

Nevada

P.O. Box 2907

Sparks, Nevada 89432

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/>



N.S.S.S.



POST BOY

September 11, 2010

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It is unusual, but inevitable, that one of our club meetings would fall on a day of such significance to all Americans. Perhaps, before you arrive at the meeting you may want to take a moment to give a thought to the victims of that horrible day.

This has been one of the busiest months we've had this year with two major events for the club. The **The Greater Reno Stamp and Cover Show** was moved from its usual spot in July to the 21st of August to accommodate the Bowling Center. The Nevada State Fair wasn't called that this year but was, instead, the **Wild West Fair** and that's where we went with our exhibits.

Attendance for the Show was down a bit from last year but the dealers went home smiling. My guess is, sales were up. Not the same for the Fair, though. The economy and the whether conspired to put a damper on the fun. Attendance was down quite a bit. Maybe the people weren't aware this was the State Fair.

"My Favorite Things" has been a popular exhibit at the Stamp Show and at the State Fair as well. That's not to detract from the other exhibits which are also popular but the people enjoy seeing what the other collectors like to collect. This month I will feature one of the one page exhibits and another in next month's issue. I will need your help to do this. If you will bring in your favorite and lend it to me, I will make a scan and you will see it in a future issue. This month, since

the idea (proposed by Stan Cronwall) is new and, since I have the scan available, the first exhibit will be mine. It is about a time when the customer was so important business' tripped over each other to give you better service. Remember when Tide came with a prize inside and you were given help at the department store?

As you see below, **SACAPEX** is coming up in November. They are looking for exhibits for the show particularly one-framers. If you have one to show, go to the Sacramento Philatelic Society website and download the prospectus. They will also be holding a workshop on the 6th for exhibitors. Beginner or advanced are welcome. Bring what you have, an exhibit or an idea.

On page five is a story about 19th century French world exhibitions. It is written by one of our newest members, Roger Boneham. Because of last minute additions I had to split the story. It breaks off in the middle of a sentence so you may want to save it until next month when the second half will appear. Sorry Roger.

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.

Greater Reno Stamp and Cover Show

August 21-22, 2010
National Bowling Stadium
Reno, Nevada

Palmares

Judges

William Barlow
Dzintars Grinfelds
David McNamee

Court of Honor

The Canoe in Pacific Island Culture
David McNamee

Greater Reno Stamp and Cover Show

Grand and Gold

An Engineering Victory of the First Order: Hoover Dam
Terri Edwards

Also

American Topical Association Best in Topical Gold Medal

Portuguese Philately: Second Quarter 1898

Nigel W. Moriarty

Vermeil

Reno, Nevada

Richard Dreiling

also

American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor
People's Choice Award

Latvia: Special Occasion Cancellations 1901-1940

Vesma Grinfelds

A Philatelic Journey on the Beira Railway

Clyde J. Homen

also

American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor

Chilean Port Facilities at the Turn of the 20th Century

William H. Lenarz

Silver

The Fruit of Heaven

Terri Edwards

Silver-Bronze

Arthur Szyk

Stan Cronwall

German Third Reich Kinder Kartes

Stan Cronwall

Pacific Travels

Frank Fey

Celebrating the Lunar New Year

Jean E. Johnson

Jeanot Cachets, Exquisite Renderings

Jeanne Paquin

The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893

Mike Potter

Bronze

World Cup Soccer Stamps

Roger Boneham

The Condor Legion and the Blue Division

Stan Cronwall

Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian Legion

Stan Cronwall

Silver State Challenge

Grand and Gold

The Slogan Handstamps of Latvia: 1936-1940

Vesma Grinfelds

Gold

German and Austrian Internees in the Azores (1916-1919)

Roy Teixeira

<http://stampsjoann.net/>

Some things I find interesting.

Hope you also do...

Joann

Modern US Postal History

1) How could a purple person ever resist a purple cover?



(click image for a larger view)

Its always fun trying to find a site to show you on this page. This one started as a forgery site for my own use. As I looked at it one day, I

noticed there was a "home page" (I thought I was already on it) so I clicked the link and found this site. I liked it! Hope you do too.

The cover shown above is the first link. If you click on it you will find his cover (the cancel actually) is an EKU, and that the author likes the color purple. I wonder if Joann is Oprah Winfrey.

Next came the question, "What is the scarcest recent postal usage?" I hate to spoil the mystery but if you click to find out, you will find all you need to know about the G-rate stamp, including which one wasn't really needed.

There are several more links to pages of wonderful things about the mail that many of us never took the time to consider like, what's the most difficult usage of the 19 cent Sequoyah issue? Or third class postage due uses in the 1960s.

Sound boring? OK. Lets try this one. Ever hear of "Intelpost?" If you have, you know a lot more about the subject than I do. On second thought, maybe not. I read the article. There are many more articles like one on the dummy stamps shown below and others on various postal attempts at efficiency. Of course, there is the page on American forgeries. I think you'll find this site informative and interesting. There are many subjects you can't find anywhere else.



According to Joann about the site hasn't been updated for several years.



Much like Switzerland, Lesotho is a mountainous country completely surrounded by other countries and is about 200 miles from the ocean. There are a few manufacturing jobs to be had in the country and most of Lesotho's people have to leave the country to find work.

1. What was the former name of Lesotho?
A) Basutoland B) Grenada C) British Guiana
2. On what continent is Lesotho located?
A) Africa B) Its an island C) South America
3. A triangular stamp issued in 1967 shows the statue of what King?
A) Edward VIII B) Moshoeshoe I C) Om'Baga
4. What Boy Scout leader appears on a 1967 issue?
A) Baden-Powell B) Michael Lambada C) Mr. James
5. What industry is shown on the lowest value of an occupation set issued in 1971?
A) Radio manufacturing B) Copper smelting C) Diamond mining
6. The International Year of the Child was marked by a 1979 set. What is shown on the lowest value? Children;
A) Climbing a tree B) Spinning a top C) Swimming
7. What university is honored on a 1974 four stamp set?
A) St. George's B) Georgetown C) Botswana
8. A man with a cane is shown on a 1977 set. What does it mark? The International;
A) Year of Gout B) Rheumatism Year C) Year of Arthritis
9. The Wright Brothers airplane appears on a 1978 set. What does the set honor?
A) The Wright Brothers B) 75th year of Flight C) Airplanes
10. Ndlamo, Baleseli and Hohobelo are subjects of a 1975 set. What are they?
A) Dances B) Sports C) Poets

Bonus question: Dick Dreiling won Vermeil. True or False?

Well, now you know what Lesotho once was, where it is and what Hohobelo is. What more could you want in life? Oh well, the quiz wasn't too hard and it was an easy hundred and ten Auction Bucks.

Korea is an interesting country. It was split in half when the communists took over the northern half after WWII. It would be even more interesting if it took after Germany and reunited under a democratic government. This quiz applies to the Southern half of Korea.

1. B. MacArthur was fired by Truman because he advocated the invasion of China, but was still a hero in the eyes of the Koreans. His image adorns the high value (#477), 10 won, of a five stamp. The rest are 4 won each.

2. B. The first stamp (#1, what else) was issued in 1884, the rest of the set (#'s 3-5) a year later. Counterfeits exist of all the stamps.

3. B. I should have checked his one close. The date was printed wrong and should have been 1946 not 1964 as it was. The answer is "Dove" and is seen on #67. Everyone who turned in a quiz gets credit for this one.

4. C. Syngman Rhee was elected president in 1948 and served until 1960. He resigned when there were riots over unfair election practices! #90.

5. B. #107 shows us a modern express train on the 50th anniversary of railroads in Korea. The railroads are government owned.

6. B. There are three designs for the Christmas issue in 1957. They are a Christmas tree and tassel, a tree and a dog by a window and, on the low value (#265), the star of Bethlehem and a pine cone. Hmmm, Christmas in Korea. Who'da thunk it.

7. B. The hibiscus is shown with a symbolic version of the House of Councilors on #307, issued on August 8, 1960 to celebrate their first session.

8. A. 1961 was the fifteenth year of the Girl Scouts in Korea and #325 was issued to celebrate that anniversary.

9. B. #469 was issued to celebrate the Korean Military Assistance Group's aid to Vietnam. Shown is a map and flag of each country.

10. A. It is one of a two stamp set (#454-455). The low value shows the first issue of Korea and the other shows Yong Sik Hong, the first postmaster. The set was issued on the 60th anniversary of the Korean postal system.

Bonus question. True. And the lamb chops were very good. So was the company. It would have been nice if you were there too.

I'm willing to place a ten cent wager that the Korean collectors did really well on this quiz. But, then again, I'd bet everyone else did too.

Nineteenth-century French Universal Expositions

by
Roger Boneham, Ph.D.

Industrial fairs have existed ever since groups of manufacturers got together in one place to show their products to potential customers. As the market moved toward the global economy we know today, local fairs evolved into universal expositions in which the host country invites other countries to exhibit their products along with those of the host country.

The first of these was the Great Exposition of 1851 where machines and manufactured goods from Great Britain and the invited nations of Europe were displayed in a large, iron-framed, glass-walled building -- the Crystal Palace in London. The Exposition attracted more than 6 million visitors in six months. Not to be outdone by the British, Emperor Napoleon III of France proclaimed that the French government would sponsor a Universal Exposition in 1855. The official reason for the Exposition was to celebrate forty years of peace in Europe (his uncle's defeat at Waterloo in 1816 ended the last major European war). Although the French made a reasonable showing at the Exposition, they generally lagged behind many of the other nations in the industrial revolution, with one notable exception. The Universal Exposition proved an excellent showcase for the many varieties of wine made in France, French wine exports increased substantially after the Exposition.

Ironically, at the time of the Exposition celebrating peace, France and England were allies fighting the Crimean War against Russia, Queen Victoria visited the Exposition as a sign of friendship between the two countries. It was the first time a reigning British monarch had visited Paris since Henry VI's 1431 coronation in Paris (he was king of England and France - but that's another story).

In 1855, the year of the first Universal Exposition, Napoleon III also placed Baron Haussmann in charge of transforming Paris from the crowded, medieval city that it was into a modern metropolis. The Baron platted a series of broad, straight streets converging into central traffic circles. Builders tore down entire neighborhoods of old, dilapidated buildings. Twenty thousand buildings were demolished and replaced by over forty thousand apartments, large stores, and municipal buildings. Haussmann included many forested parks and formal gardens along the broad streets. Buildings along the river banks of the Seine were leveled and replaced by stone embankments and walkways, and stone bridges replaced all the wooden bridges over the Seine. New underground water and sewer lines supplanted the antiquated ones where they existed at all. Gas lines ran under the sidewalks providing fuel for streetlights and



heat and lights in the buildings. The buildings of the rebuilt city had a consistent architectural style unlike the chaotic patterns of other major cities.

The rebuilding of Paris took about twelve years. Napoleon III wanted people to see his new Paris, so he held the Universal Exposition of 1867 on the large military parade ground *Champ de Mars*, by the Seine. It was close to the center of the city and visitors could see how Paris had been transformed. More than fifty thousand exhibitors displayed their products, the majority of them from France and her colonies, Great Britain, and the United States. Prussia had a few exhibits, including the most foreboding of any at the fair -- a 50-ton cannon produced by the Krupp Ironworks along with its thousand-pound steel cannon balls. It was the largest gun ever cast up to that time. Little did the Parisians realize that three years later they would be the targets of this gun, during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 - 1871.



Political tensions had been building during 1869 and early 1870 between Napoleon III and Otto von Bismark, chancellor of the North German Confederation, which included Prussia and several northern German states. In July 1870, France declared war upon the Confederation and so began the Franco-Prussian War. It quickly turned into a disaster when, within a few months, Prussia defeated one of France's two main armies at Sedan and encircled the other at Metz. Napoleon III was with the Metz army at the beginning of the siege and the Prussians captured him when the French army surrendered in October, 1870. Within a few days of his capture, the French imperial government collapsed and the National Assembly

declared France a republic

The Prussians surrounded Paris and laid siege to the city in September, 1870. The French post office instituted the Paris balloon mail during the siege of Paris because the only way through the Prussian lines was over them. From September 23, 1870 to late January, 1871, more than sixty hot air balloons carried mail out of the city. At first, the balloons were small, unmanned ones that carried small amounts of mail, but once they proved successful, bigger manned balloons carried large quantities of mail. When Paris still would not surrender after four months of Prussian siege, Bismark ordered the army to shell the city with the 50-ton cannon shown at the 1867 Exposition. The starving defenders of Paris surrendered three days later. The war ended with a peace treaty on May 10, 1871 and France relinquished most of the two provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany as one of the concessions. They were not returned to France until after World War I.

For the next decade the government of France was in near chaos, and fighting did break out in Paris between a worker's government that had taken over the city and the

Continued next issue

We have a show!



It was a good show that was well attended. It took place in a different part of the Bowling Center so there was a little more elbow room and a shorter walk to the show. To the right, Paul waits to be served at the Awards Dinner in Louis' Basque Corner



Fill 'er up?

Way back in the "good old days", when you pulled in next to a gas pump, two young men would run (not walk) out to your car. The first would check the air in your tires, wash your windshield and check the oil. The second would ask if you would like to "fill 'er up?", then would fill the gas tank for you. All you had to do was sit in the car, roll down the window and pay for the gas and oil, if you needed a quart. The gas would cost about \$0.21 a gallon and the oil, maybe a quarter. The service was free. Sometimes, if the charge came out to some pre-determined configuration, like \$2.22 or \$2.34, they gave you the gas for free (if that was the promotion this month). As you can see by the postcard here, they even reminded you when you needed an oil change



By the way, these "good old days" were in 1937