



San Jose Stamp Club Newsletter



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Founded 1927, Club show since 1928
 Meets 7:00 PM, 1st & 3rd Wednesdays
 Hilltop Manor in 3rd floor dining room
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 Driving instructions on the website.

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WPL Auction

The Sequoia Stamp Club will host the Western Philatelic Library’s auction in an effort to help raise funds for the library’s move scheduled for this summer. The library must vacate the Raynor facility by June 30th, 2013. We understand a building is being purchased up the peninsula but have no details.

The auction will take place May 14 at the Community Activities Building, 1400 Roosevelt Avenue, Redwood City. Doors open at 7:05 pm. Some 50 to 60 lots are expected and there are normally many good values that can be had at WPL auctions and this auction should prove to be more of the same.

Mail Call

The effort to arrange a field trip to the museum in Santa Rosa to see the traveling exhibit “Mail Call” was not very successful—too bad. This didn’t prevent Dave Gilman and Jim Sauer from going there themselves to see it.

On Saturday April 20th we were on the road by 9 am and arrived at the museum around noon. Built in 1909 by local firms, it’s one of the first 12 buildings built by the federal government in California. It opened as a post office in 1910 and still features the historic marble and oak ornamentation. In 1979 the Post Office moved 750 feet to its present location on 7th Street. The building was renovated as a museum space and placed on the National Historic Register. It’s really quite beautiful, and the ladies staffing the facility are very helpful.

This “Mail Call” exhibition comes from the Smithsonian’s National Postal Museum and explores the history of America’s military postal system. It documents how military mail communication changed throughout history and we learned about the armed forces postal system from the American Revolution to the present day.

David and I enjoyed the exhibit very much which seemed to be the norm for veterans according to one of the docents. There were any number of letters and photographs plus artifacts from most of our nation’s conflicts. As stamp collectors, much of the information was familiar, but much was added in many areas.-ed.

Program

Ed Laveroni will speak at the May 1st meeting on the South Pacific Coast Railroad, its philatelic importance and its economic importance to the Santa Clara Valley.

Ed is a seasoned exhibitor who researches his subjects extensively and can convey the story with élan.

Munchies and coffee will be available, so mark your calendar and look forward to a fun event.

Bonin Islands

On page four is a short history of the Bonin Islands found on the internet. The main island in this group is Chichi-jima which, in WWII, was the scene of a number of horrors, including cannibalism and beheadings by the army CO, Major Suelo Matoba, and described in *Flyboys* by James Bradley. Bradley is better known for *Flags of Our Fathers*, the story of the battle for Iwo Jima. Bradley is the son of one of the flag raisers on Iwo Jima.

It should be noted that the Japanese Navy’s dealing with POWs was quite the opposite of the army’s. This is borne out in *Unbroken* by Laura Hillenbrand, *The Last Stand of the Tin Can Sailors* by James D. Hornfischer and *The Battle of Leyte Gulf* by Thomas J. Cutter. Even in *Flyboys* there are marked differences in the treatment of POWs by the army and navy personnel. All three of these books are outstanding reads for any history or WWII buff.

I think you will be fascinated by this very short history of some very remote and isolated rocks in the Pacific.-ed.



Northern California Trivia

Q What does the name Palo Alto mean?

A "Tall Tree"

Q Where is the Bok Kai (Bomb Day) Festival held?

A Marysville.

From *Northern California Trivia* by Ernie & Jill Couch

The Virtual Stamp Club Joins Forces With bidStart

bidStart and The Virtual Stamp Club (VSC) are excited to announce that they are joining forces in the next couple of weeks, following the recent acquisition of VSC by bidStart. We intend to bring our community closer together, with better content that aims to enrich and engage us all.

VSC founder and owner Lloyd de Vries joins bidStart immediately as our new Head of Community. Lloyd will work for bidStart on a permanent basis, and will be able to devote more time to the philatelic community, both for the combined message board and on the Web.

Our shared vision: "I couldn't be more excited to bring the VSC to bidStart. It's a giant leap in the right direction for bidStart becoming the best place for all things stamps and collectibles," said Mark Rosenberg, founder and CEO of bidStart.

These are exciting times as we look to bring together this broader philatelic and collectibles community.

VSC and bidStart will have more resources and opportunities; bidStart's Community section will be more active. Both Lloyd and the managers of bidStart (and parent company Stanley Gibbons) think that the Internet has been good for stamp collecting and is intrinsic to the future of the hobby. Philately doesn't have to wait for the next issue of a magazine to arrive or the next stamp show: It's now 24/7.

VSC will get a new, more robust message board platform with many features that were lacking before. The bidStart community forums will get more activity and more members, with a cleaner, more user-friendly environment. The bidStart community will be broader thanks to the VSC acquisition. The VSC community will get a better user experience, and more news and information than has been possible in the past.

Next steps: On Monday, April 22nd, we will merge the two communities together; when we launch an all new community platform on bidStart, which will take into account many of the comments and suggestions from members of both forums. It should go without saying, but in case you're not aware, participation in The Virtual Stamp Club and bidStart community will remain free of charge—as they have been all along.

All existing previous messages from both The Virtual Stamp Club and the bidStart community forums will be preserved.

We'll be attending NAPEX in Washington, DC at the end of next month, and other shows in the future, and would love to see you there to hear your views about how we can continue to make improvements for you and the wider collectibles community.

This is obviously a press release sent to all bidStart users and, I'm guessing, Virtual Stamp Club members. I can't speak to the VSC, however, am a very satisfied bidStart user. Buying is still good on ebay, not as good for sellers and am watching as I will start online selling soon-bidStart?-ed.

The more I talk with non-collectors about stamps, the more I realize our hobby suffers from a severe perception problem. Too many people don't realize the diversity and variety of modern collecting. When many learn about the possibilities, some become seriously interested in getting started.

First, let's get the obvious out of the way—stamp collecting is not going to return the glory days (after WWII to the mid 1960's) when a large number of people collected stamps. That's ok, and I prefer it not just become a short lived craze. Developing a larger and stronger base of committed collectors should be our goal, not to become the next fad to go boom and bust. Collecting appeals to some and not others. The "trick" is to show those who could be interested in collecting stamps the possibilities. To bring stamp collecting to its potential, it will take a coordinated effort by many in the philatelic community. I wrote about this in my message in the March newsletter. We need to reach out to the public in engaging ways that break up the stogie perception.

I believe the biggest obstacles to this are the existing leaders of the philatelic community. Why? Because they are stuck in the past. Expecting a better result from doing the same old things is getting us nowhere. It will take doing new things that will grow the hobby, not expecting new growth doing the same old things. The goal should be to get new collectors started and not worry about what or how they collect. There is far too much snobbery amongst the elite in the hobby. Making stamp collecting fun doesn't lead to exhibits that earn gold medals. So what, why care? Let's get more people engaged and having fun collecting. As people develop in the hobby, a few will develop into serious collectors.

Attracting those brought up in the new millennium will require philately embracing new technologies. One good example that already exists is the ability to purchase Scott catalogs on an IPAD. Being able to take the equivalent of a stack of catalogs to a show is wonderful—no more lugging around those back breaking printed volumes. While I haven't seen anyone bring a tablet to a SJSC meeting, tablets are an exploding market especially for the younger generation.

Philately should embrace social media. Yes, really. Ok, you don't have to personally participate, but if the hobby wants to throw off the stigma of being for fuddy-duddies we need to go where young people go. I'd like to see a diverse set of Facebook accounts promoting a variety of collecting types. YouTube channels with lots of instructive videos would help new collectors learn a host of information. We need videos with everything from the proper use of hinges and mounts to learning different collecting styles. Perhaps stamp collectors will even start Tweeting!

Here's a crazy idea: the APS, ASDA, NSDA, NPM, ATA & USPS sponsor a marketing manager that would work towards the goal of growing the hobby doing the kinds of things I've written about. As everyone with a stake in the hobby will benefit from growth, everyone should share the cost. A comprehensive plan could create real growth.

While creating a philatelic marketing manager is an ambitious plan, there is something each of us can do to promote the hobby—talk it up with your non-collector friends and casual acquaintances. I talked up topical collecting with a neighbor who loves dogs by showing her some new issues promoting

Continued top of next page.

dog adoption. Another neighbor wants to teach his grandkids about their heritage in Vietnam and was excited to hear about how he could do that through stamps. He was especially excited when I suggested how he could incorporate his families own postal history. Some of you know I'm developing a collection of postcards & covers from my Dad's hometown of Lisbon NY. I plan to inter-mix family history to document my heritage. It is really invigorating my own collecting which had gotten a little stale. What are you doing to keep your collecting fresh and encouraging others?

Brian

Succeeding At Succession

By Lloyd A. de Vries as posted on Bidstart.

The Netherlands' Queen Beatrix is stepping down as the Dutch monarch this spring after 33 years on the throne, making way for her son, who will be known as King Willem-Alexander. To mark the transition, the postal agency PostNL issued five stamps featuring the Queen on March 25th, and plans five more for the King about two weeks after his April 30th inauguration, featuring photos from the coronation.

But meanwhile, there are two interim "inauguration stamps" for use between May 1st and when the new Willem-Alexander stamps are ready.



Each shows the new king's initials, and we're told the colors have significance: On the "1" stamp, red and blue are the colors of the Dutch flag. The blue and green combination on the "2" stamp, "the blue is a reference to King Willem-Alexander's interest in water management and the green represents the attention he demands for the sustainable solutions to the problems our planet is facing," the designers say in a PostNL press release.



Postcard of the post office in Santa Rosa prior to its moving about 750 feet to make room for a new and larger post office. See *Mail Call* on page 1.

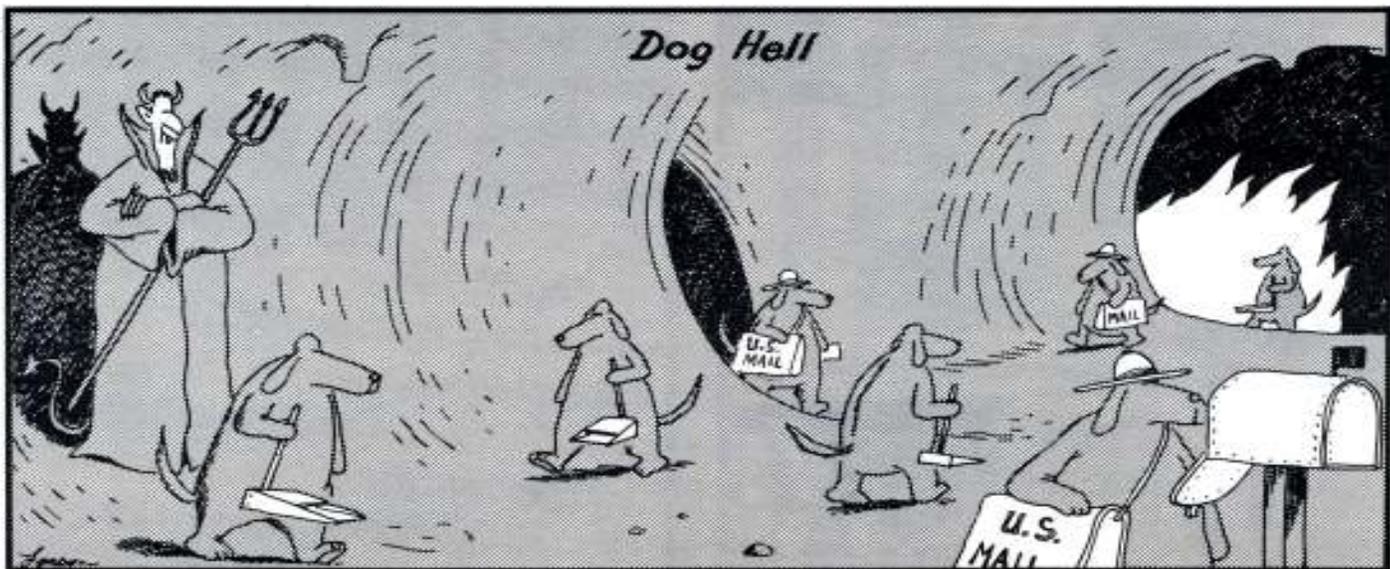


The post office building after its move and conversion to a museum. One of the first 12 federally built structures in California it was built in 1909 and opened as the post office in 1910. After the move and restoration it was placed on the National Historic Register—a beautiful building.

"How prone all human institutions have been to decay; how subject the best-formed and most wisely organized governments have been to lose their check and totally dissolve; how difficult it has been for mankind, in all ages and countries, to preserve their dearest rights and best privileges, impelled as it were by an irresistible fate of despotism."

—James Monroe, speech in the Virginia Ratifying Convention, 1788

Skill and confidence are an unconquered army.—George Herbert



"Let These People Go"

March 31—in 1492, Ferdinand II and Isabella I of Spain issued "The Alhambra Decree," in which they ordered all the Jews in their kingdom on another exodus.

We, with the counsel and advice of prelates, great noblemen of our kingdoms, and other persons of learning and wisdom of our council, having taken deliberation about this matter, resolve to order the Jews and Jewesses of our kingdoms to depart and never to return or come back to them. And concerning this we command this our charter to be given, by which we order all Jews and Jewesses of whatever they may be, who live, reside, and exist in our kingdoms and lordships, as much those who are natives as those who are not, who by whatever manner or whatever cause have come to live and reside therein, that by the end of the month of July next of the present year, they depart from all of these our realms and lordships, along with their sons and daughters, manservants and maidservants, Jewish familiars, those who are great as well as the lesser folk, of whatever age they may be. And they shall not dare to return to those places, nor to reside in them, nor to live in any part of them, neither temporarily on the way to somewhere else nor in any other manner, under pain that if they do not perform and comply with this command and should be found in our said kingdom and lordships and should in any manner live in them, they incur the penalty of death and the confiscation of all their possessions by our chamber of finance, incurring these penalties by the act itself, without further trial, sentence, or declaration.

You know well, or ought to know, that whereas we have been informed that in these our kingdoms there were some wicked Christians who Judaized and apostatized from our holy Catholic faith—the great cause of which was interaction between the Jews and these Christians—in the courts which we held the city of Toledo in the past year, we ordered the separation of the said Jews in all the cities, towns, and villages of our kingdoms and lordships and commanded that they be given Jewish quarters and separate places where they should live, hoping that by their separation the situation would remedy itself. Furthermore, we procured and gave orders that inquisition should be made in our aforementioned kingdoms and lordships, which, as you know, has for twelve years been made and is being made, and by it many guilty persons have been discovered. And accordingly we are informed by the inquisitors and by other devout persons, ecclesiastical and secular, that great injury has resulted and still results, since the Christians have engaged in and continue to engage in social interaction and communication they have had and continue to have with Jews—who, it seems, seek always and by whatever means and ways they can to subvert and to steal faithful Christians from our holy Catholic faith and to separate them from it, and to draw them to themselves and subvert them to their own wicked belief and conviction, instructing them in the ceremonies and observances of their law, holding meetings at which they read and teach that which people must hold and believe according to their law, achieving that the Christians and their children be circumcised, and giving them books from which they may read their prayers and declaring to them the fasts that they must keep, and joining with them to read and teach them the history of their law, indicating to them the festivals before they occur, advising them of what in them they are to hold and observe, carrying to them and giving to them from their houses unleavened bread and meats ritually slaughtered.

Notwithstanding that we were informed of the great part of this before now and we knew that the true remedy for all these injuries and inconveniences was to prohibit all interaction

between the said Jews and Christians and banish them from all our kingdoms, we desired to content ourselves by commanding them to leave all cities, towns, and villages of Andalusia where it appears that they have done the greatest injury, believing that that would be sufficient so that those of other cities, towns, and villages of our kingdoms and lordships would cease to do and commit the aforesaid acts. And since we are informed that neither that step nor the passing of sentence of condemnation against the said Jews who have been most guilty of the said crimes and delicts against our holy Catholic faith have been sufficient as a complete remedy to obviate and correct so great an opprobrium and offense to the faith and the Christian religion, because every day it is found and appears that the said Jews increase in continuing their evil and wicked purpose wherever they live and congregate.

Therefore, we, with the counsel and advice of prelates, great noblemen of our kingdoms, and other persons of learning and wisdom of our council, having taken deliberation about this matter, resolve to order the said Jews and Jewesses of our kingdoms to depart and never to return or come back to them. And concerning this we command this our charter to be given, by which we order all Jews and Jewesses of whatever they may be, who live, reside, and exist in our said kingdoms and lordships, as much those who are natives as those who are not, who by whatever manner or whatever cause have come to live and reside therein, that by the end of the month of July next of the present year, they depart from all of these our said realms and lordships, along with their sons and daughters, manservants and maidservants, Jewish familiars, those who are great as well as the lesser folk, of whatever age they may be. And they shall not dare to return to those places, nor to reside in them, nor to live in any part of them, neither temporarily on the way to somewhere else nor in any other manner, under pain that if they do not perform and comply with this command and should be found in our said kingdom and lordships and should in any manner live in them, they incur the penalty of death and the confiscation of all their possessions by our chamber of finance, incurring these penalties by the act itself, without further trial, sentence, or declaration. And we command and forbid that any person or persons of the said kingdoms, of whatever estate, condition, or dignity that they may be, shall dare to receive, protect, defend, nor hold publicly or secretly any Jew or Jewess beyond the date of the end of July.

The said Jews and Jewesses during the stated period of time until the end of the said month of July may be better able to dispose of themselves and their possessions and their estates, for the present we take and receive them under our security, protection, and royal safeguard, and we secure to them and to their possessions that for the duration of the said time until the said last day of the said month of July they may travel and be safe, they may enter, sell, trade, and alienate all their movable and rooted possessions and dispose of them freely and at their will, and that during the said time, no one shall harm them, nor injure them, no wrong shall be done to them against justice, in their persons or in their possessions, under the penalty which falls on and is incurred by those who violate the royal safeguard.

Ferdinand II and Isabella I, from "The Alhambra Decree." Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile married in 1469 and ten years later became joint sovereigns of a confederation of kingdoms that laid the basis for modern Spain. The rulers had already obtained in 1478 a papal bull from Sixtus IV enabling the Inquisition to deal with the rise in power of Christian-converted Jews when they issued this expulsion in March 1492, a few months prior to their launching of Christopher Columbus' expedition to, they expected, India.

From *Lapham's Quarterly* and the internet.-ed.

The Bonin Islands

The Bonin Islands, also known as the Ogasawara Islands (小笠原群島 Ogasawara Guntō?) are an archipelago of over 30 subtropical and tropical islands, some 1,000 kilometres (540 nautical miles; 620 miles) directly south of Tokyo, Japan. "Bonin Islands" is the common name in English for Ogasawara Guntō, from the Japanese word bunin (an archaic reading of 無人 mujin), meaning "uninhabited" or "no people". The only inhabited islands of the group are Chichi-jima (父島), the seat of the municipal government, and Haha-jima (母島) which includes Ogasawara Village.

Ogasawara Municipality (mura) and Ogasawara Sub prefecture (Tokyo Prefecture) take their names from the Ogasawara Group. However, Ogasawara Archipelago (小笠原諸島 Ogasawara shotō?), may also be a wider collective term that includes other islands in Ogasawara Municipality, such as the Volcano Islands, along with other small, uninhabited and isolated islands.

A total population of 2,440 [when?] comprising 2,000 on Chichi-jima, and 440 on Haha-jima lives in the Ogasawara Group, which have a total area of 84 square kilometres (32 sq mi).

Because the Ogasawara Islands have never been connected to a continent, many of their animals and plants have undergone unique evolutionary processes. This has led to the islands' nickname of the "The Galapagos of the Orient", and their nomination as a natural World Heritage Site on June 24, 2011. The giant squid (genus *Architeuthis*) was filmed off the Ogasawara Islands for the first time in the wild on September 27, 2005, and was captured in December 2006.

A 25m-diameter radio telescope is located in Chichijima, which is one of the stations of the VLBI Exploration of Radio Astrometry (VERA) project, and is operated by the National Astronomical Observatory of Japan.

Prehistoric tools and carved stones, discovered on North Iwo Jima at the end of the 20th century, as well as stone tools discovered on Chichi-jima, indicate the islands might have been populated in ancient times.

The first recorded visit by Europeans to the islands, in 1543, was when the Spanish explorer Bernardo de la Torre landed. At that time, the islands were not populated.

A Japanese "discovery" of the islands occurred in Kanbun 10 (1670) and was followed by a shogunate expedition in Enpō 3 (1675). The islands were claimed as a territory of Japan. They were then referred to as Bunin jima (無人島 Buninjima?), literally "the uninhabited islands". In 1727, Ogasawara Sadato (小笠原 貞任 Ogasawara Sadato?), a ronin, claimed that the islands were discovered by his ancestor Ogasawara Sadayori (小笠原 貞頼 Ogasawara Sadayori?), in 1593, (Tensho 20), and the territory was granted as a fief by Toyotomi Hidyoshi. However, investigation of the claim found that it was a fraud and the very existence of Sadayori was doubtful; as a punishment Sadato was exiled by the shogunate (1735).

The first published description of the islands in the West was brought to Europe by Isaac Titsingh in 1796. His small library of Japanese books included *Sangoku Tsūran Zuzetsu* (三国通覧図説 An Illustrated Description of Three Countries?) by Hayashi Shihei. This book, which was published in Japan in 1785, briefly described the Ogasawara Islands.

These groups were collectively called *Islas del Arzobispo*

(Archbishop Islands) in Spanish sources of the 18th–19th century. Japanese maps at the time seem to have been rather inaccurate and therefore considered by some to be deliberately misleading. It is thought that this was an attempt to discourage colonization attempts by foreign nations. Frederick William Beechey used the Spanish name as late as 1831 and believed that the Japanese Boninsima referred to entirely different islands.

Britain claimed the islands in 1827, and five years later the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland published a posthumous, abridged publication of Titsingh's French translation of *Sankoku Tsūran Zuzetsu*.

In 1830, Nathaniel Savory, an American, lands on the island of Chichijima and forms the first permanent colony there, along with 29 other people from Hawaii, the continental United States and Europe. The first settlers were Richard Millichamp of Devon, England; Mateo Mozaro of Dubrovnik, Croatia; Alden B. Chapin and Nathanael Savory of Boston; Carl Johnsen of Copenhagen; as well as seven unnamed men and 13 women from the Hawaiian Islands. In 1846, further settlers arrived on board the whaling ship Howard. They established themselves initially in South Island. One of them, a woman from the Caroline Islands named Hypa, died in 1897 age about 112, after being baptized on her deathbed.

The islands are claimed as a territory of Japan. Commodore Matthew C. Perry of the United States Navy visited the islands in 1853 and bought property at Port Lloyd from Savory for \$50. The US "Colony of Peel Island" (Chichijima) is created and Savory is appointed governor.

In 1862 (Bun'yū 1), the islands were claimed by Japan, and in 1875 the Japanese government renamed them the Ogasawara Islands. The Japanese names of each island were resolved and 38 settlers from Hachijojima were sent the following year. In 1876 the islands were put under the direct control of the Home Ministry and the islanders of European and US ancestry were granted Japanese nationality in 1882.

A history of the islands was compiled by Lionel Cholmondeley over the course of several years; and his work was published in London in 1915.

In 1917, approximately 60-70 island people claimed ancestry among the 19th century English-speaking settlers; however, in 1941, no Bonin people would acknowledge descent from these early colonists. The current residents include some who claim to be related to Nathaniel Savory.

The Ogasawara islanders were relegated to an insignificant status up through the early Shōwa period. During World War II, most of the inhabitants were forcibly evacuated to the mainland. There was a Japanese military base on Chichijima, whose officer in charge, Major Suetō Matoba (の場 末男 Matoba Suetō?), was known for performing cannibalism and other acts on prisoners of war. He was executed for his crimes after the war. Future President George H. W. Bush's plane crashed in the ocean near Chichijima, and he was rescued by an American submarine. The Battle of Iwo Jima in 1945, one of the fiercest battles of World War II, was fought on a garrison island in this region of the Pacific.

Following World War II, the islands were controlled by the United States Navy, which expelled all residents except those descended from the original settlers and/or related to them by marriage, while allowing the return of pre-war inhabitants of White American or European, Micronesian or Polynesian ancestry. The islands were returned to Japanese control in 1968, after which time other Japanese citizens were allowed to return.

Dixie

The name “Dixie” is probably a bit of Franco-American slang born in the Mississippi River-boat trade, though some say it derived from the Mason-Dixon line, the surveyor’s boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland. It had become a universal nickname for the South long before the war; it seems to have had its origin in that most endearing of commodities, money.

Unlike many Southern banks, the prospering Creole financial houses of New Orleans dealt at par; their notes were traded at face value, and no deductions were made or asked in the brisk trade which came downriver into the gay Louisiana city.

The most popular of these bank notes was a ten-dollar bill. Its French heritage was clear in the cheery legend on each corner: “Dix.” To unlettered tradesmen, stevedores and boatmen, these bills were known only as “Dixies,” and as their soundness became known throughout the great river basin, the lower South became “Dixieland,” and the term was familiar on the exotic landscape of the waterway and its commerce.

It was 1859 before the word made its formal debut in song, even though the embryonic Southern anthem or something quite like it had been sung on plantations and steamer decks for generations. Its recorded birth, however, was in New York, on a rainy April Sunday of 1859. The author was Daniel Decatur Emmitt, a forty-four-year-old Ohio boy who had run away from home, served as an army fifer, played with circus bands and worked with minstrel shows.

When he was still sixteen, Emmitt turned out a hit song of the times, “Old Dan Tucker,” and thus, when Dan Bryant of Bryant’s Minstrels called for a lively new “walkaround” song to be played in New York streets as a lure for his ’59 show, Emmitt was his man.

The song was an overnight sensation, and was sung literally everywhere in the country. Many companies pirated the tune and parodied the words, and from such a case in New Orleans the song swept the South.

Years later, when the Confederacy had adopted the song, Emmitt said he rued the day it was written, since it had become a hallmark of treason. He also confessed that the tune did not spring full-blown into his head. The opening, he said, came from an old song his mother had crooned to him as a babe in arms, a wicked little ditty which began, “Come, Philander, lets be marchin’.”

The minstrel-show tune was only that until February 18, 1861, when Jefferson Davis was inducted into office as president of the Confederacy in Montgomery Alabama. A little procession wound toward the hilltop capitol behind a band directed by Herman Arnold, a naturalized German music teacher of the town.

Arnold had hastily orchestrated the number for his men, under the title “I Wish I Was in Dixie’s Land”—and under the impression that he had originated the piece himself from the raw material of folklore.

As the tune provoked its first public foot-tappings to parade time, Davis and Vice-President Alexander Stephens rolled along in a borrowed carriage, elaborately hung with silk and upholstered in yellow and white, drawn by spotless white horses. Soldiers of the 1st Alabama were the escort, the first men to march to the peppy measures.

Abraham Lincoln also liked the song. Just little more than four years after its Montgomery debut, when he was in the last week of his life, Lincoln took “Dixie” back into the Union. It was April 8, 1865, just at dusk, when Lincoln had returned from a tour of his army camps below fallen Richmond. He was worn

but happy as he settled on the paddle-wheel steamer *River Queen* in harbor where the James met the Appomattox. To the west, Grant was closing in on Lee, and the President was ready to return to Washington.

A Federal Army band came aboard and began a serenade. After a few numbers, including the “Marseillaise,” Lincoln turned to a guest, a young French count: have you heard the Rebel song, ‘Dixie’?”

The count shook his head.

“The tune is now Federal property,” Lincoln said, “and it’s good to show the Rebels that with its power, they will be free to hear it again. It has always been a favorite of mine, and since we’ve captured it, we have a perfect right to enjoy it.”

The musicians seemed surprised when the President called for the tune, but they blared away, the music carrying over the water to the army camps. In the audience on board was a mulatto seamstress, Elizabeth Keckley, a servant to Mrs. Lincoln. Before the war she had served another women high in Washington society, Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

Whatever her thoughts as she heard the symbolic tune, Elizabeth recorded only: “The band at once struck up ‘Dixie,’ that sweet, inspiring air; and when the music died away there was clapping of hands and other applause.”

Within a few minutes the *River Queen* slipped away downstream, bearing Lincoln on the last trip of his life.

From *The Civil War: Strange & Fascinating Facts*.

Firsts in the Civil War

General William T. Sherman is credited with making the statement: “War is Hell” during the American Civil War. While there is certainly truth to this statement, usually the rate of technology improvements arise out of war. The American Civil War is responsible for many firsts in American warfare and history. Some examples include:

Railroad artillery.	Tobacco & Cigarette taxes.
A successful submarine.	American conscription.
A “snorkel” breathing device.	American bread lines.
The periscope for trench warfare.	The Medal of Honor.
Land-mine fields.	A wide-ranging corps of press correspondents in battle areas.
Field trenches on a grand scale.	Photography of battles.
Flame throwers.	The bugle call “Taps.”
Wire entrapments.	First Negro U. S. Army officer (Major M. R. Delany).
Military telegraph.	American president assassinated.
Naval torpedoes.	Department of Justice (Rebel).
Aerial reconnaissance.	Commissioned American Army chaplains.
Antiaircraft fire.	U. S. Navy admiral.
Repeating rifles.	Electrically exploded bombs and torpedoes.
Telescopic sights for rifles.	The wigwag signal code in battle.
Long-range rifles for general use.	Wide-scale use of anesthetics for wounded.
Fixed ammunition.	Organized aerial psychological warfare (Dropping of Lincoln’s Amnesty Proclamation behind Southern lines).
Ironclad navies.	Camouflage outfits.
A steel ship.	Smoke screen for warfare.
Revolving gun turrets.	“Aircraft” carrier (for balloons).
Military railroads.	Flares.
Organized medical and nursing corps.	
Hospital ships.	
Army ambulance corps.	
A workable machine gun.	
Legal voting for servicemen.	
U. S. Secret Service.	
Withholding and income tax.	

Covers, Cards, Stamps, etc.

If you have collected stamps, especially U.S. stamps for more than fifteen minutes it's very likely you have come across these labels touting the coming of all first class mail by air—I know I have. In fact have several of the individual labels in both sizes, and have often wondered at their origin—well now I know and so do you.

Attending the postcard show in Scott's Valley on April 14th I came across the illustrated sheetlet. It's been separated right down the center and it's very likely you can make out where I've hinged the two halves together to reconstruct the whole pane.

It's self explanatory by reading the fine print at the bottom of the sheet: © 1941 LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, BURBANK, CALIFORNIA — mystery solved!

They were distributing these labels as they had a huge stake in flying the mail—they built airplanes!

It would complete the story were I to find a cover where they had mailed these labels to someone or to some company along with their cover letter. Anyone out there have one?

This was obviously just prior to the outbreak of hostilities with Japan, Germany and Italy which resulted in WWII and accelerated the production and improvement in aircraft of which Lockheed was a huge player. The plane looks like an improved version of Amelia Earhart's 1937 Lockheed Electra 10E.



A replica of Amelia Earhart's Electra 10E.

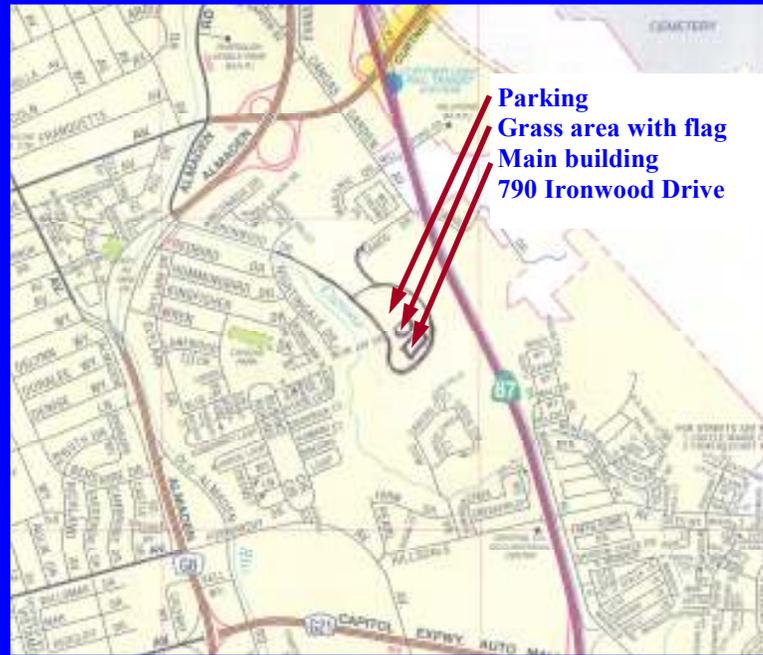


You never see the stock called Happiness quoted on the exchange.—Henry Van Dyke

© 1941 LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, BURBANK, CALIFORNIA



MAY MEETINGS ARE ON THE 1ST & 15TH
JUNE MEETINGS ARE ON THE 5TH & 19TH



Show Calendar

Western Philatelic Library Auction
May 14
Sequoia Stamp Club Meeting
Community Activities Building
1400 Roosevelt Avenue, Redwood City
Doors open at 7:05 pm
Free Parking

Sunnyvale 3-dealer Show
June 15 - 16
Sheraton Sunnyvale
1100 N. Mathilda Avenue, Sunnyvale
Sat 10 - 6, Sun 10 - 4
Free Admission - Free parking



NOT MUCH GOIN' ON...

The San Jose Post Card Club meets on the 2nd Wednesday of each month (excepting July & August) in the Hilltop Manor dining room at 7 pm.
Visit the SJSC website at: filateliciesta.org

Advertisements

Members may place an ad here to run for three months unless sold. Three at a time or as space allows.
No politically incorrect, risqué, religious, illegal or offensive material accepted. Editor will edit.

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2012 Scott catalogues I - VI you receive as the new ones are issued starting in April—excellent condition. \$120.00

Austria 729 - 36 MNH - 75th UPU Congress
Cat \$4.40 - \$2.75

Aden, Quaiti Michel 53 - 64 MNH Cat £36 - \$20.00

Angola 448 - 88 MNH Complete! Cat \$57.70 - \$40.00

Antigua 241 - 57 MNH Ships Cat \$41.05 - \$25.00

As a SJSC member you may advertise here—so why don't you?

BUYING STAMPS, COVERS, POST CARDS, POSTAL CARDS, DOCUMENTS, AUTOGRAPHS.—What have you?

Douglas Gary, (Serving Collectors since 1950 and Filatelic Fiesta Dealer since 1960). P. O. Box 457, Campbell, CA 95009
Phone: (408) 274-3939. E-mail: doug_gary@hotmail.com.
Member ASDA, NSDA and APS Dealer Member.

Legends of the West error sheet w/original mailer w/contents + White Ace specialty pages. Cat \$240+++ - \$195.00

Germany-Berlin 9N35-41 MNH UPU 75th anniversary Couple tiny glazed corners Cat \$750.00 - \$375.00

Bermuda 71 - MLH Nice George V set. Cat \$106.30 - \$70.00

Bolivia 418 - 22, C212 - 6 MNH Refugees Cat \$20.05 - \$12.50

Bolivia 454 - 8, C232 - 6 MNH Revalued Refugees
Cat \$16.95 - \$9.50

Brazil MNH 2055 - 73 Architecture Cat \$21.30 - \$12.50

All prices plus shipping or mailing costs if applicable.

I have many thousands of stamps/sets at 30 to 60% off Scott— send me your want list or call me.

Jim Sauer 408.445.2694 ~ hjamesauer@yahoo.com

Walt Kransky's website has changed:

Now mostly philatelic material, covers, etc.— a few postcards.

Website: <http://www.thepostcard.com/walt/>

E-mail Walt @ wrsky@att.net

Walt's duplicate and extra postcards are still for sale

Please use the word "POSTCARD QUERY" in the subject line of your e-mail message to avoid spam. Thank you.

This is a member service — use it!