February 11 ............................ Monthly Meeting
Program ........................................ by Jim Hogue
March 11 ........................................ Monthly Meeting
Program .......................... To be determined

There was no business meeting in January. Therefore, there are no meeting minutes to present. However, the delayed “Christmas Dinner” was enjoyed on January 14 by the 28 people present. We also welcome two collectors who joined us for the dinner and invite them to attend the February meeting.

UPCOMING STAMP SHOWS IN THE REGION:
January 29-31, 2016 Southeastern Stamp Expo
Hilton Atlanta, 255 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30303

March 5-6, 2016 KnoxPex 2016
National Parks Centennial Stamp Show, Knoxville Philatelic Society, Holiday Inn Knoxville-West, 9134 Executive Park Dr., Knoxville, Tennessee 37923

2016 Programs:
February - Presentation by Jim Hogue
March - Open (Presenter needed)
April - Single Page Exhibits
May - Club Auction
June - Club Picnic
July - Presentation by Joel Rind
August - Open (Presenter needed)
September - Program by John Burnett
October - Open (Presenter needed)
November - Club Auction
December - Holiday Party

Volunteer to present a program!

The article on the following page is presented as a source of ideas for the Chattanooga Stamp Club. All are good suggestions, but our club is too small to put on a show.
STAMP OF THE MONTH

Guatemala C875

The stamps (re: 1993 census) were politically controversial and thus were never issued. During the Christmas rush in December 2001, a postal employee mistakenly removed some from the stamp vault at the main post office when he ran out of stamps in use at the time.

The C875 was on sale for a very short time (6 days) until postal authorities found out about their use and immediately removed them from sale. The stamp is listed in Scott with no value indicated due to rarity and a note that says "No. C875 was withdrawn from sale 12/11/01."

The 2015 Scott Standard Specialized Postage Stamp Catalogue values the stamp in both mint never hinged and used at $50. It is currently selling in the $75-to-$85 price range.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

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SOME IDEAS FOR OUR CLUBS & SOCIETIES

The venerable hobby of stamp collecting faces an interesting dilemma today. Organized philately seems to be in a decline. Membership in societies is down, attendance at shows is down, most stamp stores are closed, philatelic publications are not doing well, club membership is declining, etc. On the other hand, quite a bit of stamp activity is being done on the internet and some feel that overall the hobby is a thriving one.

There can be little doubt that the hobby is changing and that the way that stamps are being collected can never be the same. This may be the major factor in why our Federation club and society membership has been down. I have a few suggestions to increase membership.

ACTIVELY RECRUIT

Does your group actively try to recruit new members? I believe that every club should have a recruiting committee of two or three members whose task it is to go out and bring in new members in various ways — setting up displays at local schools and libraries, looking into local advertising, having a table at a local show, etc.

HAVE A SHOW

How long has it been since your club ran a local stamp show? Believe me, there are dealers and collectors out there that would welcome a well-run, well-publicized event with perhaps collector exhibits and prizes awarded. Such an event can be an annual affair and requires only a commitment on the part of the membership.

CREATE A WEBSITE

Does your group have a website? In today's philatelic marketplace, the vast majority of collectors use the internet to get information about local clubs, dealers, or shows. If we don't have an internet presence, these people will never know about us.

VARY YOUR PROGRAMS

Does your club put enough thought into the types of programs that are offered? Some scheduled presentations can be a turnoff. (e.g., "Flyspeck Markings on the 1932 Officials of Upper Slobovia"). Perhaps programs should be of more interest and wider appeal. The programs that seem the most well-attended at my local club are the spring and fall auctions, and the member's bourse. Maybe we should do more of these types of things during the year.

PUBLICIZE, PUBLICIZE, PUBLICIZE

Do you publicize your meetings in the local newspapers, with either press releases or paid advertising, or both? Does your club send out periodic reminders of upcoming meetings and their programs via postcards or email, or both? It is very important to do all or at least some of these things. If we do little or nothing, our hobby will continue to change, but our clubs and societies will remain as they are. •
Rare “Hanging Lincoln” Chattanooga Patriotic Cover

By Steve Swain

To show loyalty to one side or another during the American Civil War, both the Union and the Confederacy produced patriotic envelopes, so called for the art work depicting pro-northern or pro-southern sentiments. As can be imagined, less than flattering caricatures of Abraham Lincoln were routinely used as a theme on Confederate patriotic covers.

Widely recognized as one of the rarest and most distinctive of all Confederate patriotic covers is the “Hanging Lincoln”, shown in Figure 1. Mailed from Nashville to Joseph Rooks (?), Chattanooga, Tennessee, this cover is one of only twelve examples recorded. (The Chattanooga cover realized an auction price of $11,500.)

Figure 1. “Hanging Lincoln” Chattanooga Cover.
The extraordinary caricature on the cover shows President Lincoln hanging upside down from a tree limb, with his symbolic axe and fence rail tied around his neck. The caption reads:

“Abe Lincoln the destroyer.
He once split Rails.
Now he has split the Union.”

To the left and right is the caption, “The penalty of disregarding the constitution. Impeached, deposed, Tried and convicted.” Standing beside Lincoln is a mustachioed Winfield Scott, labeled “Old Fuss n Feathers”. Scott has dropped his sword and is exclaiming, “My glory is gone forever.” On the ground beneath Lincoln is the Union flag, captioned, “The stars and stripes lie in the dust, Never to rise.” A Confederate 11-star flag towers above the tree with the caption, “The stars and bars shall for ever wave triumphant.”

The Confederate Stamp Alliance lists the twelve genuine Hanging Lincoln Confederate patriotic covers as:

1) July. 25, 1861, Marshall Texas
2) Aug. 21, 1861, Nashville Tennessee
3) Aug. 30, 1861, Athens Louisiana.
4) Nov. 2, 1861, Bowling Green Kentucky
5) Jan. 1, 1862, Nashville to Chattanooga Tennessee
6) Jan. 4, 1862, Nashville Tennessee
7) Feb. 20, 1862, Cumberland Gap to Knoxville
8) April 15, 1862, Cartersville Mississippi
9) April 15, 1862, Camden Mississippi
10) June 24, 1862, Camden Mississippi
11) Date unknown to JRH, W

History of United States Commemorative Postage Stamps

The history of United States postage stamps begins before there was a United States or postage stamps! During the early colonial days, letters were sent through a variety of independent postal organizations. As the population of the colonies grew, the need for a more organized system of mail delivery became apparent. In 1691 a colonial postal service was implemented by the British government and a number of Postmaster-Generals were appointed in the years leading up to the American Revolution, including one of the most important, Benjamin Franklin (as a joint Postmaster-General with William Hunter) in 1753. Franklin, a pragmatic and inventive man, implemented many innovations that made the colonial postal system much more effective and after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, became the United State’s first Postmaster-General.

Prior to the founding of the United States, letters were generally not pre-paid. The person receiving the letters paid the mailman when the letter was delivered. Although the United States now had full control over the postal system as outlined in the Constitution, this method continued. This system was not efficient though as it required the mailman to find the recipient and collect the money, or if the recipient refused the letter, it had to be sent back to the originating post office unpaid. It was not until the early 1940s that stamps were first introduced to the US Postal system.

Britain began using prepaid postage stamps in 1840 and the first US postage stamps were introduced two years later. These were not official stamps, but were “provisional issue stamps” that were produced by private companies. In 1847 the first United States postage stamps were issued by the government, the famous five cent Franklin and ten cent Washington stamps. Although the previous payment upon receipt method was still used, these stamps were extremely popular with the American public.

Additional stamps were soon issued, and by the time the first commemorative set was issued in 1893, over 200 definitive stamps had been issued (many more if stamp variations are included). These stamps are considered definitive because they were issued for an extended period of time and didn’t commemorate a particular person or event. It can be argued that the Abraham Lincoln memorial stamp of 1866 is the first commemorative postage stamp, but collectors usually consider the 1893 Columbian issue to be the first.

A set of 16 stamps were issued in 1893 to commemorate the World Columbian Exposition in Chicago. These stamps were very popular with collectors; although some complained about the cost of completing the entire set (this set included the first $1.00, $2.00 and $5.00 stamps in US history). Although the set was highly successful (and profitable for the Post Office), the second commemorative set of stamps was not issued until 1898. Early commemoratives were issued only for expositions until 1909, and it was not until 1924 that the United States began issuing commemorative stamps for every year.