



# The Westfield Philatelist

Newsletter of the Westfield Stamp Club  
 American Philatelic Society Chapter #540  
 American Topical Association Chapter #113  
 Volume 16 Number 5 May/June 2023

## UPCOMING MEETINGS

May 25, 2023

### Philately & International Mail Order Fraud A Variety of French Connections

by Edward Grabowski  
 &  
 Loïc Dufresne de Virel



Ed and Loïc have been digging deeply into the identities and backgrounds of some of Professor A. Victor Segno's Success Club European clients, who were subscribers to his daily Success Waves. Relevant new philately and ephemera will be presented as part of the talk, with some surprising conclusions.

June 8, 2023

### Election of Officers

#### Speaker: Steve Zirinsky

Collector, dealer and expert in modern philately.

Zirinsky Stamps specializes in stamps revenues (including railway and parcel stamps), cinderellas and postal history from Australia, New Zealand, the Pacific (including US and French Territories), the Caribbean, Africa, other British Empire/ Commonwealth Countries as well as German Colonies. Overprints, uncommon destinations, local mail and the unusual are the norm here. Known for classic as well as modern postmarks and local commercial mail (from Aland, Greenland, Iceland and the Faroes to name a few), Zirinsky Stamps has items that not only haven't you seen before, but didn't know exist.



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Faroe Islands 21 Jan 1919 (Scott 1) [editor's collection]

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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  
our website

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

or call

Nick Lombardi

908-233-3045

**FROM THE EDITOR'S DEN**

**Denmark – General Motors Advertising Booklet Panes**

Denmark has issued a number of booklets with advertising panes. Three were issued with advertising labels for General Motors: July 1928, November 1928 and May 1929. They are listed in Scott, but the subjects on the labels are not described. They are briefly mentioned in Facit and Michel. A more complete listing can be found in *Denmark Stamp Booklets Catalogue* (1987) by Rob Boom (Boomstaps B.V., Netherlands) that show the individual panes in the three booklets issued with General Motors advertising labels. They are also found in *Rogers Postal Booklet Catalogue* (1947) by Jacques H. Rogers (Booklet Stamp Company, New York) that shows two of those booklets exploded with covers, panes and interleaves.

While going through a box of my Scandanavian booklets recently I came across two General Motors panes. They are from the second booklet issued in November 1928.



November 1928 (Scott 89b)



November 1928 (Scott 94b)

## MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

### Awards at 2023 Westfield Stamp Club Show

**Roger S. Brody** - 1) “And The B<sup>®</sup> and Played On” (WE Sterling Achievement Award, Silver Medal); 2) “Unique (Series 1902 Rarities)” (Bronze Medal); 3) “Coffee on Stamps” (Most Popular Exhibit, AAPE Silver Award of Honor, Bronze Medal); 4) “In Cahoots” (Bronze Medal); 5) “Outsanding Americans Series” (Bronze Medal)

**Louis Caprario** - “The First Issue of Tobacco Stamps –1848” (Best One Frame Award, Gold Medal)

**Donald R. Getzin** - “Varieties of the U.S. 3¢ Imperforate Stamp Issue of 1851–1857” (Grand Award, Gold Medal, U.S. Stamp Society President’s Award, Novice Award)

**Bruce Marsden** - “The Natural and Social History of Switzerland” (Best Research, Gold Medal)



## ODDS & ENDS

### UN New York – Endangered Species 2023

This is one of the blocks of four for the United Nations Endangered Species of 2023. The artist was Rion Wang from China and the designer was Rorie Katz from the United Nations. The stamps were issued on March 3, 2023

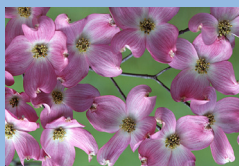


Bighorn sheep  
(*Ovis canadensis*)

Morelet's crocodile  
(*Crocodylus moreletii*)

Bald eagle  
(*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

Aloe ferox  
(*Cape aloe*)



## MAY/JUNE PHILATELIC QUIZ



- Q1. What is the only United States stamp sheet that contains stamps from another country?
- Q2. What is the earliest stamp to show the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris?
- Q3. What was the actual anniversary being celebrated by the 1976 United States postage stamp, Scott 1685? (contributed by John Sharkey)
- Q4. What is the first commemorative postal card issued by the United States Post Office?
- Q5. What is the connection between Josh White who appears on a stamp from the 1998 Folk Musicians set and Langston Hughes who appears on the 2002 Black Heritage stamp?

# MODERN FAUX STAMPS ON ADVERTISING MAIL

By Frederick C. Skvara

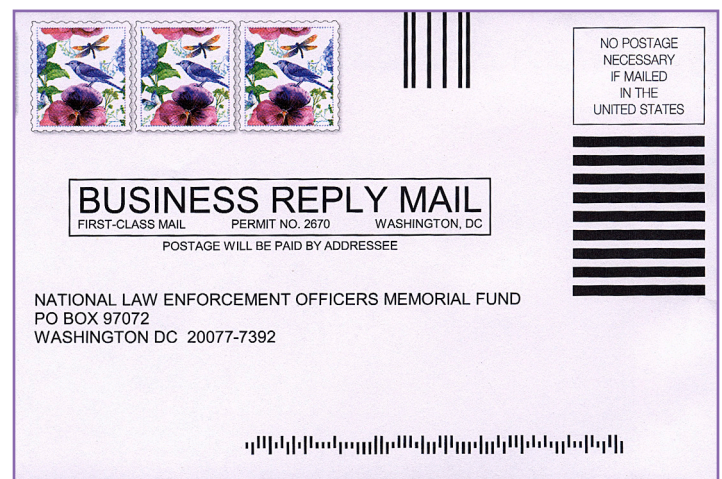
In the August 9, 2021, issue of *Linn's Stamp News*, the title of the United States Stamp Notes column by John M. Hotchner was "Modern Faux Stamps on Advertising Mail." He notes that many mailers are using colorful stamplike images on the return envelopes in their advertising mail. They know that attractive stamps on advertising mail encourage the recipient to open and hopefully respond to the offerings and that is why you see nonprofit, presorted and bulk-rate stamps on many solicitations.

Realizing that they don't have to use actual stamps on their advertising mail and return envelopes has led to these stamplike image.

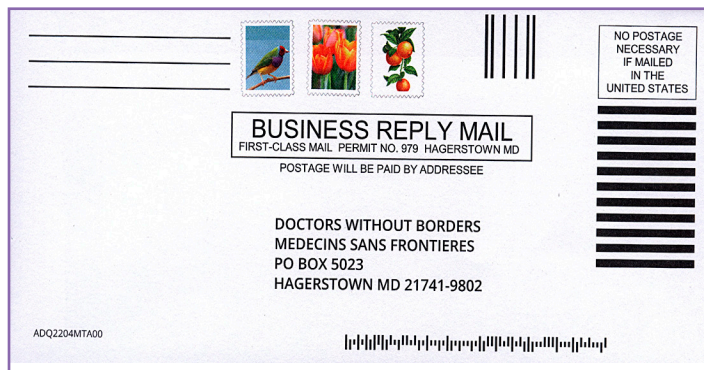
After reading John Hotchner's column, I started rummaging through several boxes of recent covers that I have received and came up with the ones I am illustrating here. Some show simulated perforations and all are reduced in size for this article. As an aside, I have saved envelopes received in my mail that I found interesting for many years and now have more boxes of covers than I care to admit.



Faux stamps similar to the seals offered by this organization.



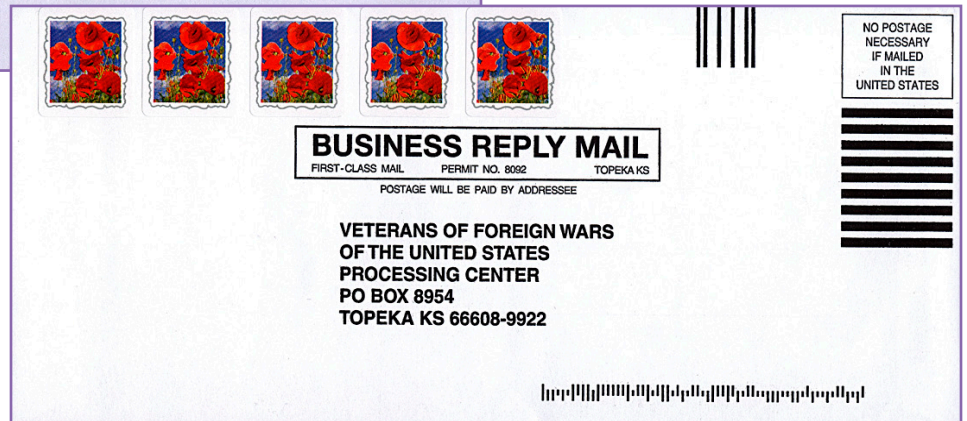
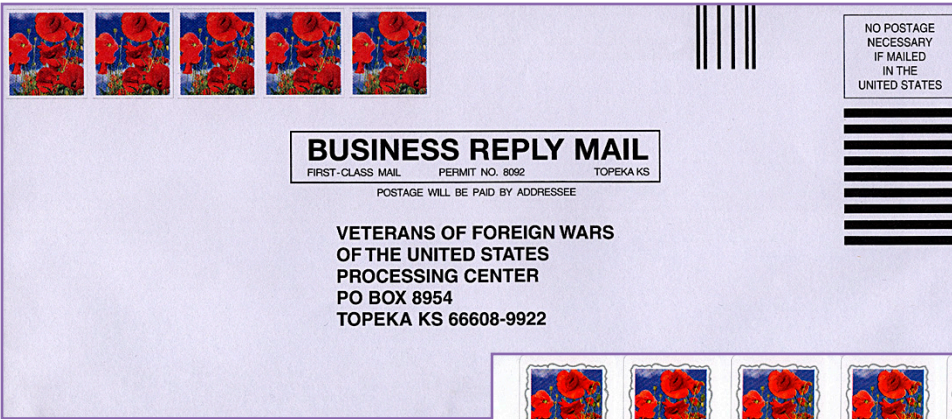
Faux stamps showing the United States flag on the return envelope for the Disabled American Veterans organization.



Faux stamps on the return envelope for Doctors Without Borders (*Medecins Sans Frontieres*)



Very appropriate faux stamp for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. [strip from envelope]



Poppies are used on the envelopes for the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. The envelope on the left shows the faux stamps printed directly on the envelope, while on the right the faux stamps are actual labels stuck on the envelope.



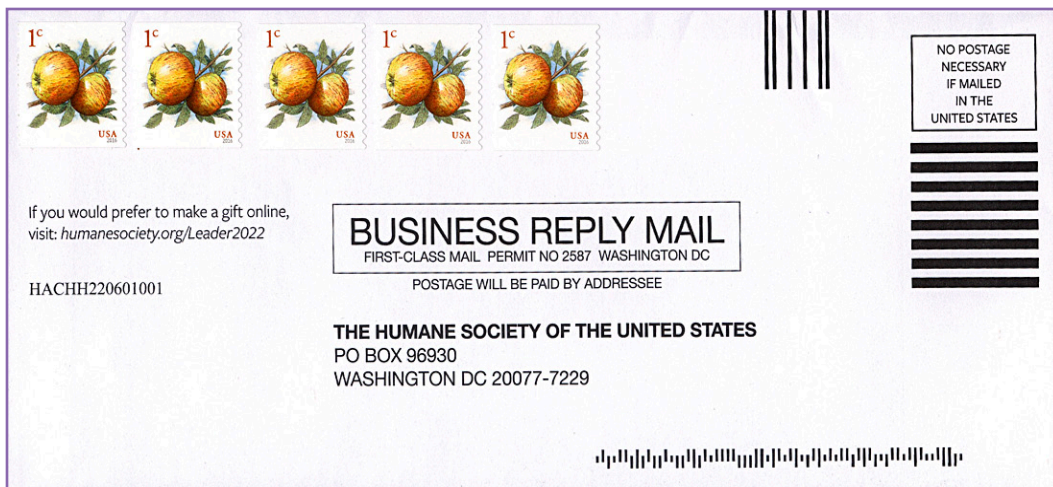
The Lincoln Memorial shows up on the envelope for the Paralyzed Veterans of America.



Even Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center used faux stamps highlighting Research, Education and Patient Care.



My Favorite. The text on the faux stamps says “Best Friends,” “Save Them All” and “Best Friends.” This is the envelope mailed to me.



And some organizations use actual stamps on the return envelope.



## Introduction

I have been a member of the Medical History Society of New Jersey for many years and before the COVID-19 pandemic met twice a year in Princeton at the Nassau Club for a seminar and dinner. There would be several 25-minute papers presented by members, followed by cocktails and dinner and then an after-dinner presentation by an invited, nationally known medical historian. When it became known that I was a stamp collector, I was approached by the program chair to show philatelic material related to the day's talks.

In the beginning, I prepared exhibit pages that were displayed on an easel to be viewed by the members. But with an attendance of about 100, limited free time for viewing and the small size of the stamps, many members did not get a chance to look at the material or could not get the connection between the philatelic items and the various talks. So I was asked to describe the material and the connection to the talks during dinner using presentation software.

It was easy to find philatelic material when the papers were on malaria, tuberculosis or famous persons such as Marie Curie, Louis Pasteur, etc. But many times the subjects of the presentations had never been philatelically commemorated and I had to reach for a connection that could be illustrated with philately. So it is with David Hosack, the subject of this article who has never been depicted on a stamp, but yet there are stamps that are relevant to him.

## David Hosack, M.D.

David Hosack is mainly remembered today for a small role in the Broadway musical *Hamilton* as the doctor-in-attendance at the 1804 duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, two of his patients. But his role in American history is much larger.

He was born on Manhattan Island in 1769 and grew up in New York when it was occupied by the British. In 1786 he enrolled in King's College (renamed Columbia College in 1784) and became fascinated with the study of medicine. He then went to the College of New Jersey (now Princeton) graduating in 1789. The following year he entered the University of Pennsylvania medical school where he received his medical degree. In 1791 he married and started a private practice in Virginia but returned to New York in 1792. For further study he traveled to London and Edinburgh where he visited the botanic garden in Edinburgh and the Brompton Botanic Garden in London. He became very interested in medical botany (i.e. *materia medica*) and was eager to master the subject and bring that knowledge to America.

After returning to New York in 1796 he established a medical practice, was appointed professor of natural history at Columbia College and chair of *materia medica*.

Besides a thriving medical practice and his professorship he helped conceive, found or lead a number of institutions that exist to this day in New York City: the New York Historical Society, the New York Horticultural Society, the American Academy of Fine Arts, Bellevue Hospital and a medical school that became Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons.

But his main achievement was the establishment of the first botanic garden for medical botany in America. Using mainly his own funds he founded the Elgin Botanic Garden in 1801 on twenty wooded acres in Manhattan. It was named after his father's birthplace, Elgin, a town in Moray, Scotland. It was also the first research institution devoted mainly to the cultivation and study of native plants in the United States. Until Hosack there had been little research on the medicinal possibilities of American flora.

He purchased the land for the garden from New York state planning to develop and manage it as a working farm and horticultural classroom. Plants and seeds were sent to him by Thomas Jefferson, William Bartram, Meriwether Lewis and other luminaries who "lavished praise on him." Visiting European scientists including Baron Alexander von Humboldt, were amazed at the range of specimens he had assembled.

By 1810 busy with his private practice, his many philanthropic projects and scientific societies, he negotiated the sale of the garden to the state of New York at a substantial loss. In 1814 the state passed it on to Columbia College which unfortunately let it go to seed and eventually the garden disappeared. The land was leased to John D. Rockefeller who in 1920 built Rockefeller Center on Hosack's original garden. The only memento of the garden is a small plaque on a bench.

Charles Willson Peale, the artist, naturalist and very personification of Philadelphia high culture noted in a letter to Hosack, that New York was now more "advanced in learning, arts and science" than Philadelphia. Dr. David Hosack, a botanist, an educator and in the words of one colleague, a physician of "zeal, Industry and Talents" was New York's greatest institution builder and the "first citizen of New York." In a few decades he turned New York from a city lacking the cultural and scientific institutions that a great city requires to one praised by Peale and many others from around the world for his accomplishments.

Some of the philatelic connections that I found are on the next two pages.

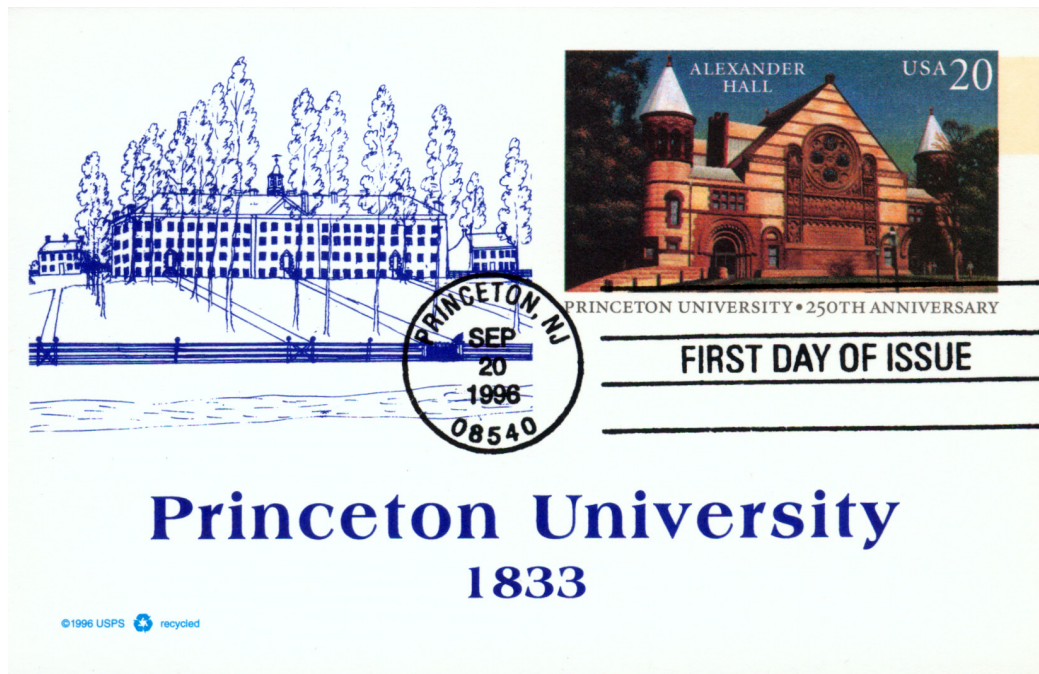
## DAVID HOSACK, M.D., “FIRST CITIZEN OF NEW YORK ?” (cont.)

By Frederick C. Skvara



Low Memorial Library. United States 1954 [200th anniversary of Columbia University]

In 1754 King George II established by royal charter, King's College in New York City. The first classes were held in July of that year in a building adjoining Trinity Church in what is now Lower Manhattan. In 1767 it became the first American medical school to offer an M.D. degree. Because of the American Revolution no classes were held from 1776 until 1784 when it reopened with a new name — Columbia. The Low Memorial Library, seen on the adjacent stamp, was built in 1895 by Seth Low, President of Columbia and future mayor of New York City, in honor of his father, Abiel Abbot Low, an American businessman and entrepreneur. The design on the stamp is from a photograph by Wurts Brothers, prominent architectural photographers from 1894 to 1979.



Alexander Hall. United States 1996 [Dedicated in 1894 it was given to the University by Harriet Crocker Alexander, in honor of her husband, father-in-law and his grandfather, Reverend Dr. Archibald Alexander who was a founder and the first professor of theology at Princeton Theological Seminary. Originally used for commencement ceremonies, it is now known as Richardson Auditorium and used to host concerts, lectures, etc. In 1879 Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated as University President. United States 1996 [250th anniversary of Princeton University]

We are looking down Wall Street with Federal Hall on the right and Trinity Church in the distance. Trinity Church lies at the intersection of Broadway and Wall Street. The original church was constructed in 1698, but was destroyed in a fire in 1776. The second Trinity Church was built over the years 1788 to 1790, but it became severely weakened from heavy snows during the winter of 1838–1839 and had to be torn down. The third, and final, Trinity Church was completed in 1846. *In 1888, David Hosack was buried in the graveyard associated with Trinity Church, which is also the site of Alexander Hamilton's grave.*

In the seventeenth century, in order to protect the New Amsterdam settlement from English colonists, a wall was constructed along the northern boundary of the Dutch settlement. Wall Street was born in 1685 when surveyors created a street following that wall. United States 1988 [Bicentennial of Ratification of the Constitution of the United States by New York]







Bicentennial of the birth of Alexander Hamilton. United States 1957

Alexander Hamilton (1757–1804) was the first Secretary of the Treasury under George Washington, established the central banking system and was a prominent advocate of a strong central government. The stamp shows Federal Hall and a portrait of Hamilton based on a painting by Weimar.

The successor to the Second Continental Congress was the Congress of the Confederation consisting of delegates appointed by the state legislatures. From January 11, 1785 until the fall of 1788 the Congress met in New York City's original City Hall, renamed Federal Hall in 1788 following Pierre L'Enfant's remodeling. Following the ratification of the United States Constitution, the new Congress of the United States, the successor to the Congress of the Confederation, met in Federal Hall from March 4, 1789, to December 5, 1790. It was on the balcony of Federal Hall that George Washington took the oath of office on April 30, 1789, as the first president of the United States.

Hudson-Fulton Celebration Issue/ Tercentenary of Discovery of Hudson River by Henry Hudson in his ship *Half Moon* and Centenary of Robert Fulton's steamship *Clermont*. Hudson working for the Dutch East India Company claimed New Netherlands (Connecticut, New Jersey and New York for the Dutch. Seen in the background of the stamp are the New Jersey Palisades at Weehawkin, the southern end of fifteen miles of high cliffs that begin in New York. They sit across from the western terminus of Lincoln Tunnel in midtown Manhattan. A ledge on the Weehawkin Palisades on the property of Captain James Deas was the site of many duels and where Alexander Hamilton had his fatal duel with Aaron Burr on July 11, 1804.



Hudson Fulton Celebration Issue. United States 1909



Franklin Delano Roosevelt & Hyde Park. The portrait is by Harris & Ewing, Washington D.C. photographers. United States 1945. *Hyde park sold to Hosack in 1828.*



Robert Fulton (1765–1815) & *Clermont*. United States 1965 [Bicentennial of birth] *Fulton was a patient of Hosack.*



Samuel Morse (1791–1872), portrait artist & inventor United States 1940. *Member of American Academy of Fine Arts.*



Cow with vaccination silhouette. Great Britain 1999 [Honoring Edward Jenner's vaccination technique against smallpox] *Hosack advocated smallpox vaccination in the United States.*



Born in Elvas, Portugal, Garcia d'Orta (1490–1568) received his M.D. degree in 1525 and travelled widely in the Far East as a surgeon with the Portuguese Navy spending most of his time in Goa. The publication of his *Coloquios* in 1563 on the medicinal plants, pharmacology and medicine in India introduced the *materia medica* of the Far East to the Europeans. In 1543 a cholera epidemic struck Goa and he wrote a precise description of its symptoms and prognosis. Portuguese India 1946 and Portugal 1964



# Presidents of the United States of America



## Thomas Jefferson (1801–1809)



### 3¢ light violet issued July 16, 1938 (Washington, D.C.)

- Designer:** William K. Schrage - from a bust by Jean Antoine Houdon in the Congressional Library
- Engraver:** Carl T. Arlt (U.S. Bureau of Engraving & Printing (BEP))
- Printing:** Stickney rotary press (BEP)
- Perforation:** 11 x 10½ (convertible electric eye plate, Type III #24115 - June 16, 1950)

### Thomas Jefferson Timeline

- 1743** April 13 – born in Goochland (now Albemarle) County, Virginia
- 1772** Marries Martha Wayles Skelton (1748–1782)
- 1776** Jefferson writes the Declaration of Independence
- 1777** As a member of Virginia House of Delegates, he drafts Virginia’s Statute for Religious Freedom
- 1784–89** Jefferson serves as minister to France
- 1790–93** Serves as first U.S. Secretary of State during the Washington Administration
- 1797–01** Serves as vice president during Adams Administration
- 1801** March 4 - Inaugurated as third president of United States
- 1802** February 6 – Congress establishes U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York
- 1803** May 2 – Louisiana Purchase is completed
- 1803** August 31 – Lewis and Clark Expedition sets out
- 1804** July 11 – Aaron Burr shoots and kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel in New Jersey
- 1805** March 4 – Jefferson is inaugurated for a second term as president of United States
- 1807** December 18–21 – Congress passes the Embargo Act halting virtually all trade with foreign nations
- 1808** January 1 – Congress bans African Slave Trade
- 1809** Jefferson retires to his home at Monticello in Charlottesville, Virginia, which he designed as an architect
- 1812–14** War of 1812 is fought
- 1820** Missouri Compromise is passed admitting Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state and abolishes slavery in the remainder of the Louisiana Territory
- 1826** July 4 – Jefferson dies at Monticello



# JAMES MONROE (1817-1825)

By Michael Frank

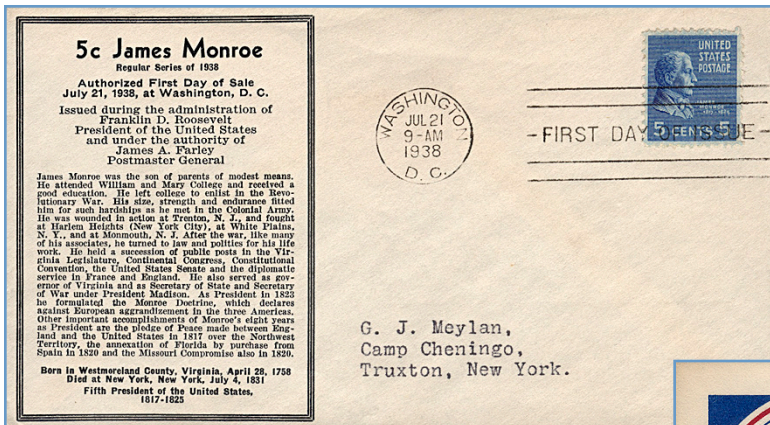
Some like to study the Bureau issues; others are more interested in the newer ones. I like the 1938 Presidential and the 1954 Presidents, Patriots, and Shrines because that's what I grew up with.

The 1938 set differs from all other US regular sets in that the denominations were assigned to the presidents in order, rather than based on accomplishment. Thus Lincoln is stuck on the 16¢ while the two Adamses are on stamps in more frequent use (2¢ and 6¢).

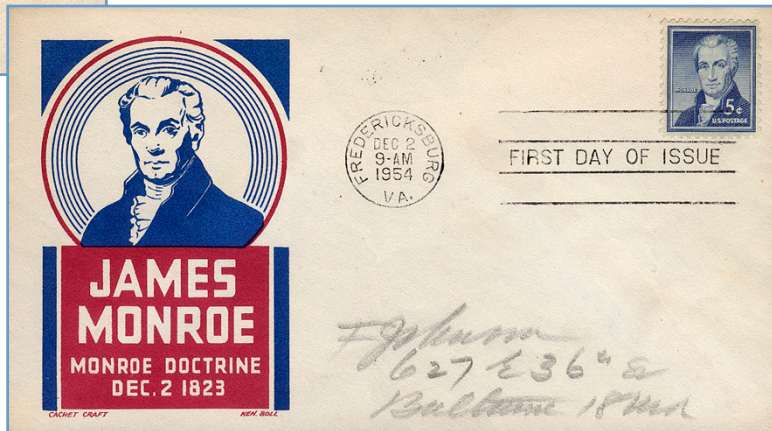
Besides Franklin (1/2¢) and Washington (1¢), one figure is on the same denomination on both sets: James Monroe on the 5¢. While best known for the Monroe Doctrine (Hands off the Western World!), he had a fine record in the Revolutionary War, all levels of politics, and in expanding the boundaries of the United States.

I realize our esteemed editor will cover this man in his turn, probably Sept/Oct., and in his own way.

Monroe was buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia. I visited there as a much younger man.



5c James Monroe. July 21, 1938 First Day Cover



5c James Monroe. December 2, 1954 First Day Cover



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia

# W IS FOR WORLD WAR I

World War I (1914–1918) was between the Allied Powers (Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan & Serbia who were joined in the course of the war by Italy (1915), Portugal and Romaina (1916), the United States and Greece (1917) and the Central Powers (Germany, the Austro-Hungarian empire, Ottoman Turkey and Bulgaria (from 1915). There were two principal causes for the war: 1) fear of Germany's colonial ambitions, and 2) European tensions arising from diplomatic divisions and nationalist agitation, especially in the Balkan States. Generally acknowledged as the spark for the war was the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, heir to the Austrian-Hungarian empire, and his wife, Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg, on June 28, 1914, in Sarajevo by a Serbian nationalist. When Serbia rejected an Austria-Hungary ultimatum, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia it led directly to World War I because of treaty commitments among the involved countries.

Germany declared war on Russia on August 1, 1914 and on France two days later, August 3. On August 4, Great Britain declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.



On August 11, 1914, eight days after France entered the war, France issued this overprinted 1907 10¢ red Sower stamp with a red cross & +5¢. The surcharge was for the Red Cross during the war.



August 6, 1914. 32 volunteers are mobilized for the war and embark on trawler *Jeannette* for Brest, France. St. Pierre et Miquelon 2014



Battle of the Somme (July 1–November 18, 1916), near the Somme River in France. St. Pierre et Miquelon 2014



Poppy flower with embedded poppy seed. Great Britain-Jersey 2014



Artists of World War I

*John Singer Sargent*

**"GASSED" BY JOHN SINGER SARGENT**  
John Singer Sargent traveled to the Western Front in 1918 to experience the war first hand and create a commissioned work for Great Britain. There, Sargent witnessed a group of soldiers in a field that had been attacked with mustard gas. In 1919, he completed "Gassed", an iconic image of the brutality of war, particularly the use of chemical warfare.

1509

*Gassed* by John Singer Sargent (1919). Tuvalu 2015

In October 1918, John Singer Sargent (1856–1925), an American painter, while at a dressing station near Le Bac-de-Sud on the Doullens-Arras Road in the Department of the Somme, France, created this painting of blinded and blindfolded soldiers exposed to mustard gas and being led by an orderly. In the foreground are dead and blinded soldiers.

# W IS FOR WORLD WAR I

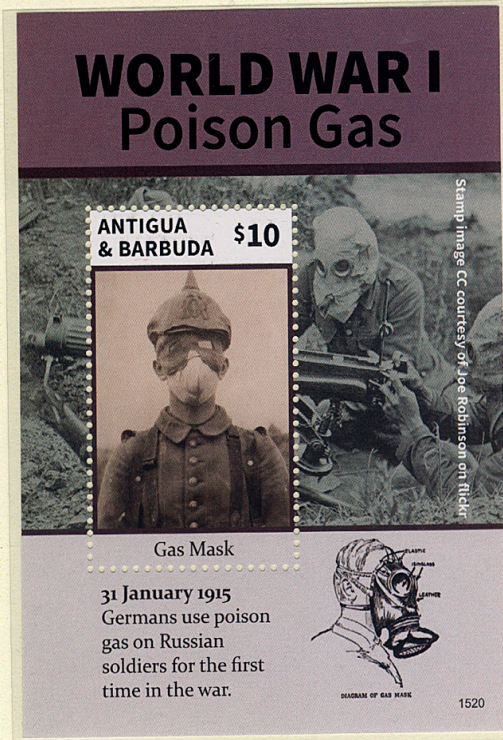
A number of chemical agents were used in World War I to demoralize, injure and kill entrenched defenders, mainly on the Western Front where trench warfare was predominant. Besides disabling chemicals such as tear gas, lethal agents (phosgene, chlorine and mustard gas) were also used by both sides in the conflict.

Mustard gas was first used by the German Army at Ypres (Belgium) in 1917. The vapor causes painful blistering of the skin and swelling around the eyes that results in temporary blindness. It also damages the lungs by removing the lining of the bronchial tubes. It can lead to long-term ocular complications and in severe cases death.

Gas masks can be used to protect the eyes and lungs and covering any exposed skin will help, but the agent is potent and can linger on clothes and in the soil of the trenches.



Trench warfare at  
Battle of Verdun.  
France 1956



Soldier wearing gas mask Antigua & Barbuda 2015

## Bataille de Verdun 1916-2016



21 février 1916 | Offensive au bois des Caures

| Déclenchement de la bataille de Verdun

22 février 1916 | Mort du colonel Driant au bois des Caures

24 octobre 1916 | Reprise du fort de Douaumont

3 novembre 1916 | Reprise du fort de Vaux

Souvenir pane of one stamp and two production proofs. The dates denote – the first day of the Battle of Verdun (February 21, 1916); the death of Lt. Col. Émile Driant at the Caures Wood (February 22, 1916); the reconquering of Douaumont, a network of fortifications, by the French (October 24, 1916) and the reoccupation of the Fort de Vaux by the French (November 3, 1916). [The Battle of Verdun was fought from February 21, 1916 to December 18, 1916]  
France 2016

# X IS FOR X-RAYS

Wilhelm Conrad von Roentgen (1845–1923) was born in Lennep, Germany, obtaining a doctorate in 1869 from Zürich University. In 1888 he became a professor of physics and director of the Institute in Physics at Würzburg University and while studying cathode rays, he discovered a new ray on November 8, 1895, which he named the “X-ray”. In 1901 he was awarded the first Nobel Prize in Physics.



Wilhelm Roentgen (Physics)  
Jacobus van't Hoff (Chemistry)  
Emil von Behring (Medicine)  
René Sully-Prudhomme (Literature)  
[1901 Nobel Prize Laureates]  
Sweden 1961



Wilhelm Roentgen, cathode ray tube and schematic of atom with electron rings. X-rays are produced by accelerating electrons.  
Spain 1967



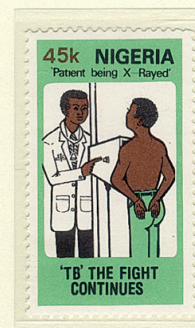
Wilhelm Roentgen  
Danzig 1939



Physician examining X-ray film.  
Hungary 1947



Mobile X-ray bus used to screen groups for tuberculosis.  
Turkey 1957



Patient being screened for tuberculosis with X-ray.  
Nigeria 1962



Wilhelm Roentgen & X-ray examination of patient.  
Central African Republic 1977



X-ray examination.  
Qatar 1968



# ANSWERS TO MARCH/APRIL PHILATELIC QUIZ



Q1. What United States commemorative stamp(s) have Abraham Lincoln's quote: "of the people, by the people, for the people" on the stamp(s)?

Ans. 1942 (Scott 906); 1948 (Scott 978); 1960 (Scott C59 & C59a); 1986 (Scott 2116); 1964 (Scott UX51)

The full quote is found on four face-different United States postage stamps: 1942 5¢ Chinese Resistance Issue, 1948 3¢ Gettysburg Address issue, 1960 25¢ Abraham Lincoln airmail (tagged & untagged) and 1985 22¢ Flag Over Capital Dome booklet stamp. A partial quote can be seen in the indicia of the 1964 4¢ Social Security System postal card.

It also appears on several foreign stamps, two of which are illustrated here. [Contributed by Allan Fisk]



1942 (Scott 906)



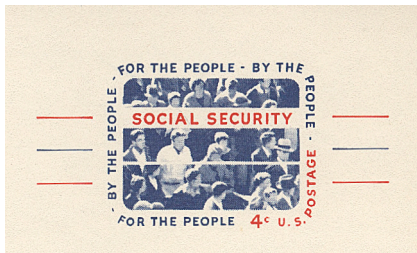
1948 (Scott 978)



1960 (Scott C59)



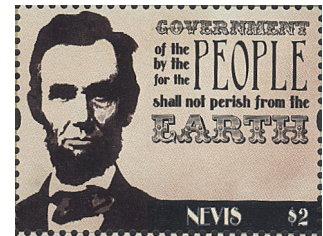
1986 (Scott 2116)



Indicia of 1964 (Scott UX51)



Republic of China 1959 (Scott 1248)



Nevis 2011 (Scott 1675a) [from miniature sheet of 4]



Q2. What United States commemorative stamp depicts a representation of Great Britain's Union Jack Flag?

Ans. 1976 (Scott 1682); 2008 (Scott 4287)

The state flag of Hawaii was commissioned by Kamehameha 1, an ali'i (chief), who united the Hawaiian islands into one royal kingdom in 1810. His design was essentially identical to that used on Hawaii's current state flag.

Britain's Captain James Cook was the first European to find the islands in 1778 naming them the Sandwich Islands after the Earl of Sandwich. Since 1794 the British Union Jack flag was sometimes flown as a "national" flag on the islands and the Union Jack in the upper left corner of the current state flag symbolizes that long relationship of Hawaii with Great Britain. The double cross on the Union Jack's blue field represents a stylized puela, a triangular standard of two crossed spears, an alia, symbol of the ali'i. The eight horizontal stripes on the flag represent the eight major islands of Hawaii. It is the only state flag to have flown over a kingdom (1816–1894), a republic (1894–1898), a territory (1898–1959) and a United States State (1959–present). The Grand Union Flag was the first national flag of the United States, flown from 1775 to 1777 and it also incorporates the Union Jack in the upper left corner.



1976 (Scott 1682)



2008 (Scott 4287)



1968 (Scott 1352)





# ANSWERS TO MARCH/APRIL PHILATELIC QUIZ



Q3. What was the first United States commemorative stamp to have Mr. Zip in the selvedge of the pane?

Ans. 1964 (Scott 1242)

On January 10, 1964, the United States Post Office issued a 5¢ commemorative stamp to honor Sam Houston (1793–1863), soldier, president of Texas and a United States Senator.

The ZIP Code system (Zone Improvement Plan) was introduced on July 1, 1963, as a 5-digit code. Less than a year later, it appeared in the selvedge of the Sam Houston Stamp. The design of Mr. ZIP is credited to Howard Wilcox who created the character for a bank-by-mail campaign by a New York bank. The United States Post Office bought the rights to that character and launched a massive advertising campaign featuring Mr. ZIP in newspapers, magazines, TV and radio, on mail trucks and in post office lobbies. Various advertising slogans produced for Mr. ZIP are shown below in the sheet (reduced in size) printed by the United States Government Printing Office in December 1965.

## Mr. ZIP and the 5 Little Digits



1964 (Scott 1242)



Q4. Who suggested that town names be printed in large letters on roofs as an aid to airplane pilots

Ans: **Charles Lindbergh**



1993 (Scott 2781)

Other than his famous transatlantic flight, Charles made another contribution to aviation. He suggested that town names be printed on roof tops across the land as an aid for pilots to know where they are. Many thousands of towns did just that.



1998 (Scott 3184m)



Q5. What state flags in the American Bicentennial Issue of 1976 showing the state flags contain quotes from the Bible?

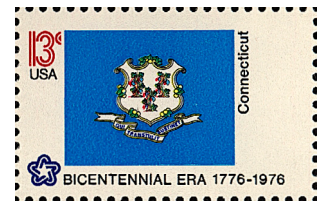
Ans: **Connecticut (1976 (Scott 1637); Maine (Scott 1655))**

A number of religious themes can be found on the state flags of the United States, but quotes from the *Bible* are only found on two: Connecticut and Maine.

The state motto on the state flag of Connecticut: *Qui Transtulit Sustinet* (i.e. "He who brought us over will sustain us." The quote is in reference to Psalm 80:8, "Thou has brought a vine out of Egypt; Thou hast cast out the heathen, and planted it. Notice the three vines in the seal on the flag.

On the state flag for Maine, a star, representing the North Star, has a streamer under it with the word *Dirigo*, i.e. "I Direct." This is in reference to Psalm 3:6; "In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths."

There are state flags on which the word "God" appears (Florida and South Dakota) and numerous state flags depict crosses. All the Fifty State Flag stamps have a miniature reproduction of the "National Bicentennial Commission Emblem on the stamp. It is said to be "an embellishment of the five-pointed star, generally recognized as the Christmas or Epiphany star. [ref. "Bible Quotes on Flag Stamps" by Frank Pieper. *The Coros Chronicle*, February 1998: 17-18



1976 (Scott 1637)

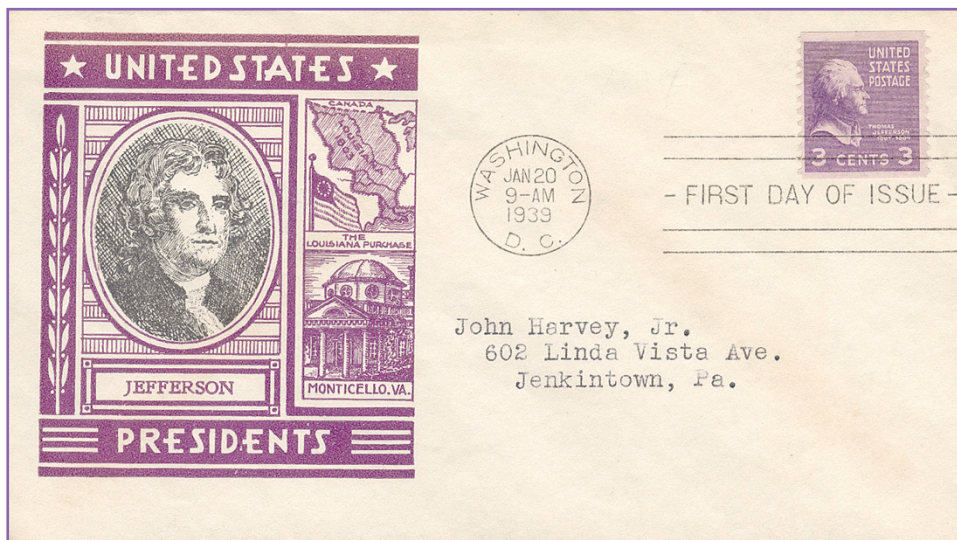


1976 (Scott 1655)



## ODDS & ENDS

**Thomas Jefferson. January 20, 1939 (Scott 807) Staehle cachet (Planty 807-19)**





# DISCOVER THE WORLD: RUANDA-URUNDI

Area – 20,916 sq.mi. Capital: Usumbura

The provinces of Ruanda and Urundi were formerly part of German East Africa, but most of German East Africa was mandated to the British by the League of Nations in 1919 following World War I. That same year the British ceded Ruanda and Urundi to Belgium and it was united administratively with the Belgian Congo from 1925 to 1960 and was made a United Nations trust territory in December 1946. Slightly smaller in size than the state of West Virginia, and lying in east central Africa, it is bordered by the Belgian Congo on the west, Uganda on the north and Tanganyika on the east.

Rwanda is mostly grassy uplands located between the Nile and Congo drainage systems while Urundi lies on a plateau with mountains rising to 9,000 feet with its western border on the Great Rift Valley. Coffee and tea are the main export crops, but agriculture suffers periods of drought making famine a constant threat that is not helped by internal strife. In 1962 it divided into two independent countries: Rwanda in the north and Burundi in the south.

Ruanda-Urundi's first stamps were issued in 1924 under Belgium administration and continued until independence in 1962.



Basket weaving. 1924  
[Overprinted Belgian Congo 1923 stamp]



Watusi warriors. 1931



African oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) is a major source of palm oil (from the fleshy mesocarp of the fruit) and palm kernel oil (from the palm kernel of the fruit). 1942



Glossostelma (*Schizoglossum*) spathulatum, a flowering herbaceous plant of grasslands. 1953



Barberton (African) Daisy (*Gerbera discolor*) 1953

## Indigenous Animals of Ruandi-Urundi 1959–1961



African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*)



African bush elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)



Impala (*Aepyceros melampus*)



Common eland (*Taurotragus oryx*)  
Common zebra (*Equus burchellii*)



Mountain gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla*)



Abyssinian colobus monkey (*Colobus guereza*)

