



The Westfield Philatelist

Newsletter of the Westfield Stamp Club

American Philatelic Society Chapter #540

American Topical Association Chapter #113

Volume 11 Number 1 September/October 2017

UPCOMING MEETINGS

September 28, 2017 -Meet the New Program Co-Chairs

By Edward Grabowski & Robert Loeffler

There will be short presentations on Unusual Interest(s).



October 26, 2017 - eBay and Beyond: Searchable Auctions for Postal History Research

By Robert Gray

Bob Gray, is a member of the American Philatelic Society, the Collectors Club in New York City and the India Study Circle.



PRELIMINARY PROGRAM 2017-2018

November 16, 2017 - TBA

December 21, 2017 - Annual Holiday Party

January 25, 2018 - Show & Tell

February 22, 2018 - TBA

March 3, 2018 - Westfield Annual Stamp Show (Tentative)

March 22, 2018 - Technology in Expertization
By Robert Rose

April 26, 2018 - U.S. Airmails
By Steven Reinhard

May 24, 2018 - Transatlantic Mail
By Carol Bommarito

June 28, 2018 - South Africa
By Eddie Bridges

NICHOLAS LOMBARDI WINS FIRST BRETT CUP AWARD

United States Stamp Society President Nick Lombardi was awarded the first George Brett Cup Award at the Rocky Mountain Stamp Show 2017. Nick's exhibit *The 1903 Two Cent Washington Shield Issue* has won a number of major show awards and presents material that was gathered over many years. The exhibit documents the development and use of this stamp that was issued in late 1903.



The George Brett Award is sponsored by the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors for top level 20th century exhibits and was initiated this year. Exhibits of 20th century material that have won a WSP Grand or Reserve Grand during the last three years are eligible to compete and exhibits are chosen on a "by invitation" basis.

The above photograph shows Nick holding the award, a 10-inch Waterford crystal bowl.

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Meetings are held at 8:00PM on the fourth Thursday of the month except for November (third Thursday) and July and August (summer recess). The club meets in the Community Room of the Westfield Town Hall located in the center of Westfield at 425 East Broad Street.

Dues are \$8.00 per membership year which runs from September 1 to August 31.

The club newsletter will be published every two months from September to June.

For information visit
our website

www.westfieldstampclub.org

or call
Nick Lombardi
908-233-3045

MEMBERS RECEIVE AWARDS

Information supplied in part by Nicholas Lombardi

NAPEX - JUNE 9-11, 2017

Edward Grabowski - *The Era of the French Colonial Group Type: Obock* (Single Frame Grand); *The Era of the French Colonial Allegorical Group Type: The French Pacific Colonies* (Large Gold + Collectors Club Best Foreign Exhibit)

Roger Brody - *Jamestown 1907* (Large Gold + Collectors Club Best U.S. Modern Exhibit Award)

K. David Steidley - *Uses of the 1¢ Franklin, Series of 1903* (Gold + American Philatelic Congress Award)

Bruce Marsden - *Switzerland Engineering & Landscape Definitive Issue of 1949* (Large Vermeil + American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Gold Award of Honor + American Philatelic Society 1940–1980 Award of Excellence)



NTSS - JUNE 23–25, 2017

Jack André Denys - *The Bayeux Tapestry* (Large Gold)



NOJEX - SEPTEMBER 8-10, 2017

NOJEX 2017 was held during the weekend of September 8th through 10th at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark and a number of our members exhibited at the show. In fact, Westfield Stamp Club members accounted for one third of all the frames in the show, a remarkable accomplishment and something the Club should be very proud of.

Nicholas Lombardi - *The 1903 Two Cent Washington Shield Issue* (Grand Award + Large Gold + Best U.S. Exhibit, + U.S. Stamp Society's Statue of Freedom Award + Sidney Schneider Memorial Award)

Roger Brody - *The Prominent American Series* (Large Gold + Auxiliary Marking Club Award + Errors, Freaks and Oddities Club Award)

K. David Steidley - *Uses of the 1¢ Franklin, Series of 1903* (Gold + American Philatelic Congress Award); *American Express in Paris: Mailing Handling by the American Express Company in Paris* (Single Frame Vermeil)

Edward Grabowski - *The Era of the French Colonial Allegorical Group Type: The French Pacific Colonies* (Large Gold)

Bruce Marsden - *Switzerland Engineering & Landscape Definitive Issue of 1949* (Large Vermeil + American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Gold Award of Honor)

Henry Laessig - *Major Croation Postal Rates 1941–1945* (Large Gold + APS Medal of Excellence 1940–1980 + Philatelic Foundation Research Award); *The 16 Feldpost Expositur Cancels of the 1879–1908 Austrian Occupation of Novi Pazar* (Gold)

Marvin & Judith Platt - *The Columbian Envelopes of 1893* (Large Gold + American Philatelic Congress Award)

Allan Fisk - *I Bought the Brooklyn Bridge* (Bronze); *Cunard Queens Visit New York* (Certificate)



Postal History and Local History: Poindimie, New Caledonia

By Edward Grabowski

Over the years I have always made it a point to not only learn all I can about the postal history of items that I add to my collections, but to also pay attention to addressees and texts that come along with these items. The postal card shown in **Figure 1** is a typical example. It was posted on May 26, 1904 from tiny village Poindimie, New Caledonia to the capital at Nouméa where it arrived on May 30th. Poindimie is located on the northern coast of New Caledonia, about 150 miles, as the crow flies, from Nouméa, which is located near the end of the south coast of this long but narrow French Colony located in the Pacific.

I do not have any population figures on Poindimie at this time, but my best guess is that you could count the number of Europeans in this village on your fingers and toes. So any mail from this village is a good addition to a collection.

This item is based upon an 1880's issue French Colonies General Issues Dubois postal card. These were issued to all colonies in the 1880's along with the Dubois stamps, the first definitive issue created for use in all of the colonies by the designer Alphée Dubois. These stamps were heavily overprinted by most colonies in the late 1880's, and were replaced by issuance of the Group Type (stamps and stationery) in 1892. Is use of residual Dubois cards from the colonies unusual twenty years after their creation? Probably not, as I have seen a number of examples of such over the years, probably indicating an oversupply of these cards. However, the sender of this card decided to register it, and herein the story gets more interesting. In order to pay for registration he used New Caledonia's Jubilee Overprint issue from 1903. These overprints were created locally by the colony to celebrate fifty years under French influence, with an eye to the philatelic market. The overprint shows the colony's most popular symbol, the Kagu bird. This is New Caledonia's equivalent of the American Eagle. It was hoped that collectors from all over the world would try to get their new Kagu sets, and flood the colony's coffers with new money. Officials in Paris had seen schemes like this before from other colonies, and attempted to hinder this one by mandating that these



Fig. 1 Postal card from Poindimie, New Caledonia to Nouméa, New Caledonia

stamps could only be used on local mail. This effort actually was successful, and New Caledonia failed to reap its hoped-for gains from the issue.

The sender chose to prepay the registration fee with 15c and 20c Jubilee overprints. Combined with the 10c postal card, this item is franked at 45c, 10c over the 35c registered post card rate. Good usages of the Jubilee overprints are difficult to obtain, and this is an exceptional one. Is this a philatelic item? Unlikely. Most likely, the senders applied the stamps themselves. They may have thought the old postal card was no longer valid to prepay postage, or they did not have stamps on hand to make the proper rate. So they used what was available to them. I doubt the incorrect franking was done by the post office. The card is addressed to one Monsieur Hilarion Alphonse Fraysse, the Bishop of New Caledonia (**Figure 2**). He was the highest ranking Catholic Church official in the colony, and commanded a team of about 30 clerics ministering to the religious needs of the colony and its dependencies (New Hebrides, Loyalty Islands



Fig. 2 Monsieur Hilarion Alphonse Fraysse, Bishop of New Caledonia

and the Wallis Islands).

Figure 3 shows the reverse of the card with an extensive message from the Protestant mission at Poindimie strongly rebuking the Bishop for his refusal to support a local Protestant school for the past four years, and his opposition to the conversion of the local natives (Kanakas) to the Protestant faith. It turns out that Bishop Fraysse had been involved in a long standing argument with the Governor of the colony about the Church's treatment of the Kanakas, and this unusual card documents some of the local issues. It is an example of a 16th century European problem transplanted to a 20th century French Colony. All-in-all a wonderful addition to my collection.

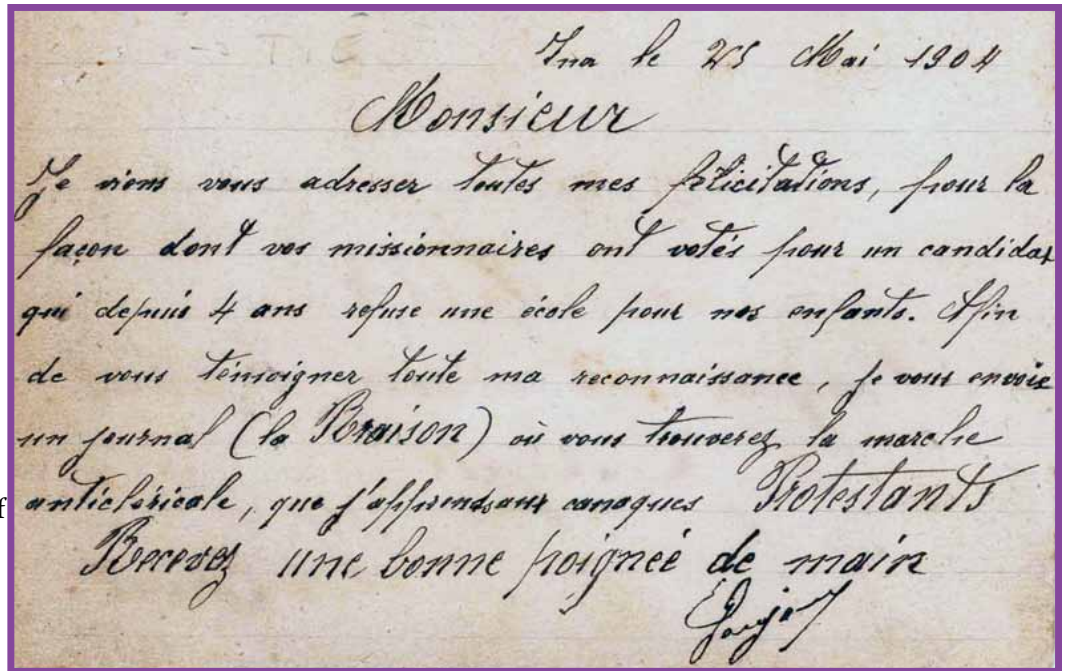


Fig. 3 Reverse of postal card



September/October 2017
Philatelic Quiz



- Q1. *Who is the world's first aeronaut commemorated on a postage stamp?*
- Q2. *A painter and an author, who were at one point both cadets at West Point, have had their work appear on United States stamps. Who were they?*
- Q3. *What role did Sir Isaac Brock play in the War of 1812?*
- Q4. *What stamp did the United States Post Office Department issue to appease the losers of a lawsuit against it?*
- Q5. *When was the idea of joint issues of identical stamps conceived and what countries were involved?*

TREASURER'S REPORT

As of August 9, 2017, the Westfield Stamp Club has a balance of \$6,643.84 in our checking account. That is an increase of \$3.92 from April 9, 2017. Our passbook savings account has a balance of \$1,364.58.

Respectfully submitted
Alfred F. Fleury, Treasurer

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Louis Caprario from West Orange. Mr. Caprario collects Tax Paid Revenues, Beer stamps and Christmas Seals.



Canada Tax Paid Revenue stamp from 1910 for cigarettes, Series of 1897 (Ryan RC 131, Brandom C-263)



1934 U.S. National Christmas Seal showing a 'Little Red Cottage' at Dr. Trudeau's Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium in Saranac Lake, New York (Scott WX72)

JOTTINGS FROM A WORLDWIDE STAMP COLLECTOR

By Frederick C. Skvara

100th Anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge (France)

Vimy is a small commune in the Pas-de-Calais department of France. The nearby ridge was the scene of an intense four-day battle between April 9-11, 1917. On April 9, Easter Monday, British and Canadian forces launched simultaneous offensives at German positions at Arras and Vimy Ridge. At the end of the battle, Canadian forces had captured nearly a 7-mile section of the ridge.

The people of France gave, in perpetuity, to the people of Canada 250 acres at Vimy planted with Canadian trees and shrubs where a massive war memorial was erected. Designed by Walter Allward, a Canadian sculptor, it was unveiled on July 26, 1936, by King Edward VIII. On the memorial are the names of 11,500 Canadian soldiers killed on French soil but have no known graves.

On April 10, 2017, France issued the souvenir sheet shown here with two stamps, one designed by Canada and one by France. A similar sheet was issued by Canada two days earlier. The top stamp shown above was designed by Canada and shows the two massive pillars symbolizing the two nations and a seated figure as a reminder of the tragic, human toll. The bottom stamp designed by France shows a cloaked woman, Canada Bereft, representing a country in mourning. She is gazing at a symbolic tomb. In the selvedge are some of the allegorical figures adorning the memorial.

The memorial lies within a battlefield park that is largely closed off for public safety reasons because of wartime tunnels, trenches, craters and unexploded munitions that are scattered over the park. In 1996 it was designated as World Heritage Site.





Answers to May/June 2017 Philatelic Quiz



Q1. *What postal innovation is Anthony Trollope credited with and that has been portrayed on numerous stamps from around the world?*

Ans. **Postal Pillar Box**

Anthony Trollope (1815–1882), a British novelist in the Victorian era, was born in London, United Kingdom and produced forty-seven novels, the most famous of which is the six-volume *The Chronicles of Barsetshire*. Before he established himself as a writer, he worked for the General Post Office in London, Ireland and other parts of the world from 1834 to 1867. Postmaster Rowland Hill sent him to the Channel Islands, to improve postal collection and delivery as people often had a long walk to their local post office. One of the things he developed was a vertical postal pillar box in 1852 and by 1854 pillar boxes were installed in the other Channel Islands and in 1855 in England. Original boxes were painted sage green, but in 1874 the color was changed to bright red and the boxes varied in shape. In 1879 the shape was standardized to circular. The pillar box is a tall hollow pillar with a broad slot near the top to deposit mail and a door on the body that allows the postal employee to retrieve the letters. A number of other countries have adapted the pillar box design and used other colors and shapes besides circular and bright red. The original pillar box can still be found in St. Petersport, Guernsey.

[Ref: “The English Pillar Box” by David Kent in *ThemNews* August 2016; 17(2): 24-28.]



First letter box & letter with an 1852 cancel. Jersey 1974 (Scott 99)



Contemporary letter box & letter. Jersey 1974 (Scott 101)



Robin in slot of pillar box. Great Britain 1995 Christmas issue (Scott 1634)
[Another use for the pillar box]



Q2. *What role did Emile Baudot play in the transmission of telegraph messages?*

Ans. **Baudot Code**



Samuel Morse. U.S. 1940 (Scott 890)

Samuel Morse (1791–1872), portrait artist and inventor, developed the electric telegraph and a system of dots and dashes known as the Morse Code in 1837. But it wasn't until 1843 that he had the funds to build a telegraph line between the Baltimore train station and the Supreme Court chamber of the Capital building in Washington, D.C. He sent his first message in 1844 and the speed of communication was vastly improved. The person sending the message would write it in long hand and give it to a telegraph operator who would convert it to Morse Code. The message would then be transmitted to its destination – another telegraph office – where the process would be reversed



Century of the Telegraph with Morse's first words sent: *What hath God wrought?* U.S. 1944 (Scott 924)

and the message delivered in person to the addressee. In 1866 the message system had evolved to the use of multi-channel, punched paper tape. This was due to Emile Baudot (1845–1903), a French engineer who developed a coding system (Baudot Code), that automatically translated the series of bits into alphabetic characters. His printing telegraph system allowed multiple transmissions over a single line, necessary to handle the increased use of the telegraph system as it expanded throughout the world. Eventually telegraph of-



Emile Baudot. France 1949 (Scott 627)



Answers to May/June 2017 Philatelic Quiz



fices installed teleprinters that printed out the messages in actual text. [Ref: “Postal Stationery in a Thematic Exhibit –Part 8: Telegrams”, by Wobbe Vegter in *ThemNews* November 2016; 17(3): 12-17]



Q3. *Semipostal stamps have been issued by many countries to raise funds for a number of worthy causes – fighting tuberculosis, aiding victims of wars and natural disasters, etc. But what country issue semipostal stamps to fund horse racing?*

Ans. **Germany**

Horse racing was a very popular sport during the years of the Third Reich which sponsored a number of national horse races. The Brown Ribbon (Braune Band) horse race was held in July at the Riem race track from 1934–1944. The Brown Ribbon is derived from the members of the paramilitary wing of the Nazi Party who wore brown uniforms. Other national horse races included the German Derby, the Blue Ribbon Race and the Grand Prize of Vienna at Freudenau. Remember Austria was incorporated into the Reich in March 1938. Beginning in 1936 semipostal stamps were issued every year with horse themes with the surtax split between the race promoters and to provide the prize money. But some of the monies also went to Hitler’s National Culture Fund to help in the construction of new buildings in Berlin. With the collapse of the Third Reich in 1945 the issuance of semipostal stamps for horse races ended. [Ref: “Semipostal Horses on Stamps” an article by Robert Harm in *Thematics*, September 2016; 107: 4]



Goddess of Victory holding a victory wreath (5th Brown Ribbon race). Germany 1938 (Scott B119)



Amazons with shields & spears riding galloping horses (8th Brown Ribbon race). Germany 1941 (Scott B192)



Q4. *Who is considered “The Father of Pacific Botany”?*

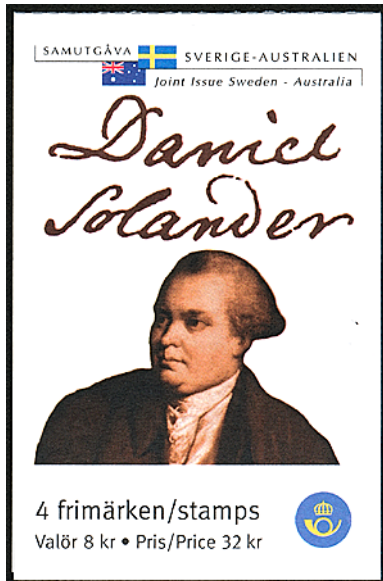
Ans. **Daniel Solander**

Daniel Solander (1733–1782) was born in northern Sweden in the small town of Piteå and studied natural history under Carl von Linné at Uppsala University. He traveled to England where he took a position at the British Museum and joined James Cook’s 1768 expedition to the South Pacific on HMS Endeavour visiting New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand. By the time he returned to England in 1771 he had collected over 30,000 different plants.

In 2001 Australia and Sweden each issued two stamps in a joint issue honoring Daniel Solander who is considered the “Father of Pacific Botany”. Both sets of stamps show the same 2 designs and were printed by Post Sweden Printing Works in Stockholm. The Australian stamps (45¢ & \$1.50) were issued in sheets of 50 stamps. Sweden’s stamps (8kr & 8kr) were released in a booklet of four stamps. Ref: “The Botanist of the South Seas” an article by Christer Brunstrom in *Global Stamp News*, November, 2001]



Answers to May/June 2017 Philatelic Quiz



Solander's portrait on the 45¢ Australian stamp and the 8 kr Swedish stamp was painted by John Zoffany (1733–1810), a German painter. The plant on these two stamps is *Barringtonia calyptrata*, a species of mangrove native to New Guinea. The \$1.50 Australian stamp and the other 8 kr stamp from Sweden depict *Endeavour* grounded at Botany Bay in Australia and the plant *Cochlospermum gillivrae*, the Kapok tree (bush) found in Australia and New Guinea. The illustrations of the plants and the ship are from paintings by Sydney Parkinson (1745–1771), a Scottish botanical artist who traveled with Solander and Cook on the 1771 voyage to the Pacific. He died at sea from dysentery on January 26, 1771. Australia 2001 (Scott 1996–1997) and Sweden 2001 (Scott 2419a-b)



Q5. *What is the connection between the Panama Canal and the 1900 Nicaraguan stamps showing a smoking volcano and a lake? ?*

Ans. **See below**

When plans for the Panama Canal were being discussed at the end of the nineteenth century it was felt by many people that the canal should go through Nicaragua because of Nicaragua's large lakes that are close to sea level. But then philately changed the plans! In 1900 Nicaragua issued a set of stamps showing a smoking volcano, Mt. Momotomba, northwest of Lake Managua, one of the lakes through which the canal would be routed. When the group lobbying for Panama as the site for the canal heard of the stamps, they arranged for a letter franked with one of Nicaragua's volcano stamps to be sent to every United States Senator, illustrating the possible danger of the Nicaraguan route. The Senate voted overwhelmingly to oppose financial support of the Nicaraguan canal route. Interestingly, that volcano had a violent eruption in 1609 and was active in 1902 and 1905. [Ref: "The Panama Canal", a letter from John Hayward in *Thamescene*, December 2016; 33(4):113]



Mt. Momotomba and Lake Managua in Nicaragua. Nicaragua 1900 (Scott 121 & 124)

“It’s a Bird...It’s a Plane...It’s Superman!”

Seventy-six years ago that phrase heralded the appearance of an American cultural icon that the entertainment website, Imagine Games Network, has called the greatest comic book hero of all time.

In the original story Superman was from the planet Krypton and was sent to earth as an infant in a rocket ship by his scientist father just before the planet Krypton’s destruction. Landing in Kansas he was adopted by a farmer and his wife and given the name Clark Kent. As his superhuman abilities develop he determines to use his powers for the benefit of mankind. He becomes a journalist at the newspaper, *The Daily Planet*, in the city of Metropolis working with fellow journalist Lois Lane and photojournalist Jimmy Olsen for editor Perry White. His archenemy is Lex Luther and Superman’s exploits involve thwarting Luther’s evil deeds.

Besides comic books and syndicated newspaper columns, Superman has appeared in radio and television series, video games, films and even a Broadway play. Over the decades since his appearance in 1938 the story has undergone numerous revisions.

The story of Superman’s creation begins in 1931 with the meeting of two high school students, Joseph Shuster and Jerome Siegel, in Glenville High School in Cleveland, Ohio, working on the student newspaper. Joseph Shuster was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada on July 10, 1914, and at the age of ten emigrated with his family to Cleveland eventually becoming a naturalized United States citizen. Jerome Siegel was a Cleveland native who was born on October 17, 1914.

With a mutual interest in science fiction, superheros and comic books their first collaboration was on a science fiction fanzine. They next began working on a series of comic strips and in 1935 their stories about a musketeer swashbuckler and a supernatural crimefighter were published by Major Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson’s National Allied Publications (the future DC Comics). Shuster did the drawing (penciller, inker) while Siegel did the writing and in 1938, National Allied Publications published their first Superman strip in *Action*

Comics #1 with a cover date of June 1938 and showing Superman on the cover. The thirteen-page story netted the pair \$10 a page. The popularity of Superman was huge and within a year he had a magazine of his own and a syndicated newspaper column. Although Shuster and Siegel continued to draw and write stories of Superman until 1947, they did not significantly profit from the millions of dollars in future profits resulting from the Superman franchise as they had signed away the rights to Superman with the first strip.

Many of the ideas and scenes for the series have a Canadian connection.

As a boy in Toronto, Shuster worked as a newspaper boy for *The Toronto Daily Star* and used the name, *The Daily Star* as the place where Clark Kent, Superman’s alto ego worked as a reporter. The name of the paper was subsequently changed to *The Daily Planet* by the editor. The headquarters of *The Daily Planet* bears a remarkable resemblance to *The Toronto Daily Star’s* original home at 80 King Street West. The cityscape of Metropolis, the fictional home of Clark Kent and the setting for many of the superhero’s adventures, looks very similar to the Toronto that Shuster knew as a boy.

Canada



L→R The images on the stamps are taken from:

- 1) cover of *Superman #1*(1939) drawn by Joe Shuster;
- 2) cover of *Superman #32* (1945) drawn by Wayne Boring (1905–1987), American comic book artist;
- 3) cover of *Superman #233*, Vol. 1 (1971) drawn by Neal Adams (1941–), American comic book and commercial artist;
- 4) inside image from *Superman #204*, Vol. 2 (2004) drawn by Jim Lee (1964–), Korean-American comic book artist, writer, editor and publisher;
- 5) cover of the *Superman Annual #1*(2012) drawn by Kenneth Rocafort (1977–), PuertoRico-born comic book artist (Scott 2677a-e)

On the seventy-fifth anniversary of the publication of the Superman comic strip, Canada Post, on September 10, 2013, issued non-denominated stamps for the permanent domestic rate — a set of five commemorative stamps in souvenir sheet format, a commemorative coil stamp and five booklets. Five different covers of Superman comic books are illustrated on the covers of the five booklets, but each booklet contains the same stamps — two sets of five self-adhesive stamps that have the same designs as the stamps in the souvenir sheet. The stamps were designed by Kosta Tsetsekas of Signals Design who is a

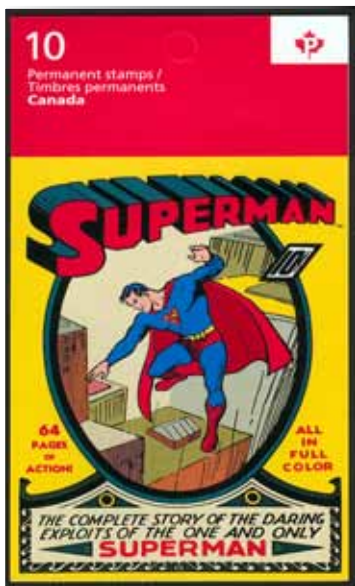
great fan of comic books and Superman. The stamps were printed by lithography.

In an unusual marketing gimmick, the stamps were only available for sale in Canada and could only be shipped to Canadian addresses. The stamps and booklets shown here were sent to me by a colleague residing in Canada. Previously, on October 2, 1995, Canada issued a booklet of ten stamps showing 5 designs setenant, *Comic Book Superheroes*, one of which depicts Superman. The other superheroes were Nelvana, Johnny Canuck, Captain Canuck and Fleur de Lys. the 45¢ stamps were designed by Louis Fishauf and printed by lithography.

Canada 1995
(Scott 1579)



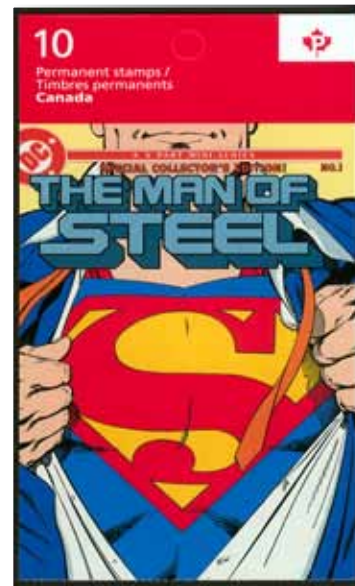
**Canada 2013 Superman stamp booklet covers
illustrated with various Superman comic book covers**



Superman #1 (1939) by Joe Shuster



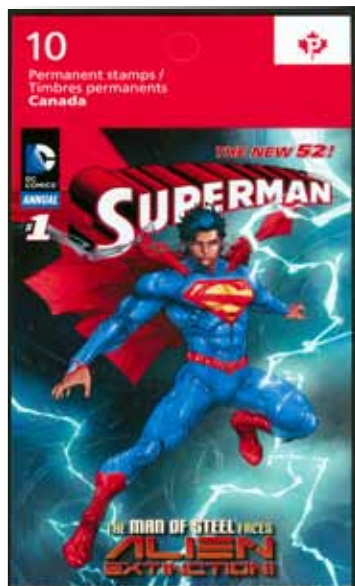
Action Comics #13 (1939) by Joe Shuster



Special Collector's Edition of *Man of Steel #1* (1986) by John Byrne
[also used for coil stamp shown below]



Superman #204, Vol.2 (2004) by Jim Lee



Superman Annual #1 (2012) by Kenneth Rocafort

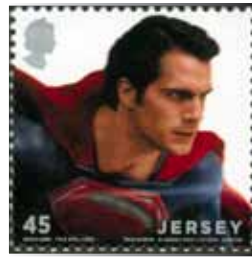


(Scott 2578)

Jersey

The commemoration of Superman continues in the Channel Island of Jersey with the issuance of six stamps and a souvenir sheet on June 6, 2013 entitled *Man of Steel*. One of the revisions of the Superman story occurred in 1986 when DC Comics published a comic book series entitled *Man of Steel* written and drawn by John Lindley Byrne (1950–), a British-born comic book writer and artist of comic books. On June 14, 2013 a movie of the same name was released by Warner Bros. Pictures, a division of Warner Bros. Entertainment, the parent company of DC Comics. Starring in the title role is Henry William Dalglish Cavill, an actor from the Bailiwick of Jersey, who was born on May 5, 1983. The stamps depict scenes from the movie.

Each of the six stamps features a different printing technique:



45p (Scott 1682) - can be scanned with a smartphone to reveal an augmented reality app with information about the stamps and the film



55p (Scott 1688) - self-adhesive that is transparent when peeled from the backing paper



60p (Scott 1683) - printed on flat silver foil



68p (Scott 1684) - printed with thermochromatic ink and when warmth is applied to the face of the stamp the Earth is revealed beneath the flying Man of Steel



80p (Scott 1685) - crushed granite from Beauport Bay pebble is applied to the face of the stamp



88p (Scott 1686) - contains a message from the Man of Steel's father in phosphor ink that is visible under UV light



The lenticular souvenir sheet was printed by lithography with three-dimensional plastic affixed and when tilted down shows the *Man of Steel* flying across the face of the sheet. The stamp is perforated 14¼. (Scott 1687)

United States

The United States Postal Service has issued three stamps related to Superman. One of the stamps on the 1930s pane of fifteen stamps issued in 1998 as part of the Celebrate the Century series shows the cover of *Superman #2* comic book released in the fall of 1939.

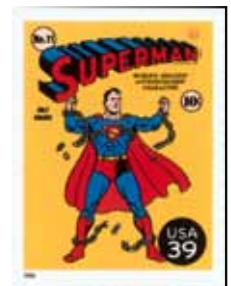
On July 20, 2006 a pane of twenty stamps illustrating *DC Comic Book SuperHeroes* has two stamps devoted to Superman. Artwork on one of the stamps shows Superman taking off his Clark Kent shirt and jacket to reveal the jersey with the famous "S" logo, while the other stamps illustrates the cover of the July/August 1941, *Superman #11* comic book.



1998 (Scott 3185f)



2006 (Scott 4084a)



2006 (Scott 4084k)



Happy Halloween!

