

# DRIFTWOOD



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Newsletters of the Long Beach Stamp Club published almost every month throughout the year. Meetings are usually on the first, third, and sometimes fifth Tuesday evenings at 7:30 p.m. in the cafeteria of **MILLIKAN HIGH SCHOOL, 2800 SNOWDEN AVENUE, IN LONG BEACH, CA**. Visitors are always welcome. Address dues, payments, and correspondence to the Club at Box 90042, Long Beach, CA 90809-0042 or our website [www.LongBeachStampClub.com](http://www.LongBeachStampClub.com).

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 2010

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Opinions expressed in this newsletter do not necessarily conform to or reflect those of the Board of Directors or of the membership.

## SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

**A**LL meeting dates include a combination auction and bid board. Scheduled meetings are as follows:

### 2010

**\*\*NOVEMBER 2 & 16**

**DECEMBER 7\***

**\*\*Starting with the Nov. 2nd meeting, the LBSC will be meeting at Millikan High School in the cafeteria.**

**\*Our Christmas party and Pot Luck will be held on this date, as the school will be closed on 21st for the Christmas Holidays.**

### 2011

JANUARY 4 & 18	FEBRUARY 1 & 15
MARCH 1 & 15	APRIL 5 & 19
MAY 3 & 17	JUNE 7 & 21**

**\*\* LOCATION FOR MEETING TO BE ANNOUNCED.**

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

**S**TEVE'S QUALITY STAMP SHOW is back at The Clarion Hotel, 616 Convention Way, at Harbor Blvd, Anaheim, CA on Sunday, November 21, 2010 from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Steve's Quality Stamp Show will validate parking tickets.

## ESTATE SALE AND AUCTION

**O**N November 7, 2010 the Orange County Philatelic Society's Semi-Annual Estate Sale and Auction, Villa Park City Hall, 17855 Santiago Blvd., Villa Park, CA. Lots are available for review prior to the 1 p.m. start of the auction.

## IN REMEMBRANCE

**T**HE Long Beach Stamp Club was saddened to learn about the loss of three of our friends and members.

DON GREATON 1922 – 2010

MARIE LOUISE SWAIN 1937 – 2010

JOSEPH HARTMAN - who passed early in September

## **LET US CELEBRATE THEIR LIVES!**

## MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

**O**UR newest member, ALEXIS LALLI, won our \$30 prize at our October 5th meeting. There were no winners at our October 19th meeting so the prize for our November 2nd meeting will be \$20.

## NOVEMBER BIRTHDAYS

JOHN WARDEN	ALEXIS LALLI
PATRICK PRAZENICA	RICHARD ROTHWELL, SR.
WILLIAM SHERMAN	SYLVIA WINDISCH

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## EARLY CANADIAN HISTORY

**C**HARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island — “The Island” was an early discovery of John Cabot, who named it Saint John. Since Britain failed to lay a claim to it, the French included it in its colonies in 1523 under the name of Ile St. Jean. The Native Mi’kmaq people called the land Abegweit, meaning “cradle on the waves.” Prince Edward Island (its present name since 1799) came under British rule after the Treaty of Paris in 1763. After the British took control of Prince Edward Island in 1763, Port la Joie became the site of Fort Amherst, protecting the harbor for Captain Samuel Holland’s new Charlottetown settlement. Holland named it Charlotte Town, after Charlotte, wife of King George III, and in 1765 it was named the capital of the colony.

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## ANSWERS TO OCTOBER’S STAMP QUIZ

**J**OHAN JAY – Scott Number 1046

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## A LITTLE HISTORY

**K**ING FERDINANDO II, King of The Two Sicilies  
A recent Italian release - pictures one of philately’s more notorious stamp issues, the stamps of The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, released in 1859 before Italian unification. The kingdom, with its capital at Naples, extended over the southern part of mainland Italy and the island of Sicily. It united two older kingdoms which had shared some common history; the Kingdom of Naples, covering the southern part of the Italian Peninsula, and the Kingdom of Sicily.

King Ferdinando II ascended the throne in 1830 and as a young man was fairly liberal, as politics of the era went. However, as he aged and revolutions swept monarchs from European thrones, he became more repressive and by 1849 had the nickname “King Bomb” for directing a devastating bombardment of Messina when its citizens revolted. When he authorized the kingdom’s first stamps in 1859, he had become so vain that he insisted that a postmark be devised that would not mar his image. The result is what the Italian post office calls the famed “horseshoe” postmark that touches the outer edges of the stamp while leaving the portrait of the king intact.

The king himself did not remain intact. He was wounded in an assassination attempt in 1856, and historians believe that the infection he received from the soldier’s bayonet led to his death on May 22, 1859, shortly after he declared war on the Austrian Empire.

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## THE VATICAN CITY

**T**HE VATICAN CITY is an enclave situated on Vatican Hill on the right bank of the Tiber River in the city of Rome. With an area slightly less than the Mall in Washington DC, it is considered the smallest country in the world.

Vatican Hill became a center of Christianity in the first century as the site of the martyrdom of St. Peter. After Emperor Constantine I embraced Christianity in the third century he built a basilica on the site; which became known as the “Cathedral of the Pope. During the Renaissance, the Vatican became a world-renowned center for art and culture.

Although the church was a large property owner as early as the third century, when Papal States were formally part of the Byzantine Empire, papal sovereignty increased as Byzantine power weakened. In 781 the Emperor Charlemagne codified the Pope’s role as the temporal ruler of the States of the Church. By the fifteenth century the Popes had become absolute monarchs over a large swath of central Italy extending from Ravenna in the north to the Neapolitan frontier in the south. By 1859 the Papal States consisted of 16,000 square miles with a population of more than 3 million.

Napoleon’s conquest of Italy in 1799 fueled nationalism in Italy, including the Papal States. Italian unification in the 1860s saw the States of the Church reduced, and by 1870 they consisted of Rome and its surroundings, which were under the protection of a French garrison. When the French withdrew in 1870, Italian troops entered Rome and it, too, became part of the Kingdom of Italy. The papacy refused to accept the annexation and the Pope moved into the Vatican as a self-declared prisoner.

The situation ended on February 11, 1929 with the signing of the Lateran Treaty between the Holy See and the kingdom of Italy. The treaty recognized the Pope as sovereign of a clearly defined territory called “the City of the Vatican.” Within this area, Italy recognized “the full and exclusive dominion and sovereign jurisdiction” of the Holy See.

The Papal States issued their first postage stamps January 1, 1852. They were discontinued on September 20, 1870, when Italian troops entered Rome. The first stamps of the Vatican City appeared August 1, 1929.

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