Eskimo and Bering Land Bridge  
1991 • Scott C131

Until the Ice Age, no humans lived in North America. Perhaps as recently as 12,000 years ago, nomadic hunters from Asia traveled across the exposed land bridge into what today is Alaska. From there, they began migrating southwards, with some bands of nomads reaching Georgia and the Southeast around 10,000 B.C. These first residents are known as Paleo Indians.

North American Wildlife  
Bison  
1987 • Scott 2320

Paleo Indians and the successive prehistoric Indian cultures that followed them — Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian — found deer, small game, birds, and fish in Georgia. The largest game animal that lived throughout Georgia's prehistoric era was the American bison. This shaggy animal was still living in Georgia into the colonial era, but quickly became extinct in the colony after the introduction of firearms.

Prehistoric Animals  
Woolly Mammoth  
1996 • Scott 3078

Fossil remains of mastodons and woolly mammoths containing projectile points have been found in Georgia, indicating Paleo Indians hunted these large mammals. Both mastodons and mammoths quickly became extinct after the arrival of the first humans — testimony to their hunting skills.

Prehistoric Animals  
Mastodon  
1996 • Scott 3079

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Prehistoric Georgia

Eskimo and Bering Land Bridge
1991 • Scott C131

North American Wildlife
Bison
1987 • Scott 2320

Prehistoric Animals
Woolly Mammoth
1996 • Scott 3078

Prehistoric Animals
Mastodon
1996 • Scott 3079
Founding of Georgia

In 1732 a group of British philanthropists organized themselves to establish a colony in the America where the “worthy poor” could become productive citizens. After carefully choosing their colonists, in 1733, 113 settlers boarded a ship that would land in what was to become Savannah, Georgia. One of the trustees of the group was James Oglethorpe who laid out the design of the town and acted as the “governor” of the settlement. Georgia would later become one of the original thirteen United States colonies.

Carolina Charter
1963 • Scott 1230

As a reward for helping him regain the throne of England, in 1663 King Charles II, under the Carolina Charter, gave eight of supporters — the Lord's Proprietors — all rights to a vast tract of land in the New World. The Lord's Proprietors became ruling body for this land that extended roughly from Virginia in the north to Florida in the South. Georgia was included in the land included in the Carolina Charter.
Founding of Georgia

Georgia Settlement
1933 • Scott 726

Georgia Settlement
1983 • Scott UX98

Carolina Charter
1963 • Scott 1230
Georgia and the American Revolution/Constitution

American Revolution Sesquicentennial:
General Casimir Pulaski (1745–1779)
1931 • Scott 690

Born in Poland, Casimir Pulaski emigrated to the United States where he served as general in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War. In 1779 he moved toward Augusta, Georgia, where he would unite with other troops and move on to Savannah. Pulaski commanded the entire French and American cavalry during the Battle of Savannah. This would be Casimir Pulaski's last assignment, as he was mortally wounded during the siege.

Great Americans Issue:
Abraham Baldwin (1754–1807)
1985 • Scott 1850

Early in life, Abraham Baldwin was a minister, a tutor at Yale, and a brigade captain in the Continental Army. After graduating from Yale, he was a founder and the first president of the first state university in the U.S. — Franklin College. Later he served as Georgia's representative both in the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

When the United States Constitution was signed, the names of states and their representatives appeared in geographic order, from north to south, making Georgia's delegates, and Abraham Baldwin, the last to sign the document.

Statehood, Ratification of the Constitution
Georgia
1988 • Scott 2339

In 1787, with a revolution brewing in the American colonies, Georgia, the youngest, most remote and most sparsely settled of the thirteen colonies, went along with its larger and more militant neighbors. Its three delegates all voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence. On January 2, 1788, Georgia became the fourth state to ratify the U.S. Constitution. To mark the 200th anniversary of that event, the U.S. Postal Service released this commemorative stamp on January 6, 1988. The stamp shows the Atlanta skyline faintly in the background, with Georgia's state tree — the live oak — in the foreground.
Georgia and the American Revolution/Constitution

American Revolution Sesquicentennial:
General Casimir Pulaski
1931 • Scott 690

General Casimir Pulaski
1979 • Scott UX79

Great Americans Issue:
Abraham Baldwin
1985 • Scott 1850

Statehood, Ratification of the Constitution
Georgia
1988 • Scott 2339
Georgia’s Indians

Indian Centennial
1948 • Scott 972

The Five Civilized Tribes, as described by European settlers to America were the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee, and Seminole — so described because the adopted many of the colonists' customs. These tribes lived in the American southeast until tensions rose in the late 1820s. Beginning in 1831, the tribes were all removed from their homeland to land in Oklahoma. Of the Five Civilized Tribes, three were displaced from Georgia — the Cherokee, the Muscogee, and the Seminole.

Classic Collections, Civil War
Stand Watie (1806–1871)
1995 • Scott 29751

Born in Oothcaloga, Cherokee Nation (now Calhoun, Georgia), Standhope Watie was among those who emigrated to Indian Territory in Oklahoma when they were forcibly removed from their homeland by the U.S. Government. After the Cherokee Nation voted to support the Confederacy in the Civil War, Watie organized a regiment of cavalry. He became one of only two Native Americans to rise to the rank of Brigadier General. Stand Watie was in command of the last engagement of the Civil War, standing by the Confederacy from start to finish.
Georgia’s Indians

Indian Centennial
1948 • Scott 972

Stand Watie
1995 • Scott UX211

Confederate Brig. General
Stand Watie (Os-ga-dag) (1806-1871)
Known for guerilla tactics tying down Union troops.
Sole CSA Indian General raised Cherokee regiment, fought at Pea Ridge, captured federal steamboat.
Last CSA General to surrender.

Classic Collections, Civil War
Stand Watie
1995 • Scott 2975l
Georgia and the Civil War

Army Issues:
Generals Sherman (1820–1891), Grant, and Sheridan
1937 • Scott 787

William Tecumseh Sherman served as a General in the Union Army during the Civil War. His policy was to conduct total war against the Confederate States. He invaded the state of Georgia with three armies of almost 100,000 soldiers. The armies marched across the state, first from northwest Georgia to Atlanta, destroying everything they encountered along the way. In September, 1864, he captured Atlanta where he had all government and military buildings burned. In November he began his "March to the Sea" with 62,000 men living off the land and causing, by his own estimate, more than $100 million in property damage.

Classic Collections, Civil War
William T. Sherman
1995 • Scott 2975q

Classic Collections, Civil War
Phoebe Pember (1823–1913)
1995 • Scott 2975r

Phoebe Yates Levy Pember was a nurse and administrator of Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond, Virginia, the largest military hospital in the world in the 1860s. At a time when most nurses were male, and supplies were often not available, Pember was able to give Civil War soldiers a warm, feminine presence. She stayed at Chimborazo until the Confederate surrender at which time she went to live with her parents in Marietta, Georgia. Phoebe Pember's memoirs, A Southern Woman's Story: Life in Confederate Richmond, details her daily life of the Civil War years.
Georgia and the Civil War

Army Issues
Generals Sherman, Grant, and Sheridan
1937 • Scott 787

Classic Collections, Civil War
William T. Sherman
1995 • Scott 2975q

Classic Collections, Civil War
Phoebe Pember (1823–1913)
1995 • Scott 2975r
Georgia Presidents

Woodrow Wilson (1856–1924)
1925 • Scott 623

U.S. Presidential Series:
Woodrow Wilson
1938 • Scott 832

Woodrow Wilson
1956 • Scott 1040

Woodrow Wilson spent many years as a resident of Georgia. As a child he lived in Augusta, where he formed a baseball club when he was 14 years old. Wilson was elected president, wrote a set of bylaws, and required all club members to practice parliamentary procedure during their meetings. After graduating from college, he returned to Atlanta to practice law. Later, Woodrow Wilson would become the twenty-eighth president of the United States.

Presidential Issues
Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882–1945)
1966 • Scott 1284

Although born in New York, Franklin D. 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, Georgia, 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 1928, Roosevelt won the election to become New York's Governor. In 1933, FDR became the 32nd 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. His visits to Georgia helped formulate the idea of many of his New Deal programs.

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

The photo on page 13 shows a walkway at Warm Springs, Georgia.
Georgia Presidents

Woodrow Wilson
1925 • Scott 623

U.S. Presidential Series
Woodrow Wilson
1938 • Scott 832

Woodrow Wilson
1956 • Scott 1040

Presidential Issues
Franklin D. Roosevelt
1966 • Scott 1284
Famous Georgians

John Charles Frémont was an explorer of the western territory. He published the “Report and Map” which guided thousands of immigrants to Oregon and California from 1845 to 1849. During the American Civil War he was given command of the armies in the west, but was relieved of his command because of his hasty decisions. He became a U.S. Senator (representing California) and later served as Governor of the Arizona Territory. Frémont was the first presidential candidate of the new Republican Party in 1956. John Frémont was born in Savannah, Georgia.

Juliette (Daisy) Gordon Low was an American youth leader who was born in Savannah, Georgia. While living in England, she was recruited to become involved in the Girl Guiding movement. Upon returning to Savannah, 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. The name was changed to Girl Scouts, with Juliette Low serving as president until 1920, when she was granted the title of founder of the Girls Scouts.

Moina Michael (1868–1944)
1948 • Scott 977
While working for the YMCA Overseas War Secretaries, Moina Michael read a poem about the poppies in Flanders Fields. Following this, just two days before the armistice was signed ending World War I, she had the inspiration for selling poppies to assist disabled veterans and their families — Flanders Fields Memorial Poppy. The American Legion soon adopted the poppy as a symbol of remembrance of those who gave their lives in war. Mona Michael, known as “The Poppy Lady,” was born in Athens, Georgia.

Sen. Walter F. George Memorial (1878–1957)
1960 • Scott 1170
Walter George received his law degree in 1901 and immediately entered the practice of law. In 1917 he was chosen to serve as a Judge of Georgia Court of Appeals and later that year became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. He resigned that position to become a U.S. Senator in 1922. After he retired from the U.S. Senate, he was appointed special ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Walter George was born in Preston, Georgia.

Richard Russell (1897–1971)
1984 • Scott 1853
Richard Brevard Russell, Jr. served in Georgia's House of Representatives, as Georgia's Governor, and then as U.S. Senator from 1933 until 1971. Russell fully supported the New Deal, knowing that programs for parity, rural electrification, and farm loans would be good for the state of Georgia. However, he strongly defended white supremacy, blocking meaningful civil rights legislation that might have protected African-Americans from lynchings and unequal treatment under the law. Richard Russell was born in Winder, Georgia.
Famous Georgians

Trans-Mississippi Exposition
John Charles Frémont
on the Rocky Mountains
1898 • Scott 288

Trans-Mississippi Exposition Reissue
John Charles Frémont
on the Rocky Mountains
1998 • Scott 3209d

Classic Collections, Legends of the West:
John C. Frémont
1994 • Scott 2869i

Juliette Gordon Low
1948 • Scott 974

Girl Scout Jubilee
1962 • Scott 1199

Moina Michael
1948 • Scott 977

Great Americans Issue:
Richard Russell
1984 • Scott 1853

Sen. Walter F. George Memorial
1960 • Scott 1170
Famous Georgians

Famous Americans Issues: Scientists
Dr. Crawford W. Long (1815–1878)
1940 • Scott 875

Crawford Williamson Long was born in Danielsville, Georgia. As a surgeon and pharmacist, he is recognized as the first physician to have administered ether anesthesia for surgery. Long noted that diethyl ether (ether) had the same effects as nitrous oxide, and in 1942 used it for the first time to remove a tumor from the neck of a patient. The results of his trials were published in 1849 in *The Southern Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Famous Americans Issues: Inventors
Eli Whitney (1765–1825)
1940 • Scott 889

Eli Whitney is best known for inventing the cotton gin, which revolutionized the way cotton was harvested — a key invention of the Industrial Revolution. After graduating from college, he was persuaded to move to Mulberry Grove, the Georgia plantation belonging to the wife of Revolutionary War hero, General Nathanael Greene. In 1793 Whitney invented the modern mechanical cotton gin for which he received a patent in 1794.

Black Heritage
Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929–1968)
1979 • Scott 1771

Martin Luther King, Jr. was a prominent leader in the African-American Civil Rights Movement. As a member of the executive committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), he led non-violent boycotts to strengthen their rights. In 1963 King led the March on Washington where he delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 for his work to end racial discrimination. Following his death, he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal. Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia.

Celebrate the Century 1960s
Martin Luther King, Jr. “I Have a Dream”
1999 • Scott 3188a

Civil Rights Pioneers
Walter White (1893-1955)
2009 • Scott 4384d

Walter White was a civil rights activist who led the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) for nearly 25 years. His blue eyes and fair complexion enabled him to make daring undercover investigations, including the investigation of 41 lynchings and eight race riots. Because of his bi-racial background, he could "pass" and talk to whites, but also could identify himself as black and talk to the African-American community. White was the author of several books including his autobiography *A Man Called White.* He received the Harmon Award for Distinguished Achievement among Negroes and the Spingarn Medal for outstanding achievement by an African American. Walter White was born in Atlanta, Georgia.
Famous Georgians

Famous Americans Issues: Scientists
Dr. Crawford W. Long
1940 • Scott 875

Famous Americans Issues: Inventors
Eli Whitney
1940 • Scott 889

Black Heritage
Martin Luther King
1979 • Scott 1771

Celebrate the Century 1960s
Martin Luther King, Jr. “I Have a Dream”
1999 • Scott 3188a

Civil Rights Pioneers
Walter White
2009 • Scott 4384d
Famous Georgians

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Margaret Mitchell’s only novel *Gone With the Wind* was based on the southern states during the Civil War. Although she had no personal knowledge of the Civil War, her father and the Mitchell servants filled her with tales of the war, the old South, and the reconstruction years. The 1,037-page book has been published in 27 languages in 327 countries selling more than 30 million copies. In 1937 Mitchell won the Pulitzer Prize in the Novel category (re-named Fiction in 1947.) Margaret Mitchell was born in Atlanta, Georgia.

**Joel Chandler Harris (1845–1908)**
1948 • Scott 980

Joel Chandler Harris was born in Eatonton, Georgia. He spent most of his adult life working as an associate editor at the Atlanta Constitution. While there, he began writing stories about Uncle Remus and Brer Rabbit — characters in his animal stories and songs from the African-American oral tradition. In 1879, Harris published “The Story of Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Fox as Told by Uncle Remus” in the Atlanta Constitution. It was the first of 34 plantation fables that would comprise *Uncle Remus: His Songs and His Sayings.*

**Sidney Lanier (1842–1881)**
1972 • Scott 1446

Sidney Lanier was born in Macon, Georgia, where he began playing the flute at a very young age. After fighting in the Civil War, he taught school for a brief period of time. Lanier then began practicing law, during which time he began writing poems about poor white and black farmers in the Reconstruction South. He rediscovered his love for music and left practicing law to become a professional flutist. During this time he began writing poetry to help support his family. His most famous poems were “The Marshes of Glynn” and “Sunrise.” Lanier also published a book *The Science of English Verse,* in which he explored the connections between musical notation and meter in poetry.

**Comedians: Stan Laurel (1890–1965) and Oliver Hardy (1892–1957)**
1991 • Scott 2562

Film historian William Everson once wrote “In terms of sheer laugh content and brilliance of comic invention…, Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy take second place to no one.” The misadventures of the eager-to-please Stan and the blustering Ollie have entertained since their first film was produced in 1926. Oliver Norvelle Hardy was born in Harlem, Georgia. He began acting in comic films in 1913, prior to teaming with Stan Laurel.

**Legends of American Music: Rock & Roll/ Rythym and Blues**

**Otis Redding (1941–1967)**
1993 • Scott 2728

Otis Ray Redding, Jr., soul singer and songwriter, record producer, and talent scout, helped craft the powerful style of rhythm and blues. Redding won numerous awards, including the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award and induction into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and the Songwriters Hall of Fame. He was a recipient of the Rhythm & Blues Foundation's Pioneer Award and also their Legacy Award. Otis Redding was born in the small town of Dawson, Georgia.

**Legends of American Music, Jazz and Blues**

**“Ma” Rainey (1886?–1939)**
1994 • Scott 2859

Gertrude Pridgett (commonly known as Ma Rainey) was born in Columbus, Georgia. She is regarded as the best of the 1920s classic blue singers with her songs steeped in country culture, the plight of the sharecroppers, and the pain of jilted love. She became known as one of the earliest American professional blues singers, billed as The Mother of the Blues. Ma even dressed the part of Blues Queen with her sequined gowns, glittery headbands, and plenty of jewelry. Ma Rainey was inducted into the Blues Foundation's Hall of Fame in 1983 and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1990. Her song “See See Rider Blues” was inducted in the Grammy Hall of Fame and was included by the National Recording Preservation Board in the Library of Congress' National Recording Registry.
Famous Georgians

Great American Series: Margaret Mitchell 1986 • Scott 2168

Classic Films: Gone With The Wind 1990 • Scott 2446

Celebrate the Century 1930s Margaret Mitchell 1998 • Scott 3185

Joel Chandler Harris 1948 • Scott 980

Sidney Lanier 1972 • Scott 1446

Comedians: Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy 1991 • Scott 2562

Legends of American Music: Rock & Roll/Rhythm and Blues Otis Redding 1993 • Scott 2728

Legends of American Music: Jazz and Blues “Ma” Rainey 1994 • Scott 2859
Georgia Olympics
Classic Collections: Atlanta Centennial Olympic Games
1996 • Scott 3068

When the Olympic Games came to Atlanta in 1996, the Postal Service issued a pane of 20 stamps to commemorate the event. The writing on the back of the individual stamps reads:

Decathlon: The decathlon consists of 10 events. On the first day, athletes compete in the 100-meter dash, long jump, shot put, high jump, and 400-meter run. On the second day, they perform the 110-meter hurdles, discus throw, pole vault, javelin throw, and 1500-meter run.

Men's Canoeing: Whitewater, or slalom, events were added temporarily in 1972 and permanently in 1988. Flatwater canoeing has been part of the Games since 1936.

Women's Running: There are 8 women's running events, from 100 meters to the marathon (26 miles, 385 yards.) Until 1964, the longest race was only 200 meters.

Women's Diving: Platform diving is performed from a board 10 meters above the water. The most difficult dive is the back 1 1/2 somersault with 4 1/2 twists.

Men's Cycling: Sprint cycling was one of the original events in the 1896 Games. It combines speed and strategy on a banked track. A women's event was added in 1988.

Freestyle Wrestling: Wrestling has 10 weight divisions. It is the only sport with a maximum weight limit: wrestlers must be less than 286 pounds.

Women's Gymnastics: Women gymnasts compete in an all-around event, a team event, floor exercises, balance beam, uneven bars, and vault. Contestants must be at least 16 years old to participate as an Olympic gymnast.

Women's Sailboarding: The first sailboarding contest was included in the 1984 Los Angeles Games. A separate women's event was added in 1992.

Men's Shot Put: The shot put has been included in all Games since 1896. A shot is a 16-pound ball of iron or brass. The United States has won 17 gold medals.

Women's Soccer: Although men's soccer has been a part of the Games since 1900, a women's tournament will be held for the first time in 1996. Eight teams will take part in the 1996 Olympics.

Beach Volleyball: Beach volleyball, played with two-person teams, will be added to the Games program for the first time in 1996. There are both men's and women's events.

Men's Rowing: There were 14 rowing events contested at the 1996 Games for men and 6 for women. For the first time, lightweight events will be included for men under 160 lbs and for women under 130 lbs.

Men's Sprinting Events: The 100 meters and 400 meters were part of the first games in 1896. In the 100, 200, and 400 meters and the two sprint relays, the United States has won many of the gold medals.

Women's Swimming: The women's 100-meter freestyle event was first held in 1912. Since then backstroke, butterfly, individual medley, medley relay, freestyle relay, and marathon events have been added for female swimmers.

Women's Softball: Softball will make its first appearance in the 1996 Games. The United States team dominated the sport, which was discontinued following the 2004 games.

Men's Hurdles: The 100-meter hurdles event has been included in all Games since 1896. In 1935 the T-shaped hurdles were replaced by L-shaped ones that easily fall forward if bumped into and therefore reduce the risk of injury.

Men's Swimming: The backstroke event was first included in the Games of 1900. Now included in the men's swimming events are freestyle, backstroke, butterfly, individual medley, freestyle relay, and the marathon.

Men's Gymnastics: Male gymnasts compete in several events including the high bar, parallel bars, vault, pommel horse, still rings, and floor exercises.

Equestrian: Equestrian is one of only two sports in which women compete against men. The jumping event was first included in the 1900 Games. The sport was opened to women in 1952.

Men's Basketball: Since basketball first made its appearance in 1936, the United States has won 13 of the 16 events they in which they have competed. Professionals from the NBA were allowed to compete for the first time in 1992.
Georgia Olympics

Classic Collections: Atlanta Centennial
Olympic Games
1996 • Scott 3068
Sports in Georgia

American Sports Personalities

Bobby Jones (1902–1971)
1981 • Scott 1933

Bobboy Jones was one of the most successful amateur golfers ever to compete on a national and international level. A lawyer by profession, Jones won 13 major championships in 20 attempts. He was the first player to win “The Double” — both the U.S. Open and The British Open — in the same year. Later he won the “Grand Slam” — the Masters Tournament, the U.S. Open, The British Open, and the PGA Championship — all in the same year. Five time Jones represented the U.S. in the Walker Cup and he served as playing captain of the U.S. team two different years. Bobby Jones was born in Atlanta, Georgia.

Black Heritage Series:
Jacoby Robinson (1919–1972)
1998 • Scott 3408a

Jack Roosevelt Robinson was born in Cairo, Georgia, to a family of sharecroppers. He excelled in all sports, winning varsity letters in baseball, basketball, football, and track while attending UCLA. His baseball career started in the Negro Baseball League, but soon he broke the color barrier in baseball when he joined the major league Brooklyn Dodgers. That year he was selected the National League Rookie of the Year. Two years later he was selected as the National League's Most Valuable Player of the Year. Jackie Robinson was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962.

Celebrate the Century 1940s

Jackie Robinson
1999 • Scott 3186c

Celebrate the Century

Bobby Jones Wins Golf Grand Slam
1998 • Scott 3185n

Classic Collections:
Legends of Baseball

Ty Cobb (1886–1961)
2000 • Scott 3408d

Ty Cobb was one of the greatest baseball players of all time. Cobb’s batting average surpassed the .300 mark in 23 of the 24 seasons of playing baseball. He won nine consecutive batting titles, with 1911 being his best year when he led the league in several major offensive categories and batted a career high .420. In 1936 Ty Cobb received the 22 out of a possible 226 votes to be inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame. Cobb was born in Royston, Georgia.

Josh Gibson (1911–1947)
2000 • Scott 3408r

Josh Gibson was a catcher in baseball's Negro Leagues from 1930 through 1946, with a stint in a Dominican League, the Puerto Rico Baseball League, and in the Mexican League. He is considered to be among the very best catchers and power hitters in the history of baseball. Gibson never had the opportunity to play in Major League Baseball because of an unwritten “gentleman’s agreement” policy that excluded non-whites from the Major Leagues. Josh Gibson was elected into Baseball's Hall of Fame in 1972.

Sugar Ray Robinson (1921–1989)
2006 • Scott 4020

Sugar Ray Robinson (born Walker Smith, Jr.) is often noted to be the greatest boxer of all time. As an amateur he earned a record of 85–0, with 69 of those victories coming by way of a knockout. His professional career began in 1940, gaining a record of 128 wins, one loss, and two ties. He became the first boxer in history to win a divisional world championship five times, was named “fighter of the year” twice, was named the greatest fighter of the 20th century by the Associated Press, and in 2007 was named the greatest boxer in history by ESPN.com. In 1990 Sugar Ray Robinson, who was born in Ailey, Georgia, was inducted into the International Boxing Hall of Fame.
Sports in Georgia

American Sports Personalities
Bobby Jones
1981 • Scott 1933

Celebrate the Century
Bobby Jones Wins Golf Grand Slam
1998 • Scott 3185n

Black Heritage Series:
Jackie Robinson
1982 • Scott 2016

Celebrate the Century
Jackie Robinson
1999 • Scott 3186c

Classic Collections:
Legends of Baseball
Jackie Robinson
2000 • Scott 3408a

Classic Collections:
Legends of Baseball
Ty Cobb
2000 • Scott 3408d

Classic Collections:
Legends of Baseball
Josh Gibson
2000 • Scott 3408r

Sugar Ray Robinson
2006 • Scott 4020
Scenic Georgia

Stone Mountain Memorial  
1970 • Scott 1408

Stone Mountain is located just east of Atlanta, Georgia. It was formed by an intrusion (liquid rock that forms under the earth's surface and is slowly pushed up from deep within the earth.) In 1916 the Stone Mountain Memorial carving was begun. The project continued until 1928, when work was stopped until 1964. The Stone Mountain Memorial was completed in 1972. The sculpture depicts three Confederate leaders of the Civil War — President Jefferson Davis with his horse Blackjack, General Robert E. Lee on his horse Traveller, and General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson on his horse Little Sorrel. The carved surface measures three acres, with the three men measuring 90 by 190 feet.

Celebrate the Century 1980s  
Cabbage Patch Kids  
2000 • Scott 3190i

 Located in Cleveland, Georgia, Babyland General Hospital is considered the birthplace of Cabbage Patch Kids. The line of dolls, created by Xavier Roberts in 1978, were originally called “Little People.” The original dolls were all cloth, although later dolls had cloth bodies and round vinyl heads. The doll became one of the most popular fads of the 1980s, and one of the longest-running doll franchises in America.

Greetings From America:  
Georgia  
2002 • Scott 3570

The Greetings from America stamp series features retro designs that mimic the popular tourist postcards of the 1930s and '40s. The portico of an unnamed antebellum plantation occupies the right rear of the montage, with Spanish moss hanging overhead and the trunks of bald cypress trees from the Okefenokee Swamp in the left foreground. Two peaches, the Georgia state fruit, are at the lower right.

Greetings From America:  
Georgia  
2002 • Scott 3705

Lighthouses, Southeastern  
Tybee Island, Georgia  
2003 • Scott 3790

The Tybee Lighthouse is located on Tybee Island, east of Savannah, Georgia. The original lighthouse, made of brick and wood was completed in 1736. It was destroyed just five years later when a storm hit the east coast. In 1742 a second lighthouse was built. Within two years after it was completed, wind erosion had removed much of the ground under the foundations. In 1773 a third lighthouse was built further from the shoreline. However, a major portion of this lighthouse was destroyed, this time by Confederate troops to prevent Union troops from using it to guide their ships. After the Civil War, another lighthouse was constructed, using the base that was left intact from the third structure. Today the 154-foot Tybee Island Lighthouse is maintained by the Tybee Island Historical Society.

Masterworks of Modern American Architecture  
High Museum of Art, Atlanta  
2005 • Scott 3910j

The leading art museum in southeastern United States, the High Museum of Art, is located in Atlanta, Georgia. In 1983, a 135,000 square foot building designed by Pritzker Architecture Prize winner Richard Meier opened to house the High Museum. In 2002 three new buildings more than doubled the Museum's size. Today the High Museum of Art has more than 12,000 works of art in its permanent collection. Included in their works is an anthology of 19th- and 20th-century American art, European paintings, African-American art, and collections of modern and contemporary art.
Scenic Georgia

Stone Mountain Memorial
1970 • Scott 1408

Celebrate the Century
Cabbage Patch Kids
2000 • Scott 3190i

Greetings From America: Georgia
2002 • Scott 3570

Greetings From America: Georgia
2002 • Scott 3705

Lighthouses, Southeastern
Tybee Island, Georgia
2003 • Scott 3790

Masterworks of Modern American Architecture
High Museum of Art, Atlanta
2005 • Scott 3910j
Symbols of Georgia

American Bicentennial: State Flags
Georgia
1976 • Scott 1636
The Georgia state flag used from 1956 to 2001 featured a Confederate Battle flag, which some residents found offensive. It was adopted during the fight for desegregation during the Civil Rights Movement. Those who favored the design claimed it was to commemorate the Civil War. Critics claimed it was adopted as a symbol of racist protest.

State Flags of Our Nation II
Georgia
2008 • Scott 4285
Georgia's current flag was adopted in 2003. Based on the National Flag of the Confederate States of America, it has two red stripes separated by a white stripe, with the state coat of arms surrounded by thirteen stars on a blue field in the upper left corner. In the coat of arms is an arch (symbolizing the state's Constitution,) three pillars (representing the three branches of government,) and a male figure dressed in Colonial attire like a soldier of the American Revolution, with a drawn sword representing the defense of the Constitution. The thirteen stars represent the original colonies.

State Birds and Flowers
Brown Thrasher and Cherokee Rose
1982 • Scott 1962
The brown thrasher is a large bird with a long, curved bill and a very long tail. It can easily be identified by its two white stripes on each wing and cream-colored breast that is streaked with brown. The brown thrasher was first proclaimed as the state bird in 1935, but was not recognized by the Georgia legislature as the official state bird until 1970.

The Cherokee rose is a waxy white flower with a large golden center, surrounded by bright green leaves. This hardy plant blooms early in the spring and sometimes again in the fall. In 1916 Georgia designated the Cherokee rose as the official state floral emblem.

North American Wildlife
Bobwhite Quail
1970 • Scott 2301
The bobwhite quail is a small, chunky brown bird. The male has a white throat and a white stripe above the eyes, while the female has a buff-colored throat and eye stripe. Their habitat is in open woodland areas and open fields, from the Great Lakes to northern Florida. In 1970, Georgia designated this small, chunky bird as their official state game bird.

North American Wildlife
Tiger Swallowtail
1987 • Scott 2300
The Tiger Swallowtail is found across the United States, from Canada to Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The wings of this magnificent butterfly are yellow accented with black bands (resembling tiger stripes.) The elongated "tails" on the lower wings give a resemblance to a swallow's long tail feathers. In 1988 George proclaimed the Tiger Swallowtail as the state butterfly.

Fish
Largemouth Bass
1986 • Scott 2207
Some of the best fishing waters of the United States are found in Georgia and one of the most sought-after recreational fish is the largemouth bass. The largemouth prefers quiet, clear, shallow waters with ample vegetation which provides protection from predators and allows them to hide from their prey. They are active predators, feeding on other fish, large invertebrates, and even smaller bass. In 1970 the largemouth bass was designated as Georgia's official state fish.

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Honeybee
1988 • Scott 2281
Honeybees provide a significant income to an important section of Georgia's economy. Their pollination is critical to plant and human survival - beeswax and honey are just surplus gifts from this tiny wonder of nature. The plant world expends a lot of energy attracting bees and other insects with brilliantly colored flowers and sweet nectar for cross-pollination. The honeybee was designated state insect of Georgia in 1975 - acknowledging the honeybee's contribution to the state's economy through honey production and aiding pollination of more than 50 Georgia crops.
Symbols of Georgia

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Peach
1995 • Scott 2487
Peaches grown in Georgia are known for their superior flavor, texture, appearance, and nutritious value. Because of their reputation, Georgia is known as “The Peach State.” In 1995 the Georgia legislature designated the peach as the official state fruit.

Botanical Congress:
Franklinia
1969 • Scott 1379
The Franklinia is a flowering tree, commonly called the Franklin tree, is prized for its fragrant white blossoms. The tree was first observed by John and William Bartram growing along the Altamaha River near Fort Barrington, Georgia. William returned to the area several time, collecting seeds to take with him back to Philadelphia. The tree became extinct in the early 1800s, perhaps by fire, flood, over-collection, or fungal disease. All the Franklin trees known to exist today are at the Bartram's Garden in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mineral Heritage
Amethyst
1974 • Scott 1540
Amethyst is a purple variety of quartz. In 1976 Georgia designated two particular forms of quartz as the official state gem — amethyst (often used in jewelry) and clear quartz (which resembles a diamond.) This gem is always purple, but has a wide range of shades. Northern Georgia is a premier collecting site for high-class amethyst specimens.

First Steamship to Cross the Atlantic
1944 • Scott 923
The SS Savannah was originally built as a sailing packet (a vessel employed to carry post office to and from British embassies, colonies and outposts.) A wealthy shipping firm from Savannah, Georgia, purchased the vessel and equipped it with a steam engine and paddlewheels in addition to her sails. In 1819, the SS Savannah became the first steamship in the world to cross the Atlantic Ocean, leaving Savannah Harbor on May 24 and 29 days and 11 hours later arrived in Liverpool, England.

John & William Bartram
1999 • Scott 3314
Symbols of Georgia

Peach
1995 • Scott 2487

Botanical Congress: Franklinia
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John & William Bartram
1999 • Scott 3314

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Amethyst
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First Steamship to Cross the Atlantic
1944 • Scott 923
A special thank you to Edwin Jackson for his assistance in identifying the stamps related to the state of Georgia.

This album does not include every issue related to the topic. Use the blank pages at the end of this album to add stamps related to the state of Georgia.

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