



STAMP & TONGS



OCTOBER 1, 2017 | VOLUME 60

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.

IN THIS ISSUE:

ROYAL MAIL – STAR WARS



The UK's national postal service Royal Mail has announced eight new stamps in celebration of the upcoming film. They feature Maz Kanata, Chewbacca, Supreme Leader Snoke, the newly introduced adorable Porgs, and the droids BB-8, R2-D2, C-3PO, and Rogue One's K-2SO. They've been illustrated by UK digital artist Malcolm Tween, and are available for pre-order with a release date of October 12. Royal Mail says the four droid stamps have hidden details that can only be revealed through a UV light.

The stamps come in both standard and collectible packs, with some limited to just 750 copies. The basic

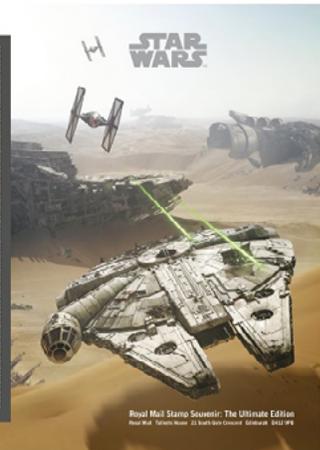
eight stamp pack costs £6.50 (\$8.40), a framed set is £40 (\$51.80), a BB-8 display set is £10 (\$13), and a medal set starts from £19.99 (\$25.90). The stamps will be available in this galaxy from 12 October, available for pre-order now.

STAR WARS: THE LAST JEDI, is in theaters December 14, 2017.

<https://www.theverge.com/2017/9/4/16251572/star-wars-stamps-uk-royal-mail-chewbacca-bb8-r2d2-maz-katana-malcolm-tween>

<http://shop.royalmail.com/issue-by-issue/star-wars/icat/starwars>

Images: Royal Mail



11 STAMP STORIES WORTH RETELLING

1. The Stamp That Started It All

Wikimedia Commons // Public Domain
It's the world's first postage stamp. Issued on May 1, 1840, in Great Britain (but not valid for use until five days later), the "Penny Black"



stamp helped England dig itself out of the costly and convoluted mess that was paid postage. Before the Penny Black, the price of mailing a letter varied depending on distance and the number of sheets in the envelope. And rates weren't cheap, either. Postage could cost as much as a shilling—a day's wages for many workers. But here's the kicker: All mail was sent collect, meaning addressees often turned away the mailman because they couldn't cough up enough dough.

Consequently, thousands of letters traveled the world in vain, never to be opened. Members of Parliament, who could send mail for free, were pestered by family, friends, and acquaintances to send letters on their behalf. Those with fewer connections, however, opted for more subversive means, and scams to avoid postage abounded.

To reform the system, British schoolmaster Sir Rowland Hill lobbied Parliament to adopt the "Penny Postage" program. For the first time, it was proposed that postage be paid in advance, using little gummed stickers to show proof of purchase. In addition, letters sent anywhere in the country would cost only a penny. The plan made sending mail affordable for nearly everybody and offered businesses tremendous savings. When presented with the Penny Postage program, many government officials feared the system would wreck the budget, claiming it would take 50 years to break even. But when the plan finally passed, the number of unpaid letters dropped so dramatically that the post office was soon profiting from the system.

There was only one problem. To make sure stamps weren't re-used, postal officials cancelled them with an orange ink marking. Before long, however, news got around that the ink could be easily washed off the black (hence Penny Black) stamps. Postal officials then switched to black ink, which couldn't be washed off, but also didn't show up against the black stamp. After experimenting with different colored stamps, the Penny Black was replaced in 1841 by the Penny Red. The world's second stamp could be cancelled clearly with black ink once and for all.

So, is the Penny Black the ultimate collectible stamp? Not by a long shot. Although it was the first, there were more than 60 million printed, and enough of those are still around to keep the price reasonable.



2. The Stamp That Divided a Nation

Wikimedia Commons // Public Domain
Never underestimate the political power of the stamp. When the American Civil War broke out in 1861, the seceding Confederate states snatched up a good bit of government property. This included everything from forts to arsenals to thousands of post offices stocked full of stamps. Not wanting the enemy to profit off their goods, the Union recalled every U.S. stamp ever issued and declared them invalid for postage. Instead, people were allowed to exchange their old stamps for replacements, which the government had quickly printed with new designs.



3. The Stamp Even Bill Gates Couldn't Afford

During the post-World War I era, Germany was wracked by one of the most famous and spectacular bouts of inflation in history. Under the strain of huge war reparations demanded by the victorious Allies, prices for everything from pumpnickel to postage stamps soared out of control. To put things in perspective, consider this: In July of 1923, the rate for someone to mail a letter from Germany to the United States had risen from 300 marks to 900 marks (equal to a little more than half a cent in U.S. money). Only three months later, the cost to mail that same letter was 6,000 marks. The sample shown here was mailed from Berlin to London on October 18, 1923, and cost 15 million marks. But it didn't stop there. By November, the mark had plunged even further, and stamps were being printed at values as high as 20 billion marks.

During this period of runaway inflation, it became harder and harder to cram enough stamps onto letters and documents to pay for postage or revenue stamp fees. According to sources, one Swiss document had to be sent with 10 feet of paper attached to it, just to hold the required amount of revenue stamps. Eventually, the situation became so bad that Germany temporarily stopped requiring stamps to mail letters. Instead, they allowed customers to pay for postage in cash at the post office, and officials would simply mark the letters as paid.

11 STAMP STORIES WORTH RETELLING - CONTINUED



4. The Stamps Made from Stolen Maps During World War I, the Baltic region of Latvia didn't have much to call its own. It was governed by Russia, and German forces were occupying much of the area. In 1918, however, Latvia gained independence during the chaos and collapse of the Romanov Dynasty. In addition, German forces had retreated "but not without leaving their mark on the new nation. Oddly enough, that mark was on Latvia's stamps.

Latvia suffered devastating damage during the war. Factories were destroyed or moved to Russia, and paper was in short supply. So when the young nation got ready to print its first national stamps, postal officials got creative and used the blank backs of German military maps and unfinished banknotes. Indeed, if you look on the underside of some Latvian stamps from this era, you'll see a tiny sliver of a military map used by the Germans during World War I.



5. The Stamp That Moved the Panama Canal

In 1902, the U.S. Congress was about to pass legislation to link the Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea with a canal across—that's right—Nicaragua. That is, until engineer Philippe Bunau-Varilla (and a certain stamp) got involved.

Bunau-Varilla.jpg In the 1880s, Bunau-Varilla worked for a French company that had attempted to construct a similar canal across Panama. But engineering difficulties, financial mismanagement, and deadly yellow fever epidemics eventually bankrupted the company and prevented it from completing the project. Still believing Panama (then part of Colombia) presented the best route for such a canal (and still wanting a government contract to construct it), Bunau-Varilla lobbied Congress to switch its plans, claiming Nicaragua's terrain was too unwieldy. Then, in the spring of 1902, nature worked in his favor. Mt. Momotombo, a volcano in Nicaragua, erupted.

Knowing the incident would sway the American canal vote, Nicaraguan officials immediately began denying reports of the eruption, and Bunau-Varilla was left struggling for a way to counter the Nicaraguan cover-up. Fortunately, he remembered once seeing a Nicaraguan postage stamp featuring Mt. Momotombo, conveniently depicted with smoke rising from the top. After rummaging through stamp shops in Washington, he found the one he was looking for and promptly purchased 90 copies. In a matter of days, all 45 U.S. senators had received the Mt. Momotombo stamp, complete with Bunau-Varilla's caption, "An official witness to volcanic activity in Nicaragua." This menacing volcano, they were told, would threaten the canal route. Sure enough, when the Senate voted on June 19, 1902, the Panama route won. Bunau-Varilla ran a sophisticated lobbying campaign to change public opinion and Congressional votes, but he couldn't have sealed the deal without the help of those Nicaraguan stamps.



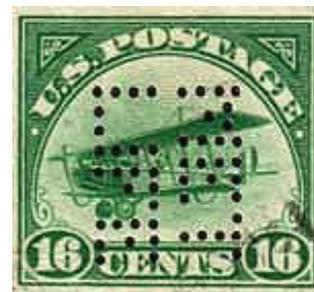
6. The Stamps That Tried to take a Bite Out of Crime

Ah, the Roaring Twenties. It was a prosperous decade filled with jazz and speakeasies. Of course, it was also an era

alive and well with slick crooks such as "Machine Gun" Kelly and "Pretty Boy" Floyd—criminals who loved robbing post offices and mail shipments. That's precisely why, in 1929, the federal government began producing these special stamps. Starting with Kansas and Nebraska, the stamps were marked, or overprinted, with state abbreviations and were only available for purchase in that state of origin. And although they were accepted as postage in all states, the overprinted stamps were designed to make it more difficult for crooks to take stolen stamps across state lines to unload them. Theoretically, large numbers of the out-of-state stamps would make prospective buyers and postal inspectors suspicious.

In practice, however, the overprints seem to have done little to deter postal crime. The program was never expanded to other states and was abandoned shortly after the overprinted issues sold out. In fact, the Kansas-Nebraska issues inspired more illegal activity. As soon as the last of the genuine overprints were sold, counterfeiters began taking ordinary 1920s' U.S. stamps, adding phony "Kans." and "Nebr." overprints and pawning them off to stamp collectors.

Interestingly, the overprinting idea made a short comeback during World War II. In early 1942, the U.S. government feared a Japanese attack might overrun Hawaii, so it began circulating paper money overprinted with "Hawaii." That way, if the Japanese had captured Hawaii, the bills could have been declared void and would have been of no financial use to the enemy.



7. The Stamp That Made CEOs Happy

The filching of office supplies is a longstanding employee tradition. It probably dates to the days when Babylonian scribes were swiping clay tablets and cuneiform styluses. But in the 19th century, stamps were the stolen office supply of choice. Not only could workers use them for free postage, but—

11 STAMP STORIES WORTH RETELLING - CONTINUED

at the time—stamps were sometimes accepted as payment for small purchases. To curb employee enthusiasm for stealing, companies began using perfin (short for “perforated initials”) to mark ownership of their stamps. That way, if perfin stamps were used on private mail, they could easily be identified as stolen property. Likewise, stores would refuse to accept any stamps with perfins as payment. First authorized in Britain in 1868, perfins were introduced to America in 1908. Coming soon: Perfins on the company Post-Its®.



8. The Stamp That Almost Started a War Don't be fooled by its size. A tiny little stamp can cause big trouble. Case in point: This stamp issued by Nicaragua in 1937. Not uncommonly, the stamp featured a map of the country, but it included a large section of land also claimed by neighboring Honduras. Ownership of the region had long been in dispute between the two countries and remained a source of great contention. In 1906, King Alfonso XIII of Spain decided the matter in favor of Honduras, but Nicaragua refused to acknowledge the decision. Tensions grew in the following years, so when Nicaragua released the stamp in 1937, Hondurans were outraged. Government officials, newspapers, and radio stations demanded the stamps be recalled and destroyed. Nicaraguan authorities, however, refused and insisted the map was correct. They also pointed out that they had the courtesy to label the area on the stamp as *territorio en litigio*. Regardless, in a matter of weeks, anti-Nicaraguan demonstrations erupted in the Honduran capital of Tegucigalpa. Across the border, Nicaraguan radio announcers called for military action, demanding the national army be sent to guard the border region. The public even began a donation drive designed to fund more planes to build up the Nicaraguan Air Force.

At the last minute, the United States, Costa Rica, and Venezuela intervened to defuse the conflict before it escalated into war. Both countries agreed to withdraw their armed forces from the disputed area and stop mobilizing troops. And, naturally, the peace agreement called

for withdrawing the offending stamps. They evidently remained in circulation, however, until supplies in private hands ran out. The example shown was postmarked in 1941—four years after their forced recall.



9. The Stamp with All the Right Intentions, and All the Wrong Music In 1956, East Germany decided to honor the death of native composer Robert Schumann by featuring him on a stamp. The design included a commemorative portrait of the artist against the backdrop of one of his musical scores. All well and good, except the musical manuscript they used was that of fellow composer Franz Schubert. Close, but no cigar. The stamps were recalled and replaced with ones showing music actually written by Schumann.



10. The Stamp That Went Underground During the early 20th century, the postal delivery system met its biggest challenge since mailman-hating dogs: street traffic. In large cities across Europe and America, mail delivery wagons had to maneuver through swarms of horse-drawn carriages, streetcars, and pedestrians—all of which severely slowed down the postal system. Eventually, post office officials figured that if the mail couldn't get through city traffic, they would try going under it. Thus emerged pneumatic mail tubes, a kind of subway system for letters. In major metropolises such as Paris, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, and New York, mail tubes were constructed underground to link major post offices. Compressed air propelled containers of mail through steel tubes at speeds up to 30 mph, increasing the postal service's delivery pace by leaps

and bounds. In most cases, people still used regular stamps for pneumatic mail. Italy, however, printed special pneumatic stamps between 1933 and 1966. Such subterranean mail tubes operated until as recently as the 1980s, but as cities grew and post offices moved around, rerouting the underground mail networks proved too difficult. The tubes were abandoned in most cities, though Prague still has a few pneumatic tubes in use.



11. The Stamps that Stick Without a Lick Getting stamps to stick hasn't always been a simple task. Most stamps made after 1840 came with an adhesive gum on the back. But the gum—made from various plant products such as cornstarch, sweet potatoes, gum Arabic, and sugar—wasn't always of the highest quality, meaning stamps often fell off letters. The U.S. Postal Service tried various gum formulas to remedy the situation, including special “summer gum” that was resistant to humidity, and “winter gum” that resisted cracking in cold, dry winter air.

Finally, in the 1960s, the South Pacific island kingdom of Tonga broke the mold when it printed a series of self-adhesive stamps. Not only did they not require licking, they came in odd shapes—the most famous of which was this 1969 stamp (below) shaped like a banana. These unusual stamps were a big hit and, for a time, became a significant source of revenue for the country. Collectors went crazy for them. In fact, they became so popular that one dealer ordered more copies of a particular stamp than had been printed. Most countries followed Tonga's lead, and today, the die-cut, peel-and-stick stamps are the most common type of stamps in the United States.

A Penny For Your Mischievous Thoughts According to legend, Sir Rowland Hill got the idea for the Penny Postage program one day while watching a barmaid tearfully plead with a mailman. Unable to afford the shilling demanded for postage, she begged simply to hold the letter sent by her beloved brother. Hill then watched as the girl scanned the envelope intensely, as if trying to read its contents mentally.

11 STAMP STORIES WORTH RETELLING - CONTINUED

Touched, Hill coughed up a shilling and gave her the letter. The girl stopped crying, but instead of being grateful, she became nervous. After the postman left, she confessed that the letter was blank. Her brother's message was contained in secret marks made on the envelope. Apparently, the two had devised a system whereby

they could send each other messages through the post for free.

By David A. Norris

<http://mentalfloss.com/article/20249/11-stamp-stories-worth-retelling>

11 Stamp Stories Worth Retelling



WORLD'S WORDIEST STAMP?

A planned United Nations souvenir sheet designed to honour a world record might set a world record of its own, thanks to microprinting and a lot of words.

The United Nations Postal Administration will issue the sheet in October 27 during the United Nations Stamp and Postal History Show, UNExpo 17, at the American Philatelic Center in Pennsylvania.

The three-stamp souvenir sheet pays tribute to the Translation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Passing the 500 Mark. (The declaration was drafted on December 10, 1948 and has been translated into 503 languages at last count. Guinness World Records recognizes it as the world's most translated document.)

The sheet has one stamp each denominated in U.S., Swiss, and Austrian currency. Those countries are home to the U.N.'s three main headquarters. Each stamp has a title in different languages, but includes the entire text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its preamble in English.

Malli Hui, of the U.N. Postal Administration, noted that the document, unofficially, has 1,778 words! Those words are spread across 60 lines of microprinting on each stamp. Blow it up big enough and the words are legible. The stamp will likely be eligible for world-record status once it is formally issued.

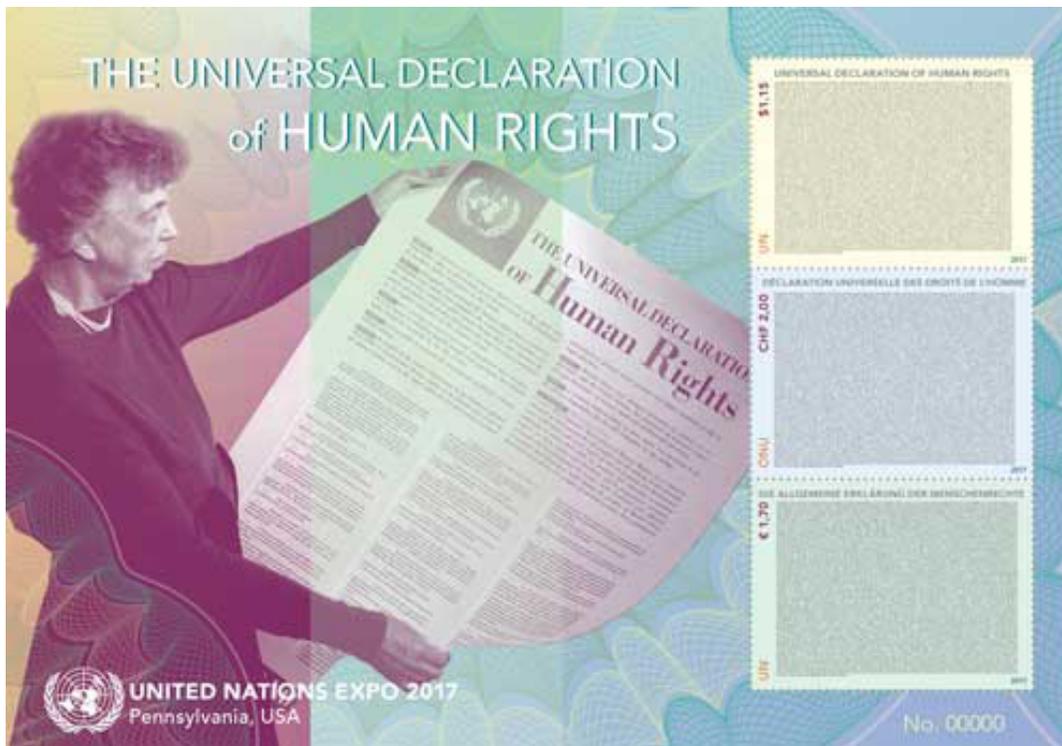
At the left is an image of Eleanor Roosevelt holding up the original

document featuring the 30 Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A swirling grid pattern and bleeding muted hues from yellow to blue tie the historic photo to the stamps, giving it a modern feel. The words "United Nations Expo 2017 Pennsylvania, USA" are at the bottom left.

The current record for words on a stamp is 606 for a 2014 International Women's Day stamp from Belgium in 2014, according to the Guinness World Records website.

<http://www.stampboards.com/viewtopic.php?f=13&t=78344>

Reported at <https://unstamps.org> (With thanks to Stampboards member Tonga2)



AMERICA'S FIRST INVERTS

Nearly 150 years ago, officials unveiled a revolutionary stamp series produced by the National Bank Note Company. For the first time in American postal history, designs other than portraits of national leaders were pictured on a U.S. stamp. The Pictorial Series also featured the first bi-color U.S. stamps.

The public was underwhelmed by the stamps and criticized the designs as being frivolous. But 19th-century collectors soon found a reason to love them...

Bi-color printing was done in two steps. The central design (vignette) was printed first. The stamp sheet was then placed back on the flat press and the frame was added. In a few cases, human error led to the sheet being placed on the press backwards. The result – the first inverted stamps in U.S. history!



This error occurred in three Pictorial issues, including the 15¢ Landing of Columbus. Of 1,376,700 U.S. #119 stamps produced, only 93 inverts are known – making them even more scarce than the famous Jenny Inverts.

At the time it was issued, the Pictorial Series was a failure with the general public and the stamps quickly went off sale. But collectors overall enjoyed the series and the inverts were especially sought-after.

Those feelings have only increased in the last 146 years. When Don Sundman and Janet Klug polled collectors, philatelic journalists and other experts for the “100 Greatest American Stamps,” the 1869 Pictorial Inverts were ranked #17.

The #119b stamp currently has a catalogue value of \$22,500 in used condition. Only three of the 93 Landing of Columbus inverts are known in mint condition – and they’re valued at \$1,000,000 each!

Posted on September 2, 2015 by MysticStamp
<https://www.mysticstamp.com/info/americas-first-inverts/>



TRASHY CINDERELLAS

Environmental charity The Plastic Oceans Foundation has launched a campaign to tackle a country-sized problem: an area of trash equivalent to the size of France

floating in the North Pacific Ocean.

As it stands, eight million tonnes of rubbish end up in the world’s oceans every

year, polluting our waters and killing large numbers of marine wildlife in the process, according to the foundation.

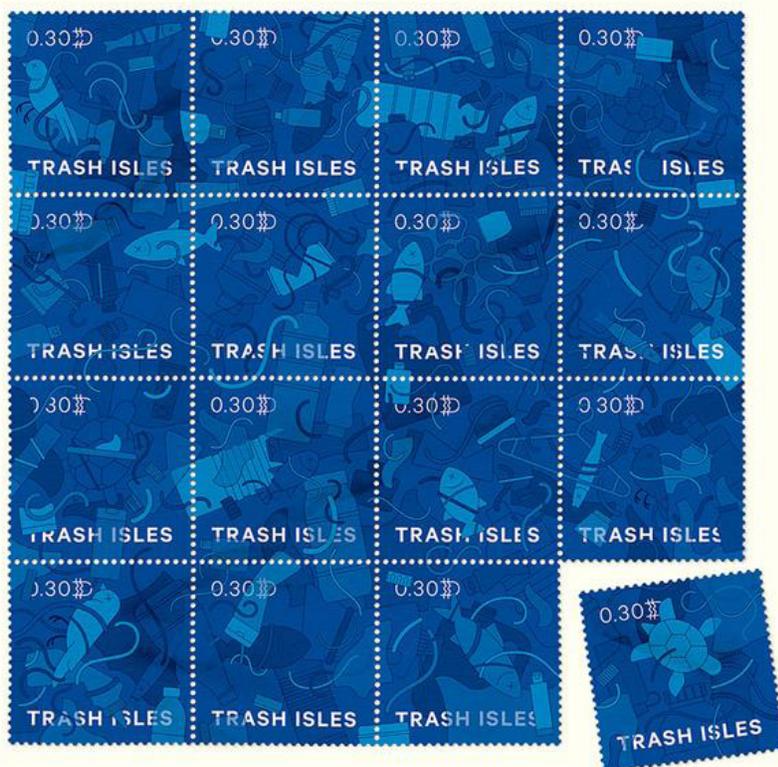
Launched in collaboration with digital media brand LadBible, the aim of the campaign is to have the trash pile recognised as an official country, so that the rest of the world will be forced to help clear it up under the United Nations’ existing environmental charters.

London-based designer Mario Kerkstra has created the national flag – a white and blue block design with an accompanying ominous, green plastic bottle symbol – passport, a currency called Debris and even a printed set of stamps for official correspondence.

If you want to sign a petition to try to get the Trash Isles recognised as a Country see the link below.

<http://www.stampboards.com/viewtopic.php?f=6&t=78763>

Reported at:
<http://www.designweek.co.uk>



PICTORIAL STAMPS OF TASMANIA

One of the most iconic sets of stamps of the Australian colonies, the eight values of the pictorial set were first issued from 1899 to 1900 and were reprinted several times. The original printing by De la Rue was done in recess; later printings were done in Melbourne, Victoria by lithography and typography, making these stamps an interesting collecting challenge. These stamps were among the first stamps ever issued depicting pictorial subjects rather than monarchs and presidents. They were preceded only by the Pictorial Issue of the United States in 1869, the Columbian Issue of the U.S. in 1893, the

North Borneo issue of 1894, the Trans-Mississippi issue of the U.S. in 1898, and also in 1898 British Guiana and New Zealand issues. Some argue that the 1850 "Sydney Views" of New South Wales should be considered the first pictorial issue, although others consider these to be postal stationery.



The author at Tasman's Arch, featured on the 2 1/2d value



image courtesy of Sandafayre.com

TOP 5 DPCPS INSTAGRAM POSTS



♥ 119



♥ 111



♥ 108

90 posts
610 followers
241 following

Since our first post January 20, 2016

www.instagram.com/dallas_stamp/



♥ 100



♥ 95

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THE MINUTES

July 12, 2017

meeting was called to order at 7:30 PM., Geoff Owens, President, presiding. 22 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:

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: Newsletter was published on July 1st.

Membership report: 38 active members. Bob Carter has returned to the club.

Exhibit – Mid Cities One Page is next show.

Old Business: The Executive Board has approved a dark blue Polo Shirt with pocket at a cost of \$8.00 to the membership.

New Business: A Donation Stamp Action was held and \$2.25 was added to the club's treasury.

Announcements: Membership reminded that the Scott Albums must be signed.

Trivia/Show & Tell: None.

Door Prizes/Album Drawing: Graciously donated door prizes were given out. The album drawings were held.

Program:

"The Story behind the Stamp", Speakers:
1. Stuart Barzune talked about secret mark in Bernard Revel (2193) stamp.
2. Jon Cagley talked about Spain's King Alfonso XIII (255) impact on Spanish stamps of the 20th century.
3. Bill Laupus talked about The Baltimore & Ohio RR Issue (1006) America's First railroad.
4. Jack Urish talked about Hungary's charity stamps for WWI POWs (B69 – B71) returning home.
5. Stan Bartnikowski talked about Poland B106, Day of the Stamp, Polish-Hungarian friendship.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:50 PM.

THE MINUTES CONTINUED

August 9, 2017

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 PM., Geoff Owens, President, presiding. 19 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 reported the club accounts.

Program VP's report:

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

August 23, Program: "International Stamp Exhibitions of the 70s: FIPEX, INTERPHIL 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. September 13, Program: "APS DVD: Anatolia, or Turkey in Asia"; September 27 Program: "The Story Behind the Stamp", Five volunteers.

Editor's/Publicity report: Dallas Stamp has 580 followers on Instagram. In response to a question by Jack, Chris noted this following was worldwide, and there is no real way to filter out the local followers.

Membership report: None

Exhibit: None

Old Business: Jack was hoping the club shirts would be available at the next meeting.

New Business: None.

Announcements: None.

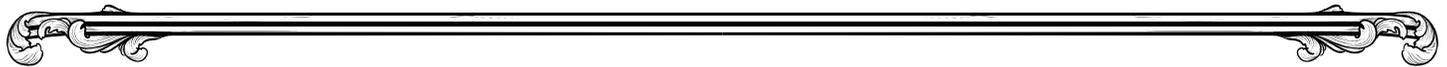
Trivia/Show & Tell: Perry Denton showed an antique metal soap dish he found.

Door Prizes/Album Drawing:

Bill Laupus graciously donated door prizes. The album drawings were held.

Program: "Letter of the Alphabet: B Exhibits" contest was held. Jack Urish won the awards for Most Creative/Unique and Overall Favorite. Stan Bartnikowski won the award for Best Arrangement/Display.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:39 PM.



August 23, 2017

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 PM., Geoff Owens, President, presiding. 18 members and 1 guest 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:

August 23, Program: "International Stamp Exhibitions of the 70s: FIPEX, INTERPHIL 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. September

13, Program: "APS DVD: Anatolia, or Turkey in Asia"; September 27 Program: "The Story Behind the Stamp", Five volunteers. October 11, Board Meeting and "APS DVD: Jamaica in World War II".

Editor's/Publicity report: – Dallas Stamp has 589 followers on Instagram. Working on the newsletter, expected mid-September to October 1.

Membership report: None

Exhibit: Looking for 1 page per member in September-October timeframe for the November 10-11 Mid-Cities show.

Old Business: No shirts yet, per Jack Urish.

New Business: None.

Announcements: None.

Trivia/Show & Tell: Jack Urish presented a brochure from Littleton Coin Company and a Russian Postal Card. Bob Westphal presented an Iraq item.

Door Prizes/Album Drawing: No door prizes this meeting. The album drawings were held.

Program: Stan Bartnikowski gave his presentation on "International Stamp Exhibitions of the 70s: FIPEX, INTERPHIL and CAPEX".

The meeting was adjourned at 8:38 PM.



CLUB FRAME EXHIBIT

Mid-Cities Stamp Expo

has accepted our registration for a Club Frame exhibit.

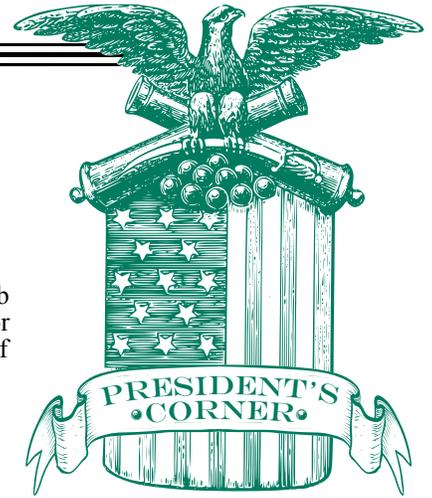
Now we need to fill it, with fifteen pages (One Page per member) from our DPCPS members.

Please "Sign Up" on wednesday evening at the DPCPS meeting to provide One Page.

Let's have some fun with sharing our varied philatelic interests with the Mid-Cities folks and all those who come to the Expo that Friday and Saturday. Some preliminary subject line for Your Page would be helpful, but we will finalize that just before mounting. Please bring your One Page to the DPCPS meetings of Oct.10 or Oct. 24.

If any questions (or to get on the list, if you miss wednesday's meeting) please contact **Paul Witthoef**.

This show also offers the opportunity to put up Mini-Exhibit of four pages [or one page] separately. If there is something that you would like to share, perhaps the start of something bigger later, for fee of One Dollar, see also the attached mini-exhibit Registration Form. A couple of us have already filed for this, and more are welcome.



Members,

It's hard to think about stamps with Harvey and Irma wreaking devastation to our south and east, not to mention the major earthquake in Mexico and the catastrophic flooding in Bangladesh and nearby areas. I encourage you each to reallocate a portion of your stamp budget and donate it to a relief agency or charity of your choosing as I have done.

Our club polo shirts have arrived. If you haven't picked up yours yet, please see me at any club meeting. As announced, the board approved a club subsidy so the shirts are available to you for only \$8. We ordered a few extra so if you want one for a family member or a spare for yourself we should be able to accommodate you.

Paul Witthoef is once again coordinating the club exhibit for Mid-Cities Stamp EXPO. If you have or can put together a one- (or two) page exhibit please touch base with Paul.

Lastly, next month we will form a nominating committee to put together a slate of candidates for officers and directors to be voted on at our holiday dinner in December. If you are interested please contact Stan Bartnikowski.

Until next time, happy collecting!

Geoff Owens
President

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

CLUB MEETINGS SCHEDULE.

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

October 11

Board Meeting at The Edgemere on Northwest Highway and Thackery
Program: "APS DVD: Jamaica in World War II", speaker: none
Begin Christmas Dinner Reservations – Reservation Form Handout

October 25

Program: "Quarterly Auction", speaker: Entire Membership

November 8

Board Meeting at The Edgemere on Northwest Highway and Thackery (nominate slate of officers for 2017)
Program: "Letter of the Alphabet: C Exhibits", speaker: Entire Membership

December 13

Program: Holiday dinner at The Edgemere on Northwest Highway and Thackery

UPCOMING SHOWS

October 14-15

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)

November 3-4

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

November 10-11

MID-CITIES STAMP CLUB EXPO, Grapevine Convention Center, 1209 Main St., Grapevine, TX 76051. (Highway 114 at Main Street exit, just north of DFW Airport) (Friday 10-5, Saturday 9-4)

December 8-9

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

SPECIAL THANKS TO

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