



Stamp Chatter

Volume 50 - Issue No. 2 w316

April-June 2019

SEQUOIA STAMP CLUB

APS #687-54588

Club meetings are held every **second** and **fourth Tuesday** of each month at the Community Activities Bldg., 1400 Roosevelt Ave. Redwood City, at 7:05 pm.

Mailing Address:

P. O. Box 235
San Carlos, CA 94070

More info at:

www.penpex.org/ssc



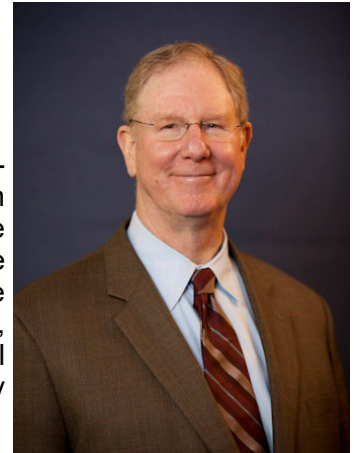
In This Issue

President's Message	1
Stamp Calendar	1
Photos	2
The Doctor's House	3
A Brief History of the NOCLPA	4
New Postal Issue	5
Postcard Corner	6
Martin King Luther, Jr.	7
Stamp Quiz	8

President's Message:

Jim Southward

Our big rainy season is over, the plants enjoyed the moisture and our water bill has been smaller this year. We are again enjoying our false spring. I have been working on consolidating the stamp collections I have accumulated over the past 60 years while raising our family, starting, and keeping our business growing and overall doing all of those "need to do" tasks. I am really enjoying my re-acquaintance with philately.



Our club is a wonder to me. It has a life of its own. Thanks to you members who take on the tasks, to you volunteers who continue volunteering, which make our club great, and to those who step down from those tasks.

Jim Southward

Thank you for your support and help. Reach out to me anytime at: eajceansouth@gmail.com

2019 Sequoia Stamp Club & Stamp Show Schedule

Apr. 9: Presentation: U.S. Washington-Franklin Rotary Press Rarities (Palermo)

Apr. 13: Live Auction and Book Sale by Western Philatelic Library at 3004 Spring St., Redwood City. 10 am – Doors open. 11 am – Auction starts.

Apr. 13-14: Easter Seals Benefit Stamp Show, Easter Seals Main Office, Sacramento

Apr. 23: 6:00 pm SSC Board meeting (all welcome). Presentation: The Road to Chicago 2021: Taking the APS Worldwide (Scott English, APS Executive Director);

Apr. 26-28: WESTPEX, SF Airport Marriott Waterfront Hotel, Burlingame.

May 14: Live Auction – Larke Consignment (Giacomazzi)

May 28: Presentation: Revealing of Stamp Cancellation Marks with Photoshop (Patterson)

June 4 Annual Summer Picnic

June 11: APS Video: TBD (Leffler)

June 25: Presentations: Sequoia High School Scholarship Winner; Short presentation: Smithsonian National Postal Museum Website Overview (Ford)

July 9: Live Auction – Members (Auctioneer – Jolliff)

Photos



Larke Consignment Review



Ed Rosen



Peter Adams

Newsletter Staff: Editor: Ed Bierman, President's Message: Jim Southward, Feature Articles: Marsha Brandsdorfer, *PENPEX Caboose*: Kristin Patterson, Youth: Preston Chiappa, Photographer: Ken Perkins, Printing: John Corwin, and Webmaster: Ed Bierman. The *Stamp Chatter* is published quarterly by the Sequoia Stamp Club. Visit our website at: www.penpex.org/SSC or email us at sequoiastampclub@yahoo.com.

The Doctor's House

by Ken Perkins



Situated on a hill not far from the Italian city of Cassino with a clear view of the Abbey of Monte Cassino about 3/4 mi. away is a typical old stone Italian farmhouse. Severely damaged during WWII and now rebuilt, on one wall is a plaque in English and Polish reading "Doctor's House". What is a Polish inscription doing in central Italy?

In 1944, following the Allied landings in nearby Anzio, the Abbey at Monte Cassino, founded by St. Benedict himself around 529AD and home to the Benedictine religious Order, lay in the path of Allied troops advancing up the Italian peninsula against German forces.



With its commanding view of the surrounding territory, the Allied forces were certain that the abbey was being used as an observation point by the German forces occupying Italy. Consequently, on Feb. 15, 1944 Allied bombers dropped 1,150 tons of bombs on the mountaintop, leaving the



Abbey in ruins. These Italian stamps of 1951 show the Abbey in its ruined state and after reconstruction. But the bombing failed to remove the German troops. In fact, the German forces were not using the Abbey at all, but in one of the ironies of war, after the bombing they did indeed place troops in the ruins left by the Allied attack, and the battle continued until mid-May of 1944.

Among the many troops taking part in the battle of Monte Cassino were Polish units commanded by Lt. General Władisław Anders. Playing a major role in the battle, Polish troops of the 12th Podolian Cavalry Regiment were the first Allied troops to make it to the top of the ruined Abbey. The nearby Doctor's house served as an aid station for Polish troops during the battle. In 1946 the Polish Government in Exile in London issued a set of stamps (printed in Italy but not recognized by Scott) to honor the service of Polish troops in Italy.

Over 1000 Polish soldiers died in taking the Abbey. Today they lie in a Polish Cemetery nearby. At the cemetery are two inscriptions. One, echoing the Epitaph of Simonides engraved on a plaque at the top of the burial mound of the Spartans at Thermopylae, reads:

"Passer-by, go tell Poland/That we have perished obedient to her service."



The other reads:
*For our freedom and yours
 We soldiers of Poland gave
 Our soul to God
 Our life to the soil of Italy
 Our hearts to Poland*



A Brief History of the National One Cent Letter Postal Association (NOCLPA)

By Peter H. Adams

The National One Cent Letter Postal Association was from 1912-1926 an organization designed to lobby Congress for changes within the Post Office. NOCLPA was part of efforts from within the Post Office and from within industry to lobby Congress to reduce the price of a first class letter to 1 cent (failed), create more equitable postal rates for book publishers on par with newspapers and magazines postal rates (achieved years later), and later create a retirement program for postal employees (achieved years later). This brief article provides images and descriptions of the labels that the Association published. The images found in this article are borrowed from Joann Lenz's impressive research, published on the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors website (October 26, 2018). Permission was tastily provided.

The most common items that NOCLPA produced as part of its lobbying effort were 7 labels. These labels are illustrated below. The quality of the images is sadly marginal. Type 1: White letters in the top and bottom tablets. The A of Address is above the C of Cents.

The n of Cents extends to the beginning a of Postage. This is the large Association type.

Type 1



Type 2: Red letters in tablets. Two color varieties are known.



Type 3: several color varieties of carmine are known. White letters in the upper tablet and red letters in the lower tablet. Four perfs are known: 10.2 by 10.2, 10.7 by 10.5, 10.7 by 10.7, and 10.7 by 10.9.



New Stamp Issue

Post Office Mural Forever stamps

Issue Date: April 10

Location: Piggott, AR

5 designs in a pane of 10

Post Office Murals is a pane of 10 stamps that features five different murals designed to add a touch of beauty to Post Office walls and help boost the morale of Americans during the era of the Great Depression. On the stamp art, the town or city and state in which the work of art is located is printed underneath each mural. The murals included are: "Kiowas Moving Camp" (1936) Anadarko, Oklahoma; "Mountains and Yucca" (1937) Deming, New Mexico; "Antelope" (1939) Florence, Colorado; "Sugarloaf Mountain" (1940) Rockville, Maryland; and "Air Mail" (1941) Piggott, Arkansas. Art director Antonio Alcalá designed the stamps.



Continue from page 4

Type 4: Similar to type 2. Ad of Address is over the C of Cents. Second line is slightly indented. Also known with an unexplained wreath overprint.



Type 5: L of Letter is above A of Association. N of Association is under o of Postage. This is the small Association type. Text changed to "2/3 your letter postage is a tax."



Type 6: three sub varieties are known. Rouletted, perfed with deep red color, and perfed with light red color. Text changed back to "Half your Letter Postage is a tax." Small Association type otherwise.



Type 7: Lenz documented a previously unknown type printed with a thermography



Brinski the Wrestling Bear of the U.S.S. *Chicago*

By Shav La Vigne

Here is an interesting old Tuck & Sons postcard showing the crew of the **U.S.S. *Chicago*** wrestling with their mascot, Brinski the black bear! It was mailed from Brooklyn, New York on November 14, 1906.

U.S.S. *Chicago* was ordered on March 3, 1883 and was awarded to John Roach & Sons in Chester, Pennsylvania. Construction began on December 29, 1883 and she was launched on December 5, 1885. The Navy contracted \$889,000 to have the **U.S.S. *Chicago*** built.

Chicago was ordered as part of the "ABCD" group of ships. These ships included three cruisers, **U.S.S. *Atlanta*, *Boston*, *Chicago***, and the dispatch vessel ***Dolphin***. She was one of the Navy's first steel ships.

Her armament included four 8" guns and eight 6" guns. She was powered by two triple expansion 9,000 horse power steam engines fed by six Babcock and Wilcox boilers. The ship was capable of making 18 knots (21 mph).

Chicago was commissioned on April 17, 1889 and served as a cruiser until her decommissioning on September 30, 1923. After that date she was renamed ***Alton*** and went through several reclassifications and uses until she was sold on May 15, 1936. Soon, after her sale, she foundered under tow and was lost on July 8, 1936.

Regarding the postcard showing the crew wrestling with their ship mascot, Brinski, the black bear, I was not able to find out how or why the crew was able to get such an unusual animal to act as their mascot. Having a ship's mascot was fairly common back then and, in some cases, mascots continue to be an active part of Navy life. Usually mascots are dogs, cats, goats, or some other type of domestic or semi domestic animal. Brinski was a rare exception and led to the bears being one of the chosen animals of Chicago, thus the Chicago Bears!



Martin Luther King Jr.

by Marsha Brandsdorfer

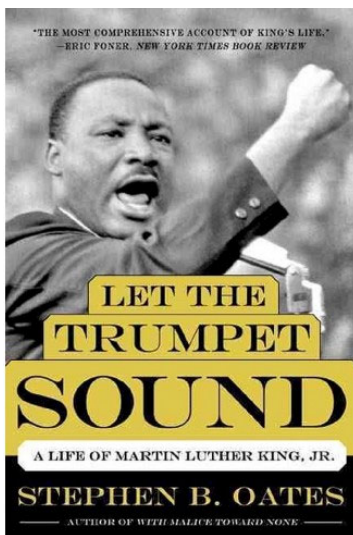


Martin Luther King, Jr. was an important civil rights leader whose recognizable profile is memorialized on international and U.S. stamps. Born on January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia, and named after his Reverend father, as a young boy, he was told by his father about the race problem in America and how blacks were segregated from whites and treated inferior. King obtained a college education at the all black Morehouse College in Atlanta, and then at Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania. It was there that, when attending a lecture about the teachings of Gandhi, he became inspired by how Gandhi embraced nonviolence, and how Gandhi had turned his own anger into a positive force. King had his own anger on how his people were treated and went on to read and learn as much as he could about Gandhi.

King met his future wife Coretta Scott while attending Boston University for systematic theory and Coretta was attending the New England Conservatory of Music. He was introduced to her when his friend, Mary Powell, gave him Coretta's phone number. King would have four children with Coretta during their marriage. They moved back to the South where he worked as a pastor at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, and became "Dr. King," after completing his Ph.D. from Boston University. At a meeting at Dexter Church with other ministers and civic leaders, a decision was made to organize a peaceful boycott against the bus company in Montgomery, after Rosa Parks was arrested on December 1, 1955, for refusing to give up her seat for a white man. This would be considered the beginning of the Civil Rights Movement, and this would be the first of many protests against segregation.



King and his family would move to Atlanta, Georgia to be closer to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) headquarters, which he and others created in 1956, to help organize nonviolent protests against segregation. He would take on Gandhi's approach in his own actions for Civil Rights and would go on speaking tours and write books, becoming nationally known. He would be arrested as many as 29 times, sometimes with volunteers during peaceful boycotts and sit-ins at businesses, in their protests against white-only lunch counters, restrooms, drinking fountains, and the lack of job opportunities for blacks. President Lyndon Baines Johnson was supportive of King's cause and signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 into law. After winning the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize, King also helped to get the Voting Rights Act of 1965 passed, after marches he helped to organize were held in Selma, Alabama, to protest burdens put against blacks when trying to register to vote.



King's life was cut short when he was assassinated at the age of 39, at the Lorraine Hotel on the evening of April 4, 1968, by sniper, James Earl Ray, when he was in Memphis, Tennessee. He was trying to help sanitation workers, most of whom were black, and on strike seeking improved wages and working conditions. My references are taken from the biography, Let the Trumpet Sound: The Life of Martin Luther King, Jr., by Stephen B. Oates.

Sequoia Stamp Club 2019 Philatelic Quiz

1. The first 5 countries to issue postage stamps were Great Britain (1840) , Brazil & Switzerland (1843) , and in 1847 the US and: a) Austria b) Belgium c) British Guiana d) France e) Mauritius
2. A star perfin is used to indicate an official stamp from: a) Australia b) Chile c) China d) Costa Rica e) Liberia
3. What country uses the zloty as currency? a) Bulgaria b) Czechoslovakia c) Hungary d) Poland e) Russia
4. The overprint A.M.G./F.T.T. indicates a stamp from the Allied Occupations of: a) Austria b) Germany c) Japan d) Philippines e) Trieste
5. The former name for Burkina Faso was: a) Ceylon b) Basutoland c) Ivory Coast d) Madagascar e) Upper Volta
6. Venezuela Scott #F1 is a: a) Registration stamp b) Certified Mail stamp c) Local stamp d) Official stamp e) Revenue stamp
7. What country from 1975 to 1993 issued a series of stamps in uniform style depicting its great variety of exported products? a) Argentina b) Mexico c) Panama d) Portugal e) Spain
8. What country issued stamps with advertisements on the back for Sunlight soap? a) Australia b) France c) Great Britain d) New Zealand e) South Africa
9. In the 2018 Scott Catalogue South Bulgaria will be found under: a) Bulgaria b) Eastern Rumelia c) Russia d) Serbia e) Turkey
10. What sport's figure was featured on a stamp from the Celebrate the Century series for the 1960's? a) Roger Maris b) Mohammed Ali c) Mickey Mantle d) Johnny Unitas e) Arnold Palmer
11. SCADTA overprints are found on the stamps of: a) Argentina b) Brazil c) Chile d) Colombia e) Ecuador
12. The Ryukyu Islands includes the island of: a) Formosa b) Okinawa c) Kyoto d) Mindanao e) Guam
13. Mihn overprints appear on the stamps of: a) China b) Japan c) Korea d) Laos e) Thailand
14. In 1860 this country issued stamps with serpentine roulette and usually some of the teeth are missing. a) Denmark b) Finland c) Iceland d) Norway e) Sweden
15. Which of the following country names represents an entity not recognized by the Universal Postal Union? a) Belarus b) Eswatini c) Kyrgyzstan d) Maluku Selatan e) Southern Sudan
16. What 'divine herald of mythology' appears on the earliest of Greek stamps (1861) : a) Athena b) Hercules c) Hermes d) Persephone e) Zeus
17. What foreign country was the first to issue Disney stamps? a) Antigua b) Guyana c) Monaco d) San Marino e) St. Vincent & the Grenadines
18. Because this city was under siege during the Boer War, Baden-Powell set up a local Bicycle Post that used overprinted and local stamps for mail delivery. a) Johannesburg b) Mafeking c) Konnenburg d) Cape Town e) Port Elizabeth
19. The Zeppelin Museum is located in: a) Lakehurst, New Jersey b) Hamburg, Germany b) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil c) Friedrichshafen, Germany d) London, England e) Dresden, Germany
20. The headquarters of the American Philatelic Society is located in a restored nineteenth-century match factory complex in: a) Albany, NY b) College Park, MD c) Passaic, NJ d) Belafonte, PA e) Houston, TX

Answers: 1.e; 2.d; 3.d; 4.e; 5.e; 6.a; 7.b; 8.d; 9.b; 10.a; 11.d; 12.b; 13.b; 14.b; 15.d; 16.c; 17.d; 18.b; 19.c; 20.d