



Garfield-Perry Stamp Club

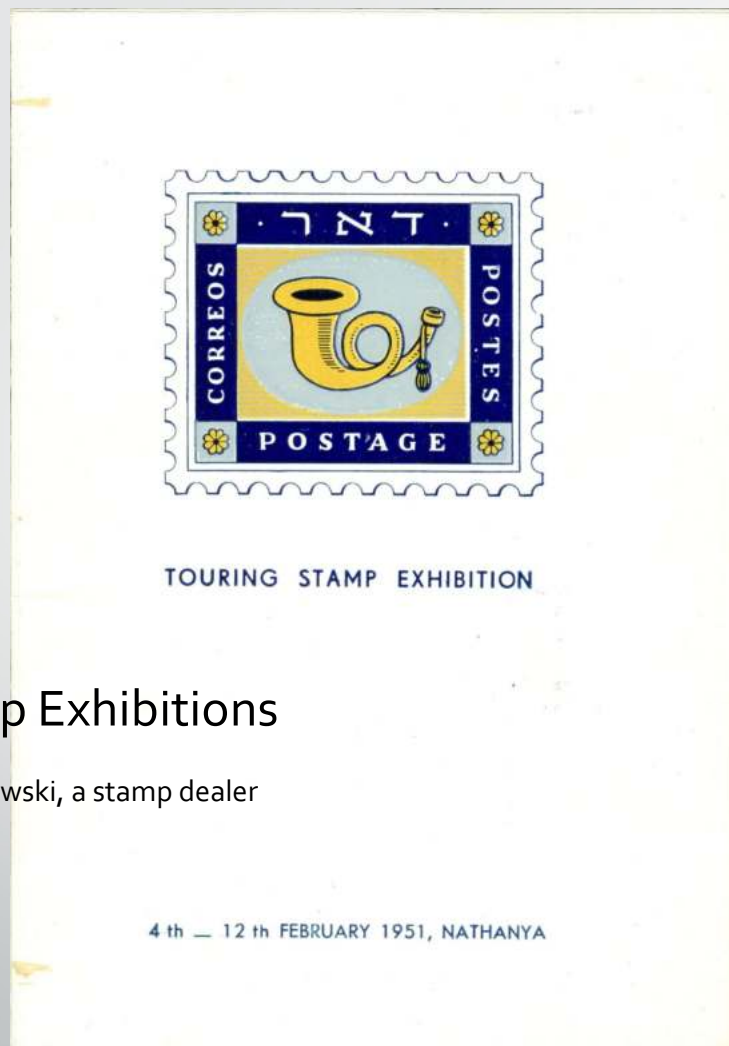
Show and Tell

April 1, 2021

(We're not fools tonight, but we may be fooling around!)

Touring Stamp Exhibitions

Organized by M Saslawski, a stamp dealer



PREFACE

STAMPS — GATEWAY TO THE WORLD

This Touring Stamp Exhibition, which tours the larger places of our country, has been called into existence to win many new friends for Stamp Collecting, especially among the young generation. Visiting this exhibition, collectors as well as those who have not yet taken to this hobby, will feel, or at least begin to feel, that these small products of the Graphic Art make him not only see the World in its variety of scenery and landscapes, but also acquaint him with human life and development in all its aspects (History, Culture, Art, Technical Achievements, National Peculiarities etc.). All nations and countries show their characteristics on their stamps, and there is hardly any important event of human history that has not been depicted on them.

This exhibition shows in the main such stamps as can easily be obtained by every collector. It will be enlarged and improved; in the course of time, every single stamp on display will be provided with commenting notes, an intention which could not yet be carried out as such work will have to be done by experts of the Hebrew language only. It is our hope that competent institutions, such as the Ministry of Education, pedagogical associations and the like may recognise the educational value of Stamp Collecting and encourage every such tendency. By this our young generation will greatly benefit.

We shall be glad if the visitors of this Exhibition will contribute to its improvement by expressing criticism and letting us have as many suggestions as possible.

TOURING STAMP EXHIBITION
M. SASLAWSKI
Organizer

Design, layout and execution: Ruth and M. Saslawski



First Exhibition Cachet

Canceled April 30, 1950, at Tel Aviv



Second Exhibition Cachet

Canceled May 6, 1951, at Haifa

Gutter overprints mark the exhibition





Third Exhibition Cachet

Canceled September 14, 1952, at Petah Tiqwa

Five mil revenue stamp is receipt for admissions tax at show



Seventh Exhibition Cancel

Canceled January 1, 1956, at Hadar Ramatayim

Stamp magazine mailed from the exhibition



Seventh Exhibition Cachet

Canceled March 1, 1956, at Hadar Ramatayim

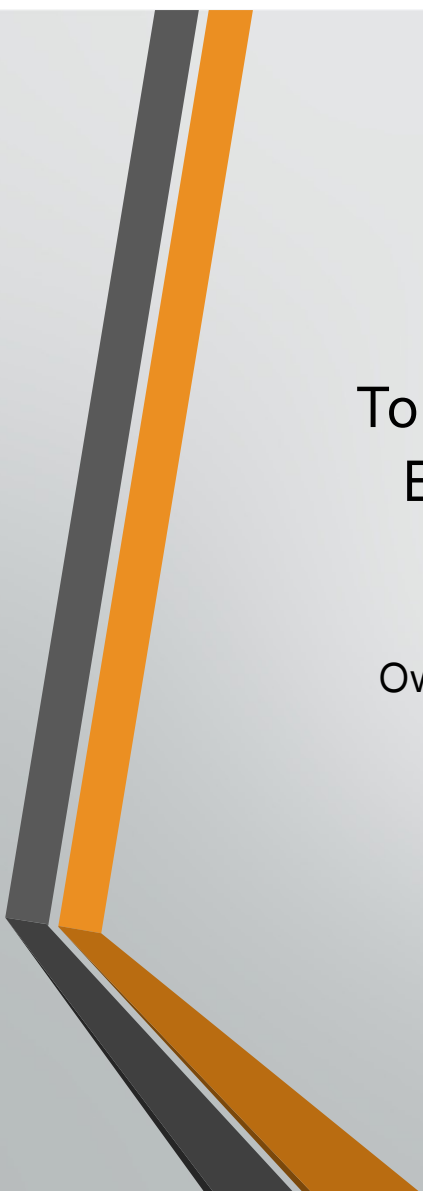
Label souvenir sheet inscribed "Stamps Instruct, Stamps Divert"



Final Exhibition Cachet

Canceled May 6, 1960, at Lod

Two labels picture sports



Touring Stamp Exhibitions

Owner Comments

- First one: Tel Aviv, April 30, 1950
- Last one: Lod, May 6, 1960
- Intended to expose collectors and non-collectors to fun of stamp collecting



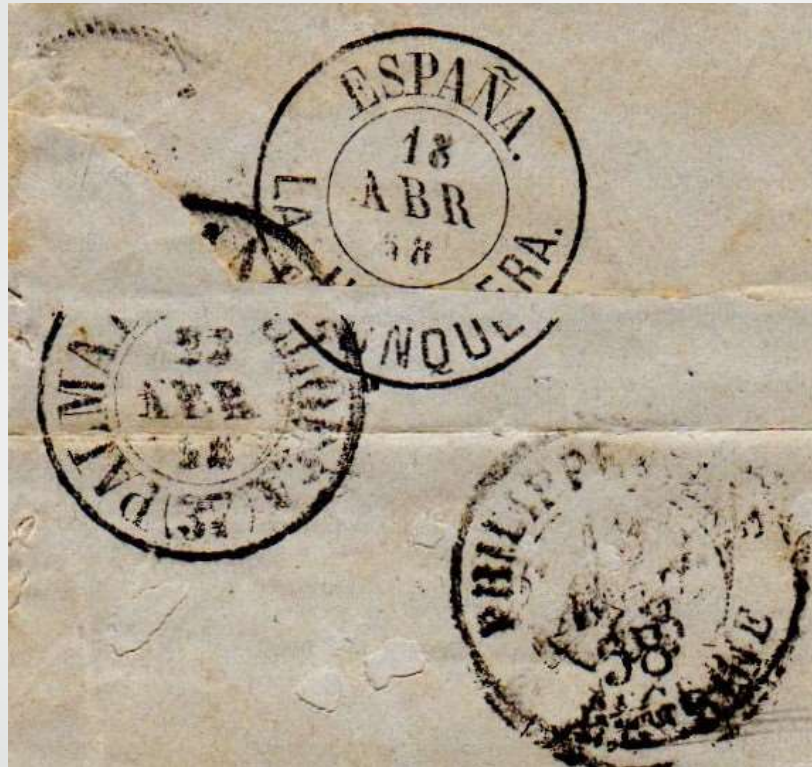
1858 Letter from Algeria (near Bône on the eastern coast)

Mailed to Palma, Mallorca (Balearic Islands)

CDS probably applied between Bone and Philippeville

Blue "FRANCIA" marking applied in Spain

2 Reals collected from recipient



Reverse of previous folded letter

CDS applied in Philippeville on 13 April, sent to Marseille

Marseille to La Jonquera, Spain (in Pyrenees), probably to Barcelona, then via ship to Mallorca



1817 Letter Written Near Algiers to Guernsey

Indistinct box-shaped British marking

Rate was apparently 1 shilling, 8 pence (note "single sheet" at bottom left)



Letter to Guernsey


Owner Comments

- Written in 1817, about nine months after Lord Exmouth's expedition in August 1816
- Exmouth extracted agreement from Dey of Algiers to eliminate enslavement of Christians
- This writer is apparently ordinary seaman on mission to eliminate all slavery
- Addressees are his sisters, much of letter is general commentary addressed to them
- Part of letter describes the fortifications at Algiers and his desire to participate in an attack on them



1874 Kelly's Island to Hermie Kelley, Fostoria, Ohio

Transcription



Kelly's Island Oct 12th 1874
My Dear Sir - your postal of
Saturday rec'd this P.M. Also a
letter from your Mother - She said
she was going to write to you too.
She evidently thinks that your
Grandma has not got the Consti-
tution to live through this sickness
so as to be as well again as she
was when here - But may live
several weeks & perhaps months -
No frosts here yet - Glad the grapes
got through without another
blow up.

Kelly's Island, Oct 12th, 1874

My Dear Sir, Your postal of Saturday rec'd this P.M. Also a letter from yur mother. She said she was going to write to you too. She evidently thinks that your Grandma has not got the constitution to live through this sickness so as to be as well again as she was when here. But may live several weeks & perhaps months. No frosts here yet. Glad the grapes got through the winter .without another blow up.

A.S. K(elley).



ca. 1908 Cinderellas from Sicily – Calabria

Issued to raise funds for victims of 28 December 1908 Messina – Reggio earthquake in the area

Cities nearly completely destroyed; between 75,000 and 82,000 people killed



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1908 Cinderellas

More of the story behind the labels

Calabria, in southwest Italy, occupies the "toe" of the country's boot-shaped peninsula. Calabria is best known for its sprawling beaches along the Tyrrhenian Sea on the west coast and the Ionian Sea on the east coast, and their dramatic cliffs, coves, and surreal rock formations

1908 Messina Earthquake Charity Labels

On December 28, 1908, at about 5:20am, a massive earthquake of magnitude 7.2 struck Sicily and the Calabria region in southern Italy. The epicentre of the earthquake was the narrow Strait of Messina that separates Sicily from the Italian mainland. The ground shook for more than 30 seconds and a devastating almost 12m high tsunami followed shortly afterwards. It is estimated that 100,000-200,000 people were killed during the disaster. The town of Messina was virtually wiped out (91% buildings destroyed, 70,000 people killed), also the town of Reggio across the Strait suffered heavy damages. The Italian army and navy immediately began with rescue efforts, with the great help of foreign navies - many British, Russian, French, US and other warships arrived with humanitarian relief, their sailors searched for survivors and helped with clean-up operations, and ships evacuated many victims.

The disaster shocked the world and funds were opened to aid the victims. One method of raising funds was by the sale of charity labels.

In 1909, bicoloured triangular labels with common designs but with different denominations for ten countries were produced. They were sold in Austria (heller), Denmark (ore), France (centimes), Germany (pfennigs), Great Britain (pence), Hungary (filler), Italy (centesimos), Netherlands (cents), Russia (kopecks) and USA (cents). They show ten different ancient landmarks and ruins of the region, with 'Sicilia' and 'Calabria' in the lower corners and the date of the disaster '1908' across the bottom. Each label was sold at 10c, 10pf, 1½d or equivalent currency. The labels were printed se-tenant in sheets of 50. The 'Views' sets accompany labels with similar designs but showing a portrait of the King and Queen of Italy, these were sold at 20c, 20pf, 2½d or equivalent currency.

In Austria, a 2h rectangular charity label was produced. It shows a forlorn woman walking away from the still smoldering remains of her house, the inscription 'Für die Obdachlosen in Suditalien' at the top translates as 'For homeless people in Southern Italy'. These labels were printed in various colours on various coloured papers and exist perforated or imperforate.

In the United States, a triangular label showing a volcano and inscribed 'American National Red Cross Relief Fund Italian Earthquake' was produced by the Massachusetts branch of the Red Cross.



Easter Greetings from Bruce McIntyre

McIntyre was Art Cover Exchange member #88

Canceled April 12 – Easter and Lewis Towers' birthday



Easter Greetings from Bruce McIntyre

Promoting Martin's run for APS president at 1933 convention in Chicago

Martin served as APS president from 1933 to 1935



It's Not Often One Can Play the Dick Card!



1923 Miscut Scott #492 to Bolivia

Pays 2¢ treaty rate under special agreement (the Madrid Treaty)



All the Cool Markings on the Reverse

We rely on the owner to explain these

\$150,000 Face Value

Let the owner know if you are
able to spend it!





A Close-up of One of
the Stamps

Canceled, of course



While We're on
Revenues...

Always wanted a Persian Rug –
This will have to do

First Twelve Mexican Stamps

Part of a collection on Stanley Gibbons pages –

Reminds the owner of Dale Pulver, RIP



One of Those Mexican Stamps



THANKS! To the USPS

All the pretty stamps get
covered with non-peelable
labels. At least they won't be
reused!



Reverse of Previous Item

Not a mark on the
common stamps, and
unfortunately, no line pair
or PNC





\$1.00 Admiral Stamps Used on Money Packet Tag

126 ozs. @\$0.05 / oz	\$6.30
Registration Fee	0.10
War tax	<u>0.01</u>
Total Postage	\$6.41



Address Side of Previous Item

Money packets were usual reason to use \$1.00 stamps – letters seldom required that much postage



Money Packet Tag – Second Example

107 ozs. @\$0.05 / oz	\$5.35
Registration Fee	0.10
War tax	<u>0.01</u>
Total Postage	\$5.46



Address Side of Previous Item

Must have been regular practice to have pre-printed labels

Examples from the Proliferation of Modern Philatelic Forgeries



Primary sources are believed to originate in Taiwan, China, Greece and Japan.
eBay is the primary outlet, a few have appeared on HipStamp.
Secondary resellers in Romania, the UK and around the globe.

Modern Philatelic Forgeries: All Are Sold Without Disclaimer on eBay



Examples from sellers in Taiwan (most prolific):

Wide variety of subjects, some are impossible examples, some not.

No action has been taken by eBay after numerous fraud reports.

Modern Philatelic Forgeries: All Are Sold Without Disclaimer on eBay



Examples from sellers in Taiwan / China:

Product quality varies, some are obvious forgeries, some not.

No action has been taken by eBay after numerous fraud reports.

Modern Philatelic Forgeries: All Are Sold Without Disclaimer on eBay



Examples from sellers in Greece:

These are better than the photocopies of stamps sold as original examples.

No action has been taken by eBay after numerous fraud reports.

Modern Philatelic Forgeries: All Are Sold Without Disclaimer on eBay



Examples from a dealer in Japan, origin of forgeries unknown,
But the Taiwan “factory” is suspected:
No action has been taken by eBay after numerous fraud reports.

Modern Philatelic Forgeries: All Are Sold Without Disclaimer on eBay



Examples from a dealer in the UK, origin of forgeries unknown:
No action has been taken by eBay after numerous fraud reports.

AKRON OHIO

Complicated Transatlantic Rates

Bremen Mail 1847

Akron

Transatlantic Mail to Wurttemberg
Bremen Mail
Postal Agreement of 1847

Prior to this agreement, mail to Bremen was exchanged either by private ship or by postal arrangements between Bremen and other countries.

Summary of rates and markings:

10c PAID rate Akron to New York City (300miles) as the US inland rate was required to be prepaid to port. The 10c marking has dissolved beneath the 24c sea post marking.

24c is the US sea post rate per ½ ounce not less than 3000 miles distance to Bremen. The PAID marking was crossed out and the black 24c hand stamp was applied at New York to denote 24c debit to Bremen.

9 AMERICA = 9 Gutengroschen (ggr) Bremen debit to Hanover.
UBER BREMEN

10 ½ = summation of 9ggr owed to Bremen plus 1 ½ ggr Hanover transit.

Gutengroschen (ggr) currency was converted to Thurn & Taxis kreutzer (kr) currency of the South German Union. 45 kr = 9ggr

Internal transit fees: blue manuscript accumulation of 45kr (Hanover debit) / 8kr (Thurn & Taxis transit fee) / 4kr (Wurttemberg internal) is summed in red manuscript to 57 kr due (about 39c US).

Backstamps: New York May 19 arrival, Thurn & Taxis June 14 transit in blue and Heidenheim June 15, 1849 receiver.

Posted on May 15, 1849 at Akron, Ohio per Ocean Line steamer *Washington* departing New York May 21st, arriving Southampton, England June 5th and Bremen June 7th. The letter arrived at Heidenheim, Wurttemberg June 15, 1849.



Prussian Closed Mail 1852

Akron

Transatlantic Mail
Prussian Closed Mail
Postal Agreement of 1852
Wurttemberg to Akron and Returned

Mail carried under the Prussian convention was called closed mail because it traveled through intermediary countries of the UK and Belgium in closed mail bags that were not opened until arrival at the Prussian exchange office

Rate: 30c per ½ ounce. Applied to all German States who were members of the German Austrian Postal Union (GAPU).

Summary of rates and markings:

Mailed from Backnang, Wurttemberg October 30, 1859.

Transit mark to Achen, Belgium November 2, 1859.

Achen exchange November 11, 1859. Letter prepared for closed mail. 5c debit to U.S.

New York November 25, 1859 arrival marking at New York exchange office and postage due 30c.

Advertised Akron O. January

Akron O. February 6, 1860. Date when returned to Germany after advertisement.

Orange box in German "Not called for at destination" stamped at Achen

Blue crayon "Zuruck" German for returned.

45kr due after crossing out original address.

Stuttgart return transit mark dated March 11, 1860 where letter was opened to determine originator.

Name of person who mailed the letter as determined when opened at Stuttgart in violet ink.

Backnang receiver March 12, 1860.



HELP !

Mailed 1852 from Germany

Rocco.caponi@gmail.com
with your analysis



Dahomey

Two brothers want to transfer from Cotonou, Dahomey, to Ouidah and Abomey.

Signers are Behanzin family members, might be related to former royal family in Dahomey.

Why the 3 franc tax?

What were the revenue taxes in 1930?

Ouidah le 30^e Octobre 1930

Monsieur Antoine Behanzin
Fils de M^r A. Segeais
Vivier à Ouidah

Sous couvert de Monsieur A. Segeais
Dépositaire Loyer paillard de Ouidah.

Monsieur le Gouverneur du Dahomey

C'est avec grand plaisir que nous venons vous écrire respectueusement de votre haute bienveillance vous demander le renseignement sur notre engagement volontaire que nous voulons faire.

Nous vous faisons savoir que nous ne sommes plus à Cotonou, moi Antoine Popossi Behanzin, j'étais affecté à Ouidah avec mon patron Segeais. Et Henri Togbé Behanzin est allé à Abomey c'est-à-dire dans le cercle d'Abomey et Djinné.

Cette lettre vous explique en même temps cher Gouverneur que quand le moment sera prêt, nous allons convoquer Henri à Djinné dans le cercle d'Abomey. Et moi Antoine Popossi Behanzin vous me convoquez à Ouidah auprès de mon patron Segeais.

Nous vous demandons notre cher Gouverneur de nous accorder cette demande que nous venons de faire.

Nous voulons faire quatre à cinq ans dans le service militaire et quand nous serons engagé et après avoir fini ce service moi Antoine je ferai l'apprenti ajusteur et Henri fera aussi veut fréquenter l'école de médecine pour devenir Aide-médecin.

Nous serons très reconnaissant si vous pouvez nous accorder cette demande, et aussi le bon Dieu vous remerciera.

Encore pour vous faire savoir qu'étant jeune homme aïeul comme nous, on doit faire son service militaire.

Nous vous prions en vous demandant que après notre engagement à

Dahomey

Page 2 (cropped) showing Behanzin family name

Ouidah nous allons prendre le bateau après huit jour.

Veuillez agréer très cher Gouverneur l'expression de
nos vives reconnaissances

Bien à vous

Antoine Topossé Behanzin et son frère
Henri Logbé Behanzin

Toute la famille Behanzin signe.

Vous allez nous convoquer ainsi:
Monsieur Antoine Topossé Behanzin, boy de M^{re} A. Legrand
Déposé. Payeur du Trésor de Ouidah.

Par Henri

Monsieur Henri Logbé Behanzin chez son grand père
Behanzin à Djimé (cercle d'Alibonny) par Momey

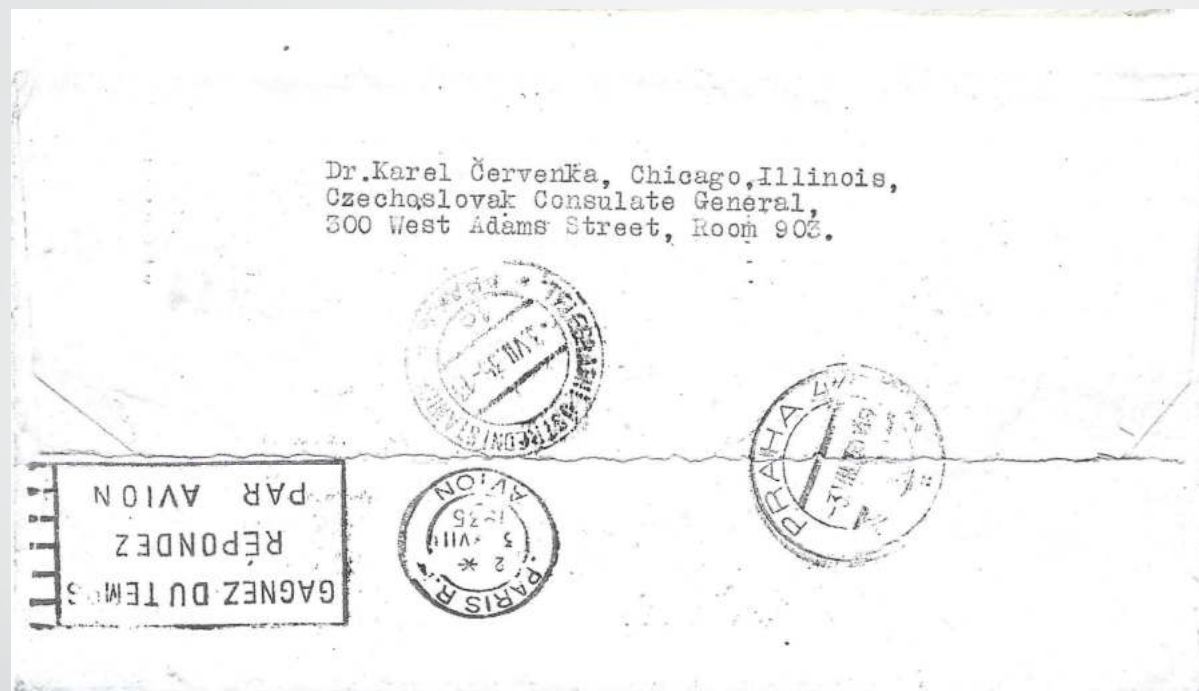


1935 Chicago to Prague

Mailed June 25 by Consulate General, arrived Paris July 3, forwarded by air to Prague

"Praha 82 Letiste" is Prague airport marking

Addressed to Minister of Foreign Affairs or his deputy



1935 Chicago to Prague

Reverse of cover

French *flamme* cancel reads "Save Time / Forward / by Airmail"




1946 Prague to Cleveland

Have to wait for the owner to tell us about this one



1946 Prague to Cleveland

Also have to wait for the owner to tell us about this one



Switching to some screen sharing

PDFs take much more time to integrate into PowerPoint – one cannot just “insert” as with a JPG file.

This member sent PDFs earlier today, so there wasn't time to convert and insert. It takes probably 20 minutes per page (or image, when there is more than one on a page).

I encourage you to send JPG files rather than PDFs!



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Show and Tell

April 1, 2021

And That Concludes Tonight's Program

Thanks to our contributors, listeners and watchers