



Poway Stamp Club

Newsletter

February 9, 2019

In This Issue

- Next Meeting
- Club Presentations
- Club Notes
- Member Spotlight
- Article: "Editors Corner"
- Article: "Members Corner"
- Member Classifieds
- Stamp News

Poway Stamp Club

The Club goals are "To promote a closer social relationship among stamp collectors of Poway, San Diego and 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: TBD

Next Meeting:

The next Poway Stamp Club meeting will be held on **Wednesday February 13, 2019**. Please plan to attend and enjoy:



Circuit Books and Member Trading Extravaganza!

Meeting time: 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 office phone number in case you need it is 1-858-748-5633.

This week's meeting will begin with our regular Club business followed by the distribution of APS Circuit Books. Club members who do not wish to participate in the Circuit books are encouraged to bring in stamps and other items for **sale or trade** with other club members.

On our next scheduled Wednesday February 27th meeting date we will hold our first **Club Stamp Auction** of the year.



2019 PSC Club Officers:

President: Art Berg
V President David Klauber
Treasurer: Bill Kolb
Secretary: Trice Klauber
Board (AL): Bill O'Connor
Board (AL): Scott Boyd
Prev. President Thor Strom
Program Director Colin Fort

PSC Club Volunteers

Registrar: Diane Maisonneuve
Auctioneer: Duane Pryhoda
Club Librarian: Scott Boyd
Newsletter Editor D. Klauber
Phil. Library Representative:
Bob Eygenhuysen

PSC Representatives:

Fed Rep: Bill O'Connor
S.D. Philatelic Council:
David Klauber
Nick Soroka
Rep (Alt): Thor Strom
Anne Wood
APS Rep Trice Klauber

Stamp on Page 1

Stamp Image on page one is a Hawaiian Missionaries Stamp of 1851. Only about sixteen copies in total are known to be in existence and an unused two cent missionary has a value in the region of \$750,000. Even a used copy is worth in the realm of \$225,000, so this stamp is claimed by many to be the most highly-prized of all the valuable US stamps.



*February
Available Circuit Books*

Members,

This week will be our second APS Circuit Book Meeting. The **20 Circuits received** are as follows:

- TRIESTE, zone A**
- NEW ZEALAND**
- USA 1800'S**
- WORLDWIDE AIRMAILS**
- IRAN**
- PRECANCELS**
- BALTIC REPUBLICS**
- JERSEY/ISLE OF MAN**
- ST. LUCIA/ BR. AMERICA**
- MEXICO**
- US REVENUES**
- SAAR**
- SPANISH GUINEA**
- US USED-20TH CENTURY PRE 1950 323-644**
- BERMUDA**
- GERMANY PRE 1945**
- BRITISH PACIFIC**
- GREAT BRITAIN CLASSIC**
- PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA**
- DENMARK**

Hopefully, you will find an area of interest to you. We will be holding regular club business and then moving into Circuit Books after the meeting raffle. Please, feel free to bring in items to share, sell or trade with other members. Remember to bring your tongs, magnifiers, glasses, want lists and be sure to bring some cash or a checkbook to make purchases.

Trice Klauber
APS Circuit Manager

Club Meeting Presentations (2019)

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

2019 (Proposed) PSC Meeting Schedule

February	Feb13, 2019 Feb 27, 2019	Circuit Book Meeting Club Auction
March	Mar 13, 2019 Mar 27, 2019	Circuit Book Meeting Thor Strom – Printing Methods
April	Apr 10, 2019 Apr 24, 2019	Circuit Book Meeting David Klauber - EFOs
May	May 8, 2019 May 22, 2019	Circuit Book Meeting Bill O'Connor - TBD
June	Jun 12, 2019 Jun 26, 2019	Circuit Book Meeting Bill Kolb - APS Movie
July	Jul 10, 2019 Jul 24, 2019	Circuit Book Meeting Art Berg - TBD
August	Aug 14, 2019 Aug 28, 2019	Circuit Book Meeting Collin Fort - Tax & Transfer.
September	Sep 11, 2019 Sep 25, 2019	Circuit Book Meeting Morgan Christian (Creative Stamp Teaching)
October	Oct 9, 2019 Oct 23, 2019	Circuit Book Meeting Trice Klauber China Rev.
November	Nov 13, 2019	Circuit Book Meeting

San Diego Philatelic Library

The San Diego County Philatelic Library is a not-for-profit philatelic library in Poway, San Diego County, California. Operated by friendly volunteers, your stamp library consists of approximately 16,000 volumes of books, monographs, catalogs, and periodicals.

Library Loose Stamps

The Philatelic library provides a large bucket of assorted stamps for visitor inspection. Please remember to always leave a suitable contribution for any stamp items removed from the bucket.

Library Hours:

The Library hours vary based upon who can take a shift, the hours usually are:

10 to 2:00	Monday
12 to 5:30	Tuesday
12 to 3:00	Wednesday
10 to 2:00	Thursday
?	Friday
1 to 5:00	Saturday

Plus additional hours by appointment only.

Before you visit please call to verify staffing is available.

1-858-748-5633.

Website:

Sandiegophilateliclibrary.org

Club Notes:

1. **Note:** The new list of Club Officers and volunteers is listed on page two of this newsletter. The Club wishes to thank the contributions of all previous volunteers and Board Members for their service and for making the Poway Stamp Club, San Diego County's best Stamp Club!
2. **SANDIPEX – Sunday Feb 10, 2018**

San Diego Philatelic Expo SANDIPEX Stamp Show Free Admission! – Free Parking! Doors Open from 10am – 4pm

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 #2543, 13219 Poway Road Poway, CA 92064 . The following is a list of the current 2019 SANDIPEX Monthly show dates.

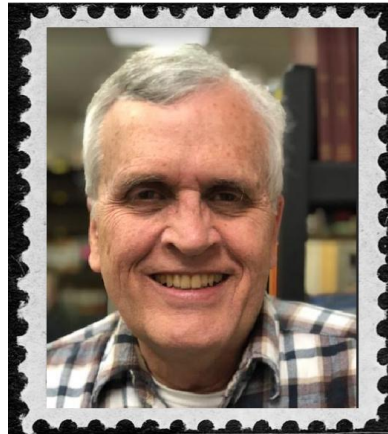
Feb 10
Mar 10
Apr 7
May 26
Jun 9
Jul 14
Aug 11
Sep 8
Oct 6
Nov 10
Dec 8

3. **The next Library stamp auction** - Will be held on Saturday February 16. This date has changed to avoid other Philatelic activities.
4. **The Poway Stamp Club auction** - Will be held on Wednesday February 27 as originally scheduled. **There is a greater time interval between the auctions** because the library would like to avoid conflicts within the philatelic community.
5. **SWAPEX** – Is held on the first Saturday of every month in the Philatelic Library. The next one will be on Saturday **March 2, 2019**. 9 AM to 1 PM. SWAPEX is a friendly and informal stamp exchange.
6. **Club Membership Dues Are Due!** – Remember that annual dues are payable in January. Keep in good standing with the PSC and help to support your club.

7. **Club Participation** – All Stamp Club and Library members are strongly encouraged to provide input into this bi-monthly newsletter. Your knowledge and expertise should really be shared. Please submit article items to the Club Secretary at Indysmama@gmail.com.
8. **Support your Club** – With over **50 active members**, the Poway Club is San Diego County's most active Stamp Club. Feel free to forward this Newsletter to anyone you think may find it interesting. You may also support the club by joining the APS. The club will receive a finder's fee for each member who joins the society. Let the stamp community know that we are an alive, vibrant and thriving club!

Member Spotlight!

By: Jon Schrag



The Poway Stamp Club Newsletter highlights one of its members each issue. Today's spotlight is on **Dr. Bill Combs.**

Incredible!! The first ever meeting of the Poway Stamp Club was on Saint Patrick's Day in 1976. DR. BILL COMBS remembers it well because he was there! He has an exceptional personal history as the longest-continuous member of the Poway Stamp Club. (At the beginning dues were \$3 per year).

BILL COMBS attended UCLA both for his undergraduate degree and his dental degree. Upon graduation he served as a dentist for two years in the US ARMY (Captain) at Fort Meade, Maryland during the Vietnam era.

He has been a stamp collector his entire life because his older sister was a collector and he always was around stamps. He continuously helped her and ultimately took over her collection and enthusiasm for stamps. Now he proudly says he collects "WHATEVER ITEMS CATCH MY INTEREST...STAMPS, COVERS. USA, or FOREIGN!" He historically focused on USA stamps, blocks, and FDC but now he has evolved and enjoys worldwide SCIENCE and ASTRONOMY stamp issues, and more.

DR. BILL COMBS is an exceptional professional long-serving local GENERAL DENTIST with his office in Poway (near the post office). We salute his dedication to his dental career, to his military service, and to stamp collecting!

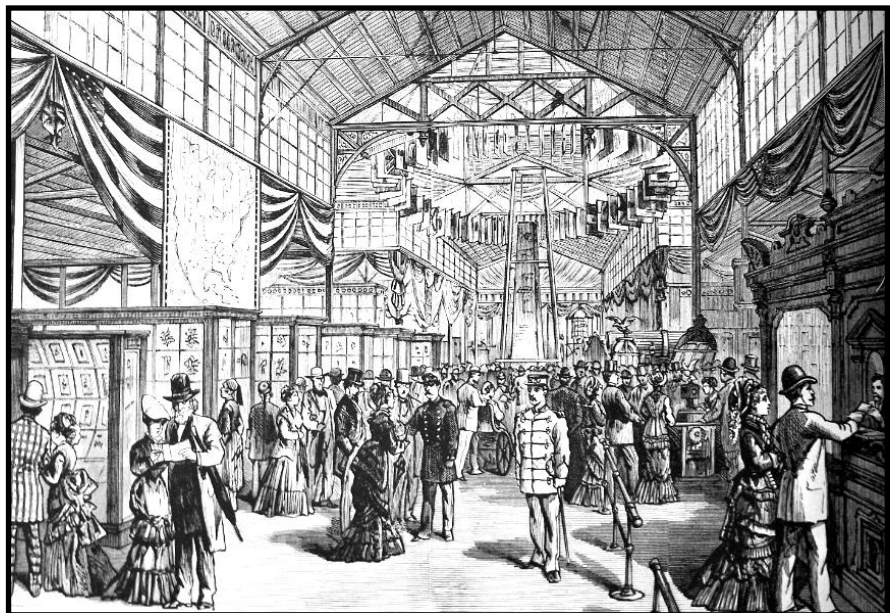
Editors Corner

By D. Klauber

1875 Government issued Reproductions & Reissues



The 1875 Government issued Reproductions (U.S. Issues SC#3-4)
It all started in the 1870's when the U.S. Government decided to reprint all of the previous and existing U. S. Postage stamps. John Tiffany (One of Americas first Stamp Collectors;1842-97) has proposed that they were advised to make them available for an exhibit at the first World's Fair officially held in the U.S., at the Centennial International Exposition of 1876 in Philadelphia.¹



Post Office Aisle 1876 Centennial Exhibition (Courtesy D. Klauber)

From the very beginning, these “Centennial Printings” have been a controversy. The controversy focuses on the validity of both the 2 reproductions (SC#3-4) as well as the complete sets of 1875 postal reissues. Many believe that these issues were only sold as specimens and souvenirs rather than for postal purposes even though many of the reissues were useable on letters. Over the past few decades, the debate has died down and these stamps are now officially listed in most U.S. collections. It is perhaps regrettable that Scott #3 and #4 were assigned to these two new reproduction issues since they were never intended as postage stamps, and they certainly were not the third and fourth U.S. postage stamps printed.

It is today’s popular **philatelic lore** that these printings were done because the Post Office desired an exhibit of U.S. postage stamps at the Centennial Exposition. Others have submitted that they were created to satisfy the desires of stamp collectors to acquire issues that were no longer available. It has been noted, that suitable stocks of unused examples existed at the time and that the “Centennial stamps” in fact were never on sale at the Exposition Post Office. Many heavy weights including Philatelic Foundation (PF) Chairman E. Coulter have rejected the idea that the issues had anything to do with the Centennial², while others have suggested that it is more likely that along with one or more of these other reasons, it was an opportunity for the Post Office to generate profits by creating sample-reproductions (Non-postal issues with no tangible value) along with other usable reissues that would, probably never reach public circulation.

In the end, the “specimen” reproductions and reissues could only be obtained by special order from the Third Assistant Postmaster General in Washington. So when the Department was ready to furnish these un-exhibited, unneeded acts of “mistaken kindness” the following circular was issued²:

SPECIMEN POSTAGE STAMPS.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Div. of Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes & Postal Cards.
Washington, D. C., March 27, 1875.

The Department is prepared to furnish upon application, at face value, specimens of adhesive postage stamps issued under its auspices as follows:

Ordinary Stamps for Use of the Public.

1. Issue of 1847. Denominations, 5 and 10 cents. Value of set, 15

Specimens of stamped envelopes will not be furnished in any case.

E. W. BARBER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Fortunately, or perhaps not so fortunately, many of the original dies for the pre-1875 stamps were available at the time with the noteworthy exceptions of the 2 most important, these being the U.S. 1847 first issues SC#1 and #2. As a result, the Post office ordered that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) re-create new dies and press the two missing plates thus creating the new issues (SC#3-4). Another controversy exists which surrounds the veracity of the contention that the original 1847 dies had actually been destroyed, but we will need to save that story for yet another PSC issue.

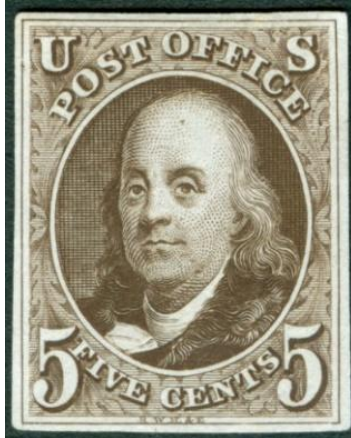
So, to clarify, it would be incorrect to call the new issues (SC#3-4), “**reissues**” (a reprint of current available stamp), “**reprints**” (copies of the obsolete originals), “**special printings**” (original plate stamps for non-postal use, while originals are still valid postage) or “**imitations**” (they were Government issued), so for now we will have to use the term “**Government issued Reproductions**” (not printed from the original plates, not valid postage, and simply stated likenesses of Scott stamps #1&2’s).³ As expected, the result of the new plates had created 2 unique issues which were not exactly the same as the originals in a number of important ways including but not limited to:

The Five Cents. “The hair on the right of the head (left of the stamp) is in heavy dark masses in the original, but is too light, open and airy in the imitation. The mouth prolonged in the original beyond the dot on the right, ends with it in the imitation, in which there is a second dot to the right of the first. The eyes are clear and distinct in the original, with perhaps too much white in the right one, they are weak undecided eyes in the imitation. The shirt front in the original is terminated by a diagonal line which reaches the oval above the top of the F of "Five" , but is more nearly horizontal in the imitation, reaching the oval nearly on a line with the top of the 5.”³

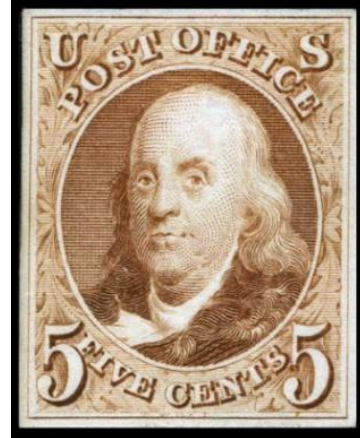
The Ten Cents. ” In the hair on the right of the stamp there is a small, white circle with a dark center in the imitation which does not appear in the original. The lips are larger and the mouth longer in the original than the imitation, but in the latter the lower lip is indicated throughout by vertical lines, in the original there are three vertical lines, the rest indicated by points. In the original the white cravat is separated from the inner colored line marking the oval by a fine white line with a colored line above it; in the imitation the line of the oval terminates the cravat. The lines of the face are all too stiff and ridged and the execution does not compare in delicacy and boldness of touch with the original.”³

Circulation and Identification (SC#1 vs. SC#3)

Between the years 1847 and 1851, U.S stamps #1-2 were printed by the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, and Edson Bank Note Company and engraved by Asher B. Durand. The stamps were printed on 200 subject plates in 2 panes of 100 in a 10x10 format and issued as imperforates. The original 5-cent Franklin Scott Stamp #1 had a printing of nearly 4.4 million copies with 3.6 million sold. The Scott #3 the reproduction, had only 11.5 thousand printed with 4.7 thousand sold. That makes 788 times more #1's sold than #3's.



SC#1 - 5¢ 1847



SC#3 - 1875 Repro

Distinguishing (Scott #1 vs. Scott #3)

There are many ways to tell Number 1, the 1847 stamp, from Number 3, the 1875 reproduction.

The Reproduction is slightly shorter and a bit wider than the First Issues.

#1 - 18.00 x 23.50 mm

#3 - 18.50 x 23.25 mm

The initials "R. W. H. & E." below the central medallion on the First Issue are wider and far more legible than on the Reproduction.

#1 - 3.75 mm

#3 - 2.50 mm

The vertical lines within the medallion of the original are distinct, while in the reproduction, they are less distinct or barely visible.

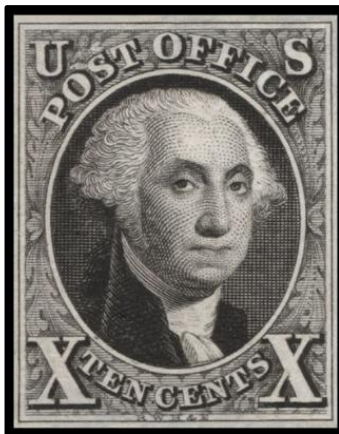
The position of the top of the frill on Franklin's white shirt at the point where it meets the oval medallion frame;

#1 - On the original 1847, it touches somewhat lower, more on a line with the top of the letter "F" in FIVE.

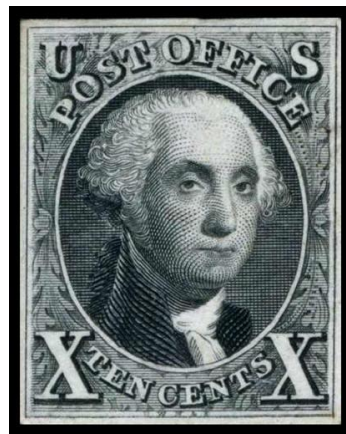
#3 - On the 1875 reproduction it touches the medallion frame about on the same vertical with the top of the numeral 5 in the lower left corner;

Circulation and Identification (SC#2 vs. SC#4)

For Scott stamp #2 the 10c Washington, it had nearly 865 thousand printed with Scott issue #4 having only a printing of nearly 10 thousand with only about 3.8 thousand sold. The Reproductions were printed in sheets of fifty, imperforate and ungummed.



SCR#2 – 10c 1847



S#4 – 1875 Repro

Distinguishing (Scott #2 vs. Scott #4) The 1875 ten-cent reproduction of the 1847 postage stamp is much easier to tell apart than the five-cent stamps. On the reproduction #4, the eyes have a droopy, sleepy look that is clearly not present on the original. This is the way most experienced collectors differentiate these stamps. The following are the other ways to help differentiate #2 and #4:

The Reproduction is slightly shorter and a bit wider than the First Issues.

#2 - 18.00 x 23.50 mm

#4 - 18.50 x 23.25 mm

The initials “**R. W. H. & E.**” below the central medallion on the First Issue are wider and far more legible than on the Reproduction.

#2 - 3.75 mm

#4 - 2.50 mm

The white shirt collar,

#2 - On the original it is distinct

#4 - On the reproduction it is so dark that it almost blends with the dark collar of the coat.

The Outline on Washington’s coat

#2 - On the original the left vertical edge meets the medallion edge and points to the middle of “T” in “TEN”

#4 - On the reproduction the left vertical edge of the coat meets the medallion edge at the right tip of the Numeral “X”

On the Reproduction the serifs on the bottom left numeral “X” are farther apart than those on the right Numeral “X” additionally there is a circle in the hair left of Washington’s face opposite his cheekbone.

The Other 1875 “Reissues” For the other stamps, where the original dies still existed, new plates were created and other changes were made in support of the effort, these included making the perforations larger, the old perforation 15 stamps were made perforation 12, which was a common perforation wheel at the time. The stamps were also printed on different paper from the originals and in slightly different colors, so that an entire new category of stamps was created. With the exception of reproduction issues 3 & 4 the other stamps of the series should be considered “Reissues”.

The 1875 reissues listed as “Ordinary Stamps for Use of the Public.” In E.W. Barber’s circular are identified as follows:

1. Issues 1847 (3-4) – Denominations 5 and 10 cents. Value of set 15 cents.
2. Issues 1851 (40-47) – Denomination 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 and 90 cents; also, two separate designs of 1-cent carrier stamps. Value \$1.77.
3. Issues 1861 (102-111) – Denominations 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents Value of set \$1.92.
4. Issues 1869 (123-132) – Denominations 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents Value of set \$1.93.
5. Issues 1870 (167-177) - Denominations 1, 2 brown, 2 vermilion, 3,5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents Value of set, \$2.07.

Additionally, the official stamps and Newspaper and Periodical stamps were also available for sale. For these reissues, anybody who wanted to was able to order them, but they were never regularly issued to the public. This has made these stamps some of the most precious varieties of the U.S stamp issues. Because stamp collecting in the United States was still in its infancy in the 1870’s, only a few people availed themselves of this amazing offer. As such, all of the reissues are now very rare and all are tremendously expensive. **For most U.S. stamp collectors, these 1875 stamps make up a majority of those very sad and pesky empty pages in our albums.**

For the collector, the 1875 reissues are a true rarity, with the most common of the issues being SC#40 with less than 4000 copies sold. For the 1857 reissues the shades of all of the reissues are different from the originals, with little risk of confusing them with the original stamps. For the 1861 issues the reissue set was printed on white paper and in slightly different color shades with only 300 sets sold. As for the 1869 reissues, they are most common and still extremely rare with 1350 total sets sold. For the rest of the reissues, the originals were still for sale at post offices, the special printing reissues are in slightly different shades but they are very difficult to tell from the originally issued stamps. i.e. seek out definitive information for these stamps and for all of the reissues, a genuine certificate is recommended.

Bibliography and for more additional information see:

1. History of the Postage Stamps of the United States of America, John K. Tiffany, 1886, C.H. Mekeel, St Louis, Mo. Publisher
2. Government Reprints of the 1857-60 issues, Inside the PF, Michael Zelenak
3. A Historical Catalog of U.S. Stamp Essays & Proofs - The 1847 Issue, by Clarence W. Brazer (1947)
4. The Micarelli Identification Guide to U.S. Stamps: *Regular Issues* 1847-1934. Author: Charles N. Micarelli; Pub Date: 2001; Publisher: Scott Publishing Co
5. The Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps & Covers, Scott Publishing Co. 2018
6. The Postage Stamps of the 19th Century, 3 Volumes, by Lester Brookman (1967)
7. The United States 1847 Issue - A Cover Census, by Thomas J. Alexander (2001 USPCS)
8. The 1847 Issue, by Harvey Mirsky - The U.S. Specialist (March 2006)
9. The 1847 U.S. Issue Stamps, by Frank Goodwin (1913)
10. The 5¢ 1847 Issue, Mekeel's Reference Manual
11. The 10¢ 1847 Issue, Mekeel's Reference Manual

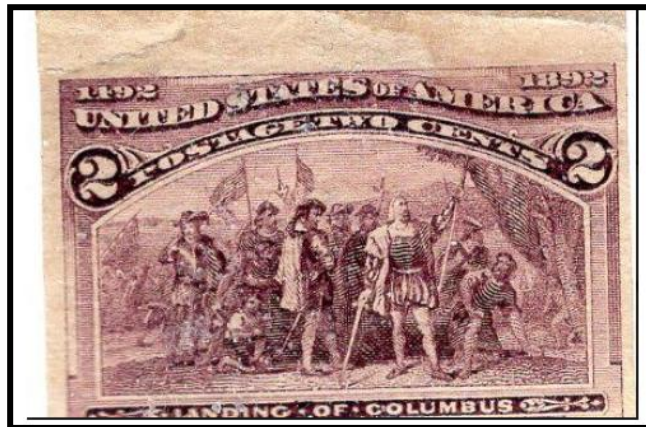
Members Corner

By Robert McArthur

Interesting EFOs



One of our newest members Robert McArthur has kindly submitted the following information in regards to some EFO stamps of his acquaintance. The editor would like to thank Bob for helping us to grow our PSC Newsletter and add to our knowledge of EFO's. Bob submitted four photographs and accompanying information for our consideration. Again, EFO's make an exciting and educational addition to any stamp collection for they speak to us about how stamps are produced and how mistakes can be made during the production of stamps.



Imperforate SC# 231 (Courtesy Robert McArthur)

Above is a 231 imperforate Columbian Stamp. Early 20th Century philatelic literature speculated that the 231 imperforates were scavenged from printer's waste. There is always printer's waste at the beginning of a press run generated by the process of adjusting the press and testing it. It is unknown how many of these imperforates were recovered. Were they from several different press runs or just one? In any case, based on the layout of a Columbian printing plate this stamp has to be from either positions 1, 10, 91, or 100 from a 100 subject plate or positions 1, 10, 191 or 200 from a 200 subject plate. Brookman, a philatelic purist, was of the opinion that this type of imperforate is not a true error because it was not sold through a post office. The Smithsonian in Washington, D.C. has the first 200 subject pane printed of the 231 and it is imperforate.



SC# 233 (Courtesy Robert McArthur)

Above is a 233 color error stamp. It is unknown just how many of these exist. All of the mint stamps appear to be from a single 100 subject pane discovered in 1893 by J.V. Painter. Painter was a close friend of the postmaster of Cleveland, Ohio, who allowed Painter to search for color varieties in the stock at the Cleveland office. Used copies also exist but appear slightly different in color. Two colors have been designated for this error: “bright blue” and “deep and dull blue.” Spectrographic analysis indicates that these two shades are somewhat similar to the color of the one cent Columbian (230). When a 233a is placed alongside a 230 the difference is stunning and obvious. By the way, the 233a shown is interesting for another reason. If you look at the top of the stamp between the “E” and the “S” you will see a dot just above the frame line. This is a position dot and was placed on the plate to help position the transfer roll when laying in the relief into the plate. These were supposed to be burnished out but you will frequently find them on stamps of this era.



SC# 232 (Courtesy Robert McArthur)

Above is another Columbian EFO which is a 232 paper fold. Paper folds were not uncommon. They were probably caused by an overly wet sheet of paper bunching up in the press. Each example is unique. The American Bank Note Company was under tremendous pressure to complete the printing of the Columbian issue in a very short amount of time. Since the total number of individual stamps printed for the entire Columbian series was two billion plus (!), quality control was problematic.



SC# 245 (Courtesy Robert McArthur)

The stamp above is a \$5 Columbian SC# 245 cracked plate. Cracked plates are fairly common in the very high volume issues such as the two cent. It is much rarer with the five dollar which was printed in a low quantity from only one plate. Only 21,844 copies of the five dollar Columbian were sold which means that only a maximum number of 218 of this plate variety can be in existence. Since plate cracks tend to occur towards the end of a print run the total is probably less. This is the only example I have ever seen.

Anyone who wants to delve deeply into the Columbian issue should start with *The United States Columbian Issue 1893* by A. A. Lauzon (1942). The color of the 233a is discussed in *Determination of the Pigment used in the 1893 4 cent Columbian Color Error (Scott 233a)*, *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol 93, No. 3 May-June 2014. Lester Brookman's three volume series, *The 19th Century Postage Stamps of the United States* is an essential reference to anyone who wants to collect these stamps.

Member Classifieds

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

For Sale: \$525. Cat of world wide souvenir sheets, some high Cat machins. \$100. Call Duane at 858-735-3800

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

Wanted: Imperial China, PRC, Manchukuo, Mongolia, Classic Mexico, U.S. 19th Century Proofs and Essays. U.S. 19th Century. See D & T Klauber at Wednesday PSC meeting or contact us at Indysmama@gmail.com.



Thanks to Chris Diaz at Stamp Paraphernalia for updating their PSC site information on the net.

Check out their online store for all your Philatelic supply

needs.

Also StampNewsNow has updated their web information associated with the Poway Stamp Club

<http://www.stampnewsnow.com/clubmeetingguide.html#Californiavisit>

Visit <http://stampnewsnow.com/>. *Stamp News Online (SNO) Magazine* is an *online only* monthly magazine for collectors of U.S. and Worldwide stamps and covers. Full of compelling articles with U.S. and Worldwide editorial content.

Stamp News:



There are new USPS Stamps to be issued in 2019*

New Lineup of 2019 Forever stamps from the United States Postal Service

The Postal Service announced in its article “National News” the subjects for its 2019 stamps. From Washington, the U.S. Postal service revealed a lineup of new stamps and other items to be issued in 2019.

The new lineup has people, events and cultural events related to the history of the U.S. The following descriptions from the U.S.P.S. can be found at : https://about.usps.com/newsroom/national-releases/2018/pr18_095.htm

Cactus Flower Forever stamp —February 15 | Mesa, AZ (at AmeriStamp/ARIPEX) | PSA Booklet of 20



Cactus Flowers celebrates the beauty of cactus flowers with a booklet of 20 stamps. Each stamp depicts a photograph of the flower of one of these ten cacti: *Opuntia engelmannii*, *Rebutia minuscula*, *Echinocereus dasyacanthus*, *Echinocereus poselgeri*, *Echinocereus coccineus*,

Pelecypora aselliformis, *Parodia microsperma*, *Echinocactus horizonthalonius*, *Thelocactus heterochromus* and *Parodia scopa*. Within the booklet, each stamp design is featured twice. With new DNA studies, botanists sometimes reclassify plants. As of the printing of these stamps, the scientific names were accurate. Cacti also have common names, with some plants having several different names in popular use. Art director Ethel Kessler designed the stamps with existing photographs taken by John P. Schaefer.