



Philatelic Society of Lancaster County

**The James Buchanan Chapter (#173) of the American Philatelic
Society**

American Topical Association-Chapter 118

Website: <https://lcps-stamps.org>

2nd Wednesday/Month-Meet in Person at Landis Homes at 6:30 p.m.

4th Wednesday/Month-Meet Virtually at 6:15 p.m.

The Veranda Chronicles



Paul Petersen

An interesting caveat to valuing your collection . . .

Over the years I have enjoyed playing with numbers, statistics, predictions, and all, and I've found that valuing our collections provides some of the same opportunities. With some free time between meetings, I tried something different after borrowing a catalogue that one of our members inherited from his grandfather, The 1929 *Standard Postage and Stamp Catalogue* (Scott Stamp and Coin Company of NY,) published in 1928; yes, ninety-six years ago. All of us marvel

when looking back through the old values especially the classics we know and love, whether foreign or domestic, wishing we could still pay these prices. You know what I'm talking about it. If you've never done this, please raise your hand.

I thought I would see how this panned out, and I compared the 1928 Scott values (published in the 1929 Catalogue) with the inflation-adjusted values as of February 2024. Then, for additional comparison, I compared the inflation-adjusted 1928 values of these stamps from the 2019 Scott *1840-1940 Classic Specialized Catalogue of Stamps & Covers*. For illustration purposes, what follows is a handful of stamps I have chosen, since they are known to us all.

To calculate the '28 values of these stamps based on the inflation values of today, I used the [usinflationcalculator.com](https://www.usinflationcalculator.com) website. There are several inflation calculators to choose from, each with its own nuances and specifications based on the parameters chosen to determine the inflation rates. From 1928 to 2024, the inflation multiplier is X17.83, meaning that \$1.00 in 1928 has inflated to \$17.83 in 2024.

I hope you enjoy the following data, but please don't take it too seriously.

- U.S. 1.** 5¢ Ben Franklin (\$35-mint; \$624 with inflation; '19 cat-\$6,000-less with no glue)
(\$8-used; \$142 with inflation; '19 cat-\$350)
- U.S. 39.** 90¢ Blue George Washington (\$40-mint; \$713 with inflation; '19 cat-\$3000)
(\$100-used; \$1783 with inflation; '19 cat-\$10,000)
- U.S. 122.** 90¢ Carmine and Rose-1869 (\$100 mint; \$1783 with inflation, '19 cat-\$11,000)
(\$45-used; \$802 with inflation; '19 cat-\$1,800)
- U.S. C3a.** Inverted Jenny (\$1000-mint; \$17,830 with inflation; '19 cat-\$450,000)
- UK 1.** Penny Black (\$17 Mint; \$302 with inflation; '19 cat-\$11,000)
(\$2 used; \$36 with inflation; '19 cat-\$320)
- UK 2.** Two Penny Blue (\$45 mint; \$802 with inflation; '19 cat-\$35,000)
(\$5-used; \$89 with inflation; '19 cat-\$700)

A few other 1928 U.S. mint values: 1901 Pan Am set 1-10¢ (from pennies to <\$1.00 each; 2¢ inverted center-\$1,200); 1918 \$2 red & black Ben Franklin-\$6.00, \$5 green & black BF-\$10.00; 1926 Ericsson Memorial-10¢; 1926 White Plains sheet of 25-\$1.50.

One could go on and on making comparisons, but the big takeaway is that the '19 catalogue values of my small sampling of high-end classic stamps are much greater than that expected by inflation alone. Any other conclusions would be purely speculative.

Further, briefly perusing other numbers from the '29 catalogue, it seems that most of the common stamps in 1928 - which are still common now - were a few pennies then compared to the current \$0.25 minimum Scott value today. Realize too, that my "research" includes a purposive but miniscule sampling of classics with which we are all familiar.

There are caveats in each case, especially in the later catalogue listings with newly discovered varieties and other factors to consider. These factors (depending on the stamp) can include paper types, perforations, color, watermarks, grill, gum, centering, hinge status, on cover status, and many others. In the 95 years since this 1929 catalogue became available, so much more stamp and cover data has been added to our philatelic knowledge base through newer research tools and methodologies. This has countered, reinforced, and/or augmented what was known and published back in 1928.

The '29 catalogue does contain some varieties, but not all. The editors noted in the introduction that it was impossible to list and price all the minor varieties and shades, etc. that exist without making the catalogue too bulky and complicated for use by the average collector. However, they add that for the advanced collector they can offer some of the limited varieties and shades of them at the current market prices.

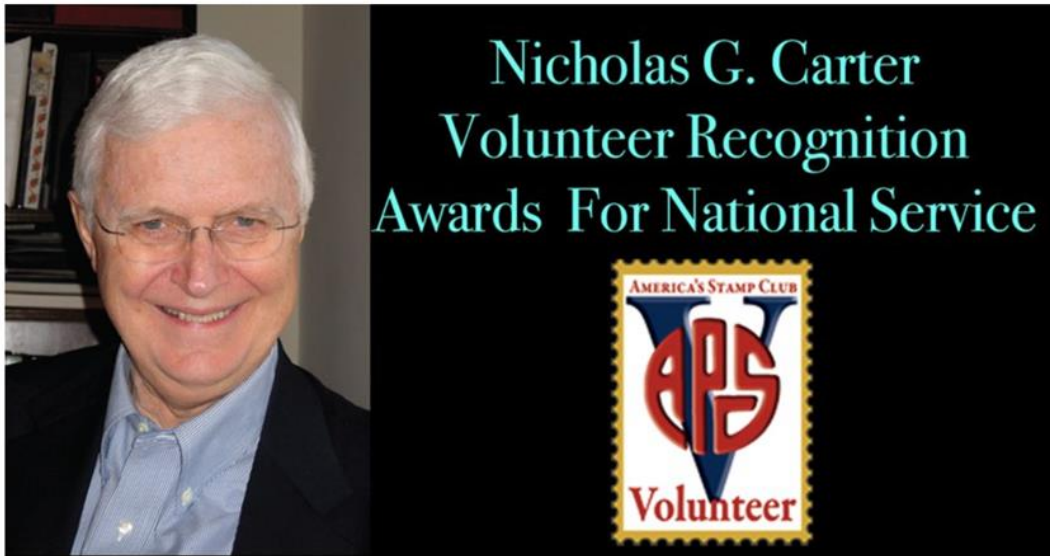
Like their UK counterpart, Stanley Gibbons, Scott sold coins and individual stamps back in 1928, and the values in this catalogue were their selling prices! There were discounts: 10% off for sales of \$1.00 to \$50.00; 15% off for sales from \$51 to \$125; and 20% off for sales from \$126 to \$500.

Just as interesting were their sales of stamp sets by country along with country packets, and these were listed in the back of the catalogue - 48 pages worth. There were also many pages of sale items such as albums and other collecting needs. They also had an approval service. These bundled values were less than the catalog price of the individual stamps in the set. For example, a used U.S. #1-2 set was \$35, a bit lower than their combined cat price of \$43. In the back of the book, the 1926 White Plains sheets sold for \$1.00, and a set of 16 different sheets based on the four plate numbers and their placements sold for \$17.00. These WP souvenir sheets now catalog for about \$300-\$525 from mint to used to never hinged.

It is fun to peruse these old volumes. Thanks for indulging me in my play with the 1929 and 2019 catalogues and inflation calculator in compiling these numbers, new and old. This also gave me the opportunity to observe the vast difference in the two Scott catalogues from a "then and now" perspective. There are so many procedural and editorial changes between the two catalogues, and that it is worth an article in itself...one day.

There is one final quote, and this is a philatelic revision that I came up with based on that of P.T. Barnum when he commented on the intelligence of the average American. "The average collector can never go wrong by underestimating what he/she thinks his/her stamps are worth." See you all in Lititz. – *Dr. Charles J. DiComo*

Upcoming Programs



APS

Future Glimpses of The Hobby and Nick Carter Award Ceremony
By Scott English

The Crossings meeting room at Landis Homes in Lititz
14 February 2024 at 6:30 p.m.

Who are the collectors of tomorrow and where are we going to find them? Since the 1890s, stamp collectors have asked the same questions. Worrying about the future of the hobby is as common as stamps among philatelists. Join Scott English, Executive Director of the American Philatelic Society, as he outlines what the APS and the hobby should be doing to reach the next generation. Scott will focus on the expanded membership options offered by the APS, the launch of *StampEd*, a new digital magazine aimed at young and non-traditional collectors, and the introduction of *No Limit Learning*, growing the online learning platform.

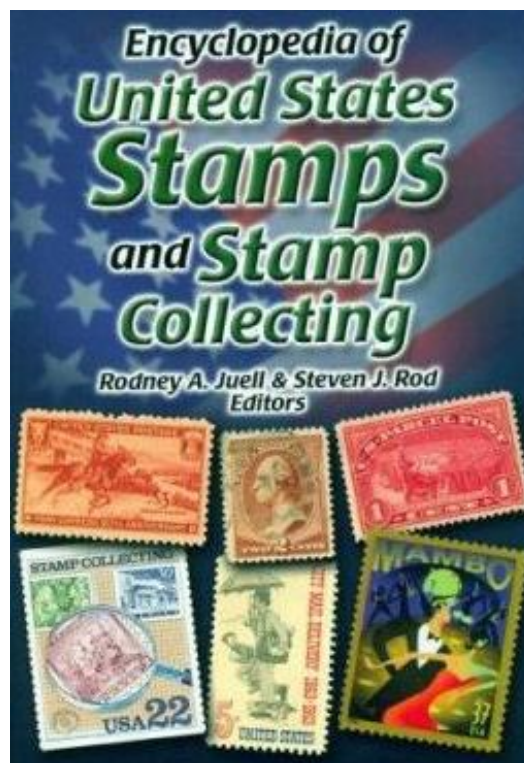
Scott will present the Nicholas G. Carter Volunteer Recognition Award to PSLC treasurer Lou DiFelice, an honor bestowed upon Lou by the APS Board for his tireless Local Service to the PSLC and to philately in 2023.



**United States Slogan Cancellations
By Rodney Juell**

**Zoom meeting
28 February 2024 at 6:15 p.m.**

Rodney Juell, Co-editor of *The Encyclopedia of United States Stamps and Stamp Collecting* will present tonight's program on United States Slogan Cancellations impressed by cancelling machines. Slogan cancels have been used by the post office for various promotional purposes since late in the 19th century. Some have been strictly local, used in but a single location; others have seen regional use; still others have been used nationally. He will display examples of each as seen over the last 125 years.



PSLC Calendar

Descriptions for many of these programs are found on the PSLC website

14 February 2024: Future Glimpses of the Hobby – Nick Carter Award. Scott English

28 February: United States Slogan Cancellations. Rodney Juel

13 March 2024: U.S. Earthquakes (Not) on Stamps. Rob Sternberg

27 March 2024: Open

10 April 2024: Open

24 April 2024: Radio Reception Verification Labels. Ron Breznay

8 May 2024: Financing the War of 1812. Ron Leshner

12 May 2024: PSLC Outdoor Bourse, at Memorial Park in Millersville

22 May 2024: The Incredible Paris Bourse. Rick Barrett

12 June 2024: PSLC Auction

26 June 2024: Open

10 July 2024: Open

24 July 2024: Open

14 August 2024: PSLC Picnic – Memorial Park, Millersville

28 August 2024: Open

11 September 2024: PSLC Auction

25 September 2024: Open

9 October 2024: Airmail. Mike Bach

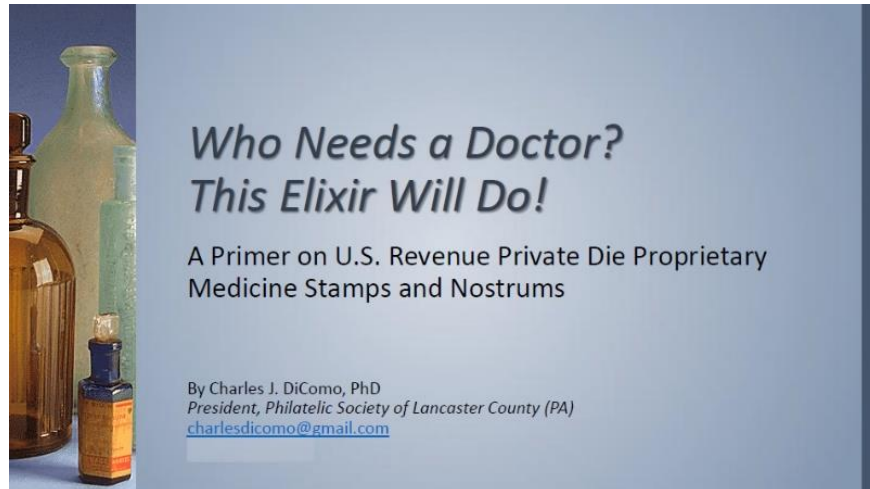
23 October 2024: Greenland Ghost Stories on Stamps. Ron Breznay

13 November 2024: PSLC One-Frame Open Exhibition. Members and Guests.

27 November: Captain Tim: The Stamp Man. Rick Barrett

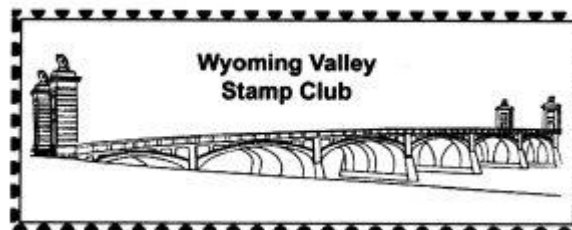
11 December 2024: December Dinner. Venue and Time TBA

25 December: No meeting



**The Philatelic Gathering
Chester County History Center
Saturday, February 17, 2022, 10:00 a.m**

This month's program is a lecture entitled *Who needs a Doctor? This Elixir Will Do! A Primer on U.S. Revenue Private Die Proprietary Medicine Stamps and Nostrums*, by Dr. Charles J. DiComo. Charlie will be bringing his 3-D exhibit of U.S. private die proprietary revenue stamps used on their original packaging. It's a rare opportunity to see the stamps as they were utilized on bottles, boxes, and wrappers.



The Wyoming Valley Stamp Club is sponsoring their first-ever stamp show, the **Northeastern Pennsylvania Stamp Show and Bourse!** It will be held on Saturday, March 2, 2024, from 9:00 to 4:00. The location is just north of Wilkes-Barre, at Bernadine Hall at Saints Peter and Paul Church, 13 Hudson Road, Plains, Pennsylvania. The location is near I-81, I-80, and the Pennsylvania Turnpike, and is just five minutes from the Mohegan Sun Casino. Admission is free, and there will be complimentary coffee and doughnuts. Several fine stamp dealers will be in attendance, with displays, collecting information, and other activities. There is plenty of free parking.

For dealers: The fee is \$75 for two eight-foot front tables and an eight-foot back table, and \$100 for three front tables and a back table. Doors will open for dealers at 7:00 a.m. with a loading zone by the door. Contact: Ward Wilcox, wardw911@gmail.com, 818-297-9393.



**K2 Lancaster Stamp Show
February 11, 2024
10am-4pm**

At the Farm & Home Center
1383 Arcadia Road, Lancaster, PA 17601

Participating Dealers include the K2 Stamp Mobile, Jack Zerby, Ward Wilcox, Leslie Bodie, Hugh Clark, Papatella Stamps, and Doug McCullough. For more information call Kevin Kellman @ 301-524-9562.

**Black Heritage Stamps
An exhibit by Tom Nichols of the PSLC
Runs from February 1 through February 29 in the Atrium of the York/Martin Library**

Please check out the link to the York Libraries website for more information (the grand opening celebration has passed as of newsletter publication): [Tom's Black Heritage Exhibit](#)

**Letters and postcards on view at the Chester County Historical Center
December 1, 2023 – June 1, 2024**



Before social media and telephones, handwritten letters were one of the very few ways to communicate across town, across the country, and around the world. Guest curator Bill Schultz

shares hundreds of examples from his remarkable collection of covers and colorful postcards that illustrate United States postal delivery from and to West Chester from 1820 – 1920. In a rare opportunity, visitors will be able to view “Domestic Rates – U.S.P.O. Acts of 1792 to 1863”, Bill’s nationally award winning postal history exhibit, at the Chester County Historical Center in West Chester, PA.



An Unlisted Major Double Transfer on The Trenton Match Co.'s U.S. Private Die Proprietary 1¢ Revenue Stamp RO176d

A Brief History & Examination

©2023 | Charles J. DiComo, PhD
charlesdicomo@gmail.com

An Unlisted Major Double Transfer on the Trenton Match Co.'s U.S. Private Die Proprietary One-Cent Revenue Stamp

The Philatelic Society of Lancaster County and Empire State Postal History Society are pleased to share that President Dr. Charles J DiComo has published his original research entitled “An Unlisted major Double-transfer on the Trenton Match Co.'s U.S. Private Die Proprietary 1¢ revenue stamp RO176d” in “The American Revenuer,” Volume 76, No. 4, 4Q2023 Issue, pp. 18-22.

DiComo shares a brief history of the NJ-based Trenton Match Company, the matches they produced and the single proprietary revenue stamp they produced. He describes the features of this unique double transfer with high-resolution images. Finally, he was able to definitively plate the variety to position 44 on last remaining intact pane of 210 stamps.

To enjoy the full article as a PDF, click the link below: <https://lcps-stamps.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/DiComo-Chas-RO176dt-Trenton-Match-TAR2023V76N4.pdf>

Dr. DiComo's Philatelic Bio: <https://lcps-stamps.org/member-spotlight/>

Beware of the Scammers

By Dr. Charles J. DiComo

Club members, please watch out for the extant spammers and fraudsters with regards your PSLC emails. As you know, for a few years now, the bad guys have been sending some of you scams for money in my name such as free gift cards for the patients in the VA Hospitals, among others. These scammers are getting more sophisticated, and they are now including my *bona fides* and the club logo. Further, the use of the English language in these scam emails has improved greatly.

A recent “phishing” email that was sent to the PSLC treasurer indicates that whoever/whatever creates them are becoming very sophisticated in their ability to target people. A late-January email “hit” involved many members of several philatelic and postal history societies to which I belong. While my name was used as sender, the email address was praygod@sapo.pt.

Many times, the actual email address that the email is sent from is a dead-giveaway that the email is fraudulent. If you receive one or more emails from me, or anyone else on your contact list, that appear in any way suspicious, there are two things to remember: 1.) Hover your cursor over my name (or other club member’s name) in your inbox. This should display the sender’s true email address. If the email address is not what it should be, just delete the email. 2.) **Should you open a suspicious email and there is an attachment, do not open it, or, if there is a link, do not click on it!** Typically opening an email is not a problem; the problem can lie in opening the attachment or activating the link, which gives the malicious actor the ability to install malware onto your computer. Bad things can happen, so don’t let curiosity get to you.

If you are curious or unsure about an email that is purportedly from me or someone else that you know, Please call or email me or the purported sender for clarity. With the sophistication of developing artificial intelligence (AI), it is going to be increasingly more difficult to differentiate scams from legitimate emails with links and attachments, as AI can imitate one’s voice and writing style! The technology available to scammers is only going to get better and more dangerous. Trust your gut and delete and/or verify as needed. I hope that we never get to the point where we can’t trust anything in our inbox.

It goes without saying that the same precautions apply to your other emails, not just those from the PSLC. The other day I received an email from a publisher, one with which I was not familiar. There was no attachment, just a link. The publisher offered me a free subscription of this online journal as a gift from a good friend of mine. All I had to do was hit “Yes.” This looked good. First I called my friend to verify. It was legit, and I hit “Yes.” Shortly afterwards I received the free online subscription. This is how we have to live these days. Scams are going to be more high-tech and more difficult to discern as time goes by, so please, proceed cautiously.

Early 20th Century Auxiliary USPOD Markings: Auditing Systems and a Bit of History.

By Hal Klein

With covers by Dr. Charles J. DiComo

Postal history, the study of covers and the postal markings they bear, is a time machine. Pick-up an old cover and you're stepping back in time. Collect them and you become a custodian of their preservation. Study them and you're learning the story behind their origins and travel. Many, many covers are generic in nature, however the adage, "never judge a book by its cover..." holds very true in cover collecting and you'll soon understand why.

The first things you may notice on the covers shown are the red-violet or black auxiliary postal markings, with hand stamps on the face and reverse. You never think of these as being part of auditing systems. Some markings track and audit how mail is handled nationally and internationally, like Registered Mail, while some markings are designed to make mail clerks, postal carriers and/or mail handlers auditable within a postal office. How auxiliary mail markings have been applied to mail, its process and handling has been defined over the years in the Postal Laws and Regulations (PL&R). If these postal rules and regulations seem cumbersome and convoluted, understand that they are written and defined by the U.S. Congress. It is a system of auditable rules and laws applied to the processing and physical handling of the U.S. mails.

Dr. DiComo's first cover demonstrates the early 20th century domestic registered mail system for a Class 1 and 2 post office, while the second cover shows an internal tracking system within a Class 2 post office. The United States Post Office Department (USPOD) classified post offices into four (4) classes based on mail volume, with class 1 being the largest, and class 4 being the smallest. Chicago, Illinois was a class 1 post office system in 1904, whereas St. Louis, Missouri was a class 2 post office system.

* FIRST COVER: WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST CO. – REGISTERED 1904 (Class 2 Post Office)

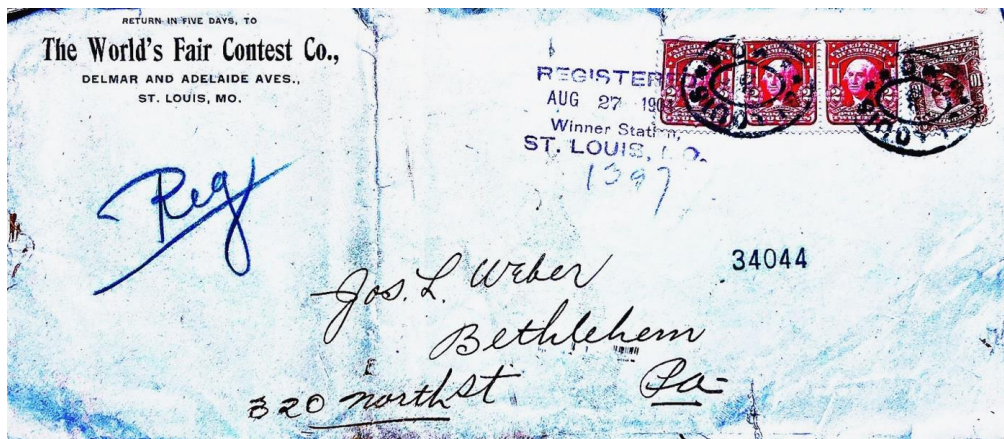


Figure 1. Cover Front. Collection: Dr. Charles J. DiComo.



Figure 2. Cover Reverse. Collection: Dr. Charles J. DiComo.

Looking at this cover, here were some of Dr. DiComo's questions:

Q: Why was there a 16¢ rate for this cover?

A: The 16¢ rate on this cover is a bit misleading as the first-class rate was two cents per ounce. This is how the charges breakdown on this cover:

*8¢ (4 oz. x 2¢-per-ounce) First-Class, Letter, Surface Rate, effective
July 1, 1885, through November 1, 1917,
plus
8¢ Domestic Registry Service (≤\$25 Indemnity), effective July 1,
1885, through November 1, 1917 = 16¢ Rate*

There were no oversize surcharges on first-class mail at this time and there was only one level of indemnity service on Registered Mail.

Q. What was the World's Fair Contest and what could be a 4 oz. mailing?

A: The "World's Fair Contest" corner card on this cover coupled with the postal "Winner Station" (no pun intended) are a bit misleading as the contest company had nothing to do with the name of the postal station.

I believe the contents of this cover may have been the return of a multi-page entry form and fee to an entrant as the "World's Fair Contest" was the first-ever Airship Contest, and it was hosted at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair!

The World's Fair Contest Company offered a grand prize of \$100,000 (equivalent to \$3,446,584 in 2024) to, "the airship, or other flying machine...", with the best time through measured course, travelling at a (pants-on-fire) speed of 15 miles-per-hour, or greater!



Figure 3. The Contest Winner (the large one)!

None of the registrants were able to earn the grand prize. The contest did witness the first public dirigible flights with rides offered to the public in America, at \$4 per ride, and that ship (larger one shown above) was declared the overall winner of the air race. Attendees of the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair not only had the thrill of viewing the historic air race, but they also witnessed historic flights made in the latest invention...airplanes.

Q: Why are there two registration numbers on this cover?

A: One registration number is the handwritten blue postal registration number #1387, and the second is a postal re-registration number #34044. The "WINNER STATION / ST. LOUIS, MO." was the name of the postal substation located in University Heights, Saint Louis, Mo. It was a small St. Louis post office sub-station that existed long before, and long after the 1904 World's Fair ended – it had nothing to do with the Worlds Fair Contest Company. The name "WINNER STATION" was only a coincidence as a point-of-entry for a piece of World' Fair Contest mail.

I mentioned before that the Post Office was divided into four classes with Class-1 and -2 being the largest. The entire postal system operated as a classic model "hub 'n' spoke" distribution system. Mail gathered at smaller outlying post office substations was funneled to a centralized hub for accumulation, sortation and re-distribution. From the later part of the 19th into the mid-20th century, two or more re-registration numbers were normal as part of the auditing system.

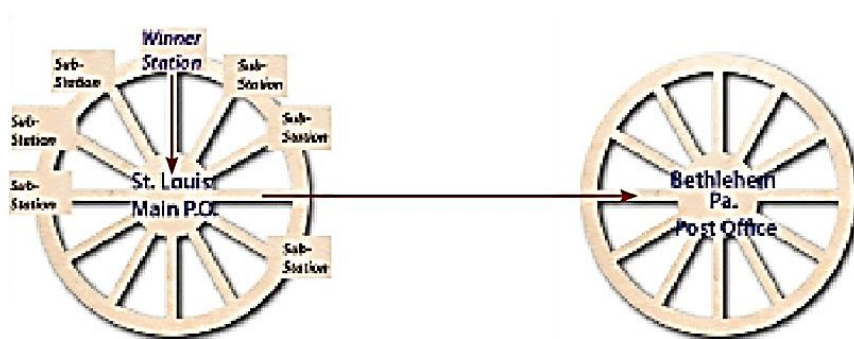


Figure 4. Hub 'n' spoke distribution system

Registration numbers and re-registration numbers appear in any of the following colors: blue, black or red, with red usually reserved for international mail re-registration.

34044

Figure 5. Registration number.

Q: How was the number #34044 produced?

A: The number was produced by a self-inking, repetitive 5- or 6-digit numbering handstamp. The only difference in the unit other than digits was a huge difference of the cost to the postmaster. The handstamp (illustration below) is shown in one of its earliest registered patent drawings in the 1890s. A number could be set to repeat up-to nine times, with a sliding lever on the face of the handstamp. The repeating purpose allowed the number to be printed on the cover, package, post office receipt, and the master post office Registry Journal where all registration numbers (incoming and outgoing) for a given a year would be stored.

At the beginning of the post office fiscal year each October 1st, the number on the machine would be reset to #00001 or #000001 and would continue in use, without change, until the #99999 or #999999, through September 30th. If the number reached #99999 or #999999 before the end of the post office's fiscal year on September 30th, the number was rolled over back to #00001 or #000001 within that year. The same holds true for other Special Service numbers, i.e., Insured Mail, Special Handling, Cash-on-Delivery (C.O.D.), etc.

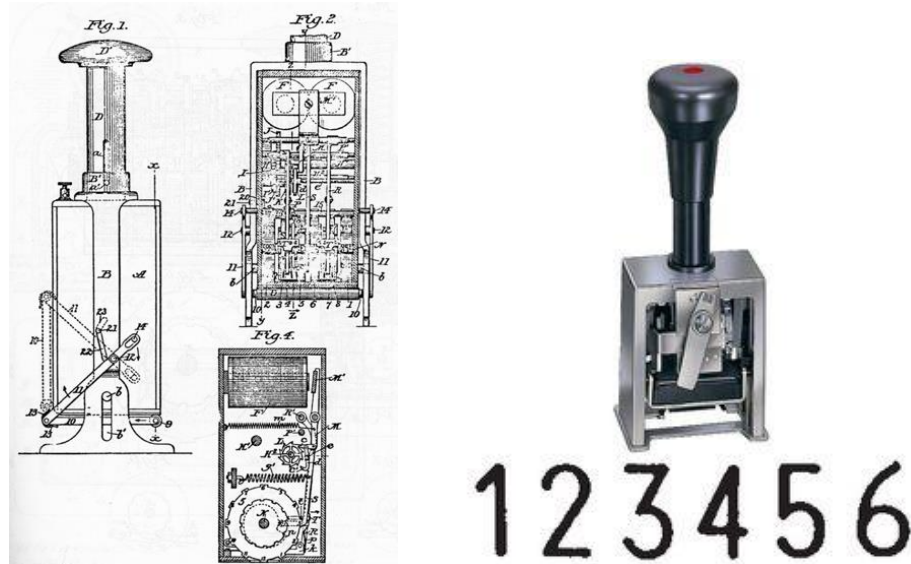


Figure 6. Self-inking repetitive six-digit numbering handstamp

Below is an example of a registered cover # 314777 entered at New York's, Church Street Station Postal Annex, on April 12, 1941. The cover is backstamped with a black, double-oval "NEW YORK, N.Y. / REG'Y. DIV. / 4 -12 1941" and was re-registered with a red # 18079 over-stamped with a black, double-oval "NEW YORK U.S.A. / FOREIGN / 4 -12 1941" before forwarding for delivery to Lyon, France.

The piece bears auxiliary red-violet handstamps including: CLIPPER AIR MAIL; RETURN RECEIPT / REQUESTED, an A.R. enclosed in an oval. The "A.R." is the international postal symbol requesting "Avis de Reception" or advice of receipt.

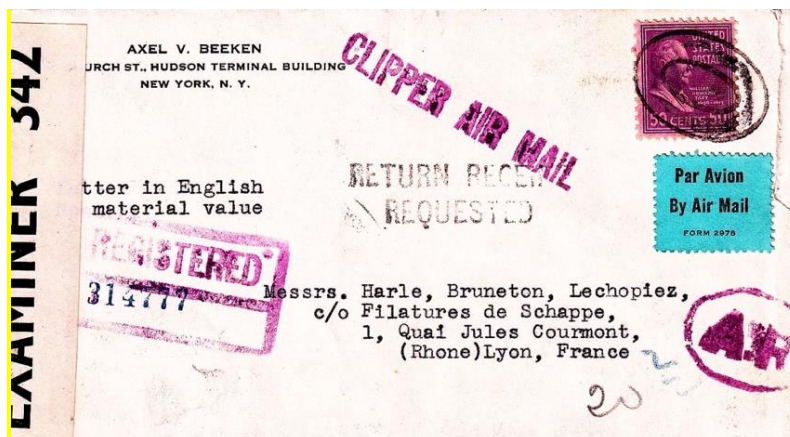


Figure 7. Cover Front. Collection: Hal Klein



Figure 8. Cover Reverse. Collection: Hal Klein

SECOND COVER: KING PIANO COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL. – Officially Sealed

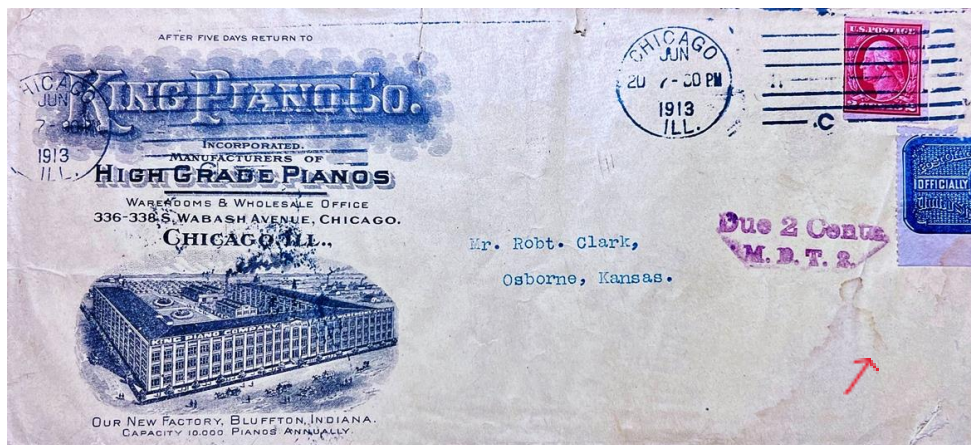


Figure 9. Cover Front. Collection: Dr. Charles J. DiComo

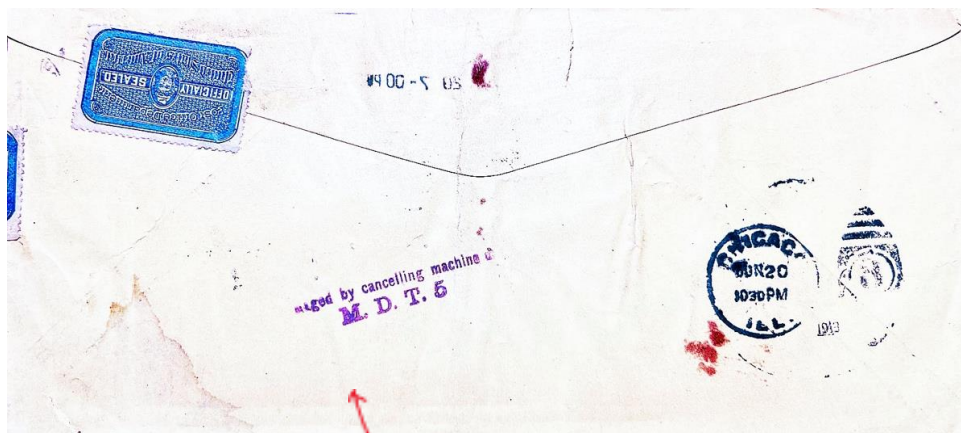


Figure 10. Cover Reverse. Collection: Dr. Charles J. DiComo

Q: What do the “M.D.T.2” and “M.D.T.5” red-violet handstamps shown on the front and back of this cover represent?

A: The auxiliary M.D.T. #'s markings are internal postal tour auditing numbers utilized in the Chicago, Ill., Mailing Division of the Chicago main post office, and was used in the N.S.M.D. (Nixie Section Mail Division). Each identifies an individual postal employee and their tour of duty. Here is an explanation of the M.D.T.-# code: “M.D.” = MAIL DIVISION”. “T2” = TOUR 2”. “T5” = TOUR 5. Examples of these handstamps are illustrated in Leonard Piskiewicz’s book, “Chicago Postal Markings and Postal History,” ©2006. The book is available from the American Philatelic Society, State College, Pa.

Nixie clerks performed their duties in an area separate from other clerks. The examples shown on this cover illustrate two different aspects of the work of Nixie clerks. Some clerks handled re-sealing open items, others handled postage due mail, still others handled returned, refused and undeliverable mail (nixies). This section was also responsible for processing C.O.D. payments received after delivery of merchandise, mail tracing, damaged in transit mail (airplanes, trains, trucks), and more.

Large Class 1 post offices, like Chicago, New York City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle. Miami, Baltimore, Philadelphia, etc. had such a mass quantity of this material daily that it required a separate section of a post office floor, with more than one employee per tour to handle the load. In Class 3 and 4 post offices, this duty is handled by one clerk. They also handle P.O. Boxes, postage meter accounting, all permit accounts, precancelling stamps, etc. In class 4 post offices the postmaster does the majority of the work.

(Note: A “Nixie Clerk” is not a personnel position defined by the PL&R, in the Domestic Mail Manual. This person would have been a postal clerk or mail handler and be considered a “Dual Employment Employee” and be compensated for this work. (i.e., they may be classified as a Distribution and Claims Clerk, Mail Sortation Clerk, Window Clerk, etc., and perform “dual roles” within the USPOD, now USPS.)

Q: Why was there a “2 “cents” postage due charge?

A: The application of “2¢ Postage Due” was for the underpayment of postage; it was the question of weight; size was not the problem.

Q: What is the machine cancellation on the cover?

A: The cancellation on the cover was applied by a hand-driven TIME MARKING – CUMMINS CANCELING MACHINE. The dial was a style D with a Killer type 105 (11/C). Dial D measures 22-23.5mm, while Killer 105 is 20mm H x 48mm L. The killer has seven horizontal bars with the lower bar broken for a service letter (R = received; C = collected, D = delivered, T = transit; A = Dead Letter Office, or; _ = Blank). The middle bar cut was short at the left end to provide space for a

machine number (machine #11). The cover mis-fed and jammed at the feed-end as it passed thru the cancelling machine, for any number of reasons. The earliest known/latest known usage of this model in Chicago Main Post Office (and it was used in this set-up only there) is as follows: The earliest known usage: 1909, JAN. The latest known usage: 1913, DEC 25.

Reference: TIME MARKING MACHINE CO. and the B. F. CUMMINS CO., by Louis Geschwindner, Reg Morris and John Koontz ©1982 Machine Cancel Forum (www.machinecancel.org)

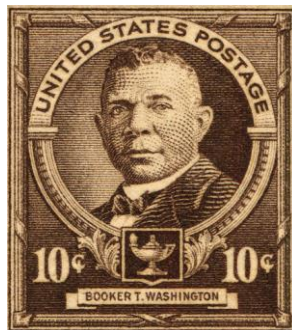
The King Piano Company, Chicago, Ill.

"The King Piano Company was founded by Arthur J. King in Sheboygan, Wisconsin in 1901. The firm was very successful and soon opened additional factories in Chicago and Bluffton, Indiana. Pianos were built both under the brand names of "King" and "Arthur J. King". These instruments were known to very well made, durable pianos and were often quite elaborate. King built several models of upright pianos during the early 20th Century, as well as a full line of player pianos and baby grands. A. J. King died in 1912 at which time the firm was purchased by [The H.C. Bay Piano Company](http://TheHCBayPianoCompany.com). The King name was discontinued around 1930 during the Great Depression."

Reference: <https://antiquepianoshop.com/online-museum/king/> last accessed January 2024.

Booker T. Washington, master of social networking

By Scott Ney



Fifth Avenue Bank, New York
April 16, 1903

Mr. Theophilus Olena,
46 Vesey St, City.

Dear Sir:

I am spending some time in New York in the interest of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and I take this liberty of calling your attention to its condition. Our most urgent needs

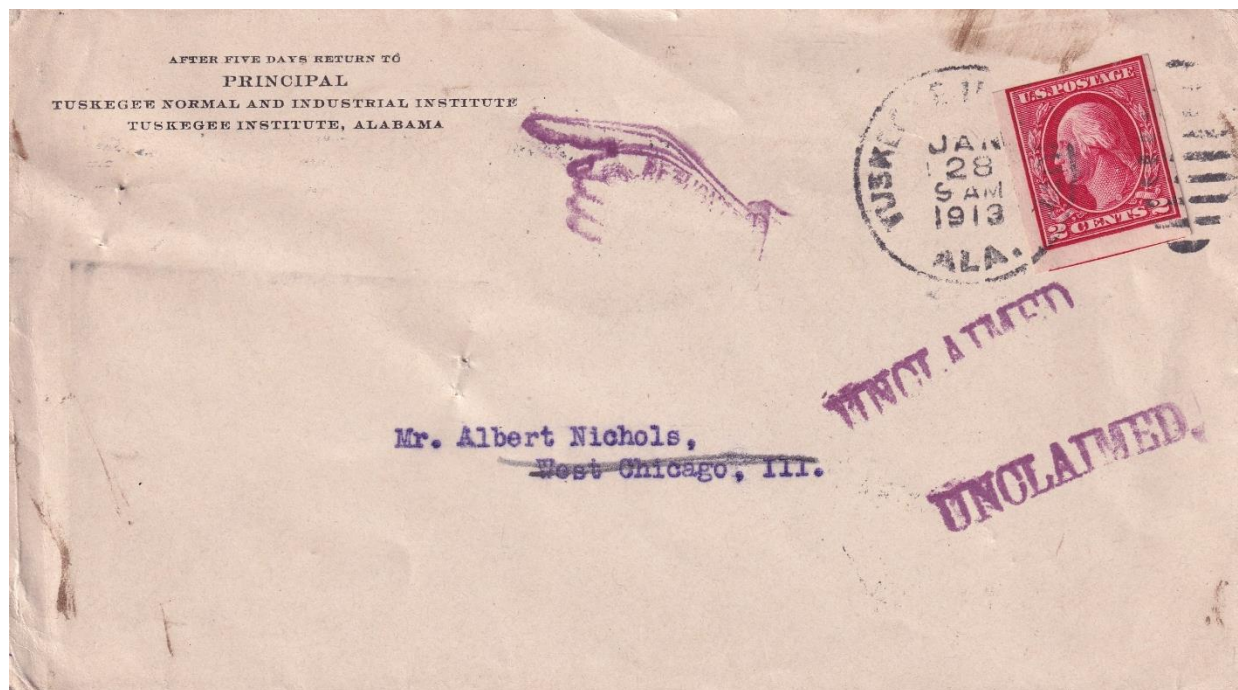
at the present time are in the direction of securing money to pay current expenses and the increasing of our Endowment Fund.

The enclosed printed slip will give you definite information. If you wish further information I shall be glad to write or call to see you.

Yours Truly,
Booker T. Washington
Principal.

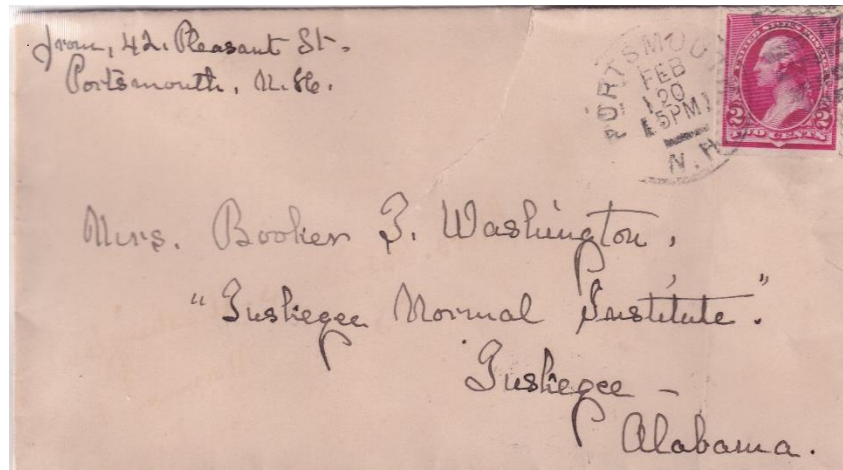
This letter, typed onto the Letterhead of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, was addressed to our friend Paul Petersen's great-grandfather. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Washington had many friends and benefactors, and Mr. Olena was one of them.

Mr. Washington's charm and his perseverance helped him to become a successful Black educator and fundraiser, in spite of the intense systematic challenges that he and other Black leaders faced in the decades following the Civil War and the abolishment of slavery in America. Washington inspired philanthropic efforts to fund Black schools not only in Tuskegee, but also throughout the South. In 1901, he dined with President Theodore Roosevelt at the White House, a significant occasion in the lives of both men.



Scott Ney

A cover sent from Washington's Office at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in 1913.



Scott Ney

A cover addressed to Mrs. Booker T. Washington (Margaret Murray Washington) sent to Tuskegee from Portsmouth, N.H. in 1895



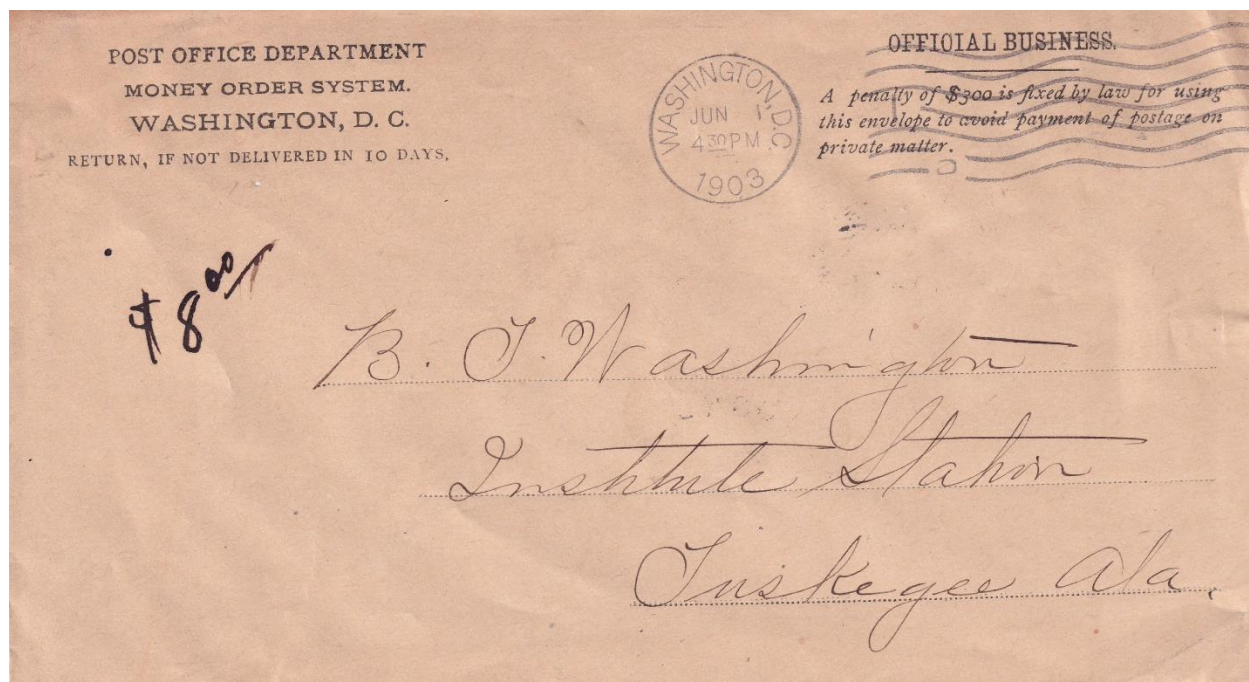
Scott Ney

A cover sent to Booker T. Washington from New York. There is a notation in ink of a \$5.00 donation (the purple stamp indicates a new address, as well as an early telephone number).



Scott Ney

A small cover mailed from Niagara Falls, N.Y. in 1914. The notation reads "Mrs. Packard, not on my list – R. A. C, 12/1/14".



Scott Ney

An official envelope addressed to Booker T. Washington at Institute Station in Tuskegee, from the POD's money order system.

Happy Presidents Day



Scott Ney

This cover, addressed to President Woodrow Wilson, was once in the collection of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Wilson, whose term ended in 1921, died 10 years prior, but his role in the aftermath of the Great War probably kept him in the minds of the Europe's citizens for many years to come. By the time FDR died in the spring of 1945, a few months into his unprecedented fourth term, he gave Europe an abundance of reasons for them to remember his name, too.

Club Member Anniversaries

Compiled by Tom Nichols

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Joined</u>	<u>Years</u>
Michael Bach	2/11/2011	13
Rick Barrett	2/15/2021	3
Ron Breznay	2/27/2022	2
Steven Gallerizzo	2/22/2019	5
Jeremy Horn	2/13/2019	5
Vincent Kneizys	2/13/2019	5
Fred Mackey	2/13/2013	11
Paul Petersen	2/13/2022	22
Lawrence Rosenblum	2/07/2021	3
Eleanor Wheeler	2/19/2001	23

PSLC Officers

President Dr. Charles J. DiComo 914-450-3791 charlesdicomo@gmail.com	First Vice President John Hostetter 717-394-9626 jhostetterjr@gmail.com	Second Vice President Bill Greiner III 717-471-2354 sunfighter@verizon.net
Secretary David Weichert 717-342-3120 stampsbydave@gmail.com	Treasurer Lou DiFelice 717-572-3419 loudifelice@gmail.com	Publicity Len Kasper 717-723-1864 hotrodparts33@aol.com
Membership Chair Wayne Heim 717-725-7192 heimwayne@gmail.com	Program Manager Paul Petersen 717-299-5640 pcpetersen@comcast.net	Website Coordinator Dr. Charles J DiComo 914-450-3791 charlesdicomo@gmail.com
Newsletter Editor Scott Ney 717-383-1736 stnst2@aol.com	APS Rep Paul Petersen 717-299-5640 pcpetersen@comcast.net	ATA Rep Paul Petersen 717-299-5640 pcpetersen@comcast.net

General Information

Visitors are Always Welcome!

PSLC dues are \$10.00 a year. For existing members who want to renew their membership for 1 or more years, and/or make a donation to support our Society activities and programs, you can use PayPal-Friends by remitting payment to President Charles J. DiComo, PhD at charlesdicomo@gmail.com and denote in Notes section the reason for payment, your name, and how many years you are paying. Venmo can also be used @charlesdicomo. For new members, please mail/email your [Membership Application](#) along with a check or money order to Treasurer, Lou DiFelice.

We meet in-person on the 2nd Wednesday of the month (Except August & December) at 6:30 p.m. in the Crossings Meeting Room, Landis Homes, 1001 East Oregon Road, Lititz, PA 17542. See our website for directions.

We meet virtually on the 4th Wednesday at 6:15 p.m. For society information and meeting links, contact Paul Petersen (pcpetersen@comcast.net).

Visit us on YouTube: <https://youtube.com/@philatelicsocietyoflancast7393>

Visit us on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/philatelicsocietylancastercounty>

Our mailing address is: PO Box 6053, Lancaster, PA 17607



The PSLC is honored to be selected a winner of the 2023 APS Star Route Awards for our website and newsletter. The Society website (lcps-stamps.org) is winner of the Grand Champion and Large Gold awards. It is our 24 – 7 virtual presence, where philatelists all over the world can access current and past issues of our Vermeil Award-winning *PSLC Newsletter*, in addition to useful philatelic links, exhibits, presentations, useful resources, affiliates, member spotlight, regional stamp shows, history and awards, etc. Please check out our PSLC YouTube Channel and Facebook page.

For sale or trade: 35 Lindner USA regular postage album pages, in gently used condition. Includes the cover page, and pages 1, 2, 4 through 22, and 42 through 54. Pages only, no album. Also, Scott National album pages, new in package. Parts NTL 001 through NTL 006, dates 1847 through 2009. Please contact Mark Peterson at pete777r@verizon.net