



Poway Stamp Club

NEWSLETTER

"San Diego County's Best Stamp Collecting Club"

June 8, 2022

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POWAY STAMP CLUB GOALS

To promote a closer social relationship among stamp collectors of Poway, San Diego, and the vicinity, and to assist in spreading the knowledge of stamps and the pleasures derived from stamp collecting to those interested in philately.

CONTACT US

Poway Stamp Club
12675 Danielson Ct #413,
Poway, CA 92064

CLUB E-MAIL

PSCphilately@gmail.com

PSC WEBSITE:

Powaystampclub.com

PSC BID BOARD:

Powaystampclub.com/bid-board

June Club Meetings

The Wednesday, June 8th program will be:

A CLUB APS CIRCUIT MEETING



The meeting will begin with our regular Club agenda followed by a "Club Voice Sale". Following the sale, the meeting will progress with the **APS Circuits** along with Member trading and socialization. Members are encouraged to bring in stamps and other items for sale or trade with other club members. This is an opportunity for all our members to sell or trade with one another their duplicate stamps.

Meeting times:

The meeting will begin promptly at 6:30 PM.

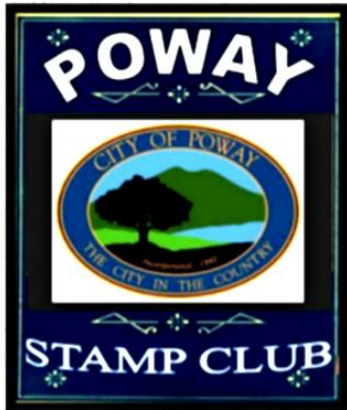
Meeting Place: 12675 Danielson Court, Suite #413 (in the back of the building), Poway, California 92064.

Please remember to bring your badge.

The Wednesday, June 22nd program will be:

A PRESENTATION BY BOB SCHAPPELLE

The meeting will begin with our regular Club business including the Club drawing, followed by the Member Presentation.



Poway Stamp Club

2022/23 Club Meeting Schedule/Presentations:

The following is this year's proposed meeting schedule; all events are proposed and subject to change as necessary to accommodate other events such as Auctions etc.

2022 PSC Club Directors:

President Art Berg
Vice President David Klauber
Treasurer: Bill Kolb
Secretary: Trice Klauber
Member (At large): Bill O'Connor
Member (At large): Bob McArthur
Previous President Thor Strom
Program Director Bill Wacenske

PSC Club Volunteers:

Registrar: Trice Klauber
Voice Sales Duane Pryhoda
V-Sales Associate Jim Grundy
Club Librarian: Scott Boyd
Newsletter Editor David Klauber
Newsletter Authors Jon Schrag
 Bob McArthur
 Bill O'Connor
 Manny Marti
Library Rep: Bob Eygenhuysen
Opp. Drawing Scott Boyd
Webmaster David Klauber

PSC Representatives:

Federal Rep: Bill O'Connor
S.D. Phil. Council: Nick Soroka
Rep (Alternate): Art Berg
APS Rep Trice Klauber
ATA Rep Bob McArthur

Stamp on Page 1

Is an ABN "Die" Proof 5L1P1. The American Letter Mail Company stamps were printed in sheets of 20 black stamps. This stamp is identified by Scott as issue 5L1. After the original printer Spooner closed, he kept his original printing plates and any unsold eagle stamps. While the original plate of 20 remained with Spooner the original dies ended up with the American Bank Note (ABN) Co. Because of this, alternate "Die" proof(s) exist that were produced by ABN co. They are of single issue and can be identified by their very large margins and unique vertical scratches most visible on the left side and at the top through the "E" of "Letter".

June	Jun	08, 2022	Circuit (APS) Voice Sale
	Jun	22, 2022	Bob Schappelle
July	Jul	13, 2022	Valerie Merritt
	Jul	27, 2022	Bill Kolb (APS Video)
August	Aug	10, 2022	Circuit (APS) Voice Sale
	Aug	24, 2022	Bob McArthur (Broken Hat)
September	Sep	14, 2022	Marion Roman TBD
	Sep	28, 2022	Richard Stern (Prexies)
October	Oct	12, 2022	Circuit (APS) Voice Sale
	Oct	26, 2022	Ugly Stamp Contest
November	Nov	9, 2022	David Klauber TBD
	Nov	--	No Meeting
December	Dec	14, 2022	Holiday Dinner
	Dec	--	No Meeting
January	Jan	11, 2023	TBD - Presentation
	Jan	25, 2023	TBD - Presentation
February	Feb	08, 2023	Circuit (APS) Voice Sale
	Feb	22, 2023	TBD - Presentation
March	Mar	08, 2023	TBD - Presentation
	Mar	22, 2023	TBD - Presentation
April	Apr	13, 2022	Circuit (APS) Voice Sale
	Apr	27, 2022	TBD - Presentation
May	May	10, 2022	TBD - Presentation
	May	24, 2022	TBD - Presentation

The Poway Stamp Club invites you to share your philatelic passion by presenting at one of our meetings or writing a short article for our newsletter. If you are interested or want to find out more, Contact: **Bill Wacenske** or email at pscphilately@gmail.com or talk to one of our Club's officers.

CLUB NOTICE

PSC Club Donations Voice Sales

Recently via our Website, there has been a significant increase of donated philatelic items to the Club. As a result, the donations started to accumulate, which has necessitated the need to add "Voice Sales" to our bi-weekly meetings in order to disseminate these items.

The ultimate goal of the Voice Sales is to fairly distribute donated items to our membership. Because the primary goal is not to generate additional Club income, the starting price of each donated item is kept purposely low in order that all members attending the meetings have the opportunity to bid on and acquire one or more of these items. For those who cannot attend the Voice Sales, we also post many of the donated items on the Bid Board under Seller "P". The Club Officers believe that the Voice Sales are the fairest way to make donated items available to everyone who might have an interest in acquiring them.

Importantly: The donations are and will continue to be presented to membership as they were acquired.

We will attempt to complete the Voice Sale portion of the meetings in 15 minutes or less. If you wish to preview the voice sale lots, they are available at 5:30 p.m. in the Library prior to each Wednesday meeting when they are available.

D. Klauber



APS Circuit List for June



The following are the APS Circuits for our upcoming June Meeting.

1. CANADA (USED)
2. US EARLY CLASSIC (1851-1857)
3. US POSSESSIONS (CANAL ZONE)
4. US ()
5. US (General)
6. FINLAND
7. JAPAN
8. NETHERLANDS
9. DENMARK
10. GERMANY (PRE 1945)
11. CANADA
12. US (20TH CENTURY)
13. US (1900-1940)
14. BRITISH OCEANIA
15. NEW ZEALAND
16. AUSTRALIA (1913-1951)
17. ICELAND
18. SCANDINAVIA (PRE 1940)



POWAY STAMP CLUB
APS Chapter
#1137-112097

THE POWAY STAMP CLUB

APS

Thirty-five PSC club members are also members of the American Philatelic Society. The PSC is also a member of the APS. If 33% of our members are also members of the APS the club receives a free year's membership.

Meetings

Club meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month except November & December at:

Philatelic Library
12675 Danielson Ct #413,
Poway, CA 92064

More info at:
www.powaystampclub.com

Participation

All Stamp Club members are strongly encouraged to provide input for the monthly Club newsletter. Your knowledge and expertise should be shared. Please submit items to the Club Secretary at:

PSCphilately@gmail.com

Club Website

Try our new website at:

PowayStampClub.com

You will find our activities and affiliations, interesting links, and contact information including the current and previous versions of this Newsletter! Give it a try! You can use the Web site to introduce others to our Club.

Club Notes:

- **Poway Stamp Club Meetings** - The Poway Stamp Club meets twice monthly on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. It is so nice to see all our philatelic friends again.
- **Butterfield Stage & Overland Mail** – 1857-69 Was an important stage route of the old west. It constituted the longest mail route in the world at that time, extending nearly three thousand miles. The stops in San Diego County included Aguanga, Oak Grove Warner's Ranch, San Felipe Ranch, Vallecito, Palm Spring Carrizo Creek.
- **Attending Club Meetings** – Attending Meetings gives all members learning opportunities, to share our collective knowledge, make new friends and have fellowship with the old. We can find out if a particular stamp is “good,” something to be wary of, or an item that should be expertized. What might describe the philatelic history or personal story behind a cover that caught our attention? We can also learn how to tell stories through stamps and covers. With club meetings there will always be buying opportunities to build our collections and selling opportunities for duplicates. – The Editor -
- **SESCAL New Location** – The SESCAL 2022 has been scheduled for October 28-30 in its new location in Glendale, California. The relocated show will feature 35 dealers, multiple society meetings and a three-day exhibition. The location for the show will be at the Glendale Civic Auditorium, 1401 N. Verdugo Rd, Glendale, CA 91207. - B. McArthur .
- **Club Participation** – We thank our members who help us each month by contributing to this newsletter. Your participation is critical to our successes as a Club. Please submit items to the Club Secretary at Indysmama@gmail.com.
- **Show & Tell** – Do you have an interesting philatelic item to share at our next meeting? Bring it in and share it with us as we would love to see it!



- **The Philatelic Library** - Will hold a “Garage Sale” at the Library on July 21st.
- **Local Show (New shows this year!)**

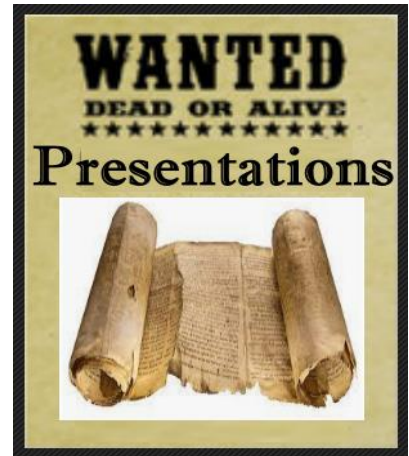
SANDIPEX
Show Schedule

June 12th, 2022
July 10th, 2022
August 14th, 2022
September 11th, 2022

Free Admission! – Free Parking!
Doors open from 10 am – 4 pm

The show is located just 4 blocks to the north of the Philatelic Library on Poway Road. The show is held at the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge, 13219 Poway Road Poway, CA 92064. Ph# 714-476-3698 Email: cbcstamp@aol.com

- **WANTED** – Members or guests to tell a stamp story. The Poway Stamp Club invites you to share your philatelic passion by presenting at one of our meetings or writing a short article for our newsletter. If you are interested or want to find out more, **Bill Wacenske** or email pscphilately@gmail.com or talk to one of our Club’s officers.



- **If You are in Seattle:** The SEAPEX, stamp show is on September 9-11. Steve Brandt - Vice President: Oregon Stamp Society and PSC member.

Seattle
Philatelic Exhibition
SEAPEX 2022

an APS-accredited
NATIONAL Stamp Exhibition

125th Anniversary

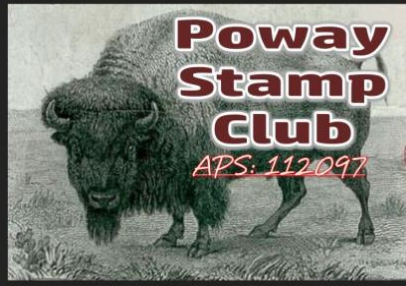
1897 Klondike Gold Rush

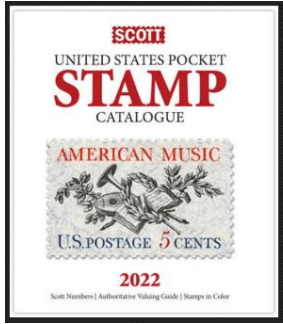
FREE PARKING
FREE ADMISSION
30 Stamp Dealers
200 Frames of Exhibits
USPS Sales Booth
UNPA Postal Booth
Scout Merit Badge Workshop
Show Cachet and Cancellation
What's in Your Attic Evaluations
Free Stamps for Youth/Educators

September 9 - 11, 2022
Fri. 10AM-6PM
Sat. 10AM-5PM
Sun. 10AM-4PM

Tukwila Community Center
12424 - 42nd Avenue South
Tukwila, Washington 98168

<http://www.seapexshow.org> Facebook: Seapex: Seattle Philatelic Exhibition



- **New United States Pocket Stamp Catalogue/Checklist.** The new catalog is the perfect size to use as a checklist. The pages measure about 4 x 7 inches. It provides simplified listings for U.S. stamps found in Vol. 1 of the *Scott Standard Catalogue*. It was designed to be used as a quick reference guide or a handy checklist. Five small boxes are provided next to each listing for you to use to mark what you have in your collection. A space at the top of each page allows you to personalize the headings for your checkboxes.
- 
- **The NEW Bid Board is Online:** It was made available via our website on **May 28th at noon Ending Saturday June 11th at noon** Our PSC members are both participating as sellers and others as buyers. Please support this effort as 10% of all sales go to support the club! Here are some Bid Board FAQs :
 - You must be a member of PSC to buy or sell on the Board
 - 10% of the sale price will go to support our club
 - Sellers may list up to 10 items each session (exceptions on request)
 - All unsold lots will automatically be relisted in the next session
 - Sellers must notify us to remove or change a listing price
 - Minimum prices of items must contain the cost to ship the item listed locally (i.e. San Diego County)
 - Buyers outside of SD County will be responsible for additional shipping charges
 - The Minimum prices listed on Site are not updated, a list of the current bids will be posted to the website “periodically” for buyer reference
 - At the end of each session, Buyer-Sellers will be contacted/introduced to allow the coordination of payment/shipping.
 - Bid-board Location: <https://powaystampclub.com/bid-board>
 - **Identification of Nebr./Kans. Overprints - Check for the Gum Breakers which is easy on unused but not as easy on used.** Gum breakers "are lightly impressed, parallel ridges occurring at intervals on the face of a stamp to prevent curling." There are three breaker variety spacing - 5.5mm (Type I), **22mm (Type II)**, and 12mm (Type III). The breakers run horizontal to the stamp face. **All genuine Nebr./Kans. overprints have Type II breakers.** Genuine issues have one breaker unless the breakers are at the extreme top and bottom. The TY-II mint stamps show distinct vertical patterning of 14 ridges to some degree.

- **Stamp Clubs** – The Omnibus Club was the first philatelic club founded in 1856 in the United States. The oldest and most famous philatelic organization in the world has its headquarters in London. The Philatelic Society, London was founded in April 1869.
- **Postal implication of the Chinese Opium Wars** - The Opium wars were two armed conflicts in China during the mid-19th century between the West and China. Western powers tried to gain unfettered access to Chinese products and markets for European and U.S. trade. The wars centered on China’s resistance to massive opium imports from India into China. Stamps were issued by the colonial powers for circulation inside China and abroad. Britain Royal Mail first in 1862, issued its first series of stamps, featuring the head of Queen Victoria and the words “Hong Kong” at the bottom. France was the second to open post offices in China, in 1862. The French government issued its first *Paix et commerce* series of stamps (or *Sage* type) overprinted with *CHINE* in 1894.
- **The Rarest U.S. Stamp** - Although the 1-cent Z-Grill is cited as the rarest and most valuable US postage stamp, but did you know that the the 15-cent Lincoln Z-Grill is just as rare as well as the 10-cent Z-grill variety?

- **U.S. Fourth Bureau Counterfeits** - One of the most well-known counterfeit stamps identified in Scott’s Specialized Catalog is for the 2c Washington stamp A157 Type I. Most of these counterfeits have been sold or listed as either forgeries of Scott 634 or 554. Neither of these Scott numbers is as accurate as using Scott type A157. Notice the “S” in Washington.



634-CF2

- **Stamps commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the Transcontinental Railroad** – The three stamps display 2 trains, the Jupiter, and the No. 119 along with a golden spike stamp. A gold spike was driven by dignitaries at the Ceremony where the two rail lines met at Promontory Point Utah.





Member Spotlight!

By Jon Schrag



The Poway Stamp Club Newsletter highlights its new members each issue. Today's spotlight is on 3 new members.

***Alex Pankin
Yelena Bek
David Pankin***

A membership request has been granted to the following person(s):

#528 Alex Pankin, #529 Yelena Bek & # 530 David Pankin (Jr. Member) of San Diego were presented for membership by Mr. Art Berg, at our last Club meeting on May 25th. After joining the new members were introduced and participated in the Club Voice Sale of Club donated Items and the opportunity drawing. David bid and won several items of interest. We welcome Alex, Yelena and David to our Club; we look forward to seeing them again at one of our upcoming meetings. Alex collects U.S to 1940 and Worldwide stamps, Yelena collects Animals and So. Africa and David collects "All" Stamps, we are thrilled to have the family join us as our newest members.

This also brings our total membership to 96. We look forward to getting together at PSC meetings with all of our new members.



Visit Powaystampclub.com today!

Definitions

The following definition of EFO and other terms supports the ongoing Editors Corner series on Varieties, EFO's and Counterfeits.

EFO is the shorthand for "Error, Freak, or Oddity". It's a term applied to philatelic items that were formed unintentionally abnormal.

Errors: These are usually "major" errors having catalog status, where something in the process has gone entirely wrong. Examples of "errors" are consistent, unintentional deviations from the normal. Typically, errors are stamps that are wrongly perforated, both between or completely imperforated, Full incorrect, shifted or omitted color(s), inverted centers or frames, multiple impressions, missing/inverted surcharges, missing or wrong watermarks or tagging, and FULL stamps on either side of an inter-pane, gutter, factually wrong or misspelled information, etc.

Freaks: Also called "varieties", are generally defined as a lesser degree of a production problem. Typically freaks have flaws that are not consistent or do not have catalog status. Examples of freaks include ink smudges, off-center perforation shifts, partially missing colors or partial/random color shifts, pre-printing paper folds, paper creases, over or under-inked stamps, and so forth. Freaks often sell for less than their "error" counterparts. Printing plate cracks, wear, and other flaws such as repairs, or *re-entries* are freaks and not typically considered to be errors.

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Editors Corner

By D. Klauber

There have been several member requests for the Editor to cover the identification of Hard and Soft Banknote Stamp Papers. As such, I have updated and reissued a PSC article on the subject.

Hard and Soft Paper Identification



(US) Banknote Stamps

Over the past several years the editor has been asked again and again for his opinion on the identity of one or another of the woven types of Banknotes on Hard and/or Soft papers. I had always been a little weary of making such calls as my "real" knowledge on the subject had been superficial. (Just about what I could write on the head of a pin with a crayon). So I felt it was about time that I should get informed.

First I sought out the wisdom of other "experts" and found that there were those with real identification talents and then there were those who claimed to be able to identify paper types simply by viewing an EBay or HipStamp.com photograph (This was quite honestly, not the superpower I would have chosen). Alas, for us mere mortals' identification of hard and soft papers can still be a daunting task.



Some of the
Hard Paper Stamps of 1873

Purpose – For the student of Philately, the purpose of being able to identify the difference between Hard and Soft papers is important for distinguishing the U.S. Banknote issues. As Philatelists we are told that we ought to know the difference between the kinds of paper on which stamps are printed. The same design, if it is printed on two varieties of paper, is typically identified as two or more different stamps; and as one is often rarer and the other more common, the collector is at a disadvantage unless he/she can tell them apart.

Oddities:

The catch-all category for anything that is left. Oddities can be subtle problems that do not have catalog status.

Examples can be unique cancels and plate varieties, inverted USPS cancels, very minor perforation shifts, minor color shifts, etc. Most oddities are curiosities and have lower EFO values.

There continues to be a debate about the definition of freaks vs oddities. This is one area where classification can be a matter of opinion. Frequently the debate is over pre-printing paper folds and centers on how minor (oddy) or how major (freaky) a fold is. As it turns out, one man's freak is another man's oddity.

Counterfeit, Forgery, or Fake.

Counterfeit: Fraudulent reproduction of a stamp meant to defraud the issuing authority. (Typically used as postage)

Forgery: Fraudulent reproduction or alteration of a stamp meant to defraud (not the issuing authority), In philately, forged stamps are altered to defraud you the buyer.

Fakes: An imitation stamp, or reprint. There are many fakes on the market, typically sold as fakes they are rarely sold as genuine. In philately, fakes are expressions of art that are not offered as genuine to defraud. (Reprints may be considered fakes)

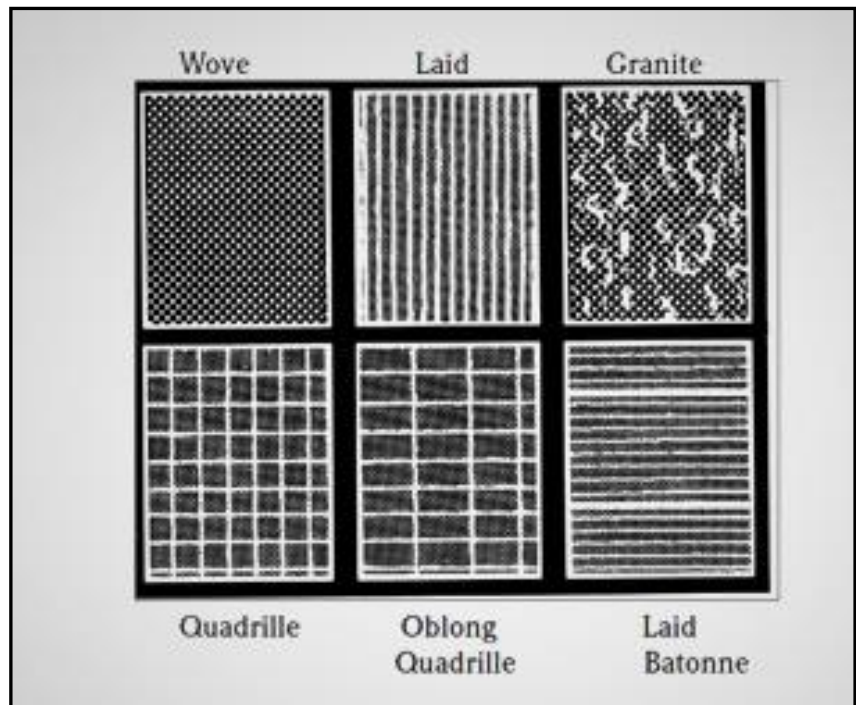
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To better understand this topic, I was forced to stand on the shoulders of the many philatelists who have written on this subject before. At least 30 or more articles were read, and many are referenced in this article. Thank you to all those die-hard philatelists who have done most of the mind-numbing research.

If you take nothing else from this article, it is my humble opinion that the invention of the iPhone flashlight is one of the greatest advances in paper identification in over a decade. The SAFE LED "Sign-o-Scopes" can eat your hearts out!



Paper Composition - Linen and cotton rags, wood, straw, and grasses are the typical materials that are generally used, either singly or in combination, in making paper. The materials are reduced to thin pulp by grinding, washing, bleaching, and beating. The processed pulp is poured onto frames that hold the matted fibers; these frames are then left for the water from the pulp to drain off. After this there are many processes before the finished paper comes from the machine, but the texture of it depends very largely on the nature of the frames.



Common Paper identities

More Important Definitions

Reissues

A reprint of a currently available stamp)

Reprints

Copies of the obsolete originals, or previously issued. They are sold by the Government they are not classified as proofs and are sometimes printed for collector's purposes only

Special Printings

(Original plate stamps for non-postal use, while originals are still valid for postage)

Government-issued

Reproductions

**(Not printed from the original plates, not valid postage, considered likenesses.)
Examples US Scott 3-4**

Se-tenant Pair

A planned pair, strip, or block of adjacent stamps (either horizontal or vertical), which were printed from the same plate and/or sheet. The stamps must be un-separated and deliberately different from each other by design, color, denomination, or overprint.

Type-Variety/Combination

Pair – An unplanned pair, strip, or block of adjacent stamps (either horizontal or vertical). The stamps must be un-severed and are different from each other by variety, meaning that at least one member of the pair/strip/block differs in some detail from the “normal” issue. The detail may or may not be an actual philatelic “error”.

Paper Types - If the frames are made of parallel wires close together, crossed at right angle by other wires much farther apart, the paper when held to the light will show alternate light and dark lines, **this is laid paper**. If the frames are covered with felt or blanketing, the finished **wove paper** will be even and will show neither light nor dark places. If the frames are of fine wire netting, a multitude of tiny lights spots appear when the paper is held to the light is **wire wove** usually still called simply **wove paper**, the kind used for postage stamps. The different types of paper making process leave the papers with different patterning which may be visible when a light is applied through the margin of a stamp, below are some of these paper identities.¹

Wove Papers in General - Wove paper is made by forming the paper pulp upon a wire cloth and when this cloth is of a closely woven nature, it produces a sheet of paper which is of uniform texture. Wove paper is further defined as being either “hard” or “soft”.

What is Hard White Paper? - Hard white paper is a stiffer paper than soft paper. The hard white paper was commonly used by the National and Continental Bank Note Companies between 1870 and 1873. One of the major distinctions of hard white paper is that it contains high rag content.

Hard White Paper is associated with 1870-1873 & the wove paper issues of 1875 National and Continental Banknote Companies **Scott# (134-181)**. Additionally, it appears whiter under UV light and the perforation tips may appear more solid when viewed under magnification.

What is Soft Porous Paper? – Soft Porous paper is a looser weave and more porous paper that may contain some portion of wood pulp; it was used by the Continental Bank Note Company for a short period between 1878 to early 1879. The Soft paper was also used by the American Banknote Company (ABN) or all the 1879 and later printing **Scott# (182-245)**. All the ABN stamps issued between 1879 and 1894 were printed on Soft Porous Paper.² This paper often displays a mesh or weaves when viewed illuminated by light through the stamp. The paper may appear grayer or darker when viewed under UV than Hard Papers. Often the perforation tips will show more paper fibers on the tips when viewed under 10+ magnifications.

Testing Methodologies

Over the years, there have been many testing methods proposed to identify a paper type. In order to validate any of these methods it would be important to start the evaluation with stamps of a “known” paper type. Two relatively inexpensive comparison stamps of a known type might be:

- **HARD PAPER** - Any Grilled stamp from the 1869 series. All of these issues were printed on “hard white wove paper” so you can use a low-priced 3c 1861 used stamp as your reference copy or any other pre-1877 stamp where because of the unique design, it cannot be anything else but hard paper (nearly all pre-1870 stamps fit into this category).³
- **SOFT PAPER** – Any stamp from the Columbian series.

The Flicking/Flipping Method 1

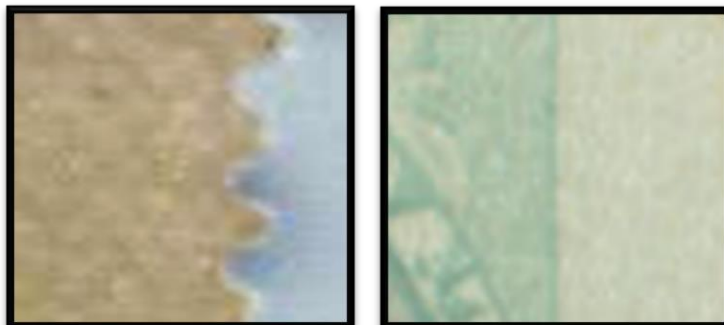
The most common test is one known as the “Flick” test. To accomplish this test, a single stamp is held close to the ear and while holding the stamp between the thumb and middle finger leaving about half an inch of the stamp protruding, next flick the stamp with your index finger, snapping it back and forth with the flick of a finger. A hard paper stamp tends to give a sharper, louder sound, while a soft porous stamp will make a duller less audible sound. Care must be taken not to damage the stamp. This test alone can be a notoriously inaccurate test but is most commonly used.

WARNING!

“The Editor does not recommend using method 1, as damage to your STAMP may occur”

The Strong Light or “Visual Illumination” Method 2

In this method the stamp to be examined is held over a strong light, it is best to look at a clear portion of the stamp, typically a margin without a cancel through the “white” part.



Honeycomb like Pattern in Soft Paper left/ hard white paper right

For **soft porous** types the paper will appear to be mottled or dotted in a grid/mesh or honeycomb like pattern and the paper typically is an off-white color as opposed to a “bright white” appearance. The stamp will appear opaquer with the fibers of the paper being bunched which is caused by the wood pulp and screen mesh used to create them. Soft stamps are typically more yellow than are hard papers.

For **hard paper** stamps when they are examined under a strong light in the same fashion will typically look more translucent with a flat more even texture. It is much easier to identify the stamp design from the back of the stamp. Hard papers are typically whiter than their soft, porous counterparts.

For visual illumination, I strongly recommend using the strong and capable LED flashlight that is provided by the iPhone for this purpose. It is my opinion that it works better than any other strong light source I utilized.



UV Light for Hard and Soft Papers Method 3

Considered a better combination test than either method 1 or 2, the UV test method is a good way to determine if a stamp is the “hard white” or “soft porous”.⁴ UV testing along with Test 1, Test 2 or both will yield the best results. This test method will require you to have access to a good ultraviolet source. When exposed to a strong UV light source the “hard paper” stamps tend to shine brighter than their “soft porous” counterparts. The difference is not considered dramatic like it is on the Chinese non-reprints, however with a better UV light source the difference can be more pronounced. Hard papers will appear lighter and brighter and whiter than the ABN Soft paper stamps which reflect the UV light flatter often appearing tan in color. Beware not to compare areas of damage or spots with hinge remnants. Although not perfect, UV light can be an aid to the Identification and separation of hard and soft papers of the Bank Note issues.

The Thickness Test Method 4⁵

The last paper test requires acquisition of some specialized equipment. For this method you will need a micrometer. If you need one, typically a micrometer can be found at discount tool stores like Harbor Freight at reasonable prices. An alternate way to purchase a good micrometer is to purchase one from a “Sporting goods” store or from Amazon.



The Editor would not use thickness alone as a definitive evaluation as to whether a stamp was printed on Hard or Soft paper. There is a great deal of overlap of thicknesses between the companies that produced the Banknote stamps.

If you have a stamp that based on tests 1, 2 and 3 appears to be printed on hard paper and the paper measures .0027 then the thickness test will tell you that there is a greater than 85% chance that your observations are correct. If the stamp is .0024 then you can be pretty sure that the subject paper is hard. Having said that it is important that **thickness testing can only be used to rule out or help to confirm your other testing observations.**

As if things are not confusing enough, an analysis of the **3c banknote by (John H. Barwis)**⁶ thicknesses has shown the following:

- 88% of ABN co. Stamps on **Soft** paper measured $>.0029$ ”
- 12% of ABN co. Stamps on **Soft** paper measured between $.0025$ ” & $.0029$ ”
- 85% of National & Continental stamps printed on **hard** paper measure $<.0030$ ”
- 15% of National & Continental stamps printed on **hard** paper between $.0030$ & $.0034$ ”
- The stamp Overlap is between ABN and the others if between $.0025$ & $.0034$ ”
- All stamps thicker than $.0034$ were **Soft (or duplex paper)**
- All stamps thinner than $.0025$ were **Hard.**

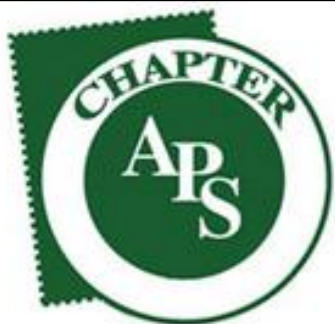
General Identification - Once you feel comfortable with identifying Hard and Soft Papers, it is recommended to use this ability along with a logical elimination method to identify your banknote stamps. The following is an example of this method for the Franklin 1-cent Perf 12 stamp.

Follow these steps in the identification of your One Cent Bank Notes:⁸

- Determine the type of paper the stamp was printed on. If it was printed on the "hard white" paper it is either a National or Continental printing. If it was printed on the "soft porous" paper, it is an American printing.
- If it is an ABN printing, compare the area near the arabesque to determine whether it is **US 182 or US 206**.
- If it is either a National or Continental Bank Note, check for the "secret" mark. If it has the "secret" mark it is Continental **US 156**.
- If printed on the "hard white" paper and does not have the "secret mark", it was printed by the National Bank Note Co. If the stamp has a grill, it may be **US 134**. If not grilled it is **US 145**. Authenticate the grill as many fake grills have been added over the years.
- The US 134 is common enough that it may not be necessary to certify it, but nicely centered, fault-free, and particularly unused stamps should be certified.

You must watch also for removal of the secret mark by scraping, for re-perforation (to fake a more well-centered stamp), for re-gumming (a major problem with the Bank Notes), and even for bleaching of the cancellation (to remove the cancel).

The "Special" printings in this identification are here for completeness. Only 388 copies, total, of US 167 and 192 were sold, and they were never issued for postal use. All were printed without gum. Occasionally an uncertified copy of these stamps is offered for sale at an unbelievably low price. You can be nearly positive that the stamp is not genuine. These stamps are so rare, only 70 copies are known; they rarely come up for sale, except in the sale of a major U.S. Collection or Auction.



Poway Stamp Club

Stamp Identification Scripts.

There are several ways to analytically identify the banknote issues; one of the best I have found on the internet is **1870-1890 Large Banknote Issues –Easy Identification** –By Bill Weiss & Scott Payton.⁹ See: barneysstamps.com/library.

References:

1. Mintage World Online Museum, blog, Postage Stamp Paper; January 5, 2018, <https://www.mintageworld.com/blog/postage-stamp-paper/>
2. Kenmore Stamp, U.S. Stamp Identifier “Identifying Hard and Soft Paper”, <https://www.kenmorestamp.com/1870-hard-paper>.
3. Paper Used for United States Stamps, By Bill Weiss
4. Paper Types; The U.S. Bank Note Paper Types; Bob Allen, http://www.stampsmarter.com/learning/Manuf_BankNotePaperTypes.html
5. Paper Characteristics of U.S. 3c Stamps, 1870-1881, John H. Barwis; Institute for Analytical Philately.
6. Paper Characteristics of U.S. 3c Stamps, 1870-1881, John H. Barwis; Institute for Analytical Philately.
7. Coney’s Stamps, Identifying Stamps; Hard White vs. Soft Porous Paper; <http://www.coneysstamps.com/content/stmpid/papers-hard-soft.html>
8. U.S. Stamp Catalog and Identifier; <http://1847us.com/1870/BankNote01c.htm>
9. 1870-1890 Large Banknote Issues –Easy Identification –By Bill Weiss & Scott Payton; barneysstamps.com/library

For more information, see the following reading materials:

- Brookman's "*The United States Postage Stamps of the 19th Century*"
- The Stamp Specialist Number Four, James H. Obrig: "Paper. A Non-technical History and Description of the More Common Types as used in Philately" - which includes eight paper samples
- Lowell Cooper's "*Some Notes Concerning Paper and Paper Mesh on the Bank Notes*"
- R. H. White's Encyclopedia of the Colors of United States Postage Stamps Volume 6: "Paper and Gums of 1847-1909"



**Stamp Collecting:
Alive and Well
In the 21st Century**



Dune Stamps

Dunes – Historically in philately “Dune” or “Sand Dune” stamps refer to the many editions of stamps produced in the Trucial States (today the United Arab Emirates or UAE). The stamps, printed in great profusion in the 1960s and early 1970s, are mostly near-worthless today.



Manama post office in 2017.

The sale of postage stamps was for a short time a lucrative trade for the emirates, most of whom (with the exception of Abu Dhabi, which struck oil in 1965) had few other sources of revenue. Revenues of up to £70,000 for the poorer states fell, however, to £30,000 with the inevitable saturation of the market. Their sale by 1966 constituted the main source of revenue for the northern Trucial States.

Their proliferation eventually devalued them, and, because of this, many popular catalogues today do not even list them.

Member Article

By Jon Schrag

Sand Dune Stamps



Valueless, I think not!

Most collectors believe the “SAND DUNES” stamps from Umm Al Quwain, Manama, Ajman, Fujaira, and Sharjah are all polluted, worthless garbage. Oops, don’t believe it! Take a deep breath. Read on!

Actually there are some very collectible and valuable “SAND DUNES” stamps especially if you can find them on cover.

Registered covers that were postally used and have registered receiver postmarks are 100% legitimate. For example, see the attached photo of the October 20, 1966, postally used airmail FDC (four space stamps) mailed to Wisconsin. This cover actually went thru the international mail system. The cover really arrived via airmail in Milwaukee in three days... on October 23, 1966 (there is a receiver cancellation on reverse.)



Cover Courtesy Jon Schrag

This cover is a rare legitimate registered SAND DUNES COVER and is valuable and collectible!

Note. The “SAND DUNES” space stamps are hard to find in MNH condition. MINT “SAND DUNES” stamps are very unusual. They have some value.

What you will mostly find in old collections and at stamp shows are used cancelled-to-order stamps. These were sold by the millions and millions! The cancelled stamps have NO VALUE or near-zero value. Do not buy used “SAND DUNES”. Lesson learned. Want to make some easy funds at your next stamp show? Look for “SAND DUNES” stamps on postally used registered covers!

Summary. “SAND DUNES” stamps and covers can be both great fun and rewarding!’

Jon.

JUNE DAVO SALE

10% off Davo Country Stamp Albums!



Take an additional 10% off on the already economical Davo hingeless albums. These Luxe Country Albums exude quality and craftsmanship that lend an air of distinction to every collection with the security and protection which your stamps demand.

Made in Holland since 1945, these luxurious albums are bound in navy blue and embossed with the national country crest on its cover and spine. With a space for each stamp and with crystal clear protective mounts already affixed for immediate insertion of your stamps, this luxury album really is the album for the collector who wants to give his collection a touch of class. The leaves, which are of finest quality white 80lb. paper, have been expertly arranged and include selected illustrations and descriptions for your guidance. Must use code **DAVO** at checkout.

*10% off Davo Country Albums: Offer valid 6/01/22 12:01am CST through /30/22 11:59pm CST. Valid only on Davo country albums found at paloalbums.com/collections/country-albums. Must use code **DAVO** at checkout to receive offer.

*10% off Lindner Uniplate products: Offer valid 06/01/22 12:01am CST through 06/30/22 11:59pm CST. code **LINDNER** at checkout to receive offer.

Bob McArthur

Philatelic Book Review

By Bob McArthur

Encyclopedia of United States Stamps and Stamp Collecting, second edition; by Rodney A. Juell, Lynn R. Batdorf, and Steven J. Rod, editors. United States Stamp Society, Katy TX, 2016. 781 pages.

Whether you are a novice or even an experience collector of United States stamps, the Encyclopedia of United States stamps is the one reference book that every collector should have in his or her philatelic library.

The book contains three major sections. *Stamps of the United States* (32 chapters) approaches United States stamps by major issues and type. *History, Production, and Technology* (24 chapters) examines the history of U.S. stamps and how and in what formats they have been produced. The final section, *Expanding the Collector's Scope* (7 chapters) looks at such thing as U.S. postal history, postal rates, first day covers, and where and how to conduct research. The book ends with a glossary, a list of print resources, and a comprehensive index. I can't say enough good things about this book. It avoids the turgid prose of many philatelic tomes and presents information in an interesting and easy to digest format. A typical chapter, for example, the Prexies presents information on why the stamps were issued, their design, and what they were used for. We also have a Prexie timeline, notes on how to collect, examples of postal usages and sources of other information. The book does an excellent job of explaining such mysteries as secret marks and Bureau issue types. If you think you know everything there is to know about U.S. postage stamps, this book will humble you.

Bottom Line: Indispensable and most highly recommended. Five stars.

Available new from the U.S. Stamp Society (\$40) and the American Philatelic Society. Prices vary from place to place. Some stamp organizations offer discounts to their members on purchases of this book. Avoid the first edition. It is not as thorough as the second edition and sells for up to \$200.

[tags: philatelic literature, United States Stamps, postal history

Member Article

By Bob McArthur

Making Sense of Japanese Stamps



Prefectural Issues

Background

Japan is divided for administrative and governmental purposes into forty-seven regions collectively referred to as *todoufuken* (都道府県). The *todoufuken* are similar to states in the United States. Each *todoufuken* is headed by an elected governor and is subordinate to the national government. Geographically, the *todoufuken* are coincident with the domains of the great feudal lords who served the Tokugawa shoguns. The West refers to the *todoufuken* as “prefectures” because the Portuguese traders who were allowed into Japan in the Sixteenth Century referred to the domains as “*prefeituras*.”

Prefectural Stamp Program

Japan started issuing prefecture stamps in 1989 ostensibly to promote tourism and secondarily to showcase various areas of the country. Admittedly, it was just another gimmick to generate more revenue from the sale of postage stamps. Technically, these issues were not strictly prefecture stamps because they were issued by the national government and not by the individual prefectures. The Japanese refer to these issues as *furusato* stamps. *Furusato* is a difficult word to translate, but roughly it means “hometown” in the nostalgic sense of the place where you grew up, were born, or where your roots are.

From 1989 to 2007, prefecture stamps were only sold in the prefecture depicted on the stamp, however, any prefecture stamp was good for postage anywhere in the country. This practice was changed in 2007 when prefecture stamps began to be sold at all post offices in the country.

The prefecture stamp program ended in 2015. Depending on which Japanese postage stamp catalog you use, there were roughly between 900 and 1000 individual stamps, se tenant pairs and blocks, and souvenir sheets issued. The differences can be explained as resulting from different interpretations of Japan Post's vague and sometimes confusing new stamp announcements. The Scott catalog prefixes prefectural stamps issues with the letter "Z."

Prefectural Stamp Themes

Prefecture stamps depict some floral, tourist, geographical, cultural topic or other aspect associated with that prefecture. For example, prefectural stamps often show festivals which take place in the prefecture. They never show biographical or historical topics.

Identifying Prefectural Stamps

Prefecture stamps issued between 1989 and 2007 display the name of the country in a style different from that of the regular stamp issues. Regular issues use a formal sans serif font. Prefecture issues use a looser more calligraphic style.



Regular stamp issue



Prefecture stamp issue

Prefecture stamps always show the name of the prefecture. Do you remember todoufukun? The prefecture names are always followed by one of these suffixes:

TO都, DO道, FU府, KEN県

Postscript

I hope I've clarified this topic for you. I'm always available to answer your Japanese stamp questions. rmcarthur@cox.net.



Series of Overrun Countries

Is a set of thirteen memorial/commemorative postage stamps, each with a five-cent denomination, issued by the United States over a fifteen-month period in 1943 and 1944. The stamps are a tribute to thirteen nations overrun, occupied, and/or annexed by the Axis Powers during or shortly before World War II.

The stamps depict, in full color, the national flags of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, Austria, Denmark, and Korea, with the name of the respective country underneath each flag.



To the left of each flag appears the symbol of a phoenix, symbolizing the renewal of life, and to its right appears a kneeling female figure with arms raised, breaking the shackles of servitude.



Member Article

By Manny Marti

Occupied Nations Issue —o*o*o*o— *Reverse Printing*

A while back a club member and I were talking about “how can you tell if you have a reverse printing of the U.S. Occupied Nations issues, Scotts #909-921.” I knew a little idea with the subject, as I had one in my set of that series. But not being familiar with the rest of the series, I decided to investigate the other stamps to see which ones had reverse printing.

YUGOSLAVIA REVERSE PRINTING

In March 1941, under threat of destruction, Prince Regent Paul of Yugoslavia signed a pact with Germany, effectively joining the Axis. However, a violent popular revolt led to Paul's ouster, and left the pact in limbo. Thereupon Germany invaded Yugoslavia in April 1941 beginning a brutal and oppressive occupation.



PSE Certified copy of Yugoslavia (Scott 917)



Reverse

Normal

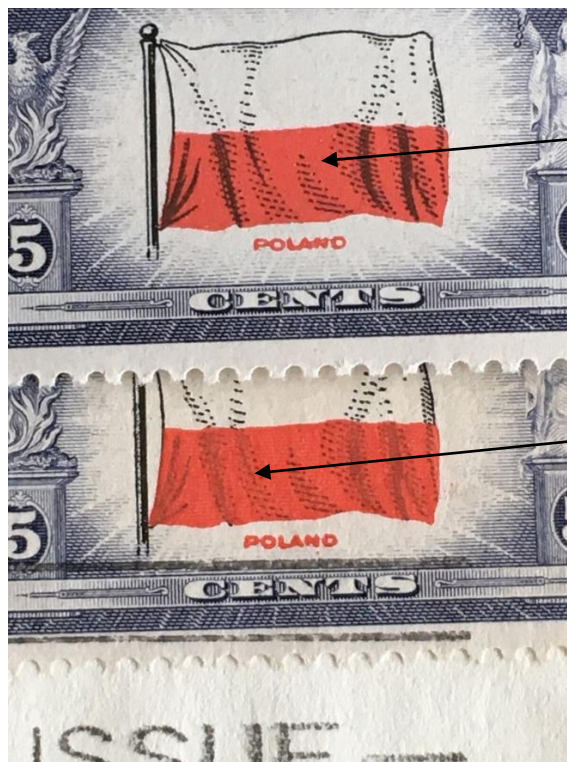
Yugoslavia Scott 917 (Reverse print on the left, Normal on Right.)
Note: On the left there is Black shading in the Red and there is an almost absence of black in the Red on the right.

POLAND REVERSE PRINTING

Germany overran and occupied Poland in September 1939, in line with Germany's 'lebensraum' or greater living space for Germany expansionary policy. Parts of Poland nearest to Germany were annexed. The Polish occupation was the longest and most devastating of World War II, with deaths ultimately numbering well over one million.



FDC REVRSE PRINTING WITH A NORMAL STAMP as an example.



*Normal
Stamp.
Black over
Red/White*

*lighter Black lines
in the RED/White
area of flag.*

CLOSEUP OF NORMAL (top) AND REVERSE PRINTING(bottom)
Note the lighter lines in the RED area of the stamps (that is the Reverse Print, black under red)

GREECE REVERSE PRINTING

Following a failed Italian occupation in 1940, Germany invaded Greece in 1941. After a period of resistance, Greece capitulated, and the Germans divided the country into three occupation zones, managed by Germany, Italy, and Bulgaria.



*NORMAL
STAMP. Dark
Blue over Pale
Blue*



*Reverse Print.
Dark Blue
under Pale
Blue*



*Greece Normal Stamp.
Note the Blue shade
lines in the white area.*

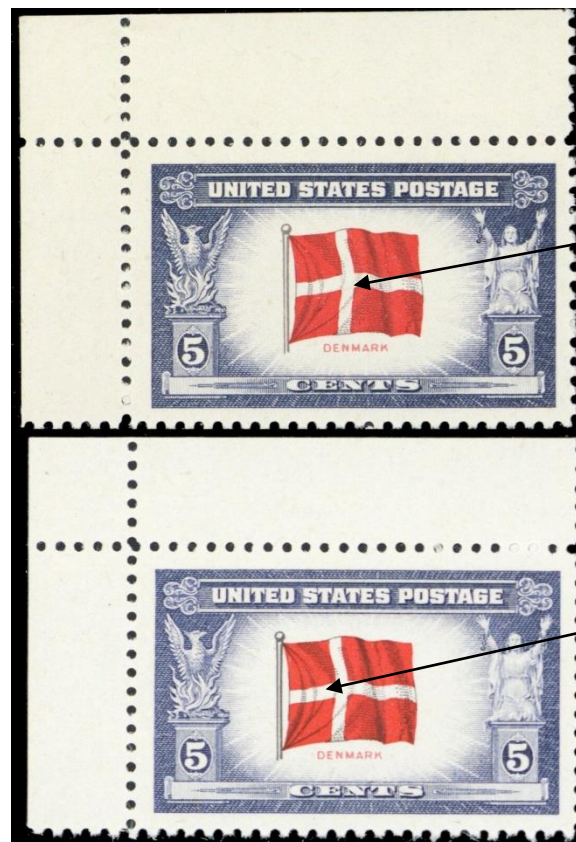
*Greece with Reverse
Print. Note the lighter
shade of the Blue in the
white area.*

DENMARK REVERSE PRINTING

Germany invaded Denmark on April 9, 1940. Having little military strength, the Danes did not resist. Denmark was treated relatively well during the occupation, largely because Germany considered its agricultural output crucial to its war effort. As the war dragged on, though, resistance increased, and the occupation became harsher.



Reverse Print (Black under Red/White) Normal Print – (Black shade lines over primary colors)



*Normal Stamp (Black
Shade lines are over
the Red/White)*

*Reverse Print
(Black under
Red/White)*

Belgium Reverse Printing

Germany attacked and occupied Belgium—along with Luxembourg and the Netherlands—in May 1940. Although most of the Belgian leadership fled before the German forces, King Leopold III remained and was arrested and imprisoned by the Nazis.



Top stamp is the Reverse Printing. Note the Black hash marks are not as Intense as on the bottom stamp which is the normal print.

Czechoslovakia Reverse printing

Czechoslovakia had many 'Sudeten' Germans who became pawns in Hitler's grand design. Under the Munich Agreement of 1938, large portions of Czechoslovakia were ceded to Germany, Hungary, and Poland. Continued resistance by the Czechs led to occupation by Germany in 1939.



Top stamp is the Reverse print, while the bottom is the normal print. Note the BLACK is under the printed flag (Top) while the BLACK is on top of the Printed Flag (Bottom)

FRANCE REVERSE PRINTING



Top stamp is the normal and the bottom is the reverse printing of the French issue.



Enlarged example of the French issue w/reverse

Germany invaded France in June 1940. It annexed Alsace and Lorraine, the rest of northern France was occupied, and a puppet government was established in Vichy in the unoccupied south of France. Germany occupied the south by 1942. A Free French government in exile was established under the leadership of General Charles DeGaulle.

On a Lighter Note, Look at what I Found! By Manny Marti

While going over some recent purchases from the recent PSC “Voice sales,” I came upon two nice items. One came from lot #35, consisting of 12 stamp packets (most unopened and originally priced from .10c to \$2. One of the unopened .10c packets from the Philippine Island (fig 1) below had 15 used Philippines’ covering the Spanish, Japanese, Victory and after. I did not expect to find the little GEM found. A “hand stamped in Violet”, O.B. (Official Business) of the Jose Rizal (A53) design (fig 2)



Fig 1



Fig 2

Member Article

By Bill O'Connor

California Settlement, 200th Anniversary



1769-1969

The 200th anniversary of the settlement of California was a major civic and philatelic activity in San Diego in 1969. A six-cent postage stamp was issued July 16, 1969, and the first day ceremonies were held in San Diego. A major stamp show, SADIPEX, 1969, was held at the old Community Concourse Convention Center. Special exhibits were provided by the British Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, Her Highness Princess Grace and Prince Rainier of Monaco, and many other notable personages and institutions. The San Diego 200th Anniversary, Inc, one of the major organizing committees, planned truly spectacular activities including artistic, sports, and numerous other festive events throughout the year. Spain and Mexico planned special stamps for the event, Spain Scott 1578 and Mexico Scott C346.



Plate Block Six-cent Stamp Courtesy Bill O'Connor

The first image shown is a plate block of the six-cent California Settlement stamp. The stamp is of the Carmel Mission belfry. Carmel was one of the 21 missions founded in California by Spanish missionaries.



Front of Anniversary Folder, Courtesy Bill O'Connor

The next picture shown is the front piece of a folder of a missionary and soldier produced by the San Diego 200th Anniversary, Inc. Included in this folder are two post cards the committee was hoping would be sent by the recipient to invite people to the celebration of the 200th anniversary.



Postcard FDC, Courtesy Bill O'Connor

The third image is a representation of the stamp on a postcard issued with the special stamp produced for this occasion. The card and the stamp are produced to be very similar in design.



Metered 200th Anniversary Cover, Courtesy Bill O'Connor

The fourth picture is the special meter cancellation of January 1, 1969, that indicates the beginning of the yearlong celebration. The anniversary seal of the cancel is printed over the design of the envelope which makes it a little more difficult to see the entire post mark.

Three different First Day covers are shown with the image of Mission San Diego de Alcalá.



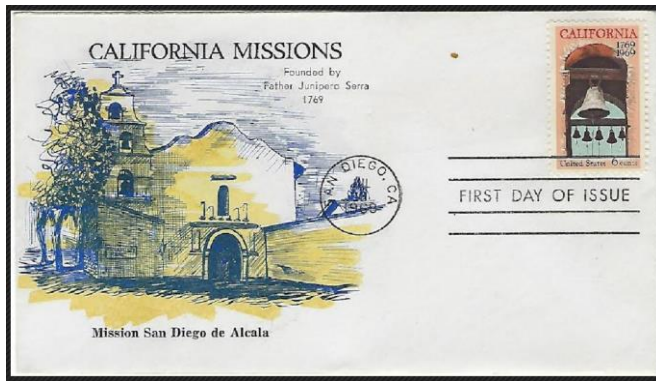
FDC 1, Courtesy Bill O'Connor

The block of four stamps is on the Fleetwood cachet,



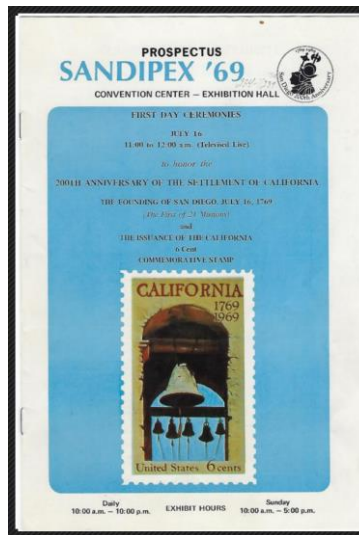
FDC 2, Courtesy Bill O'Connor

the single-color cachet is a C. Stephen Anders on production,



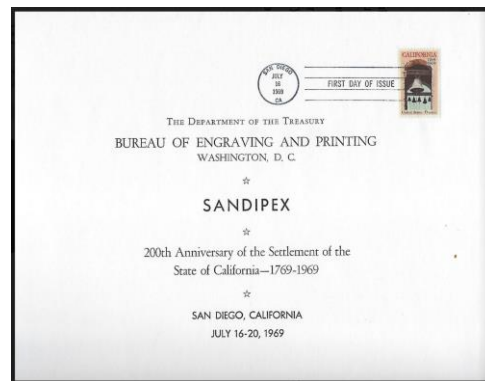
FDC 3 , Courtesy Bill O'Connor

and the last is from a series of covers that show many, if not all, the missions.



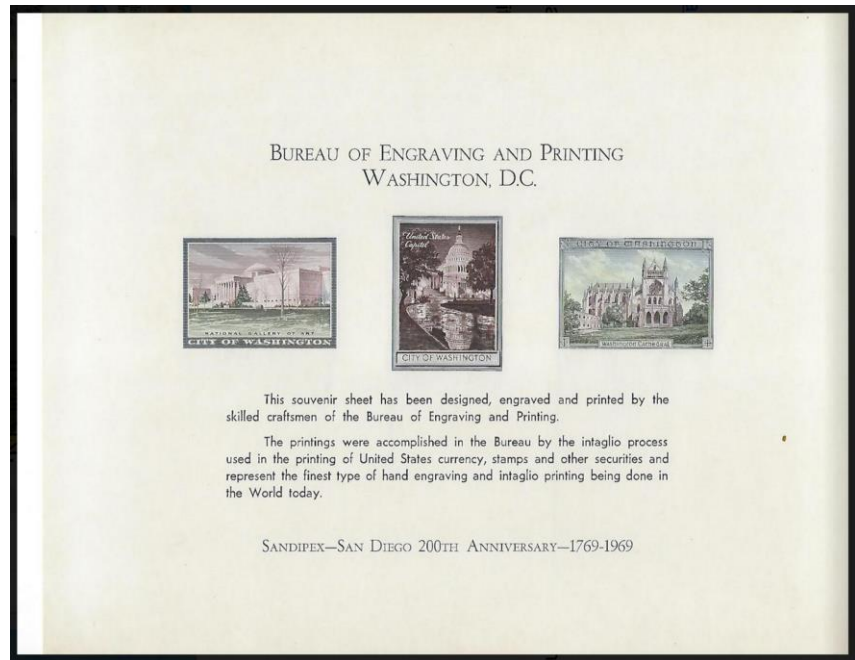
200th Anniversary Prospectus, Courtesy Bill O'Connor

The next picture shows the front page of the SANDIPEX, 69 PROSPECTUS with the new stamp emblazoned for all to see.



BEP Cover, Courtesy Bill O'Connor

The next to the last image is of a First Day cancellation on the envelope of the special Bureau of Engraving and Printing mailer.



200th Anniversary BEP Souvenir Sheet, Courtesy Bill O'Connor

Inside this envelope was a special printing for the SANDIPEX Stamp Show for the 200th anniversary of the Settlement of the state of California-1769-1969.

The images presented on this card are wonderful, but all indicate areas of interest for Washington D. C. It would have been nice to have images of California.

Regards,

Bill O'Connor

Notes Etc.

- I have not seen any used examples of the postcard printed by the San Diego 200th Anniversary Inc. committee; If anyone has one, it would be nice to see it.
- The number of First Day Covers issued by the post office is listed as 530,210. All such covers should bear a San Diego cancel of July 16, 1969. You may come across minus, the prospectus, cards and the like that in some cases will be address from the FDC event. Good hunting!
- The Mexican stamp mentioned inadvertently used a different image than Father Junipero Serra. A colleague, Father Francisco Palou's head was superimposed on the stamp design. No correction was made.



Member Classifieds

*If you would like to have a **Free** advertisement in the PSC Newsletter, please email: PSCphilately@gmail.com*

For Sale: I have an extensive collection of US mint plate blocks, sheets, panes, etc. The years range primarily from 1940 to 2002. If you are looking for specific blocks, I may be able to help. Please send an email, to waoconnor@aol.com, or call/leave a message, at 760-723-7372. Want lists can also be sent to Bill O'Connor, 3803 Foxglove Lane, Fallbrook, CA 92028-8764

For Sale: Want lists serviced for stamps of Puerto Rico. Fill holes in your collection with mostly lower catalog value stamps. See Bob at a PSC meeting or call 858-278-7873

Bob Schappelle

For Sale: Worldwide sets, Singles, and Souvenir sheets. 60% off Catalog to all Club Members. Offer valid anywhere you see me. Phone: 714-476-3698 Email: CBCSTAMP@AOL.com.

Chuck Bigler.

For Sale: Stamps at Bargain Prices, Come and see my Stock. By appointment so please call to set up a time. Home Phone: 858-271-0262 Mobile Phone: 858-449-3047 **Al Kish**

Wanted: (NEW) stamps depicting uniforms, costumes, and occupations. **US Used:** Scott numbers: 7, 8, 10, 15, 18, 22, 26a, 30a, 32, 35, 36, 66, 261a, 276a, 277, 278, 341, 342, 350, 353, 356, 358, 386, 519, 523.

Bob McArthur rmcarthur@cox.net

Wanted: All Vietnam. Stamps and covers. Ready to trade or buy outright. Contact: jschrag1@san.rr.com

Wanted: Puerto Rico Town cancels. Bring to a meeting. Will trade or buy. See member **M. Marti** PSC # 410.

Wanted: Used/New Scott's Specialized Color Guide for United States Stamps, Spiral-bound with color chips. Will trade or buy. See member **D. Klauber** PSC #454

Stamp News 2022:



The U.S. Postal Service has announced several new stamps to be issued in 2022. The following describes the announcement.

“The new 2022 stamps are miniature works of art, designed to be educational and appeal to collectors and pen pals around the world,” said USPS Stamp Services Director William Gicker. “As always, the program offers a variety of subjects celebrating American culture and history. The vivid colors and unique designs of this year’s selections will add a special touch of beauty to your envelopes.” The following is a partial list of the 2022 stamp program. These designs are subject to change.

***June 14, Katharine Graham**

The 17th stamp in the Distinguished Americans series honors Katharine Graham (1917—2001), the first female head of a Fortune 500 company and a pivotal figure during turbulent moments in American history. The stamp features an oil portrait of Graham, based on a photograph taken in the 1970s, during the peak of her influence as owner and president of The Washington Post Co., where she was also the publisher of its flagship newspaper. Art director Derry Noyes designed the stamp



with original art by Lynn Staley. Single (78¢) 2-ounce stamp, pane of 20; Distinguished Americans series; BCA; Washington, DC 20066; **Linn’s, June 6, page 1**; USPS item No. 122204 (pane), 122216 (FDC at \$1.33), 122221 (color postmark FDC at \$2.18).

June 20, Floral Geometry.

Two stamps denominated \$2 and \$5 in a pane of 10 (\$2) and a pane of four (\$5); BCA; Kansas City, MO 64108; USPS item No. 121904 (\$2 pane), 122004 (\$5 pane), 121916 (\$2 FDC at \$2.55), 122016 (\$5 FDC at \$5.55), 121921 (\$2 color postmark FDC at \$3.40), 122021 (\$5 color postmark FDC at \$6.40).



July 21, Pete Seeger

The 10th stamp in the Music Icons series honors Pete Seeger (1919-2014), a champion of traditional music and its power to inspire activism. Seeger's clear tenor voice, iconic banjo, and enormous charisma transformed concerts into sing-alongs. The stamp art features a color-tinted black-and-white photograph of Seeger singing and playing his banjo in the early 1960s, by Dan



Seeger, the performer's son. One side of the pane includes 16 stamps and the image of a sliver of a record seeming to peek out the top of the sleeve. A larger version of the stamp art photograph appears on the reverse side. Art director Antonio Alcalá designed the stamp and pane. Single (58¢) forever commemorative stamp, pane of 16; Music Icons series; Newport, RI 02840.

June 24, Redheads. \$25 federal migratory waterfowl hunting and conservation stamp issued by the U.S. Department of the Interior, pane of one and pane of 20; Fairfax, VA 22030



July 15, Mariachi. Albuquerque, NM | 5 designs in PSA pane of 20. Filled with passion, rhythm and stories of life, love and loss, mariachi music is an integral element of Mexican American culture that has become deeply rooted in the United States and has fans around the world. Each of the five stamps in this pane of 20 features a musician dressed in a traje de charro, the traditional outfit of mariachi performers, playing one of five iconic mariachi instruments: a guitar, an acoustic bass guitar called a guitarrón, a high-pitched stringed instrument known as a vihuela, a violin and a trumpet. Rafael López designed the stamps and created the art. Derry Noyes was the art director. The July 15 first day of issue coincides with the opening day of the 2022 Mariachi Spectacular Showcase, with performances from elementary school to open competition winners, who travel to Albuquerque to perform. Five (58¢) forever commemorative stamps, pane of 20; Albuquerque, NM 87101.



Aug. 5, National Marine Sanctuaries

For 50 years, U.S. marine sanctuaries and marine national monuments have protected areas with special ecological, cultural, and historical significance. Each of the 16 stamps on the pane features a photograph from a site that is part of the National Marine



Sanctuary System, showcasing just some of our nation's precious natural treasures. A map of the National Marine Sanctuary System is printed on the back of the pane. Art director Greg Breeding designed the pane using existing photographs and a newly illustrated map. Sixteen (58¢) forever commemorative stamps, pane of 16: balloon fish, red-footed boobies, humpback whale, Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary, sea stacks, Mallows Bay-Potomac River National Marine Sanctuary at sunset, Farallon Islands in Greater Farallones National Marine Sanctuary, elkhorn coral, Hawaiian monk seal, queen angelfish, sea otter, young rockfish explore the reef, Atlantic sea nettles, California sea lions, sand tiger shark, Rose Atoll American Samoa, icy shoreline in Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary; Santa Cruz, CA 95060.

Aug. 12, Elephants

This lighthearted and playful stamp celebrates America's affection for elephants. A graphic illustration of an elephant interacting with its young calf represents the loving nature of these beloved animals. Two stylized plants and a bright orange sun add whimsy and color. The elephant stamp will be sold in booklets of 20. Art director Derry Noyes designed the stamp with original art by Rafael López. Single (58¢) forever commemorative stamp, double-sided pane of 20; Hohenwald, TN 38562.



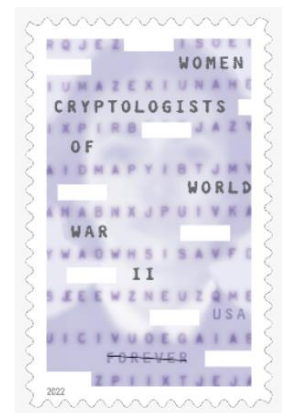
Aug. 25, Pony Cars. - Over the past six decades, pony cars have become a uniquely American obsession, bringing a youthful spirit to the automotive world. These stamps celebrate five iconic U.S. automobiles — the 1969 Ford Mustang Boss 302, the 1970 Dodge Challenger R/T,



the 1969 Chevrolet Camaro Z/28, the 1967 Mercury Cougar XR-7 GT, and the 1969 AMC Javelin SST. The bold and dramatic artwork, painted with oils on the panel, captures the energy and mystique of pony cars. Five (58¢) forever commemorative stamps, pane of 20; 1969 Ford Mustang Boss 302, 1970 Dodge Challenger R/T, 1969 Chevrolet Camaro Z/28, 1967 Mercury Cougar XR-7 GT, 1969 AMC Javelin SST; Sacramento, CA 95813.

Women Cryptologists of World War II

This stamp honors all the women cryptologists of World War II. One of the conflict's best-kept secrets, their service played an inestimable role in the Allied victory. The stamp art features an image from a World War II-era recruitment poster for the U.S. Navy's Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service, whose members were known as WAVES. The image has an overlay of characters from the "Purple" encrypted code, which was used by Japan. In the pane selvage, seemingly random letters can be deciphered to reveal some key words. The reverse side of the pane discloses the cipher needed to read the words. Antonio Alcalá was the art director and designer for the stamp and pane. Single (58¢) forever commemorative stamp, pane of 20.



Charles M. Schulz.

New stamps salute the centennial of cartoonist Charles M. Schulz (1922–2000) whose “Peanuts” characters are some of the best known and most beloved in all of American culture. For five decades, Schulz alone wrote and drew nearly 18,000 strips, the last one published the day after he died. Each character reflects Schulz’s rich imagination and great



humanity. His resonant stories found humor in life’s painful realities including rejection, insecurity and unrequited love. In a celebratory mode, characters from “Peanuts” adorn 10 designs on this pane of 20 stamps and form a frame around a 1987 photograph of Schulz. Art director Greg Breeding designed the stamps from Schulz’s artwork and an existing photograph by Douglas Kirkland. Ten (58¢) forever commemorative stamps, pane of 20; Charlie Brown, Lucy van Pelt, Franklin, Sally Brown, Pig-Pen, Linus van Pelt, Snoopy and Woodstock, Schroeder.

James Webb Space.

Celebrate NASA’s remarkable James Webb Space Telescope, the largest and most complex telescope ever deployed in space—capable of peering directly into the early cosmos and studying every phase of cosmic history.



Launched on Dec. 25, 2021, Webb now orbits the Sun about a million miles away from Earth. The image on the stamp is an artist’s digitally created depiction of the telescope against a dazzling starscape. The selvage photograph of a star and distant space was taken by Webb early in its mission, brilliantly confirming the perfect alignment of the telescope’s 18 mirror segments. Art director Derry Noyes designed the stamp using existing art by James Vaughan and an image provided by NASA/Space Telescope Science Institute. Single (58¢) forever commemorative stamp, pane of 20.

Snowy Beauty

These stamps celebrate the warmth and cheer that flowers and berries bring to our natural landscapes, even after a surprise snow. In these hand-sketched and painted designs, the artist uses light, shadow and luminous color to evoke the beauty of 10 species: camellia, winter aconite, crocus, hellebore, winterberry, pansy, plum blossom, grape hyacinth, daffodil and ranunculus. Derry Noyes designed the stamps with original oil paintings by Gregory Manchess. The Snowy Beauty stamps will be released in Guilford, IN, without a first-day-of-issue ceremony this fall. Ten (58¢) forever definitive stamps, double-sided pane of 20; camellia, winter aconite, crocus, hellebore, winterberry, pansy, plum blossom, grape hyacinth, daffodil, ranunculus; Guilford, IN 47022.



Fall?, Christmas: Virgin and Child. This Christmas stamp features *Virgin and Child*, an oil-on-panel painting from the first half of the 16th century by a Florentine artist known as the Master of the Scandicci Lamentation. Depicting the tenderness of a mother and child, interpretations of the Virgin Mary with the Christ Child take innumerable forms in the Christian art of the Italian Renaissance. Imbued with a sense of dignity and grace, this stamp offers a traditional touch for cards and letters in a season of celebration, reflection and family. This painting is in the collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Art director Greg Breeding designed the stamp. Single (58¢) forever special stamp, double-sided pane of 20.



Fall?, Hanukkah. The Postal Service continues its tradition of celebrating the joyous Jewish holiday of Hanukkah with a stamp design that features an original wall-hanging. The fiber art was hand-dyed, appliquéd and quilted to form a colorful abstract image of a hanukiah, the nine-branch candelabra used only at Hanukkah. Jeanette Kuvin Oren was the stamp designer and artist. Ethel Kessler was the art director. Single (58¢) forever special stamp, pane of 20.



Holiday Elves

The Postal Service evokes the holiday spirit with four new seven-cent stamps featuring a colorful digital illustration of elves preparing toys on a winding conveyor belt in a snow-laden forest. Like many beloved Christmas traditions—including Santa Claus himself—elves did not become well-established part of the holidays in America until the 19th century. In the 20th century, as elves became firmly rooted in American Christmas lore, they eventually took center stage in beloved holiday television specials, films and books. Don Clark was the artist and stamp designer. Antonio Alcalá was the art director. Four (58¢) forever special stamps, double-sided pane of 20.



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Fall?, Kwanzaa. This year the Postal Service issues its ninth stamp in celebration of Kwanzaa, a holiday with origins in ancient and modern first-harvest festivities from across the African continent. Kwanzaa incorporates and reimagines many communal traditions as a contemporary celebration and reaffirmation of African American culture. The stamp design depicts a girl and a boy dressed in robes akin to spiritual garments, with a kinara (candleholder) and seven lit candles (mishumaa saba) in front of them.



The kinara is the focal point around which friends and family gather and place meaningful objects. Art director Antonio Alcalá designed the stamp with original artwork by Erin Robinson. Single (58¢) forever special stamp, pane of 20.

Postal Products

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