

## Poway Stamp Club



 San Diego County's Best Stamp Collecting Club

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Poway Stamp Club Goals
To promote a closer social relationship among stamp collectors of Poway, San Diego, and vicinity, and to assist in spreading the knowledge of stamps and the pleasures derived from stamp collecting to those interested in philately.

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## NEXT CLUB MEETINGS

The Wednesday, July $\mathbf{1 0}^{\text {th }}$ Program will be a

> philatelic presentation by: David Klauber
> Using a Philatelic Microscope

Followed by a Voice Sale \& Member Trading

The meeting will begin with our regular Club business followed by the member presentation and a "Club Voice Sale". Following the sale and show and tell, the meeting will progress with Member trading and socialization. Members are encouraged to bring in interesting covers and stamps to show and tell as well as to bring other items for sale or trade with other club members. This is an opportunity for all our members to sell or trade with one another their duplicate stamps.

## The Wednesday, July $\mathbf{2 4}^{\text {th }}$ Program will be Club member Voice Sale

The meeting will progress with Member trading and socialization. Members are encouraged to bring in interesting covers and stamps to show and tell as well as to bring other items for sale or trade with other club members. This is an opportunity for all our members to sell or trade with one another their duplicate stamps.

Please remember to bring your badge.


## Club Notes:

1. Poway Stamp Club Meetings - The Poway Stamp Club meets twice monthly on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. It is so nice to see all our philatelic friends again. The Club will resume our 2024 regularly scheduled meetings on the second Wednesday in January.
2. Next Bid Board - Next Poway Bid Board July $13^{\text {th }}-$ July $27^{\text {th }}$. Member submissions must be made by July 9th to participate.
3. Stamp Tongs - Stamp Tongs are the most basic philatelic tool. Their use quickly becomes second nature. Tongs reduce the possibility of damage from rough handling, from moisture and oil on fingers and so on.
4. Local Show (New shows this year!)

## SANDIPEX 2024

Show Schedule
July 21
August 11
September 8
October 13
November 10
December 8
Free_Admission! - Free Parking!
Doors open from 10 am - $\mathbf{4} \mathbf{~ p m}$
The show is located just 4 blocks to the north of the Philatelic Library on Poway Road. The show is held at the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge, 13219 Poway Road Poway, CA 92064. Ph\# 714-4763698 Email: cbcstamp@aol.com
4. Postal Rate Change - First class postal rate in America increases to 73 cents this coming July 14. Each additional oz. will be 28 cents. The time this rate will be in use will no doubt, not be as long as we would hope! Regards, Bill

Bid/Book Board Frequently Asked Questions(FAQs) :

- You must be a paid member of PSC to buy or sell.
- You may join the PSC, contact
PSCPhilately@gmail.com
- Ten percent of the sale price will go to support our club.
- Sellers may list ten items each session, Minimum bids must include local shipping.
- All unsold lots will automatically be relisted next session.
- The seller must notify us to remove a listing.
- Sellers must notify us to remove or change the listing price.
- Minimum prices of items must contain the cost to ship the item listed locally (i.e., San Diego County)
- Buyers outside of SD County are responsible for additional shipping charges.
- The Minimum prices listed on the Site are not updated, a list of the current bids will be posted "periodically" for buyers, this is not eBay.
- At the end of each session, Buyer-Sellers will be contacted and introduced via E-mail to allow the coordination of the payment and shipping.
https://powaystampclub.com/bi d-board

5. Club Participation - All Club members are strongly encouraged to provide input for the bi-monthly newsletter. Join our Writers Guild which is Internationally recognized for our Newsletters. Your participation is critical to our
 success as a Club. Please submit items to the Club Secretary at Indysmama@gmail.com.
6. Perforation Guage - The "perforation gauge" of a stamp specifies the number of perforation holes that appear in a two-centimeter span along its edge. Gaues are expressed either in fractionally, usually to the nearest half or quarter hole (e.g. $10^{1 / 2}$ or $1^{1 / 4}$ ) or decimally to the nearest tenth (e.g., 10.1 or 10.4).
7. Quality Shows - Stephen Pattillo, P.O. Box 604, Fullerton, CA 92836, Phone: 562-694-2828 email: number1banana@hotmail.com

## Come and Enjoy Two Great "Quality Stamp Shows"!!

Brought to you by Stamp Show Steve - Stephen Pattillo Quality Stamp Shows股 PO Box 604 - Fullerton CA 92836 • Ph. 562.694 .2828 - Cell 714.397 .0752 - www.stampshowsteve.com $\begin{gathered}\text { Leading Stamp \& Cover Dealers • Free Appraisals • Free Parking \& Admission }\end{gathered}$


9:30 am to 4 pm
The Masonic Hall 14750 Sherman Way, Van Nuys, CA 91


Free Admission,Parking \& Appraisals Buying \& Selling

8. Watermark Detector - A watermark is a mark that was impressed on wet pulp during the manufacture of the stamp paper. The impressed mark appears lighter than the surrounding paper, The U.S. Postal Service used watermarked paper (reading "USPS") double line or Single line in stamp production between 1895 and 1916. The most common Detectors utilize a small black tray where the stamp is placed face down which is then covered with Watermarking fluid, causing the watermark to be made visible.
9. 2024 Great American

Stamp Show - Hartford, Aug 15-18. Connecticut Convention Center, Hall AB. GASS is the nation's
 biggest philatelic event, hosted by the American Philatelic Society, the American Topical Association, and the American First Day Cover Society. The United States Postal Service, who will host a large retail area as well as multiple first day ceremonies. GASS will feature 80+ dealers selling stamps, covers, and other philatelic material; hundreds of frames of stamp exhibits and rarities; participation of 40+ national specialty societies; a youth area; and meetings and seminars.
10. Magnifying Tool - It is worthwhile to spend a few dollars to obtain a high quality magnifying glass. A jeweler's loupe is a good alternative and should be no less than 10 -Power. In order to adeqauaately view secret marks, type markings and repairs. (your editor uses a $3 \times 3$ or 9 power combined plastic loop.) Any greater magnification causes the user to get much closer to the subject to utilize the magnification tool. (can cause neck pain)
11. Color Identification Guide - Many stamps exist in a confusing variety of similar colors and shades. A reliable color guide will help you to eliminate the confusion between the many colors. Stanley Gibbons manufactures one, however, those serious about the U.S. color varieties on nineteenth century U.S. Stamps should acquire or checkout from the club a copy of the Encyclopedia of the Colors of United States Postage Stamps, by R.H. White.



## Editors Corner

By David Klauber

## SAN DIEGO'S PHILATELIC HISTORY -

"Postal covers to a historian are envelope(s), that have been used to hold a letter. Every cover tells a distinctive story. At a minimum a cover will identify the person, place, or residence/business address of the receiver. If you are fortunate, it will sometimes have a location and complete date of the cover's sender. Covers can also sometimes provide other information such as the name and address of the sender or a route that the cover took on its way to its final destination. Every marking and piece of information on the cover is of significance to the collector, including the rate charged for carrying the cover and even sometimes a stamp or other items that are affixed to the front or back. Postal history is not just the study of stamps but of all things postal including marks, rates, and routes. It can also pertain to the history and development of the postal service or the persons that have sent or received the cover."


The subject of this article and its associated covers are related to the early California family of Sol Wangenheim (An California Pioneer) was Born in 1830 in SaxeMeiningen, Germany. At the age of 17 he left for the United States via Bremen in August 1848 aboard the ship "Lion". He arrived in NYC on 30 Sept 1848 with a group of 2 boys and 3 Girls. He immediately went to Philadelphia where his older brother lived and then went on to Kentucky until 1853 when he left for San Francisco via the isthmus and opened a (General Merchandise) Grocery business in San Luis Obispo for one year, then moved to Jenny Lind, CA in 1856. Sol returned home to Germany in 1859 through Panama, via New Orleans. In Germany, he stayed in Coburg for 4 months to be married. He returned to NYC in September 1860 aboard the Steamer Teutonia with his new bride (Fanny Neumann (Newman) Wangenheim). After becoming a Naturalized Citizen, of the United States he moved to the mining district in Calaveras Co., CA, and established himself in business in Campo Seco \& later back to Jenny Lind, where he was a member of Wangenheim \& Rosenberg.

By 1862 Sol now shared residence in both San Francisco and over the Sierra in Virginia City, Nevada Territory. By 1864 he was engaged in business with his 16 -year-old brother-in-law Simon Neumann (Newman) whom he brought to the
 US. Together they ran the mercantile store with Sol teaching Simon "the trade". Sol also owned a timber business in Markleeville, CA where he and Simon continued the mercantile trade after their Virginia City business soured along with the fate of the Comstock lode.


Sol's timber business was soon sued by Abraham Klauber for damage to his ranch near Genoa that was caused by floating thousands of logs to the Comstock mines down the Carson River. Subsequently, Sol lost his court case. This is the same man Klauber who would later become the father-in-law to Sol's Son Julius Wangenheim. Sol and Simon Newman were incredibly successful, from pickles to grain, salmon, banking, and more. Sol had a large cannery in San Francisco with a branch on Chipps Island on the Sacramento River and was also the owner of the Pacific Vinegar and Pickle Works. In 1869 he disposed of his California business and returned to Europe; He rushed back to California in 1871 after learning that his Virginia City businesses (the sole source of his income at the time) had burned to the ground. In the early California days, the period of the 1850s and 60s was continually a series of ups and downs.
"One had to be adaptable and resourceful. Men of this period thought little of moving from one place to another as a town burned or a mine petered out; there was always some other place to go...." ${ }^{1}$

Soon Sol established a fruit canning business in S.F. under the name Sol Wangenheim \& Co, which continued until 1885. He then established a very successful grain \& shipping business which continued until he retired in 1901. Sol was always prominent in charity and philanthropy, his sole occupation after retiring from business.

Sol's Son Julius Wangenheim became a prominent citizen of San Diego County and a partner in the San Diego, wholesale food distribution firm of Klauber Wangenheim Co (KW Co.) It is in San Diego where Sol would become the father-in-law of Abraham Klauber's daughter Laura Klauber Wangenheim. A marriage that almost didn't happen because of the "Fathers" previous Nevada lumber litigation.

Julius was born on April 21, 1866, in San Francisco. Julian is quoted as saying that his life was spent in the "placid days, in the short period of calm that preceded the hectic and disorderly rush of the present era." This was in contrast with the "Heroic time" of his fathers during the
 Gold Rush era. He earned his degree from the University of California and worked as a bridge engineer for the Southern Pacific Railroad until he went into the wholesale grocery business. Julius was a member of the Cuyamaca Club where he met E.W. Scripps and was a member of the Tuesday Club. He was a San Diego Chamber of Commerce member and chair of the Park Improvement Committee that developed Balboa Park. The San Diego Museum of Art grew out of the San Diego Fine Arts Society, which Julius had helped to found. Wangenheim was one of the San Diego citizens who worked as early as 1902 for turning Balboa park into a cultural treasure house. Wangenheim organized the University Club of San Diego in 1901 and served as Vice President. He was a member of the committee to build the San Diego Library in 1902.


Julius Wangenheim was Chairman of the finance committee and a lead member of the committee that organized the $\mathbf{1 9 1 5}$ Panama Exposition in San Diego. Julius was a member of many civic organizations including the City Harbor Commission, Water Commission, and City Planning Commission. In 1915 Wangenheim was asked to become a candidate for Mayor of San Diego, a proposal which he rejected. His uncle, Albert Levi Wangenheim, had been elected and served as a San Francisco Supervisor. Both Julius and his father Sol believed strongly that there were too many disappointments to be met with in political life.

Julius was an avid reader since childhood, developing a book collection that would show the history of the book. That collection, given to the city by his wife Laura, is the basis for the San Diego Public Library's rare and fine book room which bears his name. Julius Wangenheim was a very important and instrumental person in the building of modern San Diego.

Wangenheim played a very important leadership role in Scripps Institution of Oceanography for almost forty years. Wangenheim was a member of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce when Fred Baker persuaded the organization to provide support for a group of biologists who wanted to start a marine biological laboratory in San Diego. In 1903, he was one of the original members of the Marine Biological Association of San Diego and served as the organization's first treasurer and as a member of its board until his death. Wangenheim served on the first board of trustees of Scripps College, from 1925-1937. He served on the University of California Alumni Association in 1925. He became president in 1926, serving ex officio as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of California until 1928. He was a founder and trustee of the San Diego Museum of Art.

In the Journal of San Diego History article; "Patriotism and Profit: San Diego's Camp Kearny", John Martin, notes that the celebrations of pending profit in San Diego were widespread after the U.S. Army agreed to construct Camp Kearny. Martin points out that Merchant Wangenheim "took a moment to chide city leaders for losing sight of their true purpose for securing the facility," Wangenheim's contrasting philosophy was clear. Martin reported "He beseeched them to relax the 'rather mercenary spirit' they had exhibited and to focus less on the profitability of the camp and more on the patriotic nature of the endeavor. He suggested the directors (of the Chamber of Commerce) needed to 'study what we can do for the Army rather than what the Army can do for us.' His noble ideas, however, were swept aside in the race to acquire government contracts." Reading this, one cannot not help but draw a comparison between Wangenheim's words in 1917 and those of President John F. Kennedy in his 1961 inaugural address when he beseeched Americans to "ask not what your country can do for you, rather ask what you can do for your country., ${ }^{3}$

Thirty-five years after his death on March 10, 1942, Wangenheim Middle School was opened in San Diego. He was remembered not only by his name, but by the school's sundial, modeled after the time pieces that Wangenheim used to collect and construct.

## The Covers

Recently I found several interesting Wells Fargo California Covers. As a stamp collector and amateur historian, I became very interested in the covers when I noticed that the covers recipients were "Wangenheim" both a pioneer and historical San Diego historical name.

The first cover (Figure 1.) Is a 1862-3 Wells Fargo \& Co Stationery U35 3C Pink on buff $51 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ cut at left, paper cover from Jenny Lind Ca., in the 1860s (presumably from Sol Wangenheim), to (Albert Levi Wangenheim) Sol's Older Brother at 72 Cal 8L, San Francisco. A.L. (Albert Levi) Wangenheim was a partner of the firm of Wangenheim, Sternheim \& Co. San Francisco (A.L.
Wangenheim \& Samuel Sternheim Proprietors.) the business was an Importer of Crockery, Glassware, White and Decorated China, Cutlery plated and Britannia Ware, looing glasses, trays Lanterns, Kerosene Oil Lamps, Coal Oil, and fancy goods, 127 and 129 Sansome Street San Francisco.


Figure (1) Wells Fargo Cover Sol Wangenheim to A.L. Wangenheim (jenny Lind) Courtesy D. Klauber


Figure (2) Wells Fargo Cover Sol Wangenheim to A.L. Wangenheim (Back) Courtesy D. Klauber

Jenny Lind is an unincorporated community in Calaveras County, California It was known as a Gold Rush placer mining town. Jenny Lind, located on the north bank of the Calaveras River, where most of the placer mining was done along the hillsides above the river, and later the river was mined with dredgers. In 1864, the population was said to be 400. Located on the main road from Stockton, it was also an important freighting center for the area. The town was originally called Dry Diggins, but was renamed in the early 1850s to Jenny Lind, partly for the pioneer Dr. John Y. Lind.

The Second cover (Figure 3.) Is a 1862-4 Wells Fargo \& Co Stationery U35 3C Pink on buff $51 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ x $31 / 4$ " cut at right paper cover to Wangenheim from Gilroy Ca., in 1863 with Wells Fargo Black cancel addressed to (Sol Wangenheim) in San Francisco. No street address given.


Figure (3) Wells Fargo Gilroy Cover to Sol Wangenheim Courtesy D. Klauber

Gilroy California - was named after the Scottish sailor, John Gilroy who was not actually named John Gilroy. His name was John Cameron. He went by Gilroy, his mother's maiden name, because he'd been a minor when he left home and was in danger of being sent back. In 1814 he was left ashore in Monterey. He became one of the first non-Spanish non-native permanent settlers in California.


Figure (4) Wells Fargo U58 Sacramento Cover to Sol Wangenheim Courtesy D. Klauber

The Third cover (Figure 4.) above is a March 91864 Wells Fargo \& Co Stationery U58 3C Pink entire 5 1/8" x 3 1/4" trimmed at left paper cover tied from Sacramento Ca., with Wells Fargo Blue cancel addressed to (Sol Wangenheim Esq.) in San Francisco. No street address given.


Figure (5) Wells Fargo U35 Camancha Cover to Sol Wangenheim Courtesy D. Klauber

The Fourth cover (Figure 5.) above Is a Rare 1862-3 Wells Fargo \& Co Stationery U35 3C Pink on buff $51 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ x 3 1/4" trimmed at left paper cover from Camancha, Calaveras County California cover. It has 2 Blue Wells Fargo cancels addressed to (Sol Wangenheim) in San Francisco. 222 California Street.

Camancha vs. Camanche vs. Comanche, During the Gold Rush, the area in today's West Calaveras south of the Mokelumne River had towns called Poverty Bar, Clay's Bar, Winters Bar and Limerick, the latter after the many Irish immigrants who settled there. In the mid-1860s, as camps and settlements dwindled, pioneers who hailed from Iowa named the most significant town Camanche, after the Iowa town of the same name-and misspelled the name of the Native American tribe (Comanche) in the same way. Wells Fargo then apparently added an "a" at the end Camancha. Though Camanche survived through the decades, there were few residents left by the time the town was emptied so that the East Bay Municipal Utility District could build a dam and reservoir in the early 1960s. The town of Camanche thus like Fosters in San Diego County disappeared under its waters.

## David

SOURCES

1. Julius Wangenheim, "Julius Wangenheim an autobiography", California Historical Society Quarterly, vol. 36, no. 1, (June 1956), 119
2. Allan S. Klauber, " 90 years in San Diego: the story of Klauber Wangenheim Co.," The Journal of San Diego History (hereafter JSDH) 5, no. 3 (July 1959): 43-45; Richard Muller, "Pioneer spirit: the Klauber Wangenheim Company," JSDH 29, no. 1 (Winter 1983): 1-19
3. Wangenheim remembered fondly in history journal, January 18, 2013, Donald H. Harrison, ttps://www.sdjewishworld.com/2013/01/18/wangenhei m -remembered-fondly-in-history-journal


## Member Article

By Bill O'Connor

## Interesting Red Cross Stamp from Trinidad

## ——"

The old expression that every stamp has a story does seem to come true if one looks hard enough.

A few months ago, I came across an odd-looking stamp that had Trinidad indicated on the top of the stamp. The rest of the stamp had a large Red Cross in the middle of the stamp and the Red Cross Society to the left and right of the stamp, and one fraction printed on the bottom of the stamp.


Red Cross Stamp (Trinidad and Tobago) Courtesy B. O'Connor
This stamp is listed as Scott B1, a Semi-Postal stamp, under the country of Trinidad and Tobago.

My immediate reaction to the stamp was that it was a label printed to raise funds for the local Red Cross of Trinidad. I placed the stamp with other similar labels and assumed this was the end of this particular story.

Just a few days ago, I had the feeling that I had seen this label a long time ago in some article or exhibit. This time I used the Scott Catalogue Classic Specialized and noticed the stamp was listed under the combined colonies of Trinidad and Tobago. In 1889 Tobago became a "ward" of Trinidad and only stamps of Trinidad were used for the combined two British colonies until 1913; from this time forward, the stamps issued used the combined names of the previous separate British colonies.
Interestingly, the Trinidad Red Cross "stamp" was allowed to be used for postage purposes for one day, September 18, 1914. The stamps or labels were affixed to circulars of the Red Cross and had the postal value of $1 / 2$ penny, which is a fraction of one penny.
This stamp is listed under Trinidad and Tobago, and is Scott B1, which is a semi-postal stamp. The value of the stamp is indicated as being used on one of the circulars, and is priced as $\$ 250.00$. My version of the catalogue is 2019 and indicates an unused copy of the stamp is $\$ 30.00$.
Note; Trinidad and Tobago is now an independent country and is located in the West Indies off the coast of Venezuela.

## Bill




## Member Article

By Jim Grundy

## Every Cover Tells a Story



I enjoy looking through a stamp dealer's box of covers for interesting items. Sometimes, there are postcards mixed in with them. I must admit that postcards that have pictures of old churches in Europe, motels in Florida, or Uncle Zeke sitting on the front porch of his farmhouse somewhere in Kansas don't arouse my interest. Occasionally, a postcard will spark my interest. This postcard is one of them.


Smokestack Postcard Courtesy J. Grundy
When I first looked at the picture on the back of the card, I asked myself why put a picture of a tall smokestack on a postcard. I read the description and found that the structure wasn't a smokestack at all but a tall shot tower.

Then, I remembered a show on the Travel Channel called Mysteries at the Museum. One of the segments that I watched featured this shot tower in Baltimore, Maryland. I made a connection.

Before I go any farther, I should define the meaning of shot. In this case, the word shot refers to the round lead bullets (shot) that were used in the pistols, shotguns, and muskets of this time period. Although, it was possible to make your own shot by pouring molten lead into a small mold and letting it cool. The market for perfectly round shot that was of the proper size was huge and a way to mass produce this quality and quantity of shot was needed.

In 1782, William Watts of Bristol, England invented a method to mass produce lead shot. His invention was to pour molten lead through sieves with holes of different sizes. Streams of molten lead of a specific diameter would fall from the sieve. As the molten lead stream fell, it would disperse into lead droplet. As the droplet fell, they became spherical and hardened. Larger droplets were required to make larger shot. These larger droplets needed a longer distance to fall for them to harden. This is why tall towers were required. The warm lead spheres fell into a tub of water to cool. The lead shot was retrieved from the water, dried, and sized. After the shot was manufactured, twentyfive pounds of the same size shot was packaged in cloth bags for shipment. Rejected lead shot was melted and used again. This process was used worldwide to make lead shot.

In 1807, President Thomas Jefferson had Congress pass the Embargo Act of 1807. This Act put a 10 percent tariff on all goods entering the United States. At this time, France and England produced most of the lead shot used as bullets in the world. Because of this tariff, France and England stopped shipping lead shot to the United States. This shortage became evident during the War on 1812.

To cover this shortage, many shot towers were constructed around the country. The shot tower pictured on the postcard was one of the four constructed in Baltimore. This shot tower was called The Phoenix Shot Tower.
Construction of the tower was started and completed in 1823.

At 234 feet tall, it was the tallest structure in the United States until 1846. The walls were four and half feet thick at its' base and 21 inches thick at the top. It took over one million brick to construct. This tower produced one hundred thousand 25-pound bags ( 2.5 million pounds) of shot a year.

The slow demise of shot towers started in the mid 1840 's with an invention by the T. O. Le Roy Company. They developed a process that used a stream of compressed air to disperse the falling stream of molten lead. The tall tower was now obsolete. Over the following years, the three other shot towers in Baltimore were shut down and dismantled. This last remaining tower was forced to shut down in 1892 due to the rising cost of operation.

In 1921, The Union Oil Company purchased the property were the tower stood. Their intention was to demolish the tower and replace it with a gas station. The people of Baltimore objected to the destruction of the tower so vigorously that The City of Baltimore acquired the tower property in 1928 to preserve it as a historic site and tourist attraction. On November 11, 1971, the tower was designated a National Historic Landmark. Over the past one hundred and one years, the Phoenix Shot Tower has remained an important part of the history of the City of Baltimore. Rumor has it that Baltimore's first National Basketball Association team, The Baltimore Bullets, were named the Bullets because of huge amount of lead shot (bullets) that was made in Baltimore.

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## Jim

## Member Article

By Manny Marti

## 1776 <br> $248^{\text {th }}$ Anniversary of Independence <br> 

Today we are celebrating the $248^{\text {th }}$ year of signing of the Declaration of Independence. To commemorate the event I have brought together a selection of covers which honored this event in the past.

July 4, 1947 Independence Day

$4^{\text {th }}$ of July cover with Scott \# 935 canceled with ship cancel USS Foss


USS Foss (DE-59) was a Buckley-class destroyer escort of the United States Navy, in service from 1943 to 1957. She was sunk as a target in September 1966.

## JULY 4th, 1957, First Day of Issue Envelope Postmarked Washington, D.C.



JULY 4th, 1957, First Day of Issue Envelope with Scott \# 1094 "Old Glory", on what seems to be a hand drawn cache (note missing stars).

Joseph Hewes SIGNER DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE


Joseph Hewes (1730 - 1779) Although Joseph Hewes was a native of New Jersey; he was one of three North Carolinians to sign the Declaration of Independence. Hewes became an influential member of the Patriot cause, especially when he was appointed to one of two committees at the First Continental Congress.

## SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Part of the American Bicentenial Issue of 1976


Declaration of Independence by John Trumbull Scott \# 1691-1694

1959 First Day of Issue American Flag Independence Day July 4th Cachet Envelope


Betsey Ross Making the $1^{\text {st }}$ American Flag with 13 Stars

And for the final $4^{\text {th }}$ of July, Declaration of Independence this unusual and interesting cover:

What will the $250^{\text {th }}$ Declaration of Independence bring the Philatelic community?

## "The Shining" Overlook Hotel 4th of July Ball 1921

## Altered photo for

The Shining (1980) staring Jack Nicholson and directed by Stanley Kubrick.


The photo is a real one, actually from the 1920s, with one small exception: The face of Jack Torrance (played by Jack Nicholson) has been photo shopped onto the body of the man featured in the very front.



## B. Wear

Wearing of a plate is observed when the crisp clear lines of a newly engraved plate become less distinct, Figure 3. This does not appear to be reflected in the price in many circumstances.

## C. Creases/Folding/Objects

While these occur and often command a higher price because of their rarity it is sometimes difficult to find a buyer. This may be because each flaw is unique and to collect these specimens would require purchasing all of them.


A


B

Figure 1: 1924 Huguenot Walloon Tercentenary issue Scott no. 616: A) shows an undamaged circle around the number " 5 " on the bottom right side of the stamp and B) shows a broken circle around the number " 5 ", D. Waller Collection.


A


B

Figure 2: 1893 Columbian Exposition Issue Scott no. 233: A) shows a two-lobed leaf over the number " 4 " on the upper right side of the stamp and $\mathbf{B}$ ) shows three-lobed leaf over the number " 4 ", D. Waller Collection.


Figure 3: 1893 Columbian Exposition Issue Scott no. 230 demonstrating wearing of the printing plate: A) shows the edges of the letters and numbers are crisp and clear and $\mathbf{B}$ ) shows the edges of the letters and numbers are distorted; the color saturation is much darker than A.


Figure 4: 1909 Commemorative issue Scott no. 369: showing a crease in the paper occurring during printing offered on Ebay by swfl-stamps EBAY item no. 266259174074 for $\$ 165.00$.

Perforations: The rotary perforation machines use circular pin wheels to create perforations. Over time the pins can become worn leaving ragged edges. In some cases, the pins break resulting in stamps with one or more missing perforations. In addition, if the perforations did not tear evenly when the stamps were separated, then the result could be a tooth that was shorter or longer than the others. For particularly valuable stamps, collectors have attempted to tease the shorter perforations to give the impression that all the perforations are of the same length. This teasing can be spotted by their excessively ragged edges on the ends of the teeth. In some instances, stamps have been reperforated to create better centering, correct a damaged edge or to replace a missing perforation. How do these conditions affect a stamps price?

## A. Damaged/Missing

Damaged and/or missing perforations can lower the price of a stamp. However, one or two missing or short perforations do not usually affect the price, Figure 5.

## B. Altered

Altered or reperforating will likely decrease the value of a stamp and depending on the extent of the altering or reperforation the value can drop precipitously, Figure 6.

## C. Different number of perforations

Perforation number (i.e., the number of perforations per square inch) are often listed by the Scott catalog as a distinct issue, and depending on the number issued, these stamps can command significantly higher prices compared to the more common perforation number of the same issue, Figure 7.


A


B

Figure 5: 1880-1881 Regular issue Scott no. 179: A) Shows a stamp with the perforations intact offered on Ebay for \$275 from janandmikeret EBAY item no. 153436375174 and B) shows a similar stamp with a missing perforation just below the number " 5 " offered for the same price by mfsford55 item no. 404714990295 .


Figure 6: 1898 Trans-Mississippi Issue Scott no. 292: A) shows a stamp with no perforation alterations, listed on Ebay for $\$ 1,050$ by Keystone Stamps, EBAY item no. 196069571763 and B) shows a similar stamp with the right side of the stamp identified as being reperforated listed for $\$ 795.00$ by City Stamp Montreal, EBAYcitem no. 275559470191.


Figure 7: 1922-25 Regular issues: A) Scott no. 581 perforated 10 listed on Ebay for $\$ 22.50$ by Anthony's Stamps and Coins EBAY item no. 126189950192 and B) shows Scott no. 578 perforated $11 \times 10$ listed for $\$ 110.00$ by MOMEN STAMPS Inc., EBAY item no. 204085925711.

Registration: Registration is necessary when a stamp contains more than one color that are applied separately. This required the use of two plates and two printing passes. When the alignment marks on the plates are aligned properly the stamps were printed correctly, errors occurred when these registration marks were not properly aligned, a plate was reversed after cleaning, or the paper was rotated before it went through the press for the application of the next color. How does the orientation of the vignette in the frame affect a stamp's price?

## A. Misalignment

Minor shifting of the vignette in the frame of a multicolored stamp can lower the perceived value for a discriminating collector. However, these stamps will likely sell for the same price, Figure 8.
B. Extreme shifting

Extreme shifting can raise value and that increase is often correlated to the number of those unique stamps produced, Figure 9.

## C. Inversion

Stamps with the vignette inverted in the frame are often highly prized and command an exceptionally higher price than a stamp with the proper orientation, Figure 10. Because of their rarity in $19^{\text {th }}$ and early $20^{\text {th }}$ century stamps the number of those produced have been determined. Consequently, their number and unique character are prized by collectors.


A


B

Figure 8: 1901 Pan-American Exposition issue Scott no. 294: A) relatively well centered vignette listed by jis36 on Ebay for $\$ 19.95$ EBAY no. 145755355682 and B) the same stamp with the vignette shifted upward in the frame listed on Ebay for $\$ 19.95$ EBAY no. 145723572149.


A


B

Figure 9: 1931 Red Cross Issue Scott no. 702: A) example of a stamp with the red cross oriented properly within the frame listed by wg harding stamps on Ebay for $\$ 49.99$ EBAY no. 325541491865 and B) the same stamp with an extreme shift of the cross upward listed by the same seller on Ebay for $\$ 75.00$ EBAY no. 324067048115.


A

Figure 10: 191824 cent airmail stamp Scott no. C-3:
A) a stamp with the biplane oriented properly in the frame and
B) the famous "Inverted Jenny" shown on the Poway Stamp Club's Website. The most recent sale price for one of the only 100 known examples was $\$ 2$ million.

Color: In the early 1900's, inks were mixed by hand using proscribed recipes, so it is not surprising that this process often resulted in variations in tone, hue, and saturation. Other anomalies affecting the color of a stamp include environmental conditions such as heat (i.e., IR radiation) and/or sunlight (i.e., UV radiation), printing the stamp in the wrong color, color plate inversion, and oxidation. How do these anomalies affect a stamps price?.

## A. Damaged

With certain colors, oxidation becomes an issue when the stamp encounters sulfur containing compounds like sulfur oxide or hydrogen sulfide. This browning process is a natural process that may be accelerated by moisture, heat and/or light. Depending on the issue, most stamps with minor oxidation command the same price as those without, Figure 11.

## B. Variety

In the 1962 D. Hammarskjold issue, Scott no. 1203 (Figure 12A), the yellow color plate was accidentally inverted before printing producing Scott no. 1204 (Figure 12B). To avoid collectors storming Post Offices around the country seeking this error, the United States Postal Service decided to print a comparable number of the inverted color stamp. Consequently, this error became one of the commemorative stamps issued in that year and the price for each are the same.

## C. Wrong Color

In the 1893 Columbian commemorative series, the blue ink of the 1-cent denomination, Scott no. 230 (Figure 13C), was substituted for the ultramarine ink used for the 4-cent denomination, Scott no. 233 (Figure 13A), producing a blue 4-cent denomination, Scott no. 233a (Figure 13B). Errors of this type generally command a significantly higher price.
D. Color Shifted

In later issues containing multiple colors, registration issues created stamps that were highly sought after by collectors of these types of errors. Prices were accordingly higher due to the rarity of these mistakes.
E. Color Missing

As with color misalignment on stamps, there were issues in which some of these colors are missing creating errors that are also highly sought after by collectors and their pricing is commensurate with that interest, Figure 14.

## F. Printing Order Reversed

In some mid-century multicolor stamps, there was an order in which the colors were to be applied. This is most prevalent in the 1943-1944 Overrun Nations issue wherein the black color that defined the three-dimension aspects of the flags was to be applied over the flag colors. In some instances, the black color was applied before the flag colors making the ripples of the flag less defined. These errors, while common, can have higher list prices.


A


B


C

Figure 11: 1918 Regular Issue Airmail Scott no. C-1: A) shows a stamp without oxidation listed by EastCoastStamps on Ebay for $\$ 59.99$ EBAY no. $176245836422 ;$ B) shows an image of a partially toned specimen listed by Canada Postal History and Stamps on Ebay for $\$ 45.00$ EBAY no. 225732361849 ; and C) shows a fully oxidized specimen listed on Ebay by Brookman Stamp Company for $\$ 40.00$ EBAY no. 363617429753.


A


B

Figure 12: 1962 D. Hammarskjold Issue Scott nos. 1203 and 1204: Color varieties of the 1962 4-cent D. Hammarskjold, Scott no. 1203 and 1204. A) shows Scott no. 1203 with proper yellow color plate alignment and B) shows Scott no. 1204 yellow color plate inverted (Hipstamp ID 3715551).


Figure 13: 1893 Columbian Exposition Issue Scott no. 233:
A) Scott no. 233 ultramarine color (Hipstamp ID 48395027), a nice well centered specimen mint NH can be valued at $\$ 500$ $\$ 600$, B) Scott no. 233a 4-cent denomination printed in the 1cent denomination color
(https://stampauctionnetwork.com/Y/y118511.cf
m ), offer by Southwest Stamps on Ebay for \$13,500.00 Ebay item no. 334672043427 and C) Scott no. 230 for color comparison to A .


Figure 14: 1972 Tom Sawyer issue Scott no. 1470: A) showing the stamp with all colors represented and $\mathbf{B}$ ) the same stamp missing the black and red ink transfer. Both stamps are offered by Southwest Stamps on Ebay for $\$ 695.00$ EBAY item no. 334215616686.


Figure 15: Overrun Nation Series Luxembourg Scott no. 912: showing the color red printed over the black, which can be observed when compared to the proper printing in the same specimen. These two stamps are offered by Stuart Katz Stamps \& Coins on Ebay for $\$ 150.00$ EBAY item no. 385426277468.

Table 1 summarizes the information above.
Table 1:

| Estimated Effect on Value Based on Condition* |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Characteristic | Condition | Effect on <br> Value | Comments |  |
| Engraving | A. | Damage | Little <br> effect/Increase | uncommon |
|  | B. | Wear | Little effect | common |
|  | C. | Crease/Fold/Other | Mod. Increase | rare |
| Perforations | A. <br> ing | Damaged/Miss | Little <br> effect/Lower | common |
|  | B. | Altered | Lower | common |
| Registration | A. | Misalignment | Little effect | common |
|  | B. | Extreme Shifting | Increase | uncommon |
| Color | C. | Inversion | Large increase | Ext. rare |
|  | A. | Damage | Little effect | uncommon |
|  | B. | Variety | Little <br> effect/Increase | uncommon |
|  | D. | Wrong Color | Large Increase | Ext. rare |
|  | E. | Color Missing | Mod. increase | rare |
|  | F. | Order Reversed | Increase | uncommon |

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[^0]:    * Based on examples presented in this article.

