

The Chattanooga Stamp Chronicle

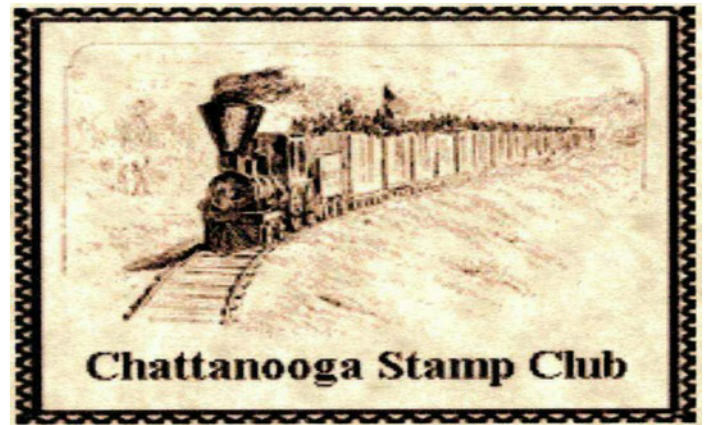
April, 2016



Southeast Federation
Of Stamp Clubs



American Philatelic Society
Chapter 731
www.stamps.org



Official Journal of the Chattanooga Stamp Club

MEETINGS ARE HELD AT THE HICKORY VALLEY CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 6605 SHALLOWFORD RD., CHATTANOOGA, TN.

DOORS OPEN AT 6:30 PM, MEETING BEGINS AT 7:30 PM -- VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

April 14 Monthly Meeting
Program Single Page Exhibit Competition
May 12 Monthly Meeting
Program Club Auction

CLUB OFFICERS

PresidentRichard Barr barr34293@juno.com
Vice-president Jim Hogue jlhoguejr@charter.net
Secretary Tom Matuszak tommytwosocks@comcast.net
Treasurer Carl Anderson connie_anderson195@att.net
Newsletter Gene Bricker gbricker@catt.com
Circuit Books Mike Ezell mhezell@gmail.com

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Chattanooga Stamp Club memberships are on a calendar year basis. Yearly dues are \$10.00; send all monetary donations and membership dues to the club's Treasurer:

Mr. Carl Anderson, 919 Dunsinane Rd.
Signal Mountain, TN 37377

THE CHATTANOOGA STAMP CHRONICLE

The Chattanooga Stamp Club is affiliated with the American Philatelic Society. The club has been dedicated to the study, preservation, and promotion of the philatelic hobby since 1932.

SOUTHEAST FEDERATION OF STAMP CLUBS

The Southeast Federation web site is a source for information about stamp collecting activities in the region. Visit at: www.sefsc.org/federation-clubs.html

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

American Philatelic Society (APS) is the largest nonprofit stamp collecting Foundation of philately in the world., With about 32,000 members as of 2014 worldwide.

Visit at: www.Stamps.org.

March Meeting Summary

The March meeting of the Chattanooga Stamp Club was called to order by president Richard Barr at 7:30 PM with the Pledge of Allegiance

There are now 21 dues paid members. See Carl Anderson if you have not paid your 2016 dues.

February meeting minutes were read and approved.

Treasurers report of \$1091.14 read and approved.

No old business.

Delinquent dues to the Southeast Federation of Stamp Clubs were discussed. After discussion, it was voted to bring Chattanooga Stamp Club's dues current by sending \$105 and get the club involved in SEFSC. Dan Chaij was appointed club representative to the Southeast Federation.

April program will be a One Page Exhibit. Everyone is encouraged to participate with 3 exhibits being the limit.

After a break for refreshments a video presentation of Confederate Postal History was shown.

We welcome two new members: Ruth and Mika Juelle Mariano.

Notes recorded by Gene Bricker

"The collecting of stamps brings untold millions of people of all nations into greater understandings of their world neighbours".

Francis Cardinal Spellman



The following is the rules for the one page exhibit competition:

One Page Exhibit Rules

1. Exhibits must be entered in one of four categories:
 - A. Postal History - Entire envelopes with postage and postal markings. This includes FDC's, advertising covers, ship covers, etc.
 - B. United States - Any issue including BOB items, singles, multiples, EFO's etc.
 - C. Foreign - Any non U.S. Items including BOB items, semi-postal, etc.
 - D. Topical - including U.S., Foreign, mixed, seals, etc. that have a topical theme.
2. Limit 3 entries per person. Can be all in one category or in multiple categories.
3. Must be on 8½ x 11 sheets of white card stock in a plastic page protector.
4. Contents can include anything that fits on a page, i.e. pictures, graphics, photo copies, etc., however a real stamp or cover **must be included** in the exhibit.
5. Descriptions can be typed or hand-written.
6. Judging will be done by popular vote of members present.
7. Exhibitors name **must not** be a part of the exhibit.

Neatness counts, good eye appeal means votes.

Prizes will be awarded in each category.



C'mon, everyone has at least one item in your collection that you are proud of. Bring it and enter it in our Single page exhibit competition.



CE2

Scott No. CE2, the 1936 16¢ Great Seal of the United States airmail special delivery stamp is one of the most striking and colorful designs of the 1930s. It is an inexpensive stamp and common. It can be found in mint never-hinged, unused hinged, and used condition and as plate-number blocks of four.

However, the 2016 of United States Stamps and Covers lists four different types of plate-number blocks of four for this issue. These are listed in the latest Scott Specialized Catalogue . Some types are more uncommon and have Scott catalog values of \$80 or more.

2016 U.S. STAMP ISSUES

March 29 - Sarah Vaughn



UPCOMING SHOWS

May 28 - June 4, 2016 World Stamp Show NY 2016
 General World Philatelic Exhibition, Jacob Javits Convention Center, New York, New York, All Exhibiting Classes Accepted, Commissioners listed online, <http://www.ny2016.org>, info@ny2016.org

June 4-5, 2016 HUNTSPEX 2016 Huntsville 2016 Stamp and Postcard Show, Huntsville Philatelic Club, University of Alabama in Huntsville, Conference Training Center, 1410 Ben Graves Drive, Contact: Michael O'Reilly, mcoreilly@att.net, 256-527-4601, www.stampshows.com/huntsville_hpc.html

"Stamp Collecting dispels boredom, enlarges our vision, broadens our knowledge, makes us better citizens and in innumerable ways, enriches our lives" -

President Roosevelt

A House That Became More Than A Home

by David K. Lindo



Over the centuries, this grand structure with its myriad of rooms, wings, and memories has changed greatly. The original architectural construction followed the classical Palladian style popular in Europe in the 1770s. But the White House has changed shape and style many times throughout its history. It was sometimes called the Executive Mansion. At other times it was labeled, "The Presidents' Palace."

The White House, as we know it, has been the official residence of U.S. presidents since 1800. The first "owners," Mr. and Mrs. John Adams, occupied it before it was complete. While the President conducted state business in the "oval office," Mrs. Adams used the East Room to dry her laundry.

Over time, as required by presidential duties and personalities, the structure has gradually assumed its present form.

In the early 1800s, Thomas Jefferson had the terraces added at the east and west ends of the main edifice.

The original structure was badly damaged by fire in 1814. Thus, James Monroe had it completely rebuilt during the period 1815-1818. Colonnades designed by Latrobe were added to the North and South porticoes in the 1820s.

In 1829 one of the most enthusiastic presidential receptions took place on the capitol grounds. This was the inauguration of Andrew Jackson, and it signified the first real use of the White House as a symbol of the "common" peoples' place in American political power.

In the 1840 elections, the out-of-power Whig party depicted the incumbent Martin Van Buren as an aristocrat. The Whigs referred to the White House as "The Palace."

Stamp Facts; (Scott #809)

Scene pictured: White House
 Face value: 4-1/2 cents
 Date issued: July 11, 1938
 First day city: Washington, D.C.
 Designer: William M. Schrage
 Basis for design: Photograph by Bureau of Engraving and



Printing

Perforations: 11 x 10-1/2
 Type of issue: Sheets and vertical coils
 Method of printing: Rotary press; ordinary and electric eye

plates

Place Facts:

Started: 1792
 Designer: James Hoban
 Named the White House: 1902
 Completed: Progress continues

In 1902 its present name, "The White House," was bestowed on it by Teddy Roosevelt.

To make it more habitable, he ordered extensive repairs. This reconstruction included rebuilding the east terrace and adding an executive wing to the west terrace. His plan was to tie the entire mansion into a single architectural style.

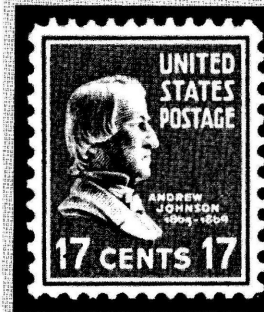
During the Harry Truman years, 1945-1953, additional rebuilding was required to make the stately residence physically sound again.

The White House: a house that has become much more than a home.

(*The American Philatelist*, June, 1978, p. 548)



He Held Many Political Offices



by D.K. Lindo

If you have heard a "good word" about Andrew Johnson, you are probably in the minority. Thus, a great many may be surprised to learn that he was an honest, dedicated supporter of the U.S. constitution. A self-educated man, Johnson was blessed with a quick mind and a strong voice. He walked for miles to participate in debates to gain experience in public speaking. When Johnson entered local politics, another Andrew (Jackson) was gaining national attention.

Andrew Johnson was elected to office at nearly every level of government. He became alderman, then mayor. His next step was the state legislature. A Democrat, he was elected to the House of Representatives. Tennessee selected him as her governor in 1853. He won the office of senator in 1857 and became the only Southern senator who did not secede with his state.

As a result of his loyalty to the Union, Lincoln named him military governor of Tennessee. In this post, Johnson showed great devotion to the Union. His programs were successful, and, by 1864, Tennessee again was represented in the Congress of the United States.

Stamp Facts:

Person pictured: Andrew Johnson
 Face value: 17 cents
 Date issued: October 17, 1938
 First day city: Washington, D.C.
 Designer: William M. Schrage

Basis for design: Bust by William McCausheen
 Perforations: 11 x 10 1/2
 Type of issue: Sheets
 Method of printing: Rotary press; ordinary and electric eye plates

Person Facts:

Born: December 29, 1808
 Died: July 31, 1875

In 1864 a number of Democrats joined with the Republicans to create the National Union Party. When they nominated Lincoln, Johnson was a logical choice for vice-president. Six weeks after the inauguration, Lincoln was assassinated. Johnson wanted to continue Lincoln's moderate policies; the radical Republicans did not. They refused to re-seat Southern congressmen.

Johnson promptly claimed that all bills passed by partial representation were unconstitutional. He argued that such a Congress did not represent the nation. Battle lines were sharply drawn over the Reconstruction and Tenure of Office Acts of 1867. Both passed over Johnson's vetoes.

The Tenure Act was the real stickler. It prohibited the president from removing appointees approved by the Senate, without the Senate's consent. When Johnson decided to test the act's constitutionality by dismissing Edwin M. Stanton, the Republicans quickly started impeachment proceedings. Stanton was the key issue in the eleven-part impeachment bill. To impeach, the Senate needs a two-thirds majority. The motion failed to carry by one vote. (The Supreme Court found the Tenure Act unconstitutional in 1926).

Seemingly, impeachment proceedings, carpetbaggers, and other negative events dominated this period. However, several progressive things happened, too. These included:

- Purchase of Alaska for \$7,200,000;
- Development of the typewriter;
- Invention of the refrigerator car;
- Passage of the 13th Amendment, which freed all remaining slaves;
- Invention of dynamite by Alfred Nobel;
- Organization of the Grangers.

July 1878/608

PRECANCELS 101
Phil Cayford, PSS 155-3808

Terminology

We in the precancel field are always using terms that are completely familiar to us, but we forget that they are foreign to the newcomer. This is a feeble attempt to correct the problem. I'm sure I'll forget to mention some obvious ones.

Types. We probably use this term more often than any other, without realizing that some people don't know what it means. It refers to the STYLE of type on a particular precancel (this includes both font and spacing measurements). It usually refers to local precancels, although bureaus do have different styles of type. There are approximately 500 different styles of local types, but don't be overwhelmed - you don't have to learn them all to collect types! On average, each town used two different styles of type, so on average you only have to be able to distinguish between two type-styles each time you have a town for which you want to identify the type. There are only about 50 cities where you'll have to differentiate between more than 10-12 types for the town. Most precancel devices were supplied by the PO Dept. in Washington, although some were manufactured locally. These latter are often referred to as "L-types" because the PSS catalog lists them as L-1, L-2, etc. Those supplied by the PO Dept. have what are called Universal Styles, and these styles are given style numbers in the illustrated style chart of the PSS T&T Catalog. The main body of the catalog lists the types by universal style number, plus any L-types that might have been used. The L-types are illustrated at the end of each state listing.

Bars and Lines. To precancel enthusiasts, "Lines" are continuous from one stamp to the next, while "Bars" are discontinuous. This distinction comes into use when trying to differentiate one type from another. Sometimes it is the only distinguishing factor, and other times it can just be a great help.

Dateds. In July 1938, in an effort to prevent re-use of precancels, the PO Dept. required that all precancels on mail carrying 6¢ or more in postage, have an imprint showing the user's initials and the month and year of usage. Such as SRC Jul 38 or MW APR 42. This opened up a huge new field of collecting to the precancel enthusiast! There are 3 basic divisions in the collecting of dateds: Handstamps, Printed and Integrals. Printed means the dated control was applied with a printing press or mimeograph. Naturally, only the largest users need to do this, with Montgomery Ward being the largest user of printed dateds. For some reason (which I don't know!), Sears Roebuck used mostly handstamped dated, as did most small users. There are thousands of different users of handstamped dateds, while probably fewer than 100 users of printed dateds. Integrals are dateds where the precancel and the dated control are integrated into the same device. Again, this was limited primarily to the huge users, because a new device had to be produced every month.

Device. This term applies to the implement used for precanceling stamps. It may be a handstamp, an electroplate, a mimeograph stencil, or some other device.

Subject. When used with "device," it means position or repetition. It describes how many stamps are precanceled from one impression of a device. Most precancel devices consisted of 100 subjects, 25 subjects or 10 subjects.

Electroplate. A device, usually of 100 subjects, used for printing, in a printing press, large quantities of precancels. The name comes from the process of affixing the type font and lines or bars to the metal plate. Most electroplates were supplied by the PO Dept. to the local post office and therefore have universal type styles. Stamps precanceled with electroplates are commonly called "electros."

Double-Line Electros. These stamps were precanceled from a particular kind of electroplate having double lines above and double lines below the city and state name. They were government-issued to 127 cities from 1929 to 1932. Because of their attractiveness and limited scope, they have become a very popular area of precancel collecting, having their own catalog and album pages.

Typeset. A category of precancels, referring to the kinds of device used to print them. These devices were not supplied by the PO Dept. but prepared in the local city, usually at the print shop where the precancels were printed. They consisted of a jig holding movable type in the traditional format for printing precancels. There were usually 50 or 100 subjects. They were often dismantled after each printing run, so if another run was ordered, the new plate was often a different set-up, so it qualifies as a different type. Precancels made from these devices tend to be scarcer than most. They are extremely popular to collect because of their attractiveness and scarcity.

Synoptic. This is a way of collecting precancels where one does not have to be able to identify the precancel! It is simply a collection of each different US stamp with a precancellation on it regardless of what it is. It is often mounted in a "regular" US album, such as a Scott National.

Denom Collecting. This is another basic way of collecting precancels where one doesn't have to be able to identify the precancel. It is formed by collecting one precancel of each denom of a particular issue from each of the 50 states, plus the territories. Some of the denoms can be quite challenging, especially from Alaska or Nevada. The city or type is irrelevant.

The Precancel Stamp Society, Inc. is the outgrowth of two earlier organizations of collectors of precanceled stamps. The International Precancel Club was organized in 1910. The name was changed to The Precancel Stamp Society in 1922. For membership information, contact:

T.G. Rehkop, Secy.
P. O. Box 1013
Fenton, MO 63026

