



# The Westfield Philatelist

Newsletter of the Westfield Stamp Club

American Philatelic Society Chapter #540

American Topical Association Chapter #113

Volume 13 Number 1 September/October 2019

## UPCOMING MEETINGS

### September 26, 2019 – “The Shantung Railway”

By *Louis Pataki*

The postal history of the German Administration of the Shantung Railway, China, (1900–1914), and a discussion of the way the postal history reflected the changing political relationship between China and Germany.



Picture postcard of the Shantung Railway



### October 24, 2019 – “Poster and Cinderella Stamps and Labels, Advertising Ephemera and U.S. Revenue Stamps with Attractive and Important Design Features “

By *Jeff Boyarsky*

A potpourri of material that influenced stamp design and product sales that is often an unrecognized part of our wonderful hobby.



Italian Pavilion, 1939  
New York World's Fair  
Photo Label

## July to September USPS Stamp Issues

- July 9 **Frogs.** Four (55¢) definitive forever stamps in a double-sided pane of twenty. (Pacific tree frog; northern leopard frog; American green tree frog; squirrel tree frog)
- July 19 **Moon Landing Anniversary.** Two (55¢) commemorative forever stamps in a pane of 24 (Astronaut Buzz Aldrin; moon with dot noting location of landing)
- July 25 **State and County Fairs.** Four (55¢) commemorative forever stamps in a pane of 20.
- August 1 **Military Working Dogs.** Four (55¢) commemorative forever stamps in a double-sided pane of 20.
- August 8 **Woodstock.** One (55¢) commemorative forever stamp in a pane of 20.
- August 29 **Tyrannosaurus rex.** Four (55¢) forever commemorative stamps. [see pg. 8]
- Sept. 12 **Walt Whitman.** One (85¢) forever commemorative stamp (3-ounce rate) in a pane of 20 as part of Literary Arts series.
- Sept. 17 **Winter Berries.** Four (55¢) forever definitive stamps in a double-sided pane of 20. (winterberry; juniper berry; beautyberry; soapberry)
- Fall **Spooky Silhouettes.** Four (55¢) forever commemorative stamps (scenes through windows (cat & raven; two ghosts; spider & web; three bats).

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## *The Westfield Philatelist*

### Editor

Frederick C. Skvara  
PO Box 6228  
Bridgewater, NJ 08807  
Tel/Fax: 908-725-0928  
email: fcskvara@optonline.net

## The Westfield Stamp Club

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Nicholas Lombardi

### Vice President

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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](http://www.westfieldstampclub.org)

or call  
Nick Lombardi  
908-233-3045

## AWARDS RECEIVED BY MEMBERS

**Roger Brody** - (1) *Jamestown 1907* (Large Gold, United States Stamp Society Hugh M. Southgate Award, and APS Award of Excellence: 1900–1940) [Westpex 2019] (2) *U.S. Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper: 1755–1856* (Large Gold, APS Award of Excellence: Pre-1900 and American Revenue Association Award. [2019 Philatelic Show, Boxborough, Massachusetts] (3) Mortimer L. Neinken Medal for meritorious service to philately will be presented to Roger Brody on September 19 at the Collector's Club in New York City. [Information courtesy of Nick Lombardi and *Linn's Stamp News*] (4) *Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper 1755–1856* (Large Gold, Collector's Club of Chicago Award, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award [2019 Sarasota National Stamp Expo, Sarasota, Florida])

**Louis Caprario** - (1) *United States Beer Stamps 1866–1919* (Large Gold) [2019 Philatelic Show, Boxborough, Massachusetts] (2) *The 1908 U.S. Christmas Seal –The First National Issue* (Large Gold, Christmas and Charity Seals Award & Single Frame Grand Award. [2019 Philatelic Show, Boxborough, Massachusetts] [Information courtesy of Nick Lombardi]

## RECENT ARTICLES WRITTEN BY MEMBERS

**Roger S. Brody** - (1) "And the Band Played On — America's Centenarian Enterprises: Union Pacific". *The United States Specialist* June 2019; 90(6):251-258. (2) "Jamestown 1907, Parts One, Two & Three" *The United States Specialist* May, June & July 2019 90 (5,6, & 7): 201-208; 277-282; 296-306.

**Allan Fisk** - "Flight 93 –'Let's Roll'". *Americana Philatelic News* 2019; 49(245):18-21.

**Don Getzin** - "Identifying the Eight 3¢ Washington Stamps of 1851–57". *The Chronicle of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues* 2019; 71(3):230-241. (co-authored with Wade Saadi)

**Frederick C. Skvara** - (1) "Sir Arthur Conan Doyle & Sherlock Holmes". *Scalpel & Tongs: American Journal of Medical Philately* April/June 2019; 63(2):31. (2) "Joseph Paul Gaimard (1793–1858)". *Scalpel & Tongs: American Journal of Medical Philately* April/June 2019; 63(2):37. (3) "New Sweden Colony (1638–1655)". *Americana Philatelic News* 2019; 49(245):9-13. (4) "The Magna Carta & Its Worldwide Influence". *Americana Philatelic News* 2019; 49(245):14-17. (5) "100th Anniversary of Einsteins's Eclipse". *American Philatelic News* 2019; 49(245):21-22. (6) "75th Anniversary of D-Day". *Americana Philatelic News* 2019; 49(245):23-25.

## 2019–2020 PROGRAM

Submitted by Edward J. Grabowski and Robert Loeffler  
Co-Chairmen, Program Committee

November 21, 2019 – Expertizing at the APS By Gary Loew

December 19, 2019 – Annual Holiday Party & Donation Auction

January 23, 2020 – Members' Show & Tell Night

February 27, 2020 – The Letter Panel Over the Centuries and the Importance of Being Properly Addressed By Martino Laurenzi

March 7, 2020 – Westfield Stamp Show

March 26, 2020 – Farewell to the Stamp Group By Edward Grabowski

April 23 2020– Exploring the Back of the Book By Roger Brody

May 28, 2020 – TBA

June 11 or 18, 2020 – TBA

*This is Westfield*, an annual publication of the *Westfield Leader* newspaper, chronicles the town of Westfield and is mailed to every household in Westfield as well as being published on the newspaper's website. The 47th issue released in May of this year carried the article seen below about the Westfield Stamp Club on page 39.

2019

*This Is Westfield*

# The Westfield Stamp Club is a Top Philatelic Organization in the U.S.

The Westfield Stamp Club, founded in 1961, has created a rich tradition of serving the needs of stamp collectors throughout the central New Jersey region and has been recognized as one of the leading philatelic organizations in the United States. Many of our members have made significant contributions to the hobby as a whole in a variety of roles. In so doing, they not only advanced philately, but also enhanced the prominence of the Westfield Stamp Club.

Stamp collecting is an absorbing, challenging and creative hobby, as well as an enjoyable break in a high-stress life. There are myriad subjects and themes to interest any individual. Some people collect stamps by country, often their country of origin, and/or the history of the United States, as told on more than 5,000 postage stamps. Others collect stamps by their topic, such as race cars, trains, horses, spaceships, monsters, sports or any one of more than 200 other topics and themes, which are found on the postage stamps issued by countries all around the world.

Statistically, stamp collecting is the most popular hobby in the world. However, if you are not a collector you may be asking, "Why stamps? Aren't stamps just pictures on little pieces of paper?" Scientifically speaking, yes that's correct. However, there is so much more to stamps that people of any age, income and interest can find some aspect of stamp collecting appealing and very satisfying.

Some of our members are not only stamp collectors, but they also enjoy preparing exhibits featuring selections from their collections. This is fostered by our desire

to inform, educate and entertain other collectors and the general public. Viewing and reading the stamp exhibits at our annual Westfield Stamp Show in March or the big NOJEX Stamp Show held in the fall in Secaucus is akin to visiting a number of museums at the same time. Art, history and science museums are all rolled into one stamp exhibit—that is how informative and beautiful postage stamps from the U.S. and around the world are for most people.

The Club meets in the Westfield Community Room at 425 East Broad Street on the fourth Thursday evening from September thru June from 7:30 until 9:30 p.m. Guests and visitors are always welcome, and there are always several enjoyable activities at every meeting.

The Westfield Stamp Club is fortunate in that prominent stamp collectors from around the country often grace its speaker's podium. Meeting schedules and membership information may be found at [www.westfieldstampclub.org](http://www.westfieldstampclub.org). Dues are \$8 per year.



The term 'folklore' was coined by the British writer William Thoms (1803–1885) in an 1846 letter to the London literary magazine *The Athenaeum*. He wanted the magazine to publish some notes concerning superstitions, beliefs, etc.

There are a number of United States postage stamps whose subjects would fall under the topic of American Folklore. Most prominently is the United States American Folklore Series (1966–1974) consisting of six stamps, four of which referred to real people (Johnny Appleseed, Davy Crockett, Daniel Boone and Grandma Moses) and two that were drawn from fiction (*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*). Not in that series but part of American Folklore would be the stamps for King Kamehameha I, Casey Jones and Molly Pitcher.

The information for this article came from various back issues of *The American Philatelist* and *The Bureau Specialist*. Also used were *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* (July 2012), *Encyclopedia Britannica*, *Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography*, 1887 ed. and *Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps & Covers*. The line drawings of Davy Crockett and Daniel Boone are from Appleton.

## 5¢ Johnny Appleseed (Scott 1317)

This stamp, the first in the American Folklore Series, was issued on September 9, 1966, in Leominster, Massachusetts, the birthplace of John Chapman (1774–1845), a frontier nurseryman and folk character, better known as Johnny Appleseed. It was designed by Robert Bode, an art director at a New York advertising firm. On the stamp Johnny is carrying a spade over his right shoulder and an apple seedling in his left hand. He is framed by a large red apple.



By 1801 John Chapman had planted a chain of seedling apple nurseries in advance of the settlements from the Allegheny River to central Ohio. He spent the next 25 years in north central Ohio and it was there that the stories about Johnny Appleseed originated.

The folklore grew from his nurseries, his eccentricities of manners and dress, his great generosity, kindness to wild animals and exploits of courage and endurance. By 1828 he had set up nurseries in northwestern Ohio and Indiana and from 1834 his business was centered around Fort Wayne, Indiana, which is where he died in March 1845.

The tales about him portray him on a spiritual mission preparing the wilderness for the westward movement by filling the land with apple trees. He gave away, bartered or sold seedlings to pioneers in his travels, according their ability to pay. It is said that he was always barefoot, even in winter, and often wore an iron kettle for his hat. He has become the patron saint of orcharding, floriculture and conservation.

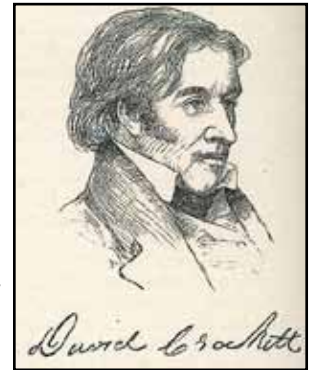


## 5¢ Davy (David) Crockett (Scott 1330)

On August 17, 1967, at San Antonio, Texas, where Crockett died defending the Alamo, the USPOD issued the second stamp in the American Folklore Series showing



Crockett in a coonskin hat and fringed deerskin shirt carrying rifle in his left arm. Scrub pines are in the background. The stamp was designed by Robert Bode, the same artist responsible for the Johnny Appleseed stamp.



Davy Crockett

Born in the backwoods of Limestone, Tennessee, on August 17, 1786, in a pioneer cabin, he began to hunt at the age of eight. He joined the Tennessee militia and acted as a scout in the Creek War from 1813 to 1815 and was elected a colonel in the militia. With little schooling, but a gift for colorful campaign speeches studied with yarns and homespun metaphors, he was elected to the Tennessee state legislature in 1821 and elected to the United States Congress in 1827. During his congressional years (he was reelected in 1829 and 1833) the legend grew of a rough backwoods, eccentric, but shrewd, bear-hunting and Indian fighting frontiersman. He was defeated for Congress in 1835 and headed west to join the American forces in Texas fighting for Texan independence from Mexico.

At the Alamo, a mission fort in San Antonio, Texas, an American force of less than 200 men, under the joint command of William B. Travis and James Bowie, were besieged by a Mexican army of 3,000 men led by Santa Anna. The siege lasted from February 24, 1836 to March 6, when the Mexicans captured the fort, killing Davy Crockett and all the Americans.



The Alamo. 1956 (Scott 1043) [Reproduced from a drawing by Charles R. Chickering, an artist at the BEP.]



## 6¢ Daniel Boone (Scott 1357)

On September 26, 1968, the third stamp in the American Folklore Series was issued at Frankfort, Kentucky, where Daniel Boone is buried. The stamp was designed by Louis Macouillard from San Francisco and is a still life showing a Pennsylvania rifle, a powder horn and a knife on a wall of rough-hewn boards with his name and birthdate carved into the wood. The pipe tomahawk is a reminder of Boone's capture by the Shawnee Indians.



Born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on February 11, 1735, the famous American hunter and pioneer wandered as far south as Florida in 1765 and possibly as far west as the Yellowstone River in 1814.



Daniel Boone

Although he could read and write, all he knew related to the fields, the woods, the net, the rifle and hunting. He was a hunter born, and loved the solitude of the forest. Strong, brave, lithe, inured to hardship and privation, he traced his steps through the pathless forest, sought out the hiding-places of panther, bear, and wolf, and was the match of any Indian...(Appleton)

In 1750 the family migrated to North Carolina, and in 1769 he led a party of settlers, including his wife, Rebecca Bryan whom he had married in 1755, into Kentucky and founded Boonesborough on the Kentucky River. Captured twice by the Indians, he was adopted as a son by the Shawnee chief, Blackfish in 1778. He fought in the Battle of Blue Licks in northeast Kentucky on August 19, 1782, where the Kentuckians were defeated by a force of Indians and Canadians. The battle, one of the last battles of the American Revolutionary War, occurred ten months after Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 9, 1781, effectively ending the war in the east.

After the war Boone served as surveyor along the Ohio River, but in 1799 moved to the Missouri Territory where he died on September 26, 1820, in St. Charles County. Later the bodies of Boone and his wife were moved to Frankfort, Kentucky.

It was the "ghost autobiography" of Boone published in Europe, by John Filson, a Kentucky schoolteacher that made Boone famous. Boone was the subject of *Don Juan*, a poem, by Lord Byron and the inspiration for the fictional character, Leatherstocking created by James Fenimore Cooper in his *Leatherstocking Tales*, a series of five novels about the American frontier.

Daniel Boone is also shown on a 1942 stamp for the Sesquicentennial of Kentucky Statehood (Scott 904).



Daniel Boone & companions looking across the Kentucky River at the future site of Frankfort. Design is from a mural by Gilbert White in the state capital at Frankfort.



## 6¢ Grandma Moses (Scott 1370)

The Grandma Moses stamp was issued on May 1, 1969, during Senior Citizens Month at Washington, D.C. and shows a portion of her 1951 painting *July Fourth* which she painted at the age of 91 years. The original painting was given to the White House by Otto Kallir, a Vienna art dealer who moved to New York City in 1939. The stamp was designed by Robert J. Jones. The painting depicts a turn of the 20th century outdoor scene with a team of horses pulling an automobile that has broken down. Behind them are several youngsters playing baseball in a meadow.



Grandma Moses (1860–1961) was born Anna Mary Robertson in Greenwich, New York, became a farmer's wife and didn't begin painting until she was 76 years of age. In 1938, a collector noticed her paintings in a Hoosick Falls, New York, drugstore window and in 1939 some of her work was exhibited at the Galerie St. Etienne, operated by Otto Kallir, in New York City.

From that beginning she had exhibitions of her work throughout Europe and Japan and appeared on the cover of *Life* and *Time* magazines. Her paintings, mostly scenes of rural life, were used on Hallmark cards and to publicize American holidays including Thanksgiving, Christmas and Mother's Day.



## 8¢ Tom Sawyer (Scott 1470)

On October 13, 1972, the Tom Sawyer stamp was issued in Hannibal, Missouri, the home of Mark Twain who created the character Tom Sawyer. It depicts the 1936 Norman Rockwell painting commissioned by the Heritage Press for a 1936 edition of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and shows Tom holding the brush while Huckleberry Finn is inspecting the job.



The fence whitewashing episode was in Twain's original novel of the same name that was published in 1876.

Tom Sawyer is the embodiment of universal boyhood and "lived" along the Mississippi River in the 1840s with

**Tom Sawyer (cont.)**

his friends Huckleberry Finn, Becky and Jim. One of his adventures in the novel is the unpleasant task he was assigned of whitewashing the fence. Facing this chore, he convinced his friends that it was fun and even charged them for the privilege of painting the fence. He collected an apple, some marbles, a doorknob, some tadpoles and some firecrackers as tribute.

Mark Twain (1835–1910) is the pen name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens, an American novelist and humorist. He was born in Florida, Missouri, but the family moved to Hannibal, Missouri, on the Mississippi River where he grew up. It was his experiences as a boy in a small town in Missouri that would figure prominently in several of his most famous novels (*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884)). But his time as a steamboat pilot, as a reporter on the western frontier and as a traveler abroad would supply the material for many of his other works.



Mark Twain. 1940 (Scott 863)



**10¢ “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” (Scott 1548)**

The stamp based on Washington Irving’s “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” was issued on October 10, 1974 in North Tarrytown, New York, the setting for the story and near “Sunny-side”, Irving’s home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. The stamp was designed by Leonard Everett Fisher of Westport, Connecticut, an illustrator of books about colonial crafts and craftsmen (i.e. he designed the 1972 Bicentennial block of four Colonial Craftsmen stamps (Scott 1456–1459). The Sleepy Hollow stamp depicts the Headless Horseman in pursuit of Ichabod Crane, the timid schoolmaster. Both figures are silhouetted against a full moon and are passing under a forboding tulip tree that figured in the ghost stories heard in Tarrytown.



The tale takes place in New York state in a glen called Sleepy Hollow that was known for ghosts and having a sinister atmosphere. The most famous apparition in the glen is the Headless Horseman, who it is said was a Hessian soldier whose head was shot off by a cannonball at some battle. He rides the countryside at night looking for the scene of that battle in search of his head. Ichabod Crane was returning from a party at a local farm. The next morning Crane disappears and is not seen again. The tale is very

popular around Halloween.

Washington Irving (1783–1859) was an essayist, historian and writer of short stories whose travels up the Hudson River as a teenager set the background for his later stories. “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” appeared along with “Rip Van Winkle” in *The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent* (1819–1820), a collection of essays and short stories written by Irving under his pseudonym, Geoffrey Crayon.



Washington Irving. 1940 (Scott 1859)

“The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” stamp was the 6th and final stamp in the American Folklore Series, but as noted above there are several other persons that are part of American Folklore and have been commemorated on United States postage stamps. They are shown below.



**3¢ Statue of Kamehameha I, Honolulu (Scott 799)**

This stamp was part of the 1937 Territorial Series of four stamps issued by the United States Post Office Department. Besides this stamp for Hawaii, the other territories commemorated were Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The stamp for Hawaii shows the statue of King Kamehameha I in front of the Iolani Palace in Honolulu. The central design was a drawing by William A. Roache of a photograph of the statue. Thomas Ridgeway Gould, an American sculptor created the statue in 1878 for the 100th anniversary of Captain Cook’s discovery of Hawaii in 1778, but it wasn’t erected until 1883 in Honolulu. Actually that statue is a replica, Gould’s original statue is in Kapa’au, Kamehameha’s birthplace.



He was born in 1758, the year Halley’s comet passed over Hawaii and according to Hawaiian legend, his birth was thought to fulfill the prophesy that “a light in the sky with feathers like a bird would signal the birth of a great chief”. According to legend his strength was so great that he overturned the Naha Stone, a volcanic rock in Hilo, Hawaii, which weighs between 2.5 and 3.5 tons. His strength along with his diplomatic and leadership skills led to the unification of the Hawaiian Islands into the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1810 after decades of conflict between the warring chiefs of the various islands.



### 3¢ “Casey” Jones (Scott 993)

On March 7, 1950, the United States Post Office Department issued this stamp honoring the Railroad Engineers of America. It was designed by C.R. Chickering of the BEP from a photograph of “Casey” Jones that appeared on the front cover of a 1939 book by Fred J. Lee entitled *Casey Jones*. The engine on the left is one that Jones would have used and was adapted from a photograph from the January 1942 issue of *Look Magazine*. The modern engine on the right is from a photograph from the magazine *Quiz on Railroads and Railroad* published in 1949.



“Casey” Jones was born on March 14, 1864, in Missouri, but his family moved while he was a boy to Cacye, Kentucky, the source of his nickname “Casey”. From the age of 15 he worked on various railroads moving up to engineer with the Illinois Central Railroad in 1891. He earned a reputation as one who always stayed on schedule even sometimes driving the train at dangerous speeds. It was on April 30, 1900, working a double shift going on a run from Memphis, Tennessee, to Canton, Mississippi, and over an hour and a half behind schedule that he pushed the steam locomotive close to 100 miles per hour. As the train neared Vaughan, Mississippi, the fireman on the train warned Jones that there was a parked train on the tracks ahead of him. He blew his whistle to warn those around the tracks and told the fireman to jump to safety. The crash was devastating and Jones was killed, but all the passengers survived.

Shortly after Casey’s death, Wallace Saunders, an engine wiper and a friend of Casey’s, sang “The Ballad of Casey Jones” to the tune of a popular song known as “Jimmie Jones”. But since he didn’t copyright the song, we do not know what the original lyrics were. It wasn’t until 1909 that the song was published with lyrics by T. Lawrence Saunders and music by Eddie Newton and its popularity made “Casey” Jones an American Legend.



### 3¢ Molly Pitcher (Scott 646)

On October 20, 1928, the United States Post Office Department issued the 1926 two-cent George Washington regular issue stamp (Scott 634) overprinted “Molly Pitcher” (the stamp was not listed in the Scott Catalogue of United States Stamps & Covers until 1998).



The stamp was issued for the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth that took place on June 28, 1778, in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and was one of the larg-

est battles of the American Revolution. British troops under the command of Sir Henry Clinton and loyalists were moving from Philadelphia to New York City when they were interrupted by the Continental Army led by General George Washington and General Anthony Wayne at the Monmouth Courthouse. The bulk of the battle was fought around the bridge over the Spotswood Middle Brook. Eventually, the Continental Army forced the British to retreat.

The legend of “Molly Pitcher” refers to a Revolutionary War heroine who carried canteens of water to the soldiers in that battle. According to tradition, the Revolutionary War heroine helped keep the cannon in action after her husband was wounded. Most historians have concluded that that woman was Mary Hays (October 13, 1754–January 22, 1832) who was married to William Hays, a gunner in the Pennsylvania-based artillery regiment of Colonel Thomas Proctor. Since William Hays was neither wounded nor killed during the battle, it is doubtful if she took part in the fighting by loading the cannons. In 1788 William Hays died and Mary married a man named McCauley. In 1822 she was awarded a military pension from the state of Pennsylvania based on her own service as a “revolutionary war heroine”.



Molly Pitcher, Monmouth, 1778

Molly Pitcher, Battle of Monmouth, 1778.  
Cropped from 1978 postal card (Scott UX77)

On September 8, 1978, a 10¢ commemorative postal card was issued honoring Molly Pitcher and the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth. It is the first postal card in a new series eight postal cards (listed below) honoring heroes of the American Revolution.



**1979** – George Rogers Clark & Capture of Fort Sackville, Indiana, 1779 (UX78) & Death of Casimir Pulaski, on a ship off Savannah, Georgia, 1779 (UX79)

**1980** – Landing of Rochambeau at Newport, R.I. 1780 (UX84) & Battle of Kings Mountain, South Carolina, 1780 (UX85)

**1981** – Battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, 1781 (UX87) & Nathanael Greene & Battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, 1781 (UX90)

**1982** – “Swamp Fox” Francis Marion, 1782 (UX94)

All were designed by David Blossom, Weston, Conn.



# Tyrannosaurus rex

By Frederick C. Skvara

On August 29, 2019, the USPS issued a set of four self-adhesive First Class Mail Forever stamps in a pane of sixteen depicting *Tyrannosaurus rex*. The stamps were illustrated by Julius T. Csotonyi, a Canadian scientist and paleoartist. The first day ceremony was held at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C. that contains the young adult T. rex depicted on two of the stamps.

T. rex as the dinosaur is named on the stamps is the largest land predator of all time reaching a height of 19 feet, a length of 40 feet and with a huge skull 4 feet in length containing a relatively large brain for a dinosaur. Its jaw contained multiple 6-inch long teeth and had a bite strength of 7,800 pounds, enough to cleave the bones of any prey. The forward looking eyes gave it great depth perception and its ears could pick up low-frequency sounds. It was a member of the Carnosaur order of biped flesh eaters and lived in the Late Cretaceous period (65 to 85 million years ago). T. rex was first described in 1905 and the fossilized remains have only been found in the western North America.



T. rex 1989 (Scott 2422)



T. rex 2000 (Scott 3191k)

In conjunction with a new exhibition, "T. Rex: The Ultimate Predator", at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, the March 5, 2019, edition of The New York Times ran an article

entitled "Still The Biggest Star" by James Gorman. The article credits this dinosaur, more than any other, for the surge in dinosaur paleontology over the past 20 years and it is science's biggest star.



T. Rex 2019

Juvenile T. rex chasing a primitive mammal.

Fossilized forms of a young adult T. rex with a young Triceratops.

T. rex approaching through a forest clearing

Newly hatched T. rex covered with downy feathers.

## SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER PHILATELIC QUIZ

- Q1. Who was the originator of the adhesive postage stamp?
- Q2. Competitive swimming has been included in every Summer Olympics of the modern era and the "crawl" or freestyle, which has been shown on a United States postage stamp, is considered the premier stroke. Do you know in what country the "crawl" was invented?
- Q3. What was the first stamp to be printed by the photogravure process?
- Q4. What is the first United States postage stamp to depict an actual flower?
- Q5. Who was the first United States president to throw the first pitch to open the baseball season?