



Georgia Post Roads

Journal of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 26, Issue 1

Winter 2018

Whole Number 101

A Story of Three Civilian Flag of Truce Covers

By Galen Harrison

The November – December, 1977 issue of *The Confederate Philatelist* contained a nine page article titled, “The Eldridge Correspondence.” That article, by Etta M. Jurrissen and Robert W. Werner, described the correspondence as, “one of the most interesting and extensive Confederate correspondences existing.” They explained that the

correspondence was held by descendants of the family until 1949 when it was sold and made available to the collecting world. They wrote as much about the family as about the covers, and illustrated their article with two covers, one from Dr. Erwin James Eldridge, Asst. Surgeon 16th Georgia Infantry to his wife, and one from Mrs. Eldridge to him.



Figure 1. North to South Flag of Truce Cover.

A 10¢ blue C.S. #12 is tied Richmond, Va. Jun. 23, 1863. The U.S. examiner signed *Exd. L.* The Confederate examiner signed *Ex J.M.H.* This was John M. Higgins, a civilian clerk at the War Department in Richmond. Mrs. E. J. Eldridge was the former Miss Emma Louise Ronaldson of the prominent Ronaldson family of Philadelphia. Dr. Eldridge attended Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and it was there he met and married his bride.¹

Figure 2 shows another North to South flag of truce usage cover, this one to Mr. Charles J. Beatty, Milledgeville, Georgia. This cover, shown courtesy of Dr. James W. Milgram, went through Richmond the same day as the Eldridge cover and received the exact same markings including the examined markings.²

The 10¢ blue stamp is a C.S. #11. It might be of some interest to mention that John M. Higgins, the Confederate examiner, had once been a prisoner himself in a Richmond prison. Early in the war he was suspected of disloyalty. Letting a possibly disloyal citizen work in the War Department and censor mail seems somewhat like inviting a fox into the hen house.



Figure 2. Charles Beatty Flag of Truce Cover.

The Charles J. Beatty cover (Figure 2) was used as an example of civilian flag of truce mail in Milgram's, *Federal Civil War Postal History*. I first saw the Beatty cover several years ago, but had never studied it as it was not mine.

Continued on page 3

Table of Contents

A Story of Three Civilian Flag of Truce Covers
by Galen Harrison 1, 3-4

Georgia Post Roads Index 5

Southeastern Stamp Expo 2018 5

New Journal Feature: Questions and Answers 5

Notice of Undeliverable Publication from Atlanta
by Francis J. Crown, Jr...... 6

Auxiliary Markings on Georgia Covers 6

Civil War Adversity Covers – Necessity and Invention
by Steve Swain 7

Georgia on Covers
by Francis J. Crown, Jr...... 8

Articles for Publication

Articles for publication in *Georgia Post Roads* may be submitted to the Editor, preferably in an electronic format. Images to be included with the article should be submitted as .jpg files created at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi).

Article Submission Deadlines:

- Winter Issue: December 1
- Spring Issue: March 1
- Summer Issue: June 1
- Fall Issue: September 1

Editor: Steve Swain
 swain.steve9@gmail.com
 5 Meeting Street Roswell, GA 30075

Georgia Postal History Society Officers

- President - Douglas N. Clark**
- Vice President – Edwin Jackson**
- Treasurer – Nancy B. Clark**
- Secretary – Steve Swain**

Visit the Society’s Website at

WWW.SEFSC.ORG/
 Under Federation Clubs, click Georgia, then Georgia Postal History Society



I took an interest in learning about Charles J. Beatty when I purchased the cover seen in Figure 3. I found that Beatty was from Sussex County, New Jersey and was a son of George B. Beatty and his wife Abiah.³ The Eldridge cover and the first Beatty cover are both straight forward examples of inner envelope flag of truce usages, but the second Beatty cover is a bit of a mystery.



Figure 3. Second Beatty Cover.

The cover is in the same hand as Figure 2, but it is addressed to him at Savannah, Ga. The stamp that was originally in the upper left corner has been removed and replaced with a used U.S. #65. Underneath the replacement is a partial CDS of Bel(videre,) N.J. But who removed the stamp and why was this done? I believe I have a reasonable explanation for the mystery, but first a bit more about Charles J Beatty.

I believe I have located him on page 2 of the 1860 Census of Milledgeville, Ga.

Making allowance for mistakes between the census taker and the reporting person, there is a *Charles J. Bates* the right age but listed as from New York rather than New Jersey. The listing person called himself a “Planter” and he reported for 15 persons on his estate. Thus, in reporting he referred to Beatty as Bates.⁴ Three years later on October 15 1863, Charles J. Beatty of Milledgeville married Elizabeth Kilts in Bibb County Georgia.⁵ She was born in Germany about 1828 and emigrated with her parents, settling in Oneida County, New York.

At the time Charles and Elizabeth were getting married, Charles was working as a civilian clerk for the Confederate Army. Figure 4, shows a copy of a pay voucher for September and October of 1863.⁶ Beatty was working in the Office of Enrollment of Slaves. The slaves were to be used to work on military fortifications. He was employed there at least through December of that year.

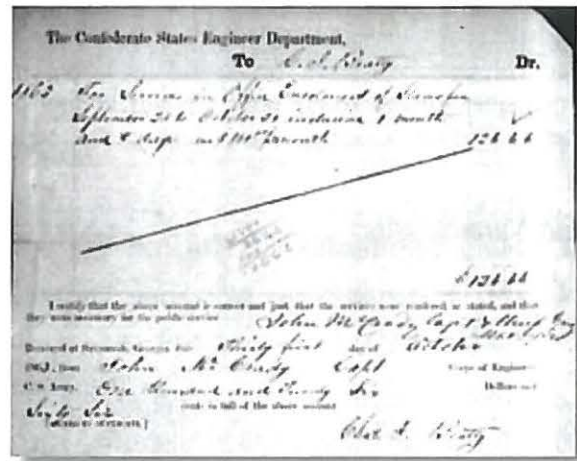


Figure 4. Confederate Pay Voucher.

Now for the mystery. If the stamp that was removed was in fact a U.S. stamp and the postage was paid then why would the cover be charged “Due 6” at Old Point Comfort? The logic here is that Figure 3 looks like a Civilian Flag of Truce cover, but in fact it is not. Savannah, Georgia was occupied by Union troops December 21, 1864. This cover went through Old Point Comfort, Va. on February 8, 1865.

There were no lines to go through between Belvidere, N.J. and the newly Union occupied Savannah, Georgia. The cover was probably prepared before that time and was intended to be an inner envelope like Figure 2 had been.

It is my belief it was a Confederate stamp that was removed after it was cancelled at Belvidere. The population of Belvidere in 1850 was listed as 1001, and I believe the postmaster there just cancelled it and sent it on. The stamp was probably removed at Old Point Comfort. The routing notation, “from Old Point Comfort, Va. to Hilton Head” was still valid and it did still travel by ship, just not on a designated “Flag of Truce Boat”.

Figure 5, with a Confederate stamp hinged in place, is used to show what I believe the upper left corner of the second Beatty cover looked like as it was first prepared.



Figure 5. Probable Original Stamp Applied to Upper Left Corner.

This story has a rather sad ending. Charles J. Beatty was born in January 1836, and died February 11, 1873, age 37 and 1 month. Elizabeth Kilts Beatty was born in 1828. She died May 3, 1868. Both are buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery in Savannah, Georgia. Three children were born to Charles J. and Elizabeth Beatty: Two sons, Charles H. in 1865 and George H. in 1866. In mid April of 1868, a daughter named Elizabeth was born. She lived only a month and 23 days. Elizabeth the mother died May 3rd the cause listed as "Inflamed Brain". Elizabeth the daughter died June 9, 1868.⁷ Charles J. Beatty died February 11, 1873, leaving his sons ages 8 and 7 without a parent.

On the 1870 census of Chatham County, Georgia where Beatty was listed as a retired grocer, we see three siblings of his already deceased wife living in his home. This was brother Andrew Kilts listed as a store clerk, and two sisters, Lara the housekeeper and Tillie a dressmaker. We can make a reasonable assumption that they were responsible for the young boys Charles H. and George H. Beatty ages 8 and 7 respectively being transported to Sparta, Sussex County, New Jersey to live with their grandparents where they are shown in 1880.⁸

End Notes

1. Etta M. Jurissen & Robert W. Werner. The Eldridge Correspondence. *The Confederate Philatelist*, Nov.-Dec. 1977 p. 169-176.
2. James W. Milgram, *Federal Civil War Postal History*, Northbrook Publishing Company 1352 Estate Lane, Lake Forest, IL 60045 2007.
3. 1850 U.S. Federal Census of Sparta, Sussex County, New Jersey.
4. 1860 U.S. Federal Census of Baldwin County, Georgia.
5. Bibb County, Georgia Marriage Records.
6. Fold 3. Charles J. Beatty, Confederate Citizens Papers.
7. Chatham County, Georgia, Burial Records.
8. 1870 and 1880 U.S. Federal Census of Chatham County, Georgia & Sussex County, New Jersey.

Georgia Post Roads Index

The Society's many thanks are extended to member Frank Crown for his creation of a 2017 annual index. Included with the mailing of this Winter, 2018 issue is the index for the four 2017 issues presented in two sections: Author and Subject. It is anticipated that an index for each year's four issues will continue to be provided, either as an enclosure with the new year's first issue or printed in that issue.

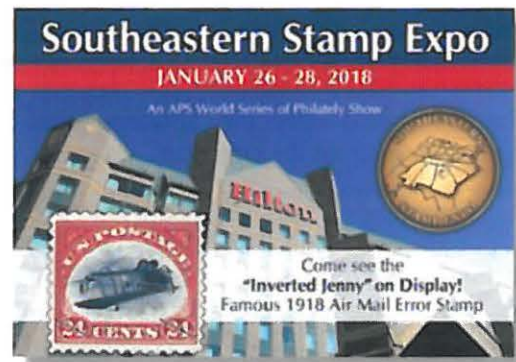
Equally significant is Frank's current project of creating a cumulative index beginning with the first issue of *Georgia Post Roads* in September, 1991. Frank was the Editor of the journal beginning with that issue through November, 1997, and again from January, 2001 through October 2006. Our other Editors have been Nancy B. Z. Clark, the Society's current Treasurer, and Douglas N. Clark, the Society's current President. Steve Swain is the current Editor of our journal.

Both the annual index and the cumulative index (when completed) will be posted to our Society's webpage at www.sefsc.org/georgia-postal-history-society.html.

Southeastern Stamp Expo 2018

Complete information about the Southeastern Stamp Expo, January 26-28, 2018 at the Norcross, GA. Hilton, was recently sent to all Georgia Postal History Society members. Visit the Southeastern Federation's website at <http://www.sefsc.org/> for updates and additional information.

Please plan on attending the annual meeting of our Society on Saturday afternoon. A presentation will be provided by members Frank Crown and Steve Swain showcasing the postal history associated with Camp Thomas/Chickamauga Park and Lytle, GA. during the 1898 Spanish-American War.



New Journal Feature: Questions and Answers

Have you ever had a question about an item of Georgia postal history? This is the place for you! *Georgia Post Roads* will feature an item sent in by one of our members. Other members can then submit their answers for publication in the next issue.



The first item (left) is a stampless drop letter from Savannah, Georgia. The black postmark is dated 10 February. The cover is rated "1" in magenta ink. The cover has no contents and there is no docketing on the reverse. The question is: What is the year date of the cover?

Send your answers to Frank Crown, PO Box 278, Capshaw, AL 35842, or email fcrown@knology.net. If you have a question about an item, please send it to the same address and include an image of the item.

Notice of Undeliverable Publication from Atlanta

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.

Figure 1. Notice of Undeliverable Publication.

The card at Figure 1 appears to be a common notice of an undeliverable publication from the Atlanta post office (Form 3578-P). The card was sent to the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Easton, Pennsylvania, notifying them that a copy of their journal was undeliverable to the SSS Co at 42 Hunter Street, Atlanta. The new address of the SSS Co was PO Box 1716. The SSS Company was originally known as Swift's Southern Specific Company but was later shortened to the SSS Company.

The Easton, Pennsylvania post office applied the precanceled 2c postage due stamp to indicate the amount of postage collected from the publisher.

What is unusual about this card is the red "POSTAGE DUE 2 CENTS" handstamp marking, that is partially under the 2c postage due stamp. The marking was applied by the Atlanta post office in accordance with a change in postal regulations issued on 2 August 1932. The change imposed a charge of two cents for each undeliverable notice sent to publishers on the required Form 3578. Postmasters were instructed to endorse old copies of Form 3578 "Postage due 2 cents," until the form was revised. Forms bearing a "postage due 2 cents" handstamp or other endorsement were only used from early August 1932 until a revised form, printed with the amount of postage due, was available.

Reference: *Postal Bulletin* 15971, 5 August 1932.

Auxiliary Markings on Georgia Covers

Even though the 1930 Atlanta, GA. cover shown here (courtesy of Jim Forte, www.postalhistory.com) is franked with a 10-cent Special Delivery stamp, a "Not in Special Delivery Mail" auxiliary marking was applied when the mailing was processed. Explanation?

Special Delivery service was in operation from 1885 to 1997 whereby the letter would be dispatched immediately and directly from the receiving post office to the recipient rather than being put in mail for distribution on the regular delivery route.

This Atlanta mailing was somehow submitted along with regular mail and when processed it was seen as meant for special delivery by virtue of the 10-cent stamp. Thus the auxiliary marking was applied.



Civil War Adversity Covers – Necessity and Invention

By Steve Swain

During the American Civil War, Union naval and railroad blockades were very successful in isolating the Confederacy from all markets, creating shortages of almost every kind of commodity, including paper. The saying, “Necessity is the Mother of Invention,” has never been more aptly used than when describing the multitude of solutions to the paper shortage the Confederate populace devised.

To compose a letter, any sheet or scrap of paper with sufficient blank space was used, such as the backs of letter pages from books, sheet music, blank checks, maps, legal documents and a host of other paper sources. Even more ingenious solutions to the paper shortage were the envelopes used to mail the correspondence. Some of the same types of paper used to write a letter – legal documents, sheet music, billheads, etc. - also served as an envelope source. And certainly one of the most creative and colorful remedies for the envelope scarcity was the use of wallpaper, either having been stripped from living room or dining room walls or cut from unused rolls (the more likely scenario). Given these dire, adverse situations, collectors refer to these envelopes as “adversity” covers.



Figure 1 presents a cover made from a Marietta, GA court document, addressed to Mrs. R.B. Nisbet, Eatonton, GA. The cover is franked with a CSA #1 5-cent green, pen canceled.

When creating covers from various paper sources, it was desirable to not have any of the printed contents, images, etc., associated with the paper source revealed on the front of the cover. In that way, there was sufficient space for a clearly discernable address, return address and other markings related to the mailing.

Figure 1. Marietta, GA. court document adversity cover.

However, the cover in Figure 1 has an interesting fold given that the printed lines from the court document are clearly present on the front of the cover. That presumably hurried folding is further supported when looking at the partially unfolded front and back of the cover, Figure 2. Necessity and invention!



Figure 2. Unfolded Back Flap of Marietta, GA. court document adversity cover.

Georgia on Covers

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.

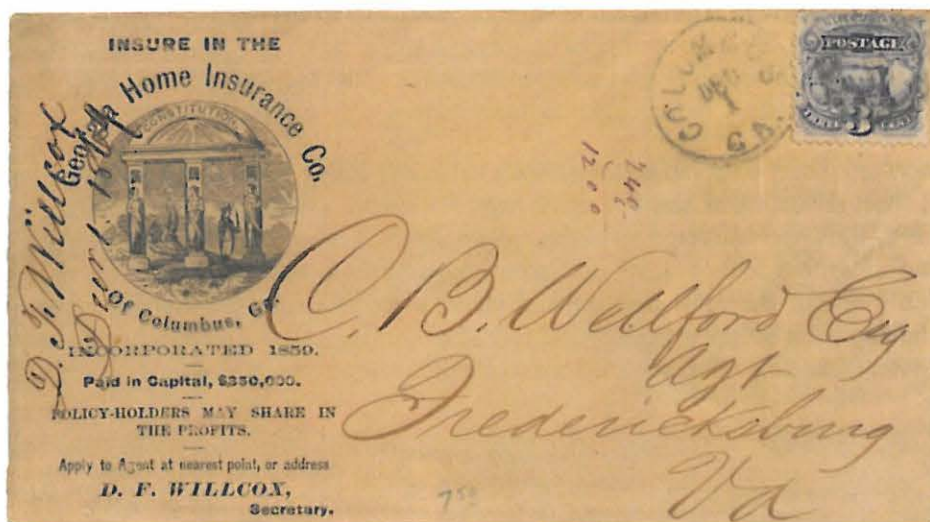


Figure 1. Advertising cover of the Georgia Home Insurance Co., postmarked 1 Dec [1869].

In 1859, a group of Columbus businessmen founded a stock fire insurance company named the Georgia Home Insurance Company or more fondly as “Georgia Home” (Figure 1). After the war, Georgia Home purchased a building constructed using cast iron (Figure 2). This building was soon shared with the National Bank of Columbus which later became the First National Bank. In 1928 “Georgia Home” became a member of the Home Insurance Company of New York.

The First National Bank eventually bought the Georgia Home building which became known as the “white bank” from its painted color (Figure 3). It is the largest cast iron building in the state of Georgia.



Figure 2. Georgia Home building from an 1870s advertising cover.



Figure 3. The Georgia Home building in the 1970s.

Reference: National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, dated 1 Nov 1974 (PH0034177).

**Georgia Post Roads
Index to Volume 25**

Prepared by Francis J. Crown, Jr.

This index is in two parts: Authors and Subjects. Entries give the full title of an article. Citations are by volume number, issue number and inclusive pages. Thus, the citation 25:3(1,3-5) refers to volume 25, issue 3, and pages 1 and 3-5.

Volume Details

| Volume Issue | Pages | Date | Whole Number | Editor |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 25:1 | 8 | Winter 2017 | [97] | Steve Swain |
| 25:2 | 8 | Spring 2017 | [98] | Steve Swain |
| 25:3 | 12 | Summer 2017 | [99] | Steve Swain |
| 25:4 | 12 | Fall 2017 | [100] | Steve Swain |

Authors Index

Crown, Francis J. Jr.

An Atlanta Trans-Atlantic Cover 25:1(1,3)
Anatomy of a Fake Georgia Cover 25:4(1,3-5)
Dr. H. H. Green: An Early "Junk Mailer" 25:3(1,3-6)
Georgia on Covers 25:1(8); 25:2(8); 25:3(12); 25:4(12)
Letter to the Editor 25:3(7)

Espy, Eugene

Georgia Advertising Cover Contents - Miniature Works of Art 25:3(10-11)

Garrard, Lamar

"Travelling Agent Will Call" 25:2(1,3)

Hendren, Gary

Flovilla, Ga. Rubber Band Cancel 25:2(6-7)

Swain, Steve

A Postal History Curiosity of the 1895 Atlanta Exposition 25:4(7-10)
Auxiliary Markings on Georgia Covers 25:2(5); 25:3(6); 25:4(10)
Coca-Cola Heir Arrives Safely Overseas 25:3(8-9)
Erroneous Savannah STEAM BOAT Marking 25:1(7)
Saint Simons Mills, GA - Island's First Post Office 25:1(4-6)
Savannah "Odd Fellows" Stampless Cover 25:2(3-5)

Swain, Steve (ed.)

New Book: The Springfield Facsimiles of Confederate Postage Stamps 25:3(10)
Postal History at Auction 25:4(11)
Tracy, "Ga" Manuscript Date Cancel? 25:1(6-7)

Willis, Ed

Letter to the Editor 25:4(10)

Subject Index

Advertising Covers

Cures and Remedies

Dr. H. H. Green: An Early "Junk Mailer" 25:3(1,3-6)

Manufacturing

Georgia Advertising Cover Contents - Miniature Works of Art 25:3(10-11)

Merchants

Georgia Advertising Cover Contents - Miniature Works of Art 25:3(10-11)

Publications

Letter to the Editor 25:3(7)

"Travelling Agent Will Call" 25:2(1,3)

Auxiliary Markings

Forwarded

Auxiliary Markings on Georgia Covers - "Missent" and "Forwarded" 25:2(5)

Letter to the Editor 25:3(7)

Missent

Auxiliary Markings on Georgia Covers 25:4(10)

Auxiliary Markings on Georgia Covers - "Missent" and "Forwarded" 25:2(5)

Letter to the Editor 25:3(7)

No Record

Auxiliary Markings on Georgia Covers - NO RECORD ATLANTA ORDNANCE DEPOT 25:3(6)

Letter to the Editor 25:4(10)

Steam

Anatomy of a Fake Georgia Cover 25:4(1,3-5)

Erroneous Savannah STEAM BOAT Marking 25:1(7)

Book Reviews

The Springfield Facsimiles of Confederate Postage Stamps

New Book: The Springfield Facsimiles of Confederate Postage Stamps 25:3(10)

College Covers

Clark University

Georgia on Covers 25:3(12)

Mercer University

Postal History at Auction 25:4(11)

Columns

Auxiliary Markings

Auxiliary Markings on Georgia Covers 25:2(5); 25:3(6); 25:4(10)

General

Georgia on Covers 25:1(8); 25:2(8); 25:3(12); 25:4(12)

Confederate

Fake Cover

Anatomy of a Fake Georgia Cover 25:4(1,3-5)

Stampless Covers

Anatomy of a Fake Georgia Cover 25:4(1,3-5)

Exhibition and Fair Covers

Atlanta Exposition

A Postal History Curiosity of the 1895 Atlanta Exposition 25:4(7-10)

Auxiliary Markings on Georgia Covers 25:4(10)

Fakes

Fake Confederate Covers

Anatomy of a Fake Georgia Cover 25:4(1,3-5)

Fancy Cancels

19th Century

- Anatomy of a Fake Georgia Cover 25:4(1,3-5)
- Auxiliary Markings on Georgia Covers - "Missent" and "Forwarded" 25:2(5)
- Letter to the Editor 25:3(7)
- Postal History at Auction 25:4(11)

GPHS News

Awards

- Georgia Post Roads* Honored with Silver Award 25:4(5)

Contributions

- A Special Thank You 25:2(7)

Georgia Post Roads

- Georgia Post Roads* Survey Results 25:4(6)

New Members

- Welcome New Members 25:2(5)

Letters to the Editor

Auxiliary Markings

- Letter to the Editor 25:3(7); 25:4(10)

Travelling Agent Will Call

- Letter to the Editor 25:3(7)

Patriotic Covers

Spanish American War

- Georgia on Covers 25:4(12)

Persons

Candler Family

- Coca-Cola Heir Arrives Safely Overseas 25:3(8-9)

Crisp, William H.

- An Atlanta Trans-Atlantic Cover 25:1(1,3)

Green, Dr. H. H.

- Dr. H. H. Green: An Early "Junk Mailer" 25:3(1,3-6)

McMaster, Jno. A.

- "Travelling Agent Will Call" 25:2(1,3)

Postmarks

Flovilla, GA

- Flovilla, Ga. Rubber Band Cancel 25:2(6-7)

Fort Gains, GA

- Anatomy of a Fake Georgia Cover 25:4(1,3-5)

Rubber Band Cancels

- Flovilla, Ga. Rubber Band Cancel 25:2(6-7)

Ship Mail

Havana, Cuba

- Erroneous Savannah STEAM BOAT Marking 25:1(7)

Trans-Atlantic

- An Atlanta Trans-Atlantic Cover 25:1(1,3)

Soldier's Mail

World War I

- Coca-Cola Heir Arrives Safely Overseas 25:3(8-9)

Stampless Covers

Atlanta, GA

- An Atlanta Trans-Atlantic Cover 25:1(1,3)

Auraria, GA

- Georgia on Covers 25:1(8)

Savannah, GA

- Erroneous Savannah STEAM BOAT Marking 25:1(7)

- Savannah "Odd Fellows" Stampless Cover 25:2(3-5)

Talking Rock, GA
Georgia on Covers 25:2(8)

Towns

Atlanta, GA

A Postal History Curiosity of the 1895 Atlanta Exposition 25:4(7-10)
An Atlanta Trans-Atlantic Cover 25:1(1,3)
Auxiliary Markings on Georgia Covers 25:4(10)
Dr. H. H. Green: An Early "Junk Mailer" 25:3(1,3-6)
Georgia Advertising Cover Contents - Miniature Works of Art 25:3(10-11)
Georgia on Covers 25:3(12)
Postal History at Auction 25:4(11)

Auraria, GA

Georgia on Covers 25:1(8)

Chickamauga National Park, GA

Georgia on Covers 25:4(12)

Columbus, GA

Auxiliary Markings on Georgia Covers - "Missent" and "Forwarded" 25:2(5)
Letter to the Editor 25:3(7)

Flovilla, GA

Flovilla, Ga. Rubber Band Cancel 25:2(6-7)

Fort Gains, GA

Anatomy of a Fake Georgia Cover 25:4(1,3-5)

Lytle, GA

Georgia on Covers 25:4(12)

Macon, GA

Georgia Advertising Cover Contents - Miniature Works of Art 25:3(10-11)

Marietta, GA

Auxiliary Markings on Georgia Covers - "Missent" and "Forwarded" 25:2(5)
Letter to the Editor 25:3(7)

Penfield, GA

Postal History at Auction 25:4(11)

Saint Simons Mills, GA

Saint Simons Mills, GA - Island's First Post Office 25:1(4-6)

Savannah, GA

Erroneous Savannah STEAM BOAT Marking 25:1(7)
Savannah "Odd Fellows" Stampless Cover 25:2(3-5)

Talking Rock, GA

Georgia on Covers 25:2(8)

Tilton, GA

Dr. H. H. Green: An Early "Junk Mailer" 25:3(1,3-6)

Tracy, GA?

Tracy, "Ga" Manuscript Date Cancel? 25:1(6-7)

Unusual Markings

Travelling Agent Will Call

Letter to the Editor 25:3(7)

"Travelling Agent Will Call" 25:2(1,3)



Georgia Post Roads

Journal of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 26, Issue 2

Spring 2018

Whole Number 102

Rare Confederate #10 “Frame Line” Enriches Coal Mountain, Ga. Story

By Ted O. Brooke

Fascinating aspects of Civil War Confederate postal history and Georgia history are combined with a cover from Richmond, Va. addressed to “Miss M.E. McAfee, Coal Mountain Po, Forsyth County, Geo.” [Figure 1].



Figure 1. From the collection of Henry “Hank” Googer, Cumming, Ga.

Coal Mountain is a small unincorporated community about four miles north of Cumming, Georgia, the county seat of Forsyth County, which is about thirty miles north of Atlanta. The origin of the name of “Coal Mountain” is unknown, despite intensive research.

The first use of the name is found in 1834 when the post office was established there¹, discontinued in 1907. Although coal has been mined in northwestern Georgia, there are no coal deposits in Forsyth or any neighboring counties.

Furthermore, the nearest mountain is “Sawnee Mountain” several miles to the west of Coal Mountain, which has carried that name since the creation of the county in 1832.

The enlarged stamp image in **Figure 2** highlights the rare 10-cent Jefferson Davis Confederate general issue #10, known as the “frame line”, that was used on the Coal Mountain mailing. A full frame line can be seen at the bottom with a partial left-side frame line before the significant tear. The lines framing the portrait of Jefferson Davis on the #10 issue were intended to be guidelines for making transfers of the stamp’s image from the engraved steel plate to the copper plate used for the final printing. The frame line version is distinguished from Scott CSA #11, which has essentially the same design without the bordering frames.



Figure 2. “Frame Line”

As with the stamp on the Coal Mountain cover, most frame line stamps only show a small portion of the frame. Stamps showing the entire frame are very rare, especially in unused condition. Prices at recent auctions for choice specimens are in the \$5,000-\$6,000 range, with the stamp on cover commanding not lower than in the \$3,000-\$4,000 range.

Is there significance of the frame line stamp for understanding the Georgia history associated with the Coal Mountain cover? Yes.

Continued on page 3

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|------|
| Rare Confederate #10 “Frame Line” Enriches Coal Mountain, Ga. Story <i>by Ted O. Brooke</i> | 1, 3 |
| Welcome New Members | 4 |
| Annual Meeting – Georgia Postal History Society | 4 |
| First Flight: Atlanta to Mexico City <i>by Francis J. Crown, Jr.</i> | 5 |
| Society Members Earn Exhibit Awards | 6 |
| Auxiliary Markings on Georgia Covers | 6 |
| “Thank You” - Society Members’ Contributions | 7 |
| Camp Gordon, Ga. World War I Training Life – Postcards Tell the Story <i>by Steve Swain</i> | 7-11 |
| New Journal Feature – Questions and Answers | 11 |
| Georgia on Covers <i>by Francis J. Crown, Jr.</i> | 12 |

Articles for Publication

Articles for publication in *Georgia Post Roads* may be submitted to the Editor, preferably in an electronic format. Images to be included with the article should be submitted as .jpg files created at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi).

Article Submission Deadlines:

Winter Issue: December 1
Spring Issue: March 1
Summer Issue: June 1
Fall Issue: September 1

Editor: Steve Swain
swain.steve9@gmail.com
5 Meeting Street Roswell, GA 30075

Georgia Postal History Society Officers

President - Douglas N. Clark
Vice President – Edwin Jackson
Treasurer – Nancy B. Clark
Secretary – Steve Swain

Visit the Society’s Website at **WWW.SEFSC.ORG/**

Under Federation Clubs, click Georgia, then
Georgia Postal History Society



The addressee, Miss M.E. McAfee, was born on 9 October 1845 in Forsyth County, Georgia, a daughter of Elijah C. McAfee & Emily C. Thompson, who were married in Forsyth County on 11 December 1842.² She is shown as “Mary A.E. McAfee”, age 4, in the 1850 census³ and as “Mary A.E. McAfee”, age 13, in the 1860 census of Forsyth County⁴.

Although the writer of the mailing to Miss McAfee is not known (no return name/address and the enclosure is missing), it was posted in Richmond, Virginia, between April 1863 and April 1865. How is this known? Because April 19, 1863 is the earliest known use of the #10 frame line issue.

So, the writer was most likely a soldier in the army stationed in the Richmond area, who could possibly have been either Miss McAfee’s future husband or one of her brothers. Research of Confederate army records show that two such people served in the Georgia Volunteer Infantry in the Army of Northern Virginia (CSA): brother, Joseph M. McAfee, Company “E”, raised in Forsyth County, 14th Regiment, and her future husband, Ezekiel Mason Roberts, Company “H”, raised in Gwinnett and Hall Counties, 35th Regiment.

Mary E. McAfee married E.M. Roberts on 13 June 1865 in Forsyth County⁵. They moved to Atlanta in Fulton County by 1870, when Mary E. Roberts, age 25, is found in the 1870 Fulton County census.⁶ Mary E. Roberts, age 34, is found in the 1880 Fulton County census⁷; and Mary E. Roberts, age 54, is found in the 1900 Fulton County census⁸ living at 249 Spring Street, where she died on 19 July 1902 after an illness of many months. Mary is buried in historic Oakland cemetery in Atlanta⁹ where her grave marker is present [*Figure 3*].



Figure 3. Grave marker.

Her obituary¹⁰ mentions her husband, Capt. E.M. Roberts and several relatives, including two brothers, “Capt. Joseph M. McAfee of Cumming, Georgia and Wesley P. McAfee of Chicago, Ill.”

A final item regarding the cover: Handwritten vertically on the left side is “The Post Master will please forward to Mr. Baily’s.” The “Mr. Baily” referred to for forwarding is evidently John Baily found in the 1860 Forsyth County census, age 60¹¹. He is the only Baily/Bailey found in the entire county in 1860 and no connection is known between he and the McAfee family. Since the person sending the letter addressed it to Miss McAfee, was the request to “forward to Mr. Baily’s” in reference to his house where, for whatever reason, Miss McAfee was residing at the time?

It is, of course, unfortunate that the contents of the McAfee mailing have been lost. Any further comments about this item are invited.

End Notes

¹ Richard W. Helbock, *US Post Offices Volume VIII - The Southeast* (Scappoose, OR: La Posta Publications, 2007), page 59.

² Forsyth County, Georgia, marriage book A, page 140.

³ 1850 Forsyth County, Georgia census, page 179A, family 476.

⁴ 1860 Forsyth County, Georgia census, page 375, dwelling 39.

⁵ Forsyth County, Georgia, marriage book C, page 253.

⁶ 1870 Fulton County, Georgia census, Atlanta Ward 5, page 353B, dwelling 496.

⁷ 1880 Fulton County, Georgia census, Powers Street, page 453A, dwelling 32.

⁸ 1900 Fulton County, Georgia census, page 17, Atlanta Ward 6, 249 Spring Street.

⁹ www.findagrave.com, February 2018.

¹⁰ *The North Georgian*, issue of 25 July 1902 (weekly newspaper published in Cumming, Forsyth County, Georgia).

¹¹ 1860 Forsyth County, Georgia census, page 165, 1 August 1860, dwelling 1191.

Welcome New Members

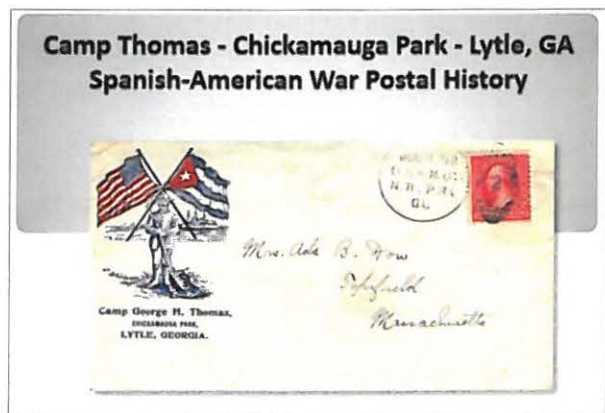
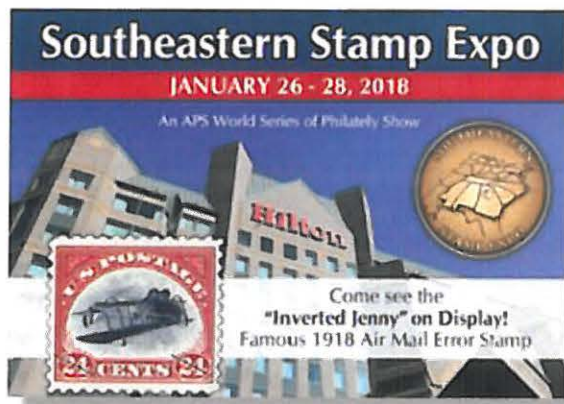
The Society is pleased to welcome two new members, both joining this past January during the Southeastern Stamp Expo in Norcross, GA and attending our annual meeting during the Expo.

Richard Benjamin is a collector and dealer currently residing in Marietta, Ga. with postcards and postal history among his several collecting interests. Given his experience participating in national chess tournaments, a special collecting, writing, and exhibiting theme for Richard are chess postcards, of which he is the proud owner of a world recognized collection.

Jim Curtis resides in Sky Valley, Ga. having U.S. postal history as his primary collecting and research interest. Also a member of several other philatelic organizations, Jim is looking forward to his participation with our Society and expanding his research and collection of Georgia postal history.

Annual Meeting – Georgia Postal History Society

The 2018 annual meeting of our Society was held this past January at the Southeastern Stamp Expo in Norcross, Ga., attended by fourteen Society members, including four Society Officers. Douglas Clark, President, welcomed all members and provided a very positive report as to the status of the Society. This was echoed by Vice President, Ed Jackson. Nancy Clark, Treasurer, reported that the Society was financially stable and that annual dues would not need to be increased this year. Steve Swain, Secretary, reported that our current membership was twenty-seven, including two new members (presented above). Steve reminded the attendees that 2018 Society membership renewal letters would be mailed February 1.



Following this, a presentation was provided by Steve Swain exploring Georgia postal history during the 1898 Spanish-American War, specifically the history associated with Camp Thomas, located in the Chickamauga National Battlefield, and the “fake town” of Lytle, Georgia, only a few miles from Camp Thomas. Collaborating with Steve on the creation of the presentation were members Ed Jackson and Frank Crown who provided numerous photographs and covers. Frank also provided images and a classification strategy for the various postmarks associated with mailings from Camp Thomas / Chickamauga / Lytle.

The PowerPoint slides for the presentation has been posted to the Society’s website page at www.sefsc.org. Under Federation Clubs, click Georgia, then Georgia Postal History Society.

First Flight: Atlanta to Mexico City

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.

An interesting field of collecting is that of first flight covers. Such covers date from the early 1920s. Most bear a cachet and a backstamp of the destination post office. The cover at *Figures 1* (front) and *2* (back) is a cover flown on the first flight of Eastern Airlines on FAM (Foreign Contract Air Mail) Route 35 from



Atlanta to Mexico City. The magenta “First Flight” cachet was applied to 815 pieces of mail in Atlanta and the backstamp in Mexico City.

How the letter was returned to the U. S. is unknown, as Eastern Air Lines did not have mail rights to carry mail from Mexico City to Atlanta.¹

The mailer applied 10 cents postage to cover the international airmail postage to Mexico.

Figure 1. Front of cover bearing an Atlanta, GA, postmark dated 1 July 1971, and the Eastern Airlines First Flight, Atlanta to Mexico City cachet.



However, the rate was raised six weeks earlier on 16 May 1971, to 11 cents per ounce. The cover was handstamped postage due and the one cent due collected on delivery.

There are many first flight covers from Georgia, both CAM (Contract Air Mail) and FAM. As a general rule, CAM covers refer to those carried domestically by a domestic carrier. FAM covers refer to those carried by domestic carriers to foreign destinations.

Figure 2. Reverse of cover showing the Mexico City postmark dated 1 July 1971. The top back flap was “tucked in.”

In both cases the carriers were under contract with the U. S. Post Office Department or the U. S. Postal Service. As with any collecting specialty there are exceptions.

Those interested in pursuing this field further should refer to publications of the American Air Mail Society.

1. Robert E. Haring, ed., *American Airmail Catalogue* vol. 4, 5th ed. (Cinnaminson, NJ: American Air Mail Society, 1981), 2031-2035.

Editor's Note

An outstanding website providing a wealth of information about FAMs is Aerodacious (aviation + audacious = aerodacious!) at <http://www.aerodacious.com>.

Society Members Earn Exhibit Awards

Congratulations are extended to several of our Society members for their exhibit awards at the January Southeastern Stamp Expo.

Independent State and Confederate Mail of North Carolina 1861-1865

Tony L. Crumbley

- Large Gold Medal
- American Philatelic Society Award of Excellence – Pre-1900
- United States Philatelic Classics Society Medal

St. Louis Street Car Mail 1892-1915

Gary G. Hendren

- Large Gold Medal
- Postal History Society Award

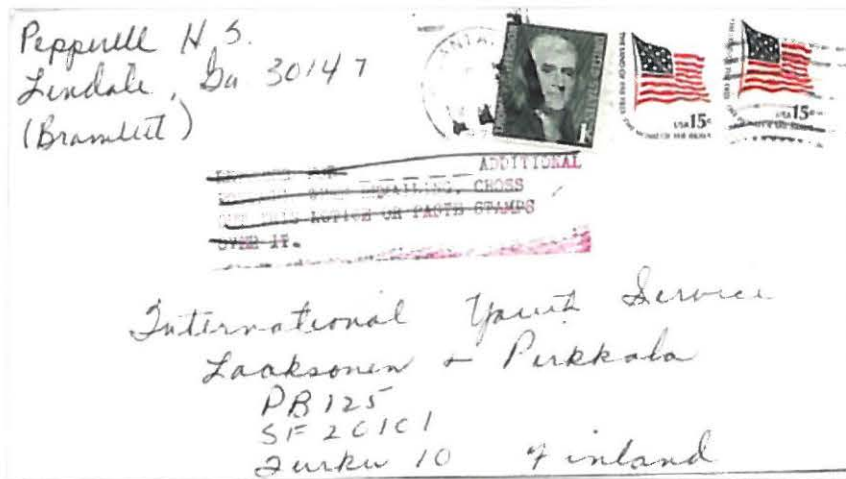


NON-COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS

An outstanding non-competitive exhibit was offered by our Society's President Douglas N. Clark and our Treasurer, Nancy B. Clark:

Oglethorpe County, Georgia: Postal History 1861-1865

Auxiliary Markings on Georgia Covers – “Cross Out This Notice”



Courtesy of Richard Frajola at philamercury.com, the cover shown here sent from Lindale, Ga. to Finland was returned to the sender because of insufficient postage.

The auxiliary marking provides specific instructions to either “cross out this notice” or “paste stamps over it” before mailing the item.

The sender chose to cross out the notice. Note that the postal representative who applied the

marking did not indicate the exact amount for which the postage was underpaid, which is a section on the marking.

“Thank You” - Society Members’ Contributions

For their contributions to the Society in addition to their 2018 membership renewal dues, a “Thank You” is given to following members:

Tony Crumbley
Malcolm McRaine

These contributions are important in helping to defray the costs of printing and mailing our journal that is made available to prospective new members at stamp shows.

Camp Gordon, Ga. WWI Training Life - Postcards Tell the Story

By Steve Swain

At the outset of World War I, the US Army numbered only 213,557 officers and men, both Regulars and National Guard in federal service. It was a formidable task to quickly expand and train this army into an effective force eventually numbering 3,684,474. In mid-March of 1917, planning began for building camps capable of housing up to one million men. The Army had selected 32 camps (16 National Guard and 16 National Army) for training of the expanded force. Shown in *Figure 1* are the locations of the camps, courtesy of www.wvwets.com.

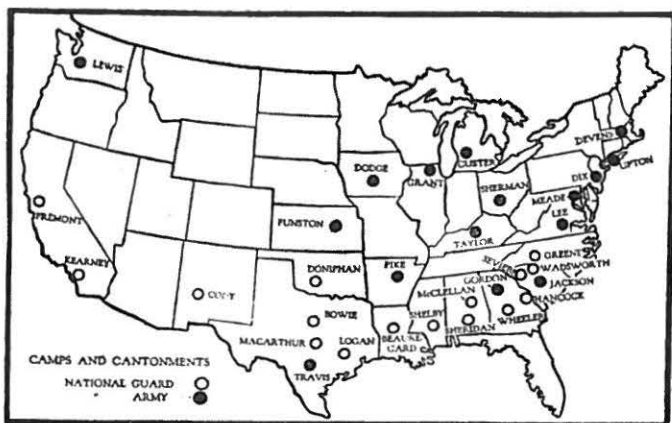


Figure 1. Camp locations



Figure 2. John B. Gordon

Two camps were constructed in Georgia: Camp Wheeler, a National Guard camp in Macon and Camp Gordon, an Army camp located Chamblee, near today’s site of the DeKalb-Peachtree Airport. Named after John B. Gordon (February 6, 1832 – January 9, 1904) - Confederate general, Georgia governor and U.S. Senator [*Figure 2*] - the training camp’s location was officially selected on June 1, 1916. The camp’s 2,400 acres included 1,635 buildings with barracks for 46,612 men and corral space for 7,688 horses and mules. Camp Gordon was the largest construction project in Atlanta’s history to that time.

Not having personal cameras, recruits at Camp Gordon relied on postcards to provide families and friends back home a realistic view of a soldier’s life at a training camp. The cards contained images of activities associated with their training program, their work assignments, where they ate and slept and what occupied their free time.

Numerous postcards with photos were readily available, both singles and fold-out sets. Many of the photos were tinted to give the appearance of color photographs. In *Figure 3*, we see a colorized postcard of the barracks, with bath houses in the center. *Figure 4* is an image of the hospital at Camp Gordon.



Figure 3. Barracks and bath houses.



Figure 4. Base hospital.

Postcards portrayed the many elements of a soldier's 16-week training, including physical fitness, bayonet use, marching, grenade throwing and rifle practice. *Figure 5* shows soldiers during bomb throwing practice. *Figure 6* portrays squad advancement practice. In *Figure 7*, new recruits are shown receiving instructions. A practice march is portrayed in *Figure 8*.



Figure 5. Bomb throwing practice.

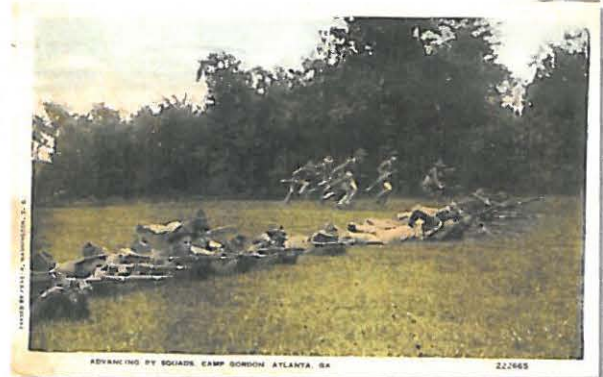


Figure 6. Squad advancement.



Figure 7. Recruit instruction.



Figure 8. Practice march.

Note that on most of the cards, the caption provides a description of the image as well as the name of the camp. However, there was never a guarantee that the place or activity depicted was from the camp indicated on the caption. For example, two cards in **Figure 9** use the same image depicting barracks accommodations, one at Camp Custer, Battle Creek Michigan, and the other at Camp Johnston, Florida. Quite possibly, the images used were not even representative of the barracks at either of the camps!



Figure 9. Same photo, different camps.

Although the writing area on postcards didn't allow for much detail, soldiers provided some interesting awareness about their daily camp life. A July 3, 1918 Camp Gordon correspondence [**Figure 10**] from "Bill" to J. H. Brunning of Lewistown, IL reveals what it was like on a rifle range:

Tues eve. Back from the rifle range Sunday night. Got out there about 4 o'clock and was out shooting about five. It's 8 miles out there, took 2 1/2 hours to make it. We carried rifle and full pack. I think we get the 4th off. Don't expect to have a very big time though. Card shows how we roll our pack. – Bill

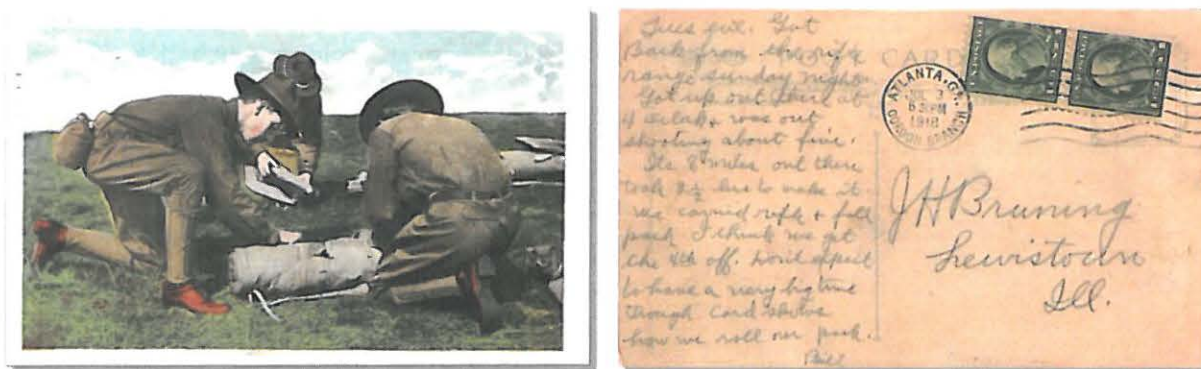


Figure 10. "Back from the rifle range."

Using a postcard with an image of a field kitchen, Paul Jones, 10th Company, 1st Replacement Regiment, writes to Walter Keck of Sharon, PA [**Figure 11**, next page] and comments on the Southern weather and how he would like to hear from "his old pal":

"Hello old pal. Arrived here safe and this here is some hot place. We just came back from a long hike. Write your old pal. Write soon."



Figure 11. "This here is some hot place."



At most camps, recreation and entertainment was provided by the YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) and YWCA (Young Women's Christian Association). Both organizations were significantly involved in supporting the troops, both during their training programs and on the war front. Shown on the card in

Figure 12 are the YMCA facilities at Camp Gordon.



Figure 12. Camp Gordon YMCA facilities.

Several camps also had YWCA Hostess Houses, staffed either by YWCA volunteers or by women employed by the YWCA. The houses were newly constructed, large, and durable buildings, some of which were designed by women architects. At these locations, women served as hostesses and offered soldiers a place to relax and have some temporary refuge from their daily training activities. The houses also served an important function in mediating public and private space to help control interactions

between soldiers and their female friends and relatives. Many of the postcards soldiers sent back home were available for purchase at the YWCA Hostess Houses

Figure 13 shows postcards with images of the exterior of the Camp Gordon Hostess House and its lobby with items for sale.



Figure 13. Camp Gordon YWCA Hostess House and items for sale, such as postcards.

The relatively brief 16-week training camp life during World War I has been well documented with the thousands of postcards soldiers sent back home before being deployed overseas. Consider beginning a collection of this intriguing chapter in US postal history. The cards are readily available at quite reasonable prices. Numerous collection themes include cards associated with a camp from your home state, colorized vs. black & white images, same image but different camps, postmarks and cancellation varieties, and more.

New Journal Feature: Questions and Answers

No one submitted an answer to the question about the black Savannah postmark in the last issue. So, here's the answer.



The magenta "1" rate indicates the cover was mailed before the introduction of handstamped markings about 1847.

Using this information, the date of use can be found in the article "The 'Savannah Star' Early Black Period" which appeared in the March 1995 *Georgia Post Roads*.

The answer is 1841 or 1842 as black ink was used only from October 1840 to April 1842.

This issue's question concerns the "FORWARDED," "ADVERTISED," and "3" markings on the cover shown here.

The cover was mailed from Kingston, PA in the late 1850s to Macon and then forwarded to Taversville.

What do the markings mean?

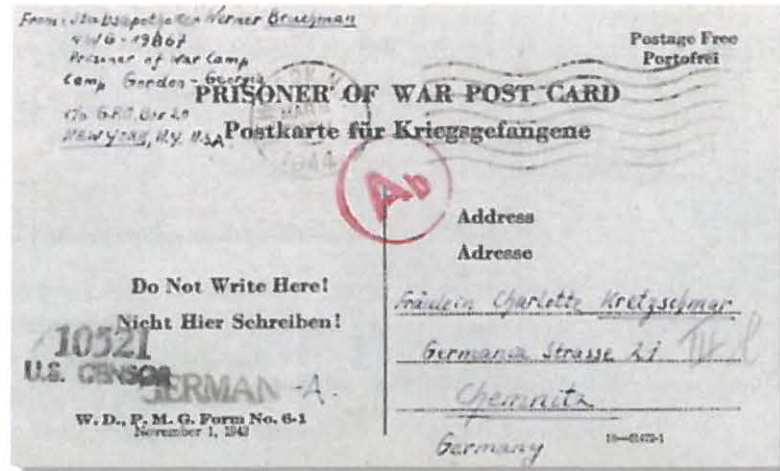
Send your answer to Frank Crown, PO Box 278, Capshaw, AL or email: fcrown@knology.net.



And, if you have a cover or a stamp you would like to highlight in this column, please send the cover and/or stamp with your question to Frank Crown.

Georgia on Covers

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.



The postcard illustrated above is from a German prisoner of war (POW) at Camp Gordon, Georgia to his girl-friend in Germany. The writer was an officer and a staff pharmacist. On the message side of the card he tells his girlfriend he was moved to a new camp and is with 11 other officers charged with “sanitary care” in the camp. He also notes he had little to do and was learning English.

There were five primary or base camps for POWs in Georgia during World War II: Fort Benning, Camp Gordon, Fort Oglethorpe, Camp Steward, and Camp Wheeler. In addition to the base camps there were 37 branch camps and seven hospitals that cared for the POWs.

Prisoners were treated in accordance with the Geneva Conventions which required facilities for the POWs comparable to that provided at American training camps. To relieve boredom, the POWs were provided many forms of activities including libraries, movies, and the opportunity to conduct plays and publish camp newspapers. In addition, classes were conducted in different language and other subjects.

The prisoners were also used to perform labor for which they were paid. In Georgia, they primarily worked in support of the agricultural industry due do a shortage of domestic farm labor. This type of labor was permitted under the Geneva Conventions because it did not directly support the war effort.

The prisoners could set up and operate their own canteens where personal items and refreshments could be purchased. Proceeds from these operations went to the benefit of the POWs.

The considerable number of POWs in areas in which many of the American males were in military service created problems with local women who often went to the camps to look at the prisoners. A camp commander in Minnesota constructed a ten-foot high fence to, “protect the prisoners from predatory females and other wild animals.”

Another problem was that of hard-core Nazi prisoners intimidating other prisoners. Prisoners who faltered in their allegiance to the Reich were sometimes killed.

Reference:

Vaughn, Leisa. “The German Hun in the Georgia Sun: German Prisoners of War in Georgia.” Master’s thesis, Georgia Southern University, 2016.



Georgia Post Roads

Journal of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 26, Issue 3

Summer 2018

Whole Number 103

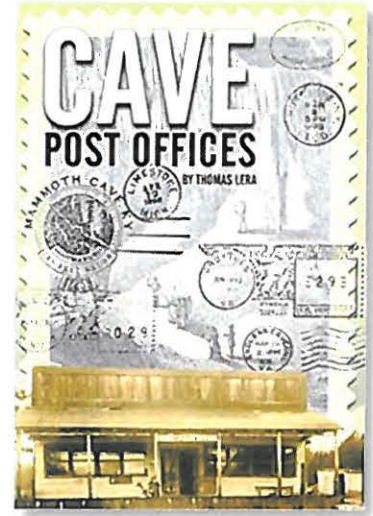
Cave Post Offices in Georgia – Part 1

By Thomas Lera

Editor's Note:

Thomas M. Lera is past chairman of the State of Virginia Cave Board and past vice-president of the National Speleological Society. Mr. Lera's book, *Cave Post Offices* (2011, Cave Books), provided insights into towns named after a cave, cavern, or grotto, and their post offices. He is currently updating the book and has written several new chapters which can be found near the bottom of the American Spelean History Association's home page at www.cavehistory.org.

The following article is taken from the new chapter in Tom's book focusing on cave post offices in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. In this issue, Part 1 focuses on Blowing Cave, Cave, and Cave Hill, Ga. Part 2, to be published in the Fall issue of *Georgia Post Roads*, highlights Cave Spring, Ga. Tom asks that if anyone has an example of a postmark from these cave post offices, please send him a scan at frontier2@erols.com.



Blowing Cave, Georgia Post Office (12/28/1852 – 01/05/1867; 07/12/1887 – 12/26/1890)

Blowing Cave¹, also called Glory Hole, is in extreme southwest Georgia not far from the Florida and Alabama borders, and, over time, was in three different counties. Prior to 1825, the entire southwest corner of Georgia was Early County. In 1825, Early County was divided, and the southern part became Decatur County [Figure 1].

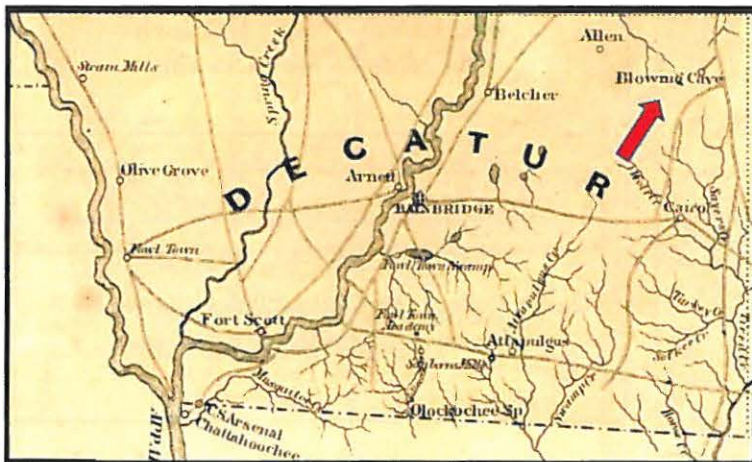


Figure 1. Lloyd's Topographical Map of Georgia 1864, Decatur County.²

A year later, part of Decatur County was split, the eastern part becoming Thomas County. In 1905, Decatur and Thomas Counties were each split once again, and adjacent parts of each became Grady County. Since 1905, Blowing Cave has been in Grady County.

Blowing Cave Post Office first opened in Decatur County on February 28, 1853 with William S. Rackley as postmaster. Georgia seceded from the Union on January 19, 1861 and joined the Confederacy on March 16, 1861. Blowing Cave Post Office was discontinued for a short period at the start of the war before being reopened in 1863.

Continued on page 3

Table of Contents

Cave Post Offices in Georgia - Part 1
by Thomas Lera 1, 3-5

Welcome New Members 5

Nancy B. Clark Receives Prestigious Neinken Medal 6

Letter to the Editor 6

WWI Soldier’s Mail – Sgt. Major J.Z. Hoke, Athens, Ga.
by Lamar Garrard and Steve Swain 7-8

Postal History Mystery and Genealogy – Miss Eva McAfee, Cumming, Ga.
by Ted O. Brooke 9-10

Nacoochee, Ga. Famous American Cover
by Steve Swain 11

Longstreet, Ga.?
by Charles (Terry) Shaw (with additional research by Steve Swain)..... 12

Articles for Publication

Articles for publication in *Georgia Post Roads* may be submitted to the Editor, preferably in an electronic format. Images to be included with the article should be submitted as .jpg files created at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi).

Article Submission Deadlines:

- Winter Issue: December 1
- Spring Issue: March 1
- Summer Issue: June 1
- Fall Issue: September 1

Editor: Steve Swain
 swain.steve9@gmail.com
 5 Meeting Street Roswell, GA 30075

Georgia Postal History Society Officers

President - Douglas N. Clark
Vice President – Edwin Jackson
Treasurer – Nancy B. Clark
Secretary – Steve Swain

Visit the Society’s Website at WWW.SEFSC.ORG/

Under Federation Clubs, click Georgia, then Georgia Postal History Society



The Blowing Cave post office was discontinued after the Civil War until July 2, 1887 when it was reestablished and was discontinued again on December 26, 1890.

| POSTMASTERS ^{3,4} | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------------|
| BLOWING CAVE POST OFFICE | | |
| DECATUR COUNTY | | |
| <u>Name</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Date Appointed</u> |
| William S. Rackley | Postmaster | 12/28/1852 |
| Isaac P. Brooks | Postmaster | 03/20/1854 |
| William S. Rackley | Postmaster | 02/10/1855 |
| Georgia seceded from the Union on January 19, 1861. | | |
| William S. Rackley | Postmaster | 1861 |
| Post Office discontinued and reopened in 1863. | | |
| Barnard Divine | Postmaster | 03/11/1863 |
| William S. Rackley | Postmaster | 09/1863 |
| Post Office Discontinued after the Civil War Jan. 5, 1867 and reestablished July 2, 1887. | | |
| Thomas W. Dollar | Postmaster | 07/12/1887 |
| Post Office discontinued 12/26/1890, mail to Cairo. | | |

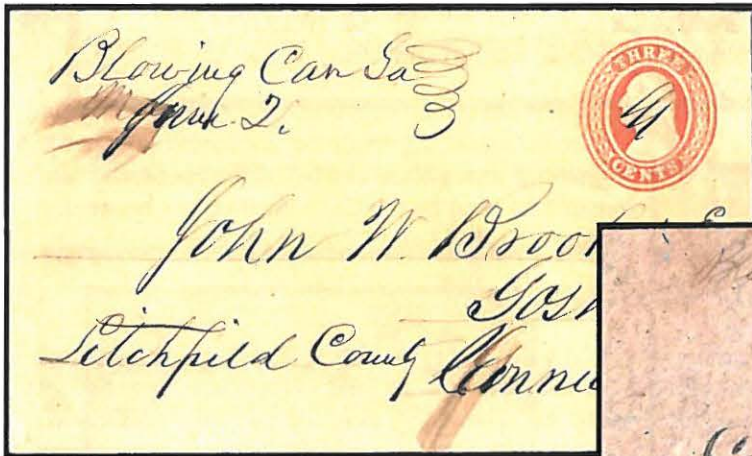


Figure 2. Manuscript cancellation on 3-cents Nesbitt envelope dated June 2, [185?].

Figures 2 and 3 show manuscript cancels when the post office was open during the 1850s and 1860s.

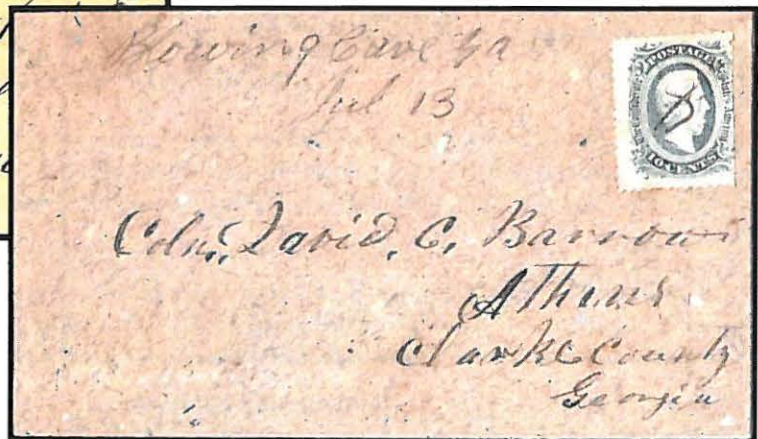
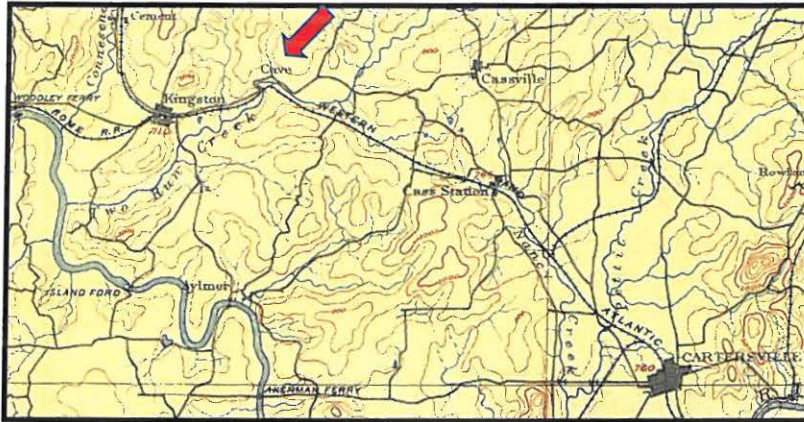


Figure 3. Jul 13, [186?] Confederate manuscript postmark. (CSA Cert. 1521)

**Cave, Georgia Post Office
(10/10/1890 – 10/15/1940)**



Cave, Georgia was a stop west of Cartersville on the Central Georgia Railway [Figure 4]. There were about 200 residents in the area when the post office opened there in 1890. The village was named after the numerous caves found in the area.

Figure 4. A portion of the Cartersville Topographic Quadrangle map reprinted 1914.

| POSTMASTERS ⁵ CAVE POST OFFICE BARTOW COUNTY | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Name</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Date Appointed</u> |
| Lewis P. Gaines | Postmaster | 10/10/1890 |
| Henry Cowart | Postmaster | 11/10/1919 |
| Ernest E. Helms | Postmaster | 12/10/1920 |
| J. P. Gaines | Postmaster | 12/20/1921 |
| Mrs. Lillie Graves Gaines | Acting Postmaster | 10/17/1939 |
| Mrs. Lillie Graves Gaines | Postmaster | 12/19/1939 |

Post Office discontinued 10/15/1940 mail to Kingston.



Figures 5 and 6 show the two different Doane postmarks used by the Cave Postmasters between January 10, 1907 and October 15, 1940.

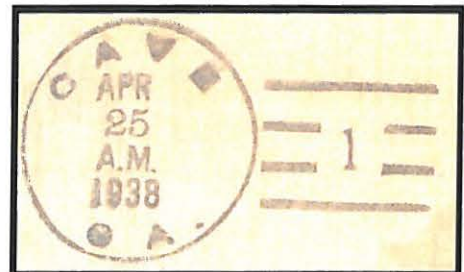


Figure 5. Cave, GA, Type 2 – 1 Doane with railroad track-type bars. The "1" in the bars means the postmaster's compensation for the year was less than \$100. ⁶

Figure 6. Cave, GA. (wide spaces between letters and solid bars) Doane 3 – 1 postmark.

**Cavehill, Georgia Post Office
(09/27/1898 – 03/31/1903)**

On August 27, 1898, W. R. Veal completed the site survey for the Cavehill post office location in Washington County,⁷ four miles west of Deepstep and six miles southwest of Linton [Figure 7, red arrows].

Early postal historians showed the post office was open only in 1900. According to post office site records, Cavehill, GA was established 09/26/1898 with William R. Veal appointed postmaster effective 11/09/1898. The post office served about 100 residents. It was discontinued on 03/31/1903 with mail going to Deepstep.

There are no known postmarks from Cavehill, Georgia.

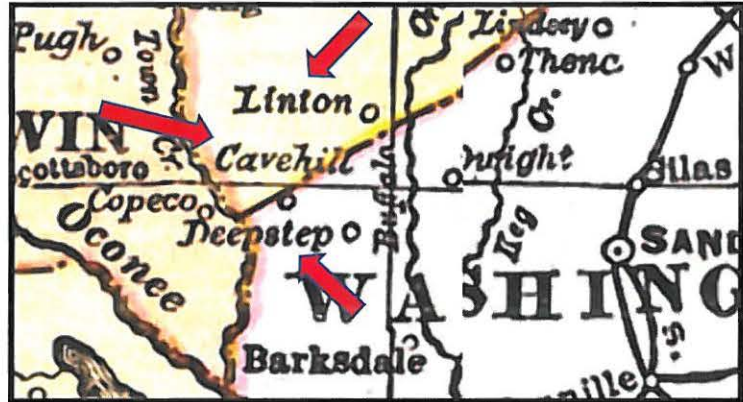


Figure 7. Portion of Georgia Map by Rand, McNally & Co. Copyright 1895, 1898, and 1902.

End Notes

¹ Krakow, Kenneth K. *Georgia Place Names*. Winship Press, Macon, Georgia. 1975

² Lloyd's Topographical Map of Georgia 1864, Decatur County, Accessed February 27, 2018, <http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/PlaceNames/pnalpha.htm>

³ Personal email communication, Frank Crown, March 3, 2018. Postmasters and dates from his 2007 book *The Turbulent Decade - Georgia's Post Offices 1860-1869*.

⁴ The digitized daily *U.S. Postal Bulletin* and *U.S. Postal Laws and Regulations* found at <http://www.uspostbulletins.com>; *Official Register of the United States, containing a List of Officers and Employees in the Civil, Military, and Naval Service*, Vol. II, The Post Office and The Postal Service, Washington D.C. Government Printing Service, published bi-annually. Accessed September - December 2017.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ The Website of Doane Cancel Lists of Known Doane Cancels, Georgia, Accessed February 27, 2018. http://www.doanecancel.com/georgia_doanes.html.

⁷ Small, Richard E., 2007, *The Post Offices of Georgia 1764-1964*. Reston, VA. p. 16 & 23.

Welcome New Members

Bill Baab, a native of Glenside, Pa., now living in Augusta, Ga., is a member of the Greater Augusta Stamp Club. Bill's extensive Augusta postal history collection includes almost 100 covers ranging from the 1850s to the 1950s. Bill retired in 2000 after 36 years as the outdoor editor / sports writer for The Augusta Chronicle. He still edits the newspaper's Friday fishing page.

Michael Wing, currently residing in Marietta, Ga., pursues collections of U.S., Cuba and France. His interest in Georgia postal history focuses on hotel advertising covers and all things political. Michael is a member of the American Philatelic Society, the Cuban Philatelic Society of America and the Cobb County Stamp Club.

John Seidl, the current Secretary of the Cobb County Stamp Club, also resides in Marietta, Ga., having worldwide stamps and postal history as his primary collecting and research interests. John is a member of the American Philatelic Society, the International Society of Worldwide Stamp Collectors, and the Cobb County Stamp Club.



Nancy B. Clark Receives Prestigious Neinken Medal

On April 23 at the Collectors Club in New York City, the Philatelic Foundation awarded its Neinken medal to Nancy B. Clark for meritorious service to philately.

The current Treasurer of the Georgia Postal History Society and a lifelong collector, Nancy has served as both a director and treasurer of the American Philatelic Society, and as past chair for the Ropex and the Peach State stamp shows. She currently serves as the president of the Mobile Post Office Society and the American Philatelic Congress.

Nancy has been an ardent champion for the development of stamp collecting in students and young people, teaching classes and developing teaching curriculum, as well as mentoring Boy Scouts in achieving merit badges in stamp collecting. She is an active judge at the national level and is an accredited judge for international shows in the youth and postal history divisions.

“Nancy has devoted herself to our wonderful hobby at every level of collecting,” said Philatelic Foundation chairman Robert G. Rose. “The Foundation is especially pleased to recognize and honor her for the many years of selfless service she has devoted to organized philately.”

Nancy currently serves as president of Boston 2026 World Expo, the next international stamp show and exhibition to be held in the United States (May 23-30, 2026, at the Boston Convention and Exposition Center). She is also president of the corporation for the Spellman Museum of Stamps and Postal History in Weston, Mass.

Letter to the Editor

I thoroughly enjoyed Ted Brooke’s article on the Confederate 10c frame line addressed to Coal Mountain, Georgia in the Spring 2018 issue of *Georgia Post Roads*.

The article gave the period of use of the cover as between April 1863 and April 1865. It is possible to narrow the period of use even further by comparing the Richmond postmark with those listed in Peter W. W. Powell’s *Confederate States of America: Markings and Postal History of Richmond, Virginia*.

The black Richmond postmark on the cover to Coal Mountain has a sans serif font and appears to have no date logos. The only marking listed in the Powell book with these characteristics is Type 6g. Powell notes this type is “known only on soldiers mail” dated 16-29 May 1863 and possibly 1-3 June 1863. Thus, the Coal Mountain cover was used between mid-May and the first of June 1863.

An added bonus is the Powell book states uses of the Type 6g Richmond marking are not common.

Francis J. Crown, Jr.

WWI Soldier's Mail – Sgt. Major J.Z. Hoke, Athens, Ga.

By Lamar Garrard and Steve Swain

The American Expeditionary Forces (A.E.F) was a formation of the United States Army on the Western Front of World War I. The A.E.F. was established on July 5, 1917, in France under the command of Gen. John J. Pershing. It fought alongside French Army, British Army, Canadian Army, and Australian Army units against the German Empire. The effective and timely transportation of soldiers and weapons along the Front was critical to the success of the Allies' efforts. To help ensure this success, the 17th Engineer (Railway) Regiment was formed under the A.E.F. Presented here are mailings with intriguing postal history from an Athens, Ga. engineer assigned to the 17th Regiment.



Figure 1. Mailing from Sgt. Major JZ Hoke.

Figure 1 is a mailing from “JZ Hoke, Jr. Sgt Major_17th Engrs (Ry) AEF France” to “Mr. JZ Hoke, Athens Ga, USA”. The *Regimental Register of the Seventeenth Engineers, France 1917-18-19* confirms Hoke as an engineer associated with the Headquarters Detachment. Note the A.E.F. censor handstamp in the lower left corner of the cover.

The correspondence from Sgt. Major Hoke, Jr. was to his father John Zimmerman Hoke. As revealed on the **Find A Grave** website, Hoke, Sr. died on December 30, 1918 and was buried in Oconee Hill Cemetery, Athens, Ga. The date of the mailing, per the U.S. Army Post Office “free frank” circular cancellation on the cover,

appears to show “4 SEPT”. If we can assume that the year was 1918, then the mailing reached Hoke’s father before the senior Hoke passed away.



In a May 13, 1918 mailing to his mother [Figure 3], Hoke used an envelope provided by the American Red Cross, as seen with the red “A.R.C. (cross) A.E.F.” marking on the reverse of the cover.

Note that Hoke crossed through the red “SOLDIER’S LETTER” free frank marking on the cover’s front (upper right) and wrote “MOTHER’S LETTER”. No evidence could be found supporting the reason for such a marking.



Figure 3. Mother's Letter.

However, the postmark and wavy flag cancellation certainly supports the mailing was successfully processed by the Army Postal Service.

As indicated on the return address, and confirmed by *The Regimental Register of the Seventeenth Engineers, France 1917-18-19*, the mailing shown in **Figure 4** was sent by 2nd Lt. W.H. Hope, an engineer in the same 17th



Figure 4. Mailing from 2nd Lt. W.H. Hope.

Engineers Regiment as Sgt. Major Hoke. (The **Find A Grave** website reveals “W.H. Hope” was William H. Hope of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.) Note that the mailing is addressed to “Lt.” J.Z. Hoke, not “Sgt. Major”. A passed “OK” censor handstamp and manuscript marking is in the lower left of the cover. As the cover’s postmark shows, the date of the mailing was November 27, 1918, sixteen days after the end of the war.

Interestingly, Hope addressed the mailing to the 405 Signal Corp, U.S.A. Had Sgt. Major Hoke been reassigned from France to the Army Signal Corp in the States? Without contents of the mailing to possibly confirm or disaffirm that, we can only speculate.

Lastly, the cover in **Figure 5** has two interesting characteristics. One is the date of the mailing, JAN 1919, from Sgt. Major Hoke to his mother in Athens, Ga. As previously noted, the war ended on November 11, 1918. However, the “official” end of the war and terms of peace were not finalized until a treaty was signed at the Paris Peace Conference that convened in January, 1919, at Versailles. Obviously, Sgt. Major Hoke was still in France at that time. This suggests further mystery about the November 27, 1918 mailing from 2nd Lt. Hope [**Figure 4**] to Sgt. Major Hoke, “405 Signal Corp, U.S.A.”.



Figure 5. January, 1919 Mailing.



Figure 6. Army Post Office Duplex Handstamp.

The second interesting characteristic of the mailing is the use of the Army Post Office duplex handstamp that has not been seen in the previously described covers. The Military Postal Express Service (M.P.E.S.) of the American Expeditionary Forces existed during World War I to deliver and dispatch soldiers' mail. The Chambers shop at Lodge, Virginia, produced this postmarking device around 1917. This flange-style device can be distinguished from similar postmarkers with screw-on heads made after 1931 by the 'year' type being positioned in a slot between the canceling bars and the postmark dial.

The number between the canceling bars indicated the unit number. Mail was addressed to these army post office numbers to conceal the location of military personnel while still assuring that mail reached them. In the Figure 5 cover, we see that Sgt. Major Hoke’s unit was #775.

Postal History Mystery and Genealogy – Miss Eva McAfee, Cumming, Ga.

By Ted O. Brooke

Editor's Note:

This article is a companion piece to Ted Brooke's "Rare Confederate #10 'Frame Line' Enriches Coal Mountain, Ga. Story" article in the Spring issue of *Georgia Post Roads*. In that article, Ted introduced us to the McAfee family of Forsyth County. The current article explores a mailing sent to Miss Eva McAfee, Cumming, Ga., from Portsmouth, Va. during the War for Southern Independence. A bit of postal history mystery and genealogy research provides another intriguing story involving the McAfee family.

The cover shown in *Figure 1* has neither a return address nor contents. The only items available to possibly assist in understanding the purpose of the mailing and the personal history of the individual to whom it was sent is the addressee's name - Miss Eva McAfee, Cumming, Ga. - and the circular cancel on the stamp affixed to the reverse of the cover.



Figure 1. From the Collection of Henry "Hank" Cooger.

The stamp affixed to the cover is a 4-margin, 10-cent, dark blue Confederate Thomas Jefferson general issue #2b, printed by Hoyer & Ludwig. The earliest known dated cancellation of the Jefferson issue is November 8, 1861. The stamp is tied by a blue Portsmouth, VA double circle cancel on back flaps of the small 4 ½ x 2 ¾ embossed floral design ladies cover. Since the mailing was posted in Portsmouth, Virginia, as early as November 1861 when the stamp was first issued, the writer/sender could certainly have been a soldier in the army stationed in the Portsmouth area.

The mailing was sent to Cumming, Ga., the County seat of Forsyth County, Georgia, which is about thirty miles north of Atlanta. The Post Office in Cumming was established in 1834, shortly after the creation of Forsyth County in 1832. The addressee, Miss Eva McAfee, was born in July 1833 in Buncombe County, North Carolina, a daughter of Alexander Coles & Harriet S. (Bond) McAfee. She is shown as "Evaline McAfee", age 16, in the 1850 census of Buncombe County,¹ North Carolina and as age 29 in the 1860 census of Forsyth County, Georgia.²

As confirmed in the *Roster of Confederate Soldiers of Georgia 1861-1865*,³ the sender of the letter was most likely Eva McAfee's brother, Charles A. McAfee, who served in Co. I, 22nd Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry in the Army of Northern Virginia (CSA). Charles was killed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on 2 July 1863.

Evaline M. McAfee married Joseph D. Foster on 29 April 1866 in Forsyth County.⁴ In the 1870 census⁵ she is found in Forsyth County as "Evaline Foster", age 36; in the 1880 census⁶ she is shown as "Adeline (sic) Foster", in Forsyth County, age 45.

Joseph D. Foster died on 17 July 1887 and is buried in the Estes-Foster family cemetery in Cumming, Forsyth County.⁷ In the 1900 census,⁸ Eva is named as “Margaret E. Foster” in Forsyth County, age 66. She is not located in the 1910 census index, although she applied for a Confederate Widow’s pension as Margaret E. Foster from 1910 to 1918 in Roswell, Cobb (now Fulton) County, Georgia, widow of Joseph D. Foster, Co. E, 22nd Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry.⁹



Figure 2. Foster Family Grave Site.



Eva McAfee Foster died on 22 January 1918 and is buried in the Old Roswell cemetery, Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia [*Figure 2*] where her grave marker reads “Margaret E. Foster, died Jan. 22, 1918, age 86 years”. No obituary has been found for her in Atlanta, Cobb County or Forsyth County newspapers.

End Notes

- ¹ Lillian Henderson, *Roster of the Confederate Soldiers of Georgia 1861-1865* (Hapeville, GA: Longino & Porter, n.d., ca. 1959) Vol. 2, page 994.
- ² 1850 Buncombe County, North Carolina census, page 252B, family 781.
- ³ 1860 Forsyth County, Georgia census, page 490, family 861.
- ⁴ Forsyth County, Georgia, marriage book C, page 290.
- ⁵ 1870 Forsyth County, Georgia census, page 400A, family 202.
- ⁶ 1880 Forsyth County, Georgia census, page 360C, family 101.
- ⁷ John Salter; *Forsyth County, Georgia, Cemeteries* (Cumming, GA: the author, 2011), page 154.
- ⁸ 1900 Forsyth County, Georgia census, page 18, family 333.
- ⁹ Lillian Henderson, *Roster of the Confederate Soldiers of Georgia 1861-1865* (Hapeville, GA: Longino & Porter, n.d., ca. 1959) Vol. 2, page 963.

Editor’s Note:

Having lived in Roswell, Ga. for the past twenty years, I have passed the Old Roswell Cemetery countless times. However, I had never visited and walked through the cemetery until Ted Brooke sent me his article with a **Find A Grave** website reference to Eva McAfee Foster’s grave in the Roswell Cemetery. I took the opportunity to visit the Cemetery to confirm the website’s information and was pleased to find the Foster family grave plot that included the headstone for Eva McAfee Foster. (I took the photographs shown in *Figure 2*.) My thanks to Ted for providing me the motivation to learn more about my community and local postal history.

Nacoochee, Ga. Famous American Cover

By Steve Swain

The initial attraction of the cover shown in *Figure 1*, offered to me for my Georgia postal history collection by Society member Lamar Garrard, were the beautiful fancy cancels on the 3-cent Washington banknote issue and the 3-cent Washington envelope entire. I then noticed the red manuscript entries in the upper left, which was not a return address, but notations for when the mailing was received and answered. "Rcvd Sept. 1, 1880_Ans " 8 " (Sept 8 1880). Not sure what the red "50" in the far upper left corner signifies.



Figure 1. Nacoochee, Ga. Cover.

Additionally, the Nacoochee postmark was very noteworthy since for many years I routinely passed through the Sautee-Nacoochee area in north Georgia during weekend visits to Lake Burton in Hall County. Sautee-Nacoochee is an unincorporated community in White County, Georgia near Sautee Creek in the Appalachian foothills of northeast Georgia, approximately 95 miles north of Atlanta.

The village of Nacoochee was located to the east of Chota, near the foot of Alec Mountain on the Unicoi Trail.

The Nacoochee Valley is known for the Nacoochee Indian Mound, constructed between AD 700 and 1200 at the northwestern end of the valley.

All of this surely made for a very intriguing addition to my Georgia postal history collection. But I have learned over the years when considering a cover for your collection not to discount or, worse yet, ignore the mailing's addressee, even if you do not immediately recognize the name. A bit of Internet research revealed that the Nacoochee mailing's addressee - Dr. Josiah Curtis - was a famous American surgeon noted for an important discovery.

Born in Wethersfield, Connecticut in 1816, Josiah Curtis graduated from Yale in 1840, and soon afterward became principal of an academy in Salem, New Jersey. He later taught in Philadelphia, where he studied medicine, and in 1843 was graduated at Jefferson medical College. After spending a year in lecturing on physiology and public health, he settled for practice in Lowell, Massachusetts. In 1861, Curtis entered the army, and remained in service until 1865, when he took up his residence in Knoxville, Kentucky.

Especially with his service during the Civil War, Curtis had numerous opportunities to witness and participate in surgeries. A common challenge for surgeons was ensuring that post-surgery dressings remained in place to aid the healing.

Dr. Curtis is noted as the discoverer of collodion, a syrupy, sticky solution made from cotton and ether used in surgeries to hold dressings in place. When painted on the skin, collodion dries to form a flexible nitrocellulose film. (Non-flexible collodion is often used in theatrical make-up.)



Figure 2. Josiah Curtis, US Army, Civil War.

Longstreet, Ga.?

By Charles (Terry) Shaw (with additional research by Steve Swain)

The numerous Internet resources available to postal history collectors and historians to use in their attempts to decipher markings on covers and cards can be very valuable. However, sometimes the results can be confusing and really don't provide a final answer. Such is the case with the markings on the postcard shown in *Figure 1*.



Figure 1. Longstreet, Jan 28.

Looking closely at the purple manuscript entry over "US POSTAL CARD" (see arrow), it most certainly is *Longstreet Jan 28*, along with the "X" manuscript cancel. "Longstreet" is confirmed when rotating the card clockwise and seeing the manuscript entry again (see arrow). This appears to be a return address for, possibly, G Edward Taylor. Nothing on the reverse of the card indicates "Longstreet". The communication is simply a request for payment of services. As a collector of Georgia postal history, I wanted very much for this mailing to have been serviced in Longstreet, Ga., of which I had never heard. Since the card was sent to Savannah, Ga., it seemed a mailing from a Georgia location was a logical assumption.

I first **Googled** Longstreet, Ga. and selected a **MapQuest** page that showed Longstreet being between Peachtree City and Newnan, southwest of Atlanta. I then accessed the **Postmaster Finder** site that provides a database maintained by the historian of the United States Postal Service. (<https://about.usps.com/who-we-are/postmasterfinder/welcome.htm>.) I entered Longstreet in the Search box and selected Georgia from the pull-down list of states. The site's results were: "NO POST OFFICE BY THIS NAME HAS BEEN RESEARCHED", meaning the USPS historian didn't have any information about a postmaster in Longstreet, Ga.

Beginning to question whether a Longstreet post office ever really existed in Georgia, I accessed Jim Forte's postal history website at <https://www.postalhistory.com> and did a "post office search" for Longstreet, Ga. The site's results were "Longstreet, Bleckley County (1850/1907)." But Bleckley County was not the "Longstreet" location that MapQuest had provided. Bleckley County is southeast of Macon, Ga., not southwest of Atlanta. Which website was correct? Even more confusion was presented when looking at the numerous "Longstreet" post offices provided by Jim Forte's website: Kentucky, Russell County; Louisiana, De Soto County; Mississippi, Quitman County; Texas, Houston County; and more.

I remain very much an advocate of using the Internet for philatelic research. But given my experience with the "Longstreet" postcard, I suggest a bit of caution be exercised when provided with what at first glance appears to be "the answer." Sometimes quite a bit of additional research is needed.



Georgia Post Roads

Journal of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 26, Issue 4

Fall 2018

Whole Number 104

Cave Post Offices in Georgia – Part 2

By Thomas M. Lera

Editor's Note:

Mr. Lera's book, *Cave Post Offices* (2011, Cave Books), provides insights into towns named after a cave, cavern, or grotto, and their post offices. He is currently updating the book and has written several new chapters. Updates related to cave post offices in Blowing Cave, Cave, and Cave Hill, Ga. were presented in the Summer issue of this journal. The following article is Part 2 of Mr. Lera's updates highlighting Cave Spring(s), Ga. Tom asks that if anyone has an example of a postmark from these cave post offices, please send him a scan at frontier2@erols.com.

Cave Spring(s), Georgia Post Office (01/06/1840 – open)

Floyd County, Georgia's 82nd county, was formed from part of Cherokee County in 1832, and was named for General John Floyd, a South Carolina Indian fighter and U.S. Congressman. Located fifteen miles southwest of Rome, on Hwy 411 South, is the city of Cave Spring, established on January 22, 1852 [Figure 1]. Cave Spring Cave, for which it was named, is a natural limestone cave and spring in Rolater Park just off the town square. The post office opened in 1840 and is still operating.

An interesting side note about Cave Spring Cave, from Marion Smith's 1986 article "Cave Spring Cave Nitre Works, Ga" in the *Journal of Spelean History*, stated "...the Confederate Nitre Bureau had earlier in the war mined Cave Spring Cave for saltpetre, the main ingredient of gunpowder. Documents in the National Archives show Cave Spring Cave was mined at least from May 1862, to March 1863.

It is not known when saltpetre digging was discontinued at Cave Spring, but probably it was in the spring of 1863 when more productive operations at Kingston Saltpetre [Bartow] Cave in Bartow County, Georgia was being heavily worked. The fact remains Cave Spring Cave, Georgia, was a Confederate Government saltpetre works."¹

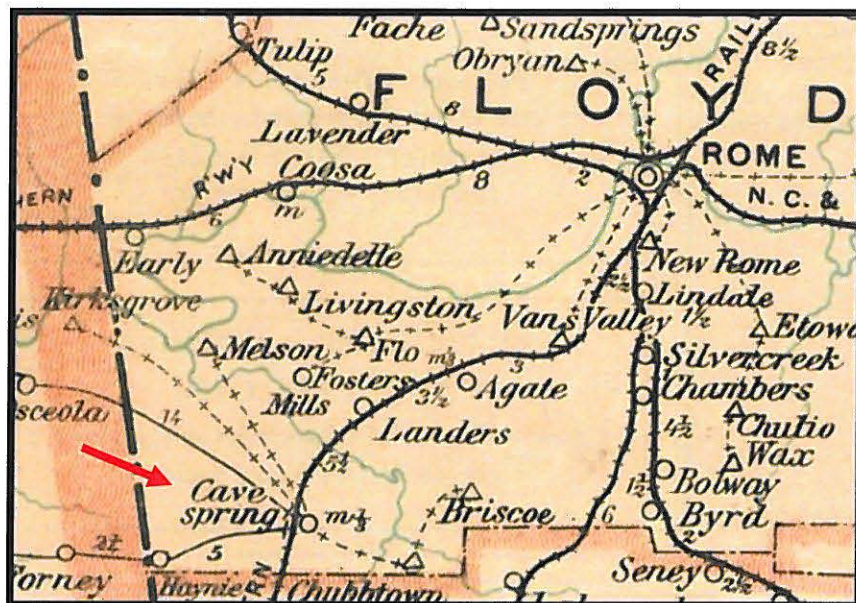


Figure 1. Post route map of the state of Georgia showing post offices with the intermediate distances on mail routes in operation on the 1st of December 1903, United States. Post Office Department, (accessed March 5, 2018, <https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:cj82km538>).

Continued on page 3

Table of Contents

Cave Post Offices in Georgia - Part 2
by Thomas M. Lera 1, 3-6

Clarks Take Gold at Boxborough Show 6

Rare Augusta, Ga. Chewing Tobacco Cover
by Bill Baab 6-7

The Yankees are Coming!
by Doug Clark 7-8

Welcome New Member 8

1814 Milledgeville, Ga. Insight into War of 1812
by Michael Wing 9-11

Francis J. Crown, Jr. - 2018 Writers Unit #30 Hall of Fame Inductee 11

Georgia on Covers
by Francis J. Crown, Jr. 12

Articles for Publication

Articles for publication in *Georgia Post Roads* may be submitted to the Editor, preferably in an electronic format. Images to be included with the article should be submitted as .jpg files created at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi).

Article Submission Deadlines:

- Winter Issue: December 1
- Spring Issue: March 1
- Summer Issue: June 1
- Fall Issue: September 1

Editor: Steve Swain
 swain.steve9@gmail.com
 5 Meeting Street Roswell, GA 30075

Georgia Postal History Society Officers

President - Douglas N. Clark
Vice President – Edwin Jackson
Treasurer – Nancy B. Clark
Secretary – Steve Swain

Visit the Society’s Website at
WWW.SEFSC.ORG/

Under Federation Clubs, click Georgia, then Georgia Postal History Society



The post office was located about 2000 feet from the Cave Spring depot of the Alabama Division of the Southern Railroad [Figure 2].

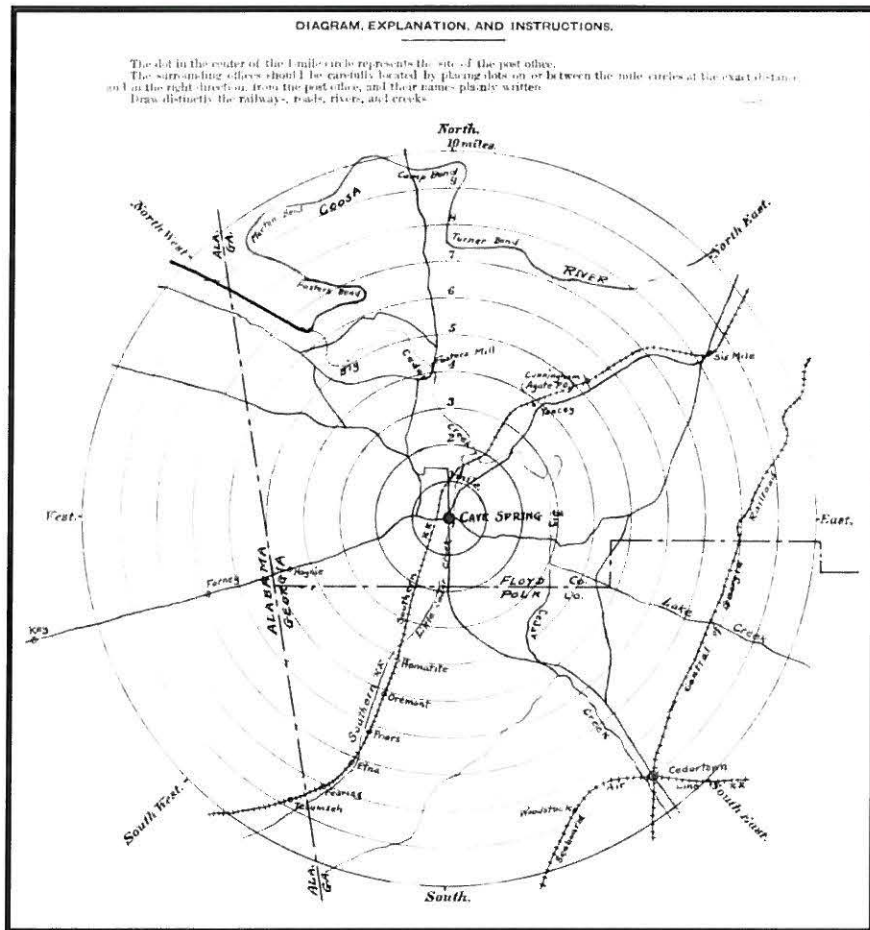


Figure 2. Site Map drawn by Postmaster Paul C. Sewell, April 18, 1939.²

Examples of the Cave Spring postmarks and cancellations are seen in Figures 3 - 16.

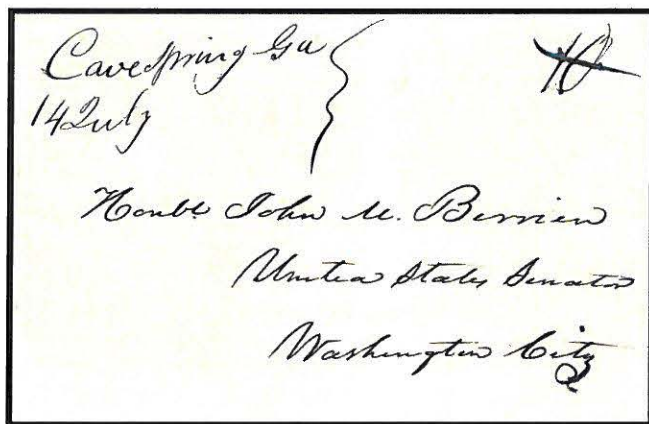


Figure 3. Addressed to John M[acpherson] Berrien, Whig Party, 1841-1852.



Figure 4. Handstamped "Free" by Samuel Albea, Jr., 31mm circular date handstamp, dated October 28.



Figure 5. Circular date handstamp, 32mm, on pair of CSA # 6 dated September 21, 1862.



Figure 6. Siegel Auctions Sale 840, 12/17/2001. The Hall Collection of Confederate States Lot 448 10c Lithographed Carmine Shade (5a) tied by "Cave Spring Ga. Jul. 20" circular date handstamp.



Figure 7. Circular date handstamp, 32.5mm, dated October 11 with small "A" in G^A.



Figure 8. Circular date handstamp, 32.5mm, dated Jan 12, [185?] with small "A" in G^A on 3-cents Nesbitt.



Figure 9. Octangle postmark, 25mm, dated 02/28/1874.



Figure 10. Cave Springs GA. circular date handstamp, 27mm, dated 2/13/1875.



Figure 11. Cave Springs GA. circular date handstamp, 25mm, dated Jan 10.

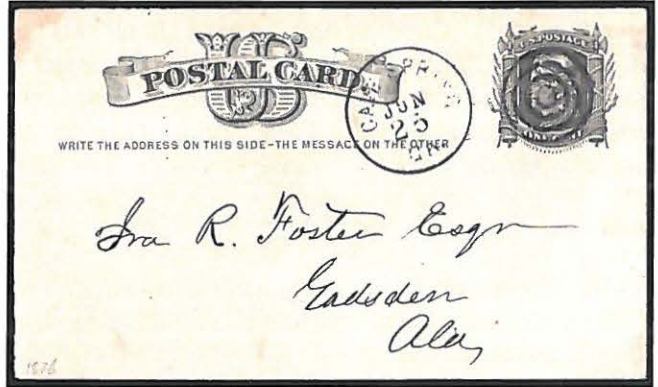


Figure 12. Purple circular date handstamp, 25.5mm, dated 6/25/1876.



Figure 13. Circular date handstamp, 27mm, with negative "N" fancy cancellation.



Figure 14. Left, Cave Spring Precancel, Type 744 first used 11/1944. Right, Duplex Cancel which combined a date stamp, Dec 8, 1938, and an obliterating stamp with #1.



Figure 15. Rural Free Delivery cancellation.

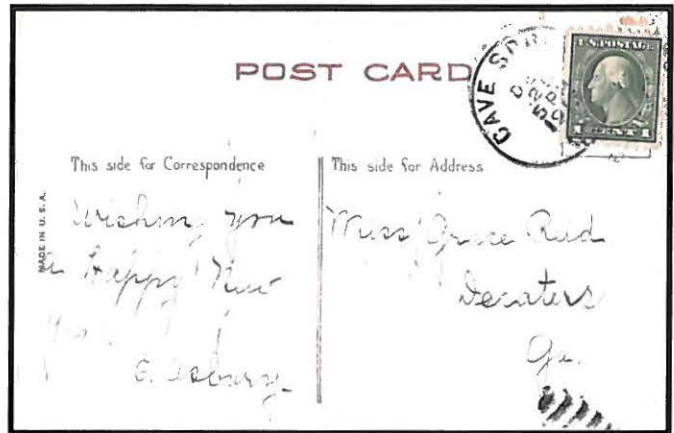


Figure 16. Circular date handstamp, 29mm, dated 12/29/1915.

Researching postmasters is challenging since the Post Office, Union and Confederate, at times did not keep accurate records. Case in point, Simeon Hamil was postmaster at Cave Springs, Georgia to July 2, 1861, when he resigned. The *Official Register* shows the postmaster for Cave Spring, Alabama, was Simeon Hamil from July 1, 1862 to July 1, 1865. On March 2, 1866, S. Hamil returns as Cave Spring Georgia postmaster. Was this the same person who moved between Cave Spring, Georgia, and Cave Spring, Alabama? Father and Son?? Post Office error??? Drop me a line if someone knows or finds the answer.

Endnotes

¹ Smith, Marion. 1986. "Cave Springs Cave Nitre Works, Ga." *Journal of Spelean History*, Vol. 20(4):81-85.

² Post Office Department. Bureau of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster. Division of Topography. (1942 - 1949); Post Office Department. Bureau of Facilities. 8/20/1949- ?; Post Office Department. Office of the Postmaster General. 1792-7/1/1971. Reports of Site Locations, 1837 - 1950, from Records Group 28, Cave Spring, Floyd County, Georgia, Image 514, accessed December 13, 2017.

Clarks Take Gold at Boxborough Show



Congratulations to Douglas N. Clark, Georgia Postal History Society's President, and Nancy B. Clark, the Society's Treasurer, for their exhibit awards at the May Philatelic Show 2018 in Boxborough, Mass.

The Clarks were awarded a gold, the AFDCS (American First Day Cover Society) award and the United Postal Stationery Society Marcus White award with their *The U.S. Revalued Postal Stationery of 1971* exhibit.

Rare Augusta, Ga. Chewing Tobacco Cover

By Bill Baab

I have been collecting postal history covers from Augusta, Georgia since my wife and I purchased a few decades ago an amazing collection from Georgia Postal History Society member Lamar Garrard. I first saw a sampling of his collection during one of the Greater Augusta Stamp Club shows and was astounded by its museum-class quality, including embossed business covers from the 1850s with the appropriate imperforate stamps affixed.

But what is probably the most colorful Augusta cover in existence came in a trade with my friend and fellow philatelist Harvey Teal of Columbia, South Carolina.

Somewhere he had acquired the 1899 advertising cover shown in *Figure 1* featuring the head of a bald eagle (America's Bird) with its beak clutching a package of four plugs of chewing tobacco. Georgia Cracker Tobacco, if you please. I happened to own a dozen stereoptican cards showing 19th century views of the Highland Park Hotel in Aiken, South Carolina and offered the batch to Harvey for the cover.

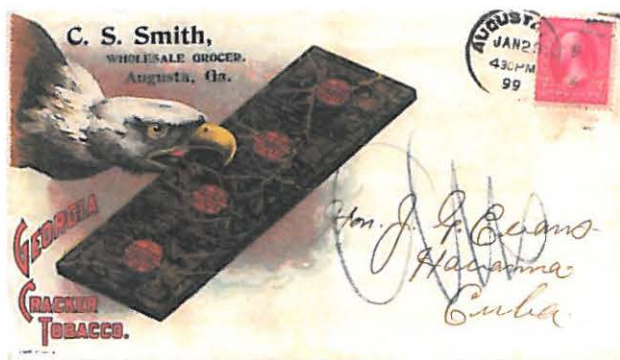
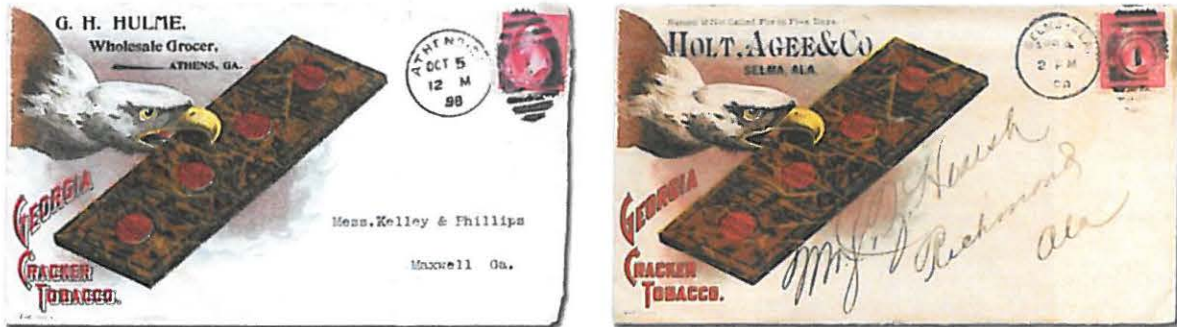


Figure 1. Augusta Georgia Cracker Tobacco Cover

He accepted and I later learned the cover is, most likely, one of only four in existence. [Editor's Note: Daniel Kelleher Auctions offered three such covers [Figure 2] in their June 23, 2016 "Ohio Collection of U.S. Illustrated Advertising Postal History." (<https://stampauctionnetwork.com/V/v68819.cfm>)]



The cover advertised the tobacco products sold by wholesale Augusta grocer C.S. Smith. The addressee was former South Carolina Governor J.G. Evans who at the time was in Havana, Cuba. Evans was appointed acting mayor of Havana following the end of the Spanish-American War.

The headline writers of The Augusta Chronicle apparently didn't think much of Evans' duties. The headline said: "Mayor J.G. Evans, ex-Governor of South Carolina, Falls into Soft Snap."

Figure 2. Georgia Cracker Tobacco Covers

The reporting of his appointment was buried inside a story about the willingness of Cuban soldiers to disband and turn in their arms after they received their salaries. The grocer was in business through 1902 after which there was no mention of him or his business in the archives of The Augusta Chronicle, the South's Oldest Newspaper (1785 to the present day).

The Yankees are Coming!

By Douglas N. Clark

It is a well-known tradition that when Union invaders were anticipated, some of the wealthier southerners hid items of silverware, jewelry, etc., by burying them. The cover in *Figure 1* involves such a practice. The cover was posted at Lexington, Ga. on April 26, 1863. The Georgia part of the story ends there. It is the cover's destination, Port Hudson, Louisiana, a place of much military activity at the time, where the story continues.

New Orleans fell to Yankee forces in April 1862, resulting in the occupation of Port Hudson by southern forces, in August 1862. It was important for the Confederates to protect Port Hudson, which lay on a bluff, 80 feet above a hairpin curve in the Mississippi River, one of the most important resources of the Confederacy.



Figure 1. Lexington, Ga. to Port Hudson, La.

By May of 1863, only the part of the Mississippi between Vicksburg to the north and Port Hudson to the south remained in Southern hands. On May 22, a brigade under the command of General Nathaniel Banks [Figure 2] attacked Port Hudson, beginning the famous siege of Port Hudson [Figure 3] which lasted 48 days, ending July 8, 1863, when Grant took Vicksburg and Confederate forces surrendered Port Hudson.



Figure 2. General Nathaniel Banks.



Figure 3. Siege of Port Hudson.

History dates this cover as 1863, as April 1862 would almost surely be too early for use of a Richmond print adhesive and 1864 would be too late, with Port Hudson in Union hands. And April or May 1863 would certainly fill the bill for a time when Union invaders were anticipated in Port Hudson.

The pencil writing on the reverse of the cover [Figure 4] tells us what happened to the cover next:

"This letter came from a wallet which was buried by the confederates when they evacuated Port Hudson. A negro informed my cousin that he knew where they had buried some val[uables] and my cousin recovered them, turning valuable papers over to the government and keeping the rest."

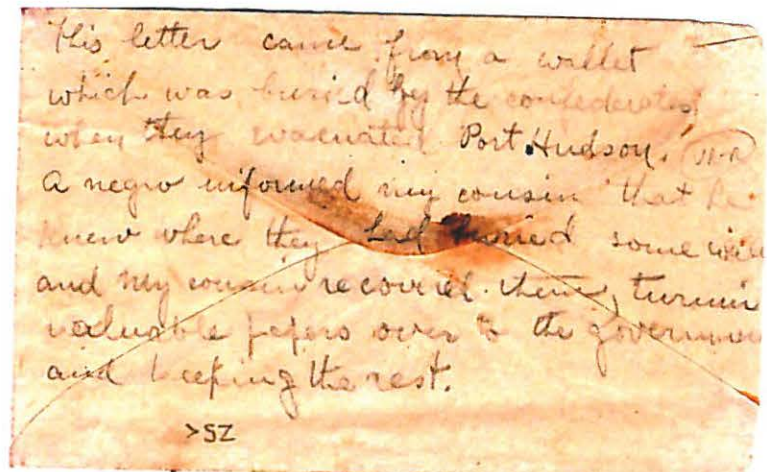


Figure 4. Reverse of Lexington, Ga. cover.

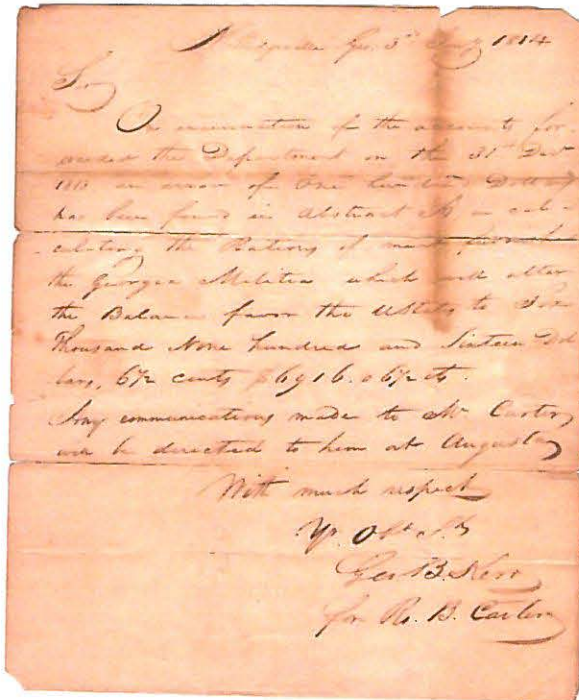
Welcome New Member

We are pleased to welcome as a new Society member **George Slaton**, of Cornelius, North Carolina. George is a member of the North Carolina Postal History Society, the Virginia Postal History Society, the Confederate Stamp Alliance and the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society. George says his primary collecting interest is "postal history of the Southeast."

1814 Milledgeville, Ga. Insight into War of 1812

By Michael Wing

On the first workday of the year 1814, George B. Kerr wrote a brief note from Milledgeville, Georgia to the War Department in Washington. The content of the letter is brief [Figure 1]:



Milledgeville, Geo. 3rd January 1814

Sir

On examination of the accounts forwarded the Department on the 31st Dec 1813, an error of one hundred dollars has been found in abstract A, in calculating the ration of meat furnished the Georgia Militia which will alter the balance favor the UStates to Six Thousand Nine hundred and Sixteen Dollars, 6 1/2 cents \$6916.06 1/2 cts.

Any communication made to Mr. Carter will be directed to him at Augusta.

With much respect

Your Obedient Servant
Geo. B. Kerr
for R. B. Carter

Figure 1. Letter to Washington War Department.

The cover [Figure 2], dated January 3, 1814, bears the MILL^E.G (small “E” raised) postmark that was in use from December 1813 to June 1822.¹ There is no indication of either postage paid or free franking. However, according to Postal Laws in effect at the time (Act of April 30, 1810, section 24), the Accountants of the War and Navy Departments were eligible to receive and convey mail free of postage.² The absence of an indication of free frank is not uncommon for letters addressed to public officials in the era.³

The letter, on its face, is a mere correction of an accounting error made on New Year’s Eve, 1813. However, the note was written in the middle of the War of 1812 and it opens the door to an examination of the way the young country waged its first war since gaining independence.

Further research also revealed that the account in question was to remain unsettled for a very long time.

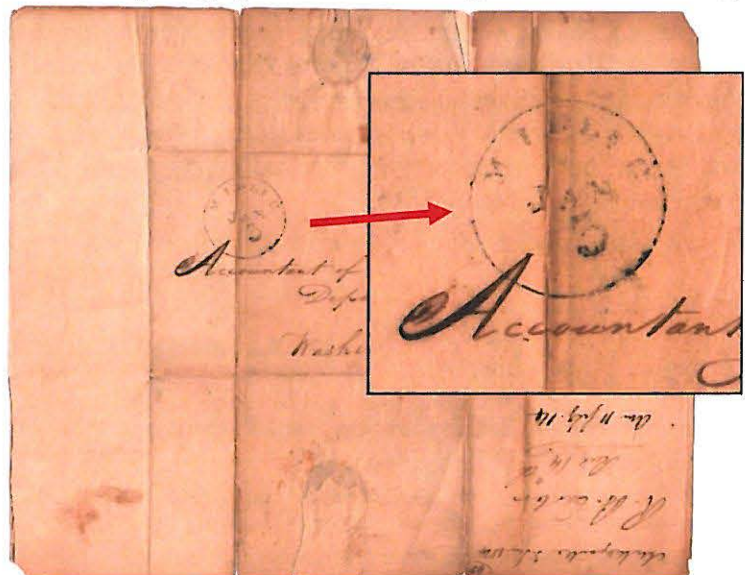


Figure 2. Jan. 3, 1814, MILL^E.G postmark

The United States was not well prepared for military operations when it declared war against Britain in June 1812. Having no large standing army, it was necessary to rely on state militias for the bulk of its fighting forces and these militias were largely lacking in arms and equipment. The War Department never developed an efficient, centralized system of supplying food and other necessities to these troops during the war. By necessity, a system of privately contracted suppliers, selected by a bid system, was used to fill the gap.⁴ R.B. Carter was such a contractor supplying sustenance to the Georgia Militia. George B. Kerr was his agent.



The docketing on the cover [Figure 3] reveals that it was received at the War Department on January 14, 1814, for a transit time of eleven days.

The letter was answered on February 11, 1814, by which time Carter had been dead almost three weeks.

R.B. Carter's death on January 23, 1814, reported in the Georgia Journal of Milledgeville, created accounting complications that, while of minor historical import, are an interesting study of persistence in the face of governmental inertia.

Figure 3. Cover Docketing.

When he died, Robert Baylor Carter's account with the War Department showed a credit to him of \$3,198.91. Carter's legal representatives did not attempt to recover this claimed debt until 1835 when they petitioned Congress for settlement of the account. Congress failed to act and a second petition was filed in 1843. This petition generated a detailed accounting report, but again no action. Petitions were filed in Congress in 1849 and 1869. After these failed petitions, the matter was taken to the U.S. Court of Claims. The Court denied the claim noting that Carter had been a member of a partnership and the claimed credit was absorbed into the larger partnership, the accounts of which had been long settled. The decision was rendered in December 1874, sixty-one years after Carter's death.⁵

The writer of the note is likely to be the same lawyer, George Kerr, whose death in a hunting accident was described in fulsome detail by the Savannah Daily Republican on June 1, 1819.

Despite the constraints of an inefficient supply system, the Georgia Militia, under Brigadier General John Floyd, was able to achieve an important victory against the Red Stick faction of the Creek Indians in November 1813, at Autossee Creek in present day Alabama. [Figure 4.] Rebels within the larger Creek Nation, the Red Stick faction had launched violent actions against white settlers in the summer of 1813, becoming de facto allies of the British and opening the Creek or Red Stick War as a new theater in the War of 1812. The Red Sticks' uprising ended with their defeat by Andrew Jackson at Horseshoe Bend in March 1814.



Figure 4. Battle of Autossee Creek.

Endnotes

¹ Francis J. Crown Jr., *Georgia Stampless Cover Catalog and Handbook*, Madison, AL, 1997, Page 56

² Arthur H. Bissell, *The Postal Laws and Regulations of the United States of America*, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1879. Page 440

https://books.google.com/books/about/The_Postal_Laws_and_Regulations_of_the_U.html?id=xso9AAAAYAAJ

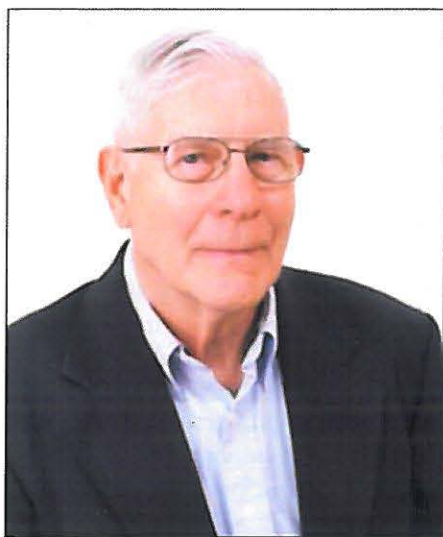
³ Francis J. Crown Jr., *Georgia Stampless Cover Catalog and Handbook*, Madison, AL, 1997, Pages 3 and 4.

⁴ C. Edward Skeen, *Citizen Soldiers in the War of 1812*, University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, KY, 2015, Page 224 https://books.google.com/books/about/Citizen_Soldiers_in_the_War_of_1812.html?id=EbEeBgAAQBAJ

⁵ *Cases Decided in Court of Claims and Decisions of the Supreme Court from October 1874 to May 1875, December Term 1874*, W.H. And O.H. Morrison, Washington DC, Pages 438 to 449. https://books.google.com/books/about/Cases_decided_in_the_United_States_Court.html?id=A1pmAAAAcAAJ

Francis J. Crown, Jr. 2018 Writers Unit #30 Hall of Fame Inductee

Congratulations are extended to Georgia Postal History Society member Francis (Frank) J. Crown, Jr. for his induction into the American Philatelic Society's Writers Unit #30 Hall of Fame. The Writers Unit is an affiliate of the APS, with a stated goal of encouraging and assisting philatelic communications, knowledge and comradeship.



Frank's lifelong interest in Confederate stamps and postal history began at age 12, according to the announcement published in the *Philatelic Communicator*, the quarterly journal of the Writers Unit. In the 1960s and 1970s, Frank compiled the annual index for the *Confederate Philatelist*, the quarterly journal of the Confederate Stamp Alliance, and, from 1971 to 1979, he wrote a column for the journal as well.

Combining his own independent research on Georgia postmasters' provisionals with surveys previously prepared by Charles J. Phillips and Frank E. Hart, Frank published *Surveys of the Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals* in 1982. His later works include *First Returns Received from Georgia Post Offices 1879-1918*, *Guide to Georgia Public Officials During the Stampless Period*, and *Georgia Stampless Cover Catalog and Handbook*. With Patricia A. Kaufmann and Jerry S. Palazolo, Frank published in 2012 *Confederate States of America Catalog and Handbook of Stamps and Postal History*.

Frank has served as president and vice president of the Confederate Stamp Alliance, and has received the August Dietz award for distinguished research and writing. Most recently, Frank won the following awards at the August APS show in Columbus, Ohio:

- The C. Corwith Wagner Award for "The 3¢ Nashville Provisional Adhesive: A Study in Postal History Research" in the *Philatelic Congress Book 2018*.
- Dietz Award – Stephen Roth, Francis J. Crown, Jr., and Patricia A. Kaufmann *The Springfield Facsimiles of Confederate Postage Stamps*
- CP Writers Award for "Fake Columbia, South Carolina, Five-Cent Handstamped Provisional"

Again, congratulations to *Georgia Post Roads* frequent contributor Francis (Frank) J. Crown, Jr. for his induction into the American Philatelic Society's Writers Unit #30 Hall of Fame.

Georgia on Covers

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.



Figure 1. Albany, Georgia, postmaster's provisional postmarked "JUN 28, 1861" to Miss Missouri. H. Stokes, Decatur, Georgia. (Courtesy Robert A. Siegel Auctions, 17 Dec 2001, Sale 840, lot 35.)

It is not unusual to encounter Confederate covers address to a Miss Missouriia H. Stokes, as seen in *Figure 1*. But, it is difficult to find information on Miss Stokes although she carried on a large correspondence. One reason for this may be that her first name was often spelled as "Missouria" as it is pronounced by many, with an "a" on the end. Her first name was actually Missouri.

Miss Stokes was born in Gordon County on 24 July 1838. Her father was a lawyer who spent much time away from home. When Miss Stokes was only a young girl, her father was killed in a railroad accident. After the death of her father, the family moved to Marietta in 1845 and then to Decatur in 1851, where she would spend the rest of her life.



In 1858 she graduated from the Hannah More Female Collegiate Institute in Decatur. After graduation, she taught at several schools including the Dalton Female College. In 1880, she became a member of the Atlanta Woman's Christian Temperance Union and this is where she made her mark in Georgia history. The following year she became its secretary.

In 1883, she became Corresponding Secretary of the state Temperance Union, a position she held until 1893. She was very active in the organization and, working with other supporters, she was able to secure a local option law for the state of Georgia. She also advocated for temperance instruction in schools.¹

At the age of 71, she broke her leg and recovery was slow. Before fully recovering, she developed pellagra (a niacin or vitamin B₃ deficiency) and died on 28 November 1910.²

Endnotes

¹ Frances E. Willard and Mary A. Livermore, eds., *A Woman of the Century* (Buffalo, NY: C. W. Moulton, 1893), 591-692; and J. J. Ansley, *History of the Georgia Woman's Cristian Temperance Union* (Columbus, GA: Woman's Cristian Temperance Union of Georgia, 1914), 256-258.

² "Miss Missouri Stokes Dies at Decatur Home," *Atlanta Constitution*, 29 November 1910.



Georgia Post Roads

Journal of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 27, Issue 1

Winter, 2019

Whole Number 105

“Absolutely Fireproof”

By Michael Wing

Hotel covers provide an ideal medium for the establishments to flaunt their elegance and attractions. The lavish illustrations and descriptions are a large part of what makes collecting such covers so appealing. Overblown advertising claims may, however, clash with objective reality. Rarely has this been more clearly demonstrated than in 1946 in Atlanta.



On December 7 of that year, the Winecoff Hotel at Peachtree and Ellis Streets was filled to capacity with 280 guests occupying its 15 floors. A fire, already well advanced on several lower floors, was discovered at around 3:00 AM. By dawn, 119 people, including the hotel’s owners, would be dead in the worst hotel fire in U.S. history. The fire, in all its horrid detail, has been the subject of numerous articles, reports and at least one book. The tragedy made international headlines and an iconic photo [Figure 1] taken by a Georgia Tech student won the Pulitzer prize.¹

← Figure 1. Daisy McCumber was among 65 injured in the Winecoff fire. She survived the jump from the 11th floor with serious injuries and lived another 46 years.

A cover from the Winecoff [Figure 2] is unremarkable in appearance, but noteworthy in that its sole advertising claim is the tragically ironic boast, “Absolutely Fireproof.”

The Winecoff’s claim to be “Absolutely Fireproof,” was technically true, and the hotel met all fire safety standards of the day. The hotel, according to then current engineering standards, was fireproof in that its exterior construction, steel supports, floors and walls were of non-combustible material.

However, the Winecoff had wood doors and transoms, carpets, furniture and up to five layers of wallpaper — all combustible. With a single, central staircase, a situation was created in which the structure became a sort of chimney causing the fire to progress rapidly upward through the central shaft with increasing intensity. The absence of other safety features, that are now standard, also contributed to the high death toll.²

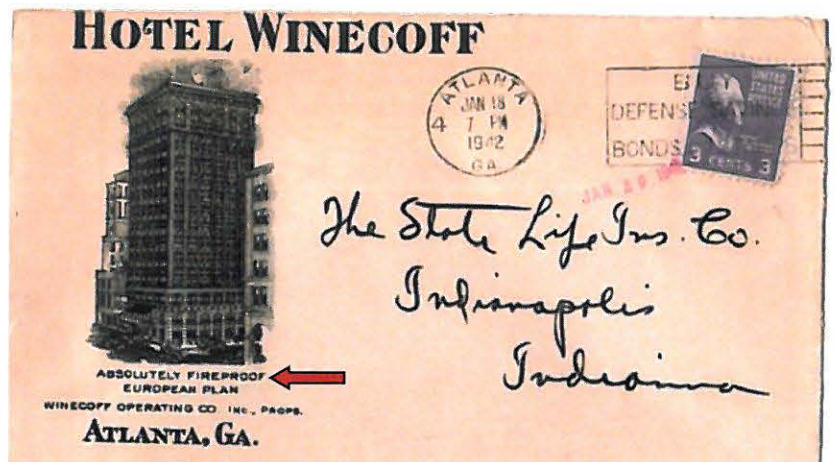


Figure 2. “Absolutely Fireproof” Hotel Winecoff 1942 advertising cover.

Continued on page 3

Table of Contents

“Absolutely Fireproof”
by Michael Wing 1, 3-4

Unlisted Confederate Cover – Danielsville, Ga. 4

Double Rate, Underpaid, and Forwarded
by Francis J. Crown, Jr. 5

Stone Mountain, Ga. CSA Covers
by Ted O. Brooke 6-8

“This Business is Driving Me Nuts!”
by Bill Baab 8-10

Longstreet, Ga. Revisited
Letter to the Editor..... 10-11

Georgia on Covers
by Francis J. Crown, Jr. 12

Articles for Publication

Articles for publication in *Georgia Post Roads* may be submitted to the Editor, preferably in an electronic format. Images to be included with the article should be submitted as .jpg files created at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi).

Article Submission Deadlines:

- Winter Issue: December 1
- Spring Issue: March 1
- Summer Issue: June 1
- Fall Issue: September 1

Editor: Steve Swain
 swain.steve9@gmail.com
 5 Meeting Street Roswell, GA 30075

Georgia Postal History Society Officers

President - Douglas N. Clark
Vice President – Edwin Jackson
Treasurer – Nancy B. Clark
Secretary – Steve Swain

Visit the Society’s Website at **WWW.SEFSC.ORG/**

**Under Federation Clubs, click Georgia, then
Georgia Postal History Society**



1946 had been a deadly year for hotel fires in the United States even before the Winecoff blaze. In June, hotel fires in Dubuque, Iowa and Chicago had killed eighty people. The Winecoff fire was the tipping point that resulted in the first national fire codes that have greatly reduced the frequency and deadliness of hotel fires that claimed so many lives in the first half of the twentieth century.³

The fear of hotel fires was a valid one in the first decades of the twentieth century, especially in Atlanta. Eight years before the Winecoff tragedy, in 1938, the Terminal Hotel on Mitchell Street burned to the ground killing thirty-five, the worst hotel fire in the United States in four years. The Terminal Hotel had a brick and masonry exterior, but the inside construction, by contrast, was entirely wood framed.

Covers of the Terminal [Figure 3] did not display the fireproof claim. The Terminal had been constructed immediately after a two-block wide fire in 1908 destroyed the original Terminal Hotel along with thirty adjacent buildings.⁴ The destruction of that earlier blaze was memorialized on a contemporary postcard [Figure 4].



Figure 3. Terminal Hotel advertising cover.



Figure 4. May 8, 1908 Terminal fire postcard.

While most hotels of the era did not make the claim of being fireproof, the Winecoff’s claim was not unique. The prominence of hotel fires in the news of the day motivated hoteliers to calm the fears of potential guests. This was clearly seen on Georgia’s coast early in the century.

On Tybee Island, to the east of Savannah, the beach front Hotel Tybee, constructed in 1889, burned on the night of July 31, 1909. Ocean breezes fanned the fire that quickly reduced the sprawling wood frame structure to ashes. Fortunately, none of the hundred or so guests were injured.⁵ A new, larger and sturdier Hotel Tybee was constructed on the site within two years and promptly began to display the “Absolutely Fireproof,” claim on its covers, [Figure 5] apparently to distinguish itself from its fire vulnerable predecessor. The new structure survived for more than a half century until demolished by its owner.



Figure 5. “Absolutely Fireproof” Hotel Tybee 1916 advertising cover and 1911 photograph.

The structure of the Winecoff survived, confirming its fireproof claim albeit not in a way that would have mattered to its guests in December 1946. The Peachtree Hotel opened in the Winecoff building in 1951, and operated until 1967. After remaining vacant for decades, and after extensive renovations, the Ellis Hotel opened in the building in 2007. The Ellis remains in operation as a highly rated boutique hotel occupying what is still a prime downtown Atlanta location. On the coast, the modern Hotel Tybee operates on the same site as the original 1889 building.

The covers of a significant minority of hotels in Georgia and the rest of the country displayed the fireproof claim before the Winecoff blaze and it is assumed that most which did so, such as the large Piedmont Hotel in Atlanta and the historic De Soto Hotel in Savannah [Figure 6], indeed were fireproof by the standards of the day.

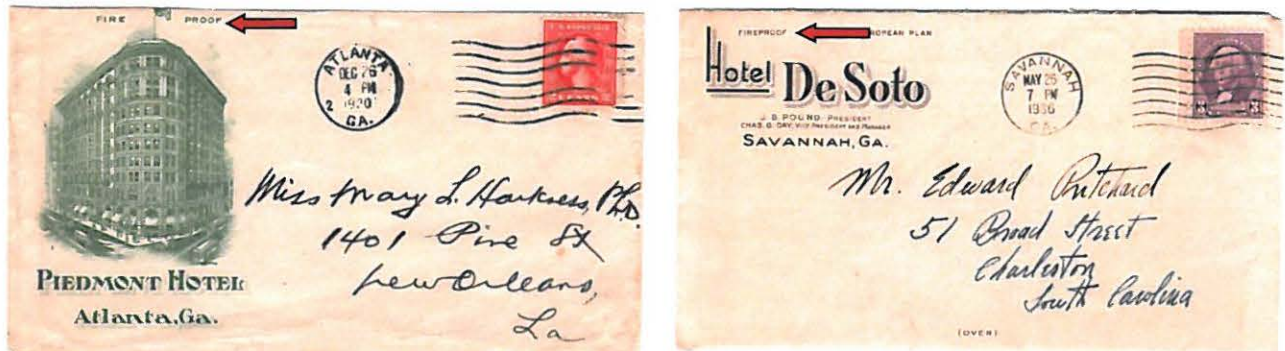


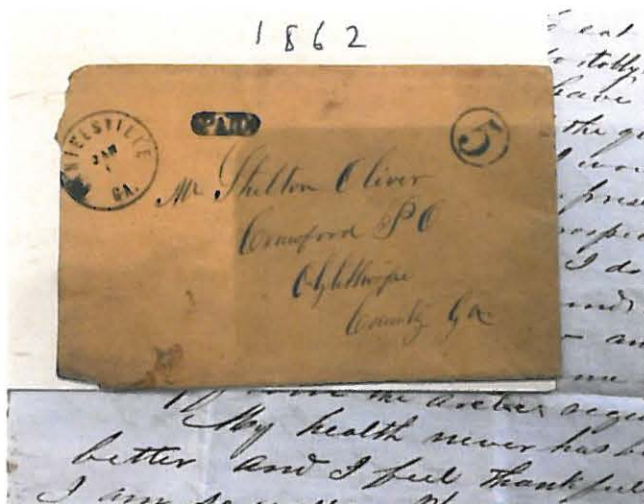
Figure 6. "Fire Proof" Piedmont and DeSoto Hotel covers

While improved fire safety codes were a direct result of the Winecoff fire, the tragedy also left an impression on postal history. The once common practice of asserting the fireproof claim on hotel covers was widely, if not universally, discontinued after the Winecoff tragedy.

Endnotes

- ¹ *The Winecoff Fire-Our Nation's Deadliest Hotel Fire*, Firehouse Magazine, November 26, 2002.
- ² Ibid.
- ³ *How Regulation Came to Be: The Hotel Fires of 1946-Part II*, Daily Kos, November 1, 2009.
- ⁴ Jordan Smith, *The Terminal Hotel Fire-Atlanta, Georgia*, Cardboard America, May 16, 2017.
- ⁵ Savannah Morning News, July 31, 1909.

Unlisted Confederate Cover – Danielsville, Ga.



While visiting Atlanta in August during the Americover 2018 Convention, Doug and Nancy Clark, our Society's President and Treasurer respectively, spent some time at Emory University.

In Emory's rare book room, they found an unlisted Confederate cover from Danielsville, Ga., shown here.

Shelton Oliver, the addressee, was the purchaser of William H. Crawford's plantation, which encompassed the present town of Crawford, Ga.

Double Rate, Underpaid, and Forwarded

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.



Figure 1. Cover with red “KINGSTON / GA. // SEP 13” postmark and matching “PAID / 3” with black “ATLANTA / Ga. // SEP 14” forwarding postmark and manuscript “Due 5 / 10 / 15” markings.

The cover at Figure 1 is unusual because it is double rate, underpaid, and forwarded. The different rates date the cover to the period 30 June 1851 to 1 April 1855. During this period, the rate for a single letter was 3¢ if prepaid and 5¢ if not prepaid. A single letter was defined as a letter weighing one half an ounce or less. Letters weighing more than half an ounce were charged the single rate for each half ounce.

This cover was mailed from Kingston, Georgia with the postage prepaid by the red circular “PAID / 3” marking. On arrival in Atlanta, it was determined either by weight or the size of the envelope that it should be charged the double letter rate. Postage for the first half ounce had been prepaid at Kingston. However, postage for the second half ounce was not prepaid so the letter was marked “Due 5” (in manuscript, to the left of the PAID / 3 marking). Since Howell Cobb had left Atlanta for Athens, the letter was forwarded. The charge for this was 10¢ for an unpaid double letter. This made the total postage due 15¢.

We know from the rates that the cover was mailed between September 1851 and September 1854. Howell Cobb was governor of Georgia from 5 November 1851 to 8 November 1853. Thus, the letter was mailed in either September 1852 or 1853.

Southeastern Stamp Expo
JANUARY 25 - 27, 2019

Hilton Atlanta Northeast
 5993 Peachtree Industrial Blvd.
 Peachtree Corners, Ga. 30092

Please Plan to Attend!

*Georgia Postal History Society’s Annual Meeting to be held on Saturday, Jan. 26, 1:00 pm.
 More information will be mailed to Society members.*

Stone Mountain, Ga. CSA Covers

By Ted O. Brooke

Editor's Note:

The covers presented in this article are from the collection of Georgia Postal History Society member Henry "Hank" Cooger, Cumming, Ga. The author, Ted Brooke, also a member and resident of Cumming, is a friend and Georgia postal history colleague of Hank Cooger.

Ranked with a Confederate general issue 10-cent Jefferson Davis (#11d), the Stone Mountain, Ga. cover in *Figure 1* is addressed to "Miss S. Emily Forman, Oak Bowery, Ala." A pencil notation on the lower reverse of the cover shows "Stone Mountain, Ga. Benfreer (?), CSA 1255". The earliest dated cancellation of this issue is April 21, 1863. The cover has no contents or return address.



The Post office in Oak Bowery, Alabama, was established in 1837 shortly after the creation of Chambers County in 1832 and was discontinued in 1908¹. Although the writer of the envelope and lost enclosure is not known, it was posted in Stone Mountain, Georgia on September 18, [no year]. Stone Mountain in DeKalb County, Georgia, had a post office established in 1834 to date.

Some of the Confederate soldiers who had surrendered at Vicksburg, Mississippi in July 1863 were in Stone Mountain from

Figure 1. CSA Stone Mountain mailing to Miss Emily Forman.

September 15 to September 27, 1863, as found in selected excerpts of September 1863 from the diary of Robert M. Magill, 39th Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Co. "F", Army of Tennessee, Catoosa County, Georgia².

Tuesday, 15th – Remained all night in depot at Acworth; left 6 a.m.; in Atlanta at 12 m. Orders to strike tents; left Atlanta 6 p.m.; at Stone Mountain 8 p.m.

Wednesday, 16th – Moved out to camp near town. Went up on mountain, composed of almost solid rock; about half mile high; nearly as round as a potato hill; out on a plain, no other hills near. Grand view from the top. Once a tower there, but it had fallen down.

Saturday, 19th – Heard there had been some fighting on Pea Vine creek, near West Chickamauga, supposed to be general engagement.

Sunday, 27th – Marched from Stone Mountain to Decatur.

The writer of the mailing to Miss Forman was most likely a Confederate soldier and probably a relative or friend of a relative of Emily Forman. She only had one brother, Robert Howard Forman, who was born on 27 March 1838 in Alabama. Robert was a Private in Co. B, 8th Confederate Cavalry Regiment, Capt. Falkner's Company. He enlisted in Chambers County, Alabama, on 25 July 1861. He was captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee, on 22 June 1863 and was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and transferred from there to Fort Delaware, Delaware, from where he was released on 14 June 1865. Robert had a dark complexion, black hair, black eyes and was 5' 10" tall³. He is buried in the Forrest cemetery, Gadsden, Etowah County, Alabama, deceased on 26 March 1913⁴. The writer was perhaps a friend of her brother who had been captured in June 1863.

The addressee, Miss S. Emily Forman (Susan Emily Forman), was born about 1840 in Alabama and died on 13 June 1915 in Mobile, Mobile Co, Alabama, at age 75, a daughter of Joseph H. & Margaret *Bostwick* Forman⁵. She is shown as “Emily Forman”, age 11, in the 1850 census of Chambers County, Alabama⁶. She is shown as “Emily Forman”, age 20, in the 1860 census of Chambers County, Alabama⁷. In the 1870 census of Chambers County, Alabama⁸, she is shown as “Ella J. (sic) Forman”, age 18 (sic). She is shown as “Emily S. Forman”, age 41, single, school teacher, in the 1880 census of Chambers County, Alabama⁹. She is not located in the 1900 or 1910 census indexes and she is last found in the 1915 Mobile, Alabama City Directory as “Susan E. Forman, b(oards) at 352 Congress”¹⁰. Susan (“Susie”) E. Forman died on 13 June 1915 in Mobile County, Alabama¹¹. She remained unmarried her whole life and it is assumed that she was buried in Mobile County, Alabama, although no grave marker has been found for her¹² and Mobile newspaper records have not been searched for her obituary notice.

Figure 2 presents a Farmville, Va. Soldiers Due 10 cover with a May date addressed to “Mr. W. A. Hadden, Stone Mountain, Georgia.” At the top, an endorsement shows “Private R. J. Hadden Co. E 7th Ga. Regt.” A pencil notation on the front is “Gen. Geo. T. Anderson’s Brigade, Farmville, Va.”

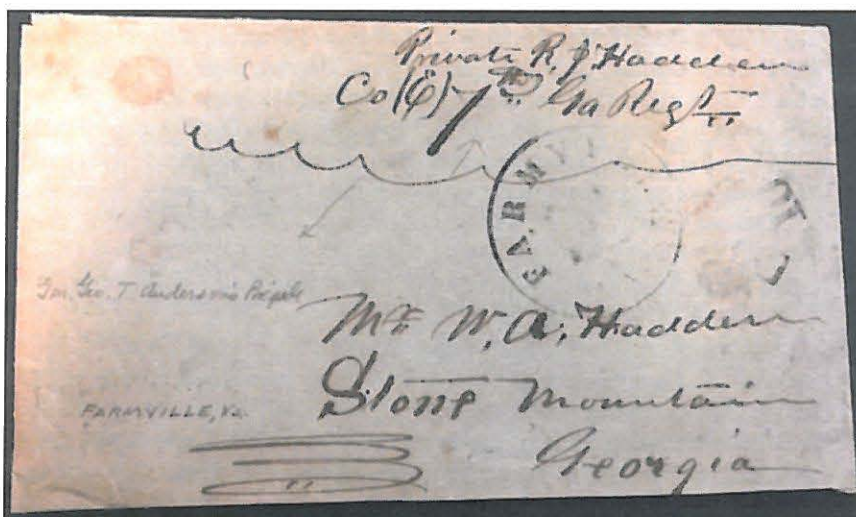


Figure 2. CSA Mailing to W.A. Hadden, Stone Mountain. Ga.

He is shown as “Wm. A. Hadden”, age 30, in the household of Jonathan N. & Cathrin (sic) Y. Hadden in the 1860 census¹⁴. William A. Hadden married Sarah E. Gholston on 28 March 1867 in DeKalb County¹⁵. He is found as “William A. Hadden”, age 42, in the 1870 census¹⁶ and age 52 in the 1880 census¹⁷. William Hadden deceased on 1 March 1884 in Stone Mountain and is buried at the Sheppard cemetery in Pine Lake, near Stone Mountain, DeKalb County, Georgia. William A. Hadden is not found to have had any military service.

The writer, R. (Robert) J. Hadden was born in 1839¹⁸ in South Carolina, a son of Jonathan N. & Catherine G. Hadden, and brother of William A. Hadden. He is shown as “Robt. J. Hadden”, age 11, in the household of J. M. & Catharine G. Hadden in the 1850 census¹⁹. He is “R. J. Hadden”, age 20, in the household of Jonathan N. & Cathrin (sic) Y. Hadden in the 1860 census²⁰. From 1861 to 1865 he did have military service in the Confederate States Army²¹ in Co. E, 7th Georgia Regiment: Robert J. Hadden – Private, Aug. 11, 1861. Roll for February 28, 1865, last on file, shows him present. No later record. (Muster Roll of company E, 7th Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Army of Northern Virginia, C. S. A., DeKalb County, Georgia, “DeKalb Light Infantry”).

He married Miss Sarah E. Brown on 27 February 1867 in DeKalb County²². He is shown as “Robert J. Hadden”, age 30, in the 1870 census²³. He married Mary E. Mahaffey on 8th (or 9th) April 1876 in DeKalb County²⁴. In the 1880 census²⁵ he is shown as “Rob’t. J. Hadden”, age 39, a carpenter. He deceased in 1894²⁶ and is buried at Indian Creek cemetery in Scottdale, Dekalb County, Georgia.

It is, of course, unfortunate that the contents of both covers have been lost. Any further comments about these items are invited.

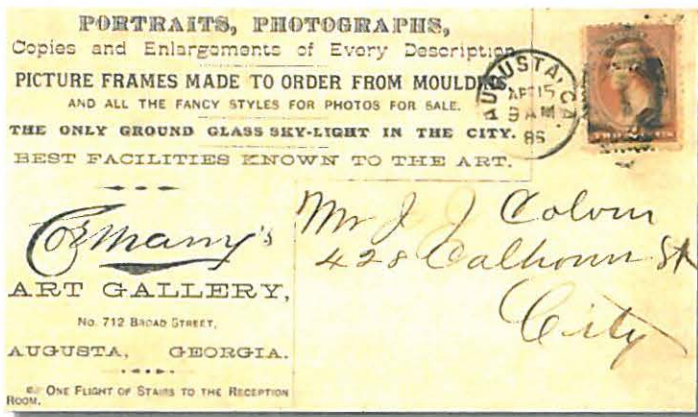
Endnotes

- ¹ Richard W. Helbeck, *United States Post Offices Volume VIII – The Southeast* (Scappoose, OR: La Posta Publications, 2007), page 150).
- ² Robert M. Magill, *Magill Family Record* (Richmond, VA: R. E. Magill, publisher, 1907), pp. 212-213).
- ³ Confederate Compiled Service Record, 1861-1865.
- ⁴ Findagrave website, September 2018.
- ⁵ Alabama Deaths & Burials Index, 1881-1974.
- ⁶ 1850 Chambers County, Alabama, District 19, census, page 283A, family 261.
- ⁷ 1860 Chambers County, Alabama, Southern Division, census, page 983, family 676.
- ⁸ 1870 Chambers County, Alabama, Oak Bowery township, page 186B, family 198.
- ⁹ 1880 Chambers County, Alabama, Oak Bowery township, page 167C, family 66.
- ¹⁰ 1915 Mobile, Alabama, City Directory, page 373.
- ¹¹ Alabama Death Index, 1908-1959, Vol. 26, certificate 71.
- ¹² Findagrave website, September 2018.
- ¹³ 1850 DeKalb County, Georgia census, Anderson's District, page 129B, dwelling 60.
- ¹⁴ 1860 DeKalb County, Georgia census, Evans' District, page 329, Post Office: Stone Mountain, dwelling 556.
- ¹⁵ DeKalb County, Georgia marriage book B, 1856-1872, page 208.
- ¹⁶ 1870 DeKalb County, Georgia census, Stone Mountain District, page 312B, Post Office: Stone Mountain, dwelling 129.
- ¹⁷ 1880 DeKalb County, Georgia census, Stone Mountain District #1045, page 452C, dwelling 323.
- ¹⁸ 1839 birth date as given on grave marker, Indian Creek cemetery, Scottdale, DeKalb County, Georgia.
- ¹⁹ 1850 DeKalb County, Georgia census, Anderson's District, page 129B, dwelling 60.
- ²⁰ 1860 DeKalb County, Georgia census, Evans' District, page 329, Post Office: Stone Mountain, dwelling 556.
- ²¹ Lillian Henderson, *Roster of the Confederate Soldiers of Georgia 1861-1865*, (Hapeville, Georgia: Longino & Porter, n.d., 1956), Volume I, page 868.
- ²² DeKalb County, Georgia marriage book B, 1856-1872, page 228.
- ²³ 1870 DeKalb County, Georgia census, Stone Mountain District, page 317B, Post Office: Stone Mountain, dwelling 208.
- ²⁴ DeKalb County, Georgia marriage book C, 1873-1877, page 196. (Note: license only, no marriage return recorded).
- ²⁵ 1880 DeKalb County, Georgia census, Stone Mountain Village, 1045 District, page 445A, dwelling 176.
- ²⁶ 1894 death date as given on grave marker, Indian Creek cemetery, Scottdale, DeKalb County, Georgia.

“This Business is Driving Me Nuts!”

By Bill Baab

The sad story of a 19th century Augusta, Ga. commercial photographer definitely reflects an expression with which most of us are familiar: “This Business is Driving me Nuts!”



When it comes to obtaining historic, postally used covers from firms in Augusta, Lamar Garrard (Georgia Postal History Society member) has the “Magic Touch.” His latest find (purchased by the writer), is an 1886 cover [Figure 1] from Cormany’s Art Gallery, No. 712 Broad Street (“ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS TO THE RECEPTION ROOM”).

My friend, Joseph M. Lee III, a native Augustan now residing in Covington, Georgia, has been researching Augusta’s photography industry from its 19th century start through the early 20th century.

Figure 1. APR 15_86 AUGUSTA, GA. Advertising Cover, Cormany’s Art Gallery.

He provided the following information about “Cormany” and the Augusta Art Gallery.

His full name was Montgomery Cormany, born in Michigan between 1859 and 1869, according to census and other records. The 1880 Census lists him as a 21-year-old Ypsilanti, Michigan photographer.

[**Editor’s Note:** A January 3, 2015 posting on acestery.com provides the following: My great grandfather Montgomery Lawrence CORMANY was born in Allegan, Michigan in 1859. According to the 1880 census he lived with his mother Elinor in Michigan. On September 15, 1880, he married Adele FORBES in Ypsilanti, Michigan. As far as I know, Montgomery was always a photographer. They had two small children and divorced about December, 1893.]

Cormany shows up in Augusta, Ga. in 1882 when he purchases a half interest in C.B. Wade’s Gallery and the business name is changed to Wade & Cormany. In March 1883, Cormany bought out Wade and changed the name to Cormany, 706 Broad Street. In November of that year, he moved his new Art Studio and Photographic Rooms over E.D. Smythe’s crockery store at 712 Broad.

In January 1887, he placed an advertisement in *The Augusta Chronicle* stating he was leaving Augusta and would be succeeded by Henry Platt. In February and April 1887, there were ads for Platt, Artist and Photographer, Successor to M.L. Cormany. But Cormany didn’t stay away from Augusta for long, or else he never left!

In September of 1887, an ad noted that E.B. Peddinghaus had joined Cormany’s Art Gallery for the winter and was in charge of the photographic department. The ad said M.L. Cormany will devote his entire attention to portraits. An article on Oct. 2, 1887 stated the same thing. But Cormany is not listed in the 1887 Augusta City Directory.

On June 2, 1888, there is an ad for The Augusta Art Gallery, formerly Cormany’s, with Peddinghaus listed as artist. Meanwhile, Cormany had returned to the Midwest and is listed as a Realtor in Duluth, Minnesota in the 1890-92 Duluth City Directory. In the 1890 census for Princeton, Minnesota, Cormany’s occupation is listed as attorney-at-law.



Figure 2. Fergus Falls Hospital for the Insane.



Figure 3. Wilmar State Asylum.

In the 1920 Census, Cormany is listed as an inmate in the Fergus Falls, Minnesota Hospital for the Insane [*Figure 2*]. In the 1930 Census, he is listed in the Willmar State Asylum in Willmar, Minnesota [*Figure 3*]. Cormany died there on June 7, 1941.

End Note

My friend, Joseph Lee, said he has a Cormany CDV (carte de visite) in his collection of Lee family photos [Figure 4].

“It is a baby picture of Mary Lou Heckle (Fletcher). She is my grandmother on my mother’s side of the family. Her parents had the photo made in May, 1883 when she was just six months old, so she was one of Cormany’s first customers.”

Figure 4. Cormany CDV of Mary Lou Heckle (Fletcher) →



Longstreet Ga. Revisited

Letter to the Editor

Terry Shaw’s article in the Summer, 2018 issue of *Georgia Post Roads* (“Longstreet, Ga.?”) explored how numerous Internet resources available to postal history collectors and historians can be used in attempts to decipher markings on covers and cards. Such resources can indeed be very valuable.



Figure 1. Longstreet postal card.

However, sometimes the results can be confusing and really don’t provide a final answer. Such was the case with the “Longstreet” markings on the postal card Terry highlighted in his article [Figure 1].

Where was/is Longstreet? In Georgia? Between Peachtree City and Newnan, southwest of Atlanta or further south in Bleckley county? When did the Longstreet post office operate?

Various Internet resources provided conflicting “answers.”

Terry’s article prompted a Letter to the Editor from Society member Frank Crown providing a recommendation for another internet resource to consult about Georgia cities and counties: Georgiainfo, An Online Georgia Almanac (<https://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu>). It was from that resource that the answer to the Longstreet mystery was solved.

Georgiainfo was created in 1996 by Ed Jackson - current Vice President of the Georgia Postal History Society - with the assistance of Charles Pou – current Society member. The website was hosted by the Carl Vinson Institute of Government from its inception until 2008, when it moved to the Digital Library of Georgia, hosted by GALILEO and the University of Georgia Libraries.



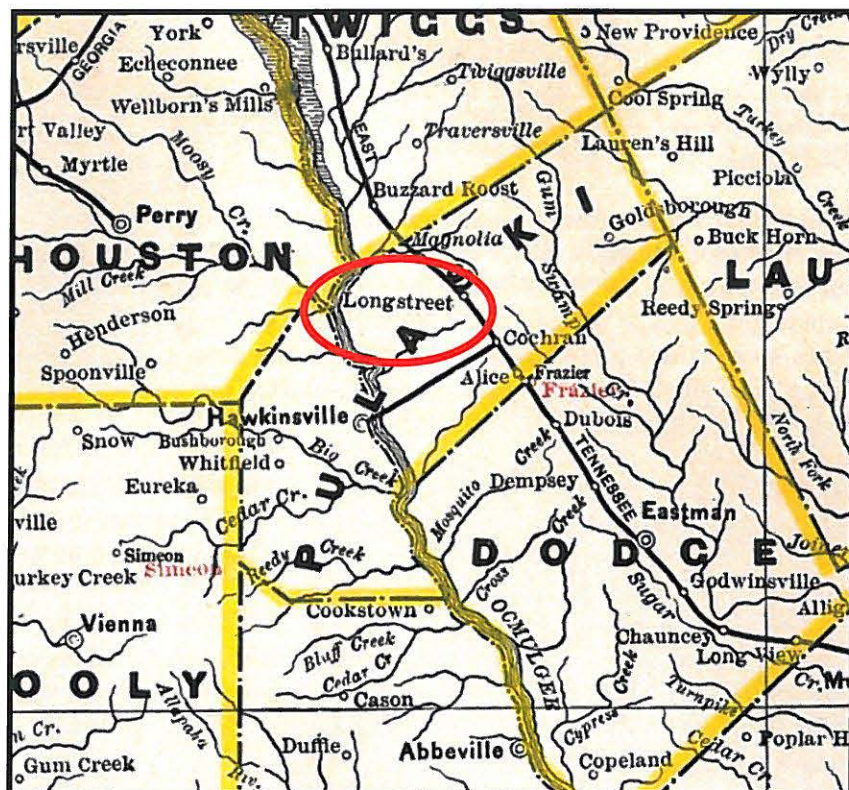
Frank Crown's Letter to the Editor

I enjoyed Charles (Terry) Shaw's article in the Summer 2018 issue of *Georgia Post Roads* about searching for the town of Longstreet, Georgia. His point about exercising caution when using the Internet for searches is well taken. I would go one step further: don't depend on current sources to provide dependable information on small Georgia towns from over 100 years ago.

A valuable resource I have found for such searches is in the backyard of all Georgians: GeorgiaInfo. This web site has a wealth of information on Georgians, Georgia and Georgia cities and counties. One of the most useful sources on this site is "Historical Atlas of Georgia Counties." Save yourself some time and Google the site directly.

I quickly checked for Longstreet, Georgia and found it for the period that matched the post card in Shaw's article. It was located, not in Bleckley County or between Newnan and Peachtree City. [Editor's Note: The possible locations for Longstreet in Bleckley County, Ga. or between Newman and Peachtree City, Ga. were two of the "answers" provided with original Internet searches conducted by Terry Shaw and Steve Swain.] Rather, it was in Pulaski County as seen on the map below. The town must have been quite small as it does not appear on all maps of the period.

The Longstreet post office was established on 11 March 1850. It was discontinued after the war but reestablished after 1869.



Map of Pulaski County from the George Cram Railroad and County Map of Georgia, 1885 (reprinted from <https://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/histcountymaps/>).

Georgia on Covers

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.



Figure 1. Cover mailed from Griswoldville, Georgia to Scuppernon, North Carolina on 10 July and forwarded from Scuppernon (light postmark at upper left) to Healing Springs, [Virginia]. The envelop is reduced at both the right side and bottom.

Griswoldville is most famous as the site of the only sizeable military engagement between Confederate forces and General Sherman's army on his march across Georgia. However, Griswoldville's history is more than a single battle.

In 1815, Samuel Griswold moved south from Connecticut and settled in the new town of Clinton, Georgia. He began his career as a clerk and soon became a dealer in tin-ware which he produced. In the early 1820s, his fortunes turned sour due to debts. But, by a stroke of luck, he had the opportunity to look at a new cotton gin purchased by a local planter. After examining the gin, he decided he could make a better one. Soon he and his son were producing cotton gins. His machines soon gained a reputation as sturdy, reliable gins and by the 1830s he was the largest producer of cotton gins in the United States. He also began to expand his business to include an iron foundry, smithies, and a carriage shop.

In the early 1850s, Griswold moved his operations from Clinton to a new site about ten miles south on the Central of Georgia Railroad. Thus was born Griswoldville. At the new town, Griswold's industrial activities continued to prosper and grow. In addition to the gin factory and iron foundry, he added a saw mill, grist mill and a soap and candle factory.

With the outbreak of war and diminishing demand for cotton gins, Griswold switched his operations to armaments. Early on, he produced pikes for the State of Georgia. By May 1862, Griswold had partnered with Arvin Gunnison to produce a pistol patterned after the Colt Navy revolver for the Confederate government.

On 22 November 1864, forces of the right wing of Sherman's army clashed with Confederate forces at Griswoldville. The battle resulted in significant Confederate casualties that did nothing to curtail Sherman's march.

Reference

William Harris Bragg, "Griswoldville (Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 2000).



Georgia Post Roads

Journal of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 27, Issue 2

Spring, 2019

Whole Number 106

Doctortown Ga. – General Sherman Did Not Prevail

By Ted O. Brooke

From the collection of Georgia Postal History Society member Henry “Hank” Googer, Cumming, Georgia, intriguing Civil War history is associated with the covers shown in *Figures 1* and *2*, mailed respectively on March 8 and April 16 (year unknown) from Doctortown, Wayne County, Ga. The Doctortown post office was established in 1857 and discontinued in 1967.¹

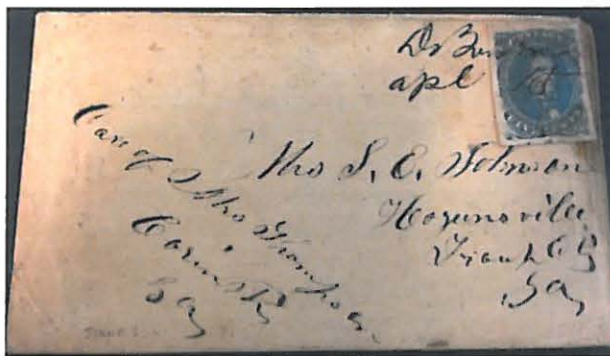


Figure 1. March 8 “Dr Town”

Figure 2. April 16 “Dr Town”

The March 8 mailing to “Mrs. S. E. Johnson, Hogansville, Troup Cty., Ga.” was franked with a Confederate general issue #1 tied by a manuscript “Dr Town mar 8”. Horizontal docketing on the left of the cover shows “Care of Mrs. Thompson, Corinth, Ga.”. No contents or return address.

The April 16 mailing also to “Mrs. S. E. Johnson, Hogansville, Troup Cty., Ga.” was franked with a Confederate general issue #4 tied by a manuscript “Dr Town apl 16”. As with the March 8 cover, horizontal docketing on the left of the cover shows “Care of Mrs. Thompson, Corinth, Ga.”. No contents or return address.

Continued on page 3

Table of Contents

Doctortown, Ga. – General Sherman Did Not Prevail
by Ted O. Brooke 1-3

Augusta Glass Works Supports the South Carolina Whiskey Monopoly
by Bill Baab..... 4

Normandale, Ga. Scarce “6” Postmark
by Terry Shaw and Steve Swain5

Georgia Postal History Society Annual Meeting6

Welcome New Members6

Ironic Augusta, Ga. Lumber Company Fire
by Bill Baab 7-8

Don’t Be Fooled
by Francis J. Crown, Jr. 8-9

New Award-Winning Book Details “Herd” of Buffalo Cinderellas
by Bill Baab 9-10

Stone Mountain, Ga. Cover Used for Confederate Catalog
by Ted O. Brooke 10-11

Georgia on Covers
by Francis J. Crown, Jr. 12

Articles for Publication

Articles for publication in *Georgia Post Roads* may be submitted to the Editor, preferably in an electronic format. Images to be included with the article should be submitted as .jpg files created at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi).

Article Submission Deadlines:

- Winter Issue: December 1
- Spring Issue: March 1
- Summer Issue: June 1
- Fall Issue: September 1

Editor: swain.steve9@gmail.com

Georgia Postal History Society Officers

President – Steve Swain
Vice President – Edwin Jackson
Secretary-Treasurer – Nancy B. Clark
and Steve Swain

Visit the Society’s Website at
WWW.SEFSC.ORG/
Under Federation Clubs, click Georgia, then
Georgia Postal History Society



Due to the brevity and commonality of the names, research did not reveal any further information about the addressee, Mrs. S.E. Johnson, of Hogansville in Troup County, southwest of Atlanta. Additionally, no information was forthcoming about the other named person, Mrs. Thompson of Corinth, Georgia, which is also southwest of Atlanta, near the convergence of Coweta, Heard & Troup Counties, five miles north of Hogansville.

Doctortown was established on the site of a former Indian settlement where a chief, Captain Aleck, had lived. (*Aleck* means "doctor" in the Creek language.) A post-Revolutionary stockade, Fort Defense, was the first white establishment in Doctortown. Before the Civil War, the town was a steamboat and railroad center with a sawmill. But it was during the Civil War that Doctortown gained notoriety during Sherman's March to the Sea. There is a Georgia Historical Marker (#151-2) near Jesup, Georgia, in Wayne County.² The marker is on Doctortown Road when traveling south. The inscription reads as follows:



DOCTORTOWN

To the east of here on the Altamaha River was the site of Doctortown. The name may have been derived from a Muskogean Indian word, "Alekcha," purported to mean Doctor. A Creek Indian, "Alleck" is believed to have lived there during the late 1700s.

Doctortown was the major crossing point of the Altamaha River from the days when the Alachua Indian Path crossed there until WW II, when the Georgia Defense Forces and a Coast Guard Unit guarded the bridges against the threat of German sabotage. It was for many years the only road and rail crossing in this area of the coastal plain, thus making it a vital shipping and travel point. As a steamboat landing, Doctortown provided river access to important overland routes.

Doctortown was an important target for Gen. Sherman's troops on the March to the Sea and was the site of an unsuccessful assault in December 1864.

After the Civil War, Doctortown became an industrial center for the South Georgia timber and paper industry as the site of large sawmills and the world's largest pulp mill (1992).

Access to Doctortown was by the railroad trestle over the Altamaha River. This was a major Confederate supply route. It was The Battle of Altamaha Bridge where Sherman's troops were stopped. Sherman sent Col. Smith Atkins with his cavalry to destroy the Doctortown trestle and the one located at Morgan Lake a few miles away. The Union destroyed the Morgan Lake rail bridge, but were stopped by the Georgia Militia Fourth Brigade under Brig. Gen. H.K. McKay. Sherman continued his infamous march, but the Doctortown supply route survived.

It is, of course, unfortunate that the contents of the two Doctortown covers have been lost. Any further information about these items are invited.

Endnotes

¹ Richard W. Helbock, *United States Post Offices Volume VIII – The Southeast* (Scappoose, OR: La Posta Publications, 2007), page 72).

² <http://www.lat34north.com/historicmarkers/LargePhoto.cfm?keyId=151-2&PicSuffix=&MarkerTitle=Doctortown>

Augusta Glass Works Supports the South Carolina Whiskey Monopoly

By Bill Baab

There were no glass factories in existence in the South before the Civil War. Bottles used by breweries, soda water manufacturers, druggists and patent medicine men were blown in northeastern and midwestern factories. The Augusta (Georgia) Glass Works was chartered in 1892, but was out of business for one reason or another by 1907. The company's offices in downtown Augusta were destroyed by the 1916 fire, one reason why covers are rare.

In 1893, South Carolina Governor Benjamin R. (Pitchfork Ben) Tillman, of Edgefield [Figure 1], decided to give the state a monopoly as far as whiskey sales went. He spearheaded the establishment of the South Carolina Dispensary system which put local grocers and others out of the whiskey business.



Figure 1. Benjamin R. (Pitchfork Ben) Tillman

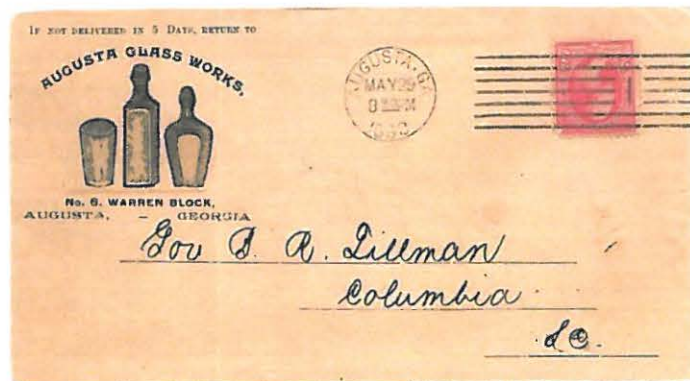


Figure 2. May 29, 1893 to Gov. B.A. Tillman

The May 29, 1893 cover shown in Figure 2 is addressed to the governor and for a good reason: The Augusta Glass Works manufactured some of the Dispensary's whiskey bottles. On March 20, 1893, a reporter from The State newspaper in Columbia visited the governor and reported: "Governor Tillman has been busy getting samples and bids for the furnishing of official flasks and jugs at the dispensaries. The Augusta Glass Company's flask has been adopted."

A really good book describing the South Carolina Dispensary system and its outcome is "The South Carolina Dispensary & Embossed S.C. Whiskey Bottles & Jugs, 1865-1915." It was co-authored by Harvey S. Teal and Rita Foster Wallace. In addition to being a veteran philatelist, Teal, 90, is also a collector of antique bottles and pottery, mostly from South Carolina.



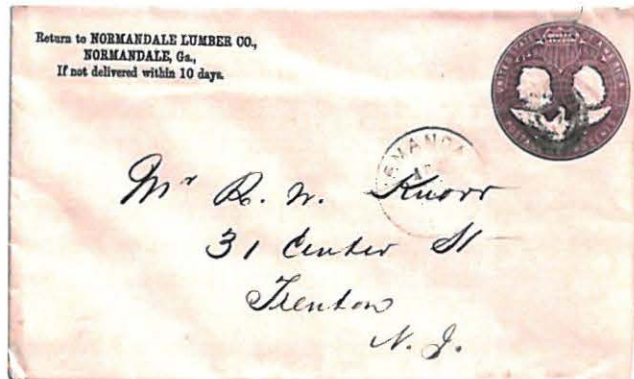
The Augusta Glass Works-made flasks [Figure 3] are amber in color and half-pints and pints in size. Each is embossed with the outline of the State Tree, the palmetto palm. Other Dispensary bottles were manufactured by the Carolina Glass Works in Columbia (in business 1902-1912).

Figure 3. Augusta Glass Works amber flasks (Courtesy of Mike Newman)

Normandale, Ga. Scarce "6" Postmark

By Terry Shaw and Steve Swain

Although the cancellation strike on the Figure 1 cover is only partial, the corner card confirms this as a Normandale, Georgia postmark. According to Helbock's *Classifying Postmarks* book, this is a scarce "6" postmark type.



A Georgia Historical Marker (#045-3)¹ on US 341 in Dodge County provides this about Normandale:

NORMANDE
1868- 1896

Normandale was named for Norman W. Dodge, one of seven sons of William E. Dodge, for whom Dodge County was named in 1870.

The home of over 500 people, Normandale was headquarters of the Dodge Land & Lumber Company which was established after the Civil War using questionable deeds. The company claimed over 300 square miles of the finest longleaf yellow pine in the world. The area included the/ counties of Telfair, Dodge, Laurens, Montgomery, and Pulaski.

Settlers had earlier claimed most of the property. After years of controversy, the Dodge Company appealed to the federal court and was awarded lands it had seized after the Civil War. As the Dodge Company evicted settlers, a bitter land war ensued. The Dodge superintendent John C. Forsyth, was shot and killed on October 7, 1890. The murder occurred either in the executive house, now restored, or in a nearby twin structure which burned.

Mr. Forsyth and his daughter, Nellie, are buried in the front yard of Christ Church on St. Simons Island. On September 9, 1892, the big mill and dry house of the lumber company burned to the ground. Having depleted the region's forests, the company did not rebuild what was one of the largest sawmills in the south.



Endnotes

¹ <http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMA5DT>

Georgia Postal History Society's Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Georgia Postal History Society was held January 26th at the Southeastern Stamp Expo. Fifteen members were in attendance.

Doug Clark, President, welcomed the group and announced that Society officer elections were to be held. Several days after the meeting, members were mailed a ballot to complete and return to the Society's Secretary. When all ballots have been received, the information will be compiled and a communication will be sent to members regarding the results of the voting.

Nancy Clark, Treasurer, reported that the Society was in solid financial shape and that dues were not to be increased for 2019.

Steve Swain, Secretary, reported that the Society gained three new members in 2018, for a total membership of thirty-one. Membership renewals dues notices would be sent to members after the annual meeting. Dues are to be received by February 28.

Steve, the Editor of the Society's quarterly journal, *Georgia Post Roads*, thanked the members who contributed articles during the previous year. Steve also acknowledged philatelic awards received by several members in 2018.

An outstanding presentation was provided by Michael Wing titled "Absolutely Fireproof". Michael shared his collection of circa 1930s hotel advertising covers announcing "absolutely fireproof" buildings, some of which, ironically and tragically, burned.

We are looking forward to your attendance in 2020 at the next annual meeting of the Society, also being held at the Southeastern Stamp Expo.

Welcome New Members

James C. Cate, residing in Mount Juliet, Tennessee, Pa., is an experienced postal history collector and authority. His recent Georgia endeavors include 1898 Spanish-American War Camp Thomas / Chickamauga postal history. Jim's exhibit showcasing his collection was offered at the January Southeastern Stamp Expo. Jim also collects Ft. Oglethorpe WWII WAAC training postcards, a topic to be included in an upcoming issue of *Georgia Post Roads*. In addition to being a member of the Confederate Stamp Alliance, the American Philatelic Society, Jim represents the Nashville Stamp Club for the Southeastern Federation of Stamp Clubs.

John M. Allensworth currently lives in Stone Mountain, Ga., and pursues a worldwide stamp collection and town name postmarks for GA, FL, OH, AK, HI, Panama and Canal Zone. John is a member of the American Philatelic Society, the American First Day Cover Society, the Canal Zone Study Group, the Atlanta Stamp Collectors Club and the Button-Gwinnett Stamp Club.

Ironic Augusta, Ga. Lumber Company Fire

By Bill Baab

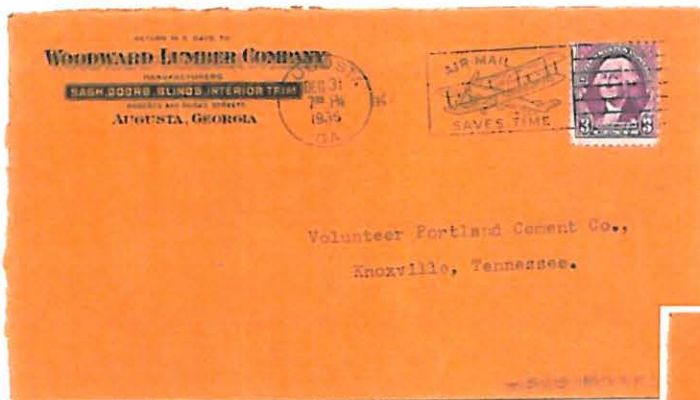
Editor's Note:

This article is an interesting supplement to Michael Wing's "Absolutely Fireproof" article in the Winter 2019 issue of this journal.

During the 19th and early 20th centuries, newspapers were full of stories about fires destroying hotels and other major businesses built of wood. Many sported open fireplaces and kerosene or oil lamps. All it took was a spark.

The Bon Air Hotel was constructed in 1898 on The Hill overlooking downtown Augusta. It burned in a spectacular fire in 1920 witnessed by many downtown residents. The Hampton Terrace Hotel, built in 1902, was perched atop another hill across the Savannah River in North Augusta, South Carolina. The Highland Park Hotel, in the area's "Winter Colony" of Aiken, South Carolina, came into being in the late 19th century. All were of wooden construction and all were eventually consumed by flames. The Highland Park hotel was rebuilt and then destroyed by another fire, its builders not learning to stay away from wood. But the building that replaced the Bon Air was constructed of steel and concrete. It is still there.

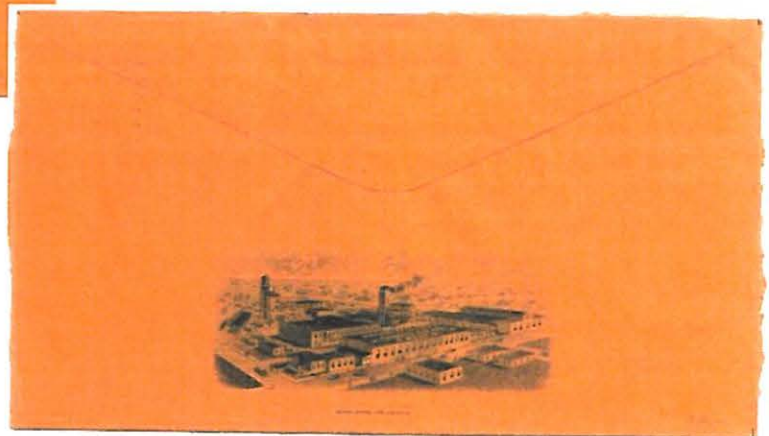
The Woodward Lumber Company was established in Augusta during the last quarter of the 19th century, but was not chartered until Aug. 10, 1900. Brothers and partners L.W. and W.W. Woodward were joined by their friend, David Shaw, who became the firm's secretary.



In the author's collection is a 1935 business cover bearing the firm's corner card and was sent via air mail for 3 cents (*Figure 1*). On the lower back of the cover is an aerial view of the lumber yard, the photo probably taken from the cockpit of a plane similar to the one in the postmark. It is the first cover from the business the author has ever seen.

Figure 1. Woodward Lumber Company cover

Woodward Lumber Company made the news columns of *The Augusta Chronicle* when reporters learned the firm had sold the lumber used to construct the massive Hampton Terrace Hotel. "The building of the North Augusta Hotel will establish a halfway point between Aiken's Highland Park Hotel, the Bon Air and the Augusta and Aiken Streetcar Railway will put all three in easy and constant communication," a *Chronicle* story told readers. Each hotel sported golf courses and "the golf clubs can arrange matches with each other and a handsome cup to be competed for will make for a great annual event."



The electric-powered trolleys made daily runs from downtown Augusta through North Augusta and the Horse Creek Valley communities of Langley, Bath and Clearwater into Aiken. The trip took about 45 minutes. (There was a popular saying of that time and later: "Langley took a Bath in Clearwater because he had an 'Aiken' back!")

And speaking of fires and irony, the lumber company made its own headlines on Feb. 9, 1913: "FLAMES ARE RAGING; WOODWARD LUMBER CO." The story: "Fire, which started in the yards of the Woodward Lumber Company at 2:50 o'clock this morning, had destroyed about a fourth of that plant at 3:30 a.m., and the flames were still raging. The main plant seemed to be out of danger when The Chronicle went to press, but already thousands of feet of lumber had been destroyed. The automatic sprinkler system in the main building helped save it from destruction."

The cause of the fire was later attributed to an employee smoking among the stacks. Fast forward to May 24, 1958: Pratt-Dudley Builders Supply Company announced it had purchased the Woodward Lumber Company "for a reported \$75,000." The Woodward brothers had passed away by then. Pratt-Dudley remains in business (in 2019) at the lumber company site off Dent Boulevard (formerly Railroad Avenue) across from University Hospital parking deck.

Don't Be Fooled

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.

An old saying is "knowledge is power." This is especially true in the field of philately. Consider a specialist in a certain area of philately. He or she may know certain rates, from a certain period, from a particular town are very scarce, something that most collectors and dealers would not know. This works in the favor of the specialist who can purchase these scarce items from a dealer or fellow collector at prices that are relatively low because the seller does not have knowledge of the scarcity.

The opposite situation also exists where the dealer or collector believes something is rare because they either do have the knowledge, make bad assumptions, or have not properly researched an item. There is an excellent example of this in Georgia postal history.

A specialized field is inland waterway makings. Everyone knows that Savannah has always been a port city. As such, it is not unusual to see mail from this town with steam or ship markings. These would be applied to letters picked up by a vessel for deposit at the first port-of-call with a post office. If prepaid, such letters only required the regular rate of postage. If sent due, an additional fee was required. In any event, such letters would be postmarked and any appropriate marking applied at the first port-of-call with a post office, and from there sent on their way.



Figure 1. Savannah "SEP 25 [1858]" postmark ties 3¢ 1857 stamp on cover with "Brayan, 24 Sept 58" endorsement (from a private collection).

Covers, similar to the one at *Figure 1*, have been offered as steamboat covers. There is nothing to indicate the letter arrived in Savannah by a vessel. However, some interpret the manuscript, “Bryan, 24 Sept 58,” endorsement as some sort of postal marking. In this case, the marking of the town of origin of a letter picked up by a vessel bound for Savannah. The owner thinks they have something scarce and wants a high price for the item. Don’t be fooled and buy the item. It is not what the owner thinks it is.

The letter is addressed Charles Manigault in Charleston, South Carolina. There is a large amount of this family correspondence in philatelic hands. Much of it has a name and date in the upper left corner, just like on the cover at *Figure 1*. This is not a postal marking. This was a notation applied by a secretary or clerk to note the sender and the date of their letter, nothing more. A second example is at *Figure 2*.

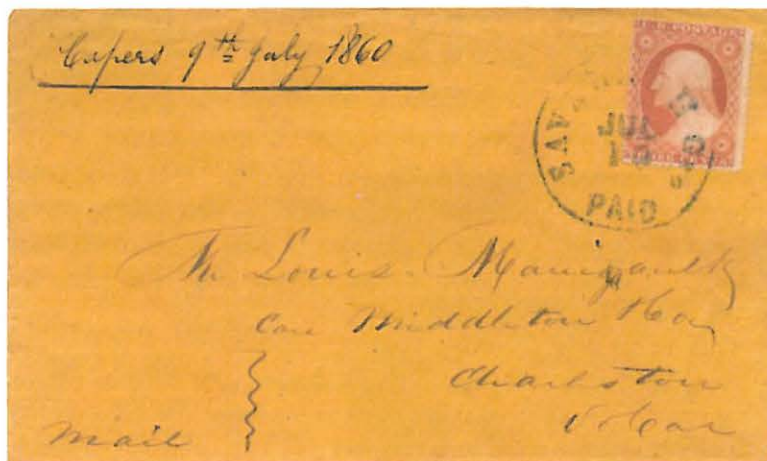


Figure 2. Savannah “JUL 10 [1860]” postmark ties 3¢ 1857 stamp on cover with “Capers 9th July 1860” endorsement (From author’s collection).

Remember knowledge is power. Know your area of specialty and don’t fall for a high-priced item that is not what the seller makes it out to be.

New Award-Winning Book Details “Herd” of Buffalo Cinderellas

By Bill Baab

Once upon a time, the public at large chuckled over a fairy story in which figured a pumpkin, mice, a glass slipper and a wicked stepmother. Its title was Cinderella and was later featured by a Walt Disney movie. The Pan American Exposition, held in Buffalo, New York in 1901, also was entertaining in its own way, but its “cinderella” story is no fairy tale. It features a good guy, a bad guy and led to the creation of millions of “cinderellas,” privately issued Exposition souvenirs in the forms of “stamps.”

Sometimes referred to as “labels” or “stickers,” they absolutely cannot be used for postage, but are sometimes found on postally used envelopes or covers of that era affixed adjacent to the real deals. Rick Barrett, of Houston, Texas and author of “Buffalo Cinderellas: The Gentleman, the Huckster, and the Pan American Exposition” said the “poster stamps” are sometimes referred to as “the stepchildren of philately. Like the fairy tale where Cinderella was not invited to the ball, cinderella stamps were not welcomed with open arms in the hobby by some serious philatelists.”

Barrett’s 137-page book, which features a 31-page appendix with loads of color photos of Exposition cinderellas, was the recent recipient of the American Philatelic Society’s Gold Award under the Handbooks category at the APS StampShow in Columbus, Ohio.



It is the well-researched text in the profusely illustrated hardcover book that stands out. The main characters are Raynor Hubbell, a young and honest Buffalo postage stamp dealer, and William B. Hale, who started out as a “good” stamp dealer before he strayed from the straight and narrow path onto more crooked trails, including washing postmarks off stamps and faking postmarks as well.

The author describes himself as “an experienced memorabilia dealer with several personal collecting interests, including philately.” He has had many adventures and the book is his latest. He follows the adventures of Hubbell and the misadventures of Hale. The first one comes to an honest end as a dealer in Confederate stamps and covers in the Deep South community of Griffin, Georgia. The second ends up in federal prison and emerges shortly before his death from a severe bout with alcoholism.

The book’s contents and the continuity of its text serve notice that it will remain a philatelic favorite for years to come. You don’t have to be a cinderella fan to enjoy it.

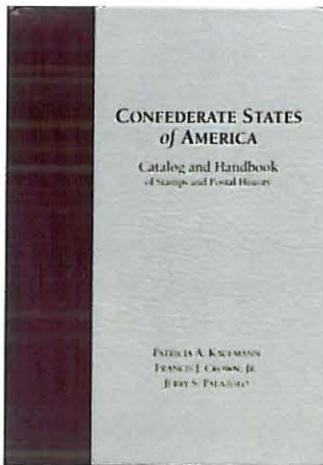
Stone Mountain, Ga. Cover Used for Confederate Catalog

By Ted O. Brooke

In 1929, August Dietz, Sr. published *The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America*. This monumental endeavor remains the most definitive work on Confederate stamps and postal history to this day. Dietz produced three versions: A standard edition (cloth), library (quarter-bound leather), and deluxe (all leather binding, laid paper and a special insert). The popular 1929 Postal Service book was followed in 1931 with the publication of his first catalog of Confederate stamps (*Dietz Specialized Catalog of the Postage Stamps of the Confederate States of America*). It was augmented with a supplement in 1932 and followed by subsequent editions of the Dietz Catalog in 1937, 1945, 1959 and 1986.

In October 2006, the Confederate Stamp Alliance announced the acquisition of the rights to *The New Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Handbook*, which was published in 1986. Patricia A. Kaufmann was appointed Editor-in-Chief and chose respected Confederate students Francis J. Crown, Jr. (Georgia Postal History Society member) and Jerry S. Palazolo to round out the editorial team. That lead team was augmented with extensive input and assistance of dozens of Confederate students who contributed in their areas of specialty.

After six long years of effort, the *Confederate States of America Catalog and Handbook of Stamps and Postal History*, more casually referred to as the CSA Catalog, was made available in late 2012.



The CSA Catalog is by no means a simple revision of prior catalogs. The catalog takes a new approach, incorporating many of the basic features of the old Dietz Catalog but building the actual contents from the ground up.

To accomplish this task, the editors began with the listings contained in the 1986 New Dietz Catalog. They also mandated that every listing in the 2012 CSA Catalog be verified by an image of the item. In cases where no image could be found, the listing was retained as a legacy listing and indicated by an asterisk.

One such image was taken from a Stone Mountain, Ga. cover [*Figure 1*] to illustrate the “PAID 10” stampless marking (page 93). The cover is from the collection of Georgia Postal History Society member Henry “Hank” Cooger of Cumming, Ga.

Addressed to “Mr. J. J. Turner, Montezuma, Dooly County, Ga.”, the homemade, turned cover is open on three sides, with a manuscript Montezuma Aug. 12 to “Mr.

Joseph Turner, Pinckneyville, Ga” on the remaining side. Indications are that two stamps used on the original mailing were removed before the cover was used the second time.

Stone Mountain in DeKalb County, Ga., had a post office established in 1834 to date.¹ Montezuma, about 40 miles southwest of Macon, in Macon (not Dooly) County, Ga., had a post office established in 1852 to date.² Pinckneyville, now obsolete, in Gwinnett Co, Ga., had a post office from 1828 to 1866.³

Concerning the addressee, there is only one “J.J. Turner” found in 1860 Dooly County, in the Agricultural Schedule, 3 July 1860,⁴ 86 acres of improved land, (illegible) acres of unimproved land & various agricultural property, although he is not found in the 1860 Population Schedule.

In the 1870 census of Marshallville, Macon County,⁵ there is “Joseph J. Turner”, age 38; but no grave marker is found for him.⁶



Figure 1. STONE MOUNTAIN, GA. “PAID 10” Stampless Marking

Endnotes

¹ Richard W. Helbeck, *United States Post Offices Volume VIII – The Southeast* (Scappoose, OR: La Posta Publications, 2007), page 191).

² *ibid.*, page 140.

³ *ibid.*, page 160.

⁴ 1860 Dooly County, Georgia, census, Agricultural Schedule, line 3.

⁵ 1870 Macon County, Georgia, census page 502A, dwelling 1516.

⁶ Findagrave website, searched in September 2018.

Georgia on Covers

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.



Figure 1. Forsyth Female Collegiate Institute corner card cover with Forsyth, Georgia “MAR 7” postmark tying 3¢ 1851 stamp. Cover forwarded from Thetford, Vermont to Fall River, Massachusetts with second 3¢ stamp.

During the mid to late 19th century, Georgia had many small colleges throughout the state. College corner card covers are known from some of these colleges. The cover at *Figure 1* is an example from the Forsyth Female Collegiate Institute, Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia. The college was founded in 1849, though it may have actually started in the 1830s as the Forsyth Female Academy. In 1852, the name was changed to Monroe Female College and by the outbreak of the Civil War there were about 150 girls enrolled.

In 1898, the school was bought by the Baptist Convention and in 1907 the name was changed to Tift College in honor of its benefactress, Mrs. Bessie Tift. In 1985 it merged with Mercer University.

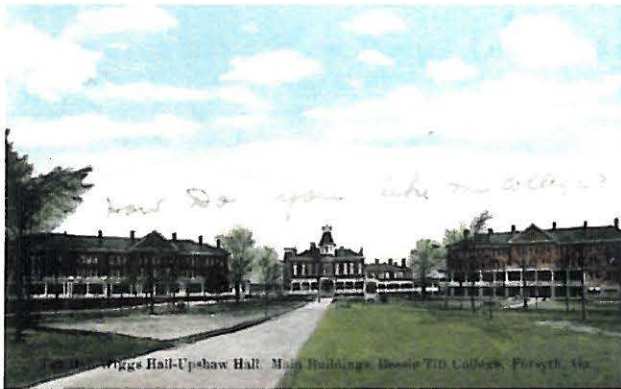


Figure 2. Postcard view of Tift College circa 1900 showing Upshaw Hall, center.



Figure 3. Early picture of Upshaw Hall.



Georgia Post Roads

Journal of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 27, Issue 3

Summer, 2019

Whole Number 107

Egypt, Effingham County, Georgia

By Tony L. Crumbley

A post office operated in Egypt from 1850 until 1957. Tradition says the name of Egypt came from Confederate Major General Lafayette McLaws [Figure 1] who purchased over fifteen hundred acres of land in Effingham County in January 1870. His daughter wrote that the plantation he owned was called Egypt because of the quality of the corn raised there. (For more about General McLaws, see John C. Oeffinger's book, *A Soldier's General: Major General Lafayette McLaws*, Chapel Hill, UNC Press, 2002.)



← *Figure 1. Lafayette McLaws, Major General, CSA (15 January 1821 – 24 July 1897), Public Domain Image Courtesy Library of Congress.*

As late as 2013, the last post office of Egypt was still standing. An image of the building is shown in Figure 2.

This was known as the old Roundtree Grocery. The store was operated by Frank Roundtree and his wife, Nita. Frank Roundtree was appointed postmaster of Egypt on July 29, 1923. His wife Nita was known locally as the postmistress. She undoubtedly did the day to day

postal chores. The store had one gasoline pump, that at one point pumped gas by hand. The Roundtrees sold penny candy and other supplies.



*Figure 2. The old Roundtree Grocery Store.*¹

The building set across the street from the Egypt railroad station.

Figure 3 is an illustrated cover posted May 14, 1938. The illustration is hand drawn and colored.

On September 24, 1953, Cornelius G. Roundtree was appointed postmaster and would serve until the office was officially closed on May 31, 1956. The mails were transferred to Springfield, GA, based on post office records.²

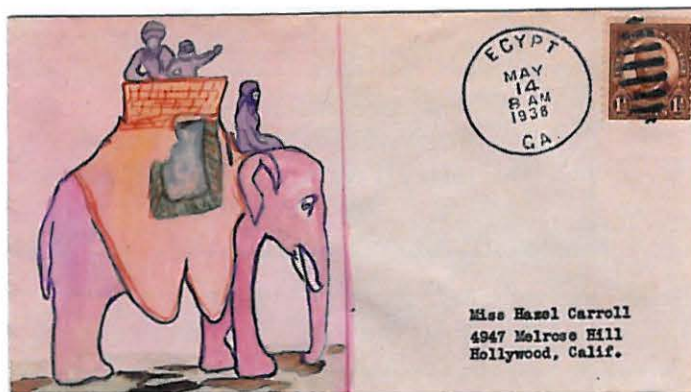


Figure 3. Egypt, GA, May 14, 1938. A hand drawn and colored illustrated cover.

Continued on page 3.....

Table of Contents

Egypt, Effingham County, Georgia
by Tony L. Crumbley 1, 3

Augusta Cover Franked with Rare Scott #203? To Expertize, or not Expertize, That is the Question
by Bill Baab..... 3-4

“Thank You” – Member Contributions4

Quitman to Odessa Cover – An Immigrant Story
by Michael Wing 5-7

More on Doctortown
by Francis J. Crown, Jr. 8

Rare 13-Star Confederate Battle Flag Cover to Forsyth County
by Ted O. Brooke 9

Ludden & Bates Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.
by Tony L. Crumbley 10

Could This Be the Oldest Masters Souvenir?
by Bill Baab 11

Georgia on Covers
by Francis J. Crown, Jr. 12

Articles for Publication

Articles for publication in *Georgia Post Roads* may be submitted to the Editor, preferably in an electronic format. Images to be included with the article should be submitted as .jpg files created at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi).

Article Submission Deadlines:

- Winter Issue: December 1
- Spring Issue: March 1
- Summer Issue: June 1
- Fall Issue: September 1

Editor: swain.steve9@gmail.com

Georgia Postal History Society Officers

President – Steve Swain
Vice President – Edwin Jackson
Secretary-Treasurer – Nancy B. Clark and Steve Swain

Visit the Society’s Website at
WWW.SEFCSC.ORG/
Under Federation Clubs, click Georgia, then Georgia Postal History Society



....continued from page 1

By 1957, the post office did not have sufficient business to remain open. August 31 was the last day the post office operated even though official post office records show it closing on May 31, 1956.

Figure 4 brings up the question, “How did the post office continue to operate until August 31, 1957?” This cover is considered a last day cover and is signed by Postmaster C. G. Roundtree.

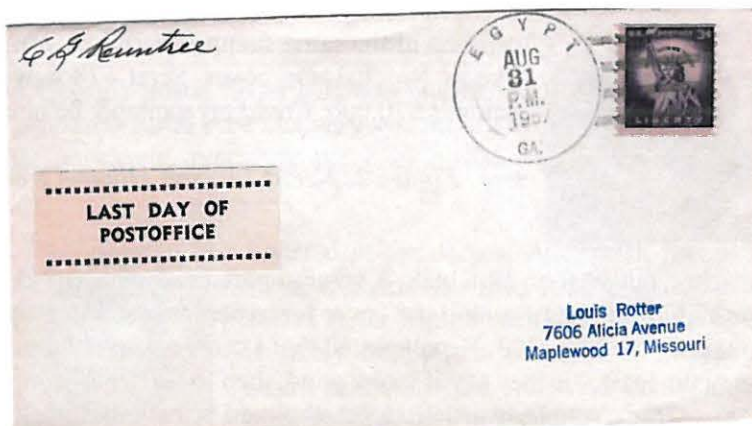


Figure 4. Egypt, GA, August 31, 1957. →

Endnotes

- ¹ <https://vansihingsouthgeorgia.com/tag/Egypt-ga/>
- ² US Post Office Official Historian. Egypt Postal Records. May, 2019.

Augusta Cover Franked with Rare Scott #203? To Expertize, or not Expertize, That is the Question

By Bill Baab

Those of us who collect stamps always have a dream lurking in the backs of our minds of an accidental finding of a stamp of great rarity, so great that it’s worth lots of money. I may have found one but, of course, there’s always a catch. Here is my philatelic adventure.

A longtime dealer in U.S. stamps placed an advertisement on the back cover of a stamp collectors’ magazine. The company sought copies of a 2-cent stamp identified as Scott Catalog No. 203. It was issued in 1880 as a special printing of the 1879 issue by the American Bank Note Co. The subject is a profile of Andrew Jackson.

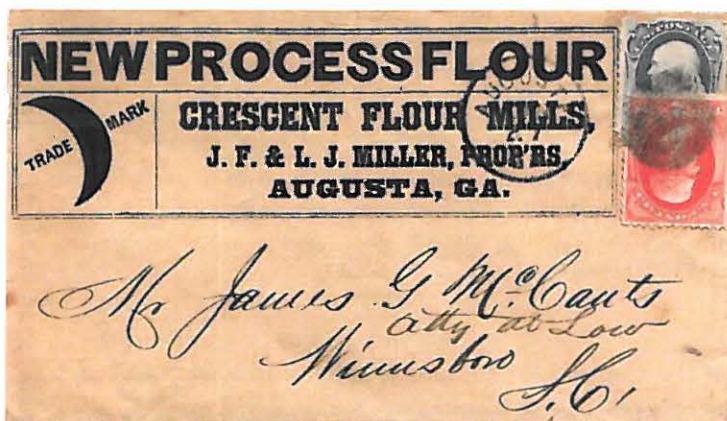


Figure 1. 2-cent Andrew Jackson is rare Scott 203?

I have an 1880s advertising cover [Figure 1] from the Crescent Flour Mills, Augusta, Ga., bearing a 1-cent Benjamin Franklin stamp and a 2-cent Andrew Jackson stamp that looks like Scott 203. So, I called the company’s expert.

The expert quickly popped my bubble dream saying there are no postally used examples of No. 203 known to exist because they were issued without gum. Checking my Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps and Covers, this was indeed confirmed, but with an intriguing disclaimer: “Expertization by competent authorities would be

required to establish use.” I never say never, so is it possible my used example is THE ONE? The only way to find out is to submit the cover to a panel of experts.



If the cover is not submitted for expertization to determine if the stamp is truly a Scott 203, what issue could the stamp be other than a 203? In 1875, a 2-cent vermilion regular issue was printed by the Continental Bank Note Company, Scott No. 178. In addition, a special printing of the same stamp in carmine vermilion was issued, Scott No. 180. Each is a look-a-like of No. 203. On cover, Scott 178 is worth a whopping \$17.50. But No. 180's catalogue value is \$70,000. Could my example be one of the above?

← *Figure 2. 2-cent Jackson cropped from Figure 1 cover image and rotated.*

I reached out to John Hotchner, a veteran philatelist who writes a column for *Linn's Stamp News*, if he thought it worthwhile for me to submit the cover for expertization. John replied, "Possible, but highly unlikely" that my cover contains a used No. 203. He suggested that I show it to a number of knowledgeable collectors, all nationally known, to say the least. "If they say it looks good, then expertizing would be an option, and a good one if you intend to sell it or use it in a scholarly article. A 'cert' would be essential in either case."

So, on a whim, I contacted The Philatelic Foundation in New York, outlining my predicament. Executive Director Larry Lyons kindly responded. "There are about 30 certified examples of #203. There also are a few submitted as #203 that are #183. If it is a #178 or #183, the cover will have very little value. The certification fee will be \$29 plus \$20 to send it back to you. But if it is a #180 or a #203, it will be worth over six figures. The cost of the certification would be \$1,000."

Apologies to Shakespeare, but "To expertise, or not expertise, that is the question." Given that the cost of submitting it to experts for a written opinion is not cheap, I am sort of reluctant to follow that path. By the same token, I'll never learn if the cover is worth big bucks or small change if I don't submit it. Presently, the cover is going back to join the rest of my Augusta postal history collection while I think about it some more.

"Thank You" - Member Contributions

The 2019 Society membership renewal campaign was very successful. And, the recent addition of several new members to the Society was welcomed.

The officers of the Society would like to acknowledge the contributions made by the following members in addition their renewal or new member dues:

**James C. Cate
Francis J. Crown, Jr.
J. Edward Willis
Gary G. Hendren**

The funds help support the printing and mailing of the *Georgia Post Roads* journal and efforts to reach out to potential new members either via advertising or presence at stamp shows.

"Thank You" for your contributions and support of the Georgia Postal History Society.

Quitman to Odessa Cover – An Immigrant Story

By Michael Wing

The town of Quitman has a secure place in Georgia postal history. It was one of the first locations in the United States selected for a trial run of the proposed Rural Free Delivery system in 1896, and it was during a search for an early usage RFD cover that an exotic appearing piece of postal history came to light. [Figure 1]



Located in the deep southwestern part of the state, Quitman is miles from any major city and is as far from a cosmopolitan area as one is likely to find in Georgia. The cover's return address - the fruit and confectionery business of Ostoposides and Alexakie - seems an unusual name in the turn of the twentieth century rural Georgia. And the addressee's name and address written in a foreign script and residing in Odessa, Russia, present day Ukraine, speaks of a connection far beyond the borders of Georgia.

A guess that the business in Quitman was Greek-owned proved to be correct. But deciphering the cover became rather complicated because the cover to Odessa is written in three languages and even if a bit awkwardly, in three alphabets. The cover was first presented to the APS Greek language translator. The note in the lower left quadrant reads in Greek, "For John and George." The remainder of the address was undecipherable in the Greek language.

← *Figure 1. The cover was mailed from Quitman on October 26, 1911, and the backstamp shows that it was received in Odessa, Russia on October 30, 1911. A*

four-day transit time for a six-thousand-mile trip was clearly impossible for even the fastest steamships. In 1911, Russia was using the Julian calendar, while the US and other western countries used the Gregorian calendar. Using the same Gregorian calendar, the cover was received in Russia on November 12, 1911, a transit time of seventeen days. Russia adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1918.

The cover was then presented to the APS Russian language volunteer translator who made the following comment:

It looks like the sender knew some Cyrillic letters, so the address is a mixture of Latin and Cyrillic. The first word is "To Mssrs." Then the sender copied the name (Antoniui, probably with a mistake, in Russian must be "Antoniyui," unless the recipient was Romanian), "Pokr [ovskiy] per [eulok, alley], Odessa (written with Cyrillic "d"!).

Peter Ostosides and Hippokrat Alexakis (Alexakie in the return address was a misspelling), proprietors of the confectionary and fruit store, were Greek immigrants, but Greeks who had never lived in Greece. They had lived in the Pontic or Black Sea region of Turkey. Greeks had lived in that region for millennia. However, since the late Middle Ages, Asia Minor had been part of the Muslim Ottoman Empire. For centuries the Greeks and other Christian minorities in Turkey lived in relative security, even if without full rights.



Both Peter and Hippokrat had emigrated to America before 1910. Peter was joined in Quitman by his brother-in-law Haralambos (Harry). *[Figure 2]* Harry was married to Peter's sister Virginia, who remained in Turkey with Harry's mother and other family members. At some point after 1911, Mr. Alexakis left Quitman, and Peter and Harry remained as owners of the small store in Quitman. When Peter and Harry came to America, it was primarily for economic reasons. Within a few short years, however, the situation of the Greeks in Turkey became perilous.

← *Figure 2. Haralambos (Harry) Ostosides with his brother-in-law Peter ran a fruit and confectionary business in Quitman and it is likely that either he or Peter wrote the letter to Odessa in 1911. In 1919 Harry traveled to Greece to rescue his stateless and stranded wife and other family members who had been forcibly exiled from Turkey. They all left Greece aboard the SS Themistocles and arrived at New York on February 9, 1920. Harry's*

mother, and probably other relatives, died in the genocidal violence against Greeks in Turkey during the later years of World War I and the early 1920s.

The Ottoman Empire, allied with Germany, came to an end after defeat in WWI and Turkish nationalism turned into a genocidal rage against Greeks, among other minorities. Between 1916 and 1922, of the million and a half Greeks living in Turkey, 750,000 had been massacred directly or died on forced marches. An equal number were forcibly exiled.¹ The Ostosides family members remaining in Turkey found themselves in grave peril.

Harry's granddaughter, Eugenia (Genie) Ostis Funaro, relates the sad and harrowing story of the remaining family's exit from Turkey:

... the Turks exiled the Greeks from their villages, where they had to walk to waiting ships. My grandmother's family made it to the boats. But it is unknown what happened to my great grandmother (Harry's mother). The last time anyone saw her she was carrying a child (I don't know who the child was) and grew weary. She stopped by the roadside to rest. She never made it to the boat and no one ever saw her again.

The boat carrying my grandmother's family first tried to get into Greece and then Russia. Both countries turned them away. Eventually they landed somewhere in Europe where somehow Harry was able to find them. He brought them all to America and because he was their sponsor my grandmother's family took the Ostosides name.

Harry traveled to Greece and located his stranded and stateless wife and several other family members. They entered the United States at New York in January, 1920.

In phone conversations and in emails in February, 2019, Genie Funaro explained that her grandparents, Harry and Virginia, had three children while they lived in Quitman, including her father James Harry Ostis. The multisyllabic name Ostosides was shortened to Ostis by some family members. Harry, Virginia, the three children and Virginia's mother, Sotira, relocated to Boston in 1930, with the family actually showing up in the census reports for Boston as well as Quitman for that year.

A photograph [Figure 3] from the 1930s, shows Sotira with her three grandchildren. Peter Ostopoulos, who was single, remained in Quitman running the retail business there.

Figure 3. *Sotira Ostopoulos, born in Ordu, Turkey around 1865, —→ was the matriarch of the family in America. In this photograph, she is shown with her three grandchildren born to her daughter Virginia and son-in-law Harry. The children - Rothany, James and John - were all born in Quitman.*



Mrs. Funaro, who lives in the Boston area, explained that some family members who had made it out of Turkey went to Odessa, Russia. Odessa had a well-established Greek community under the Russian Empire² which, like the Ottoman Empire, ceased to exist at the end of WWI, with Odessa becoming part of the Soviet Union. Family history has it that at some point those family members in Russia faced persecution if discovered. However, the cover of 1911 is partly addressed in Greek suggesting that, at least at that time, there was no fear of discovery. It is likely that the letter from Quitman was meant for those relatives.

While the family thrived in Boston, another tragic episode in the family's history unfolded in Georgia. On August 22, 1934, Peter was found murdered outside his store in Quitman. His death was reported in the Thomasville Times-Enterprise the next day. Neither family history nor research of local newspapers reveals that his murderer was ever discovered or brought to trial. His death marked the end of the Ostopoulos family in Quitman. The newspaper article noted that Peter had lived in Quitman for 25 years.

Exploring the history revealed by this piece of postal history from rural Georgia was a fascinating project. It was especially rewarding to speak to a family member who was able to shed light on the family history going back over one hundred years. It remains unknown why Peter and Harry Ostopoulos chose to settle and set up business in Quitman. Although the family's presence in Georgia ended with the tragic death of Peter, the family also celebrated the birth of three children in Quitman and it was there that they made their start in America.

Acknowledgements: I was fortunate to find the name of Eugenia Ostis Funaro on a genealogical website. She provided many essential details of her family history for this article. Bobby Liao, chairman of the APS translation service was of great help, as were the Greek and Russian language volunteers who did translations on the cover. This free service for APS members is an excellent research tool.

Endnotes

¹ Jones, Adam, *Genocide: A Comprehensive Introduction*, Routledge, 2010, pp. 150-1

² Herlihy, Patricia, *The Greek Community in Odessa, 1861-1917*, Journal of Modern Greek Studies, Johns Hopkins U. Press, 1989, pp. 235-252

Editor's Note:

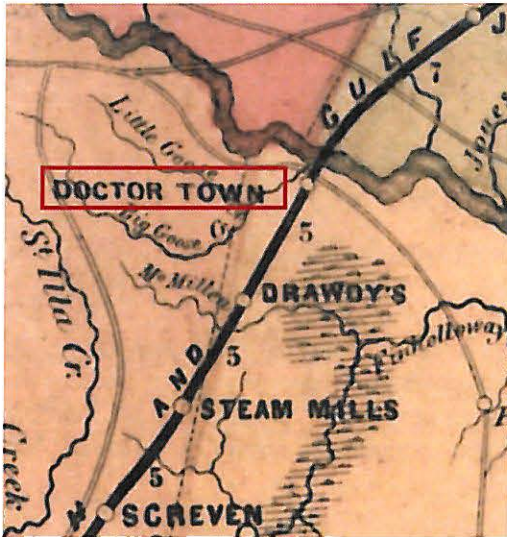
Michael Wing devoted 10 years in service to the DHS refugee program overseas as well as in Washington, D.C. In researching the cover highlighted in this article, he was intrigued that his findings led into a field in which he had worked. Postal history has very few, if any, boundaries!

More on Doctortown

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.

I read with great interest Ted O. Brooke's article on Doctortown in the Spring 2019 issue of *Georgia Post Roads*. After reviewing the article in detail and consulting some of my references, I found a few more facts to add to the story of Doctortown.

The map at *Figure 1* shows the location of Doctortown on an 1864 map of Georgia. It was just inside Wayne County at the northwest corner at the Savannah & Gulf Railroad crossing of the Altamaha River.



According to postal records, the post office of Linder's Bluff was established in Appling County on 4 May 1854. Joseph L. Robinson was the first and only postmaster. On 24 November 1857, the office of Linder's Bluff was moved to Wayne County and renamed Doctortown. Robinson moved with the office and continued as its postmaster for about a month.

On 22 December 1857, Enoch D. Hendry was appointed as the new postmaster. He was followed by D. James Dillon, who was appointed on 17 January 1860. Dillon was reappointed postmaster after the war on 16 January 1866. We do not know if Dillon served as Confederate postmaster as there is no mention of Doctortown postmasters in the Confederate Post Office records.

← *Figure 1. Map showing location of Doctortown. Appling County is just to the west of West of Doctortown.*

Regarding the two covers illustrated in the article [*Figure 2*], both bear five-cent stamps. The green five-cent stamp was issued in October 1861 and the blue five-cent stamp in February 1862. The postage rate for all distances was raised to ten-cents on 1 July 1862. Therefore, the March and April postmarks date the two covers to 1862.

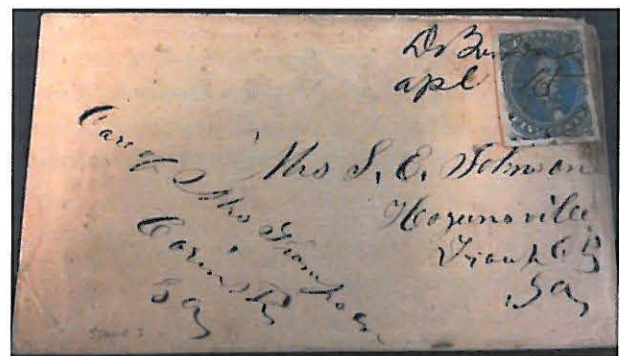
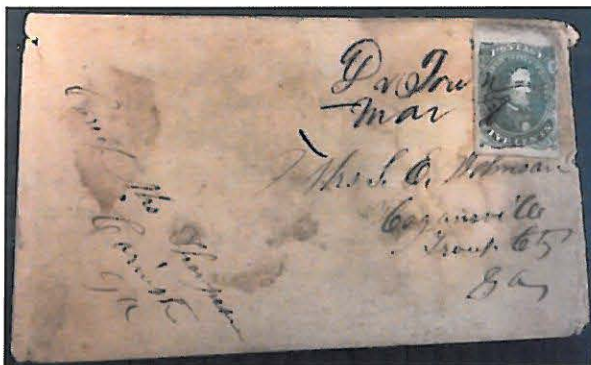


Figure 2. "Doctortown, Ga. – General Sherman Did Not Prevail", Ted O. Brooke, Georgia Post Roads, Spring, 2019, page 1.

References

- National Archives, Records of the Post Office Department, RG 28. *Record of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-1930.*
- Francis J. Crown, Jr. *The Turbulent Decade: Georgia's Post Offices 1860-1869.*
- Lloyd's Topographical Map of Georgia, 1864.

Rare 13-Star Confederate Battle Flag Cover to Forsyth County

By Ted O. Brooke

Several months ago, I received from the Confederate Stamp Alliance John H. Walker's "Confederate Use of Patriotic Covers During the Civil War 1861-1865." Having not gotten too far into the book, I noticed on page thirty-four a cover [Figure 1] addressed to Miss Amelia Horsten (Horsely?), Hightower Community, Forsyth County, Georgia. If you recall from several of my previous articles in *Georgia Post Roads*, the postal history of Forsyth County is a special interest of mine. And the cover highlighted in Walker's book was especially intriguing since its cachet is the rare 13-star Confederate battle flag design.



Figure 1. Rare 13-Star Confederate Battle Flag Cover to Forsyth County.

As presented in Walker's book, this version of the Confederate battle flag shows the stars in crossed blue stripes on a red field. The thirteenth star represents the admission of Kentucky to the Confederacy on December 9, 1861. The cover in *Figure 1* is franked with the 5-cent blue lithographed issue of 1862 and is cancelled with a Pensacola, Florida handstamp. The imprint to the side of the flag cachets reads: Sold by C. H. Nobles & Co. / Pensacola.

Unfortunately, there is nothing known about the addressee on the envelope. Hightower community in Forsyth County is located about 8 miles northwest of the county seat of Cumming, near Cherokee County. The 1860 census index shows no Amelia (any surname) in Forsyth or Cherokee Counties, Georgia, and the 1870 census index shows only one: Amelia Scruggs who was born in 1816.

As the addressee was MISS Amelia Horsten (or Horsley), there is no such bride found in the Forsyth or Cherokee County marriage records. She is not found in the internet grave marker database www.findagrave.com, as of January 2019, nor in John Salter's "Forsyth County, Georgia Cemeteries," (Cumming, GA: GAancestors Press, 2011).

The "Care of" manuscript entry in the lower left of the cover is "Samuel Wiel." Research revealed him as an attorney at law in the 1860 census of Cherokee County, born in Baden, Germany, in 1824. He was again noted in the 1870 census in Cherokee county as "Samuel Wiel", Lawyer, born in 1822 in Baden.

The author would appreciate any additional information regarding this cover.

Ludden & Bates Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.

By Tony L. Crumbley

Perhaps one of the most notable music companies of the South was located in Savannah, Ga. Clearly, Ludden & Bates Southern Music House had one of the most ornate advertising covers from the South in the 1890s. The advertising cover in *Figure 1* is an example of their marketing cover posted from Savannah on June 28, 1863 with a two cent Columbian to Newark, NJ. The cover illustrates their building with a five-story structure and indicates they were a Southern wholesaler of pianos and organs. This particular cover from the piano and organ department indicates that they also dealt in other musical items.



← *Figure 1. Savannah, Ga., June 28, 1893, all over advertising cover of Ludden & Bates Southern Music House. Wholesale dealer of pianos and organs, posted with a two cent Columbian Scott #231.*

management team was in charge. In 1909, Messrs. Carter and Dorough took charge of business operations. Originally, Mr. Dorough was president and Mr. Carter was vice-president. In 1918, there was an upset and Mr. Carter became president. Mr. Dorough was made vice-president and manager of the Atlanta office. In 1919, Mr. Dorough bought out the interest of Mr. Carter and created a new firm Dorough & Carter. It seems a new John H. Carter was in charge. Apparently, John Carter was a well-known business man in the Georgia community.

Figure 2. Ludden & Bates Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga. Purple handstamp advertising cover with a one-cent Continental Banknote Company, 1873 stamp paying the circular rate. →



Figure 2 brings to question the beginning date of the company. This undated circular rate one-cent #156 cover bears an oval double circle handstamp of the Southern Music House. This Continental Banknote stamp was issued in 1873. Either the stamp had been around a while or the company began operations before it incorporated in 1879. In any case, these two mailings make for an interesting pair of Georgia postal history items.

Source

http://mtr.arcade_museum.com/MTR-1910-50/TheMusicTradeReview

Could This Be the Oldest Masters Souvenir?

By Bill Baab

Since the inaugural Augusta Invitational was played in 1934, there have been numerous opportunities for golf fans of all ages to collect various souvenirs of the event later called the Masters Tournament. What to collect? Badges from the successive tournaments are probably the most popular and several old-timers who have been visiting the Augusta National Golf Club to watch the tournament for many years sometimes sport a glistening array on a hat or cap. Autographs of the participants in books made for that purpose or on photographs and apparel may be next in popularity.

But what about what may be the earliest known souvenir in the form of a postally used envelope [Figure 1] bearing a special cachet showing the likeness of Augusta National founder Bobby Jones [Figure 2]?

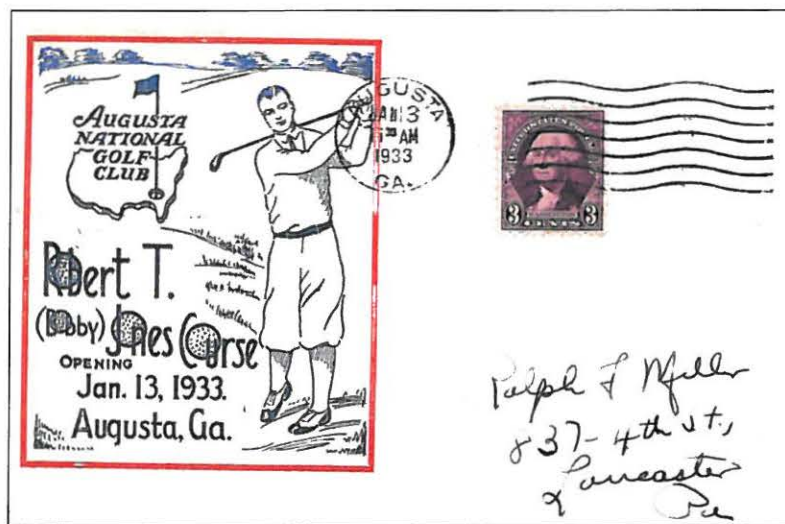


Figure 1. 1933 Augusta cover is the oldest Masters souvenir?



Figure 2. Bobby Jones.

The cover was franked with the 1932 3-cent George Washington, Scott #720, and was postmarked Jan. 13, 1933 at 11:30 a.m., the same date that Jones opened what the cachet describes as the "Robert T. (Bobby) Jones Course." There are no other markings, not even a hint as to what entrepreneur designed the cachet, or how many exist today.

As a collector of postal history, especially as it relates to Augusta, Georgia, I purchased this cover in 1990 that was included in a massive collection of postal history. Of course, I noted it at the time, but never gave it a thought as being a Masters souvenir until recently.

There have been a few copies sold on eBay from time to time, but in checking with some of the older members of the Greater Augusta Stamp Club, no one has a clue as to the identity of the person behind this intriguing artifact. There was an Augusta Stamp Club active at the time, so it could be the club might have had something to do with issuing the souvenir cover.

The author would appreciate any additional information regarding this cover.

Georgia on Covers

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.

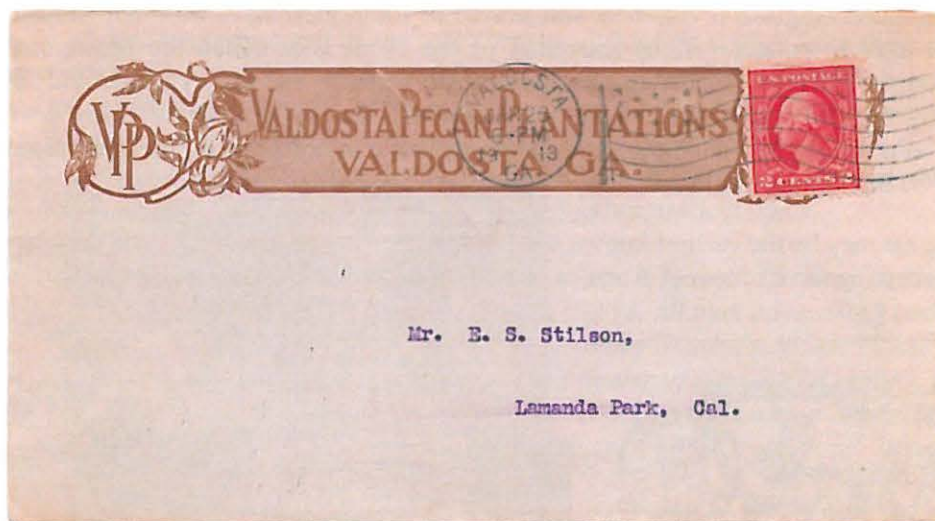


Figure 1. Cover from the Valdosta Pecan Plantations, postmarked "VALDOSTA / GA // JAN / 25 / 1913".


Pecans are well known in Georgia. However, this was not always the case. It was not until the 1880s that pecans began to be cultivated as a commercial crop in Georgia. Before this, pecan trees were grown for personal use.

In the 1880s, the cultivation of pecan trees began in earnest. About this time, several landowners near Savannah began producing and marketing pecans.

This initial effort was small with only about 100 acres under cultivation. By 1910, pecan production had become a big business.

Landowners in southwest Georgia began planting thousands of acres of pecans and

**A Splendid
Permanent
Investment
with an assured
large income**



**A Chance
to Provide
for Old Age
with absolute
certainty**

YOUR future and your family's future is amply provided for, with a large annual income for generations, if you invest in a Pecan Orchard. No investment, agricultural or industrial, is so absolutely sure or so thoroughly safeguarded.

The Valdosta Pecan Plantation Company
is offering its five acre tracts, set to budded paper-shell pecan trees of the highest grade, on easy terms, and under conditions that eliminate all risk to the purchaser. The company assumes all risk, pays the taxes, cultivates the land, and turns over to you a completely developed grove of healthy trees, ready to bear.

Your name and address on a card will bring our booklet which is filled with valuable information concerning the Pecan and gives full details of this splendid offer. Ask for it To-day.

VALDOSTA PECAN PLANTATIONS :: VALDOSTA, GA.
4500 acres in the Heart of the Pecan Belt

Figure 2. Advertisement from the 1911 North American Review.

selling the land as an investment. The Valdosta Pecan Plantations Company was one of these companies as seen in the accompanying advertisement. Today, more than 100,000 acres in Georgia are devoted to pecan tree cultivation and about 75 million pounds of pecans are harvested each year. Georgia is the largest producer of pecans in the nation.



Georgia Post Roads

Journal of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 27, Issue 4

Fall, 2019

Whole Number 108

The Fort Valley "10" Cancel

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.

The cover at Figure 1 shows a pair of the US 3-cent issue of 1861-65 canceled by a blue "10" marking from Fort Valley, Georgia. Over the years, I have seen several examples of this "10" marking cancelling stamps on covers from Fort Valley in the immediate postwar period.



Figure 1. Cover with a pair of US 3-cent issue of 1861-65 cancelled by a blue "10" marking with a blue "FORT VALLEY / GA // AUG 1" postmark. (Originally from the collection of Lamar Garrard.)



Another use of the "10" marking is the cover at *Figure 2*. I was always skeptical of these uses because a rate marking was not normally used as a cancelling device.

Recently, Lamar Garrard found the cover at *Figure 1*, which provides proof that the Fort Valley postmaster did use the "10" marking to cancel stamps.

Figure 2. Postal stationary envelope cancelled by blue "10" marking with a blue "FORT VALLEY / GA // MAR 12" postmark. (Courtesy Schuyler Rumsey Auctions - Sale 34, Lot 2509).

The pair of stamps on the cover at *Figure 1* indicates the letter was double weight. The stamps are canceled by two strikes of the "10" marking. The strike on the right ties the pair to the cover.

Continued on page 3.....

Table of Contents

The Fort Valley “10” Cancel
by Francis J. Crown, Jr. 1, 3-4

Marietta’s Georgia Military Institute
by Tony L. Crumbley 4

Double Wells / Cumming, Ga. Cover
by Ted O. Brooke and Francis J. Crown, Jr. 5-6

A Fine Doctor – But Not Cut Out For The Army
by Michael Wing 7-9

Haviland, Risley & Company – From China to Patent Medicines
by Bill Baab 10

1918 Mother’s Day Letter Campaign – Letter to the Editor 11

Georgia on Covers
by Francis J. Crown, Jr...... 12

Articles for Publication

Articles for publication in *Georgia Post Roads* may be submitted to the Editor, preferably in an electronic format. Images to be included with the article should be submitted as .jpg files created at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi).

Article Submission Deadlines:

- Winter Issue: December 1
- Spring Issue: March 1
- Summer Issue: June 1
- Fall Issue: September 1

Editor: swain.steve9@gmail.com

Georgia Postal History Society Officers

President – Steve Swain
Vice President – Edwin Jackson
Secretary-Treasurer – Nancy B. Clark
and Steve Swain

Visit the Society’s Website at
WWW.SEFSC.ORG/
Under Federation Clubs, click Georgia, then
Georgia Postal History Society

Georgia Postal History Society Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Society will be held Saturday, February 1, 2020 at the Southeastern Stamp Expo in Peachtree Corners, Ga. Please plan on attending. More information to be made available soon.



APS Affiliate No. 224

....continued from page 1

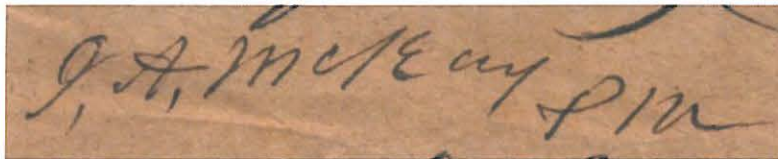
At first glance, this strike looks questionable as it is somewhat misshapen. This can be explained by the right stamp and the right strike being over the edge of two or more sheets of folded paper in the envelope. When the “10” was struck, it fell on the edge of the paper inside and resulted in the poor strike.

The “10” marking is obviously a holdover from the Confederate period. The illustration at *Figure 3* shows a Confederate PAID / 10 marking from Fort Valley and the “10” marking on the cover at *Figure 1*. Either the PAID / 10 marking was two separate markings, or the marking was separated at some point, as the “10” was also used as a due marking at Fort Valley during the Confederate period.



Figure 3. Left: Fort Valley Confederate PAID / 10 marking. Right: “10” marking on cover at figure 1.

The letter at *Figure 1* is a legal-size cover and apparently contained an interrogatory in a court case. This would account for the letter being double rated. As was customary at the time, envelopes containing interrogatories were signed by the postmasters at both the receiving and delivery offices as a chain of custody.



The endorsement at the lower left on the cover front [*Figure 4*] is signed by “J. A. McKay, P M” at Fort Valley on 1 August 1866.

Figure 4. Enlargement of endorsement at lower left on cover front. Inset shows enlargement of postmaster J. A. McKay’s signature.

The endorsement at the upper right on the reverse of the envelope [*Figure 5*] is signed by “A. T. Shackelford P. M.” at Thomaston, Georgia on 6 August 1866.

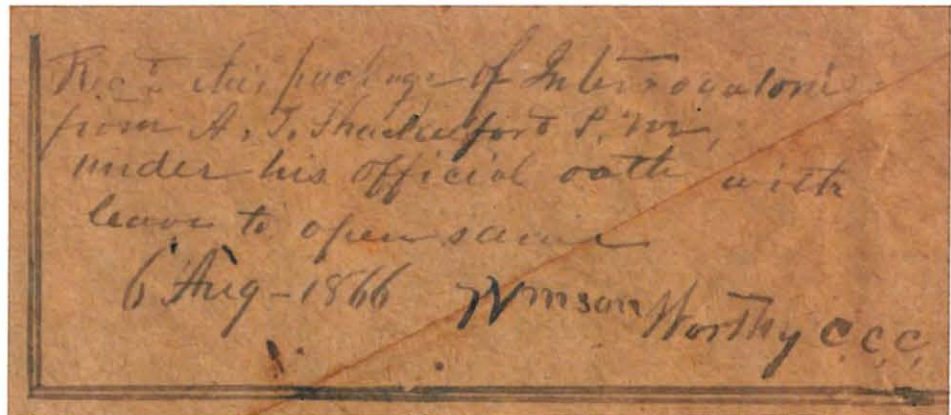


Figure 5. Enlargement of endorsement at upper right on reverse of cover. Inset shows enlargement of postmaster A. T. Shackelford’s signature.



John A. McKay was appointed postmaster at Fort Valley on 15 September 1865 and held the office until 8 October 1866. Ansel T. Shackelford, Sr. was appointed postmaster at Thomaston, Georgia on 20 January 1866 and held the office at least through 1869. The dated signatures of McKay and Shackelford on the cover are consistent with the periods in which they were postmasters.

Identifying the “10” marking as a holdover Fort Valley Confederate marking and the signatures of the two postmasters on the cover provide proof that the “10” marking is an authentic use from the immediate post war period. It also follows that the blue ink is also authentic for this period.

Acknowledgement

I thank Lamar Garrard for bringing this cover to my attention.

Reference

Francis J. Crown, Jr., *The Turbulent Decade, Georgia's Post Offices 1860-1869*.

Marietta's Georgia Military Institute

By Tony L. Crumbley

By early 1834, a small cluster of homes were located near the Cherokee town of Kennesaw. In 1832, the state of Georgia formed ten counties from what was Cherokee land. One of the counties was named Cobb County after Thomas Willis Cobb, who had been a U. S. Representative, U. S. Senator, and Supreme Court Judge. The city of Marietta was named for his wife. The town was formally recognized by the Georgia legislature on December 19, 1834. With the opening of the Western and Atlantic Railroad in the 1840s, the town of Marietta blossomed. The town flourished with tanyards, hotels, and warehouses, primarily because of the railroad-related business.



The Georgia Military Institute, [Figure 1] was built in 1851 with classes starting July 1, 1851. Seven students started class in July and by the end of the school year, twenty-eight students were enrolled. The campus consisted of 110 acres and would have up to 150 students at its peak. The school operated regularly until the Spring of 1864 when the cadets were formed into two companies and deployed to West Point, Ga. Throughout the war, the cadets were used as drill instructors for the CSA.

Figure 1. MARIETTA / GA // OCT 19, (1859) postmark. Scott #26. Red oval embossed corner card of the Georgia Military Institute, addressed to Mrs. Thomas Jones, Thomasville, Georgia. The school was burned by Gen. Sherman's troops in 1864.

On May 14, 1864, the cadets fought in the Battle of Resaca and made contact with the 9th Illinois Mounted Infantry. After this engagement, the cadets were removed from the front line. During the summer of 1864, troops under the command of William Tecumseh Sherman moved into the town and occupied the Institute's facilities. As the troops departed Marietta for their “March to the Sea,” the town and the Institute was set on fire. The school was destroyed and never rebuilt.

Reference

<http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgia.MilitaryInstitute>.

Double Wells / Cumming, Ga. Cover

By Ted O. Brooke and Francis J. Crown, Jr.

Editor's Note: In prior issues of Georgia Post Roads, Ted Brooke, Cumming, Ga., has shared his passion for Cumming (Forsyth County) Ga. postal history. Several months ago, Ted offered an article showcasing a cover addressed to Double Wells, Cumming Georgia. Ted's research about the cover resulted in several questions regarding "Double Wells" which were shared with Frank Crown. Below is the exchange of the two authors.

Ted Brooke:

The *Figure 1* cover is franked with a CSA #4, Stone 2, tied to large piece (plain white paper) with a Savannah, Ga. paid CDS, 14 Apr 1862. The mailing is addressed to "M. A. Hubert Esqr. Double Wells, Cumming, Ga. R.R. (rail road)." To the right of the CDS, vertical in pencil, is "John Neal."

Research revealed there has never been a "Double Wells" community or post office in Forsyth county. Moreover, there has never been any rail line in Forsyth County.

In Helbock, Richard W., "United States Post Offices Volume VIII - The Southeast," page 73, there was a "Double Wells" PO in Warren Co, Ga., 1828-1898. Interestingly, that PO name was changed to "Barnett", shown in "A List of Establishments, Discontinuances



Figure 1. Double Wells, Cumming, Georgia. R.R. 14 Apr 1862 cover (From the collection of Henry Googer).

and changes in name of the Post Offices in the Confederate States since 1861" (Rebel Archives, Record Division, War Department).

Frank Crown:

The town of Double Wells (Warren County) was discontinued in March 1861. It would not be surprising if the Confederate Post Office Department continued the office. There is a record of a name change from Double Wells to Barnett in Dec 1862. According to the book *Cities, Towns and Communities of Georgia* by Marion R. Hemperley, the office of Double Wells was known as both Cumming and Barnett.

See the three maps of Warren County (next page, *Figures 2, 3 and 4*).

With the above info, we can assume the writer used two town names (Double Wells and Cumming) to ensure the letter got to the addressee.

There was a town called Cumming on the 1855 and 1863 Warren County maps. The "R. R." in the address is the sender's preferred routing. It was not binding on the postal service. Note the rail line near Double Wells / Cumming on the 1855 Warren County map.

The 1874 Warren County map shows the town of Barnett.

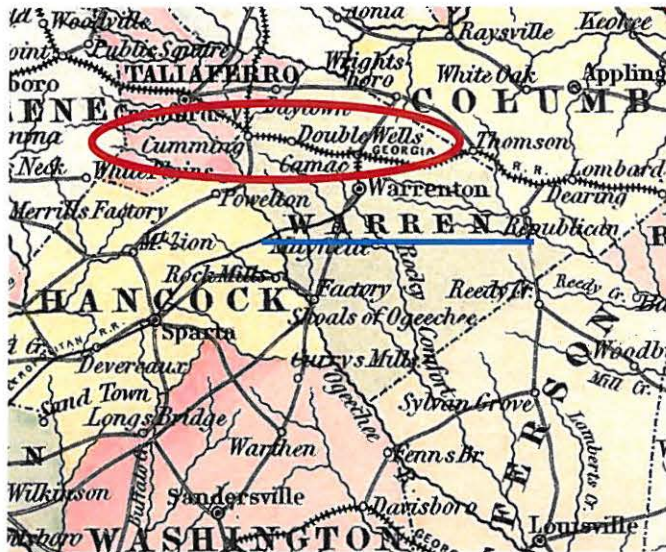


Figure 2. 1855 Warren County map.

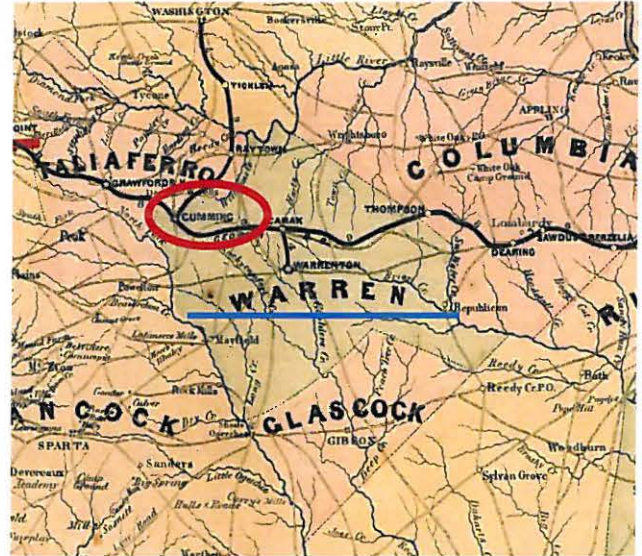


Figure 3. 1863 Warren County map.

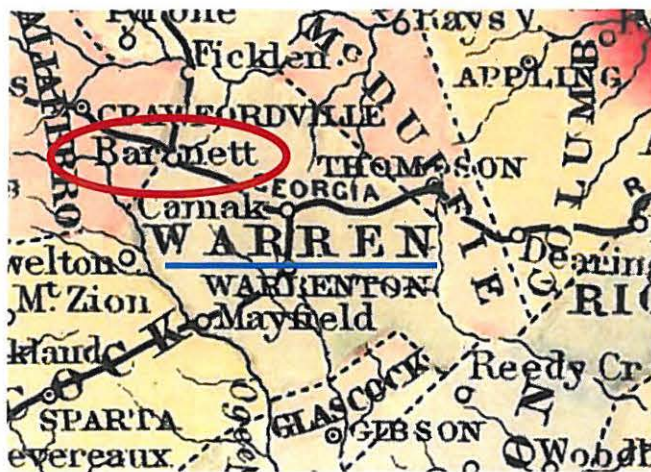


Figure 4. 1874 Warren County map.

Ted Brooke:

With Frank Crown's confirmation of Double Wells / Cumming being in Warren County, not Forsyth County, additional research revealed a "Mary A. Hubert", age 20, in the 1850 Warren County census index, household of Benjamin F. & Miranda H. Hubert.

There is a marriage record of "Mary A. Hubert" & "Hiram E. Allen" on 26 Nov 1854 in Sumter County, Georgia (marriage book 3, page 125). Of course, the Confederate letter written in 1860s, was not addressed to Mary A. Allen. So, the mystery goes on. The Hiram Allen family appear in subsequent Warren County records and I find no record of a "Mary A. Hubert" in the 1860s.

Regarding the name "John Neal", he is found, age 15, in the 1860 census of Milton Co, Ga., Freemanville PO, in the family of Mary J. Neal and three siblings. A "John W. Neal" is shown enlisting on 6 Oct 1861 as a Private in Co. B, 38th Georgia infantry, although it is doubtful this is the person named on the envelope. He is also shown in that unit with a compiled service record.

Editor's Note:

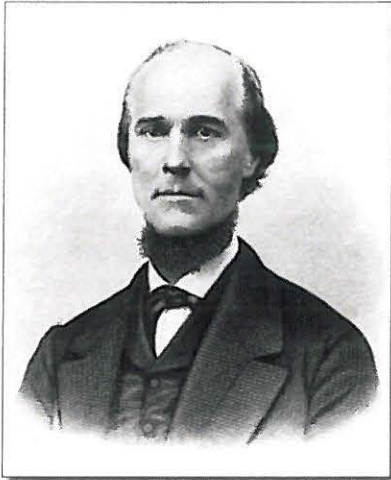
This exchange between Ted Brooke and Frank Crown is an excellent example of not only the wealth of research sources available to postal historians but, more importantly, the assistance and collaboration readily offered by members of our Society in the pursuit of complete and accurate renderings of postal history.

The cover showcased in this article is originally from the collection of Georgia Postal History Society member Henry (Hank) Googer, Cumming, Ga., a close friend of Ted Brooke.

A Fine Doctor – But Not Cut Out For The Army

By Michael Wing

Civil War governors and presidents, North and South, were besieged by citizens seeking positions in government and commissions in the military. Governor Joseph E. Brown of Georgia [Figure 1] was no different. Brown maintained tight control over the state's militia and was deeply involved in its affairs. Although the awarding of political patronage could be onerous, his decision to grant a commission to Dr. Sylvanus W. Burney must have been an easy one.



Dr. Burney was a highly regarded physician, having practiced medicine for years in the town of Forsyth, in Monroe County. He was active in the Medical Association of Georgia, had delivered scholarly treatises before that body and served as its president from 1857 to 1858.¹

Not only were Dr. Burney's medical credentials impeccable, he was politically well connected as well. He was influential in the Georgia Democratic Party, and was a longtime supporter of Governor Brown. He had served as a delegate to the crucial 1860 Democratic Convention in Charleston, which saw the party split over the issue of slavery.

Figure 1. Joseph E. Brown was Georgia's Governor during the Civil War. He was deeply involved in the affairs of the Georgia Militia and resisted ceding authority over Georgia troops to the Confederate government in Richmond.

By 1861, Dr. Burney was living in Cuthbert, Randolph County, where he had extensive land holdings. Planter/physician S.W. Burney, age 52, was commissioned as a Surgeon in the Georgia Militia by Governor Brown on January 1, 1862. Awarding a commission to a competent physician who happened to be a political ally made sense on every level. What could go wrong?

In early 1862, less than two months after receiving his commission, Dr. Burney would pen a detailed answer to that question from his home in Cuthbert.

The letter bears a Paid 5, type II hand stamp, Cuthbert cancel (Dietz) and was posted February 25 [Figure 2].



Figure 2. The February 25, 1862 folded letter from Militia Surgeon S.W. Burney to Governor Brown.

The letter [Figure 3, next page] written in Dr. Burney's highly legible script begins with a sentence that may have evoked a cringe from the Governor. "It once more devolves upon me to address you upon a subject of vital importance as well to me as to the citizen soldiers comprising the 10th Regiment state troops." Clearly this was not the first problem that the doctor had laid in the Governor's lap.

Cuthbert Feb 24th 1862
 His Excellency J. E. Brown
 Dear Sir
 It once more devolves upon me to address you upon a subject of vital importance, as well to me as the citizen soldiers comprising the 10th Regt. After I had been stricken down with Rheumatic Gout I made two (2) applications for a furlough to enable me to recruit my energies at my own friends. My first application failed, on account of either the ignorance or prejudice of a surgeon who

Dr. Burney explains that he had recently applied for a furlough to go home to recover from a bout of rheumatoid gout. The doctor sent by his commanding officer, Brigadier General W.H.T. Walker, did not, due either to "ignorance or prejudice," find that a furlough was warranted.

Dr. Burney then obtained the intervention of the Surgeon General, who endorsed the application for leave. With this endorsement, General Walker approved the second application.

Figure 3. In his two-and-a-half-page letter, Dr. Burney relates how he came to leave his garrison in Savannah without a valid leave. Before resigning his commission, he delivers a scathing assessment of the system that allowed such an error.

However, it still required the approval of Walker's superior, Major General Henry Roote Jackson. General Jackson, was absent from his headquarters at the time and the application was acted upon by his adjutant. The application was conveyed to Dr. Burney by a friend, and through an apparent miscommunication Burney assumed his leave had been approved.

Under this assumption, Burney left his garrison at Savannah and went back to his home in Cuthbert. After being at home for a week, he explains that he happened to actually look at the application and was shocked to discover that it had been denied by General Jackson's adjutant.

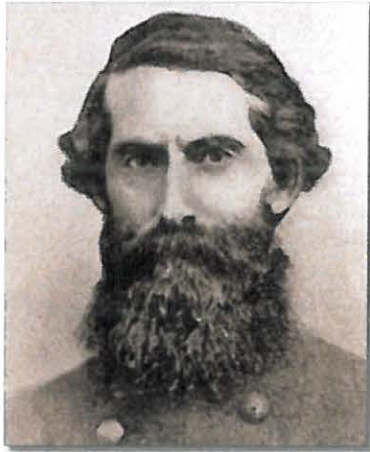
Finding himself absent without leave through his own oversight, Dr. Burney rages at the command structure. "What do we have here? The act of a superior rendered a nullity by an inferior in command." He explains that he had sent a letter to General Walker requesting the legalization and extension of his absence, but had received no response. Having pointed out the flaws in the chain of command as well as the likely ignorance or prejudice of his military medical colleagues, Dr. Burney resigned his commission.

The docketing on the letter, in Brown's own handwriting, [Figure 4] perfectly summarizes the contents; "Resigns his commission as Surgeon-explanations". Thus ended the short military career of Doctor Burney.

Figure 4. Governor Brown's docketing.

In a post script, Dr. Burney explains that he also sent a letter resigning his commission to General Walker, who still had not responded to Burney's earlier letter.

He Missed the Fireworks



General Walker [Figure 5] may be excused for being behind on his correspondence. The Savannah that Doctor Burney abandoned with his presumed leave was a city in a state of anxiety and the most important military campaign to take place in Georgia until Sherman's campaign some two years later was underway just east of the city. Federal naval forces had begun a methodical advance on Ft. Pulaski in November 1861. By mid-February, exactly the time Burney left Savannah, Union forces had completely surrounded the fort. Pulaski was sealed off entirely and no troops could enter or leave after that date. Sporadic naval and land artillery fire could be heard in the city in the first months of 1862.

Figure 5. General W.H.T. Walker was Burney's Commanding Officer. Brave to a fault, Major General Walker was killed in the Battle of Atlanta.

General W.H.T. Walker, an Augusta native and West Pointer, had served in the Army in the Seminole and Mexican Wars and had been seriously wounded in both conflicts. With the fate of Fort Pulaski in question Walker was busy in February of 1862 preparing for the defense of Savannah.²

The Union siege of Ft. Pulaski culminated with a spectacular artillery bombardment on April 10 and 11, 1862 [Figure 6]. Rifled artillery reduced the walls of the fort exposing the northwest powder magazine, with its 20,000 pounds of powder to a direct hit. Colonel Olmsted, Confederate commander surrendered the fort on April 11, due to the devastating destruction that the breaching the magazine would cause.³

As a surgeon garrisoned in the city of Savannah, Doctor Burney would likely have been a spectator to the impressive artillery battle rather than a participant, even if he had remained on duty. Other installations east of the city were sufficient to protect city from invasion from the sea and Savannah would hold out until Sherman accepted the surrender of the city in late 1864.



Figure 6. The bombardment of Fort Pulaski, April 10, 11, 1862. Technology trumped conventional military presumptions when new rifled artillery chewed through thick masonry walls which had been thought impregnable. For all the spectacular display no defenders were killed, although there were several grave juries.

Endnotes

¹ Medical Association of Georgia, *Past Presidents*, <https://www.mag.org/georgia/membership>.

² Stephen Davis, *A Georgia Firebrand: Major General W.H.T. Walker, CSA*, *The Georgia Historical Quarterly*, Winter 1979.

³ Kennedy Hickman, *American Civil War: Battle of Fort Pulaski*, ThoughtCo., July 3, 2019.

Haviland, Risley & Company – From China to Patent Medicines

By Bill Baab

As a collector of antique bottles in general and those from my hometown in particular, an 1840s pharmaceutical advertising cover, *Figure 1*, (the advertisement was on the envelope's back flap) caught my eyes. The firm of Haviland, Risley & Company began life in the 1820s as the drug division of the well-known China manufacturing company in Limoges, France. Pharmaceutical outlets were established in Augusta, New York, Charleston, S.C., and Mobile, Ala.



Figure 1. Augusta Haviland, Risley & Co. advertising cover, reverse and front.

Generic bottles of various sizes were embossed Haviland & Co., New York, Charleston and Augusta. So far, no Haviland/Mobile bottles have been found. One of the smaller sized bottles has Augusta misspelled as Agusta.

HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO.,
274 BROAD STREET, NEAR GLOBE HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS, ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER PARIS, Agents for all the popular Patent Medicines of the day. Also agents for the celebrated PERIN TEA COMPANY. Being connected with HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Importers and Jobbers of Drugs, New York, and HAVILAND, HARRAL & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Charleston, S. C., we are enabled to offer inducements unequalled by any House in the South. Orders executed with neatness and dispatch.

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>J. C. HAVILAND, H. W. RISLEY,</p> | <p>JAMES HARRAL, T. W. CHICHESTER.</p> |
|--|--|

Augusta, Georgia.

Having made arrangements to be supplied with **GARDEN SEEDS** which can be relied upon as being **FRESH AND GENUINE**, we would solicit your orders, if you should need any. We have three feet of our neat and compact **PAINTED BOXES**, containing 100 papers of well mounted seeds, with a list of the seeds in the box fastened upon the cover, and full **DIRECTIONS** how to plant upon each paper. Price per box \$3.50. We also have them done up beautifully in 4 slip packages, so that we can furnish any kind of **SEEDS**, and in any quantity. Hoping to be favored with your orders, we remain,

Yours Very Respectfully,
HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO.

Figure 2. Haviland, Risley & Co. broadside.

In January, J.C. Haviland took on Risley as a partner and their business is first mentioned in The Augusta Chronicle archives on Jan. 6, 1840. The advertisement bragged about the effectiveness of “The Maternal Friend,” previously called “Philotoken,” which was supposed to be excellent for women’s medical problems.

Inside the envelope, which was part of a 200-cover Georgia postal history collection with an emphasis on Augusta businesses, was a broadside [*Figure 2*] advertising drugs, medicines, paints, window glass, dye stuffs and other items one would expect to find in a well-stocked drug store.

Other partners of the firm mentioned on the broadside were James Harral and T.W. Chichester. Later, the firm became R.B. and D.G. Haviland, although there is no mention on how those two were connected to the family, perhaps as sons of J.C. In 1827, R.B. was the lone proprietor.

There was no further mention of Risley, or his obituary in The Augusta Chronicle after April 3, 1851. The porcelain company is still in business, but not the drug business. I prize the cover as among the gems in my Augusta postal history collection.

1918 Mother's Day Letter Campaign – Letter to the Editor

The Summer, 2018 issue of *Georgia Post Roads* carried an article by Lamar Garrard and Steve Swain titled, *WWI Soldiers Mail – Sgt. Major J.Z. Hoke, Athens, Ga.* That article was reprinted in the 2nd Quarter, 2019 issues of *La Posta, The Journal of American Postal History*. A cover presented in the article showed “Soldier’s Mail” (located in the upper right postage area) struck through and replaced with “Mother’s Mail.” The authors noted that a reason for markings was not available.

After reading the *La Posta* article, Richard Martorelli of Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania, contacted the authors with information about the markings. Steve Swain thanked Mr. Martorelli and recommended he send his information as a Letter to the Editor for *La Posta*. Reprinted below are the contents of that submission as published in the 3rd Quarter, 2019 issue of *La Posta*.

Having found several covers of the type described with a “Mother’s Letter” inscription, I did some research. The most concise explanation I found was in the May/June 2011 issue of the “Scribblings from the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library.” In brief, the editors of the *Stars and Stripes* thought of the idea to have all servicemen, stationed overseas and in the US, write home to their mother. Eventually, 1.4 million men did so, out of approximately 2.8 million who served overseas and 2 million in the US. The idea was approved by General Pershing, and supported by the YMCA with a pledge of ample supplies of paper and envelopes at all the war locations.



The plan was announced to the soldiers on May 3, when Mother's Day 1918 was on May 12. To identify the content of the mail for expediting, overseas soldiers were instructed to write "Mother's Letter" in the upper right-hand corner of the envelope instead of the standard "Soldier's Letter".

Any soldier serving in the United States would need to apply 3-cent postage, the then current increased 1st class "war rate." The limited number of examples that I have seen are postmarked between May 10 and May 14, 1918. The cover in *Figure 1* was postmarked on May 13. I luckily have an example canceled by the Army Postal Service on May 12 itself.

Figure 1. May 13, 1918 "Mother's Mail"

Within the US, Postmaster General Albert Bursleson instructed all postmaster by telegram on the need to give this special Mother's Day mail priority in handling and delivery. The letters arrived from overseas in New York on May 31 at 4 PM. All million+ letters were sorted and processed out of New York by 11 AM on June 1.

A year later, in May of 1919, the US army, its soldiers and the world were in an entirely different state of affairs. Still, the 1918 event was remembered, and the request was again given to the troops who remained stationed overseas: "Write to Mom." It was reported that 875,000 "Mother's Letters" were sent by servicemen in May 1919.

- Richard Martorelli

Georgia on Covers

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.



The corner card on the top left cover has the words “Lyceum System” in the ribbon below the “Alkahest” circle. This was a movement that fostered education, particularly adult education in the form of traveling lecturers.

Expanding beyond the core of just education programs, S. Russell Bridges, Sr., established the Alkahest Lyceum System in Atlanta in 1896. It was the first lecture, concert, and theatrical booking management company in the country. Alkahest is a word invented by alchemists to denote a universal solvent that can dissolve all other substances. Theater and performers have the ability of transporting the audience to a different place and different time.

In 1912, Bridges with the assistance of the governor of Georgia, the mayor of Atlanta and three Atlanta newspapers, was able to persuade the International Lyceum Association of America to hold their 1913 annual convention in

Atlanta. This was a the first such convention held in the south.

By the mid-1920s the lyceum movement began to fade. It was probably about this time that Bridges changed the name to Alkahest Celebrity Bureau to better reflect the focus of the business. The name was changed again in 2004 to Alkahest Artists & Attractions.

The agency has brought touring Broadway shows, and stars like Liberace, the Carpenters, Red Skelton, and dozens more to Atlanta. In 1963, Alkahest brought The Beatles to Atlanta for the first time. The business is now headquartered in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Editor's Note:

Over the past several years, Frank Crown's Georgia on Covers column has presented a wide array of covers showcasing Georgia postal history. Being a prolific author with responsibilities in numerous philatelic societies, Frank will continue to write articles for Georgia Post Roads, but his Georgia on Covers column will be replaced with another offering. Sincere thanks are extended to Frank for his excellent, entertaining column.



Georgia Post Roads

Journal of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 28, Issue 1

Winter, 2020

Whole Number 109

The Birth of Rural Free Mail Delivery in Georgia

By Tony L. Crumbley

Until the end of the nineteenth century, residents of the United States had to go to the post office to receive their mail. In urban areas, they could pay a private carrier to pick up and deliver their mail. The US Post Office Department began experimenting with Rural Free Delivery (RFD) as early as 1890. It was not until 1893 when Georgia's Congressman Thomas E. Watson pushed through legislation that the practice was mandated.

The adoption of a nation-wide RFD was slow and had many opponents. Local retailers opposed it because they felt it would decrease their sales to mail order businesses; private carriers opposed it because it would impact their business. One major opponent was the general public who enjoyed their weekly visit to the post office as a cultural activity. However, farmers were a major supporter for the concept.

The proposing Congressman was Thomas E. Watson [Figure 1], a member of the House of Representatives from Georgia's 10th district, serving from March 4, 1891 until March 3, 1893.



Watson was born in Thomson, Georgia in 1856. In the 1890s, Watson championed poor farmers as a leader of the Populist Party. He pushed for agrarian legislation while attacking business, bankers, railroads, and the Democratic Party.

Watson's ability to push through the RFD legislation is remarkable, considering he was a representative of a minority party. This legislation was called the "biggest and most expensive endeavor" ever undertaken by the US Postal Service.

Politically, Watson was a leader on the left in the 1890s, calling on poor whites and poor blacks to unite against the wealthy. He would change his allegiance after 1900 when he shifted to attacking Blacks and Catholics and, in 1914, the Jewish community. He would serve in the US Senate from March 4, 1921 until September 26, 1922 when he died in office at the age of 66.

Figure 1. Thomas E. Watson.

RFD was patterned after city delivery. It was initiated on October 1, 1896 with an appropriation of \$40,000. Postmaster General William L. Wilson chose his local area of Jefferson County, West Virginia to receive the service first. Quitman, Georgia would be the first route in Georgia opening December 8, 1896.

The first few years were tough. Roads were inadequate; box holders did not want the service; and small post offices were no longer needed. On December 20, 1899, the first county-wide RFD was rolled out in Carroll County, Maryland. This would begin the growth of RFD across the nation. Georgia would receive its first county-wide service on April 15, 1902 with the introduction of service of twenty routes in Newton County and on November 15, 1902 with Cobb County starting 31 routes.

The Newton County plan had major issues at its beginning. There were only two rural routes in operation. The plan would increase that to twenty routes.

Continued on page 3.....

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|--------|
| The Birth of Rural Free Mail Delivery in Georgia <i>by Tony L. Crumbley</i> | 1, 3-7 |
| Welcome New Members | 8 |
| Southern Ruralist – Farm Journal Advertising <i>by Steve Swain</i> | 9-11 |
| More on the Georgia Military Institute <i>by Francis J. Crown, Jr.</i> | 11-12 |

Articles for Publication

Articles for publication in *Georgia Post Roads* may be submitted to the Editor, preferably in an electronic format. Images to be included with the article should be submitted as .jpg files created at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi).

Article Submission Deadlines:

Winter Issue: December 1

Spring Issue: March 1

Summer Issue: June 1

Fall Issue: September 1

Editor: swain.steve9@gmail.com

Georgia Postal History Society Officers

President – Steve Swain
Vice President – Edwin Jackson
Secretary-Treasurer – Nancy B. Clark
and Steve Swain

Visit the Society's Website at

WWW.SEFSC.ORG/

Under Federation Clubs, click Georgia, then
Georgia Postal History Society

Southeastern Stamp Expo

JANUARY 25 - 27, 2019

Hilton Atlanta Northeast

5993 Peachtree Industrial Blvd
Peachtree Corners, GA 30092

9:30am - 5:30pm Friday & Saturday
9:30am - 2pm Sunday



APS Affiliate No. 224

....continued from page 1

These routes would cover 455 miles each day from four distributing offices and serve 14, 313 people. Nine post offices would be closed within the county. When one multiplies this across the more than 3,100 counties in the US, today the cost becomes astronomical. By 1901, the mileage covered by RFD carriers was over 100,000. The cost was \$1,750,321 and over 37,000 carriers were employed.

The **Figure 2** photograph shows an example of an RFD carrier's mail wagon. In 1913, there were 43,278 rural routes serving 6,875,321 families at a cost of \$106,338,341. Today, the US Postal Service is losing nearly \$4 billion annually and employs 643,000 workers.

On August 1, 1900, an order was signed requiring carriers to cancel the outgoing mail that they collected from their boxes. At this point, they were provided new special handstamp cancelling devices.

Much of the early work on RFD cancels was done by Edith R. Doane in her 1977 book, *County Systems of RFD*. This would be followed by Harold E. Richow's publication of *Encyclopedia of RFD Cancels*. This definitive list was last published in 1995.

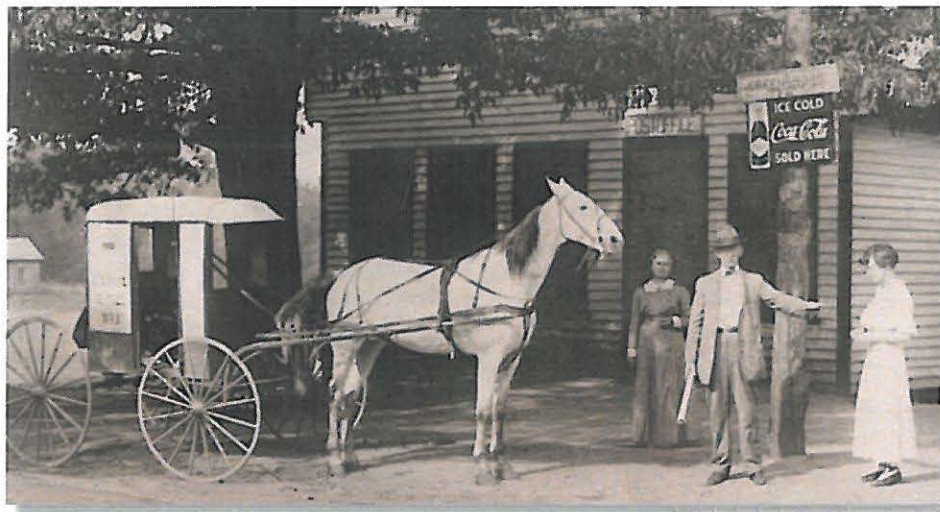


Figure 2. A typical RFD Mail Wagon of 1901. This image is from North Carolina and the gentleman in the picture is the carrier.

Examples of Georgia RFD cancels on cover are shown in **Figures 3-6**.



Figure 3. Macon, Ga., Type 1 RFD handstamp posted December 23, 1902 to Fitzpatrick, Ga. Macon was known to have had four routes.

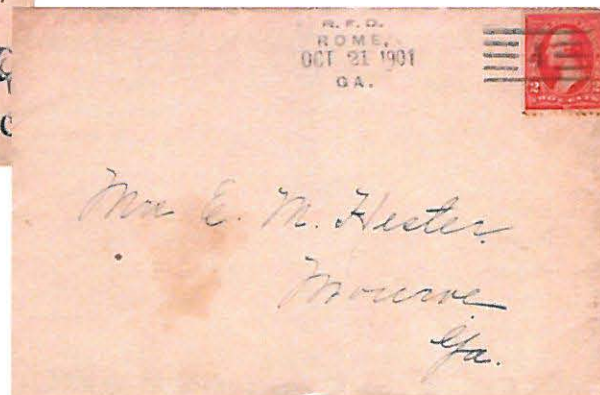


Figure 4. Rome, Ga., Type 1 RFD handstamp posted October 21, 1901 to Monroe, Ga. This cover was mailed on Route Number 4 from Rome. Eight routes are known from Rome.

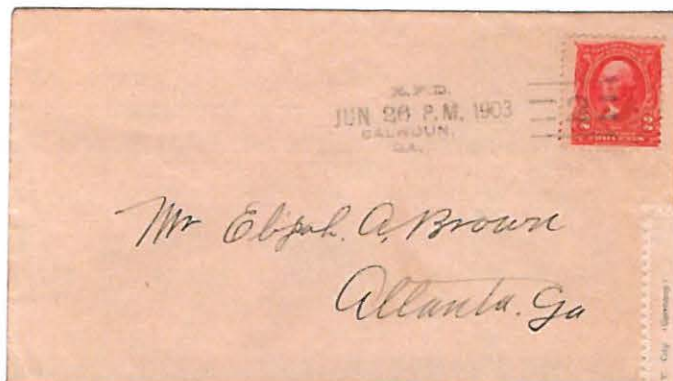


Figure 5. Calhoun, Ga., June 26, 1903, Type 2B RFD cancel. The card was posted on Route #2, the only route with a marking recorded.



Figure 6. Red Oak, Ga., December 9, 1907 with manuscript cancel. This was a typical manuscript marking from the era. Either the carrier did not have a hand-stamp or it was unavailable. To meet postal guidelines, he canceled it in manuscript.

Below is an updated list of the known Georgia RFD markings. To date, 224 markings have been recorded from 161 cities. Without a doubt, many more have existed. The author has chosen not to indicate a value on these markings as all are scarce and most are rare. No distinctions have been made on manuscript markings as they would have changed daily. The following chart reflects thirty types of cancels used in Georgia.

| Town | Type | Route | Dates | Town | Type | Route | Dates |
|------------------|------|-------|---------|---------------|------|-------|--------|
| Adrian | 11 | | 1910 | Cairo | 1 | 2 | 1901 |
| Alpharetta | 11 | 5 | 1909 | Calhoun | 2B | 2 | 1903 |
| Americus | 1 | 1 | 1901 | Camilla | 1 | 1 | 1903,6 |
| Americus | 1 | 6 | 1903 | Camilla | 1 | 2 | 1905 |
| Arlington | 2F | | 1905 | Camilla | 1 | 3 | 1905 |
| Athens | 2F | 1 | 1904 | Campton | 1 | 1 | 1902 |
| Atlanta | 2F | 2 | 1904 | Canon | 1 | 1 | 1903 |
| Atlanta-ST.A.A | 2F | 1 | 1905 | Canon | 11 | 2 | |
| Augusta | 1 | 2 | 1901,03 | Carrollton | 1 | 1 | 1902 |
| Ayersville | 11 | | 1917 | Carrollton | 2F | 1 | 1903 |
| Baconton | 2F | 1 | 1904 | Carrollton | 11 | 4 | 1909 |
| Bainbridge | 1A | 1 | 1900 | Carrollton | 11 | 4 | 1911 |
| Bainbridge | 1B | 1 | 1906-7 | Carrs Station | 2F | 1 | 1904 |
| Banning | 11 | | | Cartersville | 2F | 5 | 1904 |
| Bartow | 2B | 8? | 1902 | Cartersville | 2F | 2 | 1905 |
| Bethlehem | 1 | 1 | 1902,5 | Cedartown | 2B | 2 | 1903 |
| Blakely | 2F | | 1903 | Chamblee | 2F | 1 | 1903 |
| Bluffton | 2F | 1 | 1903 | Cylo | 11 | 2 | 1912 |
| Bolton | 2F | | 1903 | Cochran | 1 | 1 | 1902 |
| Boston | 1 | 1 | 1903 | Colbert | IN | 1 | 1904 |
| Boston | 2F | | 1904 | Coleman | 1 | 1 | 1902 |
| Boxspring | 2F | 1 | 1904 | Colquitt | 2F | 2 | 1903 |
| Brunswick | 2F | 1 | 1904-5 | Columbus | 2F | 1 | 1903 |
| Brunswick- | | | | Conyers | 1 | 1 | 1901 |
| Saint Simons R.S | 10PA | | 1909,11 | Conyers | 2B | 4 | 1902 |
| Buena Vista | 1 | 2 | 1902 | Conyers | 2F | | 1903 |
| Buford | 1 | 1 | 1901 | Covington | 2F | 1 | 1904 |
| Burbon | 2F | | 1904 | Covington | | 3 | |
| | | | | Covington | 2B | 6 | 1902 |

| Town | Type | Route | Dates | Town | Type | Route | Dates |
|------------------|------|-------|----------|------------------|------|-------|----------|
| Covington- | | | | Lavonia | 2B | 1 | 1902 |
| Wagon "A" | 7C | A | 1902-3 | Lavonia | 2B | 2 | 1902,9 |
| Crawford | 1 | 1 | 1902 | Lavonia | 2F | 2 | 1903,5 |
| Crawfordsville | IN | 2 | 1904-5 | Lawrenceville | 1C | 1 | 1903,4 |
| Crawfordsville | 2F | 4 | 1903 | Leary | 1X | 1 | 1906 |
| Cuthbert | 1 | 1 | 1902 | Leesburg | 1X | 3 | 1905 |
| Cuthbert | | 3 | | Loganville | 1A | | 1903 |
| Dacula | 1 | 1 | 1904 | Louisville | 3CA | 1 | |
| Dallas | 2B | 1 | 1902 | Lovejoys Station | 2B | 1 | 1902 |
| Dalton | 8VC | 1 | 1906 | Lumpkin | 1 | | 1902 |
| Dalton | 8VC | 2 | | Macon | 1 | 1 | 1903 |
| Dawson | 1C | 2 | | Macon | 1 | 2 | 1902 |
| Decatur | 1 | 1 | 1901 | Macon | 1 | 3 | 1903 |
| Dickey | 2FA | | 1907 | Macon | 1 | 4 | 1902 |
| Dixie | 2FA | 1 | 1903 | Mansfield | 2B | 16 | 1902 |
| Doraville | 2F | 1 | 1903 | Mansfield | 2F | 18 | 1905 |
| Douglasville | 2B | 2 | 1902 | Marietta | 1 | | |
| Dowdy | 2F | 1 | 1906 | Marietta | 2F | 2 | 1903,4 |
| Dublin | 1 | 3 | 1902-3 | Marietta | 1N | 4 | 1903 |
| Eastman | 1 | 1 | 1902 | Marietta | 2F | 7 | 1903 |
| Eatonton | 2F | | 1904 | Maxeys | 2F | 1 | 1906,8,9 |
| Elberton | 1 | 1 | 1901 | Meigs | 1 | 1 | 1902 |
| Elberton | 1 | 4 | 1904 | Menlo | 1 | 1 | 1902 |
| Elberton- | | | | Menlo | 2B | 1 | 1903 |
| Gaines Rural Sta | 10L | | 1905 | Midville | 3CH | 3 | |
| Elko | 3C | 1 | | Milledgeville | 2B | 3 | 1902 |
| Ellenwood | 1 | 1 | 1903 | Milnar | 2F | 1 | 1905 |
| Fairburn | 1N | 3 | 1903 | Molena | 2F | 1 | 1905 |
| Fayetteville | 1 | 1 | 1903 | Monroe | 1 | | 1901 |
| Forsyth | 2F | 1 | 1904 | Monroe | 1 | 3 | 1902 |
| Forsyth | 2F | 2 | 1905 | Monticello | 1A | 1 | 1903 |
| Forsyth | 2JA | 3 | 1905 | Moreland | 2F | 1 | 1903.5 |
| Gainesville | 1 | 1 | 1903 | Morrow | 1 | 1 | 1903 |
| Georgetown | 1A | 1 | 1906 | Moultrie | 1N | 1 | 1903 |
| Gordon | 1 | 3 | 1903 | Mt. Vernon | 1 | 2 | 1903 |
| Gordon | 2F | 1 | 1905 | Mt. Vernon | 1 | 1 | 1904 |
| Gordon | 2JB | 3 | 1906 | Naylor | 2B | 1 | 1903 |
| Griswoldville | 2F | 1 | 1903 | Newnan | 1 | 1 | 1902-4 |
| Griswoldville | 1W | 2 | 1905 | Newnan | 1 | 2 | 1902 |
| Hahira | 1 | 1 | 1903,5 | Newnan | 2B | 3 | 1903 |
| Hahira | 1 | 2 | 1902 | Norwood | 2B | | 1902 |
| Hamilton | 2F | 1 | 1904 | Ochlochnee | 1 | | 1900 |
| Hartwell | 2B | 2 | 1902 | Odessadlae | 2F | 1 | 1905 |
| Hayston | 1 | 1 | 1900 | Ogeechee | 2F | 1 | 1903,6 |
| Helena | 1H | 1 | 1906 | Oliver | 2FA | 2 | 1906 |
| Hillsboro | 1XB | 1 | 1907 | Ousley | 2F | 1 | 1905 |
| Hilltonia | 8VC | 1 | 1911 | Oxford | 1 | 1 | 1901 |
| Hoschton | 1 | 1 | 1901,3,5 | Oxford | 2B | 9 | 1901 |
| Huching | 11 | 1 | 1909 | Pelham | 1 | 2 | 1902,4 |
| Hull | 11 | | 1908,11 | Pelham | 1 | 3 | 1902 |
| Irwinton | 2B | 1 | 1902,4 | Pendergrass | 1A | 1 | 1903 |
| Jackson | 2F | | 1904 | Perry | 3E | 2 | 1906 |
| Jefferson | 1 | 2 | 1902 | Pinehurst | 1 | 2 | 1904 |
| Jefferson | 1 | 3 | 1902 | Powder Springs | 2F | 19 | 1903,4 |
| Jersey | 1 | | 1903,5 | | | | |
| Lagrange | 1 | 1 | 1904 | | | | |

| Town | Type | Route | Dates | Town | Type | Route | Dates |
|---------------|------|-------|---------|-------------------|------|-------|--------|
| Powersville | 1A | | 1902 | Talbotton | 1 | 1 | 1903 |
| Quitman | 1 | 3 | 1902 | Talking Rock- | | | |
| Red Oak | 11 | 1 | 1907 | Ludville Rur. Sta | 10R | | 1920 |
| Rex | 2B | | 1902 | Tennille | 1 | 1 | 1904 |
| Riverdale | 1 | 1 | 1901 | Tennille | 1 | 2 | 1903 |
| Rocky Face | 11 | 1 | 1910,11 | Thomasville | 2F | | 1904 |
| Rome | 1 | 2 | 1902 | Thomson | 2B | 1 | 1908 |
| Rome | 1 | 4 | 1901,2 | Thomson | 2F | 3 | 1905 |
| Rome | 1 | 6 | 1903 | Thomson | 2TA | | |
| Rome | 1 | 8 | 1903 | Tilton | 8V | | |
| Roundak | 2F | 1 | 1903,6 | Tilton | 11 | 1 | 1910 |
| Royston | 2B | 1 | 1903 | Trion Factory | 1A | 1 | 1902 |
| Sandersville | 1XC | 1 | 1905 | Vienna | 1 | | 1901,3 |
| Sandersville | 1A | 2 | 1901,3 | Wadley | 2B | 1 | 1902 |
| Sendia | 2F | 1 | 1904 | Wadley | 2F | 1 | 1903 |
| Shellman | 1 | 2 | 1904 | Walden | 2F | 1 | 1903 |
| Shellman | 1 | 3 | 1904 | Walden | 1N | | 1904 |
| Siloam | 2F | | 1904 | Walden | 1A | | 1901 |
| Social Circle | 1CA | 1 | 1903 | Warthen | 2F | 1 | 1903-5 |
| Social Circle | 1C | | 1903 | Watkinsville | 1 | 1 | 1906 |
| Starrsville | 1 | 1 | 1901,2 | Westpoint | 2F | 1 | 1904 |
| Starrsville | 1N | | 1903 | Whigham | 2B | 1 | 1902 |
| Stockbridge | 1N | 2 | 1903 | Whigham | 2F | 2 | 1905 |
| Stockbridge | 2F | 3 | 1906 | Winder | 2F | 1 | 1903 |
| Stonewall | 2F | 1 | 1903 | Winder | 2FA | 3 | 1903 |
| Sugar Valley | 11 | | | Winder | 11 | | 1908 |
| Summerville | 1 | | 1901 | Woodville | 2F | 1 | 1904,6 |
| Summerville | 2B | 3 | 1902 | Woolsey | 2F | 1 | 1903 |
| Sumner | 1A | 1 | 1905 | Wrens | 2KF | 2 | 1909 |
| Sumner | 3D | 3 | | Zebulon | 1WB | 2 | 1905 |
| Sylvester | 1 | 1 | 1902 | | | | |

Figures 7-9 are images of RFD cancels used in Georgia.

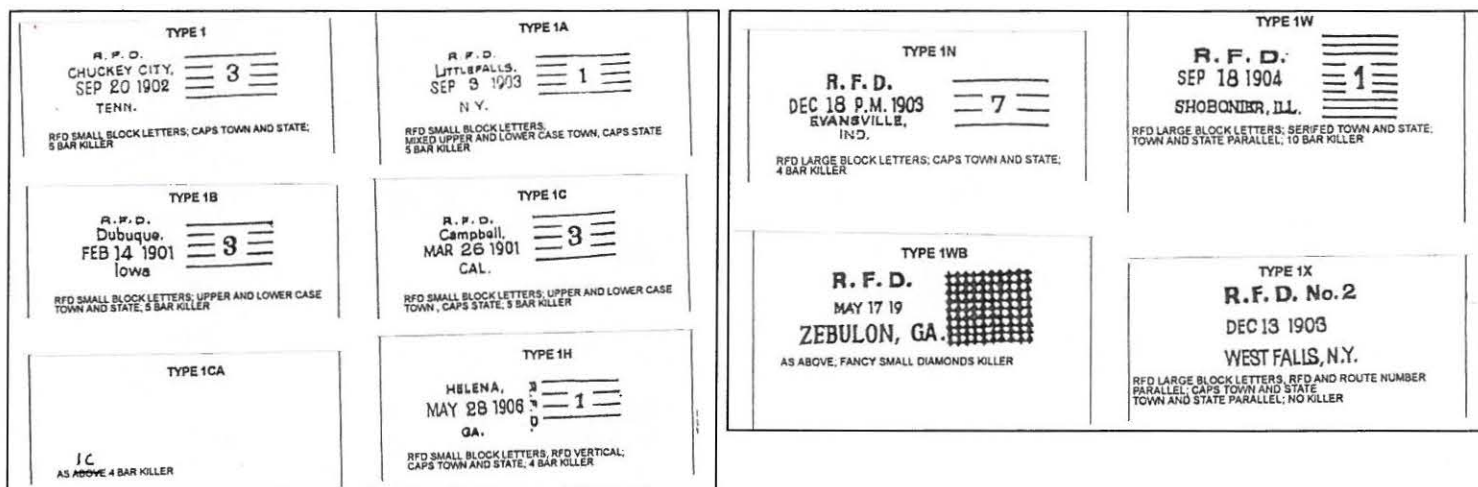


Figure 7. Type 1 RFD cancels.

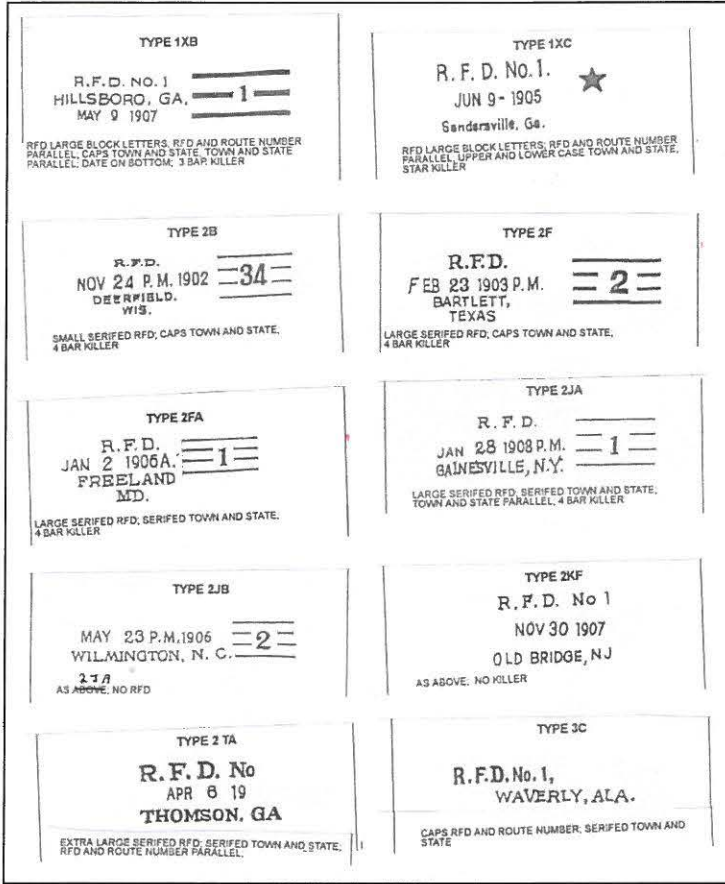


Figure 8. Type 2 RFD cancels.

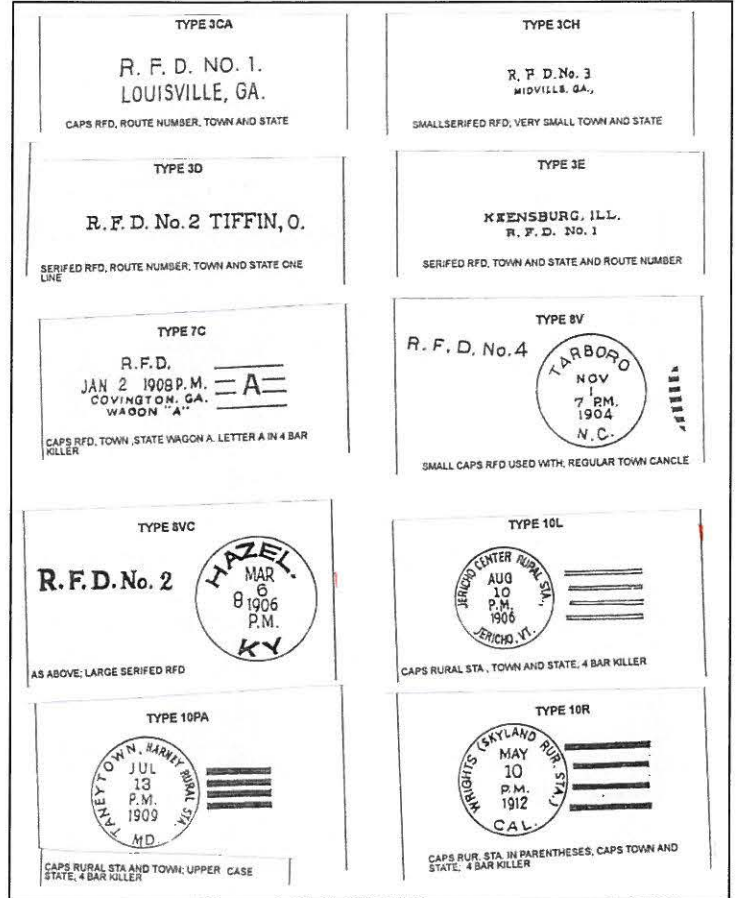


Figure 9. Type 3 RFD cancels.

Sources

- *Encyclopedia of R. F. D Cancels*. Second edition. Harold E. Richow. 1995. A LaPosta Publication.
- *County Systems of R. F. D. Patterns and Postal Markings of the 67 Earliest Systems Established in 22 States*. December 20, 1899 – June 30, 1903. Edith R. Doane. 1977.
- [Wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_E_Watson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_E_Watson).
- [Wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural_Free_Delivery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural_Free_Delivery).

Editor's Note:

For additional insight into the origins of Rural Free Delivery, see Georgia Postal History Society member Michael Wing's, "The Origins of Rural Free Delivery: An Emancipated Slave and a Georgia Politician," published in the 4th quarter, 2019 issue of La Posta, The Journal of American Postal History.

The emancipated, illiterate slave in Michael's article is Jerry Parsons, hired by a group of men in Norwood, Ga. to deliver the U.S. mail to rural families over a five-mile route. The politician, Tom Watson, observed this and in 1893 introduced into Congress the first successful bill for the creation of Rural Free Delivery.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

The Georgia Postal History Society is pleased to welcome four new members.

Charles Epting is President and CEO of H.R. Harmer Global Philatelic Network, Inc. He graduated from the American Philatelic Society's Young Philatelic Leaders Fellowship program in 2015 and completed the Author track as a U.S. Philatelic Classics Society Fellow.

Charles is a prolific writer with many philatelic publications to his credit as well as the author of several books showcasing his home state of California. As an undergraduate at the University of Southern California, Charles published *University Park, Los Angeles: A Brief History*. This was followed by Charles' second book, *The New Deal in Orange County, CA*. Charles is also a silent film historian and is the writer / publisher for *Silent Film Quarterly*.

Charles' philatelic associations include the American Philatelic Society, the Royal Philatelic Society of London, the Collectors Club of New York and the United States Philatelic Classics Society.



Michael Perlman currently resides in Davie, Florida and also maintains a residence in Jasper, Georgia. Michael's collecting interests include the 5-cent and 10-cent US issues of 1855-1868, the American Civil War period and, of course, Georgia history. He is a member of the Western Cover Society, U.S. Philatelic Classics Society and the New York Collectors Club.

Michael has graciously offered to assist with the digitizing of all issues of our journal, *Georgia Post Roads*. The officers of the Georgia Society have agreed on a strategy to collaborate with Michael. Updates on this project to be provided soon.



George Prater is the proprietor of Prater Collectibles in Clayton, Georgia (34 N Main St, Clayton, GA 30525) offering an extensive inventory of postcards, especially those of north Georgia and Rabun County. You can also find vintage travel/souvenir collectibles at the Clayton store or online.

George and his wife, Vickie, have authored a Postcard History series of books including one for Rabun County and one for Macon, Georgia.



Michael Pirnie was a long-time resident of Brunswick, Georgia where he was an instructor at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. A few years ago, Michael relocated to the Washington, DC area and now works with the Department of Homeland Security.

Michael's collecting interests include Georgia postal history, German postal history and worldwide metal cancelling devices.

Southern Ruralist – Farm Journal Advertising

By Steve Swain

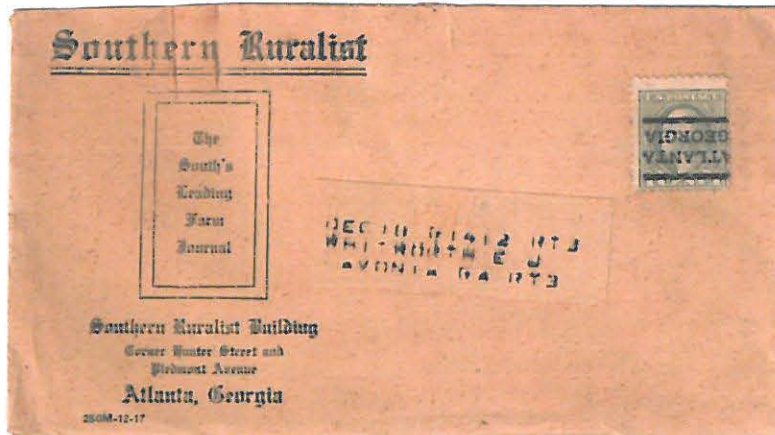


Figure 1. Southern Ruralist corner card, circa 1920s.

SENT to LAVONIA GA RT3 and franked with a 1-cent Washington (Scott 498) ATLANTA GEORGIA precancel, the corner card shown in **Figure 1** for *Southern Ruralist* has somewhat of a simple, unadorned design. *Southern Ruralist* was published in Interlachen, Florida, from 1896 to 1899 and in Atlanta, Georgia, from 1899 to 1930. As the corner card proclaims, *Southern Ruralist* was “The South’s Leading Farm Journal.”

The enjoyment that comes from collecting the many varieties of Georgia advertising covers is always enriched by mailings with enclosures, whether those are invoices for services rendered, advertisements or letters back home from family tourists. Many times, the enclosures offer insight into the complete postal history story associated with the mailing. The *Southern Ruralist* mailing is an excellent example of this.

Southern agricultural periodicals in the early 1900s were journals designed primarily to offer constructive advice to farmers on how to grow bigger and better crops and how to make more money from planting operations. The *Southern Agriculturist*, *Southern Cultivator*, *Southern Planter*, *Progressive Farmer* and *Southern Ruralist* [Figure 2] were probably the best known of the journals and boasted the highest paid circulation. In 1940, the combined circulation for *Progressive Farmer* and *Southern Ruralist* was more than one million.



Figure 2. Southern Ruralist, August 1, 1916 and December 15, 1929.

Maintaining that circulation level required continued effort to ensure subscription renewals. In the 1930s, the yet-to-be-known advantages of television advertising or email required subscription renewal strategies to rely on the US mail.

For a mere 1-cent postage, the *Southern Ruralist* circulation team reached out to their expired subscribers with a mailing containing a lengthy 8 1/2 x 11 “renew now” cover letter [Figure 3], double-sided pages describing multiple subscription offers [Figure 4] and half-page, special pricing “Big Home Reading Club” enticements [Figure 5].

CHAS. R. CUNNINGHAM
CIRCULATION MANAGER
RURALIST BUILDING
110 EAST HUNTER STREET

Southern Ruralist
Atlanta, Ga.
"THE SOUTH'S FOREMOST FARM PAPER"

OUR REFERENCES
READ BY OVER 500,000 SOUTHERN FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES TWICE EACH MONTH

Dear Friend:-
Of course you know your subscription to the Ruralist expired some time ago, and we have been sending it on hoping for your renewal.
The time has come now when we have to take these subscriptions off our list. We had rather get an old subscriber back than a new one any time, and that is the reason we are making special efforts to retain you as a reader.

RENEWAL PROPOSITIONS

SPECIAL BARGAINS AND INDUCEMENTS TO KEEP YOUR NAME ON THE RURALIST LIST

Don't Let The Ruralist Stop. Don't substitute anything for the Southern Ruralist

You Don't Get the Best Farm Paper if You don't take the Southern Ruralist

No. 1.—Send 20 cents for one year, \$1.00 for 2 years, \$1.50 for 3 years. You get Bob's Almanac, and all accounts settled.
Don't let these big opportunities slip.

No. 2.—Obtain the cheap of Clubs. Accept any of them at the price quoted. Your account will be cleared, you get the whole club and Bob's Almanac too. What do you think of the Farmers' Favorite.

No. 3.—Get yours free. Send \$1.00 with two new subscribers each for a year. We will square accounts, and give you the Ruralist for a year and Bob's Almanac too. Also the Almanac to each of your new subscribers.

Everything About These Propositions Saves You Money

RENEWAL COUPON

Southern Ruralist, Atlanta, Ga. Date _____
Gentlemen—I am renewing my subscription accepting _____
and see that I get Bob's Almanac when published. I enclose \$ _____
Name _____
Write plainly
Post Office _____
R. F. D. _____ Dist. _____ State _____

LOOK! READ! SUBSCRIBE!

Southern Ruralist's Big Home Reading Club

Southern Ruralist, for One Year
The Household, for One Year
Home Life, for One Year
The Gentlewoman, for One Year
ALL FOUR For Only 90 cts.

You Get All Four Publications by Returning This Coupon and 90cts.
This Offer Expires in 30 Days. Order Now and Make This Big Saving.

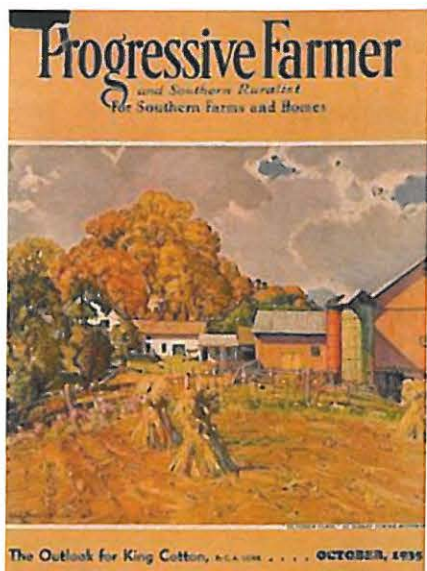
THE SOUTHERN RURALIST, Atlanta, Ga.
Gentlemen: I am returning this Coupon with 90cts. for which I am to receive the Big Home Reading Club, as listed above.

My Name is _____ Town _____
Street or R. F. D. _____ State _____

Figure 3 (top). Southern Ruralist subscription renewal cover letter.

Figure 4 (left). Subscription renewal “inducements”.

Figure 5 (right). Big Home Reading Club offer.



Southern Ruralist merged with Progressive Farmer in 1932 [Figure 6].

Note the description of the publication under its name: “For Southern Farms and Homes.” *Progressive Farmer*’s company sought to increase its circulation by appealing to women who lived on farms and had home and family responsibilities.



Figure 6. 1935 Progressive Farmer and Souther Ruralsit magazine cover.

As such, I have seen several advertising covers for *Progressive Farmer* that showcase the company’s “home” offerings such as their pattern and needlework department [Figure 7].

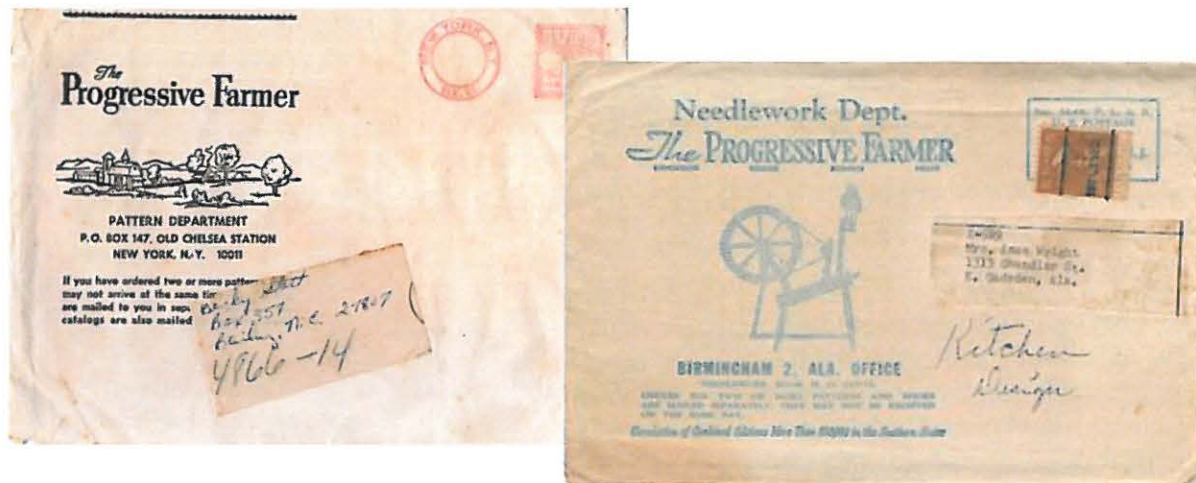


Figure 7. *Progressive Farmer* Pattern and Needlework departments covers.

My thanks to Society member Lamar Garrard for offering to me the *Southern Ruralist* cover (and enclosures) for my Georgia advertising covers collection.

More on the Georgia Military Institute

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.

The Fall 2019 issue of *Georgia Post Roads* included an interesting article by Tony Crumbley on the Georgia Military Institute (GMI). The article caused me to recall a cover I had seen with the endorsement of a cadet that I assumed was from GMI. After some searching and research, I found the cover and am now sure it was from a GMI cadet [Figure 1].



Before detailing the cover, it is necessary to establish the historical setting. In late May 1864, Sherman’s forces began to threaten Marietta. At this point, the GMI property, as well as sick and disabled cadets and the faculty and families, were sent south to Milledgeville. On 27 May, the corps of cadets marched out, never to return.

For the next six weeks or more, they were camped at West Point, Georgia where they joined the local militia guarding the bridge over the Chattahoochee River.

Figure 1. Milledgeville 10c postmaster’s provisional postmarked 18 Nov [1864]. Image courtesy Confederate Stamp Alliance Authentication Service.

In July, the cadet battalion was transferred to Atlanta where they participated in the defense of the city. In mid-August, they were ordered to Milledgeville to help secure that city.

There they took up their studies again, but somewhat sporadically as drill and garrison duty took up a good part of their time. By early November, Sherman's forces were moving south and east threatening middle Georgia. On 19 November, under the command of General Wayne (Adjutant General of the State of Georgia), the corps of cadets, along with penitentiary guards, paroled state convicts and a company of local militia, marched to Gordon, Georgia. There, General Wayne learned Union forces were fast approaching and decided to turn east to take up a position to defend the Central Railroad bridge across the Oconee River. On 23 November, the corps of cadets began preparing defensive positions at the bridge. On 25 November, under a heavy Union artillery bombardment, General Wayne's small force began a series of delaying actions as they withdrew toward Savannah. From Savannah, the cadets moved into South Carolina and finally ended up in Augusta, Georgia. There on 20 May, 1865 the GMI corps was disbanded.

The cover at *Figure 1* is endorsed across the left end, "Cadet W. E. Collier / Batt Cadets Milledgeville / Ga." [*Figure 2*]. When examined by the Confederate Stamp Alliance Authentication Service, the cover contained the original letter dated 1864. The postmark on the cover, 18 November, shows it was mailed just one day before the GMI corps of cadets left Milledgeville for Gordon on 19 November.

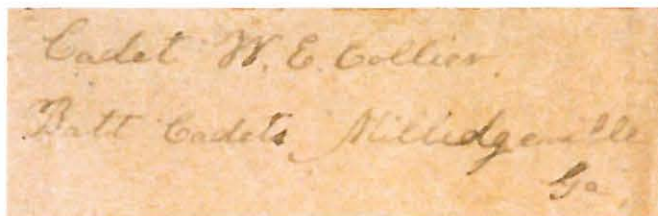


Figure 2. Enlarged and enhanced endorsement across left side of cover. Image courtesy Confederate Stamp Alliance Authentication Service.



Figure 3. Milledgeville 10c postmaster's provisional postmarked 17 Nov [1864]. Image courtesy Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions.

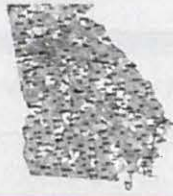
While reearching this cover, I found a second one that is probably from a GMI cadet at Milledgeville [*Figure 3*]. This cover had an original enclosure datelined "Camp Capitol Square, Milledgeville Nov. 17th, 1864." Capitol Square was where the GMI established their camp in Milledgeville.

An interesting point about the two covers is that they are both Milledgeville postmaster's provisionals used late in 1864, but they are

different types. Most Confederate provisionals were used between June 1861 and June 1862. Why this late use? Was the postmaster at Milledgeville still preparing provisionals or at least accepting them as prepaid letters? How did the cadets obtain the provisional envelopes? Did they pay for them? Perhaps they were provided by one or more of the townspeople who had some left over from the early days of the war. We will never know.

References

- Confederate Stamp Alliance Authentication Service file 01563.
- Gary Livingston, *Cradled in Glory: Georgia Military Institute 1851-1865*. Cooperstown, NY: Caisson Press, 1997.
- Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, *The Westpex Sale*, 25 April 2009, Sale 34, lot 2677.
- William R. Scaife and William Harris Bragg, *Joe Brown's Pets: The Georgia Militia 1861-1865*. Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 2004.



Georgia Post Roads

Journal of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 28, Issue 2

Spring, 2020

Whole Number 110

Luthersville, Georgia Inverted Postmark

Editor's Note: "Thank You" to Scott Mark of the Cobb County Stamp Club for providing the Luthersville, Georgia inverted postmark cover presented in this article.

Figure 1 is a cover mailed August 9, 1901 from Luthersville, Georgia, Meriweather County. Note the inverted postmark year, month and day (enlarged image). The inversion was the result of the year, month and day slugs being incorrectly inserted into the handstamp cancelling device.



Figure 1. 1901 AUG 9 LUTHERSVILLE GA. postmark.



Figure 2. A duplex handstamp device.

Before the advent of high-speed, high-volume cancelling technology, postmarks and stamp cancellations were applied using handstamp devices. These devices were created with removable slugs so the time, day, month and year could be changed as needed.

A handstamp device containing both a postmark and a cancel is known as a duplex handstamp device [Figure 2]. Note the NOV month slug is in the device, but the date, time and year slugs are missing. Given the manual process of swapping slugs, an occasional error was made when the numerical or letter slugs were inserted, resulting in one or more of these being inserted upside down. In some instances, the whole date would be inverted.

Continued on page 3.....

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-------|
| Luthersville, Georgia Inverted Postmark | 1, 3 |
| Georgia on Covers – The Elder Hotel | 3-4 |
| Atlanta Unclaimed Auxiliary Marking <i>by Francis J. Crown, Jr.</i> | 4-6 |
| “Thank You” to Contributing Members | 6 |
| The County and Postmaster Postmarks of Georgia <i>by Tony L. Crumbley</i> | 6-9 |
| Congratulations to Michael Wing – Large Vermeil Award | 10 |
| QSL Cards – Georgia Postal History Whimsy <i>by Steve Swain</i> | 10-12 |
| February 2020 Meeting of the Georgia Postal History Society | 12 |

Articles for Publication

Articles for publication in *Georgia Post Roads* may be submitted to the Editor, preferably in an electronic format. Images to be included with the article should be submitted as .jpg or .tif files created at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi).

Article Submission Deadlines:

Winter Issue: December 1
Spring Issue: March 1
Summer Issue: June 1
Fall Issue: September 1

Editor: swain.steve9@gmail.com

Georgia Postal History Society Officers

President – Steve Swain
Vice President – Edwin Jackson
Secretary-Treasurer – Nancy B. Clark
and Steve Swain

Visit the Society’s Website at

WWW.SEFSC.ORG/

Under Federation Clubs, click Georgia, then
Georgia Postal History Society



APS Affiliate No. 224

....continued from page 1

Given the extensive use of handstamps, both in the US and globally, the occurrence of inverted postmarks is not rare. **Figure 4** is an example of a postmark with what appears as the date and time slugs correctly positioned, with the main BROOKLYN NY UPTON BRANCH dial inverted.

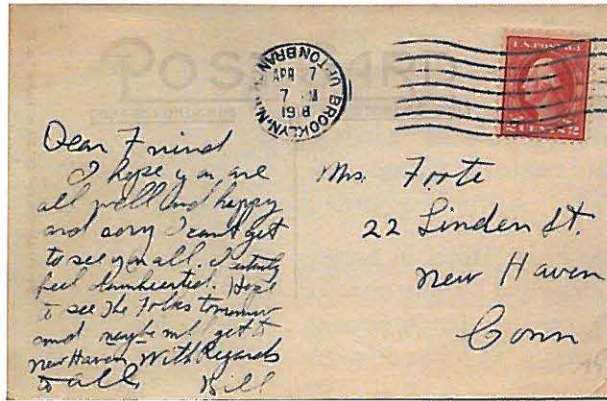


Figure 4. Inverted handstamp date and time BROOKLYN, NY UPTON BRANCH postmark.



Do inversions and incorrect postmark details have contemporary counterparts, although not from the use of a handstamp device? Most definitely. **Figure 5** shows a NEW YORK, NY machine cancel with an inverted 2000 year.

Figure 5. Inverted year 2000 NEW YORK postmark.

Georgia on Covers

Editor's Note: Georgia on Covers highlights Georgia history associated with covers from a member's collection. The cover in this installment of Georgia on Covers was previously in the collection of Lamar Garrard.

Before being destroyed by fire the 1980s, The Elder Hotel sat at the entrance to Indian Springs State Park, a 528-acre Georgia state park located near Jackson and Flovilla. **Figure 1** is an early 1900s advertising cover for The Elder Hotel, postmarked INDIAN SPRINGS GA. The hotel/resort was built in 1903 by Ms. Texas Elder.



In the early days of the community around Indian Springs, the coming of railroad and public access brought visitors from all over the country. Resort hotels sprang up and from the mid-1800s through the early 1900s a variety of hotels, some as large as 700 rooms, graced the area.

Thousands flocked to the area and the tourist industry thrived until changing economic conditions and other factors brought an end to the "Gilded Age." Many of the hotels had burned, fell into disuse or were torn down by the 1920s.

Figure 1. Circa 1900s advertising cover for The Elder Hotel.

A significant attraction of Indian Springs State Park was its natural artesian spring that has been used by generations of people for its flowing mineral water that some claim to have homeopathic qualities. Produced by the pressure of the earth forcing underground water to the surface, the water at Indian Springs picks up many minerals during that process, leading to its unique "Sulphur" smell.

Known to Native Americans long before the influx of Europeans, the area has always maintained a steady flow of people coming to seek healing, collect drinking water, or recreate around this natural marvel.

People would arrive at The Elder Hotel in horse-drawn buggies or trains to enjoy the healing powers of the mineral spring. The cost at that time was \$3.00 per day, including 3 meals, \$12.50 per week which also included 3 meals a day.



Figure 2. Circa 1900s postcard for The Elder Hotel.

In the beginning, the Elder Hotel had 75 rooms. Many guests would honeymoon or vacation there. Many guests would return each year for the mineral water treatments. Some of the Elder Family members are resting in peace in the historic Indian Springs Cemetery.

Atlanta Unclaimed Auxiliary Marking

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.

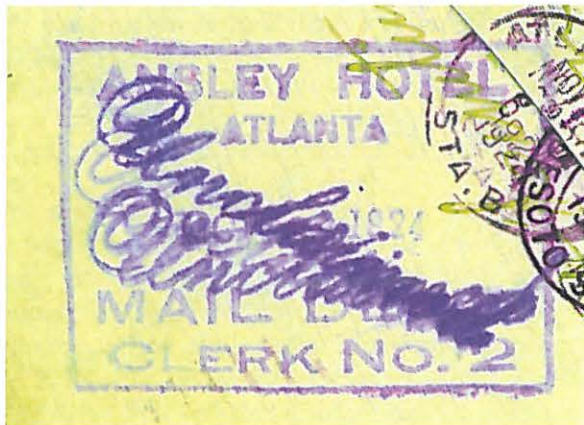


Figure 1. Cover with bright red Atlanta Unclaimed auxiliary marking.

I normally don't notice auxiliary markings, but this one caught my attention because of its bright red color (*Figure 1*). Examination of the postmark and address panel reveals that it was mailed from Boston on 26 October 1924 to Sidney Sheck at Gays Hotel in Memphis. Apparently Sheck had been at the hotel but left before the letter arrived. He left as a forwarding address the Milton Hotel in Birmingham. Again, Sheck came and went before his mail arrived in Birmingham. This time he left as a forwarding address the Ansley Hotel in Atlanta. When the letter arrived in Atlanta, Sheck was either no longer there or failed to pick up his mail.

He left no forwarding address this time and the letter was returned to the sender. The various markings make this a fascinating cover to examine in detail.

The Ansley was somewhat more sophisticated in its handling of mail than the hotels in Memphis and Birmingham because the back of the letter has the receiving mark of an Ansley Hotel mail clerk (*Figure 2*). Unfortunately, the day date of this receiving marking is obscured by another marking.



Based on the transit times from Boston to Memphis and then to Birmingham, the letter should have arrived in Atlanta about 31 October. For some reason, the letter remained at the Ansley Hotel until about 6 or 7 November when it was stamped “Unclaimed” front and back and returned to the post office.

There are four postmarks on the back of the cover (*Figure 3*). First in the center is the Memphis postmark dated “OCT 26, 1924.” To the right is the Birmingham postmark dated “OCT 29, 1924.” To the left are two strikes of the Atlanta postmark, one on top of the other. One is dated “NOV 7, 1924” and the other “NOV 8, 1924.”

Figure 2. Receiving handstamp of the Ansley Hotel mail clerk over stamped “Unclaimed.” Image filtered to highlight the marking.

The letter remained at the Ansley for about five days before it was stamped unclaimed by the hotel and returned to the post office. Apparently when returned to the post office it was not dispatched on 7 November (the first Atlanta postmark) and was canceled again on 8 November.



Figure 3. Enlarged image of the postmarks on the reverse of the cover. Image filtered to remove the Ansley Hotel receiving stamp.



On the cover front is the bright red Atlanta unclaimed auxiliary marking (*Figure 4*). In the hand it reads “RETURNED TO WRITER” and below the hand “UNCLAIMED / From ATLANTA, GA.” Of course, with no return address we must wonder where the letter finally ended its journey.

Figure 4. Enlargement of Atlanta unclaimed marking over the originating Boston postmark.

“Thank You” to Contributing Members

The society extends a sincere “Thank You” to the members listed below who made contributions to the society in addition to their annual renewal dues. These funds help defray the cost of various society marketing efforts and printing additional copies of our journal to be made available at shows and to prospective members requesting information about the society.

Bill Baab
W. Newton Crouch
Frank Crown
Jim Curtis
Marvin Fetter
Gary Hendron
Malcom McRainey
Michael Wing

The County and Postmaster Postmarks of Georgia

By Tony L. Crumbley

The first recorded example of a postmark in the US that included the county name or postmaster’s name was from Watson Store, Columbia County, Georgia. This postmark was made for Postmaster E. H. Burritt with the earliest recorded example date of 1823, *Figure 1*. This marking would begin what would grow to more than 4,500 recorded markings by 1990, the last published listings. At that time, Georgia had 54 recorded examples. This article will expand that to 57 known markings.



Figure 1. WATSON'S STORE/COLUMBIA COUNTY Ga., Dec. 8. Fancy Box County cancel. The earliest recorded example of a county postmark from any state. (Courtesy Scott Ward)

We do not know why postmasters adopted this type of handstamp, but we do know that several manufactures of handstamps began to produce such markings as early as 1862. E.S. and John H. Zeverly would be the first to advertise such markings and F. P. Hammond & Co. would follow in the 1880s. Ward & Adams from the same town as F. P. Hammond & Co. would also add County names to their handstamps. The Bolton, Ga. is an example of one of their handstamps.

From their advertisements, we know the companies that produced such handstamps. Hammond and Ward & Adams handstamps were made of rubber; however, the early Zeverly handstamps were known to be metal. An advertisement from the F. P. Hammond Company published in ca. 1881 is shown in *Figure 2*.

Figure 2. Copy of advertisement run by F. P. Hammond & Co. offering postmaster and county postmarks. Each of those illustrated in the ca. 1881 ad have a pinwheel cancel.

The county and postmaster postmarks are always from small post offices. The reason for this is because the post office department did not provide handstamp devices to 4th class post offices. The postmaster had to either manuscript the postmark or purchase their own device. The post office department frowned on the use of such devices but did not forbid it until the early 1890s when they began providing all post office handstamps.

The first research of these postmarks was done by Warner Bates in an article published in 1926 in *The American Philatelist*. At that time, Mr. Bates had recorded 107 such postmarks. His work would be followed up by Dr. Howard K. Thompson. Dr. Thompson first published a cumulative listing of these postmarks in 1935 in *Cyclopedia of United States Postmarks and Postal History*. This article focused on the different types of these markings and only included two Georgia postmarks.

Working with Edith Doane, Dr. Thompson would publish a detail listing in the *Billig's Handbook on Postmarks* in 1949, this would list 40 Georgia markings, one of which would later be removed.

In 1990, Kenneth L. Gilman published *The Doane Thompson Catalog of US County and Postmaster Postmarks*. This is the definitive listing today. In total, 4,525 markings were included. Of these, 54 were from Georgia. These markings follow with the addition of three new towns. These towns are Laurens Hill, Tennille, and Towns, **Figures 3, 4** and 5. It is safe to say that because only 4th class offices had such cancelling devices, all are scarce and most are rare. They do, however, make for a nice addition to any cover collection.



Figure 3. LAURENS HILL/ Laurens Co., GA. November 1, 1881. A purple cog wheel oval county postmark. The post office operated from 1835 until 1903. The community was named for a nearby plantation. A newly recorded marking.

Figure 4. TENNILLE, GA./ W. C. Matthews, P. M., March 8, 1881. A newly recorded purple postmaster handstamp. No other postmark had similar partial circles within the CDS for decorations.





Figure 5. J. C. TOWNS/ Postmaster/ TOWNS, GA. March 7, 1883. Purple postmaster double circle cancel with a Savannah carrier handstamp. A newly recorded cancel.

There are nine types of county and postmaster handstamps known from Georgia:

- CDS – Circle Date Stamp
- DC – Double Circle
- DLC – Double line circle
- DLDC – Double line double circle
- Oval – Oval
- DO – Double Oval
- DLO – Double Line Oval
- DLDO – Double Line Double Oval
- Fancy Rectangle

Georgia's County and Postmaster Postmarks:

- Bartow/Jefferson Co. GA (1880, DLC)
- Belton/ J.N. Coggins, P.M./Georgia (1887; fancy cds)
- Bolton/Fulton Co., GA (1883 cds)
- Bond's Mills/Baker CO GEO (1860; cds)
- Boston, GA/ J. Nevins Carson, P. M. (1884-85; oval)
- Box Spring, GA/ Wm. Green, P.M. (1883; DLC)
- Cains/ Gwinnett Co, GA (1885, fancy DLO)
- Canton, GA/ R. F. Daniel, P. M. (1879; DLC)
- Cassandra, GA/ F. J. Fricke, P.M. (1887; DLC)
- Chestnut, GAP/ Pannin Co Jas R. McKinney, P. M. (1885; fancy cds)
- Cohutta,/ Whitfield Co, GA (1883; fancy DLO)
- W. G. Clark/ P.M./ Coleys, GA (1895; DLC)
- Commissioner, GA/ A. Chambers, P. M. (1872; fancy DLC)
- Conyers,/ Rockdale Co., GA (1882; fancy DLO)
- Dennis,/ Murray Co., GA (1886; fancy DLO)
- Dorminey's Mills,/ Irwin Co., GA (1889; fancy DLO)
- Fashion,/ Murray Co., GA (--; eds)
- Gin Town, Worth Co., GA/ W. H. Braswell, P.M. GA (1881; fancy eds)
- Greenville,/ Y. A. Gresham, Asst P.M./C. Gresham, P. M./ Georgia (1884; fancy cds)
- Greshamville,/Green Co, GA (1885; fancy DLO)
- Hamilton/ Henry Co., GA (1883, DLO)
- Hampton,/ Henry Co., GA (1883; fancy DLO)
- Haralson Coweta Co., GA (1883; --)
- Hilton, Bibb Co., GA (1893; --)

Laurens Hill, / Laurens Co., GA (1887, Fancy DLO)
 Lovejoys/ Clayton Co., GA (1885; fancy DLO)
 Manitou/Henry Co., GA (1883; oval)
 Marbleworks/ Pickens Co., GA (1864; cds)
 Milford,/Baker Co., GA (1885; fancy DLO)
 Milner,/ Pike Co., GA (1885; fancy DLO)
 Oconee, GA/ Asst. P.M. (1884; cds)
 Omega, GA/ Geo. C. Bamberg, P. M. (1923; cds)
 Paschal, GA/ I. K. Roberts, P. M. (--;--)
 Perry's Mills,/Tattnall Co., GA (1882-90; fancy DLO)
 PYE,/Wayne Co., GA (1888; fancy DLO)
 Reedy Springs, GA/ Thos. S. Rogers, Asst. P. M. (1888; DLO)
 Reeves Sta., GA / W. R. Dugger, P. M. (1882; oval)
 Reeves Sta., GA/ W. E. Ingraham, P. M. (1883; DLO)
 Rogers, Georgia/ L. T. Wadley, P.M. (1881; DC)
 St. Mary's,/ Camden Co., GA (1882; fancy DLO)
 Sardis,/ Burke Co., GA (1885; DLO)
 Spring Creek,/ Decatur Co., GA (1888-89; fancy DLO)
 Stone Mountain Dekalb Co., GA (--;--)
 Stream Mill/Decatur Co., GA (--;fancy DLO)
 Sulphur Springs/ Hall Co. GA (1883; oval)
 Summerville, Chattooga County, GA (1881; DC)
 Sun Hill, GA/ C. D. Thigpan, P. M. (1885-87; cds)
 Sylvester,/ Worth Co., GA (1884; fancy DLO)
 Tennille, GA/ W. C. Matthews, P. M. (1881; Fancy CDS)
 Thomaston, GA/ J. C. Williams, P.M. (1882;DLC)
 J. C. Towns/ Postmaster/ Towns, GA (1883; DLO)
 Turnerville,/ Habersham Co., GA (1883; fancy DLO)
 Watson's Store/ Columbia Co., GA (1823-24; fancy rectangle)
 Franklin & Waynman Cotton Yarn and Osnaburg Factories/ Waynmanville,/ Upson Co., GA (1860; DC)
 West Cheshire, GA/ E. P. Dunham, P. M. (1884; cds)
 Willacoochee, GA/ D. E. Gaskin, P. M. (1886; DLC)
 Williamsburg, GA/ W. H. Price, P. M. (1886; DLC)

Sources:

- *Billig's Handbook on Postmarks*. Fritz Billig, Vol. 8, 1949.
 - *Cyclopedia of United States Postmarks and Postal History*. Edited by Delf Norana. Quarterman Publications, Inc. 1975.
 - *Doane-Thompson Catalogue of US County and Postmaster Postmarks*. Edited by Kenneth L. Gilman, David G. Phillips Publishing Co., June, 1990.
-
-

Congratulations to Michael Wing – Large Vermeil Award



Society member Michael Wing was awarded a Large Vermeil for his article "Absolutely Fireproof" published in the Winter, 2019 issue of *Georgia Post Roads*. Michael's article was entered into the Second Annual "Articles Only" Literature Exhibit at the February 7, 8 and 9 Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition, an American Philatelic Society's "World Series of Philately" program.

Congratulations to Michael for a well-deserved award.

QSL Cards – Georgia Postal History Whimsy

By Steve Swain

As defined in Wikipedia, a QSL card is a written confirmation of either a two-way radio communication between two amateur radio stations, a one-way reception of a signal from an AM radio, FM radio, television shortwave broadcasting station, or the reception of a two-way radiocommunication by a third party listener. A typical QSL card is the same size and made from the same material as a typical postcard and most are sent through the mail as such. *Figure 1* shows a 1949 QSL card sent from Georgia radio station W4OQL to station W3LEH in Delaware.

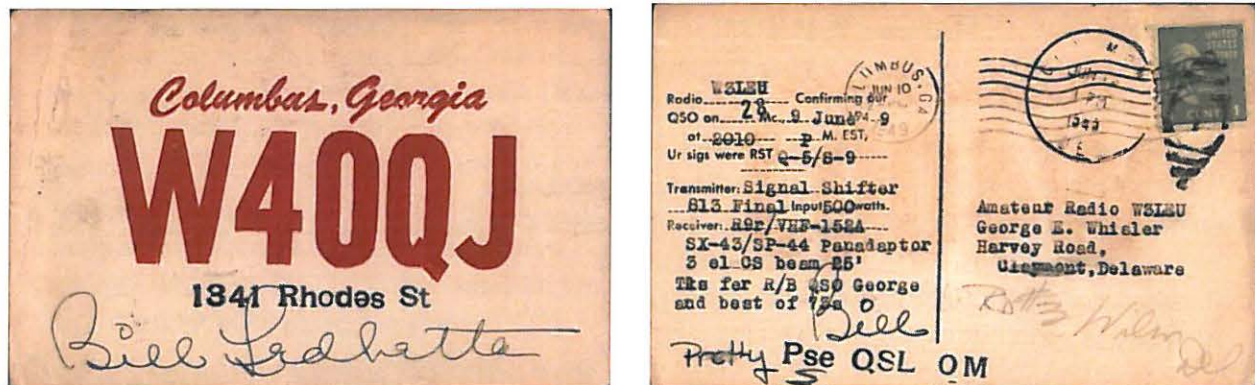


Figure 1. 1949 QSL card sent from Georgia radio station W4OQL station W3LEH in Delaware.

QSL card derived its name from the Q code "QSL". A Q code message can stand for a statement or a question (when the code is followed by a question mark). In this case, 'QSL?' (note the question mark) means "Do you confirm receipt of my transmission?" while 'QSL' (without a question mark) means "I confirm receipt of your transmission."

During the early days of radio broadcasting, the ability for a radio set to receive distant signals was a source of pride for many consumers and hobbyists. Listeners would mail "reception reports" to radio broadcasting stations in hopes of getting a written letter to officially verify they had heard a distant station. As the volume of reception reports increased, stations took to sending QSL postcards containing a brief form that acknowledged reception. Collecting these cards became popular with radio listeners in the 1920s and 1930s.

Even today, designing, creating, sending and collecting QSL postcards has a healthy following. For the non-radio, philatelic enthusiast, the collecting of state specific QSL cards provides an intriguing, somewhat whimsical postal history collecting theme, typically showcasing the postmark and cancellation. Here are some additional examples of Georgia QLS cards.

As seen in *Figure 1*, card designs are as simple as the radio station's call letters, city & state and station address. The address side of such cards provide information about the radio signal that was received by the station operator sending the QSL card.

A 1949 Atlanta QSL card, *Figure 2*, has a more elaborate design with all information about the radio signal reception being on one side of the card.

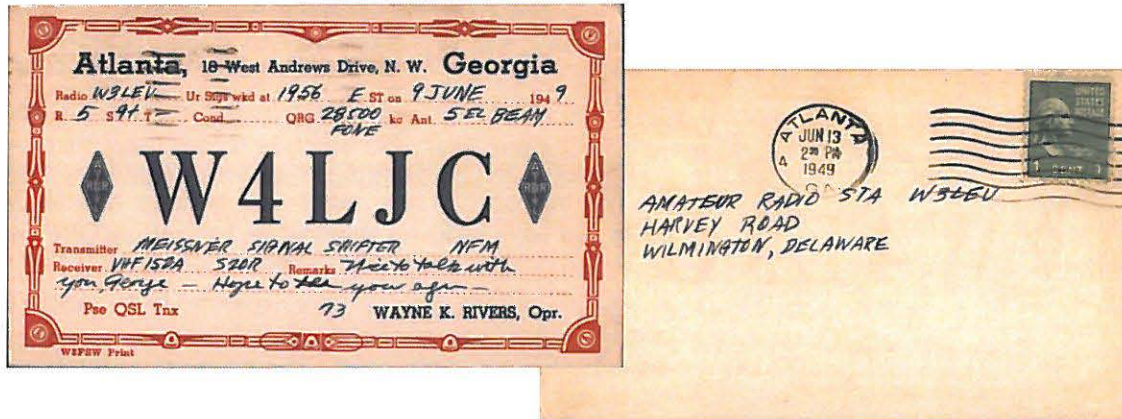


Figure 2. 1949 Atlanta QSL card from radio station W4LJC.

The operators of some radio stations exercised a bit of artistic license with the design of their QSL cards, such as the one seen in *Figure 3* from Savannah, Georgia's station W4LHS.

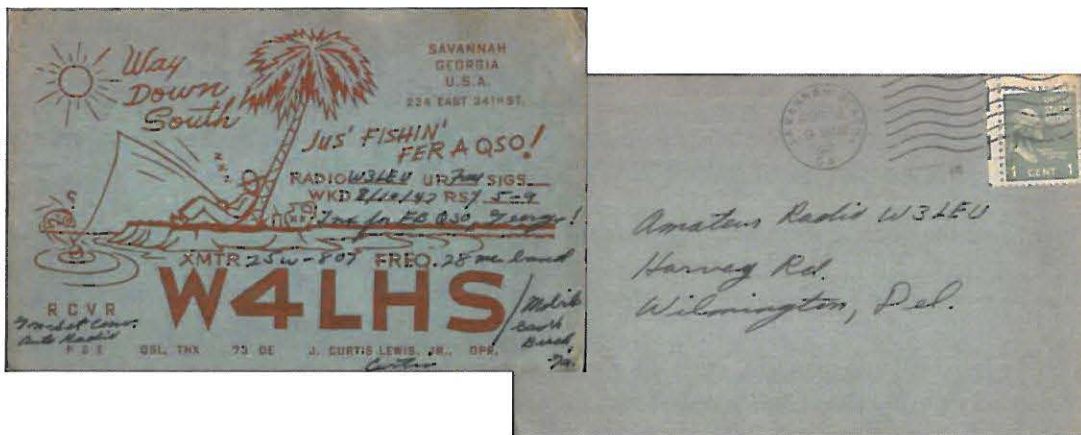


Figure 3. 1947 Savannah QSL card from radio station W4LHS.

Some cards were printed with a photograph of the radio operator, such as young Lester Robertson of Decatur, Georgia, station WN4TMA, in a 1953 card, *Figure 4* (next page). As printing technology evolved, the designs of Georgia QSL cards became more elaborate and colorful as is seen with the two cards on the next page. *Figure 5*'s card from Dacula, Georgia shows KD4YDD operator Scott Brown with his radio equipment. Dan Marshall's N1ADM Grovetown, Georgia card, *Figure 6*, has a cartoon image of, presumably, his dog Luke at the radio set.



Figure 4. Lester Robinson, station WN4TMA.

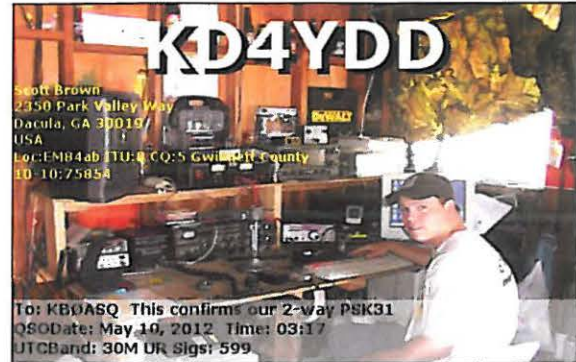


Figure 5. Dacula station KD4YDD QSL card.

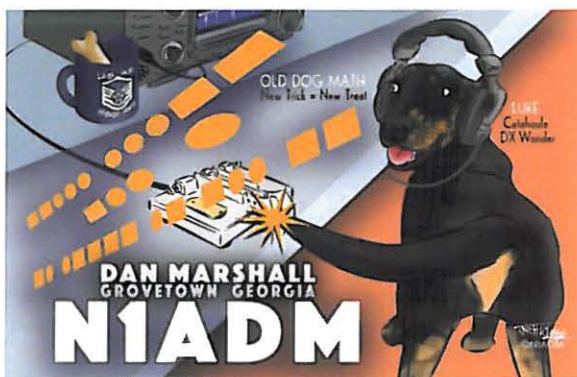


Figure 6. "Luke" operating Grovetown station N1ADM.

Vintage and contemporary QSL cards are not expensive and easily obtainable. There numerous amateur and HAM radio clubs that have websites showcasing and selling QSL cards.

If you are looking for a bit of a departure from classic Georgia postal history and an entertaining, whimsical collecting pursuit, consider Georgia QSL cards. The postage used with the cards is usually very common. But the possibilities associated with the postmarks and cancellations, not to mention the cards' designs, are numerous.

February 2020 Meeting of the Georgia Postal History Society

The annual meeting of the Georgia Postal History Society was held February 2 at the Southeastern Stamp Expo in Peachtree Corners, Georgia. Steve Swain, President of the society, opened the meeting by welcoming members and visitors and acknowledging the attendance of other society officers.

Steve provided a review of the society's current membership with a total of 35 representing 4 new members during 2019. Per a report given to Steve by Treasurer Nancy Clark, the society is financially stable. Given that, membership renewal dues will not be increased in 2020 and will remain at \$15. Steve explained that the primary expense of the society is the printing and mailing of our quarterly journal that is full color, 12 pages. Annual membership dues cover most of this expense, with the remainder satisfied by several kind donations. Steve noted that donations to the society during the current renewal season would be greatly appreciated.

As the editor/publisher of the society's quarterly journal, Steve extended a "Thank You" to all members who submitted articles in 2019. Several articles published in the journal were selected to be republished in other postal history journals, such as *La Posta*, *The Journal of American Postal History* and the *Florida Postal History Journal*.

A special presentation was provided by James Cate who has an extensive patriotic cover collection, with many pieces related to Camp Thomas and Lytle, Georgia during the Spanish-American War. Jim presented many of those covers with a special focus on the results of his research identifying the companies that created the patriotic cachets. Jim's presentation is posted to the society's web page at www.sefsc.org.

Steve again thanked everyone for their attendance and the meeting was adjourned.



Georgia Post Roads

Journal of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 28, Issue 3

Summer, 2020

Whole Number 111

The American Flag Cancels of Georgia

By Tony L. Crumbley

Two key factors influenced the introduction of machine cancels into the United States. The first was the reduction of postage rates to three cents. This caused a major increase in the volume of mail which postmasters had to cancel. The second was the Industrial Revolution. Creative individuals were trying to develop machines that would improve the production of goods and services.

The first recorded use of a canceling machine in the US was in New York City in 1862-63. This was a foot powered machine. But it was not until 1875 when Thomas and Martin Leavitt produced the Leavitt machine, the first practical hand-fed, hand-cranked device for mechanized cancelling. (See *Editor's Note* at the end of this article.) This canceling machine was used in multiple cities.

Figure 1 is an illustration of perhaps the most valuable machine cancel cover. The cancel is known as the Eagle and Thunderbolts machine cancel used in Boston, MA in January 1895, produced by the American Machine Company.



Figure 1. BOSTON, MASS., JAN 2, 1895. The American Postal Machine Company's "Eagle and Thunderbolts" machine cancel. Considered the rarest and most sought-after machine cancel. This was a trial cancel used from 2:00 pm until 5:00 pm on January 2, 1894. Fewer than 10 covers have survived.

The first American Flag Cancellation die was introduced in the Boston, Massachusetts post office on October 31, 1894. The machine was manufactured by American Postal Machine Co. By December 1894, the American Machine Company had installed flag dies in Chicago and Washington. After 14 months, 13-star flag dies were in use in 16 cities and by the turn of the century at least 500 American Postal Machine Company machines were being used. Macon and Savannah would be the first cities in Georgia to receive a flag cancel machine in 1896.

Figures 2 and 3 are early examples of these flag cancels.

Figure 2. SAVANNAH, GA., JAN 2, 1899. Savannah and Macon were the first two Georgia cities to receive American Flag machines.

This cover was posted with the Type B-14 (1) cancel. It was in use from 1897 until 1899. Note the number 1 within the flag. The Type 14 flag was issued with and without a space for a number.



Continued on page 3....

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|--------|
| The American Flag Cancels of Georgia <i>by Tony L. Crumbley</i> | 1, 3-6 |
| The Mystery Columbus, Georgia Postmark <i>by Francis J. Crown, Jr. and Lamar Garrard</i> | 7-8 |
| 1863 Confederate Election Return Envelop with “Roving” Postmark <i>by Jim Cate</i> | 9-10 |
| Augustan’s Claim to Fame Included Stamp Collecting <i>by Bill Baab</i> | 11-13 |
| Georgia Postal Notes <i>by Steve Swain</i> | 14-16 |

Articles for Publication

Articles for publication in *Georgia Post Roads* may be submitted to the Editor, preferably in an electronic format. Images to be included with the article should be submitted as .jpg or .tif files created at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi).

Article Submission Deadlines:

Winter Issue: December 1
Spring Issue: March 1
Summer Issue: June 1
Fall Issue: September 1

Editor: swain.steve9@gmail.com

Georgia Postal History Society Officers

President – Steve Swain
Vice President – Edwin Jackson
Secretary-Treasurer – Nancy B. Clark
and Steve Swain

Visit the Society’s Website at
WWW.SEFSC.ORG/

Under Federation Clubs, click Georgia, then
Georgia Postal History Society

Note to Members: The Confederate Stamp Alliance Website

The Confederate Stamp Alliance’s website (csalliance.org) is an excellent resource for Georgia postal history including fully illustrated censuses of some provisional issues. These can be found on the site by selecting **Resources** from the main menu and then **Census | Provisionals**.



APS Affiliate No. 224

....continued from page 1



Figure 3. MACON, GA., JUN 18, 1900. Type B-14 canceled with flag having a hole in it. This marking was used from 1899 – 1902. The first flag machine in Macon was in 1896.

Despite considerable competition by other machine manufacturers in the 1890s, the American Postal Machine Company became the largest supplier of postal canceling machines. The number of known varieties of the American Flag Die exceeds 7,200 and were used in 3,200 locations across the US and

possessions.

The most significant concentration of flag usage was between 1910 and 1917. After World War I, their use declined.

In 1926, the American Postal Machine Company was dissolved. By 1935, most of the machines had worn out and been replaced by other machines. The latest use in Georgia was in Ball Ground in 1937. An example is shown in **Figure 4**. Four other cities – Royston, Nicholls, Meigs, and Carnesville – were using American Flag Cancels in 1936.



Figure 4. BALL GROUND, GA., FEB 7, 1931. Type A-14 cancel with no hole in the flag. Ball Ground used this flag cancel from 1922-1937. It was the last city in Georgia to use a flag cancel machine.

During its life span in Georgia, 65 town used 116 varieties of these flags. In addition, five military bases and Atlanta RPO Terminal used American Machine cancels.

Of the 17 different circular dies types, only three were used in Georgia: Type A, Type B and Type C as shown in **Figure 5**.

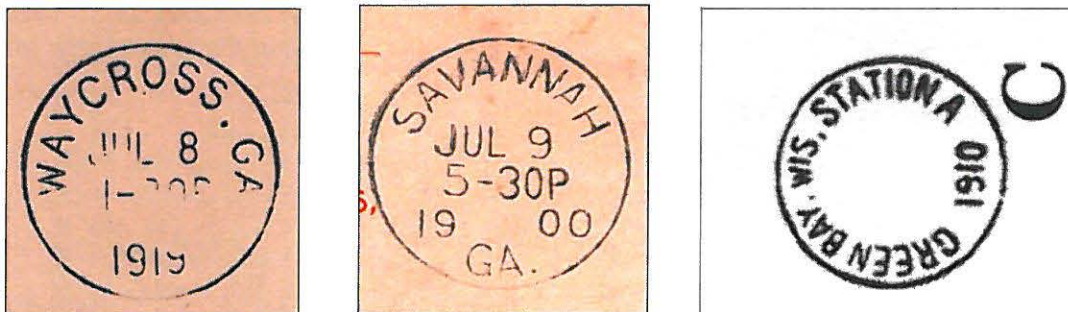


Figure 5. Type A - City and State curved along the top of the dial. There is a four-digit date above the bottom with no break.

Type B – City curved along the top of the dial. The state is at the bottom with the four-digit year split in half above the state.

Type C – City, state, and station curved along the top with year at the bottom.

There were 53 different flag types used across the country, but only two types were used in Georgia: Type 14 and Type 38, *Figure 6*.

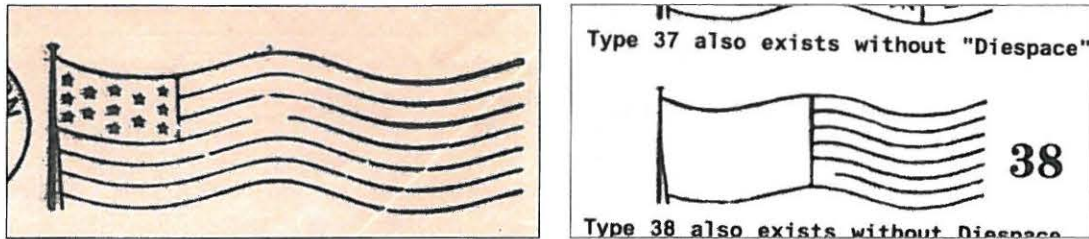


Figure 6. Type 14, 13-star flag cancel. Flag comes with and without hole in the flag and with a number.

Type 38 Flag comes with a large star field which has the station name or event located there.

As the dies in the machines wore out or broke, they were replaced with new dies. Thus, places like Macon and Savannah had several dies during the use of these machines. The flag die 14 came with both a space for a number and without that space. *Figures 2* and *3* are examples of these types of flags.

Figure 7 is an exceptional example of a flag cancel cover. Fitzgerald had three types of flag cancels. This example has the Type B dial and Type 14 flag. This was used from 1910-1915. In 1916, they received a new type A dial and used that until 1923.

Figure 7. FITZGERALD, GA, MAY 26, 1913. This Type B-14 flag cancel was used in Fitzgerald from 1910 until 1915. In 1916, they began using a Type A dial.



Another outstanding example is *Figure 8*. This Valdosta cover is the first variety used within the city. It was used from 1915-1917 when the Type A dial was installed into the machine and would be used until 1920.

Figure 8. VALDOSTA, GA, JUN 20, 1916. This Type B-14 cancel was used from 1915 until 1917. Valdosta used a Type A dial and a different flag die between 1915 and 1931.

The following chart list the towns and types of flag cancels used in Georgia.

| Town | Type | Dates Used | Town | Type | Dates Used |
|---------|----------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Adel | A 14 | 1929 1935 | Augusta | A 14 | 1909 1912 |
| Alma | A 14 | 1928 1935 | Augusta | A 14 diff. die | 1912 1913 |
| Athens | B 14 (1) | 1903 1908 | Augusta | A 14 diff. die | 1913 1916 |
| Athens | B 14 | 1908 1913 | Augusta | A 14 diff. die | 1916 1919 |
| Atlanta | B 38 Station B | 1905 1906 | Augusta | A 14 diff. die | (Aug) 1917 |
| Augusta | B 14 | 1908 | Bainbridge | B 14 | 1907 1919 |
| Augusta | B 14 diff. die | 1909 | Bainbridge | A 14 | 1910 1925 |

| Town | Type | Dates Used | Town | Type | Dates Used |
|---------------|------------------------|------------|--|------------------------|------------|
| Ball Ground | A 14 | 1922 1937 | Meigs | A 14 | 1928 1936 |
| Blackshear | A 14 | 1926 | Milledgeville | B 14 | 1907 1911 |
| Cairo | A 14 | 1921 1930 | Milledgeville | A 14 | 1912 1924 |
| Camilla | A 14 | 1920 1927 | Milledgeville | A 14 diff. die | 1924 1925 |
| Carnesville | A 14 | 1934 1936 | Millen | A 14 | 1923 1924 |
| Carrollton | A 14 | 1921 1925 | Monroe | A 14 | 1920 1928 |
| Claxton | A 14 | 1932 1935 | Montezuma | A 14 | 1922 1927 |
| Clayton | A 14 | 1933 1935 | Moultrie | A 14 | 1922 1923 |
| Columbus | B 14 (1) | 1904 1913 | Nashville | A 14 | 1928 1935 |
| Columbus | B 14 (1) diff. die | 1913 | Newman | B 14 | 1908 1912 |
| Columbus | A 14 | 1917 1920 | Newman | A 14 | 1909 1921 |
| Cordele | B 14 | 1907 1912 | Nicholls | A 14 | 1928 1936 |
| Cordele | B 14 diff. die | 1912 1920 | Ocilla | A 14 | 1928 1935 |
| Donalsonville | A 14 | 1929 1935 | Pavo | A 14 | 1927 1933 |
| Douglas | A 14 | 1920 1921 | Perry | A 14 | 1928 1935 |
| Douglas | A 14 diff die | 1921 1926 | Quitman | A 14 | 1920 1923 |
| East Point | A 14 | 1921 1926 | Rome | B 14 (1) | 1899 1903 |
| Fitzgerald | B 14 | 1907 1910 | Rome | B 14 (blank) | 1903 1912 |
| Fitzgerald | B 14 diff. die | 1910 1915 | Rome | B 14 | 1912 1913 |
| Fitzgerald | A 14 | 1916 1923 | Rossville | A 14 | 1923 1926 |
| Folkston | A 14 | 1929 1935 | Royston | A 14 | 1932 1936 |
| Fort Valley | A 14 | 1923 1926 | Savannah | B 14 (1) | 1896 |
| Gainesville | A 14 | 1908 1921 | Savannah | B 14 (blank) | 1896 |
| Gainesville | A 14 diff. die | 1921 | Savannah | B 14 (blank) diff. die | 1897 |
| Hawkinsville | A 14 | 1911 1916 | Savannah | B 14 (1) diff. die | 1897 1899 |
| Hawkinsville | A 14 diff. die | 1916 1918 | Savannah | B 14 (blank) diff. die | 1898 1900 |
| Hogansville | A 14 | 1931 1935 | Savannah | B 14 (1) diff. die | 1898 1904 |
| Jesup | A 14 | 1927 1928 | Savannah | B 14 | 1899 1901 |
| Lagrange | B 14 | 1908 1914 | Savannah | B 14 (2) | 1906 1907 |
| Lagrange | A 14 | 1909 1915 | Statesboro | A 14 | 1925 1926 |
| Lagrange | A 14 diff. die | 1915 1919 | Swainsboro | A 14 | 1927 1930 |
| Lagrange | B 14 diff. die | 1916 | Tennille | A 14 | 1928 1935 |
| Lagrange | A 14 diff. die | 1919 | Thomaston | A 14 | 1926 1930 |
| Lagrange | A 14 diff. die | 1919 1922 | Thomasville | B 14 | 1907 1908 |
| Lavonia | A 14 | 1931 1935 | Thomasville | B 14 diff. die | 1909 |
| Lyons | A 14 | 1932 1935 | Thomasville | A 14 | 1910 1913 |
| Madison | A 14 | 1924 1933 | Thomson | A 14 | 1927 1931 |
| Manchester | A 14 | 1928 1931 | Tifton | A 14 | 1908 1920 |
| Marietta | B 14 | 1906 1910 | Union City | A 14 | 1921 1926 |
| Marietta | A 14 | 1909 | Valdosta | B 14 | 1907 1915 |
| Marietta | B 14 diff. die | 1910 1916 | Valdosta | B 14 diff. die | 1915 1917 |
| Marietta | A 14 diff. die | 1911 1923 | Valdosta | A 14 | 1917 1920 |
| Macon | B 14 (1) | 1896 | Vidalia | A 14 | 1927 1931 |
| Macon | B 14 (blank) | 1897 1898 | Warrenton | A 14 | 1932 1935 |
| Macon | B 14 (blank) diff. die | 1898 1899 | Washington | A 14 | 1925 1934 |
| Macon | B 14 (blank) diff. die | 1899 1902 | Way Cross | B 14 | 1908 |
| Macon | B 14 (blank) diff. die | 1902 1913 | Waycross | A 14 | 1909 1912 |
| Macon | B 14 (2) | 1902 1912 | (Above A-14 exists ("WAYCROSS" and "WAY CROSS")) | | |
| Macon | A 14 | 1916 1918 | Waycross | B 14 diff. die | 1912 1917 |
| Macon | A 14 diff. die | 1918 1919 | Waycross | A 14 diff. die | 1917 1922 |
| McDonough | A 14 | 1928 1932 | Waynesboro | A 14 | 1923 1925 |
| McDonough | A 14 diff. die | 1932 1935 | | | |

| Town | Type | Dates Used |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Military Station Markings | | |
| Atlanta, GA | Gordon Branch | C 14 |
| Atlanta, GA | Handcock Branch | A 38 |
| Camp Benning, GA | | A 14 |
| Fort Benning, GA | | A 14 |
| Macon, GA | Wheeler Branch | A 38 |
| RPO Markings | | |
| Atlanta, GA | Terminal RPO | A 38 |

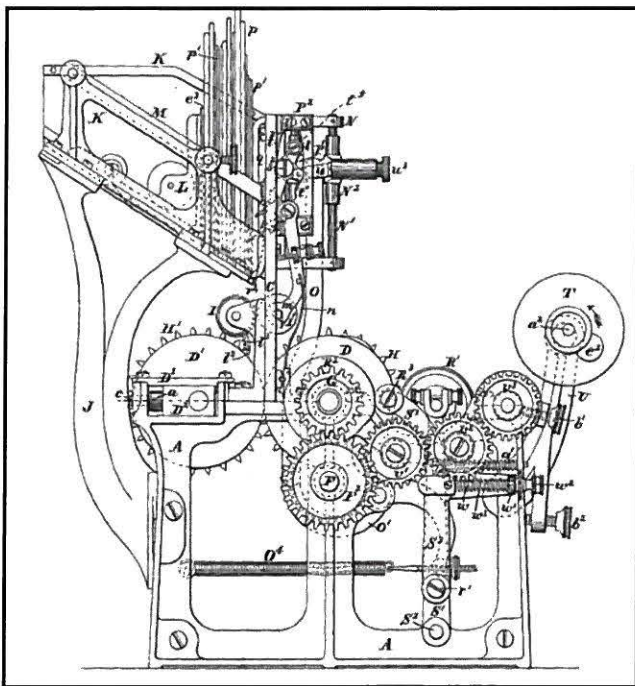
Sources

- *Flag Cancel Encyclopedia*. Frederick Langford, 2008. Available from Machine Cancel Society.
- *A Primer, US Machine Postal Markings*. Billings, Payne, Morris. 2005.
- *US Machine Postmarks 1871-1925*. R. F. Hanmer. 1984.

Editor's Note: The Leavitt Cancelling Machines.

For more information about the Leavitt cancelling machines, visit The National Postal Museum's website at https://postalmuseum.si.edu/qc-systemsatwork/leavitt_models.html. The Museum has two of Leavitt's original patent models in its collection. Shown below is the patent drawing for the second version of the machine.

The Leavitt brothers tested their first hand-cranked, hand-fed device at the main Boston Post Office. The device was largely a failure. But after more tinkering, Leavitt and his brother got a second patent. The second device is considered the first practical device in the U.S. for mechanized cancelling.



Following the death of Martin Leavitt in 1877, Thomas Leavitt continued to work on the brothers' initial invention, eventually enlisting his cousin Elijah Leavitt Howard to help in his machine shop and perfect the device. Leavitt eventually received five patents for his mechanical sorting devices. Most of Leavitt's subsequent improvements were designed to improve the feeder mechanism for sorting envelopes of various sizes and shapes, as well as pulling each envelope through the rollers for cancelling.

In awarding Leavitt's new machine a gold medal at its 1881 exhibition, the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association noted that Leavitt's subsequent improvements on his original patent had perfected the earlier postal card cancelling machine, "allowing letters of large or small size, either thick or thin, to be operated on to perfection." A number of improvements, including a feeder box, a system of double rollers and a movable impression shaft meant that Leavitt's invention could be used for all manners of letters, instead of for just a standard-sized card.

The Mystery Columbus, Georgia Postmark

By Francis J. Crown, Jr. and Lamar Garrard



Figure 1. Cover with mystery Columbus, Georgia postmark.

The cover at *Figure 1* was originally acquired with a group of covers and ended up in a “discard” box when the group was sorted. On a recent look through the discard box, the cover caught attention first because of the unusual postmark with the name on the right side. Second, the return address was odd not only because of the font but also because it did not correlate with the postmark. Finally, there was the blue “#13” marking in crayon to the right of the return address. The town name and state abbreviation are clearly legible on the right and bottom of the postmark: COLUMBUS GA. But what is on the left of the postmark? The letters are too faint to read (*Figure 2*).



Figure 2. Enlargement of the Columbus, Georgia postmark. The year date is 1895. The month may be “APR” as there appears to be an inverted “AP” above the “95” of the year date.

The return address is Marietta, Georgia and the cover is addressed to Geneva, Georgia, a small town about 30 miles east of Columbus. Since the only postmark is that of Columbus, where did the cover originate? And last, what was the meaning of the crayon marking?

The first step in attempting to read the full postmark was to enhance it. First, the image editor retroReveal¹ was tried but images obtained from the site were no better than those obtained by scanning the cover. Realizing a better image was not available, the only option was to conduct a close examination of the image. After some study, it was apparent the first two letters were “TR” and the last two letters, “RK” (*Figure 3*). This did not help much, but it provided an idea. Perhaps it was a transit marking.



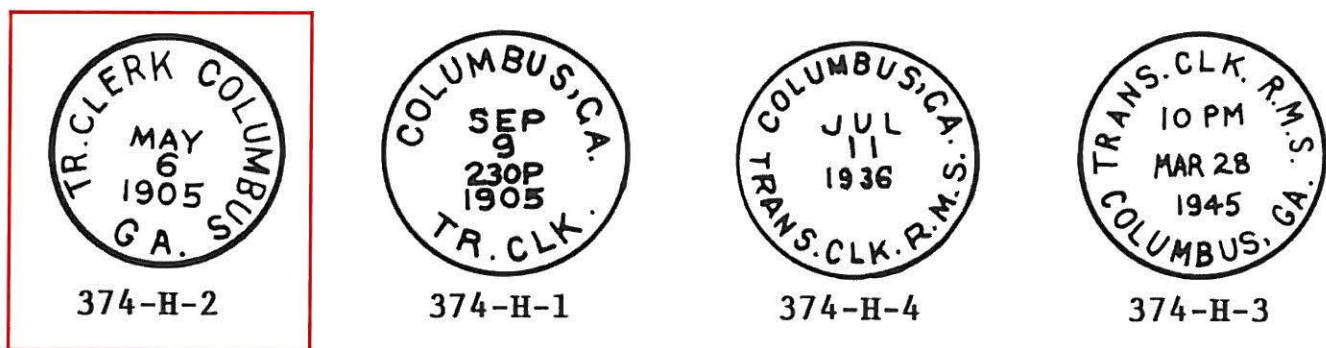
Figure 3. Enlargement of the left side of the Columbus postmark showing the faint letters.

Knowing that Douglas Clark of the Georgia Postal History Society was a specialist in the area of transit markings, an image was sent to him for comment. He quickly responded with the following:

*"It must say TR CLERK, standing for transfer clerk. This was a regular railway mail service position. The clerk transferred mail between the various incoming RPOs. The most common abbreviation is TR. CLK., but there are many variations, such as T.C."*²

The mystery was solved. The postmark reads "TR. CLERK COLUMBUS / GA." The transfer clerk postmark makes perfect sense. At this time (1895), Columbus was a station for some of the larger railroads and the terminus for several small railroads. Thus, there was a need for a transfer clerk to keep mail flowing to and from the different trains.

The transfer clerk marking at *Figure 2* was not the only such marking used at Columbus. At least four markings are known (*Figure 4*).



*Figure 4. Four Columbus, Georgia, transfer clerk markings. The subject of this article is the marking at left. These tracings are from *The United States Transit Markings Catalog, Volume IV*, by Fred MacDonald, MPOS (1996).*

There is no way to determine where the letter originated. The best guess is that it was posted in either Marietta or Atlanta but was not postmarked. From there it went by train to Columbus where it received the postmark of the transfer agent before being forwarded to Geneva.

Was the blue crayon "#13" marking a postal marking? It is doubtful it was a postal marking. More likely it was applied by the recipient as a means of keeping track of correspondence.

Acknowledgment

Thanks to Douglas Clark for this assistance on identifying the transfer clerk marking and providing the illustrations of the four markings used at Columbus.

Notes

1. <http://retroreveal.org/>
2. Email from Doug Clark to Frank Crown, 4 April 2020.

1863 Confederate Election Return Envelope with “Roving” Postmark

By Jim Cate

Chattanooga, Tennessee was first occupied by Confederate military forces on March 6, 1862. They continued the occupation of Chattanooga until Union military forces applied pressure forcing their withdrawal. On the morning of September 9, 1863, the Confederate army withdrew from Chattanooga to North Georgia. Harvey T. Phillips, the Chattanooga Confederate postmaster, took the postal cancellation devices with him.

Phillips received official temporary appointment from the Confederate Post Office Department in Richmond, Virginia to act as the Postmaster of the Army of Tennessee (Confederate) until such time as he returned to his former location in Chattanooga. Phillips operated from a railroad car behind Confederate lines in North Georgia and continued in his capacity until officially relieved of his position on January 23, 1864.

Phillips used the CDS postmark “CHATTANOOGA - Ten.” without a year date from September 1863 to January 23, 1864, with all postmarks applied in North Georgia. These are more commonly known as the Chattanooga “rover” (or “roving”) cancellations since the datestamp device was taken from the city post office after evacuation and used as an army field office device.



During the Civil War, very few of the Confederate states held elections with Georgia being an exception. In 1857, prior to the Civil War, Joseph E. Brown, *Figure 1*, was elected as Governor of Georgia. Brown was an exceedingly popular governor and was reelected serving four successive two-year terms, the only governor of Georgia ever to serve four terms of office.

In 1863, Georgia held a state election with Governor Brown winning his fourth term of office. Georgia Confederate military units were permitted the opportunity to vote. Election participation was held within each Georgia Confederate military unit with duly selected officers conducting.

Figure 1. Governor Joseph E. Brown.

The vote results, or election returns, were then sent to the Georgia county of authority for the election. Displayed in *Figure 2* is the only reported Election Returns (1863) of Georgia during the Civil War.



Figure 2. 1863 Elections Returns envelope, Georgia. Only reported example.

As contained on the Elections Returns envelope, it was for the 46th Georgia Volunteers and was sent to the Clerk Superior Court - Thomaston - Upson County - Georgia. The envelope is docketed in the upper right corner "From Captain John P. Beaty - Company F and Lieutenant M. A. McAfee - Company I - 46th Geo. Vol Superintendents."

The 46th Georgia Volunteers Infantry Regiment was formed in the spring of 1862 with men from Upson, Schley, Harris Muscogee, Chattahoochee, Webster, Marion and Talbot counties. In 1863, the unit became a part of the Army of Tennessee (Confederate) and fought on many battlefields in and around Chattanooga all the way to Atlanta, Georgia in 1864.

The CDS postmark is "CHATTANOOGA - Ten. - OCT 12 (Inverted)" that was applied in North Georgia. (Note: The "inverted" OCT 12 has been reported on another Confederate military mail item of Chattanooga. In another instance, an item has been reported where the "inversion" was corrected at some point during the day.) There was no postage on the envelope, thus the "DUE 10".

While this remains as the only reported Elections Returns (1863) of Georgia during the Civil War, election returns material of the United States presidential election of 1864 is very plentiful for numerous Union military units of several states.

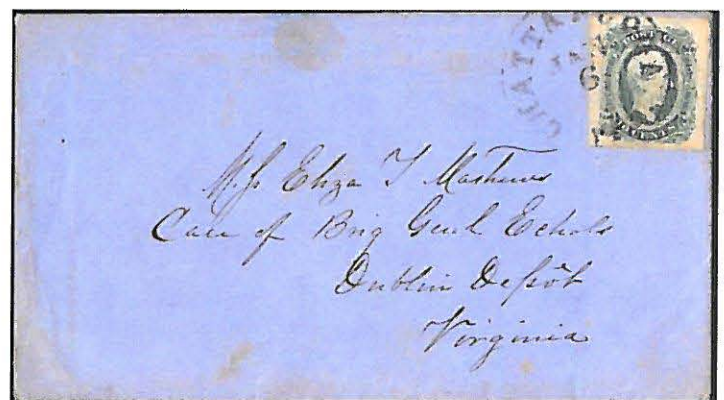
Editor's Note:

Over the past few years, philatelic auction houses have offered several covers with the roving "CHATTANOOGA, TEN." postmark.



Siegel Auction Galleries offered this cover with the roving field circular datestamp tying a 1863-64 10¢ blue (large margins) on a mailing to Stone Mountain, Georgia. The cover contained a letter datelined "Dalton, Georgia/December the 27, 1863", written by a soldier who talks of Yankees who are about 20 miles from their encampment, a deserter who was shot and of general camp conditions of which the soldier disapproves. The cover realized \$650.

Also offered by Siegel Auctions Galleries, the "CHATTANOOGA TEN. JAN. 6" (1864) army field office datestamp on this cover ties a 10c Greenish Blue, Die B (12c) to a mailing to the care of Brig. Gen. Echols at Dublin Depot Virginia. This is a late usage of the roving postmark.



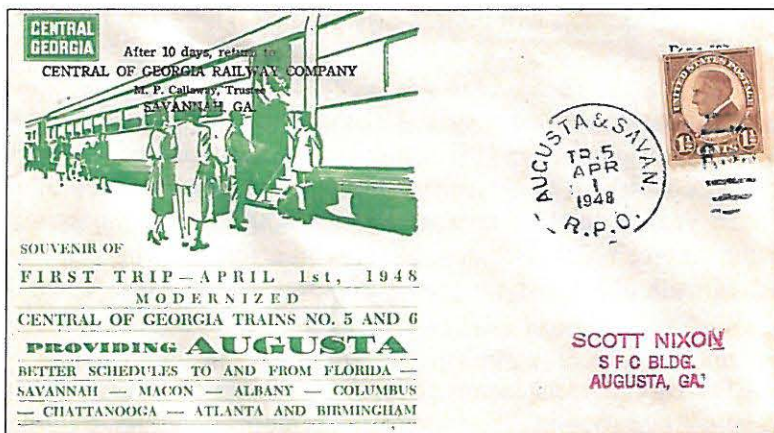
Augustan's Claim to Fame Included Stamp Collecting

By Bill Baab

Before his death in 1980, native Augustan Scott Nixon had made his mark as an insurance executive, superb politician and respected citizen. He also was one of Augusta's pioneer philatelists. His prominence led *The Augusta Chronicle* to spread the word of the hobby with stories relating to Nixon and his hobby.

Nixon's son, Cobbs, who inherited the stamp, cover and other collections, has a treasure chest of memories of his late father. "Each time I'd visit he would be down in the basement smoking a cheroot and working on his stamps, or matchbooks, or the 83 miles of home movies he'd taken of various things including trains. After his death, I'd open a stamp album and the familiar scent of those cheroots would waft out."

Cobbs' father loved matchbook covers and particularly one issued after the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor on what was then Hawaiian Territory. The matchbook cover read "Remember Pearl Harbor! Stick It to the Japs!" Cobbs was able to sell much of the stamp collection and matchbook covers on eBay. He still has some miscellaneous first day covers and material relating to the hobby.



"Dad collected everything and not just one or two. His post card collection numbered more than 13,000. He also enjoyed visiting cities named Augusta in other states (there were 28) and railroad depots." If one thought could describe his father, what would it be? "Interesting and interested," said his son.

Figure 1. April 1, 1948 cover from Scott Nixon's collection commemorating Central of Georgia "Modernized" train service.

Here are some stories of Scott Nixon's philatelic adventures from the archives of *The Augusta Chronicle*, the *South's Oldest Newspaper*, established in 1789.

- Oct. 10, 1934:** Stamp collectors are generally known to have a penchant for covers carrying cancellations on the first day of delivery by a new mail train or air route, but now they come scrambling for a last day cancellation. Scott Nixon, premier Augusta philatelist (more or less), has a sheaf of envelopes all stamped and addressed which he will post on a Georgia and Florida train leaving Augusta as of next week, Oct. 15, for its last trip. Mr. Nixon has from 75 to 199 covers to be posted to the tune of this train's swan song. They are addressed to people in nearly every state of the union and a few go to foreign countries.
- March 11, 1935:** One thousand cachet covers sent in from all 48 states of the nation and from Canada, Cuba, Mexico and England, are ready to be mailed at the Aiken (S.C.) post office next Thursday, commemorating the dedication of the city's airport, it was announced yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. The message they bear reads: "The Augusta Chamber of Commerce congratulates Aiken, South Carolina upon the dedication of her airport, April 4, 1935." There also is a decorative sketch of an airplane in flight. Scott Nixon, chairman of the cachet cover committee of the Chamber of Commerce, worked out the design and had charge of arrangements for receiving and re-mailing the covers.

Some 600 covers celebrating the opening of the Augusta National Golf Tournament will be mailed the same day, calling attention to the fact that this is the only tournament in which Bobby Jones competes. These covers are decorated with a picture of a golfer in action.

- **May 1, 1935:** Letters are coming in daily from stamp collectors all over the country. The reason is the Augusta Bicentennial celebration, the week of May 12, and the special Augusta Bicentennial cachet with which letters are to be stamped for this outstanding event. Scott Nixon, chairman of the cachet committee for the Bicentennial celebration, said yesterday he is receiving envelopes stamped and addressed from almost every state in the Union which are to be returned to collectors with the mark of the Bicentennial cachet upon them. Mr. Nixon has selected the same distinctive design for the cachet that is being used in the Bicentennial advertising program, which is a surveyor in early colonial dress looking through an old-fashioned transit and which bears on the scroll the Bicentennial dates, 1735-1935, and the dates of the celebration, May 12-18. Mr. Nixon said that it is a very attractive cachet. Those who wish letters stamped with the Bicentennial cachet may receive them by sending stamped and addressed envelopes to Scott Nixon, Chairman, Cachet Committee of the Augusta Bicentennial, Southern Finance Building, Augusta, Ga.
- **July 7, 1936:** Tomorrow will mark the celebration of the second anniversary of airmail service in Augusta, the day also to be representative of the formal inauguration of the post office annex, officials of the post office said yesterday. Airmail service was initiated in Augusta on July 8, 1934. Last July 8 (1935), a gala occasion was held with municipal Augusta, the Chamber of Commerce and postal authorities collaborating in staging the anniversary party. This year, the celebration will be less ostentatious. There will be no flag waving or lengthy speech-making.

A few local philatelists headed by Scott Nixon have arranged a special cachet which will be stamped on every air mail paper tomorrow. The cachet will carry the legend: "Second Anniversary Air Mail, Augusta, Ga., July 8, 1935." Philatelic magazines the country over are carrying in current issues stories of the impending cachet, Mr. Nixon reported. Last year, a total of approximately 1,800 air mail letters were dispatched on Airmail Day set aside for the service's first birthday. No special effort is to be made this year, postal officials contenting themselves with the rapid gains the department has made since its inception.

- **August 25, 1937:** Scott Nixon and Jouett Davenport, local stamp collecting enthusiasts, will attend the annual convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans in Asheville, N.C., tomorrow through Saturday. (Davenport was director of the Augusta Museum then housed on the second floor of the 1803 Academy of Richmond County building). The U.S. government will issue a special 10 cent stamp on a souvenir sheet (Scott Cat. #797) for the convention and the philatelists will observe first day sales, they reported.

Stamp collectors who wish one of these souvenir sheets may obtain one by leaving a self-addressed envelope in Mr. Nixon's office in the S.F.C. (Southern Finance Corporation) Building together with a dime. He warned those taking advantage of his offer to address the envelopes in small script in the lower right-hand corner of the envelopes as the souvenir sheets are considerably larger in size than normal single stamps.



Figure 2. February 28, 1957 cover from Scott Nixon's collection commemorating the first Highway Post Office trip between Pasco and Yakima, Washington.

-
-
- **October 2, 1940:** A special Ely (sic) Whitney Cachet (sic) has been prepared by the Augusta Chamber of Commerce to be used at the celebration of the invention of the cotton gin at Savannah next week. Scott Nixon announced yesterday that he will prepare the first issue envelopes and mail them from Savannah with the 1-cent Eli Whitney stamp (Scott 889) to all collectors bringing him the three cents to cover cost of the stamps (3 cents was the first class rate). Mr. Nixon will be accompanied to Savannah by Jouett Davenport, head of the local museum.
 - **October 30, 1945:** Scott Nixon, whose major hobby is the collection of historic “covers,” or envelopes sent through the mails to commemorate outstanding events, has an article in the *Railroad Journal* for October on “Railroads and Philately.” In the article, he discusses postal cancellations in railway mail cars and points of interest to collectors of envelopes stamped through the railway postal service. He also describes stamps that portray railroad scenes and names certain stamps of more than ordinary interest, such as the stamp (Scott 922 issued in 1944) to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the completion of the first transcontinental railroad at Promontary Point, Utah.

Mr. Nixon calls attention to the cover prepared in 1935 in commemoration of the 100th birthday of the beginning of the Central of Georgia Railroad and Southern Railroad covers sent through on special occasions, such as the first run of the Augusta Special to New York. The article is illustrated with a full page of photographs of covers in Mr. Nixon’s collection.

- **November 9, 1945:** Scott Nixon, Augusta philatelist, said yesterday that stamp collectors will have the opportunity of securing cachets commemorating the first flight by Delta Air Lines from Chicago to Miami, via Augusta. To obtain the first flight cachets, persons desiring them should send a self-addressed envelope, the address in the right-hand corner, and stamped with an air mail stamp, either to Mr. Nixon or Ben E. Lester, postmaster, Augusta.
- **December 2, 1945:** Scott Nixon, whose hobby is collecting stamps and what he calls “cachets” – that is, envelopes commemorating historical happenings of interest and importance – recently worked out a plan whereby the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad issued a cachet commemorating its 100th birthday. Then Mr. Nixon decided to make the fact known through notices in various magazines devoted to stamp collecting and philatelics in order that collectors might have an opportunity to acquire one of the N, C and St. L. envelopes. As a result, Mr. Nixon is sitting up nights in order to send out the centennial envelopes and he has developed a corn on the forefinger of his right hand from addressing them.

“I expected that requests would come in for maybe a handful of the envelopes,” Mr. Nixon said yesterday. Indeed, he has received more than 2,000 requests for envelopes. The railroad is having to print an additional supply of these cachets and Mr. Nixon himself is burning the midnight oil (figuratively speaking) getting the envelopes addressed and mailed. He has received requests from Switzerland, England, Canada, Ethiopia, Brazil and New England as well as many states.

- **November 23, 1947:** Souvenir hunters can add one more item to their collection on Dec. 24 when Sylvania (Ga.) celebrates its 100th anniversary. Cachets will be sketched on envelopes and mailed to collectors upon request. Scott Nixon, in charge of the project prepared by the Augusta Chamber of Commerce, has announced that interested persons should send him a self-addressed envelope not later than Dec. 20. Cachets are also being prepared to celebrate the arrival in Augusta of the Freedom Train and anyone interested in securing one should mail a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. Nixon at the Southern Finance building not later than Dec. 10.
 - **Dec. 10, 1947:** The Augusta Chamber of Commerce is printing 10,000 envelopes with the Freedom Train cachet, Scott Nixon announced yesterday. The envelopes will be distributed at the train by Girl Scouts, he said. The post office will have a clerk in a truck near the train to sell stamps and receive envelopes for mailing.
-
-

Georgia Postal Notes

By Steve Swain

Only available between September 3, 1883 and June 1894, Postal Notes are an obscure US postal issue offering an intriguing collecting theme. 70.8 million Postal Notes were issued, used as intended, then destroyed. Approximately 1,500 have survived for collectors and historians.

Background

In response to the hoarding of gold and silver coins soon after the outbreak of the American Civil War, fractional currency “banknotes” were introduced by the US government in 3, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50-cent denominations. The currency was an effective method for the payment of a variety of low-cost goods and services, either in person or through the mail.

When fractional currency was repealed on February 15, 1876, the US Money Order system was the only option to send money. But that system proved cumbersome for sending small amounts of money. Consequently, people began to mail coins and/or postage stamps to serve as payment for goods and services. This method also proved cumbersome and ineffective for reasons not the least of which was mail theft.

To address this, the Postal Note series was introduced on September 3, 1883. The Postal Note was a type of money order form intended to facilitate the sending of small amounts of money through the mail. It could be issued only in amounts less than \$5.00. A fee of three cents, indicated by the imprinted fee “stamp” on the face of the note, was charged for each note.

Georgia Postal Notes

Figure 1 shows the front and reverse of a March 20, 1893 one-cent Brunswick, Georgia Postal Note with an enlargement of the note’s amount. The holes punched through the “DIMES/CENTS” 1 to 0 numbers on the right side of the note’s front also confirm the one-cent amount.



Figure 1. Type V Brunswick, Georgia Postal Note.

Postal Notes were privately produced by three companies in six design types. The name of the producing bank note company is always found at the bottom center of the note's front side.

- **Type I:** Engraved and printed by the Homer Lee Bank Note Company; printed on yellow paper.
- **Type II:** Engraved and printed by the Homer Lee Bank Note Company; printed on creamy white paper; the paying city is hand-written.
- **Type II-A:** Engraved and printed by the Homer Lee Bank Note Company; rubber-stamped or hand-written "ANY MONEY ORDER OFFICE" appears on the paying office line.
- **Type III:** Engraved and printed by the Homer Lee Bank Note Company; "ANY MONEY ORDER OFFICE" engraved in straight line.
- **Type IV:** Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company.
- **Type V:** Printed by Dunlap & Clarke of Philadelphia.

Thanks to the government's publicity, the first and final designs are the most common notes. No publicity was produced for the other design changes. Type III notes are considered the design rarities of the series.

Another one-cent Postal Note is shown in *Figure 2*, issued in Columbus, Georgia on February 12, 1894. This is a Type IV note engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company.



Figure 2. February 12, 1894 Columbus, Georgia Postal Note.

An April 6, 1894 one-dollar, Type V, Cuthbert, Georgia note is shown in *Figure 3*. Note the evidence of the embossing process on the upper right of the note's reverse.

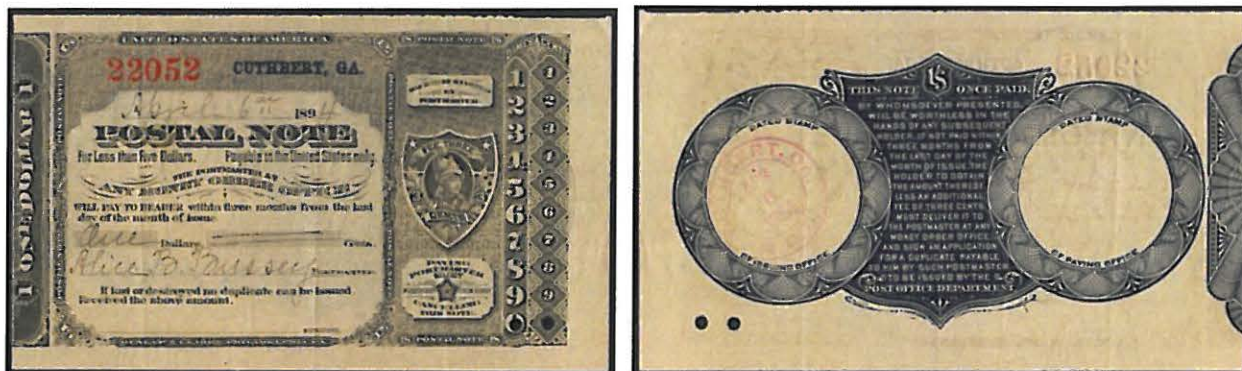


Figure 3. April 6, 1894 one-dollar, Type V, Cuthbert, Georgia note.

Arguably the most valuable Postal Notes are Type I printed on a yellowish-gold paper. These are rare because they were only issued in 1883 and 1884. They can have serial number of one or higher. *Figure 4* shows a five-cent Eastman, Georgia Postal Note with a serial number “6.”

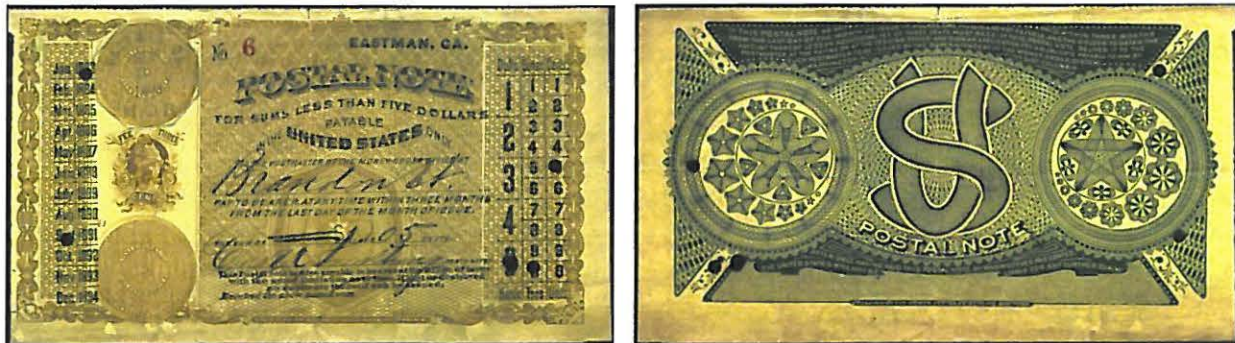


Figure 4. September 2, 1888 five-cent, Type I, Eastman, Georgia note.

Government officials, wary of the continuing problem of postal theft, initially mandated that the notes could be cashable only in the city named by the purchaser. As such, the initial designs, Types I and II, had a space for the postal clerk to indicate where the note was being sent. If stolen en route, the note had no value, as it could not be cashed in any other city. This was changed in January 1887. Rather than being cashable at only one named post office, a Postal Note could be cashable at any money order office. As seen in the *Figure 5* enlargement, the Eastman note was sent to Brandon, VT.

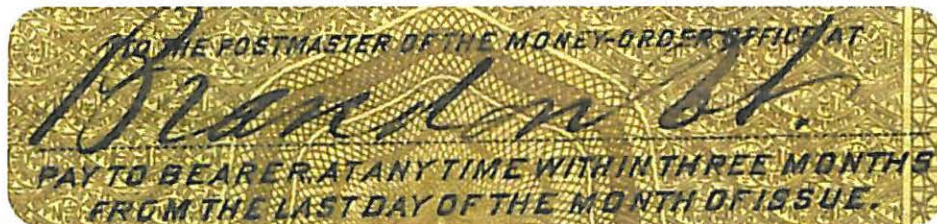
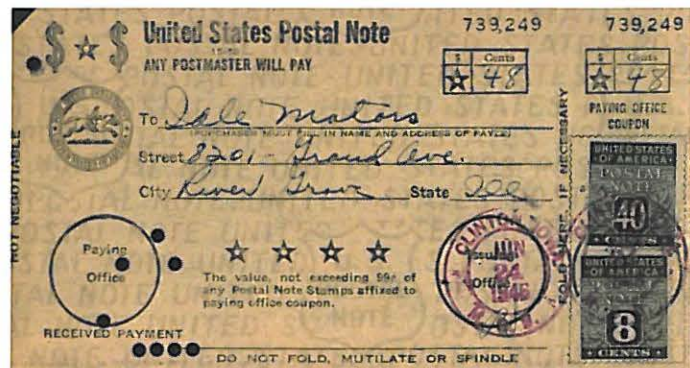


Figure 5. Note to be paid only by the Postmaster at the money order office at Brandon, VT.

Author’s Note:

Although they share a purpose, Postal Notes should not be confused with Postal Note stamps, issued from February 1, 1945 until March 31, 1951. Unlike regular postage stamps, postal note stamps, together with postal note cards, were created to send small amounts of money up to ten dollars to anyone on the mainland of the United States. Below are images of the stamp’s eighteen denominations and a 48-cent postal note card.





Georgia Post Roads

Journal of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 28, Issue 4

Fall, 2020

Whole Number 112

Fort Oglethorpe WW1 Prisoner of War (POW) Mail

By Jim Cate

In World War I, the War Department established a War Prison Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia just south of Chattanooga, Tennessee. It eventually housed 4,000 civilian and military prisoners of war (POWs). Initially, the camp held German merchant seamen whose ships were captured in American Harbors. Later, alien civilians whose activities were suspect by the federal government were included in prisoner group.

Although Fort Oglethorpe was located across the Tennessee state line in Georgia, it had an official mailing address of Chattanooga, Tennessee. The War Prison Camp of Fort Oglethorpe, *Figure 1*, consisted of a plot of land of approximately a square mile. The POW camp was divided into two component parts. Camp A, the “millionaire’s camp,” housed wealthy prisoners in private rooms who paid for their own food. They retained cooks and servants recruited from the stewards and sailors of the German maritime fleet that were POW as well. Camp B consisted of some 30 barracks which housed the majority of the 4,000 prisoners.



Figure 1. Fort Oglethorpe WWI POW camp.

The civilian internees included businessmen denounced by their American commercial rivals and individuals of German, Czech, Polish and other nationalities charged with a variety of offenses under the Espionage Act of 1917. Prominent prisoners included Dr. Karl Muck, *Figure 2*, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Ernst Kunwald, conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, and others of prominence. Dr. Karl Muck was accused of having refused to perform “The Star-Spangled Banner” in an October 1917 concert. Theodore Roosevelt and other U.S. citizens were furious with him.



Figure 2. Dr. Karl Muck.

Prisoners were separated by several categories. First were those openly or suspected to be supportive of German views. These prisoners were arrested for spying, sabotage, or making pro-German statements. Another group were “Prisoners of War” or sailors and merchants in the U.S. when WWI began. Last were the group termed “trouble-makers”. These included radicals and members of “Industrial Workers of the World” (I.W.W.). Often these different groups clashed due to loyalty questions. This tended to be particularly true between Prisoners of War and loyal supporters of the war. Thus, the need for separation of the groups.

Continued on page 3....

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|--------|
| Fort Oglethorpe WW1 Prisoner of War (POW) Mail <i>by Jim Cate</i> | 1, 3-5 |
| Welcome New Member Jose Alfredo (“Fred”) Rodriguez | 5 |
| A Colorful Postal History Cover and Letter from the 1895 Atlanta Exposition <i>by Fred Rodriguez</i> | 6-7 |
| Two One-of-a-Kind 1895 Atlanta Exposition Postmarks <i>by Fred Rodriguez</i> | 8 |
| Georgia Wheel of Fortune Cancellation <i>by Larry L. Rausch</i> | 9-12 |
| Doremus Machine Cancels of Georgia <i>by Tony L. Crumley</i> | 12-15 |
| The Railroad Show <i>by Francis J. Crown, Jr.</i> | 15-16 |

Articles for Publication

Articles for publication in *Georgia Post Roads* may be submitted to the Editor, preferably in an electronic format. Images to be included with the article should be submitted as .jpg or .tif files created at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi).

Article Submission Deadlines:

Winter Issue: December 1

Spring Issue: March 1

Summer Issue: June 1

Fall Issue: September 1

Editor: swain.steve9@gmail.com

Georgia Postal History Society Officers

President – Steve Swain
Vice President – Edwin Jackson
Secretary-Treasurer – Nancy B. Clark
and Steve Swain

Visit the Society’s Website at
WWW.SEFSC.ORG/
Under Federation Clubs, click Georgia, then
Georgia Postal History Society

Note to Members: The Confederate Stamp Alliance Website

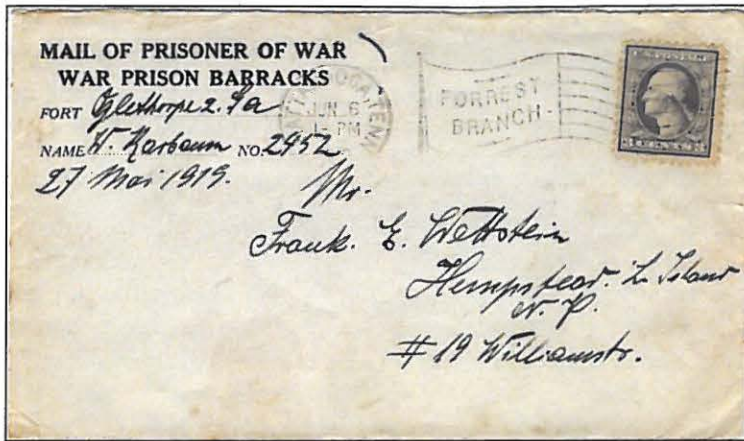
The Confederate Stamp Alliance’s website (csalliance.org) is an excellent resource for Georgia postal history including fully illustrated censuses of some provisional issues. These can be found on the site by selecting **Resources** from the main menu and then **Census | Provisionals**.



APS Affiliate No. 224

....continued from page 1

The culturally elite were primarily housed at Fort Oglethorpe while the rest were separated at other prisons, either at Fort McPherson, Georgia, Fort Douglas, Utah or Hot Springs, North Carolina.



The United States provided special post cards and envelopes for POW correspondence. Postage was not required if addressed to Germany or Austria-Hungry. Identification space was provided to include the FORT name, prisoner's NAME and NO. (prisoner number), as shown in the Figure 3 cover.

This mailing has a cancellation of FORREST BRANCH (Camp Forrest), one of three cantonments within Fort Oglethorpe. The envelope is addressed to Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y. with a June 6, 1919 postmark.

Figure 3. Fort Oglethorpe 1919 POW mail to Long Island, NY.

The POW mailing required censorship. There is a printed censor sticker with a blue number 32 - PASSED BY THE CHIEF MILITARY CENSOR - WASHINGTON handstamp marking on the reverse side of the POW envelope (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Censor's sticker on reverse of POW mail.

The postmark date on the Figure 5 card is April 20, 1919, ten days after the postcard was prepared by the prisoner. The card's postmark shows the main post office of Chattanooga, Tennessee. The card was sent to the same Long Island, New York address as the cover in Figure 3. Note the blue censor marking of the Chief Censor in Washington, D.C.



Figure 5. POW postcard from Fort Oglethorpe.

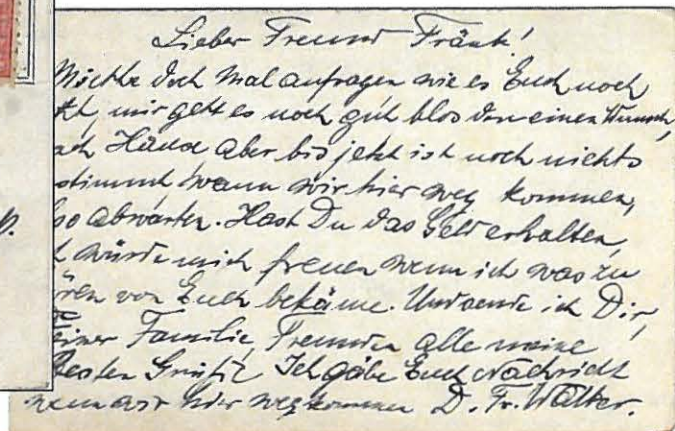


Figure 6. Message side of POW postcard.

The card's message, **Figure 6**, is written in German, as would be expected. In contrast to that, the October 12, 1918 POW postcard shown in **Figure 7** was composed in English. Sent to Miss Agness Morland Campbell, Georgetown, South Carolina, the prisoner's message, **Figure 8**, includes remarks about the flu epidemic, a significant crisis at that time.

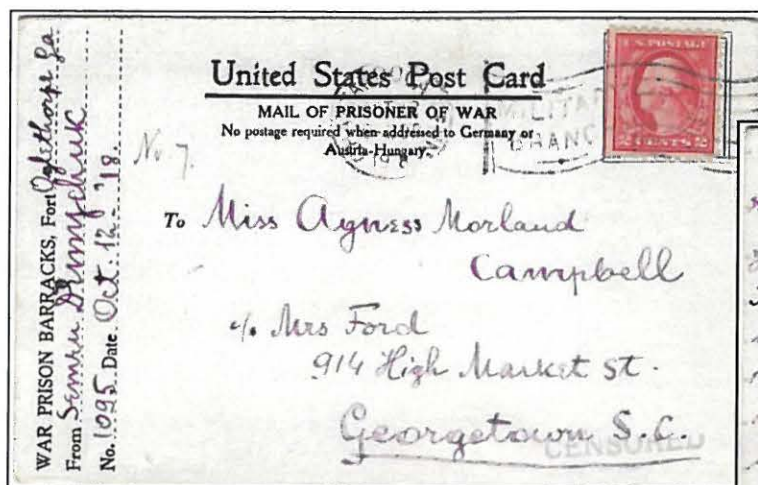


Figure 7. POW postcard to Georgetown, S.C.

My dear Miss Campbell. I am afraid you didn't receive my letter sent to you to Hendersonville, N.C. (Sept 25.) Your kind postcard and letter with "hopefull messages" were a real comfort for me as I received them in hospital where I was brought for "flue". After a few days, the danger is over.

My dear Miss Campbell: I am afraid you didn't receive my letter sent to you to Hendersonville N.C. (Sept 25) If that was really so, your sacrifice will be again in vain, as only letters sent by publishers or at least by booksellers are being passed by the censor. Your kind postcard & letter - with promise of "hopefull message" were a real comfort for me, as I received them in hospital, where I was brought for "flue". After a few days the danger is over.

Figure 8. Postcard message in English.

POW mail for a German internee from Germany to the United States is very rare. Under occupation of WWI, German mail destined for the United States was processed through the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) postal operations. The German postcard shown in **Figure 9** originated from Oldenburg, Rustringen, Germany located in North Germany near the North Sea. It was postmarked January 13, 1919. The mailing is addressed to "Ingenieur P. Schock – War Prison Barracks – Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. – Nord-Amerika – Bar, NR". ("Ingenieur" is German for Engineer.)

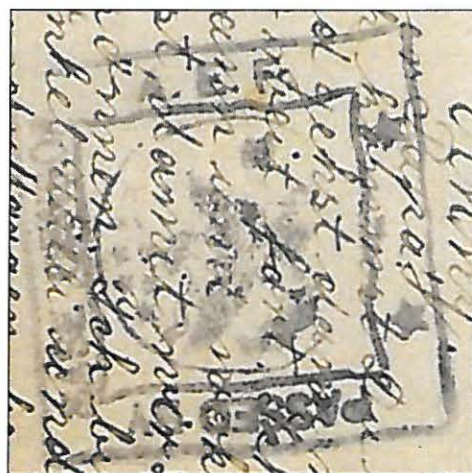
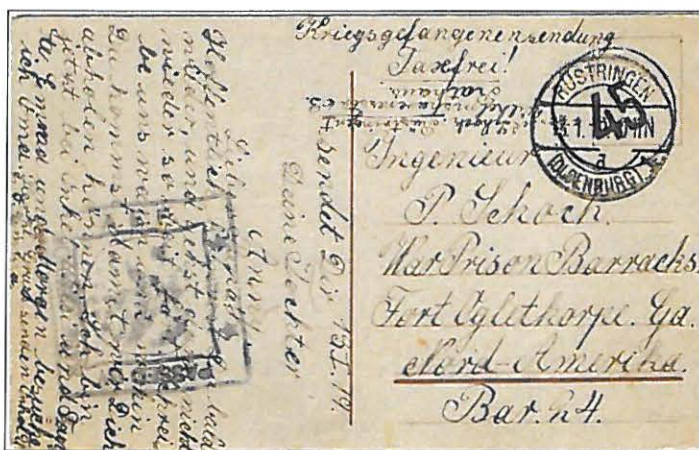


Figure 9. POW mail from Germany for a German internee at Fort Oglethorpe.

The postcard contains two AEF censorship markings with the first being a square Base Censor marking in the message area. The second marking is the encircled "45" over the German postmark. An encircled numerical marking typically appears with the square Base Censor marking.

The picture post card, image side shown in *Figure 10*, was sent by the daughter to her father who was a German POW at Fort Oglethorpe wishing him a happy birthday. Since he was an engineer, it is probable that he came off one of the German maritime ships that were captured early in WWI. He definitely was not military.

END NOTE:

Generally, the treatment of the prisoners at Fort Oglethorpe was fair. Motion pictures were provided twice weekly. Education possibilities were available. Remedial instruction was available to the non-wealthy prisoners. The courses of the camp "University" included lectures in Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Chinese, Arabic, Hebrew, Malay as well as courses in biology (Professor Goldschmidt), physiology (Dr. Isaac Strauss), electronics (Professor Zenneck) and art (Count Montgelas). Musical events were a prominent part of camp life. On one memorable occasion, Dr. Karl Muck conducted a performance of Beethoven's *Eroica* symphony. Other activities included chess, pinochle, football, handball, reading, carpentry, walking, and writing letters and cards to family members, members of Congress and the Department of Justice.



Figure 10. Image side of postcard sent to POW at Fort Oglethorpe.

Prisoners were allowed to print their own newspaper. However, it was often used to slip in comments about the prison. One article wrote: "Secondary to the influenza more or less than 50 people died - unofficially. All here greater than a short time are more or less crazy - officially."

Prisoners experienced two major irritants. First, letters and cards were heavily censored. Second, the prisoners suffered "from the unbearable uncertainty as to the duration of detention." After World War I ended, some 2,000 German prisoners and 1,600 civilian internees who opted for repatriation were returned to Germany and Europe in June or July 1919. The remaining 400 were kept for some time even into 1920 and handled differently.

Welcome New Member Jose Alfredo ("Fred") Rodriguez

We are pleased to welcome Fred Rodriguez as a new member of the Georgia Postal History Society. Fred currently resides in Canton, Georgia and pursues collections devoted to Georgia Doane cancellations, precancel stamps, Puerto Rico postal history and Georgia expositions postal history. Included in this issue of *Georgia Post Roads* are two of several articles Fred has written highlighting his collection of covers from the Atlanta Exposition of 1895, also known as the Cotton States International Exposition, held in Piedmont Park, Atlanta.

A Colorful Postal History Cover and Letter from the 1895 Atlanta Exposition

By Fred Rodriguez

This year marks the 125th anniversary of the Atlanta Exposition of 1895, also known as the Cotton States and International Exposition, held at Piedmont Park from September 18 through December 31, 1895. This article showcases one of my covers from the fair.



Figure 1. 1895 Exposition cover.

The postmark ties a two-cent Washington, Scott 267, to the cover and is accompanied by a cork killer which also ties the stamp to the cover.

The mailing is addressed to the wife of Mr. John D. Cappelmann in Charleston, South Carolina. Included in the mailing was an illustrated letter sheet, *Figure 2*, of the Manufacturers Building. The letter is datelined “Saturday morning, November 30th, 1895,” the same date as the postmark. It speaks of a visit to a doctor in Atlanta to attend to his 10-year old daughter, Gertrude, who was

Postmarked with the Atlanta Exposition post office cancel dated Nov. 30, 1895, *Figure 1* is an official 1895 Exposition cover with an illustration of the Main Entrance Building.

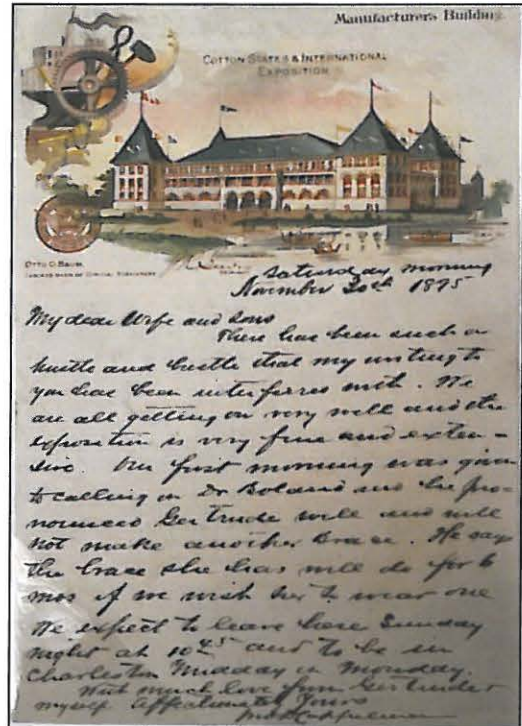


Figure 2. Cover contents.



Figure 3. Exposition Transportation Building.

found well. He mentions that the Exposition is “fine and extensive.” Mr. Cappelmann was a prominent lawyer in Charleston and was also a Charleston County representative for two terms. He was born in 1857 and died in 1929. He was 38 years old when he wrote this letter. When his wife received this letter, it must have been a sensation as the illustrated letter is stunning.

Note that the cover’s postmark is designated as an R. P. O. (Railway Post Office) because the Exposition Post Office was located in a railway mail car in the Transportation Building (*Figure 3*).

Only about 30 examples of this "ATLANTA EXPOSIT'N R.P.O." postmark have been recorded. This example on illustrated exposition stationery is certainly one of the most colorful. No regular handstamp or machine markings are known used from the Cotton States Exposition.

In the Expo's daily Official Programme, *Figure 4*, printed and sold at the Exposition grounds, a description of the post office, its services, hours of operation, mail pick-up times and a list of unclaimed Mail was presented.

The envelopes and letter sheets in the illustrated mailing were published by Otto O. Baum, the concessionaire for all Expo souvenir printed matter under a copyright by the printer, H.A.K. Co of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Figure 4. Expo's daily OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Also produced by Baum was a set of souvenir postcards having the same illustrations of the Expo buildings. *Figure 5* shows cards for the Government Building and the Women's Building.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME—Cont'd

There will be a large representation of the officials of Chicago here on Chicago Day—November 12. The Mayor, Comptroller, Superintendent of Police and other chief officers have engaged rooms at the Aragon for that date, and will arrive in time to be here on Illinois Day—Nov. 11. At least 8,000, including the military, will be here at that time from Illinois.

The West Virginia Press Association is due here for Wednesday, and will no doubt arrive tonight.

The Exposition Post Office.

This is located on the east side of the Transportation Building, access to it being through the doorway to the east porch. Here money orders, domestic and foreign stamps, and stamped envelopes are sold and letters registered. Here letters and papers may be mailed and received.

The office is open to the public on week days from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Sundays from 8:30 to 10 A. M.

There are three deliveries by carriers each day. They leave the office at 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 P. M. Five mails are sent each day to the city, leaving this office at 11:00 A. M., 12:15, 2:45, 3:45 and 5:00 P. M.

Mail boxes are located at different points on the grounds, from which the mail is taken five times per day, to be sent out by the five mails above named.

The following UNCALLED-FOR LETTERS were remaining in the Exposition Postoffice up to October 26th: Gentlemen—D. H. Allen, Tom Ambrose, C. B. Birney, Hon. G. E. Callaway, R. E. Cowan, Edward de Knight, C. W. Flake, William Harris, Graham B. Hall, Jack Holmes, J. M. Howard, Edw. Johnson, Colonel H. P. Jordan, T. C. Kimber, E. J. Marsh (3), F. F. Ostrander, E. Rice, Albert Shaw (2), Jas. A. Solomon, Jas. B. Smith, Jr., G. Stevens, Oth. Teller, C. F. Wood, E. David Williams, H. H. Wessel, Josh M. Williamson, Mr. Wells.

Ladies—Mrs. A. L. Amon, Mrs. Elizabeth Gormley, Cora B. Laugham, Mrs. Adelaide Scott, Sadie Smith, Mrs. William Sowers.

Miscellaneous—Manager Irish Village, Messrs. Shannon & Hall.

From the Atlanta Constitution.]

The Family Visit.

We're a-goin' to the fair—
Happy as kin be;
Daddy'll drive the brindle steer;
Mule'll do fer me!
Same old mule he is that throwed
Bill and Betsy in the road;
Never liked a heavy load
Goin' to the fair!

We're a-goin' to the fair—
Headin' fer the crowd;
Flags a-flyin' in the air,
Drums a-beatin' loud!
Uncle Billy—he's done been;
Says it's "riginal as sin;"
Guess we'll take the Midway in—
Goin' to the fair!

25

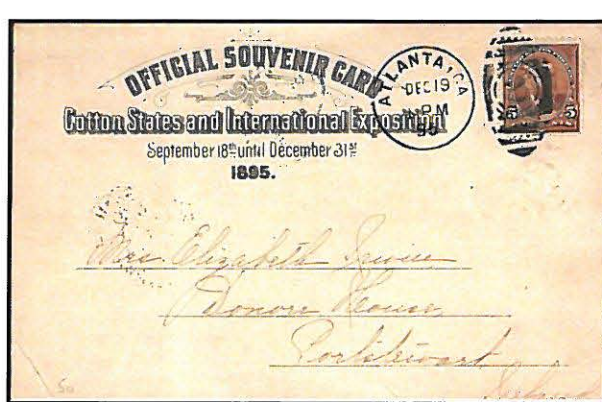
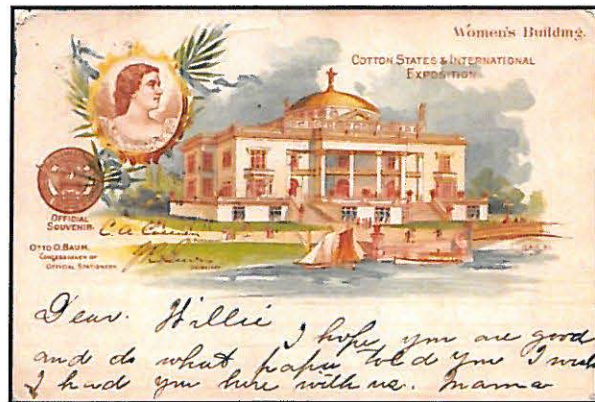
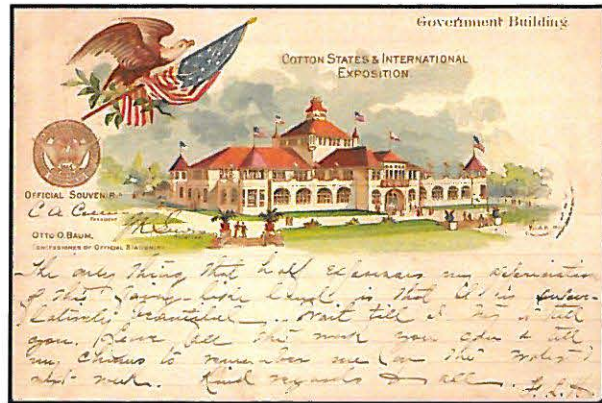
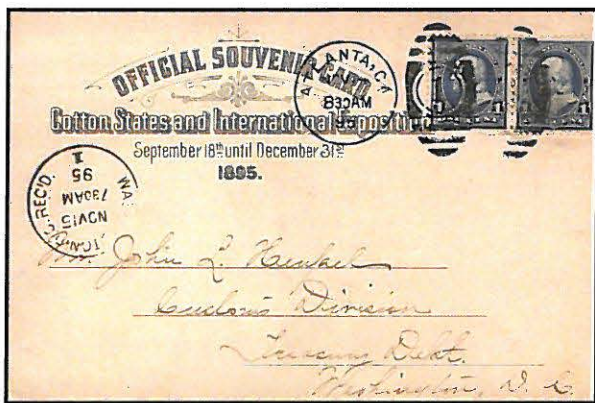


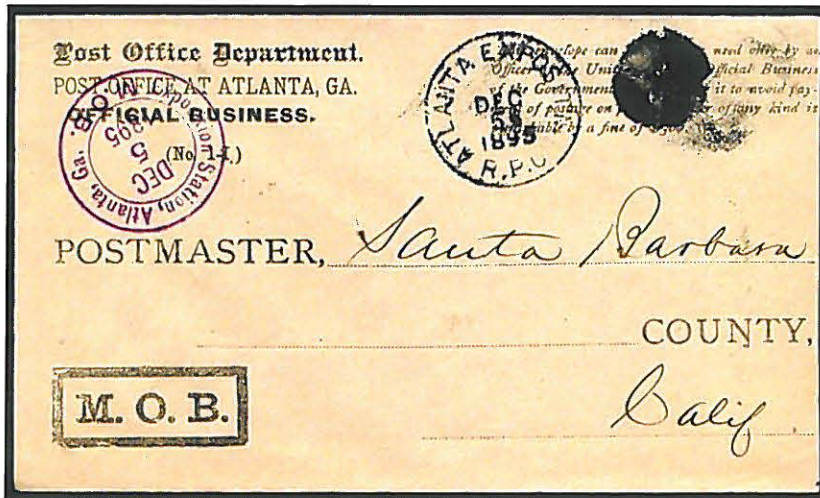
Figure 5. Exposition postcards produced by Otto Baum.

Two One-of-a-Kind 1895 Atlanta Exposition Postmarks

By Fred Rodriguez

I recently made the acquaintance, via email and phone calls, of John Moore from Arizona. He is an advanced collector of Exposition postal history from 1850 to 1940. As a result, we compared notes and photos of each other's Atlanta Expositions postal history. We came to find that each of us own the one and only example of two cancellations used at the Atlanta postal rail car at the Fair.

From John Moore's collection, *Figure 1* shows the rare, only known example of the Money Order Business cover mailed from the Atlanta Exposition on December 5, 1895.



Offered in the April 23-26, 2009 Rumsey Auctions' Westpex Sale No. 33, the auction catalog describes the cover as: "Exposition Station, Atlanta, Ga./Dec. 5, 1895/M.O.B. Violet double circle postmark (Bomar A95-04) on Post Office Department M.O.B. Penalty envelope to Santa Barbara, Cal., cover additionally cancelled by "Atlanta Exposit'n R.P.O." cds & cork killer (Bomar A95-01), backstamped with arrival postmark, Extremely Fine, the only know example of this Exposition marking.

Figure 1. Money Order Business cover mailed from the Atlanta Exposition on December 5, 1895.

Figure 2 shows the only known receiving cancellation from the 1895 Atlanta Exposition. Addressed to the Manager of the Columbian Bell at the Expo, the cover is postmarked Dec. 18, 1895 to Atlanta. The reverse of the cover shows a receiving cancellation the following day, December 19, at Atlanta, and then on the 20th at the Exposition Post Office.

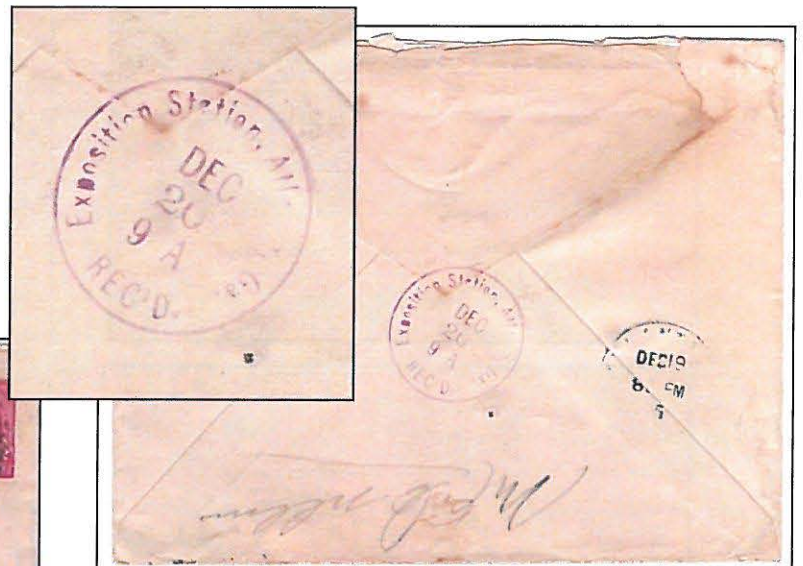


Figure 2. Atlanta Exposition receiving cancellation.

In the upper left of the cover, the sender indicates that a photograph is enclosed. Rare (Bomar A95-05). Valued at \$500 in the 2007 third edition of the William J. Bomar Specialized Catalog "Postal Markings of United States Expositions" as updated and enhanced by David Savage. This cover is in my collection.

Georgia Wheel of Fortune Cancellation

By Larry L. Rausch

In 1880, the F.P. Hammond Co. of Aurora, Illinois introduced the cancel shown in *Figure 1*. Today this fancy rubber canceller is called Wheel of Fortune (WOF). The highly detailed stamper was made possible with the invention of vulcanized rubber. The Peerless Vulcanizer shown on the 1898 cover below in *Figure 2* may have been the type of machine to make the Wheel of Fortune device.

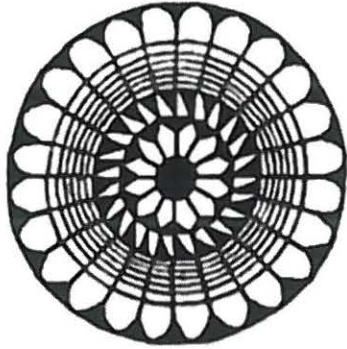


Figure 1. Wheel of Fortune cancel.

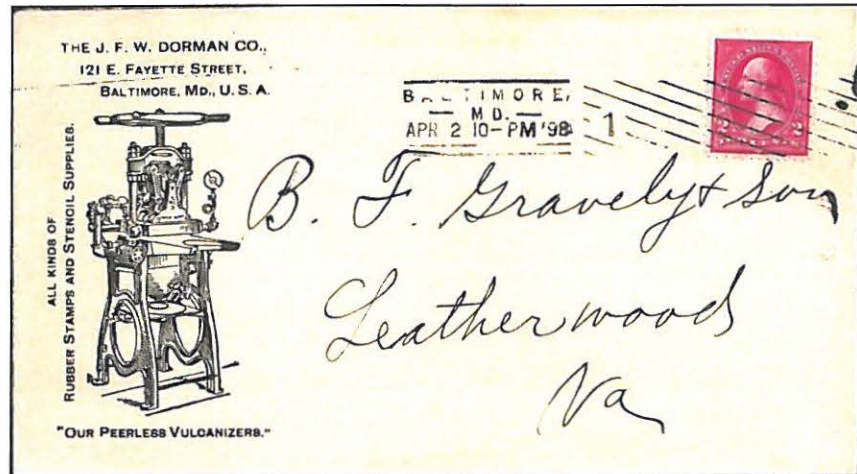


Figure 2. The "Peerless Vulcanizer" illustrated on cover.

The first advertisement for the WOF appeared in the January 1881 U.S. Official Postal Guide (*Figure 3*). In the advertisement under "Best Offer", this canceller and kit cost \$3.00.

"WHEEL OF FORTUNE"

No. 529.

POST OFFICE SUPPLIES

ESTABLISHED 1872.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS
For the most complete line of articles used by P. M.'s and their Clerks.

Engraved Letter Headings,
" Note Headings,
Stamp Ribbons (all colors),
Money Order Daters,
Post-Office Daters,
Registered Letter Daters,
Received Daters,
Patent Inking Pads,
P. O. Canceled Ink (by Express),
P. O. Holder Canceled Corks,
Twine Cutters,
Steel and Rubber Stamp Racks,
Coin Detectors,
Paper Weights,
Letter and Package Scales,
Check Protectors,
Gem Type Case,

THE BEST OFFER YET.

One RUBBER P. O. Dater and Cancellor, Ink Powder, and Pads, Dates for ten years in Walnut case with tweezers, and all the single line stamps needed in a Post Office; this style type: **UNCLAIMED**. By mail, postage paid, on receipt of price, \$3.00.

PROOFS FROM POSTMASTERS.

Your Quarterly Record received, and I like it very much
John Cox, P. M., California, Mo.
The 22d of Feb. received by me was duly received this evening. They are all A No. 2 articles, and give entire satisfaction.
— JESSE HAYNES, P. M., DRUMMOND, N. Y.
The Rubber Stamp, Note and Bill Holder, comes to hand all right and meet with favor with those who have tested them. For cheapness, neatness, and durability. — T. W. LARVER, P. M., PETERSBURG, VA.
I have been using one of your Stamps and Pads for the last year and it gives satisfaction. — W. E. HOWAR, P. M., SHARPSBURG, IOWA.
I received my Note and Letter Heads, Dater, etc., all O. K. Am satisfied with your job. It far exceeds my expectations. — W. J. KIRK, P. M., MEXICO, ILL.
The Dater received, and I am well pleased with it. — CHAS. COOK, P. M., ALBION, ILLINOIS.
Your list received, and is all O. K. — J. W. KNOW, P. M., JOHN MADISON, IOWA.
The Pads ordered come to-day. I am very much pleased with them. — ED. S. MERRICK, P. M., ST. GEORGE, MO.

Illustrated Catalogue of Post Office Supplies sent free to Postmasters only. For samples of Note and Letter Headings send 6cts. Address: F. P. HAMMOND & CO., Aurora Illinois.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASKA CO.

JUN 1 '75

J. BELL, P. M. NEBRASKA.

HENDERSON, MINNESOTA.

FEB 5 1872

RUTLAND, VA.

FEB 2 1875

W. R. LEWIS, P. M.

PARKERSBURGH, WEST VIRGINIA.

WOOD CO. JUL 30 1880

S. B. ROWELL, P. M.

Figure 3. U.S. Official Postal Guide ad for the WOF cancel.

Although this ad depicts postmarks dating in the 1870s, the earliest WOF postmark found to date is February 26, 1880 from New Lisbon, Wisconsin. The earliest from Georgia is dated January 08, 1883 from Camilla, Georgia (*Figure 4*).



Figure 4. Camilla, Georgia WOF cancel.

Wheel of Fortune cancels/killers were generally used in conjunction (as a duplex) with town postmarks, as shown in *Figure 5*, Types 1 through 6.

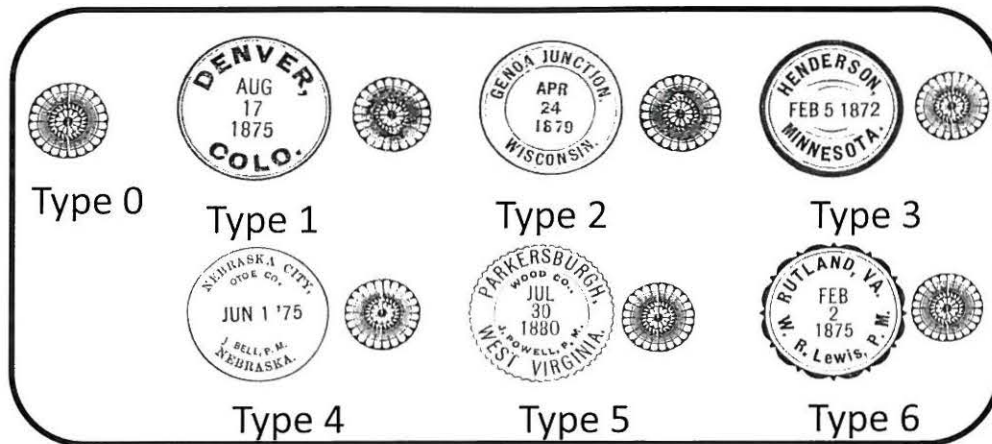


Figure 5. WOF Types.

The WOF is also known stand-alone as well, Type 0, as shown in the Heilig's Mill, N.C. cover (*Figure 6*). No Type 0 Georgia covers have been reported.



Figure 6. Heilig's Mill, N.C. Type 0 WOF cancel.

Various cancels available in the same era are commonly mistaken for the Wheel of Fortune marking. The Wheel can be readily distinguished given its 24 segments, unlike the cancels shown in *Figure 7*.



Figure 7. Cancels mistaken for the Wheel of Fortune cancel.

Nine towns in Georgia are known to have used the Wheel of Fortune cancel (*Figure 8*).

| count | GA | Town | Have Photo | Usage Range | type | County | Cover Date |
|-------|----|-------------|------------|-------------|------|------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | GA | Bellton | p | 1887 | 5 | Hall County | 87-5-23 |
| 2 | GA | Camilla | p | 1883 | 2 | Mitchell County | 83-01-08 |
| 3 | GA | Dublin | | | | Laurens County | |
| 4 | GA | Forsyth | | | | Monroe County | |
| 5 | GA | Griffin | | | | Spalding County | |
| 6 | GA | Lumber City | p | 1884 | 1 | Telfair County | 84-3-10 |
| 7 | GA | Martin | p | xx | 2 | Stephens and Franklin County | xx-11-13 |
| 8 | GA | Minnie | p | xx | 3 | Irwin County | xx-5-21 |
| 9 | GA | Ringgold | | | | Catoosa County | |

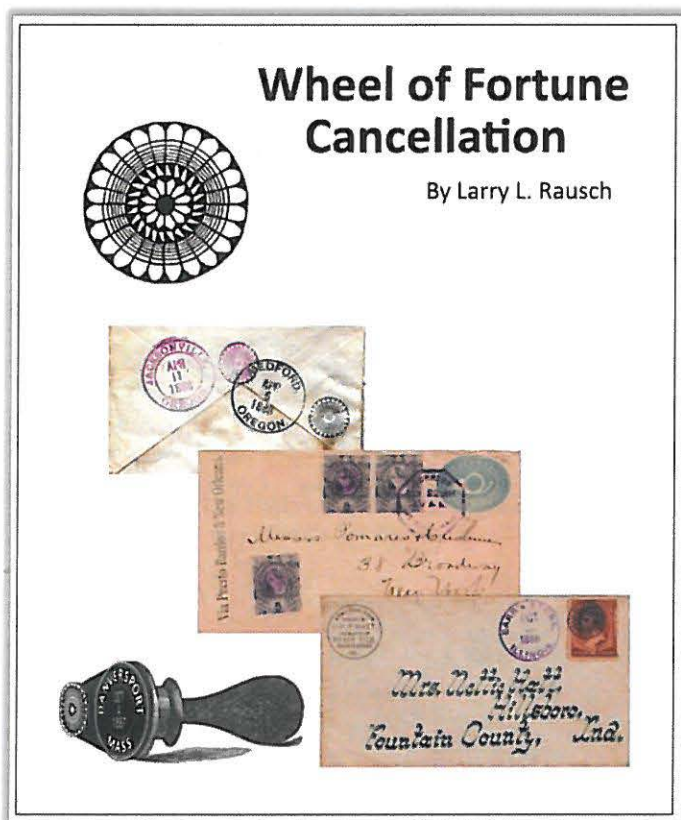
Figure 8. Georgia Wheel of Fortune cancels.

Wheel of Fortune cancels for Belton, Lumber City, Martin and Minnie, Georgia are shown in *Figure 9*.



Figure 9. WOF cancels: Belton, Lumber City, Martin and Minnie, Georgia.

Editor's Note: In November 2019, Larry Rausch published an outstanding monograph devoted to the Wheel of Fortune cancellation. State-specific content from the book has been published in several postal history journals, as with this issue of *Georgia Post Roads*.



The book features 136 color pages in an 8.5 x 11 format. A spiral bound printed book is available at stonycwoods840@gmail.com. Generously offered by Larry is a free download of the book at www.rpastamps.org/wof.html.

In his continuing research and recording of WOF cancels, Larry asks that you contact him regarding covers that he has not identified and forward photo scans of those covers to him at stonycwoods840@gmail.com. All state towns and duplicates would also be appreciated.



Doremus Machine Cancels of Georgia

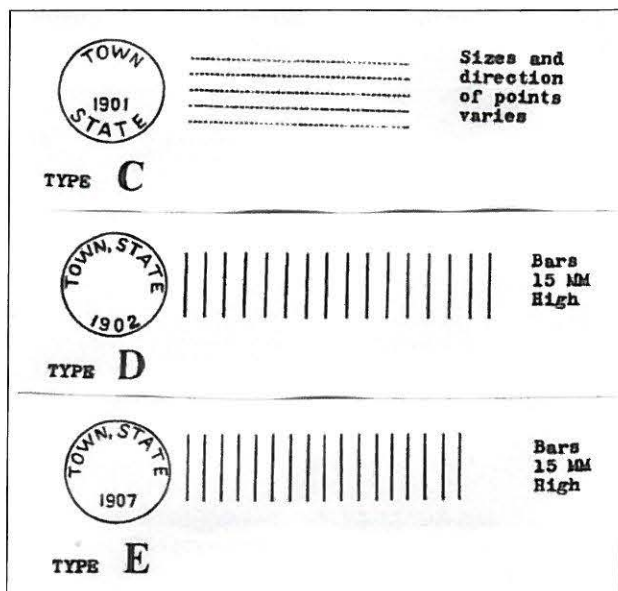
By Tony L. Crumbley

William D. Doremus founded the Doremus Machine Company in Washington, DC in the late 1890s. He began fulfilling cancelling machine orders to the Post Office Department in January 1900. The earliest Doremus trial mark is dated December 30, 1899 from Bayonne, New Jersey. The first machines were made near there by Garvin Machine Co. The earliest recorded Georgia Doremus cancel is Brunswick, Georgia in 1901.

About a dozen towns received Doremus machines in January 1900. More and more towns received Doremus machines as fast as they could be built in the following months. The Doremus machines were purchased outright by the Post Office Department. They were not rented by the post office as most other machines were. Their purchase was possible because the Doremus machine was a very simple device that was hand powered.

The hand-powered feature was a critical component of the Post Office Department's decision to purchase Doremus machines. As explained in the *Annual Reports of the Post Office Department, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1899*, "...the latter (Doremus machines) are of the automatic hand-power type, and their successful operation has vindicated the wisdom of Congress. Many towns and villages of considerable size and importance do not have electrical current available during daylight hours, and these places have heretofore been denied the use of a canceling machine."

The last installed new Doremus machine was in 1903. Any new markings found after that date were used machines moved to new cities. The company remained in business for ten years after 1903. Before 1913, Engraver William A. Knapp became part owner of the Doremus Company and in 1914, Mr. Knapp purchased sole ownership from Mr. Doremus. Mr. Doremus died in 1918. Mr. Knapp operated the business under the Doremus Machine Company for many years thereafter. The company finally closed at the bottom of the Depression in 1933.



About 600 Doremus machines were built, all quite similar. The first 175 machines were replaced as being unsatisfactory. Records indicate that 400 or 410 machines were purchased by the PO Department. In the Spring of 1915, there were 315 Doremus machines in post offices.

In his publication, "Doremus Machine Cancels," Fredrick Langford estimates only about 175 machines were used after 1915. In the Spring of 1920, only about 90 machines were in use and in 1925, only a dozen were in use. The latest recorded use of a Doremus cancel is in 1933. The latest Georgia Doremus cancel is from Fort Valley, GA in 1923. Mr. Langford estimates a total of 1,400 different towns used the Doremus marking. Georgia has 15 different towns recorded and 18 varieties of markings. Mr. Langford lists 11 different types of markings known used.

Only 3 of these types are known used in Georgia. *Figure 1* illustrates these known types.

Figure 1. The three known types of Doremus markings used in Georgia.

Table 1 lists the known towns and date of use of each type cancel in Georgia.

Table 1 – Georgia – Doremus Cancels

| <u>Town</u> | <u>Type</u> | <u>Earliest</u> | <u>Latest</u> |
|---|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Albany | D | 1902 | 1906 |
| Americus | D | 1903 | 1907 |
| Americus | E | 1908 | 1911 |
| Brunswick | C | 1901 | 1903 |
| Brunswick | D | 1903 | 1907 |
| Cedartown | E | 1913 | 1919 |
| Cordele | D | 1903 | 1907 |
| Dawson | E | 1911 | 1912 |
| Dublin | E | 1907 | 1912 |
| Elberton | E | 1911 | 1919 |
| Fort Valley | E | 1910 | 1923 |
| (Fort Valley usage of RECEIVED die as origin cancel was consistent 1917-1923) | | | |
| Gainesville | D | 1906 | 1907 |
| Quitman | E | 1910 | |
| Thomasville | D | 1903 | 1907 |
| Tipton | ? | 1907 | |
| Valdosta | D | 1903 | 1907 |
| Valdosta | E | 1903 | 1906 |
| Washington | E | 1911 | 1913 |
| Waycross | D | 1902 | 1907 |

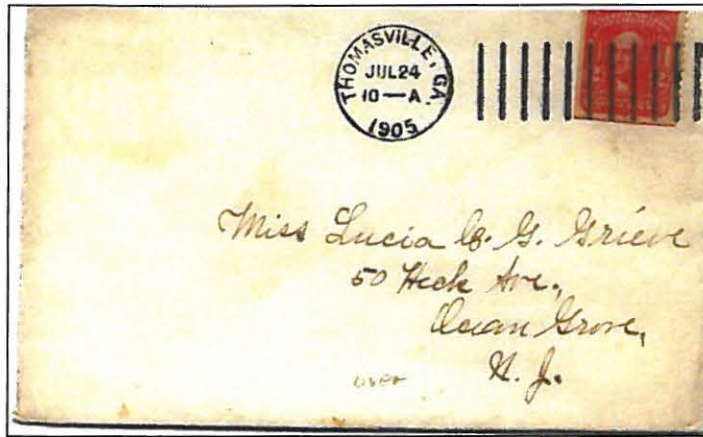


Figure 2. The Type D Doremus cancel used in Thomasville, GA on July 24, 1905. This machine was used in Thomasville from 1903 – 1907.



Figure 3. The Type C Doremus cancel used in Brunswick, GA on April 2, 1903. This machine was used from 1901 until 1903.

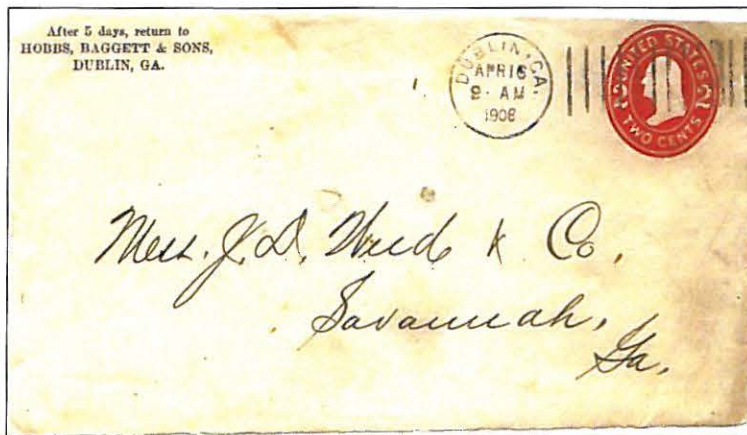


Figure 4. The Type E Doremus cancel used in Dublin, GA on April 16, 1908. This cancel is recorded from 1907 – 1912.

Every Doremus machine received a RECEIVED die. The theory was that the postmaster would replace his normal die with the RECEIVED die and cancel his daily incoming mail. This was not the case as the postmaster found this too cumbersome a task; thus, few towns used these RECEIVING cancels. Mr. Langford considered it not

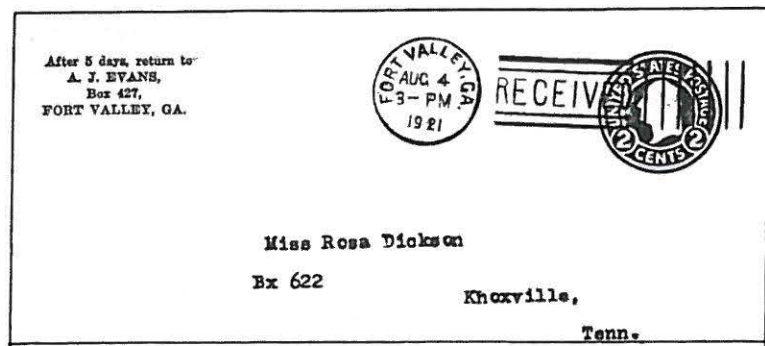
worthy to catalogue the Receiving marking. Collectors of recent years have begun this work. An updated list was published in the Machine Cancel Forum in 2019. The Georgia towns that were listed are as follows:

Table 2 – Georgia Doremus Receiving Markings

| <u>Town</u> | <u>Type</u> | <u>Date Known</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Americus | DR | 1903, 1907 |
| Americus | ER | 1908 |
| Brunswick | DR | 1903, 1907 |
| Elberton | ER | 1912 |
| Fort Valley | ER | 1917, 1920, 1923 |
| Gainesville | DR | 1906 |
| Quitman | ER | 1910 |
| Thomasville | DR | 1904, 1906, 1907 |

The first letter of the Type indicates the original cancel types and the R indicates Receiving.

Figure 5. This Type ER Receiving marking used in Fort Valley, GA on August 14, 1921. The Fort Valley postmaster used the Receiving marking to cancel outgoing mail from 1917 until 1923.



Sources

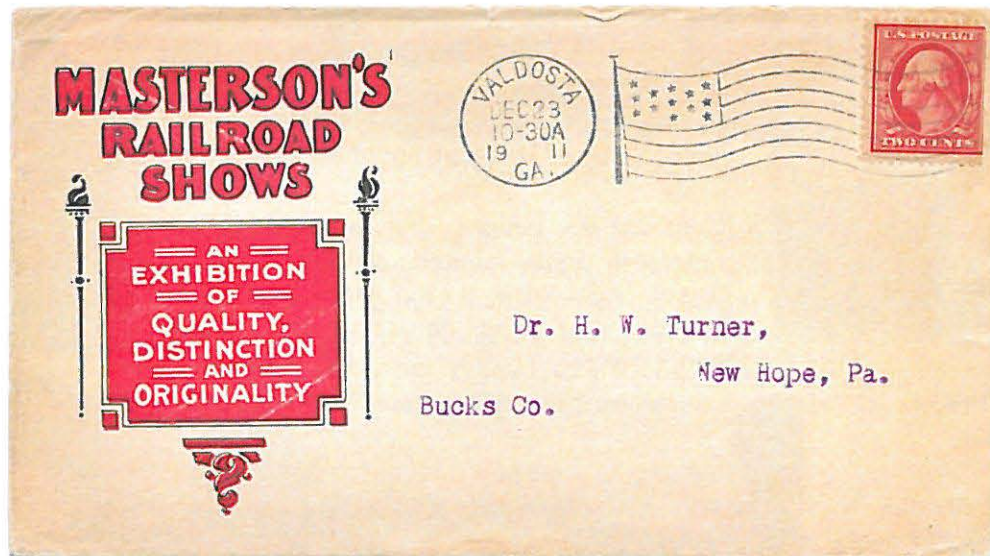
- “Doremus Machine Cancels,” Frederick Langford, 1988.
- “US Machine Postmarks. 1871-1925,” R. F. Hanmer, 1924.
- “Machine Cancel Forum,” The Journal of the Machine Cancel Society. November 2019. Issue #270.

Acknowledgement

The author would like to give a special thanks to Nick D. Ercole for his loan of illustrations and review and updating of this text.

The Railroad Show

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.



The cover illustrated above brought back memories from my childhood. I was probably about eight at the time. It was several years after the war and we were living in Glen Burnie, Maryland. In the backyard of the house my father rented was a rail spur that served some nearby businesses. Occasionally a train would come by, either delivering or picking up rail cars.

One day a different train came by. This one was loaded with circus equipment and went about a half mile down the spur and stopped adjacent to a large vacant field. Soon there was activity of kinds as equipment and animals were unloaded from the railcars. My friends and I spent the next few days down at the vacant field watching the circus spring up.

First the big top went up and then lots of smaller tents for the different amusements. There were also the pens for the horses and small animals, and cages for the lions and tigers. When the circus opened, we had our tickets for the first performance. A few days later the circus closed, and all the equipment and animals were loaded back on the railcars to proceed to the next town.

The Masterson Railroad Show was not a circus, but a carnival. It was formed in Charleston, West Virginia, in late 1910. In December of that year the show advertised for equestrian and musical directors, musicians, knockabout, singing and talking clowns, side show attractions, leapers and tumblers, aerial acts, and a magician. In April 1911, the show opened in Charleston, West Virginia. Then in July the owner was forced to sell off the assets of the carnival to settle with his creditors. Among the items sold were three rail cars, a large tent, eighteen sections of multi-tiered seats, and a trick mule. The Downie & Wheeler Show bought all the equipment and added it their carnival. The cover was mailed from Valdosta, Georgia, several months after the show was sold at auction. It was probably used by someone in in the old show who had left over envelopes.

References:

<https://classic.circushistory.org/History/BriefM.htm>
<https://classic.circushistory.org/Clipper/Clipper1910s.htm>

Editor’s Note: Masterson’s Railroad Shows was sometimes advertised as Masterson’s Reproduction of Dan Rice.



Dan Rice

Dan Rice (1823-1900), originally named Daniel McLaren, was one of the most highly acclaimed clowns in the history of the circus. Rice was renowned for an act that included singing, dancing, witty banter with the audience, feats of strength, trick riding, and exhibitions of trained wild animals. Rice was also a politician having run for Senate, Congress, and President of the United States — dropping out of each race.

Rice was so famous that some think his trademark look—goatee, striped pants or formal suit with a top hat—may have been one of the models for Uncle Sam’s image.



Uncle Sam





Georgia Post Roads

Journal of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 29, Issue 1

Winter, 2021

Whole Number 113

Under and Overcharged Stampless Letters

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.

Paid or due postage during the stampless period was written or handstamped on a letter, normally in the upper right corner. These rates were based in some degree on the subjective judgement of the postal clerk or postmaster on how far a letter was to travel and how much it weighed. Under such circumstances, it was not unusual for errors to be made. In most cases, the errors were caught before a letter was dispatched.



The cover at *Figure 1* is an example. The clerk who applied the “18¾” rate apparently read the address as Washington, Georgia, which was about 200 miles distant and well within the “18¾” rate zone.

Later, when making up the mails for dispatch, it was discovered the letter was instead addressed to Washington, District of Columbia, and rerated “25,” the correct rate for a letter traveling more than 300 miles.

*Figure 1. Red “SAVANNAH / * GEO * // MAY 11” [1833] postmark on rerated letter to Washington, District of Columbia. Collection of the author.*

There were also cases where the errors were not caught until arrival at the receiving post office. The Instructions to Postmasters issued with the 1832 Postal Laws gave specific instructions on handling such mail (*Figure 2*).

109. You will then look over the letters thus received, to see if the postages be properly charged or marked on them, and correct the rates on the letters, where you see mistakes, noting the amount corrected on the bill as *under* or *overcharged*.

Figure 2. Extract from Chapter 9 of the 1832 Laws, Instructions and Forms for the Regulation of the Post Office Department.

At the receiving office, the incoming letters were to be checked to determine if the proper postage was charged. Any incorrectly rated letters were to be corrected and noted on the post bill whether they were over or undercharged. The marking of the corrected rate on the letters provided the addressee with the reason for the rate change and ensured the collection of the correct postage.

Continued on page 3.....

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-------|
| Under and Overcharged Stampless Letters <i>by Francis J. Crown, Jr.</i> | 1, 3 |
| Welcome New Member Steve Kennedy | 4 |
| Buffalo Bill Cody at the 1895 Atlanta Exposition <i>by Fred Rodriguez</i> | 4-7 |
| Tunnel Hill, Georgia <i>by Tony L. Crumbley</i> | 7-9 |
| Cassville – The Oldest Continuous Post Office in Georgia <i>by Steve Swain</i> | 9-11 |
| Colonel Farish Carter <i>by Jim Cate</i> | 12-13 |
| 1895 Atlanta Exposition R.P.O. Covers <i>Courtesy of Fred Rodriguez</i> | 13-14 |
| The General Oglethorpe Hotel <i>by Steve Swain</i> | 14-16 |

Articles for Publication

Articles for publication in *Georgia Post Roads* may be submitted to the Editor, preferably in an electronic format. Images to be included with the article should be submitted as .jpg or .tif files created at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi).

Article Submission Deadlines:

Winter Issue: December 1
Spring Issue: March 1
Summer Issue: June 1
Fall Issue: September 1

Editor: swain.steve9@gmail.com

Georgia Postal History Society Officers

President – Steve Swain
Vice President – Edwin Jackson
Secretary-Treasurer – Nancy B. Clark
and Steve Swain

Visit the Society's Website at
WWW.SEFSC.ORG/
Under Federation Clubs, click Georgia, then
Georgia Postal History Society



APS Affiliate No. 224

....continued from page 1

The cover at **Figure 3** is an example of an overcharged letter. It was probably rated “10” because the postmaster or clerk believed Murphey C H was over 300 miles from Thomaston. In reality, it was about 200 miles distant. On receipt of the letter at Murphey C H, the postmaster recognized the letter had been overcharged and he corrected the error by writing “Overcharged 5”. When picking up the letter, the addressee paid only 5¢.



Figure 3. THOMASTON / Ga. // MAY 8” [1850] postmark on overcharged cover to Murphey C H, North Carolina. Collection of the author.

The cover at **Figure 4** is an example of a mailing that was undercharged. In this case, we can speculate the postmaster saw the name “Linton Stephens” (half-brother of Alexander H. Stephens) and thought the letter was



addressed to a Georgia town instead of Massachusetts. Thus, he rated the letter [due] “5”.

On arrival at Old Cambridge, Massachusetts, the letter was found to be both undercharged and double weight. The postmaster or clerk first wrote “und” [undercharged] and corrected the basic postage by lining out the “5” and adding the first “10.” He then added a second “10” for the additional weight of the letter for a total of 20¢ due.

Figure 4. Blue “WASHINGTON / Ga. // JUL 23” [1845] postmark on undercharged letter to Old Cambridge, Massachusetts. Collection of the author.

It is easy to understand how the over and undercharged errors occurred in the period before a uniform rate was introduced in 1851. Very few post offices had scales to weigh letters and there were no tables and few maps to help postmasters determine the distance between offices. In most cases, these were all subjective judgements. Finally, there was the problem of misreading an address. This was a human error that still occurs today.

Welcome New Member Steve Kennedy

We are pleased to welcome Steve Kennedy as a new member of the Georgia Postal History Society. Steve and his wife share a collection of covers related to Howell Cobb, Georgia's 40th Governor. Currently residing in Florida, the Kennedys have family in LaGrange, Buckhead, Tucker and Hoschton, Georgia. Steve was recently elected President of the Pennsylvania Postal History Society and serves as the society's webmaster. A 25-year member of the American Philatelic Society, Steve's other collecting interests include the postal history of Athens and Jefferson, Georgia, Philadelphia, and Florida.

Buffalo Bill Cody at the 1895 Atlanta Exposition

By Fred Rodriguez

As I continue to celebrate last year's 125th Anniversary of the Atlanta Exposition of 1895, I find more interesting bits of information about events held at the Fair. This article highlights the traveling Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show and a postal history angle to the story.

Buffalo Bill Cody, *Figure 1*, arrived in Atlanta on October 27, 1895 coming from Chattanooga, Tennessee on board the Western & Atlantic Railroad along with Cowboys and Indians, their horses, and a troop of sharpshooters such as Annie Oakley.



Figure 1. Buffalo Bill Cody



Figure 2. Bronze Medal awarded to Western and Atlantic Railway.

In my collection is a bronze medal, *Figure 2 - front and reverse*, won by the Western and Atlantic Railway at the Exposition. Railroads exhibited their train engines in the Transportation Building and the Western Atlantic won third place. The medal was designed by Philip Martiny, a famous sculptor who worked with Augustus Saint-Gaudens. The medal was produced by Gorhams Manufacturing Company and is 2 1/4" in diameter and 1/4" thick.

Atlanta was the last leg of the 1895 season, the last performance of Cody's popular circus-like show. The show was to be presented from October 28 through November 2 after which time Buffalo Bill would leave for Connecticut for the winter recess. The Exposition's Official Programme, *Figure 3*, announced the Wild West show.



Buffalo Bill's Wild West.
 The first exhibitions of this great show were held yesterday afternoon and evening at their extensive space at the east side of the grounds. They will show to-day at 3 p.m. and 8 p.m., their entrance from the grounds being by the Southern Railway turnstiles.

Figure 3. Exposition's Official Programme announcing Buffalo Bill's Wild West show.

During one of those five days, and most probably on October 28, between the 3 P.M. and 8 P.M. shows, Buffalo Bill, Annie Oakley and others took a stroll visiting some of the attractions at the Fair, one of which was the Mexican Village.

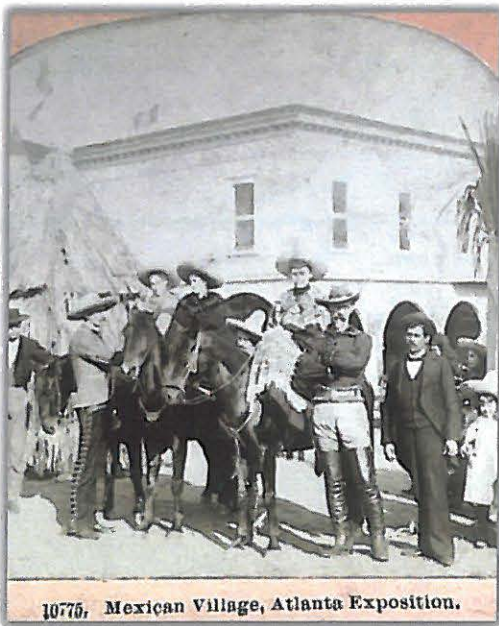


Figure 4. Buffalo Bill and his entourage in the Mexican Village.

Figure 5 is a cover dated October 28, 1895 with a corner card of the Mexican Village. The cancellation is the official Exposition Post

Figure 4 shows the right half of a stereoview taken by Benjamin W. Kilburn of Buffalo Bill and his entourage in the Mexican Village. The view is identified as "No. 10775 Mexican Village, Atlanta Exposition."

No mention was made of Buffalo Bill in his high boots or Annie Oakley on her horse with her rifle. This particular stereoview is very valuable and I was fortunate enough to have acquired it at auction.

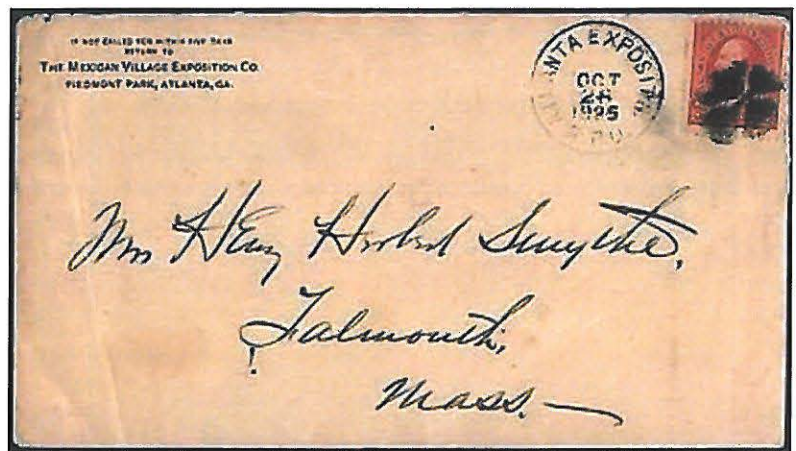


Figure 5. Mexican Village cover.

Office postmark ATLANTA EXPOSIT'N R. P. O. dated Oct 28 95. This cover was used from the Mexican Village on the day that Buffalo Bill visited.

Another cover in my collection, *Figure 6*, mailed on November 4, 1895 at the Exposition Post Office, has very interesting contents, *Figure 7*, that shed light on the conditions at the Fair.

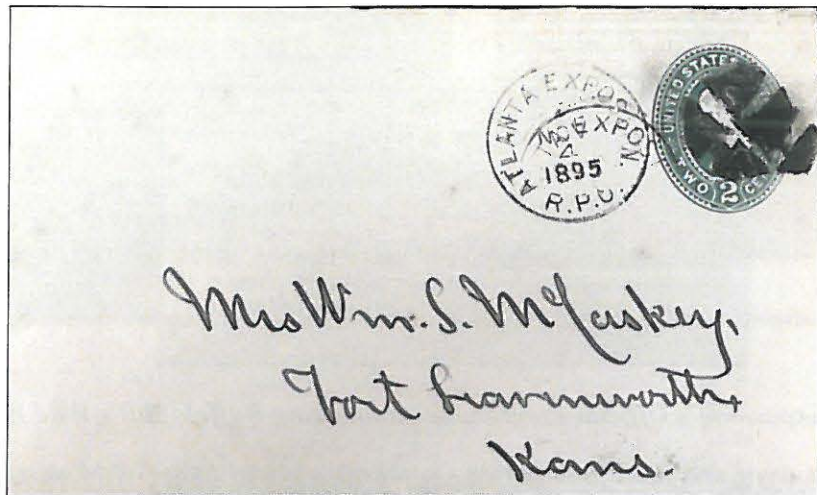


Figure 6. November 4, 1895 Atlanta Exposition cover.

Atlanta Ga.
Sun. Nov 3, '95

Dear Mother:-
Your letter from Detroit was received this morning and very welcome. All of the Engineers, Linemen, Electricians etc. of the Exposition Co. went on a strike last Wedns. on account of a cut in wages, I was reduced from 1.25 to 1.10 a day. After being out two days we won and almost all the old crowd went back. In the meantime, I had secured a better position and I am still holding it. A man came down from New York with nine fast boats and he gave

Atlanta, Ga
Sun. Nov 3 '95

Dear Mother:

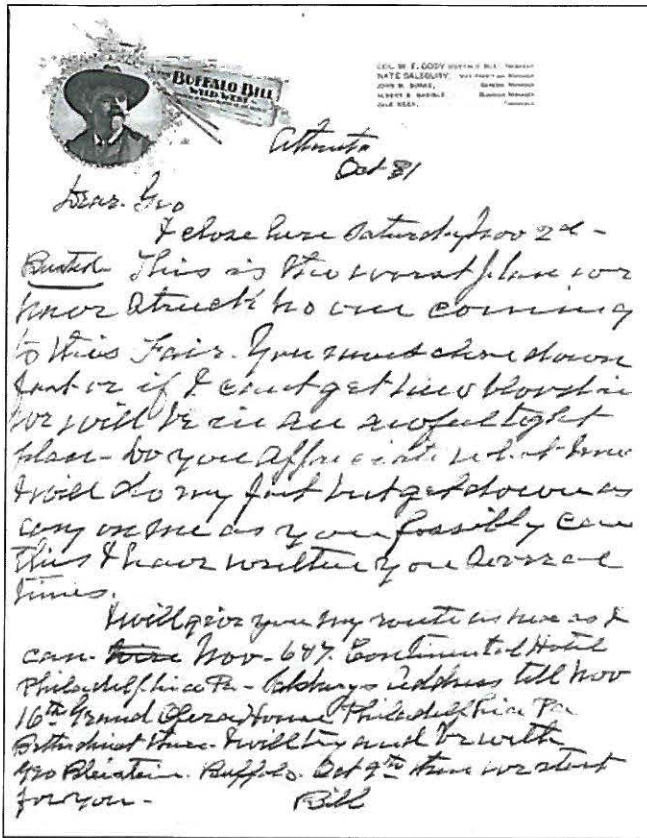
Your letter from Detroit was received this morning and very welcome.

All of the Engineers, Lineman, Electricians etc. of the Exposition Co. went on a strike last Wedns. on account of a cut in wages. I was reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.10 a day. After being out two days we won and almost all the old crowd went back. In the meantime, I had secured a better position and I am still holding it.

This Fair is a big fizzle and everybody is disgusted and losing money. The general opinion is that there will be a big bust up before long.

Figure 7. Exposition cover contents.

During the research for this article, I located a letter written by Buffalo Bill dated October 30, 1895, **Figure 8**, which confirms the contents of the letter shown in **Figure 7**.



Atlanta
Oct 31

Dear Geo

I close here Saturday Nov 2d- Busted. This is the worst place we have struck no one coming to this Fair.

You must close down fast or if I cant get new blood in we will be in an awful tight place— Do you appreciate what I mea[n] I will do my part but get down as easy on me as you possibly can this I have written you several times.

The joy and excitement of the hunt, and the discovery and research that follows makes collecting historical items, and specifically postal history, a very satisfying hobby.

Figure 8. October 30, 1895 Buffalo Bill letter.

Tunnel Hill, Georgia

By Tony L. Crumbley

The Western & Atlantic Railroad was founded in 1836 to connect the Tennessee and Chattahoochee Rivers. There was one major barrier that stood in the way of the railroad connecting Atlanta and Chattanooga – the North Carolina mountains. One mountain in particular was the Chetogeta Mountain, Georgia.

A plan for a tunnel began in the late 1830s but was delayed because of the great panic and depression. The railroad took passengers and freight to the mountain where they had to walk over the mountain. In the summer of 1848, a tunnel was begun. With its beginning came an influx of workers.

Sometimes called Tunnelville, the first post office was opened in Tunnel Hill on September 9, 1840. Absalom Foster was appointed the first postmaster. The town would have three postmasters by August 23, 1843 when the post office was discontinued. On August 15, 1846, Smith Treadwell would be appointed and a new post office opened. From its beginning, the post office was listed as located in Murray County.

On June 30, 1851, Rev. Clisby Austin, **Figure 1**, was appointed postmaster and again on December 30, 1851. The county boundaries were changed and the office became located in Whitfield County. The image in **Figure 2** is the home of Clisby Austin as it looks today.



Figure 1. Clisby Austin.



Figure 2. The Clisby Austin house. Built in 1848 alongside the Western & Atlantic Railroad Tunnel. The house was originally called "Meadowlawn."

Postmaster Austin was a farmer and ran several general stores. The stores were obviously the location of his post offices.

The town came to life in the late 1840s as it began to serve the passengers on the railroad and the workers building the tunnel. The construction of the tunnel began the summer of 1848 and was completed in less than 22 months (*Figure 3*). On May 9, 1850, the first Western and Atlantic locomotive passed through the 1,477-foot tunnel.



Figure 3. Chetoogeta Mountain tunnel.

On March 20, 1856, Thomas Cherry was appointed postmaster and would serve as Confederate postmaster until October 6, 1861 when S. R. McCaney became the Tunnel Hill postmaster. The cover in *Figure 4* was posted by Postmaster McCaney. The cover bears a Scott #11 CSA issue of April 1863 printed by the Archer & Daly Printing Company in Richmond, VA. The cover was posted to Havana, Alabama.



The tunnel was in the hands of both Confederate and Union soldiers during the war and was part of the "Great Locomotive Chase" in April 1862.

During the battle of Chickamauga, the Clisby Austin house was used as a hospital. CSA General John B. Hood was sent there after the amputation of his leg. However, the infection killed him while there.

Figure 4. CSA #11 posted Tunnel Hill, GA, September Ca. 1863. The #11 stamp was issued April 1863.

In December 1863, Patrick Cleburne wrote a proposal at the Clisby Austin house to draft slaves into the army in return for their emancipation.

General William Sherman used the Clisby Austin house as his headquarters during the battle of Dalton. It was here that Sherman was having supper on May 9, 1864 when General James McPherson sent word he was within sight of Resaca and moving towards town.

In 1926, a larger tunnel was constructed through the mountain, *Figure 5*, to allow larger locomotives to pass through. There is a park today at the opening of the old tunnel that is open to visitors.



Figure 5. Contemporary view of Chetogeta Mountain tunnel.

Resources:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunnel_Hill_Georgia.

The author would like to thank Frank Crown for information on Postmaster appointments for Tunnel Hill, Georgia.

Cassville – The Oldest Continuous Post Office in Georgia

By Steve Swain

Fifty-three miles north of Atlanta on I-75 towards Cartersville, *Figure 1*, is the town of Cassville, created in 1833 as the seat of justice for Cass County. It was soon the center of trade and travel in the region. By 1849, Cassville was the largest and most prosperous town in northwest Georgia. Both the county and town were named in honor of General Lewis Cass, Michigan statesman and Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Andrew Jackson. The first session of the Georgia Supreme Court was held in Cassville with the first decision handed down in 1846.

Cassville's name was changed to Manassas in 1861 after the success of the Confederacy in the First Battle of Bull Run. It has been contended that as a direct result of the name change the town was burned by Sherman in 1864.

After the war, Cassville never regained its population or prominence. The citizens, lacking the necessary finances, declined to rebuild the town. When the question of a new county seat was put to the voters in 1866, Cartersville was selected over Cass Station by a vote of 1085 to 919.



Figure 1. Cassville, Georgia.

When the county seat moved to Cartersville, many Cassville residents moved with it. Today, Cassville is a residential community with historical markers left to remind us of her past.

Placed on the National Register of Historic Places in July of 1992, Cassville has the oldest continuous post office in Georgia. The original, "old" post office built in 1889, **Figure 2**, is located at 1813 Cassville Rd. (Old Dixie Hwy.), Cassville, Georgia.

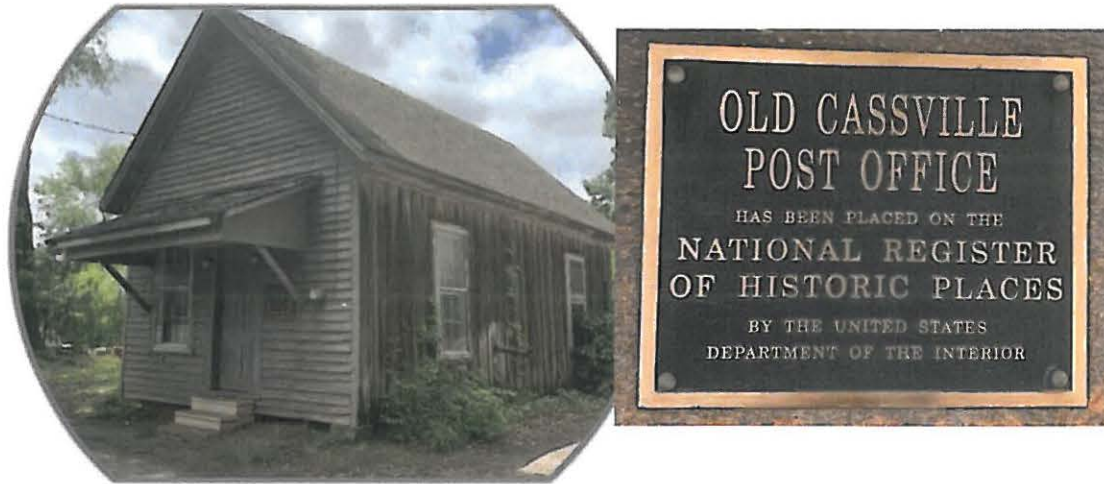


Figure 2. Old Cassville, Georgia post office on National Register of Historic Places.

As reported in the National Register application, the building was to be the home and office of a widow, Mrs. Sallie L. Bruce, who was the town's postmistress. The building's simple, original floorplan included living space as well as the post office itself. The building was also significant in communications. During the years it served as the U. S. Post Office, the building would have been the center for the town's communication activities, primarily people meeting at the post office sharing local news, where local happenings would have been posted for official notice and where the county newspaper would have been delivered.

The post office was served by Mrs. Bruce for twenty-seven years, December 1887- July 1915. Subsequent postmasters used this building, except for breaks in 1915-1925 and 1934-1935, until 1989 when postal activities were moved to a new building. Throughout the period, the post office was the major governmental building in this small town and the only one associated with the Federal government. It was always privately owned.

From 1915 to 1925, the post office was located in a general store one block down and across the street from the original building. It was moved back to its original site in 1925. When a new postmaster, Nellie Sloan, was appointed in 1934, the post office moved briefly to a two-story store building down the street. It remained in that building until it closed in 1989 when a new post office building was constructed approximately one-half mile from the original site.

For several years, until 2014, the original post office building was used as the Cassville Museum, **Figure 3**, operated by the Cassville Historical Society.



Figure 3. Cassville Museum.

The images in *Figure 4* and *5* offer a sampling of Cassville covers before and at the beginning of the American Civil War.



Figure 4. The Cassville postmark dates from 1834, per a certificate issued by The American Philatelic Expertizing Service. Courtesy of Don LaBerteaux.



Figure 5. Cassville Ga. May 2 (1861). Clearly struck blue circular datestamp ties 3c Dull Red, Ty. III (26) on overall red and blue modified 7-Star Confederate Flag Patriotic design. The 8th center star was added by the sender to represent Virginia which voted to formally join the Confederacy on May 7.

Courtesy of Patricia Kaufmann, Confederate Postal History, <https://www.trishkaufmann.com>.

Resources:

<https://www.cassvillehistoricalsociety.com/history/>.

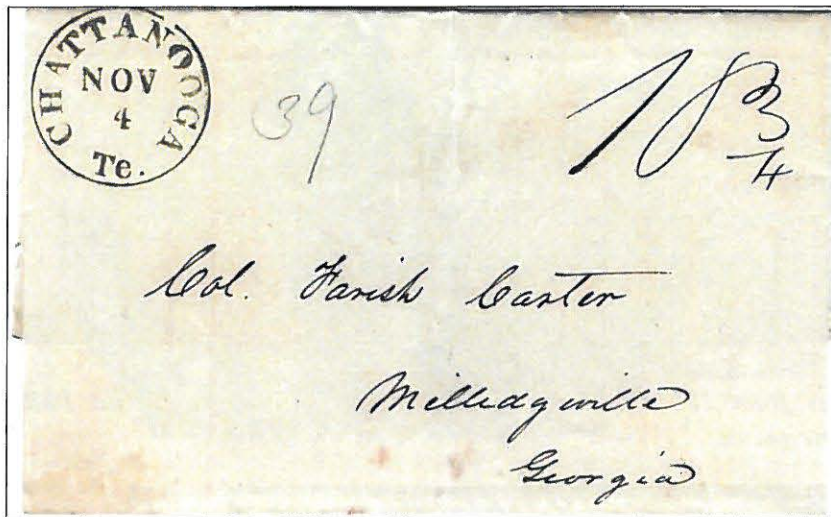
<https://oldhousesunder50k.com/old-historic-cassville-georgia-post-office-under-50k/>.

Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr. (July 16, 1992). *National Register of Historic Places Registration: Cassville Post Office*.

Colonel Farish Carter

By Jim Cate

The *Figure 1* stampless cover was sent to Colonel Farish Carter at Milledgeville, Georgia from Chattanooga, Tennessee with a postmark of November 4 (most likely in the 1840s prior to 1845). The postage rate at the time was 18 3/4 cents, as seen with the manuscript marking, upper right of the cover. Milledgeville, the state capital of Georgia (1804-1868), was the principle residence of Carter.



A note about “covers”: What we now term as envelopes were formerly termed “covers.” Before envelopes existed, correspondence was generally written on one page and a blank page with the address and cancellations was folded around the letter...thus “cover.”

The Chattanooga circular datestamp on the cover was used 1841-1849. The 18 3/4 cents postage was the postal zone rate for 150 to 400 miles. The distance from Chattanooga to Milledgeville is 180 miles.

Figure 1. Chattanooga, Tennessee correspondence to Col. Farish Carter.

There was a rate change in 1845 to 5 cents for under 300 miles which would indicate the cover was “posted” prior. (Source: American Stampless Cover Catalog – Volume 1 1987.)

Farish Carter, *Figure 2*, was born November 24, 1780 in Abbeville District, South Carolina, a large section of South Carolina prior to its division into counties. Cartersville, Georgia is named in his honor.

Carter was a prominent Georgia businessman and farmer in the early 1800s. He owned over 45,000 acres throughout Georgia. Farish Carter began his business career as a merchant in Sandersville, Georgia. During the War of 1812, he profited quite well selling arms and military supplies to the Georgia Militia as United States Army Contractor for Georgia. With the resulting profits, he bought a plantation in Scottsboro, Georgia south of Milledgeville and another termed “Bonavista” on the Oconee River. By 1845, he owned over 30,000 acres in Baldwin County, Georgia alone. With an appetite for wealth, he further speculated in land acquisitions and investments such as banking, gold mining and railroads.



Figure 2. Colonel Farish Carter.

As the future of the Cherokee Indians in North Georgia was being debated around 1832, Carter purchased 15,000 acres on the Coosawattee River, a 49-mile river in North Georgia. He gave it the name Carter’s Quarters and established a plantation there in what would become Murray County. A residence there became the summer home of the Carter family. In 1850, Farish Carter reported to the U.S. Census that he owned 403 slaves involved with the operation of his Murray County property. A year later in 1851, Farish Carter turned the operation of this plantation over to his son, James Carter.

All of Carter's plantations were self-supportive and profitable producing an array of goods such as tobacco, wool, livestock, grains, timber and cotton. Carter also controlled a Louisiana sugar plantation during the early 1930s.

With many partners, companies and investments over his lifetime, Carter had amassed business interests in Georgia, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indiana and Illinois. These were mills, quarries, factories, toll bridges and ferries throughout Georgia plus steamboats on the Ocmulgee, Oconee, Altamaha, Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers.

Regardless of his motivations, fame or fortune, Carter's economic diversity played an important role in the pre-Civil War economy of Georgia. It might not have secured him an influential place in history, but it did lead to a remembrance of him as their town's namesake – Cartersville, Georgia.



Farish Carter died in Milledgeville, Georgia on July 2, 1861, less than a month after the South declared war. He is buried in the Memory Hill Cemetery, Milledgeville, Georgia (*Figure 3*).

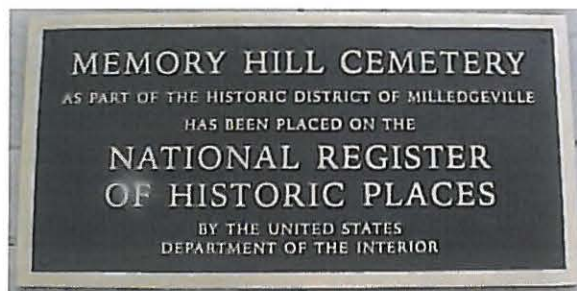


Figure 3. Memory Hill Cemetery, Milledgeville, Georgia. (Courtesy of Find-A-Grave.com).

1895 Atlanta Exposition R.P.O. Covers

In his Fall 2020 article, *A Colorful Postal History Cover and Letter from the 1895 Atlanta Exposition*, Fred Rodriguez presented a cover with a postmark designated as R. P. O. (Railway Post Office), a Bomar A95-01 marking. Such a postmark was appropriate because the Exposition Post Office was located in a railway mail car in the Transportation Building. Fred explains that only about 40 examples of this "ATLANTA EXPOSIT'N R.P.O." postmark are known and he has seen 22 of them. The following are additional covers with the Exposition R.P.O. postmark, the first being from the collection of John Moore and the others in Fred's collection. These covers have the Bomar A95-02 marking except the cover to Germany that has the A95-01 marking.





The General Oglethorpe Hotel

By Steve Swain

In 1926, Henry Walthour built the General Oglethorpe Hotel on the Wilmington River in Savannah. It is rumored that construction was financed by the gangster Al Capone! Later, the hotel became the Savannah Inn and Country Club, and then the Sheraton Hotel. After closing in the 1980s, it sat vacant for many years until being totally remodeled as ‘Wilmington Plantation’, a luxury condominium conversion with spectacular and expansive views of the river.

During one period, the hotel was owned by the Teamsters Union. Many men in dark suits were known to frequent the property. It also attracted some celebrities. Dean Martin was known to frequent the hotel and was occasionally accompanied by Frank Sinatra and other members of the “Rat Pack.” The lounge overlooking the Wilmington River was known as Dino’s Den. An oft told rumor says that Jimmy Hoffa is buried under the helipad, which was supposedly hastily constructed at night soon after he disappeared.

There is attractive and intriguing postal history associated with The General Oglethorpe Hotel. Postcards (both used and unused) showcasing the hotel provide an entertaining collecting theme. *Figures 1* and *2* are postcards with the same front view of the hotel, but each with its own color scheme. Note that the cards are of the linen variety era, 1930 – 1945. Many cards were published by the Dixie News Company of Savannah, Ga.

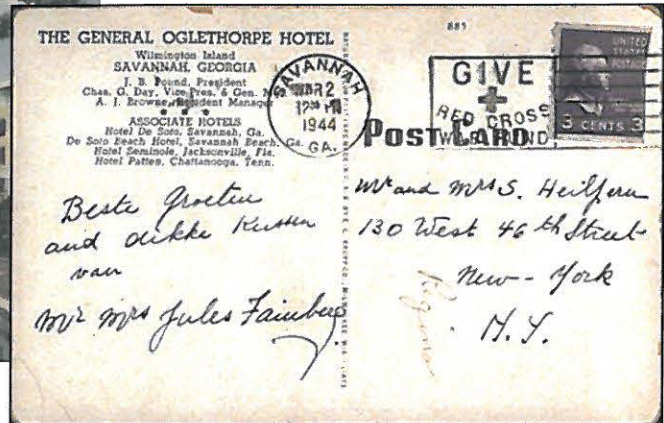
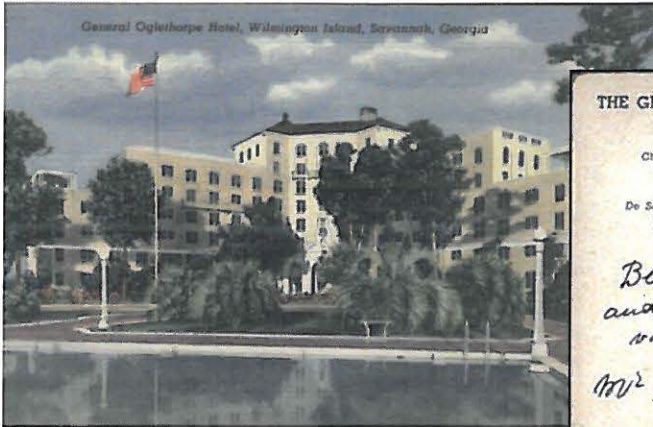


Figure 1. March 2, 1944 postcard.

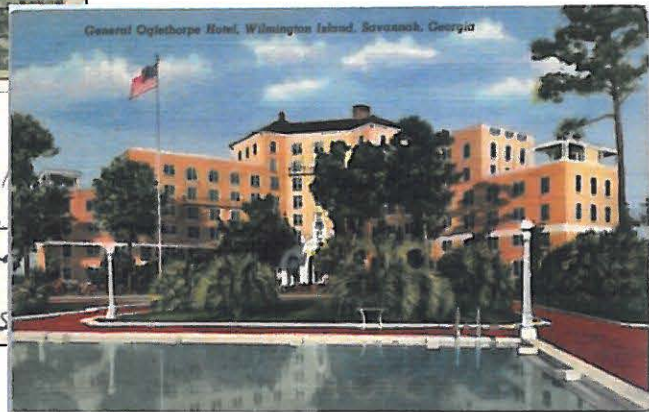
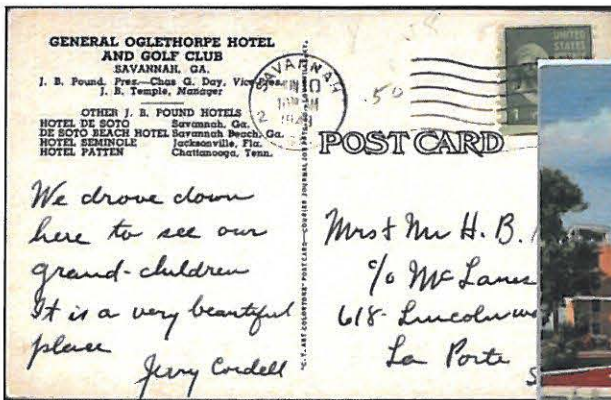
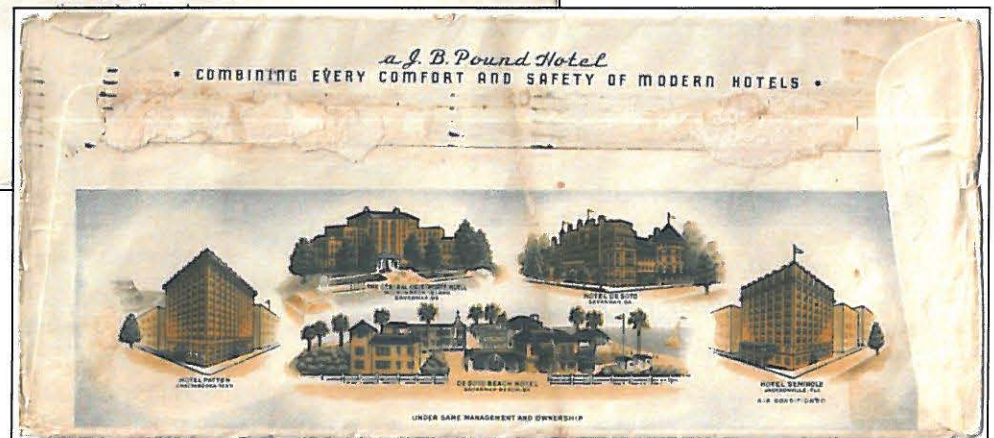


Figure 2. January 10, 1949 postcard.



The colorful advertising cover in Figure 3 is a January 10, 1950 mailing from Harry W. Champ, Assistant Manager, The General Oglethorpe, in response to a potential guest desiring information about the hotel.

Figure 3. January 10, 1950 The General Oglethorpe Hotel advertising cover.



Mr. Champ's mailing included three enclosures (*Figure 4*): A letter, a bi-fold Schedule of Rates, and a multi-fold informational piece with interior and exterior photographs of the hotel.



Figure 4. Enclosures in January 10, 1950 The General Oglethorpe Hotel advertising cover.

A letter-size version of an Oglethorpe Hotel advertising cover was sent December 6, 1952 from The General Oglethorpe to Long Island, New York (*Figure 5*). When obtained, this cover did not have any enclosures. It surely would not have accommodated the same schedule of rates or multi-fold information piece as the *Figure 4* mailing. Thus, it was used for a different mailing purpose, possibly an invoice of some type.



Figure 5. December 6, 1950 The General Oglethorpe Hotel advertising cover.



Georgia Post Roads

Journal of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 29, Issue 2

Spring, 2021

Whole Number 114

World War II Trainee and POW Mail - Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia

By Nancy B. Clark

Camp Wheeler was called into being as a training camp during both the first and second world wars. According to the official state marker erected at the site, "Camp Wheeler was an army training camp during 1917-19 and 1940-46. It was named for Joseph Wheeler (1836-1906), Confederate lieutenant general who was born in Augusta, Ga."

The camp is just outside downtown Macon, Georgia (*Figure 1*). When it was reopened in 1940 as a major infantry replacement center, the camp covered over 14,000 acres of the original location, which had been almost 29,000 acres. This iteration included a 1,000-bed hospital and a Prisoner of War camp. After WW II, Camp Wheeler was dismantled and little evidence of it remains today.

The *Figure 2* postcard from a Camp Wheeler soldier provides an aerial view of the camp attesting to the immense area of the facility, pretty impressive to a guy from an upstate farming community or a westerner used to wide open spaces. Getting used to large groups of men drilling and living together had to be eye-opening for some.

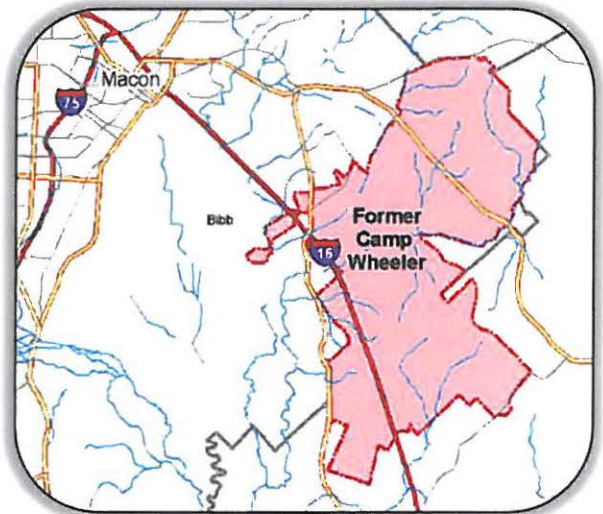


Figure 1. Camp Wheeler Macon, Georgia.

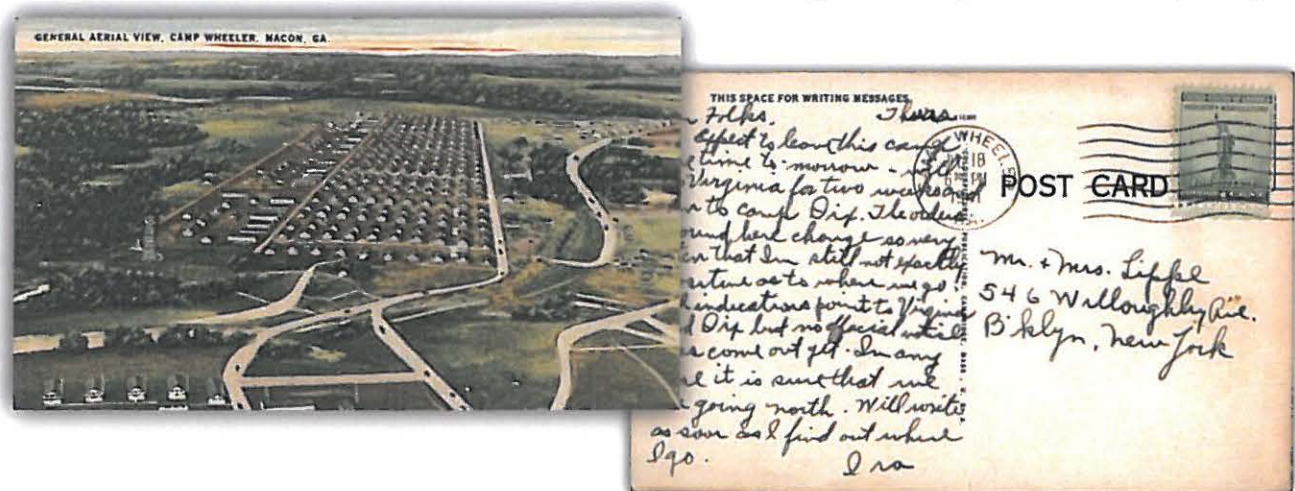


Figure 2. General aerial view, Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia.

Continued on page 3.....

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|--------|
| World War II Trainee and POW Mail - Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia <i>by Nancy B. Clark</i> | 1, 3-7 |
| “Thank You” Contributing Members | 7 |
| Woodstock or Philomath, Georgia? An 1868-69 “Unclaimed” Cover <i>by Fred Rodriguez</i> | 8-9 |
| Literature Competition Awards | 10 |
| Jewel, Georgia <i>by Tony L. Crumbley</i> | 10-11 |
| Mysterious Savannah “3” Marking <i>by Francis J. Crown, Jr.</i> | 12-13 |
| Fort Screven - Tybee Island, Georgia <i>by Jim Cate</i> | 13-15 |
| Star Route Service - St. Simons Island, Georgia <i>by Steve Swain</i> | 15-16 |
| Georgia Doane Cancellations <i>by Fred Rodriguez</i> | 17-19 |
| Georgia Covers | 20 |

Articles for Publication

Articles for publication in *Georgia Post Roads* may be submitted to the Editor, preferably in an electronic format.

Images

to be included with the article should be submitted as .jpg or .tif files created at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi).

Article Submission Deadlines:

Winter Issue: December 1

Spring Issue: March 1

Summer Issue: June 1

Fall Issue: September 1

Editor: swain.steve9@gmail.com

Georgia Postal History Society Officers

President – Steve Swain

Vice President – Edwin Jackson

**Secretary-Treasurer – Nancy B. Clark
and Steve Swain**

Visit the Society’s Website at

WWW.SEFSC.ORG/

**Under Federation Clubs, click Georgia, then
Georgia Postal History Society**

....continued from page 1

Where Was Mail Processed?



In WW I, Camp Wheeler seems to have had its own post office. But by 1944, despite having a post office, as seen in the **Figure 3** postcard, Camp Wheeler mail was sometimes processed in Macon's post office.

Postmarked MACON GA., **Figure 4** is a 1944 mailing from the Camp Wheeler Prisoner of War Camp to the U.S. Army's Adjutant General.

Figure 3. WW II post card showing Camp Wheeler post office.

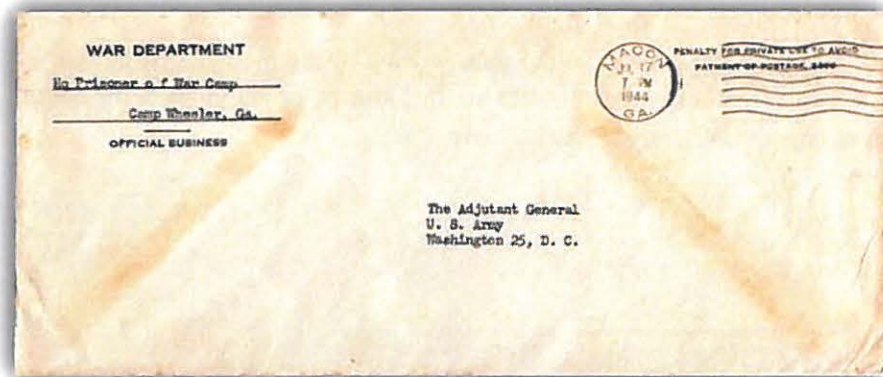


Figure 4. MACON GA. postmarked mailing from Camp Wheeler.

Trainees' Mail - Postcards Featuring Camp Wheeler

It seems postcards were a favorite way to keep in touch with the home folks and share a bit of local color. I have only seen them with Camp Wheeler postmarks thus far, though it has been only a casual viewing, far from an exhaustive study. A May 22, 1944 postcard, **Figure 5**, describes for a soldier's father machine gun inspections and sitting out in the hot sun learning the craft.

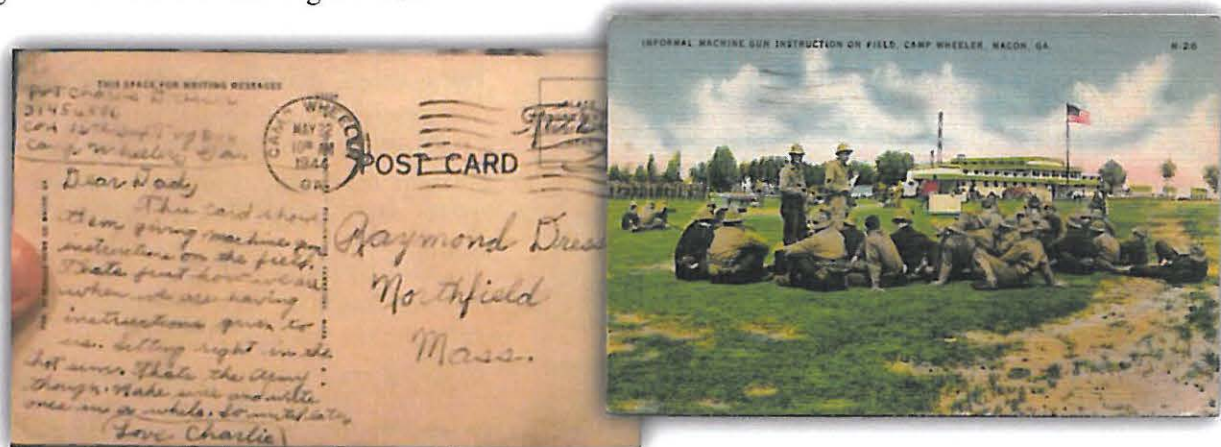


Figure 5. "Dear Dad, This card shows them giving machine gun instructions on the field."

Another card was to a man's father saying training had been hard, and he was hoping for a nice easy job in the US (rather than going into battle somewhere). The card, **Figure 6**, shows the familiar route to the soldier's housing.



Figure 6. "One of beautiful Camp Wheeler's main thorough fares."

The February 12, 1944 **Figure 7** card has a young man writing to his mother that he has made friends, so not to worry about him. The image side of the card indicates all the choices for activities at the camp.



Figure 7. "Greetings from Camp Wheeler."



The canteen, named "The Wheel," **Figure 8**, was described by a soldier on one postcard as "The Best spot in Camp. Bowling alleys, pool, pin ball machines, a large exchange, picture studio, & restaurant all combined in one Building."

Figure 8. The Wheel. "Best spot in Camp."

The cover in *Figure 11* which started my research for this article was written to his mother by a German POW imprisoned in Camp Wheeler. Written May 30, 1944, the mailing received a June 23 postmark from New York, NY. The German-only markings are undated.

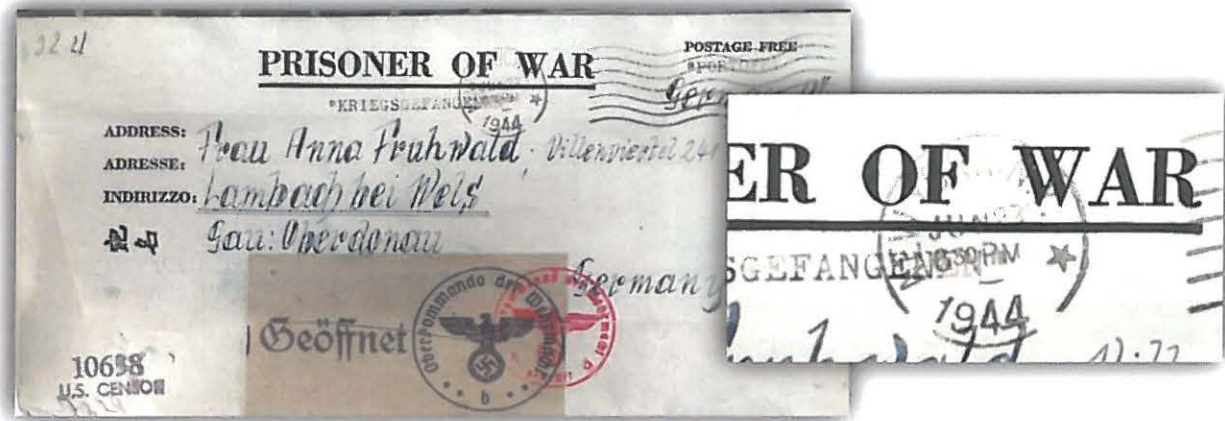


Figure 11. Camp Wheeler POW mail postmarked in New York, NY post office.

The cover's reverse, *Figure 12*, gives the return address as Camp Wheeler, with a GPO box in New York, NY, as well as the Prisoner of War Camp, Camp Wheeler, GA identifier. There are two rectangular places on the reverse which appear to be covered, probably by the censor marking bleed-through.

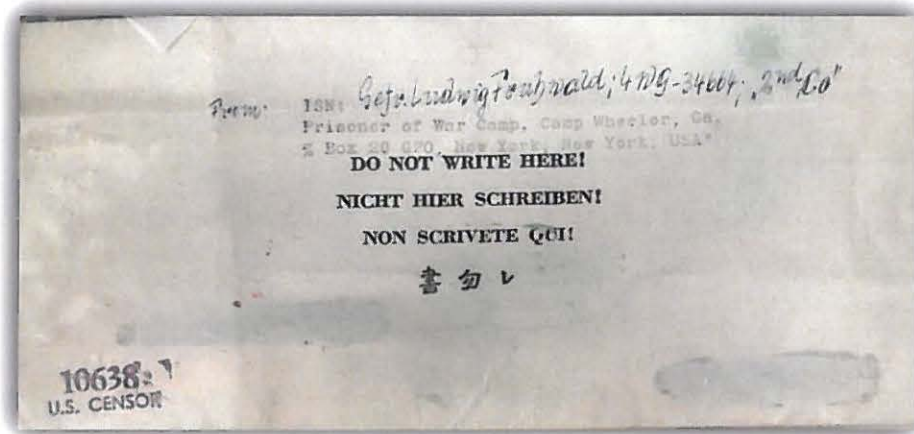


Figure 12. Reverse of Camp Wheeler POW mailing.

In this letter to his mother, internee Ludwig Fruwald writes that his Company has been relocated to a new Camp (Camp Wheeler), where he met a person he knew, which gave him a "good feeling behind barbed wire." He thanks his mother for her birthday greetings and said he hoped he would be home for his next birthday, though he doubted it, but if not, for the one after that.

The *Figure 13* mailing from an Italian POW to his mother, in spring of the same year, bears the same return addresses. Written April 20, 1944, the New York postmark of April 21 is barely visible. It was processed in Italy June 19.

Figure 13. April 1944 Italian POW mail from Camp Wheeler.



Another piece of mail from Camp Wheeler to Italy, *Figure 14*, was processed in New York in January of the same year and has the return address of both the physical location and the GPO box address. The cover has different censor markings but essentially the same postal treatment and return addresses.

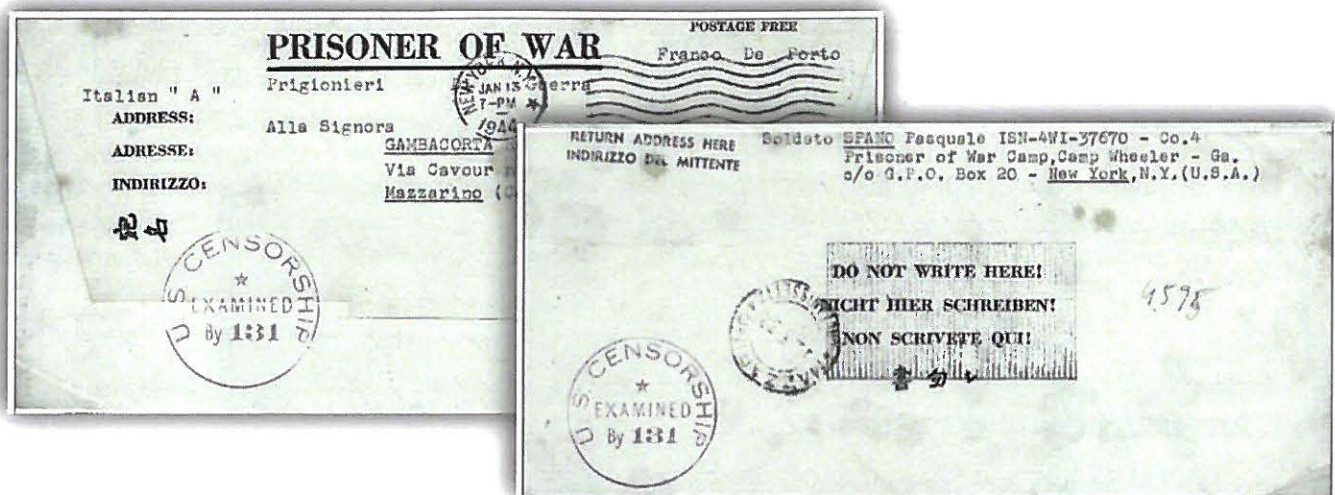


Figure 14. POW mail, Camp Wheeler to Italy via New York.

What I have presented is certainly only an overview. But it does reveal the possibilities for exploring the postal history of military facilities in a more modern era than is commonly explored.

“Thank You” Contributing Members

The Society extends a sincere “Thank You” to the members listed below who made monetary contributions to the Society during this year’s membership renewal period. The additional funds help to sustain the Society and defray the expenses associated with promoting the Society to potential members.

Bill Baab
Francis J. Crown, Jr.
Tony Crumbley
W. Newton Crouch, Jr.
Jim Curtis
Marin Fetter
Lamar Garrard
Malcolm McRainey
Michael Perlman
John Seidl
George Slaton
Michael Wing

Woodstock or Philomath, Georgia? An 1868-69 “Unclaimed” Cover

By Fred Rodriguez

I recently came across the cover shown in *Figure 1*, addressed to Dr. Samuel Glenn, Woodstock, Georgia, which immediately became of interest as I am a collector of Cherokee County, Georgia postal history.



Figure 1. To Dr. Samuel Glenn, Woodstock, Georgia.

Although Woodstock was incorporated in 1897, it was a well-established village with a post office prior to 1868. It became a railroad depot town in 1879. Finding a cover with a manuscript marking indicating the letter was unclaimed 8 months after it was posted was a noteworthy find and a great addition to my collection.

The *Figure 1* cover was sent from Crawfordsville, Georgia in Oglethorpe County on August 3 (1868), franked with a 3-cent Washington stamp issued in 1868 (Scott No. 94). It was noted by the postmaster as “Unclaimed” on March 20, 1869 at Woodstock, Georgia.

Why unclaimed? Was the doctor an itinerant medic passing through town? Did he leave town or met with an unfortunate incident? On the contrary, Doctor Samuel Glenn was a local doctor born in 1803 in South Carolina and practiced medicine in Philomath, Georgia where he died on May 28, 1869, a little over 2 months after the “Unclaimed” marking on the cover. Mail delivery was somewhat uncommon then and a person needed to pick up their mail at the post office. I am sure that Dr. Glenn was known, but it remained at the post office for months. The doctor was possibly ill, and no one went to get the mail.

Most importantly, why was the mailing addressed to Woodstock, Georgia, instead of Philomath if Dr. Glenn lived and practiced medicine in Philomath, Georgia?

First settled in the 1790s, there was a village near Crawfordsville officially established as Woodstock in the 1820s. In those early years, the closest post office was about four miles away at States Rights, a stagecoach stop on the Atlanta-Augusta route. The people of Woodstock wanted their own post office. One was requested and approved by the U.S. Post Office Department in Washington. But the name had to be changed because there was another Woodstock in Georgia, i.e., the Cherokee County Woodstock. Consequently, the village chose the name Philomath for their town and post office. However, although the post office was called Philomath, many people still referred to the village as Woodstock. Thus the “Woodstock” address on the mailing to Dr. Glenn.

Regarding the name “Philomath”, it is a Greek word meaning “love of learning.” When the post office required a name change due to the existence of another Woodstock, Alexander Stephens suggested Philomath to honor the prominence of Reid Academy, a local boarding school for boys. The school was known throughout the state as one of the finest educational institutions of its time. Stephens was a frequent visitor to the city and often made speeches at the school. Woodrow Wilson’s father, Joseph, was often a guest minister there, and the future president was a frequent visitor as well. He recalled his time in Philomath fondly.¹

The table below of Philomath postmasters, provided by Junemarie J. Brandt, USPS Historian, Washington, DC, indicates that on February 21, 1846 John Scott was appointed postmaster at Philomath, Oglethorpe County. He was replaced on February 9, 1849 by Thomas Morrow who was re-appointed as postmaster on August 6, 1860 and again on October 3, 1867 after the Civil War. Morrow’s tenure as postmaster ended February 15, 1882. As such, it is fair to conclude that it was Morrow who wrote the “Unclaimed” marking on the 1868-1869 mailing to Dr. Glenn.

**PHILOMATH POST OFFICE
OGLETHORPE COUNTY, GEORGIA**

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Date Appointed</u> |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|
| John Scott | Postmaster | 02/21/1846 |
| Thomas Morrow | Postmaster | 02/09/1849 |
| James Higgins | Postmaster | 03/31/1859 |
| Thomas Morrow | Postmaster | 08/06/1860 |
| Federal mail service to the southern states was suspended on May 31, 1861. | | |
| Thomas Morrow | Postmaster | 10/03/1867 |
| Edward W. Anderson | Postmaster | 02/15/1882 |
| Will Peek | Postmaster | 09/08/1888 |
| Felix B. C. Peek | Postmaster | 04/21/1890 |
| Benjamin L. Bryan | Postmaster | 01/07/1905 |
| Asa T. Drake | Postmaster | 03/11/1907 |
| Jonathan Bryan | Postmaster | 09/23/1922 |
| Miss Claudelle M. Bryan | Acting Postmaster | 02/01/1940 |
| Miss Claudelle M. Bryan | Postmaster | 11/09/1940 |

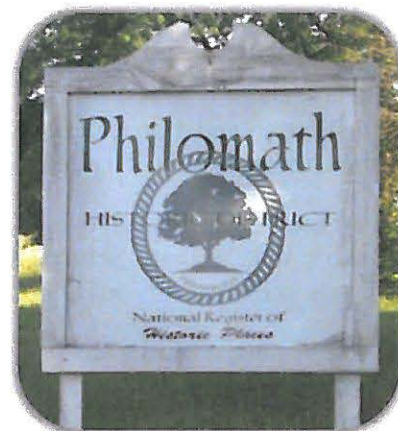
My “Woodstock” cover turned out to be just a curiosity, but it deserves a prominent place in my collection.

Endnotes

¹ <https://vanishingnorthgeorgia.com/category/philomath-ga/>

Editor’s Note:

Philomath was added to the National Register of Historic Districts in 1979. The district is a wonderful representative of a small, rural 19th century academic community.



Literature Competition Awards

“Congratulations” to Society members for awards earned at recent national philatelic literature competitions.

Sarasota National Stamp Expo, January 22-24, 2021

Francis J. Crown, Jr.

Reserve Grand Award: “The 10¢ Red ‘Southern Confederacy’ Danville, Va., Provisional Envelope

Large Gold: “The 10¢ Red ‘Southern Confederacy’ Danville, Va., Provisional Envelope

Gold: “Athens, Georgia, Provisional Gutter Pairs”

Southern California SESCAL, October 3, 2020

Francis J. Crown, Jr.

Gold: “The 10¢ Red ‘Southern Confederacy’ Danville, Va., Provisional Envelope

Gold: “Dr. H. H. Green: An Early ‘Junk Mailer’

Steve Swain

Large Vermeil: “Thrilling Adventures in Stamp Comics”

Large Vermeil: “Fake Town Spanish-American War Postal History”

Jewell, Georgia

By Tony L. Crumbley

The community of Jewell is located along Warrenton Road (Hwy. 16) on both sides of the Ogeechee River in both Warren and Hancock counties. The community exists today as the remains of an early mill village. Its remaining buildings date from the 1840s to the latter half of the 19th century.

The town of Jewell has been known by several names. First, it was called Shivers for its original founder, John Shivers. John’s son, William Shivers, was a proprietor of a store there. The community was later called Rock Factory. It was known as this throughout the Civil War.

David A. Jewell purchased the Rock Factory Woolen Mill by 1859 as he was living there in 1860. David Jewell had moved from Massachusetts to Milledgeville, Ga. before his move to Rock Factory.

During the Civil War, the town organized a company known as the “Ogeechee Minute Men.” Mr. Jewell, a Northerner, asked the states’ adjutant general for weapons. Tradition has it that when Federal soldiers marched through the town in 1864, they did not burn the structures because of the Masonic symbol on the mill.

In 1872, the town was incorporated with the name Jewell’s. David A. Jewell was appointed postmaster on July 11, 1873. The post office would remain Jewell’s until 1902 when the name was changed to Jewell. Daniel A. Jewell Jr. took over the postmaster duties in 1886 and stayed until January 17, 1912 when Jephtha B. Cody was appointed postmaster.

Figure 1 is the front a Denham Cason Buggies, Surries, and Harness advertising cover posted from Jewell on September 28, 1909 by Postmaster Daniel A. Jewell Jr. *Figure 2* is the reverse of the cover.



Figure 1. An all-over buggy advertising cover of Denham Cason posted in Jewell, Georgia on September 28, 1909 while Daniel Jewell was postmaster.

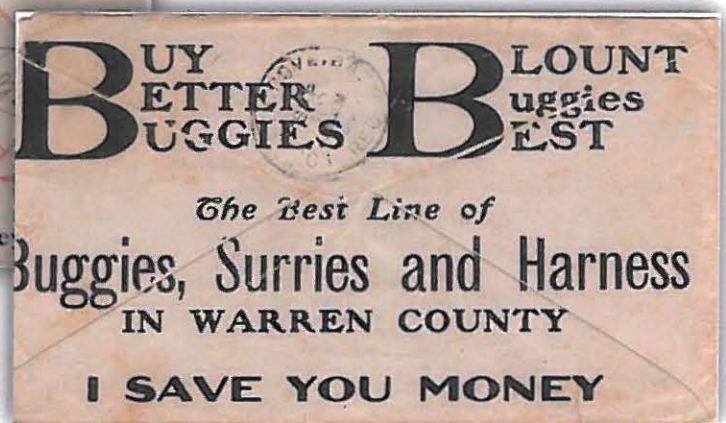


Figure 2. Reverse of Buggy advertising cover.

Denham Cason operated a retail store during the first half of the twentieth century. The store became A.R. and H. B. Cason. Following Denham Cason Association with the Cason Brothers, Denham Cason operated a vehicle business, selling buggies and harnesses, while also carrying on a farm operation involving peaches and pecan orchards and running his own general store.

In 1920, Denham Cason’s business became Cason Bros. for a short time while his brother, Hugh Adam Cason, was a partner. The cover in *Figure 1* is addressed to Brother Hugh.

Emory University has the business records of the Cason family business from 1866 to 1963. The bulk is from 1894 to 1927 and contains the collection documents, the finance and management of a general store in 20th century Georgia.

Sources

www/a-trip-back-in-time-Jewell-georgia.html.

Mysterious Savannah “3” Marking

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.

During the past several years, two Savannah “3” markings have come to my attention. The first is a *sans-serif* “3” (Type A) and the second is more of a *serif* font with balls on the arms of the “3” (Type B). Both are illustrated in *Figure 1*. Uses of the Type A marking are easy to explain, while uses of the Type B marking are difficult to explain.



Type A



Type B

Figure 1. Illustrations of the Savannah Type A and Type B “3” markings.



A use of the Type A marking is illustrated in *Figure 2*. The cover is a prices current printed circular dated 29 May 1850. The red “PAID” and “3” markings properly indicate the circular rate was prepaid. Ignore the manuscript “paid / 165” at upper right, as this was applied by the sender and indicates the postage was to be charged to box 165.

*Figure 2. Prices current circular with “SAVANNAH / * GEO * // May 29” [1850] postmark with red “PAID” and Type A “3” marking indicating prepayment of the circular rate. Author’s collection.*

Now look at the cover in *Figure 3*. This cover is postmark 14 June 1860. The postage for a single weight letter was properly paid by the 3c postage stamp. However, what is the purpose of the manuscript “Due” and handstamped Type B “3” markings? Was the cover a double weight letter? If so the “Due” and “3” can be explained as the extra postage due for a double weight letter. However, there is nothing about the cover that indicates it was double weight.

Figure 3. “SAVANNAH / Ga. // JUN / 14 / 1860” postmark ties 3c 1857 stamp on cover with manuscript “DUE” and Type B “3” marking. Author’s collection.



Now look at the cover in *Figure 4*. We do not know the year or the month this cover was mailed, but from the use of the perforated 3¢ stamp it was used between July 1857 and January 1861. The 3¢ rate marking on the cover makes no sense. There is nothing to indicate the letter was double weight and required additional postage. Further, if the letter was double weight, why isn't there a "Due" marking to indicate an additional 3c was due?

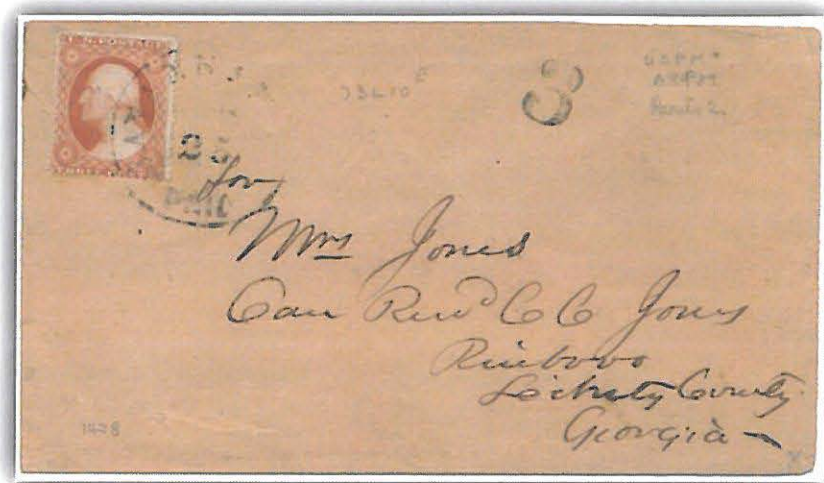


Figure 4. Cover with "SAVANNAH / PAID" postmark ties 3c 1857-1861 stamp on cover with Type B "3" marking. Private collection.

It is easy to conclude the two covers with the type B "3" markings (*Figures 3 and 4*) were gratuitous additions to the covers. However, with only two examples, such a conclusion is premature. More evidence is needed before such a conclusion can be made. I would like to see copies of any covers our members may have with the mysterious Type B "3" marking.

Fort Screven - Tybee Island, Georgia

By Jim Cate

Fort Screven, Georgia mail is uncommon. The *Figure 1* correspondence originated from a soldier on duty at Fort Screven during the early part of WWI. The United States declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917. The letter was posted approximately two months afterward on June 4, 1917.



Figure 1. June 4, 1917 mailing from Fort Screven to Miss Annie Stainer, Yukon, Oklahoma.

General James Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia, first recognized the military value of the north end of Tybee Island when he established Savannah in 1733. He ordered the establishment of a "daymark" and sentry post there, beginning a chain of military defenses that would guard the mouth of the Savannah River until the end of World War II. In 1786, the Georgia Legislature approved the creation of a fort on Tybee Island to be named after Revolutionary War hero General James Screven who was killed in battle near Midway Meeting House, Georgia in November 1778.

Several minor defenses, such as a Martello Tower (small round fort), were created over the years, but the fort authorized by the legislature was never built. Plans for a permanent fort on Tybee Island date from 1872 when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers drew up plans for an installation. Land acquisition followed in 1875, but progress on establishing the fort was slow.

In 1885, U.S. President Grover Cleveland appointed the Endicott Board (Secretary of War William C. Endicott) whose recommendations would lead to a large-scale modernization of harbor and coastal defenses. Endicott's ideas became known as the Endicott System that provided for a string of coastal defenses built to protect important port cities. With the war with Spain looming, the nation began a major program of defense-related construction. What locals called Fort Tybee became part of this effort with work beginning in 1896. The military first called the facility Camp Graham, but the name soon was changed to Fort Screven. The Georgia Legislature's dream of an important fort on Tybee Island became a reality.

The contents of the **Figure 1** mailing is the letter seen in **Figure 2** sent to a lady acquaintance of a soldier who had just arrived for duty at Fort Screven.

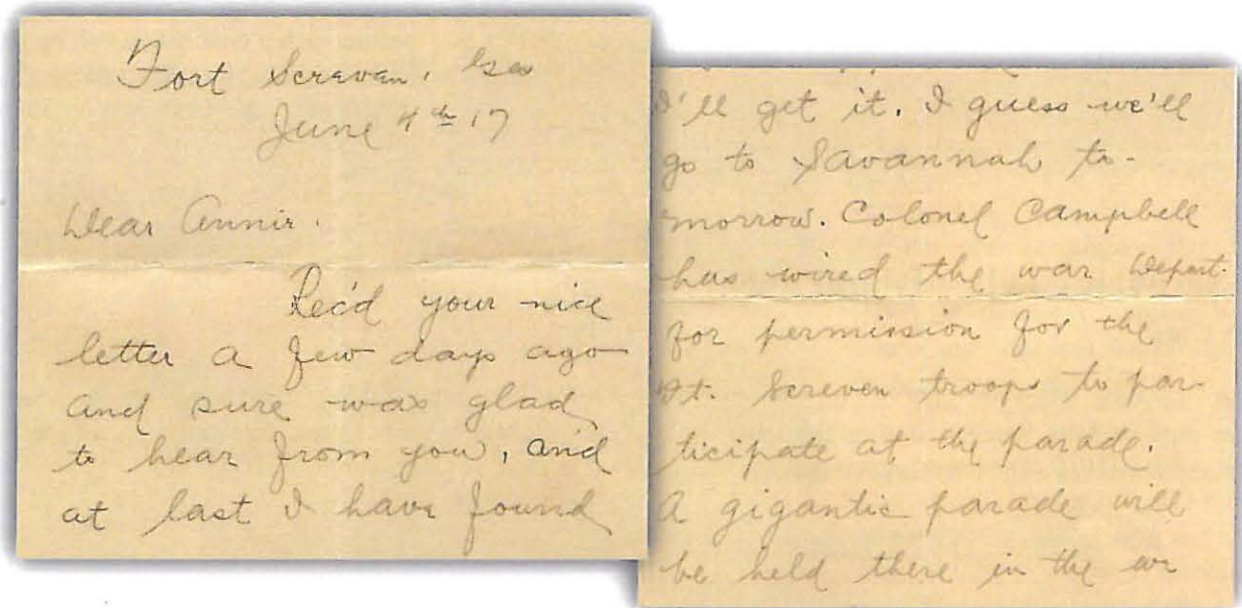


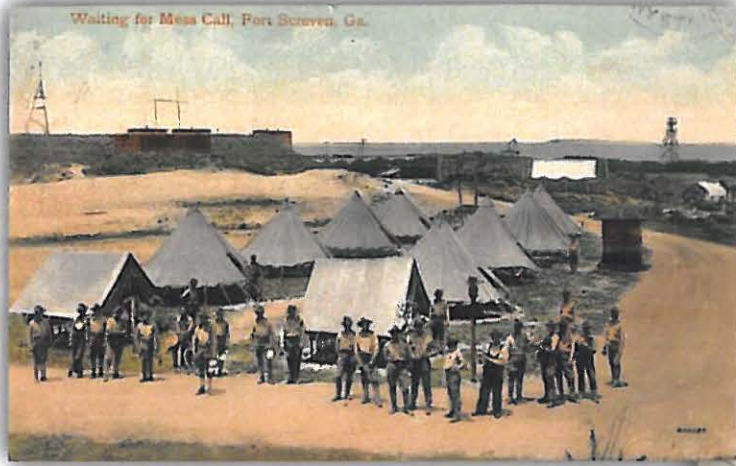
Figure 2. Fort Screven, Ga. June 4th (19)17: "Dear Anna".

In the letter, the soldier states: "Colonel Campbell has wired the war department for permission for the Ft. Screven troops to participate at the parade. A gigantic parade will be held there...in honor of those who have registered, and the ladies will be on duty all Tuesday at the registration booths to pin badges of distinction on those who register." The parade was in reference to men registering for the draft. Keep in mind this was just some 60 days after war was declared and efforts were in progress to provide the manpower...important enough that a parade was held!

As previously stated, correspondence associated with Fort Screven is scarce as the facility had very few military personnel. The June 4, 1917 cover and letter presented here is a distinctive item of Georgia postal history.

Editor's Note:

Fort Screven postal history also exists in the form of postcards soldiers sent to offer family and friends a view of camp life – their training, where they ate, what they did for recreation, etc. Shown on the next page are two such postcards sent from Fort Screven.



I have never seen
 only see the foot race
 but there is no more
 events going on there
 that I will never forget
 a field day I am not
 over for a field day yet
 will have in a while
 Dec. don't know good
 V & SONS
 POST CARD
 25
 1909
 5PM
 GA
 Miss Helen B Bond
 917 Arch St.
 W. Williamsport
 Penna



15 days in camp
 year in camp
 about in my
 from
 POST
 FAMOUS
 V & SONS
 THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
 POST CARD
 OCT
 20
 MISS Helen Bond
 917 Arch St
 W. Williamsport
 Pa.

Fort Screven "Training Camp" postcards.

Star Route Service – St. Simons Island, Georgia

By Steve Swain

An intriguing item related to St. Simons Island, Georgia postal history is Star Route service, a term used in connection with the US postal service and the contracting of mail delivery services. Prior to 1845, transportation inland mail, other than by railroad, was given to bidders who offered stage or coach service.

This was abolished by act of Congress on March 3, 1845, which provided that the postmaster-general "should lease all such contracts to the lowest bidder who tendered sufficient guarantee of faithful performance, without any conditions, except to provide for due celerity, certainty and security of transportation."

These bids became known as "celerity, certainty and security bids" and were designated on the route registers by three stars (***) , thus becoming known as "star routes."

The term "star route" is obsolete as of 1970, but still is occasionally used to refer to Highway Contract Routes which replaced the Star routes. Since 2000, the US Postal Service has added the term "Contract Delivery Service" (CDS) as their newest version of the Star Route. These routes are established to serve newly created urban communities.

CHANGES IN STAR SCHEDULES.

ALABAMA.

Route 17562. Earnest to Wetona.
 Leave Earnest Fridays at 2 p m.
 Arrive at Wetona by 10 p m.
 Leave Wetona Fridays at 6 a m.
 Arrive at Earnest by 2 p m. [24 sept 87.

Route 17563. Cansler to Bartahatchie, Miss.
 Leave Cansler Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 a m.
 Arrive at Bartahatchie by 12 m.
 Leave Bartahatchie Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 p m.
 Arrive at Cansler by 7 p m. [23 sept 87.

GEORGIA.

Route 15100. Brunswick to Saint Simon's Mills
 Leave Brunswick daily except Sundays at 7.30 a m and 2.30 p m.
 Arrive at Saint Simon's Mills by 9 a m and 4 p m.
 Leave Saint Simon's Mills daily except Sundays at 9.30 a m and 4.30 p m.
 Arrive at Brunswick by 11 a m. and 6 p m. [21 sept 87.

Route 15342. Oglethorpe to Buena Vista
 Leave Oglethorpe Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 p m.
 Arrive at Murray's Cross Roads by 6 p m.
 Leave Murray's Cross Roads Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a m.
 Arrive at Oglethorpe by 12 m.
 Leave Murray's Cross Roads Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a m.
 Arrive at Buena Vista by 12 m.
 Leave Buena Vista Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 p m.
 Arrive at Murray's Cross Roads by 6

As early as 1887, star routes were operational on Saint Simons Island and other Georgia barrier islands. As reported in the October 1, 1887 *US Postal Bulletin* (then named the *Daily Bulletin*), Route 15100 was the Brunswick to Saint Simons Mills star route (*Figure 1*).

Figure 1. October 1, 1887 US Postal Bulletin, Route 15100, Brunswick to Saint Simons Mills star route.

STAR-ROUTE SERVICE

Changed

CALIFORNIA

76522. Eureka to Grants Pass (Oreg.). From Apr. 10, 1931, the postmaster at Kerby is allowed 25 minutes, when necessary, in which to exchange mails, the running time to be extended accordingly.

GEORGIA

21239. Brunswick to Saint Simons Island. From Apr. 13, 1931, extend service so as to embrace and end at Sea Island Beach, increasing distance 5.8 miles; allow contractor \$695.52 per annum additional pay, being less than pro rata, but in accordance with agreement of contractor and his surety.

In 1931, the star route from Brunswick to Saint Simons was extended to include Sea Island Beach, per the April 4, 1931 *US Postal Bulletin* (*Figure 2*).

Figure 2. April 4, 1931 US Postal Bulletin announcing the star route from Brunswick to Saint Simons was extended to include Sea Island Beach.

The Star Route Frauds scandal involved a lucrative 19th century scheme whereby postal officials received bribes in exchange for awarding postal delivery contracts in southern and western areas. Although the fraudulent scheme was widespread, there were few convictions. Public disgust over the Star Routes graft served as an impetus for civil service reform and the passage of the Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act in 1883.

A Star Route delivery truck was the subject the 1986 5.5-cent stamp (Scott #2125) as part of the Transportation Series. *Figure 3* is a first day of issue cover for the Star Route Truck stamp.



Figure 3. First Day Cover, 1986 Star Route Truck issue.

Georgia Doane Cancellations

By Fred Rodriguez

A popular collecting specialty of Georgia postal history is the study and collecting of early 20th century postmarks issued by the United States Postal Service. The first attempt in standardizing postmarks and improving their legibility was made in 1903 with the introduction of so-called Doane cancels. The name honors Edith R. Doane, a postal historian, who became interested in these early 20th century handstamps in the 1950s. She published her first research findings in 1978.

Figure 1 shows a Doane postmarking device for ADRIS, GA dated 1907.



Figure 1. Adris, Georgia Doane handstamp device.

The handstamps creating the cancels were rubber devices in duplex format of three types. A number appears in the killer section of the duplex which denoted the post office postmaster previous year's compensation as determined by the volume of mail processed at each individual 4th class post office, the smallest offices receiving the Doane cancels. Some 2nd and 3rd class offices received them if requested.

A "1" in the bars (as seen in the Figure 1 handstamp) meant the Postmaster compensation for the year was less than \$100; a "2" in the bars meant Postmaster compensation was between \$100 and \$200 for the year and for each additional \$100 increment the number was increased by 1.

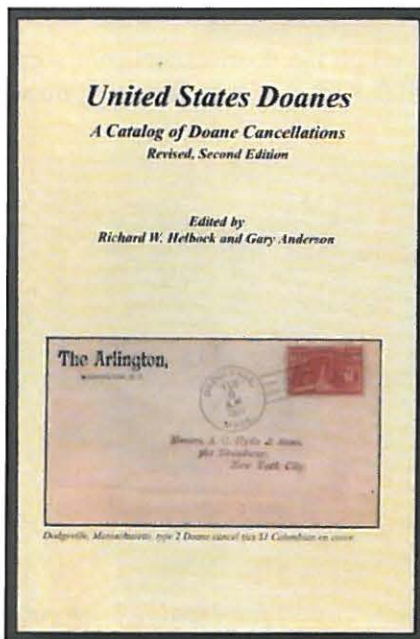


Figure 2. United States Doanes, 2nd Edition.

In 1993, the first catalog, *United States Doanes*, was published. Edited by Richard W. Helbeck, a census of about 15,000 such cancels were listed. A second edition published in 2002, Figure 2, edited by Richard W. Helbeck and Gary Anderson, expanded the listings to 21,000 representing about 75% of those known, reported, and expected

There are three types of Doane cancels:



Figure 3. Type 1 Doane cancel, Groveland, Georgia.

Type No. 1, Figure 3, has 5 lines in the killer section. About 1,600 were issued in 1903 after a successful pilot program of 500 cancels. Only 33 are known and expected from Georgia.

Type 2, *Figure 4*, has four hollow lines and about 17,000 were issued. Type 3, *Figure 5*, has four solid lines. Approximately 12,000 were produced.



Figure 4. Type 2 Doane cancel, Iron City, Georgia.

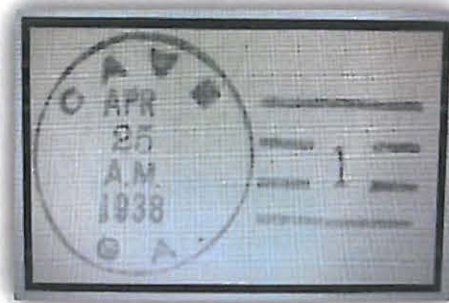


Figure 5. Type 3 Doane cancel, Cave, Georgia.

Georgia Doanes

This Doane List currently has 603 Doane Listings

| POST OFFICE | COUNTY | TYPE | NUMBER | EARLIEST | LATEST |
|-------------|-----------|------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| ABBA | IRWIN | 2 | 1 | 29 Jul 1905 | 08 Sep 1907 |
| ACREE | DOUGHERTY | 2 | ? | 22 Oct 1905 | |
| ADRS | CAMDEN | 2 | 1 | 12 Apr 1907 | |
| AERIAL | HABERSHAM | 2 | 1 | 09 Jun 1908 | 10 Mar 1913 |
| AI | GILMER | 2 | ? | 10 Aug 1906 | |
| AIKENTON | JASPER | 2 | ? | 02 Apr 1909 | |
| AINSLIE | PULASKI | 3 | 1 | 13 Mar 1907 | |
| ALACULSEY | MURRAY | 2 | 1 | 11 Feb 1905 | 02 Sep 1905 |

Much more information can be obtained from the *United States Doanes* book shown in *Figure 2* and from the website www.doanecancel.com. Updated regularly, you can find on the doanecancel website the latest listings by state and territories. *Figure 6* shows the top portion of the doanecancel website page for Georgia Doanes.

Figure 6. Georgia Doanes page on www.doanecancel.com.

I have found a few Doanes, shown below in *Figures 7* and *8*, that are not listed on the doanecancel.com website and a few more with either earliest known usage (EKU) or latest known usage (LKU). I will be reporting these to Gary Anderson who is the coordinator for Georgia Doanes.



Figure 7. Doane cancel for Hermitage, Georgia.



Figure 8. Doane cancel for Tumlin, Georgia.

Figure 9 shows a Doane cancel from Charles, Georgia with a common occurrence with Doanes, namely, a shifted dial resulting in a rotated marking of the postmark date or city name.



Figure 9. Doane cancel, shifted dial marking.

Occasionally, you come across an oddity like the one shown in *Figure 10* for Satilla Bluff, Georgia. The dial on the duplex device was damaged from overuse and the circle around the dial is no longer visible.



Figure 10. Missing circular border, Doane cancel.



Collecting Georgia Doanes can be an inexpensive way of delving into the rich postal history of this state, especially when their usage coincided with the postcard craze at the beginning of the 20th century. Many Doanes are found on postcards at reasonable prices. These were used as departing postmarks and as receiving cancellations like the one shown in *Figure 11*.

Figure 11. Departing and receiving Doane postmarks.

To date, I have 150 different Georgia Doanes in my collection out of a possible more than 600. I invite you to visit my Facebook group ,GEORGIA DOANE CANCELLATIONS, where I illustrate dozens of examples. All illustrations in this article are from the author's collection unless otherwise noted.

Georgia Covers

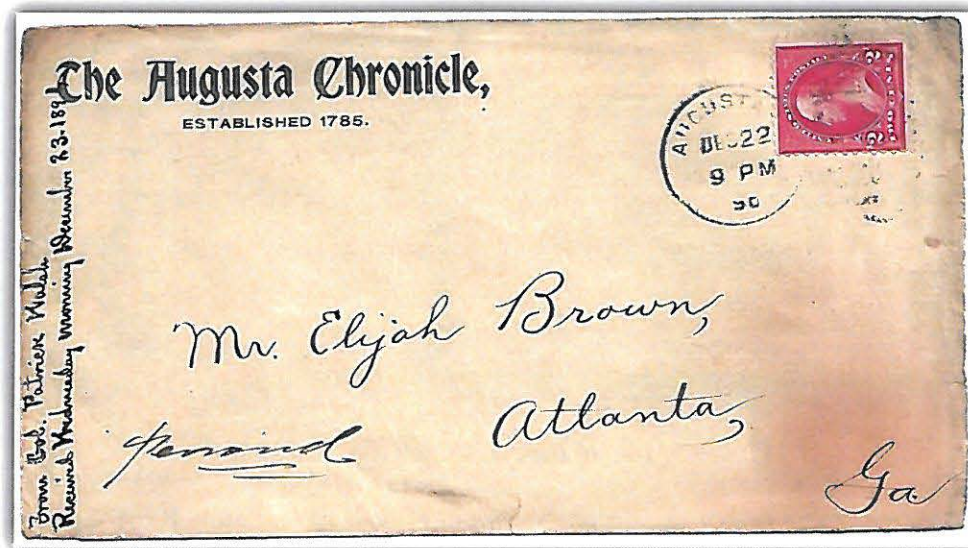


Figure 1. December 22, 1896 Augusta, Georgia Patrick Walsh cover. From the collection of Steve Swain.

Born in Ballygarry, County Limerick, Ireland, Patrick Walsh (January 1, 1840 – March 19, 1899), *Figure 2*, was an American politician and journalist. Walsh emigrated in 1852 to Charleston, South Carolina where he secured the position of a printer's apprentice. While working at this trade, he attended night school and in 1859 entered Georgetown College (now Georgetown University) in Washington, D.C.

In 1861, Walsh returned to Charleston to fight for the Confederacy. In 1862, he moved to Augusta, Georgia where he became an editor of *The Augusta Chronicle* and other papers. After the war, he was elected as State Representative in the Georgia General Assembly, serving as a Democrat from 1872 until 1876. In 1894, the Governor of Georgia appointed Walsh to fill an unexpired term (of Alfred H. Colquitt) in the United States Senate. He served as a Democratic Senator until March 3, 1895. Walsh was later elected Mayor of Augusta and served in that position from 1897 until his death in 1899.



The “From Col. Patrick Walsh” docketing on the left edge of the *Figure 1* cover confirms Walsh sent the December 22, (18)96 postmarked mailing to Mr. Elijah Brown, Atlanta, Georgia. When Walsh joined the Carolina state militia in 1861, his rank was lieutenant, not colonel. The reference to Walsh as “Col.” could simply be a casual title used by his friends.

Figure 2. Patrick Walsh.

The cover does not have a return address other than the *Augusta Chronicle* corner card. It is interesting that Walsh used an *Augusta Chronicle* advertising cover for the mailing. He was no longer working at the *Cronicle* in 1896, so the envelope must have been in his possession for some time.

Given Walsh's Democrat party affiliations and official Georgia political positions, the addressee of the cover, Elijah Brown, was likely Elijah Alexander Brown, son of Joseph E. Brown, Georgia's 42nd and only four-term Governor from 1857 to 1865. “Joe” Brown was also a U.S. Senator from 1880 to 1891. Contents of the mailing are not available.



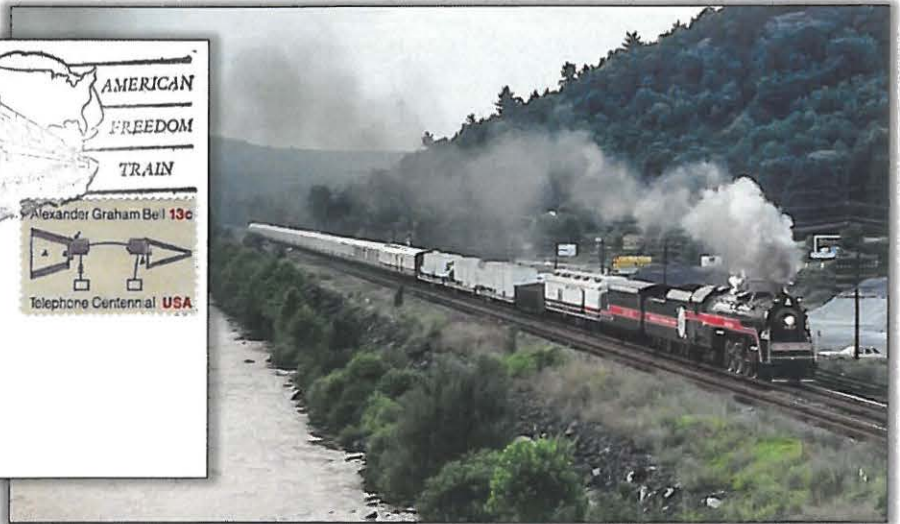
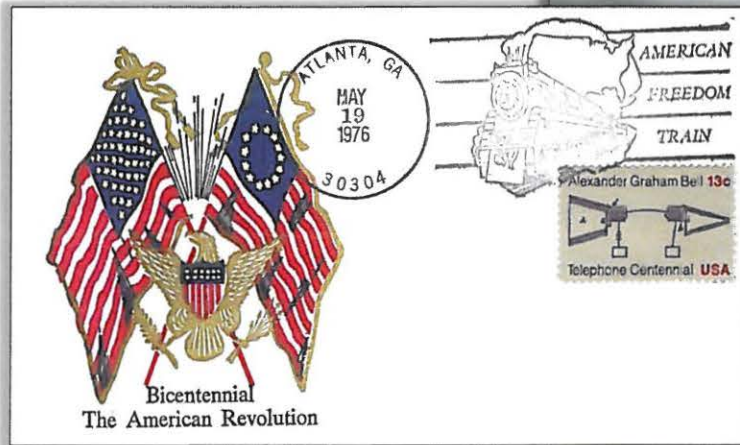
Georgia Post Roads

Journal of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 29, Issue 3

Summer 2021

Whole Number 115



The American Freedom Train in Georgia 1976

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE



On the Right Track: Trains and Railway Post Offices (RPOs) in Augusta, Georgia



A Riddle Solved?



Georgia Cameo Covers – Part 1: Figural Cameos



Sherman's March Through Georgia at Fenn's Bridge

The Georgia Postal History Society is a non-profit, educational organization whose purpose is to cultivate and to promote the study of the postal history of Georgia, to encourage the acquisition and preservation of material relevant and necessary to that study, and to publish and to support the publication of such knowledge for the benefit of the public.

*American Philatelic Society
Affiliate No. 224*

*Member of the Southeast Federation
of Stamp Clubs*

Officers

President – Steve Swain

Vice President – Edwin Jackson

Secretary and Treasurer – Nancy Clark
and Steve Swain

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-------|
| The American Freedom Train in Georgia 1976 <i>by Jim Cate</i> | 3-6 |
| On the Right Track: Trains and Railway Post Offices (R.P.O.s) in Augusta, Georgia <i>by Bill Baab</i> | 6-9 |
| A Riddle Solved? <i>by Francis J. Crown, Jr.</i> | 10 |
| Georgia Cameo Covers – Part 1: Figural Cameos <i>by Jose Louis Rodriguez with assistance of Fred Rodriguez</i> | 11-14 |
| Sherman’s March Through Georgia at Fenn’s Bridge <i>by Tony L. Crumbley</i> | 14-16 |
| “Nothing Puts Me Under More Difficulty...” | 16 |

Journal Editor and Publisher

Steve Swain

5 Meeting Street

Roswell, GA 30075

Georgia Post Roads is published quarterly by the Georgia Postal History Society. Membership is \$15 annually. Single copies of *Georgia Post Roads* are \$4. Membership applications are available on our web page.

Articles for publication may be submitted to the Editor, preferably in an electronic format. Images to be included with the article should be submitted as .jpg or .tif files created at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi). Please contact the editor for complete writer’s guidelines.

Copyright ©2021 Georgia Postal History Society. All rights reserved. Opinions expressed by the authors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of the Georgia Postal History Society or its officers.

Permission is granted for noncommercial reference and partial reproduction of material contained herein, provided that attribution is given to the Georgia Postal History Society and the author of the referenced article. Such citation must include the specific issue(s) of *Georgia Post Roads*. Reprint of articles appearing in *Georgia Post Roads* require the prior written permission of the editor. Commercial use of any material requires prior written approval of the Georgia Postal History Society officers.

Correspondence concerning business affairs of the Society, including membership and changes of address, should be sent to the Secretary of the Society.

Visit the Society’s webpage at WWW.SEFSC.ORG

The American Freedom Train in Georgia 1976

By Jim Cate

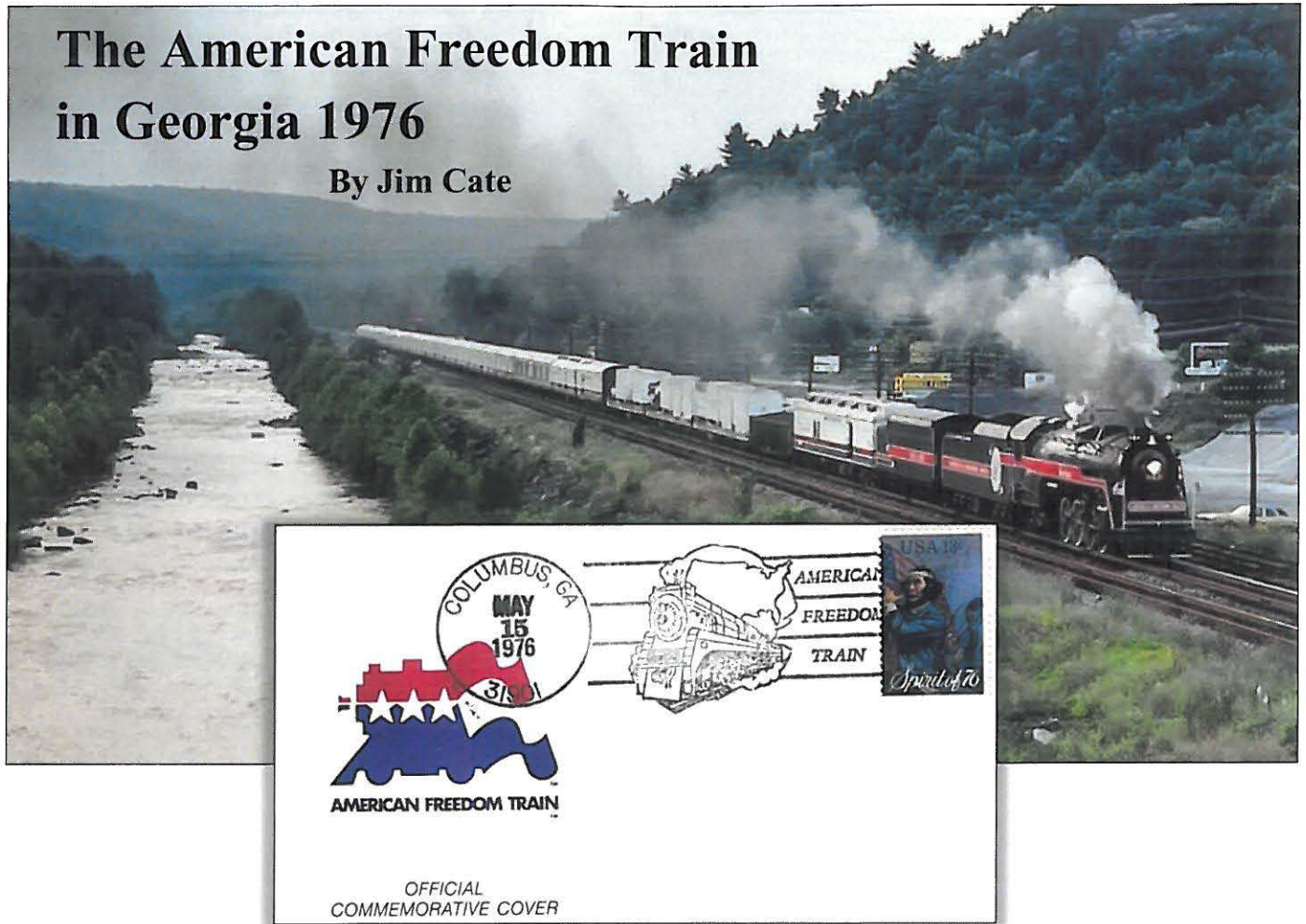


Figure 1. The first appearance of the AFT in Georgia was display stop #82 at Columbus on May 15-17, 1976.

The American Freedom Train (AFT) was the greatest railroading event of the 20th century. For 21 months, the 26-car, steam-powered train crisscrossed the 48 contiguous states of the nation in celebration of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. Over 7 million people visited the train on its 25,833-mile journey venturing aboard to witness over 500 artifacts significant in the shaping the nation while an estimated 40 million more stood trackside to watch the American Freedom Train pass by.

It was a philatelic event as well with the creation of USPS official train pictorial cancellations for display stops with an Official Commemorative Cover, *Figure 1*, and commercial cachets of the journey. The AFT made 138 display stops in 1975 – 1976 beginning in Wilmington, Delaware on April 1, 1975, and terminating in Miami, Florida in on December 31, 1976. There were three display stops in Georgia: Columbus – May 15-17, 1976; Atlanta – May 19-25, 1976; Savannah – November 16-18, 1976.

The AFT was the idea of Ross Rowland, Jr., a successful New York commodities broker and erstwhile steam locomotive engineer. His vision was to celebrate the Bicentennial of the American Revolution with a traveling exhibition of unique and representative artifacts from the 200-year history of the nation. The vision became a reality when incorporated as the American Freedom Train Foundation in 1972 for the sole purpose of organizing and operating a Bicentennial birthday celebration of America. Pepsi Cola, Kraft Foods, General Motors, Prudential Insurance, and ARCO each donated one million dollars to give America a 200-year birthday present. With corporate funding and White House support of President Richard Nixon in 1974, sufficient credibility was established with the museum community to borrow 512 original artifacts from 285 museums and private collectors.



Figure 2. Reading Company AFT locomotive.

Powering such a magnificent train required the finest steam locomotive power ever put on the railroad. A national search resulted in the selection and restoration of two huge steam locomotives: the Reading Company #210, **Figure 2**, and the Southern Pacific #4449. These locomotives were both rescued from obscurity, at a railroad salvage yard in Baltimore, Maryland and a public park in Portland, Oregon.

The two locomotives were used to power the AFT on its journey across the 48 contiguous states except in Texas. The use of two locomotives was related to the different terrain encountered by the AFT in its journey across the U.S. A group in Texas provided a restored Texas locomotive to pull the AFT on its journey through the state.

Within the AFT's 10 display cars, converted from New York Central / Pennsylvania Central baggage cars, were diverse artifacts and treasures of Americana including George Washington's copy of the Constitution with marginal written notes, a twice-size replica of the Liberty Bell (sans crack), the original Louisiana Purchase, Dr. Martin Luther King's bible with robes and pulpit, Jack Benny's violin, Judy Garland's dress from the *Wizard of Oz*, the bat and glove of Babe Ruth, "The Spirit of 1976" painting by Archibald Willard, paintings of Thomas Hart Benton, Abraham Lincoln's stovepipe hat, a Lunar Rover and even a rock from the moon...all insured for \$100 million dollars.



Figure 3. An AFT showcase car carrying the Liberty Bell.

Figure 3 is one of the AFT's two showcase cars – visible to the public day and night – that carried the twice-size Liberty Bell as observed on the left end of the display car.



Figure 4. AFT cover produced by Aristocrat Cachets.

Seen in **Figure 1**, the first appearance of the AFT in Georgia was display stop #82 at Columbus on May 15-17, 1976. The AFT arrived in Columbus from the previous display stop in Mobile, Alabama. In addition to the Official Commemorative Cover, there were other commercially produced AFT covers for the Columbus display stop.

The **Figure 4** AFT cover was produced by Aristocrat Cachets. There are other producers known.

After Columbus, display stop #83 was in Atlanta, Georgia on May 19-25, 1976. **Figure 5** is an Official Commemorative Cover for the Atlanta stop. The postage rate for 1 ounce at the time was 13 cents. There were several AFT commercially produced covers for the Atlanta display stop.

The cover in **Figure 6** was produced by ABC Cachets of Florida. After the Atlanta display stop, the AFT proceeded to Birmingham, Alabama for display stop #84.

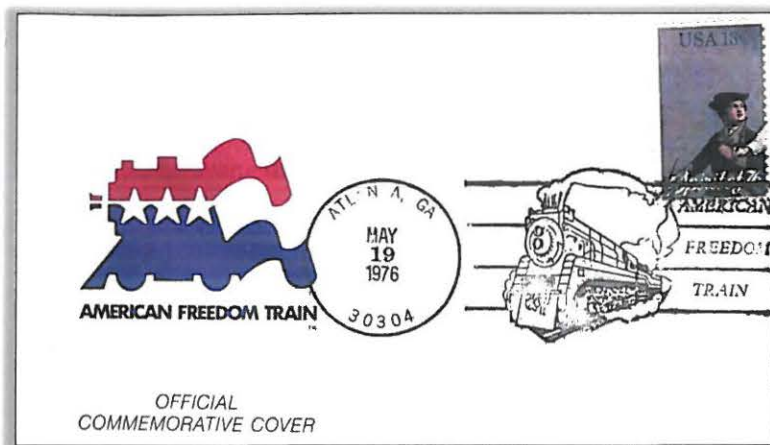


Figure 5. Display Stop #83, Atlanta, AFT cover.

Some collectors purchased envelopes and had them cancelled with the AFT cancellation as shown in the **Figure 7** Bicentennial Era – The American Farmer envelope

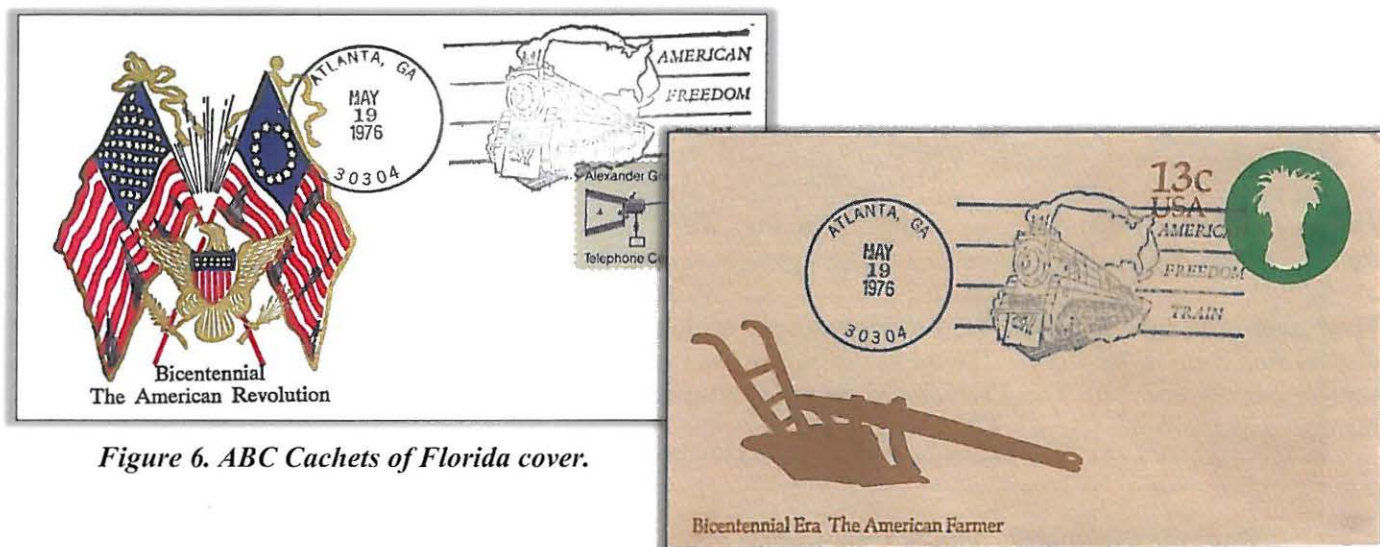


Figure 6. ABC Cachets of Florida cover.

Figure 7. Collector cover, Display Stop #83, Atlanta.

The 129th AFT display stop was at Savannah, Georgia on November 16-18, 1976. The AFT was displayed at Hunter Army Airfield. The AFT arrived in Savannah from a precious stop in Charleston, S.C. After the Savannah display stop, the AFT proceeded to Jacksonville, Florida. Similar to the Columbus and Atlanta display stops, an AFT Official Commemorative Cover was available at Savannah. However, unlike the AFT cancellations used at those display stops, a regular handstamp 4-bar with CDS was used as the cancellation means (**Figure 8**). This is the only AFT cover of Savannah that the author has observed in some 40 plus years.

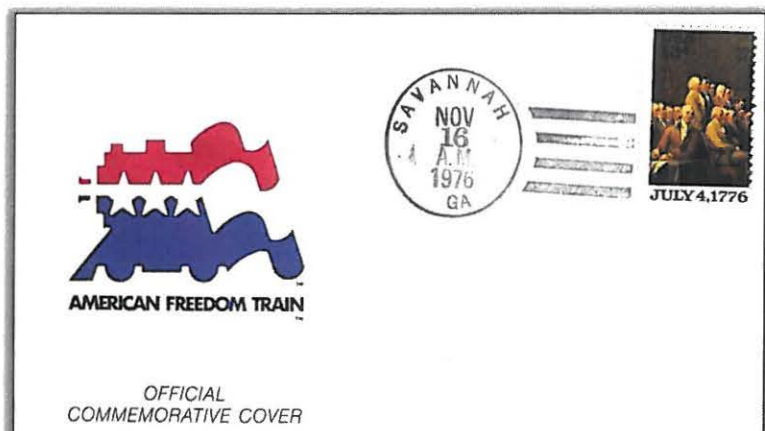


Figure 8. Scarce Savannah AFT cover.

Admission to the AFT required an admission ticket. The ticket shown in *Figure 9* is for a visit to the AFT while in Savannah, Georgia on Wednesday, November 17, 1976. The author was unable to find a ticket for the Columbus and Atlanta display stops.



Figure 9. AFT admission ticket, Savannah, Georgia.



Figure 10. The author and his two sons visiting the AFT in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The AFT arrived in Chattanooga on June 7, 1976, from a display stop in Knoxville, Tennessee on June 4. After the stop in Chattanooga, the AFT proceeded to Lexington, Kentucky for the next stop on June 12.

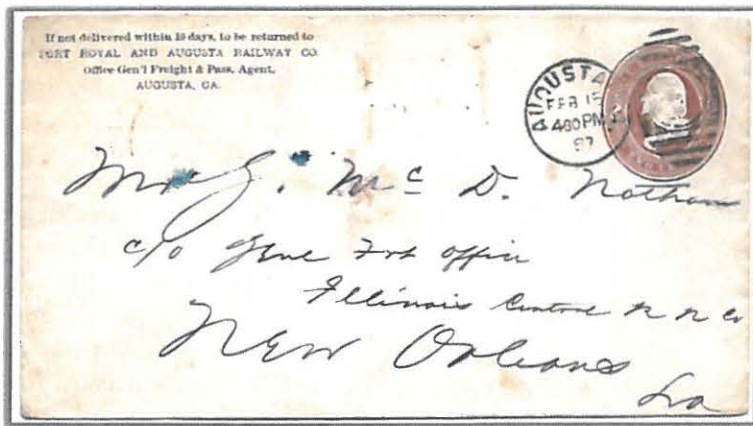
The author is pictured in *Figure 10* with his two sons while living in Chattanooga, Tennessee and visiting the AFT display stop there in June 1976. The AFT display stop was at the historic Chattanooga Choo Choo Union Terminal station and railway yard. The Chattanooga Stamp Club participated in the event by working a table where AFT material was available.

On the Right Track: Trains and Railway Post Offices (RPOs) in Augusta, Georgia

By Bill Baab

Back in the late 1940s and early 1950s when I was growing up in Augusta, we lived above the downtown section on what is still called "The Hill." Among my memories was the sound of steam engines working in the railroad yards before dawn below "The Hill." Each time they would let off steam, I would still be in bed, and the mournful shrieks of their whistles would be enough for me to burrow into the bedclothes and fall asleep.

Then the Steam Era changed to the Diesel Era. There were still train whistles, but they were just not the same. Many different railroads played key roles in the commercial growth of the city, not only in bringing in and transporting freight, but providing economical transportation to passengers traveling on business or for pleasure. Trains re-entered my life years later when I became the owner of a huge historical collection of early Augusta covers, among which were a dozen railroad business envelopes.



The last railroad cover came earlier this year from my good friend, Lamar Garrard, of Lincolnton, Georgia. He sent it to me on approval and I purchased the Port Royal and Augusta Railway cover, *Figure 1*, then Googled its name and learned its history.

Figure 1. The Port Royal and Augusta line lasted less than 20 years.

The Port Royal Railroad Company was chartered in 1856 and the line was completed in 1870. Three years later, the Georgia Railroad provided financial assistance, but the Port Royal company

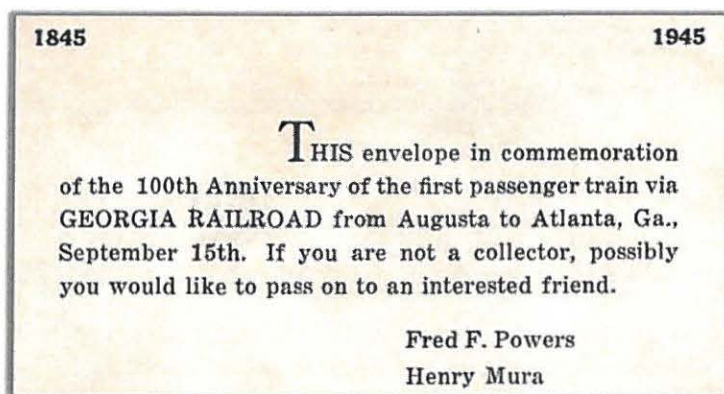
defaulted in November 1873 and to the Georgia Railroad in 1878. So, the Georgia Railroad reorganized it under the Port Royal and Augusta Railway.

After several cases of litigation involving the railway, the State of Georgia repealed its charter and liquidated its assets in 1894. Four years later, the Port Royal and Augusta Railway and the Port Royal and Western Carolina Railway had been combined into the new Charleston and Western Carolina Railway, commonly called the C&WC.

The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company was chartered in 1833 in Augusta, with the “Banking” part added in an amendment to the charter two years later. *Figure 2* is an Augusta R.P.O. cover commemorating the 100th anniversary of the first Georgia Railroad train operated into Atlanta, September 15, 1845. Included in the mailing was a card designed for collectors, also shown in *Figure 2*.



Figure 2. 100th anniversary cover with Augusta-Atlanta R.P.O. cancel for first Georgia Railroad train operated into Atlanta, 1845-1945.



During the Civil War, the Confederate States operated a large gunpowder factory along the Augusta Canal (constructed in 1843) and the Georgia Railroad transported carloads of the munitions to various battlefields. The Georgia may have been the last railroad to operate both freight and passenger service in the lower 48 states into the AMTRAK era.

The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, *Figure 3* corner card, was formed in 1869 with the merger of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad and the Columbia and Augusta Railroad. The combined line stretched nearly 200 miles between Charlotte, North Carolina, and Augusta, Georgia. In 1894, Southern Railway purchased the railroad and dropped the cities’ names, calling itself just the Southern.

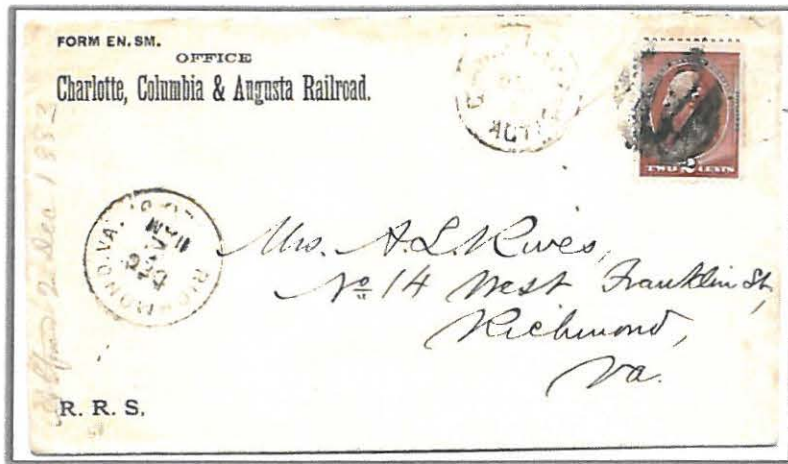


Figure 3. Southern Railway evolved from the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta RR.

It is interesting to note that this railroad company printed fare tickets resembling American currency with the vignette of a steam locomotive on the front of \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10 denominations. It was said that many businesses located along the tracks would accept the tickets as currency for goods.

The Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad traces its history to the early 1850s when the line was chartered by the North Carolina General Assembly as the Chatham Railroad in February 1851. It changed its name in 1871 when it was reorganized to build a line from Raleigh to Augusta via Columbia, South Carolina. Oddly enough, the line never crossed into Georgia.

The railroad fell on hard times during the Panic of 1873 and by 1881 the companies involved were operating as a coordinated system under the Seaboard Air-Line System. Seventeen railroads including the Raleigh and Augusta were merged into the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. In 1962, Seaboard merged with rival Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and today are a part of CSX Transportation.

The Augusta and Savannah Railroad was incorporated in Georgia on December 31, 1838, as the Augusta and Waynesboro Railroad Company. It was changed to Augusta and Savannah on February 16, 1856, and eventually absorbed into the Central of Georgia Railway in 1948. Note the AUG & SAV (Augusta and Savannah) R.P.O. duplex cancel on the **Figure 4** cover.

Figure 4. Augusta & Savannah R.P.O. cancelled cover commemorating the first anniversary trip of "The Little Nancy" on April 1, 1949.



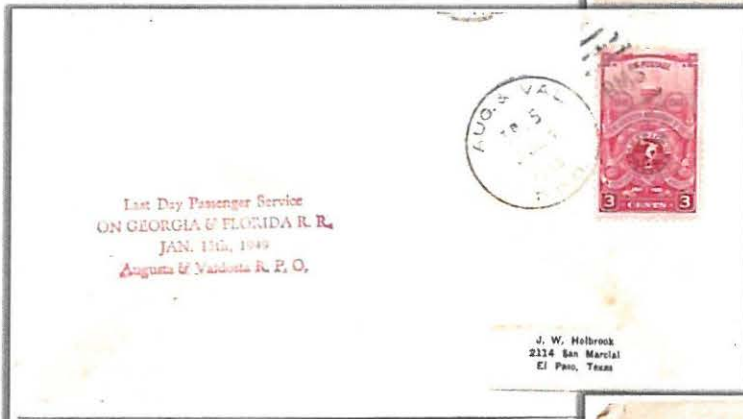
The Augusta and Summerville Railroad was chartered in 1866 and operated until 1888 using horses to pull the railcars over a 7-mile route within the city limits. The horses retired and the A&S ended up operating a 3-mile railroad to provide connections between other railroads. The Summerville area located above downtown was developed during the 1850s and was settled by families seeking to escape from residences along the Savannah River and adjacent swampland from which emerged associated diseases such as yellow fever. Summerville eventually was annexed into the city. Between 1897 and 1900, the A&S was sold jointly to the Southern Railway, the Central of Georgia Railway, the Charleston and Western Carolina Railway and the Georgia Railroad.

Below are images of several additional Augusta related railroad and R.P.O. covers from my collection.



Last Trip of R.P.O, Atlanta & Augusta, October 23, 1967.

Charleston & Augusta R.P.O.



Augusta & Valdosta R.P.O.

Augusta Southern R.R. Company.



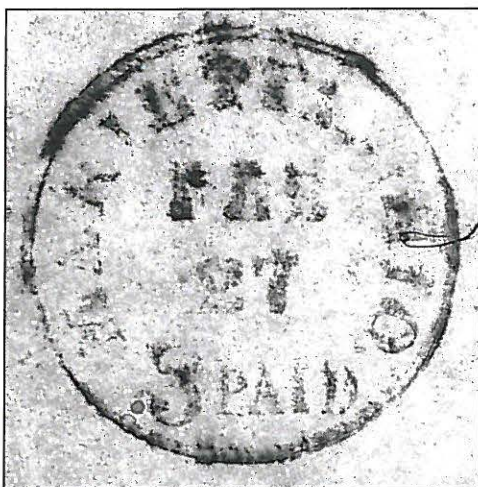
A Riddle Solved?

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.



Figure 1. Cover with Marietta postmark with integral “PAID 3” rate on cover to New Hampshire (Courtesy eBay).

More than 30 years ago, I began to gather illustrations which were to be the foundation of a catalog on Georgia stampless covers. As I began the actual compilation of what would become the *Georgia Stampless Cover Catalog and Handbook*, I checked my entries against those in the *American Stampless Cover Catalog (ASCC)*. In the process, I found some minor errors in the *ASCC* listings but also found some listings that could not be verified. I recall two. One was a listing for Rouen, Georgia. It turned out this was not a Georgia town. The other was a listing for “UNIVERSITY of Ga.” This turned out to be a University of Virginia marking.



There was one I could not verify, and which is still listed in the *ASCC* as “MARIETTA / GEO / PAID 3.” I hunted for an example of this marking for the past 25 years without success. I did find the *ASCC* listed a postmark from Ohio described as “MARIETTA, OHIO / PAID 3.” Was this the marking listed under Marietta, Georgia? I felt it might be but wanted to see an example before making a conclusion.

Now, after years of looking I believe there is proof that the integral “PAID 3” listing for Marietta, Georgia is incorrect. Recently when scrolling through Georgia covers on eBay, I saw the cover at *Figure 1*. At first glance, the state abbreviation appears to be “GEO,” but it is not. *Figure 2* is an enlarged and high contrast image of the postmark on the cover at *Figure 1*.

Figure 2. Enlarged and high contrast image of postmark in Figure 1 (courtesy RetroReveal).

What looks like a “G” in the state abbreviation is really an “H” and the “E” an “I.” Finally, in the space between the final “A” of “MARIETTA” and the “H” of the state abbreviation is a smudge of ink. This is the first letter of the state, “OHIO.” Thus, when one looks at the state abbreviation it is easy to see “GEO” instead of the actual “HIO.” Riddled solved? Or does someone have an actual Marietta, Georgia postmark with an integral “3” rate?

Georgia Cameo Covers - Part 1: Figural Cameos

By Jose Luis Rodríguez assisted by Fred Rodríguez



Figure 1. Figural cameo for W.H. May, Manufacturers of Saddles, Savannah, Georgia.

Some of my favorite cameos are those where the design is made to look like the product, profession or industry it advertises. These “figural” or “shaped” cameo designs are quite scarce. I have documented only 250 out of 5,500+ cameo designs known. That is less than 5% of the total.

In figural cameos, such as the one shown in *Figure 1*, the advertising text is placed within a design that resembles the product it advertises. Examples of these would be padlocks, kegs, water pitchers, boots, saddles, books, and many others. *Figure 2*, a boot figural cameo for Force, Conley & Co. shoes, was printed on the reverse of the cover.

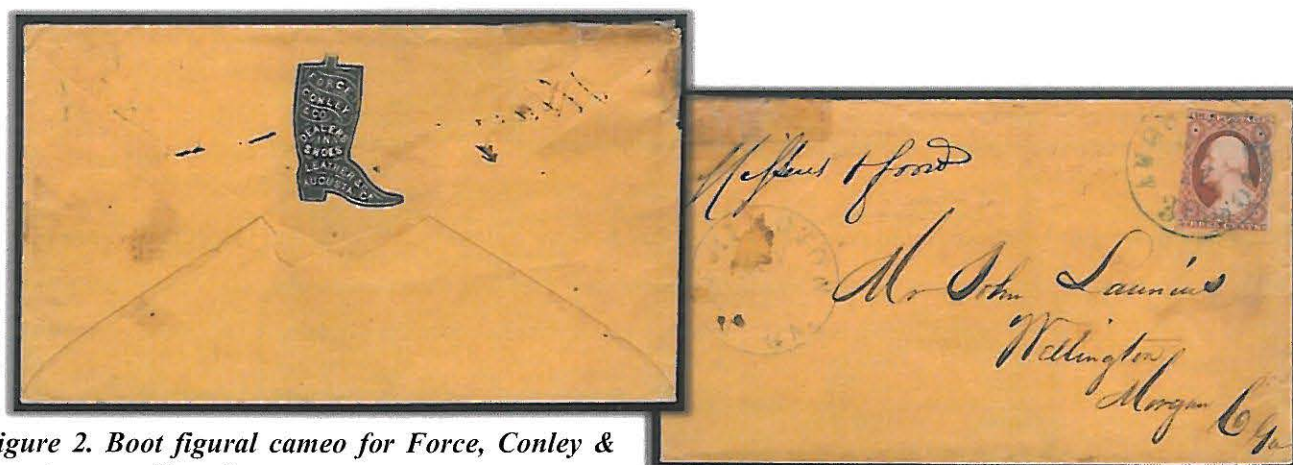


Figure 2. Boot figural cameo for Force, Conley & Co., Augusta, Georgia.

The most commonly found figural cameos are books (opened or closed) for booksellers, publishers and stationers; padlocks, anvils, axes, saw blades and other tools for hardware merchants and agricultural implement dealers; mortar & pestles for druggists; water pitchers, soup tureens, etc., for china and queensware dealers; barrels and kegs for coopers, grain dealers, wine and liquor merchants, and the like; boots and shoes, shirts and such for clothing and footwear merchants; and cigar boxes, tobacco jars, etc. for tobacco related products.

The mortar & pestle figural cameo printed on the cover’s reverse, *Figure 3*, advertises medicines and chemicals for a Columbus, Georgia druggist.

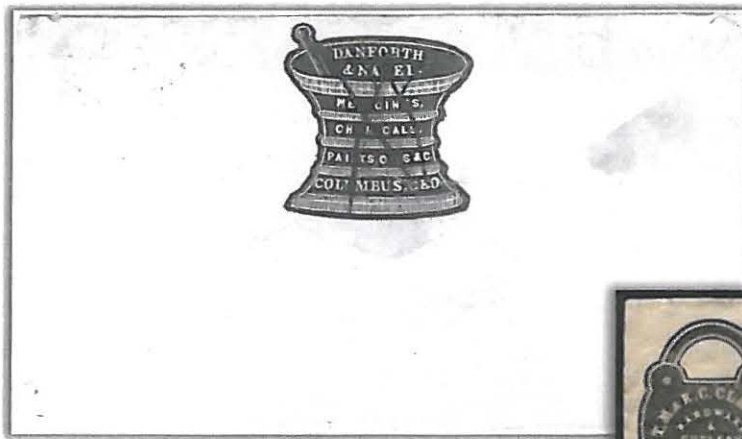


Figure 3. Mortar and pestle figural cameo, Columbus, Georgia.

Figure 4 shows a padlock figural cameo for T.M. & R.C. Clarke, Hardware & Cutlery of Atlanta, Georgia. Receipts for purchases at T.M. & R.C. Clarke would also use the same figural cameo, as seen in Figure 5.

Figure 4. Padlock figural cameo for T.M. & R.C. Clarke, Hardware & Cutlery of Atlanta, Georgia.



Figure 5. Padlock figural cameo used on T.M. & R.C. Clarke purchase receipt.

A similar padlock figural cameo design was used by Carhart & Curd's Hardware of Macon, Georgia (Figure 6).

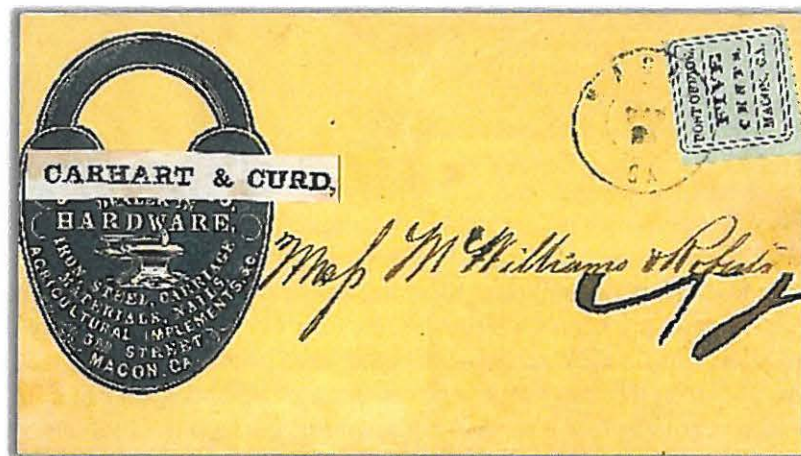


Figure 6. Carhart & Curd's Hardware of Macon, Georgia padlock figural cameo.

J.H. Clover of Marietta, Georgia used a bull image for his Shoe, Belt & Leather figural cameo (*Figure 7*).



Figure 7. Bull figural cameo, Marietta, Georgia's Shoe, Belt & Leather Manufacturer, J.H. Clover.

A barrel image figural cameo was the choice for Augusta, Georgia's French & Butler Wholesale Grocers advertising (*Figure 8*).



Figure 8. French & Butler barrel figural cameo.

The vast majority of cameos are not figurals but found in tightly framed cartouches. Most often these frames are scalloped but also come in shields, octagons and ovals. *Figure 9* is a framed cartouche cameo for the Lucy Cobb Institute of Macon, Georgia.



Figure 9. Cartouche cameo for the Lucy Cobb Institute of Macon, Georgia.

Sometimes the borders are decorated with garlands and other decorative elements. Once in a while, elaborate rococo style cartouches are found as well as some rare types such as those with lacework borders. Almost always the frames are symmetrical rather than free flowing.

Text and graphics are encapsulated within these various frames and render a pleasing and colorful advertisement. In many ways, cameos resemble store shingles and wall plaques found on many storefronts and commercial buildings erected throughout the United States in the mid-19th century when most commercial signage displayed text with decorative touches like curlicues, stars, eagles, etc.

Rarely were other graphics added. Sometimes the store shingle was a shaped sign like a boot, a pair of eyeglasses, a pocket watch, a pair of scissors, a mortar and pestle, a saw, or other product.

There are quite a few figural cameos known only by one or two examples. These “one-offs” are very interesting, and some are spectacular. Such designs include a stove, a safe, a ball of cheese, a headstone, a mackerel, an envelope, a bale of cotton, a pocket watch, a pipe fitting, a window curtain and an architectural carving. Figural cameos not in my collection but known to me include a stovetop hat for a hatter, a whale for a sperm oil merchant, a medicine bottle for a patent medicine manufacturer and a wall map for a map seller.

The images presented here of only Georgia cameo covers are a selection from the *José Rodriguez Cameo Collection* at the Huntington Library in California, together with some selected additions found in public sources such as auction catalogs and city business directories. We hope to add examples from other collectors and submissions are solicited.

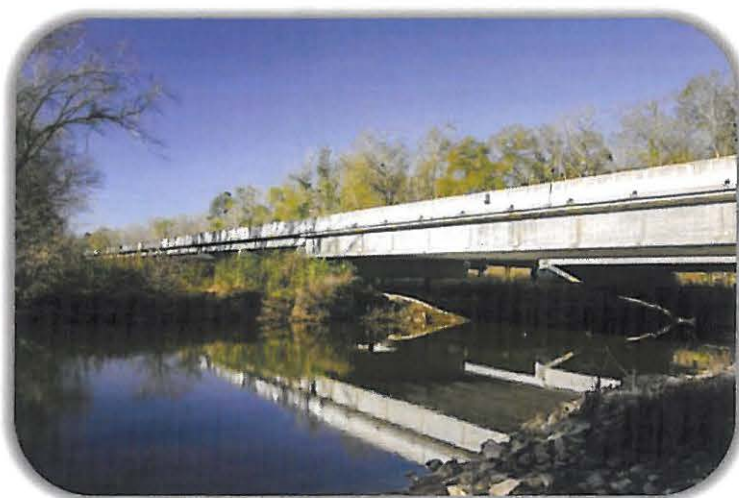
José Luis Rodriguez and Fred (José Alfredo) Rodriguez, a Georgia Postal History Society member, are twin brothers and have been avid collectors since their teenage years.

Sherman’s March Through Georgia at Fenn’s Bridge

By Tony L. Crumbley

Major General William T. Sherman’s march through Georgia to the sea at times was a sixty-mile swath through the state that varied as individual corps consisting of the wings of the march were in different locations. On November 27, 1864, the line of the march was only about 30 miles wide. The troops were in and around Sandersville and Davisboro, Georgia. The left wing, which consisted of the 14th and 20th corps of General Sherman’s army, began moving towards Louisville. Their path required crossing the Oconee River. This would be accomplished by the bridge at Fenn’s Bridge, Georgia.

Closing in on the bridge, the federal troops found it intact. The Confederates detailed to destroy the bridge had started their work but had not finished the task. This allowed the Federal troops to advance much faster than expected. The Federal troops completed their crossing of the Oconee and focused on destroying the railroad track leading from the river towards Tennville, Georgia. Sherman’s army would continue its march to the sea destroying much of Georgia on its way.

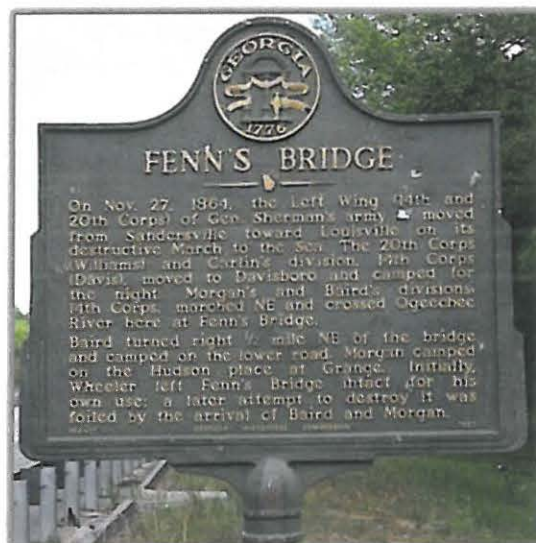


Little is left of Fenn’s Bridge, Georgia. However, there is a modern bridge crossing the river today (*Figure 1*).

Figure 1. Contemporary photograph of Fenn’s Bridge.

Figure 2 is the road marker which marks the site of the Civil War Bridge and tells a brief history. We do have some postal history that remains to help us understand these times.

Figure 2. 1957 historic marker giving the history of the Fenn's Bridge battle during the Civil War. The sign is located on Hwy 88 in Louisville, Georgia.



The first post office was opened in Fenn's Bridge on March 13, 1824, with William P. Hardwick appointed postmaster. The office was discontinued on November 8, 1860, due to the Civil War. There would be eleven Federal postmasters with Abraham Herman being the last. On December 20, 1860, Postmaster Herman would become a Confederate postmaster. The office was suspended in October of 1864.

The table below provides a listing of Fenn's Bridge, Jefferson County, postmasters. (The author extends his gratitude to Frank Crown for his help in providing postmaster information.)

**FENN'S BRIDGE POST OFFICE
JEFFERSON COUNTY, GEORGIA**

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Date Appointed</u> |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| William P. Hardwick | Postmaster | 03/13/1824 |
| John H. Newton | Postmaster | 01/12/1827 |
| Eldridge C. Williamson | Postmaster | 07/18/1838 |
| Kinchen Womble | Postmaster | 12/21/1841 |
| Joseph Price | Postmaster | 05/01/1850 |
| Thomas B. Moultrie | Postmaster | 02/18/1852 |
| Elam R. Dudley | Postmaster | 03/10/1855 |
| J. Janius Newsome | Postmaster | 12/30/1856 |
| James B. Davis | Postmaster | 07/19/1857 |
| James T. Tooke | Postmaster | 02/18/1858 |
| Abraham Herman | Postmaster | 05/30/1859 |
| Discontinued | ---- | 11/08/1860 |
| Abraham Herman | Postmaster | 12/20/1860 |
| Office Suspended | ---- | 10/___/1864 |



Figure 3 is a turned cover posted by Postmaster Herman on February 11, 1863, bearing a pair of Confederate #7. The cover was posted to Capt. E. B. Linville in Forsyth County, North Carolina with a manuscript notation via Salem, N.C. Captain Linville was 21 years old when he enlisted on March 28, 1862, at Forsyth County as a private. He as mustered into Company D NC 21st infantry. Capt. Linville was wounded on August 28, 1862, at the 2nd Manassas in Virginia. This letter would have been written to him while he was home in North Carolina recovering from his wounds.

Figure 3. Confederate cover posted February 11, 1863, from Fenn's Bridge, Georgia to White Road post office, Forsyth County, North Carolina. The cover has a pair of Scott #7s and is addressed to Capt. E. B. Linville.

Figure 4 is the inside of the turned cover. It was posted from Winston, North Carolina, Forsyth County, with a manuscript Paid 10 dated July 26 (1862) and manuscript received August 2. The cover is addressed to Mr. A. J. Linville, Fenn's Bridge Jefferson County, Georgia. The cover would have been turned and reused to send a letter to Captain E. B. Linville. Records indicated Capt. Linville died of his wounds.

There is considerable history to be found in the covers we collect.



Figure 4. The inside of the turned Fenn's Bridge, Georgia cover posted from Winston, North Carolina to Mr. A. J. Linville Fenn's Bridge, Jefferson County, Georgia.

Sources

Georgiahistory.com/ghmi_marker_updated/Fenns-bridge/.

[Markerhunter.wordpress.com/tag/Fenns-bridge/marching through Georgia, November 27, 1864.](http://Markerhunter.wordpress.com/tag/Fenns-bridge/marching-through-Georgia,November-27,1864.)

“Nothing Puts Me Under More Difficulty....”

I recently reviewed some material compiled by coastal Georgia historian Margaret Davis Cate and was intrigued by an entry related to Georgia colony founder James Oglethorpe. Of the many trials and travails Oglethorpe encountered, and was able to successfully manage and overcome, he was most frustrated with the mail service from Georgia to England.

Oglethorpe wrote: “There is nothing puts me under more difficulty that the wanting of a direct correspondence to England. Seven out of eight letters by Charleston miscarry.”

It was an established practice to send one copy of a letter on one ship and duplicate copies on another ship. When even this failed, triplicate copies were sent.

Not only were letters lost but were delayed in arrival. Where normal time for crossing the ocean was two or three months, letters sometimes took seven months or even a year to reach their destination. Oglethorpe tried every means possible to speed the mail's delivery. He sent letters by individuals; he sent them to Savannah where they were put on board vessels bound for England; and to Charleston where the Governor of South Carolina was asked to include the Georgia correspondence with whatever might be sent from South Carolina.

Regular postal service for all coastal Georgia was inaugurated October 1, 1794. But Oglethorpe had returned to England long before that, never receiving sufficient satisfaction for his postal efforts.

Steve Swain, Editor



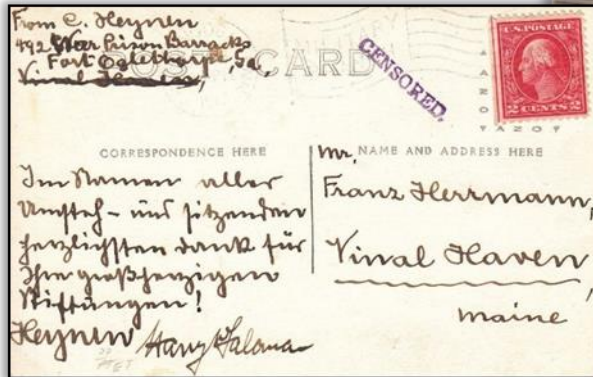
Georgia Post Roads

Journal of the Georgia Postal History Society

Volume 29, Issue 4

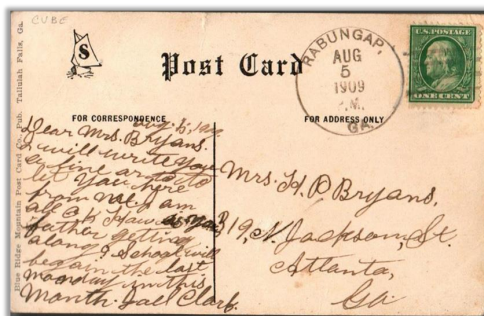
Fall 2021

Whole Number 116



Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, Internee's Postcard: Written from a Spy to a Spy or to a Philanthropist?

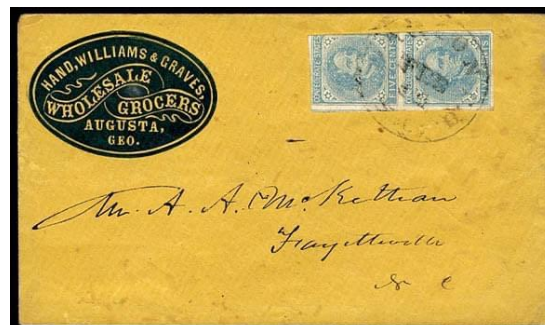
ALSO IN THIS ISSUE



Mailing Moonshine and a Bedroom Post Office



More on Augusta Railway Post Offices



Georgia Cameo Covers – Part II: An Inventory and Augusta Covers

The Georgia Postal History Society is a non-profit, educational organization whose purpose is to cultivate and to promote the study of the postal history of Georgia, to encourage the acquisition and preservation of material relevant and necessary to that study, and to publish and to support the publication of such knowledge for the benefit of the public.



American Philatelic Society
Affiliate No. 224

*Member of the Southeast Federation
of Stamp Clubs*

Officers

President – Steve Swain

Vice President – Edwin Jackson

Secretary and Treasurer – Nancy Clark
and Steve Swain

Table of Contents

**Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, Internee’s Postcard:
Written from a Spy to a Spy or to a Philanthropist?**
by Nancy B. Clark 3-9

Welcome New Members 9

**Mailing Moonshine and a Bedroom Post Office:
The Colorful History of Rabun County’s Postal System**
by Richard Cinquina 9-14

Francis J. Crown, Jr. Literature Awards 14

Georgia Covers Seen at Auction 14

More on the Augusta Railway Post Offices
by Francis J. Crown, Jr. 15

**Georgia Cameo Covers – Part II:
An Inventory and Augusta Covers**
by Fred and Jose L. Rodriguez 16-20

Journal Editor and Publisher

Steve Swain

5 Meeting Street

Roswell, GA 30075

Georgia Post Roads is published quarterly by the Georgia Postal History Society. Membership is \$15 annually. Single copies of *Georgia Post Roads* are \$4. Membership applications are available on our web page.

Articles for publication may be submitted to the Editor, preferably in an electronic format. Images to be included with the article should be submitted as .jpg or .tif files created at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi). Please contact the editor for complete writer’s guidelines.

Copyright ©2021 Georgia Postal History Society. All rights reserved. Opinions expressed by the authors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of the Georgia Postal History Society or its officers.

Permission is granted for noncommercial reference and partial reproduction of material contained herein, provided that attribution is given to the Georgia Postal History Society and the author of the referenced article. Such citation must include the specific issue(s) of *Georgia Post Roads*. Reprint of articles appearing in *Georgia Post Roads* require the prior written permission of the editor. Commercial use of any material requires prior written approval of the Georgia Postal History Society officers.

Correspondence concerning business affairs of the Society, including membership and changes of address, should be sent to the Secretary of the Society.

Visit the Society’s webpage at WWW.SEFSC.ORG

Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, Internee's Postcard: Written from a Spy to a Spy or to a Philanthropist?

By Nancy B. Clark

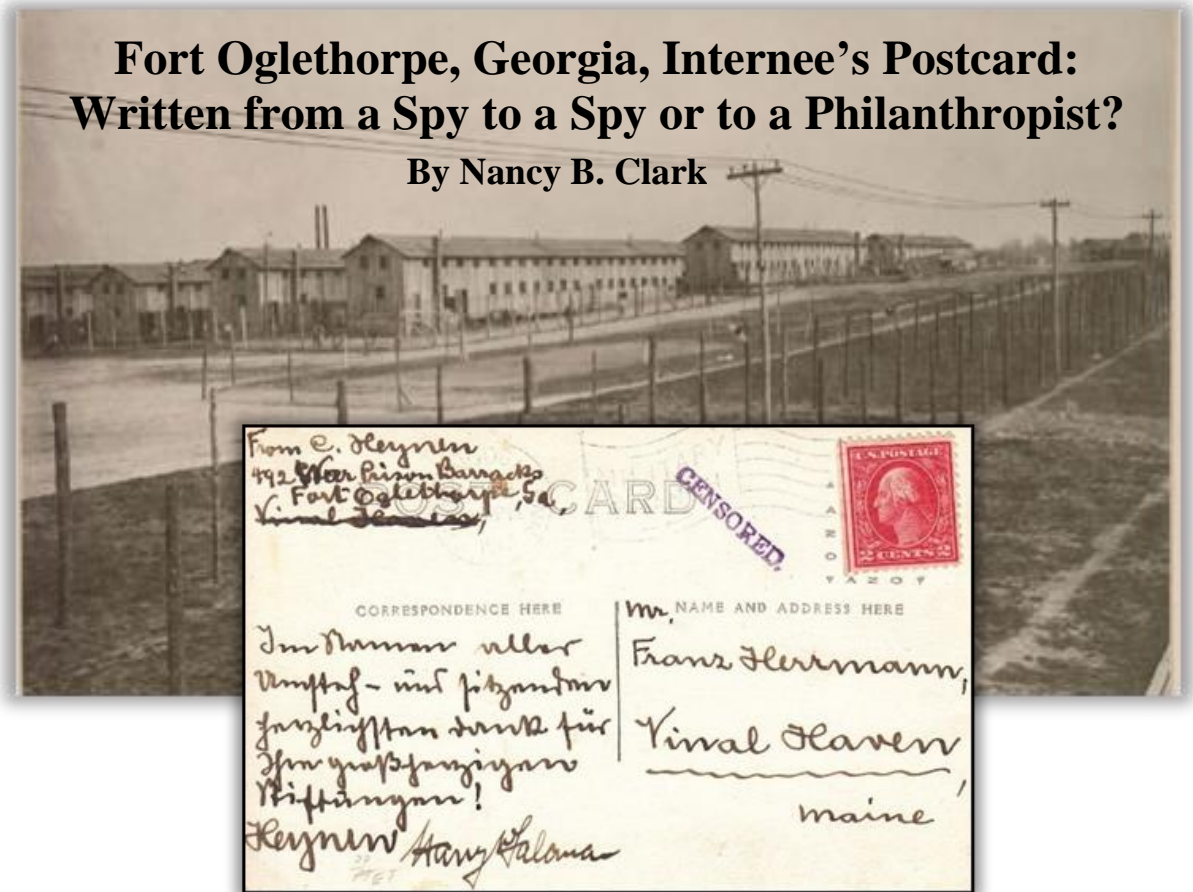


Figure 1. From Fort Oglethorpe, Catoosa County, Georgia to Vinalhaven, Knox County, Maine; The Georgia-Tennessee state line to the larger of the Fox Islands in 1918.

Though the first World War is long in memory, it is Memorial Day weekend that this article is being cobbled together, and what is a more fitting time to recall that period than now. I recently purchased a Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, internee's postcard, *Figure 1*, sent to an address on Vinalhaven, Maine (*Figure 2*). Vinalhaven is within another interest area of mine, and my father was born there, so it is especially dear to my heart.

The card was sent by Carl Heynen in Barracks 492. The signature beside his at the bottom is that of Harry Faloma.

Figure 2. Vinalhaven, an island off the coast from Rockland, Maine, is primarily accessible by water. An air taxi is now available.

Printed on AZO paper (this type used from 1910-1930), the prisoners' photo is on the picture side of the card (*Figure 3*). The lower-right highlighted area of the photo reveals the under-the-barracks cubbies the prisoners dug so they could experience a bit of privacy in which to spend their free-time.

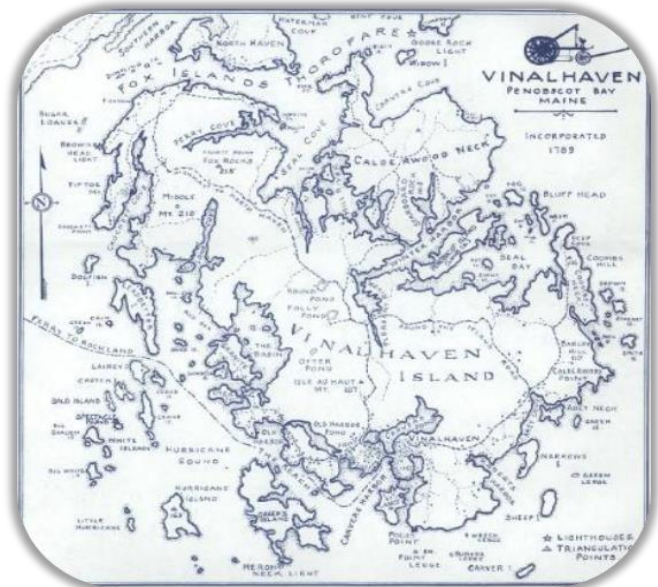




Figure 3. The photo side shows a group of internees with left arrow pointing to Richard Goldschmidt. Seated center with no hat is BSO conductor Karl Muck. Standing far right, holding his hat, is Cincinnati conductor Ernst Kunwald.

Prisoners were permitted to write two letters a month and one post card a week. The missives might be in either German or English, but the handwriting had to be clearly legible. Stationery for letters was provided, and communications were limited to four sheets of paper. Prisoners could receive unlimited mail, however, and packages as well, but the incoming mail

was censored and examined before delivery to the intended recipient, as were the packages. If the message was not clear to the censor, the mail was returned to the sender.

This card was written in the old script, and I had to seek help from a family friend in Germany to read the message. In German it reads: *Im Namen aller Umsteh – und Herzlichen Dank für Ihre großzügigen Stiftungen!*

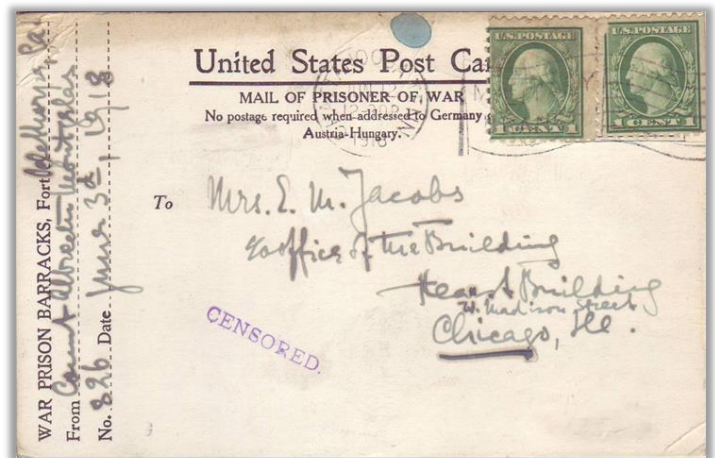
In English, with added punctuation: *On behalf of everyone, bystanders and those seated, thank you very much for your generous gift (or donation).*

Wealthy Germans frequently helped to support the families of those incarcerated family members living nearby. Perhaps Herrmann sent a donation to help. He may also have arranged a shipment of fresh food from his farm.

Figure 4 is an example of another POW's card mailed from Fort Oglethorpe to Chicago, Illinois in 1918 (from Dick Kaiser's online store). This one is on official Prisoner of War stationery and bears the same CENSORED marking.

Figure 4. POW's postcard sent from Fort Oglethorpe to Chicago, Illinois, 1918.

Figure 5 is a Special Delivery mailing to a POW, posted in 1919 from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia (from dealer Dick Kaiser's stock).



The description of the incoming cover includes "Incoming special delivery to a captain of a merchant vessel. Incoming special delivery covers are scarce."

Figure 5. 1919 Special Delivery mailing from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to a Fort Oglethorpe POW.

Fort Oglethorpe served as a training and processing center for U.S. soldiers beginning in 1904¹. In planning camps to train WWI troops, General Leonard Wood required that all cantonments hosting army divisions be constructed on inexpensive land near large cities², have access by double-tracked railroads for quick movement of men and supplies, and have access to a plentiful water supply. He assigned quartermaster generals to supervise rushed, massive building projects.

The U. S. War Prison Camp was built here under General Order 54 of May 3, 1917. During and after World War I, facilities at this fort were used to detain some 4,000 enemy military personnel as prisoners of war and civilian detainees, from 1917 through 1920. The War Prison Camp of Fort Oglethorpe consisted of a huge, somewhat hilly plot of land approximately a mile square.

As seen in **Figure 6**, the entire area was surrounded by two barbed-wire fences, about ten feet high. Tripod watch towers were located outside the barbed wire perimeter, and the photo was taken from one of these towers.

Figure 6. Prisoner of War section of Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia, taken from a watch tower on May 3, 1919. (National Archives, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Record Group 111.)



Each tower was equipped with a search light, telephone, and machine-gun (**Figure 7**).



Figure 7. Interior of the triangular guard house always had a machine gun at the ready to deter escapes. (U.S. Marshall's History During WW I website.)

Among those detained at the Post under War Department supervision, were members of three German merchantmen crews³, spies and diplomats. Prominent prisoners included Count Albrecht von Montgelas, Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (1906-1908, 1912-1918), Dr. Ernst Kunnewald, conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra (1912-1918)⁴, biologist (genetics) Professor Richard Benedict Goldschmidt⁵, and Professor Zenneck⁶. Approximately 5,000 Germans living in several Latin American republics were also removed and transported to the United States and placed in various internment camps.

The camp was divided into two sections:

Camp A, the "culturally aware," housed wealthy prisoners in private rooms who paid for their own food, and even retained cooks and servants recruited from the stewards and sailors of the German maritime fleet. They were permitted to hire others to perform the daily work "required of all internees."

This is where Carl Heynen was housed. He was deemed to be "the Kaiser's personal business agent"⁷ as well as a former officer of the Hamberg-American Line.

Camp B consisted of some thirty barracks which housed the majority of the 4,000 prisoners (*Figure 8*).



Figure 8. Interior view of the camp barracks at the POW Camp at Fort Oglethorpe. (U. S. Marshall's Service During World War I, Internment Camps.)

It was dominated by an immense mess-hall (*Figure 9*).



Figure 9. Interior view of the POW Mess Hall, Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia on May 3, 1919. It was large enough to serve half the whole Camp at one sitting. (National Archives, Records of Chief Signal Officer, Record Group III.)

The prisoners' days were strictly regulated. The bugle called at 0530, roll call was at 0630, followed by breakfast.

The bugle sounded again at noon for mess. From 1300 to 1500 was a rest period. Another roll call followed at 1730 for dinnertime. After supper, the prisoners were free to follow their own interests.

Other activities also took place, including chess, pinochle, pole vaulting, football, handball, reading, bridge, carpentry, walking, and writing letters and cards to family members, members of Congress and the Department of Justice. Movies were available twice weekly.

Education possibilities and remedial instruction was available to all prisoners. The courses of the camp "University" included lectures in Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Chinese, Arabic, Hebrew and Malay as well as courses in biology (Professor Goldschmidt), physiology (Dr. Isaac Strauss), electronics (Professor Zenneck) and art (Count Montgelas).

Musical events were a prominent part of camp life and Chattanoogaans would arrive outside the barbed wire to listen to the performances. An orchestra was organized by Ernst Kunnewald, and on one remarkable occasion, Dr. Karl Muck conducted a performance of Beethoven's Eroica symphony. Eric Posselt, a fellow internee released in 1920, said in an interview in 1927, "Dr. Muck had sworn he would never conduct again in America, but we convinced him that Fort Oglethorpe was really Germany, and so he gave in."

Religious services, including one Lutheran service in German, were a highlight of Sundays and arrangements were made for a rabbi as well.

Prisoners had their own literary newspaper, *Orgelsdorfer Eulenspiegel*. There were no restrictions on displaying their patriotic symbols, including flags and pictures. They were also allowed to grow vegetables in the prison garden and use them. The prisoners were also permitted to use non-canned food from family and friends and foods from the Prison Exchange.

Georgia played a significant role during America's participation in World War I (1917-18). The state was home to more training camps than any other state and, by the war's end, it had contributed more than 100,000 men and women to the war effort. Like all southern military camps, those in Georgia operated under the Jim Crow segregation laws. Federal prohibitions on Black troops in combat meant that African American recruits trained and served in engineer service or labor battalions under white officers.

In 1946, the fort was de-commissioned. Buildings were sold to the public. Many were taken apart for re-use of the building materials, but there were enough buildings left intact that a small town began to develop. January 1, 1949, the small town of Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, partially in Catoosa County, but portions in Walker County, was incorporated. A portion of the original buildings were preserved as an historic district. It includes, on Barnhardt Circle, the original officer's homes, guardhouse, bandstand, and 6th Cavalry Museum. Other Post buildings remaining include the Post Gym, PX, Quartermaster Building, Post Chapel and Post Theatre.

So, who was Franz Herrmann (*Figure 10*)? There has been an ongoing debate as to whether or not he was a spy during the “War to End All Wars”.



He moved to the island as an Alien Enemy, having previously spent summers there, escaping from the New York city heat. Franz Herrmann was named as a principal in a conspiracy to have Germany dominate the marine insurance market, discovered and documented by the New York office of the Bureau of Investigation.⁸ I also found an interesting support for the “spy” accusation within the United States Congressional Records.⁹ There are many stories of his philanthropic efforts once the Vinalhaven farm was fully productive.

Figure 10. Franz Herrmann as he appeared on Vinalhaven, circa 1918. (<http://www.armyarmstrongfilms.com/HerrmannMovie.html>.)

Herrmann bought Captain Elisha and Addie Roberts’ farm at Roberts Harbor in 1917. The Marine Insurance executive hired local men to remodel the large house and to build a new greenhouse, a boathouse and create several gardens.¹⁰

He raised Holstein-Friesian cattle¹¹ and belonged to the national society for this breed. According to promotional materials of Amy Armstrong Films, LLC, who made a movie about the man, “Herrmann was congenial, generous, employed scores of farm workers, treated them well, and gave to the needy.” The ordinary farm became an estate with the infusion of money he brought to the island. Current owners continue to use the land carefully, preserving a piece of island history.

The 1920 Census lists him as 52 years of age, born in Germany, living in Vinalhaven, Maine as head of the household, with a housekeeper, Nellie Jaszovsky (Austrian), and three resident guests, Franz Jaszovsky, her brother (Austrian), Cornelia Jaszovsky (Hungarian) and Angelo Arboz (Italian). All but Cornelia could speak English. Seemingly quite a sophisticated household for the little island of Vinalhaven where fishermen and granite workers of Maine extraction were the norm.

Franz Herrmann, at the time war began in August of 1914, was a representative of the Nord-Deutsche Insurance Company and the Mannheim Insurance Company. He also represented the Atlantic Division of the Fireman’s Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, which was not involved in any conspiracy. Apparently, in November of 1915, the German government contributed funds to the insurance pool, which allowed for increased insuring capacities for the companies. Through a series of mergers, the German government, using these funds, planned to form an American company under German control, which would last through the war and survive, resulting in what they planned would be a German and German domination of marine insurance.

To quote from the Congressional document, “The evidence presented herein discloses in minute detail the plan, led by (Dr. H. F.) Albert and Herrmann, to effect a domination of the marine insurance field in this country by pro-German interests, through the Pool, and recites a remarkable history of the manner in which the Germans anticipated the elimination of the Mannheim and the Nord-Deutsche Companies following the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany, and conspired to continue the business in German interests by the formation of new American and neutral companies with dummy stockholders secretly holding for German interests the stock of so-called American companies, and with secret agreements between the latter as to re-insurance and distribution.”¹²

When Herrmann died, March 19, 1921, of apoplexy, according to the New York Times, his death was labeled “sudden.”

Carl Heynen, the author of the *Figure 1* card, came to America in April 1915, to assist Dr. Albert with the financial affairs. He was involved in sending ammunition from Chicago to El Paso for Francisco “Pancho” Villa’s guerrilla troops. He arranged another major shipment via Vera Cruz for Cordoba and Mexico City.

Heynen was jailed July 6, 1917, for heading a spy ring of 250,000 paid spies¹³ in this country. While Consul in Mexico City, Mexico, he arranged shipping powerful wireless parts and wireless equipment from New York and larger United States cities, for border towns, where the equipment was taken and distributed for military use by German spies in this country.¹⁴ He also had his network bring or transmit information via secret codes, invisible ink and privately carried notebooks and photographs documenting United States military facilities and supplies for transmission to Germany from Mexico. He also coordinated transmission of naval action terrorism.

As the *Detroit Times* described it, “German agents on American merchant vessels, posing as neutral subjects, used the wireless to summon U-boats.”¹⁵ In this way the Germans could attack the vessels carrying soldiers or with loads of munitions. He also was actively involved in a nefarious scheme involving the purchase by German interests of a \$4,000,000 United States War Plant by way of stock ownership.

Also interred at Fort Oglethorpe was fellow conspirator Frederick A. Borgermeister, former confidential secretary to the German plot paymaster, Dr. Heinrich Albert. The two were brought up from Fort Oglethorpe to confirm what George W. Hoadley confessed to and was charged with¹⁶ in the sale of the plant to the Liberty Ordnance Company with a secret deed of trust. The plan was to have the munitions company seek orders for weapons, purchase all available supplies and materials needed to produce said munitions¹⁷, and then deliberately fail to fill said orders. He was accused of paying Dr. Oberfohren’s salary to compile statistics on war weaponries.

Heynen was part of a list of Germans to be deported in 1919.¹⁸ There is a Carl Heynen, age 30, born in Germany, in the 1920 Census listed as living with his younger brother, Richard, and his family in Lee Mills, North Carolina. It may be that is where he went when released from Fort Oglethorpe. On the other hand, there are several Carl Heynens of similar age, one born in Illinois, another in Minnesota and another in New York.

I have not thus far been able to locate more information on Harry Falanas. There is a Falanas grocery store in Florida. The 1910 Census records a Haltie Falana of the right age to be working as censor. She was born in Nassau, Florida in 1898, and not listed in the 1920 census.

Why was Herrmann receiving mail from an internee? It would be easy to construct a novel based on these elements. Perhaps a spy coven on Vinalhaven. Perhaps a poisoning to end Herrmann’s life before he could be exhaustively interrogated to reveal further plans of the Kaiser or others active in the Kaiser’s employ? Or was he a simple man who got caught up in others’ schemes and simply wanted to use his money to return to the land and farm? Hypotheses abound. What is your take on this?

Endnotes

¹ National Archives, War Department, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, Organization Authority Record.

² Fort Oglethorpe is located eight miles south of Chattanooga, Tennessee, so, though built before these orders, it clearly met the criteria.

³ *SS Prinz Eitel Reiedroch, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm* and the vessel *Appam*.

⁴ Part of a Jewish German spy network, arrested at the start of the war.

⁵ He was a German citizen who in 1951 received the Guggenheim Fellowship for Natural Sciences, US & Canada.

⁶ German radio spy, much feared by the US government.

⁷ Sun and New York Press, Sunday, October 27, 1918, New York, NY, Vol. 86, p. 6.

⁸ Bureau of Investigation, founded 1903, was changed to Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1935, and was made an independent service within the Department of Justice.

⁹ United States Congressional Serial Set, Volume 7598, 1919, pp. 2195-2243.

¹⁰ A caretaker lived on the property from 1921 until 1936, when Dr. Paluel Flagg, another New Yorker, purchased the property, and once again restored it to usefulness.

¹¹ Known as the world's highest production dairy animals and also for their meat.

¹² Ibid., p. 2203.

¹³ Cincinnati Post, Friday, March 29, 1918, Cincinnati, OH, p. 7.

¹⁴ Kalamazoo Gazette, Tuesday, April 2, 1918, Kalamazoo, MI, p. 3.

¹⁵ Detroit Times, Monday, April 1, 1918, Detroit, MI, p. 7.

¹⁶ New York Daily Tribune, Friday October 25, 1918, Ny, NY. Vol. 18, p. 15.

¹⁷ Boston Herald, Friday, October 11, 1918, Boston, MA, p.13.

¹⁸ Pensacola Journal, Friday, June 6, 1919, Pensacola, FL, Vol. 22, p. 2.

Welcome New Members

After vacationing in Rabun County for many years, **Richard (Dick) Cinquina** and his wife Anne moved to Clayton in 2018 from Amelia Island, Florida. Dick holds graduate degrees in history and journalism and is a frequent contributor to several publications highlighting North Georgia history. Dick is an active member of the Rabun County Historical Society and helped produce the Society's website.

Kymerly Buchanan is a teacher in Adel, Georgia. She is a member of the American Philatelic Society and The Perfins Club. Kymerly collects U.S. and worldwide (both used and mint), perfins and has topical collections for costumes, architecture and British Royals.

Mailing Moonshine and a Bedroom Post Office: The Colorful History of Rabun County's Postal System

By Richard Cinquina

Editor's Note: A version of this article was originally published in the Clayton Tribune, October 22, 2020. The author has graciously permitted its reprint. The author and Editor thank Society member Michael Wing for images included in this article of postcards in Michael's collection.

Impassable roads (where roads even existed) and isolated communities shaped the development of Rabun County's postal system in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In the absence of decent roads, post offices had to be located within easy reach of the county's many small communities. A round trip by horse and buggy from Rabun Gap to Tallulah Falls could take a full day. When rain turned roads into muddy quagmires, the same trip could take much longer. And there was no such thing as home delivery back in those days. People had to travel to the local post office to pick up their mail.

Given these realities, thirty post offices were scattered throughout Rabun County by the early 1900s. The county's first post office was established at Clayton in 1827, six years after the town was founded. This was followed by post offices in Rabun Gap (1857), Tallulah Falls (1887), Dillard (1894), Wiley (1902), Lakemont (then known as Mathis in 1903), and Mountain City (then Passover in 1903).

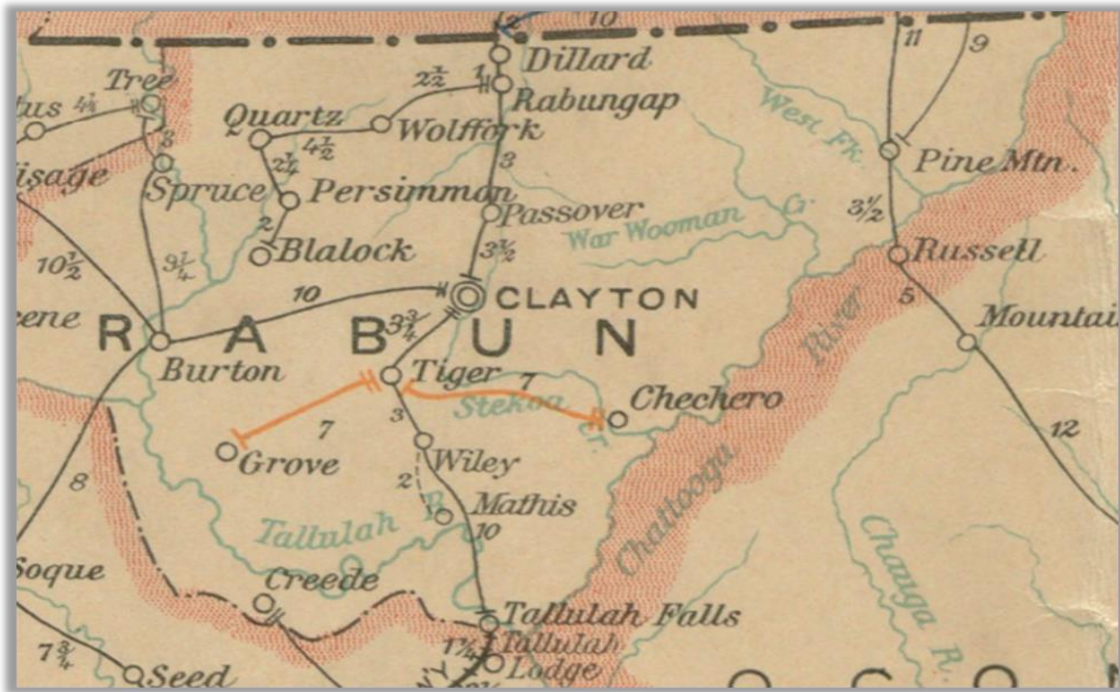
Over twenty other tiny communities and settlements also had their own post offices. Among them are names not found on today's maps: Quartz, Grove, Spruce, Blalock, Glassy Mountain, Satolah, and Burton (now underneath the lake of the same name).



Rabun County is located in the northeastern corner of the state. The **Figure 1** map shows the route of the Tallulah Falls Railroad, which ran from Cornelia, Georgia northward through Rabun County to Franklin, North Carolina. The railroad started carrying the mail under a 1909 contract. The 58-mile route was completed to its northern terminus in 1907 and ceased operation in 1961.

Figure 1. Rabun County map showing towns and route of Tallulah Falls Railroad.

Editor's Note: For reference, below is the Rabun County section of the December 1903 post route map of the State of Georgia showing post offices with the intermediate distances and mail routes. (The map is provided by the Norman B. Leventhal Map & Education Center, Boston University, Digital Collections.)



| EXPLANATION OF MAIL SERVICE | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------------|-------|
| Rail Roads | ————— | Once a week | ————— |
| Six times a week | ————— | Special Supply | ----- |
| Three times a week | ————— | Mail Messenger | m |
| Twice a week | ————— | Offices discontinued | ⊖ |
| Beginning of Route | ⊥ | End of Route | ⊥ |
| Electric, etc. | ----- | Rural Free Delivery | ----- |
| Post Offices | ○ | County-seat Post Offices | ⊙ |
| | Villages | | △ |

Contract Star Routes Established

In 1845, Congress enacted legislation to make mail delivery more efficient and less expensive. Under this legislation, contracts for mail delivery to and between post offices would be awarded to the lowest bidder for what “may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty and security of such transportation.”

Known as “celerity, certainty and security” bids, postal clerks shortened the phrase to three asterisks or stars. The bids thus became known as star bids and the routes as Star Routes. In numerous cases, bids were so low that contractors lacking business sense ended up paying the U.S. Postal Department (the precursor of the U.S. Postal Service) for the privilege of delivering the mail.

Teenage Contractors and Carriers

Initially, contractors and mail carriers had to be at least 16 years old. They were bonded and took an oath of office. The typical four-year contract did not provide payment for missed trips, regardless of weather conditions. Service failures could result in fines up to three times the amount of the route’s contract.

Star Route carriers could use any means of transportation to get the job done. In Rabun County, mail was delivered to post offices by horse or horse and wagon. Depending on circumstances, carriers also could use boats, sleds or snowshoes.

Moonshine in the Mail

In 1890, the 16½-mile Star Route between the Rabun Gap and Burton post offices was contracted by Ella Jackson for \$153.06 per year for two trips per week. A daily, 16-mile route between the Clayton, Warwoman and Pine Mountain post offices was established in 1899. Prior to this, it took as long as a week for a letter from Clayton to reach Pine Mountain. The Clayton Tribune wrote, “This route was badly needed...Now we are in daily communication with Pine Mountain.” And it was only fitting that A. M. Wall was appointed postmistress of the Warwoman post office.

Star Route regulations concerning what could be sent in the mail were not always enforced. The Clayton Tribune reported a complaint in 1899 about a Persimmon mail boy carrying a jar of corn whiskey in his mail pouch. The recipient (or distiller) of the moonshine was not disclosed.

Rural Free Delivery

Nearly forty-one million people, or sixty-five percent of the American population, lived in rural areas by 1890. Although city dwellers had enjoyed free home delivery since 1863, rural citizens like those in Rabun County still had to pick up their mail at the post office.

In January 1892, “A Bill to Extend the Free Delivery System of Mails to Rural Communities” was rejected by Congress due to its proposed \$6 million price tag. Then in 1893, a similar bill introduced by Georgia Congressman Tom Watson passed. It appropriated \$10,000 for experimental rural free delivery (RFD) service. However, the Postmaster General did not pursue the experiment, citing the pressure of more important concerns.

Congress appropriated additional funds in 1895, enabling the experiment in rural free delivery to proceed. On October 1, 1896, RFD service was started in several towns in West Virginia, the home state of the then-Postmaster General. Within a year, forty-four routes were operating in twenty-eight states. The U.S. Post Office Department extended the RFD experiment across the entire country in late 1899. Judged a success, RFD became a permanent, nationwide service, effective July 1, 1902.

Clayton Awarded Rabun County’s First RFD Route in 1909

Clayton petitioned the U.S. Post Office Department in 1907 for an RFD route. The route was not awarded at that time, probably due to the requirement for proof of passable roads. This was a daunting challenge for a county in which most roads were impassable. However, sufficient proof finally was accepted by the government.

The May 21, 1909, edition of the Clayton Tribune carried a letter from the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General stating, "I have the honor to advise you that rural delivery service has been ordered established from Clayton, Rabun County, Georgia, with one carrier, to be effective July 1, 1909." Other RFD routes in the county were subsequently established.

The Tallulah Falls Railroad, running from Cornelia, Georgia to Franklin, North Carolina, played a key role in the development of Rabun County's RFD service. Starting in 1909 under a contract with the U.S. Postal Department, nearly every passenger train included a mail car, which greatly reduced mail delivery times. The railroad's mail service put any number of Star Route contractors out of business.



3212 Eastatoah Falls, Near Rabun Gap Industrial School.

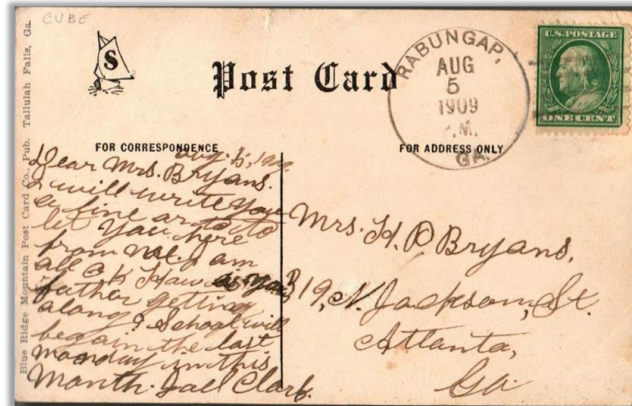


Figure 2. "RABUN GAP, GA. AUG 5, 1909," postcard displaying Eastatoah Falls near Rabun Gap Industrial School.

The postcards shown in *Figure 2* and *Figure 3*, would have been carried on the Tallulah Falls Railroad under the terms of the 1909 contract.



5002 Horse Shoe Bend, Tallulah Falls, Ga. Blue Ridge Post Card Co., Inc.

Figure 3. "TALLULAH FALLS GA." AUG 28, 1910," postcard with photo of Horseshoe Bend, Tallulah Falls. Printed by the Blue Ridge Post Card Company.

The scenic views on the cards illustrate the difficult terrain that made railroad construction and the delivery of mail a challenge in Rabun County, as well as making the county a popular tourist destination.

8x10 Foot Post Office

An account of an early RFD route in Rabun County came from John Moore, who, as a teenager in 1920, rode his horse Bell on a daily round-trip between the Blalock and Rabun Gap post offices (*Figure 4*). Along the nearly 20-mile route, he delivered mail to all twenty-nine homes.



Figure 4. Rabun Gap Post Office located near the Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School. Mary Tanner was the first postmistress of this post office. (Courtesy Rabun County Historical Society.)

John's first stop after leaving Blalock was the Persimmon post office, which he described as an eight-by-ten-foot building in the postmaster's front yard.

He reminisced that on one winter day, his horse's "belly was frosty white with icicles" from the water that had splashed on her while crossing Persimmon Creek on his way to the post office.

Bedroom Post Office

After leaving Persimmon, John rode less than three more miles to Quartz, where he said the post office was housed in the postmaster's bedroom. He recalled, "The top two drawers of an old-fashioned bureau were used for the mail and postal equipment."

From Quartz, John crossed the mountain (on Blue Ridge Gap Road) to Wolffork Valley and then made his way to the Rabun Gap post office.

The mountain crossing was the most dangerous part of the route. John said he had to dismount and lead his horse across an icy patch overlooking a rock cliff. He also recalled that other sections of the route "were so rough that a rabbit would have to reduce his speed or risk breaking his neck." One wonders about the government's definition of passable roads.

Riding his mule, Ole Jule, another young RDF carrier, Dock King, *Figure 5*, worked the same Rabun County route.

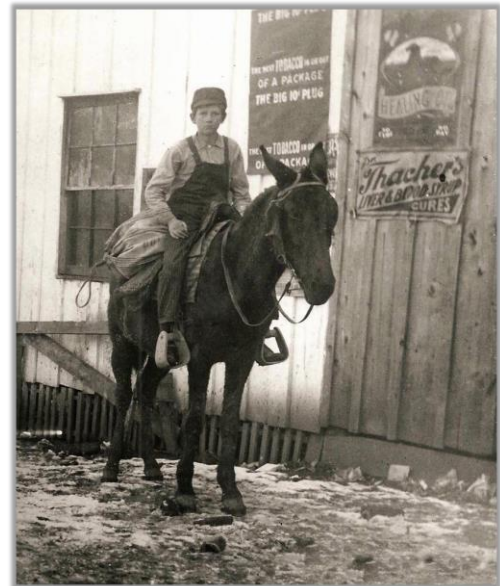


Figure 5. Circa 1910. Dock King on his mule, Ole Jule. (Courtesy Rabun County Historical Society.)

Wiley Pitts, who picked up the mail from the Tallulah Falls station is shown in *Figure 6*.



Figure 6. Circa 1911. Wiley Pitts picking up the mail at the railroad depot. (Courtesy Rabun County Historical Society.)

The Great Safe Heist

The perils of the county postal system were not limited to mail routes. Things occasionally got dicey at post offices. A December 1928 edition of the Clayton Tribune reported a nighttime robbery of the Clayton post office. The burglars did not escape with a bag of cash. Instead, they hauled off a 500-pound safe that contained stamps worth \$522.23, cash of \$29.09 and sixty-eight money order blank checks.

After fleeing town, the robbers stopped on Warwoman Road and rolled the safe down a hillside, where it was hidden with brush and leaves. They planned to return and crack it open once the sheriff's search party went home. But things did not go as planned. The unopened safe was quickly found and the robbers were arrested.

The number of Rabun County post offices has shrunk from thirty to seven. Bedrooms are no longer used as post offices, and moonshine is banned from the mail. Today's postal system may not be as colorful as it was back in the day, but at least we get our mail in a timely manner...for the most part.

Complete information about the Rabun County Historical Society, its museum, and becoming a member of the Society is available at www.rabunhistory.org. The newly renovated museum at 81 N. Church St. in downtown Clayton, which houses the Southeast's largest collection of Tallulah Falls Railroad artifacts, is open Thursday-Saturday from 11 to 3. The Society is a not-for-profit organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, making membership dues and donations tax deductible.

2021 Great American Stamp Show Literature Awards - Francis J. Crown, Jr. -

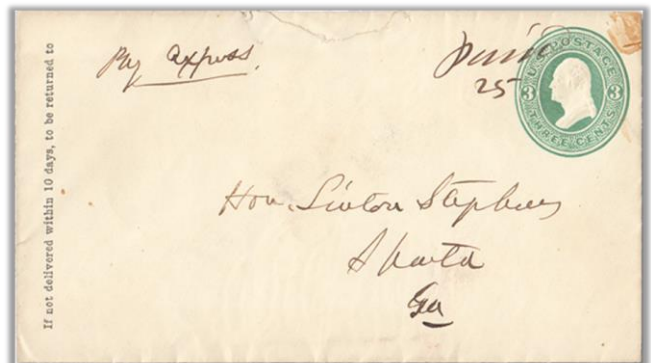
Congratulations are extended to Society member Francis J. Crown, Jr. for literature awards earned at the American Philatelic Society's Great American Stamp Show.

In the Handbooks category, Frank received a Vermeil for *The 3c Nashville Provisional Adhesive: A Study in Postal History Research*.

As posted on the Civil War Philatelic Society's website (<https://www.civilwarphilatelicsociety.org/resources/confederate-censuses/crown-illustrated-censuses/>), Frank's "Crown Illustrated Censuses of Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals" was awarded a Vermeil in the Electronic category.

Georgia Covers Seen at Auction

Daniel F. Kelleher Auctions, LLC Sale – 760: September 14-17, 2021



Southern Express Company, from Crawfordville, Ga., Georgia Railroad, black on orange label sealing the flap of a 3¢ green entire (Scott U82) addressed to Sparta Ga. with manuscript "Paid 25" on the indicia and "By Express" at the left. Very Fine and quite rare. Mosher #SOX-L220.

More on the Augusta Railway Post Offices

By Francis J. Crown, Jr.

I read with interest Bill Baab's article "On the Right Track: Trains and Railway Post Office (RPOs) in Augusta, Georgia" in the Summer 2021 issue of *Georgia Post Roads*.

The cover at *Figure 1* adds to the variety of RPO markings used on the railroads operating out of Augusta. It illustrates what is the earliest type of RPO marking used on the Augusta & Atlanta Railroad (Georgia Railroad). There are four types of the marking all of which appear to be the same to casual observer (see *Figure 2* for illustrations). This marking on this cover is recorded as used from April 1848 to March 1851 and is Towle Type 615.



Figure 1. Folded letter with "AUGUSTA & ATLANTA R. R. // FEB / 14" [1850] postmark and a manuscript "5" indicating the postage due from the recipient. (Author's collection.)

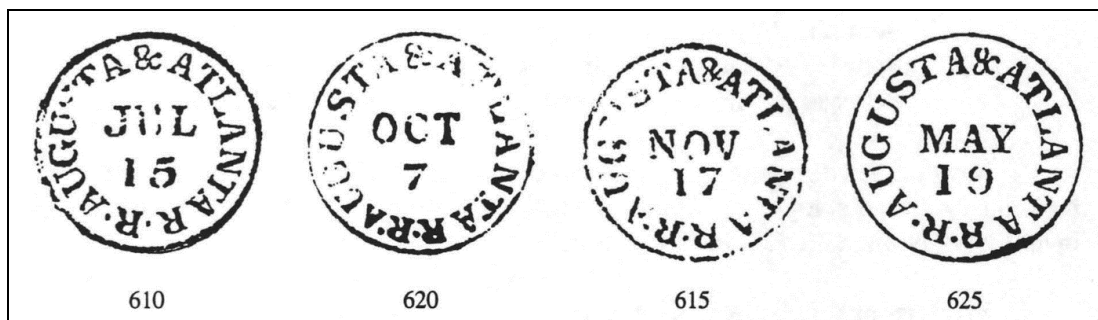


Figure 2. The four types of the Augusta & Atlanta R. R. marking as taken from U.S. Route and Station Agent Postmarks. The numbers are the Towle numbers.

The contents of the folded letter are dated and contain instructions to attorney C. H. Sutton to file a suit against W. K. King of Blairsville if he does not immediately pay \$200 on a note.

Georgia Cameo Covers – Part II: An Inventory and Augusta Covers

By Fred and Jose L. Rodriguez

From a careful inspection of my brother's (Jose's) collection, now housed at the Huntington Library and Art Museum in California, and searching through various public sources, I can now create an initial census, or inventory, of the cameo covers known from Georgia.

Cameo designs known used on billheads, business cards and other media for which matching covers have not been found, are not included in the inventory. **Table 1** is a list by town and the number of covers known from each location.

Table 1
Georgia Cameo Covers
Town Name and Known Covers

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Augusta | 43 |
| Atlanta | 24 |
| Athens | 3 |
| Americus | 1 |
| Bethany | 1 |
| Cassville | 1 |
| Columbus | 11 |
| Carrollton | 1 |
| Cuthbert | 1 |
| Etowah | 1 |
| Forsyth | 1 |
| Griffin | 2 |
| Macon | 25 |
| Madison | 1 |
| Marietta | 3 |
| Milledgeville | 2 |
| Newnan | 1 |
| Oxford | 1 |
| Penfield | 3 |
| Rome | 3 |
| Savannah | 16 |
| Sparta | 1 |
| Talbotton | 1 |
| Thomaston | 2 |
| No Town Name | 3 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 152 |

In this installment, we will illustrate the covers known from Augusta, Georgia, the town with the most known cameos.

The bulk of the cameos from Augusta are for grocers and commission merchants. Other businesses such as leather merchants, hotels, carriage makers, etc., used cameos to advertise their businesses. Some advertisers used cameos which were identical in design but in different colors.

Some merchants used more than one kind of cameo design. Some designs are simple ovals while others are ornate, attractive, decorative designs and larger in size. Some cameos appeared on the back of the covers and some were used on the merchants' letterheads and billheads. A good number of covers bear Confederate stamps, with some usages are scarce.

Augusta was an important city during the cameo period (1850 to 1870s) having a large military presence and the largest ordinance supply depot in the State of Georgia. Many businesses were established there to supply the growing population.

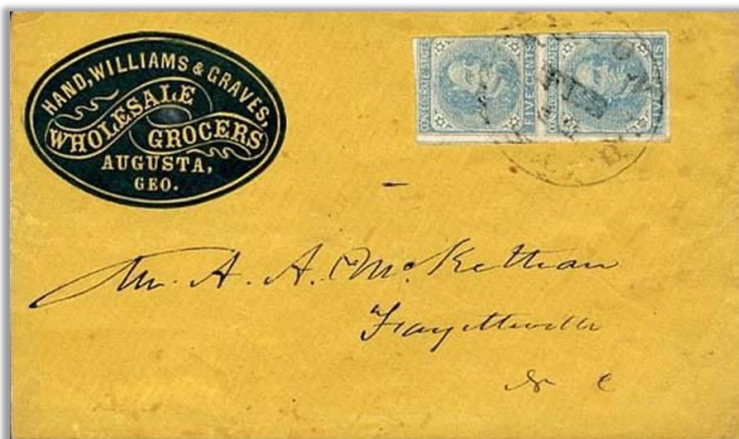
Examples of Augusta cameo covers are presented below.

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS



10c Milky Blue, Die B (12a) tied by "SELMA ALA. JUN. 9" circular datestamp on buff SCRANTON & ZIMMERMAN, WHOLESALE GROCERS, cameo corner card cover to Atlanta Ga. (Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc. Sale - 1071 United States Postal History and Confederate States - May 20-21, 2014.)

10c Greenish Blue, Die A (11c) tied by Augusta Ga. circular datestamp on cover to Washington Ga. with FRENCH & BUTLER WHOLESALE GROCERS blue cameo design depicting a barrel on inside of backflap. (Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc. Sale - 1071 United States Postal History and Confederate States - May 20-21, 2014.)



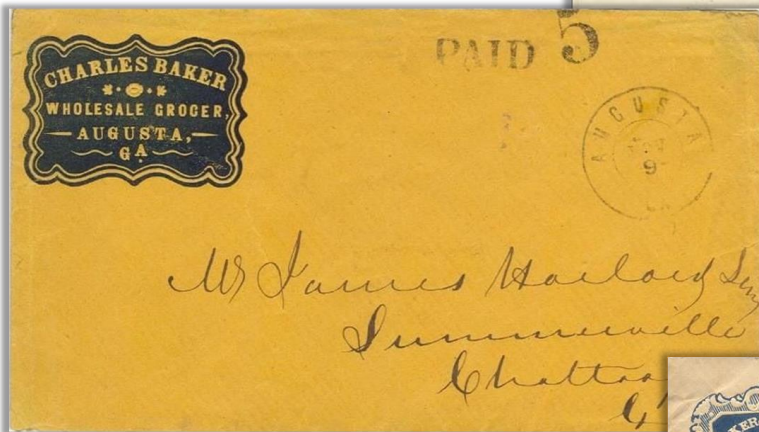
HAND, WILLIAMS & GRAVES, WHOLESALE GROCERS blue embossed cameo with text and ribbon within an oval. Charleston, S.C. cds ties a pair of 5c blue CSA stamps addressed to Fayetteville, S.C. (The Jose L. Rodriguez Cameo Collection at the Huntington Library.)

Blue cameo for Wm. H. GOODRICH with CSA #6 pair sent to W. W. Clark, a member of the Confederate Congress. (Frajola PhilaMercury.)



BELCHER & HOLLINGSWORTH, WHOLESAL GROCERS scalloped shield blue cameo with 10c blue Confederate stamp to Madison, Ga. (Frajola PhilaMercury.)

Blue embossed cameo corner card of **BAKER & CASWELL WHOLESAL GROCERS** in ornate frame. (The Jose L. Rodriguez Cameo Collection at the Huntington Library.)



CHARLES BAKER, WHOLESAL GROCER blue cameo in scalloped shape with a PAID 5 handstamp. (Larry Baum.)

BAKER & CASWELL, WHOLESAL GROCERS, AUGUSTA, GA. Blue embossed cameo with small rococo style scalloped cameo frame. Scott #26 to Cedar Bluff, Alabama. (The Jose L. Rodriguez Cameo Collection at the Huntington Library.)



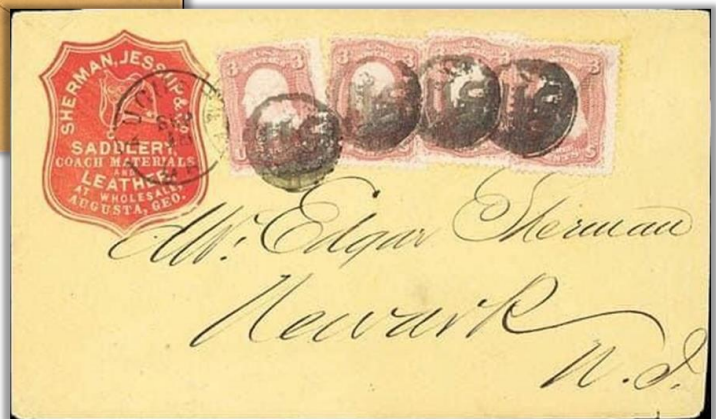


J.A. ANSLEY & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AUGUSTA, GA. blue embossed cameo within text within an oval frame. Franked with a Scott #65 to Hon. Alexander Stephens, Crawfordville, Ga. (The Jose L. Rodriguez Cameo Collection at the Huntington Library.)

LEATHER GOODS



FORGE, CONLEY & CO., DEALER IN SHOES LEATHER blue embossed figural cameo shaped like a boot. (The Jose L. Rodriguez Cameo Collection at the Huntington Library.)



SHERMAN, JESSUP & CO., SADDLERY, COACH MATERIALS AND LEATHER red embossed cameo showing Saddle. 1867 cover is franked with 1861, 3¢ rose, four singles tied by "AUGUSTA, GA. SEP 18" cds and four strikes of matching fancy U.S. in circle handstamps. (The Jose L. Rodriguez Cameo Collection at the Huntington Library.)

LIVERY AND CARRIAGE



Blue on orange embossed carriage cameo for LUTHER ROLL advertising cover mailed to Greensboro, Georgia. One of the few embossed illustrated advertising designs known used during the Confederate period. (AMERICAN HISTORICAL AUCTIONS 27, 1998, Lot No. 340.)

Large green cameo for W. E. ARCHER & CO. LIVERY & SALE STABLES, the only one known of this cameo design. (Frajola PhilaMercury.)

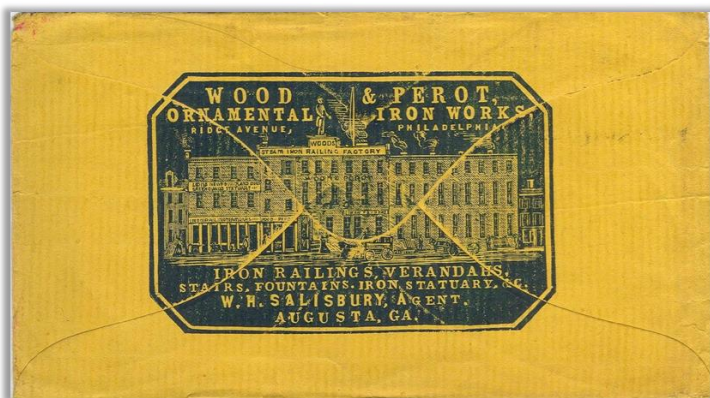
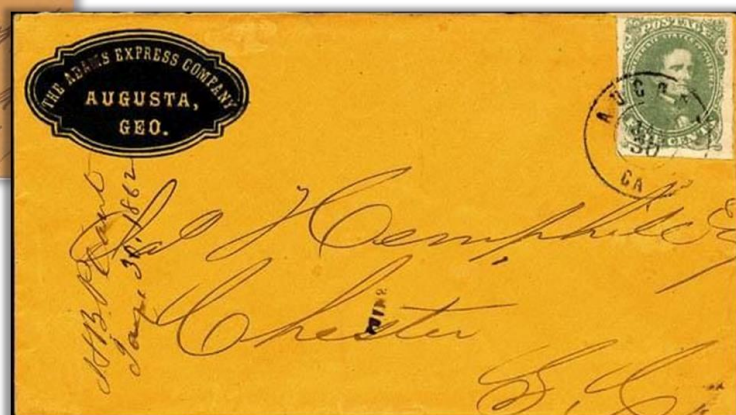


MISCELLANEOUS



Brown illustrated cameo corner card of I. P. GIRARDEY, CONFECTIONER. Scarce and desirable cameo corner card. (Patricia Kaufman.)

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, AUGUSTA, GEO. black embossed cameo with text in cameo frame. "AUGUSTA, GA." cds ties Confederate Scott #1. (Rumsey Sale 34, April 25, 2008, Lot 2875.)



Large blue cameo for WOOD & PEROT ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS on the cover's reverse. (Frajola PhilaMercury.)