Georgia

2015 Supplement
Georgia

Scott #UX129 • 1989
America the Beautiful, Great Blue Heron

Scott C142 • 2007
Scenic American Landscapes, Okefenokee Swamp, Georgia/Florida

The Okefenokee Swamp covers approximately 700 square miles — part of which is in Florida, but mostly in the southeast corner of Georgia. The swamp is home to more than 200 species of birds, 50 species of reptiles, 40 species of mammals, and 32 species of amphibians. Among the wildlife are the American alligator, the Florida panther, and the bald eagle — all of which are on the endangered species list. The Okefenokee Swamp is shown on the third in the America the Beautiful series of postal cards, as well as being depicted on the Scenic American Landscapes series of stamps.

Scott #2782 • 1993
National Postal Museum, Gold Rush Miner’s Letter, Barcode and Circular Date Stamp

In 1993 a set of four stamps were issued to commemorate the opening of the Smithsonian’s National Postal Museum. This stamp features the art of letter writing during the California Gold Rush of 1849. The postmark on the stamp is Milledgeville, Georgia. In 1804, Milledgeville was declared the state’s capital until 1868 when it was moved to Atlanta.

This album may not include every issue. Use the blank pages at the back to add stamps to this album.

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The Eastern Tiger Swallowtail is easily identified by its yellow wings that are accented with black bands (resembling tiger stripes.) It can be seen in gardens, woodlands, and riverbeds from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. In 1988, Georgia proclaimed the Tiger Swallowtail as the state butterfly.

The native azalea can be found from the mountains to the sea, across the state of Georgia. Due to the number of varieties, the blossoms from this plant can be seen annually from March through August, ranging in color from white to yellow, orange to scarlet, and even crimson. In 1979, the native azalea was designated as Georgia's state wild flower.

On April 30, 2015, the white-tail deer was officially designated as the official state mammal. Students at the Reese Road Leadership Academy petitioned the House of Representatives to adopt the deer to be a symbol of the state, as it is easily recognized and found throughout the state browsing on leaves, shrubs, or other plant foods. Thanks to the efforts of these youngsters, Georgia now has a state mammal.

Folk dancing, specifically square dancing, provided early settlers the opportunity to socialize, and often became a primary type of community entertainment. The dancing was usually accompanied by at least one fiddler, possibly some percussion, and almost always lots of singing. In 1996, Georgia designated the square dance as the official American folk dance of the state.
GEORGIA

Scott 4999 • 2014
Butterfly series
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail

Scott 4622 • 2012
Bonsai
Azalea

Scott 2317 • 1987
North American Wildlife
White-tailed deer

1978 • Scott 1751
Folk Dance

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail Butterfly

Bonsai Azalea

White-tailed Deer

Folk Dance
Georgia

Scott #3094 • 1996
Riverboats
Rebecca Everingham
The Rebecca Everingham was one of the most luxurious steamboats to ever travel on the Chattahoochee River. Built in 1880 in Columbus, Georgia, the staterooms were elaborately decorated to carry 120 passengers, along with a cargo of 1,000 bales of cotton. The Rebecca Everingham was making its normal run on April 3, 1884, between Columbus and Chattahoochee, Florida, when it was destroyed by fire.

Scott 3923 • 2005
Advances in Aviation
Boeing B-29 Superfortress
The Bell Aircraft Corporation began operation in 1943, supplying the U.S. Army Air Forces with Boeing-designed B-29s. Located in Marietta, Georgia, this government-owned facility once employed more than 28,000 people. However, just a short time later, the plant closed at the end of World War II. The facility now houses the Lockheed Martin Aeronautical Systems Company.

Scott #2843 • 1994
Locomotives - Hudson’s General
Manufactured in 1855, William Hudson’s General, shown on this stamp, was used to carry goods and passengers between Atlanta, Georgia, and Chattanooga, Tennessee. During the Civil War, Union soldiers boarded the train with the goal of damaging train tracks and burning rail bridges. When stopped for breakfast, the soldiers uncoupled the engine, wood tender, and box cars from the passenger cars, and sped away. After chasing the train on foot, rail workers commandeered other locomotives and eventually caught the General — an event called the “Great Train Chase” of 1862. Walt Disney’s 1956 movie, “The Great Locomotive Chase,” made the General one of the most famous locomotives in American history.

Scott 2559h • 1991
World War II, 1941: A World at War issues
Liberty Ship
Scott 4550 • 2011
Merchant Marine Liberty ships
During World War II, more than 2,700 Liberty ships were built in the United States — many of them in Brunswick and Savannah, Georgia. The main purpose of the ships was to carry food and war materials to the Allied forces. The shipyard workers took pride in their work, on average taking only 89 days to build a ship.
**GEORGIA**

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Merchant Marine
Liberty ships
Joseph Eggleston Johnston (1807–1891) was a commander in the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. He led his troops against the Union's William Sherman's March to the Sea. However, President Jefferson Davis removed Johnston from duty in one of his most controversial decisions made during the war.

Although born in New York, Roosevelt (FDR) spent a lot of time in Georgia. His first visit was as Assistant Secretary to the Navy in search of harbors to support naval stations. In 1924, he visited Warm Springs to exercise in the pools to help rebuild his leg muscles from the debilitating effects of polio. Roosevelt purchased a home near the springs which was called “The Little White House.” In 1926 he purchased the Warm Springs, including the hotel and guest cottages, plus 1,200 acres of land.

In 1933, when FDR became president of the United States, his speeches in the South were not popular, as he criticized the low wages paid by the southern textile industry. However, his visits to Georgia helped formulate the idea of many of his New Deal programs.

Roosevelt died at the “Little White House” on April 12, 1945.

William Edward Burghardt “W.E.B.” Du Bois was an African-American civil rights activist, social activist, and historian. While serving as a professor at Atlanta University, Du Bois focused on the social conditions of black people, publishing several papers relating to racial discrimination and other black social issues. Du Bois is a charter member of the Georgia Writers Hall of Fame.

In a time when women in the United States were “to be seen and not heard,” Juliette Gordon Low (1860–1927) believed that it was important for girls to grow in character and self-sufficiency. Following a visit to the United Kingdom where “Girl Guides” clubs had been formed as a counterpart to the Boy Scouts, Low returned to her home in Savannah, Georgia.

The following year she called her cousin exclaiming "Come right over! I’ve got something for the girls of Savannah, and all of America, and all the world, and we’re going to start it tonight!” On March 12, 1912, 18 girls gathered to become the first troop of American Girl Guides. In 1915 the name was changed to Girl Scouts.
GEORGIA

Scott 2975m • 1995
Classic Collections, Civil War
Joseph E. Johnston

Scott 931 • 1945
Franklin D. Roosevelt
and “The Little White House”

Scott 980 • 1948
Joel Chandler Harris

Scott #3502g • 2001
Classic Collection:
American Illustrators: A.B. Frost

Scott 3182L • 1998
Celebrate the Century 1900s
W.E.B. DuBois

Scott 2617 • 1992
Black Heritage Series
W.E.B. DuBois, Social Activist

Scott 3182L • 1998
Celebrate the Century 1900s
W.E.B. DuBois

Scott 4691 • 2012
Celebrate Scouting
Sidney Clopton Lanier (1842–1881) was a musician and author, but is best remembered for his poetry. His poems often reflected the fields, rivers, and outdoor life in Georgia. In “The Song of the Chattahoochee,” the river is called by the grasses and trees to “abide” with them, but it insists that it must continue to the Gulf of Mexico, watering the fields and turning the waterwheels as it travels on. Lanier was born in Macon, Georgia.

Ray Charles Robinson (1930–2004) had a career of singing rhythm and blues, gospel, soul, and blues–style music. Known only as Ray Charles, he was one of the first African-Americans to integrate into country and pop music. Ray won the National Medal of Arts, Kennedy Center Honors, 17 Grammy Awards, plus an award for lifetime achievement, along with numerous other awards. His version of “Georgia on My Mind” became that state’s official state song in 1979. Charles was born in Albany, Georgia.

Sonny Terry (born Saunders Terrell, 1911—1986) was a talented blues harmonica player, known for his ability to create special effects such as train whistles, animal cries, and vocal whoops and hollers. Becoming blind as a teenager, Terry began traveling with “medicine” shows to support himself. He was inducted into the Blues Hall of Fame in 1986. Terry was born in Greensboro, Georgia.

Mary Flannery O’Connor (1925–1964) authored novels, short stories, reviews, and commentaries. Her fiction often included criminals, “misfits,” and racial issues encountered in the southern states — and many times ended with acts of violence. O’Connor was born in Savannah, Georgia.
Georgia

Scott 1446 • 1972
Sidney Lanier

Scott 4807 • 2013
Music Icons
Ray Charles

Scott 3214 • 1998
Legends of American Music:
Folk Musicians
Sonny Terry

Scott 3101 • 1996
Legends of American Music:
Song Writers: Johnny Mercer

Scott #3772a • 2003
American Filmmaking:
Screenwriting

Scott 5003 • 2015
Literary Arts series
Flannery O'Connor
The American Philatelic Society

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