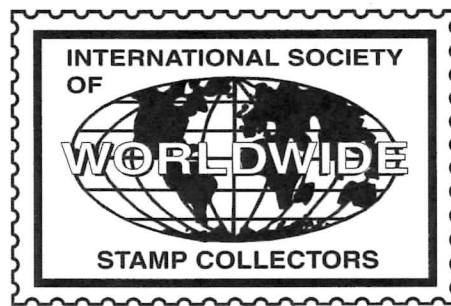


# The Circuit

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*Ventures in Printing—Part 28*

## The Multicolored Stamps of Wenden – Part 4 *Connections and Disconnections*

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.*

The stamps in question are multicolored local stamps of the Wenden District, Livonia Province, Russian Empire (Scott L10 & L11, 1880 & 1884/93/94). Parts 1 & 2 delved into the historical context and the symbolic meaning of the stamps' German inscriptions, i.e. as pertaining to seven centuries of German landlord domination of Livonia. Part 3 dove into the murky waters surrounding the origin and denotation of the multicolored stamps' cloud-sword arms (as well as the origin and denotation of the "suppressed" griffin arms that had appeared fleetingly on an earlier bi-color Wenden stamp). Now: various connections of the stamps to the lithography printing method—plus a final few "disconnections" hovering around the stamps.

*The Scope of Classic Lithography: Multicolor vs. Monochrome/Bi-Color: "Out of Fashion"?*

The 1880/84/93/94 Wenden cloud-sword stamps are the very first *multicolored* lithographed stamps; but they are preceded, worldwide, by numerous monochrome or bi-colored lithographed stamps. The very first lithographed stamp is the 1843 2-rappen numeral of Canton Zurich (Switzerland Scott 1L1, Figure 1), printed in monochrome black on paper that is pre-printed in tiny red lines. The very first bi-color lithographed stamp (disregarding monochrome prints

on tinted or pre-printed paper) is the blue and red 1854 4-anna "Queen Victoria" of India (Scott 6, Figure 2).

During the six classic-era decades (1880-1940) that followed issuance of the first multicolored Wenden stamp, lithography would continue to play a major role in the printing of multicolored stamps: 204 of the 444 classic multicolored stamps (Scott major listings)—46%—are either lithographs (157) or part-lithographs (47). Thus,



Figure 1—First lithographed stamp, Switzerland (Zurich), 1843 (Scott L1).

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# President's Report

by John Seidl (#1646)

**T**he holidays are a time to celebrate with family and friends for the many things we all have to be thankful for. Somewhere down that list is our hobby – I am thankful for all the great people I've met over the years as I pursued material and participated in philatelic organizations. While I'm certainly thankful for the time I get to spend in my stamp room, it's the people that make this hobby worthwhile. Take the time to reach out and thank that friend, dealer or club member for all they've done to make your enjoyment of our hobby even better!

Have you gotten your ISWSC pin yet? They're really nice and a great way to spread the word about belonging to the ISWSC! The beautiful ISWSC logo pin measures an

inch wide and has a nice finish. They are available postpaid for \$5. You can send cash or check to Dr. Joanne

Berkowitz;

ISWSC Executive Director; PO Box 19006; Sacramento, CA 95819-0006—USA. If you recruit a new member, just let me know and I'll buy you the pin myself.

I taught the Boy Scout Stamp Collecting Merit Badge program recently – what a great experience. I come away from that experience (or working at the youth table at a show) reenergized for my own efforts with my collection. Giving something back to the hobby is always a pleasure and when that effort involves kids, it is downright rejuvenating.

It's not too late to make a New Year's resolution to try something new with your collection – it will give you something more to look for in your ISWSC Swap Circuit or at the local show. I started a great clock and watch topical collection a while back and now have added wine on stamps! I get just as excited with my \$5 topical purchases as I do with that elusive piece of Cayman Islands postal history that costs a fortune.

Welcome to our newest members! I encourage all members (new and old) to try out something new this year with our hobby – how about the Swap Circuits or the mail bid sale? Invite your local club members to join the ISWSC! Thank you for your continued support and I hope to meet more of you at stamp shows in the future.



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# Ventures in Printing

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lithography was the most often used printing methodology in classic multicolor stamp production (followed by relief printing in second place, with



**Figure 2—First bi-colored lithographed stamp, India, 1854 (Scott 6).**

photogravure and recess methods a distant third and fourth). Even in the 1930's (including 1940), when multicolor photogravure was becoming popular (51 photogravure issues), multicolor lithography was more than holding its own (71 totally lithographed issues; 45 partially lithographed issues) (Stover, *The Circuit*, Nov/Dec 2007, pp. 4-5, 16).

It is true, of course, that classic multicolor represented only one-half of one percent of *total* classic stamp production. And it is also true that, in contrast to lithography's continued importance for this relatively tiny production of multicolor, there was a *reduction* of its role in the printing of classic monochrome/bi-color stamps (which represented the other 99.5% of total classic production). During 1840-99, roughly 14% of monochrome/bi-color stamps (an estimated 2,300 of 16,100) were printed by lithography; but during 1900-40, only approximately 7% of monochrome/bi-color stamps (an estimated 4,600 of 66,200) were printed by lithography. Estimates are based on a random sample [N=800] of Scott major listings used by the author in an earlier article (*The Circuit*, July/Aug 2006, pp. 6, 9).

This review of the relative role of lithography might provide helpful background for understanding (and questioning) the following summarization by William Finlay:

...Lithography was used *extensively* in stamp production in the nineteenth century but then went *out of fashion*. Its limitations were its flat appearance and unsatisfactory results unless the paper used was absolutely smooth. As it was a cheap process requiring little basic equipment it tended to be favoured by the *more backward countries*, to whom the quality of design mattered little anyway. Photolithography was used experimentally by Bavaria in 1913[?], but was rapidly superseded by photogravure....

...Like photogravure, lithography is capable of an almost infinite range of colour combinations, which is what makes it so popular with postal administrations *nowadays*... (Finlay, pp. 24-5; italics added).

That there was a *general* decline in the classic-era use of lithography is, indeed, supported by the above sample data; although the suggestion that lithography was used "extensively", even at the high level of 14% of total production in the nineteenth century, seems a bit exaggerated. That there was a tendency for "more backward countries" to use lithography is an interesting generalization, but it is a generalization that will not be tested in this article. Also, while photogravure may have rapidly superseded lithography for monochrome and bi-color production, the above data suggest that this was certainly *not* the case in the special area of classic multicolor production.

Thus, the main problem with the Finlay statement is that, while it recognizes the multicolor potentials of lithography "nowadays" (the 1970's in the case of Finlay's writing), it says nothing about the use of multicolor lithography during the classic era (except for a somewhat off-hand reference to the 1911 Bavarian "Prince Regent Luitpold" photolithographs, which did in fact include two rather garish multicolors, Scott 92-3).

The Finlay statement thereby ignores a small yet remarkable classic tradition of multicolor lithography that began with the Wenden cloud-sword stamps and that later included (in part): 1897 New South Wales "Allegory of Charity" (Scott B2), 1897 El Salvador "Coat of Arms" (Scott 175-6), 1903-38 Portuguese Geographical Society "Coat of Arms" (Scott 351/19), 1920 (very rare) Columbian CCNA airmails (Scott C2-10), 1923 Lithuanian "Memel Coat of Arms" (Scott 176/9), 1926 "Flying Boat" airmails of Greece (Scott C1-C4), 1930 "Iceland Flag" (Scott 161), 1933 "Caravels of Columbus" of Paraguay (Scott 330-7) and finally the poignant 1938 "Aiding the Wounded" of Yugoslavia (Scott RA3, Figure 3).

True, some of these stamps were issued perhaps by "more backward countries" and some are from the "back of the book"; but that does not lessen their degree of technical venture, nor (in most cases) their obvious beauty. The issuers of these multicolor lithographs are certainly *not* countries "to whom the quality of design mattered little anyway" (as future articles will attempt to make plain).

## Printing the Cloud-Sword Stamps

All that having been said, the printing of the multicolored Wenden cloud-sword stamps was, perhaps, a bit "rough-and-ready", both in process and



# After the Wenden Cloud-Sword Stamps

A Selection of Classic Multicolored Lithographed Stamps Issued 1897-1940



Figure 3—Top row (left to right): New South Wales, 1897; El Salvador, 1897; Portugal, 1903; Columbia, 1920. Second row: Lithuania, 1923; Greece, 1926; Iceland, 1930; Paraguay, 1933. Third row: Yugoslavia, 1938.

in results. The printer was Burchardt-Stahlschen Anstalt of Riga, Russian Province of Livonia. Over more than 20 years (1872 to 1894), Burchardt-Stahlschen lithographed three different cloud-sword designs (Scott A7-9) in five different issues (Scott L7-L11). What is particularly interesting is that the third cloud-sword design (A9) was produced in a *bi-color* version (L9, 1878) and also in four *multicolor* printings (one printing for L10, 1880 and three printings for L11, 1884, 93 & 94). (Note: The L11 1893 & 94 varieties are not mentioned in the Scott catalog.) Even more interesting is that the first two printings of the multicolor design (L10, 1880; L11, 1884) were printed “with the same stone” (“mit demselben Stein”) that had been used for printing the prior bi-color design (L9, 1878), which suggests that the 1880 and 84 multicolor printings used the traditional limestone lithographic technology that had been

invented by Alois Senefelder in 1796. Then, in the 1893 and 94 multicolor (L11) printings, there was a change of technology involving use of “a new printing plate” (“einer neuen Druckplatte”). Carl Schmidt’s use of the word “Druckplatte”, as opposed to his earlier use of the word “Stein”, *seems* to suggest that Burchardt-Stahlschen had switched, in the midst of the lithographic printings of this single issue (L11), from an older limestone technology to a newer metal (zinc or aluminum) *plate* technology (Schmidt, pp. 8-11). This is, of course, a conjecture that begs for more definite corroboration—corroboration not yet found by the present writer.

Assuming that Schmidt’s stone/plate distinction is actually what it *seems* to be, do these technically

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mutating Wenden cloud-sword stamps therefore become a nice graphic illustration of a major development that occurred in nineteenth century lithographic printing? In other words, can the differences between stone and plate lithography be seen in a comparison of an 1880 (or 84) variety with an 1893 (or 94) variety?

It might be helpful, here, to briefly review the original lithography process: Using an ink-attracting, water-repelling ("greasy") substance, a design is drawn or transferred (e.g. by roller) to the surface of a limestone slab. The slab is then treated chemically in such a way that the ink-attracting design areas (and/or lines) are left intact, but the non-design areas become repellant (when dampened with water) to the eventual printing ink. There is no engraving of the printing stone—there are only ink-repelling and ink-attracting areas (and/or lines). Thus, the process is *planographic*, rather than recess

or relief. The stone slab is then dampened with water, then inked; the ink adheres only to the design areas (and/or lines); the paper is applied to the slab; and the ink/image is transferred to the paper. (This summary is hopefully accurate and is based loosely on a more detailed description found in Williams, pp. 301-2.) Various design-multiplication methods are then used to create stones that print sheets of multiple stamps.

Throughout the nineteenth century there were numerous modifications within this basic planographic printing process. Beginning as early as the 1830's, zinc plates were sometimes used in place of the limestone slab (Burch, p. 188), thus requiring additional technical advances in plate-preparation; and in the 1890's aluminum plates were introduced (Williams, p. 329). Williams offers an interesting comment about the possibility of observing differences between stone and plate lithography:

It is rarely possible, from an examination of an individual stamp itself, to determine what particular lithographic process has been employed in manufacture. However, broadly speaking, it is true to say that stamps printed from stone, because the stone has a polished surface, present cleaner impressions and finer lines than do stamps printed from plates; and that stamps printed from plates, because the plate necessarily is grained (to simulate the natural porosity of the stone), reflect this graining so that very fine lines tend to break up into a series of dots... (Williams, pp. 304-5).

Is it possible, then, to confirm the Williams generalization—i.e. stone-printed impressions are

"cleaner" and "finer" than metal plate-printed impressions—by studying the Wenden cloud-sword stamps? The answer depends, first, on whether it is possible, using criteria *other* than the stone/plate distinction, to distinguish the 1880 and 84 varieties from the 1893 and



Figure 4—Left: Russia/Wenden, 1880, perforation 12½ (Scott L10). Right: Russia/Wenden, 1893, perforation 11½, thin paper (Scott L11).

94 varieties. (Remember: the designs of all four varieties, including color, are essentially the same, although both Schmidt and Jakimovs/Marcilger note that the 1880 variety has an outer framework of grey, rather than the black that is listed by Scott or the "drab" that is listed by Stanley Gibbons.)

Perforation is one such distinguishing criterion, but not conclusively so. While it is true that all of the 1893 and 94 (plate-printed) stamps are perforated 11½, the 1880 (stone-printed) stamps are perforated 12½, while the 1884 (stone-printed) stamps are perforated *either* 11½ or 12½. (There is some confusion here. Schmidt, Scott and Gibbons say that the 1884 stamps are perforated 11½, while Jakimovs and Marcilger report 12½. The latter is probably a typographical error.) Thus a 12½ perforated stamp *must* be stone-printed, but an 11½ perforated stamp might be the result of *either* printing method.

A second distinguishing criterion may be helpful: the quality of the stamp's paper. Schmidt and Jakimovs/Marcilger agree (nearly) that the 1880 paper is "slightly yellowish" (Schmidt) or "yellowish" (J/M), while the 1884 paper is "yellowish" (Schmidt), or "slightly yellowish white" (J/M), and "thick" (both). They also agree (nearly) that the 1893 paper is "thin" (both) and "clear" (Schmidt) or "slightly transparent" (J/M), while the 1894 paper is white (both) and "ordinary" (Schmidt) or "normal quality" (J/M). One might conclude, then, that any stamp with 12½ perforation is stone-printed (and should also be at least slightly yellowish), while any stamp with 11½ perforation on either thin or white paper (and not yellowish) is plate-printed (Schmidt, pp. 10-11; Jakimovs and Marcilger, pp. 5-10 & 5-11; Scott, vol. 5, p. 758; Gibbons, pp. 205-6).

Based on this far-more detailed commentary than any generalist collector could possibly enjoy, Figure 4 claims to compare Scott L10, 1880, with Scott L11, 1893—and this therefore *may* be a comparison, also, of a stone-printed stamp with a plate-printed stamp. Indeed, the comparison does support the Williams generalization about stone-printed stamps having "cleaner impressions" and "finer lines" although the difference is not overwhelming. The cloud and arm of the 1880 stamp is definitely a more detailed, bolder and cleaner impression than that on the 1893 stamp, which is faint and lacking in detail. On the other hand, the remaining slightly grayish part of the 1880 design, compared with the corresponding more blackish part of the 1893 design, is only a tad "cleaner", with perhaps slightly less ragged lettering and lines.

Of course, the Williams statement is only a generalization, and as such will not be supported in every case. Furthermore, as already noted, the change in terms—from *Stein* to *Druckplatte*—is insufficient evidence that there was, in fact, a change from stone to metal plate. Still, it is always a bit of fun playing the philatelic detective!

### *The Zemstvo Disconnect; the Bulak Conjecture*

Are the cloud-sword stamps of the Russian/Livonian District of Wenden, or *any* stamps of the District of Wenden for that matter, in any sense connected to the local *zemstvo* stamps of the Russian Empire?

Stamp collectors are prone to use the Russian term *zemstvos*—often by itself, rather than as in *zemstvo stamps*—as though it were primarily a philatelic term. For example, the *Musson Stamp Dictionary* contains the following definition:

**Zemstvos**—Russian *local postage stamps* authorized in 1870. The local posts

extended mail service throughout Russia, but at first were not operated by the government central post office. About 150 districts issued their own local stamps to assist the Russian Imperial Postal Service (Patrick, p. 271; italics added).

While *zemstvo* has indeed become part of the dictionary of philatelic terms and while the Musson definition is unobjectionable in its attempt to be both accurate and concise, it should be emphasized that *zemstvo* (Земство) has a far more significant meaning in the course of Russian history. The term literally means "district council", i.e. a legislative/administrative unit of local government. But deeper than this, it is a term associated in Russian history with the 1860's *reforms* of local government under the rule of Tsar Alexander II—reforms that led to "the establishment of the so-called *zemstvo system*".

Riasanovsky suggests the importance of this new system, as well as the significance of the term *zemstvo*:

...For centuries local government had remained a particularly weak aspect of Russian administration and life.... [The former system] combined bureaucratic management with some participation by the local gentry; the considerable manorial jurisdiction of the landlords on their estates formed another prominent characteristic of the pre-reform countryside. The new law... represented a strong modernization and *democratization* of local government, as well as a far-reaching effort on the part of the state to meet the many pressing needs of rural Russia and to do this largely by stimulating local initiative and activity. Institutions of *self-government*, *zemstvo* assemblies and boards, were created at both the district and provincial levels—the word *zemstvo* itself connotes *land, country, or people, as distinct from the central government*. The electorate of the district *zemstvo* assemblies consisted of three categories: the towns, *the peasant communes*, and all individual landowners, including those *not from the gentry*. Representation was proportional to landownership, with some allowance for the possession of real estate in towns. The elections were indirect. Members of district assemblies, in turn, elected from their own midst, *regardless of*

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*class, delegates to their provincial assembly... (Riasanovsky, pp. 374-5; italics added).*

True, this is far below the level of citizen representation that more modern democratic societies have achieved. Riasanovsky goes on to note that the gentry, because of their large land holdings, dominated many of the zemstvo boards. "Yet, even such a system constituted a great step toward democracy for autocratic and bureaucratic Russia." And in some parts of the empire, where there were only a few landlords, "peasants managed the entire system of local self-government" (Riasanovsky, pp. 375-6).

So at this deeper, symbolic level of meaning, it is clear that the cloud-sword stamps of Wenden are *not in any sense* zemstvo stamps, nor are any other Wenden stamps. In earlier parts of this series of articles, it has been made clear that the stamps of Wenden symbolize the thorough-going three-century control of local government by mainly German landowners, no matter who—Polish king, Swedish king, Russian tsar—officially ruled over Wenden from afar.

The Baltic Association of (Noble) Corporations, on the internet even today, has recounted this firm aristocratic control—control that lasted until the early twentieth century and that rendered the Livonian *landtage* (district assemblies) as channels of decision-making power for the use, almost solely, of the large landowners (<http://www.baltische-ritterschaften-en.de>). While the nineteenth century Russian zemstvo assemblies were often over-balanced in representation of the larger landowners, the zemstvo reform was a definite movement toward a greater voice for the "common people".

The Wenden stamps are not closely related to the zemstvo stamps, of course, for a more mundane reason. While the dates of initiation are within the same decade (first Wenden stamp, 1863; imperial decree authorizing zemstvo postal system, 1864; first *unauthorized* zemstvo stamp, 1865; first *authorized* zemstvo stamps, 1870), the zemstvo *system* (postal and otherwise) simply did not include Livonia or any of the other Baltic provinces. This was, according to Riasanovsky, one of the weaknesses of the 1860's reforms: "The zemstvo system has legitimately been criticized on a number of counts. For example, for a long time it encompassed only the strictly Russian areas of the empire, some thirty-four provinces, *not the borderlands*" (Riasanovsky, p. 375; italics added).

This is not to suggest that the Livonian citizenry would not have welcomed the zemstvo system. As mentioned in part 2 of this series, in 1882 some 20,000 Baltic citizens unsuccessfully petitioned the Russian



**Figure 5—Zemstvo stamps of Melitopol' (left & center) and Morshansk (right) drew official imperial objections because of their similarity to imperial stamps.**

imperial government that, among other changes, "the provincial parliaments (Landtage) be replaced by the zemstvo form of government, as in Russia proper" (Plakans, p. 100). Thus, Lera and Finik, in their recently published (and beautifully illustrated) *The G. H. Kaestlin Collection of Imperial Russian and Zemstvo Stamps*, are correctly blunt about the disconnect:

Wenden issued its first stamp in 1863, a year before the decree was signed authorizing the zemstvo posts. They were issued for postage within the limits of the county and were invalid for franking domestic mail sent elsewhere in Russia or abroad. If mail bearing those stamps was sent outside the county, it had to be accompanied by the proper Russian stamps according to the postal rates of the time. *They are not zemstvo stamps.* The post was closed on 23 April 1903 (Lera and Finik, p. 47; italics added).

But while the Wenden stamps were clearly not zemstvo stamps, was there a point when they "fell victim" under the Russian Empire's rules that were applied to zemstvo stamps, namely in regard to design? The particular rule in question, clause 4 of the 1870 Tsar's decree, stated: "Zemstvo posts are allowed to have their own postage stamps, but only on the ironclad condition that the designs of these stamps shall have *nothing in common* with that of State postage stamps" (Lera and Finik, p. 73; italics are in the original). Lera and Finik comment that adherence to this rule, on the part of the zemstvo districts:

...was exceedingly difficult to achieve, and dozens of zemstvo designs show some fairly obvious similarities [to Imperial issues]....



There are only two definite instances recorded of objections being raised by the Imperial government regarding zemstvo issues [Melitopol, 1867/69, and Morshansk, 1881]... (Lera and Finik, p. 78; Figure 5).

There was, however, at least a third instance when the sanctity of imperial stamp design was protected. It may be recalled that Jakimovs and Marcilger were quoted in Part 3 of this series: "In 1889 the Director of the Imperial Russian Post and Telegraph Department demanded the change in the Wenden stamps design, as it resembled too much the Russian Imperial stamps" (Jakimovs and Marcilger, p. 5-5). This dust-up was almost certainly in regard to Wenden's cloud-sword design, as is made obvious by the comparison in



**Figure 6—Similar stamp designs of Wenden (left) and Imperial Russia (right) may have led to 1889 objections by the Director of the Imperial Russian Post and Telegraph Department.**

Figure 6. Whether this incident indicates an eventual *formal* inclusion of Wenden stamps under the decrees regulating zemstvo stamps, or just an informal assertion of imperial dominance, it was but a little connection in the midst of a big disconnect between the stamps of Wenden and the zemstvo stamps.

It cannot be helped that one other question arises with respect to the disconnection between Wenden and zemstvo stamps: Why are Wenden stamps included in the *general* stamp catalogs, while zemstvo stamps are not? Are not both, from a *postal function* standpoint, the same *type* of local stamp, in spite of their historical, administrative and symbolic disconnect? As Werbizky quite recently notes: "All Wenden stamp issues were valid for postage only within the district and, *like zemstvo stamps*, required central government postage for mail addressed outside of the district or abroad" (Werbizky, *JRSRP*, Spring, 2010, p. 66; italics added).

If there is any distinction with respect to *type* of local stamp—now more from the standpoint of *legal sanction* rather than *postal function*—it would be in favor of the catalog-appropriateness of the zemstvo stamps, more so than the Wenden stamps, in the sense that use of the zemstvo stamps was specially authorized by the Russian imperial government, while use of the Wenden stamps was only "tacitly allowed"—a distinction mentioned by W. A. S. Westoby, who way back in 1900 rather luke-warmly included the Wenden stamps in his own "Practical Guide" to the collecting of European stamps:

In 1862 a local stamp was issued for franking correspondence within the district of Wenden, in Livonia. Its use was purely local, and would not have attracted more attention than any other stamp of the kind had it not been that in the sixties anything and everything in the shape of a stamp used on letters was collected. This stamp, therefore, with its subsequent issues, found a place in the catalogues and printed albums of the period, from which it has not been dislodged. It is for this reason alone that the stamps issued by this post will be described, though they do not appear to differ from any other Russian local stamps, except that their use was only tacitly allowed, and not specially authorised by the Imperial Government (Westoby, pp. 233-4).

But while Westoby made this rather positive distinction in favor of the zemstvo stamps, he also

**Continued on page 10**

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# Ventures in Printing

Continued from page 9

begged off including them in his "guide", since even by 1898 the volume of zemstvo stamps would "form a separate treatise, and it is beyond the scope of these pages to enter upon a description of them" (Westoby, p. 233). One wonders what Westoby might recommend that current general catalogs do regarding this matter.

Indeed, writing three years *before* the Westoby guide was published, William Herrick had written an *American Journal of Philately* article in which he made an even more forceful claim (than Westoby's) about the special status of the zemstvo stamps. Having included in his article the 1870 imperial decree that approved the zemstvo stamps, Herrick concluded:

This decree places the Russian rural stamps on an entirely different plane, much higher than other so-called local stamps, the establishment of rural post offices being not merely sanctioned but recommended by the Government; the stamps are really semi-official, or if I may express it thus: Government stamps issued by proxy (Herrick, *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. X, 1897, p. 7?).

Forty years later (1942?), some levity was added to the discussion when Sir John Wilson of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, is reported to have quipped: "The [zemstvo] stamps were not 'locals' at all, they were really Government post, and although removed from the catalogue were just as much Government issues as half of the stamps listed in Stanley Gibbons catalogue" (Larko, p. 3). And more than sixty years later, A. Rosselevich stated that there really is no reason for cataloging the Wenden stamps and not the zemstvo stamps: "Thus, Wenden's stamps were local, county issues with a limited statute. By some *strange misunderstanding* however they were placed in all catalogues, although the same catalogues recognize neither the Tiflis stamp nor the Zemstvos ones" (Rosselevich, *JRSRP*, No. 58, 1960, p. 38; italics added).

So: Why *are* Wenden stamps included in the modern general stamp catalogs, while zemstvo stamps *are not*? Does this constitute, perhaps, at least one *invalid "disconnect"*? C. P. Bulak, in a 1967 *JRSRP* article, after quoting other philatelists who had objected to the absence of zemstvo stamps in general catalogs, offered a conjecture that is quoted here almost *in full*—this lengthiness being allowed in light of the

controversial nature of Bulak's argument and in hopes that the reader will decide for her/himself on the merits of the *Bulak Conjecture*:

Enigmatic as it may appear, the explanation of the disappearance of Zemstvo stamps from the catalogues, to my mind at least, is very simple. I will try to state my personal ideas on the subject in a rather candid, straightforward way.

Any philatelist, even the one dedicated to collecting or the study of postal history in some very limited field, will agree with me in the following: Among the ranks of the most prominent stamp dealers, auction houses, publishers of catalogues and philatelic literature, are enthusiastic philatelists. But first and foremost they are businessmen. For them, as much as some of them may admire postage stamps, the stamps are merchandise, be it the stamps of U.S.A., Great Britain, Zemstvo's, St. Pierre & Miquelon or Ghana. They are subject to the strict commercial laws of supply and demand. This same law of supply and demand comes into play whenever any merchandise for some reason becomes scarce. Then, no matter how much it had been advertised in the past, the publicity stops and, in time, the merchandise is forgotten. A new article is advertised; the consumer is re-educated. The article, no longer in dealer stocks, is eliminated from the catalogues. New advertising is centered on other merchandise in better supply.

Zemstvo stamps, which were relatively common in the past, at the beginning of this century are becoming scarce. It was not possible for dealers to maintain stocks. As "merchandise" Zemstvos lost their importance. Consequently, this variety of "merchandise" having become so scarce, the question arose: Why advertise them? In the case of Russian Zemstvo stamps, it was a relatively simple procedure. There were not too many Zemstvo collectors. Again, the "merchandise" was not publicized; collector interest was not boosted

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# Mail Bid Sale #56 ~ Canada Post Lots Featured

**H**ello fellow ISWSC members! Mail Bid Sale #56 is here. There is much new and interesting material. Check out the Featured Lots: Canada Post Collectors Packs (sealed), lots 78-85. We have a good run of France (with artwork lots 122-123, MNH and U), French Colonies and for once we have a quantity of India (lots 175-182). There are many early Italy (lots 184-202) with many great prices. Don't miss the historical World War II souvenir sheet from Kiribati (lot 209). Finally, 40 lots in the Bargain Bin that have been reduced drastically offering great opportunities. I wish you all a wonderful 2014, full of good health and good collecting.

~ Mike Crump

## ISWSC MAIL BID SALE #56—Closing March 31, 2014

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
1	USA. #156, U, LC, average centering (stains & gum adhesions on back), good appearance. CV \$6.	\$2
2	USA. #246, MNH, blk of 4 (gum disturbance). CV \$120.	\$50
3	USA. #300, MH, F (perfs clear design), good color. CV \$11.	\$4
4	USA. #304, M, NG, G (perfs penetrate design left side). CV \$60.	\$20
5	USA. #330, U, G (perfs penetrate design left side). CV \$32.50.	\$10
6	USA. #623, MH, F/VF. CV \$12.	\$5
7	USA. #628, MH, F/VF; 629, MNH, VF. CV \$8.25.	\$3
8	USA. MNH. PNBs of 4. #1173, 1193 (x2), 1371, 1434-1435 (x2), C53, C54, C55, C56, C66, C68, C74, C76 (x2). Face value \$4.30. CV \$17.25.	\$4.50
9	USA. Designs & events of 1944, central label shows World Map & operations. #2838, blk of 10 w/central label, CTO, US Navy/USS Normandy cancellations, FD, on card in USPS folder. CV \$10.	NMB
10	USA. #4649, MNH, on backing, VF, blk of 4, Sunshine Skyway Bridge, \$5.15 denomination. Face value \$20.60. '14 CV \$42.	\$22
11	USA. #4650, MNH, on backing, VF, blk of 4, Carmel Mission, \$18.95 denomination. Face value \$75.80. '14 CV \$150.	\$87
12	USA. New Issue #4672, 1¢ Bobcat strip of 5 (on backing), MNH, plate # on back. CV \$1.25.	NMB
13	USA. Postage Due #J1, M, NG (perfs penetrate design at bottom). CV \$100.	\$40
14	USA. Official, Department of the Interior (1873 issue) #O17, MH, HR, TH, (perfs penetrate design at top). CV \$80.	\$30
15	USA. Official, Navy Department (1873 issue) #O37, U, moderate cancel, (perfs penetrate design at top). CV \$15.	\$9
16	USA. Bklt, MNH. #BK115 (w/slogan 3). Face value \$1. CV \$10.50.	\$1
17	USA. MNH. Bklt. #BK116. Face value \$2. CV \$7.	\$2
18	USA. Bklt, MNH. #BK120. Face value \$1. CV \$5.50.	\$1
19	USA. 3 Covers, "Free" mail from World War II, "Passed by Naval Censor". These covers were sent from a crew member of the USS Astoria, a heavy cruiser that fought in the Battle of the Coral Sea, was w/the carrier Yorktown at the Battle of Midway (Yorktown was sunk) & was itself sunk at the Battle of Savo Island (near Guadalcanal) in night action August 8/9, 1942. The covers are postmarked 4/6/42 & 4/21/42 (2), shortly before the Battle of Midway. Bonus: a cover dated 8/7/42 to the crew member's mother from another member of the military. No letters. Reserve.	NMB
20	USA. 15 covers, "Officer's Mail" (sent w/o stamp), "Passed as Censored-AEF" from World War I. These are pretty rough, torn open on right side, 1918 & 1919. Reserve.	NMB
21	USA. Cover, 1984 Albuquerque, NM International Balloon Fiesta, w/#2035a (blk of 4, 2032-2035) w/special cancel (10/8/84), signed by an Aeronaut w/the name of the craft, 13 <sup>th</sup> Annual Official Balloon Mail (roughly opened at rear).	NMB

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

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
22	<b>USA.</b> Six old U postcards w/stamps: 1908 Eastertide; 1908 All Souls Church, Watertown, NY; 1914, Birthday Greeting; 1920 Easter Greeting; 1940 Plymouth, MA. Seagulls/Waves; 1941 Kenmore Stamp Co color depiction of their building; 1943, Fort Devens, MA color silkscreen. Bonus! 2010 postcard from Indonesia w/three colorful stamps.	NMB
23	<b>USA.</b> Richard M Nixon memorabilia. Nixon Inaugural Artcraft souvenir card, 1/20/69 cancel; also, same card w/Richard Nixon autograph – well it LOOKS like his autograph! Well, OK, at least they're good Artcraft pictures of our former president!	NMB
24	<b>Canal Zone.</b> MNH. #137, PNB of 6; C42, PNB of 4; C43, PNB of 4. CV \$8.75.	\$4
25	<b>Canal Zone.</b> MLH: #141, 142, 149, 152 (MNH), 157, C10, C27//C31, C32, C33, J25//J29. CV \$26.05.	\$7
26	<b>Ryukyu Islands.</b> Three M Postcards. #UX23, UX44, UY17 (paid reply). CV \$5.	\$2
27	<b>United Nations.</b> MNH blks & partial sheets, strips (as indicated). New York: #2, blk of 6; 5, blk of 6; 42, blk of 4; 44, blk of 6; 46, blk of 10; 49, blk of 6; 53, blk of 6; 60, blk of 8; 62, blk of 6; 172, Chagall Window S/S (x2); 188, blk of 4; 189, blk of 4; 393, blk of 6; Geneva, 17, blk of 4. CV \$21.40.	\$6
28	<b>United Nations.</b> Flag Series (Flag Type 1980) #690-697, MNH singles in 1997 Souvenir Folder. Also, 719-722, blks of 4 contained in sheet of 16, MNH. CV \$13.50.	\$3
29	<b>United Nations.</b> Geneva. Two FDCs, Survival of the Forests, #165, 166. CV \$14.	\$3
30	<b>United Nations.</b> 235 U stamps, on-paper, commems, regular issues, airmail, S/S #180, 212. CV \$67.25.	\$19
31	<b>United Nations.</b> Six souvenir cards, FD cancels.	NMB
32	<b>Ajman.</b> Stamps-on-stamps, MNH: #43a, S/S of 4 (#38-39, 42-43); 44a, S/S of 4 (#37, 40-41, 44). CV \$6.	\$2
33	<b>Albania.</b> MNH. #616-620. CV \$5.	\$2
34	<b>Anguilla.</b> #393, S/S, 1980 London International Stamp Expo, 3 stamps + label, stamps-on-stamps, VF, MH. '12 CV \$2.75.	NMB
35	<b>Antigua.</b> #778, S/S, MNH. Songbird issue. CV \$6.75.	\$3
36	<b>Argentina.</b> #243, MNH, (disturbed gum), F. CV \$6.	\$1
37	<b>Australia/Western Australia.</b> #90, U, good SON "Kalgoorlie" cancel, G/F. CV \$1.75.	NMB
38	<b>Australia.</b> #687a, S/S, VF, MNH, mini-sheet of 4, stamps-on-stamps. '12 CV \$2.	NMB
39	<b>Australia.</b> #1234, 1329, 1823, U. CV \$2.15.	NMB
40	<b>Australia, Australian Antarctic Territory.</b> Australia #1249-1252, MNH, set. AAT L44, L47, L52, MNH, F/VF. CV \$9.75.	\$3
41	<b>Australia.</b> MNH. #1808-1812 (strip of 5), 1923a, S/S. CV \$7.	\$3
42	<b>Australia.</b> MNH. Gorgeous! #1839-1846, 1925. CV \$58.25.	\$19
43	<b>Australia.</b> MNH. #1847-1848a, pair, 1849-1851a (strip of 3), 1921. CV \$6.90.	\$4
44	<b>Australia.</b> Olympic sports, MNH, #1862 sheet of 10. CV \$11.50.	\$7
45	<b>Austria.</b> #929, MNH, (creases), S/S of 6, Spanish Riding School, Vienna, 400 <sup>th</sup> Ann. Horses! CV \$3.25.	NMB
46	<b>Bahamas.</b> HBO. 100 M & U stamps w/values up to \$17.50 (#629). Incl #330 (CV \$4), 626-628 (\$8 each), 722 (\$11), 715 & 717 (\$19). CV \$177.	\$20
47	<b>Bahamas.</b> #575-579, MNH, Audubon Birthday Ann. CV \$12.	\$4
48	<b>Barbados &amp; some Japan.</b> HBO. M & U sales book remnants w/values to \$85 (Barbados #9). Other better values: Barbados 29, 67, 91, 98, 102, 137, 156, 186-189 (\$42), 194, 244. CV \$335.	\$40
49	<b>Barbados.</b> #458, S/S of 4, MNH, natural beauty of Barbados; 751, S/S, MLH, mongoose (Barbados Wildlife). CV \$7.50.	\$2.50
50	<b>Barbados.</b> Packet of 28 U stamps, better values (few minimum). #500's//1100 mostly, w/Scott # list. CV \$22.20.	\$7
51	<b>Barbados.</b> #936-939, 941-944, MNH, VF. Plus 647, S/S, MNH. Native Fruit, Seashells, Royal Barbados Police. '12 CV \$17.25.	\$5
52	<b>Barbuda.</b> Beautiful Bird Set of 6, MNH: #238-243. CV \$9.80.	\$4
53	<b>Belgium.</b> Ret OMNI Pages. 18 U stamps. Best: #289, 385, 389, 400, B272. CV \$13.45.	\$2
54	<b>Benin.</b> #747, MNH, Mini S/S. Schnauzer! CV \$4.95. Arf! Arf!	\$2
55	<b>Benin.</b> #986, MNH, S/S. Rhodesian Ridgeback! CV \$6.50. Woof!	\$3



Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
56	<b>Bhutan.</b> Space Exploration, Astronauts. Simulated 3D using a plastic overlay. #91-91G. MNH. CV \$9.30.	\$5
57	<b>Bolivia.</b> Club Owned. Ret OMNI Sheet. 17 stamps, mostly U. Best: #24, 25, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 62, 64, 65. CV approx \$40.	NMB
58	<b>Brazil.</b> HBO. 86, MNH, better values up to \$9. Incl singles, sets & S/S's from 1980-1990's. Better stamps incl: #1790-1791, 1812, 1886, 1887-1890. CV \$150.	\$25
59	<b>British Antarctic Territory.</b> Penguins, #72-75, MNH, set of 4. Wow! CV \$23.50.	\$10
60	<b>Bulgaria.</b> #4310, S/S, VF, MNH, Soccer Championships, 2004. '12 CV \$1.50.	NMB
61	<b>Bulgaria.</b> Packet of 76 mostly U stamps, mainly medium & large. Looks like 1920's-1940's era. At minimum the value would total about \$15. Could be more.	\$5
62	<b>Bulgaria.</b> Packet "A" of 100 U & CTO stamps, all diff. 1930's-1940's era. CV \$20.	\$3
63	<b>Bulgaria.</b> Packet "B" of 140 stamps, U & CTO, all diff. 1940's-1950's era. CV \$28.	\$4
64	<b>Bulgaria.</b> Packet "C" of 100 U & CTO stamps, all diff. 1950's-1960's era. CV \$20.	\$3
65	<b>Bulgaria.</b> Packet "D" of 100 U & CTO stamps, all diff, mostly 1960's. CV \$20.	\$3
66	<b>Bulgaria.</b> Packet "E" of 106 U & CTO stamps, all diff, mostly 1960's. CV \$21.20.	\$3
67	<b>Canada.</b> Pierre Trudeau, Prime Minister, Souvenir Folder w/ S/S of 4, #1909a, MNH. CV \$3.80.	NMB
68	<b>Canada.</b> U. #37, F/VF, moderate/HC; 201, F/VF, SON Toronto cancel; 202, F/VF, SON cancel; 513, F/VF, LC; 601, blk of 4, LC; C1, F/VF, moderate/HC. CV \$23.80.	\$5
69	<b>Canada.</b> #148, U, HC, F/VF; 156, U, LC/moderate cancel, F/VF. CV \$10.	\$4
70	<b>Canada.</b> #511a, blk of 4, U. CV \$8.	\$2
71	<b>Canada.</b> Better Values. U: #601, 656, 657, 687, 688. M, NG: 682. MH: 684. '12 CV \$18.20.	\$5.50
72	<b>Canada.</b> #601, M, NG, F/VF; 726a, U, LC; 727, M, NG; 1182, M, NG; 1690, U. CV \$14.25.	\$5
73	<b>Canada.</b> Queen Elizabeth II Visit 1973: #620, 3 MNH copies in variations; 621, 2 variations. Full description incl on variations. CV \$11.	\$3
74	<b>Canada.</b> U Packet of Higher Denominations: #726, 726a, 727, 889, 934, 935, 936, 961, 1084, 1179b, 1182, 1183, 1256, 1376, 1378, 1687, 1690. '12 CV \$24.10.	\$7.50
75	<b>Canada.</b> Packet of 50 U large stamps. #727//1484. Best: 727, 937, 1180, 1283, 1312-1313, 1432-1433, 1469-1471. Scott # list incl. CV \$23.30.	\$10
76	<b>Canada.</b> #977, M, NG. '12 CV \$9.50.	\$4
77	<b>Canada.</b> Roses. #1910 pane of 4, MNH. CV \$5.	\$2

**Abbreviations:**

& = And	DUP = Duplicate (s)	MNH or ** = Mint Never Hinged
+ = Plus	EST = Estimate (d)	NG = No Gum
// = Incomplete	F = Fine, off center, but perms	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, perms 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, perms 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 submissions (for sale or donation) are always accepted. Contact Mike Crump for more information.

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
<b>FEATURED LOTS</b>		
78	<b>Canada.</b> Canada Post Prestige Prepack, stamps from January through March 2001. Incl defins: Flag, Queen, Maple Leaf coil, Red Fox coil, Grey Wolf coil, White Tailed Deer coil. Also, commems: NHL All Stars S/S, Year of the Snake, Birds of Canada, World Skating Championships, others. Face value \$15.20 (Canadian). All MNH in sealed package. #1900, 1901, 1902, 1903a-e, 1905, 1906 incl. CV \$31.85.	\$15
79	<b>Canada.</b> Canada Post Prestige Prepack, stamps from April – June 2001. Incl Three Pence Beaver, Toronto Blue Jays, Tourist Attractions, Armenian Church, Royal Military College, more. #1969, 1970 S/S, 1971 S/S, 1973, 1979-1982, 1983, 1984, 1985. All MNH in sealed package. Face value \$10.60 (Canadian). CV \$20.40.	\$10
80	<b>Canada.</b> Canada Post Collector's Packs, sealed, MNH. July – September & October – December 2001. #1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 (pane of 4, a-d), 1915-1920, 1921a-d, 1922-1926. Roses, Trudeau, Shriners, Theaters, Christmas Lights, etc. Face value \$11.16 (Canadian). '12 CV \$24.20.	\$11
81	<b>Canada.</b> Canada Post Collector's Pack, January – March 2002, MNH, sealed. #1918a-e, 1927-1934, 1935 S/S pane of 6+3 labels, 1940, 1941, 1945. Face value \$15.20 (Canadian). CV \$27.55.	\$12
82	<b>Canada.</b> Canada Post Collector's Pack, April – June 2002, sealed & MNH. #1942-1944, 1946a-d, 1948-1951, 1952a-e, 1953a-e, 1954-1955. Universities, Tulips, Corals, Tourist Attractions, Sculptors. Face value \$15.74 (Canadian). CV \$31.10.	\$15
83	<b>Canada.</b> Canada Post Semi-Annual Collector's Pack, sealed, MNH, July – December 2002. #1947a-d S/S, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 pane of 8+8 labels, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968. Mountains, Quebec Symphony, World Youth Day, Tulips, more. Face value \$12.46.	\$12
84	<b>Canada.</b> Canada Post Collector's Package, sealed, MNH, January – March 2003. Incl Lunar New Year, Year of the Ram, also S/S; NHL All-Stars S/S, 1971 S/S, 1973, 1979-1982, 1983, 1984, 1985. Face value \$10.60 (Canadian). CV \$27.40.	\$12
85	<b>Canada.</b> Canada Post Collector's Package, sealed, MNH, April – June 2003. #1975, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989a-e, 1990a-e, + one more. Firefighters, Queen's Coronation Ann, Tourist Attractions. Face value \$11.90 (Canadian). CV \$23.75.	\$10
86	<b>Canada.</b> MNH Postage Dues. #J28, J31A, J32, J34A, J38, J40. CV \$2.75.	NMB
87	<b>Central African Republic.</b> #C282-C285, C286 S/S, MNH. CV \$15.75.	\$6
88	<b>Chad.</b> Antique Autos. MNH: #818-823, set of 6; also, 824 S/S. Beautiful! CV \$19.	\$9
89	<b>Chad.</b> Locomotives. MNH: #825-830, set of 6; 831 S/S. Colorful! CV \$19.	\$9
90	<b>China, Republic of.</b> #1258-1259, MNH; 1345-1346, MLH; 1659-1663 strip of 5, MNH, folded; 1296, 1297, 1298, 1766, 1888, MNH. CV \$33.	\$12
91	<b>China, Republic of.</b> MNH: #1361-1362, 1720-1722, 1920-1921, 2260-2261 pair, 2326-2327, 2420-2422. CV \$11.45.	\$3
92	<b>China, Republic of.</b> Baseball, Soccer, Summer Olympics. #1920-1921 (x2), 2260-2261 pair, 2420-2422 (x2), MNH. CV \$8.10.	\$3
93	<b>China, Republic of.</b> Ameripex '86, Chicago, Souvenir Card. (#2533-2535 are DEPICTED). Est value \$5.	\$1
94	<b>Cocos Islands.</b> #329, U, LC, VF. CV \$7.50.	\$3
95	<b>Congo, Peoples' Republic.</b> #944-950, MNH, set of 7, Discovery of America. CV \$6.50.	\$3
96	<b>Cook Islands.</b> #O69, high value of set, U or CTO, LC, F/VF. '12 CV \$10.50.	\$3.50
97	<b>Cuba.</b> Birds. CTO #4466-4470, set of 5 + 4471 S/S, parrots; 4587-4592, set of 6 + 4593 S/S, various fowl. Colorful! CV \$9.95.	\$5
98	<b>Danish West Indies.</b> #15, U, LC, (corner TH). CV \$67.50. Priced accordingly.	\$10
99	<b>Danzig.</b> #11, U, moderate cancel, F; 78, U, SON Danzig cancel, F/VF; 188, MNH, F/VF; C40, MH, F/VF. CV \$23.30.	\$6
100	<b>Denmark.</b> 7 Classics. All U sound stamps, F/VF: #26, 28, 32 (CV \$40), 33 (CV \$37.50), 38, 39, 54. Total CV \$85.25.	\$12

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
101	<b>Denmark.</b> #38, 39, 40, 169, 192-197, U. CV \$23.25.	\$8
102	<b>Denmark.</b> 14 early issues. U: #58, 61, 62, 77, 97, 100, 102, 103, 104, 106, 122, 124, 125, 132. Scott # list incl. CV \$17.75.	NMB
103	<b>Denmark.</b> U: #164, 165, 166, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175. CV \$70.	\$17
104	<b>Denmark.</b> #767, 768, U, F/VF. CV \$8.	\$2
105	<b>Denmark.</b> Packet of 36 U large stamps. #928//1239. Best: 928, 978, 979, 983, 1090, 1100. W/Scott # list. CV \$15.70.	\$6
106	<b>Denmark.</b> Packet "A". 56 U stamps, medium/large, #152//544. Scott # list incl. CV \$12.90.	\$4
107	<b>Denmark.</b> Packet "B". 59 U stamps, medium/large, #522//859, incl Scott # list. CV \$17.45.	\$5
108	<b>Denmark.</b> Packet "C". 36 U stamps, medium/large. #865//977, incl Scott # list. CV \$21.25.	\$7
109	<b>Denmark.</b> #O14, moderate cancel, F/VF. CV \$16.	\$6
110	<b>Dominican Republic.</b> #C136a, S/S, VF, U, w/mailling postmark & receiving postmark, (Mc Allen, Texas). '12 CV \$3.50.	\$1
111	<b>Italian Colonies/Eritrea.</b> Ret OMNI Pages, 15 mostly U stamps. Best: #52, 112, 119, 156, 158, 163, 166. CV \$34.90.	\$7
112	<b>Eritrea.</b> #379, MNH, S/S of 3, Military Operation to Free Massawa Ann. CV \$4.	\$1
113	<b>Finland.</b> U: #46, 178, 205. CV \$15.95.	\$6
114	<b>Finland.</b> Packet "A". 66 large U stamps, #179//766. W/Scott # list. CV \$19.35.	\$7
115	<b>Finland.</b> Packet "B". 35 large U stamps. #634//927. CV \$11.65.	\$4
115A	<b>Finland.</b> #507-508, MNH. CV \$3.	\$1
116	<b>France.</b> Early U Group. #36, 64 (couple pulled perfs), 69 (corner perf), 73, 86 (top short nibs), 95 (some short nibs). CV \$124.10. Good price.	\$20
117	<b>France.</b> Between the Wars, mostly U: #199, 200*, 201*, 225, 230, 253, 254A, 291, 294, 300a (Perfin), 304 (space filler, not in CV), 323, 374*, B70*. CV \$187.75. Here's a good bargain!	\$30
118	<b>France.</b> All Large, M & U, 38 stamps. Almost no minimum values. Best: #319, 344, 374, 555, 674**, 679**, 789, 804, 959, 962, 963, 1054, 1055, 1188**, etc – too many to list. Scott # list incl. '12 CV \$77.30.	\$15
119	<b>France.</b> All MNH. #503, 559, 1018, 1019-1020, 1048, 1049, 1052, 1226 blk & single, 1255 blk, 1280, 1546, 1601, 1743, 1747 blk, 1782, 1985, B84, B191, B193 (MLH), B197-B200 (MLH), B114, B370, B400. CV \$21.10.	\$7
120	<b>France.</b> Almost all large, M & U, 30 stamps. Best: #583*, 773, 912, 1189, 1963, 2124, 2125, 2311, 2312. Incl 3 stamps from former African Colonies. Scott # list incl. CV \$29.05.	\$6
121	<b>France.</b> #909, MNH, VF. CV \$27.20.	\$6
122	<b>France.</b> Paintings. MNH. #1054, 1055, 1076, 1077, 1115, 1117, 1152, 1153, 1172, 1173, 1175, 1205, 1207, 1236-1239, 1692-1694, 1773-1774, 1968-1970, 2005, 2007, 2038-2039, 2132-2133. CV \$51.75.	\$19
123	<b>France.</b> Paintings. U: #1054, 1076, 1115, 1151, 1153 (x3), 1173, 1174 (x2), 1205 (x2), 1206, 1237, 1238, 1239 (x4). (Two faulty not counted in CV). CV \$9.40.	\$3
124	<b>France.</b> Regular Issues. MNH: #1092, 1142, 1144, 1191, 1192, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1565, 1570, 1573, 1575. Reunion 336 overprint. CV \$7.10.	\$2
125	<b>France.</b> Back of the Book. #B1, B53**, B218*, B258, B291*, B292*, B293*, B300*, B301*, C28**, C31, C34, C40, C58. Lots of good values. CV \$118.25.	\$20
126	<b>France.</b> Bklt, MNH, #B539-B540a, pane of 4 each, gutter between, benefits French Red Cross. CV \$6.	\$3
127	<b>French Colonies.</b> Thirty-plus M & U stamps from all over the French world. Highlights: French Morocco #C55, U; French Offices in Turkey 46, U; French West Africa C14 U, C15**; French Guiana 42, U; French Guinea 2*, 4*; French Colonies 50, U; Somali Coast 222, U, VF, SON cancel, 301**. Others from French Congo, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari, others. Scott # list incl. CV \$73.40.	\$14
128	<b>French Polynesia.</b> #490, S/S, MNH. CV \$5.25.	\$3
129	<b>French Polynesia.</b> #C215, C216 S/S, MNH. CV \$10.25.	\$3
130	<b>French Polynesia.</b> #C219, C220 S/S, MNH. CV \$8.	\$3

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
131	<b>French Southern &amp; Antarctic Territory.</b> MNH: #143-144, 145, 146-147, 148, 149, 150, C102, C103, C104, C105 (pair + label). CV \$24.35.	\$11
132	<b>Germany.</b> Club Owned. Ret OMNI book. 105 U stamps, some duplication. #17//2084. '03 CV \$72.10. A steal!	NMB
133	<b>Germany/Berlin.</b> MNH: #9N145-9N147, 9N411-9N414, 9N422-9N424, 9N430-9N433, 9N457-9N459. CV \$14.75.	\$7
134	<b>Germany/DDR.</b> #165, MNH, F/VF. CV \$6.25.	\$2
135	<b>Germany/DDR.</b> MNH: #557-558, 560-562, 574-575, 603-604, 605-606, 647-650, 764, 808-810, 811-812, 856, 977-981, B89, B98-B102, B106, B109, B124-B126, B146. CV \$29.60.	\$8
136	<b>Germany/DDR.</b> MNH: #2384-2387, 2388 S/S, 2393a S/S, 2394-2397, 2398-2402, 2403-2404, 2405-2406a pair, 2411, 2412-2413, 2436-2437 pair, 2443-2446, 2444a mini sheet of 8. CV \$22.05.	\$7
137	<b>Germany/DDR.</b> MNH: #2451 (sheet of 6), 2456-2459a, 2475 S/S, 2481-2485, 2488-2489 pair + label, 2490-2491, 2492, 2493, 2494-2495 mini sheet of 4. CV \$20.70.	\$7
138	<b>Germany/DDR.</b> MNH: #2516-2519, 2520-2523, 2528-2536a, 2532-2535, 2536, 2538-2541, 2542-2545, 2546-2549, 2550, 2551-2552a pair, 2553-2554 pair, 2555-2558, 2555a mini sheet, 2556a mini sheet, 2559, 2560, 2562-2566, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573. CV \$32.55.	\$10
139	<b>Germany/DDR.</b> MNH: #2647-2650, 2651a, 2662 S/S, 2663-2666, 2655 S/S, 2667, 2668-2673, 2677 S/S, 2688-2689a, 2690-2695, 2696 S/S, 2697 sheet of 3, 2702, 2703-2706, 2707-2711, 2718. CV \$24.40.	\$8
140	<b>Ghana.</b> HBO. 45 M stamps & sets from #1 to 429. CV \$30.	\$5
141	<b>Ghana.</b> #268a, S/S, VF, MNH, 25 <sup>th</sup> Ann of UNESCO. '12 CV \$32.50.	\$9
142	<b>Great Britain/Alderney.</b> #13-17, MNH. CV \$15.	\$5
143	<b>Great Britain/Isle of Man.</b> Europa Issues (1976), Manx Ceramic Art, #88a, sheet of 9 (3 x 3); 91a, sheet of 9 (3 x 3), 2 sheets each! CV \$9.60.	\$3
144	<b>Great Britain/Isle of Man.</b> Harry Potter & the Prisoner of Askaban, Official FDC, w/#1074-1081, set of 8 stamps w/special cancel. CV \$14.50.	\$5
145	<b>Great Britain.</b> Packet of 22 definitives. #167, 210-212, 235-240, 258-263, 280-285. CV \$19.35.	\$4
146	<b>Great Britain.</b> #874a, S/S of 4 (London 1980 Stamp Expo), CTO. CV \$1.75.	NMB
147	<b>Great Britain.</b> #2626, mini sheet of 4, Wildlife & HMS Beagle, Map of Galapagos Islands, MNH. CV \$7.	\$2
148	<b>Great Britain.</b> Packet "A". Approx 50 U large stamps (w/Scott # list), #432//651. Occasional fault. CV \$14.70.	NMB
149	<b>Great Britain.</b> Packet "B". 38 U large stamps (w/Scott # list), #642//786. Occasional fault. CV \$14.80.	NMB
150	<b>Great Britain.</b> Packet "C". 47 U large stamps (w/Scott # list), #790//993. Occasional fault. CV \$14.40.	NMB
151	<b>Great Britain.</b> Packet "D". 37 U large stamps (w/Scott # list), #996//1031. Occasional fault. CV \$15.30.	NMB
152	<b>Great Britain.</b> Packet "E". 20 U large stamps (w/Scott # list), #1129//1319. Occasional fault. CV \$15.90.	NMB
153	<b>Great Britain.</b> Packet "F". 22 U large stamps (w/Scott # list), #1213//1459. Occasional fault. CV \$24.35.	NMB
154	<b>Greenland.</b> #7, MLH, F/VF. CV \$5.	\$1.50
155	<b>Greenland.</b> #66-67, MLH, F/VF; 141, U, F/VF. CV \$15.	\$4
156	<b>Guatemala.</b> #C180a, S/S (C177-C180), CTO. CV \$7.50.	\$2
157	<b>Guinea.</b> Old Germanic Military Uniforms. MNH: #1449A-1449F, set of 6 + 1449G, S/S. For the military historian. '12 CV \$15.	\$6
158	<b>Guinea.</b> German Pointer – dogs again! #1346, MNH, mini S/S. CV \$5. You gotta love 'em!	\$2.50
159	<b>Guinea, Republic of.</b> Golden Retriever Puppies. Can anyone resist this topical? #1416, MNH, mini S/S. CV \$7.15.	\$3
160	<b>Guinea Bissau.</b> Are we going to the dogs? German Shepherd #748, MNH, mini S/S. CV \$7.	\$3
161	<b>Guyana.</b> #1852-1854, CTO, 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics. CV \$20.	\$7



Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
162	<b>Guyana.</b> #2228-2230, 2232-2233, Barcelona 1992 Olympics. CV \$20.	\$7
163	<b>Haiti.</b> 27 U early issues (1881-1903 era). Some better values too. #7//62. Best: 7, 9, 10, 13, 25, 29, 40, 41, 42, 43, etc. Scott # list incl. CV \$27.40.	\$7
164	<b>Honduras.</b> UPU Overprints, #C181-C185, MLH; C187, S/S of 4, LH on margin. CV \$48.05.	\$20
165	<b>Hong Kong.</b> #1243, 1244, U, (creases, priced accordingly). CV \$18.	\$3
166	<b>Hong Kong.</b> #1243, 1244, U (some creases). CV \$18. Better condition than previous lot.	\$4
167	<b>Iceland.</b> #177, U, F/VF, moderate cancel; 395-396, MNH, F/VF; 506-507, MNH, VF; 635, MNH, F/VF. CV \$35.75.	\$10
168	<b>Iceland.</b> #285, F/VF. Note: In most respects looks MNH but appears to have a faint mark. MNH is CV \$25. U is \$35! I'll count it at CV \$25. Also, 739, 1628-1630, MNH. CV \$35.45.	\$11
169	<b>Iceland.</b> #294, U, LC, F/VF; 295, MNH, F/VF; 554-555, MH, F/VF (small adhesion gum side #555). CV \$31.50.	\$9
170	<b>Iceland.</b> #304, MLH, F/VF; 323, U, VF; 615, U, F/VF; B3, U, VF. CV \$32.	\$8.50
171	<b>Iceland.</b> #313, MNH, F/VF; 528-529, MLH. CV \$6.25.	\$2
172	<b>Iceland.</b> #571, MNH, F/VF. CV \$5.	\$2
173	<b>Iceland.</b> #677, U, LC, F/VF; C24, MNH, F/VF; C25, U, LC, F/VF; C26, MNH, F/VF. CV \$14.	\$3.50
174	<b>Iceland.</b> #677, U, LC, F/VF. CV \$8.50.	\$2
175	<b>India.</b> Crown Colony, Empire Eras. U: #26, 36, 37, 44, 47, 59, 81* NG, 91, 92*, 142-146, 148, 150, 151, 153, 203, 205, 219, 220. CV \$40.70.	\$8
176	<b>India.</b> Mostly U Group of 40 stamps (approx). Lots of good values: 81*, 100, 143-145, 225, 229, 241, 309, 388*, 500, 602*, 666, 666A, 683, 727, 760-763, 767, 772, 892 900A, 1038, 1076, 1078, 1079, 1081, 1084, 1095, 1119 (x2), 1127, 1158, 1826, C8, O168, O180 (one unlisted). Incl Scott # list. '12 CV \$77.75.	\$15
177	<b>India.</b> U, 38 stamps (+ 2 space fillers not in CV). #229//500. Best: 229, 232, 233, 241, 301, 364, 405, 444, 456, 457, 500. (9 common map of India @ 20¢). Worthwhile group. Scott list incl. CV \$29.15.	\$5
178	<b>India.</b> MNH: #554, 868, 869, 953, 1015, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1100, 1124, 1131. CV \$28.85.	\$7
179	<b>India.</b> BOB: #C7*, C9-C12, M44*, O104, O108A, O118, O168, O180, O183, O185. CV \$23.90.	\$4
180	<b>India/Feudatory &amp; Convention States.</b> Jaipur: #49*. Travancore-Cochin: 9*, 10*, 14*, O6 (crease). Nabha: 35*, 88, O40*, O41-O45. Patalia: 104, 105. Hyderabad: 44* (repaired — not in CV), O51. Scott list incl. CV \$41.65.	\$8
181	<b>India/Soruth.</b> #O26, U, LC, F/VF. CV \$35.	\$7
182	<b>India, Guinea.</b> India: #409, U, moderate cancel. Guinea 636-641, set of 6, colorful insects, CTO. CV \$6.75.	\$3
183	<b>No Parking.</b>	
184	<b>Italy.</b> Classics. Nine U stamps, some flaws. #24, LC, (bottom perfs); 25, moderate cancel, (left side perfs); 69, moderate cancel (corner); 70, LC, F/VF; 75, moderate cancel (small tear); 93, LC; 105h, good "Bari" cancel, Singer label; 112, LC/moderate cancel, F/VF; 141, LC (some top perfs clipped). 141 would be the big value here at CV \$45 but it is discounted to 10%. Total value of this group (24, 25, 69, 75, 141 at 10% of CV) is \$25.25.	\$5
185	<b>Italy.</b> U Classics. #45, 46, 47, 48, 52, 54, 56. '12 CV \$51.20.	\$7
186	<b>Italy.</b> U Classics. #76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87. CV \$36.05.	\$5
187	<b>Italy.</b> U Classics. #76, 77, 79, 80, 87, 91, 92, 94, 104, 105. CV \$14.	\$2
188	<b>Italy.</b> U Group. #105h, LC, Singer label; 111, moderate cancel/HC; 112, LC; 119, LC, (top perf); 262, HC; 286, moderate cancel; 301, moderate cancel; 302, SON "Napoli" cancel. CV \$40.25.	\$8
189	<b>Italy.</b> #112, MH, crackled gum, 2 creases. '12 CV \$65.	\$13
190	<b>Italy.</b> #121, U, good cancel "Corso Venezia", (perfs penetrate design one side). '12 CV \$60.	\$10
191	<b>Italy.</b> Classic. #135, U, LC, (corner pull — does not penetrate design), avg centering. CV \$35.	\$6
192	<b>Italy.</b> #182a, perf 13.5, LC, perfs touch design at top. '12 CV \$40.	\$6
193	<b>Italy.</b> U from the 1930's era. #265-267 (set), 270, 274, 295, 299, 302, 355-358 (set), 372, 384. Better values, sound stamps, good cancels. CV \$52.60.	\$10
194	<b>Italy.</b> #413-418, Hitler & Mussolini, MNH, cpl set. CV \$80.	\$20
195	<b>Italy.</b> #413-418, U, F/VF or better, cpl set, LC to moderate cancels. CV \$25.	\$5

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
196	<b>Italy.</b> #419-422, MNH, cpl set; 584, MNH; 647-648, MNH; 649-650, MH. CV \$19.90.	\$5
197	<b>Italy.</b> Postwar. #503, U, LC/moderate cancel, F/VF; 506, U, moderate cancel, VF; 531, U, moderate cancel, VF; 570, U, moderate cancel, VF. '12 CV \$48.75.	\$8
198	<b>Italy.</b> #833, U, LC, F/VF. CV \$4.50.	\$1.50
199	<b>Italy.</b> Pneumatic Post. #D8, MH, F. CV \$24.	\$6
200	<b>Italy.</b> U. Postage Dues. #J5-J10, J15, J20, J33, J35 (space filler, no CV), J41-J45, J47, J53, J70, J71. CV \$71.80.	\$14
201	<b>Italy.</b> Parcel Post Stamp, #Q2, MH, (repaired tear). CV \$250.	\$13
202	<b>Italy/Aegean Islands.</b> Calino #15, MH (TH—not in CV); Leros #2, MH; Nisiro 13-15, MNH; Scarpanto 13-15, MH. CV \$26.75.	\$6.50
203	<b>Japan.</b> 1949 UPU Issue cpl. #474-477, MH; 475a S/S of 2 (issued w/o gum). Wow! CV \$28.25.	\$20
204	<b>Japan.</b> #1699A, S/S of 4, MNH. Butterflies! CV \$3.75. Gorgeous!	\$1
205	<b>Korea.</b> 1964 Olympics. MNH, #449a-453a. CV \$17.50.	\$5
206	<b>Korea.</b> All MNH: #549, 552-554, 552a-554a, 555, 557, 565 (x2), 565a. CV \$26.25.	\$8
207	<b>Korea.</b> Visit of USA Presidents to South Korea. MNH: #918, 918a, 1172, 1172a, 1355, 1355a. CV \$13.90.	\$4
208	<b>Korea.</b> All MNH. #1368-1369a, S/S; 1452-1455a, S/S; B9. CV \$24.	\$8
209	<b>Kiribati.</b> World War II S/S's. Sheets of 10 + label, very historic, colorful battle action (Assault of Tarawa Atoll), ships, Marines, planes. MNH, 611a-j + label, 612a-j + label. CV \$40.	\$10
210	<b>Lebanon.</b> 10 <sup>th</sup> Ann of United Nations, imperf S/S containing one each #C221, C222, MNH. (See note in Scott after C222). CV \$90.	\$30
211	<b>Lesotho.</b> #851-858, MNH, classic religious paintings by Albert Durer. CV \$14.70.	\$4
212	<b>Lithuania.</b> #567, 594, 612, 621, 637, 662, 727, 749, 756, 794, 816. All S/S, postally U (some CTO?). '12 CV \$56.26.	\$20
213	<b>Luxembourg.</b> #474, S/S of 3, MNH; 603, S/S of 2, CTO, 125 <sup>th</sup> Ann Luxembourg stamps. CV \$9.25.	\$3
214	<b>Macao.</b> #42, U, TH. CV \$22.50.	\$4
215	<b>Mali.</b> #890, John F Kennedy sheet of 9 diff stamps, MNH. CV \$15.	\$7
216	<b>Marshall Islands.</b> World Legendary Jet Fighters, sheet of 25, #600 (a-y). CV \$16.	\$5
217	<b>Marshall Islands.</b> #711, MNH, sheet of 15, 20 <sup>th</sup> Century Decade of 1960's. CV \$18.	\$8
218	<b>Mexico.</b> Ret OMNI Book. #15A//614 & C13//C514. Lots of good values. 127 U stamps. Here's a deal! CV \$64.95.	\$5
219	<b>Micronesia.</b> #379, MNH, Peacemakers, sheet of 24 stamps. CV \$16.	\$7
220	<b>Monaco.</b> This simple S/S of 1 copy, MNH, #596, does not appear in my Scott catalog. Owner est value at \$75.	\$20
221	<b>Mongolia.</b> MNH: #2255A-2255I, set of 9 stamps. CV \$10.85.	\$6
222	<b>Montserrat.</b> #860, sheet of 9, a-i, MNH, Marilyn Monroe; 861, S/S, Marilyn Monroe & Elvis Presley. CV \$19.50.	\$8
223	<b>Montserrat.</b> Postally U Officials: #O136, O137, O141, O146, O151, O153, VF stamps. '12 CV \$8.50.	\$3
224	<b>Netherlands.</b> #12, LC/moderate cancel, SE. CV \$160.	\$40
225	<b>Netherlands Antilles.</b> #666-669, MNH (short set). CV \$8.	\$2.50
226	<b>Nevis.</b> Queen Mother, #433 S/S, VF, MNH. '12 CV \$5.	\$2
227	<b>Nevis.</b> Postally U Officials. #O48, O50, O58, O61, O64, VF. CV \$6.25.	\$2
228	<b>Nicaragua.</b> #76, MH, HR, F/VF. CV is \$50 for "light violet". Scott says "A 50¢ violet blue exists. Its status is questioned. Value 20¢". So, what is this one? I can't decide.	\$10
229	<b>Nicaragua.</b> #104, MH, Avg centering; 105, MH, F/VF, some paper adhesion; 106, MH, F/VF. CV \$20.40.	\$7
230	<b>Nicaragua.</b> #108, MH, F/VF, some paper adhesion. CV \$19.	\$7
231	<b>Nicaragua.</b> #109, MH, F/VF. CV \$25.	\$8
232	<b>Nicaragua.</b> #193, moderate cancel, F/VF. CV \$7.	\$2
233	<b>Nicaragua.</b> Officials. #O82-O85, O87, O88, MH. CV \$27.	\$9

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
234	<b>Nicaragua.</b> Officials. #O118, U; O119, O121, O124, O126, O127, MH, some paper adhesion, HR. CV \$37.	\$10
235	<b>Niger.</b> #948, sheet of 4, a-d, MNH; 949, sheet of 4, a-d; 950, S/S, MNH. CV \$19.50.	\$8
236	<b>Norway.</b> #259-266, U; 240-245, U. CV \$13.45.	\$3.50
237	<b>Norway.</b> Packet of 53 U stamps, medium & large. W/Scott # list. #306//1273. CV \$17.05.	\$7
238	<b>Norway.</b> #425, MNH, vertical pair, F/VF. CV \$8.50.	\$2.50
239	<b>Norway.</b> #425, MNH, vertical pair, F/VF; B38-B41, MH, F/VF. CV \$13.50.	\$4.50
240	<b>Norway.</b> #934c-d, MNH. CV \$6.	\$1.50
241	<b>Palau.</b> #40a, se-tenant blk of 8 postally U, VF. '12 CV \$5.	\$2
242	<b>Penrhyn Island.</b> Royal Wedding. Five S/S's of 5 stamps + label each. MNH: #B13, B14, B15, B16, B18. Prince Charles at various ages. CV \$37.65.	\$9
243	<b>Penrhyn Island.</b> South Pacific Papal Visit, surcharge, #B20-B22, singles, MNH. Also, B23, S/S of 3, MNH. CV \$59.	\$22
244	<b>Poland.</b> Fire Engines, Fire Boats, Railway Rolling Stock – 3 cpl MNH sets: 2664-2669, 2694-2697, 2888-2893. CV \$6.60.	\$3
245	<b>Romania.</b> MH: #1703-1710, 4435-4440, 4454-4461, 3 sets. CV \$15.85.	\$6
246	<b>St Lucia.</b> #901, S/S, MNH, Christmas 1987. CV \$7.	\$2
247	<b>St Lucia.</b> #J3, J5, MLH, F/VF. CV \$22.50.	\$7
248	<b>St Thomas &amp; Prince Islands.</b> #722-723a-c, CTO, 1984 Winter Olympics; 1050F-K, strip of 6, CTO, 1992 Summer Olympics, Barcelona. CV \$16.	\$5
249	<b>St Thomas &amp; Prince Islands.</b> #1152-1155, 1157-1159, CTO, 1996 Atlanta Summer Olympics. (Also, 1159, space filler, not in CV). CV \$25.	\$7
250	<b>St Vincent &amp; Grenadines-Bequia.</b> #237-240, Railroad Engines & Locomotives, MNH. CV \$5.	\$3
251	<b>Salvador.</b> #1558-1559, MH, set; 1568, horizontal pair, #a-b, MH; 1583, horizontal pair, MH; 1602, MH; 880-883 & C393-C396, MNH, cpl set of 8; 1556, MH. Great group! CV \$23.55.	\$8
252	<b>San Marino.</b> HBO. 5 higher values: #1 (\$25 CV); 7, M, NG (\$350 CV); 7, U (\$65 CV); 16, M (\$12 CV); 20, M (\$11 CV); 25, U (\$27.50 CV). Condition varies, lowering total value to around \$300 for all stamps.	\$25
253	<b>San Marino.</b> HBO. M S/S #916 (CV \$15), 1005a, 1068, 1314, 1376. CV \$30.	\$5
254	<b>San Marino.</b> HBO. 150 stamps, mostly M. CV \$35.	\$5
255	<b>Somali Coast.</b> HBO. 25 M stamps. Incl #B1 (CV \$10). Total CV \$40.	\$5
256	<b>South Africa.</b> #66 pair, U, LC/moderate cancel, slight separation. CV \$95.	\$17
257	<b>Sweden.</b> M stamps: #626-627 (creases); 1506-1507 & 1605 (x10) coil strip, MNH; 967-969, MH. CV \$31.25.	\$10
258	<b>Sweden.</b> #1488-1491, MLH, VF; 1514, 1515, MLH, VF. CV \$6.05.	\$2
259	<b>Switzerland.</b> #215, U, LC/moderate cancel (pulled perfs). CV \$8.75.	NMB
260	<b>Switzerland.</b> #428, S/S of 4 stamps, MH, Red Cross Jubilee. CV \$7.	\$2
261	<b>Switzerland.</b> Club Owned. Ret OMNI Book. 132 U stamps. #139//442. Duplication. '01 CV \$29.85.	NMB
262	<b>Switzerland.</b> Club Owned. Ret OMNI Book. 124 U stamps. #443//616. Duplication. '01 CV \$32.25.	NMB
263	<b>Tajikistan.</b> #92-97, MNH, set of 7, World Wildlife Fund, Wildcats. CV \$12.	\$6
264	<b>Tanzania.</b> Elephants #792-798, set of 7, CTO. CV \$16.35.	\$8
265	<b>Tanzania.</b> Cats #967A-967G, MNH, set of 7; 967H, S/S, MNH. Meow! CV \$14.45.	\$7
266	<b>Tanzania.</b> Spectacular Reptiles #1128-1134, MNH, set of 7; 1135, S/S, MNH. CV \$12.	\$6
267	<b>Tanzania.</b> Crabs #1295-1301, MNH, set of 7; 1302 S/S, MNH. My wife says I should have this as a topical subject. I wonder why? CV \$9.75.	\$5
268	<b>Vatican City.</b> #645-647, MNH, set; 1168-1171, MLH, set; 1197-1200, MH, set; 1201-1203, MH, set; 1228-1231, MH, set; C60-C62, MLH, set. Good quality. CV \$25.60.	\$11
269	<b>Vatican City.</b> #825, sheet of 6, MNH, Christmas 1988. CV \$5.75.	\$1.50
270	<b>Venezuela.</b> 5 U stamps: #128, 144, 146 – removed from an old album, HR, paper adhesion (146 not incl in CV). Also, 255, 263A. CV \$5.60.	NMB

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
271	<b>Venezuela.</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> Bolivian Games (1951). #C337a, S/S (C334-C337), MNH. CV \$20.	\$8
272	<b>Virgin Islands.</b> Queen Mother 85 <sup>th</sup> Birthday. #509-516; 517, S/S, 518 S/S, 519 S/S. Cpl set, MNH. CV \$21.10.	\$7
273	<b>Wallis &amp; Futuna Islands.</b> #C168 deluxe S/S, VF, NH. Est value \$25.	\$8
274	<b>Yugoslavia.</b> Two MNH sets: #2454-2459, 2550-2553. Beautiful sets. CV \$6.90.	\$3
275	<b>Zaire.</b> #1450, S/S of 4, MNH; 1452, S/S, MNH. Spectacular! CV \$36.	\$12
276	<b>Zambia.</b> Orchids #762, 763, MNH, sheets of 9; 764-765, S/S's, set of 2 sheets. Outstanding! CV \$30.50.	\$15
277	<b>Worldwide.</b> 72 stamps, more U, some M, on sheets of 12 stamps per country. No junk, all better values: Argentina, British Commonwealth, Ceylon, Italy, New Zealand, Norway. '10 CV \$108.	\$12
278	<b>Worldwide.</b> HBO. 1000 M & U, incl Austria, Bahamas, Bermuda, Brazil, Brunei (\$160 value), Japan, Germany, Newfoundland, Mexico, St Thomas, + 100 stamps of values of \$1 to \$6. CV \$475.	\$50
279	<b>Worldwide.</b> Club Owned. Ret OMNI Book. 116 stamps, duplication: Bavaria, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, France, French Equatorial Africa, Greece, Germany, Tunisia, others. Unknown year CV \$27.36.	NMB
280	<b>Worldwide.</b> Club Owned. Ret OMNI Book. 142 U stamps. Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Germany (at least half of the stamps). Duplication. Unknown year CV \$53.30.	NMB
281	<b>Worldwide.</b> British Royalty/Anglophile Special. Nine MNH S/S's from Commonwealth/Colonies. All have royalty connections. British Antarctic Territory #71, S/S of 6 Coronation 1953; Kiribati 379, S/S, Royal Wedding; Lesotho 337A; Liberia 961; Maldives 969, S/S, Royal Baby; Sierra Leone, Royal Wedding, #510 + label (x5); 512 + label (x5); 516 + label (x5); 518 S/S. CV \$34.50.	\$13
282	<b>Worldwide.</b> "G" Countries. Gibraltar #410-412, MNH. Ghana 426-429, 714-717, MNH. CV \$5.70.	\$2
283	<b>Worldwide.</b> HBO. Higher Value Sales Book Remains w/values up to \$52. Incl Leeward Islands #7 (CV \$52); New Zealand 77 (\$20), 149, 152 (\$26); Sweden 260 & 592 (\$20), + other better values from Surinam, France, Great Britain & Venezuela. CV \$305.	\$35
284	<b>Worldwide.</b> Seven Curious Covers. 1947 FDC, Airmail, #C36, New 25¢ air rate from USA to Asia, Pacific, Africa, w/color cachet from Cachet Craft; Dec 14, 2001 "Downeaster" Inaugural Run, Portland, ME; 1941 USA Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, Free Senate Mail; Selective Service Official Business to Local board No. 1, Somerset, ME – w/Canadian stamp (#233); Home-made FDC, 7/1/42, Ottawa to Portland, ME (Canada #253, 256); Free "OMHS" cover from Ottawa to Malden, MA, 3/6/37; Solomon Islands cover, First Amateur Radio Operation from Earth Orbit, Shuttle Colombia, 11/30/83, w/Solomon Islands #500 (Colombia Space Shuttle).	NMB
285	<b>Stockbooks.</b> HBO. Showgard, black cover, 2 inch, 30 white pages, good condition; also, Clipper Marini, red cover, 1 inch, 16 white pages, very good condition.	\$10
286	<b>Stockbooks.</b> HBO. Brown cover, 1 inch, 16 black pages, excellent condition; also, red cover, 1 inch, 16 black pages, good condition.	\$10

**Bargain Bin.** These lots have appeared in previous sales and were not sold. Here they reappear with drastic reductions in price, often up to 50%. Last chance at some great bargains!

BB287	<b>USA.</b> U w/faults. #145, 147, 149, 153. Fill some spaces. CV \$357. Was \$20 in MBS #52. Now only!	\$10
BB288	<b>USA.</b> #190, U w/flaws (small tear, piece missing right side), LC. CV \$100. A worthwhile space filler. Was \$10, then \$5. Last chance!	NMB
BB289	<b>USA.</b> U Classics. #233, 281, 288, 300, 307*, 319, 330, 397, 422, 494, 514. Lots of value, low price. CV \$175. Was \$17 in MBS #52. How about 5% of CV?	\$8.50
BB290	<b>USA.</b> #238, 15¢ Columbus, U, Avg centering, SE bottom. CV \$82.50. Was \$15 in MBS #52. Big reduction!	\$7.50



Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
BB291	<b>USA.</b> Classics: #249//509, 18 stamps, almost all U. Best: 272, 280, 281, 295, 304, 463*. (Three have SE). CV \$69. Was \$17 in MBS #52. Now!	\$8.50
BB292	<b>USA.</b> Mostly U Classics. #302, 304, 370 (SE), 383*, 402, 418, 450, 559, 610*, 615* (x2), 620, 629*, C37* line pair; E6 (not in CV, space filler); E13, E18. CV \$65. Was \$6 in MBS #52. Can't go much lower!	\$3
BB293	<b>USA.</b> #443, U, LC/moderate cancel, perfs touch frame right side. CV \$32.50. Was \$10 in MBS #52. 50% reduction!	\$5
BB294	<b>USA.</b> Special Delivery. #E2, U, (perfs clip design on two sides). This is an essential & expensive stamp. CV \$45. Was \$8 in MBS #52. 50% reduction!	\$4
BB295	<b>USA.</b> Special Delivery. #E11, MH, HR, F/VF; E13, MH, F. A couple of good lookers. CV \$50. Was \$15 in MBS #52. Price slashed!	\$7.50
BB296	<b>USA.</b> Registration Stamp. #F1, MH (perfs cut design left side). Good opportunity to get this valuable stamp for a low price. CV \$80. Was \$10 in MBS #52. Even lower now!	\$5
BB297	<b>USA.</b> #Q5, F/VF, M, HR. CV \$30. Was \$10 in MBS #52. 50% off!	\$5
BB298	<b>USA.</b> #Q7, MH, F (SE right side). A good deal! CV \$70. Was \$15 in MBS #52. Half off!	\$7.50
BB299	<b>USA.</b> #Q8, U, LC/moderate cancel, F. CV \$30. Was \$8 in MBS #52. Reduced!	\$4
BB300	<b>Albania.</b> #576, MH, HR, (small TH); 612, MH, HR. CV \$15.10. Was \$5 in MBS #52. Big reduction!	\$2
BB301	<b>Algeria.</b> U Group. #1055, 1057, 1058, 1313-1316. '11 CV \$16.35. Was \$4 in MBS #52. Now!	\$2
BB302	<b>Australia.</b> #10 (wmk 8), U, perfs touch design at top, moderate cancel. CV \$25. Was \$5 in MBS #52. 50% off an already low price!	\$2.50
BB303	<b>Australia.</b> 8 Stamps: #157, MH, VF; 211, MH, F/VF; 259-261, MH, F/VF (set); 269, U, LC, F/VF; 805, MH, F/VF; C5, U, moderate cancel, F/VF. CV \$13. Reduced!	\$2
BB304	<b>Belgium.</b> #266, U. Moderate cancel, (design cut by perfs at bottom). CV \$90. Was \$20 in MBS #52.	\$10
BB305	<b>Bermuda.</b> #42, MH; 68, U, Avg centering; 84, MH. '11 CV \$48. Was \$15 in MBS #52. Half off!	\$7.50
BB306	<b>Bolivia.</b> 1894 issue, #40-46, U, (see extensive interesting notes in Scott). Three of these have the heavy bar cancel & are not incl in the CV of \$12.75. Was \$7.50 in MBS #52. Reduced!	\$3.50
BB307	<b>Canada.</b> #152, M, NG, VF. CV \$27.50. Was \$5 in MBS #52. Slashed!	\$2.50
BB308	<b>Canada.</b> #225, M, LH, VF. CV \$17.50. Was \$6 in MBS #52.	\$3
BB309	<b>Comoros Islands.</b> 26 diff CTO stamps. #541-545, C153-C157, others. Was \$10 in MBS #52. 50% off now!	\$5
BB310	<b>Denmark.</b> #2a, SON target cancel, imperf, (left side clipped into design). CV \$65. Was \$17 in MBS #52. Reduced!	\$8
BB311	<b>Denmark.</b> #7a, target cancel, imperf; 16, target cancel, (pulled corner perf). CV \$37. Was \$10 in MBS #52. Price slashed!	\$5
BB312	<b>Indonesia.</b> MNH: #387-400 (missing 388, 390); 402-405, 406-409. CV \$19.90. Was \$9 in MBS #52. Cut in half!	\$4.50
BB312A	<b>Indonesia.</b> MNH #410-413, 418-420, 424-431, 432-435. CV \$27.20. Was \$13 in MBS #52. A real bargain!	\$6
BB313	<b>Iran.</b> #68, U. CV \$30. Was \$15 in MBS #52. 60% reduction!	\$6
BB314	<b>Iran.</b> #O44, O47, MH; Q21, Q23-Q26. CV \$15.50. Was \$6, now reduced.	\$3
BB315	<b>Iran.</b> Parcel Post Stamp. #Q29, MLH. CV \$7. Was \$3 in MBS #52.	\$1.50
BB316	<b>Iran.</b> #Q32, Q34, Q35, MH. CV \$37.50. Was \$15 in MBS #52. Now!	\$7.50
BB317	<b>Italy.</b> #B26, MLH, F/VF; B36, MLH, F/VF; 183, MLH, F/VF (St Anthony, Patron Saint of San Francisco); 201, MLH, VG/F, perf 11 x 11. '10 CV \$26. Was \$8.50 in MBS #52. Reduced!	\$4
BB318	<b>Japan.</b> Flowers, Cultural Pioneers, etc. U, LC: #2732, 2747-2749, 2755-2756, 2757-2758, others. Also, Prefectures: Z412, Z469, Z561. '07 CV \$8.95. Was \$2 in MBS #52. Hey!	NMB
BB319	<b>Somalia.</b> #J17, MH. CV \$45. Ran previously at \$20, then \$10 in MBS #52. Final try!	\$5
BB320	<b>Somalia.</b> #J18, MH. CV \$55. Was \$25 previously, then \$10 in MBS #52. Is the third time the charm? Wow!	\$5
BB321	<b>Somalia.</b> #J31, MH, VF. CV \$27.50. Was \$6 in MBS #52. 50% off!	\$3

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
BB322	<b>Tanzania.</b> #3, 5-13, MH. '10 CV \$4.75. Help!	NMB
BB323	<b>Trieste.</b> AMG overprints. #QY1-QY4, MH, cpl set. CV \$40. Was \$20 in MBS #49, then \$10 in MBS #52. Final reduction!	\$5
BB324	<b>Zaire.</b> Armee du Salut #960-967, 968 S/S, CTO. CV \$7.60. Was \$3 in MBS #52. Now!	\$1.50
BB325	<b>Worldwide.</b> Airships. CTO. People's Republic of Congo #408-412, C236 S/S; Malagasy 545-548, C158-C160, incl Graf Zeppelin S/S; Russia 6012-6015. CV \$9.15. Was \$3 in MBS #52. Price dropping like a lead balloon!	\$1

**END OF MAIL BID SALE**

**ISWSC MAIL BID SALE #56 BID SHEET ~ Closing March 31, 2014**

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

Mail to: ISWSC MBS #56; 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**

- 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.
- High bidder wins at one advance over second-highest bidder.
- If there are tie bids, the earliest postmark wins.
- If only one bid is received, lot goes at the minimum bid listed by the owner.
- 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.
- Lots are returnable for items misdescribed or misidentified. No returns on large lots or collections, etc.
- The Mail Bid Sale Manager reserves the right to decline unreasonably low bids.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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

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artificially. They were grouped in a separate chapter in the catalogues. There were just too many pages of non-available material to allow of a commercial sound justification for continuing catalogue listing.

For example, Wm. Herrick's catalogue of Zemstvos, published by Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 1897, separately from the World Postage Stamp Catalogue, had 128 pages of Zemstvo stamps, while the Imperial Russia (with abroad) has 8 pages. Part II, Stanley Gibbons 1897, of 412 pages, under the heading, "Russian Government local Stamps," listed 65 pages of Zemstvos, or one-sixth of the whole book, while there were only 8 pages of the rest of Imperial Postage stamps. As a matter of interest, United States listings in the same catalogue comprised 35 pages. 1883 Moens World Catalogue, (Postage Stamps, Postal Stationary, Railroad, Telegraph, Fiscal, etc. Stamps), total 764 pages, lists 28 pages of Zemstvo stamps, while the Imperial Postage stamps are all on one page.

A few other related matters were in cataloguers' minds at that time: Why print so many, non-income-producing pages? How to eliminate customer queries which brought the stock answer: "We are sorry, we are 'temporarily' out of stock"? How to value the rare and short issues when there were absolutely no bases (market action) to establish values"? Etc., etc.

For a purely business point of view—the view of commercial establishment—it was simpler to just cut them out, the expectation being that collectors, with the passage of time, would forget them.

Fifty years have passed since the October Revolution of 1917 and the abolishment of the Zemstvo institutions. But this period did not kill the memory of the Zemstvo postage stamps despite their elimination from the catalogues. These stamps, being

rare, increased considerably in value, and are today known and sought by the most prominent collectors. The dealers do not have them; the catalogues do not list them. But you see then in larger auctions when someone's collection is broken up. They are advertised in important sales... (Bulak, *JRSRP*, No. 71, 1967, pp. 47-8).

To summarize: The 1967 *Bulak Conjecture* is that Russian zemstvo stamps have been excluded from general catalogs for *commercial*, rather than *philatelic*, reasons. The exclusion occurred because of the zemstvo stamps' large catalog space requirements, their eventual scarcity and also their *past* history of low collector interest. A possible extension of Bulak's conjecture would be that Wenden's stamps, occupying less than one catalog page, have survived in general catalogs because they present no similar commercial problem.

It might be expected that the Bulak article, written 46 years ago, would have garnered reaction and further discussion—perhaps even disagreement—in the subsequent philatelic literature. This appears not to be the case. Only one related comment has been found by this present writer: E. Marcovitch, in a 1969 *JRSRP* article (translated by Bulak), seemed to be less certain about publisher motivation, perhaps because of the publishers' own vagueness:

However, due to the large number of Zemstvo issues and the difficulty of their classification, the publishers ceased listing them in the catalogues, explaining *vaguely* that these stamps are local, or semi-official, or semi-private, and that due to these reasons they should not appear in general catalogues. Notwithstanding the above, the interest of collectors in the Zemstvos stamps not only has NOT disappeared but has increased, and Russian and worldwide collectors continued to collect and study them (Marcovitch, *JRSRP*, No. 76-77, 1969, p. 58; *italics added*).

This present writer has not been able to find any further discussion regarding Bulak's argument, in spite of a rather quick survey over a substantial amount of post-1967 literature devoted to the zemstvo stamps, including many articles in the *Journal of the Rossica Society of Russian Philately* (*JRSRP*) and, as well, in *The Post-Rider* (*Journal of the Canadian Society of Russian*

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## Whatzit: Ukraine

by Richard Barnes (#2425)

Whatzit? Coordinator

In my search for more Wrangel stamps I picked up an Ukraine lot. In this lot was a sheet of German Hitler Heads stamps (Scott A115) with the black overprint UKRAINE (Figure 1).

The usual practice of Scott is to place occupation issues in the back of the book of the issuing country. If normal practice was followed, this set would be in the back section of Germany. This is not the case in 2010 Scott catalog. These stamps are listed in the back of the book of Russia, Scott #N29-48. They follow another



Figure 1



Figure 2

Hitler Heads set bearing the black overprint OSTLAND for use in the remainder of occupied Soviet Russia. What an effective way to reinforce the occupation of the East than to put Hitler's head on their mail! It also facilitated Hitler to accrue more wealth as he was paid a fee for every stamp bearing his likeness.

Also in this lot was the handsome lithographed 14 stamp set printed in Vienna in

1920, but never delivered to the Ukrainian Government (Figures 2 and 3). The printers did their best to recoup the cost of the printing, but ended up selling these stamps to stamp dealers at almost waste-paper prices. It is not surprising therefore that these stamps were very common in the 1930's packet material.

Scott provides better information on this set than does either Michel or Stanley Gibbons world catalogs. Scott states private dealers overprinted this set. The first time the handstamp VILNA UKRAINA/1921 was placed on all 14 stamps of this set. There is a second six stamps of overprinting of this set with the word DOPLATA. I have not found the significance of this overprint. Can any member provide an explanation?

In 1923, the Ukrainian Government-in-Exile in Poland were hoping for a Polish invasion of the Ukraine. They had available the 10h, 20h and 40h of



Figure 3

the Vienna Ukrainian set. These stamps were used to create an 11 denomination set for use by the Ukrainian Government/armed forces when they liberated the Ukraine. This set was manufactured by overprinting a

Continued on page 28

## Ventures in Printing

Continued from page 23

*Philately*). Reader opinion, suggestions—or HELP!—is always appreciated.

### The Moravian Disconnect

It may be recalled that Part 2 of this Wenden series mentioned Dr. C. W. Viner's 1865 notion (labelled "romantic" by a later commentator) that the Wenden postal system owed its eighteenth century "foundation" to Protestant German/Moravian Pietists, who, "by their industry, sobriety, and superior ability, soon became the most flourishing of the Livonian population". According to Viner, this Moravian influence occurred at the beginning of the eighteenth century, when "the country then belonged to Sweden" (Viner, p. 59). If some parts of Viner's account are romantic and exaggerated, other parts are simply inaccurate. The

earliest Moravian missions to Livonia occurred in the 1720s, after the Great Northern War and the absorption of Livonia into the Russian Empire (Neustupny, [www.go-east-mission.de](http://www.go-east-mission.de); Plakans, p. 66).

Nevertheless, the eighteenth century Moravian missions to Livonia and Estonia *did* occur; and in fairness to Viner, he was *not* claiming a *direct* connection between this Moravian influence and issuance of the late nineteenth century stamps of Wenden. (Only the earliest Wenden stamps, Scott L1-6, had appeared at the time of Viner's writing.) Still, Viner's remarks, coming as they do in his introduction to the early Wenden stamps, ring a very ironic tone—that stamps symbolic of centuries of German military/feudal/aristocratic rule would in any way owe their existence to a Pietist, sometimes pacifist, religious group.

But what about Viner's general claim of a strong connection between Wenden's earlier, pre-stamp, postal system and the Moravian Brethren? It turns out to be



## Membership Update

### New Members

- 2822 **Robert Packard** (exp 12/31/14)  
745 Cortland Road  
Groton, NY 13073-9449—USA  
jpackard@clarityconnect.com  
A, F, Int (64), EE, Top (Birds), 7 (Australia,  
Great Britain, Angola, USA)
- 2823 **David Krassen** (exp 01/31/15)  
7102 Centennial Station  
Warminster, PA 18974-5458—USA  
david@dkrassen.com  
A, F, Adv (33), DD, 7 (USA, United Nations,  
Israel)

### Changes/Corrections/Reinstatements

- 487 **William Pruett**  
300 Johnson Ferry Road, NE, Unit B114  
Atlanta, GA 30328-4184—USA
- 2548 **Jac Kuijsters**  
Heuvelstraat 3  
5126 CM, Gilze—NETHERLANDS
- 2731 **Ronald Zukin**  
2851 NE 183<sup>rd</sup> St, Apt 1611  
Aventura, FL 33160-2143—USA

### Drops/Resignations

- |    |                 |      |                |
|----|-----------------|------|----------------|
| 56 | <b>Donovan</b>  | 1323 | <b>Goodnow</b> |
| 72 | <b>Guethlin</b> | 2360 | <b>Cherhit</b> |

EXCHANGE YOUR DUPLICATES. Worldwide mint never hinged complete sets for same. Even exchange according to Scott catalog. Al Collman (#1708); 7686 Caprio Dr; Boynton Beach, FL 33472-7370—USA. [11-12/13]

\$150 CATALOG, 50¢ MINIMUM catalog value, all different foreign for \$10. Enclose 70¢ postage for nice comms. Earle Johnson (#2555); 405 Perdew Ave; Ridgecrest, CA 93555-2516—USA. [11-12/13]

MEMBER LIQUIDATING SURPLUS FOREIGN DUPLICATES. Catalog value ignored. Many large/older. 1000 mostly different selected at random \$12.00 postpaid in US only. Charles Kistner (#2157); PO Box 288; Kings Park, NY 11754-0288—USA. [11-12/13]

500 DIFFERENT STAMPS mostly recent Spain, France, Finland, Italy, Malta Ship stamps (2012) and others. US \$35 postpaid. Joe Farrugia (#690D); 102 "Biancaville"; Triq Filippu Farrugia; Zurrieq ZRQ 2263—MALTA. farj@maltanet.net [11-12/13]

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somewhat believable; although this writer has found no verification specific to the Wenden district. To elaborate:



Figure 7—Nikolaus von Zinzendorf (left) was the 18<sup>th</sup> Century leader of Moravian Brethren missions throughout the world, including congregations in Livonia and Estonia. Germany Scott 2085, 2000.

As a result of the Protestant Reformation, Livonia became predominantly Lutheran by the mid-1500s, this transformation having begun among the ruling elites. (Roman Catholicism did remain strong in limited areas, particularly in what is today's Latgale region of

eastern Latvia.) "The majority of landowners, however, renounced allegiance to Rome and 'led' their dependent rural peoples into the new [Lutheran] faith." Almost two centuries later, in the 1720's & 30's, there was an injection of Protestant pietism into this mainly Lutheran region; but this time the religious transformation was initiated not so much among the landowners (although there *were* Moravian Brethren adherents among the nobility), but rather among a sizeable, yet still minority, segment of Livonian peasants:

Pietism, which stressed the importance of personal religious experience and an individualistic interpretation of the Scriptures, came to the Baltic littoral via missionaries from the Herrnhut (Moravian Brethren) movement in Germany, who began to preach their gospel of spiritual egalitarianism in the Wolmar (Valmiera) district [bordering on

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the northwest of the Wenden district]... By 1742 the Hermhut congregations in the central part of Livonia [certainly including the Wenden district] were estimated to have had some four thousand members (Plakans, pp. 31-3; 65-7) (Figure 7).

For several years there was cooperation between the Lutheran and Moravian clergy and the mainly Lutheran nobility initially promoted the new peasant piety as a means for reducing criminality, drunkenness and, especially, disobedience. But the Moravian movement had other aspects that were less desirable to the nobility and Lutheran clergy: the recruitment of Moravian clergy from the peasantry; the preaching of equality among all believers (at least in religious matters), whether peasant, burgher or noble; and an emphasis on peasant self-education. Consequently, "in 1743 Moravianism was forbidden by [Russian] Empress Elizabeth and the brethren's meetinghouses and property were confiscated." Still, the practice of peasant pietism persisted, even among Lutheran peasants; and after another quarter century had passed, in 1770, Empress Catherine ended the prohibition of Moravian ministry (Neustupny, [www.go-east-mission.de](http://www.go-east-mission.de); Plakans, pp. 66-7).

By the middle of the nineteenth century, however, the Moravian influence had begun to dissipate, as described in *Estonica: Encyclopedia about Estonia*. (Certainly the "dwindling"—noted here particularly for Estonia—would have occurred as well in Livonia.)

The Moravian movement had reached its peak by 1839, when its followers in Estonia and Livonia totaled 50,000. Increased pressure from the official Lutheran church, and the secularizing tendencies of the approaching industrial

era, caused the rapid dwindling of the Moravian congregation in Estonia during the second half of the 19th century ("Influences of Pietism and the Moravian Brethren", *Estonica*, [www.estonica.org](http://www.estonica.org)).

But while the above discussion supports the view that Moravian influence was strong in Livonia for over a century, from the 1720's to the 1850's, it says nothing about a relationship between Moravian Brethren and the Livonian postal service. As partial evidence in support of this Moravian/postal service speculation, the writing of Wenden philatelic experts Jakimovs and Marcilger becomes helpful:

On 9 July 1762 the Governor-General of Livonia issued official regulations concerning the handling of "Patent Mail" (Government Orders) and thus founded the "Parish Post", as the postal operations were officially placed into the hands of the clergy. According to these regulations the parish post was also to handle private mail. Each parish had to dispatch a messenger twice a week to carry mail between adjacent parishes or directly to and from the Imperial Post Stations.... The pastors were ordered to supervise and co-ordinate the operations....

On 7 February 1786 new administrative authorities were established in Russia which also affected the parish postal organizations: the land owners were to pay for the postal services and the handling of the mail was specified in even more detail.

In 1836 the Consistory of Livonia attempted to relieve the pastors from postal duties, as these were inconsistent with their clerical duties. But the Landtag (Parliament) of Livonia refused to alter the established procedure....

In 1857 the governing body of Wenden established a District Postal Agency. Its task was to fetch mail from the Imperial Post office of Wenden and deliver it to



**Figure 8—Latvia, 1921 (Scott 105). Zariņš-designed arms of Latvia, on Zariņš-designed stamp, includes griffin (with sword) in shield's lower right quadrant.**

WORLD USED STAMPS in packet approvals, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Malta and more. Joe Farrugia (#690D); 102 "Biancaville"; Triq Filippu Farrugia; Zurrieq ZRQ 2263—MALTA. [farj@maltanet.net](mailto:farj@maltanet.net) [01-02/14]

the estates and 18 parish authorities of the district as well as collect mail from them and deliver it to the Wenden post office. The expenses incurred by these operations were borne by the [noble] estates (Jakimovs and Marcilger, pp. 5-1/5-5).

This is admittedly a quick and confusing ride through a century of Livonian and Wenden pre-stamp postal history, but it does make plain the central postal role of the rural clergy and congregations. It also indicates that the "Parish Post" was begun at a time (1762) when Moravianism was prohibited. Still, with regard to the period after 1770, the question remains open whether Moravians, along with Lutherans, may have played a part—perhaps a *leading* part—in helping to make this postal system work, as Viner's *romantic* notion would suggest. That unanswered question is left to the reader. But as for the griffin and cloud-sword stamps of Wenden—this writer maintains that their symbolism is as far from the spirit of Moravianism as anyone could possibly imagine.

#### **Postscript: Return of the Griffin; Rihards Zariņš**

As noted in an earlier article, someone—at least once, and perhaps twice—prevented the griffin from returning to the stamps of Wenden. This mythic beast did, nevertheless, eventually return—but now to the stamps of Latvia. In 1921, the three year old nation of Latvia issued a set of arms stamps, Scott 101-110 (Figure 8). The upper half of the shield is a rising sun, symbol of the 1918 birth of the Latvian nation. The seventeen rays of the sun represent the *districts* of Latvia (as existing at that time), including Cēsis (formerly Wenden) and Valka (formerly Walk). The lower left quarter is a red lion representing the regions of Courland and Semigalia (roughly western Latvia), while the lower right quarter is a silver griffin, with sword, representing the regions of Vidzeme and Latgale (roughly eastern/northern Latvia, including the districts of Cēsis and Valka). These are the arms of Latvia even today ("Coat of Arms of Latvia", wikipedia.org).

Not only the Latvian 1921 arms stamps, but the arms *themselves*, were designed by Latvian artist Rihards Zariņš (1869-1939), who, prior to becoming director (and primary stamp designer) of the Latvian Government Printing House (until 1933), had designed numerous stamps of imperial Russia and even the first stamp of revolutionary Russia (Scott 149, 150) (Stover, *The Circuit*, Jan/Feb, 2010, pp. 4-5, 16-18; July/Aug, 2011, p. 20). Zariņš' early childhood was in Kocēni, a small

town near Wolmar (Valmiera), and in Ligat (Līgatne), both towns within 25 miles of Wenden. His mother was German and his father, an estate manager at the time of Zariņš' birth, was Latvian ("Rihards Zariņš", wikipedia.org).

The knight-castle arms of the *town* of Wenden (Cēsis) and the cloud-*saber* arms of the town of Walk



**Figure 9—Latvia, 2004 (Scott 585 & 586). Current Town Arms of Valka (Walk) and Cēsis (Wenden).**

(Valka) have been featured on Latvian stamps as recently as 2004 (Figure 9). Whether the cloud-sword arms, as found on the world's very first multicolored lithographed stamps, have ever "returned" to the Baltic region, this writer has not got the foggiest idea.

[Note: As discussed in earlier parts of this series, several philatelic commentators have identified the cloud-sword arms as the arms of the *district* (as opposed to *town*) of Wenden; but this writer has never found a non-philatelic source that corroborates this identification. Reader guidance is welcome.]

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## Whatzit

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Cyrillic "UPP" plus a new value with an obliteration on the old denomination on both sides of the bottom of the stamp. The 10h was overprinted with 1,000r {rubles}, 1,500r, and 2,000r; the 20h with 2,500r, 4,000r, 5,000r; and the 40h with 8,000r, 10,000r, 15,000r, 20,000r and 25,000r.

A nice example from this set is found in Scott on the second page of the country Ukraine. This set has been referred to as the Field Post issue. History tells us the 1923 Polish invasion of the Ukraine never took place. Many of these stamps also found their way into the packet trade.



Whatzit 31.6.1

I have not received any Whatzits nor have I received any answers to already published Whatzits from members. I have one Whatzit

from my own collecting (Whatzit 31.6.1). I assume it is a Spanish Cinderella or revenue that arrived in a Spanish West Africa lot. It is a red 25 Ct stamp. The central fascist eagle has a body of 4 different crests. The script on the bottom reads "ESPECIAL PA-RA FACTURAS Y RECIBOS". What is the purpose of this stamp? When and where was it issued? Is it part of a larger set? Any other information?

The purpose of this column is to create an interaction between members. If this column is not meeting the needs of members then I will vacate the space in the *The Circuit* for the use of other members.

\*\*\*\*\*

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