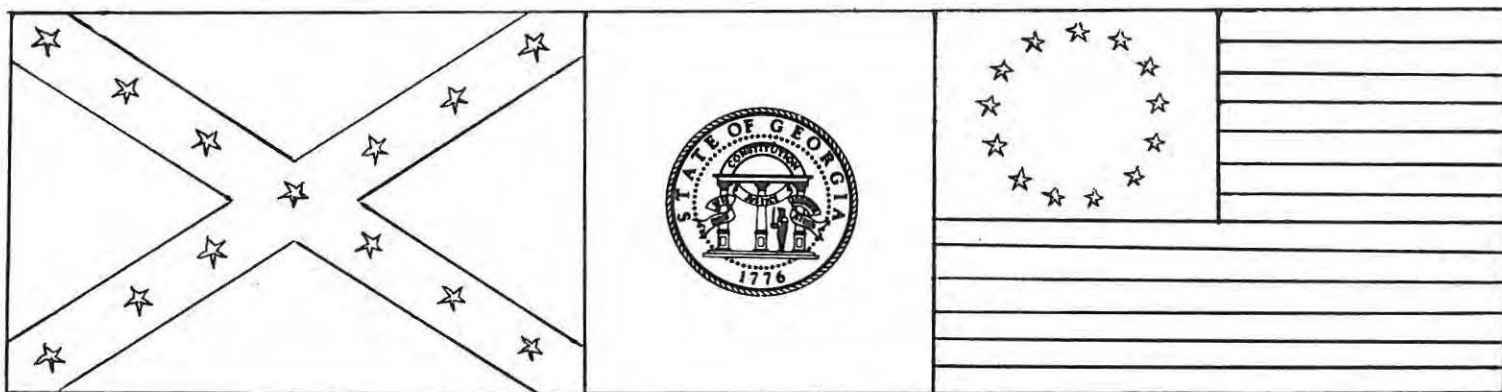


GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Dr. Ervin E. Underwood.....President
 Francis J. Crown, Jr.....Vice President
 Douglas N. Clark.....Secretary
 Box 51, Lexington, GA. 30648
 Ernest C. Owens.....Treasurer
 10780 S.W. 43 Lane, Miami, FL. 33165

G . P . H . S .



BULLETIN

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EDITORIAL

Welcome to Volume I, Number 1! Its appearance, at last, is a historic and, we hope, a happy event for the new Georgia Postal History Society.

Georgia deserves a postal history society. And Erv Underwood has worked long and hard to create one. Now it is up to all of us to keep it going.

It certainly seems that a worthwhile and healthy publication is a sine qua non for a society such as ours. It is the only vehicle of exchange of ideas readily available to all members and it is a tangible product we receive for our membership dues.

Of course, what we are building up to is a plea for you to support this Bulletin. And this means publish or (we) perish! Your editor pledges to work hard and to contribute to each number of the Bulletin, but he cannot (and will not) do it all alone.

In this issue are some samples of things you might write. You can select one cover from your collection and write it up. Our WHAT YOU SAY section is meant for covers which are not what they seem. Can you tell us the story of a discovery you have made, for our ORIGINAL FINDS section? Any brief piece can be submitted as a letter to the editor (then we might, with your permission, rewrite it as a more formal piece). How about a book review? The possibilities are limitless!

We have some fine writers in our society. Frank Crown is a well-known Confederate and Georgia postal historian. Another member, Thomas C. Kingsley, has just been awarded the prestigious Perry Cup of the U.S. Classics Society, for his article on the Gage papers. We hope these two (and our other) distinguished writers will help bring fame and fortune to our society and its Bulletin.

So please, gentle reader, be you established writer or novice, ask yourself what you can write for us. The Bulletin will grow and your society will benefit. Send contributions to your Secretary-Editor, at the Lexington box. DNC

GEORGIA CONFEDERATES

STONE MOUNTAIN

by Richard H. Byne

In addition to compiling all bibliographic references to Confederate States postal history for a subject-index of the same, I have a particular liking for the Confederate covers of Stone Mountain, Georgia. My interest, I think, began when the United States Postal Service issued the only USA stamp picturing Jefferson Davis, back when first-class postage was six cents. The post office at Stone Mountain has been there since at least 1859, perhaps earlier.

Two educated young men, the Wells brothers, enlisted in the Confederate army from Stone Mountain and were sent to Virginia. They corresponded regularly, not only with each other, but with their parents at home. The covers extant will show the address of Lt. George Riley Wells, who preserved his correspondence. His brother, Sgt. Virgil Wells, apparently did not save the envelopes and letters--at least I have never seen any addressed to him.

One of the interesting aspects of this correspondence is that both brothers were adept at using the new "phonetic writing" that had come into vogue a few years earlier. Known now as shorthand (Gregg, Pitman), it was then called "phonography." No doubt you have seen advertising covers which expound on its simplicity and usefulness. I have entire letters written to Lt. Wells in phonography. In one, Virgil tells his brother to "write to me in phonography, but to the old folks [at home] in English."

Besides the address (Lt. George R. Wells, etc.), these covers can be recognized as well, in many instances, by the return address. Virgil occasionally included his entire return address in phonography along with a comment about the weather, the hard life, etc. Many of these covers are postmarked Lynchburg, Va.

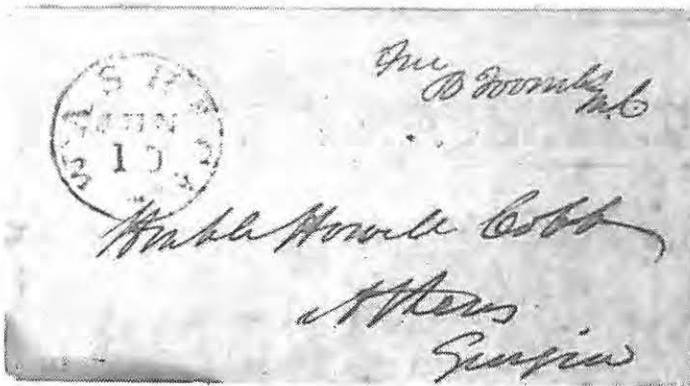
Both brothers returned to Stone Mountain at the close of the War, George Riley becoming postmaster there a few years later.

FEATURE COUNTY

This list was prepared by Alan H. Patera, THE DEPOT, Box 202, Burtonsville, Md. 20866-0202 with corrections by Jeff West. For a modest sum, the Depot will prepare similar lists for the county of your choice.

WILKES COUNTY

POST OFFICE	ESTAB.	DISC.	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
Adasburg	17 Aug 1887	15 May 1905	Aonia	Barksdale
Aonia	12 Aug 1843	23 Dec 1847		Chapin
Formerly Bookersville				
re:	3 Feb 1848	28 Jun 1854		
re:	2 Mar 1880	29 Jul 1880	Washington	
re:	14 Oct 1887	15 May 1918	Washington	
Formerly Bessieton				
Armstrong	30 Jan 1900	14 Jan 1905	Washington	Roberts
Bessie	30 Jun 1890	15 Nov 1906	Rayle	Cofer
Bessieton	18 Aug 1887	13 Oct 1887	C to Aonia	Tatom
Boliver	10 Apr 1894	15 Aug 1895	Tignall	Adams
Bookersville	1 May 1841	11 Aug 1843	C to Aonia	Booker
Brewer	28 Nov 1898	30 Nov 1899	Washington	Lohr
Broad	5 May 1880	15 Nov 1907	Tignall	Wausley
Caldwell	9 Nov 1875	10 May 1876	Washington	Caldwell
Catchings	26 Jan 1901		Rescinded	B.M.Walton
re:	16 Nov 1901		Rescinded	T.J.Walton
Probably never in operation				
Celeste	20 Jun 1899	15 May 1905	Washington	Barnett
Centreville	5 Apr 1823	10 Aug 1859		Turner
re:	20 May 1867	14 Aug 1868	Washington	
Chatfield	7 Apr 1899	31 Oct 1903	Tignall	Kill
Danburgh	7 Mar 1826	30 Nov 1892	C to Danburg	Danforth
Danburg	1 Dec 1892	Operating		
Delhi	12 Aug 1858	12 Jun 1867		Guinn
Dyson	12 Jul 1888	15 Nov 1907	Tignall	Neal
Ficklin	2 Feb 1906	31 Aug 1953	Washington	Wells
	or 1907	(Etab. year	blotted with ink)	
Floralhill	26 Jan 1901	31 Aug 1911	Danburg	Turner
Hunter's Turn Out	4 Apr 1872	29 Nov 1872	Washington	Lipscomb
Hutton's Fork	8 Apr 1851	13 Oct 1851		Lunceford
		or 1852	or 1853 (date in crease)	
Hyde	27 May 1893	2 Jan 1907	Washington	Fortson
Jackson's Cross Roads	15 Jan 1833	2 Aug 1836	C to Rehoboth	Alexander
Latimer	20 Jun 1892	15 Aug 1893	Rayle	Barnett
Laura	21 Feb 1889	20 Oct 1889	Washington	Wilkerson
Loudberg	17 Nov 1898	1 Jan 1906	Washington	Hopkins
Mallory's Store	27 Nov 1808	14 Jun 1822	C to Malloryville	Mallory
Mallorysville	15 Jun 1822	24 Aug 1868	Washington	Green
Formerly Mallory's Store				
re:	19 Jun 1874	31 Oct 1903	Tignall	
Metasville	17 Aug 1887	31 Mar 1944	Washington	Albea
Ophelia	25 Mar 1892	31 Oct 1903	Tignall	Hill
re:	25 Nov 1903	30 Nov 1907	Tignall	
Owlville	4 Apr 1898	30 Nov 1900	Mallorysville	Parsons



Washington, GA. blue
CDS, with free frank
of Robert Tooms, Con-
gressman and, later,
Confederate General.

POST OFFICE	ESTAB.	DICS.	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
Passie	9 Dec 1893	12 May 1899	C to Possie	House
Peerman	2 Dec 1896	15 Nov 1900	Rayle	Poss
	re: 6 Jul 1901	15 May 1905	Rayle	
To have been reest. 27 Apr, P.M.-to-be died before taking over.				
Pistol	27 Jul 1880	15 Nov 1907	Tignall	Cohen
Pistol Creek	31 Jul 1833	23 Apr 1852		Williams
	re: ?			
Possie	13 May 1899	15 Nov 1900	Hyde	House
Formerly Passie				
Prather	11 Sep 1920	15 Jan 1932	Washington	Williamson
Rayle	29 Feb 1892	Operating		Haynie
Rehoboth	3 Aug 1836	7 Dec 1854		Booker
Formerly Jackson's Cross Roads				
	re: 12 Feb 1856	7 Jul 1866		
Savoy	19 Nov 1898	15 Mar 1900	Washington	Edmundson
	re: 30 Mar 1901	1 Jan 1906	Washington	
Signall	21 Feb 1889	19 Mar 1889	C to Tignall	Anderson
Probably an error in Washington, DC and so never existed				
Sina	30 Jun 1890	30 Sep 1903	Washington	Fanning
Sisson	30 Nov 1895	30 Jun 1897	Washington	Hardy
Stony Point	15 Jan 1833	19 Sep 1845		Turman
Thareton	29 Sep 1893	15 May 1905	Rayle	Wootten
Tignall	20 Mar 1889	Operating		Anderson
Formerly Signall (for which see note)				
Triplett	12 Jul 1887	15 Apr 1906	Rayle	Hohnes
Tyrone	24 May 1832	16 Oct 1845		McJunkin
	re: 10 Jul 1890	30 Sep 1903	Washington	Slaton
Washington	25 Apr 1793	Operating		Sturges

Triplett, Georgia
February 9, 1906.
Just one of many
Wilkes Co. DPOs.



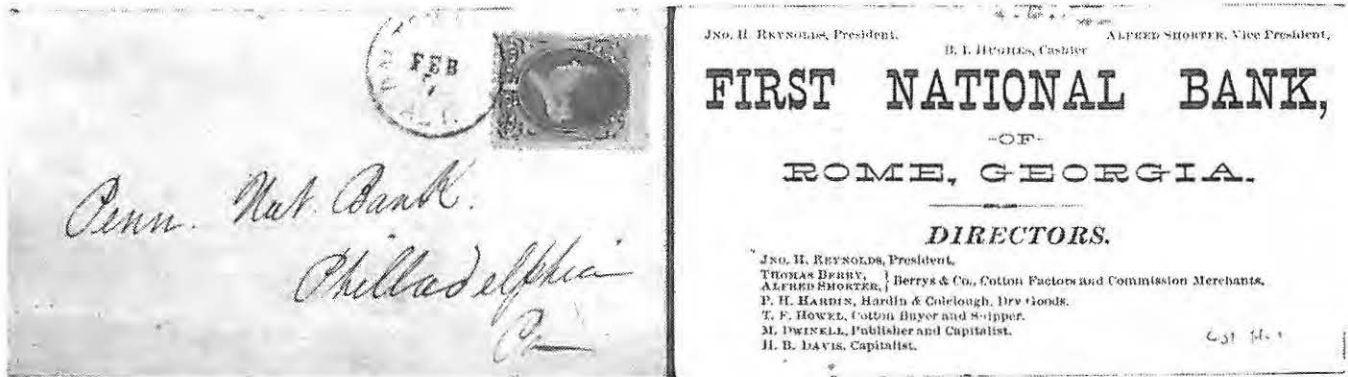
WHAT YOU SAY ?

THIS IS NOT A POST CARD

by Douglas N. Clark

It is certainly a card. Address on the front, message on the back. And it went through the mail - and did so on a 1¢ stamp.

The postmark is a decipherable "DALTON & SELMA AGT.," the marking used by the route agents of the Selma, Rome and Dalton R. R. in the 1870-1881 period. The adhesive is a 1¢ Continental Banknote of 1873.



So why do I say this is not a post card?

Because there were no post cards in the '70s and '80s. There were postal cards - those 1¢ cards put out by the government. But a message card with postage paid by stamps cost no less than the first class letter rate, until the Act of Congress of May 19, 1898, authorizing the 1¢ rate for private mailing cards.

(The first class rate for drop letters was 1¢, but a railway route agent marking could hardly appear on a letter addressed to the post office at which it was mailed. Besides, Philadelphia, the place of address, was nowhere near the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railway!)

The explanation for this non-post card comes from a second look at the back. You are looking at nothing more nor less than a printed circular!

ORIGINAL FINDS

In this continuing GPHSB feature, I will spin a few yarns of some finds I have made. Nothing amazing ... but amusing, I hope. Contributions by other "finders" are, of course, welcome. DNC

A TRIP TO GREENVILLE, S.C.

Imagine sitting by the radio one summer day, as a disk jockey reads a list of things people have for sale: hair dryer, lawn mower, tennis raquet, "old Confederate letters," ... !

The originator of the last of these offerings lived in Greenville, S. C., and, after a phone call and a wait of forty-eight hours, I was on my way to pay a visit to a pleasant maiden lady, about to retire from a school teacher position. On her dining room table, she had arranged a batch of several hundred letters, dating from 1810 through the banknote period and later.

The 1810, I recall, was a manuscript "Gates Court House, N.C." on a SFL. There were about twenty Confederate letters with covers, and as many without; most were Virginia or South Carolina handstamp paid. The postwar material featured small towns of North and South Carolina, (and a few from Georgia and Florida), railroad covers and, later on, machine cancels.



Toccoa & Elberton
Agt. Railway route
agent marking from
this original find.

There was very little Georgia material, and most of the items were used for trading material. One nice railroad cover which I did retain for my personal collection is illustrated here.

A second trip, several weeks later, netted a second lot about equal to the first. All in all, I paid the little lady a sum which I felt was between wholesale and retail, and I think we both benefitted.

Among the Confederate covers I found, on those two trips to Greenville, not one bore an adhesive stamp; and from the number of letters, without covers, I would guess that some stamp collectors beat me to the find. Not postal history collectors, as the lot did contain a few unlisted handstamp paid, and a patriotic! Eventually, I did sell all the letters without covers. A Long Island dealer paid me about forty per cent of what I had in the entire find!

But, perhaps the best part of any original find is the feeling one gets when one first sits down to look: this pile of paper could contain anything.

Application for Membership
Georgia Postal History Society

I HEREBY APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY. DUES OF \$10.00 IN U.S. FUNDS, ARE SUBMITTED HEREWITH.

NAME (Print)

ADDRESS (Print)

.....

Special Interests

Other Club Affiliations

Signature

References (preferably philatelic)

1. Name

 Address

2. Name

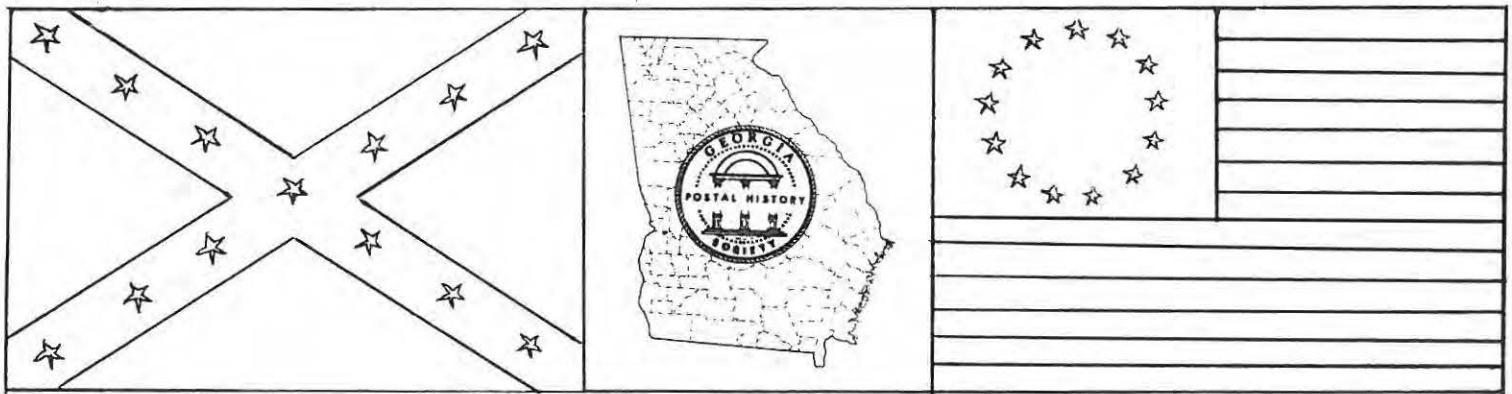
 Address

Applications for G.P.H.S. membership should be submitted to the Treasurer.

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BULLETIN

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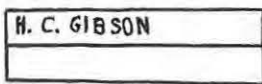
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EDITORIAL

We frequently see commentary in the philatelic press concerning "hinged versus never hinged" - the tremendous premium for extremely fine, original gum - or, perhaps one should say, the huge penalty for minutely flawed or hinged stamps.

We believe that this trend in stamp values is just great! At least it gives an incentive for taking care of the stamps, of which we are temporarily the custodians. Would that there was a similar trend in postal history; that might stop dealers (and even sometimes collectors!) from writing on the backs (and even sometimes the faces!) of our covers.

Dietz and Ashbrook, to whom covers were primarily the vehicles for adhesive stamps, were some of the early offenders - Dietz often signing his name, in ink, right along side the stamp.



GIBSON

From the
VAN DYKE COLLECTION
of Hawaiiana

VAN DYKE



KOHN

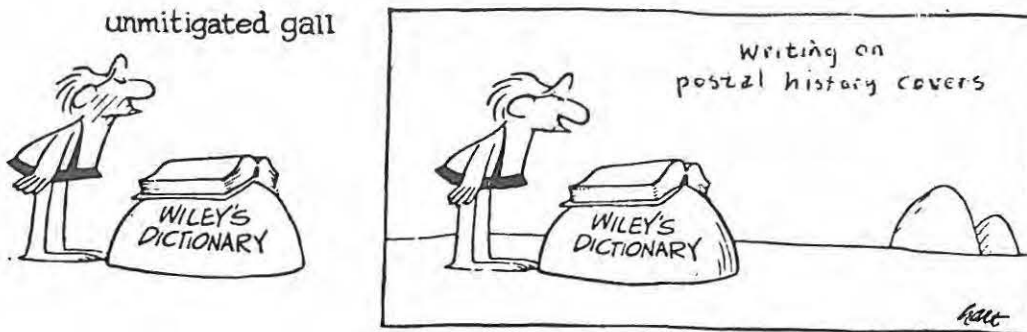


MATZ

CLARK

And then there is the collector who places his little handstamp on the backs of all the covers in his collection. Dealers are fond of referring to the provenance of a cover, implying that these backstamps, from the famous collectors, greatly enhance the value of an item. We certainly are far from impressed when we find one of these little marks on the reverse of a cover we have purchased, no matter whose name it bears.

What a privilege it is to be able to hold a real piece of history in our hands and to keep it in our home for a time! What vandalism it would be to carve our initials in it! DNC



ORIGINAL FINDS

IN YOUR OWN BACK YARD

by Douglas N. Clark

A little rural town like Lexington, Georgia, is not exactly a philatelic capital. It certainly is not convenient to any national stamp show, dealer's shop or auction house. But I have found that there is a philatelic advantage to living here. This comes in the person of one Mr. Allen.

Mr. Allen (not his real name) is in his seventies. He is rumored to have a colorful past (some how vaguely related to moonshine), but he has a strong back and a pickup truck, and he is often called upon by the older residents in our area to do odd jobs, such as cleaning out an attic. Now Mr. Allen has always had a good eye for an attic, and over the years he has salvaged many unusual items: Confederate bonds, canes, bottles, postcards and covers. After I got together with him, he was able to turn some items in the last two categories into cash, his favorite collectible.

In the course of cleaning out one house, Mr. Allen would receive \$10 for taking a load to the dump and another \$150, from me, for leaving a part of it at my house.

I have obtained a small group of stampless covers (Texas and Georgia), railroad covers, prewar local covers and many small town Banknote covers from Mr. Allen. All with mutual satisfaction.

The suggestion I want to make here is that you can encourage the possibility of an original find by seeking out the Mr. Allen in your town. Even if you are a Yankee who is new in town, your Mr. Allen can "get you into" the local attics.



GEORGIA CONFEDERATES

COLOR IN THE CONFEDERACY

by Ervin E. Underwood

Members of the GPHS surely have a considerable interest in the identification of the various colors, shades and hues of the CSA lithographed and engraved stamps. There is also a wide range of colors in the inks, handstamps, cancellations and the paper used in Georgia postal history covers.

The subject of color is complex, and identification still depends primarily on visual interpretation. Most philatelists would like to see a uniform description procedure for stamp colors and a system that does not penalize those without normal color vision. As Mr. Konrad Reinegger writes in The American Philatelist, Vol. 98 (1984), p. 198, it would be desirable to use an automatic electronic color identifier that prints out a wavelength reading associated with the color of the stamp. This number would then be compared with that given in the Scott Catalog. Unfortunately, we are not at that stage of technology yet.

An idea of the detailed specialization and instrumentation required for color identification is seen in Brian Green's study of the CSA ten cent rose lithograph stamp, in R. H. White's book Color in Philately (1979), p. 132. both spectrophotometric and x-ray spectrometric data were obtained. It was found that mercury compounds were used as colorants in the carmine and carmine rose stamps, whereas a red iron oxide was substituted, in part, for the mercury compounds in the rose stamps. But reflectance curves and x-ray spectrum analyses are not generally available (at least, inexpensively) to every philatelist, so these advanced methods are certainly not feasible for color identification of every stamp in a collection.

For most purposes, simple comparisons with standard color chips, viewed under natural light, should suffice to identify major color varieties. More subtle differences would require either instrumentation or actual reference samples for comparison. However, there are so many diverse color systems, with different color chips, nomenclature, and color identification codes, that the nonexpert philatelist can hardly be expected to make a rational choice of one system over another.

Fortunately, there is currently available an excellent system based on sound scientific principles that is easy to use and is inexpensive. This is the system advocated by the NBS (National Bureau of Standards) and the ISCC (Inter-Society Color Council). The principal features of the joint ISCC-NBS system are as follows:

(1) The ISCC-NBS method is internationally recognized and used, and is based on the Munsell system. Their joint reports and recommendations have been published since 1956.

(2) The NBS publications are inexpensive and readily available. The two most useful ones are: Color-Universal Language and Dictionary of Names, NBS Special Publication 440, 158 pp. (\$4.00) and ISCC-NBS Centroid Color Charts, Standard Reference Material No. 2106 (\$19.00). The latter consists of 18 color charts, each with 10 to 20 graded color chips for visual comparison.

(3) The color system is based on scientific principles (rather than on commercial usage). Colors are named in terms of the rainbow (spectrum) colors, and may be pinpointed into smaller and smaller subdivisions, depending on the subtlety of the color. A decimal system that is immediately recognizable can give gradations as fine as desired.

(4) The designation of color is based primarily on letters and numbers (rather than meaningless names such as Folly Water Sprite, Geisha, Elephant's Breath or Gangrene). One nice feature of NBS Spec. Pub. 440 is that it crosslists the color names commonly used in philately, flowers, paints, textiles, plastics, birds, soils, etc., as well as in the older standard color dictionaries (Maerz and Paul, Plochere, Ridgway, etc.). Thus, not only can the philatelist use the unambiguous numerical designation for his stamp, but he can also find out what others mean when they describe a color in words.

(5) The letters that are used are simplicity itself. For example, R = red, O = orange, Y = yellow, G = green, B = blue etc. Modifications use the same basic words, i.e., reddish orange (=rO), bluish green (=bG), purplish red (=pR), etc.

(6) As needed, the color names are modified by such terms as : very pale, light, brilliant, grayish, dark, deep, etc. A color described accurately by "light yellowish brown" could be less accurately called "yellowish brown" or even "brown," depending on the level or accuracy required.

(7) The complete color designation consists of three attributes: hue (red, yellow, green, etc.), value (degree of lightness) and chroma (degree of vividness or saturation). Numbers tell how far between the limits of these three attributes the actual color lies. Thus, the notation 7.5YR6/4 means simply that the hue lies 3/4 of the way toward the yellow end of the range of Yellow-Red colors; the lightness is 6, on a scale of 10 (0 = black, 10 = white); and 4 means the chroma has a difference of 4 from gray.

(8) For most stamps, and for the less subtle color varieties, visual comparison with color chips is fine. In order to describe more subtle colors, however, instrumentation may be necessary. Here, the Philatelic Foundation, or similar organizations, can expand their services to include color identification. Also, the APS-ISCC Committee on Philatelic Color Designations has as one of its goals a dictionary that will list the color names of each issue of each country.

(see COLOR page 14)



GRIFFIN, GA., February 7, 1858, tying strip of three 1¢ 1851s (Type II) to cover to Lexington.

COLOR (Continued from page 13)

(9) An additional advantage of the ISCC-NBS system is that their color designations have also been applied to other systems. Thus, color names described by Maertz and Paul, Plochere, Ridgway, etc., have been given the equivalent ISCC-NBS designation.

(10) Considerable work has been done, and more is underway by the APS-ISCC Committee on Philatelic Color Designations. They have published an "APS Manual for Determining Color Designations of Stamp Colors" (see The American Philatelist, Vol. 95 (1981), p 709) as well as an article on "Universal Color Language Designations for some Philatelic Color Aids" (American Philatelist, Vol. 96 (1982), pp. 506-516).

It is apparent that this system is not prohibitively complicated - at least for the identification of simple colors and shades. The important thing is that if the same system is to be available to, and used by, all philatelists, then colors can be described objectively, so that we can communicate with each other unambiguously. The ISCC-NBS system meets these needs. It is a recognized color designation system that is based on the soundest scientific principles. Philatelists are indeed fortunate to have the benefits of the previous work by ISCC and NBS, as well as the APS-ISCC Committee on Philatelic Color Designations. Perhaps it will be possible to develop a set of color designations for CSA stamps, in the near future.

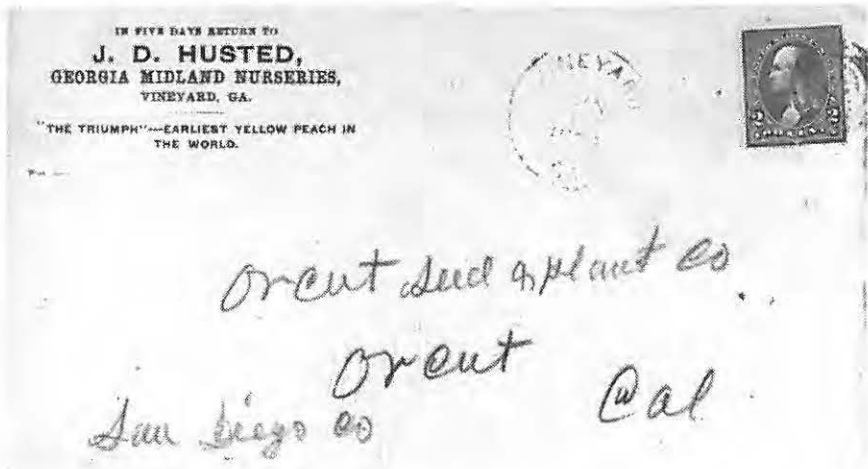
FEATURE COUNTY

SPALDING COUNTY

By Alan H. Patera, THE DEPOT, Box 202, Burtonsville, Md. 208660202

POST OFFICE	ESTAB.	DISC.	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
Abner	24 May 1880	11 Apr 1883	C to Drewryville	Putman
Birdie	11 May 1894	15 Jun 1905	Griffin	Beall
Brushy	19 Apr 1880	31 Jan 1902	Griffin	Hatcher
Creswell	16 Jun 1870	1 Apr 1875	Griffin	Vaughn
	Re: 30 Sep 1875	7 Dec 1894	C to Vaughn	
Digbey	21 Apr 1894	30 Jun 1902	Zetella	Digbey
Drewryville	12 Apr 1883	15 Dec 1897	Brooks Station	Drewry
Formerly Abner				
	Re: 25 Jun 1898	30 Jun 1902	Zetella	
Experiment	5 Feb 1890	Operating		Ellis
Goodson	20 Jul 1860	27 Jun 1866		Henderson
Griffin	2 Feb 1841	Operating		Heronton
(Established in Pike Co.; formerly Pleasant Grove in Henry Co.)				
Head's	24 May 1827	29 Aug 1839	C to York	Head
(Established and changed in Fayette Co.)				
Leach	23 Feb 1888	19 Sep 1888	C to Zetella	Leach
Orchard Hill	19 Jun 1874	Operating		Walker
Patrick	19 May 1897	31 Jan 1902	Griffin	Welden
Pleasant	14 Apr 1826	18 Dec 1828		McCarthy
Pleasant Grove	16 Mar 1829	1 Feb 1841	C to Griffin (Pike Co.)	
(Established and changed in Henry Co.)				
Pomona	18 Mar 1887	30 Dec 1866	Griffin	Crocker
Rover	18 Jan 1886	1 May 1932	Williamson	Williamson
Semper	4 Apr 1898	31 Aug 1903	Orchard Hill	Cooper
Sunny Side	16 Jun 1871	Operating		Tucker
Vaughn	8 Dec 1894	30 Jun 1953	Griffin	Vaughn
Formerly Creswell				
Vineyard	9 Jun 1882	14 Feb 1906	Griffin	Woodruff
Welden's	31 Dec 1856	19 Jun 1858		Welden
York	30 Aug 1839	29 Mar 1860		Parker
Formerly Head's, in Fayette Co.				
Zetella	20 Sep 1888	30 Dec 1933	Griffin	Leach
Formerly Leach				

Vineyard, Georgia
January 7, 1897.



POST SCRIPTS

Reactions to Volume I, number 1 have been most gratifying to your editor. Reference to our BULLETIN in Linn's, and La Posta, have brought a number of requests for sample copies and applications for membership.

A new writer or two has also been seen reporting for duty. But remember, we will always need those manuscripts, if we are to exist as a viable and interesting BULLETIN.

GPHS member, gentleman, scholar and high class postalhistory dealer RICHARD FRAJOLA was kind enough to match his 1985 dues payment with a DONATION to our society! Our thanks to Rich!

Application for Membership

Georgia Postal History Society

I HEREBY APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY. DUES OF \$10.00 IN U.S. FUNDS, ARE SUBMITTED HEREWITH.

NAME (Print)

ADDRESS (Print)

.....

Special Interests

Other Club Affiliations

Signature

References (preferably philatelic)

1. Name

Address

2. Name

Address

The GPHS BULLETIN is published irregularly, as contributions permit. Sent free to GPHS members, individual issues may be obtained from the Secretary-Editor, Douglas N. Clark, Box 51, Lexington, Georgia 30648, for \$3 each, postpaid. Manuscripts intended for publication should be sent to the Secretary-Editor at the above address.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP, with dues payment, should go to the Treasurer, Ernest C. Owens, 10780 S.W. 43 Lane, Miami, Florida 33165.

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EDITORIAL

The American Stampless Cover Catalog (Fourth Edition, 1985) Volume I, has just appeared! This long awaited update of the standard postal history reference contains only the listings of town marks (and associated rate marks PAID, FREE, etc.) and yet its length is more than a third greater than the entire 3rd edition.

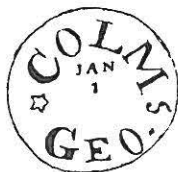
As well as listing many new markings, representing recent finds, the editors have decided to expand the list of manuscript markings to all post offices, not just those from which no hand-stamped markings are known, and to price them.

Additional illustrations of markings are provided. These should prove useful to the reader, although the quality of these is such that many appear to have been drawn by children.

The fourth edition carries on the tradition of separating markings into straight line, oval, circular, and manuscript, in each state. We feel that this system, which evidently began as an aid to collectors specializing in straight line, oval, etc., postmarks, is more of an inconvenience to today's collector of postal history. We recommend listings strictly by town as one change that future editors might consider.

Under the state of Georgia, few new handstamps have been discovered since the Third Edition. The Ellington oval (really Lexington) has been deleted (the Lexington, Ga., "a high" C.D.S. still appears, however, even though no copies are known.)

Credits to section editors are now given, along with secondary acknowledgements, in the front of the book. From Georgia, the listing is "Francis J. Crown, Jr., Thomas C. Kingsley, The Georgia Postal History Society and others." Although we appreciate this publicity for the society, we feel this acknowledgement is totally inadequate for the many collectors having submitted xeroxes and new listings to Messrs Crown and Kingsley, since the Third Edition. It does not serve the researcher, the catalogue or the hobby to be stingy with thanks. DNC



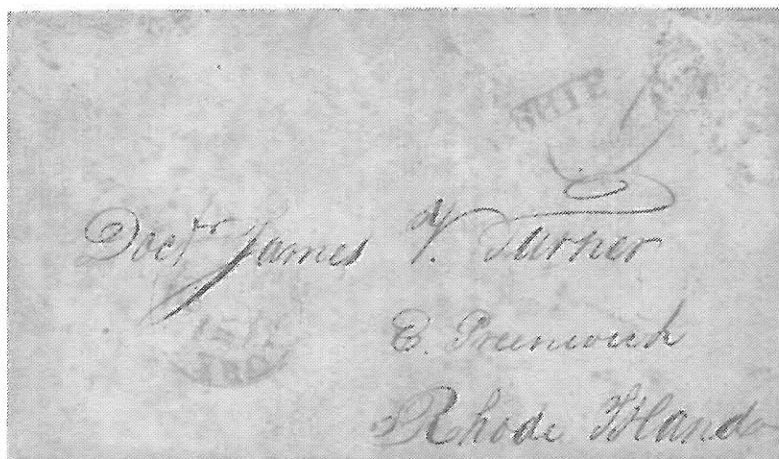
The American Stampless Cover Catalog, Vol. I, is available from the publisher, David G. Phillips Co., P.O. Box 611388, North Miami, Florida 33261-1388. Price: \$50, postpaid.

WHAT YOU SAY?

AN EXAMPLE OF EARLY GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY

by Douglas N. Clark

Shown here is a very early letter (February 26, 1808) from Dungeness (Camden Co.), Ga., to East Greenwich, R.I. It bears a faint orange "NEW YORK/MAR 19" CDS, matching "SHIP" and manuscript 19 rate: 17¢, by act of 1799, for 150-300 miles (New York to East Greenwich) + 2¢ ship fee.



Someone unfamiliar with ship letters might suppose that the writer carried this letter to New York, where it was put on a ship for Rhode Island. But the marking SHIP is a port of arrival marking and the 2¢ fee is paid to the captain delivering the letter to the post office that postmarked it. Therefore, the writer found a ship (in the Savannah-Brunswick area) which carried the letter to New York.

The first few lines of the letter, from a medical doctor to his doctor-brother, help explain the situation of letters to the north, at the time:

"My beloved Brother

I write very frequently to some of you, but have never received a letter from any of you since the one that acknowledged the receipt of my first (ship letter) ..."

So we may suppose that communication by mail (letter mailed at a U.S. post office in the Dungeness area) was uncertain indeed. Finding a private ship for a northern port appears to have been safer, probably faster, and, in this case, it saved the addressee 6¢ (from the 25¢ rate for over 500 miles).

The cover shown is a pretty poor example of the New York markings. As a ship cover, it is in, at best, mediocre condition. But what a marvellous example of early Georgia postal history!

AN UNUSUAL USE OF AN UNUSUAL MARKING

by Jeff West

Money Order Business (M.O.B.) postmarks do not commonly appear on cover, so I was pleased recently to acquire the Maxwell, Ga./M.O.B. shown in Figure 1. The cover originated in Macon and picked up a 1 Nov 1902 Machen on the reverse before the two purple strikes of the M.O.B. device were applied at Maxwell, its destination. Machen and Maxwell are discontinued post offices of Jasper County.

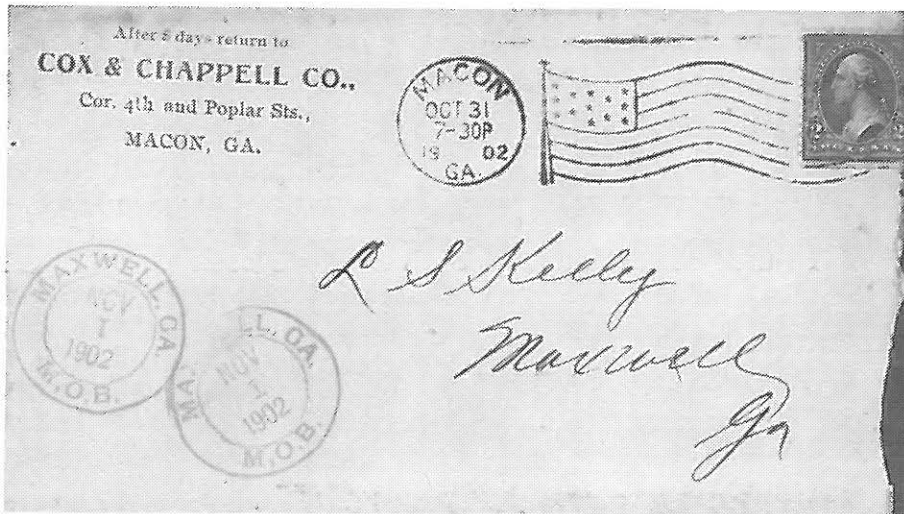


Figure 1.
MAXWELL, GA./NOV
/1/1902/M. O. B.
Money Order Bus-
iness marking.

The intended use of M.O.B. devices was strictly money order related (see figure 2). Even so, a scattering of POs around the country seem to have made regular use of their M.O.B. markings on outgoing mail. The apparent use of this Maxwell M.O.B. marking to indicate receipt, however, struck me as being especially unusual. Naturally, I was pleased to get such an out-of-the-ordinary cover. But, at the same time, I had a feeling that I was overlooking something in my interpretation of it.

A basic definition of a "receiving postmark" would be a postmark of the addressed office indicating the date of receipt. Clearly this Maxwell marking meets that definition, but in several other aspects, it is unlike a receiving postmark. To begin with, a receiving postmark is normally found on the back of a cover, not the front. It is normally in black ink, not purple, and is normally struck once, not twice.

It was this multiple strike that began to reveal the true nature of the marking to me. When a cover bears more than one strike of a postmark, each is normally oriented the same. These two Maxwell markings, however, are rotated at least 45° in relation to each other. This suggests that the person changed his grip between strikes. What, I thought, might account for this change of grip? And then I saw a major clue: the two strikes are not identical. The numeral "1" indicating the day of the month is inverted in the left impression but normal in the right.

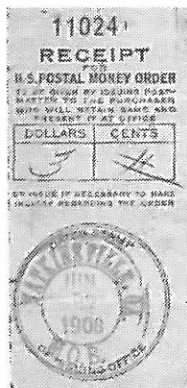
So it began to appear that these two M.O.B. strikes were not intended to be receiving strikes at all but instead were test strikes to see if the date slugs had been properly inserted in the handstamps. According to this hypothesis, the Postmaster inserted the "NOV" and "1" slugs and applied the left Maxwell, Ga./M.O.B. as a test. Discovering the inverted "1" he turned it around and struck the other impression to confirm his correction.

This test-strike hypothesis seemed an improvement over my initial receiving-strike interpretation, yet it, too, raised disturbing questions. If these two Maxwell M.O.B. markings are test strikes, where is the required receiving marking? Only the Machen postmark is on the reverse. And if the Postmaster wanted to test the handstamp, why didn't he use scratch paper rather than deface the mail?

These questions raised serious objections to the test-strike hypothesis, but I knew there was one possibility which, if in fact the case, would neatly answer the questions and confirm the hypothesis. I found that confirmation in Volume 68B of the Record of Appointment of Postmasters. There on page 491 it is recorded that the Postmaster of Maxwell was none other than Lucius S. Kelley, the addressee of this cover!

So, when PM Kelley applied these test strikes, he was using scratch paper, not defacing a patron's mail. And is it any surprise that he didn't go to the trouble of backstamping his own mail on receipt? So in the final analysis, we have two inappropriate and erroneous markings on unreceipted scratch paper. Well that may be so, but it doesn't diminish the appeal of a cover with a story to tell.

Figure 2.
M.O.B. markings are typically found on Money Order receipts such as this domestic usage from Watkinsville and international example from Brunswick.



REMITTER SHOULD KEEP THIS RECEIPT		
Brunswick, Ga.		6616
The ADVICE sent to Exchange Office at NEW YORK, N. Y.		
Name of Issuing Office	Country of Payment	Amount in U.S. Money
BRUNSWICK GA	NORWAY	Dollars Cents
		\$ 3 00
RECEIPT FOR INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER		
MANDAT DE POSTE INTERNATIONAL		
Pay to the order of		
W. S. Kelley		
Pay to the order of		
M. S. Kelley		
JUN 5 1911		
W. S. Kelley		
M. S. Kelley		

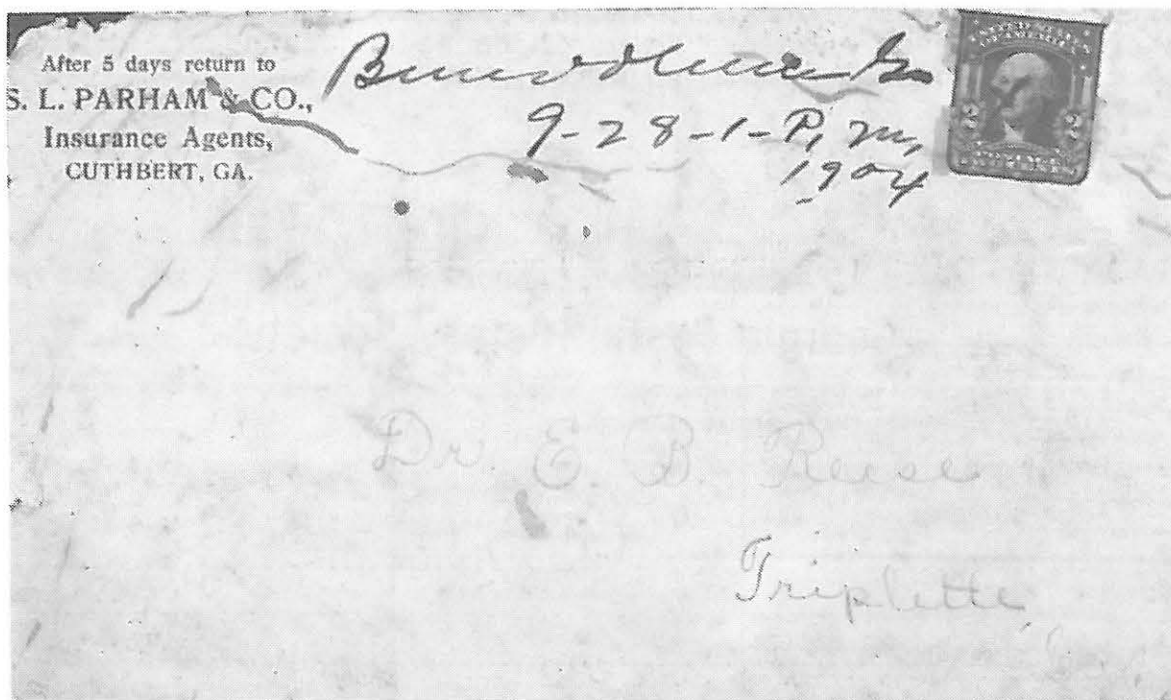
FEATURE COUNTY

This list was prepared by Alan H. Patera, THE DEPOT, Box 202 Burtonsville, Md. 20866-0202. For a modest sum, the Depot will prepare similar lists for the county of your choice.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

POST OFFICE	ESTAB.	DISC.	MAIL TO
Andalusia	7 Feb 1902	29 Nov 1902	Shellman
Anderson	14 May 1900	15 Aug 1900	Shellman
Aventon	23 Aug 1875	6 Nov 1877	Nochway
Benevolence	17 Jun 1854	22 Jun 1866	
	Re:12 Apr 1881	15 Sep 1908	Cuthbert
	Re:23 Feb 1910	Operating	
Bethel	14 Jul 1885	22 Dec 1888	?
	Re:28 Dec 1892	31 Oct 1901	Shellman
Blandwood	22 Aug 1860	5 Feb 1861	
Brooksville	6 Jun 1840	17 Dec 1859	
	Re:13 Mar 1860	5 Feb 1861	
Buford	11 Mar 1857	22 Jun 1866	
Carnegie	9 May 1903	6 Oct 1967	Cuthbert
Formerly Grubb			
Christiesville	15 Jun 1848	5 Nov 1849	
Coleman	14 Jan 1887	Operating	
Formerly Coleman's Depot			
Coleman's Depot	10 Apr 1860	22 Jun 1866	
	Re:16 Jul 1867	11 Feb 1870	
	Re:28 Mar 1870	13 Jan 1887	C to Coleman
Cuthbert	12 Jul 1832	Operating	
Formerly Randolph			
Docia	11 May 1898	6 Feb 1899	C to Andalusia
Eufaw	8 Aug 1844	5 Nov 1849	
	Re:10 Dec 1852	28 Sep 1854	
Grubb	6 Jun 1892	8 May 1903	C to Carnegie
Jernigan	3 Sep 1891	15 Feb 1893	Cuthbert
Kline	20 Apr 1886	7 Feb 1887	Cuthbert
Knighton	21 Jul 1898	29 Sep 1900	Shellman
Lodrick	24 Jul 1882	31 Aug 1900	Shellman
Longmoss	31 Mar 1852	31 Mar 1854	
Lowell	21 Apr 1846	21 Dec 1852	
Nochway (1)	26 Feb 1851	7 Dec 1881	C to Ward Station
Nochway (2)	19 May 1897	31 Jul 1901	Shellman
Pampas	5 Jul 1900	31 Jul 1901	Shellman
Pine Dale	21 Jan 1878	20 Aug 1878	Nochway
Pinier	26 Feb 1856	1 Mar 1859	
Pumpkintown	22 Jul 1847	24 Feb 1853	
Randolph (1)	26 Mar 1831	11 Jul 1832	C to Cuthbert
Randolph (2)	11 Nov 1885	9 Jun 1886	Benevolence
Shellman	29 Aug 1885	Operating	
Formerly Ward Station, Nochway			

POST OFFICE	ESTAB.	DISC.	MAIL TO
Springvale	10 Sep 1885	Operating	
Ulfaula	16 Mar 1840	13 Apr 1842	
Urbs	15 Oct 1895	31 Oct 1901	Cuthbert
Vernal	11 May 1898	29 Nov 1902	Shellman
Verona	30 Apr 1858	16 Jul 1867	
Ward Station	8 Dec 1881	28 Oct 1885	C to Shellman
Formerly Nochway			
Worrill	5 May 1899	31 Dec 1901	Cuthbert



Benevolence manuscript marking 9-28-04
Cuthbert corner card.

FIRST POSTMASTERS are recorded from only three Randolph Co. post offices:

Brooksville (1840)	Christopher C. Brooks
Eufaw	John Ferguson
Ulfaula	Swan P. Burnett

NOTE BY DNC: With all due respect to anybody who collects Randolph Co., we hope they have available a stamp den with padded walls! Just look how short lived many of these offices were. Of all the DPOs (except Carnegie) the longest in continuing operation is Nochway (1) 1851-1881. Next is Brooksville, 1840-1859. Good hunting!

POST SCRIPTS

Erv Underwood is attempting to compile a list and description of all Georgia manuscript town markings on cover. Please send xeroxes to Erv at the address on page 17.

The Bulletin of the Massachusetts Postal Research Society, to which your editor is a contributor, published in its July issue the following message of good will to its southern brethren:

"PRAY FOR THIS MAN: May saw the first bulletin of a new Georgia Postal History Society. Editor is our own Doug Clark. Your Editor's manuscript barrel is empty again; articles are needed now to save the membership from reading more New Bedford postal history." Editor Bob Borden's straight faced Yankee humor makes the BMPRS fun reading, even when the focus is on New Bedford. (Address Borden at P.O. Box 202, South Abington, MA 02351).

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Georgia Postal History Society

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NAME (Print)

ADDRESS (Print)

Special Interests

Other Club Affiliations

Signature

References (preferably philatelic)

1. Name

Address

2. Name

Address

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BULLETIN

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EDITORIAL

We have been asked a number of times to explain why we prefer to use the services of an auction agent. A recent experience provides a useful illustration.

Several months ago, looking through a 1984 catalogue of a prominent postal history auction house, we spotted a cover we had overlooked at the time of the sale. We were sorry to have missed this lot, as it would have fit into two of our collections. On the other hand, the cover was described as having "light stains" and the price realized was \$950, against a \$750-\$1,000 estimate; rather expensive for this cover, we thought.

Just last month, it was our pleasure to see the same cover offered by the same auction house. This time, the stain was described as "dark" and the estimate had dropped to \$300-\$400. We bid, protecting ourselves with the services of an agent, and bought the lot for \$190 (plus 10% auctioneer's commission, plus 5% agent's commission).

Just what happened here? The original \$950 selling price is supposed to be \$50 above the second highest bid. So where was this \$900 bidder last month? Our guess (assuming that the auctioneer was honest in handling his book bids) is that there was no second highest bidder! Or, perhaps, that second highest was an unacceptable bid of \$10 or so. In this case, the auctioneer was within his rights to sell the lot at the highest bid. The same might have happened to us, as our maximum was "somewhat above" what we paid; but having an agent protected us. At any rate (we suppose) the buyer in 1984 was not at all satisfied, and used the rather inadequate description of the stain as a reason to return the lot.

There are two slightly less obvious situations in which an agent can help you. Let us say you are willing to pay twice catalogue value for VF Georgia stampless covers. If you mail in your bids, it will not take the auctioneer long to figure this out. The results? First, if another customer phones to find out if he is high bidder on a certain lot, a simple "no" from the auctioneer is going to cost you money - or the lot. Second, even if no other bidder gets wind of your bid and you are able to buy your stampless covers at slightly over catalogue, the auctioneer may, eventually, out of concern for his other bidders and his consigners, raise his estimates on VF Georgia stampless covers to twice catalogue.

Failing all of the above, you might still, one day, start receiving VF Georgia stampless covers on approval from this auctioneer, who has been reading your bids all these years. And the price? Twice Catalogue, of course. For this reason, we also try to choose an agent who is not himself a dealer. We just do not like the idea of a lot of stamp dealers going around thinking we are rich (which we are not).

So we use auction agents - most of the time, now - for privacy. And also for insurance. Insurance against paying \$950 for a \$190 cover. DNC

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

STAMPLESS COVER CATALOGUE

(I am) a little red faced about my name being added as an editor to the Georgia section of the SCC. Having worked on the Michigan and Unorganized Territorial Sections, Dave Phillips asked me to review the pricing of the Georgia Section. I did, but sent copies to several local people for their opinions, and we had a gathering one spring Sunday to go over those matters when a number of changes were made (including the Ellington oval deletion). Because of that meeting, I requested the GPHS be named in lieu of my name as contributing to the Georgia listings - without effect!

I hope this explains the section editor listing for Georgia. If another format for acknowledgements or a more complete listing seems advisable, then that is open to discussion with David. I frankly think there should be only one section editor named; when you start mentioning others, someone will feel left out.

Thomas C. Kingsley, M. D.

ATLAS OF GEORGIA

G.P.H.S. members should be interested in contacting the University of Georgia relative to purchase of the new atlas to be published.

Roy E. Delafosse, Jr.

NOTE: The new Atlas of Georgia, 288 pages, is available for \$47.50 +5% Georgia sales tax + \$3.00 shipping from: 300 Old College, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. A delux edition is available for \$90. (This does not appear to be a historical atlas.) DNC

OFFICIAL MAIL STUDY GROUP

The primary emphasis of this new organization, at least at first, will probably be on penalty mail, since that seems to be the least researched and understood aspect of official usage in the United States.

For more information, write:

Official Mail Study Group
c/o Bob McDonald
411 E. Market, Apt. 104-B
Iowa City, Iowa 52240-5413

FROM THE WINGED HEELS OF MERCURY

For information on this book by Dr. Zaven M. Seron, write:

Collectors Club of San Francisco
Box 5518
Redwood City, Calif. 94063

FEATURE COUNTY

This time our Featured County list is from Athens postal history student and archive records sleuth Jeff West. The cover also is courtesy of Mr. West.

MADISON COUNTY

POST OFFICE	ESTAB.	DISC.	POST OFFICE	ESTAB.	DISC.
Alvin	27 Apr 1895	31 Jul 1905	Jeptha	21 Dec 1892	31 Oct 1903
Berea	26 Mar 1898	15 Jul 1901	Jones Shop	8 Dec 1832	1832 or 33
Berryman	28 Nov 1898	16 May 1900	Madison Springs		
Boggs	14 Jul 1893	30 Apr 1903		*28 Nov 1832	10 Jul 1837
Brookline	19 Aug 1833	19 Dec 1859		29 May 1838	5 Jan 1867
Carlton	30 Aug 1887	operating		15 Feb 1871	22 May 1873
Cazruth	27 Mar 1896	31 Oct 1903		1 Sep 1875	11 Apr 1876
Colbert	22 Nov 1902	operating		3 Jun 1878	31 Oct 1903
Comer	11 Mar 1892	operating	Medicus	19 Nov 1887	30 Sep 1892
Danielsville	15 Feb 1813	operating	Monitor	19 Jul 1893	14 Oct 1903
Doudy	29 Dec 1879	21 Nov 1883	Neese	26 Jul 1893	31 Apr 1903
	Changed to: Dowdy		Opossum	26 Apr 1880	22 Aug 1882
Doway	21 Nov 1883	27 Dec 1906		Changed to: Ila	
	Changed to: Hull		Paoli	17 Nov 1854	21 Jun 1855
Five Forks	12 Feb 1892	22 Nov 1902		18 Aug 1855	7 Jul 1866
	Changed to: Colbert			11 Jul 1873	31 Oct 1903
Fort Lamar	6 Jun 1854	12 Oct 1903	Planter	13 Apr 1880	30 Apr 1903
Gholston	21 Apr 1887	15 Jun 1892	Planter's Stand		
Grove Hill	7 May 1834	21 Aug 1844		1 Nov 1850	8 Dec 1857
Hall	26 May 1893	14 Dec 1895		19 Jul 1858	30 Mar 1861
Hitch	18 Feb 1901	30 Apr 1903	Pocataligo	16 Mar 1900	31 Oct 1903
Hix	13 Apr 1880	8 Jan 1887	Radical	22 Sep 1869	26 Jan 1871
	11 Feb 1887	15 Dec 1887	Ripley	16 Jun 1890	15 Aug 1891
	27 Mar 1888	30 Mar 1907	Sarkin	17 Jan 1895	14 Jun 1902
Hull	27 Dec 1906	operating	Sorrells	25 Mar 1896	15 Aug 1901
Ila	22 Aug 1832	14 Oct 1903		30 Nov 1901	31 Oct 1903
	9 Dec 1913	operating	Taylorville	29 Aug 1849	6 Jun 1854

*Madison Springs established by 1832 but perhaps several years earlier.

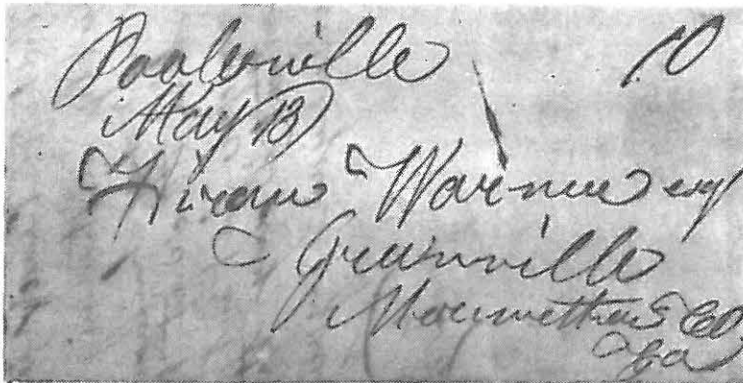
Madison Springs
1 Sep, 1853 manu-
script marking on
3¢ Nesbit entire.



POOLESVILLE, GA.

by Ernest C. Owens

The great majority of postal history collectors are much more interested in studying a cover and determining the location of the towns involved than they are in the scarcity, demand by other collectors and consequent value. In fact, monetary value is often not even considered. The "chase" of studying reference books for information about the town of origin and the thrill of discovery of facts concerning it is of the utmost value to us devoted postal history enthusiasts.



Pooleville, (Ga.),
manuscript marking,
May 13, 1842.

The above cover is a good example of my comments and of my efforts to learn more about Pooleville, Ga. The cover is from the Warner correspondence from Greenville, Ga. Hiram and his brother, Obadiah, were prominent judges; Hiram later served in the state Supreme Court. This correspondence was dispersed in the early seventies by E. "Nort" Sampson, a legend in his own right and known by most postal history collectors.

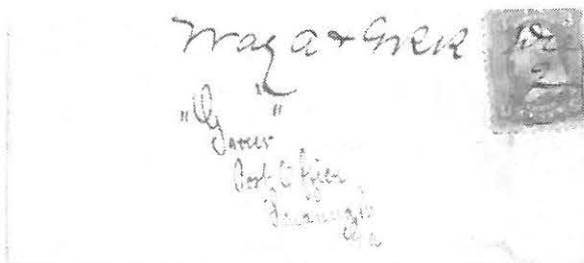
Franklin M. Garrett, in his two volume life's work Atlanta and Environs, (Vol. I, p. 104) states that Pooleville was first established as one of two post offices, in what is now Fulton County, in the year 1831 (the other one being Clear Creek). The office opened November 18, 1831, at the Adam Poole settlement with members of the family acting as Postmasters until its discontinuance, on August 2, 1837. Incidentally, the above letter is signed by Adam Poole. The office was reestablished March 13, 1840, and served until April 5, 1847, "when it was moved over into the adjoining county of Fayette and renamed Rough and Ready," this now being on the completed Macon & Western Railroad. Garrett further states "the locality and railroad station subsequently became known as Mountain View, and are situated between Hapeville and Forest Park." According to Atlanta and Environs, the original Pooleville site was at "Blair Village," a well known "Techwood" building style from the 1930s Roosevelt administration WPA projects.

(see POOLESVILLE page 8)

WHAT YOU SAY?

THE DESCRIPTIONS GET WORSE

by Douglas N. Clark



Shown here is a reconstruction period railroad cover, franked with 3¢ grilled (1867) issue and bearing manuscript markings. The cover has been referred to in a number of articles and auction descriptions. Unfortunately, with time, the descriptions have gotten less and less accurate, as we indicate here.

DESCRIPTION 1. Atlantic & Gulf R.R. - Way - Dec. 2. 3¢ 1867 on cover to Savannah, Ga. T. & M. No. 350-M-1. 1867 route was Savannah to Thomasville, Ga.-3 agents-204 miles. The marking way indicates letter came to route agent on train from another carrier without having gone through a post office or other postal agency. No carrier fee indicated.

This description appeared in the article "Manuscript route agent markings of the United States," by Charles L. Towle, American Philatelic Congress Book No. 40 (1974), 113-137, and essentially the same description is repeated in "Manuscript Update," another article by Towle in Chronicle of U.S. Classic Postal Issues 33 (1981), 270-275. "T. & M." on the second line indicates that the author is assigning the number 350-M-1 to this marking, in accordance with the system used by Towle and Meyer in the book Railroad Postmarks of the United States 1861-1866, U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, 1968.

This description is, in my opinion, completely correct. The reference to a "carrier fee" at the end evidently means "way fee."

DESCRIPTION 2. 350-M-1; Manuscript (ink), 1867, VII (Way-indicates receipt from another carrier - Due 2 cents?).

This is from the U.S. Transit markings catalog, Vol. I, published in 1975 by the Mobile Post Office Society and edited by Towle. (VII, on line 1, is part of a value guide.)

Now let me argue why I believe the writing on the stamp cannot read "Due 2."

First, all way fees were abolished by act of March 3, 1863.

Second, if the writing on the stamp is "Due 2," where is the month and day?

Third, the word on the stamp does not have enough strokes for "Due"; it looks more like "Dce," but c and e can look pretty much like each other, in manuscript (more so than a u anyway).

Any of these three objections could be invalid on a specific cover. But all three together seems beyond the limits of probability to me.

DESCRIPTION 3. 'Way A + G RR' (Atlantic & Gulf R.R.) ms on cover to Georgia bearing 1861 3¢ cancelled ms "Due 2", non contract train, hence due 2, fine & rare use, ex-Towle.

This description is from the Nov. 19-23, 1985 catalogue of David Feldman (USA) Inc. Public Auction No. 40.

Let us concentrate on the phrase "noncontract train," ignoring for example, the reference to the provenance of Towle (who assures me he never owned the cover).

First, "non contract." "Way," as we all know, means picked up by a contract carrier who was not a route agent, on his way between post offices. As this carrier was not a P. O. D. employee or route agent he himself could not postmark mail, so it was marked at the first office at which he was able to deliver it. The two markings authorized by the P. L. & R. for non contract carriers are SHIP and STEAMBOAT.

Second "train." What train? The A. & G. R.R. train? This train not only was a contract carrier, but it had a route agent, as Towle tells us in DESCRIPTION 1, and as is obvious from the fact that they postmarked the cover. (Certainly "A. & G. R.R." was not put on at the next post office; Savannah, for example, would have postmarked it "Savannah.") To suggest that "Way A. & G. R.R." means that the A. & G. R.R. had no route agent is exactly the same as claiming that a cover with "Savannah" and "Way" postmarks proves that Savannah had no post office!

The wonderful phrase "non contract train" strikes me as quite charming. It reminds me of the wellto do but uneducated man who was elated to learn that all his life he had been talking "prose." With a little imagination, we can put variations on this phrase to work for us. For example, we can have our mail picked up at our post office box by a non contract person, or our newspaper brought in by a non contract dog.

These variations on a theme show how an interesting but more or less standard usage can gather confusion about it like snow on a rolling snowball.

POOLESVILLE (Continued from page 5)

The 1837 Biennial Register notes J. T. Cain as Postmaster, with a year's compensation of \$20.69, and shows the name misspelled "Poolville," a common occurrence for that time. Mr. Garrett's fantastic volumes also state that Poolesville was a way stop for travellers to and from the Cherokee country in the 1830s and 1840s.

One may easily see the wonderful stories and historical facts that arise when a really "fun" undertaking is made in search of knowledge about a "plain old letter."

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ADDRESS (Print)

.....

Special Interests

Other Club Affiliations

Signature

References (preferably philatelic)

1. Name

Address

2. Name

Address

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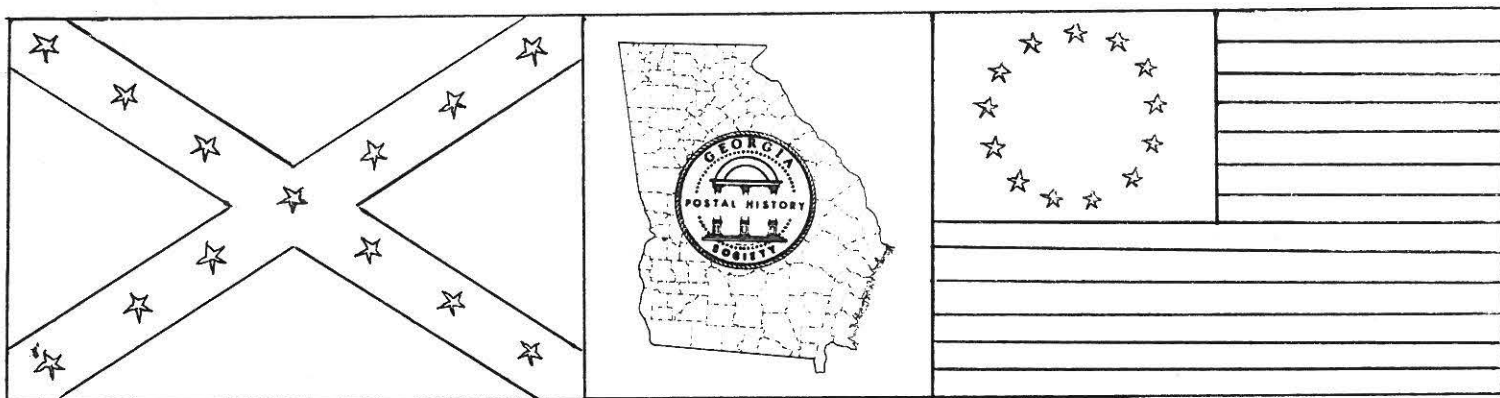
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 STATE OF GEORGIA. by Ervin E. Underwood.....13

EDITORIAL

There comes a time in the life of almost every postal history collector when the apple of his philatelic eye is in less than excellent condition. Sometimes, we envy the collector who can turn his back on that much needed rarity, to wait for one in the finest condition; but personally, we are not always able to resist a damaged cover that we know may be one of a kind.

Fortunately, there now exist very expert paper restorers, who can greatly improve the condition of certain faulty covers. Because we have recently had a little experience with one of these professionals, we are devoting this editorial to a few tips for others who contemplate seeking this kind of help.

Professional restoration may not be appropriate for all your faulty covers. The cost of removing stains, mending tears and deacidifying is, in our experience, in the \$200-\$400 range, although we are told some of the newer restorers on the market charge less. Thus, although we do not have to break even on every philatelic transaction, it is easy to think of covers we are fond of that we would not spend this kind of money on.

By the way, "mending tears" does not mean sticking a piece of selfedge inside the cover to seal a closed tear. It means complete lamination with some kind of invisible material, so that the tears are no longer visible, from inside or out.

But it is not accurate to say that, after the professionals are through, no one can tell that the cover has been restored. There will be a slight fading of the markings and any other writing—not enough to affect their clarity, but enough to notice. And, as with a piece of old furniture that has been refinished, the change in "patina" will be noticeable to anyone who has ever looked at nineteenth century paper. For this reason, we do not recommend professional restoration as an attempt to bring an average cover into very fine shape.

For an inexpensive cover; for example, for our collection of twentieth century railroad covers of Georgia; we feel that a collector had better learn to do a little restoration for himself. We close sealed tears with hinges or selfedge, we occasionally wash a cover (yes, with soap and water!), and we remove some tape or glue stains by soaking in trichloroethylene (in a closed container). The point at which we would stop thinking about doing the job ourself and seek professional help is the point at which the value of the cover makes us reluctant to try working on it.

One word of caution should be sounded about price, at least as regards the company which worked for us. Expert paper restoration is evidently a lot of long, hard work, and it is this you are paying for. Should it happen that some of the stains are particularly "stubborn," you can expect the maximum effort to find the right agent to remove them, but you cannot expect a refund if all efforts fail.

In summary, we would recommend that you consider restoration for a rarity, such as the only recorded independent state use from your city, for a postmaster provisional of which only a few copies are known, or for a particularly rare and valuable combination of markings. For inexpensive covers, it may not be worth the cost and for some of the more common provisionals, for which price is very much tied to condition, you might not be satisfied with the results of a paper preservationist's work. DNC

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

AUCTION AGENTS

Your editorial in the February 1986 issue of the GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY BULLETIN reflects a good practical understanding of the situation which exists when bidding at auction, and your recommendation for using an agent at all times is a sound one.

However, I seriously doubt there is much chance a collector bidding on Georgia stampless covers directly at an auction is likely to start receiving selections on approval from the auctioneer. Most auctioneers carry no such stock. Also, your suggestion that an agent should be chosen who is not himself a dealer overlooks some of the distinct advantages to a collector bidder when having an agent who is a specialist dealer in his own field of interest. There is little risk in that dealer assuming that the collector is rich or taking any adverse action if he did.

Rather, a specialist dealer acting as an agent knows the material the collector is bidding on and can warn him away from items that may be questionable, which the non-dealer agent does not have the knowledge to do. Also, such specialist dealers are frequently bidding for their own stock on the same items the collector is, so thereby increasing his cost. However, if the dealer acts as the agent he will frequently avoid executing his own bids against those of a collector-client, as is my practice, thereby saving the collector some money on occasion.

Finally, when the dealer becomes aware of what the collector is seeking, based on executing his bids, he is likely to locate some material the collector is seeking by private sale.

Jack E. Molesworth

GPHSB is always delighted to provide space for responses to editorials. The right to make editorial changes is reserved.

FEATURE COUNTY

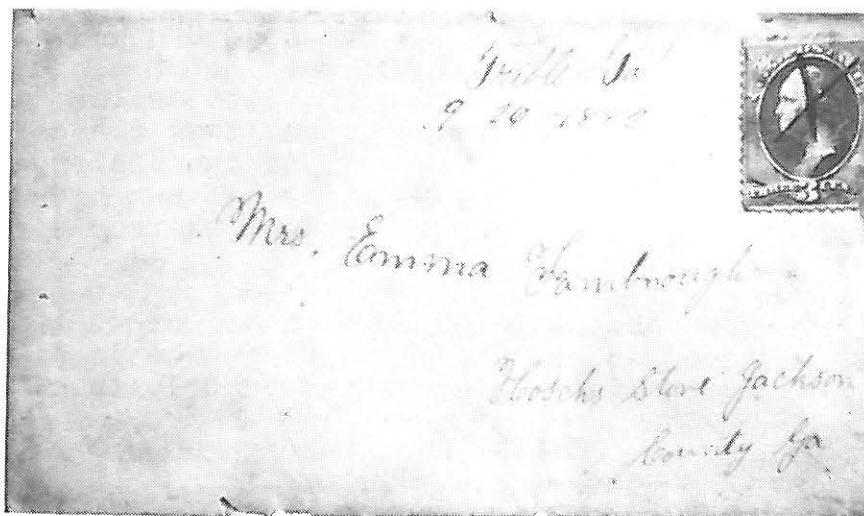
CLARKE COUNTY

Compiled by Jeff West

ATHENS	1 Apr 1803 - (operating)	
DOWNINGVILLE	31 Mar 1834- 8 Mar 1837	Oconee*
FANNETTWILL	14 Jul 1897- 21 Feb 1899	
FARMINGTON	22 Apr 1839- 18 Dec 1860	
	5 Jan 1861 - 28 Sep 1866	
	20 Jul 1874- 25 Feb 1875	Oconee*
GEORGIA FACTORY	20 Feb 1833- 13 Jul 1837	
McNUTT	17 Sep 1872- 27 Apr 1886	Oconee**
OSCEOLA	22 Jul 1873- 25 Feb 1875	Oconee*
PAPER	22 Jul 1881- 18 Dec 1884	
	Changed to: Paperville	
PAPERVILLE	18 Dec 1884- 15 Jun 1886	
SALEM	(1820 or 21)- 7 Jul 1866	
TRIBLE	29 Jun 1881- 14 Apr 1883	
WATKINSVILLE	1 Jan 1805 - 25 Feb 1875	Oconee*
WHITE HALL	18 Feb 1889- 30 Jun 1958	
	Changed to rural station of Athens	
WILLIAMS CROSS ROADS	27 Feb 1833-29 Jul 1833	
	18 May 1836- 22 Apr 1839	Oconee*
WINTERVILLE	29 Jun 1906- (operating)	
	Moved from Oglethorpe County	

On 25 Feb 1875, Oconee County was formed. The offices marked with a (*) were either part of Oconee Co., when formed, or were on land later becoming part of Oconee County.

McNutt was later moved, and ended in Oconee County (**)



Tribble, Ga. Sep 26, 1882
(Gary Doster collection)

GEORGIA CONFEDERATES

THE USE OF U.S. STAMPS AND ENVELOPES IN THE INDEPENDENT AND CONFEDERATE STATE OF GEORGIA

By Ervin E. Underwood

There have been several interesting articles lately in the Confederate Philatelist about use of U.S. stamps before and during the Confederacy. In the March-April 1986 issue of the C.P., on page 41 Earl Kaplan updates some earlier listings of independent state and Confederate usage of U.S. stamps. In the January-February, 1986, issue, he also begins a revised state by state listing of these usages starting with Alabama.

An advance copy of his listings for Georgia was graciously made available to this writer in advance of publication in the C.P. to the editor of which publication we are indebted for permission to reproduce the list here.¹ Another source of information on Georgia covers is the new Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Handbook. Although its list is not as extensive as the others, it does show eleven new items not mentioned elsewhere. The most important source of additional listings comes from the members of the G.P.H.S. who have contributed an additional twenty-nine new items to Earl Kaplan's compilation of Georgia.

The list resulting from all the above sources is reproduced below. Our purpose is to provide publicity in this area of philately and to encourage those who can help improve the list to do so. Any reader comment is welcome, including corrections, additions, deletions, clarifications, and any further detail that will help identify the covers in this list. Send communications to the author, G.P.H.S. Box 28286, Atlanta, GA 30358-0286.

INDEPENDENT STATE USAGE (18 Jan-3 Feb 1861)

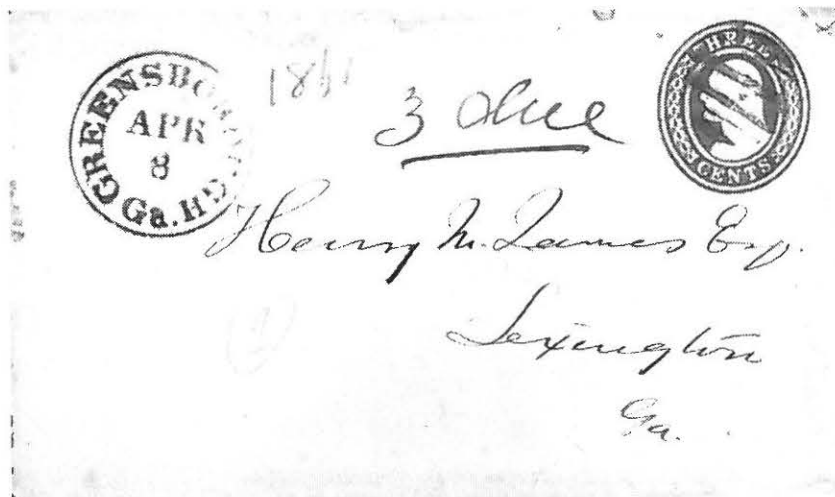
Town	Date (Stamp)	Town	Date (Stamp)
Atlanta	21 Jan (26)	Rome	2 Feb (26)
Craftville	24 Jan (U26)	Rutledge	31 Jan (26)
Crawfordsville	- (26)	Savannah	11 Jan (26)
Dalton	1 Feb (26)	18 Jan (26)	18 Jan 24x3
Dawson	- (U27)	19 Jan (U27)	20 Jan (26)
Graysville	24 Jan (U26)	21 Jan (26)	21 Jan (26)
Houston	2 Feb (U27)	22 Jan (U27)	28 Jan (U27)
McDonough	2 Jan(?) (26)	1 Feb (26)	1 Feb (26)
Milledgeville	2 Feb (U27)	2 Feb (26)	
Ringgold	21 Jan (U27)	Talbotton	- (U10)
			31 Jan (U10)

¹The Earl Kaplan list appears in the May-June, 1986 C.P. - Ed.

CONFEDERATE USAGE
(4 Feb-31 May 1861)

Town	Date (Stamp)	Town	Date (Stamp)
Albany	27 Feb (26 & Due 3)	Dawson	7 Feb (U27)
15 Mar (U27)	19 Apr (26)	27 Feb (26)	29 May (U27)
Athens	9 Feb (U27)	Decatur	- (26)
14 Feb (26)	5 Mar (26x2)	Double Wells	19 Feb (26)
21 Mar (x2)	18 May (U27)	Eatonton	20 Feb (U26)
- (26)	- (26)	Fort Valley	19 Mar (Paid 3)
Atlanta	6 Feb (U27)	Gainesville	7 May (U27)
25 Feb (26)	26 Feb (U26)		21 May (U27)
2 Mar (U26)	2 Mar (U27)	Graysville	28 Mar (U27)
8 Mar (26)	13 Mar (26)	Greensborough	8 Apr (U9)
14 Mar (U26)	28 Mar (26)	8 May (26)	25 May (26)
2 Apr (U27)	5 Apr (SD)	- (U27)	
12 Apr (30A)	23 Apr (U27)	Griffin	14 Apr (U26)
26 Apr (U27)	2 May (U27)		31 May (U27)
4 May (20)	7 May (U26)	Hillsboro	7 May (26)
7 May (U27)	8 May (26)		7 May (U27)
21 May (18x3)	27 May (26)	Hog Mountain	21 Feb Free
28 May (26)		Jasper	4 Feb (U27)
Augusta	12 Feb (26)	Jonesboro	4 Feb (U27)
16 Feb (U10)	28 Feb (26)	Kingston	27 Feb U27&Paid 3
? Feb (U26)	1 Mar (U26)		26 Apr Paid 3
1 Mar (U27)	2 Mar (U10)	Lafayette	29 Mar (26)
12 Mar (26)	15 Mar (26)	Lawrenceville	- Paid 10
22 Mar (26)	25 Mar (26)	Lexington	6 Mar (U26)
31 Mar (U27)	9 Apr (U27)		7 Mar (26)
9 Apr (26)	10 Apr (26)	Linton	22 May (26)
16 Apr (26x2)	? Apr (26)	LongCane	30 Apr 24&26x3
7 May (26)	9 May (26)	Louisville	24 Feb (26)
10 May (U26)	16 May (26)		- (11)
20 May (26)	26 May (26)	Macon	6 Feb (26)
		13 Feb (U27)	23 Feb (11)
Bethany	25 Feb (U9)	3 Apr (26)	6 Apr (26)
Blairsville	6 Apr (U10)	? Apr (26)	4 May (26)
Bloomfield	12 May (U27)	14 May (26x2)	23 May (U26)
Calhoun	13 Mar (U27)	31 May (24x3)	- (Due 1)
Campbellton	18 May (U27)	- Due 3	- F'wd
Carnesville	18 Feb Free	Marietta	2 Apr (U26)
Cassville	22 Apr (U27)	8 Apr (U27)	8 Apr (U27)
	2 May (26)	29 Apr (26)	- (26)
Columbus	22 Feb (26)	- (26)	
10 May (26)	22 May (U27)	Marshallville	16 Mar (U27)
25 May (U27)		Milledgeville	21 Feb (26)
Covington	30 May (26)	7 Mar (26)	7 Mar (U27)
Crawford	12 Feb (U27)	8 Mar (24&26)	
	- (U27)	Mobley Pond	1 Mar Free
Crawfordsville	1 Mar (U27)	Monroe	13 Feb (U27)
	- (U27)	Mt. Yonah	16 Feb (U27)
Cuthbert	14 May (26)	Nachoochee	10 Mar Free
Dalton	5 Apr (U26)	Newnan	27 Feb (U27)
9 Apr (U26)	9 Apr (U27)	2 Mar (U27)	11 Apr (26)
29 Apr (U10)	2 May (26)	Newton	3 Apr (26)
6 May (U26)	? May (26)	Newton Factory	26 Feb (U27)
- (26)			

Greensborough CDS
 on U9, with Due 3
 and 1861 docket-
 ing. (D.N. Clark
 collection)



Town	Date (Stamp)	Town	Date (Stamp)
Omega	26 Feb (26)	10 Apr (26)	10 Apr (U10)
	- Paid 3(ms)	11 Apr (U27)	12 Apr (U10)
Penfield	20 Feb (26)	13 Apr ()	20 Apr (26)
	- (24x3)	20 Apr (26)	24 Apr (26)
Perry	28 Mar (U27)	28 Apr (26)	29 Apr (26x2)
Raysville	9 May (U26)	29 Apr (U26)	29 Apr (26)
Richland	15 Mar (U27)	? Apr (U27)	6 May (26)
	- (26)	15 May (26)	15 May (26)
Ringgold	16 May (U27)	22 May (U27)	28 May (26)
Rome	12 Feb (26)	29 May (26)	- (26)
1 Mar (26)	21 Apr (26)	Sharon	1 Apr (U10)
30 Apr (26)	? Apr (26)	Social Circle	15 May (26)
Roswell	27 Apr (26)	So N Port (South	
Savannah	9 Feb (26)	New Port)	27 Mar (26)
11 Feb (U27)	14 Feb (U27)	Sparta	20 Mar (U10)
15 Feb (24)	19 Feb (26)	Spiers Turn Out	29 Mar (24x3)
22 Feb (26)	23 Feb (26)	Starkville	13 May (26)
23 Feb (U27)	27 Feb (26)	Talbotton	14 Feb (26)
4 Mar (26)	6 Mar (U26)		2 May (26)
9 Mar (U26)	10 Mar (26)	Thomaston	27 Feb (26)
18 Mar (U27)	18 Mar (U27)	Thomson	27 Mar (SD)
20 Mar (U27)	21 Mar (U27)	Upper Kings Bridge	17 Apr (U27)
25 Mar (26)	25 Mar 24x3	Van Zants Store	24 Apr Paid 3¢
26 Mar (26)	26 Mar (26)	Walnut Grove	18 Apr (26)
28 Mar (26)	28 Mar 26(2)	Warrenton	21 Feb (U27)
28 Mar (U26)	28 Mar (U27)	20 Mar (26)	15 Apr (26)
29 Mar (26)	30 Mar (U27)	13 May (26)	
30 Mar (26)	1 Apr (U27)	Webster Place	4 Feb (26)
3 Apr (26)	6 Apr ()	West Point	14 May (26)
8 Apr (U27)	9 Apr (U27)	Woodstock	5 Feb (26)

OUR MAILING LIST

In addition to the members of GPHS, this publication is sent for review to Linn's Stamp News, Stamps Magazine and "La Posta, a Journal of U.S. Postal History." These high circulation publications have provided a steady trickle of inquiries regarding GPHS membership.

Recently added to our mailing list are the North Carolina Postal History Society, the Collectors' Club of New York Library and the Philatelic Foundation library. All three organizations have expressed generous sentiments to your editor on the value of our publication to their collections.

Application for Membership
Georgia Postal History Society

I HEREBY APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY. DUES OF \$10.00 IN U.S. FUNDS, ARE SUBMITTED HEREWITH.

NAME (Print)

ADDRESS (Print).....

Special Interests.....

Other Club Affiliations

Signature

References (preferably philatelic).....

1. Name

Address

2. Name

Address

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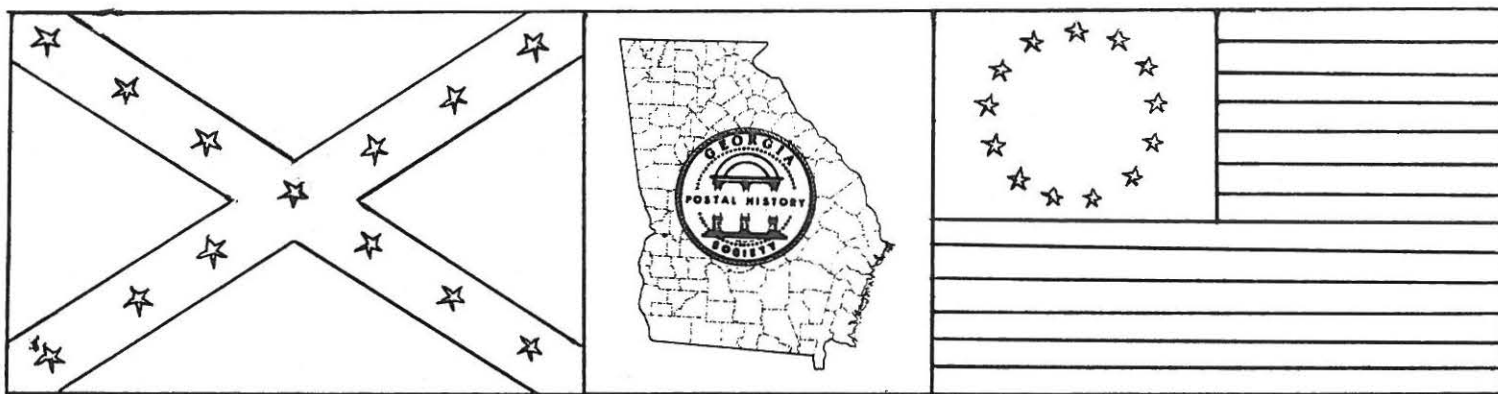
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APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP, with dues payment, should go to the Treasurer, Ernest C. Owens, 10780 S.W. 43 Lane, Miami, Florida 33165.

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G . P . H . S .



BULLETIN

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EDITORIAL

This month, we use our editorial space to bring to our readers' attention two recently published catalogues which should be in the library of every student of Georgia postal history.

The New Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Handbook, Hubert C. Skinner, Erin R. Gunter and Warren H. Sanders, editors, Bogg & Laurence Publishing Co. Inc., 1007 Kane Concourse, Bay Harbor Islands, FL. 33154, \$75 postpaid (delux edition \$125), is a greatly expanded version of the older catalogues of the same name and, as did its predecessors, covers every area of Confederate philately.

The volume opens with a listing of markings and U.S. stamps used after secession and before the Confederate post office took control on June 1, 1861. This is followed by a chapter on the adhesive and postal stationery provisionals. Next is a chapter listing handstamp paid, dues and provisionals; in addition, the old prejudice against manuscript markings is finally lifted and these are listed as well. (Yes, friends, the old south is a-changing.) The regular issues are next, followed by chapters on such a variety of subjects as counterfeits, government imprints, express covers, college covers, etc.

A disappointment is the quality of cover reproduction, for which photocopies were sometimes used. Also, an index would have been welcome, on account of all the topics covered.

GPHS President Erv Underwood requests members to send their comments and criticisms on this book to him, as a basis for a more detailed critique of the volume, in a GPHS membership newsletter.

Recommendation to purchase? We suggest two types of postal historians buy this book: those who own the out of print and now outdated 1959 edition, and those who do not.

The second entry on the GPHS new book shelf is U.S. Route and Station Agent Postmarks, by Charles L. Towle, Mobile Post Office Society, Box 502, Bedford Park, Ill. 60499, \$33 postpaid.

The field of railroad postal markings is virtually unique in U.S. postal history in that there is really only one expert in the area. That expert now reveals part of his lifetime of collecting and record keeping as author of this work.

The book is a catalogue of route agent postmarks. These are the earliest railroad markings, containing the wording "R.R.," or "Railway," "Agt." or "Agent." Roughly speaking, route agents did less sorting of mail than their successors the Railway Post Office clerks. Their markings span the period from the late 1830s until about 1888. Station agent markings are also listed here.

Like the Dietz catalogue, this work updates some out of date and out of print works, namely, the well-known volumes by Remele and Towle and Meyer. It is a revision of an earlier edition, the U.S. Transit Markings Catalog, also published by the MPOS.

(Continued on page 24)

FEATURE COUNTY

This list was prepared by Alan H. Patera, THE DEPOT, Box 2093, Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034 with corrections by Jeff West. For a modest sum, THE DEPOT will prepare similar lists for the county of your choice.

CAMDEN COUNTY

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
Adris	1 Apr 1904	15 Apr 1907	Saint Marys	Readdick, W.F.
Bailey's Mills	15 Feb 1872	11 Jan 1876	Saint Marys	Swest, A.
Reest:	31 Jan 1881	12 Nov 1906	C to Burnt Fort	
Berne	20 Sep 1869	16 Feb 1874	Saint Marys	Adlington, E.
Bunkley	28 Apr 1884	1 Oct 1891	Cumberland	Bunkley, W.H.
Burnt Fort	13 Nov 1906	30 Mar 1907	Midriver	Harrell, R.C.
Formerly Bailey's Mills				
Reest:	3 Aug 1908	31 May 1917	White Oak	
Camden	21 Mar 1837	12 Aug 1843		Lovejoy, A.
Reest:	13 Nov 1884	9 Aug 1888	C to Rosendale	
Reest:	11 Mar 1891	15 Aug 1896	Waverly	
Reest:	10 Jul 1907	31 May 1917	White Oak	
Camp Pinckney	31 Dec 1874	27 Jul 1875	Saint Marys	Buck, J.
Ceylon	6 Mar 1905	15 Aug 1916	Woodbine	McWhorter, H.S.
Colerain	31 Dec 1874	25 Jan 1875	Saint Marys	Holzendorf, J.H.
Colesburg	23 Apr 1894	15 May 1920	Woodbine	Sheffield, J.W.
Cumberland	5 Aug 1880	30 Nov 1912	Brunswick	Fader, H.
Reest:	11 Apr 1913	15 Mar 1917	Brunswick	
Dungenness	16 Apr 1883	9 Dec 1886	Saint Marys	Morris, E.D.
Reest:	6 Aug 1888	2 May 1890	no papers	
Ella Park	17 Sep 1889	31 Oct 1894	Camden	Coakely, J.R.
Flatland	7 Dec 1901	28 Feb 1905	Waverly	Gordon, H.H.
Fleehill	9 Feb 1894	29 Sep 1894	Kings Ferry	Montgomery, W.
Germantown	31 Dec 1874	26 Apr 1876	Saint Marys	Herring, R.
Glencoe	15 Jun 1912	31 Oct 1918	Waverly	Wood, F.W.
Green Grove	17 Jul 1879	26 Apr 1880	Kings Ferry	Cushing, T.L.
(Green Cove on an 1879 P.O. map)				
Hamel	16 Jul 1898	28 Jan 1899	Rescinded	Linker, C.D.
Jefferson	1 Jul 1804	1824 - 1828	C to Jeffersonton	Bessent, A.
Jeffersonton	1824 - 1828	24 Aug 1868	Brunswick	Bailey, J.
Formerly Jefferson				
Reest:	17 Jul 1884	7 Jul 1887	Owens Ferry	
Formerly Scarlett				
Reest:	5 Jan 1888	29 Sep 1894	Owens Ferry	
Jordan	5 Jun 1900	15 May 1903	Pearl	Kinard, G.B.A.
Kings Bay	20 Sep 1889	15 Dec 1893	Saint Marys	Paige, F.M.
Kingsland	1 Feb 1894	operating		Peeples, W.H.
Formerly Oakwell				
Kinlaw	16 Apr 1902	30 Apr 1920	Woodbine	Gowen, G.R.
Lang	6 Mar 1905	31 May 1917	White Oak	Lang, D.H.
Langsbury	1 May 1829	10 Jun 1859	-and by C.S.A.	Lang, I.
Reest:	27 Feb 1866	10 Sep 1868	Waynesville	
Leon	27 Dec 1837	20 Feb 1839		Moore, J.W.
Lewis	15 Sep 1903	3 Dec 1903	C to Verdie	Westbrook, L.G.
Mabel	22 May 1899	15 Jun 1909	-	Wood, M.A.
Midriver	3 Nov 1898	31 May 1917	White Oak	Gowen, G.R.

CAMDEN COUNTY (Cont.)

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
Motts	21 Dec 1898	31 Jan 1908	Seals	Mott, B.L.
Oakwell	18 Dec 1883	31 Jan 1894	C to Kingsland	Seepler, G.H.
Owens Ferry	23 Jan 1860	7 Jul 1866		Lang, E.
Reest:	11 Dec 1872	15 Jul 1919	White Oak	
Pearl	10 Oct 1900	30 Jun 1913	Waverly	Hawkins, J.A.
Rosendale	10 Aug 1888	20 Oct 1888	Fancy Bluff	Tharin, G.N.
Formerly Camden				
Saint Marys	1 Oct 1795	28 Jan 1867		Jameison, J.
Reest:	19 Feb 1867	operating		
Satilla Bluff	3 Sep 1875	15 Jun 1913	Woodbine	Raiford, F.J.
Satilla Mills	11 Dec 1868	25 Sep 1872	Brunswick	Carr, G.F.
Scarlett	15 Jul 1881	16 Jul 1884	C to Jeffersonton	Brown, R.J.
Scotchville	1 Dec 1897	31 Mar 1909	-	McKinnon, H.T.
Seals	23 Jul 1894	15 Jan 1912	Colesburg	Seals, J.H.
Sheffield	25 Apr 1888	15 Aug 1901	Kingsland	Sheffield, C.M.
Shelbine	3 Jan 1900	15 May 1905	Cumberland	Page, W.H.
Silco	28 Dec 1894	15 Sep 1911	Colesburg	Williams, S.
Tarborough	13 Aug 1877	15 Dec 1920	White Oak	McKinnon, L.
Changed to Tarboro between 1889 and 1891				
Tharin	6 Oct 1894	15 Oct 1913	Waverly	Pittman, J.G.
Tompkins	26 Dec 1883	15 Apr 1910	-	Sweat, M.M.
Verdie	4 Dec 1903	31 May 1905	Kings Ferry	Westbrook, L.G.
Formerly Lewis				
Waverly	27 Mar 1894	operating		Lang, R.
White Oak	10 Mar 1894	operating		McNeill, L.
Woodbine	17 Mar 1894	operating		Bedell, J.K.



The above 1839 cover, postmarked Jeffersonton, is from the collection of Ernest C. Owens, whose account of the contents follows. Slavery letters are indeed scarce and desirable. What civilized person can fail to be moved by this poignant message? Thomas J. Alexander wrote up a similar cover in the USPCS Chronicle, Volume 37 (1985), p. 107. (DNC)

FEATURE COUNTY

"DOG BIT BAD"

by Ernest C. Owens

I recently read that postal history covers with contents concerning slavery are less than common. This cover from Jeffersonton, Ga., is in that category.

Jeffersonton, Ga., was in Camden County on the St. Illa (Satil-la) River, about 25 miles northwest of St. Mary's, Ga., probably at or near the present town of Woodbine, Ga. Sherwood's Gazetteer of Georgia states "in 1860 there were 75 to 85 houses there" and that "sloops sail up to the town from the sea."

The contents of this letter give an insight into slavery times concerning "runaways." The language used tells a far better story than we could imagine.

Jefferson January 23, 1839

Joseph Sanchez Esqr.
Dr Sir

I wrote you some few mails since that your negro man was brought to this jail again (and) from my not hearing from you (I) think you could not of received my letter. I wrote you that he was badly dog bit, which he was. I had the doctor to examine him (and) prescribe for him. He now is well enough to travel which I thought he would not as if you come on as soon as you received my letter--he says he has been to Savannah since he left this jail. How true it is I do not know but he was taken up between here (and) Savannah. If you did not get my first letter I hope you will get this (and) send for the old negro as soon as you can.

Respectfully yours,
George Lang jailor
Jefferson Camden County Ga.

P.S. If I do not hear
from you soon I shall be
compelled to advertise him.

A later docketing on the back of the cover continues the story:

Geo Lang Jailor
Respg Charles
Sold to Rafe Fontana
for which he has not paid yet.

Did the old slave ever get back to St. Augustine or was he "advertised" as George Lang, the Jailor, threatened?

FEATURE COUNTY

ANOTHER COVER FROM DUNGENESS

by Douglas N. Clark

The cover shown here predates the town of Dungeness; but it originated at the plantation of that name, built in 1803 by General Nathaniel Greene on Cumberland Island, in Camden County.



The letter, dated 1857, is signed by P.M. Nightingale, grand son of the famous Revolutionary War General, and it concerns tuition for Nightingale's son. I do not know if this involved the University of Virginia (at Charlottesville); if so some difficulty may have been caused by addressee's removal to Cosby's Store, Va, resulting in the letter being forwarded, with 3¢ due.

It is interesting to compare this cover with the one described in GPHS BULLETIN Volume I, No. 3, page 19. Both letters were sent from Dungeness by private vessel. This one, almost 50 years later, was carried over a route (Cumberland Island to Savannah) regularly served by steamboats. Hence it was marked STEAMBOAT in Savannah, and the 3¢ Nesbitt entire paid the postage to Charlottesville.

In White Columns in Georgia, Medora Perkerson devotes several pages to the fascinating history of the Greene family and their home Dungeness. An unwelcome visitor was a British Admiral, during the war of 1812, and General Lighthorse Harry Lee died there and was buried on the island in 1818. Lee was greeted on the beach when he first arrived by young P.M. Nightingale.

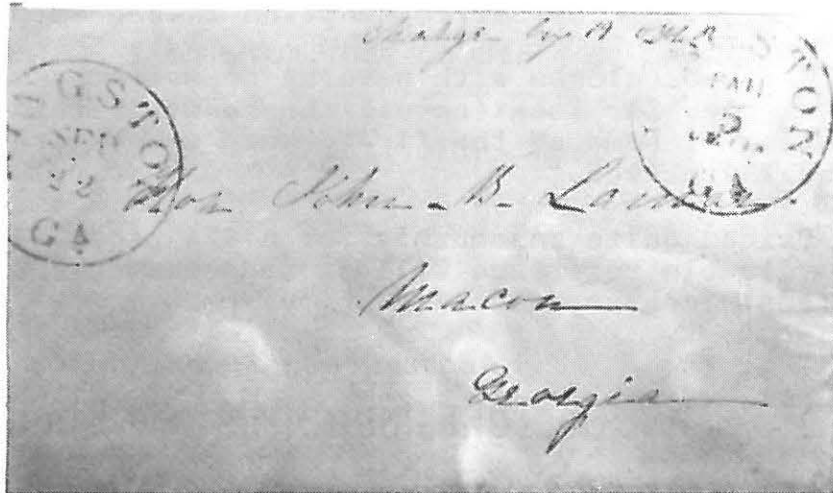
Appropriately, Nathaniel Greene appeared on a stamp (Scott # 785) with General Washington. Greene was second in command and a close friend of Washington, who once "danced for four hours with Mrs. Greene without once sitting down." Greene named one of his daughters Martha Washington Greene; incidentally, she was the mother of the writer of this letter.

GEORGIA CONFEDERATES

KINGSTON HANDSTAMPED PROVISIONAL

by Douglas N. Clark

The appearance of several Kingston PAID 5 provisionals (Scott 46XU5, Dietz type II) at auction recently, one of which, illustrated below courtesy of McCary Ballard, was described as "one of 4 known," prompted the following tally. Although I have no idea if these are the same four, I have found the following examples of this very rare provisional envelope.



1. 9/2/(61), addressed to Capt. John W. Harper. From F. J. Crown, Surveys of the Confederate Postmasters Provisionals, 1984. Philatelic Foundation Certificate.
2. 9/22/(61), addressed to Hon. John B. Lamar, Macon, Ga. Notation "Charge Box 19, O.H.P." John W. Kaufmann Auction, 2/20/86 (see illustration).
3. 9/22/(61), addressed to Hon. Howell Cobb, Athens, Ga. Notation "Charge Box 19, O.H.P." John W. Kaufmann Auction, 2/12/83. CSA (?) Certificate.
4. 9/25/(61), addressed to Hon. John B. Lamar, Macon, Ga. Notation "Charge Box 19, O.H.P." Richard Frajola Auction, 5/3/86.

Of course it is interesting to note that three of these covers originated with the same writer - two on the same day! The "charge box 19" notation, of course, makes one wonder about the provisional nature of those three. (Although, if we saw a "Charge box..." notation with an adhesive provisional, we would not question it.)

Cover #3 was part of an estate for which I acted as an advisor (and, like much other material in the find, was badly mildewed). It went on extension after the auction and received a good certificate but I do not know from what agency.

Just who was O.H.P.? I am betting on a decendent of Oliver H. Prince, U.S. Senator 1828-29, replacing Thomas W. Cobb. He died in 1837, a resident of Macon.

Each marking is illustrated actual size and data on the route is given.

Prices are also given, but the author's insistence that price and rarity are in every case related reduces the accuracy of this feature. (Example: Western & Atlantic R.R. type 357-A-1, for which I record recent auction realizations of \$55, \$135 and \$56, is priced at \$300-500; Southwest R.R., type 360-A-1, has recently realized \$170 and \$250. The catalogue price is \$500-1,000.)

The book closes with several cross reference charts, valuable for example, for locating all the routes within a given state, and a listing of some of the first route agents, recently found in the National Archives.

Priced quite reasonably for a 475 page, 8½x11 hardbound book this valuable reference will be indispensable for the student of nineteenth century postal history. DNC

Application for Membership
Georgia Postal History Society

I HEREBY APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY. DUES OF \$10.00 IN U.S. FUNDS, ARE SUBMITTED HEREWITH.

NAME (Print)

ADDRESS (Print).....
.....

Special Interests.....

Other Club Affiliations.....

Signature

References (preferably philatelic).....

1. Name

 Address

2. Name

 Address

The GPHS BULLETIN is published irregularly, as contributions permit. Sent free to GPHS members, individual issues may be obtained from the Secretary-Editor, Douglas N. Clark, Box 51, Lexington, Georgia 30648, for \$3 each, postpaid. Manuscripts intended for publication should be sent to the Secretary-Editor at the same address.

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GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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BULLETIN

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EDITORIAL

Most of us do not need to be told what to collect.

Even if financial considerations lead us away from "Multiples of the first U.S. issue on cover," "Postal history of Hawaii" or "Aristocrats of Confederate philately," we can usually find our niche in state or local postal history, or in some limited topic of national scope, such as "Railroad postal history," "The 1861 issue on cover," etc. This niche, whatever it is, must provide collecting excitement and, hopefully, opportunities for original research and, at the collector's option, writing.

Here are two of your editor's ideas for a specialized collection; offered, of course, at the editor's risk, to an audience not needing any such suggestions.

The first is "Plantation postal history." The idea is prompted by the editor's two recent articles on the plantation Dungeness (G.P.H.S. BULLETIN Vol. I no. 3, page 19; Vol. II no. 3, page 22). The collection could be classified by plantation and would include covers to and from any plantation in the U.S. To be an interesting collection of postal history, the postal uses would have to be emphasized. Thus, although the collection would contain some letters simply mailed at the nearest town to the plantation, and identifiable by contents, some usages such as the SHIP and STEAMBOAT letters from Dungeness (which is on Cumberland Island) would liven things up.

Were there post offices (or railroad stops served by mail trains) which were there only because of plantations? How were postal routes altered to serve plantations?

The interruption of trade with the north in 1861 and the post war decline of the plantation could also be documented.

Such a specialty could be fascinating, and rich in history without being very pricey.

The second suggestion for a collecting specialty is "Reconstruction postal history," or "Georgia, the second non-U.S. period, 1865-1870."

The period begins with Union occupation covers and such provisionals as stampless covers when no stamps were available. Sometimes these were sent to the north with the "U.S.SHIP" markings.

All of us have noticed, too, how manuscript markings again became prevalent just after the war, with a few towns continuing to use their Confederate postmarkers.

The railroads, however, seem to have started right up with U.S. government supplied postmarkers, except for the few anomalies, such as the A.&G. R.R.manuscript markings (G.P.H.S. BULLETIN Vol. II no. 1, page 6).

Reconstruction covers with stamps are easy to spot, as the stamp is almost invariably the 3¢ 1861-67.

Once again, the point here is to emphasize the postal history, not so much the contents of the letters.

To our knowledge, no one has made a thorough study of this important period. No doubt this is because of the rag tag nature of so many of the covers. DNC

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

KINGSTON HANDSTAMPED PROVISIONAL

Believe I can add a little to the article on the Kingston provisional (G.P.H.S. BULLETIN Vol. II no. 3, page 23).

The # 1 you have listed is lot # 1185 in Robert Kaufmann's auction of February 18, 1982 (public sale 20). It looks like the address is to John W. Hooper and not Harper.

There is apparently a fifth one of these addressed to Mrs. Howell Cobb in Athens and dated Sep. 2 (1861). This is also charged to box 19 with the initials O.H.P.

I also have the type I provisional dated Aug. 22, 1861 and the type II dated Sep. 4 addressed to the same Captain Hooper as in your first listing.

McCary Ballard

The correct address of the #1 cover in the article is Capt. John W. Hooper/Lynchburg Virginia/Col. Boyd Regiment/Geo Volunteers. GPHSB regrets the error.

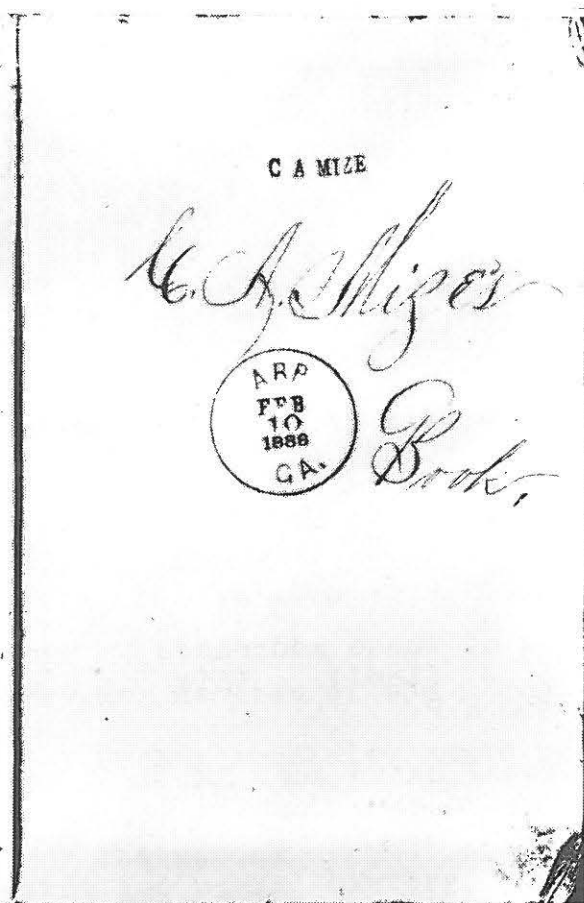
GPHSB is always delighted to provide space for responses to articles or editorials. The right to make editorial changes is reserved.

BANKS COUNTY DPO POSTMARK DISCOVERED

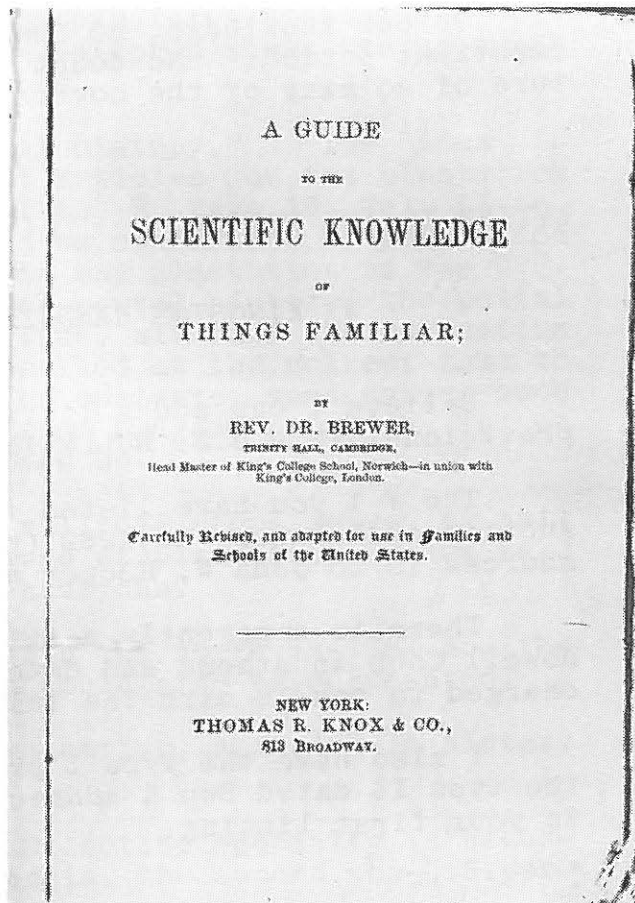
On Pages of Old Book!

by Jeff West

"Used Book Sale!" The words command my instant attention. Whether it is a yard sale or a library discard sale, I enjoy browsing among old books. I have dreams of finding early Post Office directories and Postmaster General Reports. Visions of the Postal Bulletin and the Official Register dance through my head. I cannot say that I have had much luck along these lines, but something I had never dreamed of did turn up: a postmarked book.



1888 postmark of Arp, Ga. on the blank leaf before the title page.



Title page. Volume is copyrighted 1860.

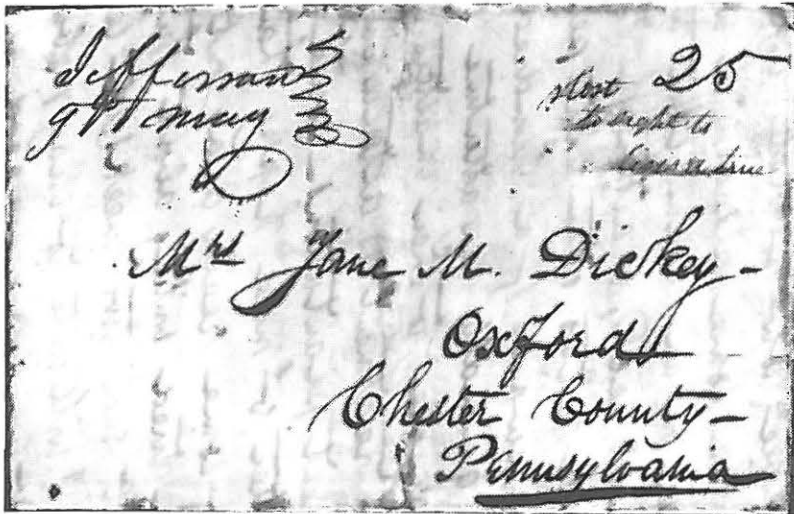
Arp was a small Post Office southeast of Homer in rural Banks County. Established in 1880, it operated until 1905. Also established in the 1880s was the Billarp Post Office of Douglas County. Both are said to have been named for Bill Arp, the pen name of southern humorist Henry Smith.

(see OLD BOOK, page 31)

ANOTHER JEFFERSON SLAVERY COVER

by Ernest C. Owens

The letter is headed Satilla, May 9, 1829. John M. Dickey was a young Presbyterian missionary minister from Oxford, Chester County, Pennsylvania; no doubt on his first assignment. He is astute, literate, mostly objective and sometimes opinionated; but, most of all, he is very homesick. He writes to his mother often and from many locations, telling of his love for his family and his longing to be done with this "land of strangers." His loneliness is evident in his poetic remarks: "... to receive a fragment (letter) from home in this land of strangers is like being visited by a dear friend"; and "I read your letters many nights on going to bed to give my brain a subject for pleasing dreams.



Jefferson (Camden Co.) slavery letter. Mr. Owens' first article appeared in GPHS Bulletin II no. 3 (August 1986), page 22.

The Reverend Dickey also tells about the "immense swamps in the lower part of the state (which) when drained make the best sugar lands. The roads pass through a number and the cyprus trees are so thick and so entirely covered with deep green long fringes that it is almost dark, but there is sufficient light to see the alligators on both sides of the causeway in the water or mud. They are perfectly harmless, however, and if it were not for their roar and a double row of teeth like the crocodiles, there would be some pleasure in watching them. (And) snakes, particularly a large kind called the moccasin coiled up on the cyprus knees to keep out of the way."

Mr. Dickey ends this letter with a most interesting and honest opinion of slavery: "I preached on an evening last week at a plantation in Hardy's Neck, (and) although the family only was present (and) one or two other white persons, there was an audience of upwards of a hundred, most of them slaves. They are generally very attentive and some of them pious, an example to their masters. The difference of treatment is astonishing on the different plantations. Some of the slaves live better and are more happy than laboring people in general, and some really drag out their days in misery."

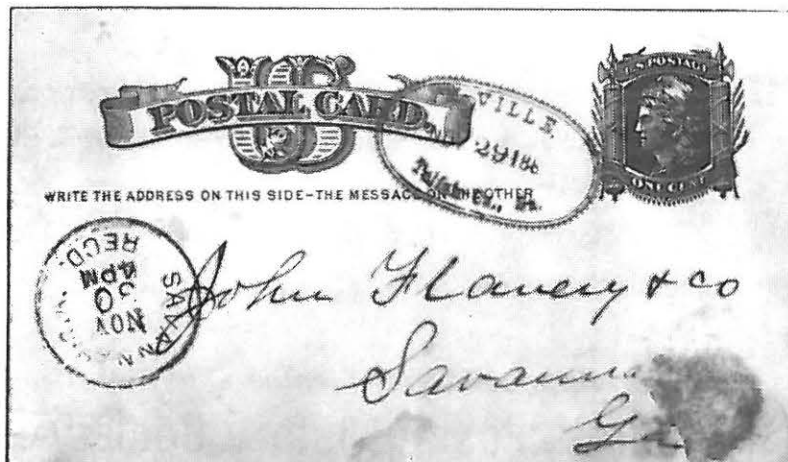
FEATURE COUNTY

TELFAIR COUNTY

Compiled by Jeff West

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
Alligator	15 Jun 1880	15 Jun 1887	McRae	Browning
Alonzo	5 Jul 1899	15 Sep 1904	Rhine	Clark
Ashley's Mills	14 Jan 1823	4 Jan 1841		Ashley
Camps	5 Sep 1879	6 Mar 1886	Nielly	Oberley
	reest:20 Feb 1894	31 Aug 1931	McRae	
Cedar Park	25 Mar 1893	15 Dec 1904	McRae	McKay
China Hill	5 May 1876	15 Sep 1904	Rhine	McRae
Clayville	6 Aug 1852	1 Mar 1859		Jones
	reest:29 Mar 1860	28 Sep 1866		
	reest:20 Sep 1876	28 Feb 1903	Lumber City	
Cobbville	17 Nov 1851	20 Aug 1859		McDuffie
	reest:25 Sep 1871	31 Oct 1935	McRae	
Copeland	13 Jan 1823	22 Jun 1866		Copeland
	("Copelands" in Vol. III)			
	reest:24 Jun 1867	18 Apr 1873	Hawkinsville	
Cravey	4 Sep 1902	15 Jun 1905	Milan	Cravey
Delight	25 Apr 1904	30 Nov 1905	Cobbville	Kelly
Elmina	26 Jul 1890	28 Feb 1903	Lumber City	Mims
Eva	12 Apr 1881	2 Jun 1885	McRae	Harrelson
Fentress	23 Apr 1890	14 Dec 1895	Cobbville	Strickland
Flournoy's Mills	6 Jan 1831	22 Mar 1837	c to Lumber City	Flournoy
Gaiter	28 Nov 1898	14 Jun 1902	Jacksonville	Murdaugh
	reest:30 Apr 1903		reest. rescinded	
Helena	13 Nov 1889	operating		Smith
Hoke	5 Apr 1893	31 Aug 1893	McRae	Graham
Inwood	21 Apr 1897	15 Sep 1904	Rhine	Marchant
Jacksonville	24 May 1822	operating		Ried
Lumber City	23 Mar 1837	28 Sep 1866		Hubbard
	Formerly Flournoy's Mills			
	reest:31 Jan 1870	operating		
McRae	3 Feb 1871	operating		Griffin
McRae's Store	28 Feb 1850	5 Jan 1867		McRae
	Formerly Oakmulgee			
McVille	16 May 1870	3 May 1888	c to Scotland	McArthur
Milan	27 Nov 1889	operating		Studstill
Nielly	16 Dec 1879	15 Feb 1904	Lumber City	Smith
Oakmulgee	22 Oct 1849	27 Feb 1850	c to McRae's Store	McRae
Oscar	6 Jul 1897	31 Dec 1904	McRae	Collins
Oswald	19 Aug 1890	31 Mar 1905	McRae	McLean
Poplar Hill	17 Jun 1879	15 Aug 1892	Jehu	Studstill
Ring	12 Jul 1888	31 Jul 1890	Poplar Hill	Dowdy
Rue	9 Feb 1894	14 May 1906	Jacksonville	Kelly

TELFAIR COUNTY (Cont.)



McVillage
Nov. 29, 1881

Note: "Mail to..."refers to the next post office to serve the area, after discontinuance. "C to ..." means post office name changed to ..."

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
Scotland Formerly McVillage	4 May 1888	operating		McLennan
Seneca	21 Jun 1905	14 May 1906	Jacksonville	Williams
Sugar Creek	14 May 1851	7 Jul 1866		McRae
Temperance	9 Jun 1836	15 Sep 1904	Rhine	McRae
Towns	28 Nov 1870	30 Nov 1953	McRae	Towns
Wootten's Mill	13 Nov 1877	15 Oct 1901	Jacksonville	Wootten
	reest:26 Mar 1902	14 Apr 1904	Jacksonville	

OLD BOOK (Continued from page 28)

With the postmark, notice also the straight-line "C.A.MIZE" and the manuscript "C.A.Mize's/Book." These are the work of Charles A. Mize, the son of Arp's Postmaster, William S. Mize. Census records indicate that the boy would have been 13 or 14 years old in 1888. Charles must have thought that the official Arp postmark would add something authoritative to his inscription. What he did not know was that the postmark would someday add a book to a postal history collection!

In addition to the members of GPHS, this publication is sent for review to Linn's Stamp News, Stamps Magazine and "La Posta, a Journal of U.S. Postal History." These high circulation publications have provided a steady trickle of inquiries regarding GPHS membership. Complimentary copies are also sent to the North Carolina Postal History Society, The Collectors' Club of New York Library and the Philatelic Foundation Library.

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NAME (Print)

ADDRESS (Print)

.....

Special Interests

Other Club Affiliations

Signature

References (preferably philatelic)

1. Name

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2. Name

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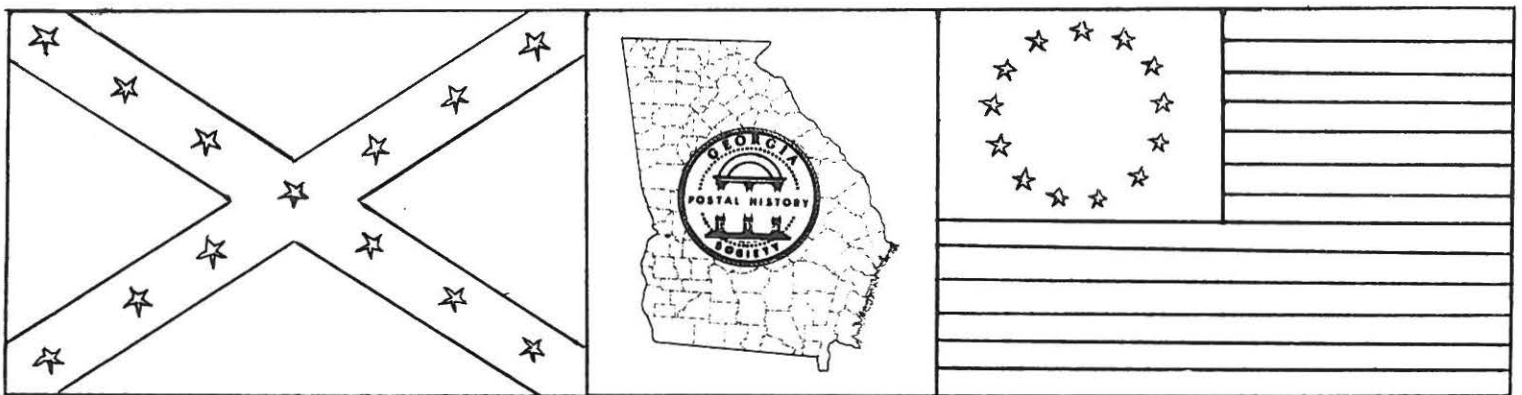
ILLUSTRATIONS in the GPHS BULLETIN are made by offset from photographs (not photocopies) or actual covers. Members desiring to submit articles but not having access to appropriate photographic facilities may submit actual covers, which will be placed in the personal care of the Editor until returned to the author. At no time will such covers be sent out or left with another party, except for temporary storage in the Editor's safe deposit box.

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G . P . H . S .



BULLETIN

D. N. Clark,
 Editor

Jeff West,
 Associate
 Editor

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EDITORIAL

IT IS GOOD NEWS when a new face joins those willing to work for organized philately or, as in the case of our new Associate Editor, Jeff West, decides to formalize an arrangement already in effect. Mr. West is no stranger to GPHS readers, as the saying goes. He has contributed several articles and, with his extensive resources on Georgia post office data, has assisted with the feature county section. Your editor has had the pleasure of Mr. West's assistance on various postal history projects over a number of years and is delighted to welcome him to the GPHS "family."

IT IS BAD NEWS when dishonesty appears in our hobby. In-state members may recognize this reference to a major theft, or series of thefts, from the University of Georgia library, which has recently come to light. First a stolen Revolutionary War letter, signed by Gen. Nathaniel Greene was discovered, by a Philadelphia dealer in manuscripts. Then maps and floral prints worth almost \$1,000,000 have turned up missing.

In a telephone interview, Thomas E. Camden, head of the university's rare books section, informed GPHSB that since an inventory of the manuscript collection has not yet been undertaken, he does not know whether more postal history material is missing. "We do not anticipate that any will turn up missing," he said.

The newspapers have contained reports of police work and speculations on those responsible for the library theft. Our concern, on behalf of GPHS, has been only whether more postal history material was involved, so that our membership may be on the lookout, if necessary.

Mr. Camden promised to keep GPHS informed should a major theft of postal history be uncovered.

As an interesting sidelight of our conversation with Mr. Camden, he happened to mention that he was proud of the fact that the University of Georgia retains the covers, along with the collections of correspondence it receives. "Most universities," he stated, "routinely discard the covers." GPHS members living near universities might wish to volunteer their services as part time trash collectors, to remove loads of unwanted covers!

Although Mr. Camden did not mention it, this policy is undoubtedly due in some part to a sale of a very large batch of Howell Cobb covers some twenty years ago. That sale was perfectly legal but somewhat scandalous, as the university library reportedly sold tens of thousands of dollars worth of covers to a rather reluctant stamp dealer for several hundred dollars. The story remains a legend among Atlanta area dealers.

IT IS GOOD NEWS that GPHS is entering its third year, solvent, and with a viable journal, which shows no signs of dying for lack of contributions. DNC.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ARP POST OFFICE

The Arp postmark article (GPHS Bulletin, Vol. II, November 1986, p. 28) raises a question not covered, and probably others will pick up on it. I have a philatelic last day cover from Arp Ga., dated 5/31/32 but the book lists it in Irwin County. Were there two Arps - so far apart? Any years of operation on the later one?

Bob Crossley

RESPONSE BY JEFF WEST

Bob Crossley's question is a good one. The article states that Arp was in Banks County and operated from 1880-1905. This is true, but, as Bob discovered, there was a later Arp in Irwin County.

This Irwin County P.O. was established in 1898 and was originally named Isaac after Isaac Gibbs, its first Postmaster. It is possible that Gibbs wanted to name his new P.O. Arp, not Isaac, but was turned down in Washington. All proposed P.O. names were subject to Washington's approval, and they did not approve any name that was already being used in the same state. Arp in Banks was still operating in 1898, thus a proposed Arp in Irwin would have been rejected.

However, once the Arp in Banks was closed in November 1905 the name was up for grabs. In 1910 Mrs. Maggie Payne, then P.M. of Isaac, asked to have the name of her office changed to Arp. Permission was granted on June 18, and the P.O. operated without further name change until the day in 1932 when Bob's last day cover was produced. Thus Georgia has had two completely different Arp P.O.s: the first in Banks County 1880-1905, the second in Irwin County 1910-1932.

What should be pointed out is that this is not an unusual case at all. In fact I would guess that there are several hundred similar examples in Georgia. Many, like twice used Arp, involve P.O.s many miles apart. There was no rule against this, nor was there any rule limiting the number of times the same name could be used.

At least one name, Pleasant Grove, was used five times! It first saw service in Twiggs County in 1818; then came stints in Elbert, Spalding and Effingham Counties. Pleasant Grove's last use was in Forsyth County from 1875-1895.

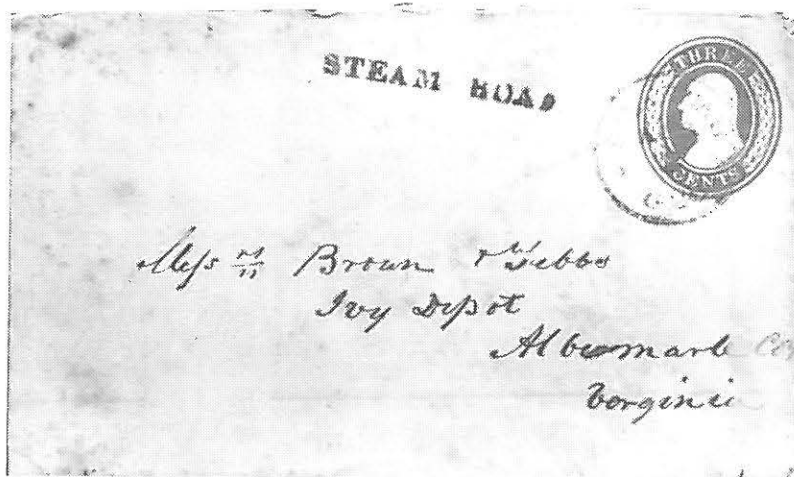
Jeff West

LETTERS (Cont.)

YET ANOTHER DUNGENESS COVER

Enclosed is a third cover originating at the Dungeness plantation on Cumberland Island.

E.C. Owens



Editor's Note: The two previous Dungeness covers (GPHS Bulletin Volume I, number 3, page 19; Volume II, number 3, page 22) were both picked up on the island by vessels not ordinarily involved in carrying the mails. The present one, like the second one previously described, was carried by a steamboat headed for Savannah. In fact the two are from the same correspondence, from P.M. Nightingale to a Mr. Brown, responsible for Nightingale's son, Johnny, at school in Virginia. The message reads, in part,

"I have just ... learned with regret and some alarm of the presence of typhoid fever in your immediate vicinity. I write to beg you take with my boy whatever step you think necessary either to send him home or to place him in some place of safety ..."

RESEARCH ASSISTANCE OFFERED

With an eye to encouraging more of our members to write an article about one of their covers, Jeff West has offered to supply potential authors with basic data on Georgia post offices. He has available extensive files of establishment and discontinuance dates, name changes, locations, Postmasters' names, and their salaries. Jeff invites members to send him their questions, enclosing a copy of the cover they are considering writing about. His address is 772 Riverhill Drive, Athens, Georgia 30606.

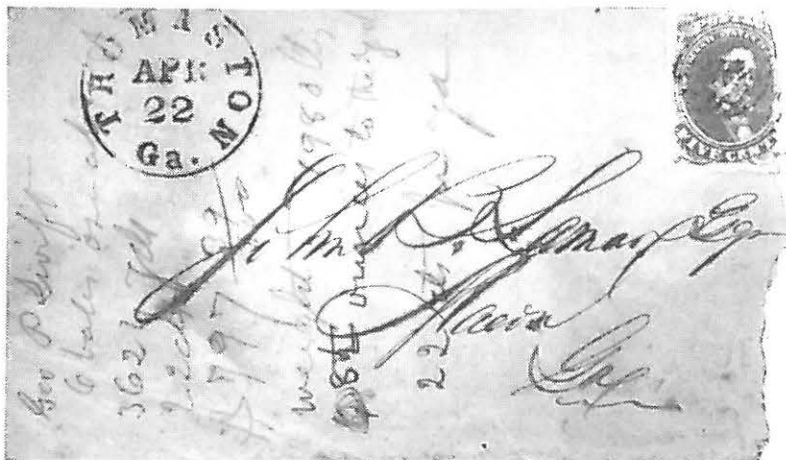
ORIGINAL FINDS

LEFT IN THE ATTIC

by Douglas N. Clark

"I doubt that there is anything here you can use," said the elderly lady, as she handed me the box of mildewed old paper.

My wife and I had met Mrs. Brown (not her real name) when we moved to Georgia, nine years before. When I casually mentioned my postal history interests, Mrs. Brown admitted "we have an old box of letters that was left in the attic when we bought the house." When I mentioned that to a dealer-friend, during my nine year wait, he shook his head and said "you'll never see the stuff."



Thomaston, Ga. (1862)
with 5¢ blue (1862 issue), from the find.

When I finally did "see the stuff" and began to dig beyond all the stains and mildew, I soon saw that the lot was not without its treasures. Its principal contents were letters addressed to the Howell Cobb family in Athens, and to Mrs. Cobb's brother, John B. Lamar, in Macon. Its significance was both postal and historical. Some of the highlights were:

A variety of FREE rated letters, both to and from Congressman Cobb during the 1850s. Quite a few small town postmarks and an Atlanta cover with a 3¢ (U.S.) orange brown of 1851, tied by FREE.

Confederate usages of U.S. stamps, including a T.R.R. Cobb letter and a letter, from Howell Cobb to his wife, in which the former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives declares "never again to enter the political field."

Confederate covers, including a Kingston, Ga. 5¢ provisional and a number of handstamped paid.

Postwar covers, including three letters from Mrs. Jefferson Davis, in exile in England, to Mrs. Cobb, expressing concern about ever seeing her country again. A letter home from Howell Cobb, travelling about, looking for farm workers; the great man writes: "O nigger freedom, of how many pleasures we are deprived in your name!" And finally, a letter of condolence from Jefferson Davis, on Howell Cobb's death.

(see ATTIC, page 8)

FEATURE COUNTY

This list was prepared by Alan H. Patera, THE DEPOT, Box 2093, Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034, submitted by Floyd Cross and edited by Jeff West. For a modest sum, THE DEPOT will prepare a list of your favorite county.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
Aaron	20 Aug 1898	31 Aug 1903	Matthews	Gay, E.L.O.
Avera	11 Nov 1885	operating		Avera, A.
Bartow	18 May 1866	operating		Carswell, J.W.
Formerly Speir's Turnout				
Beasley	8 Feb 1890	15 Jul 1891	Matthews	Beasley, B.
Bethany	5 Jul 1866	20 Feb 1876	C to Wadley	Randall, J.B.
Bigbrier	24 Oct 1899	31 Aug 1907	Harlem	Lucky, W.H.
Bonny Doon	16 Aug 1849	10 Jun 1856		Schley, G.H.
Bostick	22 Sep 1866	18 Oct 1875	Louisville	Perdue, J.G.
Carswell	19 Nov 1901	31 Oct 1904	Louisville	Helton, C.E.
Reest:	30 Nov 1904	14 Feb 1906	Louisville	
Danforth	16 Feb 1893	31 Aug 1906	Bartow	Danforth, W.S.
Elind	6 Aug 1892	31 Aug 1894	Rosier	Alexander, E.C.
Fenn's Bridge	13 Mar 1824	8 Nov 1860		Hardwick, W.P.
Reest:	20 Dec 1860	27 Jun 1866		
Reest:	17 Feb 1870	6 Jun 1871	Dansboro	
French	12 Apr 1900	14 Sep 1905	Wadley	Folks, G.E.
Gamble	15 Apr 1850	6 Apr 1854		Hook, E.B.
Grange	21 May 1886	31 Aug 1903	Louisville	Tooke, J.T.
Hudsonville	15 Jan 1833	30 Dec 1833	(?)	Hudson, E.
Reest:	27 Feb 1834	29 May 1839		
Josey	13 Apr 1898	30 Jun 1902	Bartow	Josey, W.E.
Louisville	20 Jun 1796	operating		Shelman, J.
Lucky	28 Apr 1884	19 Jan 1885	Luther	Lucky, O.C.
Marengo	31 Mar 1838	7 Aug 1839		Prescott, J.R.
Matthews	23 Dec 1885	operating		Rhodes, R.A.
Mayjack	10 Nov 1919	14 Feb 1920	Wadley	Jackson, B.L.
Moxley	15 Sep 1881	15 Oct 1914	Wadley	Scruggs, J.E.
Mungen	25 Mar 1892	15 May 1897	Matthews	Tarver, A.W.
Noah	14 Dec 1885	30 Apr 1908	Matthews	Rodgers, E.S.
Old Town	16 Dec 1889	15 Jan 1891	Louisville	Williams, G.H.
Pearl	15 Apr 1886	1 Jun 1887	no papers	Kea, B.C.
Peru	14 May 1857	11 Jul 1857		Rosenthal, E.
Phillip	28 Apr 1898	9 Feb 1901	Spread	Goodowns, J.F.
Pinetucky	4 Jun 1885	15 Sep 1890	Wadley	Taylor, W.
Reest:	18 Sep 1890	30 Apr 1892	Wadley	
Pope	13 Apr 1880	14 Dec 1885	C to Wrens	Williams, A.J.
Pope Hill	19 Feb 1856	7 Jul 1860		Oslin, J.W.
Formerly Spread Oak				
Reest:	25 Jul 1860	9 Aug 1869	Louisville	
Reedy Creek	29 Apr 1844	24 Aug 1868	Louisville	Thompson, M.
Sandy	12 Jan 1894	31 Aug 1903	Matthews	Chappelear, R.H.
Speir's Turnout	13 Jul 1848	17 May 1866	C to Bartow	Speir, J.S.
Spread	13 Apr 1880	25 Oct 1917	C to Stapleton	Dickson, T.J.

JEFFERSON COUNTY (Cont.)

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
Stapleton (1)	12 Mar 1879	31 Aug 1903	Louisville	Rogers, W.J.
Stapleton (2)	26 Oct 1917	operating		Farmer, L.P.
Formerly Spread				
Stellaville	26 Mar 1871	31 Dec 1954	Wrens	Way, J.R.
Sylvan Grove	17 Aug 1839	3 Dec 1857		Stone, W.D.
Usry	2 Aug 1901	28 Feb 1902	Spread	Usry, W.V.
Venice	16 Oct 1893	31 Aug 1903	Louisville	Cain, G.S.
Wadley	21 Feb 1876	operating		Battle, L.R.
Formerly Bethany				
Woodburn	28 May 1846	23 Jul 1859		Allen, J.W.
In Burke Co. 29 Jan 1850 - 14 Oct 1852				
Wrens	15 Dec 1885	operating		Wren, W.J.
Formerly Pope				
Zebina	26 Apr 1898	31 Aug 1903	Matthews	Milton, J.J.

Notes: "Mail to ..." refers to the next post office to serve the area, after discontinuance. "C to ..." means post office name changed to..." "Reest:" means reestablished in same location. Reestablishments in new locations are indicated by (1), (2), etc.

Confederate Bartow covers are known as early as 1862; no date of name change is given in the List of Establishments..., published by the Confederate Stamp Alliance.



Moxley, December 28, 1881.
(Collection of D.N. Clark)

ATTIC (Continued from page 5)

Non-postal "artifacts," including: patterns cut out of newsprint, each bearing a notation, such as "Gen. Cobb's coat, per Bessie, 1863;" and military science books, signed by General-to-be Cobb and his son, John, in 1861.

Actually, there was little for my own collection in the box. But the thrill of handling such a find is unlimited! I was delighted to be of help to Mrs. Brown in disposing of it, most of which was done by consignment to a John Kaufmann auction.

Last I heard, Mrs. Brown was going on a cruise.

Application for Membership Georgia Postal History Society

I HEREBY APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY. DUES OF \$10.00 IN U.S. FUNDS, ARE SUBMITTED HEREWITH.

NAME (Print)

ADDRESS (Print)

Special Interests

Other Club Affiliations

Signature

References (preferably philatelic)

1. Name

Address

2. Name

Address

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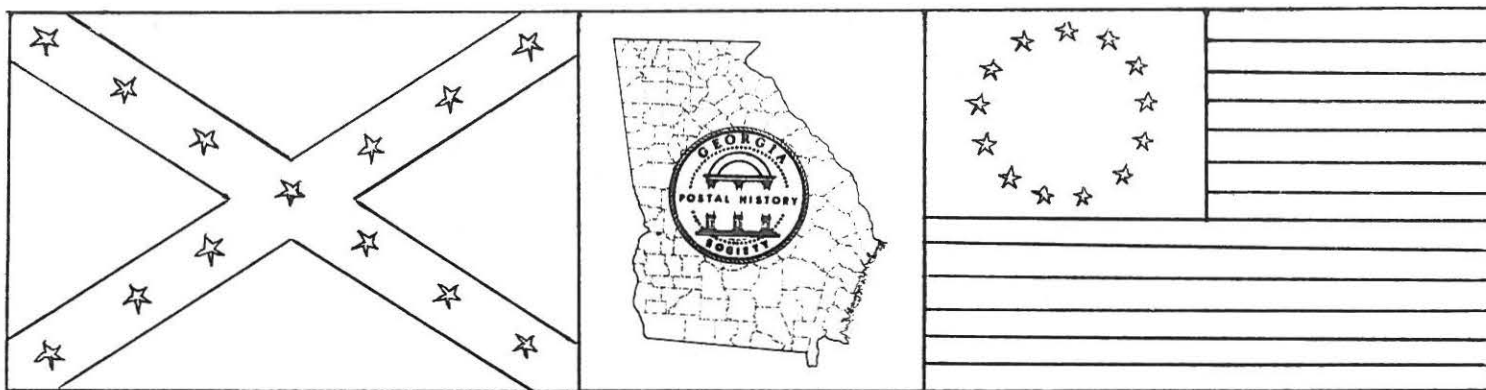
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GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Dr. Ervin E. Underwood.....President
 Francis J. Crown, Jr.....Vice President
 Douglas N. Clark.....Secretary
 Box 51, Lexington, GA. 30648
 Ernest C. Owens.....Treasurer
 10780 S.W. 43 Lane, Miami, FL. 33165

G . P . H . S .



BULLETIN

D. N. Clark,
 Editor

Jeff West,
 Associate
 Editor

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EDITORIAL

The sale of Van Gogh's oil painting Sunflowers for \$39.9 million, last month, got us thinking about record high prices and how they are established. Of course Van Gogh was a master and Sunflowers is one of his well known paintings; but those two facts do not add up to an auction realization more than three times the previous record. Time magazine said bluntly "to discuss a reason for this price is to imply that, on some level, the price is rational."

In the philatelic world we have similar startlingly high realizations - of course on a lower level, and with less hype and fancy packaging. The British Guiana penny magenta, selling for \$850,000 in 1980, is touted as "the world's rarest stamp." Of course, it is "tied" for that honor with quite a few other unique items that do not sell for anywhere near as much. And those Waterbury, Connecticut, running chickens tying the three 1¢ 1869s. Did they have enough "chirp" to justify a quarter of a million, even back when they were the only known running chickens on cover?

In his Special Service, Ashbrook, on several occasions, praises an item by stating that it is "many times rarer than a Saint Louis bear." The reference, of course, is to the St. Louis postmaster provisionals which were and are popular, perhaps beyond their rarity. Of course, today we can point to the Alexandria, Virginia, 5¢ blue provisional, which sold for a million dollars by private treaty, according to a Swiss firm.

So what are some items in Georgia postal history that are so sexy that collectors have thrown caution to the winds in bidding over them? A quick look through the catalogues shows Confederate adhesive postmaster provisionals of Athens Kingston and Macon with very fancy prices. But these belong to a very stylish area that is popular with a large number of collectors, so the prices fit into a pattern that cannot exactly be called irrational.

Perhaps a better example is the spectacular Griffin Female College cover with Griffin handstamped PAID 5 of June 9, 1861, and SOUTHERN LETTER UNPAID. In January 1983, this cover sold, in a Wolffers auction, for \$35,000; setting a record for Confederate covers, it was said, until the Livingston, Alabama, pair of provisionals on cover sold for \$176,000, two years later.

Items with sex appeal. We do not claim that they are not worth the fabulous prices. The Sunflowers of Van Gogh may be worth \$39.9 million. Indeed, if there is a "catalogue value" for paintings, it has just been set! We do claim that there is a phenomenon here that is something to think about. Understanding it could be valuable for selling, as well as buying.

DNC

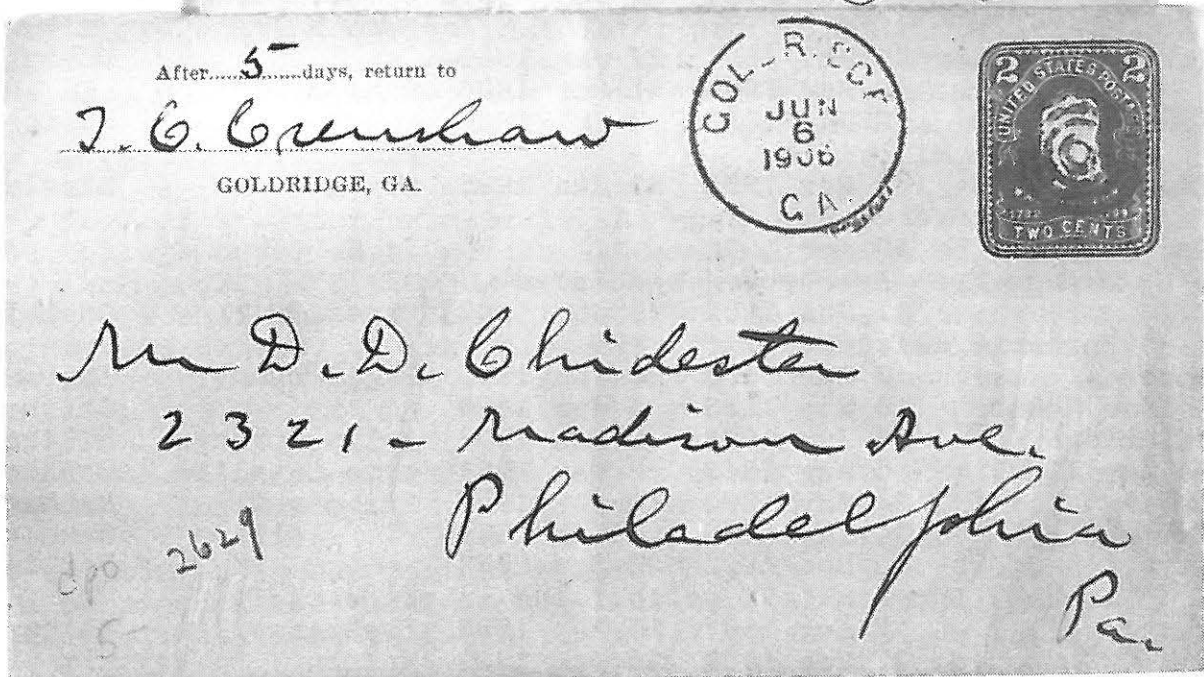
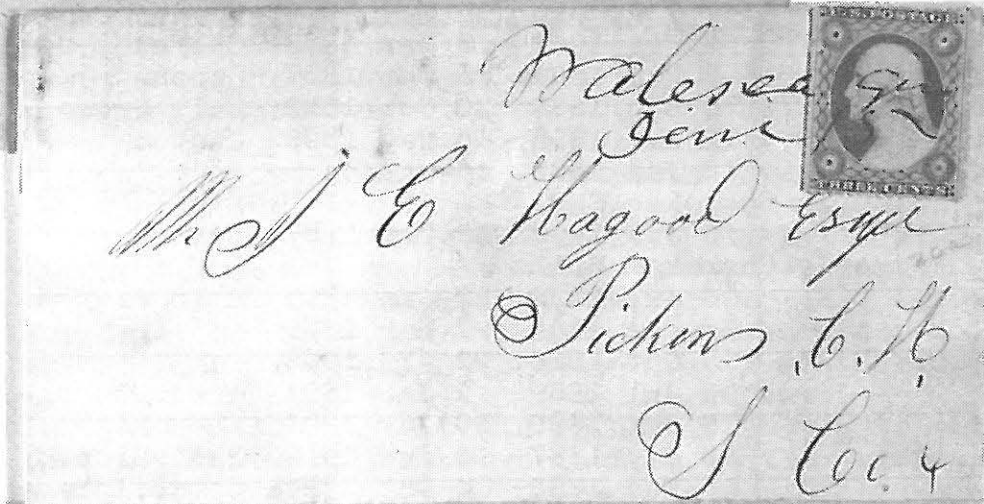
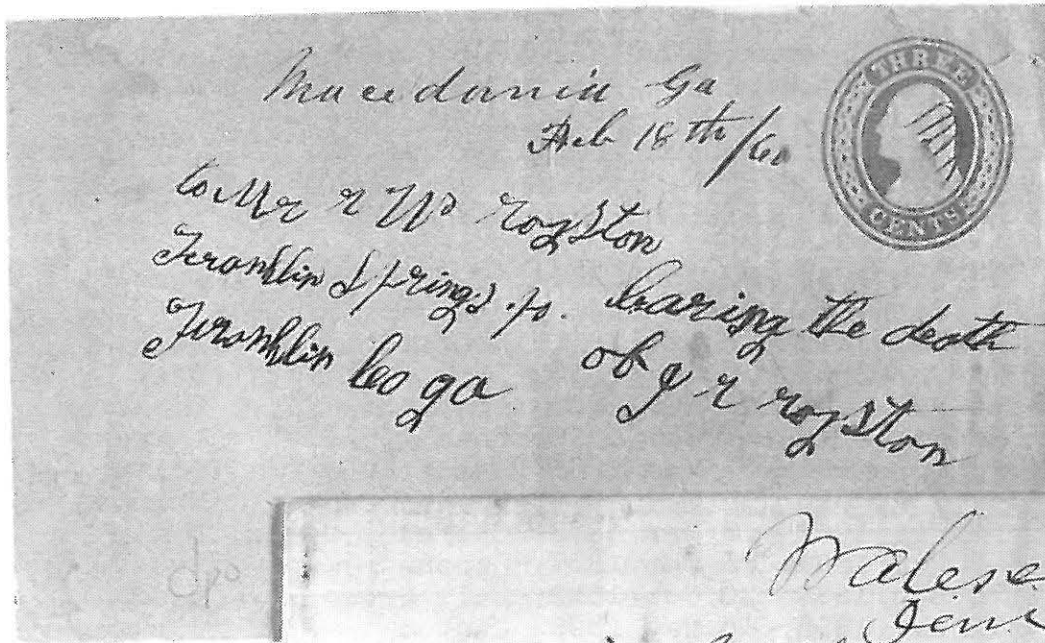
FEATURE COUNTY

This list was prepared by Alan H. Patera, THE DEPOT, Box 2093, Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034, and edited by Jeff West. For a modest sum, THE DEPOT will prepare a list of your favorite county.

CHEROKEE COUNTY

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
Ball Ground	4 Oct 1841	22 Jun 1866		Jones
re:	24 Oct 1873	operating		
Batesville	12 Jul 1888	15 Oct 1917	Woodstock	Bates
Berrien	12 Oct 1852	13 Aug 1855		West
Bigenoch	25 Mar 1896	15 Nov 1902	Woodstock	Dickerson
Board Tree	26 Mar 1847	8 Mar 1858	c to Ophir	Leonard
Boling	8 Oct 1891	31 Mar 1905	Ballground	Boling
Brannons	11 Jan 1890	14 Nov 1902	Woodstock	Brannon
Budville	7 Jul 1882	15 Mar 1883	Cherokee Mills	DeLay
Buffington	3 Nov 1894	15 Oct 1907	Canton	Cheek
Bulo	6 Sep 1880	23 Oct 1883	Ball Ground	Wood
Calvin	13 Mar 1895	15 May 1896	Canton	Jackson
Canton	13 Jan 1835	operating		Grisham
Formerly Cherokee C.H.				
Cherokee	3 Jan 1895	15 Oct 1907	Canton	Roberts
Formerly Cherokee Mills				
Cherokee C.H.	18 Jul 1832	12 Jan 1835	c to Canton	Grisham
Cherokee Line	25 Mar 1854	7 Mar 1859		Rainwater
Cherokee Mills	15 Oct 1860	22 Jun 1866		McConnell
re:	15 Jul 1869	2 Jan 1895	c to Cherokee	
Chute	19 Jan 1899	30 Nov 1901	Cherokee	Cook
Creighton	23 May 1887	15 Jun 1918	Ball Ground	Young
Farmhouse	19 Feb 1853	4 Oct 1858	c to Alpharetta in Milton Co.	Teasley
Fort Buffington	22 Jul 1851	27 Jun 1866		Moore
re:	13 May 1868	31 Oct 1894	Canton	
Fosters Mills	12 Jan 1853	7 Jul 1860		Foster
Formerly Millville				
Free Homes	5 Mar 1891	30 Jun 1905	Orange	Lively
Formerly Macedonia				
George	17 Apr 1902			
Change from Keithsburg rescinded				
	21 Jun 1902	15 Jun 1903	Canton	Chamblee
Formerly Keithsburg				
Gober	6 Apr 1898	30 Jun 1900	BallGround	Ingram
Golden Mount	6 Sep 1833	4 Jan 1836		Smith
Goldridge	22 Jun 1903	2 Jan 1907	Holly Springs	Hillhouse
Goldsville	8 Aug 1849	2 May 1854	c to Sutallee	McWhorter
Greely	24 May 1892	15 Apr 1907	Fairmount	Hubbard
Hammett	24 May 1858	20 Sep 1859		Hammett
Harbin's Store	10 Dec 1832	23 Sep 1833		Harbin
Aurana, Lumpkin Co., established in place of it				
Hartford	12 Aug 1887	15 Feb 1895	Freemansville	White
re:	27 Feb 1900	15 Dec 1902	Watson	
re:	16 Feb 1903	30 Jun 1905	Watson	

FEATURE COUNTY



Cherokee County covers of Macedonia (1860), Walesca (1860) and Goldridge (1906) Jeff West collection. See the following article for a Social Hill cover.

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
Hickory Flat	27 Mar 1830	24 Aug 1868	Canton	McConnell
Established in Gwinnett County				
re:	27 Feb 1872	15 Sep 1904	Holly Springs	
Hightower	14 Feb 1827	13 Aug 1833		Scudder
Disc or moved to Forsyth Sounty				
Holly Spring	23 Aug 1855	6 Dec 1858		Ferguson
re:	24 Oct 1873	16 Oct 1894	c to Hollysprings	
Holly Springs	1 Jul 1950	operating		
Hollysprings	17 Oct 1894	30 Jun 1950	c to Holly Springs	
Joe	5 Feb 1892	30 Jun 1905	Watson	Satterfield
Keeter	26 Mar 1887	30 Jun 1893	Canton	Keeter
Keithsburg (1)	14 May 1891	20 Jun 1902	c to George	Chamlee
Keithsburg (2)	13 Nov 1902	15 Feb 1907	Canton	Perkins
Kellogg	3 Jan 1901	14 Nov 1902	Kenesaw	Hesselmeyer
Formerly Kelpen				
Kelpen	6 Nov 1889	2 Jan 1901	c to Kellogg	Kelpen
Kossuth	17 Jan 1850	26 Jul 1852		Strain
Laffing Gal	17 Nov 1851	6 Dec 1856	or 7	Hunt
Disc In Crease				
Laredo	17 Jul 1884	15 Jul 1892	Ball Ground	Lawson
re:	27 Jul 1892	31 Aug 1904	Ball Ground	
Lays	19 May 1902	31 Jan 1906	Ball Ground	Keith
Lebanon	31 May 1913	operating		Barrett
Formerly Toonigh				
Leonard	9 Feb 1835	19 Oct 1838		Holcomb
Little River	3 Feb 1857	5 Jan 1867		Cowan
Macedonia	4 Mar 1854	24 May 1859		Jinkins
re:	10 Oct 1859	17 Mar 1860		
re:	11 Apr 1878	4 Mar 1891	c to Free Homes	
McConnell	27 Sep 1875	31 Jul 1890	Ball Ground	McConnell
re:	17 May 1892	5 Mar 1907	Ball Ground	
Mica	28 Aug 1874	15 Sep 1904	Ball Ground	Grogan
Est. in Pickens County, moved to Cherokee County 7 Mar 1887				
Millville	15 Nov 1844	21 Feb 1848		Waters
re:	11 Jun 1851	11 Jan 1853	c to Fosters Mills	Foster
Mollie	4 Jan 1904	30 Jun 1905	Canton	Pence
Morre's Mills	23 Sep 1879	15 Oct 1907	Canton	Moore
Nelson	13 Nov 1886	operating		Sosebee
Est. in Pickens County, moved to Cherokee County 1 Apr 1961				
Ophir	9 Mar 1858	5 Jan 1867		Holcombe
Formerly Board Tree				
re:	7 Oct 1867	15 Mar 1907	Ball Ground	
Orange	18 Aug 1837	5 Jan 1867		Hunter
re:	20 May 1867	1 Mar 1935	Canton	
Osgood	5 Dec 1893	31 Jan 1895	Canton	Beck
Othela	21 Apr 1900	14 Oct 1903	Acworth	McLain
Page	28 May 1888	15 Jul 1893	Keithsburg	Page
Payne	7 Apr 1894	31 May 1905	Acworth	King
Pence	5 Dec 1900	30 Jun 1905	Woodstock	Pence
Petrel	9 Aug 1901	15 Oct 1906	Canton	Smith
Rossville	30 Jan 1832	7 Jul 1866		

Probably moved to another county. Record faint.
Site in Walker Co., created 1833 (J.W.)

(see CHEROKEE CO., page 18)

GEORGIA "SOCIALS"

By Ernest C. Owens

Among the many fascinating names given to Georgia towns, the two shown here, Social Circle and Social Hill, are unusual in their own right. The connotation immediately tells what to expect when one visits. Goff's Placenames of Georgia, edited by Utley and Hemperly, appears to verify this belief, stating "the exact manner in which Social Circle received its name is not known. Tradition holds that a group of people met at the place and, aided by stimulation from a keg or bottle, decided to name the convivial spot Social Circle." Goff further states that the name was simply brought from Bulloch County, and applied to the place in Walton because Early's map of 1818 shows an older Social Circle in the former county. The cover shown is from Walton County, dated Nov. 13, 1846.

White's Statistics (1849) also praises Social Circle. He knows "of no place in Georgia where one can find a kinder people than those of Social Circle. The name is indeed appropriate."

The Social Hill cover, dated Dec. 15, 1841, poses somewhat of a mystery concerning that town and its beginnings. It would appear that this "Social" was also borrowed at some time by the founders. Goff states that Social Hill is shown on an 1852 map of Georgia and was located "to the north of present Alpharetta, above Cooper Sandy Creek, between Old Bethany Church and Fields Crossroads." Strangely, it just disappeared. Bowen's Post Office Guide, 1851, lists the town and county but lists no postal route number. The Biennial Register of 1837, lists Social Hill with Russell Jones as Postmaster with yearly compensation of \$11.64.

The Social Hill cover appears to be much less common than the one from Social Circle. The author knows of only one other example from this town.

The author welcomes criticisms, corrections and additions to the information given here. Photocopies of other covers, especially from Social Hill, will be greatly appreciated.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Government postal records show only one Social Hill post office, in Cherokee County (see this issue's Feature County). J.W.

GEORGIA "SOCIALS"

General Circle
Nov 13th
10
H. J. Winters, Secy
Mr. Allyn J. Kellogg
Cambridge
M. A.

Social Hill
Dec 14
Five
Rufell Jones
Ira R. Foster
Camming
Geo

Georgia "Socials" covers. Collection of the author.

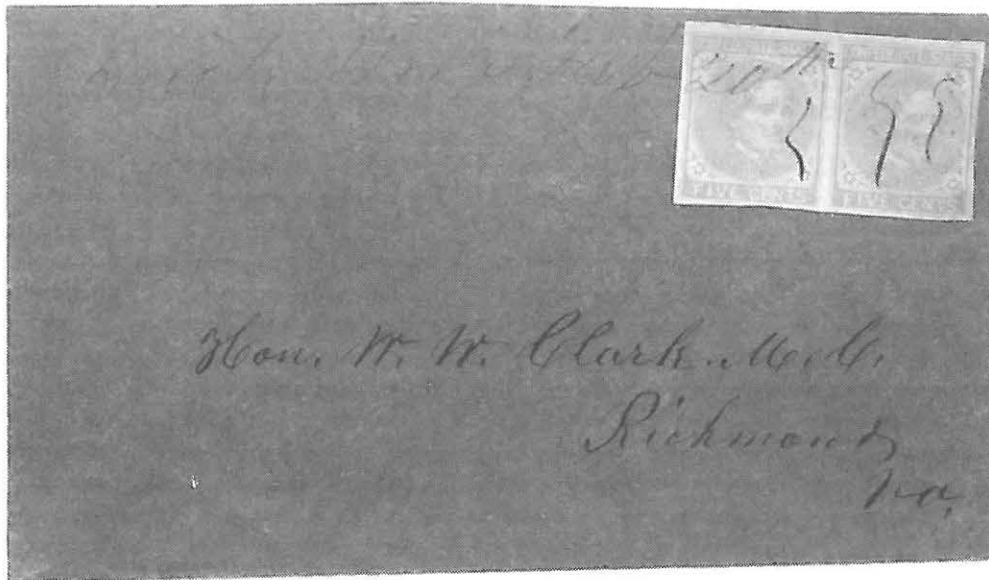


Fig. 1. Brick Store manuscript marking (E. E. Underwood collection).



Fig. 2. Handstamp paid. Evidently Confederate from military endorsement. Postmaster's name h.s. at lower left. (Frank Crown cover).

BRICK STORE, GA.

By McCary Ballard

A few years ago, I bought a collection of Georgia Confederate covers. I sold a good portion of these that were duplicates, or did not fit into my collection. One of these was a manuscript Brick Store, GA (Fig. 1) which was acquired by Erv Underwood.

I was recently browsing through Georgia Place-Names, by Kenneth Krakow. Under Brick Store, Newton County, was the following.



Fig. 3. Brick Store

"Brick Store, Newton County. When first settled in 1818, it was proposed that a town named "Winton" would be established here. This was considered the original county seat when the first superior court of Newton County convened here April 15, 1822. The present name was adopted after Solomon Graves built the first brick building in the county here, which was constructed of bricks that were made in England and hauled by oxen-pulled wagons from the Savannah wharf. The structure still stands, and is located one-fifth of a mile east of Hub Junction. A post office existed here from 1851 to 1866."

Hub Junction, a few miles east of Covington, is a place I go by often as I keep bird dogs near there in Newborn. On my next trip I made the short detour to Brick Store and took the photo (Fig. 3).

The store itself was donated to the Newton County Historical Society by Mr. C. M. Jordan in 1971. At the rear of the store was an inn that was at the cross roads of the stage coach routes from New Orleans to Charleston and from Ruckersville to Milledgeville.

Many readers must have covers with interesting history behind them that could be shared with the G.P.H.S.

CHEROKEE CO. (Continued from page 13)

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
Sallacoa	4 Dec 1876	31 Oct 1907	Fair Mount	Collins
Sheldon	5 Mar 1903	14 Sep 1904	Holly Spring	Cochran
Sharp Top	20 Aug 1851	7 Jul 1866		Worley
	re: 17 Sep 1878	15 Jan 1895	c to Sharptop	
Sharptop	16 Jan 1895	15 Sep 1909		
Shoat Creek	31 Aug 1853	25 Apr 1854		Reinhardt
Snaddon	3 Jan 1901		Rescinded	Wood
Social Hill	11 Jun 1834	4 Nov 1850		Wells
Spears	19 Dec 1900		Rescinded	Spears
Sutallee	17 Mar 1834	20 Oct 1837		Brewster
	re: 21 Feb 1838	2 Apr 1860		
Formerly Goldsville				
	re: 2 Jun 1873	30 Apr 1910		
Toonigh	24 May 1880	30 May 1913	c to Lebanon	Barnes
Tray	10 Jun 1846	28 Sep 1866		Cook
Turnpike	28 Jul 1891	15 Oct 1891	Canton	Haley
Two Runs	17 Jul 1832	11 Jul 1832	c to Eassville in Murray Co.	Hawks
Univeter	27 Jul 1897	15 Dec 1902	Canton	Ingersoll
	re: 30 Jun 1903	31 Jan 1909		
Valleytown	2 Feb 1833	19 Jul 1833		Hyatt
Varanus	3 Jul 1849	17 Jan 1850		Hillhouse
Victoria	11 Sep 1899	31 Aug 1908	Woodstock	Robertson
Walesca	4 Apr 1856	5 Jan 1867		Sharp
	re: 16 Jul 1873	17 Sep 1900	c to Waleska	
Waleska	18 Sep 1900	operating		Bearden
Formerly Walesca				
Watson	17 Jun 1895	31 Mar 1908	Birmingham	Watson
Woodstock	22 Apr 1833	operating		Winn
Zeke	13 Jan 1894	30 Jun 1905	Canton	Worley

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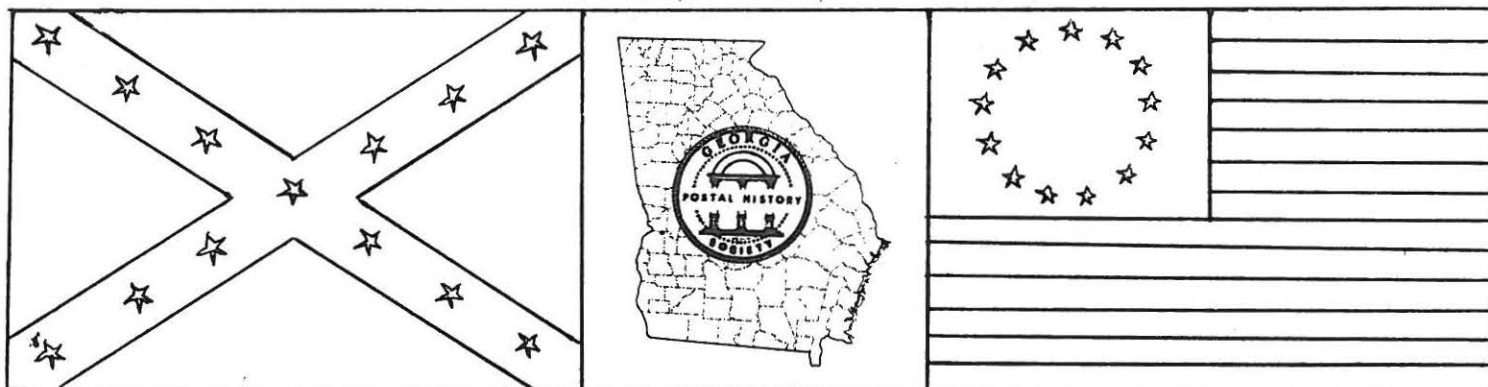
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BULLETIN

D. N. Clark,
 Editor

Jeff West,
 Associate
 Editor

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OUR LAST EDITORIAL

A regular feature of this GPHS Bulletin to date has been the opening editorial. We have tried to include words of general interest to a collector of Georgia postal history. Most importantly this feature has filled a little space for which no one submitted an article. But our opinions, and with them controversy, have occasionally crept in.

We do not admire opinion for the sake of controversy, in the writings of the various "Philatelic Philosophers," in other journals, and we are, henceforth, banishing it from the pages of our Bulletin.

The famous old movie on the death of Jesse James (dates and actors' names escape us) opens with the feisty old newspaper editor dictating to his copy boy,

"Take an editorial. 'If we are ever to obtain law and order in the west, the first thing we got to do is take out all the bankers and shoot 'em down like dogs.'"

The prolific editor puts this hard hitting formula to use on several other occasions in the movie, with "bankers" replaced by "lawyers," "dentists" and "Howard brothers." (Come to think of it, the next to last of these could be the subject of a postal history editorial on New York City auctions.) But, seriously, the tendency for editorials to become formula works argues against their use in our Bulletin also.

So in the future, GPHSB will not open with an editorial. The editors reserve the right to put in a few of their own words in the form of an introduction to the contents of the journal and its authors or a bit of postal history news (news like the recent piece on the University of Georgia Library theft, not Society news which will appear in the Membership Newsletter). And we will continue to publish letters to the editor, whenever received.

If you approve of this policy, please so signify by writing an article, to help fill up this empty space at the beginning of your journal. DNC

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR POLICY

All letters submitted for publication by members of the Georgia Postal History Society will be published, subject only to length limitations of the Bulletin.

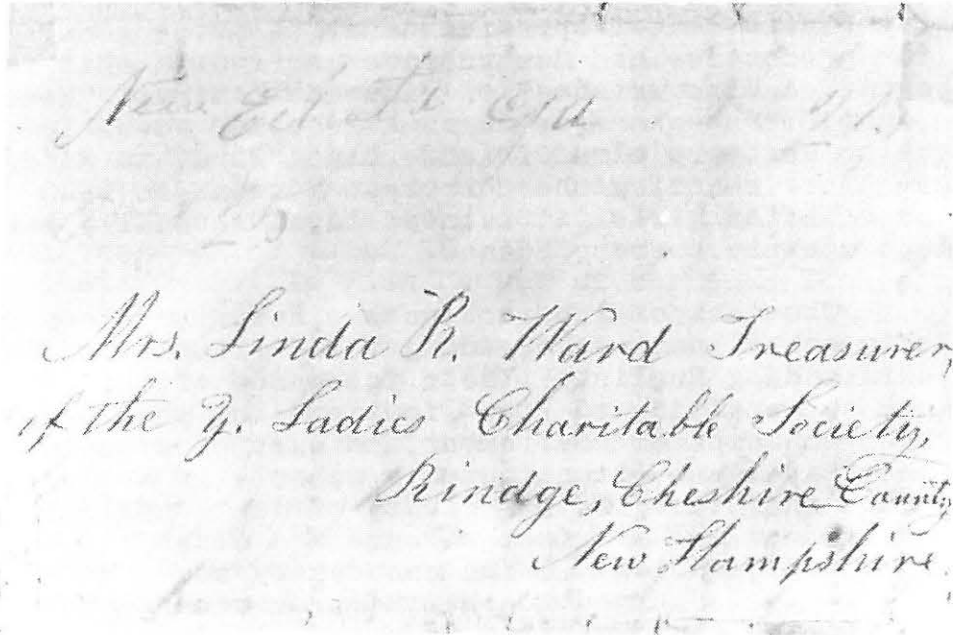
Editorial changes of a stylistic nature only will be made.

No editorial response, except of a purely informative nature will be made - at least until a later issue of the Bulletin.

A NEW ENGLAND SCHOOLMARM IN GEORGIA

by Thomas C. Kingsley

Not infrequently a collector of postal markings will find buried in libraries and state archives elusive and priceless postal markings that for decades have been neglected and unappreciated by archivists and scholars. These lost treasures have occasionally been brought to light by philatelic circles, either in postal history articles or in private sales and public auctions. However, philatelists and postal historians are also guilty of neglect, for in many cover collections, hidden behind rare or common postal markings, are original manuscripts with revealing historical content written by perceptive on-site participants. Thus, yesterday's oversight ever offers an opportunity for today's receptive observer. Such an example is illustrated with the following letters from a missionary schoolteacher, sold to me by Richard Frajola who recognized important manuscript content behind a few uninspiring postal markings.



Sophia Sawyer's letter from New Echota, Ga., August 25, 1832.

During the early 19th century, it was recognized as a rewarding effort for young women to volunteer the best years of their lives in missionary service, reflecting the same motivation that has in our own times inspired volunteer efforts such as Vista and the Peace Corps. In the 1820s, Protestant church groups, especially those from the New England states, offered educational services to the Indians in the Cherokee Nation. One of the many women who volunteered her time to these ends was Miss Sophia Sawyer of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. A small cluster of her personal letters to a childhood friend has survived the ill effects of time and now gives us pause, for one of her letters is datelined and postmarked New Echota, Georgia.

Miss Sawyer was an energetic idealist whose wellspring of activity was in part motivated by an uncompromising 19th century Christian ethic. She was graduated from the New Ipswich Academy in Massachusetts and apparently taught young children for a few years before going to the Cherokee Nation in 1823. She remained there until 1835, teaching at the settlements of Brainerd, New Echota and Running Water, all missions in the eastern Cherokee Nation. She returned to New England for one year, but in 1837 joined the Cherokees after their "trail of tears," arriving at Fort Smith, Arkansas in the autumn of 1837. With the help of financial backing by local friends and the stimulus of the founding of the Mount Holyoke Women's Seminary by Mary Lyon two years earlier, Miss Sophia established a female seminary in Fayetteville, Arkansas, near the border of the Cherokee settlement in Oklahoma. A woman of great reserve with a dress of puritanical severity, she managed, developed and expanded the seminary for over a decade, remaining as the head mistress until she died in 1853.

Personal motivations are multiple and varied. Universal personality traits that reappear generation after generation find outlets for productive and destructive activity that frequently depend upon the circumstances of time and history. Miss Sawyer reveals some of her character in a group of descriptive personal letters to her very close friend, Linda Ward, in Rindge, New Hampshire. After reaching the Cherokee Nation in 1823 she describes the young Indian girls in Brainerd in an unusually physical manner for 19th century correspondence.

The task of instruction was never so pleasant as in this school, notwithstanding the difficulty of their understanding English. Their ignorance of our language is not so appalling to the feelings of the teacher as is that contempt of government, and want of a teachable temper that is so often found in schools in New England. Here I can introduce the simplicity of the Gospel without being ridiculed. Perfect silence and order is observed in hours of devotion ... You can easily see how this confidence can be turned to their improvement. They possess the talent of imitation in a superior degree - wish to be like me in everything except my complexion. They are very fond of the color of their skin - indeed I grown fond of it too. They are really beautiful, most of them have a bloom on their cheek and then, so much feeling that gives life to every feature. Their skin soft and smooth, long eyelashes, their hair and eyes glisten, and every feature seems to say "teach me to read - lead me to God!"

In 1814, while studying at the New Ipswich Academy, Miss Sawyer expressed her inner feelings with a dramatic character revealing metaphors. Is she exposing a subconscious motive, one that gave zeal to her missionary work and purpose to her efforts to educate young women?

Why do we wish to please for motives of vanity? Why wished to be caressed, admired and known? I hate female vanity, yet possess a large share of it. Female vanity tarnishes every beauty of our sex. I wish we could drive off this hateful passion from our coast and call disinterested benevolence to our aid. Then we should please from motives which we need not blush to own.

Linda, I have in my imagination a female, which is faultless, such I wish to be, such I could wish all our sex. How often do we see an angel form and face deformed by those hateful passions of our nature? Sometimes I gaze on a lovely young female, I almost think her divine. But her failed nature soon contradicts. I behold unto that lovely form those patent passions which brought our first parents from The Garden of Eden. It is hard to conceive so much loveliness can be a covert to such a sink of pollution as we each possess.

Miss Sawyer's spiritualism and interiorized admirations developed a character with a purpose that not only led her to the Cherokee Nation missions and the Fayetteville, Arkansas, Seminary for Women, but also brought her to New Echota, where she continued to teach the Cherokee children in their new capital in northwestern Georgia. By 1832 Georgia state law was being extended into the Indian country. One such law was in complete violation with the idealism of most any New England missionary school teacher, and in the case of Miss Sawyer presented her with a challenge. The Cherokee Indian newspaper of March 17, 1832, reported that a company of the Georgia Guard visited Miss Sawyer at her schoolhouse in New Echota. Such an incident was brought on by her teaching a black child to read the Bible; a child who was a slave of one of the Indians. The Georgia officer notified her that she could be imprisoned and fined from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for disobeying the recently passed Georgia law that forbade the teaching of Negroes. After retiring to a separate room and praying to God, Miss Sawyer returned and replied that the State of Georgia had nothing to do with her school as she was teaching in the Cherokee Nation and that the Indians were too civilized to pass such laws. She also asserted that she would not yield to any Georgia laws until the Supreme Court of the United States decided in favor of Georgia. These events inspired Miss Sawyer's letter to her friend Linda in August of 1832, a letter bearing a poorly preserved New Echota, Georgia, manuscript marking and presenting these provocative and prophetic thoughts to her friend,

God does not disregard our efforts or look with indifference ... As it respects the oppressive measures of one of the states of our beloved union we must not forget that it is one of the children who compose the family of our Republican Government which invades the Indian rights. Georgia "is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," and while we oppose, decidedly oppose her oppressive measures, we should not forget her relation to us, nor the danger our country is in of civil war. It is the corruption of the people of our United States that has placed wicked men at the seat of government, and continue

then in their disregard the decisions of the highest tribunal of our land. We know a Republican Government cannot stand when the mass of the people are corrupt. We look to our fathers and brothers to do their duty as citizens, while we as Christians would turn to God by penitance and faith and plead with him to turn away his threatening judgements. We have all had a hand in bringing our Country into its present state of danger and crime. Our interest is blended with the interest of our beloved country. We cannot separate it - we cannot throw off our responsibility as Christians. Our present conduct may effect the interest of unborn millions.

Thus I bring you the character of Miss Sophia Sawyer, Christian spiritualist, dedicated idealist and perceptive observer, all within a letter enclosed by an address leaf bearing an unpretentious Georgia manuscript postmark.

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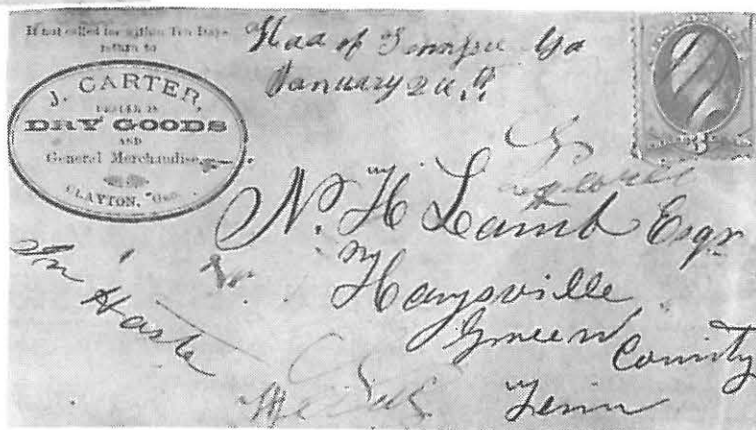
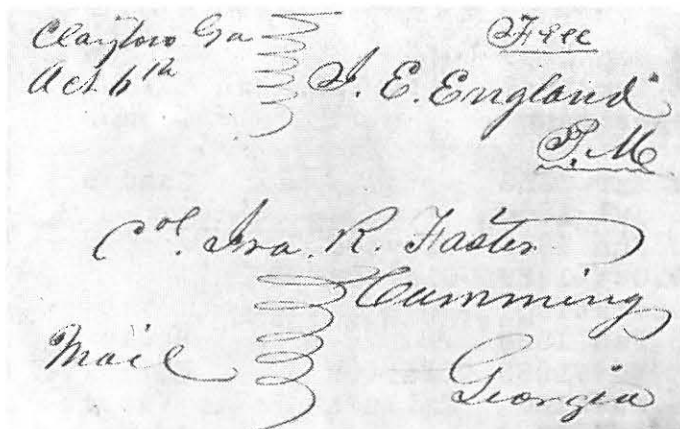
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FEATURE COUNTY

RABUN COUNTY

Compiled by Jeff West

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
Alfred	25 Mar 1890	30 Jun 1891	Tallulah Falls	Taylor
Blalock	1 Aug 1888	29 Sep 1934	Clayton	Blalock
Bramblett	25 May 1890	31 Oct 1893	Tallulah Falls	Bramblett
Burton	21 May 1875	1 Jun 1887	Clayton	Burton
	Reest: 6 Aug 1887	29 Feb 1916	Tiger	
Chaluga	25 Apr 1837	16 Jul 1839		Humley
Chechero	7 Feb 1860	22 Jun 1866		Williams
	Reest: 20 Sep 1894	30 Jun 1909	No papers	
Clayton	11 Sep 1827	22 Jun 1866		Gilliland
	Reest: 8 Feb 1867	operating		
Claytonville	16 Sep 1823	15 May 1826		Miller
Formerly Stucoa				
	Reest: 15 Dec 1826	11 Apr 1827	C to Clayton	
Creede	16 Nov 1901	31 May 1912	Turnerville	Benfield
Dillard	10 Jan 1894	operating		Greenwood
Essie	22 Dec 1908	10 May 1912	Pine Mountain	Ziegler
Grove	20 Aug 1898	31 Jan 1916	Tiger	Arrendale
Head of Tennessee	20 Jul 1852	27 Jun 1866		Dillard
	Reest: 24 Oct 1870	9 Sep 1878	C to Rabun Gap (2)	



Clayton, Ga., stampless cover, Oct. 6, 1850;

Had (sic) of Tennessee (sic) banknote cover.

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
Jones Ford	4 Jan 1832	13 Nov 1837		Fincannon
Lakemont	30 Sep 1914	operating		Jones
Formerly Mathis				
Mathis	16 Oct 1903	29 Sep 1914	C to Lakemont	Hunnicutt
Moccasin	10 Mar 1860	5 Jan 1867		Hedden
Mountain City	13 Jan 1908	operating		Johnson
Formerly Passover				
Passover	27 Oct 1903	12 Jan 1908	C to Mountain	City
Persimmon	14 Nov 1879	15 Jun 1931	Quartz	Morrison
Pine Mountain	21 Sep 1855	7 Jul 1866		Parker
Reest:	12 Aug 1874	24 Nov 1879	Clayton	Billingsley
Reest:	14 Apr 1884	14 Feb 1918	Russell, S.C.	
Quartz	3 Jan 1899	30 Jul 1932	Clayton	Parker
Rabun Gap (1)	29 Dec 1857	27 Nov 1858		Gibson
Rabun Gap (2)	10 Sep 1878	operating		Curtis
Formerly Head of Tennessee				
Satolah	3 Jun 1920	11 Aug 1967	Mountain Rest, S.C.	Talley
Spruce	12 Oct 1901	15 Feb 1911		Thompson
Stucoa	6 Apr 1821	15 Sep 1823	C to Claytonville	Miller

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
Tallulah	15 Feb 1827	28 Sep 1829		McLean
	Reest: 29 Mar 1882	22 Apr 1888	C to Tallulah Falls	Falls
Tallulah Falls	23 Apr 1888	operating		Cannon
	Formerly Tallulah			
Tiger	6 Feb 1851	24 Mar 1855		Cannon
	Reest: 25 Apr 1855	7 Jul 1866		
	Reest: 5 Apr 1875	30 Jun 1885	Clayton	
	Reest: 27 May 1887	20 Oct 1888	Clayton	
	Reest: 27 Nov 1889	operating		
Timpson Creek	29 Nov 1830	26 Feb 1838		McClure
Timson	12 Nov 1880	31 May 1883	Clayton	Hollyfield
Vandiver	5 May 1888	15 Jun 1901	Tallulah Falls	Vandiver
War Woman	4 May 1855	7 Jul 1866		Adams
	Reest: 20 Aug 1870	5 Jun 1882	Clayton	
Warwoman	8 Sep 1899	20 Dec 1900	Clayton	Wall
Wiley	8 May 1902	operating		Ramey
Wolf Fork	28 Aug 1890	1 Jun 1913	Rabun Gap	Dickerson

Application for Membership
Georgia Postal History Society

I HEREBY APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY. DUES OF \$10.00 IN U.S. FUNDS, ARE SUBMITTED HEREWITH.

NAME (Print)

ADDRESS (Print)

Special Interests

Other Club Affiliations

Signature

References (preferably philatelic)

1. Name

 Address

2. Name

 Address

The GPHS BULLETIN is published irregularly, as contributions permit. Sent free to GPHS members, individual issues may be obtained from the Secretary-Editor, Douglas N. Clark, Box 51, Lexington, Georgia 30648, for \$3 each, postpaid. Manuscripts intended for publication should be sent to the Secretary-Editor at the same address.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP, with dues payment, should go to the Treasurer, Ernest C. Owens, 10780 S.W. 43 Lane, Miami, Florida 33165.

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BULLETIN

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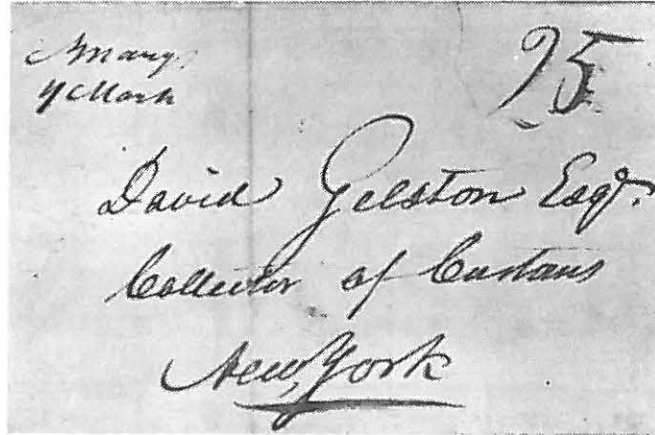
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AN 1812 SECRET NAVAL MISSION

by Richard C. Frajola

A recent article by Tom Kingsley called attention to important manuscript content that lies behind the mask of insignificant postal markings on folded letters. On occasion an additional step beyond both common postal markings and uninspiring contents can lead to interesting associations.



A stampless folded letter addressed to the Collector of Customs at New York and bearing a manuscript St. Marys postmark was found in a large correspondence about ten years ago. The March 2, 1812 letter is a seemingly routine missive from Hugh Campbell, commanding the Naval forces on the Southern Station, requesting information about the registration of four ships that Campbell suspects of breaking the embargo.

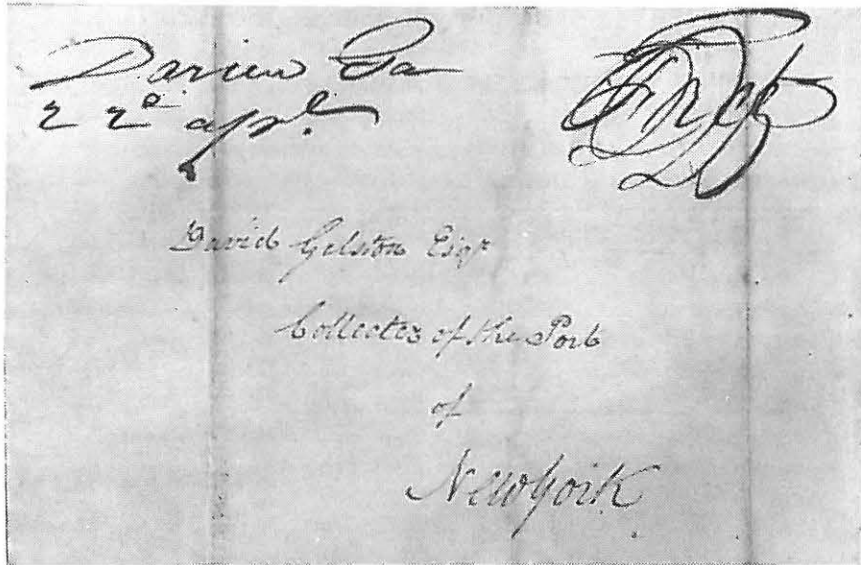
In November, 1811, Commodore Campbell had been ordered, along with a Major General of Georgia militia, to St. Marys by the U.S. government. Ostensibly their purpose was to enforce the customs laws but subsequent events point to a much more important secret mission. John McIntosh and his Georgia volunteers crossed the St. Marys River into Spanish East Florida on March 13, 1812, and, claiming they were acting at the request of the inhabitants, established "The Territory of East Florida." Hugh Campbell positioned his gunboats so that their guns aimed directly at Fernandina. The town quickly surrendered. After an abortive attempt to capture St. Augustine, the U.S. government refused further support and the adventure collapsed. The sanitised government version of the events disclaimed any responsibility and had it that Campbell allowed his Naval vessels to act independently in their support of the Georgians.

The innocuous folded letter with a common Georgia postmark documents the naval phase of a very interesting episode in American diplomacy. Folded letters bearing Georgia postmarks are also known addressed to occupied St. Augustine. An excellent book on the subject, Florida Fiasco, Rampant Rebels on the Georgia-Florida Border, by Rembert W. Patrick, details the fascinating events of this nineteenth century Florida-gate.

DARIEN, GA. MANUSCRIPT

by Ernest C. Owens

The cover with Darien, Ga. manuscript marking pictured here is not only a scarce example of usage from the Georgia Sea Islands but shows interesting contents. The letter is headed "Near Darien, Georgia, April 20 - 1806."



Sir

By last post I rec'd your obliging favour of March 24. I thank you very much for your kind attention respecting the small box of wine, which I request you may have shipped to Msrs. Keen and Stillwell Merchts in Philada and require to remit you not only the freight you kindly advanced, but all other charges, or if more convenient to you Msrs. McCullum and Torry will on your requiring it pay the amount Be so good to let a bill of lading accompany the box, saying whom it belongs to

I am respectfully

Sir

yr most obedient

P. Butler

Major Pierce Butler gave up his military career in the British army just before the Revolutionary War. Vanstory's Georgia's Land of the Golden Isles states "Pierce Butler represented South Carolina in the Continental Congress where he flamed like a meteor and was something of a martinet, a man who thinks for himself and a wealthy somewhat dictatorial aristocrat. Senator Butler dined often with President Washington and when Washington visited the South, Butler assisted in entertaining him in Charleston and accompanied him to Savannah."

Continued next page

DARIEN, GA. MANUSCRIPT (Continued from last page)

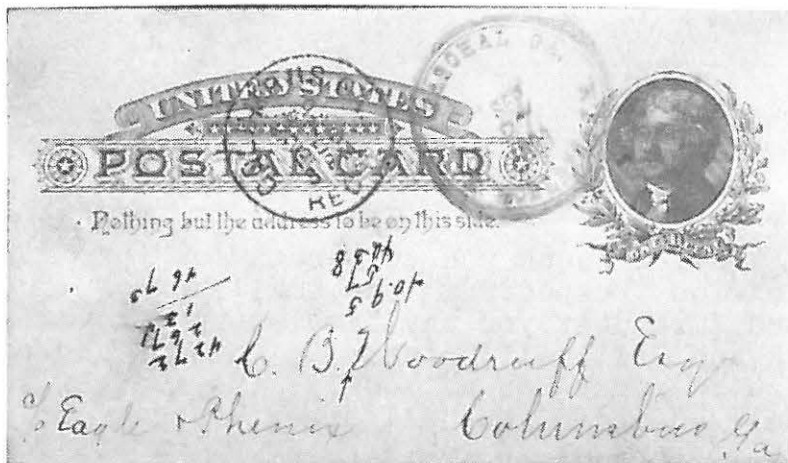
Major Butler was among the first of the Carolina planters to become interested in the region south of the Altamaha River. His fifteen hundred acre island was one of the leading rice plantations of antebellum Georgia.

The "Free" marking on the cover was partially crossed out and the proper "25" cents written over to show amount due. Did the Darien Postmaster err in thinking Pierce Butler's letter was official or was he attempting to impress someone at no cost to himself?

The content of Major Butler's letter also appears to show a repayment of a kindness normally accorded to a prominent person.

The author welcomes comments and examples of similar correspondence from readers.

FEATURE COUNTY



PASCHAL, GA. postal card with postmark of L.K(?) Roberts, P.M., 1886 and registered cover, 1896. Collection of Jeff West.

FEATURE COUNTY

This list was prepared by Alan H. Patera, THE DEPOT, Box 2093, Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034, and edited by Jeff West. For a modest sum, THE DEPOT will prepare a list of the county of your choice.

TALBOT COUNTY

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
Auburn	22 Apr 1833	15 Jul 1833		H.C.Pratt
Baldwinville	23 Apr 1890	15 Jun 1907	Pascal	T. Kitchen
Barnesville	10 Jan 1833	11 Jul 1833	C to Boston	J.J.Barnes
Baughville	5 Jul 1888	15 Jun 1905	Waverly Hall	W.M.Cooper
Belleview	4 Nov 1831	9 Oct 1846		J.M.Davis
	reest:12 Jan 1847	11 Feb 1870		
	reest:12 Jun 1871	31 Oct 1904	Talbotton	
Bluff Spring	25 Apr 1836	1 Mar 1872	Talbotton	J. Bunkley
Boston	12 Jul 1833	8 Aug 1837		J.J. Barnes
Formerly Barnesville				
Box' Spring	19 Feb 1853	14 Apr 1870	Talbotton	B.J. King
	reest: 5 May 1870	15 Jan 1895	c to Boxspring	
Boxspring	16 Jan 1895	30 Jun 1950	c to Box Springs	
Box Springs	1 Jul 1950	operating		
Carsonville	14 Feb 1839	24 Mar 1855		W.A. Shellie
Centre	1 Mar 1833	5 Jan 1867		T. Pearson
	reest:16 Jul 1867	17 Dec 1867		
Double Bridges	27 Feb 1845	28 Sep 1866		J.W.Townsend
	reest:28 Jul 1874	31 Jan 1876	Thomaston	
Established and reestablished in Upson County				
Elmore	18 Aug 1837	20 Feb 1843		J. Buchanan
Geneva	28 Dec 1852	operating		S. Kockogey
Grenada	3 Mar 1893	31 Jan 1903	Talbotton	W.D. Stinson
Holt's Shop	8 Mar 1847	10 Feb 1851		R. Holt
Junction City	3 Dec 1907	operating		S.Montgomery
Juniper	22 Apr 1873	8 Jul 1874	Columbus	J. Thomas
	reest: 4 Oct 1898	23 Dec 1903	from Marion Co.	
Liberty	22 Jul 1828	26 Oct 1835		R.C.Wilson
Max	28 Jul 1890	31 May 1907	Pascal	P.F. Maxwell
Pascal	19 Oct 1881	30 Sep 1922	Junction City	M.A. Miller
Sometimes written Paschal				
Pinedale	13 Apr 1909	15 Oct 1912	Bullochville	J.M.Anderson
Pine Hill	20 Sep 1838	9 Jan 1855		T.H.Dozier
Pleasant Hill	24 May 1831	30 Nov 1909		C.M. Norwood
Poplar	26 Jun 1897	15 Aug 1916	Pascal	M.G. Parker
Prattsburgh	19 Feb 1833	5 Jan 1867		S.S. Radney
	reest:16 Jul 1867	30 Jun 1915	Howard	
Quito	8 Aug 1844	5 Jan 1867		W.M. Latimer
Red Bone	21 Aug 1856	17 Jan 1860		W.D. Grace
Talbotton	5 Jun 1828	operating		W. McMurray
Tax	29 Apr 1893	31 May 1910		W.A.Robinson
Temps	5 May 1899	28 Feb 1901	Boxspring	J.W.Browning
Valley	18 Aug 1879	26 Dec 1883	Chalybeate Springs	Cunningham
	reest:20 Nov 1899	31 Dec 1900	Pleasant Hill	
Wyna	26 Mar 1894	31 Jan 1903	Talbotton	J.P. Smith
Woodland	19 Mar 1907	operating		R.E. Trussell
Ypsilanti	12 Apr 1883	15 May 1916	Talbotton	J.P. Nelson

NEW R.P.O. CATALOGUE IN THE MAKING

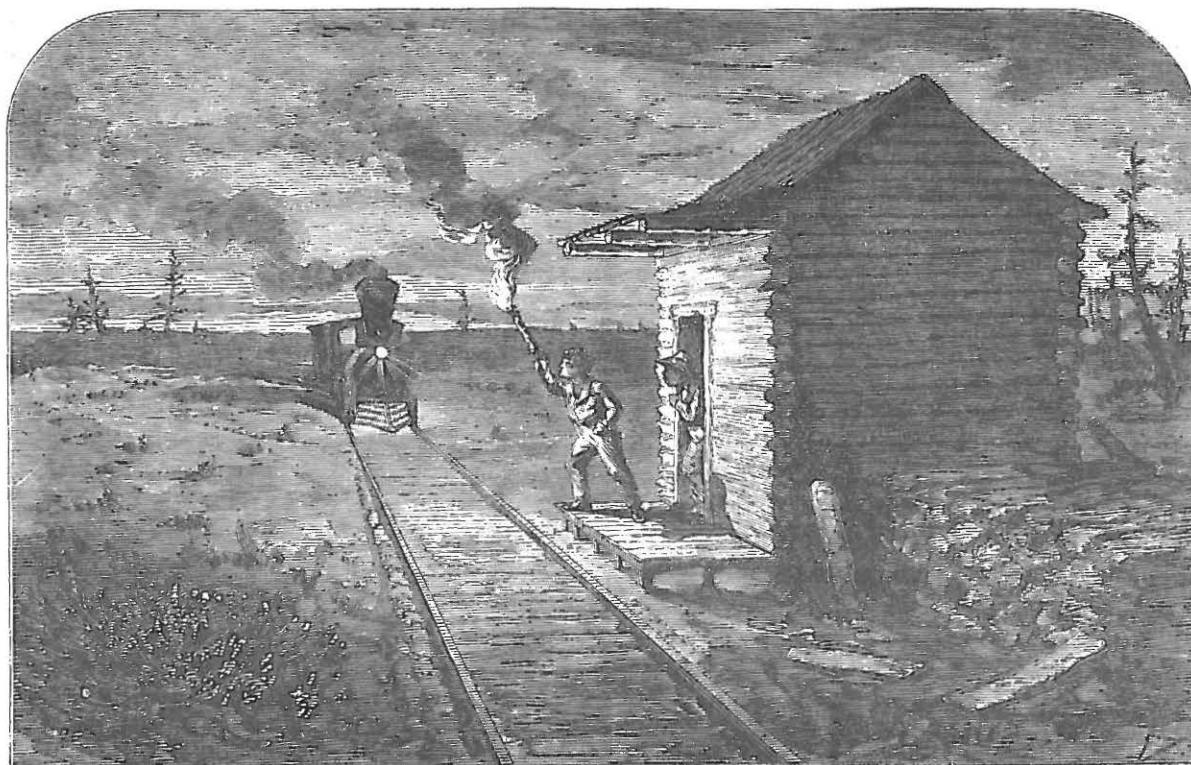
by Douglas N. Clark

Every knowledgeable U.S. postal historian surely must own - or at least be familiar with - the two classic works on U. S. railroad markings: C. W. Remele's United States Railroad Postmarks, 1837-1861 and Railroad Postmarks of the United States, 1861-1886, by C.L.Towle and H.A.Meyer. These two volumes illustrate, describe and price postmarks applied on trains in their respective periods.

In 1975 Towle began to publish, in serial form, a listing of all U.S.railroad markings (including waterways, street car, etc.) covering the entire period of railway handling of mail in the U.S., 1837-1976. The route agent portion of this series was revised, updated and published as a hardbound book (U. S. Route and Station Agent Postmarks, Mobile Post Office Society, 1986) at AMERIPEX.

Now Mr. Towle is updating the R.P.O.listings, in preparation for a book. We can help by reporting any new discoveries against the want list reproduced here.

For information on all of Towle's recent publications, write to the Mobile Post Office Society, Box 502, Bedford Park, IL 60499.



A railroad station between Atlanta and Lagrange, Ga. Engraving from The Illustrated London News, March 16, 1861. Submitted by C.L. Towle.

WANT LIST OF UNRECORDED GEORGIA R.P.O.s

Postmarks with the following combinations of town names, followed by R.P.O. are not known to the catalogue compiler. Clear photocopies or originals should be submitted for tracing to Charles L. Towle, 4621 E. Don Jose Drive, Tucson, Arizona 85718.

Abbeville & Louvale	Knoxville & Blue Ridge
Adel & Greenville	Laurens & Augusta
Albany & Blakely	McDonough & Columbus
Albany & Boston	Macon & Albany
Albany & Florala	Macon & Cordele
Americus & Louvale	Macon & Goodwater
Anderson & Augusta	Macon & Lake City
Arlington & Bainbridge	Macon & Troy
Arlington & Tallahassee	Macon & Union Springs
Atlanta & Culloden	Macon & Valdosta
Atlanta & Opelika	Madison & Macon
Atlanta & Repose	Manchester & Roanoke
Atlanta & Zebulon	Millen & Hazelhurst
Atlanta, Jackson & Columbus	Millhaven & Savannah
Augusta & Gibson	Millway & Augusta
Augusta & Macon	Monroe & Athens
Augusta & Sandersville	Montgomery & Bainbridge
Bainbridge & Chattahoochee	Monticello & Macon
Brunswick & Lagrange	Ocilla & Americus
Brunswick & Oglethorpe	Register & Brewton
Brunswick & Roanoke	Rome & Gadsden '84-'90 (Stbt)
Brunswick & Waycross	Rome & Olio '82-'84 (stbt)
Cartersville & Broken Arrow	Savannah & Aaron
Cartersville & Pell City	Savannah & Dublin
Charlotte & Jacksonville '08	Savannah & Jacksonville '94-95
Childersburg & Columbus	Savannah & Macon
Chipley & Columbus	Savannah & Millen
Climax & River Junction	Savannah & Statesboro
Columbia & Savannah '92-'95	Smithville & Blakeley
Columbus & Birmingham	Smithville & Coffee Springs
Columbus & Montgomery	Smithville & Sellersville
Columbus & Searight	Sylacauga & Columbus
Concord & Columbus	Tennile & Eastman
Covington & Milledgeville	Tifton & Thomasville
Dillard & Cornelia	Wadley & Collins
Dover & Brewton	Waycross & Albany '82-'83
Dupont & Branford	Waycross & Cordele
Goodwater & Columbus	Waycross & Gainesville
Greenville & Columbus	Waycross & Nichols
Greenwood & Augusta	Waycross & Oglethorpe
Griffin & Carrollton	Waycross & Sessions
Hawkinsville & Sylvester	Waynesboro & Savannah
Hazlehurst & Valdosta	Wiley & Cornelia
Heartpine & Greenville	Williamson & Fort Valley
Hood & Columbus	

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EDITORIAL

As announced previously in the Newsletter, we are giving the GPHS BULLETIN a new format and direction. Selected Georgia towns will be spotlighted in each Bulletin. Atlanta is the first town chosen and this Bulletin is devoted primarily to her postal history. Although a complete and encyclopaedic coverage of all philatelic topics is obviously impossible, at least a start can be made to assemble, in one place, pertinent details relating exclusively to one town. Future articles can fill in the topics not dealt with here.

Other subjects of interest to Georgia postal history are still welcome, and will be published either in the Newsletter or Bulletin. Greater participation by the GPHS membership is needed if this effort is to be successful. Your suggestions and contributions are invited. Please inform me of topics you could write up for future issues.

--The Editor--

ATLANTA -- AN HISTORICAL AND PHILATELIC PERSPECTIVE

by Ervin E. Underwood

Atlanta, the largest city of Georgia and the state capitol since April 20, 1868, did not get its name officially until December 29, 1845.

Atlanta has had many names since the Creek Indians first called their settlement "Standing Peachtree". As more white settlers arrived, the settlement was sometimes called Canebrake. The first official name "Whitehall" referred to the P. O. established on June 9, 1835. Later, in 1839, suggestions for a name were Deanville and Thrasherville. In 1842, former Governor Wilson Lumpkin declined the name "Lumpkin" and suggested "Mitchell" instead, for Samuel Mitchell who gave the land for the railroad terminus.

Subsequently, the name Marthasville was proposed in honor of Lumpkin's daughter Martha; however, the town was not incorporated as such until December 23, 1843. Between 1845 and 1850, the early settlers called the town Terminus. The present name Atlanta was coined in 1845 by J. Edgar Thomson, chief engineer of the Georgia RR. On December 29, 1845, Atlanta was incorporated as a city, with a population of more than 2,000 inhabitants.

The earliest known record pertaining to Standing Peachtree is a letter from Jno. Martin of Augusta, dated May 27, 1782, to General Pickins of South Carolina. It concerned an assemblage of Cowetas and Cherokees at Standing Peachtree, preparatory to attacking the settlers near Augusta. Prompt aid was requested. Other records indicate that Standing Peachtree was a place of some importance during the Revolutionary War and probably before.

During the War of 1812, Fort Peachtree (also know as Fort Gilmer) was built at Standing Peachtree to defend against the British and their allies, the Creek Indians. Ft. Peachtree was completed in 1814 and connected by road to Ft. Daniel at Hog Mountain in Gwinett Co. This became the original Peachtree Road.

Standing Peachtree was originally in DeKalb Co., which was created on Dec. 9, 1822. It was not until Dec. 20, 1853, that Fulton Co. was formed, with 523 square miles taken from DeKalb Co. Standing Peachtree was the first town in DeKalb Co. to be designated a Post Office, the date being Feb. 5, 1825. The first Postmaster, from Feb. 5, 1825 to Feb. 25, 1825, was Telemachus F. Montgomery, son of James McC. Montgomery, who took over from Telemachus on Feb. 25, 1825. James McC. alternated the job of PM with his other son, James F. until the P.O. was abolished on Dec. 22, 1842.

Up until 1831, two P.O.'s, Standing Peachtree and Decatur, were sufficient for DeKalb Co. However, two additional P.O.'s were authorized in November, 1831. The first was Clear Creek, established on Nov. 4, 1831, with Ulysses McC. Montgomery (a son of James McC.) as PM. He served until July 27, 1833, when he was succeeded by Meredith Collier. The latter was succeeded by his son, Aaron, on Oct. 26, 1838, who was PM until Feb. 12, 1839, when the P.O. was discontinued.

The other 1831 P.O. was established Nov. 18 at Poolesville (whose location would now be in south Fulton Co.). P.M.'s were Ephraim M. Poole, Thomas M. Poole and Jacob T. Cain, in that order, until Aug. 2, 1837, when the P.O. was temporarily discontinued. The office was reestablished Mar. 13, 1840, and was served successively by James Caldwell, John Thrasher and Leonard H. Tomlinson until Apr. 5, 1847, when it was moved over into the adjoining county of Fayette and renamed Rough and Ready.

For the year 1833, the Decatur P.O. had receipts of \$225.34, according to the PM Barnett F. Cleveland. Around 1830, it cost 10 cents a mile to travel in stagecoach and 10 cents to send a letter.

Years before Atlanta came into existence, there was a settlement (or landmark) known as White Hall. It was designated a P.O. effective June 9, 1835, with Charner Humphries serving as PM until July 19, 1839, when he was succeeded by Samuel Lovejoy. The office was discontinued Oct. 14, 1840. Humphries salary for 1838 amounted to \$10.51, while for Lovejoys entire tenure, he was paid \$4.54, with net proceeds of \$8.89.

A new postal facility was established in Utoy, DeKalb Co, on March 9, 1836, with Daniel Stone as P.M. P.M.'s succeeding Stone were Thomas A. Kennedy, Henry B. Latimer and Kennedy again. The office functioned until July 7, 1866, when it was discontinued.

The thriving community of Buckhead, centered at the intersection of Peachtree, Roswell and Paces Ferry Roads, had its start on Dec. 18, 1838, when Henry Irby bought 202 1/2 acres of land there. On Oct. 5, 1841, a PO was established at the Irby settlement and designated Irbyville, with William W. Sentell the PM. It was discontinued Dec. 8, 1842. After Fulton Co. was created (in 1853), the office was reinstated on Aug. 28, 1855, with Riall B. Hicks, son-in-law of Henry Irby, as PM. After being discontinued Mar. 25, 1861, it was opened Jan. 25, 1867, with James L. Mathieson the PM from 1867-1870. The P.O. was closed for good on April 18, 1873.

There had been some attempts to obtain a P.O. with the name of Buckhead, which had not been successful because of a prior P.O. of the same name in Morgan Co. However, the Atlanta P.O. has long maintained its North Side Branch P.O. in the community.

During the Summer of 1839, a young man of 27 was travelling through DeKalb Co. The young man was Alexander Hamilton Stephens. Stopping at the southeastern terminus of the Western and Atlantic RR, he gazed silently around him. When asked about his interest, he answered "I was just thinking what a magnificent inland city will be built here, and at no distant date". Indeed, Stephens not only lived to see his prophecy realized, but also became the duly elected resident of the Governors Mansion at Peachtree and Cain Streets in Atlanta.

A P.O. at Paces Ferry was established in DeKalb Co. in the middle 1830's. On April 16, 1839, the P.O. and the PM, Hardy Pace, moved across the Chattahoochee River to its present site in Vinings, in order to be near the Western and Atlantic RR line. The P.O. became Vinings Station on Oct. 2, 1868, with Tillman G. McAfee as first PM. In 1904, the name was changed to Vinings, its present designation.

As the third decade of the 19th century closed, there was still no town by the name of Atlanta. Before the end of another decade, however, Atlanta stood as an incorporated city, complete with mayor, council and 2,569 souls who called it home. The individual primarily responsible for the approximate location of the future site of Atlanta was Stephen Harriman Long, Chief Engineer of the Western and Atlantic RR. He was motivated in his site selection by the confluence of ridges which were suitable for the RR lines from Macon and Augusta. His assessment of the RR terminus in the Fall of 1837 was that "The terminus will be a good location for one tavern, a blacksmith shop, a grocery store, and nothing else". How wrong he was about the future of the terminus!

DeKalb Co. acquired a new P.O. on Jan. 17, 1840, which was designated Hornsbys, after the PM Joseph Hornsby. It was located a short distance West of the present location of East Point. Hornsbys successor was James Blackstock. The P.O. was closed on July 18, 1844.

Aside from Irbyville, DeKalb Co. secured one other P.O. in 1841. Designated as Log Cabin, it commenced operations on Jan. 15, 1841, with Nathan Howard as PM. This office was short lived; it was discontinued Jan. 1, 1842.

Controversy arose in 1842 over the exact location of the Western and Atlantic RR terminus. The question of extending, changing or approving the location was discussed several times by the legislature between 1838 and 1842. Finally, based on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer of the Western and Atlantic RR, James S. Williams, in March 18, 1841, the original location of the terminus was extended southeast 1200 feet, to the NE corner of Land Lot 77.

On Dec. 22, 1842, the P.O. Dept. created the Marthasville P.O., with Frederick C. Arms the PM until March 25, 1845. It was

the same date that Marthasville became a P.O., Standing Peachtree was discontinued and moved across the river into Cobb Co. The new P.O. was designated Boltonville, with James A. Collins as PM.

George Washington Collier, 32 years of age, was appointed PM of Marthasville on June 7, 1845, succeeding Elzy B. Reynolds. Collier bought the "point" at Five Points (the NE corner of Decatur and Peachtree streets), and erected a one-story frame building that included space for the P.O. There was no free delivery of mail 100 years ago, so the loafers had to wait for their mail out on the "porch office" until their name was called. Receipts of the P.O. for Colliers second year in office, 1846, totalled \$120.00.

The provincial name of Marthasville barely survived the arrival of the first train on Sept. 14, 1845. Sometime between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, 1845, the name was changed to Atlanta. The date is unknown because it just gradually happened. As J. Edgar Thomson said, he was going to call the depot of the Western and Atlantic RR "Atlanta", regardless of what they called the town. Actually, the town soon came to be known as Atlanta. The P.O. Department acted before the legislature and temporarily changed the name of the office to Atlanta on Oct. 15, 1845. George Washington Collier was PM of the Marthasville P.O. at the time. On Dec. 26, 1845, the legislature made the change to Atlanta official, and the P.O. Department made the change permanent on Jan. 31, 1846. The Atlanta Charter of Incorporation was granted Dec. 29, 1847.

Jonathan Norcross, reminiscing in 1871, said, when the Georgia RR was finished, there was a change in the kind of currency being used. The usual way of keeping accounts was by fractional parts of a cent. e.g. 6 1/4 cents, 12 1/2 cents, 37 1/2 cents, etc. He was the first one to keep accounts by the Federal money system--cents, half dimes, dimes, etc. Atlanta was probably the first place in Georgia to inaugurate this change.

On Oct. 21, 1847, according to the journal of Dr. W. N. White, "...the city now contains 2500 inhabitants; 30 large stores; 2 hotels that could accommodate 150 each; 3 newspapers; and 2 schools. 187 buildings have been put up this Summer, within 8 months, and more are in progress. The woods all around are full of shanties, and the merchants live in them until they can find time to build. The streets are still full of stumps and roots; large chestnut and oak logs are scattered about, but the streets are alive with people and the stores full of trade and bustle. Not a church has yet been built, though the Baptists, Methodists and Episcopalians each have one ready to raise in a short time. Preaching is held in the railroad depot and in the school houses, or 'academies', as they are called."

Atlanta's three newspapers were the Luminary, Enterprise, and after April 4, 1847, The Democrat. The Southern Miscellany, founded in Madison in 1842, moved to Atlanta on July 2, 1847.

With the completion of the State of Georgia's Western and Atlantic RR from Chattanooga in 1842; the Georgia RR from Augusta in 1845; and the Central of Georgia RR from Macon and Savannah in 1846, the little settlement grew rapidly.

(To be continued.)

Bibliography

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K. K. Krakow, "Georgia Place Names", Winship Press, Macon, 1975, p. 8, 62, 89.

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GEORGIA COUNTY POST OFFICES

In order to provide additional postal history details for the above article, a list of Post Offices for the DeKalb and Fulton counties are reproduced herewith. These lists are the result of one pass through the Postmasters Appointment Registers plus any information on recent closings, rural branches, etc. Although not necessarily complete, the information given should be correct.

Abbreviations used in these lists, and their meanings, are entered below.

AC	Assumed change
B	Branch
Bx	Classified Branch, a sub-unit of a P.O. that is outside the city limits of the main city
C	Changed
Disc	Discontinued
CPO	Community P.O. (same as a Rural Branch)
DL, or D.L.	Daily log. This is a source of information in the National Archives that sometimes provides better information than does the Register of Postmaster Appointments
EST	Established
M, or M to	Mail, or Mail to, basically refers to the office which took over the responsibilities of an office being closed
NC	Nomination confirmed
No papers	P.O.s that were never actually established and operating
OP	Operating Office
RB	Rural Branch
RE, or re	Reestablished. Most of the time at the same location, but not always
Sx	Classified Station, a postal sub-unit within an incorporated city
Z	Indicates a problem or no information

FULTON COUNTY

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
ADAMSVILLE	18 JUN 1874	27 FEB 1885	C TO HEMPHILL	HOWELL; ALSTON H.G.
ALPHARETTA	5 OCT 1858	OP		SKELTON; OLIVER P.
FORMERLY FARM HOUSE IN CHEROKEE CO. EST IN MILTON CO. TO FULTON CO 1 JAN 1932.				
ARROWOOD	16 JUN 1893	14 JAN 1902	ATLANTA	BEAZLEY; CHARLEY S.
ATLANTA	15 OCT 1845	21 DEC 1845	C TO MARTHASVILLE	COLLIER; GEORGE W.
FORMERLY MARTHASVILLE				
RE: 31 JAN 1846 OP				
FORMERLY MARTHASVILLE; ATLANTA. IN DE KALB CO UNTIL CREATION OF FULTON CO				
ATLANTA HEIGHTS	17 JAN 1893	15 NOV 1904	ATLANTA	TRIMBLE; CORIOLUS Z.
BARRYVILLE	12 FEB 1846	31 MAR 1846	C TO FAIRBURN	MCBRIDE; WILLIAM
EST AND CHANGED IN FAYETTE CO				
BATTLE HILL	2 MAY 1896	30 APR 1903	ATLANTA	TOLAND; PAUL
FORMERLY WEST ATLANTA; JOSEPH				
BEN HILL	31 JAN 1877	15 NOV 1904	ATLANTA	BRYANT; J.M.
RE: 11 AUG 1909 31 MAR 1956				
BOLTON	1 SEP 1881	31 JUL 1902	MINERVA	MOORE; THOMAS
FORMERLY BOLTONVILLE				
RE: 22 AUG 1902 OP				
BOLTONVILLE	22 DEC 1842	1 MAR 1846	C TO HIGH BRIDGE	COLLINS; JAMES A
FORMERLY STANDING PEACH TREE. EST IN DE KALB CO THEN TO COBB CO IN 1844.				
RE: 13 NOV 1849 10 JAN 1856				
FORMERLY HIGH BRIDGE; BOLTONVILLE				
RE: 20 FEB 1857 22 JUN 1866				
RE: 20 AUG 1866 31 AUG 1881				
C TO BOLTON				
EST AND RE-EST IN COBB CO				
BURDAL	31 JAN 1925	31 DEC 1926	DUNWOODY	BURDETT; JOHN F.
RE: 21 DEC 1929 28 FEB 1941				
C TO SANDY SPRINGS				
CARCEL	17 SEP 1902	15 JAN 1903	ATLANTA	CARROLL; JAMES K.
CASCADE	25 MAR 1893	30 APR 1903	ATLANTA	ZACHRY; WILLIAM I.
CHATTahoochee	9 SEP 1899	30 APR 1959	ATLANTA	LOWRY; JAMES H.
FORMERLY OAKDALE				
CHERT	24 MAY 1898	15 SEP 1899	ATLANTA	FAIN; WILLIAM O.
CLARA	6 OCT 1891	31 OCT 1899	ATLANTA	KARR; JOHN A.
COLLEGE PARK	1 MAR 1936	29 FEB 1968	C TO BX OF ATLANTA	
COLLEGE PARK BX	1 MAR 1968	OP	ATLANTA	
COLLEGE PARK	29 JAN 1896	28 FEB 1936	C TO COLLEGE PARK	SLOAN; DAVID U.
FORMERLY MANCHESTER				
CONCORD	8 NOV 1860	22 JUN 1866		HOWELL; CLARK
RE-EST IN 1870 IN PIKE CO.				
CORNELL	6 AUG 1888	15 SEP 1892	ATLANTA	JOURDAN; HENRY E.
EAST POINT	12 MAR 1851	27 MAR 1855		SPENCE; WILLIAM
EST IN DE KALB CO				
RE: 13 MAR 1860 11 APR 1968				
C TO BX OF ATLANTA				
EAST POINT BX	12 APR 1968	OP	ATLANTA	
EASTON	2 JUL 1884	15 NOV 1904	ATLANTA	HEAD; LIZZIE L.
EDWARDSVILLE	26 DEC 1876	25 JUL 1878	ATLANTA	EDWARDS; HIRAM
RE: 23 AUG 1878 31 OCT 1892				
EASTON				
EGAN	1 AUG 1900	30 APR 1932	EAST POINT	WILSON; CHARLES M.
EZZARD	14 MAR 1901	30 NOV 1901	HAMMOND	GARRETT; FLORENCE V.
FAIRBURN	1 APR 1846	OP		MCBRIDE; WILLIAM
FORMERLY BARRYVILLE. EST IN FAYETTE CO; TO CAMPBELL CO 18 DEC 1856; TO FULTON CO 1 JAN 1932				
FAITH	13 JUN 1893	31 OCT 1904	ATLANTA	WALL; LA FAYETTE
FARMHOUSE	19 FEB 1853	4 OCT 1858	C TO ALPHARETTA	IN MILTON CO. LEASLEY; ISHAM
EST IN CHEROKEE CO				
FIFE	9 AUG 1909	30 SEP 1933	FAIRBURN	EDMONDSON; GEORGE T.
EST IN CAMPBELL CO. TO FULTON CO 1932.				
FORT MCPHERSON	4 JAN 1893	31 OCT 1904	ATLANTA	ADAMS; OSCAR T.
GOLDEN GATE	26 MAY 1886	30 APR 1903	ATLANTA	RICHARDS; JABEZ J.
HAMMOND	3 APR 1882	30 APR 1903	ATLANTA HEIGHTS	COOK; ISSACHAR J.
HAPEVILLE	23 APR 1875	13 JUL 1967	C TO BX OF ATLANTA	PERKINS; SAMUEL H.
HAPEVILLE BX	14 JUL 1967	OP	ATLANTA	
HEMPHILL	28 FEB 1885	15 NOV 1904	ATLANTA	HOWELL; ALSTON H.G.
FORMERLY ADAMSVILLE				
HIGH BRIDGE	2 MAR 1846	12 NOV 1849	C TO BOLTONVILLE	PACE; BUSHROD
FORMERLY BOLTONVILLE. EST AND CHANGED IN COBB CO				

FULTON COUNTY, CONT.

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
HOWELL'S MILLS	29 FEB 1876	30 JUN 1891	EASTON	HOWELL SR; CLARK
HOWELLS	11 DEC 1891	15 SEP 1892	EASTON	FENLEY; WILSON L.
INDUSTRIAL BX	1961-1968	OP	ATLANTA	
IRBYVILLE	5 OCT 1841	8 DEC 1842		SENTELL; WILLIAM W.
EST AND DISC IN DE KALB CO				
	RE: 28 AUG 1855	25 MAR 1861		
	RE: 25 JAN 1867	18 APR 1873	ATLANTA	
JOHNSON'S STORE	8 MAY 1833	7 DEC 1847	C TO PALMETTO	JOHNSON; JOHN H.
EST AND CHANGED IN COWETA CO				
JOSEPH	3 JAN 1881	13 AUG 1889	C TO WEST ATLANTA	TOLAND; JACOB M.
MANCHESTER	4 JAN 1893	28 JAN 1896	C TO COLLEGE PARK	SLOAN; DAVID U.
MARTHASVILLE	22 DEC 1842	14 OCT 1845	C TO ATLANTA	ARMS; FREDERICK C.
	RE: 22 DEC 1845	30 JAN 1846	C TO ATLANTA	
FORMERLY ATLANTA; MARTHASVILLE. IN DE KALB CO UNTIL CREATION OF FULTON CO				
MINERVA	14 JUN 1900	30 APR 1903	BOLTON	NEWTON; HOWELL E.
MONK	22 JAN 1887	2 OCT 1901	C TO STONEWALL	JAMES; JOHN K.
EST AND CHANGED IN CAMPBELL CO				
MORGAN FALLS	9 FEB 1920	31 JAN 1923	DUNWOODY	SULLIVAN; WILLIAM C.
NANCE'S CREEK	18 FEB 1854	20 MAY 1856		CLARDY; ABRAHAM N.
NORTH ROSWELL RS	Z	28 FEB 1959	ROSWELL	
OAK GROVE	11 JUL 1856	5 JAN 1867		SENTELL; WILLIAM W.
	RE: 16 OCT 1874	4 DEC 1878	ROSWELL	
	RE: 16 OCT 1874	4 DEC 1878	ROSWELL	
OAKDALE	10 FEB 1885	8 SEP 1899	C TO CHATTAHOOCHEEHEURY	LEE B.
OAKSHADE	26 MAR 1890	28 FEB 1903	ATLANTA HEIGHTS	DONALDSON; ELIZABETH J.
OLD NATIONAL BX	1978	OP	ATLANTA	
PALMETTO	8 DEC 1847	OP		WATTS; SEABORN B.
FORMERLY JOHNSON'S STORE. EST IN COWETA CO; TO CAMPBELL CO 19 SEP 1851 THEN TO/FULTON CO				
PEACHTREE	15 APR 1898	31 MAY 1902	ATLANTA	HUMPHREY; ROSSIE L.
PEACHTREE PARK	3 JUN 1890	18 APR 1899	C TO ROXBORO	PEEK; CARLOS N.
RED OAK	19 JUN 1849	29 MAR 1860		WALKER; HARRISON
	RE: 24 APR 1860	7 JUL 1866		
	RE: 3 MAR 1868	OP		
EST AND RE-EST IN FAYETTE CO; TO CAMPBELL CO 9 SEP 1874; TO FULTON CO 1 JAN 1932.				
ROSWELL	11 APR 1846	OP		CAMP; GEORGE H.
EST IN COBB CO. TO FULTON CO 9 MAY 1932				
ROXBORO	19 APR 1899	15 SEP 1903	CROSSKEYS	BARFORD; ANNIE L.
FORMERLY PEACHTREE PARK				
SANDY SPRINGS	1 MAR 1941	3 JAN 1964	C TO BX OF ATLANTA	ADOLPHUS; GEORGE W.
FORMERLY BURDAL				
SANDY SPRINGS BX	4 JAN 1964	OP	ATLANTA	
SEBORN	28 APR 1884	15 MAR 1892	OAKSHADE	MADDOX; WILLIAM C.
	RE: 30 MAR 1893	30 JUL 1904	ATLANTA HEIGHTS	
SOUTH ATLANTA	18 JUN 1889	31 OCT 1904	ATLANTA	PRICE; LUTHER J.
SOUTHBEND	2 MAR 1900	15 NOV 1907	ATLANTA	BUZBEE; CARTER K.
STANDING PEACH TREE	5 FEB 1825?	21 DEC 1842	C TO BOLTONVILLE	MONTGOMERY; J.M.C.
EST AND CHANGED IN DE KALB CO.				
STONEWALL	3 OCT 1901	APPROX 1974?	C TO CPO OF UNION CITY	SCARBROUGH; WILLIAM J.
FORMERLY MONK. EST IN CAMPBELL CO. TO FULTON CO 1 JAN 1932.				
STONEWALL CPO	APPROX 1974	1 DEC 1980	UNION CITY	
TUXEDO BX	2 DEC 1974	OP	ATLANTA	
UNION CITY	15 OCT 1907	OP		GOODSON; ANDREW J.
EST IN CAMPBELL CO. TO FULTON CO 1932.				
VANWINKLE	12 MAY 1900	15 MAY 1902	WOODWARD	MCDANIELS; DARLING L.
WEST ATLANTA	14 AUG 1889	1 MAY 1896	C TO BATTLE HILL	TOLAND; JACOB M.
FORMERLY JOSEPH				
WOODWARD	24 AUG 1888	31 MAY 1899	ATLANTA	O'NEILL; JOHN
	RE: 22 NOV 1899	31 OCT 1904	ATLANTA	
YALE	23 MAR 1898	31 JUL 1900	ATLANTA	BLAKE; ARCHIE A.
	RE: 12 SEP 1900	31 OCT 1904	ATLANTA	
ARBELLA	9 MAY 1889	18 JUN 1889	NO PAPERS	PRICE; L.J.
LAKEWOOD	25 FEB 1903		RESCINDED	POOLE; THOMAS M.
LINCOLN	23 MAR 1898		RESCINDED	CALL; H.W.

DE KALB COUNTY

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
ARK	23 AUG 1849	26 FEB 1851		HARWELL; LEVI H.
AVONDALE ESTATES	16 MAR 1925	OP		FORD; MRS ANNIE L.
FORMERLY INGLESIDE				
BRAN	2 JAN 1896	31 AUG 1901	ELLENWOOD	SPRAYBERRY; JOHN G.
EST IN HENRY CO. TO DE KALB CO 3 APR 1899				
BROOKHAVEN	30 JAN 1923	30 JUN 1955	ATLANTA	ATKINS; JESSIE D.
CHAMBLEE	20 OCT 1881	18 MAY 1967	C TO BX OF ATLANTA	BENTLEY; JAMES M.
CHAMBLEE BX	19 MAY 1967	OP	ATLANTA	
CLARKSTON	9 OCT 1876	OP		NORMAN; JAMES J.
CLEAR CREEK	4 NOV 1831	12 FEB 1839		MONTGOMERY; U.M.C.
CONSTITUTION	30 AUG 1883	14 OCT 1893	SOUTH ATLANTA	BROWN; ZACHARIAH T.
	RE: 28 JAN 1896	31 OCT 1905	CONLEY	
CROSS KEYS	12 MAR 1832	22 JUN 1866		GLENN; JOHN
	RE: 8 AUG 1866	24 MAY 1894	C TO CROSSKEYS	
CROSSKEYS	25 MAY 1894	31 JAN 1907	CHAMBLEE	
DECATUR	16 APR 1928	OP		CLEVELAND; JESSE F.
DORAVILLE	12 JUN 1871	18 MAY 1967	C TO BX OF ATLANTA	FLOWERS; GEORGE N.
DORAVILLE BX	19 MAY 1967	OP	ATLANTA	
DRUID HILLS BX	1 MAY 1974	OP	ATLANTA	
DUNWOODY	18 NOV 1881	5 APR 1968	C TO BX OF ATLANTA	COMPTON; JOSEPHUS
DUNWOODY BX	6 APR 1968	OP	ATLANTA	
EAST ATLANTA	13 APR 1891	31 DEC 1910	-	MCWILLIAMS; JOHN W.
EAST END	16 JUN 1893	2 JAN 1907	DECATUR	HUBNER; CHARLES W.
EDGEWOOD	1 MAY 1878	31 OCT 1904	ATLANTA	STODDER; JOHN M.
EMORY UNIVERSITY	11 OCT 1916	30 APR 1958	C TO BX OF ATLANTA	NORTON; WILLIAM S.
EMORY UNIVERSITY BX	1 MAY 1958	30 APR 1974	C TO DRUID HILLS BX	
EUNICE	18 APR 1900	31 DEC 1903	LITHONIA	MILLER; JOSEPH
EVANS MILLS	11 APR 1890	30 APR 1891	LITHONIA	EVANS; EDWARD J.
FLAKE	22 MAR 1833	31 AUG 1901	ELLENWOOD	FLAKE; THOMAS J.
HENRICO	15 AUG 1895	15 FEB 1898	CONSTITUTION	CHAMBLEE; HENRY W.
HORNSBY'S	17 JAN 1840	18 JUL 1844		HORNSBY; JOSEPH
INGLESIDE	20 FEB 1892	15 MAR 1925	C TO AVONDALE ESTATES	RANDALL; HIRAM C.
IRBYVILLE	5 OCT 1841	8 DEC 1842		SENTELL; WILLIAM W.
KIRKWOOD	31 MAR 1891	31 MAY 1908	ATLANTA	CASSELS; RALEIGH C.
KLONDIKE	4 JAN 1898	30 APR 1902	LITHONIA	ROBERTSON; JAMES J.
LATIMER'S STORE	26 APR 1832	11 AUG 1845	C TO LYTHONIA	LATIMER; WILLIAM M.
LEROY	11 JAN 1892	15 FEB 1894	DECATUR	HUNTER; ROBERT
LITHONIA	APPROX 1870	OP		
LOG CABIN	15 JAN 1841	1 JAN 1842		HOWARD; NATHAN
LYTHONIA	12 AUG 1845	APPROX 1870	C TO LITHONIA	BORN; JOHN M.
FORMERLY LATIMER'S STORE				
MASONVILLE	12 MAY 1884	24 FEB 1885	DECATUR	MASON; WILLIS W.
MCCLURE	18 APR 1893	29 SEP 1894	CROSS KEYS	SIMS; SUSAN C.
MONTREAL	29 JUL 1892	15 SEP 1911	DECATUR	WILLCOX; WILLIAM W.
NORTH DECATUR	10 AUG 1892	31 DEC 1901	WALLACE	SCHURTES; HENRY R.
OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY	27 SEP 1916	30 APR 1956	C TO B OF ATLANTA	DENDY; WILLIAM E.
PAGES FERRY	16 APR 1839	2	C TO CROSS ROADS IN	COBB COPACE; HARDY
PANOLA	12 JUN 1878	14 APR 1894	SNAPPFINGER	CLARKE; ROBERT M.
	RE: 11 MAY 1894	31 AUG 1901	ELLENWOOD	
PANTHERSVILLE	27 JUL 1837	9 AUG 1856		BLACK; GEORGE S.
	RE: 20 FEB 1879	30 APR 1901	DECATUR	
PINE LAKE	1 JUL 1946	OP		CROWELL; SAM P.
REDAN	12 APR 1881	OP		ALFORD; JOHN T.
ROCK MOUNTAIN	18 JUL 1834	4 JAN 1836		COCHRAN; WILLIAM
SATERFIELD	29 AUG 1881	30 AUG 1882	DECATUR	HENDERSON; JAMES F.
SCOTSDALE	13 MAR 1901	OP		FLAKE; AUGUSTUS H.
SHARPSTOWN	10 APR 1893	31 JAN 1895	SNAPPFINGER	SHARP; WALTER W.
SMITHTON	17 AUG 1877	29 AUG 1831	ATLANTA	SMITH; WILLIAM D.
SNAPPFINGER	15 JUN 1881	30 APR 1901	DECATUR	DUREN; LORENZO M.
SOUTH RIVER	2 AUG 1837	10 AUG 1837		HILBURN; NATHANIEL G.
STANDING PEACH TREE	5 FEB 1825	21 DEC 1842	C TO BOLTONVILLE IN	COBB MONTGOMERY; J.M.C.
STONE MOUNTAIN	9 JUN 1836	OP		MENDOR; WILLIAM
THE GLOBE	11 JUL 1832	30 SEP 1837		RAINEY; JOHN

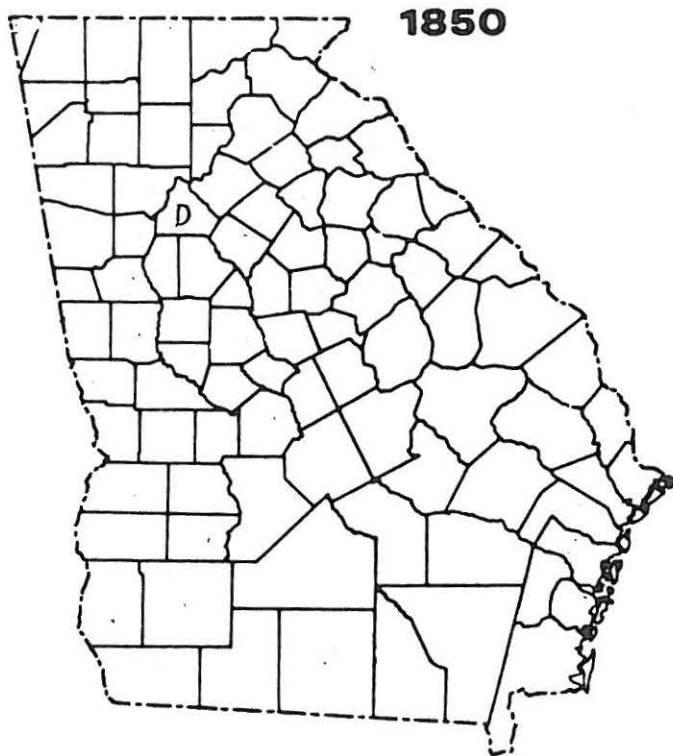
DISC DATE VERY FAINT.

DE KALB COUNTY, CONT.

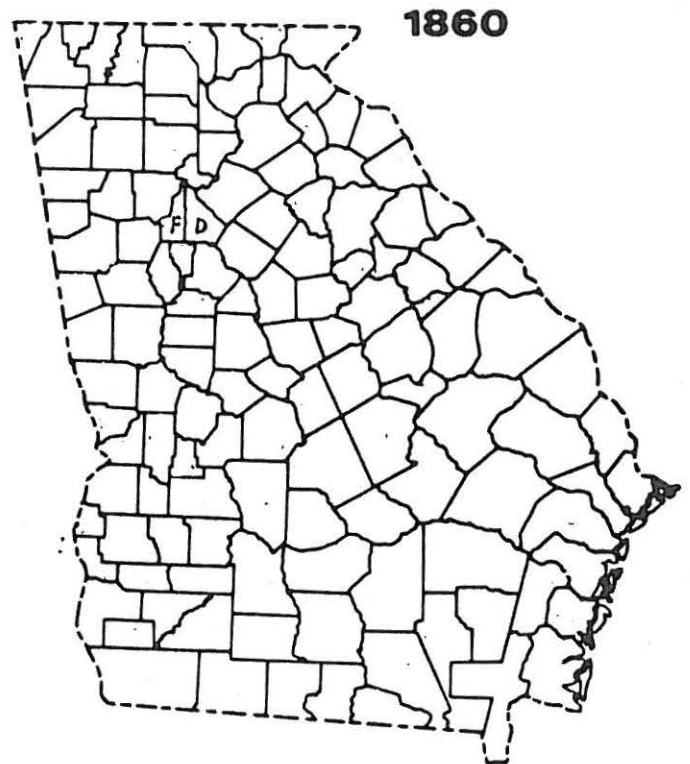
POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
TUCKER	25 JUN 1892	OP		CHEWNING; ALPHEUS G.
UTI	9 MAR 1836	10 MAY 1836	C TO UTOY	STONE; DANIEL
UTOY	11 MAY 1836	7 JUL 1866		STONE; DANIEL
FORMERLY UTI				
WALLACE	28 SEP 1893	15 NOV 1907	ATLANTA	WALLACE; JOHN F.
WESTVIEW	19 JUN 1899	30 APR 1901	DECATUR	TURNER; JOHN C.
WHITE HALL	9 JUN 1835	14 OCT 1840		HUMPHREYS; CHARNER
^BENTON	21 FEB 1901		RESCINDED	BENTLEY; WILLIAM F.
^CONSTITUTION	12 JAN 1894		RE-EST RESCINDED	
^ROCKCHAPEL	19 JUN 1899		RESCINDED	BOND; JOSEPH B.
^^ATLANTA	15 OCT 1845	21 DEC 1845	C TO MARTHASVILLE	COLLIER; GEORGE W.
FORMERLY MARTHASVILLE				
	RE: 31 JAN 1846	TO FULTON CO		
FORMERLY MARTHASVILLE; ATLANTA				
^^EAST POINT	12 MAR 1851	TO FULTON CO		SPENCE; WILLIAM
^^MARTHASVILLE	22 DEC 1842	14 OCT 1845	C TO ATLANTA	ARMS; FREDERICK C.
	RE: 22 DEC 1845	30 JAN 1846	C TO ATLANTA	
FORMERLY ATLANTA; MARTHASVILLE				
^^POOLESVILLE	18 NOV 1831	19 FEB 1835		POOLE; EPHRAIM M.
	RE: 30 MAY 1835	2 AUG 1837		
	RE: 13 MAR 1840	4 APR 1847	C TO ROUGH AND READY	
^^ROUGH AND READY	5 APR 1847	TO FAYETTE CO		TOMLINSON; LEONARD H.
FORMERLY POOLESVILLE				

In order to obtain copies for other Georgia counties, contact:
The Depot, Alan H. Patera, Box 2093, Lake Grove, OR 97035

1850 and 1860 Maps of Georgia Counties



D DeKalb County

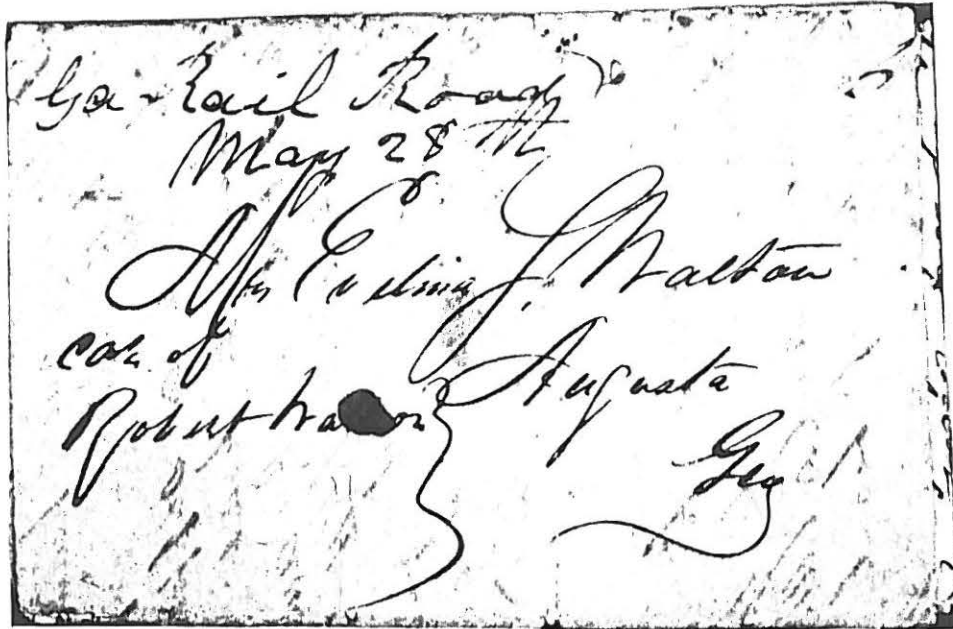


F - Fulton County

ATLANTA IN 1846

by Ernest C. Owens

The unusual cover pictured here is a delight for 'Atlanta-philes' as it is not only datelined 'Atlanta May 29, 1846' but also has a 'Ga Rail Road' manuscript marking. The first train from Atlanta (at that time called Terminus) was a special run by the Western and Atlantic Railroad to Marietta on December 24, 1842. The first train to Atlanta (then called Marthasville) belonged to the state-owned railroad, the Georgia RR. It travelled from Decatur to the terminus of the Western and Atlantic RR on September 15, 1845. The completion of these railroads to Atlanta was a major factor in the rapid growth of the town.



The writer of this letter was Leonidas Walton to his mother Evelina Walton, in Augusta. Leonidas was evidently a brother of Anderson W. Walton, one of the first group of city councilmen elected in 1848 after the incorporation of Atlanta.

Leonidas is definitely planning to enlist in the Army and go to Texas. "I have always felt a strong desire to see that country and would have long since gratified that wish but for the scarcity of funds - and as Uncle Samuel has generously proffered to pay all travelling expenses - and ten dollars per month besides, I must go and do whatever duty he may request at my hands."

More insight into the Atlanta of 1846 is evident further into Leonidas' letter: "You mentioned that Clarksville (weather) was not very good, he (uncle) had better come up to Atlanta and spend the summer with brother and sister, they would be delighted to see him. He could take my place and ride the Decatur girls to Rock Mountain and as little Adair (slave?) says "bask in the sunshine of beauty". We have a fine mineral spring near the place which might be of service to him. With regard to the Azaleas, it is probably out of my power to procure them from Mr. Ring as I have sold my horse and buggy and the distance is too far. I hear the Western train coming in and the mail will soon be closed. I will visit you of course before I leave for Texas."

The old controversy over the naming of Atlanta is evident in this letter. It appears that the use of the name Atlanta was prevalent even though Atlanta was not incorporated until 1847. In fact, Atlanta was not named officially until December 29, 1845.

In Coopers Official History of Fulton County, page 68-71, there is a discussion of Atlanta's Matronymic, Martha Atalanta Lumpkin Compton. In 1907, at the age of 80, Mrs. Compton requested of the Atlanta City Council that at her death her body be entombed in Oakland Cemetery. This request was concurred in and approved. The mentioned history further states: "It easily may be that the suggestion of Atalanta was passed along by the Chief Engineer of the Western and Atlantic RR to J. Edgar Thomson, Chief Engineer of the Georgia RR, when these lines were effecting their junction in 1846, and that both Atalanta and Atlantic played a part in the coinage of Atlanta. Whether once named or twice named, Atlanta bows in dutiful homage to her only Matronymic."

The writer welcomes comments and requests photocopies of similar items.

ATLANTA POSTMASTER PROVISIONALS

by Ervin E. Underwood and McCary Ballard

Although Georgia became an independent state on Jan. 18, 1861 and joined the Confederacy on Feb. 4, 1861, the postal system continued to operate under the U.S. rates and regulations, using U.S. stamps and postal stationery envelopes. However this came to an end on June 1, 1861, when the Confederate P.O. Department took over the postal service.

Unfortunately, regular issue Confederate State stamps were not available on this date. Consequently, several PM's prepared provisional stamps or envelopes to be used until the official stamps became available. Three Georgia towns are known to have offered provisionals on the first day of the Confederate P.O. Department take-over. They were Atlanta, Columbus and Savannah. Mr. Thomas C. Howard was the Confederate PM of Atlanta during this period. He published a notice in the Atlanta Southern Confederacy on May 31, 1861, outlining his procedure for issuing provisional envelopes. The notice read:

"On and after the first of June, and until the Confederate Government shall furnish a supply of stamps, all Postage must be paid in Gold or Silver...no Postage Account will be kept, on deposit or otherwise. Parties desiring to do so, can have any number of envelopes stamped "Paid" with the P.O. (hand)stamp, on the payment of postage--which will serve, when dropped in this office, as a stamp."

Mr. Howard prepared handstamped provisional envelopes with a 2 cent, 5 cent and 10 cent rate, using circular postmarks of either 27-mm or 32-mm diameter. Reproductions of the Atlanta provisional postmarks are shown below, identified by the New Dietz Type numbers.



Type II



Type III



Type IV



Type V



Type VI



Type VII



Type VIII



Type IVA

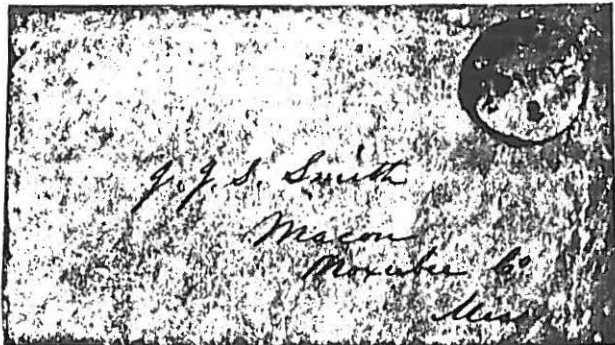


Type VA

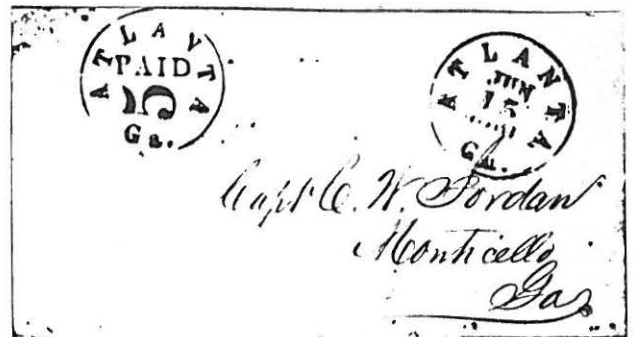
The 5 cent New Dietz Types IV and VI, and the 10 cent Type VII, were made by removing the date logos from current 32-mm office cancellers and inserting "PAID" and figures of value in the mortises. The 5 cent Type V and 10 cent Type VIII postmarks, on the other hand, were prepared especially for the provisional service from wood-engraved circular postmarks having a 27-mm diameter. Two other 27-mm circular postmarks are known, those with the Type III 2 cent rate and those with the Type II rate omitted (for circular mail). These smaller postmarks all show a comma between ATLANTA and Geo.

Since much of the early correspondence from Atlanta was directed to Richmond, Va, which was over 500 miles away, a 10 cent rate was frequently required. As a result, several examples are extant showing the 5 cent rate overstamp with the 10 cent handstamp (Types IVA and VA). This had nothing to do with the 10 cent basic letter rate change that came into effect on July 1, 1862, however.

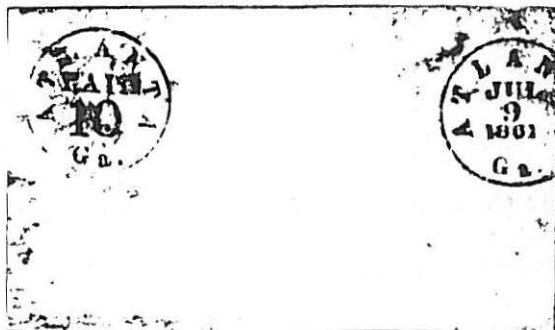
The earliest date of use (not date of issue) is reported as June 3, 1861. The provisional markings are usually found on the upper left corner of the envelope, while the regular ATLANTA/Ga. 32-mm CDS, showing month, date, and 1861, is on the upper right corner. Cover colors reported by Antrim are amber, white, buff, brown buff, gray and blue. Several of the Atlanta postmaster provisionals on cover are shown below, identified by the New Dietz Type numbers.



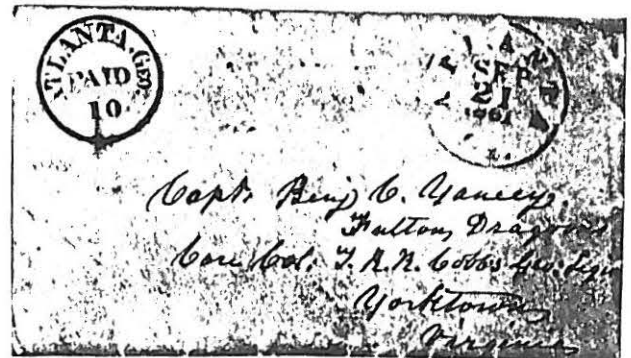
Type III



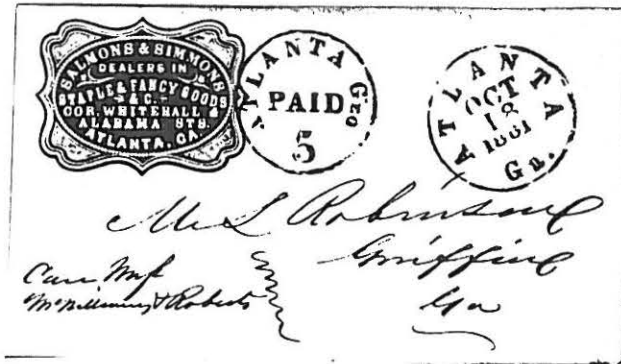
Type VI



Type VII



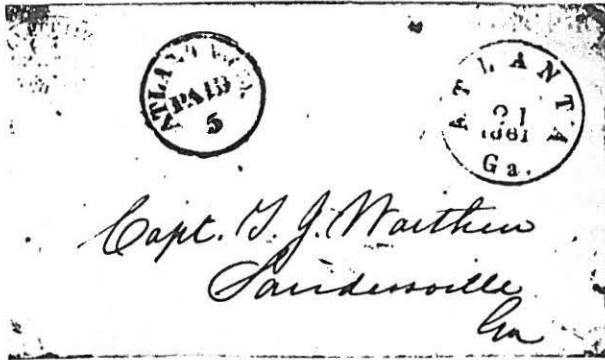
Type VIII



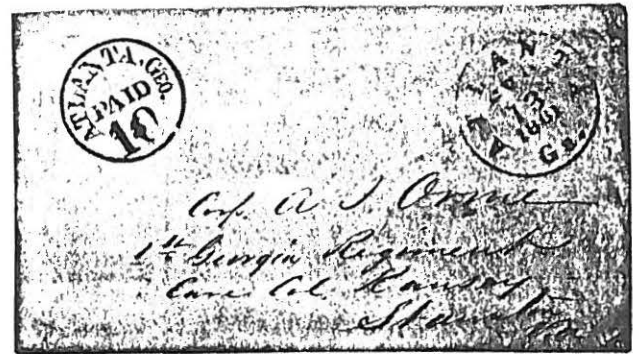
Type IV



Type IVA



Type V



Type VA

(Covers provided from the collection of McCary Ballard.)

The table shown below summarizes several pertinent facts about the Atlanta postmaster provisionals. Both the old and the new Dietz Type designations are entered, as are the number of covers listed in the 1982 survey by Crown. Catalog prices for 1959 and 1986 are given for comparison. Note the extreme rarity of all types other than the 5 cent black Type IV and 10 cent black Type VIII. Crown also mentions 19 covers of unknown type, and these may include some of the rarer types.

References

"Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Handbook of the Postage Stamps and Envelopes of the Confederate States of America", 1959. Published by the Dietz Press, Inc., Richmond, Va. p. 91, 93, 118.

Earl Antrim, "Atlanta Provisionals", Confederate Philatelist, Nov. 1962. p. 127-130.

F. J. Crown, Jr., "Surveys of the Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals", Quarterman Publs., 1982. p. 569-575; p. 585-593.

H. C. Skinner, E. R. Gunter and W. H. Sanders, "The New Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Handbook", Bogg and Lawrence Publ. Co., Inc., 1986. p. 31-32; p. 47-48.

TABULATION OF KNOWN ATLANTA
POSTMASTER PROVISIONAL MARKINGS

Rate	Circular Postmark			Comments	Number Listed in Crown Survey.	New Dietz Pricing	1959 Dietz Pricing	
	1959 Dietz Type	New Dietz Type	Diam- eter (mm)				Unused	Used
—	—	Ty. II	27	No rate indicated (circular mail)				
2¢ black	Ty. I	Ty. III	32		3	3000-	—	100-
5¢ red	Ty. I	Ty. IV	32		1	1800-	—	75-
5¢ black	Ty. I	Ty. IV	32		82	600-	—	30-
"	"	"	"	On patriotic cover				—
"	"	"	"	General issue used over provisional	3			
"	"	Ty. IVA	32	Revalued with handstamp 10	4	1500-	—	75-
5¢ black	Ty. II	Ty. V	27		4	800-	—	50-
"	"	"	"	On patriotic cover				—
"	"	"	"	With US 34857 on Express Cover				—
"	"	"	"	General Issue used over provisional	1			
"	"	Ty. IVA	27	Revalued with handstamp 10	3	2400-	—	75-
5¢ black	Ty. III	Ty. VI	32		1	3000-	—	75-
10¢ black	Ty. I	Ty. VIII	32		2	1800-	—	100-
10¢ black	Ty. II	Ty. VIII	27		43	600-	—	40-
"	"	"	"	General issue used over provisional	1			

By E.E. Underwood, Aug., 1989

ATLANTA'S 1850 FAIR

by Ernest C. Owens

Occasionally, the contents of a very ordinary cover contain remarks about important events of the day that perhaps are forgotten in our present hectic world. We refer here to an Atlanta folded letter from Mr. W. Hening of Atlanta to Mr. D. R. Mitchell of Rome, Georgia, which is dated June 17, 1850. The writer has an unpaid account with the recipient and is most anxious to clear his debt. He states that he will pay the amount due at the Agricultural Fair (sic) "if you come down". Although neither of these gentlemen's names are listed as pioneer Atlantans, they were aware of the coming Agricultural Fair and were presumably interested in it from a business point of view.

According to Atlanta and Environs by Franklin M. Garrett, Vol. I, pages 318-322, in March 1850 the Atlanta City Council appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions to buy a Fair site, and the sum of \$1000 was soon raised. Ten acres were sold by L. P. Grant (of Grant Park fame) to the Southern Agricultural Association. The property conveyed lay along the "south side of Fair Street, S.E. (Memorial Drive), between Connally and Hill Streets, south to Clarke Street and included the old Fair Street, now the Ed S. Cook School site. None of these streets were in existence in 1850, and the road leading directly from the city to the Fair Grounds became known quite appropriately as Fair Street."

A circular was distributed with the announcement: "The Fifth Annual Fair of the Southern Central Agricultural Association will be held during the week embracing Wednesday, the 14th day of August next. The committee also set up a rather strict but fair set of General Regulations to protect property and exhibits. Also prepared was a group of premiums (awards) to be granted according to the judges decisions. They were: "For articles of the highest merit a premium of a cup worth \$10 will be given; on second best a cup worth \$5; on the third best a cup worth \$2.50; on the fourth an honor."

A number of Atlanta and DeKalb people won premiums. An interesting list, indicative of their offerings, follows:

Red Heifer "Jenny Lind", 16 mos. old, owned by R. Peters	\$5.00
Red Bull Calf "DeKalb", 6 1/2 mos. old, from a native cow by Devon bull "Boston", property of R. Peters	\$3.00
From the Sweetwater Factory, Campbell County, Ga. Six bunches Thread, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 16, 28, 36 and two skeins Sewing Thread. This effort at five Thread deserves a Premium Cup	\$5.00
To Gen. Ezzard, of DeKalb, we award a Premium for the second best specimen of White Flint Corn	\$2.00

There is no doubt the Fair did much to bring favorable attention upon Atlanta. The 'good' reputation of the city was improved by the content and conduct of the Fair.

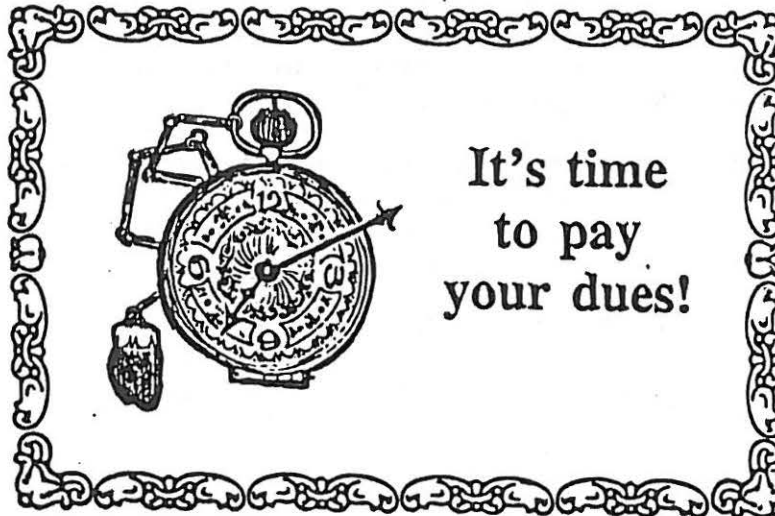
In Atlanta and Environs it is further stated that Washington J. Houston, writing in 1902 and commenting on the fairs sponsored by the Southern Central Agricultural Society, said: "After disclaiming any intention to reflect on the methods of conducting fairs of the the present day, I will add that the exhibits of the (1840's) and (1850's) were solely conducted for the elevation of mankind and the development of our mechanical, agricultural and educational interests and did not embrace many features of the present that are prominently displayed on the boards as leading attractions. Such things as poolrooms, midways, beer gardens, and gambling devices were unknown on the grounds."

The Author welcomes comments and examples of similar correspondence from Readers.

DUES NOTICE

If you have not paid your dues yet, please send your check for \$10.00 to the Treasurer:

Mr. Ernest C. Owens, 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872



A CENSUS OF GEORGIA STAMPLESS COVERS

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.

I have undertaken a rather large project - that of preparing a census of Georgia stampless covers. This is not the first census I have prepared. Those that have an interest in the Confederate period may recall that I did a survey of the Georgia Postmasters' Provisionals about 15 years ago.

The census of Georgia stampless covers is somewhat different. First it involves considerably more covers. Second, I am using a computer to enter and store the information. Last time it was done on 3x5 cards and typewritten. After some two years and two completely different programs I now have a system that works quite nicely.

But, you may ask, of what use is a census? Some contend "... that a philatelic census can only be half as complete as it could be at the time it is formulated, and that it may never be any more complete and accurate, no matter how often it is updated."* Others say they only serve the dealers and sellers who use a census to describe a cover as only one of "X" known. It is not my concern that this census be complete. I know it never will be. I certainly don't agree with anyone using a census to say a cover is only one of "X" known. At best it can only be one of "X" recorded in print. My purpose for the census to present an orderly compilation of information so that a better understanding of the postal history of a town can be gained.

All listings in the census are by postmark so that one can readily see the period of usage. Listings for a particular postmark can establish the various postmark colors and their inclusive dates of use. In addition, the same type of information is recorded for the rate and other markings that were used. This type of data is invaluable to those that are interested in studying both the postal markings of a town and its detailed postal history. Additionally, it provides information that may be useful in dating other covers that have no date markings or annotations.

To date the listings in the census have been limited to covers that were in my collection and a very sizeable group of xerox copies of covers gleaned from auctions and other collectors over the last 20 years.

* Luft, Stanley J., "Thoughts on Philatelic Censuses, With a Case Study of the February 1871 German Censor Marking at Versailles." The Congress Book 1988 (American Philatelic Congress, 1988) p.39.

Elsewhere in this issue of the bulletin is the first listing from the census -- Griffin, Georgia. Take a moment and find that listing. You will note that each postmark is listed separately. The postmark is described in a style used in the American Stampless Cover Catalog and includes the appropriate measurement in millimeters. Under each postmark the covers are listed in order by the date of their postmark. If the year date of the cover cannot be determined it is listed at the end of the listing by the day and month. Next is the color of the postmark, its position on the cover and any other detail worthy of note. The next few lines list the color, type and position of the rate and other markings, if any. Again, appropriate measurements are given in millimeters. The last few lines include the address on the cover and any pertinent general comments. The reverse slashes ("\") in the address indicate the end of a line. Finally, there is the cover identification code in the right margin. This five character ID is all that is necessary to identify any cover in the census as it is unique to each cover. In fact, the program I developed uses this ID as the principal means of keeping track of all the data on covers entered in the census.

In each issue of the Bulletin, I hope to have a listing of at least one town. If you want to see a listing for a particular town write me. Those towns with the most requests will be listed first.

If you have an unlisted cover that you want included in the census write me with the details. Include a xerox copy of the cover along with information on the year of use, if known, and the color of the markings. If you have corrections or more detailed information on a cover listed in the census note the cover ID and list the new information. Write me at P.O. Box 267, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703.

A CENSUS OF GRIFFIN, GEORGIA STAMPLESS COVERS

By Francis J. Crown, Jr. and W. Newton Crouch, Jr.

Copyright 1989 Francis J. Crown, Jr.

Griffin, located about 45 miles south of Atlanta, is one of many Georgia post offices that changed both names and counties over the years. The Post Office records state it began as Pleasant Grove, Henry County in 1826. The office was discontinued in late 1828 and then reestablished in early 1829. The records also indicate the office name was changed to Griffin on 2 February 1841. This name change is questionable. Griffin was not established until 1840 when the first town lots were sold in June of that year. The change reflected in the Post Office records is more likely a relocation of the Pleasant Grove office in Henry County to the new town of Griffin in Pike County, Griffin being right on the border with Henry County. This is further substantiated by a 1847 map of Georgia showing a Pleasant Grove in Henry County and Griffin in Pike County. In 1852 Griffin became the county seat of newly formed Spalding County.

The actual postal history of Griffin during the stampless period is rather plain. The earliest know covers are from Pleasant Grove and they bear manuscript town and rate markings. It is not until 1843 that the first Griffin cover is known. From that year we have the earliest known use of both the first Griffin handstamped postmark and the "PAID" handstamped marking. Apparently the postmasters continued to favor manuscript rate markings. It is not until 1852 that we have evidence of a handstamped rate marking.

The color varieties of the Griffin handstamped markings are rather plain. The earliest know cover is in a brownish shade of ink. A year later in 1844 the color changed to blue. From 1846 through 1949 red was the color. Finally by 1852 all markings were in black.

In the early 1850's the postmaster obtained a new postmark device. This one was larger than the first and is noted by the state abbreviation being in all capital letters. Covers with this particular postmark pose some difficulty to date. During the early 1850's the use of envelopes became widespread. Recipients of envelopes tended to remove the contents thus preventing a primary means of dating a cover. The same postmark and handstamp rate markings were also used during the Confederate period. Thus, it is very difficult to determine whether most covers bearing this postmark are from the pre-war or war period. In fact, only one of the three covers listed below for this postmark is actually dated. The other two are included in this list because their addresses or usages indicate pre-war usage. Many others seen by the authors are definitely Confederate usages as determined by addresses or soldiers' notations.

The census of Griffin covers given below is certainly incomplete. If you happen to have a Griffin cover that is not listed or you can provide more complete information please write Frank Crown at P.O. Box 267, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703. A xerox copy of the cover is a must in reporting an unlisted cover. If you can provide updated information for a listed cover just make reference to postmark date and the identification number to the right of each cover in the listing.

Pleasant Grove
Henry County

Pleasant Grove (manuscript)

02 AUG 1830	--- pmk UC. Across top of cover. --- mans "12 1/2" UR. His Excellency George R Gilmer\Milledgeville\Georgia	PA029
18 MAR 1836	--- pmk UL --- mans "Free" UR. Col Franklin J Starr\Washington\Texas Free frank of "J H Starr, PM" UR	PA007

Griffin
Spalding County

GRIFFIN/Ga. (29mm circle)

-8 JUN 1843	Brn pmk UL. Only half of pmk on cover. --- mans "12 1/2" UR. Brn hstp "PAID" in SL (16x4) UR, toward UC. Charles W. Nelson\Milledgeville\Georgia All hstp mrks are brownish green. brownish green.	GA051
19 NOV 1844	Blu pmk UL. Weak strike. Blk mans "25" UR. Messrs. John J Moore & Co\No 216\Front Street\New York Month of pmk taken from letter.	GA046
28 JAN 1846	Red pmk UL --- mans "10" UR. Mess Hopkins & Allen\New York\NY	GA053

GRIFFIN/Ga. (29mm circle)

29 APR 1846	Red pmk CL, toward UL. --- mans "10" UR. To the Clerk Superior Court\Taliaferro County\ Crawfordville\Ga	GA052
07 AUG 1846	Red pmk UL Brn mans "10" UR. Messrs John J Moore &Co\New York\N Y.	GA047
13 MAY 1847	Red pmk UL --- mans "10" UR. Mr Nathaniel Seymour\Stockbridge\Massachusetts	GA058
16 MAY 1847	Red pmk UL Brn mans "10" UR. Red hstp "PAID" in SL (16x4) UR. James H Starr Esqr\Nachodoches\Texas	GA069
20 OCT 1847	Red pmk LC --- mans "10" UR. Lined out. The Honble.\William L Marcy\Secretary of War\ Washington City\Dist. Columbia	GA054
29 DEC 1847	--- pmk UL --- mans "10" UR. Mess Hopkins & Allen\120 Pearl st\New York	GA076
24 APR 1848	Red pmk UL --- mans "10" UR. Joseph Hyde, Esq\Asst. Treasurer,\Am. Bible Society\ New York	GA042
14 JUL 1848	Red pmk UL --- mans "10" UR. William Gibbons Esqr.\Madison\Morris County\New Jersey	GA056
23 MAY 1849	Red pmk UL --- mans "5" UR. Messrs Smith & Warren\Albany\Geo	GA055
06 SEP 1849	Red pmk UL --- mans "5" UR. Red hstp "PAID" in SL (16x4) UC. Col. Joshua Hill\Madison\Georgia	GA057
08 SEP 1849	--- pmk UL --- mans "5" UR. --- hstp "PAID" in SL (16x4) UC. Col. Joshua Hill\Madison\Georgia	GA077

GRIFFIN/Ga. (29mm circle)

19 SEP 1850	Red pmk UL --- mans "10" UR. Red hstp "PAID" in SL (16x4) UC. Wm. H. Garred Esq\Webster\Worcester C.\Masstts.	GA062
02 NOV 1850	Red pmk UL --- mans "10" UR. Red hstp "PAID" in SL (16x4) UC. Wm. H Garred Esq\Webster\Worcester Co\Masstts	GA059
04 DEC 1850	Red pmk UL --- mans "10" UR. Red hstp "PAID" in SL (16x4) UC. Wm. H Garred Esq\Webster\Worcester Co\Masstts	GA007
30 DEC 18--	Red pmk LC, toward UC. --- mans "5" UR. Red hstp "PAID" in SL (16x4) UR, to left of "5". Nathan C Munroe Esqr\Macon\Geo.	GA060

GRIFFIN/GA. ("A" high) (32mm circle)

27 APR 1852	Blk pmk UL Blk hstp "5" UR. Mr. G. Kingsberry\Carrolton Carrol\County Ga	GA064
02 JUL 18--	Blk pmk UL Blk hstp "5" UR. John B. Lamar Esqr\Macon\Georgia	GA043
13 AUG 18--	Blk pmk UL Blk hstp "5" UR. Honl. Howell Cobb\Milledgeville\Georgia	GA063

Examples are given here of the Pleasant Grove manuscript postmark, and the 29 and 32-mm diameter circular date stamps from Griffin.

The Editor

*Pleasant Grove Ga.
March 18th 1850*



GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

If you collect covers from Georgia for their stamps or markings, or to document the development of the mails, or to specialize in a particular town, county or locality, you are familiar with the pleasures and satisfactions of postal history.

Tracking down the postal history of some areas of Georgia is becoming increasingly popular. The beginnings of Georgia postal history from the Colonial Period, through the U. S. Statehood Period, then the Civil War to the Post Civil War Periods -- all are popular topics for collecting and research.

The Georgia Postal History Society is built around people with such interests. The Society had its origin on October 16, 1984 (123 years to the day of the first official issue of CSA general issue stamps). We now have over 50 members from around the U.S. There is a "G.P.H.S. Bulletin" which comes out quarterly and is currently edited by Ervin E. Underwood of Atlanta. In between, there is a "Newsletter" that contains items of current interest to the Society members.

The Society offers an opportunity to contact others of similar postal history interests, or to expand your knowledge of Georgia postal history. Moreover, you can now publish your philatelic anecdotes or research results and gain recognition for your collecting interests. If you wish to join the G.P.H.S., please fill in the Application Form and send your check for \$10.00 to the Secretary-Treasurer, payable to the G.P.H.S. Back issues of the G.P.H.S. Bulletin are available at \$3.00 each from the Publicity-Publications Officer, Newton Crouch. His address is:

Mr. Newton Crouch
P.O.Box 262
Griffin, GA 30224

We look forward to making your acquaintance as a Member of the Georgia Postal History Society.

Application for Membership
Georgia Postal History Society

I HEREBY APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY. DUES OF \$10.00 IN U.S. FUNDS ARE SUBMITTED HEREWITH.

NAME (Print)

ADDRESS (Print)

.....

Special Interests

Other Club Affiliations

Signature

References (preferably philatelic)

1. Name

Address

2. Name

Address

BULLETIN



Georgia Postal History Society

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EDITORIAL

This issue of the Bulletin features Atlanta and some of the early and late postal history of this Georgia city. Frank Crown does his usual superb job on compilations of the Georgia Stampless Period -- this time with attention to Atlanta. Erv Underwood brings back some of the nostalgia of the Cotton States and International Exposition. Ernie Owens again recounts some interesting facets of Atlanta postal history.

Our next Georgia town to be subjected to close scrutiny will be Augusta. It is essential that the GPHS members support and contribute to this worthwhile endeavor if it is to be a success. Please plan now to assemble your material, rough out a story, and then refine it for the next Bulletin. Remember, editorial help is always available, so don't hesitate to mail your rough-hewn article to the Editor, or any other Officer, for help.

It is noteworthy that the very active H.I. (Spud) Bridges, Jr., from Sandersville, Washington County, Georgia, has made his extensive researches in the National and State Archives available to GPHS members. A GPHS meeting is planned in Sandersville in the near future. If you are interested, let me, or any other Officer, know of your availability.

-- The Editor --
P.O. Box 30328
Atlanta, GA 30358-0286

THE ATLANTA STAMPLESS PERIOD

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By Francis J. Crown, Jr.

The stampless period of Atlanta dates to 1842 when a post office was established at Marthasville in Dekalb County. This town was to become Atlanta some three years later. The exact date is rather confusing. For some reason the Post Office Department changed the name of Marthasville to Atlanta on 15 Oct 1845. However, the state legislature did not approve the name change until 26 Dec 1845. Apparently the Post Office Department realized its error because on 22 Dec 1845 the name was changed back to Marthasville. On 31 January 1846 the Post Office Department again changed the name to Atlanta. These changes are reflected in the list of postmaster appointments in Table 1.

Table 1

Postmaster Appointments*

Marthasville (DeKalb County)

22 Dec 1842	Frek. C. Arms
25 Mar 1845	Elzy. B. Reynolds
07 Jun 1845	George W. Collier

Atlanta (DeKalb County)

15 Oct 1845	George W. Collier
-------------	-------------------

Marthasville (DeKalb County)

22 Dec 1845	George W. Collier
-------------	-------------------

Atlanta (DeKalb County - to Fulton County 20 Dec 1853)

31 Jan 1846	George W. Collier
12 Dec 1849	Jonas S. Smith
07 Oct 1851	George G. Smith
03 Mar 1855	Hugh M. Boyd
02 Apr 1856	Thomas C. Howard
03 Feb 1858	William T. Wilson
07 Jan 1861	Thomas C. Howard

* From the records of the U.S. Post Office Department.

To the knowledge of this writer no covers are known from the town of Marthasville. In fact, the first cover known from Atlanta is dated 12 October 1846. This is over eight months after the post office was permanently established as Atlanta and almost four years after the office was first established as Marthasville. This cover (illustrated in Figure 1) is somewhat unusual itself. It is the only known cover from Atlanta with a manuscript postmark.

The earliest known handstamped postmark from Atlanta is the 27.5mm circular cancel illustrated in Figure 2. The earliest recorded use is 31 May 1847 and it was used at least through 18 May 1848. This postmark was followed by the 32mm circular cancel illustrated in Figure 3. The earliest recorded use of the this postmark is 25 November 1848 and it was used at least through 13 December 1852. This was followed by at least three other circular postmarks. A 32.5mm "PAID" postmark illustrated in Figure 4, a 32.5mm postmark with year date illustrated in Figure 5 and a 31mm postmark with a raised "A" in the state abbreviation illustrated in Figure 6.

Though not exceedingly rich in different colored postmarks Atlanta did use at least three different colors. The inclusive dates of use based on the recorded covers are shown in Table 2. The table clearly shows that the earliest color ink used was red. It was used from at least 31 May 1847 to some time before 2 October when blue became the color for the next two and one half years. The year 1850 was one of transition. The year began with blue ink. Then in April both black and blue were used. This was followed by red in July which lasted until the introduction of black in 1852.

TABLE 2

Handstamped Postal Marking Colors

<u>COLOR</u>	<u>INCLUSIVE DATES OF USE</u>	<u>COUNT</u>
Red	31 May 1847	1
Blue	02 Oct 1847 06 Mar 1850	16
Black	18 Apr 1850	1
Blue	28 Apr 1850	1
Red	15 Jul 1850 16 Dec 1851	3
Black	07 Jul 1852 25 Aug 1859	6

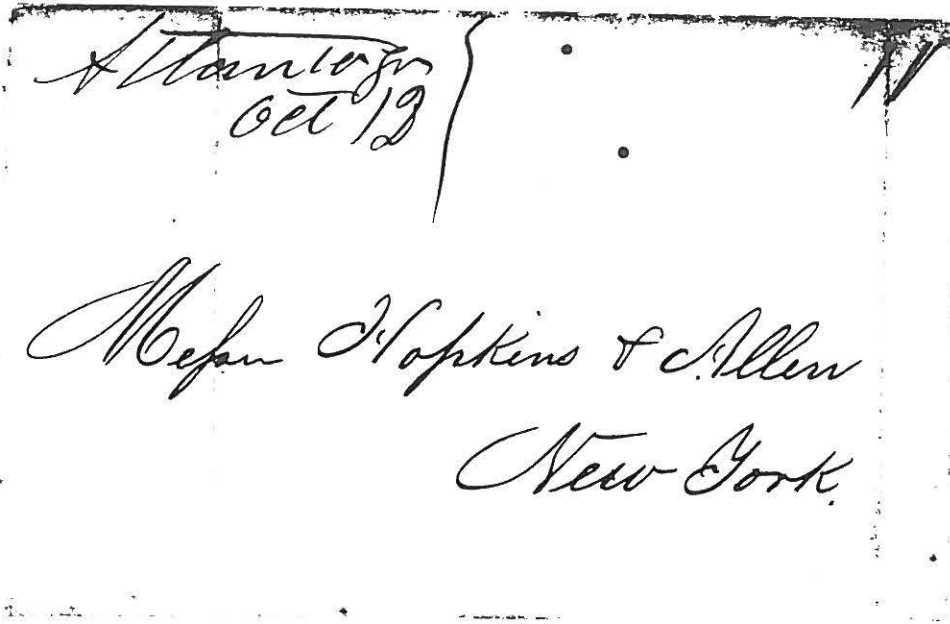


Figure 1. Atlanta manuscript postmark dated 12 Oct (1846) on cover to New York. (Courtesy Ervin Underwood)

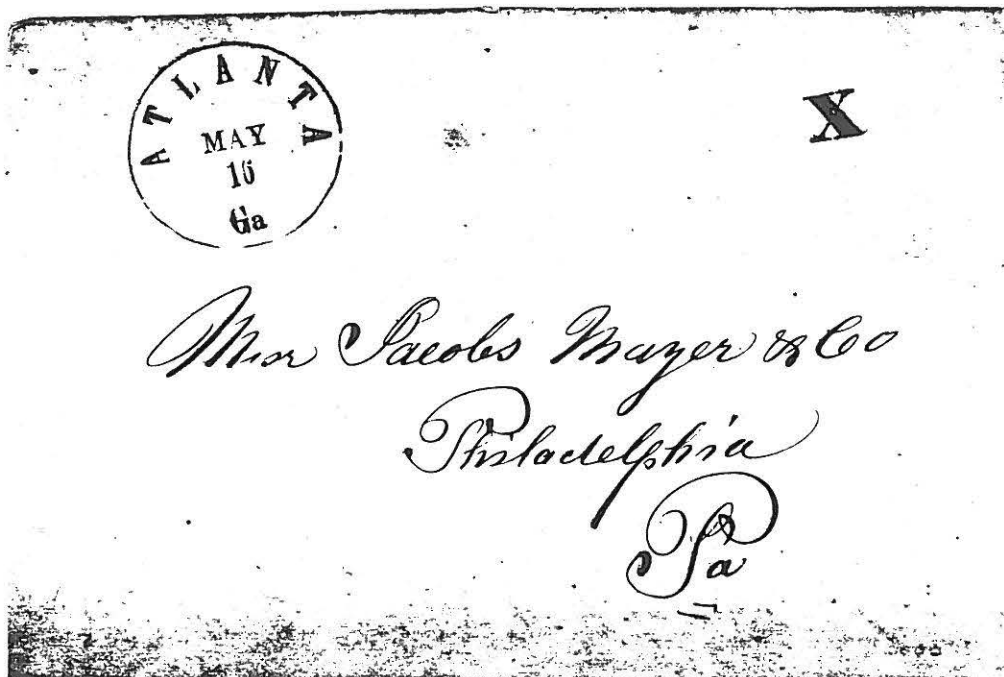


Figure 2. Blue Atlanta 27.5mm postmark dated 16 May (1848). Rate marking "X" (type J2A) is also in blue. (Author's collection)

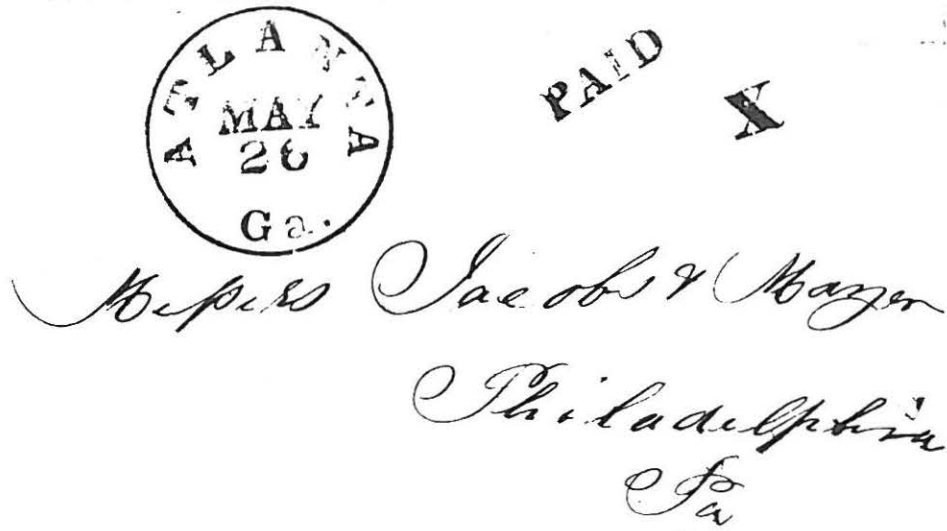


Figure 3. Blue Atlanta 32mm postmark dated 26 May (1849) with a black handstamped "X" (type J2A) and "PAID" (type F1B). (Author's Collection)

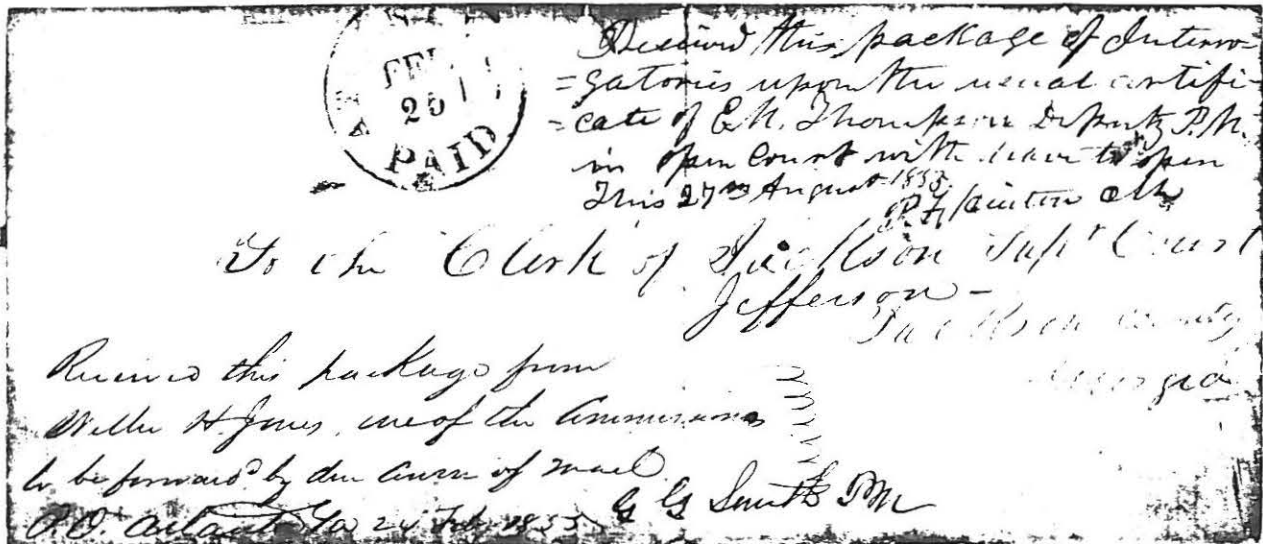


Figure 4. Black Atlanta 32.5mm "PAID" postmark dated 25 Feb (1855) on a legal size cover. Note the annotation "P.O. Atlanta Ga 24 Feb 1855" and signature "G G Smith PM" along bottom of cover. Illustration is about 80% of actual size. (Author's Collection)

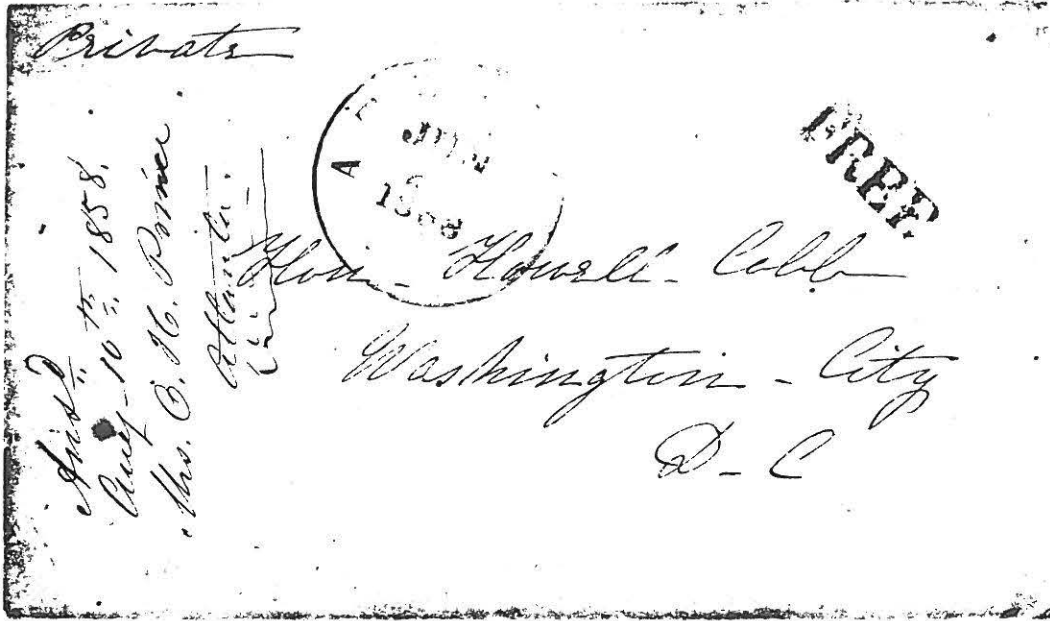


Figure 5. Black Atlanta 32.5mm postmark with year date dated -- June 1858 with a black handstamped "FREE" marking (type D1A). (Author's collection)

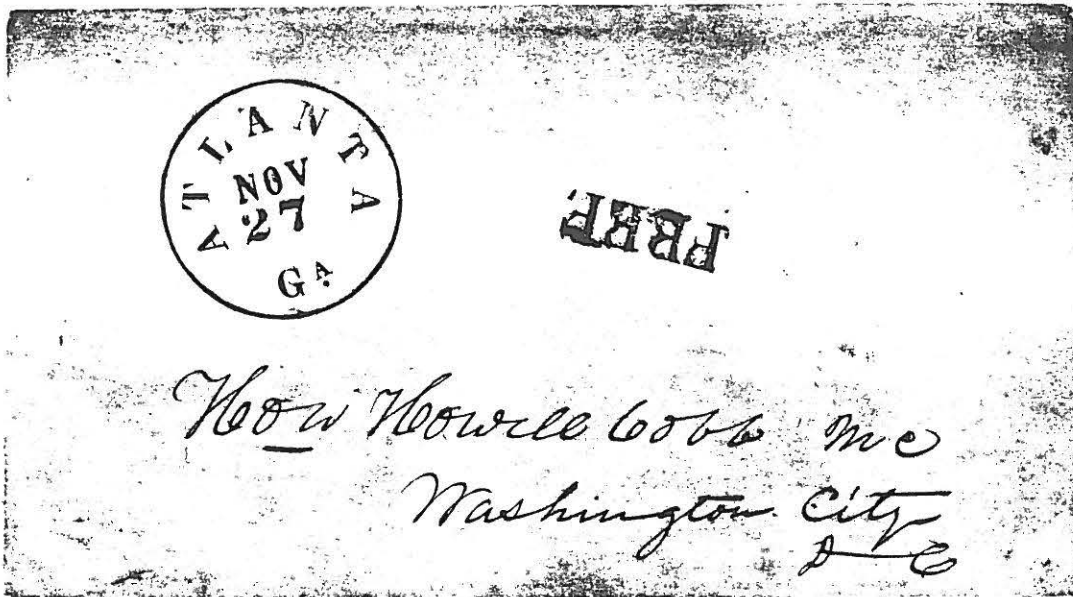


Figure 6. Black Atlanta 31mm postmark dated 27 Nov (?) with a handstamped "FREE" marking (type D1A). (Author's Collection)

There is a more interesting variety of handstamped markings used by Atlanta. These are detailed by type and their inclusive dates of used in Table 3. Examples of each are illustrated in Figure 7.

TABLE 3

Handstamped Markings

<u>MARKING</u>	<u>CLASS*</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>INCLUSIVE DATES OF USE</u>	<u>COUNT</u>
3	H	C1A		02 Nov 1851	1
PAID 3	Cir	C3A	22	07 Jul 1852 13 Dec 1852	2
PAID/3	Arc	C3B		28 Aug 185-	1
5	HS	E1A		18 Apr 1850 16 Dec 1851	5
5	H	E1B		09 May 18--	1
V	H	E2A		14 Nov 1847 05 Jun 1849	4
10	HS	J1A		06 Mar 1850 15 Jul 1850	3
X	H	J2A		09 Mar 1848 15 Dec 1849	11
FREE	SL	D1A	20x6	10 Mar 1858 -- Jun 1858	4
FREE	SL	D1B	18.5x4.5	18 Oct 18--	1
PAID	SL	F1A	15.5x4	02 Nov 1851	1
PAID	SL	F1B	16.5x4	26 May 1849 06 Mar 1850	4
PAID	SL	F1C	16x3.5	02 Oct 1847 14 Nov 1847	2

* Arc - arc, Cir - circle, H - handstamp,
HS - slanted handstamp, SL - straight line

Figure 7
Rate Markings



C1A



C3A



C3B



E1A



E1B



E2A



J1A



J2A

Other Markings



D1A



D1B



F1A



F1B



F1C

From the information in the table it is readily apparent the earliest handstamped markings used in Atlanta were the "V" (Type E2A), "X" (Type J2A) and "PAID" (Type F1C). These markings were probably obtained at the same time in the spring or summer of 1847. They are noted by the small size of the rate markings and the small height of the "PAID" marking. The data indicates that the first "PAID" marking (Type F1C) was replaced in the winter or spring of 1849 while the rate markings were not replaced until the winter or spring of 1850.

The second "PAID" marking (Type F1B) was followed about a year and a half later by a third "PAID" marking (Type F1A). These two markings seem almost the same. However, there is a very distinct difference. The Type F1B marking has what I call a lazy "A" in "PAID." The base of the left leg of the "A" is slightly lower than the base of the right leg.

Both the "5" and "10" markings obtained in the winter or spring of 1850 are of the slanted variety. At some point a normal "5" (Type E1C) was obtained but there is no evidence to date of a similar "10" marking.

The "3" markings are different from any of the other rate markings. The first (Type C1A) is a bold handstamp. The other two include both "PAID" and "3" in the same marking. These are the only markings like this known from Atlanta.

The final marking used by the Atlanta post office is the "FREE" marking. It is known in two different styles. One (Type D1A) is quite large while the second (Type D1B) is a more normal size.

The number of Atlanta stampless covers recorded in this census is not great, only 32. However, this is to be expected. Atlanta has its beginnings in the waning years of the stampless era. The first postage stamps were introduced in 1847, only nine months after the earliest recorded Atlanta stampless cover. The number of recorded covers rises to a high during the years 1848 - 1850. Then in 1851 the number of recorded covers drops off. This corresponds to the change of postage rates and the introduction of the first truly universal postage stamp, the three cent stamp of 1851.

Many other Atlanta stampless covers certainly exist. If you have any I would very much appreciate a xerox copy with pertinent details on the color of markings and dates of use. Please write me at my new address, Frank Crown, P.O. Box 100, Pleasant Hall, PA 17246.

My sincere thanks to McCary Ballard, Roy Delafosse and Erv Underwood who provided information for the census.

CENSUS OF ATLANTA STAMPLESS COVERS

Copyright 1990, Francis J. Crown, Jr.

Atlanta (manuscript)

12 OCT 1846 Brn pmk UR. AA327
 Brn mans "10" UR.
 Messer Hopkins & Allen\New York.
 Very faint left portion of pmk UR to left of rate.
 Appears to be offset of Griffin, Ga. pmk.

ATLANTA/Ga (27.5mm circle)

31 MAY 1847 Red pmk UL. AA328
 --- mans "10" UR.
 Mrs Abigail W King\Taunton\Mass

02 OCT 1847 Blu pmk UL. AA345
 --- mans "3" UR.
 Blu hstp "PAID" [F1C] in SL (16x3.5) UR under rate.
 Messrs J & J H Johnson\Madisonville\Monroe Coty\
 Tennessee

14 NOV 1847 --- pmk UL. AA089
 --- hstp small "V" [E2A] UR.
 --- hstp "PAID" [F1C] in SL (16x3.5) UR to left of rate.
 Mr Jno Bones\Augusta\Ga

09 MAR 1848 Blu pmk UL. AA235
 Blu hstp small "X" [J2A] UR. Lined out.
 To/\The Honble. Wm. L. Marcy\Sec. at War\Washington
 City\D.C.

16 MAY 1848 Blu pmk UL. AA214
 Blu hstp small "X" [J2A] UR.
 Mesr Jacobs Mayer & Co\Philadelphia\Pa.

18 MAY 1848 Blu pmk UL. AA329
 Blu hstp small "X" [J2A] UR.
 Mr. Hiram Barnez\Ceresco, Fond Du Lac Co\Wisconsin

05 JUN 18-- Blu pmk UL. AA295
 Blu hstp small "V" [E2A] UR.
 Mr N. C. Monroe\Macon\Geo

ATLANTA/Ga. (32mm circle)

25 NOV 1848	Blu pmk UL toward UC. Blu hstp small "X" [J2A] UR. Messers Jacobs & Mayer\Philadelphia\Pa	AA019
09 MAR 1849	Blu pmk LL. Blu hstp small "V" [E2A] LR. Georgia Fayatt\County: to Rough\and ready po\G M Pooll	AA001
05 APR 1849	Blu pmk UC toward UL. Blu hstp small "X" [J2A] UR. To/\Messrs Hopkins & Allen\Merchants\New York City	AA290
26 MAY 1849	Blu pmk UC toward UL. Blu hstp small "X" [J2A] UR. Blu hstp "PAID" [F1B] in SL (16.5x4) UR to left of rate. Messers Jacobs & Mayer.\Philadelphia\Pa.	AA216
05 JUN 1849	Blu pmk UC toward UL. Blu hstp small "V" [E2A] UR. Ira R Foster\Cumming\Ga	AA347
18 SEP 1849	Blu pmk UL toward UC. Blu hstp small "X" [J2A] UR. Saml. Townsend Jun Esqr\Black Bird\Delaware	AA352
01 NOV 1849	Blu pmk UL toward UC. Blu hstp small "X" [J2A] UR toward UC. Mr Laz Mayer\Philadelphia\Pa	AA341
02 NOV 1849	Blu pmk UL toward UC. Blu hstp small "X" [J2A] UR. Blu hstp "PAID" [F1B] in SL (16.5x4) UR to left of rate. Mr Laz Mayer\Philadelphia\Pa	AA291
07 NOV 1849	Blu pmk UL toward UC. Blu hstp small "X" [J2A] UR. Blu hstp "PAID" [F1B] in SL (16.5x4) UR to left of rate. Mr Laz Mayer\Philadelphia\Pa	AA215
15 DEC 1849	Blu pmk UL toward UC. Blu hstp small "X" [J2A] UR. Mr Laz Mayer\Philadelphia\Pa	AA346
06 MAR 1850	Blu pmk UR. Blu hstp slanted "10" [J1A] UL. Blu hstp "PAID" [F1B] in SL (16.5x4) UC. Messrs. Lindsay & Blakeston\ (Publishers)\Philadelphia Cover appears to have a vertical tear in the center repaired with scotch tape.	AA164

18 APR 1850	Blk pmk LL. Annotations over pmk. Blk hstp slanted "5" [E1A] UR. John Ray Esq\Newnan\Ga Annotations over left half of cover.	AA349
28 APR 1850	Blu pmk UL. Blu hstp slanted "10" [J1A] UR. James Whitaker Esqr\Vally Town\NC	AA217
15 JUL 1850	Red pmk UL. Faint strike. Red hstp slanted "10" [J1A] UR. James Whitaker Esqr\Vally Town\NC Cover is revalued with "5/5" under "10."	AA218
02 NOV 1851	Red pmk UL. Red hstp bold "3" [C1A] UR. Red hstp "PAID" [F1A] in SL (15.5x4) UR to LL of rate. To Mr. D. Jarrott\Walton ford\Habersham Cty Ga	AA196
16 DEC 1851	Red pmk UL. Red hstp slanted "5" [E1A] UR. Mr Shetlan Oliver\Lexington\Ogelthorpe Cty\Georgia	AA351
07 JUL 1852	Blk pmk UL. Blk hstp "PAID 3" [C3A] in circle (22) UR. Mess Wetherell & Brother\Philadelphia\Penn	AA348
13 DEC 1852	Blk pmk UL. Blk hstp "PAID 3" [C3A] in circle (22) UR. Messrs\Bones Gilbert & Bones\Augusta\Ga	AA163
28 AUG 185-	Blk pmk UL. Blk hstp "PAID/3" [C3B] in arc UR. S Bleckley\Anderson CH\S.C	AA195
03 JAN 18--	Blu pmk UL. Blk mans "5" UR. Lined out. Blk mans "10" UR to left of "5." Mr Laz Mayer\Philadelphia\Pa	AA292
20 APR 18--	Blk pmk UL. Blk hstp slanted "5" [E1A] UR. Col N. Edmondson\Forks of Pigeon\Haywood Cty\N.C.	AA350
09 MAY 18--	Blk pmk LL. Blk hstp "5" [E1B] UR. Mr Stephen J. Mcleroy\Clarke County athans gorgia	AA175
18 JUN 18--	--- pmk UL. --- hstp slanted "5" [E1A] UR. D. R Mitchell Esq\Rome\Ga	AA330

01 JUL 18-- Blk pmk UL. AA090
 Blk hstp slanted "5" [E1A] UR. Lined out.
 Brig. Genl.\R. Jones\Adj. Genl. U. S. Army\Washington
 D.C.
 Official cover annotated "Official business" UR.

18 OCT 18-- Red pmk UL. AA293
 Red hstp "FREE" [D1B] in SL (18.5x4.5) UR.
 Hon Howell Cobb\Athens\Geo

ATLANTA GA/PAID (state abbrev not clear) (32.5mm circle)

25 FEB 1855 Blk pmk UL toward UC. Weak strike. AA342
 To the Clerk of Jackson Supr Court\Jefferson\Jackson
 County\Georgia
 No rate mrk on cover. Legal cover with the normal
 annotations.

ATLANTA/Ga. (YD) (32.5mm circle)

10 MAR 1858 Blk pmk UR. AA294
 Blk hstp "FREE" [D1A] in SL (20x6) UC toward UR and
 over pmk.
 Hon\Howell Cobb\Secty Treas\Washington\DC

-- JUN 1858 Blk pmk UC. AA176
 Blk hstp "FREE" [D1A] in SL (20x6) UR.
 Hon. Howell Cobb\Washington City\D.C

25 AUG 1859 Blk pmk UR. AA165
 Hon Alexander H. Stephens\Crawfordville\Georgia
 No rate markings.

ATLANTA/GA. ("A" high) (31mm circle)

27 JAN 18-- Blk pmk UC. AA177
 Blk hstp "FREE" [D1A] in SL (20x6) UR.
 Hon Howell Cobb M.C.\Washington City\D.C

27 NOV 18-- Blk pmk UL. AA219
 Blk hstp "FREE" [D1A] in SL (20x6) center.
 Hon. Howell Cobb MC\Washington City\DC

A SAMPLING OF ATLANTA ADVERTISEMENT COVERS

by Ernest C. Owens

As the City of Atlanta arose from the ashes one-hundred and twenty-five years ago, so did Atlanta's businessmen. They availed themselves of every opportunity to advertise their wares and services, and the most obvious method was through the mails.

A small sampling of illustrated advertising covers is given here. These covers are an outgrowth of illustrated trade cards which appeared late in the 18th century and became a major industry midway through the 19th century. Initially they started as simple wood cuts, and later as intricate designs on stone, wood and metal embossings. Trade cards eventually evolved into miniature art works lithographed in single and multi-colors.

The next step saw this popular and inexpensive mode of advertising transferred to the front or back of envelopes. By the mid 1850's, envelopes were in use throughout the country, and increasing numbers of them were being used to advertise products and services, to advocate causes such as temperance and cheap postage, and to champion political candidates.

Four examples are shown below of Atlanta advertising covers that illustrate the fine engraving and lithography used during the Victorian Period.

The Wm. A. Fuller cover is an example of the ordinary name and address type except this "name" has become legendary with "Andrews Railroad Raid" of the Civil War. Mr. Fuller was the conductor of the train stolen by Andrews and his men at Big Shanty, near Kennesaw, Ga. As we all know through the kindness of Walt Disney Productions, Mr. Fuller even ran part of the way, unsuccessfully, in pursuit of his train. However he persevered and recaptured the train at Ringgold, Ga. Coincidentally, the postmark date of April 12 was also the anniversary of the train theft that rainy day at Big Shanty.

The opticians cover advertisement is more elaborate, and no doubt aimed at the less literate readers, but nevertheless, it appears to be quite effective in demonstrating its service.

The Kimball House cover is surely recognizable by all "Atlanta-philis". A lovely example of the the engravers art.

Although the name isn't as large as the building on this cover, all Atlantans will definitely recognize the name of M. Rich and Bros. This is our own Rich's, one of the most famous of all Atlanta institutions! Incidentally, the Richs cover uses color. The building is in blue and the Masonic emblem is red. This is a striking cover from the old address, before the present Broad and Alabama Streets.

RETURN TO
WM. A. FULLER, *W. A. Fuller*
 DEALER IN
Choice Family Groceries,
 AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
 144, 146 & 148 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
 If not delivered in 10 days.

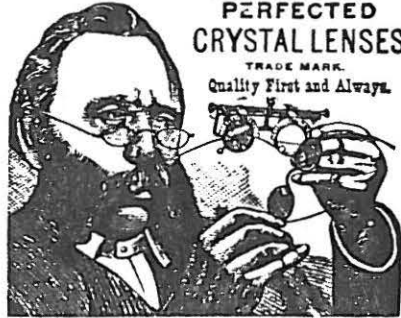


76

Mr. W. H. White
Sgt of N. W. Life Ins Co
Atlanta
Ga



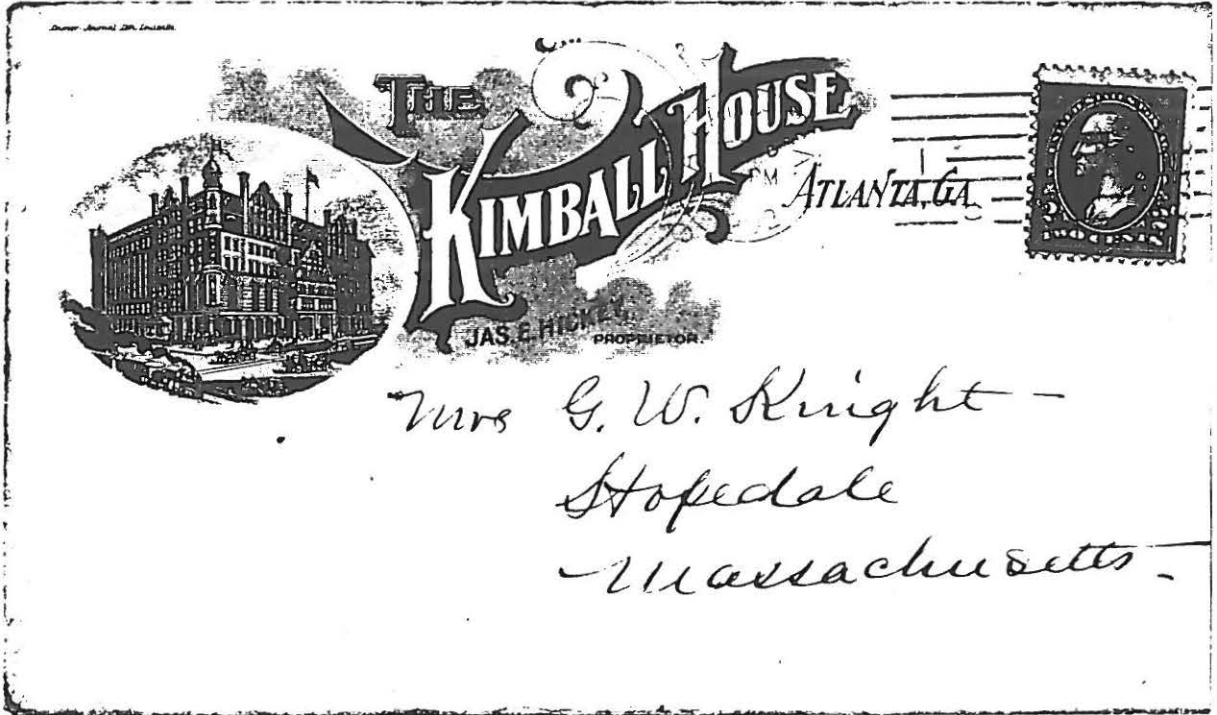
**PERFECTED
 CRYSTAL LENSES**
 TRADE MARK
 Quality First and Always.



KELLAM & MOORE,
 MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS,
 54 Marietta St., ATLANTA, GA.
 The Only Lens Grinding Plant in the South
 for the Manufacture of Spectacles
 and Eye-Glasses.



J. H. Woodward Esq
90 Box 765
Birmingham
Ala



If not called for in 10 days, return to



54 & 56 Whitehall,
 14, 16, 18 E. Hunter Sts.,
 ATLANTA, GA.



Mr L. Vernon Briggs
 22 Sweet Ship St
 Temple
 Post Office Mass

THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

Atlanta, Georgia
September 18 to December 31, 1895

by Ervin E. Underwood

The Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta's greatest public enterprise, was a two-million-dollar show. It had exhibits from many States, from the United States Government, and from countries in Central and South America. In naming the Exposition, two objectives were paramount. One was to make an exhibition of the resources of the cotton states; the other was to stimulate trade with the Spanish-American countries.

Credit for suggesting the exhibition belongs to William A. Hemphill, then business manager of the Atlanta Constitution newspaper and former mayor, who made the proposal in December, 1893. Within a short time a sum was secured for the Guarantee Fund, with \$75,000 coming from the City Council and \$134,000 donated by the citizens of Atlanta. In addition, Fulton County promised to supply \$150,000 worth of labor at Piedmont Park, the site selected for the Exposition. However, because the event grew beyond all expectations, the final cost was more than two and one-half million dollars.

A general view of the Exposition, looking northeast across the grounds, is portrayed in Figure 1.

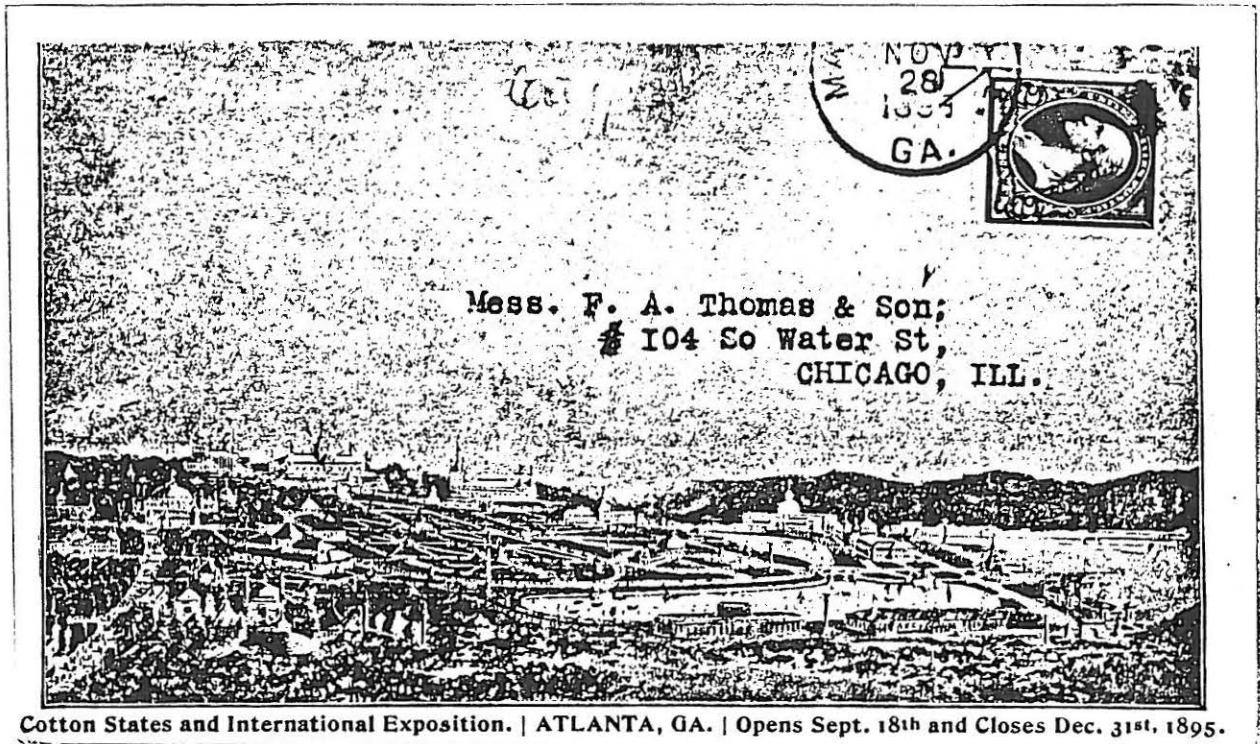


Figure 1. Bird's-Eye View of the Exposition Looking Northeast.

There were 6000 exhibits, including a Midway that had all the attractions of a carnival. Within 100 days 800,000 visitors were admitted, and on Atlanta Day there were 55,000 people -- equal to about three-fourths of the city's population.

A plan of the Exposition from the the official catalog shows Piedmont Park bounded on the west by Piedmont Avenue, on the east by the Southern Railway down to the intersection with Boulevard Avenue at the southeast corner, and along the south by 10th Avenue.

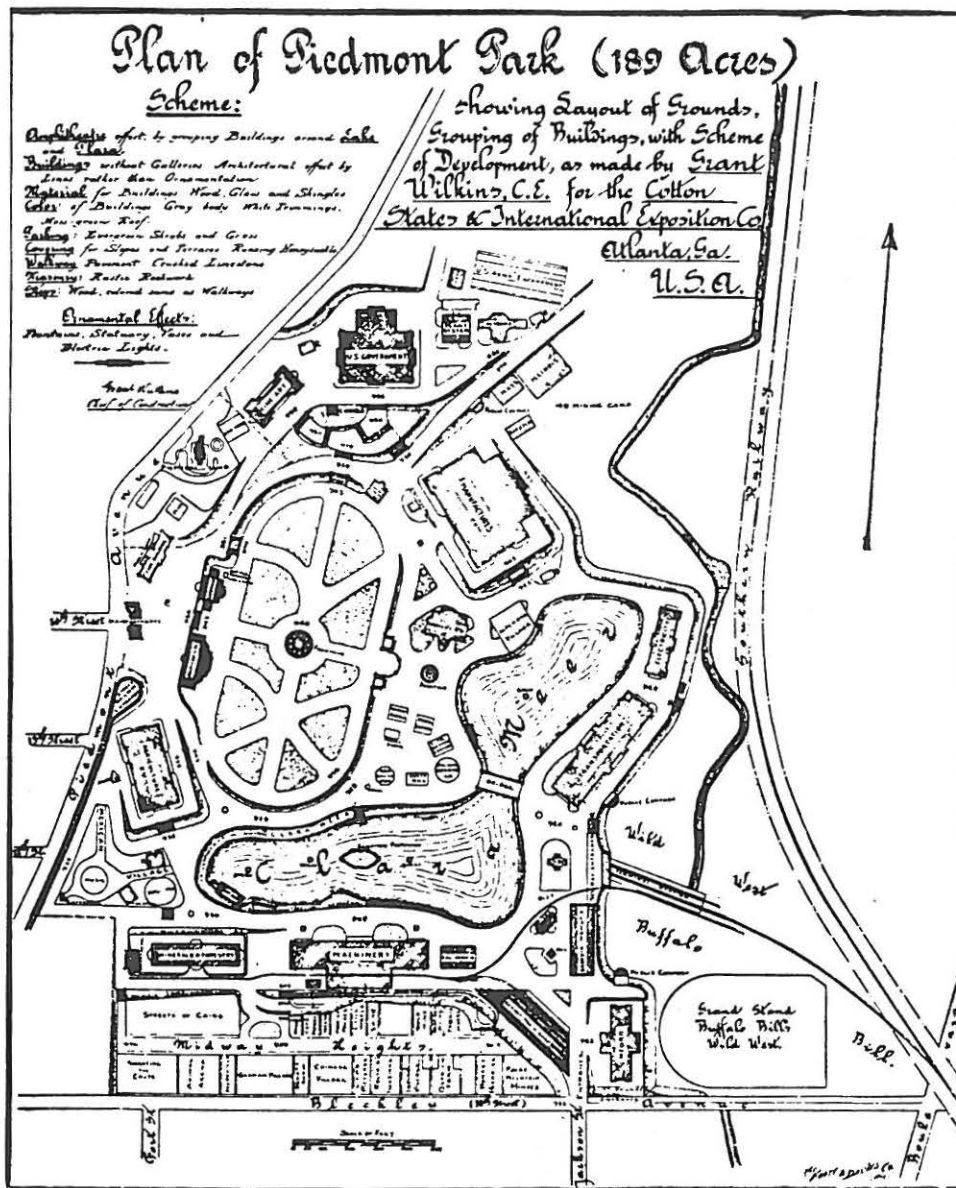


Figure 2. Plan Showing Location of Buildings and Other Attractions of the Exposition in Piedmont Park

Special cancellations were authorized for the Exposition. There was a single circle CDS (28 mm) with "ATLANTA EXPOSITION/ R.P.O.", and a double circle CDS (30.5 mm) that read "EXPOSITION R.P.O./ ATLANTA, GA." Both were applied with a steel-die handstamp and were used with cork killers. Examples are shown below (from W. J. Bomars collection):

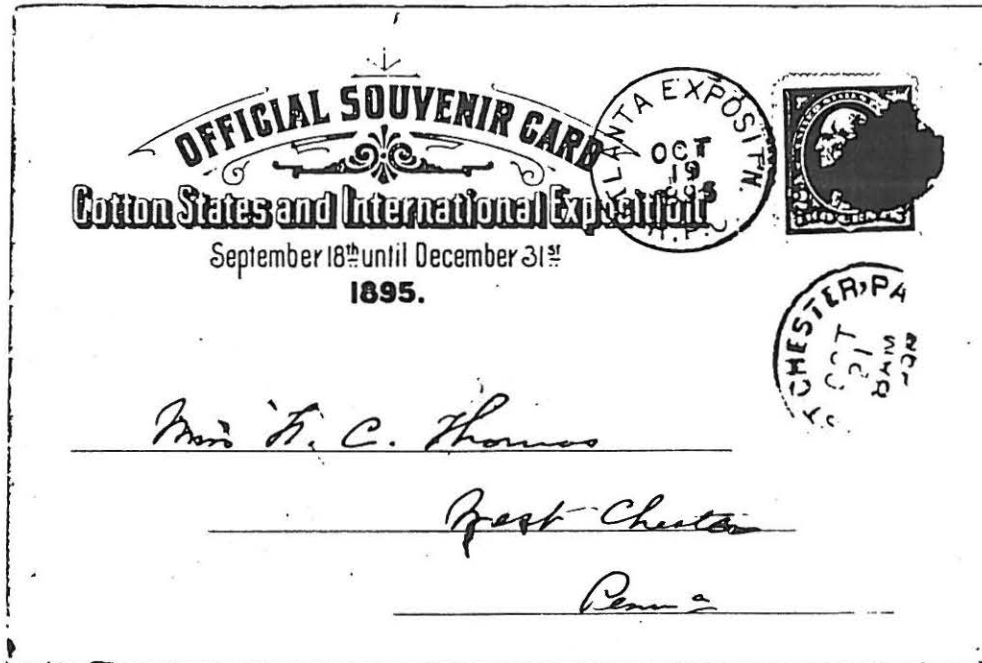


Figure 3. Single-Circle R.P.O. Cancellation on Official Souvenir Card of the Exposition. Less Than 30 Copies are Recorded.

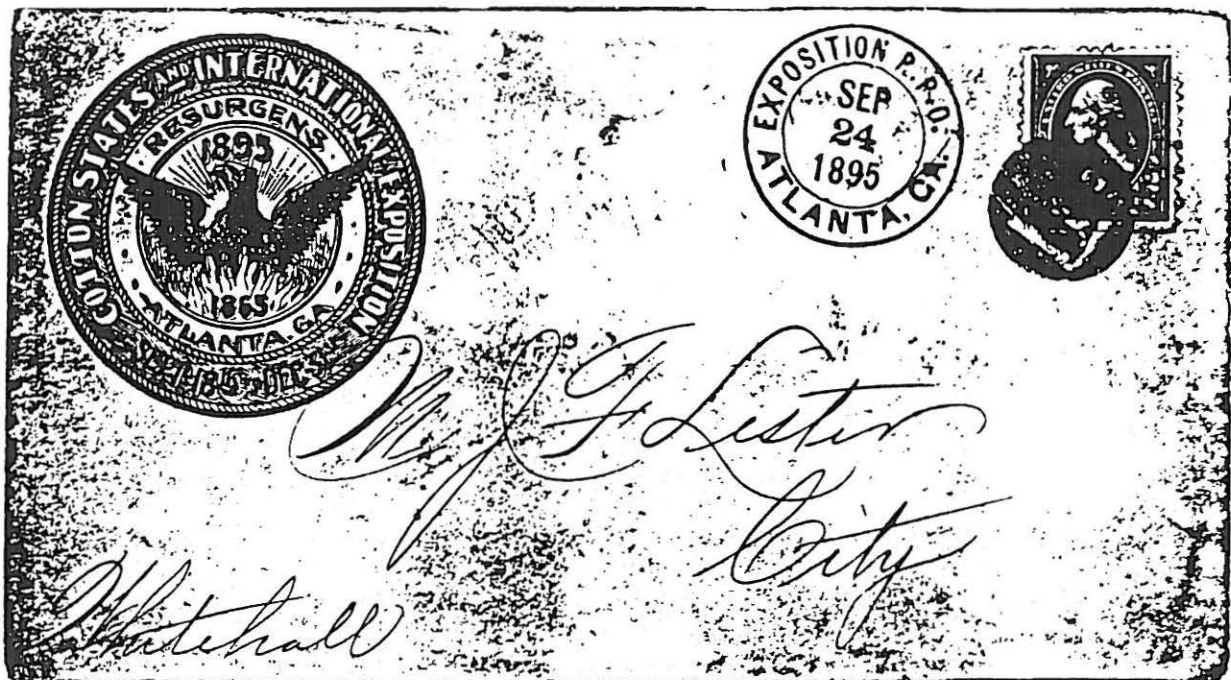


Figure 4. Double-Circle R.P.O. Cancellation, with Seal of the Exposition. Note the negative E (for "Exposition"). 3 copies known.

There were 13 official postcard views of the Exposition. Figure 5 shows stationery with a picture of the Agricultural Building that is identical to the postcard view. The upper-left corner of the cover portrays the Main Entrance to the Exposition at 14th Street.

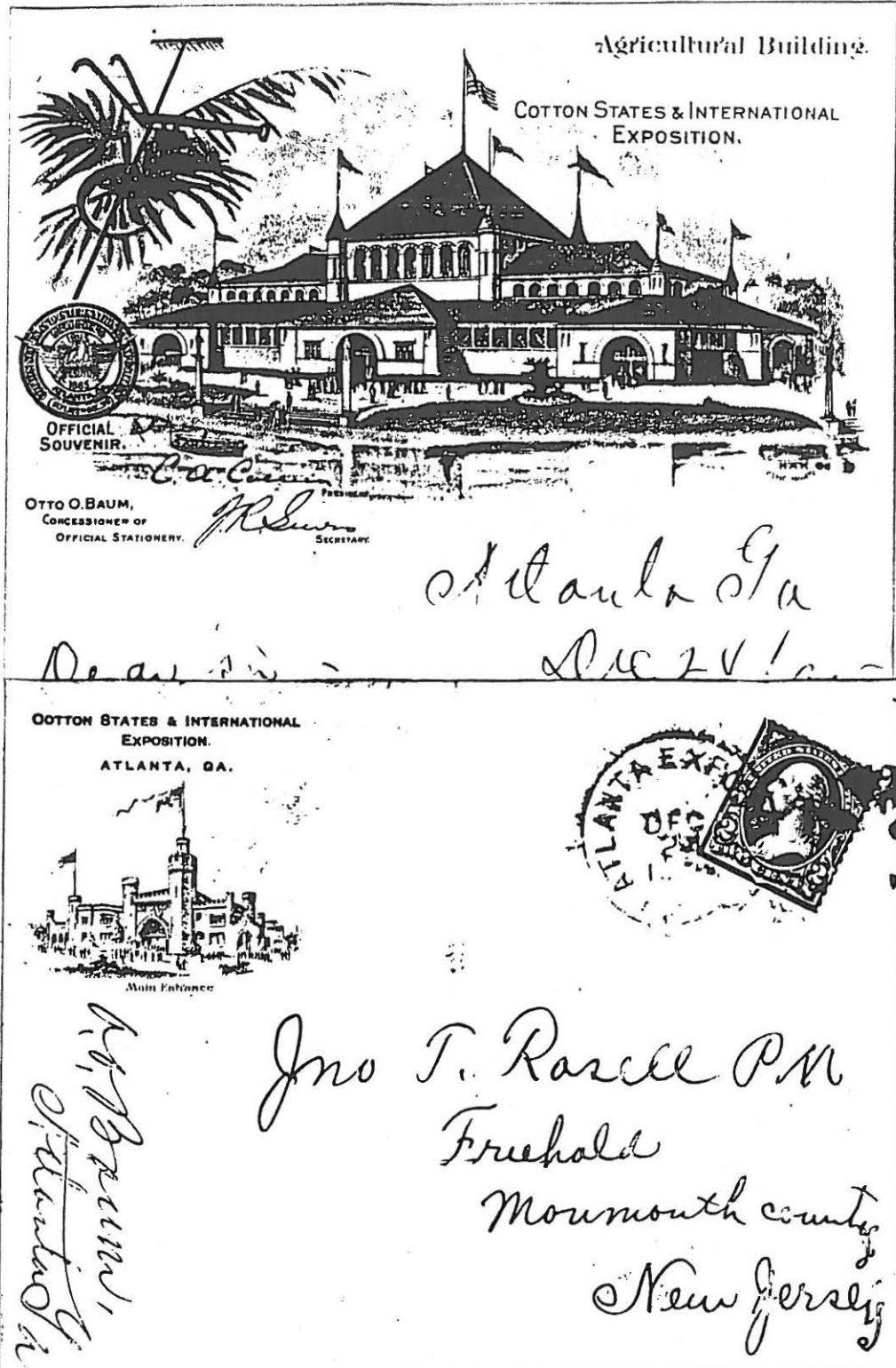


Figure 5. Sketches of the Agricultural Building and Main Entrance.

A relatively common publicity cover of the Exposition appears on the entire backside of an Aragon Hotel envelope. It is reproduced in Figure 6.



Figure 6. Advertisement of Exposition on Backside of Hotel Envelope.

The ninety days of the Exposition, covering 15 weeks, brought a succession of events, almost every one of which would have attracted attention in ordinary times. The more noteworthy happenings were:

September 21: Blue and Gray Day. Selected to follow the opening and dedication of the National Park at Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th, so that survivors could attend the Exposition.

October 9: The Liberty Bell was brought from Philadelphia by a special Southern Railway train to Piedmont Park, where it was installed in the Pennsylvania Building at the Exposition.

October 23: President's Day: President Grover Cleveland and his party arrived on the 22d October on a special train of the Southern Railway. Tours and parades were the order of the day, and the reception at the Capital City Club, attended by over a 1000 guests, was one of the most brilliant social gatherings in the history of the city.

Early December: John Phillips Sousa's famous band performed for a week. In honor of the occasion, he had composed "King Cotton", later adopted as the official march of the Exposition.

Afterwards it was said that "By their great effort the people of Atlanta...started a new era of progress for Atlanta and raised the city from a provincial capital to a lusty young metropolis which grew at a tremendous pace in population, trade, industry and finance, and advanced steadily on higher and broader lines of development." W. G. Cooper, Chief of Publicity and Promotions for the Exposition.

AN UNREPORTED WARRENTON, GEORGIA POSTMASTERS HANDSTAMP

by B. M. Green, E. E. Underwood and McC. Ballard

Recently an unusual handstamp was noticed on a cover dated May 17, 1863, from Winston, NC to Warrenton, Ga. It had a clear circular border and a dark center with barely detectable script markings (see Figure 1). Apparently the marking was a handstamp applied to mail received in Warrenton, but more information was needed to form any definite conclusions.

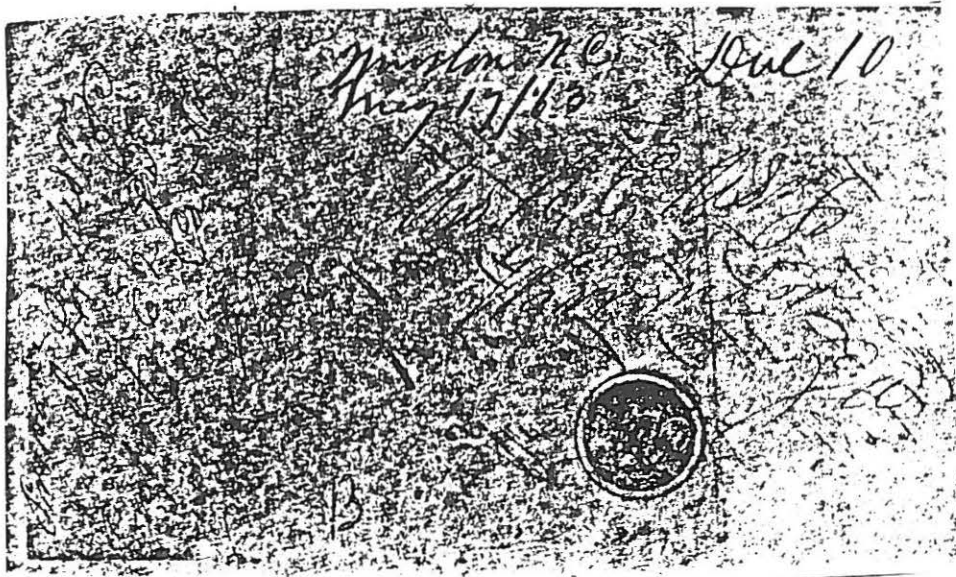


Figure 1. Winston, NC cover.

Other members of the GPHS were contacted about this circular mark and two additional examples came to light. The handstamp shown in Figure 2 appears on a turned cover, with the marking on the side that was addressed to Warrenton, Ga and mailed from Greenville, NC.



Figure 2. Greenville, NC Cover.

A more legible example is seen in Figure 3, which is a southern patriotic from Petersburg, Va to Warrenton. The cover shows a very clear impression which reveals the negative script initials "W.W.P." on a dark background.



Figure 3. Petersburg, Va Patriotic Cover.

Further research in the postal archives revealed that the postmaster of Warrenton in 1861 was W. W. Padgett. Accordingly, it was concluded that this marking was the postmaster's personal handstamp and that he applied it to mail received in Warrenton. The mark could also indicate that the amount due had been paid.

A search was made through the American Stampless Cover Catalog, Vol. 1, 4th Edition, 1985. On page 264 a similar type of handstamp was found for New York City in 1838. It is circular, with a clear circular border and dark center with negative letters -- New York (arc) printed above and PO (script) in the central portion.

Thus it appears that the Warrenton handstamp was merely an optional receiving mark used by the postmaster. Further studies of early covers may reveal additional examples of these local handstamps.



GEORGIA MANUSCRIPT TOWNS

by Ervin E. Underwood

Covers postmarked with a handwritten town and date have not been a popular area of collecting for many years. However, lately there has been a noticeable shift toward greater interest in these unique relics of the past. Perhaps the original reluctance to collect manuscript town covers is due in part to the negative attitude of August A. Dietz, Sr., who objected to them because the handwriting is never the same, making it difficult to verify their authenticity.

Nevertheless, manuscript town covers are relatively plentiful, at least from the smaller post offices. Because they comprise a significant portion of the available covers, much valuable information is lost if manuscript towns are ignored. A tabulation of the A. H. Stephens correspondence by R. P. Gravelly, Jr. finds 893 manuscript (or related) covers out of a total of 2,212 covers of all types. This amounts to over 40 percent of the entire correspondence. Obviously, we cannot afford to overlook this potential source of information, especially since the passage of time makes resurrection of crucial facts more and more difficult to unearth.

A specialized study of Georgia manuscript town covers shows a total of 731 Georgia towns listed, from all sources, over the entire postal period to the present. A chronological breakdown of these covers according to four periods (and the percentage distribution) gives:

Prewar	(42.6%)
Civil War	(22.4%)
Post War	(30.5%)
20th Century	(4.5%)

The Civil War manuscripts are relatively scarce compared to the Prewar and Post War periods. This lower frequency may be due in part to the large number of letters sent to the Dead Letter Office because of the war. For example, in the January 12, 1863 Report of the Postmaster General (John H. Reagan), it is stated that dead letters totalled 543,002 for the year. The low percentage of 20th century manuscripts results from the general availability of official cancellers. The modern manuscript covers come only from last day cards from discontinued post offices.

Not only are the manuscripts different from each other, but the handwriting is frequently illegible. A selection of 12 poorly-written manuscript town covers is shown below in order to illustrate the difficulties encountered in studying such material. Most have been desciphered, but some have not. The Reader is invited to test his skill with these 12 manuscript markings. Send your solutions to the Editor. The results will be given in the next Bulletin.



Record your answers here:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

GREATER AUGUSTA STAMP CLUB WINS AWARD

by Lamar Garrard

A cachet envelope featuring the bicentennial of the State of Georgia, 1788 - 1988, won the Vermeil Award at the ALPEX '89 show at Albuquerque, NM on October 13, 1989. The four-color Greater Augusta Stamp Club's 1988 GAPEX cachet (shown below) was among 40-some entries in the stamp show competition.

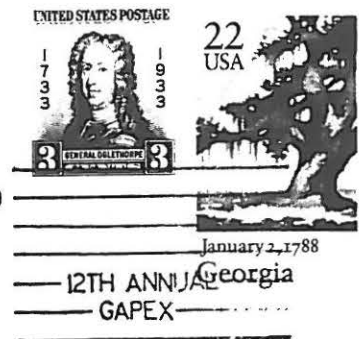
GREATER AUGUSTA STAMP CLUB



CELEBRATING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA 1788-1988, AUGUSTA, GASC. Shown above: Design by Jon Toorchen, F.S.T.D., proposed by Governor Joe Frank Harris, with support by the unanimous vote of the Georgia Legislature. Acceptance for the design was actively pursued by



STATEHOOD
200
YEARS



Georgia's Congressional Delegation as well as Southern leaders. It was rejected by the Postmaster General because "it would be in poor taste to celebrate Georgia's joining the Union with a stamp that alludes to its subsequent secession from that Union." Said the Houston Post: "Does Washington really know best?"

Artist Jon Toorchen's proposed designs for the Georgia Statehood stamp contains the Georgia State flag, the Confederate flag, the United States flag, a portrait of Robert E. Lee, and other items relevant to the history and heritage of the State of Georgia.

Unfortunately, the design was rejected by the Postmaster General because "...it would be in poor taste to celebrate Georgia's joining the Union with a stamp that alludes to its subsequent secession from that Union." This decision was made in spite of the fact that the stamp was supported by Governor Joe Frank Harris, the Georgia Legislature and Georgia's Congressional Delegation, as well as by Southern leaders. Said the Houston Post: "Does Washington really know best?"

Although only 600 of these cachets were prepared, there are still some left at \$2.50 each. Checks should be made out to the Greater Augusta Stamp Club, and requests mailed to:

Mr. Lamar Garrard
1131 N. Eisenhower Ct.
Augusta, GA 30904

CONFEDERATE USAGE OF U.S. STAMPS AND MARKINGS IN GEORGIA

between

4 February 1861 and 31 May 1861

<u>Town</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Stamp</u>			
ALBANY	14 Feb	U27	ATLANTA (cont)	26 Apr	U27
	27 Feb	26 & Due 3		1 May	26 (3)
	15 Mar	U27		2 May	U27
	19 Apr	26		2 May	26-pr, single
ALPHARETTA	12 Feb	U27	4 May	20	
ATHENS	9 Feb	U27	5 May	26 se	
	14 Feb	U27	7 May	U26	
	1 Mar	U27	7 May	U27	
	5 Mar	26-pr	8 May	26	
	21 Mar	2 stamps removed	17 May	26	
	24 Mar	26(2)	17 May	26	
	2 Apr	26	21 May	18 (3)	
	- Apr	26	27 May	26	
	13 May	26(3)	27 May	26	
	18 May	U27	28 May	26	
	22 May	26	31 May	U27	
	22 May	U26	- May	26a	
	25 May	26	AUGUSTA	9 Feb	26
	-	26		11 Feb	26
	-	26		12 Feb	U26
		12 Feb		26	
ATLANTA	6 Feb	U27	16 Feb	U10	
	16 Feb	U10	16 Feb	26	
	25 Feb	26	28 Feb	26	
	26 Feb	26	- Feb	U26	
	1 Mar	U26	1 Mar	U26	
	1 Mar	U27	1 Mar	U27	
	2 Mar	U26	2 Mar	U10	
	2 Mar	U27	5 Mar	26	
	3 Mar	26	6 Mar	26	
				3c 1857	
	8 Mar	26	12 Mar	26	
	9 Mar	26	15 Mar	26	
	13 Mar	26	15 Mar	26	
	14 Mar	U26	20 Mar	26	
	20 Mar	26	22 Mar	26	
	28 Mar	26	25 Mar	26	
	2 Apr	U27	31 Mar	U27	
	5 Apr	Star Die	31 Mar	U10	
	9 Apr	26	2 Apr	26	
	12 Apr	30A	9 Apr	U27	
	23 Apr	U27	9 Apr	26	

AUGUSTA (cont)

	10 Apr	26	CRAWFORDVILLE	4 Feb	26(2)
	16 Apr	26-pr		1 Mar	U27
	20 Apr	U26		-	26
	- Apr	26	CUTHBERT	14 May	26
	19 ? Apr	26			
	7 May	26	DALTON	5 Apr	U26
	9 May	26		9 Apr	U27
	10 May	U26		9 Apr	U26
	16 May	26		29 Apr	U10
	20 May	26		2 May	26
	26 May	26		6 May	U26
	16 -	U10		- May	26
	-	26		-	26
BETHANY	25 Feb	U9	DAWSON	2 Feb	U27
BLAIRSVILLE	6 Apr	U10		27 Feb	26
BLOOMFIELD	12 May	U27		29 May	U27
BRUNSWICK	15 Mar	U9	DECATUR	26 Feb	26
CALHOUN	13 Mar	U27		29 Mar	U27
CAMPBELLTON	18 May	U27	DOUBLE WELLS	19 Feb	26
CANTON	30 May	U27	EATONTON	20 Feb	U26
CARNESVILLE	18 Feb	Free	ETOWAH	11 Feb	Free
CASSVILLE	22 Apr	U27	FORT GAINES	Feb 18	U26
	2 May	26	FORT VALLEY	12 Feb	U9
				19 Mar	Paid 3
CLAYTON	28 Mar	26	FRANKLIN	13 Apr	Paid 6 cts(ms)
COLUMBUS	4 /Feb	26	GAINESVILLE	7 May	U27
	22 Feb	26		21 May	U27
	14 Mar	26	GEORGETOWN	11 Apr	U27
	10 May	Paid 3 (circ)	GRAYSVILLE	28 Mar	U27
	22 May	U27	GREENSBOROUGH	19 Mar	26
	25 May	U27		8 Apr	U9
CONYERS	19 May	26		8 May	26
COTTAGE MILLS	4 Mar	24		25 May	26
COVINGTON	30 May	26		-	U27
CRAWFORD	12 Feb	U27	GREENVILLE	9 Feb	U27
	-	U27	GRIFFIN	14 Apr	U26
				31 May	U27

GRISWOLDVILLE	1 May	U27	MACON(cont)		
HILLSBORO	7 May	26		31 May	24(3)
	7 May	U27		31 May	U27
	21 May	U27		-	Due 1
				-	Due 3
				-	Fwd
HOG MOUNTAIN	21 Feb	Free			
HOMER	7 Feb	26	MARIETTA	2 Apr	U26
				8 Apr	U27
IRWINTON	14 Feb	26		8 Apr	U27
				21 Apr	U26
JASPER	4 Feb	U27		29 Apr	26
				-	26
JEFFERSON	1 Apr	-	MARSHALLVILLE	16 Mar	U27
JONESBORO	4 Feb	U27	MILLEDGEVILLE	4 Feb	26
KINGSTON	27 Feb	U27 & Paid 3		6 Feb	26
	26 Apr	Paid 3		7 Mar	26
				7 Mar	U27
LAFAYETTE	29 Mar	26		8 Mar	24,26
	21 May	26		21 Mar	26(2)
				30 Mar	26
LAWRENCEVILLE	21 Mar	Paid 10(circ)	MILLTOWN	21 May	Paid 3 (ms)
	23 Apr	U9			
LEXINGTON	6 Mar	U26	MOBLEY POND	1 Mar	Free
	7 Mar	26			
	11 Mar	26	MONROE	13 Feb	U27
LINTON	22 May	U27	MT. YONAH	16 Feb	U27
LONG CANE	30 Apr	24 & 26(3)	NACHOOCHIEE	10 Mar	Free
LOUISVILLE	20 Feb	26	NEWNAN	11 Feb(?)	3c embossed
	-	11			+ PAID 5
				27 Feb	U27
MACON	6 Feb	26		2 Mar	U27
	6 Feb	26		28 Mar	U27
	12 Feb	26		11 Apr	26
	13 Feb	U27	NEWTON	3 Apr	26
	23 Feb	11			
	4 Mar	26	NEWTON FACTORY	26 Feb	U27
	28 Mar	26			
	1 Apr	26(2)	OMEGA	8 Feb	26, PAID,
	3 Apr	26			3(circ)
	6 Apr	26			
	29 Apr	26	PENFIELD	20 Feb	26
	- Apr	26		-	24(3)
	4 May	26			
	11 May	Fwd, Due 3	PERRY	28 Feb	U27
	14 May	26-pr		22 Mar	U27
	23 May	U26			

RAYSVILLE	9 May	U26	SAVANNAH (cont)	30 Mar	U27
REHOBETH	22 Mar	26		30	26
RICHLAND	15 Mar	U27		1 Apr	U27
	15 Mar	26		3	26
RINGGOLD	16 May	U27		6	-
ROME	12 Feb	26		8	U27
	1 Mar	26		9	U27
	18 Mar	26		10	26
	12 Apr	27		10	U10
	19 Apr	26		11	U27
	21 Apr	26		12	26
	30 Apr	26		12	U10
	- Apr	26		13	Stamp missing
ROSWELL	12 Mar	U26		19	24
	- Mar	PAID 10		20	U27
	27 Apr	26		24	26
	27 Apr	26, U27		26	26
SAVANNAH	5 Feb	26		28	26
	9	26		29	26(2)
	11	U27		29	U26
	14	U27		29	26
	15	26		- Apr	U27
	15	24		6 May	26
	16	U10		15	26
	19	26		15	26
	22	26		19	U27
	22	26		20	26
	23	26		22	26
	23	U27		22	U27
	4 Mar	26		23	26
	5	26		28	26, Ty II
	6	U26		29 May	26
	9	U26		-	26
	10	26	SHADY DALE	21 May	26
	15	24(2)	SHARON	1 Apr	U10
	18	U27	SOCIAL CIRCLE	15 May	26
	18	U27	SOUTH NEW PORT	27 Mar	26
	20	U27	SPARTA	16 Mar	U10
	21	U27		20	U10
	25	24(3)	SPEIRS TURN OUT	29 Mar	24(3)
	25	26	STARKVILLE	13 May	26
	26	26	TALBOTTON	14 Feb	26
	26	26		2 May	26
	28	26, Ty. II(2)	THOMASTON	27 Feb	U26
	28	26			
	28	U27			
	28	U26			
	29	26			

THOMSON	27 Mar	U27	WASHINGTON	12 Feb	26
UPPER KINGS BRIDGE	6 Feb 16 Feb 17 Apr	26 U26 U27	WATKINSVILLE	11 May	U27
VAN ZANTS STORE	24 Apr	PAID 3	WEBSTER PLACE	4 Feb	26
WALNUT GROVE	18 Apr	26	WEST POINT	10 Feb 24 Apr 14 May	U26 Paid (hs), 9 (ms) 26
WARRENTON	21 Feb 20 Mar 15 Apr 13 May	U27 26 26 26	WOODSTOCK	5 Feb	26

Compiled by Ervin E. Underwood, with thanks to Earl Kaplan and Warren Sanders and other members of GPHS.

15 June 1990



The Confederate Museum, located at the site of Alexander H. Stephens' Liberty Hall in Crawfordville, houses a magnificent collection of artifacts from the Civil War. Stephen became Vice President of the Confederacy in 1861 and Governor of Georgia in 1882. He was born in Wilkes County in 1812 and attended Franklin College (now the University of Georgia), from which he graduated first in his class in August, 1832. After two years of teaching, he undertook on his own the study of law, and passed the examination and was admitted to the bar in 1834. Two years later he was victorious in his first political contest, winning a seat in the Georgia House of Representatives, where he served until 1841. In 1842, he was elected to the Georgia Senate. Stephens died on March 4, 1883.

Application for Membership Georgia Postal History Society

I HEREBY APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY. DUES OF \$10.00 IN U.S. FUNDS, ARE SUBMITTED HEREWITH.

NAME (Print)

ADDRESS (Print)

Special Interests

Other Club Affiliations

Signature

References (preferably philatelic)

1. Name

Address

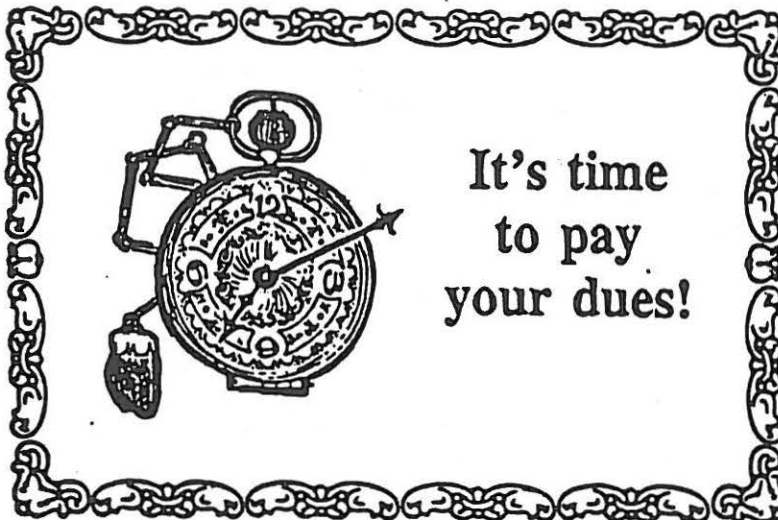
2. Name

Address

DUES NOTICE

If you have not paid your dues yet, please send your check for \$10.00 to the Treasurer:

Mr. Ernest C. Owens, 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872



GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

If you collect covers from Georgia for their stamps or markings, or to document the development of the mails, or to specialize in a particular town, county or locality, you are familiar with the pleasures and satisfactions of postal history.

Tracking down the postal history of some areas of Georgia is becoming increasingly popular. The beginnings of Georgia postal history from the Colonial Period, through the U.S. Statehood Period, then the Civil War to the Post Civil War Periods -- all are popular topics for collecting and research.

The Georgia Postal History Society is built around people with such interests. The Society had its origin on October 16, 1984 (123 years to the day of the first official issue of CSA general issue stamps). We now have over 50 members from around the U.S. There is a "G.P.H.S. Bulletin" which comes out quarterly or as material is available, which is currently edited by Ervin E. Underwood of Atlanta. In between, there is a "Newsletter" that contains items of current interest to the Society members.

The Society offers an opportunity to contact others of similar postal history interests, or to expand your knowledge of Georgia postal history. Moreover, you can now publish your philatelic anecdotes or research results and gain recognition of your collecting interests. If you wish to join the G.P.H.S., please fill in the Application Form and send your check for \$10.00 to the Secretary-Treasurer, payable to the G.P.H.S.

Mr. Ernest C. Owens
6303 Fir Road
Sebring, FL 33872

Back issues of G.P.H.S. publications are available from the Publicity-Publications Officer, Newton Crouch. Bulletins cost \$3.00 each and Newsletters \$2.00. Newton's address is:

Mr. Newton Crouch
P.O. Box 262
Griffin, GA 30224

We look forward to making your acquaintance as a Member of the Georgia Postal History Society.

BULLETIN



Georgia Postal History Society

President:	McCary Ballard
Vice Presidents:	Thomas Kingsley Warren Sanders
Secretary-Treasurer:	Ernest Owens
Publicity-Publications:	Newton Crouch
Editor:	Ervin Underwood

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EDITORIAL

This issue of the Bulletin features Augusta and some of its early postal history. There are articles on Augusta postal routes, postal markings and the Paterson 10 cent blue stamp. Human interest is supplied by the three stories about early times in Augusta, and the obscure town of Richmond Factory and its factory is brought to life.

The proposed slate of Officers for the GPHS during the next term is as follows:

W. Newton Crouch, Jr.	President
Douglas N. Clark	Vice President
Ernest C. Owens	Secretary-Treasurer
Ervin E. Underwood	Editor

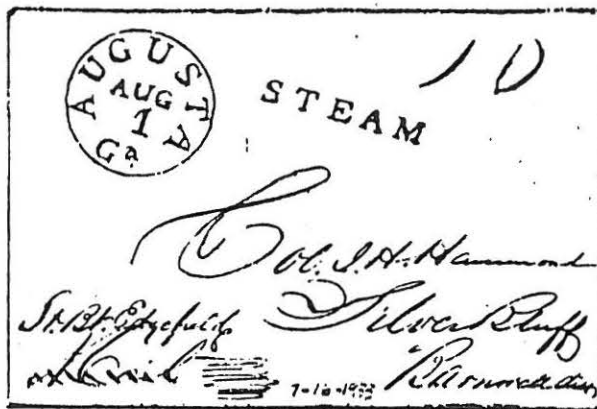
The Membership is urged to submit the names of other candidates for the above job, by August 1, 1991, to the Secretary-Treasurer.

--The Editor--
P.O. Box 30328
Atlanta, GA 30358-0286

EARLY AUGUSTA, GEORGIA POSTAL ROUTES AND POSTMASTERS

by H. I. Bridges, Jr. and Ervin E. Underwood

Much of the early postal history of Augusta is tied in to that of the Carolinas and Virginia. Since Georgia and South Carolina share a common river, mail was carried by steamboat on the Savannah River to and from Augusta as well as to South Carolina post offices. This inland waterway mail was purely domestic and not foreign or international. The postal markings of "STEAM" or "STEAMBOAT" were applied to this mail when it was placed in the U.S. Postal System, and the markings indicate that the mail originated from a steamboat. An example of inland waterway mail is shown below with an 1833 letter carried by the steamboat "Edgefield" from Charleston to Augusta.



From "South Carolina Postal History and Illustrated Catalog of Postmarks 1760-1860" by H.S. Teal and R.J. Stets, Raven Press, P.O.Box 135, Lake Oswego, OR 97034

Up to 1791, the main land-based postal route for North-South mail was along the coast, terminating at Savannah at the southern end. However, on February 20, 1792, Congress passed an Act, to be effective June 1, 1792, authorizing the establishment of new post roads within the Carolinas and Georgia. This Act would link Maine to Augusta in Georgia and hence to Savannah by inland routes.

In order to implement this Act, an advertisement was placed in the Charleston City Gazette on April 13, 1792, stating that bids to carry the mails would be received until June 1st. The proposed route in Georgia was described as follows:

"From Augusta to Washington (in Wilkes County) thence around by Greensborough, the great Falls of Ogeechee and Georgetown, to Augusta, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Augusta every other Thursday at four o'clock in the morning, arrive at Washington the same day, and complete the circuit on the third day, getting back to Augusta by six o'clock in the evening of Saturday."

Some of the background to this legislation was uncovered recently at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., in the files entitled "Letters Sent by the Postmaster General between 1790 and

1794". Of direct interest was a letter from Timothy Pickering, PMG, on April 26, 1792, to Col. John Hoomes, Postmaster at Bowling Green, VA and contractor for carrying the southern mail on the old coastal route. In his letter, PMG Pickering gives Col. Hoomes full authority to set up the new southern route, and to commission Postmasters in places where Hoomes considered it necessary to establish Post Offices.

Later, on June 18, 1792, a circular letter from the PMG was sent to all the new Postmasters, notifying them that the opening of Post Offices on the new road would be effective July 1, 1792. However, it was not until about three months afterwards, on October 2, 1792, that the commissions were sent out, including one for Abraham Jones of Augusta. Apparently, Jones had been serving as Postmaster since July 1, 1792, without official confirmation.

Further bids on the new inland routes were advertised in the Charleston City Gazette of October 2, 1792. Mail would come to Augusta from the North through Fayetteville, NC and across South Carolina to Augusta. Mail for Savannah was to leave Augusta every Saturday at 1 o'clock and to arrive the next Monday by 10:00 am. Returning mail would leave Savannah every Monday at 2 o'clock and arrive in Augusta on Wednesday by 5:00 pm.



The map reproduced above shows postal routes (dotted lines) as of 1792-1793, that were authorized by the Act of February 20, 1792. Routes out of Augusta extend into Georgia, South Carolina and to Savannah. Note the loop west of Augusta that includes Washington, Greensboro, Lexington and Georgetown, Georgia.

According to the correspondence from PMG Pickering quoted above, Abraham Jones was Postmaster at Augusta as early as July 1, 1792, rather than the commonly accepted date of March 20, 1793. In any event, we see in the list of Augusta Postmasters given below, that Abraham Jones was the first Postmaster of Augusta, Georgia.

AUGUSTA POSTMASTERS

Compiled by H. I. Bridges, Jr.

<u>Date</u> <u>Appointed</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>Appointed</u>	<u>Name</u>
20 Mar 1793	Abraham Jones	1867	Foster Blodgett
25 Apr 1793	Anslem Bugg	1869-Apr 3	G. W. Summers (Special Agent)
1 Apr 1794	Wm. Urquhart	Apr 4, 1869	Foster Blodgett
1 Apr 1800	Wm. J. Hubby	1871-1875	Charles H. Prince
1 Apr 1802	John B. Wilkerson	1877	L. McLaws
1 Oct 1807- 1829	James Fraser	1879-1881	C. H. Prince
1831-1837	Wm. C. Micon	1883-1885	W. F. Holden
1839-1850	Edmund B. Glascock	1887	R. Boyce
1853	Benjamin F. Hall	1891	Jabez T. Denning
1854-1865	James M. Smythe	1893-1897	W. M. Dunbar
		1899-1901	W. N. Stallings
		1903	Edward L. Smythe
		1905	Edward D. Smythe
		1907-1909	Stephen B. Vaughan
		1911	Thomas D. Murphy

To supplement the above list of Postmasters in Augusta, we provide below a table showing the Post Offices, dates, and first Postmasters in Richmond County. Note that Augusta picked up the mail from eight discontinued Post Offices.

Richmond County was created February 5, 1777, with 325 square miles acquired by the Creek Session of May 20, 1733. This was an original Georgia county previously organized in 1758 as the Parish of St. Paul. Named for Charles Lennox (1735-1806), he was the third Duke of Richmond, a military officer, ambassador, Secretary of State, and a warm friend of American liberty. The county seat is Augusta: Richmond Academy (or Academy of Richmond County) in Augusta was the first public school in Georgia. Chartered in 1783, it opened April 12, 1785, in a building erected on Bay Street.



 RICHMOND COUNTY

POST OFFICE	ESTABLISHED	DISCONTINUED	MAIL TO	FIRST P.M.
ADAM	24 NOV 1886	20 NOV 1888	AUGUSTA	BURCH; JENNIE R.
	RE: 6 OCT 1890	15 FEB 1894	AUGUSTA	
ALLEN'S	19 JUN 1857	22 JUN 1866		AVRET; WILLIAM A.
	RE: 13 AUG 1866	31 AUG 1868	AUGUSTA	
	RE: 27 MAY 1869	30 OCT 1874	AUGUSTA	
	RE: 3 DEC 1874	9 MAR 1894	C TO GLEN	
.ALLEN	10 MAR 1894	31 DEC 1902	AUGUSTA	
AUGUSTA	20 MAR 1793	OP		JONES; ABRAHAM
BATH	14 SEP 1878	30 MAR 1907	BLYTHE	PATTERSON; MRS ELIZABETH P.
BELAIR	15 JAN 1834	31 JAN 1854		VERDERY; AUGUSTUS N.
	RE: 26 JAN 1855	6 JUN 1916	C TO BEL AIR	
.BEL AIR	7 JUN 1916	30 JAN 1932	AUGUSTA	
BLYTHE	14 DEC 1885	OP		MURROW; VIRGIL J.
BOGGY	15 JUN 1881	8 JUN 1887	SAW DUST Columbia	MCNAIR; ROBERT M.
BRIER	17 JUN 1901	15 APR 1902	HEPHZIBAH County	GOODIN; JOHN D. W.
DEBRUCE	3 MAR 1893	31 OCT 1916	HEPHZIBAH	HOWELL; JOSEPH
DURST	5 APR 1900	14 AUG 1905	HEPHZIBAH	SEAGO; EFFIE
ESSIE	26 FEB 1891	15 OCT 1891	HEPHZIBAH	STORY; WILLIAM S.
FANNIE	5 APR 1900	31 JAN 1909	-	WEATHERSBEE; JOHN P.
GRACEWOOD	21 DEC 1885	15 AUG 1908	DEBRUCE	DEAS; WILLIAM
FORMERLY MCDADE				
	RE: 22 MAR 1911	OP		
HEPHZIBAH	18 JUN 1877	OP		RHODES; MISS MOLLIE F.
HOLLYWOOD	1 DEC 1874	31 DEC 1896	ALLEN? =====	GRIMES; JOHN B.
LAKESIDE	14 JUL 1892	30 NOV 1903	BERZELIA	WYLD; LEANDER M.
MCBEAN	12 NOV 1913	12 OCT 1962	BECAME RB OF AUGUSTA	WARNER; GEORGE J.
FORMERLY MCBEEN DEPOT; MCBEEN				
MCBEAN RB	13 OCT 1962	18 OCT 1968	AUGUSTA	
MCBEEN	20 JAN 1846	23 JUN 1854	C TO MCBEEN DEPOT	GRAVES; JOSEPH A.
MCBEEN DEPOT	24 JUN 1854	11 NOV 1913	C TO MCBEAN	WARD; BATT
FORMERLY MCBEEN				
MCDADE	3 APR 1882	20 DEC 1885	C TO GRACEWOOD	MCDADE; JOSEPH T.
MECHANICS HILL	1 APR 1904	30 NOV 1906	MCBEEN DEPOT	HAMILTON; EVIE L.
RICHMOND	11 JAN 1886	15 JUL 1892	HEPHZIBAH	WINTER; LEONARD L.
RICHMOND BATH	8 FEB 1833	23 APR 1836		LOVELL; PAYNE
RICHMOND FACTORY	19 FEB 1835	9 AUG 1867		HACK; DANIEL
RIDGE	13 OCT 1887	14 AUG 1905	HEPHZIBAH	ATKINS; THOMAS
SLEIGH	19 FEB 1901	15 APR 1902	HEPHZIBAH	RABORN; WILLIAM B.
SHYTHE	24 OCT 1899	28 FEB 1900	AUGUSTA	BOWLES; DANIEL J.
SUNNYDALE	16 OCT 1890	31 DEC 1892	BLYTHE	BLACK; BETTIE G.
TOOMBS	30 AUG 1851	30 DEC 1856		PALMER; JAMES

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA POSTAL MARKINGS

1800 - 1880

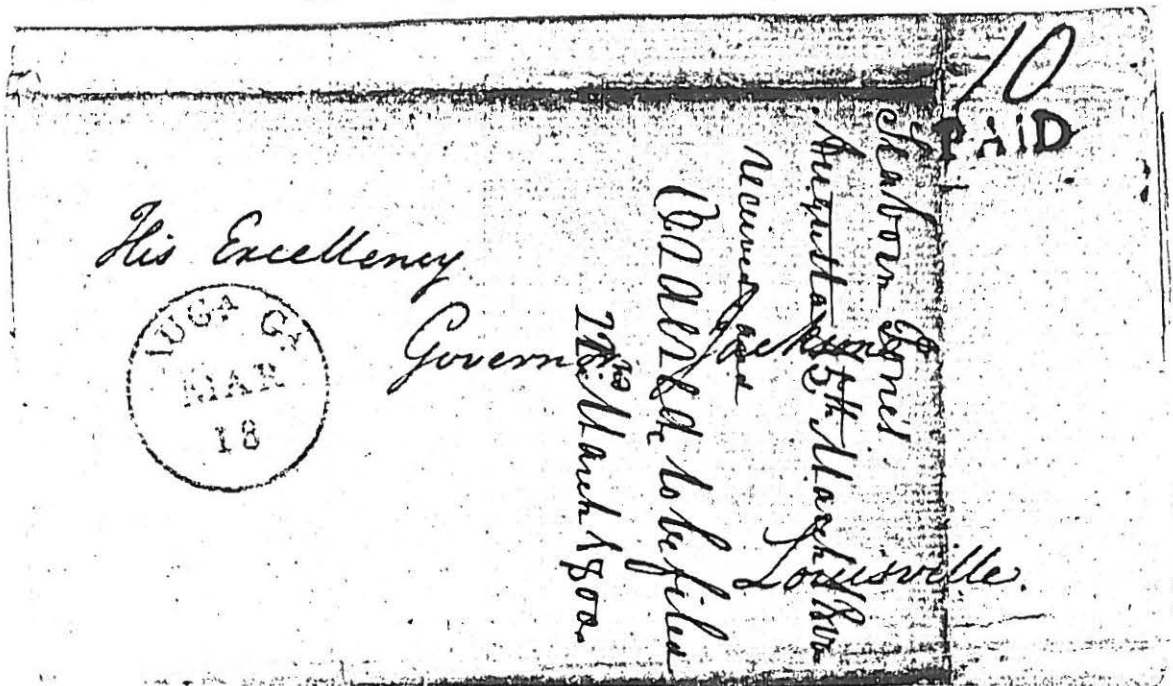
by Ervin E. Underwood

An attempt is made here to assemble chronologically the postal markings from Augusta over the eighty year period between 1800 and 1880. The major focus is placed on the circular date markings and how they varied with time. Also, comments on other hand-stamped or manuscript markings are included when appropriate. The classification system follows closely that used by A. H. Sharbaugh, in his monumental study of the Augusta postmarks.

CIRCLE DEVICE NO. 1 (1800 - 1815)

This device was the first in a long series of circular markings starting in 1800. It measures 26 mm in diameter and reads "AUG^A G^A" where "AUG^A" stands for Augusta.

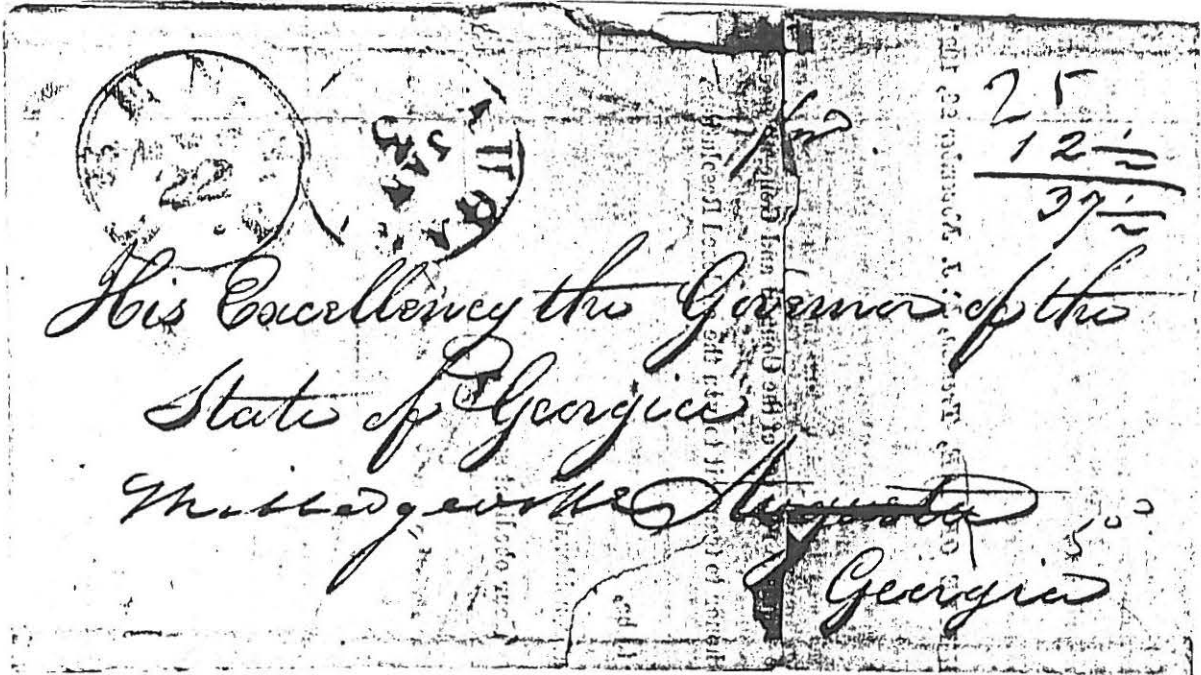
An example of its use is seen below in the 1800 letter to Georgia Governor James Jackson in Louisville, Georgia. An early rarely seen "PAID" and a manuscript rate marking are used. "PAID" markings did not appear again for over 35 years.



Years of use partially wore away the periods under the raised A's.

CIRCLE DEVICE NO. 2 (1816 - 1825)

A larger 29 mm device with taller and bolder letters appeared in 1816. The abbreviation AUG^A was used again. A representative cover from this period using circular device No. 2 is shown below.



The letter is addressed to the Governor of Georgia, who, in 1821, was John Clark. There was an extra charge of 12 ½ cents to forward the letter to Milledgeville.

CIRCULAR DEVICE NO. 3 (1826 - 1831)

A new circular device 32 mm in diameter was used starting in 1826. The abbreviation for Augusta was lengthened to AGUS^A, dropping only the 'T'.

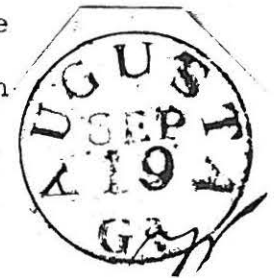
Variations of red and brown shades were observed in the ink used during this period; that is:

- In 1826 - brownish-red shade
- 1828 - red more common
- 1829 - reddish-brown strike
- 1831 - red strike



CIRCULAR DEVICE NO. 4 (1835)

The full name "Augusta" was spelled out in this 30.5 mm device, and Georgia was represented by G^a, with a raised lower case "a". An example of the device impression is shown. A similar device has been seen as late as 1850; however, there is no date mark within the circle.



CIRCULAR DEVICE NO. 5 (1836 - 1849)

A minor change was made to the preceding device, simply by dropping the raised 'a' to the level of the line. This resulted in AUGUSTA / Ga.

The letters and numbers within the handstamp changed with wear. Also, the sizes of the print changed. The situation can be summarized as follows:

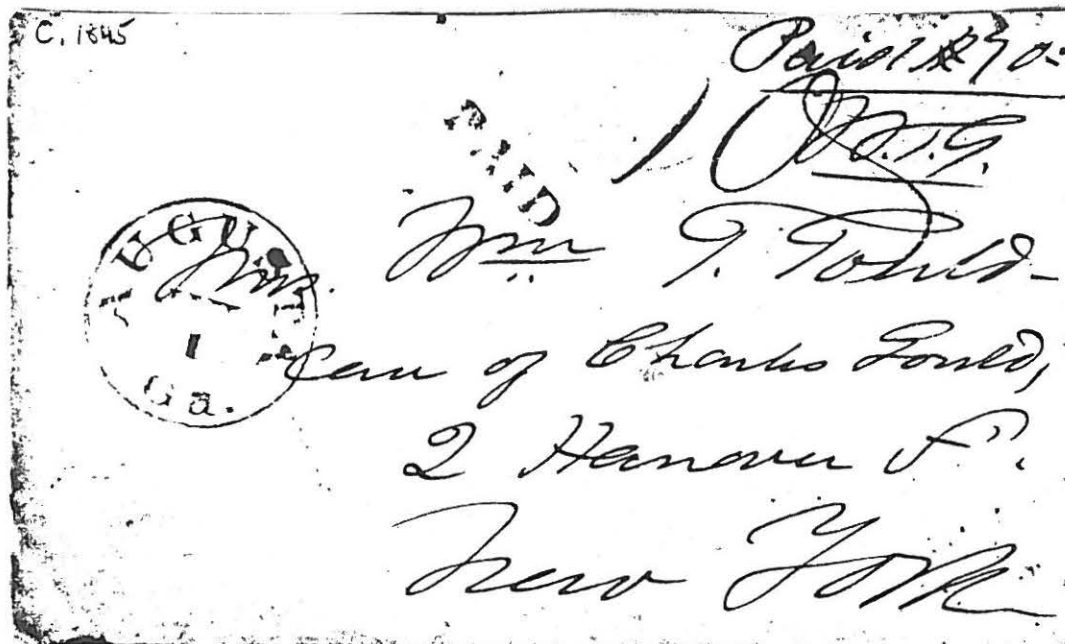
Early use: Large letters for the month (3.65 mm), and large numerals in the date (5.0 mm)

Mid-use: Smaller letters in the month (3.0 mm) and large numerals in the date (5.0 mm) (e.g., in 1840)

Later use: Smaller letters in the month (3.0 mm) and in the date (3.6 - 4.0 mm) (e.g., in 1845).

With the new ten cent rate as of July 1, 1845, both manuscript and handstamped "10" markings appeared. Markings were initially in blue, but changed to red within months.

The July 1st cover shown below with a manuscript '10' may be a first day new rate cover. Handstamp '10' cancelers were probably not immediately available, so the Post Office continued the use of manuscript markings and added the handstamped "PAID".



Handstamped rate markings appeared with the 5 cent and 10 cent rates of July 1, 1845. A "5" marking was made by inserting a large raised 5 into an old date stamp. By 1847 the strike shows a more blurry "5", demonstrating rapid deterioration. The large "5" has also been used alone in a 31 mm circle.



The first handstamped "10" has vertical fat numerals. It appeared initially in blue; the more common red "10" quickly appeared (1845). The "10" marking is always the same color as the date stamp.

The first "10" markings developed signs of wear; e.g., the top of the "1" became damaged (1847).

An orange "10" strike was seen in a 1847 cover.



The second type of "10" marking has slanted numerals. Late states of these "10" markings are seen with a No. 5 device characterized by a wider space between the month and date slots. In another cover with a red, blurred circular date stamp and handstamped "10", the crossbar in the second "A" is missing.



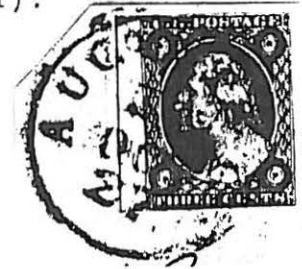
Additional Markings: Many of the letters from the 1800's have additional markings. Beginning in the 1840's, a handstamped "PAID" marking and new manuscript notations appeared. The "1" notations reflect the single letter rate fee. The "mail" and "charge box" notations instruct the pickup carrier and Post Office to place the letter in the mails and charge all fees to a particular Post Office box. The "PAID" marking was then applied to the letter.

CIRCLE DEVICE NO. 6 (1848 - 1855)

The No. 6 device measures 32 mm in diameter, and reads "AUGUSTA Ga." Initially, the CDS had a rate marking; e.g., examples exist of red or orange CDS strikes with the figure "5" at the bottom of the circle.



A second state of No. 6 shows a bar over the month in the CDS, and the rate is eliminated (1851).



CIRCLE DEVICE NO. 7 (1853 - 1855)

Instead of "AUGUSTA Ga" in the CDS, we now see "AUGUSTA GEO." There is a rate marking in the CDS. The example shown here has "3 PAID" at the bottom of a green CDS.



CIRCLE DEVICE NO. 8 (~1855)

This 31 mm device reads "AUGUSTA, Geo"; moreover, the letters in "Augusta" are shorter and the space between the letters and the outer circle is greater. The dates of use probably overlap those of No. 7.

A bold "5" rate marking is seen in the strike at the right. Overweight letters may show a makeshift "10" over the "5".

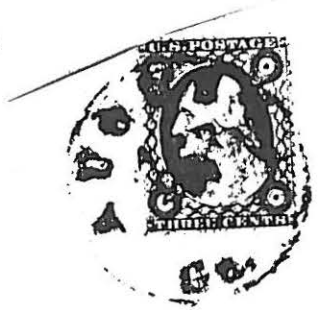


Later strikes have a "PAID" instead of a rate marking in the CDS. An example is shown at the right.

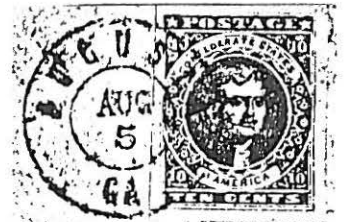


CIRCLE DEVICES NO. 9, 10 & 11 (Civil War Period)

During the Civil War Period, three types of circular date stamps were prevalent. One type was a 32 mm CDS with "AUGUSTA/Ga" and central date - month and day. This marking was seen either with stamps or handstamped "PAID,10" (1860 -1861).



Another type was a 26 mm CDS(DC), with "AUGUSTA / GA" in the outer circle, and the month and date in the inner circle (1861 -1863). This type of CDS is known to be used either with stamps or large handstamped "PAID,5" or "PAID,10" (Types IA and IB, respectively, in the New Dietz), or with the small "PAID 5" (Type II in New Dietz).



PAID 5 PAID 10 PAID 5

A third type of circular device marking has AUGUSTA / Ga only, without any interior date or rate markings. Examples of this type of CDS are seen with stamps only, on envelopes used for Official Business and Circular Mail.

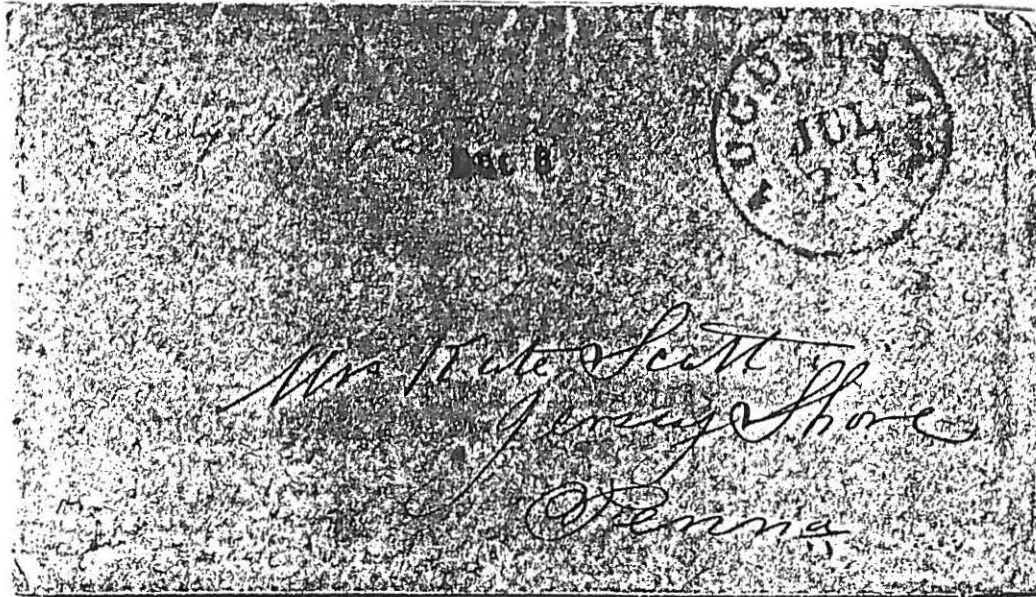


CIRCULAR DEVICE NO. 12 (1865 Federal Usage)

This 31 mm circular date stamp consisted solely of "AUGUSTA Ga" and the date (month and day).

The Post Office was closed upon Union occupation of Augusta on about May 5, 1865 (see Douglas Clark's article in Conf. Phil., Mar.-Apr. 1979, p. 54). When the office reopened on June 9, 1865, stamps were in short supply. Stampless collect covers were allowed with twice the 3 cent fee due.

The handstamped "Due 6" and CDS in the cover illustrated below are both in the violet ink so common from Augusta.

CIRCLE DEVICE NO. 13 (1866 - 1868)

In early 1866, a 23 mm circle device appeared with "AUGUSTA/GA" and date (month and day). However, during 1867, a characteristic break occurred in the date stamp circle over the first "A" in "AUGUSTA".

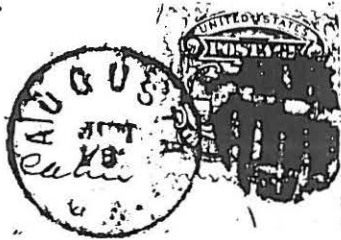


Different kinds of killer cancellations were employed, including geometrical designs, circle of wedges, cross-roads, US in a circle, square grid in a circle, etc.



CIRCLE DEVICE NO. 14 (1869 - ~1870)

This 25 mm device is similar to No. 13, but has shorter letters and no break in the circle. When applied to the 1869 series of stamps, it frequently appeared with a shield cancel.



CIRCULAR DEVICE NO. 15 (1870 - 1879)

This Device is similar to No. 14 except the circle diameter is 26 mm and the date letters and numbers are larger.



POSTAL MARKINGS

A few examples are given below of "Forwarded" and "Due 3" markings from Augusta.

1868



Open box

1869 -1870



In 21 mm circle

1874



No frame

1866 - 1870



In 19 mm circle

Dr. James T. Paterson

by Lamar Garrard

Who was Dr. James T. Paterson? The unusual spelling of the name with one "T" is only an indication of other interesting and little known facts about this one-time Augustan who appeared to be a man of many talents. Paterson is listed in the 1859 Augusta City Directory as "Surgeon Dentist" with his office at the corner of Washington and Ellis Streets. His name did not appear in the 1861, 1865-66, or 1867 Directories, however.

Not much is known about Dr. Paterson, for example, where did he attend Medical School? The Medical College of Georgia does not list him among their graduates. He did serve in the Confederate Army in Virginia as a doctor and was known to also have practiced in the profession of a jeweler and engraver along with the dentistry.

Few people in Augusta are aware that Paterson was contacted by the Confederate States of America to print confederate stamps in Augusta. His print shop was located at the corner of Broad and what is known today as 7th Street. The time frame for this activity was the year 1862. Paterson also had printing endeavors in Richmond, where he printed maps -- among other things, and at another location in Columbia, S.C. In total, along with CSA stamps, he was involved in printing CSA currency for North Carolina and other states, as well as doing commercial printing.

Dr. Paterson, after selling his Augusta printing business at the close of the War, moved to Savannah. There he was engaged in the lumber business, but died an early death at age 36, in 1868, from an overdose of medicine. He is buried in the beautiful, historic Magnolia Cemetery in Augusta in a family plot next to his only child, a daughter, Ida K. Paterson. Even this fact is accompanied by the reality that there is no headstone to mark the grave of this energetic and enterprising young Augustan of the Confederate Period.

Where is the original printing stone for stamps? Did it even exist? The ravages of time, floods and other types of neglect permit only speculation. One thing is for certain. Paterson's legacy lives on in museums and libraries, among historians, and in the lives of collectors where the Confederate stamps and currency that he printed are worth much more than he could have ever dreamed. These deeds are a lasting tribute to him.

Sources:

Richmond County Historical Society Bulletins
Medical College of Georgia Special Collections Library

J. T. Paterson and Company

by Ervin E. Underwood

Apparently, there is more known about the Confederate 10-cent blue Jefferson stamp (No. 2) than the man that produced them. But even so, there is not too much known about the background to the stamps or his printing operations. There has been a resurgence of interest in the Paterson story in recent philatelic publications, so it appears timely to summarize the latest findings about this relatively unknown personality and his stamp company. As Dietz says, it took 50 years to discover the name of the lithographing firm that produced the 10-cent blues in the Hoyer and Ludwig design.

Dr. James T. Paterson was a well-known Georgian with good political connections. One of the sureties of his bond as banknote printer was Confederate Vice President Alexander H. Stevens. In large part these connections helped him win banknote printing contracts. Dr. Paterson not only printed Confederate stamps but he did extensive printing of currency and bonds for the Confederate Government and the State Governments of Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina. Mr. Louis Altschuh, in conversations with Augustus Dietz, recalls Paterson residing in Richmond. A jeweler, and possessed of some means, Paterson was a friend and patron of Charles Ludwig, partner in the Hoyer & Ludwig firm, and frequently visited their establishment. It may be remarked that Louis Hoyer was also a jeweler as well as a watch repairer.

In late April or early May, 1862, Paterson formed the Richmond company of Paterson, Giesse and Altschuh. Fritz Giesse was the transferrer who laid down stamps for Hoyer and Ludwig, while Frank G. Altschuh was their lithographic printer. At about the same time, Dr. Paterson began negotiations with the Confederate Post Office Department to replace or supplement stamp production by Hoyer and Ludwig. In a letter written by Paterson in April 28, 1862, he says, "I contemplate purchasing the whole or part of the lithographic establishment of Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig, that is to be moved South." In early May, 1862, before the attack on Richmond became critical, the Treasury Department was removing the printing operations on treasury notes from Richmond to a place of greater security. However, Hoyer and Ludwig, when they completed their (stamp) contract with the Confederate Government in April, 1862, declined to relocate to Columbia, S.C.

Subsequently, the Post Office Department commissioned the firm of J. T. Paterson and Co. of Columbia, S. C., which was engaged in the printing of bonds and treasury notes, to print an order of 10-cent stamps. A transfer taken from the Hoyer and Ludwig stones was furnished for this purpose, but not before Hoyer & Ludwig had introduced several secret marks by which Paterson's printings could be identified. After obtaining the contract around May 9, 1862, Paterson promptly moved the stamp printing equipment to Columbia,

S. C. He took with him five presses, many lithograph stones and 13 apprentices from the Hoyer and Ludwig operation in Richmond.

Paterson's lithographing operations were conducted in Columbia, S.C. prior to March 1, 1862, so his operation there was not started with purchased Hoyer and Ludwig equipment. It was known that he printed Confederate currency in his shop upstairs over Stanley's China Hall, and he was referred to as "Dr. Paterson of Augusta, Ga." The Columbia organization existed between 1861 and 1864, and consisted of a partnership between Paterson and a Dr. Greslin. There is a fairly high probability that both Dr. Greslin and Dr. Paterson were graduates of the Medical School of Augusta, Ga.

Dr. Paterson decided to set up a printing shop in Augusta, so he went there in early May, 1862, leaving Dr. Greslin in charge of the Columbia operation. The shop in Augusta was ready to go by May 15, 1862. Paterson simultaneously maintained operations in both Columbia and Augusta prior to his stamp contract. He did not abandon his Columbia operation, which was dedicated to work for the Confederate Treasury Department. His involvement in stamp production in Augusta apparently stemmed, in part, from a desire to escape Treasury scrutiny so that he could take on profitable contracts for banknotes and private script from other states. His government printing contracts enabled him to keep employees out of the military service, and the Augusta location made it more difficult for the other printing companies to lure his workmen away.

Paterson had barely moved to Columbia when a major stamp crisis arose. P.M.G. Reagan had learned for sure on April 18th that a postage rate increase to 10-cents was definite and final. This created a pressing need for larger quantities of the 10-cent denomination and forced Reagan, during the first week of May, to make new arrangements and to seek increased stamp production from local printers. It was clear that Hoyer and Ludwig could not be phased out of the 10-cent stamp production as originally planned. They were not able to meet this sudden demand for a greatly increased output of stamps, because currency and bonds were now their major products. They endeavored, nevertheless, to relieve the needs of the Post Office Department. To help their effort, P.M.G. Reagan sent a telegram on May 9, 1862 to J. T. Paterson and Co. in Columbia, proposing to borrow temporarily one of their employees for stamp production in Richmond. Although reduced in equipment and force, Hoyer and Ludwig made their first stamp deliveries toward the end of July, 1862.

A second printer was needed to pick up the slack. Thus Dr. Paterson was contacted to supplement Hoyer and Ludwig's production of the 10-cent stamps. The order was probably for a minimum quantity -- sufficient to meet the pressing need of the moment. On June 24, 1862, H. St. George Offutt wrote the Secretary of War, requesting that Private John Hess be released to work for J.T.

Paterson and Company, in Columbia, S.C., because of a shortage of postage stamps. This letter would seem to indicate that, as far as Offutt was aware, Paterson's company was still actively producing stamps in Columbia in late June, 1862. However, it has been reported that Paterson was in production in Augusta in June, and was stockpiling his 10-cent stamps. Deliveries to postmasters were only made shortly before the rate changed to 10-cents effective on July 1, 1862.

The next shipment of 5-cent stamps from De la Rue, including printing plates, colorant and paper, arrived in late June, 1862 (See Table I). Large quantities of the London-printed De la Rue 5-cent stamps (No. 6) were now available, which would explain why Paterson's stamps were not used immediately. The first use of the Paterson stamp was reported on July 25, 1862.

TABLE I

Record of 1862 Transactions with the De la Rue Company
for the 5-cent blue stamps (No. 6)

	<u>Dispatched</u>	<u>Received</u>	<u>Number of stamps</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Comments</u>
(1)	Jan 30	Feb 28	2,150,000	Richmond, Va	Delivered
(2)	Feb 11	Mar (?)	5,400,000	Wilmington, NC	Delivered
(3)	Feb 20	No	4,855,000		Seized
(4)	Mar 24	Late June			Delivered

Notes:

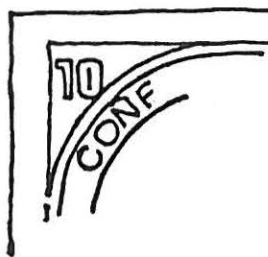
- (1) & (2): The stamps were not released immediately, but were stockpiled. No printing plates were sent.
- (1) & (2): These stamps were delivered to the Confederate Post Offices in mid-April. Earliest postmark is 16 Apr 1862, in Richmond.
- (3): The S.S. Bermuda was seized on April 27th. The plate was confiscated.
- (4): Stamps, paper and colorant were sent, including a second printing plate.

It is believed that at least two stones with Paterson imprints were laid down for the Augusta printing. The available sheets and panes with imprints have been successfully plated, showing that two different transfer settings exist. This evidence clearly indicates that two stones with imprints must have been used. A third stone, designated Stone Y, is without imprint. It was undoubtedly produced

by Paterson, as all stamps from this stone show his characteristic marks. It is possible that the Stone Y printing will turn out to be the elusive Columbia, S. C. printing that Dietz proposed. The 10-cent Paterson stamps were produced in a blue color having a wide range of shades, on thick and porous wove paper, with colorless gum, and were imperforate. Full sheets consist of two panes of 100 stamps each, with imprint at the same location in the lower margin. Based on the scanty evidence presently available, it is logical to conclude that Paterson used three stones of 200 stamps each, one of which is Stone Y.

The Paterson stamp traces its origin to Ludwig's original engraving on stone. Paterson made no alterations or additions to the engraved design. According to Dietz, Paterson selected a unit from one of Hoyer and Ludwig's printing stones with which to make his stamps. On this unit, his transferrer worked up certain weak sections before pulling the transfers from which the new pane was built. The transfers were laid down into groups of 50, and repeated twice for each pane of 100. Since every Paterson stamp shows the same basic characteristics - more or less pronounced - this constitutes proof positive that every unit on his pane descended from a single parent transfer.

While in general appearance the products of the Hoyer and Ludwig and J. T. Paterson and Company seem identical, certain definite and differentiating markings appear as a result of the transfers which serve to identify the Paterson stamps. The most prominent identifying marks are a dash added to the lower point of the upper left triangular panel, and the joining of the "N" in "CONFEDERATE" to the outer line. (See sketch below.)



As far as we know at the present time, Paterson operated simultaneously in both Columbia and Augusta; exact dates, however, remain to be determined. His total stamp printing production of almost five million stamps extended over a period of at least 6 months, including about two months into 1863. Some useful inferences on his stamp operations can be drawn from the more plentiful information on his currency and bond production (see Table II).

Table II

Currency, Bond and Stamp Production by J.T. Paterson & Co
in Columbia and/or Augusta

According to Overall Dates:

Currency: 2 Sept 1861 to Apr 1865

Bonds: 28 Feb 1861 to 20 Feb 1863

Stamps: ~15 Jun 1862 to ~Feb 1863

According to Location - Currency and Bonds:

Columbia: 28 Feb 1861 to 6 Apr 1863 to 1864 (?) *

Augusta: 1 May 1862 to Apr 1865

Augusta and Columbia: 30 Jan 1862 to 20 Dec 1862

According to Location - Stamps:

Augusta: ~15 Jun 1862 to ~Feb 1863

* All Confederate Treasury notes and Confederate bonds were produced in Columbia.

Presently, it is believed that all of Paterson's 10-cent stamps originated in Augusta. However, because Paterson was printing CSA bonds and treasury notes in Columbia, he may have printed stamps there too, before or during the Augusta operation. The evidence that points to the production of stamps in Columbia is indirect and fragmentary, i.e., some of Paterson's sheets appeared without an imprint (indicating Columbia origin?); the Post Office Department seemed to think he was printing stamps in Columbia (as evidenced by the communications of Reagan and Offutt in May and June, 1862); the partial erasure of the original town, and the substitution of "Augusta, Ga." in the imprint, "J. T. Paterson and Company, Augusta, Ga." about May, 1862, makes the Columbia supposition more tenable. Finally, we can quote Dietz, who stated unequivocally, "I am convinced that Paterson Tens with 1862 cancellations were printed in Columbia, S. C.". It is possible that Columbia-imprinted stamps may yet be found.

This is our summation of Paterson's involvement in the printing of the 10-cent blue. Although he was not a practical lithographer, nor did a postage stamp originate in his plant, his name will remain part of the history of Confederate philately. As Dietz remarks, his was but the securing of a contract and the

printing of another's designing. Only the Paterson imprint serves to perpetuate his name. But since there is no engraver to whom we might attribute a distinctive product, we must refer to the Augusta printings as "Patersons".

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NEW BOOK ON GEORGIA PHILATELY

"From Abbeville to Zebulon -- Early Post Card Views of Georgia", by Gary L. Doster, 1991, 222 pages. Published by the University of Georgia Press, \$34.95.

This book is brand new. There are over 600 reproductions of picture post cards. The illustrations are well done, and the organization of the book into 12 sections should serve as a standard for future publications in this area. This volume should be in your favorite bookstore by the end of July, 1991.

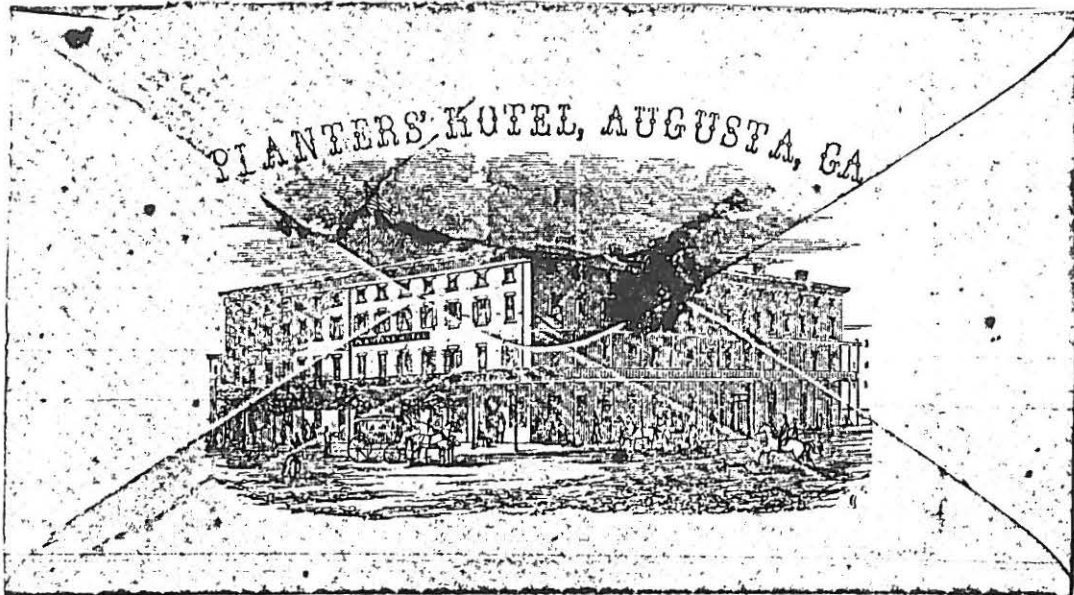
The author, Gary Doster, lives in Watkinsville and works at the University of Georgia. He is one of the stalwarts of the GPHS. You will enjoy his book.

FIRE IN AUGUSTA

by Ernest C. Owens

Perhaps one of the most dreaded dangers suffered by early residents of antebellum towns was fire, and Augusta experienced its share. Fire fighting equipment and methods were poor at best, and those that were charged to handle this problem were often forced to resort to their ingenuity in order to control this terrible force of destruction.

Sherwood, in his Gazetteer of Georgia states: "Augusta has suffered severely from fires within the last ten years. In February, 1829, a fire burned several buildings west of the Planter's Hotel on the south side of Broad Street and swept (through) every building almost to the river; hundreds of families were houseless. In the Fall of 1836, several buildings were consumed on Broad Street in front of the Planter's Hotel." For an example of the appearance of the Planter's Hotel, see the cover reproduced below.



An inconspicuous Augusta cover provides an eye witness account of the 1836 fire mentioned by Sherwood. The letter itself is from Mr. Chester Churchill to his wife in Connecticut and is dated January 1, 1837. In part, he writes:

" Jan. 2. We had a great fire here in Augusta a few mornings ago. Mr. Moseley had got up and was making up a fire when he heard the engines rattle as they went by the store, (so) he went with the crowd to the fire. When I had washed and shaved me I thought I

would go out in the street and see how near the fire was. Then Mr. Moseley came in and said the square (block) above us has all burned down since I have been gone. When I arrived at the fire the buildings on another square were on fire and men were sent off after (gun) powder. They would put two or three kegs under the houses before they took (caught on) fire and then set the powder on fire and the houses would be lifted directly up into the air and then fall directly back again all broke (and) smashed to pieces. What a crashing and what a smoke. A number of wooden buildings about (next to) Mr. Bowes new brick house were thus blown up and there they stopped the fire. It was almost ten o'clock when I got breakfast at the Planter's Hotel.

All the buildings in front of the Planter's right and left were heaps of smoking ashes. The Planter's was covered with wet blankets. Windows (were) broke out, fire and smoke whirling about us, but here we sit at this long table, in this big house eating our breakfast."

The stress and strain of sitting at the table and eating while the smoke is 'swirling' about Mr. Churchill does not daunt this intrepid correspondent. In the midst of such a dangerous situation he remains calm and cool and reports the facts in the best tradition of the press.

JUST A LITTLE POISON

by Ernest C. Owens

A letter to Miss Caroline Morgan of Rochester, New York, from her sister Julia in Sand Hills, Georgia (near Augusta), is very interesting. It sheds some light on the relationship between owners and slaves during the period of the letter, which was written on April 21, 1840.

Talking about one of her neighbors, Julia says: "Mrs. Bryson has been very friendly -- she is also an interesting woman. She is a widow with two little girls about the age of mine. She has a handsome place nearly opposite us. Her mother and husband died three years (ago) in consequence of poison put into their food by one of the servants who had in some way embodied the idea that she should be free if they were disposed of. Mrs. Bryson received some of the poison (and) it was feared (she) would also die. For more than a year she was subject to spasmodic fits in consequence. The servant was kept in prison several months awaiting the birth of a child -- (and) when this was over she was hung. Reuben, one of Mrs. Bryson's oldest and most faithful slaves was her husband. Mrs. B. still keeps one of his daughters, who is said to be the image of her mother, about her to wait upon her little girls. It seems to be a matter of surprise to every one that (she) does not sell her."

THE DUELIST

by Ernest C. Owens

On many occasions interesting incidents of the times are found in very ordinary stampless covers. An Augusta letter, dated January 30, 1828, to Mr. E. Parmily in New York from his brother (Thomas) J. Parmily, is an example. Thomas Parmily sends his brother a draft and also passes on the news that "there was a duel near this place not long since -- Mr. Crawford shot Mr. Burnside dead on the spot - poor fellow has left a wife and children destitute - so much for quarreling about politicks".

The Memorial History of Augusta, Georgia, by C.C. Jones and Dutcher, reprinted in 1980 by the Reprint Company Publishers, Spartanburg, S. C., states that William Harris Crawford, United States Senator, Minister to France and twice a cabinet officer, began his career in Augusta. "Mr. Crawford was a tall, large, fine looking man of exceedingly imposing personal appearance." The Memorial History goes on to state "the early portion of this illustrious career was enveloped in storms." Evidently, Mr. Crawford had quickly made a name for himself by his successes on and off the 'field of honor'. One would also guess he was something of a 'hero' at that time.

Two examples of his exploits are given here. The Yazoo land speculators, incensed because Crawford refused to accept a retainer from them, prevailed upon a fiery young gentleman named Peter Van Allen, a cousin of President Van Buren, to challenge Crawford to a duel. Mr. Crawford accepted the challenge and Van Allen was killed. Later in life Mr. Crawford was involved in a duel with General John Clark whom he had no wish to kill - "and when put to the peg he (Mr. Crawford) suffered his disengaged arm to hang outside his body so that General Clark's ball, which would have otherwise passed harmlessly, struck his wrist." It should be noted that many of the duels fought during that time were not 'to the death'. Merely by exposing themselves to the shot satisfied the requirements of their 'code of honor'.

The duel resulting in the death of Mr. Burnside as told in the letter is not mentioned by The Memorial History of Augusta. One could imagine there were many others. Mr. Crawford was 56 years old at the time of the letter noted above and was obviously still quite a figure of a man. He died at the age of 62 on September 15, 1834, and is interred on his estate "Woodlawn" near Crawford, Oglethorpe County, Georgia.

There are many places in Georgia named after Wm. H. Crawford. To list a few, there are Crawford County; Crawfordville, in Taliaferro County; the 'Crawford Memorial' of granite in the town of Crawford, in Oglethorpe County; Crawford Square in Savannah; and the Wm. H. Crawford Highway - a state route (now U.S. 78) between Atlanta and Augusta, through Athens.

RICHMOND FACTORY, GA

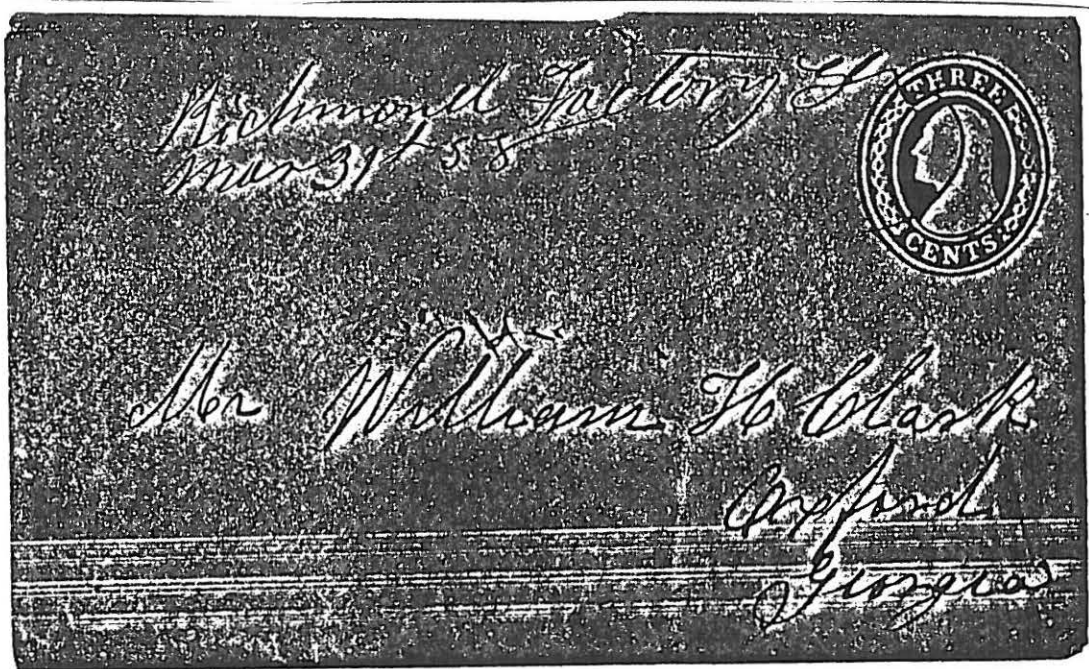
(1835 - 1867)

by Sidney Fingerhood

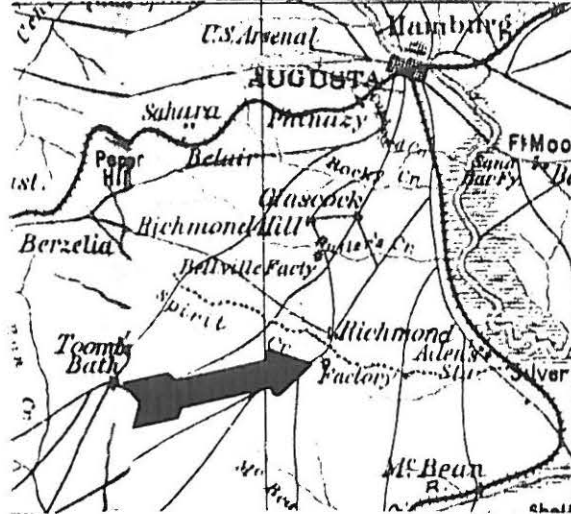
"Pleasant is the recollection of the many streams which intersect Richmond County and of the many mill sites which dot their banks. Happy are the hours we have spent in their cool shades watching the clouds flit by, hearing the pine trees rustle their wholesome foliage, breathing in the balsamic air, and ever and anon landing one of the fine game fish, bream or trout, that lurk in their dark pools." Thus, Jones and Dutcher lyrically describe the streams of Richmond County in their 1890 volume, "Memorial History of Augusta, Georgia".

Let me now, as the writer, take you into an abrupt change in time and space to the International Stamp Show SIPEX at Washington, DC in 1966. I was there and my favorite exhibit at the show was John Whittlesey's display of U. S. factory postmarks, where he cleverly combined economics and postal history to show the industrial growth of the nation. I was fascinated by all this and although my primary interests were elsewhere, I began collecting this type of postal history as a sideline.

One of my early acquisitions was an 1858 cover from Richmond Factory, Ga. (Fig. 1).

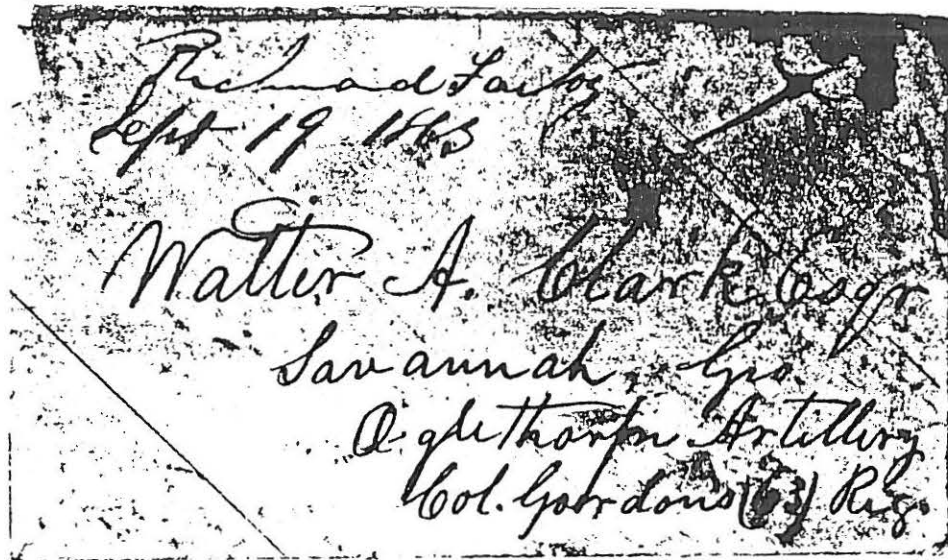


To research this cover, I wrote to the librarian of Augusta College, where Mrs. Virginia de Treville was most obliging in helping me. I learned that Richmond Factory was built on the waters of Spirit Creek about 10 miles south of Augusta in 1834 (Fig. 2).



This operation was started by members of the Schley family and Daniel Hack (who was also the first Postmaster of the newly-established post office on February 19, 1835). The corporation was listed under the name and style of "The Richmond Factory, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and wool, and making the machinery necessary and proper for the manufacture of those articles". No information was given on how much money was invested into the original charter, but by 1849, the capital stock was \$35,000, the number of spindles 1500, and looms 40. There were 70 operators, mainly whites, with wages from 10 cents to \$1.00 a day. Annual consumption of cotton was 450 bales with a daily production of 1000 yards of cloth and 150 pounds of yarn. The product was equal in quality to any then produced in the U. S. and was mostly sold nationally. At that time, it was still paying a regular dividend of 16%, the same as when production started 14 years earlier. In 1890, when Jones and Dutcher wrote their history of Augusta, this venerable mill was still in operation with 2200 spindles.

Richmond Factory Post Office was discontinued on August 9, 1867, with all mail being serviced from Augusta. Where once I thought my Richmond Factory cover was from a rather elusive post office, I have subsequently learned that it is more common than I would have believed. Every example that I have seen has been addressed to the Clark family in Oxford, Georgia, except for a family member on duty with the Oglethorpe Artillery in Savannah during the war (see Fig. 3 below). Apparently, all these covers came from a family cache, surely a factor for postal historians to consider when determining the uniqueness of any item.



I don't know what the situation in this area is today, what with the vast changes taking place throughout the country. However, in 1971, the factory and any village that may have existed around it had long ago disappeared. Only the name 'Richmond Factory Pond' was still in use, a pitiful reminder of a once thriving industrial community that is no more.

* * * * *

DROP, CIRCULAR AND WAY MAIL RATES

For some reason, the rates for certain types of Confederate mail seem to be unduly confusing. Perhaps the fact that the rates for the above were changed frequently is responsible. The drop letter rate, for example, was changed five times between 1818 and 1861 -- alternating between 1 cent and 2 cents. (See the table of "Domestic Postal Rates for Augusta, 1792 - 1885"), page 27.

A useful basis for comparison is to refer to the CSA rates effective June 1, 1861. They are as follows:

(1) DROP MAIL, 2 cents. For letters placed in any Post Office, not for transmission, but for local delivery.

(2) DROP CIRCULAR MAIL (Unsealed and no handwriting), 1 cent. Not for transmission, but for local delivery only.

(3) PRINTED CIRCULAR MAIL (Unsealed and no handwriting), 2 cents per 3 ounces, plus 2 cents per additional ounce. Applied to handbills, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, price lists, etc. These circulars were not restricted to local delivery.

Also of interest is the WAY MAIL rate. "Way Mail" are letters picked up by the Mail Carrier on the "way" between Post Offices. They are to be delivered to the first Post Office reached. The rate is the normal postal charge plus a one cent fee.

DOMESTIC POSTAL RATES FOR AUGUSTA (1792-1885)

by Ervin E. Underwood

These are the basic postal rates applicable to Augusta during the Pre-war, Civil War, and Post-war periods. Rates quoted here apply to $\frac{1}{2}$ - ounce letters, unless noted otherwise.

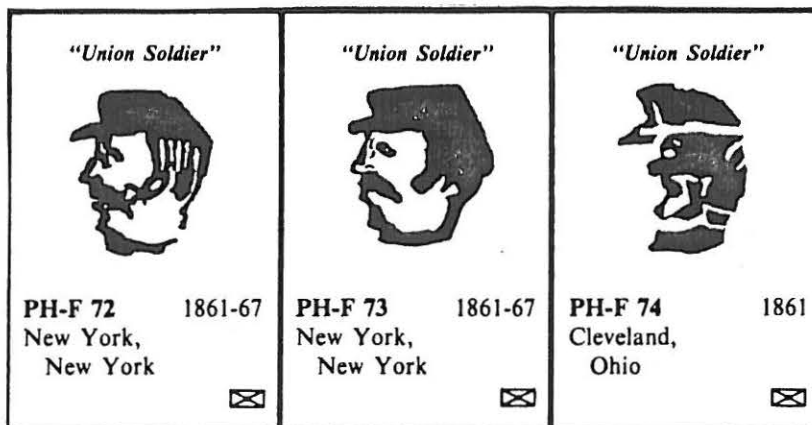
<u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>	<u>DISTANCE IN MILES.....RATES</u>	
June 1, 1792	under 30 miles....6 cents	150 - 200...15 cents
	30 - 608 "	200 - 250...17 "
	60 - 10010 "	250 - 350...20 "
	100 - 150.....12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	350 - 450...22 "
		over 450....25 "
March 2, 1799	under 40 miles....8 cents	150 - 300...17 cents
	40 - 90.....10 "	300 - 500...20 "
	90 - 150.....12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	over 500....25 "
Feb. 1, 1815	All rates increased 50 %	
Mar. 31, 1816	All rates returned to 1799 levels	
May 1, 1816	under 30 miles....6 cents	150 - 400...18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents
	30 - 80.....10 "	(1 May 1825)..18 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
	80 - 150.....12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	over 400.....25 "
April 30, 1818	drop or city letters...1 cent	
July 1, 1845	under 300.....5 cents	
	over 300.....10 "	
	drop or city letters...2 cents	
June 30, 1851	under 3000....3 cents, collect....5 cents	
	over 3000....6 " , collect...10 "	
	drop or city letters...1 cent	
April 1, 1855	under 3000....3 cents	Note: First time prepayment
	over 3000....10 "	was compulsory.
	drop letters....1 cent	
June 1, 1861	under 500.....5 cents	Note: Confederate Postal
	over 500.....10 "	laws applicable here and
	drop letters....2 cents in 1862.	
July 1, 1862	flat rate....10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ - ounce.	
	Anywhere within Confederate States.	
June 9, 1865	any distance....3 cents	Note: First time for a
		uniform rate.
Oct. 1, 1883	any distance....2 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ - ounce	
July 1, 1885	any distance....2 cents per ounce	

FANCY CANCELS? BEWARE!

by Ervin E. Underwood

An interesting philatelic area for study and collecting is that of fancy cancels. Several good books on the subject are available; for example, Hubert C. Skinner and Amos Eno's "United States Cancellations 1845 - 1869"; Herman Herst's "Fancy Cancellations on Nineteenth Century United States Postage Stamps" (the "Herst-Sampson Postmark Catalog"); and Sol Salkind's "U. S. Cancels 1890 - 1900". See also the recent article by C. Jennings, "Spring Insects", Amer. Phil., July, 1991, p. 620.

Even though thousands of these fascinating bits of Americana have been documented, there are still unusual strikes that have escaped notice up to now. For example, an unusual "Man with Hat" was reported by Sherman Rogers in his column "Philatomania" in Stamps on January 26, 1980. A check through the three books listed above show 10, 12 and 1 "Man with Hat" cancellations, respectively, but none that match Rogers' man (shown below on the left with examples from Skinner and Eno on the right).

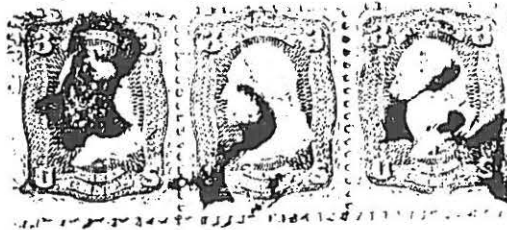


A word of warning may be appropriate for beginning collectors of fancy cancels. A single example of a cancel does not necessarily constitute proof positive that a particular figure is a valid fancy cancel. In fact, examples are common of multiple strikes with each successive strike looking different, incomplete, or indecipherable. The three banknotes shown below are cancelled four times with a progressively deteriorating strike. The actual cancellation is reproduced and shown for comparison.



ATL + AUG RPO
9-23-187

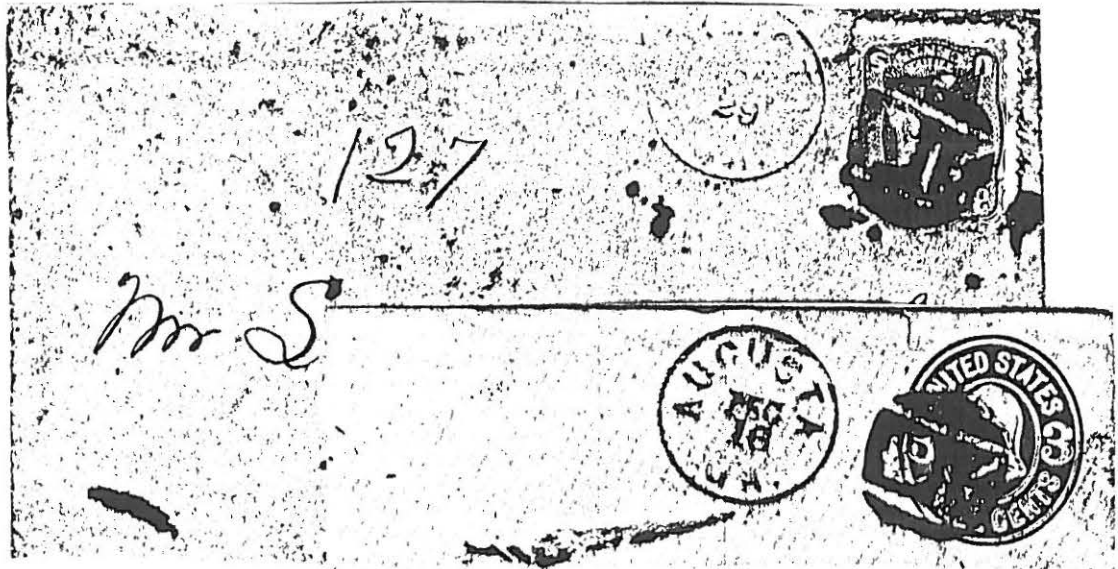
The bust of Fremont (?), shown below, also illustrates this point. Only the first of the three strikes (on the left) contains the complete head of a man. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to decipher what the other two cancellations represent, if viewed separately.



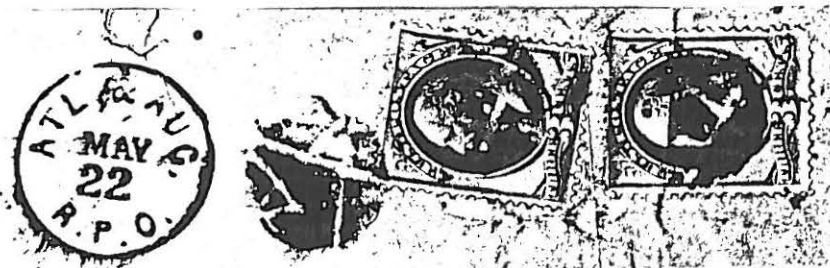
"bust of Fremont" (?)



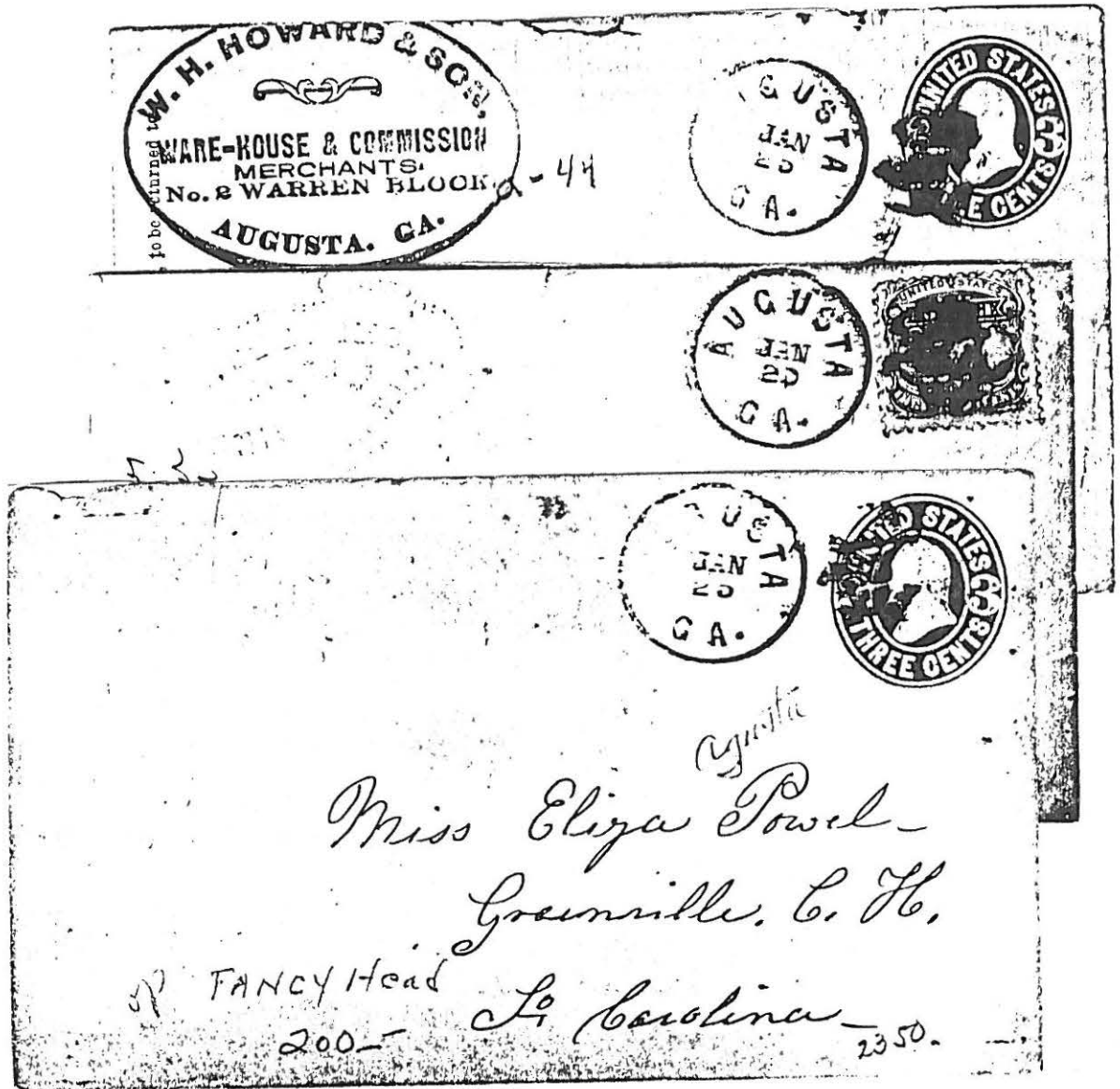
The negative "O. K." cancellation from Augusta would be hard to decipher if only the top impression were available (see the next two covers).



The three strikes of a negative 5-point star in a circle are progressively incomplete, apparently because the canceler was only inked once for the three impressions.



To conclude this brief discussion of fancy cancels and their pitfalls, we show three strikes on three different Augusta covers that were cancelled in January, 1870. The cancellations are progressively modified until we "see" a "Man with Hat" on the bottom cover. This sequence of changes would be amusing, were it not that a dealer asked \$200.00 for the bottom cover. In extenuation, however, he probably was unaware of the preceding clones.



Nevertheless, "caveat emptor" (let the buyer beware) still applies to the luckless collector who does not exercise proper precautions in acquiring his fancy cancels.

SOLUTION TO GEORGIA MANUSCRIPT TOWNS

In the last Bulletin (June, 1990, p. 26) twelve covers were shown that had manuscript Georgia towns. You were invited to decipher the handwriting and send in your solutions -- i.e., the names of the twelve towns. The solution is given below, and represents our best thinking on the subject at the present time.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Auraria | 7. Ogeeche |
| 2. Carnesville | 8. Quitman |
| 3. Buena Vista | 9. Union Point |
| 4. --?-- Point (Georgia?) | 10. Hephzibah |
| 5. Sand Hill (?) | 11. Hahira |
| 6. Hiawasse | 12. Cusseta |

If you think you have a better answer, please let me (The Editor) know. Thank you. The winner of the contest, who sent in the most correct answers, is --- Gary Doster!



GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

If you collect covers from Georgia for their stamps or markings, or to document the development of the mails, or to specialize in a particular town, county or locality, you are familiar with the pleasures and satisfactions of postal history.

Tracking down the postal history of some areas of Georgia is becoming increasingly popular. The beginnings of Georgia postal history from the Colonial Period, through the U.S. Statehood Period, then the Civil War to the Post Civil War Periods -- all are popular topics for collecting and research.

The Georgia Postal History Society is built around people with such interests. The Society had its origin on October 16, 1984 (123 years to the day of the first official issue of CSA general issue stamps). We now have over 50 members from around the U.S. There is a "G.P.H.S. Bulletin" which comes out quarterly or as material is available, which is currently edited by Ervin E. Underwood of Atlanta. In between, there is a "Newsletter" that contains items of current interest to the Society members.

The Society offers an opportunity to contact others of similar postal history interests, or to expand your knowledge of Georgia postal history. Moreover, you can now publish your philatelic anecdotes or research results and gain recognition of your collecting interests. If you wish to join the G.P.H.S., please fill in the Application Form and send your check for \$10.00 to the Secretary-Treasurer, payable to the G.P.H.S.

Mr. Ernest C. Owens
6303 Fir Road
Sebring, FL 33872

Back issues of G.P.H.S. publications are available from the Publicity-Publications Officer, Newton Crouch. Bulletins cost \$3.00 each and Newsletters \$2.00. Newton's address is:

Mr. Newton Crouch
P.O. Box 262
Griffin, GA 30224

We look forward to making your acquaintance as a Member of the Georgia Postal History Society.

Application for Membership Georgia Postal History Society

I HEREBY APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE GEORGIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY. DUES OF \$10.00 IN U.S. FUNDS, ARE SUBMITTED HEREWITH.

NAME (Print)

ADDRESS (Print)

.....

Special Interests

Other Club Affiliations

Signature

References (preferably philatelic)

1. Name

Address

2. Name

Address

DUES NOTICE

If you have not paid your dues yet, please send your check for \$10.00 to the Treasurer:

Mr. Ernest C. Owens, 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872

