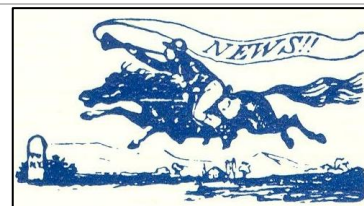


The Post Boy

Connecting and supporting stamp collectors, of all ages and interests, in Northern Nevada since 1975.



May 2026
Volume 59, Issue 5

In-person & Virtual meetings 2nd & 4th Saturday starting at 10:00 A.M.
Silverada Estates Clubhouse, 2301 Oddie Blvd, Reno ([map](#))

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE

1. Announcements
2. Post Boy Reporter
3. USS Nevada
5. AI Helping with a Cover
7. Online Auction 44 Results
8. Quiz – American Scientists & Inventors
9. WESTPEX Show & Pictures
10. LCTA 28 and 30 Clauses

Announcements

April Meetings

May 9, 2026 - In person and online Zoom meeting starts at 10 a.m. After announcements, committee reports and raffle, there is a live auction. Members can have 5 auction lots and more can be added to the limit of 60 lots.

May 23, 2026 - In person and online Zoom meeting starts at 10 a.m. After announcements, committee reports and raffle, there is a philatelic presentation. Members can have 10 consignment lots and can add more as lots are sold.

Stamp Shows

June 5-6, SOPEX, Southern Oregon Philatelic Exhibition

July 11-12, Greater Reno Stamp & Cover Show, Reno-Sparks Convention Center. <https://www.renostamp.org/show.html>

Mark your calendar – Feb. 5-7, 2027 – Arizona National Stamp Show, Mesa; with plans for 30 dealers and about 70 exhibit frames.
<https://arizonanationalstampshow.com/>

USPS Proposed Rate Increases on July 12

First class letter - 78¢ to 82¢

Post card - 61¢ to 65¢

International rate – Letter up to 1 oz & postcard - \$1.70 to \$175

Using AI for research – The editor purchased over 30 covers and aerograms at Westpex in April. With so many covers to research, I decided to use AI to get started. I was surprised by the amount of information furnished and AI offered to delve into more associated areas. Take a look at my example starting on page 5.

Post Boy Reporter

April 11 meeting – Refreshments were provided by **Steve Foster**. **Magge Griener** also brought her famous brownies. Attendance was 27 members including one on Zoom. Three visitors came and went as they were inquiring about their inherited stamp collections.

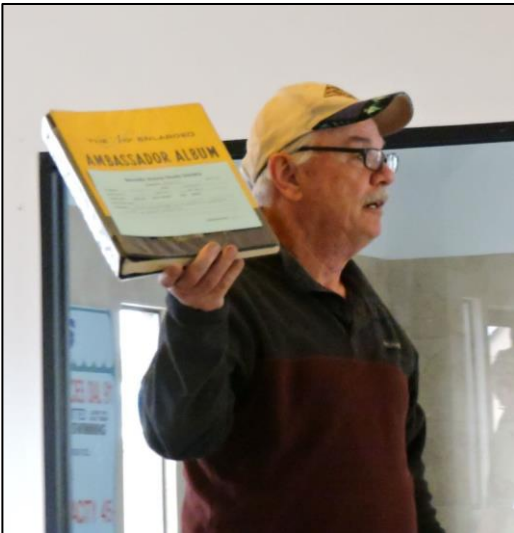
John Walter had a slide presentation on the new stamp issues for April. He showed the digital Post Boy to remind members of some nice articles written by members and the monthly quiz on “Dutch Colonials.” **Dave Parsons** announced the Online Auction #44 will start this Tuesday, April 14.

Eric Fields showed the layout for our stamp show. There is space for 15 dealer tables. Seven tables (including USPS) are already reserved. Dealers are being advised about the concurrent Comic Con Show on the same days. Sounds like a great opportunity for dealers bringing comic and superhero material.

Jeanne Paquin is urgently requesting members for show exhibits, even if only one page My Favorite Thing. **Mike Potter** reported that membership remains at 61.



Maggie Griener wearing her philatelic T-shirt “There I Fixed It” with upright Jenny.



Mike Potter, auctioneer, holding an Ambassador Album with stamps.

The meeting Raffle had 10 prizes, and a bonus prize was won by **Jeanne Paquin**; the 50/50 prize money of \$11.50 went to **Erik Fields**.

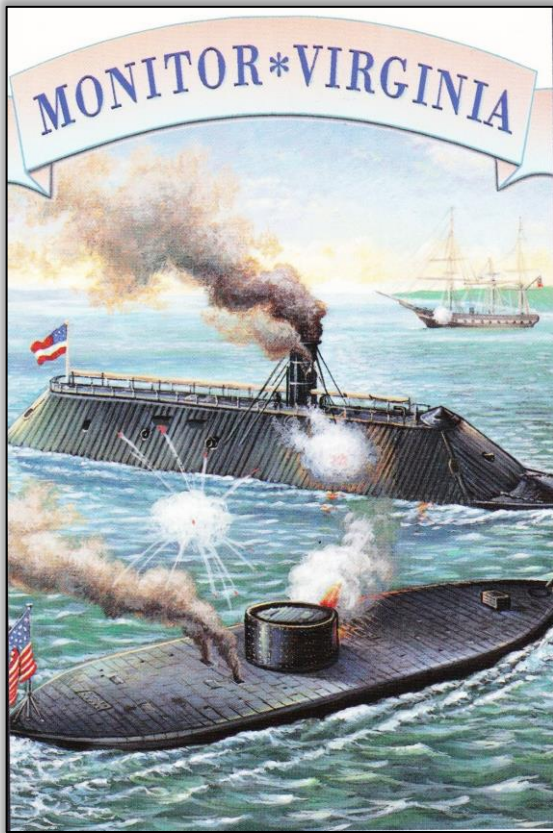
The live auction was conducted by **Mike Potter** and **Gary Atkinson** with assistance by **Nadiah Beekun** and **Joy Sackerson**. The member lots were 43 plus 5 donation lots with 48 total lots sold for \$164.00.

April 25 meeting - Attendance was about 25 members including member **Cathy O'Connor** (ILL) on Zoom. Refreshments were provided by **Pete Test**.

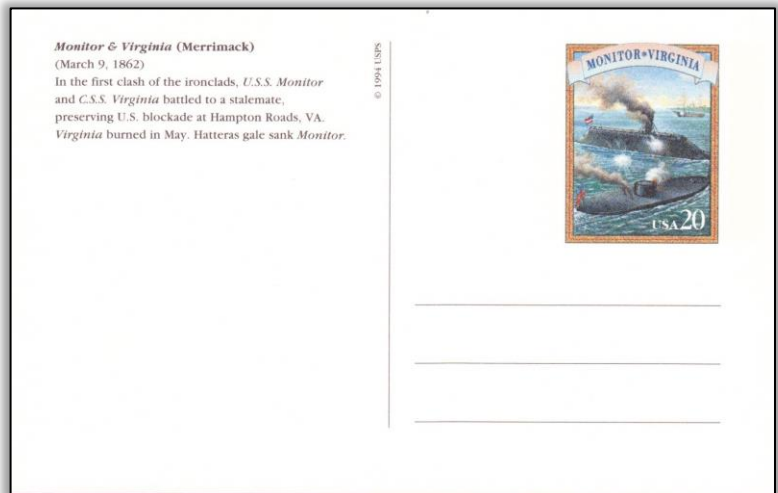
James Steckley chaired the meeting with at least 5 members at WESTPEX. Not so much to talk about at the business meeting. The consignment table was pretty busy and after the raffle, James broached the idea of talking about what one collects and what they might be looking for. James spoke as did **Joy Sackerson** and **Harvey Edwards**.

The meeting raffle had 10 prizes plus the bonus prize which went to **Joe Bradley**. The 50/50 prize money of \$14.50 was won by **Mike Weidmann**. It was a short meeting since no formal presentation was scheduled.

USS Nevada By Patrick Crosby

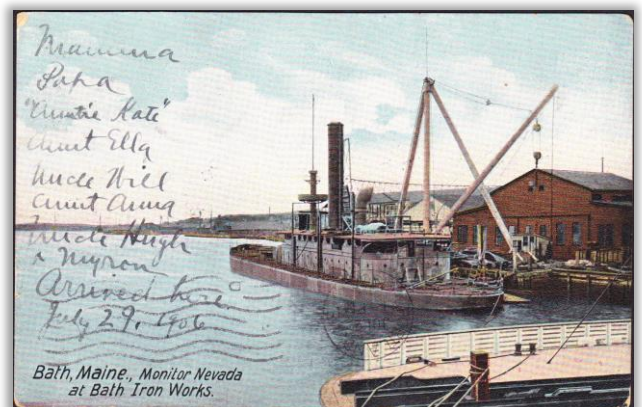
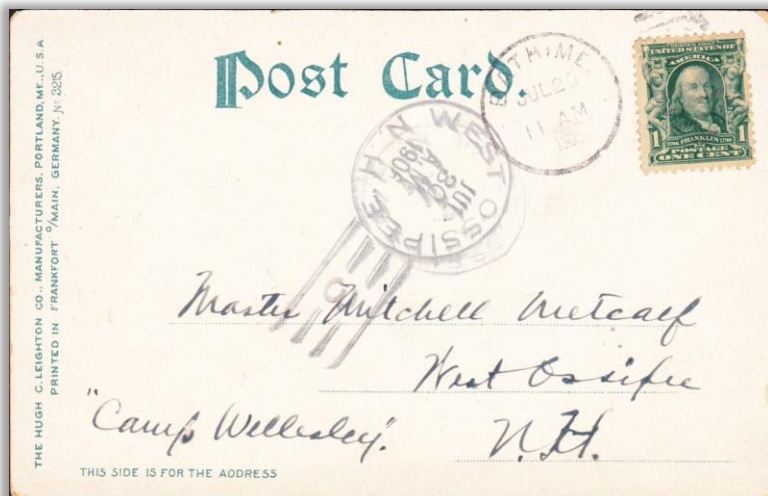


Seen in the foreground on the view side of one of a set of 20 U.S. commemorative Civil War postal cards from 1995 (Sc. UX200, UPSS S213) is the USS *Monitor*. Launched January 30, 1862, it was the first U.S. steam-propelled, iron-clad warship. Its name became used as a class of ships sharing the characteristics of sitting very low in the water (low freeboard), being relatively small, and having a rotating turret with guns. They were small targets, operated in shallow waters, and were very slow. Besides monitoring (surveillance and coercion), they were a great support to troops onshore. Never very seaworthy, USS *Monitor* sank in December 1862, after securing its place in history.



Four monitor class warships were built around 1900, and one was christened "Connecticut". But the state of Connecticut protested – they wanted (and got) their state's name on a battleship, not some small boat. So, within two months, January 1901, it was renamed and on March 5, 1903, commissioned as the first USS *Nevada*. It seems that Arizona and Oklahoma both requested the honor but lost out.

The featured private postcard (on the left) is postmarked July 29, 1906, in Bath, ME, where the USS *Connecticut*/USS *Nevada* was built.



The view side shows the *Monitor Nevada*, but apparently while it was under construction since there isn't a turret, guns, or conning tower (pilothouse). This postcard must have been available for many years since I have also seen the same one from Bath, ME, mailed in 1913. Its crew consisted of 13 officers and 209 men, and its speed was 13.04 knots, or 15 mph.

What goes around comes around and the state of Nevada wanted its name on a battleship. So, on March 2, 1909 USS *Nevada's* name was changed to USS *Tonopah*, after the then boomtown and "Queen of the Silver Camps" Tonopah, NV. It operated off the east coast between Massachusetts and Key West, FL and later in the Azores as a tender for U.S. submarines and submarine chasers. USS *Tonopah* was decommissioned July 1, 1920, and later sold as scrap.

How is this for a coincidence? Between the years of the USS *Monitor* and the USS *Nevada* the U.S. Navy built four heavily armored, steam-powered wooden warships termed the Ossipee class, and one ship being named "Ossipee". Now notice the address and the type 2 Doane handstamp (on the above post card) used as a receiver for West Ossipee, NH, which is a community in the rural town of Ossipee. This was the name of one of twelve Algonquin tribes. All around the area are summer camps and campgrounds, including the vintage "Camp Wellesley" where Master Mitchell was enjoying fishing and canoeing.

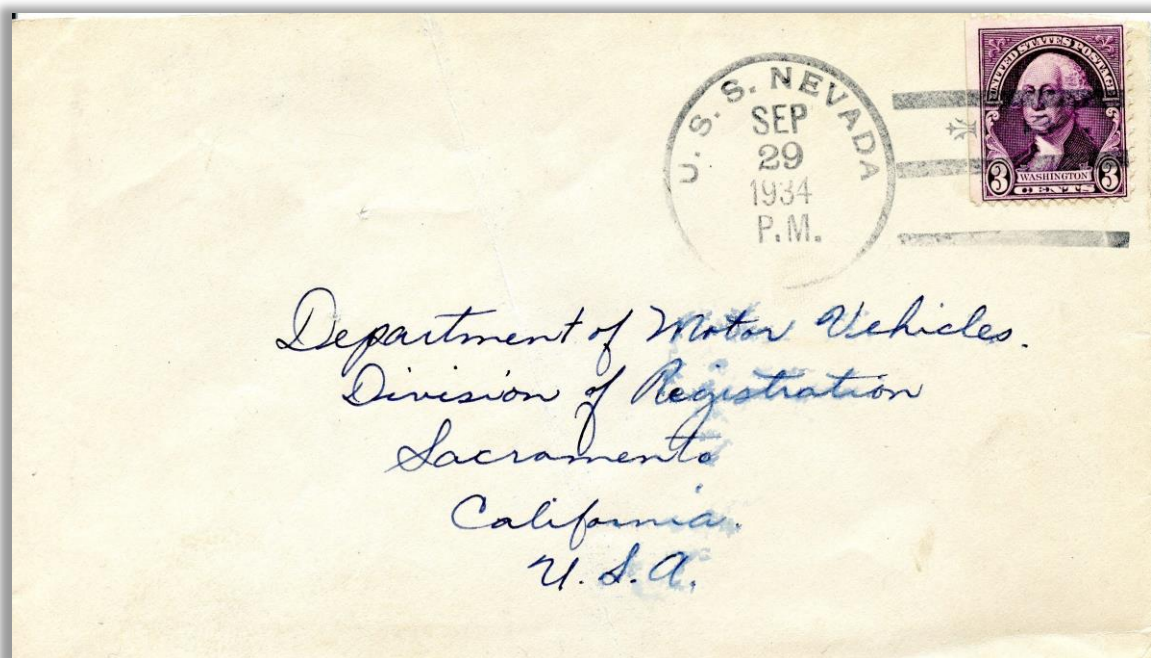
References:

www.En.wikipedia.org, esp. USS *Nevada* and Arkansas Class Monitor.

Patrick Crosby collects U.S. postal stationery, stamps and postcards with an emphasis on postal history.

USS *Nevada* Ship Cancel

The editor found this cover in his small collection of naval covers. Looks like a seaman was sending something to register a vehicle. Or maybe just inquiring about registration. That was all the way back in 1934.

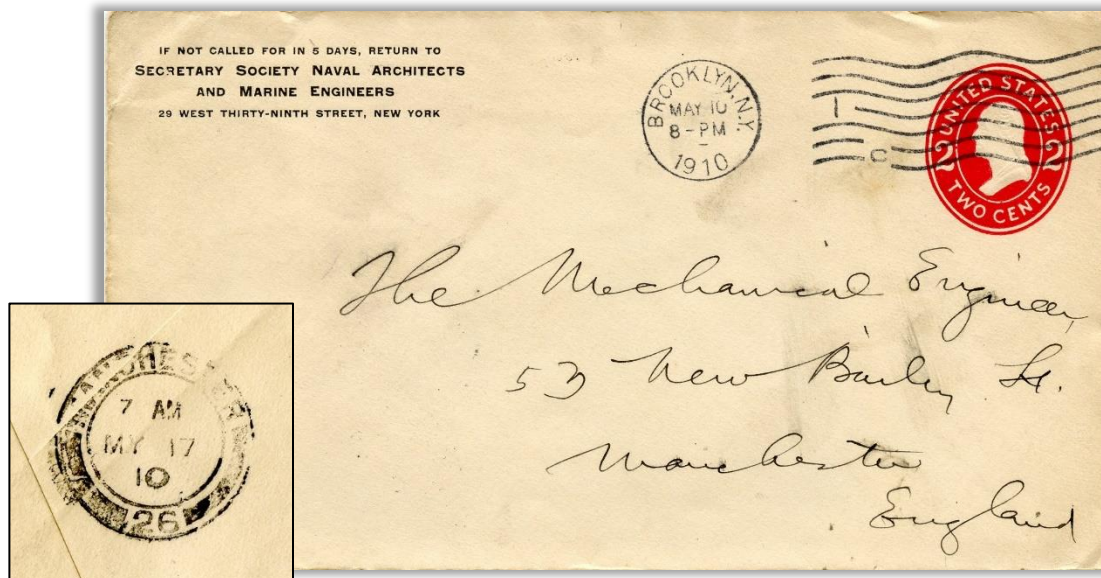


AI Helping with Cover

By John Walter

After purchasing some covers at Westpex that looked interesting, I was overwhelmed with trying to research them. My main interest was looking for used aerograms and postal stationery that was sent overseas. Using Microsoft CoPilot as my AI assistant I found very interesting information.

Here is the cover I started with.



This is the receiving cancel: May 17, 1910, Manchester. That's 7 days after sending from Brooklyn, New York.

The stationery envelope is Scott 411c (UPSS 1711, die 118(C), Wmk. 15, Size 13, Knife 78).

This is what I typed into CoPilot: → Society Naval Architects and Marine Engineers in 1910. And the “research” results are:

The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers (SNAME) in 1910 was a mature, highly technical U.S. professional society producing major annual research volumes and serving as the central forum for American naval architecture and marine engineering. Its 1910 activities are best documented in Volume 18 of the [Transactions](#), the society's flagship publication.

What SNAME Was in 1910

By 1910, SNAME had already been active for 17 years (founded 1893). It functioned as:

- The leading U.S. professional body for naval architects, shipbuilders, marine engineers, and maritime researchers.
- A publisher of major technical work, especially through its annual *Transactions*.
- A forum for innovation during a period of rapid change in ship design—transitioning from pre-Dreadnought to Dreadnought-era naval architecture, turbine propulsion, steel shipbuilding, and new hydrodynamic research.

The 1910 *Transactions* (Volume 18) includes technical papers, foldout engineering drawings, and a membership list, reflecting the society's role as a hub for advanced marine engineering research.

What SNAME Published in 1910

The *Transactions* for 1910 (Vol. 18) contained:

- Peer-reviewed technical papers on ship design, stability, propulsion, and structural engineering
- Large foldout plates with hull lines, machinery layouts, and hydrodynamic diagrams
- Reports on new shipbuilding methods and naval developments
- Membership lists documenting the professional community of naval architects and engineers

These volumes were substantial—Volume 18 is over 500 pages with numerous illustrations and engineering foldouts.

Organizational Role in 1910

SNAME in 1910 served several key functions:

- Standard-setting for naval architecture and marine engineering practice
- Dissemination of research through its annual *Transactions*
- Professional networking among shipyards, naval constructors, and marine engineering firms
- Historical documentation of U.S. shipbuilding during a transformative era

The society's early volumes (1893–1930) are preserved as a continuous series and remain a primary source for historians of naval technology.

Archival Access

You can read the full 1910 volume (Vol. 18) online via the Internet Archive. It is cataloged as:

- *Transactions of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Volume 18 (1910)*
- Publisher: SNAME, New York
- Includes technical papers + foldout engineering drawings + membership list

The Naval Marine Archive also maintains a complete run of the early volumes (Vols. 1–51, 1893–1943).

If you want, I can also help you with:

- A summary of the specific 1910 papers in Volume 18
- Identifying notable naval architects active in 1910
- Context on shipbuilding trends in that year (e.g., turbines, armor, hull forms)

Would you like a breakdown of the 1910 *Transactions* contents or the broader historical context of naval engineering in that era?

The receiving address inquiry: → The Mechanical Engineer, Manchester, England in 1910

Short answer: *The Mechanical Engineer* was a British illustrated weekly engineering journal, published in Manchester in 1910 by the Scientific Publishing Company and edited by William H. Fowler.

What The Mechanical Engineer Was in 1910

In 1910, *The Mechanical Engineer* was already a well-established technical periodical. According to archival records, it was:

- A weekly illustrated journal covering mechanical and electrical engineering
- Edited by William H. Fowler, a prominent engineering writer of the era
- Published in Manchester, a major industrial and engineering center in early 20th-century Britain
- Part of the Scientific Publishing Company's portfolio of technical journals
- In continuous publication from 1897 to 1917, so 1910 falls squarely in its active period

This made it one of the key British engineering publications of the Edwardian period, alongside journals from the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (IMechE).

What Kind of Content It Published

Issues from around 1910 typically included:

- Technical articles on machinery, engines, boilers, turbines, and industrial processes
- Illustrations and diagrams, a major feature of the journal
- Reports on engineering works in Britain and abroad
- Coverage of new patents and inventions
- Industry news, including developments in railways, shipbuilding, and manufacturing
- Advertisements for machine tools, foundry equipment, and electrical apparatus

This made it a valuable resource for engineers, draftsmen, and industrial managers during a period of rapid technological change.

Why Manchester?

Manchester in 1910 was:

- A global center of mechanical engineering, textile machinery, and heavy industry
- Home to numerous engineering firms, foundries, and technical publishers
- A hub for professional societies and engineering education

Publishing the journal there placed it at the heart of Britain's industrial innovation.

Lots of information. I stopped at this point. I learned about the sending society and the receiving journal. It was more than I needed. But I wanted to show the information is available even from mailings in 1910.

Note: The shaded area is the complete reply from CoPilot.

Online Auction #44

By Dave Parsons

Online Auction #44 ended Thursday April 23 at noon. 49 of the 77 lots sold (64%) for a total of \$338.75. There was spirited bidding on many of the lots with Lot 47 - Bundles of Post cards and Covers (see below) garnering 7 bids from the group. We welcomed new bidders to the auction this month and hope they enjoyed participating.



May Quiz: American Scientists and Inventors

By Eric Moody

1. The first recognized “man of science” to be depicted on a U.S. stamp, he is also shown on a later issue (#1073 in 1956) conducting a famous experiment. He is
(a) Thomas Edison (b) John James Audubon (c) Alexander Graham Bell (d) Benjamin Franklin
2. Gerty Cori, a Czech-born American scientist who is featured on a 2008 U.S. stamp (#4224), won a Nobel Prize in 1947 for her work in this field.
(a) anthropology (b) astronomy (c) biochemistry (d) computer science
3. This important German-American “rocket scientist” hasn’t appeared on a U.S. stamp, due partly to controversy over his World War II Nazi past, but has been featured on stamps of such diverse places as Paraguay (#837, 840 in 1964), Montserrat (1998) and Mozambique (2012). He is
(a) Hermann Oberth (b) Theodore von Karman (c) Werner von Braun (d) Leo Szilard
4. A celebrated botanist and horticulturist, he was honored on a 1940 U.S. stamp (#876). For half a century a resident of Santa Rosa, California, he is
(a) Cyrus McCormick (b) Luther Burbank (c) William Saunders (d) George Washington Carver
5. Jonas Salk, depicted on stamp #3428, and this Polish-American medical researcher, the subject of a 2006 stamp, worked successfully in the 1950s and early 1960s to develop vaccines to prevent or mitigate polio.
(a) Barbara McClintock (b) Harvey Cushing (c) Linus Pauling (d) Albert Sabin
6. Ernest E. Just, featured on a 1996 entry (#3058) in the Black Heritage Series, was an important
(a) theoretical physicist (b) marine biologist (c) astrophysicist (d) paleontologist
7. An agricultural scientist and inventor of the early 20th century who, among other things, popularized peanut butter, he was honored on U.S. stamps in 1948 and 1998 (#3183c).
(a) Edward Knipping (b) Luther Burbank (c) George Washington Carver (d) Asa Gray
8. This physicist, who spent part of his youth in Virginia City, Nevada, won a Nobel Prize in science in 1907, the first American to do so. Never commemorated postally in the U.S., he does appear on a 1967 Swedish stamp (#769). He is
(a) Charles Steinmetz (b) Albert A. Michelson (c) James Maxwell Clark (d) Robert Millikan
9. Famed for his pioneering use of ether as an anesthetic, this early American physician was commemorated on a stamp in 1940 (#875).
(a) Walter Reed (b) William Mayo (c) Crawford W. Long (d) Joseph Lister
10. A physicist known for his pioneering work in the field of rocketry, and called “the father of modern rocket propulsion,” he is depicted, appropriately, on a 1964 U.S. airmail stamp (#C69).
(a) Robert Goddard (b) Chester Carlson (c) Hermann Oberth (d) Glenn Seaborg
11. A German-born theoretical physicist famous for his theories relating to space and time, he came to the U.S. in the 1930s and for the rest of his life was a resident scholar at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey. Depicted on U.S. stamps #1285 and 1774, he is
(a) Charles Steinmetz (b) Albert Einstein (c) Richard Feynman (d) John Bardeen
12. This astronomer, who is shown on a 2008 stamp (#4226), is famous for expanding our knowledge of the universe - and has a namesake in a powerful space telescope.
(a) Maria Goeppert Mayer (b) Karl Palomar (c) Edwin Hubble (d) Carl Sagan

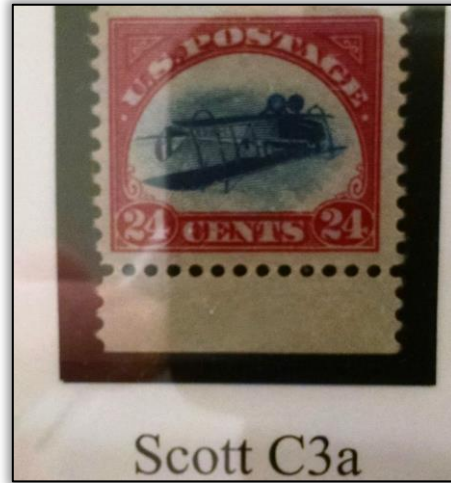
Each correct answer is worth 100 Auction Bucks. Please complete the quiz and give your answers to **Maggie Griener** at the next in-person meeting or email to: postboyquiz@renostamp.org
April quiz answers: 1. c, 2. b, 3. d, 4. d, 5. c, 6. d, 7. b, 8. c, 9. b, 10. c, 11. b & c, 12. a

WESTPEX Stamp Show & Pictures

The 66th annual WESTPEX stamp show was held on April 24-26, in Burlingame, CA, next to the San Francisco Airport. At least 7 members from our stamp club attended. Sixty-six dealers were present with 268 exhibit frames. Friday and Saturday were the busiest days visiting dealers and attending meetings.



Interesting exhibit on Gay Pride with stamps, posters and covers.



In the Court of Honor, a collector had this stamp of the Inverted Jenny.

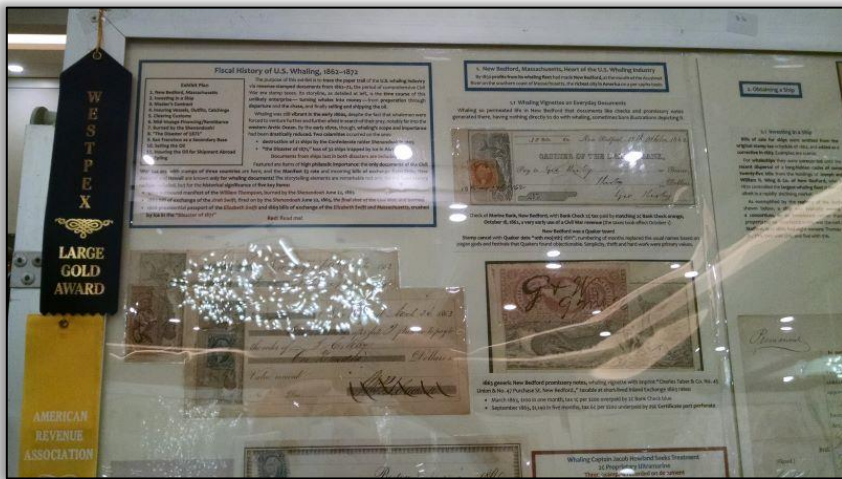


Exhibit on the Fiscal History of U.S. Whaling, 1862-1872.



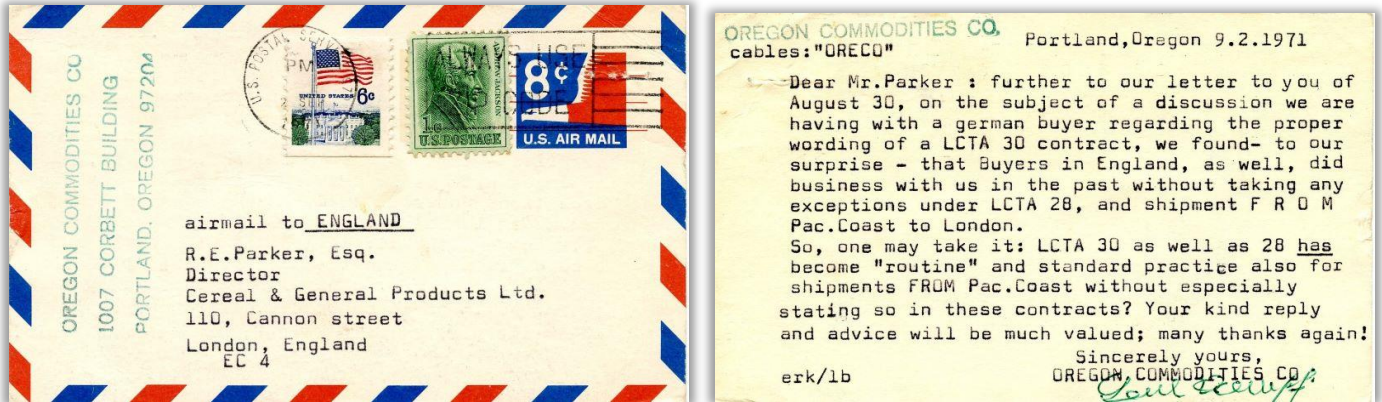
In the Court of Honor, same collector had the CIA Invert stamp.



The Scouting Merit Badge had 38 participants.

LCTA 28 and 30 Clauses (more AI help needed)

By John Walter



The UXC9 postal card was mailed on Sept. 2, 1971, to London, England. The corner card sender was a company in Portland, Oregon.

I asked AI about the sending company “**Oregon Commodities Co. in 1971.**” AI responded that “There is no clear historical record of a company with that name operating in 1971.”

“**Cereal & General Products Ltd** did exist in London in 1971. “It was an already-established British private limited company, incorporated in 1946. What this means for your 1971 inquiry: If you encountered Cereal & General Products Ltd on stationery then the company was legitimately registered in London at that time, though likely functioning as a small administrative or holding entity rather than a major manufacturer.”

On the message side, when asked about LCTA 28 and 30 contracts, AI responded: “LCTA 28 and LCTA 30 are standard U.S. government contract clauses used in the 1960s–1970s—especially in USDA, GSA, and Defense Supply Agency procurement—for commodity purchases, transportation, and logistics-related contracts.”

LCTA = “*Logistics Contract Terms and Agreements.*” This was a standardized clause numbering system used by federal agencies to insert pre-approved legal language into commodity and transportation contracts.

LCTA 28 — Inspection & Acceptance Clause, including standards for quality, grade, and condition of commodities. This clause was common in food commodity contracts (grain, cereal, powdered milk, etc.), agricultural supply contracts, and packaging and bulk-shipment agreements.

“If your philatelic item relates to cereal, grain, or food-product companies, this fits perfectly.”

LCTA 30 — Delivery, Delays, and Default Clause typically governed, required delivery schedules, penalties or remedies for late delivery, conditions for excusable delay (strikes, weather, transport failures), government rights in case of contractor default, and procedures for termination

This clause appears frequently in transportation contracts, commodity supply contracts, and overseas shipment agreements (including APO/FPO-related logistics)

“If your cover or document involves **Cereal & General Products Ltd (London), Oregon Commodities Co.**, APO/FPO shipments, and food aid or commodity exports...then LCTA 28 and 30 are exactly the clauses you’d expect to see.” All great information.

The postage on the card was overpaid by 5¢. The postcard international surface rate was 8¢ in 1971. The airmail endorsement rate was 10¢ at that time. All interesting facts learned through AI.