



Postmark Atlanta
Atlanta Stamp Collector's Club



#0357-031583

October 2020 Newsletter

As we emailed earlier, physical meetings are not being held until the public health danger is past. I've included many ways to connect with other stamp collectors online in this newsletter.

We are holding "virtual" Atlanta Stamp Collectors Club meeting the first and third Tuesday hosted by member Lloyd Nutter. Lloyd sends out a Zoom invitation a couple days before the meeting. If you did not get an invitation for the September meetings, please contact Lloyd to make sure he adds you to his list. Emailing him: trains56@charter.net. Also, if you need to test Zoom, Lloyd will be glad to give you a test.

This newsletter includes other ways to enjoy our hobby with programs on the internet.

UPCOMING EVENTS

October 1 – 3, 2020 Virtual Stampex. The event will include a host of Virtual Talks, Stamps in the Attic, live philatelic chat rooms, competitor exhibits and a Court of Honour celebrating philatelists. It's free to register head to stampex.vfairs.com

October 6, 2020 7:00 pm Regular Atlanta Stamp Collectors meeting on Zoom. We do a member show and tell so if you have an item to show have it ready to share your screen or bring it up to your camera and talk about it.

October 20, 2020 7:00 pm Atlanta Stamp Collectors meeting and presentation on Zoom.

All month of October is National Stamp Collecting Month. American Topical Association programs for October www.americantopical.org/fall-for-topicals. A series of free programs on various topics starting October 3 with Topical Collecting 101 through Philatelic History of Roberto Clemente on Stamps on October 29. Check it out and register to get the details on viewing.

The National Postal Museum continues to engage with the public during the COVID closure online at their YouTube channel <https://www.youtube.com/user/SmithsonianNPM>

The museum is interested in what needs to be collected to document life under COVID much like they have items from the 1918 Flu Pandemic era. If you have ideas or items contact the Chief Curator, Daniel Piazza at piazza@si.edu.

Woman Suffrage and the 19th Amendment

By Steve Swain

Woman suffrage in the United States traces to July 2, 1776, when the colony of New Jersey adopted its first state constitution. It gave voting rights to “all inhabitants of this colony” who were 21, owned property worth 50 pounds, and were a resident of their county for twelve months. In 1790, the legislature amended the law to say, “he or she,” clarifying that women had voting rights. But only single women could vote because married women could not own property. The initial experiment with female suffrage ended in 1807 when the legislature repealed the law for partisan reasons.

But women did not acknowledge this as the end of the campaign. Tirelessly devoting their time, energy and skills to furthering the cause of equality for women, the crusade culminated on August 18, 1920 with the passage of the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution guaranteeing women the right to vote.

19th Amendment Centennial Stamp



To acknowledge this pivotal event, a non-denominated (55¢) forever stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of the passage of the 19th Amendment was issued August 22, 2020. The official first-day city was Seneca Falls, N.Y. which has been called the birthplace of women’s rights. The Seneca Falls convention held July 19-29, 1848 was the first women’s rights convention.

Inspired by historic photographs, the Women Vote stamp features a stylized illustration of suffragists marching in a parade or other public demonstration. The photograph shown here are Suffragists marching in 1913. (Photograph courtesy of the Library of Congress Prints and

Photographs Division Washington, D.C.) The clothes they wear and the banners they display are the official colors of the National Woman’s Party – purple, white and gold.

Previous Stamps Commemorating the 19th Amendment

The Women Vote stamp marks the fourth time the United States Postal Service has commemorated the passage of the 19th Amendment, more than any other amendment. Seen below, issued on August 26, 1970, a 6-cent stamp marked the 50th anniversary of the passage of the 19th Amendment. A 32-cent stamp was issued on August 26, 1995 in honor of the 75th anniversary of the 19th Amendment. Honoring the 19th Amendment and the women’s right to vote, the U.S. Postal Service issued a 32-cent on May 28, 1998 As part of the Celebrate the Century series.



Women’s Rights Leaders Commemorated on Stamps

Many female leaders emerged in the Women’s Rights Movement, helping promote change. Several of these women have been commemorated on U.S. stamps.



When Lucy Stone (1818-1893) was young, she disagreed with her father that men should dominate women and became one of the earliest advocates of women’s rights in America. She put herself through school, becoming the first woman in Massachusetts to hold a college degree. She kept her own name after marriage - a practice unheard of at the time. Lucy also maintained property in her own name and refused to pay taxes on it, claiming “taxation without representation.” Lucy helped create the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She also was a staunch abolitionist and worked for the American Anti-Slavery Society.



Alice Paul (1885-1977) was instrumental in designing the campaign for suffrage. She learned civil disobedience from British suffrage leaders and applied these ideas in the U.S. On March 3, 1913, Alice organized the largest parade America had ever seen. Over 8,000 women marched through Washington D.C., receiving abuse from onlookers and little help from police. She founded the National Woman's Party and with their help picketed outside the White House for the next seven years. After achieving her goal with the passage of the 19th Amendment, Alice continued to work to protect women from discrimination and promote equal rights.



Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906) was a key player in the Women's Rights Movement. Her 50-year collaboration with Elizabeth Cady Stanton helped advance rights for all women. Susan began her work with the Daughters of Temperance in 1849 having witnessed the abuse suffered by women and children from alcoholic men. She helped found the Woman's State Temperance Society of New York and the National Woman Suffrage Association. Anthony appeared before Congress between 1869 and 1906 and petitioned for a constitutional amendment to allow women the same rights as men. She continued to fight for her beliefs leading women to the polls, being arrested, and continuing to speak out before her trial. Although she never lived to see the 19th Amendment pass in 1920, Susan's dedicated work for gender equality helped make her dream possible.

Congratulations

Steve Swain's article Collecting Avenues for the 3-Cent Washington which he wrote for our newsletter has been selected by Tom Loebig from APS to post as an Article of Distinction on the APS website www.stamps.org.

British Blooms on Oxford Street

By Colin Clark

Circular hand stamps have been in use since the beginning of the British postal system, and they continue to be used today. Modern post office counters were equipped with **Self Inking Datestamps (SIDs)**, which did not carry the time, in the mid-1980s. The SIDs are used for all counter paperwork, including pension books.¹

Trials for SIDs were conducted from 1985, and they became operational from 1987. These counter datestamps became generally used where computerization of counter work had taken place, which was followed by massive countrywide spread from 1993 to 1997. The SIDs are consistently 23 mm in diameter with a fancy “petal-style” edge. This flowering style was largely used from 1987.¹



The images below show examples of contemporary **SIDs** usage.



Figure 1. MR MICAWBER – 1.90 GBP – issued **June 19th 2012** (*magnified size*).



Figure 2. Police Horses (Working Horses) – 1.28 GBP – issued **February 4th 2014** (*magnified size*).



Figure 3. Queen Elizabeth II (Royal Portraits) – 1.88 GBP – issued **May 30th 2013** (*magnified size*).

All of the SIDs image examples above are derived from the **OXFORD ST SUNDERLAND Post Office**, which was a town sub-office. The city of Sunderland is located in the North East of England. This post office was opened in 1892 and subsequently closed on January 19th 2015.²

References

1. *Collect British Postmarks: The Handbook to British Postmarks and their Values*, 9th Edition (December 2013, p.181, 187), Stanley Gibbons.
2. *Co. DURHAM POST OFFICES*, (updated 31st July 2020, p.18), Ken Smith.

To encourage members and collectors to learn more about the APS, American Philatelic Society has lifted the members-only restrictions on accessing *The American Philatelist* online. Please feel free to share with your fellow collectors and encourage them to connect and learn more about all the great benefits. [Please access The American Philatelist here](#). If you are getting a print version of this newsletter, the full web address is: www.stamps.org/the-american-philatelist

Also there will be online Stamp Chat events using Zoom that you can access information on at this link: <https://stamps.org/news/c/news/cat/local/post/aps-to-host-live-stamp-chats-on-zoom-beginning-monday-march-23>

There are replays of these chats available on YouTube. The variety of subjects now available is amazing. <https://www.youtube.com/user/AmericasStampClub> is the link to check out all the stored Chats.

* * * * *

If you are interested in writing for our newsletter or presenting to our club at one of our monthly meetings, please contact me at the email below or Scott Holmberg at sdholmberg1@gmail.com with your ideas.

LeA Coe, Secretary

leacoe@bellsouth.net