MARCH MEETING MINUTES

The March meeting was called to order.
The Pledge of Allegiance was given.
We skipped approval of the minutes since I was out sick last month.
Treasurer's report was approved.
We're happy to welcome Matt Taylor as our newest member.

President Mike Ezell mentioned an issue with APS. They say we don't have enough APS members for club membership though the roster shows we do. It was also mentioned about the APS circuit books for people to remember to take out the stamps they record on the list and also to record the stamps we take out! Four stamps went missing last month and Mike Ezell had to cover that. Also from personal experience, if you notice any stamps in the books that have come loose, let Mike or whoever is handling the circuit books know so they can reattach it because if it falls out or is lost then they are responsible for it.

Donations to the club were made by Dan Chaij and Steve Gordon for the auction in May.
Dan Chaij gave a small talk on the SEFS show and John Burnett's award.
Ray Tessner gave a small presentation on how to make money off your stamps.
We broke for refreshments.
We watched a DVD from APS, "Penny Postal: Gone but Still Collectable" brought by Jim Hogue.
Meeting was adjourned.

Rebecca Gilbert, Secretary

What do the (Enter your favorite NFL team) and the Post Office have in common?
Neither deliver on Sundays!
What begins with E ends with E and has one letter in it?
An envelope

source: http://www.jokes4us.com/peoplejokes/postofficejokes.html
Enter our one-page exhibit competition at our April meeting! There are prizes to be awarded, and fun is had by all!

**One Page Exhibit Rules**

1. Exhibits must be entered in one of three categories:
   - **A. Postal History** – Entire envelopes with postage and postal markings. This includes FDC’s, advertising covers, ship covers, etc.
   - **B. United States or Foreign** – Any issue including BOB items, singles, multiples, EFO’s etc.
   - **C. Topical** – Including U.S., Foreign, mixed, seals, etc. that have a topical theme.

2. Limit 3 entries per person. Can be all in one category or in multiple categories.

3. Must be on 8-1/2 x 11 sheets of white card stock in a plastic page protector.

4. Contents can include anything that fits on a page, i.e. pictures, graphics, photo copies, etc., however, a real stamp or cover must be included in the exhibit.

5. Descriptions can be typed or hand-written.

6. Judging will be by popular vote of members present.

7. Exhibitors name must not be a part of the exhibit.

Neatness counts, good eye appeal means votes.
First place will be awarded in each category.
One overall winner will receive a prize.

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**SOUTHEAST REGION STAMP SHOWS**

**April 28, 2018 Button Gwinnett Stamp Show**
The Button Gwinnett Stamp Club will be holding their second bourse ever at Mountain Park UMC on Rockbridge Rd just off HWY 78 in Stone Mountain.
Allen Johnson, 770-359-7533, ajrj1957@yahoo.com.

**June 16-17 HUNTSPEX 2018**
Huntsville 2018 Stamp and Postcard Show, Huntsville Philatelic Club, University of Alabama in Huntsville, Conference Training Center, 1410 Ben Graves Drive, Contact: Michael O’Reilly, mcoreilly@att.net, 256-527-4601, www.stampshows.com/huntsville_hpc.html

**August 3-5 Americover 2018**
American First Day Cover Society, An APS World Series of Philately Show, Hilton Atlanta Northeast, 5993 Peachtree Industrial Blvd., Norcross, Georgia 30092-3416, Contact Chris Lazaroff, showinfo@afdcs.org, http://www.afdcs.org/show
Canadian Commemoratives of the QEII Era, Used properly in Period are Scarce

By John Burnett

I had read, with a great deal of interest, an article "Postal Rates During the Early QEII Era (1953 - 1966)" by John Watson in the July 2013 Maple Leaves (the journal of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain) and it got me to thinking that I could add a little to the article by writing about one of my favorite subjects and that is the scarcity of QEII era Canadian commemorative stamps actually used in the proper period of their issue and also used to pay the proper rate or to help "make up" the proper rate. Having started this I find it will run for four parts.

Canada doesn't demonetize its stamps with time and so it is possible to get lots of Canadian commemoratives used "out of time period" as the Canadian Post office sells old stamps at a discount to large mailers, generally stamp dealers. What I am finding increasingly difficult to find is a Canadian commemorative stamp actually used in the mails during its time of issue.

In 1953 my father started me in Canadian First Day Covers and it was these that peaked my interest in Canadian Postal History. One cover I found was addressed to Sir Winston Churchill. The cover shown in fig 1 shows that cover franked with the Coronation commemorative stamp of 1953. In my childhood days it would be fair to say Winston Churchill was a "national hero" in Canada, he had just led the British Empire to Victory in WWII and here was an envelope addressed to him at 10 Downing St... not only that but on the back of the envelope was a London, England receiving strike, shown in fig 2, in today's lingo "how cool was that?" I was hooked and right there started a life-long search for Canadian postal history, especially modern Canadian postal history (mainly because I could afford it).

This letter with a single 4¢ stamp affixed paid the Empire surface rate for a letter up to one ounce in weight.

Another example of the Coronation commemorative stamp used that I thought would be a great little collection was one that had the stamp cancelled with the commemorative Coronation Flag cancellation. Shown in fig 3 is a cover that was actually addressed to my mother and had arrived in our own mail box, it pays the domestic letter forward rate. This cancel was only to be used for a very limited 6 days of coronation week and I thought I could get all six dates from Vancouver which was my home town, huh, I'm still looking for a couple of dates on a commemorative stamp from 1953.

I am still trying to put together a complete collection of the flag cancels of 1953, some of the dates are really scarce because later in the coronation week many post offices just stopped using them. Of course, like all stamp collections there's a real rarity in the group, Ottawa had an inverted flag for a little while on day one, I have never even seen one of these!

As I looked through my 1954 album just this morning I was shocked to find only one cover utilizing a commemorative stamp. Shown in Fig. 4 is a 5¢ Beaver stamp used to pay an air mail letter to the USA, this short paid the fee of 7¢ and hence was postage due 4¢ or double the deficiency.

As I peruse my albums I have to get to 1958 before I find my first international destination utilizing commemorative stamps. I don't look at mail to the USA as international because Canada and the USA are each other's largest trading partners and there is no shortage of examples of mail between the two countries.

In fig 5 I show a strip of three 5¢ British Columbia Centennial commemorative stamps paying the 15¢ international air mail rate to France.

1958 has proven to be a treasure trove of some interesting international mail in my collection. During this period Canada classified international destinations as either "A", "B", or "C" destinations and thus had three distinct rates applicable for a limited time. These complexities of the airmail rates add to the difficulty in finding some destinations. "A" countries were basically "the Americas", "B" countries were Europe and Africa, and "C" countries were Asia and Australasia. One has to be careful here as because in 1967 the "A" counties were rolled into the "B" country list.

An interesting multi franked cover is shown in fig 6. Mailed from Jordan, Ontario to Baghdad, Iraq this registered envelope uses stamps that were all current at the time of mailing. The air mail rate to a "C" country was 25¢ per ½ ounce and that is paid for with the 1956 issued " 25¢ Chemical Industry" commemorative, and the registration fee of 20¢ was paid for with a "10¢ Eskimo Hunter issued in 1955" and a 5¢ Petroleum Industry and a 5¢ First Elected Assembly" commemorative stamps issued in 1958.

Thanks to John Burnett for the above article!

Stamp Trivia

* The world’s longest-lived mail delivery system exists to this day in India. Called the Dak or Dawk system, this organization can be traced back to Roman relay runners. Dak runners carried the mail over long distances by inserting it in a stick, split down the middle. A torch bearer helped guide the runners at night, and another ran along beating a drum to scare off dangerous animals. Sometime during the seventeenth century, the job of carrying the torch and tom-tom were combined. The East India Company ran the system while Britain controlled India. During that time, postal inspectors were employed, and time keepers kept the runners on schedule.
Impacts on FDC Collecting
by Marjory J. Sente
(Stamps Magazine, 10/19/1991)
(Edited to show FDCs and update information)

If you were to ask first day cover (FDC) collectors what era, year or event had the greatest impact on FDC collecting, I’m sure you would get a variety of answers.

Here is a sample of opinions:
The introduction of the first day of issue cancellation in 1938; the growth of popularity of handpainted cachets during the 1980s; George Linn's first commercially prepared cachet for use on a U.S. FDC introduced on Sept. 1, 1923 for the Harding Memorial issue (Scott No. 610).

Well Linn's cachet would be high on my list. He introduced the idea of making a business of cacheted first day covers. And today cachets are big business. Witness the likes of Artcraft, Artmaster and Fleetwood, plus a cadre of other successful cachetmakers.

In the 1920s and 1930s, Roseller, Gorham and loor were prolific producers of cachets for FDCs as well as event covers.

At the top of my list for events that, I think, most greatly impacted the hobby were three events occurring in 1922.

In 1922, the Post Office Department initiated its modern policy of announcing first day cities and dates. The first U.S. stamp for which the Post Office Department specified a date was the 10 cent Special Delivery issue (Scott No. E12). The designated date was July 12, 1922. Washington, D.C. was the first day city.

The first U.S. First Day of Issue (FDOI) ceremony was also held in 1922. It was at Fremont, OH, on Oct. 4, 1922. Fremont, the site of the death of Rutherford B. Hayes, was where the 11 cent Hayes definitive (Scott No. 563) was released. Only 400 stamps were available on the first day. About 100 FDCs are known to exist from Fremont.

It's also reported that the occasion marks the debut of the first day program. Supposedly a small mimeographed sheet was prepared and distributed at the ceremony. I would love to hear from anyone with more information about the program.

In 1923, in addition to Linn's cachet for the Harding Memorial issue, the first U.S. stamp was issued in conjunction with a philatelic exhibition. The 12 cent Cleveland (Scott No. 564) was released in Boston, MA, on March 20, 1923. The exhibition was at the Boston Public Library, and a special machine cancel was used to postmark the covers presented at stamp shows. Sometimes they are closely tied to the show or the area. And the release of a new issue almost always guarantees a good attendance at the show.

These events were key to the growth and development of the FDC hobby that we know today. I challenge anyone to suggest another two landmark years.

Why Stamp Collectors Love the Graf Zeppelins

The romance of the Zeppelin airmail stamps never fails to intrigue a true stamp lover. These historic stamps are scarce, due to their extremely small issue quantities and the fact they were on sale a scant five weeks and two days, over 70 years ago!

The Zeppelin airmail stamps are the stuff collecting dreams are made of.

An amazing history!
The Graf Zeppelin was named after its designer - Count ("Graf in German) Ferdinand von Zeppelin. An aluminum-framed, lighter-than-air craft, the Graf made its first dramatic trans-Atlantic voyage in 1928. That voyage saw three crew members clinging precariously to the outside of the massive ship, attempting crucial repairs during a raging storm in the mid-Atlantic! Though that first trip was fraught with danger, it ended successfully, and those which followed were smoother.

Document the Graf Zeppelin's incredible voyage across the Atlantic

On May 18, 1930, the Graf Zeppelin began its first round-trip voyage between Europe and North and South America. This was the occasion for which the Zeppelin airmail stamps were issued. The mail carried on that voyage bore the famous "Zeps," documenting for all time the importance of the giant aircraft in the development of world airmail service. It was only after the crash of the German airship Hindenburg that the Graf Zeppelin was taken out of service. Its history included many records, chief among them - the Graf was the only airship to fly around the world. The stamps and covers which resulted from the many flights of the Graf Zeppelin have fascinated collectors from that time on - and they always will.

The Zeppelin airmail designs depict the dirigible's long journey over the ocean between Europe and the Americas, showing the giant airship traveling westward from Europe as well as eastward, back to its home port in Friedrichshafen, Germany.

The Zeppelins and the mail they carried were an exciting chapter in the saga of airmail service in the early years of this century. Those years were a time of daring and courageous airmail pilots whose exploits were carried out in flimsy, unstable, heavier-than-air planes such as the Curtiss Jenny as well as the unforgettable Zeppelins. All mankind took a giant leap into the future as these heroes defied gravity and piloted their crafts into the wild blue yonder. The Zeppelin stamps are historic artifacts from that exciting time. Like all postage stamps, they tell us wonderful things about our nation's great past.