



# The Westfield Philatelist

Newsletter of the Westfield Stamp Club

American Philatelic Society Chapter #540

American Topical Association Chapter #113

Volume 14 Number 1 September/October 2020

## FROM THE EDITOR'S DEN

Whether or not we will be able to safely have any meetings this fall is still being determined by our president and the board.

Until we meet again, follow the CDC guidelines and Stay Safe!

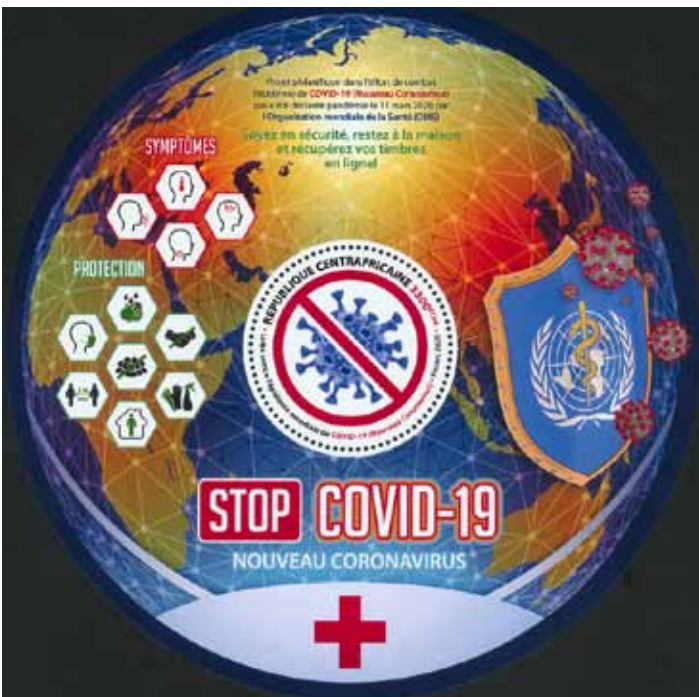


Wood stamp depicting virus.Togo 2020



Great Britain's Penny Blacks with the Queen wearing masks. Togo 2020

*(cont. on pg. 2)*



Icons show symptoms of the infection, precautions to take, and the virus. Central African Republic 2020

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## The Westfield Philatelist

### Editor

Frederick C. Skvara  
PO Box 6228

Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Tel: 908-442-2795

email: fcskvara@optonline.net

## The Westfield Stamp Club

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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

## MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

**Jack Denys** - Received the Nicholas G. Carter Volunteer Recognition Award for National Service. *American Philatelist* August 2020; 134(8):712.

**Nicholas Lombardi** - The title page of Nick's grand award winning exhibit "The 1903 Two Cent Washington Shield Issue" was featured in the Facets of Exhibiting column: "Exhibiting Modern Material" by Bill Schultz and Mark Schwartz that appeared in *The American Stamp Collector & Dealer*, May 2020; 142: 28-29.



## FROM THE EDITOR'S DEN (cont.)

I feel very thankful in being a stamp collector. We collectors can immerse ourselves in our hobby in the safety of our homes and while we can't congregate with other collectors at shows and meetings at the present time, there is the Internet with its hundreds of philatelic websites that we can visit and engage with.

To help you spend some quality time with our wonderful hobby, on page nine you will find a quiz that Allan Fisk used for his students in the New York Middle School in the 1980s. Since this is a philatelic newsletter, I have added images of stamps depicting Presidents, among which are the ones that satisfy the clues. The answers will be in the next issue.

A number of postal administrations have begun to issue stamps and philatelic material related to the COVID-19 pandemic. On the cover and here are some of the ones that I have recently acquired.



Republic of China 2020



## September to October USPS Stamp Issues

Sept. 24	<b>Holiday Delights. Four (55¢) forever special stamps (ornament, decorated tree, Christmas stocking, reindeer).</b>
Oct. 6	<b>Hannukkah. One (55¢) forever special stamp.</b>
Oct. 13	<b>Kwanzaa. One (55¢) forever special stamps.</b>
Oct. 16	<b>Winter Scenes. Ten (55¢) forever definitive stamps (two deer, Northern cardinal, trees and gold sky, red barn with wreath, barred owl, blue jay, red barn with snowy rook, cottontail rabbit, snowy path in woods, two horses).</b>
Oct. 20	<b>Christmas: Our Lady of Guapulo. One (55¢) forever special stamp. [18th century painting by artist from Cuzco, Peru, now at Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.]</b>
October	<b>Drug Free USA. One (55¢) forever commemorative stamp.</b>



# THE UNITED STATES NON-MACHINABLE RATE BUTTERFLY STAMPS

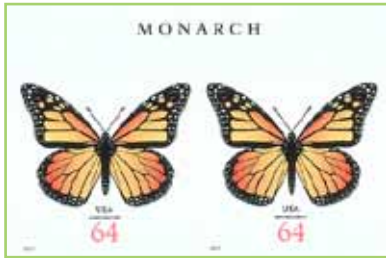
By Frederick C. Skvara

There is an additional charge over the one-ounce, first class letter rate for mail pieces that cannot be processed in the automatic sorting machinery. The most common examples would be square-shaped greeting cards and wedding announcements. The USPS had issued a 62¢ stamp in 2008 (Scott 4267) showing a dragonfly and a 64¢ stamp in 2009 (Scott 4388) showing a dolphin to meet this rate, but

the greeting card industry lobbied for a distinctive design.

So, a new series was initiated on May 17, 2010, with the issuance of a square-shaped, butterfly stamp at the National Stationery Show in New York City. The stamp paid the non-machinable total fee for a non-ounce letter. Shown below are pairs of the stamps with a portion of the selvage at the top showing the name of the butterfly.

64¢ Monarch Butterfly  
(*Danaus plexippus*)  
Issued May 17, 2010 (Scott 4462)



44¢ one-ounce 1st class letter rate + 20¢ surcharge  
Printer: Avery Dennison (gravure)  
Self-adhesive. Plate No.: V+6 digits  
State Butterfly (Insect): Alabama, Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota, North Carolina, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia

66¢ Spicebush Swallowtail Butterfly (*Papilio trailus*)  
Issued Jan. 23, 2013 (Scott 4736)



46¢ one-ounce 1st class letter rate + 20¢ surcharge  
Printer: Avery Dennison (gravure)  
Self-adhesive. Plate No.: V+7 digits  
State Butterfly (Insect): Mississippi

65¢ Baltimore Checkerspot Butterfly (*Euphydryas phaeton*)  
Issued Jan. 20, 2012 (Scott 4603)



45¢ one-ounce 1st class letter rate + 20¢ surcharge  
Printer: Avery Dennison (gravure)  
Self-adhesive. Plate No.: V+4 digits  
State Butterfly (Insect): Maryland [Named after George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, who help found the colony of Maryland]

70¢ Great Spangled Fritillary Butterfly (*Speyeria cybele*)  
Issued Feb. 10, 2014 (Scott 4859)



49¢ one-ounce 1st class letter rate + 21¢ surcharge  
Printer: CCL Label (gravure)  
Self-adhesive. Plate No.: C+7 digits

(71¢) Eastern Tiger Swallowtail Butterfly (*Papilio glaucus*)  
Issued Jun. 1, 2015 (Scott 4999)



49¢ one-ounce 1st class letter rate + 22¢ surcharge  
Printer: Ashton-Potter (offset)  
Self-adhesive. Plate No.: P+5 digits  
State Butterfly: Delaware, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia

(68¢) Eastern Tailed-Blue Butterfly (*Cupido comyntas*)  
Issued Sept. 24, 2016 (Scott 5136)



47¢ one-ounce 1st class letter rate + 21¢ surcharge  
Printer: Ashton-Potter (offset)  
Self-adhesive. Plate No.: P+4 digits

(70¢) California Dogface Butterfly (*Zerene eurydice*)  
Issued Jan. 27, 2019



55¢ one-ounce 1st class letter rate + 15¢ surcharge  
Printer: Banknote Corp. America (offset)  
Self-adhesive. Plate No.: B+6 digits  
State Butterfly: California



# ANSWERS TO THE MAY/JUNE PHILATELIC QUIZ



Q1. What was “The Trent Affair” during the American Civil War?

Ans. **See Below**

A major diplomatic crisis erupted between Great Britain and the administration of Abraham Lincoln in November 1861. The American Civil War began with the firing on of Fort Sumter in April 1861. The Confederate government planned to send envoys to Great Britain and France to press for diplomatic recognition and to obtain financial and military support. James Murray Mason (1798–1871), a former member of the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate from Virginia, was to go to England and John Slidell (1793–1871), former member of the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate from Louisiana, was to go to France. After they ran the blockade from Charleston, South Carolina, they set sail from Havana, Cuba, on the RMS *Trent*, a British Royal Mail Steam Packet. In the Bahamas Channel they were intercepted by the USS *San Jacinto*, a steam frigate in the United States Navy commanded by Union Captain Charles Wilkes (1798–1877). The Confederate envoys were arrested and removed from *Trent* and imprisoned in Fort Warren in Boston Harbor. As *Trent* was boarded in international waters, it was an illegal arrest and caused a major problem for the Lincoln administration and almost caused a war between Great Britain and the United States. Through the efforts of William Seward, Secretary of State, they were released and continued their journey to Europe.

In 1864 Wilkes was court-martialed and suspended from duty for violating neutral powers in pursuit of Confederate ships. Lincoln reduced his suspension and he was promoted to rear admiral on the retire list in 1866.

But Wilkes is also remembered for the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838–1842, which he commanded and in which he explored the southern ocean. He circumnavigated the globe, sighted Antarctica on January 30, 1840 and recognized it as a separate continent. The area that he sighted was later named Wilkes Land. [Ref: 1) “Philatelic Vignettes of the American Civil War” by Dennis Carmen. *Gobal Stamp News*, January 2003. 2) *Linn’s U.S. Stamp Yearbook: 1988* By George Amick. 3) Wikipedia.]



Q2. For what country did a British meteorologist propose the use of potatoes as currency to pay for postage and had produced a number of sheets of ‘stamps/stickers,’ denominated in potatoes, but were never officially used?

Ans. **Tristan da Cunha**

Allan Bryant Crawford, a British engineer and meteorologist, was born in 1912 in North Wales in the United Kingdom. Between 1937 and 1938 he journeyed to Tristan da Cunha with the Norwegian Scientific Expedition as a surveyor and drew the first map of the island. He returned as a wartime meteorologist working for the Royal Naval Shore establishment in 1942 and spent eighteen months on the island during which he published a weekly newspaper, *The Tristan Times*. Other than the Royal Navy personnel, there were less than 200 English-speaking inhabitants on the island and there was no official island currency which could be used to pay for the paper. Crawford’s solution was to allow the Navy personnel to pay for their copies of the paper with cigarettes and the islanders to pay with potatoes. Each issue of the paper was marked “Price 3 cigarettes or 4 potatoes”.



RMS *Trent*. Bahamas 1984 (Scott 555)



Royal Mail Steam Packet *Trent*. Turks & Caicos 1979 (Scott 395)



Charles Wilkes and USS *Vincennes*. United States 1988 (Scott 2389; Kiribati 2002 (Scott 805); Gilbert Islands 1977 (Scott 299)





Up until the mid-20th century, mail from Tristan da Cunha usually bore no stamps at all, only marked with a rubber stamp showing the island's name. Postage was paid by the addressee on delivery at a single rate of postage due. Letters could be franked with stamps of the United Kingdom, the Dominions or the Colonies and if the postage was adequate, no further postage was due. In 1946 Crawford returned to Tristan and proposed a series of stamps to be used as postage in order to raise monies for the island. Together with a draughtsman, Sgt. Jimmy Brown from the weather station, they produced nine black and white designs depicting a rockhopper penguin with an outline of the island in the background. Since they did not have permission to use the King George head, they used the British Union flag. Crawford ordered 20,000 copies of the design for the 1d stamp to be printed by Hortors Ltd. in Johannesburg, South Africa, as an adhesive. These 'stickers' were given away to the islanders so they could be used to barter for goods with passing ships. The crews and passengers of the ships eagerly sought these stickers as souvenirs of their visit to the so-called "Loneliest Inhabited Island in the World".



But if and when postal services were going to be introduced, how were the islanders going to pay for the stamps in the absence of any official island currency? Using his wartime experiences with *The Tristan Times*, Crawford gave each of the nine stamps a local value based on potatoes – the 1d stamp at 4 potatoes and the 2/6d at 120 potatoes. In 1946, a petition was drawn up, signed by the island council and submitted, along with the nine black and white designs, to the United Kingdom Postmaster General to have these 'potato stamps' the first official stamps from Tristan da Cunha. But their petition was turned down and the stamps were never issued.

Hands holding potatoes & 1946 1d Potato Stamp. Tristan Da Cunha 2006 (Scott 789c)

It wasn't until 1952 that postage stamps were introduced for the island by overprinting the 1938-39 definitive stamps of St. Helena (Tristan da Cunha is a dependency of St. Helena).

On April 8, 2015, Tristan da Cunha issued a miniature sheet of ten stamps showing Crawford's nine designs for the 'Potato Essays' and one of Tristan's first official stamps issued in 1952, the 1/2d from St. Helena's 1938-49 definitive series overprinted "Tristan da Cunha. The selvedge of the sheet shows some of Crawford's early designs for these stamps. [Ref. 1]"The Origin of the Tristan da Cunha 'Potatoes' stamp" by Allan Crawford. *Philatelic Magazine* July 1980; pg. 813. 2) *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* December 2015; 45(12):125.]



The 1946 nine Potato Essays & Tristan's first official stamp, the overprinted St. Helena definitive. Tristan Da Cunha 2015 (Scott a-j) [Issued at Europhilex Stamp Exhibition London 2015 to coincide with the 175th Anniversary of the Penny Black.]





# ANSWERS TO THE MAY/JUNE PHILATELIC QUIZ



**Q3.** What country, recognized as a country in international law, issues its own stamps and coins, had been in existence since the 11th century, has established diplomatic relations with a number of nations, and yet has no citizens and less than three acres of territory?

**Ans.** **The Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (SMOM).**

The Poste Magistrali, the postal administration of the order, issued its first stamps, the nine stamps seen below, on November 15, 1966. They are not listed in the Scott catalogues, but I believe they are listed in Michel.



2 Grani – View of the dome of St. Peter through the lock on the door of the Villa Malta on the Aventine.



4 Grani –Leaden bulla (Seal of the Papal Bull)



6 Grani –Coat of Arms of the Order of Malta.



8 Grani – Medal of Grand Master La Vallette & city plan.



10 Grani–Icon of Our Lady of Mount Philermos (Byzantine icon of the Theotokos, title of Mary, Mother of Jesus)



20 Grani –Reigning GrandMaster receives insignia of the Order from the Hand of St. John.



40 Grani –St. John preaching.



3 Tari– Coat of Arms of Grand Master Fra' Angelo de Mojana.



1/2 Scudo–Cross of the Order crowned and surrounded by the Rosary.

In the mid-eleventh century A.D. a hospital for Christian pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land was built in Jerusalem on the site of the monastery of Saint John the Baptist and was served by the Order of Saint Benedict. After the first Crusade (1099 A.D.), a monastic hospitaller order, Order of Saint John, was founded by a lay brother of the Benedictine Order, Brother Gerard Thom (c. 1040–1120) to care for sick, poor and injured pilgrims. With the success of the 1st Crusade and the establishment of the Christian Kingdoms in Jerusalem and other areas of the Holy Land, there was a great increase in tourist traffic vastly extending the activities of the order. A Papal Bull in 1113 confirmed the Order of St. John as sovereign and Gerard began acquiring land to establish additional hospitals and houses along the routes the pilgrims would take in visiting the holy sites.

The Order soon began providing armed escorts, the Knights Hospitallers, for the pilgrims. As their military duties expanded, it led to the formation of a navy of powerful warships and numerous engagements against Muslims and



Barbary pirates in the Mediterranean area. But the Age of the Crusades ended with the fall of Acre (now in Israel) in 1291 to the Muslims and the Knights Hospitaller left, initially for Cyprus, and then in 1310 to the island of Rhodes where they acquired territorial sovereignty. Two centuries later, the Knights were forced to evacuate Rhodes after capitulating to a Muslim siege. After wandering in the Mediterranean area for several years, they landed in Malta in 1530 where they established a center for training in seamanship and shipbuilding as well as engaging in studies in medicine and science.

The Order lost its home on Malta with the arrival of Napoleon in 1798 and in 1834 was given their now present home in Rome on the Aventine Hill, one of the Seven Hills of Rome. Granted extraterritorial status by Italy, the two institutional seats of government of the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem are the Villa del Priorato de Malta and the Magistral Palace, under the condition that the Order revert to its original hospitaller role – charity and humanitarianism.

Today the Order runs clinics, blood banks, medical research centers and dispensaries around the world. It is a sovereign entity recognized by memberships in numerous international bodies, has diplomatic relations with over 100 countries and has permanent observer status at the United Nations. It mints its own currency, and since 1966 produces its own stamps.

With additional research over the summer, I have learned that there are now actually three citizens of this “smallest sovereign state in the world”, the three principal officers.



Q4. What United States stamp reproduces the lines from a letter: “I am at Braintree but wish I was at Weymouth!”?

Ans. **United States 2001 (Scott 3496 & 3497)**

The USPS issued five varieties in two different designs, one vertical and one horizontal for the 2001 Love stamp. All show a single rose lying on a portion of a handwritten letter. The letter on the stamps for the 34¢ one-ounce, first-class rate (non-denominated (Scott 3496), denominated (Scott 3497) and booklet (Scott 3498)) is from John Adams, from his home in Braintree, Massachusetts, to Abigail Smith in Weymouth, Massachusetts. The letter was written on April 20, 1763, during their courtship. They were married on October 25, 1764, and lived together for 54 years. The stamp reproduces the lines:



Love 2001 (Scott 3496, 3497, 3498)



John Adams.  
1938 (Scott 806)

*I am at Braintree but I wish I was at Weymouth! What strange Revolutions take Place in our Breast, and what curious Vicissitudes in every Part of human Life. this summer I shall like Weymouth better than Braintree but something prompts me to believe I shall like Braintree next Winter better than Weymouth. Writers who procure Reputation by flattering human Nature, tell us that Mankind grows wiser and wiser; whether they lie, or speak the Truth. I know I like it, better and better—I would feign make an original, an Exemplar, of this Letter but fear I have not an original Genius.*

The 55¢ and 57¢ stamp covers the two-ounce first-class rate often needed for wedding invitations. (The two-ounce rate was raised to 57¢ on July 1, 2001). Again a single rose lies on a portion of a letter, this time a love letter from Abigail to John written on August 11, 1763. It contains these lines:



Love 2001 (Scott 3499, 3551)



Abigail Adams  
1985 (Scott 2146)

*My Friend  
If I was sure your absence to day was occasioned, by what it generally is, either to wait upon Company, or promote some good work, I freely confess my Mind would be much more at ease that at present it is — yet this uneasiness does not arise from any apprehension of Slight or neglect, but a fear lest you are indisposed — for that you said should be your only hindrance.*

*Humanity obliges us to be affected with the distresses and miserys of our fellow creatures. Friendship is a band yet stronger, which causes us to [fee]l with greater tenderness the afflictions of our Friends.*

Q4. (cont.)

John Adams, the 2nd President of the United States (1797–1801) was born in Braintree, Massachusetts on October 30, 1735, and died there on July 4, 1826. Abigail Smith was born on November 11, 1744, in Brookline, Massachusetts, and died in Quincy, Massachusetts, on October 28, 1818. [Ref: 1) *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* 2001; 31(10):90, 2) *Linn's U.S. Stamp Yearbook 2001* by George Amick pgs.154-169.]



Q5. What country issued the first postage due stamp?

Ans. **France in 1859**

Postage due stamps are issued by official postal administrations to be used to denote payment on mail on which there is no postage or if insufficient postage had been paid. The first postage dues were issued by France in 1859. Baden and Bavaria issued their first postage dues in 1862 and Italy and Turkey in 1863. The catalogue numbers of postage due stamps in the Scott Catalogues have the letter "J" as a prefix.



France 1859 (Scott J3)

Many of the stamps are rather utilitarian in design comprising little more than the country name, the words postage due (or something similar) plus a value. But some countries have produced some very attractive postage dues such as the ones from France and French Polynesia seen here.

Forget-me-not  
(*Myosotis*)  
France 1964  
(Scott J102)



Bee beetle  
(*Trichius gallicus*).  
France 1982 (Scott  
J112).



Polynesian club.  
French Polynesia  
1958 (Scott J29)



The United States began issuing postage due stamps in 1879 and stopped issuing them in 1985. Parcel Post postage due stamps were only issued in 1913. As you can see from the examples below, the stamps are not the most attractive.



1879 (Scott J1)



1894 (Scott J32)



1917 (Scott J65)



1930 (Scott J78)



1959 (Scott J95)



Parcel Post Postage Due. 1913 (Scott JQ3)



SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER  
PHILATELIC QUIZ

- Q1. What is the significance of the smoking snake on some of the stamps from Brazil?
- Q2. What is the first Disney stamp?
- Q3. The United States has issued a number of stamps for Social Awareness. What was the first one?
- Q4. What is a cat doing on a 1930 Spanish airmail stamp showing Charles Lindbergh's *Spirit of St. Louis* and issued to commemorate his 1927 trans-Atlantic flight?
- Q5. What is the longest continuous series of stamps?





# AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

By Allan Fisk



G. Washington    J. Adams    T. Jefferson    J. Madison    J. Monroe    J.Q. Adams    A. Jackson    M. VanBuren

Listed below are clues to the last names of American Presidents. Each clue relates to one of the Presidents shown. Some answers have phonetic or trick spellings: Can you match the President with the clue?



W.H. Harrison    J. Tyler



M. Filmore    F. Pierce



A. Johnson    U.S. Grant



C. Arthur    G. Cleveland



T. Roosevelt    W. Taft

1. A Model T	
2. A Push or Jab	
3. A brand of Vacuum Cleaner	
4. A Chilly Rim	
5. Belonging to the First Man	
6. A person who Drives a Truck	
7. An Angry Male Child	
8. To Allow or Formerly Give Something	
9. Two Thousand Pound Laundry	
10. To Puncture or Perforate	
11. An Expensive Brand of Car	
12. A Loyal Male Adult	
13. A Person Who Makes Floor, Wall or Roof Coverings	
14. A Cartoon Cat	
15. To Split Open the Earth	
16. To Become Firm	
17. A Slight Mist	
18. On a Silver Dollar	
19. Pour In An Additional Amount	
20. A Person Who Alters Clothes	



J. Polk    Z. Taylor



J. Buchanan    A. Lincoln



R. Hayes    J. Garfield



B. Harrison    W. McKinley



W. Wilson    W. Harding



C. Coolidge    H. Hoover    F.D. Roosevelt    H. Truman    D. Eisenhower    J.F. Kennedy    G. Ford    J. Carter

# 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS AT PLYMOUTH

By Frederick C. Skvara

The volcanic island of Nevis in the eastern West Indies is part of the Leeward Island chain of the Lesser Antilles in the Caribbean Sea and is part of the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis. It is one of the Commonwealth realms with Queen Elizabeth II as the head of state. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was colonized by the British in 1628, taken by the French in 1782 and subsequently returned to Great Britain by the Peace of Paris in 1783.

Nevis is the birthplace of one of the founding fathers

of the United States, Alexander Hamilton, who was born in the island's largest town, Charlestown in 1755 (or 1757) and where he spent his early childhood. So, it is not surprising that Nevis would issue stamps depicting events in the early history of our country. This year is the 400th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth and Nevis has issued a miniature sheet of six stamps and a souvenir sheet of one stamp commemorating that landing.



## 1st Row (L to R):

1) **Portrait of Miles Standish (1584–1656)**, an American colonist and military leader who was born in Lancashire, England. He fought in the Netherlands where he probably met the English religious exiles now known as the Pilgrims. He sailed with them to America on the *Mayflower* in 1620.

## 2) Pilgrim settlers

3) **William Bradford (1588–1657)** was born in Yorkshire, England, and also sailed to America in 1620 on the *Mayflower*. Elected as Governor of the Plymouth Colony in 1621 after the death of John Carver. Bradford continued to be elected as Governor until 1656.

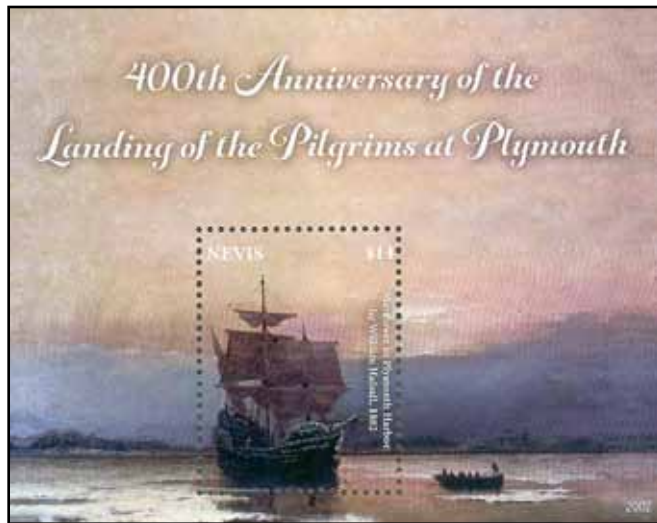
## 2nd Row (L to R):

1) **Landing of the Pilgrims aka Plymouth Rock, 1620**. This image is adapted from an 1869 engraving by Joseph Andrews (1806–1873), an American engraver, based on an 1854 oil painting by Peter Frederick Rothermel (1817–1895) an American painter.

2) **Embarkation of the Pilgrims** by Robert Weir (1803–1889), depicts the Pilgrims on the deck of *Speedwell* at Delfs Haven, Netherlands. After *Speedwell* developed leaks, the passengers boarded the *Mayflower* at Plymouth, England, for the journey to America. Weir was an American artist who for most of his career was an instructor at the United States Military Academy at West Point and where he is buried. Engravings of a smaller version painted in 1857 have appeared on the reverse of several United States bank notes.

3) **Signing of the Mayflower Compact 1620**, by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris, (1863–1930) an American artist born in Philadelphia. The painting depicts John Alden signing the compact, John Carver first governor of the colony, sitting at the head of the chest on which the document is laid out and Miles Standish on the left facing the signing.





*Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor* (1882) by William Formby Halsall (1841–1919) who was born in Kirkdale, England, but lived in Provincetown, Massachusetts and became a United States citizen.

The United States will issue a single commemorative on September 17 noting that anniversary, but the *Mayflower* has appeared on several other postal emissions from the United States as seen below.



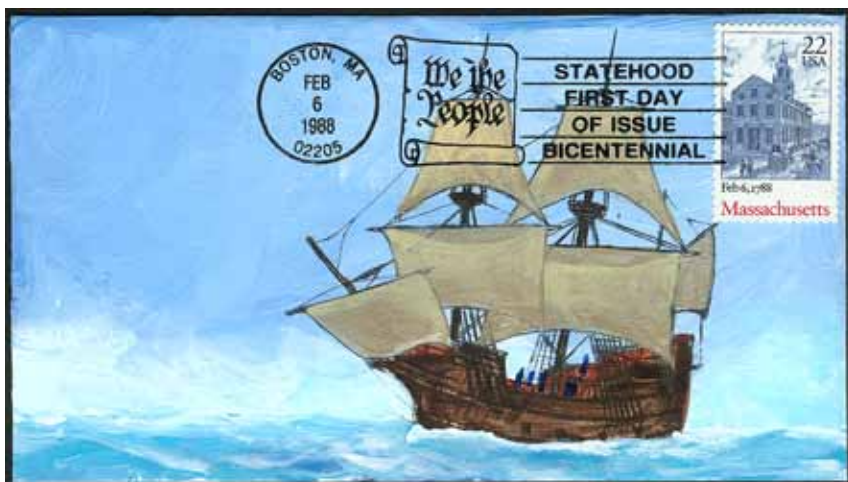
*Mayflower*. United States 1920 (Scott 548) [Enlarged]



The *Mayflower*.  
United States 1986 (Scott 610)  
Non-profit stamped envelope



*Mayflower & Land-  
ing of the Pilgrims  
at Plymouth Rock*.  
United States 1970  
(Scott 1420)



Handpainted cachet by Richard DeRosset depicting the *Mayflower* on a February 6, 1988, first day cover for Scott 2341, commemorating the Bicentennial of Ratification of the United States Constitution by Massachusetts on February 6, 1788.

# B IS FOR BLACK HERITAGE

In 1978, the United States Postal Service began the Black Heritage commemorative stamp series to pay tribute to the achievements of African-Americans. Since then a stamp in this series has been released each year. That is not to say however that blacks were not seen on our nation's postage until 1978 for they began appearing on United States postage stamps as early as 1940.

April 7, 1940



*"No race can accomplish anything until its mind is awakened."*

—Booker T. Washington (1856–1915), educator, founder of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. [The first African-American topical stamp.]

October 20, 1940



Issued to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the 13th amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery it depicts the Emancipation Monument created in 1875 by Thomas Ball. The model for the free man arising in front of Lincoln was a former slave, Archer Alexander (c1810–1880) who gained his family's freedom in Missouri when that state passed an emancipation law in 1865, two years after the 1863 Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln. Interestingly, contributions for the building of the statue were handled by the Sanitary Commission, the organization that was created to provide medical and social services to Civil War soldiers.

January 5, 1948



*"From a child I had an inordinate desire for knowledge and especially music, painting, flowers and the sciences...I wanted to know every strange stone, flower, insect, bird, or beast."*

—Dr. George Washington Carver (1864–1943), botanist and agricultural experimenter

February 14, 1967



*"I am for any movement whenever there is a good cause to promote, a right to assert, a chain to be broken, a burden to be removed, or a wrong to be redressed."*

—Frederick Douglass (1817–1895), abolitionist and writer

May 17, 1969



*"The dancers went wild...The music touched the spot...That night a composer was born, an American composer"*

—W.C. Handy (1873–1958), musician and composer known as "The Father of the Blues"



# B IS FOR BLACK HERITAGE

September 10, 1973



Henry Ossawa Tanner (1859–1937), First African American artist to win international acclaim, he spent most of his career in France and in 1923 received the French Legion of Honor. His paintings centering on biblical themes arose from his deep religious convictions.

May 1, 1975



*“We wear the mask that grins and lies,  
It hides our cheeks and shades our eyes,—  
This debt we pay to human guile;  
With torn and bleeding hearts we smile,  
And mouth with myriad subtleties.”*  
— From “We Wear the Mask,”  
by Paul Laurence Dunbar (1872–1906), poet and author

March 25, 1975



Salem Poor (c1745), black freeman who joined the Continental Army and fought in the battles of Bunker Hill, Valley Forge and White Plains. His courageous actions and valor led fourteen white officers to petition the Continental Congress to honor him.

February 1, 1978  
Black Heritage Series



*“...There was one of two things I had a right to, liberty or death. If I could not have one, I would have the other, for no man should take me alive...”*

—Harriet Tubman, (1820–1913), abolitionist, preeminent conductor on the Underground Railroad helping more than 300 slaves to freedom she became known as the “Moses of her people”. Worked for the Union Army and was the first American woman to lead men on a military raid.

January 13, 1979  
Black Heritage Series



*“I have a dream today...When we let freedom ring... we will be able to ...join hands and sing...Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!”*

—Martin Luther King, Jr., (1929–1968), Civil Rights leader, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

# B IS FOR BLACK HERITAGE

## The Great Black Migration

Beginning in the early part of the 20th century, hundreds of thousands of blacks from the southern United States migrated North, many heading for Chicago. During the 1930s and 1940s, the Chicago South Side, known as “The Black Belt”, became a center of black culture, music, religion and education. A number of these southern migrants became famous during their stay in the Windy City and several have been commemorated on United States postage stamps.

February 1, 1990  
Black Heritage Series

### Ida B. Wells (1862–1931)

Crusading journalist against lynching and black oppression, she was one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). She was born in slavery in Mississippi, becoming a schoolteacher at the age of 14 in Mississippi, then teaching school in Memphis until she was fired for refusing to give up her seat in a white-only railroad car. In 1894, she became a part owner of a newspaper *The Memphis Free Speech* and began a newspaper column against lynching. After her newspaper was destroyed in retaliation for her columns, she moved to New York City and eventually to Chicago when she married a lawyer from that city.



In 1993, the United States Postal Service began a series of stamps commemorating **Legends of American Music** that continues to this day. The releases have been sporadic and include Broadway plays, classical composers, jazz singers, rock n’ roll stars, etc. On September 17, 1994, in the set of 10 stamps commemorating jazz and blues singers, Muddy Waters and Howlin’ Wolf were honored. Gospel Singers, including Mahalia Jackson were honored on July 15, 1998.



### Muddy Waters (1915–1983)

Guitarist, singer, songwriter and bandleader, he was a pioneering innovator of rhythm and blues whose music influenced Chuck Berry, Bob Dylan and the Rolling Stones. He moved to Chicago from Mississippi in 1943 and scored his first big hit there in 1948—*I Can’t Be Satisfied*. His music was first recorded in 1941 for the Archives of American Folk-song for the Library of Congress



### Howlin’ Wolf (1910–1976)

Blues musician playing both the guitar and harmonica who brought the blues of the Mississippi delta to Chicago and London and whose recordings help lay the foundations for rock and roll. Raised on a farm, he used his weekends to sing blues and play the guitar and harmonica at plantation picnics. Widespread recognition came when he signed a recording contract with Memphis producer, Sam Phillips.



### Mahalia Jackson (1911–1972)

Gospel singer and musician who sang with the Greater Salem Baptist Church choir and the Johnson Gospel Singers in Chicago. Even though she had no more than an eighth grade education, couldn’t read sheet music and was told by her music teacher after one lesson that she could not sing, her gospel single *Move on Up a Little Higher*, released in 1947, sold over a million copies and made her a national figure. Three years later she appeared at Carnegie Hall. She was the featured performer at President John F. Kennedy’s inauguration ceremony.



## “REMEMBER THE LADIES”, WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE & THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 19TH AMENDMENT, PART 2

*By Frederick C. Skvara*

### Following the Convention

Although mocked in the press, Elizabeth Stanton and Lecretia Mott persisted with their idea of voting rights for women and went on to organize conferences for women’s rights. The movement was given a momentous thrust when two years later Stanton met Susan B. Anthony. Anthony played a pivotal role in the 19<sup>th</sup> century women’s rights movements to introduce women’s suffrage into the United States. She devoted more than 50 years of her life to the issues of women’s rights regularly giving as many as 75 to 100 lectures a year. For several decades these women agitated for a federal amendment to the U.S. Constitution. (Today, a statue of Stanton, Anthony, and Mott stands in the rotunda of the United States Capitol.)

In 1869 Stanton and Anthony formed the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) to pursue a federal constitutional amendment to grant women the right to vote.

### Susan Brownell Anthony (1820–1906)



1936 - 30th anniversary of her death & 16th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment. (Scott 784)



1955 (Scott 1051)



1979 United States dollar coin.  
[First woman to be depicted on United States currency.]



August 26, 1936 first day cover (Scott 784)

# “REMEMBER THE LADIES”, WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE & THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 19TH AMENDMENT, PART 2 (cont.)

By Frederick C. Skvara

## Susan Brownell Anthony (1820–1906) – Other Causes



**Anthony** also advocated workplace reforms such as eight-hour workdays, equal pay for equal work and workplace training. She founded and became president of the Workingwomen’s Central Association and supported **Jane Addams** (1868–1935), who was awarded the 1931 Nobel Peace Prize, in her goal to seek protection for working women through trade unions. 1940 (Scott 878)

**Francis Willard** (1839–1898) was the founder of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union and was helped by **Anthony** to bring temperance education in schools. 1940 (Scott 872)

**Frederick Douglass** (1817–1895), was an abolitionist who petitioned for the 13th amendment that was adopted in 1865 outlawing slavery. He was joined in this effort by **Anthony** who became an agent for the American Anti-slavery Society and helped escaped slaves through the underground railroad. A zealous fighter for women’s rights he lent his prestige to a host of social causes including female suffrage and prison reform. 1967 (Scott 1290)



1965 Voting Rights Act (Youths on the Selma March, 1965). [From pane of 10 “To Form a More Perfect Union”. 2005 (Scott 3937b)]

Emancipation Monument: *Lincoln and Kneeling Slave* by Thomas Ball. [75th anniversary of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. 1940 (Scott 902)



## Lucy Stone (1820–1906)

In 1869 Lucy Stone (1818–1893) and her husband, Henry Blackwell (1825–1909), founded the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) and launched the *Women's Journal*, the official journal of the movement. That same year, Wyoming Territory granted all female residents over the age of 21 years the right to vote and when Wyoming was admitted to the Union in 1890, women's suffrage remained part of the state constitution.

The NWSA and AWSA merged in 1890 to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) to lobby for women's voting rights on a state-by-state basis. Carrie Chapman Catt (1859–1947) took over the NWSA from the ailing Stanton and Anthony. By 1918, twenty states and territories had extended voting rights to women. Catt was the founder of the League of Women Voters.



1968 Untagged (Scott 1293)



1973 Tagged (Scott 1293a)

## Alice Paul (1885–1977)

Another prominent suffragist was Alice Paul. Armed with a Ph.D. and 3 law degrees she energized the final thrust for the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment with new tactics and strategies in civil disobedience she had observed from Britain's suffrage leaders. On March 3, 1913, the day before President Wilson's inauguration, Paul and her colleagues organized the largest parade held to-date in Washington, D.C. Over 8,000 women marched down Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House. Over 100,000 spectators witnessed the spectacular event. Another new tactic was initiated by Alice Paul and her associates. For the first time in our history, the White House was picketed. In January 1917, every day regardless of the hour or weather, they picketed. This lasted for 18 months.



1995 (Scott 2943)



March 3, 1913 Washington, D.C. parade (*The Atlantic*)



## Discover the World: *The Åland Islands*

Area – 600 sq.mi. Population – 30,000 (2020)  
(Autonomous province of Finland)



What is now the Åland Islands started rising from the sea about 10,000 years ago and its land is still rising today. Currently it is an archipelago of over 6,000 islands and rocky islets at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia between Sweden and Finland. With a total land mass of 590 square miles, the largest island, Åland comprises 70% of the total land area and is home to 90% of the population which now is about 30,000 and is the location of the capital, Mariehamn. The primary industries are agriculture and fishing, but there is strong growth in tourism. It is a self-governing, unilingually Swedish province of Finland.

Archeological finds date the presence of humans on the islands from around 4000 B.C. Traces of Bronze Age (1500–400 B.C.) and Iron Age (400 B.C.–1000 A.D.) villages have been found. Nordic peoples colonized the islands in the 10th century A.D. and who are today called Ålanders, but are considered Swedes. In the 13th century they, along with Finland, became part of the Swedish crown and remained part of Sweden until 1809 when they became a grand duchy of Russia. When the Russian Empire collapsed in 1917, Finland declared its independence and Swedish troops, who had been stationed on the Åland Islands, were removed. In 1921 the League of Nations decided that the islands were an autonomous region of Finland, but requiring that Finland guarantee the preservation of Åland's Swedish language, culture and customs. The first session of Åland's parliament was held on June 9, 1922, and in 1954 the islands received their own flag.



Map of the Åland Islands. Inside front cover of 1992 booklet of four stamps depicting lighthouses with their locations depicted on the map. (Scott 67a)



Bronze Age Sword & Dagger.  
1999 (Scott 93)



Iron Age Buckle.  
2002 (Scott 208)



Franking label with security print type 4 & GPTO emblem. March 1, 1990 (Facit EA.4a)



Franking label. Hens. January 2, 2002 (Facit EA.14d)



Four-horned sculpin  
(*Myoxocephalus quadricornis*).  
1997 (Scott 98)



Prästgårdsnäset Nature Reserve, Finström.  
2004 (Scott 228)



Elder-flowered orchid  
(*Dactylorhiza sambucina*).  
1989 (Scott 35)



Hedgehog  
(*Erinaceus europaeus*).  
1991 (Scott 37)

Åland began issuing its own stamps on March 1, 1984, with a set of six stamps. Later that year they instituted the use of franking labels printed from a FRAMA vending machine in the post office at Mariehamn. The paper was either phosphorescent or ordinary with one of several security prints in the background

There are over 40 nature reserves in the Åland Islands to protect a wide variety of habitats that contain a wealth of plant and animals species.