

# Nevada

P.O. Box 2907 Sparks, Nevada 89432

N.S.S.S. meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month at 10:00 am  
in the Sparks Heritage Museum at Pyramid and Victorian Avenue  
<http://home.earthlink.net/~renostamp/>



Stamp  
Study  
Society

## N.S.S.S.

## POST BOY

February 10, 2007

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I see now that the holidays are over the winter has decided to set in. We've had snow, rain but mostly cold, cold and more cold. Shouldn't summer start about next week?

Finally, the board has settled on a new draft for the by-laws and Terri Edwards will be presenting it to the members for their approval (or dis-approval) shortly. Read it carefully before you sign.

The club has several (15-20) boxes of exhibit frames that it needs to find a home for. Do you have a storage shed in your back yard? If there is more space than you need maybe you could spare a few square feet for some frames. If you can't take all the extra frame perhaps you can take five or six. Every little bit helps. Contact Mike Potter.

The Greater Reno Stamp and Cover Show is several months away but now is the time to start talking to your friends and neighbors about it. This year it will be held on July 28 and 29 at the National Bowling Stadium. Once again we are a part of the "Artown" activities. Of the fifteen dealers needed to round out the bourse, eleven are already to return again this year. Are you considering an exhibit for the

show? Now would be a good time to get started. Decisions haven't been made as to the banquet but I wouldn't mind a second trip to the Santa Fe Grill. Still, there are a number of great places to eat in Reno.

Since the show is on the way you might try your hand at some artwork for the show cancellation and the cachet as well. Once the artwork is ready, Duane Wilson is the man to see. You can reach him at the next meeting or [bigdewy@yahoo.com](mailto:bigdewy@yahoo.com)

Thanks to Mike Potter we had another good show from the APS about early American stamps. I was out of the building at the time but I am told the Post Boy logo made an appearance.

**APS AmeriStamp Expo** Feb, 9-11, 2007 at the Riverside Convention Center on 3443 Orange St. Riverside, California. Fri & Sat, 10-6, Sun, 10-4.

**NOVAPEX 2007** March 3 - 4, 2007. Senior Citizens Hall, 2290 Benton Drive Redding, California, 10-5 & 10-4.

**FRESPEX 2007** March 10-11, 2007 Fresno County Fairgrounds Commerce Building, Kings Canyon Ave & Chance Ave, Fresno, California at 10-6 & 10-4.

## Polish Stamps in Italy?

Here's a couple of stamps I'll bet you've seen before. They're Italian stamps....Aren't they? I see "ITALII" in large letters. But , there's something else written above it. "Poczta Osiedli Polskich", which I think means Polish postage. If you look at the green stamp, the map of Italy, just above the heel of the boot there are two towns named there. This is the positions of the Polish troops in Italy. It is for them the stamps were created. The main town was Barletta (Bari) and was a training camp for the Polish army in exile as well as the Polish base of operations.



The stamps on the left and right are among the first to be issued for use by the Poles. They were issued in both Italian Lira and Polish Groszy and Zlotys. Their use was restricted to 30 post offices. While the Poles could use these stamps under the restrictions imposed, the Italian populace was free to use the stamps marked in lire but only the Polish troops stationed in Barletta could use them.

After the war General Anders and his men were not willing to return to a Soviet dominated Poland and so the general was able to secure an agreement with the Italian post office to produce stamps to be used by his men. In 1946 twenty nine regular issues, three air post and five souvenir sheets were produced. Seventeen regular issue, two airmail and the first two souvenir sheets were issued in groszy and zloty the rest in Italian lire.



Now that the article has been written and you are aware of how the stamps came about and how they were used, it is now time to make corrections. The information above was taken from an article by Robert E. Lana who took the information from the Sassone catalog of Italy. A second article by Lana, however shows that the Sassone information is incorrect and the stamps were charity labels and not postal emissions and could not be used to frank mail for delivery by the Italian (or any) post office. The designs were not authorized nor printed by state authority. Further, no foreign postal service was ever allowed to operate in Barletta or Trani.

I hope this clears up what these stamps are. They're not postal and used copies are illegally postmarked. Hope you enjoyed my condensation of both articles. Now, if I can just find out what the rest of the stamps look like!

## Bits and Pieces

Just a few things I read in other places that I found interesting.

Over the last year or so the Overrun Countries of 1943 and 44 have been in the stamp news because of something called “reverse printing”. If you have a set of these stamps you may have one of those stamps but how do you tell? The January 15th issue of **Linns** will tell you that you can't see the black shading lines in the color area of the flag. Check out yours and see if the collection is a little richer than you thought.



A fairly recent area of collecting centers around the Disabled American Veterans return envelopes. That same issue of **Linns** tell us of an envelope with 6 imperforate American Toleware stamps (5-02) has shown up on one of these covers. If you have saved your covers they may be worth a second look. There are probably more out there.



While we're in **Linns** they also speak of a spreadsheet that you can use and share on the internet with friends. Go to [www.google.com/en/options/](http://www.google.com/en/options/). There is a link called Docs and Spreadsheets. Click on it and follow the instructions. Make a spread sheet of your stamps and trade with another collector on line!



**Laura Beck** handed me this item about the new stamps from China ([www.ananova.com](http://www.ananova.com)). These stamps are issued for the year of the pig. If you scratch the front of them, out pops the aroma of sweet and sour pork, an all American, oops Chinese dish! What could be better? Wait'll you lick them. You get to taste the mouthwatering dish, too. I would guess in the future they will be hard to find with their gum intact. And the image will be all scratched up, too.



From **Stan Cronwall**, a tip (from Forbes) on how to beat inflation and the tax man. You can buy treasury bonds and your return, after accounting for inflation and tax, will probably be a minus number. But since you were paid interest, the tax man will extend his hand to you, for his cut. On the other hand, the post office is hoping to start using the “forever” stamp, which you buy at today's postal rates but can be used no matter what the rate goes up to in the future. The future savings on postage represent extra money in your pocket that the tax man can't get at. Maybe its time to start saving up for stamps that will last forever. Buy a bunch!



The European Union seems to be going well. The countries in it are prosperous and they converted to the euro without a hitch, but what about the post office? They will be using common stamps in the near future because all the P.O.s will be merging just as the money did. But, there are small problems. Each postal entity has spent years developing their own system that works for them. They have their own way of doing things, besides, there is tradition!. What about local uniforms and the stamps that honor their own heroes and holidays and inventions and all the “hooray for my country and people? And, look at all the money they make selling stamps to collectors. The European postal union is trying to make the changes by 2009 but the countries are dragging their collective feet. It may be a while before we see the first stamp from Europe. Thanks for this one too, **Stan**.

[http://www.fritzwagner.com/helgoland/robert\\_pollard\\_heligoland.html](http://www.fritzwagner.com/helgoland/robert_pollard_heligoland.html)

## The Robert Pollard Study

### HELI GO LAND

Any idea where Heligoland is? They made some interesting stamps, though they mostly looked the same. Its an island off the north German coast south west of Denmark. At present it s a get-away for Germans in need of rest from their jobs. A little known vacation spot that generally sunny during the summer and has great beaches.



The site has a lot to say about this small country that was tossed back and fourth between the British and German governments over the past

few centuries. From the home page it starts with comparative numbering systems between Michel, Scott, Yvert and Stanley Gibbons, then it continues through seventeen more links. The second link will give all the information you need to know how many remainders there were, the date of issue and withdrawal and even the approximate values. Good information to help you buy these



issues.

Then it goes on to the "Michel varieties" which are much more extensive than you will find in the other catalogs, but this takes up two pages, the first is the Michel 6 varieties. He compares printings, inks and all else that makes them different from one another. Then it moves on to the Michel 8 varieties. The fourth page covers the Schilling Reprints. By the way, if you're on dial-up like I am, it will take a while for some of the pages to load. But, its worth the wait. How often do you get to see all the stamps of Heligoland.

Then there is the Table of Colors, gum and paper. And there is the difference between genuine and imitation paper and color comparisons between original and reprints and so on and on. My God, according to my Scott they only made 25 stamps. How can there be so much to learn? What I have mentioned so far is only the first half, there is still postal rates and tables and postal history and more.

I gotta say, this is a pretty good site to learn about the stamps of Heligoland. It has everything you will ever need to know unless you begin to specialize in them. I have this one in my favorites because it gives me the confidence that I know enough about these stamps to buy one if it comes up for sale. I give this site an A+!

Ahhh to live in the sunny clime of Bermuda. Relaxing in a hammock strung between two palm trees, drinking a refreshing beverage from a coconut shell and soaking up the sun. Oh well, guess I'll make do with stamps.

1. What queen is shown on the first general issue for Bermuda?  
A) Queen Victoria                      B) Queen Elizabeth II                      C) Queen of Hearts
2. What is the top denomination of the 1910-1920 definitives?  
A) 2 shilling 6                      B) 5 shillings                      C) One pound
3. What harbor is shown on the half pence value of the 1936-1940 definitives?  
A) Victoria Harbor                      B) Hamilton Harbor                      C) Washington Harbor
4. What stamp is shown on the 1949 set of three marking the centenary of Bermuda postage?  
A) Postmaster, 1848                      B) Victoria, 1840                      C) Caravelle, 1910
5. What sport is the subject of four stamps issued in 1973?  
A) Soccer                      B) Cricket                      C) Tennis
6. The silver cup and trophy awarded in what sport are shown in a 1976 set?  
A) Soccer                      B) Cricket                      C) Tennis
7. The queen (Elizabeth II) visited Bermuda on her 25th anniversary as ruler. In what year was that visit?  
A) 1977                      B) 1976                      C) 1975
8. What means of transportation is shown on six stamps issued in 1976?  
A) Rickshaw                      B) Railway                      C) Tall Ships
9. Bermuda Girl Guides were honored on their anniversary in 1969. what anniversary was it?  
A) 25th                      B) 50th                      C) 100th
10. The voyage of Sir George Somers is marked by four stamps issued in 1971. From Bermuda to where did he sail?  
A) Jamestown, VA, 1610                      B. Cape Hattaras, 1821                      C) Buenos Aires, 1946

Bonus question. What pork dish can you taste by licking a Chinese stamp?

That should be a pretty easy 100 Bucks for the auction. Ssshhh, don't tell anyone. That'll just make November more competitive.

I guess last month's quiz was as easy as the Christmas quiz. Everybody scored a hundred 100 Bucks! Impressive.

1. C. The Boy Scouts were started in England in 1907 by Robert Baden-Powell, and the "Girl Guides" two years later. This stamp (# 509-10) was issued on the fiftieth anniversary and shows the Boy and Girl Scout emblems.

2. B. Eugene Ysaye is shown on #526 with his violin tucked firmly under his chin. He also composed music for that instrument.

3. B. Adrian VI. became the last non-Italian Pope until Pope John in 1978. He was from Utrecht, then a part of Germany and was made Pope in 1522.

4. C.#584 shows two hands. One is free while the other is wrapped in barbed wire. The stamp was issued 29 years after the nazis opened their first concentration camp in 1933 and was in honor of those victims.

5. A. Sabena was the airline of Belgium since it began in 1924. The Caravelles were introduced in 1961 and were used on medium range flights (within Europe). #597.

6. B. The stamp was issued 50 years after his death to honor Rik Wouters, a "Fauvist" (wild beast) artist, who's style was that of the early modernist. Picasso was a fauvist.

7. B. Coins are featured on #819 to celebrate the success of BLEU, the Belgian Luxembourg Economic Union started on July 25, 1921. The Union was renewed every ten years after until they joined the European economic community.

8. A. Baudoin was the fifth king of Belgium who managed to ease the tensions between the 2 major groups, the Flemish and Walloons. He also granted independence to the Belgian Congo.

9. C. A democratic thinking king, Albert I led Belgium through WWI, stopping the German advance in 1914. He died in 1935, at the age of 59 while climbing a mountain. He is honored on several stamps, in this case it is #122.

10. C. Every now and then I like to throw a curve and you guys hit it out of the park! The first and second answers are drinks made with gin and whisky, the Tom and John Collins. It was Michael Collins who went to the moon. #726.

Bonus: That would be general Wladyslaw Anders (see page 7).

Good scores this month. Do it again on page five.