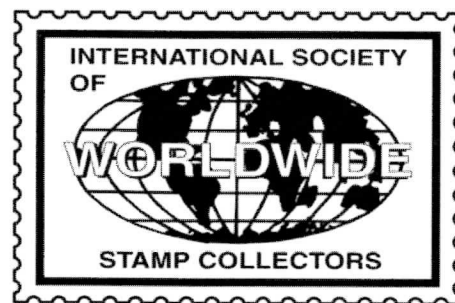


# The Circuit

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[www.iswsc.org](http://www.iswsc.org)

**The Official Journal of the International Society of Worldwide Stamp Collectors**

## Six Ways to Promote Collecting

by Daniel El-Dweek (#1777)

It has been said that stamp collecting is on a steady decline, especially among younger populations. It seems like the hobby has a very unusual life cycle—it is taken up in youth, forgotten about in late teens and resurrected later in life. Because of this unusual pattern, the continuation of the hobby depends on the young getting involved, if only to put their collections away until a later date. To this end, there are at least 6 things every collector can do to help promote the hobby.



### 1. Use Stamps On Mail

It seems very obvious, and we are rightly reminded of it in many philatelic periodicals, to use stamps on mail. The author makes a point on using the newest commemoratives available at his local post office on all business mail. Many stamps from the 60's through the 80's can be had at a discount of face value from both conventional advertisements and online sellers. These are great to use on wedding invitations, announcements and card writing, coupled with contemporary definitives to make-up the current postal rates.

### 2. Write Letters and Send Cards

There is no better way to leave a personal account of yourself and the ones that you care about than a letter sent in the mail. Any family historian will tell you that letters are invaluable pieces of history in unraveling the story of a family and their joys and struggles. It is more personal than an e-mail or text

message, which can be reduced to nothingness in a matter of seconds. Paper and pen can be nearly permanent, if preserved correctly, and they add a touch of personality that cannot be achieved by electronic means. Similarly, greetings cards are important reminders of milestones in one's life, which can be looked back on with fond memories. Use of interesting postage stamps will enhance these memories.

### 3. Give Albums and Stamps Away to Youth

When Christmas rolls around this year, instead of giving the latest mindless gift, consider giving a very modest stamp album kit. Some of these, like the H.E. Harris U.S. Stamp Starter Kit can be had for less than \$5 and is more educational than many of the alternatives these days. This can work especially well for toy drives that take place in your community. These kits are also a great ambassador to the hobby, allowing a wide range of youth to get started economically in this hobby.

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## Roster Issue Comments

Following distribution of the last newsletter, a few members contacted ISWSC Board members, commenting about the issue. Historically, the March/April issue every other year has been devoted to printing the full ISWSC roster (including names, addresses and interest codes, except for those members requesting to be unlisted). Past roster issues have not generated the number of negative comments this one did ("Who needs it?" "Where are the articles?"). The Board is interested in hearing from more members—do you use/want the roster issue? Contact the Editor with your comments.

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# President's Column

by John Seidl (#1646)

**I** am hoping for an early spring but as I'm writing this, so far it sure still feels like winter. In 2013, work has already taken me to a dozen states, but only a visit to Miami came with warmth. But winter is a good season for stamp shows and I've managed to hit a couple of those.

My favorite has been the Southeastern Federation show in Atlanta – a great mix of dealers with many covering the world. If you have never had the chance to explore the stock of Arnold Selengut, look for him at a show and challenge him to fill in your want list—he carries one of the deepest traveling inventories of true worldwide material I've ever seen! I was also really impressed with the job done by the local volunteers to organize and host the show. If you've never had the chance to participate in helping with a local show, I'd like to suggest you make that effort. The organizers will really appreciate your support and the experience is rewarding.

By the way, the ISWSC provided stamps for the youth table at this show—and there were a lot of kids in evidence on the days I was there. If you know of a show or school program or other opportunity to share our hobby with kids and you'd like material, just contact **Richard Rizzo** (#2215), Director of Stamp Outreach. (See page 2 for contact information.)

The ISWSC Board recently voted on various matters. The entire Board is working to make the club a better experience for all members; forward your suggestions to any member of the Board and we'll be sure to take your idea into consideration. Speaking of the Board, we are always looking for members that are willing to volunteer for a role. Check out the ISWSC web site for descriptions of the various positions and to note which are open.

Welcome to our newest members! I really enjoy hearing from new members—their energy and enthusiasm remind all of us what a great club we have, the many benefits enjoyed by our members and the fun of our hobby in general. I appreciate the support from everyone and look forward to meeting more of you at stamp shows in 2013.

FOREIGN TRIMMED SINGLE PAPER KILOWARE  
150 gr (5 oz) for US \$25 postpaid. Many countries represented. Joe Farrugia (#690D); 102 Biancaville Triq  
Tilippu Farrugia; Zurrieq ZRQ 2263—MALTA.  
farj@maltanet.net [03-04/14]

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### Dues Information:

Single/Dealer/Club 1 year membership: \$15.00\*

Single/Dealer/Club 2 year membership: \$27.00\*

Single/Dealer/Club 3 year membership: \$39.00\*

Youth (under 18) 1 year membership: \$12.00

\*Plus 250 large commemoratives for the Outreach Program or equivalent donation in U.S. funds.

Dues include six newsletters per year. You may pay for up to three years at a time. For an application or further information, send a SASE or an IRC to:

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### Advertising Policy:

For reasons of accountability, only members of the ISWSC, APS or ASDA may place ads. All ads dealing with philatelic concerns are acceptable. We reserve the right to edit out objectionable language. Advertisers are expected to respond to all inquiries, so be sure you can handle the responses before you offer to trade, buy or sell. If you have a bad result from answering an advertisement, contact the Editor. We will try to resolve the conflict.

### Display Rates (Camera Ready\*) per Insertion:

Full page: \$75.00

Half page: \$40.00

Quarter page: \$20.00

Per column inch: \$5.00

Six repeat insertions of the same sized ad for the cost of five ads (one free). We also offer a two-sided insertion for \$125.00 per issue.

\*Camera Ready means ready to paste up or scan and print. Reductions and typesetting extra.

### Classified Rates per Insertion:

First 30 words, including name, address and ZIP Code are \$3.00. Additional words are 20 for \$1.00.

NOTE: State abbreviations = one word; "P.O. Box 1234" = two words; ZIP Code = one word.

**Make all checks payable to "ISWSC" in U.S. funds. Send text and payment for ads to *The Circuit* Editor (see address on page 2).**

## Ventures in Printing—Part 25

# The Multicolored Stamps of Wenden – Part 1

by Sandy Stover (#2325)

Editor's Note: This is a continuation of the series of articles adapted from a larger work on classic multicolored postage stamps currently being written by the author.

This continuing exploration of classic multicolored postage (CMP) stamps will now shift printing methods—from relief-printing to lithography. Of the total 444 CMP stamps, 160 are lithographed and 153 are relief-printed, together representing over 70% of the total. The remaining 30% are printed by photogravure (52), mixed recess/lithography (47), recess (20) and mixed recess/relief

(12). These numbers may change, depending on differing opinion about printing methods in the case of a relatively small number of CMP stamps. For example, the Soviet All-Union Agricultural Fair stamps, Russia Scott# 794-810, have been counted here as printed by relief rather than photogravure (Stover, *The Circuit*, Nov/Dec 2012, pp. 6-9, 22-3). But the general picture remains the same: lithography and relief were clearly the dominant multicolor printing



**Figure 1—District of Wenden, Province of Livonia, Russian Empire, Coat of Arms, 1884, (Scott #L11).**

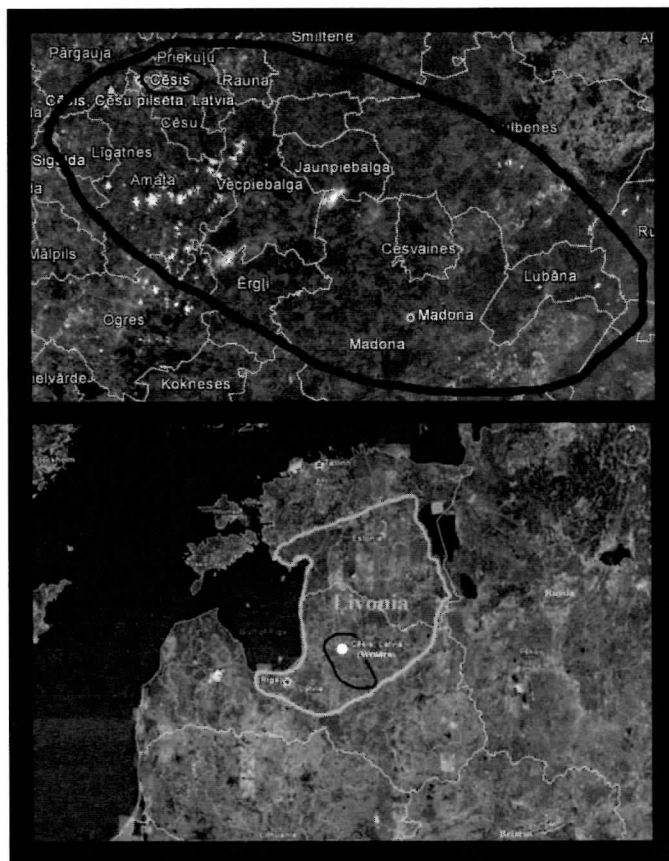
methods during the classic era, with photogravure mounting a surge only in the last decade (1930's) (Stover, *The Circuit*, Nov/Dec 2007, pp 4-5, 16).

As in the past articles about relief-printed CMP stamps, this article and those following will concentrate on lithographed CMP stamps that were issued prior to 1920, with perhaps a few exceptions as before. (Technical aspects of lithography, if discussed at all, will await later articles.) And so, the topic at hand: the very first multicolored stamps printed by lithography: the *local* stamps of the District of Wenden, Province of Livonia, Russian Empire, featuring a Coat of Arms (of Wenden?)—Russia, Scott# L10, 1880 and L11, 1884 (Figure 1); Scott 2010 Catalogue, Vol. 5, p. 758).

### Where, When & What was Wenden?

Even as very basic geographic and historical facts, the answers to these three questions are somewhat

complicated: thus, (1) go to Google Earth, (2) search for Cēsis, Latvia (present-day name of the Parish of Wenden), (3) zoom (out) to an elevation of about 75 miles and (4) put Cēsis near the upper left corner of the



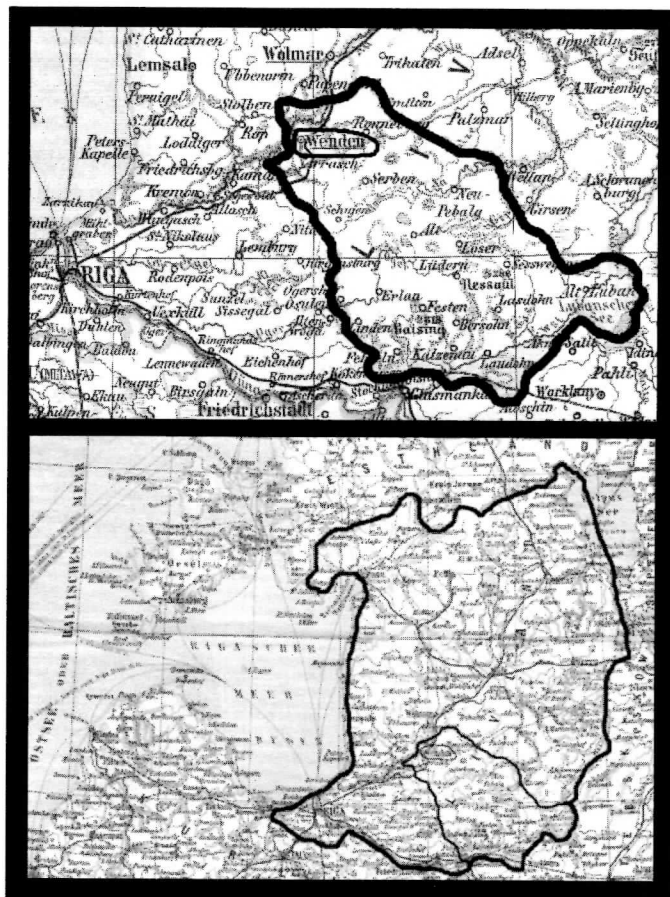
**Figure 2—Top: Satellite view of Cēsis, Latvia (Wenden) and approximate location of the District of Wenden circa 1900 (black circle); Bottom: Satellite view of the Baltic region and approximate location of the District of Wenden (black circle) within the Russian Governorate of Livonia (Livland) circa 1900 (grey outline). (Note that Livonia spans present-day southern Estonia and northern Latvia.)**

screen. The screen will then show the approximate past location and extent of the *District* of Wenden (Figure 2). This historic district consisted of 17 parishes, one of which was Wenden (Parish) (Speers, *JRSRP*, No. 58, p. 21). Or, more simply, consult a *circa* 1900 map of the Baltic region, as found in Figure 3—a German map showing the location of both the Parish and the District of Wenden when the latter was one of nine districts within *Livland* (or *Livonia*), a *governorate* (province) of the Russian Empire (from 1796 to 1918). Roughly the size of Rhode Island, the District of Wenden had an



1897 population (not long after the Wenden multicolored stamps were issued) of roughly 124,000, while the parish's population was about 6,300 ("Governorate of Livonia", *Wikipedia.org*).

But Wenden is a philatelic story that is far more complicated than any such facts; and to grasp the meaning of its obscure and puzzling multicolored stamps, and thereby get a glimmer of *what Wenden was*, it is necessary to go back in history at least to the time



**Figure 3—Top: Detail from a German map of the Russian Baltic provinces of “Livland, Esthland und Kurland”, 1895-98, with the District of Wenden outlined in black; Bottom: a larger view from same map, with Livland (Livonia) outlined in black. (Note differences in Latvian names [Figure 2, top] and German names [Figure 3, top].)**

of the crusades. For in truth, Wenden was both a significant site and a long-lasting legacy of the *Northern Crusades*.

#### **Wenden (and Ecclesiastical Livonia), 1198-1583**

Around the year 1200, the area that much later became the District of Wenden was populated by a tribal group under the name *Lettigallians*, a people who had lived in this area since pre-history. The historian Eric Christiansen refers to the Lettigallians, along with the more southerly *Semigallians* and *Selonians*, as “the Latvian nations”; and he seems to use the simpler term

*Letts* in reference to all three groups. The language of the three groups was *Baltic* (as distinguished from *Slavic* or *Germanic*) and was precursor to modern Latvian. Their pagan religion has also been summarized by Christiansen, who is describing here the religion of the *Balts* in general (*i.e.* the Latvian nations plus the pre-Lithuanians and Old Prussians):

The cult of holy places, plants and animals, the cult of the dead (*veles*) and the cult of gods were the essential guarantees of the health, security, success and identity of the family, village and tribe, and the wise men and women who understood the rites were treated with the utmost respect. Festivals of fecundity, and funerals involving the sacrifice of horses and humans, were the high-points of the year... (Christiansen, p. 40).

Writing about the initial resistance of Baltic indigenous groups to proselytizing by Christians, Christiansen states that their “tendency to dig in, fight back and grow rich [*e.g.*, in the case of the Lettigallians’ lucrative trading with Russians at heavily fortified native settlements along the Dvina River] had not endeared the Balts to Christendom, or opened their country to Christian missions.” In short, many of the Balts were prepared to go to war in order to remain pagan—but so were the Christians in order to convert them (Christiansen, pp. 36-40).

But who were the Christians? Here the reader might want to look again at the multicolored Wenden stamp (Figure 1). What language is the inscription: “Wendensche Kreis – Briefmarke – Zwei Kop[jecks]”? It is certainly not Latvian nor Russian. It is, of course, German, translated: “District of Wenden—Postage Stamp—Two Kopecks”. And it is German largely because, 700 years earlier, it was German Christian monastic knights who initiated a holy war against the Letts.

After failure of peaceful attempts to Christianize the native populations, Pope Innocent III, in 1198, called for a crusade against both the Letts and the *Livs* (people in the coastal area around Riga, present-day capital of Latvia); and primary among those to answer that call were a group of 500 Saxon monastic soldiers, called “The Sword Brothers” (Figure 4), who arrived in Riga on two dozen ships from across the Baltic Sea. (The Duchy of Saxony was in the northwest of present-day Germany, including the cities of Bremen and Hamburg.) The Sword Brothers formed the core of a Christian army that had initial successes against

# Ventures in Printing

Continued from page 5

various coastal peoples around Riga. They built fortified convents and stone blockhouses in the coastal areas under their control, and their expansion of the

crusade into the interior (Lett) territory included the building of frontier riverside hill-forts (castles), one of which was **Wenden Castle** (Figure 5), and around which the settlement of Wenden would develop (Christiansen, pp. 97-101).



KNIGHTS OF LIVONIA, OR SWORD-BEARERS

**Figure 4—Livonian Sword Brothers (modern artist, Catholic Encyclopedia).**

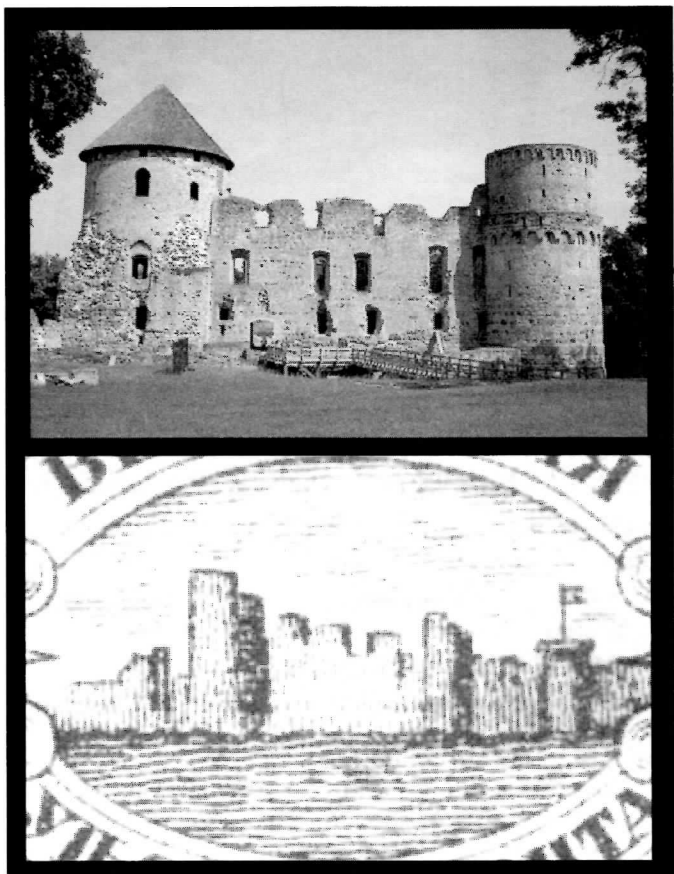
[NOTE:

In the case of Wenden Castle, the significance of

the name “Wenden” is uncertain. (1) It may be derived from the name of a Slavic tribal group, the “Wends”, who occupied areas of present-day northern Germany (especially Mecklenberg-Vorpommern) in the twelfth century. There was, in fact, a Duchy of Wenden (later Werle) in this “Wendish” area. Indeed, “[s]ome sources claim that in the 13<sup>th</sup> century there were actual historic people called Wends or Vends living as far as northern Latvia (east of the Baltic Sea) around the city of Wenden” (Kent, *JRSRP*, No. 98-99, p. 109; “Wends”, *wikipedia.org*). (2) However, there is also a town named Wenden in Westphalia, a district in the Duchy of Saxony during the middle ages—near Cologne in west-central present-day Germany—and a likely home area for some of the Sword Brothers. And in the case of *this* Wenden, “[t]he origins of the name... are not known for certain. Probably it has to do with the location because at the turn of the first millennium within its area the lands of two Germanic people, the Franks and the Saxons met.” In other words, the Westphalia Wenden, perhaps related to the German verb *wenden* (“to turn”), would be the place where Frankish land “turned into” Saxon land (“Wenden [Sauerland]”, *wikipedia.org*). It is tempting to imagine, then, that the Sword Brothers, far from referring to the Slavic Wends, were simply memorializing—in the naming of Wenden Castle—one of their own Saxon hometowns. (3) At least one commentator has suggested that the name of Wenden

Castle is in some way derived from the name of the first master of the Sword Brothers, under whose rule the Castle was built: Wenno von Rohrbach (“Cēsis Order Castle”, *www.topaztour.ru*.)]

Thus, the German “colonization” of a papal/ecclesiastical state, *Livonia*, was begun. It is important to note that, from the very beginning of this crusade, Livonian estates were granted to the German crusaders and colonists, who became vassals of the Bishop of Riga (Plakans, p. 15). It may be true, as William Urban has written, that at least in the thirteenth century “serfdom and slavery were not the immediate fate of the newly conquered peoples”. “In fact, most natives were free taxpayers into the fifteenth century, when a number of developments began the process of changing their status into servitude” (Urban, pp. 107, 270). Certainly no historian would deny that, at least in Livonia, the Northern Crusades initiated a pattern of German landownership that would eventually become a form of feudalism lasting well into the eighteenth century.



**Figure 5—Top: Wenden (Cēsis) Castle today; Bottom: As pictured on Russia Scott #L12, 1901.**

The Sword Brothers were a “rough and ready” elite group of mounted fighting monks, actually used sparingly in battle, but instead used mainly to organize other crusaders during the summer offensives, while holding defensive positions in the winter. And, indeed, during the next three decades, most of the Letts



**Figure 6—  
Hermann  
von Salza,  
Teutonic  
Knights  
Grand  
Master at  
time of  
absorption  
of Sword  
Brothers  
(1237).  
Artist  
unknown,  
17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>  
Century.**

(including those in the Wenden area) were “brought under the control of Riga” and the boundaries of Livonia were roughly established for the next three centuries.

Some Letts eventually joined the crusade against the remaining native hold-outs. Urban has vividly summarized the mixed military force of Germans and Letts:

Consequently thirteenth-century crusading armies operating in Livonia were composed of diverse forces: the Swordbrothers, the vassals of the various bishops, the militia of Riga and other towns, native militias, and visiting crusaders. Native troops were sometimes organized in uniformed infantry bodies, fighting under their own banner; such groups would take turns serving in the border castles [e.g. Wenden castle], watching for [native] enemy incursions; in battle they usually served on the wings (with the tribes sometimes being kept far apart, lest they mistake one another for the enemy or decide to fight out ancient rivalries right in the middle of a battle). When the prospect for victory seemed good, [the native Letts] fought well, but whenever the tide of battle turned against them, they fled hurriedly, leaving the heavily-armoured Germans in the lurch. Native light cavalry served as scouts and raiders; relatively unsupervised, they had more opportunities for loot, rape and murder than did the slower-moving knights and infantry. Many of the summer

volunteers from Germany were middle class merchants who had the money to equip themselves as mounted warriors. All in all, the Livonian crusade differed significantly from crusades in the Holy Land or even Prussia (Urban, pp. 84-5).

The “conversion” of Letts to Christianity was often far less religious than otherwise. They were induced by German offers of protection against the Russians and Lithuanians, by offers of German help in raiding the Estonians and by offers of the Riga bishop to encourage German merchants to trade silver, weapons and luxuries for the Letts’ furs and wax. “Thus the peoples of Livonia were first either won over as allies, or conquered with the help of these allies; next, baptized, garrisoned and subjected to an occupying elite of [German] priests and landlords” (Christiansen, pp. 99-101).

Having secured most of Livonia’s territory, the Sword Brothers began attacks into neighboring areas, but in 1236 their entire invading force was wiped out by native Lithuanian defenders. Rome, already dissatisfied with the Sword Brothers’ leadership, allowed the remainder of their order—re-named the Livonian Order—to become part of the Order of Teutonic Knights, a large and famous cadre of German crusading monastic knights (Figure 6). Therefore, it was



**Figure 7—Teutonic Knight sinks through the ice of  
Lake Chud; Scene from 1938 Eisenstein film,  
*Alexander Nevsky*.**

the merged Livonian/Teutonic Order that in 1242 suffered defeat by the Russians at the “Battle of the Ice” (Battle of Lake Chud, on the borderland between medieval Livonia and the Russian Novogorod region), famously memorialized in 1938 by the Sergei Eisenstein



# Whatzit: Azerbaijan

by Richard Barnes (#2425)

Whatzit? Coordinator

**W**hy am I interested in Azerbaijan? This small country was once a province of Persia prior to the Imperial Russian absorption of this region. Historically, it fits into the dramatic and bloody events arising from the political decisions following World War I.

On November 7, 1917, Russia and the Ottoman Empire signed the Armistice of Erzincan. The Russian provisional Government in St Petersburg was no longer able to govern or defend the Caucasus Region. The new



Figure 1

government was the Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic (TDFR), inaugurated February 24, 1918. Immediately there were problems caused by ethnic factions, religion—and most difficult was the Communist influence in Baku, the major city and economic hub of the region.

To protect Azerbaijani interests within the Republic, an Azerbaijani National Council was formed on May 26, 1918. At the city of Ganja on December 17, 1918, following the collapse of the TDFR, the Council was replaced by a parliament and the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (ADR) was formed.

At this time, sitting on the borders of Azerbaijan, was the Russian White Army to the north; the newly formed republics Georgia (to the northwest) and Armenia (to the west); Turkey was in the southwest and Persia was to the south (Figure 1). Note: The city Ganja is "Gandzha" on the map.

The ADR frittered away their military in the fratricidal fighting, first with Georgia and, later, with the particularly bitter Armenia-Azerbaijani War. The Soviet XI Red Army swept into the Caucasus Region taking the surrender of the ADR on April 27, 1920.

The next day, the Azerbaijan Soviet

Socialist Republic (ASSR) was formed. A large scale ground swell revolt took place, but it was quickly crushed mainly because of the support of the pro-Soviet and anti-Muslim Baku oilfield workers.

The ASSR was forced into a union with Armenia and Georgia as the Transcaucasian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (TSFSR) on March 12, 1922. The TSFSR was absorbed into the Soviet Union in 1936. The country of Azerbaijan was reborn in 1992, after the fall of the Soviet Union.

The ADR issued only one set of stamps, Scott #1-10 (Figures 2 & 3). This set is referred to as the Moussavat issue after the ruling political party at the time. The many overprinted Moussavat stamps were all issued by the ASSR trying to deal with the Soviet hyperinflation (Figure 4). The Scott catalog states that the ADR stamps are printed on grayish or thin white paper.

The ASSR issued a second set of Azerbaijan stamps, Scott #15-29 (Figures 5 & 6). The first and second issues of Azerbaijan stamps are well described in a series of articles in the *American Philatelist*. I cannot readily ascertain if I have genuine stamps or forgeries. The forgeries are purported (again) to be of Italian manufacture. The Soviets, when they took over control, captured the plates of the first set. They reprinted them in what appears to be large quantities.



Figure 2



Figure 3



Where I have problems is in identifying what is thin white paper or grayish paper used by the ADR v s . grayish paper or thick yellow paper used for the reprints of

the ASSR. These are very subjective descriptions for the stamp papers. The white paper stamps I have are not



Figure 5

very thin in my opinion—particularly when compared to some other Middle East stamps produced post World War I. The grayish paper stamps are causing me grief. The thick yellowish paper of ASSR reprints compare nicely to the later Azerbaijan stamps. Of all the stamps I have checked (whether ADR or ASSR stamps), all but one has been from the genuine plates. The website [www.stampcollectingblog.com/stamps-of-azerbaijan.php](http://www.stampcollectingblog.com/stamps-of-azerbaijan.php) refers to design A (Scott #6-8) as having the ornaments on the left side of these stamps being inverted in some of the Soviet reprints. Figure 7 is what this site states is an inverted ornament. Note that this is the design displayed in the Scott catalog. Figure 8 is stated to be the correct design. Does anyone have a 2r stamp (original or reprint) with what this site states is the correct design?



Figure 6

The ASSR, in addition to 15 postage stamps, issued a two stamp semi-postal set (Figures 9 & 10). Again, the American Philatelist has good descriptions comparing genuine and forgeries of the semi-postal stamps. My experience with the semi-postals are that 90% are forgeries.

The last 76 ASSR and Baku Province stamps are all overprints of the original two sets of Azerbaijan stamps.



Figure 4

This overprinting depicted the chaos resulting from the Soviet inept fiscal management, resulting in hyperinflation and reevaluation of currency. The hyperinflation in Germany and most of Eastern Europe post World War I makes an interesting comparison to Russia. In the Soviet Union, the causes of the problems were different to Europe, yet the results for the common man were so similar.

I do not know of any reference material that differentiates between the genuine overprint stamps of 1922 and the forgeries. Has any member any suggestions where such a reference might be found? The large number of overprinted stamps raises the question around the production of these stamps. Undoubtedly, old stocks of stamps were used up to make overprints. However, was it necessary to reprint stamps for overprinting? Has anyone seen stamp production numbers for Azerbaijan 1919-1922?

Scott lists the stamps issued in 1922 for the Baku Province at the end of the Azerbaijan section. I have not been able to find any information about the Baku Province. Can any member provide a suggestion as to where I can begin a search?

Located in the Scott catalog near the end of the German Democratic Republic, "Issued Under Russian Occupation" is Whatzit 30.6.3. This stamp was issued in the Soviet occupied state of Thuringia on November 24, 1945. It is Scott #16N7 and Michel 98. The personage is Johann von Goethe.

The color of this stamp varies from Prussian blue through greenish blue. The set of stamps has both regular gum and a "thrift gum". The series consisted of 8 stamps: 3pf, 4pf and 5pf (Forest in Thuringia); 6pf and



Figure 7



Figure 8

## Executive Director's Report

by Dr Joanne Berkowitz (#98)

What's the most memorable stamp acquisition in your collection? The worst purchase? The one that got away? I've been reflecting on how I acquire stuff and what I wish I'd gotten, but didn't.

For me, it was a collection of forgeries about 20 years ago. It was just a bit too expensive at the time and yet, I am sorry now that I did not go ahead and get it. The worst purchases have been forgeries that I did not recognize. Sometimes I surf the net during a quiet time in the evening at work and I don't have a catalog or reference material with me. I should know better than to bid on anything in that situation that could be forged, but I have done so and then regretted it. Fortunately, my experience returning items has been overall pretty good.

I'd like to hear your experiences. I know that many members are hesitant to use eBay. An article for the newsletter about buying and/or selling on eBay would be great.

How many of you bid on items in philatelic auctions? Do you have favored auction houses or ones you have had bad experiences with? An article for the newsletter on auction bidding would be appreciated.

I recently went to Westpex in San Francisco. Westpex is probably the best of the shows on the West Coast. I usually like to check out the auction there, but discovered that the foreign singles had been auctioned the day BEFORE the show started, so I missed that. The collections went on the last weekend and, of course, the one I wanted was at least ¾ of the way towards the end. I have learned that is it not worth bidding on collections unless I have had the chance to actually look at them. The descriptions are often a bit rosy compared to the contents. I found one that I really wanted and decided on the maximum price I would bid. I was able to get it at the high end of my price range. The bidding on most lots was quite active and while the majority went at around the estimates, single country collections were often bid up as much as 6-8 times the estimate. I was surprised that even countries such as Dominican Republic saw very active bidding.

I may have mentioned in a previous article that my other hobby is book binding. I have been studying the art under the tutelage of a master binder for the past 2+ years. I repair antiquarian books for our local Friends of the Library group, as well as for friends. There are not many book binders in our area and I have been contacted several times just from word of mouth

contacts. I just finished repairing a family bible that came across the country in a covered wagon in around 1870. Full of family history and photos, it was a treasured possession even though the front cover had come off and the clasp was missing. Restored, it's a real gem and it was a pleasure to return it to its owner intact and ready for another 140 years of use. Now, if I just get some time, I have a number of stamp albums with the bottoms completely worn off from years of moving them back and forth on my desk. Has anyone else noticed that the quality of albums made recently is not nearly as good as those made 25 or more years ago? My most recently acquired binders are not wearing nearly as well as older ones.

The ISWSC will have a meeting at the August APS Stamp Show in Milwaukee. I am planning to go and would love to see as many of you as possible. It is always fun to place a face on the names. Our meetings are usually on Saturday or Sunday and you can check the APS schedule ([www.stamps.org](http://www.stamps.org)) for details.



### Letter to the Editor

I am a new member of the ISWSC (#2803). I am interested in making contact with other members who keep a tally of their holdings—country by country. It has always surprised me how few worldwide collectors (all of them quick to tell you they have a “gazillion” stamps) have kept a record of just how many stamps they have.

Where is their curiosity, I wonder?

In the [local] club I belong to, only two of us have done so. My collection is rather on the small side—46,820 as of today—since I've only been at it for some four years now. The other member is just shy of 200,000.

Please feel free to contact me.

**Barry White (#2803)**

8240 E Blackwillow Circle, Apt 212  
Anaheim, CA 92808-1984  
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EXCHANGE YOUR DUPLICATES. Worldwide mint never hinged complete sets for same. Even exchange according to Scott Catalogue. Al Collman (#1708); 7686 Caprio Dr; Boynton Beach, FL 33472-7370—USA. [05-06/13]

# Mail Bid Sale #54 ~ Don't Stop Looking Too Early

**H**ello club members! I am writing this preface when beautiful springtime and moderate temperatures have come to Southern California. I hope that all of you in cold weather places are going to have a great summer. You will notice some unique items in this sale. There are plenty of United Nations lots, Canada (classics and recent), France and Colonies, early Great Britain and historical labels. There is a substantial number of Iceland lots, early Italy and several Worldwide lots. And don't stop looking too early! Check out the ex-dealer lots 315 and 316. Opportunity does not often knock twice! Finally, there are 17 Bargain Bin lots with terrific buys. There are plenty of great stamps for those hot summer evenings while baseball rules the tube! Until next time.

~ Mike Crump (#2126), MBS Manager

## ISWSC MAIL BID SALE #54—Closing August 30, 2013

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
1	USA. #189, U, F/VF, MC/bold cancel (New York?). CV \$27.50.	\$10
2	USA. Wine Stamps. MNH: #RE116, RE139, RE151, RE184, RE193. CV \$19.90.	\$8
3	USA. Wine Stamp. #RE201 (\$4.08 denomination), MNH, issued w/o gum. CV \$75.	\$25
4	USA. Covers. 31 FDC, 1957 commem, cpl, #1080-1099, both single on cover & blk of 4 on cover. Artcraft & Artmaster. Plus FDC for C49 single & blk of 4, & FDC E26. These are in excellent condition.	\$18
5	USA. Six FDC, #UX46, UXC2, UY17, C48, C50.	\$3
6	USA. WWII Collectables. Five covers all w/censor stamp "Passed by Army Examiner" w/censor signature, #UC3 (x3), UC5, Canal Zone C10. Good condition, some toning.	\$5
7	United Nations. Flag Series, 123 U, mostly on-paper, dups. 1980-1985. CV \$40.75.	\$15
8	United Nations. 244 Commem, regular issues, airmails, singles, blks of 4, tabs, S/S, etc. All on-paper. CV \$67.55.	\$22
9	United Nations (New York). MNH Bonanza! Blks of 4: #2, 5, 42, 44, 48, 50, 56, 60, 62, 131, 152, 153, 223, 287, 314, 345, 393, 469-472 (blk of 4 diff), 475, 476, 493 (strip of 4 diff on mini S/S), 494, 495, 496, 497, 498. A lot of pristine stamps for collecting & trading. CV \$61.55.	\$25
10	United Nations (Geneva). All MNH: #141-144 (x2, blks of 4 diff); 150 (strip of 4 diff on mini S/S). Also, blks of 4: 145, 148, 149, 154, 155. We don't see a lot of United Nations/Geneva. CV \$34.45.	\$15
11	United Nations (Vienna). All MNH. Blks of 4: #58-61 (blk of 4 diff); 66 (strip of 4 diff on mini S/S); also 67-73 (blks of 4). Excellent for trading & collecting. CV \$35.10.	\$15
12	United Nations. Packet of 200 U large stamps. CV approx \$28.	\$10
13	Aitutaki. #1, U, LC, slight crease. CV \$7.25.	\$1.50
14	Antigua/Barbuda. American Trains. #934-937, MNH, cpl set. CV \$9.25.	\$4.50
15	Argentina. #446, MLH, F/VF; 699, 823, 825, MNH; 1522-1524, 1526, MH. CV \$40.80.	\$13
16	Argentina. #642a, MLH, perf 13.5, VF. CV \$12.	\$3.50
17	Argentina. #1526, MNH, F/VF. CV \$6.75.	\$2
18	Australia. #943A, MNH (pair, 2 diff stamps); C8, MNH. CV \$4.55.	\$1.50
19	Azerbaijan. #1-10, 15 (tear), 27, MH. CV \$6.85.	\$3
20	Bangladesh. Packet of 100 diff U stamps, town overprints.	\$15
21	Barbados. #230-233, MH; 420-423, 467-469, MNH; 547-549, MH. CV \$6.45.	\$2
22	Barbuda. #502-505, MNH. CV \$2.50.	NMB
23	Belgium. #35, U, good circular cancel, F/VF. CV \$6.	\$1.50
24	Belgium. Europa. #527-528, MH. CV \$6.75.	\$2.50
25	Benin. Ships, Map. #748-753, 754 S/S, MNH. CV \$8.70.	\$4
26	Benin. Snakes. #1179-1175, 1176 S/S, MNH. Colorful serpents! CV \$11.	\$6.50
27	Bermuda. #100-103, MLH, cpl set. CV \$18.	\$8

Payments to the ISWSC can be made via PayPal! Please send payments to [ExecutiveDirector@iswsc.org](mailto:ExecutiveDirector@iswsc.org).

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
28	<b>Bohemia &amp; Moravia.</b> #20-22, 24, 24A-26, 28-30, 35-36, 42-47, 49-51, 54-55, 62, 66, 69, 70, 74-79, 80, 81, 85-87, 88-89, B27, B28, O2, O4, O7, O14-O16, O19, O22, P2, P4, P6, P7, P11, P14, P16, U. Also, J1-J12, MNH. CV \$23.70.	\$8
29	<b>Bolivia.</b> 1963, 21 <sup>st</sup> South American Soccer Championships. #469-470, C247-C248, MNH. CV \$10.50.	\$4
30	<b>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina (Croat Administration).</b> #15, MNH, (Pair, #a-b). CV \$13.	\$4
31	<b>Brazil.</b> Eight classics: #53, MH; 59, NG, paper adhesion; 63, U, corner nick; 73, 77, 78, 79, 94, U. CV \$181.	\$30
32	<b>Brazil.</b> #918-919, 1049-1052, 2132-2133, MNH. CV \$2.80.	NMB
33	<b>Brazil.</b> #1084, MH, F/VF. CV \$5.	\$1.50
34	<b>Brazil.</b> 1970 Soccer. Commemorates 1000 <sup>th</sup> goal by Pele'. #1145, S/S, imperf, MNH. CV \$15.	\$6.50
35	<b>Brazil.</b> 15 diff, MNH: #2259-2273, cpl set. '09 CV \$7.65.	\$2
36	<b>British Honduras.</b> #174, 176, blks of 4, U (CTO?). CV \$8.	\$2
37	<b>British Honduras.</b> #240, MLH, high value of set. CV \$9.	\$2.50
38	<b>Bulgaria.</b> 1956 Olympic Games, Melbourne. #940-945, MNH. CV \$8.	\$3.50
39	<b>Bulgaria.</b> 1958 Balkan Games. #1030-1034, MNH. CV \$14.50.	\$6
40	<b>Bulgaria.</b> Cats. #3510-3515, CTO, cpl set.	NMB
41	<b>Burundi.</b> Packet of 100 large CTO stamps. Est value \$20.	\$5
42	<b>Cambodia.</b> Beautiful stamps & reasonably priced. #393-399, 455-456, 458-469, 462-466, 504-508, 560-561, 563-565, 583-585, 596-599, 611-612, 620-625, 635-637, 705-707, 709-710, all CTO. CV \$13.10.	\$6
43	<b>Cambodia.</b> All large commem, CTO: #713-716, 721-726, 743-744, 749-751, 785-788, 812-814, 816-817, 841-843, 860-865, 912-914, 915-917, 918-920, 930-931, 933-934, 937, 1772. Lots of fun stamps! CV \$13.40.	\$6
44	<b>Cambodia.</b> #C34-C37, MNH. CV \$8.50.	\$2.50
45	<b>Canada/New Brunswick.</b> #6a (brown violet), U, LC, (shows a little age), F; 7, U, LC, F/VF. CV \$70.	\$16
46	<b>Canada/Newfoundland.</b> #49, U, LC, F/VF, small TH; 65, M, HR, F/VF; 66, M, HR, F/VF; 81, MH, HR, F/VF. CV \$27.75.	\$6
47	<b>Canada/Newfoundland.</b> #117, MH, F/VF; 134, MH, F/VF; 139, U, LH; 157, MH, F/VF; 235, 236, MH, F/VF. CV \$24.75.	\$8
48	<b>Canada/Nova Scotia.</b> #9, MH, NG. CV \$12.	\$6
49	<b>Canada.</b> #30, U, HC. A bit worse for wear, some short nibs, TH. But this is the high value of the set, an expensive spot to fill. CV \$55.	\$15
50	<b>Canada.</b> Classics. #37 in its various shade varieties. #37, M, NG, G, (orange red); 37, U, F/VF, cork cancel; 37a, U, G, MC (rose); 37b, U, G, LC/MC (copper red); 37c, U, F/VF, MC (dull red); 37 faults, space filler, not counted in CV, (color undetermined). The owner tells me that I should price them. If they really are the colors indicated, CV would be about \$200. My old eyes make it too tough to call. If you want to take a flyer, how about –	\$20
51	<b>Canada.</b> #96, U, LC, G; 97, MH, F/VF; 98, U, F/VF, LC. CV \$29.50.	\$9
52	<b>Canada.</b> MH: #513, 514, 527, 528, 532, 534, 539, 540, 553, 555, 558, 561, 563, 569, 570-573, 642, 643, 748-751. CV \$12.30.	\$5
53	<b>Canada.</b> MH: #613, 614, 616 (NG), 617, 623, 624, 629-632 (blk), 644-647 (blk), B1-B3. CV \$9.70.	\$4
54	<b>Canada.</b> #639a (blk of 6, 634-639), MH; 648, 649, 687, 688, U. CV \$15.15.	\$6.50
55	<b>Canada.</b> MNH: #673a (blk of 4). MH: 652, 653, 654, 690, 703a (blk of 4). Three cpl sets, U: 664-666, 684-686, 700-703. CV \$16.60.	\$7.50
56	<b>Canada.</b> MH: #723, 724, 725 (hinge TH), 732, 740, 773-775, 858a (pair). 1113-1115, U, cpl set. CV \$12.70.	\$5
57	<b>Canada.</b> Very Recent Issues. MNH. #2453-2456 (on original backing), Zodiac Signs; Regiments of Canada (Black Watch, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, Royal Regiment of Canada), 3 stamps on original backing; Beneficial Insects 3 stamp mini S/S (water activated); Christmas Issue, 3 stamp mini S/S (water activated), too new for my Scott catalog. CV \$15.95.	\$10



Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
58	<b>Canada.</b> BOB: #C5, C6, U; C8, MH, corner TH; J28, J29, J31-J36, MH. CV \$5.65.	\$2
59	<b>Canada.</b> BOB. 22 diff U: #C5//C8, MR1//MR3, J15//J22, O28//O44. 08 CV \$6.30.	\$2
60	<b>Canada.</b> Postage Dues. MNH. #J28A, J31A, J32, J34A, J38, J40. CV \$2.75.	NMB
61	<b>Cayman Islands.</b> MNH. #135-139, 155, 184-185, 186-188, 189-190. CV \$18.55.	\$8
62	<b>Ceylon.</b> #90, MH, Wmk2, 1898 4c, Bright Rose, VF. What a beauty! CV \$10.	\$3
63	<b>Chile.</b> 1966 International Skiing Championship, #C266-C267, MNH & a U set too; S/S of 2, imperf, no gum. CV \$37.30.	\$14
64	<b>Colombia.</b> 1980 National Games. #885, sheet of 25, MNH. CV \$11.25.	\$5
65	<b>Congo, Peoples Republic.</b> #460-467, MNH, (cpl set of 8), Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Colorful! CV \$11.35.	\$3.50
66	<b>Congo, Peoples Republic.</b> #1067-1071, 1071A, S/S, all MNH. Wonderful Historic Seaplanes. CV \$10.55.	\$6
67	<b>Cook Islands.</b> 1972 Olympic Games FDC, #B29 S/S. Est value \$3.25.	\$1
68	<b>Cook Islands.</b> Two 1985 FDCs, South Pacific Mini Games, #880-882, 883 S/S, Rarotonga cancels. Est value \$28.50.	\$11
69	<b>Costa Rica.</b> 1980 Moscow Olympic Games, #C782-C785, MNH. CV \$24.50.	\$11
70	<b>Cuba.</b> 1960 Rome Olympic Games. #645-646, C212-C213, C213a S/S, MNH. CV \$8.80.	\$3
71	<b>Cuba.</b> 1968 Mexico Olympic Games. #1373 S/S, imperf, MNH. CV \$15.	\$5
72	<b>Cuba.</b> Club Owned. Caribbean Birds. #3848-3854, MNH. Beautiful set. CV \$6.30.	NMB
73	<b>Cuba.</b> Club Owned. #4041-4044, MNH, cpl set; 4050 S/S, MNH, 12 <sup>th</sup> Congress of Cuba Philatelic Foundation (depicts steam locomotives). CV \$6.80.	NMB
74	<b>Danzig.</b> #76, U, F, MC. CV \$10.	\$2.50
75	<b>Denmark.</b> #B1, B2, MNH, F/VF. CV \$85.	\$30
76	<b>Denmark.</b> #J8, MNH, F/VF. CV \$30.	\$15
77	<b>Denmark.</b> Packet of 200 U large stamps. CV approx \$58.	\$20
78	<b>Dominican Republic.</b> Packet of 26 diff U stamps, w/Scott # list. Nothing unusual but good to fill in some gaps. #265//455, couple of BOB. CV \$5.65.	\$2
79	<b>Ecuador.</b> "Short Set Special" – good partial sets, large colorful stamps (36 total). You can fill some spaces. CTO: #748, 748A-C, E; 749, 749A-D; 753, 753A-C; 754, 754A-D; 756, 756A; 762, 762A-D; 764, 764A-D, 765, 765A-D. CV \$16.90.	\$6
80	<b>Egypt.</b> 50 stamps, mostly U, common.	\$2
81	<b>Equatorial Guinea.</b> 36 CTO, large colorful stamps, 1972-1976 era. If you like them big & flashy here's your chance!	NMB

**Abbreviations:**

& = And	DUP = Duplicate (s)	MNH or ** = Mint Never Hinged
+ = Plus	EST = Estimate (d)	NG = No Gum
// = Incomplete	F = Fine, off center, but perfs	NMB = No Minimum Bid
ADDR = Address (ed)	don't touch design	OG = Original Gum
ANN = Anniversary	FD(C) = First Day (Cover)	PNB = Plate Number Block
APPROX = Approximate (ly)	G = Good, perfs cut into design	RET = Retired, Returned
APS = American Philatelic Society	HBO = Held by Owner	SE = Straight Edge
BKLT = Booklet	HC = Heavy Cancel	SON = Socked on the Nose
BLK = Block	HH = Heavy Hinge	S/S = Souvenir Sheet (s)
BOB = Back of Book	HR = Hinge Remnant	TH = Thin
CAT = Catalogue (d)	ID'd = Identified	U = Used
COMMEM = Commemorative (s)	INCL = Include (s) (ed)	UNADDR = Unaddressed
(IN)CPL = (In)Complete	LC = Light Cancel	VF = Very Fine, wide margins
CTO = Cancelled to Order	LH = Light Hinge	VG = Very Good, perfs touch
CV = Latest Scott Catalog Value	M or * = Mint	design
(or year listed)	MC = Moderate Cancel	W/(O) = With(out)
DEFIN = Definitive (s)	MH = Mint Hinged	WMK = Watermark
DIFF = Different	MLH = Mint Light Hinge	XF = Extra Fine

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
82	<b>Equatorial Guinea.</b> Birds of North America. #76121, cpl set of 7, CTO; Birds of South America, 74171, 14 stamps, CTO. Est value \$5.25.	\$2
83	<b>Eritrea.</b> 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. Not listed in Scott. Sheet of 8, CTO.	NMB
84	<b>Finland.</b> #251, 252, 256, MH. U: C3 (x2), C7, C8, M1 (x2), M2, M3, M5, M7. CV \$11.20.	\$4
85	<b>Finland.</b> U: #255, 263, 267 (pair), 276. CV \$4.35.	\$2
86	<b>Finland (Karelia).</b> #N18, N21, U, LC. CV \$3.	NMB
87	<b>France.</b> #13, U, good looking stamp has a couple of TH. CV \$85.	\$12
88	<b>France.</b> #74, U, F/VF, good SON cancel "Tournai, 22 Fevr 89". CV \$35.	\$8.50
89	<b>France.</b> #76, U, F (off center). CV \$11.	\$2.50
90	<b>France.</b> Classics. Mostly U: #88 (LS perfs), 98 (corner perf), 99 (small tear), 100 (crease), 121 (blunt corner), 122, VF, 123 (corner crease), 125, F/VF, 138, F/VF, 193*, F/VF, 198, HR, F/FV. CV \$31.25. Only!	\$6
91	<b>France.</b> Defins. If you have spaces to fill this may be for you! M & U, 37 stamps: #100, 168*, 335, 336, 338, 427* (NG), 428*, 429*, 431, 432, 433*, 434*, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439* (NG), 440*, 443*, 444, 446, 447, 449-502* (set), 525*, 526*, 527, 537, 540* (NG), 546, 547, 549*, 551, 552 (crease), 600. CV \$17.75.	\$4
92	<b>France.</b> U group of 39 stamps, #109//777. CV \$19.80.	\$7
93	<b>France.</b> U & M Group. U: #130, 254A (VF, LC), 261, 296, 297, 322 (on-paper), 374 (good Paris SON cancel), 388, 630-632 (set), 682, 719, 1015, 1084. M: 300** F/VF, 718*, 982**, 1074-1075*, B129*, B348*, B391*. (2 space fillers, not in CV: 219, B103*). CV \$108.90.	\$26
94	<b>France.</b> Arc de Triomphe Issue, put on sale in liberated parts of France in 1944. #475-476G, MH, nine pairs (18 stamps). (476H is missing). CV \$18.10.	\$10
95	<b>France.</b> Art Masters Mini Collection. 28 stamps, U, singles, sets. #1049, 1050, 1051, 1054, 1055**, 1076, 1150, 1115; sets, 1014-1017, 1273-1276, 1327-1330, 1359-1362, 1394-1397. CV \$34.60.	\$9
96	<b>France.</b> #1660, 1662, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1668, MH. CV \$3.70.	NMB
97	<b>France.</b> Semi-Postals. U & MH. #B2, B45*, B55 (corner pull), B58, B60*, B91, B93*, B97* (spot), B190*, B206*, B275* (corner pull); also, cpl set (B48-B53): B48*, B49, B50* (HR), B51* (HR), B52* (HR), B53* (HR). (Note: B55, B97, B275 not incl in CV). CV \$73.85.	\$18
98	<b>France.</b> #B32, U, F/VF. CV \$30.	\$7
99	<b>France/Reunion.</b> U: #6, 22, 23 (perfs – discounted 50% in CV), 53*, 318**, 320**, 344*. CV \$86.65.	\$21
100	<b>French China.</b> MH & U: #4, 5, 11, 67, 71, 75. CV \$42.60.	\$20
101	<b>French China/Canton.</b> #52, 58, 60, 78, U. CV \$28.50.	\$10
102	<b>French Colonies.</b> #6, U (tear, space filler) – a sound one would be CV \$60! 34, U, tear – visible from back only – space filler; Offices in China, 6, U, LC. Fill some important spaces!	NMB
103	<b>French Equatorial Africa.</b> MNH, a few U, mostly BOB. U: #B3, C35, C37. MH: 168. MNH: C1, C2, C3, C17, C18, C23, C34, J1-J5, J12-J19. CV \$38.85.	\$9
104	<b>French Polynesia.</b> U: #169, 171, 172, 176, 177, 182, 281. CV \$12.50.	\$4
105	<b>French Polynesia.</b> 1974 Golf. #275-276, MNH. CV \$19.75.	\$7
106	<b>French Polynesia.</b> #C110, CTO, paper adhesions gum side. CV \$16.50.	\$5
107	<b>French Polynesia.</b> 1978 Soccer FDC, #C161, unaddr, cachet. Est value \$3.50.	\$2
108	<b>Fujeira.</b> Sheet of 20 Sea Creatures. Not listed in Scott, intact, folded. CTO.	NMB
109	<b>Gambia, Ghana.</b> Gambia: #129-131, 153, 168, MLH. Ghana: 11-13, 25, 61-64, U, F/VF or better. CV \$3.45.	NMB
110	<b>Germany/Wurttemberg.</b> #37, U, perfs clipped one side & corner. Good space filler for a pricey stamp. CV \$52.50 (if perfect). How about it?	\$5
111	<b>Germany.</b> Early issues: #16, 18, 33, U (16 is a space filler, not incl in CV). CV \$22.25.	\$5.50
112	<b>Germany.</b> #31, 39 (x2), U. Also, DDR 10N5 (x2) on cut square w/good cancel. CV \$3.25.	NMB
113	<b>Germany.</b> Good Mixed (M & U) group. #688, 689, 693, 694, 701, 9N111, U. 728** (color/paper adhesions gum side), 738*, 796**, 955-956**, B169*, 693 (U, corner crease), 689 (space filler clipped corner, U, not incl in CV). CV \$107.	\$25
114	<b>Germany.</b> U Group: #824//1992, w/Scott # list, 37 stamps. CV \$12.75.	\$3
115	<b>Germany.</b> All MH and MLH: #1030a, 1034, 1039-1042, 1067, 1072, 1073, 1074-1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087-1091, 1093, 1094, 1114-1115, 1117-1118, B500-B501. CV \$21.95.	\$8

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
116	<b>Germany.</b> Occupation. Baden: #5N45, 5N46, MNH. Rhine Palatinate: 6N41, 6N42, MNH. Wurttemberg: 8N40, 8N41. CV \$30.25.	\$11
117	<b>Germany/Berlin.</b> #9N13, 9N66, U. CV \$46.50.	\$10
118	<b>Germany (DDR).</b> U pair, #14N11, LC. CV \$9.	\$4
119	<b>Germany (DDR).</b> #255-257, MNH. CV \$6.05.	\$2
120	<b>Germany (DDR).</b> MNH, mostly sets: #1623-1624, 1639-1642, 1643 S/S, 1655-1660 & onward through 1700. Approx 41 stamps, couple dups. CV \$20.05.	\$8
121	<b>Germany (DDR).</b> MNH: #1717, 1721 S/S, 1727-1728, 1729-1734 (x2), 1735-1739, 1741-1746 (x2), 1747-1748, 1749-1754, 1755-1756, 1757-1766 & through 1785. Also B182. CV \$35.50.	\$15
122	<b>Great Britain/Isle of Man.</b> MNH: #1141, horizontal strip of 5 (x2); 1142 (horizontal strip of 5 (x2). Gorgeous Birds, 20 stamps total (10 diff). This lot is just wonderful! CV \$23.50.	\$8
123	<b>Great Britain.</b> #27, U, Wmk 24, off-center, MC/HC. CV \$100.	\$22
124	<b>Great Britain.</b> #34b (hair lines, Wmk 23), U, close clipped in two areas, MC. CV \$120.	\$12
125	<b>Great Britain.</b> #39, U, SE or Margin RS a bit rough, MC/HC "223". CV \$95.	\$15
126	<b>Great Britain.</b> #48, U, off-center, LC, pulled corner. CV \$210.	\$21
127	<b>Great Britain.</b> #53, U, SE, 3.5mm tear, M/Cancel. CV \$325.	\$32
128	<b>Great Britain.</b> Eight sound U stamps from the Classic Era: #78, 79, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119. Good cancels. '10 CV \$81.75.	\$15
129	<b>Great Britain.</b> #121, U, Bullseye Cancel, has part of margin connected. CV \$50.	\$12
130	<b>Great Britain.</b> #129, U, MC, F/VF. CV \$22.50.	\$5.50
131	<b>Great Britain.</b> #130, U, MC, yellow green & carmine. CV \$22.50.	\$6
132	<b>Great Britain.</b> #133, U, MC/HC. CV \$35.	\$9
133	<b>Great Britain.</b> #139, U, small tear, pulled perf top, (2sh 6p value). CV \$150.	\$12
134	<b>Great Britain.</b> #312, U, good centering, MC, Wmk 308, One Pound denom. '10 CV \$40.	\$7.50
135	<b>Great Britain.</b> Princess Diana, strip of 5, MNH, #1795a (1791-1795). '08 CV \$5.	\$2
136	<b>Great Britain.</b> Machin Heads, 45 diff, U: #MH2//MH18; MH22//MH84; MH240//MH292; MH335//MH375; WMMH30//WMMH 58. '08 CV \$22.25.	\$5
137	<b>Great Britain/Northern Ireland Regionals.</b> U: #2, 2p, 4, 6, 6p; also Machins: NIMH2, NIMH8, NIMH10, NIMH13. CV \$3.75.	\$1
138	<b>Great Britain/Scotland Regionals.</b> U: #2, 4, 6-11; SMH1, SMH6, SMH7. CV \$2.80.	NMB
139	<b>Great Britain/ Wales Regionals.</b> U: #2, 3, 6-12; WMMH2 (x2), WMMH3, WMMH5, WMMH6, WMMH7. CV \$7.55.	\$3
140	<b>Great Britain.</b> Historical Labels. 1925 packet of 60 Coronation souvenir labels, all diff. Some perf separation due to age, original stamp trade envelope (cut open on side), Tatham Stamp & Coin Co., Springfield, MA.	\$5
141	<b>Greenland.</b> U group (11 stamps). #1//102. CV \$4.15.	\$2
142	<b>Greenland.</b> M & U group. #2, 9, 28-34, 43, 48, 65, 127, 148, 154, 155, B11. CV \$21.50.	\$7
143	<b>Grenada.</b> #644-650 (x4), in blks of 4, + 651 S/S, Boy Scout World Jamboree, CTO.	\$2
144	<b>Guinea-Bissau.</b> Historic Sailing Ships. #663-669, MNH, cpl set of 7. CV \$13.	\$7
145	<b>Guinea-Bissau.</b> Sailing Ships. #663-669, MNH, cpl set. CV \$13.	\$7
146	<b>Honduras.</b> Tokyo Olympic Games, imperf S/S of 4 (one each #C338, C339, C341, C344). See Scott note after C344. CV \$50.	\$15
147	<b>Hong Kong.</b> U: #388a-393a, 492, 493c, 495d, 630, 630A, 631, 634-638. CV \$11.50.	\$3
148	<b>Hong Kong.</b> #578-583, MNH, cpl set of 6. CV \$7.40.	\$2.50
149	<b>Hungary.</b> About 40 large stamps, CTO, ID'd on card. Examples: #1795-1801, 2375-2381, 2490, 3734, 3765, C354-C360, C366-C374, others. CV \$28.05.	\$5
150	<b>Hungary.</b> 170 large stamps, CTO, 1960's-1970's, all diff. CV \$34.	\$5
151	<b>Hungary.</b> Flowers. #2089-2096, MNH, cpl set. Beautiful! CV \$2.55.	NMB
152	<b>Hungary.</b> Explorers & Ships. #2533 (a-d) & 2534 (a-d), singles, MNH. CV \$5.60.	\$2
153	<b>Iceland.</b> #22, F/VF, MNH, slight TH on rear. CV \$7.50.	\$2
154	<b>Iceland.</b> #121, MH, F/VF. CV \$19.	\$5
155	<b>Iceland.</b> #195, 454, 455, U, LC. CV \$5.70.	\$2

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
156	<b>Iceland.</b> Packet of 10 U stamps: #257, 278, 280, 311, 412, 438, 472, 485, 511, 593. CV \$6.75.	\$2
157	<b>Iceland.</b> #285, U, VF, LC. CV \$35.	\$9
158	<b>Iceland.</b> MNH & MH: #270, 283, 287-288, 311-312, 317-318, 380-383, 399, 438, C18, C31. CV \$13.25.	\$4
159	<b>Iceland.</b> #622-623, MNH. CV \$18.50.	\$6
160	<b>Iceland.</b> #677, U, very LC, VF, wide margins. '10 CV \$8.50.	\$2
161	<b>Iceland.</b> #C17, U, LC, VF. CV \$20.	\$5
162	<b>Iceland.</b> Group A: 20 U stamps from the 1940's. Incl #194, 208B, 219, 222-224, 227, 229, 241, 242, 247, 256, others. CV \$17.50.	\$4
163	<b>Iceland.</b> Group B: 56 mostly U stamps from the 1950's – almost the whole decade! '13 CV \$54.05.	\$15
164	<b>Iceland.</b> Group C: 66 mostly U stamps (& unused S/S) from the 1960's. #324//411. '13 CV \$47.35.	\$12
165	<b>Iceland.</b> Group D: 97 U stamps (1970's era), #412//525. '13 CV \$55.85.	\$14
166	<b>Iceland.</b> Group E: 76 U stamps from the 1980's, #526//679. '13 CV \$63.95.	\$15
167	<b>Iran.</b> 25 diff large, U, pre-revolution stamps.	\$2
168	<b>Italy.</b> #73, U, LC/MC, paper adhesion gum side; 83, U. CV \$17.50.	\$4
169	<b>Italy.</b> Early Group A, mostly U: #25, 47, 75, 76*, 77*, 86, 87, 88, 92, 95*, 96*, 109, 111, 112, 180, 182, 252, 275*, 284, 301, 378. CV \$33.15.	\$9
170	<b>Italy.</b> Early Group B, U: #34, 35, 36, 48, 70, 71, 81. CV \$43.85.	\$10
171	<b>Italy.</b> Early Group C, U: #105h, 112, 245, 253, 254, 260, 262 (also another 262 not in CV, space filler). 105h has advertising label. CV \$54.90.	\$13
172	<b>Italy.</b> Early Group D, U & MH: #101, 105h, 110, 112, 113, 128*, 134*, (110 not in CV, space filler). CV \$40.30.	\$10
173	<b>Italy.</b> Group E, mostly U: #597, 607, 608, 610, 613, 614, 616, 617, 618, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 634, 635, 637, 639 (not in CV, space filler), 640, 642, 649, 709, 1296, CE7*, E21, EY5*, J5, QY3, QY4 (U halves, min value). CV \$23.15.	\$6
174	<b>Italy.</b> Group F, mostly U: #402, 404, 413**, 416, 469, 477, 485, 495, 496, 530 (x2), 545, 560, 601 (not in CV, space filler), 601B, 602, 604, 605, 606; also, Trieste 27 (AMG), U. CV \$24.50.	\$6
175	<b>Italy/San Marino.</b> Two commem colorful FDC's. Italy, #910-912, Sailboats of Flying Dutchman Class; San Marino, #609-611, Bicycle Racing. Both w/special cancel. Est value \$3.	NMB
176	<b>Jamaica.</b> 1988 Cricket, #687-691, MNH. CV \$17.75.	\$7
177	<b>Jamaica.</b> #760-763, MNH. CV \$16.	\$5
178	<b>Japan.</b> 1963-65 Stamp Week, 1967 Philatelic Week. #783, 879, 907, 1163, sheets of 10, MNH. CV \$14.	\$9
179	<b>Japan.</b> #860-871, M, HH (x3 sets); 876-877, MNH (x8 sets). Great for trading. CV \$16.45.	\$4.50
180	<b>Japan.</b> #1021//1265, B1, B32; 35 diff U. '08 CV \$8.	\$2.50
181	<b>Japan.</b> 1964 Olympics. #B28-B31, MNH, 4 diff sheets of 20. CV \$20.	\$12
182	<b>Japan.</b> Packet "A", 100 large U stamps. Est value \$25+.	\$10
183	<b>Japan.</b> Packet "B", 100 large U stamps. Est value \$25+.	\$10
184	<b>Japan.</b> Packet of 44 U stamps w/Scott # list, #180//2245.	\$5
185	<b>Korea.</b> #182, U, F/VF; 228, U (CTO), VF; 240, C18, C19, U. CV \$27.65.	\$8
186	<b>Korea.</b> 1956, 1972 Olympic Games. #229-230, 810-811, MNH. CV \$12.50.	\$5
187	<b>Korea.</b> #388-391, MH, short set. CV \$20.50.	\$8
188	<b>Korea.</b> 1964 Olympics. #449-453, MNH. CV \$12.50.	\$8
189	<b>Korea.</b> 2011 Track & Field Champ. #2365a & b, sheet of 8 pairs, MNH. CV \$7.20.	\$5
190	<b>Korea, DPR.</b> #21, MNH. CV \$7.	\$2.50
191	<b>Korea, DPR.</b> 100 CTO stamps, all ID'd, #196//1396. Best: 196, 1030a, 1032c, 1336. CV \$26.40.	\$6
192	<b>Korea, DPR.</b> 102 CTO stamps, ID'd, #1403//2250. Best: 2116-2119 S/S, 2235 S/S. CV \$35.90.	\$10
193	<b>Korea, DPR.</b> World Cup Championship. #1768 S/S of 4; 2533 S/S, both CTO. CV \$2.90.	NMB
194	<b>Korea, DPR.</b> 92 CTO stamps, ID'd: #2287//3086, 3466//3787. Best: 2440, 3024-3025. Time to collect this reclusive & enigmatic state! CV \$48.10.	\$15
195	<b>Korea, DPR.</b> #2440a-i, 2441a-i, CTO, sheets of 9 stamps. CV \$24.	\$10



Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
196	<b>Laos.</b> #C31-C34, MNH, Laotian Red Cross 1958 Issue, cpl. CV \$7.75.	\$2.50
197	<b>Lesotho.</b> World Cup Championship. #360b,c,f,g,j,k (blk of 6 diff).	NMB
198	<b>Liberia.</b> Winston Churchill. CTO. #691-696, C205 S/S, set; Women's Year, 697-702, set, C206 S/S; American Bicentennial stamp-on-stamps, 703-708, set, C207 S/S; Dr Schweitzer, 709-714, set, C208 S/S. CV \$16.25.	\$7
199	<b>Liberia.</b> #1049-1053, MLH; 1148-1150, MLH. CV \$9.60.	\$4
200	<b>Liberia.</b> #1151-1154, M, LH. CV \$17.	\$6
201	<b>Libya.</b> Flowers. #1052, sheet of 16, MNH, (folded in half). CV \$10.	\$7
202	<b>Libya.</b> Airmail. #C32-C38, all MNH. CV \$4.75.	\$2
203	<b>Liechtenstein.</b> 1984 Olympic Games Maximum Cards, #784-786. CV \$3.	NMB
204	<b>Liechtenstein.</b> 6 copies of #B14 (Postal Museum 1936 S/S). Each sheet contains 2 @ #120, 122, imperf. Five are MNH, 1 is MH. CV \$200.	\$50
205	<b>Luxembourg.</b> M Group. #197, MLH, F/VF; 297, MLH, F/VF; 341-343, 357-358, 376-379, 384-385. Some MNH. CV \$13.70.	\$3.50
206	<b>Macau.</b> #796a, MNH (blk of 6, 791-796). Intl Music Festival. CV \$12.	\$5
207	<b>Madagascar.</b> #286, MNH. CV \$3.75.	\$1.50
208	<b>Malagasy.</b> CTO. #525-526, C137-C139, set, C140 S/S; Zeppelin over Vatican City, C160 S/S. CV \$5.35.	\$1
209	<b>Malaya.</b> #80-83, MNH. CV \$7.90.	\$4
210	<b>Maldiv Islands.</b> #503-514, MNH, cpl set of 12 Signs of the Zodiac. CV \$10.25.	\$3.50
211	<b>Maldiv Islands.</b> #668, S/S, MNH, Silver Jubilee Queen Elizabeth II, Queen & Prince Charles. Map of London. CV \$5.75.	\$2
212	<b>Malta.</b> #235-240, MNH. CV \$3.80.	\$1.50
213	<b>Martinique.</b> #C4-C9, MNH. CV \$7.15.	\$3.50
214	<b>Mexico.</b> U Group. #3, 614, 707, 708, 710, 759, 805, 812, 897A, C141, C194, C196, C237, C281, C301, C220H, C221. CV \$23.70.	\$8
215	<b>Mexico.</b> #1135-1138, MH. CV \$15.50.	\$4.50
216	<b>Mexico.</b> #1281, 1282, MNH. Whales, Sea Turtles. CV \$3.	\$1
217	<b>Monaco.</b> #1953, 1956, 1963 Olympic Games & Grand Prix. #295-300, 363-364, 538, MNH. CV \$9.20.	\$3.50
218	<b>Monaco.</b> Intl Flower Show. #865, MNH; 866-867, MLH, Europa set of 2, VF. CV \$19.75.	\$6
219	<b>Mongolia.</b> #651, 928-929, 964, 1307, 1368, C122-C124, C155-C158, CTO; C49-C53, MNH. CV \$7.45.	\$3
220	<b>Mongolia.</b> Really Beautiful Bears. MNH set. #2305-2308; 2307a, S/S of 2; 2308a, S/S of 2. CV \$14.	\$7
221	<b>Myanmar.</b> Vienna Convention for Protection of Ozone Layer. #382, S/S, MNH. Very pretty & a great deal! CV \$32.50.	\$6
222	<b>Netherlands.</b> #385-386, MLH; J80, J83, J86, J87, J91, J93, J95, J97-J100, J102, J105, U. CV \$6.15.	\$2
223	<b>Netherlands.</b> BOB. #O21, O24, U; O27-O36, U; J90, J101, J103, J104, J106. CV \$14.15.	\$6
224	<b>Netherlands &amp; Antilles.</b> Netherlands: #245-261, 352, 399 (blk), 422, 455-457 (x3), 458-459 (x4), 469. B388-B391, all MNH; B149, B153, B154-B158, MLH. Antilles: #299, 313-315, 317-318 (x3), B68-B71, all MNH. Plus 58 U incl some Netherland Indies. CV \$41.35.	\$12
225	<b>New Zealand.</b> #247-257, MH, cpl. Set; 346, 348, 349, 997, U. CV \$5.55.	\$2
226	<b>New Zealand.</b> #1508-1521, MNH, cpl set. Post Office fresh! CV \$16.35.	\$9
227	<b>New Zealand.</b> #1749, 1767, 2222B, U, LC. CV \$8.65.	\$4
228	<b>New Zealand.</b> Packet of 95 U stamps, small & large. Looks like mostly #200's-300's. Est value \$23.	\$10
229	<b>Nicaragua.</b> 25 diff CTO, #1646-1652, 1685-1687, 1691, 1821-1824, 1826, C1188-C1194. '08 CV \$6.75.	\$1.50
230	<b>Nicaragua.</b> Birds. #1813-1819, MNH, cpl; also, 1820 S/S, MNH. CV \$8.55.	\$4
231	<b>Nicaragua.</b> #2020-2027, 8 S/S, Space Aliens, cpl set. This rare set of S/S could surely be considered among the "spookiest" & "weirdest" issues of philately. This expensive set, CV \$170, is now offered at a true bargain price!	\$25

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
232	<b>Norfolk Island.</b> Sailing Ships. #356-363, MNH, set of 8. CV \$7.90.	\$2.50
233	<b>Norway.</b> MLH: #251-252, 253-254, 255-258, 272-273, 274, 291, 295-297, 318-320, 327-328, 330, 334-336. A quality lot. CV \$27.05.	\$12
234	<b>Palestinian Authority.</b> #96A-D, blk of 4, International Stamp Exhibition. CV \$5.60.	\$2
235	<b>Paraguay.</b> Anti-Terrorism. #2683, MNH. CV \$3.50.	NMB
236	<b>Poland.</b> #87*; 89, U, LC; 215, 216, 219, 221, 222, U; 974-975, CTO; 1009-1010, MH. CV \$5.50.	\$1
237	<b>Poland.</b> 1961 First Winter Spartacist Games, #969-972, MNH. CV \$8.25.	\$3
238	<b>Portugal.</b> 1984 Summer Olympic Games. #1606-1609, MNH. CV \$9.25.	\$4
239	<b>Romania.</b> #1567-1574, CTO. CV \$1.60.	NMB
240	<b>Romania.</b> #4488-4493, MNH. Zodiac Signs. CV \$5.	\$2
241	<b>Romania.</b> BOB Group. RAJ12*; RAJ14* NG; RAJ15 (?); RAJ17*, NG; RAJ 20* & RAJ21*, hinge THs; 3N1*, 2N1*, 2N2, U; 2N3, 2N4, M4. CV \$4.75.	\$1
242	<b>Romania.</b> Under German Occupation. #3NRA3, MH, gum disturbance; 3N8-3N12, MH & U; 3N11a, U. CV \$7.80.	\$2
243	<b>Romania.</b> Packet of 133 CTO stamps, 1950's-70's. Fill a lot of spaces. CV \$26.60.	\$4
244	<b>Rouad, Ile.</b> I'm always learning something new. This little Mediterranean island's issues number only 16, all issued in 1916 by France. Here are #4, 5, 6, MLH. CV \$4.50.	\$2
245	<b>Russia.</b> A Pushkin (1799-1837), 100 <sup>th</sup> ann of death, #596, S/S, MNH. CV \$25.	\$7.50
246	<b>Russia.</b> Better sets & high values, U/CTO. #1277-1279, set; 1468, 1496, 1517, U (?), crease; 2483-2485, set (may actually be U). CV \$42.75.	\$7
247	<b>Russia.</b> Killer Whales. S/S, #4349, MNH; 5941-5945, MNH (5945 rough perfs, not in CV).	NMB
248	<b>Russia.</b> Not CTO but MNH! Great Group of BOB: #B59, B76, B85, B87, B88, B92-B94, B96-B100, B102-B103, B162, B163, B164, B176, B183, B184, C94, C102, C103, C105-C108, 5374, all MNH. CV \$17.40.	\$7.50
249	<b>St Pierre &amp; Miquelon.</b> #382, C33, MNH. CV \$25.	\$12
250	<b>St Pierre &amp; Miquelon.</b> #C37, C38, MNH. CV \$22.50.	\$10
251	<b>Samoa.</b> #226, 227, 229, 233, U & MH; 600-615, MNH. Also, Interphil 1976, S/S, 437, Apia Western Samoa cancel. CV \$15.85.	\$6
252	<b>Samoa.</b> 1982 Commonwealth Games. #579-582, MNH; 1983 7 <sup>th</sup> South Pacific Games, 592-599, MNH. CV \$10.50.	\$3
253	<b>Samoa.</b> Deep Ocean Creatures. #692-695, MNH. CV \$4.75.	\$2
254	<b>San Marino.</b> 1963, 1984 Olympic Games. #572-581, 1060-1062, MNH. CV \$5.60.	\$2
255	<b>Seychelles.</b> #730-733, MNH, set of 4. CV \$14.15.	\$4.50
256	<b>Sharjah &amp; Dependencies.</b> 1964 Olympic Games (Tokyo). #49-56, MNH. CV \$6.30.	\$3
257	<b>Solomon Islands.</b> America's Cup Issue, MNH & ALMOST cpl: #570A, B, E, G, H; 571A-J; 572A-J; 573A-J, 574A-J. Gorgeous! CV \$29.25.	\$15
258	<b>Solomon Islands.</b> Strip of 5 from America's Cup Issue, MNH, #573C, D, F, I, J (short set). Could not be prettier. CV \$3.25.	NMB
259	<b>Solomon Islands.</b> America's Cup, S/S, #575, MNH. CV \$5.50.	\$3
260	<b>South Africa.</b> Sports. Polo, #458 (x2), MNH; 460 (x8), MNH, Victory-3 <sup>rd</sup> World Bowling Championship; 549a, S/S of 4, MNH. CV \$6.50.	\$3
261	<b>South Georgia.</b> Ships, Map. #194-197, MNH, cpl set. CV \$8.50.	\$2.50
262	<b>South West Africa.</b> Succulent Plants. #343-358, MNH, set. CV \$29.75.	\$7
263	<b>South West Africa.</b> Birds. #363-366, MNH, set. CV \$41.75.	\$10
264	<b>Spanish Morocco.</b> #B29-B32, MLH, set. CV \$13.60.	\$4
265	<b>Sudan.</b> 1976 Olympic Games. #293-295, in blks of 4, MNH. CV \$8.40.	\$3
266	<b>Surinam.</b> #36, MH, pulled corner perf. CV \$22.50.	\$4
267	<b>Surinam.</b> #J5-J8, MH. You want to count 32, 34, 33 or 37 loops? My tired old eyes refuse! Pull out that magnifier! Issued w/o gum. CV \$24?	\$8
268	<b>Surinam.</b> #J9-J12, MH (issued w/o gum). Still more loops to count! CV \$28.15.	\$10
269	<b>Surinam.</b> #J17-J20, J25-J28, J30-J32, MH. No more loops to count! CV \$7.80.	\$3
270	<b>Surinam.</b> #J33, J38, J40, MH. CV \$6.95.	\$3
271	<b>Surinam.</b> #J47-J53, J55-J56, MH. CV \$8.45.	\$4

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
272	<b>Sweden.</b> #194-196, U. CV \$46.	\$12
273	<b>Sweden.</b> Packet of 75 U (off-paper) stamps w/Scott# list. #400's-500's, a few up to 1188. Fill some spaces! CV \$24.25.	\$8
274	<b>Sweden.</b> 1974 World Ski Championship Commem Folder, #1031-1035, w/"Falun 1974" postmarks. Est value \$4.25.	\$2
275	<b>Sweden.</b> 120 diff large U stamps.	\$10
276	<b>Switzerland.</b> #43, M, NG, pulled perf; 54, M, NG, small tear, pulled perfs.	NMB
277	<b>Switzerland.</b> Ret OMNI trading book. Lots of CV, mostly U early issues, #62//200's, some later M and MNH, some BOB, 93 stamps total, all better values. CV \$307.80.	\$30
278	<b>Switzerland.</b> #69, 72, 73b, 116, U. CV \$8.	\$3
279	<b>Switzerland.</b> #90, 127-128, 133-134, 136, 137 (perfin), 137a, 139, U. CV \$8.80.	\$3
280	<b>Switzerland.</b> U. #164, 168, 168C, 172, 174, 176, 180, 191. CV \$10.65.	\$3.50
281	<b>Switzerland.</b> U. #223, 227-230B, 234, 236, 244. CV \$10.75.	\$3.50
282	<b>Switzerland.</b> U. #250-251, 253-254, 270, 274, 275, 277, 483-486, 510-514, 629-631, 657, 658. CV \$5.20.	\$2
283	<b>Switzerland.</b> 46 U stamps, #329//709. CV \$12. Scott # list incl.	\$5
284	<b>Switzerland.</b> U. #704-707, 729-732, 733-735, 739, 740-743, 750, 813, 816, C31, C32, J61. CV \$12.45.	\$5
285	<b>Switzerland.</b> #J2, J8, U. CV \$18.60.	\$6
286	<b>Switzerland.</b> #J21-J28, U. The big value here is J28. Scott says numerous shades exist. J28 olive green is CV \$160, J28a yellow green is CV \$60. So, CV is either \$175.20 total or \$75.20 or somewhere in between depending on the others. This one is "scratch your head" for me. I'm going w/the low estimate, CV \$75.20. Still a good set!	\$20
287	<b>Switzerland.</b> #J35-J43, U. CV \$4.40.	\$2
288	<b>Switzerland.</b> BOB. #J48, J49, J51, J57, S1, S3, S4, S11, S12; S1a, MNH. CV \$3.85.	\$1
289	<b>Switzerland.</b> Officials for the League of Nations: #201, 207, 208, 2011, 2025, 2038, U. Also, Officials: O3, O5, O20, O2A, O23, O25, O29, U. CV \$16.10.	\$8
290	<b>Syria.</b> Packet of 36 MH & U stamps. Scott # list incl. #31//492. CV \$17.15.	\$7
291	<b>Tannu Tuva.</b> #C13-C15, U (CTO?). CV \$9.	\$3
292	<b>Tanzania.</b> Dinosaurs. #1217-1223, 1224 S/S, MNH. Colorful cpl set. CV \$12.25.	\$7
293	<b>Tanzania.</b> #1303-1309, MNH, set, + 1310 S/S. Wonderful Flowers! CV \$9.	\$5
294	<b>Turkey.</b> 45 U stamps, ID'd in 102 cards: #1729, A, B; 1790-1791D, 1911, 2624A-D, O1-O5, O7-O9, O45, O46, O49-O51, O56, O67-O74, O76, O78-O81, O83, O85-O88, O89-O92. CV \$12.90.	\$5
295	<b>Turkey.</b> Packet of 56 diff U stamps, lots of variety. About 5¢ each!	\$3
296	<b>Vatican City.</b> Good looking group of MLH: #1041-1044, 1118-1122, C66-C72. Three cpl sets. CV \$21.25.	\$9
297	<b>Vietnam.</b> #2082-2088, CTO, set of 8. '08 CV \$4.	\$1
298	<b>Yugoslavia.</b> #557-562, 629-645, both cpl, MNH; 1178-1179, (high values of set), MNH. CV \$49.75.	\$16
299	<b>Zaire.</b> Native Handicrafts. #1615-1620, MNH, set. CV \$13.	\$6
300	<b>Zaire.</b> Flowers. #1626-1629, MNH, set; 1630 S/S, MNH. CV \$10.50.	\$6
301	<b>Worldwide.</b> 72 U stamps, mounted & ID'd on sheets of 12 @ country: Australia, Austria, France, Germany, Ireland & a WW mix. All stamps catalog at 50¢ or more. '10 CV \$103.55.	\$12
302	<b>Worldwide.</b> Ceylon, #318, MH; Cyprus, 187, U, LC; Dominica, 106, MH. CV \$3.20.	NMB
303	<b>Worldwide.</b> MNH: China (PRC), #3191a-b, 3192a-b; Lesotho, 5, 6, 8-10; Mozambique Co., 175-189. CV \$6.40.	NMB
304	<b>Worldwide.</b> Falklands #98, MH, HR; Fiji 156, 168, 171, U, LC; Gold Coast 116, 123, 134, U. CV \$6.85.	\$2
305	<b>Worldwide.</b> MNH: France #935-936; Papua New Guinea 389-394; Russia 5222-5225, 5341-5344; San Marino 609-611, 695-698, 731-732. CV \$9.45.	\$3
306	<b>Worldwide.</b> Great Britain #831-834, MNH; Gilbert & Ellice Islands 132, U, LC.	NMB

Lot submissions (for sale or donation) are always accepted. Contact Mike Crump for more information.

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
307	<b>Worldwide.</b> "H" Countries. Mostly U but a few MH & MNH. Examples: Hong Kong #335-337, MNH; 651D, U; 776, U; 791A, S/S, MNH; Hungary 725-736, U; B175-B178, MNH; Honduras C434, C498, MH; some older definitives, officials, others. CV \$47.35.	\$8
308	<b>Worldwide.</b> "I" Countries. Approx 30 stamps, M & U, ID'd on file card. All higher values. I see Italy #524, U; Ireland 152, U; India 361A, others. A lot of value here. '12 CV \$83.10.	\$14
309	<b>Worldwide.</b> 150 Mostly U stamps, mounted & ID'd on sheets of 25 per country: Japan (CV \$11.40), Great Britain Regionals & Channel Islands (CV \$17.70), Bermuda, Belgium, Austria & Worldwide mix. All stamps above min value – many over \$1 CV. Total CV \$104.	\$13
310	<b>Worldwide.</b> 72 mostly U stamps, mounted & ID'd on sheets of 12 per country: Kenya (CV \$24.20), South Africa (CV \$12.55), Switzerland, British Commonwealth (CV \$17.65), Denmark (\$18.00), Germany. Quality U stamps. CV \$108.	\$13
311	<b>Worldwide.</b> Cats on Stamps. 9 CTO's: 3 Afghanistan, 1 Bulgaria, 3 Cuba, 2 Mongolia. CV \$3.55.	NMB
312	<b>Worldwide.</b> Dogs on Stamps. 16 stamps: 5 Afghanistan, 5 Azerbaijan, 3 Bulgaria, 3 Cuba. CV \$7.65.	\$2
313	<b>Worldwide.</b> Flowers. Cambodia, #1057-1063, CTO; Hungary, 2954-2956, 3087-3089, CTO; Russia, 4943, 4946, 5688, 5758, MNH. CV \$4.05.	NMB
314	<b>Worldwide.</b> Nudes. Packet of 35, CTO. Paraguay, Equatorial Guinea, Ajman. Real postage stamps or not? Who cares! 35 beauties.	NMB

## Sales Circuit Program Outlined

by Gene Stutzenstein (#2716)  
Sales Circuit Manager

**T**he sales circuit allows USA members of the ISWSC to sell their duplicates and/or unwanted items by placing them in sales books and to buy items needed for their collection from others' sales books.

The seller determines what stamps he/she wants to sell and mounts them securely in a sales book that contains spaces for up to 120 single stamps. Each item is priced by the seller. The minimum net value of each sale book is \$35, while the maximum is \$400. When a member purchases a stamp, he/she marks the book with their ISWSC number and forwards the sales amount (plus a small fee) to the sales manager.

The sales manager organizes the sales books by category (e.g. USA, Great Britain, Asia, etc.) and mails a package of up to 9 sales books at a time to members. A member forwards the circuit to the next identified member on a routing slip.

There are 11 categories of sales books:

1. USA, USA Territories, United Nations
2. Canada and Former Provinces
3. Great Britain and Commonwealth
4. Western Europe and Former Colonies

5. Eastern Europe and Russia
6. Asia
7. Africa
8. South America
9. Central America and Latin West Indies
10. Worldwide Mixed Countries
11. 1840-1940 Classics

A sales book is distributed no more than three times.

There are currently 376 sales books in the inventory, of which 122 are circulating or are ready to be returned to the owners. We are in desperate need for sales books in categories 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. All categories will be accepted for sale, but we are currently overstocked for category 4 (Western Europe). We are also in need of sales books with a net value of more than \$150 for all categories. Note that books which fit into the above categories or single countries tend to sell the best.

The sales circuit is a great way to get rid of unwanted items or to find that one stamp that completes a set or just fills a hole in an album. Buyers and sellers welcome!

For more information, contact the sales manager, **Gene Stutzenstein (#2716)** at PO Box 8844, Toledo, OH 43623 or via e-mail at [genestutz@yahoo.com](mailto:genestutz@yahoo.com).

ARE YOU INTERESTED in collecting worldwide errors? Continuously have duplicates and will send you photocopies, if interested. I find collecting "errors" fascinating. H Frank (#2675); 2323 East 73 Street; Brooklyn, NY 11234—USA. [05-06/13]



Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
<b>Special Section:</b> Dealer Stock Bonanza. The following two lots are extensive Worldwide lots in 10 stockbooks. There will be some duplication. The whole shebang totals nearly 20,000 stamps. Yes, sometimes opportunity does knock!		
315	<b>Dealer Stock 1.</b> Held By Owner. Stockbook 1: Hungary, Sweden, Netherlands. 2415 stamps. Stockbook 2: KEK Blue Hardcover Stockbook: Austria, Russia, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, Netherlands, Columbia, China, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Dahomey, Belgium, Switzerland. Almost 6000 stamps. Stockbook 3: Elbe Blue Stockbook: Denmark, Hong Kong, Portugal, Russia, Romania, Salvador, Germany, Austria, DDR, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Italy, Jamaica, 3317 stamps & items. Stockbook 4: Red Hard Cover. Post Stumpl Stockbook. USA. 1¢/41¢ – a little of everything, Prexies, BOB, Revenues, Airmails, cut squares, 1378 items. Stockbook 5: Black Elbe 101 Stockbook. USA, little of everything, some BOB, Airmails, Revenues, Authors, Prexies, 2197 items. Stockbook 6: Little Hardcover Green (4" x 6") Stockbook. Classic Stamps (pre 1900): Argentina, Austria, Chile, Egypt, Japan, Romania. 145 items. Stockbook 7: Hardcover Red Stockbook, black hingeless pages, all classics, some good value. Bavaria, Russia, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Netherlands, Thurn & Taxis, Heligoland, Wurttemberg, Romania, Algeria, Norway, Italy, Poland, Switzerland, USA, Chile, Turkey, Great Britain. 1043 items. Stockbook 8: Small Stockbook, Great Britain Machins only, 964 items. Stockbook 9: Blue Rose Stockbook: Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Hungary, 1825 items. Stockbook 10: Small Pocket Stockbook, Great Britain, Haiti, Italy, 638 stamps. How about this for a deal: Nearly 20,000 stamps for \$250. That's about 1.25¢ per stamp. An unprecedented bargain.	\$250
316	<b>Dealer Stock 2.</b> Cover Madness. Three boxes of stamped covers (18" x 12" x 4"). Two boxes are USA stamped covers, some post cards. One box is foreign stamped covers. The three boxes contain 897 items with 1679 stamps. 1990's to present. Almost 900 covers & cards at just over 8¢ each! Bonus: One box of metered covers (513) + 220 metered cut corners. All of this for:	\$75
<b>Bargain Bin.</b> These lots have appeared previously and are now back for a final bow with greatly reduced prices.		
BB317	<b>Bahamas.</b> #107, 108, U, LC. CV \$4.50. Reduced!	NMB
BB318	<b>Barbados.</b> #102, MH, creases; 156, U, F/VF. CV \$20.50. Was \$6 in MBS #50. Reduced by 50%!	\$3
BB319	<b>Barbados.</b> #J6, MH, Avg centering. CV \$16. Was \$5 in MBS #50. Big reduction!	\$2.50
BB320	<b>Belgium.</b> #96, MH, TH, w/tab. CV \$16. Was \$4 in MBS #50. Cut by 50%!	\$2
BB321	<b>Canada.</b> #162-175, MH (except 164, U, 165 NG). Great group, F/VF or better. CV \$153.95. Ran at \$25 in MBS #50. Reduced to less than 10% of CV.	\$12
BB322	<b>Canada.</b> #195-201, cpl. set, MH, (197, 198 are MNH). 201, MH, has TH, is not incl in CV. CV \$164.45. How about 15% of CV?	\$24
BB323	<b>Canada.</b> #C1, MH, HR, F/VF. CV \$15. Was \$4 in MBS #50. Reduced!	\$2
BB324	<b>France.</b> #C31, MH, corner crease. CV \$200. Was \$40.00 in MBS #50. How about half off?	\$20
BB325	<b>Germany.</b> #B33a, U, MC. CV \$90. Was \$18 in MBS #50. Now reduced 50%!	\$9
BB326	<b>Germany.</b> #B33b, U, MC/HC. CV \$90. Was \$18 in MBS #50. Hey! 10% of CV?	\$9
BB327	<b>India.</b> #93, M, HR, gum creases. CV \$19. Was \$6 in MBS #50. Reduced here!	\$3
BB328	<b>India.</b> #O6, M, HR, creases/crazed gum, 1866 lilac. CV \$20. Was \$6.50 in MBS #50. Slashed to the bone!	\$3
BB329	<b>Indonesia.</b> #800-802, MNH. CV \$17.75. Was \$6 in MBS #50. Big cut!	\$3
BB330	<b>Italy.</b> #603, U, LC, small tear. CV \$15. Fill that space!	NMB
BB331	<b>Netherlands Indies.</b> #21, U, LC. A couple of short perfs. Priced according to condition. Ran in MBS #51 at \$2. Now!	NMB
BB332	<b>Turks &amp; Caicos Islands.</b> #114, MNH, VF. CV \$11. Was \$3.50 in MBS #50. How about a buck?	\$1
BB333	<b>Worldwide.</b> HBO. 100+ M & U better singles, sets & S/S's, values from \$1 to \$24. Most stamps from Brazil, best incl #2164, 2556, 2631-2636; Venezuela, C232, C234, C236; some good French Africa, others. CV \$370. This lot was \$40 in MBS #51. Reduced!	\$30

**ISWSC MAIL BID SALE #54 BID SHEET ~ Closing August 30, 2013****MEMBER #:** \_\_\_\_\_**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_**ADDRESS:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_**PHONE:** \_\_\_\_\_**E-MAIL:** \_\_\_\_\_

LOT #	BID	LOT #	BID	LOT #	BID	LOT #	BID	LOT #	BID

Mail to: ISWSC MBS #54; c/o Mike Crump; PO Box 580; Whittier, CA 90608-0580 or e-mail to: [desoto1947@yahoo.com](mailto:desoto1947@yahoo.com)

**MAIL BID SALE RULES AND INFORMATION**

1. Bid increments: \$1-10 = \$0.50, \$10-30 = \$1.00, \$30-100 = \$2.00, Over \$100 = \$5.00. Bid in these increments only. Odd amounts will be lowered to the next increment. All bids are in US dollars.
2. High bidder wins at one advance over second-highest bidder.
3. If there are tie bids, the earliest postmark wins.
4. If only one bid is received, lot goes at the minimum bid listed by the owner.
5. State the highest you are willing to pay. Your high bid will be used only if necessary. No "buy" bids or requests for percentage increases will be accepted.
6. Lots are returnable for items misdescribed or misidentified. No returns on large lots or collections, etc.
7. The Mail Bid Sale Manager reserves the right to decline unreasonably low bids.
8. Lot information will be sent to successful bidders with invoice. Invoice will include postage (and insurance, where appropriate). Payment is expected in US funds within 10 days of being invoiced.
9. Lots totaling \$100 or more and shipped in one package will be insured. To request insurance on shipments totaling less than \$100, contact the Mail Bid Sale Manager.
10. Lots will be shipped and billed by the Mail Bid Sale Manager and payment should be sent to the address on the invoice. PayPal can be used: [ExecutiveDirector@iswsc.org](mailto:ExecutiveDirector@iswsc.org). There will be an additional 10% fee to cover the PayPal transaction. PayPal users should notify the Mail Bid Sale Manager by e-mail when payment has been made.

# Ventures in Printing

Continued from page 7

film, *Alexander Nevsky* (Figure 7)—a film accompanied by an equally famous Sergei Prokoviev musical score—and a film that had major emotional and patriotic impact on Russians facing a much later version of Teutonic calamity: the 1941 invasion by Nazi Germany.

In 1259, revolts broke out to the south and “all of the Lithuanians and most of the Prussians reject[ed] Christianity and declare[d] war on the [Livonian/Teutonic] Order.” For the next 30 years, until 1290, the monk-knights of the Livonian/Teutonic Order waged an on-going and brutal conflict against the southern Letts and other indigenous peoples:

The Curonians were subjugated by 1263. The Semigallians [southern Letts] were never subdued. Most of their nobles were kidnapped and beheaded; the people were driven from their lands into Lithuania, leaving a marshy waste overlooked by lonely castles. The Selonians [also southern Letts] continued to inhabit an unfortified forest, debatable between Livonian and Lithuanian raider. The Samogitians remained unconquerable and aggressive enemies of the Teutonic Order (Christiansen, pp. 102-4).

For the next 2½ centuries (1300 – 1561) the settlement of Wenden survived as part of the Livonian ecclesiastical state, which was ultimately subject to papal authority, yet was governed directly by the grand-master of the Livonian/Teutonic Order. The Order (plus secular German crusaders and converted Letts) fought numerous wars during the 1300’s, especially against the Lithuanians; as a result, Livonia was sometimes invaded and ravaged, but the Order eventually prevailed.

In the 1400’s, “the knights of the Order and [German] secular vassals profited by the export of rye”. German merchants profited as well by trading (*via* Livonia) with the Russians to the east; but the Order also occasionally invaded Russian territory, only

eventually to withdraw and make peace. However, by 1470, the Livonian/Teutonic Order found themselves, potentially, on the *opposite* end of a crusade, as Russian Grand-Prince Ivan III (master of an “Orthodox superpower”) was expanding his Muscovite power over the Russian lands that bordered on Livonia. “[T]he Muscovites... interpreted their expansion as a crusade; a crusade to save the western and northern Russians from the godless rites of the Latin Church.”



**Figure 8—Icon portrait of Ivan IV (“The Terrible”), whose Russian forces sacked and occupied Wenden in 1577-78.**

Outnumbered by Russian forces, the Livonian/Teutonic Order entered into the Treaty of Wenden, an offensive alliance with the Lithuanians! But the Lithuanians eventually bowed out; in late 1501 the Order was unable to prevent a Russian army from executing a six-week systematic devastation of Central Livonia (no doubt including Wenden). The Livonian/Teutonic grand-master, Wolter von Plettenberg, a “hero among German nationalists”, was then able to turn away the Russians at the 1502 Battle of Lake Smolina, a feat that for centuries has been “a source of pride and self-congratulation to the German ascendancy in the Baltic”.

In truth, the Russians *initially* had more important conflicts to tend to. Livonia “was granted another fifty years grace before the serious [Russian] invasions began; it [Livonia] had become a counter in a game played by more successful imperialist powers, any one of which could deploy far more men and guns than the Livonians.” The Livonian/Teutonic Order was essentially defeated by the Russians in 1560 (part of the 1558-83 Livonian War, *i.e.*, Russia vs. everyone else). The Order was secularized in 1561; Livonia’s status as an ecclesiastical state of Rome was ended as well. Livonian German elites sought protection from the Russian invaders: Courland and Osel (west Livonia) became possessions of Denmark; north Livonia, bordering Estonia, received Swedish protection; while the rest of Livonia (including Wenden) was given protection by Poland-Lithuania (Christiansen, pp. 151-64, 248-58; Plakans, pp. 36-37).

Wenden, now the headquarters of the secularized Livonian/Teutonic Order and considered “the heart of Livonia”, was briefly occupied by the Russian forces of

Continued on page 24

## Membership Update

### New Members

- 2804 **John Jason Peter** (exp 03/31/14)  
1604 Edgeland Ave  
Louisville, KY 40204-1524—USA  
jjpeter@fedex.com  
A, F, Int, DD
- 2805 **Robert G. Leeds, Jr.** (exp 03/31/14)  
PO Box 313  
Siren, WI 54872-0313—USA  
randmlee@sirentel.net  
A, G, Int(20), EE, 1(USA), 7(Europe),  
8(Norway)
- 2806 **David Israelstam** (exp 03/31/14)  
5705 Arbor Vitae Place  
Madison, WI 53705-2546—USA  
B(to 1980), F, Adv(27), EE
- 2807 **Nancy McDowell** (exp 04/30/15)  
PO Box 308  
Winter, WI 54896-0308—USA  
mcdowell@beloit.edu  
A, G, Beg(8), EE, Top(Birds), 4-5, 7(Papua  
New Guinea, Iceland, Japan, Pacific, Faroe  
Islands, Greenland, others)
- 2808 **Natasha Carpenter** (exp 04/30/14)  
185 Raines Road  
Pearisburg, VA 24134-1146—USA  
B(to 1990), F, Int, CC, 6(Worldwide)
- 2809 **Richard Stepakof** (exp 04/30/14)  
9416 Holbrook Lane  
Potomac, MD 20854-3930—USA  
dstepakof@juno.com  
B(to 1950), F, Int(60), EE, Top(Birds, Giraffes)

### New Members (continued)

- 2810 **Robert Brown** (exp 04/30/14)  
138 Maryland Ave  
Magnolia, NJ 08049-1311—USA  
rdb08049@comcast.net  
B(to 1970), C, Int(40), DD
- 2811 **Jeannine Rice** (exp 05/31/16)  
1427 Valley Lake #1206  
Schaumburg, IL 60195-3640—USA  
jmr71506@aol.com  
A, E, Int(38), DD, 8(Worldwide), 10(used  
stamps A-Z preferably 1980-current)
- 2812D **Michael Ball** (exp 05/31/15)  
4950 E Thomas Road  
Phoenix, AZ 85018-7807—USA  
michael@azstampcoin.com
- 2813 **Michael Clark** (exp 05/31/16)  
130 Horseshoe Hill Road  
Pound Ridge, NY 10576-1637—USA  
ridgehill2@verizon.net  
A, E, Int, DD, Top(New York City, Medicine),  
1&6(Worldwide, USA), 7(British West Indies)
- 2814 **Jerome Petersen** (exp 05/31/14)  
3102 NE 103rd Place #6  
Portland, OR 97220-2857—USA  
bolder63xl@yahoo.com  
A, G, Int(35), EE
- 2815 **Richard Lee** (exp 07/31/14)  
150 Hill Top Road  
Gardners, PA 17324-9328—USA  
rhl.1000@gmail.com  
B(to 1950), G, Int, EE, Top(Honey Bees,  
Sheep), 7(United Nations)

## Ventures in Printing

Continued from page 23

Ivan IV ("The Terrible"; Figures 8 and 9). During the 1577-78 "Battles of Wenden":

The Russian army under Ivan IV appeared before Wenden's walls [Figure 5] in late August [1577].... Ivan... sacked the town and laid siege to the castle. The last 300 defenders, men, women and children who were "promised a terrible fate" by the tsar, retreated to the castle's main tower and committed collective suicide by blowing themselves up with 4 pounds (1.8 kg) [?] of gunpowder. Thus, Wenden fell to Ivan in

September, and was made a seat of four newly-appointed voivodes who were to administer the province for Russia (Wikipedia, "Battles of Wenden, 1577-78").

But in October of 1578, an "allied" force of German, Polish, Transylvanian, Bohemian, Romanian and Swedish soldiers defeated the Russians, again at Wenden; and the ascendancy of Poland-Lithuania, as protector and controller of a *secularized* Livonia, had begun.

William Urban has described the increasing subjugation of the peasantry by the nobility during and after the Livonian War, 1558-83, and even throughout the following century-and-a-half of Polish and Swedish control over the region:



## Membership Update (continued)

### Changes/Corrections/Reinstatements

- 482 **Richard W Boosey, Jr**  
pfarms@windstream.net
- 708 **Walter Reidel** (exp 05/31/16)  
12659 SE Old Cypress Dr  
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- 1480 **Edward G Hartley**  
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- 2111 **Maj Emory E Toops III**  
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Fort Wayne, IN 46825-7403—USA
- 2221 **Ken Zarzynski** (exp 05/31/16)  
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- 2421 **Wilbur D Ramey**  
tiredcoots@wildblue.net
- 2502 **John F Weeks**  
134 Ruffed Grouse Ct  
Front Royal, VA 22630-2061—USA
- 2584 **Bob Adams**  
RR #1  
Trenton, NS B0K 1X0—CANADA
- 2588 **William Ault**  
25 McLeod Drive  
Aurora, ON L4G 5G3—CANADA
- 2596 **Tom Wasniewski**  
wasniewski.thomas@gmail.com
- 2610 **Richard Getz**  
1243 Darding Dr  
St Louis, MO 63125-3543—USA
- 2627 **Larry Illgen, Sr**  
110 Leisure Meadows Lane  
Hiawasse, GA 30546-5082—USA

### Changes/Corrections/Reinstatements (cont)

- 2635 **Edward Janusz**  
PO Box 304  
North Stonington, CT 06359-0304—USA
- 2675 **H Frank**  
2323 East 73rd St  
Brooklyn, NY 11234-6621—USA
- 2680 **Ed Tittley**  
3208-18 Harbour St  
Toronto, ON M5J 2Z6—CANADA
- 2709 **Richard Beecher**  
PO Box 4790  
Blaine, WA 98231-4790—USA
- 2731 **Ronald Zukin**  
8400 Atlantic Ave  
Margate, NJ 08402-2612—USA

### Drops/Resignations

- |      |                   |      |                  |
|------|-------------------|------|------------------|
| 539  | <b>Szpyrka</b>    | 2659 | <b>Andresen</b>  |
| 1424 | <b>Hite</b>       | 2660 | <b>Berube</b>    |
| 1688 | <b>Klien</b>      | 2670 | <b>Gibson</b>    |
| 2100 | <b>Lambert</b>    | 2694 | <b>Cain</b>      |
| 2133 | <b>Krekel</b>     | 2699 | <b>Vangorder</b> |
| 2219 | <b>Bywater</b>    | 2712 | <b>Tracy</b>     |
| 2513 | <b>Hickok</b>     | 2715 | <b>Marcus</b>    |
| 2522 | <b>Bushard</b>    | 2717 | <b>Carman</b>    |
| 2547 | <b>Duffy</b>      | 2718 | <b>Witkosky</b>  |
| 2615 | <b>Agius</b>      | 2721 | <b>Hakkinen</b>  |
| 2619 | <b>Neubert</b>    | 2727 | <b>Elquist</b>   |
| 2650 | <b>Kerstetter</b> | 2733 | <b>Slater</b>    |

### Closed Albums

- |     |                  |      |              |
|-----|------------------|------|--------------|
| 231 | <b>Brightman</b> | 2795 | <b>Zorzi</b> |
|-----|------------------|------|--------------|

The German nobles were not content to return to the pre-war situation, but insisted on subjecting all peasants to serfdom. They had wished to do this for decades, but had not dared to violate law and custom wantonly. Now there was no one to stop them; and, in the years to come, the Polish, Danish, and Swedish monarchs agreed to sacrifice the few remaining rights of the peasantry in order to keep the unsteady loyalty of these nobles....

...[During the war,] [t]he peasants were taxed, burned out, murdered, raped, driven away from their ancestral homes, stripped of all means of self-defense, and left to suffer

the ravages of marauders, famine, and disease. When the two decades of war ended, those who survived counted themselves lucky. Then the nobles—who now included many newly-arrived Swedish and Polish mercenary captains and royal favourites—organized a new administration to tax and exploit the peasants more effective and brutally than ever before (Urban, pp. 271-2).

In his study of the semiotics of Latin American postage stamps (*Miniature Messages*), Jack Child has noted that a stamp's inscription is sometimes a simple

# Ventures in Printing

Continued from page 25

index, pointing to various obvious identities (country, value, etc.); but at other times the inscription may be a *linguistic symbol*, posing a “political problem” or other



**Figure 9—Wenden Castle under Russian Siege, 1577**  
 “...in the center is the fortified gatehouse that has since disappeared.... [The] gunners are operating behind huge gabions of interwoven wood stuffed with soil.” (Turnbill, p. 60). Artist Peter Dennis’ conception based on an historical model of Wenden Castle located in Riga Castle.

less obvious meaning (Child, p. 26). Certainly the inscriptions on the multicolored Wenden stamps—exactly because they are *German*—are of this latter type. The above sad summary of the first four centuries of Livonian/Wenden history is intended for a specific purpose: To suggest the linguistic-symbolic meaning of the German language on the postage stamps of Wenden, i.e. *as a lingering sign, centuries later, of an early and deep penetration into Wenden (and the rest of Livonia) by German ecclesiastical rule, German commerce, German land ownership and, eventually, German feudalism.*

In Part 2 (next issue): The continuing German presence in Wenden/Livonia, but under Polish-Lithuanian, then Swedish, then Russian control, 1583-1918.

NOW AT AGE 90, I wish to sell my used worldwide collection built over 80 years. I have no computer—you can send me a note for details. Larry Guethlein (#72); 1116 Scaleybark Rd Apt 211; Charlotte, NC 28209-4511—USA. [05-06/13]

Check your expiration date (printed above your name on the newsletter envelope) and renew early!

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WANTED: USED PAGES AND BINDERS for specialty series Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Brazil, Australia, others. Norm Young (#739); 22827 Balcombe Drive; Novi, MI 48375 or [samitzi@sbcglobal.net](mailto:samitzi@sbcglobal.net) [05-06/13]

WORLDWIDE USED STAMPS in packet approvals 12¢ per stamp. France, Germany, Italy, Portugal stamps offered and more. Joe Farrugia (#690D); 102 Biancaville Triq Tilippu Farrugia; Zurrieq ZRQ 2263—MALTA. [farj@maltanet.net](mailto:farj@maltanet.net) [03-04/14]

## Sales Circuit Manager's Report

by Gene Stutzenstein (#2716)

**W**hat is off to my predecessor, **John Baumert** (#1246), who did a fantastic job. It is obvious from his organizational skills that John devoted a lot of time and effort to the job. He laid everything out for me, complete with instructions, files and carefully organized inventory. How he kept his sanity for seven years I will never know. He is going to be a tough act to follow. I worked with APS circuits in the past, but never participated in the ISWSC circuits. Now I know how much work is involved in keeping everything squared away. Thanks, John!

Soon after taking over from John, I experienced a series of incidents that have kept me from my duties for which I apologize. Now I have gotten into it and the first circuits under my name have gone out. The learning curve and accounting detail was much more than I anticipated. I will try to maintain a couple of circuits each month as you have seen in the past.

We badly need sales books for Asia, Africa and South America. We are overstocked on Western Europe and mixed worldwide. Note that single country and single area books sell better than mixed worldwide ones.

When buying from our books, PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE CHECK YOUR MATH. I have been reconciling last year's circuits that have been returned and am finding NUMEROUS math and counting

errors. These errors take lots of time to find, correct, log and send letters asking for payment (they are almost never "over"). Clearly mark your purchases in the book so you can find them. Use the same format throughout for easy identification. The pages sometimes stick together when mounts have been removed. Also, when preparing your books for sale, please print clearly.

About me: I'm presently "retired", working "part-time" in sales for a printing company that caters to the philatelic world. As such, I speak to many philatelic organizations and businesses and get to many shows each year, often volunteering time for the APS. I have been a collector since 1960 and a philatelist and exhibitor since 1979. The bug bit me in grade school and again after college. I served as President of the Glens Falls, NY stamp club and am presently auctioneer and program manager for the Stamp Collectors Club of Toledo. I received my 25 year APS pin a few years ago and have attended the Summer Seminar at Bellefonte, which I highly recommend.

I joined the ISWSC in the fall of 2011 but did little more than scan through *The Circuit* when it arrived. When I saw that the sales manager needed a break, I thought this would be a great way to do my part to help support the organization.

Besides the world to 1960 and a few countries beyond, I collect USA perfins and German locals. My motto is, "I've never met a stamp I didn't like" (paraphrasing Will Rogers).

## Post Scriptum: Afghanistan

by Alfred Consiglio (#2656)

**A**fghanistan often appears at the top of the list of countries in printed albums. Most of its stamps have a clear Afghanes or even the full name. However, "Latin" script only began being used in 1927.



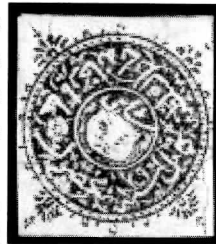
Afghanistan's earlier stamps are usually too expensive (and uncommon) to be included in general collections. Though they can be described as quite distinctive, it is not even easy to identify the actual value. Interestingly, the usual form

of cancellation up to 1891 was tearing or cutting off a portion of the stamp or punching a hole; thus these stamps in used form appear to be damaged!

A first circular design, imperforate and gumless, was issued in 1871 under Amir Sher Ali. Amir Abdur Rahman



Khan in 1880 brought an adopted design. Rectangular designs arrived in 1891. Seemingly "normal" stamps were issued from 1907, but these can be mistaken for superficially similar Turkish ones of the period.





# Whatzit

Continued from page 9

8pf (Posthorn); 12pf (Friedrich); and the 20pf and 30pf showing Goethe. Each of these designs are also contained in a souvenir sheet (Scott #16N7; Michel Block 2) issued on December 18, 1945. The paper used for the souvenir sheet ranges from white to greyish yellow. This set is also in Minkus as T1-T8 and the souvenir sheet is T10.



Figure 9

There are no listed forgeries for the stamps, however, there is a forgery of the souvenir sheet, which contains the 20pf and other stamps. It is described in



Figure 10

the German Philatelic Society *Reference Manual of Forgeries*. An English language reference to this and other related forgeries was compiled by member Theodore M. Tedesco for the American Philatelic Reference Library's Philatelic Literature Review beginning in the 1st Quarter of 2005 and continued in the 2nd and 3rd Quarters of 2009. An expanded

second edition is in preparation for the APRL's website.

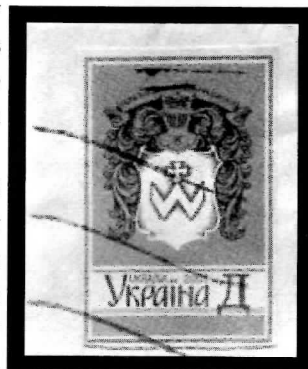
**Hulings Darby** (#2683) wrote, "Whatzit 30.6.2 stamp is Korean. The 10 cheun value is pictured in *The International Dictionary of Philately* by R. Scott Carlton, Krause Publ., 1977, p 340. The lack of the yin-yang symbol suggests a stamp intended for internal use, such as a fiscal. Also, the lack of a country name in English means either that the stamp was issued before 1948, or was used only internally, or both".

Mr. Darby also took the time and effort to ask a Korean grocer about it. "The horizontal characters at the top translate as 'Freedom in Korea'; those reading

vertically are a stylized, or idiomatic, rendering of 'mourning'. The face value, 5 cheun, at the left is repeated at the right in the Korean language. The text at the bottom translates as 'Memorial Stamp'. The lack of the yin-yang symbol is to be expected on stamps not paying postage. [The Korean grocer's] best guess was that it was a postal tax stamp issued to raise money for the survivors of those lost during the Japanese occupation of Korea. He said that the issue date would have been shortly after the Japanese cleared out, but he was not sure when that was. Looking at the stamp, then reading the text, caused him to become emotional. I got the feeling that there was a personal connection, as might well be expected. The gentleman is not a stamp collector, hence the term "postal tax stamp" is mine, not his. He agreed to that term when I explained what it meant."

I cannot find any stamp or postal tax stamp of this design in the main stream catalogs. Does anyone know if this stamp was issued by the Korean Post Office? This would identify if this stamp is a postal tax stamp or a label.

"What you refer to as "the right" (on Whatzit 30.6.4) is actually the top of a fiscal. The most noticeable printing was apparently applied with a rubber stamp. "Annule" means "cancel," and "demi droit" means "right half". The printing at the bottom of the fiscal indicates it covers values from 3000F to 4000F, which could be either French franc or Swiss franc."



Whatzit 31.3.1

Whatzit 31.1.1 is from Mordovia. This label bears the name Mordovia in Cyrillic letters. The dog shown is a Puli (identified in the lower right hand corner) and is a sheep herding dog that originated in Hungary well over one hundred years ago. After becoming independent from the USSR in 1991, Mordovia uses the Roman alphabet on its stamps. This stamp, if issued in 1999 as printed on the stamp, must be either a charity label or one of the myriad of post-Soviet bogus issues. A possible source of this as a charity label could be the dog breeding center at the Ministry of the Interior in the Republic of Mordovia. This institution has over a 100 year history originating as part of the Ministry of the Interior of Russia training

**For ease of future reference, Whatzits are numbered sequentially, using the volume and issue number of the newsletter (in which the illustration first appears) as a prefix (e.g. 31.3.1, 31.3.2, 231.3.3).**

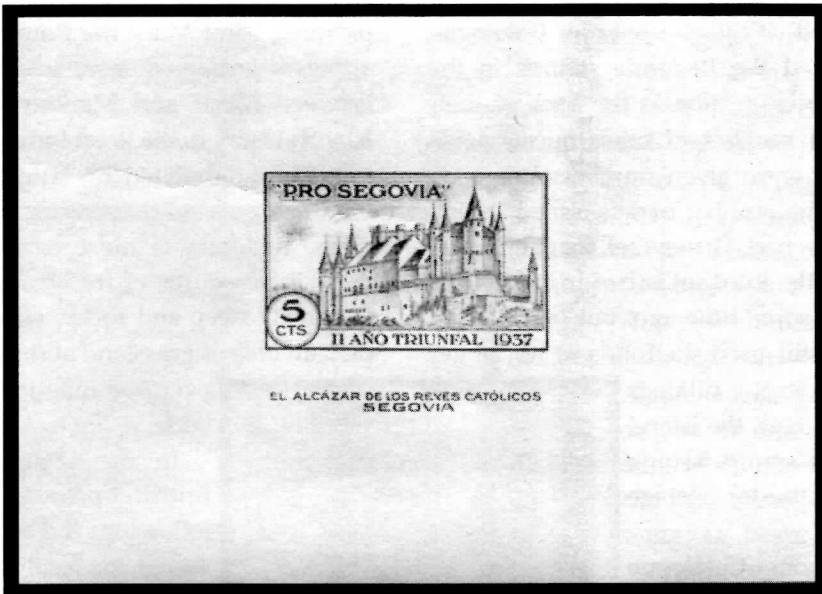


tracker dogs for the Russian Militia (police).

Thank you to Mr. Darby for providing information on Whatzits 30.6.1, 30.6.2, 30.6.3 and 30.6.4. If any member wants credit for providing information for this column, please let me know with your name and membership number.

This column's new Whatzits begins with an Ukrainian(?) label (Whatzit 31.3.1). This is an imperf label with a pink background behind a black heraldic crest surrounding the outline of a cross over the letter W. Below the design is in small print what I think is ukrain 2001 and below this is another word(?) YKPAIHA II. The II may be a chess piece. What is this label commemorating? What organization produced this label? Any other pertinent information?

Whatzit 31.3.2 is a 5c Spanish souvenir sheet. The design of the blue stamp on this souvenir sheet is an illustration of the Segovia Cathedral. The paper is a



Whatzit 31.3.2



Whatzit 31.3.3

coarse yellow white. Was this souvenir sheet distributed by the Spanish Post Office for the 3 day assistance period of pervious charity labels? Is this souvenir sheet a commemoration of a special event or an annual event? Is there a set of stamps to go with it? Any other information welcome.

Whatzit 31.3.3 is a 15 RS Indian Airport tax stamp. It has a blue background with a red-brown bird, value and writing on it. On the top and bottom of this fiscal stamp is white lettering defining the use of this stamp. How was this stamp used (e.g. put on passports, put on the receipt of payment, etc.)? What was the date of use?

Was it a fixed fee or varied fee fiscal? Additional information welcome.

Finally, the last Whatzit for this column, 31.3.4, is a simple rouletted 10c Spanish (?) charity (I guess) label. The design is a red helmeted soldier on white paper. On the top of this label is a box and in it is the word P R O - COMBATIENTES while the bottom of the label is found the value and the word LUGO. Beneath the label is

printer's information in smaller letters CERAR DO CASTRO-LUGO. What is the purpose of this label? Who issued it? When was it issued? Is it part of a set? More information is needed.

\*\*\*\*\*

Richard Barnes (#2425)  
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rtbarnes@shaw.ca



Whatzit 31.3.4

## Candidates Needed

Candidates are needed for ISWSC Officer and Board of Director positions to be elected in November/December. Officer positions to be elected are President, Vice President and Secretary. Candidates are also needed for appointed positions of Director of Public Relations, Director of Membership and Director of Stamp Outreach. Both the Secretary and the Director of Public Relation positions are currently vacant.

The Board of Directors meets via e-mail approximately once a quarter and discusses issues and ways to improve the ISWSC. Volunteering to be a candidate/appointee is a wonderful way to give back to our hobby. To express interest or to receive more information, please contact Executive Director **Dr. Joanne Berkowitz** (#98) at the address list on page 2.

## Redonda: Stamps or Labels?

by William Silvester (#1058)

Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue originally listed the Redonda stamps in the "For the Record" section at the back of their catalogs, along with a number of other questionable countries. The stamps were given numbers based on the date of issue and the number of sets issued in that year. For example, the first Disney set for Christmas 1981 was Scott 1981-3 (the third set issued in 1981). This listing practice ceased some time ago, but on occasion the old numbers are still used. Redonda is no longer listed in any form in Scott's catalogs despite the fact that though the island is not an independent stamp issuing entity, its stamps are valid for postage from Antigua.

The Stanley Gibbons Catalogue mentions the following for Redonda: *"The following stamps were issued in anticipation of commercial and tourist development, philatelic mail being handled by a bureau in Antigua. Since at the present time the island is uninhabited, we do not list or stock these items. It is understood that the stamps are valid for the prepayment of postage in Antigua. Miniature sheets, imperforate stamps, etc., are excluded from this section."*

The Stanley Gibbons Catalogue then lists (without numbers or value) the issued stamps. If there really was anticipation of commercial and tourist development, it was a long anticipation as Redonda issued stamps from 1979 to 1991. The first set consisted of 11 Antigua definitives, issued in 1976 and 1978, overprinted 'Redonda' in 1979. The last set was released in 1991, commemorating Nobel Prize Winners.

Twelve of the 54 sets contain Disney stamps, the first being issued for Christmas 1981 and featuring scenes from the short *Pluto's Christmas Tree* and the last for Christmas 1990 featuring Disney characters in Hollywood automobiles.

Prices for the stamps should be similar to the prices of stamps from Antigua. A comparison of Redonda sets with Antigua sets of the same or similar face value should give an accurate idea of catalog value.

Redonda was first discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493. Though he did not land there, he

claimed it for Spain, named it Santa María la Redonda, meaning Saint Mary the Round, reflecting the island's apparent profile when viewed from sea. The island lies between Nevis and Montserrat, within the Leeward Islands chain, in the West Indies.

It is uninhabited by humans but teems with bird life, giving rise to the sentiment that it is strictly for the birds. Redonda is more or less uninhabitable, since there is no source of freshwater. Most of the island is extremely steep and rocky, with only a relatively small plateau area of grassland at the summit. Redonda is just over one mile long and a third of a mile wide, rising to a 971 foot peak.

In the 1860s, the island became a British possession. In the decades following, the rich guano deposits were mined for fertilizer, yielding up to 7,000 tons annually. During this time, the island was inhabited by workers with a population reaching 120 in 1901. The mining operations ceased during the First World War and the workers left the island, which has remained uninhabited since then. Two stone huts still stand from the time when the island was occupied. Redonda became a dependency of Antigua and Barbuda in 1967. The island is periodically visited by helicopter by scientists from the Montserrat Volcano Observatory, using Redonda as an observation point on Soufriere Hills, an active volcano on Montserrat.

Redonda is also known as a micronation, because of the curious myth of the "Kings of Redonda", a story which interweaves fact and fiction. According to M.P. Shiel, an author of fantasy novels, in the year of his birth, 1865, his father Matthew Dowdy Shiel, from Montserrat, decided to celebrate his first male child by arranging for the boy to be crowned King of Redonda at the age of 15, in a ceremony purportedly carried out on the small island by a bishop.

M. P. Shiel, the son and author, was the first person to ever mention the idea of the "Kingdom of Redonda" and that was in a promotional leaflet for his books. Since then, the title has been "passed down", and continues to the present day. For a period of time, the "royal" lineage of Redonda had a more or less solely literary theme, with the title being given to writers and the like, such as John Gawsworth and Jon Wynne-Tyson. Wynne-Tyson (King Juan II), his successor the Spanish novelist Javier Marias (King Xavier), with rival contenders for the Redondan title, such as William L. Gates and Bob Williamson, and John Gawsworth, were featured in a BBC Radio 4 documentary, *Redonda: The Island with Too Many Kings*, broadcast May 2007.

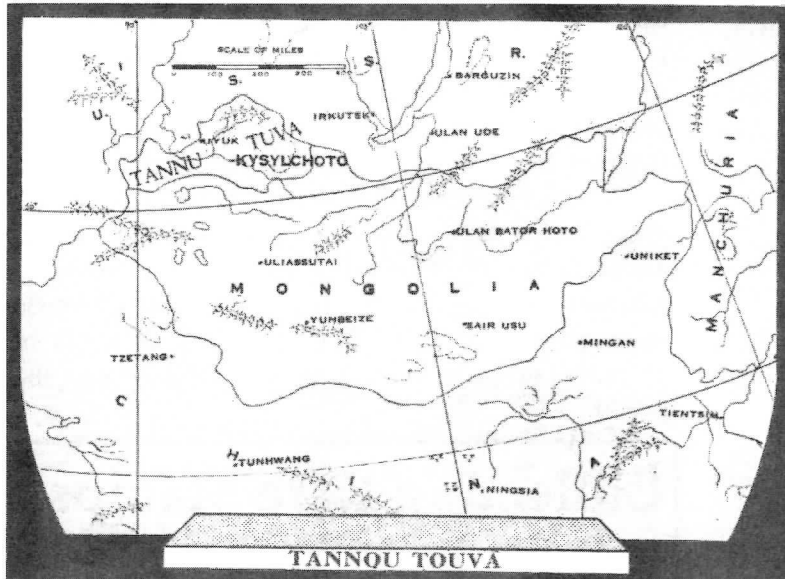


**STAMPS WANTED** by collector. I will pay 10x catalog value plus postage for: Slovakia J4 mint or used; Costa Rica C4 and O90; Dominican Republic J1 and J2. Please call George Rosenson (#2801) - 804-271-1412 or write to 7400 Cotfield Road; North Chesterfield, VA 23237—USA. [07-08/13]

# Kasimir Bileski's Philatelic Maps

by Ken Bonvallet (#409)

**K**asimir Bileski of Winnipeg was one of the most well-known stamp dealers in the twentieth century, having been in business for 82 years when he died in 2005. He was the



dealer who announced the discovery of the 1959 Canada Seaway invert.

A project of his in 1947 was to produce a set of maps showing "...every country, colony or locality that issued even so much as one stamp" (quoting from the letter enclosed with set 2), "information that is completely unavailable elsewhere in similar form". Bileski offered subscriptions at \$1 to cover his estimated "very high cost" of \$50,000. The first set sold out.

These maps, each in 5 colors, were produced in sets of 18 pages, each 6 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches, each comprising four maps. When trimmed, each map was about 3 1/8 x 4 1/8 inches. I have obtained set 2.

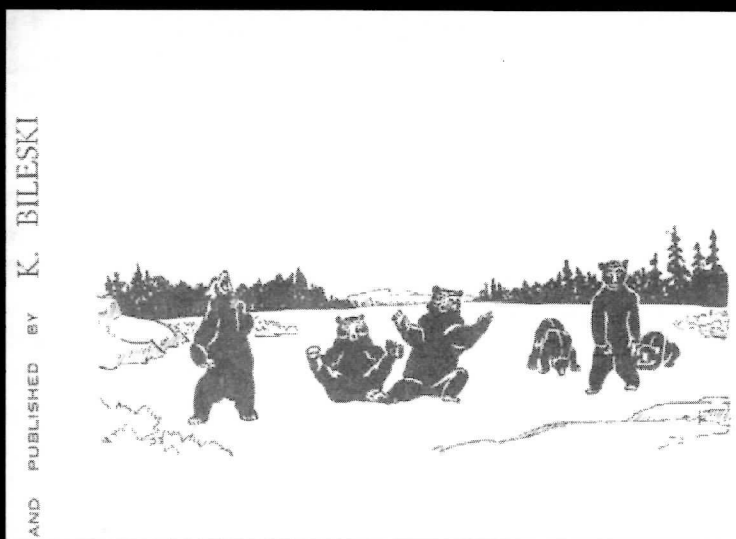
A minimum of ten sets were planned, which would have covered 720 stamp-issuing entities. While this seems like many more maps than would be needed, *Linns.com* states there have been "more than 700 geopolitical entities" that have issued stamps and other websites' estimates approach 1000 stamp-issuing entities up to 1940.

There appeared to be no order to the maps produced. A sample page from set 2 shows Tannu Tuva, Puerto Rico, German New Guinea and Switzerland. The map labeled "Sweden" also shows all of Scandinavia and appears to be identical to the map labeled "Norway" except for the country colors. There is a similar duplication for Belgium and Netherlands and several other pairs of countries.

An interesting feature is the backs of the maps: "This real shortage of paper has made one very thrifty. It hurts to see so much beautiful white space go to waste, so as an experiment, one of our artists whipped up 72 different original sketches of bears doing a lot of things, some rather imaginary but for the most part behaving as bears would. There is no philatelic significance to these, but there will be in the future". So with the set of 72 maps are a set of 72 different drawings of bears on the backs. The next set was promised to have drawings of 72 ships on the backs.

I cannot determine whether any future sets were issued, but Bileski warned that "...in the case of hundreds of maps it will take years before we can finally locate the necessary data."

This interesting project with its charming accompanying letter provides a fascinating insight into the personality of Kasimir Bileski.



Have quality material that you no longer want? The Mail Bid Sale Manager is always accepting consignments and will assist you in describing your material, setting realistic minimum bids, etc. For more information, contact Mike Crump (see page 2).

BEAUTIFUL CACHET United Nations FDCs available for trade against your surplus worldwide stamps or covers. Please send and I'll send you a shipment of equal or more value. I Bick (#502D); Box 854TC; Van Nuys, CA 91408—USA. [iibick@sbcglobal.net](mailto:iibick@sbcglobal.net) [05-06/13]



# Promote Collecting

Continued from page 1

## 4. If You Are a Dealer, Welcome Children

This is not to imply that most dealers do not welcome youth at their doorstep. There are many dealers that are more than accommodating to children, which is essential to the growth of the hobby. However, welcoming children not only means a friendly attitude when they show up at your shop's doorstep or booth, but having affordable priced material on hand and accessible at your place of business. This kindness to a young collector will pay dividends to both the community and the hobby in the future.

## 5. Get Involved at Your Community Schools

Many schools ask parents to be involved with providing some help around the classroom, especially taking small groups of children for enrichment sessions. What about a session about stamp collecting? Or incorporating stamps into history lessons in middle school and higher? While none of these ideas are new, a teacher may appreciate being approached by someone willing to spend time to explain parts of a nation's history from a new perspective.

## 6. Be Active in Your Local Club

Again, not a novel idea, however, a very necessary one to continue the hobby. Many clubs, especially in smaller cities in the United States, are either defunct or operate with very few members on an irregular basis. If you are a part of a club with an aging membership, there should be some planning about keeping the club a going concern. With respect to youth, the reader might remember the Ben Franklin Stamp Clubs that were popular in the 70's. While the USPS is in no shape to spearhead such an effort now, perhaps local clubs can consider having "Youth Auxiliary" clubs active in the schools. This would involve contacting and meeting with receptive educators and administrators to identify how such youth clubs could fit at their school. Such a model would be a benefit to both the sponsoring club, as they can welcome the youth members into their club at some point, but also to the schools in implementing a co-educational activity with purpose and scholastic rigor. There are those who might say that stamp collecting is not "cool" and would not be attractive to today's youth, however, that is only so as long as we fail to adequately promote our hobby.

It is acknowledged that many of these ideas are not new or novel. But it can be good to think about what we do as collectors affects the long-term sustainability

of this rich hobby. While the USPS (and other postal services) have attempted to make stamps more palatable to the public by popularizing the subject matter of stamps, this need not be the only way to make the hobby more accessible. If one considers all of the process that goes into the mail system, there is something for everyone. An artist can appreciate the design of a stamp; those who are mechanically inclined can appreciate the printing and adhesive processes; a logistically minded person can marvel at the sorting, processing and delivering of mail; a historian can appreciate not only the subject matter of a stamp, but the mysteries of a piece of postal history.

In sum, we need to make stamp collecting more visible, more accessible and more acceptable to our electronic society. Our challenge is to find ways to achieve these goals. If we can, as a philatelic community, keep these goals in mind, all kinds of solutions can be reached to remedy the decline of the hobby.

## Collecting Rare Stamps

by Igor Malcevski (#2597)

I'm sure most stamp collectors would like to own a one of a kind stamp. Like the only one that has survived since the original issue or the only one with a printed mistake. But in this modern communication world, other options can come up.

I own such one of a kind stamp, in fact I own more than 20 of them. In September 2011, Croatia issued such a stamp (QRmarka), Scott #809 (\$1.25 used). A million of these stamps were issued. Each stamp is different—each stamp has a 6 digit alphanumeric code on it. If you are expecting a package or letter from Croatia and the sender has used such a stamp, you can track it by downloading an app on your smart phone. I'm not sure if this is true if the item is sent out of Croatia, in any case it is a great idea.

I doubt if Scott will ever treat each stamp as unique, but I can still say I own a one of a kind.



SEND 100 LARGE FOREIGN + 25¢ for 100 of mine. Details of other trades included. Lyle F Lueck (#755); 305 State Road 35; Osceola, WI 54029—USA. [05-06/13]