

# The Triangle

June 22, 2022

Member: APS #715 & NW Federation

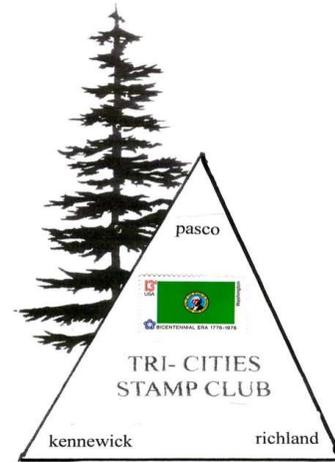
President: Joe Voice

Vice-President: Steve Sandlin

Treasurer: Margaret Dunn

Editor: Ron Cone [ronrcone@hotmail.com](mailto:ronrcone@hotmail.com)

Web Site: [www.tri-citiesstampclub.org](http://www.tri-citiesstampclub.org)



## Meetings 2022

**June 22th** 7 p.m. It will be at the home of Margaret Dunn, 463 Sundance Drive, Richland.

**LAST MEETING:** We had a good turnout yesterday evening—14 attendees. Two different batches of cookies were brought as a treat for the attendees and were very much appreciated. The meeting was called to order shortly after 7 with a call for both old and new business to be addressed. None was identified.

Dan Herting had brought some stamps that he asked for assistance in identification (I'm hoping we will get a short article about them and an image or two from Dan to include in the newsletter). Bill Gustafson let us know the rest of the collections he had brought in last meeting have been sold.

Randy Vessey let us know that Steve Sandlin had a heart attack earlier this week. Steve appears to be doing okay and is in the hospital for installation of a couple stints.

Lawrence Clay provided a history of the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs and PIPEX, a summary of the Federation annual board and open meetings that took place at PIPEX and went on to identify the benefit realized by the individuals in the club and the club itself through our membership in the Federation.

Steve Recher provided an overview of his experience as a dealer at PIPEX 2022 then Jerry Johnson talked about competing with his philatelic exhibit at the same event. These presentations were interspersed with quite a bit of discussion between the club members who had questions and comments related to what was being said.

Finally, I passed out a membership survey I had developed and introduced it. This was followed by lively and active discussion by the attendees about the purpose of the survey and some of the specific survey topics and questions. The meeting ended shortly before 9 pm with some attendees staying for additional discussion and social time for several minutes afterwards.

### WEB SITE

Have you been there lately?

<https://tri-citiesstampclub.org/>

It could change if you would like to have something posted.

### **Catalog or Catalogue**

The Philatelikid has asked the question “Why Scott Publishing Co. Titles all the catalogs with the spelling “catalogues”. They received an answer that this spelling has been in use since John Walter Scott published the first Scott catalog in 1867. Scott was also British, and “ccatalogue” is the British spelling.

### **How a Collector Can Aid His Estate Administrator**

The collector’s stamps are likely to be the most unusual and difficult portion of an estate. The chances are that neither the surviving family members nor the administrator will be experienced philatelists, so the caring collector with some advance planning can help them get maximum value from the material. Time is the ally of the executor in achieving best realization, so a little foresight can make a major contribution.

### **Inventory**

The most important document can be a simple listing of major parts of a collection. This should include any mounted exhibits, number of albums and title of their contents, and nature of loose material. This list should also identify the location of each segment. Don’t forget any library or research notes.

An independent appraiser will gauge the sophistication of the collection by asking how much the collector spent on stamps, if the material is mounted for easy inspection, and if the owner had any pieces for which expert certificates were obtained. Any file of purchases with receipts or canceled checks can be helpful.

### **Honest Evaluation**

A common mistake is that the collector has not shared an honest evaluation with anyone else. Catalog quotation is not market value. It is not unusual to see offerings of stamps at a fraction of catalog value, and the editorial in the July 13, 1998 issue of Linn’s stated it correctly: stamps acquired at a percentage of catalog will sell at the same kind of discount. Frequently this is most painfully realized when an accumulation of modern U.S. mint sheets sells at a discount from face value.

Condition is the essential factor in stamp value. The collector who has acquired damaged or defective copies to fill album spaces is kidding himself and his heirs if the collection is valued or insured at full catalog. In making an inventory, list nominal catalog, the discount value to replace with comparable material, and then the deeper discount value which might be realized at a forced sale. Any collector who stays current with auction realizations knows the difference between the prices for superb copies and the discount realizations for average or defective copies.

### **Stay organized**

The late Herbert Bloch once observed that if material came in boxes for sale, it went out in boxes. The seller has no duty to do the job of organizing that the owner didn’t care spending time to do. indeed, recognizing that a dealer’s time is also valuable, then consideration for the work of sorting a mish-mash of material is entirely reasonable.

The collector can also help by saving some auction catalogs which have done a good job of carefully lotting material, and by organizing material so that it can easily be inspected and the

better items identified. In addition to identifying firms familiar with dealing with similar material, the collector may also indicate any friends who know the material and might be willing (or have agreed) to help prepare it for sale.

If the collector has promised any item(s) to another collector or organization, such designation should be in writing along with the terms of transfer. Heirs may be swamped with alleged promises of this type, and can be protected only if there is a written record of the designation. A word of caution for heirs, too. Do not leave any person unattended with material, nor allow anybody to take material away for “more careful examination.”

John E. Lievsay The author is an international judge and exhibitor. He is the Chairman of the Philatelic Foundation in New York, and is active in several philatelic organizations.

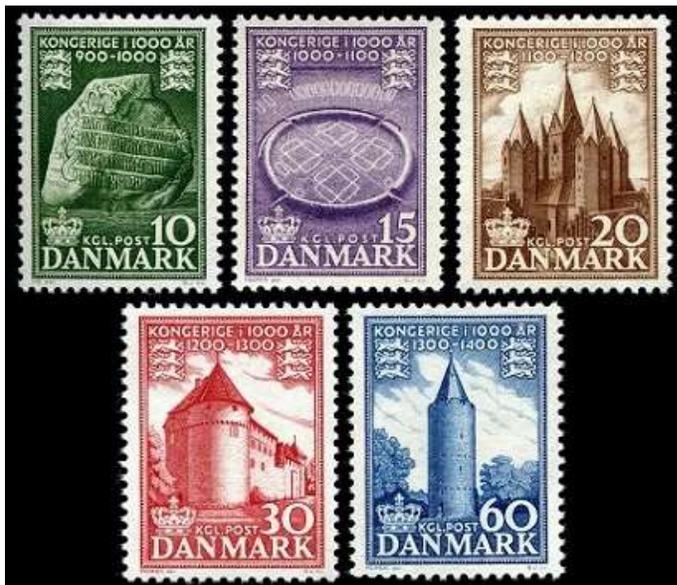
This article provided through the courtesy of Women In Philately, which sponsors a series of seminars that includes information such as that presented here. The information and facts herein are provided as a gratuitous service and are not intended to substitute for personalized professional advice. The reader should realize that these ideas are not updated nor are they tailored to an individual situation, but are provided as an intellectual starting point. Please consult with appropriate professional advisors.

### Denmark

Collecting Danish stamps can be as simple or as complex as collectors wish to make them.

For the stamp collector that takes the approach of collecting one example of each major stamp of Denmark, this can be a worthwhile adventure. A relatively complete collection of the major varieties of the stamps of Denmark is actually attainable. Even the classical postage stamps of Denmark, if collected in used condition, are not unreasonably expensive.

For the specialist, the philately of Denmark offers a number of fields for study, including plate and shade varieties on the earliest issues, the inverted frames on the later 19th Century issues, and the early vending booklets and booklet panes. Add on postal history and postmarks and this could develop into a lifetime project.



Commemorative Danish Stamps of  
1953-1954  
1,000<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Kingdom of  
Denmark

## Historical overview 1840 to 1864

### Lipman's Postal Card



Cards with messages have been sporadically created and posted by individuals since the beginning of postal services. The earliest known picture postcard was a hand-painted design on card created by the writer Theodore Hook. Hook posted the card, which bears a penny black stamp, to himself in 1840 from Fulham (part of London). He probably did so as a practical joke on the postal service, since the image is a caricature of workers in the post office. In 2002 the postcard sold for a record £31,750.

In the United States, the custom of sending through the mail, at letter rate, a picture or blank card stock that held a message, began with a card postmarked in December 1848 containing printed advertising. The first commercially produced card was created in 1861 by John P. Charlton of Philadelphia, who patented a private postal card, and sold the rights to Hymen Lipman, whose postcards, complete with a decorated border, were marketed as "Lipman's Postal Card". These cards had no images. While the United States government allowed privately printed cards as early as February 1861, they saw little use until 1870, when experiments were done on their commercial viability.

### First postals and private postcards (ca. 1865 to 1880)



"Feldpost-Correspondenzkarte" (lit. field post correspondence card) used during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

A Prussian postal official, Heinrich von Stephan, first proposed an "open post-sheet" made of stiff paper in 1865. He proposed that one side would be reserved for a recipient address, and the other for a brief message. His proposal was denied on grounds of being too radical and officials did not believe anyone would willingly give up their privacy. In October 1869, the post office of Austria-Hungary accepted a similar proposal, also without images, and 3 million cards were mailed within the first three months.

With the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in July 1870, the government of the North German Confederation decided to take the advice of Austrian Emanuel Herrmann and issued postals for soldiers to inexpensively send home from the field.

The period from 1870 to 1874 saw a great number of countries begin the issuance of postals. In 1870, the North German Confederation was joined by Baden, Bavaria, Great Britain, Luxembourg and Switzerland. The year 1871 saw Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden introduce their own postals. Algeria, Chile, France and Russia did so in 1872, and were followed by France, Japan, Romania, Serbia, Spain and the United States between 1873 and 1874.

Many of these postals included small images on the same side as the postage. Postcards began to be sent internationally after the first Congress of the General Postal Union, which met in Bern, Switzerland in October 1874. The Treaty of Bern was ratified in the United States in 1875.



**The claimed first printed picture postcard**

The first known printed picture postcard, with an image on one side, was created in France in 1870 at Camp Conlie by Léon Besnardeau (1829–1914). Conlie was a training camp for soldiers in the Franco-Prussian War. The cards had a lithographed design printed on them containing emblematic images of piles of armaments on either side of a scroll topped by the arms of the Duchy of Brittany and the inscription "War of 1870. Camp Conlie.

Souvenir of the National Defence. Army of Brittany" (in French). While these are certainly the first known picture postcards, there was no space for stamps and no evidence that they were ever posted without envelopes.

In Germany, the bookdealer August Schwartz from Oldenburg is regarded as the inventor of the illustrated postcard. On July 16, 1870, he mailed a post correspondence card with an image of a man with a cannon, signaling the looming Franco-Prussian war.

In the following year the first known picture postcard in which the image functioned as a souvenir was sent from Vienna. The first advertising card appeared in 1872 in Great Britain and the first German card appeared in 1874. Private advertising cards started appearing in the United States around 1873, and qualified for a special postage rate of one cent.

Private cards inspired Lipman's card were also produced concurrently with the U.S. government postal in 1873. The backs of these private cards contained the words "Correspondence Card", "Mail Card" or "Souvenir Card" and required two-cent postage if they were written upon.

## Plate Number

### What is a plate number on a stamp?

Ph.D., CEO, Founder Plate number is the number of the printing plate (or plates) depicted on postage stamp. It typically appears as one or more small digits in the margin at the bottom of the philatelic item. Although most plate numbers are composed of just figures, both a combination of letter and number may be used.

### What is a plate block stamp?

US Stamp Plate Blocks. Plate blocks, also known as plate-number blocks, refer to stamps that are still attached to their original sheet and including the serial number of the printing plate in the sheet's margin or selvage. The format of the plate-block numbers depends on when the stamps were printed, and who did the printing.

### How are stamps numbered?

Toppan, which produced stamps from 1851 to 1861, took a straightforward approach, numbering the first plate used to produce each run of stamps in a particular denomination as "1," the second as "2," etc. The National Bank Note Company, which operated from 1861 to 1872, numbered its plates sequentially regardless of denomination.

### How do I identify the stamp on my order?

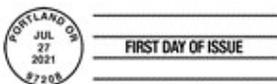
For most US stamps, simply entering the Plate # visible on your stamps is enough to identify the stamp. Most US plates are unique (except for modern issues where the USPS uses Plate #'s such as S1111, P1111, B1111 etc across multiple issues.

## A Dollar

The reason a dollar won't do as much as it once did, is because people won't do as much for a dollar as they once did.



Does your mailbox look like this?



Do you have some special cancellations

