

	<h1 style="text-align: center;">Nevada</h1>	<p style="text-align: right;">P.O. Box 2907 Sparks, Nevada 89432</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">N.S.S.S. meets on the 2nd & 4th Saturday of each month at 10:00 am in the NNMC at 1855 Oddie Blvd. in Sparks http://home.earthlink.net/~renostamp/</p>	
<h2 style="color: blue;">N.S.S.S.</h2>		<h2 style="color: blue;">POST BOY</h2>

August 14, 2010

Hot August Nights are back again and we have elected and installed a new set of officers. The democratic process has triumphed again.

There are changes to the list at the left. Two of the officers were running for their own re-election, and won. They are officers were **Jean Paquin** and **Jean Johnson**. The new officer is **Casey Macken** who took over the secretary spot from Howard Grenzebach. Congratulations to all.

“My Favorite Things” will once again be a part of the **Greater Reno Stamp and Cover Show**. I have done four new ones and will be happy to assist any of our new members to create one or more of “MY Favorite Things” pages for the Show. If you want to see one, my latest is on page three. And, just as a reminder, this is the month of the show. Clear your schedule to help man the tables, set up the show, tear it down or all, if you have the time.

Right after the show is finished we start work on the **Nevada State Fair** exhibition of our stamp club. Volunteer for this one. You are sure to have a good time. The work is easy and the benefits are terrific, one of them being you get into the Fair for free and that includes parking. See **Dick Dreiling** to help.

In this issue you will see a couple of articles that have appeared in previous years. They are for the new members. It is information they probably already possess but may be useful to some. The first is a checklist for being sure you’re buying the right stamp. The second is about evaluating covers. You don’t want to pay too much for a cover, do you?

This month’s program came from **Stan Dunford-Jackson** and was about the stamps of Durango, Mexico in the 19th century, a very narrow feild of collecting and really quite interesting. Great show, Stan. Thank you.

The Greater Reno Stamp and Cover Show August 21-22 at the Reno National Bowling Stadium at 300 North Center street in downtown Reno. Hours 10 to 6, Sun., 10-4.

WINEPEX October 1-3 at the Marin Civic Center San Rafael. Hours 10-5 and 10-3 on Sun.

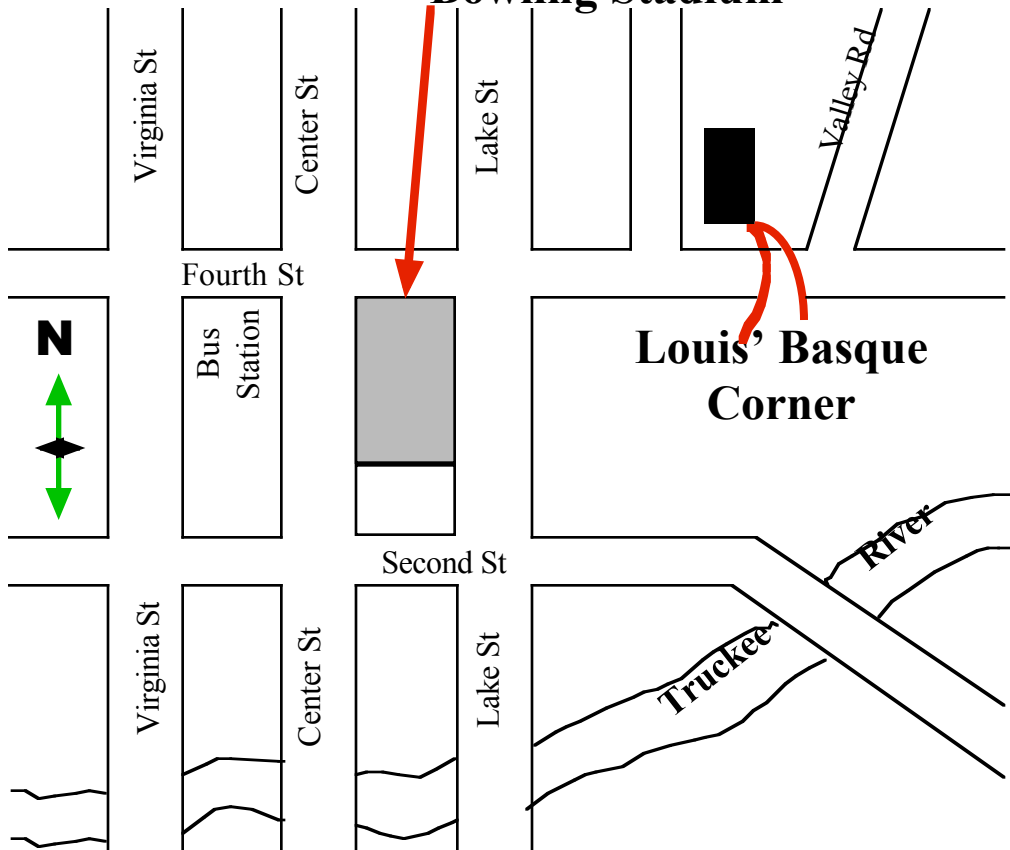
SACAPEX will be held on Nov. 6-7 at the Scottish Rite Temple in Sacramento, 6151 “H” Street. Hours are 10-6 and 10-4.

The Awards Banquet will be held, again at Louis' Basque Corner. You can sign up ahead of time at the meeting and make your choice of Lamb or Steak. The cost will be \$30. Here is the menu;

First Course: Chicken with Spanish Rice
Choice of:
Top Sirloin Steak or
French Double Cut Lamb Chops
Soup du Jour
Tossed Green Salad with Louie's Special Dressing
French Bread, Basque Beans
Potatoes
Complimentary Glass of Wine
or Choice of Milk, Coffee or Tea
Ice Cream

Dinner will be served at 7:00 pm and, if you like, come in at 6 for cocktails.

Bowling Stadium



Antietam

The letter was posted on September 16, 1862. It was mailed from Rochester, New York to Pittsford, New York a distance of about eight miles. It was during the American Civil War. Further south, in Maryland Lee's forces had just lost a battle to General McClellan at Crampton's gap and was moving towards Sharpsstown where there was a stone bridge that crossed over Antietam Creek. One of the bloodiest battles between North and South would take place a day after this postmark was struck.



The armies battled for two days. More than 18,000 men fell to wounds and almost 5,000 died on the 17th of September. There was no clear winner at Antietam but the Southern army, under Lee, pulled out first so McClellan was given credit. That day and that battle is considered to be the turning point of the war that now began to favor the North.

http://www.forgery.de/index_en.htm

Kriegs- und Propaganda-Fälschung

War- and Propaganda-Forgery

“In the year 2002 I rediscovered my hobby of collecting stamps . When I was a child I have already collected stamps. I remember, that there were some stamps which I wanted to have, but could not afford to buy them.

One of these stamps was the famous stamp with Hitler's skull. “

This is how Juergen Daschner opens his site about propaganda forgeries. By his e-mail address I surmised he lives in Germany, though he doesn't specify. The site is written in English (with a slight German accent) and is easily understood.



He starts us off with the British forgeries of WWI Austrian stamps. These were not made for propaganda but to hurt the German economy. It then goes on to the other forgeries of both world wars and the cold war. These include both British and American forgeries that were made to hurt the German postal system or simply for introducing mail into the enemy's mailstream.

Section II is all about the propaganda forgeries from all of the belligerents like the American propaganda stamp shown above. I was surprised to see a few forgeries I wasn't aware of such as the "Deutches Reichpost" overprinted on a stamp from Morocco. He not only shows the forgeries but gives good background information on them.

Its a good site but has a few negative qualites as well as positive. On the bad side is, some of the descriptions are still in German. Still, most of the information can be gleaned simply by reading the English version and comparing. On the positive side is the great enlargements you get by clicking on the pictures. This is a very good site to learn about war forgeries and how to spot them.

This month, something exotic. We take you on a trip to Korea. Back in 1976 when Mr. Olcheski wrote these quizzes, Korea was (and still is) divided into two countries. We Americans were not allowed to visit or collect stamps from North Korea (we could if we didn't tell the State Department), so this quiz is about South Korea.

1. What American General appears on a 1965 stamp?
A) Eisenhower B) MacArthur C) Dewey
2. In what year were the first Korean stamps issued?
A) 1863 B) 1884 C) 1906
3. What bird appears on the 1964 stamp marking the first anniversary of liberation?
A) Eagle B) Dove C) Quail
4. Korea's first president appears on a 1948 stamp. Who was he?
A) Li Jun B) Li Sun-sin C) Syngman Rhee
5. What method of transportation is the subject of a 1949 stamp?
A) Rickshaw B) Train C) Sam pan
6. What is the central design feature of the lowest value of the 1957 Christmas set?
A) Lin Chow Su B) Star of Bethlehem C) Santa Claws
7. What flower is shown on the 1960 issue marking the inaugural session of the House of Councilors?
A) Rose B) Hibiscus C) Chrysanthemum
8. What youth group is featured on a 1961 stamp?
A) Boy Scouts B) Girl Scouts C) YMCA
9. What two countries are honored on the 1965 stamp of the Korean Military Assistance Group? Korea and;
A) China B) Vietnam C) Thailand
10. Korea's first General Postmaster is shown on a 1964 stamp for the eightieth anniversary of the Korean postal system. Who was he?
A) Yong Sik Hong B) Wa-kong Hu C) Park Chung Hee

Bonus question: Let's go to Louis' for lamb chops. True or False?

Enjoy the quiz.

One of the more technical quizzes we've had on this page. Hope you found the right book to read and did well.

1. A. In 1867 Lincoln demonetized all previously issued stamps to keep their value out of the hands of the rebels while he put this little skirmish down. The skirmish lasted longer than anyone thought and the term for stamps that are no longer valid for postage is "demonetized".

2. A. Impressions taken from a stamp die are called "die proofs." Lithographs are a type of printing and essays are what we wrote in the fifth grade (and preliminary drawings for stamps).

3. B. The "electric eye" is used to align the sheets of stamps to be perforated. Since its not a real eye we occasionally get interesting perforations.

4. There are no "fugitive colors" in the American flag. That's because fugitive colors are colors that run (when wet)!

5. B. The first National park was established in 1872 (under Grant) but it wasn't until 1934 that we began to protect wetlands through the sale of duck stamps.

6. B. According to this quiz book, Pro Juventute means "Charity". However, the reality is Pro Juventute is a charitable foundation dedicated to the needs of Swiss children. It was founded in 1912. The first Swiss semi-postal bearing the title "Pro Juventute" was issued on December 1, 1913 (B1).

7. C. Belgian stamps with the word "Spoorwegen" written on them are railroad stamps but Google seems to think it's a Dutch railway, which, of course it is. But for our purposes, it's Belgian.....for railroad!

8. A. The American Banknote Company took over the printing of US stamps from the Continental Banknote Company in 1879, then handed the job over to the BEP in 1895.

9. C. You send off for approvals because they offer you some free stamps. Then you pick and choose what you want to keep from the ones they try to sell you.

10. C. The patterns pressed into a stamp usually consist of small holes arranged in lines to form a small square. It was hoped those holes would cause the paper to absorb the ink so you couldn't wash it out and save a nickel on your next letter.

Bonus question. True. A dollar for Goo Gone seems to be the best price I could find, even though the bottle' a little smaller.

Easy quiz. If you're Brainiac!

Next month we will all be at the stamp show going through the dealers tables trying to fill in those empty spots in our collections. Some of these spots are tough to fill and some of the stamps will be a little expensive but worth it to complete a set. Spending a lot of money on a single stamp or set of stamps can be a little scary. What if the stamp was repaired, altered or, worse yet, an outright forgery. How do you protect yourself? Most dealers are honest people and won't rip you off on purpose. The fact remains, they are people and people make mistakes or overlook something or just assume the stamp is all right because their source was honest. Best thing to do? Check the stamp yourself and don't buy if it is suspect. The dealer shouldn't mind and may even be helpful.

First of all bring the tools you need to check the stamps. You will need a perforation gauge. Secondly, a good magnifying glass or loupe. You'll need 10X or better. Third, stamp tongs to handle the stamps. Fourth, bring watermark fluid and a tray. And the most obvious tool would be a catalog and reference books that deal with the stamps you are looking for. If you have low values of the stamp you are looking for, they make an excellent reference source.

Perforations: Perforations are often added, altered or removed to turn an inexpensive stamp into one you would hock the house to own. Check the perforations. Make sure it is the right stamp. If the perforations are correct, examine them with your loupe or magnifying glass. Look for mis-shapen holes. A reperfer may not have lined up the pins exactly. Check the size of the holes against lower value stamps of the same set you brought with you. The holes as well as the perf tips should be the same size. Look for teeth that are flat at the tips, a sign that a straight

edge may have had perfs added. For imperfs, look for the remnants of perf holes that were missed when trimmed. Don't buy an imperf that is too closely trimmed. Better yet, buy imperfs in pairs. Coils can be made by trimming the perforations from one side of a straight edge stamp or trimming the perfs from opposite sides of a regular stamp. Look for uneven or non-parallel edges. Measure the stamp. If it's too narrow, reject it. Use your reference books. They have a lot of useful information.

Repairs: Tears can be glued, thins can be filled and creases can be ironed out. Watermark fluids can detect most of these problems easily. "Dip" the stamp before you buy. It won't hurt the stamp and may reveal an unnoticed fault. Sometimes the tear is small or right under a cancellation, so look closely and hold the stamp to a light. Look closely for the corner crease, the small ones are easily overlooked. Same for tears. When you dip the stamp a crease will show up as a straight line. A tear will be an uneven, wandering line. A thin will be darker than the surrounding area. A repaired thin will be lighter.

Regumming: This may be easier than you think. If dipping reveals a crease or a tear, look closer with your loupe. Is the fault under the gum? If so, it has been regummed. Look for brush marks, air bubbles or uneven application of the gum. Gum is often applied with an artist's brush by the regummer. Stamps are separated at the perforations by tearing. The teeth of the perforation are "feathered" by this action. Touch the perf tips to your upper lip (more sensitive to touch than your fingertips). If they are soft and "feathery", they are as they should be. If they are stiff and coarse, regumming may have hardened the otherwise soft tips. Sometimes the regummer will sand

the tips to soften them. Gum is applied to the stamp before the perforation is done. Look closely at the perf holes. If you see gum inside, it may have been regummed. Check rotary press stamps for the presence of gum breaker ridges (they look like ripples in a pond). If the stamp is flat, it's been regummed. While all this information on regumming, and everything else, is useful, the best thing to do is compare the stamp to another stamp that is known to be real, such as one of the lower values of the same set. UV lamps are useful also. If the gums fluoresce differently, you may be looking at regummed stamps.

The early stamps can be deceptive as the gum on earlies was applied by brush. Uneven thickness of the gum is common. Brush strokes are too. Be cautious of gum that looks too good or stamps that are not hinged. In the case of these very early stamps, the worse the gum looks, the more likely it is real. Still.....

Covers: Lower value stamps on covers are often removed and replaced with higher value stamps to improve the desirability of the cover. It is good to know the postal rates (next issue) of that era. A high value stamp, such as a \$5.00 stamp on a cover that only demands .03 to send should be suspicious. Look closely at the postmark. It should tie the stamp directly to the cover. If they don't match up exactly, consider rejecting it. A pre-stamp cover can sometimes have a stamp added with a fake postmark or desirable postal markings can be added. Look for off black or slightly gray postmarks. This may indicate that a rubber stamp was used. Machine cancels used by the Post Office are made with a blacker ink than is used with rubber stamps. If you decide to purchase, make sure the seller is willing to give you time to have it expertized. This also true of any purchase you might make.

This is a lot to remember, so a checklist may be in order as a reminder. You may want to bring it with you., so, here it is:

1. **Tools**

- Perforation Gauge
- Magnifying glass or loupe
- Stamp tongs
- Watermark fluid and tray
- Catalogs and/or reference books
- Lower value stamps of the same set

2. **Perforations.** Check for

- Perfs are right for stamp
- Mis-shapen holes
- Hole and tooth size
- Flat tipped teeth
- Perf hole remnants (trimmed stamp)
- Uneven or nonparallel edges
- Size of stamp

3. **Repairs**

- "Dip" the stamp (in watermark fluid)
- Hold the stamp up to a light

4. **Regumming.** look for;

- Fault, dust or markings under the gum
- Brush marks or air bubbles
- Uneven application (except very earlies)
- Hard tips (should be soft)
- Gum inside the perfs
- Gum breakers
- Fluorescence (if you have UV)

5. **Covers**

- Postal rates for the era
- Postmark matches on cover and stamp
- Gray postmark ink (should be black)

6. **All**

- Ask for time to expertize.

Evaluating your Covers

What is your cover worth? Here's a way to figure that out thanks to a knowledgeable member of the Third Reich club on Yahoo clubs. I have taken a few liberties in re-writing for a more generalized collector.

To be considered genuinely used (as opposed to philatelic) the cover must have:

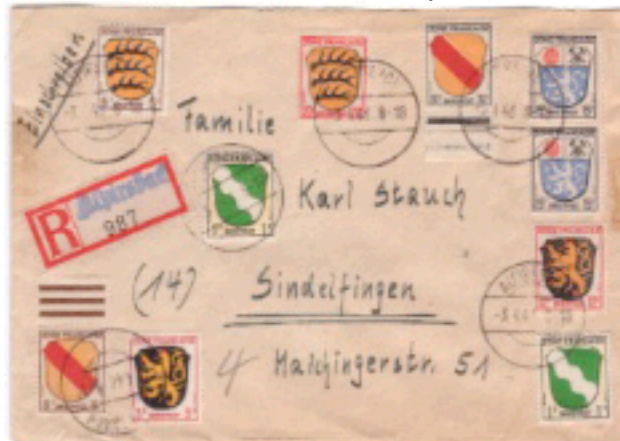
1. Full sender and receiver address with correct cancellations.
2. They must be the correct rate for the weight, service, destination and time period. Overfranking should not exceed 10% of the correct rate. Purists would not consider any overfranking.
3. Must have been transported through the mail system.



In Germany, after the second World War, it cost 75pf to send a letter to the United States. This cover is franked with 50 and 25pf stamps for the correct rate. The return address is on the lower left while the receiving address is below the stamps. The cancellation is dated July 28, 1947, an appropriate date for the stamps. As ratty as this cover is, it had to go through the postal system. This is a proper cover.

Overfranked covers are priced at a maximum of 15% over the most valuable single loose stamp plus the single loose, used value of the rest of the stamps.

This cover was sent within the borders of Germany. It is franked with 110pf in French Zone German stamps. The correct rate at the time (1946) was 24pf. This is obvious over franking to create a philatelic cover. The most valuable stamp here is worth 20 cents (so are the rest of them) and on cover, in this case, it is worth 23 cents. The other nine stamps catalog for \$1.80. Add to that, 23 cents and you have a cover worth \$2.03. In this case, the historical significance and collector interest may add to the value of this cover.



Single stamp franking is preferred but it must be the correct rate. The cover is valued at the catalog price for the stamp on cover. Two stamp franking is also acceptable but only the first stamp is valued at the on cover price. The second is valued at the loose, used stamp price. Three or more stamps are valued in the same manner.



This cover was mailed from Surinam, a Dutch possession in South America via airmail to Montgomery Wards in Chicago Ill in July, 1941 before the US entered the war. It has a single stamp franking of 40 ct, the correct rate for the time. It is the preferred cover for the philatelist and purist. The light brown strip on the left is censors tape applied after the cover was opened by the authorities.

On Piece is usually not listed in the catalogs. On piece should have the entire postmark visible and should be from an envelope (or other type cover) that was sent through the mails. The exceptions are stamps on a piece of paper that was not mailed but collected for the cancel. Usually this applies to special (e.g. event) cancellations or city cancels. On piece stamps should have no more than a 15% premium over the value of the used stamp. Stamps on a piece of paper are given only the used value of the stamp.

A stamp "on piece" should have the entire postmark. This one fails that test in the strictest sense. All of the necessary information is there and was torn from a postcard. The postcard was mailed from Marburg on October 25, 1944. Unfortunately, the postmark was damaged, reducing the on piece value. If it were not a corner of a postcard or envelope, but a piece of paper, then it would just be a canceled stamp the same as you might have in your album.



Covers not sent through the mails are valued at the used value of the stamps. The most notable exception to this rule are first day or event covers.

For every rule that is made to guide us, there are always exceptions. Sometimes a cover with more stamps than can fit on it (there are more on the other side of this one) are sought after items. Ultimately, the cover is worth what you are willing to pay for it or what you are willing to sell it for!

