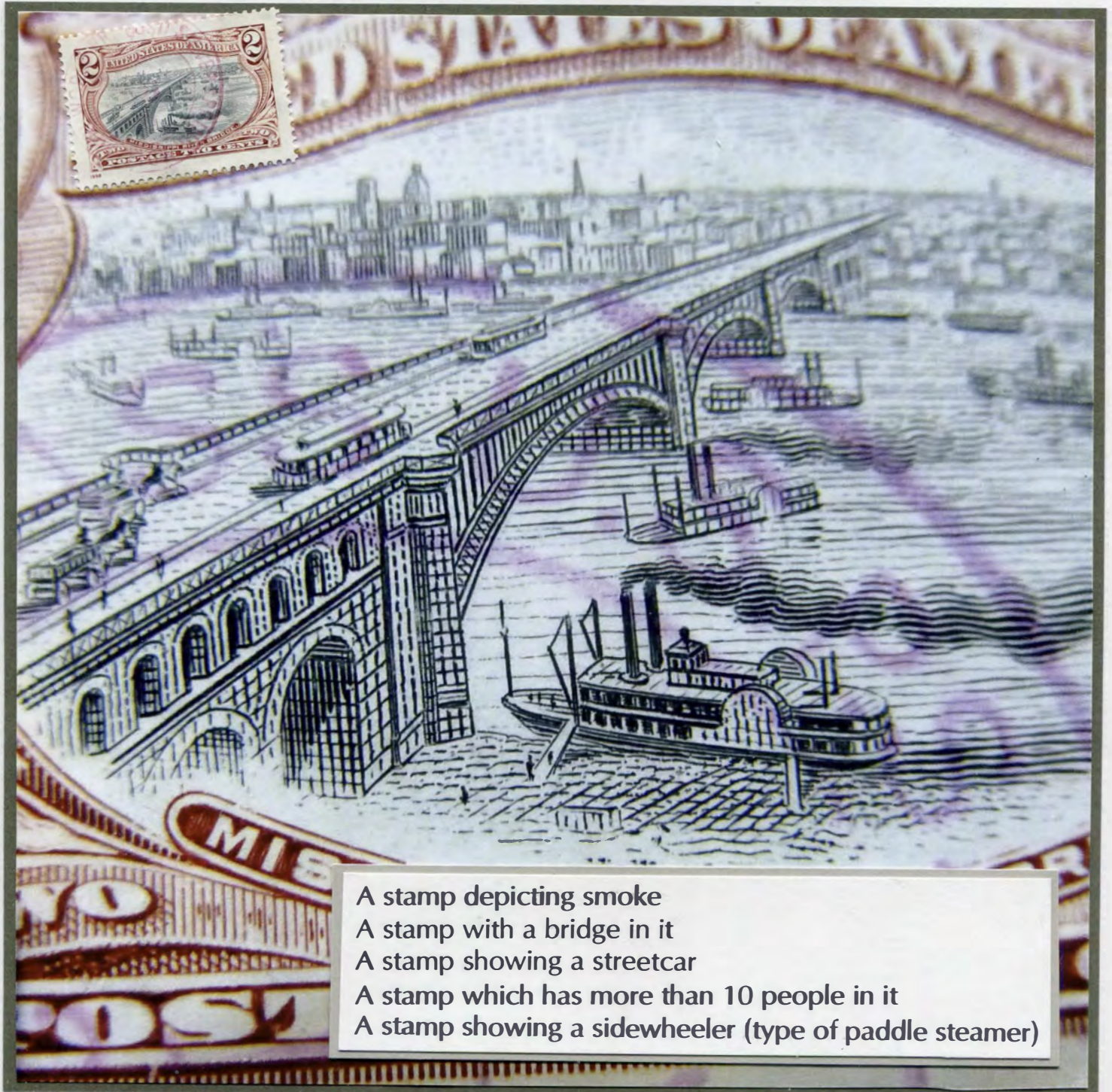


Scavenger Hunt

Stamps are only tiny pieces of paper.
However, when you look more closely at them,
it's amazing what you can see!
Postmarks and other markings on covers are also worth a look.

Take a good look at each page, and you will find...



- A stamp depicting smoke
- A stamp with a bridge in it
- A stamp showing a streetcar
- A stamp which has more than 10 people in it
- A stamp showing a sidewheeler (type of paddle steamer)

A perfin that isn't all alpha characters

The easiest perfin to find with a non-alpha character is one using an ampersand. The tricky part is being able to decipher the ampersand from the rest of the design.

Here's an easy one.

D.B. & Z.



**D. Burger und Zoon (the Netherlands)
Shipping agents and freight forwarders,
Rotterdam, 1906-1967**



The ampersand is a different height from the letters, and they all run consecutively.

Here's a less obvious one.

T & Co

**Inter-Ocean Export Corp
Shipping agents
New York City, 1920s-1940s**



Postcard to France, Jun 30, 1939, possibly illegally using these company perfins, as the message is to a friend.



All of the letters are bound into a compact design.

This PhotoShopped image shows an attempt to decipher the letters by coloring in the dots in a different color for each element. This has made the ampersand somewhat identifiable.

A cover to a famous person

6 November, 1951

This cover was sent to Sir Winston Churchill just after he was re-elected as Prime Minister in the October elections. A letter of congratulations, maybe?

The boxed handstamp relates to a census, which occurred around October each year



A cover postmarked in at least 4 different countries.

This cover was postmarked in Venezuela, France, Serbia and Turkey



A stamp which depicts something different from what it is supposed to

Which stamp ?



Hint: It shows the Statue of Liberty from Las Vegas instead of that of New York.

A stamp issued before 1940 designed by a woman

Elaine Rawlinson, 1938

The first woman to design a U.S. postage stamp

In 1933, devoted stamp collector and newly-elected President Franklin Roosevelt suggested a set of stamps honoring past presidents.

The Post Office Department opened the first national competition in 1937 to gather potential designs for the first stamp in the new Presidential Series, which would feature George Washington on the 1c value.

1,122 artists submitted entries and competed for cash prizes. A committee spent two days narrowing the designs down to just five, from which President Roosevelt made the final selection.

Elaine, a former student in her early twenties of the National Academy of Design School who also studied mural painting at the Beaux-Arts Institute, won the top prize and was awarded \$500.



Photo courtesy of the Smithsonian's National Postal Museum

Her design (see photo), which featured a side profile view of Washington from sculptor Jean Antoine Houdon's bust at Mount Vernon, stood out in its simplicity. The New York Times called it "Something New in Philatelic History."

Her 1-cent Washington stamp, issued on April 25, 1938, became the fundamental basis for the designs of the rest of the Prexies, as they are colloquially called.

They chronologically depicted all 29 presidents who had died before 1938, as well as Benjamin Franklin, Martha Washington, and the White House.

It includes 24 basic definitive design issues, 9 horizontal coil issues and 4 vertical coil issues.



The next stamp designed by a woman wasn't issued until 1963, when painter Lily Spandorf designed the Christmas issue.



A U.S. stamp with a camel on it

Fort Bliss Centennial Issue

Why a camel? And where is it on the stamp?

In 1855, Secretary of War Jefferson Davis requested an experiment using camels as "ships of the desert" to replace the cavalry horse in the dry parts of south-western United States.

The benefits were that camels could go without water for three days and could get their moisture from desert plants that no other animal would touch. And they could carry large loads.

Congress authorized \$30,000 to import camels for military use. The first shipment of 34 camels arrived at Indianola from Egypt in May 1856. Another batch arrived in February the following year making a total of 77

The US military learned that females were better workers, as the males were temperamental and dangerous. They crossed 120 miles in five days with no water and a temperature of 100 degrees F in the shade. When faced with hills, the camels walked on their knees, which seemed to help their center of gravity.

The biggest problem was that the soldiers didn't get on with the camels, so the experiment was essentially a failure.

When the Civil War came, the experiment abruptly ended. The camels escaped or were turned loose. A hundred years later, there were still occasional reports of camel sightings in the Southwest.

After the war, government-sponsored exploration of Texas commenced. The land and resources were mapped and logged, roads created, Indian reservations established and towns began.

Settlers began arriving, and one of the most dangerous parts of the trip was through Texas between San Antonio and El Paso. It was the US Army's job to protect these people.

A line of forts was established from the Red River to the Rio Grande to protect settlers from hostile Indians. A second line of forts was built 200 miles west of the first.

The forts ranged from excellent, such as Fort Bliss in El Paso, to dangerous, such as Fort Brown on the Rio Grande where soldiers suffered from yellow fever, cholera and dengue fever.

Conditions were primitive. Both officers and enlisted men brought their families, and many women worked as maids, cooks and laundresses, and when post hospitals became shorthanded, as nurses as well.



Look in the triangle



on the left side



under the 'SS' of BLISS



and you will see the camel.

Issued Oct 23 1962

Inverted yellow

Background sheet found
by Leonard Sherman

A stamp that is classified as an error, freak or oddity

DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD

1962 SPECIAL PRINTING

Reprinted Inverted Yellow Background Error Types

Postmaster General J. Edward
Day authorized 121,440,000
normal stamps and 40,270,000
invert stamps

Leonard Sherman
Donated his sheet
to the APS.



NORMAL STAMP AS ISSUED



INVERT TYPE 1

3 1/2MM WHITE STRIP

INVERT TYPE 2

11-11 1/2MM WHITE STRIP



INVERT TYPE 3 9 3/4MM WHITE STRIP WITH
RIGHT PANE NARROW SHEET MARGIN



INVERT TYPE 1
WITH LEFT PANE NARROW SHEET MARGIN



INVERT TYPE 1 WITH RIGHT PANE WIDE SHEET MARGIN



INVERT PAIR TYPES 2 & 1



INVERT PAIR TYPES 3 & 1



INVERT PAIR TYPE 1 INCLUDING RIGHT PANE WIDE SHEET MARGIN

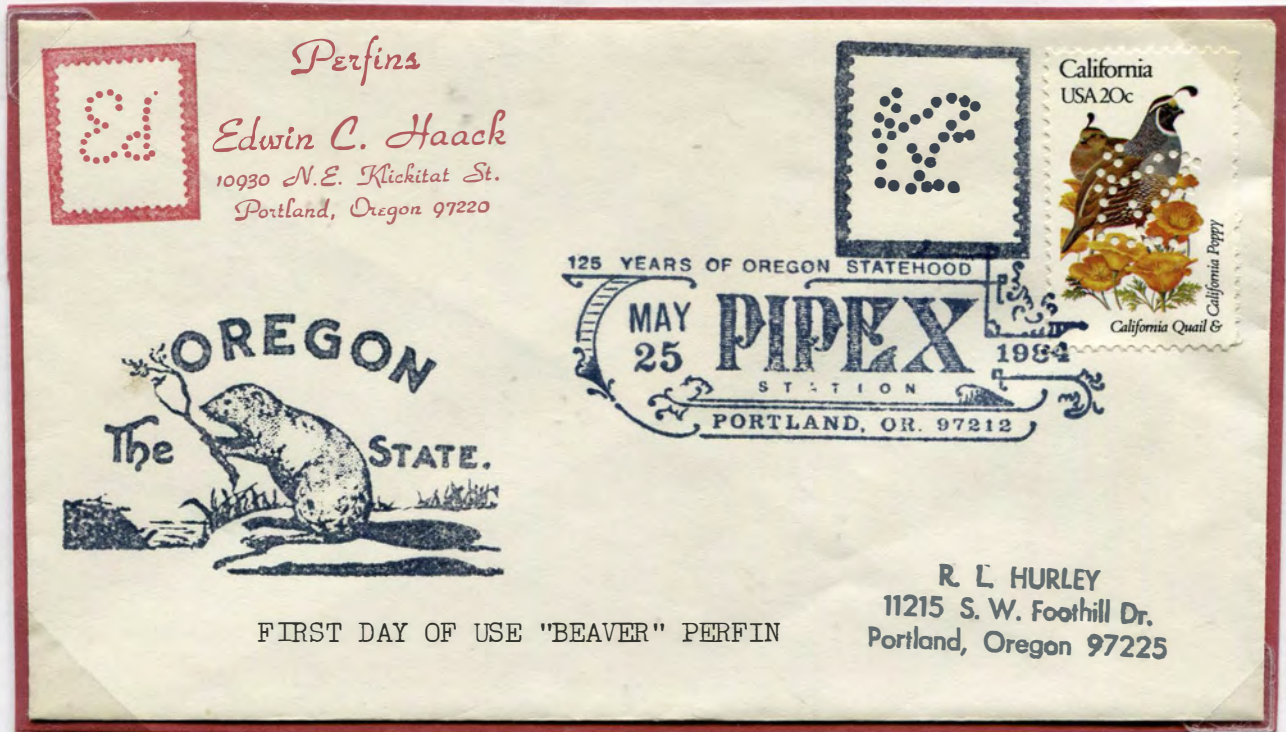
A perfin with no alpha characters

The beaver perfin



Ed Haack, an active member of the Perfins Club, was no stranger to non-alpha perfins. Indeed, his new Rose perfin was released for the Pan-Pacific Exhibition in Portland, Oregon on May 22, 1983.

Ed owned 3 perforators, one of which bore his name. The other two were the aforementioned Rose, plus the initials 'R.B.' How then, did Ed create the "beaver" perfin, which was released on May 25 at PIPEX 1984, also held in Portland?



Here is his response to that question:

"I have often wondered if it would be possible to use one of the old corporate seals, which work on the same lever action.

*I was able to purchase some this spring at a Salem flea market...
It took me a little while to find the carbon steel pins...
using a hacksaw...*

*(I) reduced the size of the embosser...
drilled the holes with a drill press...*

*The main problem I had was to get the glue for the metal to adhere...
SuperGlue is still holding from four days ago..."*

Ed's one complaint:

"I would have liked the (beaver's) tail longer, but to stay in the 1/2" size was not possible."

Others have remarked that the beaver has been mistaken for a squirrel!

A stamp featuring someone who was living at the time of issue
(no monarchs, presidents or other heads of state)

Living Australians on stamps

Since 1997, certain living people are permitted to be depicted on standard Australian stamps and postal stationery. They are:

The monarch and other members of the Royal Family.



The first living Australian to be depicted on a stamp was Sir Donald Bradman, the famous cricketer, in 1997.

Recipients of the Australia Post Australian Legends Award. This award honors a living individual or group of individuals who have excelled in a particular field of endeavour, recognising them for their part in shaping the social and cultural life of Australia..

1999 Artist
Arthur Boyd AC OBE



2001 Country musician
Slim Dusty AO MBE



2004 Opera singer
Dame Joan Sutherland OM AC DBE



Australian winners of gold medals
at Olympic Games.



Australian recipients of the Victoria Cross.

Unidentified Australians featured as representatives of a group/section of society, rather than as individuals in their own right.



Cover with more than 6 auxiliary markings

This Tonga Tin Can Mail cover to New Zealand dated 28 August 1939 has 22 handstamps - 7 on the front and 15 on the back!



Walter George Quensall, an inhabitant of Niuafou'u, Tonga in the 1930's, promoted the island's already existing and famous Tin Can mail by making many philatelic handstamps to be applied to covers as the cruise ships passed though.

Covers from the late 1930s received more handstamps.



A stamp with at least 3 camels on it

Most of us know the camel in philately as carrying the Desert Postman on the definitive stamps of Sudan.

To find 3 camels on a stamp, one looks to the Christmas issues put out by various countries.

CAMEL FACTS - One hump or two?

The camels with one hump are called dromedaries, and those with two are known as bactrian.

Both types can go for days without water.



Australia's 1959 Christmas stamp depicts the Three Wise Men on camels

Finding more than 3 camels on a stamp is difficult, but can be done. For example, Australia commemorated the annual camel races at Alice Springs with a design showing 6 camels.

Stamps showing groups of 7 or 8 can be found, but the Mongolian stamp of 1989 is a clear winner.



This stamp depicts a painting by Amgalan D. in the Mongolian National Modern Art Gallery.

It has camels almost too numerous to count.

Called *Melody of Gobi*, it shows a vast camel herd in a beautifully coloured background desert setting, with the painter himself in the foreground.

The detail in the painting is amazing. Take a look at this camel, from the center of the painting.



Cover with a cinderella tied to it

Christmas seal tied to cover,
December 13, 2014

Mr. Paul A. Malan
PO Box 301248
Portland, OR 97294-9248

Sheryll Quecker
PO Box 1063
Hillsboro, OR 97123-1063

97123106363



United Nations

Diplomatic pouch mail

ROBERT MAXWELL, Chief
of UNPA, resigned in
November 1970. Deputy
Chief IVO LOVINCIC
served as Acting
Chief, December
and January.===

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. Ivo Lovincic
Acting Chief
UN Postal Administration
New York

via POUCH

UNITED NATIONS
UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE
ROOM 411, NEW OHTEMACHI BLDG.
4-2-CHOME, OHTEMACHI
CHIYODAKU, TOKYO
JAPAN



A stamp with 10 or more languages



This stamp has the words "the bible" translated into 76 languages spoken throughout Africa.

A stamp with more than 100 words on it

There are many stamps with more than 100 words.



1988 - U.S. stamp released to mark the bicentennial of the signing of the Constitution. It shows a quill pen held in the ruffle-cuffed hand of one of the signers, with the Constitution in the background.

In 1975, South Africa issued a stamp to celebrate the first newspaper published in Afrikaans.

In 1991 South Africa released a stamp illustrating the first registration of nurses and midwives, an achievement that happened in South Africa in 1891

The stamps below have many more than 100 words.



Cover or card mailed and delivered on the same day

Apparently mail from Dresden, Germany, to cities or towns 200km or closer had same-day delivery back in the early 1900s.



22 February, 1902 (22.2.02)
Dresden to Stassburg



22 November, 1906
Dresden to Kipsdorf

Jacob Man

Native
Santo, 1970s-?

The traditional view of land tenure in the New Hebrides was that land could not be owned or sold, but only occupied or “nurtured” by the families of the ancestors who originally settled there.

The arrival of Europeans in the late 19th century put this system in jeopardy with their drive to acquire land to fulfil their goals of profit and power. The British government forbade settlers to acquire freehold land, but that rule was not enforced for the Australians, who therefore owned some of the first plantations on various islands. After the formation of the Condominium in 1906, a Joint Court was set up, ruling that all land titles registered before 1896 could not be challenged. This institutionalised the foreign-owned plantations, such as those of the French Société Française des Nouvelles-Hébrides (SFNH) company.

When the plantation owners and other foreign developers began to acquire more land, they met with strong resistance from the natives. It is from this that the Nagriamel movement sprang up in 1963, urging a return to native ways. It gained strength under the leadership of Jimmy Stephens, supported from French planters in Santo wishing to avoid the British declared aim of the granting of independence to the archipelago, a move also favoured by the increasingly dominant English-speaking Vanua'aku Party (VP) formed by the Anglican minister, Rev Walter Lini.

This letter was sent by Jacob Man, a native of Luganville, Santo, to the head of SFNH in Paris. Man was not likely to part with his money unnecessarily, so the letter's contents must have been of the utmost importance for him to pay the extra money to register the letter and to require a receipt of acknowledgment or “AR” (Avis de Réception), proof that the letter was actually delivered.



17 April, 1976

What is more, Jacob Man used the services of French scribe Philibert de Montgremier, a known political agitator with the Nagriamel movement, to address (and write?) this important letter. All complaints with SFNH at this time concerned land disputes. It is highly likely, therefore, that this letter was another such protest, with Man fighting the acquisition of his land by the French company and claiming his traditional land rights.