

STAMP & TONGS



JULY 1, 2017 | VOLUME 59

We welcome members with all levels of experience, from beginners to advanced membership is open to all persons of good character who are interested in philately.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE STAMP



Credit: U.S. Postal Service



On what is sure to be an otherwise bright day on Aug. 21, a shadow will darken the land. Specifically, it will darken a 110-km stripe centered on the town of Lincoln Beach in Oregon at 10:18 AM before moving in a southeasterly direction to Bonneau Beach, S.C., at 2:47 PM.

Both photos on the stamp come courtesy of Mr. Eclipse, who also goes by Fred Espenak. Espenak is a retired NASA astrophysicist and, more important in this instance, an amateur astronomer and expert with a camera. The photo featured on the stamp is one he took in Libya in 2006.

"I'm sure the term 'awe inspiring' came into being after someone saw a total eclipse," Espenak gushes. Reflecting on his first eclipse in 1970, he recalls, "There is nothing else that comes close. I thought, 'This can't be once in a lifetime; I have to see another.'"

And he did. "Since the early 1990s I have been to every total eclipse," Espenak says. That works out to 27 stakeouts around the world, though seven times his view was blocked by clouds.

While a total solar eclipse is rare, "it's a real once-in-a-lifetime experience to have your art featured on a stamp," Espenak says.

Espenak will be in Casper, Wyo., for this year's eclipse. And he'll arrive the week before to speak at a big astronomy conference there. He says, "I got the invitation four years in advance."

Spacing out with stamps and bricks

By Melody M. Bomgardner

<http://cen.acs.org/articles/95/i23/Spacing-stamps-bricks.html>

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IN THIS ISSUE:



Die-hard solar eclipse 2017 fans have long ago staked out their viewing spots. And any eclipse laggards can check the National Aeronautics & Space Administration website for detailed maps. Meanwhile the Newsprints gang is preparing by scrounging around the sofa cushions to come up with 49 cents for first class postage.

That's because Aug. 21 is a Monday, and Newsprints never takes a day off. But we love a good eclipse. Luckily the U.S. Postal Service has come to the rescue with a color-changing stamp to portray and celebrate the event. The stamp, to be released on June 20, features a photo of the sun's corona, with the sun itself perfectly blocked out by the black disk of the moon.

Not only can you stare directly at this stamp—no funny glasses required—touching the image reveals a photo of the moon in stunning detail. The picture change is thanks to thermochromic ink. Though color-changing ink was made famous by 1970s-era mood rings, this is the first time the Postal Service has featured it on a stamp.

WHAT ONCE WAS STAMP PRINTING IS NOW STAMP PRODUCTION

For a century and a half, forests have been leveled to provide the paper for philatelic publications to describe the various printing methods for stamps. This is crucial information.

Printing techniques can be used to tell the genuine from a forgery, to distinguish high-quality initial printings from subsequent inferior ones, and to determine which look-alike stamps were printed at different times, using similar but distinct technologies.

A collector who knows how a postage stamp was printed can tell a great deal about it.

The following descriptions are an abbreviated introduction to acquaint you with stamp printing. For completeness, it should be noted that machine-produced and computer-vented United States stamps use unconventional thermographic and electrically enabled printing techniques and media that are simply beyond the scope of this article.

At its most basic, stamp printing is the application of ink to one surface (the press) from which a design is transferred to paper (the stamp). This may be done directly, from press to paper, or by an indirect or offset printing process in which the ink is carried by a roller or some other intermediate means from the press to the paper.

There are four primary printing methods used to print most stamps. The first of these is intaglio, which includes line engraving and photogravure, although with the changing technology of the last half-century, these two are increasingly regarded as entirely independent printing technologies.

Intaglio is followed by planographic printing (which includes lithography and offset-lithography), relief printing (which includes letterpress and flexography), and embossing (the process used since 1853 for most U.S. stamped envelopes).

INTAGLIO

In appearance, the earliest presses to print postage stamps differed little from the first movable-type printing press that Johannes Gutenberg invented in Germany in the mid-1400s, or from the Spanish press that was the first in North America when it printed catechisms in Mexico City in 1539.

The first press to reach the U.S. colonies arrived a century later in Cambridge, Mass., and those used in the mid-1700s by men like Benjamin Franklin looked much the same.

Shown below is Gutenberg at his mid-15th-century press as pictured on a 1954 Germany commemorative (Scott 723) juxtaposed with a late 18th-century American colonial-era flatbed press pictured on the 1975 11¢ Americana definitive (Scott 1593).



Although these relief presses differ considerably from the line engraving used to print the first U.S. postage stamps, what these very similar presses on these two stamps represent is the slow evolution of printing technology.

Line-engraved plates on flatbed intaglio presses printed the first U.S. postage stamps in 1847, and all U.S. postage and revenue stamps for the next 70 years, up to the middle of World War I. The 1¢ Balboa commemorative from the Panama-Pacific Exposition issue of 1913 (Scott 397).



In flatbed printing, flat printing plates are locked face up into a bed to form the printing surface.

In the earliest versions, leather-sheathed, wadded wool ink-balls pick up the sticky ink, which is beaten to thoroughly ink the printing surface. Slightly damp paper is then carefully laid over the inked plate. Paper, ink and plate are then positioned under the screw-operated press that gives the machine its name.

Using the leverage of that press, a wooden or metal platen compresses the paper slightly into the inked plate, which transfers to it a detailed impression of the inked design. Because the paper is forced into the press to pick up the ink, the dried ink is raised on the surface of the paper in the finished, dried print and has the distinctive, textured feel of printed currency.

The eye of Herman Melville — an area



about three millimeters square — as enlarged from the 1984 20¢ Literary Arts stamp (Scott 2094) engraved by veteran U.S. stamp engraver

Thomas R. Hipschen, showing the skill, accuracy and deft touch needed to master line engraving.



PHOTOGRAVURE

is broadly similar to line-engraved gravure printing, but achieves its effect through the efficiency and precision of photomechanical technology instead of the practiced skills and fine steel tools of a human engraver.

The desired design is photographed through a very fine screen to create a pattern of relatively shallow cells that can be etched onto the printing surface using an electrical or chemical process.

Because the cells that take the ink are so shallow compared to line engraving, and because pressure is not required to transfer the image as in line engraving, the resulting stamps feel smooth to the touch, but their distinctive dot structure readily seen under a magnifier identifies them as photogravure stamps.

A good example may be seen nearby in the various photogravure dot patterns enlarged from the 1984 20¢ Roberto Clemente commemorative (Scott 2097).



RELIEF

The opposite of engraving, in which designs are cut into the printing surface, is relief printing, in which the parts of the plate that receive the ink and transfer the image are elevated rather than inset. Consequently, the inked areas on the stamp are slightly sunken into the paper, rather than being raised above its surface, like the ribbon-inked letters that typewriters impress into paper.

PLANOGRAPHY

Unlike relief or gravure printing, planographic printing uses a flat printing surface to apply ink to paper. This printing technique, which includes lithography and offset-lithography, instead relies on the well-known principle that oil and water do not mix.

In lithography, the printing surface is treated to hold water in areas that are not to do any printing, thereby repelling the greasy ink that is applied elsewhere to create the desired design. As a result, lithographed or offset-lithographed stamps have a flat appearance.

For 150 years of U.S. stamp printing, offset lithography was seldom used for U.S. postage stamps, but this is no longer true today. The vast majority of American issues since about 1990 have been printed by offset-lithography, sometimes in conjunction with line engraving.

Near the end of WWI, wartime shortages of men and material resulted in the use of offset-lithography to print the widely used 1¢ to 3¢ Washington definitives of 1918-20 (Scott 525-536).



With images supplied courtesy of Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, exceptional mint examples of the engraved 1914 1¢ green (Scott 424) and the offset-lithographed 1¢ gray green (Scott 535) make the differences between the two easy to see.

EMBOSSING

Finally, embossing is the printing process by which U.S. stamped envelopes were made up to 1988. It involves the distortion of paper into the raised shape of all or part of a design by means of a low-relief metal die, a process that can be used with or without the addition of ink.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Although printing was well-understood, even early in the 20th century, production was becoming highly important. When the Bureau of Engraving and Printing introduced the rotary press in 1914, it became possible to print on continuous rolls of paper (called webs), as the printing plates were curved and attached to cylinders that rotate (hence, "rotary") during printing.

Collector-stamp specialists have devoted considerable effort to the study of the various printing presses that produce American postage, beginning with that first rotary press.

BEP employee Benjamin F. Stickney designed the web-fed rotary press used at the Bureau from 1914 until 1962, appropriately referred to as the Stickney press. Courtesy of Siegel, is an example of the first stamp to come off that press, an imperforate 2¢ carmine Washington type I (Scott 459) produced for private perforation and sale by the U.S. Automatic Vending Machine Co.



With the advent of rotary presses, which greatly increased printing speed, flat printing plates that had been used previously were curved to fit the rotary press cylinders. However, in cases where the same issues were produced on both flat and rotary presses, the curving of the rotary plate resulted in a printed stamp in which the design was slightly longer in the direction in which the plate rotated.

In the early 1950s, the Stickneys were replaced by an experimental press produced by the Huck Co., which printed stamps at a much higher speed. This press was the short-lived prototype for the Cottrells that would bring a second increase in productivity just a few years later.

The first stamp produced by the Huck press was the 1952 3¢ International Red Cross (Scott 1016), an engraved



commemorative in which the bright red cross was printed by letterpress. The first multicolored U.S. stamp of the post-World War II era.

As the 1950s progressed, the first Cottrell single-color intaglio rotary presses were delivered to the BEP. The 1956 3¢ Wheatland commemorative (Scott 1081) was the first stamp printed on these presses, which were in service for almost 30 years.

In 1957, the Giori press was introduced, requiring a single printing plate to print stamps with up to three different colors. This process allowed for the inking-in of each color on different parts of the same stamp during a single run through the press. The press made its debut with the 4¢ Flag stamp issued July 4 of that year (Scott 1094).



In 1971, the Andreotti photogravure press was placed into service printing stamps. The 8¢ Missouri Sesquicentennial commemorative (Scott 1426) was the first U.S. photogravure stamp produced on this BEP press.



In 1973, the BEP obtained combination gravure and intaglio capability with its A press, followed by three-color intaglio B presses and C presses. By 1984, the D press — referred to as a combination press because it combined offset with intaglio printing — was introduced with the 20¢ Smokey Bear (Scott 2096).



PRIVATE PRINTERS

Recent decades have seen major changes in U.S. stamp printers, and in U.S. stamps.

The BEP, which began producing revenue stamps in 1866 and postage stamps in 1894, was the principal printer of U.S. stamps throughout the 20th century. Then, in the late 1980s through the 1990s, the U.S. Postal Service threw the door wide open to competitive stamp production, and a bewildering array of subcontractors, short-lived corporations and new names produced U.S. stamps.

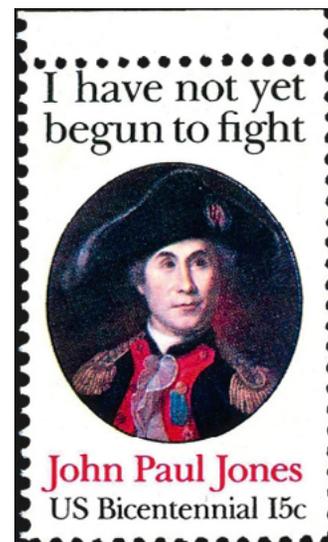
The BEP left the field entirely after June 11, 2005, when it printed its final 37¢ Flag coils (Scott 3632) on an old four-color Andreotti press. Other versions of these same workhorse definitives were printed by no fewer than five private firms in 2002-05.

Thereafter, all U.S. stamp production was contracted out to private printing firms, a move that the U.S. Postal Service claims saves tens of millions of dollars each year. On U.S. issues of recent decades, however, understanding how stamps are produced has slowly come to eclipse the recognition of printing alone as the key to informed philately.

In 2015, three firms print U.S. stamps: Sennett Security Products; Ashton Potter USA Ltd.; and CCL Label Inc. (formerly Avery Dennison, which spun off its security printing business as part of a \$500 million deal to Canadian-owned CCL Industries Inc., in 2013-14). These competitive private firms are not nearly as willing to share information on their security printing technology as the BEP once was, although some details are now known.

Sennett Security Products was founded by Richard Sennett, the former BEP assistant director who jumped ship in 1979 to become executive vice president at American Bank Note Co. (now Banknote Corp. of America, “a Sennett company” acquired in 2004).

It was under Sennett’s aegis that ABNC almost immediately broke the BEP monopoly to begin producing stamps for the USPS, beginning with the 1979 15¢ John Paul Jones commemoratives (Scott 1789-1789B) printed in multicolor photogravure on a Champlain press. The rare perf 12 variety of the stamp (1789B) courtesy of Siegel Auction Galleries.



Sennett’s self-proclaimed U.S. stamp production highlights include the 1990 25¢ Literary Arts commemorative honoring poet Marianne Moore (Scott 2449), the “first one to be produced entirely without film, in a new all-digital process.”

In 1995, SSP claims to have produced “the first 400-line gravure stamp.” SSP designed and manufactured the equipment used to produce the dramatic holographic Space souvenir sheets and stamps released at World Stamp Expo 2000 (Scott 3409-3413).

Ashton Potter USA Ltd. began printing postage stamps for Canada in five-color offset lithography in 1970 (Canada Scott 518). It expanded into the United States in 1990, and its first issue for the USPS was the 1993 Circus set of four (Scott 2750-2753).



WHAT ONCE WAS STAMP PRINTING IS NOW STAMP PRODUCTION - CONTINUED

Since then, AP expanded into printing U.S. postal cards in 2005 (Scott UX436-UX439) and stamped envelopes in 2008 (U663). Ownership of the firm has changed hands twice in recent years.

Before it became CCL Label, Avery Dennison's entry into U.S. stamp production came by way of its experience as a top manufacturer of self-adhesive materials. This began with its ill-fated first outing in 1974 as the maker of the first such U.S. stamp, the notorious 10¢ Dove Weather Vane Christmas issue (Scott 1552). Pre-cut with a "+" and marked "PRECANCELED" to prevent reuse by recipients, used examples of this stamp separated into layers when soaked. Those who collected it mint fared no better, for the adhesive soaked through to the front, leaving unsightly brown blotches.

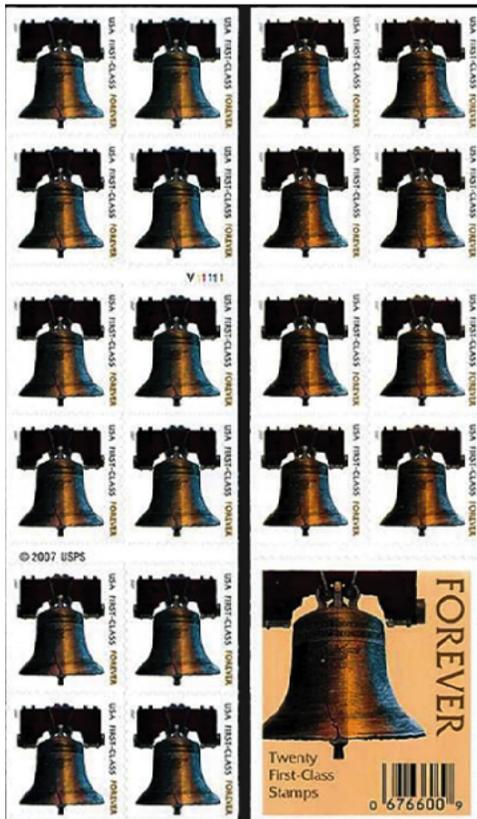
Chastened by that debacle, Avery International Corp. re-engineered its product and returned at the urging of the Postal Service in 1990 with the thin plastic 25¢ Flag stamp shown below (Scott 2475),



produced in dollar-bill-sized 12-stamp panes to be vended by automatic teller machines. This was followed by a rapidly growing array of booklet and coil self-

adhesives.

Fifteen years into the 21st century, how complicated has U.S. stamp printing become? Here's a description from the March 4, 2008, issue of Graphic Arts Online of the 2007 nondenominated (41¢) forever Liberty Bell booklet (Scott 4126) printed by Avery Dennison:



"The stamps were gravure-printed in 10 colors on Fasson two-sided stamp stock with Siegwirk C Type solvent-based

ink and using WRE Color Tech gravure engravings on a Dai-Nippon Kiko press. Printed using 300- to 400-line-screen engravings to make counterfeiting more difficult, the stamps include microprinting as the word 'Forever' is microprinted on each stamp."

The ink-stained Colonial printer who first manned the Stephen Daye press in the mid-1600s might well suspect witchcraft was involved — and a significant number of U.S. collectors today would perhaps agree. In the absence of much additional information, it is difficult to follow stamp production in 2015. Making it more complicated, stamp printing has been effectively replaced by stamp production, because the ability of the back of a U.S. stamp to peel and stick reliably has become as important to its commercial success as displaying an image and a value on its face.

Most U.S. stamps issued since 2002 have been self-adhesive, and the USPS announced in March 2015 that it would cease to issue any further moisture-activated stamps, citing the much higher cost of the paper they require.

Still, in 2015 as in 1840, with each new printing innovation comes a new area for those who love stamps to explore, learn about and collect.

By Fred Baumann

August 03, 2015 02:56 PM

<http://www.linns.com/news/us-stamps-postal-history/2015/august/what-once-was-stamp-printing-is-now-stamp-production.html#>



GERMAN OCCUPATION STAMPS FOR BOKA KOTORSKA



The Kingdom of Yugoslavia capitulated on 17 April 1941 and Montenegro was occupied by the Italian Army. King Vittorio Emanuele III decreed that the city of Boka Kotorska be annexed by Italy.

After Italy capitulated, German forces occupied the city and its strategically important coastline which was believed to be a potential landing ground for the Allies.

During German occupation Boka Kotorska had its own administration and post.

On September 16, 1944, a series of stamps of Yugoslavia with effigy of King Peter II were overprinted in black inscribed "Boka Kotorska" and with new values in Reichmarks.

50.000 complete sets were overprinted in

letterpress by the printing house Obod in Cetinje.. The overprint form consisted of 50 fields (10 x 5) and was used twice in order to overprint sheets of 100. Varieties therefore appear uniformly, twice on every sheet.

Stamps were printed with values of 0.10, 0.15, 0.25, and 0.50 RM.

Despite the stamps being prepared they were not postally used, any cancelled stamps are from cancelled-to-order sets.

- Geoff Owens

STANLEY GIBBONS

The 160-year-old rare stamp and collectables business, has put itself up for sale.

The company has identified the Middle East and Asia as new markets for potential growth, but said expansion would require further investment.

It said that it would therefore examine its options, which could include the sale of part or all of the business.

The firm was set up by Edward Stanley Gibbons in 1856 and is the world's longest established rare stamp trader.

It opened its first shop in 1891 on The Strand in London where it continues to trade from today. It also has overseas sites in Hong Kong and Singapore.

The company also sells coins and antiques, but is best known for its rare stamps business.

In April, it achieved a record for Indian stamps when a set of four featuring

the portrait of Gandhi was sold for £500,000.

The company said it had undergone a major restructuring recently and had cut costs by more than £10m.

Commenting on exploring new global markets, Stanley Gibbons said: "Unlocking this incremental long-term value is likely to require further investment and the directors believe that it is likely therefore that such value is best delivered either within a larger group or alongside a strategic investment."

On Friday, Stanley Gibbons said it had received an approach regarded as a possible offer by Disruptive Capital Finance.

Disruptive is led by City financier Edi Truell, a former pensions adviser to Boris Johnson when he was mayor of London.

On Monday, however, Disruptive said



it was not making an offer for Stanley Gibbons.

Disruptive said that on 31 May it had been informed by Stanley Gibbons "that an email we had sent them was interpreted by them as an approach" under the UK's Takeover rules.

It added that it had been in discussions with Stanley Gibbons's management "for some time".

In early trading, shares in Stanley Gibbons fell 5.7% to 12.38p, after having jumped nearly 18% on Friday.

Article by BBC on June 12, 2017

<http://www.bbc.com/news/business-40245067>



WASHINGTON POSTAL SCENE

The United States Postal Service is hinting about doing away with stamps.

At least that's the suggestion being made on a YouTube video that touts a proposed experimental postal project that would place a small electronic box on the top of those familiar blue mail collection boxes.

Officials acknowledged that the Postal Service is planning to test the "Smart Blue Box" concept, created by MRM/McCann, a New York advertising agency, but offered no details about when and where the project might begin.

A comment about the video, posted on YouTube May 29, calls the device "Voice Stamp."

It describes it as an "upcoming new feature of the Smart Blue Box from the U.S. Postal Service," saying it "will get rid of the antiquated stamp and make postage paperless. A completely new way to mail letters and packages — sans stamps."

Asked to comment, the Postal Service

described the device as a "prototype" that "combines the power of the Post Office with the convenience of the iconic blue USPS collection boxes."

According to the video, the solar-powered device would allow a customer to ask whether mail has been collected from that box.

It contains a scale that would allow a small parcel to be weighed for mailing and apparently a device that would produce a mailing label with postage to be affixed to a parcel. No stamps would be used.

"All you have to do is ask," says the USPS in its explanation of the device.

"Equipped with the latest artificial intelligence and connected to multiple postal computer programs, the Smart Blue Box is the latest demonstration of seamless customer service," it says.

"You can ask if a carrier has collected the box already or for a delivery date and time of a package," the Postal Service says.

"You can even use it to calculate postage with the scale. It can tell you or text you directions to the closest [postal] retail location, along with specific hours.

"In a future state, it could deliver a postage code to write on the package for immediate drop-off, using voice recognition to charge your account."

The Postal Regulatory Commission typically has to approve tests of new postal devices, but a PRC spokeswoman told Linn's there has been no filing on the proposed device.

Given the Postal Service's financial troubles, it isn't clear from the sparse information provided how the USPS could finance widespread installation and maintenance of the devices.

By Bill McAllister

<http://www.linns.com/news/postal-updates/2017/june/voice-mail-usps-project-demise-postage-stamps.html#>

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY FOREVER

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Forever 49¢ | 2 Formats

This stamp commemorates the 100th anniversary of the birth of John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917-1963), 35th president of the United States. Kennedy was the nation's first Catholic president and, at age 43, the youngest person ever elected to the nation's highest office.

The stamp features a photograph taken by Ted Spiegel of Kennedy campaigning for president in Seattle, Washington, in 1960. The selvaige art, showing President Kennedy in a reflective pose, is a 1970 oil painting by Aaron Shikler (courtesy of the White House Historical Association).

For more information about the John Fitzgerald Kennedy commemorative series, please visit USPS.com.

Kennedy was known for his charismatic personality and his ability to appeal to the nation's higher ideals and to inspire young Americans to engage in public service. In his Inaugural Address, he called upon Americans to "ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

In the early months of his administration, Kennedy announced his signature initiative, the Peace Corps, to aid poor people in developing nations. In May 1961, Kennedy announced the bold goal of landing a man on the moon before the

end of the decade, setting the nation on the path toward achieving the historic moon landing in 1969.

As the leader of the Free World during the height of the Cold War, Kennedy confronted the Soviet Union in a series of conflicts that could have escalated into a major war. The most dangerous of these was the Cuban Missile Crisis in the fall of 1962, when Soviet forces installed nuclear missiles in Cuba. Resisting the urging of his military advisers to bomb the missile sites, Kennedy opted instead for a naval "quarantine" and negotiations to convince Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev to remove the missiles, thus defusing a world crisis.

On November 22, 1963, while riding with his wife Jacqueline in an open car thronged by cheering crowds in Dallas, Texas, Kennedy was shot and killed by Lee Harvey Oswald. His violent and tragic death at age 46 left the nation grief-stricken and was one of the darkest moments in our history.

Art director Derry Noyes designed the stamp and stamp sheet. JFK photograph by Ted Spiegel.

The stamp is available in formats of a Sheet of 12 stamps and a Block of 4 stamps.

Issue Date: February 20, 2017
Art Director/Designer: Derry Noyes



<https://store.usps.com/store>



HAVE A BALL!

Every day across the United States, people of all ages gather on fields, diamonds, courts, and golf courses to engage in friendly and fun competition. In 2017, the U.S. Postal Service® celebrates our nation's passion for athletics with Have A Ball! Annually, millions in the U.S. participate in the sports represented on the stamps.

Each of the 16 self-adhesive circular stamps showcases illustrations of one of eight sports balls: baseball, basketball, football, golf, kickball, soccer, tennis, and volleyball. A special coating applied



to selected areas of the stamps during the printing process gives them a textured feel. The sheet features two of each design. The words "USA" and "FOREVER 2017" and the name of the sport represented appear on each stamp.

Mike Ryan designed the stamps and Greg

Breeding served as the art director of the project. Artist Daniel Nyari created the colorful, stylized stamp art. The Have A Ball! stamps are being issued as Forever® stamps. Forever stamps are always equal in value to the current First-Class Mail® one-ounce price.

Made in the USA.

Issue Date: June 14, 2017
Forever 49¢ | Sheet of 16
Art Director/Designer:
Greg Breeding, Mike Ryan
SKU: 474904
<https://store.usps.com/store>

TOP 5 DPCPS INSTAGRAM POSTS



♥ 116



♥ 109



♥ 104

85 posts
565 followers
231 following

Since our first post January 20, 2016

www.instagram.com/dallas_stamp/



♥ 92



♥ 92

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Instagram [DALLAS_STAMP](https://www.instagram.com/dallas_stamp/)



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THE MINUTES

April 12th, 2017

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 PM., Geoff Owens, President, presiding. 25 members were present.

OFFICER REPORTS

Secretary's report: Minutes of the previous meeting were accepted without being read.

Treasurer's report: The Treasurer's report will be distributed separately.

Program VP's report:

April 12, Board Meeting at the Edgemere on Northwest Highway and Thackery; "TEXPEX Displays", Speakers: Exhibitors;
April 26, "Quarterly Auction", Speaker: Entire Membership;
May 10, "Spring Cleaning Bourse", Speaker: Entire Membership;
May 25th, "APS DVD: Fancy Cancels on U.S. Postal Cards";
June 14th, "Aircraft of Air Force Plant #4 - Lockheed, Ft. Worth", speaker: Ray Cartier; June 23-24, TSDA Richardson

Stamp Show at Richardson Civic Center, W. Arapaho and Central (75) Friday 11-5, Saturday 9-4;
June 28th, "The Story Behind the Stamp", Five volunteers needed.

Editor's report – The newsletter has been published.

Membership report – 36 members have paid their 2017 dues.

Publicity report – There were 485 followers on Instagram and 249 on Twitter.

Exhibit: All single page exhibits have been returned to Paul from TEXPEX 2017.

Old Business

Club application received from Mychael Colyar-Long has been voted on and approved by membership.

New Business

Board discussed having Polo shirts made with club logo. The membership approved and the club board will take action to obtain pricing.

Announcements: None.

Trivia/Show & Tell

Jack Urish showed members an interesting 1900 cover posted from Netherland Indies to Baden, Germany. Stan Bartnikowski talked about a post WWI Polish cover with a label for Gold/Silver. Geoff Owens had a Nigeria stamp with a British Cameroon UUKT cancel. Paul Witthoef had an interesting cover from Vietnam.

Door Prizes/Album Drawing

The album drawings were held.

Program

TEXPEX Display exhibitors discussed the background on how they created their display.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:51 PM.

THE MINUTES CONTINUED

April 26, 2017

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 PM., Geoff Owens, President, presiding. 23 members 1 visitor were present.

OFFICER REPORTS

Secretary's report: Minutes of the previous meeting were accepted without being read.

Treasurer's report: No Treasurer's report due.

Program VP's report:

April 26th, "Quarterly Auction";
 May 10, "Spring Cleaning Bourse";
 May 25th, "APS DVD: Fancy Cancels on U.S. Postal Cards";
 June 14th, "Aircraft of Air Force Plant #4 - Lockheed, Ft. Worth", Speaker: Ray Cartier;
 June 23-24, TSDA Richardson Stamp Show at Richardson Civic Center, W.

Arapaho and Central (75) Friday 11-5, Saturday 9-4;
 June 28th, "Cover Destination Contest", Jack Urish leading, Entire Membership.

Editor's report: Instagram account has 512 followers with a Paraguayan stamp the most popular stamp.

Membership report: 37 members have paid their 2017 dues. 4 Members added to inactive list for failure to pay dues.

Exhibit: No report due.

Old Business: None.

New Business

Club application received from Robert (Bob) Westphal has been voted on and approved by club membership

- \$50.50 was raised for the club treasury from auctioning a donated stamp collection.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: None.

Trivia/Show & Tell:

Jack Urish had some interesting trivia: an Austrian stamp cancelled in Poland; an example of a Hungarian stamp with and without open lattice; a very interesting collection of Indochina postal cards and provided an update on his German Charity stamps – they are Deutsch Reich currency stamps from Davos, Switzerland. Bob Westphal had a nice train mini sheet from Russia. Stan Bartnikowski had a nice Polish Corps cancellation on a British ½ D stamp from WW II.

Door Prizes/Album Drawing:

The album drawings were held.

Program

Quarterly Auction held.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:40 PM.



May 10, 2017

meeting was called to order at 7:30 PM., Stanley Bartnikowski, Vice President, presiding. 23 members were present.

OFFICER REPORTS

Secretary's report: Minutes of the previous meeting were accepted without being read.

Treasurer's report: The Treasurer's report will be distributed separately

Program VP's report: May 10, "Spring Cleaning Bourse"; May 25th, "APS DVD: Fancy Cancels on U.S. Postal Cards"; June 14th, "Aircraft of Air Force Plant #4 - Lockheed, Ft. Worth", Speaker: Ray Cartier; June 23-24, TSDA Richardson Stamp Show at Richardson

Civic Center, W. Arapaho and Central (75) Friday 11-5, Saturday 9-4; June 28th, "Cover Destination Contest", Jack Urish leading, Entire Membership. July 12th, Board Meeting at the Edgemere on Northwest Highway and Thackery; "International Stamp Exhibitions of the 70s: INTERPHIL and CAPEX", Speaker: Stan Bartnikowski. July 26th, "Quarterly Auction", Speaker: Entire Membership.

Editor's/Publicity report: No report.

Membership report: No changes in membership.

Exhibit: No report due.

Old Business: see Linn's Poll below

New Business: None.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: Jack Urish reminded the members of the upcoming Cover Destination Contest.

Trivia/Show & Tell: Stan Sutkin had a nice Yugoslavian stamp with a Lenin cancellation.

Door Prizes/Album Drawing: Stan Bartnikowski, Ed Ulbricht and Jack Urish graciously door prizes. The album drawings were held.

Program: Spring Cleaning Bourse.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 PM.

	Linn's #1	DPCPS Vote	DPCPS Rank in Linn's
COMMEMORATIVES			
BEST	Views of Our Planets	Classics Forever	2
WORST	World Stamp Show-NY 2016	World Stamp Show-NY 2016	1
MOST IMPORTANT	Service Cross Medals	Service Cross Medals	1
LEAST NECESSARY	Wonder Woman	Wonder Woman	1
DEFINITIVE:			
BEST	Songbirds in Snow	Moon	2
WORST	Colorful Celebrations	Colorful Celebrations	1
MOST IMPORTANT	Nativity	Colombia River Gorge	5
LEAST NECESSARY	Soda Fountain Favorites	Star Quilts	11
OVERALL FAVORITE	Classics Forever	Classics Forever	1

THE MINUTES CONTINUED

May 24, 2017

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 PM., Geoff Owens, President, presiding. 21 members were present.

OFFICER REPORTS

• Secretary's report – Minutes of the previous meeting were accepted without being read.

Treasurer's report:

No Treasurer report due.

Program VP's report:

May 24th, "APS DVD: Fancy Cancels on U.S. Postal Cards"; June 14th, "Aircraft of Air Force Plant #4 - Lockheed, Ft. Worth", Speaker: Ray Cartier;

June 23-24, TSDA Richardson Stamp Show at Richardson Civic Center, W. Arapaho and Central (75) Friday 11-5, Saturday 9-4;

June 28th, "Cover Destination Contest", Jack Urish leading, Entire Membership. July 12th, Board Meeting at the Edgemere on Northwest Highway and Thackery; "International Stamp Exhibitions of the 70s: INTERPHIL and CAPEX", Speaker: Stan Bartnikowski.

July 26th, "Quarterly Auction". August

9, Program: "Letter of the Alphabet: B Exhibits", speaker: Entire Membership. August 23,

Program: "International Stamp Exhibitions of the 70s: INTERFIL and CAPEX", speaker: Stan Bartnikowski.

Editor's/Publicity report: Next newsletter is 1st July. Send any articles to Chris. 552 followers on Instagram.

Membership report: No changes in membership.

Exhibit: Mid Cities One Page is next show.

Old Business: None.

New Business: Jack Urish provided clarification on album prices

1. Unused stamps with No Gum: same as used price;
2. Stamps with Brown Spots: ½ Catalogue;
3. Perfins: 10% of Catalogue;
4. Revenue Cancellations: 10% of Catalogue.

Announcements: Regency – Superior Auction House closed.

Trivia/Show & Tell:

- Geoff clarified Paul's Walvis Bay (W. B.) remarks.
 1. Walvis Bay is a corruption of Whale Bay in earlier German/Dutch language.
 2. 74000 White Nambians, primarily Afrikaners with significant German minority.
 3. Stamps:
 - a. Cape Colony (CoGH) 1884 – 1910
 - b. South Africa 1910 – 1922
 - c. South West Africa 1922 – 1977
 - d. South Africa 1977 – 1990
 - e. Namibia 21 Mar 1990 onwards
 - i. 1994 South Africa transferred W. B. to Namibia
 4. Air Namibia flies daily to Frankfurt not London.

Door Prizes/Album Drawing

• Geoff Owens, Stuart Barzune and Jon Cagley graciously donated door prizes. The album drawings were held.

Program:

Spring Cleaning Bourse.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 PM.

June 14, 2017

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 PM., Geoff Owens, President, presiding. 27 members and 1 guest were present.

OFFICER REPORTS

Secretary's report:

Minutes of the previous meeting were accepted without being read.

Treasurer's report:

The Treasurer's report will be distributed separately

Program VP's report:

June 14th, "Aircraft of Air Force Plant #4 - Lockheed, Ft. Worth", Speaker: Ray Cartier;

June 23-24, TSDA Richardson Stamp Show at Richardson Civic Center, W. Arapaho and Central (75) Friday 11-5, Saturday 9-4; June 28th, "Cover Destination Contest", Jack Urish leading, Entire Membership.

July 12th, Board Meeting at the Edgemere on Northwest Highway and Thackery; "The Story behind the Stamp", Speaker: 5 Volunteers.

July 26th, "Quarterly Auction". August

9, Program: "Letter of the Alphabet: B Exhibits", speaker: Entire Membership. August 23, Program: "International Stamp Exhibitions of the 70s: INTERFIL and CAPEX", speaker: Stan Bartnikowski. August 25-26; TSDA Richardson Stamp Show at Richardson Civic Center, W. Arapaho and Central (75) Friday 11-5, Saturday 9-4.

Editor's/Publicity report: Next newsletter is 1st July. Send any articles to Chris. 566 followers on Instagram and 270 on Twitter.

Membership report:

38 active members. We had 1 phone inquiry in regards to clubs in the area.

Exhibit: Mid Cities One Page is next show.

Old Business:

Geoff circulated a sign-up sheet for Polo Shirts.

New Business: None.

Announcements: Jack announced a \$25.00 prize for the best interesting cover.

Trivia/Show & Tell:

Jack offered the members a Hungarian parcel post card; the difference between metal cancels, sharp, clear strike and rubber cancels, thick and often smeary strike. George displayed the U.S. Precancel exhibit and award he received at the Mid Cities show in 1988.

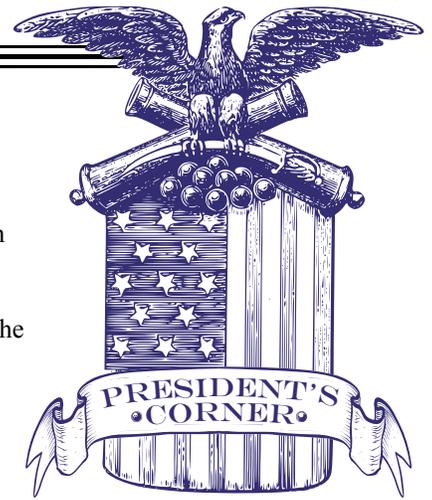
Door Prizes/Album Drawing

Ed Ulbricht and Chris Sortwell graciously donated door prizes. The album drawings were held.

Program

Ray Cartier gave a very interesting talk and slide show about "Aircraft of Air Force Plant #4 - Lockheed, Ft. Worth".

The meeting was adjourned at 9:11 PM.



Members,

It's hard to believe we are already approaching mid-year. We have TEXPEX and two TSDA shows behind us and three more local shows still ahead of us. We are fortunate to have such an active community of dealers to help fill our want lists.

I flew to Portland last month to visit my mom for Mother's Day. I discovered by accident that the PIPEX show was taking place that weekend and was able to spend a couple of hours visiting dealers who seldom or never come to our DFW area shows.

Our club website seems to be getting found more often by Google lately. I have recently been contacted through the email address on the site by two individuals who were seeking to donate stamp collections. Neither of these would have interested a dealer but I broke it up into small lots which we auctioned off and raised \$50 for the club treasury. (As I write the second collection hasn't been offered yet.) Unsold items will be donated to the beginner's booth at Mid-Cities Stamp EXPO.

Until next time, happy collecting!

Geoff Owens

President

CLUB MEETINGS SCHEDULE.

Meetings are held second and fourth Wednesday of each month. 7:30 pm
Edgemere Retirement Center
8523 Thackery Dallas, TX

July 12

Board Meeting at the Edgemere on Northwest Highway and Thackery
Program: "International Stamp Exhibitions of the 70s: INTERPHIL and CAPEX", speaker: Stan Bartnikowski

July 26

Program: "Quarterly Auction", speaker: Entire Membership

August 9

Program: "Letter of the Alphabet: B Exhibits", speaker: Entire Membership

August 23

Program: "The Story Behind the Stamp", Five volunteers

September 13

Program: TBD

September 27

Program: "The Story Behind the Stamp", Five volunteers

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to anyone of good character who is interested in stamps and learning more about them. Annual dues for membership are \$12.00

UPCOMING SHOWS

July 8-9

SAN ANTONIO TSDA, Norris Conference Center, 618 Northwest Freeway Loop 410, Suite 207 (across San Pedro from NorthStar Mall), San Antonio, TX 78216 (Saturday 10-5, Sunday 10-3)

July 14-15

HOUSTON TSDA, Crowne Plaza Hotel, 7611 Katy Freeway (IH-10 West), Houston, TX 77024.
(Friday 10-5, Saturday 9-4)

August 25-26

DALLAS TSDA, Richardson Civic Center, 411 W. Arapaho Rd, Richardson, TX 75080-4551
(Friday 10-5, Saturday 9-4)

SPECIAL THANKS TO

President:

Geoff Owens

Vice President:

Stan Bartnikowski

Secretary:

Joe Baker

Treasurer:

Jack Urish

Directors:

Jon Cagley
Chris Titus
Perry Denton



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