

# Poway Stamp Club

## Newsletter

*San Diego County's Best Stamp Collecting Club*

February 12, 2020

### In This Issue

- Next Meeting
- Club Presentation
- Club Donations Voice Sale
- APS Circuit Books
- Club Notes
- Member Spotlight
- Article: "Editors Corner"
- Articles "Soapbox"
- 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:

Powaystampclub.com  
Powaystampclub.org

### Next Meeting:

Our next Poway Stamp Club meeting will be held on  
**Wednesday February 12, 2020.**

**Meeting time:** The meeting will begin promptly at 6:30 PM.

**Meeting Place:** 12675 Danielson Court, Suite #413), Poway, California 92064. Please remember to bring your badge. The office phone number in case you need it is 1-858-748-5633.

At the Feb 12th meeting our program will be

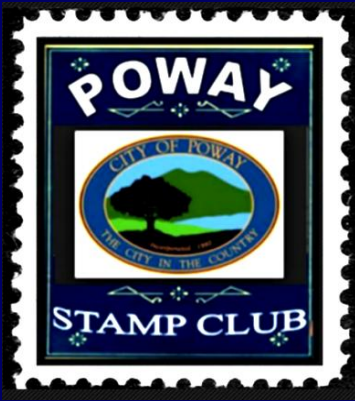


*Circuit Books*

*and*

*Member Trading Extravaganza!*

This week's meeting will begin with our regular Club business including (Show & Tell + Drawing) followed by a "**Club Donations Voice Sale**". If you wish to preview these lots, they will be available at 5:00 p.m. in the Library prior to the Wednesday meeting. Following the sale the meeting will progress with 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. This is an opportunity for all of our members to sell or trade with on another their duplicate stamps.



### 2020 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 Dir.:** Bill Wacenske

### PSC Club Volunteers:

**Registrar:** Diane Maisonneuve  
**Club Auctioneer:** Duane Pryhoda  
**Club Librarian:** Scott Boyd  
**Newsletter Editor:** D. Klauber  
**Newsletter Cont.:** Jon Schrag  
**Phil. Library Rep:** Bob Eygenhuysen  
**Opp. Drawing:** Ray Hacecky  
**WebMaster:** Flash

### PSC Representatives:

**Fed Rep:** Bill O'Connor  
**S.D. Philatelic Council:** Nick Soroka  
**Rep (Alt):** Art Berg  
**APS Rep:** Trice Klauber

### Stamp on Page 1

On the page one header is a California Pacific International Exposition Cinderella Stamp. The California Pacific International Exposition was an exposition held in San Diego, California during May 29, 1935–November 11, 1935 and February 12, 1936–September 9, 1936. The exposition was held in Balboa Park, San Diego's large Central Urban Park, which had also been the site of the earlier Panama-California Exposition in 1915. It attracted 7,220,000 visitors during its 377 days of operation.

## Club Meeting 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.

### 2020 (Proposed) PSC Meeting Schedule

<b>February</b>	Feb 12, 2020	Club Donations Voice Sale & Circuit Book Meeting
	Feb 26, 2020	Club Auction – Duane Pryhoda
<b>March</b>	Mar 11, 2020	Club Donations Voice Sale & Circuit Book Meeting
	Mar 25, 2020	Bill O'Connor - North County Towns and Derivations
<b>April</b>	Apr 8, 2020	Club Donations Voice Sale & Circuit Book Meeting
	Apr 22, 2020	Trice Klauber China Rev.
<b>May</b>	May 13, 2020	Club Donations Voice Sale & Circuit Book Meeting
	May 27, 2020	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> Annual "Ugly Stamp" Contest. Honors and Prizes!
<b>June</b>	Jun 10, 2019	Club Donations Voice Sale & Circuit Book Meeting
	Jun 24, 2019	<b>TBD</b>
<b>July</b>	Jul 8, 2019	Club Donations Voice Sale & Circuit Book Meeting
	Jul 22, 2019	<b>TBD</b>
<b>August</b>	Aug 12, 2019	Circuit Book Meeting
	Aug 26, 2019	<b>TBD</b>
<b>September</b>	Sep 09, 2019	Circuit Book Meeting
	Sep 23, 2019	David Klauber – TBD
<b>October</b>	Oct 14 2019	Circuit Book Meeting
	Oct 28, 2019	<b>TBD</b>
<b>November</b>	Nov 11, 2019	Circuit Book Meeting
<b>December</b>	--- TBD ---	<i>Holiday Party</i>



**POWAY STAMP  
CLUB  
APS #1137-112097**

**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](http://www.powaystampclub.com)**

**Participation**

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

**[PSCphilately@gmail.com](mailto:PSCphilately@gmail.com)**

**Club Website**

**Try our new website at:**

**[PowayStampClub.com](http://PowayStampClub.com)**

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

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## Club Donations - Voice Sale:

The Poway Stamp Club will be having a Voice Sale or mini-auction at our bi-weekly Circuit meeting agenda. There has been an influx of donated items to the Club via our Website. These donations to the club have started to accumulate, necessitating ongoing sales. Club Auctioneer Duane Pryhoda will be the Master of Ceremonies for this portion of the meeting and will attempt to complete the sale in 15 minutes or less. If you wish to preview the voice lots, they will be available at 5:00 p.m. in the Library prior to the Wednesday meeting.

### **Notice:**

The preview of auction lots must be completed prior to the 6:30 meeting start. There will be no opportunity to view the lots after the meeting begins at 6:30. So if you are interested in one or more of the lots, come in early and view them. Again, **once the meeting begins previewing will not be allowed.**

Everyone please try to participate in this event and help to support the needs of our growing Club.



## APS Club Circuits:



*February*

Members,

This week is our APS Circuit Book Meeting. The **20** new Circuits received are listed below:

1. US Mint
2. Lebanon Air Mail
3. P R China
4. PRC
5. Australia
6. German States
7. Portugal, Macau, Nyassa, Zambezi
8. US 19<sup>th</sup> Century
9. USA mint
10. Australian States/Australia
11. Germany
12. Iran
13. New Zealand
14. US 19<sup>th</sup> Century-Washington/Franklins (385-515)
15. Canada-victoria-E7
16. Canada
17. US 19<sup>th</sup> Century Covers (Northeast)
18. Denmark
19. US (Back of Book)
20. Philippines

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 Notes:

1. **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.
2. **Poway Stamp Club** – Support our new Program Coordinator who is requesting that all interested club members please advise him of any ideas/projects they may have for meeting programs. You may e-mail Bill Wacenske at: *stampdude03@gmail.com* or call 805-581-2923.
3. **SWAPEX** – Is held on the first Saturday of each month in the Philatelic Library. The next will be held on Saturday **March 7<sup>th</sup> 2020**. 9 AM to 1 PM. SWAPEX is a friendly and informal stamp exchange.
4. **SANDIPEX 2020 – Sunday March 8th**

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

The show in its 17<sup>th</sup> year 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 2020 **SANDIPEX** Monthly show dates.

JANUARY 19		JULY 12
FEBRUARY 9	<b>2020</b>	AUGUST 9
MARCH 8	OUR 17 <sup>TH</sup>	SEPTEMBER 20
APRIL 5	YEAR	OCTOBER 11
MAY 3		NOVEMBER 8
JUNE 14		DECEMBER 13

Email: [cbcstamp@aol.com](mailto:cbcstamp@aol.com) &  
[Sandipex.stampexpo@gmail.com](mailto:Sandipex.stampexpo@gmail.com)

5. **Support your Club** – With over **60 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!

6. **Frame Workshop Meeting** – The “**We got framed**” group; will meet at 5:30, just prior to the bi-weekly Wednesday Club meetings. The next frame workshop is scheduled for February 12th, 2020. Come and join us and learn more about exhibiting. For more information contact Club Librarian **Scott Boyd**.
7. **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!
8. **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 -
9. **Beater** – In Philately, a machine consisting of a tank containing a roller which rides against a bed-plate used in the production of fibrous slurry. Not to be confused with a man’s tight fitting, ribbed, sleeveless, white cotton undershirt. An item often worn by Marlon Brando. ;)
10. **Bisects** – Stamps cut in half, diagonal or vertical, to prepay postage.
11. **Mail-O-Meters** – A type of privately perforated stamps of the United States used by the Mail-o-Meter vending and affixing machines.
12. **Center Line** – Horizontal or vertical lines dividing sheets of stamps.
13. **Catalogue Value** – The valuation placed on a stamp by the compiler of a general or special catalogue. The Values stated are generally not the true selling prices. -*Caveat Emptor* -

## Member Spotlight!

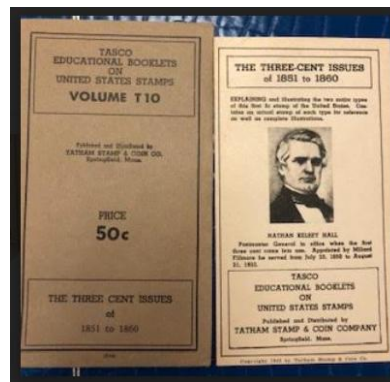
By: Jon Schrag



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

There is an old saying.... you are either a collector-dealer or a dealer-collector. **CHUCK BIGLER** claims to be a rare dealer-dealer. He has been a stamp dealer in San Diego since 1970. (See his ad in the member classifieds.) However, deep discussion reveals he still is a collector of USA FANCY CANCELS so deep down he is really a dealer-collector.

Chuck has a fascinating stock of **TASCO EDUCATIONAL BOOKLETS** from the 1930s. "There's a wealth of knowledge in these educational booklets!" Refer to attached photos. Incredible!



Chuck in his younger years had a high-stress corporate career with **OTIS ELEVATOR Corporation**. Stamps were his lifeline to the real world and an escape from stress. He could come home from a brutal-dog -eat-dog business day and delve into his stamps and become 100% **RELAXED**. Many of our collectors in PSC have similar stories. Stamps = Relaxation! We are all very fortunate to be stamp collectors just like **CHUCK BIGLER**.

## Definitions

The following definition of EFO and other terms is here in support of the ongoing Editors Corner series on 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:** 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 and typically are stamps that are wrongly perforated, both between or completely imperforated, FULL color(s) omitted, inverts, multiple impressions, missing watermarks or tagging and FULL stamps on either side of an interpane gutter, etc.

**Freaks:** Also called "varieties", are generally defined as a lesser degree of 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 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.

-- Continued on Next Page --

## Editors Corner

By D. Klauber

### Hard and Soft Papers



### (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 a superpower I would have chosen). Alas, for us mere mortals identification of hard and soft papers is still 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 more rare and the other more common, the collector is at a disadvantage unless he/she can tell them apart.

In order 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.



**Oddities:** The catch-all category for anything that is left. Oddities can be subtle problems that do not have catalog status. Examples can be cancel and plate varieties, inverted USPS cancels, very minor perforation shifts, minor color shifts, etc. Most oddities are a curiosity and have lower EFO values.

There continues to be a debate about the definition of freaks vs oddities. This is one area where a classification can be a matter of personal opinion.

Frequently the debate is over pre-printing paper folds and centers on how minor (oddy) or how major (freak) a fold is. As it turns out, one mans freak, is a another mans 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 the buyer.

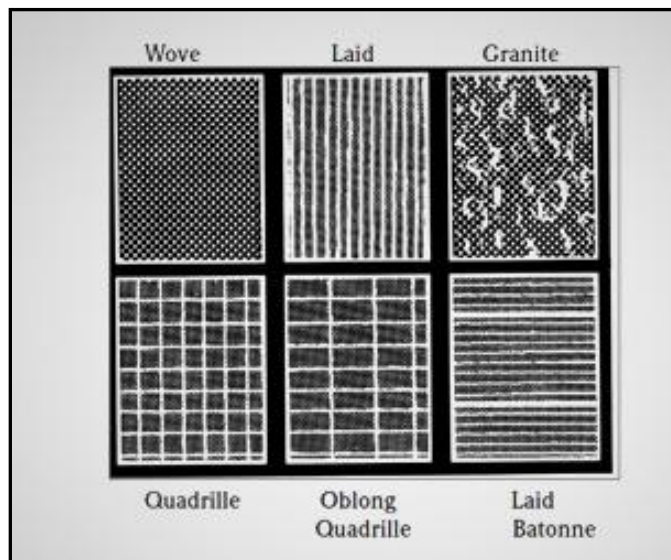
**Fakes** An imitation stamp, or reprint. There are many fakes on the market, typically sold as fakes they are rarely sold as genuine. In philately, fakes are an expression of art are not offered as genuine to defraud. (reprints may be considered fakes)

For more information on definitions of and values for many EFOs. See the S.R. Dazt book, "Catalogues of Errors on US Postage Stamps."

If you take nothing else from this article, it is my humble opinion that the iPhone flashlight is one of the greatest advances in paper identification in over a decade. 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

**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.<sup>1</sup>

**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 of the 1879 and later printing **Scott# (182-245)**. All of the ABN stamps issued between 1879 and 1894 were printed on Soft Porous Paper.<sup>2</sup> 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).<sup>3</sup>
- **SOFT PAPER** – Any stamp from the Columbian series.

## The Flicking/Flipping Method 1

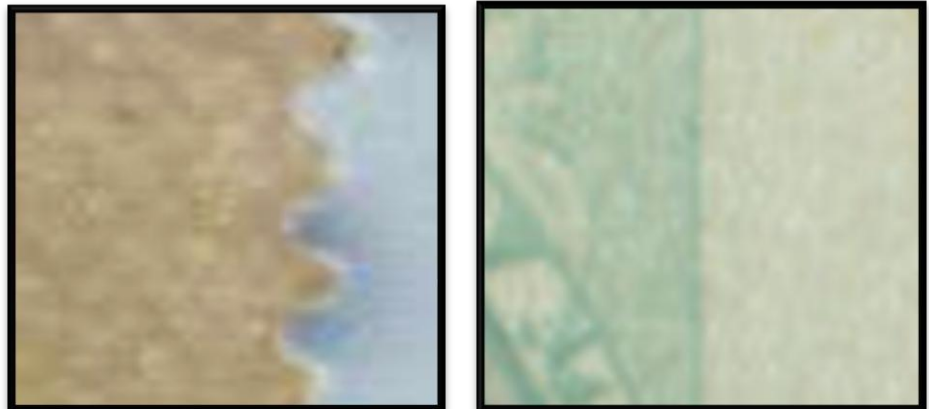
The most common test is one known as the “Flick” test. To accomplish this test, a single stamp is held close to the ear and while holding the stamp between the thumb and middle finger leaving about half an inch of the stamp protruding, next flick the stamp with your index finger, snapping it back and 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 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 more opaque 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.

**Do you have Items of interest or photos of PSC philatelic interest to share?**

If yes, you can submit them to the editor of the PSC Newsletter for inclusion in our newest Newsletter Club Wanderings page.

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 worked 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”.<sup>4</sup> 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 4<sup>5</sup>

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)<sup>6</sup>** 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:<sup>8</sup>**

1. 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.
2. If it is an ABN printing, compare the area near the arabesque to determine whether it is **US 182 or US 206.**
3. 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.**
4. 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.
5. 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.

### **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.<sup>9</sup> See: [barneysstamps.com/library](http://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](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](http://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"

# Soapbox

By D. Klauber

## Varieties – Look Closer

I don't know of anyone who would pass up a stamp which had a pronounced invert for the price of the non-inverted original. The same goes for the many striking differences in color or perforation etc.

It is not these dramatic varieties that this article is about, as those stamps described above have already been gobbled up by a hoard of hungry collectors. But if one takes a little extra time to look just a little closer, it is these less striking differences in engraving, type, shades that **you will find** if you will only look for them.

**Perforations** – These differences require only the use of a millimeter scale or perforation gauge to identify.

**Color** – Here is one of the most fertile areas and there is nothing that can add more to the beauty of your album than a set of well contrasted stamp shades.

I fully admit that I am, and have become an advocate on this particular subject. This is because for me the collecting of color varieties has contributed largely to the pleasure of my collecting. This is not only because of their beauty, but because they can and do represent the many distinct printings or re-issues of a stamp and even sometimes also prove to be of greater value to the **philatelic student**.

Thankfully, for the collector of U.S. varieties, the lower valued stamps of the 20<sup>th</sup> century are still an immensely target rich environment. The reason is that these stamps were literally printed by the billions, using a plethora of process steps and printing methodologies. These stamps are still available to the collector in bulk and more importantly at very reasonable prices. Even better, your search for these “varieties” and their identification will stimulate your interest in collecting while increasing the true monetary value of your collection.

Again, EFO's and Varieties make an exciting and educational addition to any stamp collection for they speak to us about how stamps are produced and how sometimes mistakes can be made during the production of stamps.

## 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
12 to 6:00	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.



I seem to have lost my Tongs?

## How is postage stamp paper made?<sup>1</sup>

According to Mintage World Online Museum, stamp paper is made of a natural material composed of a compacted knit of fibers which is generally formed into sheets. Postage stamp paper is typically made in sheets or in a large roll (called a web). Postage stamp paper fibers include bark, wood, straw and certain grasses. In many cases, linen or cotton rags are added for strength and durability. Grinding, bleaching, cooking and rinsing these raw fibers reduce them to a slushy pulp, referred to by paper makers as “stuff.” Sizing and coloring matter is often added to the pulp to make other finished papers.

After the stuff is prepared, it is poured onto sieve-like frames that allow the water to run off, while retaining the matted pulp. If the screen has metal bits that are formed into letters or images attached it leaves slightly thinned areas on the paper. These create *watermarks*. When the stuff is almost dry it is pressure rolled – dandy rolls – or placed between cloth in a press to be flattened and dried.

1. Mintage World Online Museum, blog, Postage Stamp Paper; January 5, 2018, <https://www.mintageworld.com/blog/postage-stamp-paper/>





## Member Classifieds

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

**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](mailto:CBCSTAMP@AOL.com).

**Chuck Bigler.**

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

**Duane Pryhoda**

**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:** U.S. 1893 Columbian issue errors, freaks and oddities. Top dollar paid for Columbian plate varieties especially double transfers. **For Sale:** large selection of used and mint Australia, Great Britain, and Japan including single stamps and souvenir sheets at a fraction of catalog value. Email your want list to Bob McArthur ([rmcarthur@cox.net](mailto:rmcarthur@cox.net)) or bring to a PSC meeting.”

**Bob McArthur**

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

**Wanted:** Imperial China, PRC, Manchukuo, Mongolia, U.S. Double Transfers/Re-entries, U.S. 19th Century Proofs and Essays. U.S. 19<sup>th</sup> Century. See D & T Klauber at Wednesday PSC meeting or contact us at [Indysmama@gmail.com](mailto:Indysmama@gmail.com).

**Supplies:**



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.

**Subscription Services:** Bill Wacenske a Member of the PSC recommends Scott A. Shaulis for the purposes of purchasing Quality US stamps. Scott Shaulis provides a US New Issue Subscription Service for your consideration [www.shaulisstamps.com](http://www.shaulisstamps.com) or contact Scott a [scott@shaulisstamps.com](mailto:scott@shaulisstamps.com).



## Stamp News:



### New Stamps 2020 United States Postal Service Stamps

*The following Issue dates, stamp subjects and formats are tentative and subject to change. They are based on Linn's listing of projected 2020 releases.*

**Big Bend Texas, \$7.75 Priority Mail Stamp**  
January 18 | Kansas City, MO | PSA pane of 4



**Grand Island Ice Caves, \$26.35 Michigan Express Mail Stamp**  
January 18 | Kansas City, MO | PSA pane of 4



**February Made of Hearts.** One (55¢) forever special stamp.



**February, Gwen Ifill.** One (55¢) forever commemorative stamp; Black Heritage series.



*New Stamp - Stamp images provided by the United States Postal Service.  
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