

# Poway Stamp Club

## Newsletter

*San Diego County's Best Stamp Collecting Club*

May 12, 2021

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### Poway Stamp Club

Established on March 17, 1976 The Club goals are: "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."

### Contact Us

Poway Stamp Club  
12675 Danielson Ct #413,  
Poway, CA 92064

### Club E-mail

PSCphilately@gmail.com

### PSC Website:

Powaystampclub.com  
Powaystampclub.org

### PSC Bid board:

<https://powaystampclub.com/bid-board>

### Next Meeting:

**Poway Stamp Club Meetings Soon?** –The Board will gather in May to discuss the possible reinstatement of our bi-monthly meetings in June – Cross your fingers.

### 2021 Club Meeting Schedule/Presentations:

The following is this year's proposed meeting schedule; all events are proposed and subject to change as necessary to accommodate other events such as Auctions etc.

<u>Bid Board</u>	<u>No Bid Board in June (back in July)</u>	
<b>May</b>	May 12, 2021	Postponed
	May 26, 2021	Postponed
<b>June</b>	Jun 09, 2021	TBD
	Jun 23, 2021	TBD
<b>July</b>	Jul 14, 2021	TBD
	Jul 28, 2021	TBD
<b>August</b>	Aug 11, 2021	TBD
	Aug 25, 2021	TBD
<b>September</b>	Sep 08, 2021	TBD
	Sep 22, 2021	TBD
<b>October</b>	Oct 13, 2021	TBD
	Oct 27, 2021	TBD
<b>November</b>	Nov 10, 2021	TBD

## Club Notes:

1. **Poway Stamp Club Meetings Soon?** –The Board will gather in May to discuss the possible reinstatement of our bi-monthly meetings in June – Cross your fingers.
2. **Siderographer** – One that makes steel plate engravings; a person who used the mechanical process developed by Jacob Perkins in the early 1800s enabling the unlimited reproduction of engraved steel plates. The process enables the transfer of an impression from a steel plate to a steel cylinder in a rolling press

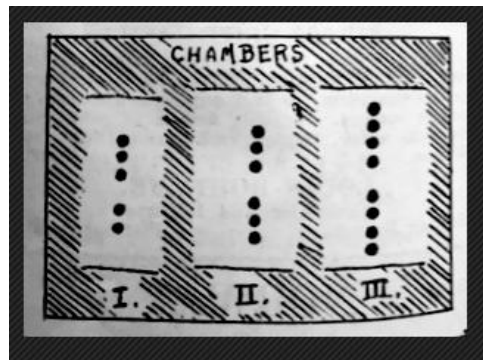
3. **Bid Board** – The PSC Bid Board Schedule

The Fourth 2021 Bid Board session

- Ends May 8<sup>th</sup> at Noon.

We look forward to your continued support.

4. **Chambers' Perforation** – A private perforation used by the J.V. Farwell Co., A dry-goods wholesaler merchant in Chicago. The firm used the Mail-o-Meter machines with these stamps and they were first used in 1911. They initially experimented with 3-2 hole perforations changing to 3-3 finally landing on the 4-4 combination. All of the perforations are gauge ten vertically on a horizontal coil. The Chambers coil is named for Mr. Chambers of the Farewell Company who invented the machine that produced the perforations. **Chambers Perforations (WPG)**



5. **Support your Club** – The Poway Club is San Diego County's most active Stamp Club. Feel free to forward this Newsletter to anyone you think may find it interesting. You may also support the club by joining the APS. The club will receive a finder's fee for each member who joins the society.
6. **Editors Thanks!** – The Editor of the PSC Newsletter wishes to thank all of our club members who have stepped up to help with this Monthly task. Your support with information and articles has made this task much easier and ultimately more fulfilling. D.K.



### 2021 PSC Club Officers:

**President:** Art Berg  
**V President** David Klauber  
**Treasurer:** Bill Kolb  
**Secretary:** Trice Klauber  
**Board (AL):** Bill O'Connor  
**Board (AL):** Scott Boyd  
**Prev. President** Thor Strom  
**Program Dir.** Bill Wacenske

### PSC Club Volunteers:

**Registrar:** Trice Klauber  
**Auctioneer:** Duane Pryhoda  
**Club Librarian:** Scott Boyd  
**Newsletter Editor** D. Klauber  
**Newsletter Cont.** Jon Schrag  
**Phil/Lib Rep:** Bob Eygenhuysen  
**Opp. Drawing** Ray Hacecky  
**WebMaster** Flash

### PSC Representatives:

**Federal Rep:** Bill O'Connor  
**S.D. Phil. Council:** Nick Soroka  
**Rep (Alternate):** Art Berg  
**APS Rep** Trice Klauber

### Stamp on Page 1

On page 1 an image showing a genuine 1848-54 #15L14 Penny Post (courtesy D. Klauber). This is considered a "local". Local stamps are those issued by private City Posts (Bloods) and independent mail routes and private, express companies. "BLOOD'S Penny Post, PHILAD'A." (Design 15L14) is typical of the Size and shape of types 15112 to 15L17.

The Philadelphia Dispatch Post, started by Robertson & Co., was the first independent local post in the city of Philadelphia.



**POWAY STAMP CLUB**  
APS Chapter  
#1137-112097

## APS

There are 32 PSC club members who are also members of the American Philatelic Society. The PSC is also a member of the APS. If 33% of our members are also members of the APS the club receives a free years membership.

## Meetings

Club meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month except November & December at:

Philatelic Library  
12675 Danielson Ct #413,  
Poway, CA 92064

More info at:  
[www.powaystampclub.com](http://www.powaystampclub.com)

## Participation

All Stamp Club members are strongly encouraged to provide input for the monthly Club newsletter. Your knowledge and expertise should really be shared. Please submit items to the Club Secretary at:

[PSCphilately@gmail.com](mailto:PSCphilately@gmail.com)

## Club Website

Try our new website at:

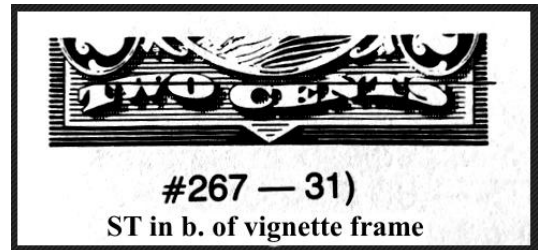
[PowayStampClub.com](http://PowayStampClub.com)

You will find our activities and affiliations, interesting links, contact information including the current and previous versions of this Newsletter!

Give it a try!

You can use the Web Presence to introduce others to our Club.

7. **Grill** – Is a pattern of small embossed dots impressed upon a stamp for the purpose of discouraging people from trying to clean the canceling ink from a used stamp and using it again. The embossing weakens the paper of the stamp causing it to absorb much of the ink in a manner similar to blotting paper.
8. **Shifted Transfer** – (STs) Occur when a rocking-in sweep of the transfer roll is made with too much pressure, causing the plate to move slightly forward in the transfer press. The next pass of the transfer roll to deepen the impression then does not seal exactly into the first impression and lines are doubled outward at the forward edge of the design Scott 267 – 31 illustrates this variety.



- French -
9. **SANDIPEX 2021** – Until further notice, all shows are **Currently Postponed indefinitely**
10. **SWAPEX** – Until further notice, all SWAPEX gatherings have been postponed due to Covid-19 Pandemic.
11. **KPHTH** – Is the Greek form of “Crete” as it appears on the postage stamps of that country.
12. **Philatelic Library Open** - We have been notified that the San Diego Philatelic Library is open but visitors will require an appointment. Because of social distancing, no more than eight people at a time will be allowed in the library. Face covering is required and a questionnaire regarding your health will also have to be answered before entry. **Contact the Library for details @ 1-858-748-5633.**
13. **Poway Stamp Club in the News** – See the Poway News Chieftain/Union Tribune Newspaper interview about the Poway Stamp Club with our President Art Berg. Link below <https://www.sandiegouniontribune.com/pomero-news/news/story/2021-03-31/club-spotlight-poway-stamp-club-is-keeping-old-traditions-alive>

- 14. Club Purchases of Raffle Stamps** – At this time the club will not be soliciting the purchase of additional Raffle Stamps. The club has accumulated a comprehensive set of lots which are sufficient to support a year or more of PSC meetings. The club will revisit the need to purchase supplementary lots after the pandemic subsides and our club meetings have resumed. – *The Board* –
- 15. 1847 Identification of SC#1** – Are you an amateur or an up and coming U.S. stamp identification master? There is a fantastic article in May's "The Chronicle" that presents a fresh examination and approach towards identification of this iconic issue. Scott R. Trepel, discusses in depth how to better identify SC#1 using a combination of both impression and color. The editor highly recommends that you find a copy. - *Editor* -
- 16. Cardboard Proofs** - Cardboard proofs were printed in 1879, 1882, 1890, 1893, 1894 as well as 1895. Many collectors attempt to gather each design for all of the printings which are appropriate. Some issues were released in all six designs. Differentiation is typically done by examining the thickness of the card followed by the color. However, primarily thickness is used because it rarely changes significantly with time and color can be subjective, difficult to define and does change with time. – *Vaupotic* –
- 17. Philatelic Irony** - Western Stamp Collector reports a new criterion of condition seen in an auction catalog - "almost never hinged." This reminded me of a classified ad which ran in WSC a while back. It started out with a world champion nonsequitur in blackface type; "DOES YOUR COLLECTION CONTAIN MISSING PLATE BLOCKS?" – *French* –
- 18. EFO Hunting** - Hardly a week passes that I don't find mysterious marks left by coil vending machine chocks or perforating machine strippers on stamps. This type of EFO is confusing because of its visual resemblance to plate cracks or scratches. The ghosting of plate numbers, etc., by the tagging roller is somewhat similar in its creation, but is a chemical transfer rather than a physical one. - *Editor* -

## CLOSED ALBUM



It is with deep regret, that we announce that another one of our members **Richard L. Quinley (#389)** has passed on Tuesday April 20th at the age of 92. For decades Richard was a very active member of the philatelic community. He was forced to curtail his attendance to auctions and meetings when the driving became too difficult. Many members remember and have commented on his quiet ways and “blue flame” interest in lots of things including stamp collecting. Richard was known as a very organized and disciplined collector.

In his later years, his close friends helped him to clear up his collections through auctions. Richard had throughout the years served honorably as a club officer and helped in putting on many Library and Club auctions. As a club officer he was inspirational to others encouraging them to participate.

We are saddened by his passing and he will be missed.

**May He Rest In Peace**

## Definitions

The following definition of EFO and other terms are here in support of the ongoing Editors Corner series on Varieties, EFO's and Counterfeits.

**EFO** is the shorthand for "Error, Freak, or Oddity". It's a term applied to philatelic items that were formed unintentionally abnormal.

**Errors:** Are usually "major" errors having catalog status where something in the process has gone entirely wrong. Examples of "errors" are consistent, unintentional deviations from the normal. Typically errors are stamps that are wrongly perforated, both between or completely imperforated, Full incorrect, shifted or omitted color(s), inverted centers or frames, multiple impressions, missing/inverted surcharges, missing or wrong watermarks or tagging and FULL stamps on either side of an interpane gutter, factually wrong or misspelled information etc.

**Freaks:** Also called "varieties", are generally defined as a lesser degree of production problem. Typically freaks have flaws that are not consistent or do not have catalog status. Examples of freaks include ink smudges, off center perforation shifts, partially missing colors or partial/random color shifts, pre-printing paper folds, paper creases, over or under inked stamps, and so forth. Freaks often sell for less than their "error" counterparts. Printing plate cracks, wear and other flaws such as repairs or re-entries are freaks and not typically considered to be errors.

-- Continued on Next Page --

## Editors Corner

By D. Klauber

### Varieties & EFOs Part XXXII



#### Variety Combination Pairs

vs.

#### Se-tenant Pairs



Figure 1. The One Dollar Scott 261 and 261a  
(Courtesy D. Klauber)

The Editor received the following inquiry from an interested reader/club member regarding Scott issues #261 and #276, the member wrote:

*"Scott #261/261a and #276/276a, the one dollar definitive bares the portrait of Commodore Perry. Both sets exist as se-tenant pairs. Does the variety (the second stamp in the pairings) exist in more than one plate position suggesting a problem on the transfer roll or is it just a one off? What do we know about these stamps? Just about every U.S. album has a space for the variety. Why? Are the stamp dealers and the catalog publishers in cahoots, creating an empty space in an album which we are then forced to fill? Or is it just the random workings of the universe."*

The Club member's inquiry is multifaceted with several concerns that will need to be unpacked. But first we will need to identify what we know about the 261/276 Black \$1 Perry issues and the type variations for each.

### **Oddities:**

The catch-all category for anything that is left. Oddities can be subtle problems that do not have catalog status. Examples can be cancel and plate varieties, inverted USPS cancels, very minor perforation shifts, minor color shifts, etc. Most oddities are a curiosity and have lower EFO values.

There continues to be a debate about the definition of freaks vs oddities. This is one area where a classification can be a matter of personal opinion. Frequently the debate is over pre-printing paper folds and centers on how minor (oddy) or how major (freak) a fold is. As it turns out, one mans freak, is a another mans oddity.

### **Counterfeit, Forgery, or Fake.**

#### **Counterfeit:**

Fraudulent reproduction of a stamp meant to defraud the issuing authority. (Typically used as postage)

#### **Forgery:**

Fraudulent reproduction or alteration of a stamp meant to defraud (not the issuing authority), In philately, forged stamps are altered to defraud the buyer.

#### **Fakes:**

An imitation stamp, or reprint. There are many fakes on the market, typically sold as fakes they are rarely sold as genuine. In philately, fakes are an expression of art are not offered as genuine to defraud. (reprints may be considered fakes)

## The 1894 \$1 Perry Issue

In the Scott Catalog there are listed 4 varieties of the \$1 Perry issue, 2 of these were issued in 1894 and 2 in 1895. Each year contains both a type I and type II variant. Notably, the 1895 issues were also double line watermarked.

Variety	Color	Scott	Type	Wmk	Date	Issued
1	Black (Grayish)	261	I	No	1894	26,284
2	Black	261a	II	No	1894	8,762
	Variety Combination Pairs	261a	I/II	No	1895	(1752)
3	Black (Greenish)	276	I	D/L	1895	192,449
4	Black (Greenish)	276a	II	D/L	1895	63,803
	Variety Combination Pairs	276a	I/II	D/L	1895	(12,700)

Table 1 - \$1 Perry issues (courtesy D. Klauber)

## The \$1 Perry Type I and II Variations<sup>1</sup>

Many years after November 15th 1894 when the stamp was first issued, Mr. Joseph B. Leavy, who was the custodian of the stamp collection in the National Museum, identified that two unique types existed. The types can be distinguished, by differences in the circles enclosing the "\$1" found at the bottom left and right portions of the design. In Type I, the circles are broken where they meet the curved line below "One Dollar." On the Type II, the circles are completed and more closed around the \$1 value. The figures below illustrate the differences between the two varieties.

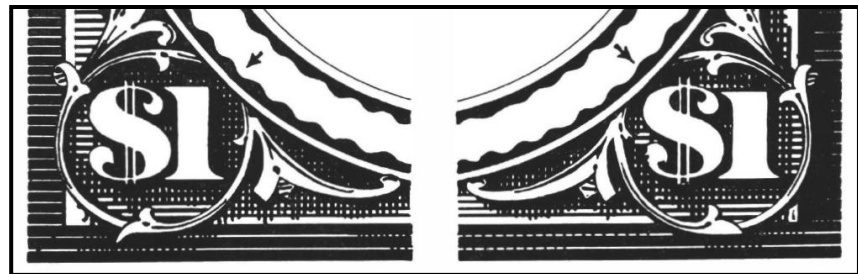


Figure 2. #261 Type I Open Circles  
(L. Brookman)

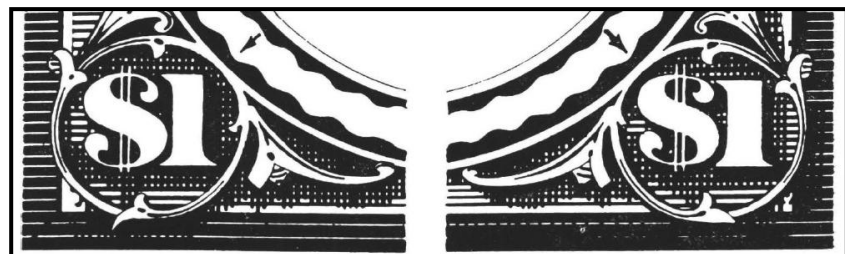


Figure 3. #261a Type II Closed Circles  
(L. Brookman)

## More Important Definitions

### Reissues

(A reprint of a currently available stamp)

### Reprints

(Copies of the obsolete originals, or previously issued. They are sold by the Government they are not classified as proofs and sometimes printed for collector's purposes only)

### Special Printings

(Original plate stamps for non-postal use, while originals are still valid for postage)

### Government issued Reproductions

(Not printed from the original plates, not valid postage, considered likenesses.)  
Examples US Scott 3-4

### Se-tenant Pair

A planned pair, strip or block of adjacent stamps (either horizontal or vertical), which were printed from the same plate and/or sheet. The stamps must be un-separated and deliberately different from each other by design, color, denomination or overprint.

### Type-Variety/Combination

Pair – An unplanned pair, strip or block of adjacent stamps (either horizontal or vertical). The stamps must be un-severed and are different from each other by variety, meaning that at least one member of the pair/strip/block differs in some detail from the “normal” issue. The detail may or may not be an actual philatelic “error”.

## Issue 1 - Se-tenant vs. Variety/Combination pairs

In order to address the issues presented in our member's question, we will need to better understand a term that was used to describe the stamp pairs. Specifically, the use of the term “Se-Tenant” vs. Variety/Combination. The following paragraphs will help to define and clarify the differences.

### A Se-tenant Pair

Is a planned pair, strip or block of adjacent stamps (either horizontal or vertical), which were printed from the same plate and/or sheet. The stamps must be intentionally different from each other. The difference must be a planned change in design, color, denomination or overprint.

### A Type-Variety/Combination Pair

Is an unplanned pair, strip or block of adjacent stamps (either horizontal or vertical), which were printed from the same plate and/or sheet. The stamps must be unintentionally different from each other. Typically these differences are the result of an unplanned issue variation. A “Type-Variety” pair includes one “normal” stamp and one stamp that is different in some unplanned detail from the “normal” issue (i.e. an EFO).

If we use these definitions along with the understanding that it took several years to identify the varieties, it becomes evident that the 261/261a and 276/276a pairs were not Se-tenant but rather Type-Variety/Combinations. The type differences were clearly unplanned and were not identified during the plate #76 development or during the quality control processes. According to Ken Martin, an APS expertizer, the variation resulted because the die was simply updated and improved before the last five columns were transferred to the plate. Plate #76 was the only documented plate that was used to print both of the Scott issues 261 and 276. Historically, other unplanned pairs have also been misidentified as se-tenant including the designs of pairs 261a, 265/266, 276a, 282c/283, and 599/599a.



For more information on definitions of and values for many EFOs. See the S.R. Datz book, "Catalogues of Errors on US Postage Stamps." or for definitions see, Essays for U.S. Adhesive Postage Stamps, Clarence W. Brazier.

## Issue 2 - Do the Type II variations exist in multiple plate positions?

Clearly they do, on every sheet of 200 stamps the columns 6-10 on the right pane are the 261a type II variety and as a result, they are clearly **not** "one offs." It has been documented by both Brookman and Scott that the stamps of types I and II came from a single plate (#76). The plate consisted of 200 issues separated into two panes of 100 each. It has also been determined that the first 15 columns of the plate, from left to right, were composed of Type I's and the balance of 5 rows (50 stamps) were of Type II. (See figure 4, type II in Pink.)

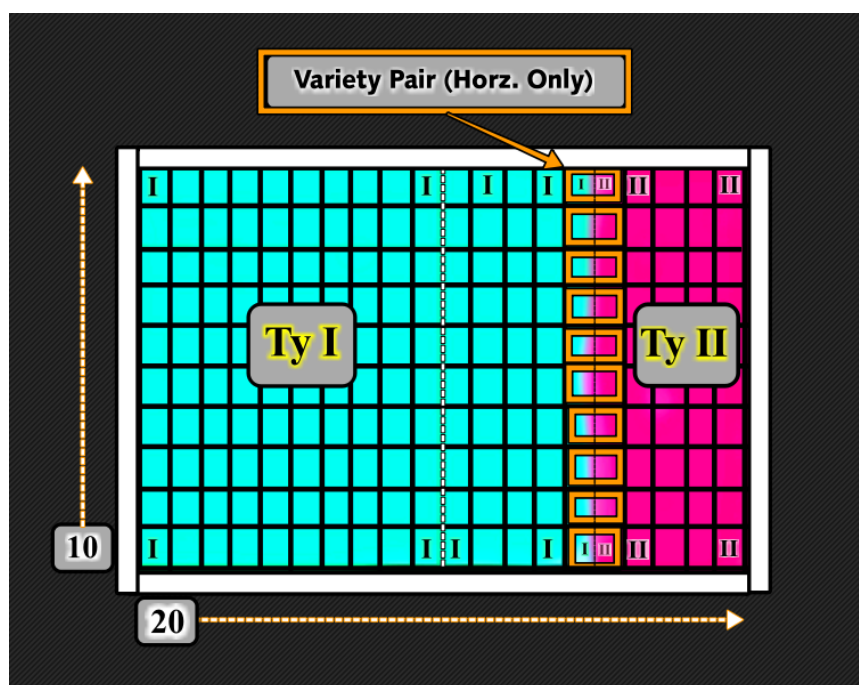


Figure 4. Plate 76 Layout (200) stamps for 261/261a, 276/276a (Courtesy D. Klauber)

The resulting total of #261's issued was only 35,046 stamps, with the division of the two types being 26,284 Type I's and 8,762 Type II's, making them exceedingly rare. Of the 8,762 type II issues, only a small fraction (about 20% or 1752) came from positions that could have possibly yielded a Type I/Type II variety-combination pair. Scott Catalogue goes so far as to price the variety/combinations in Plate Pairs, blocks and strips. Only three of the mint plate blocks are known, with one realizing over \$65,000 at a modern auction. Adding to the rarity is the fact that it was many years after the issues release that the variety was even identified and as a result very few of the Variety/Combinations were conserved.

By definition, a plate number strip from the right pane consists of one Type I and two Type II stamps. The Variety/Combination Pairs, exist only between the fifth and sixth columns of the right pane, and are extremely desirable. Plate Number (PN 76 under Column 7) strips and blocks are an even greater rarity (See figure 5), and only a very small number of these 1894 un-watermarked issues exist.<sup>2</sup>

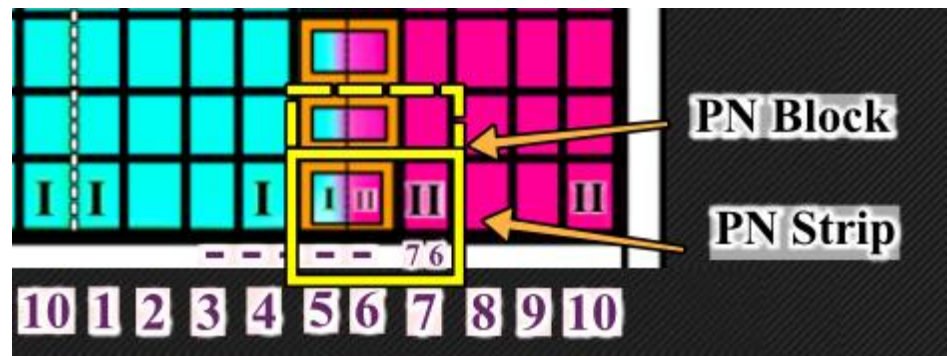


Figure 5. Sheet Layout of Scott 261/276

Siegel Auctions in 2012 reported that it had recorded only 4 known copies of the Mint Variety/Combination blocks of 8 which were confirmed by Mr. Lewis Kaufman.



Variety/Combination Plate Block of 8 4/261 7 4/261a  
(Courtesy Siegel Auction Galleries)

## Values for 261 (Type I)

Used  
\$30-\$50  
(MH)  
\$170-\$350  
(MNH)  
\$850 - \$1,750

## Value for 261A (Type II)

Used  
\$125-\$200  
(MH)  
\$400-\$1,000  
(MNH)  
\$2,500 - \$4,000

Additionally, the rare **imperforate variety** of #261 is only known to exist as a type I, this is because the imperforate issues were cut only from the first pane of 100 stamps. The first 15 columns for the plate were all type I and as such, there are no known imperforate 261(a) type II stamps. There are also no known examples of 261a with the 76 plate number from the top of the sheet, and only the bottom examples are known because the top selvage was apparently trimmed prior to perforating this issue.<sup>2</sup>

With regard to 261a covers, The stamps on \$1 mailings tended to be on packages and were damaged from use or were discarded; resulting in a small population of sound used stamps. *Linn's Stamp Facts* **estimates that there are less than ten 261a covers are known and that** A block of four is the largest recorded used multiple of the \$1.00 Type II 1894 Issue, they also believe that there may be **no more than five or six used blocks of Scott 261A in existence.**<sup>3</sup>

### **Issue 3 – The motivation for selection of a catalogs issues, types and variations.**

*“Are the stamp dealers and the catalog publishers in cahoots, creating an empty space in an album which we are then forced to fill? Or is it just the random workings of the universe.”*

Although I strongly believe the last part of the readers question was rhetorical, I will in any case, answer it. Neither the stamp dealers nor the catalog publishers were involved in the design of the \$1 Perry issue and as such they should be admonished of any conspiracy to generate empty spaces in our albums. It is also the editor’s opinion that, the Universe has no interest what so ever in any of our stamp collections ;)

Again, Varieties & EFO’s make an exciting and educational addition to any stamp collection for they speak to us about how stamps are produced and how mistakes can be made during their production.

1. The United States Postage Stamps of the 19th Century, Lester Brookman , Vol III , 1967 New York N.Y..
2. The Whitpain Collection of United States 1894-98 Bureau Issues, sale 977, Dec, 2-3, 2009, “**Siegel Auction Galleries**”, Siegel Auctions, Siegelauctions.com.
3. Cost of US Stamp Scott Catalog #261A – 1894 US\$1.00 Perry Bureau., USPhila.com, latest stamp prices.

## *Member Article*

By **Bill O'Connor**

### **Post Offices and History San Diego County**



### **First Day Covers of the Palomar Observatory Issue, August 30, 1948**

401,365 covers and 744,530 stamps were sold during the first day ceremonies for the Palomar Mountain Observatory issue. The stamp had been promoted by Clarence H. Dawson, President of the Palomar Philatelic Society, an APS affiliate. The organization was situated in Vista, CA and Mr. Dawson designed a cachet for a FDC (An example will be shown latter).

In the 1940s the issuance of stamps were often introduced by members of Congress. Charles K. Fletcher, House of Representatives and Sheridan Downey, United States Senator, both from California, introduced legislation for the Palomar Mountain stamp. President Truman signed the special act of Congress June 21, 1948. In a little over two months, the stamp was issued.

15 different cachet envelopes will be shown in this presentation. Many more cachets exist, and the author would appreciate readers to send scans or bring examples to a future club meeting. Four of the cachets shown do not indicate a specific promoter or designer, so any information readers may have on these examples would be appreciated.

One last example of a non-cachet envelope is included at the end of this article. It is the smallest, 3 1/2 inches X 2 1/8 inches, and is the smallest FDC in my collection of any type of cover or post card. If anyone out there has a smaller example, please let us know.

Examples of Cachets;

1. Art Craft; showing the Hale 200 inch telescope and the observatory.



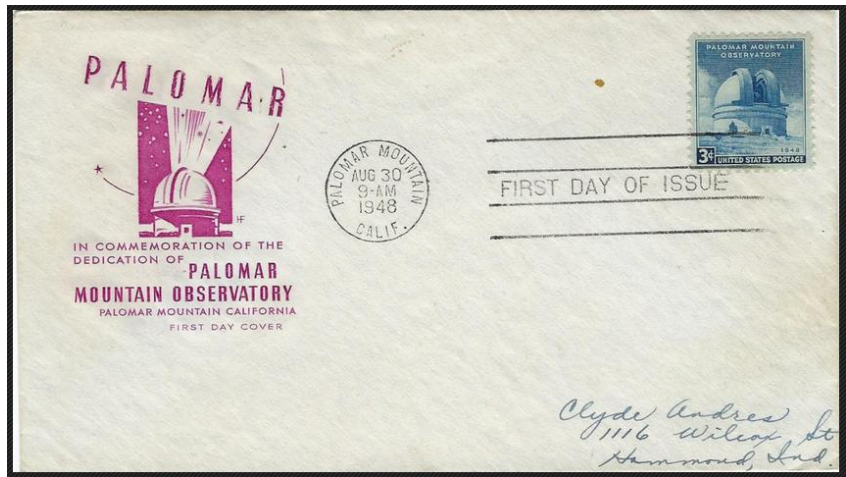
2. Artmaster; a rendition of the observatory.



3. Fleetwood; the observatory and the indication that the telescope being the largest in the world in 1948.



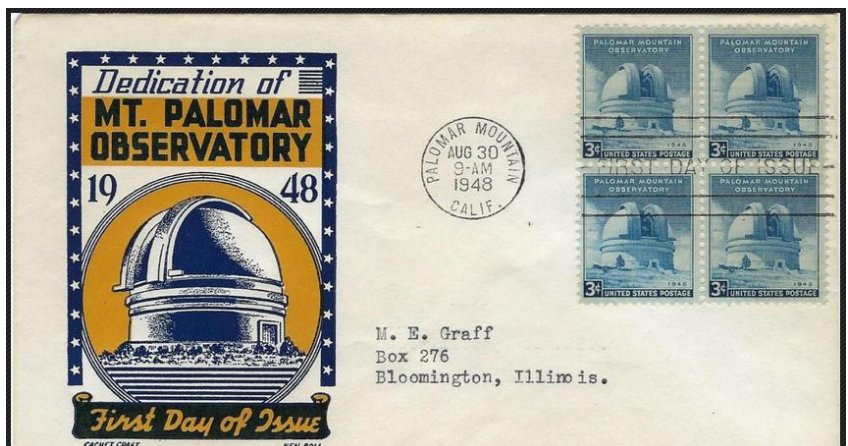
4. House of Farnam; One can always see the HF in the design.



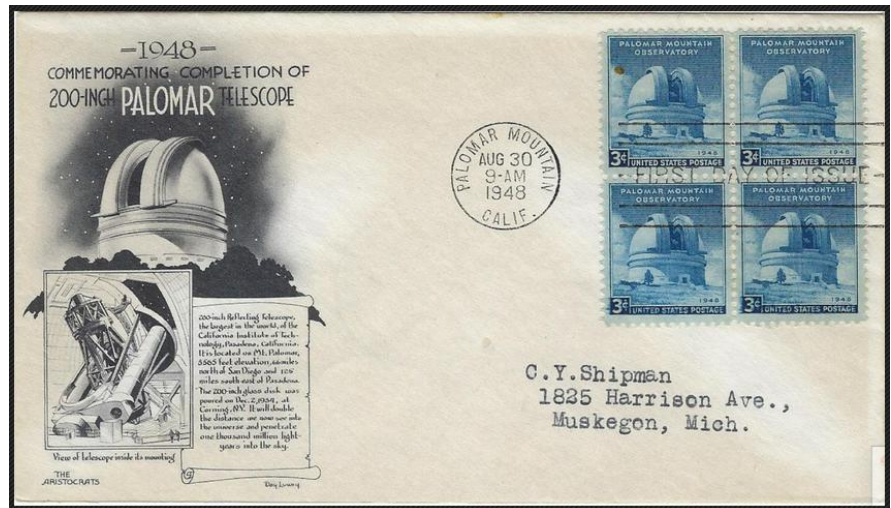
5. L.W. Staehle; the signs of the Zodiac encasing the observatory. Staehle is my favorite FDC cachet designer.



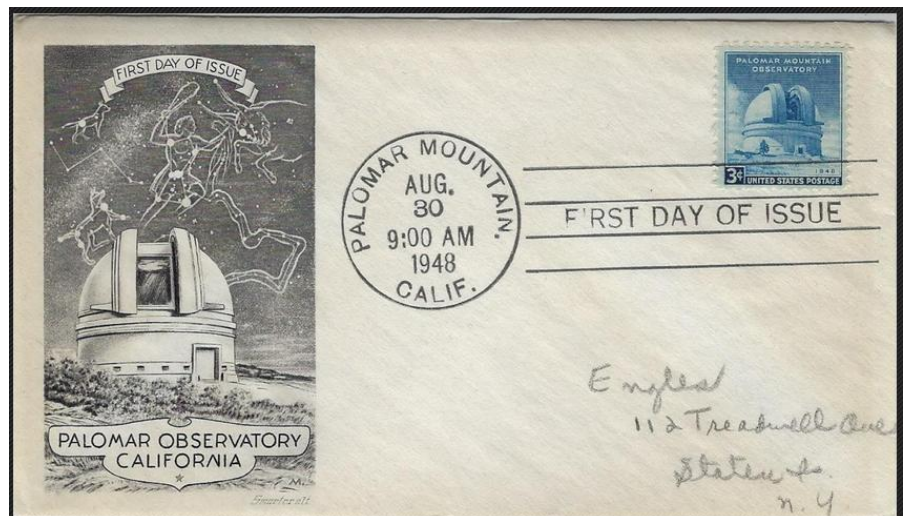
6. Cachet Craft; designer Ken Boll is a well known designer.



7. The Aristocrats; much information given including Corning Glass, the makers of the 200 inch glass disc.



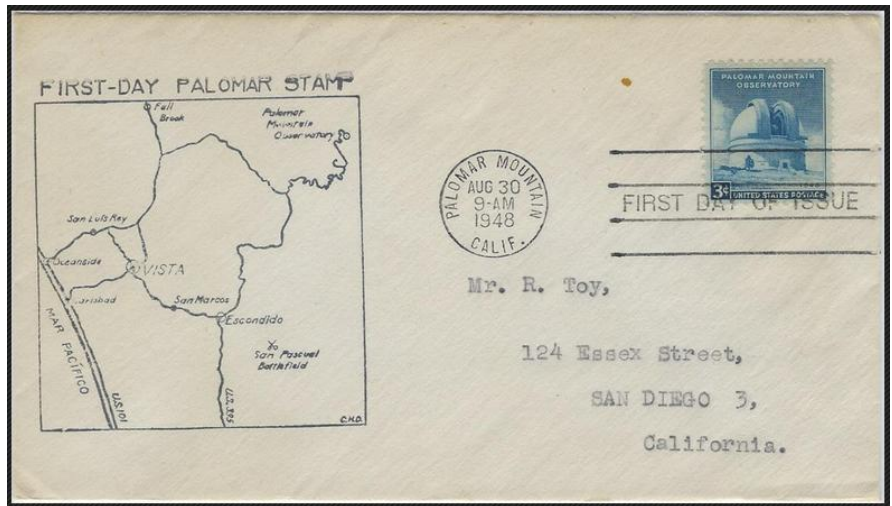
8. Smartcraft; Taurus the Bull and other constellations shown.



9. C. Anderson; this design in purple has at least another in black.



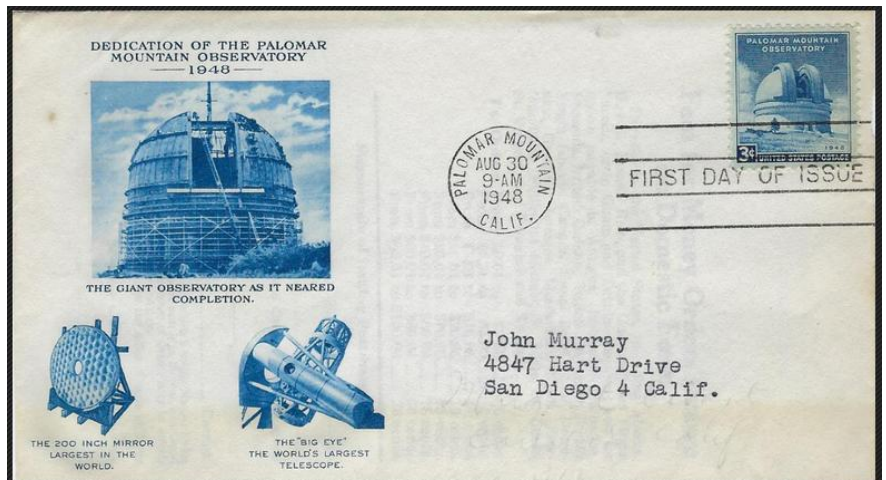
10. Palomar Philatelic Society; designed by Charles H. Dawson, shows Vista as the center of North county, San Diego.



11. Dr. Harry Ioor; the observatory is over 5000 feet high in the mountain.

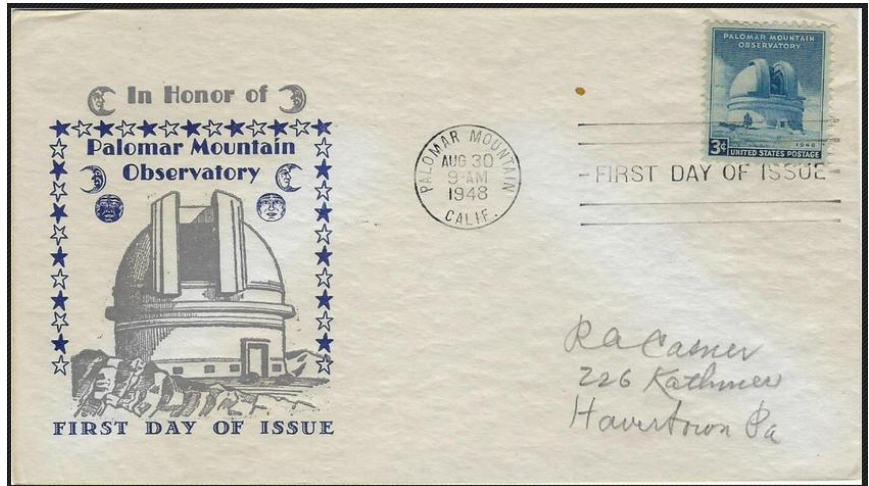


12. Unknown maker; depicts interesting aspects of construction, the telescope and the mirror.

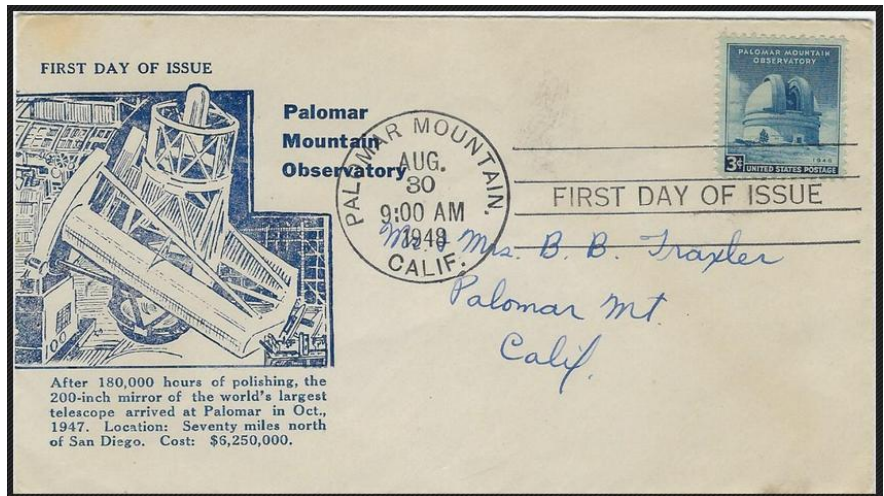




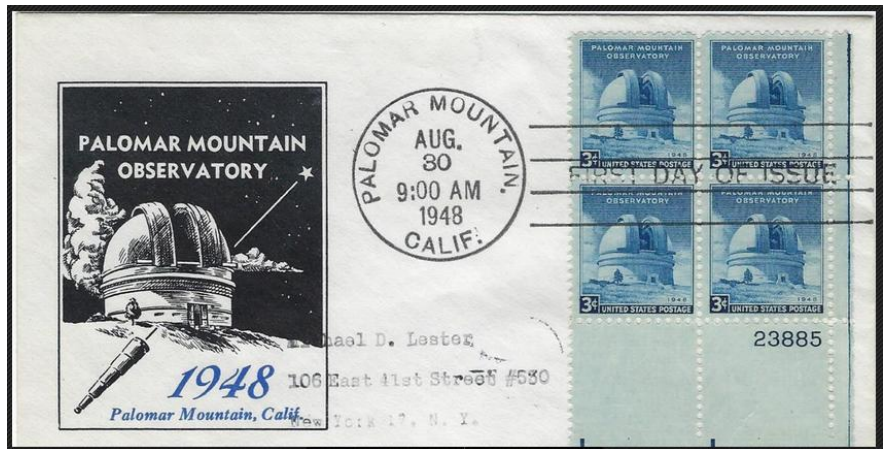
13, Unknown maker; interesting depictions of the moon.



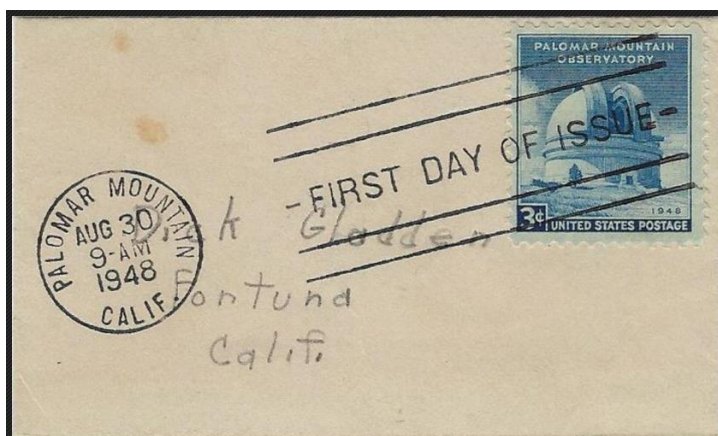
14. Unknown maker; shows the reflection method from the top to the mirror on bottom.



15. Unknown; the observatory is owned by the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.



16. This is the smallest FDC in my collection; it just happens to be the Palomar Observatory stamp.



Notes etc.

- Thanks to the American Philatelic Society and the American Philatelic Research Library for information and scans of sources for this article.
- Thanks to Bob Egenhuysen, President of the San Diego County Philatelic Library, for the Palomar Philatelic Society cover, which included a most informative insert concerning the society and the Palomar Observatory commemorative stamp. Palomar means "pigeon roost" and is the home for band tailed pigeons.
- Scott's First Day Cover Catalogue and Checklist is a nice concise volume for U.S. material; written by Michael A. Mellone, 2006 edition.

**Regards, Bill**

# Member Article

By Bob McArthur

## Collecting Flag Stamps



I don't recall a time when I wasn't fascinated by flags. When I received my first stamp album as a gift, way back in the Neolithic, I was very pleased to see that it came with sheet of adhesive labels. These depicted the flags of 100 (!) countries of the world and were designed to be placed in the lead in to each countries section in the album. National flags are the most common flags to appear on postage stamps but they are not the only flags to do so. The flags, pennants, and banners of various states, provinces, municipalities, government offices, religious groups, and military organizations have also been depicted on stamps. Flag stamps provide the foundation for an inexpensive and informative collecting path.



1960's H.E. Harris, Flags and Coats Of Arms

The American Topical Association (<https://www.americantopicalassn.org/>) makes collecting flags stamps very easy. They have done all the research for you by publishing four checklists describing around ten thousand individual flag stamps. You can find information about these lists and other topical categories at their website above. If you are just interested in flags independent of stamp collecting or want additional information about the flag stamps in your collection then I highly recommend the North American Vexillological Association (<https://nava.org/>). Vexillology is the study of flags and their history and symbolism.

*“Also a note from Bob where he has passed on some wisdom which should allow some of us to utilize catalogs at a significantly reduced rate”*

### **Gosh This Catalog is Expensive!**

Back in the distant past, there were a number of publishers who printed annual catalogs of the world's postage stamps. Some catalogs (Scott and Stanley Gibbons) covered the entire world. Others (Harris and Minkus, for example) covered particular niches. None of these catalogs were overly expensive. Sadly, there are fewer collectors these days and the market for catalogs has diminished. Today, if you want an annual comprehensive worldwide catalog you are stuck with Scott. Since around 2000 the number of stamps being issued annually has increased dramatically. More stamps mean more catalogs and bigger prices for those catalogs. The Scott worldwide catalog now tops out at six very thick volumes with a total price of \$600. I collect Japan, so I don't need the entire set but even if I buy just the one volume with Japan it's going to set me back \$105. Not good but there is hope. The gods of E-commerce have smiled on us and created a solution to this problem. There are now on eBay several entrepreneurs who buy several sets of the complete Scott catalog every year. They then take those catalogs and break them up into individual countries. Now I can buy just the pages for Japan at a very reasonable figure of ten or fifteen dollars. These sellers base their prices on the number of pages. The bigger the country the more expensive the pages. Even with a big country the prices are reasonable.

Happy collecting!

## San Diego Philatelic Library

The San Diego County Philatelic Library is a not-for-profit philatelic library in Poway, San Diego County, California. Operated by friendly volunteers. Your stamp library consists of approximately 16,000 volumes of books, monographs, catalogs, and periodicals.

### Library Loose Stamps

The Philatelic library provides a large bucket of assorted stamps for visitor inspection. Please remember to always leave a suitable contribution for any stamp items removed from the bucket(s).

### Library Hours:

The Library hours vary based upon who can take a shift, the hours usually are:

10 to 2:00	Monday
12 to 5:30	Tuesday
12 to 3:00	Wednesday
10 to 2:00	Thursday
12 to 6:00	Friday
1 to 5:00	Saturday

Plus additional hours by appointment only.

Before you visit the Library, please call to verify staffing is available.

1-858-748-5633.

## Member Article

By Manny Marti

### U.S. PARCEL POST



Possibly as early as 4000 years ago, during the time of the Egyptians, trade was being conducted. Cargo and goods might have traveled down the Nile as well as camel caravans thru established trade routes. It could have been a trade, barter or some form of monetary exchange for these services. Not much has changed in those 4000 years.

When the U.S. Post Office Department inaugurated a parcel delivery service on January 1, 1913, it marked the first deliberate government incursion into a market dominated by private enterprise with the explicit purpose of providing competition as an antidote to corporate greed.

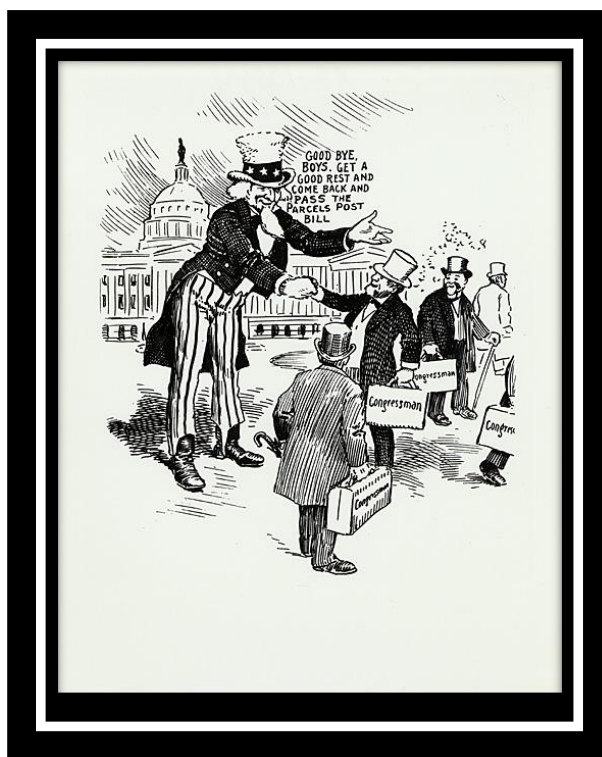


Figure 1 Smithsonian NPM

The first parcel express agency in the United States is believed to have been started by William Frederick Harnden (1812-1845), who in 1839 started regular trips between New York City and Boston, Massachusetts, as a courier transporting small parcels, currency and other valuables

By the time Congress first held a hearing on the proposal for Parcel Post in 1910, Montgomery Ward had been in business for 38 years and Sears, Roebuck and Company for 23 years. Such private companies as the *United States Express Company*, Montgomery Ward, Sears, Roebuck, Adams Express and a few others controlled a large portion of the delivery of large parcels (over 4 pounds) due to the U.S postage being charged by the ounce at expensive rates and no parcel could weigh more than 4 pounds (1 cent an ounce up to a limit of 4 pounds). These express companies were closely aligned with the railroads and each company held stocks in one another making them a monopoly.

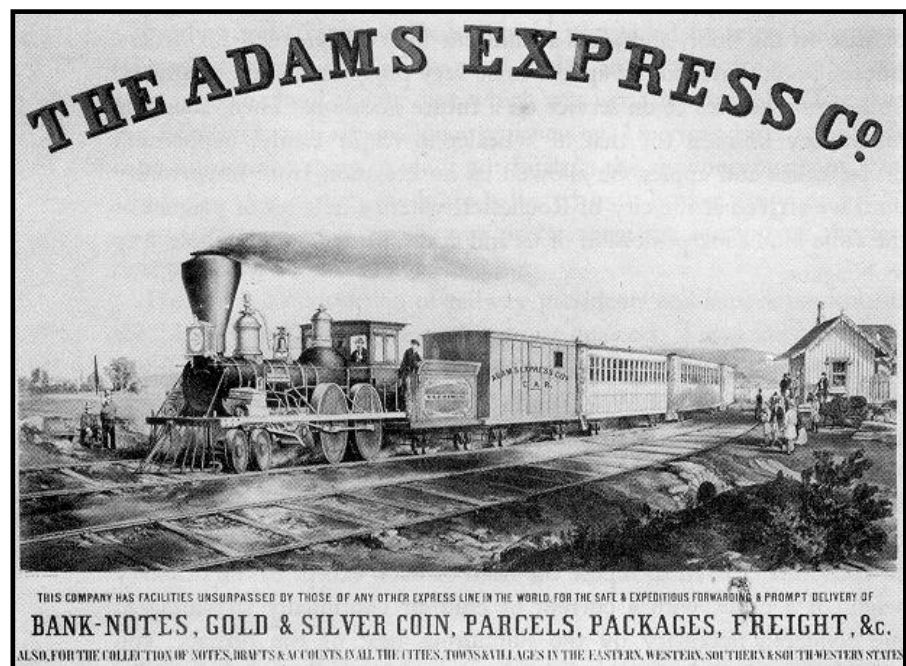


Figure 2 Smithsonian NPM

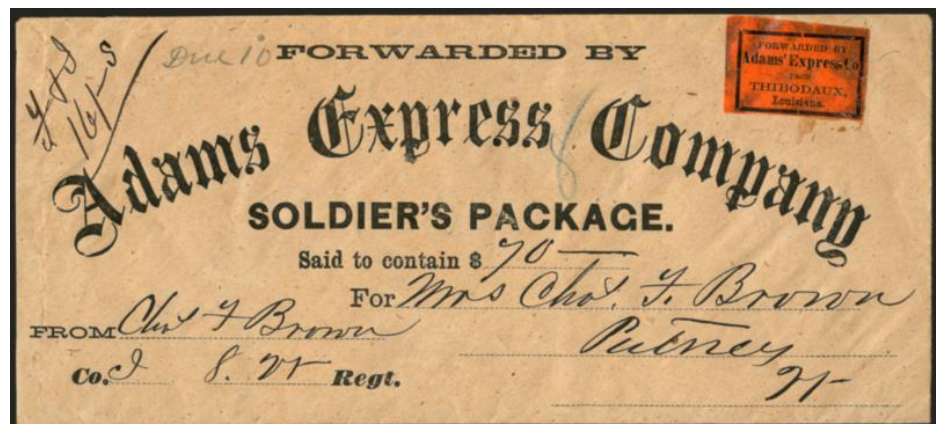


Figure 3 Solder's Package Adams Express



The express companies got their start in the 1830s when a few enterprising travelers found that people would willingly pay them to carry letters and packages in their carpetbags from place to place. Men such as Henry Wells, William G. Fargo, and Alvin Adams easily undercut high Post Office rates on well-traveled routes, and the companies they soon founded provided cheaper and surer services on routes that grew as the railroads spread throughout the country following the Civil War. Their competition persuade Congress to pass laws greatly reducing letter postage costs and giving the Post Office an enforceable monopoly on letter mail, but the laws did restrain package delivery business. The first four parcel Post stamps to go into service Nov. 27<sup>th</sup> 1912 were the 1cent, 2cent, 5cent and the 25cent).

### Dates of issue and quantities

U.S. Parcel Post stamps of 1912–13			
Den.	Vignette	1st day	Quantities
1 cent	Post office clerk	Nov. 27, 1912	209,691,094
2 cents	City carrier	Nov. 27, 1912	206,417,253
3 cents	Railway postal clerk	April 5, 1913	29,027,433
4 cents	Rural carrier	Dec. 12, 1912	76,743,813
5 cents	Mail train	Nov. 27, 1912	108,153,993
10 cents	Steamship and mail tender	Dec. 9, 1912	56,896,653
15 cents	Auto service	Dec. 16, 1912	21,147,033
20 cents	Air carrying	Dec. 16, 1912	17,142,393
25 cents	Manufacturing	Nov. 27, 1912	21,940,653
50 cents	Dairying	Mar 13, 1913	2,117,793
75 cents	Harvesting	Dec. 18, 1912	2,772,615
1 dollar	Fruit	Jan. 3, 1913	1,053,273



Figure 4 complete set of Q1-Q12

When the stamps came into use, they were not looked upon fondly by postal employees due to their carmine color making it hard to distinguish their values. To elevate these concerns the Bureau of Engraving and Printing decided to print a value number on the selvage of every sheet to make it easier to distinguish values. Collectors seek these stamps and are willing to pay a premium for them (see Fig below).



Figure - 10 printed on selvage (plate Block of 6 with plate number) Scott Q6

EXTREMEL FINE GEM SUPERB MINT NEVER-HINGED  
 EXAMPLE OF THE 50-CENT PARCEL POST ISSUE, GRADED  
 SUPERB 98 BY P.S.E., sold for \$3,750 (cat value of \$500) in The  
 James P. Myerson Collection of Superb United States Stamps on Feb 9,  
 2021.





## COVERS

Properly canceled covers are also desirable. Collectors seek out those covers which are within the dates of issue, since there was no such thing as FDC in 1913; these covers are considered as FDOI or First Day of Issue.

The cover below is not within the specified dates, and it is paying the regular postal rates, but its usage is one collector's seek (5c used to Peking, China and routed to Shanghai)



Figure 5 cover dated 2-25-1914- (the stamps became valid for use on regular mail on July 1, 1913)



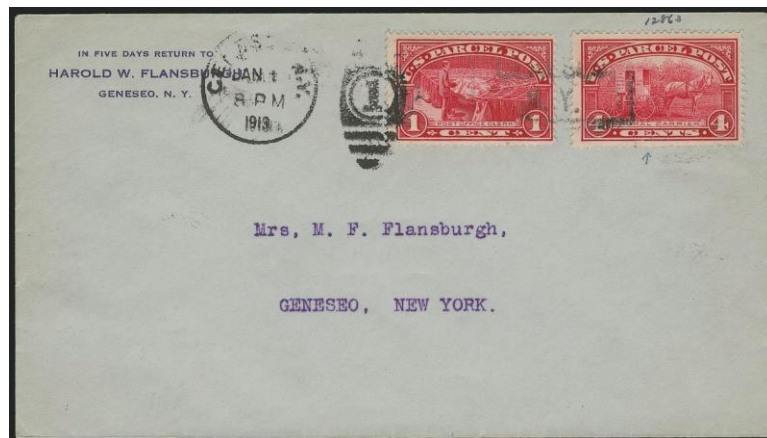
Figure 6 tied by "Chicago Ill. May 1913" machine cancel on Goodman Rainproof Coat Company (authors' collection)

The cover on Fig 5 and 6 has proper usage and cancel (which was supposed to show 'City, Month and Year, but /no date / time stamp). Usually/Occasionally a receiving cancel could be found on the back of these covers. But most postal employees used normal canceling devices to cancel the stamps(s) circumventing procedures. The period from January 1<sup>st</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup> 1913 is known as the "exclusive use period". After July 1<sup>st</sup> the stamps could be used as regular mail.

1c Parcel Post (Q1). Two 1c, tied by "Westfield Mass. Aug. 3, 1913" machine cancel on illustrated postal telegraph cover used locally.



1c Post Office Clerk, 4c Rural Carrier, Parcel Post (Q1, Q4). *Tied by true First Day* "Geneseo N.Y. Jan. 1 8PM 1913" duplex cancel and additional framed Geneseo hand stamp on bluish gray cover with corner card of Harold W. Flansburg, Geneseo, N.Y.



Below, 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 75c Parcel Post (Q1, Q2, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9, Q11). The nine Parcel Post stamps available on January 1, 1913, all tied by "San Francisco Cal. Jan. 1 4PM 13" first day of issue duplex circular date stamp and cancels on legal-size 5c Columbian entire, sold for \$30,000 at Siegel's 2004 Rarities of the World



2 US parcel post stamp covers  
 SC#Q1 Q2. Top cover  
 canceled New York STA 4 ,  
 1913 (no day/time stamp  
 Bottom cover canceled  
 Hudson Term Sta. with Sept  
 28, 1913, 3:30PM. Late usage.  
 Both are from produce  
 companies to Prince Edward  
 Island, Canada. . Possibly 3rd  
 or 4th class mail (Authors  
 Collection)



### PARCEL POST SPECIAL PRINTINGS

A special printing of the 1912–13 Parcel Post stamps was made for the Panama–Pacific Exposition held in San Francisco in 1915 from the dies that made the printing plates for this series of stamps. They are referred to as Small Die Proofs and are printed directly from the die on soft yellowish wove paper one at a time.



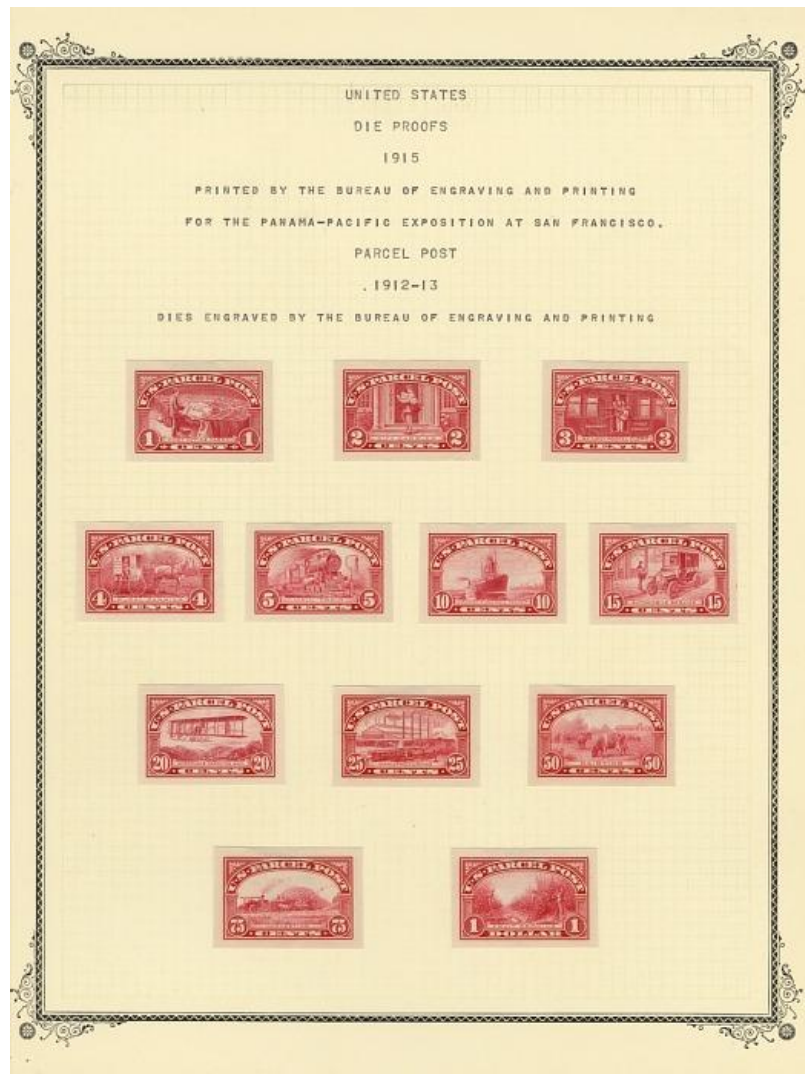
Figure 7 Enlarged examples of the Die Proofs (NPM)

**Q12P1 Parcel Posts, large die proofs on wove paper, die sunk on full size cards measuring 202x152mm (proofs for President Franklin D. Roosevelt).**

Livingston Collection - June 16, 2006



The Large Die Proof image is from the Shreves Philatelic Galleries, Inc. Sale – 80 The W. Curtis Livingston Collection - June 16, 2006



**Figure 8 complete set of DIES PROOF (NPM)**

Above Figs 5 and 6 are the Die Proofs for the 1915 San Francisco Panama-Pacific Exposition.

During the first half year of its inception, the Parcel Post service with its new series of special stamps proved to be very successful, resulting with the mailing of more than 300 million parcels during this short period. But after much confusion among and pressure from postal workers, the Post Office Department acquiesced and the Postmaster General authorized the use of ordinary postage stamps to pay the postage on 4th class parcels, beginning on July 1, 1913, ending mandatory use of the new stamps after precisely six months. In turn Parcel Post stamps were allowed for use to pay the postage for all classes of mail until the supply finally ran out. This is the only series of stamps issued by the Post Office that have ever been allowed dual usage. The last printing of Parcel Post stamps, a run of the 10-cent value, occurred on June 24, 1913, but stamps still in stock continued to be shipped to post offices for quite some time, particularly of higher values, with the final delivery a supply of 75 cent stamps made as late as 1921. Although the stamps were discontinued,

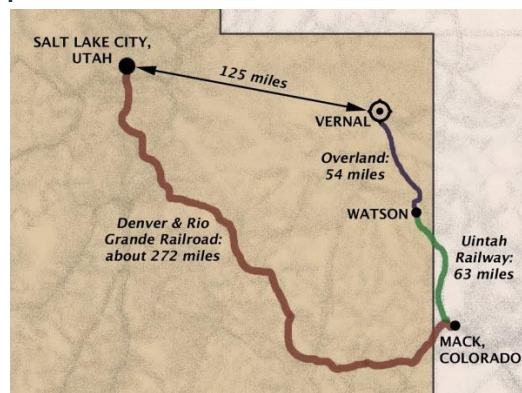
### UNUSUAL USAGES

Just a few weeks after Parcel Post began, Jesse and Mathilda Beagle “mailed” their 8-month-old son James to his grandmother, who lived a few miles away near Batavia, Ohio. Baby Beagle was just under the initial 11-pound limit for parcels. Rural Carrier Vernon Lytle picked up the baby from his parents’ house and carried him in his mail wagon to his grandmother’s house. The postage was fifteen cents and the “parcel” was insured for \$50. Although it was against postal regulations, several children traveled via U.S. Mail in the early years of Parcel Post. Initially the only animals that were allowed in the mail were bees and bugs. In 1918, day-old chicks were allowed in the mail. In 1919, some additional “harmless live animals” were permitted, but children did not fall into this category.



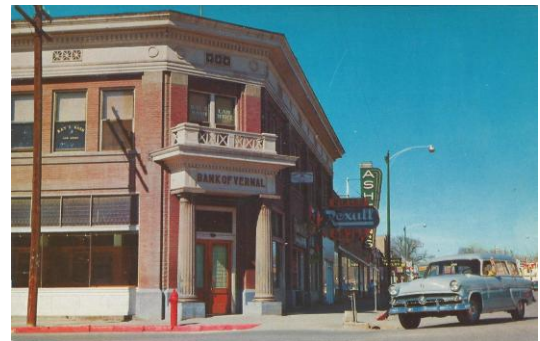
Photo to the left showing a letter carrier with a child in the mail bag. All of the photos are “publicity photos of the period”. There never has been a child in a mail bag, though there are 5 documented shipments through the U.S. Mail.

The most bizarre thing to be sent through the Parcel Post mail was a building. In 1916, businessman by the name of William H. Coltharp decided to construct a new bank on the corner of a street in Vernal, Utah. Coltharp couldn't send a completed building through the mail, wall by wall. But he wanted the best bricks in the area and decided to have those bricks sent from the Salt Lake Pressed Brick Company, 80,000 of them. He reasoned that Parcel Post was the most inexpensive way to ship the bricks for construction, carefully packaged the bricks in separate crates weighing less than the 50-pound weight limit. Somewhere around 40 crates were shipped each time, and each shipment weighed roughly one ton collectively. It was Coltharp's infamous scheme that prompted the U.S. Postal Service to change their rules so that a customer could only send 200 pounds of goods per day



Map showing the distance between Salt Lake and Vernal, Utah (as the bird flies). Actual shipping route via railroad and

Bank of Vernal (known as the Parcel Post Bank) which was shipped via Parcel Post. Picture from the 1950s



"Parcel Post Bank" Vernal, Utah, 1950

Hope you enjoy reading this article on a short lived series of U.S." Back of the Book".

References and Citations: Smithsonian National Postal Museum (NPM), Siegel's Auctions Galleries, Longley, Robert. "When It Was Legal to Mail a Baby." Feb. 16, 2021, thoughtco.com, 100 Years of Parcel Post,.uspsog.. Shreves Philatelic Galleries, Inc. Authors archive and collection



## Member Classifieds

If you would like to have a **Free** advertisement in the PSC Newsletter, please email: [PSCphilately@gmail.com](mailto:PSCphilately@gmail.com)

**For Sale:** I have an extensive collection of US mint plate blocks, sheets, panes, etc. The years range primarily from 1940-2002. If you are looking for specific blocks, I may be able to help. Please send an email, [waoconnor@aol.com](mailto:waoconnor@aol.com), or call/leave a message, 760-723-7372. Want lists can also be sent to Bill O'Connor, 3803 Foxglove Lane, Fallbrook, CA 92028-8764

**For Sale:** Want lists serviced for stamps of Puerto Rico. Fill holes in your collection with mostly lower catalog value stamps. See Bob at a PSC meeting or call 858-278-7873

**Bob Schappelle**

**For Sale:** Worldwide sets, Singles and Souvenir sheets. 60% off Catalog to all Club Members. Offer valid anywhere you see me.

Phone: 714-476-3698 Email: [CBCSTAMP@AOL.com](mailto:CBCSTAMP@AOL.com).

**Chuck Bigler.**

**For Sale:** \$525. Cat of worldwide souvenir sheets, some high Cat machins. \$100. Call **Duane** at 858-735-3800

**Duane Pryhoda**

**For Sale:** Stamps at Bargain Prices, Come and see my Stock. By appointment so please call to set up a time. Home Phone: 858-271-0262 Mobile Phone: 858-449-3047 **Al Kish**

**Wanted: (NEW)** All Vietnam. Stamps and covers. Ready to trade or buy outright. Contact: [jschrag1@san.rr.com](mailto:jschrag1@san.rr.com)

**Wanted:** Topical stamps on the following subjects: spiders, trilobites, Shih Tzu dogs, lunar new year [year of, etc.], paintings by Manet, Delacroix, Gericault, David, Brueghel. U.S. 1893 Columbian issue errors, freaks and oddities. Top dollar paid for Columbian plate varieties especially double transfers. **For Sale:** large selection of used and mint Australia, Great Britain, and Japan including single stamps and souvenir sheets at a fraction of catalog value. Email your want list to Bob McArthur ([rmcarthur@cox.net](mailto:rmcarthur@cox.net)) or bring to a PSC meeting." **Bob McArthur**

**Wanted:** Puerto Rico Town cancels. Bring to meeting. Will trade or buy. See member **M. Marti** PSC # 410.

**Wanted:** Imperial China, PRC, Manchukuo, Mongolia, U.S. Double Transfers/Re-entries, U.S. 19<sup>th</sup> Century Proofs and Essays. U.S. 19<sup>th</sup> Century. See D & T Klauber or contact us at [Indysmama@gmail.com](mailto:Indysmama@gmail.com).

## Stamp News:



### New Stamps 2021 United States Postal Service Stamps

The 2021 stamp program commemorates Missouri statehood, Japanese Americans who fought in World War II and Chien-Shiung Wu, one of the most influential American nuclear physicists of the 20th century. Fun issuances include Western Wear, Backyard Games, Espresso Drinks, a stamp showcasing a visual riddle, and four Message Monster stamps with self-adhesive accessories. The program also includes Mid-Atlantic Lighthouses, the last of the popular Lighthouse stamp series. This is a partial list of the 2021 stamp program. All stamp designs are preliminary and subject to change.

#### Heritage Breeds (U.S. 2021)

May 17, 2021, Mt. Vernon, VA. Pane of 20 stamps 55¢, forever stamps

These stamps pay tribute to heritage breeds, preindustrial farm animals that are enjoying renewed attention for their versatility, adaptability and unique genetic traits.



This pane of 20 stamps includes photographs of 10 heritage breeds: the American Mammoth Jackstock donkey, the Narragansett turkey, the Cayuga duck, the San Clemente Island goat, the Mulefoot hog, the Cotton Patch goose, the American Cream draft horse, the Barbados Blackbelly sheep, the Milking Devon cow and the Wyandotte chicken. Zack Bryant designed the stamps with photographs by Aliza Eliazarov. Greg Breeding served as art director.



## Espresso Drinks (U.S. 2021)

April 9, 2021, in Seattle, WA

*From the USPS:* America's love of coffee is celebrated with four new stamps in a booklet of 20. Four digital illustrations feature cups of four different drinks: caffe latte, espresso, caffe mocha and cappuccino. The names of the espresso drinks appear in art-deco-inspired lettering above or below each cup. Art director Greg Breeding designed the stamps with original artwork by Terry Allen



## Star Wars Droids Forever Stamps

May 4 | Virtual Ceremony | PSA pane of 20

The first characters fans meet in the first “Star Wars” film, “Star Wars: A New Hope,” are droids — namely C-3PO and R2-D2 — and droids have continued to play pivotal roles throughout the “Star Wars” galaxy.

With that in mind, the Postal People have announced that on May 4 in a Virtual Ceremony their second Star Wars issue will salute the “beloved droids from the Star Wars galaxy and the imagination that brings these technological marvels to the screen. Representing more than four decades of innovation and storytelling, the droids featured. ”



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