



# San Jose Stamp Club Newsletter



Whole number 191

March 2014



**9-11—WE WILL NEVER FORGET**

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Founded 1927, Club show since 1928  
 Meets 7:00 PM, 1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesdays  
 Hilltop Manor in 3<sup>rd</sup> floor dining room  
 790 Ironwood Drive, San Jose, California  
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Adults/families \$12 ~ Youths \$6  
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## Happy St. Patrick's Day

### The Winter Olympic Games

The 2014 Winter Olympics took place February 7 - 23 in Sochi, Russia. Although the modern Olympic Games began in 1896, the first Winter Games didn't occur until 1924, in Chamonix, France. It was known at the time as International Winter Sports Week, and was formally declared the first Winter Olympics by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) the following year.



The first United States stamp honoring the Winter Olympics was for the III Winter Olympic games held at Lake Placid, New York, February 4 - 13, 1932. Scott 716, issued January 25, 1932.

Since 1901, Sweden had held its own international winter sports competition, called the Nordic Games, every few years. Within the next decade, the IOC showed interest in a separate Winter Olympics, but numerous obstacles—including the cancellation of the 1916 Berlin Games during WWI—prevented the Winter Games from forming.

Before the creation of the first Winter Olympics, figure skating and ice hockey were held during the Summer Games. In addition to these two sports, the first Winter Games also included biathlon, bobsleigh, cross country skiing, and Nordic combined (where athletes compete in both cross-country skiing and ski jumping).

The Winter Olympics were initially held the same year as the Summer Games, but a few months earlier and in a different city. Since 1994, the Winter Games have been staged two years apart from the Summer Games.

### Flying the B-47 and B-52

On Saturday, March 8th at 11:00 am Lt. Col. William "Bill" Van Cleve will present an in depth look at two very historic but different airplanes.

Bill will cover the topics:

- Development of the B-47
- Why the B-47 was the key element in the Emergency War Plan
- Importance of the B-47 design to the aircraft industry
- New Techniques required to fly the B-47
- Overseas deployments of the B-47's
- Development of the B-52
- Similarities and differences between the B-47 and B-52
- Operational use of the B-52 following the Cold War

Your editor plans on attending and you are welcome to carpool with me. It'll likely be a very interesting talk by a man who has flown both of these historic airplanes!

Presentation included with museum admission. \$14.00 for adults; \$9.00 for seniors; \$9.00 for kids with an adult.

### Stamp Counterfeiting

In January of 2012 I purchased ten copies of *Stamp Counterfeiting* by H.K. Petchel. This was Mr. Petchel's second book on the subject and both are interesting reads. He has signed each copy.

I ordered ten as there were ten people who said they wanted a copy. I have long since lost the list and was surprised when I came across two copies of said book.

If you were one who ordered a copy and did not receive it, please let me know; otherwise I will sell them at cost to whomever wants one. Cost is \$15.53. This reflects a 45% discount.-ed.

I'll bring them to our first March meeting so you can see them.-ed.

# Hot Pourie

## Northern California Trivia

Q What early-1950s television series set in San Francisco's Sea Cliff area was the first NBC show to use rear-screen projection?

A One Man's Family.

Q The movie *High Noon* was filmed in what California town?

A Railtown.

From *Northern California Trivia* by Ernie & Jill Couch

## Short History of the Microwave Oven

How long ago do you think microwave ovens were first invented? Thirty, forty, or even 50 years ago? Nope - over sixty-five years ago! The history of the microwave oven is rather unique.

Like many great products in history, the microwave oven is also a product of past technologies. During World War II, two scientists at Raytheon Corporation, a division of MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology,) invented the magnetron, a tube that produces microwaves. By installing magnetrons in the Britain's radar system, the Allies used microwaves in order to spot Nazi warplanes on their way to bomb the British Isles. Demand for these magnetrons was extremely high. By the end of WWII, Raytheon was producing 2,700 magnetrons daily. Orders for their product came to a screeching halt. Even the United States Government canceled their order for several thousand units. What was MIT going to do with several thousand magnetrons they could no longer sell?

After the end of WWII, MIT continued research in microwaves. By accident, one year later, Dr. Percy Spencer, an engineer with the Raytheon Corporation, noticed something very unusual. He was testing a new type of magnetron when he discovered that the candy bar in his pocket had melted. This intrigued Dr. Spencer, so he tried another experiment. This time he placed some popcorn kernels near the tube and watched as the popcorn popped all over his lab. Engineers went to work on Spencer's hot new idea, developing and refining it for practical use. On October 8, 1945 Raytheon filed a U.S. patent for Spencer's microwave cooking process and an oven that heated food using microwave energy was placed in a Boston restaurant for testing. In 1947, the company built the Radarange, the first microwave oven in the world. It was almost 6 feet tall, weighed 750 pounds and cost about \$5,000 each. It consumed 3 kilowatts, about three times as much as today's microwave ovens, and was water-cooled, so it also needed quite a good plumbing job. An early commercial model introduced in 1954 consumed 1600 watts and sold for \$2,000 to \$3,000. Raytheon licensed its technology to the Tappan Stove company in 1952. They tried to market a large, 220 volt, wall unit as a home microwave oven in 1955 for a price of \$1,295, but it did not sell well. Raytheon produced a countertop Radarange in 1967 at a price of \$495, marking the beginning of the use of microwave ovens in home kitchens.

Although sales were slow during the first few years, partially due to the oven's relatively high price tag, the concept of quick microwave cooking had arrived. The new oven was shown at a trade show in Chicago, and helped jump start a rapid growth of the market for home microwave ovens. Sales volumes of 40,000 units for the US industry in 1970 grew to one million by 1975. Sales of microwave ovens now exceed that of gas-based units.

## The Prez Sez

Did you read my column last month? I hope so. I'm going to build on what I started in February this month and for the next couple.

In February, my first two proposals were: Target all ages, men & women, races and ethnicities. Embrace and take maximum advantage of new technologies. It might seem obvious to say "target all ages", but the philatelic community does very little to market itself to wide demographics of people. Most notably, our hobby can benefit so much from more women. Here in the Bay Area we are blessed by having several women who contribute significantly, but we can also use so many more. All the positives about stamp collecting apply to women as well as men. I cannot think of any good reasons why more women are currently enjoying philately other than they need to see more role models. We all feel more comfortable when we see people similar to ourselves when entering a room. Be honest guys, how would you feel if you walked into a stamp club meeting or show and only saw women? Also, a lot of people get in by word-of-mouth, and with too few women already in the hobby, there are too few talking it up. I expect that the ideas I'll write about later will make philately more attractive to women.

The philatelic community can do more to attract young collectors and families by presenting the "Youth Table" as a "Family Area" with activities that encourage parents to work with their kids on a collection. It isn't enough anymore to just put out a tub of cheap stamps and call it a youth activity. If we get the parents involved, they will be ready to encourage their kids to continue collecting and could become collectors themselves—perhaps they were collectors as kids and would like to reconnect.

There is a huge assortment of inexpensive stamps available. Instead of looking down on these stamps, we need to use these as an asset to attract new collectors. Ironically, new collectors are often much more interested in brightly colored pictorial issues than the more valuable early and rare stamps. Let's start using these more effectively to attract all ages of new collectors.

When I talk to parents of Boy Scouts, they are often very excited about being able to use stamps to reconnect themselves with their heritage and teach it to their kids. I believe this is a tremendous opportunity to reach out to people and attract them to stamp collecting.

One of the negative perceptions about stamp collecting is that it is old fashioned. While many of us stick to traditional methods of collecting, there is a LOT to be gained by accepting new technologies. We can shatter old perceptions and take advantage of modern conveniences by accepting new technologies. Many of us already widely use on-line auction houses like EBay, BidStart, and Delcampe. I wish I could afford an Apple IPAD so I could buy the next set of Scott catalogs as an app for my tablet. Wouldn't it be great to carry as many catalogs as you want to a show instead of 30 pounds of books! There is a near zero engagement in social media across the philatelic community. There's no better way for our hobby to get out the message than to get active on the various social media sites. We can continue to ignore this resource and continue to belly-ache about the demise of our hobby or we can get active and gets lots of new people interested in what is going on in the world of stamp collecting. What are your thoughts and ideas? I'd love to hear them.

—Brian

## A Short History of the Alameda Sugar Company

**E**benezer Herrick Dyer (April 17, 1822-1906) was an American businessman who established the first successful commercial beet sugar mill in the U.S., and as such was called the "father of the American beet sugar industry".



E. H. Dyer

Dyer was born in Sullivan, Maine; his family was one of the original colonists of New England. Unlike his brother Ephraim who was drawn by the California Gold Rush, Dyer stayed in Maine when the number of immigrants to California skyrocketed. However, Ephraim needed help running a farm, and asked his brother to join him. Dyer had previously run lumber and quarry companies and as an 1883 biography states, "Seeking a wider field he came to California." He arrived in 1857 and determining that the situation was favorable, returned to Maine for his wife Marion Wallace Ingalls, whom he had married in 1850, and their two children. Returning in April 1858, they settled on Ephraim's farm in Alvarado (now part of Union City). After his wife's death in 1863, Dyer married Olive Ingalls, his sister-in-law. In total, he had six children, three sons and three daughters, three from each of the sisters.

In 1859 he was elected County Surveyor of Alameda County and re-elected two years later. Also that same year he was appointed United States Deputy Surveyor by Surveyor General E. F. Beale, and he served in that position for about ten years. In 1876 he was chosen by the Second Congressional District of California as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Meanwhile, Dyer had noticed that much of America's sugar was being imported from abroad. Although several sugar beet mills had been established in the U.S., none of the ventures were able to remain in business for more than a few years. Dyer felt that with proper management, something he had experience in, a sugar company should be able to succeed. To determine if the land was suitable for growing sugar beets, he ordered seeds from Germany to plant on his farm. To his delight, he found the plants to thrive in California.

These experiments attracted the attention of the owners of one of those failed companies, a pair of Germans named A. Otto and A. D. Bonesteel, who had left sugar beet processing jobs in their home country to try to establish a sugar beet industry in the U.S. The Dyers, the Germans, and some other partners formed the California Beet Sugar Company. The Germans, who were tapped to manage the mill's operation based on their previous experience, turned out to be less than competent and the enterprise turned out to be a failure. In 1873, Bonesteel and Otto moved to try their luck in Soquel, but they proved to be unsuccessful yet again.

Undeterred, Dyer purchased the Sacramento Beet Sugar Company. This attempt also was a failure, but Dyer persisted and in 1879, finally found the right formula when he formed the Standard Sugar Manufacturing Company. Still, in 1886 the company

was forced to close, not due to poor business, but after some equipment exploded, causing the death of a firefighter. Dyer liquidated the stock and reorganized the company as the Pacific



Alameda Sugar Company

Coast Sugar Company. Three years later, the business was sold to the Alameda Sugar Company.

Dyer continued to be in the sugar business, however. He and his son Edward, who was a chemist and mechanical draftsman, toured sugar beet factories in Germany and brought back ideas to improve their existing facilities as well as for his next project, designing the factory for the newly incorporated Utah Sugar Company in Lehi, Utah. He retired in the 1890s and died in 1906.

An interesting sidebar to the sugar mill regarding the '06 earthquake:

**E.W. Burr, Superintendent, Alameda Sugar Co. March 18, 1907**

March 18, 1907.

Mr. E. W. Burr, Superintendent,  
Alameda Sugar Company,  
Alvarado, California.

My dear Mr. Burr:

I have before me a tabulation of the depth of certain artesian wells at the sugar-mill, numbered from 1 to 9, before and after the earthquake of April 18, 1906. The figures are very interesting, and I should like to incorporate them in the report of the Earthquake Commission, as indicative of the effect of the earthquake on the ground water; but before doing so I should like to apply the correction necessary for the fluctuation of the level of the wells due to the rise and fall of the tide in the adjoining Bay of San Francisco. You doubtless know the hour at which the measurements for the level of the water in these wells was taken on April 9, 14, 21 and 28, and May 5; and if you can get a series of hourly observations on the wells, say for a period of ten days or two weeks, so as to plot the curve of fluctuation of the water in the wells under normal conditions, and compare this curve with the curve of the rise and fall of the tide, we can, by referring back to the tabulation of the tide for the days mentioned, apply the necessary correction and so get the true effect of the earthquake upon the level of the underground water in your vicinity, in so far as your measurements will enable us to do so.

May I ask you whether it would be too much for you to do for the Earthquake Commission to get a record of hourly observations such as I suggest, taken with some considerable care, so that we can get this data for the purpose I mention.

Yours sincerely,

Chairman, State Earthquake Investigation Commission.

This all started with the above photo I have of the Alameda Sugar Company.-ed.

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"We can complain because rose bushes have thorns, or rejoice because thorn bushes have roses."—Abraham Lincoln

## The Wrangel Issues

**B**aron Pyotr Nikolayevich Wrangel, August 27 [O.S. August 15] 1878—April 25, 1928) was an officer in the Imperial Russian army and later commanding general of the anti-Bolshevik White Army in Southern Russia in the later stages of the Russian Civil War.



Baron Pyotr Nikolayevich Wrangel, c.1920

Wrangel was born in Mukuliai, Kovno Governorate in the Russian Empire (near present-day Zarasai, Lithuania). The Wrangel family was of the local Baltic German nobility, but Pyotr Nikolayevich Wrangel was only distantly related to the famed Arctic explorer Ferdinand von Wrangel.

After graduating from the Rostov Technical High School in 1896 and the Institute of Mining Engineering in St. Petersburg in 1901, Wrangel volunteered for the prestigious Life Guards cavalry and was commissioned a reserve officer in 1902 after graduating from the Nikolaev Cavalry School. He soon resigned his commission, and travelled to Irkutsk, where he was assigned to special missions by the Governor-General.

At the start of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, he re-enlisted and was assigned to the 2nd Regiment of the Transbaikalian Cossack Corps. In December 1904, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. After the war ended, he was reassigned to the 55th Finnish Dragoon Regiment, which participated in the punitive expedition under General A.N. Orlov in the Baltic region. In 1907, he returned to the Life Guards Cavalry Regiment. In 1908 he married Olga Mikhaylovna Ivanenko in St. Petersburg, and the marriage produced two sons and two daughters. Wrangel graduated from the Mykolayiv Imperial General Staff Academy in 1910 and the Cavalry Officers' School in 1911.

With the start of WWI, Wrangel was promoted to captain and assigned command of a cavalry squadron. On October 13, 1914 he became one of the first Russian officers to be awarded the Order of St. George (4th degree) in the war—the highest military decoration of the Russian Empire. In December 1914, he was promoted to the rank of colonel. In October 1915 Wrangel was transferred to the Southwestern Front and was appointed commander of the 1st Regiment of the Transbaikalian Cossacks. This unit was very active in Galicia against the Austrians, and Wrangel distinguished himself especially during the Brusilov Offensive. He was promoted to the rank of major general in January 1917, and took command of the 2nd Brigade of the

Ussuri Cavalry Division, which was merged with other cavalry units to become the Consolidated Cavalry Corps in July of the same year. He was further decorated with the George Cross (4th degree) for his defense of the Zbruch River in the summer of 1917.

Following the end of Russia's participation in the war, Wrangel resigned his commission and went to live at his dacha at Yalta in the Crimea. Arrested by the Bolsheviks at the end of 1917, he was released, and escaped to Kiev, where he joined Pavlo Skoropadskyi's Ukrainian State. However, it was soon apparent to him that the new government existed only through the waning support of Germany, and in August 1918, he joined the anti-Bolshevik Volunteer Army based at Yekaterinodar, where he was given command of the 1st Cavalry Division and the rank of major general in the White movement. After the Second Kuban Campaign in late 1918, he was promoted to lieutenant general, and his Division was raised to that of a corps. An aggressive commander, he won a number of victories in the north Caucasus. From January 1919, his military force was renamed the Caucasus Volunteer Army. Wrangel soon clashed politically with Armed Forces of South Russia leader Anton Denikin, who demanded a quick march on Moscow. Wrangel insisted instead that his forces should take Tsaritsyn first, to join up with the army of Admiral Aleksandr Kolchak, which he accomplished on June 30, 1919 after three previous attempts by Pyotr Krasnov had failed in 1918. He gained a reputation as a skilled and just administrator, who, in contrast to some other White Army generals, did not tolerate lawlessness or looting by his troops. However, at the insistence of Denikin, he was unable to join forces with Admiral Kolchak and led his forces north instead towards Moscow in November 1919. Continued disagreement with Denikin led to his removal from command, and Wrangel departed for exile to Constantinople Feb. 8th, 1920.

However, on March 20, 1920, Denikin was forced to resign, and a military committee led by General Abram Dragomirov in Sevastopol asked that Wrangel return as Commander-in-Chief of the White forces in Crimea. He assumed the post on April 4, 1920 and put forth a coalition government which attempted to institute sweeping reforms (including land reforms). He also recognized and established relations with the new (and short lived) anti-Bolshevik independent republics of Ukraine and Georgia, among others. However, by this stage in the Russian Civil War, such measures were too late, and the White movement was rapidly losing support both domestically and overseas. Wrangel is immortalized by the nickname of "Black Baron" in the marching song The Red Army is the Strongest composed as a rallying call for a final effort on the part of the Bolsheviks to end the war; the song became immensely popular in the early Soviet Union during the 1920s.

After defeats in which he lost half his standing army, and facing defeat in Northern Tavria and the Crimea, Wrangel organized a mass evacuation on the shores of the Black Sea. Wrangel gave every officer, soldier, and civilian a free choice: evacuate and go with him into the unknown, or remain in Russia and face the wrath of the Red Army. Wrangel evacuated the White forces from the Crimea in 1920 in remnants of the Russian Imperial Navy that became known as Wrangel's Fleet. The last military and civilian personnel left Russia with Wrangel on board the General Kornilov on November 14, 1920. Initially, Wrangel lived on his yacht Lucullus at Constantinople, which was rammed and sunk by the Italian steamer Adria, which had sailed from Soviet-held Batum. Wrangel, who was on shore at the time, escaped with his life in what was widely regarded as an assassination attempt.

Meanwhile, an issue of postage stamps had been underway. Too poor to have plates made, Wrangel's Army had seized the remainders of issues from 1902 on. Old Romanoff issues, some soviet stamps, Ukraine tridents, and even postal savings stamps were surcharged, and issued in 1921, as the stamps of the Wrangel Government—stamps for an exiled government and army. The surcharge was also applied to stamps of the Russian Offices in Turkey, when Wrangel's headquarters had been transferred to Constantinople.

They bore a surcharge reading "Post of the Russian Army," and were expected to be used for communications between the refugees. Most of the refugees, however, neither could afford postage, nor knew where to reach their friends; so used copies are very scarce.



Anti-Bolshevik Volunteer Army in South Russia, January 1918



Examples of the Wrangle overprints

Scott 236

Scott 307A

Scott 328

Wrangel then journeyed with his staff via Turkey and Tunisia to the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes as the head of all Russian refugees, and arguably became the most prominent of all exiled White émigrés. In 1924, he established the Russian All-Military Union, an organization established to fight for the preservation and unity of all White forces living abroad. He settled in Brussels, Belgium from September 1927 and worked as a mining engineer. Wrangel's memoirs were published in the magazine *White Cause* in Berlin in 1928.

Wrangel died suddenly in 1928, and Wrangel's family believed that he had been poisoned by his butler's brother, who lived in the Wrangel household in Brussels briefly and who was allegedly a Soviet agent. Wrangel's funeral and burial took place in Brussels, but he was reinterred on October 6, 1929 in the Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox church in Belgrade, Serbia according to his wishes.

The town of Sremski Karlovci, which served as his headquarters and was at the time of his death the location of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad, together with the Russian Ministry of Culture erected a monument in his honour.

Very few of the Wrangle overprints were actually sold to the



White Army departure.



Scott 314

public, and many of the covers were made up later with the original cancels. Reprints abound. Values are probably based on the sales of reprints in most cases.

Wrangel's Fleet, the last remnant of the Black Sea Fleet of the Imperial Russian Navy, existed from 1920 until 1924. This squadron was a "White" (anti-communist and counter-revolutionary) unit during

the Russian Civil War. It was known also as the Russian Squadron.



White propaganda poster "For united Russia" representing the Bolsheviks as a fallen communist dragon and the White Cause as a crusading knight.

"Courage is what it takes to stand up and speak; courage is also what it takes to sit down and listen."—Winston Churchill

## Rosie The Riveter

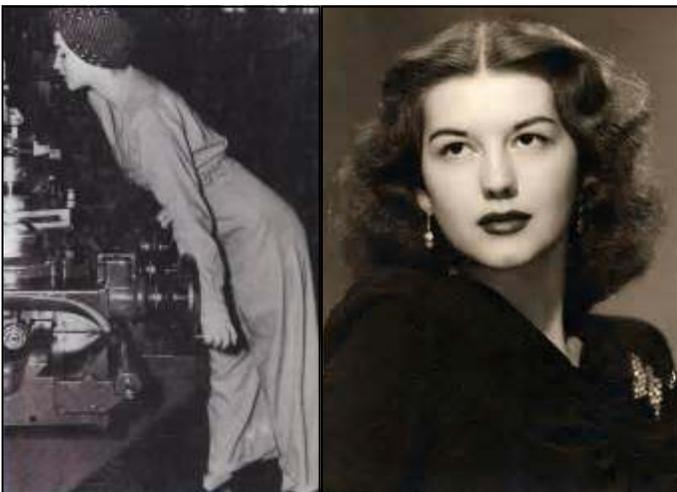
Geraldine Hoff Doyle is possibly the real-life model for the WWII era "We Can Do It!" poster, later thought to be an embodiment of the iconic WW II character Rosie the Riveter.

Geraldine Hoff was born in Inkster, Michigan. Her father Cornelious was an electrical contractor who died of pneumonia when she was 10 years old. Her mother, Augusta, was a composer who had scoliosis. After graduating from high school in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1942 Hoff found work as a metal presser in the American Broach & Machine Co. of Ann Arbor. As men started enlisting and being drafted into military service for World War II, women began to support the war effort by taking on roles, including factory work, that were formerly considered "male only."

Because she was a cello player, Hoff feared a hand injury from the metal pressing machines and so she left the factory after having worked a couple of weeks. During the brief time she worked there a United Press International photographer took a picture of her. That image—re-imagined by graphic artist J. Howard Miller while working for the Westinghouse Company's War Production Coordinating Committee—may have become the basis for the poster Miller created during a Westinghouse anti-absenteeism and anti-strike campaign.



The poster.



Geraldine Doyle, who was the inspiration behind the famous "Rosie the Riveter" poster.

Soon after quitting work as a metal presser, Geraldine Hoff met and married dentist Leo Doyle in 1943. The couple had six children (a son, Gary, died in 1980) and remained married until his death in February 2010.

Because the "We Can Do It!" poster was created for an internal Westinghouse project, it did not become widely known until the 1980s, when it began to be used by advocates of women's equality in the workplace. Doyle did not know she may have been the model for "We Can Do It!" until 1984, when she came across an article in *Modern Maturity* magazine which linked a photo of her to the poster, which she had not seen before. The original UPI photograph was used as the cover image for the Time-Life book *The Patriotic Tide: 1940-1950* published in 1986. The Rosie the Riveter character, based on Doyle and other World War II-era women who worked in factories to support the war effort, remains an icon and appeared on a 1999 postage stamp as part of a World War II series produced by the U.S. Postal Service.



The stamp.

We Can Do It!, Scott 3186e., issued February 18, 1999, features "Rosie the Riveter"

Geraldine Hoff Doyle died on December 26, 2010 in Lansing, Michigan, as a result of complications from severe arthritis at the age of 86. She was survived by her five children, eighteen grandchildren and twenty-five great-grandchildren.

*The stamp was actually from the Celebrate the Century series and was in the pane of stamps for the 1940s. Article is from the internet.*

# Covers, Cards, Stamps, etc.

Not having a suitable cover to present this month I've elected to take a classic British area stamp with its very fine engraving, and scan it at 800 dpi, which allows us to see the fine lines that make up its design.

The example shown is from St. Helena, issued in 1883. The bar across the original value is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  mm, it's perforated 14, and the watermark is number 1; all of which identify it as a Scott 29. The vignette is of course Queen Victoria.

The background lines are all lath or machine work, however Queen Victoria's bust is engraved. Take note of the hair, which is very finely done, and how very natural it appears.

This is much of the appeal of the classic era stamps, being able to enlarge and really study them; they are, after all, works of art.

Finding most of these stamps mint is difficult, and those with full unhinged gum can bring some serious dollars. The example shown is mint, previously hinged (perhaps many times), but very well centered for such an early issue. While many are somewhat inexpensive, many are very expensive and can be difficult to find. This stamp is middle of the road at \$120, and could, perhaps, bring a premium due to the very good centering, however, the gum is typical, that is, much of it no longer there—but the stamp *is* beautiful.

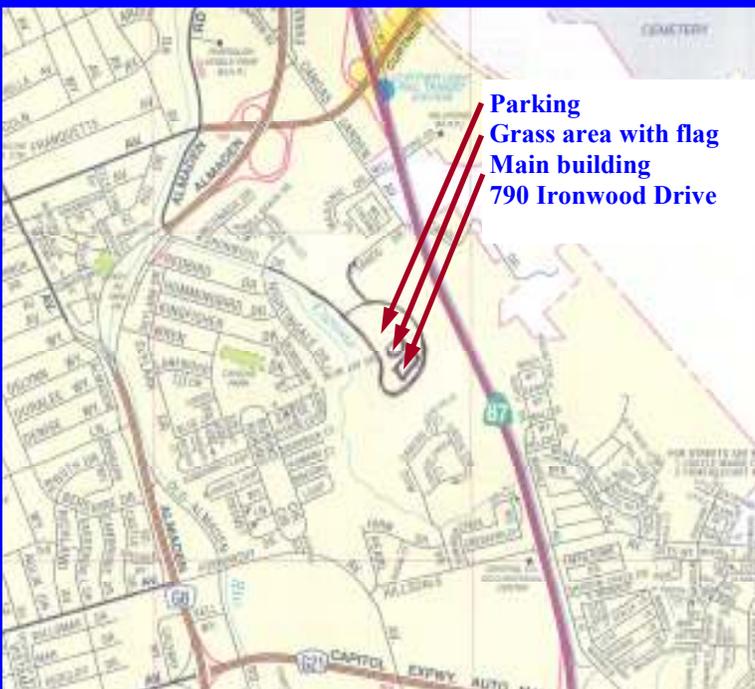


"Life shrinks or expands in proportion to one's courage."—Anais Nin



"[S]hould Congress, under the pretext of executing its powers, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not entrusted to the government, such [acts are] not the law of the land." —John Marshall, *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819

MARCH MEETINGS ARE ON THE 5TH & 19TH  
 APRIL MEETINGS ARE ON THE 2ND & 16TH



## Show Calendar

March 1 - 2  
 Novapex  
 Redding Senior Center  
 2290 Benton Drive, Redding  
 Sat 10 - 5, Sun 10 - 4  
 Free Admission - Free parking

March 9  
 Vintage Paper Fair  
 Elks Lodge  
 1475 Creekside Drive, Walnut Creek  
 Sunday 10 - 5  
 Free Admission - Free parking

March 22 - 23  
 Sunnyvale 3 Dealer Show  
 Sheraton Sunnyvale  
 1100 N. Mathilda Avenue, Sunnyvale  
 Sat 10 - 6, Sun 10 - 4  
 Free Admission - Free parking

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: [filateliefiesta.org](http://filateliefiesta.org)

## Advertisements

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