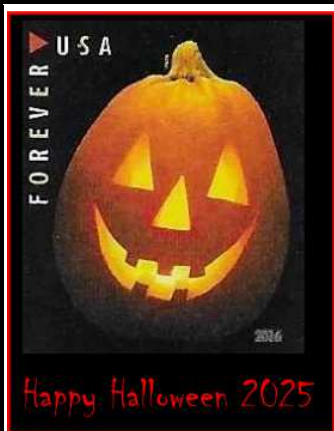




POWAY STAMP CLUB NEWSLETTER

San Diego County's Best Stamp Collecting Club

APS #112097

October 8th 2025

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Club's Mission Statement

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 Court #413
Poway, CA 92064

Club E-mail

PSCphilately@gmail.com

CLUB MEETINGS

October General Meetings

October 8th
Presentation

"Philatelic Treasure Hunting, Part II"

Stephen Gill will start with a brief review of the methods discussed in his first presentation followed by additional techniques for finding hidden philatelic gems on-line, at stamp shows, and through dealers will be discussed.

October 22nd
Ugly Stamp Contest

See Ugly Stamp Contest Rules on the Club's website.

The meeting will begin with our regular Club business followed by the Ugly Stamp Contest and then member trading and socialization. Members are encouraged to bring stamps and other items for sale or trade with other Club members.

Please remember to bring your badge or bring \$1

2025 Club Board Members

President	Art Berg
Vice President	David Klauber
Treasurer	Bill Kolb
Secretary	Trice Klauber
Board (at Large)	David Waller
Board (at Large)	Jim Grundy
Prev. President	Thor Strom
Program Dir.	Bill Gallagher

2025 Club Volunteers

Club Registrar	Trice Klauber
Auctioneer	Jim Grundy
Club Librarian	Scott Boyd
Newsletter Editor	David Waller
Guild Contributors	Jon Schrag
	Bill O'Connor
	Bob McArthur
	Manual Marti
	Jim Grundy
	David Klauber
	David Waller
Library Rep.	Neil Schneider
Opp. Drawing	Scott Boyd
Webmaster	David Klauber
Public Relations	Valerie Merritt

2025 Club Representatives

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

PSC Website

Powaystampclub.com



CLUB EVENTS

The following is the meeting schedule for the remainder of 2025; all events are proposed and subject to change as necessary to accommodate other events such as auctions.

October	8	Stephen Gill "Philatelic Treasure Hunting, Part II"
	22	Ugly Stamp Contest
November	12	Member Voice Sale
	26	No Meeting
December	10	Holiday Party
	23	No Meeting

CLUB NOTES

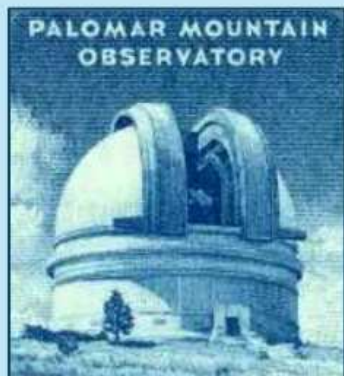
Club Meetings

The Poway Stamp Club meets twice a month, except in November and December, on the second and fourth Wednesday at 12675 Danielson Court, #413 in Poway. The meetings begin at 6:30pm.

Membership

It is time to inspire others to collect stamps. Enroll a new member today. Give a gift that could last a lifetime. Annual memberships to the Poway Stamp Club are \$10. For those individuals who are already philatelic collectors (and have been a member of the Club in good standing for two years), a lifetime membership in our club could be the perfect gift. Lifetime memberships are \$100.

American Philatelic Society



San Diego Chapter 2025

Meetings

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

Philatelic Library
12675 Danielson Court #413
Poway, CA 92064

APS

The Poway Stamp Club and many of its members are also members of the American Philatelic Society (APS). If 33% of our members are also members of the APS, then the Club receives a free year's membership to the APS.

Please join the APS!

Participation

All Club members are encouraged to provide input for the Club's monthly newsletter. Your knowledge and expertise is important and should be shared. Submit your article to:

dwaller@dbwipmg.com

Please contribute!

Club Website

PowayStampClub.com

Visit our Club's website to find a schedule of activities, resource links, and contact information as well as our newsletter.

Take a look!

Next Bid Board

Our next Bid Board will be October 11th through the 25th and submissions will have to be into Trice by October 5th. Make sure that you visit the website and place your bids. For more information and Bid Board rules visit the Club's website at PowayStampClub.com.

Club Newsletter

We Need You!



All Club members are encouraged to provide articles for the monthly newsletter. Join our Internationally recognized Writers Guild and submit your items to the Club's Editor today.

E-mail:

dwaller@dbwipmg.com.

Member Spotlight!

By David Klauber



The Poway Stamp Club Newsletter highlights its newest members in each issue. Since our last newsletter there are no new members.

Some new members are drawn to the Poway Stamp Club because of a collection they have inherited or from a compelling interest in collecting stamps. Many of our members have similar stories to tell about how they found our Club and we would like to hear more on your experiences with stamp collecting. So, please join us at our next general meeting to talk about stamps.

We have **2 new members** since our last newsletter.

#621 Pat McElroy, Chula Vista, California

Pat has been a longtime friend to many Poway Stamp Club members. She owns D&P Stamps, a proud dealer of stamps at numerous local and out-of-town stamp shows. We look forward to seeing her again at upcoming shows and our regular Wednesday meetings. We warmly welcome Pat to the club.

#622 TJ Ducat of Poway, California

TJ was sponsored for membership by Mr. Art Berg. TJ collects African American History and Sports stamps. He visited us at one of our regularly scheduled club meetings and decided to join us. Let's all support TJ in growing his collection and warmly welcome him to the club.

This brings our total paid membership to 170. We look forward to meeting with our new members at PSC meetings.



Membership Renewal

It's that time again, if you have not already renewed your membership to the Poway Stamp Club, please do so. Membership fee for 2026 is \$10 and if you have been a member in "Good Standing" for at least two years you might also consider becoming a Life Member. The cost for a Life Membership is \$100.

If you have any questions, please contact Trice Klauber at:

indvsmama@gmail.com

Columbus Day October 13, 2025



Landing of Columbus in the West Indies on the island of Guanahani (12 October 1492) oil painting by John Vanderlyn commissioned by the U.S. Congress in 1836 and completed in 1846. The painting is displayed in the rotunda of the United States Capitol.



Scott # 231, engraving of the landing of Columbus and oil painting of Christoforo Colombo portrait by Ridolfo Ghirlandaio circa 1520.

Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer from Genoa who led a Spanish maritime expedition to cross the Atlantic Ocean in search of an alternative route to the Far East. Columbus believed he sailed his crew to the East Indies, but Europeans realized years later that his voyages landed them in the New World. His first voyage to the New World was made on the Spanish ships *Niña*, *Pinta*, and *Santa María* and took about three months. The crew's arrival in the New World initiated the colonization of the Americas by Spain, followed in the ensuing centuries by other European powers, as well as the transfer of plants, animals, culture, and technology between the New and Old Worlds, an event referred to by some late 20th-century historians as the Columbian exchange.

All Hallows Eve October 31, 2025



Scott # 1548

All Hallows Eve refers to the evening of October 31st, the eve of the Christian feast of All Saints' Day (known today as Halloween). The name "All Hallows' Eve" literally means "the evening of all saints" and marks the beginning of the Allhallowtide season, a time to remember the dead in the Christian liturgical year.

Today, Halloween has become a celebration of horror and is associated with the macabre and supernatural. One theory holds that many Halloween traditions were influenced by Celtic harvest festivals, particularly the Gaelic festival Samhain, which are believed to have pagan roots. Some theories go further and suggest that Samhain may have been Christianized as All Hallows' Day, along with its eve, by the early Church. Other academics say Halloween began independently as a Christian holiday, being the vigil of All Hallows' Day. Celebrated in Ireland and Scotland for centuries, Irish and Scottish immigrants took many Halloween customs to North America in the 19th century, and then through American influence various Halloween customs spread to other countries by the late 20th and early 21st century. (Wikipedia)



Scott #s 5420-5423

In the News

The Stamp Thief Comes to Poway! *October 18, 2025*



The Stamp Thief is a new documentary film about a modern-day quest to find a collection of valuable stamps stolen from holocaust victims by the Nazis during WWII. A limited number of exclusive screenings have taken place with the producers. Audience response has been very positive.

“From an Oscar, Peabody, and Emmy award-winning team, “The Stamp Thief” is part detective story, part heist film, and part untold history. The documentary investigates a tale dating back to the Holocaust: that a mysterious Nazi stole priceless stamp collections from concentration camp victims and buried the stolen stamps in a small town in Poland.

Embarking on a real-life “Argo”-like adventure, one-time “Seinfeld” producer Gary Gilbert sets out to confirm the story and recover the stamps. His tactic: a fake movie shoot. His goal: to return the stamps to their rightful owners, hopefully delivering a small measure of justice more than 70 years after the Holocaust.”

The Poway Stamp Club and Temple Adat Shalom have teamed up to co-sponsor a screening in Poway on October 18th. The screening will be followed by a panel discussion including one of the film’s producers and a PSC member!

Click for preview: <https://www.thestampthief.com/trailer>

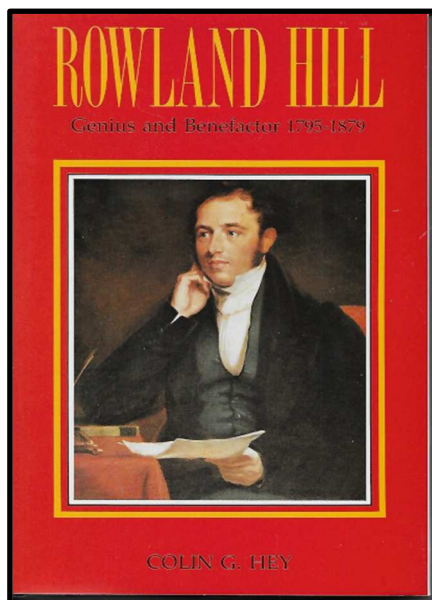
Detailed information regarding the screening, ticket sales, and sign up will be available at PSC meetings throughout September. Ticket sales close on October 1st. No day-of-event ticket sales. For additional information contact Richard Stern - (619) 895-1960. Tickets are \$18. Tickets for PSC Members and their guests will be \$10, an \$8 discount.



At The SD Philatelic Library

Rowland Hill; Victorian Genius and Benefactor 1795-1879

by Neil Schneider



Rowland Hill was born at Kidderminster England December 3, 1795. He founded Hazelwood School in 1819, which attracted pupils from Greece, Switzerland, France, Norway, Sweden and even South America and the West Indies. To the world at large, Hazelwood carried a new educational message for the new age emerging - relevance. He pioneered a new model of secondary education, in contrast to the rigid public schools of the earlier 19th century, whose curriculum was narrowly classical. Rowland Hill organized and supervised the colonization of South Australia and rehabilitated the London and Brighton railway.

He is best remembered for his introduction of the Penny Black postage stamp. Hill was instrumental in the establishment of a cheap and efficient postal service. Although he was permanently appointed to the Post Office, he had already spent more than 32 years of his working life in other quite different occupations.

Hill spent twenty-five years of his life from 1808 to 1833 as a school master and very remarkable reformer. For much of the time he was Headmaster of Hazelwood School, in Birmingham. Then he moved to London to open the branch of the school at Bruce Castle, Tottenham, where he and his wife, Caroline, established their first married home.

For three-quarters of the nineteenth century, the nine authentic public schools were all authoritarian communities of harsh brutality, where bullying and corporal punishment at the hands of masters and prefects were the order of the day, where life was nasty and brutish.

Their methods and range of study were narrow and out of date and consisted almost entirely of the classics. Greek and Latin texts and endless grammar drills were the primary methods of education. The Hill's schools were more egalitarian and used a democratic self-government by the older boys. In teaching they introduced novel, self-motivated procedures in tune with a more practical curriculum they introduced. Corporal punishment was abolished in 1818, and a Jury-court was established in which the boys administered their own disciplinary code.

For nearly six years he was associated with, and in 1835 became the Secretary and Chief Executive Officer of the South Australian Commission. During the four years he worked as Secretary to the Commission, Rowland Hill was responsible for chartering a total of 38 ships, carrying over 5,000 emigrants to South Australia.

The first of Rowland's settlers found conditions primitive in the extreme; most of them had to live in tents they had brought with them; the more prominent had brought special pre-fabricated wooden houses, purchased from Mannings of Holborn. Life on board Rowland Hill's vessels was conducted, relatively speaking, with the decorum of a Unitarian Sunday school.

The most remarkable feature of the story is the fact that while Rowland Hill was heavily committed to the task in question, he was also working at his ideas on postal reform, and with his brother, Edwin, was putting the final touches to their revolutionary rotary press which was patented at the very same time - in 1835. Rowland remained Secretary of the South Australian Commission until 1839. In 1837, he published in January and February two editions of his famous pamphlet, *Post Office Reform: its Importance and Practicability*.

When in August 1839 the Penny Postage Act was entered on the Statute Book, Rowland resigned his post with the Commission, fully confident that he would be offered a senior post in the Post Office to help in the implementation of the scheme.

It was during the period of the 'railway mania' that Rowland Hill was invited to join the Board of the London and Brighton railway. The railway was opened in three stages between May 1840 and September 1841, the culmination of many years of complicated and difficult work. On his resignation in 1846 the *Railway Chronicle* wrote:

Mr Hill's retirement will be felt by the Company and the public. Since he became Chairman, the Brighton Railway has increased more than 50% in value, and the public accommodation on the line in all respects - cheapness, speed, punctuality and kind solicitude for the comfort of all passengers from the highest to the lowest - may justly be said to have been raised quite to an equality with that of the best-managed line in the kingdom.

Rowland Hill had a very early interest in the postal service, from about the age of eight. His singularly united family whose teamwork created the international reputation of Hazelwood and Bruce Caste schools later made possible Rowland's brilliant achievements in the Post Office, which also won world-wide acclaim. Rowland was clearly well informed about the evolution of the postal service: he had studied the past and watched the developments during his lifetime.

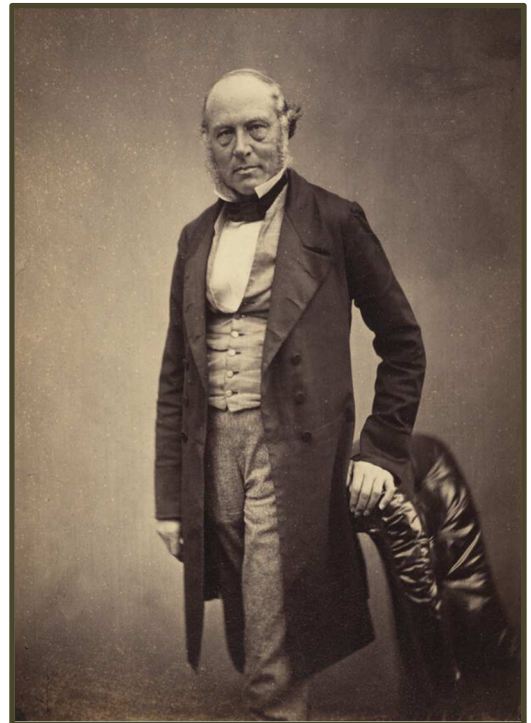
From the evidence before him Rowland saw that by introducing pre-payment of postage, he could limit the postman's task to merely delivering letters. He was later led to the next logical step of requiring every premise to have a letter box. This cut out the postman from waiting on the doorstep to collect postage and deliver the mail.

Following the publication of Rowland's pamphlet *Post Office Reform: its Importance and Practicability* in its four editions between January 1837 and 1838 a massive offensive was started on all fronts. Petitions began to pour into Parliament demanding the passing of Rowland Hill's *Penny Postage Bill*.

On the fateful day the Bill was presented to the assembled Lords and passed on the first reading immediately. On August 17, 1839, the Act received the Royal Assent. Rowland finally achieved his greatest triumph; his *Penny Postage Act* was at last on the Statute Book. Alas his troubles were about to begin.

On January 10, 1840, the great moment came when a universal penny postage was declared for the entire country. On the first day, 112,000 letters were posted, and all but 1,400 had been pre-paid. Stamped stationery, letter sheets and envelopes bearing William Mulready's famous allegorical design were on sale early in May 1840, with Rowland Hill's alternative of the adhesive stamp bearing the young Queen's portrait. Rather to his surprise Rowland found that it was the adhesive stamp that won the most approval, and soon it was clear that the age of the popular postage stamp had come to stay. Between 1840 and 1855 a total of 7,000,000,000 stamps were printed - all under the supervision of Roland's brother Edwin Hill.

In conclusion, I started out not really knowing who Roland Hill was. I found he led an interesting life and did many things, besides the Penny Black that improved the lives of his fellow countrymen. I enjoyed reading this book. This is just a short synopsis. This book is available in the library on the duplicates shelf for purchase.



Editor's Corner

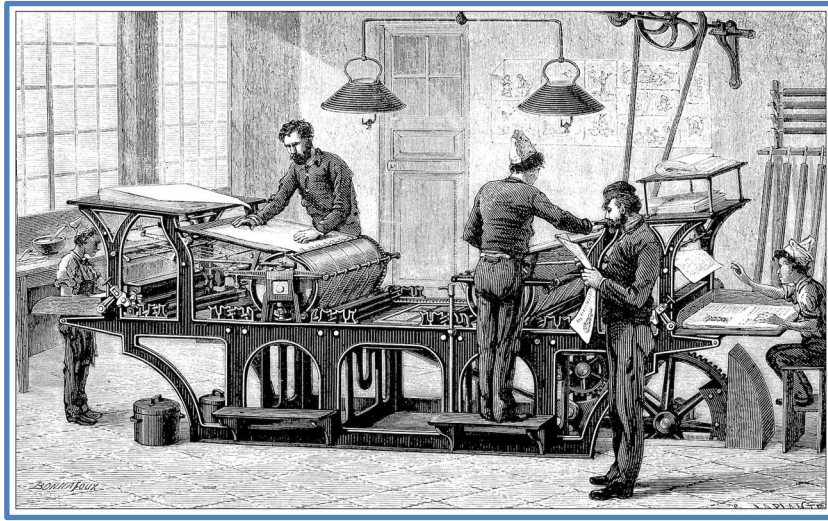


Image obtained from <https://www.gettyimages.com/search/2/image?phrase=antique+printing+press>.

To Our Readers,

Well, the end of the year is moving quickly upon us. Last year, the Newsletter was issued from January through November. This year the Club will be publishing a December issue rounding out our publications to twelve for 2025. We hope that you have enjoyed the contributions by our literary team, and we encourage any of you thinking about contributing in 2026 to please submit your manuscripts to David Waller at dwaller@dbwipmg.com.

I have been honored to be Poway Stamp Club's Editor-in-Chief in 2025 and look forward to continuing in 2026. That being said, I would like to ask for your help. It is always good practice to transfer our knowledge of the things that we do to another in the event we are no longer able to perform them. This will create a smooth transition with minimal interruption for our readers. I would like to engage an apprentice who will learn the process of preparing the monthly Poway Stamp Club Newsletter with the hopes of taking the position of Editor-in-Chief sometime in the future.

If you are interested, please contact me at the e-mail address above.

David Waller,
Editor-in-Chief



Newsletter with no writers!

Member's Articles

Every Cover Tells a Story

by Jim Grundy



Figure 1: Cover containing an image of C. Lindbergh's wife, Anne Spencer Morrow.

Previously, I wrote about Charles Lindbergh. I assumed that the readers would know a good deal about him, so I chose instead to write about his airplane, The Spirit of Saint Louis. In this article, I will not dwell on Charles Lindbergh himself, but rather on another critical factor in his life: the person pictured on the cachet on this cover, his wife, Anne (Figure 1).



Figure 2: Left, black and white photo of A. Morrow and Right, black and white image of C. Lindbergh and A. Morro.

Anne Spencer Morrow (Figure 2) was born on June 22, 1906, in Englewood, New Jersey. She was

one of four children born to Dwight and Elizabeth Morrow. Dwight Morrow was a partner at J. P. Morgan and Company, the largest commercial and investment bank in the United States. Her mother was a poet and teacher. Anne had her elementary school education in Englewood and New York City. In 1924, she entered her mother's alma mater, Smith College.

The events that led to Charles Lindbergh and Anne Morrow's meeting began in 1927. In that year, President Calvin Coolidge appointed Dwight Morrow as the United States Ambassador to Mexico. May of 1927 was an important time for Charles Lindbergh when he became the first person to make a continuous, solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean. After Lindbergh returned home after flying the Atlantic Ocean, he and The Spirit of Saint Louis made a tour of the many cities in the U. S. Next, there was a tour of Central and South America. One of Lindbergh's stops in Central America was in Mexico City. Dwight Morrow invited Lindbergh to stay at his house and have Christmas dinner with his family. Anne Morrow was visiting her father while on Christmas break at Smith College. Anne sat next to Lindbergh during Christmas dinner. Although she was smitten by him, she barely spoke to him. It wasn't until 1928 at the Morrows' home that they met again. Charles took Anne for an airplane flight. Anne's love of aviation and admiration for Charles would only grow stronger. Charles taught her how to fly (Figure 2), and she soloed in 1929. On May 27, 1929, Anne and Charles were married. In a short period of time, Anne became an accomplished pilot and navigator. They became a perfect aviation team.



Figure 3: Image of the Lindbergh's in a plane with Charles as pilot and Anne as copilot.

This month's cover celebrates the two of them piloting the first flight from Miami to Paramaribo, New Guiana (now Suriname, Figure 3). At 8:30 on the morning of September 20, 1929, the Lindbergh's took off for their first stop, Havana, Cuba. They were accompanied by another plane that Juan Trippe, the president of Pan American Airways, flew. Juan was flying the same route to evaluate routes and facilities for future passengers and airmail service to Central and South America. They arrived in Havana in time for lunch. After leaving Cuba, they landed in several cities before reaching Puerto Rico. The group exchanged airplanes for seaplanes (Figure 4) because their next stops had inferior landing areas, and the next legs of the flight required long flights over water. They made stops in St. Thomas, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, and Port of Spain before arriving in Paramaribo in the late afternoon of September 23. On their return trip to Miami, they flew across the top of South America into Central America and stopped in Belize City. Juan Trippe returned to

Miami while the Lindbergh's remained behind. For the next five days, they flew survey flights low over the jungle and took pictures of the ancient ruins visible above the jungles of Guatemala, Honduras, and southern Mexico. Their skill in navigation and photography enabled them to identify the location and take pictures of ancient, previously undiscovered ruins. They returned home never to return.



Figure 4: the Lindbergh's next to a seaplane.

In the early 1930s, the Lindbergh's remained active in aviation. They set a coast-to-coast speed record and investigated new or faster routes to distant locations. Their first child, Charles Jr., was born on June 22, 1931. Unfortunately, young Charles was kidnapped on March 1, 1932. The ransom demands, the finding of his body, the arrest of the murder suspect, and his trial took a toll on them. Even though they continued to explore, these trips kept them out of the public eye. To avoid the publicity, they moved to England. While there, they sensed an eventual war with Germany and were strong advocates for the United States not to get involved. They returned to the United States in 1939, but their anti-war views made them very unpopular.

After World War II, the resentment dissipated, and they could live lives as aviation heroes and she as a poet and author. Anne would have five more children, and the family would live in many different places around the world. They were married forty-five years when Charles died in Maui in 1974. Anne passed away in 2001 at the age of 94 after having a series of strokes. Her family scattered her ashes off the shore of her Maine estate.

Charles Lindbergh was a national hero; his aviation accomplishments were a significant influence on the advancement of early stages of aviation. Anne Morrow Lindbergh was his wife, partner, and co-pilot throughout all of his adventures.



Becoming a Stamp Paper Expert

by David M. Klauber

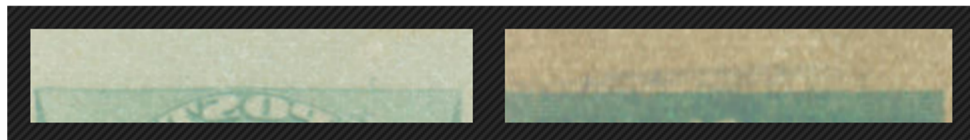


Stamp collecting wonderfully combines history, art, and science. For many philatelists, one of the key skills missing from their Philatelic quiver is the ability to recognize the various types of paper used for stamps. Why is paper identification so crucial to a philatelist? First, the ability to identify distinct paper types greatly influences the rarity, value, and authenticity of a collection. Second, understanding the variety of paper types and learning to identify them can help collectors save money while also ensuring accurate item identification. Finally, anyone, even you, can become a paper expert!

Throughout history, paper has not only supported the design of stamps but also affected their security, appearance, and even postal automation. Although paper identification is often overlooked, understanding the various types, such as laid, quadrille, chalk, glazed, and woven as well as knowing the tools and techniques for identification, is incredibly important. Variations in paper can create unique stamp varieties, some of which are highly prized. Being able to distinguish different types of paper also assists in spotting forgeries, as most counterfeiters tend to use incorrect paper. The following paragraphs describe the major types of philatelic papers.

Major Types of Philatelic Papers

Wove Paper is the most common type used and is characterized by a very uniform, smooth, even texture that is free from visible lines or patterns when held to the light. Wove paper is made by forming pulp on a finely woven wire mesh, resulting in an even surface. Wove paper is classified as either “hard” or “soft.” Hard-wove paper, used for U.S. stamps before 1877, is dense and less porous, while softer-wove paper, introduced around 1877, is more pliable and porous. To identify hard and soft-woven paper, hold the stamp up to a strong light source (such as an iPhone) to check for different textures. Soft papers are duller, can be more yellowish in color, or exhibit a honeycomb-like texture.



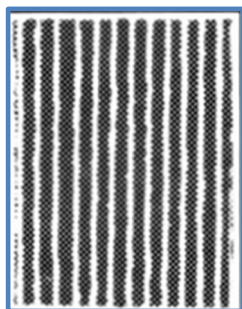
Hard, Wove paper (white)

Soft, Wove porous paper

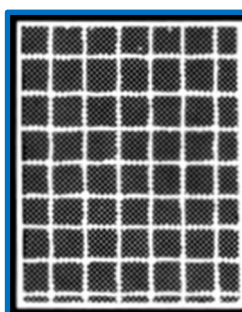
U.S. Hard Wove White Paper is a rag content paper used by both the National and Continental Bank Note Companies (Scott #s134-181). This is sometimes referred to as thin to thick white wove paper on the 1870-1873 printings, and a yellowish wove paper on the 1875 printings.

U.S. Soft Wove Porous Paper also referred to as “soft porous” paper was a wood pulp paper used by the Continental Bank Note Company from late 1878 to early 1879, and by the American Bank Note Company for all printings in 1879 and later (Scott #s182-218). Since the American Bank Note Company acquired the Continental Bank Note Company in 1879, including its plates, paper, and finished stamps, the soft, porous paper is generally attributed to American Bank Note

printings. The American Bank Note Company printed all stamps issued between 1879 and 1894 on this paper.



Laid Paper is distinguished by parallel lines visible when the stamp is held to light or immersed in watermark fluid. These lines are caused by the wire mesh used in the papermaking process, where wider-spaced wires create thinner areas in the paper. Laid paper can be horizontal or vertical, depending on the orientation of the lines relative to the stamp's design. For example, Russian stamps from the early 20th century often used laid paper, providing clear examples for collectors. To identify laid paper, philatelists typically use watermark fluid, as the lines are usually not visible to the naked eye on U.S. stamps. Comparing a stamp to a known laid paper reference, such as a Russian 1927 issue, can aid in identification.



Quadrille is a subtype of laid or woven paper featuring a grid-like pattern of intersecting lines, resembling a checkerboard. This pattern is created by a mesh with both horizontal and vertical wires, forming squares or rectangles. While rare in U.S. stamp production, quadrille paper has been used in other countries, such as France's 1892, 15c issue, where the pattern was printed to mimic a watermark. It's important to note that quadrille patterns on album pages are printed and not indicative of quadrille paper. To identify quadrille paper, philatelists should look for a distinct grid pattern under light or in watermark fluid, distinguishing it from standard laid paper.

Chalk-Surfaced Paper, also known as coated paper, has a layer of chalk (typically zinc and glue) applied during manufacturing to prevent postmark removal. Any attempt to clean the stamp removes the chalk coating, damaging the design and indicating tampering. A classic example is the 1927 Russian 10-kopeck stamp (Scott # 391), printed on paper with a chalk-surfaced finish. The traditional test for chalk paper involves lightly touching the stamp's surface with a silver wire or coin, which leaves a pencil-like mark if chalk is present. This test requires caution to avoid damaging the stamp. Alternatively, examining the stamp under a magnifying glass may reveal a slightly glossy or powdery surface. However, this is less reliable without prior experience.

Glazed Paper is characterized by a shiny, reflective surface, often applied to one side of the stamp, typically the front. It is commonly found in Back-of-the-Book issues, such as U.S. Local stamps, Carriers, Revenues, and Essays. The glaze, which can be light or heavy, enhances the stamp's appearance but makes it brittle and prone to damage. To identify glazed paper, hold the stamp under intense light to observe its reflective quality. Glazed paper may appear on either wove or laid paper, adding complexity to identification. Comparing a stamp to a known glazed example, such as a U.S. Local stamp, can help confirm its characteristics.

Other Philatelic Papers: Several specialty papers are also of interest to collectors. **India Paper** is a thin, tough, slightly toned paper, originally made with bamboo fibers, used for U.S. die and plate proofs. It is soft and silky, distinguishable from regular wove paper by its texture and faint traces of bamboo fiber, visible under 10x-30x magnification or in watermark fluid. Counterfeit stamps on India paper may have fake perforations or gum, requiring careful inspection.

Pelure Paper is a very thin, semi-transparent, tough paper, like tissue paper but harder and very similar to cigarette papers. It is rare but notable in some Swiss issues from 1882 to 98.



Granite Paper contains tiny colored fibers visible to the naked eye or under magnification, as seen in Swiss stamps from the same period. **Batonné Paper:** Features widely spaced parallel lines superimposed on a wove or laid base, often used for writing paper but occasionally for stamps. It is not known in U.S. stamp production but appears in some foreign issues.



Silk Paper contains tiny silk fibers mixed into the pulp, requiring 15x or higher magnification to detect. It is found in some U.S. Back-of-the-Book issues.

Colored Paper is dyed during manufacturing, such as the pink paper used for some U.S. Private Die (Match and Medicine) stamps, which can help identify genuine versus counterfeit examples.

Tools and Techniques for Paper Identification: Becoming a paper expert requires familiarity with specialized tools and techniques. **Magnifying Glass or Loupe (10x-30x):** Essential for examining paper texture, fibers, and watermarks. A high-powered loupe can reveal subtle details, such as silk fibers or bamboo traces, in India paper. **Watermark Fluid:** A safe, non-toxic liquid used to reveal watermarks and paper patterns, especially on laid and quadrille papers. The fluid makes thinner areas in the paper visible, so lines or watermarks stand out. **Silver Wire or Coin:** Used to test chalk-surfaced paper by leaving a mark on the coating. This should be done gently to avoid damage. **Ultraviolet (UV) Light:** Reveals fluorescence or glowing properties in some papers, especially modern coated papers. **Micrometer:** Measures paper thickness, which can distinguish thin wove (e.g., 0.04-0.05 mm) from thicker varieties like native paper (up to 0.26 mm). **Reference Collection:** Building a collection of known paper types, such as low-cost U.S. stamps from 1861 (hard-wove) or Russian chalk-surfaced stamps, is invaluable for comparison.

Keys to Becoming a Paper Expert

Build a Reference Collection: Collect examples of wove, laid, chalk, glazed, and other papers. For instance, a 3c 1861 U.S. stamp (hard wove), a Russian 1927 10-kopeck stamp (chalk), or a Swiss 1882-98 stamp (granite or pelure) can serve as benchmarks. **Study Philatelic Literature:** Start with resources like Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, which details paper types for specific issues, and online resources such as stampsmarter.org for in-depth articles on U.S. stamp papers. The Postal Museum's philatelic glossary and Mystic Stamp's Discovery Center are also excellent sources for beginners. **Acquire Tools:** Invest in a magnifying glass, watermark fluid, and a silver coin for chalk testing. A UV light and a micrometer are useful for advanced study. Practice using your tools on inexpensive stamps to avoid damaging valuable ones. **Practice Identification:** Examine stamps under different light sources, in watermark fluid, or with magnification to identify textures and coatings. Compare unknown stamps to your reference collection, noting differences in porosity, sheen, or line patterns.

Philatelic Communities: Engage with your stamp club, forums like stampcommunity.org, or societies like the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society to learn from experienced collectors. Attend stamp shows to study the exhibits and discuss paper types with dealers present. **Study Counterfeits:** Learn to spot forgeries, which often use incorrect paper. For example, counterfeit U.S. Official or Newspaper stamps on India paper may have fake perforations or gum, which can be detected with watermark fluid or magnification. Finally, always **Document Your Findings:** Keep a notebook or digital log of paper characteristics, including thickness, texture, and test results. This builds expertise and aids in future identifications.

Getting Started - First, I decided to create a small and personal stamp paper reference library. This involved gathering an organized collection of stamps and paper-related materials, which are needed for comparison against my specific collecting interests.

Earlier this year, I became familiar with a previously published document that outlined the various types of typical stamp-related papers. The “book” was purchased from the San Diego Philatelic Library from their bookshelf of reasonably priced duplicate books. The book I found is called “The Stamp Specialist” (#4, 1940) by H.L. Lindquist, Publisher. This issue turned out to be an excellent start. The first article in this publication focused on the various types of paper and other information related to its history and manufacture, as described by author James H. Obrigs in his article, “**Paper, a non-technical history and description of the more common types as used in Philately.**” The 23-page article provides a historical overview of the development of stamp papers and, most importantly, includes physical examples of several common philatelic paper types. I have since acquired additional copies, which have allowed other club members the opportunity to experience the satisfaction of creating their own personal paper study. A few days before writing this article, I completed my initial reference collection of paper examples (Figure 1).

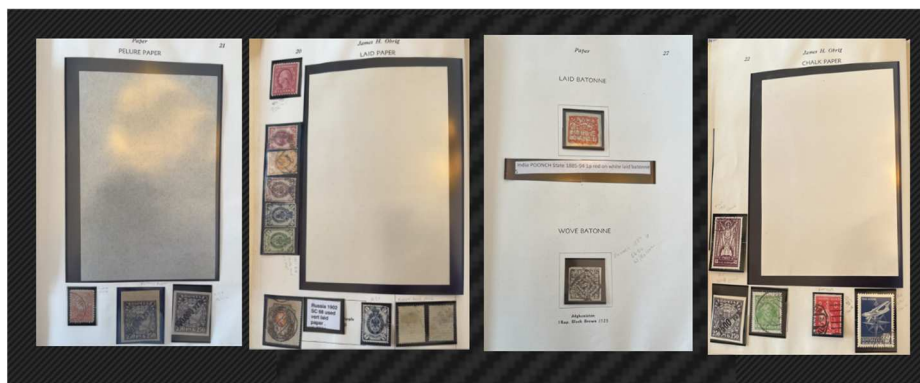
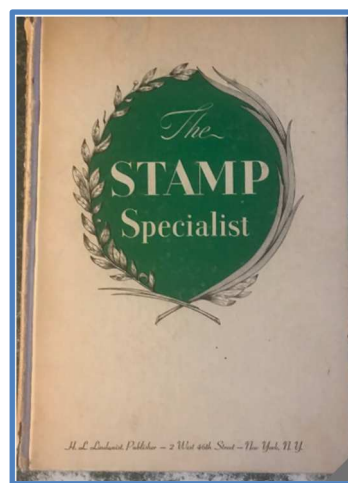


Figure 1: Four Pages of the reference collection, Courtesy D. Klauber

If you can find a copy of Obrigs' article on papers, there are spaces provided on each page by paper type where you can insert stamp examples, and a table of paper types by country, and the Scott Number is provided. The table will assist you in acquiring the examples you will need to construct your own reference Library. I have included the data from the articles in table 1 below.

Paper Type	Country	Scott Number
White Wove	United States	158 & any post-1922
Silk Paper	United States Revenue	R15
Laid Paper	Afghanistan/Brazil	267/420
Laid Batonné	Afghanistan	109
Wove Batonné	Afghanistan	125
Chalk Paper	Hong Kong/Russia	75/382
Thick Chalk Paper	India	38
Granite Paper	Austria/Japan	51/127
Pelure Paper	Bulgaria/Latvia	39/10
Silk Thread Paper	Bavaria	2
Thin Paper (Pelure)	Bolivia/Rhodesia	40/1
Quadrille Paper	Honduras	7

Table 1: Listing of Paper Types by Country and Scott Numbers

Conclusion

Becoming a paper expert in stamp collecting is a truly rewarding adventure that deepens your appreciation for the fascinating technical and historical aspects of philately. When you learn to identify different types of papers like wove, laid, quadrille, chalk, glazed, and specialty varieties such as India or pelure, you'll be able to discover rare stamps, spot forgeries, and grow your expertise. With dedication, the right tools, and engaging with the community, you'll develop the skills to understand the intricate world of stamp paper. As the hobby continues to evolve, mastering paper identification remains a crucial aspect of serious collecting, opening up a world of exciting discoveries and learning opportunities.

References:

- *Paper, a non-technical history and description of the more common types as used in Philately., The Stamp Specialist*" (#4, 1940) by H.L. Lindquist, Publisher.
- "Puzzling over paper? Make a reference collection of paper types." Linn's Stamp News.
- "A Guide to the Many Different Papers Used to Print U.S. Stamps." Mystic Stamp Discovery Center.



United States Stamps as Currency

by David B. Waller



3-Cent Washington Scott # 64

Many years ago, a friend showed me a coin that he had obtained at auction. What was unique about this brass coin, which looked to me like a gaming token with an advertisement on the reverse side, was that it contained an early issue United States stamp and an exceptionally old stamp at that. If I can recall, it looked to be a 3-cent Washington regular issue stamp from the 1861-1862 series. The stamp was uncanceled and looked in relatively good condition with the exception that the corners would have had to been folded over or cut for it to fit into the brass casing. My friend cradled this token as if it were a rare gemstone. I thought that it was nice, but never fully researched this unique piece of American history.

In actuality, these tokens were used as a type of currency during the Civil War when U.S. coin currency was being hoarded by many fearing the premiums for coins over paper currency might increase and having paper currency might result in a loss (Figure 1). The literature states that “[O]n August 21, 1862, John Gault was issued a patent for a “Design for Encasing Government Stamps” to be used as the equivalent of government currency. Gault’s plans called for a postage stamp to have its corners wrapped around a cardboard circle and show through a thin mica covering. An outer metal frame would hold these items secure, and a heavier brass backing would complete the piece.” Further, each of the encasements manufactured is engraved with the phrase “Pat. Aug. 18,

1862”. Interestingly enough, there is no record in the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”) of J. Gault’s patent (*i.e.*, design or otherwise). Now this does not mean that a patent application was not filed by J. Gault in or around this time. However, without a record in the USPTO, it is likely that this application never issued as a patent. There may be documentation of Gault’s filing since the title “Design for Encasing Government Stamps” appears to be credible. It is also possible that the inscription on the back of each of these coins should have been “Pat. Pend. Aug. 18, 1862”. If this is the case, then it highlights the need for independent research when writing on this subject. I found this same paragraph cited above, almost verbatim, on many websites perpetuating this potentially inaccurate information and, of course, none cite the patent number.

During the time this “Patent” was purportedly issued, coins were produced to house the 1861 general issue stamps (*i.e.*, Scott #s 63-65 and 67-72). These were sold to merchants at a premium to cover cost of production and to provide advertising for the purchaser. Square casings were also produced with an opening on one side so that multiple stamps could be inserted (*e.g.*, usually three 3-cent stamps for a total of nine cents). They immediately became popular, but with the difficulty of obtaining stamps from the Post Office, and the government’s attempt to resolve the problem by issuing postage currency, fractional currency, and increased production of brass and copper-nickel currency Gault’s venture abruptly ended. Of the approximately 750,000 coins produced it is estimated that only 3,500-7,000 survived. Consequently, those remaining examples with the encased stamps showing no signs of wear, retaining their mica windows with some signs of circulation command prices in the several hundred to a few thousand.



Figure 1: Examples of the 1861 general issue series in Gault’s round brass casings: 1-cent Scott #63 with J. L. Bates Fancy Goods advertising on the reverse side, upper left image, 3-cent Scott #64 with Ayer’s Sarsaparilla advertising on the reverse side, upper right image and 5-cent Scott #67 with Brown’s Bronchial Troches advertising on the reverse side, bottom image. These images were obtained from “How Postage Became Uniquely Collectible Currency During the Civil War by K. Johnson, April 24, 2024.

The actual death knell for encased postage was President Lincoln’s “Postage Currency Act,” signed on July 17, 1862. The first run (or first in the series of five) of “paper coins” were issued in 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, and 50¢ denominations from August 21, 1862, to May 27, 1863. They were initially known as “Postage Currency” and were the brainchild of the Treasurer of the United States, Francis E.

Spinner (Figure 2). He had proposed using postage stamps attached to Treasury paper, with his signature at the bottom. The initial design was derived directly from Spinner’s handcrafted original samples. Some even had an edge like a perforated stamp. Postage currency was redeemable for U.S. notes in \$5 lots and could be used to settle any outstanding debts to the U.S. up to \$5, even though it was not regarded as legal tender.



A



B



C



D

Figure 2: **A**-Photo of F.E. Spinner (January 21, 1802 – December 31, 1890) was an American politician from New York, who served as Treasurer of the United States from 1861 to 1875, **B**-Oil painting of S.P. Chase (January 13, 1808 – May 7, 1873) In 1848, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served one six-year term. In 1855, he was elected to a four-year term as Governor of Ohio, and in 1860 he was re-elected to the United States Senate. Chase resigned his Senate seat after only two days to accept a wartime appointment by President Abraham Lincoln as Secretary of the Treasury, **C**-50-cent stamp note currency and **D**-liberty head 10-cent fractional currency note bottom right. With the exception of the image of F.E. Spinner (Wikipedia), all other images were obtained from “How Postage Became Uniquely Collectible Currency During the Civil War by K. Johnson, April 24, 2024.

However, because the original intent of the Postage Currency Act was that stamps should not be used as a circulating currency, Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase (Figure 2) proposed a new fractional currency that would be more difficult to counterfeit than Spinner’s postage currency. As a result, fractional currency was born. There were four issues of fractional (non-postage) currency,

beginning in August 1862, with the final issue ending in February 1876. Each subsequent issue featured anti-counterfeiting measures, and they would go on to include fiber paper, watermarks, color tinting, and the embedding of silk fibers.

At least 30 companies took advantage of the advertising capabilities and had them stamped or engraved on the brass backing. These included: Aerated Bread Company of N.Y., Ayer's Co. with slogans "Ayer's Cathartic", "Take Ayer's Pills", and "Ayer's Sarsaparilla" (Figure 1), Bailey & Co. Jewelers, Joseph L. Bates Fancy Goods (Figure 1), Brown's Bronchial Troches (Figure 1), F. Buhl & Co. Dealers in Hats and Furs, Burnett's Co. with slogans "Burnett's Cocaine Kalliston" and "Burnette's Standard Cooking Extracts", Arthur M. Claflin Clothing, H. A. Cook Fancy Staple Groceries, Dougan Hatter, Drake's Plantation Bitters, Ellis McAlpin & Co., G. G. Evans Wines, Gage Bros. & Drake Tremont House, L. C. Hopkins Dealers in Dry Goods, Hunt & Nash Irving House, Lord & Taylor Dry Goods, Mendum's Family Wine Emporium, B. F. Miles, John W. Norris, News Books, North American Life Insurance Co., Pearce, Tolle & Holton Dry Goods, Sand's Ale, Schapker & Bussing Dry Goods, S. Steinfeld French Cornac Bitters, J. Shillito & Co., N. G. Taylor & Co. Ten Plate Metals, Weir & Larminie Bankers, White The Hatter and J. Gault (no advertisement) and Kilpatrick & Gault Applications for Advertising.



Editor's Choice

Most Attractive Early U.S. Postage Stamp



Scott #s 121 and 131 are receiving this month's Editor's choice for the most attractive Early U.S. stamp. The selection of subject matter, (*i.e.*, eagle on shield surrounded by U.S. flags) as well as the choice of colors; red, white, and blue and the high value denomination make this 1869 Pictorial Issue U.S. stamp my choice for this month's most attractive stamp.

Winged Perforations on British Stamps

1855-1881

by Bill O'Connor



Art Berg, the current President of the Poway Stamp Club, gave a wonderful presentation on damaged stamps at our last meeting. He mentioned a term relating to the printing of stamps that may cause the stamp to be less valuable. That reference was related to the printing process used by Great Britain for some of its stamps during the nineteenth century. That term was winged perforations.

I had heard that designation many years ago by one of the most decorated exhibitors of Irish stamps, Patrica Walker, who referenced some of my stamps in an exhibit I had attempted to put together concerning the use of British stamps used in Ireland during the nineteenth century.

In general, there are fewer winged perforations per sheet than what may be considered the normal stamps with no extra edge either to the left or right of the stamp. I have attempted to collect the winged variety of these stamps primarily as these stamps provide more space for whatever cancellation may be applied to the stamp. The number of winged stamps that I have collected now exceed 50, but for brevity I have used fewer than half that number to illustrate this presentation.

The first series of examples are from 1855-1862. The examples of a left and right winged perforation of the four pence rose stamp is very normal. The one shilling green stamp to the left has a very clear Huddersfield town cancel. The next example shows a three pence rose stamp of 1862 with a winged perforation to the left. The diamond cancel, 62, is from Belfast. The following two examples from 1862 are the six pence lilac, both with Irish cancels



The next series of stamps all have the white lettering on a colored background. With a little patience, one can normally distinguish the difference between the small lettering, large lettering, white lettering, and colored lettering associated with many of these British stamps.



These stamps were issued from 1865-1880. The three pence rose with large white lettering shown, has on the left a Scottish cancellation, and the one on the right has a cancellation from the island of Malta; this stamp is listed as used in Malta, and is listed in Scott with a value less than if used in Great Britain. The six pence shown has a hyphen between the denomination indicated. This is listed as a separate stamp.

The next line shows the four pence vermillion with the winged perforations. This is followed by the two examples of the six pence, no hyphen, dull violet. The last stamp on this line shows the nine pence, straw colored. This color was seldom used, and perhaps that seems most obvious based upon how dull this color appears.

The final line of stamps in this series shows the ten pence right winged perforation, next has the right and left winged perforations for the one-shilling, green stamp, and finally the left winged copy of the 1872, six pence gray, with no listing of a plate number in the white frame that encases the image of Queen Victoria.

The final series of stamps shown are examples of colored letters encased in a white background. The three pence rose have heavy cancellations, but their plate numbers can be seen to the left and right of the Queen's image. The next line shows another example of the six pence gray but with the colored letters and the plate number clearly seen. Following to the right are the two examples of the one-shilling stamps, green, with the winged perforations and with the town cancel and numeral cancel that both indicate posted in Dublin.

The final stamp shown in this presentation is the four pence, pale green, issued in 1877. The last comment that I would make concerning winged perforation stamps is that if they are considered a little abnormal and the prices reflect such a status, then if one so desires such a stamp, add it to your collection.

References:

- Stanley Gibbons, Great Britain, Queen Victoria, Specialized Stamp Catalogue, Volume I.
- Scott, Classic Specialized, for 1840-1940, world-wide stamps in general.



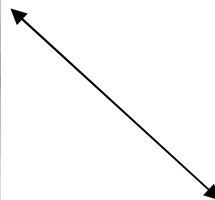
French Consular Mail in Puerto Rico During the 1800's

by Manuel Marti



During the 19th century, France maintained a consular presence in Puerto Rico, then a Spanish colony. The primary role of the French consul in Puerto Rico involved diplomatic and commercial activities, particularly supporting the French immigrant community on the island.

In 1797, during a British attempt to invade Puerto Rico, the French Consul, M. Paris, played a crucial role in securing the defection of French prisoners of war who had been forced to fight for the British. He offered them refuge in San Juan, leading to their integration into the French immigrant community in Puerto Rico. This action effectively weakened the British forces and contributed to their retreat from the island. The English invasion quickly floundered, and the British retreated on April 30, from the Island to their ships and on May 2, set sail northward out of San Juan Harbor without their 400 French prisoners, who were to become part of the already established immigrant French community in Puerto Rico.



In 1815, the Spanish Crown had issued a *Royal Decree of Gracias* (Real Cédula de Gracias) in Spanish, English and French with the intention of encouraging more commercial trade between Puerto Rico and other countries who were friendly towards Spain.

Even though France had lost its major North American colonies by this time, its influence in the Caribbean remained significant through possessions such as Guadeloupe and Martinique, as well as through consular offices like the one in Puerto Rico. These consuls not only represented French interests but also became key facilitators of communication, ensuring that correspondence flowed through French shipping lines and postal routes.

For collectors, the most striking evidence of this presence lies in the postal markings that survive on stamps and covers. From roughly 1865 to 1877, and in some cases even later, Puerto Rican correspondence is known to bear French cancellations alongside Spanish stamps. These markings, often scarce, provide valuable insight into the island's integration into French maritime mail routes.

French consular cancellations varied depending on the shipping line and office. Collectors may encounter cancels from Ponce, such as the French *Parquet No. 3*, which was in use between 1886 and 1887, as well as inbound and outbound covers routed through French ports such as St. Nazaire. Each marking represents a small but important piece of the island's postal history. I am attaching two charts showing the various cancels that might be found on some stamps from the island. On covers they are very scarce and command high prices.

Surviving covers provide examples of how French consular mail operated in Puerto Rico:

Inbound Mail: For instance, a cover from Paris addressed to Aguada, Puerto Rico, traveled via England before reaching the island, where additional taxes were levied upon arrival.

Outbound Mail: Another example is an outbound cover from *St. Jean de Porto Rico* to France, routed through St. Nazaire. In this case, the insufficient franking was noted by a boxed cancel, highlighting the strict regulations of French maritime mail.

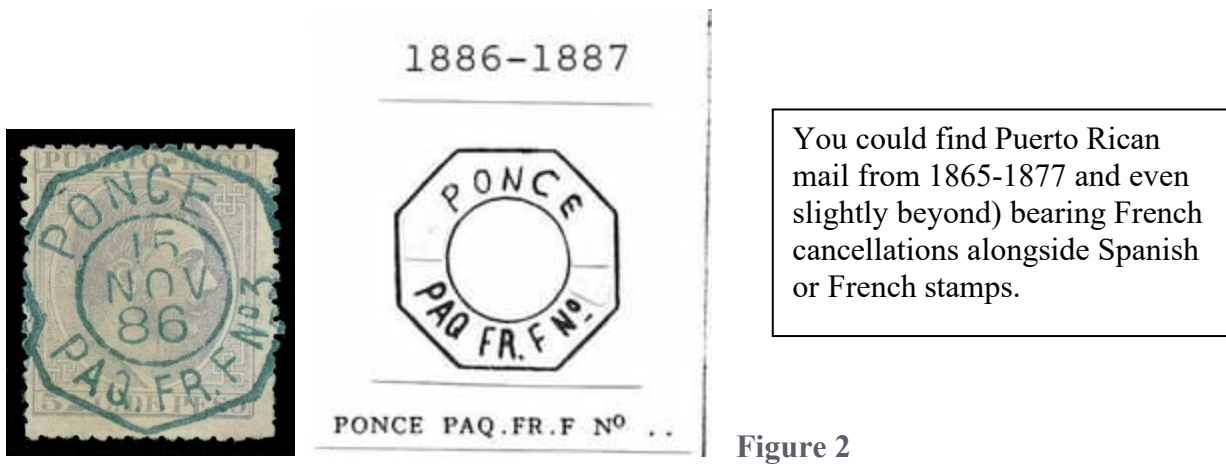
Local Use: Though scarcer, some stamps canceled in Puerto Rico by French consular offices or packet lines were used locally, reflecting the daily overlap between French and Spanish systems. In Conclusion, French consular mail in Puerto Rico during the 1800s represents a fascinating intersection of diplomacy, migration, and postal history. The cancels and covers that survive are more than just collector's items - they are tangible evidence of France's role in the Caribbean and its influence on Puerto Rico's communication networks. For philatelists, each French cancellation on Puerto Rican correspondence tells a story that links the island to the broader global trade, migration, and diplomacy in the 19th century.

Below are 2 charts showing the different cancels that can be found on stamps canceled in Puerto Rico either by Inbound or Outbound Mail or used locally.

Two examples of French and Spanish stamps with French cancels are pictured below. Figure 1 show a Stamp from France from 1876 with Paquebot canceler from PORTO RICO dated April 7, 1890. Another example Figure 2 shows a Spanish stamp with Paquebot canceled November 15, 1890. A very nice, centered copy canceled Ponce, French Parquet No.3. In use from 1886 through 1887.



Figure 1



Another scarce cancel type, known in use between (Ponce – Parquet No. 3) 1886 and 1887. Well-centered copies are particularly desirable, as surviving examples are few.

The French consular presence in Puerto Rico left behind a small but highly significant group of postal markings. These cancellations, often applied in consular offices or by French packet line agents, are among the scarcest elements of Puerto Rican postal history.

The two charts below show examples of the consular office and French packet line(s) cancels found on covers and on stamps.

Chart 1

1866-1875		1876-1877	
21 mm		21 mm	
1879-1886	1879-1886	1879-1885	
20 mm	20 mm	20 mm	
1875	1876-1877	1876-1877	1868-1874
20 mm	20 mm	20 mm	20 mm
1886		1887-1888	
21 mm		21 mm	
1886-1887		1887-1888	
22 mm		21 mm	
1879-1886		1879-1884	
20 mm		20 mm	
1884-1886		1886-1887	
20 mm		22 mm	

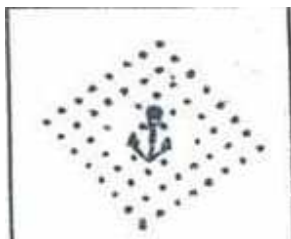
Chart 2

No. 1442 /1	No. 1442 /2	No. 1443 /1	No. 1431 /2	No. 1432	No. 1433
No. 1434	No. 1435 /2	No. 1436 /1	No. 1547	No. 1498 /1	No. 1471 /1
No. 1471 /3	No. 1472 /2	No. 1472 /3	No. 1551	No. 1571 /1	No. 1571 /2
No. 1561	No. 1566	No. 1575 /1	No. 1576 /1	No. 1576 /2	No. 1567
No. 1598	No. 1599	No. 1590	No. 1601 /1	No. 1601 /2	

BELOW: Fragment of envelope, French stamps used in Puerto Rico, canceled St Jean de Porto Rico, December 21, 1866 with postal marks of the B and D ship lines (packet boats) and P. P., rectangle cancel on the four stamps of 40 centimes of France with the effigy of Napoleon III. (image courtesy of Norman Pietri Castallano).



Type of rectangle cancel on stamps and enlarged St Jean de Puerto Rico



Below: from the Exhibit - "Puerto Rico - Postal History" (page 49 of the exhibit).

FRENCH POST OFFICES - SAN JUAN

The postal rates from the French Postal Agency to France and Spain was 80 centimes per 10 grams between 1866 and June 1871, and 1 Franc per 10 grams from July 1871. The postal rate to Spain was to the border only, and the Spanish Post Office would charge the Spanish share, which the addressee had to pay.

1866 (22 April) St Jean de Porto-Rico and 10c.(x16) to Spain, charged 8 Reales and with 1866 20c.(x4) as Postage Due



Rate: 80c per 10g (1866-71); Postage due 8 Reales = 80 centimos de Escudo

St Jean de Porto-Rico to Spain, with 16 French 10 c stamps, and Spanish stamps paying the postage due.

Unique - one of the most important and spectacular items in the philately of Puerto Rico!

Three additional covers - two are INBOUND and one is OUTBOUND showing some of the various cancels used by French consular offices and French Shipping lines (LIGNE).



Inbound cover from Paris, France to Aguda, P.R. via England. Upon arrival paying tax (stamp lower right) (issue of 1864)
Image courtesy Bryon Mitchell



Another example inbound cover from Paris and paying tax upon its arrival (stamp lower left)



Outbound cover from St. Jean de Porto Rico to France via St. Nasarie and insufficient in Box Cancel

References:

Cover images from Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/filateliadepuertorico/>

History of Puerto Rico https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Puerto_Rico

French immigration to Puerto

Rico https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=French_immigration_to_Puerto_Rico&oldid=1286308672



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San Diego County Philatelic Library Events

Yard Sales

October 17th Members 6:00 - 9:00 PM

October 18th Public 9:00 - 12:00 PM

Silent Auctions

November 5th 9:00 AM - 2:00 PM

Stamp News 2025

New Stamp for 2025



On Wednesday, Oct. 1, 2025, at The Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia the USPS will issue a commemorative stamps dedicated to Jimmy Carter the 39th president of the United States inaugurated on January 20, 1977. He was praised for personally negotiating the Camp David Accords, providing a framework for peace in the Middle East. He signed SALT II, a treaty with the Soviet Union to limit strategic nuclear arms, and he initiated a major change in foreign policy when he announced that the United States would officially recognize and establish formal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

After leaving the presidency, Carter became a prominent activist for peace, human rights and social and economic progress around the world. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002. The original oil painting was created by artist Herbert E. Abrams in 1982. Ethel Kessler designed the stamp, which will be issued as a forever stamp.

<https://stamps.org/news/c/news/cat/us-new-issues/post/usps-announces-more-stamp-subjects-for-2025>.



Customers may purchase stamps and other philatelic products through the Postal Store at usps.com/shopstamps, by calling 844-737-7826, by mail through USA Philatelic, or at Post Office locations nationwide.

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