



The Westfield Philatelist

Newsletter of the Westfield Stamp Club

American Philatelic Society Chapter #540

American Topical Association Chapter #113

Volume 17 Number 2 November/December 2023

UPCOMING MEETINGS

November 16, 2023

1935 Silver Jubilees of the Caribbean

By Gary Wayne Loew

A fun romp through the serious and the frivolous aspects of Silver Jubilee Philately.



December 21, 2023 – Holiday Party
Buffet, Donation Auction

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2023 USPS CHRISTMAS STAMPS

Winter Wonderland Animals Stamps

The Winter Wonderland Animals Forever® stamps at the First-Class Mail rate were issued in Woodland, Michigan, on October 10, 2023. The four designs are in a pressure-sensitive adhesive double-sided booklet of 20 stamps.

The graphical images of a deer, fox, rabbit and owl are coupled with details of their winter habitats: “a full or crescent moon, snow-covered trees, holly branches with berries and delicate snowflakes.” They were illustrated by Katie Kirk, a designer and illustrator from Minneapolis, Minnesota.



Snow Globes Stamps

The Snow Globes Forever® stamps at the First-Class Mail rate were issued in Breckenridge, Colorado, on September 19, 2023, in the same format as the Winter Wonderland Animals stamps.

Original oil paintings by Gregory Manchess, an illustrator, artist and author from Kentucky show spherical snow globes on brown bases featuring: “ A snowman wearing a jaunty red-and-white scarf, Santa Claus on a rooftop preparing to climb down the chimney, a reindeer standing in a snowy forest and a snowy tree decorated with colorful ornaments.



Editor

Frederick C. Skvara

PO Box 6228

Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Tel: 908-442-2795

email: fcskvara@optonline.net

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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

Nick Lombardi

908-233-3045

FROM THE EDITOR'S DEN

I have been the editor/publisher of this newsletter for 16 years during which it has been published five times a year from the Sep/Oct issue to the May/ Jun issue. I notified our president, Nicholas Lombardi, and our vice-president, Edward Grabowski, that I was going to give up the editorship effective with this issue. Although I have always enjoyed the experience, producing it five times a year has begun to wear on me. I also thought it was a good time for someone else to bring some new ideas to our club's newsletter.

Nick understood my desire to reduce my commitments and suggested several possibilities one of which is to go from a bi-monthly to a quarterly publication. I have agreed and beginning in 2024, *The Westfield Philatelist* will be published quarterly (Jan/Mar, Apr/Jun, Jul/Sep, Oct/Dec) and will be mailed looseleaf, flat in a 9 x 12-inch envelope.

As all of you know, the bulk of each issue is made up of material written by me which takes a significant amount of time to put together and was a factor in my decision to step down. Remember, this is a club newsletter and should reflect the interests of our members. I really would like to receive your submissions on any topic related to philately.



2023 APS STAR ROUTE AWARDS

In 2022 the American Philatelic Society re-launched the chapter newsletter and website competitions, named the Star Route Awards. As noted on the APS website:

“Since the mid-1800s, the Star Routes were the most challenging routes in the country to deliver U.S. mail. Legislation was established by Congress in 1845 calling for contractors to carry the mail with “celerity, certainty, and security;” but postal clerks weary of repeatedly writing these words in ledgers substituted three asterisks— *** —and the phrase “Star Route” was born. Star Routes were renamed “Highway Contract Routes” in 1970, though they are still commonly known by their original name today.”

I submitted our newsletter for the 2023 awards and am pleased to mention that we were awarded a Large Vermeil. The email accompanying the digital medal from the APA stated:

“Thank you to you and the Westfield Stamp Club for participating in the 2023 APS Star Awards; we hope it was a rewarding experience for you and the club.”



As a stamp collector with some interest in worlds fairs, I wondered which was the first US commemorative group issued without a connection to a major exposition.

Certainly not the 1893 Columbian (Chicago).

After that came the 1898 Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha, and the 1901 Pan-American in Buffalo. People went to the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, then the 1907 Jamestown Expo in Virginia. Even the 1909 single stamps for the Alaska-Yukon (Seattle) and Hudson-Fulton (New York) were tied in with major fairs. The 1913 Panama-Pacific was held in two cities, San Diego and San Francisco.

Finally in December 1920, came the Pilgrim Tercentenary (#548-550, sheets of 70) without a major fair tie-up. This group of three commemorated the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass. (Note: the 400th passed in 2020 with little fanfare). Of the Mayflower's 102 passengers, 41 "Fathers" signed a Compact, pledging themselves to self-government in the colony.

You can still visit historic Plymouth and the Plymouth plantation, and you don't have to drive. Take a train down from Boston. They'll even give you free cranberry juice.



The *Mayflower*

Landing of the Pilgrims

Signing of the Compact



On September 9, 2009, the USPs issued a horizontal strip of four se-tenant stamps depicting a Thanksgiving Day Parade. Because of USPS policy, the commercial sponsor of the parade could not be identified on the stamps, but the stamps were inspired by the annual celebration in Manhattan that is organized and funded by Macy's Department Store. Macy's Herald Square store was the site of the first-day ceremony and where the parade ends each year. Although there are other Thanksgiving Day Parades around the country, the street sign on the first stamp in the strip shows the intersection of 45th Street & Broadway identifying this parade as being in Manhattan.

The first Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade was held in 1924 when Macy's was owned by Nathan and Isidor Straus and had marching bands, clowns, horse-drawn flats, live animals and Santa Claus. In 1928 live animals were replaced with helium-filled balloons created by Tony Sarg (1880-1942) and which have been the main component of the parade to this day. The parade has been held annually except for a three-year break during World War II.



- Q1. What United States stamps depict persons who have been given honorary United States citizenships?
- Q2. What is the largest group of non-denominated stamps issued by the United States?
- Q3. What is the only state without an official state song?
- Q4. What is the design error on the 1952 3¢ commemorative stamp issued for the 50th anniversary of the American Automobile Association?
- Q5. What is the first United States coil stamp to have plate numbers at the bottom of the stamp at spaced intervals ?

Christmas

The Birth of Jesus

The Angel Gabriel. Great Britain 1992. [1920 stained glass window by Karl Parsons (1884–1934), St. Jame's Church, Pangbourne, Berkshire]



The angel Gabriel was sent by God to Mary... Behold, you will conceive in your womb and bear a son, and you shall name him Jesus" [Luke 1:26-31]

The Annunciation. Great Britain 1991 [from 14th century illuminated manuscript Acts of Mary and Jesus]



She gave birth to her first-born son and wrapped him in swaddling clothes and laid him in a manger [Luke 2:7]

Mary places Jesus in the manger. Great Britain 1991 [from 14th century illuminated manuscript Acts of Mary and Jesus]



The Manger.
Anguilla 1968



The Nativity. Austria 2007
[Chapel of Sts. Peter & Paul, Oberwöllan]

Mary and Jesus. Great Britain 1992. [1927 stained glass window by Karl Parsons (1884–1934), St. Mary's Church, Bibury, Gloucestershire]



Shepherds in the fields keeping watch over their flocks...the angel of the Lord appeared to them...I proclaim to you good news of great joy...a savior has been born for you, who is Messiah and Lord [Luke 2:8-11]

...they [Magi] set out. And behold the star that they had seen at its rising preceded them, until it came and stopped over the place where the child was. [Matthew 2:9]



The Shepherds.
Anguilla 1968



The Wise Men.
Anguilla 1968

Christmas

The Birth of Jesus

The Three Shepherds



The Three Shepherds. Great Britain 1992. [1928 stained glass window by Karl Parsons, All Saints' Church, Porthcawl, Mid Glamorgan]



Adoration of the Shepherds. Austria 1970 [Carving from Garsten Vicarage, Austria]



The Nativity. Austria 1991 [Baumgartenberg Church]



The Nativity. Austria 1967 [from 15th century panel in altar of St. John's Chapel, Nonnberg Convent, Salzburg]

The Three Magi



The Three Kings. Anguilla 1968

...and on entering the house they saw the child with Mary his mother. They prostrated themselves...and offered him gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh. [Matthew 2:10-11]



The Adoration of the Magi. Great Britain 1991 [from 14th century illuminated manuscript *Acts of Mary and Jesus*]



King with Crown and two Kings with Gifts. Great Britain 1992. [1926 stained glass window by Paul Woodroffe (1875-1954), Our Lady and St. Peter's Church, Leatherhead, Surrey]



An angel warning Joseph to flee from the wrath of King Herod. Great Britain 1991 [from 14th century illuminated manuscript *Acts of Mary and Jesus*]

The Flight to Egypt

...behold, the angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph in a dream and said, "Rise, take the child and his mother, flee to Egypt...Joseph rose and took the child and his mother by night and departed for Egypt. [Matthew 2:13-14]



The flight of the Holy Family into Egypt. Great Britain 1991 [from 14th century illuminated manuscript *Acts of Mary and Jesus*]

Christmas

St. Nicholas & Santa Claus

Nicholas was born in 270 AD in the village of Patara in southern Asia Minor, now part of Turkey. Born to wealthy Greek parents, he was a devout Christian and while a young man he was made Bishop of Myra and is credited with many miracles, but was especially remembered for acts of charity when he dispersed his inheritance to the needy. He died in Myra in 343 AD. The Crusaders carried tales of his healing powers back to their homelands and he became one of the most honored saints in the early Christian Church becoming the patron saint of children.

It has been a long journey from the fourth century Bishop of Myra, St. Nicholas, to the American version of the jolly Santa Claus figure who was derived from the Dutch figure of *Sinterklaas* brought by settlers to New York in the seventeenth century. The figure of *Sinterklaas* is based on St. Nicholas. The first literary description of the new Saint Nicholas was in 1809 in a book by Washington Irving on the history of New York. Santa's image was further enhanced by Clement Clarke Moore (1779–1863), an American writer, who in 1823 wrote the poem "A Visit from Saint Nicholas", more commonly known as "Twas the night before Christmas".

Today, the Santa that most of us visualize, is a larger than life grandfatherly figure in a fur-trimmed red suit with red cheeks and a large white beard. This image changed the perception of Santa Claus and was the creation of Haddon Sundblom (1899–1976), an American artist, who was commissioned by the Coca-Cola Company in 1931 to produce ads picturing St. Nick promoting their product.

The commercial success of Santa Claus threatens to completely obscure the story of St. Nicholas who showed his devotion to God in extraordinary kindness and generosity, and who embraced the true meaning of Christmas: the celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ.



Vintage images of St. Nicholas from the Nancy Rosin Collection. Gibraltar 2006



Santa Claus. United States 1972 & 1983

Coca-Cola's Santa Claus created by Haddon Sundblom, minus the bottle of Coke. Haddon Sundblom was born in Michigan, but his father was originally from Föglö, a municipality of Åland. Åland 2007



Christmas

A Christmas Carol by Charles Dickens (1812–1870)

A number of postal entities issued stamps in 2012 to celebrate the bicentennial of the birth of the great English novelist, actor and playwright, Charles Dickens. He was born in Landport, part of what is now Portsmouth, England, the son of a clerk in the navy pay office and over his lifetime created some of the most popular tales. He died suddenly at Gad's Hill, Kent in England. Some of his most notable works include *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* (1836-37), *The Adventures of Oliver Twist* (1837-39), *The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby* (1838-39), *David Copperfield* (1849-50), *Bleak House* (1852-53), *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859), and *Great Expectations* (1860-61).

But his most enduring creation, the novella *A Christmas Carol*, was first published on December 19, 1843. It was the subject of a beautiful set of stamps issued on November 15, 2012, by the island of Jersey in the English Channel. The stamps were painted by Mark Wilkinson and printed by Lowe Martin in Canada in offset lithography in sheets of ten.



"Bah Humbug!" Miserly Ebenezer Scrooge in his counting house on a frigid Christmas Eve. His clerk, Bob Cratchit shivers in the anteroom.



Scrooge is visited by the ghost of his dead partner, Jacob Marley, who warns Scrooge that his self-serving life condemns him to wander the earth weighted down with heavy chains.



The Ghost of Christmas Past takes Scrooge back to previous Christmases to observe his childhood and his apprenticeship.



The Ghost of Christmas Present takes Scrooge to Bob Cratchit's house as Cratchit prepares a meagre feast.



The Ghost of Christmas Future shows Scrooge his own graveyard headstone.



Scrooge sees Bob Cratchit's crippled son, Tiny Tim, whose courage and kindness warms Scrooge's heart, and Scrooge promises to embrace Christmas.



A Merry Christmas One-and-All. Scrooge spreads Christmas cheer in the street and sends a giant Christmas turkey to Bob Cratchit's house.



The End of It. Scrooge attends his nephew Fred's party and lives out his days displaying kindness.

ODDS & ENDS

Japan Specimen Stamps

Specimen stamps are samples of new stamps distributed to the various postal administrations of the world through the headquarters of the Universal Postal Union for purposes of identification and record. They have an overprint "Specimen" or its equivalent in other languages. The specimen stamps listed in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps & Covers* are overprinted "Specimen". Their Scott number is that as shown in the regular listings but they have a suffix letter "S". I do not have any examples of the United States specimen stamps but have a number of Japan specimen stamps. Specimen stamps from the 1975/76 Nature Conservation Series are shown below along with the corresponding regular commemorative. The specimen overprint is in black or red.



Short-tailed albatrosses (Scott 1199)



Japanese Cranes (Scott 1200)



Bonin Island honey-eater (Scott 1201)



Temminck's robin (Scott 1202)



Ryukyu[Yamagame] tortoise (Scott 1203)



Presidents of the United States of America



James Monroe (1817–1825)



5¢ bright blue issued July 21, 1938 (Washington, D.C.)

- Designer:** Robert L. Miller, Jr. - from a photograph of a medal supplied by the United States Mint
- Engraver:** J. Eissler (U.S. Bureau of Engraving & Printing (BEP))
- Printing:** Stickney rotary press (BEP)
- Perforation:** 11 x 10½ (electric eye plate, #23784 with frame bars - January 16, 1951)

James Monroe Timeline

- 1758** April 28 – born in Westmoreland County, Virginia
- 1775** Drops out of William & Mary College to join the army
- 1776** Wounded at the Battle of Trenton
- 1783** Elected to the Continental Congress
- 1786** Marries Elizabeth Kortright
- 1794** Appointed Minister to France by George Washington
- 1803** Helps negotiate the Louisiana Purchase
- 1804** Negotiates Monroe-Pinkney Treaty with Britain
- 1811** Madison selects Monroe as Secretary of State
- 1812** War of 1812 begins
- 1814** Monroe becomes Secretary of War
- 1816** Elected President
- 1820** Reelected as President and signs Missouri Compromise admitting Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state
- 1822** United States recognizes former Spanish colonies of Colombia and Mexico
- 1823** United States recognizes former Spanish colony of Argentina
- 1823** Announces the Monroe Doctrine to Congress – “The American continents..., are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.”
- 1831** Dies July 4 in New York City

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

1¢ Omnibus 1880s (Cat. #1897)

*Issued August 19, 1983 at Arlington, Virginia, – national convention of AFDCS
 Printing Process: Intaglio (Cottrell Press): violet, joint lines, overall tagging*

The omnibus was a horse-drawn public vehicle used for city mass transport in the 1880s. It could handle 12 passengers seated along the sides who entered and exited via a rear door. The driver was seated on the front section of the roof. The omnibus on the stamp has the wording: “Broadway to 23 St., Wall St. Ferry, Madison Av.,” which was a line that operated in New York City in the 1880s although omnibuses had been used in New York City since 1830 and in Paris about 10 years before.



The 1¢ stamp was to be used as a changemaker in vending machines and was also used extensively as makeup postage when the first-class letter rate increased to 22¢ on February 17, 1985.

2¢ Locomotive 1870s (Cat. #1897A)

*Issued August 19, 1983, at Chicago’s Union Station during National Transportation Week
 Printing Process: Intaglio (Cottrell Press): black, joint lines, overall tagging*



The locomotive on the stamps was the most common engine used with coal-burning passenger trains of the 1860s and 1870s. The stamp’s designer based his drawing on two Currier & Ives prints, *The Express Train* published in 1870 and *The American Express Train* published in 1864. The locomotive in those prints were drawn by Fanny Palmer (1812–1876), an artist for Currier & Ives and the first woman in the United States to work as a professional artist and make a living from her art.

The 2¢ stamp was to be used as a vending machine changemaker and as makeup postage.

3¢ Handcar 1880s (Cat. #1898)

*Issued March 25, 1983, at ROPEX '83 in Rochester, New York
Printing Process: Intaglio (Cottrell Press): dark green, joint lines, overall tagging*

The design shows a manually operated railroad handcar used by railroads for transporting small work crews for repair of signals, rails, water tanks and fences. One or two men would pump the lever up and down turning gears that moved the car and crew along the tracks at up to 10 mph. The handcars were manufactured by the Bucyrus Foundry & Manufacturing Company in Bucyrus, Ohio, in the 1880s. An illustration of one of these cars appeared in the June 15, 1883, edition of *The Railroad Gazette* and was the basis for the one on the stamp.

The 3¢ stamp was to be used as a vending machine changemaker and later as makeup postage.



4¢ Stagecoach 1890s (Cat. #1898A)

*Issued August 19, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at STaMpsHOW '82
Printing Process: Intaglio (Cottrell Press): reddish-brown, joint lines, overall tagging*



The design shows a Concord stagecoach made by Abbott & Downing of Concord, New Hampshire, that was used to travel between frontier towns and settlements contributing to the expansion of the American West. First introduced in America in the last quarter of the 18th century, they were used primarily by the wealthy, but by the early part of the 19th century their popularity led to stage lines connecting nearly all the principal cities reaching as far west as Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They also provided a major means of carrying the United States Mail.

Huge quantities of this stamp were used in strips of five on return envelopes sent out by the Disabled American Veterans (DAV) in their fundraising appeals.

5¢ Motorcycle 1913 (Cat. #1899)

*Issued October 10, 1983, in San Francisco, California, at the annual convention of
the Envelope Manufacturers' Association of America
Printing Process: Intaglio (Cottrell Press): greenish gray, joint lines, overall tagging*

The 1913 Pope "Model L" cycle shown on the stamp resides at the Smithsonian Institution. It was produced by the Pope Manufacturing Company of Westfield, Massachusetts, from 1911 until 1918.

The stamp was widely used as changemaker in vending machines.



5.2¢ Sleigh 1880s (Cat. #1900)

Issued March 21, 1983, in Memphis, Tennessee

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



The design depicts an antique sleigh typical of those in use in the 1880s. It had steel runners below the body of the sleigh that allowed it to travel across snow and ice-covered terrain. The sleigh could seat three or four people and was pulled by one or two horses.

The tagged version of the 5.2¢ Sleigh coil met no postal rate and was issued solely for collectors and is the one shown here.

A precanceled, untagged version met the third-class basic presort rate for qualified nonprofit bulk mailers and had a service inscription: “Auth Nonprofit Org” and two horizontal lines. It was also printed on the Cottrell Press and has joint lines.

5.9¢ Bicycle 1870s (Cat. #1901)

Issued February 17, 1982, in Wheeling, West Virginia

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

The highwheeler bicycle shown on the stamp is representative of the type introduced in the United States at the 1876 Centennial Exposition that was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the first official World’s Fair to be held in the United States. It celebrated the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia.

The tagged version of the 5.9¢ Bicycle coil met no postal rate and was issued solely for collectors and is the one shown here.

A precanceled, untagged version met the third-class basic presort rate for qualified nonprofit bulk mailers and had a service inscription: “Auth Nonprofit Org” with two horizontal lines. It was also printed on the Cottrell Press and has joint lines.



7.4¢ Baby Buggy 1880s (Cat. #1902)

Issued April 7, 1984, in San Diego, in San Diego, California at SANDICAL '84

Printing Process: Intaglio (B Press): brown, no joint lines, block tagging



The design is from a baby buggy pictured in the spring 1887 mail-order catalog of the St. Nicholas Toy Company of Chicago, Illinois. It is described as a large rattan carriage with wire wheels and upholstery.

The tagged version of the 7.4¢ Baby buggy coil met no postal rate and was issued solely for collectors and is the one shown here.

A precanceled, untagged version met the basic third-class rate for bulk mailings presorted to carrier routes and had a service inscription: “Blk. Rt. CAR-RT Sort” and two horizontal lines.

9.3¢ Mail Wagon 1880s (Cat. #1903)

Issued December 15, 1981, in Shreveport, Louisiana
Printing Process: Intaglio (Cottrell Press): carmine rose, joint lines, overall tagging

The design is based on an illustration that appeared in the May, 1880 issue of *The Hub* magazine. It is typical of the wagons used during the early period of rural free delivery (RFD). The oval on the side of the wagon would have contained art work, but the designer could not locate proper reference material.

The tagged version of the 9.3¢ Mail Wagon coil met no postal rate and was issued solely for collectors and is the one shown here.

A precanceled, untagged version was overprinted with two horizontal bars for use by bulk mailers holding precancel permits. It was also printed on the Cottrell Press and has joint lines. The 9.3¢ denomination met the third-class five-digit ZIP code sort bulk mail postage rate that became effective on November 1, 1981.



10.9¢ Hansom Cab 1890s (Cat. #1904)

Issued March 26, 1982 at CHATTAPEX '82 in Chattanooga, Tennessee
Printing Process: Intaglio (Cottrell Press): purple, joint lines, overall tagging



A hansom cab was a two-wheeled, one-horse vehicle designed in 1834 by Joseph Aloysius Hansom (1803–1882), a British architect. The driver sat high atop the vehicle behind the carriage where the passengers were seated. It was available for hire to carry passengers anywhere in the city and was in wide use in the late 19th century. The stamp is based on a cab built by Brewster and Company of New York City that was illustrated in the August 1892 issue of *The Hub* magazine.

The tagged version of the 10.9¢ Hansom Cab coil met no postal rate and was issued solely for collectors and is the one shown here.

A precanceled, untagged version was overprinted with two horizontal bars and met the basic third-class presort rate and also has joint lines.

11¢ RR Caboose 1890s (Cat. #1905)

Issued February 3, 1984 at Chicago Philatelic Fair in Rosemont, Illinois
Intaglio (B Press): red, no joint lines, block tagging

The design shows a custom-built caboose used by logging company railroads in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California during the 1890s. These railroads moved loggers and equipment between the forests and the timber mills and the trains were often built by the companies themselves. The caboose served as the home for the train crew on these runs.

The tagged version of the 11¢ RR Caboose met no postal rate and was issued solely for collectors and is the one shown here.

A precanceled, untagged version of the 11¢ RR Caboose met the basic presort third-class bulk rate and was issued with or without two horizontal lines depending on the plate. The service inscription: "Bulk Rate" is in the design of both versions.



17¢ Electric Auto 1917 (Cat. #1906)

Issued June 25, 1981 in Dearborn, Michigan

Intaglio (Cottrell Press): ultramarine, joint lines, overall tagging



The design shows a 1917 Detroit Electric coupe that was produced from 1907 through 1938 in several different speed increments and could travel up to 60 miles on a single charge. It was built by the Anderson Electric Car Company in Detroit, Michigan, and at first was sold mainly to women and physicians who needed an immediate and dependable start without the often physically demanding hand cranking necessary on early internal combustion engines.

The stamp was issued to meet the First-Class, additional-ounce rate which began March 22, 1984.

A precanceled, untagged version of the 17¢ Electric Auto was for quantity mailings of first-class, basic sort letters and had a service inscription: “PRE-SORTED First Class” with two horizontal bars.

18¢ Surrey 1890s (Cat. #1907)

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. The 18¢ denomination met the new first-class, first-ounce rate that went into effect on Mar 22, 1981.



20¢ Fire Pumper 1860s (Cat. #1908)

Issued December 10, 1981 in Alexandria, Virginia

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



The design shows an Amoskeag fire pumper manufactured by the Amoskeag Locomotive Works in Manchester, New Hampshire. It was purchased by the City of Alexandria, Virginia, from a Philadelphia volunteer fire company in 1876. The pumper was pulled by a team of two horses and carried a boiler producing steam that operated a suction-type engine that could pump water from any available source. The pumper on the stamp is a tourist attraction at Station No. 51 of the Alexandria Fire Department.

The 20¢ denomination met the new first-class, first-ounce letter rate that went into effect on November 1, 1981, replacing the 18¢ rate. It made the 18¢ first-class letter rate that went into effect on March 22, 1981, the shortest-lived first-class letter rate.





ANSWERS TO SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER PHILATELIC QUIZ



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?

Ans. **United States 1945 (Scott 929) honoring United States Marines (Iwo Jima)**

In 1945 the United States Post Office Department issued five stamps specifically honoring the men and women who have served in uniform. The first stamp in that group was the 3¢ Iwo Jima commemorative honoring the United States Marines. The image on the stamp is based on the iconic photograph of the Marines planting the United States flag on Mt. Suribachi on the island of Iwo Jima. Iwo Jima is one of the Volcano Islands, a group of three small islands in the Western Pacific Ocean south of the Bonin Islands and are considered part of Japan.



The Battle of Iwo Jima, one of the bloodiest in the Pacific Theatre during World War II began on February 19, 1945, with the landing of the 4th and 5th Marine Divisions from the Amphibious V Corps. Their objective was Mt. Suribachi looming 500 feet above the beachhead and honeycombed with tunnels and caves controlled by the Japanese. After three days of heavy fighting, the marines had surrounded the base of the mountain and cleared the Japanese from most of the mountain.

A 40-man patrol from the 3rd Platoon of the 28th Marines then carried a 28 by 54 inch flag from the attack transport *Missoula* to the summit and at 10:30 a.m. on February 23, 1945, raised the United States flag over Mt. Suribachi's summit. That original flag was replaced by a larger one that could be seen from the shore and it was the raising of this flag that was captured on film by Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal. Besides its basis for the stamp, it was also used as the source for Felix de Weldon's Marine Corps War Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery.

[See answers to Q2 on the next page]



Q3. What state can lay claim to the invention of both basketball and volleyball?

Ans. **Massachusetts**



2017 (Scott 5208)

Basketball was created by James Naismith, (1861–1939), a Canada-born director of physical education at the YMCA College in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1891 while he was a student at the college.



2017 (Scott 5204)

Volleyball was conceived in 1895 in Holyoke, Massachusetts, by 25-year-old William G. Morgan, a gym teacher at the Holyoke YMCA.



1961 (Scott 1189)
[100th anniversary
of birth of James
Naismith]



1991 (Scott 2560) [100th
anniversary basketball]



2000 (Scott 3399)
[Youth Team Sports]



1995 (Scott 2961)
Volleyball
[Recreational Sports]





ANSWERS TO SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER PHILATELIC QUIZ



Q2. How did the United States get its nickname “Uncle Sam”?

Ans. See below

Samuel Wilson (1766–1854) was an American businessman who after serving in the Revolutionary War, opened a meat-packing plant in Troy, New York, in 1793. Elbert Anderson (1745–1813), a cabinetmaker, militia colonel and merchant, had a contract to supply food to the military during the War of 1812.

During a visit to Sam Wilson’s plant with Anderson, Theodorus Bailey, New York City postmaster, noticed that the barrels of salted pork and beef were stamped with the initials ‘E.A.’ – ‘U.S.’ When asked what the initials stood for, a workman replied that ‘E.A.’ stood for Elbert Anderson and ‘U.S.’ stood for ‘Uncle Sam’, Uncle Sam Wilson. Some of the workers at the plant joined the military and as they relayed the meaning of the initials on the barrels to their fellow soldiers, the term ‘Uncle Sam’ spread widely to apply to all government-owned items.

Thomas Nast (1840–1902), a political cartoonist popularized the image of Uncle Sam in the 1860s and 1870s with a white beard and a stars-and stripe suit. Nast is also credited with creating the modern image of Santa Claus and depicting the donkey as a symbol of the Democratic Party and the elephant as a symbol for the Republican Party.

The image of Uncle Sam wearing a tall top hat and blue jacket and pointing straight at the viewer was created in 1917 by James Montgomery Flagg (1877–1960), an American artist and illustrator, for United States Army recruitment in World War I. Originally appearing on the cover of *Leslie’s Weekly* he was his own model for Uncle Sam, it became the best-known poster of World Wars I & II.

In September 1961 Samuel Wilson was recognized by the United States Congress as “the progenitor of America’s national symbol of Uncle Sam.”



2014 (Scott 4921)
[War of 1812]



Uncle Sam from an oil painting by David LaFleur. 1998. Scott 3259)
[from pane of 20]



Uncle Sam’s Hat. 1998 (Scott 3268a)
[from booklet of ten]



“First in the Fight, Always Faithful”, U.S. Marine Corps poster c. 1918 by James Montgomery Flagg. 2001 (Scott 3502a)
[from American Illustrators pane of 20]



1917 Recruitment Poster by James Montgomery Flagg. 1998 (Scott 3183i)

[from Celebrate the Century 1910s pane of 15]



Uncle Sam’s features depicted using stars and stripes. 1978 (Scott U581) [indicia of stamped envelope]



Q4. What was the first steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean?

Ans: **S.S. Savannah (United States 1944 Scott 923)**

In 1819 a 380-ton three-masted sailing packet called *Savannah* under the command of Captain Moses Rogers left Savannah, Georgia, for Liverpool, England. Although equipped with an auxiliary single-cylinder steam engine and paddle wheels and carrying 75 tons of coal and 25 cords of wood for the 29-day voyage, it ran under steam power for less than 90 hours. Nevertheless it was the first steamer to cross the Atlantic Ocean. A unique feature of *Savannah* was its smokestack, which instead of going straight up was angled toward the ship's rear so that the smoke would avoid going up into the sails.



The 3¢ commemorative stamp was issued on May 22, 1944, in Savannah, Georgia, and at Kings Point, New York, site of the United States Merchant Marine Academy. It was designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. and printed by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing by rotary-press printing. The design was based on a photograph from the Marine Museum in Newport News, Virginia.



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?

Ans: **St. Thomas & Prince (now known as Democratic Republic of Sao tome and Principe)**

The two islands are located off the West coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea. Formerly a colony of Portugal, then an overseas province of Portugal until 1975 when it gained independence.



King Carlos I (1863–1908), King of Portugal from 1889–1908 when he was assassinated in Lisbon by Republican activist Buica, a former army sergeant and sharpshooter. His heir, Luis Filipe was also killed and 18-year-old Prince Manuel was wounded and later became Manuel II, the last King of Portugal. St. Thomas & Prince 1911 (Scott 97)



St. Tome & Principe 1958 (Scott 370) [World's Fair at Brussels]

1937 Coronation Issue of George VI and Queen Elizabeth





JOTTINGS FROM A WORLDWIDE STAMP COLLECTOR

Iceland – June 23, 1965 Creation of Surtsey Island



Scott 372: 1.50kr Underwater volcanic eruption, November 1963

Scott 373: 2kr Surtsey Island, April, 1964

Scott 374: 3.50kr Surtsey Island, September 1964

The island is free from human interference as it has been protected from its birth and is providing information on the colonization of new land by plant and animal life. Scientists observed the arrival of seeds by ocean currents in 1964 (molds, fungi) and in 1965 the first vascular plants were noted which numbered 60 by 2004, along with dozens of bryophytes and lichens. One hundred species of birds and several hundred invertebrates have been observed. It is 346 acres in size, but its evolution includes coastal erosion which is reducing its size.

France 1940–41 Surcharged Ceres Stamps of 1938–39



Scott No. 397 (1940): 1fr (carmine) on 1.75fr dark ultramarine stamp of 1938

Scott No. 398 (1941): 1fr (carmine) on 2.25fr ultramarine stamp of 1939

Scott No. 399 (1941): 1fr (carmine) on 2.50fr green stamp of 1939

Ceres is the Roman goddess of agriculture, fertility and the harvest. Her counterpart in Greek mythology is Demeter. France chose Ceres to represent the French Republic and she appears on the first set of stamps issued by France in 1849 as well as several other 19th century sets of stamps. She was also depicted on the 1938–1940 set of stamps that included the three stamps shown here to which the surcharges were applied.

