



The Westfield Philatelist

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

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NICHOLAS LOMBARDI WINS 2023 CHAMPION OF CHAMPIONS AWARD AT GASS 2023



The Westfield Philatelist

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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

or call

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DEN

As you can see on the front page, our president, Nicholas Lombardi, won the Benjamin & Naomi Wishnietsky Multiframe Champion of Champions Award at GASS 2023 for "The 1903 Two Cent Washington Shield Issue" exhibit. Below is the cover of the September 4th issue of *Linn's Stamp News*.

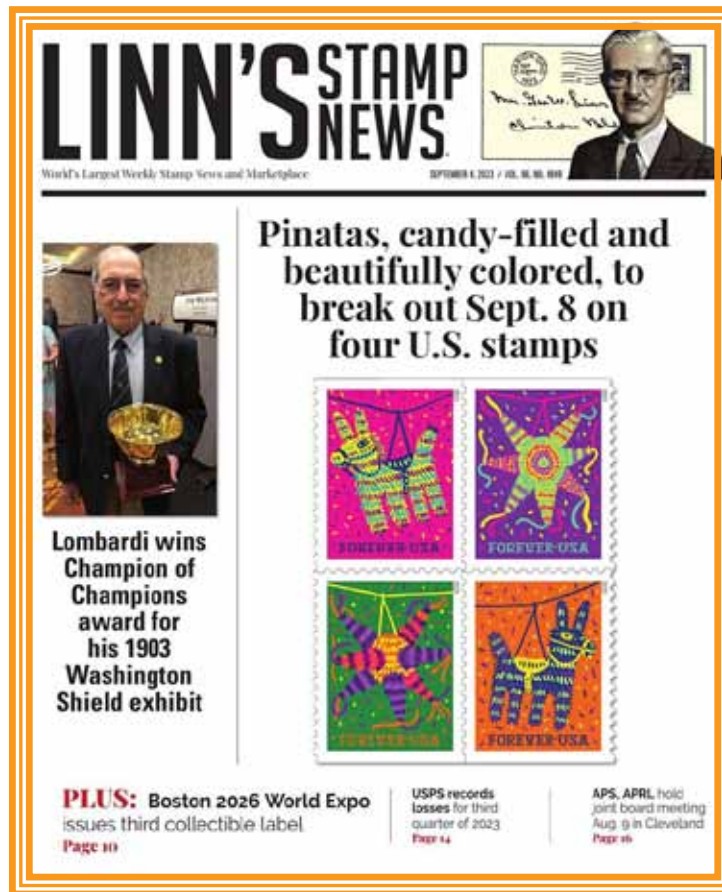


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UPCOMING MEETINGS

September 28, 2023

Preparing to Sell Your Collection in Today's Market: A Primer

by Andrew Kupersmit.

Andy has been a full time professional philatelist since 1995, having worked at various auction houses to learn the ropes, and is a former President of H.R. Harmer. Andy also served as an auction agent for a few years, representing stamp collectors at auctions and using his knowledge to help build their collections. Today, he is an active buyer, seller, appraiser, and broker of US and Worldwide philatelic collections with large and modest monetary values, ranging from one stamp to entire rooms full. In addition, while self-employed, using his knowledge of both the value of contents of a stamp collection, and the strengths and weaknesses of the auction companies and today's stamp dealers, he has assisted various collectors, their families and estates maximize the value of their stamp collections, including the estates of Wilson Hulme (curator of the National Postal Museum), George Brett (with a large assist sorting and organizing the 300+ bankers boxes from next month's speaker Roger Brody), stamp dealer and collector Leo Malz, as well as a portion of the Gold Medal collection of Jon Krupnick, and he collaborated with Phil Weiss, a general collectibles auctioneer, in the sale of the famed Newport Collection, which realized \$6.7 million, and many, many others. Very few people know the stamp business as well as Andy. This is an important talk that you don't want to miss, and your heirs may wish to attend too.

October 26, 2023

Crosby Opera House: the amazing story behind a \$5.00 revenue stamped paper lottery ticket purchased on eBay.

By Roger S. Brody

Roger S. Brody is a specialist, exhibitor, author, and lecturer in early twentieth century U.S. stamp production and postal history. Additional studies and exhibits include U.S. Embossed Stamped Revenue Paper, and the production and postal history of post WW II US definitive issues, specifically the Prominent Americans and Great Americans series.

Roger is a member of the Westfield, NJ Stamp Club, The Jockey Hollow Stamp Club, The Collectors Club, a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society London, and signer of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.



- Q1. What is the first United States commemorative postage stamp issued by the United States post office to honor men and/or women who have served in uniform?
- Q2. How did the United States get its nickname "Uncle Sam"?
- Q3. What state can lay claim to the invention of both basketball and volleyball?
- Q4. What was the first steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean?
- Q5. Which of the following stamp-issuing territories, named for Christian saints, is not associated with the British Commonwealth: a) St. Lucia, b) St. Thomas and Prince, c) St. Christopher, d) St. Helena, e) St. Vincent?

THE PERIODIC TABLE OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

By Frederick C. Skvara

2019 has been designated the UNESCO International Year of the Periodic Table of Chemical Elements. The organizing committee declared that "The Periodic Table of Chemical Elements is one of the most significant achievements in science, capturing the essence not only of chemistry, but also of physics and biology."

Whatever level of science we have been exposed to, we can recognize the standard image of the periodic table, a thin peak on the left separated from a broader plateau on the right by a valley of boxes, all floating on top of two rows of similar squares.

In February 1869, Dmitri Mendeleev, a professor of general chemistry at St. Petersburg University was preparing to make a journey from St. Petersburg to a gathering of cheese makers. While at breakfast he turned the sheet of his itinerary over and jotted down an idea. He forgot about the cheese, missed his train and after several days arrived at the discovery of the periodic table of elements.

failed. He fell asleep and during a dream he got the answer: columns of similar reactivity and rows of ascending weight. When he awoke he wrote down his dream and published it two weeks later. Each element of his periodic table is a particular kind of atom, in a two dimensional array of the chemical elements ordered by atomic number (the number of protons in its nucleus) and arranged 18 across by orbitals. In Mendeleev's table the numbers equated with the alphabetic symbols of the elements are atomic weights as he had no knowledge of atomic numbers and were for the most part those promoted by the Swedish chemist Jöns Jacob Berzelius (1779–1848) earlier in the century.

The number in today's International Union of Pure & Applied Chemistry's (IUPAC) approved Periodic Table of the Elements stands for the element's atomic number (Z), the quantity of protons in the nucleus of each atom and they in turn determine the number of orbiting electrons whose configurations are largely responsible for the element's chemical properties.

The iconic periodic table of elements presents a schema of patterns and trends that enables scientists to predict elemental properties, reactivities and even new



Mendeleev with rough draft of his periodic table (white rectangle) superimposed on the modern table. (Hungary 2019)



Mendeleev and symbol for element 101, Mendelevium. Portugal 2019



Bulgaria 2019



Mendeleev and symbol for element Mendelevium. Kyrgyzstan 2019

Mendeleev was fond of the card game Patience and made a deck of cards of the 50 or so elements then known and laid them out according to various properties looking for a regular and consistent pattern. But all scenarios



An interesting depiction of the Periodic Table. North Macedonia 2019



The Periodic Table as a Rubik cube. Moldova 2019

THE PERIODIC TABLE OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS (cont.)

By Frederick C. Skvara

elements. It has been called "nature's Rosetta Stone," the "chemist's map," and "probably the most compact and meaningful compilation of knowledge yet devised."

On the next page is the Periodic Table of the Elements depicting a stamp related to each element. There is an accompanying index on the website which lists what country the stamp is from (but not the Scott number or year of issue), the relevance of each stamp to the element with which it is associated and some suggested

research or discussion topic for students. This amazing depiction of the periodic table was created by Larry G. French in the Department of Chemistry at St. Lawrence University in Canton, New York, for his chemistry courses. I had to shrink the image to fit it on the page, but you can make out the element's names. An index is available at <https://uwaterloo.ca/chem13-news-magazine/philatelic-table-elements>.



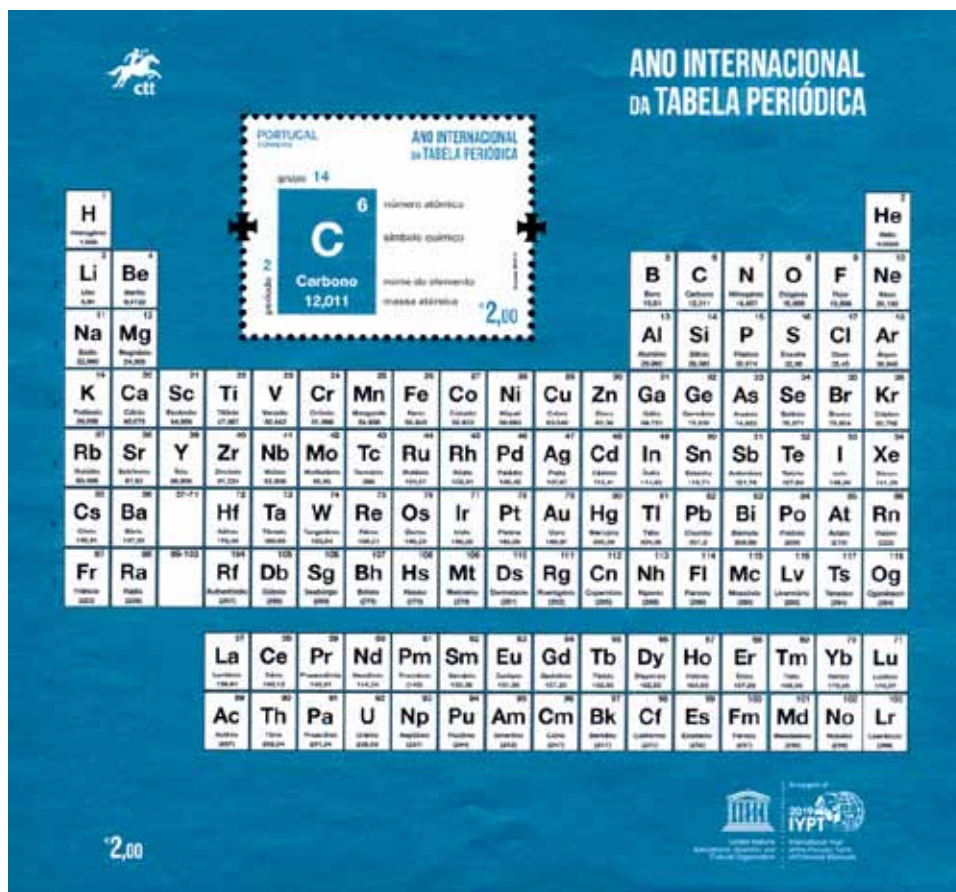
Element Hydrogen (H) found in the sun, clouds, water & plants. Portugal 2019



Vanadium (V), tungsten (W) & platinum (Pt). Spain 2019



Mendeleev & mendeleevium highlighted on globe. Algeria 2019



The selvedge of this souvenir sheet shows the current Periodic Table of the Elements. The stamp shows the element carbon (atomic number 6 & atomic weight 12). Portugal 2019

The periodic table currently stretches to element 118, oganesson (Og), first synthesized in 2002 by Yuri Oganessian.

Philatelic Table of the Elements

Larry G. French, Department of Chemistry
St. Lawrence University, Canton, NY



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| IA | 1 | Hydrogen | 2 | Helium | 3 | Lithium | 4 | Beryllium | 5 | Boron | 6 | Carbon | 7 | Nitrogen | 8 | Oxygen | 9 | Fluorine | 10 | Neon | 11 | Sodium | 12 | Magnesium | 13 | Aluminum | 14 | Silicon | 15 | Phosphorus | 16 | Sulfur | 17 | Chlorine | 18 | Argon | 19 | Potassium | 20 | Calcium | 21 | Scandium | 22 | Titanium | 23 | Vanadium | 24 | Chromium | 25 | Manganese | 26 | Iron | 27 | Cobalt | 28 | Nickel | 29 | Copper | 30 | Zinc | 31 | Gallium | 32 | Germanium | 33 | Arsenic | 34 | Selenium | 35 | Bromine | 36 | Krypton | 37 | Rubidium | 38 | Strontium | 39 | Yttrium | 40 | Zirconium | 41 | Niobium | 42 | Molybdenum | 43 | Rhodium | 44 | Palladium | 45 | Silver | 46 | Cadmium | 47 | Indium | 48 | Tin | 49 | Lead | 50 | Thallium | 51 | Lead | 52 | Bismuth | 53 | Polonium | 54 | Astatine | 55 | Francium | 56 | Radium | 57 | Actinium | 58 | Thorium | 59 | Protactinium | 60 | Uranium | 61 | Nepthulium | 62 | Plutonium | 63 | Americium | 64 | Cerium | 65 | Praseodymium | 66 | Neodymium | 67 | Europium | 68 | Gadolinium | 69 | Terbium | 70 | Dysprosium | 71 | Ytterbium | 72 | Lanthanum | 73 | Ce | 74 | Pr | 75 | Nd | 76 | Pm | 77 | Sm | 78 | Eu | 79 | Gd | 80 | Tb | 81 | Dy | 82 | Ho | 83 | Er | 84 | Tm | 85 | Yb | 86 | Lu | 87 | Hf | 88 | Ta | 89 | W | 90 | Re | 91 | Os | 92 | Ir | 93 | Pt | 94 | Au | 95 | Hg | 96 | Tl | 97 | Pb | 98 | Bi | 99 | Po | 100 | At | 101 | Fr | 102 | Ra | 103 | Ac | 104 | Rf | 105 | Db | 106 | Sg | 107 | Bh | 108 | Hs | 109 | Mt | 110 | Ds | 111 | Rg | 112 | Cn | 113 | Nh | 114 | Fl | 115 | Mc | 116 | Lv | 117 | Ts | 118 | Og |
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There was a fascinating article in the December 27, 2019 issue of *The New Yorker*, "The Histories Hidden in the Periodic Table", by Neima Jahromi, a writer for the magazine. His article is based on a book, *Antimony, Gold and Jupiter's Wolf* by Peter Wothers, a Cambridge chemist. Two of these interesting histories are described below.

Phosphorus (Element 15)

In 1669 Hennig Brand (c.1630–?), a glassblower in Hamburg, Germany, distilled a foamy and, depending on the preparation, yellow or black preparation he called "cold fire" because it glowed in the dark. Brand was trying to find the philosopher's stone, a mythical substance that could turn base metals into gold.

Brand's recipe called for a ton of urine left out in buckets to attract maggots, then distilled in hot furnaces to create 120 grams of "cold fire." At the direction of the Duke of Saxony, Brand in 1678 collected a hundred tons of urine from a garrison of soldiers in order to produce "cold fire."

Robert Boyle, the father of modern chemistry put



Robert Boyle (1627–1691) Irish-born physicist & chemist. Ireland 1981 & Great Britain 2010

some on his hand noting how mild it seemed, but he learned from one of Brand's assistants that he had been smearing himself with processed urine. Boyle called it phosphorus, Latin for "light-bearer," produced a purer, more solid form and found it highly flammable. Boyle's assistant, Ambrose Godfrey, an apothecary, set his head on fire while investigating the substance.

And when the always correct Sherlock Holmes in the adventure of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, after examining with Dr. Watson the "fearsome, luminous hound whose huge jaws seemed to be dripping with a bluish flame," identified the luminous compound as phosphorus they were in error. For if it was phosphorus, the hound was covered with it would have been dead long before it terrorized the Baskervilles.

The belief by many physicians that phosphorus had medicinal value led to the growth of the phosphorus in-



Rhazes (c.850–c.932) Persian physician & alchemist who studied and described antimony. Syria 1968



Jabir Ibn Hayan (c.721–776) alchemist who studied antimony and other elements. Syria 1968

dustry in the 18th century. Match producers found that phosphorus-tipped wooden splints were less dangerous than sulfur-coated ones. Shortly thereafter the extraction of phosphorus from ore on a large scale led to the development of explosives. Ironically, Brand's hometown of Hamburg was destroyed during World War II by phosphorus bombs dropped by the Allies.



The Hound of the Baskervilles by Arthur Conan Doyle. Great Britain 1993

Antimony (Element 51)

Antimony is a bright mineral that has been used to carve vases 4,000 years ago. It is also mentioned as a cosmetic in the Old Testament as women in the Near East used to blacken the edges of their eyelids with kohl, a black powder, containing antimony sulfide as an ingredient. In an account given by a seventeenth-century apothecary and alchemist Pierre Pomet, the name is derived from the story of a German monk who fed it to his fellow-brethren. Although pigs who he had fed the material grew healthy and fat, all the monks died. The mineral was called antimony for "as being destructive of the monks."



Queen Nefertiti wearing kohl. Egypt 1953



ODDS & ENDS

Anders Celsius (1701– 1744) (North Macedonia)

On the 275th anniversary of the death of Anders Celsius, North Macedonia released a stamp showing his portrait and the Celsius scale which he developed.

Celsius was born in Uppsala, Sweden, and was professor of astronomy at Uppsala from 1730–1744 publishing a number of observations on the aurora borealis, advocated the measurement of an arc of the meridian in Lapland and in 1736 took part in a French expedition for that purpose.

It was in 1742 that he described the centigrade thermometer in a paper read before the Swedish Academy of Sciences. Originally his scale read 0°C for boiling water and 100°C for the melting of ice. It was reversed in 1750



by Carl von Linné or Martin Stromer, both colleagues of Celsius at Uppsala.

Celsius was involved in the debate in the 1740s as to why the level of water in the Baltic Sea seemed to be going down. Celsius investigated the phenomenon and presented convincing evidence that there really was a change in sea level, due to what was thought at the time as the build up of plant material that had washed into the sea, settled on the bottom and built up new rocks. We know now that it is the land that is rising as it rebounds from the release of the weight of the ice from the last Ice Age, 10,000 years ago.



Sweden 1982

André Marie Ampère (1775–1836) (North Macedonia)

In 2020 North Macedonia released a stamp for the 200th anniversary of the electromagnetic field theory developed by André Ampère in 1820.



Ampère who was born in Lyon, France, was a professor of physics and chemistry in Bourg, France, and in 1809 was appointed a professor of mathematics at the École Polytechnique in Paris. In 1820, Hans Christian Ørsted (1777–1851) discovered that an electric current in a wire deflected a nearby compass needle.

When Ampère's friend Francois Arago (1786–1852) demonstrated Ørsted's discovery before the members of the French Academy of Sciences, Ampère developed a mathematical and physical theory to explain the relationship among electrical currents and magnetism. Ampère showed that the direction of the magnetic needle's deflection could be described by a "right-hand screw" rule and he suggested that a magnet's properties arise from tiny electric currents circling within it. His physical and mathematical understanding of this relationship was published in 1827 and a new term was coined for this science, electrodynamics which is the foundation of electromagnetism.

Applications of electromagnetism in medicine in-

clude magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), radiofrequency ablation used in tumor therapy and cardiology and localized dielectric heating in physiotherapy.

The ampere, often shortened to amp is the base unit of electric current. Ampère is considered the father of electromagnetism and has been depicted on several other stamps.



Ampère
France 1936



Ampère
GDR 1975



Ampère & Arago
France 1949
[Arago invented the
electromagnet]

ARTHUR SZYK (1894–1951)

By Michael Frank

Arthur Szyk (pronounced Shick) was a prolific and talented artist we should all recognize. This Polish immigrant was particularly distinguished for anti-Nazi art caricatures and cartoons during World War II. He called himself a soldier in art. His work was on the cover of leading publications. He illustrated books, produced title pages for stamp albums as well as numerous labels. But he only directly designed a few stamps including these from Liberia and Israel.

I would characterize his art as busy. The late Alan Grossman, a Westfield Stamp Club member, was an admirer, because of his interest in Cinderellas. If you get to Connecticut, there's a major exhibit, concentrating on his World War II years opening at Fairfield University Art Museum September 29.



ODDS & ENDS

France 1945 Marianne (Scott 553/556)



France 1945 Marianne (Scott 553/56) MH

Marianne was the symbol of republican France, representing liberty, equality and fraternity and first appeared on the postage stamps of France in 1944 in a set issued in French Algeria and designed by Louis Fernex. The stamps shown here were designed by Pierre Gandon (1899–1990) using his wife as the model for this design. Stamps with Gandon's Marianne were in use from 1945 to 1955.

Marianne is shown wearing a Phrygian cap ("Liberty cap"), a soft conical cap with the top pulled over to the side or front. Though it was known as early as the 4th century B.C., it was associated with emancipated slaves in the Roman Empire during the second century A.D. and has come to represent freedom and the pursuit of liberty.

Phrygia was an ancient region of west-central Asia Minor west of the present-day Ankara, Turkey. The cap was associated with Phrygian Attis, who in the mythology of Phrygians in Asia Minor was the god of vegetation. Through his dying and resurrection he represented the fruits of the earth which die in winter and rise again in the spring.



UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION COIL SERIES

By Frederick C. Skvara

On May 18, 1981, an 18¢ coil stamp showing an 1890s Surrey (Scott 1907) was issued for the First-Class domestic letter rate that had gone into effect on March 22 of that year. It was the first in what would become known as the Transportation Series and over the next 15 years would result in 50 more different coil stamps in this series – the largest United States definitive series. Each stamp depicts a different means of transportation ranging from a 1770s Carreta to a 1933 Stutz Bearcat.

Most stamps were printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by the line engraving intaglio method although a few of the last ones were gravure printed. The series contains a large number of varieties – precancels, tagging, paper and gum. In addition there are tiny plate numbers printed at the bottom of the stamps at given intervals of 24, 48 or 52 stamps depending on the printing press. These plate number coils (PNCs) generated a tremendous amount of interest among stamp collectors.

Another interesting feature of this series is the large number of stamps with fractional cent values that were necessary to provide stamps with face values exactly matching the rates for various categories of Third Class mail (bulk rate mail). Many transportation coils were issued as precancels that were intended for use on bulk mailings that would bypass canceling equipment and thus were not tagged.

In the *Scott Catalogue of United States Stamps and Covers* these stamps are listed as five distinct groups based primarily on the years during which they were issued.



18¢ Surrey 1890s (Cat. #1907) (Strip of 5 P#2) MNH

Issued May 18, 1981 in Notch, Missouri (1st Transportation Coil)

Printing Process: Intaglio (Cottrell Press): dark brown, joint lines, overall tagging

Brewster & Company, a manufacturer of fine carriages, was established in 1810 in New Haven, Connecticut, by James Brewster (1788–1866). He subsequently opened the first of several showrooms in New York City in 1827. The surrey on the stamp was adapted by the company in 1867 from the English Whitechapel cart. It had four wheels and two bench seats. In the 1943 Rogers and Hammerstein musical *Oklahoma*, one of its famous tunes was “Surrey with the Fringe on Top”.

Besides being the first stamp in the Transportation Series, it is the first stamp produced on the BEP’s Cottrell presses that included the plate number on the stamp.

United States Transportation Coils: Series I (1981–1984)

Features: small size of value followed by “c”. All printed on Cottrell press have joint lines and overall tagging. The 7.4¢ and 11¢ were printed on “B” press and have block tagging & no joint lines.

| Subject | Cat.# | Issue Date | Subject | Cat. # | Issue Date |
|---------------|-------|------------|-------------------|--------|------------|
| 1¢ Omnibus | 1897 | 19 Aug 83 | 7.4¢ Baby Buggy | 1902 | 7 Apr 84 |
| 2¢ Locomotive | 1897A | 20 May 82 | 9.3¢ Mail Wagon | 1903 | 15 Dec 81 |
| 3¢ Handcar | 1898 | 25 Mar 83 | 10.9¢ Hansom Cab | 1904 | 26 Mar 82 |
| 4¢ Stagecoach | 1898A | 19 Aug 82 | 11¢ Caboose | 1905 | 3 Feb 84 |
| 5¢ Motorcycle | 1899 | 10 Oct 83 | 17¢ Electric Auto | 1906 | 25 Jun 81 |
| 5.2¢ Sleigh | 1900 | 21 Mar 83 | 18¢ Surrey | 1907 | 18 May 81 |
| 5.9¢ Bicycle | 1901 | 17 Feb 82 | 20¢ Fire Pumper | 1908 | 10 Dec 81 |



Presidents of the United States of America



James Madison (1809–1817)



4¢ red violet issued July 1, 1938 (Washington, D.C.)

- Designer:** William K. Schrage - from a photograph of a bust by F. William Sievers, Virginia State Capital
- Engraver:** Leo C Kauffmann (U.S. Bureau of Engraving & Printing (BEP))
- Printing:** Stickney rotary press (BEP)
- Perforation:** 11 x 10½ (electric eye plate, #22342 with frame bars - October 10, 1941)

James Madison Timeline

- 1751** March 16 – born Port Conway, Virginia
- 1769** Attends College of New Jersey (Princeton)
- 1775** Commissioned as colonel of Orange County militia
- 1784** Becomes member of Virginia House of Delegates
- 1787** Attends the Constitutional Convention (helped shaped the debate at the convention and was dubbed “Father of the Constitution.”)
- 1788** Writes twenty-nine of *The Federalist Papers*
- 1789** Elected to the United State House of Representatives
- 1794** September 15 – marries Dorothea (Dolly) Payne Todd
- 1801** Appointed Secretary of State by Jefferson
- 1803** United States purchases the Louisiana Territory from France
- 1808** Elected President of the United States
- 1812** June 30 – United States declares war on Great Britain
- 1812** December 2 – reelected to a second term as president
- 1814** August 14–15 – British burn Capital, White House and other buildings in Washington, D.C.
- 1814** December 24 – Treaty of Ghent ends the War of 1812
- 1817** Retires to Montpelier, Virginia
- 1836** June 28 – Dies at Montpelier, Virginia



Y IS FOR YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

The first instance of park land being set aside by the United States federal government for preservation and public use was the creation of the Yosemite Grant that President Abraham Lincoln signed on June 30, 1864. Six years later, Yellowstone was created as the first National Park and Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove were ceded to California as a state park.

On May 15, 1903, John Muir (1838–1914), a Scottish-born United States naturalist and pioneer of environmental conservation, and President Theodore Roosevelt, (1855–1919) camped under the Grizzly Giant Sequoia in Mariposa Grove in Yosemite Valley, California. At that time Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove were not part of Yosemite National Park, which had been created on October 1, 1890. During the three-day camping trip that began on May 15, 1903, Muir made a convincing plea to include Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove in Yosemite National Park as they were surrounded by the park. Three years later in June 1906, Roosevelt signed the Yosemite Reversion Bill which placed those sites under federal protection and part of Yosemite National Park.

Yosemite National Park is located on the western side of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range in eastern California. Comprising over 750,000 acres, it attracts over 4 million people a year.



El Capitan
United States 1934



Theodore Roosevelt
United States 1927



John Muir & Giant Sequoias.
United States 1964



Half Dome, ponderosa
pines & Merced River
United States 1988



El Capitan. On January 2, 2014, Liberia issued a miniature sheet of four stamps and a souvenir sheet of one stamp to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the Yosemite Grant signed by President Abraham Lincoln.

Z IS FOR ZODIAC

The zodiac is a band of twelve constellations in the heavens close to the apparent annual path of the Sun through the Celestial Sphere as viewed from Earth. The twelve equal parts of the band are the Signs of the Zodiac, each named for a prominent constellation situated in it. The Sun appears to move through these signs at the approximate rate of one per month.



Signs of the Zodiac surrounding calendar illumination by Johann Rasch (1540–1612), Austrian cleric, writer & mathematician. When the Gregorian Calendar was introduced in 1582, Rasch wrote several books on the calendar with illustrations such as seen in this stamp. The stamp was issued by Germany for the 400th anniversary of the Gregorian Calendar.



Rose and the twelve Signs of the Zodiac.
Austria 1937

Signs of the Zodiac France 1977–1978 (Only known precanceled)



Aries – The Ram
Mar 21 –Apr 20



Taurus – The Bull
Apr 21 – May 21



Gemini – The Twins
May 22 – Jun 21



Cancer - The Crab
Jun 22 –Jul 22



Leo – The Lion
Jul 23 –Aug 21



Virgo – The Virgin
Aug 22 –Sep 23



Libra – The Scales
Sep 24 – Oct 23



Scorpio – The Scorpion
Oct 24 – Nov 22



Sagittarius – The Archer
Nov 23 – Dec 22



Capricorn – The Goat-Fish
Dec 23 – Jan 20



Aquarius – The Water Bearer
Jan 21 – Feb 19



Pisces – The Fish
Feb 20 –Mar 20

Z IS FOR ZODIAC

Designs from the Rose Window, Lausanne Cathedral
Switzerland 1968



Sagittarius



Leo



Libra



Pisces

Signs of the Zodiac
Marshall Islands 2001





ANSWERS TO MAY/JUNE PHILATELIC QUIZ



Q1. What is the only United States stamp sheet that contains stamps from another country?

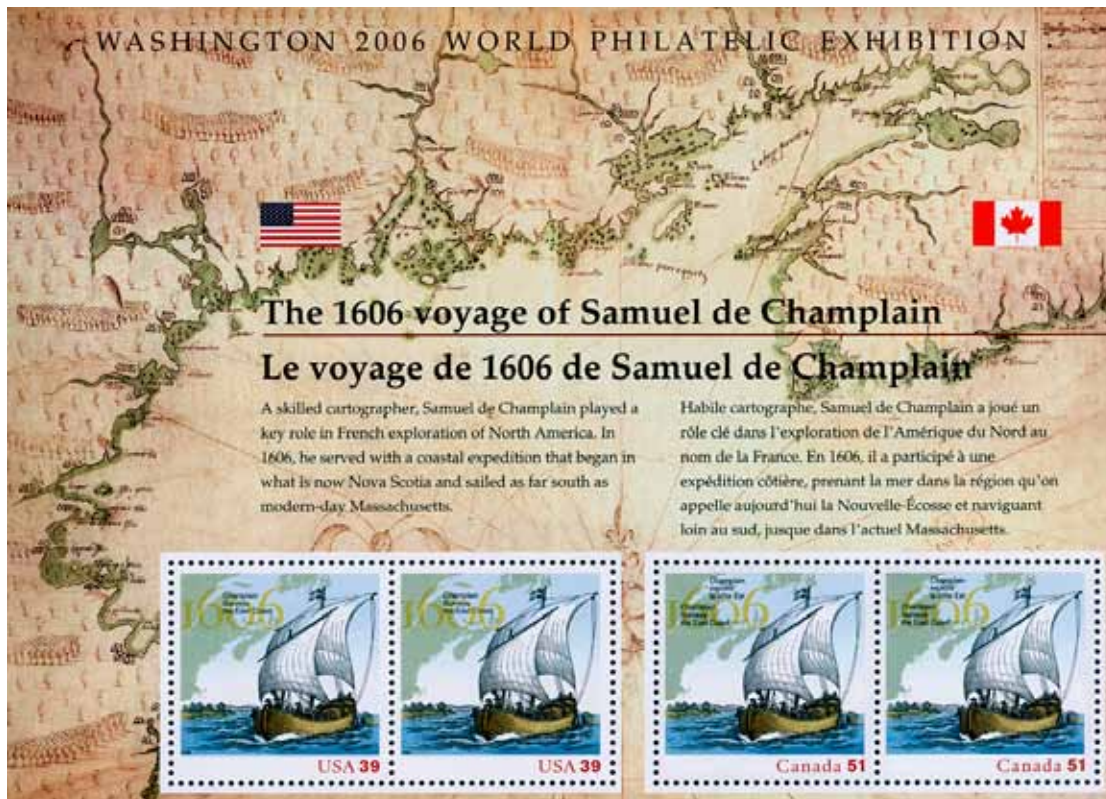
Ans. **United States 2006 (Scott 4073/4074) souvenir sheet honoring Samuel de Champlain**

On May 28, 2006, the USPS issued a pane of twenty 39¢ stamps and a four-stamp souvenir sheet to honor the 1606 voyage of Samuel de Champlain during which he sailed to Nova Scotia and down the North American coast as far south as Massachusetts. The sheet was released at the Washington 2006 Philatelic Exhibition and contains two United States stamps and two Canadian stamps. On the same day Canada also issued a four-stamp souvenir sheet and a single in a pane of sixteen. The Canadian stamps were denominated 51¢ and were water-activated and were identical to the United States stamps save for the addition of French text on the Canadian stamps.

The design shows Champlain's party aboard a pinnace (a single-decked vessel built for light naval duty during the early 17th century) off the North American coast. In the background is a silhouetted modern map of the North Atlantic coast from Newfoundland to Cape Cod. The selvedge of the souvenir sheet shows a portion of a 1607 map drawn by Champlain that now resides in the Library of Congress. It shows the New England and Canadian coast from Cape Sable, a small island off the coast of Nova Scotia to Cape Cod in Massachusetts.

Born in Brouage, France, in 1567, Champlain was a cartographer who made his first trip to North America in 1603 on a trip up the St. Lawrence River. In 1604 he traveled with settlers to Acadia (Nova Scotia) spending three winters there and carrying out explorations during the summer months. His voyage down the North American coast in 1606 reached as far south as Cape Cod.

In 1608 he established a settlement at Quebec and developed a wide trading network with the native tribes and in 1609 discovered the lake that bears his name. In 1629 during the war between France and England Quebec was captured by the English but restored to France in 1632 and in 1633 Champlain was given the title of Governor of New France. He died on Christmas Day, 1635.





ANSWERS TO MAY/JUNE PHILATELIC QUIZ



Q2. What is the earliest stamp to show the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris

Ans. **France 1924 (Scott 199)**

France issued a 25¢ stamp in 1924 to commemorate the 1924 Olympics in Paris. The design shows what appears to be Marianne holding the Winged Victory with Pont Neuf, a bridge across the Seine, and the Cathedral of Notre Dame of Paris in the background. The spire of the cathedral, a mid-19th century addition is in the center of the stamp. This spire was the center of the April 15, 2019, fire at the cathedral



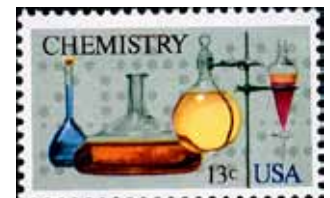
France has issued several stamps depicting parts of the Cathedral of Notre Dame of Paris, but the one that clearly shows the central spire that collapsed with that fire can be seen in the selvedge of a 2013 souvenir sheet issued for the 850th anniversary of the cathedral.



Q3. What was the actual anniversary being celebrated by the 1976 United States postage stamp, Scott 1685?

Ans. **100th Anniversary of the American Chemical Society**

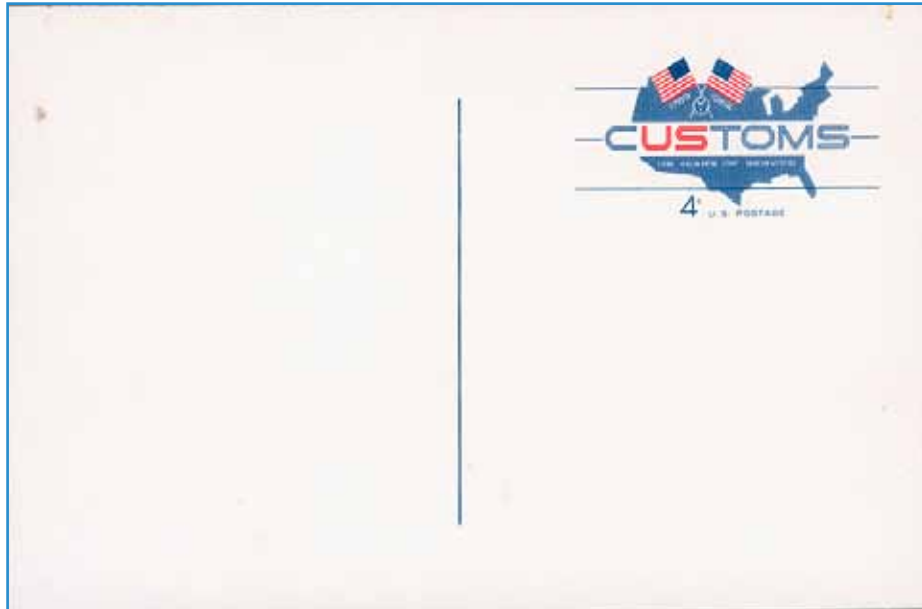
The 100th anniversary of the founding of the American Chemical Society was commemorated by a 13¢ stamp issued in 1976, but the name of the organization is not mentioned on the stamp due to a postal restriction on the name of organizations. Note however, that the American Chemical Society is clearly mentioned on Scott 1002, the 3¢ stamp issued in 1951 for the 75th anniversary of that organization. [Contributed by John Sharkey]



Q4. What is the first commemorative postal card issued by the United States Post Office?

Ans: 1964 4¢ postal card for the United States Customs Service (Scott UX50)

The 175th anniversary of the United States Customs Service was commemorated with the issuance of a 4¢ postal card by the United States Post Office on February 22, 1964 (Scott UX50). [Ref. "Stationery" by Steven J. Rod. *American Stamp Dealer & Collector*, September 2011:14-15]



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?

Ans: Langston Hughes wrote the lyrics for "Marching Down Freedom Road" that Josh White sang.

On June 26, 1998, the USPS issued four 32¢ stamps in a pane of twenty honoring American folk musicians. One of those stamps depicts guitarist, singer and civil rights activist Joshua Daniel (Josh) White who was born on February 11, 1915, in South Carolina. After spending his early years wandering the streets of southern cities and Chicago leading a series of blind street singers and learning their songs, he moved to New York City in 1932, where he recorded a number of songs. He was a favorite of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and performed frequently at the White House. After World War II he played mainly in concerts on tours. He died on September 5, 1969.



On February 1, 2002, a 34¢ stamp in the Black Heritage Series was issued on the 100th anniversary of the birth of Langston Hughes, poet, author and racial activist. He was born in Joplin, Missouri, and lived in a number of places in the United States and for a time in Mexico and the Soviet Union. He wrote in a wide variety of literary genres, but considered himself primarily a poet. In 1942 he wrote the poem "Marching Down Freedom Road" that Josh White sang. He died on May 22, 1967, in New York City and a block on East 12th Street was renamed Langston Hughes Place.





DISCOVER THE WORLD: COUNTRIES OF SEPAC

There have been a number of collaborations among various postal administrations around the world. Perhaps the most well known is PostEurop (CEPT), among the countries that issue the Europa stamps. In 2007 eleven countries (Aland, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Greenland, Guernsey, Iceland, Isle of Man, Jersey, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco) that were members of SEPAC (Small European Postal Administration Cooperations) issued their first joint stamps on October 1 choosing “Scenes of Nature” as their theme. On the same date a special SEPAC folder entitled “Beautiful Corners of Europe” was issued containing the SEPAC stamps of all eleven participating postal administrations. The original plan was to release the series every two years in odd years, but in 2014 it began issuing the stamps every year. The theme for 2022/2023 is “Local Beverages”. The criteria for membership are:

- 1) The postal administration must be located within Europe.
- 2) The postal administration must be independent
- 3) The postal administration must have a small domestic market, with more than 50% of its philatelic clientele coming from abroad.

SEPAC 2007



Jökulsá Canyon & Selfoss Waterfall with SEPAC logo in selvedge above left stamp [Iceland]



Hoyvik near capital of Thorshavn [Faroe Islands]



View of Gibraltar



Bonne Nuit Harbor (Jersey)



Point Robert Lighthouse [Guernsey]



Kjusan, Hammarland [Åland]



Panoramic View of Liechtenstein



Greenlandic Landscape



Qrendi by John Martin Borg [Malta]



Horse & Digger Planting



Monaco Harbor

