



The Westfield Philatelist

Newsletter of the Westfield Stamp Club
 American Philatelic Society Chapter #540
 American Topical Association Chapter #113

Volume 15 Number 3 January/February 2022

FOUR CHAPLAINS DAY



The Four Chaplains. 1948 (Scott 956) [History of the U.S. in Mint Stamps By Postmasters of America]

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JANUARY/ FEBRUARY PHILATELIC QUIZ

- Q1. What United States stamps show electric automobiles?
- Q2. What United States stamp besides the 1943 Poland stamp in the Overrun Countries series shows a Polish flag?
- Q3. What stamps show Paradise and Purgatory?
- Q4. What was the first stamp designed by Howard Koslow whose paintings were the basis of all the stamps in the United States Lighthouse series?
- Q5. What country was the first to issue stamps with a surcharge for charity?



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Because of the pandemic, meetings are currently virtual on the fourth Thursday of the month except for November (third Thursday) and July and August (summer recess). 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.

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Discover the World: **Newfoundland** (cont.)

Since 1949 when Newfoundland started using the stamps of Canada, there have been a number of issues from Canada Post that relate to Newfoundland. A selection of those are presented below.

Coats-of-Arms of Newfoundland and Purple pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*). Canada 1966 (Scott 427)

The purple pitcher plant is the official flower of the province of Newfoundland. It is a carnivorous wet-land plant whose leaves collect rainwater. It gets its nutrients from insects that drown in the water and where they are digested by the larvae of the pitcher plant mosquito and pitcher plant midge who live in the rainwater.



Castle Hill Fort. Canada 1985 (Scott 1053)

Located at Placentia Bay, it dates back three centuries when Louis XIV selected the site as a major base for French fishing fleets and named the new colony *Plaisance*. In 1693 construction began on Fort Royal at the site, but it fell to the British with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and the occupying British renamed the colony Placentia and the fort Castle Hill.



Cape St. Mary's Seabird Ecological Reserve. Canada 1993 (Scott 1475)

Located on the Avalon Peninsula in southeast Newfoundland, it is an important breeding site for ten species of seabirds and a winter home for many others. Thousands of gulls, razorbills, common murres, black-legged kittiwakes, northern gannets and double-crested and great cormorants nest at the reserve. Scoters, long-tailed ducks, harlequin, dovebies, thick-billed murres and kittiwakes also winter there. Mosses, lichens, low-growing shrubs and alpine wildflowers cover the plateau which ends in rugged cliffs at the coastline.



Newfoundland Marten (*Martes americana atrata*). Canada 2006 (Scott 2173a)

Found only on the island of Newfoundland it is also one of only 14 species of land mammals native to the island. The size of a small house cat, its fur has been prized by trappers. It has been listed as endangered since 1996 when it is estimated that there were only 300 animals on Newfoundland.



Iceberg, Newfoundland/ Western Brook Pond, Gros Morne National Park. Canada 2000 (Scott 1855a)

Lying on the west coast of Newfoundland, it is a peak in the Long Range Mountains and Western Brook Pond is a fjord formed by glaciers lined with cliffs and waterfalls.



Modes of Mail Delivery Trading Cards

By Michael Frank

There's a set of cards so obscure I can't find anything on the Internet about them. It's a series of 48 "educational cards," each representing a different country, with colorful illustrations of the country's method of transporting and delivering mail in the center, and at each corner, a canceled stamp image. Plus the country's emblem. There is no date, but since I see Edward VII on British colonies but no George V, I'd say it was from the first decade of the 20th century. The E. N. Manning Co., importers of teas and coffees in Chicago, seems to be the primary driver of this. Their ad is on most of the reverses, though I have a few promoting piano manufacturers, and a few blank backs. Back then a full set could be had for 12 cents. Now you can find them, primarily from postcard dealers, at 5 to 10 dollars each. A selection is seen below - some of the cards are reduced in size.

Algiers

EDUCATIONAL CARD SERIES

THIS card is one of a series of 48, each representing a different country and illustrating the country's methods of transporting and delivering mail, representing in colors four cancelled stamps, and showing the country's emblem.

For 10 cents in stamps to cover package charges and postage, we will mail a complete set to any address.

Compliments of *E. N. Manning Co.*
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Teas, Coffees, Spices, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, etc.

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Call at our Retail Stores **Beautiful Premiums**
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THE PIANO EVERY ONE CAN PLAY

IT is the well-known and thoroughly reliable Emerson Piano with the celebrated Angelus Piano-Player incorporated within the piano-case. Its sweet tone and artistic possibilities make it an ideal piano for the home.

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STYLE LOUIS XV.
A **Lead SOLE** Competition.

GEO. A. SCOTT
Factory and Warerooms
Corner W. Chicago Avenue and Dix Street
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The complete Set will be mailed to any address for \$60.

We are now handling these Corda-playing Stumps. Orders sent the Way Mail is delivered in 48 Foreign Countries.

Educational Card Series

TELEPHONE, DEARBORN 585

TEAS ☛ COFFEES ☛ SPICES

The E. N. Manning Co.

INCORPORATED
CHICAGO, ILL.

IMPORTERS ∴ ROASTERS

HEADQUARTERS

115-117-119-121-123 EAST ONTARIO STREET

Educational Card Series 48 cards in the set representing the method of transporting and delivering mail in different countries, giving exact reproduction in colors of the stamps used and showing the countries involved. Watch for other cards in our coffee packages or send 12 cents to cover postage and package charges, and we will send a complete set to any address.

United States Definitive Fruit Series

By Frederick C. Skvara

A new definitive series began on January 17, 2016, with the issuance of a 10¢ Red Pears coil stamp. The stamps were printed by Banknote Corporation of America which had been printing the stamps for Sennett Security Products and thus will show a plate number beginning with 'S' followed by six digits. The image showing two red pears with shadows was created by John Burgoyne from West Barnstable, Massachusetts, using pen and ink plus watercolor. All subsequent stamps in the Fruit Series used artwork by the same artist. Derry Noyes from Washington, D.C. was the designer, typographer and art director. All of the stamps in the series, whether as coil stamps or in panes of twenty, were self-adhesive and printed by either the Banknote Corporation of America or Ashton-Potter (USA) Ltd. I have listed the series by denomination.

1¢ Albemarle Pippin Apples
August 12, 2016 (Scott 5037)
Ashton-Potter (USA) Ltd. (P111111)
(coils of 3,000 & 10,000)



4¢ Blueberries
January 9, 2022
Banknote Corp. of America (B111111)
(coils of 3,000 & 10,000 & panes of 20)



2¢ Meyer Lemons
January 19, 2018 (Scott 5256)
Banknote Corp. of America (B11111)
(coils of 3,000 & 10,000)



5¢ Pinot Noir Grapes
February 24, 2017 (Scott 5177)
Ashton-Potter (USA) Ltd. (P111111)
(pane of 20)



3¢ Strawberries
May 5, 2017 (Scott 5201)
Ashton-Potter (USA) Ltd. (P1111)
(coils of 3,000 & 10,000)



United States Definitive Fruit Series *(cont.)*

By Frederick C. Skvara

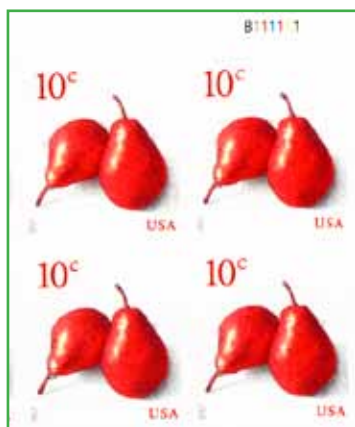
5¢ Pinot Noir Grapes
 February 19, 2016 (Scott 5038)
 Ashton-Potter (USA) Ltd. (P111111)
 (coil of 10,000)
 (January 2019 - coil of 3,000)



10¢ Red Pears
 January 17, 2016 (Scott 5039)
 Sennet Security Products (S11111)
 (coil of 10,000)
 January 2019 - coil of 3,000



10¢ Red Pears
 March 23, 2013 (Scott 5178)
 Banknote Corp. of America (B11111)
 (Pane of 20)



Additional United States Postage Stamps based John Burgoyne's Art

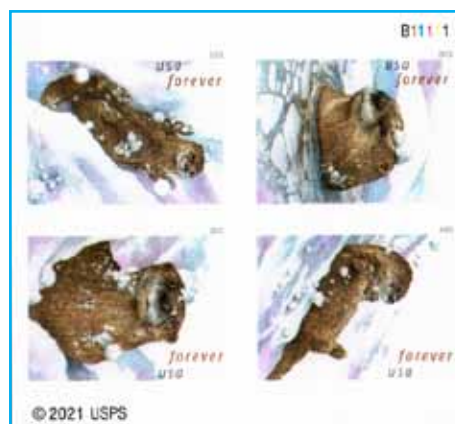
33¢ Apples
 January 17, 2013 (Scott 4727-4730)
 Banknote Corp. of America for Sennet Security Products (S11111)
 (Self-adhesive pane of 20)



33¢ Apples
 January 17, 2013 (Scott 4731-4734)
 Banknote Corp. of America for Sennet Security Products (S11111)
 (Self-adhesive coil)



Nondenominated (58¢) Forever
 Otters in Snow October 12, 2021
 Banknote Corp. of America (B11111)
 (Double-sided self-adhesive pane of 20)



Four Chaplains Day

By Frederick C. Skvara

American Legion Posts across the country will observe Four Chaplains Day the week of February 3rd. Named for four Army chaplains who gave up their life jackets so others would live after a German U-boat torpedoed their transport, USS *Dorchester*, a troop carrier, off the coast of Newfoundland on February 3, 1943.



Four Chaplains and Sinking U.S.S. *Dorchester*. 1948 (Scott 956)

The ship sank in 18 minutes into the North Atlantic where the water temperature was 34°F and the air temperature was 36°F. Some lifeboats capsized and some drifted away empty. Of the 904 military personnel, merchant seaman and civilian workers on board only 227 survived.

Each chaplain was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and Purple

Heart posthumously. Four Chaplains Day was established as February 3rd each year by an Act of Congress in 1988.

Methodist Minister Lt. George L Fox
from Lewiston, Pennsylvania

Jewish Rabbi Lt. Alexander D. Goode
from Brooklyn, New York

Dutch Reformed Minister Lt. Clark V. Poling
from Columbus, Ohio

Catholic Priest Lt. John P. Washington
from Newark, New Jersey

A 2021 book, *The Immortals* by Steven Collis gives a detailed narrative of the USS *Dorchester's* sinking and the chaplain's sacrifice. The book also tells the story of a young Black Coast Guard petty officer, Charles W. David Jr., (1) who, with his shipmates on *Comanche*, a Coast Guard escort cutter, rescued 93 of 227 survivors. David died of pneumonia a month later and was posthumously awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for heroism. In 2013 the Coast Guard named a *Sentinel*-class cutter for David.

Many were killed below deck by the freezing water rushing into the severely damaged ship. When the life jackets ran out, the chaplains gave those in need their own jackets not asking anyone their religious denomination.



Coast Guard Landing Craft and Supply Ship. 1945 (Scott 936)



Distinguished Service Cross. 2016 (Scott 5065)



Purple Heart. 2003 (Scott 3784)

Notes:

1) Charles David's family came from the Caribbean and settled in New York City where his father was a craftsman and helped build pews for a local church. Charles learned those skills and wanted to enter the military, but racial segregation was blatant in those days and the only position he could find was in the Coast Guard as a cook or petty officer. He was the fifth lowest man aboard *Comanche* the night of the sinking of *Dorchester* and he had no obligation to jump into the water to help save anyone. But he did jump in, again and again, with other officers rescuing 93 of the 227 survivors.

References:

- 1) *The American Legion Magazine* February 2022;44
- 2) *The Star-Ledger* Friday, January 29, 2022



French Semipostal Stamps Issued to Benefit the Red Cross, Part 2

By Frederick C. Skvara

1955

12fr + 3fr (*Child with Cage* (1749) – an early sculpture by Jean-Baptiste Pigalle (1714–1785): . The marble statue was shown at th Salon of 1750 and currently resides at the Musée du Louvre, Paris. The model was the one-year-old son of the court financier, Paris de Montmartel.

15fr + 5fr (*Child with Goose*) by Boëthus – a Greek sculptor from the 2nd century B.C. This stamp was issued in a booklet of ten stamps.



(Scott B300 & B301)

1956

12fr + 3fr (*Peasant Boy c. 1640*) by Le Nain – There were three Le Nain brothers and it is not known for certain which one painted this work, but it is believed to be Louis Le Nain (c.1603–1648) and it is a detail from *Peasant Family in an Interior*.

15fr + 5fr *Pierrot* (or *Gilles c.1721*) and four other characters of the Comedia dell'arte (1718–1719) by Jean-Antoine Watteau (1684–1721)

(Scott B309 & B310 - issued in a booklet with two panes of four stamps of each design)



1957

Both stamps for 1957 depict etchings by Jacques Callot (c. 1592–1635), a baroque printmaker who was born in Nancy, capital of Lorraine, now in France.

15fr + 7fr *Blind Man & Beggar with Firepot*
20fr + 8fr *One-eyed Woman & Beggar with Crutches*

(Scott B318 & B319 - issued in a booklet with two panes of four stamps of each design)



1958

15fr + 7fr St. Vincent de Paul (1581–1660) was a French Catholic priest who established an orphanage in 1638 in Paris. In 1833 the Order de St. Vincent de Paul was established by Frédéric Ozanam (1813–1853), a French lawyer and literary scholar, in Paris. It is a voluntary organization in the Catholic Church devoted to provide service for the poor.

20fr + 8fr Henri Dunant (1805–1910) was a Swiss humanitarian and businessman who founded the International Red Cross in 1864.

(Scott B327 & B328 - issued in a booklet with two panes of four stamps of each design)



1959

20fr + 10fr Charles Michel de l'Épée (1712–1789) who studied to be a Catholic priest, but dedicated himself to the education and salvation of the deaf and in 1760 founded a school, the world's first free school for the deaf open to the public. His methods of education, *The Instructional Method of Signs*, have spread around the world and he is seen today as one of the founding fathers of deaf education.

25fr + 10fr Valentin Haüy (1745–1822) was a French linguist who founded the first school for the blind in Paris in 1785, the *Institute for Blind Youth*. In 1819 Louis Braille entered the school.

(Scott B337 & B338 - issued in a booklet with two panes of four stamps of each design)



1960

20c + 10c Staff of the Brotherhood of St. Martin

25c + 10c St. Martin of Tours cutting his cloak

Martin of Tours (316–397) is a patron saint of many communities and organizations. Born in what is now Hungary, he joined the Roman Army, but was released from military service after he was baptized as a Christian. While he was a soldier in the army and stationed in Gaul, he was approaching the city of Amiens when he shared his cloak with a scantily-clad beggar. That night Martin dreamed of Jesus wearing the half-cloak he had given away. His cloak became a famous relic and both of this year's stamps show the act of cutting the cloak. After living the life of a solitary hermit, he established a hermitage around 361 and began traveling and preaching throughout Western Gaul. In 371 he was made Bishop of Tours.

(Scott B347 & B348 - issued in a booklet with two panes of four stamps of each design. Stamps are denominated in centimes)



The image shown here is from the booklet cover and I believe shows sarcophages from Alyscamps, a large Roman necropolis near Arles, France.



French Semipostal Stamps Issued to Benefit the Red Cross, Part 2(cont.)

By Frederick C. Skvara

1961

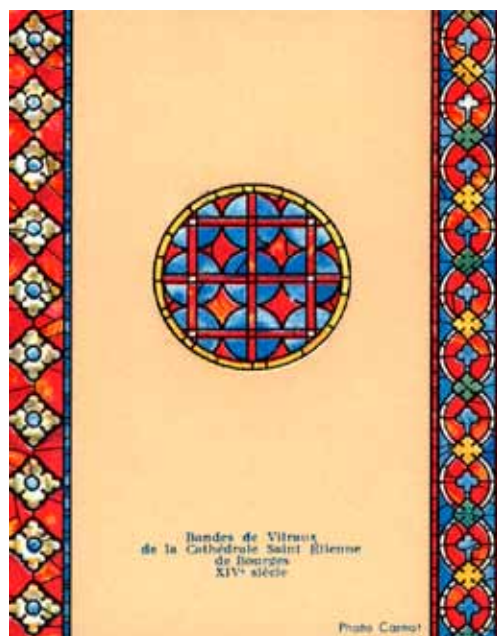
The two stamps this year are both designs based on etchings from *Miserere* by Georges Rouault (1871–1958).

20c + 10c *It Would be so Sweet to Love* (Plate XIII 1923)

25c + 10c *Sometimes the Blind man Have Comforted Those Who See* (Plate 55 1926)

Georges Rouault helped revive the relevance of Christianity in post World War II France. His *Miserere* (Mercy) series consists of 58 prints published in 1948 and illustrates man's cruelty to man and relates human suffering to the passion of Christ.

(Scott B356 & B357 - issued in a booklet with two panes of four stamps of each design.)



The designs shown here on the back cover of the booklet are portions of 14th century stained glass panels from the Cathedral Saint Etienne de Bourges, a Roman Catholic Cathedral in Bourges, France.

1962

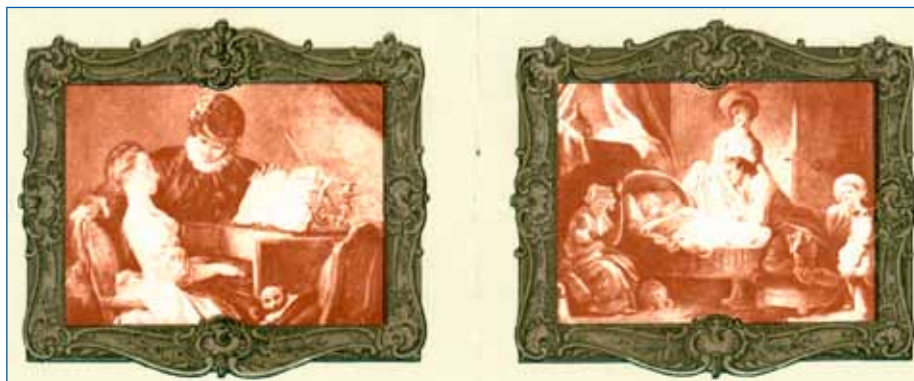
Again both stamps feature the work of a single artist, this time Jean-Honoré Fragonard (1732–1806), a French painter. The cover paintings are also by Fragonard.

20c + 10c *Young Girl Rosalie* - presumed to be the daughter of Fragonard

25c + 10c *Child dressed as Pierrot* (1780)

Pierrot is a stock character of pantomime and the Commedia dell'arte, a late 17th century Italian troupe of players performing in Paris.

(Scott B365 & B366 - issued in a booklet with two panes of four stamps of each design.)



Back cover – *La Leçon de Musique* (The Music Lesson) (1770)

Front cover – *La Visite A La Nourrice* (The Visit to the Nursery) (1775)

[to be continued]



ANSWERS TO NOVEMBER/DECEMBER PHILATELIC QUIZ



Q1. What is the only United States National Park to have a stamp issued for its grand opening?

Ans. **Everglades National Park**

The Everglades is a vast tract of marshland stretching across Palm Beach, Broward, Dade, Monroe and Collier counties in southern Florida that is dependent on water flowing from the Kissimmee River to Lake Okechobee and southward covering almost 11,000 square miles. This slow moving water created the mosaic of ponds, sloughs, sawgrass marshes, hardwood hammock and forested uplands that resulted in a finely balanced ecosystem for the southern half of Florida known as the Everglades. But to early settlers and developers this land was potential farmland and a place for communities and by the early part of the twentieth century the wetlands were being drained severely damaging the ecosystem and its wildlife. Besides the loss of habitat, game and plume hunters were also taking a toll on the wildlife of the area. Conservation organizations and others began an effort to preserve the area and eventually Congress was persuaded to designate the Everglades as a national park in 1934. Thirteen years later, after acquiring land and funding, President Harry S. Truman dedicated Everglades National Park consisting of close to 1,500,000 acres on December 6, 1947. A 3¢ commemorative stamp was first placed on sale in Florida City, Florida, by the United States Post Office on December 5, The design shows the Everglades National Park area on an outline map of Florida. A great white heron is in the foreground.



Q2. What is the shortest United States commemorative stamp series?

Ans. **Rural America (1773-1974)(Scott 1504–1506)**

A series of three commemorative postage stamps honoring country life were released in 1973 and 1974.

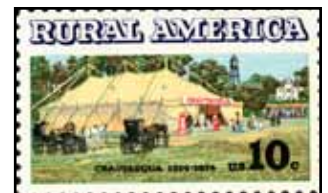
Rural America – Angus Cattle

The first stamp was issued on October 5, 1973, at St. Joseph, Missouri, at the headquarters of the American Angus Association. It is the 100th anniversary of the arrival of four black Aberdeen Angus bulls from Scotland on May 17, 1873. The cattle were brought to Victoria, Kansas, an English colony, by George Grant (1822–1878), a successful silk merchant from Scotland who had purchased nearly 100,000 acres of grazing land. The design on the 8¢ stamp shows black Angus cattle and Longhorn cattle in a prairie setting and is an adaptation of a painting by Frank Champion Murphy (1920–2010), an American artist born in Iowa.



Rural America – Chautauqua Institution

The Chautauqua Institution was founded in 1874 in New York on Chautauqua Lake in the southwest corner of New York by Lewis Miller (1829–1899) an American inventor (invented the first combine (harvester-reaper machine) and Methodist Bishop John Heyl Vincent (1832–1920) as a teaching camp for Sunday-school teachers, but now offers programs in the arts, education, religion and music. Public events include popular entertainment, theater, symphony, ballet, opera and visual arts exhibitions and a variety of recreational activities that attract thousands of visitors every year and is one of the earliest adult educational institutions to develop in the United States. In 1878 it offered a home reading course to Americans unable to pursue degrees and the Chautauqua's Literary and Scientific Circles has been called America's first book club. (Lewis Miller's daughter, Mina, married Thomas Edison and offered literary classes in Fort Myers, Florida). In 1973 the Institution was added to the National Register of Historic Places, by the National Park Service. On August 6, 1974, a 10¢ commemorative was issued at Chautauqua, New York. It was designed by John Falter of Falls City, Nebraska, where the Institution once set up its traveling tent. He shows his home and water tower in the background.





ANSWERS TO NOVEMBER/DECEMBER PHILATELIC QUIZ



Q2 (cont.)

Rural America – Kansas Winter Wheat

In mid-August 1874 Mennonite immigrants from the Ukraine brought the seeds of the hardy, drought-resistant, heavy-yielding wheat known as “turkey Red.” Also known as “Hard Winter Wheat,” it is grown in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and other wheat-producing states in the midwest. The 10¢ stamp was issued on August 16, 1974 and shows a railroad engine puffing smoke pulling several cars through a field of wheat extending to the horizon. The stamp was also designed by John Falter, whose grandparents were Kansas wheat farmers



Q3. What was the first stamp issued for the World Wildlife Fund?

Ans. **France 1969 (Scott 1257)**

In 2021 the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) celebrated its 60th anniversary. It was founded on April 19, 1961, to fight the “orgy of thoughtless and needless destruction” of the world’s wildlife. The key founders were Sir Julian Huxley (1887–1975), an English evolutionary biologist, Max Nicholson (1904–2003), Irish environmentalist and ornithologist, Sir Peter Markham Scott (1909–1989) British ornithologist and son of Antarctic explorer Robert Scott and Guy Mountfort, (1905–2003), English advertising executive and amateur ornithologist. The most pressing concern of the founders was finding a logo to represent their message and since at the time pandas were an endangered species, they turned to Chi Chi, the only panda in the Western world who had been at the London Zoo since 1958. The logo has changed several times (1978, 1986 and 2000), but Chi Chi’s image remains part of the WWF and is featured on all WWF stamp issues.

The first stamp to bear the logo was issued by France in 1969 depicting a mouflon (a wild sheep native to the Caspian region of eastern Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Iran). The next issue was from the Netherlands in 1971 when they showed a 20¢ stamp with Chi Chi in a set of four commemorating Prince Bernhard’s 60th birthday. Liechtenstein in 1976 issued an entire set of four stamps solely devoted to the WWF showing the panda logo and various endangered species.



Mouflon (*Ovis gmelini*)
France 1969

There were a number of sets from a variety of countries from 1977 to 1983 when the WWF moved to new headquarters in Gland, Switzerland and signed a contract with the Swiss stamp agent Groth AG for the worldwide issuance of WWF stamps and as of September 2021 over 2000 different WWF stamps have been issued since 1983. Countries were encouraged not to use images of endangered species not native to the issuing country and the WWF wanted to limit the annual issues to sixteen to eighteen countries.

Liechtenstein 1976

Netherlands 1971



European river crayfish
(*Astacus astacus*)



European pond turtle
(*Emys orbicularis*)



Old-world otter
(*Lutra lutra*)



Lapwing
(*Vanellus vanellus*)

Q3. cont.

The WWF would change the way many philatelists approached stamp collecting. Previously most stamp collecting was related to a particular country or region as opposed to a theme. WWF stamps featuring endangered species was one of the first thematic stamp collections and I think it is safe to say that the issuance of stamps for the WWF was a major influence on the rise of topical/thematic stamp collecting.

In 2010 45% of the WWF's total income came from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. The United States has never issued a single WWF stamp, but the WWF supports postage stamps which don't bear their logo such as the United States Amur Tiger stamp issued in 2011 that was valid for postage at the First-Class Mail, single-piece, first-ounce rate in effect at the time of purchase.

United States 2011



Top & bottom strips of five from pane of 20.

It is an example of a partnership between the WWF and the USPS and other conservation groups to create the Save Vanishing Species Semipostal Stamp. It was authorized by the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act of 2010 and has raised almost \$6 million for international endangered species. The USPS will transfer the net proceeds from the sale of the Amur Tiger stamp to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to support the Multinational Species Conservation Funds: African Elephant Conservation Fund; Asian Elephant Conservation Fund; Great Ape Conservation Fund; Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund and Marine Turtle Conservation Fund.

Is it the defiance of traditional stamp collecting trends (focusing on nation character and traditions), the ability of these stamps to give a voice to countries one is less likely to have heard about or visited, the love of Chi Chi, environmental concern, the opportunity to learn more about nature, the raising of millions for charity, or fair pricing and availability, all are plausible reasons which has made the WWF the largest global thematic stamp collection.

[Ref: 1) "Celebrating 60 Years of WWF" by Michael Barron. *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* September 2021;52(4):70-75. 2)USPS 2011]



Q4. What country issued stamps specifically to help clothe its army during World War I?

Ans: **Sweden**

During World War I, The Swedish policy of neutrality led to problems in relations with Great Britain and other European countries where the war was raging, but Sweden still felt a need to protect its border. The 1911 elections were a victory for those who wanted to limit defence spending so there was insufficient funds to provide equipment to the men had been conscripted to defend the Swedish borders. In addition Sweden needed more soldiers than the army of



ANSWERS TO NOVEMBER/DECEMBER PHILATELIC QUIZ



Q4 *cont.*

conscripts could provide.

This was where the Landstorm was called into action. Although the Landstorm was created in 1885 to protect local areas and consisted of men aged 27 to 32, it only existed on paper until 1914 when all men aged 35 to 42 had to join the Landstorm. Commanded by volunteers, the 'soldiers' received a five-day training period and even though they had the men, they had neither the equipment, including uniforms, nor funds to equip the men. This led HRH the Crown Princess Margareta to establish a charitable fund to supply uniforms and other clothing items for the men of the Landstorm. Part of the fundraising efforts involved the sale of surcharged stamps to raise money for the group.

The Circle Type definitives (Sweden Scott illustration number A5) became invalid for use at the end of 1910, but large stocks of these obsolete stamps were still at the post office. Postage due stamps in Sweden (Scott illustration number D1) were discontinued in 1891, but again large stocks were still available. In 1916 it was decided to overprint these stamps with new values with a surtax going to the clothing fund set up by the Crown Princess. These are the Landstorm sets 1, 2, & 3.



5öre+5öre (fem öre) on 3öre.
1916 (Scott B2)



5öre+5öre (fem öre) on 3öre.
1916 (Scott B13)



5öre+5öre (fem öre) on 5öre.
1916 (Scott B14)



7öre+3öre on B1 (2öre). 1918
(Scott B22)



12öre+8öre on B10 (50öre). 1918
(Scott B31)

Landstorm set 1 were issued on December 21, 1916 with ten Circle Type stamps (Scott illustration A5) surcharged with new denominations of 5öre + 5öre and 10öre + 10öre and only valid on inland mail. The surtax is not in figures, but in words at the bottom of the stamp: fem, 5 öre and tio, 10 öre. At the time 5öre was the rate for local letters and inland postcards and 10öre covered the rate for inland letters. These are listed in Scott as semipostals B1–B10.

The obsolete postage due stamps (Scott illustration D1) were used for the second Landstorm set with the same postal values 5öre and 10öre, but the surcharge varied from 5öre to 4.90k. These are listed in Scott as B11–B21.

When Swedish postal rates increased on June 1, 1918, the rate for local letters and inland postcards increased to 7öre, while the inland letter rate rose to 12öre. The original Landstorm 1 issue was surcharged 7öre + 3öre and 12öre + 8öre resulting in a second overprint on top of the first 1916 overprint. These are listed in Scott as B22–B31.

Most, but not all, of the Circle Type Landstorms were sold at all post offices in Sweden. All the Landstorm stamps lost their postal validity on September 1, 1920.

The stamps helped provide much needed uniforms for the middle-aged men who had been called up to protect the Swedish borders during World War I. [Ref: "When Stamps Helped Clothe the Swedish Army" by Christer Brunström. *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* August 2014; 45(3):70-71.]



Q5. What was the first United States stamp to depict an airplane?

Ans: **1913 20¢ Red Parcel Post (Scott Q8)**

The 1913 20¢ red parcel post stamp was the first United States stamp and the first by any nation to bear an image of an airplane. The image is from a photograph at College Park near Washington. Below the airplane in the background is a little village at the base of a chain of mountains that was drawn by C.A. Huston, a Bureau artist. [*United States Postage Stamps 1902–1935* by Max G. Johl. Quaraterman Publications 1976: 425.]



N IS FOR FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

The Early Years

More stamps have been issued portraying Florence Nightingale than any other nurse. Considered the founder of modern nursing, she made numerous contributions to humanity throughout her life. Besides elevating nursing to a profession by developing sound standards for nursing programs, she reformed the military health care system in Great Britain, contributed to sanitary reform in India, established procedures for hospital planning and and was a pioneer in the use of statistics in health care.

In November 1907 King Edward VII bestowed the Order of Merit on her, the first time that it has been given to a woman. She died August 13, 1910 in London and in her funeral, her coffin was carried by six sargeants of the British Army.



Florence Nightingale. Belgium 1939



Elevation of nursing care. Great Britain 1999



Oceanus Fountain, Florence. Italy 1974

She was born into an upper middle class family on May 12, 1820, at Villa Columbia in Florence, Italy, to William and Francis Nightingale who were spending several years touring Europe. Her sister was born one year earlier on April 19, 1819, in Naples, Italy, and named Parthenope (Parthe) after the old Greek settlement on the site of her birthplace. William Nightingale was a banker who inherited an estate, Lee Hurst, in Derbyshire that became the family's summer home and later built another home, Embley, in Hampshire in the south of England that was used during the winter months.

The image on the stamp from Germany is from a drawing by her sister, Parthe, who gave Florence a slight smile, rather than the somber appearance seen in most of the her photographs. The original drawing is full-length and shows her pet owl, Athena. It is said that the only time Florence cried was on the death of Athena.



Florence Nightingale. Germany 1955



Little owl (*Athene noctue*). Hungary 1984



L.A. Quetelet. Belgium 1974

William Nightingale was Cambridge educated and gave the girls a solid education in the classics and other subjects befitting their status in Victorian England. Although mathematics was not one of those subjects, it was of interest to Florence and she eventually convinced her father, who himself was fond of mathematics, to let her study the subject. Her pursuit of mathematics was influenced by Lambert Adolphe Quetelet (1796–1874), a Belgian statistician and astronomer who applied mathematical methods to vital statistics. Later, in her *Notes on Matters Affecting the Health Efficiency and Hospital Administration of the British Army* (1858), she would make good use of her mathematical education for she used extensive statistical data to create “polar area diagrams” that gave a graphical face to the mortality figures during the Crimean War. In 1858 she became the first woman member of the Statistical Society.

N IS FOR FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Are there no devoted women among us, able and willing to go forth to minister to the sick and suffering soldiers of the East in the hospitals of Scutari? Are none of the daughters of England, at this extreme hour of need, ready for such a work of mercy?

William Howard Russell, *The Times*, September 15 and 22, 1854

As reports began to reach Britain of the squalor and sufferings of the sick and wounded in the English camps and hospitals, the anger of the British public led to demonstrations that something had to be done. This was the impetus for Sidney Herbert, the Secretary of War to write Florence Nightingale asking her to go to the Crimea as *Superintendent of the Female Nursing Establishment of the English General Hospitals in Turkey*. She agreed and arrived in Scutari (now Üsküdar), a suburb of Constantinople on the Asian side of the Bosphorus, on November 4, 1854, with 38 nurses.

The Lady with the Lamp



The Hospital at Scutari.
Great Britain 1970



Florence Nightingale & Selimiye Barracks. Turkey November 4, 1954



Mary Jane Seacole (1805–1881) attending the sick in the hospital at Scutari. Jamaica 1991 [Rejected by the British War Office and by Nightingale's group to be a nurse in the Crimea, she went on her own establishing a hostel near Balaclava on Crimea.]



Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807–1882). United States 1940

*Lo! in that house of misery
A lady with a lamp I see
Pass through the glimmering gloom,
And flit from room to room.*

*And slow, as in a dream of bliss,
The speechless sufferer turns to kiss
Her shadow, as it falls
Upon the darkening walls...*

*A lady with a lamp shall stand
in the great history of the land,
A noble type of good,
Heroic womanhood.*

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
Santa Filomena (1857)



Florence Nightingale.
Australia 1955

N IS FOR FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Legacy

The Florence Nightingale Pledge

Originally written in 1893 by Lystra E. Gretter,
Director of Farrand School for Nurses at the Harper Hospital of Detroit

*I solemnly pledge myself before God and presence of this assembly;
To pass my life in purity and to practice my profession faithfully.
I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous
and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drug.
I will do all in my power to maintain and elevate the standard of my profession
and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping
and family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my calling.
With loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician in his work,
and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care.*

The Florence Nightingale Medal



Florence Nightingale &
Florence Nightingale Medal.
Hungary 3203

The Florence Nightingale Medal is issued every two years through the International Committee of the Red Cross. It was established at the 9th International Red Cross Congress of 1912, but because of World War I the first award was not given until 1920, one hundred years from Florence Nightingale's birth. It is the highest international honor in the profession.



Centenary of modern nursing in
United States. United States 1961

International Nurses Day - May 12



International Nurses Day.
China 1964



Centenary of International Red Cross



Henri Dunant. Bulgaria 1964



Henri Dunant. India 1963



Discover the World: *Newfoundland*

Area –43,359 sq.mi. Population – 479,105 (2006)

Capital: St. John's



Map of Newfoundland & Labrador. 1928 (Scott 145)

Newfoundland is an island off the east coast of Canada in the Gulf of St. Lawrence that together with Labrador on the mainland makes up the easternmost province of Canada: Newfoundland. It was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot (c.1450–c.1498), an Italian-born explorer and navigator sailing with letters of patent (written or printed instruments issued by a sovereign power, conferring upon a patentee some right) from Henry VII of England.

The rich cod banks and deeply indented coastline of the island soon attracted many Western European fishermen. The first colony was established at St. John's by Sir Humphrey Gilbert (c.1539–1583), an English explorer, in 1583

and claimed for Elizabeth I of England. That claim was disputed by France and Newfoundland changed hands several times until France accepted British sovereignty there in the 1713 Peace of Utrecht. In 1728 Newfoundland became a chartered colony of England. From 1809 the coast of Labrador and from 1927 to 1944 the large inland area from the coast of Labrador (formerly part of Quebec Province), also came under Newfoundland administration. Newfoundland became a Crown colony in 1825 and was granted self-governing status in 1855.

It issued its first stamps in 1857. In 1907 it became the Dominion of Newfoundland, but relinquished its Dominion status in the 1930s and once again became a colony which it remained until April 1, 1949 when it joined Canada and began using the stamps of Canada.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert. 1933 (Scott 212)



Edward VII as Prince of Wales. 1887 (Scott 44)



Cabot on *Matthew* off Cape Bonavista 1497. 1947 (Scott 270)



Matthew, Cabot's ship. 1897 (Scott 68)

Geographically, the large, triangular-shaped island is a plateau with an extremely indented coastline having numerous islands along the coast and is separated from Labrador by the Strait of Belle Isle. The chief products are fish, lumber, copper, fluorspar (main source of calcium fluoride and fluorine) and gypsum.



Codfish. 1887 (Scott 48)



Harp Seal. 1887 (Scott 54)



Logging. 1887 (Scott 66)



Fluorspar. DDR 1969 (Scott 1106)



Newfoundland dog. 1932 (Scott 194)

On January 2, 1919, about eight weeks after the armistice, Newfoundland issued the twelve stamps collectively known as the "Trail of the Caribou Issue" as it shows the head of a caribou, a common animal in Newfoundland. Four of the stamps are inscribed Royal Naval Reserve and refer to the contributions of the Royal Newfoundland Naval Reserve forces during World War I. They also show the word *Ubique*, the Latin word for "Everywhere".

Eight of the stamps are inscribed "Trail of the Caribou" as well as the name of a military engagement in which the Royal Newfoundland Regiment ground forces took part in during World War I.



Ubique. 1919 (Scott 115)



Suvla Bay. 1919 (Scott 116)

After World War I Newfoundland was the base for many attempts to cross the Atlantic Ocean by air. The first successful non-stop transatlantic flight was by British aviators John Alcock and Arthur Brown who left from St. John's in June 1919 and flew to Ireland.

[see pg. 2]