



The Westfield Philatelist

Newsletter of the Westfield Stamp Club
 American Philatelic Society Chapter #540
 American Topical Association Chapter #113
 Volume 15 Number 4 March/April 2022

UPCOMING MEETINGS

March 24, 2022 (**Virtual**)

“Collecting the 1949 Engineering & Landscapes Definitive Issue of Switzerland”

By Bruce Marsden

This presentation highlights the workhorse definitive stamp issue of Switzerland that was in regular use through the entire decade of the 1950's, a period of postwar stabilization, economic growth, and advances in aviation which permitted steady decreases in international airmail rates. The 5, 10, and 20 cent values which paid common domestic postage rates were printed by the billion and appear in every schoolboy's collection. Other values, notably the 3 cent, were sold in relatively modest quantities which makes collection of certain usages a challenge.

These twelve stamps were issued on Swiss National Day, August 1, 1949. The designs feature examples of Swiss engineering and technology achievements set in the context of the Swiss landscape. Noted artist Karl Bickel was responsible for the design and engraving of the stamps. They were printed by the federal government printing office in Bern.



April 8, 2022 – Annual Westfield Stamp Show



April 28, 2022 – TBA

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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.

For information visit
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www.westfieldstampclub.org

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The Death of President James Garfield

By Frederick C. Skvara

On July 2, 1881, as President James Garfield and Secretary of State James Blaine were walking through the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Station in Washington, the president was shot in the back by Charles J. Guiteau, an insane, pro-Stalwart lawyer (i.e. the Stalwarts were a faction of the Republican Party that favored continuation of the “spoils system” for appointments to federal positions). As X-rays had not been invented yet, the only way of knowing where the bullet was located was manual probing along the bullet’s track and then surgery to remove it. But manual probing was unsuccessful and with each subsequent probe, the risk of infection and hemorrhage increased. Surgical gloves had not been invented as of yet and surgeries were routinely performed without masks, sterile conditions and antiseptics. Unwashed probes and fingers were the tools of the day for probing wounds.



James Garfield 1986

Alexander Bell read a newspaper account of an interview with Simon Newcomb of Baltimore, an astronomer and friend of President Garfield, in which Newcomb noted that when metal was placed near wire coils that had electricity running through them, a faint hum could be heard. Newcomb suggested that if he could improve his invention, it could be used to find the bullet in the president, but, given the condition of the president, it would take too long to perfect the apparatus. Bell offered to help and using a similar “metal detector”, Bell and Newcomb were able to detect the bullets in a number of Civil War veterans whose bullets had never been removed.



Alexander Graham Bell 1940

On July 26 Bell with his assistant Charles Sumner Tainter and Newcomb went to the White House and made the first attempt to locate the



- Q1. What United States President had a pet ram in the White House named “Old Ike”?
- Q2. Who has been called the “female Paul Revere” and has a United States commemorative postage stamp commemorating her ride?
- Q3. What was the only United States commemorative postage stamp ever issued that was first announced by a letter sent to every USPS employees from the Postmaster General?
- Q4. What American author mentioned the Natural Bridge of Virginia in his greatest novel and is celebrated by a postage stamp and a stamped envelope?
- Q5. What former stamp-issuing state uses the “Orchid Crest” on its stamps?

bullet (depicted on the stamp shown here). But no matter where the instrument's wand was placed, a faint hum was heard everywhere. They ran more experiments in their lab and the Old Soldier's Home and confirmed that the instrument worked fine. They returned to the White House on July 31st and again failed to locate the bullet as a faint hum could be heard no matter where the wand was placed.



Alexander Graham Bell & assistants at White House attempting to locate the bullet. Burundi 2012

A few weeks after Bell's last attempt President Garfield was moved to the Francklyn Cottage in Elberon (part of Long Branch), New Jersey, where he died on September 19, 1881. The autopsy report was released the next day giving hemorrhage as the immediate cause of death, but noting numerous areas of infection and sepsis. Although the report doesn't state it, as the post-mortem examination was carried out with the assistance of the president's physicians, the sepsis and hemorrhage are most certainly the result of the manual probes by those very same physicians. The bullet itself was found below the pancreas and behind the peritoneum completely encased in a cyst. Ironically, the president would have had a better chance of surviving if the surgeons had not probed the wound caused by the bullet as it had been walled off in a non-vital area.

So why did the invention of Bell and Newcomb fail when used on the president, but worked fine on the wounded soldiers. One theory is that the White House received one of the first metal coil spring mattresses that had just been invented. Very few people knew they even existed as there had been no national advertising at the time of the assassination. There was so much background noise from the metal in the mattress that the hum from the bullet was being masked. If the president had been moved off the bed to a table or the floor, the bullet would have been located and the surgeons could have removed it, possibly saving the president's life.

Another theory is that the bullet was too far from the instrument's wand. Bell and Newcomb had determined through experiments in their laboratory that the distance between the wand and the metal being searched for could not be greater than five inches otherwise you would not hear the hum.

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland on March 3, 1847, emigrating to Canada in 1870 and moving to Boston in 1872 where he opened a school to train teachers of the deaf. (Bell's mother and wife were both deaf). In March of that year, Alex-

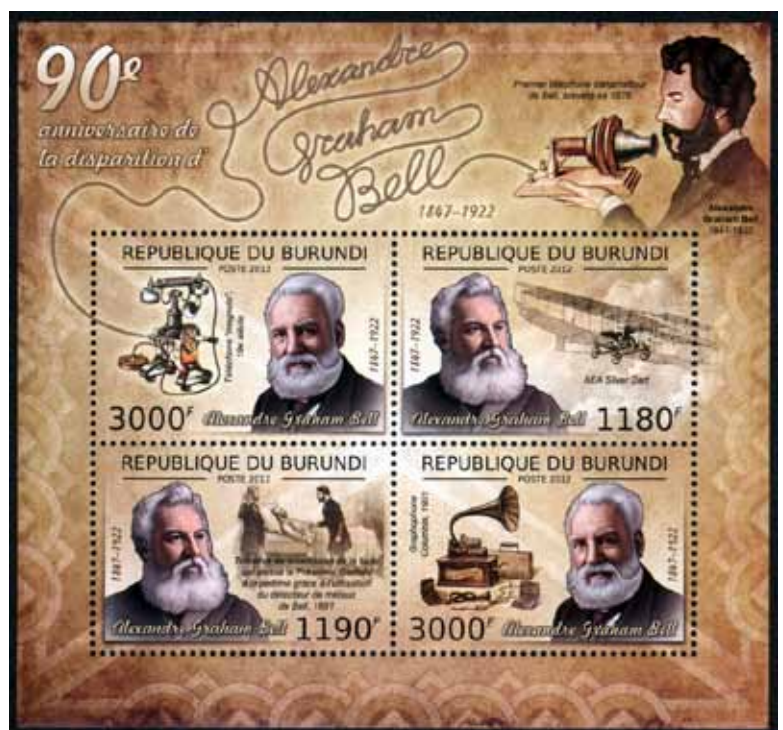
ander Graham Bell was awarded a patent for the electric telephone by the United States Patent and Trademark Office and it became the master patent of the telephone. His 1876 invention can be seen in the stamp on the souvenir sheet and in the selvedge of the miniature sheet. A later version with a hand-cranked magneto is shown on the top left stamp of the miniature sheet and in the selvedge of the souvenir sheet.

In 1880 Bell and his assistant Charles Sumner Tainter sent a wireless voice telephone message using a photophone, a device that allowed the transmission of sounds and normal human conversation on a beam of light and was the precursor to the fiber-optic communications systems.

Bell's interest in developing motor-powered heavier-than-air aircraft led to the formation of the Aerial Experiment Association in 1891. Initially experimenting with various tetrahedral box kites, in 1908 the association built Red Wing, a heavier-than-air biplane with a frame of bamboo, covered by red silk and powered by an air-cooled engine. A public flight of Red Wing took place over Keuka Lake, New York that same year. A number of improvements were made to their aircraft and on February 23, 1909, Silver Dart, the final aircraft of the Aerial Experiment Association, made the first aircraft flight in Canada. That aircraft is depicted on the top right stamp of the miniature sheet.

A 1901 Colombian Graphophone can be seen on the lower right stamp on the miniature sheet.

Alexander Graham Bell died in 1922 from complications of diabetes mellitus.



Burundi 2012

World Toilet Day

By Frederick C. Skvara

According to the United Nations website "there are 4.2 billion people living without access to safely managed sanitation" including access to toilets and are forced to defecate and urinate out in the open. Water supplies contaminated with human waste products results in a number of diarrheal diseases including cholera, typhoid and dysentery . Every year several billion cases of diarrhea result in over one million deaths with the great majority in children under the age of five . It is estimated that there are 1.5 to 4 million cases of cholera worldwide each year and 28,000 to 142,000 deaths. Worldwide there are over 20 million cases of typhoid each year resulting in about 200,000 deaths . Other diseases that may result from poor sanitation include pneumonia, parasitic worms and trachoma.

To help raise awareness of the importance of clean water and good sanitation, in 2013 the United Nations established World Toilet Day designating November 19, 2014, as the first World Toilet Day. The first country to commemorate World Toilet Day with stamps was Samoa with a strip of four setenant stamps on November 19, 2014. San Marino issued a set of three stamps in 2015. Although not issued for World Toilet Day, a related set from Finland in 2013 is a booklet pane of four showing Finnish Outhouses.



Samoa 2014



San Marino 2015



Finland 2013

On November 19, 2021, the United Nations Postal Administration issued three stamps to commemorate that day. The stamps were designed by Gail Armstrong, a British illustrator who works in paper sculptures.



58¢ from New York – A white toilet is surrounded by flowers, leaves, wheat and corn promoting the safe disposal of our waste helping to prevent crop contamination and the sustainable use of water in agriculture.



1fr for use in Geneva, Switzerland – Depicted are various bacteria and germs, water flowing from a faucet and a pump bottle hand sanitizer along with a first aid emblem. The design promotes good hygiene practices that depend on reliable and affordable water and sanitation as millions of people lack basic hand-washing facilities in the home.



€1 for use from Vienna, Austria – A girl is shown in front of open and closed doors of public restrooms along with numerous symbols of education. The design stresses the importance of toilets for females at home, in schools and in workplaces.



Sugar

By Frederick C. Skvara

Sugar is produced in 121 countries with global production now exceeding one and one-half billion tons per year. Seventy percent of that came from sugar cane while the remaining thirty percent came from sugar beets. Nearly all of the production of refined sugar is destined for human consumption being processed by bakers, soft-drink makers and confectioners.

The term sugar cane refers to a number of tropical, perennial grasses (*Saccharum officinarum*, etc.) that can grow up to twenty feet in height. Sugar is extracted from the bamboo-like stems of the plant. Major sugar cane producing countries include Brazil and India, but it also grown in the United States (Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Hawaii).



Cambodia 1962



Romania 1959

Sugar beets (*Beta vulgaris*) are temperate, biennial plants grown for their roots which can reach one foot and weigh up to two pounds. The sugar-containing roots are harvested at the end of the first growing season. Sugar beets are grown in Russia, France, Mexico and in the United States (California, Minnesota and North and South Dakota).

In 1886 John S. Pemberton, a pharmacist from Knoxville, Georgia, developed the drink, Coca-Cola. He combined the stimulating effects of both cocaine, from coca (*Erythroxylum coca*), and caffeine, from Kola nuts (*Cola* sp.), with sugar syrup. In 1905 cocaine was removed from the drink.



Singapore 2002 (reduced)

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827): Portraits

By Frederick C. Skvara



Beethoven's birthplace,
515 Bonngasse, Bonn.
Germany 2002

Beethoven was born in the Electoral Court of Bonn on December 16, 1770. It is there that he spent the first twenty-two years of his life following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather both of whom were Bonn Court musicians. His musical training began at age four and his first public appearance on the piano was in Cologne at age eight. At age twelve his first work was published, but it wasn't until after his move to Vienna in 1792 at age twenty-two that he composed his major compositions for which he is so well known.



Ludwig von Beethoven
Austria 1922



Left - Miniature on ivory of Beethoven by Christian Horneman (1776–1844) (1804);
Center - Life mask by Franz Klein (1779–1840) (1812); Right - Portrait in oil by Ferdinand Schimon (1797–1852) (c 1818–1819). Saint Thomas & Prince Islands 1977

This souvenir sheet issued by Romania in 1980 shows adaptations of four of the most widely known portraits of Beethoven. Clockwise from the upper left they are:

- 1) Miniature on ivory (1804) by Christian Horneman
- 2) Portrait in oil (c 1804) by Willibrord Mahler (1778–1860)
- 3) Portrait in oil (1819–1820) by Joseph Carl Stieler (1781–1858)
- 4) Portrait in oil (1823) by Ferdinand Waldmüller (1793–1865)



Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827): *Symphony No. 9 in D minor* (“Choral”)



Issued by Germany on the occasion of the inauguration of a new Beethoven Hall at Bonn in 1959. Beethoven’s image is based on an 1818–1819 portrait by Ferdinand Schimon. The background notations in Beethoven’s hand represent eight bars for the finale of the “Choral” symphony and served as the basis for the “joy theme”. This great symphony was first performed in Vienna on May 7, 1824. [The sheet also shows portraits of George Friedrich Handel (1685–1759), Louis Spohr (1784–1859), Joseph Haydn (1732–1809) and Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (1809–1847)]



In 1970 Mexico issued an airmail stamp showing the autograph of the joy theme with the same eight measures seen in the above souvenir sheet from Germany. The document is housed in the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin.



Friedrich von Schiller (1750–1805). Germany 1934 [Beethoven used the 9th symphony for the setting of Schiller’s poem “An die Freude” (Ode to Joy)]



On the occasion of Beethoven’s death sesquicentenary, Colombia issued a stamp showing an idealized portrait of Beethoven by Joseph Stieler (1819–1820). It overlies a score of the Ninth Symphony. Colombia 1977

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827): Sonatas

Ludwig van Beethoven was a brilliant and versatile composer who mastered every form of musical expression. The grand sonatas for fortepiano are perennial favorites and increasingly popular are his violin sonatas.

Sonata No 14 Op27 “Moonlight”



One of his most popular compositions is the piano sonata No 14 in C-sharp minor, Op27 (“Moonlight”). It was dedicated in 1801 to the Countess Giulietta Guicciardi, one of his teenage pupils with whom he had fallen in love. Beneath his portrait are bars from the introductory adagio. Dahomey 1974

In 1977 Paraguay issued this souvenir sheet showing the score for Sonata No 14 Op27 and Joseph Stieler’s portrait. It is interesting that in the portrait Beethoven is seen composing the “Missa Solemnis”.

Sonata No 7 Op30

Sonata No 15 Op28



The six-octave fortepiano seen here was a gift from Thomas Broadwood of London and overlies the score of Op28 that was composed in 1801 and written for Joseph von Sonnenfels of the Beaux Arts Academy. The piano has been restored by the Hungarian National Museum as it was once owned by Franz Liszt. Grenada 1978



The Violin sonata No. 7 Op 30 in C minor was composed in 1803. The image of Beethoven is based on a chalk drawing by August von Klöber (1793–1864). Curiously, a cello is shown rather than a violin. Fujeira 1971

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827): Odds and Ends



Franz Grillparzer (1791–1872), Austrian poet, who had rooms just behind Beethoven in Heiligenstadt and became his close friend. In 1827 Grillparzer wrote Beethoven's funeral oration. Grillparzer's image is from a watercolor by Moritz Daffinger (1790–1849) painted in 1827. Austria 1972



Printed on this stamps in a special metallic color is "BTHVN", an abbreviation that Beethoven often used to sign letters and scores. Germany 2020.



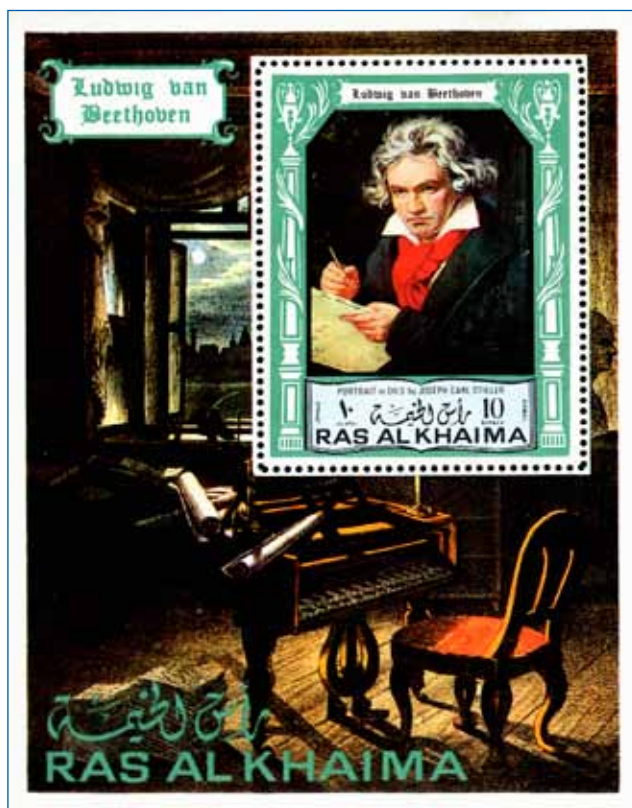
Beethoven house (Schlöglistisches Haus, 66 Am Platz) in Heiligenstadt (now part of Vienna) where he wrote his "Heiligenstadt Testament" in 1802. Austria 1962



Finale of Act I from "Fidelio", Beethoven's only opera. Originally presented as "Lenore" in 1805 it was unsuccessful and only gained fame, after several revisions, in 1814, when it was rechristened "Fidelio". Albania 1970



Beethoven's funeral in Vienna and the Church of the Holy Trinity. From a watercolor by Franz Stober (1760–1834) painted in 1827. Rwanda 1971



Souvenir sheet issued by Ras al Khaima in 1972 showing Joseph Carl Stieler's 1819–1820 portrait of Beethoven and Beethoven's room in Schwarzschanerhaus, Vienna. The image of the room is from a sepia drawing by Johann Nepomuk Höchle (1790–1835) made the day following Beethoven's death which was on March 26, 1827. [Ras al Khaima is one of the seven states of the United Arab Emirates on the Arabian peninsula]

French Semipostal Stamps Issued to Benefit the Red Cross, Part 3

By Frederick C. Skvara

1963

20c + 10c *Child with Grapes* (1845) by Pierre-Jean David (1788–1856) a French sculptor and medalist who adopted the name David d'Angers in 1809.

25c + 10c *The Fifer* (1866) by Edouard Manet (1832–1883), a French modernist painter who was important in the transition from Realism to Impressionism.



Booklet cover shows obverse and reverse of medallion for the Centenary of the French Red Cross

Scott B374 & B375 were issued in a booklet with two panes of four stamps of each design



1964

20c + 10c *Jean Nicolas Corvisart* (1755–1821)

Chief of internal medicine at the Charité Hospital in Paris where he performed many autopsies and where he validated the percussion method of diagnosis. His translation of *Inventum Novum* by Leopold von Auenbrugger (1722–1809), an Austrian physician who invented the percussion method resulted in the method being used throughout Europe.



25c + 10c *Dominique Jean Larrey* (1766–1842) French physician and military surgeon who adopted debridement of injuries and performed numerous amputations of arms and legs with high survival rates. He invented the *ambulances volantes* in 1792, the first ambulances in the world, to transport the injured and carry implements needed for operations. He served as chief surgeon in the Imperial Army of Napoleon I.



Scott B385 & B386 were issued in a booklet with two panes of four stamps of each design

1965

Both stamps for 1965 show paintings by Pierre Auguste Renoir (1841–1919)

25c + 10c *Infant With Spoon in Mouth* (1905)

30c + 10c *Coco Writing* Renoir's daughter Claude (1905)

Auguste Renoir was Born in Limoges, France and died in Cagnes, France. He was a central figure in the impressionist movement of the second half of the nineteenth century.



Scott B392 & B393 - issued in a booklet with two panes of four stamps of each design

1966

25c + 10c Paramedic giving first aid at the Battle of Solferino in 1859

30c + 10c Nurse giving first aid to child in 1966

The Battle of Solferino was fought on June 24, 1859, in Lombardy in central northern Italy between the armies of France and Piedmont on one side and Austria on the other. Count Cavour, the Prime Minister of Piedmont, the strongest Italian state, wanted to end Austrian domination in Italy and bring about Italian unity. Through negotiations with Napoleon III, he obtained military support from France which led to victory against the Austrians at the Battles of Magenta and Solferino. Shortly thereafter hostilities ceased and northern Italy was unified under Victor Emanuel II.

It was at the Battle of Solferino, when Henri Dunant witnessed the nearly 40,000 casualties produced by this battle that he organized emergency aid services for the opposing Austrian and French wounded. It was here that the idea to form the relief services took shape and led to the formation of the Red Cross Society.



Scott B402 & B403 - issued in a booklet with two panes of four stamps of each design

1967

25c + 10c 18th century statue of flute player

25c + 10c 18th century statue of violin player

Both statues are in the Museum of Dieppe located in the Chateau de Dieppe, a 14th century castle in the down of Dieppe, France.

Scott B409 & B410 - issued in a booklet with two panes of four stamps of each design.



1968 & 1969

Both stamps for 1968 and 1969 show paintings by Nicolas Mignard painted between 1658 and 1659 and are in the Calvet Museum in Avignon. Nicolas Mignard was born in Troyes in 1606 and died in Paris in 1668. He spent most of his life in Avignon painting religious and mythological works for religious institutions.

Scott B421 & B422 were issued in a booklet with two panes of four stamps of each design

Scott B423 & B424 were issued in a booklet with two panes of four stamps of each design



Le Printemps (Spring)
1968 (Scott B421)



L'Automne (Fall) 1968
(Scott B422)



L'Ete (Summer) 1969
(Scott B423)



L'Hiver (Winter) 1969
(Scott B424)

French Semipostal Stamps Issued to Benefit the Red Cross, Part 3 (cont.)

By Frederick C. Skvara

1970

The two stamps this year are both designs based on frescoes from the chapel of the Chateau de Dissay, a 15th century chateau in the town of Dissay (Vienne department) of France. It was built by Pierre d'Amboise, Bishop of Poitier and Lord of Dissay.

40c + 15c Lord and Lady (c.1500)

40c + 15c Angel holding whips flying over the Fountain of Mercy at the chapel.

Scott B443 & B444 were issued in a booklet with two panes of four stamps of each design.)



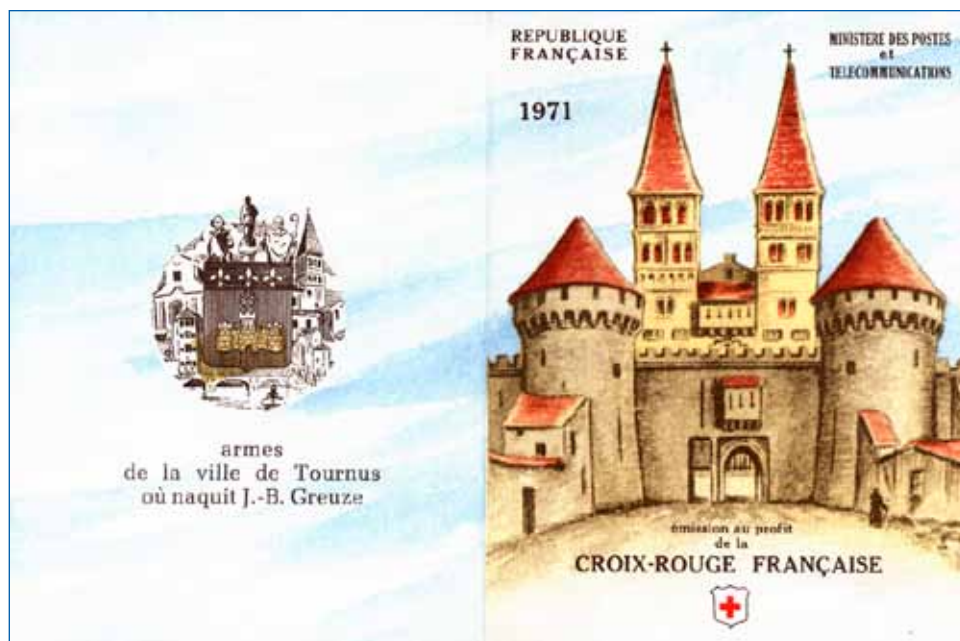
1971

Both stamps feature the work of a single artist, this time Jean-Baptiste Greuze (1725–1805), a French painter of portraits, genre scenes and historical painting who was born in Tournus in Burgundy.

30c + 10c Portrait of a little girl with a little dog located in the Museum Cognacq-Jay in the Hotel Donon in Paris

50c + 10c Girl with a dead bird located in the Louvre

(Scott B452 & B453 were issued in a booklet with two panes of four stamps of each design.)



The front cover of the booklet shows a drawing of the Church of St. Philibert in Tournus, while the back cover shows the arms of the town of Tournus. Jean-Baptiste Greuze was born in Tournus in 1725.

[to be continued]

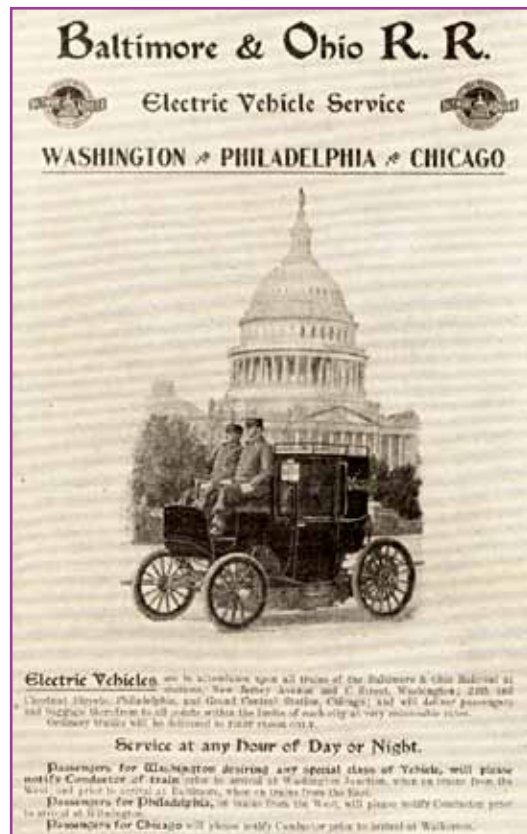
ANSWERS TO JANUARY/ FEBRUARY PHILATELIC QUIZ

Q1. What United States stamps show electric automobiles?

Ans. 1901 (Scott 296) & 1981 (Scott 1906)

Electric automobiles are all over the news today and most automobile manufacturers are introducing hybrid vehicles that have internal combustion engines as well as battery power. There are two United States commemoratives postage stamps that show electric automobiles.

The first was in 1901 with the issuance of a 4¢ stamp as part of the Pan-American series showing an electric automobile with a closed coach used in Washington, D.C. by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for passenger service. In the background is a portion of the United States Capital building. On the box of the vehicle is a chauffeur and Samuel P. Hege, former Passenger representative of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Washington, D.C (see ad on right for “Electric Vehicle Service”).



The 1917 Detroit Electric is depicted on the 1981 17¢ coil stamp in the Transportation Series. It was produced from 1907 through 1938 in several different speed increments.



[Ref: *The United States Commemorative Stamps of the Twentieth Century* By Max G. Johl Vol.1 1901–1935 H.L. Lindquist, 1947: 12–15.



Q2. What United States stamp besides the 1943 Poland stamp in the Overrun Countries series shows a Polish flag?

Ans. Pulaski Issue 1931 (Scott 690) with his portrait and the flags of Poland and United States

Casimir Pulaski (1748–1779) was a Polish nobleman who arrived in America in 1777 and enlisted as a volunteer officer in the Continental Army. For his leadership and bravery at the Battle of Brandywine Creek in Pennsylvania, on September 11, 1777, where Washington’s forces were defeated by the British led by General William Howe, Congress gave him the rank of Brigadier-General. Pulaski took part in the Battle of Germantown and in 1777-1778 he contributed to the defeat of the British at Haddonfield, New Jersey.

At Valley Forge he organized the formation of a corps of lancers and light infantry called Pulaski’s Legion. In the fall of 1779 he led the cavalry in the siege of Savannah, Georgia, but sustained a shot in the upper part of his right leg. He was taken to the United States brig *Warsp*, but died as the vessel was leaving the Savannah River. He was buried at sea near the place where the Savannah River flows into the Atlantic Ocean. A monument was raised by the citizens of Savannah at which Lafayette laid the cornerstone in 1824 and which was completed on January 6, 1855.



After Poland lost its independence in the 18th century, it was partitioned between Russia, Austria and Prussia in 1772. After being unfairly accused of plotting the abduction of the Polish king, Pulaski’s estates were confiscated, he was outlawed and he fled eventually to Paris in 1775 where he met Benjamin Franklin and came to America in 1777. [Ref: *The United States Commemorative Stamps of the Twentieth Century* By Max G. Johl Vol.1 1901–1935 H.L. Lindquist, 1947: 159–161].

ANSWERS TO JANUARY/ FEBRUARY PHILATELIC QUIZ

Q3. What stamps show Paradise and Purgatory?

Ans. **Italy 1965 (Scott 917–920)**

Italy commemorated the 700th anniversary of the birth of Dante Alighieri (1265–1821) by issuing a four stamps set. Dante Alighieri was an Italian poet from Florence whose early work consisted mainly of love poetry. His first book *Vita nuova* (c.1290–1294) is a combination of poems and prose telling of his love for Beatrice Portinari (c. 1265–1290), a woman from Florence, the daughter of a rich banker and who is married to a banker. Dante also wrote scholarly articles on philosophy, science and politics.

But Dante's international fame and reputation as the founding figure of Italian literature rests on *The Divine Comedy* (c. 1309–1320), an epic poem that describes his spiritual journey in the form of an imagined visit to Hell and Purgatory with Virgil as guide, and finally to Paradise with Beatrice, now as a blessed spirit, as his guide.



Head of Dante, bronze, in the Naples Museum. Italy 1965 (Scott 920)



Purgatory from a codex in the Marciana Library, Venice. Italy 1965 (Scott 918)



"Hell" from a codex in the Vatican Library. Italy 1965 (Scott 917)



Paradise from a codex in the British Museum. Italy 1965 (Scott 919)



Q4. What was the first stamp designed by Howard Koslow whos paintings were the basis of all the stamps in the United States Lighthouse Series?

Ans: **United States 1971 (Scott 1431) Antarctic Treaty Issue**

The Antarctic Treaty was signed on December 1, 1959 in Washington, D.C. by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States and the USSR, countries that had been active during the International Geophysical Year of 1957–1958. The treaty applies to the area south of 60° South latitude and went into effect on June 23, 1961, when the first Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting was held. The emblem on the official documents of that meeting representing a map of Antarctica was the basis for the design by Howard Koslow.

The treaty opened the Antarctic region to peaceful exploration and scientific cooperation among the parties to the treaty. There are not 54 parties to the treaty.

The 8¢ stamp released by the United States Post Office on June 23, 1971, marked the 10th anniversary of the date the Antarctic Treaty became effective.[Ref: Linn's Stamp News August 2, 2021]



Q5. What country was the first to issue stamps with a surcharge for charity?

Ans: **New South Wales in 1897 (Scott B1–B2)**

Queen Victoria (1819–1901) was Queen of Great Britain and Ireland from 1837–1901 and empress of India from 1876–1901. She succeeded to the throne on the death of her uncle, William IV, and married her cousin Prince Albert in 1840. Britain's power and prosperity grew during her reign and popular celebrations marked her golden jubilee in 1887 and her diamond jubilee in 1897.

A number of countries over the past 100 years have issued stamps to help in the fight against tuberculosis, a disease that has been common since ancient times. Hippocrates named it phthisis or wasting disease and described it as the most common and fatal disease of his time. The Roman physician, Claudius Galen thought that it was incurable and noted that it was almost always fatal, but nevertheless recommended that consumptives be treated with fresh air, rest and good food.

The first major breakthrough in the treatment of tuberculosis, actually echoed Galen's recommendations and was the concept of the TB sanatorium in the mid-19th century. Hermann Brehmer (1826–1889), a botany student from Silesia who had developed tuberculosis traveled to the Himalayan Mountains on the advice of his doctor where he studied botany and recovered from his disease. He returned to Prussia deciding to study medicine and after receiving his degree in 1854, opened the first TB sanatorium in Gorbardsdorf, a village in the Prussian province of Silesia. Situated in a deep valley of fir trees 1900 feet above sea level in the Waldenburg mountain range, patients were exposed to abundant fresh air and sunlight, given good nutrition and ample periods of rest. This institution and Brehmer's principles became a model for the development of other sanatoriums around the world.

In the United States, Edward Livingston Trudeau (1848–1916) was diagnosed with tuberculosis in 1873, two years after graduating from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. After several attempts to arrest the disease failed, he moved to Saranac Lake in the Adirondack Mountains of New York to rest and probably to die. While spending several summers and winters there and practicing the principles of Dr. Brehmer, he recovered from his disease. In 1884, he founded the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium at Saranac Lake, the first sanatorium for tuberculosis in the United States.

The concept of TB sanatoriums was quickly accepted and began to appear around the world in salubrious environments and offering patients lots of sunlight and fresh air, nutritious food and plenty of rest. Although at first they were private institutions for the wealthy, it wasn't long before sanatoriums were established for the less wealthy and even the poor.

In 1897 on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, New South Wales issued two semipostal stamps whose images depict allegorical figures of charity and mercy. The surtax was to provide funds for a home for patients with consumption (tuberculosis as it was known then) and they are the first semipostal postage stamps issued by any nation.



O IS FOR OPERA

Northern Europe in legendary times, according to Nordic mythology, consisted of three realms: beneath the earth (Nibelheim - land of mist) where the Nibelung dwarfs lived with their gold, the earth's surface inhabited by giants and ordinary mortals and the cloudy heights, home of the gods. The Legend of the Nibelung deals with the heroic age (A.D. 350 to A.D. 1000) of a group of Germanic and Scandinavian nations and is based on that Nordic mythology.

Richard Wagner (1813-1883), German composer and theorist, after having studied these myths and the Legend of Siegfried, one of the legendary heroes in Nordic mythology, wrote the music and the librettos, over a period of twenty-one years, for *Der Ring Des Nibelungen* (The Ring of the Nibelung). The Ring is composed of four music dramas: *Das Rheingold* (The Rhinegold); *Die Walküre* (The Valkyrie); *Siegfried* and *Götterdämmerung* (The Twilight of the Gods). It tells the story of the theft of gold from the Rhinemaidens (water nymphs) and the destruction of mortals, gods and Valhalla, the home of the gods, before the gold is returned. Only the Rhinemaidens remain at the conclusion of the Ring. Wagner felt that the cycle should be performed consecutively on a special stage so he designed the Festspielhaus, an opera house, in Bayreuth, Bavaria, Germany and on August 13,14,16 & 17, 1876, the ring was performed in its entirety for the first time. The entire ring debuted at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City on April 4,5, 8 & 11, 1889.



Richard Wagner
Lohengrin arriving in boat
Austria 1986

Scenes from the Nibelung Legends. Austria 1926.

[50th anniversary of the premiere of Wagner's *Der Ring Des Nibelungen* in 1876.]



Siegfried slays Fafner, a giant transformed into a dragon. *Siegfried*, Act II.



Gunther's voyage to Iceland. [Gunther is head of the Rhineland Gibich clan and appears in *Götterdämmerung*.]



Brünnhilde, the eldest Valkyrie and daughter of Wotan and Edna, accusing Kriemhild, Gunther's sister of marrying Siegfried. [Kriemhild appears in *Götterdämmerung* as Gutruna.]



Hagen, half-brother of Gunther and the Rhinemaidens. [Appears in *Götterdämmerung*.]



Rüdiger and the Nibelungs. [Rüdiger, a figure in Nordic mythology, does not appear in Wagner's Ring cycle.]



Dietrich von Bern, vanquishes Hagen, Gunther's half-brother. [Dietrich is a hero that appears in an epic poem, *Song of the Nibelung*, but does not appear in Wagner's Ring cycle.]

O IS FOR OPERA

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791)



Don Giovanni (Don Juan)
Premiere – October 29, 1787
Austria 1969



Austria 1956



Die Zauberflöte (The Magic Flute)
Premiere - September 30, 1791
Austria 1969

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)



Fidelio
Premiere
November 30, 1805
Austria 1969



Ludwig van Beethoven
Germany 1970



Richard Strauss
Germany-Berlin 1954



Der Rosenkavalier
(The Cavalier of the Rose)
Premiere January 26, 1911
Austria 1969

Georges Bizet (1838–1875)



Carmen
Premiere March 3, 1875
Austria 1969

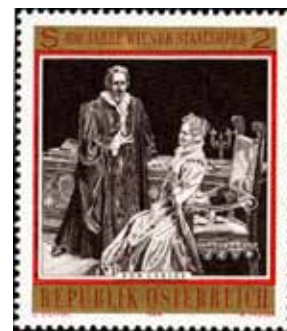


Georges Bizet
Carmen Playbill &
Score for Daudet's
play *L'Arlésienne*
France 1960

Giuseppe Verdi (1813–1901)



Giuseppe Verdi
La Scala Opera House
Italy 1963



Don Carlo (Don Carlos)
Premiere March 11, 1867
Austria 1969



Discover the World: Bolivia

Area –424,164 sq.mi. Population – 11,473,676 (2019)
Capital: La Paz



Map of Bolivia 1935



Native Indian boat on Lake Titicaca. 1915



Native Indians & Mt. Illimani, 2nd highest peak in Bolivia. 1960



Condor 1867



Llamas (*Lama glama*) a domesticated South American camelid. 1939



Vicuna (*Lama vicugna*) a South American camelid that live in the high alpine areas of the Andes. 1939



Antonio Jose De Sucre (1795–1830) chief lieutenant of Simón Bolívar. Responsible, with Bolivar, for the liberation of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Upper Peru from Spanish control in South America He was elected Preident of Bolivia in 1826. 1931

Simón Bolívar (1783–1830), The Liberator, who with Sucre liberated Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Upper Peru. He became the first President of Bolivia in 1825



The Republic of Bolivia is a landlockec country in west central South America. A great plateau in the southwest 500 miles long and 12,000 feet high lies between two ranges of the Andes Mountains where there are a number of volcanoes and several peaks over 20,000 feet. Lake Titicaca in the north on the Peruvian border is the world's highest lake at 12,000 feet. In the northeast are low plains with hot, wet semitropical forests, several navigable rivers and fertile land suitable for farming. At 12,000 feet, La Paz is the highest capital in the world

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy with sugar cane, pototoes, maize, soybeans, wheat, rice and coffee the principal crops. Mining is the principal industry with Bolivia one of the largest producers of tin, but also mines zinc, tungsten, silver, iron, lead, gold and copper. Other industries include textiles (handicrafts, clothing) and jewelry.

The pre-Inca Ayamará Indians were conquered by the Incas in the fourteenth century, but were then conquered by the Spanish conquistador, Hernando Pizarro in 1538. The area was organized as a dependency, Upper Peru, under the Viceroyalty of Peru. Independence was finally won under José de Sucre at the battle of Ayacucho (1824) and on August 6, 1825, Upper Peru was declared independent and named Bolivia after Simon Bolivar.

Bolivia's first stamps were issued in 1867 and show a condor (*Vultur gryphus*), a New World vulture that inhabits the Andes Mountains. The early stamps, by depicting a number of Bolivian presidents, document the numerous revolutions, coups and civil wars that have plagued Bolivia's early years.



Map & ear of wheat. 1954



Mine Interior with ore-laden carts. 1943



Tupac Katari, indigenous Ayamará insurrection leader against the Spanish in colonial-era Upper Peru shown with his wife Bartolina Sisa. 2010