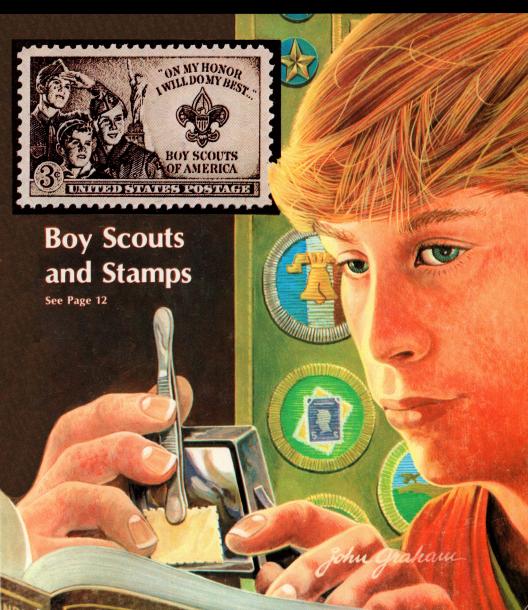
SCOTT



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The Publisher Speaks

February brings several special days, plus one of the significant designations of the year — National Boy Scout Week. Our front cover emphasizes that boys and girls have a special place in the range of our priorities. For a February cover we had to defer until the future themes about George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and St. Valentine.

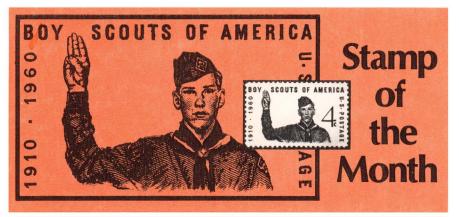
It is the good fortune of our subscribers that the Journal staff edited and prepared this month's issue while I was doing a philatelic winter tour of Europe. You might have objected to the extremely topical decor which could have immersed this issue, perhaps a border on each page of stamps of boys and girls in general, and scouts in particular. Would those of our readers who collect Scouts by topic drop us a card and state how many different scout stamps you have?

One of the main pleasures of Boy Scout week of February 6-13 is the recollection of past activities in scouting. During my quite long ago scouting days there wasn't a merit badge for stamp collecting, but it was then as now a challenging hobby. I remember a Mr. Thorsen, an Omaha dealer who tolerated no nonsense, especially on Saturdays. The challenge came in seeing how much we could earn or otherwise acquire during the week to spend for stamps every Saturday.

We had a Scout patrol which camped out bi-weekly all year, and during the annual festive Scout Week we camped on the local courthouse lawn. In Omaha in February that can be a really cool experience. Camping out wasn't particularly conducive to stamp collecting, but we did swap stamps and in the manner of most boys exaggerated our newest

additions.

Nowadays there is plenty of competition for a young boy's time, and scout leaders have many of the same problems as stamp people in competing for youngsters' time. But the battle must be joined so that constructive activity gets its share of the leisure time that is so important in the development of good habits by young people.



Scouting's 50th birthday in the United States was commemorated postally by first day sale Feb. 8, 1960 in Washington, D. C. of a 4c stamp (No. 1145) showing a Boy Scout giving the Scout Sign.

The first day ceremonies were held on the 50th anniversary of the incorporation, in the district of Columbia, of the Boy Scouts of America, an organization created to sponsor in this country the movement which Sir Robert Baden-Powell had launched in England three years earlier.

The first day sale Feb. 8, 1960 was the first U. S. event of its kind at which more than a million pieces of mail bearing the 4c commemorative received a first day of issue postmark. The 1,419,000 covers cancelled stood as a record until the 4c Project Mercury stamp (No. 1193) was released two years later.

The design for the stamp marking Scouting's 50th birthday in the United States was the work of Norman Rockwell, distinguished American illustrator. For many years he had demonstrated his interest in Scouting by supplying drawings for use on calendars issued annually by the Boy Scout organization.

A model from Mr. Rockwell's design prepared by Victor S. McCloskey of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was followed by the engravers, C. A. Brooks (vignette) and G. L. Huber (lettering) who produced the die used to make the plates used for printing the stamp on the Bureau's Giori presses. Four plates, Nos. 26530 and 26531 and Nos. 26535 and 26536 were used for production of the commemorative in an edition of 139,325,000 copies, distributed to post offices in panes of 50 stamps.

The commemorative for Scouting's 50th birthday was the second U. S. postal adhesive honoring the Boy Scouts of America. A 3c commemorative (No. 995) placed on first day sale June 30, 1950 at Valley Forge, Pa. complimented the 2nd National Jamboree, which brought Boy Scouts and their leaders from all parts of the country to the spot where Washington's army endured a bitter winter during the American Revolution.

In 1967, when American Scouting hosted the 12th World Jamboree at Farragut State Park in Idaho, the event was marked by release of a 6c commemorative air post postal card (No. UXC7).

SCOTT'S UNITED STATES SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE

STAMPED ENVELOPE
Typographed and Embossed by United States Envelope
Co., Williamsburg, Pa.
1971, Nov. 17
U20 8c Ship passing through Gaillard Cut 20
Entire 25
AIR POST ENVELOPE
Typographed and Embossed by United States Envelope
Co., Williamsburg, Pa.
1971, Nov. 17
UC12 1te Jet liner and tail assembly 26
Entire 30
UNITED NATIONS
Printed by Bundesdruckerei, Berlin, Panes of 50.
Designed by Olav S. Mathiesen.

*Initial printing ord		



BOY SCOUTS AND STAMPS

Hungary, first country to picture a Boy Scout on a postage stamp, also established the tradition that the host to an international gathering of Scouts mark the event by the release of appropriate postal paper.

The world's first postage stamp picturing a Boy Scout was one of the denominations of a series of eight semipostals with sports subjects (Nos. B80-B87) which Hungary issued May 6, 1925. The stamps were sold double face value, plus a premium of 10 per cent on orders sent by mail. Money raised by this surtax was allocated to various athletic organizations and youth groups.

One of these was the Boy Scouts, which is why the 1,000 korona value of the set (No. B85) pictures a uniformed Boy Scout bugler and a camp scene.

Eight years later, when some 21,000 Boy Scouts from 46 countries assembled at Godollo in Hungary for the 4th World Scout Jamboree the host country commemorated the event by the release July 10, 1933 of a series of five stamps (Nos. 481-485).

These stamps in a common design by Sandor Le'Grady featuring the Leaping Stag symbol of the Jamboree and the double cross of the St. Stephen's Crown, established a tradition for postal recognition of the World Scout Jamborees, which are held at four year intervals. Since 1933 every country which has been host to a World Jamboree has released commemoratives for the event and in recent years issues of the host country have generally been augmented by commemorative emissions from other lands.

Though the first World Jamboree, in which Boy Scouts from 32 countries participated, was held in 1920 in England, no postal notice seems to have been taken of this event. But an international council of Scout organizations came into being at this 1920 meeting and plans were laid for the holding of a World Jamboree every four









years or so. However, not until the 4th World Jamboree in 1933 did these international gatherings of Scouts inspire release of stamps.

The popularity of Hungary's commemoratives for the World Jamboree to which it was host encouraged the Netherlands to bring out a series of three stamps (Nos. 206-208) when the 5th World Jamboree brought 29,000 Scouts from 59 countries to Vogelenzang.

Though the Jamboree was held July 31 through Aug. 9, 1937, the commemoratives were placed on sale April 1 and were used to call attention to the international gathering of Boy Scouts four months later. A special postmark picturing the fleur de lis emblem of Scouting was used in the post office which functioned during the Jamboree.

The commemoratives issued by the Netherlands for the 5th World Jamboree were augmented by two semipostals (Nos. B30-B31) issued May 1, 1937 by the Dutch Indies. Funds raised by the sale of these semipostals financed participation of Boy Scouts from the Dutch Indies in the Vogelenzang event.

War conditions delayed the holding of the 6th World Jamboree until 1947 when some 40,000 Scouts from 48 countries camped from Aug. 9 to 18 at Moisson in France. In compliment to the event the French postal service issued a 5 francs commemorative (No. 587) picturing the Jamboree emblem.

Four years later Austria released a 1.50 schilling commemorative (No. 684) picturing the Scout Badge and handshake when the 7th World Jamboree was held Aug. 3 to 13 at Bad-Ischl.

Canada released a 5c stamp (No. 356) on Aug. 20, 1955 when the 8th World Jamboree was held at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. This was the first World Jamboree held on the North American continent and more than 11,000 Scouts from 71 countries took part in it.

The 9th World Jamboree, held in Sutton Coldfield, England, where a camp session organized in 1907 by Sir Robert Baden-Powell launched the Scout movement, marked Scouting's 50th birthday.

Britain issued a series of three stamps (Nos. 334-336) to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Scouting and there were issues from other countries complimenting the 50th anniversary of Scouting's beginnings. Since then it has been usual for a World Jamboree to inspire release of postal paper by more than the host country.

Scouting's 10th World Jamboree was held July 17-26, 1959 in Makiling National Park in the Philippines. The host country issued five semipostals, two for ordinary postage and three for air mail plus a souvenir sheet (Nos. B10-11, CB1-CB3 and CB3a) to compliment the event. Nationalist China issued three stamps (Nos. 1232-1234) in connection with the participation of its Scouts in the international meeting.

For the 11th World Jamboree, held Aug. 1-11 on the site of the ancient Battle of Marathon, Greece issued a series of five stamps (Nos. 759-763), and 1 drachma value reproducing a painting, "Athens at Dawn" produced by Lord Baden-Powell during his first visit to Greece in 1894. The Greek issues for the 11th World Jamboree were supplemented by commemoratives from Nigeria and Maldive Islands.



BOY SCOUTS AND STAMPS

The 12th World Jamboree was held Aug. 1 through 9, 1967 at the Farragut State Park in Idaho and the United States commemorated the event by the release Aug. 4 of an air mail postal card (No. UXC7), the first postal stationery issued in connection with an international Boy Scout event. The first day of issue postmark was applied to 471,585 of the cards when it was placed on sale at the Jamboree post office. In addition, some 15 countries issued commemorative stamps in appropriate designs.

Japan issued a 15 yen stamp (No. 1078) picturing a Boy Scout sounding a bugle to commemorate the 13th World Jamboree, held Aug. 2 through 11, 1971 on Asagiri Plain in Nippon. Commemoratives for the 13th World Jamboree were issued by more than a dozen countries.

The commemorative issues for World Jamborees represent only a fraction of the Scout stamps of the world. Many countries have issued commemoratives for their national jamborees. The first Boy Scout stamp of the United States (No. 995), for example, was released in connection with the 2nd National Jamboree held in 1950 in Valley Forge, Pa. There have been issues for regional Scout gatherings, such as Australia's 1948 commemorative (No. 216) for the Pan-Pacific Jamboree in Wonga Park, Victoria. There have been numerous issues for the anniversaries of Scouting in various countries as well as stamps marking the centenary of the birth of Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Scout movement. So there is no dearth of material available to the specialist in Scout stamps.

Prescott Holden Thorp, Netcong, N. J., whose work with U. S. stamped envelopes had given him status as the ranking professional in that field, has released his publications to the United Postal Stationery Society, according to an announcement by its president, Dr. Charles H. Wunsel.

The society's acquisitions include "The Thorp-Bartels Catalogue of United States Stamped Envelopes" and "The Catalogue of the 20th Century Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers of the United States" as well as research material used by Mr. Thorp to produce these works. New editions are planned by the society with William Maisel, Baltimore, Inglewood, Calif. at the editorial below.

a wave of the future. Right now we're had as work on "more-collecting" programs, as we're convinced this helps present as well as future collectors and others involved in the hobby.

