

The PhilateliKid

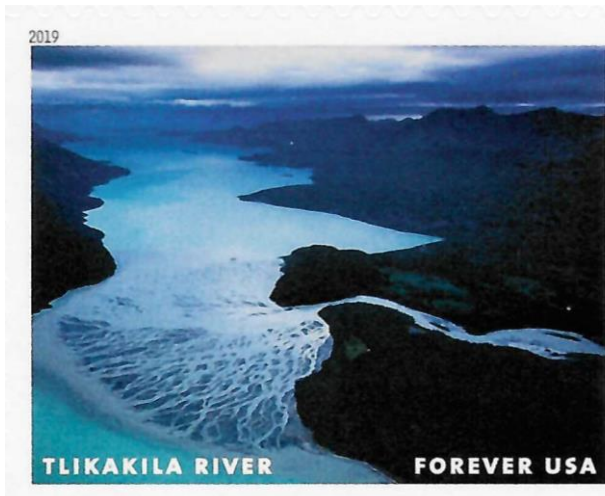
The newsletter for Stamp Collecting Clubs for Kids (SCCFK)

Collect Stamps (The Most Educational Hobby)

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Tlikikila River

Do you know anything about the Tlikakila River? I must admit, that when this stamp was issued by the USPS in 2019, I had never heard of this river. I did not know where it originated, ended, how long it is, what state it is located in, or even how to pronounce



it. So, a look into Wikipedia says this:

The **Tlikakila River** (In the Dena'ina Athabascan "**Liq'a Qilanhtnu**," literally "salmon-are-there river") is a stream, 51 miles (82 km) long, in the U.S. state of Alaska. The river, lying entirely within Lake Clark National Park, flows southwest from Summit Lake in the Chigmit Mountains of the Aleutian Range to Lake Clark.

The Tlikakila is one of three national "wild rivers" in Lake Clark National Park. The other

two are the Mulchatna and the Chilikadrotna, all added in 1980 to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Was that helpful? Somewhat, but as is often the case, a whole bunch of other questions resulted, such as:

1. Who speaks the Dena'ina Athabascan language and what letters does it use?
2. Where is Lake Clark National Park, and when did this become a National Park?
3. What and where are the Chigmit Mountains?
4. What is the Aleutian Range?
5. What and where are the Mulchatna and Chilikadrotna Rivers?
6. Finally, how are all these unusual names pronounced?

Dena'ina is one of the Dene (Na-Dene) languages. The Kenai, who often now refer to themselves as Kenaitze, use a dialect that is one of five Dena'ina dialects and is spoken by the Kahtnuht'ana, or "People of the Kenai River" who occupy the eastern heartland of the Outer Inlet. The Dena'ina language has 41 letters or letter combinations, including letters that have a "hat." Here is a list of the Dena'ina letters:

' a b ch ch' d dl dz e f g gg gh h h̄ i j k k' l l̄ m n q q' r s sh t t' tl tl' ts ts' u v w x y ȳ z zh

The alphabet also has a letter known as the “barrel L” which is the letter L with a line drawn through it. There are fewer than 100 living people (some say about 50 people) who use this language as their first language, making it an endangered indigenous language. The policy of the Alaska Territorial Schools (Alaska was a U.S. Territory from 1912 to 1959) to extinguish the indigenous languages is one of the main reasons the Dena'ina language is very rarely spoken.

As an interesting aside, Alaska was purchased from Russia on April 9, 1867 for \$7 million, which was a very large sum at the time. The U.S. Secretary of State who negotiated the purchase was William H. Seward, and for many years, the purchase was derogatorily called “Seward’s Folly.” Alaska was originally called the “Department of Alaska” (1868 to 1884), then the “Division of Alaska” (1864 to 1912) and then became “Territory of Alaska” until it became the 49th state of the United States on January 3, 1959. It remained the newest state for just 7 months, when on August 21, 1959, Hawaii became the 50th state.



The USPOD issued a stamp featuring a 48-star flag on July 4, 1957, a 49-star flag on July 4, 1959, and a 50-star flag on July 4, 1960. Scott Catalogue numbers 1094, 1132, and 1153.

The Aleutian Range is a major mountain range located in southwest Alaska. It extends from Chakachamna Lake (80 miles/130 km southwest of Anchorage) to Unimak Island, which is at the tip of the Alaska Peninsula. It includes all of the mountains of the Peninsula. The Aleutian Range is special because of its large number of active volcanoes, which are also part of the larger Aleutian Arc. The mainland part of the range is about 600 miles (1000 km) long. The Aleutian Islands are (geologically) a partially submerged western extension of the range that stretches for another 1,600 km (1000 mi). However the official designation "Aleutian Range" includes only the mainland peaks and the peaks on Unimak Island. The range is almost entirely roadless wilderness. Katmai National Park and Preserve, a large national park within the range, must be reached by boat or plane.

The core Aleutian Range can be divided into three mountain groups. Listed from southwest to northeast, they are:

1. Mountains of the Alaska Peninsula and Unimak Island
2. Chigmit Mountains
3. Neacola Mountains

Lake Clark National Park became a national park in Alaska in 1982. Because the park is not on the road system, it is primarily accessed by small airplane. The park reminds all visitors that small air travel in Alaska involves the passenger in a greater capacity than normally on commercial flights. Here is what the park says: “Lake Clark is rugged and remote. Planning ahead for flexibility and inclement weather is vital to a successful trip. Give yourself a few extra days on each side of your travel in the likely event of weather delays. In Alaska, we talk about the "circle of safety" where the passenger is a partner in ensuring a safe flight. Passengers should take an active role to ensure everyone's safety by getting familiar with the details of their trip. As a passenger, you should be willing to ask questions in a polite way if you

feel uncomfortable about something or have additional questions. This idea can be intimidating, but if you are uncomfortable about something there is probably a reason. It is important to act on those feelings and voice any concerns. The pilot may have a simple answer that restores your comfort level. Asking a question may be all it takes to refocus on safety and avoid a mishap with the flight.”

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Mountains of the Alaska Peninsula and Unimak Island, Chigmit Mountains, Neacola Mountains

All this is the result of questions raised by one little stamp! The answers to the remaining questions you are challenged to find by your own research!

Foreign terms found on stamps

Stamps from foreign countries contain words that may be difficult to understand for English-speaking people. Here are a few words and their English equivalents:

Aereo – airmail

Aereinne – airmail

Ariary – nothing to do with airmail. It is currency in Malagasy/ Republic of Madagascar

Aviao – airmail

Avion – airmail

Correio – mail

Correio aero - airmail

Bhat – currency in Thailand

C.F. – abbreviation of “Communaute Francaise” for nations that belong to the French Community of nations.

Centimo – currency in many countries where Spanish is the language

Cmi – abbreviation of Centimo

Dong – currency in Viet Nam

Ekuele – currency in Equatorial Guinea

Emalangi – currency in Swaziland (Since 1968 the Kingdom of Eswatini)

Entrega Especial – special delivery

Stamps of geographical areas that now are Germany

The country now called Germany was formed in 1990 when the two countries of East Germany and Germany were reunited into Germany. East Germany issued its own stamps from the end of WWII, when it was formed, until 1990. Stamps from Germany are identified by “Deutsches Reich Post,” “Reichpost,” “Deutsches Reich,” or “Deutschland.” Stamps from East Germany are identified by “Deutsches Bundespost” or “DDR” which is an abbreviation of “Deutsche Demokratische Republik.”

In the year 1871 several independent states which issued their own stamps unified into one country called Germany. Those independent states consisted of:

Baden, Bavaria, B90gedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hannover, Lubeck, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, North German Confederation, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Thurn and Taxis, and Wurttemberg.

Just to make things interesting, some of these German States issued some stamps without their name on the stamps. For example: East Saxony, and Wurttemberg.

To complicate matters even more, during WWII Germany occupied certain geographical areas that were countries under their own names, and used overprints on stamps of Germany to identify the occupied countries. For example: “Ostland” was overprinted on Germany stamps to indicate occupied areas including Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and western Russia.

Prior to WWI Germany also had colonies, which included German East Africa, German New Guinea, German Southwest Africa, German Cameroon, German Samoa, and Togoland. At the end of WWI, the Treaty of Versailles transferred ownership of all the German colonies to Belgium, Great Britain, France, and Japan. This resulted in many stamps of the colonies, which originally were just stamps of Germany, then overprints, then stamps of the colonies themselves, and finally, overprinted colony stamps.

Donation requested

If anybody has a recent edition of the world-wide Scott Catalogues, the Stamp Collecting Clubs for Kids could use a donation. At the present all we have is a 2019 edition of the United States, but no world-wide catalogues.

Stamp Collecting Clubs for Kids is a 501(c)(3) organization. Donations are greatly appreciated and if \$10 or more you will be sent a written receipt. You also can donate via PayPal on our website -

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