



First Issues

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The First Issues Collectors Club promotes the collection of the first postage stamps issued by any nation, province, city or other entity that has, at any time, issued postage stamps, and facilitates the exchange of information about these issues among stamp collectors.

First Issues (ISSN: 1547-2299), the official newsletter of the First Issues Collectors Club, is published quarterly. Submissions are welcome from members and others interested in the collection of first issues.

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President's Message

I learned with sadness of the death of David Olson, a founding member of the club. I never had the chance to meet David, but over the last 10 years I was a regular visitor of his website. On numerous occasions I bought stamps from him. I also had pleasant e-mail exchanges with him when I requested information on issues I was less familiar with and when he asked my opinion on specialized BNA material. I found him to be very knowledgeable and always generous with his time. He will be missed by all who ever interacted with him. If you have not yet had the chance to do so, I encourage you to visit our website and, under the heading forgeries, you will be able to learn more about David and his life and find useful information concerning forgeries that he compiled and made available to all. *[Editor: Among many, I corroborated with Dave on a few of the countries with forgery information available. I plan to continue in this effort as time allows – by adding more countries and adding references for further reading on the forgeries. If any other members wish to contribute, please feel free to do so.]*

A non-collector friend of mine recently came to my home while I was rearranging stamps in a stock book. He was surprised to learn that I was a stamp collector and asked me why. I gave him the usual quick answer that I find it a relaxing activity allowing me to escape the routine. But after he left, his question came back to my mind. Sure, philately is a relaxing hobby and, like most, I enjoy the hunt for that elusive item missing in my collection or the pleasure of discovering something I did not even know I was missing – but the real reason is probably more profound. A colleague of mine, with an interest in neurosciences, once told me that the reason people collect – whether it is stamps, rocks or Beanie Baby dolls – resides in the fact they are probably born to collect. I thought that his explanation was as good as any. How else could we explain the strange fascination that little piece of paper with images on them can exert on a child and stay with him the rest of his life?

Louis Laflamme

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By Nick Blackburn, FICC #181

This article is available online at www.goo.gl/hkVqST. Type that address into your browser and the online version has all the links already in place, so from there you can just click.

WEB SITE TRAFFIC: We have had a total of 1,140 visitors from 64 countries since July 2016, when records began. That's just under 400 for the quarter-year with five new countries: Latvia, Austria, Egypt, Lithuania and most recently Iceland.

WEB SITE CATALOGUE PROGRESS: The project to write detail pages for every entry in the Catalog began in late 2015. Page 5 (1900-1913) is nearly complete and that is well over half way. There is a reasonable chance of completing the work by the end of 2017 or early 2018. Members are invited to check the pages for inaccuracies, either philatelic or linguistic, and report them to webmaster@firstissues.org.

FORGERIES: After receiving the sad news that David Olson had died, the information in his numonesidentifier site was preserved in a new companion site for FICC at **forgeries.info** (or accessed by the method described by Louis Laflamme on page 1). David's stamp sales site, a great source for images, has already been removed.

FICC ~~✗~~[illegible]

Death of FICC Founder

By Tim Balm, FICC #91

It is with sadness that I learned of the death of David Olson, the founder of FICC. According to the obituary, David died peacefully in his sleep on May 14, 2017 at a nursing home near his residence in Rindge, New Hampshire. Dave's funeral was on May 22, 2017 with military honors (he served in the U.S. Army). Flowers were ordered for the funeral services on behalf of the "Stamp collecting friends in the First Issues Collector's Club"

Dave, FICC #1, organized a circle of his friends and acquaintances to form the *First Issues Collector's Club* in 1990 – commemorated by the premiere edition of **FIRST ISSUES** in August of that year. Dave served as “de facto” President until FICC requested to be an Affiliate of the APS (American Philatelic Society). Rules for affiliation required duly elected officers and a set of bylaws. Dave ran unopposed and was officially elected to the position of President in the Spring of 1997. He maintained that office until January of 2003. Remaining highly involved with the club after his Presidency, Dave served as a major resource to Jesper Anderson in the building of our first large web site (which was the basis for our current enhanced web site).

Like many of us, I purchased #1s from Dave – both from his web site and from mailing lists he sent out prior to his web site’s formation.

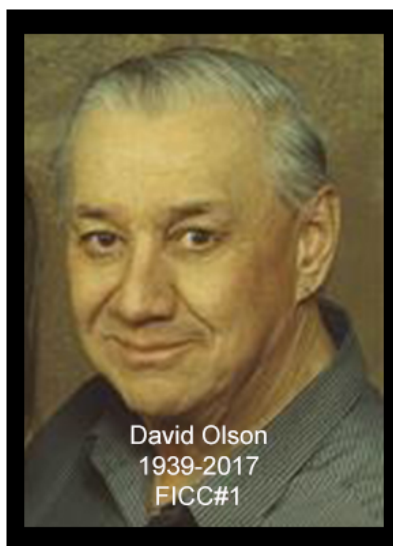
His dealership in #1s was a sideline to his profession as a general contractor for commercial building development. I got to know Dave better through many email conversations regarding variations of #1s and discussions of genuine versus forged cancels and stamps. It was not until the APS StampShow event in Pittsburgh in 2009 (I can't believe it was that long ago) that I met him in person. We had coffee several times and discussed our families and lives as we carpooled each evening to our respective hotels.

Dave was one of the first to express his sympathy when my wife died in 2004. He could relate as his wife also had passed away.

I'm sure many of you (in the USA) noticed the customized commemorative stamp used to frank this Newsletter mailing. [Unfortunately, it is against postal regulations to use these stamps for mailing internationally.] In addition, a black border was placed on the paper copies of this Newsletter - in reference to the mourning covers of the 19th and early 20th centuries. We salute you David, and will keep you in

our memory as the great philatelist you were.

I encourage other members who knew Dave to share their memories of him. I will publish any that I receive unless you request that I do not share it.

FICC

Philatelic History of South Africa

By Martin Nadel, FICC #20

The philatelic history of southern Africa including the colonies and states that were eventually incorporated into the Republic of South Africa is a fascinating subject for both first issue and change of government collectors. This brief review will touch on all these entities, but will focus on the most interesting and confusing part of the story, the role and fate of the Dutch Afrikaners usually referred to as the Boers. Both Scott and Gibbons are comparable references with Gibbons being somewhat easier to use as all the relevant entities are grouped together under a listing for South Africa, while Scott in their current format scatters the individual entities throughout multiple volumes.

The land around the Cape of Good Hope was first settled by Europeans from the Netherlands with the Cape Colony used as a supply base by the Dutch East India Company. During the Napoleonic Wars, the French occupied the Dutch Republic and the British invaded the Dutch Cape Colony to protect its sea access to the Indian subcontinent. It was returned to the Dutch but ceded to the British under the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1814. At this time, the majority of the white population of the **Cape Colony** (Sc#1/SG#1 at left, 125%) were Dutch Afrikaner farmers commonly known as Boers. Under British colonial rule, there was a large influx of Englishmen and a gradual conversion from Dutch land policy, language and social structure to an English model.



Upset at these changes, which included the gradual abolition of slavery (1834-38) on which the Boer-farming model was based, the Afrikaners began a mass migration northward. Approximately 10% of the Cape Colony Boers took part in the Great Trek North to lands north of the Orange River. In the Sand River Convention of 1852, Britain recognized the independence of the **South African Republic** commonly referred to as the **Transvaal** (Sc#1/SG#1 at right, 125%), due to its location north of the Vaal River. In 1854 under the Bloemfontein Convention, Britain recognized the Boer lands north of the Orange River as the **Orange Free State** (Sc#1/SG#1 at left, 125%).



Following independence, the Transvaal experienced continual economic and political instability. The discovery of major diamond deposits in Kimberly in 1868 led to an influx of non-Afrikaner miners creating additional social unrest. Political unrest coupled with the threat of war from the most powerful native tribe, the Zulus, whose base of Zululand, afforded Britain the excuse to annex the Transvaal in attempted to convert the Transvaal Republic into a British colony

(shown) leading to the First Boer War. The First Boer rebellion started in December 1880

1881 with complete defeat of the British. The Boers were allowed to establish a Second Republic (Sc#118/SG#170 at right, 125%) in 1881.

The discovery of massive gold deposits in 1886 led to a large influx of British and The Boers refused to extend the rights of citizenship to the newcomers in an attempt to political control. In October 1899, Britain used the social and political friction as an excuse the Transvaal border demanding political change. When the British refused to withdraw, the Boers declared war. The Boers waged a tenacious guerrilla war leading the British who were shamed and enraged at their defeat in the First Boer War to eventually send 500,000 soldiers to South Africa, the largest British army in its history until the First World War.



power was adjacent 1877.

Britain (Sc#50/SG#86, not and ended in March South African

European miners. maintain Afrikaner to amass troops on

In preparation for the expected war, the British amassed supplies in Mafeking and reinforced the garrison. The day war was declared, the Boers laid siege to Mafeking (CoGH Sc#162/SG#1 at right, 125%) forcing the besieged British to produce special stamps from 23 March to 17 May 1900. The 217-day siege was of little strategic importance except that it made a national hero of the British commander, Colonel Baden-Powell who went on to found the Boy Scouts. During the siege, Baden-Powell also issued stamps with his own likeness, which are a popular collectors item. The Boers also laid siege to the more strategically important town of Kimberly, which was supplied by a rail line from the South running through Vryburg. While the Kimberly siege was unsuccessful, the Boers occupied Vryburg (CoGH Sc#N1/SG#1 at left, 125%) from 15 October 1899 until its recapture by the British (CoGH Sc#N5/SG#11, not shown) on May 9, 1900. Of philatelic interest was the use of overprinted Cape Colony stamps by the occupying Boers. To return the snub, when the British recaptured Vryburg they used overprinted Transvaal stamps.



Continued on p.5

Philatelic History of South Africa (continued from page 4)

As the British gradually over-ran the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, the Boers retreated to the north setting up a provisional capitol in Pietersburg (Sc#175/SG#1 not shown) in 1901. The advancing British forces set up provisional post offices in Lydenburg (Sc#214/SG#1 not shown), Rustenburg (Sc#223/SG#1 not shown), Wolmaransstad (Sc#237/SG#1 not shown), and Schweizer Reneke (Sc#232/SG#1 not shown). By June 1900, the British occupied Pretoria and initiated a civilian postal service (Sc#202/SG#226 not shown). When the British initiated the Second Boer War, they also invaded the Orange Free State (Sc#44/SG#101 at left, 125%) creating the Orange River Colony (Sc#54/SG#133 at right, 125%) and by 1902 all resistance by the Boers had

ceased.



The Boer saga does not end with the Transvaal. **Stellaland** (Sc#1/SG#1 at right, 125%) was an independent Boer republic established in 1883. In 1885 it was invaded by Britain and incorporated into **British Bechuanaland** (Sc#1/SG#1 at left, 125%). British Bechuanaland was land north of the Orange River contested by Germans to the west, Boers to the east, and the Cape Colony to the south. It became a British Crown Colony in 1885 and was annexed by the Cape Colony 1895.



British settlers founded **Natal** (Sc#1/SG#1 at far left, 125%) in 1824. The 1836-37 great trek north brought large numbers of Boer immigrants. The struggle between the British settlers and the Boer newcomers ended with the annexation of Natal to the Cape Colony in 1844. Natal became a separate colony in 1856 and absorbed the British colony **Zululand** (Sc#1/SG#1 near left, 125%) in 1897. The **New Republic** (Sc#1/SG#1 far right, 125%) was added in 1902. Natal was incorporated into the

Union of South Africa (Sc#1/SG#1 near right, 125%) in 1910 along with the Cape Colony, Transvaal, and the Orange Free State.



Basutoland (Sc#1/SG#1 at independent native state annexed 1868. Stamps of the Union of until it issued its own stamps in independence in 1966 as the (Sc#1 at right, 125%).



left, 125%) was an to the Cape Colony in South Africa were used 1933. It was granted Kingdom of **Lesotho**

Continued on p.6

Philatelic History of South Africa (continued from page 5)



Grigqualand West (Sc#1/SG#1 at left, 125%) was a disputed territory, which in 1871 became a British Crown Colony and was incorporated into the Cape Colony in 1880.

Swaziland (Sc#1/SG#1 near right, 125%) was an independent monarchy until 1884 when it was put under the joint protection of Britain and the South African Republic. In 1902, it became a Transvaal protectorate and in 1906 a British protectorate. In 1967, it became an independent monarchy (Sc#139 far right, 125%) within the British Commonwealth.



The history of this part of the world is a wonderful example of the European powers dismemberment of the African continent. For readers of history and fans of Winston Churchill consider reading a recent book by Candice Millard, *Hero of the Empire: The Boer War, a Daring Escape, and the making of Winston Churchill*. Its description of the Second Boer War is a wonderful adjunct to this story.

FICC ~~✗~~[illegible]

The Symbolism in the South Africa #1 Design

By Tim Balm, FICC #91

Inspired by Martin's story of the Boer Wars in South Africa, I thought I would share the interesting design characteristics of the South Africa #1 stamp (shown at 250%). I've always thought this stamp was attractive – but I am extremely partial to the beauty of engraved stamps. Taking a very close look at this stamp shows that the design incorporates much of the history going into the formation of the Union of South Africa.



As stated by Martin, the Union of South Africa was created in 1910 by merging the colonies of Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal and Orange River Colony. These former colonies maintained some of their individual “identity” by becoming provinces within the new Union. And this shows in the Union’s first stamp.

Looking closely, the four coat-of-arms in each corner are (going clockwise starting in the upper right) of Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Cape of Good Hope. Each coat-of-arms became prominent during the Anglo-Boer Wars. The four constituent colonies are also represented by the four stars in a “Southern Cross” formation surrounding the “1910” date at center, bottom.

The identities held by the Boers and the English are represented by the name “Union of South Africa” being in both English (above King George’s likeness) and in Afrikaans (below the likeness). Similarly, the word “Postage” is in both English (on the left) and in Afrikaans (on the right).

The uniting of the four former colonies into a single British colony is represented by the likeness of King George in the center as well as the British Imperial Crown at top, center.

An extremely entangled history wrapped up in the design of a beautifully engraved stamp!

FICC ~~✗~~

Auction #91

Welcome to FICC Auction #91. The auction closes on July 31, 2017. Bids received that after will not be considered. Please read descriptions carefully; lots occasionally have very similar descriptions. If you have questions, please contact me. Also, I will email scans of any specific lots you wish to see. ... All catalogue values (CVs) are taken from the 2017 Scott Catalogues.

AUCTION RULES

1. Highest bid wins. In the event of tie bids, earliest postmark or email date stamp breaks the tie. Bid what you are willing to pay; winning bids are rarely reduced.
2. Auctioneer reserves the right to reject unreasonable bids. Bids received after the deadline will not be considered. Auctioneer's decisions are final.
3. All lots are sold "as is" without warranty by auctioneer or FICC. In case of a dispute, the auctioneer will contact the seller and provide the name of the buyer and nature of the dispute to allow direct settlement.
4. An expertizing policy exists for lots with a realized price of \$75 or more (contact auction manager for details).
5. The club receives a 10% fee from each lot sold. The fee will be split between the seller and the buyer.
6. Shipping charges are added to buyer's total. Lots will be mailed using normal USPS rates. Winning lots totaling more than \$200 will be insured, certified or registered.
7. Payment may be requested before shipment.
8. Bidding in this auction constitutes agreement to these rules.

SUBMITTING BIDS

Submit bids by email (Auctions@firstissues.org) or postal mail (Tim Balm, 655 Goodpasture Island Rd - Apt 216, Eugene, OR, 97401-1534, USA). If you are submitting bids by postal mail, you can (1) enter your bids on the bid sheet on page 9 and mail that, or (2) you can place your bids on a separate sheet of paper giving lot number, description, and the amount you wish to bid. Please include your name, FICC#, and address. Phone bids are not accepted.

#1s

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>CV</u>	<u>Min Bid</u>	<u>Your Bid</u>	<u>Lot</u>
1	Germany Sc#1 used(m-cxl) f/vf	\$95.00	\$38.00	_____	1
2	Germany - GDR Sc#48 f/vf mnh	\$8.75	\$3.95	_____	2
3	Gibraltar Sc#1 f/vf used(m-cxl)	\$13.00	\$5.20	_____	3
4	Great Britain - EAF Sc#1-8 f/vf mlh-mhr	\$11.80	\$4.15	_____	4
5	Haiti Sc#1 4-mrgn used(m-cxl)	\$5.50	\$2.50	_____	5
6	Haiti Sc#1 4-mrgn (left mrgn close) used(l-cxl)	\$5.50	\$2.75	_____	6
7	Haiti Sc#1-6 4-mrgn used(m-cxl)	\$69.00	\$31.00	_____	7
8	India - Intl Comm IndoChina in VietNam Sc#1-5 vf mh	\$11.60	\$5.25	_____	8
9	Indonesia - RIAU Sc#1 f/vf mh	\$67.50	\$27.00	_____	9
10	Iraq Sc#1-9 f/vf mlh	\$24.50	\$9.80	_____	10
11	Italian Colonies Sc#13-14 (#13 issued first) f/vf mlh	\$8.50	\$3.40	_____	11
12	Italy-Off in Bengasi Sc#1 avg used(m-cxl)	\$160.00	\$40.00	_____	12
13	Italy-Albania Sc#1 vf mh [tropicalized gum]	\$4.75	\$1.45	_____	13
14	Jamaica Sc#1 f used(m-cxl) [paper adh]	\$16.00	\$5.60	_____	14
15	Kenya Sc#1-14 f/vf mnh	\$21.85	\$9.85	_____	15
16	Kenya Sc#1-14 f/vf mvlh	\$21.85	\$8.75	_____	16
17	Laos Sc#1-12, 14-17 f/vf mvlh-mnh	\$15.00	\$6.00	_____	17
18	Latakia Sc#1 block/4 f/vf mnh	\$5.00	\$2.25	_____	18
19	Leeward Islands Sc#1 vf mnh	\$3.75	\$1.90	_____	19
20	Leeward Islands Sc#1 f/vf mhr	\$3.75	\$1.30	_____	20
21	Leeward Islands Sc#1 used(m-cxl) f/vf [Nice Montserrat cxl]	\$1.40	\$0.60	_____	21
22	Lourenco Marques Sc#1-12 f/vf used(l-cxl)	\$18.15	\$8.15	_____	22
23	Luxembourg Sc#1 4-mrgn used(m-cxl) [pin hole]	\$55.00	\$24.75	_____	23
24	Malaya Sc#1 f/vf mlh	\$3.50	\$1.40	_____	24
25	Malaya-Negri Sembilan Sc#1 f mlh	\$3.50	\$1.25	_____	25
26	Malaya-Negri Sembilan Sc#1 f used(m-cxl)	\$16.50	\$5.75	_____	26

Change of Government #1s

27	Hungary Sc#306-10 (Kingdom) f/vf mlh	\$3.25	\$1.30	_____	27
28	India Sc#36 (Empire) mh vf	\$4.50	\$2.00	_____	28

Continued on page 8

Mail Bid Auction 91 (continued from page 7)**Change of Government #1s (cont'd)**

29	Jordan Sc#221-29 (Indep Kingdom) f/vf mvlh	\$6.05	\$2.45	_____	29
30	KUT Sc#18 (KU) f/vf used(m-cxl)	\$4.75	\$1.90	_____	30
31	Laos Sc#272-76 (Peo Dem Rep) vf mnh	\$4.90	\$2.45	_____	31
32	Liechtenstein Sc#11 (Nat'l Admin Post Off) vf mlh	\$2.75	\$1.25	_____	32
33	Liechtenstein Sc#51-52 (Swiss Admin) 4-mrgn mlh/mnh	\$2.10	\$0.95	_____	33
34	Liechtenstein Sc#51-52 (Swiss Admin) 4-mrgn used(cto, l-cxl)	\$100.00	\$50.00	_____	34
35	Lithuania Sc#371-74 (New Rep) 4-mrgn mngai [hor pairs]	\$3.50	\$1.75	_____	35
36	Maldives Sc#20 (Sultanate) vf mvlh	\$4.50	\$2.00	_____	36
37	Mali Sc#10-12 (Republic) vf mlh	\$7.10	\$3.20	_____	37
38	Mariana Isl Sc#11 (German Dominion) f/vf used(l-cxl)	\$30.00	\$13.50	_____	38
39	Mauritania Sc#116 (Islamic Rep) vf mnh	\$0.60	\$0.30	_____	39
40	Mauritius Sc#302-5 (Self Gov't) f/vf mnh	\$4.45	\$2.00	_____	40
41	Mexico Sc#310 (Indep Issue) vf used(l-cxl)	\$0.35	\$0.17	_____	41
42	Mexico Sc#608 (Reg Issue) f/vf mnh	\$4.00	\$1.80	_____	42
43	Mozambique Sc#516 (Republic) f/vf mnh	\$0.40	\$0.18	_____	43
44	Mozambique Sc#516-30 (Republic) f/vf mnh	\$25.25	\$11.35	_____	44

A1s/K1s/L1s/N1s

45	Germany Sc#8N1 used(l-cxl) vf	\$0.60	\$0.30	_____	45
46	Germany-GDR Sc#14N1-12 f/vf mnh	\$8.00	\$3.60	_____	46
47	Libya Sc#2N1-2 vf mh	\$2.45	\$1.10	_____	47
48	Libya Sc#3N1-8 vf mhr	\$55.50	\$22.25	_____	48

BOB (Back of Book) #1s

49	Gold Coast Sc#MR1 f mvlh	\$4.00	\$1.40	_____	49
50	Grenada Sc#MR1 vf mhr	\$2.50	\$1.00	_____	50
51	Martinique Sc#J15 f/vf mnh	\$1.75	\$0.80	_____	51
52	Mauritania Sc#C1-5 f/vf mh	\$3.50	\$1.40	_____	52
53	Mauritania Sc#CB1 vf mlh	\$0.80	\$0.35	_____	53
54	Mauritania Sc#CB1-3 vf mnh	\$2.40	\$1.20	_____	54
55	Mauritius Sc#J1 f/vf mvlh	\$1.50	\$0.60	_____	55
56	Mayotte Sc#C1 vf mnh	\$11.00	\$5.50	_____	56
57	Mexico Sc#E1 f/vf used(m-cxl)	\$2.75	\$1.10	_____	57
58	Mexico Sc#G1 vf used(m-cxl)	\$0.75	\$0.35	_____	58
59	Mexico Sc#Q1-2 f/vf mnh	\$4.50	\$2.00	_____	59

Misc Stamps From First Issue Sets

60	Angra Sc#2 mng hr f/vf (perf 12.5)	\$5.00	\$1.50	_____	60
61	Angra Sc#2 used(l-cxl) f/vf (perf 12.5)	\$2.75	\$1.10	_____	61
62	Angra Sc#3 used(l-cxl) f/vf (perf 12.5)	\$4.00	\$1.80	_____	62
63	Angra Sc#7 used(m-cxl) f/vf (perf 12.5)	\$4.50	\$1.80	_____	63
64	Angra Sc#9 used(m-cxl) f/vf (perf 12.5)	\$11.50	\$4.50	_____	64
65	Angra Sc#10 used(m-cxl) f/vf (perf 13.5)	\$16.00	\$6.00	_____	65
66	Eastern Rumelia Sc#3 mng f [typical perf faults, signed]	\$55.00	\$20.00	_____	66
67	Eastern Rumelia Sc#8 mng f/vf [typical perf faults]	\$57.50	\$20.00	_____	67
68	Ruanda-Urundi Sc#8 mnh f/vf [3x SCV for MNH]	\$0.75	\$0.35	_____	68
69	Ruanda-Urundi Sc#9 mnh f/vf [3x SCV for MNH]	\$0.75	\$0.35	_____	69
70	Ruanda-Urundi Sc#21 mnh f/vf [3x SCV for MNH]	\$18.00	\$7.50	_____	70
71	Ruanda-Urundi Sc#22 mnh f/vf [3x SCV for MNH]	\$36.00	\$10.00	_____	71
72	Ruanda-Urundi Sc#23 mvlh f/vf [sl crease]	\$22.50	\$9.00	_____	72

End of Listing

First Issues Collectors Club
Membership Application or Renewal Form

Membership includes four issues of the FICC Newsletter, *First Issues*. Dues for members who receive the Newsletters electronically or who have United States mailing addressees are \$10.00 per year. Rates for members with non-U.S. addresses who receive the Newsletters via postal mail are US\$14.00 per year. Make checks payable to **Kurt Streepy** and send to the postal address below or use the online PayPal feature at our web site, www.firstissues.org. Thank you for your renewal or new membership!

- ☐ New Membership

 ☐ Renewal

 ☐ Additional Contribution: \$_____
- ☐ Electronic Copy (by E-mail)

 ☐ Paper Copy (by postal delivery)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip _____

Telephone* _____ e-mail* _____

APS# _____ Other Memberships: _____

* Your telephone number and e-mail address will be kept confidential if you wish.

Send this form with your dues to: Kurt Streepy, 3128 E. Mattatha Dr., Bloomington, IN 47401, USA



BID SHEET FOR AUCTION #91



Bidding Deadline is July 31, 2017



(email bids to auctions@firstissues.org)

Name: _____

FICC#: _____

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Bid</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Bid</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Bid</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Bid</u>

First Issues

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FIRST CLASS MAIL

