

STAMPS

of North Carolina



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EARLY CAROLINA HISTORY

1937 5c Virginia Dare 250th Birthday
(Scott 796)

Issued in 1937, this pale blue 5-cent stamp, based on a sketch by Franklin D. Roosevelt, celebrated the 350th birthday of Virginia Dare, born on August 18, 1587 — the first child born in the Americas to English parents. Virginia was born into a short-lived colony on Roanoke Island, and the mystery of her fate haunts historians to this day. Her birth is only known because the leader of the colony, her grandfather, John White, returned to England to seek assistance for the colony. When White returned three years later, all 115 men, women and children had vanished from what has since become known as North Carolina's "Lost Colony."

1984 20c Roanoke Voyages 400th Anniversary
(Scott 2093)

In 1584, Sir Walter Raleigh commissioned a scouting expedition led by Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe to the Americas. They discovered Roanoke Island, which is about 12 miles long and 3 miles wide and lies along the outer banks of present-day North Carolina. By 1590, the Roanoke colony had mysteriously vanished, but the voyages represent the beginnings of an English foothold in the Americas. The 400th anniversary of the first of five so-called Roanoke Voyages made by English ships to the region (then part of a single, vast colony of Virginia) was commemorated with this 20-cent stamp in 1984.

1930 2c Carolina 260th Anniversary
(Scott 683)

This 2-cent design was the earliest stamp to honor the Carolinas, released in 1930 for the 260th anniversary of the founding of the province of Carolina (named for King Charles I of England by his son, King Charles II) and the 250th anniversary of Charleston. Though Charleston is in South Carolina today, at the time the city was founded at its present location in 1680 the Carolinas were a single province, which they remained until 1729. The vignette portrays Governor Joseph West and Chief Shadoo, the Kiowa leader who invited the colonists to settle along the shores of what is now Charleston harbor.

1963 5c Carolina Charter
300th Anniversary
(Scott 1230)

As a reward for helping him regain the throne of England, in 1663 King Charles II gave eight of his supporters — the "Lords Proprietors" — all rights to a vast tract of land in the New World extending roughly from Virginia in the north to Florida in the south, including what are today the states of North and South Carolina. In 1729, seven of the eight Lords Proprietors sold their shares of North Carolina to the crown. North Carolina thereby became a royal colony, and remained so until the American Revolution.

The Carolina Charter

Image courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives

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NORTH CAROLINA CONNECTIONS

1938 1c George Washington
(Scott 804)

The great general and leader in war and peace who became our first president surveyed the Great Dismal Swamp in southeastern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina during 1763, and visited Charlotte in 1791.

1938 7c Andrew Jackson
(Scott 812)

Andrew Jackson was born in 1767 in the Waxhaw Settlement (named for the Waxhaw Indians) on what is now the frontier between the two Carolinas, although proud North Carolinians claim him as a native son.

1938 11c James K. Polk
(Scott 816)

James Knox Polk was born in 1795 near what is now Charlotte. "Studious and industrious, he was graduated with honors in 1818 from the University of North Carolina," according to the White House website, before becoming the eleventh president of the United States. Charlotte itself was first settled in 1755 when Polk's uncle stopped and built his house at the intersection of Indian trading paths between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers.

1968 6c Daniel Boone
(Scott 1357)

Although he was born in Pennsylvania and is often closely associated with Kentucky, Daniel Boone's family moved to North Carolina in 1750, when he was 16, settling on the Yadkin River in what is now Davie County. He met and married a neighbor there in 1755, and served in the North Carolina militia during the Cherokee Uprising in 1759.

1938 17c Andrew Johnson
(Scott 822)

Born in Raleigh in 1808, Andrew Johnson grew up in poverty before distinguishing himself in politics. In 1864, the Republicans, contending that their National Union Party was for all loyal men, nominated Johnson, a Southerner and a Democrat, for vice president under Abraham Lincoln. After Lincoln's tragic assassination, Johnson became the seventeenth president of the United States.

1983 3c Henry Clay
(Scott 1846)

Greatly admired by Lincoln, Henry Clay was a statesman and orator who represented Kentucky in Congress and the Senate. His chief connection with North Carolina is an important and influential letter to the *National Intelligencer* in Washington, D.C., that he composed while in Raleigh in 1844, arguing against the annexation of Texas, which he warned would lead to war.

2000 33c Thomas Wolfe
(Scott 3444)

A major 20th-century novelist, Thomas Wolfe wrote four novels and many short stories. Wolfe was born in Asheville, North Carolina where his mother was a real estate speculator and his father was a tombstone carver. At the University of North Carolina, Wolfe was a member of the Pi Kappa Phi fraternity, the UNC Dialectic Society, and performed with the Carolina Playmakers.

1980 15c Dolley Madison
(Scott 1822)

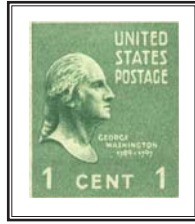
Dolley Madison was born in New Garden, a Quaker community in the area now known as Guilford County, North Carolina, on May 20, 1768. The wife of President James Madison, Dolley also occasionally acted ceremonially in the role of First Lady during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, since Jefferson was a widower.

1982 13c "Swamp Fox" Francis Marion postal card
(Scott UX94)

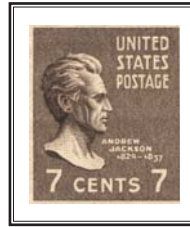
Francis Marion, a brigadier general in the South Carolina Militia during the American Revolution, became known as the "Swamp Fox" for his use of decoys and ambushes to disrupt enemy communications, capture supplies, and free prisoners. When the British controlled much of South Carolina during the Revolution, the guerrilla tactics of Francis Marion, headquartered near what is today Fort Bragg, N.C., were a constant threat to them.



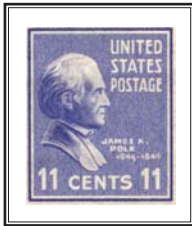
NORTH CAROLINA CONNECTIONS



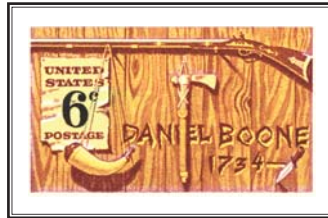
1938 1c
George Washington
(Scott 804)



1938 7c
Andrew Jackson
(Scott 812)



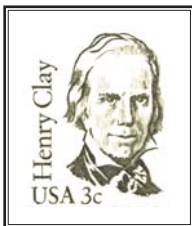
1938 11c
James K. Polk
(Scott 816)



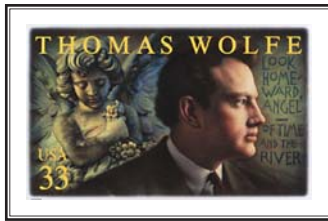
1968 6c
Daniel Boone
(Scott 1357)



1938 17c
Andrew Johnson
(Scott 822)



1983 3c
Henry Clay
(Scott 1846)



2000 33c
Thomas Wolfe
(Scott 3444)



1980 15c
Dolley Madison
(Scott 1822)



"Swamp Fox" Francis Marion, 1782

1982 13c "Swamp Fox"
Francis Marion
postal card
(Scott UX94)

© USPS 1982



REVOLUTION & EXPANSION IN NORTH CAROLINA

1980 10c Battle of Kings Mountain, 1780 postal card
(Scott UX85)

The Battle of Kings Mountain, October 7, 1780, was an important Patriot victory in the American Revolution. Cornwallis had invaded North Carolina on September 9, reaching Charlotte on September 26. British Major Patrick Ferguson followed and established a base camp at Gilbertown and challenged Patriot leaders to lay down their arms or he would “Lay waste to their country with fire and sword.” Threats only outraged the frontiersmen, who brought the battle to Ferguson rather than wait for him to come to them. At Kings Mountain, frontier militia badly mauled the loyalist militia, and killed Ferguson. After the battle, Cornwallis abandoned his plan to try to take North Carolina, and retreated south.

1981 10c Battle of Cowpens, 1781 postal card
(Scott UX87)

About 300 North Carolina Militia were among the American forces that took part in the Battle of Cowpens on January 17, 1781, during the Southern campaign of the American Revolution just over the border in South Carolina. An overwhelming victory by American Revolutionary forces under Brigadier General Daniel Morgan, the battle was a turning point in the reconquest of South Carolina from the British, and is regarded as a great American tactical masterpiece of the war. Lulled into complacency by a series of easy victories, British Colonel Banastre Tarleton failed to recognize Morgan's superior deployment of his larger force, and subsequently had his previously unbeaten legion effectively destroyed as a fighting force.

1937 2c Army Issue
(Scott 786)

1948 3c Indian Centennial Issue
(Scott 972)

Part of a five stamp series issued to honor the U.S. Army in 1936-37 is a 2-cent stamp picturing Major General (and later President) Andrew Jackson and General Winfield Scott. After gold was found on Cherokee lands in 1828 and Andrew Jackson's 1830 Removal Act, calling for the relocation of all native peoples east of the Mississippi River to Oklahoma, the U. S. government forced the Cherokees from their homes in the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee in 1838. Following the orders of then-President Jackson, General Scott carried out the initial removal of Cherokee Indians from Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama. Almost 14,000 Cherokees began the trek westward in October of 1838. More than 4,000 died from cold, hunger, and disease during the appalling six-month journey that came to be known as the infamous “Trail of Tears.” About 100,000 natives, including the Chickasaw, Seminole, Choctaw and Muscogee along with the Cherokee, survived this terrible forced relocation, and were commemorated as the so-called “civilized” tribes of Oklahoma on a 3-cent stamp 110 years later in 1948. A few Cherokees refused to move and hid among the wilderness of the Great Smoky Mountains, avoiding the army and authorities. These Cherokees — now called the Eastern Band — were allowed to claim some of their lands in western North Carolina in the 1870s. In 1889, a 56,000-acre tract of land was chartered and is now called the Qualla Indian Reservation, home to almost 11,000 of their descendents.





Battle of Kings Mountain, 1780

1980 10c Battle of
Kings Mountain, 1780
postal card
(Scott UX85)

© USPS 1980



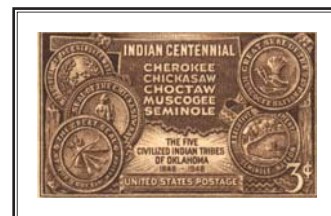
Battle of Cowpens, 1781

1981 10c Battle of
Cowpens, 1781
postal card
(Scott UX87)

© USPS 1980



1937 2c Army Issue
(Scott 786)



1948 3c Indian Centennial Issue
(Scott 972)



WAR BETWEEN THE STATES IN NORTH CAROLINA

1961 4c Fort Sumter
(Scott 1178)

Fort Sumter, in the harbor or Charleston, South Carolina, was shelled and forced to surrender on April 12-13, 1861. North Carolina did not secede until May 20, 1861—the last of eleven Confederate states to leave the Union. The first Confederate soldier killed in the war was Private Henry Wyatt, a North Carolinian. He died in the Battle of Big Bethel in June 1861.

1995 32c Abraham Lincoln
(Scott 2978j)

In marked contrast to most southern states, North Carolina was reluctant to secede from the Union when it became clear that Republican Abraham Lincoln had won the 1860 presidential election. However, when Lincoln called on the state to invade South Carolina after the attack of Fort Sumter, North Carolina cast its lot with the Confederacy.

1995 32c Jefferson Davis
(Scott 2978f)

Confederate President Jefferson Davis largely failed to persuade North Carolina to join the Confederate States of America. However, he appreciated the state's contribution to the Southern Cause. "North Carolina might well be proud of her soldiers in the armies of the Confederacy," Davis said on November 5, 1863, in an address in Wilmington, one of the key ports of the blockaded Confederacy.

1963 5c Gettysburg
(Scott 1180)

At the crucial Battle of Gettysburg on July 3, 1863, the 26th North Carolina Regiment participated in the climactic assault known as Pickett's Charge, advancing the farthest into the Northern lines of any Confederate regiment.

1995 32c Joseph Johnston
(Scott 2978m)

One of the most senior of Confederate generals, Joseph E. Johnston caught a portion of Sherman's army by surprise on March 19, 1865, at Bentonville, North Carolina, and enjoyed brief tactical success before superior numbers forced his retreat. After learning of Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, Johnston surrendered his army to Sherman at the Bennett Place near Durham, North Carolina, two weeks later, on April 26.

1995 32c William T. Sherman
(Scott 2978q)

After Union General Sherman's March to the Sea, he turned north through the Carolinas for the Carolinas Campaign. Jefferson Davis met General Joseph E. Johnston (who had spent the winter in North Carolina) at Greensboro, while Sherman had stopped in Raleigh. Sherman offered an armistice on April 17 and Johnston, whose recently defeated army was vastly overmatched, accepted on April 26, 1865.

1965 5c Appomattox
(Scott 1182)

At Appomattox Court House in Virginia in April 1865, the 75th North Carolina Regiment, a cavalry unit, fired the last shots of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia in the War Between the States. For many years, North Carolinians proudly boasted that they had been 'First at Bethel, Farthest at Gettysburg, and Last at Appomattox.'

1995 32c Stonewall Jackson
(Scott 2978s)

Second only to Lee in the reputation he enjoyed among Southern troops was General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, who earned his nickname much as the "Tar Heels" had earned theirs: by holding fast in battle. Returning to his camp in darkness on May 3, 1863, Jackson was mistaken for Union cavalry and hit by friendly fire from a North Carolina regiment. Jackson died eight days later.

1995 32c Robert E. Lee
(Scott 2978b)

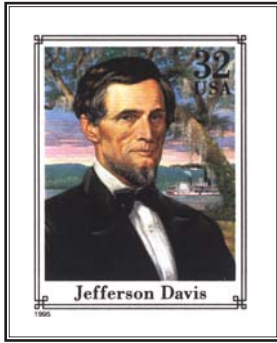
The greatest Confederate general, Robert E. Lee also is reputed to have made "Tar Heels" a popular synonym for the troops of North Carolina, the forests of which had long produced turpentine and tar for military and naval use. Referring to their tenaciousness in a fight when the battle was on the line, Lee is reputed to have uttered "God bless the Tar Heel boys!" The earliest reference to the term dates to 1863.

1951 3c Confederate Veterans
(Scott 998)

Lest we forget, all wars are chiefly fought not by the generals nor the presidents, but by the privates, corporals, and sergeants. Along with 35 generals, North Carolina contributed more troops to the Confederacy than any other state — 125,000. Of these, 40,000 gave their lives. Their sacrifices were honored with this 1951 stamp.



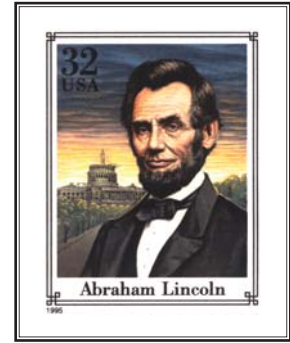
WAR BETWEEN THE STATES IN NORTH CAROLINA



1995 32c
Jefferson Davis
(Scott 2978f)

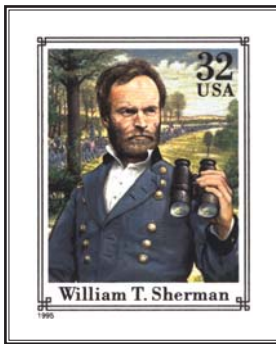


1961 4c
Fort Sumter
(Scott 1178)

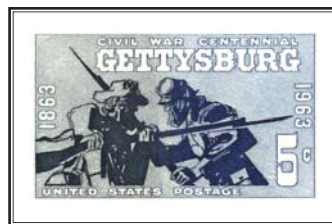


1995 32c
Abraham Lincoln
(Scott 2978j)

Tar Heels First, Farthest, Foremost!

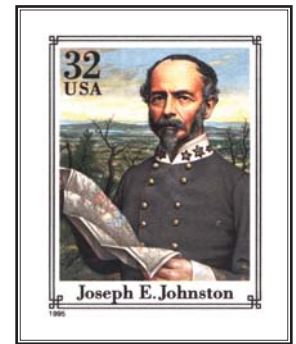


1995 32c
William T. Sherman
(Scott 2978q)

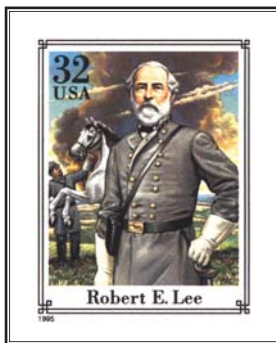


1963 5c
Gettysburg
(Scott 1180)

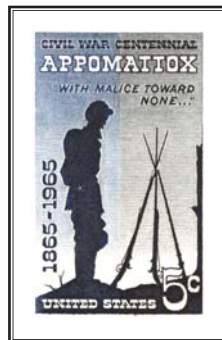
“First at Bethel, Farthest to the Front at Gettysburg, Last at Appomattox”



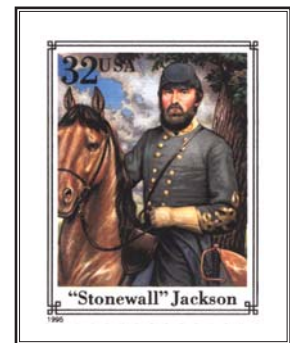
1995 32c
Joseph Johnston
(Scott 2978m)



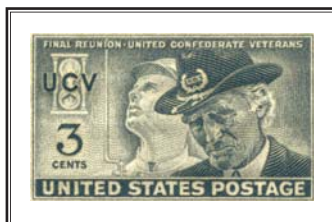
1995 32c
Robert E. Lee
(Scott 2978b)



1965 5c
Appomattox
(Scott 1182)



1995 32c
Stonewall Jackson
(Scott 2978s)



1951 3c
Confederate Veterans
(Scott 998)



NORTH CAROLINA FLORA AND FAUNA

2002 Longleaf Pine Forest pane of ten 34c Nature of America stamps
(Scott 3611)

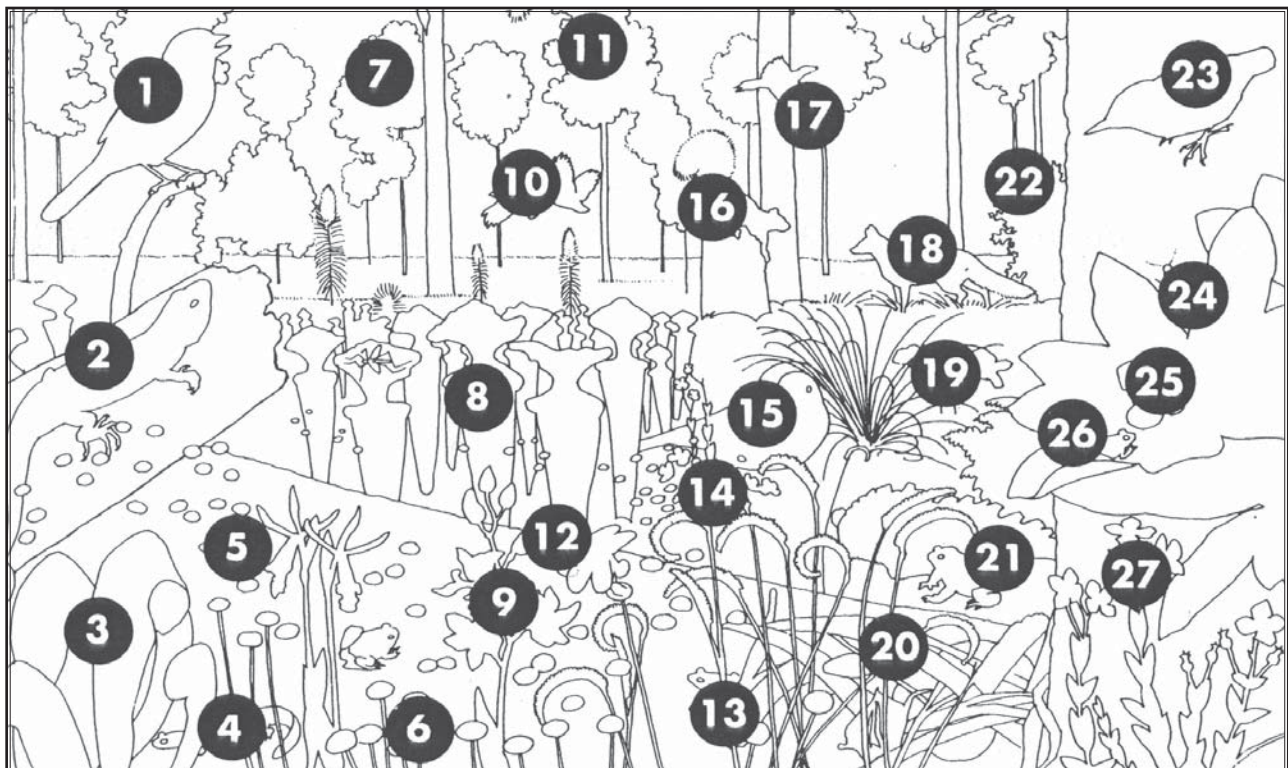
The Longleaf Pine is the official state tree of North Carolina. Before European settlement, the longleaf pine forest dominated as much as 90 million acres stretching from Virginia south to Florida and west to eastern Texas, a range defined by the frequent widespread fires that occurred throughout the southeast. A major cause of the decline of longleaf pine habitat has been aggressive suppression of fire needed to allow longleaf to be the dominant species.

The 10 Longleaf Pine Forest stamps in this pane show the manyspecies found in the longleaf pine forest. Artist John D. Dawson portrayed 31 animal and plant species in his painting. Although the scene itself is imaginary, all species represented are appropriate and were recommended by scientists and ecologists of the region. A description of the forest and a numbered key to the artwork appear on the back of the stamp pane, along with a corresponding list of common and scientific names for 27 selected species. Both of these have been reproduced below.

Characterized by the longleaf pine, this ecosystem includes many plant communities that vary with soil type, moisture, and frequency of fire. Before European settlement, fires burned unchecked and the longleaf pine evolved with adaptations to survive fire. Seedlings need fire-cleared ground to become established. They resemble clumps of grass and long needles that protect the buds. Their long taproots store food, allowing the young trees to shoot upward, thus reducing the exposure of the growing tips to fire. Mature trees have thick, protective bark.

This "forest built by fire" still supports many species, including the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker. Programs are under way to preserve remaining stands of longleaf and restore them where they have been replaced.

The following are the 27 species on the stamp pane, shown in the key below 1. Bachman's Sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis*) 2. Broadhead Skink (*Eumeces laticeps*) 3. Hooded Pitcher Plant (*Sarracenia minor*) 4. Flatwoods Salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) 5. Rosebud Orchid (*Cleistes divaricata*) 6. Pipewort (*Eriocaulon* sp.) 7. Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) 8. Yellow Pitcher Plant (*Sarracenia flava*) 9. Grass-pink Orchid (*Calopogon tuberosus*) 10. Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*) 11. Longleaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*) 12. Yellow-sided Skimmer (*Libellula flavida*) 13. Ornate Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris ornate*) 14. Toothache Grass (*Ctenium aromaticum*) 15. Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) 16. Fox Squirrel (*Sciurus niger*) 17. Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*) 18. Gray Fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) 19. Gopher Tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) 20. Florida Pine Snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus*) 21. Southern Toad (*Bufo terrestris*) 22. Turkey Oak (*Quercus laevis*) 23. Brown-headed Nuthatch (*Sitta pusilla*) 24. Blind Click Beetle (*Alaus myops*) 25. Sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*) 26. Pine Woods Treefrog (*Hyla femoralis*) 27. Savannah Meadow Beauty (*Rhexia alifanus*). Lack of space precluded the naming of four species that appear in the artwork: crane fly (*Tipula* sp.), wiregrass (*Aristida stricta*), oak toad (*Bufo quercicus*) and bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*)



NORTH CAROLINA FLORA AND FAUNA

LONGLEAF PINE FOREST

FOURTH IN A SERIES



2002
Longleaf Pine Forest
pane of ten 34c stamps
(Scott 3611)

N A T U R E O F A M E R I C A



NORTH CAROLINA ON THE MOVE

1949 6c Wilbur & Orville Wright
(Scott C45)

1978 31c Wright Brothers Aviation Pioneers
(Scott C91-92)

2003 37c Kitty Hawk Centennial
(Scott 3783)

On the Outer Banks of North Carolina, Kitty Hawk was chosen both for its reliable onshore winds and for its remoteness from prying eyes when Wilbur and Orville Wright conducted the four years of research and development that preceded their epic accomplishment of the world's first manned, heavier-than-air flight, which lasted just 12 seconds. The origin of the town's name is a native American term that first appeared on settlers' maps as "Chickahawk" in the early 1700s, and later became "Kittyhuk," "Kittyhark," and finally "Kitty Hawk." On December 17, 1903, the Wright Brothers from Dayton, Ohio made the first controlled, powered airplane flights four miles away near the sand dunes known as the Kill Devil Hills. The site of this historic achievement is preserved today by the U.S. Park Service as the Wright Brothers National Monument, a popular North Carolina tourist destination. The first stamp in the world to depict an aircraft was a 20-cent U.S. parcel post stamp issued a decade later in 1913, picturing a Wright *Flyer* biplane. Many other U.S. stamps commemorate the beginning of manned powered flight, including a 6-cent airmail stamp issued in 1949, a pair of 31-cent Pioneers of Aviation airmail stamps released in 1978, and a 37-cent commemorative that celebrated the 100th anniversary of the epic achievement of the Wright Brothers in North Carolina in 2003.

2002 34c North Carolina Greetings
(Scott 3593)

North Carolina icons — the flight at Kitty Hawk and the Cape Hatteras lighthouse — appeared on this stamp to promote state tourism in 2002. A 37-cent version was released later, when postal rates changed.

1972 2c Cape Hatteras Seashore
(Scott 1451a)

1990 25c Cape Hatteras Lighthouse
(Scott 2471)

Cape Hatteras, on the North Carolina coast, is the point that protrudes furthest southeast along the northeast-to-southwest line of the Atlantic coast, making it a key point for navigation along the eastern seaboard. So many ships have been lost around it that the area is known as the "Graveyard of the Atlantic". The cape is actually a bend in Hatteras Island, one of the long thin barrier islands that make up North Carolina's Outer Banks. The 208-foot Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, built in 1870, is the tallest brick lighthouse in the United States. In 1999, it was moved inland 2,900 feet from the advancing shoreline. It is part of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, authorized on August 11, 1937, and established on January 12, 1953, which stretches 70 miles through North Carolina's barrier islands.

1982 2c Steam Locomotive
(Scott 1897A)

The first railroad in North Carolina appeared in Raleigh in 1833. Later, the state-owned North Carolina Railroad stretched 223 miles from Goldsboro to Charlotte. The largest North Carolina improvement of the pre-Civil War era, it was chartered in 1849 and leased to the Richmond and Danville Railroad in 1871. (A version of this stamp, with a large "2" instead of a small "2c," was issued in 1986.)

2005 37c 1960 Lunch Counter Sit-Ins
(Scott 3937c)

On February 1, 1960, four students from North Carolina Agricultural & Technical College, an all-black school, sat down at a segregated lunch counter in the Greensboro, North Carolina Woolworth's store. They were refused service, but were allowed to stay at the counter, sparking off sit-ins and economic boycotts that were a hallmark of the civil rights movement, and a triumph for Martin Luther King's idea of non-violent protest.

1999 33c Stock Car Racing
(Scott 3187n)

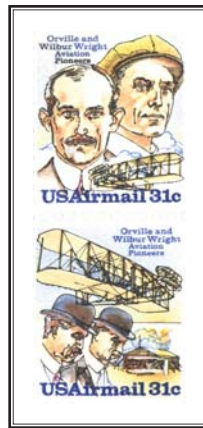
The National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR) maintains offices in four North Carolina cities: Charlotte, Concord, Mooresville, and Conover. Most NASCAR teams are based in the state, especially near Charlotte. Other NASCAR teams are based in Statesville, Huntersville, Cornelius, Welcome, Wilkesboro, Kernersville, Randleman, Greensboro, and High Point, Harrisburg, and Kannapolis.



NORTH CAROLINA ON THE MOVE



1949 6c
Wilbur & Orville Wright
(Scott C45)



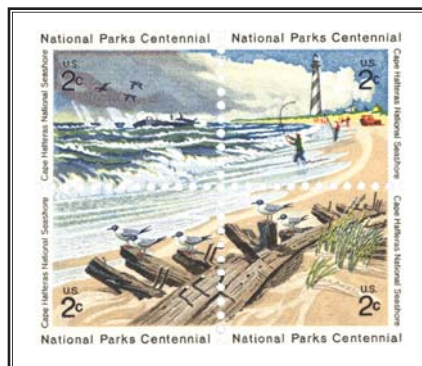
1978 31c
Wright Brothers
Aviation Pioneers
(Scott C91-92)



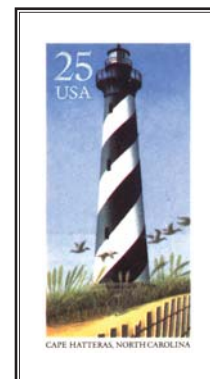
2003 37c
Kitty Hawk Flight Centennial
(Scott 3783)



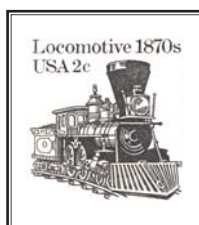
2002 34c
Greetings from North Carolina
(Scott 3593)



1972 2c
Cape Hatteras Seashore
(Scott 1451a)



1990 25c
Cape Hatteras Lighthouse
(Scott 2471)



1982 2c
Steam Locomotive
(Scott 1897A)



2005 37c
1960 Lunch Counter Sit-Ins
(Scott 3937c)



1999 33c
Stock Car Racing
(Scott 3187n)



NORTH CAROLINA SCENES, SYMBOLS, AND SIGNS

1934 10c Great Smoky Mountains
National Park issue (Scott 749)

2006 75c Great Smoky Mountains
stamp (Scott C140)

1937 10c Great Smoky Mountains
Asheville souvenir sheet (Scott 797)

The first stamp to show a scene from North Carolina was the 10-cent high value in the highly popular National Parks series of commemoratives released on October 8, 1934, which shows a vista from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, roughly 800

square miles of rugged terrain in North Carolina and Tennessee. So popular was this beautiful engraved design that it was reused in blue green three years later in a souvenir sheet marking the 1937 convention in Asheville, North Carolina, of the Society of Philatelic Americans, a stamp collecting organization that had extensive membership throughout the south. Established by Congress in 1934 and dedicated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1940, Great Smoky Mountains National park receives 10 million visitors each year. A new, multicolored, photographic view showing a sunset in the mountains appears on a 75-cent stamp released some 72 years later, in 2006.

1976 13c North Carolina State Flag
(Scott 1644)

Adopted in 1885, this flag has a white star with the letters "N C" around it and dated yellow scrolls above and below. "May 20th, 1775," honors a Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in which citizens are said to have first declared their freedom from Great Britain. "April 12th, 1776," commemorates North Carolina's adoption of the Halifax Resolves, which called for independence from Britain.

1989 25c North Carolina Statehood
(Scott 2347)

A spray of dogwood, the state flower, appears on this stamp for the 200th anniversary of North Carolina's ratification of the Constitution on November 21, 1789, when it became one of the United States. Second-last of the original 13 colonies, North Carolina delayed ratification out of concerns over how a strong central government would wield power within a state of independent-minded farmers and frontiersmen.

1981 18c Biltmore House, Asheville
(Scott 1929)

The Renaissance-style château that was George and Edith Vanderbilt's 250-room family home and country retreat in Asheville, N.C., is a wonder of America's Gilded Age. Opened to friends in 1895, the 175,000-square-foot house covers four acres, and boasts a 10,000-volume library, a banquet hall with a 70-foot ceiling, 35 guest and family rooms, 43 bathrooms, 65 fireplaces, and three kitchens.

1987 22c Gray Squirrel
North Carolina State Mammal
(Scott 2295)

Designated as state mammal in 1969, the gray squirrel is a common inhabitant of most areas of North Carolina, from eastern swamps to the upland hardwood forests of the piedmont and western counties. Though they favor wilderness, many squirrels inhabit city parks and suburbs. During the fall and winter months the gray squirrel survives on a diet of acorns.

1982 20c North Carolina
State Bird and Flower
(Scott 1985)

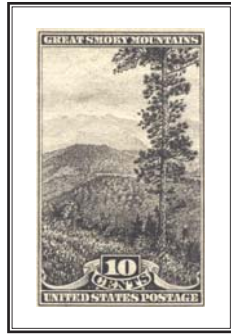
In 1941, dogwood was chosen as the state flower, followed by the cardinal as state bird in 1943. Both are found throughout the state. Dogwood blossoms, which appear in early spring, are most often white, although shades of pink and red are not uncommon. The cardinal, a year-round resident, is a favorite because of its bright plumage and the beautiful songs it sings.

1987 22c Box Turtle
North Carolina State Reptile
(Scott 2326)

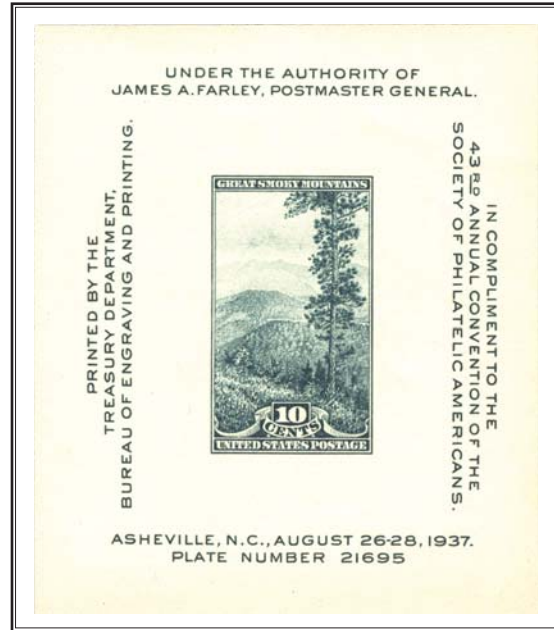
Designated as state reptile in 1979, the eastern box turtle is one of nature's most useful creatures, controlling harmful insects and acting as a clean-up crew, helping to preserve the purity and beauty of the waters. A North Carolina website hails the turtle as "a model of patience for mankind, and a symbol of our state's unrelenting pursuit of great and lofty goals."



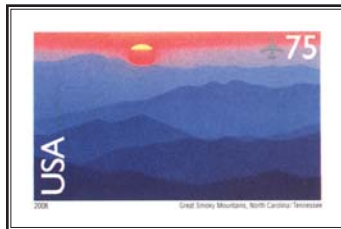
NORTH CAROLINA SCENES, SYMBOLS, AND SIGNS



1934 10c
Great Smoky Mountains
National Park (Scott 749)



1937 10c
Great Smoky Mountains
Asheville souvenir sheet (Scott 797)



2006 75c
Great Smoky Mountains
air mail stamp (Scott C140)



1976 13c
North Carolina State Flag
(Scott 1644)



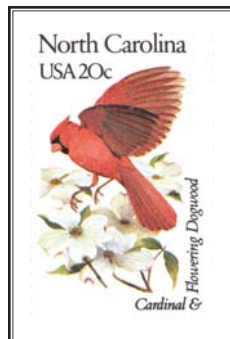
1989 25c
North Carolina Statehood
(Scott 2347)



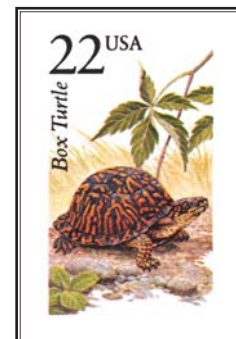
1981 18c
Biltmore House, Asheville
(Scott 1929)



1987 22c Gray Squirrel
(Scott 2295)



1982 20c North Carolina
State Bird and Flower
(Scott 1985)



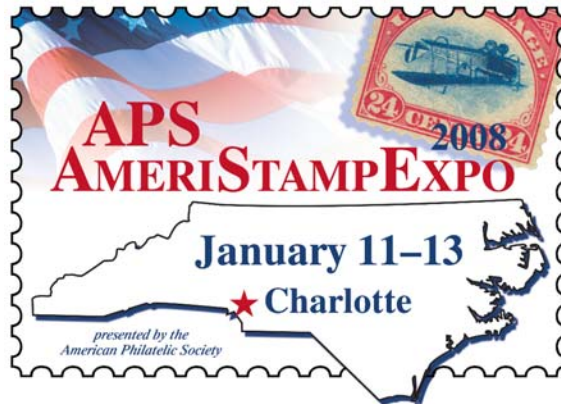
1987 22c Box Turtle
(Scott 2326)



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