

Poway Stamp Club

NEWSLETTER

San Diego County's Best Stamp Collecting Club

August- September 11th 2024

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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.

Contact Us

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

Club E-mail

PSCphilately@gmail.com

PSC Website:

Powaystampclub.com



NEXT CLUB MEETINGS

The Wednesday, **Sept. 11th**

Voice Sale & Member Trading

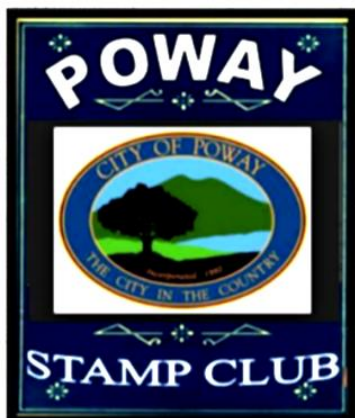
The meeting will begin with our regular Club business followed by a "Club Voice Sale". Following the sale and show and tell, the meeting will progress with Member trading and socialization. Members are encouraged to bring in interesting covers and stamps to show and tell as well as to bring other items 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, The Wednesday, **Sept 25th** Program -
will be a philatelic presentation by:

Pong on Certs (Part II)

The meeting will begin with our regular Club business followed by the member presentation. 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.

Please remember to bring your badge.



Poway Stamp Club

2024 Club Meeting Schedule/Presentations:

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

2024 Club Board:

President: Art Berg
V President David Klauber
Treasurer: Bill Kolb
Secretary: Trice Klauber
Board (At Large) David Waller
Board (At Large) Jim Grundy
Prev. President Thor Strom
Program Dir. Bill Wacenske

2024 PSC Club Volunteers:

Club Registrar: Trice Klauber
Auctioneer: Jim Grundy
Club Librarian Scott Boyd
Newsletter Editor David Klauber
Guild Contributors Jon Schrag
 Bob McArthur
 Bill O'Connor
 Manny Marti
 Jim Grundy
 David Waller
Library Rep Neil Schneider
Opp. Drawing Scott Boyd
WebMaster David Klauber
Public Relations Valerie Merritt

PSC Representatives:

Federal Rep: Bill O'Connor
S.D. Phil. Council: Nick Soroka
Rep (Alternate) Art Berg
Chapter 112097 APS Ambassador
 Trice Klauber
ATA Rep Bob McArthur

September	Sep	11, 2024	Club Member Voice Sale
	Sep	25, 2024	Pong Certs(PII) Presentation
October	Oct	9, 2024	Ugly Stamp Contest
	Oct	23, 2024	Steve Gill - Treasure Hunting On-Line
November	Nov	13, 2024	Richard Stern – 2 nd Bureau
	Nov	27, 2024	No Meeting
December	Dec	11, 2024	Holiday Dinner
	Dec	--	No Meeting
January	Jan	8, 2025	TBD – Presentation
	Jan	22, 2025	TBD – Presentation
February	Feb	12, 2025	TBD – Presentation
	Feb	26, 2025	TBD – Presentation
March	Mar	12, 2025	TBD – Presentation
	Mar	26, 2025	TBD – Presentation
April	Apr	10, 2025	TBD – Presentation
	Apr	24, 2025	TBD – Presentation
May	May	8, 2025	TBD – Presentation
	May	22, 2025	TBD – Presentation
June	Jun	11, 2025	TBD – Presentation
	Jun	25, 2025	TBD – Presentation
July	Jul	9, 2025	TBD – Presentation
	Jul	23, 2025	TBD – Presentation
August	Aug	13, 2025	TBD – Presentation
	Aug	27, 2025	TBD – Presentation





APS

Many of our PSC club members 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 year's 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

Participation

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

PSCphilately@gmail.com

Club Website

PowayStampClub.com

You will find our activities and affiliations, interesting links, and contact information including this Newsletter's current and previous versions! Give it a try!

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

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. **Local Show** (New shows this year!)

SANDIPEX 2024

Show Schedule

September 8
October 13
November 10
December 8

Free Admission! – Free Parking!
Doors open from 10 am – 4 pm

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# 714-476-3698 Email: cbcstamp@aol.com

3. **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.
4. **Next Bid Board** – Next Poway Bid Board Sept. 21st. – Oct. 5th. Member submissions must be made by Sept. 17th. to participate. There is a limit of 10 items per member



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/bid-board>

5. **No More Printed Linn's Stamp News** (from our friends at the Dayton Stamp Club) - "Philatelic Foreword" by Jay Bigalke This week's issue of Linn's Stamp News marks the moment it will be produced only



in a digital format. The final print edition, the 5,000th issue, is currently with the printer and operating under a slight delay. Scott Stamp Monthly, which resumed in March 2023, will continue to be available as a print product with a digital edition. Those with current Linn's print-only subscriptions will have their SSM subscription extended, or be given a credit toward purchases on AmosAntage.com. In a memo to staff members, Amos Media CEO Rick Amos attributed this decision to a bigger focus on digital and website content.

6. **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
 PO Box 604 • Fullerton CA 92836 • Ph. 562.694.2828 • Cell 714.397.0752 • www.stampshowsteve.com
 Leading Stamp & Cover Dealers • Free Appraisals • Free Parking & Admission

The Van Nuys Stamp Show
 9:30 am to 4 pm
 The Masonic Hall
 14750 Sherman Way, Van Nuys, CA 91405

2024 Dates
 January 7
 February 4
 March 10
 April 7
 May 5
 June 2
 July 7
 August 4
 September 1
 October 6
 November 3
 December 1

The Anaheim Stamp Show
 9:30 am to 4 pm
 Brookhurst Community Center
 2271 Crescent Avenue, Anaheim, CA 92801

2024 Dates
 January No Show
 February 11
 March 17
 April 14
 May 19
 June 9
 July 14
 August 11
 September 29
 October 20
 November 17
 December 22

9:30 AM to 4 PM
Free Admission, Parking & Appraisals
Buying & Selling



SAN DIEGO PHILATELIC LIBRARY



sdcpl.org

Library Notes:

The **San Diego County Philatelic Library** is one of only 8 institutions in the United States dedicated to philately. The library has over 15,000 items including books, monographs, catalogs, collections and periodicals for researchers to browse. In addition to serving as a library it provides a venue for philatelists to discuss hobbies, hold stamp club meetings and participate in opportunity sales.

Events at the Library in September

September 7th Swapex: Bring your duplicates to trade with other collectors. events start at 9:00 AM

September 11th and 25th Poway Stamp Club Meetings
Begins at 6:30

The German Club will meet **Saturday September 14th**
9:00 to Noon

September 20th, 6-9 pm **Library Members only**
preview

September 21st, Yard Sale. Pick-N-Pay. events start at 9:00 AM

Don't Miss the opportunity to buy Stamp Collecting Materials at Bargain Prices. Many items 75%, 85% & 90% OFF Catalog. U.S & Foreign Stamps, First Day Covers, Foreign Covers, Stamp Albums, Stamp Collecting Supplies and Postcards.

Mark your calendars!



Member Spotlight!

By Newsletter Editor

*The Poway Stamp Club
Newsletter highlights its
New members in each Issue.
Today's spotlight is on our
Newest Members Newest Members*



**Robert B. Apgar
Bruce Dixon**

We have 2 new members since our last newsletter.

#595 Robert Apgar of San Diego, Ca.

joined us at a Club meeting and was presented for membership by our President Art Berg, Bob Collects Germany and US Stamps. It's Always great to have new members join of our club welcome aboard Bob!

#596 Bruce Dixon of San Diego California. Bruce joined us at a Club Meeting and was presented for membership by our president Art Berg. Bruce collects stamps that he inherited and is working to identify the accumulation.

This brings our total paid membership to 153. We look forward to getting together at PSC meetings with our new members

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Editors Corner

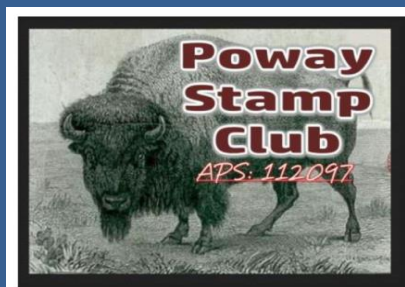
By David Klauber

CALIFORNIA'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 Gold Rush Californian, Antonio Daneri. Mr. Daneri was born in Italy, February 22, 1839, and was sixteen years of age when he came with his uncle, Louis Bisagno, to California in 1855. They engaged in the Hardware business and general merchandise business together, in San Francisco, first on Kearny Street near Sutter, next on Clay Street, and in 1860 moved the store to its the location on 420 Battery Street.



1886 Antonio Letterhead for S.F. Business

In 1862 Mr. Daneri returned to his native land, was married, and after a brief stay in Italy returned with his bride to his home and business in S.F. California. Here six children were born to them: Emile H., Henry P., Eugene G., Edward, Attilio and Irene. The three oldest sons are helping their father in his business, and, like him, capable businessmen. Mr. Daneri was a prominent Mason for many years. He was also a member of the Italian Benevolent Society, of which he was treasurer for eighteen years.

In 1875 Mr. Daneri bought his uncle's interest in the business and became sole proprietor. He was very prosperous in his undertakings and from time to time has made investments in real estate in this S.F. City and elsewhere. He built a nice home in San Francisco. In 1885 he purchased 103 acres of land in Geyserville, Sonoma County, which he has been improving with vines and olives and on which he built another residence and winery. This beautiful and picturesque property was named Villa Maria. and its wine products found a ready market in San Francisco. Antonio died 15 Dec 1894 in San Francisco County, California, U.S.A.

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 recipients were "Daneri" both a pioneer and historical California business name.

The first cover (Figure 1.) Is a 1862-3 Wells Fargo & Co Stationery U35 3C Pink on buff 5 1/8" x 3 1/4", with a Blue Express cancel, cut at left, paper cover from Volcano California.



**Figure (1) Wells Fargo U58 Volcano to Daneri S.F.
Courtesy D. Klauber**

Volcano California – One of the reasons that Volcano as a Gold Rush town became so important was the fact that the traders of the town had managed to establish a cut-off through Volcano which they dubbed the “Pennsylvania cut-off”. Originally known as Soldiers Gulch, gold miners, impressed by the crater-like appearance of the valley, dubbed it Volcano, and the name stuck.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of emigrants traveled through Volcano on their way to points further west, first hearing the praises of the route in the Carson Valley. The emigrants were traveling this new route at the expense of the traders in Placerville, located on the old Carson route. The town also had excellent roads directly to both Stockton and Sacramento.

One of the oddest items about Gold Rush Volcano was a passage from John Doble’s Diary.

Early on, the miners in Volcano were in such a hurry to get gold, they would not even take the time to launder their clothes or have their laundry done.

The miners would purchase another pair and discard the bedewed. It would not be uncommon to see a local Native Miwak, looking rather bulky weary 4 or 5 pairs of these discarded pants.

The Second cover (Figure 2.) Is a 1860’s Wells Fargo & Co Stationery U35 3C Pink on buff 5 1/8" x 3 1/4", with a Aug 7, Blue cancel, paper cover from **San Diego California**. No street address given.



Figure (2) Wells Fargo U58 San Diego to S.F. Courtesy Klauber

POSTAL HISTORY



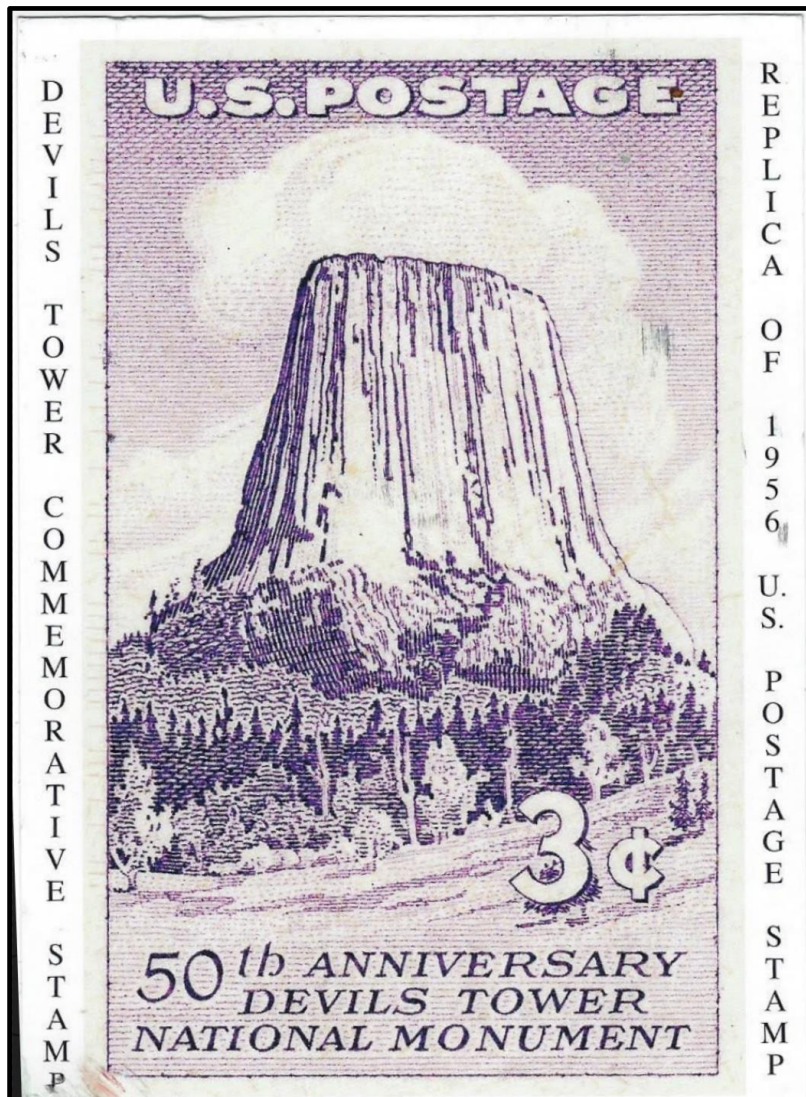
Member Article

By Bill O'Connor

The Devils Tower National Monument



It was with great awe and surprise a few weeks back that I received a magnificent Post Card depicting the Devils Tower located in the Black Hills of Wyoming.



Post Card of Devils Tower National Monument Using the image of the Commemorative Stamp Issued

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This card sent to me by Trice and David Klauber depicts the United States 3 cent stamp issued September 24, 1956. The stamp honored the monument's 50th anniversary. Although this is the first national monument proclaimed, it was the Antiquities Act of 1906 that was used to set aside 1153 acres to protect this incredible natural wonder for all future generations of Americans.

Theodore Roosevelt was the president at the time and was able to place many of the great wonders of America in protected areas throughout the land. America was still expanding into wilderness and indigenous peoples' lands in the early part of the 1900s. Homesteaders were still able to apply for land, and mining, ranching and the like were big business in America and such constituents held great power in the halls of Congress.



Scott 1084, Plate Block of 4, Plate number 25500,
Devil's Tower National Monument

The commemorative stamp is very typical of the issues of the 1950s. It is a single color, violet, made in sheets of 200, and divided into four panes of 50 stamps. Four different plate numbers were issued, 25500-25503. Over 180,000,000 million stamps were issued, so they are very easy to find and can be purchased at very minimal prices. Additionally, 285,090 First Day Covers were produced, which was a little lower than most other stamp issues of 1956, but one can most assuredly purchase a FDC in many dealers or club members box of covers for less than a dollar.

If any of our readers and/or members of the club visit one of the great wonders of America or the world in general, do not hesitate to send a postcard to a friend or member of the club. They are wonderful to send, and even more incredible to receive.

Bill



Every Cover



Tells A Story

Member Article

By Jim Grundy

Every Cover Tells a Story



Schermack #1 & #2 pictures (Courtesy J Grundy)

I found this cover while rooting through a large box of covers at our local monthly stamp show. When I first found it, I thought it had four examples of the three-cent George Washington coil stamp on it. As I prepared to pay for it, I looked again and thought the four Washington stamps were the imperforate version and not coils. When I got home and took a closer look at the stamps, I realized these stamps were the imperforated stamps but with Schermack vending machine perforations. Stamp with these perforations can be found in the Scott Specialized Catalog in the Vending and Affixing Machine Perforations Section under The Schermack Company listing. By using my Scott Catalog and the March 9, 1918, cancel on the back of the cover, I was able to determine that the stamps on the cover were most likely Scott 483 with the Schermack Company Type III perforations. The United States Postal Service already issued perforated versions of this stamp, why would the Schermack Company add their own type of perforations?

In 1896 The Washington Post ran an article called “The Deadly Stamp” in which they said that “Postage Stamp Tongue is a new disease”. The article stated that by licking a stamp with your tongue you would expose yourself to germs that would cause red spots on your tongue and eventually a sore throat. The stamps acquired these germs by being stored in drawers at drug stores that contained other things like coins that carried germs. Similar stories to that in the Washington Post ran in large city newspapers around the world spread the stamp/germ phobia. What could be done to stop “the stamp menace”?

The obvious answer was to put the stamps in coin operated vending machines. These machines could be placed on store counters where they would offer a convenient location to buy stamps plus the store owners would get a portion of each stamp purchase.

In 1905, the United States Post Office decided to investigate stamp vending machines. The main problem with this idea was that the perforations on the available stamps were too fragile to be used in a vending machine. Several potential vending machine manufacturers asked the Post Office Department to sell them imperforated sheets of stamps so that they could add their own perforations. They felt that by adding their own style of perforations, they could make their vending machines work better. The sheets of 400 imperforated stamps would be glued together sideways and cut into long horizontal strips. These strips would then be perforated and rolled to be used in their vending machines. In 1906, The Post Office Department started selling imperforated stamps. In 1908, twenty-five vending machines were evaluated by The Post Office Department. Of the twenty-five, they picked six. None of these six machines would satisfy The Post Office Department.

John Schermack was one of the people who submitted a stamp vending machine to the Post Office for testing. In 1900, Schermack started the Schermack Company in Detroit to start building mailing machines. These machines were designed for companies that used mass mailings in their business. These machines would insert a letter in the envelope, seal it, and keep a count of each envelope processed. To improve his machine, Schermack wanted to add the feature of adding a postage stamp to the envelope. After realizing that ordinary postage stamps were too flimsy, he decided to use imperforated stamps and add his own perforated ones that could be used in his machines.

Schermack tried three types of perforations. Type I had six to eight small holes. Type II had six larger holes. Although Type I and Type II worked in his vending machines, there was a problem with the holes in both Types lining up with the pins that dispensed the stamps from the machines. In 1908, he designed the Type III version that had two rectangular holes punched between the stamps. This design was used in all of Schermack's vending machines for the next twenty years. To supply stamps for his vending machines, his company would paste together one hundred and fifty sheets of 400 stamps each (That's 60,000 stamps!), cut them into long strips, perforate the strips of stamps, cut them into strips of the desired number of stamps, and roll the stamps on a spool. Below is an example of a strip of four with Type III perforations.



Schermack #3 picture (Courtesy J Grundy)

This next bit of information will interest Perfin collectors. For the owners of his machines in the Detroit area, Schermack added a fixture that had as many as twenty pins. These pins could be set in a specific arrangement and perforated the face of the stamp with a pattern that identified the owner of the machine. These pin fixtures were not too durable and their use ended after the 1912 imperforated stamp issue. The value of these perfins can be found in The Scott Specialized Catalog in the Vending & Affixing Machine Perforation Section. Look under the Schermack Company between Scott #320A and #409. They will be described as "With perforated control marks". Below are pictured four examples of stamps with Type III perforations and "perforated control marks".



Schermack #4 picture (Courtesy J Grundy)

Joseph Schermack eventually moved from the larger sealing/stamping machines to exclusively focus on stamp vending machines. In addition to his stamp vending machines, he was an inventor of several unique items. Items like a spring-loaded, lever- activated, wine bottle cork extractor, a razor that used a round blade for shaving your underarms, and a vending machine that sold men's razor blades at two for 10 cents. Schermack continued to produce a wide variety of stamp vending machines until his death in 1950.

Jim



Member Article

By Manny Marti

Dornier Do X Flying Boat Flight Flugschiff



THE MAN:



**Claude (Claudius) Honoré Désiré Dornier, 14 May 1884 –
5 December 1969**

(Photo By Bundesarchiv, Bild) Claude Dornier 1931 in front of a Dornier
Do K-3

Claude Dornier was born in Kempten im Allgäu in Bavaria where he grew up and attended school, with science being his chief interest. He then moved to Munich where he graduated in 1907 from the Technical University. In 1910 he joined Luftschiffbau Zeppelin in Friedrichshafen on the Bodensee, where his abilities quickly attracted Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin. He soon was appointed as the Count's personal scientific advisor.

In 1911 he designed the first all-metal plane, and Zeppelin permitted him to find a separate division of the company, the Dornier aircraft works at Friedrichshafen. Wooden and metal fighters designed by Dornier were used by Germany in World War I, after which he assumed full control of his aircraft factory.

In the 1920s he built widely used seaplanes, and in 1929 he introduced the Do X, at the time the world's largest aircraft. With a wingspan of 157 feet (48 meters) and length of 130 feet (40 meters), the Do X was powered by 12 engines and carried 169 passengers; in 1931 it flew from Germany to New York City.

After political pressure he joined the Nazi Party in 1940 and during the Second World War his company created many aircraft for the German armed forces. After the war during the denazification of Germany, Claude Dornier was classified as a "Follower" (the term was most commonly used after World War II, during the denazification hearings in West Germany, to refer to people who were not charged with Nazi crimes but whose involvement with the Nazi Party was considered so significant that they could not be exonerated for the crimes of the Nazi regime.)

Construction of aircraft in postwar Germany was forbidden by the Allies, so Dornier established a factory in Spain. Shortly after the lifting of the Allied ban in 1955, he opened a factory near Munich to construct the Dornier 27, a light, general-purpose transport; the Dornier 31, a STOL aircraft; and the Dornier 32, a collapsible helicopter.

Dornier received the Ludwig-Prandtl-Ring from the German Society for Aeronautics and Astronautics for "outstanding contribution in the field of aerospace engineering" in 1959.

In 1987 Dornier was inducted into the International Air & Space Hall of Fame at the San Diego Air & Space Museum

THE PLANE



The Do X Flugschiff, (flying ship) was financed by the German Transport Ministry and in order to circumvent conditions of the Treaty of Versailles, which forbade any aircraft exceeding set speed and range limits to be built by Germany after World War I, a specially designed plant was built at Altenrhein on the Swiss side of Lake Constance.



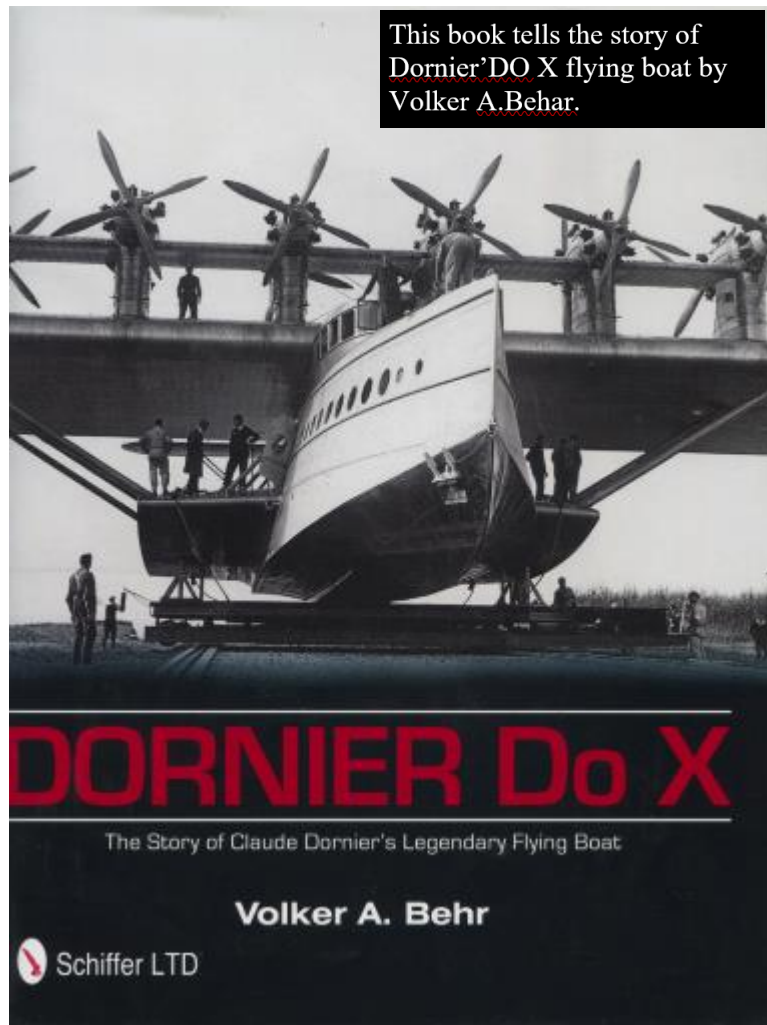
The Do X was a semi-cantilever monoplane. The Do X had an all-duralumin hull, with wings composed of a steel-reinforced duralumin framework covered in heavy linen fabric, covered with aluminum paint.

After completing 103 flights in 1930, the Do X was refitted with 455 kW (610 hp) Curtiss V-1570 "Conqueror" water-cooled V-12 engines. Only then was it able to reach the altitude of 500 m (1,600 ft) necessary to cross the Atlantic. Dornier designed the flying boat to carry 66 passengers on long-distance flights or 100 passengers on short flights.

The luxurious passenger accommodation approached the standards of transatlantic liners. There were three decks. On the main deck was a smoking room with its own wet bar, a dining salon, and seating for the 66 passengers which could also be converted to sleeping berths for night flights. Aft of the passenger spaces was an all electric galley, lavatories, and cargo hold. The cockpit, navigational office, engine control and radio rooms were on the upper deck. The lower deck held fuel tanks and nine watertight compartments, only seven of which were needed to provide full flotation.

The Do X's maiden flight took place on July 12, 1929, and in 1930 it went on a transatlantic test flight from Friedrichshafen, Germany to New York (where they hoped to place orders with American companies) stopping in several countries along the way. The Do X represented a new era in aviation, as heavier-than-air flight had previously been limited to smaller aircraft made from wood and fabric.

Three Do Xs were constructed in total. The original operated by Dornier, and two other machines based on orders from Italy (Do X2 and Do X3, for the Italian Navy).

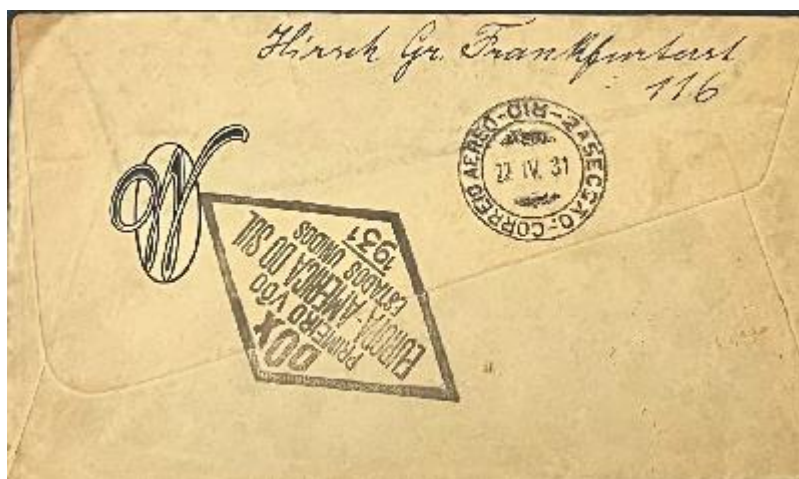


Unfortunately, none of these machines have survived today, the Do X was destroyed in the Berlin Museum of Technology during the war and the two Italian Do X 2 and Do X 3 were scrapped. Along with the machines, most of the construction plans were lost.

THE COVERS

1931 GERMANY DOX DORNIER FIRST FLIGHT AIR MAIL to US

The Dornier Do X flying boat in 1931 to Suriname before continuing its journey to New York.



Front and back with a starting bid if \$49.99, the above cover sold for \$245.50 + charges.



Addressed to a Capt. Fritz Hammer on board the DO X in route to New York City.

1931 Dornier DO-X Flying Boat Flight Cover Suriname to Puerto Rico

There was also a famous visit by the Dornier Do X flying boat in 1931, first to Suriname's capital, Paramaribo, then to Curaçao, before continuing its journey to New York. This cover is from that flight.

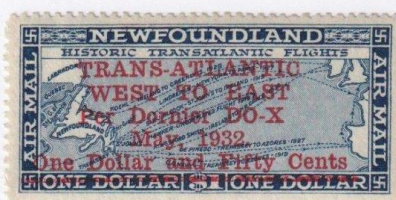


This wonderful cover to Puerto Rico is being offered for US \$382.95 with a complete set of 1931 SURINAME Airmail No. 10A/10G Set of 7 DO-X

WEST TO EAST Per Dornier DO-X

A special stamp of \$1.50 face value was issued by the Newfoundland Post Office for use on covers posted on the DO-X. This was done by surcharging the \$1.00 blue airmail printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. on watermarked paper with a red surcharge in 5 lines. The surcharge reads "TRANS-ATLANTIC | WEST TO EAST / Per Dornier DO-X / May, 1932. / One Dollar and Fifty Cents" and a long line to obliterate values and the bottom of the stamp. The stamp was surcharged in a setting of a block of four (2x2). The printing was carried out by the king's printer, "Commercial and Trade Printers," D. R. Thistle and Company, Proprietors. The sheets of 100 of the \$1.00 airmail were broken down into blocks of 4 and surcharged and placed on sale at the G.P.O. on Thursday May 19, 1932. The sale of this stamp caused considerable interest amongst the general public and on the morning the stamp went on sale at the G.P.O. a considerable line-up formed on Water Street at the main entrance of the building, waiting to buy the stamp.

Throughout the day the stamps were sold at the G.P.O. some people noticed they had purchased stamps with inverted surcharges. Apparently, there were suspicions raised that several postal officials had bought a great many of the inverts as they had the opportunity to search any unsold stock. These are relatively scarce and are quite popular with collectors. All known copies, estimated at around 52 or so, are in mint condition.



Newfoundland #C12 1932
on \$1.50 On \$100 Blue
Dornier DO X Air Mail.
Normal issue

Newfoundland #C12a
1932 \$1.50 on \$1.00 Blue
Dornier DO-X Air Mail
with Inverted Red



ACKNOLDGEMENT for this article

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dornier_Do_X
- <https://bnaps.org/studygroups/Newfoundland/newsletters/nfl-1988-05-w017.pdf>
- https://www.grosvenorauctions.com/auctions/historic-summary?Foreign_sub_cat_Code=Canada:+Newfoundland:+Airmails:
- <https://sparks-auctions.com/tag/dornier-do-x/>
- Volker A. Behr: *Dornier Do X*. Motorbuch Verlag, Stuttgart 2011, ISBN 978-3-613-03329-0.
- <https://stampauctionnetwork.com/auctions.cfm>
- eBay.com, HipStamps,

Manny

Member Article

By Bob Eygenhuysen

Covers Frequently Surprise Collectors Who Take the Time to Research What They See



Recently at the August 11 Sandipex Stamp Show, a gentleman stopped by my booth to ask me if I could value 22 envelopes addressed to a Lieutenant, and later a General, Frank Baldwin. The covers were dated from 1864 to 1902. He asked if I had any interest in buying them. He said that he had researched that the addressee or the recipient of the letters, Frank Baldwin, was listed as a General who won the Medal of Honor (MOH) in 1864 in a Wikipedia online entry. I was skeptical since only acting Navy and Marine members were eligible for nomination for the MOH until 1863, and the MOH could not be awarded twice for the same battle. (see Dr. Larry Sherman's books in the SD Philatelic Library).

I bought the covers and sold 6 of them that had duplicate addresses or dates. One sold to an Irish postage due collector interested in a 3-cent due stamp on a 1864 letter to Georgia. A cursory inspection of the remaining covers showed none contained letters, and most had an addressee of growing importance in rank as Baldwin was promoted from Lieutenant to Major General in 48 years of service in the US Army.

With all respect to Wikipedia, I felt that the importance of this issue demanded a little more research than self-submitted Articles. I dialed up the Department of Defense online. Wikipedia was right on. I was shocked to learn that out of millions serving our country in uniform since the inception of our republic, **ONLY 19 PEOPLE HAVE WON THE MEDAL OF HONOR TWICE OF MORE THAN 3,800 CONFERRED!** Frank Baldwin is one of the 19, and 8 more of the 19, including Baldwin, are also **IRISH!** Who knew?

Even more surprising is that Lieutenant Baldwin was actually nominated 3 times for the MOH. His first medal was awarded for an action in July 1864 in Atlanta Georgia at Peachtree. Captain Baldwin led a company counter charge at reinforced Confederate infantry positions and captured two rebel officers and dozens of prisoners with their company guidon. This is a surprise, since Baldwin was captured and held prisoner by the south twice, and not terribly fond of his captors. He served in Sherman's Army. After the war, Baldwin was discharged and volunteered as a Lieutenant in the Western Divisions of the US Army, serving under General Custer, and later as Chief of Scouts, for General Nelson Miles.

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The second MOH was awarded in 1874 when scouts discovered two children hiding under hides from their Indian captors in an Indian village. Baldwin dispatched riders to fetch the column, attacked the camp with his detachment, and held the captives safe until relieved.

Later he left the West for Army service during the Spanish American War, first in Cuba, and later in the Philippines after the Spanish American War. He led counter insurgency against Philippine rebels who sought an independent government. Baldwin also was appointed as the General of the Colorado Army National Guard training and deployment during World War 1. His entire career is highlighted by these 16 covers. The Matanzas Cuba and Manila Philippines cancels are great!

I have scanned some of the envelopes to display them as magnified, and I hope you enjoyed this article. It isn't often that such interesting material is available. And it's not for sale!









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Member Article

By David B. Waller

Collecting: A Collector's View



There are clearly two types of individuals, the ones that collect and those that do not. Many of us who collect see the wonder and beauty of objects and like to surround ourselves with things, others have difficulty understanding this desire and, like my ex-wife, call this wonderful attribute “hoarding”. So, is collecting and hoarding the same thing as my ex-wife would have us believe? If not, then how can they be distinguished? Or does collecting at some point in time become hoarding? To help answer these questions one should consider the definitions of these two traits. A “collection” according to Oxford “online” dictionary is “the action or process of collecting someone or something”, Wikipedia clarifies that a “scientific collection” is “any systematic collection of objects for scientific study”, and Webster says that a collection is “an accumulation of objects gathered for study, comparison, or exhibition or as a hobby”. There does not appear to be any negative implications present in these definitions, (Fig. 1). However, the definition of “hoarding” is not so passive. Wikipedia states that “individuals who meet the diagnostic criteria for hoarding disorder experience feelings of anxiety or discomfort about discarding possessions they do not need. This discomfort arises from an emotional attachment to possessions and a strong belief that their possessions will be needed in the future” Oxford online dictionary defines “hoarding” as “the act of collecting and keeping large amounts of food, money, etc., often secretly”. The use of the specific terms, “diagnostic”, “disorder”, “anxiety”, “discomfort”, and “secretly” clearly indicate a pathology that could require some psychological assistance. However, there are extremes to every action, and it is likely that there is a psychological pathology to both these traits. In less extreme cases, it may simply “come down to” the perspective of the individual defining this action and whether they agree with collecting or not.

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Figure 1: The Collector from the movie “Guardians of the Galaxy”.

If you have not seen this movie, I highly recommend it. I am a collector, and I have collected: stamps; seashells; gemstones; coins; paper money; the list goes on. In my lifetime, I have had the opportunity to meet many collectors. Some with the desire to truly collect and unfortunately some who, in my opinion, merely “hoard”. I have noticed that there are certain statements that collectors sometimes use that raise the question; Is he/she a hoarder? Some are merely boasting while others could indicate a potential for hoarding. Most of my experiences with these recurring statements are from my time as a shell collector, but some occur in both stamp and shell collecting circles. See if you have heard some of these statements: “Oh, I have one of those!” usually referring to a stamp that is very difficult to find in exceptional condition (*e.g.*, XF-Superb) and costly. This is likely boasting. In my response, I take a moment and ask them what they see in this specimen that is similar to theirs. This often results in a comment further clarifying that their specimen is not centered quite as well as this stamp or that theirs has a hinge or hinge mark. Understanding what you observe in a stamp of a particular condition (*e.g.*, difficulty of finding a well centered NH specimen) can be lost to someone who merely collects to “have one of those”. However, this by itself, does not seem to indicate a hoarder.

What about those who say, “I have a better one than that!” Again, probably boasting. In response, I usually ask that individual to bring his stamp/shell on his next visit to a club meeting so that we may compare it with other similar stamps/shells and see if I agree. With shells, I have found that this type of person has reasons why bringing the specimen for comparison will not be possible (*e.g.*, too delicate, too expensive, not sure where it is in their “extensive” collection and will see if they can “find” it, etc.). Of course, these statements are perplexing to an advanced collector, since many experienced collectors curate their specimens and often know exactly what they have and where it is in their collection. However, this does not by itself seem to indicate a hoarder. How about, “my collection is so large, I’m sure I have one of those!” Could be boasting or could be true. There’s not much that can be said for this statement. If this is really the case, then this individual’s collection is what I like to call a “black hole”, Fig. 2. The specimen referred to may be there but, without extensive investigation, you will likely never find it. In this circumstance, I found my best response is “That’s nice!”. The statements that the collection “is so large” and “I’m sure I have one of those” raises suspicion as to whether the individual actually knows what’s in his/her collection. This could potentially be a hoarder.



Figure 2: The collector’s black-hole.

What about the statement “my collection fills an entire room in my house”, Fig. 3. This is interesting and I have only heard this from stamp collectors.

When someone says this, everyone envisions stacks of stamps from floor to ceiling taking over 100 square feet of floor space (*i.e.* ~800-1,000 ft³). Well, let's do some calculations. One (1) inch of paper contains approximately 190 sheets, a Banker's box is 12"x16"x10" (W:L:H) and can hold two columns of paper or approximately 3,800 sheets. If each sheet represents 50 stamps, then a Banker's box can hold approximately 190,000 stamps. If someone boasts that they have over a million stamps, this amount could be housed in about 6 Banker's boxes, which could cover approximately 6 ft² of floor space or about 3 ft² if stacked in columns of two (~7 ft³). But clearly stamps are not stacked like pieces of paper, they are in a stock book or an album and occupy more space than suggested in my hypothetical. We can also include research books and other collection supplies, so increasing the number of Banker's boxes by five and you have a stack, three high, two deep and five long, occupying about 10 ft² of floor space on one wall of a small bedroom (*e.g.*, a 10 x 10 ft bedroom) for about 200,000 stamps. Add a desk, light, microscope, and filing cabinet and you may occupy half the bedroom. Add another 200,000 stamps alone and you still only occupy about half the bedroom because these additions can be stacked on the Banker's boxes already occupying the space. What this tells me is that if this individual's stamp collection fills an entire bedroom, he/she may be collecting other stamp memorabilia such as first day covers that require more room and/or the collection may not be as well organized as this person would like. If this is the case and this person is not a dealer, then it maybe that they have a hoard more than a collection.



Figure 3: Uh, oh! Does your stamp room look like this?

So, what constitutes a hoarder. In the author's opinion there is clearly a psychological disorder that causes individuals to hoard and only a qualified professional can make this determination. My definition of "hoarding" is not a medical one but more of an observational one based on the way that I collect, which by no means is the only or best way to collect. In my opinion, the act of hoarding begins with the acquisition of large volumes of stamps. This may be followed with a deep desire to organize them into a collection, but the volume is too great. Further, it is difficult to allocate the time necessary to organize collection, but the desire to acquire remains the same. Consequently, as other lots become available, they are purchased and added to the ever-increasing volume of stamps. When this occurs, time devoted to the collection is often allocated to the more recently acquired stamps and the others become neglected or forgotten. Continuing this process results in a massive collection of stamps, that are not properly cataloged or mounted in stamp albums so they can be viewed and enjoyed. In my opinion, these neglected volumes of stamps constitute a hoard.

The author has experienced this first-hand as his collection began to take on "a life of its own". So, how did I address this potential problem? Well, I started with the premise that "time is money", wisdom ingrained in me by my parents. More specifically, I should be able to recoup the money I spent on the collection sometime in the future. This is tempered with the knowledge that a collection is "generally" not an investment. It is a work of love by a collector dedicated to the items being collected. So, applying these tenets, I began narrowing the scope of my collection. I also realized that this would conserve resources that could be used to build a better, higher quality collection. Early on in my collecting, it became apparent that I would not have the time or money to develop a worldwide stamp collection even if the stamps were used and of average quality. So, I limited my region of collecting to the United States. Next, it became clear that there were certain types of stamps that I really had no interest in collecting. These were the regular issues, primarily because the late 19th and early 20th century regular issue stamps contained a plethora of varieties, they were difficult to identify, not very attractive and were often expensive. So, I chose to collect only commemoratives.

After a while, I realized that the number of commemoratives produced in any given year was increasing and in “no-time” I had several Banker’s boxes full of late issue commemoratives. Unfortunately, the later issues were not increasing in value as was hoped, and they were becoming too cumbersome to manage and store. I really enjoyed engraved stamps and did not care for stamps with computer generated images. So, I decided to limit the time period that I would collect. In the end, my focus became United States commemorative stamps issued between the years of 1893 and 1935.



Figure 4: Waller collection, nice and compact.

By doing this, I was able to focus my resources on purchasing top quality stamps and reduced the volume to about 5 albums, one express mail envelope, one large mailing tube and one small box of supplies; all of which fit on one shelf in a small closet, Fig. 4. In addition, ninety-five percent of the collection is displayed in albums and all the stamps are cataloged in a three ringed binder and in an Excel spreadsheet file on my computer. Now this does not include the stamps that I sell. Those are contained in one Banker’s box, one 3” three ring sales binder, one folder and two cigar boxes of supplies. Many of these stamps are not cataloged and are rotated in and out of the 3” three ring sales binder as needed.

In conclusion, I would say that there is great satisfaction in being able to narrow the scope of one’s collection, focus your resources to create a collection that you can be proud of and hopefully pass on to future generations.

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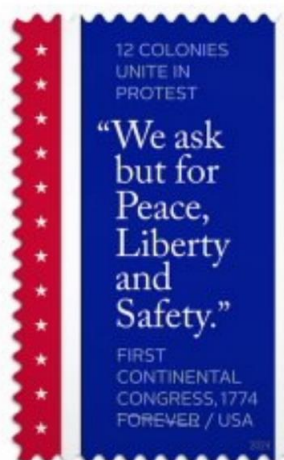


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Sept. 14. Holiday Joy Forever booklet



Sept. 5. First Continental Congress 1774. Forever stamps pane of 20.



Sept. 14. Hanukkah Forever stamps, pane of 20.



Sept. 14. Christmas Madonna and Child Forever stamps, pane of 20.



Sept. 25. Kwanzaa Forever stamps, pane of 20.

Stamps	Release Date	City	State	ZIP
1-cent Fringed Tulip (no ceremony) 2-cent Daffodils 3-cent Peonies 5-cent Red Tulips 10-cent Poppies and Coneflowers	July 18	Berkeley	CA	94704
Hank Aaron	July 31	Atlanta	GA	30304
Dungeons & Dragons	Aug. 1	Indianapolis	IN	46206
Pinback Buttons	Aug. 15	Hartford	CT	06101
Autumn Colors	Aug. 16	Hartford	CT	06101
First Continental Congress: 1774	Sept. 5	Philadelphia	PA	19104
Christmas Madonna and Child 2024	Sept. 14	Washington	DC	20066
Holiday Joy	Sept. 14	Washington	DC	20066
Hanukkah	Sept. 19	Washington	DC	20066
Kwanzaa	Sept. 25	Pittsburgh	PA	15290
Winter Whimsy (no ceremony)	Oct. 10	Park City	UT	84060

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