



P. O. Box 691, West Jordan, UT 84084

Spring 2019

Upcoming Events and Announcements

Club Meetings

Location: Sandy Senior Center
9310 So. 1300 East, Sandy
First and third Thursdays of each month
6:00 pm until 7:45 pm
Summer: Come early and browse. 5:30-6:00 pm

Club Officers

President: Joe Ferguson
Vice-President: Dave Blackhurst
Secretary/Treasurer: Linda Snyder
Board Members: Jerry Pitstick, Allan Anderson, Don Marr, Blaine Cox, Rick Huddleston, Joellen Dillard
Newsletter Editor: Ewald Kuefner

**Next Stamp Show will be at the
Sons of Utah Pioneers building**

Date: May 17 and 18, 2018

Friday 10 am to 6 pm

Saturday 10 am to 4 pm

3301 E. Louise St. (2920 So.)

Salt Lake City, Utah

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The President's Corner

Joe Ferguson

Greetings Members!

If you did not attend the last stamp club on April 19 you really missed a great presentation. Rick Leimbach gave a very informative power point slide show of omnibus issues. If you don't know what the term "omnibus" refers to, it means the issuing of a series of stamps with the same theme and often the same design from different countries.

An example would be the 1935 Silver Jubilee issue of King George V. Rich has put together a very impressive collection of most of the omnibus issues from the British Commonwealth, French Community, Portuguese Colonies and others. He showed slides of many issues. His collection is very impressive and mostly complete.

He brought two of his albums for club members to look at. I was very impressed with the completeness, the organization and neatness of his collection. It was a real treat.

The officers and board members of the club make a very strong effort to have interesting and informative stamp related presentation at each of our stamp meetings. If you haven't been attending, please give us a try. I'm sure that you will enjoy the experience.

**Joe Ferguson
President**

The First Two General Issue United States Postal Stamps

On **March 3, 1847**, Congress authorized United States postage stamps. The first general issue postage stamps went on sale in New York City, July 1, 1847. One, priced at five cents, depicting Benjamin Franklin. The other, a ten-cent stamp, picturing George Washington.



Benjamin Franklin George Washington

Benjamin Franklin and George Washington are the first U.S. postage stamps in the United States and were issued at the same time in 1847. The earliest known use of the Franklin 5 cent is July 7, 1847, while the earliest known use of the Washington 10 cent is July 2, 1847.

These 1847 Regular Issue Stamps were only used for four years. During that time, postal rates were 5 cents for letters going fewer than 300 miles, and 10 cents for letters going farther. On July 1, 1851, new postal rates (along with a new issue of stamps) rendered the founding pair, both the Franklin and the Washington obsolete. After that date, neither stamp was accepted for postage. This event was one of only two instances in the United States postal history that stamps were demonetized. The second time was at the beginning of the Civil War, a decade later. #

How the U. S. Postal Service Began

The history of postal service of the United States began with the delivery of stamp-less letters, whose cost was borne by the receiving person. Later it also included pre-paid letters carried by private mail carriers and provisional post offices and culminated in a system of universal prepayment that required all letters to bear nationally issued adhesive postage stamps.

In the earliest days ship captains arriving in port with stamp-less mail would have to advertise in the local newspaper names of those having mail, and for them to come collect and pay for it, if not already paid for by the sender. Postal delivery in the United States was a matter of haphazard local organization until after the Revolutionary War (1775-1783), when eventually a national postal system was established.

Stamp-less letters were paid for by the receiver. Private postal systems, were gradually phased out after the introduction of adhesive postage stamps, first issued by the U.S. Government post office July 1, 1847, in the denominations of five and ten cents. The use of stamps was made mandatory in 1855. Each of these stamps generally bore the face or bust of an American president or another historically important statesman. #

(An excerpt from Wikipedia article, U.S. Postal stamps.)

YOU ARE INVITED

Stamp Show

**Sons of Utah Pioneers Building
3301 East Louise St (2920 South)
Salt Lake City, Utah**

May 17 and 18, 2019

**Friday, 10 am to 6 pm
Saturday, 10 am to 4 pm**

Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom

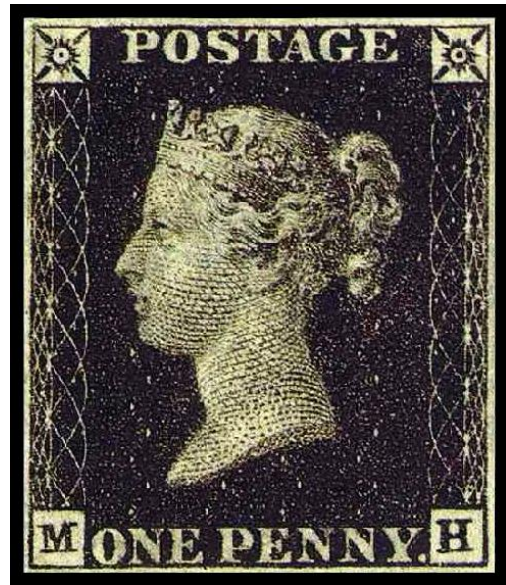
The time of Victoria's reign was a period of prosperity and peace for Great Britain. It was a time of industrial expansion and the building of railroads. One of the achievement of the time was the Great Exhibition of 1851. A massive building called the Crystal Palace, which was built in London that housed a number of technological exhibits from around the world. Prince Albert, her husband, took part in the planning and it was a huge success.



The 1851 glass and steel Crystal Palace

Queen Victoria was born May 24, 1819 in London and died January 22, 1901. Her reign lasted for 62 years. When she died, she had 37 great-grandchildren. Her nickname was the Grandmother of Europe because she was related to so many of Europe's monarchs. Her father was Edward, the Duke of Kent, but her mother was Princess Victoria of Germany. When she was 20, In 1839 she married Prince Albert who was a German Prince. They had a very good marriage and Albert became her confidant and support. They had 9 children over the next several years. Victoria's children married royalty throughout much of Europe, including Denmark, Germany and Russia.

When Albert was only 42, he died of typhoid fever. Victoria went into a deep depression and withdrew from all politics. There was a point at which many people questioned her ability to rule. Shortly, Victoria recovered sufficiently and began to take a stronger interest in the British Empire and its colonies. She took particular interest in India and wore the additional title of Empress of India. -0-



The Penny Black Postage Stamp

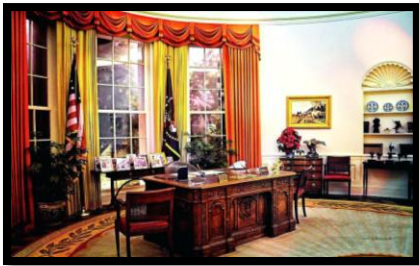
The stamp bore the profile of Queen Victoria. It was the **world's first** adhesive postage stamp used in a public postal system. It was issued in Great Britain on **May 1, 1840**, valid for use on May 6. In 1837. British postal rates were high, complex and anomalous. To simplify matter. Sir Roland Hill proposed an adhesive stamp to indicate pre-payment of postage.

At the time it was normal for the recipient to pay postage on delivery charged by the sheet and on distance travelled. By contrast, the Penny Black stamp allowed letters of up to half an ounce (14 grams) to be delivered at a flat rate of one penny, regardless of distance.

Postal delivery systems using what may have been adhesive stamps existed before the Penny Black. The idea had at least been suggested earlier in the Austrian Empire, Sweden, and possibly Greece. This is the only postage stamp in the world that does not indicate a country of origin. The Monarch's image symbolizes the United Kingdom. The word postage at the top of the design distinguished it from a revenue stamp, which had long been used in the UK. One Penny at the bottom shows the pre-paid amount. -0-

Queen Victoria and US President Hayes

There is a long-running tradition of the Royal Family sending gifts to the Presidents of the United States as part of their respective nations' working together. In 1880, President Rutherford B. Hayes received a particularly special gift from Victoria. She had ordered a desk to be built out of the wood from the "HMS Resolute", a retired ship that had been abandoned during an Arctic expedition, then recovered, and returned to Europe. The desk is used by United States presidents to this day.



U.S. President Rutherford B. Hayes

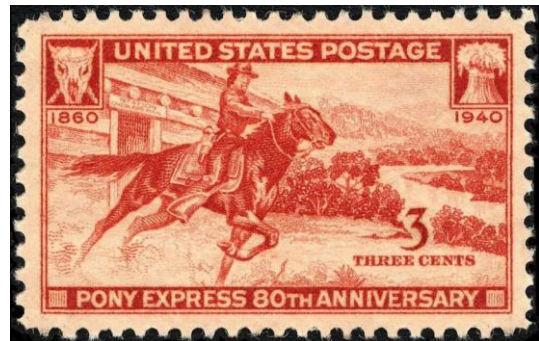
President Rutherford B. Hayes (1822-1893) was the 19th president of the United States, serving from **1877-1881**. He was married to Lucy Hayes and together they had 5 children. Hayes is known for winning one of the closest presidential elections in history; because of this some people accused him of cheating which was highly unlikely.



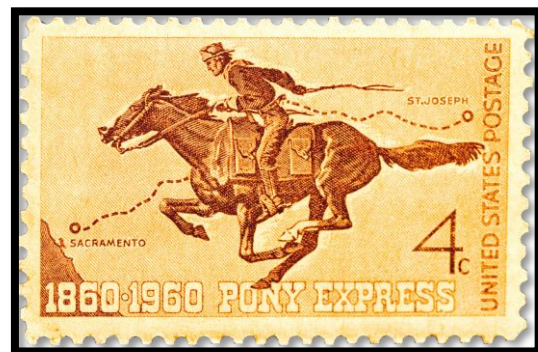
Rutherford was the son of a storekeeper in Delaware, Ohio. His father died before he was born and was raised by his mother and uncle. He did very well in school. He was a graduate of Harvard Law School, becoming a lawyer in 1845. He became a successful lawyer and often defended escaped slaves who had come across the border to Ohio from Kentucky. He served in the Civil War and reached the rank of Major General. -0-

The Pony Express, a part of US mail history

The Pony Express is one of the most colorful episodes in American history. This era measured not only the growth of the nation, but the pioneering spirit of our predecessors. Operated by Central Overland California and Pikes Peak Express, it took 10 days over 8 states, the fastest mail service so far. It operated 18 months between April 1860 until October 1861 until the transcontinental telegraph was established, with the transcontinental train soon to come in 1869.



Issued at 80th Anniversary



Celebrating 1860 to 1960, 100 year Anniversary



1861 one dollar. Wells Fargo held the contract west of Salt Lake City