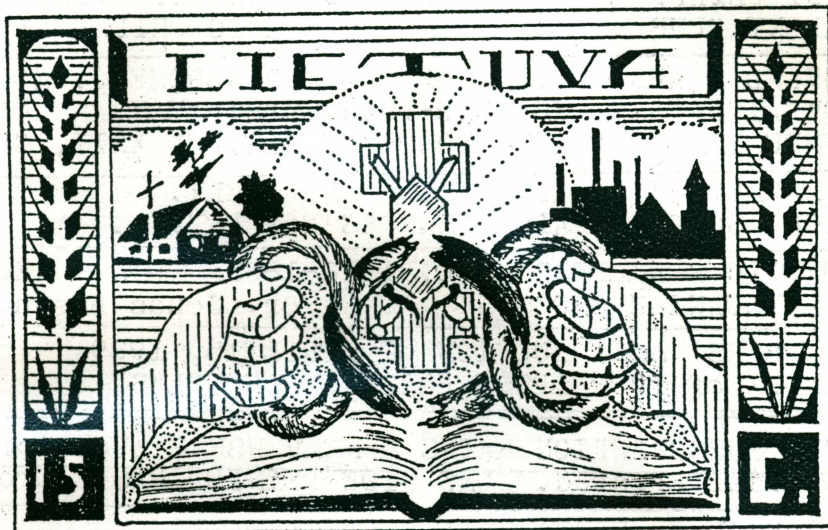


BULLETIN



LITHUANIAN
PHILATELIC
SOCIETY OF
NEW YORK

CHIEF EDITOR: WALTER E. NORTON, 2647 Eddington St., Phila, Pa. 19137
 COLLABORATOR: JEROME J. NORTON

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 greatly appreciated.

About a dozen years ago, somebody noticed that the so-called United States Souvenir Sheets were worth collecting, and their prices shot through the roof. At that same time, United States First Day Covers of the 1930s and 1940s were hard to sell, especially if the stamps were common commemoratives and the Cachet Maker was not a well-known company line like Artcraft or Artmaster.

One of the big philatelic collecting "Trend" surprises of the last decade is the growth in popularity of the rare cachets on these First Day Covers. And, there are major stamp dealers who have standing "Buy" offers today for even the most common US FDC in clean condition, without addresses, something that I could not sell in the later 1960s.

So fads change, and market values go up and down. Nobody can foretell the future with certainty. And, therefore, anything is worth collecting because everything is fairly priced at the present, as far as anybody knows. Correct?

WRONG, at least for certain types of philatelic material. Here is a brief list of items that I believe to be over-priced today:

1) Part-Perfed "Off-Center" and MisRegistered (Shifted) colors on stamps recently issued by the United States. Such printing freaks are interesting and definitely collectible by Specialists of modern U.S. adhesives; but, for some of the prices that that you often see these Minor Errors sold, you could buy a truly worthwhile stamp that everybody wants.

Completely Imperf. items, especially in Pairs to prove it, True Color Change Errors, and completely missing colors- are a different story. They are Major Errors, often given Catalog Variety Status and are worth much more money than the U.S. stamps printed last year with perforations cutting thru the design.

2) Any cover or stamp that's advertised as guaranteed (or implied as such) to become very valuable, and which you must buy within 30 days to take advantage of the special offer of a company that has managed to round up 80,000 copies for "limited" distribution to "selected" philatelists.

Ethical stamp companies (like ethical lawyers and doctors) don't guarantee success when you deal with them, and only a fool would believe that a full-page ad is necessary to sell a stamp that is actually desirable and fairly priced.

3) Net Price (Fixed Prices) sales with Catalogs that list stamps for prices approximately five times what you could buy the same stamp for at Auction. Of course, some of these Catalogues are "lavishly illustrated" and must be expensive to produce; but, if the prices are way out-of-line for material that is available much cheaper elsewhere, who are the Buyers? Fortunately, this dealer is not a major one.

4) 19th Century U.S. (or foreign) stamps sold as bearing original gum- but that are in reality ReGummed. A Dealer recently offered me one of these stamps at a Stamp Show, even though the ReGumming was sloppy enough for a person of my limited knowledge to notice the ReGumming was Pure White and "stiffened" the Perforation Teeth, and also had dripped over to the Stamp Design side.

5) Small Tears, or Creases on Stamps sold to you as sound. This happens all the time with me. I never trust an Auction Catalog or Price List description, preferring to make my own judgment regarding a stamp's condition.

When I receive a stamp or cover in the mail, I carefully inspect it under both Natural Light and Artificial Light. By Natural Light, I mean "Skylight"-the light coming through a window out of the direct rays of the sun. My Artificial light source is a 100 watt frosted unshaded incandescent Bulb (the normal kind that is sold in stores.).

Now the Moment of Truth: The tiniest tear or stain, visible under 10-Power magnification, or a faint crease noticeable only from a specific angle with a certain light source. What do you do? Send it back and angrily demand a refund. (or credit to your auction account.

If the stamp has a small unmentioned defect, and if it is still worth to me what I paid for it (including weighing the damage of this defect into the price), then I keep it despite the dealer's mistake. If the tear or other damage is major and significantly reduces its value from the fair market price that I paid, then I return it with a courteous note pointing out the specific flaw in the item.

6) Material you can't afford. This is always over-priced because it robs you of the financial peace of mind, unless you are like me and are willing to go without an occasional lunch in order to use your wallet's cash to buy a choice item that you pass in a dealer's sidewalk shop window.

7) Stamps purchased only to make a quick profit. Unless you know what you are doing, such tactics may lead to unexpected monetary loss. If fortunes were that easy to come by in the stamp business, there wouldn't be a thousand major dealers in this country, there'd be a million. And of that thousand, only a few dozen are substantial mail-order or auction houses, doing business of upwards of a million dollars per year, if that.

8) Forgeries and Counterfeits, are usually over-priced if they are being sold as the genuine item. Get expertizing certificates on any stamp that is known to be forged, especially if the value is high, and if you are not sure of what you are buying.

9) MisCatalogued stamps are often over-priced (or Under-Priced), so take the time to verify your catalog numbers when buying rare material, watermark varieties, perforation varieties, etc. I've found that even the largest dealers can make mistakes (for or against their financial favor) in cataloguing stamps. Tongs, Perf. Gauges, watermark tray and fluid, and magnifiers repay their cost again and again for the collector who cares about obtaining properly catalogued stamps.

10) Finally, any stamp or cover may be over-priced if you buy it on impulse instead of carefully assessing its place in your desired collection. We've all bought stamps and covers that have appealed to us, only later to decide that they really don't fit in with our long-range collecting goals. When, being forced to sell at a loss to recover a portion of our wasted money.

And the opposite is true: A philatelic item is never over-priced if bought at a fair market value from a dealer who is willing to buy it back for a substantial percentage of his selling price.; and if your collection is benefitted by the purchase, and if you can't get the same thing for a much cheaper price somewhere else.

LPSNY CLUB NOTES- VOX POP- BALTIC PHILATELIC ACTIVITY DIGEST.

Last Year, in September 1988, VILIUS KAVALIAUSKAS, a Soviet-Lithuanian Journalist, then based in New York City, visited a Meeting of your LPSNY in Bichmop Hill, N.Y. We wondered why? We later found out that he also previously paid a visit to the Chicago Chapter of Lithuanian Philatelic Society. We were further perturbed! On December 20, 1988 Vilius wrote a letter to one of our members in the Chicago area to inform him that: "Tomorrow, December 21, 1988, in Vilnius, we are opening an Exhibition to commemorate the 70th Anniversary of Lithuanian Postage Stamps. Four of us will be exhibiting: I will exhibit Stamps, some one else - Covers; Cancellations, etc. Also, we are organizing to found a LITHUANIAN POSTAGE STAMP FRIENDS SOCIETY, and we will start making preparations for a Grand Lithuanian Postage Stamp Exhibition for which Invitations will be extended to Guests from America for participation with their Exhibits. Furthermore, on February 16th, 1989 he will open his Exhibition of Orders, Medals and Decorations of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia."

Ed. Notes: It would appear that the GLASNOSC period of Friendship in Philatelic Circles must have been in preparation by the Authorities as early as or even earlier than Mid 1988. Is Philately in Lithuania being restored to its Good Graces? Have the Rules been changed? Not too long ago, Tourists Luggage was being thoroughly searched and philatelic material confiscated! We have seen no Official Documentation in this regard as to the Safety of our Exhibits. In the past, Official Regulations were promulgated, Changed and Executed on the Spot to conform to their legitimation of their actions. We will be looking forward to any future developments! Your Editor will be greatly pleased to learn of any new development,

VOX POP: V. NAVICKAS, P.O. Box 1184 of Gresham, Oregon 97030 would like to exchange stamps with other collectors. He is interested mainly in Europe, including the Baltic States. Scott & Michel Catalogs used.

NEW MEMBERS:

#499	ERIC ROCKENHAUS	Chula Vista, Calif.	92091
#500	LIUDAS VOLOKA	Downers Grove, Illinois	60516
#501	VLADAS NAVICKAS	Gresham, Oregon	97030
#502	OTTO ZUKOSKY	Belleville, Illinois	62213
#503	JOSEPH TURNAUCKAS	Lakeside, Calif.	92040

EDITOR'S POTPOURRI! There are some truly real gems in the Grand Award Exhibit of LPSNYer JERRY NORTON's "KLAIPEDA-MEMEL: THIRTY YEARS of TURMOIL as SEEN THROUGH ITS POSTAL HISTORY". Take a look at Page #6 of Frame #2- The Field Post Cover from General Dominique Joseph Oury, the Representative of the Allied Forces in the Territory of Memel. Also, Page #3 of Frame #3- The Official French Forces Post Card; and at Page #4 of Frame #5- the MEMEL-GRANZBECK Steamship Cover, amongst the many others that could be worthy of special mention and Note!

In this Issue, we will deviate a little from the Philatelic World to enter the Archaeological World of DR. JONAS BASANAVICIUS, the George Washington of Lithuania, and his 1912 published Album of "LITHUANIAN CROSSES"- primarily for its disclosure of our Lithuanian Peoples' History and our Lithuanian Heritage, free from any modern reinterpretation of our ForeFathers' struggle for their existence as was recreated and attested to by various Authorities of the time.

LITHPEX XXII, Chicago, Ill. October 21/22, 1988

GRAND AWARD WINNING EXHIBIT of LPSNYer JEROME J. NOROTN

KLAIPEDA (Memel District) 1915-1944 - THIRTY YEARS of TURMOIL as seen thru POSTAL HISTORY. The Postal History in this Exhibit highlights examples of Covers, PostCards, Formular Cards, Cancellations, Censorship Markings, Military and Civilian Cachets used during the tumultuous World War I, Allied Administration, Lithuanian and Nazi World War II Rule Periods.

Frame 1 - WORLD WAR I PERIOD

Page 1 - POSTCARD: Coat of Arms, City of Memel (East Prussia)

page 2 - COVER: Insterburg-Memel (Isrutis-Klaipeda) Rail Post #104, Field Post Cover Sent Sept. 2, 1915 to Berlin, Germany- Military Cachet of Royal Prussian Railroad District Company #15.

Page 3 - FIELD POST COVER: from Memel to Germany sent Sept. 19, 1915 with Rose color Military Cachet of Royal Prussian Hospital.

Page 4 - FIELD POST CARD sent from Jurburg (Jurbarkas) Oct. 20, 1915 via Schmalleningken (Smalininkai) to Berlin. Blue "M.P." Memel Censor Marking & Purple military Cachet of the Second Brandenburg Pioneer Battalion # 28.

Page 5 - C.O.D. PACKET CARD sent from Stonischken (Stoniskiai) Apr. 22, 1916 to Halle; but also returned to Sender may 1, 1916

Page 6 - Philatelic View POSTCARD of Schaulen (Siauliai) franked with 3pf. Postgebiet Ob.Ost Issue cancelled MEMEL *** Nov. 11, 1916 to Liegnitz. Violet "M.P. Censor Marking.

Frame 2 -

Page 1 - COVER: 15pf. Purple Germania Issue cancelled PROKULS (Priekul Kreis Memel, March 7, 1917 to Berlin. Violet 3-Line "Geprüft Militarische Überwachungsstelle Memel/Stelle v. General Kommandos I.A.K. on Obverse and Reverse as well as Geprüft ReSealing Strip on Back.

Page 2 - FIELDPOST COVER from German Free Court in RUSS. KROTTINGEN (Kretinga) sent Registered from BAJOHREN (Bajorai) Dec. 5, 1917 with Violet Military Cachet of the Court.

ALLIED ADMINISTRATION PERIOD

Page 3 - Locally Addressed Philatelic Mixed Franking Cover with 35pf. Germania Issue and Two Overprinted French stamps cancelled: HEYDEKRUG (Silute) **b July 12, 1920 and BackStamped at HEYDEKRUG (Silute) 7 days later.

Page 4 - REGISTERED COVER franked with German "Memelgebiet" 2 Mark stamp cancelled: RUSS (Rusne) OSTPREUSSEN Oct. 30, 1920 to Gelsenkirchen. "M.P.k.) Königsberg Violet Censor Marking.

Page 5 - Allied Administration Postal Stationery POSTAL CARD cancelled: UEBERMEMEL (Panemunė) MEMELGEBIET Nov. 11, 1920 to Charlottenburg. The Overprint "ATVIRUTE" is the First Official Usage of the Lithuanian language by the Allied Postal Authorities.

Page 6 - OFFICIAL FIELDPOST COVER from General DOMINIQUE JOSEPH ODRY Representative of the Allied Forces in the Territory of Memel (Klaipeda District) cancelled by the French Military Post Office: "POSTE AUX ARMES" 22.11.20 to France. Purple Circular Military Cachet of the General.

GRAND AWARD EXHIBIT- LITHPEX XXII ALLIED ADMINISTRATION PERIOD contd

Frame 3 -

Page 1 - ALLIED OCCUPATION COVER cancelled MEMEL (Klaipeda) **c JAN. 9 1921 from the Publishers of the German Daily Newspaper "MEMELER DAMPEBOOT" and ProGerman "LITUWISZKA CEITUNGS" and Sent to WISCHWILL (Viesvile).

Page 2 - COVER, First sent by Prominent Collector Dr. B. QUEISSER of Tetschen (In Dispute between Czechoslovakia and Poland) to Post Secretary KNOBEL in Memel (Klaipeda) **c. Receiving Cancel Dated: Feb. 24, 1921 on the Reverse.

This Cover was ReUsed (Not as a Turned Cover) and Franked with an Error Strip of Five 15pf. Overprint Shifted French Stamps along with Regular Stamps of the same issue Cancelled MEMEL (Klaipeda) **c April 7, 1921 and Returned via Register Mailback to Dr. B. Queisser.

Page 3 - OFFICIAL FRENCH FORCES POSTCARD sent by a Member of the "French Troops in Memel" (Klaipeda and Cancelled: MEMEL **c June 9, 1921 and sent to the Soldiers Love in France.

Page 4 - COVER FRONT sent by the District Directorate in Memelgebiet Cancelled: MEMEL **c Oct. 13, 1921 with the Violet Official Cachet of the Directorate and HandStamped: "OFFICIAL DISTRICT MAIL" to Laugszargen (Lauksargiai). ReUsed on the Reverse Cancelled: POGEGEN (Pagegiai) July 21, 1923 and sent to WISCHWILL (Viesvile) Violet Circular Official Cachet of the Community Head of LAUGSZARGEN (Lauksargiai)

Page 5 - PACKET CARD sent from RUSS (Rusne) MEMELGEBIET Feb. 1, 1922 to F. Hieronimus in Berlin. Purple Official Cachet of RUSS (Rusne) Post Office plus a Three Diamond Cork Cancel. 80pf. Postage Due Cancellation on Reverse.

Page 6 - OverFranked AIRMAIL REGISTERED COVER with Registry Label of KARKELBECK (Karklininkai) MEMELGEBIET Sept. 22, 1922 sent to a Prominent Collector F. BLATTER in Bern, Switzerland. Green German AirMail Label as well as a Two-Line AirMail Forwarding Cancel of KONIGSBERG on Reverse.

Frame 4 - LITHUANIAN PERIOD.

Page 2 - REGISTERED INFLATION PERIOD COVER Sent by the Royal DANISH Vice Consul in Memel (Klaipeda) Cancelled: MEMEL *1f Jan. 3 1923 to Copenhagen.

Page 1 - ALLIED PERIOD POSTAL METER MAIL sent via Registered-Mail Cancelled with a Three-Line Boxed: NACHWEISSUNG in MEMEL" and MEMEL (Klaipeda) *d* Dec. 9, 1922 to Frankfurt a/M Two-Line KONIGSBERG Censor Marking in Green dated: Dec. 9, 19

Page 3 - REGISTERED LETTER franked with a Lithuanian 20ct. issue and the so-called Lithuanian Overprints: 2 x 10ct., 50ct., and 30ct. Cancelled: KLAIPEDA (Memel) *e* Dec. 24, 1923.

This Klaipeda (Memel) Registry Label is the First Official Use of the Lithuanian Language on a Registry Label and the KLAIPEDA *e* Circular Cancellor is the First Official Use of the Lithuanian language in the District.

GTAND AWARD EXHIBIT- LITHPEX XXII- LITHUANIAN ADMINISTRATION PERIOD

Frame 4 -

Page 4 - Philatelic REGISTERED AIRMAIL COVER Franked with Lithuanian AirMail Semi-Postal Set cancelled: KLAIPEDA (Memel) *e* July 7, 1924. Violet Registry HandStamp "APDRAUSTAS" in Lithuanian; Green German Air Mail Label. Bi-Lingual "KLAIPEDA Memel 1" Registry Label to Paris.

Page 5 - Self-Addressed CORNER CARD of Paul Penndorf with German Eagle 10pr. Stamp. Cover then folded in half and sent in another envelope to G. Goerke in Memel. Goerke franked this envelope with a Lithuanian 25ct. stamp and sent it back cancelled KLAIPEDA *a* July 11, 1925 to Penndorf in Hamburg.

Page 6 - COMMERCIAL COVER sent by the Lithuanian National Bank (Tautinis Lietuviu Bankas) and Cancelled: KLAIPEDA *a* July 11, 1925 to New York. Envelope printed in "LITHUANIA" Print Shop in Klaipeda.

Frame 5 -

Page 1 - AIRMAIL COVER cancelled KONIGSBERG * (Pr) Sept. 8, 1925 addressed to: Chief Post Secretary Gosch in Memel. Light Blue German Air Mail Label and Two-Line Violet Receiving Cachet "Oro pastu siusta / Klaipedos p.t. istaiga" (Sent by AirMail / Klaipeda post and telegraph office.)

Page 2 - OFFICIAL MAIL from the Klaipeda (Memel) District Directorate and Cancelled: KLAIPEDA *a* July 10, 1923 and sent to Gorlitz Violet Circular Bi*lingual Cachet of the Directorate.

Page 3 - COMMERCIAL COVER sent from a Pharmaceutical Distributor on Vilnastrasse in Schaulen (Siauliai) Cancelled: KLAIPEDA-KYB. RTAI (Memel-Kybarten) Post Wagon No. 4b on Oct. 14, 1927 to Wiesbaden, Germany.

Page 4 - COVER sent by a Hotel Guest in NIDDEN (Nida) Litauen and Cancelled with a Two-Line Black Hand Stamp "Aus dem Dampferbriefkasten / Memel-Granzbeck" (From the Steamer's Mail Box/ Memel-Granzbeck) Receiving Cancel: GRANZ (OSTPR) Aug. 1, 1932 The Memel (Klaipeda) Steamer Cancel in German was the one German Cancellor tolerated by the Lithuanian Authorities in Memel District.

Page 5 - OFFICIAL MAIL sent by the German Consulate in Memel (Klaipeda) and cancelled on the "MARIENBURG-EYDTKUNEN (Marienburg - Eydtkunai) Rail Road Wagon No. 2 to Konigsberg i Pr. Violet HandStamp: "Frei durch. Ablosung Reich" (Free Franked Payment in the Reich.)

Page 6 - Overfranked REGISTERED AIRMAIL COVER with a Complete Set of the Imperforate Lithuanian Second Child Issue Cancelled: KLAIPEDA Dec. 8, 1932 to Bern, Switzerland. Red KLAIPEDA Registry Hand Stamp and BERLIN Airport Transit Receiving Cachet. On the Reverse, a Bi-Lingual Lithuanian / French Air Mail Label as well as a BERLIN Airport Transit Receiving Cancel and a BERN Receiving Cancel.

Frame 6 -

Page 1 - PRINTED MATTER COVER Cancelled: NATKISKIAI (Nattkischken) *a* Dec. 15, 1932 to a Miss Serpinaite in Kiupeliai, near Natkiskiai.

GRAND AWARD EXHIBIT: LITHEX XXII- LITHUANIAN ADMINISTRATION PERIOD.

Frame 6 cont'd.

- Page 2 - REGISTERED AIRMAIL POSTCARD Cancelled: KLAIPEDA *c* May 3, 1933 and sent via GRAF ZEPPELIN First South America Flight of 1933 by H. Sieger to the Firm of H. Stoltz in Recife, Brazil. Yellow Bi-Lingual Lithuanian/French Airmail Label. Red Klaipeda Registry HandStamp Marking. Two values of the Klaipeda Rhombus Set (1Lt. & 3Lt.) additional on Reverse.
- Page 3 - POST CARD with 6pf. Hindenburg Cancelled: KRAUPISCHKEN? Kreis Raginit May 21, 1936 and sent to: SCHMALLENINGKEN (Smalininkai) Lithuania. *B* Receiving Cancel. Blue "T" Crayon Marking indicated Postage Due from Recipient. Violet "PRIMOKETI PAGEIAI (Pogegen) Postage Due Hand Stamp with a 40ct. Pencil Notation for payment to be received from the Recipient at the Post Office.
- 4 - COMMERCIAL COVER sent by "LIETUVOS LLOYDAS" Insurance Company and Cancelled: KLAIPEDA *M* Nov. 29, 1938 to Berlin.
- Page 5 - POSTAL STATIONERY FORMULAR POSTCARD Cancelled: SMALININKAI *a* (Schmalleningken) Dec. 27, 1938 to Germany. Additional Hand Stamp: Umsaufpostam 31 Dez. 1938.
- Page 6 - COVER with Commemorative Cancel commemorating the XX Anniversary of Lithuanian Independence, 1918-1938, dated: Feb. 15, 1938 and sent to MILKURPIAI in the Klaipeda District.

WORLD WAR II - NAZI OCCUPATION PERIOD.

Frame 7 -

- Page 1 - COVER Cancelled at VIENENBURG a March 23, 1939 and sent to the MEMEL Main Post Office requesting "Memelland is frei" Postage Stamps. A Violet Four-Line Post Cachet states that these OverPrints were not produced by the Reich Postal Administration. A TILSIT 2 Postal Seal is Overprinted "MEMEL" on the Reverse Side. Returned to Sender: April 4, 1939. Additional Notation written by Postal Clerk "Addressee Unknown".
- Page 2 - Philatelic REGISTERED COVER Franked with a Complete Set of the Elkhorn Overprints on the Lithuanian Independence XX Anniversary Issue and Cancelled: PRIEKULE (Prokuls) Mar. 29, 1939 and Sent to Berlin. Violet Two-Line Hand Stamp "Wir Memeldeutsche sind frei! / Postamt Prokuls" (We, Memelland Germans are free! / PostOffice Prokuls) A German "Lappienen" Registry Label with Town Name Crossed out and overprinted with a Boxed "Prokuls".
- Page 3 - Philatelic POST CARD Franked with 3 copies of the Lithuanian 2ct. Vytiš Issue and a Copy of the 1pf. German Hindenburg Stamp Cancelled: SAUGAI (Saugen) *B* April 1, 1939 and sent to Berlin. Violet Two-Line HandStamp: "Das Memelland ist frei / Saugen" (Memelland is free / Saugai). Rose color German Postage Due Boxed: "Nachgebuhr".
- Page 4 - REGISTERED COVER Cancelled with Commemorative Cancel Commemorating "Postage Stamp Day" in Memel (Klaipeda) Jan. 7, 1940 and sent to Germany. "Memel 1" German Registry Label.
- Page 5 - FIELD POST COVER with Mute Cancel from MEMEL (Klaipeda) dated May 5, 1942 and sent to Germany. Violet Circular Official Cachet of the River Protection Company 21506

Frame 7 cont'd

Page 6 - FIELD POST COVER sent to the Marine Hospital in Memel and ReUsed by them for mailing to the Marine Station Command in Kiel. A Formular Field Post Sheet Cancelled: MEMEL 1a Dec 31, 1940. Violet Rectangular Field Post Free Frank payment in the Reich Cachet.

Frame 8 -

Page 1 - EXPRESS PACKET CARD sent by the Skuodas Family in Schwartzort (Juodkrante) Cancelled: DAWILLEN (Dovilai) Kreis Memel, Jan. 7, 1943 addressed to Mr. Skuodas at a Work Camp in German

Page 2 - C.O.D. COVER sent by a Stamp Dealer in Memel and Cancelled: MEMEL 1 Sept. 11, 1943 to Czechoslovakia. (COD- 19RM)

Page 3 - POSTAL RECEIPT in the Amount of 6 ReichsMarks sent to a Postal Savings Account of "LADOL" - A Life Insurance Company in Konigsberg. Cancelled at; HEYDEKRUG (Silute) e Feb. 18, 1944

Page 4 - FIELD POST COVER sent to Memel and ReUsed by the Labor Office No. 3 of the First Court by pasting over a Sheet of Paper for ReMailing to the General Kommissar in Kauen (Kaunas) and Cancelled: MEMEL 1 March 23, 1944. Typed: "Boxed by a German Official Mail 3 AR 34/44" in the Ostland. Violet Cachet of the Labor Office.

Page 5 - OFFICIAL COVER sent by the NIMMERSATT (Nemerzate) Community and Cancelled: NIMMERSATT a Kreis Memel May 16, 1944 and Addressed to the Mayor of Memel (Klaipeda). Violet official Cachet of the NIMMERSATT (Nemerzate) Community.

Page 6 - Self-Addressed FIELD POST CARD Cancelled: MEMEL 1 d (Klaipeda) June 5, 1944 to Berlin.

YOUR EDITOR'S AFTER THOUGHTS!: I stuck my neck out in the hope of arousing your attention! In the absence of Official Documentation and Authoritative articles on the Subject of 1818-1833 Stampless Mail-Pre-Stamp Mail from the Baltic Area Westward via Prussia to the European Continent (Page 8913-8916), Some of the Assumptions assumed in the Article may be erroneous and subject to post-mortem correction, e.g. The Transit Fee through Prussia, was it for a single-weight letter of 18 silbergroschen or 1 Shilling and 8 pence? and the Hand Stamp (P.D.) does that mean "Paid to Destination" or "To be paid at Destination"? and was there a Postal Tariff for the Cross-Channel passage or was it included in the 1 shilling 8 pence tariff to be collected in London. Was this 1/8 postal tariff applied in Memel in silbergroschen or was it 1 shilling 8 pence to be collected from the recipient in London? Much clarification is needed here, and this study of some 60 covers does not necessarily reveal the proper answers

Collaboration is welcomed, and other facts and opinions hoped for. Let us in on your knowledge of the circumstances of the period!

There will be a further exposition of the Pre-Stamp Stampless Covers Posted from MEMEL to LONDON via Prussia in the 1818-1850 period.

A Reprint of another article on this basic subject may also be in the offing.

JONAS MAIRONIS-MAČIULIS, Prelate, 1862-X.21 / XI.2 was born on the Pasandvario Estate in the Village of Šiluva in the District of Raseiniai. Through his poetic and literary works, he was a foremost influence for the National Renaissance of Lithuania.

On September 15, 1933, the Lithuanian Postal Administration issued a Set of Triangular Air Mail Postage Stamps to honor the memory of Lithuanian Writers. The 5ct. and 10ct. values, (Scott 071/072), depicted Maironis. They were designed by Artist Antanas Zmuidzinavičius (Zemaitis).

In 1980, the Soviet Lithuanian TSRS Ministry of Communications issued a Post Card depicting the Statue of Jonas Maironis-Mačiulis that was erected in Kaunas, City Hall Square, in 1927. The statue was sculpted by G. Jakubonis.

On a franked Postal Stationery Envelope that was issued to commemorate the 120th Anniversary of Poet Maironis, it also depicted the same Kaunas City Hall Square Statue. The Cover was designed by Artist V. Bielinis.

For the same occasion, the Toronto Lithuanian Philatelic Society also issued a Cover to commemorate the same event.

In 1984, a Post Card depicting three photographs taken by A. Riazancevo: 1) Statue of Maironis; 2) Ancient Post Office in Kaunas; 3) Kaunas City Hall, was issued.

In 1987, the Soviet-Lithuanian Ministry of Communications repeated itself by reissuing the 1984 Post Card and the Postal Stationery Envelope whose designs depict the already mentioned Statue but with a changed text: "the 125th Anniversary of the Lithuanian Poet Maironis" in the Lithuanian and Cyrillic languages. Artist: V. Konovalovo.

In the Soviet-Lithuanian Ministry of Communications issues, we find the Statue of Maironis pictured five times; but Cachets with the portrait of Maironis - Not a Single One! The Lithuanian LTR Ministry of Communications proposals for the Issuance of a Post Card and Envelopes with this theme, could show greater inventiveness and creativity.

Disregarding the multitude of requests by philatelists and other admirers of the talents of Poet Maironis, The Lithuanian TSR Ministry of Communications has not issued a single Cachet Envelope to honor the Poet Maironis.

Such Maironis Cacheted Envelopes and Post Cards when sent to thousands of different addressees could really decorate our country's and foreign philatelists' collections.

As for Special Dedications for the Poet's Jubilee Commemorative Postal Cancellations, there have been NONE! Thus, Collectors highly value Covers with Kaunas or the Maironis Birthplace cancels that are serviced by the Skirmantiskes Communication District's Calendar dated Post Marks.

1989 - SCOTT CATALOG - PRICE CHANGES for LATVIA.

Cat.No.	Mint		Used		Cat.No.	Mint		Used	
	1989	1988	1989	1988		1989	1988	1989	1988
1-2	1.20	-	1.20	-	B1-B4	2.40	-	4.50	-
3-8	10.00	-	10.00	-	B5-B8	4.00	-	7.00	-
9-16	49.95	-	49.95	-	B9-B12	4.00	-	10.25	-
17-24	57.50	-	57.50	-	B13-B16	9.00	8.00	14.00	-
25-33	4.30	-	4.30	-	B17-B20	44.00	40.00	64.00	50.00
43-45	1.75	-	1.75	-	B21-B23	3.75	-	4.50	-
49-51	45.00	-	52.50	-	B24-B28	21.50	-	24.25	-
55-56	1.35	-	1.35	-	B29-B33	17.50	19.00	21.50	24.00
57-58	3.75	-	2.75	3.75	B34-B39	24.50	-	24.50	-
59-63	4.30	-	4.30	-	B46-B50	19.50	-	23.00	-
64-67	2.35	-	2.35	-	B56-B65	34.25	-	37.75	-
68-69	1.50	-	1.50	-	B66-B71	30.00	-	52.50	-
70-73	3.45	-	2.70	-	B72-B81	78.00	-	92.50	-
74-82	3.95	-	1.55	-	B82-B86	17.50	-	22.00	19.50
83-85	20.25	18.00	17.00	15.00	B87-B91	29.50	-	35.50	-
86-87	3.00	-	2.50	-	B92-B95	12.00	-	16.00	-
88-90	2.00	-	2.00	-	B96	12.00	-	16.50	-
91-94	5.00	-	3.75	-	B97	15.00	-	27.50	-
95-99	52.50	-	37.00	-					
101-110	27.65	-	9.00	8.35	C1-C2	6.00	-	4.00	-
111-112	70.00	65.00	16.00	13.50	C3-C5	9.00	-	7.00	-
113-131	34.85	-	24.00	-	C6-C8	9.00	-	6.50	-
132-134	11.00	10.00	10.75	9.75	C9-C13	312.50	-	410.00	-
135-154	263.47	223.47	41.30	-					
155-157	29.70	-	.75	-	CB1-CB2	15.00	-	20.00	-
158-163	16.00	-	8.45	-	a	28.00	25.00	45.00	-
164-167	13.00	-	6.75	-	CB3-CB5	30.00	-	45.00	42.50
174-179	10.20	-	1.30	-	a	45.00	-	45.00	-
180-183	20.00	-	20.00	-	CB6-CB8	60.00	-	75.00	-
184-192	21.25	-	16.00	-	a	75.00	-	82.50	-
200-206	7.50	-	1.85	-	CB9-CB13	87.50	-	95.00	-
207-214	17.25	-	11.75	-	a	115.00	-	135.00	-
215-216	3.00	-	3.00	-	CB14-CB17	60.00	-	100.00	75.00
217-229	9.45	-	5.45	-	a	80.00	-	100.00	95.00
					CB18-CB20	75.00	-	90.00	-
					a	90.00	-	105.00	-
1N1-1N6	2290.	2090.	1485.	1400.	CB21-CB24	240.00	-	260.00	-
1N7-1N13	2320.	-	1545.	-	a	260.00	-	240.00	-
2N1-2N8	315.	-	440.	-					
2N9-2N11	45.	-	36.	-					
2N12-2N19	270.	267.	415.	409.					
2N20-2N22	24.	-	30.	-					
2N23-2N33	154.	-	212.	-					
2N34-2N36	139.	-	180.	-					
2N45-2N57	29.10	-	11.80	-					

W. E. Norton

Not always are you in a position to be able to make a study of the Postal Routes, Postal Markings and Tariffs that prevailed in the Baltic Area in the Pre-Stamp Period.

Fortunately, a lot of some sixty covers was made available for study and even though they were all addressed to the same addressee, this fact should not detract from what the faces of the covers reveal in the way of Postal Markings, Postal Routings and Postal Tariffs Paid.

The Covers are all addressed to: FRIEDRICH HUTH and Co. Merchants of 9 South Street, Tinsbury, London, England. This Outfit, evidently, was a substantial importer of Raw Materials from the Baltic Area of Timber, Linen, Flax, Tallow, Hemp, Linseed, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Port Wine, Herring, etc.

From Riga, Latvia Then a part of Russia, in the Period of 1818-1833, these were some of their Representatives in the Area that supplied HUTH & Co. with some of the above-mentioned Raw Materials:

GROEN FAHN & CO.	(1818)
JACOBS & GORDON	(1821-1832)
MITCHELL & CO.	(1822-1833)
STRESON & SON	(1824-1830)
DAVID KAULL	(1828)

From 1818 - 1823, the RIGA Post Office apparently did not apply any Postmarks on these letters that were addressed to London as seem to be evidenced by the letters in this lot. The First "RIGA" Post Mark observed was used from 1824 - 1827 and was a Black, UnBoxed, Straight-Line Rubber Stamp " RIGA " (17 x 7 mm.)

This " RIGA " Cancel was superseded in 1828 by a Black, Two-Circle Bi-Lingual 32 x 27mm. diam. Rubber Stamp: " RIGA - RIGA " between the Circles and with a Three-Line Logo Text in the Center Space; " Year / Month / Day ". At a later date, the three-line logo text was condensed to Two-Lines: "Year / MonthDay"

The RIGA Post Office usually Post Marked all RIGA-LONDON destined letters with a Black, Straight-Line Rubber Stamp, UnBoxed, "FRANCO" (17 x 4mm.) to indicate that the Mail Tariff was Pre-Paid to the German-Prussian Border, several miles outside of MEMEL. There is no mention or indication of how much and in what currency that might be.

At RIGA, the Sender usually indicated, in Manuscript, what Routing the letter should take, such as:

Via AMSTERDAM

Via HAMBURG or Addressed to HAMBURG & Readdressed to LONDON

Via HOLLAND or Via HOLLAND / per MAIL

Via ROTTERDAM or Via ROTTERDAM & STEAM PACKET

" or Via ROTTERDAM / Per MAIL

" or Via ROTTERDAM & FIRST STEAMBOAT or PACKET

Many of these Letters did not indicate any Routing.

All of these RIGA-LONDON Letters were Routed thru MEMEL in Prussia. Here, the LONDON destined Mail was Routed for the Overland Europe, Trans-Continental passage to the Sea Ports on the North Sea that were located at OSTENDE, Belgium; HAMBURG, Germany; and AMSTERDAM or ROTTERDAM in Holland from where, by Steamship or Packet, the letters made the trip Cross Channel over the North Sea to London.

From MEMEL, we observe several different Transit Routings to LONDON:

- 1) via AMSTERDAM or via AMSTERDAM and ARNHEM
- 2) via HAMBURG
- 3) via HOLLAND or via HOLLAND and ARNHEM
- 4) via OSTENDE
- 5) via ROTTERDAM
- 6) via ARNHEM
- 7) via No Notation (Assumed to be transited over the most convenient Route to London, although several such did transit the ARNHEM.)

Letters Routed via AMSTERDAM or HOLLAND or with NO ROUTING indication, occasionally received a Transit Marking at ARNHEM on the Dutch Border. This Transit Marking was a Red, 45 x 19mm. Boxed Two Straight-Line Logo Text in Slanted Lettering: "Duitsch Grnzsk" te Arnhem

Two Letters from RIGA were addressed to HAMBURG, and then were Readdressed to LONDON. Both received a Local Transit Marking very similar to that applied at MEMEL. It is a Black, Boxed, 35x25mm. Two Straight-Line Logo Text: " HAMBURG " Day-Month-Year

HAMBURG also applied, occasionally, a Black, One-Sided Flat Oval Cachet: 25 x 14mm., Two Straight-Line Logo Text:

" HAMBURG " (Letters in a Curve)
DayNo&MonthNo. (14 x 4mm)

One Cover sent from RIGA addressed to HAMBURG and then Readdressed to LONDON received a Black, 26 x 14mm. Oval Cachet with a Single, Straight-Line Logo Text; " ALLEMAGNE " (germany) therein. Its significance here is not known to the Author.

Several Covers from RIGA that were transitted through ROTTERDAM and through HOLLAND, received a Red, Single-Line, Straight-Line UnBoxed 42x5mm. "GEZUIVERD" The Author, unfamiliar with the Dutch Language has no knowledge of its meaning here.

This Marking is accompanied by another, unfortunately quite illegible: a Red, Two Straight-Line, UnBoxed Logo Text:

" ??????? Year "
Month Day

on which its Date matches the RIGA Date.

At MEMEL, the Riga-London Letters received either of Two similar Transit Markings:

1) A 33 x 11mm. Black, UnBoxed, Two Straight-Line " M E M E L " or Day Month

2) A 37 x 11mm. Black, UnBoxed, Two Straight-Line "P. M E M E L" Day Month

In the latter Transit Marking (2), the "P" preceding "MEMEL" stands for the French word "Par" or "Via"; whereas, "P.D." stands for the French "Paye a Destination" (Paid to ~~for~~ Destination)

From MEMEL to the Sea Ports, the usual Postal Tariff for these Folded, Two-Page, Letter Sheets is marked on the face of the Cover in English Currency, usually, for a Single-Weight Letter 1 / 8 (one Shilling and Eight Pence) For Double-Weight Letters, the Postal Tariff is Three Shillings and Four Pence, and for Triple-Weight Letters, Five Shillings.

L A T V I A
1824

RIGA to LONDON via MEMEL and AMSTERDAM

Stampless Letter Sent from R I G A to L O N D O N via M E M E L and A M S T E R D A M
10 Jan. 1824 Feb. 9, 1824 Jan. 25, 1824

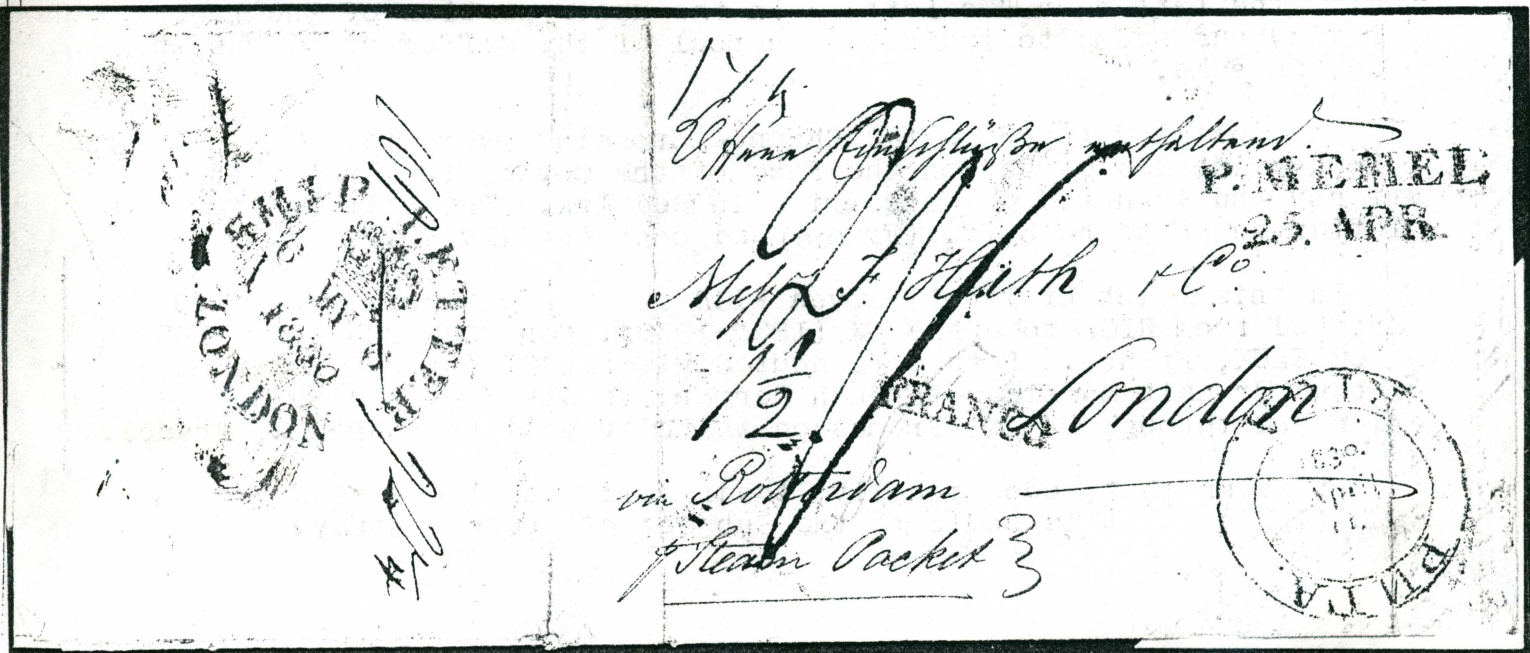


Stampless Ship Letter Sent from R I G A to L O N D O N via M E M E L and R O T T E R D A M
Apr. 10/22, 1830 May 6, 1830 Apr. 25, 1830 Steam Packet

Ship Letter
Cachet

Overland
Tariff

Two-Line P. MEMEL
Transit PostMark



Postal
Routing

Cross Channel
Tariff

"FRANCO" Tariff
Paid to Meme l.

R I G A
Postmark

While weight of the Letter must have been a factor in its Postal Tariff, some odd Postal Tariffs have been noted whose significance, most likely, is explainable, but not by this Author.

Two Shillings, Four Pence

Two Shillings, One and One-Half pence

Three Shillings, Eight Pence

Five Shillings, One and One-Half Pence.

All such numerals indicating Postal Tariff are in manuscript and are to be collected from the Addressee. (Black Ink Markings)

At LONDON, these RIGA-LONDON Letters were stamped with a Receiving Cancel: A Black, 23mm. diam. Dotted Circle within which there is a Three Straight-Line Logo Text: " F.P.C. / Month-Day / Year. The Month is abbreviated to Two Letters: JA, FE, MR, AP, MY, JU, JY, AU, SE, OC, NO, DE. This Receiving Cancel appears to have been in use throughout the period of this study. (1818 - 1832)

An interesting Receiving Cachet was applied by the LONDON Post Office on some of the Letters received from the Ships during the period of 1826 - 1832. Since all mail from the European Coast to England had to be delivered by Ship, we query why only some of these letters were so Cacheted. Was there, possibly, a Separate Fee for their Sea Delivery?

This "SHIP LETTER" Receiving Cachet is an UnBoxed, 37mm. diam. Black, Circular Cachet with the text: "SHIP LETTER LONDON" forming the Circular Perimeter within which is a Three Tier Logo Text, consisting of a " CROWN " / the Date (Day Mo Day) (The Mo Abbreviations as above / and Year.

On these SHIP LETTER Cachet Covers, they may or may not have received a Second LONDON Receiving Cachet usually dated the same or One Day later than the date on the SHIP LETTER Cachet. This Second LONDON Receiving Cachet is a 26mm. diam. Red, Double-Lined Circular Ring with a Three Straight-Line Logo Text within: "A Letter or Two in the Upper Portion of the Logo which may vary / The Date (7 JU 7) / Year." The Letter or Two Letters in the upper portion of the Logo will vary and seems to indicate a cancel of the different clerks who apply the same.

The Postal Tariff for the Channel Crossing over the North Sea to London is also marked on the Face of the Cover, but in French Currency and is noted in manuscript in Red Ink. The Ship Fee for a letter seems to be 3 fr. (Francs) and occasionally 4 fr.

In this batch of Twenty-Seven RIGA Pre-Stamp Covers, two were addressed from RIGA to BORDEAUX (1837-1838). for SCHRADER & SCHYLER in BORDEAUX, France. Both were Routed via TILSIT (Prussia, Germany) and bear Transit Markings through Germany to GIVET on the French Border and through PARIS, France on their transit to BORDEAUX, France.

It seems that, occasionally, their Mail was also Routed via MEMEL (1828) and this could be the Subject of another Study.

The Prussian-Lithuanian-Latvian people, according to C. Tacitus "AESTIORUM GENTES" already existed from neolithic times when man made his own tools from stone. In those days, they lived on the shores beside the Baltic Sea, according to such scholars as: Zeuss, Kiepert, Diefenbach, Nollenhof, Virchow, K. Penka, Bezzenberger and others.

It appears that yet in the XI-XII centuries, these peoples had embraced a much greater territory than they now occupy. On both sides of the Vistula River and to the East, lived the PRUSSIANS; In Gredno, (Gardinas) province and from PAGIRYJE to the Pripet Rivers, the GETVIAI or GETVININKAI; Further to the North and East were LITHUANIANS in the Minsk, Smolensk, Vitebsk and Pskov territories, even up to the Moscow Province, where the GALINDAI (Goliad) were settled and where to the North, they met with LATVIANS and ESTONIANS.

In olden times, due to unfortunate relations with the Germans in the West, and the Slavs in the South, the AESTI people gradually had settled especially at the Eastern Borders; and in time, gradually they disappeared- the same as the PRUSSIANS, GETVIAI and GALINDAI.

The Lithuanians, who yet in the XIV-XV centuries carried much weight in history with their acceptance of Baptism, were reconciled with the Poles, and in time, were changed from a great nation into a small one. The long lasting wars with the Germans and Slavs greatly fatigued the Lithuanians, ruined their material well-being, and even ruined their culture.

With the introduction of Christianity in Lithuania, when fanatics took to persecuting everything that was paganistic or nationalistic, the people's spiritual culture suffered disenheartment. So that, it is no wonder, that those and later period foreigners, in impartial chronicles find Lithuanians characterized as "crude, wild people," "Forest Children", or characterize them as of a low culture that led to "zycie prawie zwierzece" (living like animals); and that the Lithuanians were "forest Cruel", on Booty Greedy", with Booty Life".

If we rely only on such one-sided pronouncements, then we would have to think that the Lithuanian people's situation as in the XIII-XIV centuries, thus, yet more previous, existed on a very low cultural level.

Recent period archaeology brings to the front the ancient AESTI culture question, and for that reason it has merit for us to examine, if only in a short manner, that we may more easily understand and explain the existence of the multitude of Lithuania's Cemetery Memorials the Origin of the Crosses. that and their style and the evolution of these people's Art and Craftsmanship.

The expansion of these people's spiritual being, their cultural importance not only in their handicraft, not only in its spiritual creation and in literature, but also in the language itself. Through the centuries, continually struggling for its own existence, the Lithuanians could not develop any type of literature; and even if they developed such, that in the periods of their persecution, it would have perished.

All of its spiritual creativity is found in its songs; where, according to F. Tetzner, they have more than any other worldly notion. And, from the words of the Lithuanian language, and the wealth of its formations, it would appear that they could be held as Signs of Culture

The beautiful Lithuanian language structure, according to K.A. Jordan, surprises every connoisseur. If the Lithuanian people, who in the past fought with the GUDAS, POLES, TATARS and GERMANS, would have been able and destined to play a different role in the history of the world, then and its language expansion containing varied forms and befitting varied versification, would have made unusual advances in prose and poetry, maintaining within itself, ancient notations which in their forms are older than the Sanskrit, Greek or Latin languages. That, according to Aug. Schleicher, they in their perfection of form, could compete with the Greek, Roman and Indian Masterpieces.

If, by which people's value worldly society would be measured by the beauty of its language, then "ŽEMAIČIAI" (Samogitian) or Lithuanian should be rated for Top Honors in the ranks of the European Ethnic peoples, adds Elisee Reclus. However, according to Ks. Bagusis, the Lithuanian language is a perfect tongue, perfectly polished, as abundant as Greek; likewise, as distinct as "gientkithat".

He, already in the beginning of the XIX century, had thought that that language was never, certainly ever, have been a barbaric language; but, yet in ancient times, had been the language of enlightened people. Somewhat later, also J.I. Krasevski affirmed that the Lithuanian language, the long Lithuanian tongue with its ancient existence was cultivated to completeness by degrees perfectly to a high relationship.

In that manner, tying in the beauty of the Lithuanian tongue and its perfection with the national culture, A. Kosarzewski and others, have guessed that in ancient times, that culture in Prussia and Lithuania stood on a very high level. However, then, about 1863, with such guessing of facts, they could not confirm it; and it was predetermined only in recent times by archaeological research.

First, it must be mentioned that from the research of Dr. Sarauw, it is known, today, that already in the Neo-Lithic period, 5000-1500 BC, in our native lands were sown and raised various grains, such as: Rye, Wheat, Barley and Oats. Later, Hallstat, in the Copper Age, 1000-500 BC, as S. Muller, Schumann, Osk. Montelius and other researchers attest, that the peoples of these areas, not only did they know how to raise grains, but they also kept domestic animals, wore woolen and linen clothese.

During the travels of Pytejo, about 300 BC, the peoples of these lands had homes and large barns for the storage of grains. Tacitus, in his description of the AESTI, said they not only "frumenta ceterosque fructus patientius quam pro solito Germanorum inertia laborant sed et mare scrutantur."

Thanksto the AESTI nationals, if man's spirit is immortal and highly developed in neocraculturally, requirng that there be given to the burial of the deceased's bodies, various interned objects. Today, it is known that in those ancient times, our people's culture has been observed in the artifacts of interments. Tischler, Lissauer, Bezzenberger and others in their archaeological work have shown that the culture in our lands had substantially been raised in ancient times

MEMBERS MAIL AUCTION

FINAL DATE for BIDS: APRIL 23, 1989

Mail Bids to: W.E. Norton, 2647 Eddington St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19137 U.S.A.

Postage, Handling, Registration & Insurance will be EXTRA.

ABBREVIATIONS: E- Envelope; M- Mint; Pc- Piece; PC- PostCard; PS- Postal Stationery
 PW- Printers Waste; R- Registered; S- Stamps; U- Used; V- Variety;
 (Scott Nos. Used; or L. NY Handbook Variety Nos. Used.)

Lot No.	Code	L	I	T	H	U	A	N	F	A	Min Bid
# 600	SU	# 7,	40sk.	on Piece;	Grodno Cyrillic Cancel;	Pos'n #1					\$ 4.00
601	SU	# 8,	50sk.	"	"	"	"	"	"	#8	3.50
602	SU	# 8,	50sk.	"	"	"	"	"	"	#11	3.50
603	SU	# 8,	50sk.	Perf. Touch Design	"	"	"	"	"	#13	2.00
604	SU	# 9,	10sk.	Hor. Strips of 5 (Posn 1-5, 16-20)	KAUNAS *a*	Cncl 1st					25.00
605	SU	#10,	15sk.	KAUNAS *a*	1st Prtg Posn #1, 5, 19-20						10.00
606	SUV	#10,	15sk.	"	*a*	Posn #11, OffSet Print "15" Reverse Side					5.00
607	SUV	#10,	15sk.	in Vert. Pair w "5" Error,	KAUNAS *a-	Cncl					30.00
608	SU	#11,	20sk.	KAUNAS *a*	Cncl Posn #1-4, 10, 15, 16-20						30.00
609	SU	#12,	30sk.	"	*a*	"	"	"	"	#16-19	10.00
610	E	#9-12,	1st Prtg	Philatelic Unaddressed,	KAUNAS *a*						20.00
611	SU	#13,	10sk.	1st Prtg. Center Block of 6, Perf. All Around,	KAUNAS a						10.00
612	E	#13-18,	Phil. Unaddressed;	All Posn #9 Wide Stamp, 1st Prtg,	KAUNAS a						20.00
613	E Face	#13-19,	Phil.	"	Lost Posn #3,	KAUNAS *a*	27.III.19				12.00
614	SUVPc	#14,	15sk.	Posn #20 w Perf. Right Margin,	KAUNAS *a*	-6.III.19					2.00
615	SUPc	#15,	20sk.	Part ReCon. Pane: Posn #1-5, 11, 16-19;	KAUNAS a	-6.III.19					15.00
616	SU	#17,	40sk.	1st Prtg; Center Block of 6,	KAUNAS *a*	19.II.19					10.00
617	SU	#18,	50sk.	"	"	"	of 6	KAUNAS *a*	19.II.19		10.00
618	SUPc	#20,	10sk.	"	Center Stamps, Perf. AA,	KAUNAS *a*	28.III.19				10.00
619	SUPc	#22,	20sk.	"	"	"	"	KAUNAS *a-	29.III.19		10.00
620	SUPc	#22,	20sk.	2nd Prtg, ReCon Sheet, Posn #6-16, 18-20	KAUNAS	8.IV.19					25.00
621	SUPc	#23,	30sk.	"	"	"	Posn #7-10, 12-15, 17-20	29.III.			20.00
622	SUPc	#25,	50sk.	"	"	"	Posn #1-5, 7-15,	KAUNAS	28.III		25.00
623	SMV	#19&26,	60sk. 1sk. 60sk.	Setenant Mint Hor. Pair							12.00
624	SUV	#20&24,	sk. 10sk. 1sk. 40sk.	Setenant Vert. Pair	KAUNAS *a*	11.III.19					12.00
625	E	#20-26,	Philatelic Addressed.	KAUNAS *a*	20.III.19						15.00
626	E	#27-29,	1st Berlin, Unaddressed, Philatelic	KAUNAS *a*	25.II.19						25.00
627	E	#30-36,	10sk.-75sk. Phil. Unaddressed,	KAUNAS *a*	-9.IV.19						12.00
628	Pc	Sheetlet: #30-39,	VILKAVISKIS *a*	14.V.19	10sk.-5auk.						15.00
629	SMV	#56,	60sk.	Imp. Margin Block of 4 w Center Shift 2mm. to Left							10.00
630	SMV	#56,	60sk.	Imp. Margin Block of 4 w Double Centers							12.00
631	SMV	#58,	1auk.	Center Shift 3mm. S							2.00
632	SMV	#59,	3auk.	Imperf. Single, Center Shift 3mm. to Right							3.00
633	SM	#70-80,	II Independence Issue, Mint Singles								15.00
634	SMV	#70,	10sk.	Imperf. Mint Single							8.00
635	SMV	#74,	40sk.	"	"	"					8.00
636	SMV	#78,	1auk.	"	"	"					8.00
637	SMV	#80,	5auk.	"	"	"					8.00
638	SM	#216-217	5ct. & 30ct.	Mint Singles							25.00
639	SU	#316a,	Souvenir Sheet, N.VII	2 a	23.8.40	Cancel					10.00
640	SMV	#319,	15ct.	Imperf. Mint Single							2.50
641	SMV	#321,	30ct.	Imperf. Horizontal Mint Margin Pair							6.00
642	SMV	C 5,	1auk.	Imperf. Mint Single							4.00
643	SMV	C17,	5auk.	Mint Single, Offset of Overprint Reverse Side							4.00
644	SMV	C27a,	25 CMT. / 2auk.	Inverted Surcharge, Mint Single							15.00
645	SMV	C30a,	50 CMT. / 10auk.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10.00
646	SMV	C38a,	40ct.	Vertical Pair, Imperf. Between, Mint							15.00
647	SUV	C39g,	60ct.	"CIBTUV" Variety, Used Single (PANEVEZYS)							7.50
648	SMV	C39c,	60ct.	Inverted Center, Mint Single							75.00
649	SMV	C42b,	20ct.	Magenta Center, Mint Single							7.50
650	SMV	C46a,	1 Lt.	Transposed Heads, Mint Single							20.00

LotNo.	CODE	L	I	T	H	U	A	N	I	A	MinBid
# 651	SM	C65-C72, 2nd Child Issue (Air)	I,perf.	Mint	Singles						\$ 8.00
652	SM	C65-C72, 2nd Child Air Issue	Mint	Hexagon	Blox of 6	Imperf.					40.00
653	E	AUSTRALIA, 6th World Lith Scout Jamboree	Official	Cover	1978						3.00
654	SM	ENGLAND, PostalStrike, 1971, Lith.Comm.	DlyServ.	Mint	SouvSheet						5.00
855	E	CHICAGO LITHPEX 1970 Cover Autographed by Artist	ADCMAS	VARNAS							5.00
656	E	VATICAN \$264-265, St.Casimer Issue, 1st Day	Cover	14.12.59							3.50
657	PSPC	H&G #33, 35ct. Cachet: Sventoji Laiveliai,	Mint								8.00
658	PSES	H&G # 1, Letter Sheet,	Mint								12.00
659	PC	DP BALTIA Phil Assn1944-1947 In Exile	Memorial	Card							2.50
660	E	DP "ZIBURIAI" Newspaper Wrapper, AUHSBURG	to	Munchen							4.50
661	E	DP Newspaper Wrapper Face, DILLINGEN	to	Muenchen							4.00
662	E	DP Special Delivery, ERLANGEN Camp 1947	to	Munich	Students	Assn					6.00
663	E	DP KEMPTEN Litauisches Lager, 1949,	to	Muenchen							5.99
664	EFace	DP MEMMINGEN Camp to Lith Consul NY	w	Censor	Sealing	Strip					4.50
665	E	DP Letter Addressed to Litauis che Kommitte,	Muenchen								4.00
666	E	DP "Gebuhr Bezahlt" Lith.RedCross	Reutlingen	1947	to	Muenchen					5.00
667	E	DP SCHEINFELD 1949 Commem Cncl to B.A.L.F.	in	Muenchen							5.50
668	E	DP SCHEINFELD UNRRA Team 569 to LithConsul	NY,w	Censor	Strip	Seal					6.00
669	E	DP SCHWABISCH GAUND Bismarck Kaserne	1948	to	USA(Tattered	Edge)					4.00
670	EP	DP WIESBADEN to LithConsul NY	w	Censor	Strip	(1 Stamp	Missing)				3.50
671	E	DP MEERBECK CampPostIssue (4Sta mps)	on	PhilCover,	CommemCncl						15.00
672	SM	DP MEERBECK CampPost Souvenir Sheet,	30+120pf/	Mint							12.00
673	SM	DP " " " " " " " " " " " "	50+150pf/	Mint							10.00
674	EM	LTSR Pictorial Envelope: Trakai Castle	Huins,	Mint							2.00
675	PSE	LTSR 4k. Vilnius Univ. Ca chet & 1st Day	CommemCncl,	UnAddressed							4.00
CENTRAL LITHUANIA											
676	ER	#41, 10M. WILNO 1 30.V.21 to Phila, Pa.	(1 Stamp	Missing)							25.00
677	E	#42, 20M. WILNO 2 5.XII.21 to Phila, Pa.									35.00
678	E	#35-42, Comp. Set on Philatelic Unaddressed	Cover	WILNO 12.10.21							40.00
679	PW	#28, 10M. Multiple Impressions, Brown	Color	Only,	Mint	Single					1.50
680	PW	#42, 20M. " " " " " " " " " "	Mint	Single							1.50
681	PW	#42, 20M. " " " " " " " " " "	"Hor.	Strip of 21							3.00
682	PW	B19, 10M. 12M " " " " " " " " " "	Mint	Single							1.50
683	PW	J 6, 20M. " " " " " " " " " "	Scarlet	" " " " " "	Mint	Single					4.00
LATVIA											
684	PSPC	H&G #4, 4k.Green, RIGA 31 JUL 1877	to	Berlin	14-8						6.00
685	PSE	H&G#33, 7k. Gray, LIBAVA 5 SEP 1879	to	Reval(PostWag.#3,#39)							12.50
686	PSPC	H&G #5, 3k. GrayElk RIGA 30 OCT 1882	to	Braunschweig)	(Creased)						5.00
687	PSPC	H&G #9, 3k. Red. POST WAGON No. 113	23	FEB 1900	to	Riga					5.00
688	PSPC	H&G #9, 3k. Red Post Wagon No. 81	24.IV. 1900	to	Riga						5.00
689	PSPC	H&G #9, 3k. Red NESVIZHE 10.V.1900	to	Riga							5.00
690	PSPC	H&G #9, 3k. Red POST WAGON No. ??	25.V.1900	to	Riga						4.50
691	PSPC	H&G #9, 3k. Red ??? A 2 9.VII.1900	to	Riga							4.00
692	PSPC	H&G #9, 3k. Red RIGA 8 21.I.1905	to	Munchen	1k.Stamp						5.00
693	PSPC	H&G #9, 3k. Red POST WAGON No. ??	to	Riga	22.5.05						4.00
694	PSPC	H&G #9, 3k. Red ST. PTRG 8.7.05	to	Riga	-9.7.05						
695	PSE	H&G#53, 3k. Red 15k. & 1k.(2) LIBAVA	-5.7.12	to	Bern	21.VII.12					7.50
696	PSE	H&G#55, 3k. Red(Romanof) 7k. WINDAVA	12.5.14	to	Hamburg						7.50
697	PSPC	H&G #9,(Latvian) RIGA 25.I.36	to	LeHa vre	(SlightCornerDamage)						4.00
698	PSE	H&G#137(Russian) 14k. Ra inis (#3064B)	100th	Anniv. Commem							3.50
699	PSFormular	"PAZISTI DZIMTO ZEMI" No.13	Riga	Brivibas	Pieminek	Mint					10.00
699A	E	#122, 25s. RIGA DZ.ST. -9.9.38	w	Slogan: Kodiniet/ziemajus							7.50
699B	ER	#122, 25s, RIGA A 29.I.40	w	Slogan:"Meza braucejiem laba pelna							8.50
699C	PC	#174, 3s. RIGA L 11.4.38	w	Slogan:Labi aprekinet/tad buvojiet							7.50
699D	PSPC	H&G#8.10s. RIGA MachCncl 25 NOV 1938	w	3-Line Slogan							
"Gajeji un brauceji/ieverojiet/satik mes noteikumus											
Bad paper Clip Rust Stain UpperRightCorner											
											3.00

P a g e s A R T I C L E S

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