

# **FLORIDA STAMPLESS POSTAL HISTORY**

**1763 - 1861**

**FLORIDA  
POSTAL  
HISTORY  
SOCIETY**



Halpatter-Micco "Billy Bowlegs"

**APS Affiliate 227**



**FLORIDA  
STAMPLESS  
POSTAL  
HISTORY  
1763-1861**

**THE STANDARD REFERENCE  
TEXT OF FLORIDA STAMPLESS  
POSTAL HISTORY**





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**THE FLORIDA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY  
APS Affiliate 227**

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**DAVID G. PHILLIPS Publishing Co., Inc.  
666 N.E. 128th St.  
P.O. Box 611388  
North Miami, Florida 33261-1388**

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**Dedicated to the members of The Florida Postal History Society  
without whose support and financial assistance this project  
would not have been completed and to The Florida Federation  
of Stamp Clubs for encouragement in this endeavor.**

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## INTRODUCTION

In 1957 the Florida Federation of Stamp Clubs published the first handbook of Florida stampless covers, "Florida Postal History and Postal Markings of the Stampless Period". It was edited by the late Mrs. Harold Pickett, Kenneth L. Rice, and the late Henry M. Spelman, III. In the more than 40 years which have intervened, a revision and expansion of the stampless handbook has been discussed and planned, but the project is only now coming to fruition under the auspices of the Florida Postal History Society. This book will deal exclusively with Florida Stampless Postal History ending at the onset of the Civil War. This will encourage the publication of a future book on Florida Confederate Postal History which can document Florida stampless Confederate usages. The scope of this book is, therefore, the time period 1763-1861. Every post office established during this time frame is listed, including those with no known postal markings. In addition, all postmasters who served in these towns during this time period are listed with their compensation. Postal receipts from 1841-1861 are also recorded for each post office. Postal route numbers are listed for towns with known stops as well as the actual mail contractor and his compensation and route schedule as published in the United States Post-Office Guide.

In publishing a work of this magnitude, the editors acknowledge with appreciation the foundation established by the first handbook, as well as that of pioneers in the field of postal markings, especially Harry M. Konwiser, Dr. Carroll Chase, E. N. Sampson, and most recently David G. Phillips, publisher of The American Stampless Cover Catalog. Kenneth L. Rice made available his extensive correspondence with the national archives concerning Florida post offices, as well as pages of original notes and cover listings which contribute to the census data in this book. Additionally, the editors have referred to hundreds of auction catalogs as well as photocopies of covers submitted from several collections of Florida postal history in order to make the census of known markings in this work as complete as possible. Nearly one hundred examples of new listings of manuscript postmarks and earliest or latest date usages were photocopied by the editors during visits to the Florida State Archives in Tallahassee. Many of these archival examples are reproduced for documentation in this book.

Florida's history may be divided into the pre-Spanish period, up to 1513, the First Spanish Period, 1513-1763, the British Period, 1763-1784, the Second Spanish Period, 1784-1819, the American Government (pre-territorial) Period, July 10, 1821, to March 29, 1822, the Territorial Period, March 30, 1822, to March 2, 1845, and the Statehood Period from March 3, 1845, to the present. While Florida did become an independent state with Secession on January 10, 1861, and was one of the Confederate States from February 4, 1861, to May 1865, this period of Florida postal history is outside the scope of this work and should be covered in a separate text.

Very little postal history has come to light from the periods prior to 1821, and the major portion of this book is therefore devoted to the territorial and statehood periods. Brief historical summaries of events pertinent to the development of "pre-territorial" postal history in West Florida, the Republic of West Florida, and the Patriot Rebellion and Territory of East Florida are included in an effort to cover these time periods. A future text may well wish to expand upon these areas of Florida postal history, especially if relative Spanish archival material ever becomes

available. To date, the earliest example of Florida postal history is a 1763 letter from the British Period, datelined Pensacola. Some, but not all, examples of interesting British and Second Spanish Period Florida usage are recorded for documentation. A true census of these covers is difficult to obtain due to the lack of actual postmarks. Only the dateline or docketing is useful for noting the cover's town of origin and date of usage. All known Military Government Period (1821-1822) usages, however, are recorded including minor variations in some straight line Pensacola postmarks.

The Act of March 3, 1855, required that from and after January 1, 1856, all United States mail have postage stamps fixed by the writer or by the postmaster to reflect the pre-payment of postage. This date of January 1, 1856, marks the "official philatelic" end of U. S. "stampless" postal history. Due to a lack of stamps at many post offices, however, many Florida stampless markings are known well after this cut off date and are included for completeness in this book. In addition, stampless markings from as late as 1870, for ship covers from Key West are recorded, as are a few early post Civil War reconstruction period stampless covers using hand stamped rates (before U.S. stamps were again available).

Dozens of named forts and camps were established in Florida (particularly during the Second Seminole War), but most of these were not designated as U.S. post offices. Mail from these camps and forts was usually carried to the nearest post office, and much of such mail bears the postmarks of Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Tallahassee, Tampa, and Savannah, Ga. A listing of known Florida Seminole War period forts, including the period of use and known post offices is tabulated for reference. Forts which were not post offices are not usually included as towns in this book. A few apparent "fort" postmarks are shown for documentation despite the absence of an established post office at that location. It is noted that some forts which were post offices during the war were discontinued after troops were withdrawn, and some which were not post offices were established as such after the war. For example, the Fort King post office was discontinued after an office was established at Ocala a few miles distant. Forts Basinger, Drum, Green, Lauderdale, Meade and Pierce are some examples of those which became post offices after the war.

A listing of Florida postal mail routes is reproduced from "The United States Post Office Guide" by Eli Brown (1851) as is other source material to reflect actual postal routes, mileage, schedule, and postal agents, with the actual bids and acceptance. This data includes routes from both the territorial period (1838) and statehood period (1851-1852). It is important to note that some route stops were never actual post offices and some post office names were misspelled. Routes handled by steamboat, sail boat, row boat and railroad are specifically noted as is the use of horses, coach, carriage, stage, sulky, wagon, etc.

A map from 1845, (reflecting territorial towns at the time of statehood), and a larger, multi-page map from 1861, (reflecting statehood towns and roads at the onset of the Civil War) are reproduced in an effort to aid in the location of smaller towns, forts, and postal roads.

The listing of postmasters from each town is the result of reviewing the microfilm "Records of the Post Office Department - Record of Appointment of Postmasters", October 1789-1832



Microcopy No. M-1131 Rolls No. 1-4: 1832-September 30, 1971 Microcopy No. M-841 Florida Alachua - Hendry Counties Roll No. 19, Hernando - Okeechobee Counties Roll No. 20, Orange - Washington Counties Roll No. 21. These microfilm rolls are available from the National Archives Trust Fund, P.O. Box 100793, Atlanta, Ga. 30384-0001, at a cost of \$23.00 per roll. It should be noted that names of postmasters may be misspelled due to the poor quality of reproduction on some of the microfilms and the use of quill pen handwriting which in some cases is nearly indecipherable. The dates of establishment and discontinuation of post offices and the dates of postmaster commission are felt to be accurate. Several changes may be noted from the listings in the original handbook, however the present data is felt to be correct. In the register of appointments of postmasters, many Florida post offices were classified as "Discontinued 29 March 1867". A large number of these post offices are known to have operated continuously through that date, but many others discontinued earlier during or immediately after the war. It appears that this March 29, 1867, date was simply a clerical transaction to clear the books of post offices which had operated during the Confederate period. In some cases it was 5-10 years before a United States post office was re-opened.

The columns following the postmaster date of commission is a record of data compiled from copies of "Register of all Officers and Agents, Civil, Military, and Naval, in the Service of the United States" reflecting the **postmaster compensation** (column 4) and **net proceeds** (column 5). This data is as complete as possible and can help collectors determine the relative volume of mail from the various offices. Before 1841, only the postmaster compensation is available, except in a few instances when data from another source reflected postage accrual at the post office.

It should be noted that all postmarks and rate markings and auxiliary markings are reproduced in actual size. No attempt to measure such markings in mm. is attempted, as that only leads to confusion when markings are over-inked or stuttered. Full cover illustrations throughout this text are reduced from actual size and in some cases are "touched up" to remove stains and to clarify markings. **Roman numerals** are used to denote various postmarks, **capital letters** to denote hand stamped rate markings, and **lower case letters** to denote PAID, FREE, SHIP, and other ancillary markings. Manuscript postmarks have been listed as accurately as possible with significant differences individually recorded. Earliest and latest usage of **archival postmarks** is noted by an asterisk (\*), but no attempt is made to gather a complete census of all known Florida archival stampless covers.

Estimates of scarcity are indicated by either the actual numbers of examples known and reported or a consensus estimate of the editors. Values may be assumed from these, but it should be remembered that some postmarks with ten or more known examples, such as those from Seminole Agency, may be valued considerably higher than an example with only one or two known. A new find from a hitherto scarce office might result in a large number of examples suddenly appearing on the market, with an expected decrease in value. Very finely struck examples of a relatively common marking may also command a higher price than a poorly struck or faulty example of a scarce postmark.

In any work such as this, errors and omissions are likely to occur. Reports of errors, corrections,

additional examples of listed markings, and new markings may be sent to any of the editors or the Florida Postal History Society, and will be appreciated. These records will be kept for a future update or eventual second edition of this book.

The editors would like to acknowledge the contributions made by Theodore Light who meticulously recorded the known Florida manuscript postmarks. His work reviewed hundreds of auction catalogs housed in the Chicago Collector's Club and reflects the most accurate census of this material. The "Express Mail of 1836-1839 Usages in Florida Territory" section by James W. Milgram, M.D. is a comprehensive review of this topic and appreciated by the editors. The editors are also grateful for the help of William H. Johnson, D.D.S. and David C. Lingard in the layout of this book. We also thank the members of the Florida Postal History Society and other collectors who responded to the editors request for examples of Florida postal history. The generous financial contributions by members of the Florida Postal History Society have made this book possible.

As this book was going to press, Florida Postal History Society member, Yamil H. Kouri, Jr., M.D., informed the editor that he had just received photocopies of over 600 pages of documents from Spanish Florida covering the years 1784 to 1803. Hopefully, these and other documents will be published in the near future. It is documented that a post office at San Agustin in the Florida Province, was established in 1784 with Manuel Fernandez-Bendicho the first postmaster. A handstamp reading SAN AGUSTIN was purchased for 56 silver reales on September 19, 1784. Fernandez-Bendicho was still postmaster in 1803. The volume of mail was light and most went through Havana, although later there was direct communication by Spanish ships with several east coast U.S. cities.

Panzacola opened its post office in 1787 with Juan Miguel Lozada as postmaster. In 1800 Pedro de Alba became postmaster and remained as such in 1805. Mail from Panzacola was directly dependent on New Orleans. The volume of mail from Spanish Panzacola was minimal and there were times in which no correspondence was sent nor received for periods of months. There is no receipt for a Panzacola postmarking handstamp.

Anyone wishing information on the Florida Postal History Society or an application for membership is encouraged to write to The Florida Postal History Society, 160 E. Lake Howard Drive, Winter Haven, FL 33881 or reply by e-mail to drb@gte.net. A photocopy of the application at the end of this book may also be used.

April, 1999

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## WEST FLORIDA PRE-TERRITORIAL POSTAL HISTORY

While history tells us that Ponce de Leon discovered Florida in 1513, it is known that John and Sebastian Cabot explored the lower Atlantic coast in 1497 and 1498. At least three different maps from before 1513 all represent the Florida peninsula including a 1502 map by Alberto Campo based on reports of the Cabot voyages. It is also recorded that during his 1513 expedition to Florida, de Leon encountered hostile Indians who spoke some "Spanish" words. This leads one to support the hypothesis of an earlier Spanish - native Florida Indian encounter, possibly with the Spanish Caribbean slave traders. De Leon's second voyage to Florida was in February, 1521, and was an attempt to colonize Florida. He brought 2 ships, 200 colonists, 50 horses, livestock, and farming supplies. This expedition reached West Florida at Charlotte Harbor, but during the construction of houses there, an Indian attack wounded de Leon and killed several settlers. As a result of these hostilities, de Leon evacuated to Cuba where he eventually died of his wound.

The next attempt to colonize West Florida and hopefully find gold was by Panfilo de Narvaez, who had in 1520 spent time with Cortez in Mexico City and observed much gold and wealth. He arrived at Tampa Bay on April 4, 1528, with 400 men, but this expedition was also ill-fated despite apparently friendly local Indians. Led by a belief that gold lay in the Tallahassee area of West Florida, Narvaez never settled, but pushed westward into Texas in search of wealth, only to find death. Only four of Narvaez' original voyagers eventually arrived at Mexico City 8 years later (June 24, 1536).

The discovery of the Bay of Ochuse (Pensacola Bay) is reported to have been made in October of 1539 during Hernando de Soto's search for gold in the "Apalachee" area of North Central Florida. The Spanish explorers of early Florida apparently misinterpreted the Timucuan Indian word Apalache for gold. The failure of De Soto and other earlier Spanish explorers (De Leon and Narvaez) to find gold led to a decline in exploration and attempts to colonize the area of West Florida.

The first real attempt to form a settlement in Pensacola was led by Tristan de Luna y Arellano in 1559. Leaving Mexico on June 11th with 13 ships, 500 soldiers, 1000 civilians and servants, 240 horses, and supplies to establish and maintain a colony in Florida, de Luna arrived at Pensacola on August 14, 1559. The settlement at Pensacola lasted less than two years, as a September 19, 1559, hurricane destroyed most of the ships and caused considerable loss of life and supplies. During this time, no wealth or large Indian village had been found. In April, 1561, Angel de Villafone replaced de Luna in Pensacola to evacuate the settlement to Cuba. For the next 125 years, settlements in Florida would be confined to the Franciscan and Jesuit missions in the area of St. Augustine and the Apalache area of North Florida. Pensacola would be forgotten.

During the 17th Century, Spain solidified its control of East Florida by Christianizing 13,152 Indians and effectively repelling British efforts to enter the area. The French, in the meantime, had explored the St. Lawrence River and Mississippi River and established a foothold in the Gulf of Mexico. The king of Spain responded on June 13, 1694, with an order to occupy Pensacola Bay, which was considered by both the French and Spanish as the best location for settlement in West

Florida. Pensacola was finally settled by Juan Jordan on November 6, 1698. Fort San Carlos de Austria was constructed hastily and useful only against the Indians. Since it was built only of wood, it soon rotted. Pensacola never really flourished as a settlement as crops didn't grow well on the light and dry soil, sheep and cattle couldn't graze well, and the Indians periodically burned attempted plantations. An early map of 1711 by Edward Crisp clearly documents the settlement of Pensacola (with 150 men) and the location of a Spanish fort.

The French later captured and briefly occupied Fort San Carlos (1718-1722) and hurricanes of 1752 and 1760 destroyed most structures in Pensacola. When Pensacola's new Spanish Governor, Don Diego Ortez Parilla, arrived on October 21, 1761, he reported that the settlement was in shambles. Indian hostilities forced the roughly 100 civilians to remain under the protection of the troops. It is little wonder that no postal history is recorded during the First Spanish Period (1513-1763).

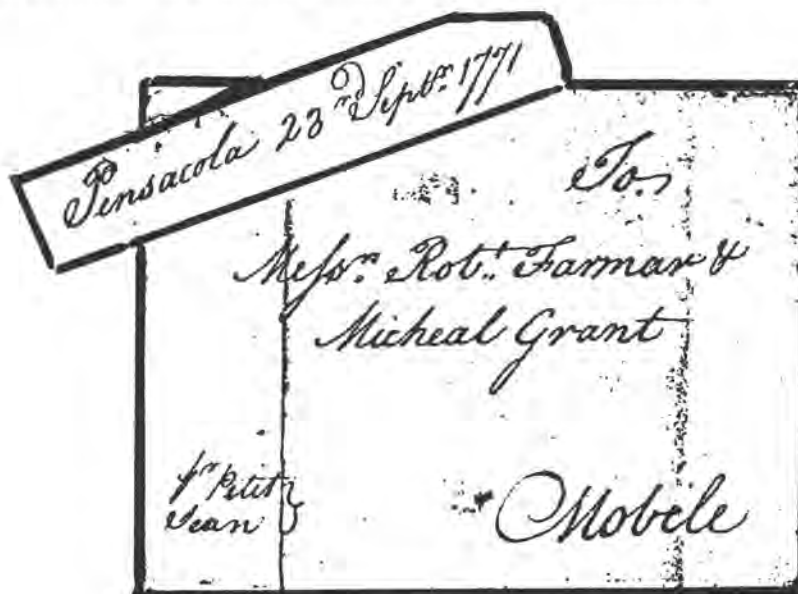
The Seven Years' War was the final phase of a century-long, world-wide French and British struggle for colonial and commercial supremacy. Florida didn't figure in that war, but became a pawn of international politics during the peace Treaty of Paris of 1763. England took control of Canada from France, Spain received France's trans-Mississippi land (Louisiana), and Spain exchanged Florida (lands east of the Mississippi River) for Havana, which had been captured recently by the British. This begins the British Period of Florida rule (1763-1783). A map by Allen Morris, dating from 1763 and the onset of British control, clearly shows towns at Pensacola, St. Marks, Aspalaga, and also other smaller settlements in north Florida.

Lieutenant Augustin Prevost assumed British control at Pensacola on August 6, 1763, and found about 100 huts, a dilapidated fort with only huts for barracks, and of the less than 800 population, only 100 were civilians and an equal number were convicts. The first recorded postal history during this British period is aptly datelined "Exiled Pensacola Sept 5th 1763". It was written by Robert Campbell to the Earl of London with no postal markings but docketing for receipt on "Jan 13th 1764, London". Campbell ardently begs a transfer from the place. The complete text of Campbell's letter is reproduced in the David G. Phillips Co. auction catalogue of the Charles F. Meroni Florida Collection, January 25, 1985. It is worthy of reading and excerpts are as follows: "The Country, from the insufferable Laziness of the Spaniards remains still uncultivated, although the Place has been Possessed above a Hundred Years. The woods are close to the Village, and a few paltry Garden's of Pumpkins and Indian Corn show the only improvements . . . . Stock they've none, being entirely supplied from the Mobile which is pretty well cultivated, and produces sufficient for export. . . . The only use of Pensacola to the Spaniards was, in supplying their West Indies with masts and Timber for Shipping, the Wood being large and Good; also for a place of Banishment of their Mexican Felons. . . . The Indians are numerous here; We have had within these few Days, above two Hundred of their different nations to Visit us; as usual, they paid us many Compliments got their Kegs fill'd with Rum and went off, promising to see us again soon."

Apparently the British didn't intend to develop Pensacola, as a subsequent letter from Campbell dated "Pensacola, 10 Dec 1763" relates to the military battalion being reduced. The British did rule and govern their new possession and reorganized Florida into an East Florida and West Florida for the first time by proclamation dated October 7, 1763, with the Chattahoochee and Apalachicola Rivers being the dividing line. While East Florida under Governor James Grant

flourished (mainly because St. Augustine was an established city with a population of over 3000), West Florida under Governor George Johnstone was not so fortunate. Attempts to pacify the Creek Indians in 1765 failed. Johnstone was replaced by Lieutenant Governor Montfort Browne, who proceeded to mismanage his position by supplying his family and slaves from stores set aside for the Indians. His replacement, Governor John Eliot arrived April 2, 1769, to investigate Browne's accounts but committed suicide on May 2nd. Browne and his role as governor continued to be controversial when he almost killed a rival in a duel. He was finally replaced by Governor Peter Chester on August 10, 1770. The British did attempt to develop settlement in their new colony. They brought Clergy to the area and established a government subsidy for a schoolmaster and for the culture of silk, wines and other tropical products. Land grants were authorized and 45 were issued by Chester for West Florida. These totaled 350,000 acres, but only one half of these were actually settled. The Council for West Florida (November 1764) voided all Spanish land titles and planned for the orderly settlement of towns. Surveyor Elias Durnford plotted the town of Pensacola, with sections for public buildings, as well as 80 x 160 foot building lots with a garden area. Towns were also platted for Mobile, Campbell Town near Pensacola, and Manchac on the Iberville River. Development of West Florida seemed to be confined to the above towns with British trading companies handling the commerce. The Panton Leslie and Company, which operated throughout the Floridas, had its headquarters in Pensacola. Most trade dealt with hides and furs, as few farm products were produced. Timber, with pine and oak for ships and masts, were the major export. The Indian trade accounted for the largest volume of commerce with the majority handled at Manchac.

An interesting letter datelined "Pensacola 23rd Sept. 1771" is quite possibly the earliest surviving letter carried within British West Florida. While the British did not establish a postal system, mail was handled and carried by courtesy of the ship captain. The letter was addressed to Messrs Robt Farmer & Micheal Grant at Mobile, and bears no postal rate but is docketed "fr (favor) Petit Jean". The contents are noteworthy in that they relate directly to the active trade with the Indians and commerce between the isolated towns of Mobile and Pensacola.



David Ross letter datelined Pensacola 23rd Sept. 1771

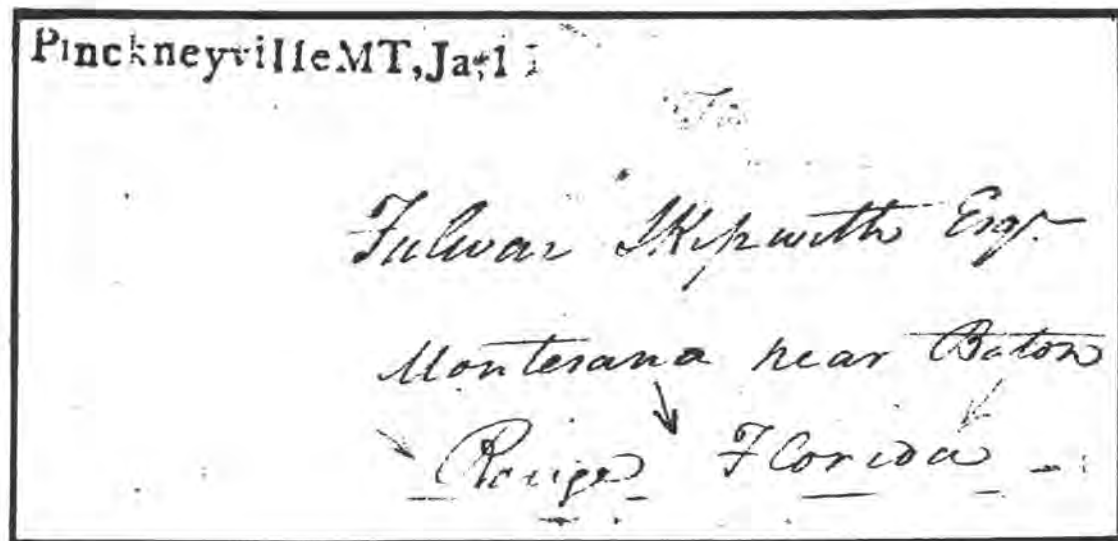


The letter reads: "Your esteemed letter of the 6th Inst. by Mr. Origston, I received and could wish you would be as expeditious as possible in forwarding the cattle fit for slaughter here as in fifteen days the Indians will be down to the Congress. I spoke to mr Blackwell to see if he would purchase any of them or not, but he has not as yet given me any positive answer. I would have wrote your before now but has been much indisposed for this week past - I remain Gentlemen / Your most obedient servant David Ross"

The only other postal markings or letters recorded from Pensacola during the British period are three examples of the famous 56x6 mm. **PENSACOLA** straightline back stamp transit markings with known American Stampless Cover Catalogue recorded usage from July 1, 1772 to 1774. It has been recorded in brown and black ink. A letter from St. Vincent, B.W.I. to St. Augustine, East Florida datelined December 14, 1772 is reproduced at the end of this article. It clearly shows the problems with mail routes in early British Florida. This letter was docketed to enter Carolina or Georgia, but apparently was routed to Pensacola where it received the **PENSACOLA** backstamp. It then went to South Carolina where it did receive a **CHARLES / TOWN** back stamp before being delivered to St. Augustine.

Spain, taking advantage of the British vulnerability as a result of her Revolutionary War effort against the Americans, declared war against England on June 21, 1779. Spain under Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of Louisiana, quickly took Mobile and by May 8, 1781, had captured Pensacola. This ended the British rule of West Florida, although the British did hold control of East Florida until the conclusion of the American Revolution. The Treaty of Paris of 1783, returned all Florida to Spain. The Spanish, in their wisdom, recognized that the English trading firms had close ties with the Indians and therefore continued to allow Pantón Leslie and Company an exclusive monopoly on trade in West Florida. They hoped this would prevent American commercial interests in Florida. When Pantón died in 1791, the firm became John Forbes & Co. Despite its Indian trade, Pensacola remained small and isolated, with Mobile and St. Marks the nearest settlements. In 1783, the town measured only a mile wide along the bayfront and a quarter mile inland. The civilian population of Pensacola in 1783, numbered less than 300, mostly Canary Islanders or French Creoles, and a military garrison numbered 460. The only non-wooden house was that of Pantón. By 1810, the population had reached 1000 and two sawmills and a brickyard were established, but there was still no church (except one in a warehouse) and no school. Pensacola had none of the affluence nor population of St. Augustine, Florida's only other town of note.

West Florida postal history during the time of the Second Spanish Period encompasses the extensive Bradford letters and other correspondences to the United States. Although no postal routes were established in Spanish Florida, mail was handled by nearby United States post offices. Mail was often picked up from or delivered to persons in Spanish West Florida by couriers for the "Way" fee. The United States post offices in Fort Adams, Natchez and Pinckneyville in the Mississippi Territory and New Orleans handled most of the West Florida mail. In one West Florida letter from David Bradford datelined "Bayou Sara July 6, 1802" he describes the unofficial postal system of Spanish West Florida quite vividly: "The post is the only conveyance of certainty. Address me at Natchez or Bayou Sara - the post master at Natchez knows where I live and all letters will be forwarded."



**Pinckneyville MT, Ja,11 (1812) postmark on letter to West Florida**

As roads connecting Pensacola with other towns were primitive at best, mail to or from Pensacola during this period must have been handled by a ship captain, and posted at a U.S. port post office with postage due plus a ship fee. Only the dateline would prove its origin. An example of mail handled by ship captain from the small West Florida settlement at St. Marks is reproduced in the St. Marks section of this book. It is datelined "St. Marc (sic) August 1st 1795" and sent to Newbury Port, Mass. with manuscript "Sh 26" rate (350-450 miles per act of Feb 20, 1792) with a Franklin receiving mark of "17/SE" applied at the port where it entered the mails (possibly Philadelphia). The letter relates to the trade of rum from the West Indies.

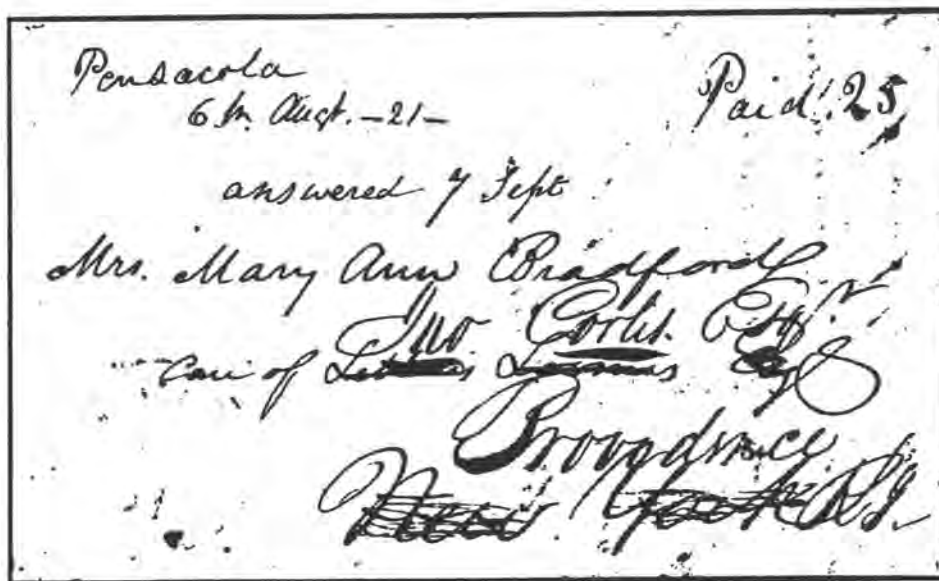
Despite Pensacola being the largest settlement in West Florida during the Second Spanish Period, only a few examples of letters from Pensacola are recorded. One that was written in French, was datelined "Pansacolla Feb 10, 1816" and sent to New Orleans "A Fav'r" presumably by ship captain without any postal rate collected on arrival. A manuscript "+" at the top of the letter which was duplicated on each page was a request for divine assistance in letting the letter have a safe passage.

During the early 19th Century, Spain's power declined both in Europe and in the Americas. The independence movement in Spain's wealthy American colonies taxed her resources and left Florida open for United States acquisition. Spain welcomed the transfer of Louisiana back to France in 1800, only to see it transferred to the United States with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. It would be only a matter of time before West Florida would be lost. On September 23, 1810, John Rhea and a band of 80 Americans attacked and easily took Baton Rouge and declared West Florida free

and independent and asked for annexation to the United States. This "Republic of West Florida" was never recognized by President Monroe, most likely because he did not want to honor monetary and land grants for Rhea's men which accompanied the annexation request. Instead, Monroe proclaimed West Florida from the Perdido River to be part of the Louisiana Purchase and completed the acquisition by taking over Mobile on April 15, 1813. East Florida and Pensacola would not be annexed so easily.

As a direct result of Spain's inability to govern and protect American interests in the remaining Spanish Florida, military intervention under the name of the First Seminole War came swiftly. Andrew Jackson, accompanied by 1200 men, and under President Monroe's authority, easily occupied Pensacola by May 24, 1818. Three days later the Spanish surrendered Fort Barrancas. The Treaty of Cession of all of Florida was signed at Washington on February 27, 1819, with the United States assuming the \$5,000,000 Spanish debt owed United States citizens. Due to Spanish delays in ratification of the treaty, formal transfer of West Florida was delayed until July 17, 1821, when, in Pensacola, Andrew Jackson became the provisional military Governor of Florida.

The earliest recorded postal history from this period (Pre-Territorial Military Government Period) is a letter from Pensacola's postmaster Pro-tem, Charles Bradford, datelined "Pensacola, 2d August 1821". The content is noteworthy: "... As no vessel has sailed for an Eastern port since my arrival and this is the first mail since the Government has been changed is my reason for not writing you more frequently . . . I will know in a few days what my final determination will be, whether to pursue business as a merchant or take a small farm, or remain in the office I now occupy as Post Master pro tem."



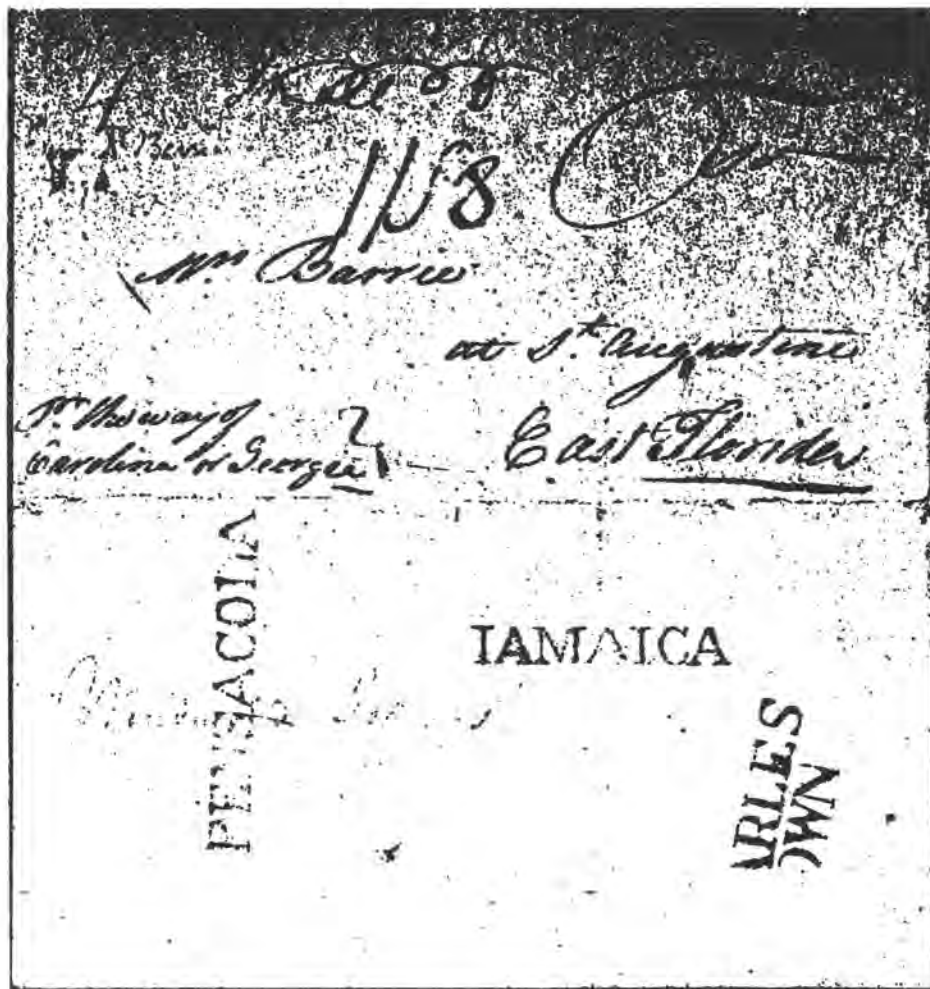
#### **Pensacola's first letter from the Military Government Period**

This letter is by its contents, therefore, the first known letter from Pensacola bearing postal markings and rate. The fact that it was "pre-paid" reflects the authority that the United States

government gave to this new military government to collect postal receipts. Bradford must never have been commissioned as postmaster at Pensacola as the official P.O.D. Record of Appointment of Postmasters lists Robert Mitchell as the first postmaster with commission on May 28, 1823. Pickett, Rice and Spelman record Carey Nicholas as the first postmaster, but only list an 1821 date. Yet another source even lists a Spaniard, Don Pedro de Alva, as Pensacola's first postmaster with a date of May 21, 1821, which would place him during the 2nd Spanish Period. The ASCC quotes a British Period letter of January 31, 1775, to the postmaster general of Savannah that "It is further stated that a Mr. Blackwell was postmaster at Pensacola, succeeded at his death in 1777, by Mr. John Stephenson." There is obviously no consensus on this matter.

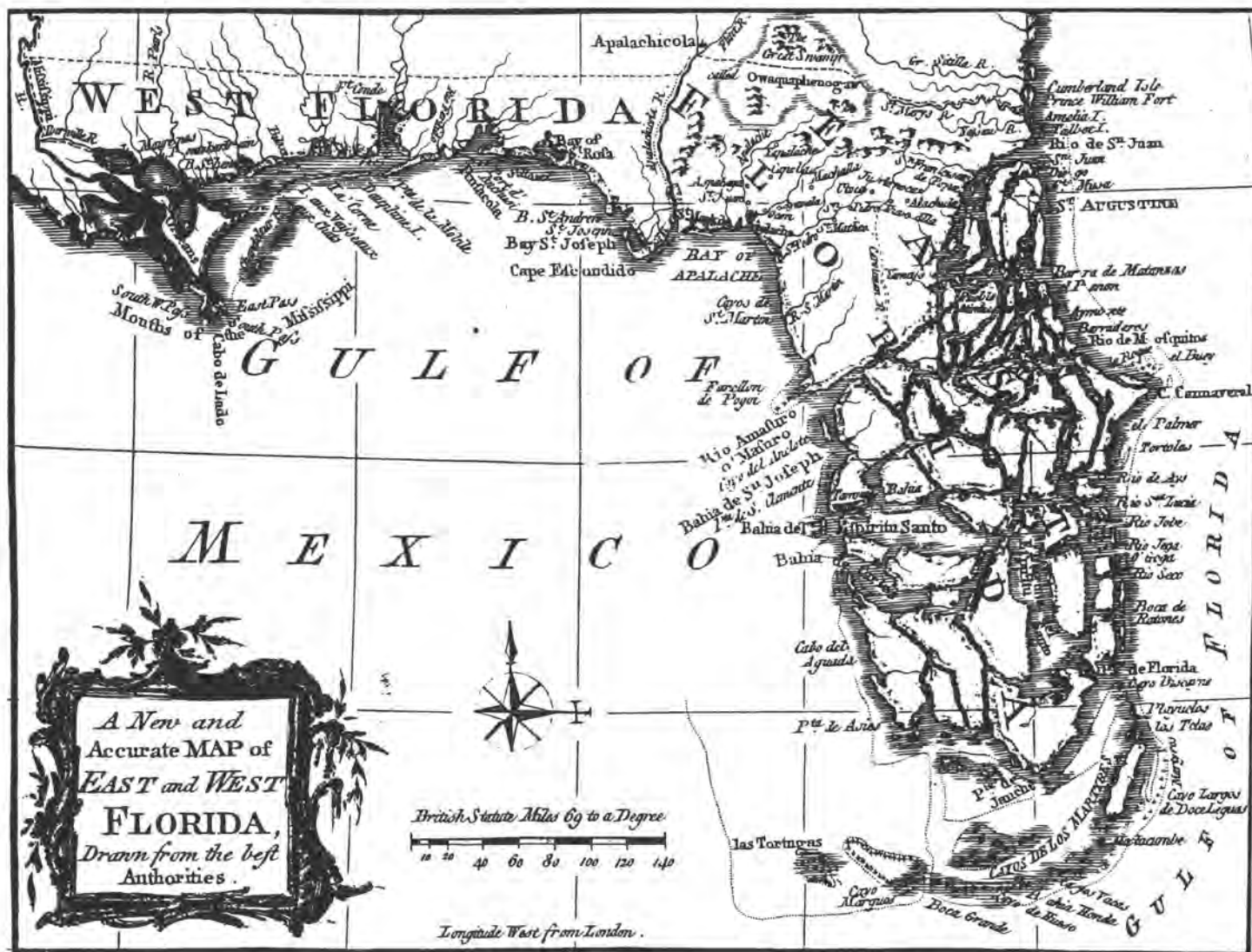
The postal history of the Pre-Territorial West Florida Military Government Period is limited to its only town, Pensacola, but many examples are recorded. Three distinctly different straightline handstamp postmarks are known: one with a comma after Pensacola, one with a period after Pensacola, and a third without any marking after Pensacola.

Andrew Jackson was never happy at Pensacola and disliked the Spanish who remained six months to settle their affairs. His political and judicial conflicts with the Spanish are well documented. By October 5, 1821, Jackson notified President Monroe that he considered his mission accomplished and on March 30, 1822, Congress created the Florida Territory with William P. Duval as governor.





ALLEN MORRIS Map of East and West Florida 1763





## THE REPUBLIC OF WEST FLORIDA

It is easy to assume that the Florida boundary has always been as it is now. However, in Spanish (and later English) times, Florida extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. During the British period of 1763 to 1784, it was divided into East Florida and West Florida on October 7, 1763, by the proclamation of George III. The thinly populated West Florida area had small population centers at Pensacola, Mobile, Campbell Town, Baton Rouge and a scattered population called "the County of Feliciana" (named after the Spanish governor's wife), presently called the "Florida Parishes". This area was a highly desirable location with excellent soil and water conditions. The principal town was St. Francisville, located high on a bluff above the Mississippi River. A mile or so to the west at the river level was the port town of Bayou Sara, inhabited mostly by stevedores, saloon owners and cotton brokers. The population of Feliciana was a mixture of Spanish, French, and English, with an increasing number of Americans coming down from the North, fleeing the American Revolution and settling in this new open country. They eventually dominated the area and controlled it with strong ties to America.

It should be noted that New Orleans is located on the southwest side of the river and was historically a French territory. It strategically controlled the mouth of the Mississippi River. A good distance north of New Orleans, Feliciana and Baton Rouge are on the northeast side of the Mississippi, with the river running in an almost east and west direction at that point. For letter communication, to or from Feliciana, New Orleans was, of course, the most important post office, but a small amount of mail went up river to be postmarked at Natchez, Fort Adams, and Pinckneyville in the Mississippi territory. Covers with these post marks are scarce and very desirable.

France had ceded control of Florida to Britain in 1763, at the end of the French-Indian Wars. The British then ceded Florida to Spain in 1779, after the Spanish had taken West Florida by force. Contrary to popular opinion, the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, by the United States from France, did not include the whole state of present day Louisiana. West Florida remained in Spanish control.

The population of Feliciana, being mostly of Anglo-Saxon descent and accustomed to Anglican ways and religion, became increasingly unhappy with their situation. They did not want to accept domination by another monarch, a Catholic one at that, and did not want to swear allegiance to this monarch in order to keep their land. The local Spanish rule was also corrupt and had lax law enforcement, which was one-sided (pro Spanish) and harsh. Of additional importance, Napoleon had captured and imprisoned Spain's Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VIII, and rumors of plans by Napoleon to retake Louisiana scared the local population considerably.

Secret meetings were begun in Feliciana in early 1810, and again in May of that year at the "Troy" plantation owned by John Hunter Johnson. He became the principal mover in the upcoming Feliciana Rebellion against Spanish rule. These meetings were followed by a general call to a "people's convention" at the "Egypt" plantation (now "Rosale") near St. Francisville. Territory of Orleans (Louisiana Purchase) Governor Claiborne consulted with President Madison and wrote back to his friend Judge Wikoff in Orleans (on the American side) to emphasize to his friends on

the Spanish side (West Florida) that there was "a friendly disposition of the American government", and that a popular convention would be looked upon with favor. At the same time, some of the French people in the area who wanted to take over the district in the name of France, agitated for an uprising against Governor Don Carlos de Lassus. Governor de Lassus became aware of this plot and banished them. The Cura (local priest in charge) and the local commandant of the Feliciana district, Tomaso Estevan, were not invited to any of these meetings. They were very unpopular because of the policies they had to impose. John H. Johnson and a close friend physically invaded Estevan's bedroom and demanded that he sign, as commandant, a summons for all to come to a convention "to discuss measures to restore public tranquillity". Estevan signed in fear for his life. The convention was to be held June 23, 1810, in St. Francisville.

The convention voted 500 to 11 to elect a governor and officers to take charge of the district since the Spanish King Ferdinand was not available. There was considerable discussion regarding disfavor with the Spanish rule (or lack thereof) and with its tyranny and injustice. The Baton Rouge district also joined the convention since their French population had been banished. All were very concerned about self-preservation and a possible return of the French since Spain appeared weak and was thought to be losing its colonies in Venezuela and Mexico. Even more foreboding was the possibility of a takeover of the area by Spain's ally, England. The fearful Governor de Lassus endorsed meetings in Baton Rouge and in the other jurisdictions over which he held domain.

A second convention was called for July 25, 1810, in advance of which a trial declaration of independence was circulated on July 17. This was not adopted by the Convention, but it started the planning for an uprising. The more moderate Convention itself resolved to take over the duties of government following the consent of Governor de Lassus. On July 26-27, the Convention produced a listing of 16 or so grievances concerning immigration, justice, road, taxation without representation, land, slaves, weight and measures, etc. and resolved that it should take over the handling of such matters as long as the mother country was unable to do so. The members took an oath of allegiance to Ferdinand VII and adjourned until August 14. The Governor accepted the resolutions but stated that his approval had to be confirmed by higher authority. Governor Holmes of the Mississippi Territory advised President Madison of the events in the Convention and also advised him that Florida could be had with a minimum of expense or loss of life. There was no official response from Madison.

The third Convention lasted but 3 uneventful days and addressed a "demand" communication to Governor de Lassus for immediate action toward better administration of justice "to save our country from the dreadful scenes of anarchy and tumult". The Convention adjourned until August 22. Estevan continually beseeched the Governor for help, assuring him that an uprising was coming soon, and that the Governor's officers were in a state of near mutiny. At this time bold broadsides were found posted in the Feliciana countryside of a seditious nature. On August 21, the day before the fourth Convention, de Lassus called a meeting (junta) of all his officers and staff, and informed them that he had heard nothing concerning his repeated requests for troops and supplies. He felt that his apparent agreement to the Convention demands was all that he could do and pointed out that at least the delegates maintained an appearance of loyalty to Ferdinand. Most agreed with him.

On August 22, the Convention approved a thorough and long (24 page) ordinance, emphasizing once more the need for a decent system of justice and public safety. The delegates then adjourned until November 1, after stripping Governor de Lassus of everything but a \$3000 salary.

The Convention members subsequently met from time to time and appointed officers for the militia. Three people were selected for the Superior court: Lt. Robert Percy of the "Beech Woods" plantation in Feliciana, Judge Fulwar Skipwith, ex-Consul General to France, and Philemon Thomas. The Governor approved two of the selections but not that of Skipwith, because he had not been a citizen long enough. Previously, however, de Lassus had denied him the proper documentation necessary to become a citizen! Suspensions and counter suspensions, intrigues, rumors (many of which were quite true), eventually led to a demand on September 20 that Commandant Estevan leave Feliciana with his entourage and go to Baton Rouge. The ineffective and scared Estevan did so the following morning.

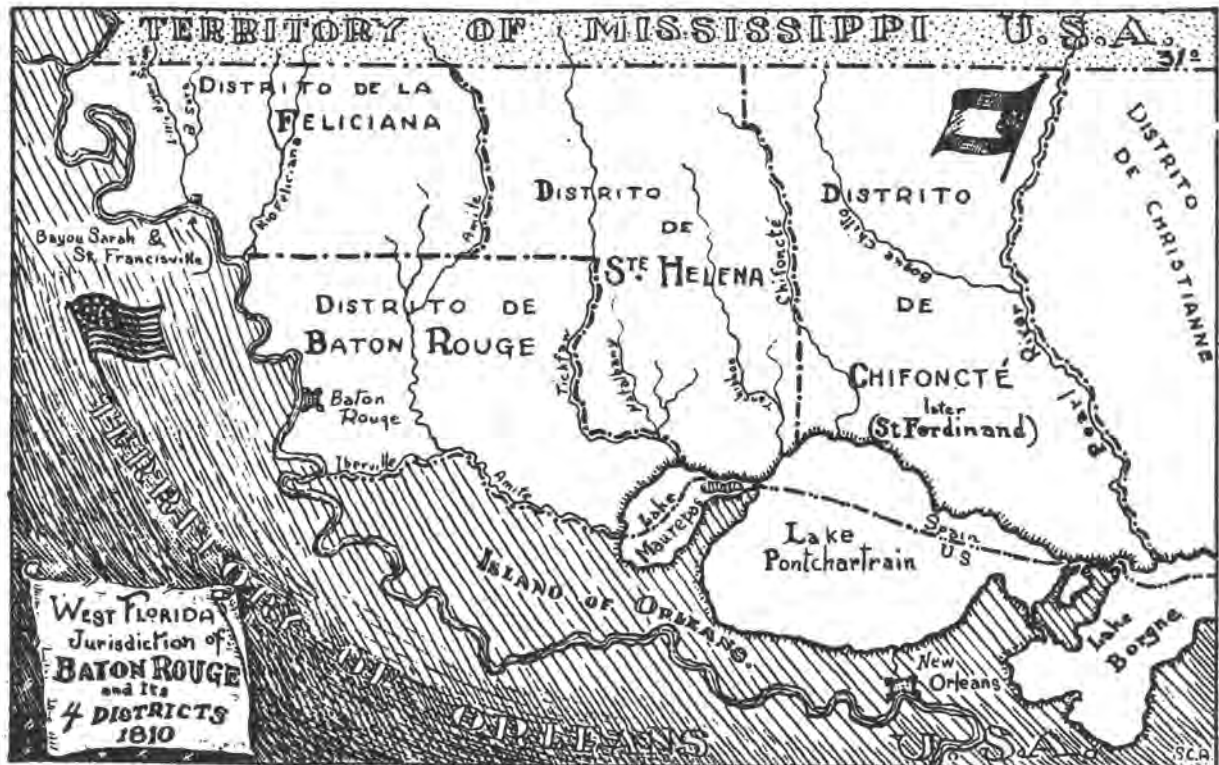
On September 20, one of Superior Court member Philemon Thomas's friends intercepted a letter in which Governor de Lassus urged his superior, Pensacola Governor Folch, for help in defeating an insurrection of his majesty's subjects. This letter followed an earlier dinner meeting during which de Lassus expressed protestations of friendship and support. The true feelings of de Lassus became known and an immediate and frenzied preparation occurred among the patriot forces. John Rhea and about 80 armed men descended on the fort at Baton Rouge on the night of September 22, 1810, and at four a.m. the following morning sneaked into the fort by a back entrance and took it over, killing 2 and wounding four of the garrison. The patriots had no casualties. Governor de Lassus was jailed and the Spanish flag was taken down and a flag with the large white star of independent West Florida was unfurled and raised. This was 31 years to the day since the Spanish had taken Florida from the English. So started the 74 day period of the **Republic of West Florida**.

A Declaration of Independence, which resembled the United States Declaration of Independence, was drawn up on September 26, 1810. Subsequent fears of a rumored large force coming from Pensacola and led by Governor Folch brought in a flood of local militia supporters as well as others from the Mississippi Territory. Folch held meetings (or juntas) before concluding that military action in West Florida was useless and that the area could not be held by Spain.

The Convention convened once more and the Orleans and Mississippi governors notified Washington that all was in order for an annexation by the United States. This information was forwarded to President Madison, as were similar conclusions from the President's own secret agents in the territory. There was no response from President Madison until October 27, when a high-handed and peremptory proclamation was received. It did not mention the Republic of West Florida nor the events of the past months, but stated that the area had always belonged to the United States under the terms of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, and that the patriots should stop meddling in the property and affairs of the United States! Seven years of dilly-dallying greatly exasperated the patriots and this treatment by the President greatly vexed them. Judge Skipwith felt that a takeover from an independent republic would have provided a much cleaner title to the area. After belligerent words were expressed, calmer heads prevailed and the territory was turned over to the United States on December 10, 1810.



# MAP OF SPANISH WEST FLORIDA CIRCA 1810



Map showing District of Feliciana and towns of Bayou Sara and St. Francisville

## **THE PATRIOT REBELLION AND TERRITORY OF EAST FLORIDA**

A combination of Native Americans, Spanish, French, and British shaped most of early Florida history. Postal history is not recorded before 1763. This date coincides with the temporary exit of Spain, as they ceded Florida to Great Britain in exchange for Havana, which the British had captured in 1762.

By proclamation in 1763, George III established an East and West Florida, stating further: "That the several nations or Tribes of Indians...should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our Dominion and territories as, not having been ceded to, or purchased by Us are reserved to them... as their hunting grounds". This proclamation made settlement of Florida difficult and led to the Seminole Wars and eventual litigation over land ownership which continues to the present.

The first recorded Florida letter dates from September 5, 1763, and is from Pensacola (West Florida), and describes an indolent Spanish occupation. With little development, the area was being used primarily as a source of timber for ship masts and other building materials and as a place of banishment for felons.

The first recorded letter from East Florida is datelined St. Augustine, 20 April 1767, (during the British Colonial Period). It is a folded letter with a manuscript Sh 6 (4d + 2d ship fee) and PHILA / DELPHIA transit handstamp on the reverse, and then forwarded to Charleston (S. C) with a manuscript Chas. Town Ship 2 d sterl. postmark and rate for delivery to the addressee in Northfolk (now Norfolk) Virginia. The cover documents the difficulty in postal routing of the time and represents one of the few British period covers extant. It is the earliest known postally used Florida cover and the American Stampless Cover Catalog Chas. Town listing. There is another early letter datelined St. Augustine Sept. 14 1770, without postal markings, which describes a "very disagreeable part of the world". Many of the surviving letters from this period bear no postal markings.

There is a letter datelined Mt. Oswald Plantation 11 July 1773 (40 miles southwest of St. Augustine) which carries a two line CHARLES / TOWN handstamp with accompanying bishop mark. As with other letters of this time, it may well have been carried by an employee of the colonial post office named Mackenfuss who rode monthly between St. Augustine and Charleston. As in the West Florida area, the Spanish looked upon East Florida as a supply point for their ships and built fortifications to protect them. The British, to the contrary, developed and colonized extensive plantations throughout Florida which specialized in indigo, cotton, and all manner of other crops, including the harvesting of timber. East Florida remained loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution and proved to be a haven for Loyalists fleeing from the North.

A 21 September 1774 letter perhaps bears the first actual East Florida postmark: "St. Augustine" in manuscript and "To Pay In" (Inland), addressed to London. It also has the two line CHARLES/TOWN handstamp, bishop mark, and "Inld. & Pact / Postage".

With the Revolutionary War breaking out, Spain sided with the Americans and recaptured

Pensacola. Also at this time, the then "United Colonies" plotted and conducted various forays into the area below the St. Marys River. These culminated in a battle at Alligator Bridge. As a result of the strong opposition by Continental General Robert Howe and the divided command between Howe and the Georgia Militia, this Patriot Army was soundly beaten by the British. This ended for a time any aspirations toward East Florida or legal claims which the patriots might have had.

The Treaty of Paris of 1783, ceded Florida back to Spain, causing many of the Loyalists to flee to the West Indies rather than accept an offer of Spanish citizenship. The Spanish Government in the Americas was weak and could only try to control with declarations and threats. The result was a steady increase in many clearly illegal self-serving interests and schemes, particularly from settlers north of the St. Marys River (Georgia). President Jefferson's 1807 embargo against further importation of slaves produced a surge in shipping on Amelia Island with its fine deep water port at Fernandina. The easy access to the Georgia side of the St. Marys River made the smuggling of slaves and contraband comparatively easy and added to the activity of this thriving port.

The following quotation from a Charleston ship owner's letter addressed to his agent on Amelia Island, is appropriate for the times: "I am sorry I cannot yet order you into this port (i.e. Charleston) as the non-importation act being still in force". It is dated December 2, 1811, and is historically interesting since it is an early letter addressed to Amelia Island. It carries a circular Charln. handstamp and a 17c rate, presumably to the transfer point at St. Marys. The letter is a prelude to the Embargo Act imposed against importation of all British goods, which was due to continuing provocations against this new country. This in turn led to the War of 1812. A newly found cover is datelined Amelia, Christmas Day, 1811, and bears a St. Marys, Georgia postmark. It is addressed to Philadelphia with a 25c rate and is then forwarded back down to Charleston with an additional 25c due. The writer is apparently a local agent who noted that there are plenty of ships there, but that the ship in question (the "Franklin") "might get a freight from this place to H.M.'s dock yards with a cargo of timber". This demonstrates the thriving Florida trade at Amelia Island at this time. Another similar letter datelined New York 4 April 1812, illustrates the Embargo situation even more clearly: "An embargo is certainly laid at Washington. We expect it here tomorrow morning... I will therefore recommend your going to Amelia... but you must take care to keep out of the waters of the United Sates."

Since East Florida was settled principally by Americans, and since the political, social, and economic situation at Amelia was almost chaotic due to the continuing lack of a firm Spanish hand in governance, the United States Congress secretly authorized President Madison in January, 1811, to acquire Florida by negotiation or by force. He was authorized an expenditure up to \$100,000, a considerable sum at that time. Revolutionary War General George Mathews was appointed special agent, since he was frequently in the area and had been governor of Georgia. He was charged to open negotiations with Spanish Governor Folch in Pensacola to effect cession of Florida to the United States, which proposal the governor adamantly turned down in March, 1811. Mathews then journeyed to East Florida in hopes he would have better luck with the East Florida governor, Enrique White, but he was advised locally that Governor White was even more opposed to the idea of cession. Furthermore, Mathews was informed that he might be thrown in jail should he appear in East Florida. He therefore proceeded to St. Marys,



Georgia to recruit an army, having only modest success. Many Georgians were getting quite wealthy in the smuggling trade and were not interested having Amelia as a part of the United States. Mathews only recruited about 100 militia men, but he expected more men, arms, and equipment from the U. S. Government. Mathews' appointee, John Houston McIntosh, marched into Florida. However, not only did no United States help arrive, but the local representatives of the government, Major Laval and U. S. Naval Commodore Campbell, refused assistance and stated that Mathews had exceeded the authority given him. McIntosh's plan was to take Fernandina with a small force and then move onto St. Augustine. Some Georgia troops did appear under the command of Lt. Col. Thomas A. Smith and Fernandina was captured, but the expedition to St. Augustine stalled, and the army had to withdraw due to lack of support. Orders finally came from Washington instructing Smith's men to withdraw altogether from Florida, leaving the Patriots high and dry. The Patriots on Amelia Island, however, declared it "**The Territory of East Florida**" and elected John Houston McIntosh as its director. But, the usually ineffectual Spanish Government sent trained troops and Indians friendly toward Spain, to put down this insurrection. By May, 1813, due in part to the Spanish presence and the withdrawal of all United States troops, the Patriots were left disheartened, and McIntosh was left bankrupt (he had spent his own money with expectation of remuneration by the U.S. Government). McIntosh wrote a letter to the Collector of Customs at St. Marys (hand carried) on 9 September, 1813, in which he complained bitterly that a United States duty was being imposed upon his cotton coming from East Florida "while the United States held possession of East Florida" and further stated that he had been ruined by the very government which he had supported (Archives at Duke Univ). Eventually, Mathews died and was replaced by Major General Thomas Pinkney. When McIntosh left East Florida after three months to fight with General Jackson in West Florida, the Patriot Rebellion languished.

There is an interesting letter from an ex-Patriot soldier to his brother in Philadelphia. It is datelined Robertville, Black Swamp, SC, November 3, 1812, in which he described his incarceration in the fort at St. Augustine for 5 months as a POW of the Spanish. He complained of the lack of support from Washington and noted his anonymous release after he passed Masonic tokens to the (Catholic) Spanish governor. The governor must have been a "closet" Mason, in an effort to gain acceptance by the local American majority.

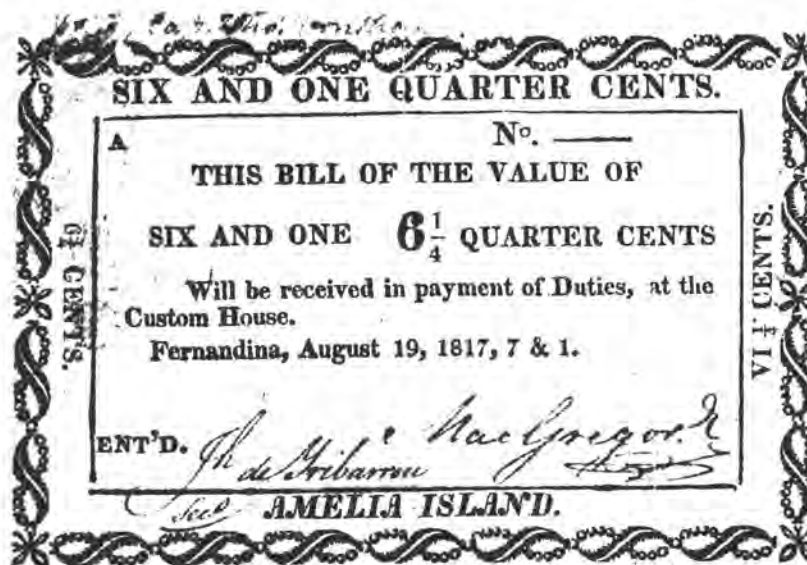
The Amelia / Fernandina saga continued with the arrival of an unsavory adventurer, Gregory McGregor, in June of 1817. He had planed to take Fernandina, from there to take East Florida, and then to sell it to the United States! With great difficulty he raised a small force of 150 or so, with which he bluffed the Spanish Governor out of Fernandina. He encouraged all kinds of money-making schemes, such as selling land, imposing a 16 1/2% duty on pirates "loot", and issuing privateer commissions to harass Spanish ships. He soon moved on St. Augustine, but delayed an actual attack. McGregor's extreme foraging parties alienated the local citizens, as his men had become looters and lawless plunderers without direction. This eroded all local support for McGregor's cause, and he had to leave Fernandina on September 4, 1817.

The last chapter in East Florida history before U. S. possession came when the pirate and thug, Louis Aury, arrived from Vera Cruz, Mexico, from whence he had been driven. He proceeded to take the almost defenseless Amelia Island and claim it for Mexico. This was a subterfuge of legitimacy which permitted him and his cutthroats to open Amelia and the good deep water port

of Fernandina to fellow pirates, and therefore to the slave and other trade in Georgia.

Secretary of State John Quincy Adams felt that since the Spanish could no longer adequately govern Florida, nor protect the many American settlers residing there, the United States must step in. General Andrew Jackson was sent to take Pensacola and West Florida and then move east across Florida. Troops under Major James Bankhead and the U. S. Navy were dispatched in late November, 1817, to occupy Amelia "without bloodshed if possible." This action was taken under the terms of a secret Congressional Resolution of January 15, 1811, which had permitted intervention should there be a threat to Florida by a foreign power. There is a fascinating set of letters from Commodore J. D. Henly aboard the U. S. Ship John Adams, in Fernandina harbor, to Commodore John Rodgers in Washington starting on January 3, 1818, and culminating on February 20, 1818. Henly reported on the condition of his ship, the capture of a British slave smuggling ship, and of an unsatisfactory correspondence with the pirate Aury. After many excuses and procrastinations by Aury, Henly concluded the correspondence with a very strong letter and threat directed toward Aury. Aury left and a detachment of U. S. troops took over the island and restored order.

The treaty of cession with Spain was signed at Washington on February 22, 1819. One provision of this treaty called for the United States to assume all of the debts of the Spanish Government towards United States citizens (five million dollars). This represented the only "recompense" to Spain for all of Florida. Because of problems with ratification, the actual implementation of the Adams-Onis Treaty of Cession was delayed until February 22, 1821, with actual possession of St. Augustine on July 10, 1821, and Pensacola on July 17, 1821.



A unique 6 1/4 c. note from Fernandina, Amelia Island, dated August 19, 1817, and signed by MacGregor



## **Express Mail of 1836-1839 Usages in Florida Territory**

James W. Milgram, M.D.

### **Origins of the Express Mail**

The Express Mail of 1836-1839 was a postal service of the federal government under the supervision of the Post Office Department. In that respect it is quite similar to the Express Mail service of the Post Office today which is a special service that costs more than the regular mails to deliver certain light weight letters and packages much faster than the ordinary mails. Like the present Express Mail service which came about because of competition with private express companies such as United Parcel Service and Federal Express, so too did the earlier Express Mail of 1836-1839 try to meet the needs of largely commercial firms to obtain information ahead of the regular mails and to meet competition from private newspaper expresses.

It is difficult for us today to realize that in 1836 it might take two weeks for a letter to travel between New York and New Orleans, then an important hub of commerce. Mail was carried in stagecoaches by private contractors who had agreed with the Post Office Department to be responsible for the transport of mail over a certain defined route. Thus, it was like a relay system for a letter to go from New York to New Orleans with different contractors moving it forth slowly between different post offices. And there were no telegraph, no telephone, no television or radio, and even no railroad tracks in much of the country at that time. In fact, it was the extension of the railroad lines which eventually made the Express Mail of 1836-1839 outmoded and too expensive.

The Express Mail was the brainchild of Amos Kendall, the Postmaster General, who had been appointed by Andrew Jackson in recognition of considerable personal service for the general's election. Actually Kendall's predecessor, Postmaster General John McLean had discussed fast mail routes in 1825. The concept of an express mail was to select certain light weight letters and to transport them in a bag or bags that a single horseback rider could carry over a defined distance that could be covered by a horse and rider travelling at a very fast rate. A system of stations to provide the rider with new horses at relays along his path was just like the famous Pony Express of 1860-1861. In fact, this was the first pony express in the United States. Using the Express Mail would shorten the time to carry a letter from New York to New Orleans by almost 50%. Certainly the bulk of existing covers today show that most express mail letters travelled between Mobile and New Orleans and eastern centers of commerce such as Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, although smaller numbers of letters travelled over sections of the routes as far west as St. Louis.

### **Regulations for the Express Mail**

1. No letters will be sent by this mail, except such as have written upon them the words "Express Mail".
2. No free letters, nor letters containing money, nor letters exceeding half an ounce in weight, except public despatches, nor any newspapers or pamphlets, will be sent by this mail.
3. If letters bearing a frank, or containing money, or weighing more than half an ounce, be put into post offices marked "Express Mail", the postmasters will erase those words, and send them by the ordinary mail.
4. All letters and public despatches sent by this mail will be charged with triple the usual rates of postage.

5. Letters marked "Express Mail", and put into post offices not on the line of the express, will be sent by that line when they reach it, and will be charged, where put in, with triple postage for the whole distance.

6. Editors of newspapers have a right to receive free by this mail slips from all newspapers which they may now receive free by the ordinary mail, but cannot receive the slips and the newspapers both. If both come to them, the postmasters will charge the newspapers with postage.

7. Slips from newspapers are small parts of newspapers cut out, or strips specially printed by newspaper publishers, to convey the latest news, foreign and domestic. But one slip can be received from the same newspaper, and in no case must it exceed in size two columns of such newspaper.

8. Newspaper slips must show on their face from which newspapers they come, and be put into the post office open, with the name of the editor or newspaper for whom designed distinctly written upon them.

9. Postmasters will put all slips for the same place into a packet directed to that place.

In addition to this printed list of regulations, first published in the Washington Globe, October 24, 1836, a detailed list of the express routes was described. On page 50 of my book, The Express Mail of 1836-1839 (published by Collectors Club of Chicago, 1977) is a map showing the routes. The northern origin was New York with stops along the Great Mail route through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama to Mobile with an sea trip by boat to New Orleans. A southwestern route from Montgomery north through Tennessee and Kentucky connected with Dayton, Ohio where a further branch travelled east/west to Washington. There were two branch routes, one between Charleston and Columbia, S.C. (which was on the main route) and a second between St. Louis and Dayton, this latter route only lasting six months as an express route.

Of course, no Florida post offices were on the routes. But mails could be carried up to Columbus, Macon or Milledgeville as connections, or letters could be carried by sea to Savannah or Charleston and then be put into post offices which would carry the mail up to an office on the express route. No Florida usages going into New Orleans by the express have been recorded. It is important to realize that the exact destination did not have to be on an express route either. The express would carry the letter to a post office on the express route, and then the regular mails would carry the letter the rest of the way.

An important additional regulation was that as of November 1, 1837 all express mail letters had to prepay the postage. It had already been ordered that there was no free mail over the express. But recipients of express mail letters were complaining because express mail letters were very expensive, typically 75 cents, so the express mail postage was required to be prepaid, the first required prepayment of postage in the history of the Post Office Department.

In 1836 postage was charged according to the number of sheets of paper in a letter and the distance that the letter was carried by post. Because of the weight limit on express letters, there were four possible combinations; single, double, triple, or quadruple rates for each distance. Over 400 miles was the usual distance with single ordinary postage as 25 cents so triple rate would be 75 cents. A lesser distance would require a lower rate; these are called short rate covers. None are known from Florida. A letter from Florida to New York would be over 400 miles, so the single express rate was \$.75, double would be \$1.50, etc. The highest express rate was a quadruple letter over 400 miles (origin to destination, not just the distance over an express route) which would require postage of \$3.00. All express mail covers have "Express Mail" written on their face. A cover rated 75 cents in 1837 without such a notation is just a triple rate ordinary letter, not an express mail letter. While there are a handful of covers known with handstamped "Express Mail" markings, none are to or from Florida Territory.

## A Census of Express Mail Covers from and to Florida

**APALACHICOLA** There are two express mail covers from this town, and both are in different ink colors. The earlier cover is shown in Figure 1, and is in black. The cancellation reads APALACHICOLA / F.Ty. JAN 26 (1837) with ms. "pr Express Mail" and "75", both in the handwriting of the postmaster, not the sender. The distance is over 400 miles, so the 75 cent rate applies for a single letter. It could be sent unpaid or due at this early date. This cover appears to be the earliest known Florida Express Mail cover.

The second cover bears a red postmark according to my records, so it qualifies as a separate listing. The postal markings (Figure 2) are APALACHICOLA / F.Ty. DEC 16 (1838), PAID, and ms. "75". In this case the "Express Mail" notation appears to be in the handwriting of the sender, who also wrote "chg Box 2 JPM". Express Mail notations by senders were frequently used by the postmasters as the notation of record. The other notation instructs the postmaster to charge the postage to Box Account 2 and is initialed as authorization. It is possible that this letter was dropped off at the post office by someone other than the writer of the letter. This cover was sent during the period of required prepayment, so the postage had to be prepaid, in this case charged to a post office box account.

**PENSACOLA** There are two known express mail covers from Pensacola. Figure 3 is the earlier example, a well-known cover because it has once been used to illustrate the dust jacket of an earlier edition of The Stampless Cover Catalog. This cover has postal markings PENZA / F. FEB 1, ms. "Express Mail" and "75" to Bedford, Pa. in 1837. The unpaid usage indicates a date in 1837 even if the contents were absent. There was no express in February, 1836, and by February 1838 or 1839, postage had to be prepaid. The address is a small town not on the express mail routes in the western portion of Pennsylvania. Thus, this cover may have gone to Washington where it was transferred to the Express Mail going west, travelled to Cumberland, Maryland where it entered the regular mails to go north to Bedford. As such, it is the only Florida postmarked express mail cover showing usage over the western route. I term the Washington-Cincinnati route as the western route and the Dayton-St. Louis route as the far western route or branch. The Cincinnati-Montgomery route is the southwestern route, and the Great Mail route is the southern route. Confusing? One really has to use a map in any discussion of the Express Mail.

The second cover is also an interesting usage but for different reasons. Shown in Figure 4, it bears black PENZA / F. OCT 3, PAID, and ms. "75" with address to Postmaster General Amos Kendall, Washington, D.C. Here we have a cover to the Postmaster General, but it had to pay postage even though Kendall had the free franking privilege. As was stated in the regulations, no express mail covers could be sent free. I have seen a "FREE" handstamp only once on an express mail cover (Fig. 152 in my book) which was another letter addressed to Kendall from Baltimore. In that case the "FREE" was crossed out and the postage of 30 cents, a rare short rate, added. Thus Kendall's office had to pay postage. In the example of the Florida cover to Kendall, the postage prepayment was optional; it was not until November 1, 1838 that prepayment was compulsory.

A third cover from Pensacola is very interesting for an understanding of the express mail even though the letter went by regular mail. In Figure 5 is a cover with PENZA / F. AUG 3 (1838) postmark, PAID and "75" rerated to "18 3/4" with destination New Orleans. The cover is marked "Express Mail" but that marking is crossed out. If this cover had gone by express, it should have paid the short rate of  $3 \times 18 \frac{3}{4} = 56 \frac{3}{4}$ . Probably the sender did not feel there was enough of an advantage in time saved to be worth the increased expenditure of an express fee.

A fourth usage of express mail from Pensacola (Figure 6) bears a black PENZA / F. SEP postmark with red pen rating "75" and manuscript "Express Mail" and "Single" to Brooklyn, N.York. A handstamped PAID is deleted reflecting that this cover was sent unpaid. The letter is an interesting one mentioning prior letters by express mail. It is headed "U.S. Ship Constellation Pensacola Sept 24th 1837", during the period when express mail could be sent either unpaid or paid.



**ST. AUGUSTINE** In Figure 7 is the only cover I have recorded from St. Augustine. The postmark is in black St. AUGUSTINE / FL.T. OCT 12 (1837) with an unpaid "75". Note that the cover was originally rated "25". There is an "Express Mail" notation by the sender (lower left) and a second one by the postmaster at top. Perhaps the postmaster did not catch the sender's intent at first, so he rated the cover to go by ordinary mail. The destination of this cover in Massachusetts meant the cover went by express to New York, then probably by railroad to Boston, and then to East Harwich. Actually the Philadelphia-New York leg of the express route was contracted over a railroad.

I have a listing of an express mail cover addressed to St. Augustine, but no further information. South-North usages are more common, but many North-South usages are not rare.

**ST. MARKS** No Express Mail covers are known from St. Marks. However, there is a cover (Figure 8) with NEW-YORK OCT 18 in red with PAID and "Express Mail", "75" addressed to St. Marks. This cover was evidently forwarded because there is an ms. "6" to indicated a due fee. Note the OCT 30 forwarding date which implies up to a 12 day transit time for this express mail cover (comparable to regular mail).

**TALLAHASSEE** The oval postmarking device used at Tallahassee is a unique one for postmarking express mail covers. It is the only non-circular postmarking device used on any express mail cover. Also the year date is unique too. The only other fancy type postmark is the rimless circle from Monticello, MS.

The earlier Express Mail cover is actually one of a pair of covers that beautifully illustrates the difference between express and regular mail usage. Figure 9 shows a black oval TALLAHASSEE / FLOA. SEPT 25 1838, PAID, and ms. "Express Mail" and "75". This shows required prepayment in 1838 with usage to New York City. It concerns a business opportunity. However, it is one of a pair of covers, the other cover mailed only four days earlier (Figure 10) with the same postmark but no prepayment and postage rating of "25", the single rate for a distance of over 400 miles. These covers probably went north by regular mail to Montgomery. From there the express cover went by express to New York, while the other went by regular mail. Unfortunately, there are no dates of receipt indicated, so we do not know how much time was saved.

In Figure 11 is the second cover, also to New York. This cover is the latest known Express Mail usage from a Florida post office. It bears a postmark TALLAHASSEE / FLOA. FEB 1 1839, PAID, "75" and "Pr Express Mail" with additional "Due 75" rating. Such due ratings are seen occasionally on express mail covers. They indicate that some other postmaster found contents requiring a higher rate (such as an enclosure), but this is the only one seen on a Florida express mail cover.

**TAMPA** This listing is taken from The American Stampless Cover Catalog where there is a listing for a 75 cents rated express mail cover postmarked June 5, 1837.

### **Non-Florida Postmarked Express Mail Covers with Florida Origin**

There really is no census listing of these covers, but they are seen from time to time and probably constitute a significant fraction of Florida letters sent by the Express Mail. Because Florida is surrounded by water, and during this period of poor land transportation of letters, sending letters by ships to some distant port for mailing was probably a common practice. In Figure 12 is a cover with CHARLESTON / S.C. NOV 15 (1837), PAID, ms. "By Express Mail" and "75" to North Chatham, Massachusetts. The dateline of the letter is "St. Augustine East Florida 10th November 1837". This cover shows a special feature of some express mail covers from Charleston, a small crayon "1d" under the PAID. I have seen enough Charleston express mail covers to know that this is a system at that post office to check the number of sheets of a letter. This is a single sheet, so the rate is a single rate. Note the date is November 15, just after the requirement of prepayment of express postage. There are many unpaid covers from this period where prepayment was not made, so letters intended for the express were rerated as ordinary mail. Obviously, whoever sent this by ship gave the captain money to prepay the postage.

In Figure 13 is a cover with SAVANNAH / GEO. OCT 7 and PAID in red with ms. "Express Mail" and "75" rating to Washington. This cover from St. Augustine in 1837 also bears an interesting military marking "Head Quarters Army of the South".

In Figure 14 is a similar cover with red SAVANNAH / GEO. JUL 14, PAID and ms. "Express Mail P.S." and "75" to Washington. The "P.S." meant "Public Service". The dateline is "Garey's Ferry, Florida July 10, 1838" with a second letter from "Fort Heileman East Florida July 9, 1838". However, this cover shows another pair of red postmarks NEW-YORK JUL 20 and MISSENT in red box. Naturally that type of usage will slow up the receipt of any letter; this one is docketed July 23, two weeks after the July 9 dating. It is the only handstamped MISSENT usage I have noted on an express mail cover.

### Military Express Usages

During the period of the Express Mail, there were military actions in Florida against hostile Indians. It was common practice for military units to send letters to each other by military or even private couriers. Some such letters are endorsed "By Express" or "Express". Rarely a letter is found with the endorsement "Express Mail" which is an uncommon terminology for such military express letters. Most of the known examples of Florida Military Express covers are from Fort Foster to Lt. Morgan at Fort Dade in 1838, a period when the Express Mail was operating in Florida.

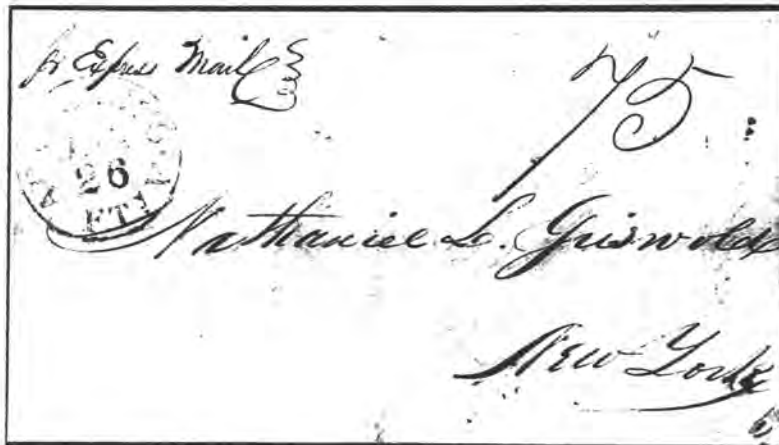


Fig. 1 APALACHICOLA / F.Ty. JAN 26 (1837) "75" (due) rate



Fig. 2 APALACHICOLA / F.Ty. DEC 16 (1838) PAID "75"

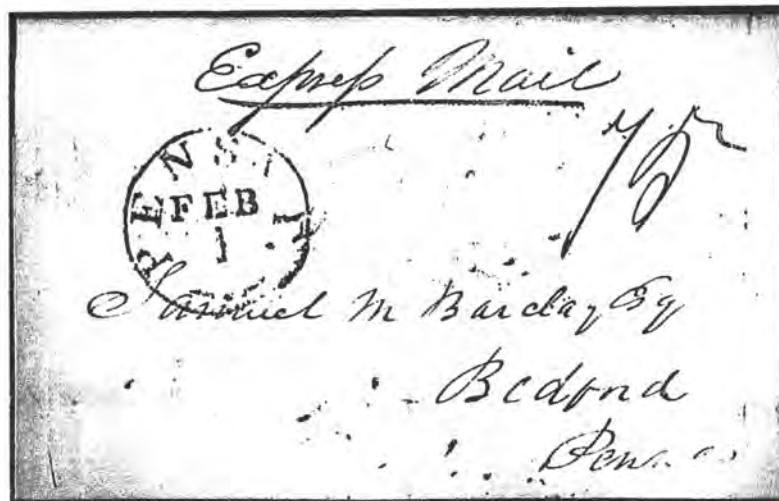


Fig. 3 Pensa / F. FEB (1837) "75" (due) rate



Fig. 4 Pensa / F. OCT 3 (1837) PAID "75" to PMG Kendall

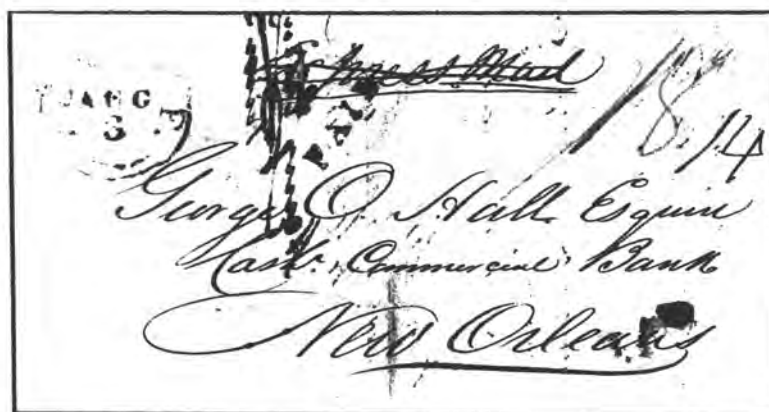


Fig. 5 Pensa / F. AUG 3 (1838) "75" rerated to "18 3/4"

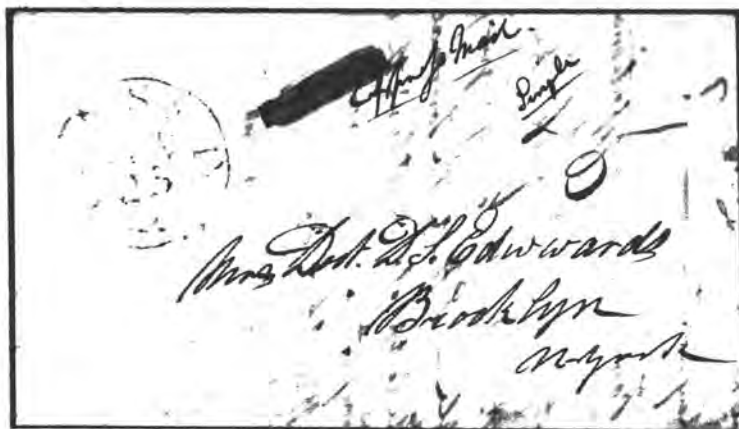


Fig. 6 Pensa / F. SEP 25 (1837) PAID deleted (due) "75"



Fig. 7 St. AUGUSTINE / FLT. OCT 12 (1837) "25" rerated "75"

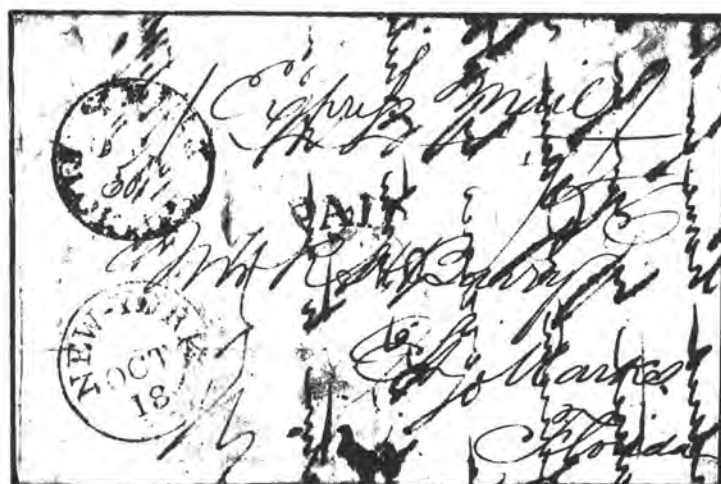


Fig. 8 ST MARK / FLORIDA OCT 30 (1838) "6" forwarding rate

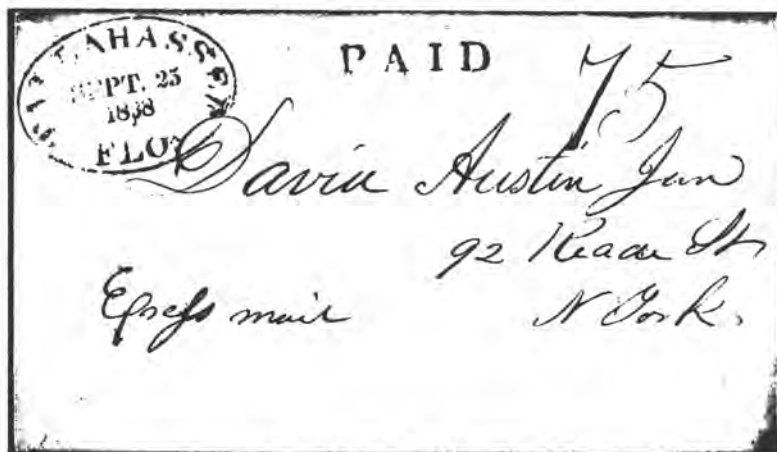


Fig. 9 TALLAHASSEE / FLOA SEPT 25 1838 PAID "75"



Fig. 10 TALLAHASSEE / FLOA SEPT 21 1838 "25" (due) rate



Fig. 11 TALLAHASSEE / FLOA FEB 1 1839 PAID "75" and "75" (due) rates





Fig. 12 CHARLESTON / S.C. NOV 15 (1837) PAID "75" dateline St. Augustine

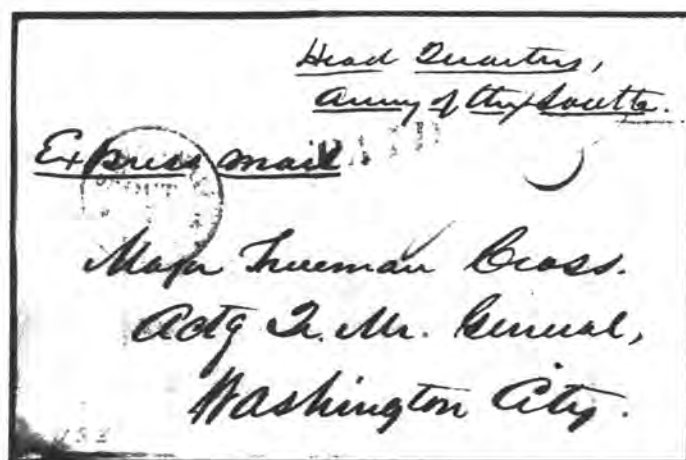


Fig. 13 SAVANNAH / GEO. OCT 7 (1837) PAID "75" dateline St. Augustine

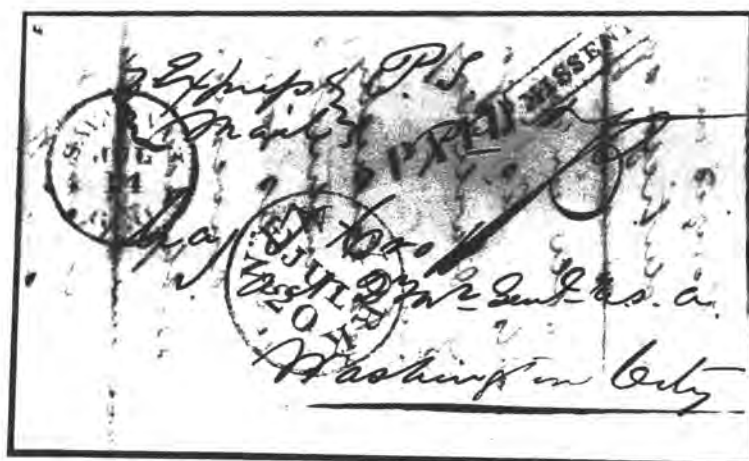


Fig. 14 SAVANNAH / GEO. JUL 14 (1838) PAID "75" with MISSSENT  
 NEW YORK JUL 20 forwarding mark, dateline Fort Heileman & Garey's Ferry

## THE SEMINOLE INDIAN WARS

The Seminole Indian Wars are of interest to postal historians because of the many forts involved that either had post offices or, as in most cases, whose datelined letters were postmarked at an existing town post office. There were three Seminole Wars in Florida:

First Seminole War	1818
Second Seminole War	1835 to 1842
Third Seminole War	1855 to 1858

The First Seminole War is the name given to Andrew Jackson's excursion into Spanish Florida in 1818. The depredations of the Indians along the Florida-Georgia border and the sanctuary the Florida Indians offered escaped slaves showed the lack of control the Spanish had in their Florida territory. This situation prompted Jackson's "invasion". There are few existing covers from this period. St. Augustine and Pensacola were the only towns of any significance and the only other places from which mail may have originated were a few forts such as Fort Gadsden on the Apalachicola River and the fort at St. Marks at the mouth of the St. Marks River.

The Second Seminole War, started in December 1835 with the killing of an Indian Agent and an Army Lieutenant outside Fort King and the massacre of Major Dade and his command near Bushnell. The war was declared over in 1842 when most of the Indians had been removed to the West but hundreds of Indians still remained in Florida. It was the longest and most expensive Indian war fought in this country, costing the lives of 1500 soldiers and many settlers and Indians and costing the government an estimated \$40 million dollars. Of the over 100 forts listed elsewhere in this book, 96 were built during the Second Seminole War. Almost all were temporary forts, built of pine logs, and meant to last for only a few months or a few years at most.

There are a number of covers from the Second Seminole War period, many residing in state and national archives but also many others available to collectors. Most of these covers can only be identified as originating at a fort from their dateline. The postal markings on these covers vary depending on what post office was closest or most convenient or what the destination of the next courier leaving the fort was. An 1841 cover datelined at Fort Frank Brooke on the Steinhatchee River was postmarked at St. Marks, over 100 miles away. This fort was supplied from the Army depot at St. Marks by a coastal steamboat. There were no real roads along the coast between the two places. An 1843 cover datelined at Fort Wacasassa was postmarked in Pilatka, now Palatka. In contrast, the fort at St. Augustine was adjacent to the town and letters could be postmarked there the same day they were written.

The Third Seminole War was a final effort by the government to remove the rest of the Indians from Florida to the West during the period 1855-1858. About 16 of the forts on the list were built during the 1850s, Fort Myers being one of the more important ones. An 1856 advertisement in the Florida Peninsular, a Tampa newspaper, illustrates the fears the whites had even after most of the Indians had been removed from the State.

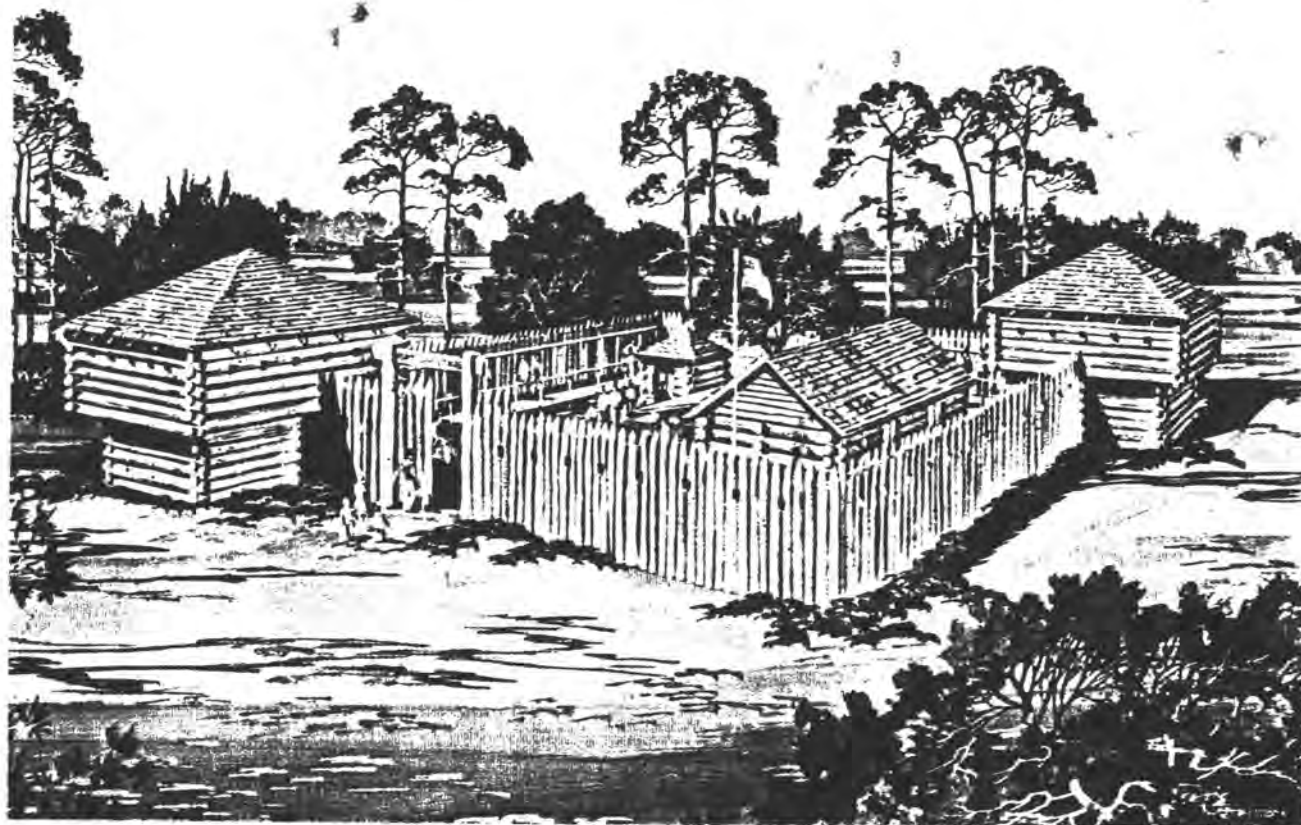
Safe traveling assured --- U.S. Mail Palatka to Tampa, via Orange Springs, Ocala, Augusta, Pierceville, etc., by stage. Leave Palatka and Tampa on Mondays and

Thursdays; arrive in Tampa and Palatka on Wednesdays and Saturdays. A good and efficient guard has been furnished by the state for the protection of the mails and passengers from Tampa as far as is needed, and stands are provided at convenient places, so that the public can rely on being carried through with comparative comfort and safety. H. L. Hart, proprietor.

Conflict between the Indians and the whites continued at some level even between the wars and forts were built to protect settlers and transportation routes. Several of the important and more or less permanent forts were built during these "peaceful" times. Fort Brooke (different from Fort Frank Brooke) was built on Tampa bay at the mouth of the Hillsboro River in 1821. The Spanish Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine became Fort Marion under the Americans. Fort King, now Ocala was built in 1827 at a location that was important for two reasons. It was midway on the military road between St. Augustine and Tampa Bay, with their Forts Marion and Brooke. It was also at the head of the Oklawaha River, which fed into the St. Johns River, affording steamboat transport in a large part of the Territory. An 1828 cover datelined at Fort King was postmarked at Wantons, which is now Micanopy.

Seminole War forts were named for people in most cases. Many were named for the officer commanding the troops that built the fort. Some were named for officers who had been killed in battles, such as Frank Brooke, killed at the Christmas day battle at Lake Okeechobee. Fort Meade, on the Peace River, was named for Lieutenant George Meade, who later became the victorious General at Gettysburg. Others were named for national heroes, such as Thomas Jefferson and Francis Marion. Settlements grew up around many of the forts and some of these towns grew into the cities of today, such as Forts Lauderdale, Pierce, and Myers.

## FLORIDA MILITARY POSTS



Fort Christmas built December 25-27, 1837

This partial listing of forts and military outposts, most of which were established in the period of the Second Seminole War 1836-42, is limited to those which have reasonably accurate dates. It is also limited to the period when stampless covers have been seen or can be expected to turn up. A more thorough description can be found in Vol. II, American Stampless Cover Catalog (page 167) or introduction to Robert W. Frazer's "Forts of the West. . ."; Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1965. The column "P.O. Used" is based on known examples, or in many cases, on proximity or probable routing of the mail.

FORT NAME	COUNTY	PERIOD OF USE	P.O. USED
Fort T.B. Adams	Lee	Temporary	Tampa /St.Augustine
Fort Alabama	Hillsborough	c.1836-43	Tampa ?
Fort Andrews	Taylor	Est. March 2, 1839	Magnolia /Port Leon ?
Fort Ann	Brevard	Est. Nov 30, 1837	New Smyrna /St.Augustine
Fort Annuteeliga	Hernando	Est. Nov. 30, 1840	Tampa ?
Fort Arbuckle	Polk	Est. Jan. 23, 1850	Tampa
Fort Armistead	--	Est. Nov. 30, 1840	Tampa ?



Fort Armstrong	Sumter	Est. 1836	Micanopy ?
Fort Atkinson	Taylor	Est. Jan 18, 1839	Magnolia /Port Leon ?
Fort Baillie	--	1837	Savannah
Fort Barbour	Gadsden	Est. May 16, 1841	Aspalaga
Fort Barker	Lafayette	Est. Feb. 1, 1840	--
Fort Barrancas	Escambia	Est. 1820	Pensacola 1821-29
(Fort San Carlos de Barrancas)			Warrington 1850-
Fort Basinger	DeSoto	Est. Dec., 1837	--
Fort Braden	Leon	Est. Dec. 31, 1839	Magnolia /Port Leon ?
Fort Brooke	Hillsborough	Est. 1821- 82	Tampa 1831- & St. Marks
Cantonment Brooke	Hillsborough	--	Seminole Agency
Fort Frank Brooke	Taylor	Temporary	St. Marks /Weelaunee ?
Fort Brooks	Putnam	Temporary	--
Fort Brown	St. Johns	Est. Feb. 24, 1840	St. Augustine
Fort Buckeye	Lafayette	c. 1836-43	
Fort Butler	Volusia	Est. Nov. 5, 1838	Jacksonville ?
Fort Call	Volusia	Est. Dec. 10, 1836	Jacksonville
Fort Capron	Brevard	Est. March, 1850	Indian River /St. Augustine
Fort Carroll	Polk	c. 1836-43	Tampa ?
Fort Casey	Manatee	Est. June 3, 1850	Tampa ?
Fort Center	DeSoto	Est. June 25, 1856	--
Chattahoochee Arsenal	Gadsden	c. 1836-43	Chattahoochee
Fort Chipola	Calhoun	Est. Nov. 9, 1841	Apalachicola
Fort Chokonikla	DeSoto	Est. Oct. 26, 1849	Tampa ?
Fort Christmas	Orange	Temporary	New Smyrna ?
Fort Clark	Alachua	1854	Newnansville
Fort Clarke	Jefferson	Temporary	Dells ?
Camp Clinch	--	1823-34	Pensacola
Fort Clinch (#1)	Polk	Est. 1850	--
Fort Clinch (#2)	Nassua	Est. 1847	St. Marys Ga/Fernandina
Fort Clinch	Levy	Est. Oct. 22, 1836	--
Fort Cooper	Citrus	Temporary	Micanopy ?
Fort Crabbe	--	c. 1836-43	Whitesville
Fort Crane	Alachua	Temporary	Micanopy
Fort Crawford	Manatee	Temporary	Manatee / Tampa
Fort Cross	Hernando	Est. Dec. 25, 1838	Tampa ?
Fort Cummings	Polk	Est. Jan. 22, 1839	Tampa ?
Fort Dade	Pasco	Est. Jan. 1837	Tampa
Fort Dallas	Dade	Est. Jan. 1838	St. Augustine /Miami
Fort Davenport	Polk	Est. June 9, 1839	Tampa ?
Fort Dawson	Leon	1838	Tallahassee
Fort Denaud	Lee	--	Tampa ?
Fort Doane	Lee	Temporary	Tampa ?
Fort Downing	Lafayette	Est. Jan. 30, 1840	Micanopy
Fort Drane	Marion	Est. Dec. 1835	Jacksonville
Fort Drum, Simon	Lee	Est. Mar. 11, 1855	Tampa
Fort Drum	Brevard	--	--
Fort Dulany(Delany)	Lee	Est. Nov. 23, 1837	Tampa
Fort Econfina	Taylor	Est. March 10, 1840	--
Fort Fanning	Levy	Est. Nov. 30, 1838	Savannah Ga/Tallahassee
Fort Foster	Hillsborough	Est. Sept. 23, 1849	Tampa
Fort Fowle	Marion	Temporary	Micanopy ?
Fort Frazer	Polk	Est. Dec., 1837	Tampa
Fort Fulton	St Johns	Est. Feb. 21, 1840	--
Fort Gadsden	Calhoun	1817-21	Coweta, Ga.

Fort Gamble	Jefferson	Est. Aug. 24, 1839	Tallahassee
Fort Gardner(Gardiner)	Osceola	Est. Dec., 1837	Tampa
Fort Garey's Ferry	Duval	Est. 1837	--
Fort Gates	Putnam	Temporary	Jacksonville ?
Fort Gatlin	Orange	Est. Nov. 9, 1838	--
Fort George Is.	Duval	1851	Mayport Mills
Fort Green	DeSoto	Temporary	Tampa
Fort Griffin	Lafayette	Est. Jan. 30, 1840	Apalachicola ?
Fort Hamer	Manatee	Est. Nov. 1849	Tampa
Fort Hamilton	--	c. 1836-43	Hickstown /Mad. CH
Fort Hanson	St. Johns	c. 1836-43	St. Augustine
Fort Harlee	Bradford	Est. March 1837	Mineral Springs ?
Fort Harrell	Lee	Temporary	--
Fort Hariett	Leon	Est. March 13, 1840	St. Marks
Fort Harrison	Hillsborough	Est. April 2, 1841	Tampa
Fort Harvie	Lee	Est. 1841	Tampa
Fort Heileman(Heilman)	Duval	Est May 5, 1836	Charleston SC/Jax
Fort Henry	Dade	Temporary	St. Augustine ?
Fort Holmes	Putnam	Est. Feb. 9, 1840	Jacksonville ?
Fort Hook	Marion	Temporary	Apalachicola ?
Camp Hope	--	12-16-1822	Pensacola
Fort Hulbert	Taylor	Est. Feb. 2, 1840	St. Marks
Fort Hunter	Putnam	c. 1836-43	St. Augustine ?
Camp Izard	Alachua/Marion	c. 1836-1885	Seminole Agency
Fort Jackson	Madison	Est. Nov. 11, 1838	St. Marks
Fort Jennings	Levy	c. 1836-43	Micanopy ?
Fort Jones	Taylor	Temporary	St. Marks ?
Camp Jupiter	Dade	March 30, 1838	St. Augustine
Fort Jupiter	Dade	Est. Feb. 21, 1855	St. Augustine ?
Fort Kate	--	c. 1836-43	--
Fort Keais	--	c. 1836-43	Tampa ?
Key West Barracks	Monroe	1831	Key West
Garrison Key West	Monroe	1835	Apalachicola
Fort King	Marion	1827-43	Wanton's /Sem. Agency
Fort Kingsbury	Volusia	Temporary	Tampa /Jacksonville
Fort Kissimmee	DeSoto	Est. March 23, 1852	St. Augustine ?
Fort Lang Syne	--	March 20, 1834	Tampa ?
Fort Lane	Orange	Temporary	Savannah
Fort Lauderdale	Dade	Est. Feb. 14, 1839	Savannah /St. Augustine
Fort Lawson	Putnam	c. 1836-43	St. Augustine
Fort Lloyd (Loyd)	Brevard	Temporary	St. Marks
Fort MacKay	--	c. 1836-43	St. Augustine
Fort Macomb #1	Lafayette	Est. April 16, 1839	St. Marys ?
Fort Macomb #2	Leon	Temporary	Weelaunee ?
Fort McClellan	--	c. 1836-43	St. Marks ?
Fort McClure	Sumter	Temporary	--
Fort McCrabb	Lafayette	Est. Jan. 31, 1840	Tampa ?
Fort McNeill	Orange	Temporary	Mineral Springs ?
Fort McRae #1	Dade	Est. 1838	St. Augustine ?
Fort McRae #2 (McRee)	--	1836-61	St. Augustine ?
Fort Maitland	Orange	c. 1836-43	Pensacola
Fort Many	Wakulla	Est. Aug. 8, 1841	St. Augustine ?
Fort Marion	St. Johns	1826,1828	Tallahassee
Fort Mason	Orange	Temporary	St. Augustine
			St. Augustine ?

Fort Meade	Polk	Est. Dec. 9, 1849-57	Tampa
Fort Mellon	Orange	Est. Jan., 1837	St. Augustine ?
Fort Micanopy	Alachua	Est. April 30, 1837	Micanopy
Fort Mitchell	Taylor	Est. Feb. 2, 1840	--
Fort Moniac	Baker	Est. July 24, 1838	--
Cantonment Morgan	--	1842	Port Leon
Fort Myakka	Manatee	Est. Nov. 16, 1849	Tampa ?
Fort Myers (Ft. Harvie)	Lee	Est. Feb. 20, 1850	Tampa /Key West
Fort New Smyrna	Volusia	Est. Nov, 1838-1852	--
Fort Noel	Madison	Temporary	Tallahassee ?
Fort Ocilla	Jefferson	Est. July, 1843	St. Marks /Tallahassee
Fort Ogden	DeSoto	--	--
Fort Peyton	St. Johns	Est. July 17, 1837	St. Augustine
Fort Pickens	Escambia	1834-67	Pensacola/Warrington
Fort Pierce	Brevard	Est. Jan., 1838	St. Augustine
Fort Pleasant	Madison	Est. Nov. 12, 1838	Tallahassee
Fort Poinsett	Monroe	Est. Oct. 16, 1839	Key West ?
Fort Preston	Gadsden	Temporary	Apalachicola
Fort Russell	Marion	1841	Savannah/ Tampa
Post of St. Augustine (St. Francis Barracks)	St. Johns	1821-52	St. Augustine
Fort St. Marks	Wakulla	1823	Creek Agcy, Ga./St. Marks
Fort San Carlos de Barrancas	--	1823, 1827	Pensacola
Fort Sanderson	Duval	Est. July 12, 1840	Jacksonville
Fort Schackelford	Lee	Temporary	Tampa ?
Fort Searle	St. Johns	Est. Dec. 28, 1839	St. Augustine ?
Fort Shannon	Putnam	Est. May 1838	St. Augustine
Fort Simmons	Lee	Est. Nov. 5, 1841	Tampa /St. Augustine
Fort Simon Drum	Lee	Est. March 11, 1855	Tampa /Key West ?
Fort Stansbury	Leon	Est. March 15, 1839	Tallahassee /St. Marks
Fort Starke	Manatee	Est. Nov. 25, 1840	Tampa
Fort Sullivan	Hillsborough	Est. Jan. 20, 1839	Tampa
Fort T.B. Adams	Lee	Temporary	Tampa /St. Augustine
Fort Taylor	--	C. 1836-43	Tampa ?
Fort Taylor	See Key West Barracks		
Fort Thompson	Lee	Est. Nov. 23, 1854	Tampa /St. Augustine ?
Camp Thontasassa	--	1837	Jacksonville
Ft. Van Courtland	Clay	c. 1836-43	Jax /St. Augustine
Ft. Van Swearingen	Brevard	Temporary	St. Augustine ?
Fort Vinton	Brevard	Est. April 7, 1839	St. Augustine ?
Fort Vose	Taylor	Est. Nov. 5, 1841	Tallahassee ?
Fort Wacahoota	Levy	Est. May, 1840	Micanopy
Fort Wacasassa	Levy	Est. March 17, 1839	Savannah /Micanopy
Fort Wacissa	--	c. 1836-43	Pilatka
Fort Walker	Alachua	Temporary	St. Marks/ Tallahassee
Camp Wandell	--	April 27, 1842	Micanopy
Fort Ward	Bradford	Temporary	--
Fort Wekiwa	Levy	Temporary	Alligator ?
Fort Westcott	Monroe	Temporary	Tampa /St. Augustine
Fort Wheelock	Marion	Est. July 7, 1840	Tampa /St. Augustine
Fort White	Alachua	Est. Jan, 1838	Micanopy
Fort Wool	Lafayette	Temporary	Alligator /Jacksonville ?
			Micanopy /St. Marks

## Abstract of bids under advertisement of June 4, 1838

Route, distance, service, and schedule, as advertised.	Bidders	Amounts, according to the terms of advertisement, except where otherwise stated.	Decision
<p>No. 2451. — From Jacksonville, by Frink's and Nassau C.H., to St. Mary's, Ga., 60 miles and back, twice a week.</p> <p>Leave Jacksonville every Sunday and Thursday at 4 p.m.; arrive at St. Mary's next days by 9 p.m.</p> <p>Leave St. Mary's every Monday and Thursday at 11 a.m.; arrive at Jacksonville next days by 4 p.m.</p>	<p>James B. Mason</p> <p>Peter Felaney</p> <p>C. Taylor</p> <p>Jacob Gutterson (received September 13, 1838)</p>	<p>\$2,200 - - - - -</p> <p>\$2,500</p> <p>\$2,000 for this, and 2452 and 2453, as now carried, viz; from St. Mary's, by Fernandina and San Pablo, to St. Augustine, once a week, in boats and stages; and a cross-mail once a week, from San Pablo to Jacksonville; \$2,000 additional for this, and 2452 and 2454, as now carried, viz; from St. Mary's, by Nassau C.H., Haddocks, and Jacksonville, to St. Augustine, once a week, in stages; and a cross-mail to Mandarin.</p> <p>\$2,800</p>	<p>Too high.</p> <p>Readvertised, with a change.</p>
<p>No. 2452. — From Jacksonville to St. Augustine, 33 miles and back, twice a week.</p> <p>Proposals to carry in stages will be considered.</p> <p>Leave Jacksonville every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a.m.; arrive at St. Augustine same days by 3 p.m.</p> <p>Leave St. Augustine every Thursday and Sunday at 3 a.m.; arrive at Jacksonville same days by 3 p.m.</p>	<p>James B. Mason (2451)</p> <p>James H. Gardiner</p> <p>Peter Felaney</p> <p>C. Taylor</p> <p>Jacob Gutterson (received September 13).</p>	<p>\$1,800; or, \$2,500, in stages.</p> <p>\$1,600</p> <p>\$1,200; or, \$2,000, stages; or \$1,600, alternately - on horse and in stage.</p> <p>(See 2451)</p> <p>\$2,000; or, \$2,400, stages.</p>	<p>Readvertised, with a change.</p> <p>1838, Sept. 19.</p> <p>Accepted at \$1,600</p> <p>1838, Sept. 21.</p> <p>Acceptance rescinded, it being represented that this road is wholly insecure.</p>
<p>No. 2453. — From Jacksonville to Pablo, 20 miles and back, once a week.</p> <p>Leave Jacksonville every Wednesday at 5 a.m.; arrive at Pablo same day by 11 a.m.</p> <p>Leave Pablo every Wednesday at 1 p.m.; arrive at Jacksonville same day by 7 p.m.</p>	<p>C. Taylor</p> <p>Jacob Gutterson (received September 13, 1838).</p>	<p>(See 2451).</p> <p>\$500, in a row-boat.</p>	<p>Readvertised, with a change.</p>
<p>No. 2454. — From Jacksonville to Mandarin, 15 miles and back, once a week.</p> <p>Leave Jacksonville every Wednesday at 6 a.m.; arrive at Mandarin same day by 11 a.m.</p> <p>Leave Mandarin every Wednesday at 1 p.m.; arrive at Jacksonville same day by 6 p.m.</p>	<p>C. Taylor</p> <p>Jacob Gutterson (received September 13, 1838).</p>	<p>(See 2451).</p> <p>\$350 - - - - -</p>	<p>Too high.</p> <p>Readvertised, under 2453.</p>
<p>No. 2455. — From Jacksonville, by Alligator, San Pedro, West Hill, Weelaunee, and Lipona, to Tallahassee, 190 miles and back, once a week.</p> <p>Proposals to carry in stages, or in 4-horse post-coaches, will be considered.</p> <p>Leave Jacksonville every Wednesday at 6 a.m.; arrive at San Pedro every Sunday by 3 p.m., and at Tallahassee next day by 5 p.m.</p> <p>Leave Tallahassee every Thursday at 6 a.m.; arrive at San Pedro same day by 6 p.m., and at Jacksonville every Tuesday by 5 p.m.</p>	<p>Jacob Gutterson (received September 13).</p> <p>Livingston &amp; Langford (received September 20).</p> <p>Lewis Mattair (received September 15).</p> <p>Lewis Mattair (by Hon. C. Downing, Nov. 26).</p>	<p>\$8,000; or, \$12,000, stages</p> <p>\$4,000; \$8,000, stages; \$15,000, 4-horse post-coaches.</p> <p>\$5,840; or, \$11,850, 4-horse post-coaches</p> <p>\$10 per mile, from Jacksonville to Tallahassee</p>	<p>Too high.</p> <p>1838, Nov. 29.</p> <p>Accepted at \$10 per mile, and ascertain distance.</p>
<p>No. 2456. — From Jacksonville, by Whitesville, to Newnansville, 77 miles and back, once a week.</p> <p>Leave Jacksonville every Saturday at 6 a.m.; arrive at Newnansville next day by 6 p.m.</p> <p>Leave Newnansville every Thursday at 10 a.m.; arrive at Jacksonville next day by 10 p.m.</p>	<p>James B. Mason (2451)</p> <p>Archibald McNeill</p> <p>Jacob Gutterson (received September 13).</p>	<p>\$1,300.</p> <p>\$1,200 - - - - -</p> <p>\$1,800.</p>	<p>1839, June 13.</p> <p>Accepted.</p>
<p>No. 2457. — From Fernandina to St. Mary's, Ga., 9 miles and back, once in two weeks.</p> <p>Leave Fernandina every other Thursday at 6 a.m.; arrive at St. Mary's same day by 9 a.m.</p> <p>Leave St. Mary's every other Thursday at 11 a.m.; arrive at Fernandina same day by 2 p.m.</p>	<p>Jacob Gutterson (received September 13).</p>	<p>\$250, in a row-boat - - - - -</p>	<p>Too high.</p>



<p>No. 2458. -- From St. Augustine to New Smyrna, 75 miles and back, once in two weeks.  Leave St. Augustine every other Sunday at 6 a.m.; arrive at New Smyrna next day by 6 p.m.  Leave New Smyrna every other Tuesday at 6 a.m.; arrive at St. Augustine next day by 6 p.m.</p>	Jacob Gutterson (received September 13, 1838).	\$1,250 - - - - -	Too high.
<p>No. 2459. -- From Alligator, by Newnansville, Spring Grove, and Micanopy, to Seminole Agency, 90 miles and back, once in two weeks.  Leave Alligator every other Monday at 4 a.m.; arrive at Seminole Agency next day by 10 p.m.  Leave Seminole Agency every other Wednesday at 4 a.m.; arrive at Alligator next day by 10 p.m.</p>	Archibald McNeill Jacob Gutterson (received September 13, 1838).	\$1,000 - - - - - \$2,500.	Too high.
<p>No. 2460. -- From Alligator, by Swift Creek, Mineral Springs, and Rosseter's Ferry, to Cherry Lake, 70 miles and back, once in two weeks.  Leave Alligator every other Wednesday at 6 a.m.; arrive at Cherry Lake next day by 5 p.m.  Leave Cherry Lake every other Monday at 6 a.m.; arrive at Alligator next day by 5 p.m.</p>	Wm. M. Reed John B. Stewart (2470) Jacob Gutterson (received 13th Sept., 1838.) Livingston & Lankford (2455) (received 20th September.)	\$1,200, schedule changed - - - - - \$2,000. \$2,000. \$1,200.	Too high. Readvertised.
<p>No. 2461. -- From Tallahassee, by Salubria, Quincy, and Pleasant Grove, to Bainbridge, Ga., 50 miles and back, 3 times a week, in stages.  Proposals to carry on horseback will be considered.  Leave Tallahassee every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 a.m.; arrive at Bainbridge same days by 10 p.m.  Leave Bainbridge every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 a.m.; arrive at Tallahassee same days by 8 p.m.</p>	Ira Sanborn - - James M. Harris - Ruben Scott - - Wm. H. Cassells John B. Stewart - W. T. Stockton & Co.	\$1,900; \$2,800, 4-horse post-coaches; \$1,300, horse. \$2,000, 4-horse post-coaches, omitting Pleasant Grove. \$1,750; \$1,450, omitting Pleasant Grove; or \$3,200, 4-horse post-coaches; or \$2,950, 4-horse post-coaches, omitting Pleasant Grove; will, if his bid be accepted, supply Pleasant Grove 3 times a week, from some convenient point, to be designated by the department, for \$300; will run by Pleasant Grove at his lowest bid, when a good road is made. \$899; or \$1,798, 4-horse post-coaches - - \$1,820, horse \$4,000; or \$2,000, if they get 2306, 2385, 2469, 2474, and 2475; agreeing, at the same time, to run every other day instead of 3 times a week, and in 4-horse post-coaches instead of 2-horse stages.	1838, Sept. 19. Accepted at \$899. subject to be curtailed by stopping at Quincy at pro rata deduction. Route readvertised. bidder declining acceptance.
<p>No. 2462. -- From Tallahassee, by Magnolia, to St. Mark's, 24 miles and back, 3 times a week, in railroad cars.  Proposals to carry on horse will be considered.  Leave Tallahassee every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 a.m.; arrive at St. Mark's same days by 10 a.m.  Leave St. Mark's every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 p.m.; arrive at Tallahassee same days by 7 p.m.</p>	R. K. Call - - R. K. Call - - William Childress (received after time).	\$1,200, daily in railroad cars, to omit Magnolia. \$1,200, daily in railroad cars, omitting Magnolia - \$900, tri-weekly, in a covered wagon, via Magnolia. -	Too high. 1839, Mar. 15. Accepted.
<p>No. 2463. -- From Tallahassee, by Bailey's Mills, Monticello, and Grooversville, to Sharp's Store, 70 miles and back, once a week.  Leave Tallahassee every Thursday at 6 a.m.; arrive at Sharp's Store next day by 6 p.m.  Leave Sharp's Store every Saturday at 4 p.m.; arrive at Tallahassee every Monday by 12 m.</p>	Moses Beesley - - Angus B. McKinnon - Rob't. & Edward A. Heir Joshua Stafford - - Richard T. Stanalan - Archibald Graham - John B. Stewart (2470) Archibald Graham (received after time).	\$970. \$1,250. \$1,450. \$1,000. \$875. \$850. - - - - - \$2,000. \$700, provided rest days be changed to Sharp's Store	Too high. 1838, Nov. 7. Accepted.
<p>No. 2464. -- From Tallahassee, by Bailey's Mills, Mickasukee, and Bunker Hill, to Monticello, 45 miles and back, once a week.  Leave Tallahassee every Tuesday at 6 a.m.; arrive at Monticello next day by 10 a.m.  Leave Monticello every Wednesday at 3 p.m.; arrive at Tallahassee next day by 7 p.m.</p>	John B. Stewart (2461) Rob't. & Edward A. Heir (2463). Joshua Stafford - - Angus B. McKinnon -	\$800. \$970. \$600. - - - - - \$1,250.	Readvertised. Too high.

No. 2465. — From Tallahassee, by Mannington and Duncansville, to Thomasville, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Tallahassee every Tuesday at 5 a.m.; arrive at Thomasville same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Thomasville every Monday at 5 a.m.; arrive at Tallahassee same day by 6 p.m.

Robt. & Edward A. Heir (2463)	\$890.
Isaac G. Jordan -	\$700.
John White - -	\$500.
John C. Browning -	\$499.
John B. Stewart -	\$960.
John White (received November 13, 1838).	\$400

**Too high.**

1838, Nov. 29.  
Accepted.

No. 2466. — From Quincy to Rock Comfort, 8 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quincy every Friday at 1 p.m.; arrive at Rocky Comfort same day by 3 p.m.

Leave Rocky Comfort every Friday at 8 a.m., arrive at Quincy same day by 10 p.m.

John B. Stewart (2461) -	\$150.	-	-	-	-	-
D. L. or D. D. Kenan	\$50; or, \$75, sulkeys	-	-	-	-	-
(received after time).						

**Too high.**

Accepted at \$50.

No. 2367. — From Quincy, by Chattahoochee, to Ochesse, 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quincy every Saturday at 6 a.m.; arrive at Ochesse same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Ochesse every Sunday at 6 a.m.; arrive at Quincy same day by 6 p.m.

John B. Stewart (2465)	\$900.
Henry R. Beaver -	\$710.
Edward Face - -	\$1,600; \$2,200, twice a week
Reuben Scott - -	\$750; or, \$1,000, 3 times a week, stages, to Chattahoochie, half the year, and half the year on horse; and once a week on horse the residue of route; \$1,200, 3 times a week, to Chattahoochie, in stages, and residue once a week on horse.
R. K. Shaw - -	\$600; or, \$700, in stages, to Chattahoochie, and on horse residue; or, \$950, twice a week, in stages, to Chattahoochie, and once a week on horse residue; or, \$1,150, 3 times a week, stages, to Chattahoochie, and once a week on horse residue.

Too high.

No. 2368. — From Bainbridge, by Fowltown, Chattahoochie, and Fort Gadsden, to Appalachicola, estimated 110 miles and back; twice a week.

Proposals to carry in steamboats are invited; also, to run three times a week; also, to run by the way of the St. Joseph's depot.

Leave Bainbridge every Monday and Friday at 4 a.m.; arrive at Appalachicola every Wednesday and Sunday by 4 p.m.

Leave Appalachicola every Monday and Friday at 4 a.m.; arrive at Bainbridge every Wednesday and Sunday by 4 p.m.

Edward Face	\$5,500, by horse and boats	- - - - -	Not the service desired.
James Y. Smith	\$10,000, in steamboats, twice a week 8 months, and once a week 4 months, leaving St. Joseph's mail at Iola; \$14,000, steamboats, twice a week, whole year, leaving St. Joseph's mail at Iola; \$25,000, steamboats, 3 times a week 8 months, and twice a week 4 months, leaving St. Joseph's mail at Iola; \$30,000, steamboats, 4 times a week 8 months, and twice a week 4 months, omitting Fowltown in each case		Too high.
James Y. Smith (received after time)	\$6,000, twice a week 8 months, and once a week 4 months of each year, in steamboats, from Chattahoochie to Appalachicola..		1838, Nov. 26. Accepted.

No. 2369. — From Bainbridge, by Brown's Ferry, Marianna, Oaky Hill, and Holmes's Valley, to La Grange, estimated 90 miles and back, 3 times a week, in stages.

Proposals to carry daily, in 4-horse post-coaches, with a view to the conveyance of the great New Orleans mail, will be considered.

Proposals are also invited to carry the great eastern and southern mail in waterproof carriages, constructed for the purpose, under the direction of the department, with only three passengers, on the outside, or in a separate apartment. Also, to carry said mail at a greater speed, defining the number of miles which the bidder proposes to make in each hour of running time.

Leave Bainbridge every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 a.m.; arrive at La Grange next days by 3 a.m.

Leave La Grange every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 p.m.; arrive at Bainbridge every Wednesday, Friday, and Monday, by 9 p.m.

W. T. Stockton & Co. -	\$13,000; or \$9,000, if they obtain 2306, 2385, 2474, and 2475, agreeing, at the same time, to run every other day, and carry in 4-horse post-coaches.
W. T. Stockton & Co. -	\$9,000 - - - - -

1838, Oct. 23.  
Accepted.

No. 2370. — From Marianna, by Campbellton, to Daleville, Alabama, 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Marianna every Tuesday at 6 a.m.; arrive at Daleville next day by 4 p.m.

Leave Daleville every Thursday at 3 a.m.; arrive at Marianna next day by 1 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1839.

Thomas Ornan	-	\$2,400						
John B. Stewart	-	\$1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-

Too high.  
Readvertised, with a  
change.

<p>No. 2471. — From Marianna to St. Joseph's, 75 miles and back, once in two weeks. Proposals to carry in stages, and oftener, will be considered. Leave Marianna every other Saturday at 5 a.m.; arrive at St. Joseph's next day by 6 p.m. Leave St. Joseph's every other Monday at 5 a.m.; arrive at Marianna next day by 6 p.m.</p>	<p>James M. Harris (2461) John B. Stewart (2465) Joseph McCroskey -</p>	<p>\$2,000, embracing Iola, in stages to Iola, thence by railroad, twice a week. \$2,000. \$3,500, stages; \$4,000, once a week, stages; \$7,000, twice a week, stages; or, \$12,000 for this and 2473, 3 times a week, 4-horse post-coaches, from 1st November to 1st May, and twice a week from 1st May to 1st November, schedule changed; \$15,000 for this and 2473, 3 times a week, in 4-horse post-coaches, schedule changed. \$133 per mile, once a week, 2-horse coaches.</p>	<p>Readvertised, with a change.</p>
<p>No. 2472. — From Holmes's Valley, by Uchee Valley and Alachua, to Almirante, 70 miles and back, once in two weeks. Leave Holmes's Valley every other Tuesday at 5 a.m.; arrive at Almirante next day by 6 p.m. Leave Almirante every other Thursday at 5 a.m.; arrive at Holmes's Valley next day by 6 p.m.</p>	<p>Thomas Orman - Daniel Anderson - John M. Ford (received since 10th Sept. 1838). Peter K. McDonald (received after time). Daniel Anderson (rec'd 31st May, 1839).</p>	<p>\$700. - - - - - \$500. \$190 from Holmes's Valley to Uchee Valley, once a week. \$180, once a week, between Holmes's Valley and Uchee Valley.</p>	<p>Too High. 1839, May 18. Contract ordered. Too late.</p>
<p>No. 2473. — From St. Joseph's to Appalichicola, 25 miles and back, twice a week. Proposals to carry in stages will be considered. Leave St. Joseph's every Sunday and Wednesday at 7 a.m.; arrive at Appalichicola same days by 3 p.m. Leave Appalichicola every Monday, and Thursday at 5 a.m.; arrive at St. Joseph's same days by 1 p.m.</p>	<p>Jos. McCroskey (2471) William H. Roane - Thomas Orman -</p>	<p>\$12,000 for this and 2471, 3 times a week, 4-horse post-coaches, from 1st November to 1st May, and twice a week from 1st May to 1st November, schedule changed; \$15,000 for this and 2471, 3 times a week, 4-horse post-coaches, schedule changed; \$1,000, 2-horse stages, schedule changed, if his bid on 2471 is accepted. \$1,000. \$2,400, 2-horse coaches.</p>	<p>Suspended.</p>
<p>No. 2474. — From Pensacola to La Grange, 90 miles and back, 3 times a week, in steamboats. Proposals are invited to run daily, and extend to Mobile, with a view to the conveyance of the great New Orleans mail. Leave Pensacola every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 a.m.; arrive at La Grange same days by 5 p.m. Leave La Grange every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 a.m.; arrive at Pensacola same days by 2 p.m.</p>	<p>W. T. Stockton &amp; Co. -</p>	<p>\$15,000; or, \$12,000 if they obtain 2306, 2385, 2469, and 2475, agreeing to run every other day instead of 3 times a week.</p>	<p>Re-advertised.</p>
<p>No. 2475. — Leave Pensacola, by Blakely, to Mobile, 60 miles and back, 3 times a week, in stages. Proposals to run in 4-horse post-coaches; also, proposals to run in steamboats, omitting Blakely, 90 miles, will be considered. Leave Pensacola every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.; arrive at Mobile next days by 6 a.m. Leave Mobile every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 p.m.; arrive at Pensacola next days by 6 a.m.</p>	<p>Henry A. Nunes - W. T. Stockton &amp; Co. - J. C. Downey - - Ward Taylor - -</p>	<p>\$4,750; \$9,000, daily, to run through in 13 hours. \$4,000; or, \$8,000 in steamboats; or, \$2,000 in stages, if they obtain 2306, 2385, 2469, and 2474; or, \$6,000, on same conditions, agreeing at the same time to carry in 4-horse post-coaches, and to run every other day instead of tri-weekly. \$5,000, 4-horse post-coaches, schedule changed; \$2,000, 2-horse stages. \$2,500, steamboats and stages - - - - -</p>	<p>1838, Sept. 19. Accepted at \$2,000; allowing 18 hours in stages and steamboats.</p>
<p>No. 2476. — From Pensacola, by Floridatown and Pettman's Ferry, to Campbellton, 120 miles and back, once in two weeks. Leave Pensacola every other Saturday at 6 a.m.; arrive at Campbellton next Tuesday by 12 m. Leave Campbellton every other Tuesday at 1 p.m.; arrive at Pensacola next Friday by 7 p.m. Service is to commence on the 1st of July, 1839.</p>	<p>Daniel Anderson - John B. Brown &amp; D. D. Beach. Henry A. Mines -</p>	<p>\$1,700. \$2,480. \$2,000; or \$3,000 once a week.</p>	<p>Too high.</p>
<p>No. 2477. — From Key West, by Indian Key, to Charleston, — miles and back, once a month, in boats or packets. Proposals to carry oftener will be considered. Leave Key West on the 1st, and Charleston on the 15th, of every month, and arrive at the port of destination with all practicable despatch.</p>	<p>O. O'Hara - - O. O'Hara - - Lord &amp; Stacker (received after time).</p>	<p>\$1,500; or, \$4,500 twice a month. \$1,500; or, \$4,500 twice a month. \$1,500.</p>	<p>1839, March 30. Accepted, at \$1,500. 1839, June 8. O'Hara having declined, ordered to rescind acceptance, and contract with Lord &amp; Stocker. 1838, Sept. 19. Accepted, at \$2,000.</p>
<p>No. 2478. — From St. Mark's, by Key West, to New York, —miles and back, twice a month, in packets. Leave St. Mark's on the 1st and 15th, and New York on the 8th and 24th of every month, and arrive at the port of destination with all practicable despatch.</p>	<p>William W. Pratt -</p>	<p>\$2,000; Or, \$1,500, if return mails from St. Mark's via Key West to New York, be omitted.</p>	<p>1839, March 30. Acceptance rescinded.</p>

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

~~January 21,~~ 1896.

To *Hudson Obituary Co.*  
Contractor on Mail Route No. 2477.  
The Postmasters at

*Apalaga, Fort Gadsen, and  
Apalachicola, Fla. &c.*

*725.* are instructed to pay over to you or your order, on demand, after the end of the *last time* ~~quarter~~ and each succeeding quarter, so long as you shall actually carry the mail on said route, or until they shall be otherwise directed, the whole amount due from them to the Department, for the quarter then just terminated, as shown by their several Accounts Current.

*the 24th of 1895 and*  
You are requested to make demand as soon as possible after the first day of the next quarter, and report to the Department every failure or refusal to pay, with the reasons therefor, whether given by the Postmasters, or otherwise known to you.

When you have received the balances due from all these Postmasters, or as many of them as can be collected, you will fill up, sign, and send to the Department the blank "ACKNOWLEDGEMENT" sent to you, of which a specimen is annexed, showing the name of each Postmaster, the name of his office, and the amount received from him; upon receipt of which a draft will be forwarded for any amount which may still be due to you; Provided, that in case you fail to collect any one of said balances, no part of the balance due will be paid you until the Department shall be satisfied that you have used due diligence to effect the collection, and that it could not be done.

Herewith you will also receive the proper number of orders and receipts, in blank, for collections on the above route,—that is, an original and duplicate for each office, which you are required to use in all your collections from the Postmasters. Similar blanks will be forwarded for each successive quarter. You will collect, at the end of each quarter, from those offices only which are named in the blanks sent to you for that quarter. If you apply for the money in person, the orders will be unnecessary, and you will fill up and hand to each Postmaster from whom you may receive payment, the original and duplicate receipts sent to you for his office; one for his own use, the other to be sent to the Department. If you send any other person to call for the money at an office, you will fill up, in his favor, and give him the two orders, (original and duplicate,) sent to you for that office, with the blank receipts annexed; and when he has received the money, he will fill up, and sign the annexed receipts, and leave both orders and both receipts with the Postmaster.

You are not authorized to sell, negotiate, or transfer any of these claims, and no payment will be recognized by the Department unless made directly to you or to the person named in your orders.

Every order and every receipt must bear the true date of its signature, in default of which it will not be considered a good voucher at the Department.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

*Thos. Hendon*



## FLORIDA.

## POST-OFFICE. COUNTY. POSTMASTER. ROUTE.

Abrahamtown, *Marion*, Robert H. Williams, 3506.  
 Alaquia, *Walton*, James Evans, 3546, 3247.  
 Alligator c. h., *Columbia*, S. C. Barnes, 3505, 3907, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3531.  
 Almirante, *Walton*, James D. Clary, 3541.  
 Ancilla, *Jefferson*, P. R. Builder, 3514.  
 Apalachicola, *Franklin*, M. N. Scott, 3503, 3537, 3540, 3544.  
 Augusta, *Benton*, Albert Clark, 3525.  
 Barber's, *Columbia*, Moses Barber, 3505, 3512.  
 Bellville, *Hamilton*, James S. Bell, 3517.  
 Benhaden, *Wakulla*, I. A. Barco, 3540.  
 Blount's Ferry, *Columbia*, Solomon Rouse, 3284, 3516, 3518.  
 Blountstown, *Calhoun*, Shadrach Sutton, 3540.  
 Brown's Valley, *Montgomery*, James D. Stillwell, 4000.  
 Campbellton, *Jackson*, James P. Coker, 3541.  
 Camp Izard, *Marion*, John Bates, 3506.  
 Caroline, *Columbia*, Edgar Collins, 3513.  
 Cedar Key, *Levy*, E. H. Richards, 3503, 3513, 3522.  
 Centerville, *Leon*, John B. Elliott, 3533.  
 Cerro Gordo, *Holmes*, Henry Hewitt.  
 Cheeseowiska, *Benton*, Arthur H. Morse.  
 Cherry Lake, *Madison*, John S. Fryche, 3293, 3517.  
 Chemut Hill, *Walton*, Angus Campbell, 3542.  
 China Hill, *Gadsden*, George M. McDonalds, *special*.  
 Chocochatee, *Benton*, Columbus R. Alexander, 3409.  
 Clifton, *Madison*, Andrew I. Lea, 3517.  
 Columbus, *Columbia*, Andrew I. Miller, 3294, 3531.  
 Coon Hill, *Santa Rosa*, William L. Williams, 3545.  
 East River, *Walton*, Edward Bedsole, 3546.  
 Ellisville, *Columbia*, S. H. Ellis, 3507.  
 Enterprise, *Orange*, Wm. Campbell, 3508, 3509, 3510.  
 Flemington, *Marion*, A. I. Priest, 3514.  
 Fort Clark, *Alachua*, Samuel Gieger, 3514.  
 Fort Dade, *Benton*, William H. Hendrick, 3524.  
 Fort Fanning, *Levy*, Thomas E. Barrow, 3513, 3526.  
 Fort Harley, *Alachua*, John P. Weeks, 3504.  
 Garey's Ferry, *Duval*, John Haas, 3251.  
 Greenwood, *Jackson*, John B. Whitehurst.  
 Haddock's, *Nassau*, James A. Braddock, 3504.  
 Herring Store, *Leon*, George E. Dennis, 3518, 3532.  
 Hibernia, *Duval*, Lewis Fleming, 3251.  
 Home Spring, *Holmes*, Dempsey Fennell.  
 Holmes' Valley, *Washington*, N. A. Campbell, 3542, 3548.  
 Homasassa, *Benton*, Hardiman J. Harrell, 3506, 3522, 3523.  
 Ichepuckesassa, *Hillsboro'*, Jacob Summerlin, 3561.  
 Indian Key, *Dade*, William H. Hieland, 3563.  
 Indian River, *St. Lucia*, Wm. H. Holdren, 3559.  
 Jacksonville c. h., *Duval*, Mark Butts, 3251, 3501, 3504, 3505, 3531.  
 Jasper, *Hamilton*, Stephen S. Smith, 3289, 3517, 3518.  
 Jennings', *Hamilton*, George S. Jennings, 3517.  
 Jerrigan, *Orange*, Wright Patrick, 3561.  
 Key West c. h., *Monroe*, R. L. Hicks, 3503, 3550.  
 Lake Griffin, *Marion*, Spencer Thomas, 3536.  
 Little River, *Columbia*, George E. McClellan, 3531.  
 Long Swamp, *Marion*, Joshua L. McGahagin, 3521.  
 Madison c. h., *Madison*, John Townsend, 3531.  
 Madisonboro', *Alachua*, Arnold Thigpin, 3507, 3519.  
 Mandarin, *Duval*, Chandler S. Emery, 3251.  
 Mankeenhay, *Jefferson*, C. S. Johnston, 3526, 3531, 3536.

Mannington, *Leon*, Richard Van Brunt, 3533.  
 Mariana c. h., *Jackson*, W. Chapman, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544.  
 Mayport Mills, *Duval*, R. B. Gibbs, 3251.  
 Melendez c. h., *Benton*, William Hope, 3506.  
 Mellonville c. h., *Orange*, Elias Woodruff, 3508, 3509, 3537.  
 Miami, *Dade*, Robert Fletcher, 3559.  
 Micanopy, *Alachua*, John S. Livingston, 3512.  
 Millwood, *Jackson*, Joseph Irwin.  
 Milton, *Santa Rosa*, Lawrence N. Amos, 3541, 3545, 3546.  
 Mineral Springs, *Columbia*, D. T. Trezoant, 3531.  
 Monticello c. h., *Jefferson*, Darius Williams, 3291, 3292, 3517, 3532, 3536.  
 Moseley Hall, *Madison*, Louis M. Moseley, 3517.  
 Nassau c. h., *Nassau*, A. J. Braddock.  
 Newnansville c. h., *Alachua*, John K. Fitchet, 3507, 3513, 3514, 3519.  
 Newport, *Wakulla*, Andrew Denham, 3530, 3536.  
 New River, *Columbia*, William Henderson, 3512.  
 New Smyrna, *Orange*, James J. Marshall, 3510, 3511.  
 Newtown Stewart, *Orange*, I. W. Rice, *special*.  
 No. 2, *Marion*, William S. Fish.  
 Ochese, *Calhoun*, Jason Gregory, 3540, 3543.  
 Ocala, *Marion*, Wm. Roberts, 3506, 3514, 3521.  
 Okahumka, *Marion*, James Gough, 3520, 3521.  
 Orange Hill, *Washington*, D. W. Home, 3542.  
 Orange Lake, *Marion*, William Connell, 3506.  
 Orange Springs, *Marion*, John W. Woods, 3506, 3519.  
 Pawtuxet, *Wakulla*, John Bland, 3546.  
 Pensacola c. h., *Escambia*, Hanson Kelly, 3503, 3541, 3549.  
 Perry, *Jefferson*, Perry Barrenton, 3517.  
 Picolata, *St. John's*, Alexander Watson, 3251, 3502.  
 Pilatka, *Putnam*, R. R. Reed, 3251, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509.  
 Quincy, *Gadsden*, John T. Seegar, 3534, 3537, 3538, 3539.  
 Raulerson's Ferry, *Columbia*, John W. Price, 3518.  
 Rickves' Bluff, *Gadsden*, William McClelland, 3523.  
 Saint Andrews Bay, *Washington*, Wm. Cook, 3548.  
 Saint Augustine c. h., *St. John's*, J. L. Cambioz, 3501, 3502, 3503.  
 Saint Joseph, *Calhoun*, Nehemiah Hayden, 3503, *special*.  
 Saint Marks, *Wakulla*, R. M. Spencer, 3503, 3529.  
 Secluda, *Gadsden*, Wm. H. Ellis, 3538.—Name changed to Collins, *Columbia*.  
 Shell Point, *Wakulla*, Harvey H. Walker, 3535.  
 Sopchoppy, *Wakulla*, John Lowell, 3535.  
 Southerland, *Jefferson*, Wm. G. Moseley, 3518.  
 Steamboat Landing, *Gadsden*, G. Arnold, 3539, 3540, 3541.  
 Suwannee Shoals, *Columbia*, Jacob T. Goodbreads, 3516.  
 Tallahassee c. h., *Leon*, Thom. Hayward, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535.  
 Talofa, *Madison*, John S. Broome, 3531.  
 Tampa, *Hillsborough*, H. T. Fisher, 3503, 3506, 3527, 3528.  
 Uchee Anna, *Walton*, Lauchlin D. McLean, 3542, 3546.  
 Volusia, *Marion*, William Shopard.  
 Wacahootie, *Marion*, Cotton Rawles, 3514.  
 Wakasassa, *Levy*, James B. Hagans, 3513.  
 Warrington, *Escambia*, Argus W. Nicholson, *special*.  
 White Springs, *Hamilton*, Pliny Sheffield, 3517.  
 Woodstock Mills, *Nassau*, Edwin R. Alberti, 3281.

*Table of Mail Service for the year 1850, as exhibited by the state of the arrangements at the close of the year.\**

States.	Length of routes.	Annual transportation and rate of cost.								Total annual transportation.	Total annual rate of cost.
		Mode not specified.		In coach.		In steamboat.		By railroad.			
		Miles.	Dollars.	Miles.	Dollars.	Miles.	Dollars.	Miles.	Dollars.		
Maine.....	4,252	1,759	10,943	2,362	23,824	.....	.....	135	12,254	1,369,680	47,021
New Hampshire..	2,042	751	5,075	1,061	6,706	30	100	200	17,139	736,736	29,030
Vermont.....	2,519	875	7,925	1,342	14,019	.....	.....	302	28,875	964,860	50,819
Massachusetts...	3,071	888	13,387	923	17,128	265	4,500	995	98,319	2,179,046	133,334
Rhode Island.....	414	209	2,048	111	1,571	.....	.....	94	8,612	213,304	12,231
Connecticut.....	2,852	696	8,117	620	10,343	30	450	506	46,014	1,017,944	64,924
New York.....	13,397	5,414	48,036	5,803	85,937	989	60,297	1,191	123,920	6,148,258	318,190
New Jersey.....	2,336	967	7,234	1,125	13,467	28	300	217	37,622	1,003,662	68,623
Pennsylvania.....	11,422	7,039	43,093	3,925	63,786	.....	.....	458	48,050	3,455,792	154,929
Delaware.....	483	278	2,851	210	5,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	167,754	8,707
Maryland.....	2,439	1,446	13,269	576	25,026	.....	.....	416	99,612	1,010,456	137,907
Virginia.....	11,923	9,122	60,581	1,895	32,758	610	26,094	296	51,107	2,574,900	170,540
North Carolina...	7,931	5,866	34,207	1,536	33,904	282	39,500	247	46,700	1,683,604	154,311
South Carolina...	5,464	3,666	32,111	671	18,586	880	18,160	247	41,862	1,170,624	110,719
Georgia.....	7,921	5,134	41,202	771	17,252	358	7,500	668	80,375	1,670,034	146,330
Florida.....	2,607	1,768	16,047	536	10,457	280	4,100	23	620	384,466	31,224
Ohio.....	12,266	8,024	43,973	3,544	76,842	439	11,560	280	19,730	3,421,535	152,106
Michigan.....	5,188	3,528	17,763	892	11,561	424	15,000	344	33,593	1,318,893	77,917
Indiana.....	7,262	6,212	34,313	946	23,172	.....	.....	104	4,029	1,458,772	61,514
Illinois.....	10,314	7,091	37,825	3,223	77,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,448,744	115,127
Wisconsin.....	4,572	3,896	22,531	676	8,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	767,664	31,001
Iowa.....	3,664	3,006	10,088	669	10,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	541,408	20,802
Missouri.....	9,902	6,969	30,858	1,277	20,834	1,456	19,360	.....	.....	1,818,249	61,042
Kentucky.....	8,745	5,897	36,713	1,091	30,098	1,767	138,534	.....	.....	2,489,656	106,345
Tennessee.....	7,371	5,564	24,552	1,807	39,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,441,968	63,619
Alabama.....	7,554	6,007	46,861	1,185	51,989	259	136,272	103	13,843	1,737,324	148,965
Mississippi.....	5,460	4,646	37,742	680	28,319	75	1,975	59	5,950	1,061,700	73,966
Arkansas.....	5,625	4,882	27,689	465	15,745	278	8,777	.....	.....	796,836	62,211
Louisiana.....	4,151	2,819	30,481	137	2,930	1,195	30,214	.....	.....	600,332	63,625
Texas.....	7,698	6,891	51,739	727	15,349	80	1,250	.....	.....	897,462	68,338
	178,672	121,285	799,254	40,776	793,002	9,725	313,943	6,886	818,227	46,541,423	2,724,426

\* The entire service and pay are set down to the State under which it is numbered, though extending into other States, instead of being divided among the States in which each portion of it lies.

# Postmaster General - Transmitting a report of mail contracts - Feb. 6, 1852

Route, distance, service, and schedule, as advertised.	Bidders.	Amounts, according to the terms of advertisement, except where otherwise stated.	Decision
No. 3251. -- From Savannah at 10 a.m. twice a week Tuesday and Saturday, by Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Mayport Mills, Fla., Jacksonville, Mandarin, Hibernia, Gary's Ferry and Picolata, to Pilatka, by 12 m. next Monday and Thursday, 358 miles; and back between 4 p.m. Monday and Thursday and 12 night next Wednesday and Saturday.	J. W. Caldwell John F. Rodman J. Cunningham Jr. Henry C. Crane	\$7000, commence at Charleston on suitable steamers. \$8,750, steamboats, first class; \$12,250, steamboats, first class, 3 times a week. \$8,000, steamboats; \$12,000, steamboats, 3 times a week \$7,450, steamboats; - - - - - \$10,750, steamboats, 3 times a week.	Apr. 14, 1851 accepted \$7,450
No. 3284. -- From Waresboro at 6 a.m. once a week Wednesday, by Polk, to Blount's Ferry, Fla. by 5 p.m. next day, 72 miles and back between 6 a.m. Monday and 5 p.m. next day.	Wm. M. Nichols Wm. Frink Washington Dyal E. Mattox D. J. Miller	\$240, stop at Polk, \$195, commence at Polk. - - \$225, commence at Polk. \$399, commence at Polk. \$474. \$474, schedule changed, or \$224, end at Polk.	Apr. 14, 1851 accepted \$195.
No. 3289. -- From Alapaha at 6 a.m., once a week, Friday, to Jasper, Fla., by 6 p.m., 45 miles; and back between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. next day.	Elijah Mattox J. P. Miller Wm. J. Locke	\$389. \$315. \$250. - - - - -	Apr. 14, 1851 accepted.
No. 3291. -- From Thomasville at 6 a.m., once a week, Wednesday by Boston, Grooverville, and Station, to Monticello, Fla., by 5 p.m., 33 miles; and back between 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. Tuesday.	E. W. Bozeman J. P. Miller A. B. Lord Jesse Cone Wm. J. Woods J. G. Jordan	\$197.50. - - - - - \$235. \$250. \$294. \$300. \$395.	Apr. 14, 1851 accepted.
No. 3292. -- From Thomasville at 6 a.m. once a week, Wednesday, by Dekel's Store, to Monticello, Fla., by 12 m., 22 miles; and back between 1 p.m. and 8 p.m. (see 3291)	A. B. Lord C. B. DeCaussey J. G. Jordan	\$124. - - - - - \$185. \$200.	April 14, 1851, - suspended for intermediate offices to be established.
No. 3293. -- From Troupville at 6 a.m., once a week, Thursday by Mineral Spring, Piscola, and Cherry Lake, Fla., to Madison C.H. by 6 p.m., 37 miles; and back between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Wednesday.	Wm. G. Smith D. G. Livingston Robert McKinney J. P. Miller Wm. D. Griffin	\$350, schedule proposed. \$224. - - - - - \$230. \$260. \$280, schedule changed.	Apr. 14, 1851 accepted.
No. 3294. -- From Troupville at 6 a.m., once a week, Monday, by Clyattsville, to Columbus, Fla., by 6 p.m., 37 miles; and back between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. next day.	Wm. G. Smith J. P. Miller Wm. D. Griffin Wm. W. Clyatt	\$340. \$260. - - - - - \$280. \$300, end at Bellville and change schedule.	Apr. 14, 1851 accepted.
No. 3409. -- From Fort Gaines at 1 p.m., twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday, by Blakely, and Olive Grove, to Chattahoochee, Fla., by 8 p.m. next days, 78 miles; and back between 6 a.m. Tuesday and Friday and 12 m. next days. Proposals for ending at Bainbridge, Ga., also for weekly service, are invited.	M. J. Harris McMillan & Campbell W. T. Stockton A. B. Powell Thomas D. Wilson W. T. Stockton T. D. Wilson  John B. West J. P. Miller	\$1,248. \$1,500, 2-horse coach. \$940, withdrawn. \$1,100. \$1089; or \$1,344, 2-horse coach. - - - - - \$1,240. \$993, end at Bainbridge; \$1,200, 2-horse coach, end at Bainbridge. \$1,170, 1-horse buggy. \$1,200, buggy; \$650, once a week, \$980, end at Bainbridge.	Apr. 14, 1851 accepted \$1,089.
No. 3501. -- From St. Augustine at 2 a.m. once a week, Wednesday by Jacksonville, and Kirkland, to St. Mary's, by 12 m. next day, 90 miles; and back between 1 p.m. Thursday and 11 p.m. next day.	Samuel Stevens Elijah Mattox Samuel Stevens	\$850. - - - - - \$1,489. \$1,600, twice a week.	Unnecessary - see #3251.
No. 3502. -- From St. Augustine at 2:30 p.m. twice a week, Monday and Thursday, to Picolata by 7:30 p.m. 18 miles; and back between arrival of Savannah mail, say 7 a.m. and 12 m.	Claudius Reyes Nathaniel Henry E. Mattox Francis Bridier Samuel Stevens	\$250, 2-horse coach. - - - - - \$380.75, 4-horse coach. \$689, 2-horse coach. \$700, 4-horse coach, or \$500, 2-horse coach. \$540, 2-horse coach.	Apr. 14, 1851 accepted.

# Abstract of bids under advertisement of January 15, 1851

Route, distance, service, and schedule, as advertised.	Bidders	Amounts, according to the terms of advertisement, except where otherwise stated.	Decision
No. 3503. — From St. Augustine, twice a month, in steamboats, by Smyrna, Indian River, San Lucia, Jupiter, Miami, Key Largo, Indian Key, Key West, Charlotte Harbor, Sarasota, Tampa, Cedar Keys, St. Mark's, Apalachicola, St. Joseph's, and St. Andrews to Pensacola, and back. Separate proposals for sections of the above route will be considered. Bids to specify a schedule of arrivals and departures.	William C. Templeton Von Pfister & Clapp, rec'd Apr. 14, 1851	\$29,975, steamboats, from Key West to New Orleans. \$2,500, from Key West to Miami, in steamboats not less than 20 tons, in time regulated by department.	April 14, 1851 - Deemed extravagant
	Von Pfister & Clapp	\$4,500, from Key West to Tampa, in steamboats of capacity and speed sufficient (for) dept. schedule.	
No. 3504. — From Jacksonville at 6 a.m. once a week. Monday, to Haddock's by 12 m., 20 miles; and back between 1 p.m. and 7 p.m.	Samuel Stevens Lewis Ryals, rec'd Apr. 9, 1851	\$175. \$197.	April 14, 1851 - Extravagant
	John Westcoat Charles F. Fitchett Moses Barber Thomas D. Dexter George W. S. Waldron E. Mattox T. D. Dexter	\$1,192, 2-wheeler covered vehicle. \$1,295, 2-horse coach or buggy. \$1,399, 2-horse coach; or \$2,499, 4-horse coach. \$1,371, 2-horse coach; \$1,796, 4-horse coach. - - \$2,900, 2-horse coach. \$2,440, 2-horse coach; or \$1,789. \$2,596, 4-horse coach; \$1,496, 2-horse coach, or \$1,995, 4-horse wagon. \$1,800, or \$2,250, 4-horse coach \$1,200. \$3,900, 2-horse coach.	
No. 3505. — From Jacksonville, twice a week, Sunday and Wednesday, after arrival of steamboat, say at 10 p.m., by Brandy Branch, Barber's and Ocean Pond, to Alligator, by 4 p.m. next days, 70 miles; and back between 1 p.m. Monday and Thursday, and 7 a.m. next days.	Samuel Stevens T. D. Dexter F. P. Sawyer		Apr. 14, 1851 accepted.
	M. Past John W. Pearson M. Past Jesse Carter	\$2,500, buggy. \$3,600, 2-horse coach. \$3,300, 2-horse coach to Ocala, 1-horse buggy residue. \$4,000, 2-horse coach, omit Homosassa and embrace Melendez and supply Fort Dade, Spring Hill, Homosassa and Augusta once a week on horse, superseding Nos. 3524 & 3525. \$4,850, 2-horse coach. \$4,750, 4-horse coach to Ocala, residue 2-horse coach. \$7,680, 2-horse coach. \$3,500, hacks or stages - - - - - \$4,000, 2-horse coach. \$3,700, horse carriage, \$4,900, 2-horse coach, via Augusta & Melendez, instead of Homosassa and Spring Hill, \$3,800, 1-horse coach, \$5,000, 2-horse coach. \$4,850, 2-horse coach, \$2,500, 1-horse buggy. \$3,300, 2-horse coach to Ocala, 1-horse buggy residue.	
No. 3506. — From Pilatka at 1 p.m. twice a week, Monday and Thursday, by Orange Springs, Orange Lake, Ocala, Camp Izard, Homosassa and Spring Hill to Tampa by 10 p.m. next Wednesday and Saturday, 159 miles; and back between 2 a.m. Monday and Thursday and 10 p.m. next Wednesday and Saturday.	M. Past Waterman & Payne Lee & Harris John Scott Jesse Carter A. G. Clark		Apr. 14, 1851 accepted as a 2-horse coach bid, and on that condition. If, by hacks or stages, 2-horse coaches are not intended, then Pearson's bid is to be accepted.
	M. Past, rec'd Apr. 14, 1851 M. Past		
No. 3507. — From Pilatka at 5 a.m., twice a week, Sunday and Thursday by Madison Boro, Newnansville and Ellisville, to Alligator, by 9 p.m. next days, 90 miles; and back between 4 p.m. Monday and Thursday and 12 m. next Wednesday and Saturday. Separate proposals for each part of this route, dividing at Newnansville, are invited.	A. J. T. Wright R. Hogans Thomas J. Prevatt Samuel Stevens Charles F. Pitchett W. E. Howell	\$649, 1-horse vehicle. \$600, buggies, Newnansville to Alligator. \$1,120, end at Newnansville, schedule proposed. \$420, 1-horse buggy, Newnansville to Alligator. - \$1,200, buggy. \$1,190, or \$792 to Newnansville, or \$845, 2-horse coach, Newnansville to Alligator. \$1,260, 2-horse coach. \$1,847. \$2,375, 2-horse coach. \$1,990. \$1,739, or \$1,789 buggy, or \$2,440, 2 or 4-horse coach, according as 3531 is let. \$1,050, hack or buggy, Newnansville to Alligator. \$1,549, buggy, Newnansville to Alligator. \$666, buggy, Newnansville to Alligator, schedule proposed. \$1,000, 2-horse coach, Newnansville to Alligator. \$1,889, buggy. \$1,539, 1-horse vehicle, once a week, schedule proposed. \$1,950. \$1,839, 1-horse vehicle, or \$1,200, 2-horse coach, schedule changed Alligator to Newnansville. \$1,200, buggy, to Newnansville, \$1,620, 1-horse buggy.	Apr. 14, 1851 accepted.
	Thomas J. Prevatt P. A. Stockton Dell & Wilson D. Wilkinson E. Mattox  C. F. Pitchett G. W. S. Waldron A. A. Stewart  J. J. Carter George W. S. Waldron A. J. T. Wright  Swepson Whitehead A. J. T. Wright  Samuel Stevens		



No. 3507. (continued)	G. M. Galpin W. H. S. Roberts	\$524, commence at Newnansville. \$690, 1-horse buggy.	
No. 3508. — From Pilatka at 7 a.m., once a week, Tuesday, by Volusia, Fort Butler and Enterprise, to Mellonville by 7 p.m. next Thursday, 150 miles; and back between 7 a.m. Friday and 7 p.m. Sunday.	J. R. Sanchez William Minshew Fernandez & Bisber John Hughey	\$950, sail or runboat. - - - - - \$1,468, row boat. \$524, commence at Newnansville. \$690, commence at Newnansville.	Apr. 14, 1851 - Unnecessary, see No. 3509.
No. 3509. — From Pilatka at 7 a.m. once a week, Tuesday, by Enterprise, to Mellonville, by 10 a.m. next day, 130 miles; and back between 1 p.m. Wednesday and 3 p.m. next day. (see 3508)	L. H. Rossignol	\$1,500, steamboats - - - - -	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted, to include all intermediate offices.
No. 3510. — From Enterprise at 6 a.m., once a week, Thursday to New Smyrna, by 6 p.m.; and back between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Tuesday.	H. A. Crane F. Dastan V. R. Dupont	\$235. - - - - - \$240. \$265.	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted.
No. 3511. — From New Smyrna on the first Friday of each month, by Indian River and Jupiter, to Miami in 12 days, 300 miles; and back between the 15th and end of each month.	C. L. Brayton  W. H. Holdren	\$165, additional trip per month, end at Indian River in connection with main bid; \$835, half-decked boats to Indian River, thence to Miami on horse. \$895, once a month in open boat, \$1,500, twice a month in open boat.	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted at \$165, \$835 = \$1,000.
No. 3512. — From Barber's at 8 a.m. once a week, Monday, by New River, Fort Harlee, and Fort Crane, to Micanopy, by 8 p.m. next day, 60 miles; and back between 5 a.m. Wednesday and 5 p.m. next day. Proposals to extend to Flemington will be considered.	John Brown Samuel Stevens Jesse Carter Wm. E. Howell Charles F. Fitchett Moses Barber Isaac B. Harden (rec'd Apr. 2, 1851) S. B. Osteen (rec'd Apr. 2, 1851) Henry M. Hennis (rec'd Apr. 9, 1851) David Weeks (rec'd Apr. 7, 1851) J. H. Lancaster (rec'd Apr. 7, 1851)	\$490, no guaranty. \$612. \$700, extend to Flemington. \$546. - - - - - \$565. \$1,000, and \$200 additional extend to Flemington. \$1,100, commence at Alligator. \$775. \$80, Micanopy to Flemington. \$395. - - - - - \$70, for extension to Flemington.	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted.      Too Late.
No. 3513. — From Newnansville at 7 a.m., once a week, Wednesday, by Santa Fe, Fort Fanning, and Wacasassa, to Cedar Keys, by 7 p.m. next days, 110 miles; and back between 6 a.m. Friday and 6 p.m. next day.  Proposals to end at Wacasassa are invited; also to end at Santa Fe. (see Nos. 3523 & 3526)	George M. Galpin C. F. Fitchett A. Floyd Thomas J. Prevatt D. J. Ridought John Westcott D. F. Martin John Edwards S. Whitehead J. P. Hardee	\$794. - - - - - \$800. \$825. \$669, to Wacasassa. \$990. \$467, Wacasassa to Cedar Keys. \$999. \$990. \$845, 1-horse carriage. \$500, part of route.	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted.
No. 3514. — From Newnansville at 6 a.m., once a week, Wednesday, by Fort Clark, Wacohootie, and Flemington, to Ocala, by 12 m. next day, 57 miles; and back between 1 p.m. Thursday and 8 p.m. next day.	Arthur Floyd  Samuel Stevens  E. Barrow T. J. Prevatt C. F. Fitchett Waterman & Payne  G. M. Galpin Jesse Carter  S. Whitehead Wm. E. Howell	\$440, 1-horse buggy, and \$60, additional to include Micanopy. \$456, 1-horse buggy; or \$475, 1-horse buggy - - embrace Micanopy. \$497, buggy. \$712, 1-horse vehicle. \$998, 2-horse hack, twice a week. \$875, 2-horse coach, or \$1,75, 2-horse coach, twice a week. \$464, horse or buggy, or \$564, embrace Micanopy. \$2,000, 2-horse coach, commence at Alligator, schedule proposed. \$600, 1-horse carriage. \$725, 2-horse coach, or \$478, as advertised.	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted at \$475.
No. 3515. — From Alligator at 5 a.m. once a week, Saturday to Olustee, by 1 p.m., 26 miles; and back between 2 p.m. and 11 p.m.	Wm. H. T. Roberts T. H. Goolsby A. J. T. Wright Wm. E. Howell Samuel Stevens D. Wilkinson A. J. T. Wright Charles F. Fitchett	\$98. - - - - - \$104. \$119. \$182. \$180. \$129. \$143. \$150.	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted.

No. 3516. -- From Alligator at 5 a.m., once a week, Friday, by Suwannee Shoals, to Blount's Ferry, by 6 p.m., 36 miles; and back between 5 a.m. and 6 p.m. next day.

P. Cameron  
Simeon Herrod  
Wm. E. Howell  
Samuel Stevens  
E. Mattox  
D. Wilkinson  
T. H. Gooldsby  
Charles F. Fitchett  
A. J. T. Wright  
John Davidson

\$125, or \$180, carriage, certificate not signed by postmaster.  
\$135. - - - - -  
\$221.  
\$288.  
\$189.  
\$159.  
\$167.  
\$185.  
\$189.  
\$144.

Apr. 14, 1851 -  
accepted.

No. 3517. -- From Alligator at 1 p.m. once a week, Wednesday, by White Springs, Jasper, Jennings, Belleville, Cherry Lake, Clifton and Aucilla, to Monticello, by 8 p.m. next Friday, 96 miles; and back between 5 a.m. Saturday and 12 m. next Monday.  
Proposals to commence at Mineral Springs will be considered (see 3531).

Wm. P. Purviance  
E. Mattox  
J. M. Stewart  
John W. Low  
E. Mattox  
J. H. Mattox  
Wm. Cone, Jr.  
Wm. E. Howell  
E. Mattox  
E. Green  
John Roberts  
J. H. Mattox  
D. Wilkinson  
A. J. T. Wright  
Samuel Stevens  
J. Brown  
Charles F. Fitchett  
E. Mattox

\$620. - - - - -  
\$939, 2-horse coach.  
\$750, or \$550, commence at Mineral Springs.  
\$800.  
\$1,439, 2-horse coach.  
\$689.  
\$675.  
\$805, or \$799 commence at Mineral Springs.  
\$589, commence at Mineral Springs.  
\$599.  
\$698.  
\$689.  
\$690.  
\$719.  
\$696.  
\$700.  
\$735, commence at White Springs.  
\$774, or \$589, schedule proposed, commencing at Mineral Springs.

Apr. 14, 1851 -  
accepted.

No. 3518. -- From Jasper at 6 a.m. once a week, Monday by Blount's Ferry and Raulerson's Ferry, to Centerville, Ga., by 6 p.m. next Wednesday, 89 miles; and back between 6 a.m. Thursday, and 6 p.m. next Saturday.  
Proposals to commence at Blount's Ferry are invited.

Wm. Frink  
L. H. Bryan  
E. Mattox  
D. C. Brown  
Wm. Cone, Jr.  
D. E. Waldron  
John Roberts  
Charles F. Fitchett

\$490. - - - - -  
\$585.  
\$589, or \$489 commence at Blount's Ferry.  
\$496, commence at Blount's Ferry.  
\$580.  
\$639.  
\$598.  
\$580.

Service not necessary

No. 3519. -- From Orange Springs at 6 a.m. once a week, Wednesday by Madisonboro, to Newnansville, by 10 p.m., 46 miles; and back between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. next day.

Jesse Carter  
Wm. E. Howell  
John W. Parsons  
Samuel Stevens  
Thomas J. Prevatt

If his bid on No. 3514 be accepted, will carry once a week by proposed schedule for nothing.  
\$408.  
\$275. - - - - -  
\$360.  
\$449.

Apr. 14, 1851 -  
accepted.

No. 3520. -- From Okahumpka at 3 p.m. once a week, Friday by Thomas's, to Volusia, by 7 p.m. next day, 50 miles; and back between 8 a.m. Thursday and 12 m. next day.

R. Robertson (rec'd Apr. 2, 1851)

\$330. - - - - -

Apr. 14, 1851 -  
accepted.

No. 3521. -- From Ocala at 6 a.m., once a week, Friday by Long Swamp and Okahumpka, to Abrahamtown by 8 p.m., 41 miles; and back between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. next day.

J. H. Harden  
H. T. Mann  
J. T. Thomas  
R. W. Marston

\$290. - - - - -  
\$360, or \$400, commence at Silver Spring, schedule proposed.  
\$300, 1-horse coach.  
\$333.

Apr. 14, 1851 -  
accepted.

No. 3522. -- From Homasassa at 2 p.m., once in 2 weeks, every other Wednesday, to Ceday Keys by 6 p.m., 40 miles; and back between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. every other Tuesday.

No Bidders

No. 3523. -- From Homasassa at 2 p.m., once a week, Friday by Crystal River, Benton County, to Long Pond, Levy County, (Wacasassa) by 6 p.m. next day 53 miles; and back between 6 a.m. Thursday and 12 m. next day.  
Proposals to extend to Fort Fanning are invited (see No. 3526).

Jesse Carter

\$700, extend to Fort Fanning. - - - - -

Apr. 14, 1851 - wait  
for intermediate offices  
to be established.

No. 3524. -- From Spring Hill, Benton County, at 8 a.m. once a week, by Melendez to Fort Dade, by 5 p.m., 30 miles; and back between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Tuesday.

W. M. Moody  
E. L. Selph  
J. A. Boyce  
John G. Tyner  
M. C. Peterson  
John Boyt

\$164. - - - - -  
\$180.  
\$189, schedule changed.  
\$200.  
\$275, schedule proposed.  
\$159, schedule changed. (rec'd Apr. 2, 1851)

Apr. 14, 1851 -  
accepted.

No. 3525. — From Melendez at 10 a.m., once a week, Wednesday, to Augusta, by 1 p.m., 9 miles; and back between 6 a.m. and 9 a.m. Wednesday.

E. L. Selph  
J. A. Boyct  
D. A. Allen  
J. L. Lockhart  
Wm. Baker

\$59. - - - - -  
\$67, schedule changed.  
\$104.50.  
\$85.  
\$94.40.

Apr. 14, 1851 -  
accepted.

No. 3526. — From Fanning, Levy County, (Fort Fanning) at 1 p.m. once a week, Wednesday, by Cook's Hammock, Warrior, Fenhalloway, Eaupeville, Madison County, and Rocky Ford, to Waukance, (Waukeena) Jefferson County, by 6 p.m. next Friday, 90 miles; and back between 6 a.m. Monday and 12 m. next Wednesday. Proposals to commence at Wacasassa are invited (see No. 3523).

John Westcutt  
J. H. Mattox  
Charles F. Fitchett  
Wm. C. Thomas  
Craft & Wheeler  
D. F. Martin  
D. G. Livingston

\$789, or \$894 commence at Wacasassa. - - -  
\$969.  
\$1,050, commence at Wacasassa.  
\$1,450.  
\$1,220.  
\$895.  
\$947, or \$970, extend to Wacasassa.

Apr. 14, 1851 - wait  
for intermediate offices  
to be established.

No. 3527. — From Tampa at 12 m., once a week, Sunday, by Ichepuchessassa and Jernigan to Mellonville, by 12 m. next Wednesday, 108 miles; and back between 2 p.m. Wednesday and 12 m. next Saturday.

H. E. Ostern  
Isaac Wineguard  
James T. Thomas  
Joseph Stephens  
Jesse Carter  
Samuel Stephens  
Andrew H. Henderson  
Aaron Jennigan  
M. Post  
David Raubesen  
M. Post

\$635. - - - - -  
\$640.  
\$650.  
\$790.  
\$900.  
\$1,080.  
\$900.  
\$995.  
\$800.  
\$788, rec'd. Apr. 2, 1851.  
\$800, rec'd. Apr. 19, 1851.

Apr. 14, 1851 -  
accepted.

No. 3528. — From Tampa at 6 a.m., once a week, Thursday, to Manatee, by 12 m. next day, 42 miles; and back between 8 a.m. Tuesday and 12 m. next day.

Samuel Bishop  
Ezekiel Gazier  
Jesse Carter

\$250, sailboat. - - - - -  
\$275, sailboat.  
\$500.

Apr. 14, 1851 -  
accepted.

No. 3529. — From Tallahassee at 7 a.m. Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, to St. Marks by 12 m., 22 miles; and back between 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. Proposals to extend to Newport are invited.

P. A. Stockton  
  
R. K. Call, president,  
Tallahassee Railroad Co.

\$430. - - - - -  
  
\$600, railroad cars.

Apr. 14, 1851 -  
accepted, and extend to  
Newport pro rata.  
Apr. 24, 1851 - rescind  
so much of acceptance  
as embraces extension  
to Newport.

No. 3530. — From Tallahassee at 7 a.m., tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, to Newport, by 1 p.m., 19 miles; and back between 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.

A. Hall  
P. A. Stockton  
J. P. Carter

\$550, 2-horse coach. - - - - -  
\$570.  
\$600, 2-horse coach.

Unnecessary, see No.  
3529.

No. 3531. — From Tallahassee at 7 a.m. twice a week, Sunday and Wednesday, by Waukeenah, Perry, Stockton, Mosely Hall, Talofa, Madison C. H., Columbus, Mineral Springs, and Little River to Alligator, by 12 m. next days, 122 miles; and back between the arrival of Jacksonville mails say at 5 p.m. Monday and Thursday and 10 p.m. next days. Proposals to embrace White Springs in lieu of Little River will be considered; also, for supplying Little River in such case, once a week from White Springs.

D. C. Livingston  
  
P. A. Stockton  
  
F. P. Sawyer  
  
John Westcott  
E. Mattox  
John Roberts  
Jesse Carter

\$1,184, or \$700, end at Wacahootie, and \$468, commence at Wacahootie.  
\$1,530, or \$2,950, 2-horse coach, to Little River, -  
twice a week, supplying intermediate offices between  
Waukeena and Madison C.H. once a week and  
supplying Miccosukee and Southerland once a week,  
\$2,224, 2-horse coach provided bid to go via  
Monticello be not accepted, \$2,430, 2-horse coach.  
\$5,700, 2-horse coach, or \$5,800, via White Springs  
and supply Little River.  
\$2,295, 2-wheeled vehicle.  
\$2,840,  
\$690, Mineral Springs to Monticello.  
\$2,400, 2-horse coach, either via White Springs or  
Little River, and supply omitted offices once a week by  
horse.

Apr. 14, 1851 -  
accepted at \$2,950, on  
condition of embracing  
Monticello, and  
supplying Beasley,  
Stockton, Mosely Hall,  
and Talofa once a  
week, and Miccosukee  
and Southerland twice  
a week on horseback.  
Contractor being  
present, assents thereto.

No. 3532. — From Tallahassee at 6 a.m. twice a week, Monday and Friday, by Miccosukee, and Southerland, to Monticello, by 6 p.m., 36 miles; and back between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. next day.

P. A. Stockton  
Andrew Miller  
William H. Andrews  
C. B. Decunsey  
William D. Moseley  
Miller & Brookham

\$440, 2-horse coach. - - - - -  
\$550.  
\$600, 2-horse coach.  
\$780, 2-horse coach.  
\$600, 2-horse coach.  
\$740, 2-horse hack. (rec'd. Apr. 14, 1851)

This service  
superseded by route  
No. 3531.

No. 3533. — From Tallahassee at 6 a.m. once a week, Tuesday by Centreville, Mannington and Duncansville, Ga., to Thomasville, Ga., by 7 p.m., 40 miles; and back between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday.

Robert Donaldson  
J. A. Braswell  
  
Charles F. Fitchett  
F. Conally  
  
Isaac G. Jourdan

\$349. - - - - -  
\$350, schedule changed, and conditioned on getting  
No. 3535.  
\$650.  
\$780 or \$780 twice a week, 2-horse hack, or \$1,000, 3  
times a week, 2-horse hack.  
\$400, buggy or sulkey.

Apr. 14, 1851 -  
accepted.

No. 3534. — From Tallahassee at 3 a.m. tri-weekly. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, by Salubrity and Quincy to Bainbridge, Ga. by 2 p.m., 46 miles; and back between 4 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday and 3 a.m. next days. Proposals for 3 additional weekly trips are invited.	James M. Derdan  F. K. Wright	\$1,149, 2-horse coach, or \$1,994, 2-horse coach, 6 times a week, or \$1,740, 4-horse coach, or \$2,950, 4-horse coach, 6 times a week, or \$2,000, 2-horse coach daily, or \$3,244, 4-horse coach daily. \$1,200, 4-horse coach, or \$1,600, 4-horse coach 6 times a week, as soon as railroad is opened to Oglethorpe.	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted with privilege of ordering 6 times a week service at his bid of \$1,600.
No. 3535. — From Tallahassee at 6 a.m. once a week. Friday, by BenHaden, Shell Point and Pawtuxet, to Sophchoppy, by 8 p.m., 45 miles; and back between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Wednesday.	John Bland J. A. Braswell  H. H. Walker	\$270, rest time at Pawtuxet. \$350, schedule changed, provided he gets No. 3533.  \$250. - - - - -	Apr. 14, 1851 - condition inadmissible June 7, 1851 - contract ordered.
No. 3536. — From Newport at 6 a.m. once a week. Thursday, by Waukeenah, to Monticello by 6 p.m., 32 miles; and back between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Wednesday.	P. A. Stockton Jesse Cone A. B. Lord William J. Woods Charles B. Decunsey	\$240. - - - - - \$319. \$290. \$300. \$294.	Superseded.
No. 3537. — From Quincy at 4 p.m. or after arrival of mail from Bainbridge, Ga., once a week. Tuesday, to Apalachicola by 10 p.m. next days, 70 miles; and back between 4 a.m. Saturday and 9 a.m. next day.	Bennett & Kerr  William T. Stockton Robert J. Floyd	\$750, or \$1,400 twice a week, schedule changed.  \$1,490, mail wagons. \$2,000, 2-horse coach.	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted.
No. 3538. — From Quincy at 12 m., once a week, Wednesday, to Secludo, by 3 p.m., 9 miles; and back between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m.	William T. Stockton	\$80. - - - - -	Apr. 14, 1851 - letting suspended, there being no office at Secludo.
No. 3539. — From Quincy after arrival of mail from Bainbridge, Ga., say at 7 p.m., twice a week, Tuesday and Saturday, to Chattahoochee, by 12 m., 21 miles; and back between 2 a.m. and 7 a.m. Wednesday and 4 p.m. and 9 p.m. Sundays.	T. D. Wilson William T. Stockton McMillan & Campbell R. C. Wooten	\$439, 2-horse coach, \$700, 4-horse coach. - - \$520, 2-horse coach. \$549, 2-horse coach. \$598, 2-horse coach, \$798, 4-horse coach.	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted.
No. 3540. — From Chattahoochee at 5 a.m. twice a week, Sunday and Wednesday, from October 15th to June 15th of each year, and at 7 a.m. once a week, Sunday, from June 15th, to October 15th, by Ocheese, Blountstown, Rickoe's Bluff, Iola, and Fort Gadsden, to Apalachicola, by 11 a.m. Monday and Thursday, October 15th to June 15th and by 6 a.m. Tuesday residue of year, 150 miles; and back between 10 p.m. Monday and Thursday and 12 p.m., next days, October 15th to June 15th, and between 10 a.m. Wednesday and 12 m. Friday, residue of year. Proposals to commence at Bainbridge, Ga. are invited; also, for tri-weekly service, October 15th to June 15th.	R. J. Floyd D. & C. D. Fry Henry Allen  Bennett & Kerr  Henry Allen  Bennett & Kerr  Henry Allen	\$600, steamboats. - - - - - \$1,300, steamboats. \$3,800, steamboats, twice a week Oct. 15th to June 15th, once a week residue. \$1,900, steamboats, 3 times a week from Oct. 15th to June 15th, once a week residue, \$2,090, steamboats 3 times a week from Oct. 15th to June 15th, twice a week residue. \$4,500, steamboats, 3 times a week from Oct. 15th to June 15th, once a week residue, \$6,000, steamboats, 3 times a week from Oct. 15th to June 15th, once a week residue, and commence at Bainbridge. \$2,490, steamboats, 3 times a week from Oct 15th to June 15th, twice a week residue, and commence at Bainbridge, \$2,250, steamboats 3 times a week from Oct 15th to June 15th, once a week residue, privilege of coach to Chattahoochee part of year. \$2,000, steamboats.	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted.
No. 3541. — From Bainbridge, Ga. at 3 1/2 p.m. twice a week, Tuesday and Saturday by Chattahoochee, Marianna, Scurlock's Spring, Webbville, Campbellton, Geneva, Ala., Gentsville, Fla., Almirante, Milton, and Floridatown to Pensacola, by 4 a.m. Tuesday and Friday, 230 miles; and back between 8 a.m. Tuesday and Friday and 7 p.m. Thursday and Sunday. Proposals to run direct to Marianna via Brown's Ferry are invited.	Wm. T. Stockton Wm. E. Anderson  Bennett & Kerr McMillan & Campbell George W. McCoy Tillinghast & Bassett  Wm. T. Stockton Wm. E. Anderson  Wm. T. Stockton	\$300, supply Almirante and Campbellton if No. 3541 is changed. \$3,395, buggy, as now carried, commence at Chattahoochee. \$3,490, or \$4,490, 2-horse coach. \$5,600, 2-horse coach. \$5,850, 2-horse coach. \$6,395, 2-horse coach, \$9,365, 3 times a week via Brown's Ferry. \$2,050, 2-horse coach, Bainbridge to Marianna, and Milton to Pensacola. \$4,970, 2-horse coach to Marianna, residue buggy, \$3,890, 2-horse coach to Chattahoochee, residue buggy, \$6,190, 2-horse coach direct via Brown's Ferry, \$3,745, buggy or sulkey, direct via Brown's Ferry, Bainbridge to Marianna 2-horse coach, Marianna to Pensacola buggy, \$6,385, 2-horse coach, \$5990, 4-horse coach to Chattahoochee, 2-horse coach thence to Marianna, thence in buggies. \$5,390, 2-horse coach, or \$4,940, 2-horse coach, and mail wagon from Marianna to Milton, \$4240. - -	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted at \$4,200.



No. 3541. — (continued)	Simpson & Harrison	\$11,706, 2-horse coach, 3 times a week, \$1,395 additional, 2-horse coach, 4 additional weekly trips, Milton to Pensacola. \$4,495, 1-horse wagon, or \$6,485 3 times a week. \$4,999, 2-horse coach to Marianna, residue 1-horse wagon or sulkey, \$4,799, via Brown's Ferry in sulkey. \$4,400, 2-horse coach to Chattahoochee, buggy residue \$7,900, 2-horse coach, 3 times a week, in 60 hours.	July 25, 1851 - accepted.
No. 3542. — From Marianna at 6 a.m. once a week, Thursday, by Orange Hill, Holmes' Valley, and Chestnut Hill, to Uchee Anna by 5 p.m. next days, 64 miles; and back between 6 a.m. Tuesday and 7 p.m. next days.	Tillinghast & Bassett E. M. B. Sawyer  Wm. E. Anderson George W. McCay  Wm. E. Anderson A. D. McKinnon Wm. W. McCallum A. C. Douglass Alex. McCrummer Tillinghast & Bassett Wm. T. Stockton	\$415. - - - - - \$448. \$463.63. \$530. \$600. \$625. \$1,660, 2-horse coach, twice a week expedited, \$6,200, 2-horse coach, expedited, and extend over rt. 3546 and from Bainbridge to Marianna on No. 3541.	July 25, 1851 - accepted.
No. 3543. — From Marianna at 9 a.m. once a week, Saturday to Ochesssee, by 6 p.m., 30 miles; and back between 12 m. and 8 p.m. Friday. Proposals for semi-weekly service to connect at Ochesssee with No. 3510 are invited.	Joseph B. Raulhac  Alfred B. Powell	\$370, sulkey, connect with No. 3540, \$380, sulkey. \$800, buggy, 3 times a week.	Apr. 14, 1851 - suspended, bids being too high.
No. 3544. — From Marianna at 7 a.m. once a week, Tuesday by Calhoun C.H. to Apalachicola by 7 p.m. next days, 90 miles; and back between 7 a.m. Thursday and 7 p.m. next day. Proposals for semi-weekly, and also tri-weekly service will be considered.	Bennett & Kerr Wm. E. Anderson Tillinghast & Bassett Bennett & Kerr Wm. E. Anderson Tillinghast & Bassett	\$750. - - - - - \$785, or \$990, buggy, schedule changed. \$1,000, or \$3,500, 3 times a week, 2-horse coach. \$1,400, or \$2,000, 3 times a week. \$1,494, buggy, schedule changed. \$2,500, 2-horse coach, twice a week.	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted.
No. 3545. — From Milton at 6 a.m. once a week, Wednesday, by Coon Hill and Nathansville, Ala., to Sparta, Ala., by 6 p.m. next days, 70 miles; and back between 6 a.m. Friday and 6 p.m. next days.	Fisher & Landrum M. & J. E. McMillan Daniel Williams Henry W. Allen C. Jernigan N. L. Anderson	\$424. - - - - - \$444. \$445, or \$365, schedule changed. \$449. \$498. \$450.	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted.
No. 3546. — From Milton at 6 a.m. once a week, Wednesday, by East River and Alaqua, to Uchee Anna, by 10 p.m. next Friday, 89 miles; and back between 6 a.m. Saturday and 6 p.m. next Monday.	A. H. Brownell Fisher & Landrum N. L. Anderson WM & R.W. McCallum A. D. McKinnon Henry W. Allen A. C. Douglass Wm. T. Stockton	\$375. - - - - - \$424. \$450. \$463.63. \$468. \$560. \$650. \$2,440, 2-horse coach, twice a week, expedited schedule.	July 25, 1851 - accepted.
No. 3547. — From Alaqua at 5 a.m. once a week, Friday, to Geneva, Ala., by 6 p.m., 45 miles; and back between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. next day.	M. Gillis  N. L. Anderson WM & R.W. McCallum A. D. McKinnon Anthony H. Brownell	\$166, Uchee Anna to Geneva, via Cerro Gordo and Holmes' Springs. - - - - - \$180. \$197. \$197.75 \$175, Uchee Anna by Cerro Gordo and over No. 5628, says route from Alaqua is useless.	Unnecessary.
No. 3548. — From Holmes Valley at 6 a.m. once a week, Friday, to St. Andrew's Bay, by 8 p.m., 45 miles; and back between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. next day.	Samuel Gaines Wm. E. Anderson Alex. McCrummen Wm. E. Anderson	\$365. - - - - - \$415. \$500. \$990, twice a week, embracing Orange Hill and Holmes' Valley on No. 3542, buggy twice a week, July 1 to Oct. 1, and once a week residue.	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted.
No. 3549. — From Pensacola daily at 5 p.m. by Blakely, Ala., to Mobile, by 11 a.m. next days, 57 miles; and back between 12 m. and 7 a.m. next days.	Wm. T. Stockton F. P. Sawyer Joseph Quigles Wm. T. Stockton  J Hall, W & Alex McVey	\$2,450, 2-horse coach, or \$3,100, 4-horse coach. - \$5,000, 2-horse coach \$4,550. \$3,100, 4-horse coach, or \$2,600, via The Village instead of Blakely. \$3,595.50, 4-horse coach, or \$2,695.50, 2-horse coach.	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted at \$2,450.
No. 3550. — From Key West at 8 a.m. on the 5th of each month, by Key Vaccas and Indian Key, to Miami, by the 10th of the same month, 200 miles; and back between the 15th and 20th of each month. Bids to run by a different schedule connecting with the Havana route at Key West and with the New Smyrna route at Miami will be considered.	Von Pfister & Clapp	\$500, boats not less than 20 tons. - - - - -	Apr. 14, 1851 - accepted.

## ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF POST OFFICES BY COUNTY

The following list of post offices by county is an attempt to aid the postal historian with a location of every town listed in this book with the county in which it was located. Please note than many towns are listed in two or more different counties due to a change in county name or a change in county size. The date of establishment of each county is listed, and if the county name was discontinued, a date of discontinuation is noted.

<b>ALACHUA</b> (12-29-1824)	Olustee	Prescott's Store	<b>CITRUS</b> (6-2-1887)	Columbus
	<b>BAY</b> (4-24-1913)	Raulerson's Ferry		Durham
Alligator		Sanderson's Station	Cheesehowiska	Ellisville
Archer	Econfina	Santa Fe	Crystal River	Goolsby's
Dells C.H.	Saint Andrews Bay	St. Louis	Homosassa	Huntsville
Fort Clark		Starke		Ichetucknee
Fort Crane		Trail Ridge		Lake City
Fort Harlee	<b>BENTON</b> (2-24-1843 to 12-24-1850)		<b>CLAY</b> (12-31-1858)	Little River
Fort King		<b>BREVARD</b> (3-14-1844)		Mineral Springs
Gainesville	Augusta		Fort Harlee	New River
Madisonboro	Cheesehowiska	Fort Jupiter	Hibernia	New Boston
Micanopy	Chocochatee	Indian River	Magnolia Mills	Newburgh
Morrison's Mills	Fort Dade	Sand Point	Middleburg	Newnansville
Newnansville	Fort Taylor		Palan	Ocean Pond
Saludia	Homosassa	<b>CALHOUN</b> (1-26-1838)	Trail Ridge	Olustee
Seminole Agency	Melendez (C.H.)		Whitesville	Palestine
Spring Grove		Abe's Spring		Prescott's Store
Sugar Grove	<b>BRADFORD</b> (12-6-1861)	Aspen Grove	<b>COLUMBIA</b> (2-4-1832)	Providence
Tampa Bay		Blountstown		Raulerson's Ferry
Wacahootee	Casonville	Fort Gadsden	Alligator	Ross' Mineral Springs
Waldo	Cherry Hill	Iola	Barber's	Sanderson's Station
Wanton's	Collins	Long Cane	Benton	Santa Fe
	Durham	Ochesee	Blount's Ferry	Spring Grove
<b>BAKER</b> (2-8-1861)	Lake Butler (C.H.)	St. Joseph	Casonville	St. Louis
	New River	West Wynton	Cason's Ford	St. Helena
Newburgh	Ocean Pond	Wynton	Cherry Hill	Starke
Ocean Pond	Olustee		Collins	Suwannee

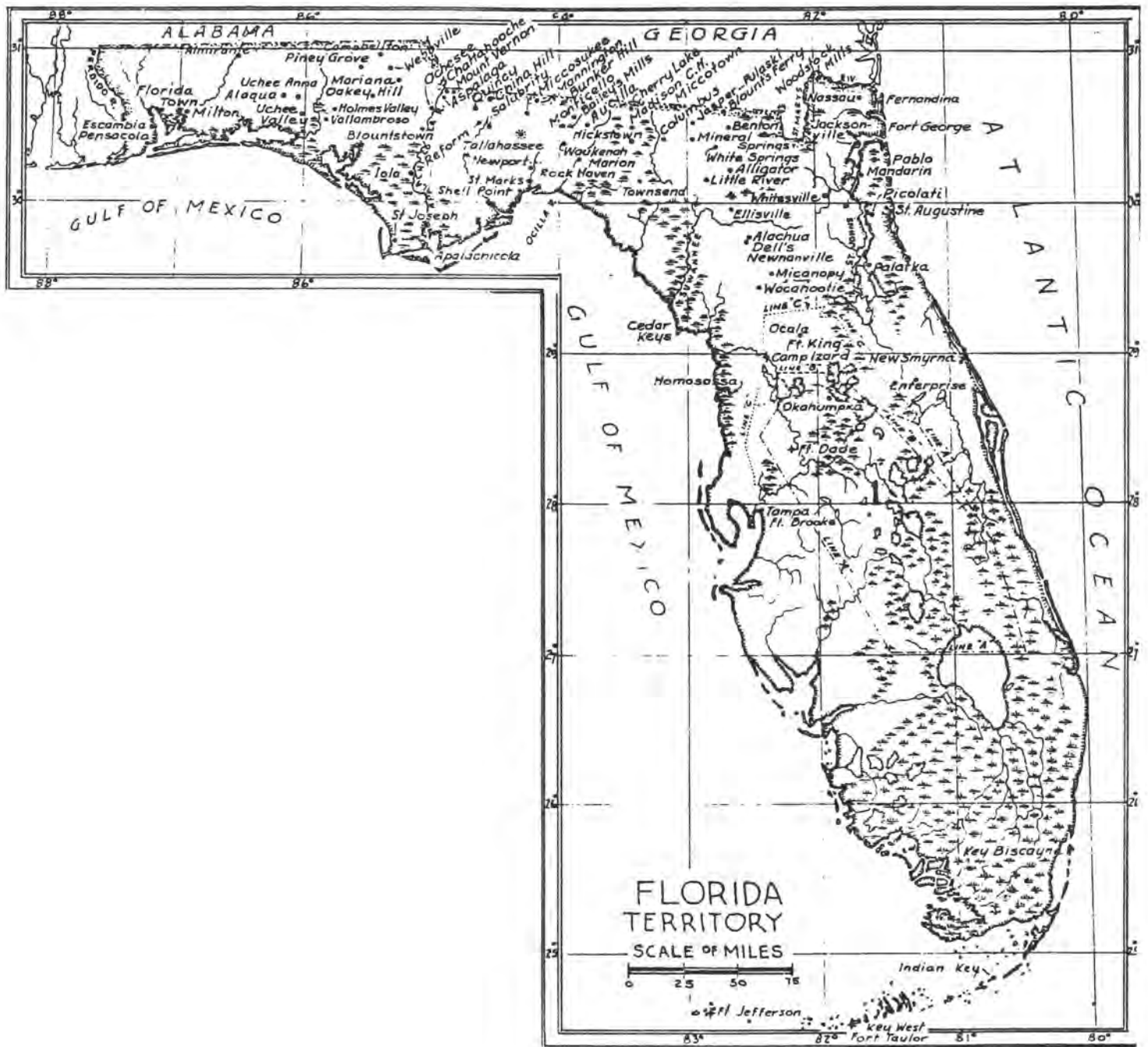
Trail Ridge	St. Augustine	Reform	Cedar Tree	<b>JACKSON</b> (8-12-1822)
Tustenuggee	Whitesville	Rickoe's Bluff	Crystal River	
	Yellow Bluff	Ridleysville	Fort Taylor	
<b>DADE</b> (2-4-1836)		Rockhaven	Fort Dade	Aspalaga
	<b>ESCAMBIA</b> (7-21-1821)	Rocky Comfort	Melendez (C.H.)	Bellevue
Key Biscayne		Salubrity	Munroe's Ferry	Brownsville
Miami	Bluff Springs	Secluda	Pierceville	Brown's Ferry
	Escambia		Spring Hill	Campbellton
<b>DIXIE</b> (4-25-1921)	Florida Town	<b>GULF</b> (6-6-1925)	<b>HILLSBORO</b> (1-25-1834)	Crowell
	Milton	Iola		Greenwood
Fayetteville	Pensacola	St. Joseph	Alafia	Marianna (C.H.)
Old Town	Warrington		Clear Water Harbor	Millwood
	Yellow Water	<b>HAMILTON</b> (12-26-1827)	Cork	Oak Hill
<b>DUVAL</b> (8-12-1822)	<b>FRANKLIN</b> (2-8-1832)	Bellville	Fort Meade	Ochesee
		Bell's Store	Ichepucksassa	Orange Hill
Baldwin	St. Joseph	Benton	Manatee	Ringgold
Batton Island	Apalachicola	Hamilton (C.H.)	Tampa Bay	Scurlock's Spring
Bayard		Jasper	Tampa	Stones Store
Chesawiska		Jennings		Webbville
Fort George Island	<b>GADSDEN</b> (6-24-1823)	Law's Store	<b>HOLMES</b> (1-8-1848)	<b>JEFFERSON</b> (1-20-1827)
Garey's Ferry		Micco Town C.H.	Anderson's Mills	Aucilla
Hazard	Aspalaga	Pulaski	Cane Brake	Bailey's Mills
Hibernia	Chapel Hill	Rosseters Ferry	Cerro Gordo	Beazley
Jacksonville	Chattahoochee	Swift Creek	Holmes Spring	Bunker Hill
Magnolia Mills	China Hill	While Springs	Ponce de Leon	Jena
Mandarin	Concord	Woodland		Lipona
Mayport Mills	Economy		<b>INDIAN RIVER</b> (5-30-1925)	Marion
Middleburg	Midway	<b>HERNANDO</b> (12-24-1850)	Indian River	Monticello
Pablo	Mount Pleasant			Ocello
Palan	Mount Vernon	Augusta		Perry
Pilatka	Provision Bluff	Bay Port		Sandy Ford
St. John's Bluff	Quincy			

Southerland	McNeils	Provision Bluff	<b>MARION</b> (3-13-1844)	<b>MOSQUITO</b> (12-29-1824 to 1-30-1845)
Walker's Mills	Miccosukie	Rickoe's Bluff		
Waukeelah	Monticello	Ridleysville	Abrahamtown	Enterprize
Weelaunee	Port Leon		Adamsville	Mellonville (C.H.)
<b>LAFAYETTE</b> (12-23-1856)	Robisons	<b>MADISON</b> (12-26-1827)	Camp Izard	New Smyrna
Fayetteville	Rockhaven	Cherry Lake	Cottage	Tomoka
McIntosh	Shell Point	Church's	Emaltha	
McQueen	St. Marks	Clifton	Flemington	<b>NASSAU</b> (12-29-1824)
New Troy (C.H.)	Tallahassee (C.H.)	Columbus	Fort McCoy	Beasant's
Ochese	Tusawilla	Fenholloway	Fort King	Callahan
Old Town	<b>LEVY</b> (3-10-1845)	Fort Hamilton	Lake Griffin	Fernandina
	Atsena Otie	Gum Swamp	Long Swamp	Frink's
<b>LAKE</b> (5-27-1887)	Black Dirt	Hamburg	Newton	Haddock's
Okahumka	Bronson	Hickstown	Number Two	Hart's Road
Thomas	Cedar Key	Madison (C.H.)	Ocala	Kings Ferry
Wekeiva	Clay Landing	Moseley Hall	Okahumka	Kirkland's
	Fort Fanning	Overstreet's	Orange Springs	Lewisville
<b>LEON</b> (12-29-1824)	Long Pond	San Pedro	Orange Lake	Mayport Mills
Almirante	Old Town	Sandy Ford	Pine Borough	Nassau (C.H.)
Bailey's Mills	Rocky Hammock	Stillepica	Seminole Agency	Piney Grove
Centerville	Shoaltown	Stockton	Silver Spring	Woodstock Mills
Chaire's	Sikesville	Talofa	Souterville	
Hodgson's Distillery	Wasasassa	Townsend	Thomas	
Jackson's Bluff	Wekeiva	Troy	Volusia	<b>NEW RIVER</b> (12-21-1858 to 12-6-1861)
Jamonia	<b>LIBERTY</b> (12-15-1855)	West Hill	Wacahootec	
Lake Laura		<b>MANATEE</b> (1-9-1855)	<b>MONROE</b> (7-3-1823)	Ocean Pond
Magnolia	Blue Creek	Manatee	Indian Key	Olustee
Mannington	Bristol (C.H.)	Seminole	Key West	Sanderson's Station
	Broomsville			Starke

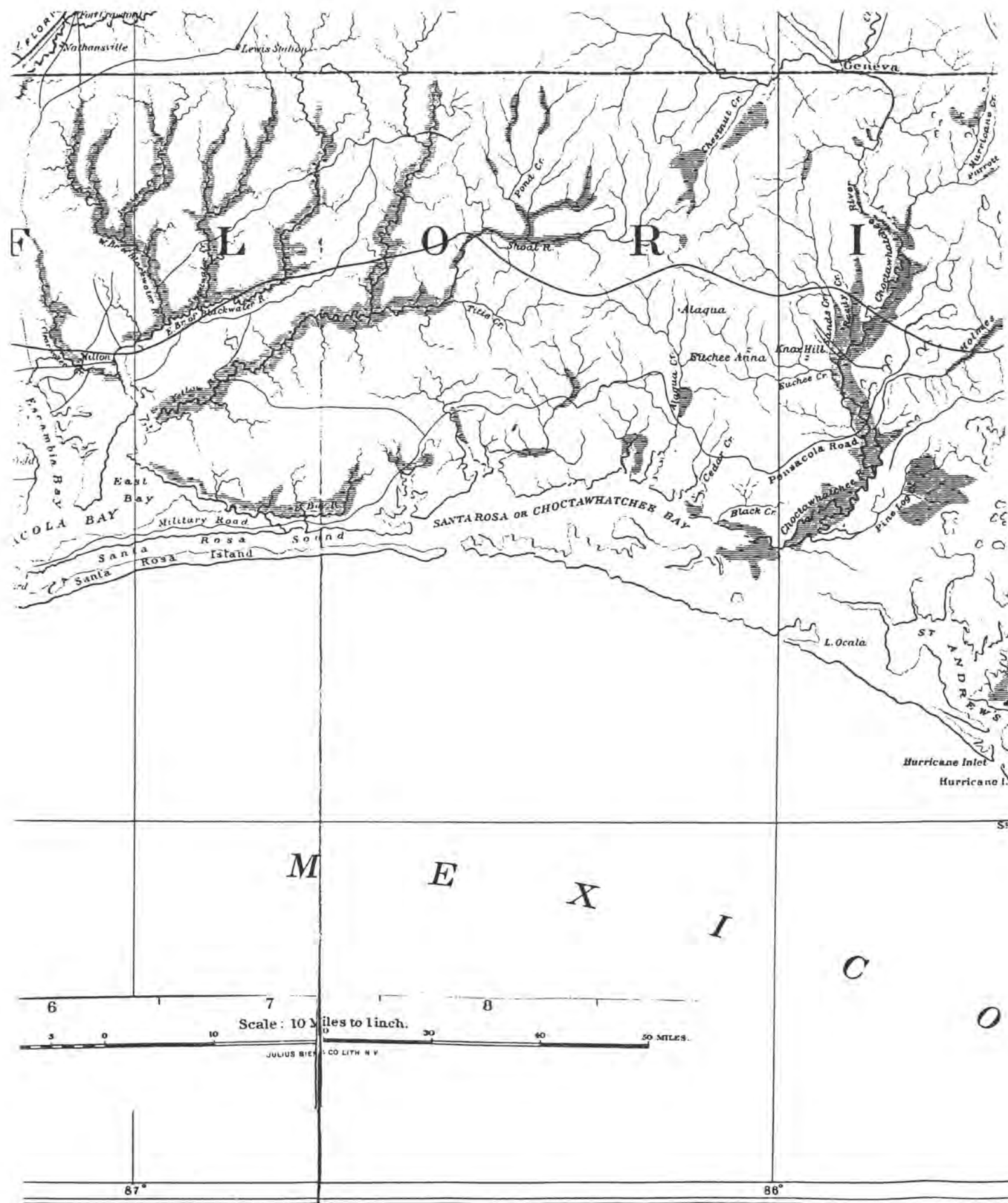


<b>ORANGE</b> (1-30-1845)	Etoniah	Orange Mills	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Almirante
Enterprize	Fort Gates			Buena Vista
Fort Butler	George's Lake	<b>SUMTER</b> (1-8-1853)	Fort Lane	Chestnut Hill
Fort Lane	Lake George		Fort No. 6	Choctawhatchee
Fountain Place	Munsonville	Adamsville		Douglassville
Hawkinsville	Orange Mills	Lake Griffin	<b>VOLUSIA</b> (12-29-1854)	East River
Jernigan	Pilatka	Lake Harris		Eight Mile
Mellonville (C.H.)	Welaka	Mossy Grove	Enterprize	Ghentsville
New Smyrna		Palmyra	Fountain Place	Holmes Valley
Oakland	<b>SANTA ROSA</b> (2-18-1842)	Pine Level	New Smyrna	Knox Hill
Oceola	Austinville	Sumterville	Sand Point	La Grange
Orlando	Coon Hill		Tomoka	Pea River
Volusia	Fort Pickens	<b>SUWANNEE</b> (12-21-1858)	Volusia	Uchee Anna
	McClellanville			Uchee Valley
	Milton	Houston	<b>WAKULLA</b> (3-11-1843)	Wardville
<b>PASCO</b> (1-2-1887)		Ichetucknee		Yellow Water
Cedar Tree	<b>SEMINOLE</b> (4-25-1913)	New Boston	Benhaden	
Fort Dade		Ross' Mineral Springs	Magnolia	<b>WASHINGTON</b> (12-9-1825)
	Mellonville (C.H.)	Spring Grove	Newport	Apalachicola
<b>PINELLAS</b> (5-23-1911)			Oil Works	Econfina
Clear Water Harbor	<b>ST. JOHNS</b> (7-21-1821)	<b>TAYLOR</b> (12-23-1856)	Pawtuxet	Oak Hill
	Key West	Fenholloway	Port Leon	Orange Hill
	Picolata	Perry	Shell Point	Saint Andrews Bay
<b>POLK</b> (2-8-1861)	St. Augustine		Sopchoppy	Vallambrosa
Fort Meade	St. John's Bluff	<b>UNION</b> (5-20-1921)	St. Marks	Vernon
	Tocoi		Walker	
	Magnolia Point	Lake Butler (C.H.)	<b>WALTON</b> (12-29-1824)	
<b>PUTNAM</b> (1-13-1849)		Providence		
Danielsville			Alaqua	

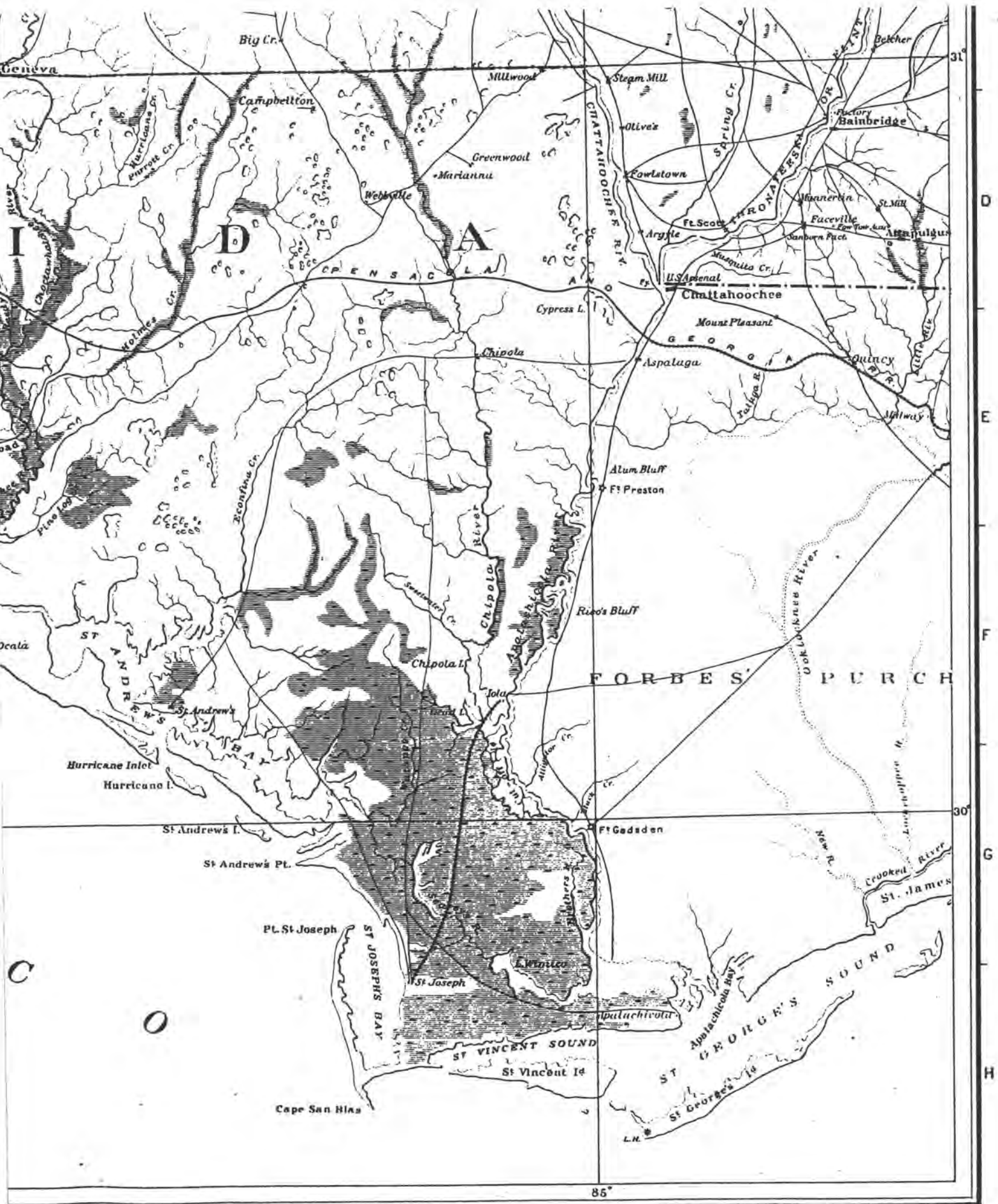
# FLORIDA MAP CIRCA 1845

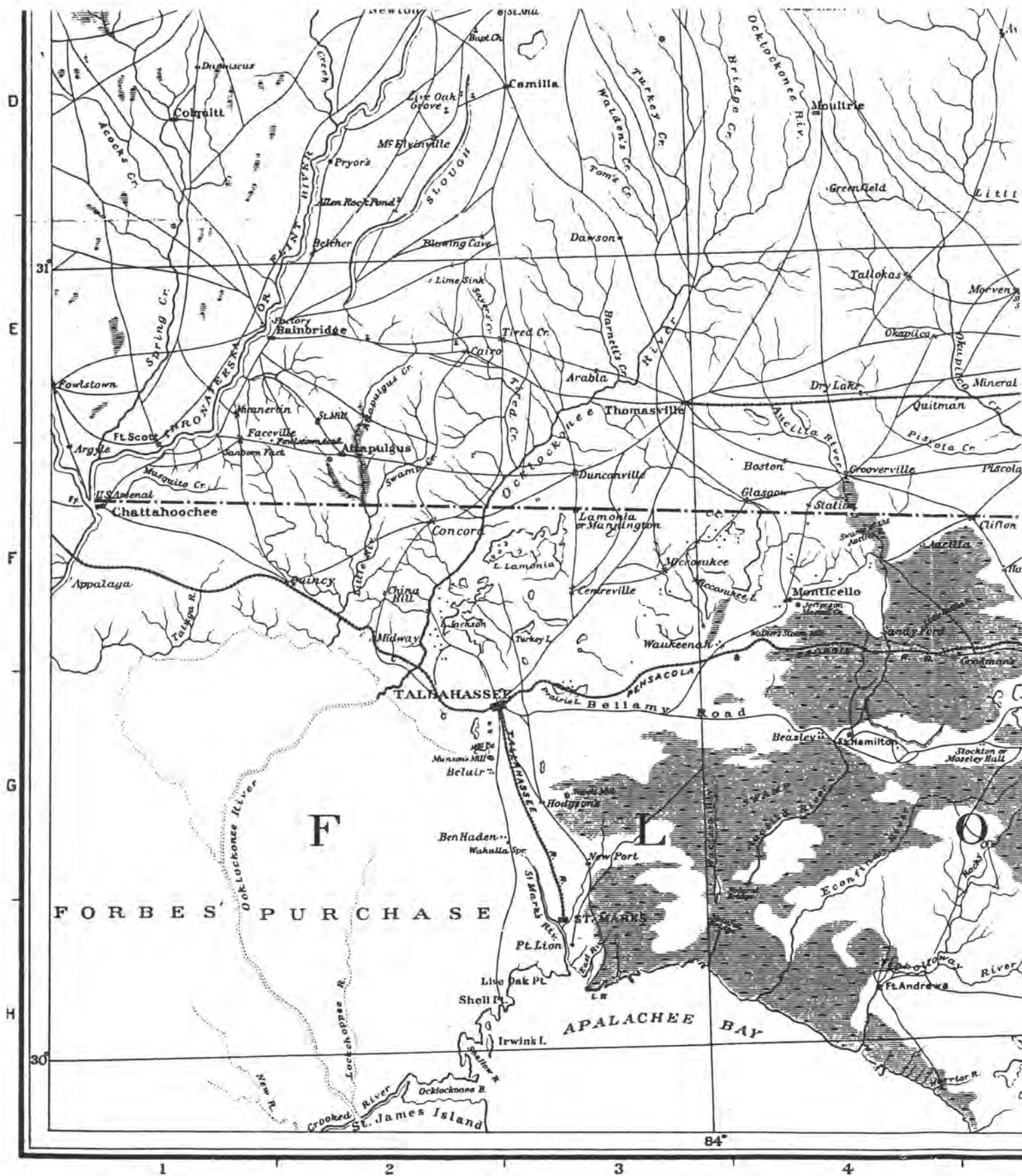


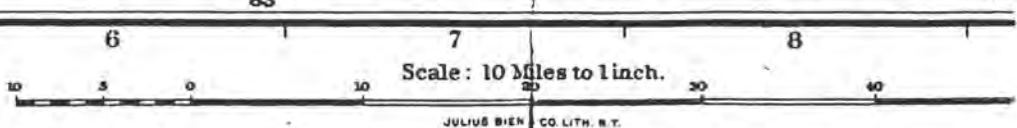
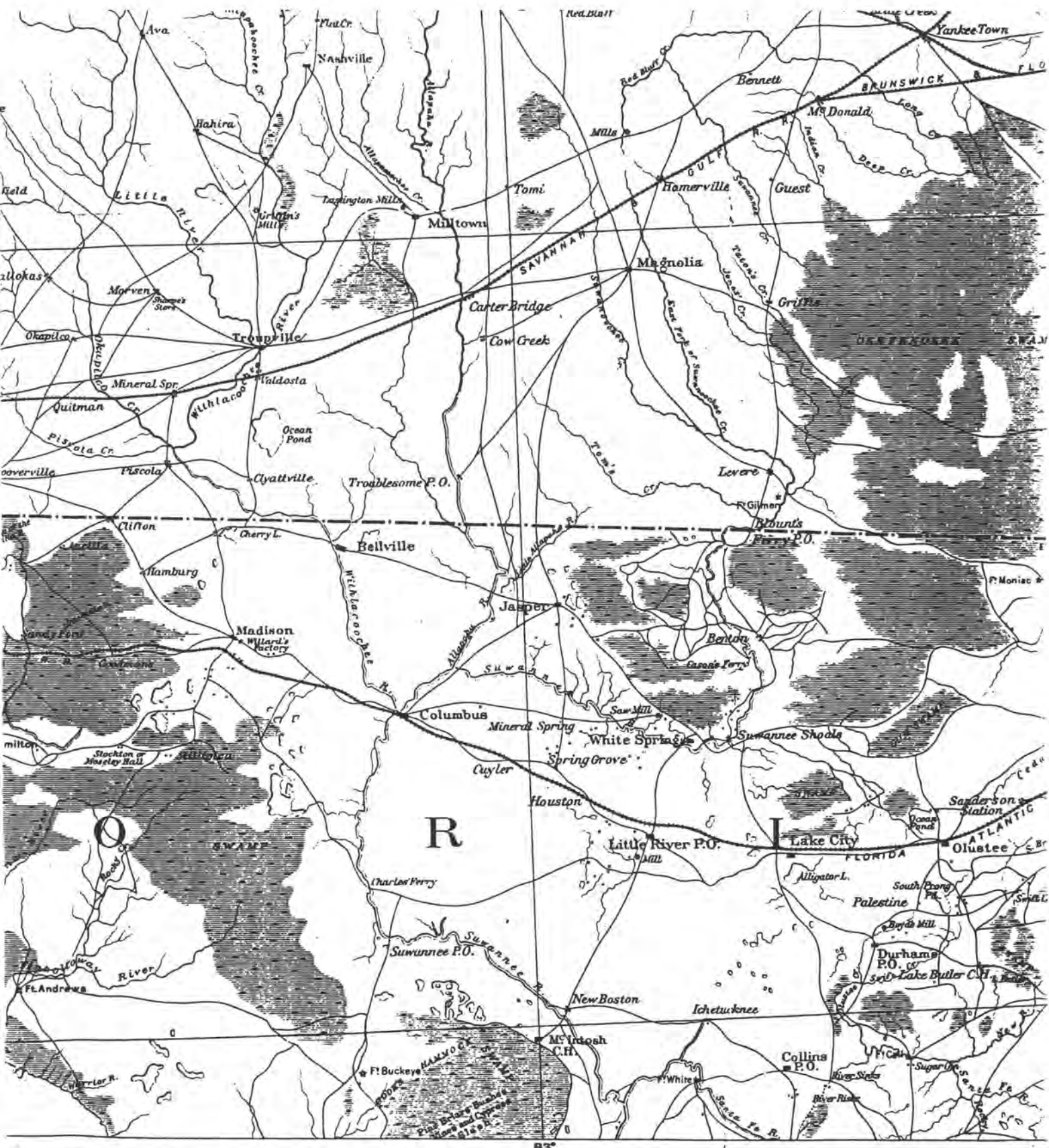












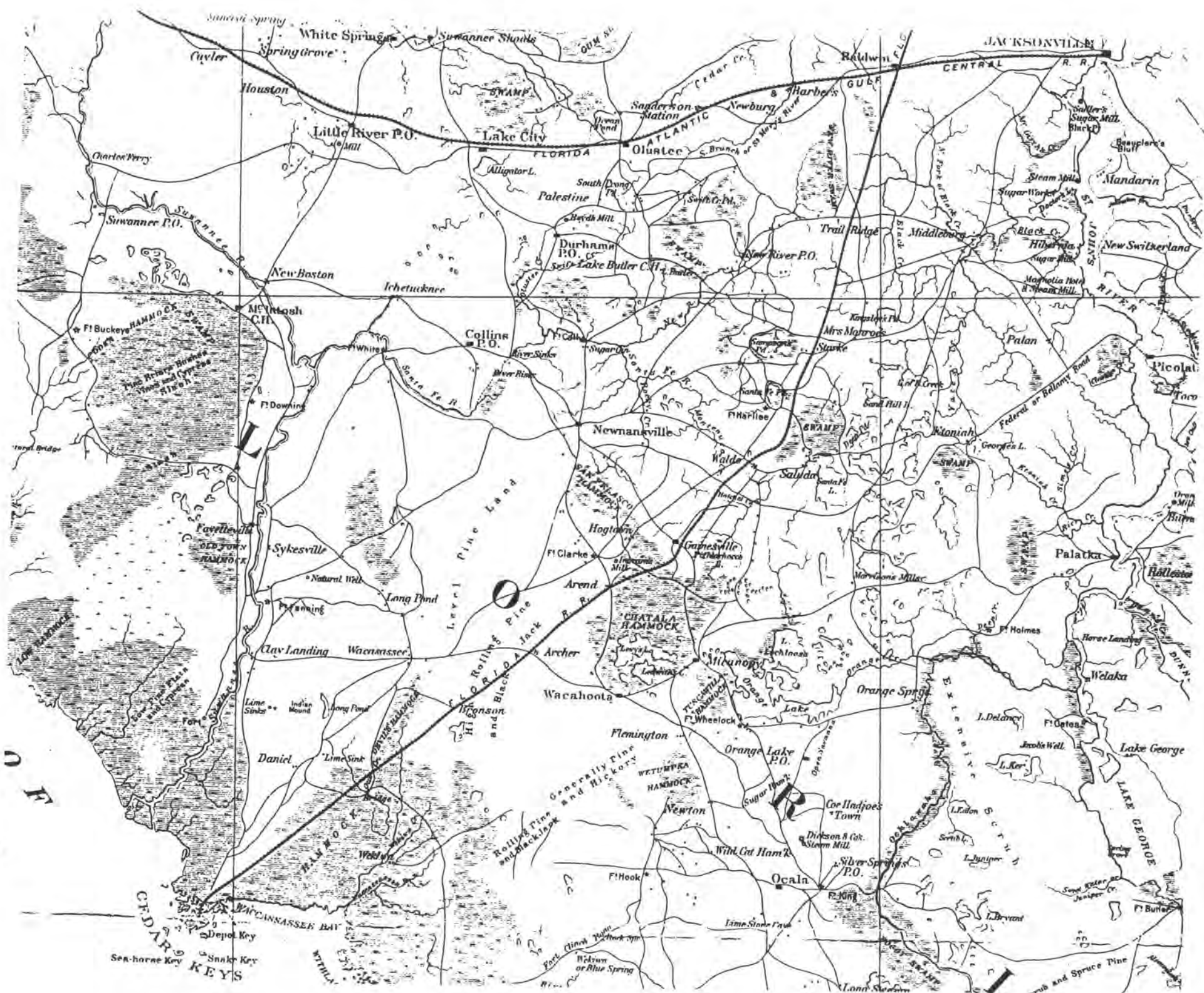
JULIUS BIEN CO. LITH. N.Y.





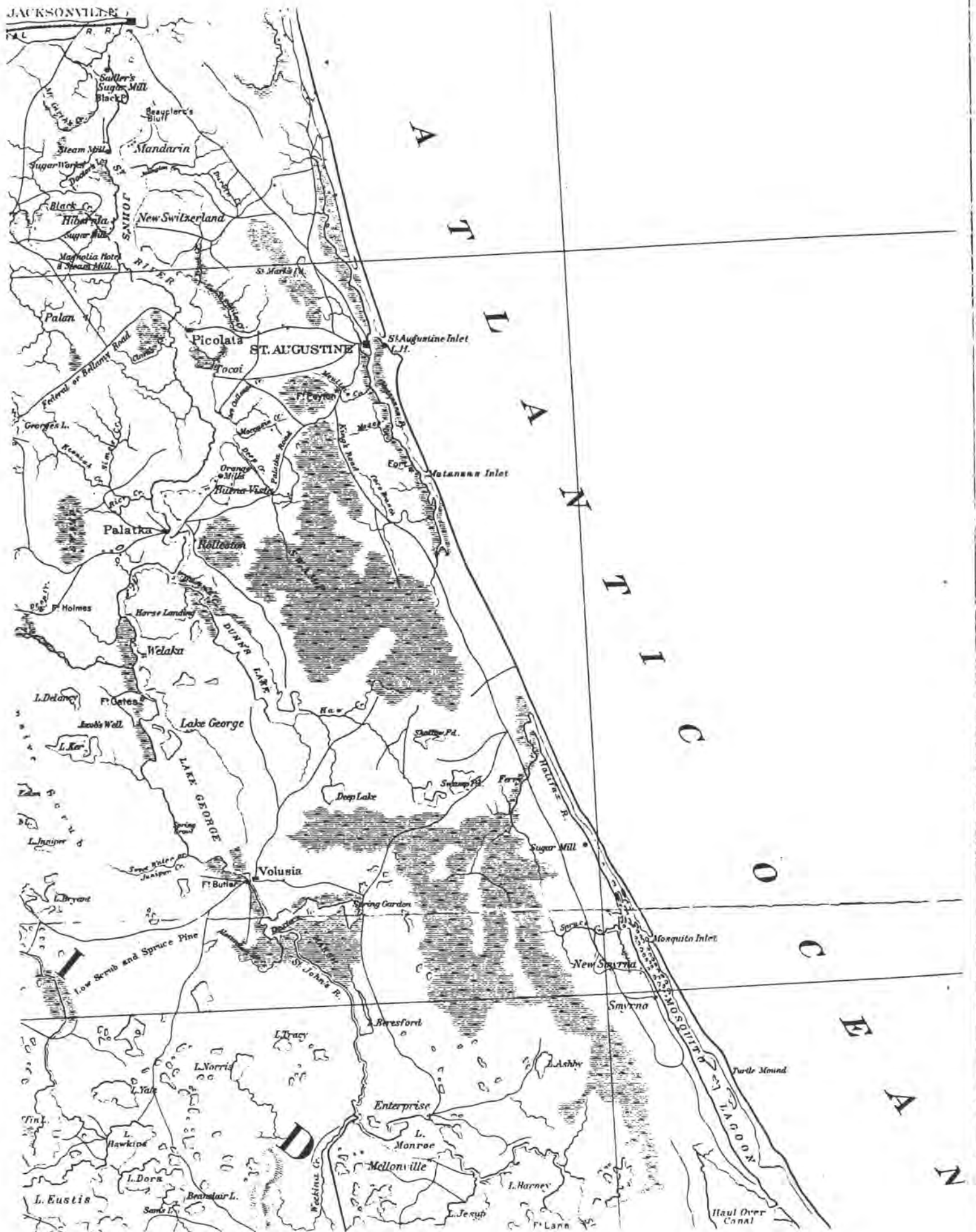




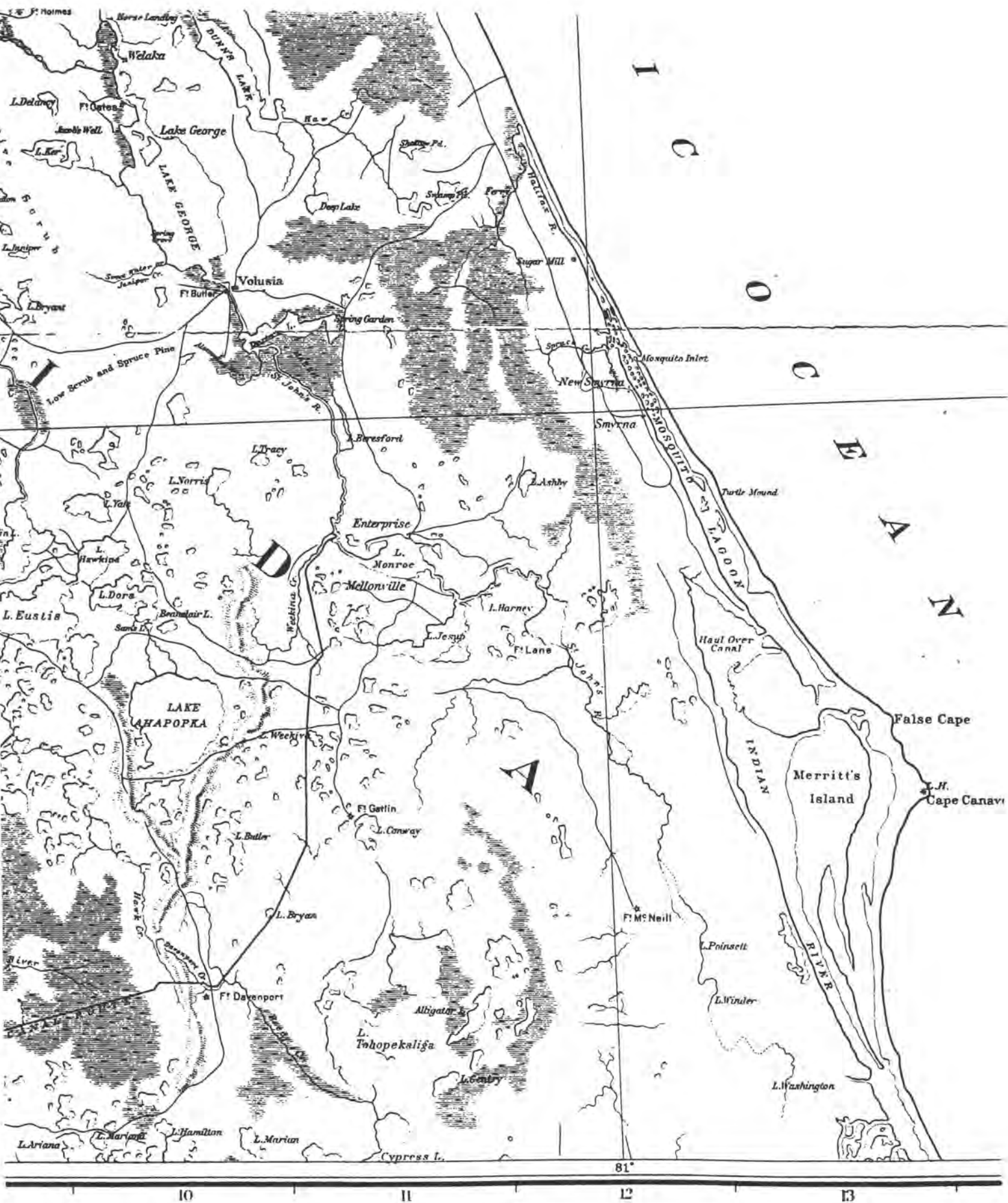


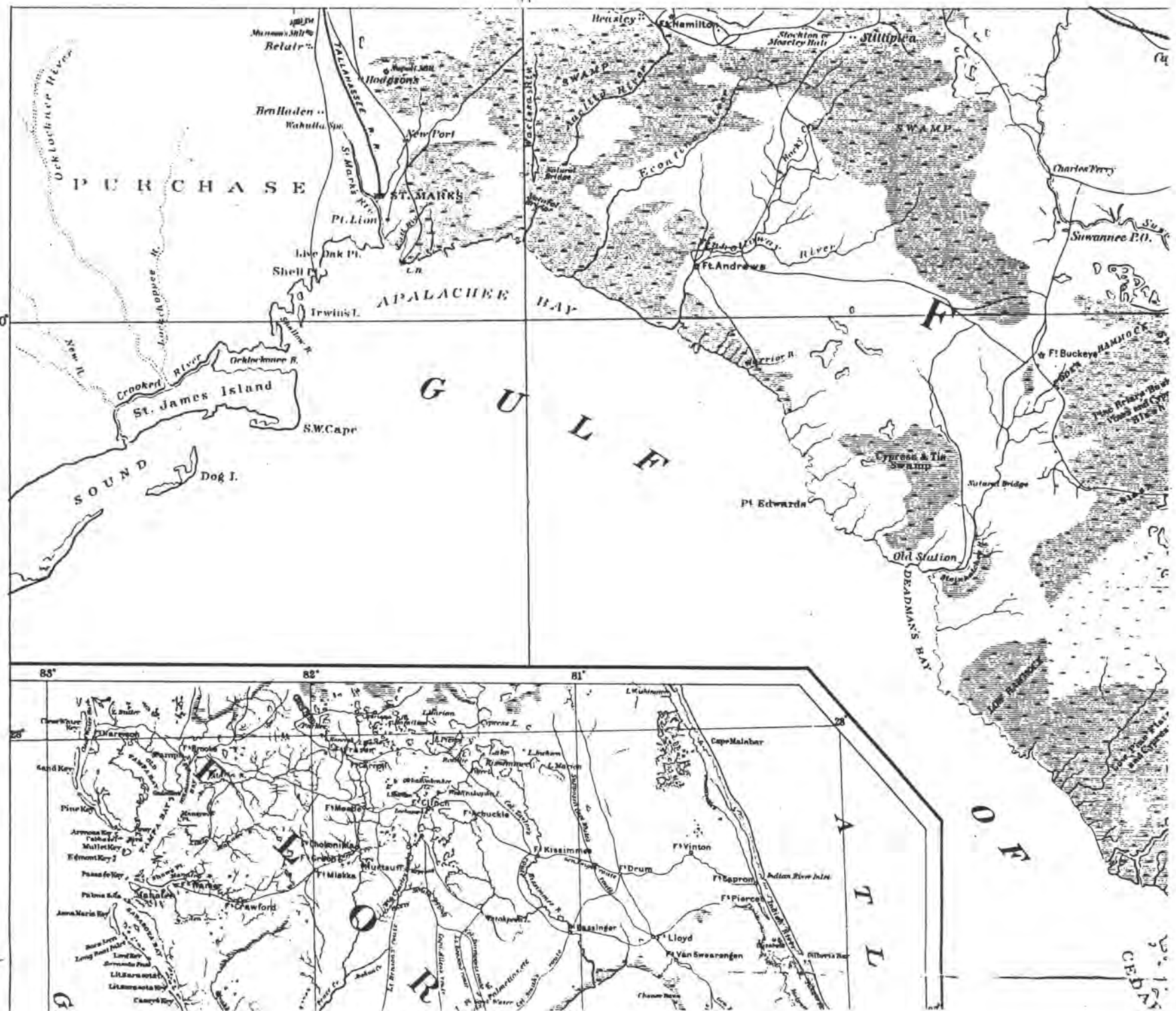


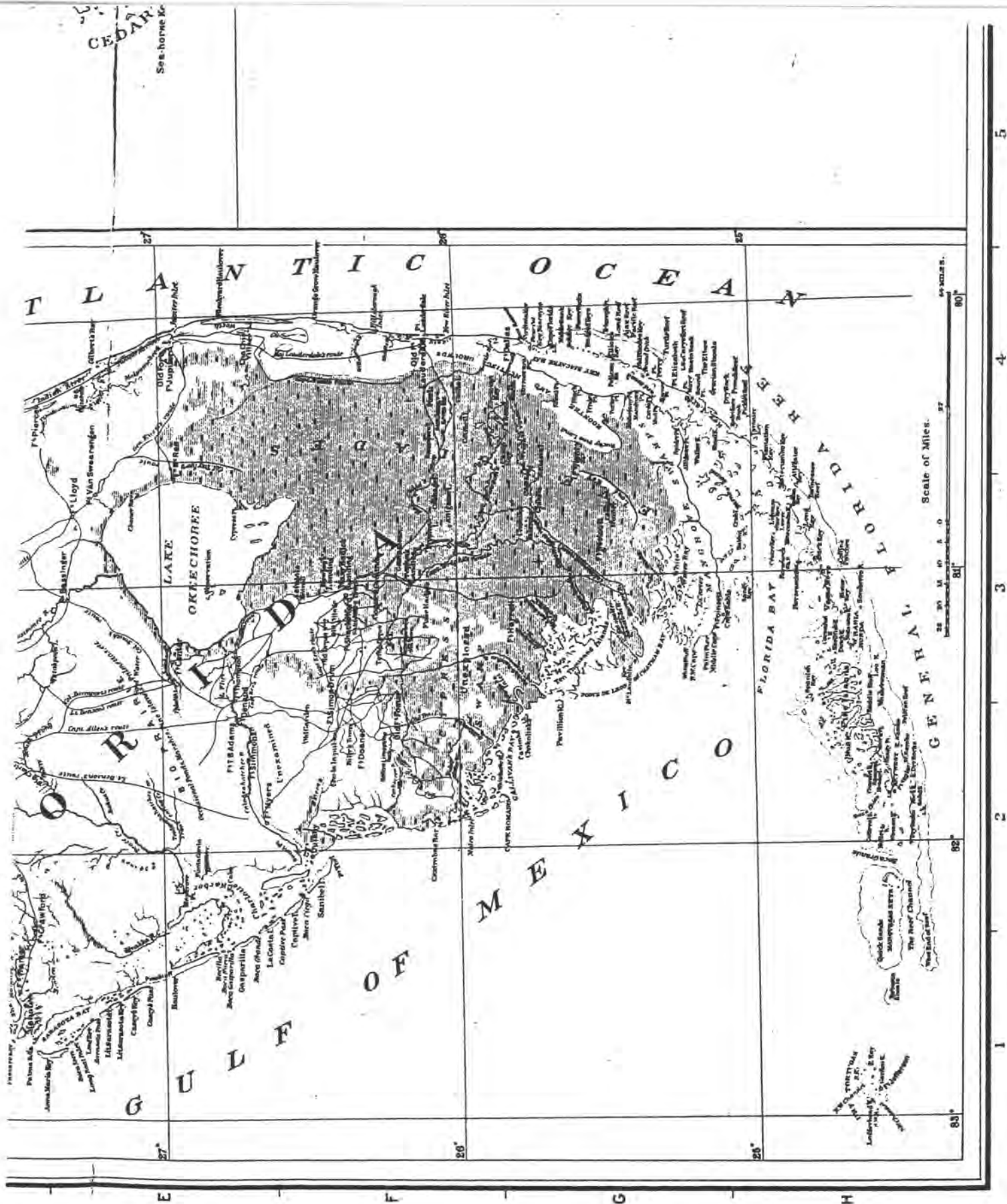
















## ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF FLORIDA POST OFFICES DURING THE STAMPLESS PERIOD

The following pages record all of the Florida towns that had a post office established during the period prior to the onset of the Civil War (1821 - 1861). A brief description of the town, its name derivation, location and known postal mail routes are noted. An attempt is made to reproduce a cover from all towns with known stampless postal history. These are all reduced from actual size. All postmasters who served during this time period are recorded with their dates of commission and compensation. The dates of each establishment and discontinuation of the post office is also recorded. Column 4 is the actual **postmaster compensation** followed in Column 5 by the **net post office receipts** (mainly for the time period after 1841). This data offers a comparison of mail volume handled at various post offices in Florida and can be used in determining scarcity of surviving postal history.

Following the listing of postmasters is a chronologic listing of all known postal markings from each town with a separate listing of ink colors. These are **reproduced in actual size**. Manuscript postmarks are recorded with variations of spellings and state abbreviation, and all known manuscript examples are recorded. All postmarks are listed in **Roman numerals**. **Capital letters** denote hand stamped rate markings. Manuscript rate markings are not tabulated. **Lower case letters** denote ancillary markings such as PAID, FREE, or SHIP. The **asterisk (\*)** mark denotes an archival listing and is only shown as an earliest or latest use of a postmark or rate marking.

Scarcity is a relative determination, and no attempt is made to place a value on any markings. The actual number of known examples is recorded when possible. Other ranges of known examples is the consensus of the editors and is at best an estimate.



### ABE'S SPRING

30 October 1850 - 23 April 1894

Abe's Spring (also Abe Spring) was located in Calhoun county on the Chipola River. The post office was established 30 October 1850 with Thomas J. Land postmaster. The post office was discontinued in 1894 as a change to Blountstown. No stampless postal markings are known.

Thomas J. Land	30 October 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	no return	
Henry Clark	23 February 1852	yr. end 6-30-53	no return	
William M. Christian	12 April 1853	yr. end 6-30-53	no return	
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-55	1.74	1.17
P.O. Discontinued:	29 April 1856			
Robert J. Taylor	25 June 1856			
P.O. Discontinued:	10 December 1856			
Elizabeth Richards	5 December 1866			

### ABRAHAMTOWN

11 November 1850 - 7 December 1854

Abrahamtown was located about ten miles north of Fort Dade in Marion county. The town was originally settled by runaway slaves and Seminole Indians, headed by a negro interpreter named Abraham. He had been instrumental in getting a Seminole treaty signed at Payne's Landing in 1832. It was the end of postal route 3521, Ocala to Abrahamtown (41 miles). No postal markings are known.

Robert H. Williams	11 November 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	no return	
George R. Mobley	29 March 1852	yr. end 6-30-53	5.79	7.33
P.O. Discontinued:	7 December 1854			

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Columns following the postmaster name denote the date of postmaster commission, period of reporting data, actual postmaster compensation, and actual post office receipts.

All handstamped and manuscript postmarks, rates and ancillary markings are reproduced in actual size throughout this book. Some may have been enhanced for better reproduction.

Most full cover reproductions, maps and other data are reduced from actual size and may be touched up or enhanced.

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**ADAMSVILLE**  
18 March 1852 - 13 January 1875



Adamsville was established on 18 March 1852 as a name change from Okahumpka. It was located on a small lake south of Lake Harris in what was originally Marion county and since 1859 in Sumter county. It was located along postal route 3521 from Ocala to Abrahamtown. John Adams was the first postmaster and likely town founder.

John Adams	18 March 1852	yr. end 6-30-53	25.86	27.27
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-55	33.89	15.58
David G. Leigh	7 December 1855	2 qts. end 6-30-57	19.67	16.25
William W. Fussell	6 April 1857	1 qt. end 6-30-57	14.57	.52
Spencer T. Thomas	17 November 1857			
John Adams	26 December 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	45.06	61.04
		2 qts. end 6-30-61	13.54	9.68
David G. Leigh	11 January 1861			
Miss Sarah E. Cury	18 October 1866			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Adamsville Fla.	8-10-55	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	ADAMSVILLE / Fla.	1852 / 1856	blk.	ms., hs. rates	5-10
A		8-10-55 / 11-2-55	blk.	PAID / 3	3-5
B		4-15-53-1855	blk.	5	3-5



**ALAFIA**  
4-September 1855 - 30 November 1920

Alafia (designating a member of the Dogbane plant family, ie. Oleander and Periwinkle, found throughout Florida) was located in Hillsboro County on the postal route connecting Fort Meade and Tampa, previously a Seminole Indian trail. In 1920 the post office was changed to Durant. No stampless postal markings are known.

Antoine Wordehoff	4 September 1855	yr. ending 6-30-57	12.79	1.42
		yr. ending 6-30-59	26.40	6.24
		2 qts. to 12-31-60	12.85	11.74
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			



31 May 1826 - 30 November 1901

May 24<sup>th</sup> 1894  
To His Excellency  
The Governor  
Florida

Alaqua (a corruption of the Seminole-Creek Indian "Hilukwa", meaning sweet gum, a tree found throughout Florida) was a small town located on Alaqua creek northwest of Euchee Anna and southeast of Almirante in Walton county. It was the tenth post office in Florida and was located on the post road connecting Marianna and Pensacola, serviced by postal routes No. 2472, 3546, and 3547. The post office was discontinued in 1901 as a change to Defuniak Springs.

Charles S.V. Jones	31 May 1826	yr. end 3-31-27	8.22	
P.O. Discontinued:	14 May 1827			
Charles S.V. Jones	5 November 1827	yr. end 3-31-29	5.82	
Cade Godbold	January 1830			
David Evans	15 February 1830	yr. end 3-31-31	19.82	
		yr. end 3-31-33	11.15	
H.G. Ramsay	1 March 1833	yr. end 3-31-35	6.32	
		yr. end 3-31-37	3.76	
P.O. Discontinued:	8 April 1837			
Joseph Ratcliff	5 February 1847	to 6-30-47	.56	.75
		yr. end 6-30-49	13.51	17.56
James Evans	24 December 1849	yr. end 6-30-51	5.96	8.21
		yr. end 6-30-53	3.46	3.96
		yr. end 6-30-55	6.87	4.84
		yr. end 6-30-57	4.90	---
		yr. end 6-30-59	3.84	.09
P.O. Discontinued:	15 November 1859			

### Territorial Usage

I	Alaqua Fl.,	10-6-26	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Alaqua Fla.	10-6-30 / 5-17-34	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
III	Alaqua	8-4-28*	blk.	ms. rates	*
IV	Alaqua F	5-8-33*	blk.	ms. rates	*

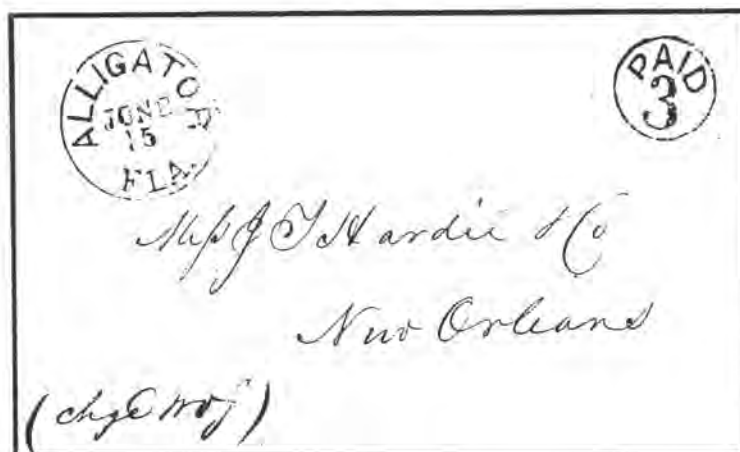
### Statehood Usage

II	Alaqua Fla.	5-8-48	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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Alaquas Fl.  
6<sup>th</sup> Oct

May 4<sup>th</sup>

**ALLIGATOR**  
22 May 1830 - 11 March 1859



Alligator (also spelled Aligator) was settled by Georgians in 1820 on Lake Alligator at the site of an old Indian village headed by Halpata Tustenugee (Alligator warrior) in Alachua county, later Columbia county. Alligator was the terminus of postal route 3505 from Jacksonville, postal route 3507 from Pilatka, postal route 3517 to Monticello, and postal route 3531 from Tallahassee. Its central location made it a natural cross roads for postal routes and later railroads. It also serviced postal routes No. 2455, 2459, 2460, 3515, 3516, and 3544. On 11 March 1859 the name was changed to Lake City.

Abel G. Soper	22 May 1830			
John W. Roberts	28 February 1833	yr. end 3-31-35	4.78	
Simeon L. Sparkman	23 March 1835	1 qtr. end 3-31-37	2.50	
P.O. Discontinued:	12 October 1836			
Zachariah Roberts	24 October 1839			
John E. Tucker	14 July 1840			
Asa A. Stewart	1 January 1841	yr. end 6-30-41	12.81	25.36
		7-1-41 to 6-30-43	59.64	123.96
		7-1-44 to 10-25-44	17.30	34.40
		10-26-44 - 6-30-45	38.57	64.60
Washington M. Ives	4 October 1844			
Charles F. Fitchett	19 July 1845			
John Davidson	22 August 1845			
A. Y. Allen		yr. end 6-30-47	57.25	92.89
William B. Ross	28 January 1848	yr. end 6-30-49	83.61	78.26
S. C. Barnes	4 April 1849	yr. end 6-30-51	131.93	91.98
Edward R. Ives	22 August 1851	7-1-52 - 4-26-53	122.02	164.91
Donald Tompkins	12 April 1853	4-26-53 - 6-30-53	26.74	27.07
Edward R. Ives	11 July 1854	yr. end 6-30-55	237.16	184.12
		yr. end 6-30-57	283.08	239.44
		9 mo. to 3-24-59	262.16	229.93
P.O. Discontinued:	11 March 1859	as change to Lake City		

**Territorial Usage**

I	Alligator EF	11-13-33	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Alligator Fla	9-17-34	blk.	ms. rate	*
III	Alligator Flo	10-10-42 / 11-16-43	blk.	ms. rates	*
IV	Alligator Fa	11-5-?	blk.	ms. rate	*
V	Alligator	2-11-?	blk.	ms. rate	*

# Statehood Usage

II	Alligator Fla	8-21-46 / ??-55	blk.	ms. rates	8 known
III	Alligator Flo	8-30-48	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
VI	Alligator F	8-5-48	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
VI	Aligator F	8-26-48	blk.	ms. rate	1 known
VII	ALLIGATOR / FLA.	6-15-? / 11-21-52	blk.	ms., hs. rates	5-10
A		6-15-? / 12-26-?	blk.	PAID / 3	3-5
B		11-21-52	blk.	5	1 known

*Alligator Fla*  
*13<sup>th</sup> Nov 1833*

I

*Alligator Fla*  
*17 Sept 1834*

II

*Alligator Fla*  
*Aug 30 / 48*

III

*Alligator Fla*  
*5<sup>th</sup> Nov*

IV

*Alligator*  
*11 Feb*

V

*Alligator*  
*Aug 22*

VI



VII

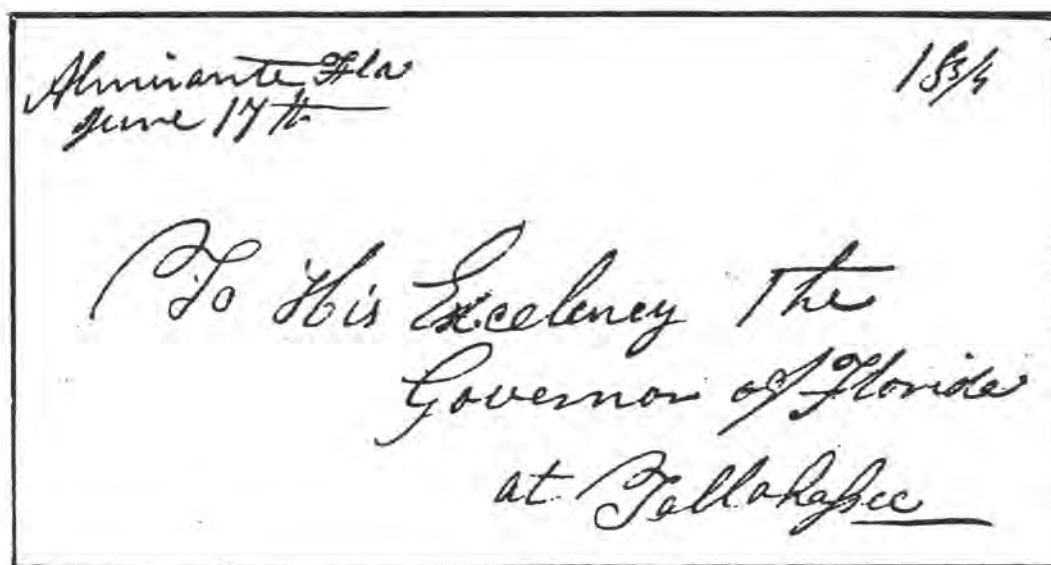


A



B

**ALMIRANTE**  
5 May 1828 - 29 March 1867



Almirante was a small town on the Yellow River a few miles from the Alabama state border. The post office was established in Leon County on 5 May 1828 as a name change from Yellow Water with Jeremiah Savell (sp. Savelle as Yellow Water P.M.) as postmaster. The county was later changed to Walton County. Almirante was the territory's 30th post office and was located on the main postal route between Marianna and Pensacola (postal routes 2472 and 3541).

Jeremiah Savell	5 May 1828	yr. end 3-31-31	9.64	
		yr. end 3-31-33	10.81	
		yr. end 3-31-35	2.13	
John McDavid	26 October 1835			
P.O. Discontinued:	21 July 1836			
John McDavid	27 July 1840	1 qtr. end 3-31-41	0.92	1.91
Daniel A. Wilkinson	11 January 1842	9-9-42 to 6-30-43, est.	21.18	27.68
		yr. end 6-30-45	14.10	22.12
		1 qt. to 1-8-47	3.11	3.11
P.O. Discontinued:	29 August 1846			
Eli Horne	25 November 1846	1-9-47 - 6-30-47	4.54	6.09
William Gaskins	26 November 1847	2 qtrs. end 12-31-48	6.14	8.63
James D. Clary	28 December 1848	2 qtrs. end 6-30-49	6.06	8.39
		yr. end 6-30-51	21.10	27.99
		2 qts. to 12-31-52	5.53	5.48
John B. Meigs	6 June 1853	2 qts. end 6-30-53	3.92	4.46
		yr. end 6-30-55	12.20	6.80
		2 qts. to 12-31-56	6.94	12.64
Norman A. Campbell	6 December 1856	yr. end 6-30-59	10.57	----
		3 qts. end 3-31-61	4.88	4.23
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			



### Territorial Usages

I	Almirante Fla	6-17-30	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Almirante WF	5-4-43* / 5-15-43	blk.	ms. rates	1 known, +1*
III	Almiranti Flo	5-15-29 *	blk.	ms. rates	*

### Statehood Usages

IV	Almirante	7-10-45	blue	ms. rate	1 known
V	Almarante Fla	7-17-52 / 10-9-52	blk.	ms. rates	2 known

*Almirante Fla  
June 14<sup>th</sup>*

I

*Almirante W.F.  
May 4<sup>th</sup> 1843*

II

*Almirante  
July 10<sup>th</sup>*

IV

*Almarante Fla  
July 17<sup>th</sup>*

V

### ANDERSON'S MILLS

6 June 1854 - 19 June 1858

Anderson's Mills was located in the northwest corner of Holmes County, above Holmes Spring. No postal markings are known.

Angus L. Anderson	6 June 1854	7-12-54 to 6-30-55	7.63	2.89
		yr. end 6-30-55	8.00	3.00
James M. Townsend	7 December 1855	3 qtrs. to 6-30-57	4.36	.09
		7-1-58 to 7-16-58	.35	--
P.O. Discontinued:	19 June 1858			

**APALACHICOLA**  
7 February 1829 - Date



Apalachicola (named after the Apalachee Indian peoples which lived in a large area of present day north Florida, Georgia and Alabama and were noted on area maps dating to the 1700's) was settled as a village in Washington County in 1821, and later incorporated in 1827 as West Point. The name was changed to Apalachicola after its river by the time the post office was established. In 1832 it became the county seat of Franklin County and developed into one of the Gulf of Mexico's most important ports, despite having an inferior harbor to that of Pensacola. Cotton export was its major trade as the navigable river and its tributaries, the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers made it a major cotton center. Only New Orleans and Mobile boasted more trade and commerce than Apalachicola. A once or twice weekly postal route from Bainbridge, Ga., via Chattahoochee and Fort Gadsden to Apalachicola by steamboat was established in 1838 (route 2468) with James Y. Smith as contractor for \$6000 per annum. It was also the terminus of postal routes No. 2473, 3503, 3537, and 3540.

John P. Booth	7 February 1829	yr. end 3-31-29	no return	
P.O. Discontinued:	17 June 1831			
William D. Price	26 December 1832	yr. end 3-31-33	66.08	
		4-1-34 to 11-24-34	213.44	
John Gorrie	24 November 1834	11-24-34 to 3-31-35	131.21	
		yr. end 3-31-37	713.40	
George F. Baltzell	18 July 1838	yr. end 3-31-39	1406.12	
reappointed	23 June 1840	yr. end 6-30-41	962.32	2745.00
reappointed	20 August 1845	7-1-41 to 6-30-43	1753.77	5050.66
		yr. end 6-30-45	1002.37	2852.39
Joseph S. May	31 October 1845	yr. end 6-30-47	822.44	1376.46
		yr. end 6-30-49	856.45	1472.42
John Lucas	24 May 1849			
Milton N. Scott	12 January 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	1025.55	1755.53
		3 qtrs. end 3-31-53	441.36	809.97
Benjamin F. Simmons	12 May 1853	1 qtr. end 6-30-53	131.12	140.77
		yr. end 6-30-55	704.13	714.71
		yr. end 6-30-57	616.69	691.60
		yr. end 6-30-59	683.62	748.91
		3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	464.50	546.46
Eugene Keilmansegge	25 September 1865			

### Territorial Usage

I	Apalachicola Florida	1-23-40	blk.	ms. Way rate	1 known
II	APALACHICOLA/ FLORIDA (arc)	5-11-33 / 5-11-33	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
III	APALACHICOLA/F.Ty.	11-1-31 / 4-6-39	blk.	ms. rates	10-20
a			blk.	FREE	3-5
b		9-21-37	blk.	PAID	1 known
III	APALACHICOLA/F.Ty.	3-16-35 / 12-22-44	red	ms., hs. rates	common
A		3-5-43 / 1-2-44	red	18 3/4	5-10
B		1-20-43 / 12-22-44	red	25	10-20
b		3-16-35 / 3-5-43	red	PAID	5-10
c			red	SHIP	not confirmed

### Statehood Usage

III	APALACHICOLA/F.Ty.	4-6-45 / 5-5-51	red	ms., hs. rates	common
C		3-11-46 / 1852	red	2	5-10
D		4-24-48 / 5-5-51	red	3	10-20
E		3-15-46 / 5-2-47	red	5	10-20
F		3-15-46 / 11-19-47	red	10 (X)	10-20
G		12-16-47 / 5-22-51	red	10	common
A		5-4-45 / 5-5-45	red	18 3/4	3-5
H		3-25-46 / 5-19-51	red	20	3-5
B		4-6-45	red	25	3-5
b		12-7-45 / 4-21-51	red	PAID	5-10
IIIa	APALACHICOLA/F.Ty.	12-7-51	blue	hs. rates	1 known
d		12-7-51	blue	PAID	1 known
C		12-7-51	blue	2	1 known
IV	APALACHICOLA/FLA.	12-22-51 / 1-18-52	blue	hs. rates	10-20
C		12-22-51 / 3-8-52	blue	2	5-10
D			blue	3	not confirmed
I			blue	PAID/3	not confirmed
J		1-18-52	blue	5	3-5
K			blue	5 (V)	not confirmed
d		12-22-51 / 3-8-52	blue	PAID	5-10
IV	APALACHICOLA/FLA.	7-30-51 / 8-19-51	red	hs rates	3 known
E		7-30-51	red	5	1 known
V	APALACHICOLA. FLA/ PAID/3	12-16-52 / 12-5-53	blue	ms. rates	common
I		11-23-?	blue	PAID/3	1 known
e		12-16-52 / 4-25-53	blue	PAID	10-20
V	APALACHICOLA. FLA/ PAID/3		red		not confirmed
VI	APALACHICOLA. FLA/5	12-16-52 / 3-9-55	blue	ms rates	common
I		3-9-55	blue	PAID/3	1 known
e		12-16-52 / 3-28-53	blue	PAID	10-20
VII	APALACHICOLA / Fla.	4-8-57	blue	ms. (for'd. 3)	1 known
c	(no postmark on p/c)	1-31-57/ 4-14-60	blue	PAID	10-20



II



III



III a



IV



V



VI



VII

18<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

A

25

B

2

C

3

D

5

E

///

F

10

G

20

H



I

5

J

FREE

a

PAID

b

SHIP

c

PAID

d

PAID

e

### ARCHER

26 September 1859 - Date

Archer, named in honor of Gen. James J. Archer, an Indian war officer, was established in Alachua County on the crossroads of the Wacassassee to Wachahoota road and the Florida Rail Road. The town was previously named "Deer Hammock". Its location on the Florida Rail Road, between Gainesville and Bronson, made it an important town especially during the Civil War. No stampless postal markings are known.

George R. Clotfelter  
Donald R. McDonald  
Mrs. E. Fitts

26 September 1859  
17 September 1860  
3 November 1865

1 qtr. to 9-1-60  
2 qts. to 3-31-61

17.20  
29.95

4.86  
6.93



**ASPALAGA**  
22 March 1828 - 20 October 1898



Aspalaga was established in Jackson County on the eastern bank of the Apalachicola River a few miles south of Chattahoochee. It may have been an older site recorded as Appalaga on pre-territorial maps. In 1829 it changed to Gadsden County. A postal route from Chipola joins the main Chattahoochee to Apalachicola route at Aspalaga. In 1898 the post office was discontinued with mail handled by the Rock Bluff post office.

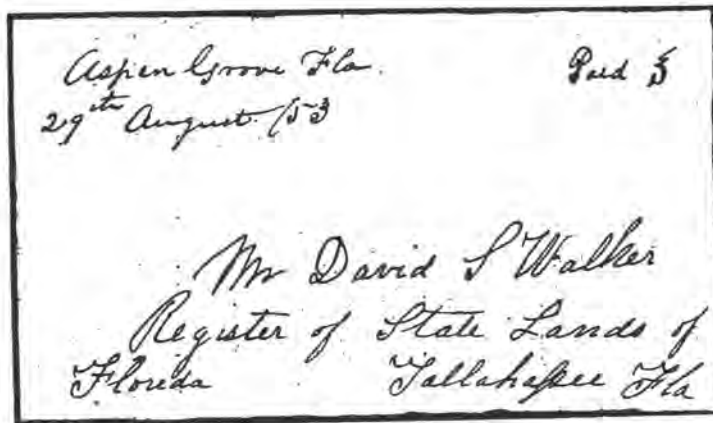
Fabian Armistead	22 March 1828			
David G. Rainey	28 July 1829	yr. end 3-31-29	20.37	
		yr. end 3-31-31	114.47	
		yr. end 3-31-33	127.51	
		yr. end 3-31-35	36.62	
Samuel B. Wilson	3 March 1836			
H. B. Perkins	30 November 1836	yr. end 3-31-37	10.15	
P.O. Discontinued:	13 July 1837			
Latimer. C. Armistead	21 September 1855	3 qtrs. end 3-31-57	11.26	9.06
Janus P. Bracewell	9 March 1857	1 qtr. end 6-30-57	4.94	6.54
		7-1-58 to 8-6-58	1.40	0.04
Adolph Schwabe	2 April 1858			
P.O. Discontinued:	15 July 1858			
Ferdinand A. Fleishman	16 December 1858	2 qtrs. end 6-30-59	8.01	13.22
Charles A. Byles	2 June 1859	1 qtr. end 1860	4.10	0.20
W. A. Anderson	26 June 1866			

**Territorial Usage**

I	Aspalaga Flo	6-24-30 / 7-31-35	blk.	ms. rates	9 known
II	Aspalaga Fla	7-28-33	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

I  
*Aspalaga Flo*  
*7-28-33*

**ASPEN GROVE**  
28 July 1851 - 10 December 1856



Aspen Grove was a small town on the Chipola River in Calhoun County, below Abe Springs. Only a single stampless cover is recorded.

James H. Parker	28 July 1851	yr. end 6-30-53	5.34	5.75
Benjamin T. Barkley	21 November 1853			
Little B. McKinney	31 January 1854	2 qtrs. end 12-31-54	2.63	1.96
Henderson Sneed	21 December 1854	2 qtrs. end 6-30-55	3.91	2.04
Needham McKinney	10 November 1855			
P.O. Discontinued:	10 December 1856			

**Statehood Usage**

I Aspen Grove Fla 8-29-53 blk. ms. rate 1 known

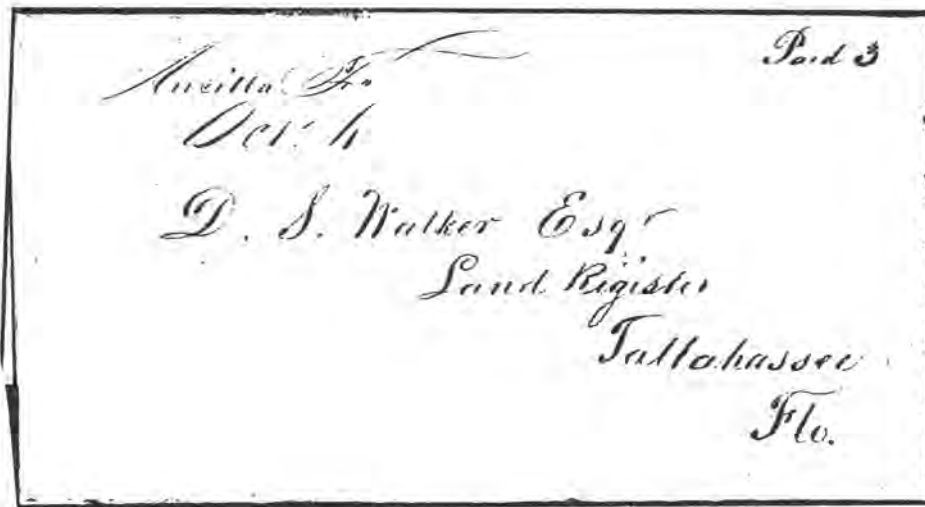
I  
*Aspen Grove Fla*  
*29<sup>th</sup> August 1853*

**ATSENA OTIE**  
29 March 1852 - 29 July 1884

Atsena Otie was a small town in Levy County established by name change from Cedar Key. It is the Creek Indian name for "Cedar Island". It was the terminus of the Florida Rail Road at the Gulf of Mexico. The name of the post office reverted back to Cedar Key in 1884. Handstamped adhesive pre-war covers are known as is a single stampless Confederate cover.

Augustus Steele	29 March 1852	yr. end 6-30-53	16.73	28.10
		yr. end 6-30-55	27.23	24.67
		yr. end 6-30-57	35.12	36.46
William P. Pigman	7 June 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	72.21	64.96
Charles W. Blanchard	25 September 1860	yr. end 6-30-61	no return	
Thomas B. Faitout	20 June 1866	change to Cedar Keys		

**AUCILLA**  
11 May 1842 - 31 July 1955



Aucilla (an Indian name of confused origin) is a small town in Jefferson County located east of Monticello on a post road connecting Clifton with Monticello. Mail was handled by postal route 3517 (once weekly). The town exists today but since 1955 mail is handled at Monticello.

Ayles B. Shehee	11 May 1842	6-1-42 to 6-30-43	25.43	51.81
		yr. end 6-30-45	37.27	73.79
		yr. end 6-30-47	39.84	55.00
William I Bailey	23 December 1847			
P.O. Discontinued:	16 August 1848			
Peter K. Baillie	1 November 1850	12-7-50 to 6-30-51	16.97	22.91
John H. Mattox	28 January 1852			
Peter K. Baillie	25 May 1852	yr. end 6-30-53	20.04	21.16
P.O. Discontinued:	7 December 1854			
Willie Thomas	10 September 1860	2 qtrs. end 3-31-61	8.02	4.78
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**Territorial Usage**

I	Aucilla Fla	2-7-43	blue	ms. rate	1 known
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**Statehood Usage**

II	Aucilla F	10-6-52	blk.	ms. rate	1 known
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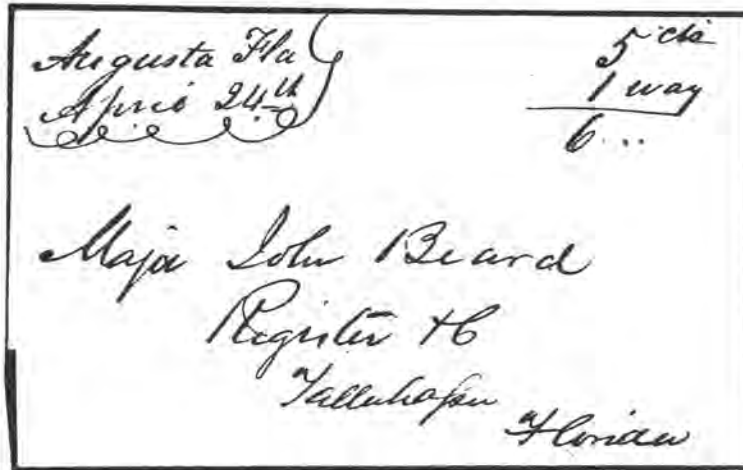
*Aucilla Fla  
7 Feby -*

I

*Aucilla, Fla.  
Dec 6*

II

**AUGUSTA**  
31 January 1845 - 17 October 1860



Augusta was established in Benton County, later changed to Hernando County. It was located on a post road connecting Homosassa with Chocochatchee. It lies to the northeast of Bay Port. Postal route 3525 was awarded to E. L. Selph on 4-14-51 for once weekly service between Melendez and Augusta (a distance of only 9 miles) for \$59 per annum. Postal routes No. 3506 and 3524 also service Augusta. Augusta is one of only a few Florida post offices with known "Way" (in manuscript) usages.

Albert Clark	31 January 1845	2-28-45 to 6-30-45	2.97	5.40
		yr. end 6-30-47	30.32	33.81
		yr. end 6-30-49	26.22	28.51
		yr. end 6-30-51	29.01	28.81
		yr. end 6-30-53	13.97	7.99
		yr. end 6-30-55	13.93	2.89
		yr. end 6-30-57	7.72	5.27
		yr. end 6-30-59	4.18	0.89
		1 qtr. end 10-1-60	0.96	0.43
P.O. Discontinued:	17 October 1860			

**Statehood Usages**

I	Augusta Fla	3-20-47 / 9-25-51	blk.	ms. rates	14 known
II	Augusta EF	5-30-7*	blk.	ms. rate	*
III	Augusta Fa	10-10-7*	blk.	ms. rate	*

*Augusta Fla  
May 27*

I

*Augusta EF  
May 30*

II

*Augusta Fa  
Oct 10*

III



# AUSTINVILLE

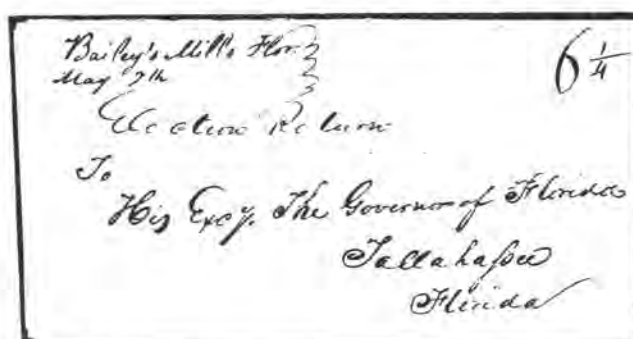
19 July 1855 - 29 March 1867

Austinville was established in Santa Rosa County. Its exact location is unclear. A Confederate stampless cover is recorded as is a manuscript postmarked pre-war #U-9 entire.

Austin Nichols	19 July 1855	3 qtrs. end 6-30-57	2.12	1.13
Sweet W. Powell	24 May 1858			
P.O. Discontinued:	30 April 1859			
Samuel Griffith	11 August 1860	1 qtr. end 12-31-60	1.09	---
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

# BAILEY'S MILLS

22 February 1831 - 11 July 1882



Bailey's Mills was located east of Tallahassee in Jefferson County. When the post office reopened in 1858, the county was changed to Leon County. It lay on a postal route 2464 from Tallahassee to Monticello (45 miles, once a week) and on postal route 2463 from Tallahassee to Sharp's Store (70 miles, once a week). When the post office discontinued in 1882, mail was handled at Lloyd.

William Hollingsworth	22 February 1831	yr. end 3-31-33	8.73	
		yr. end 3-31-35	9.21	
		yr. end 3-31-3	16.86	
		yr. end 3-31-39	17.44	
		yr. end 6-30-41	12.09	17.41
		7-1-41 to 12-31-41	4.45	6.43
P.O. Discontinued:	12 July 1842			
Walter F. Lloyd	25 March 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	35.29	26.15
		3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	48.00	26.87

## Territorial Usages

I	Bailey's Mills Flo.	2-15-32* / 4-25-32	blk.	ms. rates	1 known, + 1*
II	Bailey's Mills Flor.	5-7-33 / 10-18-40*	blk.	ms. rates	2 known, + 3*

*Bailey's Mills Flo.*  
*April 25<sup>th</sup>*  
I

*Bailey's Mills Flor.*  
*May 7<sup>th</sup>*  
II

**BALDWIN**  
10 August 1857 - Date

Baldwin was named after Dr. A. S. Baldwin, an antebellum legislator and Confederate surgeon who with David Yulee established the Florida Rail Road into Jacksonville. The town was originally named Thigpen and is located in Duval County at the intersection of the Florida Atlantic & Gulf Rail Road and the Florida Rail Road on a post road connecting Jacksonville with Lake City. It was a major military rail center during the civil war. Pre-war adhesive usage is known.

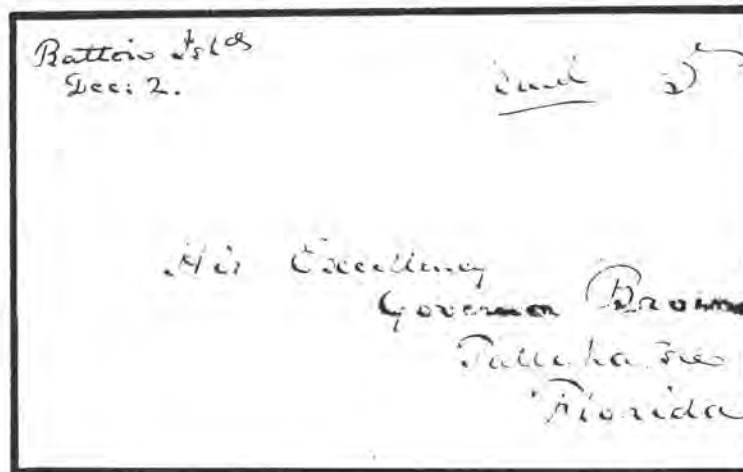
George H. Smith	10 August 1857			
Robert G. Hunt	16 April 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	61.11	29.86
		7-1-60 to 7-29-60	3.39	15.61
Samuel Lowe	30 June 1860	7-30-60 to 2-1-61	21.60	18.74
Nunen Cone	3 December 1860			
Alfred J. Sweat	31 January 1861	2-1-61 to 6-30-61	16.26	5.82
George W. Price	2 May 1866			

**BARBER'S**  
10 November 1848 - 5 February 1861

Barber's post office was established in Columbia County along the post road connecting Jacksonville with Alligator. It lies on the western side of the South Branch of the St. Mary's River. A railroad station was established at Barber's when the Florida Atlantic & Gulf Rail Road was completed. Barber's was the beginning of postal route 3512 to Micanopy, once weekly, 60 miles. Manuscript postmarked adhesive usage is known, but stampless usage is not recorded.

Moses Barber	10 November 1848	2 qtrs. end 6-30-49	2.30	3.23
		3 qtrs. end 3-31-51	4.22	6.33
John R.G. Davis	22 April 1851	1 qtr. end 6-30-51	2.14	3.21
		yr. end 6-30-53	4.64	5.45
		yr. end 6-30-55	10.77	5.14
Moses Barber	3 October 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	6.03	1.86
Henry D. Berry	23 September 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	6.78	11.99
		2 qtrs. end 12-31-60	5.41	0.43
John R. Johnson	5 December 1860			
P.O. Discontinued:	5 February 1861			

27 January 1849 - 11 May 1850



Batton Island lies in Duval County at the northern side of the mouth of the St. John's River where it flows into the Atlantic Ocean. It lay directly across from Mayport Mills to the south and was the original site of a fort built by Melendez to protect Fort Mateo. When the post office was discontinued after 15 months service, mail was handled at Mayport Mills. Only a single stampless cover is known.

John Johnson	27 January 1849	2 qtrs. end 6-30-49	6.18	9.27
Kingsley B. Gibbs	12 February 1850			
P.O. Discontinued:	11 May 1850	by change to Mayport Mills		

### Statehood Usage

1	Batton Isld	12-2-49	blk.	ms.rates	1 known
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Batton Isld  
Dec. 2.

1

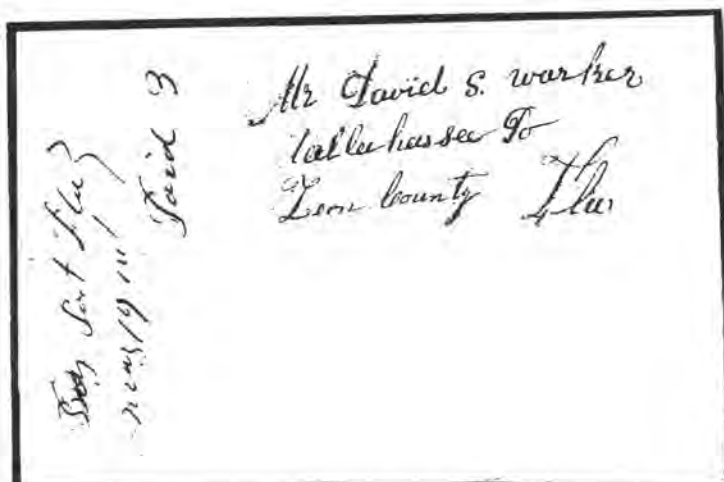
## BAYARD

7 September 1855 - Date

Bayard was established in Duval County and named after a prominent family, but the post office was discontinued after only one year of service. It was reestablished in 1885 when Thomas Francis Bayard began his four year term as United States Secretary of State under Cleveland. The town exists today. No stampless covers are known.

Riley Prescott	7 September 1855			
Etheldred Woodard	24 January 1856	1 qtr. to 9-20-56	2.01	---
P.O. Discontinued:	20 September 1856			

**BAY PORT**  
6 May 1854 - 15 May 1955



Bay Port was established in Hernando County on the Gulf of Mexico due west of Chocochattee on a post road connecting the two towns. It exists today as a harbor at the mouth of the Weekiwachee River. Mail since 1955 is handled by the Brooksville post office. A single stampless cover is known.

Thomas H. Parson	6 May 1854	11-11-54 to 6-30-55	7.81	0.30
John E. Johnson	12 October 1854	yr. end 6-30-57	25.51	21.24
Andrew J. Decatur	29 June 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	28.94	18.30
Marshall W. Garland	16 January 1860	3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	15.45	14.83
P.O. Discontinued:	17 May 1867			

**Statehood Usage**

1	Bay Port Fla	5-19-55	blk.	ms. rate	1 known
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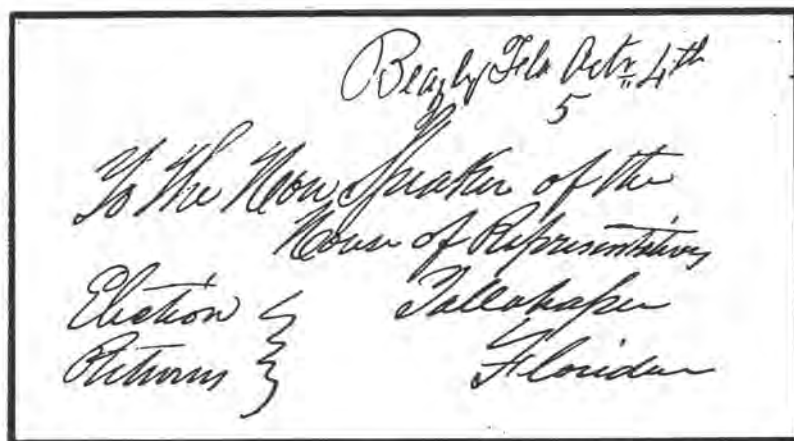
1 Bay Port Fla }  
May 19 1854

**BEASANT'S**  
21 February 1833 - 13 March 1835

The post office at Beasant's was established in Nassau County. The exact location is unclear, presumably at a store run by James Beasant. No covers are known.

James Beasant	21 February 1833
P.O. Discontinued:	13 March 1835

**BEAZLEY**  
28 April 1848 - 15 September 1885



Beazley (also spelled Beasley in some postal records) was located in Jefferson County on the Bellamy Road connecting Tallahassee to Moseley Hall and Madison. It lay a few miles west of Fort Hamilton, just west of the Aucilla River. When the post office closed in 1885, mail was handled by the Lamont post office to the north. A single archival stampless manuscript postmarked example is known.

Thomas McKane	28 April 1848	1 qtr. end 6-30-49	1.46	2.19
P.O. Discontinued:	6 June 1849			
John G. Plant	8 March 1851	change from Perry		
		4-6-51 to 6-30-51	3.68	4.77
		2 qtrs. end 12-31-52	5.95	6.90
Charles W. DeWitt	16 December 1852	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	7.69	7.01
		yr. end 6-30-55	16.87	8.24
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-57	11.09	1.38
John A. Townsend	7 July 1857	3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	14.54	14.95
P.O. Discontinued:	24 May 1859			
William J. Carsoll	5 September 1860	1 qtr. end 3-31-61	0.14	---
P.O. Discontinued:	12 March 1861			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Beazly Fla	10-4-48*	blk.	ms. rate	*
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I *Beazly Fla. Oct. 5th*

**BELLEVUE**  
26 July - 1859 - 15 January 1861

Bellevue (also spelled Bellvue in some postal records) was established in Jackson County. The exact location of the town is unclear. No postal covers are known.

Charles D. Fry	26 July 1859	2 qtrs. end 12-31-60	17.61	24.21
Joshua S. Johnson	1 November 1860			
P.O. Discontinued:	15 January 1861			

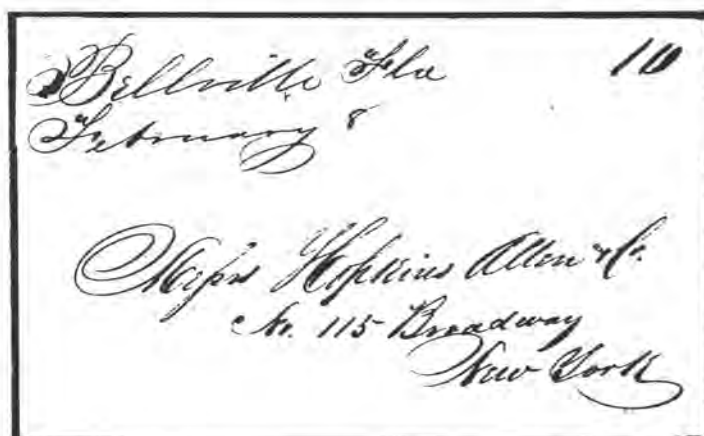


**BELL'S STORE**  
22 May 1830 - 31 October 1831

Bell's Store was located in Hamilton County and existed for 18 months. Its exact location is unclear. No postal records are recorded and stampless covers are unknown.

Daniel Bell	22 May 1830
P.O. Discontinued:	31 October 1831

**BELLVILLE**  
23 December 1847 - 30 November 1906



Bellville (also spelled Belleville in some postal records) was located on the eastern bank of the Withlacoochee River in Hamilton County, near the Georgia line. It was established as Benton in 1841 but changed to Bellville in 1847 in honor of its first settler and postmaster, James S. Bell. It lay on the post road from Alligator to Monticello (Route 3517 with weekly service).

James S. Bell	23 December 1847	as change from Benton		
		yr. end 6-30-49	48.75	63.66
		yr. end 6-30-51	54.80	72.79
		yr. end 6-30-53	46.87	51.45
Allen G. Johnson	6 June 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	56.56	31.40
William F. Rowan	16 June 1856	3 qtrs. end 3-31-57	34.51	36.87
John H. Baker	23 January 1857	1 qtr. end 6-30-57	11.52	6.91
		yr. end 6-30-59	48.21	44.80
J. L. Brooks	4 May 1859			
A. Purviance	12 July 1859			
Henry L. Strickland	12 April 1860	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	34.74	6.05
P.O. Discontinued:	17 May 1867			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Bellville Fla	9-2-48 / 5-19-55	blk.	ms. rates	6 known
II	Bellville Fa	6-20-52	blk.	ms. rate	1 known

<p>I <i>Bellville Fla</i> <i>February 8</i></p>	<p>II <i>Bellville Fla</i> <i>Jan 20</i></p>
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## BENHADEN

11 September 1849 - 15 October 1938

Benhaden (also listed as Ben Haden on period maps) was located in Wakulla County at the middle of the postal route 3535 connecting Tallahassee with Sopchoppy. It was located on the St. Mark's River at Wakulla Springs. Wakulla is an Indian word meaning "mystery" and this spring has a depth in excess of 100 feet. After the post office was discontinued in 1938, mail was handled by the Tallahassee post office. No stampless covers are known but an antebellum manuscript postmarked entire is known.

John A. Barco	11 September 1849	3 qtrs. end 3-31-51	7.19	8.58
Leaston W. Moore	16 January 1851	1 qtr. end 6-30-51	3.21	3.78
		yr. end 6-30-53	5.22	6.68
A. M. Ferrill	1 November 1853			
Paul R. Bevell	22 February 1854	8-4-54 to 6-30-55	6.23	1.91
A. R. Harvey *		1 qtr. end 6-30-55	2.08	0.65
John H. Rhodes	31 May 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	9.44	1.29
		yr. end 6-30-59	4.60	2.96
Thomas W. Anderson	8 December 1858			
John A. Barco	15 December 1859			
William Brock	16 April 1860	yr. end 6-30-61	4.62	----
Henry Bracher	29 June 1866			

\*listed in Postal Register but not in Records of Appointments of Postmasters

## BENTON

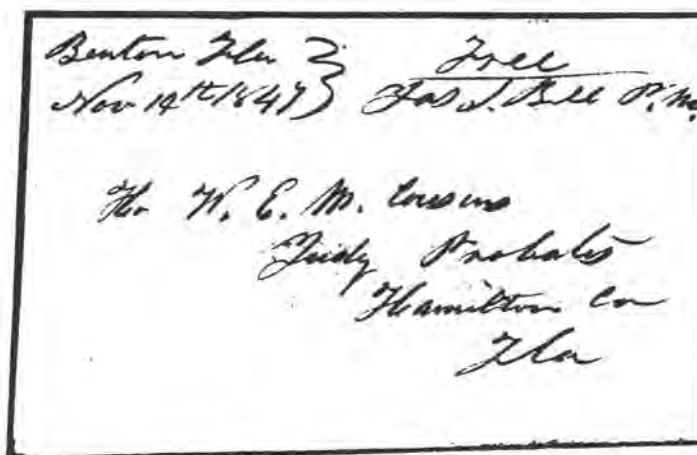
8 August 1860 - 30 August 1919

Benton was established in Columbia County on the eastern bank of the Suwannee River just above Cason's Ferry. It was a second town named Benton (see Bellville) in pre-civil war Florida. This town was located on the post road connecting Blount's Ferry and White Springs and when discontinued in 1919 had mail handled at White Springs. No antebellum postal history is known.

Walter R. Moore	8 August 1860	1 qtr. end 6-30-61	2.93	1.10
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

# BENTON

8 October 1841 - 23 December 1847



Benton was established on the eastern bank of the Withlacoochee River in Hamilton County near the Georgia line. It was east of Rossiter's Ferry on the post road connecting Hamburg and Jasper. The post office was discontinued by change to Bellville. A single non-archival cover is known.

Allen G. Johnson	8 October 1841	11-10-41 to 6-30-43	15.14	29.10
		yr. end 6-30-45	6.62	10.74
		yr. end 6-30-47	24.18	28.62
James S. Bell	27 July 1847			
P.O. Discontinued:	23 December 1847	by change to Bellville		

## Territorial Usage

I	Benton Fla	10-17-42*	blk.	ms. rate	*
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## Statehood Usage

I	Benton Fla	11-14-47	blk.	ms. rate	1 known
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I  
Benton Fla  
Oct 17th 1842

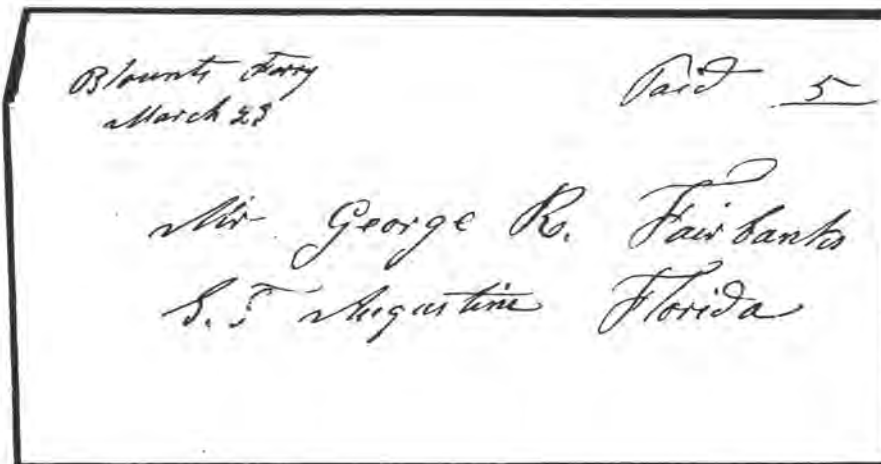
# BLACK DIRT

5 July 1856 - 29 March 1867

Black Dirt was established in Levy County on the post road connecting Long Pond and Wacahassee with Homosassa. It was on the northern bank of the Withlacoochee River, west of Camp Izard. No postal covers are recorded.

Joseph A. Evritt	5 July 1856	9-4-56 to 6-30-57	1.03	0.35
		yr. end 6-30-59	3.28	1.82
Andrew E. Hodges	6 October 1859	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	2.12	6.46
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**BLOUNT'S FERRY**  
2 January 1845 - 31 August 1911



The post office at Blount's Ferry was located on the eastern bank of the Suwannee River in Columbia County at the Georgia line. Mail was handled by postal route 3516 from Alligator and route 3518 weekly from Jasper to Centerville, Ga., via Raulerson's Ferry. When the post office was discontinued in 1911, mail was handled at Benton.

William Cone	2 January 1845	yr. end 6-30-45	no return	
James L. King	16 April 1845	5-13-45 to 6-30-45	1.13	2.26
William Frink	18 June 1846			
James L. King	20 November 1846	yr. end 6-30-47	24.34	28.33
Rufus L. King	21 September 1847	yr. end 6-30-49	17.79	22.90
James L. King	21 April 1849	7-1-50 to 10-23-50	9.21	10.43
Solomon Rouse	23 September 1850	10-24-50 to 6-30-51	25.83	33.95
		yr. end 6-30-53	19.63	16.91
		yr. end 6-30-55	26.01	10.43
James L. King	12 September 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	22.62	15.78
Jacob Watson	26 December 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	17.27	2.85
P.O. Discontinued:	7 March 1859			
John Bryan	26 April 1859	yr. end 6-30-61	15.67	0.75
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Blounts Ferry Fla	4-27-49 / 4-26-50	blk	ms. rates	3 known
II	Blounts Ferry	3-23-50	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

*Blounts Ferry Fla  
Apr 23*

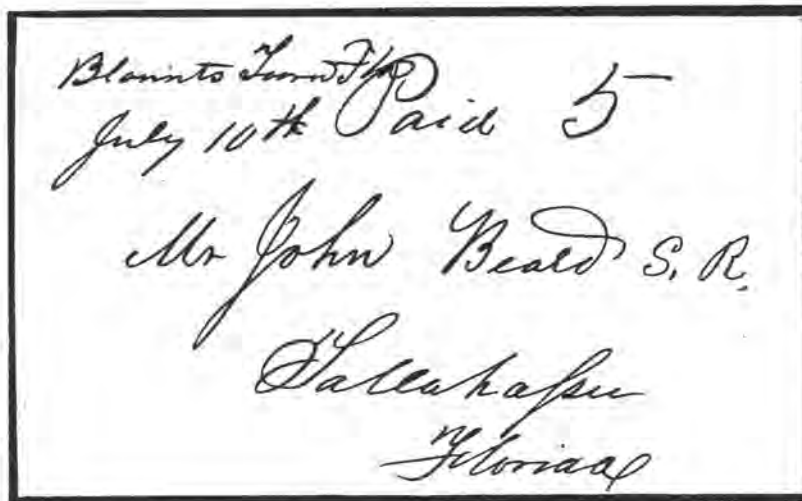
I

*Blounts Ferry  
March 23*

II

# BLOUNTSTOWN

23 September 1843 - 6 December 1851



Blountstown, the county seat of Calhoun County, was located on the west bank of the Apalachicola River. It was settled by a Seminole Indian Chief named John Blount and was later occupied by Captain Shadrach Sutton who became the postmaster. Mail was handled by steamboat on postal route 3540 from Chattahoochee to Apalachicola.

Shadrach Sutton	23 September 1843	10-1-43 to 10-23-44	0.96	2.25
P.O. Discontinued:	23 October 1844			
Shadrach Sutton	12 September 1846	10-13-46 to 6-30-47	6.03	8.22
Nobles Porter	11 February 1847	yr. end 6-30-49	22.44	31.99
Shadrach Sutton	12 June 1849	yr. end 6-30-51	41.51	59.21
P.O. Discontinued:	6 December 1851	as change to Wynton		

## Statehood Usage

I	Blounts Town Fla	4-27-49 / 4-23-50	blk	ms. rates	3 known
II	Blunts Town Fl	5-20-?	blk	ms. rate	1 known

Blounts Town Fla  
I July 10th

# BLUE CREEK

1 December 1858 - 12 July 1870

Blue Creek was established in Liberty County. Its exact location is unclear. No postal history is recorded.

William W. Spinks	1 December 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	0.55	0.03
Washington R. Broadwell	10 June 1859	3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	1.84	0.19
Washington R. Broadwell	5 February 1866	reappointed after war		



### **BLUFF SPRINGS**

29 December 1860 - 31 December 1954

Bluff Springs was established in Escambia County on the Escambia River near the Alabama line. It lies on the post road from Polard, Alabama to Pensacola and also served as a station on the Alabama & Florida Rail Road. When the post office was discontinued in 1954, mail was handled by the Century post office. No postal history is recorded during the 6 week antebellum period.

Samuel S. Johnston	29 December 1860	2 mo. end 2-15-61	2.07	---
P.O. Discontinued:	15 February 1861			

### **BRISTOL (C.H.)**

13 April 1859 - Date

Bristol was established in Liberty County as a change from Ridleysville. It lies on the eastern bank of the Apalachicola River near the site of Fort Preston and serves as the county seat. No stampless antebellum postal history is recorded.

Moses Straus	13 April 1859	3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	29.89	18.50
Joseph Sheperd	5 February 1866			

### **BRONSON**

26 September 1859 - Date

Bronson was established in 1844 in Levy County at a site originally called "Chunky Pond". The post office was established as a station on the Florida Rail Road between Archer and Cedar Keys. It also lay on a post road to Long Pond and Wacahassee to the west. No stampless postal history is recorded.

Nicholas S. Cobb	26 September 1859	3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	21.38	22.41
John Stockman	8 January 1866			

### **BROOMSVILLE**

13 January 1857 - 19 March 1857

Broomsville was established in Liberty County and the post office existed for only two months. Its exact location is unclear. No postal history is recorded.

John W. Hosford	13 January 1857
Isaac R. Hosford	19 February 1857
P.O. Discontinued:	19 March 1857

**BROWN'S FERRY**  
2 October 1837 -21 July 1840

The post office at Brown's Ferry was established in Jackson County on the Apalachicola River above Chattahoochee presumably named for its postmaster. Mail was handled on postal route No. 2469 from Bainbridge, Ga., via Brown's Ferry, to LaGrange. A single archival example is known.

Levin Brown	2 October 1837		
George L. King	29 March 1838	yr. end 3-31-39	21.84
P.O. Discontinued:	21 July 1840		

**Territorial Usage**

I	Brown's Ferry	1-27-38*	blk.	ms. rate	*
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**BROWNSVILLE**  
6 March 1827 - 17 June 1828

Brownsville was located in Jackson County at the exact site of Brown's Ferry on the Apalachicola River north of Chattahoochee. The 1828 P.O. directory lists the spelling as Brownville. No covers are known.

Matthew Hodges	6 March 1827
P.O. Discontinued:	17 June 1828

**BRUICI CREEK**  
22 June 1831 - 25 August 1831

The post office at Bruici Creek was established in Walton County on Uchee Creek, southeast of Alaquá. It also appears on maps as Uchee Creek. The post office existed for only two months before a name change to Uchee Valley. No stampless covers are known.

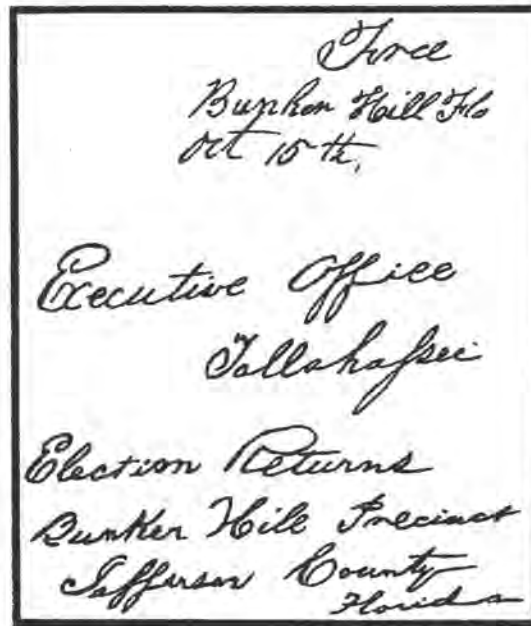
John L. McKinnon	22 June 1831	
P.O. Discontinued:	25 August 1831	by change to Uchee Valley

**BUENA VISTA**  
28 June 1847 - 27 January 1849

Buena Vista was established in Walton County. The exact location is unclear. No postal history is recorded.

Nicholas H. Mitchell	28 June 1847
P.O. Discontinued:	15 June 1848
Peter Simons	19 July 1848
P.O. Discontinued:	27 January 1849

**BUNKER HILL**  
11 January 1834 - 24 August 1842



The Bunker Hill post office was established in Jefferson County above Lake Miccosukee and just below the Georgia line. Mail was handled by route No. 2464 from Tallahassee to Bunker Hill. A single non archival manuscript postmarked example is recorded.

Elias E. Blackburn	11 January 1834	yr. end 3-31-35	8.57	
		yr. end 3-31-37	12.02	
		yr. end 3-31-39	11.32	
George Graves	28 January 1840	1 qtr. end 6-30-41	1.10	1.93
		7-1-41 to 6-1-42	13.32	22.63
P.O. Discontinued:	24 August 1842			

**Territorial Usage**

I	Bunker Hill Flo	10-15-35	blk	ms. Free	1 known
II	*Bunker Hill Florida	6-2-36	blk	ms. rate	* 1 known

I Bunker Hill Flo  
Oct 10th

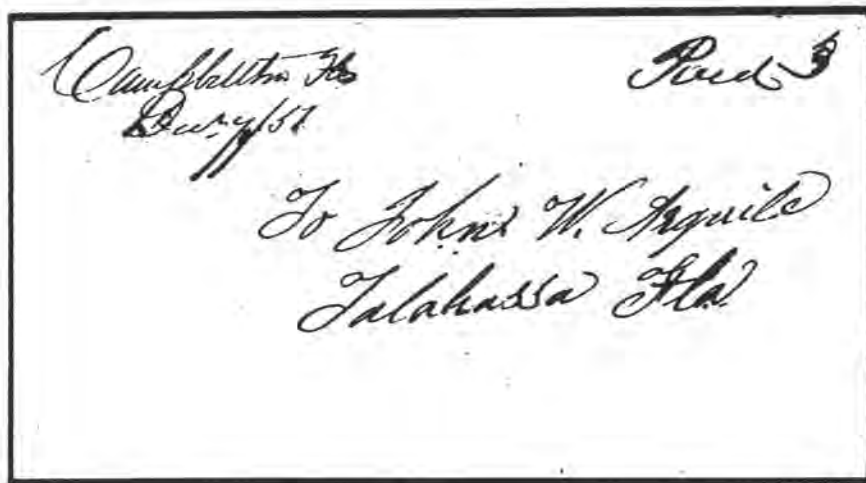
II Bunker Hill } Florida  
June 21st

**CALLAHAN (C.H.)**  
19 January 1858 - Date

Callahan, named for a contractor of the Florida Rail Road, was established in Nassau County as a station on the Florida Rail Road where it intersected the post road from Woodstock to Jacksonville. It served as the county seat. No ante-bellum postal history is recorded.

Isaac Dowling	19 January 1858			
Walter S. Franklin	3 April 1858	2-7-59 to 6-30-59	5.52	—
N. S. Upchurch	27 July 1858			
Nathaniel L. Jones	20 May 1859			
George C. Wintz	10 February 1860	2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	15.08	2.80
Thomas S. Reddell	18 October 1866			

**CAMPBELLTON**  
27 August 1829 - Date



Campbellton, named for an early resident (Judge R. L. Campbell), was established in the northwest corner of Jackson County on a post road from Pensacola to Marianna. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 2476, 2470, and 3541.

Adams Crawford	27 August 1829	yr. end 3-31-31	14.64	
Samuel L. Solomon	30 April 1832	yr. end 3-31-33	25.15	
		yr. end 3-31-35	25.29	
John D. Brantly	17 May 1836			
John Brett, Jr.	18 February 1837	yr. end 3-31-37	30.91	
P.O. Discontinued:	26 October 1838			
Daniel D. Beach	27 July 1840			
Charles Howard	30 June 1841	6-24-41 to 12-31-41	4.31	9.22
Samuel Jones	23 April 1842	5-9-42 to 7-1-42	2.35	3.17
P.O. Discontinued:	29 October 1842			
William B. Wynn	19 July 1845	as change from Scurlock's Spring		

Ebenezer M. Skipper	22 August 1845	yr. end 6-30-47	34.08	54.98
		7-1-48 to 2-21-49	26.64	37.03
James P. Coker	19 January 1849	2-22-49 to 6-30-49	20.07	26.96
		yr. end 6-30-51	82.79	109.08
		yr. end 6-30-53	46.65	49.19
		yr. end 6-30-55	83.16	35.02
John W. Butt	14 May 1856	yr. end 6-30-57	65.08	33.17
John W. Smith	1 April 1859	yr. end 6-30-59	68.68	41.17
Thomas D. Brantley	7 March 1859	3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	47.26	8.12
Mrs. Josephine Shomaker	5 February 1866			
* Robert A. Young	5 October 1846	listed as receiving postmaster commission but not recorded as replacing or later being replaced by E. M. Skipper. Probably an error and not an actual postmaster.		

#### Territorial Usage

I	Campbellton WF	2-12-34* / 2-8-36	blk.	ms. rates	1 known +1*
II	Campbellton Fla	11-8-32* / 5-5-34*	blk.	ms. rates	*
III	Campbellton F	2-17-32*	blk.	ms. rates	*

#### Statehood Usage

II	Campbellton Fla	4-27-51 / 5-7-54	blk.	ms. rates	6 known
IV	Campbelton Fl	12-14-51	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

*Campbellton WF*  
I *Oct 17*

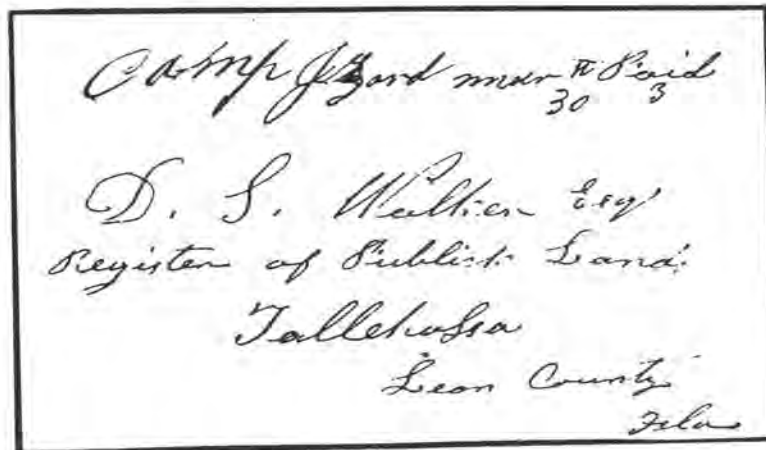
*Campbellton Fla*  
II *April 24/57*

*Campbellton F*  
III *Feb 17*

*Campbellton Fl*  
IV *Dec 14*



**CAMP IZARD**  
31 January 1845 - 26 May 1885



Camp Izard was located in Marion County on the north bank of the Withlacoochee River on a post road connecting Ocala to Homosassa. This was the site of famous Seminole Indian War battles of December 31, 1835 (General Clinch) and February 27, 1836 (General Gaines). Mail was handled by postal route No. 3506. The post office was discontinued by name change to Stockton in 1885. The site is near present day Dunnellon.

John Bates	31 January 1845	3-10-45 to 6-30-45	.01	.02
		yr. end 6-30-47	5.18	5.65
		yr. end 6-30-49	1.69	2.13
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-51	1.18	1.24
Wiley A. Roberts	22 April 1851	4-8-51 to 6-30-51	.60	.90
		yr. end 6-30-53	2.25	2.29
Allen B. Munden	7 November 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	5.16	2.94
William H. Geiger	1 August 1855			
William J. McGrath	7 November 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	5.62	.37
Franklin Cruchfield	9 January 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	9.51	9.61
Jose T. Sessions	11 November 1859			
Mary Ann Crutchfield	2 May 1860	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	7.47	9.37
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Camp Izard	3-30-52	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Camp Izard Fla	8-26-46	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

I *Camp Izard mar 30 Paid 3*

### **CANE BRAKE**

15 June 1860 - 29 March 1867

Cane Brake was established in northern Holmes County as a change from Coffee County, Alabama. It must have been on or near the Alabama state line. Its exact location is unclear but its first postmaster had been the previous postmaster in Anderson Mills which was discontinued two years before. No postal history is recorded.

James M. Townsend	15 June 1860	2 qtrs. end 3-31-61	0.69	----
Lewis W. Pearce	21 January 1861			
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

### **CASON'S FORD**

20 June 1855 - 31 August 1858

Cason's Ford was located in Columbia County on the Suwannee at a sharp bend in the river just south of Benton and north of White Springs and Suwannee Shoals. It is identified on period maps as Cason's Ferry. No postal history is recorded.

James L. Sandlin	20 June 1855			
William C. Hazel	7 December 1855	1 qtr. end 6-30-57	1.11	1.14
P.O. Discontinued:	14 October 1856			
William C. Hazel	18 March 1858			
P.O. Discontinued:	31 August 1858			

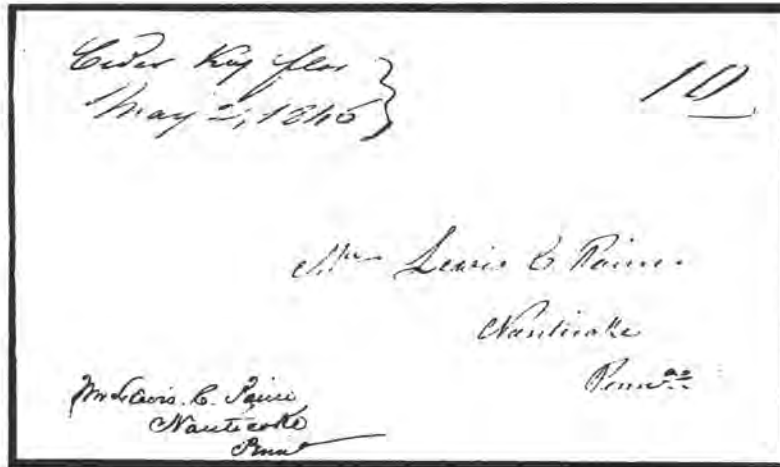
### **CASONVILLE**

23 May 1845 - 19 September 1845

Casonville was established in Columbia County near the Santa Fe River just above Santa Fe Lake. The post office was discontinued after only four months as a change to Santa Fe. The current site is now in Bradford County. No postal history is recorded.

Joseph Dowling	23 May 1845	yr. end 6-30-45	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	19 September 1845	as name change to Santa Fe	

**CEDAR KEY**  
24 May 1845 - Date



Cedar Key was established in Levy County as a town in the Cedar Keys which lie near the mouth of the Suwannee River in the Gulf of Mexico. Its importance increased by the onset of the Civil War as the terminus of the Florida Rail Road from Fernandina on the Atlantic Ocean. From 1852 until 1866, the post office name was changed to Atsena Otie, although datelines of Cedar Key (s) are known. The first postmaster, Augustus Steele, had previously served as postmaster at Tampa, and was well known in Tampa history.

Augustus Steele	24 May 1845	6-21-45 to 6-30-45	.31	.75
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-47	20.20	24.72
		yr. end 6-30-49	36.81	49.65
		7-1-50 to 11-13-50	10.70	14.78
Eli H. Richards	16 September 1850	11-14-50 to 6-30-51	28.44	35.38
Augustus Steele	22 October 1851			
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1852	as name change to Atsena Otie		
Thomas B. Faitout	20 June 1866	as name change from Atsena Otie		

**Statehood Usage**

I	Cedar Key flor.	5-2-46	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Cedar Keys Fa	4-28-48	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	Cedar Key Fla	4-3-47 / 7-10-51	blk.	ms. rates	4 known
IV	CEDAR KEY. / FLORIDA.	1-17-?	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

I *Cedar Key Fla. May 2, 1846*

II *Cedar Keys Fla Apr 28*



# CEDAR TREE

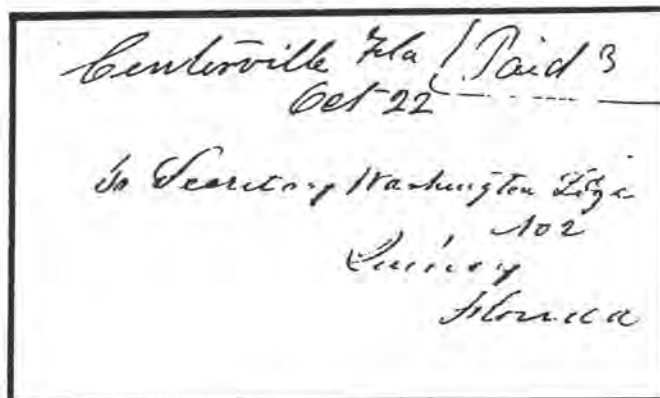
20 August 1853 - 12 February 1872

Cedar Tree was located in Hernando County, just north of Fort Dade in now Pasco County. A manuscript postmarked stampless Confederate cover is known.

James M. Bates	20 August 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	7.80	5.35
		yr. end 6-30-57	5.06	6.79
		7-1-58 to 2-5-59	3.74	3.34
Jesse H. Tucker	26 November 1858	2-5-59 to 6-30-59	2.57	0.71
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	4.04	----
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

# CENTERVILLE

17 August 1848 - 31 December 1907



Centerville (Centreville) was established 11 miles north of Tallahassee in Leon County on the post road connecting Mannington with Tallahassee. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3533. When the post office was discontinued in 1907, mail was handled by the post office at Tallahassee.

Kenneth Bemby	17 August 1848	9-15-48 to 6-30-49	12.35	15.69
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-51	22.92	29.34
James B. Elliott	12 December 1850			
Joseph White	22 December 1851	yr. end 6-30-53	43.56	39.33
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-55	27.77	9.67
Alfonzo R. Combs	12 June 1855	2 qtrs. end 6-30-55	31.10	10.21
		yr. end 6-30-57	41.84	30.64
Lewis T. Simpson	30 October 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	47.02	24.75
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	36.16	81.66
C. H. Carr	16 April 1861			
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

## Statehood Usage

I Centerville Fla 10-22-48 blk. ms. rates 1 known

I Centerville Fla  
Oct 22

**CERRO GORDO**  
5 July 1848 - 31 August 1907

*Cerro Gordo Fla*  
*Nov 3 Paid 5*  
*To*  
*The Hon. John Beard, esq.*  
*Tallahassee,*  
*Miss Florida*

Cerro Gordo was located in Holmes County on the Choctawhatchee River, ten miles below the Alabama state line. It was originally settled in 1836 by Charles French, a stock raiser. When the post office was discontinued in 1907, mail was handled at Westville.

Henry Hewett	5 July 1848	2 qtrs. end 6-30-49	4.71	5.49
		7-1-50 to 2-28-51	8.93	11.83
		yr. end 6-30-53	7.46	7.64
		4-1-55 to 6-30-55	13.30	8.46
		yr. end 6-30-57	3.37	6.01
		yr. end 6-30-59	3.26	.25
Malcolm Gillis	25 July 1860	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	7.81	5.13
Thomas Hewett	18 October 1866			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Cerro Gordo Fla	11-5-49 / 1851	blk.	ms. rates	5 known
II	Cerro Gordo fla	11-22-?	blk.	ms. rates	*
III	Cerro Gordo W. Fla	5-19-49	blk.	ms. rates	*

I *Cerro Gordo Fla*  
*Dec 8*

II *Cerro Gordo Fla*  
*Nov 22*

III *Cerro Gordo W. Fla*  
*May 19. 1849*



### CHAIRE'S

25 March 1858 - 30 November 1955

Chaire's post office was established in Leon County on the road to Waukeenah, a few miles east of Tallahassee. The town exists today. No stampless covers are known.

Green A. Chaires	25 March 1858	3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	18.46	0.38
J. M. Ernest	13 February 1860			
P.O. Discontinued:	24 March 1860			

### CHAPEL HILL

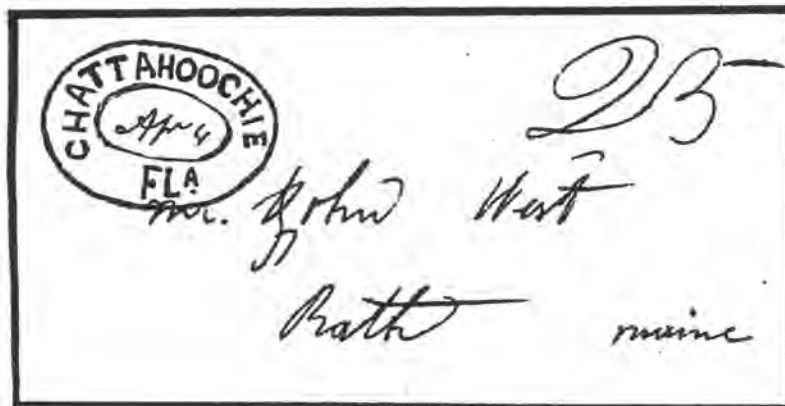
16 June 1830 - 19 August 1830

Chapel Hill was an early post office established in Gadsden County. It existed for only two months and its location is not known. No covers are known.

William Floke	16 June 1830
P.O. Discontinued:	19 August 1830

### CHATTAHOOCHEE

19 February 1834 - Date



Chattahoochee (originally spelled Chattahoochie) was established in Gadsden County as a name change from Mount Vernon. It means "carved stone" in the Indian language. It must have been an early settlement as it was located on a 1776 map as Catahocche. It is strategically located at Lake Seminole on the Georgia line where the navigable Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers flow into the Apalachicola River. A U.S. Arsenal was located there and many letters are datelined Chattahoochee Arsenal. Mail was handled by postal route 3523 on a post road connecting Bainbridge, Ga. with Apalachicola.

Joseph W. King	19 February 1834	yr. end 3-31-35	207.36	
		yr. end 3-31-37	138.28	
William H. Shepherd	29 January 1836			
John Cayford	13 December 1837			
John Williamson	28 September 1838	yr. end 3-31-39	126.08	
Henry B. Overstreet	15 February 1840	7-1-40 to 6-30-41	63.04	126.30
Jesse Wilder*	listed in register, no postmaster commission (10-1-40 to 6-30-41)			
John Wooten	16 July 1841	7-1-41 to 3-31-42	37.38	74.76
John B. Lewis	1 March 1842	4-1-42 to 6-30-43	80.06	140.83
		7-1-44 to 3-31-45	45.77	81.71
Duncan Baker	30 December 1844	7-1-46 to 6-30-47	65.08	99.69
		7-1-48 to 10-25-48	15.72	20.60
Greencep Arnold	27 September 1848	11-26-48 to 6-30-49	52.61	65.97
		yr. end 6-30-51	134.41	91.38
Samuel Boardman	17 April 1852	3 qtrs. end 6-30-53	52.67	47.67
Samuel M. Harris	18 November 1852	1 qtr. end 6-30-53	20.14	20.97
John G. Howard	31 January 1854	3 qtrs. end 6-30-55	64.39	45.00
John P. Jordan	16 April 1855	1 qtr. end 6-30-55	20.42	10.32
Thomas M. Wilson	16 October 1855	2 qtrs. end 6-30-57	35.46	11.91
Dennis Colson	23 December 1856	2 qtrs. end 6-30-57	35.95	57.74
		yr. end 6-30-59	77.36	73.67
Richard L. Bird	1 August 1859			
Matthew Whidden	29 November 1859			
Gaspero Sweet	10 February 1860	2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	30.29	28.64
William C. Clark	8 December 1860	1 qtr. end 6-30-61	16.98	21.40
Mrs. Mary Bryant	5 February 1866			

#### Territorial Usage

I	Chattahoochee	5-23-36 / 2-5-40	blk.	ms. rates	7 known
II	Chattahoochee F.T.	5-4-39	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	Chattahoochee Fla	3-16-7	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
IV	CHATTAHOOCHEE / FLA.	4-4-34	red	ms. rates	1 known
V	CHATTAHOOCHEE. / FLO.	5-6-34 / 1845	red	ms. rates	common
a			red	PAID	1 known
b		2-17-7 / 6-3-55	red	FREE	2 known

#### Statehood Usage

I	Chattahoochee	11-9-46	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	Chattahoochee Fla	11-27-45 / 5-7-49	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
V	CHATTAHOOCHEE. / FLO.	1845 / 4-26-53	red	ms., hs. rates	common
A		4-26-53	red	3	1 known
B		3-16-52	red	5	1 known
C			red	10 (X)	not confirmed
D			red	10	not confirmed
b		2-28-53	red	FREE	1 known
V	CHATTAHOOCHEE. / FLO.	5-4-52	green	hs. rates	1 known
B		5-4-52	green	5	1 known
b			green	FREE	not confirmed

I *Chattahoochee*  
*Nov 9<sup>th</sup> 1846*

II *Chattahoochee S.S.*  
*May 4<sup>th</sup>*

III *Chattahoochee*  
*for Chas Nozzy*



A **3**

B **5**

b **FREE**

### CHEESEHOWISKA

23 March 1846 - 24 September 1849

Cheesehowiska was located in Benton County a few miles south of Homosassa. It is an Indian word meaning "pumpkin opening place". The town of Chassahowitzka exists today at the original site now in Citrus County. No postal covers exist.

Arthur H. Morse  
P.O. Discontinued:

23 March 1846  
24 September 1849

no records from 1847 or 1849 show town name

### CHERRY HILL

22 December 1858 - 5 April 1859

The post office at Cherry Hill was established in Columbia County as a change from Santa Fe. It was located near the Santa Fe River just above Santa Fe Lake. The site is now in Bradford County. No postal covers are recorded.

Nathaniel A. Jamison  
P.O. Discontinued:

22 December 1858  
5 April 1859

yr. end 6-30-59

1.32

.66

**CHERRY LAKE**  
1 May 1837 - 28 February 1907



The post office at Cherry Lake was established in northern Madison County as a name change from Townsend. It was located just below the Georgia line at the junction of post roads connecting Piscola, Georgia to Madison and Hamburg to Jasper. Mail was handled by postal routes 2460, 3293, and 3517. The post office was discontinued on 4 April 1840 but also reestablished the same day as a name change from Church's post office. Whether the location of the post office changed or just the name of the postmaster is unclear. Perhaps both merged. When the post office discontinued in 1907, mail was handled by the office at Madison.

Dennis Hawkins	1 May 1837	1 qtr. end 6-30-37	2.02	
		yr. end 6-30-39	82.96	
P.O. Discontinued:	4 April 1840 (?)			
Lucius Church	4 April 1840	yr. end 6-30-41	24.21	45.39
		7-1-41 to 6-30-43	31.60	60.48
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-45	6.57	12.58
		yr. end 6-30-47	29.33	34.72
Marcellus Morgan** (on p.m. records, no commission.)		yr. end 6-30-49	17.28	22.43
Lucius Church		7-1-50 to 2-15-51	5.67	7.54
John S. Wyche	3 February 1851	2-16-51 to 6-30-51	7.72	9.51
		yr. end 6-30-53	16.57	16.58
		yr. end 6-30-55	29.10	15.08
Joseph Tilman	18 August 1855			
William L. Tooke	12 October 1855			
Joseph L. Dutton	14 March 1856	yr. end 6-30-57	13.48	7.37
		yr. end 6-30-59	10.25	10.21
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	7.86	5.96
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**Territorial Usage**

I	Cherry Lake Fla	10-18-42*	blk.	ms. rate	*
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**Statehood Usage**

II	Cherry Lake Flo	3-15-54	blk.	ms. rate	1 known
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I *Cherry Lake Fla*  
*18th Oct*

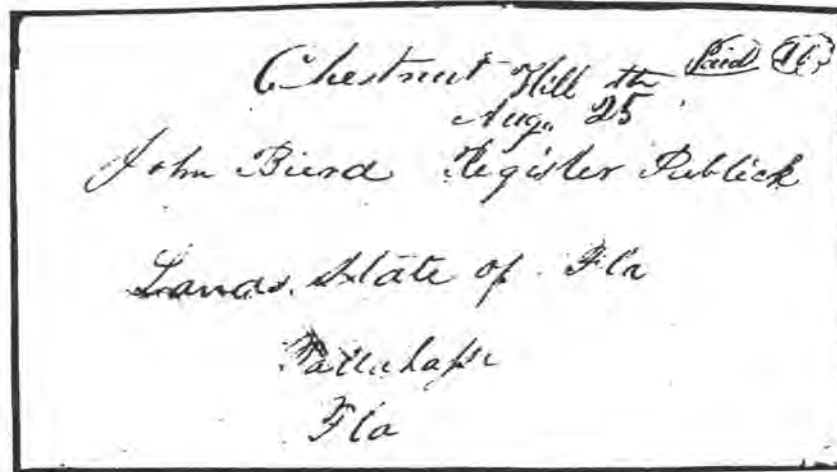
II *Cherry Lake Flo*  
*March 18th*

**CHESAWISKIA**  
24 March 1858 - 23 July 1859

Chesawiskia was established in southern Duval County. It was located west of Picolata, south of Hibernia on a post road connecting Middleburg with the Federal or Bellamy road from Etoniah to Picolata. The post office was discontinued in 1859 as a change to Palan, Clay County, which itself was discontinued after the Civil War. No postal history is recorded.

James A. Thomas	24 March 1858	no record of town in 1859 records
P.O. Discontinued:	23 July 1859	as change to Palan

**CHESTNUT HILL**  
8 August 1849 - 8 March 1852



Chestnut Hill (Chesnut Hill) was established in the southeast corner of Walton County just east of Euchee Anna. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3542. The post office was discontinued by change to Knox Hill in 1852. Two examples are known from this short lived office with scant postal volume.

John Barclay	8 August 1849			
Allen M. Tatam	5 February 1850	3 qtrs. to 3-31-51	4.32	5.61
Angus Campbell	19 February 1851	to 6-30-51	1.34	1.50
P.O. Discontinued:	8 March 1852	as change to Knox Hill		

**Statehood Usage**

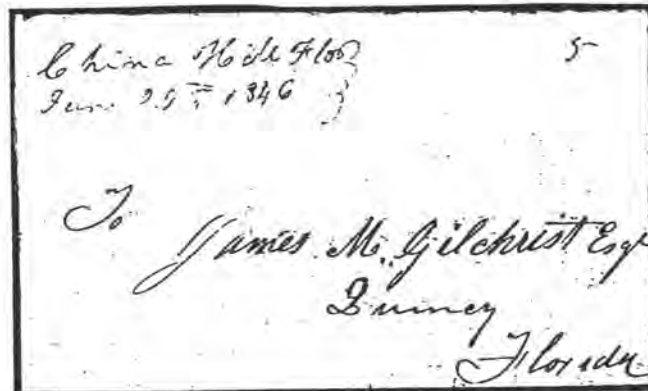
I	Chesnut Hill	8-25-50	brn.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Chestnut Hill Fla	12-23-51	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

I  
*Chestnut Hill to  
Aug. 25*

II  
*Chestnut Hill Fla  
Dec 25 and*



**CHINA HILL**  
13 June 1836 - 29 March 1867



China Hill was located northwest of Tallahassee almost due east of Quincy in Gadsden County. It lay on a post road connecting Concord and Midway.

Marcellus Morgan	13 June 1836	yr. end 3-31-37	5.59	
Hugh A. Blount	12 April 1837	yr. end 3-31-39	25.40	
John McRae	24 January 1838			
Hugh A. Blount	15 June 1838	7-1-40 to 9-30-40	----	----
Jacob Blount	7 December 1840	yr. end 6-30-41	9.65	18.41
		10-1-41 to 6-30-43	25.20	52.49
Zabud Fletcher	22 January 1844	7-1-44 to 6-30-45	17.63	32.97
Marcellus Morgan	20 January 1846	7-1-46 to 6-30-47	19.82	23.51
Edward W. Bostwick	26 November 1847			
John W. Johnson	7 March 1848	2 qtrs. end 6-30-49	16.06	21.09
Griffin Ball	17 February 1849			
Augustus A. Flake	31 December 1849	7-1-50 to 6-30-51	38.53	50.08
George M. McDonald	8 February 1851			
A. W. Hinson	4 March 1852			
John R. Hardison	21 May 1852	yr. end 6-30-53	18.35	22.30
		7-1-54 to 6-30-55	27.15	32.49
		yr. end 6-30-57	13.10	24.09
William H. Scott	12 March 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	14.62	20.23
Thomas H. Scott	7 February 1860	7-1-60 to 5-31-61	9.77	6.61
Malcom Fletcher	15 January 1861			
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1861			

**Statehood Usage**

I	China Hill P.O. Flo	1-31-46	red	ms. rates	1 known
II	China Hill Fla	6-14-46	red	ms. rates	1 known
III	China Hill Flor	6-27-46	red	ms. rates	1 known

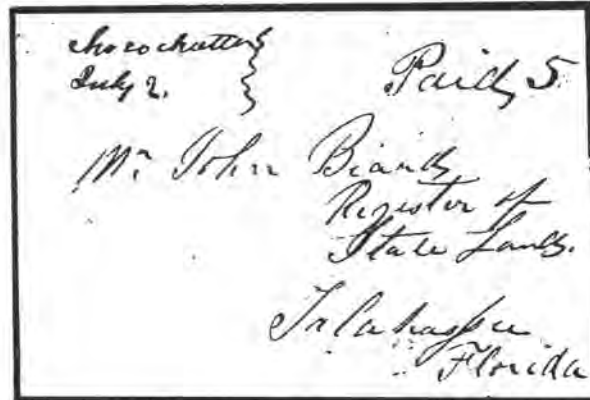
I *China Hill P.O. Flo*  
*January 31<sup>st</sup> 1846*

II *China Hill Fla*  
*June 14*

III *China Hill Floo*  
*June 29<sup>th</sup> 1846*

# CHOCOCHATTEE

2 January 1845 - 7 October 1850



Chocochattee was established in Benton County just south of Augusta and due east of Bay Port on a post road connecting to Harris'. The site is just below the present day town of Brooksville in now Hernando County.

Isaac Garrison	2 January 1845	2-26-45 to 6-30-45	6.83	7.77
James Boarder	18 June 1846	2 qtrs. end 6-30-47	13.51	12.47
P.O. Discontinued:	27 February 1847			
James Bayets	14 October 1847			
Griffin Ball** (listed in postal register but not a given p.m. commission)			12.54	16.76
Columbus R. Alexander	11 July 1848		13.54	18.19
Peyton P. Smith** (listed in postal register but not given commission)		2 qtrs end 6-30-49	17.75	23.20
Columbus R. Alexander		yr. end 6-30-51	no return	
P.O. Discontinued:	7 October 1850			

## Statehood Usage

I	Chocochattee	4-2-48 / 7-2-49	blk.	ms. rates	4 known
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I Chocochattee  
April 2

# CHOCTAWHATCHEE

7 October 1847 - 16 December 1847

Choctawhatchee was established in Walton County on either the Choctawhatchee Bay or on the river of the same name. The name is a corruption of the Indian "Chatothatchee" meaning river of Chatots (a local Indian tribe). The town existed for only 2 months and no postal history is recorded.

George W. Underwood	7 October 1847
P.O. Discontinued:	16 December 1847

## CHURCH'S

26 September 1839 - 4 April 1840

Church's post office was established in northern Madison County, near the Georgia line, on a post road to Madison, a few miles to the south. It was discontinued as a change to Cherry Lake. No covers are known.

Lucius Church

26 September 1839

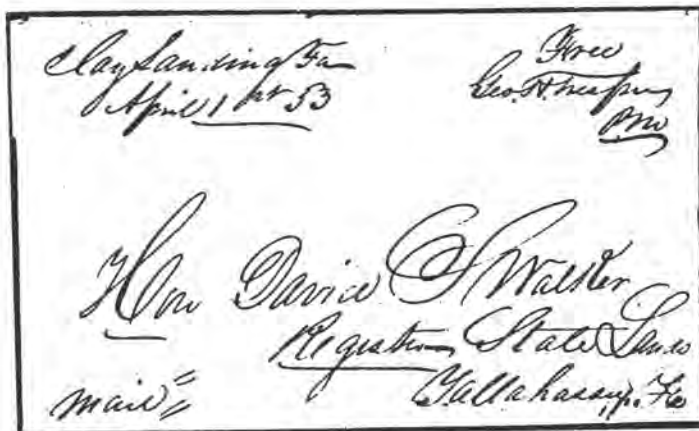
P.O. Discontinued:

4 April 1840

as a name change to Cherry Lake

## CLAY LANDING

17 January 1852 - 10 March 1875



Clay Landing was established on the eastern shore of the Suwannee River in Levy County. It was located on a post road connecting Sykesville and Cedar Key, a few miles south of Fort Fanning. It was also at the western terminus of a post road from Archer and Wacahassee.

George A. Tresper	17 January 1852	yr. end 6-30-53	11.51	11.19
		yr. end 6-30-55	13.31	12.56
		yr. end 6-30-57	14.83	8.27
		yr. end 6-30-59	14.95	7.85
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	9.84	8.76
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

### Statehood Usage

I	Clay Landing Fa	4-1-53	blk.	ms. Free	1 known
II	CLAY LANDING / FLA	9-7-58	blk.	hs. rates	1 known
a		9-7-58	blk.	FREE	1 known

*Clay Landing Fa  
April 1st 53*

I



II



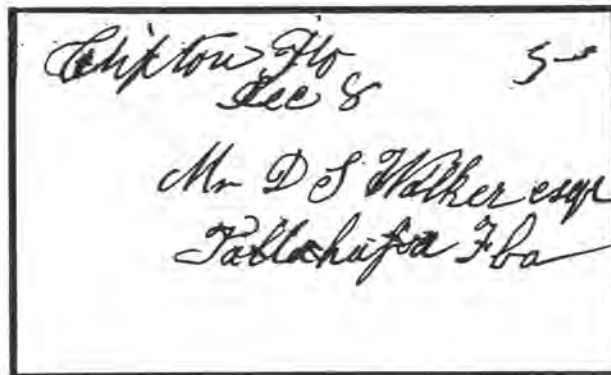
a

**CLEAR WATER HARBOR**  
20 August 1859 - 28 February 1906

The post office at Clear Water Harbor was established in Hillsboro County on a post road to Tampa. The site was near Fort Harrison. The post office was discontinued by name change to Clearwater in 1906 and exists today in Pinellas County. No postal history is recorded before the 1870's.

David B. Turner	20 August 1859	2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	5.75	4.88
Alonzo Lowe	5 December 1866			
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**CLIFTON**  
29 July 1846 - 15 January 1861



Clifton was established in northern Madison County near the Georgia line on a post road connecting Monticello and Aucilla with Hamburg and Madison.

Richard J. Mays	29 July 1846	3 qtrs. end 6-30-47	6.07	7.30
Challer E. Grover	28 July 1847			
Peyton P. Smith	21 January 1848			
Charles E. Groover	30 December 1848	yr. end 6-30-49	13.59	17.58
Andrew J. Lea	16 April 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	30.67	40.23
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	10.33	11.46
Washington L. Irvine	17 December 1852	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	7.61	5.95
Andrew J. Lea	2 August 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	32.29	16.71
		1 qtr. end 6-30-57	7.36	15.08
Jared J. Collins	22 July 1856	2 qtrs. end 6-30-57	13.23	5.64
Jessup H. Brown	7 June 1858	2 qtrs. end 6-30-59	13.65	12.60
Joseph O. Brown	26 November 1858	2 qtrs. end 6-30-59	17.29	—
John H. Brown	15 August 1859			
William E. Bryan	24 April 1860	2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	8.80	6.09
P.O. Discontinued:	15 January 1861			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Clifton Fla	12-9-46 / 1-18-50	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
II	Clifton Flo	12-8-52	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

I *Clifton Fla*  
*Jan 18 - 50*

II *Clifton Flo*  
*Dec 8*

## COLLINS

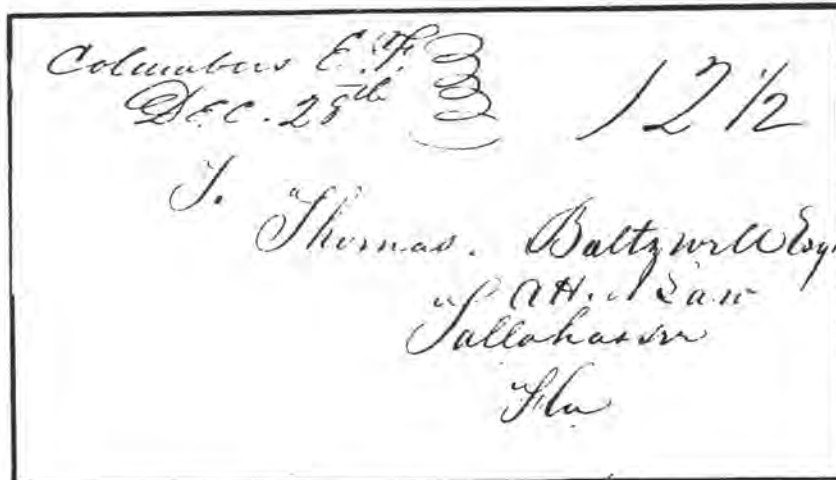
26 February 1851 - 15 December 1853

The Collins post office was established in Columbia County, now in Bradford County, as a change from Santa Fe. It was located near the Santa Fe River at the junction of post roads from Ichetucknee to Newnansville and the road from Fort White to Newnansville. It was discontinued by name change back to Santa Fe in 1853 but the site was still identified on 1860's maps as being "Collins P.O.". No postal history is recorded.

E. W. Collins	26 February 1851	1 qtr. end 6-30-51	0.64	0.97
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	1.40	1.98
P.O. Discontinued:	15 December 1853	as name change to Santa Fe		

## COLUMBUS

17 February 1842 - 12 August 1872



Columbus was established in Columbia County on a post road connecting Madison and Little River. It also was a station stop between those towns on the Pensacola & Georgia Rail Road and the Florida Atlantic and Gulf Rail Road. Mail was handled on postal routes No. 3294 and 3530. The post office was discontinued by name change to Ellaville in 1872 (now Madison County).

David Platt	17 February 1842	7-1-42 to 6-7-43	13.75	28.61
J. William C. Loud	23 February 1843	6-8-43 to 6-30-43	1.38	2.64
		yr. end 6-30-45	61.20	130.70
George W. Cole, Jr.	31 July 1845	yr. end 6-30-47	70.83	116.82
James A. Cooper	7 March 1848	2 qtrs. end 6-30-49	29.11	30.00
Andrew J. Miller	21 April 1849	2 qtrs. end 6-30-51	8.40	10.82
James M. B. Goodbread	24 September 1851	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	9.20	8.76
Silas S. Overstreet	14 February 1853	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	7.80	6.31
Charnick Selph	7 November 1853	1 qtr. end 6-30-55	6.92	4.33
William H. Watson	2 December 1854	1 qtr. end 6-30-55	5.28	1.90
		yr. end 6-30-57	11.65	4.11
James M. B. Goodbread	12 March 1859	4-16-59 to 6-30-59	4.52	.88
		2 qtrs. end 6-31-61	12.98	6.56
Adams Young	5 November 1867			



### Territorial Usage

I	Columbus E.F.	11-2-44 / 12-28-44	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
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### Statehood Usage

II	Columbus Flo	12-26-49	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	Columbus Fla	1-1-53 (755)	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

*Columbus E.F.  
Dec. 28<sup>th</sup>*

*Columbus Flo  
Dec 26<sup>th</sup> / 49*

### CONCORD

28 August 1855 - 31 December 1953

Concord was established in Gadsden County on a post road connecting Quincy and Thomasville, Georgia. It was due north of China Hill near the Georgia state line. The post office was discontinued in 1953 with mail handled by the post office at Havana. Stampless postal history is not recorded.

John W. Reeves	28 August 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	20.14	13.62
		yr. end 6-30-59	31.51	48.44
William C. Hendry	20 June 1860	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	30.92	25.22
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

### COON HILL

20 September 1849 - 29 December 1860

Coon Hill was located on the eastern shore of the Escambia River, about 35 miles north of Pensacola, in Santa Rosa County. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3545. No stampless postal history is recorded.

William L. Williams	20 September 1849	yr. end 6-30-51	12.12	16.31
		yr. end 6-30-53	11.84	12.84
		yr. end 6-30-55	17.24	8.81
		yr. end 6-30-57	7.20	2.66
Wiley J. Williams	13 November 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	10.28	.77
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	5.13	5.29
P.O. Discontinued:	29 December 1860			

## **CORK**

5 March 1860 - 18 September 1890

Cork was established by name change from Ichepucksassa. It was located about 15 miles east of Tampa in Hillsboro County. On 19 March 1884 it was discontinued by name change to Plant City. A post office named Cork was reestablished on 15 May 1884 as a name change from Sydney, a town located a couple of miles to the east, and was again discontinued when this town changed to Dover in 1890. A Confederate letter addressed to Cork from 1863 is known as are cds Cork postmarks on Confederate scrip notes.

Daniel Hughes	5 March 1860	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	17.50	15.70
P.O. Discontinued:	17 May 1867			

## **COTTAGE**

11 February 1857 - 29 March 1867

The post office at Cottage was established in Marion County. Its exact location is unclear. Manuscript postmarked examples of U.S. #26 adhesive usages are known.

William F. Smith	11 February 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	22.74	18.11
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	15.07	1.85
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

## **CROWELL**

25 November 1854 - 24 February 1860

Crowell was established in Jackson County. Its exact location is unclear but it probably was a small settlement or store run by its postmaster, Jesse Crowell. As reflected by postal receipts which were nominal, no postal history is recorded.

Jesse Crowell	25 November 1854	yr. end 6-30-55	0.95	3.22
		yr. end 6-30-57	5.45	14.35
P.O. Discontinued:	3 December 1857			
Jesse Crowell	13 April 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	6.72	14.85
P.O. Discontinued:	24 February 1860			

### CRYSTAL RIVER

20 April 1857 - Date

Crystal River was established in Hernando County just north of Homosassa where the Crystal River enters the Gulf of Mexico. The town exists today in Citrus County. No postal history exists before the 1870's.

John E. Turkett	20 April 1857			
John E. Allen	4 August 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	9.44	4.18
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	3.55	3.58
Jeremiah A. Allen	8 December 1860	1 qtr. end 6-30-61	2.38	2.78
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

### DANIELSVILLE

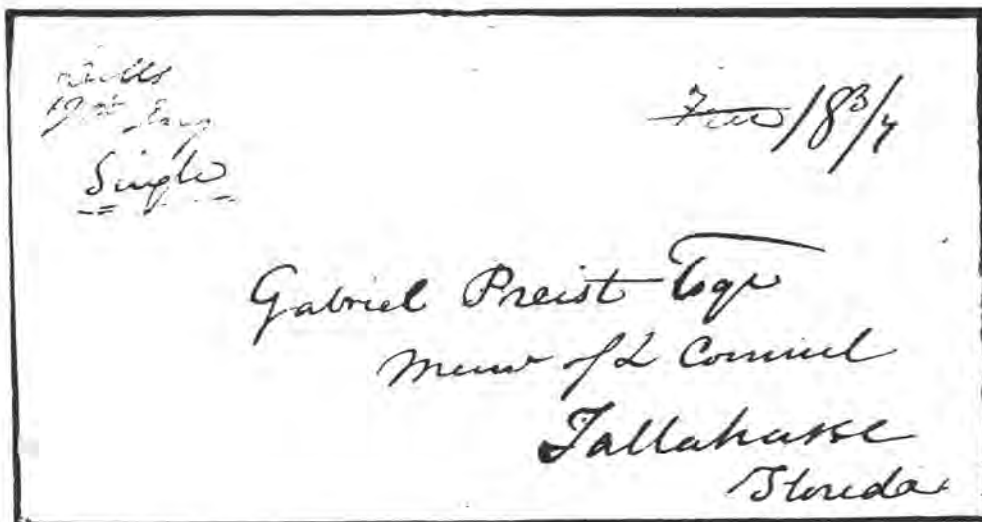
1 August 1856 - 10 September 1857

Danielsville was established in Putnam County and existed for only 13 months. Its exact location is unclear. No postal history is recorded.

R. B. Sillivant	1 August 1856	
George R. W. Chaney	25 October 1856	no records of post office or receipts for 1857
P.O. Discontinued:	10 September 1857	

### DELLS C.H.

7 January 1826 - 1 May 1837



The post office at Dells was the 8th post office established in territorial Florida. It was located in north central Alachua County and served as the county seat. It was located on a post road connecting Alligator with Spring Grove and Micanopy. The name Alachua is an Indian word meaning "big jug without a bottom" referring to a chasm near Gainesville. The post office was discontinued by name change to Newnansville in 1837. Mail was handled on postal route No. 2459.

James Dell	7 January 1826	yr. end 3-31-27	6.25
		net postage 1827	9.93
		yr. end 3-31-29	17.82
		yr. end 3-31-31	17.02
Sylvonus Ellis	7 December 1831	yr. end 3-31-33	21.45
		yr. end 3-31-35	12.55
		2 qtrs. end 3-31-37	12.88
P.O. Discontinued:	1 May 1837	by name change to Newnansville	

### Territorial Usage

I	Dells	10-7-26 / 1-19-32	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
II	Dells Fa	1-28-24 / 5-18-36	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
III	Dells PO Flo	2-26-26* / 10-12-36*	blk.	ms. rates	*
IV	Dells E F	11-8-32* / 11-8-32*	blk.	ms. rates	*x3
V	Dell	10-26-28*	blk.	ms. rates	*
VI	Dells E. Fa	5-5-34*	blk.	ms. rates	*
VII	Dells E Flo	4-22-35*	blk.	ms. rates	*

*Dells*  
*7<sup>th</sup> Oct*

I

*Dells. m. fa*  
*3<sup>rd</sup> May*

II

*Dells PO ?*  
*20. Oct 12*

III

*Dells E F*  
*8 Nov*

IV

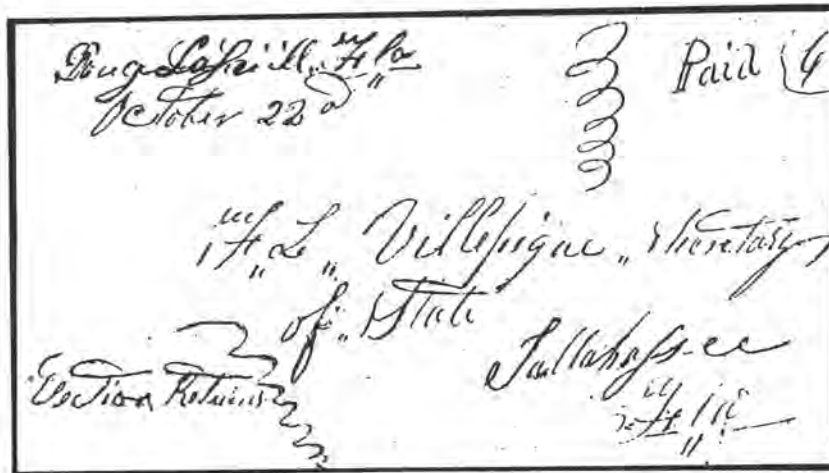
*Dell* *October 26. 1827*

V

*Dells E Flo*  
*8 Nov*

VII

**DOUGLASSVILLE**  
30 June 1854 - 29 March 1867



The post office at Douglassville was established in Walton County. Its exact location is unclear. A single archival example is recorded.

John Mitchell	30 June 1854	8-25-54 to 6-30-55	2.50	1.45
John Bland	26 February 1856	yr. end 6-30-57	3.83	3.57
John L. Campbell	5 February 1857			
Alexander C. Douglass	11 May 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	4.15	5.75
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	2.49	----
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**Statehood Usage**

I Douglassville Fla 10-22-55\* blk. ms. rates \*

I Douglassville Fla  
October 22

**DURHAM**  
18 November 1852 - 24 August 1869

Durham was established in Columbia County on the post road connecting Alligator with Starke and the post road connecting Olustee with the Collins post office. Post Civil War manuscript postmarks are known, although stampless postal history is not recorded. The post office was re-opened after the Civil War on 5 November 1867 in now Bradford County but was discontinued after less than two years.

Durham Hancock	18 November 1852	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	0.86	0.97
		yr. end 6-30-55	4.34	2.09
		yr. end 6-30-57	6.78	----
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	3.41	----
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	5.92	0.14
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			



### EAST RIVER

8 August 1849 - 5 February 1861

The East River post office was established at a site on the Shoal River in central Walton County, south of Almirante. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3546. No postal history examples are known.

John B. Meigs	8 August 1849	yr. end 6-30-51	no return	
Edward Bedsole	5 February 1850	yr. end 6-30-53	2.05	2.67
		yr. end 6-30-55	4.76	2.09
		yr. end 6-30-57	1.84	2.19
		3 qts end 6-30-59	2.90	7.79
		2 qts end 6-30-61	3.79	8.73
P.C. Simmons	31 December 1859			
P.O. Discontinued:	5 February 1861			

### ECONFINA

29 May 1855 - 15 July 1919

Econfina was established in Washington County, north of St. Andrews near a creek of the same name. The name derives from the Creek Indian words "ekana" (earth) and "feno" (bridge) meaning "Natural Bridge". It was discontinued in 1919 with mail handled by the post office at Bennett in now Bay County. A single stampless example is recorded but not confirmed.

Daniel B. Coleman	29 May 1855	1 qtr. end 6-30-55	0.05	0.04
Henry Howard	14 May 1856	yr. end 6-30-57	11.80	8.39
George Howard	27 August 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	13.54	23.22
		yr. end 6-30-61	12.52	14.42
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

### Statehood Usage

I	Econfina	7-6-56	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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### ECONOMY

4 February 1846 - 31 August 1847

The Economy post office was established in Gadsden County. Its exact location is unclear as it is not shown on any maps and existed for only 18 months. No postal history is recorded.

Littleberry Parker	4 February 1846	yr. end 6-30-47	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	31 August 1847		

### EIGHT MILE

22 August 1860 - 29 March 1869

The post office at Eight Mile was established in Walton County. Its location is unclear and as it mainly functioned during the Civil War period, no postal history has been recorded.

L. M. Robinson	22 August 1860	2 qts. end 6-30-61	1.23	----
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# ELLISVILLE

27 January 1843 - 3 January 1872



Ellisville, named after its first postmaster, Giles U. Ellis, was established in Columbia County, south of Alligator (Lake City) north of the Santa Fe River. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3507. It must have been a fairly large town, with significant postal activity, but is located on only a few pre-Civil War maps. It may have been near the location of present day Fort White. The post office was discontinued in 1872 as a change to Barrsville.

Giles U. Ellis	27 January 1843	4-1 thru 6-30-43	0.84	1.50
		yr. end 6-30-45	12.90	22.31
James Osteen	14 June 1845			
George N. Barnes	22 August 1845	7-1 thru 11-15-46	9.14	8.32
Barnet C. Weeks	15 December 1846	1-10 thru 6-30-47	7.24	9.67
		1 qt. 7-1 to 9-30-48	4.28	6.76
S.S. Weeks	17 August 1848	yr. end 6-30-48	11.70	15.90
		6 mo. end 12-31-50	11.23	15.57
Solomon E. Ellis	12 December 1850	6 mo thru 6-30-51	13.21	18.27
Richard R.C. Weeks	15 December 1851	yr. end 6-30-53	25.61	29.36
Isaac E. Ogden	10 December 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	42.66	21.65
Jesse J. Coleman	5 March 1856	yr. end 6-30-57	38.63	12.66
Robert Burden	26 December 1857	7-1 thru 11-18-58	19.74	11.63
Pliny Sheffield	27 October 1858	11-18-58 to 6-30-59	27.94	39.75
		3 qts. end 6-30-61	36.17	41.76
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

## Statehood Usage

I Ellisville Fla. 5-21-51 blk. ms. rates 1 known

I Ellisville Fla.  
May 21<sup>st</sup>/1851

# EMATHLA

31 January 1845 - 26 May 1846

Emathla was located west of Fort King in Marion County near the Levy County border. The town was named after Charley Emathla, a Seminole Indian chief who was considered an enemy by Osceola because of his favor of the Indian Removal Act. He was killed at the insistence of Osceola near Micanopy on 26 November 1835. No postal history is recorded during its 16 month existence.

James N. Badger

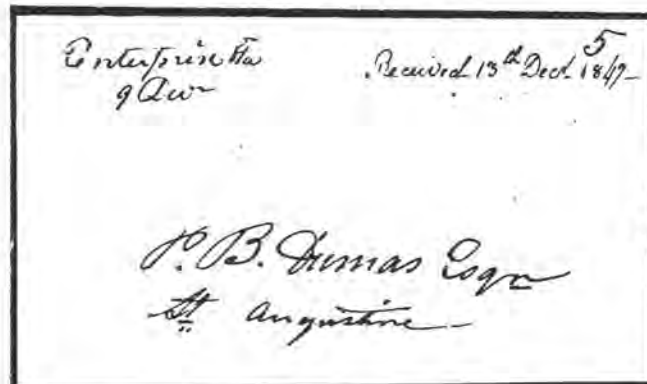
31 January 1845

6 mo end 6-30-45

no return

# ENTERPRIZE

2 April 1845 -Date



Enterprize (also Enterprise) is one of the oldest settlements on the St. John's River, being settled in 1814 by the families Brock, Sauls and Watson. It is located on the North shore of Lake Monroe and served as county seat in originally Mosquito County. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3508, 3509, and 3510. The county name changed to Orange later in 1845 and Volusia, its present name, 8 May 1855. The spelling changed to Enterprise on 1 April 1937 and has continued as such to date.

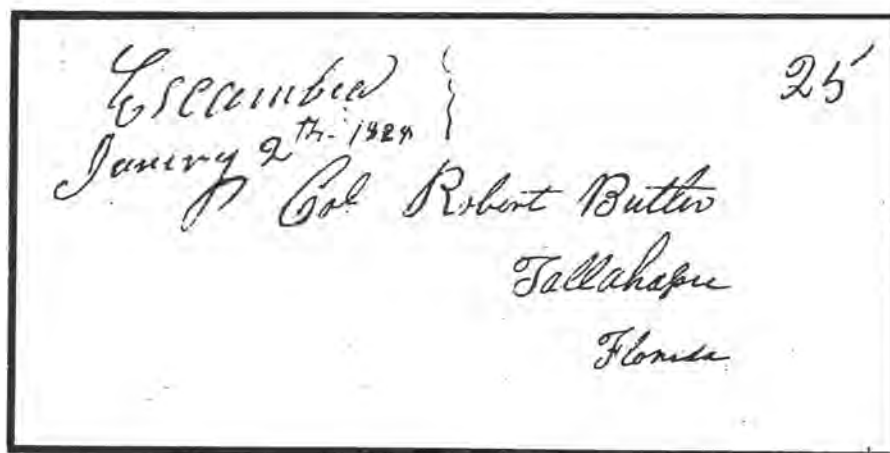
William B. Fail	2 April 1845	to 6-30-45	no return	
Ora Carpenter	2 June 1845			
P.O. Discontinued:	31 March 1846	(as change to Mellonville)		
P.O. Reestablished:	12 September 1846	(as change from Fountain Place)		
Ora Carpenter	12 September 1846	3 qtrs. end 6-30-47	19.77	20.79
William Campbell	23 August 1847	yr. end 6-30-49	36.64	45.49
		yr. end 6-30-51	36.77	60.39
		7 mo. end 1-31-53	11.76	8.09
Virgil R. Dupont	16 December 1852	2-1 thru 6-30-53	19.46	9.67
Henry H. Williams	1 July 1854	3 qtrs. to 3-31-55	22.24	0.54
Herman G. Gleason	8 May 1855	1 qtr. to 6-30-55	4.98	----
		1 qtr. to 12-31-56	5.80	12.17
Samuel G. Horsey	12 December 1856	2 qtrs. to 6-30-57	27.21	11.83
John F. Pegues	22 October 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	36.28	0.04
Richard N. Jeffreys	23 March 1859	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	23.09	35.37
Samuel F. Calhoun	20 July 1866			

# Statehood Usage

I Enterprise Fla 12-9-47 / 10-5-52 blk. ms. rates. 4 known

I Enterprize Fla  
9 Apr

**ESCAMBIA**  
6 April 1827 - 7 December 1831



Escambia was located about ten miles above Pensacola on the western shore of Escambia Bay in Escambia County. Early maps show the site as Beelersville. It was the 18th post office established in territorial Florida. Only a single manuscript cover is known to date.

Radford L. Cotton	6 April 1827	yr. end 3-31-28	12.25
		yr. end 3-31-29	8.27
		yr. end 3-31-30	10.92
P.O. Discontinued:	31 December 1829		
Cornelius Tomson	15 April 1831		
P.O. Discontinued:	7 December 1831		

**Territorial Usage**

I	Escambia	1-2-28	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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I *Escambia* {  
*January 2<sup>th</sup> 1829*

**ETONIAH**  
11 June 1860 - 14 July 1903

Etoniah was located on the western shore of Lake George on the Federal or Bellamy Road leading west from Picolata in Putnam County. The post office was a name change from the George's Lake office. A single stampless Confederate usage is known but no other stampless usages are known. When the post office was discontinued in 1903, mail was handled by the office at Grandin.

Nathan Norton	11 June 1860	1 qtr. ending 6-30-61	2.01	1.97
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**EUCHEE ANNA**  
18 September 1839 - 20 February 1902

See Uchee Anna

**EUCHEE VALLEY**  
8 March 1827 - 18 September 1839

See Uchee Valley

**FAYETTEVILLE**  
30 July 1858 - 14 September 1882

The Fayetteville post office was established in southern Lafayette County in what is now Dixie County. No stampless postal history is recorded.

John C. Moore	30 July 1858	9-10-58 thru 6-30-59	6.12	7.13
reappointed	5 December 1866			

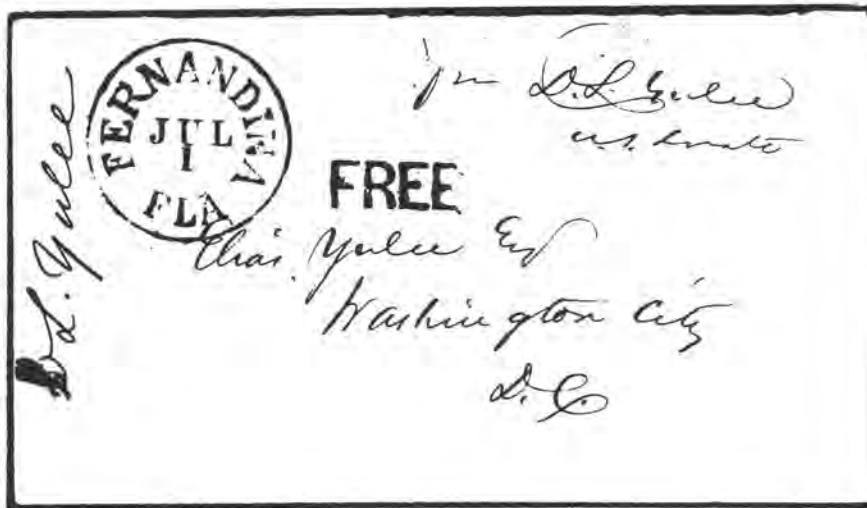
**FENHOLLOWAY**  
6 May 1854 - 30 August 1919

Fenholloway was located in Madison County, northeast of Perry, on a branch of the Fenholloway River. It was near the site of Fort Andrews. The name is derived from the Indian words "feno" (bridge) and "halwi" (high) meaning "high bridge". Mail was handled by postal route No. 3526. The county changed to Taylor County when Madison County was divided. No stampless examples are recorded.

Nathan Smart	6 May 1854	7-24-54 to 6-30-55	6.15	2.12
		yr. end 6-30-57	8.44	9.17
J. A. L. Collins	25 January 1858	3 qtrs end 3-31-59	9.59	6.82
Joseph H. Sappington	16 March 1859	1 qtr. end 6-30-59	4.74	----
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	8.25	14.99
Neal Hendry	7 July 1860			
P.O. Discontinued:	22 January 1861			



**FERNANDINA (C.H.)**  
22 September 1821 - Date



Fernandina had been a small settlement on Amelia Island for many years before its post office was established. It was named after the 2nd Spanish Period governor Don Dominga Fernandez about 1785. It's fine harbor made it a haven for pirates and was even the headquarters for Gregor MacGregor's patriot's rebellion. Scrip money was even issued by MacGregor from Amelia Island. The Spanish finally established a permanent settlement at Fernandina in 1808. Mail to or from Fernandina was handled mainly by the St. Mary's, Georgia post office until the U. S. post office was established in Nassau County during the U.S. Military Government Period. Several covers are known both to and datelined from Fernandina and Amelia Island during the second Spanish Period. Postal route No. 2457 handled mail for Fernandina during the territorial period. Despite being Florida's third town to have a post office, little postal history is recorded from Fernandina especially during the statehood period when the post office was discontinued for a long period of time. Union occupation stampless manuscript and handstamped postmarks and handstamped boxed free usages are known.

Domingo Acosta	22 September 1821	yr. end 3-31-23	44.25	
		yr. end 3-31-25	16.66	
		yr. end 3-31-27*	7.34	
		yr. end 3-31-27	23.41	
		yr. end 3-31-28	14.89	
		yr. end 3-31-30	50.01	
		yr. end 3-31-31	32.52	
		yr. end 3-31-33	22.36	
		yr. end 3-31-35	20.77	
		yr. end 3-31-37	24.46	
		yr. end 3-31-39	26.20	
		yr. end 6-30-41	29.90	58.08
		7-1-41 to 6-30-43	54.12	99.52
P.O. Discontinued:	23 May 1844			
Amaziah Coy	11 May 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	149.79	103.18
Thomas McMillan	11 December 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	509.93	610.89
		3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	560.99	715.38
Miss Eunice P. Browne	28 April 1862			

### Territorial Usage

I	Fernandina Fl.	5-10-23 / 9-25-43	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
II	Fernandina	10-6-26 / 8-15-39	blk.	ms. rates	6 known

### Statehood Usage

III	FERNANDINA / FLA.	6-21-? / 7-1-?	blk.		2 known
A		6-21-?	blk.	FREE	1 known
B		7-1-?	blk.	FREE	1 known

*Fernandina Fl.  
Sept. 25*

I

*Fernandina  
July 13th*

II



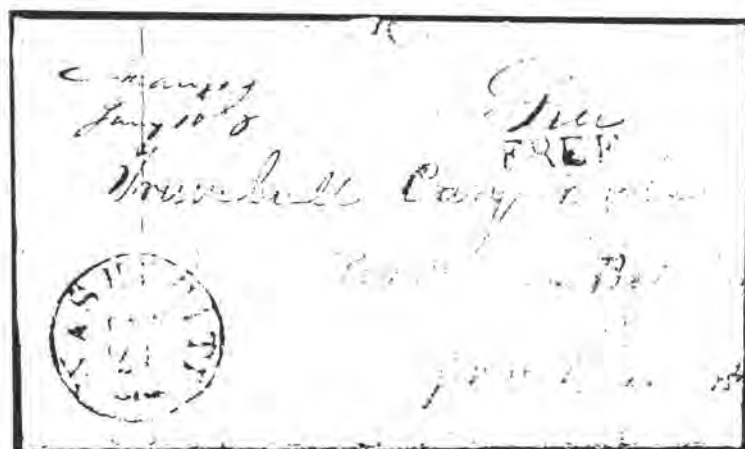
III

**FREE**

A

**FREE**

B



Cover to New York datelined: Fernandina, Amelia Island, January 5, 1818

**FLEMINGTON**  
8 July 1847 - 15 September 1910



Flemington was located in Marion County south of Micanopy on the post road connecting Micanopy and Newton. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3512 and 3514.

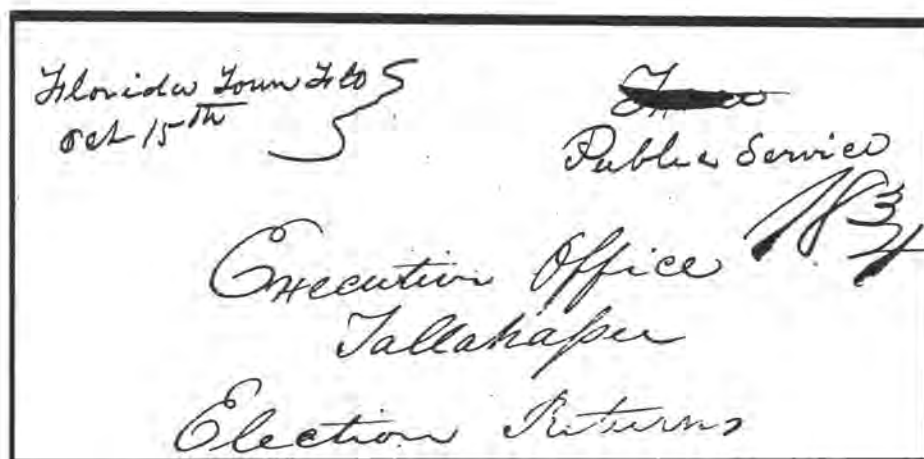
Philip Dell	8 July 1847	2 qtrs. end 3-31-49	31.07	42.93
William H. Hickman	16 March 1849	1 qtr. end 6-30-49	11.08	14.22
Andrew J. Priest	18 January 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	43.90	60.30
		yr. end 6-30-53	no return	
P.O. Discontinued:	24 March 1855			
Gilliston D. Jones	10 October 1855			
William T. Rawls	5 March 1856	2 qtrs. end 12-31-56	18.28	54.04
Sylvanus G. Miller	9 January 1857	2 qtrs. end 6-30-57	27.44	26.26
Perry W. Roberts	28 April 1858	2 qtrs. end 12-31-58	31.08	10.04
Henry Bell	8 December 1858	2 qtrs. end 6-30-59	45.79	41.47
Edwin L. Stanwood	29 July 1859	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	77.61	18.68
Christina W. Eaton	18 October 1866			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Flemington	8-17-49 / 8-28-52	blk.	ms. rates	4 known
I	Flemington	12-11-50	blue	ms. rates	1 known
II	Flemington Fla	12-26-?	blk.	hs. rates	1 known
A		12-26-?	blk.	PAID / 3	1 known
III	FLEMINGTON / FLA.	1851 / 11-22-53	blk.	ms., hs. rates	10-20 known
A		11-9-52 / 2-1-53	blk.	PAID / 3	3-5 known
B		6-2-53 / 11-22-53	blk.	5	5-10 known



**FLORIDA TOWN**  
10 April 1838 - 5 April 1841



Florida Town was located ten miles north of Pensacola on the eastern shore of Escambia Bay in Escambia County on the postal route connecting Pensacola and Campbellton. It was serviced by postal routes No. 2476 and 3541. Only a single archival stampless example is known.

Silas Jernegan	10 April 1838	yr. end 6-30-39	8.92
Nathaniel A. Jameson	13 March 1840	yr. end 6-30-41	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	5 April 1841		

I	Florida Town Flo.	10-15-40*	blk.	ms. rates	*
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I

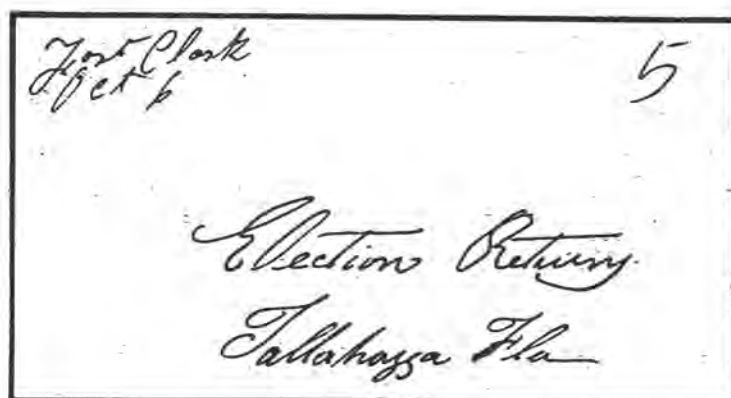
Florida Town Flo  
Oct 15th

**FORT BUTLER**  
23 June 1847 - 2 February 1858

Fort Butler was located on the western side of the St. Johns River in Orange County directly across the river from Volusia. It was serviced by postal route No. 3508. When the county name changed to Volusia County, the post office was discontinued with mail handled across the river at Volusia. No stampless postal history is recorded.

Marcellus A. Williams	23 June 1847			
William A. Knight	21 January 1848			
Middleton D. Rogers	27 March 1848			
P.O. Discontinued:	15 June 1848			
Jackson J. Clayton	17 December 1853	4-1-54 to 6-30-54	1.09	0.92
Josiah A. Lee	12 October 1854	yr. end 6-30-55	11.11	7.83
H. E. Osteen	17 July 1855			
Washington Rogers	18 January 1856	yr. end 6-30-57	19.98	30.21
John R. Dowling	25 July 1857			
P.O. Discontinued:	2 February 1858			

**FORT CLARK**  
26 May 1846 - 30 July 1858



Fort Clark was established in Alachua County at the cross roads connecting Newnansville with Wacahoota and Waldo with Wacasassee and was located almost due west from Gainesville. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3514. A single archival stampless cover is known and manuscript postmarked adhesive covers are recorded.

Samuel Geiger	26 May 1846	7--5-46 to 6-30-47	9.99	11.32
		yr. end 6-30-49	9.37	12.54
		yr. end 6-30-51	9.97	13.50
		2 qtrs. end 12-31-52	8.10	9.99
George W. Ellis	20 March 1852	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	10.69	10.49
		7-1-54 to 7-14-54	1.25	.08
William H. Babcock	14 June 1854	7-15-54 to 6-30-55	19.55	7.95
Gilbert L. Denton	12 October 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	28.68	42.30
Stephen P. Revill	13 April 1857			
P.O. Discontinued:	30 July 1858			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Fort Clark	10-6-48	blk.	ms. rates	*
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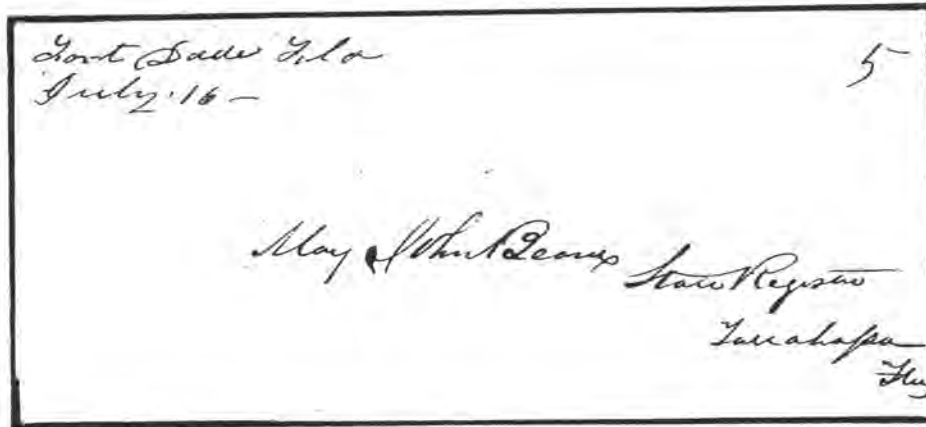
I *Fort Clark*  
*Oct 6*

**FORT CRANE**

Fort Crane is listed in the Post-Office Guide of 1851 as being a stop on postal route No. 3512. Although no official post office or postmaster commission was issued mail was delivered and posted at this fort which was located on Lake Pithlochoco in Alachua County.



**FORT DADE**  
2 January 1845 - 15 April 1889



Fort Dade was established as a Seminole Indian fort along the Fort Brooke (Tampa) to Fort King (Ocala) road in Benton County. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3506 and 3524. The fort was situated near the site of the infamous Dade Massacre of 1835 where Major Dade and all but two of his soldiers were killed and scalped. The county changed to Hernando in 1855 and now is Pasco County. Present day Dade City, several miles from the original fort, handled the mail when the post office was discontinued in 1889. A state park at the original site now recounts its history.

James Gibbons	2 January 1845			
William S. Spencer	31 January 1845	3-19-45 to 6-30-45	1.38	0.86
		yr. end 6-30-47	15.23	13.07
Clement Tiner	24 March 1848	yr. end 6-30-49	10.34	13.98
William W. Kendrick	21 August 1849	1 qtr. end 6-30-51	0.72	1.08
P.O. Discontinued:	1 October 1851			
William W. Kendrick	5 November 1852	1 qtr. end 6-30-53	3.52	4.79
Clement Tiner	12 April 1853	3 qtrs. end 3-31-55	11.21	5.96
Francis W. Hagan	25 April 1855	1 qtr. end 6-30-55	4.37	1.50
		2 qtrs. end 12-31-56	5.34	2.80
William D. Eubank	5 February 1857	2 qtrs. end 6-30-57	5.19	0.89
		2 qtrs. end 12-31-58	8.05	---
Francis W. Hagan	10 November 1858			
James C. Thigpen	29 December 1858	2 qtrs. end 6-30-59	6.90	2.20
Richard W. Buck	6 March 1860	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	6.45	3.82
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Fort Dade Fla	7-16-49 / 10-23-49	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
II	Fort Dade	6-16-49 / 1-7-54	blk.	ms. rates	5 known

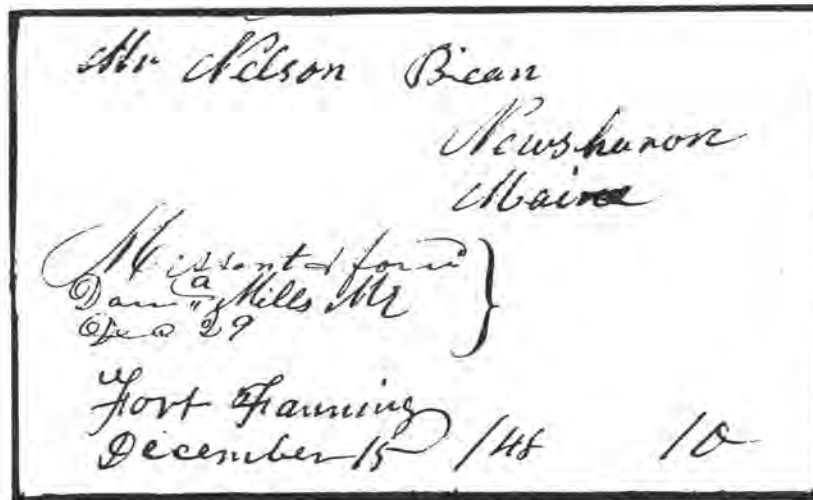
*Fort Dade Fla  
July 16 -*

I

*Fort Dade  
June 23, 1852*

II

**FORT FANNING**  
28 May 1846 - 14 April 1857



Fort Fanning was located in Levy County on the eastern shore of the Suwannee River, due west of Long Pond and north of Clay Landing. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3513, 3523, and 3526. Sykesville, a few miles to the north along a post road, handled the mail when the post office at Fort Fanning was discontinued in 1857.

Thomas C. Love	28 May 1846	7-27-46 to 6-30-47	3.78	4.86
		yr. end 6-30-49	5.16	7.78
Thomas E. Barrow	20 December 1849	3 qtrs end 6-30-51	10.27	9.04
P.O. Discontinued:	17 June 1852			
Sylvester Bryant, Jr.	4 September 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	6.82	0.03
P.O. Discontinued:	14 April 1857	as change to Sykesville		

**Statehood Usage**

I	Fort Fanning	12-19-46 / 10-2-51	blk.	ms. rates	5 known
II	Ft. Fanning	4-14-48	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

I Fort Fanning  
Oct 2

**FORT GADSDEN**  
est. 1817

Fort Gadsden was established in 1817 on the left bank of the Apalachicola River in Calhoun County. Although no official post office was established, mail was handled by a postal route stop on route No. 3540, and presumably postmarked at the route terminus at Apalachicola.

**FORT GATES**  
7 March 1856 - 26 July 1883

Fort Gates was located in Putnam County on the western shore of Lake George a few miles south of Welaka. No stampless postal history is recorded.

Kirkland R. Duke	7 March 1856	3 qtrs. end 6-30-57	0.90	0.22
		yr. end 6-30-59	6.63	-----
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	4.98	9.32
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**FORT GEORGE ISLAND**  
23 December 1828 - 24 October 1829

Fort George Island, Duval County, is the island lying just north of the outlet of the St. Johns River as it enters the Atlantic Ocean. It was named for King George II about 1773. The town of Pablo lies on the south side of the river. The island was originally settled by McQueen and was later purchased by Zephaniah Kingsley, who maintained a plantation there as well as a slave trade. Remains of the Kingsley plantation are still present today in Nassau County. The post office was extremely short lived and no postal history survives.

Zephaniah Kingsley	23 December 1828
P.O. Discontinued:	24 October 1829

**FORT HAMILTON**  
30 January 1844 - 5 February 1861

Fort Hamilton was located in Madison County on the east bank of the Aucilla River on the Bellamy Road just east of Beazley. No postal history is recorded.

Samuel J. Perry	30 January 1844	yr. end 6-30-45	2.77	1.15
		yr. end 6-30-47	6.78	8.08
		yr. end 6-30-49	13.31	16.30
P.O. Discontinued:	1 May 1850	mail handled at Stockton (Moseley Hall)		
Jeremiah W. Anderson	26 June 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	6.95	7.66
James A. McFiff	5 January 1859			
Jeremiah W. Anderson	13 October 1859	yr. end 6-30-59	10.62	15.91
		2 qtrs. end 12-31-60	3.17	5.93
P.O. Discontinued:	5 February 1861			

### **FORT HARLEE**

7 September 1839 - 15 April 1858

Fort Harlee (Fort Harley) was located in Alachua County at the southern shore of Santa Fe Pond along the post road connecting Starke and Waldo, east of Newnansville. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3512. When the post office was reestablished on 19 March 1850 the name was changed to Fort Harley. The location is presently in Clay County. No stampless covers are recorded although manuscript adhesive postmarks are known.

Josiah Gates	7 September 1839	1 qtr. end 6-30-41	1.77	3.14
P.O. Discontinued:	26 February 1841			
Wyatt C. Allen	1 August 1843	yr. end 6-30-45	no return	
Nathaniel Jones	22 January 1845	yr. end 6-30-45	no return	
P.O. Discontinued:	19 July 1845			
John P. Weeks	19 March 1850	7-1-50 to 4-27-51	4.59	5.95
Wyatt C. Allen	7 April 1851	4-27-51 to 6-30-51	0.28	0.39
		yr. end 6-30-53	4.70	5.11
		yr. end 6-30-55	no return	
		yr. end 6-30-57	13.05	9.15
Nathaniel Jones	22 November 1855			
E. P. Paschall	10 October 1857			
P.O. Discontinued:	15 April 1858			

### **FORT JUPITER**

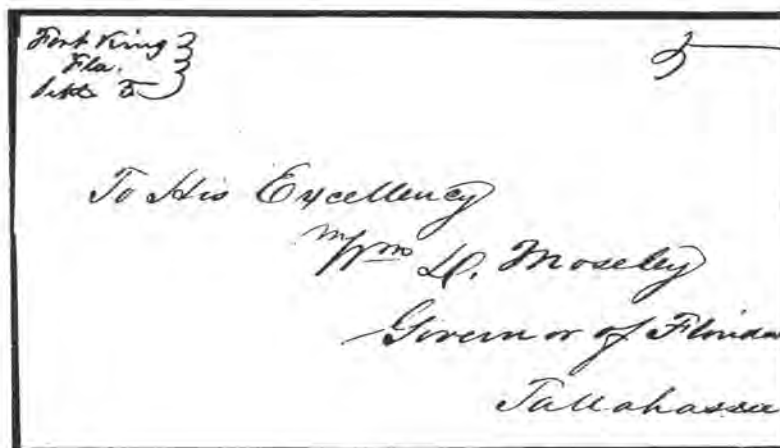
13 August 1855 - 26 February 1856

Fort Jupiter was located in Brevard County west of the Jupiter Inlet on the western shore of the Holputtiokee River on Gen. Eustis' route from Fort Lloyd and Fort Van Swearingen. It was located at the site of Old Hoe Bay Indian village. No postal history is recorded during its brief existence.

Daniel F. Jones	13 August 1855
P.O. Discontinued:	26 February 1856

# FORT KING

18 March 1844 - 14 September 1847



Fort King was established in Alachua County as a military Seminole Indian fort in 1827 and was located a few miles east of present day Ocala, which had existed as an Indian trading post since 1825. The first post office at Fort King was named Seminole Agency (1828 - 1837) and when a post office was restarted in 1844 it was named Fort King. Fort King was the terminus of a military trail connecting with Tampa (Fort Brooke). The infamous Dade Massacre of 1835 took place along this route. The post office was discontinued in 1847 when a post office at nearby Ocala was established and mail was handled at that location (recorded as Ocala in the POD records). In 1845 the county changed to Marion County. Fort King was the 14th largest post office in Florida in 1847 in terms of postal proceeds and yet only a few manuscript postmarked covers are known.

John G. Reardon	18 March 1844	yr end 6-30-45	45.55	79.84
William Roberts	12 September 1845	yr. end 6-30-47	80.41	139.83
P.O. Discontinued:	14 September 1847	as change to Ocala		

## Territorial Usage

I	Fort King	11-8-44* / 11-25-44*	blk.	ms. rates	*
II	Fort King EF	11-16-44*	blk.	ms. rates	*

## Statehood Usage

I	Fort King	12-24-46	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	Fort King Fla	9-5-46	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
IV	Fort King Fa	8-15-46	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

I Fort King  
Dec. 24<sup>th</sup>

II Fort King E.F.  
Nov. 16 - 1844

III Fort King 3  
Fla.  
Sept. 5

IV Fort King  
Fla  
Aug 15



## FORT LANE

Fort Lane was a Seminole Indian War fort which never had an established post office nor postmaster. The site is unclear but was located in present day Orange County. A single stampless cover is recorded with an apparent post mark which is likely a docketing by the postal clerk at the fort as the cover was postmarked and rated where it entered the mails.

I	Fort Lane E. F.	2-15-38	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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## FORT McCOY

17 January 1852 - Date

Fort McCoy was established in Marion County 4 1/2 miles west of the Oklawaha River, east of Ocala. The town exists today. The post office operated for only a short period of time during the stampless period. The 1851 postmarked example pre-dates the establishment of the post office and may represent a military postal clerk docketing.

Johnathan C. Stewart	17 January 1852	yr. end 6-30-53	13.46	13.98
P.O. Discontinued:	27 July 1853			

### Statehood Usage

I	Fort McCoy	2-2-51 / 3-21-53	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
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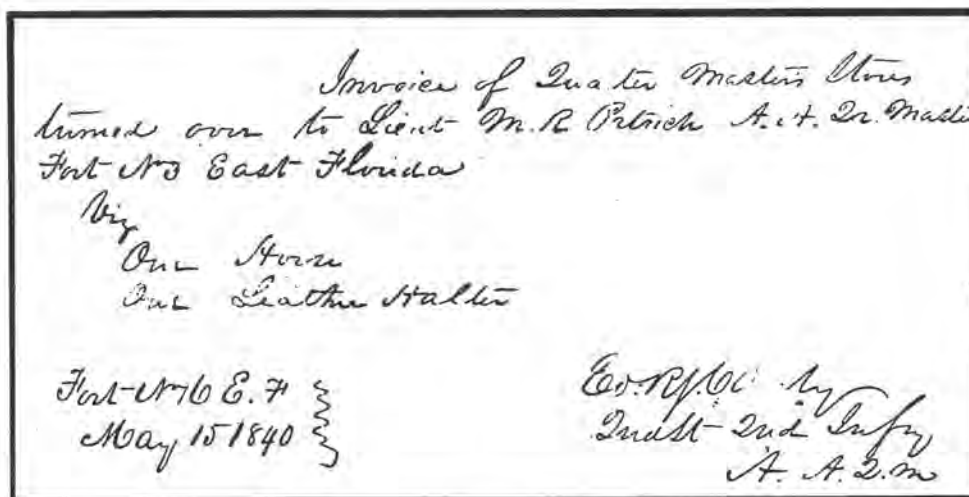
## FORT MEADE

16 March 1860 - Date

Fort Meade was established in 1849 as a Seminole Indian War fort in Hillsboro County on the western bank of the Peace River, a few miles from its present site in now Polk County. It was one of several forts along the Peace River. Stampless covers datelined Fort Meade (postmarked Tampa) are known from 1849-1850 with descriptions of the mail being carried along a narrow Indian trail via Alafia weekly to Tampa for posting. No postal markings are known until after the Civil War.

Louis Lanier	16 March 1860	5 mos. end 6-30-61	6.13	---
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

# **FORT No 6**



A single archival cover is recorded with the unusual postmark of Fort No 6 E.F. Docketing reflected an invoice for a horse and halter from Fort No 3 East Florida. No official post office or postmaster commission is recorded. This is likely a military hand carried cover.

*Fort-1716 E. 7*  
*May 15 1840*

## **FORT PICKENS**

30-May 1861 - 9 June 1862

*Fort Pickens, Fla.*  
*December 10 1845*

Fort Pickens had a post office established in Santa Rosa County during the early part of the Civil War which remained a Union post office. A single stampless "statehood usage" is recorded with a manuscript postmark (actually a military docketing) as the cover is postmarked Pensacola where it officially enter the mail. Both stampless and adhesive 1861 -1862 usages are known.

Rufus Ingalls	30 May 1861	
Israel Vogdes	6 August 1861	
P.O. Discontinued:	9 June 1862	as change to Pensacola (Union occupation) in Escambia Co.

I	Fort Pickens, Fla.	12-10-45	blk.	ms. rate	postmarked at Pensacola
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**FORT TAYLOR**  
27 August 1851 - 12 January 1885



Fort Taylor (also spelled Fort Tyler) was located in Benton County on Lake Winder, about 40 miles northeast of Tampa, southwest of the present town of Brooksville. The county was changed in 1854 to Hernando County.

Robert D. Bradley	27 August 1851	yr. end 6-30-51	no return	
		1 qtr. end 6-30-53	0.66	1.01
		1 qtr. end 9-30-54	1.98	0.53
David Hope	16 March 1854	3 qtrs. end 6-30-55	7.07	1.36
		yr. end 6-30-57	10.60	7.49
		yr. end 6-30-59	11.87	7.84
		2 qtrs. end 12-31-60	4.50	3.87
P.O. Discontinued:	5 December 1860			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Fort Taylor	12-7-51 / 10-19-54	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
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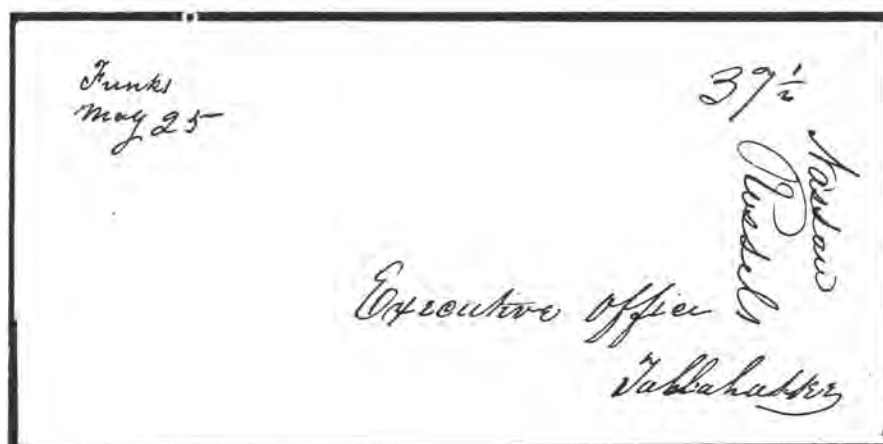
I Fort Taylor  
Oct 19

**FOUNTAIN PLACE**  
28 May 1846 - 12 September 1846

Fountain Place was established in Orange County on Lake Monroe. It was a short lived post office with no surviving postal history. In 1846 the post office was changed to Enterprize, now in Volusia County.

William W. Douglass	28 May 1846		
P.O. Discontinued:	12 September 1846	change to Enterprize	

**FRINK'S**  
21 February 1833 - 16 October 1840



Frink's post office was established in northern Nassau County below the Little St. Mary's River, north of Alligators Creek. It is shown on a mail route to Nassau Court House and also connecting to the main mail route from Coleraine, Ga. and Jacksonville. Mail was officially handled by postal route No. 2451. It is interesting to note that Haddock's post office postmarks are known during the time that William Haddock was postmaster at Frink's. As he was also the postmaster at Haddock's during the statehood period, it appears that this post office was at a store run successively by postmasters Frink, Haddock, Kirkland, and finally again Haddock. See Haddock's

William Frink	21 February 1833	yr. end 6-30-35	2.99
William Haddock	19 February 1835	yr. end 6-30-37	3.58
		yr. end 6-30-39	5.20
P.O. Discontinued:	16 October 1840	as change to Kirklands	

**Territorial Usage**

I	Frinks	5-19-33* / 10-25-35	blk.	ms. rates	2 known, +2*
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I Frinks  
Nov 2 10<sup>th</sup>

# GAINESVILLE (C.H.)

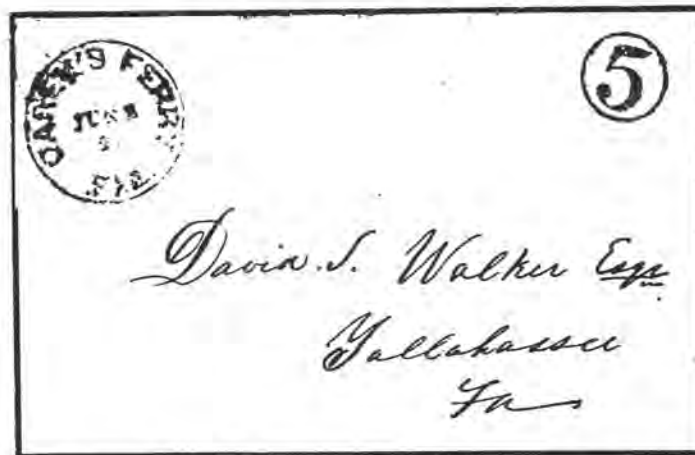
5 July 1856 - Date

Gainesville was established in Alachua County along the Florida Rail Road between Waldo and Archer and along the postal route connecting Newnansville and Micanopy. The town, originally called "Hog Town" was named for General Edmund Pendleton Gaines of Seminole War notoriety, after much controversy in 1853. Although no stampless covers are known from Gainesville, an adhesive cover with manuscript postmark is known from 1858. The post office must have grown quite rapidly as is shown by the significant postal receipts after only one year of operation.

William H. Beckman	5 July 1856			
William C. H. Rainey	30 January 1857			
Archibald A. Moulding	9 January 1858	yr. end 6-30-57	159.74	134.60
C. A. Ramsey	30 May 1859			
William C. H. Rainey	21 June 1859			
Stephen F. Harwood	24 March 1860	1 qtr. end 9-30-60	54.46	35.02
J. Austin McCreight	7 September 1860			
John J. Matthews	17 October 1865			

# GAREY'S FERRY

18 July 1843 - 1 May 1851



Garey's Ferry was located on Black Creek, a navigable tributary of the St. John's River, in Duval County. It is about 20 miles southwest of Jacksonville on post roads to Newnansville and Micanopy. It was the site of U.S. military activities during the Seminole Indian War (1835-42). Many stampless letters are known with Garey's Ferry datelines, posted in St. Augustine or in Georgia. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3251. The post office was established as a name change from Whitesville and discontinued as a name change to Middleburg. It is interesting to note that the known cds postmark from Garey's Ferry was used after the post office had been discontinued, presumably before the Middleburg hand stamp postmarking device had been obtained.

Amaziah Coy	18 July 1843	yr. end 6-30-45	52.82	8852
		yr. end 6-30-47	58.64	82.47
		7-1-48 to 3-3-49	52.30	54.14
John Hass	15 February 1849	3-4-49 to 6-30-49	29.58	35.12
		yr. end 6-30-51	126.10	83.84
P.O. Discontinued:	1 May 1851	as change to Middleburg		



### Territorial Usage

I	Garey's Ferry Fla	3-26-44 / 1-28-45	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
II	Garey's Ferry	12-17-44 / 12-31-44	blk.	ms. rates	2 known

### Statehood Usage

I	Garey's Ferry Fla	7-18-45	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Garey's Ferry	3-24-46 / 8-6-49	blk.	ms. rates	7 known
III	Garey's Ferry Flo	5-7-48	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
IV	GAREY'S FERRY / Fla.	6-25-51	red	h.s. rates	1 known
A		6-25-51	red	5	1 known

*Garey's Ferry Fla  
Jan 28*

I

*Garey's Ferry  
Feb 16*

II

*Garey's Ferry Fla  
May 1 1848*

III



IV



A

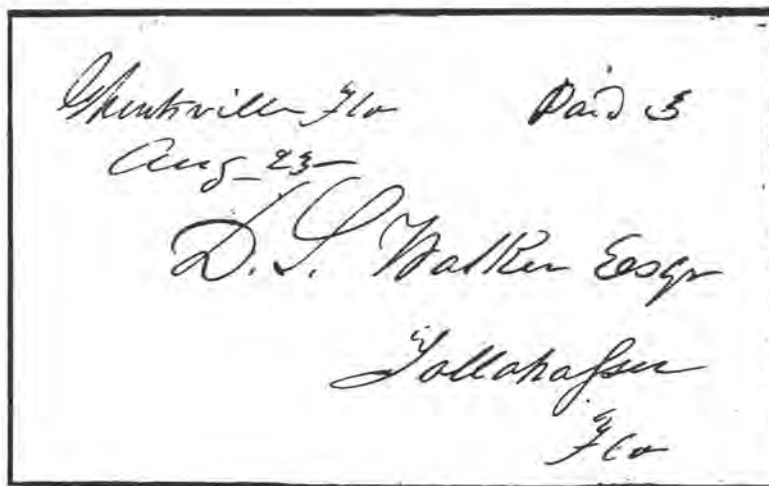
### GEORGE'S LAKE

1 August 1856 - 11 June 1860

The post office at George's Lake was established in Putnam County on the western shore of George's Lake along the Federal or Bellany Road connecting Picolata. It was discontinued by name change to Etoniah. No postal history is recorded.

James L. Hogarth	1 August 1856	9-13-56 to 6-30-57	0.73	----
Nathan Norton	10 October 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	11.12	6.84
P.O. Discontinued:	11 June 1860	as change to Etoniah		

**GHENTSVILLE**  
16 October 1850 - 19 June 1858



Ghentsville was established in northern Walton County near the town of Almirante just below the Alabama line. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3541. A single stampless example is known.

John Ghent	16 October 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	no return	
		yr. end 6-30-53	7.51	9.85
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-55	7.64	3.31
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-57	5.11	5.64
P.O. Discontinued:	19 June 1858			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Ghentsville Flo	8-23-51	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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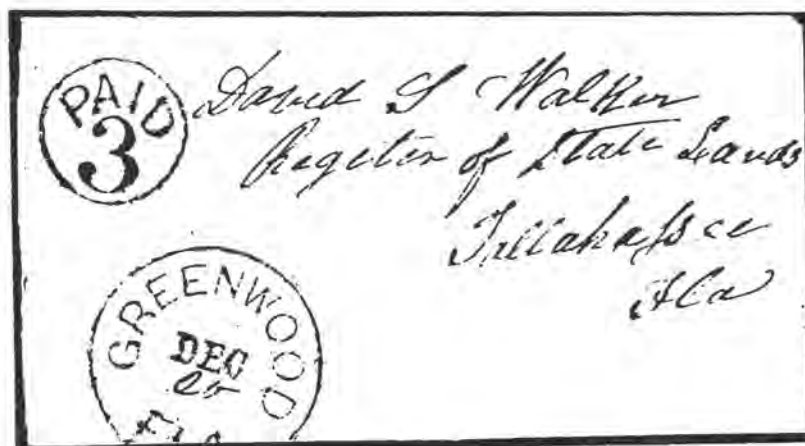
I  
Ghentsville Flo  
Aug-23-

**GOOLSBY'S**  
7 September 1839 - 11 January 1842

The post office at Goolsby's was established in Columbia County. Its exact location is unclear but was probably located at a general store run by its postmaster, Thomas Goolsby. No postal history from Goolsby's is recorded.

Thomas H. Goolsby	7 September 1839	1 qtr. end 6-30-41	0.09	0.22
		7-1-41 to 6-30-43	no return	
P.O. Discontinued:	11 January 1842			

**GREENWOOD**  
30 October 1848 - Date



Greenwood was established in Jackson County on a small side road connecting the main postal route between Millwood and Webbville. It was about ten miles northeast of Marianna. The town exists today.

Benjamin H. Banks	30 October 1848	12-10-48 to 6-30-49	12.51	15.75
		7-1-50 to 2-7-51	24.40	32.77
James B. Whitehurst	6 January 1851	2-8-51 to 6-30-51	19.49	27.16
		yr. end 6-30-53	43.88	32.51
		yr. end 6-30-55	112.69	97.99
		yr. end 6-30-57	109.68	107.50
John M.F. Erwin	8 June 1857	1 qtr. to 9-1-58	26.46	19.30
Sidney S. Alderman	8 December 1858	3 qtrs end 6-30-59	86.24	90.25
James Hoyes	10 February 1860	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	112.43	83.72
John B. Williams	22 October 1860			
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Greenwood Fa	8-3-?	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Greenwood Fla	6-6-51 / 9-12-51	blk.	ms. rates	5 known
III	GREENWOOD / Fla.	12-20-54 / 3-6-?	blk.	h.s. rates	3-5 known
A		12-20-54 / 3-6-?	blk.	PAID / 3	2 known

I *Greenwood Fa*  
*Aug 3<sup>d</sup>*

II *Greenwood Fla*  
*Sept 12 1857*

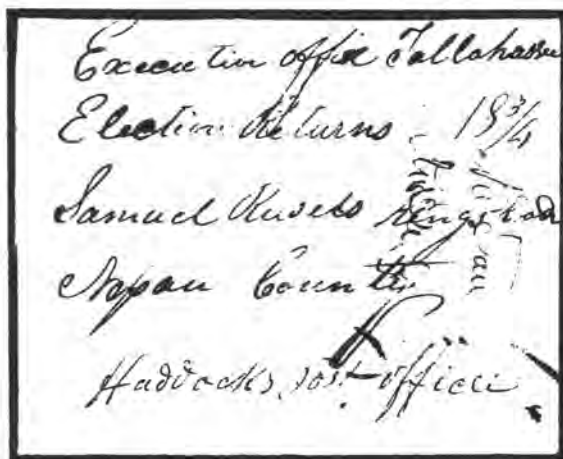


**GUM SWAMP**  
19 September 1844 - 19 July 1845

A post office at Gum Swamp was established in Madison County. The name is after the sweet gum tree. Its exact location is unclear. No postal history is recorded.

Robert H. Shaffer	19 September 1844	6 mo. end 6-30-45	5.48	1.25
P.O. Discontinued:	19 July 1845			

**HADDOCK'S**  
10 August 1848 - 1 May 1851



Haddock's post office was established in Nassau County by William Haddock who eight years earlier had served as the postmaster at Frink's. Both of these offices were probably located in general stores run by Haddock, possibly at the same location in Nassau County. Mail was handled by routes No. 2451 (actually Frink's but bid with the name Haddocks) and 3504. A single non-archival manuscript postmarked stampless cover is known which may be unique in view of the miniscule postal receipts recorded. It should be noted that it and the archival example were postmarked during the tenure of William Haddock as postmaster at Frink's during the territorial period. No actual statehood usages are known. See Frink's.

William Haddock	10 August 1848	11-27-48 to 12-31-48	0.04	0.01
James A. Braddock	29 January 1850	2 qtrs end 6-30-51	0.38	0.57
P.O. Discontinued:	1 May 1851			

**Territorial Usage**

I	Haddocks Post Office	1-12-35	blk.	no rate	1 known
II	Haddock's	6-5-36*	blk.	ms. rates	*

I *Haddock's Post Office*

## HAMBURG

12 March 1851 - 28 February 1907



Hamburg was located about ten miles northwest of Madison along a post road connecting Clifton and Madison in Madison County. The town was named by its founder Samuel S. Hinton in 1840 for his former home in South Carolina. It was also known with a Hamburg spelling although all known postmarks are recorded as Hamburg. When the post office was discontinued in 1907 the mail was handled at Madison.

Joseph B. Watts	12 March 1851	yr. end 6-30-53	12.14	13.24
		yr. end 6-30-55	15.26	9.27
		yr. end 6-30-57	12.58	0.07
W. H. Humphrey	28 November 1857			
Joseph B. Watts	18 September 1858	3 qtrs end 3-31-59	7.37	5.04
Daniel Burnett	4 May 1859	1 qtr. end 6-30-59	1.35	1.01
William Brooks	15 December 1859	3 qtrs end 6-30-61	18.18	15.00
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

### Statehood Usage

Hamburg Flor	2-20-54 / 3-23-54	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
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I 

## HAMILTON (C.H.)

12 April 1830 - 19 May 1830

Hamilton was established in Hamilton County on the Allapaha River just south of the Georgia line. It must have originally been the county seat but lasted only five weeks before a name change to Micco Town. It was named after Alexander Hamilton. No postal history is known.

Robert B. Clayton	12 April 1830	
P.O. Discontinued:	19 May 1830	change to Micco Town



### HART'S ROAD

24 June 1858 - 19 December 1893

Hart's Road was located about twenty miles north of Jacksonville in Nassau County. During the Civil War it served as a Confederate military staging area. The post office was discontinued in 1893 as a name change to Yulee which exists today. No stampless covers are known.

James H. Boon	24 June 1858
P.O. Discontinued:	7 March 1859
Mary C. Tanner	5 November 1867

### HAWKINSVILLE

26 April 1858 - 23 March 1888

Hawkinsville was established in Orange County. Its exact location is unclear. No stampless covers are known.

James L. Hawthorn	26 April 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	9.06	5.82
Ellison H. Crow	20 August 1859	3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	12.21	2.77
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

### HAZARD

8 December 1842 - 7 December 1848

Hazard was located on the south bank of the St. John's River in Duval County about half way between Jacksonville and the mouth of the river. The post office was reestablished in 1846 as a name change back from St. John's Bluff. No postal history is recorded.

Alexis M. Andrew	8 December 1842	1-12-43 to 4-1-1843	5.55	12.98
William A. Houston	22 April 1843	4-15-43 to 6-30-43	4.60	6.76
J. W. Herbert	21 July 1843			
P.O. Discontinued:	22 June 1844	as change to St. John's Bluff		
Amander Parsons	22 January 1846	yr. end 6-30-47	23.01	29.30
P.O. Discontinued:	7 December 1848			

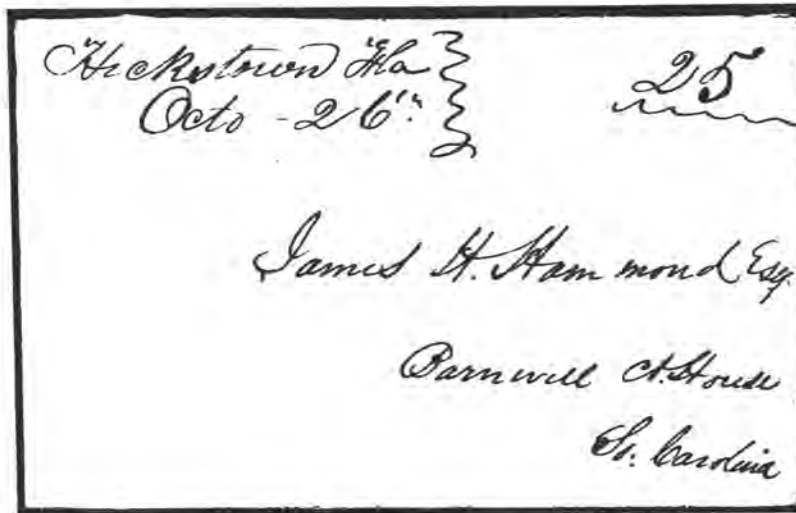
### HIBERNIA

19 June 1849 - 15 May 1931

Hibernia was established on the western bank of the St. John's River about 23 miles below Jacksonville in Duval County. It was named for Ireland by the Fleming family who originally inhabited the area in the 1790's. It was located across the river from New Switzerland. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3251. The town exists today in Clay County although the post office was changed to Green Cove Springs in 1931. Stampless usages are not recorded although handstamped postmarks with #26 are known.

Lewis Fleming	19 June 1849	yr. end 6-30-51	8.17	10.49
		yr. end 6-30-53	12.01	9.77
P.O. Discontinued:	17 October 1853	as change to Magnolia Mills		
Lewis Fleming	16 February 1855	3-19-55 to 6-30-55	0.30	----
		yr. end 6-30-57	22.04	11.06
		yr. end 6-30-59	33.00	33.18
		2 qtrs. end 12-31-60	10.23	17.21
Margaret Fleming	19 January 1866			

**HICKSTOWN**  
19 April 1830 - 30 December 1833



Hickstown was established in Madison County, east of Monticello and north of San Pedro. Although it existed for only 3 1/2 years with scant postal volume during the stampless territorial period, manuscript postmarked examples are known.

Abraham Bellamy	19 April 1830		
Dennis Hawkins	10 May 1831		
William McNeill	date unknown	yr. end 6-30-33	0.83
P.O. Discontinued:	30 December 1833		

**Territorial Usage**

I	Hickstown	11-12-31*	blk.	ms. rates	*
II	Hickstown Flor.	5-26-31 / 3-17-32	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
III	Hickstown Fla.	10-1-31 / 11-30-33*	blk.	ms. rates	2 known, +2*

I      Hickstown }  
          Nov. 12th }

II      Hickstown Flor. }  
          May 26th }

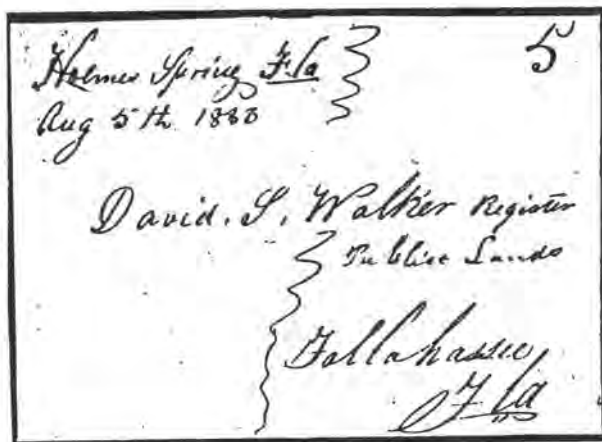
III      Hickstown Fla }  
          Octo - 26th }

**HODGSON'S DISTILLERY**  
16 January 1857 - 29 March 1867

The post office at Hodgson's Distillery was established in Leon County along a post road connecting Tallahassee and New Port. Maps from the period list the town as Hodgson's. No postal history is recorded from this post office.

R. W. B. Hodgson	16 January 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	9.10	---
		yr. end 6-30-61	14.23	9.60
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**HOLMES SPRING**  
10 June 1850 - 28 July 1860



Holmes Spring (also spelled Home Spring in 1857 official record) was located near the western boundary of Holmes County near the Alabama line. Mail route No. 3547 was bid with an extension to Holmes Spring.

Dempsey Fennel	10 June 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	3.46	4.46
Major H. Stanley	31 March 1852	yr. end 6-30-53	3.73	4.02
		yr. end 6-30-55	4.72	3.32
Dempsey Fennel	21 May 1855	2 qtrs. end 12-31-56	0.60	3.58
Major H. Stanley	28 October 1856	2 qtrs. end 6-30-57	1.79	1.54
		2 qtrs. end 12-31-58	0.85	4.37
Abner Baker	8 December 1858	2 qtrs. end 6-30-59	1.73	1.27
P.O. Discontinued:	28 July 1860			

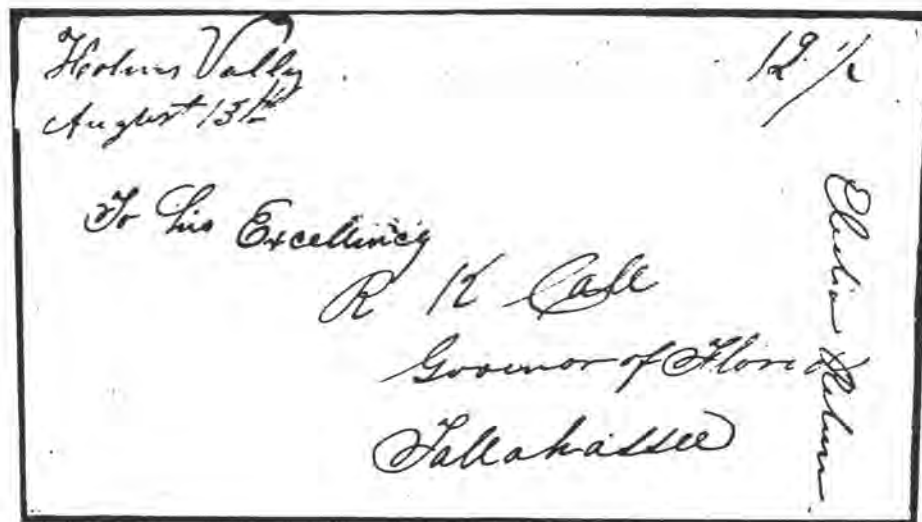
**Statehood Usage**

I	Holmes Spring	10-11-52* / 10-16-52	blk.	ms. rates	1 known +1*
II	Holmes Spring Fla.	8-5-53	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

I  
Holmes Spring  
Oct 11

II  
Holmes Spring Fla  
Aug 5th 1858

**HOLMES VALLEY**  
2 March 1827 - 14 May 1856



Holmes Valley was established in Walton County along a post route connecting Valambrosa and Oakley Hill. Holmes Valley was the 14th post office established in territorial Florida and functioned without interruption except for a six week period in 1837 when the mail was handled at Valambrosa. It was named after an early settler Thomas J. Holmes. Mail was handled by routes No. 2469, 2472, 3542, and 3548.

Bartlett S. Barr	2 March 1827	yr. end 3-31-1827*	35.91	
Archibald McRae	unclear	yr. end 3-31-27	20.59	
John M. Long	27 August 1827			
Amos S. Nichols	18 April 1828			
William McRae	11 February 1829	yr. end 3-31-29	24.58	
		yr. end 3-31-31	27.53	
		part yr. end 3-1833	12.33	
William Evans	3 September 1832	part yr. end 3-1833	13.72	
	change to Washington County			
		part yr. end 6-30-35	9.14	
Henry Penney	15 April 1834			
John Wethers	20 June 1834	part yr. end 6-30-35	19.03	
Charles Porter	15 October 1836	yr. end 6-30-37	13.31	
P.O. Discontinued:	1 November 1837			
Levi F. Miller	19 December 1837	change from Valambrosa		
		yr. end 6-30-39	18.00	
William Miller	30 April 1839	yr. end 6-30-41	20.89	33.29
		7-1-41 to 6-30-43	31.42	60.00
		yr. end 6-30-45	16.40	29.88
		yr. end 6-30-47	21.90	23.03
		yr. end 6-30-49	27.77	35.88
		2 qtrs. end 12-31-50	16.90	19.05
		2 qtrs end 6-30-51	14.85	18.97
Norman A. Campbell	12 December 1850			
Abram Skipper	23 April 1852			
Daniel J. Smith	date uncertain	2 qtrs. end 12-31-52	6.37	5.51
Abram M. Skipper	2 February 1853	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	6.32	4.83
		2 qtrs. end 12-31-54	7.98	3.94
P.O. Discontinued:	7 December 1854			
Norman A. Campbell	15 January 1855	2 qtrs. end 6-30-55	4.22	1.70
P.O. Discontinued:	14 May 1856			

# Territorial Usage

I	Holmes Valley	8-13-37 / 10-19-38*	blk.	ms. rates	1 known, +1*
II	Holmes Valley Fl	5-16-29*	blk.	ms. rates	*
III	Holmes Valley F	11-7-33	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

# Statehood Usage

IV	Holmes Valley Fa	3-3-51 / 3-7-51	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
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*Holmes Valley*  
*August 13<sup>th</sup>*

I

*Holmes Valley Fl*  
*16 May*

II

*Holmes Valley Fa*  
*Nov 7<sup>th</sup> 1833*

III

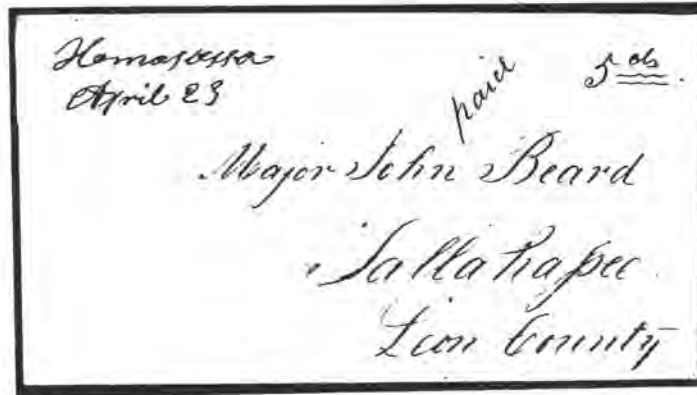
*Holmes Valley Fa*  
*7 Mar*

IV



# HOMOSASSA

31 January 1845 - Date



Homosassa, named after the Indian words "homo" (pepper) and "sasi" (is there) meaning "place of peppers", was established in Benton County near the beginning of the Homosassa River where a post road connecting Black Dirt with Augusta intersects a post road to Camp Izard. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3506, 3522, and 3523. The town exists today in Citrus County.

William Cooley	31 January 1845	2-1-45 to 6-30-45	2.38	3.31
		1 qtr. end 9-30-46	6.69	6.50
Woodbridge S. Olmstead	19 August 1846	3 qtrs. end 6-30-47	18.83	22.29
John S. James	9 May 1848	yr. end 6-30-49	9.82	12.22
Hardyman J. Harrell	26 September 1849			
Joseph Hale	12 February 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	15.64	15.48
Joel L. Lockhart	11 May 1852	11-27-52 to 6-30-53	0.91	1.20
James Edwards	3 September 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	11.45	6.80
		yr. end 6-30-57	7.77	1.94
		1 qtr. end 9-30-58	0.35	0.36
Jesse E. Clardy	5 October 1858	2 qtrs. end 3-31-59	4.15	---
Jacob A. Garrard	24 January 1859	1 qtr. end 6-30-59	1.67	---
		3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	2.68	---
P.O. Discontinued:	19 March 1861			

## Statehood Usage

I	Homosassa	4-23-50	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Homosassa Fla	1-19-47 / 10-5-47	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
III	Homosassa PO	10-10-45	blk.	ms. rates	*
IV	Homosassa PO Benton C	4-14-46	blk.	ms. rates	*

I Homosassa  
April 23

II Homosassa  
Fla Jan 19 }

III Homosassa FL  
Oct 10 5 1845

IV Homosassa FL  
Benton C  
Apr 14 46

## HOUSTON

22 December 1859 - 31 July 1955

Houston, named after an early settler, was a town established in Suwannee County at the junction of the post road from Spring Grove to Little River and the Florida Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. The town exists today although its post office is serviced by Live Oak. No stampless covers are recorded.

Craven Lassiter	22 December 1859	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	44.36	----
David Mills	29 June 1866			

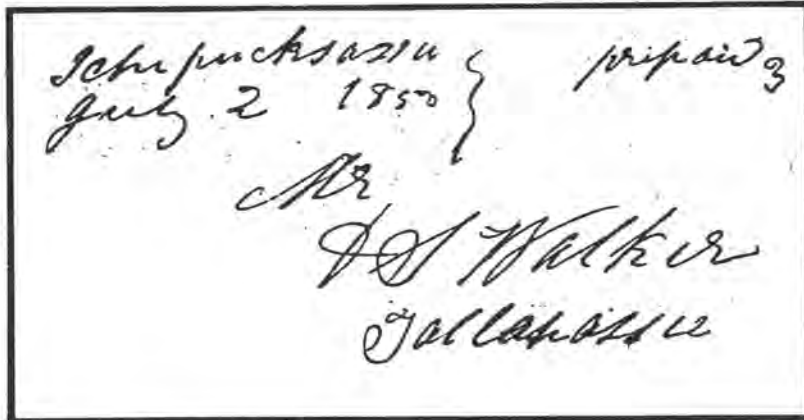
## HUNTSVILLE

8 April 1857 - 29 March 1867

Huntsville was established in Columbia County. Its exact location is not clear. Covers with manuscript postmark on #11 are known. No stampless covers are recorded.

William H. Hunt	8 April 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	10.70	10.30
		3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	7.36	11.17
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**ICHEPUCKSASSA**  
5 November 1849 - 5 March 1860



Ichepucksassa (an Indian name meaning "tobacco field") was established in Hillsborough County at the present day site of Plant City. The town founder, Jacob Summerlin, became a wealthy cattle baron and member of the "cow cavalry" during the Civil War. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3527. The town name was changed by its postmaster Daniel Hughes in 1860 to a simpler name "Cork" perhaps reflecting his Irish heritage.

Jacob Summerlin	5 November 1849	yr. end 6-30-51	6.28	8.41
		yr. end 6-30-53	6.93	7.61
James D. Green	1 April 1854	yr. end 6-30-55	21.37	8.31
Jacob Summerlin	18 August 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	7.90	17.38
		yr. end 6-30-59	15.41	16.51
Daniel (David) Hughes	16 April 1859			
P.O. Discontinued:	5 March 1860	by change to Cork		

**Statehood Usage**

I	Ichepucksassa	7-2-50 / ?-?-53	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
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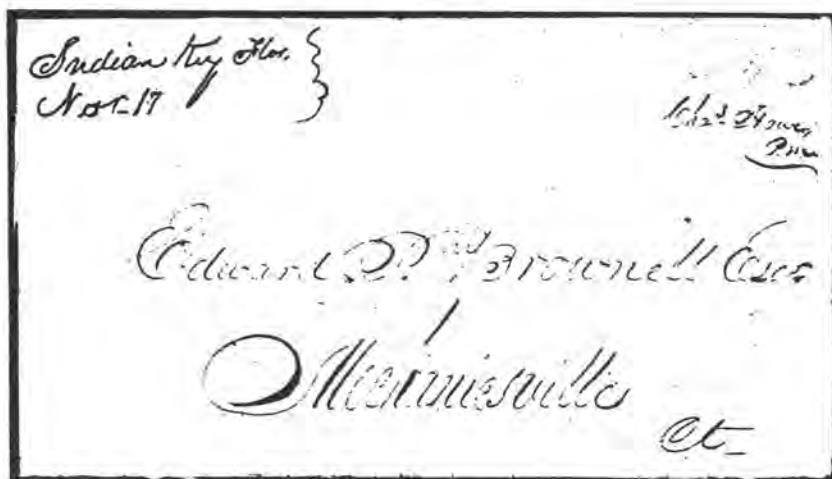
I Ichepucksassa  
July 2 1850

**ICHETUCKNEE**  
12 February 1859 -20 April 1887

Ichetucknee was established in Columbia County on the post road connecting New Boston and Newnansville. It was a few miles north of Fort White at the current location of Ichetucknee Springs in Suwanee County. When the post office was discontinued in 1887, mail was handled at Branford.

Charles E. W. Collins	12 February 1859	3-14-59 to 6-30-59	1.87	1.67
		3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	2.47	10.12
P.O. Discontinued:	17 May 1867			

**INDIAN KEY**  
21 May 1833 - 21 September 1880



Indian Key is one of the islands in the Florida Keys located northeast of Long Key and between the Upper and Lower Matecombe Keys. The post office was established on 21 May 1833 in Monroe County. In 1835 it became the first county seat of Dade County with Charles Howe postmaster. A huge amount of mail must have been handled in this official capacity as reflected in the postal receipts. As soon as the county seat changed, the post office was discontinued and when restarted in 1850, it handled such scant mail that it was shortly closed again. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 2477, 3503, and 3550.

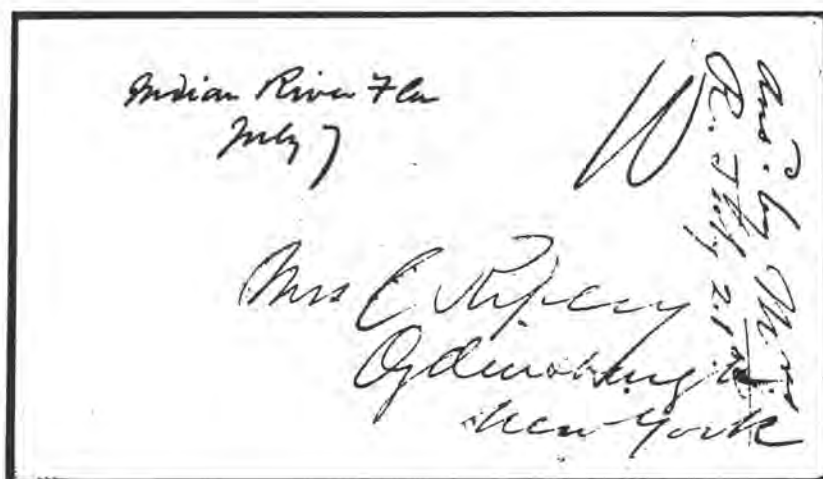
Silas Fletcher	21 May 1833			
Henry S. Waterhouse	19 April 1834	yr. end 6-30-35	16.35	
Charles Howe	9 February 1835	yr. end 6-30-37	22.59	
		yr. end 6-30-39	28.04	
		yr. end 6-30-41	49.13	103.78
		7-1-41 to 3-31-42	87.49	181.08
John W. Marshall	15 March 1842	4-1-42 to 6-30-42	47.42	82.29
Luther A. Hopkins	14 September 1842	7-1-42 to 9-30-42	15.92	31.70
P.O. Discontinued:	29 May 1843			
William H. Hilliard	1 November 1850	2 qtrs. end 6-30-51	0.32	0.48
		7-1-52 to 8-5-52	0.04	0.06
P.O. Discontinued:	5 August 1852			

**Territorial Usage**

I	Indian Key Flor.	9-3-37 / 11-16-40	red	ms. rates	3 known
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I  
Indian Key Flor.  
Nov 17

**INDIAN RIVER**  
18 February 1850 - 14 October 1868



The Indian River post office was established in St. Lucie County near Fort Capron at the Indian River Inlet which is more of an actual coastal lagoon than a river. Several letters with manuscript Indian River post marks are datelined "Fort Capron, Indian River, Florida". Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3503 and 3511. The county changed to Brevard County in 1855. The town exists today as Indian River City.

William H. Holdren	18 February 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	76.80	95.96
Nathaniel C. Scobie	date uncertain	yr. end 6-30-53	20.58	16.54
George E. Stowell	10 December 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	18.02	14.10
John S. Heermans	24 July 1855	1 qtr. yr. end 6-30-57	9.36	5.96
Susan Russell	7 October 1856	2 qtrs. yr. end 6-30-57	20.71	28.20
		yr. end 6-30-59	10.28	6.03
		3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	8.43	3.59
James Paine	7 March 1860			
William P. Carr	8 November 1860			
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Indian River	4-12-54	blk.	ms. Free rate	1 known
II	Indian River Fla	6-11-50 / 4-10-52	red	ms. rates	5 known

*Indian River  
Ny c Apr 12 54*

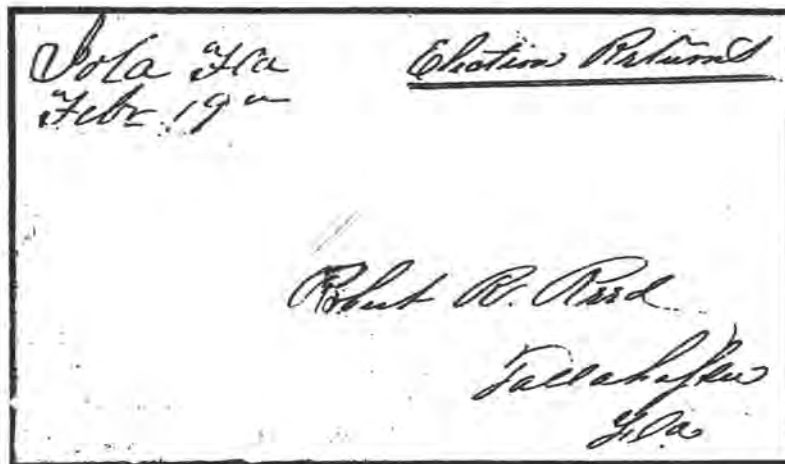
*Indian River Fla  
June 11*

I

II



**IOLA**  
16 October 1838 - 15 November 1926



Iola (named after a Seminole Indian religious diety "Iolee") was established in Calhoun County on the western shore of the Apalachicola River, south of Rickoe's Bluff and north of Fort Gadsden. It was the terminus of a railroad connecting Iola and St. Joseph. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 2468, 2471, and 3540. When the post office reopened in 1857, it was listed in Marion County (perhaps another town with the same name). After the war, Iola was reestablished in now Gulf County and when the post office finally closed in 1926, mail was handled by the office at Wewahitchka. A single archival example is known.

James Hudson	16 October 1838	yr. end 6-30-39	17.26	
		yr. end 6-30-41	13.46	26.96
Francis Arnon	15 January 1842	1-1-42 to 9-30-42	7.26	14.58
John S. Hunter	9 December 1842	10-1-42 to 6-30-43	4.75	9.51
		7-1-45 to 9-1-45	1.34	2.94
P.O. Discontinued:	1 September 1845			
Emma A. White	4 November 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	8.72	24.29
		3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	3.49	13.11
P.O. Discontinued:	20 May 1867			

**Territorial Usage**

I Iola Fla 2-19-? blk. ms. rates \*

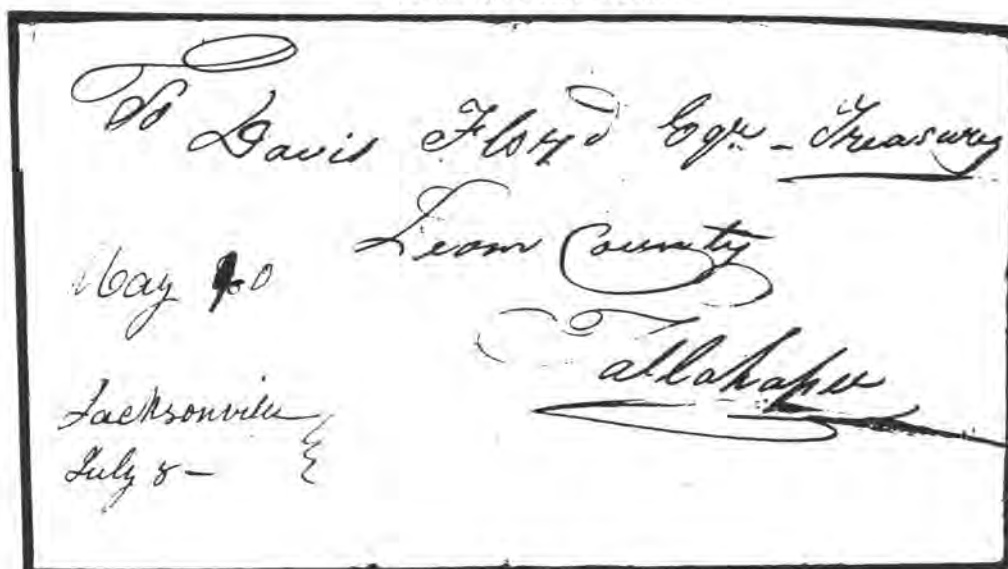
I Iola Fla  
Febr 19th

**JACKSON'S BLUFF**  
31 December 1856 - 14 January 1860

The post office at Jackson's Bluff was established in Leon County presumably on the western shore of Lake Jackson, north of Tallahassee. Its exact location is unclear. No postal history is recorded.

John McDonald	31 December 1856	1-27-57 to 6-30-57	2.47	----
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	3.38	----
P.O. Discontinued:	14 January 1860			

**JACKSONVILLE**  
24 March 1824 - Date



Jacksonville is located in Duval County at a site on the St. John's River where it makes a sharp bend before heading into the Atlantic Ocean. It is a site of ancient Indian burial mounds and known to the Indians as "Wacca Pilatka" meaning "cow's crossing". In 1816, Lewis Z. Hogans established a settlement at this location "Cows Ford" and when the English built a King's Road from St. Mary's, Georgia to New Smyrna crossing at Cows Ford, John Brady established a ferry. Isaiah D. Hart moved to Cows Ford in 1821 and founded Jacksonville, platted its streets and eventually became its second postmaster. The town was named after Florida's first provisional military governor, Andrew Jackson, but it is doubtful whether he ever went there. This was the fourth post office established in the Florida Territory. Mail during the stampless period was handled by postal routes No. 2451, 2452, 2453, 22455, 2456, 3251, 3501, 3504, and 3505.

John L. Doggett	24 March 1824	yr. end 3-31-27*	73.41	
		yr. end 3-31-27	43.27	
Isaiah D. Hart	19 January 1827	yr. end 3-31-29	97.67	
		yr. end 3-31-31	92.45	
		yr. end 3-31-33	124.26	
		yr. end 3-31-35	114.68	
		yr. end 3-31-37	151.70	
William B. Ross	7 July 1837	yr. end 3-31-39	280.40	
		yr. end 6-30-41	245.61	592.86
Rufus B. Gregory	1 July 1841	7-1-41 to 10-17-41	70.90	142.89
John M. Pons	20 September 1841	10-18-41 to 6-30-43	488.43	1039.50
		yr. end 6-30-45	353.63	675.82
		yr. end 6-30-47	300.93	462.99
		7-1-48 to 6-19-49	284.31	415.20
Mark Butts	2 June 1849	6-20-49 to 6-30-49	13.35	23.13
		yr. end 6-30-51	606.20	953.69
		7-1-52 to 5-31-53	531.55	1038.29
Charles M. Cooper	12 April 1854	5-31-53 to 6-30-53	46.51	69.44
William Grothe	19 April 1854	yr. end 6-30-55	897.74	988.48
		yr. end 6-30-57	936.21	1018.55
		yr. end 6-30-59	901.34	1120.96
		1 qtr. end 9-30-60	224.68	178.58
Calvin L. Robinson	9 April 1862			

### Territorial Usage

I	Jacksonville	1-13-25* / 8-7-39	blk.	ms. rates	2 known + 1*
		7-8-27	blk.	ms. Way 40	1 known
II	JACKSONVILLE / FLO.	12-27-27	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	JACKSONVILLE / FLO.	7-6-28 / 7-24-39	red	ms. rates	10-20
a		6-4-29 / 11-4-36	red	FREE	5-10
b		10-2-30 / 9-10-38	red	PAID	3-5
IV	JACKSONVILLE / Flor.	4-14-40 / 3-1-45	red	ms. rates	common
c		8-7-40 / 7-9-44	red	FREE	3-5
d		3-1-45	red	PAID	5-10

### Statehood Usage

IV	JACKSONVILLE / Flor.	3-17-45 / 6-11-50	red	ms. rates	common
c		5-19-47 / 6-11-50	red	FREE	5-10
d		12-1-46 / 9-10-47	red	PAID	3-5
IV	JACKSONVILLE / Flor.		blk.		not confirmed
V	JACKSONVILLE / Flor.	8-16-50 / 4-8-51	red	ms., hs. rates	3-5
A		11-3-50	red	5	1 known
B		8-16-50 / 4-8-51	red	10	3-5
V	JACKSONVILLE / Flor.	12-10-51 / 12-1-60	blk.	ms., hs. rates	common
C			blk.	3	not confirmed
A		12-10-51 / 12-1-60	blk.	5	5-10
c		6-11-7 / 7-29-56	blk.	FREE	2 known
d			blk.	PAID	3-5

*Jacksonville*  
*July 8-*

I

JACKSONVILLE  
*Dec 27*  
FLO.

II

JACKSONVILLE  
AUG  
10  
FLO.

III

JACKSONVILLE  
NOV  
30  
Flor.

IV

JACKSONVILLE  
MAR  
11  
Flor.

V

10 5

B

A

FREE

a

PAID

b

FREE

c

PAID

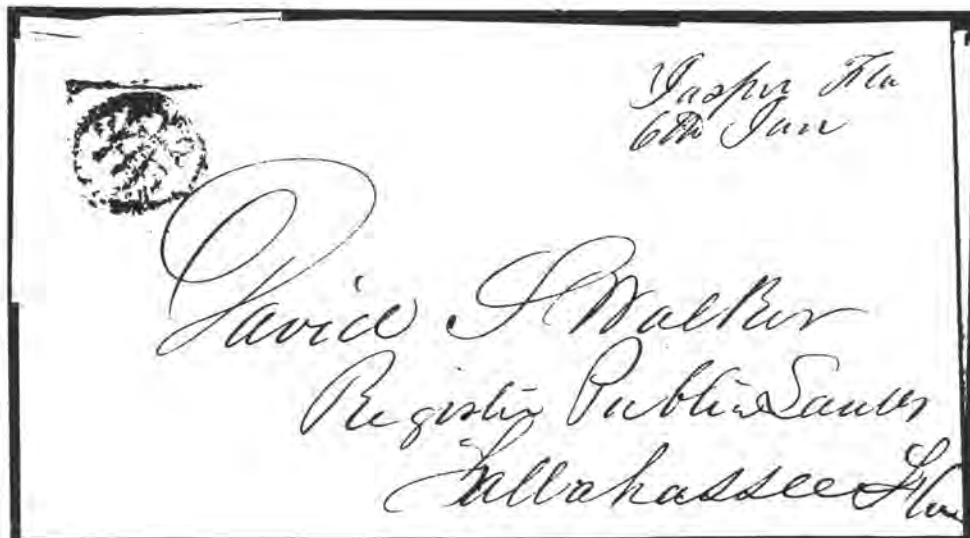
d

**JAMONIA**  
20 September 1860 - 29 July 1879

Jamonia was located in northern Leon County near Lake Lamonia. Period maps show the town as "Lamonia or Mannington" on the post road connecting Duncanville, Georgia and Centreville. It was also spelled Iamonia after 1879. No stampless covers are known.

William H. Gunn	20 September 1860	1 qtr. end 6-30-61	3.66	3.85
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**JASPER (C.H.)**  
30 October 1841 - Date



Jasper (named after Revolutionary War hero Sargeant William Jasper) was established as the county seat of Hamilton County by name change from Pulaski C. H. It is located in the center of the county at a confluence of post roads connecting Bellville to White Spring and roads to Columbus and Spring Grove. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3289, 3517, and 3518.

William Robarts	30 October 1841	1-1-42 to 6-30-42	7.41	12.24
Perry G. Wall	23 May 1842	yr. end 6-30-43	20.29	37.66
		yr. end 6-30-45	29.41	46.64
Stephen S. Smith	19 July 1845	yr. end 6-30-47	44.45	65.13
		yr. end 6-30-49	40.38	53.19
		yr. end 6-30-51	47.19	62.22
		yr. end 6-30-53	40.22	57.99
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-55	41.83	46.40
		yr. end 6-30-57	71.04	63.58
		yr. end 6-30-59	72.70	78.32
		3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	56.23	60.64
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

### Territorial Usage

I	Jasper Fla	10-17-42 / 2-20-45	blk.	ms. rates	5 known
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### Statehood Usage

I	Jasper Fla	10-18-46* / 1-6-53	blk.	ms. rates	3 known + 1*
II	Jasper Fa	10-22-48	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	Jasp	3-19-58	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
IV	JASPER /*FLA*	1-16-50 / 12/7/52	red	ms. rates	3-5
A			red	5	1 known
B		1851/ 1-6-53	red	PAID/III	2 known
a		8-21-50	red	PAID	1 known
b		7-31-51	red	FREE	1 known
IV	JASPER /*FLA*	12-7-?	blk.	hs. rates	1 known
C		12-7-?	blk.	PAID/3	1 known

I *Jasper Fla*  
*Decr. 18<sup>th</sup>*

II *Jasper Fla*  
*Apr 22nd*

III *Jasp. 3-*  
*14th Paid*



A **5**



a **PAID**

b **FREE**

### JENA

28 November 1827 - 8 May 1828

Jena was located on the post road connecting Gadsden and San Pedro in the center of Jefferson County. It existed for six months before being discontinued by name change to Lipona. Postal records show that its only postmaster John Moore posted a \$300 bond. This must have been a very small office with only 39 cents of postal receipts for its entire existence. No postal history is recorded.

John Moore	28 November 1827	yr. end 3-31-28	0.39
P.O. Discontinued:	8 May 1828	by change to Lipona	



**JENNINGS**  
23 December 1847 - Date



Jennings (a name change from Woodland) is located five miles west of the Alapaha River in the northern part of Hamilton County near the Georgia line. It was on the post road connecting Bellville to White Springs. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3517. The town exists today.

George S. Jennings	23 December 1847	yr. end 6-30-49	11.59	13.78
		7-1-50 to 8-6-50	1.88	2.17
John S. Sharpe	16 July 1850	8-7-50 to 1-5-51	8.97	10.58
George S. Jennings	6 December 1850	1-6-51 to 6-30-51	8.29	9.38
		yr. end 6-30-53	12.93	12.20
		7-1-54 to 5-15-55	19.52	23.65
Robert Williams	13 February 1855	5-16-55 to 6-30-55	2.09	0.78
George S. Jennings	10 November 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	15.64	12.62
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	12.50	19.43
(reappointed)	8 August 1860	3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	11.20	12.05
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

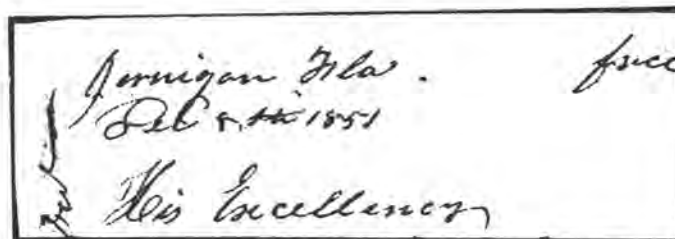
**Statehood Usage**

I	Jennings Fla	1-16-7 / 4-11-54	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
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I  
*Jennings Fla*  
*Jan 10*

## JERNIGAN

30 May 1850 - 19 September 1857



Jernigan was established by members of the Jernigan family in the center of Orange County. Mail was brought to Jernigan by a member of the Jernigan family from Mellonville (now Sanford) on postal route No. 3527, once a week. An early letter from Jernigan mentions a brush with Indians on his last trip as post rider. In 1857 the name changed to Orlando which has continued to date.

Wright Patrick	30 May 1850	7-31-50 to 6-30-51	4.05	5.91
Aaron Jernigan	9 February 1852	yr. end 6-30-53	1.90	2.37
		7-1-54 to 4-1-55	3.26	3.04
		yr. end 6-30-57	9.56	0.91
P.O. Discontinued:	19 September 1857	name change to Orlando		

### Statehood Usage

I	Jernigan Fla	12-8-51	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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I Jernigan Fla  
Dec 9th 1851

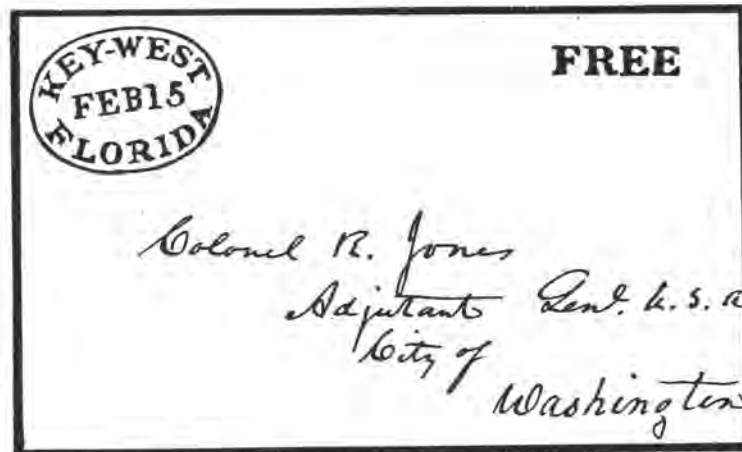
## KEY BISCAYNE

14 November 1839 - 15 January 1842

Key Biscayne was located in Dade County on one of the islands outside Biscayne Bay, opposite Miami. As it was accessible only by boat, no regular mail service existed. What was received came by boat from Key West. No covers are recorded.

Thomas W. Sherman	14 November 1839	1 qtr. end 6-30-41	1.14	2.60
P.O. Discontinued:	15 January 1842			

**KEY WEST**  
18 February 1829 - Date



Cayo Hueso (Bone Island) was the Spanish name for this island, and it was easily called Key West by the English who settled there in 1822. By 1828 it was incorporated in St. John's County, later Monroe County. The following year a post office was established. Mail had to be delivered by ship and the interval between mail boats was often over two weeks. The volume of mail was considerable given the small size of the island and scant population. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 2477, 2478, 3503, and 3550.

Henry S. Waterhouse	18 February 1829	yr. end 3-31-29	----	
		yr. end 3-31-31	50.59	
		yr. end 3-31-33	147.71	
Alexander Patterson	11 April 1833	yr. end 3-31-35	201.81	
Alden A.M. Jackson	12 April 1836	yr. end 3-31-37	203.96	
		yr. end 3-31-39	190.60	
L. Windsor Smith	29 March 1839	yr. end 6-30-41	234.69	494.31
		7-1-41 to 6-30-43	438.19	892.90
		7-1-44 to 9-30-44	53.63	106.13
Walter C. Maloney	1 August 1844	10-1-44 to 6-30-45	229.07	510.98
Joseph C. Whalton	2 August 1845	3 qtrs. end 6-30-47	164.20	214.55
		yr. end 6-30-49	345.63	445.04
Royal L. Hicks	2 June 1849	yr. end 6-30-51	587.25	913.85
		3 qtrs. end 3-31-53	227.68	344.13
Joseph C. Whalton	11 March 1853	1 qtr. end 6-30-53	101.92	87.46
		yr. end 6-30-55	459.66	309.96
		yr. end 6-30-57	572.56	790.49
		yr. end 6-30-59	665.67	880.68
		2 qtrs. end 12-31-60	296.91	581.37
Henry Albury	7 March 1861			

**Territorial Usage**

I	Key West Flor	9-9-30	red	ms. rates	1 known
II	Key West	12-9-38 / 3-25-39	red	ms. rates	3 known
III	KEY WEST / FLORIDA	11-11-31 / statehood	red	ms. rates	common
A			red	5	not confirmed
B			red	10	not confirmed
C		3-16-41 / 11-12-42	red	25	3-5
a		11-16-43	red	PAID	5-10
b		4-27-32 / 12-2-36	red	FREE	10-20

# Statehood Usage

II	*Key West	1846			*
III	KEY WEST / FLORIDA	4-13-45 / 5-8-53	red	ms., hs. rates	5-10
D		9-2-52	red	3	1 known
E		6-27-46* / 9-21-46	red	10	2 known +1*
F		6-22-49	red	10	1 known
G		2-8-51	red	(10)	1 known
H		4-22-?	red	40	1 known
a		4-13-45 / 9-2-52	red	PAID	3-5
III	KEY WEST / FLORIDA	2-8-53 / 5-8-53	blk.	hs. rates	2 known
D		2-8-53	blk.	3	1 known
J		5-8-53	blk.	5	1 known
E			blk.	10	not confirmed
c		2-8-53	blk.	PAID	1 known
IV	KEY WEST FLA. / 5	4-22-54 / 5-8-54	blk.	5	2 known
V	KEY WEST FLA. / FREE	3-10-?	blk.	FREE	1 known
VI	KEY WEST / FLA	1856	blk.		1 known
VII	KEY WEST FLA. / SHIP.	10-16-68	blk.	DUE 10	1 known
K		10-16-68	blk.	10	1 known
d		10-16-68	blk.	DUE	1 known
VIII	KEY WEST / FLA.	12-27-69 / 11-29-70	blk.	hs. rates	2 known
e		12-17-69	blk.	DUE/10c	1 known
L		11-29-70	blk.	5	1 known
d		11-29-70	blk.	DUE	1 known
f		11-29-70	blk.	SHIP	1 known

I *Key West, Fla.  
Sept. 9.*

II *Key West  
March 2'*



III

25

C

PAID

a

FREE

b

3

D

10

E

10

F

10

G

5

J



IV



V



VII



VIII

PAID

c

5

L

10

K

DUE

d



e

SHIP

f

### KINGS FERRY

8 February 1856 - 15 October 1926

Kings' Ferry was located at the northernmost portion of Nassau County south of the St. Mary's River and on a post road just south of Woodstock Mills. A period map shows separate locations. The post office was in fact a change from that at Woodstock Mills. Although no stampless covers are known, manuscript postmarks with #26 are known. When the post office was discontinued in 1926, mail was handled by the Hilliard post office.

Edwin P. King	8 February 1856	yr. end 6-30-57	40.26	20.08
		1 qtr. end 9-30-58	12.10	8.29
David Jackins, Jr.	12 January 1858	3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	48.33	27.15
		3 qtrs. end 3-31-61	46.38	39.88
Joseph H. Broome	3 May 1866			

### KIRKLAND'S

16 October 1840 - 12 November 1849

Kirkland's post office was established as a name change from Frink's post office in central Nassau County. It was named after the postmaster and his local farming family. It was located on a large post road from Nassau Court House to the northeast and Jacksonville to the southeast. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3501. No postal history is recorded.

Reuben W. Kirkland	16 October 1840	yr. end 6-30-41	3.34	7.46
		7-1-41 to 9-30-41	1.64	2.72
P.O. Discontinued:	16 September 1841			
Reuben W. Kirkland	29 August 1846	11-4-46 to 6-30-47	0.88	1.12
P.O. Discontinued:	12 November 1849			



**KNOX HILL**  
8 March 1852 - 15 July 1907



Knox Hill was located in the southeast corner of Walton County due east from Euchee Anna and west of the Choctawhatchee River near Euchee Creek. The post office was established as a change from Chestnut Hill. When the post office was discontinued in 1907, mail was handled by the Ponce de Leon post office.

John Newton	8 March 1852	2 qtrs. end 12-31-52	8.39	7.28
David G. Gunn	18 November 1852	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	8.01	6.31
		yr. end 6-30-55	25.94	22.85
		yr. end 6-30-57	18.82	18.24
		1 qtr. end 9-1-58	2.65	1.13
Neill P. Campbell	30 July 1858	3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	12.92	14.11
		2 qtrs. end 12-31-60	15.36	5.57
Miss Cate C. Gunn	3 May 1866			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Knox Hill Fla	12-21-52 / 3-25-56	blk.	ms. rates	5 known
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I *Knox Hill Fla*  
*March 1852*

**LA GRANGE**  
15 July 1837 - 7 September 1838

La Grange was located at the southeast corner of Walton County on the western bank of the Choctawhatchee River where it flows into Choctawhatchee Bay. Two mail routes connected La Grange as its terminus; No. 2469, originating in Bainbridge, Georgia and connecting with Marianna, Oakey Hill, and Holmes Valley, with mail carried three times weekly by stage. Mail also was transported from Pensacola three times weekly by steamboat on route No 2474. No postal history is recorded from this short lived post office.

James Mallett	15 July 1837
P.O. Discontinued:	7 September 1838

**LAKE BUTLER (C.H.)**

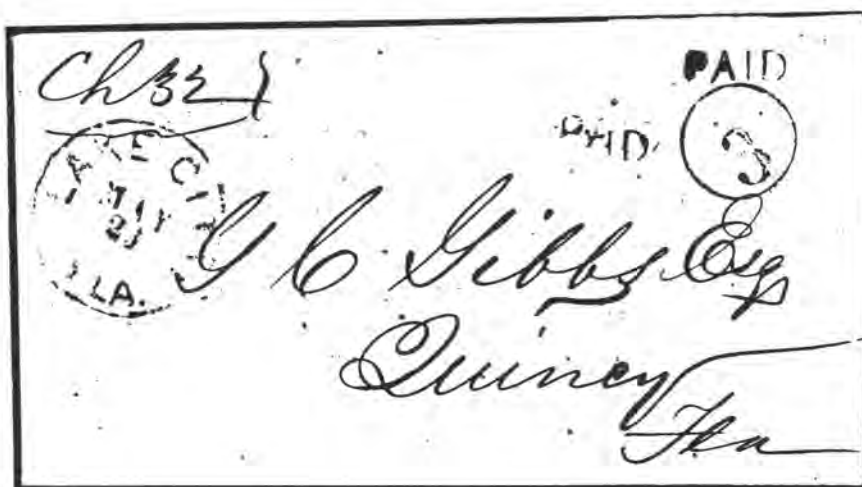
26 April 1860 - Date

Lake Butler (named for Col. Robert Butler) was established in Bradford County (later New River County) on the post road from Lake City to Starke, south of Olustee. No stampless covers are recorded. The town exists today in Union County.

Maxie D. Colson	26 April 1860	2 qtrs. end 12-31-60	12.62	5.47
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**LAKE CITY**

11 March 1859 - Date



Lake City was established in Columbia County as a name change from Alligator. It was well situated at a crossing of post roads connecting Olustee and Little River, and Suwannee Shoals and Newnansville. It was a major station stop on the Florida Atlantic & Gulf Rail Road. Stampless Confederate covers are known as are adhesive cds postmarked pre-Civil war covers. A single known stampless reconstruction usage is known with a (3) rate made from an altered Alligator (PAID/3) ratemarking hand stamp which was apparently left from the pre-war period. This cover is provisional as its use was before the re-establishment of the post office at Lake City.

Edward R. Ives	11 March 1859	3-24-59 to 6-30-59	8.65	7.65
Arthur J.T. Wright	25 September 1860	2 qtrs. end 3-31-61	152.46	108.26
David Jones	25 September 1865			

### LAKE GEORGE

12 January 1856 - 29 January 1888

Lake George (named for King George III) was established in Putnam County on the northeastern shore of Lake George below Welaka. Period maps do not show post roads connecting the town so it was likely that mail was handled by boat along the St. John's River. No stampless covers are known. The town site exists today as Georgetown.

Samuel Saunders	12 January 1856	yr. end 6-30-57	3.43	2.67
		yr. end 6-30-59	6.57	----
Freemon W. Caruthers	25 January 1860	2 qtrs. end 12-31-60	3.45	4.03
Daniel Caussey	5 December 1860			
P.O. Discontinued:	27 December 1860			

### LAKE GRIFFIN

6 January 1851 - 13 August 1883

Lake Griffin was located in Marion County on the eastern shore of Lake Griffin. The post office was established by name change from Thomas. The county changed to Sumter County 1 July 1853. The post office was discontinued as a name change to Silverton in 1883. No stampless postal history is recorded.

Spencer T. Thomas	6 January 1851	6 mo. end 6-30-51	0.58	0.87
		yr. end 6-30-53	3.62	4.45
William J. Alsobrook	22 December 1851			
James L. Hawthorne	1 July 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	7.23	4.26
		2 qtrs. end 12-31-56	1.12	0.01
Isaiah Fort	26 December 1856	2 qtrs. end 6-30-57	2.04	1.44
William J. Alsobrook	14 January 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	5.56	4.02
		2 qtrs. end 12-31-60	2.83	0.34
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

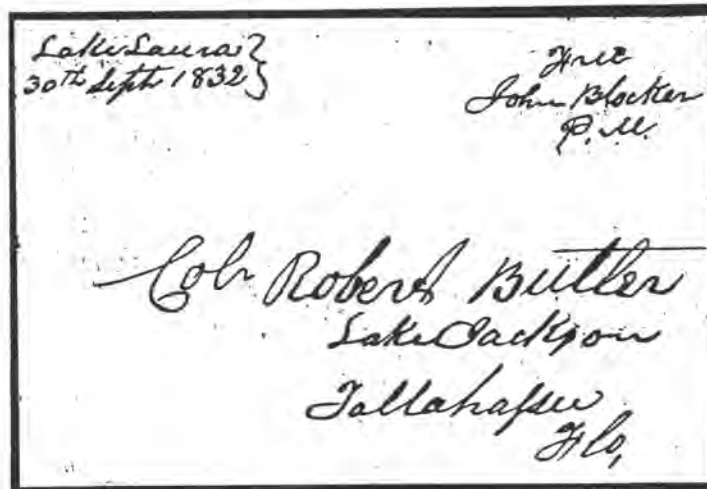
### LAKE HARRIS

10 March 1858 - 29 March 1889

Lake Harris was located in Sumter County on a post road from Bay Port and Chocochattee toward Tampa. Period maps also show the site as Harris'. No stampless postal history is recorded.

William J. Ward	10 March 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	1.69	2.14
		3 qtrs. end 6-31-61	2.73	3.08
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**LAKE LAURA**  
15 April 1831 - 25 October 1843



Lake Laura was established in Leon County. Its exact location is unclear. A single manuscript postmarked example is recorded which may be unique due to the scant postal volume from this office.

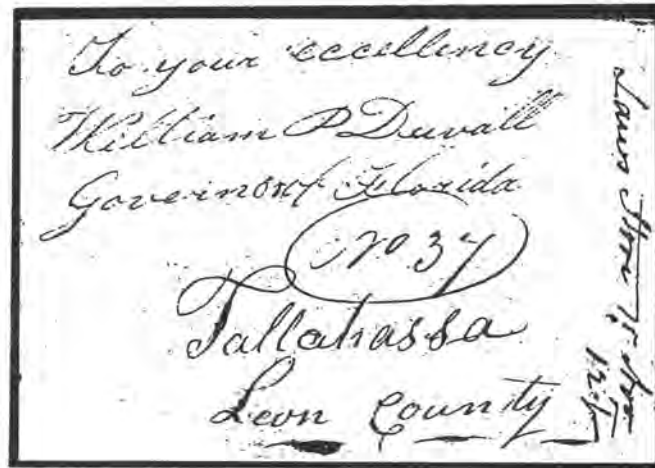
John Blockers	15 April 1831	yr. end 3-31-33	2.28	
		yr. end 6-30-35	3.12	
P.O. Discontinued:	20 January 1836			
Spencer J.W. Roach	1 June 1841	1-1-42 to 12-31-42	1.10	2.21
P.O. Discontinued:	25 October 1843			

**Territorial Usage**

I	Lake Laura	9-30-32	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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I      *Lake Laura?*  
          *30th Sept 1832*

**LAW'S STORE**  
28 February 1833 - 16 August 1835



A post office at Law's Store was established in Hamilton County. Its exact location is unclear. Peter W. Law, the proprietor and postmaster at Law's Store was also the postmaster at Spring Hill in Hernando County in 1851. A settlement known as Law's Store was also established later at John's Pass in Pinellas County south of present day Clearwater although no post office was established. There is no record of any postal receipts for the year ending 31 March 1835, although two covers are known with manuscript rates.

Peter W. Law	28 February 1833	yr. end 3-31-35	0.00
P.O. Discontinued:	16 August 1835		

**Territorial Usage**

I	Laws Store	*11-15-33 / 2-6-34	blk.	ms. rates	1 known + 1*
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I *Laws Store 75. Apr. 1835*

**LEWISVILLE**  
18 July 1857 - 17 May 1867

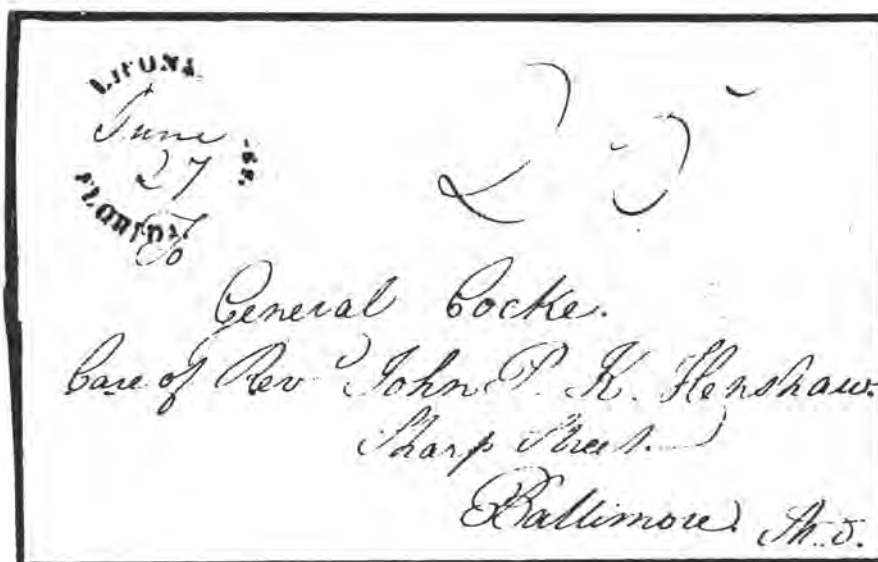
Lewisville was established in western Nassau County as a rail stop on the Florida Rail Road. A post road also crossed from Baldwin to Callahan. A manuscript postmarked 18 October 1857 example on U-9 is recorded.

Josiah A. Lewis	18 July 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	3.18	10.25
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	4.90	26.7-
P.O. Discontinued:	17 May 1867			



# LIPONA

8 May 1828 - 16 December 1847



The post office at Lipona was established in Jefferson County as a name change from Jena, and was located at the plantation home of Prince Achille Murat, late of Naples, and a nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte. The name is an anagram of Napoli. Lipona was located on the main postal route connecting Tallahassee with Jacksonville, route No. 2455, also connecting Alligator, San Pedro, West Hill, and Weelaunee with weekly stage service.

Achille Murat	8 May 1828	yr. end 3-31-29	31.51	
		yr. end 3-31-31	16.14	
Octavius H. Gadsden	29 December 1831	yr. end 3-31-33	28.59	
		yr. end 3-31-35	43.60	
		7-1-41 to 6-30-43	18.77	35.45
P.O. Discontinued:	16 December 1847			

## Territorial Usage

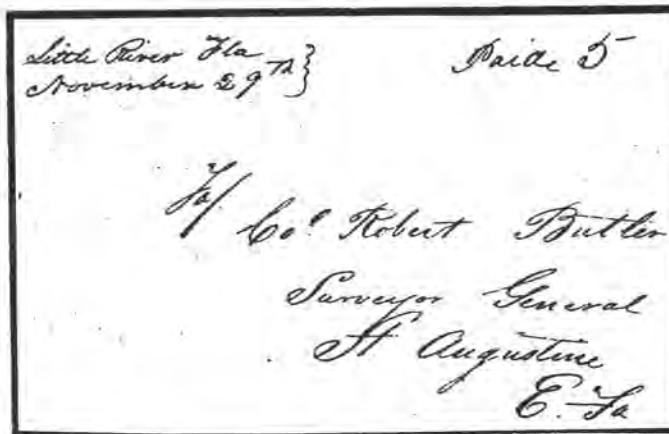
I	Lipona, Jef. Florida	*11-24-28 / *11-4-29	blk.	ms. rates	*
II	Lipona Florida	1830 / 10-24-35	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
III	LIPONA / FLORIDA JEF	11-4-29 / 6-27-30	blk.	ms. rates	3 known



II

*Lipona Florida  
Oct 24*

**LITTLE RIVER**  
15 January 1841 - 24 June 1895



Little River was established in Columbia County on the post road connecting Tallahassee and Alligator. It was also on a small road from White Springs a few miles to the north but mail was only handled by route No. 3531. When the Florida Atlantic and Gulf Rail Road was completed, Little River was a principal station. When the post office was discontinued in 1895, mail was handled at Wellborn.

George E. McClellan	15 January 1841	7-1-41 to 6-30-43	19.51	33.62
		7-1-44 to 6-18-45	22.87	36.69
Hugh A. Corley	27 May 1845	6-18-45 to 6-30-45	1.03	1.98
George E. McClellan	28 January 1846	7-1-46 to 6-30-47	29.44	33.24
		7-1-48 to 10-31-48	8.69	10.72
Daniel Blue	5 October 1848	11-1-48 to 3-31-49	9.24	11.70
George E. McClellan	17 February 1849	4-1-49 to 6-30-49	4.55	5.89
		7-1-50 to 6-30-51	24.30	31.02
		7-1-52 to 6-30-53	26.44	15.21
		7-1-54 to 6-30-55	36.76	14.00
		7-1-56 to 6-30-57	44.21	21.40
		7-1-58 to 6-30-59	53.20	45.71
		7-1-60 to 10-15-60	18.75	23.0-
Matthew L. McKinney	2 June 1859			
Jesse T. McLaren	12 September 1860	10-15-60 to 3-31-61	31.99	33.3-
James T. McMillen	17 October 1865			

**Territorial Usage**

I	Little River Floa (a high)	*2-11-43	blk.	ms. rates	*
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**Statehood Usage**

II	Little River Fla	11-29-45	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	Little River Fa	6-7-52	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

*Little River Fla*  
*11th Feby*

I

*Little River Fla*  
*November 29th*

II

*Little River Fla*  
*7th June*

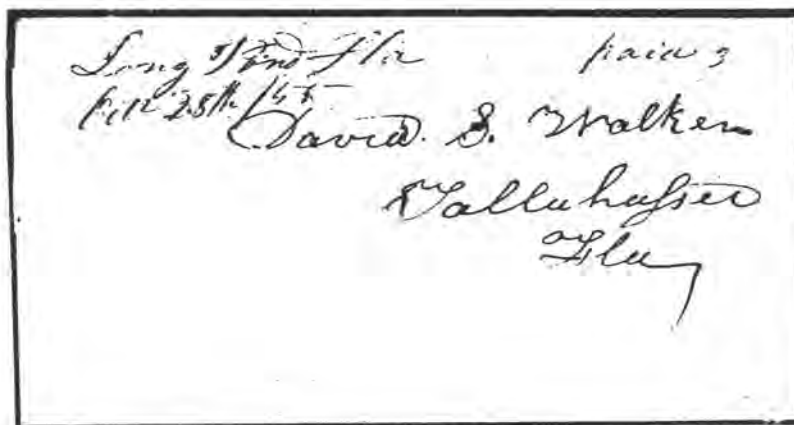
III

**LONG CANE**  
21 March 1856 - 5 April 1859

The post office at Long Cane was established in Calhoun County. Its exact location is unclear. No postal history is recorded during its three year existence.

William V. Stone	21 March 1856	2 qtrs. end 12-31-56	3.20	---
Luke Lott	30 October 1856			
Richard Rankin	23 December 1856	2 qtrs. end 6-30-57	5.34	0.29
		yr. end 6-30-59	4.83	4.78
Jesse Yon	10 October 1857			
P.O. Discontinued:	5 April 1859			

**LONG POND**  
31 May 1854 - 20 July 1866



Long Pond was established in Levy County on a post road connecting Homosassa with Wacasassa with mail handled on postal route No. 3523. After the civil war, the name was changed to Levyville when the post office was reactivated in 1866.

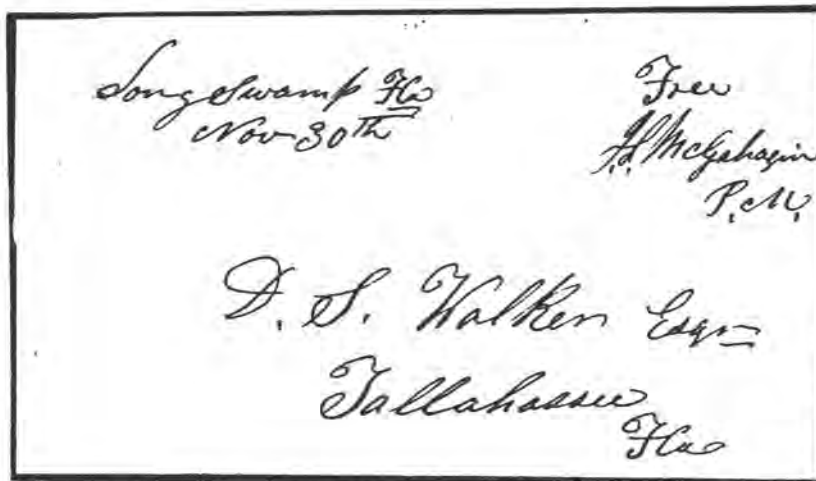
Nathan L. Turner	31 May 1854	10-27-54 to 6-30-55	4.20	2.71
Levi Wright	21 May 1855	1 qtr. end 6-30-55	3.30	2.25
James S. Turner	7 December 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	26.24	26.02
		yr. end 6-30-59	31.25	43.89
John F. Jackson	16 June 1859			
James W. Westbrook	13 October 1859			
James S. Turner	16 June 1860			
John T. Prevatt	25 July 1860	2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	6.95	19.19
Elias Turner	24 November 1860			
Thomas R. Compton	19 March 1861			
Mrs. Mary V. Andrews	20 July 1866			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Long Pond Fla	10-28-55	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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1 Long Pond Fla  
Oct 28th / 55

**LONG SWAMP**  
29 August 1846 - 23 May 1878



Long Swamp was located in Marion County on the post road connecting Ocala and Okahumpka with Abrahamtown with mail handled by postal route No. 3521. The post office at Camp Izard to the west was also connected to Long Swamp by a small road. This section of central Florida was cultivated by the Indians before any white settlements in Florida. It was near here that the Seminole Indians resisted the United States Army during the Seminole War (1835 - 1842). The post office was discontinued in 1878 by name change to Whitesville.

Joshua L. McGahagin	29 August 1846	2 qtrs. end 6-30-47	0.14	0.11
		yr. end 6-30-49	6.10	7.08
		yr. end 6-30-51	6.75	7.69
David A. McDavid	6 December 1851	yr. end 6-30-53	3.28	0.30
Joseph Evans	1 October 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	11.01	5.83
		yr. end 6-30-57	7.68	---
		yr. end 6-30-59	16.33	---
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	16.27	---
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**Statehood Usage**

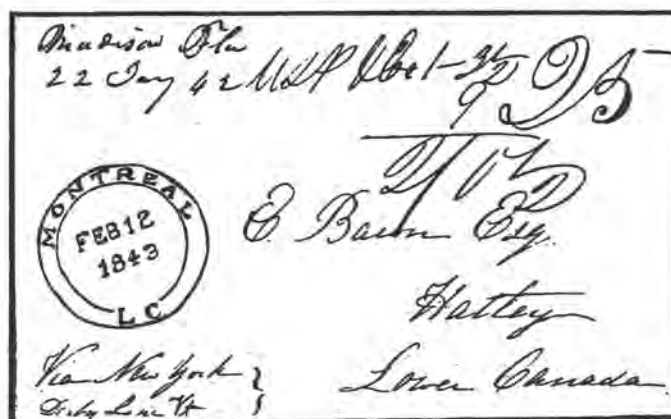
I	Long Swamp Fla	11-30-50 / ?-?-51	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
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*Long Swamp Fla*  
*Nov 30th*

I

# MADISON (C. H.)

6 April 1839 - Date



Madison, named for President Madison, was established as the county seat of Madison County. It was settled in the early 1830's by cotton farmers who established large plantations in north central Florida. One of the few manufacturing businesses in the south was established just east of Madison (Willard's Factory). A major postal route, No. 3531, connected Madison with Tallahassee to the west and Columbus, Little River and Alligator to the east. A north-south postal route, No. 3293, also connected Madison with Troupville, Georgia to the north, connecting with Cherry Lake. The C.H. (courthouse) notation was dropped from the town name after the Civil War.

Thomas Anderson	6 April 1839	yr. end 6-30-41	91.26	188.94
John W. Anderson	3 May 1841	7-1-41 to 6-30-43	179.38	352.39
John Westcott	15 March 1844	3 qtrs. end 6-30-45	72.46	133.51
Elisha Sumerlin	22 August 1845	7-1-46 to 6-3-47	96.76	143.84
John Townsend	14 May 1847	6-4-47 to 6-30-47	8.52	14.76
		yr. end 6-30-49	175.05	236.47
		yr. end 6-30-51	269.85	366.72
		7-1-52 to 2-1-53	100.77	224.42
John L. Miller	15 June 1853	2-1-53 to 6-30-53	111.35	83.30
		yr. end 6-30-55	359.74	370.88
		yr. end 6-30-57	283.25	273.49
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	214.33	152.01
		yr. end 6-30-61	----	----
Samuel J. Perry	1 August 1860			
Frederick A. Robert	3 May 1866			

## Territorial Usage

I	Madison CH Fla	*11-1-40 / *10-16-42	blk.	ms. rates	*
II	Madison CH F	*6-23-44	blk.	ms. rates	*
III	Madison Fla	1-22-42 / 1-28-45	blk.	ms. rates	3 known

## Statehood Usage

I	Madison CH Fla	8-31-45 / 1-23-47	blk.	ms. rates	5 known
III	Madison Fla	4-16-48 / 8-28-49	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
IV	Madison Fly	7-19-48	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
V	Madison Co Ho Florida	6-27-45	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
VI	Madison C H Flor	8-31-45	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
VII	Madison Court House	1-19-51	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
VIII	Madison CH	9-28-45	blk.	ms. rates	1 known



IX	MADISON / Flor.	3-1-50 / 1-21-51	blk.	ms. rates	10-20
a		3-1-50 / 1-21-51	blk.	PAID	3-5
IX	MADISON / Flor.	1-21-51 / 2-5-52	red	ms. rates	10-20
a		1-21-51 / 12-19-51	red	PAID	3-5
X	MADISON / FLO (LO sm)	6-7-53	red	hs. rates	1 known
B		6-7-53	red	5	1 known
X	MADISON / FLO (LO sm)	2-8-56 / 7-24-58	blk.	hs. rates	2 known
A		2-8-56	blk.	PAID / 3	1 known
b		7-24-58	blk.	FREE	1 known

I *Madison C.H. Fla*  
*1 Nov 1840*

II *Madison Fla Oct 18*

IV *Madison Fla*  
*July 19*

V *Madison C.H. Fla*  
*June 29*

VI *Madison C.H. Fla*  
*August 31st*

VIII *Madison Fla*  
*28 Sept-*



IX



X

PAID

a

FREE

b

PAID  
30

A

5

B

### MADISONBORO

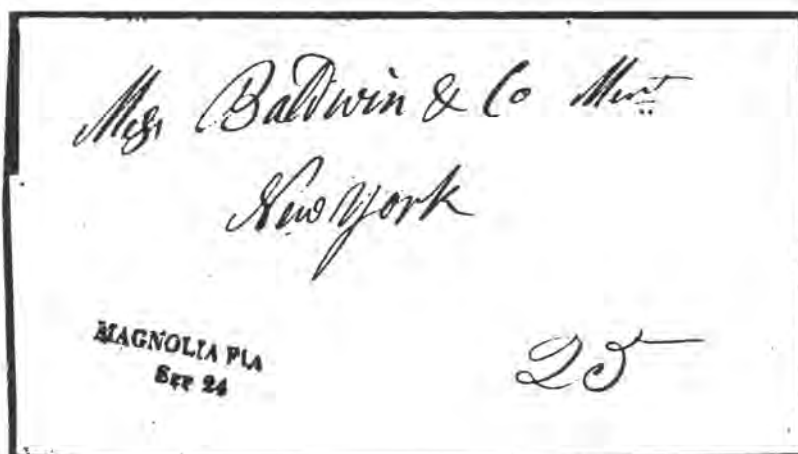
19 June 1849 - 31 March 1852

A post office at Madisonboro was established in Alachua County. Its exact location is unclear. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3507 from Pilatka to Alligator and by route No. 3519 from Orange Springs to Newnansville. An 1851 manuscript postmarked cover with #10 is recorded from this post office which existed for only three years and had very little postal activity.

James M. Sparkman	19 June 1849	2 qtrs. end 6-30-51	1.00	1.50
Arnold Thigpin	30 October 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	1.09	1.55
P.O. Discontinued:	31 March 1852			

# MAGNOLIA

9 November 1827 - 28 October 1840



Magnolia, established by the Hamlin family from Maine, was located in Leon County, eight miles north of St. Marks, on the St. Marks River. It was a rival to St. Marks as a Gulf port of entry, but when St. Marks was selected, Magnolia slowly passed out of existence. It was located on a major stage route connecting Tallahassee with St. Marks and was serviced by postal route No. 2462. The post office was discontinued by name change to Port Leon in 1840 and exists today as Newport in now Wakulla Co.

George Hamlin	9 November 1827		
Edward Seixas	27 October 1828	yr. end 3-31-29	52.87
		yr. end 3-31-31	142.89
		yr. end 3-31-33	126.26
		yr. end 3-31-35	65.83
Benjamin Byrd	25 June 1836	yr. end 3-31-37	41.46
		yr. end 3-31-39	33.72
Nathaniel Hamlin	31 July 1839		
P.O. Discontinued:	28 October 1840	as name change to Port Leon	

## Territorial Usage

I	Magnolia Fla	10-28-28 / 12-9-39	blk.	ms. rates	5 known
II	MAGNOLIA FLA (low A)	5-7-30 / 3-13-36	blk.	ms. rates	10-20
a		9-2-34 / 9-30-34	blk.	FREE	2 known
b		6-23-?	blk.	PAID	1 known
III	MAGNOLIA FLA (high A)	6-15-30	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

*Magnolia Fla*  
*11 October 1836*

I

**MAGNOLIA FLA**  
**MAY 6**

II

**MAGNOLIA FLA**  
**JUN 15**

III

b **PAID**

## MAGNOLIA MILLS

17 October 1853 - 1 December 1870

Magnolia Mills was established in Duval County as a name change from Hibernia. It was located on the west bank of the St. Johns River about 27 miles south of Jacksonville, a few miles east of Middleburg. On 30 July 1866 the name was changed to Green Cove Springs in present day Clay County. A post office named Magnolia Mills was also established on 25 October 1870 but discontinued on 1 December 1870 as a change to Magnolia. It appears that two different sites used the name Magnolia Mills, both in the same general location along the St. Johns River. To further confuse matters, a post office Magnolia Point had existed near this site five years earlier and a Magnolia Hotel and Steam Mill is noted on period maps in this area as well.

Thomas J. Hendricks	17 October 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	30.06	26.29
Nathaniel D. Benedict	10 November 1853	yr. end 6-30-57	54.36	40.92
		yr. end 6-30-59	78.35	33.42
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	67.90	39.9-
Mrs. Caroline Henderson	31 May 1866			

## MAGNOLIA POINT

10 November 1848 - 8 February 1849

Magnolia Point was a small post office located in St. Johns County on the west bank of the St. Johns River. It was located on one of the highest points of land between Jacksonville and Palatka. In the postal records of postmaster receipts, the town is listed as Magnolia. As it existed for only a few months with less than one dollar of postal receipts, no postal history is recorded.

Henry Henderson	10 November 1848	12-26-48 to 2-8-49	0.87	0.54
P.O. Discontinued:	8 February 1849			

**MANATEE**  
15 January 1850 - Date



Manatee was established as a post office on the southern bank of the Manatee River in then Hillsboro County. It was just west of Fort Harner on a small road connecting with Forts Harner, Crawford, Miakka, Green, Chokonikta, and Meade. Mail was serviced only by "sailboat" from Tampa weekly, on postal route No. 3528 (42 miles) for a \$250 annual payment with Samuel Bishop as contractor. In 1855 it became the county seat of Manatee County.

Henry S. Clark	15 January 1850	to 9-30-50	11.03	14.75
Franklin Branch	10 September 1850	9-30-50 to 6-30-51	32.42	39.69
		yr. end 6-30-53	36.14	23.94
		yr. end 6-30-55	37.01	10.05
		yr. end 6-30-57	54.92	16.84
German H. Wyatt	26 December 1857	3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	30.17	15.18
Nathaniel P. Hunter	7 March 1859	1 qtr. end 6-30-59	9.45	----
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	27.24	12.5-
P.O. Discontinued:	17 May 1867			

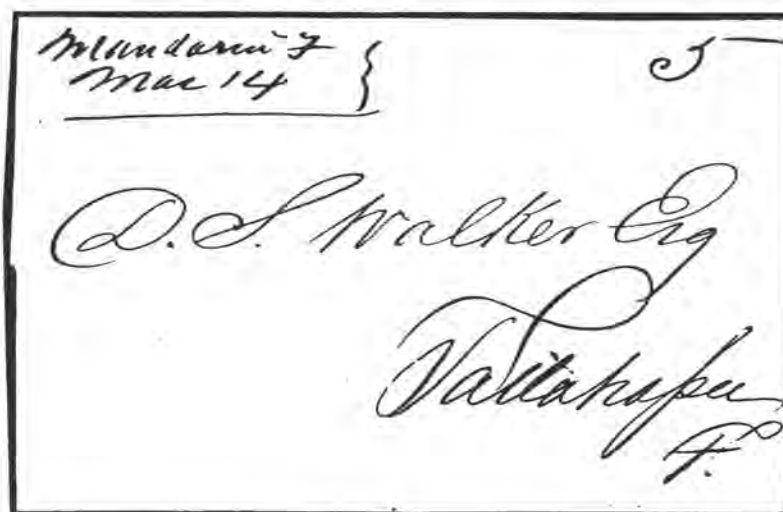
### Statehood Usage

I	Manatee Fla	2-6-55 / 6-12-55	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
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Marquette Fla.  
6. Feb.

I

**MANDARIN**  
29 July 1830 - Date



Mandarin was established on the east bank of the St. Johns River in Duval County, about 15 miles south of Jacksonville. It was one of the oldest settlements in Florida, named San Antonio by the Spanish. The name comes from an orange variety introduced from China and very successful in this area of Florida due to the warming effect from the wide expanse of the St. Johns River which tempered the cold northwest winds of winter. Today the area is without commercial citrus production. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 2451, 2454, and 3251.

Samuel Fairbanks	29 July 1830	yr. end 3-31-31	3.24	
		yr. end 3-31-33	23.21	
Fenus Downer	3 May 1834	part yr. end 3-31-35	14.09	
Ernest A. Cohen	22 November 1834	part yr. end 3-31-35	11.68	
Calvin Read	23 January 1836	yr. end 3-31-37	33.01	
		yr. end 3-31-39	33.64	
		yr. end 3-31-41	25.12	46.80
		7-1-41 to 6-30-43	46.04	86.35
		yr. end 6-30-45	35.53	64.09
		yr. end 6-30-47	34.55	53.24
		yr. end 6-30-49	46.41	58.52
		7-1-50 to 7-26-50	2.70	3.83
Chandler S. Emery	9 August 1850	7-26-50 to 6-12-51	33.78	45.64
Thomas Bowden	21 May 1851	6-12-51 to 6-30-51	1.35	1.77
Charles F. Read	8 April 1852	3 qtrs. end 3-31-53	11.75	10.49
James A. Bradford	12 April 1853	1 qtr. end 6-30-53	7.09	2.52
Joseph E. Summerall	31 January 1854			
John C. Brown	26 June 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	19.19	7.86
		yr. end 6-30-59	18.81	9.69
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	13.94	6.7-
Thomas Borrdon	19 January 1866			

**Territorial Usage**

I	Mandarin Fla	*11-6-32	blk.	ms. rates	*
II	Mandarin	5-5-34	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	Mandarin East Florida	5-6-35	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
IV	Mandarin Fa	10-17-36 / 7-26-38	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
V	Mandarin E Fa	2-9-42*	blk.	ms. rates	*



# Statehood Usage

I	Mandarin Fla	2-11-48 / 3-5-55	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
VI	Mandarrin	4-3-49	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
VII	Mandarin F	3-14-51	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

*Mandarin {  
Fla. Nov 6th }*

I

*Mandarin {  
May 5th }*

II

*Mandarin Fla  
26 July —*

IV

*Mandarin Fla  
9th July 1842 }*

V

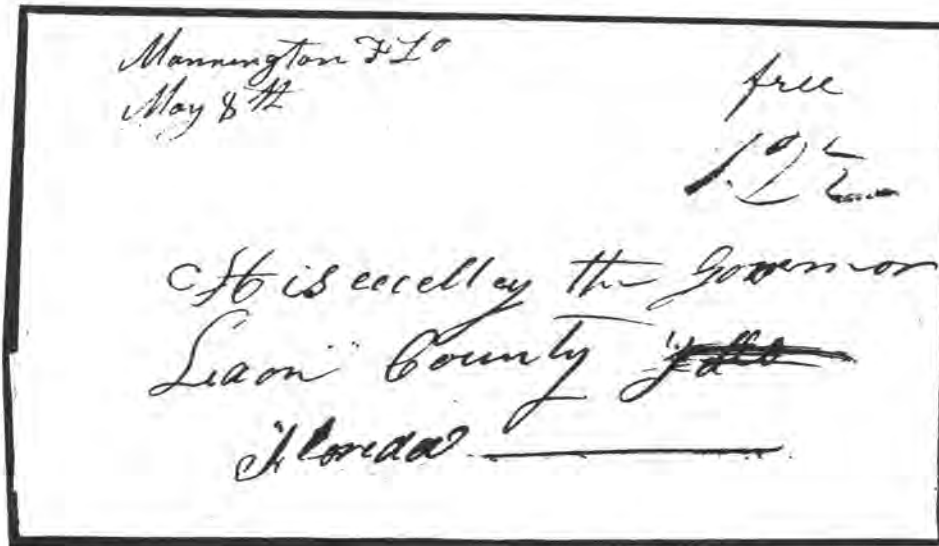
*Mandarrin {  
3d April }*

VI

*Mandarrin {  
Mar 14 }*

VII

**MANNINGTON**  
13 June 1833 - 14 January 1902



Mannington was located in the northern part of Leon County on the post road connecting Tallahassee with Duncansville and Thomasville, Georgia. The post office was a name change from McNeil's and named for its postmaster and probable general store owner, Reuben Manning. When the post office was discontinued in 1902, mail was handled at the Iamonia post office.

Reuben Manning	13 June 1833	yr. end 3-31-35	8.00	
		yr. end 3-31-37	18.92	
		yr. end 3-31-39	15.72	
		yr. end 6-30-41	14.16	27.78
		7-1-41 to 6-30-43	24.54	51.44
		yr. end 6-30-45	10.31	17.63
		yr. end 6-30-47	14.42	17.19
		yr. end 6-30-49	15.52	20.47
Needom W. Eason	3 February 1848			
Nathan Eason	11 July 1849			
Richard Van Brunt	16 October 1849	yr. end 6-30-51	22.19	30.39
John S. Sessions	9 February 1852	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	4.22	5.44
P.O. Discontinued:	16 June 1853			

**Territorial Usage**

I	Mannington FLo	5-8-34 / 9-4-7*	blk.	ms. rates	1 known + 1*
II	Mannington FL	7-19-42 / 10-13-7*	blk.	ms. rates	1 known + 1*

*Mannington FLo*  
*Sept. 4th*

I

*Mannington FL*  
*July 19th*

II

# MARIANNA (C. H.)

14 March 1828 - Date



Marianna (named after a daughter of town founder Robert Beveridge) was established in Jackson County just west of the Chipola River, near Natural Bridge on the post road connecting Valambrosia, Holmes Valley and Oakey Hill to the west with Big Spring and Chattahoochee to the east. A smaller post road to the north connected with Campbellton. It was included in many postal routes including: route No. 2469, 2470, 2471, 3541, 3542, 3543, and 3544. The town has continued as the county seat to date. \*postage accruing at post office

John Machenheimer	14 March 1828		
John P. Lockhart	30 August 1828	yr. end 3-31-29	38.63
		yr. end 3-31-30*	192.71
		yr. end 3-31-31	126.98
		part yr. end 3-31-33	89.28
William A. McKinzie	22 April 1833	part yr. end 3-31-33	50.12
		part yr. end 3-31-35	129.10
Peter W. Gautier	22 November 1834	part yr. end 3-31-35	49.88
Henry N. Nowland	21 September 1835		
Thomas S. Carr	12 March 1836		
George W. Tillinghast	17 August 1836	yr. end 3-31-37	373.51
		yr. end 3-31-39	392.16
		yr. end 3-31-41	291.70
		7-1-41 to 6-30-43	608.15
Washington Chapman	16 June 1843	yr. end 6-30-45	314.05
		yr. end 6-30-47	258.55
		7-1-48 to 10-31-48	98.89
W. D. Dickson	5 October 1848	11-1-48 to 4-16-49	144.53
Washington Chapman	26 March 1849	4-16-49 to 6-30-49	43.37
		yr. end 6-30-51	284.30
		yr. end 6-30-53	187.29
Henry O. Bassett	29 September 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	265.38
		7-1-56 to 8-16-56	29.92
Joseph J. Moore	5 August 1856	8-17-56 to 6-30-57	240.96
George F. Baltzell	10 August 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	357.12
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	273.63
Miss Bathsheba Thomas	2 October 1865		

### Territorial Usage

I	Marianna Fla	3-31-28 / 5-31-39	blk., red	ms. rates	7 known
II	Marianna Florida	*8-10-28 / *11-12-31	blk.	ms. rates	*
III	Marianna F	*6-4-36	blk.	ms. rates	*
IV	Marianna Flo	*5-19-30	blk.	ms. rates	*
V	MARIANNA / Fl.T.	1831 / 12-19-44	blk., red	ms. rates	common
a		10-26-7 / 9-4-42	blk.	FREE	3-5
b		12-19-44	blk.	PAID	3-5

### Statehood Usage

V	MARIANNA / Fl.T.	4-17-45	green	ms. rates	1 known
V	MARIANNA / Fl.T.	6-17-45 / 4-17-51	red	ms. rates	common
b		5-15-46 / 6-12-49	red	PAID	5-10
V	MARIANNA / Fl.T.		blk.		not confirmed
VI	MARIANNA / FLA.	1850 / ?-15-57	red	ms., hs. rates	common
A		12-11-51 / 1-15-52	red	3	3-5
B		8-18-51 / 2-5-52	red	5	3-5
c		12-11-51 / ?-15-57	red	PAID	3-5
VI	MARIANNA / FLA.	8-10-51 / 1855	blk.	ms., hs. rates	common
C		12-23-52 / 1855	blk.	PAID/3	5-10
B		8-10-51 / 3-17-53	blk.	5	5-10
D		11-9-52 / 3-17-53	blk.	(5)	3-5

*Marianna Fla*  
*May 31<sup>st</sup>*

I

*Marianna Florida*  
*Sept 10<sup>th</sup>*

II



V



VI

FREE

a

PAID

b

3

A

5

B



C

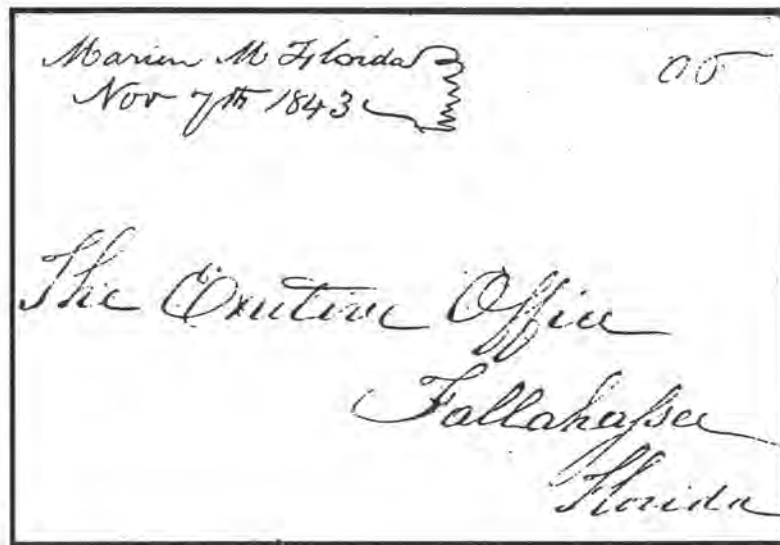


D

PAID

c

**MARION**  
20 September 1841 - 27 May 1850



Marion (named after Revolutionary War General Francis "Swamp Fox" Marion) was established as a post office as a name change from Weelaunee and was located in the rich plantation section of Jefferson County, 15 miles south of Monticello. The post office was discontinued in 1850 as a name change to Waukeenah which exists today. Several of the manuscript postmarks from Marion use the notation for Middle Florida, which is unusual in Florida postal history.

Nathaniel P. Hunter	20 September 1841			
James C. Johnson	11 December 1841	10-1-41 to 6-30-43	75.98	125.72
		yr. end 6-30-45	62.12	115.42
		yr. end 6-30-47	54.55	46.06
Caroline S. Johnson	16 May 1848	2 qtrs. end 6-30-49	26.93	33.81
P.O. Discontinued:	27 May 1850	as name change to Waukeenah		

**Territorial Usage**

I	Marion M. Florida	8--22-42 / 2-26-44	blk.	ms. rates	2 known + 1*
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**Statehood Usage**

I	Marion M. Florida	*7-27-46	blk.	ms. rates	*
II	Marion MF	3-5-50	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

*Marion M. Florida*  
*July 29th 1846*

*Marion M. F*  
*March 5th*

I

II



**MAYPORT MILLS**  
11 May 1850 - 15 June 1869



Mayport Mills was a blockhouse built to protect Fort Mateo from the south as Batton Island did from the opposite side to the north. It was located on the south shore of the St. Johns River in Duval County, later Nassau County. The town was originally settled in 1830 by a group of pilots and fishermen on the St. Johns. The post office was established by name change from the one at Batton Island. Mail was handled by steamboat on postal route No. 3251 from Savannah, Georgia via Jacksonville and on to Pilatka, twice weekly with Henry C. Crane, contractor, for \$7,450 annually.

Kingsley B. Gibbs	11 May 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	29.83	38.65
George Cowper Gibbs	25 June 1852	2 qtrs. end 12-31-52	12.88	8.90
Milton Haynes	16 December 1852	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	15.26	8.03
		10-15-54 to 6-30-55	44.07	11.99
Amanda Parsons	18 January 1856	yr. end 6-30-57	47.69	51.15
		yr. end 6-30-59	49.81	68.07
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	34.86	46.9-
H. H. Philips	26 June 1866			

**Statehood Usage**

I	MAYPORT MILLS / FLA.	11-3-50 / 3-16-52	red	hs., ms. rates	4 known
I	MAYPORT MILLS / FLA.	3-16-52	red	ms. Ship 7 cts	1 known
a		11-3-50 / 11-24-50	red	FREE	2 known
b		1-18-52	red	PAID	1 known



I

**FREE**

a

**PAID**

b

**MCINTOSH**

5 January 1861 - 12 May 1871

McIntosh was a town founded in Lafayette County on the Suwannee River as a name change from New Troy. It lay on a postal route connecting Little River and New Boston to the north and connecting to Fayetteville to the south. On period maps it is noted to be McIntosh C.H. Its name was changed back to New Troy again in 1871.

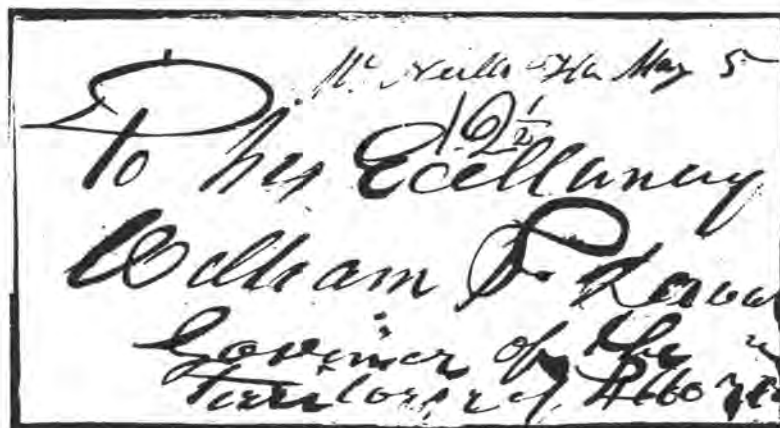
William F. Bynum	5 January 1861	1 qtr. end 6-30-61	4.29	---
John A. Krunswinger	27 March 1867			

**MCLELLANVILLE**  
16 June 1856 - 29 March 1867

McLellanville was a town in central Santa Rosa County named for a pioneer family and probably located at a general store run by John McLellan. It was located north of Milton. No postal history is recorded from such scant postal receipts.

John McLellan	16 June 1856	yr. end 6-30-57	2.51	----
		3 qtrs. end 3-31-59	2.69	----
Enoch Nichols	7 March 1859	1 qtr. end 6-30-59	0.57	----
		2 qtrs end 6-30-61	1.87	----
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**MCNEIL'S**  
17 May 1830 - 13 June 1833



McNeil's was a post office in the northern part of Leon County on a post road connecting Tallahassee with Duncansville, Georgia. It was most probably located in a general store run by Archibald McNeil. The post office was discontinued by name change to Mannington in 1833 at the same time that the postmaster became Reuben Manning.

Archibald McNeil	17 May 1830	yr. end 3-31-31	1.03
		yr. end 3-31-33	5.57
Reuben Manning	13 June 1833		
P.O. Discontinued:	13 June 1833	as name change to Mannington	

**Territorial Usage**

I	McNeils Fla	5-5-31	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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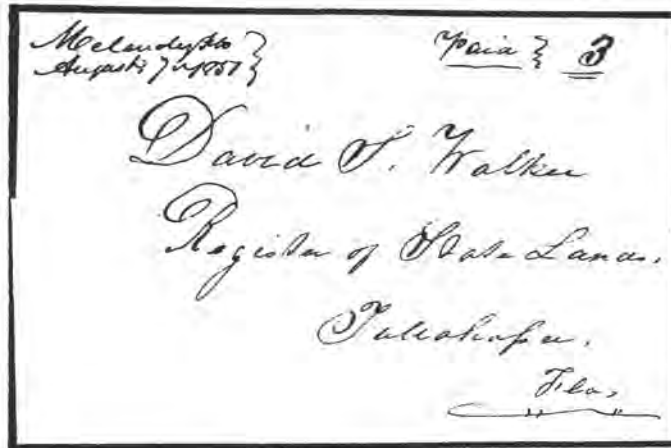
I *McNeill's Fla May 5*

**MCQUEEN**  
4 May 1858 - 30 April 1867

McQueen was a town in Lafayette County. Its exact location is unclear. No postal history is recorded.

John J. McMillan	4 May 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	7.40	22.26
		1 qtr. end 6-30-61	0.59	----
P.O. Discontinued:	30 April 1867			

**MELENDEZ (C. H.)**  
4 October 1850 - 31 July 1855



Melendez was located in Benton County, later Hernando, County. Both stampless manuscript and a single handstamped usage as well as adhesive usages are known from this 5 year post office which served as the county seat. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3506, 3524, and 3525.

William Hope	4 October 1850	10-24-50 to 6-30-51	33.16	41.87
		yr. end 6-30-53	52.94	64.02
		yr. end 6-30-55	74.67	78.80
P.O. Discontinued:	31 July 1855			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Melendez Flo	6-10-51* / ?-?-54	blk.	ms. rates	3 known + 1*
II	Melendez	11-17-51	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	MELENDEZ / FLA.	4-1-?	blk.	hs. rates	1 known
A		4-1 ?	blk.	PAID / 3	1 known

*Melendez Flo  
August 7, 1857*

I

*Melendez  
Nov 17, 51*

II



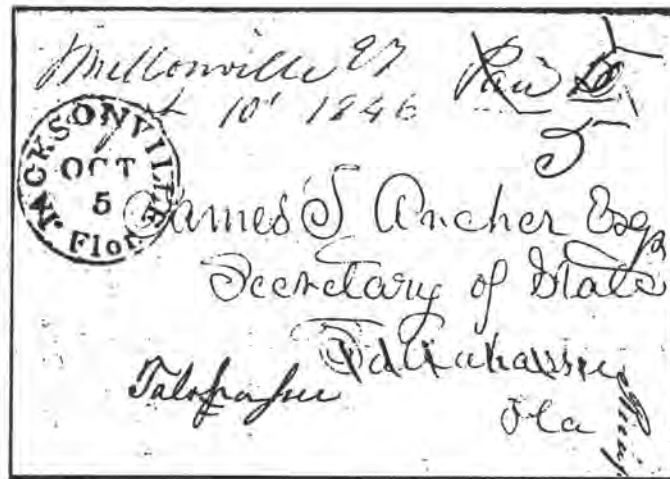
III



A

# MELLONVILLE (C.H.)

31 March 1846 - 14 September 1880



The post office at Mellonville was established on the south shore of Lake Monroe in Orange County as a name change from Enterprize which was on the opposite side of the lake. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3508, 3509, and 3527. As was typical of many small towns in Florida, the post office would often change from one to another nearby town. Such was the case of Mellonville, the site of Fort Mellon, and near the present site of Sanford. The post office changed to Sanford in 1873 only to restart again in 1876 and eventually be discontinued in 1880. This location became part of Seminole County in 1913.

Elias Woodruff	31 March 1846	yr. end 6-30-47	31.74	47.09
		yr. end 6-30-49	16.50	21.43
John Hughey	10 April 1850	7-1-50 to 5-14-51	10.31	13.14
Arthur Ginn	22 April 1851	5-15-51 to 6-30-51	0.96	1.44
		yr. end 6-30-53	11.00	11.69
A. Sidney Speer	1 April 1854	5-1-54 to 9-30-54	8.53	5.19
Isaac Winegood	7 December 1854	2 qtrs. end 6-30-55	15.59	7.40
		yr. end 6-30-57	44.79	17.42
William Taylor	8 April 1857			
Authur Ginn	8 June 1857			
P.O. Discontinued:	4 March 1858			
Isaac Jernigan	9 March 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	40.00	20.98
John Wofford	7 March 1859			
William A. Lovell	15 June 1859	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	37.24	27.6-
Mrs. Ann Nealy	21 May 1866			

## Statehood Usage

I	Mellonville EF	9-10-46	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Mellonville	12-18-50 / 2-21-54*	blk.	ms. rates	1 known +1*

*Mellonville EF  
Sept 10<sup>th</sup> 1846*

I

*Mellonville  
21<sup>st</sup> Feb 1854*

II

## MIAMI

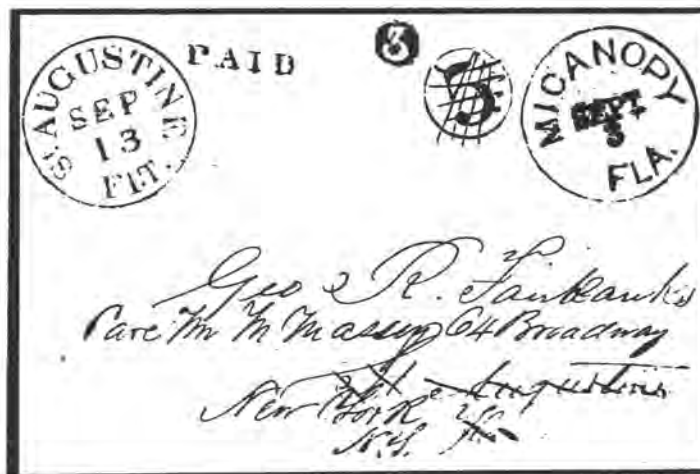
18 February 1850 - Date

Miami was established on the banks of the Miami River at the site of Fort Dallas. Postal records show the original county name as Dallas County with a change to Dade County on 9 April 1850 which probably reflected a correction as no Dallas County existed. It is named after (mayaimi) an Indian word meaning "great water". It was settled in 1808 by John Egan as a Spanish land grant of 100 acres on the Sweetwater River. The area was almost inaccessible except by water until the railroad reached the town in 1896. Mail was handled only monthly by routes No. 3550 (Key West to Miami at \$500 annually) and No. 3511 (New Smyrna to Miami at \$1000 annually with the distance from Indian River to Miami by "horseback"). Postal route No. 3503 was bid but not let. The post office was changed to Biscayne on 10 June 1870 but restarted as a name change to Maama on 22 September 1870 and finally changed back to Miami on 25 September 1877 which remains to date. Only a few manuscript postmarked antebellum adhesive usages are known.

Robert Fletcher	18 February 1850			
George W. Ferguson	9 April 1850	10-1-50 to 6-30-51	13.15	19.64
		yr. end 6-30-53	2.64	3.43
		yr. end 6-30-55	25.49	27.88
Robert M. Holt (?Hall)	10 November 1853	7-1-56 to 10-28-56	31.60	----
John Duke	11 February 1856			
Michael J. O'Brien	6 December 1856	2 qtrs. end 6-30-57	33.17	----
George W. Ferguson	2 July 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	6.50	19.81
		1 qtr. end 6-30-61	0.62	17.4-
Robert R. Fletcher	25 July 1860	2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	1.83	18.1-
William H. Hunt	8 May 1866			

## MICANOPY

3 March 1834 - Present



Micanopy was established in Alachua County as a name change from Wanton's. The site had been originally settled by Moses Elias Levy, Horatio S. Dexter and Edward M. Wanton. It is named for Mico-an-opa, the chief of an Indian settlement located at the site before 1800. It lay on the main north south post road connecting Alligator to the north with Seminole Agency to the south. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 2459, 3512, and 3514. It remained a fairly busy post office until after the establishment of a post office at Gainesville about 10 miles to the north.

Charles Waldren	3 March 1834	yr. end 3-31-35	24.79	
		yr. end 3-31-37	----	
P.O. Discontinued:	7 November 1837			
Horace Merry	20 September 1842	7-1-42 to 6-30-43	30.64	65.10
Augustus E. Noyes	3 May 1844	yr. end 6-30-45	39.49	80.19
John S. Livingston	14 June 1845	yr. end 6-30-47	66.80	102.98
		yr. end 6-30-49	53.88	70.91
		yr. end 6-30-51	86.49	118.17
		yr. end 6-30-53	112.37	103.70
Joshua P. Hawkins	1 July 1853	3 qtrs. end 6-30-55	158.35	86.55
Josina P. Garrison	3 March 1855	1 qtr. end 6-30-55	63.74	80.00
		yr. end 6-30-57	182.09	153.05
Benjamin W. Powell	13 March 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	232.43	175.89
		1 qtr. end 6-30-61	47.76	116.0-
Thomas J. Leonard	29 September 1860	1 qtr. end 6-30-61	42.72	29.9-
Augustus W. Mathers	8 January 1866			

### Territorial Usage

I	Miconopy Flo	12-26-34	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Micanopy Flo	5-16-34 / 8-6-35	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
III	Micanopy E Fa	10-15-42*	blk.	ms. rates	*

### Statehood Usage

IV	Micanopy Fla	8-1-51	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
V	Micanopy Fla	4-9-50	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
VI	MICANOPY / FLA.	9-3-52 / 1855	blk.	ms.,hs. rates	10-20
A		5-24-53 / 3-28-54	blk.	PAID / 3	5-10
B		9-3-52 / 8-22-54	blk.	5	3-5
a		1-8-53	blk.	PAID	3-5

*Miconopy Flo*  
I *Dec 26*

III *Micanopy E Fa*  
*15th Oct.*

IV *Micanopy Fla*  
*Aug 29*  
*Aug!*

V *Micanopy Fla*  
*Apr 9*

a **PAID**

VI



A

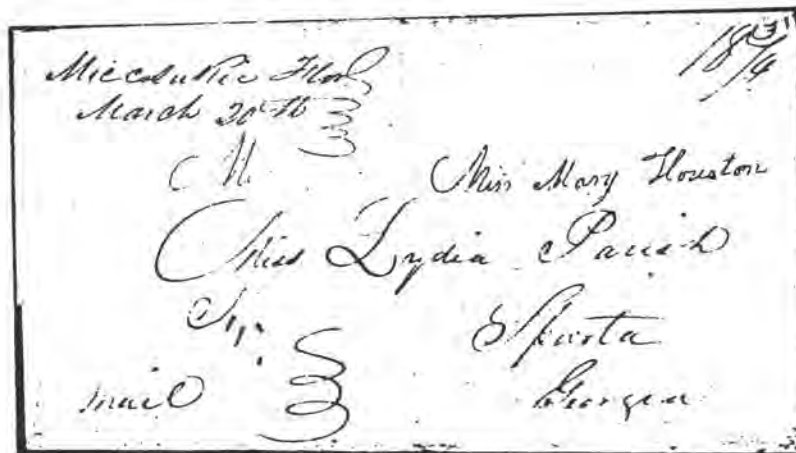


B





**MICCOSUKIE**  
27 May 1831 - 1 January 1961



Miccosukie, also spelled Micksoukie, Miccosukee, Miccasukie and other variations, is a Seminole Indian word and separate tribe meaning "hog eaters". The town is located about 20 miles north of Tallahassee in Leon County, west of Lake Miccosukie on the post road connecting Tallahassee with Monticello. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 2464 and 3532. The post office continues to date as a rural station of Tallahassee.

Kidder M. Moore	27 May 1831	yr. end 3-31-33	26.29	
		yr. end 3-31-35	34.68	
John D. Carpenter	17 May 1836	yr. end 3-31-37	93.59	
		yr. end 3-31-39	93.36	
		yr. end 6-30-41	82.34	142.39
		7-1-41 to 11-22-41	35.66	55.28
Benjamin Byrd	13 July 1841 (see Magnolia)			
George E. Dennis	16 September 1841	11-23-41 to 6-30-43	90.93	168.66
		yr. end 6-30-45	53.30	99.56
		yr. end 6-30-47	62.25	80.36
		yr. end 6-30-49	83.25	106.68
		yr. end 6-30-51	122.38	157.65
		yr. end 6-30-53	58.05	58.22
		yr. end 6-30-55	57.16	17.41
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-57	45.06	44.20
Richard M. Burney	30 July 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	58.39	68.40
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	41.94	50.8-
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**Territorial Usage**

I	Miccosukie	10-15-38*	blk.	ms. rates	*
II	Miccosukie Fla	12-28-33 / 12-28-43	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
III	Miccosukie Flo	5-6-34	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
IV	Miccosukie Flor	3-20-7	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
V	Micosuke fa	8-16-36	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

**Statehood Usage**

II	Miccosukie Fla	12-7-47 / 3-6-49	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
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I Miccosukee  
Oct-15

II Miccosukee Fla  
Dec 7<sup>th</sup> 1847

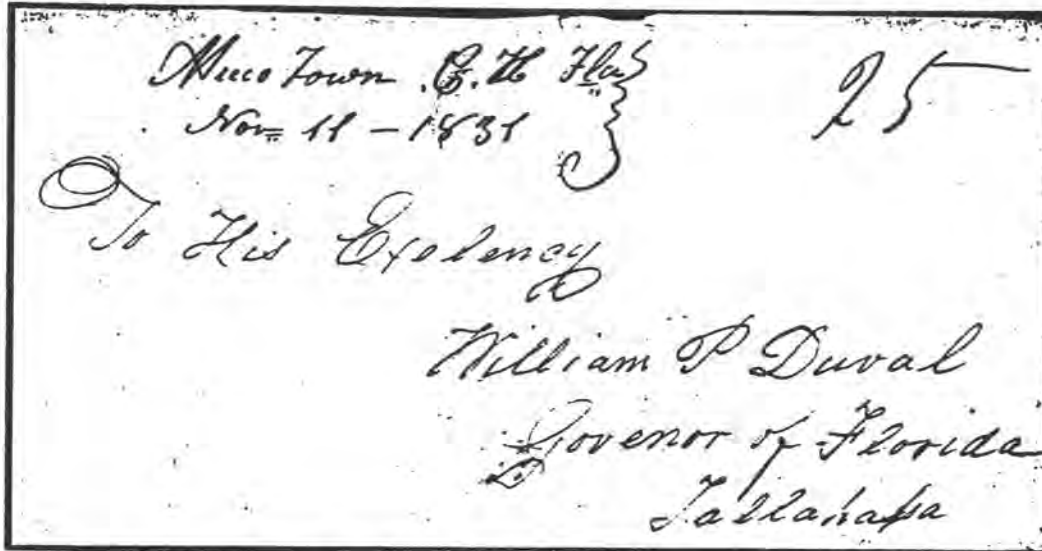
III Miccosukee Fla  
May 6. 1834

IV Miccosukee Fla  
March 20<sup>th</sup>

V Miccosukee Fla  
16 Augst

# MICCO TOWN C.H.

19 May 1830 - 1839



Micco Town, or Mico (meaning "Chief" in the Creek language), was located just below the Alabama line in Hamilton County. The post office was established as a name change from Hamilton C. H. The post office was reestablished in 1833 but no postal receipts records or town listings are recorded for the town and the actual date of discontinuation in 1839 is not known, but it appears that the name changed to Pulaski on January 1, 1840. Manuscript postmarks from 1836 and 1837 confirm that the post office was in fact reestablished.

Robert B. Clayton	19 May 1830		
Daniel Bell	5 August 1831	yr. end 3-31-31	0.26
P.O. Discontinued:	21 December 1831		
Daniel Bell	27 February 1833		
P.O. Discontinued:	1839		

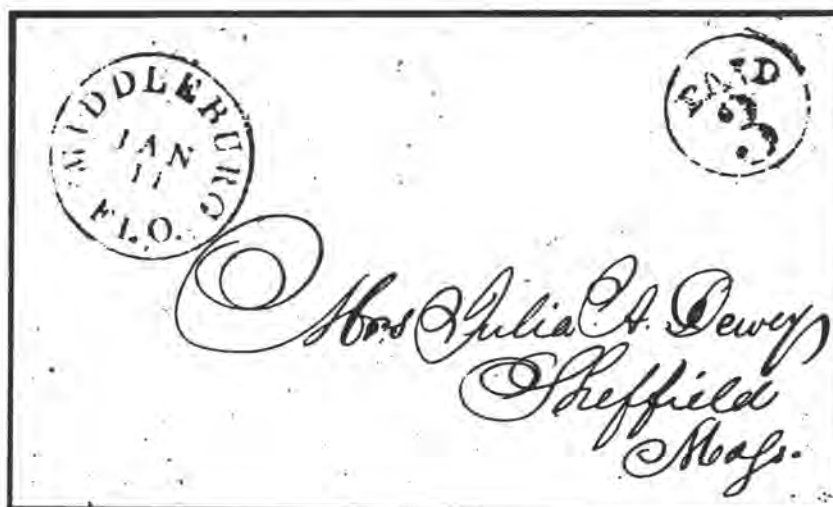
## Territorial Usage

I	Micco Town C.H.	11-16-36	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Micco Town C.H. Fla.	11-11-37	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

Micco Town, C.H. Fla.  
Nov 11 - 1831

II

**MIDDLEBURG**  
1 May 1851 - Present

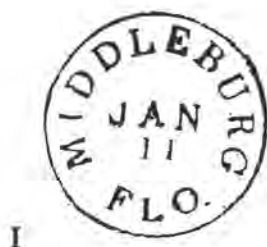


Middleburg, or Middleburgh, changed from Garey's Ferry in 1851, is located on Black Creek, a tributary of the St. Johns River. The creek is navigable as far as Middleburg. The town was established in Duval County, changed to Clay County in 1858. It was an important stop and exchange point on mail routes of the time, being the place where the east-west route crossed the north-south route.

John Hoas	1 May 1851	yr. end 6-30-53	77.18	62.32
		yr. end 6-30-55	97.21	23.64
		yr. end 6-30-57	105.26	93.07
		yr. end 6-30-59	55.54	55.44
		3 qtrs. end 6-31-61	44.12	33.-
T. J. Branning	12 March 1866			

**Statehood Usage**

I	MIDDLEBURG / FLO.	1-11-? / 9-27-55	blk.	hs. rates	5-10
A		1-11-? / 9-27-55	blk.	PAID / 3	5-10
B		2-5-?	blk.	5	1 known
I	MIDDLEBURG / FLO.	9-12-53	green	hs. rates	1 known
A		9-12-53	green	PAID / 3	1 known
I	MIDDLEBURG / FLO.		red		not confirmed
A			red	PAID / 3	not confirmed

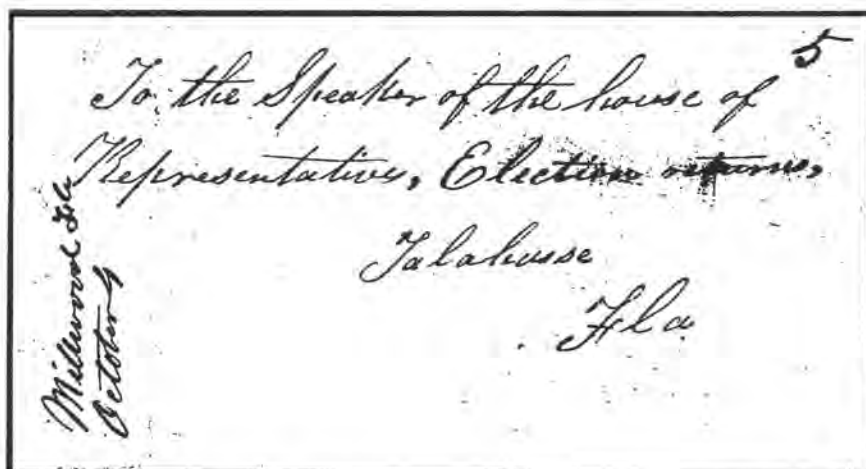


**MIDWAY**  
11 May 1859 - Date

Midway was established as a railroad station in Gadsden County about midway between Tallahassee and Quincy along the Pensacola and Georgia Rail Road line. No pre civil war usage is known. The post office continues today.

John P. Johnson	11 May 1859	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	12.97	15.--
Mrs. C. A. Withington	31 August 1866			

**MILLWOOD**  
13 June 1848 - 29 March 1867



Millwood was established in northeast Jackson County near the Chattahoochee River, below the Georgia state line. It was located on a post route to Marianna and Webbville to the south.

Joseph Irwin	13 June 1848	8-3-48 to 6-30-49	14.36	17.64
		yr. end 6-30-51	22.58	24.37
		yr. end 6-30-53	15.32	18.36
		yr. end 6-30-55	21.24	12.68
		yr. end 6-30-57	29.67	20.93
		yr. end 6-30-59	23.70	13.59
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	8.24	1.--

P.O. Discontinued: 29 March 1867

**Statehood Usage**

I	Millwood F	8-8-54	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Millwood Fla	10-4-48*	blk.	ms. rates	*

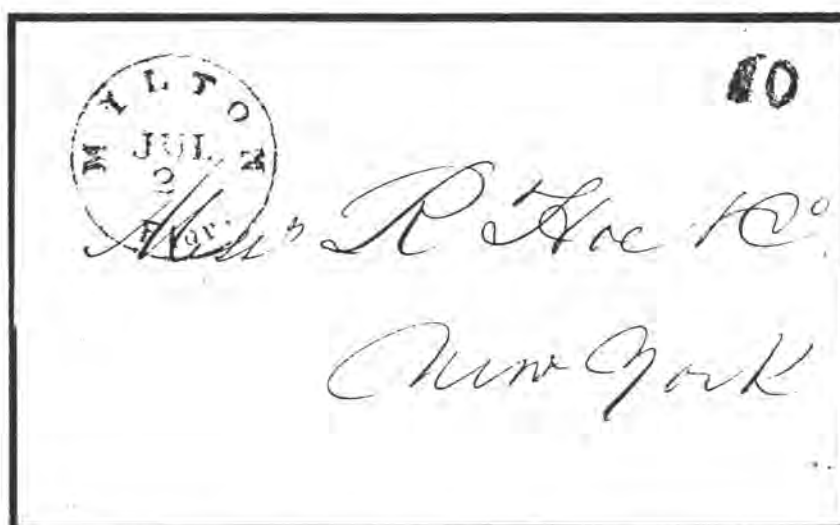
*Millwood Fla  
Aug 8*

I

*Millwood Fla  
October 4*

II

**MILTON**  
10 April 1840 - Present



Milton is the County Seat of Santa Rosa County, but was a part of Escambia County until 1841. The settlement was originally a trading post on the Blackwater River and located on the main postal route from Pensacola to the east. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3541, 3545, and 3546. Despite its fairly large postal activity, territorial usages are confined to archival examples and statehood usages are not common.

Stephen Gale	10 April 1840	7-1-40 to 3-31-41	17.26	29.49
Mathias K. Bringhurst	15 April 1841	4-1-41 to 6-30-41	included in above receipts	
		7-1-41 to 12-31-41	4.53	8.65
Lawrence N. Amos	17 November 1841	1-1-42 to 6-30-43	36.76	71.40
		yr. end 6-30-45	76.87	159.22
		yr. end 6-30-47	97.93	172.29
		yr. end 6-30-49	169.33	224.17
		yr. end 6-30-51	203.55	262.44
James M. Amos	3 December 1851			
Lawrence M. Altaway	8 January 1852	7-1-52 to 3-4-53	77.34	119.35
Lewis Frater	16 February 1853	3-4-53 to 6-8-53	37.10	81.04
J. Mitchell		6-8-53 to 6-30-53	9.92	3.66
William J. Stokes	10 October 1853			
William B. Amos	31 January 1854	3 qtrs. end 6-30-55	144.64	136.19
Pinckney Mitchell	11 June 1855	1 qtr. end 6-30-55	54.90	80.93
James A. Chaffin	4 September 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	283.46	348.54
		yr. end 6-30-59	285.18	358.98
		yr. end 6-30-61	227.86	378.--
W. W. Potter	18 October 1865			

**Territorial Usage**

I	Milton Fla	10-11-41*	blk.	ms. rates	*
II	Milton Fa	5-4-43*	blk.	ms. rates	*
III	Milton	8-28-44*	blk.	ms. rates	*



# Statehood Usage

II	Milton Fla	11-17-48	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
IV	MILTON / Flor.	7-2-50 / 1855	red	ms., hs. rates	5-10
A		1-3-52 / 1-6-52	red	5	2 known
B		7-2-50	red	10	1 known
a		9-17-50 / 12-10-50	red	PAID	2 known
IV	MILTON / Flor.	4-15-?	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
a		4-15-?	blk.	PAID	1 known

*Milton Fla }  
Oct. 11. }*



I

IV

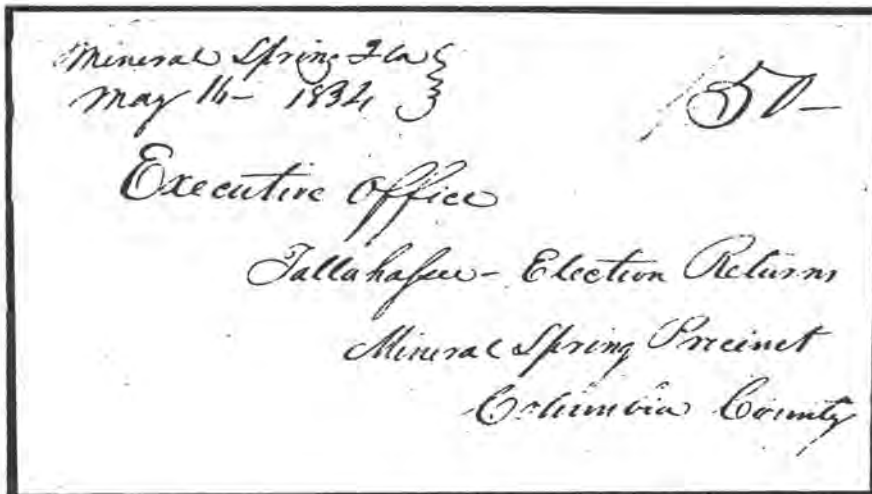
A 5

B 10

a PAID

## MINERAL SPRINGS

15 March 1834 - 31 May 1855



Mineral Springs (see also listing as Ross' Mineral Spring) was established in Columbia County on the Suwannee River. It was west of White Springs and directly south of Jasper. An effort was made in 1838 to establish a mail route (No. 2460) from Alligator via Swift Creek, Mineral Springs and Rossiter's Ferry to Cherry Lake, a distance of about 70 miles, but bids were too high, and were rejected. In 1852 postal routes No. 3293, 3517, and 3531 were established.

Robert B. Clayton	15 March 1834	yr. end 3-31-35	23.50	
John F. Webb	13 December 1836	yr. end 3-31-37	60.04	
		yr. end 3-31-39	55.52	
Jared Everett	28 January 1840	yr. end 6-30-41	56.20	106.24
		2 yrs. end 6-30-43	85.12	156.33
Thomas D. Dexter	19 December 1843	yr. end 6-30-45	34.14	65.09
		yr. end 6-30-47	38.72	49.56
		yr. end 6-30-49	29.27	33.66
		7-1-50 to 2-28-51	27.27	34.99
Daniel T. Trezvant	3 February 1851	3-1-51 to 6-30-51	23.57	29.11
		yr. end 6-30-53	49.07	40.13
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-55	39.83	12.05
Thomas D. Dexter	15 July 1854	to 6-21-55	11.40	0.70
P.O. Discontinued	31 May 1855			

#### Territorial Usage

I	Mineral Spring Fla	5-16-34 / 4-1-39	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
II	Mineral Spring Fa	9-22-36 / 10-20-36*	blk.	ms. rates	1 known + 1*
III	Mineral Springs EF	3-23-37* / 10-17-40*	blk.	ms. rates	1 known + 2*
IV	Mineral Springs	4-8-42	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

#### Statehood Usage

V	Mineral Spring E Fa	3-6-47	blue	ms. rates	1 known
V	Mineral Spring E Fa	3-10-47	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
VI	Mnl Springs Fa	9-12-46	blue	ms. rates	1 known
VII	Minl Spring E Fa	5-29-47	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
VIII	Mnl Springs F	2-27-47*	blk.	ms. rates	*
IX	Mineral Springs Fla	3-20-51 / 8-7-53	blk.	ms. rates	3 known

*Mineral Spring Fla*  
*May 16- 1834*

I

*Mineral Spring Fa*  
*Sept 22*

II

*Mineral Springs E.F.*  
*23<sup>rd</sup> March*

III

*Mineral Springs*  
*April 8th 1842*

IV

*Mineral Spring E Fa*  
*March 1<sup>st</sup> 1847*

V

*Mnl Springs Fa*  
*Sept 12th*

VI

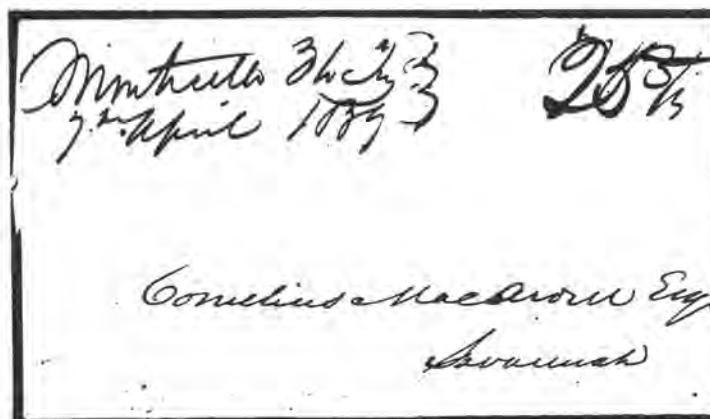
*Minl Spring*  
*E. Fa May 29<sup>th</sup>*

VII

*Mineral Springs Fla*  
*7<sup>th</sup> August*

IX

**MONTICELLO (C.H.)**  
26 December 1827 - Present



Monticello was formerly an Indian town and was originally surveyed for the County Seat of Jefferson County. The present court house is patterned after Jefferson's home, "Monticello". It was established as a post office as a name change from Robison's Post Office in part of Leon County and changed to Jefferson County in 1831. John Robison continued his duty as postmaster with the name change. The settlement was located on the mail route between Tallahassee and Madison and connected with a postal route north to Thomasville, Georgia. Many postal routes connected at Monticello, including routes No. 2463, 2464, 3291, 3292, 3517, 3531, 3532, and 3536.

John G. Robison	26 December 1827			
William F. Braden	27 March 1829			
William H. Mathers, Jr.	6 July 1829	yr. end 3-31-29	23.46	
James L. Parish	6 January 1831	yr. end 3-31-31	100.37	
		yr. end 3-31-33	94.80	
		yr. end 3-31-35	0.00	
Darius Williams	16 October 1835	yr. end 3-31-37	206.71	
		yr. end 3-31-39	225.88	
		yr. end 6-30-41	269.69	552.64
		2 yrs. end 6-30-43	468.26	951.30
		yr. end 6-30-45	196.03	362.16
		yr. end 6-30-47	198.84	264.36
		yr. end 6-30-49	220.18	284.45
		yr. end 6-30-51	278.06	360.55
		yr. end 6-30-53	181.76	247.35
John M. Palmer	2 December 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	314.36	398.06
Alfred H. McCann	20 November 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	301.10	251.07
Charles A. Bradley	28 April 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	325.11	390.69
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	314.58	327.--
John T. Edward	26 July 1865			

**Territorial Usage**

I	Monticello Flor	8-14-28* / 2-13-36*	blk.	ms. rates	*
II	Monticello Fl	6-16-30* / 2-4-34*	blk.	ms. rates	*
III	Monticello	7-14-30* / 10-27-39*	blk.	ms. rates	*
IV	Monticello Fla	8-31-31* / 1-25-43	red, blk.	ms. rates	10 known + 1*
V	Monticello Flo	8-26-34* / 12-29-35*	red, blk.	ms. rates	*
VI	Monticello Florida	9-20-34	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
VII	Mont FL	10-18-36*	blk.	ms. rates	*

VIII	Mont FlTy	10-10-38* / 10-20-39*	blk.	ms. rates	*
IX	Mont Fla	11-8-?* / 10-18-?*	blk.	ms. rates	*
X	Monticello Flo Ty	4-7-39	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
XI	Monticello fl Ty	10-20-39*	blk.	ms. rates	*
XII	Monticello F. T.	6-7-40	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
XIII	MONTICELLO / Flor.	2-13-42 / 2-20-42	green	ms. rates	2 known
XIII	MONTICELLO / Flor.	5-7-43 / 3-23-44	red	ms. rates	5-10
XIII	MONTICELLO / Flor.		blue	ms. rates	not confirmed

#### Statehood Usage

IV	Monticello Fla	2-11-46 / 7-19-52	blk.	ms. rates	4 known
XIII	MONTICELLO / Flor.	3-25-45 / 1854	red	ms. rates	common
A		4-23-50	red	5	1 known
a		3-9-?	red	FREE	1 known
b		4-23-50	red	PAID	1 known
XIII	MONTICELLO / Flor.	8-20-46 / 9-28-51	green	ms. rates	10-20
A		9-28-51	green	5	1 known
a		12-2-48	green	FREE	1 known
b		8-20-46 / 1-6-49	green	PAID	5-10
XIII	MONTICELLO / Flor.	8-19-48 / 9-25-49	blue	ms. rates	3 known
b		10-29-?	blue	PAID	1 known
XIV	MONTICELLO / Flor.	1846 / 3-14-54	blue	ms., hs. rates	common
A		2-15-51 / 4-19-?	blue	5	3-5
B			blue	10	5-10
b		3-14-54	blue	PAID	1 known
XIV	MONTICELLO / Flor.		red		not confirmed
XIV	MONTICELLO / Flor.	1849	blk.		1 known

I  
Monticello Fla  
September 28

II  
Monticello Fla  
Feb 4

III  
Monticello  
July 14

IV  
Monticello Fla  
Nov 6 1852

V  
Monticello Fla  
August 36

VI  
Monticello Florida  
26 Sept

Monticello 3h 3/4  
7. April 1889

X

Monticello Fl. 3/4  
Oct 20<sup>th</sup> 1889

XI



XIII



XIV

FREE

PAID

5

10

a

b

A

B

### MORRISON'S MILLS

7 March 1854 - 18 March 1879

Morrison's Mills was located in Alachua County on Orange Lake at a junction of post roads connecting Middleburg to the north with Orange Springs to the south and Micanopy to the west with Palatka to the east. A single stampless manuscript postmarked cover is known.

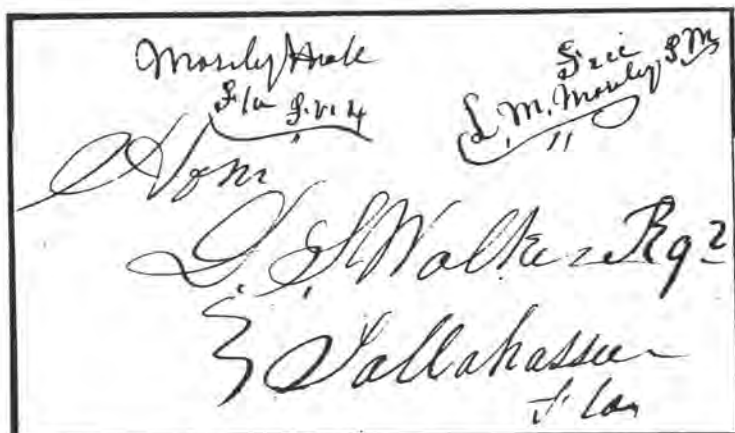
Benjamin W. Powell	7 March 1854	1 qtr. end 6-30-55	5.08	2.10
John W. Peacock	30 November 1854	3 qtrs. end 6-30-55	23.58	9.44
William R. Register	7 August 1856	3 qtrs. end 6-30-57	25.00	11.53
Calvin Waits	24 May 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	43.04	31.34
John W. Peacock	13 October 1859	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	26.23	26.--
W. E. Walker	3 May 1866			

### Statehood Usages

I      Morrisons Mills Fla      8-31-?      blk.      ms. rates      1 known

I      morrison mills      Aug 31      Fla

**MOSELEY HALL**  
1 May 1850 - 31 December 1907



Moseley Hall was located in the southern part of Madison County on the Bellany Road (the main post road connecting Tallahassee and Alligator) with mail handled by postal route No. 3531. It was also located on the post road from Georgia south through Cherry Lake, Hamburg, Madison to Moseley Hall. When the post office was discontinued in 1907, mail was handled by the Ebb post office. A single manuscript postmarked "free" rated cover is known.

Louis M. Moseley	1 May 1850	3 qtrs. end 6-30-51	15.54	21.29
		7-1-52 to 11-19-52	7.98	11.24
Archibald B. Campbell	16 December 1852	11-19-52 to 6-30-53	4.81	4.71
John B. Cameron	10 December 1853			
Orien E. Sullivan	10 May 1854	yr. end 6-30-55	24.14	9.24
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-57	17.43	17.29
		yr. end 6-30-59	27.73	46.61
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	19.45	23.--
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Moseley Hall Fla	2-4-51	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
---	------------------	--------	------	-----------	---------

I  
Moseley Hall  
Fla. G. V. 14



**MOSSY GROVE**  
26 April 1855 - 25 July 1860

Mossy Grove was located in northeast Sumter County, east of Adamsville near Lake Griffin. No postal covers are recorded.

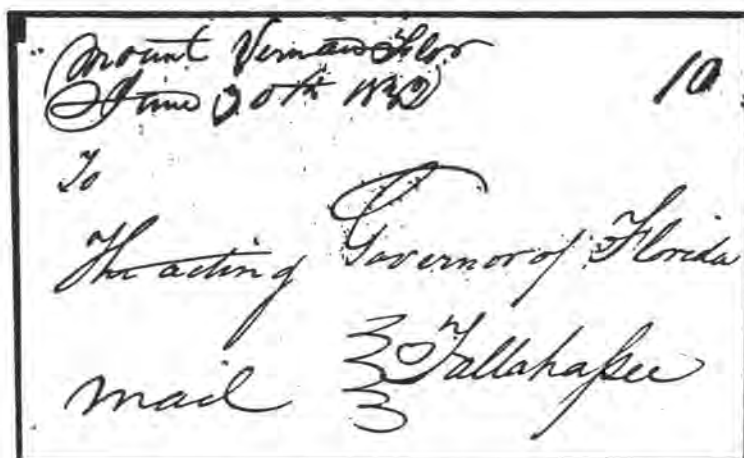
John S. Jenkins	26 April 1855	5-30-55 to 6-30-55	0.23	0.07
Warren L. Story	5 March 1856	yr. end 6-30-57	2.49	3.15
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	4.35	0.25
R. W. Jenkins	12 June 1858			
William W. Trapnell	11 March 1859	1 qtr. end 6-30-59	1.53	1.13
Lawton Curry	7 March 1860			
P.O. Discontinued:	25 July 1860			

**MOUNT PLEASANT**  
21 September 1855 - 1 September 1958

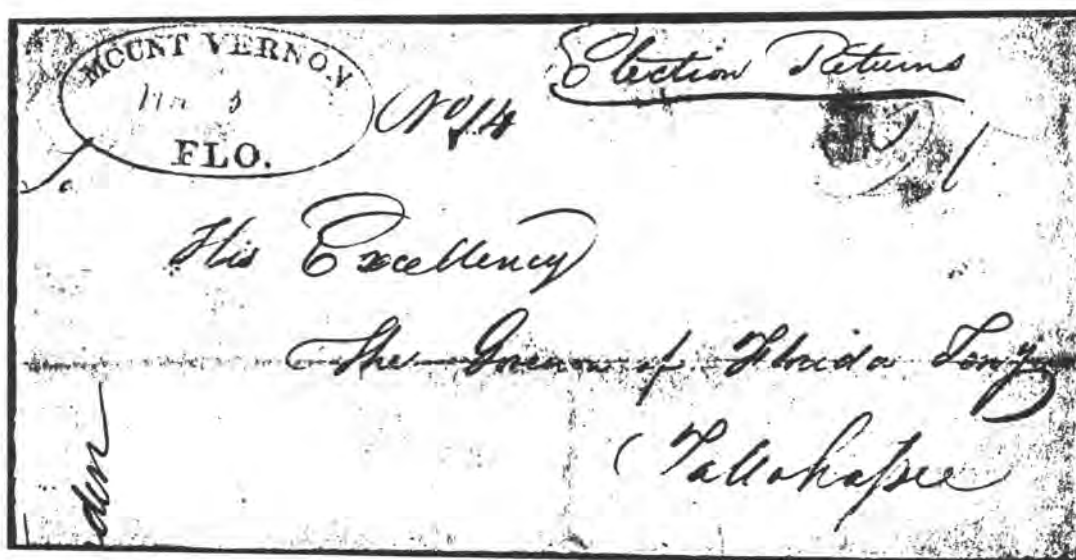
Mount Pleasant is located on the road connecting Quincy with Chattahoochee in Gadsden County. When the post office was discontinued in 1958 it continued as a rural station of Quincy. A Confederate stampless example is known, but the only prewar usage is a manuscript postmark on #11.

George W. Fagg	21 September 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	24.30	15.38
William L. Spear	10 October 1857			
William M. Jeter	17 February 1858	7-1-58 to 5-4-59	26.82	29.86
Jesse Wood	4 May 1859	5-4-59 to 6-30-59	7.97	6.54
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	21.68	30.--
Miss S. A. Tate	4 December 1866			

**MOUNT VERNON**  
6 March 1828 - 19 February 1834



Mount Vernon, named for George Washington's Virginia plantation, was located in northwestern Gadsden County. It was renamed Chattahoochee in 1834. The site is on the Apalachicola River just below the Georgia State line. The Mount Vernon Arsenal remained there until after the Civil War when it became the State Insane Asylum.



John McCulloch	6 March 1828	yr. end 3-31-29	17.29
Henry J. Shelton	14 April 1831	yr. end 3-31-31	13.76
		part yr. end 3-31-33	4.77
Edmund W. Hodges	12 January 1832	part yr. end 3-31-33	12.27
James Stewart	10 June 1833		
Joseph W. King	12 July 1833		
P.O. Discontinued:	19 February 1834	as name change to Chattahoochee	

#### Territorial Usage

I	Mount Vernon Flor.	6-30-32	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Mount Vernon	8-11-28*	blk.	ms. rates	*
III	Mt Vernon Flor	5-10-33*	blk.	ms. rates	*
IV	Mt Vernon Fl	11-19-31*	blk.	ms. rates	*
V	Mt. Vernon Florida	1-7-32*	blk.	ms. rates	*
VI	MOUNT VERNON / FLO	10-4-33 / 2-4-34	red	ms. rates	3 known

*Mount Vernon Flor  
June 30th 1832*

I

*Mount Vernon August 11th*

II



# MUNROE'S FERRY

30 January 1858 - 17 January 1860

Munroe's Ferry was located in Hernando County. The exact site is unclear. Only a pair of manuscript postmarked covers with #26 usage from 1859 are recorded.

Neill Munroe	30 January 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	5.39	3.83
P.O. Discontinued:	17 January 1860			

# MUNSONVILLE

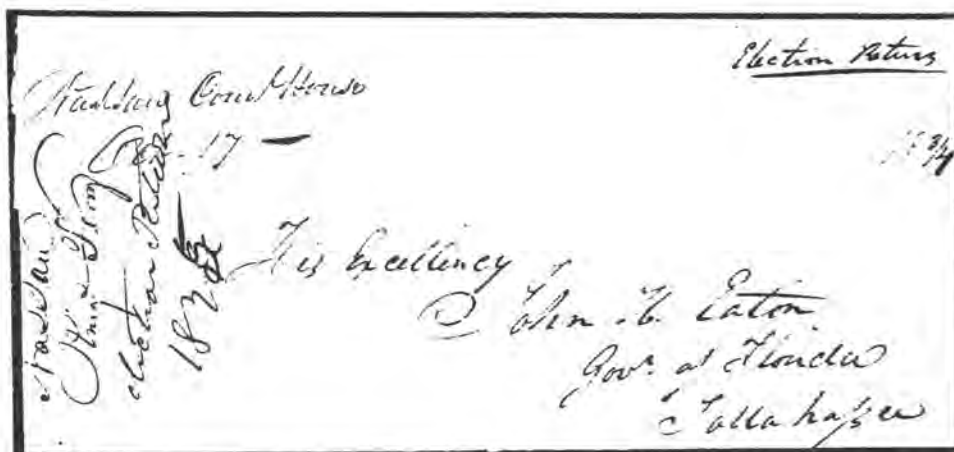
27 May 1851 - 19 June 1851

Munsonville was established in Putnam County presumably at a store run by its postmaster. The post office remained open only three weeks and no postal covers are recorded.

Asa Munson	27 May 1851	yr. end 6-30-51	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	19 June 1851		

# NASSAU (C.H.)

12 May 1835 - 6 January 1871



Nassau C. H. (also Nassau) was established in northern Nassau County inland from Fernandina and named after the capital city of the Bahamas. It was on the old British King's Road from New Smyrna, through St. Augustine, Cow Ford (Jacksonville), and on to Georgia. Stages carried the mail on this post road (postal route No. 2451) from St. Mary's, Georgia to Jacksonville via Nassau C.H. and Frink's and then by horseback to the south. The post office was discontinued in 1849 and then reestablished for six months from 20 June 1870 until finally discontinued in 1871.

Spicer C. Braddock	12 May 1835	3 qtrs. end 3-31-37	2.41	
James Wilson	5 November 1836			
P.O. Discontinued:	6 November 1838			
A. J. Braddock	10 August 1848	2 qtrs. end 6-30-49	1.08	1.62
P.O. Discontinued:	12 November 1849			

### Territorial Usage

I	Nassau Court House	6-30-32 / 10-17-35	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
II	Nassau C House	10-16-36* / 10-13-38*	blk.	ms. rates	*
III	Nassau	8-4-38*	blk.	ms. rates	*

*Nassau Court House  
Oct 17*

*Nassau C House  
Oct 16 H. 3*

### NEW BOSTON

29 December 1857 - 29 March 1867

New Boston was established on the Suwanee River in what was Columbia County, but became Suwannee County on 21 December 1858. It was located on post roads connecting Little River to the north with McIntosh C.H. to the southwest. A road also connected to Ichetucknee and Collins to the east. Handstamped adhesive usages are known.

Nobel A. Hull	29 December 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	17.06	19.09
Daniel W. Tedder	25 June 1860	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	26.71	27.-
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

### NEWBURGH

28 June 1856 - 17 September 1859

Newburgh was located in Columbia County on the postal route between Jacksonville and Lake City. Period maps show that it was located on the Florida Atlantic and Gulf Rail Road between Sanderson Station and Barbers. In 1859 the post office was discontinued as name change to Sanderson Station and in 1866 to Sanderson which exists today. The area became part of Baker County in 1861. Manuscript postmarked usages of #11 and U-9 are known from this short lived post office.

John Harvey	28 June 1856	3 qtrs. end 6-30-57	11.54	6.51
Jackson W. Harvey	16 April 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	13.68	17.26
		yr. end 6-30-61	-----	-----
P.O. Discontinued	17 September 1859	as change to Sanderson Station		

**NEWNANSVILLE (C.H.)**  
1 May 1837 - 21 December 1895



When Columbia County was formed by the Legislative Council in 1832, the town of Newnansville, which was the county seat of Alachua County, was placed in Columbia County. The post office was established as a name change from Dells and by 1839 the town and county seat reverted back to Alachua County. Newnansville was important for many years as the location of the State Land Office. Several major post roads connected at Newnansville, but the town lost its importance when the Florida Rail Road was run through Gainesville instead of Newnansville. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 2456, 2459, 3507, 3513, 3514, and 3519. When the post office was eventually discontinued in 1895, mail was handled at the small town of Alachua.

W. S. Olmsted	1 May 1837	1 qtr. end 3-31-37	9.33	
George F. Olmsed	15 August 1838	yr. end 3-31-39	43.20	
		yr. end 6-30-41	137.94	272.64
		7-1-41 to 9-30-41	30.39	60.69
Thomas J. Prevatt	20 September 1841	9-30-41 to 6-30-43	241.22	486.24
		yr. end 6-30-45	154.58	308.02
		yr. end 6-30-47	138.39	236.08
		7-1-48 to 8-23-48	19.21	24.43
Isaac J. Carter	10 August 1848	8-23-48 to 6-30-49	127.71	159.12
Robert Youngblood	8 February 1850	7-1-50 to 2-18-51	117.74	154.95
John K. Filchet	28 January 1851	2-18-51 to 6-30-51	67.93	80.57
Jonas C. Hateley	22 April 1851			
Solomon F. Halliday	11 November 1851	3 qtrs. to 6-30-53	90.83	128.00
Swepton Whitehead	18 November 1852			
A. M. Caston	21 December 1852			
William Dell	3 May 1853	1 qtr. to 6-30-53	37.01	32.49
Edward R. Power	7 November 1853	1 qtr. end 6-30-55	34.21	49.92
Joseph B. Coker	3 October 1854	10-24-54 to 6-30-55	57.52	43.40
Joseph D. Colding	3 March 1855			
Swepton Whitehead	21 May 1855	1 qtr. end 6-30-55	34.14	46.12
Samuel W. Burnett	12 October 1855	3 qtrs. end 6-30-57	66.27	162.59
Jesse T. Bernard	26 December 1857			
Edwin S. Gunnell	12 February 1858	2 qtrs. end 6-30-59	76.85	63.61
David W. Price	23 September 1859	7-1-60 to 8-17-60	20.68	47.--
William C. Caston	25 July 1860	8-19-60 to 12-31-60	58.00	72.--
Constance Trust	3 May 1866			

# Territorial Usage

I	Newnansville Fa	12-22-39 / 2-14-42	blue	ms. rates	4 known
II	Newnansville Flor	1-9-43 (33?)	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	Newnansville FIT	6-15-40 / 7-19-41	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
IV	Newnansville	10-27-39* / 10-12-40*	blk.	ms. rates	*
V	Newnansville EF	5-15-43* / 5-19-43*	blk.	ms. rates	*
VI	Newnansville EFl	5-12-7*	blk.	ms. rates	*
VII	Newnansville EFla	11-4-42*	blk.	ms. rates	*
VIII	NEWNANSVILLE / Flor.	1842 / 3-11-44	blk.	ms. rates	5-10
a		12-27-43 / 2-8-44	blk.	FREE	2 known
VIII	NEWNANSVILLE / Flor.	6-26-43 / 3-2-45	red	ms. rates	3-5
b		3-2-45	red	PAID	1 known

# Statehood Usage

IX	Newnansville Fla	4-17-48 / 7-4-54	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
VIII	NEWNANSVILLE / Flor.	2-1-47 / 12-20-48	blk.	ms., hs. rates	common
A		11-8-47 / 4-17-48	blk.	5	5-10
B		3-6-48 / 12-20-48	blk.	10 (X)	3-5
a		2-18-47 / 4-17-48	blk.	FREE	3-5
b		1-6-48 / 1-19-48	blk.	PAID	3-5
VIII	NEWNANSVILLE / Flor.	4-21-45 / 1853	red	ms., hs. rates	common
a		1849 / 7-28-50	red	FREE	3-5
b		1-18-51 / 1853	red	PAID	3-5

I

*Newnansville*  
*Fa Feby 14<sup>th</sup>*

II

*Newnansville*  
*Fla Jan 9<sup>th</sup>*

III

*Newnansville*  
*M. 7. June 15*

V

*Newnansville E.F.*  
*May 12<sup>th</sup> / 1844*

VI

*Newnansville*  
*Q Feby, Nov 4<sup>th</sup>*

IX

*Newnansville Fla.*  
*July 4 / 54*

VIII







A



B

FREE

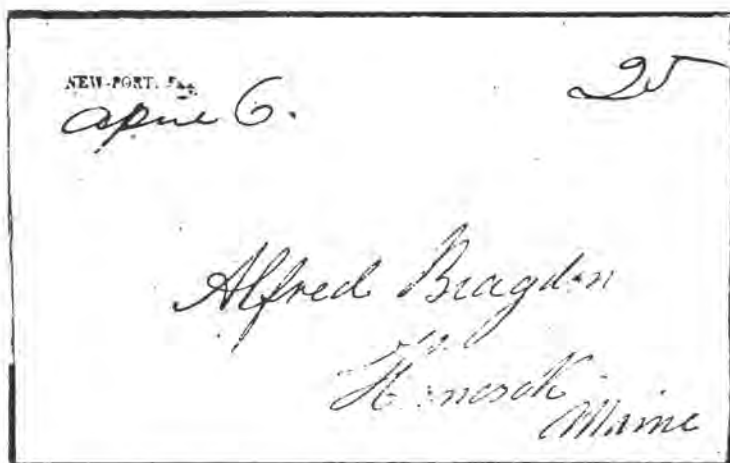
a

PAID

b

# NEWPORT

18 January 1844 - 30 April 1955



Newport is located on the St. Marks River in Wakulla County on a post road connecting Tallahassee and St. Marks. The post office was established as a name change from the one at Port Leon. Newport was the "new port" built two to three miles further up river after fever and a September 13, 1843 hurricane wiped out Port Leon. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3529, 3530, and 3536. The town exists today but the post office was discontinued in 1955 with mail handled at Crawfordville.

Amos M. Alexander	18 January 1844	yr. end 6-30-45	98.17	199.36
John L. Bowen	19 July 1845			
Andrew Denham	23 September 1845			
John D. Brown	20 January 1846			
Andrew Denham	18 June 1846	yr. end 6-30-47	118.31	198.35
		yr. end 6-30-49	130.94	178.50
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-51	140.94	193.39
		yr. end 6-30-53	160.42	252.04
James Caverly	7 August 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	237.58	301.99
		7-1-56 to 11-13-56	69.28	58.77
Richard M. Burney	3 November 1856	11-13-56 to 6-30-56	129.44	136.48
Peter H. Swain	7 July 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	171.17	201.17
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	111.77	133.--
P.O. Discontinued:	3 May 1866			

### Territorial Usage

I	NEW-PORT, FLA.	2-26-44 / 4-6-44	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
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### Statehood Usage

II	Newport Fla.	6-28-45 / 1851	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
III	Newport F	7-9-49	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
IV	Newport Fa	10-21-46 / 11-21-46	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
V	NEWPORT / Flor.	1-10-51 / 10-9-55	blk.	ms. rates	5-10
A		1852 / 10-9-55	blk.	PAID / 3	3-5
a		8-28-51 / 8-28-52	blk.	PAID	2 known

NEW-PORT, FLA.  
I Feb 26

II Newport Fla  
June 28th

III Newport Fa  
9 July



IV Newport Fa  
25. Nov

A PAID 3

a PAID

### NEW RIVER

28 January 1846 - 3 April 1951

New River was established in the southwest part of Columbia County on a tributary of the Suwannee River. It was located on a post road connecting Middleburg to the east with Newnansville to the southwest. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3512 (Barber's to Micanopy). In 1858 the county changed to Bradford County. The post office was discontinued in 1951 with mail handled by the Lake Butler office. The listing cover has not been seen by the authors.

Robert P. Lewis	28 January 1846	yr. end 6-30-47	6.13	6.92
		7-1-48 to 1-17-49	3.12	4.36
William Strickland	22 December 1848	1-17-49 to 6-30-49	2.78	3.83
John W. Price	28 February 1850			
William Z. Herndon	20 June 1850	7-10-50 to 6-30-51	11.88	16.83
Samuel G. Norman	11 December 1851	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	6.91	7.28
William Z. Herndon	20 January 1853	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	7.52	7.52
		yr. end 6-30-55	20.06	5.55
		yr. end 6-30-57	15.34	7.29
F. S. Emanuel	23 January 1857			
James F. B. McKinney	9 March 1857			
Alexis M. Andrew	20 June 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	8.60	1.27
Matthew L. McKinney	2 June 1859			
William W. Kelly	8 August 1859	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	5.61	---
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

### Statehood Usage

I	New River	3-5-51	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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**NEW SMYRNA**  
18 October 1833 - 1 August 1937

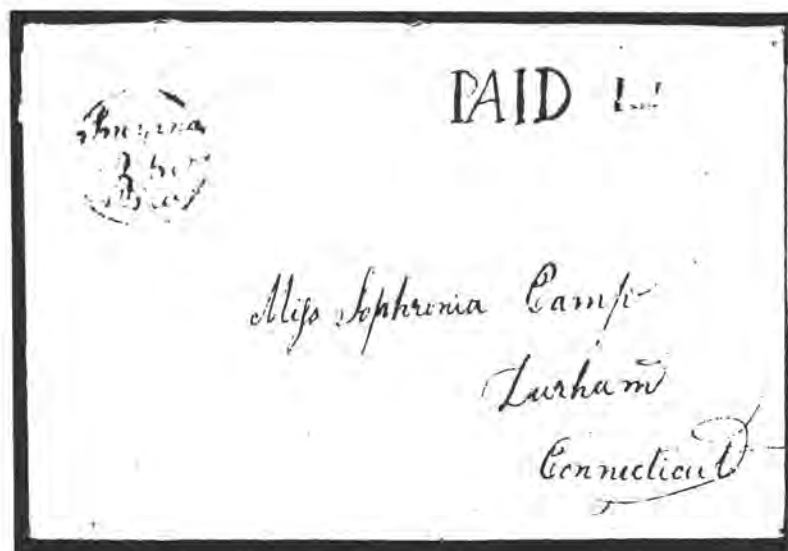


New Smyrna was settled in 1767 by Dr. Andrew Turnbull with a British land grant in what was to become Mosquito County. The town was named after his wife's hometown "Smyrna" in Asia Minor. Turnbull attempted to develop an agricultural community with the use of 1500 Greek, Italian and Minorcans. Oppressive management led to failure of this operation and by 1776 only 600 colonists remained. Eventually the area was abandoned but resettled in 1803 by 20 families from St. Augustine. This community did prosper and led to the establishment of a post office in 1833. Postal history records a manuscript "Smyrna 25 ct Postage" and "Paid" franking on a letter datelined Smyrna, East Florida, January 1, 1819 implying some unofficial postal routes probably via St. Mary's Georgia during the second Spanish period. The town was located on the main trail (King's Road) that followed the Atlantic coast line to St. Augustine and then on to Cow's Ford (Jacksonville), Frinks, Nassau C.H. and into Georgia. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 2458, 3503, 3510, 3511, and 3550. The post office was closed 30 August 1837 because of Seminole Indian hostilities and when reopened on 3 June 1845 was in then Orange County, and since 1854 Volusia County. The post office was discontinued by name change to New Smyrna Beach in 1937.

David R. Dunham	18 October 1833	yr. end 3-31-35	6.14	
		yr. end 3-31-37	----	
P.O. Discontinued:	30 August 1837			
John Sheldon	3 June 1845	yr. end 6-30-45	no return	
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-47	11.14	8.60
Thomas Stamps	21 October 1847	yr. end 6-30-49	22.81	30.49
John J. Marshall	21 August 1849	yr. end 6-30-51	25.77	34.19
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	16.83	16.03
Jane Sheldon	30 August 1852	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	15.71	11.66
		yr. end 6-30-55	13.96	0.31
		yr. end 6-30-57	11.81	8.67
		yr. end 6-30-59	63.55	42.61
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	26.46	0.30
Caleb Williams	3 May 1866			

**Pre-Territorial Usage**

I	Smyrna	1-1-19	brown ms. rates	1 known
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#### Territorial Usage

II	New Smyrna E Flo	5-10-30 / 8-16-34*	blk.	ms. rates	3 known + 1*
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#### Statehood Usage

III	New Smyrna	10-13-51	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
IV	New Smyrna Fla	12-14-?	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
a		12-14-?	blk.	FREE	1 known



II

*New Smyrna E Flo*  
*16<sup>th</sup> August 1854*

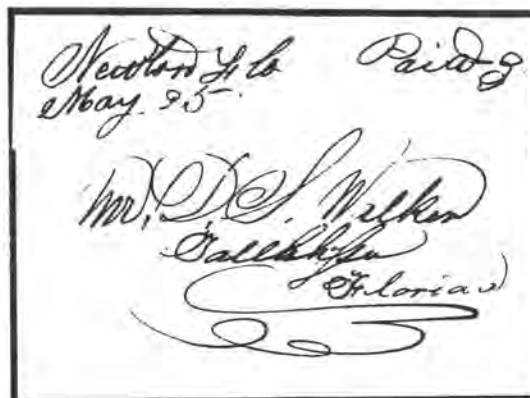
IV

*New Smyrna Fla*

a

**FREE**

**NEWTON**  
20 May 1852 - 23 July 1857



Newton was located about ten miles northwest of Ocala in Marion County on a post road connecting Flemington to the north and Ocala. It lay east of the Wetumpka Hammock.

David S. Duprees	20 May 1852	6-15-52 to 12-31-52	3.72	4.92
John W. Ridought	16 December 1852	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	4.58	5.20
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-55	8.79	5.98
Kindhim W. Syms	8 March 1855	1 qtr. end 6-30-55	3.42	1.48
		7-1-56 to 9-1-56	2.07	0.93
Gray A. M. Rains	5 August 1856	9-1-56 to 6-30-57	2.50	0.11
J. Syms	6 December 1856			
Byrd Mobley	9 April 1857			
P.O. Discontinued:	23 July 1857			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Newton Flo	5-25-53	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Newton Flor	11-20-53	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

I

*Newton Fla  
May 25*

II

*Newton Flor  
Nov 25*

**NEW TROY (C.H.)**  
25 August 1860 - before 1960

New Troy was located on the Suwannee River in Lafayette County and served as the county seat. It existed as a post office from 1871 until sometime before 1960 when it was discontinued. No pre Civil War postal history is known.

William F. Bynum	25 August 1860	1 qtr. end 6-30-61	4.02	---
P.O. Discontinued:	5 January 1861	name change to McIntosh (C.H.)		

**NUMBER TWO**  
27 September 1848 - 22 May 1854

Number Two, or No. 2, was located in Marion County. Its exact site is unclear. No postal history is recorded.

William (Thomas?) S. Fish	27 September 1848	yr. end 6-30-51	no return
		yr. end 6-30-53	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	22 May 1854		

**OAK HILL**  
11 February 1832 - 12 April 1847



Oak Hill, or Oaky Hill, (occasionally spelled Oakey Hill) was located in Washington County on the main post road from Tallahassee to Pensacola, located between Marianna and Holmes Valley. During the 1840's it was located in Jackson County. Mail was handled by postal route No. 2469 with 3 times weekly stage service from Bainbridge, Ga. to La Grange. The site exists today as Orange Hill.

Thomas Baltzell	11 February 1832	yr. end 3-31-33	9.65	
George Baltzell	22 June 1833	part yr. end 3-31-35	3.15	
Robert Potter	18 July 1834	part yr. end 3-31-35	2.35	
		yr. end 3-31-37	6.36	
		yr. end 3-31-39	5.20	
		yr. end 6-30-41	6.31	12.08
		2 yrs. end 6-30-43	8.25	16.17
		yr. end 6-30-45	3.80	7.50
George T. Baltzell	26 January 1846	7-1-46 to 4-19-47	9.40	10.48
David P. Everett	11 February 1847			
P.O. Discontinued:	12 April 1847	as name change to Orange Hill		

**Territorial Usage**

I	Oak Hill Flo	5-2-37	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Oaky Hill Flo	8-20-33	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	Oak Hill	9-7-34*	blk.	ms. rates	*
IV	Oaky Hill FL.T.	6-22-32*	blk.	ms. rates	*

I  
*Oak Hill Flo*  
*May 1st*

II  
*Oaky Hill Flo*  
*20th of August 1833*

III  
*Oak Hill*  
*Sept. 7th*

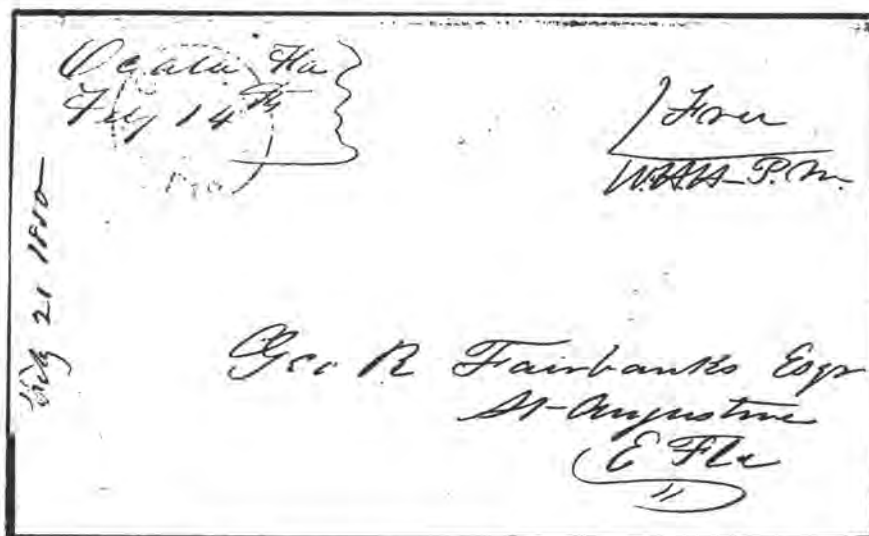


**OAKLAND**  
12 October 1860 - Date

Oakland was established in Orange County on the south shore of Lake Apopka. No pre Civil War postal history is recorded. The town exists today between Winter Garden and Claremont.

William C. Roper	16 October 1860	2 months end 6-30-61	1.39	---
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**OCALA**  
14 September 1847 - Present



Ocala (Ocola) is the county seat of Marion County and located near the former site of Fort King. This was a major Seminole War fort, garrisoned for 18 years and for a time the county seat. After the fort was abandoned, the trading post and a small company of settlers remained and established a new county seat three miles to the west, named Ocala (after the Timucuan Indian word "Ocali" meaning "fertile" or "green"). It was the crossing point of mail routes, including No. 3506, 3514 and 3521. For several years in the early 1850's and up until 1878 the post office records use the name "Ocola", although maps record the spelling as Ocala. Stampless and adhesive postmarks into the Confederate period used both spellings.

William Roberts	14 September 1847	yr. end 6-30-49	122.74	115.33
		7-1-50 to 11-15-50	70.97	93.97
William J. C. Rogers	30 October 1850	11-15-50 to 3-31-51	94.05	119.53
		yr. end 6-30-53	no return	
Oliver P. Tommy (Toumey)	10 January 1853	1-22-53 to 6-30-53	97.36	103.31
Josiah Paine	3 January 1854	yr. end 6-30-55	303.29	211.68
Mordecai Alexander	20 June 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	269.34	156.44
Lawrence H. Henderson	29 June 1857			
Robert Bullock	21 May 1858	1 qtr. end 6-30-59	65.36	57.58
Oliver P. Tommy	8 December 1858	3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	228.30	178.24
John Helvenston	8 June 1860	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	196.24	217.--
Mrs. Kate Reardon	23 November 1865			

# Statehood Usage

I	Ocala Fla	2-14-50	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	OCALA / *FLO*	5-23-49 / 3-6-51	red	ms., hs. rates	common
A		5-23-49 / 3-6-51	red	5	10-20
C		6-24-49 / 7-29-49	red	10	3-5
a		2-21-50 /	red	FREE	1 known
b		2-28-50 / 3-6-51	red	PAID	10-20
II	OCALA / *FLO*	12-12-50 / 6-12-51	blk.	ms., hs. rates	common
A		12-26-50 / 4-18-51	blk.	5	5-10
B		6-12-51 / 6-19-51	blk.	5	3-5
C		12-12-50 / 1851	blk.	10	2 known
a		6-12-51	blk.	FREE	1 known
b		12-12-50 / 12-26-50	blk.	PAID	5-10
c		6-12-51 / 4-26-?	blk.	PAID	3-5
III	OCALA / FLA.	1851 / 1854	blk.	ms. rates	not confirmed
D		1851 / 1853	blk.	PAID / 3	not confirmed
IV	OCALA / Fla.	10-7-58	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
V	OCOLA / Fla.	12-27-50 / 7-31-51	blk.	ms., hs. rates	5-10
D		12-27-50	blk.	PAID / 3	1 known
E		7-13-51 / 7-31-51	blk.	3	3-5
B		7-13-51	blk.	5	1 known
b		7-10-?	blk.	PAID	3-5
c		7-31-51	blk.	PAID	3-5
VI	OCOLA / FLA.	2-12-51 / 10-16-54	blk.	ms., hs. rates	10-20
D		10-16-51 / 10-16-54	blk.	PAID / 3	5-10
F		2-12-51 / 3-5-52	blk.	5	3-5
d		7-25-53	blk.	FREE	1 known

I *Ocala Fla*  
*July 14<sup>th</sup>*



A **5**

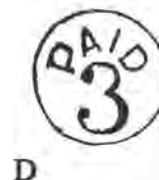
C **10**

a **FREE**

b **PAID**

B

c **PAID**





5

FREE

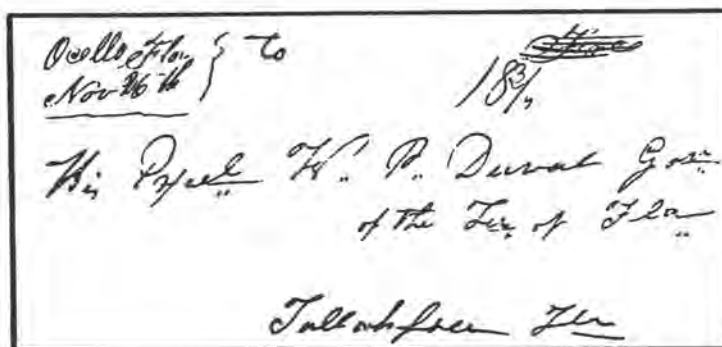
F d

**OCEAN POND**  
31 May 1860 - 18 June 1867

Ocean Pond was established as a post office a few miles north of Olustee in Columbia County, very near the site of the Battle of Olustee of 1864. It was located on the main postal route from Jacksonville to Alligator in 1852, before the post office was established, but nevertheless was serviced by postal route No. 3505. as a mail coach stop. The county changed to New River County in 1861, and was soon changed to Bradford County before it became Baker County. No postal history is recorded.

Martin J. Cox	31 May 1860	2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	4.46	5.--
Simeon J. Stallings	10 January 1861	1 qtr. end 6-30-61	3.04	3.--
P.O. Discontinued:	18 June 1867			

**OCELLO**  
12 March 1832 - 13 September 1834



Ocello, or Ocilla, was located in Jefferson County. The settlement was on the Aucilla River where the road from Tallahassee east crossed the river. The site is listed on various maps with spellings of Ocilla, Ocello, Ocillo and is at the same location of a town later called Aucilla.

Jesse W. Hagen	12 March 1832	yr. end 3-31-33	2.01
May Manning	1 August 1833		
P.O. Discontinued:	13 September 1834		

**Territorial Usage**

I	Ocello Flor	11-26-33 / 12-26-33	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
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I *Ocello Flor. }  
Nov 26th*

## OCEOLA

13 February 1857 - 26 May 1857

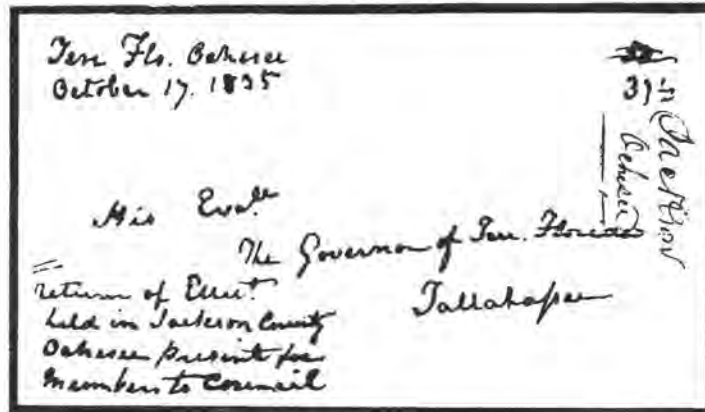
Oceola (named for the Seminole Indian tribe and its chief) was located in Orange County and existed as a post office for only three months. Its location is unclear. No postal history is recorded.

James L. Hawthorn  
P.O. Discontinued:

13 February 1857  
26 May 1857

## OCHESEE

11 June 1831 - 30 September 1911



Ocheese, or Ocheesee, was located on the west bank of the Apalachicola River about ten miles south of Chattahoochee. An 1837 map shows the site as Ocheese Bluff. The settlement is listed in postal records as being established in Fayette (?) County, changing in 1835 to Jackson County, then in 1846 as part of Calhoun County. It would have been a steamboat landing on the long established mail route on the river and was serviced by mail routes No.3540 (Chattahoochee to Apalachicola) and 3543 (Marianna to Ocheese, 30 miles, serviced by sulkey).

John Auchinlick	11 June 1831			
Joseph R. Betton	7 December 1831	yr. end 3-31-33	33.53	
(B. F. Petty ?)		yr. end 3-31-35	18.57	
H. D. Stone	12 May 1835	yr. end 3-31-37	11.03	
Lenn Griffin	30 April 1838	yr. end 3-31-39	8.32	
Gaessom C. Bird	23 December 1839	yr. end 6-30-41	8.78	18.62
		7-1-41 to 3-31-42	5.97	9.09
Taylor Carraway	5 March 1842	3-31-42 to 11-19-42	4.91	10.37
Isaac Jackson	2 November 1842	11-19-42 to 6-30-43	4.71	11.33
		7-1-44 to 12-31-44	5.45	10.76
Lenn Griffin	28 December 1844	12-31-44 to 6-30-45	8.41	16.75
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-47	15.94	15.96
Jason Gregory	19 October 1846	2 qtrs. end 6-30-47	11.63	16.09
		yr. end 6-30-49	18.80	26.07
		yr. end 6-30-51	35.51	48.19
		yr. end 6-30-53	23.32	26.69
		yr. end 6-30-55	37.20	42.47
		yr. end 6-30-57	29.22	66.70
		yr. end 6-30-59	34.64	31.52
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	33.56	26.--
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

### Territorial Usage

I	Terr Flo. Ochesee	10-17-35	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Ochesee Flo	7-11-32 / 1-8-35	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
III	Flo. Terr Ochesee	10-17-35*	blk.	ms. rates	*
IV	Ochesee	11-9-31*	blk.	ms. rates	*

### Statehood Usage

II	Ochesee Flo	8-26-46 / 6-27-56	blk.	ms. rates	4 known
V	Ocheseese Fla	5-19-47	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
VI	OCHESSEE / FLA	10-21-52 / 2-18-53	red	ms., hs. rates	3-5
A		2-18-53	red	PAID / 3	1 known
B		10-21-52	red	5	1 known

I  
Terr Flo. Ochesee  
October 17. 1835

II  
Ochesee Flo  
July 11<sup>th</sup> 1835

III  
Flo. Terr Ochesee  
17 October 1835

II  
Ochesee Flo  
June 27

V  
Ocheseese Fla  
May 14



B

5

## OIL WORKS

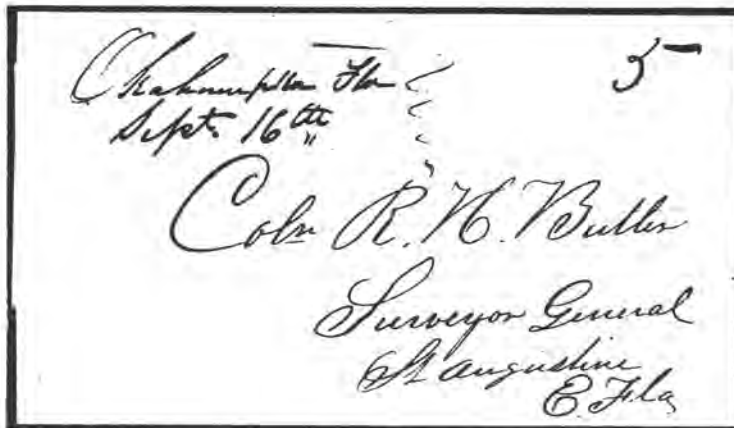
2 February 1859 - 31 December 1859

Oil Works was located in Wakulla County. Its location is unclear. No postal history is recorded.

Durant J. Craft	2 February 1859	3-1-59 to 6-30-59	2.59	2.18
P.O. Discontinued:	31 December 1859			

## OKAHUMKA

2 January 1845 - 18 March 1852



Okahumka, Okahumpka (from the Seminole Indian word "Okeehumptee" meaning "single lake" or "lonely water") was located in Marion County, an area now in western Lake County. The town was serviced by mail routes No. 3520 and 3521. The town was called Adamsville from 1852 until 1884 when it reverted back to Okahumpka (new spelling) which exists today.

James Caruthers	2 January 1845	2-19-45 to 6-30-45	1.17	1.50
		7-1-46 to 2-25-47	9.88	9.78
Francis M. Durance	5 February 1847	2-27-47 to 6-30-47	5.15	6.29
		yr. end 6-30-49	25.15	34.09
James Hull	16 October 1849	3 qtrs. end 6-30-51	12.68	16.68
James Gough	8 February 1851	1 qtr. end 6-30-51	4.86	6.77
John Adams	6 December 1851			
P.O. Discontinued:	18 March 1852	as change to Adamsville		

### Statehood Usage

I	Okahumpka Fla	9-16-47 / 4-5-49	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
II	Okahumpka Marion Co EF	10-8-45*	blk.	ms. rates	*

*Okahumpka Fla*  
*April 3<sup>rd</sup>*

I

*Okahumka Marion Co*  
*E. F., Oct 8<sup>th</sup> 1845*

II



**OLD TOWN**  
2 February 1857 - Date

Old Town was established in Levy County near the west bank of the Suwannee River across from Fanning Springs. The county name changed to Lafayette in 1858. The post office was reestablished in 1872 and later became part of Dixie County and exists today. No post office records show any listing of the town or receipts for the years ending 1857 or 1859. No pre civil war postal history is recorded.

J. S. F. Cotrell	2 February 1857
William O. Clegg	26 April 1858
P.O. Discontinued:	24 May 1859

**OLUSTEE**  
22 October 1849 - Date

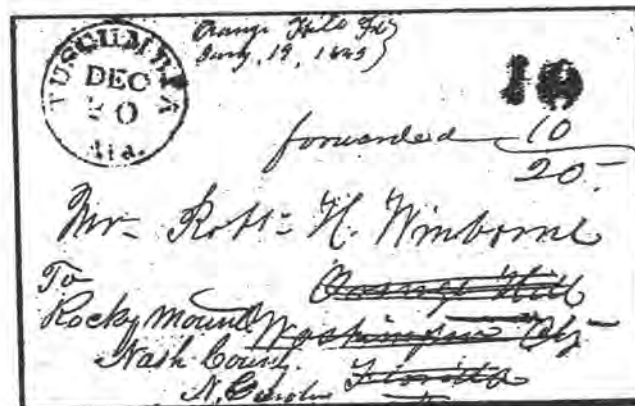
Olustee (Indian for "black water") was established in Columbia County, very near the site of the Battle of Olustee of 1864. The county name changed to New River County in 1859, and was soon changed to Bradford County before it became Baker County in 1861. Olustee is about ten miles east of Lake City and on the main road from Jacksonville to Tallahassee and was serviced by a weekly mail route No 3515 (Alligator to Olustee). It became a station depot for the Florida Atlantic and Gulf Rail Road when it was completed in the late 1850's. The post office exists today.

Hansford R. Alford	22 October 1849	yr. end 6-30-51	8.86	11.87
		yr. end 6-30-53	7.65	10.23
		yr. end 6-30-55	7.30	5.36
		1 qtr. end 6-30-57	1.37	3.35
William R. Alford	18 November 1856	3 qtrs. end 6-30-57	3.57	2.89
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	1.41	0.26
A. R. Alford	31 December 1857			
Hansford R. Alford	23 June 1859	2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	0.27	----
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Olustee, Fla.	12-1-55	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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**ORANGE HILL**  
12 April 1847 - 31 March 1908



Orange Hill was established in Jackson County by name change from Oakey Hill. The town was on the main road from Tallahassee to Pensacola, and was located between Marianna and Holmes Valley. In 1848 the county changed to Washington County where the town exists today. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3542 and 3548. The post office was discontinued in 1908 with mail handled by the office in Chipley.

David P. Everett	12 April 1847	5-20-47 to 6-30-47	0.65	0.74
		7-1-48 to 9-1-48	4.07	5.41
Duke W. Horne	3 August 1848	9-1-48 to 6-30-49	18.31	25.44
		yr. end 6-30-51	28.65	40.43
		yr. end 6-30-53	25.45	27.42
Martin B. Everett	10 May 1854	yr. end 6-30-55	36.45	19.86
George W. Underwood	15 May 1856	3 qtrs. end 6-30-57	17.67	18.28
Wilson W. Poe	9 March 1857	1 qtr. end 6-30-57	5.58	3.99
		1 qtr. end 6-30-59	8.62	6.70
Egbert Clineman	27 September 1858	3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	25.54	28.35
Wilson W. Poe	10 June 1859			
George W. Underwood	10 July 1860	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	20.43	21.—
Mrs. Allafare G. Poe	18 October 1866			

#### Statehood Usage

I	Orange Hill Fla	1-19-49 / ?-?-54	blk.	ms. rates	4 known
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II *Orange Hill Fla  
Jan'y, 19, 1849*

#### ORANGE LAKE

5 April 1847 - Date

Orange Lake was established in Marion County at the southwestern corner of the lake of the same name, Orange Lake. Ft. Wheelock was located at this site and the post road from Micanopy to Ocala intersected the post road from Orange Springs at Orange Lake. Mail was handled by postal route No 3506 (Pilatka to Tampa twice a week). The post office was reestablished in 1876 and exists today. Although stampless usage is unrecorded, several pre-war manuscript postmarked covers are known.

James L. Terry	5 April 1847	5-14-47 to 6-30-47	0.78	1.16
Daniel A. Burleson	18 November 1847	yr. end 6-30-49	5.05	7.40
		7-1-50 to 12-31-50	1.36	2.04
William Connell	30 December 1850	1-1-51 to 6-30-51	3.91	5.69
P.O. Discontinued:	17 June 1852			
Timothy Centre	7 November 1853			
John E. M. Templeton	31 January 1854	2 qtrs. end 6-30-55	8.56	2.32
William Connell	30 November 1854	2 qtrs. end 6-30-55	12.13	2.45
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-57	12.99	----
Daniel A. Burleson	30 December 1856	2 qtrs. end 6-30-57	7.53	0.21
		yr. end 6-30-59	22.19	12.63
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	13.50	8.--
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

# ORANGE MILLS

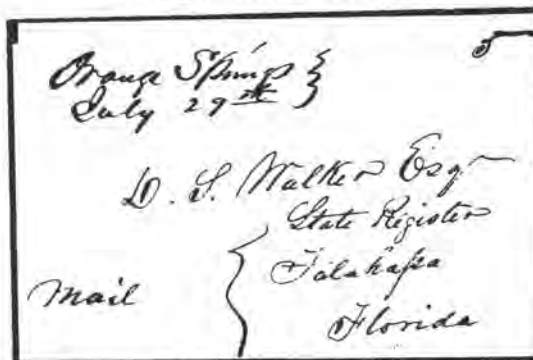
30 June 1854 - 30 April 1925

Orange Mills was originally located in St. Johns County on the east bank of the St. Johns River, northeast of Palatka and just west of Buena Vista. The area was added to Putnam County in the 1850's. The town exists today but when the post office was discontinued in 1925, the mail was handled by the office at East Palatka. Manuscript postmarked usages with #26 are known.

John M. Beggs	30 June 1854	1 qtr. end 6-30-55	3.62	2.47
Elijah C. Limkins	21 May 1855	1 qtr. end 6-30-55	6.27	8.52
		yr. end 6-30-57	36.64	48.53
		yr. end 6-30-59	35.46	64.59
		1 qtr. end 6-30-61	9.38	9.--
Rhydon G. Mays	15 October 1860			
John H. Tenny	24 May 1866			

# ORANGE SPRINGS

29 August 1846 - Present



Orange Springs is located in the northern end of Marion County on the Ocklawaha River. The town lay on the post road connecting Palatka with Micanopy and Tampa, and was a few miles south of Morrison's Mills. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3506 and 3519 (Orange Springs to Newnansville). The town exists today.

John W. Woods	29 August 1846	3 qtrs. end 6-30-47	8.66	10.76
		yr. end 6-30-49	21.51	30.32
		yr. end 6-30-51	43.21	61.63
Joshua Pearce	30 June 1852	yr. end 6-30-53	37.49	32.55
John W. Woods	9 June 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	83.02	40.25
N. A. McLeod	3 October 1855			
Thomas P. Kelly	11 February 1856	yr. end 6-30-57	110.40	94.08
William W. Fussell	26 December 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	105.24	113.25
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	63.93	34.--
James G. Cameron	16 May 1860			
Charles F. Munsell	26 June 1866			

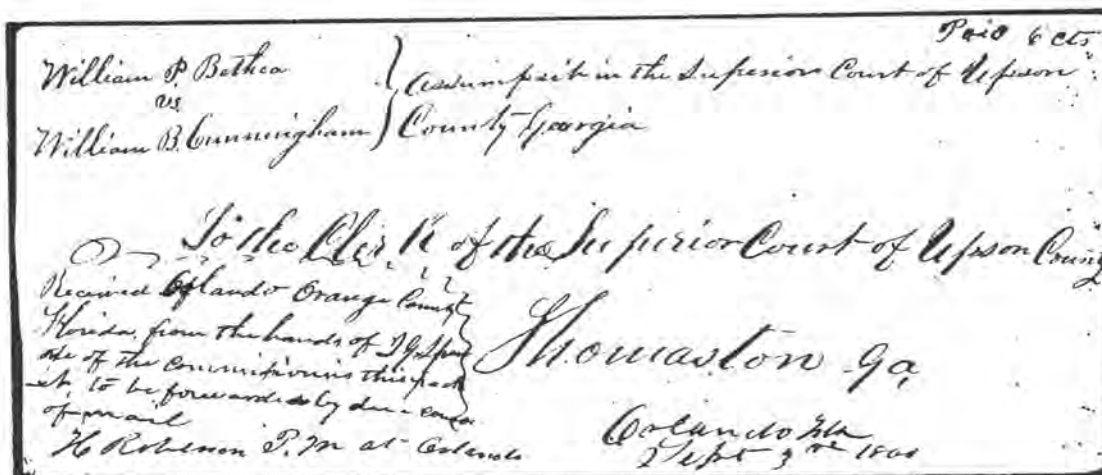
## Statehood Usage

I	Orange Springs	6-25-51 / 7-29-51	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
II	Orange Springs Fla	8-19-51	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

I *Orange Springs*  
*June 25*

II *Orange Springs*  
*Fla Aug 19th*

**ORLANDO (C.H.)**  
19 September 1857 - Present



Orlando is the county seat of Orange County. It was established as a name change from Jernigan. A single manuscript postmarked stampless cover is known dated 1860.

John R. Worthington	19 September 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	32.94	24.36
Henry Overstreet	20 September 1859			
Henry Robeson	9 March 1860	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	23.77	29.--
D. K. Hall	10 January 1861			
P. O. Discontinued:	19 March 1861			
Miss Mary A. McGinnis	4 December 1866			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Orlando Fla	9-3-60	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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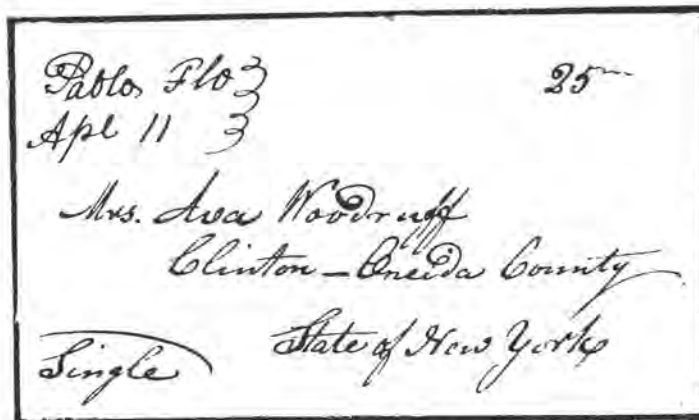
I *Orlando Fla Sept 3 1857*

**OVERSTREET'S**  
28 February 1833 - 15 March 1834

Overstreet's was the original name of this post office in northern Madison County. It probably was located at a store run by its postmaster. The name was changed to Townsend in 1834 and then to Cherry Lake in 1837. The present Cherry Lake, probably at the same site, is north of the town of Madison very near the Georgia line.

Silas Overstreet	28 February 1833	
P.O. Discontinued:	15 March 1834	as name change to Townsend

**PABLO**  
10 August 1832 - 10 November 1841



Pablo was located in Duval County on the south shore and near the mouth of the St. Johns River. It was about five miles nearer the ocean than St. Johns Bluff as both towns are shown on early maps. The post office changed back and forth between both towns and may have been called Hazard in the 1840's. Pablo connected with St. Augustine to the south by a small post road but mail was handled by the postal route No. 2453 (Pablo to Jacksonville, 20 miles) with an 1838 bid of \$500 annually by row-boat readvertised.

H. C. Demasters	10 August 1832	yr. end 3-31-33	7.67	
		yr. end 3-31-35	17.32	
P.O. Discontinued:	12 May 1835	as change to St. Johns Bluff		
John Floyd	23 June 1836			
John C. Houston	23 November 1836	yr. end 3-31-37	11.53	
		yr. end 3-31-39	27.60	
		yr. end 6-30-41	10.92	21.86
		7-1-41 to 12-31-41	3.57	7.52
P.O. Discontinued:	10 November 1841	absorbed by St. Johns Bluff		

**Territorial Usage**

I	Pablo Flo	4-11-36	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Pablo Flo Ty	5-14-33	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

I Pablo Flo  
Apr 11 3

II Pablo May 14<sup>th</sup>  
210 2.7

**PALAN**  
23 July 1859 - 17 May 1867

Palan was originally in Duval County but became part of Clay County 31 December 1858. The town was established as a name change from Chesawiskia. It was located on a post road connecting Middleburg with the Federal or Bellamy Road to Picolata. Postal history is not recorded.

James A. Thomas	23 July 1859	2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	1.36	1.07
P.O. Discontinued:	17 May 1867			

**PALESTINE**  
9 July 1857 - 29 March 1867

Palestine was located in Columbia County on a post road connecting Olustee with Durham's Post Office. It was located to the west of South Prong Pond a few miles south of Olustee.

William B. Roberts	9 July 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	2.70	17.26
		yr. end 6-30-61	7.00	26.30
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**PALMYRA**  
30 April 1858 - 15 June 1869

Palmyra was located in Sumter County. Its exact location is unclear. No postal history is recorded as would be expected from the scant postal receipts.

John C. Lee	30 April 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	1.31	1.75
John W. Fussell	11 November 1859	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	0.34	----
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**PAWTUXET**  
10 December 1849 - 5 December 1877

Pawtuxet was located in Wakulla County, a few miles west of St. Marks on the Gulf Coast. Mail was handled by a weekly postal route No. 3535 (Tallahassee to Sopchoppy, 45 miles). A manuscript postmarked U-9 entire is known from the ante-bellum period.

John Bland	10 December 1849	7-1-50 to 12-31-50	4.76	5.78
Thomas W. White	1 May 1850	1-1-51 to 6-30-51	7.48	9.38
		yr. end 6-30-53	11.31	12.76
		4-1-55 to 6-30-55	10.40	7.66
J. R. Belton	31 January 1852			
P.O. Discontinued:	6 July 1855			
James W. Smith	16 April 1860	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	2.70	26.44
Jesse Coggins	29 June 1866			

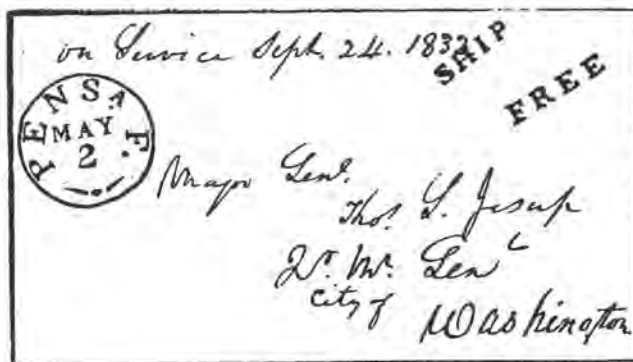
**PEA RIVER**  
30 June 1840 - 30 March 1842

Pea River was located in the northeast part of Walton County. The town was near the Choctawhatchee River, not far from Pittman's Ferry. The ferry was on the post road from Pensacola to Campbellton. No postal history is recorded.

Michael Vaughan	30 June 1840	2 yrs. end 6-30-43	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	30 March 1842		



**PENSACOLA**  
6 August 1821 - Present



Pensacola (named after the local Indians whom the Spanish called "Panzacola") is in Escambia County on Pensacola Bay, a large natural harbor used from early Spanish times. Handstamped straightline receiving marks are known from the 1770's but no official post office or postal routes are known during the Spanish or British periods. Some form of postal system must have existed since it is recorded that Don Pedro de Alva (21 May 1821) was the last Spanish Postmaster before the American takeover in 1821. The first letter to leave Pensacola after the Spanish transfer was written by the Postmaster Pro Tem, Charles Bradford on 6 August 1821. Carey Nicholas was likely the first postmaster as he is listed in a 30 September 1823 report in the official postal records but was not listed as receiving a postmaster commission. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 2474, 2475, 2476, 3503, 3541, and 3549.

\*postage accruing at post office

Charles Bradford	6 August 1821	postmaster pro tem		
Carey Nicholas	unknown date	yr. end 3-31-23	335.88	
Robert Mitchell	28 May 1823	yr. end 3-31-25	248.72	
William Hasell Hunt	16 March 1826	yr. end 3-31-27	528.91	
		yr. end 3-31-27*	1123.44	
		yr. end 3-31-28*	1126.51	
Peter Tardiff	23 June 1828			
John Fitzgerald	15 June 1829	yr. end 3-31-29	597.31	
		yr. end 3-31-30*	1350.99	
John De La Rua	1 April 1830	yr. end 3-31-31	651.98	
Horace Higley	24 November 1831			
Hanson Kelly	19 December 1831	yr. end 3-31-33	608.19	
		yr. end 3-31-35	732.76	
		yr. end 3-31-37	1195.67	
		yr. end 3-31-39	1081.48	
		yr. end 6-30-41	797.45	2136.94
		2 yrs. end 5-30-43	1413.95	3610.76
		yr. end 6-30-45	873.65	2342.19
		yr. end 6-30-47	1059.50	2587.53
		yr. end 6-30-49	954.52	1521.37
		yr. end 6-30-51	922.20	1466.67
		7-1-52 to 6-15-53	566.20	848.96
Dillon Jordan	12 May 1853	6-15-53 to 6-30-53	25.04	46.83
		yr. end 6-30-55	561.19	496.97
		yr. end 6-30-57	546.22	352.74
		yr. end 6-30-59	916.55	852.55
		7-1-60 to 1-29-61	672.67	766.25
P.O. Discontinued:	21 January 1861			
Sigmund Loeb	9 June 1862			
Theodore Bissell	27 May 1865			

### Pre-Territorial Usage

I	PENSACOLA	7-1-1772 / 12-10-1774	blk.	backstamp	3 known
II	Pensacola	8-6-21 / 9-28-21	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
III	PENSACOLA,	9-23-21 / 10-1-21	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
IIIa	PENSACOLA.	10-8-21 / 3-4-22	blk.	ms. rates	14 known
IIIb	PENSACOLA	3-11-22 / 3-25-22	blk.	ms. rates	2 known

### Territorial Usage

II	Pensacola	9-9-22 / 7-31-27	blk., red	ms. rates	10-20
IIIb	PENSACOLA	6-3-22 / 8-19-22	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
IIIc	PENSACOLA (th, d)	11-18-22 / 12-23-22	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
IIId	PENSACOLA. (st, th)	1-31-23 / 3-7-23	blk.	ms. rates	4 known
IV	Pensacola F	7-7-26* / 6-15-30*	blk.	ms. rates	*
V	PENSACOLA	1-30-27 / 2-8-27	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
VI	PENSA. F. -*.	9-7-27 / 4-18-29	red	ms. rates	10-20
a		10-5-27 / 11-24-27	red	FREE	2 known
VI	PENSA. F. -*.	5-23-29 / 9-24-38	blk.	ms. rates	common
a		4-1-30 / 10-28-33	blk.	FREE	5-10
b		8-24-31 / 9-24-38	blk.	PAID	5-10
c		5-2-32 / 10-5-32	blk.	SHIP	2 known
VI	PENSA. F. -*.	5-9-35 / 9-4-36	blue	ms. rates	5-10
a		7-7-35 / 2-3-36	blue	FREE	2 known
VII	PENSACOLA / Flor.	3-8-34 / 2-3-45	blk.	ms. rates	common
d		1841 / 4-13-44	blk.	FREE	10-20
b		2-27-39 / 1-17-45	blk.	PAID	5-10
VII	PENSACOLA / Flor.	1839	red	ms. rates	not confirmed

### Statehood Usage

VII	PENSACOLA / Flor.	8-27-45 / 11-15-52	blk.	ms. rates	common
A		2-15-?	blk.	3	1 known
d		6-1-47 / 7-10-48	blk.	FREE	5-10
e		11-21-45 / 5-12-48	blk.	PAID	5-10
c		11-10-47	blk.	SHIP	1 known
VII	PENSACOLA / Flor.		red	ms. rates	not confirmed
VIII	PENSACOLA / Fla.	6-29-59	blk.	hs. rates	1 known
B		6-29-59	blk.	8	1 known
f		6-29-59	blk.	SHIP	1 known

**PENSACOLA**

I

II

*Pensacola*  
*3/27/47*

**PENSACOLA,**

**Sept. 23.**

III

**PENSACOLA**

**Nov. 6.**

IIIa

**PENSACOLA**

**Aug. 19.**

IIIb

**PENSACOLA**

**Dec. 23d.**

IIIc

**PENSACOLA.**

**Jan. 31st.**

IIId

*Pensacola Fla*  
*3 Oct 1826*

IV



V



VI

FREE

a

SHIP

c

PAID

b

FREE

d



VII



VIII

PAID

e

3

A

8

B

SHIP

f



# **PERRY**

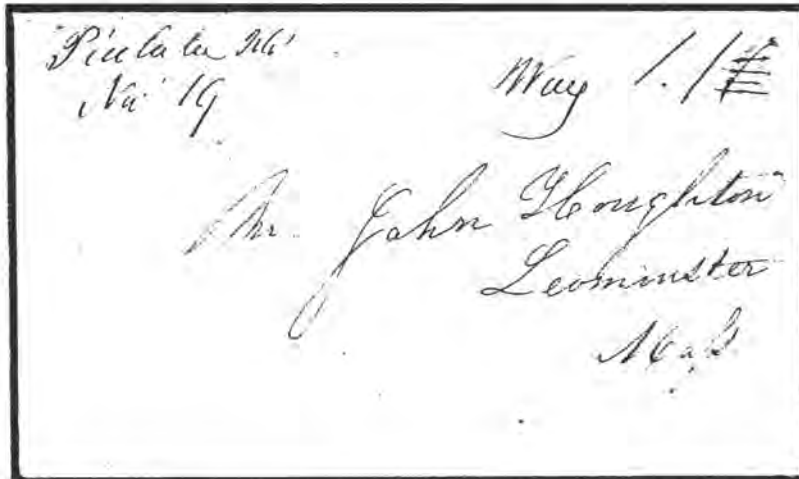
15 April 1850 - 8 March 1851

Perry was established in Jefferson County on the main Bellamy Road between Tallahassee and Madison near Fort Hamilton. Postal route No. 3531 (Tallahassee to Alligator) serviced Perry when accepted on April 14, 1851 (shortly after the post office changed to Beaseley). The post office was originally called Beaseley, discontinued in 1849 and reopened as Perry in 1850, and then back to Beaseley in 1851. In 1885 it was changed to Lamont. No postal history is recorded as the post office at Perry was in operation less than a year.

Perry L. Barronton	15 April 1850	2 qtrs. end 6-30-51	12.20	14.21
P.O. Discontinued:	8 March 1851	as change to Beaseley		

# **PICOLATA**

9 September 1843 - 30 December 1916



Picolata (named from the Spanish "pico" and "lato" meaning "broad bluff") was located on the east bank of the St. Johns River in St. Johns County. Although a post office was not established until the late territorial period, it was a settlement from the early Spanish times and is identified on maps from the 1700's. It was the steamboat landing for mail, cargo and passengers going to St. Augustine for many years and was on the Bellamy Road connecting with St. Augustine to the east. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3251 and 3502. When the post office was discontinued in 1916, mail was handled by the New Augustine post office. The small town of Picolata exists today.

George Colee	9 September 1843	yr. end 6-30-45	73.77	81.03
		yr. end 6-30-47	20.76	19.02
		yr. end 6-30-49	22.32	27.64
Samuel Airey	16 October 1849			
Alexander Watson	19 November 1849	yr. end 6-30-51	16.80	21.63
George Colee	29 September 1851	yr. end 6-30-53	40.68	0.00
		yr. end 6-30-55	55.42	----
		yr. end 6-30-57	52.90	4.30
James Riz	8 December 1858			
George Colee	28 November 1859	yr. end 6-30-59	64.46	----
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	29.20	0.10
George Colee	15 November 1864	reappointed as Union postmaster during Federal occupation.		
P.O. Discontinued:	3 May 1866			

# Statehood Usage

I	Picolata Fa	3-10-45 / 10-5-48	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
II	Picolata Fla	1-26-46 / 11-19-?	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
III	PICOLATA / Fla.	1851 / 12-2-54	blue	hs. rates	5-10
A		6-12-54 / 12-2-54	blue	PAID / 3	3-5
B			blue	(5)	3-5
III	PICOLATA / Fla.	6-17-54 / 8-13-54	blk.	hs. rates	2 known
B		6-17-54 / 8-13-54	blk.	(5)	2 known
III	PICOLATA / Fla.	4-23-53	red		1 known
B		4-23-53	red	(5)	1 known
IV	PICOLATA / FA	5-19-51	red	ms. rates	1 known

*Picolata Fa*  
*March 10*

I

*Picolata Fla*  
*Jan 26*

II



III



A



B



IV

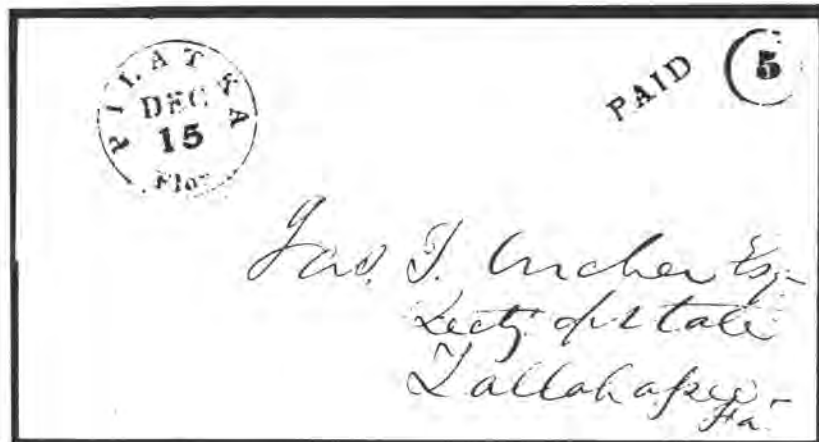
## PIERCEVILLE

4 August 1854 - 10 January 1871

Pierceville was located in the center of Hernando County near the present site of Brooksville. The post office was discontinued in 1871 as a change to Brooksville which had existed as such during the Confederate period. Pre-war adhesive usage is recorded.

James B. Hogans	4 August 1854	8-28-54 to 6-30-55	5.70	0.05
Thomas H. Parsons	21 June 1856	yr. end 6-30-57	47.19	41.88
Bernard Lehur	6 April 1857			
William M. Garrison	26 May 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	85.32	94.22
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	73.93	57.75
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**PILATKA**  
15 December 1826 - Present



Pilatka, (Palatkia as originally recorded in some postal records) was spelled Pilatka and only occasionally Palatka until 1875. It was the head of navigation for sea-going vessels on the St. Johns River during the steamboat era. The name is derived from the Indian "Pilatko" or the Seminole-Creek "Pilot Aikita" meaning "crossing". The town started out in Duval County and became part of Putnam County 18 January 1849. Located on the west side of the river, it was a major crossing point for commerce and mail. Pilatka was serviced by postal routes No. 3251, 3506, 3507, 3508, and 3509. The military road from St. Augustine to Tampa Bay also crossed the river here. This was the 12th post office established in the Florida Territory but was discontinued for twelve years from 1829 to 1841. When reestablished in 1841, it was the 5th busiest post office in the territory only to recede by 1845. \* postage accruing at post office.

Samuel R. Ayers	15 December 1826	yr. end 3-31-27	0.58	
		yr. end 3-31-27*	1.37	
Thomas Brush	5 April 1828	yr. end 3-31-28*	5.54	
William Haymond	5 May 1828			
P.O. Discontinued:	30 June 1829			
James B. Cole	17 August 1841	10-1-41 to 6-30-43	574.85	1133.48
		yr. end 6-30-45	24.73	41.22
		yr. end 6-30-47	59.45	93.35
		7-1-48 to 11-23-48	25.86	28.87
Stanislaus Gliuski	30 October 1848	11-23-48 to 6-12-49	52.06	62.89
Robert T. Boyd	2 June 1849	6-12-49 to 6-30-49	2.67	3.77
Louis H. Rossignol	29 March 1850	7-1-50 to 3-20-51	146.69	125.52
Robert Raymond Reid	8 March 1851	3-20-51 to 6-30-51	74.48	73.96
Rolston F. Powers	8 April 1852	7-1-52 to 5-5-53	181.51	204.68
James B. Brown	12 April 1853	5-5-53 to 6-30-53	43.44	17.28
		7-1-54 to 11-23-54	151.90	108.96
Jesse A. Brush	11 November 1854	11-23-54 to 6-30-55	256.55	204.76
Joseph R. Price	17 September 1855	7-1-56 to 6-22-57	411.50	276.27
Tippoo S. Haughton	8 June 1857	6-22-57 to 6-30-57	7.53	1.13
Samuel J. Cassels	8 December 1858	12-19-58 to 6-30-59	104.43	93.20
Robert Burt	11 November 1859	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	196.35	127.46
R. S. Butler	10 January 1861			
Ebinezer C. Hadlock	3 November 1865			



### Territorial Usage

I	Pilatka Fla	3-14-43 / 1-14-45	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
II	PILATKA / Flor.	1-20-43	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	PILATKA / Flor.	2-11-43 / 1-14-45	red	ms. rates	3-5
a		11-26-44 / 1-14-45	red	FREE	2 known
b		2-11-43	red	PAID	1 known

### Statehood Usage

II	PILATKA / Flor.	1845 / 12-14-54	blk.	ms, hs rates	10-20
A		12-15-46	blk.	5	1 known
B		12-14-54	blk.	5	1 known
a		12-10-47 / 3-24-54	blk.	FREE	2 known
b		1-5-46 / 6-9-51	blk.	PAID	3-5
II	PILATKA / Flor.	7-17-46	red	ms. rates	1 known



FREE

a

PAID

b



A

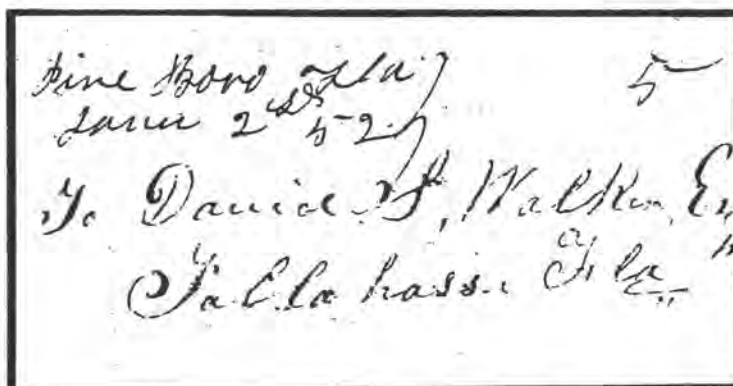


B

II

### PINE BOROUGH

10 March 1851 - 3 October 1855



Pine Borough (Pine Boro) was located about ten miles north of Ocala in Marion County. A single manuscript postmarked cover is known from this short lived post office with scant postal receipts.

Willis L. Crow	10 March 1851	1 qtr. end 6-30-51	0.12	0.18
		yr. end 6-30-53	1.85	2.34
		yr. end 6-30-55	1.83	0.93
P.O. Discontinued:	3 October 1855			

### Statehood Usage

I	Pine Boro Fla	1-2-52	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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I *Pine Boro Fla*  
*Jan 2 1852*

## PINE LEVEL

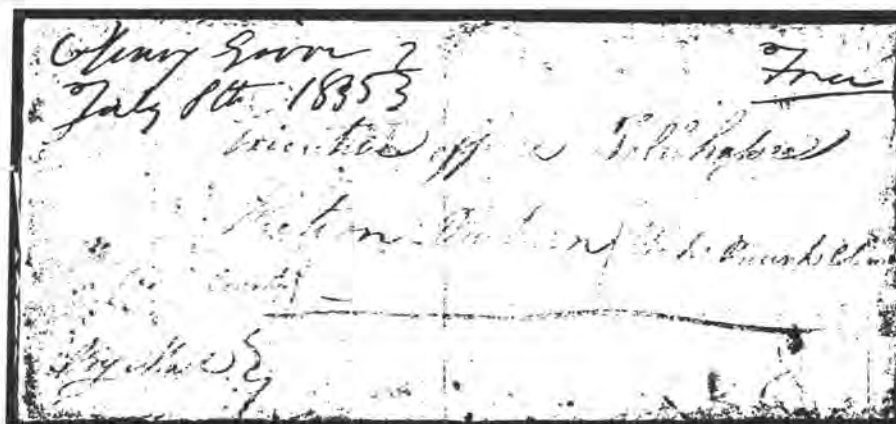
16 February 1855 - 29 March 1860

Pine Level was located near the northern boundary of Sumter County, about 20 miles from Ocala. No postal history is recorded. A second town of this name was established in 1871 and served as the county seat of DeSoto County for a while.

William W. B. Kyle	16 February 1855	3-9-55 to 6-30-55	2.08	1.01
Josuah Perry	15 January 1856	yr. end 6-30-57	4.98	2.86
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1860			

## PINEY GROVE

8 March 1843 - 19 September 1845



Piney Grove was located in Nassau County. The site is unclear. The listing of a manuscript postmarked example of 1835 and a post office established on 4 May 1835 by Pickett is most likely in error as no post office of this name is recorded before 1843 and none in Columbia County. This apparent 1835 listing without a Florida notation in the postmark is confirmed as a Florida usage by the address with election returns for Columbia County. This mystery cover is actually type II from Spring Grove, Fla.

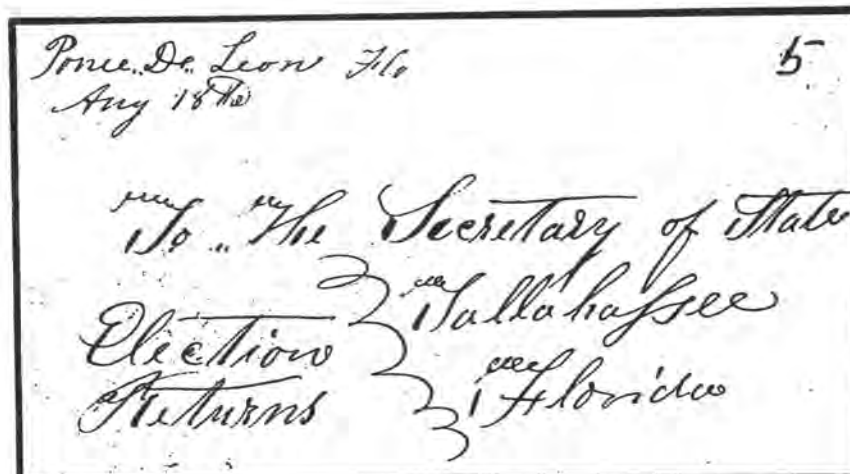
Henry F. Parmenter	8 March 1843	yr. end 6-30-45	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	19 September 1845		

### Territorial Usage

Piney Grove (actually Spring Grove)	7-8-35	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
--	--------	------	-----------	---------

*Handwritten manuscript postmark:*  
Piney Grove  
July 8th 1835

**PONCE DE LEON**  
24 August 1853 - 30 April 1867



Ponce de Leon is located in the southeast corner of Holmes County. It is on the main road from Tallahassee to Pensacola, called the "Old Spanish Trail". The post office was closed in 1867 but then reopened a few months later and exists to date.

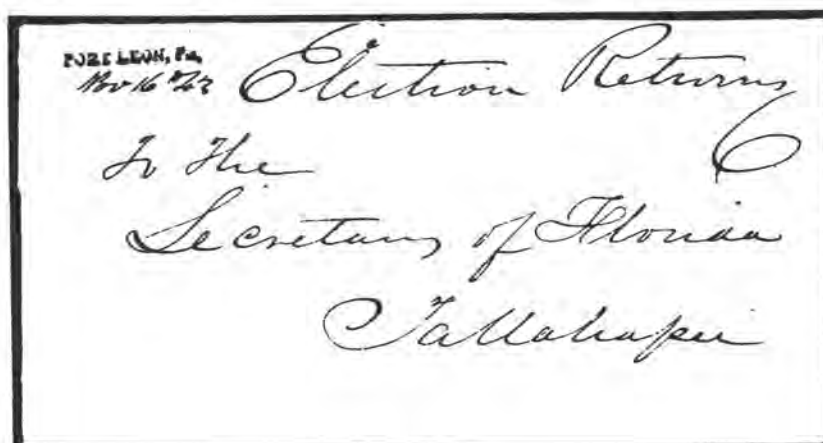
Daniel J. Brownell	24 August 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	1.96	0.60
		yr. end 6-30-57	4.19	1.06
David Neale	10 August 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	5.38	7.65
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	4.70	9.18
David Neale	18 October 1866			

**Statehood Usage**

I      Ponce de Leon Flo      8-13-55 / 8-18-7\*      blk.      ms. rates      1 known + 1\*

I      Ponce de Leon Flo  
Aug 18th

**PORT LEON**  
28 October 1840 - 18 January 1844



Port Leon was located near the mouth of the St. Marks River in Leon County, now Wakulla County. It was the terminus for the railroad built from Tallahassee to the Gulf of Mexico and was Tallahassee's port and access to the world. The post office was established as a site and name change from Magnolia, farther up the river. In 1844, after being destroyed by hurricanes and yellow fever, the town and post office was moved again to the newly established town of New Port, a few miles farther up the river.

Nathaniel Hamlin	28 October 1840	yr. end 6-30-41	49.05	101.44
		7-1-41 to 9-30-41	33.12	67.19
Alexander P. W. Crane	13 July 1841			
George Miller	24 July 1841	9-30-41 to 9-30-42	185.08	405.80
John J. Rowles	23 August 1842	9-30-42 to 6-30-43	132.28	290.42
P.O. Discontinued:	18 January 1844	as change to New Port		

#### Territorial Usage

I	PORT LEON. FLA	12-31-40 / 4-6-41	blk.	ms. rates	5-10
a		4-6-41	blk.	PAID	1 known
II	PORT LEON, FLA.	11-16-43	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	PORT LEON / FLO	3-1-42 / 12-12-42	blk.	ms. rates	5-10
b		3-1-42	blk.	SHIP	1 known
c		11-24-42 / 12-2-42	blk.	FREE	2 known
IV	PORT LEON / Flor.	1-19-43 / 11-3-44	blk.	ms. rates	5-10
c		2-6-43	blk.	FREE	1 known
d		7-24-43	blk.	PAID	1 known

**PORT LEON. FLA**

I **PAID** 11<sup>th</sup>

**PORT LEON, FLA**

II Nov 16 43

III **PORT LEON**  
FLO

IV **PORT LEON**  
MAY 11  
FLOY.

**PAID**

a

**SHIP**

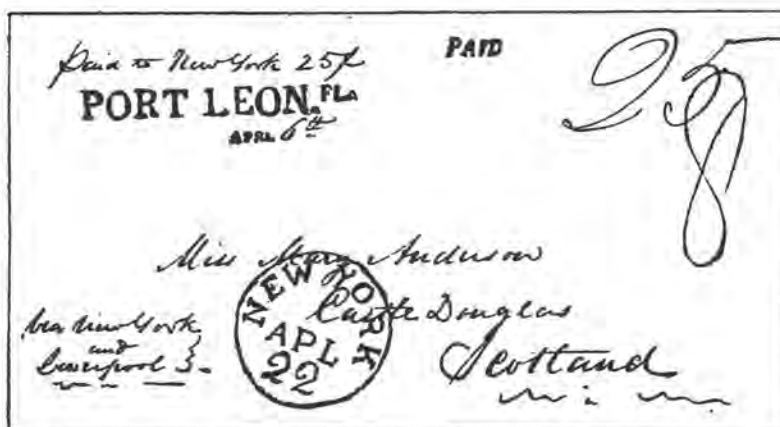
b

**FREE**

c

**PAID**

d



### **PRESCOTT'S STORE**

18 August 1857 - 17 November 1857

Prescott's Store was in a part of Columbia County which is now in Bradford County. The name was changed to Trail Ridge in 1857. No postal history is recorded during this post office's two month existence.

Reason D. Prescott	18 August 1857	2 qtrs. end 6-30-57	7.32	—
P.O. Discontinued:	17 November 1857			

### **PROVIDENCE**

1 August 1854 - 15 September 1906

Providence was settled in southern Columbia County, an area which is now part of Union County. The present town which exists today is about ten miles south of Lake City. The post office was discontinued in 1906 with mail handled at the Lulu post office a few miles to the north. Manuscript adhesive usage before 1860 is known.

Abraham J. Prevatt	1 August 1854	10-13-54 to 6-30-55	19.69	7.40
		yr. end 6-30-57	37.54	29.37
		yr. end 6-30-59	51.41	31.51
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	25.64	15.93
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

### **PROVISION BLUFF**

24 August 1852 - 28 October 1852

Provision Bluff was located on the Apalachicola River in a part of Gadsden County which is now in Liberty County. No postal history is recorded from this two month post office.

John C. Ridley	24 August 1852	yr. end 6-30-53	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	28 October 1852		

### **PULASKI**

1 January 1840 - 30 October 1841

Pulaski was established in the center of Hamilton county and connected by roads with Bellville to the west, Columbus to the south and Benton to the southeast. It was most likely established as a name change from Micco Town and if so was also the county seat. No postal history is recorded.

William L. Robarts	1 January 1840	7-15-40 to 12-31-41	4.24	8.16
P.O. Discontinued:	30 October 1841	as change to Jasper		

**QUINCY (C.H.)**  
28 December 1825 - Present



Quincy, (named after John Quincy Adams who was elected president in 1824, with Quincy being the more unusual and distinguished part of his name) is in Gadsden County about half way along the main road from Tallahassee to Chattahoochee. It was the sixth post office to be established in territorial Florida. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 2461, 2466, 2467, 3534, 3537, 3538, and 3539.

\* postage accruing at post office

Hector McNeill	28 December 1825	yr. end 3-31-27	36.32	
		yr. end 3-31-27*	59.77	
		yr. end 3-31-28*	187.27	
James McKinney (commission not confirmed)		yr. end 3-31-29	24.93	
Malcolm Blue	13 November 1829	yr. end 3-31-30*	296.88	
		yr. end 3-31-31	153.16	
Malcolm Blue	24 January 1832	yr. end 3-31-33	242.01	
		yr. end 3-31-35	269.72	
Arthur J. Forman	31 August 1835			
William W. Parramore	21 July 1836			
George W. Bruton	30 September 1836			
John G. Gunn	14 November 1836	yr. end 3-31-37	265.30	
Thomas J. Kenan	22 January 1839	yr. end 3-31-39	355.48	
		yr. end 6-30-41	338.78	792.40
		7-1-41 to 12-31-42	481.68	1143.26
John T. Seegar	9 December 1842	1-1-43 to 6-30-43	148.48	353.46
		yr. end 6-30-45	402.92	698.27
		yr. end 6-30-47	311.97	322.16
		yr. end 6-30-49	286.16	408.61
		yr. end 6-30-51	342.69	531.12
		yr. end 6-30-53	158.13	277.01
		yr. end 6-30-55	372.56	327.62
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-57	166.29	168.58
David H. Wilson	12 December 1856	2 qtrs. end 6-30-57	182.03	113.41
		yr. end 6-30-59	366.76	418.95
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	254.47	205.12
David A. Wilson	14 October 1865	reappointed after the war		



# Territorial Usage

I	Quincy F.	10-10-26 / 5-12-33	blk.	ms. rates	12 known
II	Quincy FE	12-13-33	magen.	ms. rates	1 known
III	Quincy Fla	2-7-37	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
IV	QUINCY / FLO.	5-6-34 / 1-18-37	red	ms. rates	10-20
V	QUINCY / FLA.	4-22-37 / 1-17-39	red	ms. rates	10-20
VI	QUINCY / Flor.	10-16-39 / 4-18-44	red	ms. rates	common
a		6-2-43	red	PAID	1 known

# Statehood Usage

VI	QUINCY / Flor.	5-9-45 / 8-17-53	red	hs. rates	common
VII	(QUINCY)	4-14-47	blk.	ms. (drop) 2	1 known
A		4-7-52 / 8-17-53	red	PAID / 3	10-20
B		8-12-48 / 2-11-51	red	5	3-5
C		11-12-49 / 1853	red	10	5-10
a		3-7-53	red	PAID	1 known

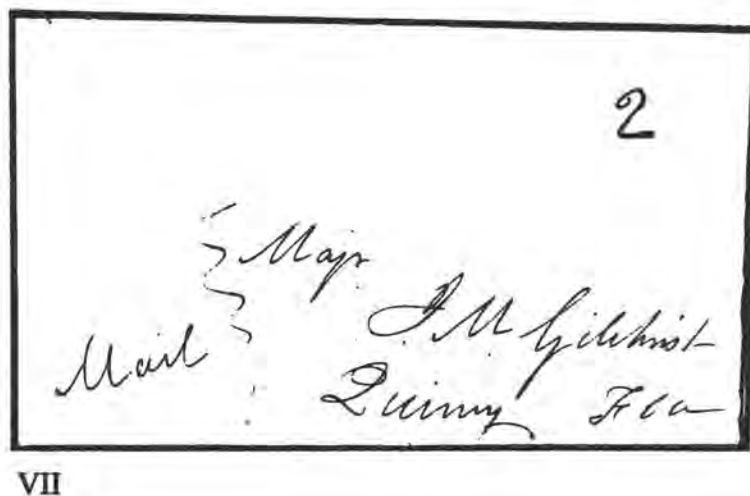
I Quincy Fla  
Apr 4<sup>th</sup>

II Quincy F.E.  
13<sup>th</sup> - Dec-

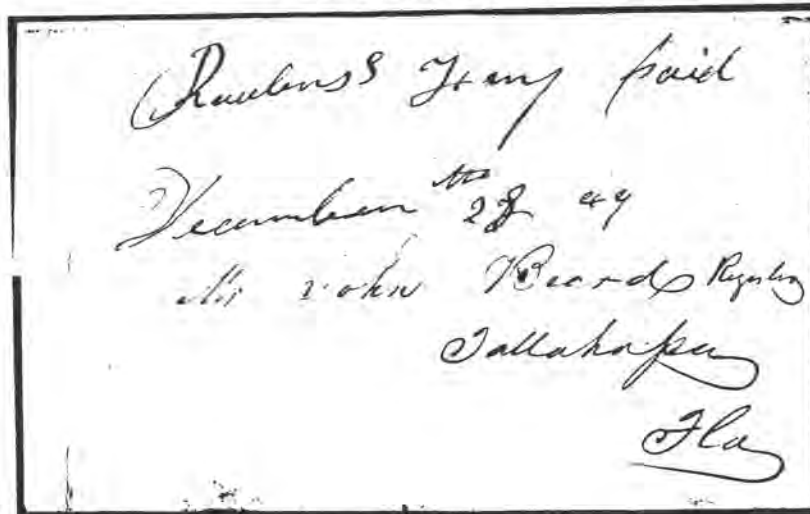
III Quincy Fla  
Feb 7



a PAID



**RAULERSON'S FERRY**  
11 June 1849 - 26 July 1852



Raulerson's Ferry, or Rollinson's Ferry, was located on the north branch of the St. Mary's River in Columbia County just southeast of Fort Moniac. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3518 with weekly service from Jasper to Centerville, Georgia with a stop at Blount's Ferry. The area is now part of Bradford County. The site is shown on maps as late as the 1860's. A single manuscript postmarked example is known with Rollinson's Ferry dateline but signed by Wm. Raulerson.

John W. Price	11 June 1849			
Jesse A. Johns	12 February 1850			
P.O. Discontinued:	11 November 1850			
William A. Sheffield	8 April 1851	5-6-51 to 6-30-51	1.12	1.33
		yr. end 6-30-53	no return	
P.O. Discontinued:	26 July 1852			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Raulerss Ferry	12-23-49	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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I *Raulerss Ferry*  
*December 28 49*

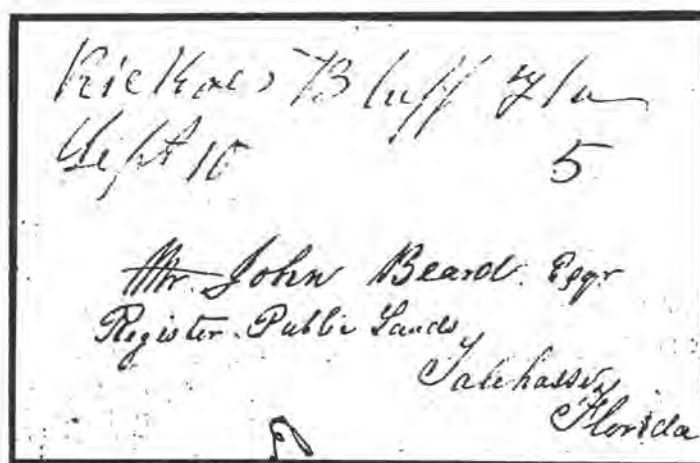
**REFORM**

15 April 1846 - 28 December 1848

Reform was established in Gadsden County south of Quincy, where the Little River joins the Ochlockonee.

Joseph J. C. Jackson	15 April 1846	3 qtrs. end 6-30-47	4.42	4.53
		1 qtr. end 6-30-49	3.50	4.54
Daniel Bradwelt	7 March 1848			
I. W. Cowart	5 June 1848	1 qtr. end 6-30-49	3.66	4.63
P.O. Discontinued:	28 December 1848			

**RICKOE'S BLUFF**  
17 December 1849 - 9 February 1874



Rickoe's Bluff, or Ricco's Bluff, was located on the east bank of the Apalachicola River below Bristol in a part of Gadsden County which is now part of Liberty County. It was located on a post road connecting Chattahoochee and Aspalaga with Apalachicola with mail carried by steamboat on postal route No. 3540 twice to three times weekly.

William McClelland	17 December 1849	yr. end 6-30-51	16.08	22.85
		yr. end 6-30-53	15.98	18.20
		7-1-54 to 12-19-54	9.72	5.47
James Lindsey	31 January 1855			
Thomas D. Nixon	31 December 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	18.82	15.45
		yr. end 6-30-59	24.22	29.41
		yr. end 6-30-61	23.02	23.10
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Rickoe's Bluff Fla	9-10-50 / 9-19-51	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
II	Ricoes Bluff Fla	11-25-50	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

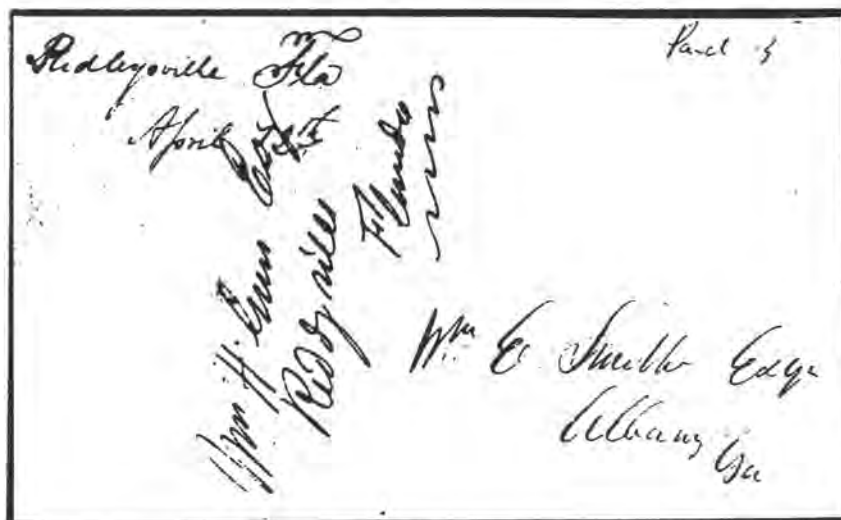
*Rickoe's Bluff Fla.*  
*Sept 10*

I

*Ricoes Bluff*  
*Fla Nov 25th*

II

**RIDLEYSVILLE**  
20 August 1852 - 13 April 1859



Ridleysville was established in Gadsden County on the Apalachicola River where the present town of Bristol is located. In 1855 the area became part of Liberty County. It is interesting to note that the postmaster at Provision Bluff in 1852 was John C. Ridley, and there is a report that the post office at Provision Bluff was also changed to Bristol. A single manuscript postmarked stampless cover is recorded from this post office.

J. Clark Ridley	20 August 1852	7-1-52 to 6-15-53	6.22	6.70
P.O. Discontinued:	20 May 1853			
Mathew M. McAliley	17 September 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	33.39	23.39
		yr. end 6-30-57	35.06	40.28
Moses Straus	26 December 1857	3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	26.70	19.11
P.O. Discontinued:	13 April 1859	as change to Bristol		

**Statehood Usage**

I	Ridleysville Fla	4-12-?	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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Ridleysville Fla  
I April 7 1853

**RINGGOLD**  
26 August 1846 - 4 May 1848

Ringgold was located in Jackson County. Its exact location is unclear. No postal history is recorded.

W. L. Scurlock	26 August 1846	yr. end 6-30-47	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	4 May 1848		

### ROBISONS

10 May 1826 - 26 December 1827

Robisons was located in Leon County and was the tenth post office opened in territorial Florida. The post master of Robisons became the post master at Monticello on 26 December 1827, so it is possible that the office at Robisons became the Monticello office. The last mention of Robisons in postal records is of 30 September 1827 and the date of discontinuation is assumed to be the date of opening the Monticello post office.

John G. Robison	10 May 1826	yr. end 3-31-27	2.48
P.O. Discontinued:	26 December 1827	(?) as change to Monticello	

### ROCKHAVEN

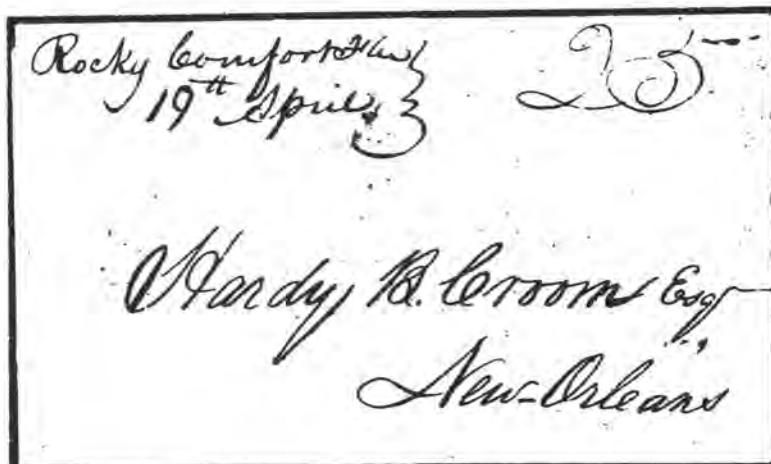
9 November 1827 - 27 March 1829

Rockhaven was located in Leon County when the post office was established but later changed to Gadsden County. The exact site of the town is unclear and there were no records of postmaster compensation for the year ending 3-31-29. \*postage accruing at post office

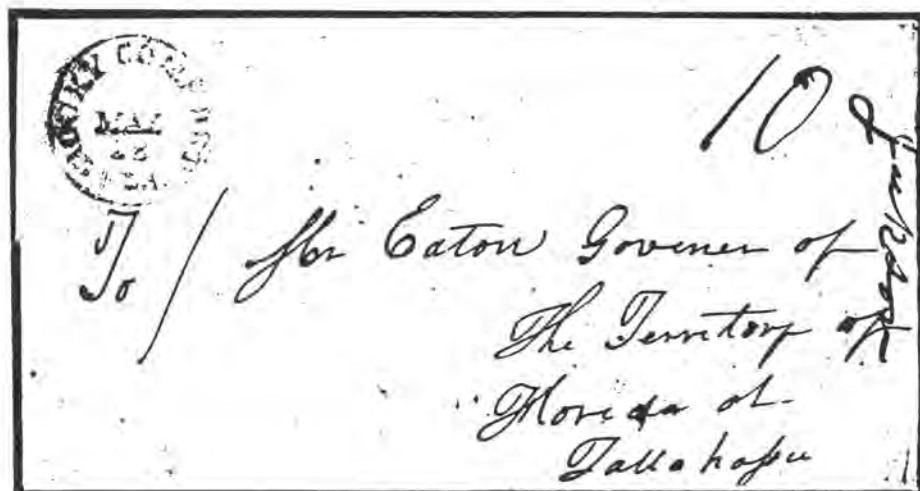
William F. Braden	9 November 1827	yr. end 3-31-28	2.40
P.O. Discontinued:	27 March 1829		

### ROCKY COMFORT

5 November 1827 - 17 April 1838



Rocky Comfort was located in Gadsden County, about eight miles south of Quincy on the post road to Apalachicola. It is clearly identified on period maps. Mail was handled weekly by postal route No. 2466, Quincy to Rocky Comfort, eight miles, at \$50 per annum. \*postage accruing at post office



David Ochilltree	5 November 1827	yr. end 3-31-28*	5.08
		yr. end 3-31-29	40.17
		yr. end 3-31-30*	105.09
		yr. end 3-31-31	66.36
Anthony G. Lavcet	24 November 1831		
Arthur G. Sweat	24 November 1831	yr. end 3-31-33	69.21
David Ochilltree	13 June 1833	yr. end 3-31-35	34.54
David L. Kenan	9 February 1835	yr. end 3-31-35	0.00
		yr. end 3-31-37	21.51
Walter L. C. Yonge	27 May 1837		
P.O. Discontinued:	17 April 1838		

#### Territorial Usage

I	Rocky Comfort Fla	7-25-29 / 1-9-32	red	ms. rates	5 known
I	Rocky Comfort Fla	4-19-32 / 7-4-36	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
II	Rocky Comfort F	3-15-32	red	ms. rates	1 known
II	Rocky Comfort F	5-9-33*	blk	ms. rates	*
III	ROCKY COMFORT / FLA	5-19-35	red	ms. rates	1 known

I Rocky Comfort Fla  
19<sup>th</sup> April

II Rocky Comfort F  
9<sup>th</sup> May



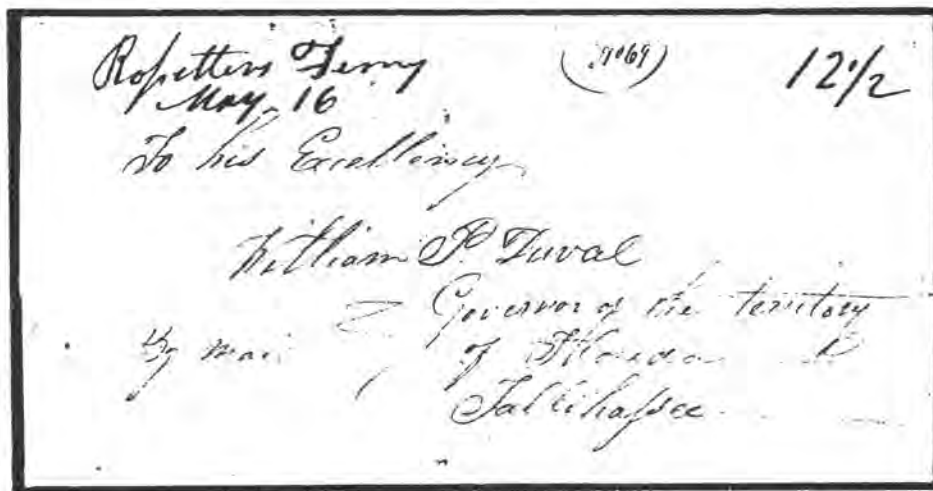


**ROCKY HAMMOCK**  
23 July 1859 - 30 January 1860

Rocky Hammock was located in Levy County and existed as a post office for only six months. Its exact location is unclear. No postal history is recorded.

Robert Waterston	23 July 1859
P.O. Discontinued:	30 January 1860

**ROSSETERS FERRY**  
14 February 1832 - 16 September 1841



Rosseters Ferry (also listed as Rosseters P.O.) was located in Hamilton County at a crossing of the Suwannee River very near the Georgia line. The post office name was changed to Woodland in 1841 and later to Jennings. The town is clearly identified on period maps. Mail was handled every two weeks by postal route No. 2460, Alligator to Cherry Lake, seventy miles, with service to Swift Creek and Mineral Springs. Rossiter's P.O. was apparently established (in Columbia County) prior to the Rossiter's Ferry office although no postmaster commission or records of such post office are recorded. Two manuscript postmarked examples are known however from 1831.

Robert B. Clayton	14 February 1832	yr. end 3-31-33	6.05
Appleton Rosseter	20 February 1833	yr. end 3-31-33	3.08
		yr. end 3-31-35	7.94
		yr. end 3-31-37	5.04
		yr. end 3-31-39	18.28
		yr. end 6-30-41	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	16 September 1841	as change to Woodland	

**Territorial Usage**

I	Rosseters Ferry	11-22-32* / 2-4-39	blk.	ms. rates	4 known + 1*
II	Rosseter's P.O. Fla	11-11-31	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	Rosseter's P.O. Flo	10-14-31*	blk.	ms. rates	*

I *Ropettens Ferry* }  
*Nov<sup>m</sup> 22 1832* }

II *Ropettens P.O. Fla* }  
*Nov<sup>m</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1831* }

III *Ropettens P.O. Fla* }  
*Octo. 14<sup>th</sup> 1831* }

*Ropettens P.O. Fla* }  
*Nov<sup>m</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1831* } *SR*  
*Executive Office*  
*Tallahassee*

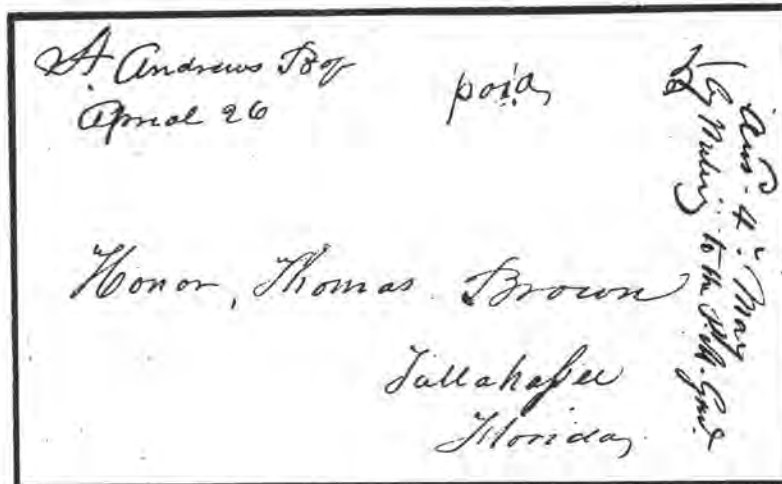
**ROSS' MINERAL SPRINGS**  
28 February 1833 - 6 September 1833

Ross' Mineral Springs was located in Columbia County on the Suwannee River a few miles below the present city of Jasper. There was no record of this post office on the 30 September 1833 Register for the year ending 31 March 1833. The area is now in Suwannee County. No postal history is recorded for this six month post office.

Arthur Sykes  
P.O. Discontinued:

28 February 1833  
6 September 1833

**SAINT ANDREWS BAY**  
26 April 1827 - 28 February 1902



Saint Andrews Bay was located on the Gulf Coast in Washington County about half way between Tallahassee and Pensacola. The area is now called Panama City and is in Bay County. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3503 from St. Augustine to Pensacola by steamboat twice monthly and No. 3548 from Holmes Valley to St. Andrew's Bay weekly. The post office was discontinued by name change to Saint Andrew in 1902.

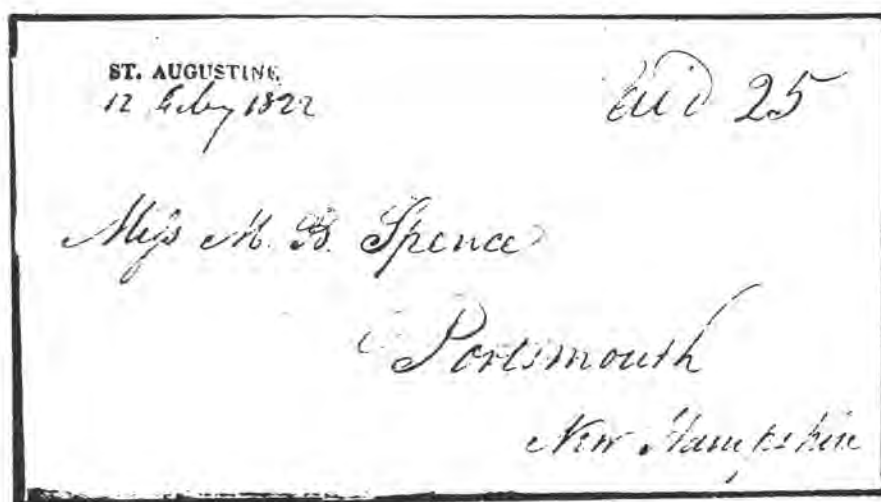
James ---?---	26 April 1827	no post office records for 1827 to 1829		
Andrew Young	24 May 1828			
P.O. Discontinued:	2 July 1829			
Herman Mercer	23 October 1845	yr. end 6-30-47	14.70	13.03
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-49	19.57	19.51
James W. Witherspoon	22 August 1848			
William Cooke	27 September 1848	1 qtr. end 6-30-49	16.46	19.46
Isaac H. Hughes	5 February 1850			
Isaac Hughes Stone	10 April 1850	7-1-50 to 3-31-51	28.31	38.41
George Robison	16 January 1851			
James W. Wetherspoon	22 April 1851	6-5-51 to 6-30-51	1.66	2.14
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-53	11.07	12.92
Daniel B. Johnson	12 April 1852	1 qtr. end 6-30-53	4.31	3.64
		yr. end 6-30-55	47.26	18.34
N. Marcellus Hentz	29 July 1854	1 qtr. end 6-30-57	7.77	4.03
Samuel Fleishman	7 October 1856	3 qtrs. end 6-30-57	19.02	15.92
James N. B. Clarke	15 June 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	16.19	8.42
J. B. Pearson	14 January 1859			
T. E. Clarke	21 June 1859			
William T. Porter	9 November 1859	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	11.56	3.27
William E. Ferslew	3 May 1866			

**Statehood Usage**

I	St Andrews Bay	4-26-50	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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I *St Andrews Bay*  
*April 26*

**ST. AUGUSTINE**  
20 July 1821 - Present



St. Augustine is located in St. Johns County on the Atlantic Coast and was founded by the Spanish 42 years prior to the settlement of Jamestown in Virginia. It was the only town in Spanish Florida to remain continuously inhabited and prosper. The British established a postal route and King's Road from New Smyrna via St. Augustine to Cow's Ford (Jacksonville) to St. Mary's, Georgia. The earliest recorded postally rated letter from Florida is datelined St. Augustine (1767) and several correspondences to and from St. Augustine are known during the late 1700's. Jonathan S. Beers became the first commissioned post master in pre-territorial Florida. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 2452, Jacksonville to St. Augustine twice a week, No. 2458, St. Augustine to New Smyrna once in two weeks, No. 3501, St. Augustine to St. Mary's, Ga., weekly, No. 3502, St. Augustine to Picolata, twice weekly, and No. 3503, St. Augustine to Pensacola twice monthly by steamboat.

John Haley	prior to 1781	served as deputy postmaster in British period	
Jonathan S. Beers	20 July 1821	yr. end 3-31-21	no compensation
Thomas H. Perm	13 November 1821	yr. end 3-31-23	310.09
Squire Streeter	9 November 1824	yr. end 3-31-25	220.05
		yr. end 3-31-27	308.03
		yr. end 3-31-27*	583.76
		yr. end 3-31-28*	700.39
		yr. end 3-31-29	352.29
		yr. end 3-31-29*	817.94
Bernardo Sequi	30 March 1830	yr. end 3-31-31	485.53
		yr. end 3-31-33	361.73
		yr. end 3-31-35	84.99
John Gray, Jr.	30 July 1834	yr. end 3-31-35	284.69
Elias Wallen	25 September 1835	yr. end 3-31-37	578.76
		yr. end 3-31-39	765.04
		yr. end 6-30-41	645.91
		2 yrs. end 6-30-43	1131.29
			1543.57
			2695.91
John M. Fontane	7 September 1843		
Peter C. Zylstra	19 February 1844	yr. end 6-30-45	716.41
		yr. end 6-30-47	537.31
		yr. end 6-30-49	443.67
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-51	356.87
			552.22
Jerome E. Llambias	10 March 1851	1 qtr. end 6-30-51	139.11
			232.61
		7-1-52 to 5-31-53	286.32
			483.02

Lawrence Andrews	3 May 1853	6-1-53 to 6-30-53	25.66	39.33
		yr. end 6-30-55	449.18	394.64
		yr. end 6-30-57	425.76	320.65
		yr. end 6-30-59	492.17	346.07
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	347.65	267.21
Manuel Medicis	4 April 1862	Union occupation		
James W. Allen	7 May 1862	Union occupation		
Nathan D. Benedict	14 May 1866			

#### Pre-Territorial Usage

I	St Augustine	8-14-21 / 3-5-22	blk.	ms. rates	5 known
II	ST. AUGUSTINE,	1-8-22 / 3-5-22	blk.	ms. rates	4 known
III	ST. AUGUSTINE,	3-26-22	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

#### Territorial Usage

I	St Augustine	1-28-23 / 8-2-25	blk.	ms. rates	4 known
a		8-2-25	blk.	FREE	1 known
III	ST. AUGUSTINE,	4-2-22 / 8-4-25	blk.	ms. rates	10 known
a		4-2-22	blk.	FREE	1 known
IV	St Augustine E Flo	12-23-30	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
V	St Augustine Flo	12-30-30	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
VI	St Augustine Ft	1-27-31	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
VII	ST. AUGUSTINE,	4-8-22 / 12-19-22	blk.	ms. rates	5 known
VIII	ST AUGUSTINE	4-3-23	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
IX	ST AUGUSTINE,	6-10-23 / 9-10-25	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
a		9-10-25	blk.	FREE	1 known
X	ST AUGUSTINE,	4-26-25	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
XI	ST AUGUSTINE,	7-19-25	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
a		7-19-25	blk.	FREE	1 known
XII	ST AUGUSTINE / -E.FLO.-	10-26-25 / 2-16-32	blk.	ms. rates	10-20
c		11-30-25 / 4-5-27	blk.	FREE	2 known
b		1-3-28	blk.	PAID	1 known
XIII	ST AUGUSTINE / -E.FLO.-	1-10-28 / 1-11-35	blk.	ms. rates	10-20
c		1-10-28 / 2-20-34	blk.	FREE	5-10
b		3-29-32	blk.	PAID	1 known
XII	ST AUGUSTINE / -E.FLO.-	9-28-25 / 4-28-31	red	ms. rates	5-10
c		11-8-26	red	FREE	1 known
XIII	ST AUGUSTINE / -E.FLO.-	2-27-25 / 2-4-35	red	ms. rates	10-20
c		9-28-28 / 1-11-35	red	FREE	5-10
XIV	St. AUGUSTINE / Fl.T.	10-21-35 / 1-11-45	blk.	ms. rates	common
d		7-30-44	blk.	FREE	1 known
f		7-30-44 / 1-11-45	blk.	FREE	3-5
XIV	St. AUGUSTINE / Fl.T.	5-6-35 / 2-16-45	red	ms. rates	common
d		3-26-38 / 1842	red	FREE	5-10
e		12-24-35 / 2-13-44	red	PAID	10-20

#### Statehood Usage

XIV	St. AUGUSTINE / Fl.T.	1845 / 1851	blk.	ms., hs. rates	common
d		3-24-46	blk.	FREE	1 known
e		3-17-46 / 1851	blk.	PAID	5-10
f		1-26-47	blk.	FREE	1 known
XIV	St. AUGUSTINE / Fl.T.	4-8-45 / 12-16-45	red	ms. rates	5-10
d		4-15-45	red	FREE	1 known
e		11-4-45 / 12-16-45	red	PAID	2 known
XIV	St. AUGUSTINE / Fl.T.	4-11-52 / 11-21-54	blue	ms., hs. rates	common
d		10-15-44	blue	FREE	1 known

e		4-25-52 / 9-25-52	blue	PAID	3-5
A			blue	3	3-5
B		9-25-52	blue	3	2 known
C			blue	PAID/3	1 known
D			blue	5	3-5
E		10-22-54 / 11-21-54	blue	5	2 known
XIV	St. AUGUSTINE / Fl.T.	12-18-?	green	hs. rates	1 known
D			green	5	not confirmed
c		12-18- /	green	FREE	1 known
XV	SAINT AUGUSTINE / Fla.	1854	blue	hs. rates	3-5
e			blue	PAID	1 known
A			blue	3	1 known
XV	SAINT AUGUSTINE / Fla.	2-2-7 / 2-9-59	blk.	hs. rates	3-5
c		2-9-59	blk.	FREE	1 known
F		2-2-?	blk.	PAID 6	1 known

I *St. Augustine*  
30 Oct

II **ST. AUGUSTINE**  
12 July 1822

**FREE**  
a

V *St. Augustine Fla*  
30 Dec. 1830

VI *St. Augustine Fla*  
27 Jan

VII **ST. AUGUSTINE,**  
**DEC. 17.**

III **ST. AUGUSTINE,**  
**2 APRIL 1822**

VIII **ST AUGUSTINE**  
**APRIL 3.**

IX **ST AUGUSTINE,**  
**SEPTEMBER 10.**

X **ST AUGUSTINE,**  
**APRIL 26.**

XI **ST AUGUSTINE.**  
**JULY 19th, 1825.**



b **PAID.**



FREE

c



XIV

FREE

d

PAID

e

FREE

f

3

A

3

B

PAID  
3

C

5

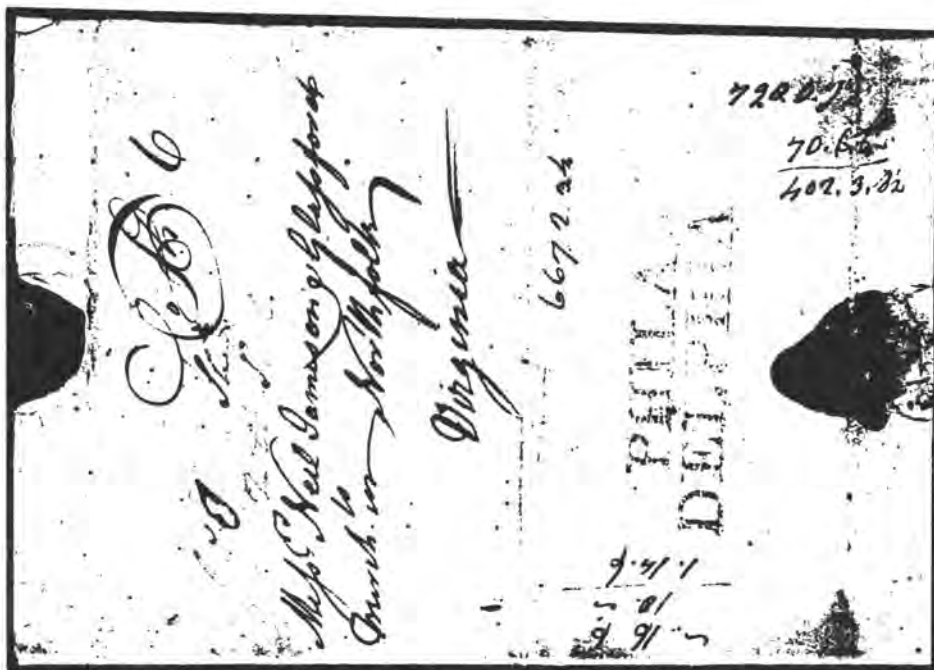
D

5

E



XV



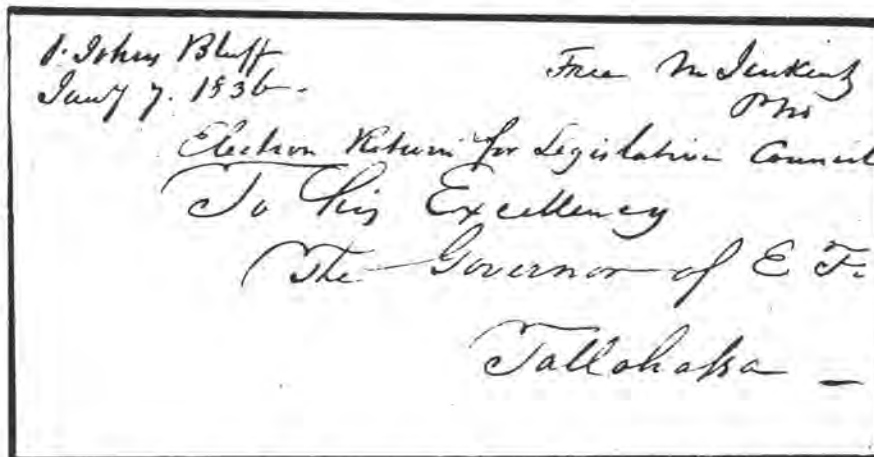
(St. Augustine) April 20, 1767 The earliest Florida cover with postmark & rate

**ST. HELENA**  
17 July 1855 - 29 March 1867

St. Helena was located in Columbia County at an uncertain site. No postal history is recorded.

Thomas D. Dexter	17 July 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	21.43	6.34
		yr. end 6-30-59	23.90	---
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	11.83	---
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**ST. JOHNS BLUFF**  
30 January 1828 - 28 January 1846



St. Johns Bluff was established in St. Johns County near the mouth of the St. Johns River. The area was later changed to Duval County. The post office had several name changes during its nearly 20 year existence. The post office was reestablished as a change back to St. Johns Bluff from Pablo on 12 May 1835. It was also reestablished on 22 June 1844 as a name change from Hazard. \*net postage

Elisha F. Jenkins	30 January 1828	yr. end 3-31-28*	0.09	
Samuel Kingsley	7 July 1828	yr. end 3-31-29	5.17	
		yr. end 3-31-30*	22.90	
		yr. end 3-31-31	---	
Jn. Bessent	24 February 1832			
P.O. Discontinued:	10 August 1832	as change to Pablo		
Mathew Jenkins	12 May 1835	1 qtr. end 3-31-37	1.71	
P.O. Discontinued:	15 September 1836			
John R. Mitchell	22 June 1844	9-9-44 to 6-30-45	7.68	9.36
P.O. Discontinued:	28 January 1846	as change to Hazard		

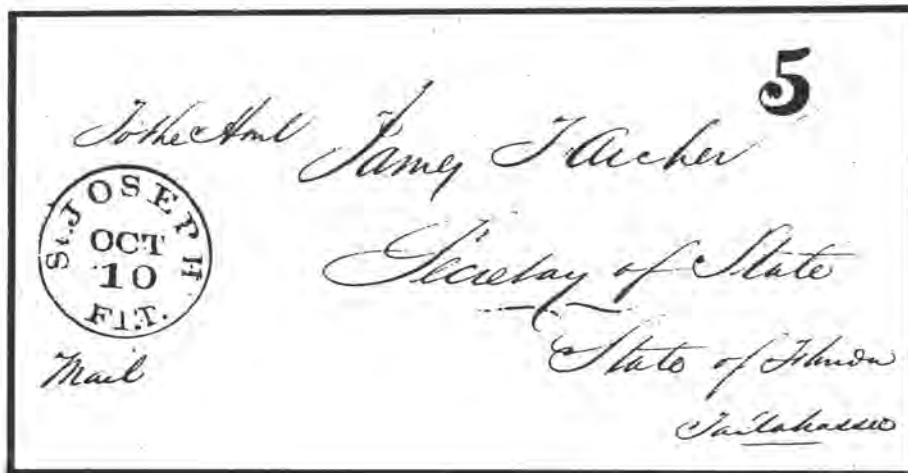
**Territorial Usage**

I	St Johns Bluff EF	6-2-28	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	St. Johns Bluff	10-15-35 / 1-7-36	blk.	ms. rates	2 known

I *St Johns Bluff*  
*Jan 2*  
*E F*

II *St. Johns Bluff*  
*Jan 7. 1836*

**ST. JOSEPH**  
28 December 1835 - 28 March 1854



St. Joseph was located in Franklin County on the Gulf Coast west of Apalachicola. The area became part of Calhoun County in 1838 and part of Gulf County in 1925. It must have been initially a very busy post office as the returns for 1837 reflect the 5th largest postmaster compensation in the territory and in 1841 the 7th largest postal receipts. St. Joseph became a busy port and a railroad to Iola added to the town's importance. However, by the mid 1840's both receipts and postmaster compensation had dropped considerably, leading to the closure of the post office in 1854. Three things led to the decay of St. Joseph. (1) the cost of transportation, (2) danger to vessels from a northwest wind, and (3) a severe yellow fever epidemic leading to a large number of deaths. The town was deserted by 1854. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 2468, 2471, 2473, and 3503.

James Black	28 December 1835	yr. end 3-31-37	497.90	
		yr. end 3-31-39	554.68	
		yr. end 6-30-41	249.06	623.56
		7-1-41 to 5-18-42	102.98	209.20
		5-22-42 to 6-30-43	53.46	139.93
Jennette Gibson	9 May 1842	7-1-44 to 2-15-45	17.93	38.62
James P. Penn	23 September 1843	2-15-45 to 6-30-45	7.07	14.78
Nehemiah Hayden	31 January 1845	yr. end 6-30-47	33.36	44.65
		yr. end 6-30-49	8.60	12.33
		yr. end 6-30-51	1.84	2.76
		yr. end 6-30-53	no return	
P.O. Discontinued:	28 March 1854			

**Territorial Usage**

I	St Joseph	6-4-36	red	ms. rates	1 known
II	St Joseph Fl	12-21-36 / 4-5-37	red	ms. rates	5 known
III	St Joseph Territory of Florida	11-11-?*	blk.	ms. rates	*
IV	St. JOSEPH / Fl. T.	7-20-37 / 1844	blk.	ms. rates	10-20
IV	St. JOSEPH / Fl. T.	10-1-39 / 10-8-39	red	ms. rates	2 known
a		10-11-37 / 1842	blk.	FREE	2 known
b			blk.	PAID	not confirmed

**Statehood Usage**

IV	St. JOSEPH / Fl. T.	10-10-45*	blk.	hs. rates	*
A		10-10-45*	blk.	5	*

I *St Joseph 11<sup>th</sup> Sept*

II *St Joseph 21 Dec*

III *St Joseph 11 Nov  
Secretary of Gloucest*

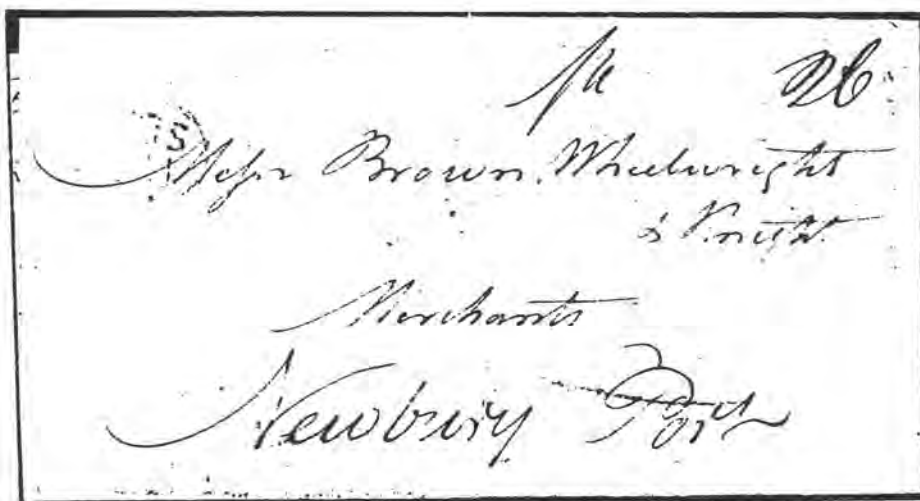


a **FREE** A **5**

**ST. LOUIS**  
27 September 1855 - 29 August 1859

St. Louis was established in an area of Columbia County which became part of Bradford County in 1858. Although no stampless cover are recorded, a manuscript postmarked usage of U-9 is known.

Lewis Cone	27 September 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	8.55	5.66
Jacob Godwin	10 June 1859	yr. end 6-30-59	7.98	5.88
P.O. Discontinued:	29 August 1859			



St. Marc August 1, 1795 dateline with "Sh 26" rate (4 cent ship fee + 22 cent postal rate) reflecting 350-450 mile delivery from port of entry where Franklin mark was applied (17/SE)

**ST. MARKS**  
28 March 1827 - Present



St. Marks, or St. Mark, was established in March 1718 by Don Jose Primo de Rivera as a small Spanish town on the Gulf of Mexico. The fort San Marco de Apalache was built here as was a Spanish mission (Santa Maria de Apalache. A stampless letter datelined St. Marc is known from 1795, carried by ship to Newburyport, Mass. The post office was established in Leon County as the 17th post office in Florida. The area became part of Wakulla County in 1843. St. Marks was a major port and supply depot in support of the Second Seminole War, 1835-1842. It was also Tallahassee's seaport, connected by a 24 mile post wagon road, and in 1836 became the terminus of the first railroad in Florida. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 2462, 2478, and 3529. \*net postage accruing at post office

Turbut R. Betton	28 March 1827	yr. end 3-31-29	----	
Ambrose Crane	9 November 1827	yr. end 3-31-30*	19.92	
		yr. end 3-31-31	27.99	
		yr. end 3-31-33	60.40	
		yr. end 3-31-35	59.50	
		yr. end 3-31-37	214.57	
Robert Lloyd	29 May 1838			
George Millen (Miller?)	9 November 1838	yr. end 3-31-39	274.76	
John Liogenwood	26 February 1840	7-1-40 to 9-30-40	(2 qtrs. with Alexander)	
Albert R. Alexander	7 December 1840	9-30-40 to 1-1-41	76.34	165.60
		7-1-41 to 9-30-41	19.11	42.09
P.O. Discontinued:	12 July 1842			
Francis B. Whiting	18 January 1844	yr. end 6-30-45	54.71	112.15
P.O. Discontinued:	19 July 1845			
Amos M. Alexander	26 March 1846	yr. end 6-30-47	no return	
		yr. end 6-30-49	76.51	100.73
Robert M. Spencer	11 March 1851	yr. end 6-30-51	107.64	148.81
		yr. end 6-30-53	no return	
Jno. H. Partridge	18 November 1852	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	20.83	2.43
		7-1-54 to 4-1-55	59.29	6.76
John Denham	31 January 1854			
Alonzo B. Noyes	18 August 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	76.70	56.56
James Caverly	15 August 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	146.38	86.20
		7-1-60 to 4-15-61	152.94	168.70
John O. Morris	4 April 1861	4-15-61 to 5-31-61	15.57	----
Alexander S. Crane	23 November 1865			

### Territorial Usage

I	St Mark	9-30-34*	blk.	ms. rates	*
II	St Marks Fl	3-1-35	blk.	ms. Ship 8	1 known
III	ST. MARKS FL. T.	6-8-30 / 3-3-31	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
IV	ST. MARKS / FLORIDA	11-2-31 / 1-18-32	blk.	ms. rates	3-5
V	ST. MARKS / FLORIDA	1832 / 6-4-33	blk.	ms. rates	3-5
a		1832 / 4-20-33	blk.	SHIP	2 known
VI	ST. MARK / FLORIDA.	1-17-35 / 4-1-40	blk.	ms. rates	10-20
VI	ST. MARK / FLORIDA.	12-15-37	red	ms. rates	1 known
b		1-17-35 / 9-7-35	blk.	SHIP	3-5
c		1-17-35 / 1-20-40	blk.	FREE	5-10
d		4-14-38	blk.	PAID	1 known

### Statehood Usage

VII	St Marks Fla	2-24-49 / 12-17-49	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
VIII	Saint Marks Fla	10-20-53	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

I *St Mark*  
*30 Sep*


II *St Marks Fl*  
*March*

III *ST. MARKS FL. T.*  
*June 8*

IV 

V 

a **SHIP**

VI 

b **SHIP**

c **FREE**

d **PAID**

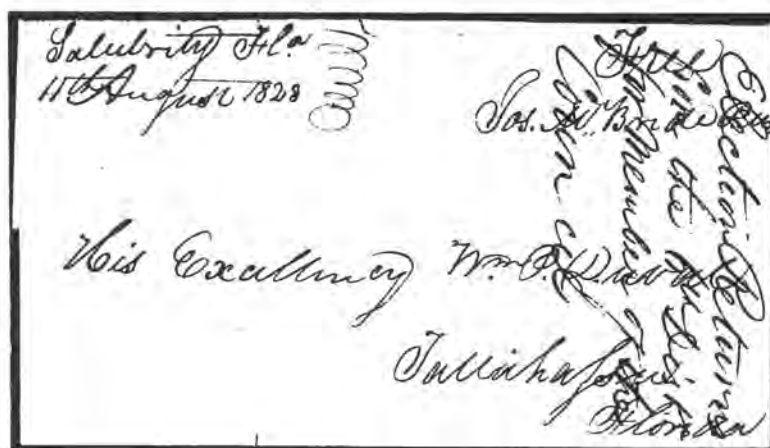
VII *St Marks Fla*  
*Nov 8*

VIII *Saint Marks Fla*  
*Oct 20 1853*



# SALUBRITY

19 April 1828 - 5 December 1843



Salubrity, or Salubria, was located in Gadsden County near the Ocklockony River on the post road from Tallahassee to Quincy and Bainbridge, Georgia. The Chronology shows that the post office reopened for a period from 15 April 1857 to 23 September 1858 but this was not confirmed in postal records. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 2461 and 3534, Tallahassee to Bainbridge, Ga., three times weekly. \*postage accruing at post office, not postmaster compensation

Joseph McBride	19 April 1828	yr. end 3-31-29	3.72	
		*yr. end 3-31-30	31.80	
		yr. end 3-31-31	20.17	
		yr. end 3-31-33	34.60	
		yr. end 3-31-35	30.63	
		yr. end 3-31-37	28.17	
		yr. end 3-31-39	21.48	
P.O. Discontinued:	15 February 1840			
Robert B. Houghton	28 April 1840	yr. end 6-30-41	12.86	25.25
		7-1-41 to 12-31-42	17.06	35.48
P.O. Discontinued:	5 December 1843			

## Territorial Usage

I	Salubrity Fla	8-11-28	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Salubrity	5-3-37*	blk.	ms. rates	*

I  
Salubrity Fla.  
11th August 1828

### **SALUDIA**

15 April 1857 - 23 September 1858

Saludia was located in Alachua County. Its exact location is unclear. There is no record of this post office for the years ending 30 June 1857 and 30 June 1859 and the Chronology shows the date of discontinuation as 3 December 1860. Our records do not confirm this later date. No postal history is recorded.

Wiley Hicks	15 April 1857
Thomas P. Boulwar	16 July 1857
Daniel Tilman	14 April 1858
P.O. Discontinued:	23 September 1858

### **SANDERSON'S STATION**

17 September 1859 - 12 March 1861

Sanderson's Station was established in Columbia County as a name change from Newburgh on the route between Jacksonville and Lake City. The County changed to New River County and later Bradford County. Sanderson Station was located as a rail depot on the Florida Atlantic and Gulf Central Rail Road and was strategic during the Battle of Olustee in 1864. The area became part of Baker County on 8 February 1861 and the town name changed to Sanderson after the war and exists today.

Jackson W. Harvey	17 September 1859			
Benjamin A. Howell	12 April 1860	2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	10.75	1.16
Francis J. Pons	22 December 1860			
P.O. Discontinued:	12 March 1861			

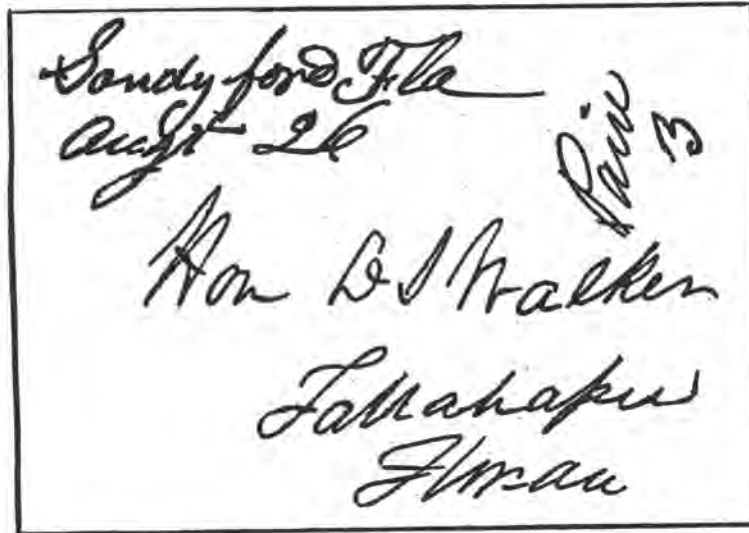
### **SAND POINT**

11 November 1859 - 16 October 1873

Sand Point was established in Volusia County and functioned as a post office for a short period of time before the Civil War. The post office was reestablished after the war in 1869 and became Titusville in 1873 as a part of Brevard County. No pre-war postal history is recorded.

Shubel G. Luffman	11 November 1859	7-1-60 to 7-19-60	1.14	0.63
P.O. Discontinued:	30 June 1860			

**SANDY FORD**  
20 December 1851 - 13 April 1876



Sandy Ford was located on the Aucilla River along the main post road between Monticello and Madison in Jefferson County, later in 1854 changed to Madison County. It also was the cross road for a road from Clifton and Aucilla to Beazley and Fort Hamilton. During the Civil War its location on the Pensacola and Georgia Rail Road gave it strategic importance. The post office was discontinued in 1876 as a change to Greenville which exists today.

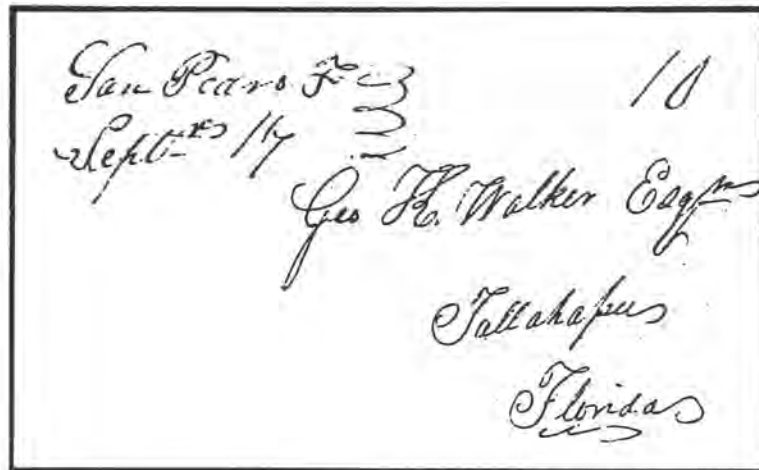
William K. Cohn	20 December 1851	3 qtrs. end 6-30-53	20.15	23.14
Samuel Williams	24 February 1854	1 qtr. end 6-30-53	5.13	3.83
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-55	12.14	5.63
P.O. Discontinued:	11 October 1854			
Jacob C. Bugg	30 November 1854			
P.O. Discontinued:	2 September 1856			
Jacob C. Bugg	19 August 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	34.18	---
		7-1-60 to 10-15-60	11.97	---
William M. Footman	3 September 1860			
Miss Louise Bemis	29 June 1866			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Sandy Ford Fla	8-26-53	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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I  
*Sandy Ford Fla*  
*Augt 26*

**SAN PEDRO**  
6 September 1833 - 9 April 1841



San Pedro was located near the center of Madison County on a post road from Tallahassee to Jacksonville through Lipona, West Hill and Alligator. The name was changed to Talofa in 1841. It is shown as a major town in Madison County on period maps. Mail was handled by postal route No. 2455.

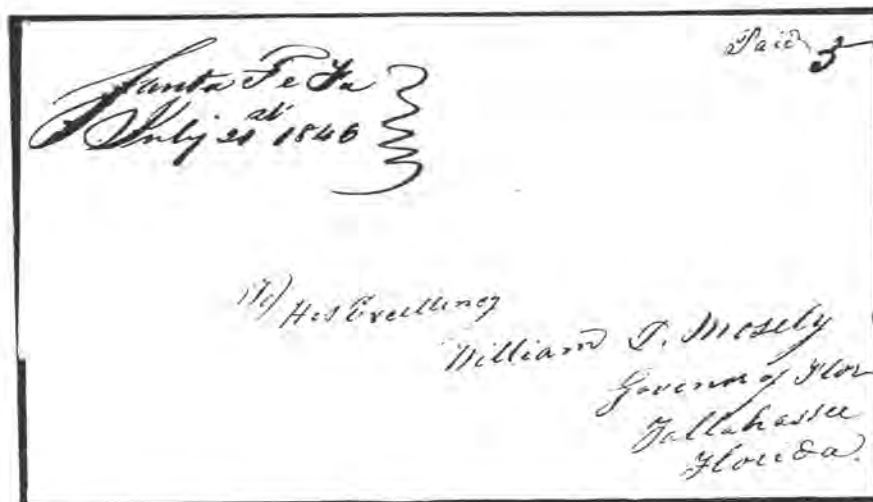
Archibald McNeill	6 September 1833	yr. end 3-31-35	38.92	
		yr. end 3-31-37	177.80	
Christian F. Drew	24 June 1838			
Sampson B. Barronton	16 October 1838	no record for 1839		
Robert Heir	6 April 1839			
John S. Broome	12 May 1840	3 qtr. end 6-30-41	32.49	55.12
P.O. Discontinued:	9 April 1841	as change to Talofa		

**Territorial Usage**

I	San Pedro	9-15-34	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	San Pedro Fla	5-17-35 / 1-27-?	red	ms. rates	2 known
III	San Pedro Fl	3-4-37 / 10-12-37	red	ms. rates	2 known
IV	San Pedro F	9-17-35*	red	ms. rates	*



**SANTA FE**  
19 September 1845 - 5 December 1884



Santa Fe (named from the early Spanish mission "Santa Fe de Toloca") was located in Columbia County north of the Santa Fe River on a post road connecting Fort White with Newnansville. The area is now part of Bradford County. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3513. The post office was reestablished in 1872 and was finally discontinued in 1884 with mail handled by the Hampton post office.

A. B. Noyes	19 September 1845	yr. end 6-30-47	21.92	26.53
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-49	1.42	2.13
E. W. Collins	7 September 1848	yr. end 6-30-49	0.86	1.16
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-51	0.70	1.05
P.O. Discontinued:	26 February 1851	as change to Collins		
Nathaniel A. Jamison	15 December 1853	yr. end 6-30-57	9.07	2.89
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-59	3.79	2.60
P.O. Discontinued:	22 December 1858	as change to Cherry Hill		

**Statehood Usage**

I	Santa Fe Fa	7-21-46	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Santa Fe Fla	1-31-47	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

I *Santa Fe Fa*  
*July 21 1846*

II

*Santa Fe Fla*  
*Jan'y 31. 1847*

**SCURLOCK'S SPRING**  
14 February 1842 - 19 July 1845



Scurlock's Spring, or Shurlock's Spring, was located in Jackson County near the Georgia line. The name was changed to Campbellton in 1845 and that town exists today. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3541 (Bainbridge, Georgia to Pensacola) with twice weekly service.

Britton Barkley	14 February 1842	2-14-42 to 6-30-43	22.88	41.85
		yr. end 6-30-45	39.08	67.45
P.O. Discontinued:	19 July 1845	as change to Campbellton		

**Territorial Usage**

I	Scurlock Springs	1-3-45 / 2-7-45	blk.	ms. "free"	3 known
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I *Scurlock Springs*  
*January the 3, 1845*

**SECLUDA**

7 September 1848 - 19 July 1850

Secluda, or Secludo, was located in Gadsden County. Its exact location is unclear but it was located on a postal route 8 miles from Quincy. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3538 with weekly service Quincy to Secluda but the route was suspended in 1851 "there being no office at Secludo". No postal history is recorded.

William H. Ellis	7 September 1848	no listing for 1849	
		yr. end 6-30-51	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	19 July 1850		



# SEMINOLE

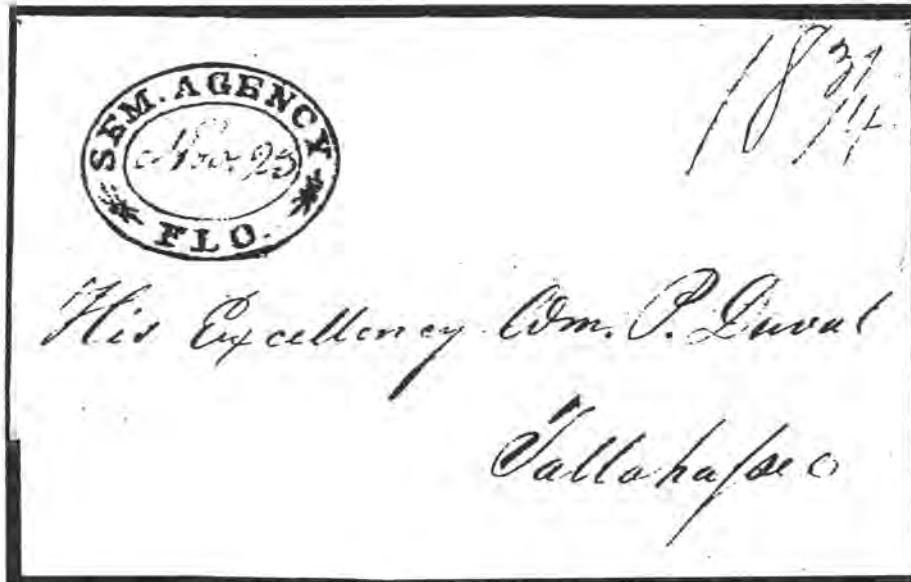
15 June 1857 - 7 March 1859

The post office at Seminole was established in Manatee County. Its exact location is unknown. No postal history is recorded.

David H. Tucker	15 June 1857			
P.O. Discontinued:	15 January 1858			
David H. Tucker	1 April 1858	2 qtrs. end 6-30-59	2.39	0.64
P.O. Discontinued:	7 March 1859			

## SEMINOLE AGENCY

3 May 1828 - February 25 1837

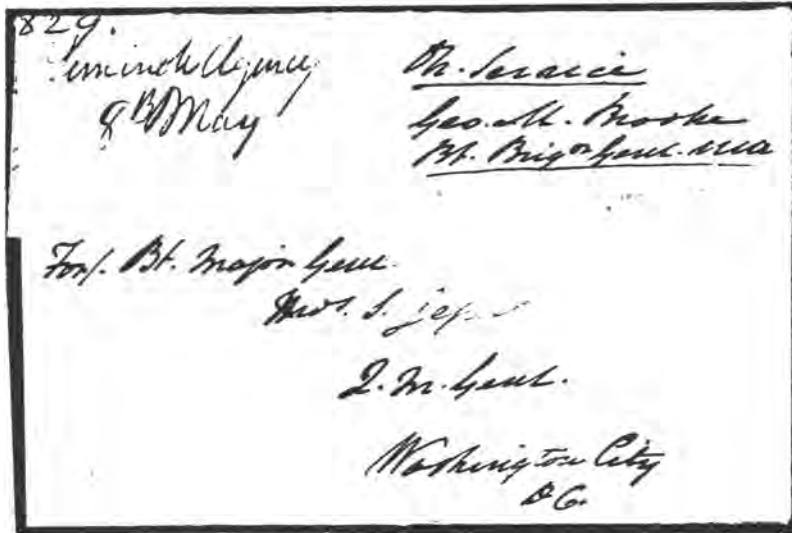


Seminole Agency was located in Alachua County near Fort King. It was on the main military and post road connecting Micanopy and Tampa Bay. It served as a military and civilian post office and handled a large amount of mail for this isolated outpost. Mail was handled by postal route No. 2459. This area is now the site of Ocala and is in Marion County. It is possible that the post office was established by 24 November 1827 with Guillon W. Parsons as postmaster but not confirmed. Its unusual oval handstamp with fleurons is one of the most highly sought fancy postmarks. \* postage accruing at post office, not compensation.

Gad Humphreys	3 May 1828	yr. end 3-31-29	30.06
Josiah N. Beatie	before 31 March 1829	*yr. end 3-31-30	109.41
Erastus Rogers	17 August 1830	yr. end 3-31-31	82.88
		yr. end 3-31-33	60.95
		yr. end 3-31-35	63.57
		3 qtrs. end 3-31-37	135.43
P.O. Discontinued:	25 February 1837		

# Territorial Usage

I	Seminole Agency Flor.	7-25-28* / 11-14-33*	blk.	ms. rates	*
II	Seminole Agency	5-8-29	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	Sem. Agcy	8-30-28*	blk.	ms. rates	*
IV	Sem. Agcy	6-6-28*	blk.	ms. rates	*
V	Sem Agency	8-18-29* / 5-12-30	blk.	ms. rates	1 known + 1*
VI	Sem Agency Flo	1-5-35*	blk.	ms. rates	*
VII	SEM. AGENCY *FLO.*	2-2-31 / 8-13-35	blk.	ms. rates	10-20
a		7-4-31	blk	FREE	1 known



I Seminole Agency Flor.  
25 July - 28.

II Seminole Agency  
8 May

III Sem. Agcy  
30 Aug

V Sem Agency  
18/13 Aug



VII

## SHELL POINT

16 September 1831 - 24 March 1870

Shell Point was located in Leon County on the Gulf directly south of Tallahassee. A post road connected it with BenHaden and Tallahassee and mail was handled by postal route No. 3535. On 11 May 1843 the area became part of Wakulla County. The post office was discontinued in 1870 as a change to Crawfordville which exists today. No stampless covers are recorded.

Charles P. Greene	16 September 1831	yr. end 3-31-33	12.34	
S. A. Green	28 January 1833	yr. end 3-31-33	3.48	
		yr. end 3-31-35	14.83	
		yr. end 3-31-37	----	
P.O. Discontinued:	21 February 1836			
Henry H. Walker	18 January 1844	yr. end 6-30-45	5.86	10.67
Simeon A. Braswell	19 July 1845	yr. end 6-30-47	15.02	16.84
Thomas J. M. Richardson	23 December 1847	yr. end 6-30-49	21.30	25.30
Charles C. C. Williams	2 June 1849			
James Coggins	16 October 1849			
J. W. Harper (pm comission not confirmed)		7-1-50 to 12-31-50	4.59	5.98
Harvy H. Walker	30 October 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	5.93	7.54
Berrien Oliver	30 August 1852	5-31-53 to 6-30-53	6.58	7.71
		yr. end 6-30-55	7.65	6.17
		yr. end 6-30-57	4.10	0.82
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-59	5.18	0.36
Jacob Bradwell	31 December 1859			
Thomas Swaringen	16 April 1860	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	4.44	----
Mary Ann Carter	29 June 1866			

## SHOALTOWN

2 February 1857 - 19 March 1859

Shoaltown was located in Levy County. Its location is unclear. No postal history is recorded.

Nathaniel Bryan	2 February 1857	3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	3.44	0.04
A. R. Harvey	3 February 1859			
P.O. Discontinued:	19 March 1859			

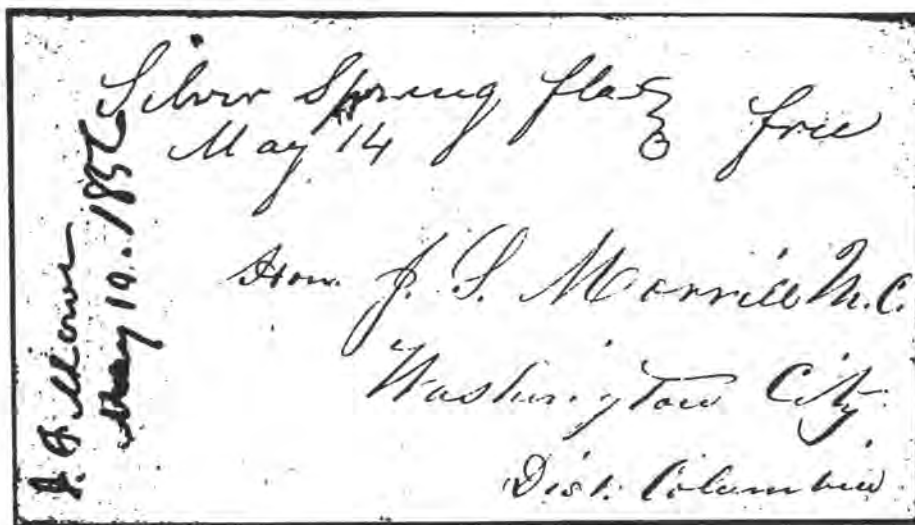
## SIKESVILLE

14 April 1857 - 3 December 1860

Sikesville (Sykesville on period maps) was located a few miles north of the site of Fort Fanning on the Suwannee River in Levy County. The post office was established as a name change from Fort Fanning. It was located on a post road connecting Collins and Fort White to the north with Clay Landing and Cedar Key to the south. It was located across the river from Fayetteville.

William G. Sikes	14 April 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	8.07	0.42
		1 qtr. end 6-30-61	1.44	3.53
P.O. Discontinued:	3 December 1860			

**SILVER SPRING**  
17 January 1852 - Date



Silver Spring was established as a post office at the site of springs near Ocala in Marion County. It was located on a short road a few miles northeast of Ocala. The present name is Silver Springs.

John L. Branch	17 January 1852			
Hiram T. Mann	29 April 1852	yr. end 6-30-53	21.24	23.79
		yr. end 6-30-55	44.58	33.20
		1 qtr. end 6-30-57	9.86	7.53
Charles Slager	9 February 1857	1 qtr. end 6-30-57	10.63	12.19
		yr. end 6-30-59	41.92	35.26
Daniel H. Wilson	13 March 1860	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	22.23	27.41
P.O. Discontinued:	17 May 1867			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Silver Spring fla	9-29-52 / 5-14-56	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
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I      *Silver Spring flaz*  
*Sep 29*

# **SOPCHOPPY** 9 May 1848 - Present

Sopchoppy is located in Wakulla County near the Gulf on the Sopchoppy River which flows into the Ocklocknee River near Apalachee Bay. It is an Indian word meaning "long twisted stream". It is directly south of Tallahassee in what was originally the extensive Forbes' Purchase. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3535. No stampless covers have been recorded.

John W. Adams	9 May 1848			
John Sowell	16 October 1849	yr. end 6-30-51	11.79	14.14
		yr. end 6-30-53	9.13	10.88
		yr. end 6-30-55	11.43	8.12
John E. Pigott	26 January 1856	yr. end 6-30-57	8.54	5.80
Green B. Lee	13 March 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	10.16	----
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	8.47	----
Almon Levey	3 May 1866			

# **SOUTERVILLE** 5 July 1856 - 29 December 1858

Souterville was located in Marion County. Its location is not known. No postal history is recorded.

William B. Bowen	5 July 1856	from 7-23-56	5.59	----
Daniel Souter	27 September 1856	2 qtrs. end 6-30-57	9.62	6.91
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-59	7.76	----
P.O. Discontinued:	29 December 1858			

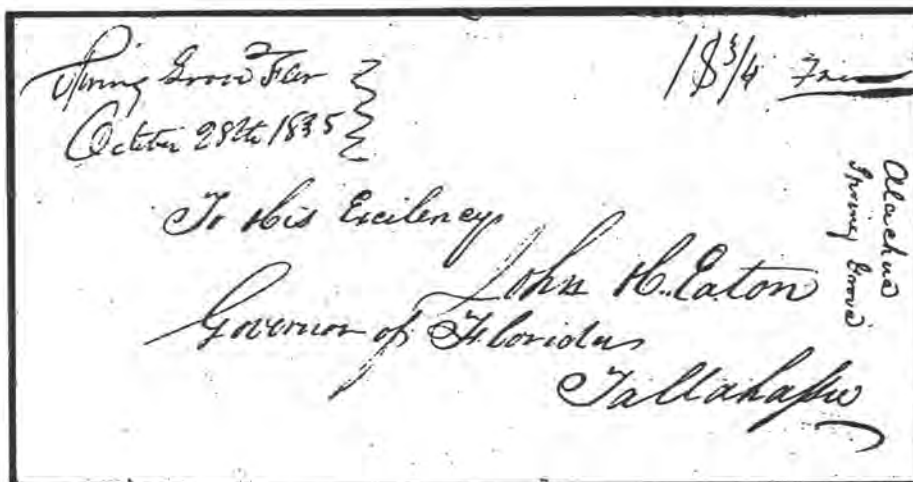
# **SOUTHERLAND** 9 August 1850 - 26 April 1852

Southerland was located in Jefferson County. Its location is unclear but mail was handled by postal routes No. 3531 and 3532. No postal history is recorded.

W. G. Moseley	9 August 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	26 April 1852		

# SPRING GROVE

9 September 1829 - 21 December 1848



Spring Grove was located in southern Alachua County near Micanopy. It was on the post road connecting Alligator via Newnansville, Spring Grove and Micanopy to Seminole Agency, a distance of 90 miles. Mail was handled by postal route No. 2459. There are no returns noted after 1835 and no mention of a post office listing for Spring Grove during 1839-1843. There must have been little if any postal activity after 1835. A second post office named Spring Grove was established in Suwannee County (1856-1867).

Joseph B. Lancaster	9 September 1829	yr. end 3-31-29	---
		yr. end 3-31-31	4.47
		yr. end 3-31-33	11.55
Edmund Bird	3 January 1834	yr. end 3-31-35	7.86
		yr. end 3-31-37	---
Isaac Garrison	17 May 1836		
** no listing for the years 1839, 1841 and 1843		yr. end 6-30-45	no return
		yr. end 6-30-47	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	21 December 1848		

## Territorial Usage

I	Spring Grove E Flo	6-10-30	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Spring Grove	7-8-35	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	Spring Grove Flor	10-28-35*	blk.	ms. rates	*

I Spring Grove E Flo  
June 10th 1830

II May Grove  
July 8th 1835

III Spring Grove Flor  
October 28th 1835



**SPRING GROVE**  
23 June 1856 - 17 May 1867

Spring Grove was established in Columbia County as a second Florida post office with this name. It changed to Suwannee County shortly after establishment. It was located on the post road connecting Madison and Columbus to Little River and was also on the road south of Jasper. It was a few miles from the railroad station at Houston.

Cotesworth L Carruth	23 June 1856	7-9-56 to 6-30-57	25.48	22.23
		yr. end 6-30-59	38.34	37.32
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	27.58	44.26
P.O. Discontinued:	17 May 1867			

**SPRING HILL**  
4 August 1851 - 18 November 1886



Spring Hill was located west of Brooksville in Hernando County, a few miles from the Gulf. The town exists today a few miles south of Bayport. Although the post office functioned for only 16 months during the stampless period and no postal receipts are recorded, stampless covers are known. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3506 and 3524.

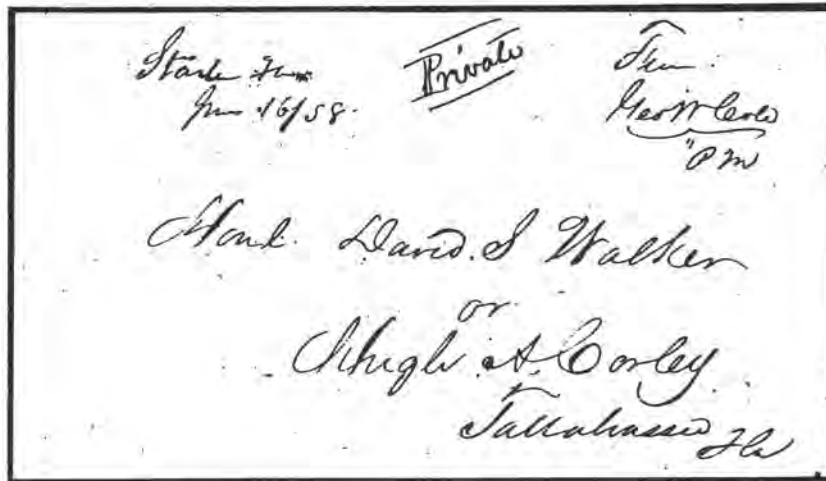
Peter W. Law	4 August 1851	yr. end 6-30-51	----
		yr. end 6-30-53	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	16 December 1852		

**Statehood Usage**

I	Spring Hill Fla	11-17-51 / 11-21-51	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
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*Spring Hill Fla*  
*Nov 21st*

**STARKE**  
17 November 1857 - Present



Starke, allegedly named in honor of Governor Madison Starke Perry, was located in Columbia County along the Florida Rail Road connecting Fernandina to Cedar Keys. It was also located on the post road connecting Newnansville with Middleburg and Jacksonville. The county changed to New River County and later to Bradford County.

George W. Cole	17 November 1857	7-1-58 to 10-31-58	34.47	12.61
John Hedges	14 October 1858	10-31-58 to 6-30-59	71.03	59.29
		1 qtr. end 6-30-61	25.78	20.02
George E. Pace	8 August 1860	2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	46.79	38.96
Miss Mary Kelly	3 May 1866			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Stark Fla	6-16-58	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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I *Starke Fla*  
*Jun 16/58*

**STILLEPICA**  
20 August 1853 - 11 May 1858

Stillepica was located in Madison County south of the town of Madison on a post road from Madison to Stockton or Moseley Hall. The name is the Indian word meaning "moccasin".

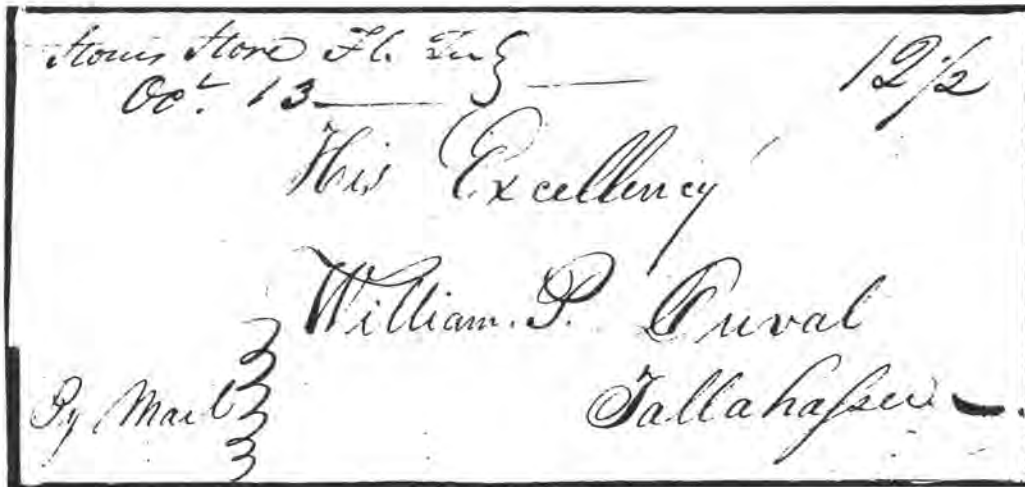
Roswell H. Willard	20 August 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	13.64	5.37
		yr. end 6-30-57	8.43	3.37
P.O. Discontinued:	11 May 1858			

**STOCKTON**  
1 May 1850 - 26 July 1852

Stockton was established as a name change from Fort Hamilton, and was located in central Madison County on the road from Madison to San Pedro. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3531.

Lewis Morley	1 May 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	26 July 1852	yr. end 6-30-53	no return

**STONES STORE**  
31 December 1825 - 13 April 1827



Stones Store was located in Jackson County about ten miles northwest of Marianna and was the seventh post office to be established in territorial Florida. The post office was probably located in the store run by its postmaster but was discontinued after only 16 months as a name change to Webbville. A single stampless example has been recorded.

Lack M. Stone	31 December 1825
P.O. Discontinued:	13 April 1827

**Territorial Usage**

I	Stones Store Fl Ter	10-13-26	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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I      *Stones Store Fl. Ter*  
          *Oct. 13*

**SUGAR GROVE**  
31 August 1858 - 29 March 1867

Sugar Grove was located in Alachua County. Its exact location is unclear. No stampless postal history is recorded.

Osceola W. Richards	31 August 1858	2 qtrs. end 6-30-59	4.76	4.20
John C. Richards	9 February 1859			
Melinda Richards	23 July 1859	3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	6.31	6.19
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**SUMTERVILLE**  
9 March 1858 - Present

Sumterville, named after General Thomas Sumter, is located in central Sumter County on the old military road between Ocala and Tampa. Stampless postal history is not recorded.

Ebenezer Dickinson	9 March 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	34.95	12.69
Allen J. Cassady	8 July 1859			
Little B. Branch	15 June 1860	7-1-60 to 5-31-61	49.62	20.82
John B Tillman	8 May 1861			
James W. Stanley	18 January 1867			
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

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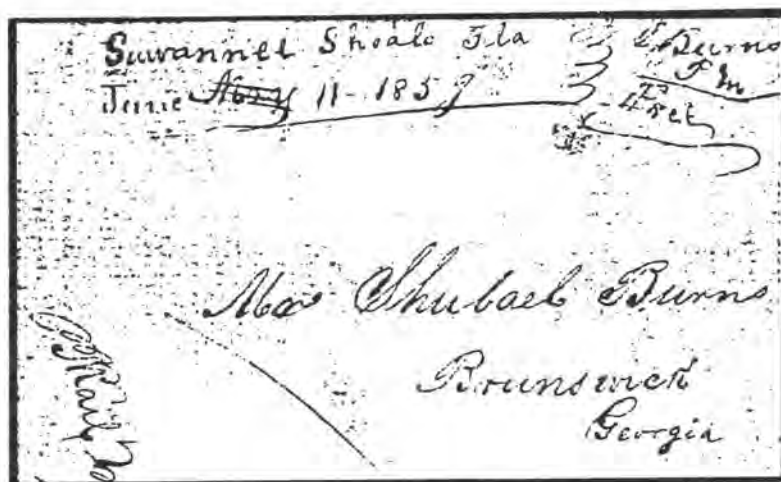
Columns following the postmaster name denote the date of postmaster commission, period of reporting data, actual postmaster compensation, and actual post office receipts.

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**SUWANNEE SHOALS**  
5 November 1845 - 29 February 1904



Suwannee Shoals was located on the Suwannee River in Columbia County, about eight miles north of Alligator (Lake City) and three miles east of White Springs on a post road. The name is derived from the Creek Indian word "suwani" meaning "echo". Mail was handled by postal route No. 3516. The town of Suwannee Valley exists near that location today. The Lake City post office handles the mail today.

Robert Brown	5 November 1845			
Robert W. Brooks	14 January 1846	yr. end 6-30-47	14.32	15.50
Garrett Van Zandt	28 July 1847			
P.O. Discontinued:	28 September 1847			
George W. S. Waldron	6 April 1848	yr. end 6-30-49	7.80	10.27
		7-1-50 to 3-1-51	9.65	11.64
William Godfrey	22 September 1849			
Jacob T. Goodbread	8 February 1851	3-1-51 to 6-30-51	9.24	11.59
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	10.21	8.89
William A. Sheffield	6 January 1853	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	12.51	8.96
James M. Jackson	7 November 1853	1 qtr. end 6-30-55	5.62	3.54
James L. Roberts	6 June 1854			
John W. Quincy	12 October 1854			
Shubart Burns	30 November 1854	3 qtrs. end 6-30-55	19.89	8.12
		yr. end 6-30-57	23.79	6.39
		yr. end 6-30-59	32.99	3.57
		1 qtr. end 6-30-61	8.15	8.42
Lawrence W. Whitehurst	24 October 1860			
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**Statehood Usage**

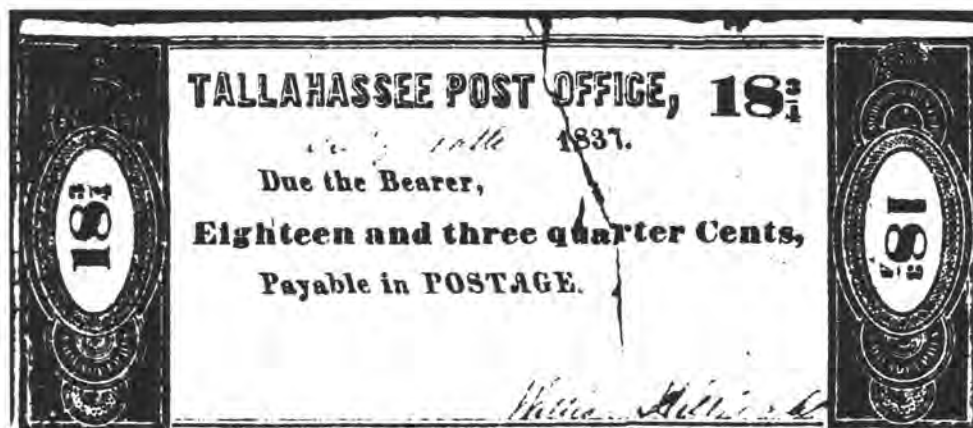
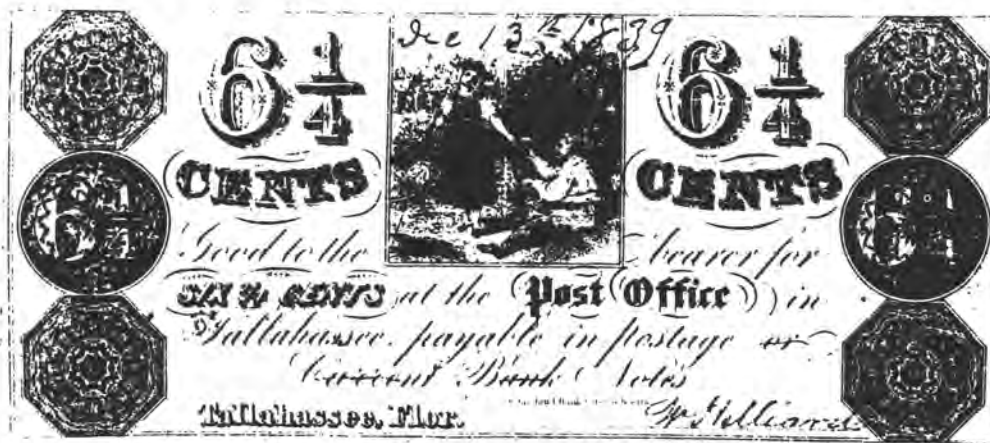
I	Suwannee Shoals Fla	6-11-59	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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I Suwannee Shoals Fla  
June 11 1857

**SWIFT CREEK**  
28 February 1833 - 2 May 1836

Swift Creek was located in Hamilton County, north of Alligator on a post road which led to Mineral Springs, Rosseter's Ferry, and Cherry Lake. Mail was handled by postal route No. 2460. No postal history is recorded.

Nathaniel Bryan	28 February 1833	yr. end 3-31-35	0.00
		yr. end 3-31-37	----
P.O. Discontinued:	2 May 1836		



Examples of postal scrip issued by the Tallahassee Post Office (1837-1839) in denominations of 6 1/4, 12 1/2, 18 3/4, 25, 50, 75, and 1.00



# TALLAHASSEE (C.H.)

13 May 1825 - Present



Tallahassee, meaning "old town" is named from the Creek words "talwa" (town) and "ahassee" (old). It is located in Leon County and in addition to being the State Capital, was a major intersection of east-west and north-south post roads. Mail was handled by many routes including postal routes No. 2461, 2455, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 3529, 3530, 3532, 3533, 3534, and 3535. During the period June through September 1842 there was apparently a problem with the postmaster as a special agent and an acting postmaster were listed as filing reports, although neither were officially confirmed to the position of postmaster. Postal scrip notes were issued by the Tallahassee post office in 1837 in rates of 6 1/4 cent & multiples thereof. They are signed by William Hilliard (thought previously to be the postmaster, but apparently not)

Ambrose Crane	13 May 1825	yr. end 3-31-25	no return	
Peter Fardiff	8 February 1826			
Isham G. Searcy	25 March 1826	yr. end 3-31-27	306.13	
		yr. end 3-31-29	521.70	
		yr. end 3-31-31	565.15	
		yr. end 3-31-33	718.16	
		yr. end 3-31-35	807.94	
		yr. end 3-31-37	1279.28	
		yr. end 3-31-39	1546.84	
		7-1-40 to 5-1-41	1477.58	4238.98
		7-1-41 to 6-7-42	1230.93	3590.00
Benjamin W. Gause	16 April 1841			
John P. Duvall	29 March 1842			
W. W. Tyler	sp. agt.	6-7-42 to 6-26-42	51.95	135.37
Ed. Lockerman	acting	6-26-42 to 9-30-42	223.10	610.97
Miles Nash	13 October 1842	9-30-42 to 6-30-43	888.07	-----
		yr. end 6-30-45	870.82	2543.19
		yr. end 6-30-47	778.95	1400.91
		yr. end 6-30-49	855.98	1518.23
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-51	833.24	1430.01
Thomas Hayward	6 May 1851			
Miles Nash	14 August 1851	yr. end 6-30-53	681.89	1194.87
		yr. end 6-30-55	912.09	1070.66
		yr. end 6-30-57	974.36	1056.90
		yr. end 6-30-59	1245.39	1187.51
		3 qtrs. end 6-3-61	903.04	1029.26
Donald Cameron	21 September 1865			

### Territorial Usage

I	Tallahassee Fla	8-7-25* / 9-29-26*	blk.	ms. rates	*
II	TALLAHASSEE / FLORIDA.	9-24-25* / 8-6-26	red	ms. rates	3 known + 1*
a		3-11-26	red	FREE	1 known
b		12-29-25	red	PAID	1 known
II	TALLAHASSEE / FLORIDA.	10-13-26 / 1-24-27	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
c		10-13-26	blk.	FREE	1 known
III	TALLAHASSEE, / FLORIDA.	5-5-27 / 9-12-27	blk.	ms. rates	4 known
c		5-5-27 / 8-11-27	blk.	FREE	2 known
IV	TALLAHASSEE / FLA	1-7-28 / 11-12-32	blk.	ms. rates	common
c		5-27-29 / 4-5-32	blk.	FREE	3-5
b		1-7-31	blk.	PAID	1 known
d		8-2-31	blk.	FORWARDED	1 known
IVa	TALLAHASSEE / FLA	1-7-29 / 3-29-32	blk.	ms. rates	5-10
V	TALLAHASSEE / FLOA.	12-28-31 / 8-19-36	blk.	ms. rates	common
d		7-1-35	blk.	FORWARDED	1 known
e		12-23-32 / 6-9-36	blk.	PAID	5-10
f		2-8-33 / 4-30-35	blk.	FREE	3-5
Va	TALLAHASSEE / FLOA.	6-9-36 / 7-6-36	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
VI	TALLAHASSEE / FLOA.	2-16-37 / 7-19-41	blk.	ms. rates	common
VIa	TALLAHASSEE / FLOA.	8-17-36 / 12-6-36	blk.	ms. rates	5-10
VIb	TALLAHASSEE / FLOA.	2-23-38	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
e		12-2-36 / 1-10-41	blk.	PAID	10-20
f		8-26-36 / 3-29-41	blk.	FREE	5-10
VI	TALLAHASSEE / FLOA.	5-10-41 / 9-11-41	red	ms. rates	5-10
e		5-13-41 / 6-17-41	red	PAID	3-5
f		9-1-41	red	FREE	1 known
VII	TALLAHASSEE / Flor.	11-13-41 / 1-26-45	red	ms., hs. rates	common
A		9-15-43	red	6	1 known
B			red	25	1 known
d		7-7-?	red	FORWARDED	1 known
g		11-18-41 / 4-27-43	red	PAID	5-10
h		5-7-42 / 4-3-43	red	FREE	3-5
VII	TALLAHASSEE / Flor.	1-4-44 / 1845	blk.	ms. rates	3-5

### Statehood Usage

VII	TALLAHASSEE / Flor.	6-12-45 / 1846	red-brn.	ms rates	3-5
g		6-12-45 / 1846	red-brn.	PAID	2 known
VII	TALLAHASSEE / Flor.	1845 / 12-31-53	blk.	ms., hs. rates	common
C		7-16-7 / 12-31-53	blk.	PAID / 3	5-10
D		1848 / 4-6-51	blk.	5	3-5
E		5-13-46 / 4-6-51	blk.	10	5-10
F		5-23-50 / 6-8-51	blk.	10	3-5
H		8-18-50	blk.	20	1 known
g		6-12-45 / 4-9-49	blk.	PAID	5-10
h		12-16-46	blk.	FREE	3-5
VII	TALLAHASSEE / Flor.	2-22-47 / 3-7-50	green	ms, hs. rates	common
G		1847 / 5-10-49	green	3	3-5
D		12-5-47 / 1-24-50	green	5	5-10
E		2-22-47 / 2-15-50	green	10	5-10
F		6-26-48 / 3-7-50	green	10	3-5
g		2-7-48 / 5-10-49	green	PAID	10-20
h		1847 / 1-10-50	green	FREE	3-5
VIII	TALLAHASSEE / FLA	8-5-52 / 2-3-55	blk.	hs. rates	4 known
C		8-5-52 / 11-21-52	blk.	PAID / 3	2 known
J		1-8-7 / 2-3-55	blk.	(5)	2 known
IX	TALLAHASSEE / FLA	5-8-55	blk.	hs. rates	1 known
i		5-8-55	blk.	FREE	1 known



II



III

**FREE**

a

**PAID**

b

**FREE**

c



IV



IVa

**FORWARDED**

d



V



Va

**PAID**

e

**FREE**

f



VI



VIa



VIb



VII

**PAID**

g

**FREE**

h

**6**

A

**25**

B



C

**5**

D

**10**

E

**10**

F

**3**

G

20

H

5

J



VIII



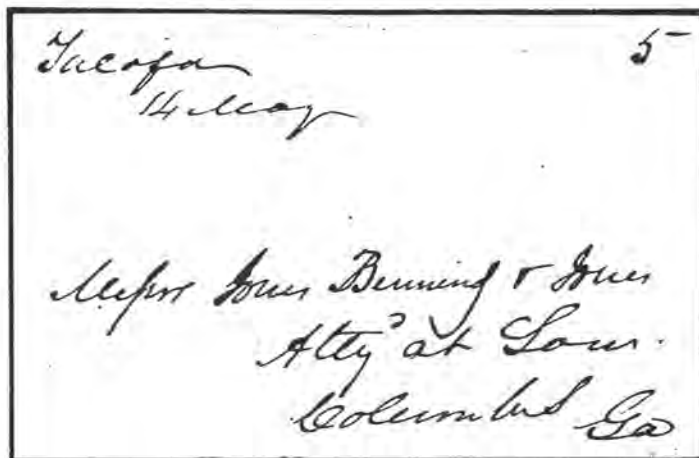
XI

FREE

i

**TALOFA**

9 April 1841 - 10 January 1852



Talofa was located near the center of Madison County, between the Ecofina River and Aucilla River, southwest of Madison. It was on a post road from Tallahassee to Jacksonville through Lipona and Alligator. The post office was established as a name change from San Pedro with John S. Broome continuing as postmaster. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3531.

John S. Broome	9 April 1841	2 yrs. end 6-30-43	42.59	68.42
		yr. end 6-30-45	28.26	46.18
		yr. end 6-30-47	35.70	50.12
Roswell H. Willard	13 July 1847			
John S. Broome	3 February 1848	yr. end 6-30-49	51.27	42.82
		yr. end 6-30-51	54.55	51.62
P.O. Discontinued:	10 January 1852			

**Territorial Usage**

I	Talofa	10-16-42*	blk.	ms. rates	*
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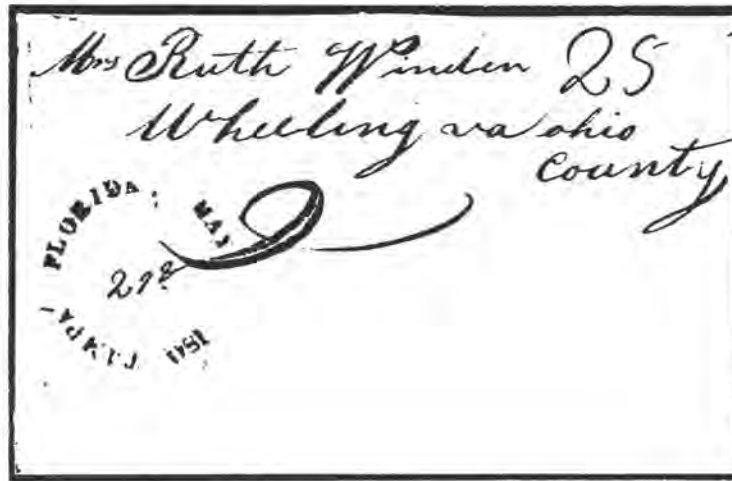
**Statehood Usage**

I	Talofa	7-16-48 / 9-7-49	blk.	ms. rates	3 known
II	Talofa Flo	6-18-50 / 2-21-51	blk.	ms. rates	2 known

I Talofa  
7 Sept

II Talofa Flo  
18 June

**TAMPA**  
13 September 1834 - Present



The Tampa post office was established as a shortened change from Tampa Bay shortly after it became the County Seat for newly formed Hillsboro County. Postal records of postmaster compensation continued to list the town as Tampa Bay until 1843 and manuscript postmarks "Tampa Bay" are known into the statehood period. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3503, 3506, 3527, and 3528.

Augustus Steele	13 September 1834	yr. end 3-31-35	41.62	
		yr. end 3-31-37	222.87	
		yr. end 3-31-39	231.24	
R. H. Peyton	15 June 1839			
Augustus Steele	21 January 1840	yr. end 6-30-41	181.47	401.15
		7-1-41 to 9-30-42	299.62	667.74
Manuel Olivella	9 November 1842	9-30-42 to 6-30-43	97.95	202.51
		yr. end 6-30-45	105.33	225.15
		7-1-46 to 9-14-46	13.62	28.96
John M. Palmer	26 August 1846	9-14-46 to 6-30-47	93.46	147.36
		yr. end 6-30-49	227.06	295.80
Hugh T. Fisher	10 June 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	424.61	487.09
		7-1-52 to 2-7-53	164.70	184.75
Alfonso DeLauney	21 December 1852	2-7-53 to 6-30-53	116.33	88.04
		yr. end 6-30-55	363.08	262.29
		yr. end 6-30-57	471.93	424.89
		yr. end 6-30-59	358.76	192.99
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	131.61	93.32
Reason Duke	5 December 1860			
James E. Bowden	27 December 1860			
John H. Jenks	21 September 1865			

**Territorial Usage**

I	Tampa Fa	9-3-35 / 9-15-38	red	ms. rates	7 known
I	Tampa Fa	10-25-35* / 2-24-45	blk.	ms. rates	2 known +3*
II	TAMPA FLORIDA	10-24-40 / 12-2-41	blk.	ms. rates	5-10

# Statehood Usage

I	Tampa Fa	7-3-45 / 9-7-46	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
III	Tampa Bay Fa	1-26-46	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
IV	TAMPA / Flor.	7-14-46 / 10-6-51	red	ms., hs. rates	common
a		7-14-46 / 10-6-51	red	FREE	5-10
b		2-19-?	red	PAID	1 known
A		7-7-51 / 9-25-?	red	5	5-10
B		6-24-50 / 8-19-50	red	10	3-5
C		1-22-50 / 4-2-50	red	X	5-10
IV	TAMPA / Flor.	2-6-49 / 1-16-54	blk.	ms., hs. rates	10-20
a		10-6-51 / 1-5-52	blk.	FREE	2 known
b		1-5-52 / 1-29-?	blk.	PAID	2 known
A		9-25-51 / 1-5-52	blk.	5	2 known

*Tampa Fa*  
*Jan 26. 1837*

I



II

*Tampa Bay Fa.*  
*Jan. 26. 1846*

III



IV

FREE

a

PAID

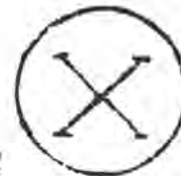
b



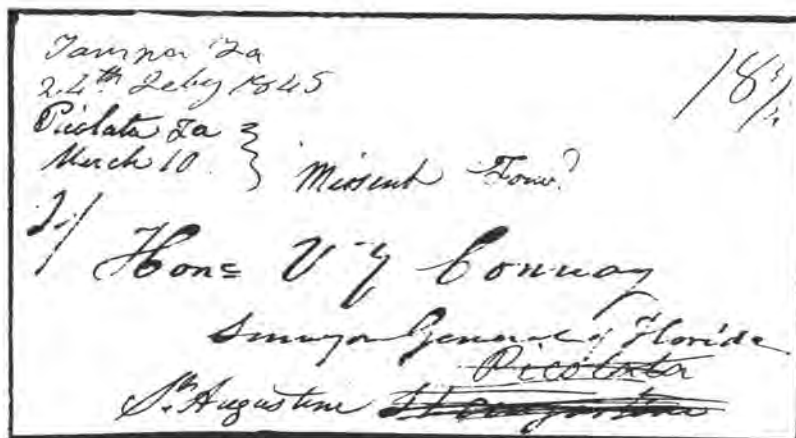
A



B



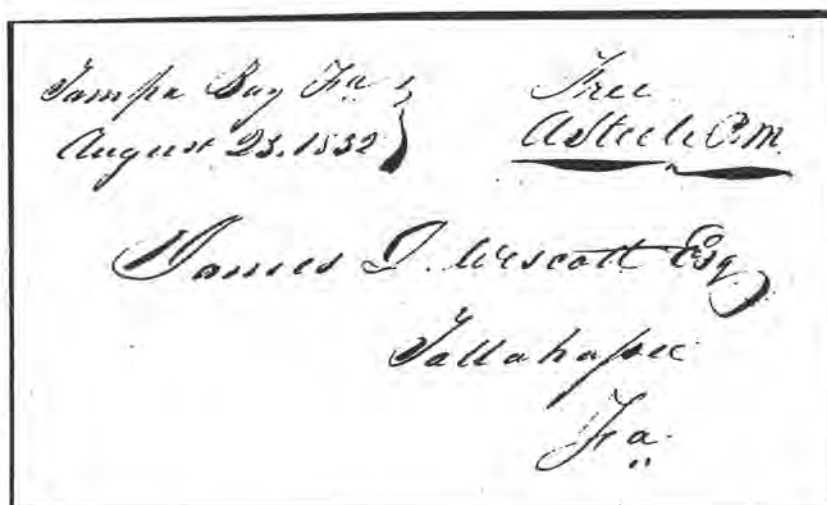
C



Territorial & Statehood postmarks on forwarded cover



**TAMPA BAY**  
24 November 1831 - 13 September 1834



Tampa Bay was established in Alachua County, presently Hillsboro County, on Tampa Bay near the Gulf of Mexico. It was the southern terminus of the cross-state military road from St. Augustine during the Seminole Indian wars. Although the post office name was discontinued when shortened to Tampa in 1834, manuscript post marks are recorded as Tampa Bay even into the statehood period and the post office records of postal compensation continue to list the town as Tampa Bay until 1843.

William G. Sanders	24 November 1831	yr. end 3-31-33	8.16
Augustus Steele	25 July 1832	yr. end 3-31-33	10.90
		yr. end 3-31-35	41.62
P.O. Discontinued:	13 September 1834	as change to Tampa	

**Territorial Usage**

I	Tampa Bay Fla	4-22-32	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Tampa Bay Fa	8-23-32* / 8-7-34	blk.	ms. rates	2 known + 1*
III	T Bay	5-14-34	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

*Tampa Bay Fla*  
*Aug. 7. 1834*

II

### THOMAS

28 November 1850 - 6 January 1851

Thomas was located in Marion County presumably at a store run by its postmaster. The name was changed after only 5 weeks to Lake Griffin with Spencer Thomas continuing as postmaster. The area is now in Lake County. No postal history is recorded from this extremely short lived post office but mail was handled by postal route No. 3520.

Spencer T. Thomas	28 November 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	6 January 1851	as change to lake Griffin	

### TOCOI

6 April 1859 - 25 August 1900

Tocoi was located on the east bank of the St. Johns River in St. Johns County. It became the major steamboat landing for St. Augustine after Picolata had served that purpose for many years. When the post office was discontinued in 1900 mail was handled by the office at Picolata.

Edward T. Paine	6 April 1859	5-19-59 to 6-30-59	2.35	2.33
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	7.02	11.70
P.O. Discontinued:	17 May 1867			

### TOMOKA

18 October 1833 - 13 July 1895

Tomoka (also identified as Tamoka on period maps) was located north of present day Ormond in Mosquito County on Tomoka Creek, a tributary of the Halifax River. The area is now in Volusia County. The name is a corruption of "Timaqua", the name of the Indian tribe found in this area when the Spanish arrived. When the post office was discontinued in 1895, mail was handled by the office at Ormond.

Douglas Dummett	18 October 1833	yr. end 3-31-35	12.20
P.O. Discontinued:	30 August 1837	yr. end 3-31-35	----

## **TOWNSEND**

15 March 1834 - 1 May 1837

Townsend was established in Madison County as a name change from Overstreet's. The present day town of Cherry Lake, probably at the same site, is north of the town of Madison very near the Georgia line. Period maps identify the town of Townsend located north of San Pedro, west of Rossiter's Ferry and east of Monticello. It had no postal roads connecting with it and no postal history is recorded.

Asa Townsend	15 March 1834	yr. end 3-31-35	2.91
Robert Howering	7 January 1837	3 qtrs. end 3-31-37	2.90
P.O. Discontinued:	1 May 1837	as change to Cherry Lake	

## **TRAIL RIDGE**

17 November 1857 - 10 December 1875

Trail Ridge was established as a name change from Prescott's Store and was located in a part of Columbia County, later Clay County and which is now in Bradford County. It was located on a post road connecting New River with Middleburg and was a station stop on the Florida Rail Road between Baldwin to the north and Starke to the south.

Reason D. Prescott	17 November 1857	2 qtrs. end 6-30-59	3.73	----
John B. Ferreira	5 January 1860	7-1-60 to 8-2-60	2.48	2.60
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

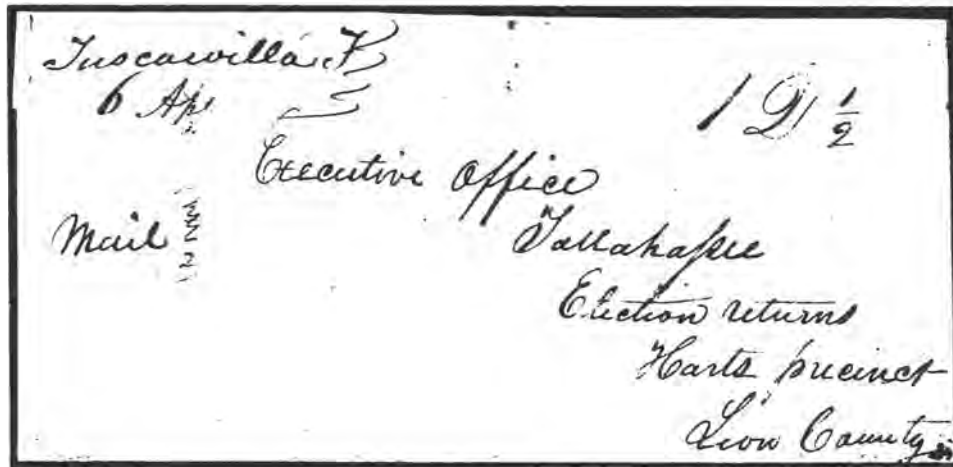
## **TROY**

22 July 1846 - 31 August 1847

Troy (also listed as Tray) was located in Madison County. Its exact site is unclear. A second Florida post office named Troy was located near Lake Helen, a few miles from Orlando in the 1880's. No postal history is recorded.

Luke Moore	22 July 1846	yr. end 6-30-47	no return
P.O. Discontinued:	31 August 1847		

**TUSCAWILLA**  
8 May 1828 - 10 July 1837



Tuscowilla, certainly an Indian name but with a confused derivation, was located in Leon County northeast of Tallahassee on the post road connecting Bailey's Mills and Monticello with Tallahassee.

\*net amount of postage accruing at post office, not postmaster compensation.

John Parkhill	8 May 1828	yr. end 3-31-29	11.76
		yr. end 3-31-30*	46.48
		yr. end 3-31-31	40.66
		yr. end 3-31-33	31.60
		yr. end 3-31-35	28.92
Paul McCormick	3 March 1836	3 qtrs. end 3-31-37	11.26
P.O. Discontinued:	10 July 1837		

**Territorial Usage**

I	Tuscowilla	7-4-32	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Tuscowilla F	6-10-30 / 5-12-35	blk.	ms. rates	6 known

*Tuscowilla*  
*4 July*

I

*Tuscowilla F*  
*6 Apr*

II

### TUSTENUGGEE

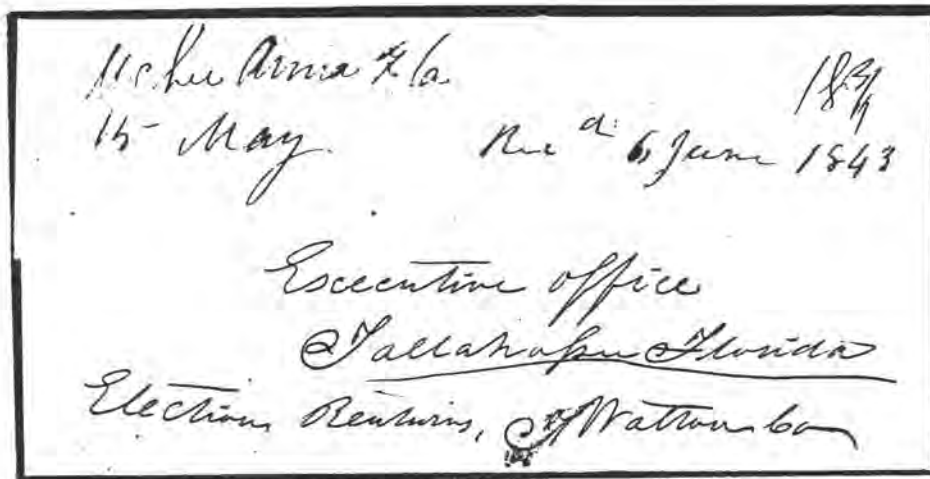
1 June 1854 - 25 April 1871

Tustenuggee (named after the crafty and dangerous "Halpatter Tustenugee" or the "alligator warrior" who was involved in the Dade Massacre) was located in Columbia County on the Santa Fe River. The post office was discontinued in 1871 as a name change to Mikesville. No postal history is recorded.

C. H. B. Collins	1 June 1854	yr. end 6-30-55	5.34	1.86
		yr. end 6-30-57	7.79	0.53
		yr. end 6-30-59	9.15	9.72
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	6.66	8.55
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			
Edward Means	10 March 1870			

### UCHEE ANNA

18 September 1839 - 20 February 1902



Uchee Anna, or Euchee Anna, was located about six miles west of the Choctawhatchee River in Walton County and on the main road from Pensacola to Tallahassee. This post road also went through Florida Town, Almirante, Alachua, Vallambrosa, Holmes Valley, Oakey Hill, Marianna, Big Spring and Brown's Ferry. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3542 and 3546. The post office, named Uchee Valley until 1839, was officially changed to Euchee Anna in 1872 and discontinued in 1902 with mail handled by the post office at Argyle.

James McLean	18 September 1839	yr. end 6-30-41	33.21	50.10
		2 yrs. end 6-30-43	62.85	91.73
		yr. end 6-30-45	39.80	68.93
Edwin Forrest	28 May 1846	yr. end 6-30-47	44.84	60.73
Jas. M. Landrum	7 March 1848	7-1-48 to 11-2-48	22.94	25.40
Angus D. McKinson	3 August 1848			
Lawchlin D. McLean	9 October 1848	11-2-48 to 6-30-49	34.39	42.86
		yr. end 6-30-51	52.48	67.46
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	13.84	28.51
		yr. end 6-30-55	29.29	14.68
Duncan W. McCranie	8 August 1853			
Daniel K. McDonald	17 June 1854			
John L. Campbell	4 August 1854			
Alexander McCallum	26 May 1855			
Walton S. C. Yonge	14 May 1856	yr. end 6-30-57	18.13	16.92
		1 qtr. end 6-30-59	3.98	10.82
Charles McKenon	16 August 1858			
John W. Bowers	10 June 1859			
P.O. Discontinued:	18 October 1859			
Leroy R. Sims	9 November 1859	2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	11.40	---
D. L. Campbell	18 October 1866			

#### Territorial Usage

I	Uchee Anna Fla	2-15-40* / 5-15-43	blk.	ms. rates	1 known + 1*
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#### Statehood Usage

I	Uchee Anna Fla	?-?-51	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Uchee Anna Fla (a high)	3-11-46 / 1-3-49	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
II	Uchee Anna Fla (a high)	4-8-46	blue	ms. rates	1 known
III	Ucheeanna Fla	4-28-50	blue	ms. rates	1 known

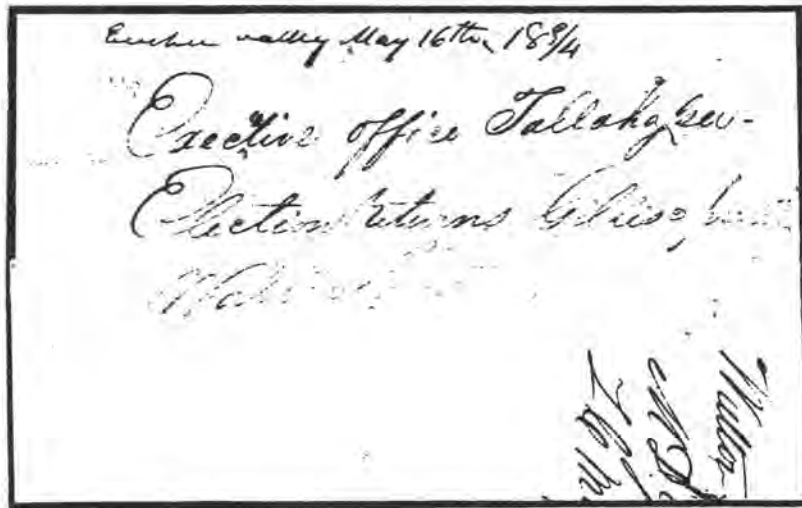
*Uchee Anna Fla*  
*15 - May*  
I

*Uchee Anna Fla*  
*March 11*  
II

*Ucheeanna Fla*  
*April 28th*  
III



**UCHEE VALLEY**  
8 March 1827 - 18 September 1839



Uchee Valley, or Euchee Valley, (named for the migrating Tennessee "Yuchi" Indian tribe) was located about six miles west of the Choctawhatchee River in Walton County and on the main road from Pensacola to Tallahassee. This post road also went through Florida Town, Almirante, Alachua, Vallambrosa, Holmes Valley, Oakey Hill, Marianna, Big Spring and Brown's Ferry. Mail was handled by postal route No. 2472. This was the 16th post office established in territorial Florida. In 1839 the name was changed to Uchee Anna. \* net postage accruing at the post office, not compensation.

Daniel Anderson	8 March 1827	yr. end 3-31-28*	14.85
P.O. Discontinued:	17 January 1828		
Thomas G. Bright	18 April 1828		
P.O. Discontinued:	6 July 1829		
John L. McKinnon	25 August 1831	as change from Bruici Creek	
		yr. end 3-31-33	12.23
		yr. end 3-31-35	2.92
		yr. end 3-31-37	20.37
		yr. end 3-31-39	22.52
P.O. Discontinued:	18 September 1839	as change to Uchee Anna	

**Territorial Usage**

I	Euchee Valley	5-16-34	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Euchee Valley Fla	11-17-31*	blk.	ms. rates	*
III	Uchee Valley Fla	10-13-37* / 4-29-38*	blk.	ms. rates	*

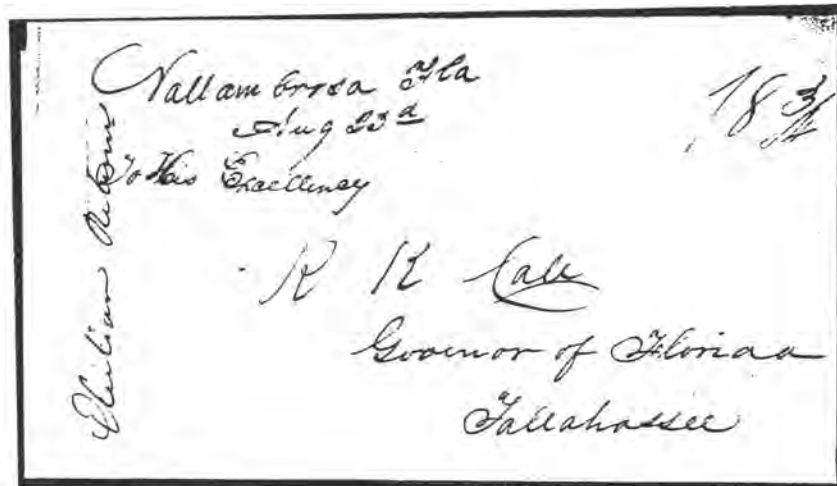
*Euclaw valley May 16th 1834*

I

*Euclaw valley Fla Nov 17*

II

**VALLAMBROSA**  
1 December 1832 - 19 December 1837



Vallambrosa was located on Holmes Creek on the post road between Holmes Valley and Uchee Valley just east of the Choctawhatchee River in Washington County. The post office was discontinued in 1837 as a change to the previously established post office at Holmes Valley, eight miles to the northeast. Both towns are identified on period maps.

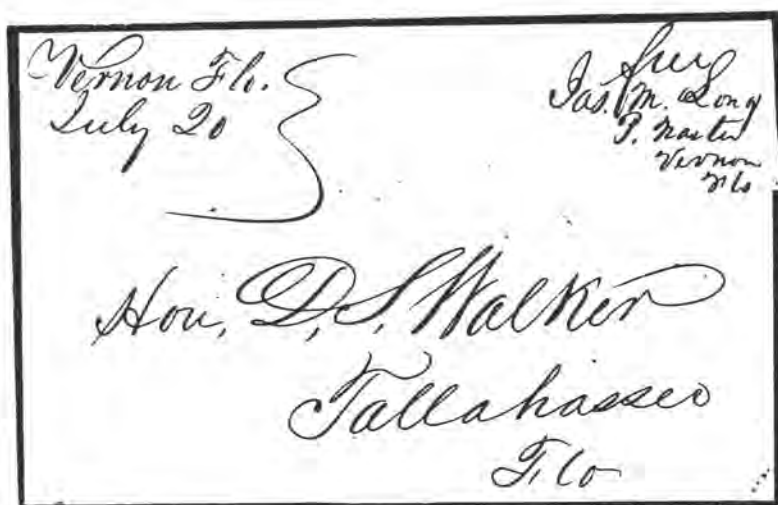
James Bright	1 December 1832	yr. end 3-31-33	0.99
		yr. end 3-31-35	7.95
		yr. end 3-31-37	18.26
P.O. Discontinued:	19 December 1837	as change to Holmes Valley	

**Territorial Usage**

I	Vallambrosa Fla	2-25-34* / 8-23-37	blk.	ms. rates	3 known +1*
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Vallambrosa Fla  
Aug 23<sup>d</sup>  
I

**VERNON**  
11 January 1851 - Present



Vernon is located in Washington County on Holmes Creek northeast of the old town of Holmes Valley and south of Vallambrosa.

Stephen J. Roche	11 January 1851	3-17-51 to 6-30-51	2.20	2.87
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	7.27	8.45
James M. Long	24 December 1852	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	8.97	8.16
Angus D. Gillis	7 December 1854			
James M. Long	18 April 1855	yr. end 6-30-55	31.20	9.28
John A. Tabor	12 October 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	26.14	12.80
Duncan W. McCranie	14 May 1856			
Abram M. Skipper	14 April 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	26.06	20.85
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	32.12	43.92
Miss Ellen E. Sims	17 October 1866			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Vernon Fla	4-7-51	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Vernon Flo	7-20-51	blk.	ms. rates	1 known

*Vernon Fla*  
*april 7* }

I

*Vernon Flo.*  
*July 20* }

II

# VOLUSIA

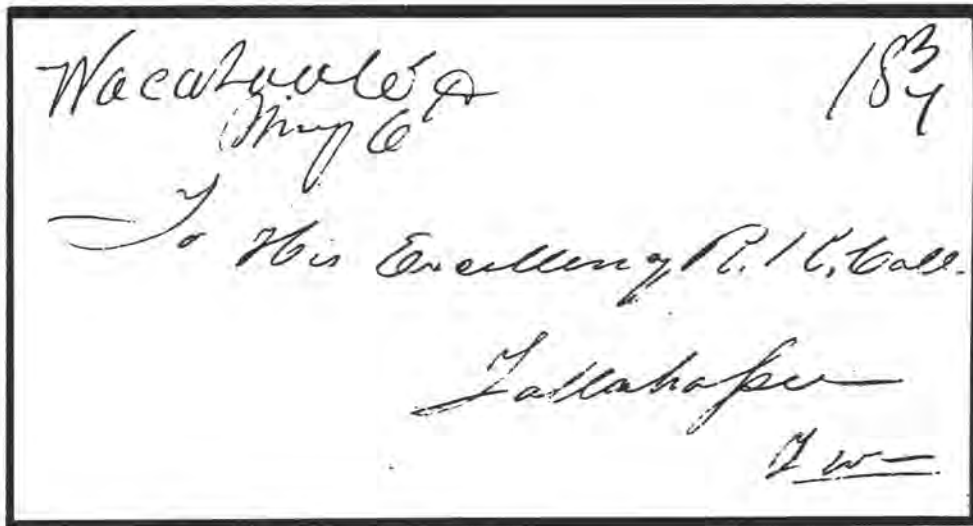
28 November 1850 - 30 August 1924

Volusia was established on the east bank of the St. Johns River just south of Lake George in Marion County across from the former site of Fort Butler. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3508 and 3520. The area became part of Orange County and later Volusia County on 29 December 1854. The post office was discontinued as change to National Gardens in 1924. No stampless covers are recorded.

Nicholas Sheppherd	28 November 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	no return	
		yr. end 6-30-53	no return	
Mitchell A. Brownlee	19 July 1852			
P.O. Discontinued:	15 January 1853			
Jackson J. Clayton	8 December 1854			
George W. Benton	10 July 1856			
P.O. Discontinued:	3 August 1857			
Willis L. Crow	2 February 1858	as change from Fort Butler		
Michael J. Doyle	24 May 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	31.89	30.74
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	17.30	20.56
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			
James L. Sandlin	3 May 1867			

# WACAHOOTEE

23 September 1842 - 12 January 1877



Wacahootee, also Wacahootie and Wacahoota, was located in Alachua County just southwest of Micanopy on a post road connecting Micanopy and Archer. Flemington lay a few miles to the east on a post road. The area became part of Marion County on 14 March 1844. Wacahootee is an Indian word meaning "cow pen".

Cotton Rawls	23 September 1842	8-11-42 to 6-30-43	9.62	20.84
John J. Sanches	9 November 1842			
Cotton Rawls	24 May 1843	7-1-44 to 2-28-45	13.37	28.07
George Helvenston	22 January 1845	3-1-45 to 6-30-45	6.53	12.87
		yr. end 6-30-47	33.65	52.86
John F. McDowell	4 May 1847	yr. end 6-30-49	12.86	15.84
		7-1-50 to 4-18-51	9.41	11.36
Cotton Rawls	26 February 1851	4-18-51 to 6-30-51	3.69	5.21
		yr. end 6-30-53	16.53	22.83
Benjamin Priest	23 August 1852			
Irving J. Bauknight	1 April 1854	yr. end 6-30-55	41.92	19.02
		yr. end 6-30-57	53.41	26.22
John S. Bauknight	10 October 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	75.50	50.22
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	21.43	23.92
John Fleming	8 January 1866			

## Territorial Usage

I	Wacahoote	5-6-43*	blk.	ms. rates	*
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## Statehood Usage

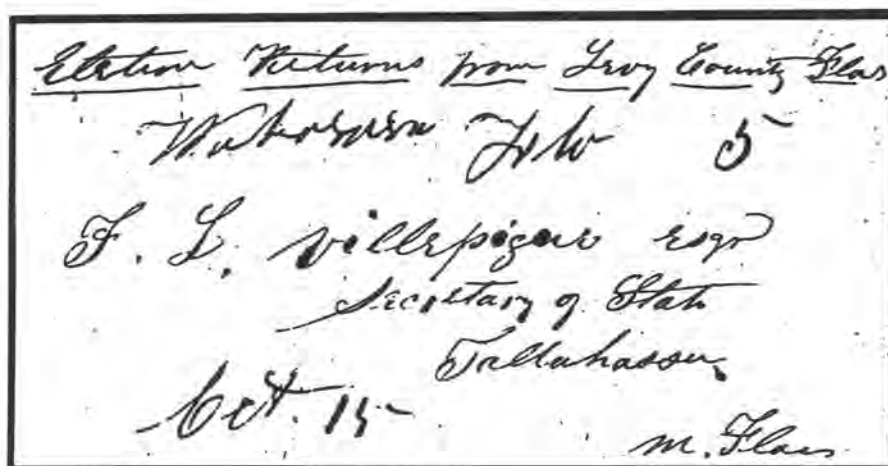
II	Wacahootee	?-?-48 / ?-?-54	blk.	ms. rates	4 known + 1*
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I  
Wacahootie  
May 6

II  
Wacahootie  
Oct. 12<sup>th</sup>

# WACASASSA

10 August 1848 - 27 October 1881



Wacasassa was located in north Levy County a few miles east of the site of Fort Fanning. It lay on post roads connecting Clay Landing to the west with Wacahootie to the east. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3513, 3523, and 3526. Long Pond was a few miles to the north. Further south the Wacasassa River flows into Wacasassa Bay near Cedar Key. The name Wacasassa is an Indian word meaning "cow pasture". When the post office was discontinued in 1881, mail was handled by the office in Joppa and later Trenton.

William D. Andrews	10 August 1848			
James Walker	27 October 1848	1 qtr. end 6-30-49	1.03	1.55
James B. Hegans	9 April 1849	1 qtr. end 6-30-49	1.78	2.67
		yr. end 6-30-51	10.51	10.57
Lewelling J. Walker	17 January 1852			
Emma R. Tresper		2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	5.74	5.88
Water C. Tresper	10 January 1853	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	4.31	3.76
		yr. end 6-30-55	7.29	3.74
W. W. Stevens	3 October 1854			
P.O. Discontinued:	7 December 1855			

## Statehood Usage

I	Wacasassa Fla	8-29-51	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Wacasassa	6-25-52*	blk.	ms. rates	*
III	Wacasassa Flo	2-13-52*	blk.	ms. rates	*
IV	Wakosasa Flo	10-15-54*	blk.	ms. rates	*

I *Wacasassa Fla*  
*Aug 29 1851*

II *wacasassa*  
*June 25*

III *Wacasassa Flo*  
*Feb 13 52*

IV *Wakasassa Fla*



**WALDO**  
5 August 1858 - Present

Waldo (named after Dr. Benjamin Waldo, a physician and state legislator who never actually lived there) is located in Alachua County about 10 miles northeast of Gainesville. The post office was established as a station on the Florida Rail Road, equal distance from Gainesville and Starke. It was also on the postal route connecting with Newnansville to the west.

John J. Smallwood	5 August 1858	4-26-59 to 6-30-59	44.34	61.53
Oliver P. Hull	20 May 1859			
George W. Cole	15 November 1859	7-1-60 to 7-31-60	18.94	3.34
Samuel J. Kennard	5 July 1860	2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	42.02	29.32
Garth W. James	12 October 1866			

**WALKER**  
23 August 1852 - 22 September 1855

The post office at Walker was established in Wakulla County. The site is unknown. No postal history is recorded.

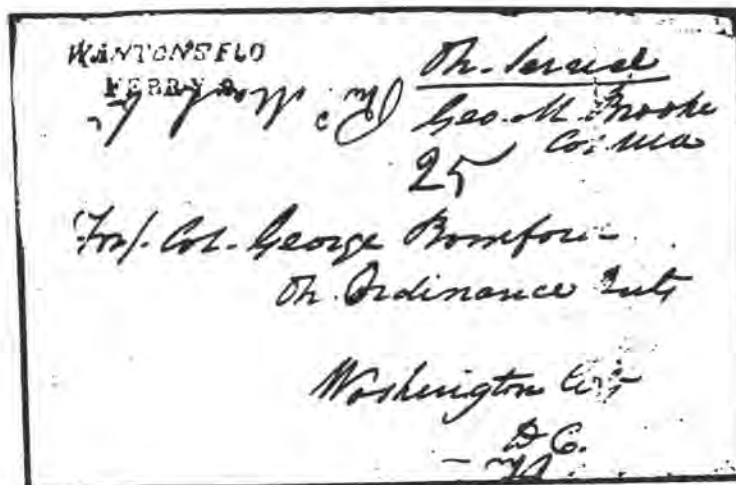
James Youmans	23 August 1852	yr. end 6-30-53	2.00	2.80
Leroy Allen	20 May 1853	5-31-53 to 6-30-53	1.32	1.33
		yr. end 6-30-55	10.35	4.92
P.O. Discontinued:	22 September 1855			

**WALKER'S MILLS**  
25 March 1858 - 10 July 1860

The post office at Walker's Mills was located in Jefferson County at the site of Walker's Steam Mill, a few miles south of Monticello. No postal history is recorded.

Henry H. Walker	25 March 1858	yr. end 6-30-59	29.49	1.02
		7-1-60 to 7-21-60	1.95	---
William F. May	5 December 1859			
P.O. Discontinued:	10 July 1860			

**WANTONS**  
6 March 1826 - 3 March 1834



Wantons post office was located in Alachua County at the present site of Micanopy, about eight miles south of present day Gainesville. It was the ninth post office established in territorial Florida. It was named after Edward M. Wanton, an early settler and manager of the Arrenondo's Land Grant.

\*postage accrual at the post office, not compensation.

Ruben Charles	6 March 1826	yr. end 3-31-27	35.60
		yr. end 3-31-27*	65.01
		yr. end 3-31-28*	168.82
Daniel C. H. Sims	25 May 1829	yr. end 3-31-29	12.31
		yr. end 3-31-30*	23.50
John M. Stafford	30 March 1830		
Charles Waldren	6 April 1831	yr. end 3-31-31	15.23
		yr. end 3-31-33	31.48
P.O. Discontinued:	3 March 1834	as change to Micanopy	

**Territorial Usage**

I	Wantons Flo	10-25-26* / 3-9-33	blk.	ms. rates	2 known + 1*
II	Wantons F	1-22-27* / 3-2-33	blk.	ms. rates	1 known + 1*
III	Wantons Ter Flor	4-13-33	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
IV	Wantons PO EF	7-18-32	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
V	WANTONS FLO	2-9-28 / 2-20-28	red	ms. rates	2 known
a		2-20-28	red	FREE	1 known
VI	WANTONS P.O / E FLO	4-11-32 / 7-18-32	blk.	ms. rates	3 known

I *Wantons*  
*Flo Jan 30*

III *Wantons For Flo*  
*Apr 10.*

V *WANTONS FLO*  
*FEBRY 20*

a **FREE**

VI *WANTONS P.O.*  
*E Flo May 60*

### WARDVILLE

17 August 1855 - 29 March 1867

Wardville was located in Walton County. Its exact location is unclear. No postal history is recorded.

Asbery B. Griggs	17 August 1855	yr. end 6-30-57	2.97	---
P.O. Discontinued:	19 June 1858			
Obediah Edge	29 August 1860	yr. end 6-30-61	no report	
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**WARRINGTON**  
31 January 1850 - 1 June 1942



Warrington (named after USN Commodore Lewis Warrington) is located a few miles southwest of Pensacola in Escambia County. The post office was located near the naval ship yard and Fort Barrancas. Although this post office did a large volume of business, very few stampless and pre-war adhesive usages are known. The post office was discontinued in 1942 and the town is now served as a branch of Pensacola.

Daniel Saint	31 January 1850			
P.O. Discontinued:	18 February 1850			
Argus W. Nicholson	14 December 1850	1-27-51 to 6-30-51	93.84	136.57
		yr. end 6-30-53	175.04	183.57
Alfred J. Lamberton	21 September 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	476.62	171.06
		yr. end 6-30-57	409.49	377.01
John Pearson	15 June 1857	yr. end 6-30-59	689.37	646.96
William H. Lamberton	23 July 1859	2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	297.47	326.52
P.O. Discontinued:	6 April 1863			
Robert H. Watts	8 January 1866			

**Statehood Usage**

I	Warrington Fla	5-31-51 / 5-26-52	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
II	WARRINGTON / FLA.	4-6-50 / 12-4-52	blk.	hs. rates	5-10
A		12-4-52 / 10-5-?	blk.	PAID / 3	2 known
B		4-6-50 - 7-26-?	blk.	(5)	2 known
III	WARRINGTON / FLA.	8-27-55	blk.	hs. rates	1 known
A		8-27-55	blk.	PAID / 3	1 known

*Warrington Fla*  
*may 26*

I



II



III

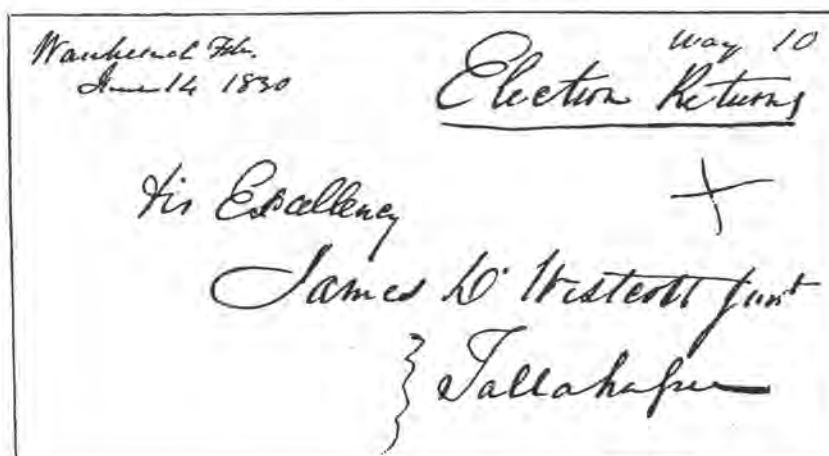
A



B



**WAUKEENAH**  
23 January 1828 - 30 August 1958



Waukeenah, or Waukenah, (from the Spanish "Joachina") was located about eight miles south of Monticello in Jefferson County. The post office was originally located at Gamble's plantation which was called Joachina. When it was moved a few miles east to the Tallahassee-St. Augustine road in 1841, it was called Marion Cross Road (Marion post office) until 1850 when it again became Waukeenah. The office was called Weelaunee from 11 November 1836 until 20 September 1841. Mail was handled by postal routes No. 3526, 3531, and 3536. The town exists today serviced by the Monticello post office. \*postage accrual

John G. Gamble	23 January 1828	yr. end 3-31-29	12.45	
		yr. end 3-31-30*	41.06	
		yr. end 3-31-31	31.38	
		yr. end 3-31-33	32.70	
		yr. end 3-31-35	24.26	
Robert Gamble	21 September 1836	2 qtrs. end 3-31-37	10.72	
		as change to Weelaunee		
P.O. Discontinued:	11 November 1836	as change from Marion		
Caroline S. Johnston	27 May 1850	7-1-50 to 10-15-50	14.55	17.31
		10-15-50 to 6-30-51	58.65	73.46
William T. Carpenter	17 September 1850	yr. end 6-30-53	57.51	73.90
		yr. end 6-30-55	54.69	63.33
		yr. end 6-30-57	81.52	66.87
		yr. end 6-30-59	59.37	117.06
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-61	30.85	36.96
Jay W. Cole	6 March 1860	1 qtr. end 6-30-61	14.89	28.47
John McLean	5 December 1860			
Mrs. Mary Johnson	3 May 1866			

**Territorial Usage**

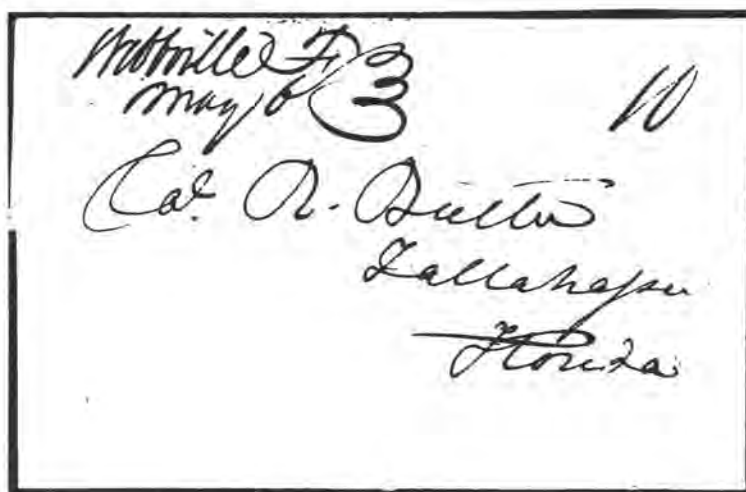
I	Waukeenah Fla	6-14-30	blk.	ms. Way 10	1 known
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**Statehood Usage**

I	Waukeenah Fla	11-6-50 / 6-3-51	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
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I *Waukeenah Fla*  
*3rd Aug 1851*

**WEBBVILLE**  
13 April 1827 - 17 February 1835



Webbville was located in Jackson County about ten miles northwest of Marianna. The post office was a name change from Stone's Store and became the 19th post office name established in territorial Florida. The postal compensation for 1827 may well have included that of Stone's Store for the full year. The postage accruing for the years ended 3-31-27 (\$88.45), 3-31-28 (\$194.68) and 3-31-30 (\$258.78) was the fourth largest amount in the Florida Territory, exceeding that of even Jacksonville. Although the post office was discontinued in 1835 the town was listed as a stop on postal route No. 3541 in 1851.

\*Postage accruing at the post office, not the postmaster compensation.

L. M. Stone	13 April 1827	yr. end 3-31-27	55.64
		yr. end 3-31-27*	88.45
Benjamin W. Cummings	5 November 1827	yr. end 3-31-28*	194.68
Ebenezer P. Brown	7 November 1828	yr. end 3-31-29	114.50
		yr. end 3-31-30*	258.78
		yr. end 3-31-31	106.19
		yr. end 3-31-33	79.63
R. M. Chamberlain	21 January 1833		
Allen Rush	13 June 1833		
Thomas M. Bush	13 September 1834		
P.O. Discontinued:	17 February 1835		

**Territorial Usage**

I	Webbville Fl	8-23-27 / 8-17-28	blk.	ms. rates	4 known
II	Webbville Flo	4-18-30*	blk.	ms. rates	*
III	Webbville F	6-20-30 / 11-9-32*	blk.	ms. rates	3 known + 1*
IV	Webbville Fla	11-11-33* / 2-13-34*	blk.	ms. rates	*

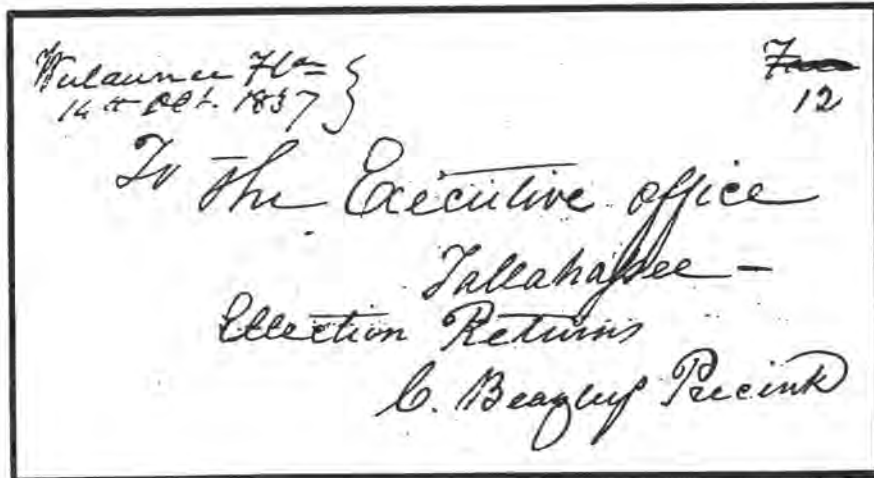
Webbville Fl }  
May 20 }  
III

Webbville Fla  
11th November  
IV



**WEELAUNEE**

11 November 1836 - 20 September 1841



Weelaunee was located about eight miles south of Monticello in Jefferson County on the Tallahassee-St. Augustine road. It was the site of the plantation home of Robert Gamble, who served as its only postmaster. The post office was located near Waukeenah and was established as a change from the post office at Waukeenah. Mail was handled by postal route No. 2455.

Robert Gamble	11 November 1836	2 qtrs. end 3-31-37	12.98	
		yr. end 3-31-39	16.36	
		yr. end 6-30-41	15.88	24.10
		7-1-41 to 9-30-41	4.12	6.38
P.O. Discontinued:	20 September 1841	as change to Marion		

**Territorial Usage**

I	Weelaunee Fla	10-14-37*	blk.	ms. rates	*
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I Weelaunee Fla = { 14th Oct. 1837 }

**WEKIWA**

28 March 1856 - 15 February 1920

Wekiwa (Creek Indian word "Wekiwa" meaning "spring of water") was located in Levy County, later in Lake County. The site may have been near Lake Wekiwa. In 1898 the post office was discontinued with mail handled at Orlando. No stampless postal history is recorded.

Peter A. Presler	28 March 1856	1 qtr. end 6-30-57		
P.O. Discontinued:	30 September 1856			
Peter A. Presler	6 December 1856	1 qtr. end 6-30-57	0.86	---
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	6.05	0.36
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	2.36	3.85
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			

**WELAKA**  
27 May 1851 - Present



Welaka is in Putnam County on the east bank of the St. Johns River, a few miles above Lake George. The name derives from the Indian words "we" and "thlako" meaning "big water".

Lewis H. Bryant	27 May 1851	yr. end 6-30-51	no return	
		yr. end 6-30-53	1.95	..2.41
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-55	8.25	3.93
James W. Bryant	13 February 1855	1 qtr. end 6-30-55	5.05	4.96
		yr. end 6-30-57	39.71	45.03
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-59	23.90	23.39
Oliver F. Webster	16 February 1858			
George L. Verdier	16 March 1859	1 qtr. end 6-30-59	8.96	25.86
Hamilton Black	11 August 1859	7-1-60 to 8-18-60	2.85	1.77
Clark Stephens	5 April 1860			
Moses Smith	22 May 1860	8-18-60 to 3-31-61	16.50	19.27
P.O. Discontinued:	29 March 1867			
Charles B. Fenwick	3 May 1867			

**Statehood Usage**

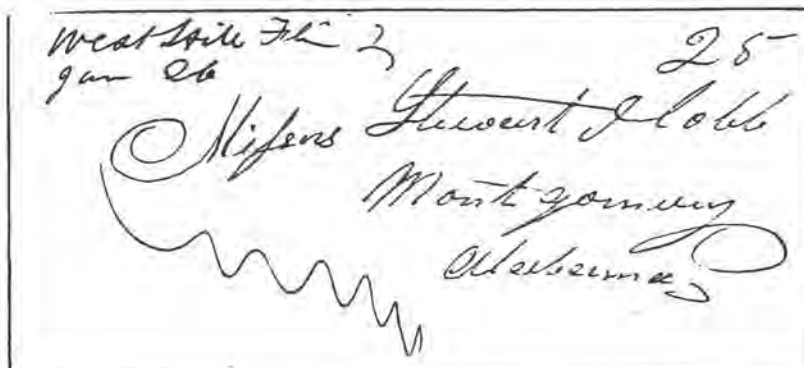
I	Welaka Fa	1-5-?	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
II	Welaka Fla	3-5-56	blk.	ms. Free rate	1 known

I Welaka Fa  
Jan 5

II Welaka Fla  
Mar 5

# WEST HILL

26 October 1835 - 19 October 1838



West Hill was located in the central part of Madison County near Richardson, on the post road connecting Tallahassee, Gadsden and Lipona with San Pedro. Despite its three year existence as a territorial post office and with good postal receipts, only two covers have been recorded. Mail was handled by postal route No. 2455.

Richard J. Mays	26 October 1835	yr. end 3-31-37	24.07
W. L. McGehee	10 July 1837		
P.O. Discontinued:	19 October 1838		

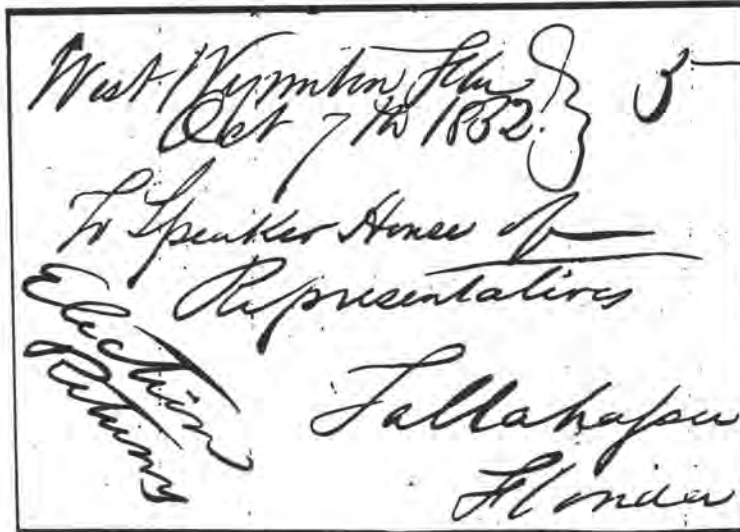
## Territorial Usage

I	West Hill Fla	1-26-37 / 5-12-37	blk.	ms. rates	2 known
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*West Hill Fla*  
I May 12

# WEST WYNTON

15 January 1852 - 1 February 1887



West Wynton was located in Calhoun County at the present site of Blountstown on the west bank of the Apalachicola River. The post office started out as Blountstown, changed to Wynton in 1851, changed to West Wynton in 1852, then back to Blountstown in 1855, back to West Wynton on 19 June 1874 and finally back to Blountstown in 1887.

William D. Faison	15 January 1852	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	10.17	10.87
William B. Wynn	16 December 1852	2 qtrs. end 6-30-53	9.40	8.55
		1-1-55 to 9-30-55	10.05	8.61
P.O. Discontinued:	27 December 1855	as change to Blountstown		

## Statehood Usage

I	West Wynton Fla	10-7-52* / 9-11-54	blk.	ms. rates	1 known + 1*
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I West Wynton  
Fla Dec 11

**WHITE SPRINGS**  
13 April 1842 - Present



White Springs (named for the white sulphur springs present at the site) is located in the southern part of Hamilton County on the north bank of the Suwannee River. It was at the crossroads of the post road connecting Jasper with Suwanee Shoals and Alligator and the road connecting Blount's Ferry and Benton with Little River. Mail was handled by postal route No. 3517.

William M. Reed	13 April 1842	5-6-42 to 6-30-43	6.23	11.12
		yr. end 6-30-45	7.77	7.40
John Bozeman	3 February 1846	yr. end 6-30-47	33.53	39.26
		2 qtrs. end 6-30-49	14.33	19.01
Pliny Sheffield	27 January 1849	2 qtrs. end 6-30-49	21.55	26.86
Albion W. Knight	28 February 1850	yr. end 6-30-51	46.91	61.77
		yr. end 6-30-53	39.29	30.28
		yr. end 6-30-55	46.45	17.78
		yr. end 6-30-57	60.96	47.34
		yr. end 6-30-59	76.43	102.48
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	55.74	66.25
Augustine D. Knight	5 December 1866			

**Territorial Usage**

I	White Spring	5-7-43	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
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**Statehood Usage**

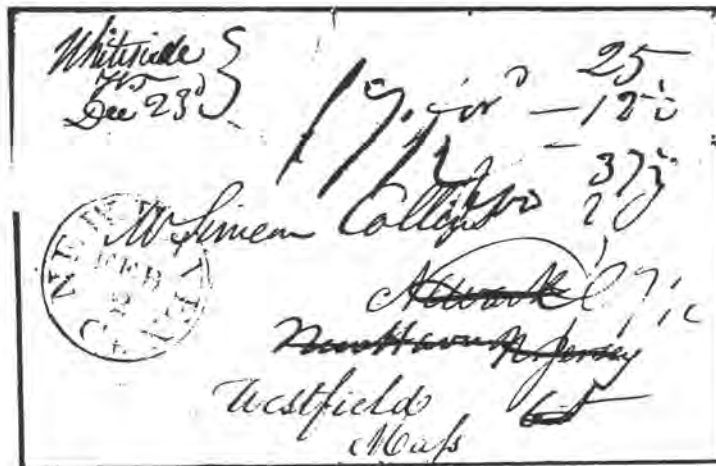
II	White Spring Fla	7-9-46	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
III	White Springs Fla	4-17-47 / 12-21-50	blk.	ms. rates	7 known
IV	White Spring Flo	12-26-?	blk.	ms. rates	1 known
V	WHITE SPRING FLA	6-4-53 / 6-27-53	blk.	hs. rates	2 known
A		6-4-53 / 6-27-53	blk.	PAID / 3	2 known
VI	WHITE SPRINGS . Fla.	4-29-53 / 9-9-54	blk.	ms., hs. rates	5-10
B		8-29-53 / 9-9-54	blk.	PAID / 3	3-5
C		8-29-53 / 11-21-53	blk.	5	3-5
a		8-29-53	blk.	PAID	1 known

I *White Spring* *White Spring* *White Spring*  
*7 May* *9 July* *Dec 1*

II III



# WHITESVILLE 8 May 1828 - 18 July 1843



Whitesville is located on Black Creek, a tributary of the St. Johns River. The creek is navigable as far as Whitesville. The town, changed to Garey's Ferry in 1843 and then Middleburg in 1851, was established in Duval County and changed to Clay County in 1858. It was an important stop and exchange point on mail routes of the time, being the place where the east-west route crossed the north-south route as noted by the tremendous increase in compensation during the late 1830's. Mail was handed by postal route No. 2456.



Malachia Hagan	8 May 1828				
Samuel Y. Garey	13 February 1829	yr. end 3-31-29	6.50		
		yr. end 3-31-31	9.72		
John R. Wilson	5 January 1832	yr. end 3-31-33	16.09		
Ozias Budington	20 September 1833	yr. end 3-31-35	21.75		
		yr. end 3-31-37	230.61		
		yr. end 3-31-39	572.44		
		yr. end 6-30-41	606.06	1252.57	
		2 yrs. end 6-30-43	183.55	357.03	
P.O. Discontinued:	18 July 1843	as change to Garey's Ferry			

#### Territorial Usage

I	Whitesville Fl. T.	5-11-34	red	ms. rates	1 known
I	Whitesville Fl. T.	9-14-35 / 2-16-42*	blk.	ms. rates	5 known + 1*
II	Whitesville Flo	3-6-39 / 11-4-40*	blk.	ms. rates	1 known + 1*

I  
*Whitesville*  
*Fl. T. 27*

II  
*Whitesville*  
*Fl. T. Nov 43*

#### WOODLAND

16 September 1841 - 23 December 1847

Woodland was located in Hamilton County at a crossing of the Suwannee River very near the Georgia line. The post office name was changed from Rosseters Ferry in 1841 and then to Jennings in 1847. No postal history is reported.

Robert B Clayton	16 September 1841	11-2-41 to 6-30-43	6.76	13.84
		yr. end 6-30-45	14.95	25.17
		yr. end 6-30-47	16.61	15.94
P.O. Discontinued:	23 December 1847	as change to Jennings		

**WOODSTOCK MILLS**  
15 May 1844 - 8 February 1856



Woodstock Mills was located in northern Nassau County on the southern shore of the St. Mary's River. The post office name was changed to King's Ferry a few miles to the southwest in 1856 although both sites are located on later period maps.

Edwin R. Alberti	15 May 1844	9-10-44 to 6-30-45	42.28	84.72
		yr. end 6-30-47	53.06	85.90
		yr. end 6-30-49	60.21	81.76
		yr. end 6-30-51	58.24	79.40
		yr. end 6-30-53	39.88	23.76
		yr. end 6-30-55	58.98	14.19
P.O. Discontinued:	8 February 1856	as change to King's Ferry		

**Territorial Usage**

I	WOODSTOCK MILLS / E. FLORA	10-12-44 / 2-8-45	blue	ms. rates	3-5
a			blue	PAID	1 known

**Statehood Usage**

I	WOODSTOCK MILLS / E. FLORA	3-29-45 / 1853	blue	ms. rates	10-20
b		12-15-46 / 2-22-51	blue	PAID	5-10



I



a

**PAID**

b

**WYNTON**

6 December 1851 - 15 January 1852

Wynton was located in Calhoun County at the present site of Blountstown on the west bank of the Apalachicola River. The post office started out as Blountstown, changed to Wynton in 1851, changed to West Wynton in 1852, then back to Blountstown in 1855. No postal history is recorded.

William D. Faison	6 December 1851	
P.O. Discontinued:	15 January 1852	name change to West Wynton

## YELLOW BLUFF

16 September 1853 - 7 May 1875

Yellow Bluff was located on the north bank of the St. Johns River in Duval County between Mayport Mills and Jacksonville. Pre-war usages of #26 with cds postmarks are known.

William R. Tomb	16 September 1853	yr. end 6-30-55	19.09	0.17
		yr. end 6-30-57	23.46	12.70
		yr. end 6-30-59	29.02	12.25
		3 qtrs. end 6-30-61	17.53	11.58
Isadore Balsan	19 January 1866			

## YELLOW WATER

31 January 1827 - 5 May 1828



Yellow Water was located in Escambia County near the Alabama line on the Yellow Water River which runs into Pensacola Bay. The County name changed to Walton County in 1828. The post office was the 13th post office established in territorial Florida but was discontinued after 18 months by name change to Almirante. Only a single manuscript postmarked cover is recorded and that with a Free endorsement by the Athens, Ala. postmaster which was recognized at Yellow Water.

Jeremiah Savelle	31 January 1827	yr. end 3-31-28	3.74
P.O. Discontinued	5 May 1828	name change to Almirante	

### Territorial Usage

I	Yellow Water	9-13-27	blk.	ms. Free	I known
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1 *Yellow Water*  
*13 Sept.*

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## FLORIDA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Florida Postal History Society was re-activated on November 6, 1992, with 44 initial members. During the past seven years, membership has grown to 94, and the Society is now an APS Affiliate Society #227. The Society publishes a semi-annual journal, The Florida Postal History Journal and holds meetings twice a year at FLOREX and at the Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition. Membership is open to anyone interested in Florida postal history by making a photocopy of the application below.

### APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

The Florida Postal History Society  
Deane R. Briggs, M.D., Sec-Tres.  
160 E. Lake Howard Dr.  
Winter Haven, FL 33881  
(941) 299-1251 FAX (941) 299-7666 eMail drb@gte.net

I hereby apply for membership in the Florida Postal History Society and enclose \$\_\_\_\_\_ for annual dues including subscription to The Florida Postal History Journal. I agree to abide by the policies and by-laws of the Society, and understand that said membership may be terminated by the Society in accordance with the by-laws.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Please print or type:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Collecting Interests \_\_\_\_\_

Membership in other philatelic societies (indicate membership #)

Local Stamp Club \_\_\_\_\_

APS \_\_\_\_\_ Others \_\_\_\_\_

**DUES: \$10.00** Regular member **\$20.00** Contributing member









