

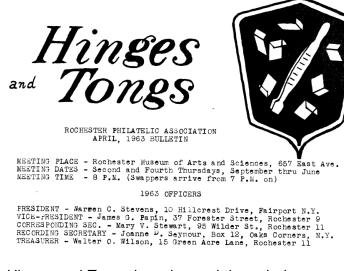
The Rochester Philatelic Association, PO Box 10206 Brighton Station, Rochester, NY 14610 http://www.rpastamps.org

A LITTLE CLUB HISTORY

by Fred Haynes

Our treasurer, Dave Robinson, was cleaning out an old file cabinet of RPA business transactions and found a box crammed with old RPA Bulletins dating to 1934. The monthly newsletter was renamed Hinges and Tongs in 1963 as part of the RPA's 50th anniversary celebration. The new name was established via a naming contest won by Mary Morison. For her effort she was awarded a complete plate block of the National Parks stamp series.

The new name took effect in January 1963, but it was not until the March edition of that year that a logo was established for the monthly newsletter. That March issue is present in the collection that Dave unearthed from the depths of the file cabinet, but it is a weak print so I chose to scan and preserve the top part of page 1 from the April 1963 edition.



Hinges and Tongs has changed through the years as technology evolved and editors changed, but the newsletter is now in its 57th consecutive year with its current name and much more if the earlier RPA Bulletin is included.

The President in 1963 was Warren Stevens and his short message to members In the March 1963 newsletter is essentially timeless. He wrote:

HELP – HELP – HELP – HELP – for the 1963 exhibition. From now on through the month of April we want every member to help in some way. We need station wagons to pick up frames, set up help, security throughout the show, hospitality, etc., etc.

Midtown has gone all out to help us with extra rooms, easy access to elevators, etc. Our exhibit entries have gone way over the top with 670 frames (we had expected 400). PLEASE-PLEASE-PLEASE – fill out one of the enclosed schedule sheets and mail or give to Gordon Morison. We are counting on YOU to HELP!

Did you catch the number of exhibits!. Apparently they had 670 frames exhibited at the 1963 show. In a subsequent newsletter that same year, the President's message included a request to find new members. The goal was to reach 300 members. So far I have not found a note to learn if they succeeded.





Fellow RPA members,

Hopefully spring has arrived to stay and snow is gone-gone-gone! We now have ROPEX to look forward to. The show runs Friday & Saturday (May 17 & 18) at the Canandaigua Civic center.

If you have some spare time come and help us set up starting at 9:00 am Thursday 16th. We will need help all day Thursday. We'll also need help after the show at 3:00 pm on Saturday to help tear down. During the two day show, we need help manning the club tables. When you need a break from "shopping" spend some time helping us.

Don't forget that elections are in June. All positions are open, but there are currently three positions lacking nominations. They are President, Vice President, and one Board position. So throw your hat in the ring and volunteer for an office.

See you at our next meeting and at ROPEX,

Larry Rausch, RPA President

Upcoming RPA Meetings

Thurs. May 9th - Essays by John Flannery IIIThurs. May 23rd - TBAThurs. June 13th - TBAThurs. June 27th - TBAThurs. July 11th - TBA

If you have a program that you can present, we have several slots open before summer. Meetings begin at 7 PM at the JCC in Brighton. The first half hour is for silent auction, show/trade among members, and general member interaction. The night's program begins at 7:30 PM.

Other Regional Stamp Shows/Bourses

June 9 Syracuse 2nd Sunday Stamp Show Maplewood Inn, Thruway Exit 36. Hours: 10-4:30. Bourse. Contact: Ed Bailey, 315-452-0593

June 21-23 Mississauga, Ontario, Royal 2019 Royale, Sponsored by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Hilton Mississauga, 6750 Mississauga Rd. Hours: 11-5:30, 10-5:30, 10-4. 40 stamp dealers: \$3 admission Friday and Saturday, free Sunday. Email: info@trajan.ca Website: https://rpscroyal.com/

Visit our <u>online calendar</u> for even more area show news

April RPA Presentation

On April 11th Rich Spinelli provided us a wonderful history lesson on Bohemia and Moravia using stamps as a guide. First, Rich set the stage by discussing the economic reasons for all those 1923 German inflation overprint stamps of post WW1 years. And, then the rise of Nazi Germany that prompted German land acquisition and eventually the formation of the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia" in 1939. Both these entities began issuing stamps in 1939 and Rich reviewed the initial overprints of Czechoslovakia stamps and then the new commemoratives that soon followed.

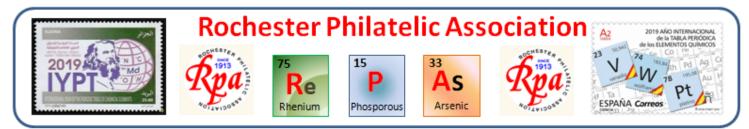
In the second half of the presentation, Rich focused on the Theresientadt Parcel Admission Stamp (to the right). This issue is perhaps the best known, and certainly hardest to procure, Bohemia-Moravia postal item.

Theresienstadt was a military fortress dating to the mid 18th century that was deployed as a concentration camp for Czechoslovakian Jews from 1941-1945. More than 150.000 Jews were sent there during the 4 year period of the war and although Theresienstadt was not an extermination camp conditions there were deplorable and many died in the ghetto conditions that prevailed.



On July 10, 1943, this stamp was issued for use on letters and packages sent to the Theresientstadt concentration camp.

Rich reviewed details on the strict procedures required to send items to the camp and also showed us numerous philatelic materials bearing the famous stamp.



AN ELEMENTAL CELEBRATION Another 2019 Sesquicentennial

By Fred Haynes

Contrary to what you may have thought in high school, the Periodic Table of the Elements was not created to torture high school chemistry students. The idea was simple at first. Aristole considered a four element table way back in 330 BCE. He identified earth, air, fire and water as the four elemental building blocks. But others since have not been satisfied with his simple approach. The concept changed and the list grew and with that came complexity.

By the 1700's some 30 elements had been isolated and described and that grew to over 60 by the middle of the 19th century. And it was in the middle of the 19th century that several chemists and inventors working independently began to recognize patterns in those elements and began to organize them into lists and tables. A Russian chemist named Dmitri Mendeleev had the foresight to recognize that the known elements should be organized on their atomic weight and he also set the elements into a two-dimensional grid based on common properties. But it was his observations that the chart needed gaps for elements that had yet to be discovered that set him apart from others. For this insight Mendeleev is credited as the "father of the Periodic Table".

Series	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Group VII	Group VIII
1	H=1							
2	Li=7	Be=9.1	B=11	C=12	N=14	O=16	F=19	
3	Na=23	Mg=24.4	Al=27	Si=28	P=31	S=32	CI=35.5	Fe=56, Ni=58.5,
4	K=39.1	Ca=40	- =44	Ti=48.1	V=51.2	Cr=52.3	Mn=55 {	Co 59.1, Cu 63.3.
5	(Cu)=63.3	Zn=65.4	- =68	- =72	As=75	Se=79	Br=80	
6	Rb=85.4	Sr=87.5	Y=89	Zr=90.7	Nb=94.2	Mo=95.9	— =100 {	Rh=103, Ru=103.8, Pd=108, Ag=107.9.
7	(Ag)=107.9	Cd=112	In=113.7	Sn=118	Sb=120.3	Te=125.2	l=126.9	
8	Cs=132.9	Ba=137	La=138.5	Ce=141.5	Di=145	-	-	
9	()	-	-	-	-	-	-,	Ir=193.1, Pt=194.8,
10	-	-	Yb=173.2	-	Ta=182.8	W=184	_ {	Os=200, Au=196.7.
11	(Au)=196.7	Hg=200.4	TI=204.1	Pb=206.9	Bi=208	-	-	
12	-	-	-	Tb=233.4	-	U=239	-	

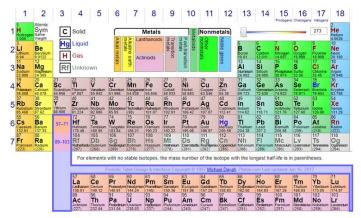
Mendeleev's Periodic Table

Mendeleev's Second Periodic Table (1871): Elements are grouped in Series and Groups much as they are today.



In 1969, Russia marked the 100th anniversary of Mendeleev's Periodic Table with a postage stamp depicting him in deep thought over the missing elements. They highlighted two of these elements in red, gallium which had yet to be discovered, and indium, which was known, but did not yet have a known atomic mass.

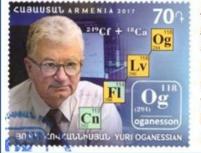
Now it is 2019, and the 150th anniversary of the Periodic Table. To celebrate the Sesquicentennial of Mendeleev's remarkable achievement the United Nations has proclaimed 2019 as the International Year of the Periodic Table of the Elements. (IYPT 2019). In their announcement the UN identify this achievement as "one of the most significant achievements in science".



From his initial chart with 63 elements, the modern Periodic Table now contains 118 elements ranging from the lightest (hydrogen) to the element Oganesson (Og), first synthesized in 2015.

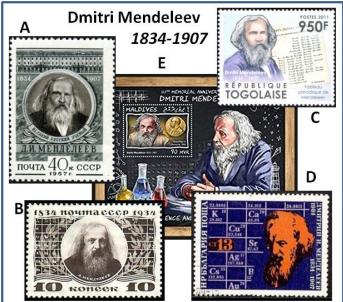
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Some countries will celebrate IYPT 2019 by issuing postage stamps. Algeria (left side of title on previous page) and Spain (right side) already have. Other countries are waiting for later in the year.



Armenia jumped the gun, issuing this 2017 stamp honoring nuclear physicist Yuri Organessian, for which the heaviest known element is named.

Perhaps your topical collecting juices will be stimulated by the idea of collecting stamps that commemorate the Periodic Table or the scientists that contributed to its development. For starters, Dmitri Mendeleev has been featured by multiple countries and on multiple occasions.



A. Russia marks the 50th anniversary of his death in 1957.
B. Previously Russia honored his 100th birthday in 1934.

C. Togo decided that 2011 was a fine time to feature him.

D. Bulgaria issued this stamp on his 150th birthday.

E. Maldives timing was particularly unique, issuing a souvenir sheet 110 years after his death.

Of course there have been others making significant contributions to the Periodic Table and the elements they have discovered or described. Madame Curie studied the radioactive elements that ultimately killed her in 1834, ironically 100 years after Mendeleev's birth year. You could make an entire exhibit from her stamps and philatelic material, but I will settle for another collage.



Do you know any of these famous scientists and their roles in the development of the Periodic Table?



Left: Johan Gadolin discovered yttrium. Gadolinium is named after him. *Center:* Jons Jacob Berzelius is credited with developing the one and two letter symbols for the elements as well as discovering silicon, selenium, thorium, and cerium. *Right:* Hungarian Franz-Joseph Müller von Reichenstein discovered tellurium in 1782.

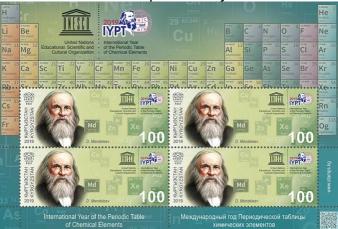
References:

Development of the Periodic Table, <u>Royal Society of</u> <u>Chemistry Webpage</u>

International Year of the Periodic Table (IYPT 2016) webpage

Turel, I., 2019, 150th anniversary of the periodic table of chemical elements, periodic table, Mendeelev and philately, <u>webpage</u>

After writing this note, Kyrgyzstan issued this stamp and souvenir sheet in April. It is my favorite so far.





As a child my wife lived in Binghamton, NY and her mother was raised on a farm in the small rural town of Fly Creek, NY, just a couple of miles from Cooperstown. On a regular basis my wife's grandfather would have fresh eggs delivered by mail. At the time a number of inventors had designed boxes for the shipment of eggs through the regular mail.



The box on the right is made of aluminum and held two dozen eggs. The open box shows a cradle for each egg which is cushioned with paper on its top and bottom. Instructions were also included to show the proper packaging of eggs.

Of course this is a stamp collecting newsletter which brings us to how materials such as eggs were shipped. At the turn of the 20th century rural areas were having a difficult time sending and receiving parcels. To remedy this, the post office started the 4th class Parcel Post mail service on January 1st, 1913 for delivery of domestic parcels. They issued 12 regular parcel post stamps (Q1-Q12) and five parcel post postage due stamps (JQ1-JQ5).

The life of these stamps was very short as just six months later on July 1st 1913, regular stamps could be used. This short period was brought about by a couple of problems: the same color and appearance of the red regular stamps (upper right) made it difficult at a quick glance to determine if the correct postage was used. Also the large stamp size was hard to use on small parcels. And lastly the stamps were issued in sheets of 45 stamps which was not a convenient for many users.



United States Parcel Post stamps of 1913 (Q1-Q12).



United States Postage Due Parcel Post stamps of 1913 (JQ1-JQ5)

And this is how my family received fresh eggs from its family farm about a hundred years ago.



I purchased this 1915 postcard which advertised that JW Parks company of Altoona, Pa. as "America's largest and longest shipment of eggs by mail"

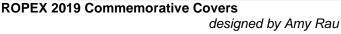


ROPEX Honors Anniversaries of Important American Accomplishments

ROPEX 2019 will honor the 150th anniversary of the driving of the Golden Spike which completed the Transcontinental Railroad on May 10, 1869. Our celebration (on May 17th) will be just one week after the actual day the spike was driven in Promontory Summit, Utah. In keeping with the "transportation" theme, we will honor the 50th anniversary of the first manned Lunar Landing. We'll be two months ahead of the actual July 20th anniversary when Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin landed Apollo 11 in the Sea of Tranquility and Armstrong took those first famous steps and proclaimed "one small step for man, one giant step for mankind".

Club member Amy Rau has designed special ROPEX cancels and cachets for each event that will be available at ROPEX. The USPS will issue three stamps honoring the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad on May 10th and those e stamps will be used on the Friday cover. There will be two US Forever stamps honoring the Moon Landing, but they will not be available until July 19th. We will use appropriate available available postage on the Saturday cover.





RPA Design A Stamp Contest

While Amy was designing cachets and cancels, children from multiple age groups submitted their designs for new US stamps in our popular "Design-A-Stamp" contest. These were judged and the following six were selected as finalists for awards. The first place through third place winners will be announced Saturday at at ROPEX 2 PM. The winners in each age group will receive \$50, \$25, and \$15 for 1st through 3rd place respectively.



On July 19th, the USPS will issue these two stamps honoring the 1969 Moon Landing. The left photo is an image of a photograph Neil Armstrong took of Buzz Aldrin as he stood on the moon. The selvage of the sheet will include an image of the lunar module the astronauts used, but the full sheet image is not yet available.