Maffitt Village was a community built during World War II for the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company workers in Wilmington. The 1939 population of Wilmington was just over 33,000, but quadrupled to more than 120,000 in 1943. To help alleviate the housing shortage, the Wilmington Housing Authority helped build and manage several federally-funded housing projects, one of which was named for Captain John N. Maffitt, a decorated naval officer in both the US and Confederate Navies. By November 1943 4,192 units had been constructed in the housing project and turned over to the City of Wilmington to manage. The post office was a branch of the Wilmington post office established

15 February 1944 and changed to a contract office on 1 October 1950. We don't have the date the office closed, but it was still listed in the 1953 *U.S. Official Postal Guide*.

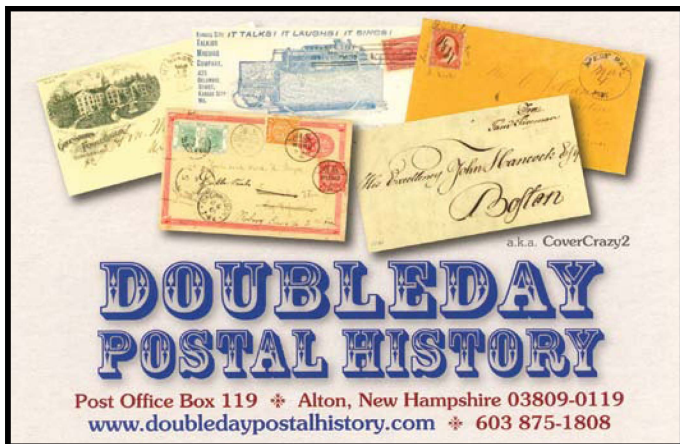
Two mystery covers are shown here with dates late in the year (perhaps 1860?), each marked across the front with manuscript that appears to be the word "Passed." The first is from Morven (Anson County) and the second is from Franklin (Macon County). Each cover was sent to Rev. Jethro Reemple in Salisbury (Rowan County). We need your help in explaining the word written across the covers, and why it was written.



Send your answer to Tony Crumbley or Dick Winter.

## Have You Given Us Your E-mail Address?

We would like in the future to be able to send information to members using e-mail, but we lack valid e-mail addresses for many of our members. Please help by sending your e-mail address to Bill DiPaolo, the Secretary-Treasurer at [wdipaolo@triad.rr.com](mailto:wdipaolo@triad.rr.com) or Tony Crumbley at [tcrumbley2@bellsouth.net](mailto:tcrumbley2@bellsouth.net).



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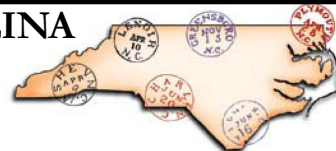
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If you'd like to contribute information or articles to the  
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ing deadline: **AUGUST 15**

## North Carolina Postmark Catalog Update

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northcarolina\\_postmarkcatalog.html:](http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/northcarolina_postmarkcatalog.html)

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