



and



Congrats

Dallas-Park Cities Philatelic Society
2nd & 4th (7:30pm) Wednesday's

Edgemere Retirement Center
8523 Thackrey
Dallas, TX

Volume 55

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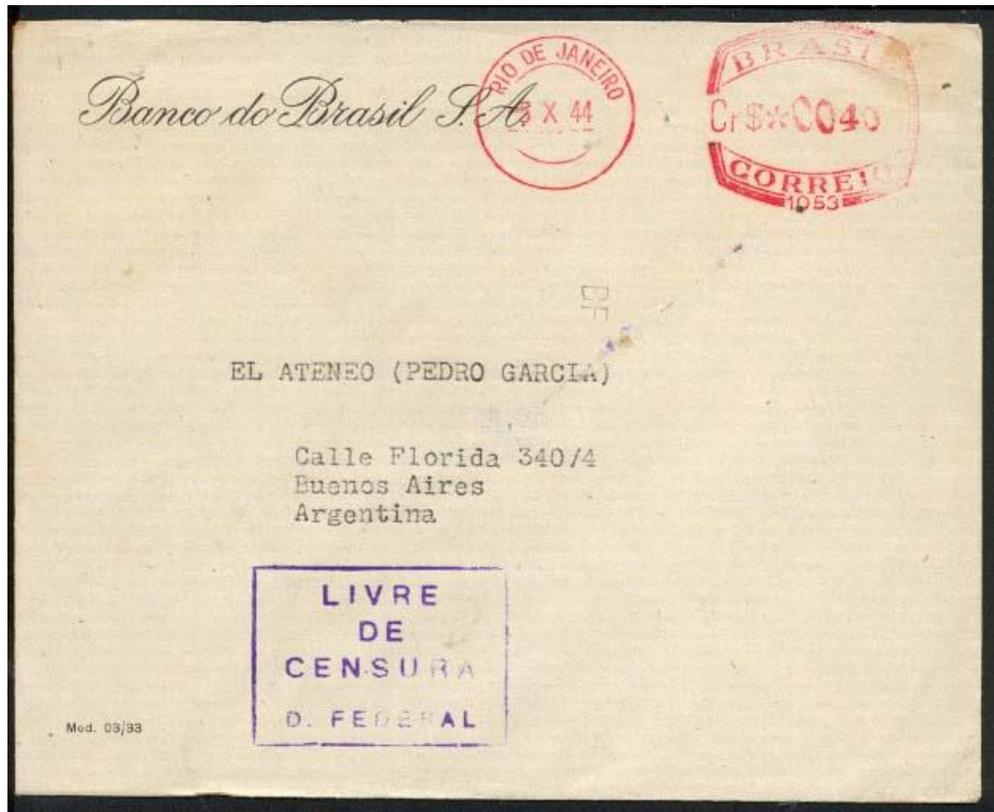
Foreign Meters

India 1922 Meter Franked Cover.

1st year of Indian meters. Manik Jain 1999 prices: 1922 meter Rs3500 (\$75.00), 1923-25 meters Rs2000, 1925-9 meters Rs750, 1930 onwards meters Rs25 to Rs100 (50c to \$2.00).



Cover from Istanbul to Ankara with 6 krs Turkish meter stamp – 1st. type. with domestic rate, 1937. One



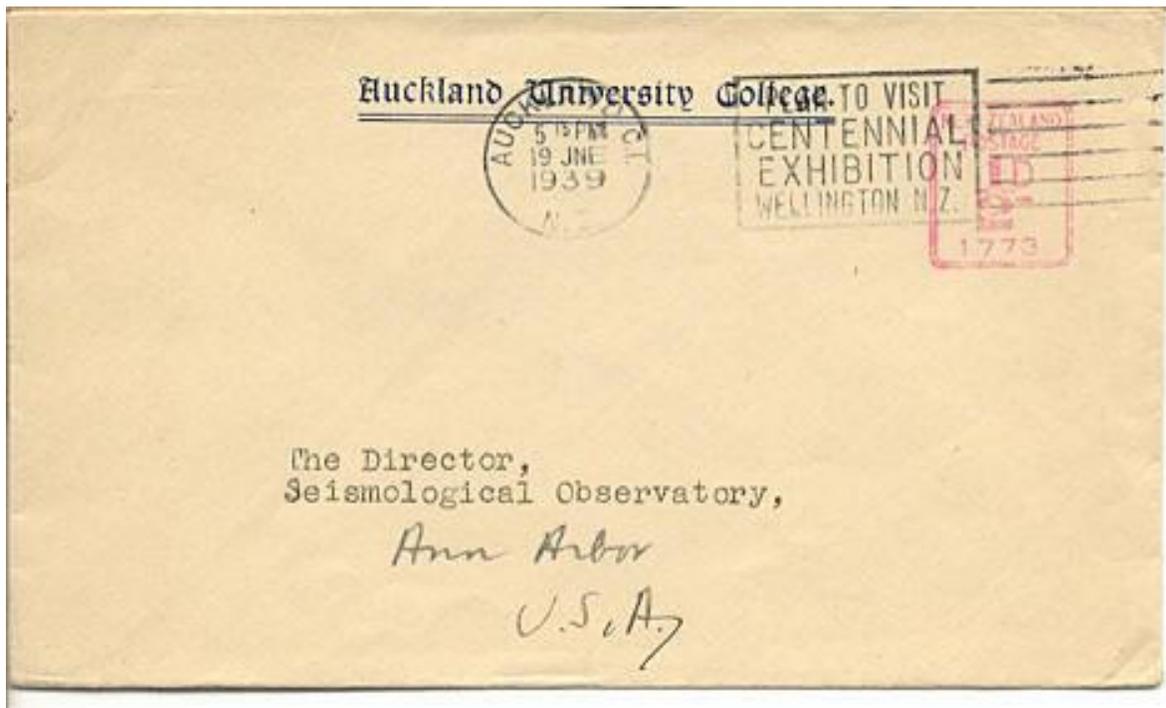
BRAZIL TO ARGENTINA 1944 censored cover meter



Interesting item with Saigon meter mark, addressed to philatelic agency in Cholon province. The meter slogan reads "use district numbers for Saigon letters," however, the sender has neglected to use a district number. Fantasy?



Hong Kong Local Cover Postage Due Charged 1986-12-1 Hong Kong Local Cover with a Green Postage Due meter marking. A Blue To Pay Cachet and 1986-12-11 Wavy marking on front.



NEW ZEALAND 1939 meter to USA

June 19, 1939 New Zealand 1/2d metered cover from Auckland University College to Ann Arbor, MI.



1959 - Iran registered to France – meter



Description:

Used group of Kingdom of Hawaii, and one stamps with Provisional Government overprint in red. The first known settlers of the Hawaiian Islands were Polynesian voyagers (the date of final migration is believed to be c.750). The islands were first visited by Europeans in 1778 by the English explorer Captain James Cook, who named them the Sandwich Islands for the English Earl of Sandwich. At that time the islands were under the rule of warring native kings. In 1810 Kamehameha I became the sole sovereign of all the islands, and, in the peace that followed, agriculture and commerce were promoted. As a result of Kamehameha's hospitality, American traders were able to exploit the islands' sandalwood, which was much valued in China at the time. Trade with China reached its height during this period. However, the period of Kamehameha's rule was also one of decline. Europeans and Americans brought with them devastating infectious diseases, and over the years the native population was greatly reduced. The adoption of Western ways trading for profit, using firearms, and drinking liquor contributed to the decline of native cultural tradition. This period also marked the breakdown of

the traditional Hawaiian religion, with its belief in idols and human sacrifice; years of religious unrest followed. When missionaries arrived in 1820 they found a less idyllic Hawaii than the one Captain Cook had discovered. Kamehameha III, who ruled from 1825 until his death in 1854, relied on the missionaries for advice and allowed them to preach Christianity. The missionaries established schools, developed the Hawaiian alphabet, and used it for translating the Bible into Hawaiian. In 1839, Kamehameha III issued a guarantee of religious freedom, and the following year a constitutional monarchy was established. From 1842 to 1854 an American, G. P. Judd, held the post of prime minister, and under his influence many reforms were carried out. In the following decades commercial ties between Hawaii and the United States increased. In 1848 the islands' feudal land system was abolished, making private ownership possible and thereby encouraging capital investment in the land. By this time the sugar industry, which had been introduced in the 1830s, was well established. Hawaiian sugar gained a favored position in U.S. markets under a reciprocity treaty made with the United States in 1875. The treaty was renewed in 1884 but not ratified. Ratification came in 1887 when an amendment was added giving the United States exclusive right to establish a naval base at Pearl Harbor. The amount of sugar exported to the United States increased greatly, and American businessmen began to invest in the Hawaiian sugar industry. Along with the Hawaiians in the industry, they came to exert powerful influence over the islands' economy and government, a dominance that was to last until World War II. Toward the end of the 19th cent., agitation for constitutional reform in Hawaii led to the overthrow (1893) of Queen Liliuokalani, who had ruled since 1891. A provisional government was established and John L. Stevens, the U.S. minister to Hawaii, proclaimed the country a U.S. protectorate. President Grover Cleveland, however, refused to annex Hawaii since most Hawaiians did not support a revolution; the Hawaiians and Americans in the sugar industry had encouraged the overthrow of the monarchy to serve their business needs. The United States tried to bring about the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani, but the provisional government on the islands refused to give up power and instead established (1894) a republic with Sanford B. Dole as president. Cleveland's successor, President William McKinley, favored annexation, which was finally accomplished in 1898. In 1900 the islands were made a territory, with Dole as governor. In this period, Hawaii's pineapple industry expanded as pineapples were first grown for canning purposes. In 1937 statehood for Hawaii was proposed and refused by the U.S. Congress the territory's mixed population and distance from the U.S. mainland were among the obstacles. On Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese aircraft made a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, plunging the United States into World War II. During the war the Hawaiian Islands were the chief Pacific base for U.S. forces and were under martial law (Dec. 7, 1941 Mar., 1943). The postwar years ushered in important economic and social developments. There was a dramatic expansion of labor unionism, marked by major strikes in 1946, 1949, and 1958. The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union organized the waterfront, sugar, and pineapple workers.

Meeting Minutes

January 13, 2016

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm., Geoff Owens presiding. 25 Members were present.

Officer Reports

- Secretary's report – Minutes of the previous meeting were accepted without being read.
- Treasurer's report – Club account balance is \$12,562.18.
- Program VP's report – 2016 Program lineup was discussed and input from membership sort before finalizing the program for 2016.
- Editor's report – There will be a January newsletter.
- Membership report – None.

Old Business

- Changes to club by-laws was discussed and put to a vote. The changes were approved by the members present.

New Business

- Club Board instituted Quarterly auction.
- A limit was proposed to limit the number of items a member could auction at our regular meetings.
- A list of DVD programs was circulated seeking a consensus on which ones the members were interested in seeing.

Announcements

- Stan Bartnikowski discussed the Love Stamp 1st day program held at Love Field.

Trivia/Show & Tell

- Stan Bartnikowski discussed the Love Stamp 1st day program held at Love Field.
- Ben Schkolne discussed and circulated early issue Transvaal stamps showing real, reprints and counterfeit copies.
- Jack showed and discussed an interesting Serb Cinderella stamp.
- Jack Urish and Ben Schkolne auctioned stamps.

- Jack Urish and Ben Schkolne auctioned stamps.

Door Prizes/Album Drawing

- Stuart Barzune graciously donated door prizes for the membership. The Jack's album drawing was held.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:18 pm.

January 27, 2016

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm., Geoff Owens presiding. 18 Members were present.

Officer Reports

- Secretary's report – Minutes of the previous meeting were accepted without being read.
- Treasurer's report – None.
- Program VP's report – Upcoming events Quarterly Club Auction, Linn's Stamp Poll, Rail Post Office and TexPex.
- Publicity report – Chris has created Instagram, dallas_stamp, and Twitter, @DallasStamp, accounts to publicize the DPCPS club.

New Business

- A suggestion has been presented to membership to hold a Club Social in place of a meeting. The date for the Club Social is to be determined based on availability and arrangements with Edgemere.
- A discussion was held concerning the Wineburg Philatelic Library. The **Wineburgh Philatelic Research Library** is strong in United States, British, Western European, and Mexican philatelic literature. It also has important collections of literature relating to forgeries, airmail, and state postal histories. Confederate postal history is also strong. Special collections include the official archive of the [Texas Philatelic Association](#), Inc. between 1896 and 2006.

Trivia/Show & Tell

- Geoff discussed counter printed stamps.
- Jack provided interesting information on Austrian Post offices in Crete.

Door Prizes/Album Drawing

- Geoff Owens and Paul Witthoef graciously donated door prizes for the membership. The Jack's album drawing was held.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 pm.

Stamp & Tongs**APS GOLD AWARD****Dallas-Park Cities Philatelic Society Newsletter****Rick Houghland, Editor****2015 DPCPS OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS**President **Geoff Owens**Vice **Stan Bartnikowski**

President

Secretary **Joe Baker**Treasurer **Jack Urish**Directors **Jon Cagley****Chris Titus****Perry Denton**