

Georgia Post Roads

Volume 1, Number 1

Newsletter of the Georgia Postal History Society

September 1991

New GPHS Publication

This is the first issue of the Georgia Postal History Society Newsletter. It is not a replacement for the GPHS *Bulletin* but rather a means to keep the lines of communication open between members of the society and to provide timely information of interest to all members.

It is the intention that *Georgia Post Roads* will be published every other month. It will contain information on what is happening in the world of Georgia postal history, announcements, questions and answers from members, and whatever else may come to hand. Additionally, it will provide a forum to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Every member is asked to report items of interest. If you have a question about some aspect of Georgia postal history ask it. Maybe someone has the answer you are looking for. If you have a project and need information on certain types of covers or usages let the membership know. You may be surprised by the response you receive.

One thing we need to ask ourselves is what is Georgia postal history. I am sure most members think of it in terms of U.S. stampless and Confederate

covers. But what about U.S. machine cancels, railroad, RFD and highway post office markings to name a few. All these make up Georgia postal history. In future issues let's discuss these and other of your collecting interests.

It is hoped *Georgia Post Roads* will be a newsletter that will keep your interest in Georgia postal history. Remember this publication is for you, but it can only be as good as your support. Write the editor with your contribution. The address is Frank Crown, P.O. Box 100, Pleasant Hall, PA 17246.

Questions and Answers

Rouen, Ga. For many years the *American Stampless Cover Catalog* has listed a straight line postmark described as "ROUEN GEO." (22.5 x 2.5 mm) used in 1834. I have searched official records for mention of the town but unsuccessfully. Nor have I seen the described marking. Has anyone else seen this marking? If so I would very much like to hear from you. Please write Frank Crown at P.O. Box 100, Pleasant Hall, PA 17246.

STaMpsHOW 91

I had the opportunity to attend STaMpsHOW 91 in Philadelphia. After attending the large shows in New York for a few years STaMpsHOW was refreshingly different. The Philadelphia Civic Center provided a large area which eliminated the crowding associated with most shows. The number of dealers was very large with many from the west coast. Something I didn't see much of in New York.

As for Georgia postal history material there was something for everyone. As many are probably aware my particular specialty is stampless covers. There wasn't a whole lot of this material and what was there was by no means spectacular in condition. However, there were some very interesting pieces, some with markings I had not seen before. These included a Butler, Georgia cover with no postmark but a "PAID/3" marking in an arc struck twice, a very nice Savannah ship letter from 1801 with clear black postmark, a "SAVANNAH Ga./12" postmark on a folded letter from Havana and a new large "5" from Thomaston. Of course I got what I could afford and can only wish about the rest.

Continued page 2 column 1

STaMpsHOW 91

Continued from page 1

I didn't even look for Confederates so can't say what might have lurked in dealers boxes and books. Post-war material was abundant with corner card covers, fancy cancels and usages from smaller little heard of towns. One I picked up was a plain cover with the clear cancel "THE ROCK, GA." There were even some good straight line machine cancels from the late 1800's. One of these I remember was an Augusta straight line on a one cent Trans-Mississippi. A very nice cover with sound stamp and clear marking. Unfortunately, I forgot which dealer had it by the time I decided to purchase it.

Literature

Looking for literature about Georgia. There are several sources for literature about 19th century Georgia. Most of it is non philatelic. However, sometimes you come upon some interesting material in the oddest places.

One such source is the Historic Chattahoochee Commission. Available works are limited to the studies about the Chattahoochee valley counties of Georgia and Alabama. Some of their currently available books include: *Perilous Journeys: A History of Steamboating on the Chattahoochee, Apalachicola and Flint Rivers, 1828-1925* and *The Federal Road Through Georgia, the Creek Nation and Alabama, 1806-1836*.

Write for a list of currently available works. Some volumes are now on sale for 25% off! The address is Historic Chattahoochee Commission, P.O. Box 33, Eufaula, AL 36072-0033.

On the Block

Robert W. Kaufmann has a 29 September auction featuring U.S. and Confederate postal history. Stampless items are limited to a single Savannah straight line cancel on a cover with what are described as tears and some erosion in the address. It is interesting to note that this same cover has been in a previous auction within the past year. I didn't notice any particular stamped cover usages from Georgia prior to the Civil War. The Confederate material includes an express cover with a Macon postmark and a postmasters' provisional from Albany and Athens. General issue usages on cover include one with a balloon cancel from Newton, Ga. Among the prisoner of war usages is a cover addressed Andersonville with the examination mark of Henry Wirz.

Richard C. Frajola has an auction scheduled for 21 September. This one also includes one Georgia stampless cover postmarked with an Augusta & Atlanta R.R. postmark and bearing the free frank of Alexander Stephens. There are three other Augusta & Atlanta R.R. covers bearing 3c stamps as well as stamped covers with East Tennessee and

Georgia R.R. and Western & Atlantic R.R. Ga. postmarks. The sale is rounded out with a small number of Confederate lots that include a patriotic cover, a provisional cover, a general issue on cover and a through the lines cover.

From the Secretary

Ernie Owens asks that you review the slate of officers on page two of the July issue of the *Bulletin*. Send your vote to him at 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872. No special ballot is required and none is provided. However, do vote!

Help Wanted

Erv Underwood has been gathering information on manuscript Georgia postmarks for sometime. However, as with most projects of this nature it seems they are never done. His project is no different. There are still many gaps based on what he has recorded versus what is listed in various references. Erv would be happy to correspond with anyone who can help add to his list. He lists them as pre-war, Confederate, post-war and 20th century. If you can help write him at 613 Lorell Terrace, Atlanta, GA 30328.

Georgia Post Roads is published bi-monthly by the Georgia Postal History Society.

Editor: Frank Crown, P.O. Box 100, Pleasant Hall, PA 17246

Georgia Post Roads

Volume 1, Number 2

Newsletter of the Georgia Postal History Society

November 1991

ROUEN GEO. Straight Line Postmark - Fraud?

The question concerning the Rouen, Ga. straight line listing in the last issue brought a response from two members. Recall the listing of a postmark from this town was questioned because there is no official record of the town.

The first response was from a very "red-faced" member who stated "there ain't no such place!" He went on to describe his participation in the editing of an early edition of the *American Stampless Cover Catalog* many years ago. He solicited information from collectors and dealers to help with the project. One dealer responded with the Rouen, Ga. straight line cancel. Trusting the source of the Rouen marking he dutifully listed it in the catalog. Years later our "red-faced" member determined the Rouen postmark was questionable. About 1986 he saw a second example of the marking in an auction. Needless to say he did not bid on the cover.

The second response was from McCary Ballard. He wrote that he saw a Rouen straight line a few years ago at the "big show" in Washington, DC. It was on a stampless cover from another state which

had no relationship to the Rouen marking. He recalls the lettering of the marking as similar to that of the Dalton, Ga. straight line marking and in a red-brown color. McCary stated he turned down the cover because it did not look "kosher."

The evidence seems to be rather overwhelming that the Rouen, Ga. straight line postmark is questionable at best. First there is the absence of any official record that there was ever an office by that name in Georgia. The catalog listing shows a year of 1834. By this time the official records are complete and there is little room for speculation that it was overlooked. Second we have two members who have seen the marking express their doubts about its authenticity. The description of one of the covers bearing the Rouen marking certainly does not support its authenticity. However, in all fairness the two known examples should be bought forward for further examination and determination of their legitimacy. Finally, I hope the airing of the Rouen story will help ease the embarrassment and guilt feelings of our "red-faced" member.

We are all human and make mistakes. The good thing is we learn by our mistakes and become better for them.

VOTE

As mentioned in the last issue you are requested to cast your ballot in the election of new officers for the Georgia Postal History Society. The term of office is three years commencing 1 January 1992. The slate of officers below have agreed to serve and deserve your support.

President - W. Newton Crouch, Jr.
Vice President - Douglas N. Clark
Sec-Treas - Ernest C. Owens

No special ballot is required. All you need to do is send your vote to Ernie Owens at 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872.

The results of the election will be announced in the next issue of *Georgia Post Roads*.

SEASONS

GREETINGS

Editor's Notes

It's already time to put together the second issue of Georgia Post Roads. The job is somewhat easier this time because of the response I received from some of the members. Take a look at the lead article and you will know what I mean.

There were other letters on other subjects too. Lowrell Pierce wrote a very nice letter giving his thoughts on the meaning of Georgia postal history. To him it means anything Georgia related that goes through the U.S. postal system. Using this definition he collects everything from stampless to meter mail of the present day. Each new cover he acquires is a special joy. Such basic collecting is a far cry from the specialties that many of us pursue. It's stamp collecting in its truest sense and we must never lose sight of this. Lowrell went to say that he would be happy to trade or sell covers with members. His address is Lowrell Pierce, 1418 Stratford Circle, Macon, GA 31206.

I also had a letter from Doug Clark. Doug wrote about Peach State Stamp Show '91 which is being held at the Dunwoody Hotel in Atlanta on 23 - 24 November. Those of you close enough should make plans to attend. This show is under the auspices of the Georgia Federation of Stamp Clubs and Doug suggests that this is an organization the Georgia Postal History Society should join. Any comments from the members? Perhaps this is something for our new officers to put on their agenda for early next year.

In the meantime keep your cards and letters coming. I need news for *Georgia Post Roads*.

On the Block

Since the last issue of Georgia Post Roads there has been a continuous number of Georgia postal history items showing up at auction. Admittedly it isn't an outpouring, more a trickle but enough to keep up ones interest.

The Daniel F. Kelleher auction held on 22 - 23 October 1991 was the first. Among the stampless items was an unusual Albany, Georgia stampless cover with two strikes of the "X" rate marking to make 20 cents. There was also a Cross Plains straight line stampless - only the third one of these I have recorded. The last stampless cover was a Sharpes Store circle. It is rather odd that this is the fourth such cover to appear at auction this year. The only other item of note in the sale was a 10 cent U.S. #2 pen cancelled on a cover from Olive Grove. This is one of many such covers I have seen from a correspondence to North Fairhaven, Mass.

The David G. Phillips auction on 1 November was primarily devoted to postal history items from Maryland and Alabama. However, I did find one Georgia item that caught my eye. This was a Savannah stampless with a handstamped "STEAM BOAT" marking on a military letter datelined Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Florida. Also included in the sale was the Frank Levi "Clippings" Collection. Mr. Levi apparently collected clippings of postal history items from auction catalogs, philatelic periodicals and other sources. The lot of Georgia stampless cover clippings contained 84 pages.

The Robert A. Siegel sale of 6-8 November had only one Georgia item that I found. It was a vertical pair of

the 5 cent U.S. #1 tied by grids on a cover postmarked Savannah. Usages of U.S. #1 and #2 from Georgia are scarce but there are probably more examples than you would suspect.

Finally coming up on 7 December is another David G. Phillips sale. As in the previous sale there is not much Georgia material. The biggest item is a lot of 16 stampless covers described as containing a Greensborough oval and examples of the more common circle postmarks. There are several Georgia Confederate lots in this sale. Two Athens and a Rome handstamped paid, a #7 used on cover from Atlanta and a #12 used on cover from Albany.

Questions and Answers

The question in the last issue about the Rouen straight line postmark is answered on page 1 (if you missed it). This month it's a question about another catalog listing.

Greensborough, Ga. For many years the *American Stampless Cover Catalog* has listed a GREENESBOROUGH and a GREENSBOROUGH oval postmark, both with the same dimensions. I have seen many examples of the "ES" variety but never the other. Have any of our members seen the second listing. Write Frank Crown, P.O. Box 100, Pleasant Hall, PA 17246.

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January 1992

PEACH STATE STAMP SHOW '91

The annual PEACH STATE STAMP SHOW was held at the Dunwoody Hotel and Conference Center in Atlanta on 23 - 24 November 1991. This local show has grown over the years and now is a major show in Georgia and is well on the way to becoming a national level show.

Several familiar members of the GPHS were in attendance and provided the following reports.

First was Doug Clark, who, along with his wife Nancy have done so much to make the Peach State Stamp Show what it is today. Doug reported there were 73 frames of exhibits, the usual dealers and a number of seminars aimed at potential and novice exhibitors. Among these were a judging critique and a postal history exhibiting seminar. He noted the seminars and other activities brought out substantial crowds.

Georgia postal history had a very strong presence at the show. The talk of the show was Newton Crouch's two frame exhibit of "Southern States Advertising Covers through 1865." Newt, newly elected President of the GPHS and a novice exhibitor, won a show gold and the novice award. As if this were not enough, he also won the "People's Choice Award", decided by popular balloting! This is an exceedingly rare event since Newt's exhibit was only two frames. When

was the last time you can recall a two frame exhibit winning not only a show gold but also the most popular exhibit?

John Kovalski also exhibited Georgia postal history with his exhibit "Georgia RPO's." This fine exhibit won a silver. As an aside I note John does not appear on our membership list. Someone needs to get him an GPHS membership application!

Finally Doug and Nancy Clark, both members of the judging panel, showed "Early Railway Mail Routes of North Georgia" and "William H. Crawford" (a thematic) in a non-competitive Court of Honor.

Ernie Owens drove up from Florida to attend the show. He reported that it was the best received show he has seen in Atlanta since the 60's! Not only that, but in comparison with the shows in Florida, like FLOREX, he was impressed with everything he saw.

He reported about 20 southeastern dealers were present, some with Georgia postal history material. This included Georgia stampless, advertising, and exhibition covers in addition to the usual 19th century stamped covers. He, and fellow GPHS members Erv Underwood, McCary Ballard and Newt Crouch, all found items of interest to add to their collections.

Both Doug's and Ernie's reports were enthusiastic and demonstrate that not only Georgia postal history but

stamp collecting in general is alive and well in Georgia.

Election Results

The results of the balloting for new officers for the term commencing 1 January 1992 is now complete. Our new officers are:

President - W. Newton Crouch, Jr.
Vice President - Douglas C. Clark
Sec-Treas - Ernest C. Owens

What are your feelings about the GPHS and the directions it should take in the year ahead? Write and let them know.

Questions & Answers

The question in the last issue was about the listing of two different types of Greensborough oval postmarks in the *American Stampless Cover Catalog*. Only one member wrote to comment, Ernie Owens. Although he has never seen a "GREENSBOROUGH" oval he did offer that over his many years of collecting "GREENESBOROUGH" spelled with "ES" was always an oval and "GREENSBOROUGH" a circular device. Anyone else care to comment?

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

Post Road Notes

Elsewhere on this page is a short article on the direction our leadership is taking to increase our membership. This is a very positive and necessary step if the GPHS is to survive and grow. I, for one, have wondered over the past few years if the GPHS was going to stagnate and die. Now, I believe we are on the right path. A path which will lead to a larger, stronger and progressive society of which we can all be proud to be members.

The activists in this new initiative are our new President, Newt Crouch; our former President, McCary Ballard; and the editor of the Bulletin, Erv Underwood. Although not a part of the meetings that took place at the Peach State Stamp Show, I know our new Vice President, Doug Clark, will also be strong supporter and initiator of action to further the GPHS. Lastly I cannot leave out our Secretary-Treasurer, Ernie Owens. Although not a resident of the greater Atlanta area, Ernie is a hard worker and will more than do his share to improve and grow the GPHS.

At this time of initiatives it is more important than ever to offer your support. If we are to grow and improve we need participation not by a few, but by the majority of our membership. If you have ideas or merely want to express your support write the individuals mentioned above.

Finally, to do my part I am enclosing a membership application with this issue of *GPR*. Do your part and use it to recruit a new member.

Frank

Questions & Answers

(continued from page 1)

Albany, Ga. A few months ago I purchased a legal sized stampless cover with a blue Albany postmark and a manuscript "15" rate. In addition there was also the letter "A" handstamped on the lower center of the cover. It was also in blue but in shade slightly lighter than that of the postmark. Do any our members have other examples of this marking or know the meaning of the "A". If so write Frank Crown, P.O. Box 100, Pleasant Hall, PA 17246.

On the Block

Again there were several sales since the last issue of *Georgia Post Roads*. As usual the number of Georgia postal history lots was not great except in the sale featuring Confederate postal history.

The first sale was Al Zimmerman's 14 December auction. I found only two lots, a pre-war advertising cover and a strip of three (US #23) used from Athens that was described as a possible Confederate usage.

The next sale was a U.S. and Confederate postal history sale held by Robert G. Kaufmann on 19 December. Although I found no US covers from Georgia in the sale there were numerous Confederate items. These included two Madison 5 cent handstamped markings that are described as unlisted provisionals. There were also some very nice provisionals from Atlanta, Kingston and Macon. Among the general issues was a strip of eight of the 2 cent red-

brown on a home-made cover postmarked Milledgeville, a 10 cent blue #11 tied by a violet Augusta postmark and a dark blue #11 on a wallpaper cover tied by a Sparta postmark.

The last sale is the David G. Phillips sale scheduled for 10 January. Among the few Georgia items in this sale are two Savannah stampless steamboat covers and a 1868 cover to England paid by a U.S. 12 cent #69 tied by a Savannah postmark.

GPHS Initiatives

Ernie Owens reported that while at Peach State Stamp Show '91 he got together with McCary Ballard, Newt Crouch and Erv Underwood and talked about the future of the GPHS. One of the major topics was the need to expand our membership.

To this end they decided to pursue two courses of action. First, to obtain a table at the next Stamp Dealers Association of Georgia show in Atlanta to hand out information and applications to prospective new members. Second, to pursue membership in the Georgia Federation of Stamp Clubs. The latter will increase the exposure of the GPHS to more dealers as well as more prospective collecting members.

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Editor: Frank Crown, P.O. Box 100, Pleasant Hall, PA 17246

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Georgia Post Roads

Volume 2, Number 2

Newsletter of the Georgia Postal History Society

March 1992

GPHS Seeks Membership in Georgia Federation of Stamp Clubs

Our new President, Newt Crouch, has taken the first step in building a better and stronger Georgia Postal History Society. At his direction a request for membership has been forwarded to the Georgia Federation of Stamp Clubs.

In the last issue of *Georgia Post Roads* mention was made of the initiatives discussed and planned by our new officers and former officers. Membership in the Georgia Federation of Stamp Clubs was one of the items at the top of the list. By joining this state wide organization of stamp clubs benefits will accrue to both parties.

Membership will help increase awareness of the Georgia Postal History Society among stamp collectors throughout Georgia. This in itself will hopefully help us to expand our ranks. In return we can contribute our knowledge of Georgia postal history through the Bulletin, Georgia Post Roads and presentations at local stamp club meetings.

Ernie Owens, our Secretary-Treasurer, advises that the Georgia Federation of Stamp Clubs requests the phone numbers and APS numbers (if a member) of our members. Those desiring to furnish this information should provide it direct to Ernie at 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872.

Georgia and Georgians on Stamps

For new collectors and old, Georgia on stamps is always an intriguing theme. For many years Georgia seemed to be lacking as a subject for U.S. postage stamps. However in the last twenty-five years we are seeing more and more issues which honor a Georgian, the state or a place in the state.

The 13 January 1992 issue of *Linn's Stamp News* (page 62) carried an article about Georgia themes on U.S. postage stamps. This article included not only the stamps that honored native Georgians, Georgia and places in Georgia, but also those who had some other tie to the state.

On page three is a list of U.S. stamps which honor native Georgians, Georgia or places in Georgia. I am sure this list is by no means complete and I urge members to send in additions. All that I ask is that you include the Scott Catalog Number and a short note such as in the list on page three.

Even more interesting would be to find out if Georgians and Georgia have been honored on other stamps of the world. I know of one Georgian so honored and I am sure there are more.

If someone wants to undertake an expanded list, both national and international, I will publish it in a future issue.

Questions and Answers

Last month's question concerning the handstamped "A" on a Albany stampless cover went unanswered. In the hope that someone can shed light on the marking an illustration of the cover is included on page four. If you think you know something write Frank Crown at P.O. Box 100 Pleasant Hall, PA 17246.

This month's question comes from Ernie Owens. He is curious about the UCHEE VILLAGE oval (no outer ring) postmark. Covers with this postmark are known dated 29 January (1833) and 11 January (1836). An illustration of the 29 January postmark appears below.



Ernie notes that the compensation paid the postmaster of Uchee Village during this period was significant for such a small town. Because of this he feels there should be more examples of this unusual postmark and would like to hear from anyone who has others to report.

You can write Ernie at 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872.

Post Road Notes

This issue touches on different facets of stamp collecting available to someone interested in Georgia postal history. It literally abounds with fertile fields which have hardly been touched. Let's face it, the classic period of stampless covers, the Confederate period and the U.S. issues through 1869 are well trod. Not only are many of our members serious students of these periods but the price of material reflects this interest. Don't be dismayed. There are many other areas in which a collector can make discoveries on a modest budget.

I recently attended a small show in Hagerstown, MD. None of the dealers had any Georgia stampless covers. Not unusual for a small show so far from Georgia. However, I took some time and looked through some cover boxes. What to my surprise did I find in one box, but a large number of covers with Atlanta machine postmarks from the 1920's to the late 40's.

These rather nondescript covers were a find of sorts. In the lot I found copies of a plain Atlanta postmark with machine numbers 1 to 5. I also found copies of the Station B Atlanta postmark, again with machine numbers 1 to 5 and some with different killers. As I looked for differences in device numbers and killers my son started looking at the enclosures. He discovered that almost all the covers had Christmas cards. One in a cover dated 1930 had the verse:

Roses are red
Pocketbook's flat,
Bought a card
In spite of that
To tell you "Merry Christmas".

A very interesting item from the depression era.

I did not mean to rattle on so long. But I did want to make the point that

Georgia postal history is everywhere. For only a few dollars my son and I were able to gather together a set of Atlanta machine postmarks on covers with interesting enclosures.

Finally, even if you cannot get out to a show there are other sources for good inexpensive Georgia covers. Our fellow GPHS member Jim Forte puts out a list with many covers for only \$2.50 each. If you did not get his recent mailing you should contact him.

--Frank

Stamp Show in Macon

The Macon Philatelic Society and the Heart of Georgia Philatelic Society in conjunction with Quality Collectors Shows, Inc. will hold the Georgia Stamp Expo on 14-15 March. The show will be held at the Ramada Inn, 5009 Harrison Road, Macon (Interstate 475 and US Route 80).

Times are 10 AM to 6 PM Saturday and 10 AM to 4 PM on Sunday. Free admission and parking.

On the Block

Only two auction catalogs with interesting Georgia items were received since the last column. The first was Abraham Siegel's Postal History auction for 21 January. This sale featured several interesting items. First was an Appling stampless cover dated 1833, a new earliest date for this postmark. Also among the stampless offerings were ovals from Darien and Sparta, a circular Macon "5 cts" and an 1837 express cover from Columbus. There were also several covers with early U.S. issues tied by various Georgia town marks. An interesting item was a 1887 cover with a purple Hartwell postmark and a star killer.

The second sale was the Robert A. Siegel sale of 30-31 January. This sale

did not have any stampless covers, but it did have some very nice 19th century stamped covers from Georgia. One of the spectacular covers had a 3 cent #11 tied by a Savannah postmark. In addition there was a Savannah handstamped "2" in double circle and a straight line "STEAM BOAT." The cover was addressed to New York where additional markings were added and the cover forwarded back to St. Simons Island, Ga.

Another interesting lot was one comprised of 160 covers all with 3 cent 1851-57 stamps postmarked Frederica (manuscript), Savannah, Darien, Brunswick and other towns. One of these was a singular cover with a rare manuscript Satilla postmark. Another lot contained 15 steam boat covers with 3 cent stamps postmarked Savannah.

Among the Confederate items were an unlisted 10 over 5 Savannah provisional and several general issue covers from Atlanta, Darien, Tebeauville and Marietta.

Corrections

Unfortunately, the membership list is the last issue contained a few errors. Please correct your list as follows:

Rice Frisbie should be Rick Frisbie

W. Scott Ward should to C. Scott Ward

Gary Doster's ZIP from 30607 to 30677

Elwyn Doubleday, P.O. Box 259, Alton Bay, NH 03810 (inadvertently left off the list)

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Georgia and Georgians on Stamps

Below is a list of U.S. stamps which honor Georgia, places in Georgia and native Georgians. All numbers are Scott Catalog Numbers.

- 726 Georgia Bicentennial
- 875 Dr. Crawford Long - native of Danielsville, first to use ether
- 931 Franklin Roosevelt - features Little White House at Warm Springs
- 974 Juliette Gordon Low - born in Savannah, founder of Girl Scouts
- 977 Moina Michael - born in Good Hope, originator of Poppy Day
- 980 Joel Chandler Harris - born in Eatonton, author
- 1170 Walter F. George - born in Preston, U.S. Senator
- 1408 Stone Mountain Memorial
- 1446 Sidney Lanier - born in Macon, poet
- 1636 State flag
- 1771 Martin Luther King, Jr. - native of Atlanta, civil rights leader
- 1853 Richard Russell - born in Winder, U.S. Senator
- 1933 Bobby Jones - born in Atlanta, golfer
- 1962 State bird and flower
- 2016 Jackie Robinson - born in Cairo, Hall of Fame baseball player
- 2168 Margaret Mitchell - born in Atlanta, author
- 2339 Statehood

This list can certainly be expanded. For example, who is the native Georgian honored on a foreign stamp that has never been honored on a U.S. stamp?

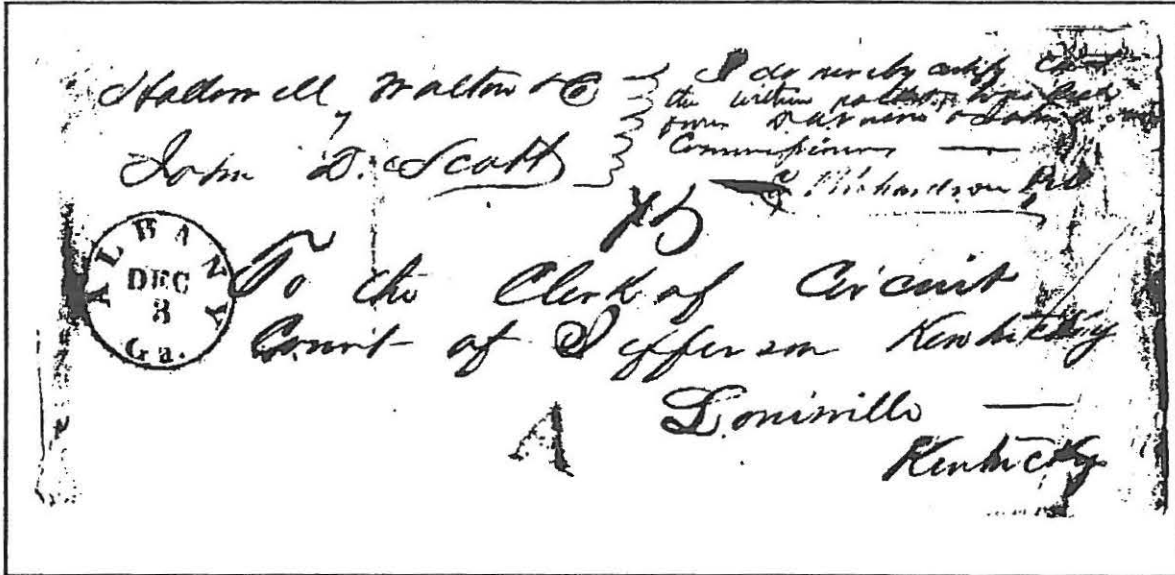
Collecting Georgia Postal History

What is Georgia postal history? What is there to collect as Georgia postal history? The answer to both questions are answered in part by the list below. This list is by no means complete but it gives an idea of some of the subjects that can be collected. Let your imagination wander and you can come up with many more. Collect what interests you and learn more about our state.

Stampless covers
1847 issue on cover
1851-57 issues on cover
Confederates
1861 issues on cover
1869 issues on cover

Machine cancels
Advertising covers
19th century fancy cancels
20th century fancy cancels
Prexie issue on cover
Octagonal postmarks

Registered covers
County postmarks
Postmaster postmarks
RFD covers
Spanish American War covers
ZIP Code postmarks

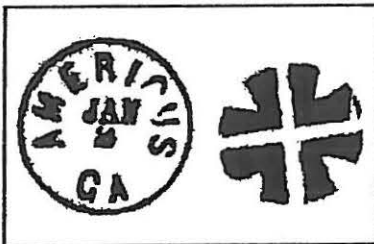


Blue Albany postmark dated 3 December (no year) on cover with blue handstamped "A" at lower center.

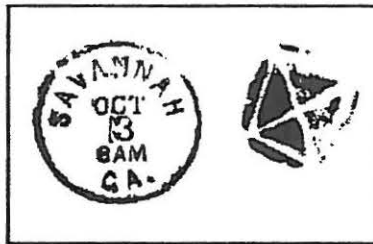
Featured on this page are various Georgia postmarks illustrating just a few of the many different topics that can be the basis of a Georgia postal history collection. The illustrations are not actual size.

Albany, Georgia. Pictured above is the stampless cover featured in last issue's "Question and Answer" column.

Americus, Georgia. This is an example of a postmark with cork killer or fancy cancel. This particular type is commonly called a crossroads, Maltese Cross or geometric. It is in black in on an undated over.



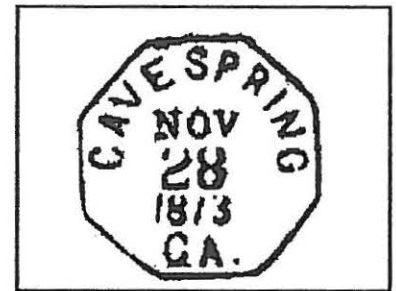
Savannah, Georgia. This is another postmark with cork killer or fancy cancel. This particular example is called a rectangle or "X" in rectangle.



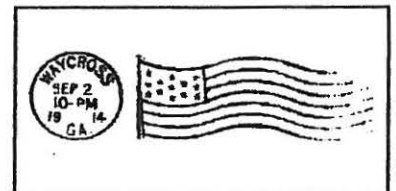
Hampton, Georgia. This postmark is called a county postmark because the county name is included as part of the postmark. These postmarks are not common and most are round. This particular one is in black ink and is dated 1883.



Cave Spring, Georgia. This is a very appealing type of postmark, the octagon. This particular example is in black ink on a cover dated 1873.



Waycross, Georgia. This is an example of a flag cancel postmark. These are very common postmarks and can make a very interesting collection.



Space permits the illustration of only a few different types of postmarks here. There are many more different types from the different periods. All make excellent fields to collect and study.

Georgia Post Roads

Volume 2, Number 3

Newsletter of the Georgia Postal History Society

May 1992

Uchee Village Oval Postmarks

In the last issue of *Georgia Post Roads* Ernie Owens asked for help in locating more examples of the Uchee Village oval postmark. Ernie tells me there was no response to his call for help. However, his question did cause me to do a little research on Uchee Village and its oval postmark.

Uchee Village is definitely not your ordinary marking of the stampless period. In fact Uchee Village itself seems lost in history. All my usual references for Georgia place names make no mention of Uchee Village. The only clue to locating Uchee Village was the county, Marion. I checked my county references, but again no mention of Uchee Village. Finally, on an 1839 map of post roads in Georgia and Alabama I found the town. It was located about 12 miles west of present day Tazewell on the post road to Columbus. It also appears to have been at or near the head of what was then called Uchee or Richland Creek.

It is not surprising that so little is known about Uchee Village. The official records of the Post Office Department reveal that the post office existed for less than six years and had two postmasters:

Postmaster	Appointed
Wesley Williams	7 Dec 1831
Wiley Williams	9 Feb 1835
to Tazewell	29 Jul 1837

We can glean some idea of the economic well being of Uchee Village
(continued page 3)

Georgia at Auction

The first big sale was the Daniel F. Kelleher sale of 17 - 18 March. This sale featured some unusual items. First was an Appling, Ga. straight line postmark on a stampless cover dated 1831. This particular marking is unlisted in the *ASCC*. There was also a large 35 mm circular Decatur postmark on a stampless cover dated 1828. For those who like early U.S. there were several covers of interest with Georgia postmarks. They included the 5c #1 on covers from Macon and Milledgeville and the 10c #2 on covers from Columbus and Roswell.

This sale was followed several days later by Richard Frajola's sale of 21 March. This sale featured a stampless express cover from Savannah, a very striking Warrenton stampless cover and another stampless cover struck with the double circle "5" and "STEAM BOAT" of Savannah, but without a postmark. Among the early US there was a 5c #1 on cover cancelled Milledgeville and a #65 cancelled with a negative "B" fancy cancel on a cover with a large Sparta, Ga. postmark. For those who collect gun covers there was a very pretty Remington advertising cover with a Jackson, Ga. postmark. Among the Confederate items were two Savannah 3c entires used during April 1861 plus provisionals from Talbotton and Warrenton.

The next sale was the 24 April sale of the Marvin Preston Collection by
(continued page 2, column 2)

Questions and Answers

Last month's question concerned the Uchee Village oval postmark. For comments on this rare postmark see the headline story on this page.

I haven't received any letters from members with problem covers or questions. So once again you will have to bear with me while I throw out one of my own.

Have you ever looked through the *ASCC* and seen the following listing under circle town postmarks?

UNIVERSITY of Ga. (1855; 31.5)

It is certainly logical that there was such an office, as the University of Georgia was a large and well known college. However, I am going to stick my neck and bet you will never find such a postmark.

The official records of the Post Office Department do not indicate the University of Georgia ever had its own post office. However, these same records do show that the University of Virginia did have its own post office. In fact it used a circular postmark in which the state name was abbreviated "Va." The *ASCC* lists the size of this marking as 32 mm. This is only 0.5 mm larger than the Georgia listing.

I believe the listing of a University of Georgia postmark was made from a poor copy and is actually a University of Virginia postmark. Does anyone have any proof otherwise? If so, please write Frank Crown at P.O. Box 100, Pleasant Hall, PA 17246.

Post Road Notes

You undoubtedly noticed the new masthead on this issue of Georgia Post Roads. Believe it or not this is not the first time this masthead has appeared. Back about 1976 I came up with the name "Georgia Post Roads" and actually prepared a masthead for a publication using an antique Calsonic font.

My ideas for a publication on Georgia postal history never got further than preparing a masthead back in the seventies. We had to wait until Erv Underwood got the Georgia Postal History Society organized some years later. However, the name and the font stuck with me all these years and now they are being used together.

For those that may be interested *GPR* is prepared entirely with a computer. This includes not only the type but also the illustrations. A word processor is used with scalable fonts and a 24 pin dot matrix printer. The illustrations are prepared using a hand scanner and imported into the document using the work processor. Experience to date has show that some illustrations produced with the scanner are actually better than a photocopy. This is particularly true for markings which are on dark orange and light brown covers.

Another first for this issue is what you might call a feature article. More are planned for future issues. However, I don't want to bore you all the time with articles about my pet subjects. If you have a subject you want featured or have an article you would like published, drop me a note.

Also new in this issue is something called "Name that Mark". This is something that will hopefully generate a little correspondence with your editor and at the same time provide some fun. If you have a marking that you

would like featured drop me a line.

Elsewhere in this issue you will note we have acquired two new members. This is an encouraging sign as an organization as small as ours needs a strong base. Do your part and see if you can't recruit a new member.

Finally I want to thank H. I. Bridges, Jr. for his letter with a copy of articles which appeared in *The Central Georgian* during 1861. I will use some of these articles in future issues.

Georgia at Auction (continued)

David G. Phillips. This sale included some very nice fancy cancels on post war issues from Athens, Atlanta and Augusta. The latter being the well known "US" in a circle. Also included were a nice Atlanta Cotton States exposition cover along with an overall illustrated advertising cover for Fruitland Nurseries in Augusta. There were also two Spanish American War illustrated covers postmarked Augusta and Chickamauga National Park.

In the upcoming sale department we have the Richard C. Frajola sale scheduled for 16 May. This sale only has one Georgia cover that I can find, but an unusual one. It is a cover endorsed "By Overland Mail Route" featuring a vertical pair of 5c US #29 postmark Atlanta, Ga. January 1861. If interested in this sale don't forget Mr. Frajola has moved his operations to Empire, Colorado.

The next sale is scheduled for 6 June by David G. Phillips. It includes one 1842 Savannah stampless cover, a rare 1c US #86 tied by an Athens postmark and a Savannah geometric fancy cancel on a 3c US #63.

Just in is a catalog for the Robert A. Siegel sale scheduled for 12 - 13 May. This sale features an unlisted Confederate handstamp Paid 10 from Calhoun, Ga. and a 10c #11 tied by a violet Augusta, Ga. 1865 postmark.

New Members

Ernie Owens reports the following new members have joined the GPHS:

Edwin L. Jackson

190 Arthur Circle, Athens, GA 30605

Robert L. Pou

202 E. 45th Street, Savannah, GA 31405

Ernie also sends word that another old member was inadvertently left off the last membership list:

Richard C. Frajola

P.O. Box 608, Empire CO, 80438

Stamp Shows

Sidney's Stamp Show will sponsor PARPEX '92, at Perimeter North Conference Center, Buford Highway at I-285 on 2 - 3 May. Times are 10AM-6PM on Saturday and 10AM to 4:30PM on Sunday.

Another show is scheduled in the Atlanta area on 13 - 14 June. Unfortunately no other details are available on this show.

Special Cancel

On 25 April Woodbine, GA 31569 used a special cancel in honor of the annual Crawfish Festival. The cancel featured a crawfish and appropriate text.

Georgia Post Roads is published bi-monthly by the Georgia Postal History Society.

Editor: Frank Crown, P.O. Box 100, Pleasant Hall, PA 17246

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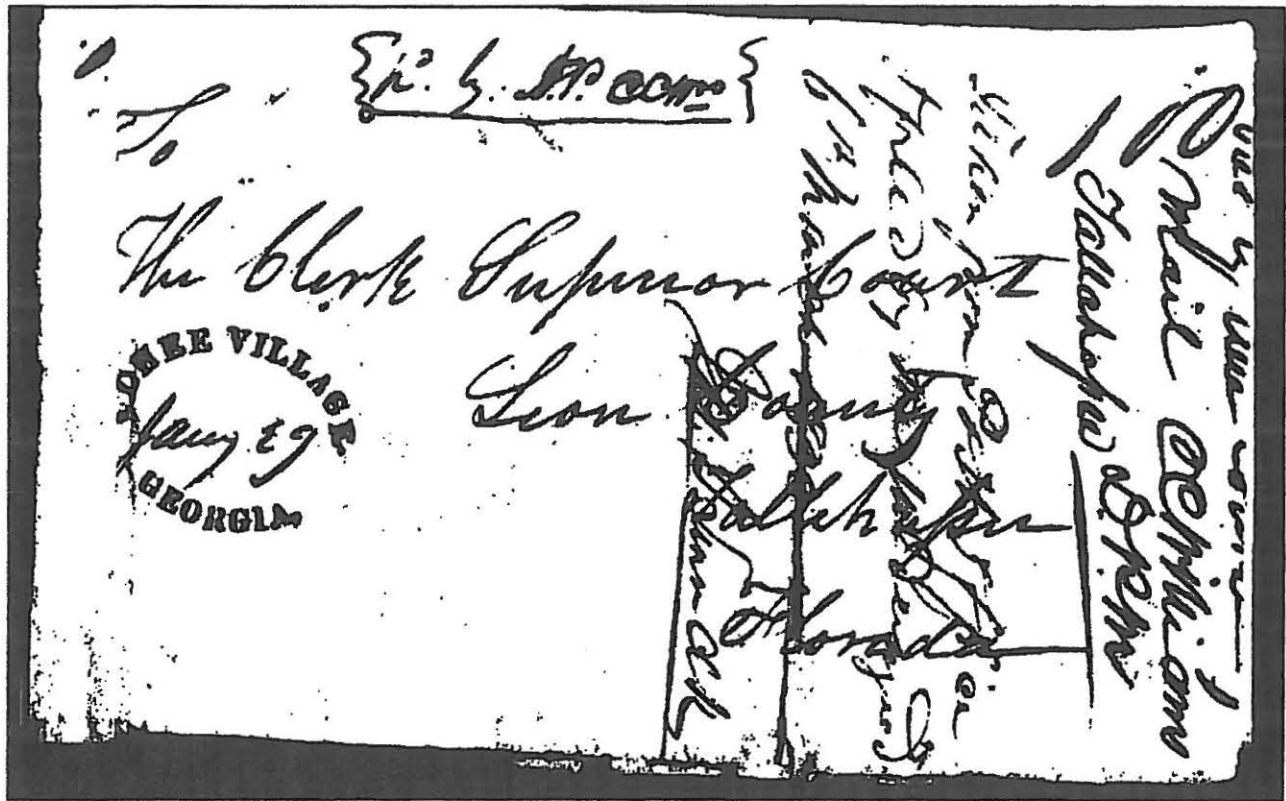


Figure 1 Black Uchee Village postmark on 29 January 1933 date docketed folded legal cover.

Table 1

Net Amount of Postage Accruing

For Year Ended	Marion C.H.	Uchee Village
31 Mar 1830	\$ 18.67	\$ —
31 Mar 1831	26.52	—
31 Mar 1832	33.02	2.59
31 Mar 1833	24.00	52.08
31 Mar 1834	24.66	93.40
31 Mar 1835	12.24	70.11

Table 2

Postmaster's Compensation

For Year Ended	Marion C.H.	Uchee Village
30 Sep 1831	\$ 17.04	\$ —
30 Sep 1835	6.41	36.15
30 Sep 1837	44.69	72.05

from the net amount of postage accruing at the office as found in the Congressional Records. Table 1 gives the figures for Uchee Village as well as Marion Court House, the only other Marion County post office during this period. To help round out the picture Table 2 gives the postmaster's compensation as recorded in the *Register of all Officers and Agents*.

The first year's net amount of postage for Uchee Village is low because the office had only been in existence for a little over three months. The next two years show a steady rise in the net postage only to fall by almost 25% in the fourth year. This was apparently only a temporary downturn because for the last nine months of its existence the postmaster's

compensation was almost 100% more than the low year for net postage, 1835.

The table shows that Uchee Village exhibited rather explosive growth with its net postage exceeding that of Marion C.H. in its second full year of operation. Uchee Village continued its growth while Marion C.H. went flat in

(continued page 4)

1834 and then for some reason both took a significant drop in 1835. By 1837 both recovered with Uchee Village still being the stronger of the two.

Then for some mysterious reason the post office at Uchee Village was moved to Tazewell in mid 1837.

Why was the Uchee Village post office discontinued when the figures for net postage and postmasters compensation appear to have been sufficient for its continuation? One reason could have been the establishment of several new post offices in Marion county just before Uchee Village was discontinued. Perhaps the establishment of Kitchafoona, Pineville and Poindexter provided better coverage of the area served by Uchee Village.

The Post Office records indicate that Uchee Village was the county seat for at least part of its life. Was the establishment of a new county seat the reason for its discontinuance? Probably not. First there is a strong possibility the Post Office records could be in error. The only postmaster recorded for Marion C.H. is a William Williams, Jr. It would be pretty easy for a clerk to confuse this name with the Wesley and Wiley Williams at Uchee Village and thereby confuse which was the court house.

Then there is the problem of what town was the earliest county seat. Historical references available to me state a town called Horry was the first county seat and it was moved from this town to Tazewell in 1838. Horry is listed in the Post Office records as being established in 1831. However, this is the only record I have found of the post office. If Horry was in fact the county seat why did Marion C.H. continue to have Court House as part of its name? Why can't any list of postage receipts be found for Horry for

1833 until 1838? These are interesting questions but will probably remain unanswered.



Figure 3

1833 Uchee Village Oval



Figure 3

1836 Uchee Village Oval

Only two covers with Uchee Village postmarks have been recorded. Both postmarks are oval in shape without an outer ring. The earliest cover is postmarked 29 January 1833 (Figure 1), little over a year after the office was established. The postmark on this cover is exceptionally clear and is easily identified by the strong letters and a period after Uchee and a comma after Georgia (Figure 2). It is in black ink and measures 33x27 mm.

The second cover is dated 11 January 1836. On this cover the postmark appears worn and there is no punctuation visible. It is in a dull black ink and measures 33x26 mm. The lack of punctuation is rather puzzling as the postmark could not have been in use for more than four years and certainly did not see a great deal of use. It is possible that the period and comma were worn away as the letters of the postmark

look worn on the second usage. However, they are so clear on the early usage that it does not seem possible that they could have worn away without the last letter of Uchee and Georgia exhibiting more wear than they do.

Perhaps the two punctuation marks were purposely removed for the obvious reason that they were incorrect. If some more examples of this rare postmark are uncovered it might be possible to shed more light on the history of the postmark.

One final note. I was my intention to include an illustration of the second Uchee Village oval with this article. However, space does not permit. But in the next issue of *GPR* I will do my best to remember and include it.

Name that Mark

Illustrated below is a marking that is quite common as far as Georgia stampless handstamp markings go. The question is, can you identify it?



Don't be fooled by the size of the illustration. The actual marking is not this large. One other hint, don't focus on the obvious when trying to identify the marking, it may hinder your identification.

Georgia Post Roads

Volume 2, Number 4

Newsletter of the Georgia Postal History Society

July 1992

The Rome Stars

By Frank Crown

The Rome post office was established on 16 March 1835. However, a post office existed in the area since 25 February 1828 when John Ross was appointed as the first postmaster of Head of Coosa. A year and a half later on 5 July 1829 George M. Lavender was appointed as the second postmaster of Head of Coosa.¹

Rome was established as the new county seat of Floyd county by an Act of the General Assembly in December 1834. The location of Head of Coosa was so close to the new town of Rome it was natural that the postoffice was moved and renamed Rome in March 1835.² The appointment of the antebellum postmasters of Rome is given in Table 1.

Table 1
Postmaster Appointments³

Head of Coosa (Cherokee Nation)

John Ross	25 Feb 1828
George M. Lavender	5 Jul 1829

Rome (late Head of Coosa - Floyd County)

George M. Lavender	16 Mar 1835
William K. Briers	12 Mar 1836
Nathan Yarborough	27 Dec 1837
Samuel Stewart	22 Jun 1841
Andrew Patterson	29 Jan 1845
C. H. Garrard	19 Jun 1845
E. F. B. Lumpkin	1 Apr 1847
Thomas J. Perry	26 Feb 1849
Atkinson T. Hardin	4 Feb 1857

In the stampless era Rome is known to have used only a single circular postmark. However, its rate markings offer a richer diversity and include what may be two of the most interesting and unusual handstamp rate markings from Georgia - the Rome stars.

Prior to the appearance of the Rome stars all recorded rate markings on Rome covers are manuscript with a single exception. The exception is a small handstamp "5" used on a Nov 1845 cover. Then in June 1846 under postmaster Garrard we have the first recorded example of a Rome star (Figure 1). This marking is noted by its simple yet very pictorial design. The actual handstamp was probably a locally produced woodcut.

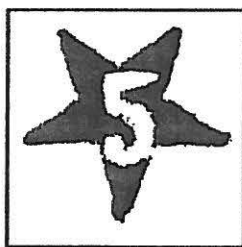


Figure 1

Whether the design was original or not we will never know. However, we can speculate on its origin. A year previous to the first known use of the Rome star Huntsville, Alabama and Aberdeen, Mississippi used a similar design.⁴ Perhaps the postmaster of Rome saw one of these markings and decided to prepare his own rendition of the design. Or, he may have thought of the design himself.

In May 1846 we declared war on Mexico. This was a time of patriotism

as the call for volunteers went out. What better way for the postmaster to display patriotism than with a rate marking featuring a star.

The earliest recorded use of a Rome star is 26 June 1846. This handstamp is well formed and contains a negative "5" in the center of a solid five pointed star. However, the design is unbalanced. Instead of the base of the "5" standing on two points or rays of the star as would be normal it stands on only a single ray. In this respect the design is significantly different from the Huntsville design in which the "5" stands on two rays.

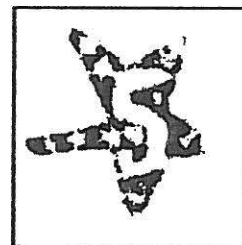


Figure 2

This first type of the Rome star continued in use for over two years. Then in August 1848, during postmaster Lumpkin's tenure we see a dramatic change. The star is no longer well formed. The negative "5" is retained in the center but each of the star rays have been reduced, particularly the left ray. This gives the star a very skewed and crude appearance. Also small negative stars have been placed in the rays of each star (Figure 2). This new design continued in use until at least 13 March 1849, the date of the last recorded example.

(Continued page 3, column 1)

Post Road Notes

I suspect some of you are beginning to wonder when your editor is going to do something besides articles on stampless covers. It is a good question and I hate to admit it but stampless is what I know best. Confederates I studied for some time and can probably put a decent article together on them too. But stampless is my real foundation of knowledge.

What I am getting at is, I need help! First I need to know what your interests are. Second I need you to provide articles or material for articles. If you have trouble writing or getting a story together write and I will work with you. It gets lonely as an editor when you are writing and putting together the newsletter all by yourself.

To help us get going I am including a survey sheet I hope you will take the time to fill out and return to me. Use this sheet to let me know what your interests are and what you would like to see in *GPR*. Names are not required but they will help if I need to contact you about something.

Hopefully there will be a good response. The results will be important not only to our officers so they can direct their attention at your interests.

Frank

Special Cancels

The following special handstamp cancellations were recently used.

A special non-pictorial postmark to honor the FEDERAL

EMPLOYEE-OF-THE YEAR was used on 8 May at Atlanta, GA 30304.

An elaborate 50th Anniversary of the Battle of Midway pictorial postmark was used in connection with the STAMP DEALERS ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA STAMP SHOW. Days of use were 13-15 June at the stamp show station, Atlanta, GA 30304-9998.

A second pictorial handstamp postmark was used to honor the AFL-CIO CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY SERVICES. Days of use were 15-18 June at the AFL-CIO Conference on Community Services Station, Atlanta, GA 30304-9998.

According to information at hand you have until 30 days after the date of the cancellation to get covers serviced with the postmarks. Write the postmaster of the city at the nine digit ZIP code requesting service for the specific cancellation.

Also reported recently were new sprayed-on postmarks used at Macon. These are:

MACON, GA. 312 04-09-92 P.M.

MACON, GA. 312 04-10-92 TIME: 0306

MACON, GA. 312 P.M. DATE: 04-16-92

In a recent issue of *Linn's Stamp News* was information on a change to the USPS Domestic Mail Manual. According to the article Section 164.912 of the manual now allows "requests for approvals of pictorial or special cancellations for National Stamp Collecting Month (NSCM) in October of any year ... may be sent by postmasters directly to Postal Service Headquarters." This may be an opportunity for your local stamp club to help sponsor a special handstamp National Stamp Collecting Month. See your local postmaster for details.

Name that Mark

In the last issue a "10" in a double circle was illustrated and members asked to identify it. Only one response was received and the individual had "inside" information and was disqualified from the competition.

The marking is the Columbus, Ga. handstamp "10" with the word "CENTS" in negative letters in the right half of the "0". This is actually a very common marking. However, finding a copy in which the "CENTS" is clear is quite difficult.

Questions and Answers

The last issue asked if anyone had seen the University of Ga. postmark listed in the American Stampless Cover Catalog. One member responded stating he felt as I do that the marking is actually a University of Va. marking.

Does anyone else care to comment?

New Members

Ernie Owens reports the following new members have joined the GPHS!

University of Texas at Dallas, Library Serials
P.O. Box 830643, Richardson, TX 75083-0643

J. Edward Wills

P.O. Box 1594, Valdosta, GA 31603-1594

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An examination of the two different designs poses an interesting question. The basic design of both is very similar, however they are distinctly different. Were two different handstamps used? Let's look at the evidence.

In Table 2 are listed the recorded usages of the two types of Rome stars.⁵ Note that there is no overlap in the dates of use. The solid star is used up until at least March 1848. After that all uses are of the star with negative stars.

Table 2
Dates of Use for
Recorded Rome Stars⁶

Negative "5" in solid star
(Figure 1)

26 Jun 1946
27 Aug 1846
6 Jun 1847
30 Jul 1847
3 Mar 1847

Negative "5" and stars in star
(Figure 2)

28 Aug 1848
6 Nov 1848
9 Nov 1848
13 Mar 1849
8 Jun 18--

All uses are in black ink.

Next look at the two different markings overlaid on each other (Figure 3). The negative five is almost a perfect match and the rays of the stars overlay without any misalignment. This evidence leads to the conclusion that the handstamp which produced the two types of the Rome star is the same.

It also reinforces the assumption that the handstamp was a woodcut which was easily worked to produce the star with negative stars. As the handstamp was being worked apparently several mistakes were made. This would explain the reduced star rays.

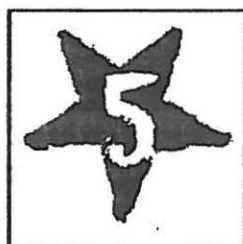


Figure 3

The Rome star handstamp was taken out of use by 1850. Why? Again we can only speculate. A new postmaster, Thomas J. Perry, was appointed in February 1849. Perhaps he did not like the device and got rid of it or maybe it was just lost. In any event by mid 1850 we see the reintroduction of the small handstamp "5" in place of the Rome star.

The author encourages any reader who has a Rome star that is not listed in Table 2 to report it. Any new additions will be reported in a future issue of *Georgia Post Roads*.

Notes

1. *Records of Appointment of Postmasters, 1827-1832 and Registers of Appointments of Postmasters 1832-1865* [Record Group 28] (Washington, DC: National Archives microfilm)

2. George Magruder Battey, Jr., *A History of Rome and Floyd County* (1922, reprint ed., Atlanta, Cherokee Publishing Co., 1969), 33, 35-36.

3. *Records of Postmasters*.

4. Frank Mandel, "U.S. Rating Marks - A Selection of Unusual and

Fancy Handstamped Markings, With Emphasis on the Domestic Uses, Stampless through Banknote Period," *The Congress Book 1985, Fifty-First American Philatelic Congress*, 1985: 59-75.

5. Frank Crown, "Georgia Stampless Cover Census" [unpublished].

6. *Ibid.*

Rouen Revisited

In the September and November 1991 issues of *Georgia Post Roads* there were articles which questioned the straight line postmark listing for this town in the *American Stampless Cover Catalog*. Although no new evidence has surfaced McCary Ballard recently provided a description of one of the covers from the Al Zimmerman auction catalog dated 29 November 1986. This catalog contains both a detailed written description as well as a photograph. Unfortunately the photograph is of only a portion of the cover and the Rouen marking is hardly visible. The description of the cover as given in the catalog reads as follows:

ROUEN, GEO., Cpl Brown Strike Straight Line Pmk. at L. Center of F.L. Headed "Portsmouth [N.H.]/January 23, 1834." & Addr. to Dracut, Mass., with "Dracutt [sic]/Ms./April 25} Pmk. at U.L., & "Paid 6" All in Matching Ms., with "6" & "Feb 14" Under S.L. in Another Ink, Rouen Not Listed in 1831 or 1836 P.O. Directories, Fine, This is the Listing Example, Probably Unique.

As mentioned in the November 1991 issue there are two known covers with the Rouen straight line postmark. If anyone has one of these covers or knows the whereabouts of one please contact the editor.

Uchee Village Oval

The May issue of *GPR* included a feature article on the Uchee Village ovals. Only two examples of this postmark are known. Both examples were illustrated in the article. However, only the earliest dated cover was illustrated in its entirety. At figure 1 is the second cover in its entirety.

Caveat Emptor

Recently I saw a lot in an auction described as a stampless express mail cover from Columbus, Ga. I wrote for a copy of the cover and soon received a photocopy, a copy which appears to the right as figure 2. One look at the photocopy told me this was no stampless express cover. Rather it was a copy of a stampless express cover.

Although not clear in the illustration there is the phrase "Post Mk" just above Columbus Ga. at the upper left. Just to the left of the first line of the address is the word "Directed". These words are not normally part of a postmark or an address. They do indicate that the document is a copy of the original cover and contents, probably prepared for legal purposes.

I wrote the auctioneer about the cover and soon received a reply. In this case the cover was removed from the auction. However, had I or someone else not brought the obvious to his attention, some unsuspecting collector may have paid good money for a pre Xerox copy of a cover.

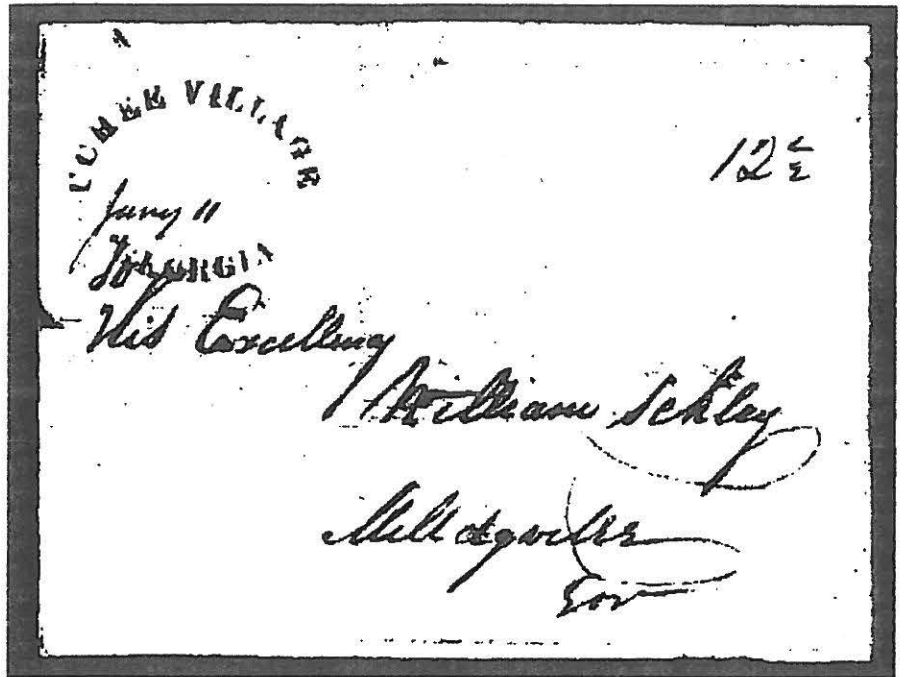


Figure 1 Black Uchee Village Postmark on 11 Jan 1836 dated folded letter.

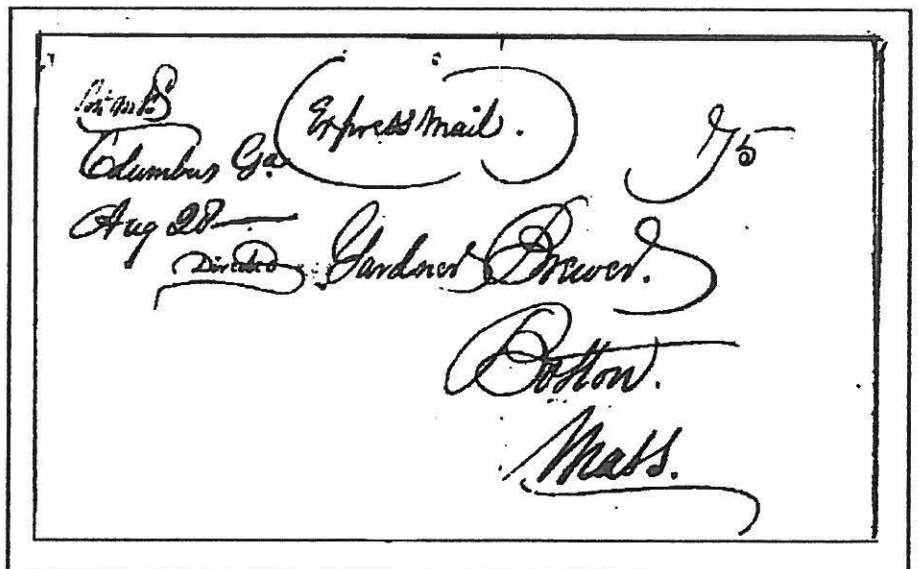


Figure 2 Pre Xerox copy of a Columbus, Ga. Express Mail cover.

Georgia Post Roads

Volume 2, Number 5

Newsletter of the Georgia Postal History Society

September 1992

Antebellum Washington County

By Frank Crown

Washington County was formed in 1784 from the Creek cession of November 1783. At this time the county was quite large, comprising that land between the Oconee and Ogeechee Rives from present Greene and Oglethorpe counties in the north to Montgomery, Toombs and Tattnall counties in the south. However, the major portion of Washington County was soon carved into the new counties of Greene, Hancock and Montgomery. By 1793 Washington County was reduced to approximately its present size.

Washington County was slow to develop and it was not until 1800 that there is a record of the establishment of a post office in the county.¹ This first office was located in Sandersville, which in 1796 had been designated as the county seat. Economic growth of the county continued at a slow pace with a second post office established in 1812 and a third in 1821. Post Office records show that through May 1861 a total of only 14 different post offices were established in the county and only ten of these survived to the Civil War. The dates of establishment and discontinuance for the offices are given in Table 1.

The amount of commerce as reflected in the net proceeds of the county post offices was minimal. Sandersville reported a high of \$400.94 in 1855. The next highest recorded was Davisboro with net proceeds of \$64.49 in 1859. The relatively low postal net proceeds is reflected in the relative scarcity of postal history material from Washington County. Stampless covers are known from only three towns: Davisboro, Hebron and Sandersville. (continued page 3)

Patterson Dedication Service

By Lamar Garrard

About 150 people attended Confederate Memorial Day services in the beautiful Magnolia Cemetery, Augusta, Ga. on 26 April 1992 to honor Augusta dentist and Confederate printer, Dr. J. T. Paterson. The service and ceremony was sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, E. Porter Alexander, Camp #158 and the W. H. T. Walker Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Two Georgia Postal History Society members, Dr. Gerald J. Smith and this writer, found that Paterson had no grave marker. Yet he is buried next to his nine year old daughter, Ida K. Paterson and her grave is marked with a beautiful cross and wreath upright stone. Where was the head marker for Paterson, a little known figure in Georgia postal history and a man whose life and activities we know so little about? Was there ever a stone marker? Was it lost to neglect or vandalism?

These unanswered questions prompted support for a new stone which was underwritten by the Augusta Camp of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans. The memorial to Paterson featured Confederate soldiers firing a salute, Southern belles in period dress, the song "Dixie" and a song lithographed by Paterson in his Augusta print shop, "When the Boys Come Home."

There were two short speeches given about Paterson's life and his stamps and other printing activities. Several of Paterson's printed works, stamps, currency and music were on display for the public to view. Many people were pleasantly surprised to learn that this obscure (continued page 2)

Results of Member Survey

Mailed with the last issue of *Georgia Post Roads* was a member survey form. You were asked to complete the survey and return it to the editor of *GPR*. The results are in and there are a few surprises.

First a total of ten survey sheets were returned from a total membership of 37. This is a return rate of 27 per cent which is not really too bad.

One of the items on the survey sheet was a section which asked what you wanted to see in GPHS publications. To help members, each of the major recurring features in *GPR* was listed as well as space to indicate other topics. No one indicated any other topics but most indicated their choice of the topics listed.

The results were as follows:

Feature articles	80%
Auction results	70%
Georgia show schedule	60%
Unusual markings	70%
Special postmarks	40%
Questions and answers	80%

The responses to the question "what are your collecting interests?" were quite varied. In fact they were so varied only two topics were mentioned with any consistency. These were:

Georgia stampless	30%
Confederate Georgia	20%

Other topics included Howell Cobb material, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus and handstamped Georgia discontinued post offices (1875 to present), Georgia advertising covers, and Georgiana. The above figures suggest that we as a (continued page 2)

Post Road Notes

Elsewhere you will find the results of the member survey. It was gratifying to hear from many of you. I only hope I will be able to accommodate your desires in future issues of *GPR*.

This issue marks the first anniversary of *GPR*. It has been a challenge but it is something I enjoy. This issue also is the first to carry an article by other than yours truly. I certainly hope this will continue. Everyone is asked to contribute. If you need help putting something together, please write. I am sure between us we can prepare something which will be of interest to our readers.

Another way you can contribute is to send me news items of any sort. Newspaper clippings, philatelic press clippings, show schedules, etc. Anything will help.

In this month's lead article you will find the terms "ERU" and "LRU". My point in bringing this up is to say a few words about why I use them. Some of you may have noticed the trend toward the use of the terms "EKU" (earliest known use) and "LKU" (latest known use). Personally I don't care for the terms solely because of the word "known." Who knows these earliest and latest dates of use. Is it the author? Are they recorded somewhere? What is the source? Answers to these questions rarely if ever appear in the article.

Perhaps I am a bit contrarian, as my wife would have me believe, but I prefer the terms "ERU" (earliest recorded use) and "LRU" (latest recorded use). The use of the word "recorded" implies there is some record of the use. In fact to use the term the author has some obligation to inform his readers of the source of the dates. You can be assured that when I use the terms I have a source. A source which is easily referenced and available.

Well so much for my wanderings until next time.

Frank

Patterson Dedication Service (continued)

Augustan had played such an important role in the cause of the South. His memory is now marked by the prominence he so richly deserves.

Member Survey Results (continued)

society are most interested in 19th Georgia century postal history (predominately the antebellum and Confederate periods). We want feature articles, unusual markings and questions and answers. On the opposite side we do have a few members interested in modern Georgia postal history as evidenced by the small interest in special postmarks.

This first survey was interesting and will provide a guide for what goes in *GPR*.

New Members

We welcome our newest member:

Greater Augusta Stamp Club, P.O. Box 15151,
Augusta, GA 30919

The name of one of our newest members was misspelled in the last issue. Please note the correct spelling below:

J. Edward Willis, P.O. Box 1594, Valdosta, GA
31603-1594

Questions & Answers

Ernie Owens wants to know if anyone has seen the NEW.N. GA. oval listed in the *American Stampless Cover Catalog*. He suspects this postmark may really be one of the circular Newnan postmarks. If you have a copy of the oval or can shed some light on the subject drop Ernie a line at 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872.

Frank Crown would like to know if anyone has a copy of the circular 32mm SANDERSVILLE / Ga. postmark listed in the *American Stampless Cover Catalog*. If you have a copy write Frank at P.O. Box 100, Pleasant Hall, PA 17246.

Auctions, Shows, Etc.

The Georgia Federation of Stamp Clubs will hold an auction on 19 September. It will be held at the Central Congregational Church, 2676 Clairmont Road NE, Atlanta. All items must be submitted by 12 noon with the auction to commence at 1PM.

Exit I-85 to the east on Clairmont Road and go two stoplights (about 1/2 mile). Apparently the road to the road is not well marked. Look carefully at the end of the shopping center and go up through the woods to the church.

PARPEX 2 '92 will be held 19-20 September at the Perimeter North Inn, Conference Center, I-285 & Buford Hwy, Atlanta. This is a bourse and will be 10-6 Saturday and 10-4 on Sunday.

New DPO Book

The 4th edition of *The DPO Book, Discontinued and Renamed Post Offices in the ZIP Era, 1963-1992* is now available from the publisher. Arranged alphabetically by state or territory, this 304 page book gives data on 9,000 post office closings and 1,000 name changes. In addition, there are 1,250 brief name origins and ample room for notes and corrections. A free update is planned for the end of 1992.

The publisher doesn't claim 100% accuracy but states it is several orders of magnitude more accurate than the USPS or any book based on USPS data.

The book may be ordered from Jay Lounsbury, P.O. Box 700, Dunkirk, MD 20754-0700. The books are \$21.00 each postpaid or two for \$37.00.

Georgia Post Roads is published bi-monthly by the Georgia Postal History Society. \$10.00 per year.
Editor: Frank Crown, P.O. Box 100, Pleasant Hall, PA 17246

- o -

Table 1
Antebellum Washington County Post Offices *

Post Office	Established / Reestablished	Discontinued	Remarks
Curry's Mills	31 Jul 1848		
Davisboro	27 Apr 1830		
Daviesborough	17 May 1821	1822	
Drummond	04 Mar 1852	10 Jul 1855	
Fish's Store	29 Mar 1831		To Irwin's Cross Roads
Haywood	16 Jul 1860		
Hebron	14 Jul 1830		
Hicklin's	26 Nov 1827	21 Oct 1831	
Irwin's Cross Roads	02 Nov 1842		From Fish's Store
Lebanon	29 Feb 1812	c. 1827	
Mount Washington	08 Sep 1835 01 May 1841	– Dec 1836 25 Oct 1843	
Oconee	17 Jun 1842 20 Feb 1844	14 Oct 1843	
Riddlesville	24 Mar 1860		
Sandersville	28 Oct 1800		Originally called "Saundersville. Name changed to "Sandersville" about 1823.
Tennille	16 Nov 1841		
Warthen's Store	10 Sep 1827		

* Abstracted from micro film copies of the following records in the National Archives: *Record of First Returns Received from Postmasters Oct 1782 - July 1818*, *Records of Appointments of Postmasters 1815-32*, *Record of Appointment of Postmasters 1832-1930* and *Letters Sent 1789-1910* (by the Postmaster General).

Stamped covers are reported from Sandersville, Tennille and Warthen's Store.

The only recorded cover from Davisboro is a badly stained 1844 stampless cover with a manuscript postmark dated 23 September (1844) and a manuscript rate marking (all postmarks are illustrated in Figure 1). The only recorded cover from Hebron is also a

stampless cover with a manuscript postmark dated 19 October (1836) and a postmasters free frank. The stampless covers from Sandersville offer a much greater variety but they too are quite limited in number.

The name "Sandersville" is an interesting story itself. The original name of the town was "Saundersville, named after a Mr. M. Saunders who operated a

store at what was called Saunders Cross Roads. In 1796 Mr. Saunders donated some land for the county site and in his honor the town was called "Saundersville". Some time later the name was shorted to "Sandersville".²

When exactly the name change occurred is difficult to pin down. The lists of appointments of U.S. postmasters indicates it would have occurred about

Figure 1
Antebellum Washington County Postmarks

*Davisboro Ga
Sept 23^d*

Davisboro Ga

*Hebron
Oct: 19th*

Hebron

*Sandersville Ga
April 25*

Sandersville Ga

*Sandersville Geo
3rd September 1824*

Sandersville Geo



SANDERSVILLE, / GA
25 mm



SANDERSVILLE / Ga.
30.5 mm

1830.³ However, these lists are not always accurate prior to 1832. The biennial *Register of Officers and Agents*⁴ indicates the change occurred about 1824. This seems to be a more accurate date as substantiated by postal history evidence. Although no "Saundersville" covers have been reported the earliest "Sandersville" cover is dated April 1823.

There are two recorded covers bearing manuscript postmarks from Sandersville.

The first is dated 25 April 1823 and the second 3 September 1824. These two covers, used 18 months apart, were handled during the term of the same postmaster, Morgan Brown, yet they are quite different. On the first the state abbreviation is "Ga", while on the second it is "Geo" and includes the year date. One would expect the postmarks on both covers to be in the same handwriting, but this does not appear to be the case. Note

the differences in the "S", "d" and "G". Yet the peculiar "s" appears the same in both there is a similar squiggle at the right side of each postmark. Perhaps postmaster Brown was able to afford a clerk.

Also during the term of Morgan Brown the first known handstamp postmark was introduced. This is the 25 mm circular postmark. Note the lack of symmetry in the marking and the comma after the town name. This suggests it was

Table 2
Antebellum Washington County Postmarks

Post Office	Marking ¹	Use ²	Size	Color	ERU ³	LRU ⁴	Count ⁵
Davsboro Ga	M	N		Brown	23 Sep 1844	23 Sep 1844	1
Hebron	M	N		Brown	19 Oct 1836	19 Oct 1836	1
Sandersville Ga	M	N		Brown	25 Apr 1823	25 Apr 1823	1
Sandersville Geo	M	N		?	03 Sep 1824	03 Sep 1824	1
SANDERSVILLE, / GA	H	N	25	Black	15 Oct 1824	10 Dec 1824	2
SANDERSVILLE / Ga.	H	N, S	30.5	Red ⁶ Blue	24 Apr 1843	19 Dec 1848	6
Tennille	M	S ⁷					
Warthen's Store	M	S ⁷					

¹ Marking: H - Handstamp circle, M - Manuscript

² Use: N - Stampless, S - Stamped

³ ERU: Earliest recorded use.

⁴ LRU: Latest recorded use.

⁵ Count of stampless covers only (from *Georgia Stampless Cover Census*).

⁶ Only color recorded on stampless covers.

⁷ Reported by Erv Underwood. No other details known.

made locally, probably with printing type. Only two examples of this marking have been recorded. The first dated 15 October 1824 and the second 10 December 1824. Both have manuscript dates which reinforces the suggestion that the postmark was made locally.

The next known town marking from Sandersville did not appear for some years when a new circular postmark was introduced. This is the 30.5 mm circular postmark. The earliest recorded date for this postmark is 24 April 1843.

Only six stampless covers with the 30.5 mm postmark have been recorded. Of this number only two are year dated. However, the postmark was used into the Confederate period and examples are known with the 1851-57 3 cent

stamp, on stamped envelopes and on Confederate covers.

The *American Stampless Cover Catalog (ASCC)* also lists a 32 mm SANDERSVILLE / Ga. postmark in green ink used during 1859. The *Georgia Stampless Cover Census (GSCC)* does not include any covers with this postmark. The description of the 30.5 mm and 32 mm postmark are very similar. In fact the only a difference apparent from the catalog description is 1.5 mm in the diameter of the two. Could these in fact be the same postmark?

No examples of handstamp markings have been reported for any Washington County post office except Sandersville. The postmasters of Sandersville obtained and used a variety

of handstamp markings. These include "PAID/3", "5" and "10" rate markings and "FREE" and "PAID" markings. In addition at least one grid was used.

No "PAID/3" handstamp marking is recorded in the *GSCC*, though a circular one is listed in the *ASCC*. An example of a "PAID/3" marking used on a stamped envelope is illustrated in Figure 2 (with all other handstamp markings). This illustration is from a poor copy and it cannot be determined if the "PAID/3" marking is circled or not.

There are two different "5" markings. The earliest is distinguished by the shortened top and pronounced ball terminal (Type R-E1A). The only date recorded for this marking is 19 December 1848.

Figure 2
Antebellum Washington County Handstamp Markings



PAID /3



Type R-E1A



Type R-E1B



Type O-D1A



Type O-F1A



Grid

Table 3
Antebellum Washington County Handstamp Markings

Marking	Class ¹	Type ²	Size	Color	ERU ³	LRU ⁴	Count ⁵
PAID/3	?	—	?	?	08 Feb —	— — — —	1
5	H	R-E1A		Red	19 Dec 1848	19 Dec 1848	1
5	I	R-E1B		Red	03 Dec —	28 Dec —	2
FREE	SL	O-D1A	21.5x4	Red	18 Oct —	18 Oct —	1
PAID	SL	O-F1A	20.5x4	Red	24 Apr 1843	24 Apr 1843	1
[Grid]	CG	—	20	Black	23 Feb —	09 Aug —	2

¹ Class: CG - Circular Grid, H - Handstamp, I - Italic, SL - Straight Line

² Types where listed are from *Georgia Stampless Cover Census*.

³ ERU: Earliest recorded use.

⁴ LRU: Latest recorded use.

⁵ Count is for use on stampless covers only (from *Georgia Stampless Cover Census*) except "PAID/3" and grid.

The second "5" is an italic numeral (Type R-E1A). The two recorded examples of this marking are undated. The same "5" was used during the Confederate period.

No "10" markings have been recorded in the GSCC although the ASCC does list one. It is probable that this marking is one of the two listed in the *Dietz Catalog* for the Confederate period.

A single cover bearing a "FREE" marking from Sandersville has been recorded (Type O-D1A). This cover was apparently folded or bent prior to its mailing. The "FREE" marking was applied across the fold or bend and consequently it is not clear and uniform.

A single "PAID" marking is known (type O-F1A). This marking like the italic "5" was also used during the Confederate period.

One of the more interesting Sandersville markings is a grid used during the 1850's. The colorless lines at right angles to the solid bars are what set this marking apart. This lines were probably cut with a knife or some other sharp instrument and give the grid a very unique appearance.

This marking has been seen on two covers dated at least six months apart. In both cases the grid is black and cancels a 3 cent stamp. There is a red 30.5 mm Sandersville postmark to left of the stamp on each cover.

One the next page are several illustrations of antebellum covers from Sandersville.

The author encourages any reader who has additional information on antebellum Washington County postmarks and markings to report it to the author for an update in a future issue of *Georgia Post Roads*.

Notes

1. *Letters Sent by the Postmaster General 1789-1836*, National

Archives, Microcopy 601, roll 10, frame 95 (letter dated 28 October 1800).

2. Ella Mitchell, *History of Washington County* (1924, reprint ed., Atlanta: Cherokee Publishing Co., 1973), p. 18. *Georgia Historical Markers* (1973, Valdosta, GA: Bay Tree Publishers), pp. 477-478.

3. *Records of Appointments of Postmasters 1815-32*, National Archives.

4. *Register of Officers and Agents, Civil, Military, and Naval,* First published in 1816 and every year thereafter starting in 1817 through at least 1911. Includes names of post offices and postmasters. Various publishers.

Reference Sources

Crown, Frank, *Georgia Stampless Cover Census*, (unpublished). *American Stampless Cover Catalog*. Vol 1. North Miami, FL: David G. Phillips Publishing Co., 1985.
Skinner, Hubert C.; Gunter, Erin R.; and Sanders, Warren H. *The New Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Handbook*. Miami, FL: Bogg & Laurence Publishing Co., 1986.

Modern Postmarks

WATERMELON DAYS Station, 451 College St., Cordele, GA 31015-9998, 5-18 July. Pictorial with slice of watermelon in circular crest of "Cordele Georgia/Watermelon Capital of the World".

GEORGIA MOUNTAIN FAIR Station, Box 9998, Hiawassee, GA 30546-9998, 5-16 August. Pictorial featuring a log cabin to honor the Georgia Mountain Fair.

Three Georgia towns have been selected to use the special National Stamp Collecting Month hub pictured below in their machine cancelers. The towns are Atlanta, GA 30304; Macon, GA 31213 and Savannah, GA 31401. Requests for these postmarks should be sent to the postmaster at the town and ZIP indicated above with the suffix ZIP "-9998" added.



For those that are interested in ink-jet sprayed postmarks here is an update of the earliest reported use of ink-jet sprayed on postmarks used in Georgia.

Atlanta:

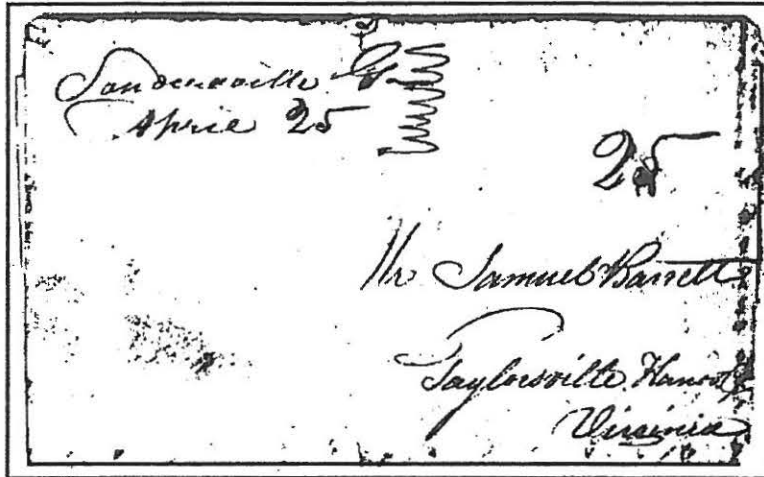
08/21/91 18:20 OCR#8 MPO ATLANTA, GA
ATL GA 303 21:45 09/06/91

Macon:

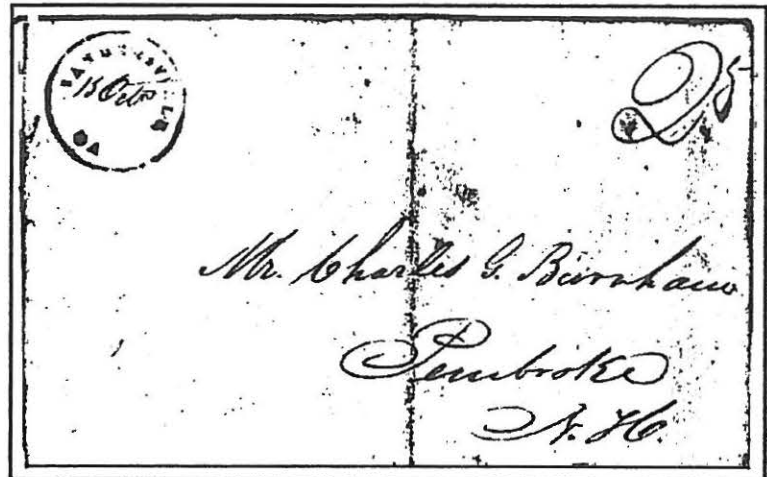
MACON, GA. 312 04-09-92 P.M.
MACON, GA. 312 04-10-92 TIME: 0306
MACON, GA. 312 P.M. DATE: 04-16-92

There has been some discussion about the various abbreviations used by the Postal Service for its facilities. Some of the common abbreviations used on postmarks and their meanings are given below:

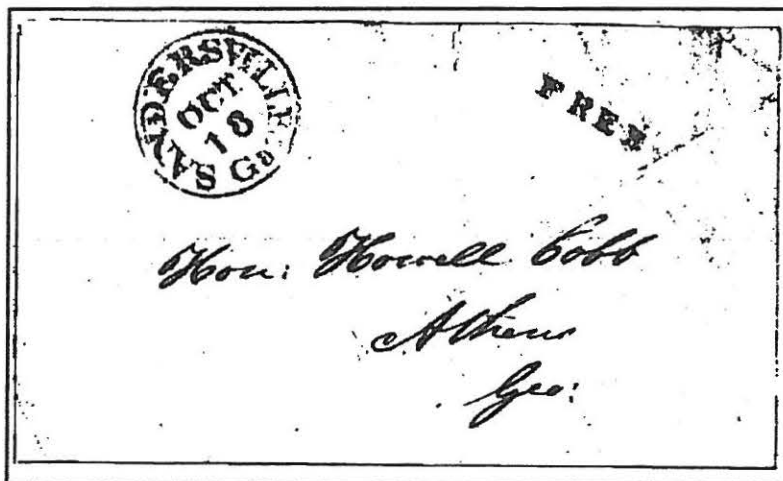
DDC - Delivery Distribution Center
GMF - General Mail Facility
IMPC - Independent Mail Processing Center
MPC - Mail Processing Center
MPF - Mail Processing Facility
MSC - Management Sectional Center
SCF - Sectional Center Facility



Brown Sandersville Ga manuscript postmark dated 25 April 1823 used on folded letter.



Black SANDERSVILLE, / GA 25 mm postmark dated 15 Oct 1824 used on folded letter.



Red SANDERSVILLE / Ga. 30.5 mm postmark dated 18 October 18-- with red straight line "FREE".

Georgia Post Roads

Volume 2, Number 6

Newsletter of the Georgia Postal History Society

November 1992

Jackson Ga Oblong Circle

By Frank Crown

Jackson, the county seat of Butts county, was originally established as the Butts CH post office on 23 May 1826. About a year and a half later on 6 November 1827 the name of the office was changed to Jackson.

The first recorded cover from Jackson bears a manuscript postmark dated 29 July 1830¹. The use of manuscript postmarks continued until at least 1834 when the first circular handstamp postmark was introduced.²

Four years later in May 1839 a second circular handstamp postmark was used. This postmark is recognized by the town name and state abbreviation reading in a continuous clockwise circle. The diameter of the postmark is a nominal 30mm on the horizontal axis. However, the postmark is actually oblong being about 1 mm longer on the vertical axis than on the horizontal.

Several years ago I was fortunate enough to purchase an example of this marking. Later I saw another copy in an auction. Then a few months ago a fellow collector sent me copies of two more examples of the postmark. When adding these new covers to the *Georgia Stampless Cover Census*³ something struck me as odd. The copies in front of me just didn't look right as I remembered my copy.

I got my copy out and sure enough there was a distinct difference. On my copy the distance from the tops of the letters to the rim of the postmark was noticeably less than on the copies I had just received. On my copy the distance measured 1.5 mm while on the new copies 2.5 mm.

(continued page 5)

Georgia at Auction

Al Zimmerman's 19 September sale had few Georgia items. The most interesting was an Adams Express corner card envelope with a 1856 Augusta postmark tying a 3 cent US #11. Another eye catcher was a Chatt. & Atlanta R.P.O. cancel on a postcard with a negative "S" killer. The only other items of interest I saw were two Spanish American War patriotic envelopes with Chickamauga National Park postmarks.

The Daniel F. Kelleher auction of 20-22 October was large but I could only find a few Georgia items of interest. First was a stampless cover with a red LINCOLNTON/--GEO.-- postmark described as unlisted in the *American Stampless Cover Catalog*. Although unlisted at least one other example of this postmark is known.

Also included was a group of six Georgia stampless covers which included a 35 mm Decatur circle, a Sparta oval and a Washingt. Geo. circle. Among other items was a 5 cent #1 tied by a blue grid on a cover postmarked Sparta and addressed to Warrenton, Ga. This is a rare Georgia to Georgia use for this stamp. Another eye catcher was a 3 cent #11 tied by a Savannah postmark with a manuscript "Way 1" marking and a handstamp "MAIL ROUTE" marking.

The David G. Phillips auction catalog for a 5 December sale just came to hand. This catalog contains an extensive section on Connecticut postal history, but little on Georgia. On a quick scan I find the following items of interest. A 3 cent Columbian plate number single tied on
(continued page 2)

Peach State Stamp Show '92

The annual Peach State Stamp Show is scheduled for 27-29 November at the Holiday Inn, I-285 at Powers Ferry Road NW, Atlanta.

This relatively new show began in 1990 with forty 15 page exhibits. Last year the number of frames doubled and this year there will be about 120 frames!

The festivities begin on Friday evening at 6 PM with a no host happy hour and a chance to enjoy some old time philatelic comradery.

On Saturday the show kicks off at 10 AM. In addition to the exhibits there will be a 20 dealer bourse, a youth center where young people can be introduced to philately (including free stamps) and beginners of all ages can continue their philatelic explorations. There will also be lots of how-to seminars. Saturday evening there will be another no-host happy hour.

Sunday morning at 8 AM the Georgia Federation of Stamp Dealers Association will hold their quarterly meeting. This will be followed at 9 AM with the Awards breakfast headed up by the famous philatelic judge and author, Ernst Cohn. At 10 AM the exhibit and bourse will again open.

In addition to the above there will be a baseball cachet and special cancel available at the show and hourly door prizes.

The Holiday Inn has special room rates for the show. Friday or Saturday night only (single or double) \$40.00. Friday and Saturday night (single or double) \$78.00.

Peach State Stamp Show '92 will certainly be a Georgia philatelic highlight of the year. Plan to attend.

Post Road Notes

The last issue of *GPR* contained the first article by other than yours truly. As fate would have it I goofed up the title to the article and spelled Dr. J. T. Paterson's name Patterson. I accept full responsibility and extend my apologies to the author, Lamar Garrard. As a footnote the *New Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Handbook* does no better (see page 131).

In late October I attended the Philadelphia National Stamp Exhibition. I was surprised to find more Georgia material than I have seen at any one show in over year. Stampless covers were rather abundant as were covers from the Confederate period and through the end of the 19th century.

Some of the stampless covers were definitely not of the common variety although there were many of them as well. The interesting thing about the more expensive covers (one with a price of \$500) was that the dealers were ready to deal.

With no haggling at all the price of the \$500 dollar cover was offered to me at half price! I could hardly believe it, but passed on the cover anyway. However, I did buy a Buena Vista stampless cover which I have seen at shows for the last five years. I got it for a price significantly under the \$100 that was previously asked.

Is this a sign of the times? Are dealers getting stuck with too much stock that was bought at a higher price than collectors want to pay? Apparently so in some cases. I have seen stampless covers at auctions in the past year that commanded prices considerably above what I was able to pay. I thought some of our Georgia stampless cover collectors were buying the covers. Now I wonder if some dealers aren't buying these items at inflated prices and then trying to sell them at a price we just aren't willing to pay.

Be patient, the next real deal could come your way.

Georgia at Auction (continued)
cover by a 1895 Brunswick, GA postmark. A 3 cent green tied by a black Maltese cross cancel on a 1876 printed circular with a black Savannah postmark. A 3 cent red star die stamped envelope tied by an Atlanta March 1861 postmark.

Among the Confederate items is an Atlanta Paid 5 provisional and several stampless covers with paid and due markings from Americus, Athens, Atlanta, Campbellville, Dalton, and Rome.

Among the Confederate stamped items is a 5 cent blue #4 tied by a Columbus postmark and a 10 cent blue #12 tied by a Savannah postmark.

Lastly there are two Wesleyan Female College covers from Macon in a lot of 6 from various Wesleyan schools.

Modern Postmarks

WORLD WAR II Station, 6345 Powers Ferry Road N.W., Marietta, GA 30304-9998, August 29-30. Features front and top views of US P-38 fighter aircraft.

SUNBELT AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION Station, 420 First Ave. S.E., Moultrie, GA 31768-9998, September 13-15. Features stylized crest of sun over furrowed field.

FMCA Station, Box 599611, North Metro, GA 30159-9611, October 1-4. Features wood plaque marked "FMCA", "20th Annual Convention/The Fire Mark Circle of The Americas."

LICKLOG Station, Box 9998, Dahlonega, GA 30533-9998, October 17-18. Features a miner with pick beside ore car at mine entrance and words "Lumpkin County, 160th Anniversary, 1832-1992".

IRWIN COUNTY Station, Box 9998, Ocilla, GA 31774-9998, October 31. Features smiling cartoon peck basket of sweet potatoes and words, "32nd Annual/Georgia Sweet Potato Festival."

Collecting Tips

Have you ever wondered if the color of a postmark on an orange or orange brown envelope from the 1850's is blue or green? Believe me this is a problem. Recently I thought I found a sure way to determine the real color. Using a bright light simulating natural sunlight I went through several stampless covers classifying them as having blue or green postmarks. It seemed easy and fool proof.

The next cover had every indication of being as green as any before. Then I looked again. It wasn't really a stampless cover, but one which had a 3 cent 1851-57 stamp tied by a green postmark. Did I say green. Wrong!

It was quite obvious that what appeared as dark green on the orange brown envelope was actually blue. That portion of the "green" postmark on the stamp was definitely blue. As I followed the blue postmark across the stamp it suddenly turned dark green as it touched the envelope.

Now I am convinced the only way to tell blue from green on orange and orange brown envelopes is by scientific examination. Don't let your senses guide you in this because they will probably fool you. My suggestion is to consider any dark green appearing postmark on an orange or orange brown envelope to be blue unless there is evidence other than your visual observation to indicate otherwise.

New Members

This month we have one new member to report.

Norman F Jacobs, Jr., 2712 N. Decatur Road, Decatur, GA 30033

Georgia Post Roads is published bi-monthly by the Georgia Postal History Society. \$10.00 per year.
Editor: Frank Crown, P.O. Box 100, Pleasant Hill, PA 17246

What's Your Opinion?

An interesting piece recently seen at a stamp show is illustrated below. The Marshallville postmark and handstamp marking are in green. Unfortunately they are not on a cover but rather a piece cut to shape from what looks like an envelope front.

The notation between the markings gives a date but it may be more of a hindrance than help. The notation reads:

Recd. from B. P. Rouse post.

Postmaster at Oglethorpe in open court

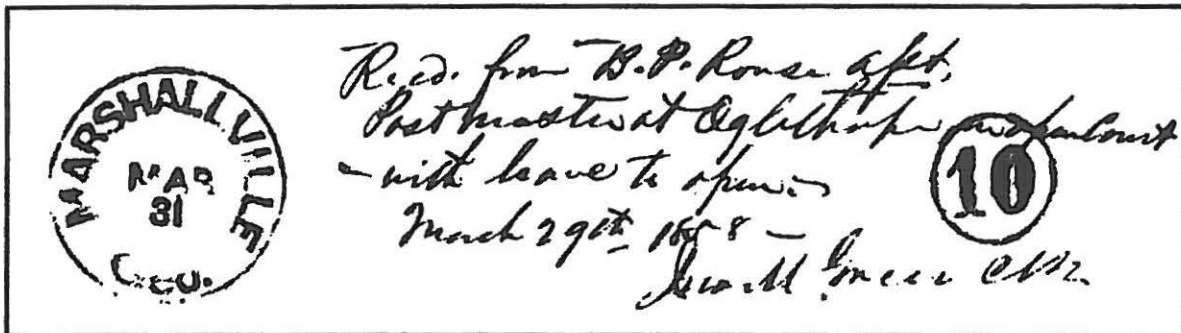
- with leave to open.

March 29th 1858--

Jno M. Greer Clk

First note the postmark is dated 31 March which two days earlier than the notation. Why? What rate does the handstamp "10" represent? In 1858 the rate was 3 cents for each half ounce or portion thereof.

What are your opinions on this usage? Send your comments to the editor.



Green 31 Mar MARSHALLVILLE \ Geo. postmark and handstamp 10 in 16.5 mm circle on piece

Jackson Ga (continued from page 5)

Table 1

Postmaster	Date of Appointment
John McCord	15 Apr 1830
Pleasant M. Compton	30 Jun 1841
John McCord	09 Nov 1842
William R. Bankston	15 Apr 1847
O. H. P. McClendon	24 Sep 1849

to be a crude colon added between "JACKSON" and "GA".

In conclusion there are two types of the Jackson oblong circle postmark. The earliest with letters 1.5 mm from the rim and a later with letters 2.5 mm from the rim. It is possible there may be two distinct varieties of the earliest type. However, additional covers with clear impressions of the postmark must be examined before a final conclusion is made on this point.

There is one final aspect of the story of the Jackson oblong circle. In Table 1 is a list of the appointments of the Jackson postmasters during the period under consideration. It is curious that John McCord who was twice postmaster of Jackson was in office during the time the first oblong postmark device was produced and was reappointed during the period in which the original device was apparently overhauled to produce a second distinct postmark.

There are two recorded examples of each type of the two postmarks. All four covers are illustrated on page 6.

References:

- Crown, Frank. *Georgia Stampless Cover Census* (unpublished).
American Stampless Cover Catalog. Vol 1, North Miami, FL; David G. Phillips Publishing Co., 1985.
 Crown, Frank. *Georgia Stampless Census*.

A Forgettable Cover

by Ernie Owens

Our great "Old State" has certainly had its share of trouble and problems even in recent history.

The text on the 1947 Stamp Centenary cover (illustrated below) with the "Georgia's Battle of the Governors" cachet definitely isn't praising Georgia or its governors.

The cause of the "Battle" was Eugene Talmadge's election to Governor for a fourth, but non-consecutive term. Unfortunately he died in December 1946 before taking office. His son, Herman, on a write in vote,

was elected by the state legislature to fill his fathers term.

Ellis Arnall, the incumbent governor did not believe the legislature had this power. The state Supreme Court ruled that Lt. Governor Thompson, on the ticket with Eugene Talmadge, was the Governor and was sworn in for a two year term. However, during the interim Herman Talmadge served 67 days as governor.

Needless to say none of this was without its physical manifestations, the "seizure" of the State Police by one candidate, the removal of furniture and

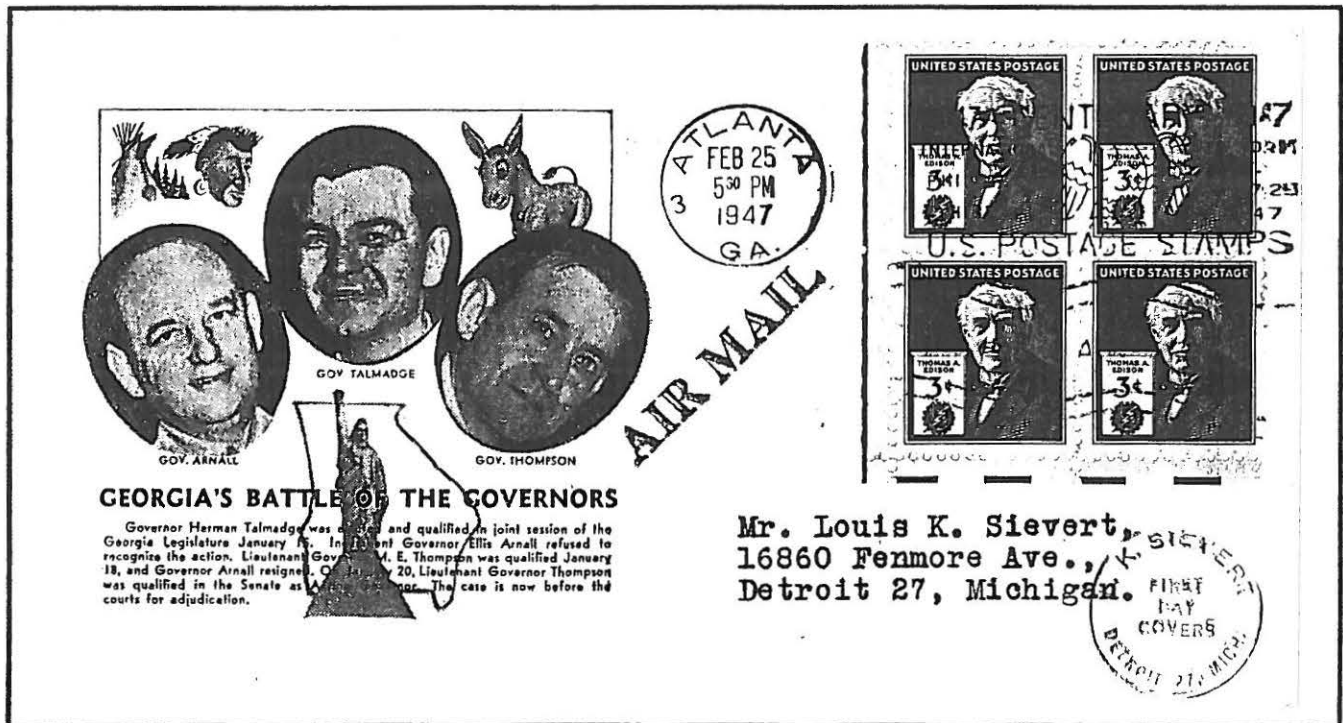
personal belongings from the Governors mansion and almost daily newspaper headlines about the subject.

I know all us "old timers" that lived through that embarrassing period in "our state's" history definitely want to forget it.

References:

Atlanta and Environs: A Chronicle of its People and Events, Vol II, p. 1004 and Vol III, p. 127.

Biographical Directory of the American Congress 1774-1971, p. 1789.



Battle of the Governors cachet on cover postmarked Atlanta, 25 February 1947

Jackson Ga (continued from page 1)

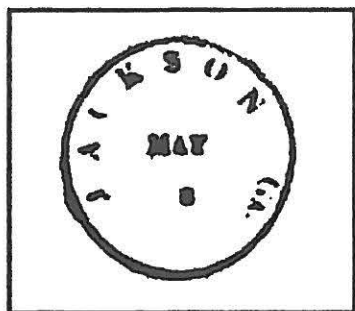


Figure 1
May 1839



Figure 2
March 1844

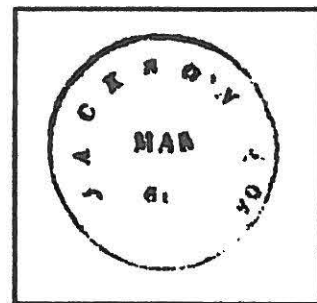


Figure 3
March 1847

The earliest recorded state of the Jackson oblong circle postmark is illustrated in Figure 1. A second example of the same postmark five years later is shown in Figure 2. The third illustration is of the postmark three years after that in Figure 2.

Note the closeness of the letters to the rim in Figures 1 and 2 as compared to Figure 3. In Figures 1 and 2 the letters are a nominal 1.5 mm from the rim while in Figure 3 they are a nominal 2.5 mm.

A close examination of Figures 1 and 2 reveal some distinct differences between the two. Specifically look at the letters "ACK". In Figure 1 these letters appear vertical to the rim. In Figure 2 they appear to lean or slant to the right.



Figure 4

In Figure 4 the postmarks in Figures 1 and 2 are superimposed. Note the excellent alignment of the rim but the

misalignment of the letters "KSO". It is possible the thickness of the paper and the bulging at the folds of the covers may have had some effect on the impression of the postmark. However, this is hard to justify for two reasons.

First, the rims of the two markings are aligned so well it is difficult to believe the alignment of the letters could have been affected without also affecting the rim.

Second, the postmark in Figure 1 was applied to the edge of a thick bulky cover while the postmark in Figure 2 was applied somewhat away from the edge on a thinner and physically flatter cover. Yet the Figure 1 postmark is the clearer and more detailed of the two.

More likely the postmark device was subjected to a blow which resulted in a new alignment of the letters or they were purposely either realigned or new letters used to replace old resulting in a changed alignment. There is some merit to the latter.

When examining the actual postmarks the letters "S" and "O" appear to be larger in the Figure 1 postmark than in the Figure 2 postmark. This is only speculation as the postmark in Figure 2 is not only a poor impression but also a weak and faded strike.

The postmark in Figure 3 is obviously different those illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. However, they appear to share one thing in common, the postmark rim.

Figure 5 is an illustration of the postmarks in Figures 1 and 3 superimposed. Note the excellent alignment of the postmark rim and the month logo while the letters are shifted up and down in the same relative positions around the rim. Such alignment is only possible if the same postmark device was used for both postmarks.

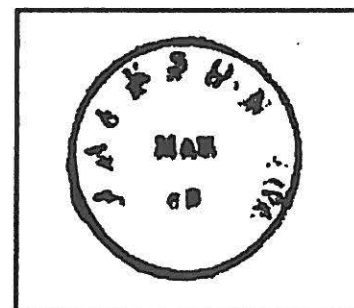
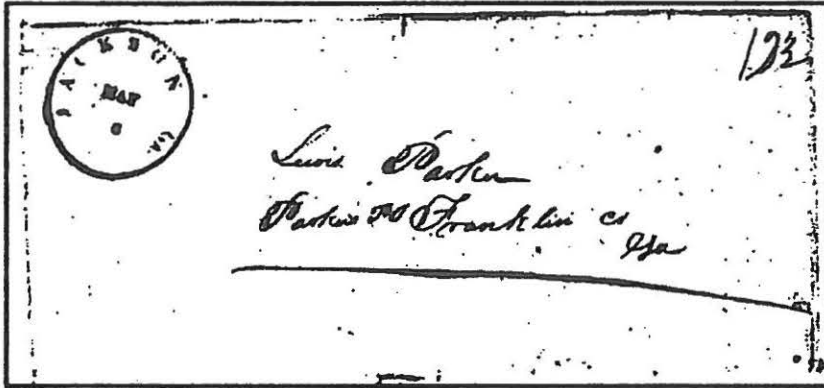


Figure 5

At some point the postmaster apparently overhauled the device. Figure 2 certainly indicates a need for a cleaning or overhaul by 1844. In this case it appears the postmaster removed the original letters and replaced them with smaller letters. Thus the greater distance from the tops of the letters to the rim of the postmarks in Figures 1 and 2 compared to that in Figure 3. In the process the abbreviation "GA" was also shifted slightly and what appears

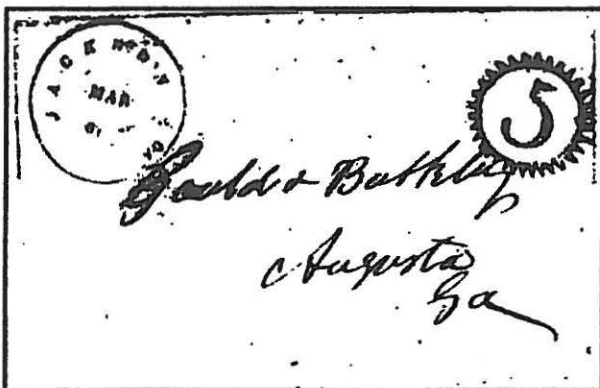
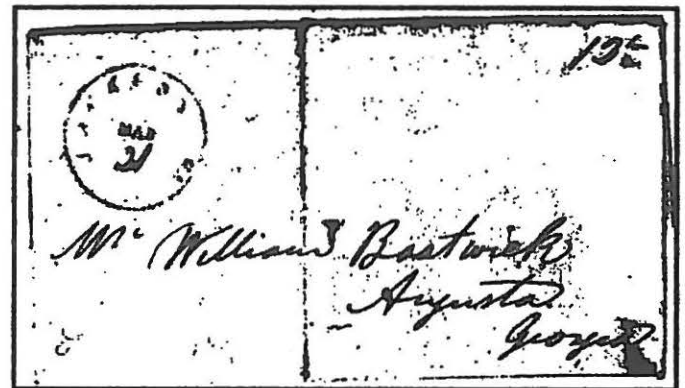
(continued page 3)

Jackson, Ga (continued)

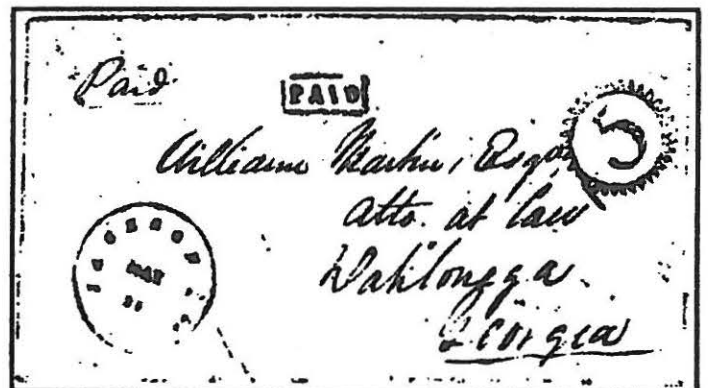


Red JACKSON GA 30 mm postmark (letters 1.5 mm from rim) dated – May (1839) used on folded letter. (Author's collection)

Red JACKSON GA 30 mm postmark (letters 1.5 mm from rim) dated 21 March (1844) on a folded letter. Color is so faded it appears a washed out yellow. (Courtesy Erv Underwood)



Red JACKSON GA 30 mm (letters 2.5 mm from rim) dated 6 March (1847) on folded letter. Rate paid by fancy "5". (Courtesy Ernie Owens)



Red JACKSON GA 30 mm postmark (letters 2.5 mm from rim) dated 21 May (1847). Rate prepaid by boxed "PAID" and fancy "5". (Courtesy Ernie Owens)

Georgia Post Roads

Volume 3, Number 1

Newsletter of the Georgia Postal History Society

January 1993

More Questionable Postmarks

By Frank Crown

Over the past year *Georgia Post Roads* has featured several questionable handstamp postmarks that are listed in the *American Stampless Cover Catalog (ASCC)*. Another look through the *ASCC* revealed five more circular postmarks of a questionable nature.

AUGUSTA / Ga. ("a" high) ("5" in center). This marking was made from a postmark but used as a rate marking. An Augusta postmark was taken, the date logos removed and a large "5" substituted. Apparently the "5" was a slightly higher than the circular ring of the postmark because all strikes show only a portion of postmark town name. More importantly, all examples of the marking reported to date are used on covers with a separate Augusta postmark. I recommend this marking be reclassified from a postmark to a rate marking.

BROOKLYN / GA. I remember this marking from some 15 years ago when I first saw it in a price list. You won't find a Brooklyn, Georgia because there was none, at least not in the stampless period. If you look at the marking closely you will see the state abbreviation is "Ct." not "Ga." The *ASCC* also correctly lists this postmark under Connecticut.

BROWNSVILLE Ga. This is another unlikely candidate for a Georgia stampless postmark. Post Office records reveal there was no Brownsville in Georgia until an office by that name was established in Paulding County in 1860. The *ASCC* lists the period of use as 1849, some eleven years earlier than the office was actually

(continued page 3)

Kennedy First Day Covers

by Henry B. Scheuer

Postal history, cancellation studies and census-taking projects of known cancellations are most frequently made of scarce, elusive and certainly older philatelic material. The 5 cent John F. Kennedy stamp of 1964 has provided this collector with quite a lot of fun, attempting to track down as many city and town cancels, each bearing the day and year cancel of the first day of issue of the stamp: 29 May 1964.

The 1964 commemorative stamp was released nationwide simultaneously on 29 May 1964 with the "First Day of Issue" slogan cancellation available only in Boston. Throughout the country, collectors were able to purchase the stamp and to obtain 29 May postmarks from as many cities as they wished. Several collectors prepared covers in quantity with the intent of building an inventory to trade with others.

In Georgia, covers are known cancelled from 54 different cities, towns and stations (see the list of these cancels on page four). This author has often wondered if there was any pattern to the geographical distribution of these town cancels. Many counties, particularly in less populated areas of the state, are not represented.

This collector has been amassing such covers from throughout the country for almost a decade. Undoubtedly many, many more such covers exist. Quite unfortunately these covers are worth only pennies and many have been and others will be discarded. In addition, to collector

(continued page 4)

Peach State Stamp Show '92

The Peach State Stamp Show is becoming an unofficial annual meeting for the Georgia Postal History Society. Once again our officers took advantage of this show to discuss matters of concern to our society.

Newt Crouch, Doug Clark and Ernie Owens got together about noon on Saturday 16 November. Among the items discussed and agreed upon were to stagger dues for new members joining during the middle of the year, to accept advertising in our publications and to accept articles from non-members.

However, the major item discussed was an annual publication of articles on Georgia postal history. Such a publication is envisioned as being the medium for serious articles which the membership will hopefully support with their scholarly efforts. Details still remain to be worked out. When they are finalized they will be announced in *Georgia Post Roads*.

Readers may recall a primary objective of the last "official meeting" of our officers was to obtain membership in the Georgia Federation of Stamp Clubs. The goal has been reached. On the first page of the Peach State Stamp Show program a list of member clubs included the Georgia Postal History Society.

Ernie Owens wrote that the show was very well attended and had a very enthusiastic children's program. However, he noted the lack of a good stock of Georgia covers.

Among the exhibits were at least two on Georgia postal history. "Georgia Railway Post Offices (R.P.O.)" by John A. Kovalski and "The Story of Georgia on Stamps" by our own Ed Jackson.

Post Road Notes

It took some work and a lot of time but at last the GPHS is a member of the Georgia Federation of Stamps. We are a small society and need to capitalize on our new affiliation. Do your part by offering your expertise to the other clubs in the federation.

If you have already read the article on the Peach State Stamp Show you know the GPHS is taking on an worthy and ambitious project in an annual publication on Georgia postal history. I don't know the details yet as to the editor or deadlines. However, I do encourage everyone to take pen to paper or fingers to keyboard and prepare an article for publication. What better time to write an article than the winter when there are few distractions.

You probably also read of the other decisions our officers made regarding new member dues, advertising and articles. I want to address the topic of advertising, specifically as it relates to *GPR*.

Certainly *GPR* is not a expensive publication. In fact it was started on the premise of being as low cost as possible. This objective still holds. The Problem is we are a very small group and the dues collected annually go only so far. Thus our need to seek advertisers in our publications. Though rates have not yet been set they will certainly be minimal. Even one or two ads will add significantly to available funds. If you are interested in advertising in *GPR* please write me.

I must apologize to members who I told certain articles would be published in this issue. Circumstances have just not made it possible to keep the schedule intended. Please bear with me and you will see a sequel to the Washington County article as well as an article on Jefferson or Jeffersonton.

I want to extend my thanks to an Lowrell Pierce who sent covers with the Licklog Station and Georgia Sweet Potato Festival special cancels.

Frank

Letter to the Editor

The Marshallville, Ga. piece in the November 1992 issue of *Georgia Post Roads* is intriguing, to say the least. I can't give any definitive answers to the questions this "cover" raises, but I do have some thoughts about it that are based on the examination over the years of extensive court records and covers contained in them.

First, in the settlement of estates in Probate Court, it is not unusual to find covers predating the final settlement of the estate by 5, 10 or 20 years. The same scenario is true for civil or criminal cases in courts.

Secondly, court officials almost always "docket" an item received relative to a court case as to date and source. This practice has no bearing on postal markings an item may have. Consequently the court got this "cover" from B. P. Rouse an postmaster at Oglethorpe "in open court" on March 29, 1858 suggesting he delivered it himself. This delivery may have resulted from a subpoena or for other reasons. It may have contained his Mother's will of ten years earlier or a power of attorney given him by someone at an earlier time. His position as an postmaster may have been entered by the court clerk as identifying information and had no postal connotations.

If this were a South Carolina "cover" I would think it was entered into court records in a civil or criminal case and not a probate court. The word "clerk" leads me to this conclusion since the "clerk of the court" handles records of civil or criminal court cases in his or her county. The Probate Judge in South Carolina handles records of estates. The same may be true in Georgia, but I don't know. It should not be difficult to establish whether or not John M. Green was Clerk of Court in Oglethorpe County in 1858. A Probate Judge may have had a "clerk", but in the 1850's the amount of business is most small rural counties would not have justified one.

In conclusion, I believe the Marshallville, Geo. "cover" predates 1858 by a few years and was an over weight or double letter sent collect. Legal papers tend to be voluminous & weighty.

The green color of the cancel is of interest to me when I think of South Carolina since I have recorded only four post offices before 1861 using them.

Harvey S. Teal

Roster Changes

Change of address

Gary L. Doster, 1230 Bob Godfrey Road,
Athens, GA 30605-5316

Ervin E. Underwood, 6362 Huckleberry
Trail, P.O. Box 389, Big Canoe, GA
30143

Resignation

William H. Avery, Jr.

Philatelic Library

The Georgia Philatelist, newsletter of the Georgia Federation of Stamp Clubs, recently had an interesting item about a proposed new library. At an October meeting of the Atlanta Stamp Collectors Club a presentation was to be made on a proposed Universal Philatelic Library for Atlanta.

This is a very interesting and exciting idea. Hopefully we will hear more about the proposal in the near future.

Georgia Post Roads is published bi-monthly by the Georgia Postal History Society. \$10.00 per year.
Editor: Frank Crown, P.O. Box
100, Pleasant Hall, PA 17246

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Postmarks (continued)

established. This is pretty solid evidence the *ASCC* listing is in error.

LAWRENCEV GA. ("A" high). This one is more difficult. As listed with the two asterisks the marking may in fact exist. However, I presume the leading asterisk merely means the only example of the marking is an institutional holding. If this is true, the postmark illustrated immediately above the listing in the *ASCC* must be the postmark in question. I have personally examined two examples of this marking and found there is no asterisk in the marking. Rather the postmark should

be described as LAWRENCEVEGA (final "E" and "A" high). Note the lack of space between the town name and the state abbreviation.

McDONOUGH / Ga. The *ASCC* also lists a second McDonough postmark described as McDONOUGH / Ga. ("c" high). The listed periods of use for both postmarks are essentially the same. I have seen many McDonough postmarks but never one as described above. I believe neither *ASCC* listing is correct because they omit the period under the small "c". The postmark should actually be described as Mc.DONOUGH / Ga. ("c" high).

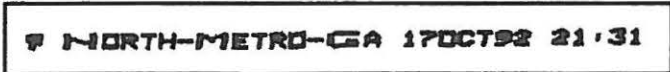
Modern Postmarks

GAPEX Station, 525 Eighth Street, Augusta, GA 30901-9998, November 14-15. Features 19th century factory and words, "16th Annual GAPEX/130th Anniversary/Confederate Powder Works/1862-1992".

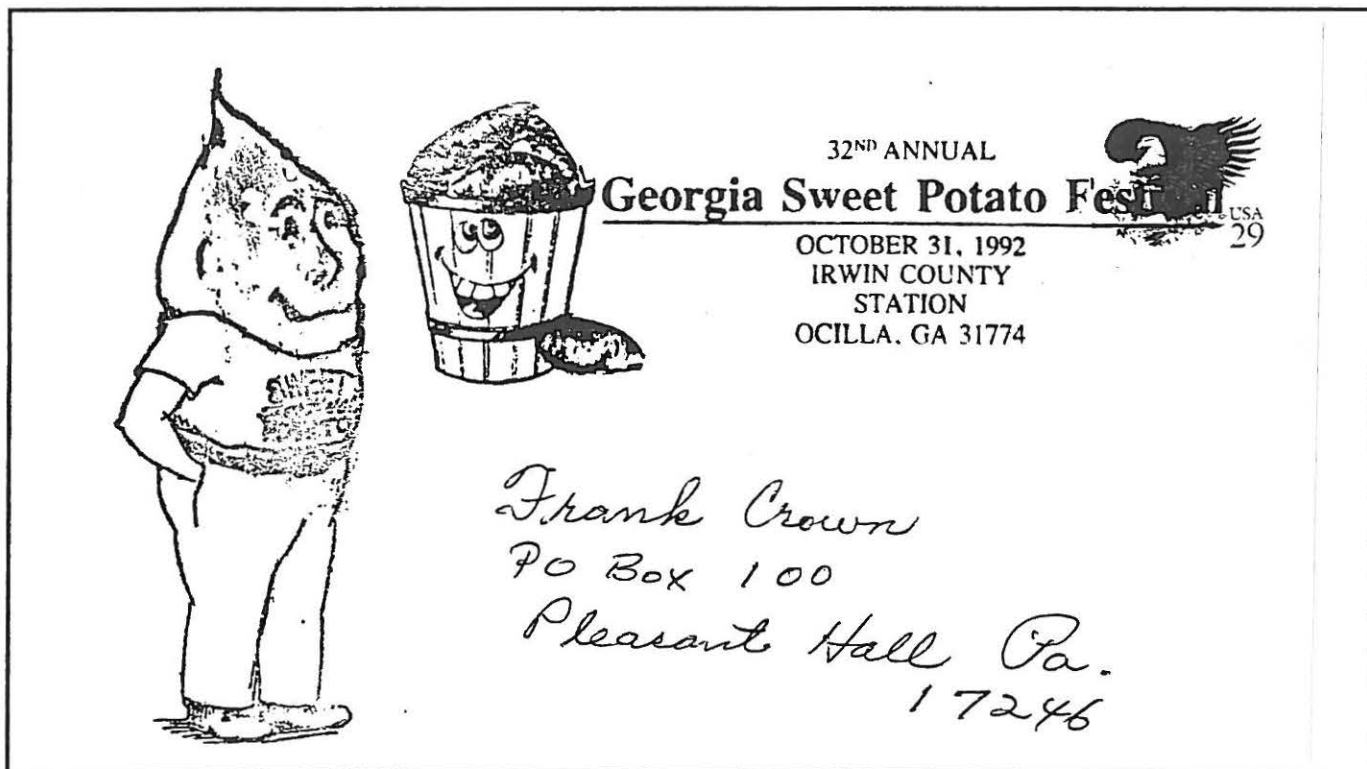
U.S. Postal Service Station, 1850 Cotillion Drive, Atlanta, GA 30338-9998, November 28-29. Features Olympic Rings, baseball, bat and glove and words, "Olympic Games Baseball Salute/Peach State Stamp Show '92."

Daisy Caboose Station, P.O. Box 9998, Daisy, GA 30423-9998. Features caboose and daisy in postmark.

A new sprayed-on postmark was used at the Atlanta North Metro station during the World Series. This postmark features a small tomahawk in the left corner. Known dates of use are 17-19 October. This marking is illustrated to the left.



A tiny tomahawk is at the far left of this sprayed on postmark used during the World Series.



Georgia Sweet Potato Festival special cancel on cachet (courtesy Lowrell Pierce).

Kennedy Covers (continued)

inspired covers, incoming commercial mail has been a source for uncovering more material.

There is a lot of work remaining on this project. Please contact the author with additional information and, when possible, enclose photocopies of covers you know

to exist from cities not listed here. The address is Henry B. Scheuer, P.O. Box 535, Madison Square Station, New York, NY 10010.

Georgia Towns with Reported Kennedy First Day Covers

County	City	County	City
Ben Hill	Fitzgerald	Haralson	Buchanan
Bibb	Macon	Heard	Glenn
Brooks	Dixie Quitman	Jackson	Jefferson
Catoosa	Fort Oglethorpe	Jeff Davis	Hazlehurst
Chatham	Savannah	Lamar	Barnesville Milner
Cherokee	Woodstock	Lanier	Lakeland
Clarke	Athens	Lumpkin	Dahlonega
Clayton	Jonesboro Mountain View	Murray	Chatsworth Eton Tenna
Clinch	Homerville	Pike	Zebulon
Cobb	Smyrna	Richmond	Augusta Augusta-Peach Orchard Branch Augusta-The Hill Station
Dade	Trenton	Spaulding	Experiment Griffin
Decatur	Bainbridge	Stephens	Toccoa
DeKalb	Decatur	Tattnall	Collins
Douglas	Douglasville	Towns	Young Harris
Fannin	Blue Ridge McCaysville	Troup	Lagrange
Floyd	Rome	Upson	The Rock Thomaston
Fulton	Atlanta East Point Roswell	Walker	Rossville
Gilmer	Ellijay	Whitfield	Dalton
Glynn	Brunswick	Wilkes	Washington
Gwinnett	Buford	Worth	Sylvester
Habersham	Cornelia		
Hall	Gainesville		

Reconstruction Postal History

by Frank Crown

Almost completely overlooked but certainly deserving of study is the reconstruction era in Georgia. This was a turbulent period of which little has been written.

The fall of the Confederacy severely disrupted the mail service. The occupying forces apparently shut down the postal service until order and control were established. They were aided in this by the probable complete cessation of mail transport by contractors until contracts could be made with the new government.

I gleaned some of the hardships of the period when, some years ago, I perused the *Columbus Enquire* file for the period immediately after the capture of Columbus. As I recall there was a period of several months in which there was no

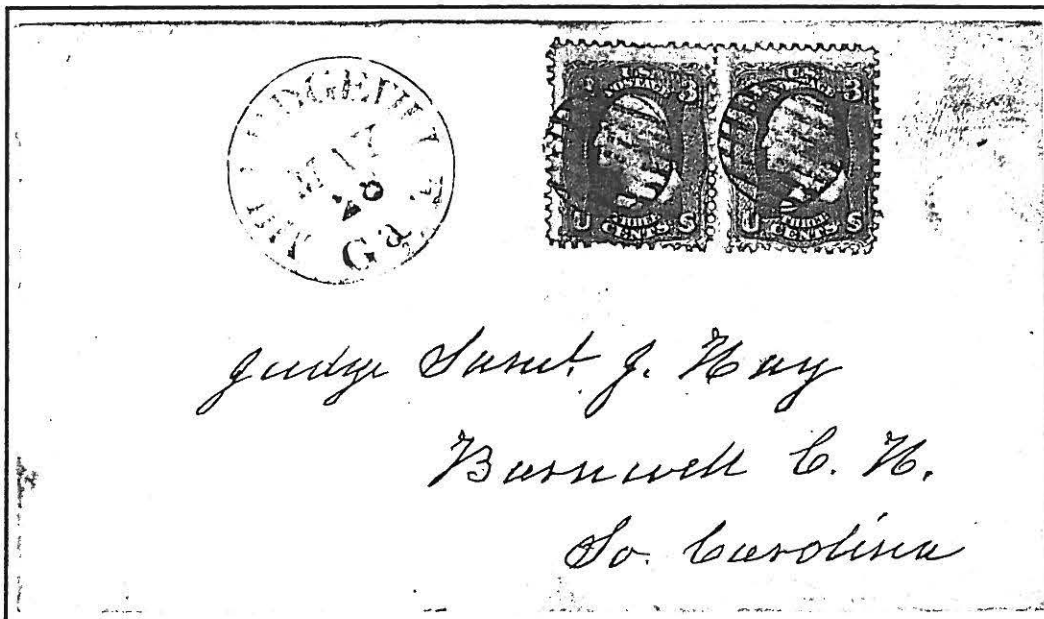
regular postal service. The post office was closed when the city fell on Easter Sunday 1865. Until the office was reopened the populace had to rely on travellers and the Southern Express Company to carry their letters.

The use of Confederate period postmarks in the reconstruction period is not common. Their appears to have been a determined effort to eradicate all aspects of the old Confederate Post Office. The immediate postwar period saw the appointment of new postmasters with sworn loyalty to the Union. New postmark and rate devices were introduced almost immediately with the reopening of post offices. Finally postal patrons were forced to swear allegiance to the Union before mail was allowed to be delivered to them.

The cover illustrated below is from the reconstruction period in Milledgeville. The postmark is dated 28 May and a pair of U.S. 3 cent 1861 stamps are tied by a grid. The cover bears no year date.

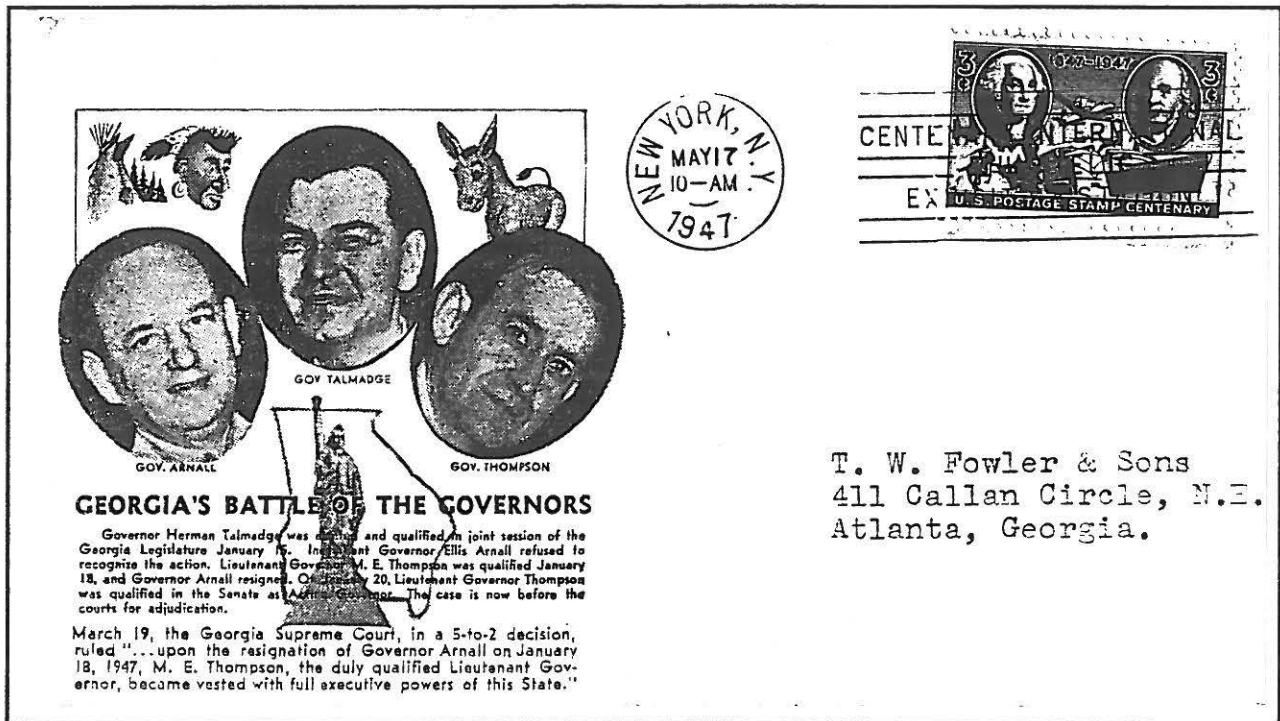
The postmark on the cover is the same as that first used during the stampless period and which continued in use right through the Confederate period. Since there appears to have been an almost immediate and universal replacement of postmark devices the date of the cover is probably 1865 but certainly no later than 1866.

The use of the old Confederate postmark at the reopened Milledgeville post office while not common, is certainly not unique.



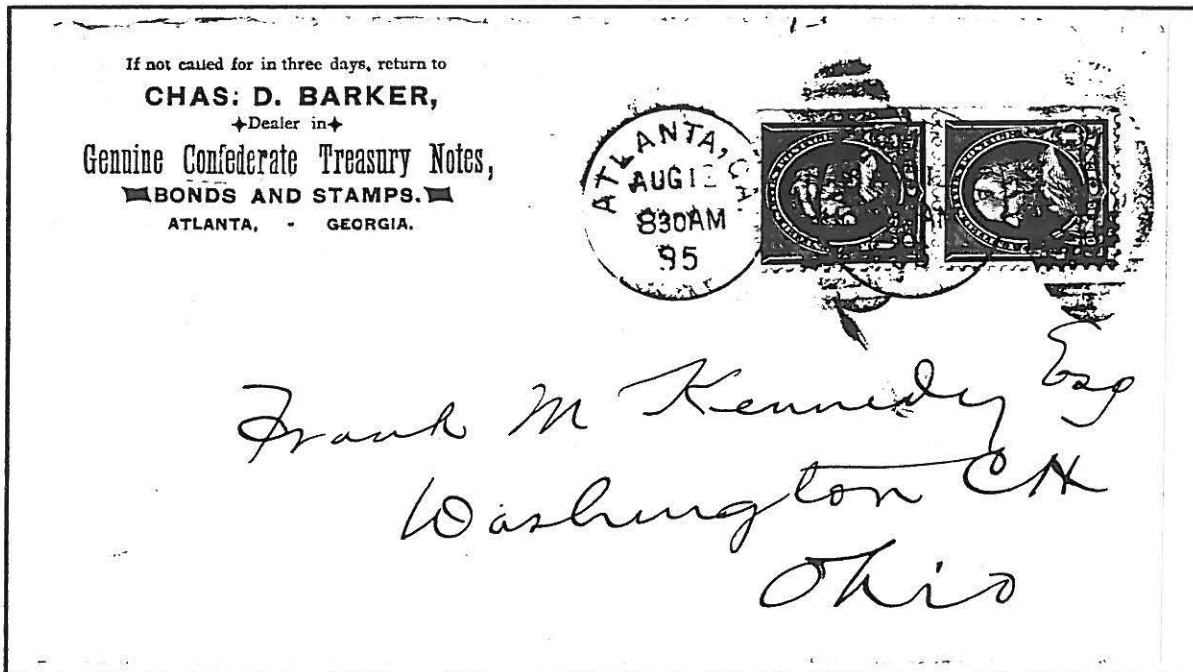
Pair of 3 cent U.S. 1861 issue tied by black grid on cover with black 28 May Milledgeville, Ga. postmark.

Forgettable Cover Sequel



The same cachet featured in the last GPR but with overprinted red text below the Georgia map giving the state supreme court decision of 19 March 1947.

Cover of Olde



Pair of blue one cent stamps tied by 1895 Atlanta postmark on corner card cover of Charles D. Barker, early Atlanta stamp and bond dealer.

Georgia Post Roads

Volume 3, Number 2

Newsletter of the Georgia Postal History Society

March 1993

Jefferson or Jeffersonton?

By Frank Crown

The early postal history of Georgia is very confusing when it comes to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices. There are no original records for the period up to 1815.¹ Even after this date the records are not always complete and some are so faded or deteriorated they are illegible. By the mid to late 1820's the records begin to improve, finally reaching a complete and readable state about 1832.

Added to the problems associated with poor records is the problem of post office name duplication and post office aliases. The aliases don't cause too many problems but the duplicate names can be very difficult to sort out. However, in one case there was duplication between the names of the post offices and an alias. The towns are now known as Jefferson (Jackson County) and Jeffersonton (Camden County).

The post offices in both towns were established in the very early 1800's. According to post office records the first returns received from the Jackson County office were for January 1805 when the post office was called Jackson C.H. or Jeffersonville. However, the office was established some time earlier as it is listed as Jeffersontown in the 1803 List of Post Offices. The first returns from the Camden County office were received for July 1806 when the office was called Jefferson. This office was also probably established sometime earlier but no earlier date has been found in any records.

The earliest known cover from either town is a cover from Jefferson (Camden (continued page 4)

Tale of a Postmark

By Nancy B. Ziellinski Clark

In these days of postal reorganization and downsizing, it sometimes is the local special event which suffers from the lack of a postmark or the lack of a promised postal station. However, recently one of these tales came out fine.

In 1793, part of Wilkes County was separated to form Oglethorpe County. Lexington was named the county seat, though the courthouse was not moved to Lexington proper from about two miles southeast of the current city until 1800. The city of Lexington was incorporated in 1806, though there had been a body of settlers in the current location for some time which had named their settlement after Lexington, Massachusetts.

In an attempt to commemorate this bicentennial of Lexington, Georgia, a postmark was designed and submitted over six months previous to the event. As there was not a special fair or stamp show involved with this commemoration, we were questioned as to the length of the event (all year) and the basis for the postmark (a mock-up of the City Seal for the city's bicentennial).

Meanwhile, the county was also moving to get bicentennial events underway. The county appointed the local historic society, Historic Oglethorpe County, Inc., as the agent to arrange and coordinate events. As of their December (1992) meeting, the Lexington City Council still had not appointed a committee to commemorate the event. The bicentennial of Lexington was going to slip by unnoticed if this postmark was (continued page 3)

Georgia at Auction

The Richard C. Frajola sale of 22 January featured some very fine examples of Confederate Georgia postal history from the A. Colton Park Collection in addition to several Georgia stampless covers. Among the latter were two 1812 covers from Florida with Augusta postmarks.

Included among the Confederate items was an Adams Express cover from New York to Tennessee postmarked Augusta. Among the provisionals were covers from Albany, Atlanta and Talbotton.

The general issues included a very fine combination cover with a 5c green (#1) and 10c rose (#5) tied by an Americus postmark. There were also two other 5c greens on corner card covers with Augusta and Atlanta postmarks. The 10c blue (#2) was represented by two covers with Savannah postmarks. The stamp on one includes the "Paterson" imprint.

Among the 2c green (#3) covers was one tied by the old Savannah pre-war "star" postmark as well as an example from Atlanta. The 5c blue (#4) included two unusual covers. One used in combination with a 5c blue (#6) from Atlanta and another with a pair of the #4 used with a strip of four of the 5c blue (#6) from Milledgeville.

Among the 10c rose (#5) were covers postmarked Atlanta, Augusta and Dalton. The 5c blue (#6) covers included a Newton Factory corner card cover with a blue Covington postmark. Among the 2c red (#8) was an example used on cover from Athens. Finally there was a pair of the 20c green (#12) on cover postmarked Albany. (continued page 2, column 2)

Post Road Notes

The collection of postal history usually is focused on the results of human actions and not on the human action it takes to get something accomplished. This issue features an article by Nancy Zielinski Clark on the latter. It is a rare treat to get a picture of the effort required to obtain a special postmark. It is also a tribute to perseverance over "everything that can go wrong will go wrong."

This issue also features the first of a two part article on the confusion resulting from duplicate post office names and aliases.

There were two large auctions during January and February. The first was the Richard Frajola sale of the Confederate collection of Colton A. Park in January. The second was the Robert A. Siegel sale of U.S. postal history in February.

These were two of the largest sales of this material in recent months. If you didn't receive a catalog and are interested in this material I suggest you write to see if copies of the catalogs are still available. A review of the significant items in each sale appears elsewhere in this issue.

This issue will probably be a week later than normal reaching you. Unfortunately my current job makes some unusual demands on my time. Hopefully this will change in the not too distant future. Be assured however, that every effort will be made to keep *Georgia Post Roads* on schedule.

Speaking of *Georgia Post Roads* I want to issue a call for help once again. If anyone has an article, no matter how small, please submit it. If you have a question please send it to me. Believe me, I don't want to be the major contributor.

The last I heard from Ernie Owens was that our dues collection for 1993 is going along very well. Dues paying is like magazine subscriptions. Something you intend to do, but keep putting off. If you haven't paid yet do it today.

Frank

Georgia at Auction (continued)

The Robert A. Siegel sale of 17-19 February contained some very unusual items. First among the Confederate items was a strip of three of the 1c blue (US #7) tied by two strikes of the Canton, Ga. postmark to a cover dated 9 April 1863! Yes, 1863 and accompanied by a 1992 Philatelic Foundation Certificate.

The handstamped paid covers included covers from Augusta, Hawkinsville and Sparta. General issues on cover from Georgia were well represented. Among the 5c green (#1) were covers from Atlanta and Savannah. Examples of the 10c blue (#2) were on covers from Madison, Crawfordsville and Athens. The 10c Rose (#5) was represented by a cover from Athens to Columbus. A 2c red-brown (#8) tied by an Augusta postmark was used on a cover made from a railroad form.

A choice cover was a 10c blue frame line (#10) tied by a Milledgeville postmark. Two covers bearing the violet Augusta postmark were included in the sale. One tying a 10c blue (#12) and a second tying a 20c green (#13). Among the wallpaper covers was one from Dalton tying a 10c blue (#12). The express covers included two Adams Express covers with Augusta postmarks.

Among the stampless covers was a 1799 straight line Savannah postmark as well as a 1814 cover with circular postmark. Columbus was represented by an unusual combination of a "PAID 1 ct" marking over a "PAID/3" marking on a drop letter. Finally there was a pair of the 5c brown (US #1) tied on cover by a Savannah postmark.

The upcoming Daniel F. Kelleher sale of 16 March contains few covers of any description. However, among the Confederate items is a patriotic cover with a 10c blue (#2) tied by an Atlanta postmark.

The upcoming David G. Phillips sale scheduled for 19 March contains several Georgia items, mostly Confederate. Among the pre war items are stampless

covers from Savannah, Columbus and Greensborough.

The Confederate items include a February 1861 use from Newnan. The provisionals include two from Atlanta, a Paid 5 and a Paid 10. A patriotic flag cover with a pair of the 5c green (#1) tied by a Griffin postmark. An unusual home made envelope made from a court document bearing a 20c green (#13) is tied by a double circle Macon postmark.

Finally for the collector interested in the Cotton States Exposition there are two illustrated covers with Atlanta postmarks.

Modern Postmarks

LEXINGTON BICENTENNAIL Station, Box 9998, Lexington, GA 30648-9998. 1 January 1993 to 30 June 1993. Features ornate church doors in circular logo adapted from city seal, "1793," "Saluting 200 Years."

AMERICA'S FRONT PORCH Station, 107 Third Ave., Buena Vista, GA 31803-9998. 9 January 1993. Features staff with treble clef notes.

Roster Changes

New Members

Ed Gray, 698 Harness Mill Court,
Marietta, GA 30068
Francis J. Crown, 3323 Stonewood
Court, Orlando, FL 32806

Georgia Post Roads is published bi-monthly by the Georgia Postal History Society. \$10.00 per year.
Editor: Frank Crown, P.O. Box 100, Pleasant Hill, PA 17246

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Tale of a Postmark (continued)

not obtained in time to mark the historical event.

The request for the postmark was submitted when Bonnie Vaughn was the Lexington Post Office Officer in Charge. She left to deliver a fine baby boy, and Rita Martin was appointed to serve the office. Several temporary subs later, Pauline Maxey came on the scene. As Officer in Charge, from the Gainesville office, she worked with the people who were determined to see this event through.

Meanwhile, in Atlanta, Robin Jackson, who had approved the postmark with a letter as well as a telephone call in September had decided to part company with the Postal Service. His replacement had no philatelic experience and was at a loss as to how to make the last minute alterations required (changing "City of Lexington" to "Lexington Bicentennial Station"). The replacement did try to keep up with things despite a lack of training in these matters.

If it had not been for the intervention and perseverance of our current Officer in Charge, Pauline Maxey, the postmark might not have arrived in time for its own first day. Three days before the first of January, the postmark could not be located as the design headquarters for the Postal Service special postmarks had been moved twice in the intervening time. The changes in organization within the Postal Service made the special event postmark a less than "sure" thing, and had it not been for

her perseverance on the telephone, there is no telling when or if we would have gotten our commemorative postmark.

Meanwhile, in an attempt to raise funds to increase the size and scope of the Peach State Stamp Show, I attempted to make arrangements for a special cacheted cover to commemorate the first day of use of the postmark. It had been arranged that when and if the postmark arrived, it could be used for the maximum allowable time, six months. It had been planned that this would be from 1 January 1993 to 30 June 1993. However, with no firm arrival date for the postmark, should plans be made to incorporate the Elvis stamp (8 January release date) or the National Cathedral stamp (6 January release date) or the New Year's stamp?

When the Lexington post office was consulted, it became apparent that information continued to be poor within the ranks of the post office as well. Mrs. Maxey had been shipped the "Year of the Cock" stamps, but had not been advised of the release date. When informed, based on the Linn's published dates, she knew her 180 copies could be released on 29 December.

As the scene developed, Mrs. Maxey received notification that the postmark had been located and would shipped on 29 December. On 30 December, it arrived in the Lexington post office. Also on 30 December the envelop cachet design was delivered to the printer, who shot the negative and prepared for printing. Before printing, the ink color had to be selected.

This was to be based on the color of the New Year's stamp, which was to be purchased the morning of 31 December. Unfortunately, Mrs. Maxey was not well that morning and the stamps had been locked in her drawer. When contacted by phone she described the stamps as "red and green." Not knowing the shades, the printer was instructed to use black ink for this run of envelopes.

The afternoon of the 31st, the 180 New Year's stamps were purchased from the Lexington Post Office, the cachet envelopes were pick up from the printer, and an additional 40 stamps were purchased from the Crawford post office. A small number of the cachets were hand colored with water colors and arrangements were made for a limited 1 January postmark though the first mail was not processed in Lexington until the next day.

As a result, the mail sent from Lexington these days has a new look. The postmark, based on the City Seal of Lexington has a central design inspired by the doors of the Lexington Presbyterian Church, circa 1893.

Orders for the cancellation may be addressed to the Postmaster, Lexington, GA 30648-9998. Orders for the special first day postmark on cachet covers may be order from Nancy Zielinski Clark, P.O. Box 31, Lexington, GA 30648. Enclose a stamped addressed envelope. The cacheted covers are \$1.00 each. Those with hand colored cachets are \$6.00.

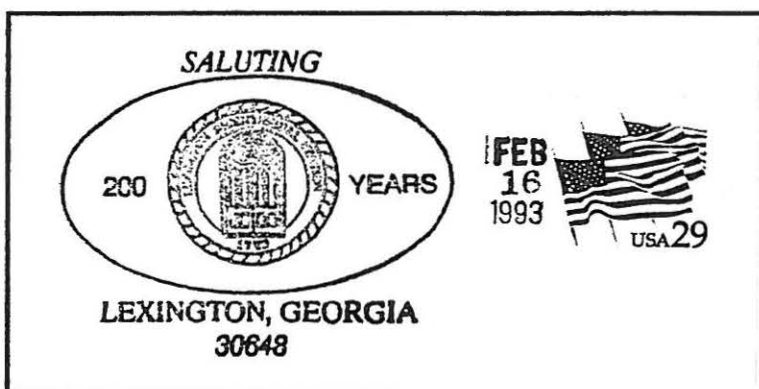


Table 1
Jeffersonton (Camden County)

Year	Appointment of Postmasters ²	List/Table of Post Offices ³	Statement of Net Postage ⁴	Register of Officers and Agents ⁵
1806	Jefferson			
1807	Jefferson	Jefferson		
1808		Jefferson		
1811		Jefferson		
1813		Jefferson		
1814	Jefferson			
1816				Jefferson
1817		Jefferson		Jefferson
1819	Jefferson	Jefferson		Jefferson
1821				Jefferson
1822		Jefferson	Jefferson	Jefferson
1823	Jefferson			Jefferson
1825		Jefferson	Jefferson	Jefferson
1826			Jefferson	
1827			Jefferson	Jefferson
1828		Jeffersonton	Jefferson	
1829			Jefferson	Jeffersonton
1830	Jeffersonton		Jefferson	
1831			Jeffersonton	Jeffersonton

County) dated 10 August 1806. This cover serves to substantiate the name Jefferson for the Camden County office as listed in post office records. However, by 1808 confusion sets in. The *American Stampless Cover Catalog (ASCC)* lists covers with manuscript Jefferson JC (Jackson County) postmarks for the years 1808-1818. This precedes the first official designation of the Jackson County office by the name Jefferson by some 14-16 years.

Tables 1 and 2 show the various names used by official and semi-official sources to designate the two post offices through 1831. Table 1 shows the Camden office was called Jefferson from its establishment until 1828 when it is first listed as Jeffersonton in the *List of Post Offices*. It is not until two years later in 1830 that the list of appointments of postmasters lists the name as Jeffersonton and not until 1831 that all sources use the new name.

In Table 2 we see the Jackson County office had a string of aliases in its early days. While the official name remained Jackson C.H. through the period its alias went from Jeffersontown, to Jeffersonville, to Jeffersonton. The earliest possible official use of the alias Jefferson does not occur until 1817 when both the *List of Post Offices* and the *Register of Officers and Agents* list the alias as "Jeff." However, what did this abbreviation stand (continued page 6)

Table 2
Jefferson (Jackson County)

Year	Appointment of Postmasters ²	List/Table of Post Offices ³	Statement of Net Postage ⁴	Register of Officers and Agents ⁵
1803		Jeffersontown		
1805	Jackson C.H. or Jeffersonville	Jackson C.H. or Jeffersontown		
1808		Jackson C.H. or Jeffersontown		
1810	Jackson C.H. or Jeffersonton			
1811		Jackson C.H. or Jeffersonton		
1813		Jackson C.H. or Jeffersonton		
1816				Jackson C.H. or Jeffersonton
1817		Jackson C.H. or Jeff.		Jackson C.H. or Jeff.
1818	Jackson C.H.			
1819		Jackson C.H. or Jeff.		Jackson C.H.
1821				Jackson C.H. or Jefferson
1822		Jackson C.H.	Jefferson	
1823				Jackson C.H.
1824	Jefferson			
1825		Jefferson	Jefferson	Jefferson
1826			Jefferson	
1827			Jefferson	Jefferson
1828		Jefferson	Jefferson	
1829			Jefferson	Jefferson
1830			Jefferson	
1831			Jefferson	

Jefferson (continued)

for, Jefferson or Jeffersonton? It is logical to assume it stood for Jeffersonton since that is the alias used in the years immediately before 1817, but we don't know for sure. The first real use of the alias Jefferson is found in the 1821 *Register of Officers and Agents*. This lists the post office as Jackson C.H. with an alias of Jefferson. The next year it is listed simply as Jefferson (J. Co.) in the Statement of Net Postage submitted to Congress and finally in 1824 the list of appointments of postmasters lists the name as Jefferson. But it is not until 1831 that all sources list the name as Jefferson.

Why did Jefferson (Camden County) which never even had a recorded alias since its establishment suddenly become

Jeffersonton while Jackson C.H. which did have the alias Jeffersonton for its first ten years change to Jefferson? We may never know. But now at least we have a fuller understanding of what took place from the perspective of the official and semi-official postal records.

In a future article we will examine the stampless covers from the two towns.

Notes

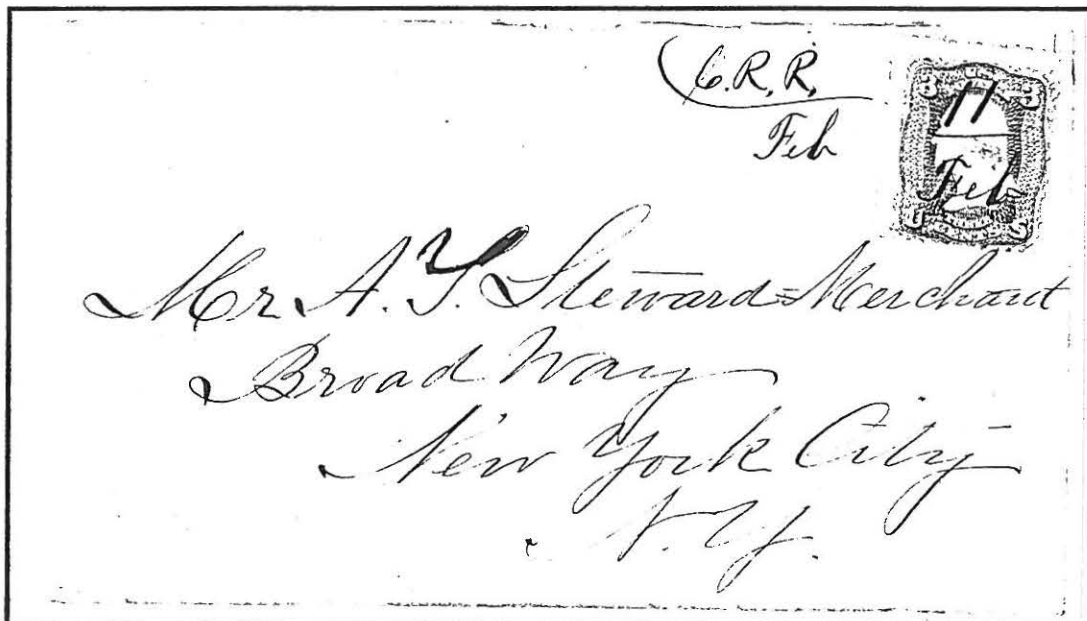
1. Athur Hecht, Frank J. Mivert, Fred W. Warriner, Jr., Charlotte M. Ashby and Forrest R. Holdcamper, *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Post Office Department (Record Group 28)* (Washington, DC, The National Archives, National Archives and Records Service, 1967), 13.

2. "Record of First Returns Received from Postmasters, October 1789-July 1818" and "Reocord of Appointment of Postmasters, 1815-1832" (The National Archives, National Archives and Records Service).

3. *List of Post Offices and Table of Post Offices* (publication dates as listed in tables, various publishers).

4. "Statement of Nett Amount of Postage which Accrued at Each Post Office in each State and Territory of the United States" (Letter from the Postmaster General the House of Representatives for the years indicated in the tables).

5. *Register of Officers and Agents* (Washington, DC, prepared by the Department of State for years indicated in tables, various publishers).

Classic Covers

The cover illustrated above bears a manuscript C.R.R. (Central Railroad of Georgia) postmark dated 11 February (1868). It contains a dated that tells of the problems faced by many southerners during the Reconstruction period.



Georgia Post Roads

May 1993

Newsletter of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 3, Number 3

Jefferson or Jeffersonton?

By Frank Crown

In the last issue of GPR the question of the changing names of Jeffersonton, Camden County, and Jefferson, Jackson County, was examined from the perspective of postal records and sources. The result confirmed the name changes but no reason for the changes was ascertained. In this issue we take a look at other historical sources and examine the recorded covers from the two towns.

In the Acts or Laws of Georgia we find the town of Jefferson, Camden County, was the first of the two towns to be officially established. This was done by the Act of 29 November 1800 which appointed commissioners to select a site for the Camden County Court House and also "...further enacted, that the aforesaid town or seat of public buildings shall be known by the name of Jefferson."

The establishment of a court house in Jackson County was more difficult. As early as 1796 an Act appointed commissioners to establish a court house in the county. A second act in 1798 appointed new commissioners, the original appointees apparently failing in their task. In 1802 a third Act appointed the justices of the inferior court as commissioners and directed the court house be established within two miles of the center of the county. Throughout this period the seat of the court house remains nameless. It is not until the Act of 21 November 1806 that the town is referred to by name as "... the town of Jefferson in the county of Jackson."

(continued on page 3)

The Inclined Railroad

By Ernie Owens

One of my hobbies within a hobby is "reading" the folded letters inside Georgia stampless covers. It is amazing what information sometimes is written in these old letters. I recently opened an unpretentious letter postmarked Augusta, Georgia written by a young lady named Miss Mary Minot to her brother, William Minot in Boston.

Miss Minot writes a description of her trip to Augusta from Aiken, S.C.

...we left Aiken as we proposed yesterday at 4 o'clock. I had a very pleasant ride in the cars of an hour or a little more to Augusta. We passed the inclined plain, where, as you know the cars are let down by ropes or rather sustained by ropes and prevented [from] going too fast while their own weight carries them down just beyond Aiken....

Can anyone explain the purpose of this "incline?" Was there a trestle across the Savannah River? Did the incline go to Aiken too? Miss Minot's letter is dated 13 March 1838. Perhaps the "cars" were much smaller at that time. Or was it a novel "incline" method of transportation?

Please address all responses to Ernie Owens, 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872.

New Stamp Features Milledgeville

One of the National Postal Museum stamps to be issued 30 July features a pre-war Milledgeville postmark in its design.

More Questionable Postmarks

By Frank Crown

In past issues of *Georgia Post Roads* postmarks of a questionable nature listed in the *American Stampless Cover Catalog* have been reviewed. This final review looks at manuscript postmarks and lists suspected errors in the listing of handstamp postmarks.

The questionable manuscript postmarks are as follows:

Alexander (1819). There was no Georgia post office by this name in 1819. In fact the only Alexander listed was in New York, though there were several Alexandria's, but not in Georgia. The post office Old Church in Burke County was changed to Alexander but not until 1847.

Bufords (1854). This entry is in error. The cover from which the entry was made is actually from Bufords, Virginia.

Camvet (1842). There was no post office by this name listed for Georgia in 1842. However, there was a post office by the name of Camak. This is probably a typographical error.

Cave Mountain (1834). I can find no post office by this name listed for Georgia in 1834 or at any later date prior to the Civil War.

Cherokee Agency (1826). There was no Cherokee Agency in Georgia. The Agency was in Tennessee.

Corwith (1833). There was no Georgia post office by this name in 1833. This is probably a typographical corruption of the post office at Corinth, Georgia.

(continued on page 2)

Post Road Notes

This issue of the GPR has a new look which I hope is quite obvious. I say hope because I have not seen the final product. However, since the original is now being produced with a laser printer instead of a dot matrix printer it should follow that the final photocopy you receive is better too.

A very noticeable change is the use of the Old English type font for the banner once again. Another change is the addition of the train above the banner. This was taken from an 1848 Western and Atlantic Railroad receipt enclosed in a cover from Etowah, Georgia..

This month's feature article on Jefferson or Jeffersonton is made up of information that was not available to me when the first part was written. You might say I just happened on the information at a most convenient time. I will admit that I made a concerted effort to check the Acts of Georgia. However, I wasn't even looking for covers from Jefferson (Jackson County) when I found all the information for the covers dated prior to 1826. I guess sometimes you just hit it lucky.

Ernie Owens has an interesting little article an inclined railroad. I point this out not because I know anything about the railroad but because of the letter writer, Miss Minot. This lady was a prolific writer and very good one. Her letters are filled with wonderful descriptions of the things she saw and did in Georgia. Perhaps other collectors are fortunate to have some of her letters and will share their contents with us.

Things brings up the subject of articles. I know some of you must be tired of the many articles on stampless covers. That is very easy to change, just send me your article. I doesn't matter whether they are long or short, they will be used.

For members you will find an updated membership roster enclosed with this issue.

Frank

Postmarks (continued)

Fairfax (1854). There was no post office by this name in 1854. The listing cover is actually Confederate.

Fairfield (1806). There was no Georgia post office by this name until about 1816.

Fayetteville (1836). There was no post office by this name, but there was one by the name of Fayetteville. An obvious typographical error.

Hawkins (1809). There was no Georgia post office by this name in 1809. Possibly it is Fort Hawkins.

Holts Store (1851). This is a typographical error. The correct name of the post office is Holts Shop.

Locust Shade (1839). I am responsible for this error. The cover is actually from Locust Shade, Tennessee.

After a detailed review of the handstamp postmarks I came up with the following list of postmarks which have suspected errors in their listing.

COLUMBUS / .GEORGIA.. (dots high) (32x27). I am responsible for this listing error. The postmark is actually COLUMBUS .GEORGIA..

DUBLIN GA. (32mm). I have never seen a postmark of this description. However, I have seen a copy of a DUBLIN / Ga (32mm) postmark. While it is possible there were two different postmarks of the same size used during the same period in Dublin it is not very likely.

GROOVERSVILLE Ga. (28mm). I have never seen this postmark. However, there is a GROOVERSVILLE / -GA- (28mm) postmark with recorded usage during the same period as that recorded in the *ASCC*. In this case it is very doubtful the post office had two 28mm postmarks in use at the same time. This is probably a simple listing error.

LAWRENCEVILLE GA (final "E" and "A" high) (25.5mm). I have never seen this postmark as described. There is a 25.5 mm Lawrenceville postmark described as LAWRENCEVEGA (last "E" and "A" high. I am sure this is what was intended.

MAGNOLIA, GEO. (33mm) This is an obvious listing error. It should be MAGNOLIA / GEO.

MARSHALLVILLE GEO. (31mm). This is an obvious listing error. It should be MARSHALLVILLE / Geo.

MILLEDGEVILLE GEORGIA (33x24mm). This marking is listed as an oval with the period use listed as 1825-29. Compare this to the double circle postmark described as MILLEDGEVILLE / GEORGIA (32.5x23.5mm) used during the period 1824-29. I am sure from the description that the marking listed as an oval was incorrectly placed in that section of the catalog. The circle marking is the correct one.


NEWTON Ga. (36mm). This is a listing error. The correct description is NEWTON / Ga. (36mm).

SAVAN.GA. ---- (final "A" high) (26mm). I am responsible for this listing error. The postmark is actually SAVAN.A. (first period and "A" high) (26mm). The actual postmark has what appears to be a short inner line at the bottom. Probably the result of a poor strike.

SEVEN ISLANDS GEO. (30mm). The is a listing error. The correct description is SEVEN ISLANDS / GEO (30mm).

STILESBOROUGH GEO (30mm). This is a listing error. The correct description is STILESBOROUGH / Geo. (30mm).

(continued on page 6)

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Editor: Frank Crown, P.O. Box 100, Pleasant Hall, PA 17246.



Jefferson or Jefferson? (continued)

Later acts through 1819 continue to refer to the two towns as Jefferson. Thus we see that the state legislature played a significant role in the confusion of having two towns by the name of Jefferson in the state.

The information presented in this and the previous article begin to clarify the question of Jefferson or Jeffersonton. We know that Jefferson, Camden County was the first of the two towns to be officially designated as Jefferson by an Act of the state of Georgia. Six years after designating Jefferson, Camden County, Jefferson, Jackson County is also recognized by an Act of the state.

We also know the Post Office Department in Washington first established a post office at what it called Jackson Court House, Jackson County. This was followed a few years later by one called Jefferson, Camden County. These actions are corroborated by the available postal history evidence. The earliest reported cover¹ from Jefferson, Jackson County, is dated 1805 and bears a "Jackson C House" (Figure 1) postmark. By 1808 the postmark has become "Jefferson" (Figure 2). This apparently caused some confusion because in 1811 the postmark is "Jefferson JCH" [Jackson Court House]

(Figure 3) and in 1813 "Jefferson JC" [Jackson County] (Figure 4).

The earliest reported cover from Jefferson, Camden County, is dated 1806 and bears a "Jefferson" postmark (Figure 5). By 1835 the town used the "Jeffersonton" postmark (Figure 6).

The information for the Georgia Acts provides the basis for a plausible theory to explain the difference between the town name and that listed in the official records. First the Post Office Department was some distance from Georgia. The information used in naming a post office was often times provided by the person or persons soliciting the Postmaster General to establish an office. In the case of Jefferson (Jackson County) there was no official name given the town by the state at the time the post office was established. It had been designated as the seat of the county court house and apparently that is how it got the name Jackson C.H.

A few short years later the state of Georgia recognized the name Jefferson as the county seat of Jackson County. At this time the name change is made by the Jackson C.H. postmaster as evidenced by the use of the "Jefferson" postmark on two 1808 covers. However, the Post Office Department does not make such a change. Perhaps the Jefferson (Jackson

County) postmaster did not ask for a change in the name. If he did perhaps it was not granted because there was already a Jefferson in the state. In any event confusion must have resulted because by 1811 the postmark is "Jefferson JCH." This postmark along with the variant "Jefferson JC" are used at least through 1825. For over 13 years the post office records carry the name of the town as Jackson C.H. while the postmasters of the town use "Jefferson," "Jefferson JC" and variants as the town postmark (Table 1).

One final note concerning Jefferson manuscript postmarks. A cover with this postmark could be from either Camden or Jackson County. The only way to tell one from the other is by content, docketing or the rate charged. All recorded covers to date have lent themselves to this means of identification. However, odds are that one or more Jefferson, Georgia covers exist with no contents, no docketing and a 25 cent rate or free marking, which make it impossible to identify the town of origin.

Figures and Table continue on pages four and five.

Note

¹Crown, Frank. *Georgia Stampless Covers Census* (unpublished).

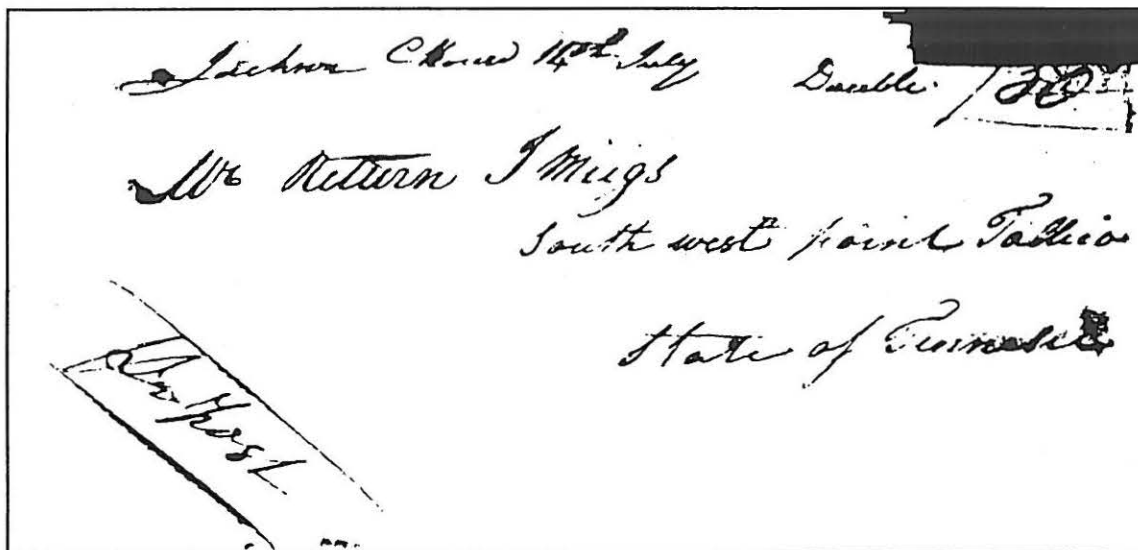


Figure 1. "Jackson C House" postmark on 1808 cover addressed to South west point Tallico, State of Tennessee. (From microfilm copy in the National Archives.)

Figure 2. "Jefferson" (Jackson County) postmark on cover dated 5 June 1808. (From microfilm in the National Archives.)

Figure 3. "Jefferson J C H Ga" postmark on 21 June 1811 cover. (From microfilm in the National Archives.)

Figure 4. "Jefferson J C H Ga" postmark on cover dated 8 January 1813. (From microfilm in the National Archives.)

Table 1
Recorded Postmarks of Jefferson and Jeffersonton
(all manuscript)

Year of Use	Jeffersonton (Camden County)	Jefferson (Jackson County)
1805		Jackson C House
1806	Jefferson	
1808		Jefferson
1811		Jefferson JCH Ga
1813		Jefferson JC Ga
1817		Jefferson Ga
1825		Jefferson JC Ga
1827	Jefferson Geo	
1829	Jefferson	
1832		Jefferson Ga
1835	Jeffersonton Ga	Jefferson Ga

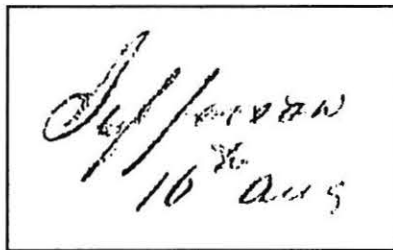


Figure 5. "Jefferson Ga" (Camden County) postmark on cover dated 10 April 1806. (Erv Underwood Collection.)

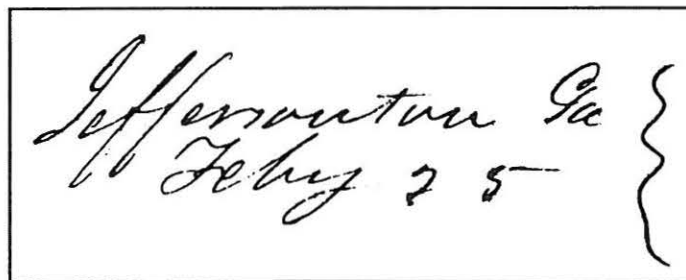


Figure 6. "Jeffersonton Ga" postmark on cover dated 25 February 1835. (From files in the Georgia Archives.)

Roster Changes

New Member

Pauline E. Maxey, P.O. Box 154,
Winterville, GA 30683

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues

H. Irwin Bridges III
Marjorie Bridges
Elwyn Doubleday
Jane B. Frisbie
Rick Frisbie

Correction

The Last issue of GPR listed the Volume and Number incorrectly. It was Volume 3, Number 2.

☺ Modern Postmarks

If you are involved in a request for a special postmark send your editor a copy with details so it can be published before the event.

PITTCON '93 Station, Box 9998,
Atlanta, GA 30304-9998. 8-12 March,
non pictorial.

Also received were copies of the special postmarks illustrated and described below.



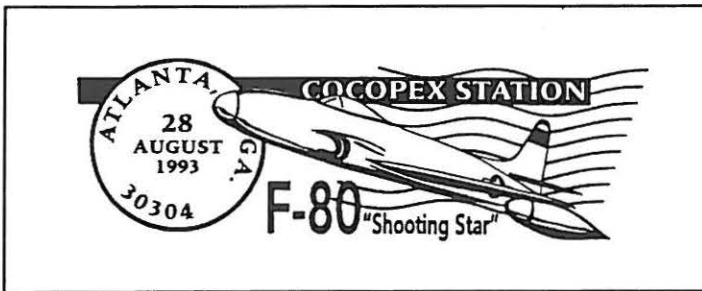
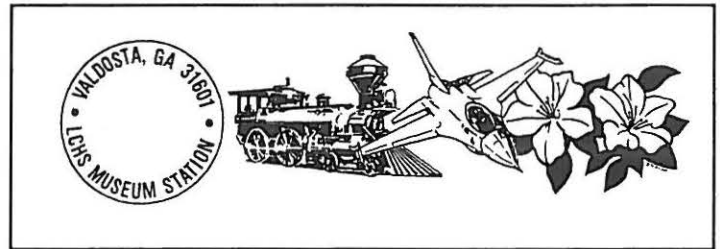
Postmarks (continued)

SUGAR HILL / GEO. (31mm). This is a listing error. The correct description is SUGAR HILL / Geo. (31mm).

WALTHOURVILLE GEO. (28mm). This is a listing error. The correct description is WALTHOURVILLE / GEO (28mm).

WASHINGT / GEO (36mm). There is also a second type listed as "GEO" inverted. I believe I am responsible for the latter. However, neither are correct. There should be only one listing and it should read WASHINGT GEO (36mm).

The Lowndes County Historical Society will hold a special "Stamp Collecting" exhibition during the month of May. In cooperation with the Society the Postal Service is providing a special cancel as illustrated at the right. Anyone interested in having envelopes cancelled at the museum should bring them to the museum or mail them to J. Edward Willis, P.O. Box 1594, Valdosta, GA 31603-1594.



No information is available on this postmark. From the illustration it is assumed it is in connection with a stamp show in the Atlanta area. Since it is not until late August perhaps more information will be available before then.

Volume III Stampless Catalog

David G. Phillips Co. has announced Volume III of the American Stampless Cover Catalog.

This new volume covers stampless telegraph covers, Confederate States stampless covers, Colonial period markings, Mexican War postal markings,

auxiliary markings, addenda and corrigenda to volumes I and II, and a comprehensive index to all three volumes.

Volume III is a 336 page addition to the standard work on the stampless markings of the United States.

The 150 page section on stampless telegraph covers is the first of its kind.

Compiled by Robert Dalton Harris it lists the covers and markings from 1845 to 1867.

Volume III is available for a limited time at a 20% discount. Hardbound copies are \$40.00 and softbound copies \$32.00. Orders may be sent to David G. Phillips Co., P.O. Box 611388, NO. Miami, FL 33161.

Georgia Postal History Society

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Sanders, Warren H.; 10833 Greencrest Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 70811
Stanton, Thomas E.; 2109 Alice Ave, Apt #2, Oxen Hill, MD 20745-3507

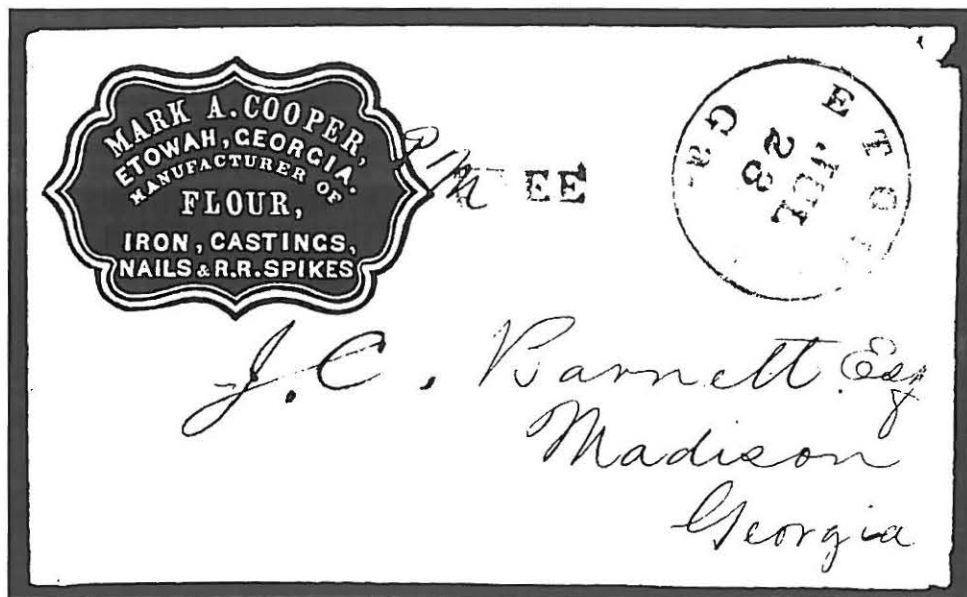
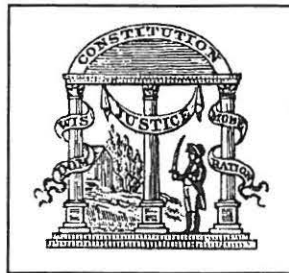
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University of Texas at Dallas, Library Serials; P.O. Box 830643, Richardson, TX
75083-0643

Ward, C. Scott; 2525 Brookwood Dr. NE, Atlanta, GA 30305

Willis, J. Edward; P.O. Box 1594, Valdosta, GA 31603-1594



Blue Etowah, Ga. postmark on 1855 corner card of Mark A. Cooper (U.S. Representative and postmaster of Etowah).



Georgia Post Roads

July 1993

Newsletter of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 3, Number 4

Early Georgia Aerophilately

By Bud Schoenbacher

Aerophilately is that branch or specialty which concerns itself with the collecting of all "airmail" related material. Aerophilately in the United States was inaugurated on 17 August 1859, when John Wise carried 123 letters and 23 circulars in the balloon Jupiter from Lafayette, Indiana to Crawfordsville. Only one letter dated "Lafayette/August 15" is known. Thereafter there were a number of balloon flights which carried souvenir cards and covers, not infrequently sanctioned by a local postmaster.

The pioneer period of U.S. Aerophilately was ushered in by "Cal" Rodgers' flight from Sheepshead Bay, New York to Long Beach, California in the "Vin Fiz Flier." At about the same time (mid September 1911) Earl Ovington, who was sworn in as the first official airmail pilot, carried over 43,000 pieces of mail during a nine day period from "Aeroplane Station No. 1, Garden City Estates, N.Y." to Mineola, N.Y. Flown covers of those days are valued from \$100 to \$300.

Georgia is well represented in this early period. Between 16-18 November 1911 at the Atlanta Speedway Aviation Meet, Lincoln Beachey, Charles Witmer and Thornwall Andrews carried over 3,500 cards and covers from the sub-station at the aviation field, a distance of about three miles, and dropped the mail bag at Stewart Avenue. At the Athletic Park Aviation Meet, 25-28 November, in Savannah, Bechwith Havens carried the mail. On 12-13 December, at the Driving Park Aviation Meet in Columbus, Charles P. Walsh and Eugene

Godet carried mail from the sub-station in the park to a point outside the park where it was dropped. And finally on 28 December 1911, at the Atlantic League Aviation Meet in Albany, Thornwall Andrews transferred a locked bag of mail from the League Park sub-station to a point outside the park where it was dropped in view of the spectators. The valuation of these "airmail" cover is now quite high.

The next era is referred to as the U.S. Governmental Flights period. It began with the famous flight of Lt. G. L. Boyle, Signal Corps of the U.S. Army, flying Curtis "Jenny" #38262 from Washington, DC to Philadelphia and New York on 15 May 1918. After taking off from the Polo Grounds, he ceremoniously circled the field and sped on the way. Unfortunately it was the wrong way as he followed the wrong rail line and crashed about 25 miles south of Washington. About 6,000 covers were trucked back to Washington and the next day these, with 1,330 more covers went on their way. Cancellations of "May 15, 1918 - First Trip" and "May 16, 1918 - First Trip" may seem a little confusing, but now you know the story.

Georgia enters this period during the week of 3-10 May 1919 when approximately 200 covers were carried from Macon to Montgomery bearing the ordinary postmark of Macon. On the same day 36 covers with the ordinary cancellation of Montgomery were carried on the return trip. On 6 May, about 115 covers were carried from Macon to Columbus, and a similar number on the (continued page 2)

New Stampless Catalog

By Frank Crown

Volume III of the *American Stampless Cover Catalog* is at hand. It contains a wealth of information, but little new information concerning markings from Georgia.

The part of the new book I looked forward to seeing was that on stampless telegraph covers. Basically I was curious as I had never heard of a stampless telegraph cover before. In fact I hadn't heard of a telegraph cover at all. For those that are also curious about the term I can now explain it. A telegraph cover is a cover or wrapping placed around a telegraph message at the office or receipt for delivery. Originally the intent was that the telegraph cover would be delivered through the mail. Although some of the covers illustrated do show postal markings, most do not. One trait most do share however, is that they are illustrated or corner card covers. The big disappointment is the absence of Georgia telegraph covers. A cover from a single Georgia town is listed and it is not even illustrated.

In the new section on Colonial markings the same listings and prices appear for the "SAVANNA" marking as described in Volume I. There is also a listing for a 1781 straight line "SAVANNAH" marking which original appeared in the addenda to Volume II.

There is a new section entitled Auxiliary Markings. This section includes markings such as "Advertised", "Forwarded" and "Missent." A quick look through the listings found only two Georgia towns listed: Augusta and (continued page 2)

Post Road Notes

I see a lot of philatelic literature over the period of a year. Many of these are works that are a labor of love, yet contain information which is available no where else. What upsets me is that some other authors come along and seem to have no compunction about using the information others have gathered without giving due credit to either the author or publications concerned. This happens because I have seen it happen to my own articles. Most philatelic authors do not mind others making use of their material. However, the least that they can do is acknowledge the many hours spent in research and writing by the original authors.

As a long overdue departure this issue has no articles on stampless covers. Instead some the other many aspects of Georgia philately get some needed attention. Fortunately the subject of the lead article (aerophilately) is one for which can I provide some interesting illustrations. If you have never investigated this field you might want to give it a try. Many of the Contract Air Mail first flight cachet covers from Georgia towns are very inexpensive, only \$1.00 to \$2.00 a cover! For the real postal historian the field is wide open. The *American Air Mail Catalogue* lists the basic covers but apparently there are many "unofficial" cachet covers which are not recorded.

Another field which is interesting and inexpensive to pursue is that of Railroad and Highway post offices. First and last trip covers with cachets abound in this field. Those interested in this field should contact the Mobile Post Office Society for more information.

There is a good chance I will be moving before the next issue of *Georgia Post Roads* is prepared and mailed. Hopefully the move will not disrupt the preparation and mailing too much. But in case it does you will know the reason.

Frank

Aerophilately (continued)

return trip. About 100 covers were carried from Montgomery to Columbus and a similar number returned. Finally on 7 May a small number were carried between Montgomery and Columbus. All of these were cancelled with the ordinary postmarks. Atlanta finally got into the act on 8 May, with about 15 pounds of mail carried from Macon to Atlanta and on the return flight on 10 May, the same amount from Atlanta to Macon. Atlanta was the only city to use a distinctive cachet, "Atlanta to Macon // via // Aeroplane Mail Service", three lines in red violet.

In 1926 the U.S. Post Office Department decided to foster the development of more permanent Air Mail Service through private operators by contract. The first contract was with the Ford Motor Company and the first flight with "Air Mail" was from Detroit to Cleveland on 15 February 1926. This flight took off at 10:00 AM from each terminus and the covers carry a special cancellation. At 3:00 PM the flights to Chicago were inaugurated and the return from Chicago to Detroit was at 6:00 PM on the same date. Contract Air Mail or C.A.M. service began from Atlanta on 15 September, 1926. Macon was the first planned stop but because the air field at Macon was not ready, the Macon dispatches were taken by auto to Atlanta, but bear the Macon cancel. A special canceler was used for both points of origin.

Editor's Note. This article is reprinted with permission from the March 1993 issue of *The Georgia Philatelist*.

Georgia at Auction

The last few months have seen little auction activity for Georgia postal history items. Auctions which did include a few Georgia items were Al Zimmerman, Kukstis Auctions and S. H. Jenmik. Hopefully the fall season will see more activity.

Catalog (continued)

Macon. This is certainly an incomplete listing because I can think of several other Georgia towns which used markings categorized as auxiliary.

The new section on Confederate States markings was disappointing. The Georgia listings appear to be very much like the listings in *The New Dietz Confederate States Catalog* and Handbook but without as many illustrations.

There is an addendum to the stampless cover listings contained in Volume I. The addendum for Georgia is quite short. It includes those listings in the addendum found in Volume II and some other new listings. No deletions or corrections are given in spite of the number that have been chronicled in the pages of the *GPR* over the last two years.

Almost lost at the back of the book is a by name index of the Free Franks listed in Volume II.

On the whole I would have to say that Volume III of the American Stampless Cover Catalog is an interesting book. However, for the Georgia specialist I would have to say the book is definitely not essential.

Roster Changes

It seems we have entered the slow period of the summer. No new members to report in this issue. Do your part to help us grow by finding a new member this fall.

Georgia Post Roads is published bi-monthly by the Georgia Postal History Society, 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872. \$10.00 per year.
Editor: Frank Crown, P.O. Box 100, Pleasant Hall, PA 17246.



Modern Postmarks

There are only a few special postmarks to report. Two of these are illustrated below.

BUTTPEX V Station, 3900 Crown Road -- No. 252C, Atlanta, GA 30304-9998, 12-13 June 1993. (Flags of India,

Great Britain, Nepal, and United Nations around crest showing "Mt. Everest / 40th Anniversary / Sir Edmund Hillary.")

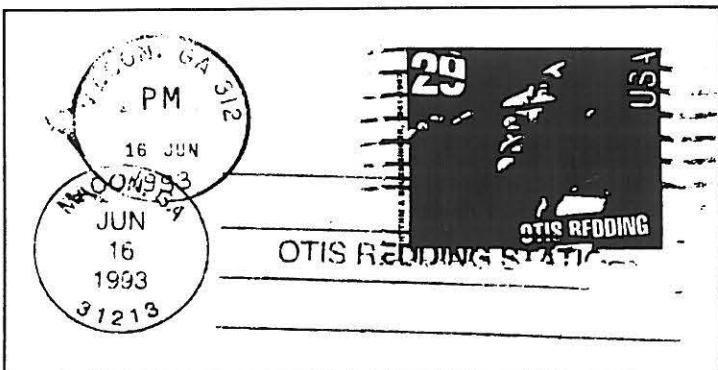
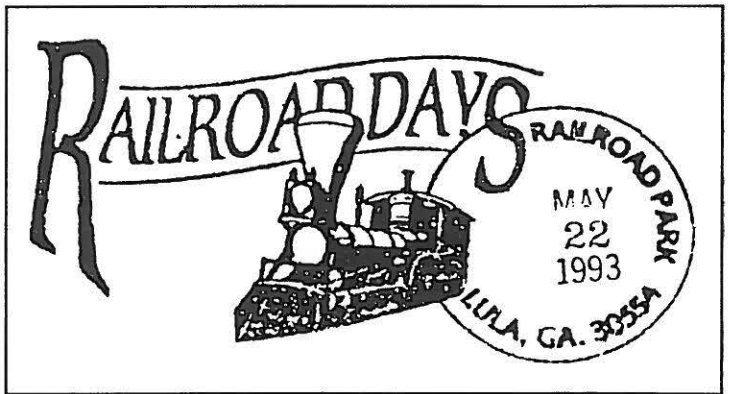
RAILROAD DAYS, Railroad park Station Lula, GA. 30554, 22 May 1993.

North Metro, GA 30159, 12 April 1993, (stylized tomahawk [symbol of the Atlanta Braves]) to left of "NORTH-METRO-GA 12ARP93 21:44" with large "N," "M," and "G."



The figure to the left is the actual BUTTPEX V postmark. There are no cancellation bars or circled town name. In addition this unusual postmark features the flags of four countries, Great Britain, India, Nepal and the United Nations, but no U. S. flag. My thanks to Lowrell Pierce for the sending the cover.

This railroad special postmark was taken from another cachet cover sent by Lowrell Pierce.



The "MACON, GA OTIS REDDING STATION" first day postmark used on the Otis Redding stamp. An enclosure in the cover sent by Lowrell Pierce reveals Macon is the home of Georgia's Music Hall of Fame.

Lowrell also wrote he talked to the postal service about putting Otis Redding's name in the Macon spray marking. We will wait and see if he is successful.

Georgia CAM Covers

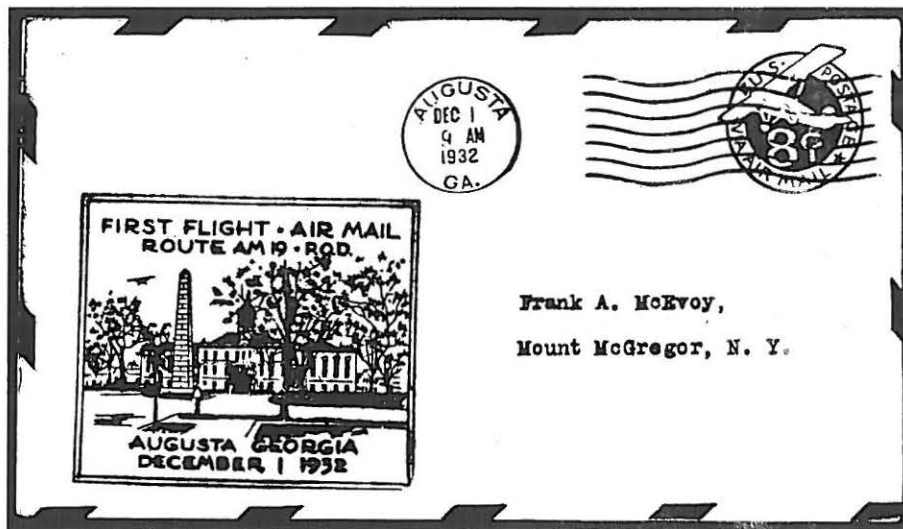
Contract Air Mail first flight covers provide an interesting and inexpensive way to broaden your horizons in Georgia postal history. These covers usually had official U.S. Post Office cachets

or special postmarks applied to note the occasion. Several examples are illustrated below. Those interested in more information on the subject should obtain copies of Volume II and III of

the American Air Mail Catalogue. These volumes of the catalog are available from many philatelic booksellers at very reasonable prices.



First flight cover from Atlanta to Greenville, SC, 20 August 1930. Black post office cachet at lower left. This was an extension of Route 19 which was originally established on 1 May 1928 to service the New York - Atlanta route.



First flight cover from Augusta to Charlotte, NC., 1 December 1932. Purple post office cachet at lower left. This was a spur route addition to Route 19.

Registration Return Receipts

We are all familiar with the green cards used as return receipts for various mail services. These are an everyday item in the mail. However, it is doubtful if any catalog lists them.

A similar type card was used over 100 years ago for registered mail. Illustrated below are the front and back of what is best described as a Registry Return Receipt dated 1881. Like today's

cards these, cards were prepared at the mailing office and somehow accompanied the item of mail. At the receiving office the recipient acknowledged receipt of the item by his signature. The card was then stamped with the name of the post office and date and placed back in the mail to the sender. It is assumed the sender wrote

his address on the card at the time of mailing just as is done today.

What makes these cards different from those of today is the method by which they "accompanied" the registered item. The cards has no perforations as today's cards and no sign of any glue being applied. Does anyone have any ideas?

*When the registered letter or parcel accompanying this card is delivered, the Postmaster will require signature to the receipt on the other side, also on his record of registered deliveries, and mail this card without cover to address below.
A penalty of \$300 is fixed by law for using this card for other than official business.*

Post Office Department. Stamp here name of Postoffice

OFFICIAL BUSINESS. **Post Office at**

RETURN TO:

Name of Sender Jewell Bros & Co

Street and Number, }
or Post Office Box. } Jewell's

Post Office at Jewell's

County of Hancock State of Ga

AUG 22 1881
AUG 22 1881
AUG 22 1881

Front of Registry Return Receipt bearing a black octagonal 22 August (1881) Augusta, GA postmark.

REGISTRY RETURN RECEIPT sent Aug. 20, 1881.

Reg. No. 16 from Post Office at Jewell's Ga

* Reg. Letter } Addressed to Francis & Mahless
Reg. Parcel } Augusta Ga

After obtaining receipt below, the Postmaster will mail this Card, without cover and without postage, to address on the other side.

RECEIVED THE ABOVE DESCRIBED REGISTERED { *LETTER. PARCEL.

(SENDER'S NAME ON OTHER SIDE.)

Sign on dotted lines to the right.

When delivery is made to other than addressee, the name of both addressee and recipient must appear.

Francis Mahless

* Erase letter or parcel according to which is sent.

Reverse of salmon colored Registry Return Receipt card.

RPO and HPO Postmarks

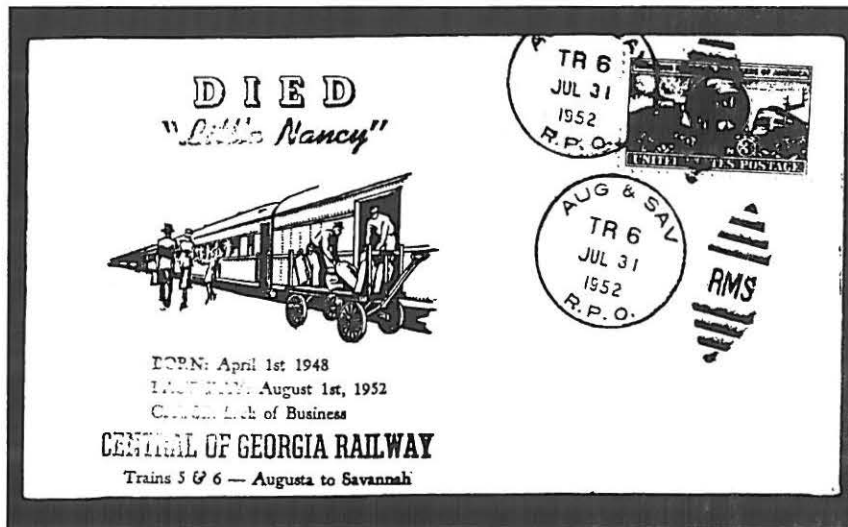
Railway Post Office markings are well covered in the *U.S. Transit Marking Catalog* and other publications of the Mobile Post Office Society. Such markings are quite numerous both in the number of different varieties and the

quantity available from dealers and other sources.

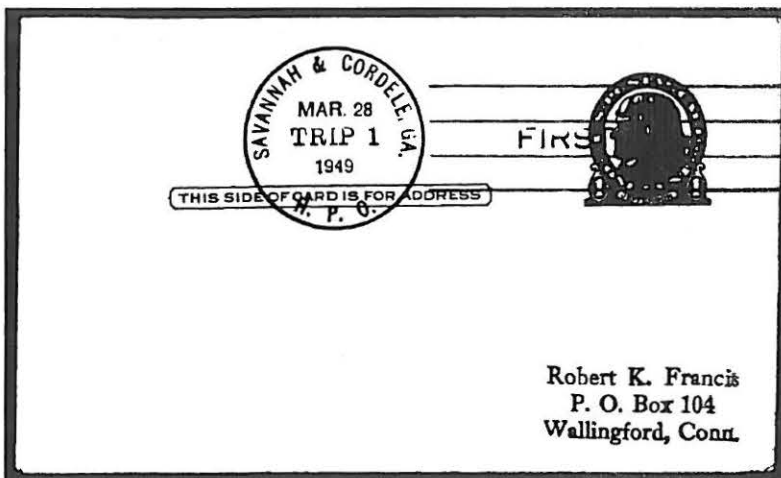
Another area related area is that of Highway Post Office postmarks. This is an area overlooked by many collectors. Examples of these markings may not be

so numerous as RPOs but they are readily available.

An example of both an RPO and an HPO postmark are illustrated below.



Black "AUG & SAV / R.P.O." postmark for Train 6 on cover with unusual cachet. The black handstamp cachet notes the passing of "Little Nancy," apparently a reference to the train or RPO route. The text states the route was begun on 1 April 1948 and ends on 1 August 1952 because of a lack of business.



Green "Savannah & Cordelle GA. / H. P. O." First Trip postmark dated March 1949 on one cent postcard..



Georgia Post Roads

September 1993

Newsletter of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 3, Number 5

Rouen, Georgia Cover Surfaces

By Frank Crown

Recently one of the elusive Rouen, Georgia covers came into the hands of one of our members, Erv Underwood. Erv provided the cover for examination and the results are provided in the following article.

Several articles appeared in past pages of *Georgia Post Roads* concerning the straight line Rouen, Georgia postmark listed in the *American Stampless Cover Catalog*. These articles concluded the Rouen marking was not a Georgia postmark. The primary reason for this determination was the lack of evidence that there was ever a Georgia post office by the name of Rouen. Neither the records of postmaster appointments, the various *Registers of Officers and Agents* or other official documents list a Rouen, Georgia.

Recently one of the two reported Rouen covers was examined first hand (figure 1). It bears a very faded ROUEN. GEO straight line handstamp at center left (figure 2). The color has been described as brown but it actually appears to be fading from black. The bottom portion of the letter "E" and the sides of the letter "O" in "GEO" are clearly black. The rest of the letters are less clear and appear to be a faded brown color. Below the handstamp is a reddish-brown manuscript notation "Feb 14". The "14" is somewhat obscured by the word "Care" in the address.

In the upper left corner of the folded letter is a brown manuscript "Dracutt Ms., April 28" postmark. At the upper right center is a brown underlined manuscript "Paid" and to the right of that a matching "6".

There are also six other manuscript "6" markings on the cover located as follows: above the "M" in "Mary", above the "C" in "Coburn", above the "b" in "Coburn", below the "6" in "Paid 6", over the "urn" of "Coburn" in the second line of the address and a large "6" which extends from above the "6" in "Paid 6" to just below the "bur" in "Coburn". These are probably doodles but merit a closer examination.

Five of the "6" figures are in a brown color ink similar in appearance to the "Paid 6" marking. However, unlike the "6" in "Paid 6" the writer looped the bowl of each six back on itself instead of back on the stem of the six. The large "6" is a reddish-brown color similar to the date which appears below the Rouen marking. This six is different from the others in that the bowl of the six is looped back to the stem of the six.

Two other details on the face of the cover are noteworthy. First, is the address Dracutt, Mass. and second, the notation "Augusta C" or Augusta G" in the lower left corner.

The cover contains a short letter datelined Portsmouth [New Hampshire], 25 January 1834. Conveniently the first sentence of the letter gives the only clue to the meaning of the markings on the cover. It reads:

Cousin Augusta C. leaves here this afternoon for Lowell, and I thought I would write a line by her although I believe I have nothing to write that will interest you.

From this we learn the notation on the lower left corner of the cover is (continued on page 3)

Peach State Stamp Show

The annual Peach State Stamp Show will be held 30-31 October at the Gwinnett Civic and Cultural Center, 6400 Sugarloaf Parkway, Duluth, GA. This is the annual show sponsored by the Georgia Federation of Stamp Clubs and has become known as the stamp show in Georgia. The show has grown dramatically in recent years and this year begins its apprenticeship for national status.

Competitive exhibits will be accepted in five categories: United States stamps, foreign stamps, postal history, thematic and topical, and youth. Exhibits will be judged on the level of a national show and five levels of awards will be given. Judging will be on an open show basis with an unlimited number of awards available to the judges at each level. Judges will be Nancy B. Zielinski-Clark, Raymond L. Gaillaguet, Bernard A. Hennig, Stephen Luster and William N. Maisel. For an entry form and prospectus write to Peach State Stamp Show, P.O. 31, Lexington, GA 30648.

The official hotel for the show is the Courtyard Marriott at Gwinnett Mall, Duluth, GA. A special room rate of \$49 single or double is available for Peach State Stamp Show guests. For reservations call (800) 321-2211 and mention Peach State Stamp Show for the special rate.

An Awards Breakfast followed by a Judges' Critique is scheduled for Sunday morning, 31 October at 8:30 in the show hotel. Tickets are \$12.50 for an individual or \$22.00 for a couple. The critique is free. Send your ticket orders to Peach State Stamp Show, P.O. Box 31, Lexington, GA 30648.

Post Road Notes

As I mentioned in the last issue of *Georgia Post Roads* there was a chance of my moving. Well, it came suddenly in mid August. Now I am located in Madison, Alabama. Naturally things are hectic. This helps explain why this issue is late and only four pages. Living arrangements are currently temporary so there is also the possibility of the November issue being delayed. By the first of the year everything should be back on a regular schedule. In the meantime, note my new address in the box at the lower right and send any articles or news items you may have.

There has been a slight increase in the number of Georgia items included in auctions. The best example is the upcoming Phillips sale which is reviewed in this issue.

In one of the recent issues Ernie Owens had an article about a letter which mentioned a ride on an "inclined railroad." Several members wrote Ernie with information on the railroad. An article is in preparation on this interesting facet of railroading. It should be in the next *GPR*.

Once again the Rouen Georgia marking makes its appearance in the pages of *Georgia Post Roads*. This time with a full size illustration of a cover and enlargement of the marking. I want to thank Erv Underwood for making the cover available for examination. His unselfish cooperation highlights the only faked antebellum Georgia postmark of which I am aware.

The other big news in this issue is the Peach State Stamp Show. This show gets bigger and bigger each year and is now working on achieving national status. I know many of our members make a point of attending this show each year. In fact it serves as an unofficial annual meeting of the Georgia Postal History Society. I plan to attend and I hope to see many of you there too.

Frank

Milledgeville Stamp A Disappointment

The set of four stamps issued in connection with the opening of the National Postal Museum is somewhat of a disappointment for Georgia collectors. The stamp in question is the one featuring several classic stamps, a bar code and a Milledgeville postmark.

Early releases of the design showed the Milledgeville postmark to be bold and well defined. In the actual stamp the postmark is weak and incomplete (see figure below). The postmark is no longer recognizable as Milledgeville at first glance. In fact the town name is probably not legible to most who try to read it. This is unfortunate. However, it was probably necessary to prevent over zealous postal clerks treating the stamp as cancelled. On the positive side it adds one more stamp to the small but growing number featuring Georgia or Georgians.



Can you read the
Milledgeville postmark?

Georgia at Auction

A sale with great appeal for Georgia collectors is the upcoming David G. Phillips sale scheduled for 18 September. For the first time in a long long time there are more than two or three stampless covers on the block. This sale includes stampless covers from Buck Creek, Greensborough, Sandersville, Madison, Albany, Macon, Riceboro, Eatonton, Darien, Marietta, Augusta and other towns.. The more unusual items include a Columbus express cover and a

Savannah cover with handstamped "STEAM BOAT" and "10" markings. There are two pre-war college covers. One from the University of Georgia and the second from the Georgia Military Institute. There are also two post-war Southern Express Covers from Augusta and Sparta.

Among the classic issues is a one cent blue #86 tied by a cork cancel on a cover postmarked Athens. Covers of the late 19th century include several patriotic and illustrated covers.

Among the Confederate items is a provisional from Milledgeville used on a cover with the embossed oval of the Georgia Executive Department. There are manuscript and handstamp paid covers from Dalton, Oglethorpe, Rome Elberton, Cuthbert, Cassville, Darien, Americus, Thomasville, and Macon.

Georgia is also well represented in the Confederate General Issues with covers bearing copies of #5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13.

Another noteworthy upcoming sale is the Robert A. Siegel sale of the Morris Everett Collection of Confederates scheduled for 30 October.

Roster Changes

Again we have no new members to report. With cooler weather just around the corner collecting interest will pick up again. Do your part to help us grow by finding a new member this fall.

Georgia Post Roads is published bi-monthly by the Georgia Postal History Society, 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872. \$10.00 per year.
Editor: Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758.



Rouen cover (continued)

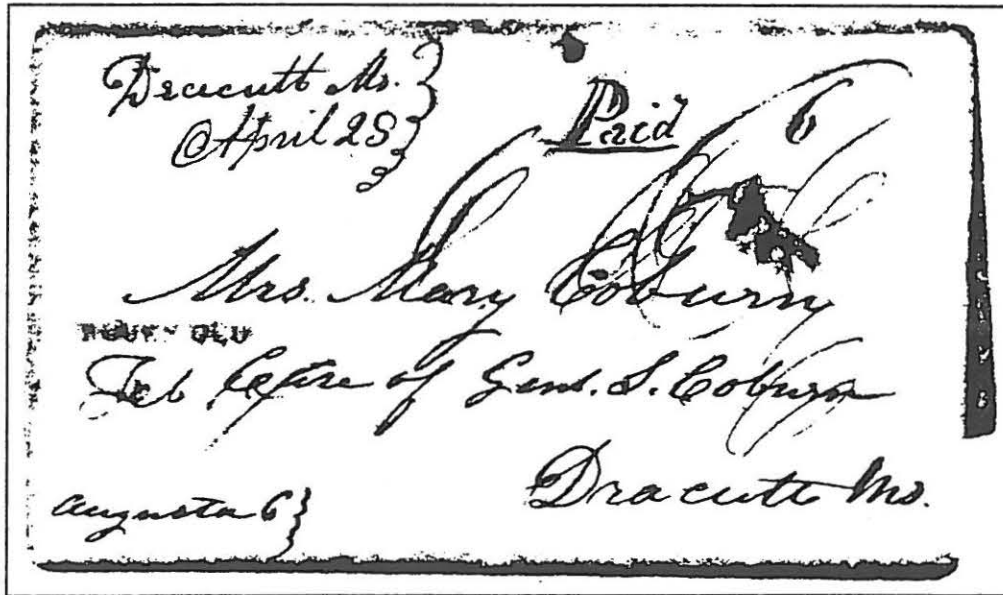


Figure 1. Cover with "ROUEN.GEO" and "Dracutt Ms." markings.

"Augusta C" and refers to a lady who was to carry the letter with her on a trip to Lowell [Massachusetts].

There are two immediate concerns about the cover, the dates and the rate. The cover is datelined 25 January, the Rouen marking is dated 14 February and the Dracutt postmark is dated 28 April. Did it take three months for the cover to reach Dracutt from Portsmouth? It is very doubtful. However, assume some two weeks after the letter was written it ended up in Georgia. There it was placed in the mail and received the Rouen postmark. Why isn't there a rate marking to accompany the postmark? The large "6" cannot be the rate as the correct rate from Georgia to Massachusetts at that time was 25 cents.

Again assume it was mailed in Georgia and ended up at the Dracutt post office. Why did it take over two months to make a trip which should have taken ten days to two weeks? Then there is the question of why the Dracutt postmark. If the cover was postmarked at another post office the Dracutt postmark is not necessary. If it had been misrated or misrouted the postmark of the receiving office (Dracutt) would be appropriate, but there is no marking to

indicate either. If it were posted as a drop letter at Dracutt why was it rated "Paid 6" when the drop letter rate was one cent?

Finally there is the "Paid 6" rating. Portsmouth is 60 - 70 miles from Dracutt. The rate for this distance was 10 cents. Lowell is about three miles from Dracutt and the rate for this distance was six cents. However, there is no Lowell postmark to indicate the cover was mailed there. The only plausible explanation is the "Paid 6" marking was applied by the letter writer with the intent that Augusta C. mail the letter at Lowell. However, this explanation does not explain the Rouen marking.

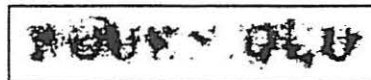


Figure 2.

Enlarged Rouen marking

One final point to consider is the nature of the Rouen marking. Was it merely the name George Rouen rendered on a handstamp, last name first?

The best theory on the use of the cover is based on the clue in the first

sentence of the letter. We know the cover was sent by the courtesy of Augusta C. who was going to Lowell. Dracutt is only about three miles north of Lowell. For a person travelling from Portsmouth to Lowell, Dracutt may have been on the way. If not it was such a short distance from Lowell that Augusta C. most certainly hand delivered the letter. Hand delivered letters certainly were not uncommon at the time. Unfortunately, it is letters like these that provide the raw material for a faker to embellish with his fine art.

Based on the lack of documentary evidence of a Rouen, Georgia post office and the actual examination of the cover there is no change in the conclusion regarding the marking. The Rouen marking is not a Georgia postmark. As for the cover itself I believe someone applied the Rouen and Dracutt postmarks to a letter previously carried outside the mail. Either purposefully or in ignorance the postmarks, dates and rate marking are confusing and unexplainable.



Peach State Stamp Show 30-31 October
at the Gwinnett Civic and Cultural
Center, Duluth, GA.

Modern Postmarks

The big news in the area of modern postmarks is a decision by the Postal Service to include new pictorial postmarks in the biweekly *Postal Bulletin*. Not only are they included but they are illustrated and include the mailing address for collector requests.

The bad news is a subscription costs \$81 per year. For the collector of modern Georgia postmarks this is a high price. In fact it is not worth the price considering the relatively few pictorial postmarks used in Georgia. However, if you are on friendly terms with your local postmaster you have an alternative. Ask to look at his *Postal Bulletin* to see what new pictorial postmarks will be used in Georgia.

Another item of interest is the definition the Postal Service has applied to the different type postmarks. Previously I referred to the postmarks featured in this column as special. This is no longer true. According to the Postal Service "special cancellations are machine cancellations in which a caption publicizing an event is engraved on a die hub used to cancel mail." Examples of these are United Way and National Stamp Collecting Month machine cancels. Such devices are used to cancel mail in the ordinary mail stream, rather than at a special event or temporary postal station. Apparently the correct name for most of the postmarks featured in this column is "pictorial postmark."

I want to take this opportunity to thank Lowrell Pierce for the many covers featuring Georgia pictorial cancellations and the first day cover from the opening of the National Postal Museum. Actual copies of the postmarks or photocopies of the postmarks are always welcome and will be used in *GPR*.

There is only one modern postmark to report and it is of the sprayed-on variety.

Macon, GA 31201, June 10 ("A TRIBUTE TO OTIS REDDING JUNE 16..MCN,GA 312 06/10/93 00:07.")

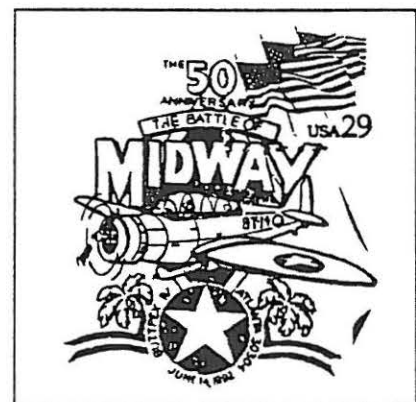
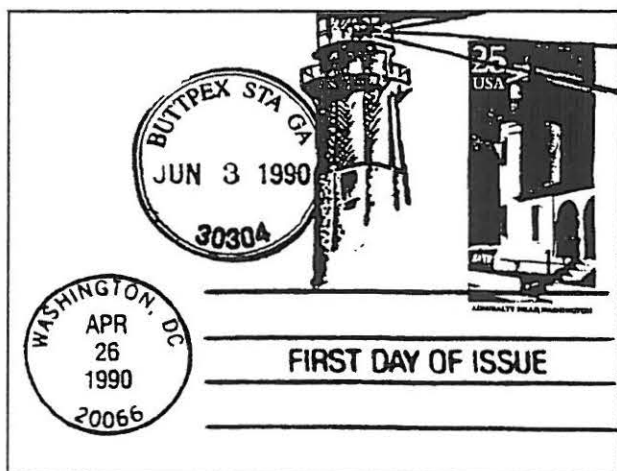
Button Gwinnett Pictorial Postmarks

Tom Zraggen, President of the Button Gwinnett Stamp Club wrote with information about the pictorial postmarks sponsored by the club. The most recent was the Mount Everest anniversary postmark illustrated in the last *GPR*. I was surprised to learn that some of the

covers are available with the autograph of sir Edmund Hillary.

Other pictorial postmarks include the Coast Guard bicentennial, baseball, and the Battle of Midway. The Coast Guard and Battle of Midway postmarks are illustrated below.

For more information on how to obtain cacheted covers with the pictorial postmarks write the Button Gwinnett Stamp Club, P.O. Box 2066, Lilburn, GA 30226-2066. I am sure a large stamped addressed envelope would be appreciated.





Georgia Post Roads

November 1993

Newsletter of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 3, Number 6

The Inclined Plane Railroad

By Ernie Owens

The May 1993 issue of Georgia Post Roads contained an article by Ernie Owens requesting more information about the inclined plane railroad. Gary Doster and McCary Ballard responded with information. The article below was prepared with their help.

When the South Carolina Railroad and Canal Company first built the railroad from Charleston to Hamburg the route was somewhat different than today. The railroad reached its highest elevation, 510 feet above tide water, in the vicinity of Aiken. This point was 119 miles from Charleston and 16 miles from Hamburg. From there the road descended 360 feet to the Augusta bridge. The first 3,800 feet of this descent was extremely abrupt, being approximately 180 feet. The locomotives unaided could not pull trains over such a grade; consequently, it was necessary to build an inclined plane over this whole distance. The plane had three grades of descent, the steepest of which was one in thirteen, and was laid with a double track. At the top was placed stationary steam power, which, by means of a cable and a crank raised and lowered the cars over the inclination. Obviously, this was a slow and costly scheme, but it was accepted as the most practicable method available at that time. From the foot of the plane to Hamburg the inclination of the road did not exceed 18 feet per mile.

A New Englander writing of his journey on the inclined plane railroad reveals an alternate means of raising and lowering cars on the inclined plane.

(continued on page 3)

GPHS Annual Meeting

A meeting of the Georgia Postal History Society took place on the morning of the first day of the Peach Stamp Show. Seven members were present including all the officers of the society.

Our President, Newt Crouch, presided over the meeting. He called for a report from the Secretary-Treasurer, Ernie Owens. Ernie reported that the membership was fairly stable with a very high number of members renewing their membership each year. He also reported that the money in the treasury was sufficient to cover any foreseeable expenses.

Newt also asked the editor of *Georgia Post Roads*, Frank Crown, for a report. Frank stated that several projects are in the works. These include an extract of the Georgia post offices from the list of first returns received from postmasters. He explained this is an official record of the Post Office Department and includes the period approximately 1789 to 1818. He noted that this list will be available to the membership at a nominal fee and to non-members at a higher price. As an example of what this work will be like he said the November issue of *Georgia Post Roads* will include an extract of Georgia post offices from the *1816 Register of Officers and Agents*. Frank noted that several other projects are in the planning stages. These include a list of Confederate Georgia post offices and a catalog of Georgia stampless covers.

Newt asked for suggestions on the annual volume on Georgia postal history (continued on page 3)

Peach State Stamp Show

The Peach State Stamp Show was held at the Gwinnet Civic and Cultural Center in Duluth, Georgia this year. This is an outstanding facility with several roomy and well lit exhibit halls. The only shortcoming might be the distance from Atlanta proper. However, for those that live in the metro Atlanta area and are used to long commute this was certainly not an obstacle.

Peach State Stamp Show was sponsored by the Georgia Federation of Stamp Clubs, of which the Georgia Postal History Society is a member. As usual the Federation did an outstanding job in arranging and setting up the show.

This was the first year of Peach State Stamp Show's apprenticeship for national status. There were many noteworthy exhibits, particularly in the categories of postal history and United States. Unfortunately there was only one purely Georgia exhibit, "Georgia Confederates" by McCary Ballard (which won a gold). In addition, there were non-competitive exhibits of Georgia material by Newt Crouch and Ernie Owens.

There was the usual variety of dealers present. And for a change a number of them had Georgia postal history material. In fact there was probably more available than at most shows. The quality of the material varied but there was a good variety which included some rare and uncommon markings. Prices ranged from high to very reasonable. The great variance in price for similar material points out a lack of knowledge of Georgia material by some dealers. This was borne out by one dealer who tried to (continued on page 3)

Post Road Notes

This issue of *Georgia Post Roads* was deliberately delayed so that news of the annual meeting of the Georgia Postal History Society and Peach State Stamp Show could be included. News of both of these events is included elsewhere in this issue.

The delay in getting this issue out was also a blessing for me. Another move, this time into a new house put *Georgia Post Roads* on the back burner for a time. Things are not completely settled but they are at least to the point I can get this issue out.

The big news from the annual meeting is the projects underway. One of the first projects will be out early next year. It will be an extract of Georgia post offices taken from the official records of the first returns received from postmasters during the period 1789 to 1818. This is the only official record which lists post offices and postmasters for this period.

As an introduction to this and other new projects this issue of *Georgia Post Roads* contains, as a supplement, an extract of Georgia post offices from the *1816 Register of Officers and Agents*.

Another project under consideration is a list of all known Confederate Georgia post offices. Details remain to be worked out, but it will be done. Finally, yours truly is working on a catalog and handbook of Georgia stampless covers.

At the annual meeting the matter of an annual publication featuring articles on Georgia postal history was discussed for the second year in a row. To make this a reality will take the support of all members. Please note the appeal for articles elsewhere in this issue.

In addition to the above mentioned projects there will be changes in *Georgia Post Roads* starting next month. 1994 will be an exciting and eventful year for the GPHS.

Frank

Modern Postmarks

The following pictorial postmarks were announced by the Postal Service.

PARPEX Station, 3900 Crown Road S. W., Atlanta, GA 30304-9998, September 18-19. (U.S. Navy WWII landing ship-tank.)

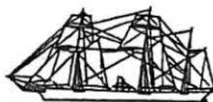
GREEK FESTIVAL station, 3900 Crown Road, Atlanta, GA 30304-9998, September 24-27. (Capital of Ionic column.)



World of Elvis Station, P.O. Box 599330, North Metro, GA 30159-9330, October 30-31. (Dancing Elvis with guitar, "Peach State Stamp Show '93, Duluth GA 30136")



WORLD OF ELVIS STATION
PEACH STATE STAMP SHOW '93
DULUTH GA 30136
OCT 31 1993



BULLOCH HALL DAY!
Georgia Cultural Awareness Decade

1852-1864
CELEBRATING THE
125TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE CSS ALABAMA

And finally one with information directly from the sponsor. BULLOCH HALL DAY!, Roswell, GA, 10 December. You should be able to get the postmark by writing the Postmaster, Roswell, GA 30076.

Members are encouraged to provide details of any Georgia pictorial cancels they may be aware of. The earlier the better as we'd rather know about them before their use, rather than after.

Unusual Postmark

The postmark illustrated below was found in a dealers stock at Peach State Stamp Show used on a 3c Nesbit envelope.



Note the two concentric circles. Is this a double strike of a new double circle postmark from Milledgeville? What is your opinion on this postmark? Send your thoughts to Frank Crown at P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758.

Georgia Post Roads is published bi-monthly by the Georgia Postal History Society, 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872. \$10.00 per year.

Editor: Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758.



Inclined Railroad (continued)

The country grew more hilly until we reached Aiken, 120 miles from Charleston, where the car stopped, and our baggage was taken out and put into another car, to go down the "inclined plane." The old car immediately returned to Charleston. The new one was let down the inclined plane by Negroes. Its perpendicular descent might have been 200 feet, in a horizontal distance of 1,200 feet. On either side was a stand with railings. Two Negroes on each stand turned a crank in its center. We soon began to go about five or six miles an hour. The country became more hilly in our cruise. At 4 P.M. the car stopped at Hamburg, 136 miles from Charleston. Having been appraised of the fare - seventy-five cents each - demanded by the stage for carrying passengers across the Augusta bridge, I slipped a quarter into a Negro's hands and walked on foot while he lugged my baggage to the hotel in the city...

GPHS Meeting (continued)

that was discussed at the last annual meeting. Doug Clark was very much in favor of this project. Frank Crown suggested that for the project to be successful the membership would have to prepare articles. He noted that appeals for articles to include in Georgia Post Roads drew little response. It was finally agreed that Doug and Frank would work on the project but the preparation of the annual would be entirely dependent on the membership providing articles.

Newt asked for a volunteer to serve as the GPHS representative to the Georgia Federation of Stamp Clubs. After some discussion Scott Ward volunteered for the job.

The meeting concluded with a slide presentation of Griffin, Georgia postal history by Newt Crouch. The presentation included covers from the stampless period through the Confederate period. Many of the covers were of exceptional quality and interest.

Stamp Show (continued)

make a sale on overpriced items by offering to sell them on layaway.

There were a variety of meetings during the show. These included the annual meeting of the Georgia Postal History Society, a U.S. Classics Society regional meeting, a slide tour of the National Postal Museum, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors seminar and numerous youth programs.

There was a special show cancel featuring Elvis Presley, as well as continuous programs featuring the music of the King of Rock and Roll. The show cancel is illustrated in the "Modern Postmarks" column.

GPHS Appeal

All members are asked to submit an article on Georgia Postal History for the Society's first annual. Send your article to Doug Clark at P.O. Box 51, Lexington, GA 30648 or Frank Crown, at P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758

Collecting Corner Card Covers

By Frank Crown

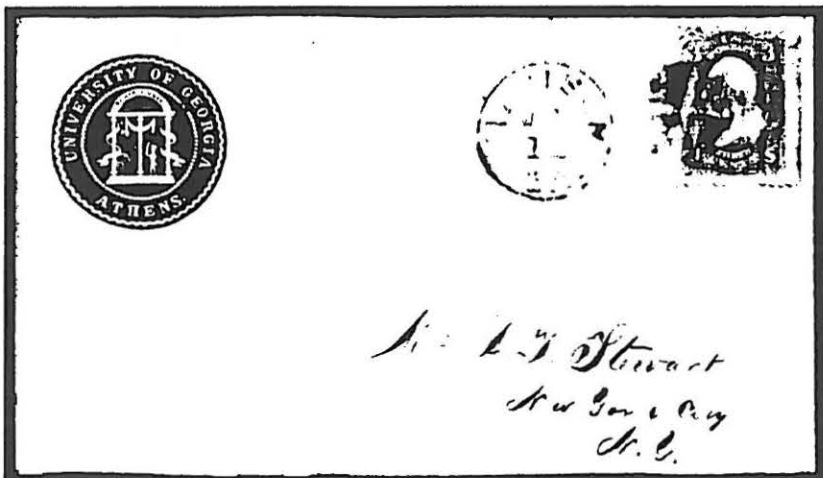


Figure 1. Blue University of Georgia corner card cover used from Madison, Ga. on 12 June 1869. Postmark and killer are red.

Most postal history collectors are fascinated by the fancy and sometimes colorful corner cards used on envelopes during the last half of the 19th century. It is interesting that this art which began in the early 1850s reach its peak by the start of the Civil War. The early period was marked by rather plain printed corner card envelopes followed almost immediately by what I consider to be the peak of the art, the colored embossed corner card envelope. Whether embossed stamped envelopes or embossed corner cards appeared first is not the issue here. However, it is reasonable to assume that they share a commonality in the process by which they were produced.

(continued on page 4)



Figure 2
Large University of Georgia corner card (36 mm)



Figure 3
Small University of Georgia corner card (30 mm)

The embossed corner card envelopes have the appeal of color and intricacy of design which certainly adds significantly to the appearance and value of a cover (Figure 1). Some designs are found in different colors adding even more collecting interest. Embossed corner cards from Georgia are found for colleges and businesses throughout the state. They are by no means common but they are available from most large cover dealers.

The most detailed listing of Georgia corner cards is found in the college cover section of *The New Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Handbook*. While the listing in this catalog presents the various types of college corner cards with known Confederate usages it stops there. Take for example the corner cards of the University of Georgia. At least two major circular types are known, a large and a small. These are illustrated in Figures 2 and 3 above. A close examination of the small circular type reveals that the die used to produce it was either reworked or a second die prepared and used. These are designated Type I and Type II (in Figures 4 and 5) and are illustrated approximately twice normal size to facilitate the discussion of the differences in design.

First let's discount the three most obvious differences. In the Type II illustration these are the colorless blotches around the bunting between the two left columns, the missing pearls in the inner oval just below the "E" of "GEORGIA" and the faint building.

These may easily be caused by too much or too little ink.

There are at least four major differences in the designs of Type I and Type II. These are:

a. The figure. In Type I the sword appears to be slightly further from the figure's head than in Type II. The hat in Type I has a peak in the center while the hat in Type II is relatively flat. The coat tail in Type I appears to hang down while in Type II it sticks straight out at an angle. The figure in Type I appears to be wearing trousers while in Type II the figure appears to be wearing stockings.

b. The bunting. In Type II the ends of the bunting appears to have deeper cuts creating long tails. This is particularly noticeable on the right side.

c. The letters. The letter "E" appears much larger in the words "UNIVERSITY" and "GEORGIA" in Type I. It also appears slightly larger in the word "ATHENS" but not to the same degree as in the other words. In addition, the letter "A" in "ATHENS" appears to be slightly raised in Type II.

d. The wavy border. In Type I the upper arm of the letter "E" of "GEORGIA" is primarily under an upward wave while in Type II the wave is descending over the upper arm of the "E".

Other differences between the two designs exist. However, those detailed above are sufficient to substantiate there were at least two states of the die or two dies used for this embossed corner card.



Figure 4
Type I

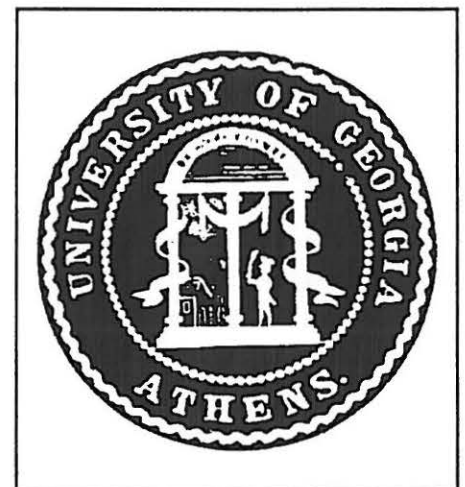


Figure 5
Type II

1816 Georgia Post Offices

As Extracted from the 1816 Register of Officers and Agents

Compiled and Edited by Frank Crown

The first of what is referred to as *The Registers of Officers and Agents* was published in 1816 pursuant to a Resolution of Congress on 27 April 1816. The actual title is quite lengthy: *A Register of Officers and Agents, Civil, Military, and Naval, in the Service of the United States, on the Thirtieth Day of September, 1816; Together with the Names, Force, and Condition of all the Ships and Vessels Belonging to the United States, and when and where Built*. Thus the philatelic custom to shorten the title to *The Register of Officers and Agents* or in this case to simply, *The 1816 Register*.

Every effort was made to transcribe the information for Georgia post offices completely and as accurately as possible. A few cautions to the user. Remember *The 1816 Register*, like all that followed, was first prepared in draft by clerks in the Post Office Department from handwritten records. It was then set in type from this draft. Human error naturally occurs in any undertaking of this magnitude and the registers are no exception.

The 1816 Register includes the names of post offices, the names of the postmasters, their compensation, and the state or country where they were born. The register also includes the following note concerning the figures listed for compensation, pay and emoluments:

Postmasters are compensated by commission on postage collected, & the amount of commission for one year has been stated, although the postmaster may not have been so long in office. In some cases the offices have not been established a year, or no accounts have been rendered; in such cases, compensation is left blank.

Note there is no "as of" date for the commissions. Some later editions of *The Register of Officers and Agents* include a date which is normally 1 April of the year of the register.

The information in this extract is exactly as it appears in *The 1816 Register* with two exceptions. The compensation and place of birth columns have been reversed. In many cases the states are abbreviated in the original register. For the sake of uniformity they are spelled out in this extract. Note that there are some blanks in the compensation and place of birth columns. Apparently this information was not always available or purposely not included as was the case with the compensation.

The only additional information included in this extract is the page on which a listing appears in the "Deputy Postmaster" section of *The 1816 Register*. This is included for anyone who may wish to check a copy of the original register. The page references are particular helpful because the listings are not always alphabetical.

From the philatelic perspective the single most glaring omission in *The 1816 Register* is the county location of the post offices. The official "Record of First Returns Received from Postmasters" and the "Record of Appointment of Postmasters" overlap for the period covered by *The 1816 Register*, but neither contain the county location of post offices. The occasional published list of post offices, which normally contain the county location, was not published

between 1813 and 1817. Thus it is almost impossible to identify the county location of a post office established and discontinued during this period.

Now for a quick look at the information that can be gleaned from *The 1816 Register*. There are 71 Georgia post offices listed. The names of most postmasters are also included. However, users will find that the spelling of some names is not always the same as found in other records.

Next take a look at the postmasters' compensation. Since the compensation was based on the net receipts of the office the compensation gives a relative measure of the size and economic health of a town. Those towns with the higher amounts of compensation were obviously the larger towns. Those towns with little compensation were very small. The economic health of a town can be gauged over a period of time by recording the compensation of a town's postmaster for a period of years.

In the case of Georgia there were only two towns whose postmasters received over \$1,000 in compensation: Savannah and Augusta. There was only one town whose postmaster received over \$250: Milledgeville; and six towns whose postmasters received over \$100: Darien, Eatonton, Fort Hawkins, Greensboro, Madison and Washington. These towns show the center of population and commerce to be along Georgia's eastern boundary from Augusta to Darien and in a salient west from Augusta to the vicinity of present day Macon.

Another interesting bit of information is provided by the birthplace of the postmasters. Of the postmasters with listed birth places only 13 were born in Georgia. Fourteen were born in Virginia and nine in North Carolina. This shows a large migration from these states to Georgia in the late 1700's and early 1800's. Interestingly only one postmaster was not a native born American.

There are several unexplainable inconsistencies between the information contained in *The 1816 Register* and the records of first returns received and postmaster appointments. First there are some differences in the spelling of postmaster names and post office names. This is to be expected as the source documents were all handwritten and sometimes not very clear. Other inconsistencies are not so easy to explain. For example, a post office named Post Hill is listed for Georgia in the register. However a search through the records of first returns received and postmaster appointments revealed no listing for a town by this name in Georgia until the 1820s! Another inconsistency involves Asa Varnum, the postmaster listed for Clarksboro in *The 1816 Register*. Recall that this register is "as of" 30 September 1816 and bears a publication date of 1816. Yet the records of first returns received and postmaster appointments show Asa Varnum was not appointed postmaster of Clarksboro until 21 February 1817!

These unexplained inconsistencies may be because the post office kept two sets of books. One, the register of postmaster appointments, the other the accounts of the individual postmasters. *The 1816 Register* was probably prepared from the account records since it included the postmasters compensation. If information on the establishment of post offices and the appointment of postmasters was not posted to both records properly the inconsistencies noted above could easily result.

Other inconsistencies probably exist. However, it is not the intent to detail each of them. Rather, users need to be aware that inconsistencies do exist.

1816 Georgia Post Offices

Post Offices.	Postmasters.	Compensation, pay and emoluments.	State or country where born.	Page Ref
Alford's Store	Collin Alford	12.88	North Carolina	1
Allison's Store	John Hundley	14.56		2
Athens	James D. Cole	67.57	Virginia	2
Augusta	James Fraser	1,687.81	New York	3
Avarysville	R. H. Meriwether	10.85	Georgia	3
Birdsville	Samuel Bird	19.52	Connecticut	5
Brunswick	Thomas Winn	52.49	Georgia	8
Bryan c.h.	Joseph Stillwell			8
Carnesville or Franklin c.h. G.	Wm. Terrell	45.74	North Carolina	11
Clarksboro'	Asa Varnum	5.92	Virginia	14
Columbia c.h.	Garah Davis	86.80		14
Cook's Law Office	John Tate	7.58	Virginia	15
Coweta	Micajah Hurley	28.10		15
Creek Agency	Benj. Hawkins	7.04		15
Danielsville	James Long	13.92	Pennsylvania	16
Darby	Jeremiah Darby	4.43	South Carolina	16
Darien	Mark Hardin	126.72	North Carolina	16
Dublin	Jonathan Sawyer	57.74	Massachusetts	18
Eatonton	John I. Smith	118.12	Virginia	18
Elberton	Wm. Woods	54.88	Virginia	19
Fairfield	Francis Shepperd			20
Fairfield or Roberts, Georgia	John Lamar	9.95	Georgia	20
Fort Hawkins	John Jerrison	131.52		21
Frederica	George Abbott	91.04	Ireland	21
Goose Pond or Strong's Store, G	Samuel Strong	16.18	Maryland	23
Goshen	Samuel Davis	17.14	North Carolina	23
Grantsville	Thomas Grant	20.22		24
Greensboro'	Wiley Greshom	111.82	Georgia	24
Hartford	Joseph Wood	52.61	Georgia	27
High Shoals	Roderick Easley			28
Irwinton	Ransom Worrill	13.01	North Carolina	30
Jackson c.h. or Jeffersonton, Ga	John Boyle	81.55	Virginia	30
Jacksonboro'	Seaborn Goodall	18.60		30
Jefferson	Issac Crews	12.68		30

Post Offices.	Postmasters.	Compensation, pay and emoluments.	State or country where born.	Page Ref
Jones c.h. or Clinton, Georgia	Roger M'Carthy	63.33		31
Lebanon	Richard Blount	2.84	Virginia	33
Lexington	Howard Beall	94.09	South Carolina	34
Liberty Hall	Alfred Sheppard	18.88	Georgia	34
Lincolnton	Wm. C. Stokes	33.58	Virginia	35
Lockhart's	James Lockhart			35
Lonicera	Austin Ellis	0.72	Virginia	34
Louisville	John Bostwick	98.12		35
Madison	John Cunningham	101.00		37
Mallory's Store	John W. Freeman	24.54	Georgia	37
Marion	Samuel Williams	51.72	North Carolina	37
Mill Haven	Reuben Wilkinson	32.75	Georgia	40
Milledgeville	John W. Devereux	386.58	Virginia	40
Montgomery c.h.	Thos. Mitchell, jr	15.53	Georgia	40
Monticello	Wm. Cook	73.68	Virginia	41
Mullen's Ford	Robert Packet	1.11	North Carolina	41
Petersburg	John Watkins	48.86	Virginia	48
Post Hill	J. Bennett			49
Powelton	Sampson Duggar	41.11	Virginia	51
Riceboro'	Wm. Baker	91.64	South Carolina	53
St. Mary's	Balton A. Copp		Connecticut	60
Saundersville	John Matthews	71.87		55
Savannah	Philip Box	2,216.76	Georgia	55
Shivers' Mills	James Shivers	10.03	Georgia	56
Shoals of Ogechee	Wilson Bird	8.96		57
Sparta	Wm. G. Springer	98.82		59
Sunbury	Davis Carter	42.89	Massachusetts	61
Telfair c.h.	Noah Pavemore			61
Tuckersville	Wm. A. Knight			61
Walkersville	John H. Walker			64
Warrenton	John Butt	55.09	North Carolina	65
Washington	Jas. Wingfield	178.91	Virginia	65
Watkinsville	Wm. Wright	64.62	Connecticut	66
Waynesborough	John Carpenter	93.57	Georgia	66
Whatley's Mills	Henry Heald	15.49		67
Williams's	Edward Williams		North Carolina	64
Wrightsboro'	Thomas Dooly	28.46	Georgia	69



Georgia Post Roads

January 1994

Publication of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 4, Number 1

The Columbus Hearts

By Frank Crown



Figure 1. Heart fancy cancel on cover postmarked Columbus, Ga., 25 August (1868). All markings in black. Heart ties 3¢ 1861 issue.

The post Civil War period in Georgia saw widespread use of devices other than the town name postmark and grid and target handstamps to cancel stamps. Many of these devices are popularly known as fancy cancels. They include such designs as geometric shapes, crosses, stars, figures, fraternal symbols, letters and numerals. They are known from both large and small towns in many different designs. Many towns used more than one design. Atlanta and Savannah probably used the largest number of different designs.

As with most aspects of Georgia Postal history little has been published on the subject. In the book, *United States Cancellations 1845-1869*, authors Hubert C. Skinner and Amos Eno hardly scratch the surface of known fancy cancels from Georgia. The work includes cancels from

only 13 Georgia towns and multiple designs from only six of these.

Some fancy cancels are quite well known such as the "running chicken" and "shoo fly" cancels from Waterbury, Connecticut. Georgia, on the other hand, does not have any well known fancy cancels. The only possible exception may be the circled "U.S." marking from Augusta. This does not mean Georgia is without interesting fancy cancels. Quite the contrary.

There are many Georgia fancy cancels and they can be found in almost any dealers stock of late 19th century covers. Not only can they be found but the more common designs are relatively inexpensive.

One interesting design is the Columbus heart (Figure 1). When exactly this cancel was first used is not known. However, all (continued on page 3)

Georgia At Auction

Everyone is familiar with the large auction houses that cater to the postal history collector. Their auctions are full of wonderful covers, though usually only a handful from Georgia. However, the real surprises seem to come from the small auctions and dealers.

In November, Postal Historians, Ltd., P.O. Box 58, Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417, issued a small catalog of private treaty material. In the back of the catalog among the Confederates were several very nice Georgia covers. Two were "PAID 5" provisionals from Atlanta, one with a corner card of "J. H. Lovejoy." Another cover from Richmond to Savannah was forwarded with a straight line "FORWARDED" and "10" markings. The last items were corner card covers from Atlanta and Columbus with a 10¢ #11 neatly tied on each.

The Kukstis auction of 4 December had two fancy cancel covers from Georgia, an Atlanta six pointed star in circle tying a 3¢ #65 and a LaGrange shell also tying a 3¢ #65. There was a Southern Express cover from Athens with a boxed adhesive from Athens on the back. A more modern cover was one from Atlanta with the an overall design on the back for the Piedmont Exposition Company. Among the Confederates were several covers bearing general issues from Savannah, Marietta, Americus and Athens.

The David G. Phillips auction catalog for the upcoming 4 February sale was just received. This sale includes stampless Georgia covers from Fort Hawkins, Milledgeville, Columbus and Dalton. Among the Confederate items are manuscript and handstamp stampless from Columbus, Valdosta, West Point, Decatur, Eatonton, Cuthbert, Berzelia, Darien, Dalton and Manassas. There are also provisionals from Atlanta, Dalton and Macon. Finally there is a 5¢ #4 tied on cover by a Griffin postmark.

Modern Postmarks

The 13 December issue of *Linn's Stamp News* contains information on how to arrange for a special cancellation to commemorate an event. Briefly the procedure is as follows.

First you will find all the information you need in section 164.42 of the USPS *Domestic Mail Manual Transition Book* or any 1992 edition of the *Domestic Mail Manual*. The *Linn's* article warns that the reference to "cancellations for philatelic purposes" in the new *Domestic Mail Manual* is **wrong**. Use the older manual. Your local postmaster has these manuals or you may find them in your local library. One bit of advice, submit your request at least 10 weeks before the intended date of use.

Only one new postmark to report.

CHRISTMAS 1993 Station, 131 N. State Street, Lyons, GA 30436-9998, 15 December. Features head of Santa Claus, circular date stamp of "Santa Claus, GA," "Greetings from Santa Claus, GA 30436."

Roster Changes



Regretfully, we must report the passing of Robert W. Crossley, one of our long time members. His wife informed us he passed away last spring.

Georgia Post Roads is published bi-monthly by the Georgia Postal History Society; 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872.

Subscription is by membership which is \$10.00 per year.

Editorial material should be directed to the editor, Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758.

Post Road Notes

In the last "Post Road Notes" I mentioned there would be some changes in *Georgia Post Roads*. By the time you get to this column you have already seen the changes. First I changed the format from three columns to two columns. This will allow more flexibility in the use of illustrations. Just as, if not more important, it will also make it easier for your editor to put together each issue. The side margins were doubled to one inch in case anyone wants to punch their issues and keep them in a binder. The other very noticeable change is the increase from ten point to twelve point type. This will make for easier reading and compensate for the slightly wider columns. It is hoped these changes will make *Georgia Post Roads* a better publication for everyone to read and enjoy.

Also in the last column I mentioned some great things that will happen this year. The first is the publication of the Georgia post offices listed in the official "Record of First Returns Received 1789 - 1818". This is the earliest official document from the Post Office records which lists post offices, postmasters and the date they filed their first return. It is available at a pre-publication special price. See the advertisement elsewhere and order your copy with your dues payment.

Yes, it is dues paying time again. On the enclosed dues notice you will note I am once again conducting a survey of our members to determine what you want to see in *Georgia Post Roads*. Please take a few minutes to complete the survey. Remember this is your publication. This is your chance to help determine what will fill these pages. In this regard I once again appeal for articles. They can be long or short, handwritten, typewritten or on floppy disk. Everyone has something of interest. Why not share it with us.

Frank

Columbus Hearts (continued)

known examples are used with the 1861 3¢ stamp or the 3¢ stamped envelope of the same period. There are at least two different heart designs. The first (Type I) is a well formed heart. Two examples of this cancel are illustrated below in figures 2 and 3.



Figure 2



Figure 3

The two hearts appear to be slightly different but when the two figures are superimposed as in figure 4 they are the same.



Figure 4

A second heart (Type II) is more crudely formed. A relatively undamaged illustration of this heart is found on page 131 of the previously mentioned Skinner and Eno book. Either through accident or intent this design was damaged producing the "broken heart" illustrated below in figure 5.



Figure 5

This "broken heart" variety of the Type II Columbus heart is not a freak strike. At least two examples are known and both show the absence of the same portion of the design.

Editor's note: If you have an interesting fancy cancel send a clear copy and it will be published in a future issue of GPR.

Unusual Postmark

In the last issue of *GPR* your thoughts on the Milledgeville postmark illustrated below were requested.



The postmark is neither a double strike or a new Milledgeville double circle postmark. It is actually the two postmarks illustrated below struck in such a way that it appears to be a double circle or double strike postmark.



This is an example of one of those strange things that happen. It is unusual enough that two different postmarks from the same town are used together. Even more startling is the alignment of the two cancels, something almost impossible if done deliberately.

List of Confederate Post Offices

Another project under way is the compilation of all known Confederate Post Offices. Frank Crown and McCary Ballard are starting this project. Others interested in helping on the project should contact either Frank or McCary.

First Returns Received from Georgia Postmasters 1789-1818

The Georgia Postal History Society announces its first publication, *First Returns Received from Georgia Postmasters 1789-1818*, compiled and edited by Frank Crown. This work is an extract of information on Georgia post offices contained in early Post Office Department records. The publication includes the name of each post office, the postmasters at those offices and the dates their first returns or accounts were received by the General Post Office. In addition the editor has included an introduction and an index of the postmasters and their post offices.

This is the first in a series of publications the author intends to prepare on the early postal history of Georgia.

The publication is available at the pre-publication price of \$6.50 through 31 January. Order your copy today using the special dues and publication form enclosed.

Also available is the publication *1816 Georgia Post Offices from the Register of Officers and Agents*. This is a revision of the list which appeared in the last issue of *GPR*. It now includes a postmaster index.

GPHS APPEAL

The first appeal for articles to include in the first GPHS Annual went virtually **unanswered**. This project needs your help to succeed. If you can provide an article for the project contact either Doug Clark at P.O. Box 151, Lexington, GA 30648 or Frank Crown at P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758.



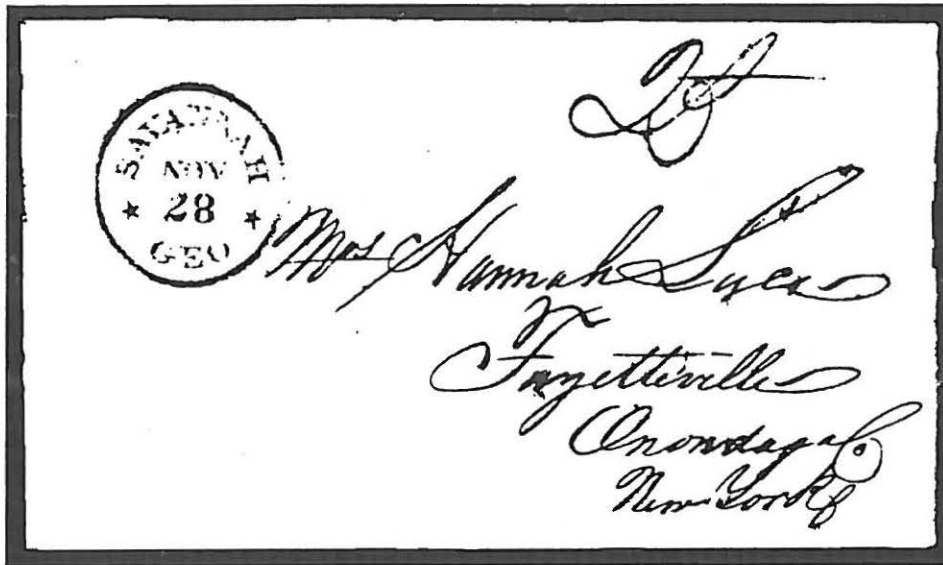
Georgia Post Roads

March 1994

Publication of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 4, Number 2

A Postal Clerk in the Savannah Post Office by Ernie Owens



Red Savannah postmark dated 28 November (1839) on over to New York.

Here is an example of a rather mundane Georgia stampless folded letter with all the heartaches and frustrations of life brought out within. The letter, dated 28 November 1839, is from A. B. Luce to his mother, Hannah Luce in Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. It concerns his employment as a clerk at the Savannah Post Office. Mr. Luce writes his letter in the Post Office and brazenly date lines it so. The letter begins:

Since I last wrote you (as you will see by the hedding [sic] of this letter) I have changed my situation. and when I engaged with Mr. Schley, the post Master I told him that I would not agree to stay for any specified time but that I would try it for one month -- and

see how I like the business and if it suited all around that I would stay through the winter. But I find it too hard for me in my present state of health. there is no end to work in this office. You may judge of the confinement. no-P say we--(because it is we vs Co. have to be in the office at 5 o'clock A.M. and keep hard at work until 9 P.M. Sundays and Hollydays [sic] not excepted. My month has just expired and I have informed mr. Schley of my intention of leaving and that he may look out for another clerk.

I find this type of comment from old letters to be most interesting because they illustrate day to day living as it was then. Can any of us today believe those "working hours?"

Georgia at Auction

Only one auction catalog was received since January. It was the Robert A. Siegel sale of the "Camina" collection of Texas Postal History scheduled for 24-25 February. Hidden in the pages of this well prepared catalog are two Georgia stampless covers.

The cover in lot 168 bears a manuscript "Pleasant Grove Geo" postmark dated 3 March 1836. It also bears the free frank of James H. Starr, the postmaster, with the notation, "Free to Ft. Jessep."

Lot 184 is a cover originating at Macon with a red circular "MACON / GEORGIA" postmark dated 4 February (1837). It also bears a red Macon handstamp "PAID" marking in addition to a steam packet marking and a Sam Ricker agent marking.



Modern Postmarks

As far as is known there was no activity in Georgia special cancellations since the last newsletter. The only item of interest was a new sprayed on cancellation from Macon. It reads as follows:

"HAPPY HOLIDAYS FROM MACON, GA
12/21/93 20:36."

Looking to the Future

Last fall at the meeting of the Georgia Postal History Society, our President, Newton Crouch, stated it was time to elect new officers. Our next meeting isn't that far away. I strongly suggest you write Newt at P.O. Box 252, Griffin, GA 30224 and give him your recommendations for a new slate of officers.



Goings On

Back in December *Georgia Post Roads* was written up in the "Recent Journals" column of *Linn's Stamp News*.

The Stamp Dealers Association of Georgia recently made two donations: \$500 to the American Philatelic Reserach Library and \$100 to the Sidney L. Rich Memorial Youth Fund, established and administered by the Dekalb Stamp Club.

The next three shows presented by the Stamp Dealers Association of Georgia are scheduled for 28-29 May, 27-28 August and 26-27 November. All will be held at the Holiday Inn, 6345 Powers Ferry Road NW at Exit 15 on I-285 in Atlanta. For additional information contact William E. Callahan, Route 1, Box 342F, Troy, AL 36081.

McCary Ballard won the Grand Award at the Peach State Stamp Show last fall.

Doug and Nancy Clark won a Gold and the C. L. Towle Award for their "Early Railway Mail Routes of Georgia" at VAPEX.

The newsletter of the Athens Philatelic Society received a gold award from the Chapter Activities Committee of the American Philatelic Society. Ed Jackson is the editor of this publication.

If you have a news item send it to the editor whose address appears in the block below.

Georgia Post Roads is published bi-monthly by the Georgia Postal History Society; 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872.

Subscription is by membership which is \$10.00 per year. A sample copy is \$1.00.

Editorial material should be directed to the editor, Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758.

Post Road Notes

The last two months have been quite busy. The first two publications of the society were published and distributed to those who ordered them. In addition, work began in earnest on the preparation of a list of Georgia Confederate post offices and postmasters. McCary Ballard and myself are working on this project. However, if you have some information that may be useful for the project drop either of us a line.

The feature article in this issue is an excellent example of the gems of local color and history that can be found in what outwardly appear to be plain and mundane covers. In this case the contents are not only interesting but provide a rare insight into the workings of the Savannah post office. Check your covers, you may find an interesting letter that you can easily turn into an article for *GPR*.

Beginning in this issue there is a new column devoted to what I call fancy markings. Note, I did not say fancy cancels or fancy postmarks, rather "fancy markings." The column will include examples of both fancy postmarks and cancels. Members are invited to submit examples of their fancy markings for the column.

Recently I attended ALAPEX '94 sponsored by the Birmingham Philatelic Society. While there I met Bob Johnson, one of our dealer members, and ran into some old philatelic acquaintances of many years ago. Surprisingly there was a good selection of Georgia postal history material. As usual the prices ranged from reasonable to high, but if you were careful some bargains could be found. In fact I found one such bargain which will be featured in the next issue.

Frank

Fancy Markings

The purpose of this column is to present examples of the many fancy cancels and postmarks used in Georgia. The period from the Civil War into the early 20th century is ripe with fancy markings of all descriptions.

The first fancy postmark featured is provided by Lowrell Pierce. The postmark is from Greenville and is dated 22 April 1884. It is of a type called a postmaster's postmark. What makes this postmark unusual is that it not only includes the name of the postmaster, "G. Gresham," but also that of the assistant postmaster, "Y. A. Gresham."

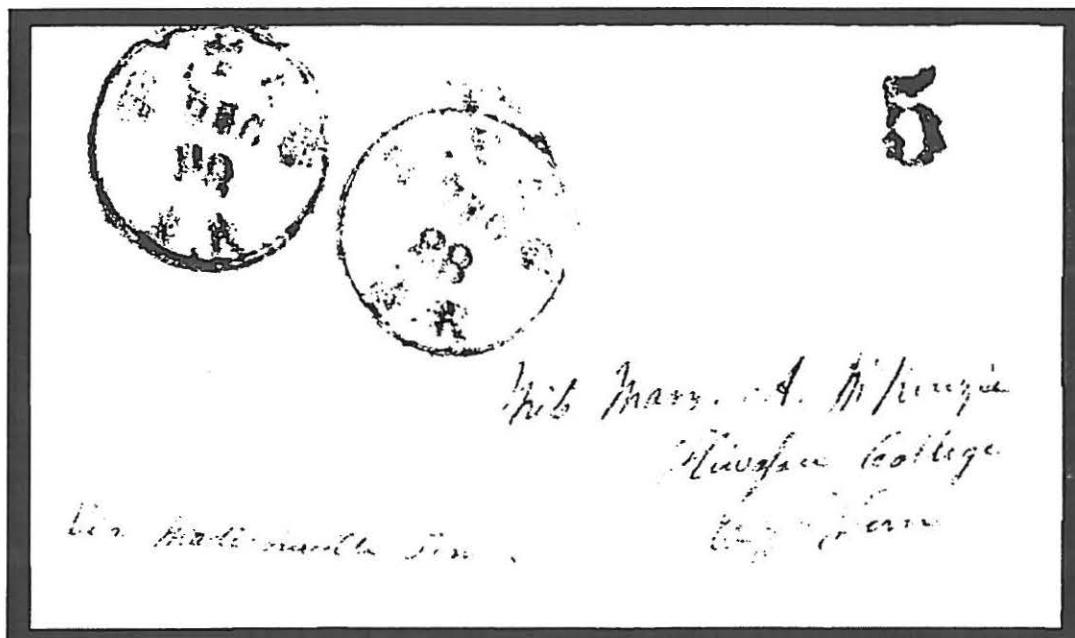


An interesting fancy cancel is the 1884 Savannah cancel illustrated below. It is difficult to say exactly what this cancel was supposed to depict. It may be some type of masonic symbol or simply a crude letter "K." What are your ideas?



Share your interesting fancy markings with the rest of the members. Just send a good photocopy to the editor with a brief description.

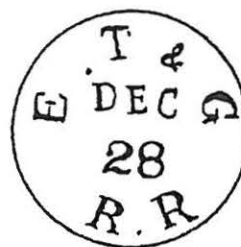
Another East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad Cover



East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad Agent marking struck twice on cover to Miss Mary A. McKinzie, Hiawasee College, East Tennessee. There is a "Via Madisonville Ten" notation at the lower left.

Doug Clark provided the copy of the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad cover illustrated above. This rare railroad marking was used by agents on the rail line between Dalton, Georgia and Knoxville, Tennessee during the period 1852-1857.

Both strikes of the agent marking are poor on the cover but Doug provided the tracing of the marking illustrated to the right:



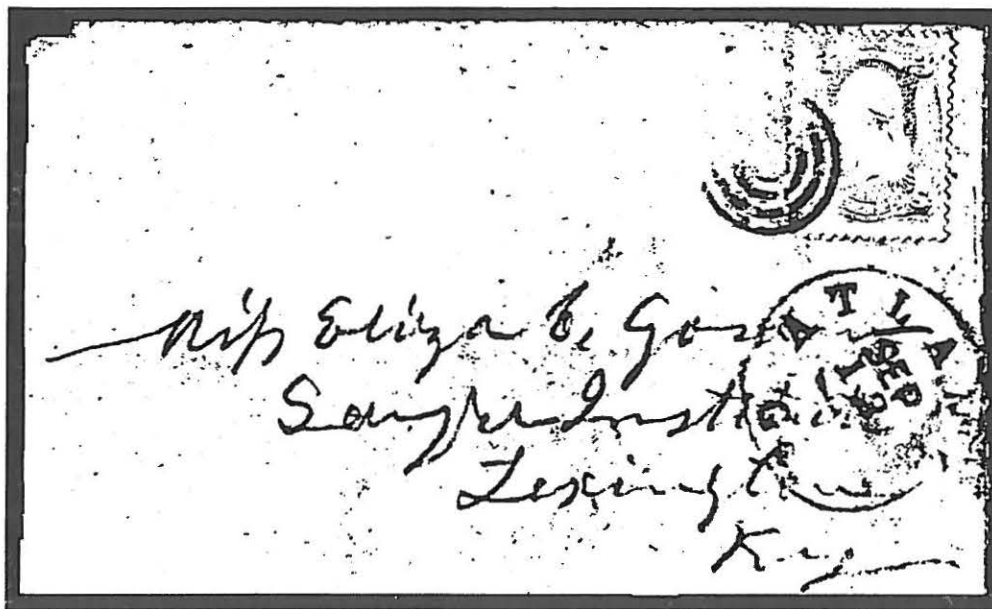
Notes for the Postal Historian

While preparing the *First Returns Received from Georgia Post Offices, 1789-1818* I stumbled on a curious fact about the Georgia post offices. Many of the names have been recycled two or three times over the years. For example, Mount Vernon is presently in Montgomery County, yet for a

brief time there was an earlier Mount Vernon located in Oglethorpe County. Take the post office at Kingston, Bartow County. A short-lived post office by this same name was located in Morgan County five years before the present one was established. Many examples of this name recycling exist.

Atlanta Occupation Cover?

By Frank Crown



U.S. 3¢ 1861 stamp used on cover postmarked Atlanta, Ga. on 13 September.

The cover illustrated above appears common enough: an 1861 U.S. 3¢ stamp tied by a target cancel on a cover with an Atlanta postmark. But look again. Note the postmark. It is the same postmark found on Confederate mail from Atlanta. Have you ever seen this postmark used on post war mail? It is hard to imagine the postmark survived both the Federal occupation and the burning of Atlanta.

What is the cover if it is not a post war usage? The clue is provided by the date in the postmark, "SEP 13." Recall that Atlanta fell to Sherman's forces on 2 September 1864. That first week of September saw the complete take over of the city by the occupying forces. It is safe to assume that the Atlanta post office, as an office of the Confederate Government, was one of the properties seized. If the post office was seized then all the property in the office,

including the postmark, fell into Federal hands.

It now becomes clear that the cover may be a rare example of a Union Occupation cover from Atlanta. Note that the stamp is tied by a target cancel. This is the normal cancelling device used on military mail. Perhaps the Atlanta postmark was added as an expression of victory.

Even the address supports the theory that it is an occupation cover written by a soldier. The address is written in pencil, a writing instrument more common than pens among soldiers. The address, "Miss Eliza C. Gordon, Sayer Institute, Lexington, Ky" could have been a sweetheart back home.

On 15 November 1864 Sherman's forces departed Atlanta on their march to the sea. The next use of U.S. stamps from Atlanta would be more than six months later, after the fall of the Confederacy.

Survey of Members

Not all surveys have been returned as I prepare this issue of *GPR*. In fact our good Secretary, Ernie Owens, has forwarded only 13 survey sheets to date. Nine of these contain comments with the rest blank.

I was gratified to get the good comments on *Georgia Post Roads*. It helps knowing that the hours that I put into it are enjoyed and appreciated.

The surveys received thus far indicate a slight shift in the collecting interests of our members. Stampless covers received the largest response in the last survey. Now it appears that Confederates may be just as popular as stampless covers and both of these are followed by classic and advertising covers.

The type of articles you want to see in *GPR* closely follows collecting interests but with some slight differences. The final count must wait until the balance of the membership returns their dues payment with their survey sheet. In the meantime your editor will be looking for articles on Confederates, classic covers, and advertising covers.

Among the comments received was one about classified ads. We do accept ads in *GPR*. In fact the pages of the *GPR* have been open to classifieds for some time. Undoubtedly I failed to provide the details. See the article below for more information.

Classified Ads

Georgia Post Roads is now accepting classified ads from members. A 25 word ad is only \$1.50 per issue or \$5.00 for four issues. Use the Trading Post. It is a great way to support the GPHS and you may be surprised by the results.

GPHS Publications

The following publications of the GPHS are available for immediate shipment. Price includes flat mailing.

First Returns Received from Georgia Offices 1789-1818 \$8.00
1816 Georgia Post Offices from the Register of Officers and Agents. \$3.50

Send your order to Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758.

Are You Interested?

Immediately above is an advertisement for the first two publications of the GPHS. The *First Returns Received from Georgia Post Offices 1789-1818* was fairly well received by the membership. We haven't quite broken even on the publication and shipping costs but a few more orders will put us in the black.

Now we must consider whether there is sufficient interest to continue the series. The next publication would be from the records of postmaster appointments which began about 1815. There would be five publications in the series and it would cover the appointment of Georgia postmasters from 1815 to 1832.

Drop a card to the editor if you are interested in continuing the series.

Trading Post

YOUR AD BELONGS HERE!

Twenty-five words for only \$1.50 per issue or \$5.00 for four issues. Support the GPHS, submit your copy to the editor today.

WANTED Georgia stampless covers with unusual markings. Particularly interested in covers from Columbus. Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758. [5/4]



Georgia Post Roads

May 1994

Publication of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 4, Number 3

The Act of 3 March 1855 and Unpaid Letters

by Frank Crown

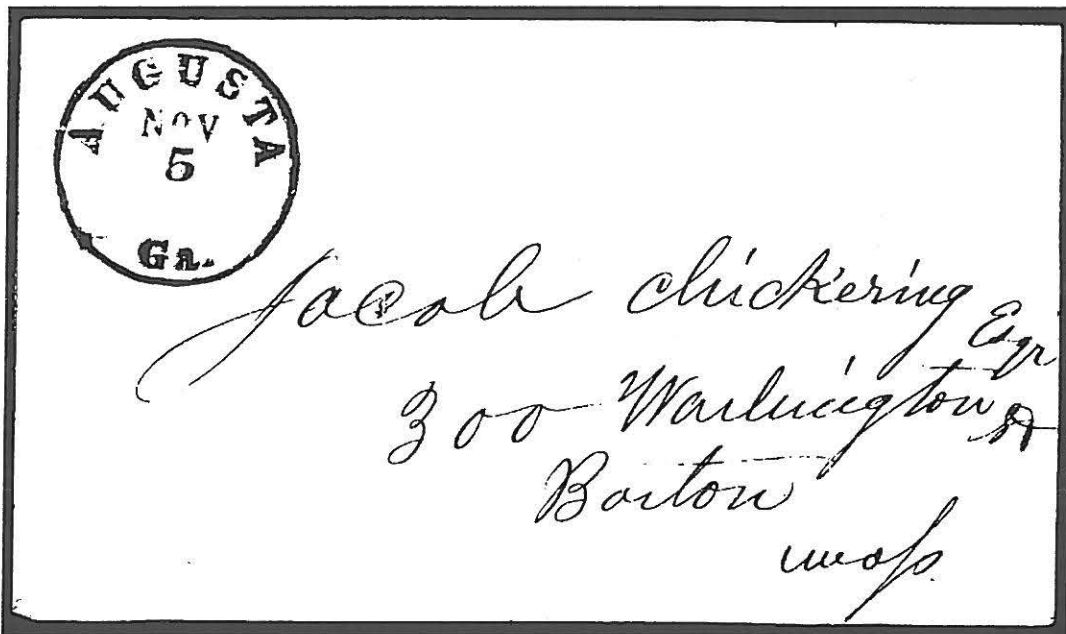


Figure 1. Black "AUGUSTA / Ga." postmark dated NOV 5 (1857) on cover to Boston, Mass.

From the earliest days of the Federal period letter writers had the option of sending their letters either prepaid or unpaid. Many preferred the latter method as it relieved them of the burden of paying the postage. However, under this system recipients, particularly businesses, could be stuck with large postage bills for unpaid letters. In 1855 this all changed.

By an Act of Congress approved 3 March 1855 prepayment of postage on all domestic mail was required effective 1 April 1855. This was a significant change in the way of collecting postage on letters. Yet there is little in the way of postally used items to illustrate it.

Instructions on how to handle unpaid domestic mail are found in the 1857 edition (continued page 5)

Georgia at Auction

There are two auctions to report on this time. They are both rare treats for readers of this column - you still have time to get a copy and bid. The first is the David G. Phillips sale scheduled for 14 May 1994.

Within its pages are an unusual number of rare and unusual Georgia covers. For starters there are two Creek Agency covers, one carried outside the mail (lot #12) and the other mailed (lot #110). These are followed by two stampless covers from Fort Hawkins (lots #111 and 112) and one from Fort Wilkinson (lot #113). The latter is an early usage dated 1798. The group of stampless covers also includes early uses from Milledgeville, Saint Mary's and Savannah.

Among the Confederate material are after succession uses of U.S. stamps from Macon and Fort Gaines. Stampless covers include one from Americus and two from Cartersville. General Issue usages include a pair of 5 cent #7 tied by a Macon double circle postmark and a 10 cent #11 tied by a Thomasville postmark. There is also a soldier's letter with a "DUE 5" marking from Atlanta (lot #272). On the back flap of this cover is an illustrated corner card of the Atlanta & West Point R.R. Co. featuring a locomotive.

Among the U.S. classic covers is a vertical pair of #1 tied by a "STEAM BOAT" handstamp (lot #785). This marking does not appear to be of Georgian origin. However, there is a forwarding Decatur postmark. There is also a #65 tied by an "OK" cancel from Savannah.

The second sale is the Robert A. Siegel sale scheduled for 20 May 1994. About the only Georgia items are a few Confederate covers. The most spectacular is a 20¢ green diagonal half tied by a Savannah postmark on a wallpaper cover.



Goings On

Member, Tom Stanton, is the editor of *Way Markings*. Write him for more information if you are interested in this field.

The Stamp Dealers Association of Georgia have a show scheduled for 28-29 May at the Holiday Inn on Powers Ferry Road at Exit 15 on I-285.

Member Jim Forte recently published a Georgia net price list. If you did not get a copy of this price list featuring Georgia covers from the 1850's to the present write Jim for a copy.

New member, Phil Bansner, is a dealer in philatelic literature and postal history.

If you have a news item send it to the editor whose address appears in the block below.



Membership

New Member

Phil Bansner, P.O. Box 2529, West Lawn, PA 19609

Resignation

Pauline Maxey

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues

Richard C. Frajola

Ed Gray

Robert E. Johnson

David R. McCord

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Post Road Notes

Doug Clark has agreed to prepare a column on Georgia stampless railroad covers. It is a real pleasure to welcome Doug's expertise to the pages of *GPR*. His first column is on page four.

I also owe Doug an apology. I should have noted that the East Tennessee & Georgia railroad cover illustrated in the last issue of *GPR* was the only reported stampless cover bearing this postmark.

The response to the announcement of classified ads in *GPR* was immediate. The results are evident by checking the "Trading Post" on the last page.

Work continues on the list of Confederate post offices. It is a slow process of transcribing the information and double checking its accuracy. After the transcription and checks are complete there remains the work of reconciling differences between the U.S. and Confederate records. My thanks to "Spud" Bridges for the information on additional sources of information on Confederate post offices.

Sales of the Society's first two publications have been good. In fact we were able to more than break even on the effort. Additional publications on the appointment of Georgia postmasters are possible. However, there was little interest expressed by members for continuing the series. This project will be placed on hold unless more interest is expressed.

The lead story in this issue is based on what was obviously considered a cover of no significant value by a dealer. It was found in a dealers stock and the cost was nominal. Yet it is a cover that has significant interest and value for the insight it offers on the handling of unpaid letters.

Frank

Fancy Markings

We again feature a postmaster's postmark courtesy of Lowrell Pierce. This example is from Bellton, Georgia where J. N. Coggins was postmaster in 1887. Bellton was located in Hall County.



Also courtesy of Lowrell Pierce is an interesting Savannah grid. This marking is used on a cover bearing a 3¢ 1861 issue. Five similar grids are listed in the book *United States Cancellations, 1845-1869*, but none from Georgia towns.



Finally Ernie Owens provided a copy of the unusual postmark used by Smyrna in 1885. The simplicity and openness of the postmark make it appear larger than its actual 32.5 mm diameter.

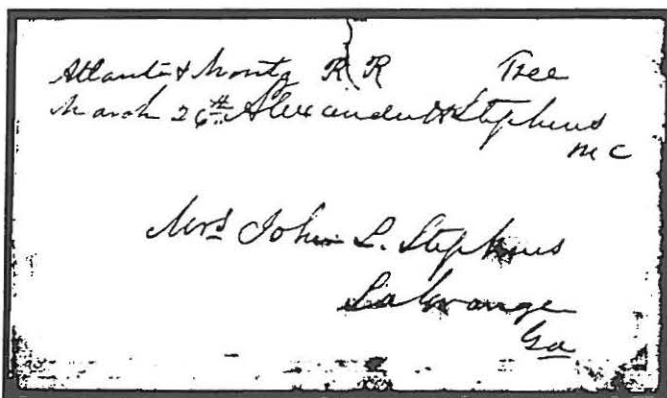


GEORGIA'S RAILROADS

Stampless R. R. Covers

By Douglas N. Clark

Listing the stampless railroad covers of Georgia presents some interesting problems. U. S. railroad postmarks have been the



Manuscript "Atlanta & Montg R.R." postmark dated 26 March (185-) on small envelope with free frank of Alexander H. Stephens.

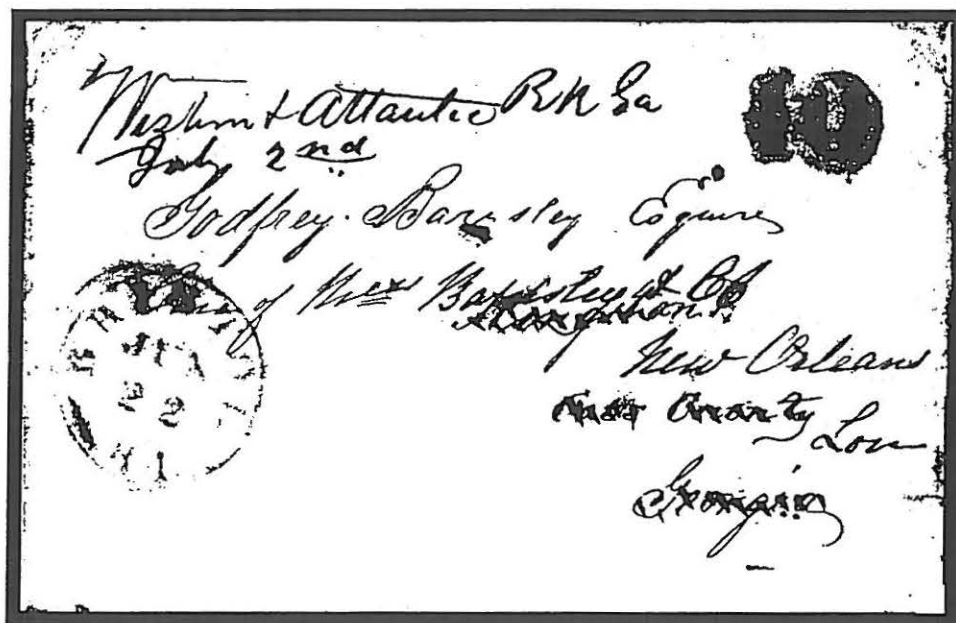
subject of comprehensive lists dating from Remele's *United States Railroad Postmarks, 1837 to 1861*, and continuing through later works of Charles L. Towle and Fred MacDonald of the Mobile Post Office Society. But none of these authors indicate whether a marking they list is known on a stampless cover. The *American Stampless Cover Catalog*,

Volumes I and II list stampless railroad covers, but their listings lack the authority of the earlier works.

Illustrated here are two newly discovered Georgia stampless railroad markings. A third was illustrated in the last *Georgia Post Roads*. The markings shown here are unlisted in the above references; The "E. T. & G. R.R." marking illustrated in the last *GPR* is a listed railroad postmark (Remele E1-b, MPOS 550-b-1), but it is apparently a new discovery on a stampless cover.

When David Phillips told me of the upcoming publication of Volume III of the *American Stampless Cover Catalog*, I submitted photocopies of these three new listings, but they do not appear in the book. When I recently pointed this out to Phillips, he commented rather vaguely that the editors did not have the time to process all the *addenda* that had been received.

It will be nice when we have our own Georgia stampless cover catalog!



Manuscript "Western & Atlantic RR Ga" postmark dated 2 July (1849) on forwarded cover originating at Bristol, R.I.

of the Postal Regulations. Section 89 of the Regulations state:

The act of March 3, 1855 making no provision for *unpaid* letters to places *within the United States*--on the same or day following any such unpaid letter or letters being put into a post office, the postmaster thereof will give notice, upon blanks furnished by the Post Office Department, to all persons within the United States for whom such letters shall have been deposited in their offices; and if not attended to in *one month*, they will return such letters to the Dead Letter Office.

The cover illustrated in Figure 1 was found in a dealers stock at a stamp show. The immediate appeal of the cover is the unusual postmark. This postmark normally includes the year date, but this one does not. The contents (Figure 2) are even more intriguing.

Here we have a form letter that is obviously a "blank" as described in Section 89 of the 1857 Postal Regulations. The only difference is that this "blank" was obviously not furnished by the Post Office Department, but was made up by the

Augusta postmaster, James M. Smythe. We may speculate that the Post Office Department authorized the larger post offices, such as Augusta, to prepare blanks locally.

The first portion of the form letter describes the method by which the addressee of an unpaid letter is to claim his letter. This portion reads:

A Letter bearing your address is detained in this Office for non-payment of postage. By enclosing to me, immediately on receipt of this, *1* THREE CENT STAMP and PRE-PAYING your note in reply, the Letter will be duly forwarded according to its direction.

The recipient is instructed to send a three cent stamp and reminded to pre-pay his response to the postmaster. Undoubtedly the three cent stamp was to be affixed to the unpaid letter.

(continued next page)

Post Office, Augusta, Ga.,

~~Handwritten scribble~~ 5-1857

*A Letter bearing your address is detained in this Office for non-payment of postage. By enclosing to me, immediately on receipt of this, *1* THREE CENT STAMP and PRE-PAYING your note in reply, the Letter will be duly forwarded according to its direction.*

Respectfully yours,

JAMES M. SMYTHE,
POSTMASTER.

NOTE.—Postmasters will fill up, address, and frank the above notice, without the use of an envelope, to all persons within the United States for whom UNPAID LETTERS shall have been deposited in their offices; and may dispense with the former practice of posting up notices in their offices that such letters have been deposited therein.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
POSTMASTER GENERAL

Figure 2. Form letter from the Augusta Postmaster to the addressee of an unpaid letter giving instructions on how to claim the letter.



Modern Postmarks

There is only one special postmark to report.

CHERRY BLOSSOM STATION, 451 College Street, Macon, GA 31213-9998, March 18-27. Features cherry trees and words "Cherry Blossom / Macon Georgia."

There is also a companion spray cancel which reads:

"MACON CHERRY BLOSSOM FESTIVAL MARCH 18-27, 1994". This postmark is illustrated below courtesy of Ed Willis.

MACON CHERRY BLOSSOM FESTIVAL MARCH 18-27, 1994

Unpaid Letters (from page 5).

At the bottom of the form letter is a note over the signature block of the Postmaster General, James Campbell. This note reads as follows:

NOTE.--Postmasters will fill up, address, and frank the above notice, without the use of an envelope, to all persons within the United States for whom UNPAID LETTERS shall have been deposited in their offices; and may dispense with the former practice of posting up notices in their offices that such letters have been deposited therein.

Postmaster Smythe followed the instructions of the Postmaster General, except he failed to frank the notice. The only marking on the notice is the Augusta postmark (Figure 1).

An interesting thing about the Postmaster General's note is the mention of the former practice of postmasters posting notices of unpaid letters deposited in their offices. This is apparently a reference to the initial means by which unpaid letters were handled after the passage of the Act of 3 March 1855. Such a system placed the burden on the letter writer to check if he posted any unpaid letters. What if several people in a town posted unpaid letters to the same address? What if the letter writer was only

passing through the town where he posted an unpaid letter? It is obvious this system had some serious deficiencies. The system of advising the recipient of an unpaid letter placed a bigger administrative burden on the post office but probably reduced the number of letters that ended up in the Dead Letter Office.



Trading Post

YOUR AD BELONGS HERE!

Twenty-five words for only \$1.50 per issue or \$5.00 for four issues. Support the GPHS, submit your copy to the editor today.

WANTED Georgia stampless covers with unusual markings. Particularly interested in covers from Columbus. Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758. [4/5]

WANTED Augusta, Georgia covers, letters, documents, photos, postcards, invoices, CDV's, Ft. Gordon, Masters, Augusta Paper. Write first, Lamar Garrard, 1131 N. Eisenhower Court, Augusta, GA 30904 [4/6]

WANTED Fancy cancels on Georgia covers - any period (pre-war thru post-war). Will buy, or pay for clear Xerox copies. Erv Underwood, 389 Big Canoe, Big Canoe, GA 39143 [4/6]

WANTED Manuscript town postmarks on Georgia covers - any period. Will buy, or pay for clear Xerox copies. Erv Underwood, 389 Big Canoe, Big Canoe, GA 30143 [4/6]

BUYING-SELLING Georgia postal history. Stampless, stamped, towns, usages, destinations, advertising. How can I help? Phil Bansner, Box 2529, West Lawn, PA 19609 (601) 678-5000. [5/4]

Georgia Postal History Society

Membership Roster - May 1994

Ballard, McCary; P.O. Box 6963, Atlanta, GA 30315
Bernard, Patrick S.; 6205 Grady's Walk, Bowie, MD 20715
Bridges, H. I. Jr.; 217 Ridgeland Drive, Sandersville, GA 31082-1223
Bridges, Sara B.; 217 Ridgeland Drive, Sandersville, GA 31082-1223
Byne, Richard H.; 7518 Buckskin Lane, San Antonio, TX 78227-2716

Clark, Douglas N.; P.O. Box 51, Lexington, GA 30648
Confederate Philately, Inc.; 88 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02108
Crouch, W. Newton Jr.; P.O. Box 262, Griffin, GA 30224
Crown, Francis J. Jr.; P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758-0171
Crown, Francis J.; 3323 Stonewood Court, Orlando, FL 32806

Delafosse, Roy E. Jr.; 1785 Samaria Trail, Tucker, GA 30084
Doster, Gary L.; 1230 Bob Godfrey Road, Athens, GA 30605-5316

Espy, Eugene; 1383 Briarcliff Road, Macon, GA 31211

Forte, Jim; P.O. Box 94822, Las Vegas, NV 89193

Garrard, Jr., R. Lamar; 1131 N. Eisenhower Court, Augusta, GA 30904
Greater Augusta Stamp Club; P.O. Box 15151, Augusta, GA 30919

Haynie, John B.; 2210 Fair Haven Circle, NE, Atlanta, GA 30305-4317

Jackson, Edwin L.; 255 Greystone Terrace, Athens, GA 30606-4472
Jacobs, Norman F. Jr.; 2712 N. Decatur Road, Decatur, GA 30033

Owens, Ernest C.; 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872-6183

Pierce, T. Lowrell; 1418 Stratford Circle, Macon, GA 31206-3322
Postal History Foundation; P.O. Box 40725, Tuscon, AZ 85717-0725
Pou, Robert L.; 202 E 45th Street, Savannah, GA 31405

Rybolt, Robert M.; 800 William R. Day Building, Canton, OH 44702

Sanders, Warren H.; 10833 Greencrest Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 70811
Stanton, Thomas E.; 2109 Alice Ave, Apt #2, Oxen Hill, MD 20745-3507

Teal, Harvey S.; 2337 Terrace Way, Columbia, SC 29205

Underwood, Ervin E.; 389 Big Canoe, Big Canoe, GA 30143
University of Texas at Dallas; Library Serials, Richardson, TX 75083-0643

Ward, C. Scott; 2525 Brookwood Dr. NE, Atlanta, GA 30305
Willis, J. Edward; P.O. Box 1594, Valdosta, GA 31603-1594



Georgia Post Roads

July 1994

Publication of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 4, Number 4

1847 Covers from Georgia

By Frank Crown

Tom Alexander of the U. S. Philatelic Classic Society is preparing an updated list of the 1847 issues used on cover. The last list, prepared by Creighton C. Hart, appeared in the pages of *The Chronicle* during the seventies. That list included only 39 covers used from Georgia towns. Over the years many more 1847 covers have come to light and today 86 covers have been recorded. Beginning in this issue is the first of a two part preliminary updated list of the 1847 issues used on cover from Georgia. Hopefully, its publication will prompt our members to report any unlisted covers they have.

From 1847 to 1851 30,300 five cents stamps and 10,500 ten cents stamps were received by 14 different post offices in Georgia. Yet there are only 37 five cent covers versus 49 ten cent covers recorded today. Why are there so many more ten cent covers reported than five cent covers? The theory that probably receives the most attention can be traced to Elliot Perry. He wrote in July 1937

If the Editor should encounter Tecumseh Sherman in the hereafter he would like to remind the General that there might be more 1847 stamps on Georgia covers for philatelists to enjoy now had there been less marching, ETC, by Sherman's soldiers in Georgia during the Confederate unpleasantness.

This makes an amusing story but certainly cannot be the major reason for the small number of surviving 1847 five cent covers.

Admittedly the military operations did cross Georgia from the northwest corner of the state, through Atlanta to Savannah. Atlanta was burned and much was destroyed in the path of the Federal Army in its "march to the sea." However, the area of operations did not cover a major portion of the state. It was limited and Savannah escaped the torch.

The real reason probably has more to do with chance and cultural and environmental factors. Letters bearing the ten cent stamp were mainly sent to addresses in the north. There the population tended to be more urban and fixed. Housing was many times of brick or stone which gave a permanence to its contents. Covers bearing the five cent stamp were primarily used for mail addressed to Georgia or other southern states. Here the population tended to be more rural and mobile. Housing was not as permanent being constructed mainly of wood. In either case chance was at play. Someone had to keep the covers and someone had to bring them into philatelic hands.

In the spirit of cooperation members are asked to check their collections against the list in *GPR* and report any unlisted 1847 covers they may have. Also if you can report more information on a cover or correct an existing entry, report it. Any reports should include a photocopy. Information may be provided to your editor at P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758 or direct to Tom Alexander at 12604 West 105th Terrace, Overland Park, KS 66215.



Georgia at Auction

The big news is not a new auction but the prices realized at the last Phillips auction. That is the one held on 14 May and which featured the rare manuscript postmarks of Georgia forts and the Creek Agency.

The first item of interest is an 1816 letter datelined Creek Agency and carried **outside the mail** (lot 12). This cover realized \$210. Another cover with historical interest was one with a Dahlonga postmark and rate marking containing a letter about the gold mines and slavery (lot 18). This cover realized \$150.

The 1826 stampless cover postmarked Creek Agency (lot 110) sold for \$450. The two covers bearing Fort Hawkins postmarks (lots 111 and 112) realized \$625 and \$400 respectively. Top honors went to the 1798 cover bearing the Fort Wilkinson manuscript postmark (lot 113). This cover realized \$875!

Other stampless covers included an 1816 cover with a Milledgeville postmark (lot 114) which sold for \$210; an 1819 cover with a Saint Mary's manuscript postmark (lot 115) which sold for \$60 and an 1812 cover with a Savannah postmark (lot 116) which realized \$170.

Among the Confederate items were two covers used with U.S. postage in February 1861. The first was postmarked Macon (lot 266) and the second Fort Gaines (lot 267). Both sold for \$200. Three Confederate handstamped paid covers of good to poor condition (Americus lot 990 and Cartersville lots 991 and 992) realized from \$20 to \$30 each.

A cover bearing a pair of the 5¢ 1847 issue forwarded with a Decatur postmark (lot 785) realized \$725. However, the real surprise was a "OK" fancy cancel tying a U.S. # 65 on a cover postmarked Savannah (lot 890). This cover sold for \$105!



Goings On

☹ In the last issue, member Tom Stanton was mentioned as the editor of *Way Markings*. Members were encouraged to write him if interested in the field. Well, *Way Markings* is the journal of the Virginia Postal History Society, not a "Way Marking" group. My apologies for any who were misled by my error.

📅 The Georgia State Stamp Show is coming up 15-16 October. Start making your plans now. For information on the show or exhibiting write Nancy B. Zielinski Clark, P.O. Box 451, Lexington, GA 30648. I am sure a SAE would be appreciated.

✉ If you have a news item send it to the editor whose address appears in the box below.



Membership

Reinstated

Robert E. Johnson, P.O. Box 307, Putney, GA 31782.

Editors Note

Due to the size of the 1847 listing some of the items intended for this issue will be delayed to a future issue.

Georgia Post Roads is published bi-monthly by the Georgia Postal History Society; 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872.

Subscription is by membership which is \$10.00 per year. A sample copy is \$1.00.

Editorial material should be directed to the editor, Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758.

Post Road Notes

The article on the unpaid letter in the last issue of *GPR* must have been the "right stuff" as several letters were received regarding it. The most interesting was from Harvey Teal. Harvey included a copy of a similar notice that was used by the Postmaster in Columbia, SC. His cover included a "Post Office Business Free" marking which unfortunately was absent on the Augusta cover. I might add that it is gratifying to receive letters from members from time to time. Sometimes your editor begins to believe he is working in a vacuum.

This issue highlights what can be accomplished when two different groups work together on a project. I am of course speaking of the list of 1847 covers from Georgia. We are very fortunate in being approached to run this listing. The idea was Richard Graham's of the Classics Society. When he suggested it I immediately said we would be glad to help. He then got Tom Alexander in touch with me and now we are publishing a preliminary list of the Georgia covers bearing 1847 issues.

Now we need to do our part in the project. If you have a Georgia cover with an 1847 issue on it, now is the time to check it. Is it included in the list in the *GPR*? If not report it either to me or Tom Alexander whose address is at the bottom of the first page of this issue. Can you fill in an incomplete description or correct a description? If you can, report it. It is hoped that through our support of this project additional covers will be reported and those with incomplete or inaccurate descriptions will be fleshed and corrected.

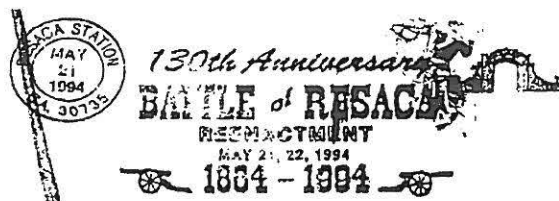
I might add that if reported to me I will insure the information is included in a future *GPR* update on the 1847 issues. I will also pass the information on to Tom Alexander.

Frank



Modern Postmarks

Our thanks to Lowrell Pierce who sent in a single cover with the two special postmarks illustrated below. The first postmark commemorates the 130th Anniversary of the Battle of Resaca.



The second postmark is the 1994 special postmark for Railroad Days at Lula, Ga.



Trading Post

YOUR AD BELONGS HERE!

Twenty-five words for only \$1.50 per issue or \$5.00 for four issues. Support the GPHS, submit your copy to the editor today.

WANTED Georgia stampless covers with unusual markings. Particularly interested in covers from Columbus. Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758. [4/5]

WANTED Augusta, Georgia covers, letters, documents, photos, postcards, invoices, CDV's, Ft. Gordon, Masters, Augusta Paper. Write first, Lamar Garrard, 1131 N. Eisenhower Court, Augusta, GA 30904 [4/6]

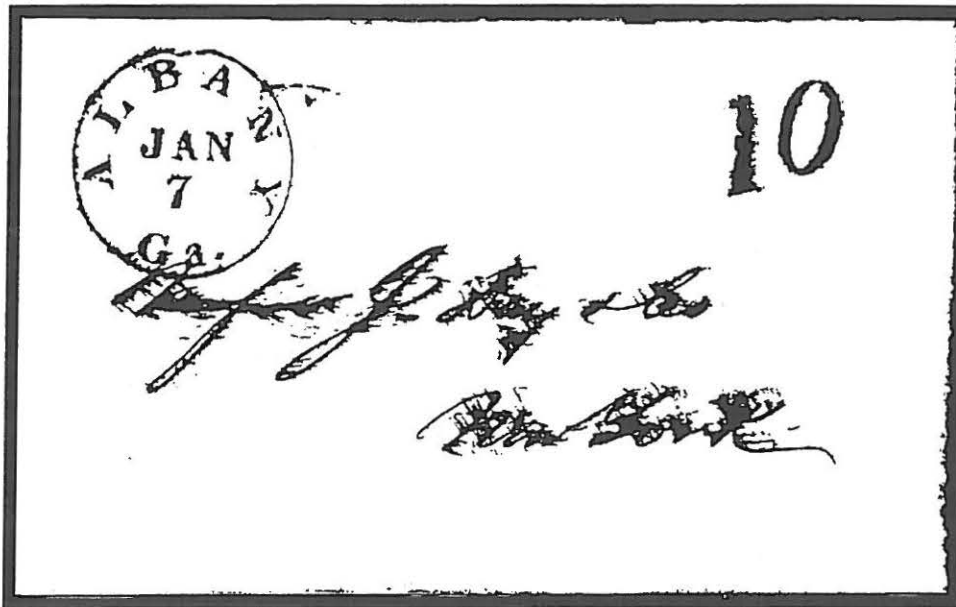
WANTED Fancy cancels on Georgia covers - any period (pre-war thru post-war). Will buy, or pay for clear Xerox copies. Erv Underwood, 389 Big Canoe, Big Canoe, GA 39143 [4/6]

WANTED Manuscript town postmarks on Georgia covers - any period. Will buy, or pay for clear Xerox copies. Erv Underwood, 389 Big Canoe, Big Canoe, GA 30143 [4/6]

BUYING-SELLING Georgia postal history. Stampless, stamped, towns, usages, destinations, advertising. How can I help? Phil Bansner, Box 2529, West Lawn, PA 19609 (601) 678-5000. [5/4]

Steamboats on the Flint River

By Ernie Owens



Brown Albany, Ga. postmark and handstamp 10 marking on folded letter dated 7 January 1851.

I believe most collectors of postal history are familiar with steamboats that regularly travelled the many rivers of our southeastern states and western areas. Even Georgia's mighty Chattahoochee produced a lively business between Columbus, Georgia and Apalachicola, Florida. But are there many collectors that have steamboat covers identified on the outside cover as originating from the Georgia and Florida rivers? Even the Apalachicola and the Columbus letters identified on the outside of the cover, as such, are quite rare. How was the Captain of the boat able to assess his 2 cent fee on each letter he posted?

I have yet to see any evidence of a cover showing passage on the Flint River, but there were many boats that traversed that great river. The Albany, Georgia cover dated 7 January 1851 tells a lively story of Flint River activity. The writer is Charles Day, a cotton broker from a New York

family firm visiting Albany to meet other brokers. Mr. Day begins his letter,

The river is in splendid order and the Magnolia is expected up hourly. She has a very large freight up and Cheron says he has a good load for her down, if the river keeps up. The Albany has met with an accident and is not able to come up. The Quincy will not attempt it.

According to the book by Edward A. Mueller, *Perilous Journeys: A History of Steamboating on the Chattahoochee, Apalachicola, and Flint Rivers, 1828 - 1928*, the *Magnolia* with a 125 foot length and a 23 foot beam was lost in a gale at Apalachicola, 8 August 1851. The *Albany* with a 168 tonnage was snagged and lost near Apalachicola, 9 October 1852. Unfortunately, the fate of the *Quincy*, the other paddlewheeler mentioned in the letter, is not recorded.

Preliminary List of 1847 Covers from Georgia - Part I

By Thomas J. Alexander

Atlanta

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
5c	12/16/49	Single	Red	Mr C M Lawson	Abbeville, SC	Tied by grid

Augusta

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
5c	1/08/62	Single	Black	David H. Reid Esq.	Eatonton, GA	Tied by dlc pmk; used during Confed period to pay 5c rate. OK-SBA, PF 5997
	11/xx/xx	Single	Red	Miss Mary Jane Safford	Greensboro, GA	Tied by pmk
10c	8/18/47	Bisect	Red	Dr. B. M. Hill	Athens, GA	Tied by grid; faint pmk; NG-PF (see note page 8)
	4/10/48	Single	Red	Miss Laura Guyer	Albany, NY	Sht mgn L; tied by pmk
	10/16/50	Single	Red			
	10/20/50	Single	Red	Rice & Wason	Boston	
	1/08/xx	Single	Red	Mrs Mary Noble	Great Falls, NH	

Columbus

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
10c	2/06/48	Single	Blue	Mess Munn & Co. (overwritten)	New York City	60L
	4/12/48	Single	Blue	Mrs R. N. Swift	North Fairhaven, MA	Pen cancel
	1/01/49	Single	Red	Messrs Cornelius & Co	Philadelphia	59L; grid cancel; dlc-10
	2/05/51	Single	Red	Mrs R. N. Swift	N. Fairhaven, MA	
	6/29/51	Single	Red	Mrs R. N. Swift	North Fairhaven, MA	Tied by grid
	xx/xx/xx	Single	Red	Mrs R. N. Swift	North Fairhaven, MA	Tied by grid

Decatur

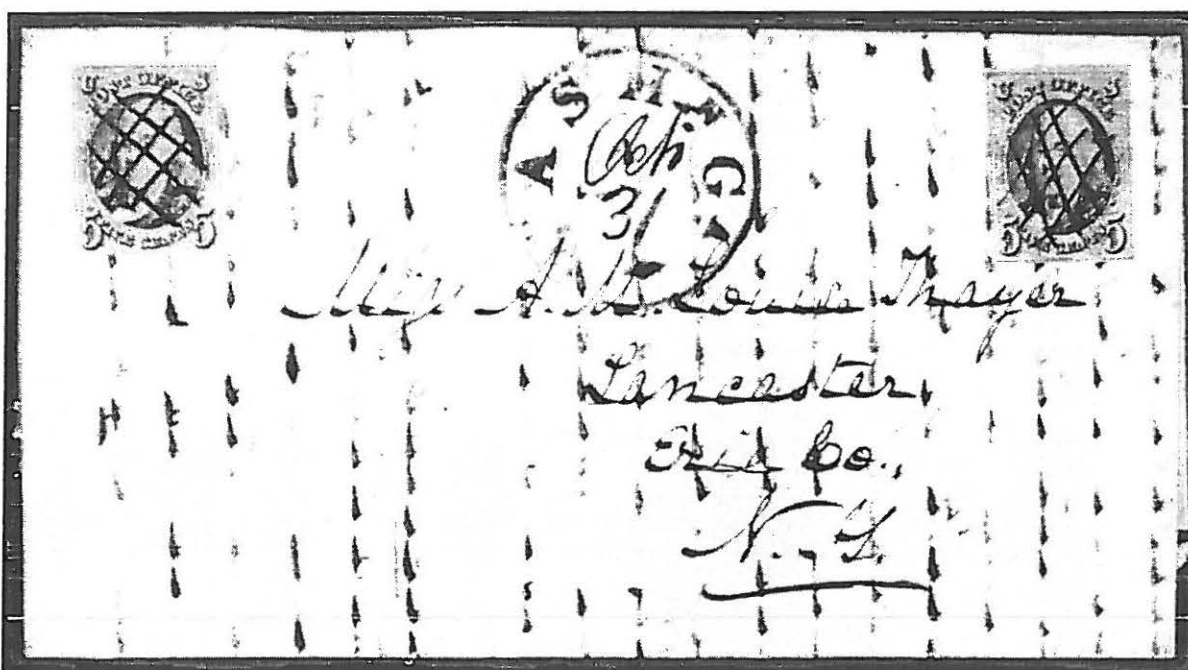
Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
5c	3/31/xx	V Pair	Red	C. W. Clair Deering Esq	(Decatur, GA) Savannah, GA	SL-STEAMBOAT; forwarded from Decatur to Savannah; SL-5; ms "5/10"

Fort Gaines

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
10c	4/08/48	Single	Black	Mrs R. N. Swift	N. Fairhaven, MA	

Gainesville

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
5c	8/08/xx	Single	Red	Mrs Nathan C. Monroe	Macon, GA	Front



Two 5c singles pen cancelled on folded letter with blue Washington, Ga. postmark dated 31 October (1850). (Photo courtesy of Richard Graham)

Macon

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
5c	12/18/47	Single	Red		Elbert Co, GA	OK-SBA
	3/23/48	Two	Red		New York City	
	10/30/49	Single	Red	G. Barnsley	Kingston, GA	C-5
	3/01/50	H pair	Red	Messrs Job Chandler & Foster	New York City	Dark brown; OK-PF 94264
	5/16/50	Single	Red	O. Warner Esq	Greenville, GA	Sht mgn; OK-PF 82970
	11/12/50	Single	---	Messrs Conner & Stone	Fayetteville, GA	Grid cancel
	11/28/50	Single	Red	Mrs Chas. Pemble	Augusta, GA	Lady's envelope
	1/25/xx	Single	Red	Mrs E. M. Woolhaster	Augusta, GA	
	4/01/xx	Single	---	Miss Emma M. Service	Augusta, GA	Black Brown; tied by grid; OK-PF 74014
	4/03/xx	---	Red		Augusta, GA	
	4/09/xx	Single	Red	Service	Augusta, GA	OK-PF
	10/20/xx	Single	Red		Georgia	
	12/08/xx	Single	Red	Miss Margaret Williford	Greenville, SC	Grid cancel; ms "Due 5"
10c	10/19/48	Single	Red	Agent of the Packet "Sutton"	Charleston, SC	Sht mgn R; grid cancel
	6/11/49	Single	Red	Mrs Mary Yonge	Washington	
	2/15/50	Single	Red	W. H. Mitchell	Philadelphia	
	6/03/xx	Single	---	Mrs Geo. Yonge		Tied by grids
	12/04/xx	Single	Red	Joseph Hyde Esq	New York City	

Marietta

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
5c	x/xx/xx	---	Black			

Milledgeville

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
5¢	10/01/47	Single	Blue	Rev Thomas Smyth DD	Charleston	Grid cancel
	12/23/xx	Single	Black	Judge S. J. Hay	Barnwell, SC	Pen cancel

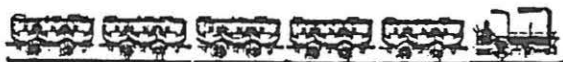
Newnan

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
10¢	9/xx/50	Single	---	Miss Mary R. Sewall	Boston	Pre-printing paper crease

Olive Grove

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
10¢	12/26/50	Single	Mans	Mrs R. N. Swift	North Fairhaven, MA	Tied by pen cancel
	1/02/51	Single	Mans	Mrs R. N. Swift	North Fairhaven, MA	Pen cancel
	1/28/51	Two	Mans	Mrs R. N. Swift	N. Fairhaven, MA	
	2/18/51	Single	Mans	Mrs R. N. Swift	North Fairhaven, MA	66R
	2/25/51	Single	Mans	Mrs R. N. Swift	N. Fairhaven, MA	OK-CCH
	3/09/51	Single	Mans	Mrs R. N. Swift	North Fairhaven, MA	Tied by grid
	3/21/51	Single	Mans	Mrs R. N. Swift	North Fairhaven, MA	72R; tied by pen cancel
	3/27/51	Single	Mans	Mrs R. N. Swift	North Fairhaven, MA	Tied by grid
	3/30/xx	Single	Mans	Mrs R. N. Swift	North Fairhaven, MA	
	4/12/xx	Single	---		N. Fairhaven, MA	
	5/18/xx	Single	Mans	Mrs R. N. Swift	North Fairhaven, MA	Tied by black grid

Note: The Augusta cover bearing the 10¢ bisect has been recognized as fraudulent. See "Fake Covers Never Die" by Creighton C. Hart in *The Chronicle*, February 1967, pages 8-9 (Vol 9, No. 1). Currently this is the only Georgia cover bearing an 1847 issue that is known to be fake.



Georgia Post Roads

September 1994

Publication of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 4, Number 5

Georgia Postal History Society Wins Awards

The GPHS won three awards at the 18th Annual Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum Literature Fair! The fair, which was held in June, was open to all publishers of philatelic publications and periodicals. Your society entered three items in the fair and all three won awards! They were as follows:

Silver-Bronze

First Returns Received from Georgia Post Offices 1789-1818
1816 Georgia Post Offices

Bronze

Georgia Post Roads

Annual Meeting at Peach State Stamp Show

The annual meeting of the Georgia Postal History Society will be held in conjunction with Peach State Stamp Show on 15-16 October 1994. The location is the same as last year, the Gwinnett Civic and Cultural Center, 6400 Sugarloaf Parkway, Duluth.

The annual meeting of the Georgia Postal History Society will be at 12:00 noon on 15 October. For more information contact Doug Clark.

1847 Covers from Georgia

This issue of Georgia Post Roads contains the second of Tom Alexander's two part listing of 1847 issues from Georgia. This important listing of the first U. S. issues used from Georgia bears study. It poses questions and offers the starting point for many interesting stories. See "Stories in the 1847 List," which appears immediately after the list, for examples.

As mentioned in the last issue of GPR we, as a society, need to show our support and cooperation in this research effort by providing information on any Georgia 1847 issue covers not recorded in the listing. Check your collection and submit any new listings to either Tom Alexander or your editor.

In his column, "Georgia's Railroads," Doug Clark adds to Tom Alexander's list by listing the Georgia railroad covers bearing copies of the 1847 issues.

President Resigns

In mid August Newton Crouch announced his immediate resignation as President of the Georgia Postal History Society. He stated a change in collecting interests as the reason for his surprise resignation.

Doug Clark, Vice President, will assume the duties of President until a new slate of officers is elected.

GEORGIA'S RAILROADS**1847 Issue R. R. Covers**

By Douglas N. Clark

Along with the survey of 5¢ and 10¢ 1847 issue adhesives from Georgia towns goes the assembling of data on known covers of that issue with railroad postmarks of Georgia. Only the Georgia Railroad (and its joint route agents) and the Western & Atlantic Railroad had route agent service during the period when the 1847 issue was in use.

Thanks to an article by Charles L. Towle in *The Chronicle of the U.S. Classics Postal Issues* (May 1984 (Vol. 36), pp. 132-135), we can determine how many of the 1847 adhesives were supplied to each railroad. Indeed, according to government records unearthed by Towle's long-time sidekick John L. Kay, stamps in the following numbers were supplied to route agents as follows:

William T. Beall - Augusta-Atlanta R.R. - 500 (5¢) / 100 (10¢)
 W. P. Hinton - Augusta-Atlanta R.R. - 400 / 50
 W. S. Lowe - Western & Atlantic R.R. - 400 / 50
 W. C. Moore - Augusta-Atlanta R.R. - 400 / 50

Towle does not mention the possibility that Beall, who served 1846-1860, might have postmarked an 1847-issue cover "Augusta & Oothcaloga R.R." An exciting possibility, but the only known 1847 issues on Georgia railroad covers are handstamped with markings of one of the railroads above.

I have never kept systematic records of Georgia railroad postmarks with 1847 issue adhesives, but I can locate the following listings, either from my own collection or from recent auctions. Maybe this can form a basis for reporting other covers.

I can supply a xerox of either of the W&A Ga covers - the blue CDS is the only one that will show up.

Augusta & Atlanta R. R.

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
5¢	10/18/50	Pair	Red		Jacksonville, IL	Pmk Remele Type A7-a

Wstrn & Atlntc R. R. Ga.

5¢	6/23/49	Single	Red	Mr. S. Deadman	Dalton, GA	Pen cancel
10¢	11/1/xx	Single	Blue	Miss N. G. Elmey	Beaufort, SC	Pen cancel

West & Atlantic R. R.

10¢	3/29/xx	Single	Red	Miss N. G. Elmey	Charleston, SC	
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 **Post Road Notes**

I must apologize for the delay in getting this issue of *Georgia Post Roads* in the mail. My father became ill in mid August and after several trips to Florida over the next four weeks he passed away in mid September. So here it is the last weekend in September and I am just putting this issue together.

It is times like this that cause one to reflect on life and the contributions that individuals make. While no philatelic specialist, my father did introduce me to stamp collecting. He taught me the basics, introduced me to postal history and encouraged me to become a collector. It has developed into a hobby that is interesting, educational, and a welcome diversion from the everyday stresses of our world. For this I will always be grateful.

This issue of *GPR* features the second of the two part article "Preliminary List of 1847 Covers from Georgia." The response to the first part of the article was minimal. I had hoped to receive reports of several new covers to add to the listing. To date only one new listing has been reported. Surely others exist. Once again you are asked to support this effort by reporting your unlisted covers or new information to either Tom Alexander or myself.

I have received two letters from Lamar Garrard asking that the Georgia State Flag or geographical rendering of the state be included in *GPR* banner. I have no problem doing this. However, I do need some help. I would need a clear copy of some art work (line drawings are best) that is not more than 1 1/2 to 2 inches square. Maybe someone has a clear copy of the Georgia Postal History Society logo. Send whatever art work you have to your editor.

Frank

**Modern Postmarks**

Our thanks to Lowrell Pierce once again for sending a cover with the special red COCOPEX postmark which commemorated the 130th anniversary of the Battle of Atlanta.

Reported postmarks include:

COCOPEX Station, Atlanta, GA 30304, 27 August. "130th Anniversary the Battle of Atlanta" with picture of smoking cannon.

BUTTEX Station, Atlanta, GA 30304-9998, 29-29 May. "100 Years of Motion Pictures / 1894-1994."

HUDSON's "GENERAL" Station, Kennesaw, GA 30144-9998, 29 July. Features a picture of the locomotive "General."

Roster Changes

Regretfully, we must report the passing of **Francis J. Crown** of Orlando, Florida on 13 September 1994 at the age of 78.

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Editorial material should be directed to the editor, Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758.

Preliminary List of 1847 Covers from Georgia - Part II

by Thomas Alexander

Roswell

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
5c	12/19/50	H Pair	Red	Mess Snider Lathrop & North	Savannah, GA	Tied by grid
	12/28/50	H Pair	Red		Georgia	
10c	2/22/50	Single	Red	Mess Snider, Lathrop & North	Savannah, GA	OK-SBA
	1/08/xx	Single	Red	Miss Jane M. Atwood	Darien, GA	Tied by grid
	1/31/xx	Single	---	Miss Jane N. Atwood	Darien, GA	
	5/02/xx	Single	Red		Darien, GA	Tied by grid
	2/07/xx	Single	---		Darien, GA	
	2/25/xx	Single	Red		Darien, GA	54R
	3/07/xx	Single	---	Miss Jane M. Atwood	Darien, GA	Tied by grid
	11/21/xx	Single	Red			



10c stamp tied by red grids on cover with red MACON Ga /10 postmark dated 11 June (1849)

Savannah

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
5c	1/30/49	---	Red		France	
	1/30/49	H pair	Red	Messr Leonard & Greene	New Bedford, MA	
	12/14/49	Single	Red	Mons A. Garnier	Nantes, France	Prices current; ms "per Liverpool Steamer at Boston"; SL- PAID; dlc-5; OK SBA, PF 92357
	2/15/50	Single	Red	Mons A. Garnier	Nantes, France	Tied by grid; ms "per Liverpool Steamer at NY"; prices current; OK-SBA
	3/10/50	V pair	Red	Mr C. H. Welling	Philadelphia	Tied by grid
	7/06/50	H pair	Red	Henry Lathrop	Northhampton, MA	
	8/28/50	Two	Red	G. Barnsley Esq	Kingston, GA	OK-PF 52025
	1/28/51	Single	Red	M Xer. Desbordes fils	Avize, France	Tied by grid; OK-SBA
	3/01/51	H pair	Red	Rutson Many	New Orleans	
	6/28/51	H pair	Red	Messrs E. D. Morgan & Co	New York	Tied by pmk; ms "Steamer mail"
10c	9/23/47	Single	Red			
	4/07/48	Single	Red	Mess E. J. Etting & Brother	Philadelphia, PA	Tied by grid
	5/19/49	Single	Red	Miss Lucy Stone	Boston	
	3/21/50	Single	Red	Austin Maury	New Orleans	
	6/17/50	Single	Red		Concord, NH	Stamp cut out and replaced
	12/10/50	Single	Red		New Orleans	
	4/12/51	Single	Red	Henderson I. Sawyer	Hartford, CT	
	3/10/xx	Single	Red		Portsmouth, NH	
	6/25/xx	Single	Red	F. W. Porter	Philadelphia	12L
	10/11/xx	Single	Red		Connecticut	
	11/28/xx	Single	Red	Messrs. Cummings & Alexander	N. Y.	96L; tied by pmk and grid; front
	12/06/xx	Single	Red	Porter	Philadelphia	

Sparta

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
5c	12/01/47	Single	Blue	Augustus Beall Esquire	Warrenton, GA	sht mgn L; Tied by grid

Washington

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
5c	10/31/50	Two	Blue	Miss A. M. Louise Thayer	Lancaster, NY	Stamps UL and UR pen canceled
	11/14/50	Two	Blue	E. H. L.	Buffalo, NY	Stamps UL and UR tied by pen cancels
	11/21/xx	Single	Blue	Mrs. Martha Orr	Dirt Town, GA	

Stories in the 1847 List

The list of 1847 covers from Georgia bears study for it poses perplexing questions and offers a starting point for intriguing research. Note how few covers are listed from Augusta as compared to Macon and Savannah. Yet we know Augusta received more of the 1847 issues than any other town in Georgia except Macon.

Look at the covers listed for Columbus and Olive Grove and the number addressed to Mrs. R. N. Swift. No doubt there is an intriguing story for someone who can shed light on Mrs. Swift and the letter writer.

Check the listing for Roswell. Note the large number of covers used with the 10c stamp. Note that all but one is addressed to Darien, GA. Isn't it curious that so many covers from the same town are over paid?

Finally look at the Savannah listing. Here are the only Georgia covers with overseas addresses and all bear the 5c stamp.



Trading Post

YOUR AD BELONGS HERE!

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WANTED Augusta, Georgia covers, letters, documents, photos, postcards, invoices, CDV's, Ft. Gordon, Masters, Augusta Paper. Write first, Lamar Garrard, 1131 N. Eisenhower Court, Augusta, GA 30904 [4/6]

WANTED Fancy cancels on Georgia covers - any period (pre-war thru post-war). Will buy, or pay for clear Xerox copies. Erv Underwood, 389 Big Canoe, Big Canoe, GA 39143 [4/6]

WANTED Manuscript town postmarks on Georgia covers - any period. Will buy, or pay for clear Xerox copies. Erv Underwood, 389 Big Canoe, Big Canoe, GA 30143 [4/6]

BUYING-SELLING Georgia postal history. Stampless, stamped, towns, usages, destinations, advertising. How can I help? Phil Bansner, Box 2529, West Lawn, PA 19609 (601) 678-5000. [5/4]

Peach State Stamp Show - 15-16 October



Georgia Post Roads

November 1994

Publication of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 4, Number 6

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Georgia Postal History Society was held at 12:00 p.m. on 15 October at the Peach State Stamp Show in Duluth, GA. Present for the meeting were Doug Clark, Ernie Owens, Frank Crown and Robert Johnson. Several interested non-members also set in on the meeting.

President, Doug Clark, called for an election to select new officers for a two year term. He also stated a new representative to the Georgia Federation of Stamp Clubs needs to be appointed. Secretary-Treasurer, Ernie Owens, noted that the society was quite solvent due in part to the sale of the publications during the past year.

Frank Crown updated the members on the progress of the book on the Confederate post offices and postmasters. He said the book has been expanded to include the decade of the 1860's. This was done to cover the transition from the U.S. to Confederate and back to U.S. Post Office Departments. He said that the work was taking longer than anticipated but should be ready by the spring of next year. He also noted that the Georgia stampless cover catalog would be published afterwards.

As a follow-on to the series of articles on 1847 issue covers Frank showed five different covers bearing usages of the 1847 issue from Georgia towns. One was the previously unrecorded use from Knoxville.

Visitor Roy Mooney, talked about collecting first day covers of the Postal Service stamp of 1971 from Georgia towns. This interesting topic is the subject of an separate article.

Modern Rarities

Rarity is not the exclusive reserve of the classic period of philately. Roy E. Mooney, who some may know, made this clear at the annual meeting of the Georgia Postal History Society. His speciality for many years has been the first day issue of Scott # 1396. This is the Postal Service stamp issued on 1 July 1971 which had a first day of issue at every post office in the United States!

What makes this first day cover of a modern stamp so rare? It is in the simple fact that the first day included every post office in the country. The large first day cover service companies couldn't begin to have first day covers from every post office, nor could most of their subscribers afford first day covers from 39,521 different post offices.

Then there is the matter of the Postal Service's free cachet first day envelopes. The distribution was limited to one per person on the first day of issue, that is if the post office had any!

Tom has pursued this interesting facet of modern postal history for many years. In fact he prepared the definitive catalog on the subject. A look at the 1994 edition reveals that there were 863 post offices in Georgia on the first day of issue. However, first day covers are known from only 281 of these offices, and reported covers from some offices number five or less!

Who can say modern Georgia postal history cannot be as challenging as that of the classic period, including the rarity of the material.



Georgia at Auction

David Phillips' 3 September auction contained several interesting Georgia covers. The first was an 1819 Fort Hawkins stampless cover with a manuscript postmark. This relatively scarce item realized only \$100, probably because of the file folds. Another stampless cover was one bearing a red Augusta & Atlanta R.R. postmark. This cover sold for \$62.

Phillips' upcoming sale on 2 December contains several items of interest to Confederate collectors. Among them are an Atlanta handstamp "Paid 5" provisional and an handstamp "Paid 5" from Savannah. There are general issues used on covers from Atlanta, Cartersville, Calhoun, Macon, Savannah, Sparta and Talmadge.

The Robert A. Siegel auction held on 27 September contained one very rare item, a stampless cover with a straight line postmark from Milledgeville.

The Kukstis auction held in September contained a previously unrecorded oval postmark from Waynesboro on a stampless cover.

Free Booklet

A new booklet, the *History of the United States Postal Service, 1775-1993* is available free of charge from the Postal Service. This 33 page booklet does not go into great detail on any particular subject. However, it does present a concise chronology of the development of the postal service including a page on the Confederate Postal Service. The booklet also includes a list of the Postmasters General and a very good bibliography.

Send your request to U.S. Postal Service, Attn: Historian, 475 L'Enfant Plaza S.W., Room 10340, Washington, DC 20260-0012. Ask for publication 100.



Trading Post

YOUR AD BELONGS HERE!

Twenty-five words for only \$1.50 per issue or \$5.00 for four issues. Support the GPHS, submit your copy to the editor today.

WANTED Georgia stampless covers with unusual markings. Particularly interested in covers from Columbus. Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758. [4/6]

WANTED Augusta, Georgia covers, letters, documents, photos, postcards, invoices, CDV's, Ft. Gordon, Masters, Augusta Paper. Write first, Lamar Garrard, 1131 N. Eisenhower Court, Augusta, GA 30904 [4/6]

WANTED Fancy cancels on Georgia covers - any period (pre-war thru post-war). Will buy, or pay for clear Xerox copies. Erv Underwood, 389 Big Canoe, Big Canoe, GA 39143 [4/6]

WANTED Manuscript town postmarks on Georgia covers - any period. Will buy, or pay for clear Xerox copies. Erv Underwood, 389 Big Canoe, Big Canoe, GA 30143 [4/6]

BUYING-SELLING Georgia postal history. Stampless, stamped, towns, usages, destinations, advertising. How can I help? Phil Bansner, Box 2529, West Lawn, PA 19609 (601) 678-5000. [5/4]



ELECTION NOTICE

A ballot for the election of new officers is included with this issues of *GPR*. The listed candidates have all agreed to serve for the two year term commencing 1 January 1995. Members may select from the listed candidates or write in their choice for each office.

All ballots must be accompanied by your dues payment which is due 1 January 1995.



Georgia Post Roads is published bi-monthly by the Georgia Postal History Society; 6303 Fir Road, Sebring, FL 33872.

Subscription is by membership which is \$10.00 per year. A sample copy is \$1.00.

Editorial material should be directed to the editor, Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758.

 **Post Road Notes**

The preparation of this issue seems to follow right on the heels of the late September issue. Hopefully things are back on schedule now and it will seem that there is a break between issues.

If you think this issue is lacking in substance, your are correct. I am at the bottom of the barrel as far as new articles and ideas go. Please let me hear from anyone who has an article they want published or anyone who would like to write something for publication. I need your help desperately.

Enclosed with this issue is a ballot and your annual dues notice. We are sending these out now for two reasons. First we need to elect new officers. Second we experienced some trouble with dues collections last year. This was probably because we sent the notices out in January, just after the holiday season. Do your society and fiscal duty now, before it slips your mind.

In the last issue I mentioned that Lamar Garrard asked that the Georgia state flag or geographical rendering of the state be included in the *GPR* banner. I asked that anyone who had good art work to send me a copy. No replies were received. Does this mean you don't want the banner changed or you don't care? Please let me know. A note on the ballot/dues notice will get to me.

This issues concludes the long list of the 1847 issues used on cover from Georgia. Elsewhere in this issue you will find that society members reported two new covers to add to the list. No one wrote in to offer additional information on covers already listed. Although we can consider the new listings an accomplishment I suspect we could have done better as a society.

Best wishes for a Happy Holiday Season.

Frank

 **Modern Postmarks**

Due to space limitations some of the special postmarks recently used were not included in *GPR*. The list below should bring the list up to date.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
IN AMERICA Station, Box 9998, Atlanta,
GA 30304-9998, 20-24 July.

GEORGIA MOUNTAIN FAIR Station, Box
9998, Hiawassee, GA 30546-9998, 3-14
August.

GREEK FESTIVAL Station, Box 9998,
Atlanta, GA 30304-9998, 22-25 September.
Features dome of Orthodox Greek Church
and "20th Anniversary."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CENTENNIAL
Station, Box 9998, Duluth, GA 30136-9998,
15-16 October. Features railroad crossing
lights, tracks and Georgia Southern Railroad
logo, "Peach State Stamp Show."

MA RAINEY Station, Box 9998, Columbus,
GA 31908-9998, 18 September. An
American Music Stamp Festival cancel in
conjunction with the Ma Rainey stamp in the
Jazz series.

MAYSVILLE COMMUNITY CLUB
Station, Box 9998, Maysville, GA 30558-
9998, 7-9 October. Autumn Leaf Festival.

The following sprayed-on postmarks are
reported for Macon:

Macon, GA 31201, May 11. STAMPS BY
PHONE -- CALL 1-800-STAMP-24

Macon, GA 31201, STAMPS BY PHONE
- CALL 1-800-STAMP-24 05/12/94

List of 1847 Covers from Georgia - Conclusion

By Frank Crown

The last issue of the *GPR* completed the preliminary list of 1847 Georgia covers compiled by Tom Alexander. This article presents the additional covers reported by members of the Georgia Postal History Society as well a detailed list of the distribution of the 1847 issues to Georgia post offices.

Only two new covers were reported, one from Knoxville and the other with the

postmark of a Western and Atlantic Railroad agent. The Knoxville cover is interesting because it is the first recorded use from this town. Both covers are described below.

The final item is a detailed list of the 1847 issues distributed to Georgia post offices. This list was prepared from a microfilm copy of the records of shipment in the National Archives. Compare the shipping time then with that today.

Knoxville

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
5¢	5/30/49	Single	Blue	Mr. H. H. Epping	Columbus, GA	Pen cancel

Wstrn & Atlntc R. R. Ga.

Issue	Date	Stamps	Pmk Color	Addressee	Address	Notes
5¢	6/14/49	Pair	---	Capt W T Wofford	Washington, DC	Horizontal left sheet margin pair with cross hatched pen cancel

Distribution of the 1847 Issues to Georgia Post Offices and Route Agents

Town	Date Shipped	Date Rec'd	5¢	10¢	Postmaster/Route Agent		
Atlanta	6 Mar 1849	11 Mar 1849	400	100	G. W. Collier		
			400	100			
Augusta	5 Aug 1847	9 Aug 1847	1,200	400	E. B. Glascock		
			1 Aug 1848	17 Aug 1848	1,500	600	E. B. Glascock
			19 Oct 1849	25 Oct 1849	2,000	500	E. B. Glascock
			28 Mar 1850	2 Apr 1850	2,000	1,000	E. B. Glascock
			6,700	2,500			
Clarksville	9 Aug 1850	17 Aug 1850	400	50	A. Erwin		
			400	50			

Town	Date Shipped	Date Rec'd	5¢	10¢	Postmaster/Route Agent
Columbus	25 Jan 1849	30 Jan 1849	200	100	J. Forsyth
	31 Oct 1849	6 Nov 1849	1,000	500	J. A. L. Lee
	28 Oct 1850	3 Nov 1850	1,000	500	J. A. L. Lee
			2,200	1,100	
Cuthbert	5 Feb 1851	14 Feb 1851	200	0	S. T. Andrews
			200	0	
Dalton	4 Mar 1850	9 Mar 1850	200	50	Ainsworth E. Blunt
	16 Jul 1850	21 Jul 1850	1,000	0	A. E. Blunt
			1,200	50	
Elberton	9 Aug 1850	18 Aug 1850	400	50	James Brawner
			400	50	
Griffin	26 May 1849	30 May 1849	500	100	Martin A. Bowdoin
	10 Dec 1849	17 Dec 1849	500	50	M. A. Bowdoin
			1,000	150	
Knoxville	19 Apr 1849	28 Apr 1849	200	100	F. H. Murdock
	8 May 1850	15 May 1850	400	0	F. H. Murdock
			600	100	
Macon	30 Jul 1847	4 Aug 1847	600	200	Thomas L. Ross
	23 Aug 1847	28 Aug 1847	400	800	Thomas L. Ross
	11 Nov 1847	15 Nov 1847	1,000	0	T. L. Ross
	15 Jan 1848	21 Jan 1848	1,000	500	T. L. Ross
	15 Sep 1848	21 Sep 1848	1,500	500	T. L. Ross
	11 Sep 1849	17 Sep 1849	1,000	100	Z. T. Conner
	1 Feb 1850	5 Feb 1850	1,000	300	Z. T. Conner
	29 Jun 1850	3 Jul 1850	1,000	500	Z. T. Conner
17 Jan 1851	22 Jan 1851	1,000	500	Z. T. Conner	
			8,500	3,400	
Madison	10 Dec 1847	15 Dec 1847	400	100	John S. Walker
	28 Feb 1848	15 Mar 1848	400	100	J. S. Walker
	8 Nov 1848	13 Nov 1848	400	100	J. S. Walker
	10 Jan 1849	15 Jan 1849	0	200	John S. Walker
	9 Aug 1849	13 Aug 1849	400	0	J. S. Walker
	9 Mar 1850	13 Mar 1850	400	100	John S. Walker
	9 Aug 1850	15 Aug 1850	600	200	John S. Walker
			2,600	800	

Town	Date Shipped	Date Rec'd	5¢	10¢	Postmaster/Route Agent
Marietta	27 Nov 1849	3 Dec 1849	400	100	W. B. Taylor
			400	100	
Milledgeville	30 Jul 1847	3 Aug 1847	600	200	Ezra Daggett
	22 Oct 1847	27 Oct 1847	600	200	E. Daggett
			1,200	400	
Monticello	27 Feb 1850	11 Mar 1850	200	50	S. D. Varner
			200	50	
Perry	14 Aug 1849	24 Aug 1849	200	50	John S. Jobson
			200	50	
Roswell	9 Aug 1849	20 Aug 1849	200	50	G. H. Camp
	10 Dec 1849	27 Dec 1849	200	100	E. H. Camp*
	15 Oct 1850	24 Oct 1850	300	100	George H. Camp
		700	250		
Savannah	30 Jul 1847	3 Aug 1847	1,200	400	George Schley
	8 May 1850	13 May 1850	1,200	400	G. Schley
			2,400	800	
Thomaston	14 Jun 1849	23 Jun 1849	200	50	O. C. Gibson
			200	50	
Washington	18 Sep 1850	24 Sep 1850	400	50	Joseph W. Robinson
	3 Dec 1850	9 Dec 1850	400	100	J. W. Robinson
			800	150	
Route Agent Atlanta	5 Feb 1849	9 Feb 1849	400	50	W. T. Lowe
			400	50	
Route Agent Augusta	26 Dec 1848	31 Dec 1848	500	100	W. C. Moore
	30 Jan 1849	8 Feb 1849	400	50	Wiley P. Hinton
	21 Mar 1849	27 Mar 1849	500	100	W. T. Beall
		1,400	250		
Grand Total			32,100	10,450	

* "E. H." are the initials in the official records. This is an error. The correct initials are "G. H."

Don't Forget - Vote & Pay Your Dues



Georgia Post Roads

January 1995

Publication of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 5, Number 1

Fun Investigating Postal History

by Frank Crown

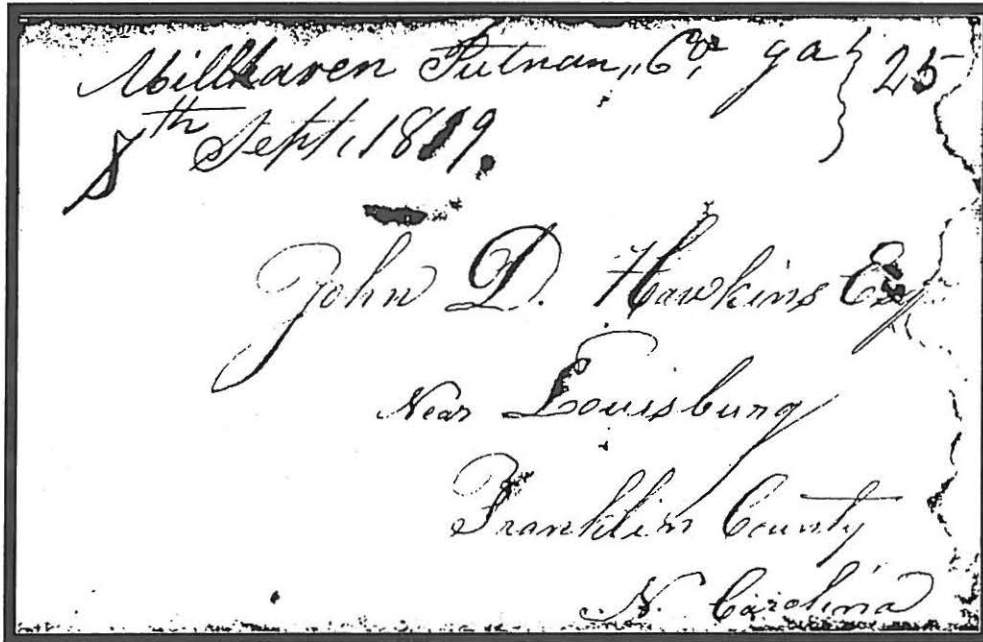


Figure 1. Stampless cover bearing manuscript Millhaven Putnam Co. Ga. postmark dated 8 September 1819 addressed to Louisburg, NC.

The cover illustrated in Figure 1 was in the 13-14 December 1994 Robert A. Siegel auction as part of lot 1191 (nine Georgia stampless covers with manuscript postmarks). At first glance it looks like an ordinary stampless cover of the period except that the postmark includes both the county name and the year date. While uncommon this is by no means extremely rare. However, when checking the official Post Office records no record of a Mill Haven in Putnam County was found. The only Mill Haven in Georgia at the time was listed in Screven County! Needless to say this sparked interest in further investigation.

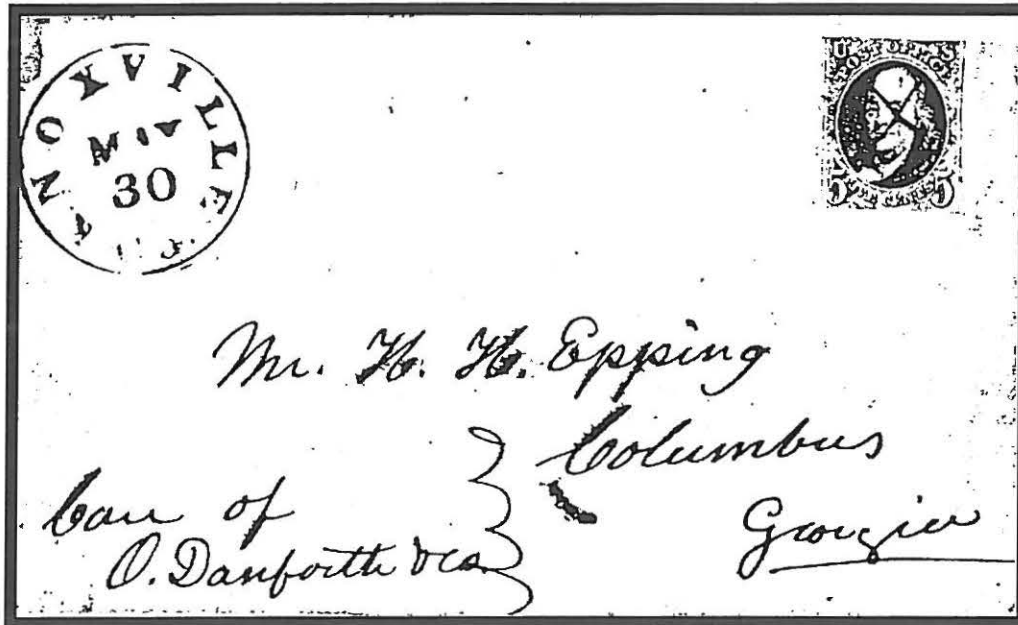
Knowledge of the cover was limited to only a photo copy of the cover front and the

description in the auction catalog. One of the most important items gleaned from the auction catalog is from the introduction.

Two properties come to the market for the first time. From the historical archive of a Southern institution we offer the covers and outer address sheets deemed to have no research value. More than 300 lots in this sale emanate from this source.¹

This statement apparently applies to the Georgia covers in the sale and certainly lends considerable credence to the authenticity of the Mill Haven cover. The description of the lot offers no more than can be ascertained by examining the illustration. (continued page 4)

Knoxville 1847 Cover



5¢ 1847 single canceled by pen cancel on cover postmarked by a blue KNOXVILLE \ Ga. postmark dated 30 May (1849). This is the previously unrecorded cover listed in the last issue of *GPR*.



Modern Postmarks

Only one new special cancel to report:

COLUMBUS MASONIC Station, Box 9998, Columbus, GA 31908-9998, Dec 8. This marking is illustrated below.



A new sprayed-on postmark was used from the Atlanta Metro Area on 5 October 1994. The marking has tiny boxes with dots at the center at both ends of "MLOCR--B #7 NORTH--METRO--GA. 100594 1718".

The holiday season is over. However, if holiday postmarks are your fancy you will

want to make note of the following Georgia towns: Bethlehem, 30620; Santa Claus, c/o 131 N. State St., Lyons, GA 30436-9998; and St. Mary's, 31558.



Goings On

A Collectibles Show featuring stamps, coins, sports cards and postcards is scheduled at the Macon Coliseum 27-28 January 1995. Admission is free but there will be a nominal parking fee. The sponsor is the Middle Georgia Coin Club.

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Editorial material should be directed to the editor, Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758.

 **Post Road Notes**

As is too often the case my desk is void of any contributed articles for *Georgia Post Roads*. Therefore, your editor is forced to come up with something to fill a few pages. As usual my favorite subject is stampless covers. However, the lead article in this issue is somewhat different. It certainly tells a story but is presented from the aspect of what goes on in researching a cover that for one reason or another attracts my attention. Surprisingly the amount of time spent on research was not that long. Perhaps an hour or a little more looking thorough some reference works and cross checking leads.

This is what I consider the fun part of postal history collecting. It's much like solving a mystery, except in the case of stampless covers the trail is cold by 130 years or more. Thus, when you do solve a problem with a cover you have a real sense of accomplishment.

I must admit that not all covers are so easy to research as the one presented in this issue. In fact finding the passage about the Reid's and their mill in Putnam was a stroke of luck. Most times information like is very elusive and may only be found after years of looking.

The big news is the Robert A. Siegel sale that was held 13-14 December. Included in the sale were some rarely seen Georgia stampless covers with extremely rare markings. Of particular interest were the "SHIP", "ONE CENT", "TWO CENT", "MAIL ROUTE" and "TOO LATE" markings used from Savannah. Even more surprising were the prices realized on some of the material - way above the catalog estimates. If you missed this sale you missed a big one.

Frank

New Offices Elected

All votes have been cast and the ballots counted in the election of new officers for the Georgia Postal History Society. The results are as follows:

President - Douglas N. Clark
 Vice President - Francis J. Crown, Jr.
 Secretary-Treasurer - Ernest Owens

You are encouraged to write your officers with your comments and ideas on how to improve the GPHS. Doug's address is P.O. Box 51, Lexington, GA 30648. Frank's and Ernie's addresses are in the box at the bottom of page 2.



Trading Post

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Twenty-five words for only \$1.50 per issue or \$5.00 for four issues. Support the GPHS, submit your copy to the editor today.

BUYING-SELLING U.S. postal history. Stampless, stamped, towns, usages, destinations, advertising. How can I help? Phil Bansner, Box 2529, West Lawn, PA 19609 (610) 678-5000. [5/4]

GPHS Publications

The following publications of the GPHS are available for immediate shipment. Price includes flat mailing.

*First Returns Received from Georgia
 Offices 1789-1818* \$8.00
*1816 Georgia Post Offices from the
 Register of Officers and Agents.* \$3.50

Send your order to Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758.

(Fun from page 1)

Georgia Manuscript Towns. 9, all unlisted, includes . . . "Millhaven Putnam Co. Ga." (1819); . . . generally Fine or better, an important group, the county cancels are especially rare²

Is there something else that points to a plausible explanation for Putnam County to be included in the postmark of a town known to have been located in Screven County?

When studying the postal history of Georgia one of the first things to consider are any county boundary changes. Georgia was expanding during this period and at the same time dividing old counties to create new. In this case Putnam was not carved from Screven County nor were the two counties ever contiguous. In fact Putnam is over 110 miles northwest of Screven

County! Obviously the answer did not lie with the county boundaries.

The next step was to look at the appointments of postmasters taken from the official records of the Post Office Department (Table 1). The records for Mill Haven showed only two postmasters, Reuben Wilkinson and Augustus S. Jones. On the off chance that the Registers of Officers and Agents or the Tables of Post Offices might shed some light on the subject they were also consulted (Tables 2 and 3). *The Register of Officers and Agents for 1819* shows an Elisha Reed listed as the postmaster of Mill Haven! This is strange but not unusual as these records are at best second generation products. Also keep in mind that the Register of Officers and Agents did not include county locations at this time.

Table 1

Date of Appointment or Discontinuance	Post Office	
	Garner's Ferry (Greene Cty)	Mill Haven (Screven Cty)
27 March 1809		Reuben Wilkinson
28 March 1818	Thomas S. Reid	
11 December 1818		Augustus Seaborn Jones
5 October 1819	Elisha Reid	
July 1822	Discontinued	
11 December 1824		Discontinued

Another idea was to check the index to the 1820 census of Georgia. This index revealed an Elijah Reed and an Elisha Reid in Putnam County, but no Augustus S. Jones in Screven County. At this point you begin

to wonder if the Post Office records were in error and Mill Haven was really in Putnam County! Certainly not a logical conclusion but not beyond the realm of possibility.

There remained one other check. Determine if Elisha Reid was listed as the postmaster at any other post office in Georgia at the time. Bingo! He was listed as the postmaster at Garner's Ferry, Greene County in 1819. A quick check of a map shows Greene County is contiguous with Putnam County. Where was Garner's Ferry located? Obviously on a river and the Oconee flows between the two counties. Beyond this nothing could be found about the location of Garner's Ferry. However, a book on the history of Greene County revealed the following:

. . . Samuel Reid . . . was engaged in the milling business at an early date, on the

Oconee River. Reid & Garner's mill was located at, or near Reid's ferry, about where the Greensboro-Eatonton road crossed the Oconee, and probably on the Putnam side of the river.³

The various records were checked again, this time for the postmasters at Garner's Ferry (Tables 1, 2 and 3). In the Registers of Officers and Agents we find Elisha Reed listed as postmaster at Mill Haven in 1819 and Garner's Ferry in 1821 (Table 2). We now have a connection between the two post offices, a connection between the names Reid and Garner, and a place of business activity for the Reid's on the Putnam side of the Oconee River.

Table 2

Registers of Officers and Agents	Garner's Ferry	Mill Haven
1817		Reub. Wilkinson
1819	Thomas S. Reed	Elisha Reed
1821	Elisha Reed	Not Listed

Table 3

Tables of Post Offices	Garner's Ferry (Greene Cty)	Mill Haven (Screven Cty)
1817	---	Reub. Wilkinson
1819	No postmaster listed	Reuben Wilkinson
1822	Elisha Reed	Not listed

One final consideration is the rate applied to the cover. The rate of 25 cents is correct for a letter carried over 400 miles. Distances during the period in question were difficult

to gauge. This may be one reason early Tables of Post Offices included distances from Washington, D. C. to each post office. This provided a crude means by which a

postmaster could calculate distances between post offices. Distances taken from the *Table*

of *Post Offices* for 1819 provides the following information (Table 4).

Table 4

Post Office	Distance from Washington	Louisburg distance subtracted from Georgia distances
Louisburg, NC	256	
Garner's Ferry (Greene Cty)	689	433
Mill Haven (Screven Cty)	635	379

The table shows that a letter mailed from the vicinity of Garner's Ferry to Louisburg should be charged 25 cents (over 400 miles). A letter mailed from Mill Haven in Screven County should only be charged 18 3/4 cents (150 to 400 miles). If this was the manner used by the postmaster to calculate distance then the cover is correctly rated for its origin to be in Putnam County, not Screven County.

From the bits and pieces of information above it is possible to develop a plausible explanation for the cover in question. Perhaps Postmaster Reed grew tired of the name Garner's Ferry and decided to change it to something to do with the business activity at the location. What better name than Mill Haven. At the same time he could have moved the physical location to the opposite bank of the Oconee placing the new post office in Putnam County at the probable site of the Reid mill.

Of course all this required the approval of the Post Office Department. But the Post Office Department probably disapproved any request because of the existence of a Mill Haven post office in Screven County. However, the disapproval may have come too late to stop Postmaster Reid from submitting a return for his office under the newly chosen name of Mill Haven. This

helps explain the entry of Elisha Reid as postmaster at Mill Haven in the 1819 Register of Officers and Agents. It also explains why there is no mention of a Mill Haven, Putnam County in the official Post Office records. Finally it provides a reason for including the county name as part of the postmark. Perhaps Postmaster Reed knew of the Mill Haven post office in Screven County and added Putnam County to his postmark to avoid confusion. Finally the postage charge is correct for a letter sent from the vicinity of Garner's Ferry.

There may be other explanations for the Mill Haven, Putnam County postmark. The research conducted in writing this article just scratches the surface. Others are encouraged to continue the investigation.

Notes

1. *United States and Confederate States Postal History*, Sale 764, 13-14 December 1994. (Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, New York), p. 4.
2. *Ibid.*, lot 1191, p. 19.
3. Thaddeus B. Rice, *History of Greene County Georgia 1786-1886*, ed. Carolyn W. Williams (Spartanburg, SC: Reprint Company, 1979), p. 154.



Georgia Post Roads

March 1995

Publication of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 5, Number 2

The "Savannah Star" Early Black Period

by Frank Crown

The most common Georgia postmark from the stampless period is the so called "Savannah star" postmark (Figure 1). The earliest recorded date of use is 17 March 1828 and it continued in use into the Confederate period. The latest recorded stampless use is 25 February 1858.



Figure 1. "Savannah Star" postmark.

Throughout its long period of use this postmark is almost always found in red. However, there are two notable exceptions. The first is a 18-month period in the early 1840's when the ink changed from red to black. The second is the period from 1851 on when the color ink was once again changed from red to black. The first, or early black period, is the subject of this article.

More than 280 stampless examples of the "Savannah star" postmark have been recorded for the period 1828 to 1858. The number of examples is fairly well distributed over the entire period except for the last decade. It was during this period that many new postmarks were introduced at the Savannah post office and consequently use of the "Savannah star" postmark declined significantly.

The early black period begins suddenly in October 1840. Covers with red postmarks

have been recorded as late as 3 October 1840. Then starting with a cover dated 28 October 1840 all postmarks are in black ink for the next 18 months. The last recorded cover from the early black period is dated 14 April 1842. The next recorded cover is dated 3 May 1842 and it has a red postmark.

One or more covers have been recorded for every month during the early black period except August 1841. The single cover recorded for January 1842 has the postmark described as red. This listing was made from an auction description and may be in error. If the description is not in error, the cover is an extremely rare example of the use of red ink during the early black period. A total of 28 covers are recorded from the early black period. Five are dated 1840, 18 are dated 1841 and five are dated 1842.

Most covers from the early black period bear only the postmark and a manuscript rate marking. Among the unusual is a drop letter (Figure 2). Several of the Savannah auxiliary markings are known from the early black period. These include the "FREE", "PAID", "FORWARDED" and "MISSENT" hand-stamp markings. Interestingly one of the earliest recorded black postmarks (10 November 1840) is on a cover bearing a black Savannah "MISSENT" marking. This same marking is also used on the last recorded cover with a black postmark from the early black period (Figure 3).

Probably the rarest auxiliary marking is the "TOO LATE" marking (Figures 4 and 5). This is the only example of this marking known in black, the other three examples of (continued on page 4)

 **Post Road Notes**

A major work on the early postmasters and post offices of the United States was recently published. The book, *Postmasters & Postoffices of the United States, 1782-1811*, by Robert J. Stets is obviously a labor of love that took untold hours of reading and transcribing to complete. Certainly there is not a more complete and detailed work on the subject nor is there likely to be another work that so fully addresses the subject.

Although I salute and praise the total effort of Mr. Stets I also hasten to criticize his listings for Georgia. I have spent many long hours reviewing the same documents used by Mr. Stets in preparing his book. Thus, my comments are not based on a superficial reading of his book, but a detailed knowledge of the source material as pertains to the listings for Georgia.

First it must be pointed out that there is no single contemporary source for information on the early post offices. Rather, there are several different records, the most important being the "Letters Sent by the Postmaster General" and the "Ledgers of the General Post Office." Neither of these records is what one would call complete. The "Letters Sent" do not contain all postmaster appointments and the extant "Ledgers" cover only several short periods before 1800. By using these records in conjunction with the "Records of the First Returns Received from Postmasters" it is possible to develop a fairly good list of the postmasters and post offices.

Mr. Stets states that although he does not believe his lists "are without error, they have been checked and rechecked to make them as accurate as possible." Unfortunately, the accuracy of the Georgia list is questionable.

Under Augusta Mr. Stets lists the appointment of William Urguhart on 8 January 1794. This date is taken from the "Ledgers." However, a check of the "Letters

Sent" reveals that Mr. Urguhart was not even offered the appointment until 21 February 1794. The earlier date from the "Ledgers" is merely the date from which Mr. Urguhart began his financial accounting of the office after accepting the appointment offered in late February.

More errors surround a letter sent to Abraham Baldwin by the Postmaster General on 23 August 1794. In this letter Mr. Baldwin's assistance is requested in the establishment of six new post offices in Georgia and the appointment of postmasters at those offices. The Postmaster General includes the names of the prospective appointees. Other documents show that three of these offices were established with the proposed individuals accepting the appointments.

However, there are significant errors concerning the listing of postmasters for the other three offices. The 23 August letter proposes a Wm. Mauberry as the postmaster at Saint Mary's. Mr. Stets' lists shows John Burrows appointed to the office on the same date. Mr. Burrow's name actually comes from the "Ledgers" but no returns are listed for Mr. Burrows. Another proposed postmaster was Wm. Cook at Saint Savilla. The "Ledgers" first list Saint Savilla in the last quarter of 1794 but without the name of a postmaster. The listing for the first quarter of 1795 is lined out. Finally the 23 August letter proposes a Mr. White as the postmaster for Waynesborough. Mr. Stets' list shows Samuel Bird being appointed to the office on 23 August 1794. Again this listing is from the "Ledgers" and Mr. Bird made his first return for the quarter beginning 1 October 1794.

From the above it is apparent that the proposed postmasters at Saint Mary's, Saint
(Continued on page 3, column 1)

Post Road Notes (from page 2)

Savilla and Waynesborough did not accept the appointments. Mr. Stets was correct in listing the names of the individuals found in the "Ledgers" for these offices. However, he should not have used 23 August 1794 as the date of appointment. They were obviously appointed sometime later. Finally, the absence of a name under Saint Savilla in the "Ledgers" suggests Wm. Cook was never postmaster at Saint Savilla. In fact there is no evidence to confirm that Saint Savilla was ever a post office!

At other times Mr. Stets carefully notes similar discrepancies between the "Letters Sent" and the "Ledgers." For example his listing of Waynesborough shows a Samuel Smith appointed on 22 January 1795. This is taken from the "Letters Sent." Under this entry is a note that there is "no record that he ever served as postmaster." This information comes from the "Ledgers" which show the returns for the office continued to be made by Mr. Samuel's predecessor.

This review addresses only several errors in Mr. Stets' listing for Georgia. There may be others as I did not take the time to go through it great detail. Suffice to say that the list has errors and must be treated accordingly.

These errors are most unfortunate particularly for Georgia postal history. As the major work in the field these errors will be perpetuated in the future and will be very difficult to correct.

In spite of the errors I still recommend the book as a valuable work on the early postal history of the United States. The book is available from LaPosta Publications, P.O. Box 135, Lake Oswego, OR 97034 in either softbound (\$32.50) or hardbound (\$42.50) editions. Prices included postage.

Frank

**Modern Postmarks**

Only one new special cancel to report:

COLUMBUS STAMP FESTIVAL Station, Box 9998, Columbus, GA 31908-9998, 25-26 February. Features an oval portrait of Franklin D. Roosevelt, "Columbus Area Stamp Club/50 Years Remembering F.D.R."

Roster Changes**New Member**

Charles J. O'Brien III, 3475 Oak Valley Road, #1540, Atlanta, GA 30326

Dropped for Non Payment of Dues

Patrick S. Bernard

John B. Haynie

Norman F. Jacobs, Jr.

University of Texas at Dallas

**Trading Post**

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Twenty-five words for only \$1.50 per issue or \$5.00 for four issues. Support the GPHS, submit your copy to the editor today.

WANTED Augusta, GA paper items: covers, letters, documents, invoices, billheads, photos, postcards, Masters golf, Ft. Gordon. Write first, L. Garrard, 1131 N. Eisenhower Court, Augusta, GA 30904 [5/5]

BUYING-SELLING U.S. postal history. Stampless, stamped, towns, usages, destinations, advertising. How can I help? Phil Bansner, Box 2529, West Lawn, PA 19609 (610)678-5000. [5/4]

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Subscription is by membership which is \$10.00 per year. A sample copy is \$1.00.

Editorial material should be directed to the editor, Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758.

the marking being in red. Finally a cover is recorded with a black 11 November (1841) postmark and a red "STEAMBOAT" marking. The description of this cover is

taken from an auction catalog and the color of the steamboat marking may be in error. If not, it ranks in rarity with the "TOO LATE" marking.

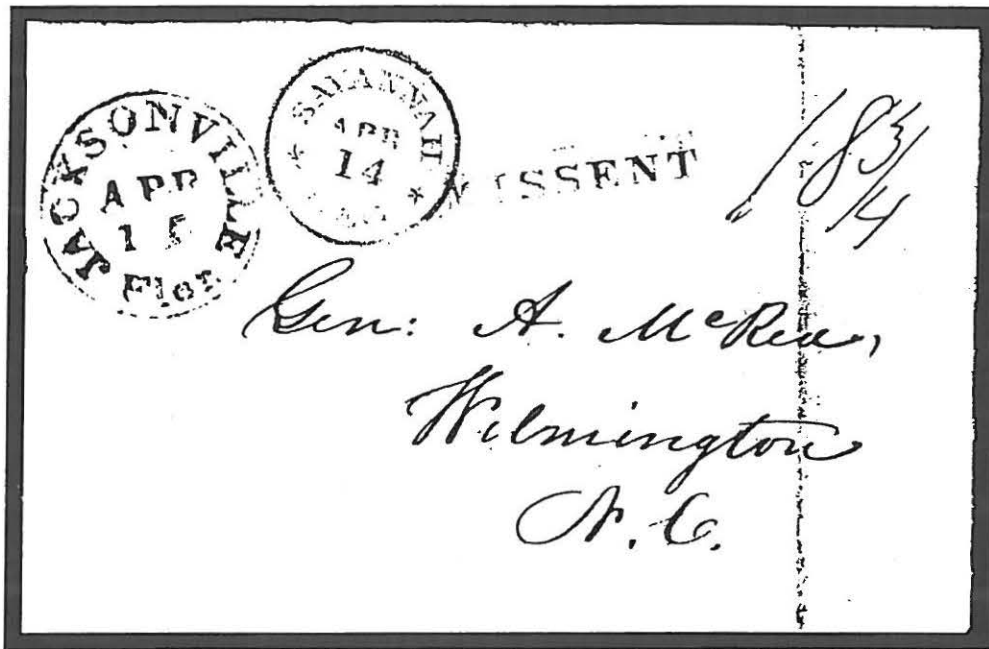


Figure 2. Black March 14 "Savannah star" postmark and handstamp "MISSENT" marking on 1842 folded letter with red originating postmark of Jacksonville, FL.

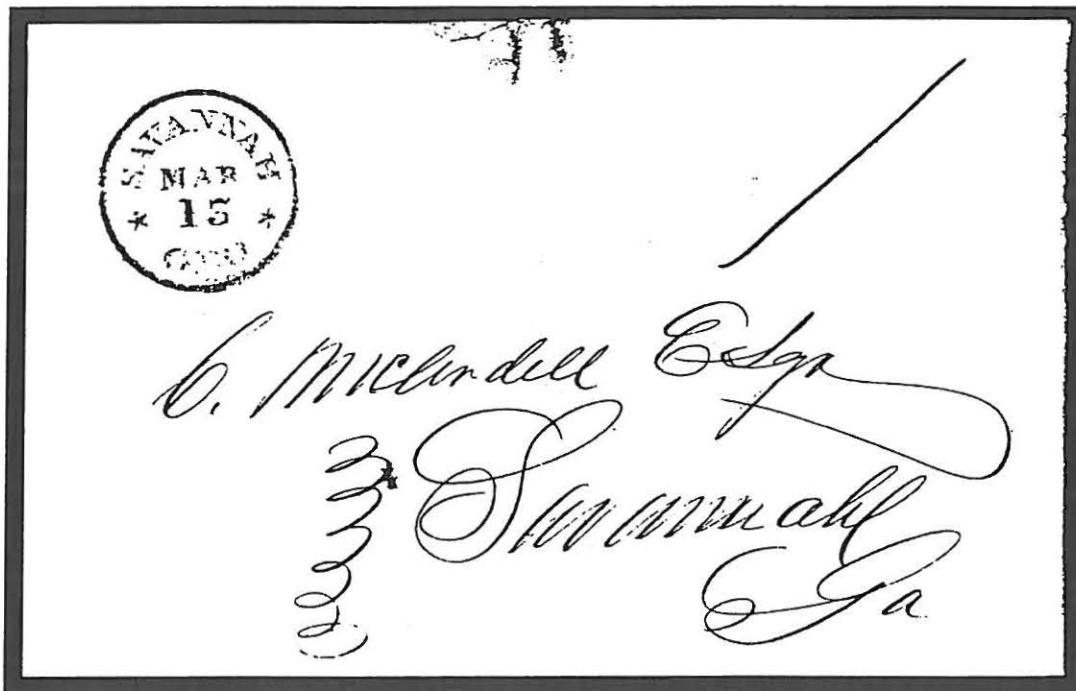


Figure 3. Black March 13 "Savannah star" postmark on folded letter. Letter is undated but can be dated as 1841 or 1842 by the color of the postmark and the rate.

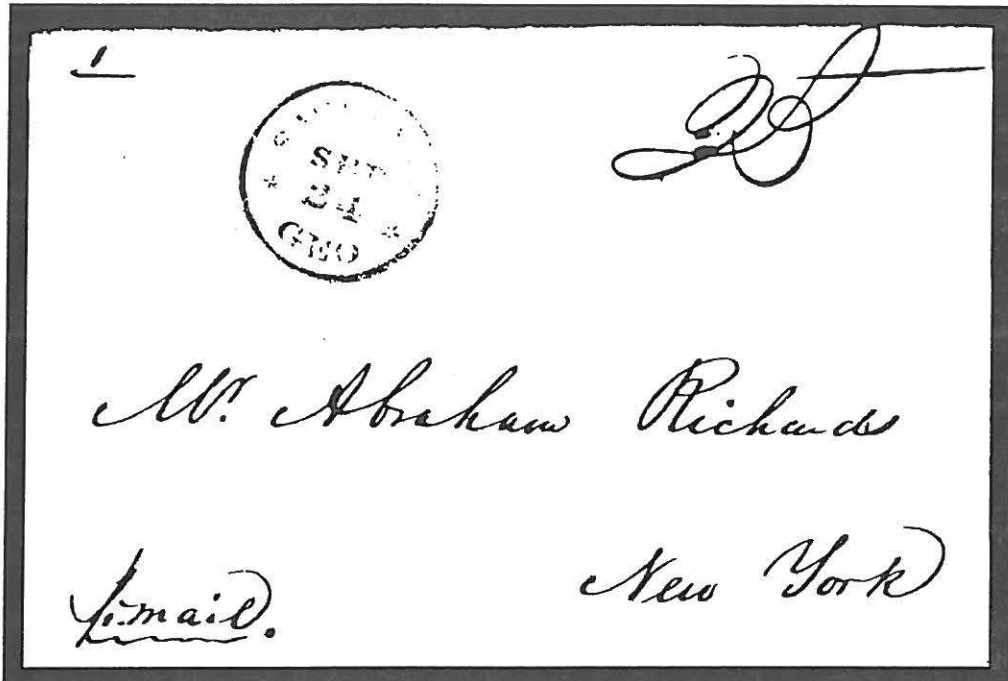


Figure 4. Black September 24 "Savannah star" postmark on 1841 folded letter. (Courtesy Ernie Owens.)

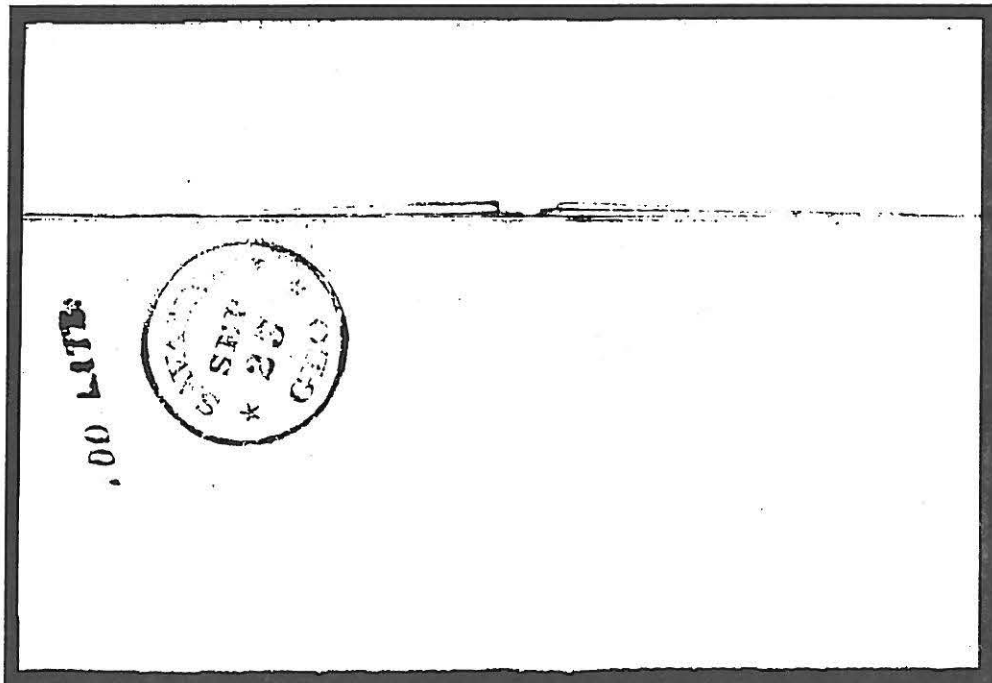


Figure 5. Reverse of above cover has black September 23 "Savannah star" postmark and black handstamp "TOO LATE" marking.

A Georgia CAM Cover

What is a CAM cover? Very simply it is a cover carried over a Contract Air Mail Route. More specifically the term is used to describe a first flight cover sent over a Contract Air Mail Route on the inaugural date of service.

Normally CAM covers are easily identified by a cachet supplied by the Post Office Department. Sometimes, for one reason or another, the Post Office Department did not supply a cachet and one was provided by a local organization. Other times CAM covers bear no cachet at all.

Another interesting thing about CAM covers is the information that the Post Office Department provided about many of the first flights. This information includes either the weight of the total mail carried or the actual number of pieces carried. In the early days of aviation it is not rare to find some inaugural CAM flights on which less than 100 pieces of mail were carried.

It is the variety of covers and the relatively scarcity of some of these covers that make CAM covers a very interesting facet of modern postal history. Those interested in learning more about the field are referred to the five volume *American Air Mail Catalogue*.

Illustrated below is what appears to be a rather plain airmail cover except for the autograph of the pilot, A. R. Perkins, in the lower left quarter of the envelope. The autograph is a signal that the cover might be more than it appears to be. When the date is checked in the *American Air Mail Catalogue* we find this is a CAM cover for a revision of route 23 that replaced Birmingham, Alabama with Montgomery, Alabama on the Atlanta, to Mobile section of the route. No cachet was used at Atlanta, though one was provided for Montgomery. Although there was no cachet the pilot did autograph cover.



Black Atlanta, Station B postmark dated 15 February 1932 on inaugural flight cover for CAM Route 23 between Atlanta and Montgomery. Cover is autographed by pilot A. R. Perkins.

Georgia Postal History Society

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Georgia Post Roads

May 1995

Publication of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 5, Number 3

The Athens Provisional

by Ed Jackson



Figure 1. Athens provisional (Type I) used on cover postmarked with a Feb 20 [1862] Athens postmark.

The story of how Athens, Georgia, once had its own postage stamp goes back to 1861. By February, six southern states--including Georgia--had seceded from the Union. These states sent delegates to Montgomery, Alabama, to organize a provisional government for what would be called the Confederate States of America.

On Feb. 21, the new Confederate Congress enacted legislation establishing a Confederate Post Office Department. Two days later, lawmakers passed another act setting postage rates within the Confederacy. Postage for a single letter weighing one half ounce or less was 5c for distances up to 500 miles, and 10c for over 500 miles. Also, all

letters mailed within the Confederacy would have to carry prepaid postage.

On March 6, John H. Reagan of Texas was confirmed as the Confederacy's first Postmaster General. He became the only Confederate Cabinet member to serve throughout the Civil War, and indeed was with President Jefferson Davis when captured in Georgia in 1865. Another distinction for Reagan was that under his shrewd stewardship, the Confederate postal service actually made a profit.

The Confederacy now had a Post Office Department, Postmaster General, and rate structure for postage. However, the actual (Continued on page 4)

GEORGIA'S RAILROADS

Beware of Corner Cards

by Douglas N. Clark

The postal historian in search of railroad postmarks must exercise care to differentiate between railroad postal markings and similar markings in corner card use.

& Gulf / R.R.”, could well have been used by some kind of station agent, but on this cover there is absolutely no evidence that it is other than the corner card of the A & G R.R. office in Savannah.

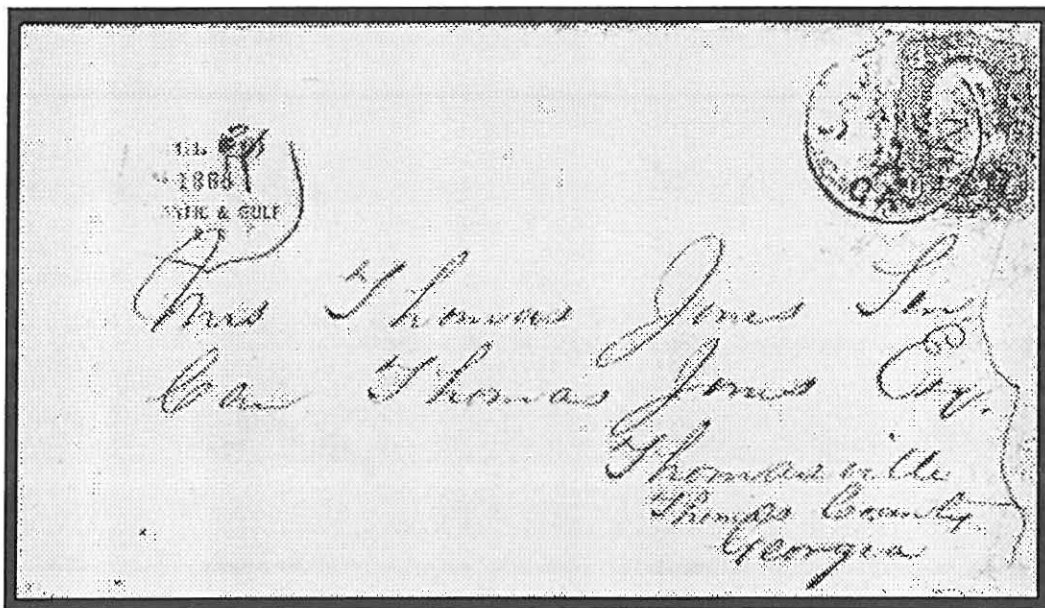


Figure 1. Atlantic & Gulf Railroad corner card on cover postmarked Savannah.

Shown here are two Georgia covers with handstamped railroad markings that may be misleading. The marking in the upper left corner of Figure 1, a shield shaped handstamp reading “Jul 31 / 1866 / Atlantic

This is not to say that there is anything wrong with handstamped railroad corner cards. They can be handsome and desirable features of a cover. They are certainly collectible in their own right and, to some, (continued on next page)



Figure 1a. Detail of corner card marking in Figure 1.

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Figure 2. Western & Atlantic corner card on cover postmark Chattanooga & Atlanta R.P.O.

more interesting than markings applied by postal personnel.

The double oval "Western & Atlantic R.R." in figure 2 was applied to our second cover in Adairsville, Ga., before it was placed on the train. The railroad postmark which indicates entry into the mail is a standard type Chattanooga & Atlanta R.P.O. in blue. It is of a general type often seen on the B. & O. Railroad at the time, frequently they are seen used at B. & O. stations as a postal marking (usually when the postmaster

served a dual function as station agent). But in the present instance, the marking is clearly a corner card and, to my knowledge, this one is not known used as a postmark. Incidentally, the attractive double oval brings life to an otherwise humdrum cover. And it serves to tell us the year date and place of origin, which would otherwise be unknown, in the absence of an enclosure.

Handstamped corner cards can help us in a number of ways, if we recognize them for what they are.



Figure 2a. Detail of corner card marking in Figure 2.

Peach State Stamp Show '95

Mark your calendars now. Peach State Stamp Show '95 is scheduled for 28-29 October.

Remember this is the show where we have our annual meeting.



Post Road Notes

It isn't noticeable but the major portion of this issue was put together via the Internet. The article by Ed Jackson was retrieved from the stamp collecting newsgroup and Doug Clark's was received by e-mail. In addition the illustrations for Ed Jackson's article were also received via the Internet - ftp from the University of Georgia.

A surprising amount of stamp news and gossip flows over the Internet. If you have a computer, try the stamp collecting Usenet newsgroup at rec.collecting.stamps.

The Internet also provides a great way to communicate. It is quick and informal. At least three of our members have e-mail addresses (the two authors mentioned above and myself). If you have an e-mail address, let me know at fjcrown@aol.com. I will be sure all other members get your e-mail address.

Our President, Doug Clark, has been busy attempting to put some order in our not so well organized society. Included with this issue you will find a supplement containing proposed Bylaws for the Georgia Postal History Society. These Bylaws were prepared by Doug and reviewed by Ernie Owens and myself. Several changes were made and the final results are submitted to you for approval. Please review these Bylaws and submit your vote on them. By the way, the Bylaws were also submitted by e-mail.

For a change the lead articles in this issue are by authors other than myself. This certainly makes it easier on your editor. More importantly it gives coverage to different aspects of Georgia postal history that have not appeared for some time. Do your part to make *GPR* a better publication. Submit your article today!

Frank



Modern Postmarks

Convention Station, Box 9998, Atlanta, GA 30304-9998, 2-4 March. The postmark was sponsored by the American Numismatic Association. No other details known.

Roosevelt Memorial Cancel, Postmaster, Warm Springs, GA 38130-9998, 12 April. The postmark notes the 50th anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Warm Springs. No other details known.

Roster Changes

Reinstated

John B. Haynie, 2210 Fair Haven Circle, NE, Atlanta, GA 30305-4317
University of Texas at Dallas, Library Serials, Richardson, TX 75083-0643

GPHS Publications

The following publications of the GPHS are available for immediate shipment. Price includes flat mailing.

First Returns Received from Georgia Post Offices 1789-1813 \$8.00
1816 Georgia Post Offices from the Register of Officers and Agents \$3.50

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Review the Proposed Bylaws at the enclosed supplement and submit your vote on their approval.

Athens Provisional (from page 1)
job of mail delivery within the Confederacy was still being performed by U.S. postal officials using U.S. postage.

On May 13, 1861, Postmaster General Reagan issued a proclamation pursuant to legislation passed four days earlier stating that on June 1, the Confederate Post Office Department would assume control of all postal service in the Confederacy, which now consisted of nine states. No longer would U.S. postage be accepted.

Reagan's proclamation also stated that "until postage stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the payment of postage within the Confederate States, all postage must be paid in money." The proclamation was silent as to how postmasters were supposed to mark such mail to indicate postage had been paid, but presumably they could rely on the timeworn practice before adhesive stamps of using a "PAID" handstamp.

On May 24, U.S. Postmaster General Montgomery Blair announced that four days later, all U.S. postal service would cease within the 10 seceded states, and on June 6, a federal proclamation to this effect was issued. This meant that as of May 28, U.S. stamps were no longer valid in most of the South. But, though efforts had been underway since March to produce Confederate postage, southern postmasters were about to find themselves without valid stamps of any type.

On June 1, 1861, the Confederate Post Office Department assumed control of all postal service within the seceded states. In most instances, U.S. postmasters now continued in office as Confederate postmasters. In the absence of official Confederate stamps, most postmasters accepted money for the correct postage and used a handstamp to stamp "PAID" on the

envelope. But some southern postmasters decided to print up their own stamps for use in local mail delivery.

Thus were born what we now call Postmaster Provisionals. Southern postmasters had no specific legal authority to issue provisional stamps. On the other hand, as long as prepayment of postage had been made in cash, no Confederate law prohibited provisional stamps until official stamps were available. Who printed the first Postmaster Provisional and when is unknown. However, one of the earliest--if not earliest--use of a provisional stamp was on June 7, 1861, in Marion, Virginia.

Sometime in the summer of 1861, Confederate postmaster Thomas E. Crawford decided to issue a provisional stamp for use in Athens. (Exactly when it was first issued is not known, but the earliest recorded use of the "Athens Provisional" is September 28, 1861.) Crawford, Athens' former U.S. postmaster, probably had the stamps printed locally and offered them for sale at his post office on the corner of College Ave. and Clayton St.

As can be seen in a Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps, Crawford's stamp bears a striking resemblance to the Postmaster Provisionals issued in Autaugaville, Alabama, and in Nashville and Knoxville, Tennessee. Yet, for all their similarity of design, each is slightly distinct.

Howard Lehman, who has written on the Autaugaville Provisional, has also noted the common design of these stamps. Although failing to include the Athens Provisional, Lehman speculates, "The engravers of these [Autaugaville] dies also made the Nashville, Knoxville, and Charleston, S.C. Confederate Provisionals, a fact that has never before been known but can easily be verified by (Continued page 5)



Figure 2



Figure 3

Athens Provisional (from page 4) looking at these stamps and seeing the similarity in their design."

Lehman could be right in his belief that the different stamps were made by the same engraver. Another possibility is that the postmaster of one of these cities issued the first stamp, which was subsequently seen by other postmasters, several of whom had local engravers use the original stamp as a model for a locally-produced version.

However produced, the Athens Provisional stands out as unique. It is the only known Postmaster Provisional where two woodcuts of the stamp design were engraved into the same block. An examination of any pair of uncut Athens Provisionals will always show the same two varieties, which though similar are noticeably different. Type 1 can be viewed on cover (Figure 1) and off cover (Figure 2). On Type 2 (figure 3), the lettering, stars, ovals, and designs are sharper; the stars are located differently; and "PAID" and "5" are different and located lower within the central oval.

Postmaster Provisionals were only supposed to be used in the community where issued, but as the cover in Figure 1 shows, they were used for out-of-town destinations as well. By the way, the cover is addressed to the wife of Lamar Cobb. Lamar, son of

Howell Cobb, who owned a plantation outside of Macon.

By the fall of 1861, production was underway on stamps for the Confederacy. The first use of official Confederate stamps occurred in October in Richmond, Virginia. By the end of the month, they were widely available throughout most of the South, and use of Postmaster Provisionals ceased. Still, from time to time, shortages in Confederate stamps led local postmasters to resort to handstamps, and on rare occasions to sell or accept provisional stamps issued earlier. This would seem to be borne out by the February 20 [1862?] postmark on the cover shown in Figure 1. The last recorded use of the Athens Provisional came several weeks later on March 14, 1862.

This article was republished with the permission of the author. It originally appeared on the Internet Usenet newsgroup rec.collecting.stamps.

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BUYING-SELLING U.S. postal history. Stampless, stamped, towns, usages, destinations, advertising. How can I help? Phil Bansner, Box 2529, West Lawn, PA 19609 (610)678-5000. [5/4]



Georgia Post Roads

JULY 1995

Publication of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 5, Number 4

Georgia Fancy Cancels - Uncharted Waters

By Frank Crown

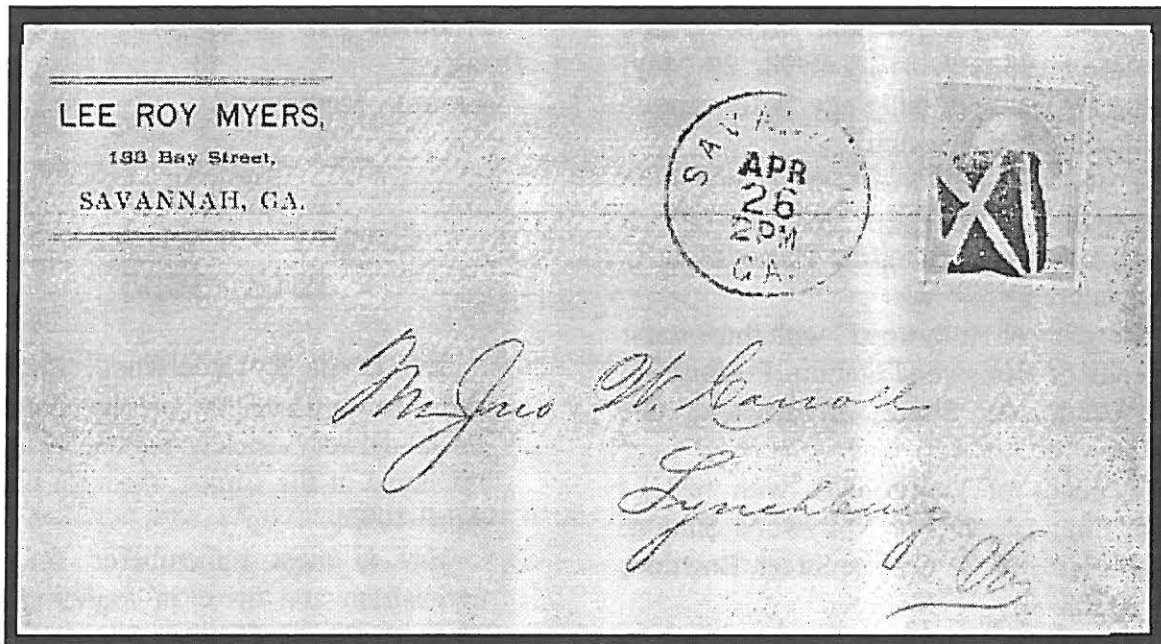


Figure 1. Black enclosed negative "X" (Type 4) cancels a Scott 210 used from Savannah in 1884.

The U.S. Philatelic Classics Society recently published a book *Cancellations and Killers of the Banknote Era 1870 - 1894* by James M. Cole. Upon receipt of my copy I quickly looked for markings recorded from Georgia towns. To my surprise only 12 Georgia towns were listed in the index. To my further dismay I found that no markings were listed for Augusta, a town known to have many such markings.

This is not surprising because there seems to be very limited interest in 19th century Georgia postal history of the post Civil War period. This is difficult to understand as there is not a scarcity of material. At almost every stamp show a dealer can be found with a box of inexpensive U.S. covers from the late 19th century. In these boxes can be

found many unusual Georgia markings. The only explanation is that there is no real collector interest in either the material or the period. Therefore, the purpose of this article is twofold, First to show that the material is available and second to hopefully inspire others to begin a study of the markings of this period.

I must state that I do not collect Georgia fancy cancels of the 19th century. My primary interest, as most readers know, is Georgia stampless covers. However, Georgia stampless covers are not always plentiful at stamp shows so I look at other Georgia material as well. Over the years I have accumulated a fair number of post war covers from Georgia. I make no attempt to (continued page 4)



Modern Postmarks

There are several new special postmarks to report.

CENTENNIAL Station, Box 9998, **Jakin**, GA 31761-9998, 27 May 1995. This is a non-pictorial postmark "100 Years /1895-1995/Of Proud Heritage", "Jakin Georgia", "A Century of Proud Heritage".

POW - MIA Station, Box 9998, **Andersonville**, GA 31711-9998, 29 May. Features flag and buildings with caption "National POW Museum".

Several special postmarks were announced in conjunction with the first day of the Marilyn Monroe stamp. Those used in Georgia are as follows:

"Legends of Hollywood" with three stars: Legends of Hollywood Station, Postmaster, 805 Gloucester Street, **Brunswick**, GA 31520.

"Legends of Hollywood" with reel of movie film: Legends of Hollywood Station, Postmaster, 210 W. College Street, **Bowdon**, GA 30108.

"Legends of Hollywood" with directors chair: Legends of Hollywood Station, Postmaster, 525 Eighth Street, **Augusta**, GA 30901; and 451 College Street, **Macon**, GA 31213.

"Planet Hollywood" station: **Atlanta**, GA.

Correction

Several words were inadvertently dropped from Doug Clark's Railroad column in the last issue. The sentence which begins on the sixth line on page 3 should read as follows: "The railroad postmark which indicates entry into the mail is a standard type Chattanooga & Atlanta R.P.O. CDS of the Bank Note era. The double oval, in blue is of a general type often seen on the B. & O. Railroad at the time."

Roster Changes

New Members

Margie Sterken, 121 N. Stratford Drive, Athens, GA 30605

Gregory Carrubba, 215 Adams Street, Brooklyn, NY 11201

Reinstated

Patrick S. Bernard, 6205 Grady's Walk, Bowie, MD 20715-4019

Deceased

Ervin E. Underwood

Ervin E. Underwood 1918 - 1995

Dr. Ervin E. Underwood, founder and former President of the Georgia Postal History Society passed away at his home in Big Canoe, Georgia on 20 April 1995.

Erv is most remembered for his enthusiasm and drive in founding the Georgia Postal History Society. In addition to being the first President of the Society Erv was also an editor of the GPHS Bulletin, the forerunner of this publication.

Erv's main collecting interests were the manuscript postmarks of Georgia towns and stampless covers.

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Post Road Notes

Once again we are treated to an interesting article by Ed Jackson. This time on a very contemporary subject - first day covers. His article provides information not only the first day of issue of the POW - MIA commemorative at Andersonville but also tells of the people who make these events possible, worthwhile and memorable.

Two issues ago I wrote a rather lengthy review Robert J. Stets' book *Postmasters & Postoffices of the United States, 1782-1811*. In my review I made a criticism which was completely unwarranted. This would have never happened if I thoroughly read the introductory material to Mr. Stets' book. Ironically this is a criticism I have of many reviewers and now I am guilty as well.

To set the record straight the dates given in Mr. Stets' book are not necessarily the dates of a postmaster's appointment. One must be careful and review the note beside many of the date entries.

In the last issue I mentioned that several members have e-mail addresses. So far I have listed the following.

Doug Clark - dnc@laph.math.uga.edu
 Frank Crown - fjcrown@aol.com
 Gary Doster - doster@calc.vet.uga.edu
 Ed Jackson - jackson@igs.cviog.uga.edu

Many members are probably unaware that our Secretary-Treasurer, Ernie Owens was just released from a nursing home. Six months ago Ernie had an operation that required an extended period of convalescence. First it was going to be two months, then three and finally almost six months. We are certainly glad to have him back and I know he is glad to be back with us.

Frank

GPHS Bylaws Approved

By an overwhelming vote of the membership the proposed Bylaws included with the last issue were approved by the membership.

Each member is encouraged to retain their copy of these Bylaws because it is now the governing document for the operation of the GPHS.

Andersonville (from page 8)

National Cemetery, and Memorial Day services were underway at the time of my visit. All in all, it was very impressive. After taking some photos, it was back to Athens.

Arriving back at my office, it was almost 5:00 p.m. However, the Athens General Mail Facility accepts mail until 8:00 p.m., so I quickly prepared one more first-day cover-this one with the words "Memorial Day 1995" and an American flag as the cachet on a large envelope. I placed the two Andersonville cancel covers in the larger envelope (which, in effect, became a third-first day cover) and sent it to several friends. I also sent one to myself, as I did the cacheted covers I had just used at Andersonville. Ironically, one of the Andersonville cachet covers I addressed to myself was delivered several days later. Apparently, a sorting clerk did not recognize the stamp, for "RETURNED FOR POSTAGE" was stamped on the cover; however, another clerk saw the notation, observed there was a legitimate stamp, crossed through the "returned" handstamp, and applied a hand cancel to the stamp (figure 4).

Fancy Cancels from page 1.



Type 1



Type 2



Type 3



Type 4

sort them out or mount them. They merely go into small boxes of accumulated material.

Shortly after receiving Mr. Cole's book I looked through some of the boxes and in no time found four different markings of the same general type from Savannah. Not surprising there is no Savannah listing of this type in Mr. Coles' book. This should impress upon the reader that there is an abundance of late 19th century covers from Georgia and there is a great need for studying what is an unexplored area of Georgia postal history.

For lack of a better term I call the type marking discussed in this article the "enclosed negative 'X'". Each marking is very clear which aids in the identification of the different types. All illustrations are actual size.

The four markings are approximately the same size but differ in other details. Types 1 and 2 are very similar with rounded enclosures. There are two readily apparent differences. First, the width of the colorless arms of the "X" in Type 2 are noticeable wider. Second the width across the two solid triangles is greater in Type 2.

Type 3 and 4 are characterized by a rectangular enclosure. There is no doubt these are different markings because Type 4 is taller. In addition the widths of the colorless arms of the "X" are wider in Type 4. Finally the upper and lower crossing angles are more acute in Type 4 than Type 3.

Now let's look at few details not of the markings themselves, but how they were used. First is color. Black was the predominant color during last half of the 19th century. However, sometimes other colors were used and it is helpful to date the periods of use. The four markings discussed in this article are in the following colors: Type 1 - blue, Type 2 - black, Type 3 - blue, and Type 4 - black.

The final item, and one of the most important, is dating. Unfortunately the use of envelopes makes dating difficult, because the contents are usually no longer with the envelope. Postmarks are generally no help until late in the 19th century when year dated postmarks came into general use. In the case of the four Savannah cancels we have mixed results. Type 1 can only be dated by the stamp on the cover. It is a 3 cent green Scott # 147 which was issued on 13 March 1870. Thus, the marking was used sometime after this date. Type 2 is on a postcard with a date of 4 December 1884. Type 3 is also used on a postcard with a date of 24 January 1879. Type 4 (Figure 1) has a year dated receiving mark and is dated 26 April 1884.

Admittedly, this is a very simple and quick look at four similar, but different fancy cancels. Perhaps it will spark the interest of others to pursue this wide open field.

POW Stamp Ceremony and Special Cancel at Andersonville Prison

by Ed Jackson

On May 29, the Postal Service held first-day-of-issue ceremonies in Washington, D.C. for a new 32c stamp commemorating American POWs and MIAs from all wars since 1777. Several groups had lobbied hard for this stamp and proposed other sites for its release. One such group was the "Friends of Andersonville," a volunteer organization that supports the Andersonville National Historic Site and Cemetery, as well as the new National POW Museum planned for construction at the site.

there, of which 12,900 died. To recall the tragedy, the National Park Service has maintained the location of Andersonville Prison as a National Historic Site since 1970. Also located on the grounds is an active National Cemetery, where the remains of over 3,000 veterans from subsequent wars join almost 13,000 Union soldiers who died at Andersonville.

Recently, Congress has authorized construction of a National POW Museum at

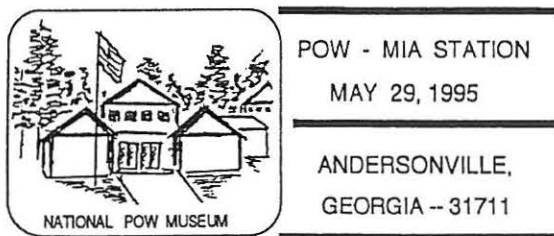


Figure 1. The special pictorial postmark taken from a press release. This is apparently the original artwork submitted to the Postal Service.

Located about 10 miles northeast of Americus, Georgia, the Andersonville memorial recalls one of the worst tragedies of the Civil War. Here in late 1863, the Confederacy built Fort Sumter (better known as Andersonville Prison) to house 10,000 Union prisoners of war. However, by August 1864, more than 33,000 Union prisoners were stuffed into the 27-acre site. Conditions were horrible, and during the summer of 1864, more than 100 prisoners died each day (mostly from dysentery and other diseases).

Although Andersonville Prison was only open during the final 14 months of the war, over 45,000 Union soldiers were imprisoned

Andersonville. When completed, the museum will tell the story of U.S. prisoners of war from the American Revolution to Desert Storm. Exhibits will examine POW experiences, including capture, living conditions, privation, morale, and attempts to escape, as well as what life is like for the families of POWs.

The Friends of Andersonville thought they had a compelling case for bringing the first-day ceremonies for the POW-MIA stamp to the future home of the new National POW Museum. However persuasive their case, President Clinton's desire to be involved in the stamp's Memorial Day release gave a much higher priority to the

nation's capital as site for the first-day ceremony.

As a concession to the various groups and sites that lobbied for first-day ceremonies, the Postal Service decided to have a Memorial Day national release of the stamp, leaving veterans organizations and others free to plan their own ceremonies. The only problem was that Memorial Day is a national holiday for federal employees, which meant few post offices would be open to sell the stamp.

To help in fund raising for the POW Museum, the Friends prepared a 3 5/8 x 6 1/2-inch souvenir cover with a drawing of the National POW Museum as the cachet. Another organization - American Ex-POWs - offered a second souvenir cover. This one is a 4 1/8 x 9 1/2-inch window envelope with a cachet that shows American POWs exiting a wooden stockade (perhaps Andersonville) on the left and a barbed wire prison on the right. Both covers can be purchased with the POW - MIA stamp and May 29 pictorial

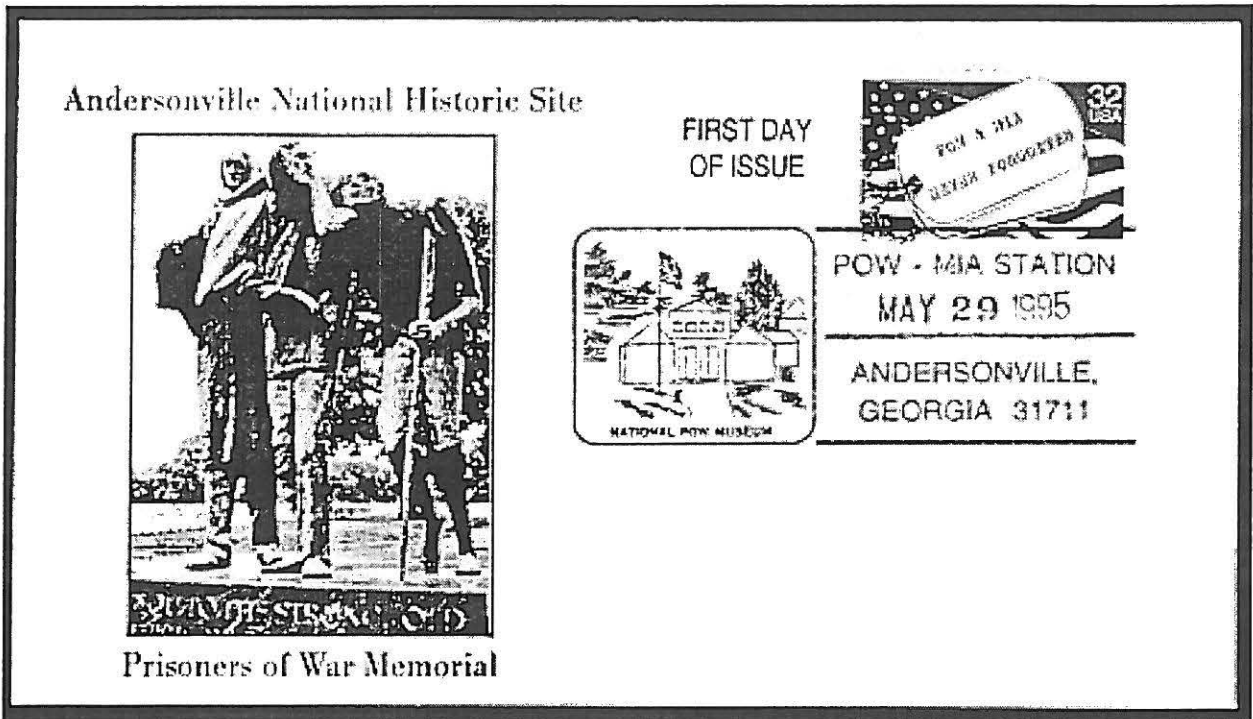


Figure 2. First Day cover with cachet of William Thompson's Prisoners of War Memorial.

At this point, Andersonville postmaster James Atkins obtained permission to keep his post office open on Memorial Day. He also secured expedited approval for a special pictorial cancel to mark the POW-MIA stamp's release. That cancel shows a drawing of the National POW Museum, along with "POW - MIA Station, May 29, 1995, Andersonville GA 31711" (Figure 1).

cancel for \$2.00 each, with all net proceeds going to the new National POW Museum. To order the Friends cover, send a check and SASE to: "POW" - Friends of Andersonville, Andersonville GA 31711. Reportedly, few copies of the American Ex-POWs cover remain, but for information on their availability, write William L. Fornes, 606 W. Park Ave., Valdosta GA 30602-1805.

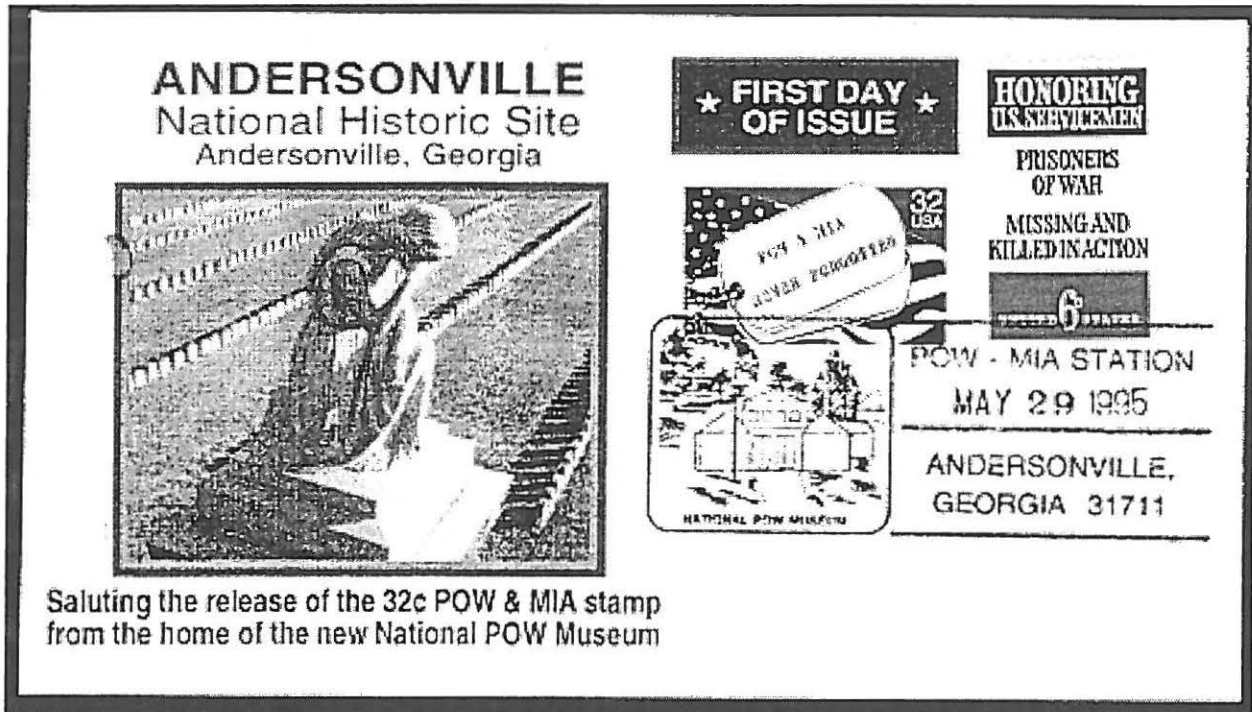


Figure 3. First Day cover with cachet of the marble monument of grieving woman.

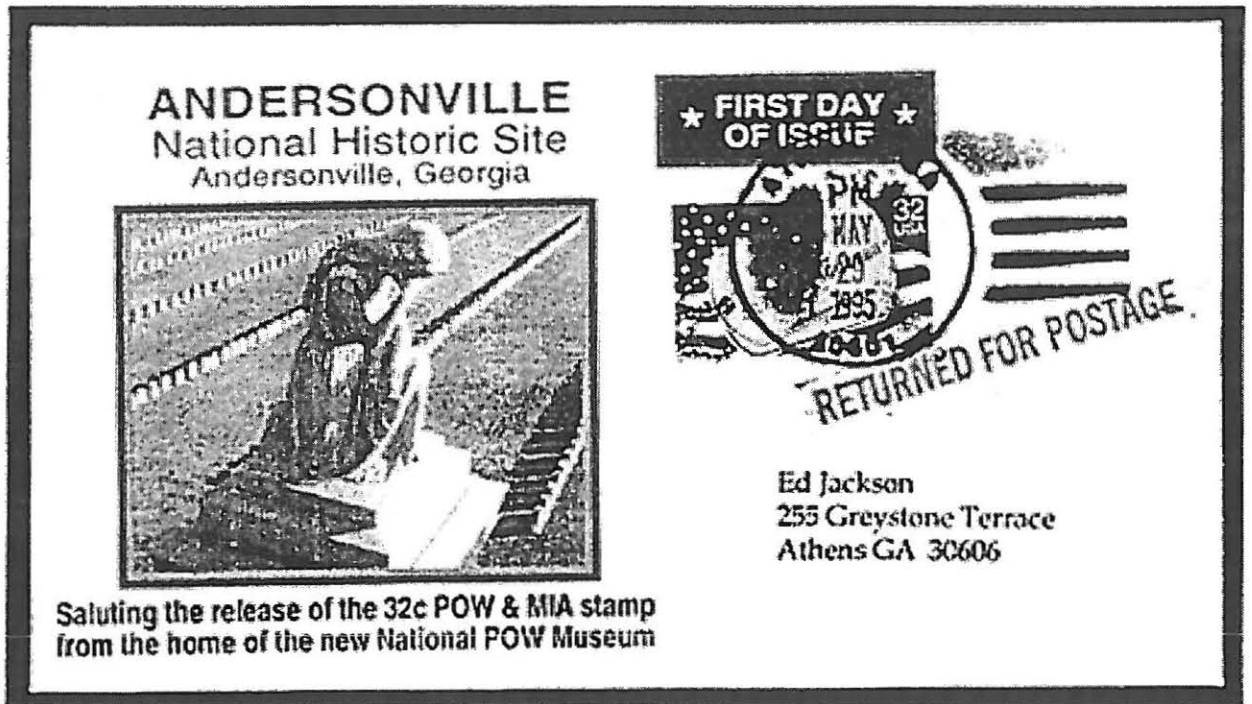


Figure 4. Andersonville cachet First Day cover postmarked Athens, Ga. Note the "RETURNED FOR POSTAGE" handstamp.

One of my major philatelic interests is the topical area of Georgia and famous Georgians. The POW-MIA stamp shows an American flag and a pair of GI dog tags, with one inscribed "POW & MIA NEVER FORGOTTEN." While Georgia-born veterans have been classified in both categories, the stamp in itself was not a real candidate for my Georgiana collection. On the other hand, the Andersonville pictorial cancel was. To my knowledge, Andersonville Prison has never been recalled on a stamp of any country or on a U.S. pictorial cancel. Thus, the May 29 cancel would fit nicely into the Civil War era of my Georgia collection.

Generally, cachets are not important elements in the rules of traditional competitive exhibiting, but they can be one of the most important considerations for first-day cover collectors. As I am experienced in desktop publishing, I decided to use my computer and laser printer to prepare some cacheted first-day covers using photographs taken at Andersonville. One was black-and-white showing William Thompson's Prisoners of War Memorial (Figure 2), while the other was a color view of a marble monument of a grieving woman with bowed head among the rows of headstones of Union dead (Figure 3). Additionally, I did a variation of each of the two covers so that I could also use the May 29 cancel on both the new POW-MIA stamp and the POW-MIA stamp issued in 1970.

Taking a day of leave, I left Athens early on the morning of the 29th, arriving in Andersonville around 10:00 a.m. There, I found the Friends and Ex-POWs already at work canceling covers on the front porch of the small post office. I went in and introduced myself to postmaster Atkins. We had talked earlier by telephone, so he was expecting me.

In between customers, we had a chance to talk briefly. Ordinarily, the Andersonville post office is a one-person operation, but helping out on the big day were two clerks from nearby towns. Unfortunately, only one pictorial cancel had been made, but Americus postal clerk Vickie Justice did yeoman service applying nice cancels to everyone's request for covers. (As it turns out, she is also president of the Americus Stamp Club, which may explain her care in trying to produce nice philatelic covers.)

In all, I had two versions of each cover-one with a single 32c POW-MIA stamp and one with both the 32c and 6c POW-MIA stamps. In all, I had 10 complete sets of all four covers - one of which was intended for the Andersonville National Historic Site. Superintendent Fred Boyles happened to walk into the post office while Vickie was canceling my covers, so I told him about them and gave him a complete set of four for his site's museum. He expressed his appreciation and immediately asked if he could buy five more sets. I had to explain that while my covers were not for sale, I would give him five sets of the two covers with the single 32c POW-MIA stamp. Needless to say, he was thrilled.

Of course, you never want to forget your friends at the Postal Service when turning out a local philatelic item, so one set of the two covers went to postmaster Atkins, and one set to my expert cancel clerk, Vickie Justice. I also exchanged covers with representatives of the Friends of Andersonville and the American Ex-POWs.

By noon, all of my covers were canceled, so I left to visit the Andersonville Historic Site. There were American flags everywhere, including a huge flag at half staff in the center of the site. A small American flag had been placed on every grave in the (continued page 3)



Georgia Post Roads

September 1995

Publication of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 5, Number 5

Early Augusta Postwar Mail

By Frank Crown

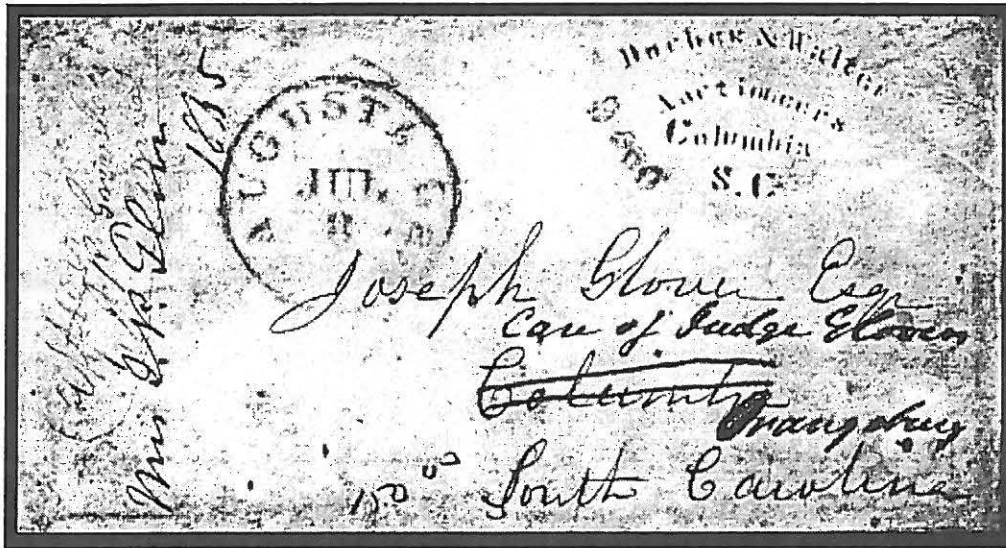


Figure 1. Violet Augusta 8 July (1865) postmark on cover with violet handstamp "DUE 6" (Erv Underwood Collection)

The collapse of the Confederacy in the Spring of 1865 also meant the total collapse of the mail system in the South. To the credit of the U. S. Post Office Department efforts began almost immediately to reopen offices. In Georgia the first offices reopened in August and September of 1865. During the interim period the Southern express and the railroads provided an informal mail service to the local populace.

During this same period the occupying Federal forces undoubtedly maintained their own mail service for the convenience of the soldiers. There is no reason to suspect this service was extended to civilians, much less former Confederates. However, there is now evidence that civilians did have access to this service, at least in Augusta.

The cover in Figure 1 has a violet Augusta postmark dated 8 July. To the

upper left of the postmark is an 1865 docket. The cover was originally addressed to Columbia, South Carolina and then forwarded to Orangeburg. At the upper right center is the corner card of a Columbia auction house. To the lower left side of this corner card is a violet handstamp "DUE 6" marking.

The due marking is most curious as it does not reflect the current postage rate of three cents per half ounce nor does it comply with the requirement that letters had to be prepaid. The answer to this puzzle is found in the Act of 3 March of 1863 (12 Stat. 704-707). This law provided that

if any matter on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office shall reach its destination without such prepayment, double the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery.¹



Figure 2. Violet 29 Augusta postmark dated 29 (?) July (1865) and violet handstamp "DUE 6" (Erv Underwood Collection)

There is one other puzzle. Augusta's first post war postmaster, Foster Blodgett, was not appointed until 25 July 1865, two weeks after this letter was mailed.² So how did the letter get in the mail? Apparently the military authority responsible for mail service to the occupying U.S. soldiers was familiar with the unpaid mail provision. Realizing there were no valid U.S. stamps available to the local populace he accepted mail that was not prepaid. He even went one step further by stamping the letters "DUE 6" before dispatching them.

The cover also provides evidence that the military authorities took over the Augusta post office when the town was occupied. The postmark is the same as that used during the war and the violet ink is definitely from the Confederate period in Augusta.

There still remains one unanswered question concerning this cover. That is the forwarding notation on the cover. Was mail service reestablished in Orangeburg, South Carolina so soon after the war or was the letter held at Columbia until the service was

reestablished? The answer to this question will be left to the South Carolina postal historians.

For those that may question the use of the cover in July 1865, there is a second cover (Figure 2) that offers even more proof. This cover, also has a violet Augusta postmark with what appears to be a 29 July date and a violet "DUE 6" marking. While the first cover was addressed to South Carolina, this one is addressed to Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania. In addition this cover contains a letter datelined Augusta on 27 July 1865!

The letter from David S. Scott to his wife Kate Scott provides an interesting account of an early Northern visitor to Augusta after the war.

I arrived here yesterday on my way to Savannah[.] I will get away from here in two or three days and as soon as I settle my business at Savannah will start for home[.] The troops have been paid at last and I have collected all my money with the exception of the 28th Iowa and I will have to go

(Continued on page 3, column 2)



Post Road Notes

This issue of GPR is shorter than most, only four pages. It is the doldrums of summer and no articles were forthcoming from members. This is apparent by the two articles prepared by your editor.

The lead article illustrates two rare Georgia covers from the immediate postwar period. The discovery of these two covers helps shed a little more light on the postal history of this turbulent period.

I previously mentioned the part that modern technology plays in the preparation of this newsletter. Once again it has played a role. The notice of our acceptance as an APS Affiliate was sent to me via e-mail by our President, Doug Clark. It came from the APS Convention in Saint Louis by way of member Ed Jackson.

This will be the last newsletter before our annual meeting at the Peach State Stamp Show, 28-29 October 1995. Make your plans to attend now. Mark your calendar so you don't forget. I suggest that you bring an interesting Georgia cover or two to share with other members. This was done last year and resulted in some interesting discussions.

Frank



Trading Post

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WANTED Augusta, GA paper items: covers, letters, documents, invoices, billheads, photos, postcards, Masters golf, Ft. Gordon. Write first, L. Garrard, 1131 N. Eisenhower Court, Augusta, GA 30904 [5/6]

BUYING-SELLING U.S. postal history. Stampless, stamped, towns, usages, destinations, advertising. How can I help? Phil Bansner, Box 2529, West Lawn, PA 19609 (610)678-5000. [5/5]

Early Augusta (continued from page 2)

there to collect from them[.] They will not be paid here. . . .

The letter writer, Mr. Scott apparently had financial dealings with members of various Federal units. He was in the South right after the war collecting his debts from unit members as they got their final pay.

It is doubtful if Mr. Blodgett who was appointed postmaster only a few days previous, even knew of his appointment at this time. Thus it is assumed this letter was also dispatched via the military mail out of Augusta.

Notes:

1. *United States Domestic Postage Rates 1789-1956* (Washington, D. C.: Post Office Department, n.d.), p. 57.

2. *Records of Appointment of Postmasters 1832-September 30, 1972*, National Archives Microfilm Publication M841, Roll 25, (Richmond County).

GPHS Becomes APS Affiliate

On 22 August the Georgia Postal History Society was admitted as American Philatelic Society Affiliate No. 224.

This affiliation will bring greater exposure to the GPHS in the U. S. philatelic world.

Georgia Postal History Society

A.P.S. Affiliate 224

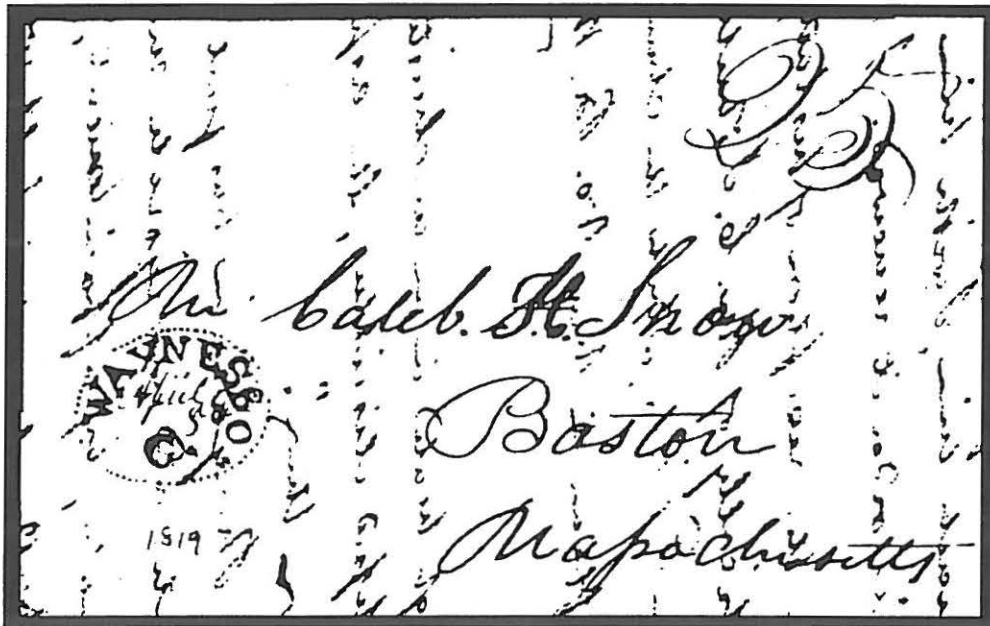
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Editorial material should be directed to the editor, Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758. e-mail fcrown@ro.com.

New Oval Postmark

By Frank Crown



Red Waynesboro oval postmark dated 8 April 1818 with red "25" rate to Massachusetts (Mike O'Reilly Collection)

Last fall a cover bearing a previously unrecorded oval postmark from Waynesboro, Georgia was sold at a Kukstis auction. The lucky buyer, who is not a Georgia collector, made the cover available for this article.



The folded letter bears a date of 8 April 1819 making this the earliest oval postmark recorded from Georgia. The postmark is a somewhat crude oval consisting of dots which measures 26 x 20 mm. Inside the oval the town name is abbreviated "WAYNESBO" and the state as "G." or

G^A". Both the postmark and rate marking are in red.

The letter is addressed to a Mr. Caleb Snow in Boston and is from Adiel Sherwood, an important figure in Georgia history. Mr. Sherwood came to Georgia in 1818 for his health and took a position as a teaching assistant at the academy in Waynesboro. In addition to his teaching Mr. Sherwood also preached at surrounding towns. In fact the folded letter described in this article is about a preaching trip he made to a surrounding county. In 1820 Mr. Sherwood was ordained a Baptist minister. In 1822 he was instrumental in founding the Georgia Baptist Convention. In 1827 he published *A Gazetteer of Georgia*, which contained facts on early 19th century Georgia. This volume was updated in 1829, 1837 and 1860. The last volume contains many interesting facts useful to the Georgia postal historian.



Georgia Post Roads

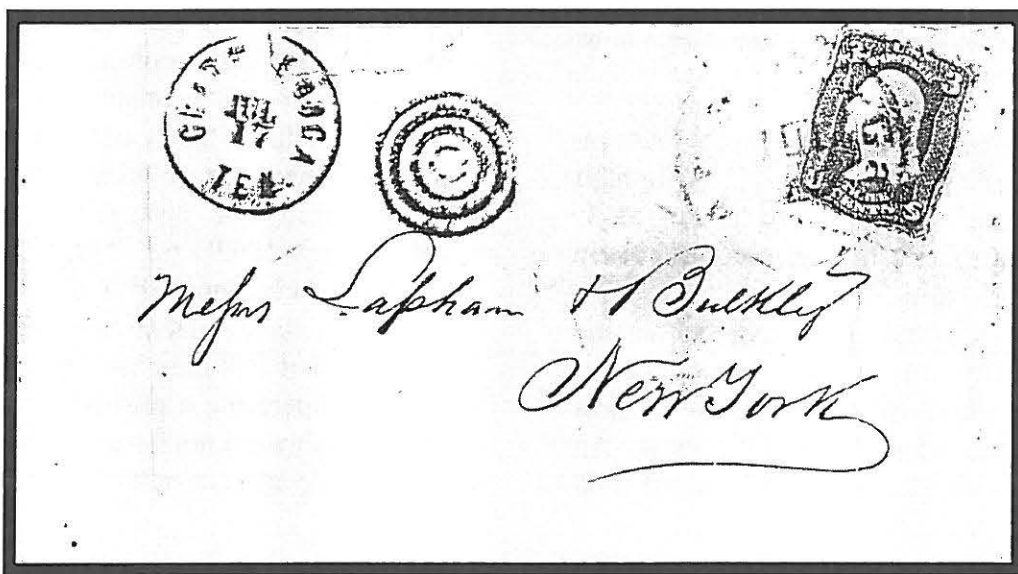
November 1995

Publication of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 5, Number 6

More on Early Augusta Postwar Mail

by Frank Crown



Violet Augusta postmark dated July 15 or 16 (1865) ties 3c 1861 issue on cover with black Chattanooga duplex cancel dated 17 July (1865).

In the last issue of *Georgia Post Roads*, two early postwar covers from Augusta were discussed. In response to this article a third example of an early Augusta postwar cover was submitted by Lamar Garrard. This cover, illustrated above, is quite different from the two illustrated in the last issue. It has a 3c 1861 stamp tied by the violet Augusta postmark dated July 15 or 16 (1865). What is interesting about this cover is the black Chattanooga duplex postmark applied one or two days later.

Why the Chattanooga postmark? One theory that comes to mind concerns the routing of the cover. Perhaps it indicates the route over which the cover was carried. The one or two days between the postmark dates indicate that the cover must have been carried by rail from Augusta to Atlanta and

then to Chattanooga. Since there was no regular mail service at this time the cover would have been carried as military mail to Chattanooga. Perhaps there it was placed in the regular mails and received the Chattanooga postmark.

The original article advanced several theories on the early mail service in postwar Augusta. Information obtained since both corroborates and disproves these theories.

The major feature of the two covers illustrated in the last issue was the "DUE 6" marking. This was explained by the Act of 3 March 1863 which allowed mail which reached its destination without the prepayment of postage to be charged double the prepaid rates. Further research revealed that this portion of the Act of 3 March 1863 was repealed by the Act of 3 March 1865.

The new law provided

that all domestic letters, except letters lawfully franked, and duly certified letters to soldiers and mariners in the service of the United States, which are deposited for mailing in any post-office of the United States, on which the postage is unpaid, shall be sent by the postmaster to the dead-letter office in Washington; and all letters deposited for mailing, paid only in part, shall be forwarded to destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

This law certainly casts significant doubt on the theory that the letters were sent through the "loophole" in the Act of March 1863. However, other information circumstantially supports the original theory.

First an announcement appeared in the *Augusta Daily Chronicle & Sentinel* on 9 June 1865 noting the reopening of the post office for the transaction of business. An editorial two months later on 17 August 1865 issue noted that

MR. MOORE, the gentlemanly official who has had charge of the AUGUSTA POST OFFICE since it has been re-opened has left for SAVANNAH to be mustered out of service with his command.

CAPT. A. G. HARTRY has been sent here to take charge of affairs. He has for a long time been in the SAVANNAH Office, understands his duties well, and will undoubtedly give perfect satisfaction to all our citizens.

Although writing of the period is noted by its politeness, we should pay particular attention to its use in an editorial. Referring to Mr. Moore as a "gentlemanly official" certainly adds to the circumstantial evidence that he went out of his way to help accommodate the local populace. Although nothing of his background could be found, the fact that his successor is mentioned in terms of his experience may indicate that Mr. Moore was not that well experienced in the post office. In fact "Mr. Moore" was probably a Union officer with little or no

postal experience prior to his taking over the Augusta office.

In view of this additional information I find no reason to substantially change the original theory. In fact the information actually strengthens and embellishes the theory concerning the use of the "DUE 6" marking. We now know the Augusta post office reopened on 9 June 1865 under the supervision of a Union soldier, Mr. Moore. Mr. Moore being of "gentlemanly" character may have helped the local populace by accepting unpaid letters (since there was a general scarcity of postage stamps) and stamped them "DUE 6." These may well have been in accordance with the postal laws and regulations available to Mr. Moore. Remember that this may have been his first experience operating a post office and as a soldier probably did not have the latest postal laws and regulations available to him.

Trading Post

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WANTED Augusta, GA paper items: covers, letters, documents, invoices, billheads, photos, postcards, Masters golf, Ft. Gordon. Write first, L. Garrard, 1131 N. Eisenhower Court, Augusta, GA 30904 [5/6]

1847 issues used from Georgia. Census on a disk for IBM PC - \$5.00 S/H. Frank Crown, P.O. Box 171, Madison, AL 35758.

BUYING-SELLING U.S. postal history. Stampless, stamped, towns, usages, destinations, advertising. How can I help? Phil Bansner, Box 2529, West Lawn, PA 19609 (610)678-5000. [7/2]

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 **Post Road Notes**

With this issue Georgia Post Roads is back to six pages. This is due in part to Doug Clark's column on Georgia railroads and copies of covers that were easy to turn into stories. If you have trouble writing, at least send in one a good copy of an interesting cover to share with your fellow GPHS members.

The annual meeting is behind us now and a report of the meeting is chronicled elsewhere in this issue. One thing I do want to comment on is the dues. **The Board of Directors decided to set two year dues at \$12.50!** This dramatic reduction of dues is almost unheard of these days. Please note there is a caveat. Your dues payment must be postmarked by 31 December to take advantage of the \$12.50 rate for the next two years. Return the enclosed dues notice today.

Caveat Emptor is one of the rules of stamp collecting. Lately there is a new twist to this old adage. The *Atlanta Journal Constitution* for 22 October 1995 contained an article about documents pilfered from Georgia county court houses. It seems one or more unscrupulous individuals have been stealing documents from the court houses in Muscogee, Harris, Meriwether, Talbot, Taylor, Marion, Stewart, Randolph, Macon, Schely, Sumter, Quitman, Webster, Terrell, Coweta, Early, Pike, Peach and Crawford counties. While the article does not specifically mention that covers were among the items stolen they may well have been. The Georgia Bureau of Investigation is working on the case. In the meantime be on the lookout for large lots of covers addressed to one of the above mentioned county court houses.

Frank

 Enjoy the Holidays! 

 **Modern Postmarks**

It is time to play catch up on special postmarks. Listed below are those reported since June.

CIVIL WAR Station, Box 9998, **Stone Mountain, GA 30086-9998**, 29 June 1995. Features a crest showing detail of the heads of horses of Lee and Davis as sculpted in the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial.

NATIONAL TRAIN SHOW Station, Box 9998, **Atlanta, GA 30303-1294**, 21-23 July 1995.

ATLANTA GREEK FESTIVAL Station, Box 9998, **Atlanta, GA 30304-9998**, 28 September - 1 October 1995. Features detail of ancient Greek Statue, *Discobolus* and detail from a vase portraying Greek warriors.

COLUMBUS COLLEGE Station, 3196 Milgen Road, **Columbus, GA 31908-9998**, 13-15 October 1995. Features thunderbird and "6th Annual Festival of Southeastern Indian Cultures."

TENNIS CENTER Station, Duluth, GA 30136, 28-29 October 1995. Features crossed tennis rackets and tennis ball and "Tennis Center Station, Peach State Stamp Show."

CORDELE Station, 102 Sixth Street S., **Cordele, GA 31015-9998**, 31 October 1995. Features cartoon speech balloon inscribed "Comics/Classics Collection," "NSCM Station," "Collect Stamps," "Toon Into Stamps."

NSCM Station, 525 Eighth Street, **Augusta, GA 30901-9998**, 31 October 1995. Features cartoon speech balloon inscribed "Comics/Classic Collection."

Enon Grove Stampless

The Enon Grove stampless cover with manuscript postmark has been examined and determined to be of Confederate origin.

GEORGIA'S RAILROADS

by Douglas N. Clark

Atlanta Exposition R.P.O.

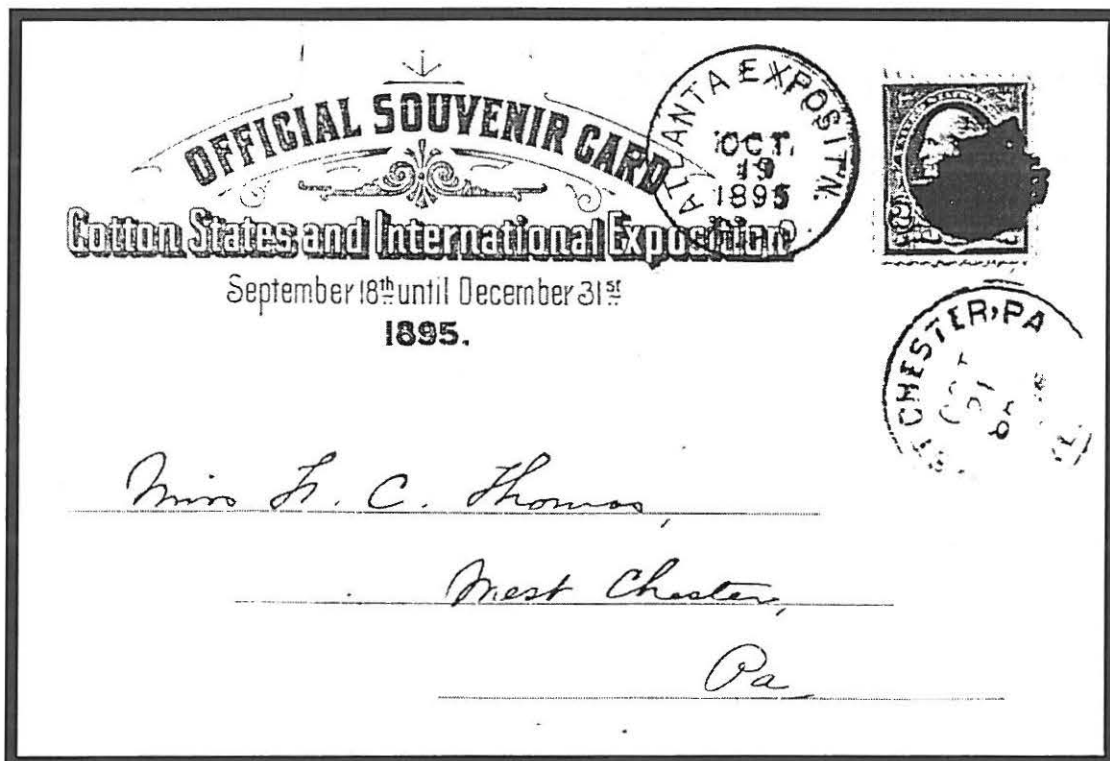


Figure 1. Official Souvenir Card postmarked at the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta on 19 October 1895.

One hundred years ago in Atlanta, the famous Cotton States and International Exposition was taking place. Three R.P.O. postmarks are known from this event, as shown here. Evidently they were produced at a railway post office exhibit at the fair.

The first of these three markings (Figures 1 and 2) is the most common, but it is still a rare and desirable R.P.O. postmark. If you have seen one, chances are it is on a souvenir postcard and with the same address and date as the one shown here. Evidently someone mailed the whole series of cards and they have been disbursed to collectors.

The second type of postmark (Figure 3) was evidently intended for registered mail.

I know of only one copy, owned by Exposition R.P.O. specialist Bill Bomar. It may come on the market soon, as Bill has been disposing of some of his collections. The third type (Figure 4) is suspicious to me, as I believe it may be traced from an undersized photocopy of the first type. I will try to investigate this matter with Fred MacDonald, author of the U.S. R.P.O. Catalog (published by Mobile Post Office Society), from which I have taken these tracings. In the meanwhile, I would love to hear from anyone owning a copy of the marking in Figure 4.

I bought my copy of the souvenir post card in Figure 1, from old time R.P.O.



Figure 2

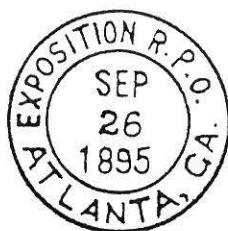


Figure 3



Figure 4

collector Earl Moore, when I also bought his street car R.P.O. collection. Moore believed that the R.P.O. display at the Cotton State Exposition involved a street car R.P.O. possibly brought down from Chicago. Over the years I have tried to prove or disprove this theory and, although this area of the

country ought to provide the research materials for this, I have been unable to find anything on the R.P.O. car at the 1895 Cotton States and International Exposition. Perhaps one of our *Post Roads* readers will uncover a brochure about the exposition that will provide the answer.

GPHS Annual Meeting

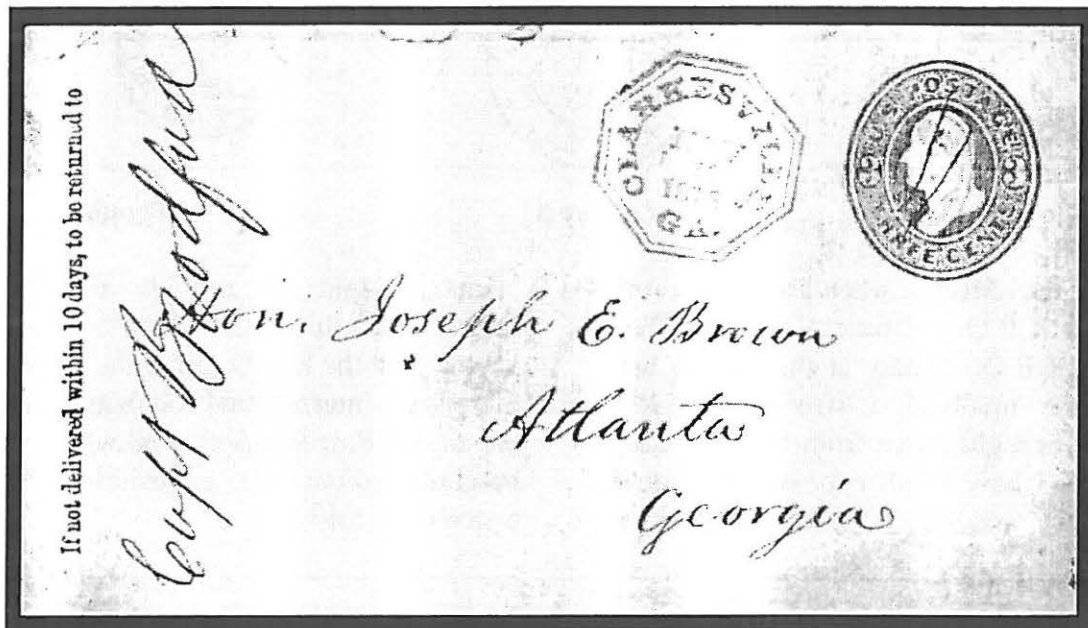
The annual meeting of the Georgia Postal History Society was held at 11:00 P.M. on 27 October 1995 at the Peach State Stamp Show. Six members were present: Doug Clark, Frank Crown, Ernie Owens, Gary Doster, Ed Jackson and McCary Ballard. The President, Douglas Clark, opened the meeting welcoming all those in attendance. After a few brief comments and some discussion he announced the appointment of Charles O'Brien to be the GPHS representative to the Georgia Federation of Stamp Clubs. Then he had to excuse himself and resume his Peach State judging duties. Vice President Frank Crown then took over and announced that the GPHS Treasury balance was in excess of \$1,000 and that suggestions were needed on how some of the money could be spent. Frank suggested that some of it be used to publish the forthcoming book on the Georgia post offices of the 1860s. This suggestion was accepted in principal. He also proposed that the society donate \$100.00 to help fund the Savvy Stamp Center for beginning and novice

collectors at OLYMPHILEX '95. After some discussion the members voted to make the donation.

Frank mentioned that the Board of Directors of the GPSH were considering a two year membership with dues set at \$12.50, compared to the one year membership dues of \$10.00. He noted that the society could afford this reduction with little or no adverse impact on the Treasury. There being no further business the formal meeting was adjourned.

Frank Crown at this time demonstrated several software programs that he prepared to provide access to data on the 1847 issues used on cover from Georgia, Georgia stampless covers and lists of Georgia post offices and postmasters from 1790 through 1869. In response to a question Frank said that the software could be run on any IBM compatible computer. He stated that the software for the census of 1847 issues used from Georgia would be made available to members at cost. See the "Trading Post" for more information about this offer.

Cracker Covers



This month's "Cracker Cover" comes to us courtesy of Ernie Owens. It is postmarked by an octagonal purple Clarkesville postmark dated 11 November 1878. The stamp is cancelled by both a purple marking and two

pen strokes. It is addressed to none other than Joseph E. Brown, Civil War Governor of Georgia. In 1878 he was president of the Western & Atlantic Railroad Company.

Information Sought on Samuel Worcester

Samuel Worcester holds a place in one of the dark sides of Georgia history. At the time of his notoriety he was a missionary to the Cherokee Indian Nation at New Echota, GA. He was also appointed postmaster of the town on 25 February 1829. However, his efforts to protect the Cherokees from the encroachment of the white man soon had him at odds with Georgia's Governor.

In 1830 the Georgia legislature passed a law requiring all white men in the Cherokee Nation to possess a license from the state to remain in the Nation. This license could only be obtained by swearing to uphold the laws of Georgia. This Mr. Worcester refused to do and was subsequently arrested.

After a false start Georgia finally brought him to trial. Eventually the case went all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court where Mr. Worcester won the battle but eventually lost the war.

John Wriston, a columnist for the *Vermont Philatelist* and Jason Granger of Washington, DC are working on a story about Samuel Worcester. They are seeking information about Mr. Worcester and his time as a missionary at New Echota. They are also very interested in any letters to or from him at New Echota. If you can help write Mr. Jason Granger, USSAH 302, 3700 N. Capitol Street, NW, Washington, DC 20317.