



San Jose Stamp Club Newsletter



Whole number 194

June 2014



9-11—WE WILL NEVER FORGET

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Visit our website at:
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Founded 1927, Club show since 1928
 Meets 7:00 PM, 1st & 3rd Wednesdays
 Hilltop Manor in 3rd floor dining room
 790 Ironwood Drive, San Jose, California
 Driving instructions on the website.
 Annual dues:
Adults/families \$12 ~ Youths \$6
With hardcopy of newsletter \$20
 APS chapter # 0264-025791
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Westpex

Another Westpex is in the books and all involved seem very pleased with the effort. In helping Richard Clever at his table I can attest to how very busy we were most of the time—and profitable, as were most dealers.

As most of you know—or not—Westpex underwrote the APS seminar, Collecting Western U.S. Postal History, held on Wednesday and Thursday before the show. The fee being just \$35 prompted me to attend. The program was more than one could expect. While all speakers were very good, I believe Scott Trepel's talk on *The Pony Express Covers* was likely the most interesting and best received.

As usual, the exhibits were outstanding with the panel of judges headed up by David McNamee. Exhibits ranged from Dr. Arthur Woo's *USA-the 1869 Issue*, which included the "Icehouse" cover to *Prostitute Revenues of Rosario de Santa Fe* presented by Benedict A. Termini. By far the most impressive (to me) was an exhibit on identifying the real and fake extra perforations of 19th century U.S. revenue stamps. Robert Mustacich did a masterful presentation on trying to explain his methods. I say trying as the material was far beyond the abilities of most. The graphs and illustrations were very intricate and one really needed to be a mathematician to fully understand them which I believe accounts for the Bronze award—too bad.

Local exhibit winners were: Vesma Grinfelds, Gold, for *Latvia: The Rising Sun Stamp of 1919*, Sequoia Stamp Club; Henry Marquez, Gold, for *Lima 1821-1884, Republican Postal History Until Early UPU*, Fremont Stamp Club; Edward Laveroni, single frame Gold, for his *St. Petersburg-Moscow Railway (Nikoleavskaya Railway)*, San Jose Stamp club.

Saving the best for last, we are very pleased to announce the Grand award winner as none other Edward Laveroni for *Imperial Postmarks of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, Chelyabinsk to Manchzhuria*. Ed has shown this exhibit a number of times and evidently he listens to the judges as it has improved with each showing until now he has reached the top. Our heartiest congratulations.

Off to France...

Ron Yamagami and wife Roberta are on a river cruise tour of France, not sure when they'll return. Ron has sent us a postcard which is shown below. What a great way to spend a spring vacation, and I'm certain they're having a great time.

One of their first stops was Omaha Beach and true to his word Ron has sent us a postcard depicting Omaha Beach.

Omaha Beach was where a lot of very young men met the Third Reich head-on and prevailed, but at the cost of a lot of those young men—it was literally a blood soaked beach by the time they gained the heights. Ron's message reflects the pain and sorrow of this place. He writes "This has been a very emotional Day. It is hard to imagine a horrific battle took place here."



Omaha Beach then and now.

How many Americans know about and remember the incredible situations so many of our young men were thrown into in WWII? And for that matter Korea and Viet-nam? The conflicts in the Middle East have brought some of this horror home to the young people who have served and their families—and, I suppose, to many other Americans. All the photos, films and reports can't begin to bring the reality of these wars home to any but those who have served.

I believe it was Winston Churchill who said "The farther you look back the further ahead you can see." Literally words to live by...



Northern California Trivia

- Q What El Cerrito area band preceded Creedence Clearwater Revival?
A Tommy Fogerty and the Blue Velvets.
- Q At what San Francisco station did *P.M. Magazine* originate in 1976, under the name *Evening Magazine*?
A KPIX-TV.

From *Northern California Trivia* by Ernie & Jill Couch

CLOSED ALBUMS



Gary Okazaki, a friend of the San Jose Stamp Club, passed away April 24th at the age of 56 after a six-month battle with a brain tumor.

An avid collector, Gary loved his Japanese stamps. He also collected covers from the WWII Japanese internment camps of Japanese-Americans.

It was Gary who suggested the ideas of a club T-shirt and a hospitality area at Filatelic Fiesta, which are now realities.

He had a strong interest in all things philatelic and enjoyed attending stamp shows. While he would not join the SCSC officially, he was a welcome guest from time-to-time and even brought treats on occasion.

A very quiet and private person, he none-the-less will be sorely missed by those that knew him from the club meetings.

God Speed - Rest in Peace



A Paradox in History

Well into the 20th century, medical doctors touted that bathing too often would be harmful to the human body. In the 1800's, no more than two baths per year were recommended. By the early 20th century, it was recommended that bathing only once a week was OK. It was thought that by bathing, it enabled your body organs to become waterlogged and thus damage them. The paradox is that at the same time swimming was touted as the best exercise to pursue and was the best method to keep the body healthy! I guess that the doctors thought that by keeping the body in motion in water prevented the body organs from becoming waterlogged.

Hmmm, I know a couple people that still adhere to this archaic regimen. I think that I will continue to opt for waterlogged!

This month is part 4 of my series on what can be done to grow and rejuvenate the hobby. For April I wrote about integrating genealogy into philately. My next topic is adding scrapbooking concepts and materials into philately.

Before you get upset that scrapbooking means rainbow and unicorn stickers, relax! There is tremendous potential to add creativity to our hobby. First, the format of 12" x 12" pages gives much greater flexibility for mounting covers than the typical 8 1/2" x 11". This is such a significant advantage when mounting postal history that this alone should make it accepted by the philatelic establishment. Mounting large sets of individual stamps also benefit from the bigger page size.

Scrapbook papers come in a wide variety of colors and textures which gives the collector a lot of options to pick what gives their material the best eye appeal. Since all scrapbook materials are acid-free and archival quality, they are well suited to philately. Using them in a stamp collection is a natural fit.

Showing current non-collectors how they can make a collection that is fun, creative and involves something they're interested in is a fantastic way to introduce people to the philately. As I've written about before, many people believe stamp collecting involves lots of rules and are surprised when informed the only rule is to not damage your material. I still love traditional albums for country collecting and maintain my US collection in a Scott National. I'm not advocating dropping traditional collecting methodologies, just proposing some new entry points into our beloved hobby.

A great way to add interest to a stamp collection is to include non-philatelic items. For example, in a collection about baseball, include game programs, player cards, ticket stubs, family photos of visits to games and other memorabilia. Current scrap bookers may even see this as adding a few postage stamps to their collection instead of adding scrapbook materials to a stamp collection. One's perspective about this is irrelevant, getting more people excited and involved with stamps is all that matters.

Even in clubs and societies of people who collect the same material, no two collections look the same. Individualization of our collection is one of the great attractions to our hobby. The "trick" is to make more people aware of this and express their creativity by accepting new materials and non-philatelic items.

When I've talked to a few in the philatelic establishment about these ideas, they've been quick to put them down because this isn't the way they've collected for the last 50 years. Really? We're just going to sit and whine about the lack of new collectors and turn away new ideas? Wow! Instead of sitting in a dark room complaining, let's turn on the lights to a potential bright future for philately.

—Brian



Boy Scout Merit Badge Program

A Boy Scout stamp collecting merit badge program was held on the Sunday of WESTPEX. Twenty-eight boys from all over the Bay Area came to the show to learn about stamp collecting and earn their badge. In addition to covering the basics of the hobby, everyone got a tour of the show. Kristin Patterson lead the parents on their own special tour which they very much enjoyed and appreciated. Local dealer Pam Vogt generously donated a bunch of packets of hinges when she heard they were in short supply. The International Society of Japanese Philately (ISJP) donated a box of stamps, hinges, and a great mix of Japanese stamps. The USPS donated Spiderman comic books the boys enjoyed receiving. With the encouragement of ISJP member David Farragut Rohde, four Scouts chose to collect Japan. A BIG thank-you to the members of the SJSC and WESTPEX for your support of this program. Hubert Jensen came in the afternoon and served as a team leader for the hands-on work the boys do in small groups.



Scout-O-Rama

On Saturday May 10th, I hosted a stamp collecting booth at the Silicon Valley Monterey Bay Council's Scout-O-Rama. This was held in San Jose History Park with Boy Scout Troops and Cub Scout Packs hosting a wide variety of events for anyone to try. Admission is open to the public with lots of families attending. While the stamp collecting program was targeted for Cub Scouts to earn the collecting belt loop (simplified requirements to encourage boys to try new things), everyone was welcome to come and build a small stamp collection.

There were 5 projects to choose from: "Collect the World," "Collect the US," "US Presidents," "Famous Americans," and "Machins." All of the projects will be available at the Filatelic Fiesta youth table later this year. The presidents project used the stamps from the 1938 Prexie series and Famous Americans used the 1940 stamp series of the same name.

I estimate about 120 people visited the booth with the table being full much of the afternoon. The kids enjoyed hunting for their stamps and many parents commented about reconnecting with having collected as a kid.



Card in a Beer Bottle Delivered After a Century

For *Linn's Stamp News* by Michael Baadke

The International Maritime Museum of Hamburg, Germany, reports the recent discovery of what it calls the oldest message in a bottle ever found.

It was written on a stamped postal card of one country, and accompanied by a pair of postage stamps from another.

Konrad Fischer, who appropriately enough is a fisherman in the Baltic Sea, was working off the German coast in March, about two nautical miles east of Kiel lighthouse, when he snagged the century-old brown beer bottle in his nets.



A German fisherman recently snagged a bottle containing a century-old message on a Danish postal card, and a pair of German stamps. *Image courtesy of the International Maritime museum of Hamburg.*

He was about to toss the bottle back into the sea when he realized there was something inside. The bottle contained a Danish postal card with a 5-ore green imprinted stamp depicting King Frederick VIII, who ruled the country from 1906 to 1912. The card was issued in 1912.

A handwritten message on the card was dated May 17, 1913, according to *The Local*, a German website that reports news of Germany in English.

The card was franked with a pair of 5-pfennig Germania issue German stamps of 1902-05 (Scott 67 or 82).

The message, written by Richard Platz, asked the finder to return the postal card to him at his address in Berlin, according to *The Local*. The enclosed stamps were apparently intended to serve as return postage.

Hearing of the find, the head of the international Maritime Museum, Peter Tamm, met with Fischer on board his cutter at Heikendorf, Germany, and arranged for the museum to temporarily exhibit the bottle and its contents.

Researchers tracked down Platz's granddaughter, Angela Erdmann, who said her grandfather died in 1946 at the age of 54, according to *The Guardian*. That means Platz was about 20 when he tossed the bottle into the Baltic. Erdmann recently viewed the bottle and the postal card at the museum.

The oldest message in a bottle currently recorded by *Guinness World Records* is 97 years and 309 day at sea, or about three years less than the most recent fisherman's catch.

If that bottle could talk! — Two World Wars, numerous bombing and torpedoing of ships of several nations, struggling and dying of sailors, POWs, refugees, well the list goes on and on! Seems to me it's a minor miracle it wasn't broken somewhere along the line. I've never found a message in a bottle, however, I have tossed a few into the Pacific Ocean in L.A. as youngster; mostly at Venice and Muscle Beaches plus some time at Corona del Mar (beautiful place at that time, before all the ugly development) —I spent a great deal of time at the beach as a kid in the 40s.-ed.

"The only thing worse than ignorance is arrogance." — Albert Einstein

The Truth Behind the Custer Massacre

For whatever reason, history textbooks tend to make General Armstrong Custer out to be a headstrong fool and the Native Americans to be “bloodthirsty,” “cut throats” and “savages.” Reading primary source material covering this era in American history will paint an entirely different image of the Native Americans.

The Custer Massacre is not the only case of the military battling with the Native Americans in the 1870’s. In fact, for several years in the mid-1870’s there were dozens of cases of the military invading Native American camps and slaughtering the occupants. This era has become known as the Indian Wars. Reading July 1876 issues of various newspapers around the country paint an entirely different image of the Native Americans and Custer.



General Armstrong Custer

Baltimore Gazette: “The war was caused by the extortions and robberies of Grant’s Indian Ring, and then the daring and intrepid Custer was sent with his slender band into the jaws of destruction. Grant sowed the seeds of war and Custer reaped the bravest of death.”

Baltimore Sun: “While breaking our pledges with the Indians and in various ways exasperating them to vindictive retaliation, we have put arms into their hands and furnished them with ammunition to slaughter our troops and massacre our people in the outlying frontier settlements.”

Newburyport (Mass.) Herald: “The Indians have been swindled and exasperated by our agents, and whenever they have been justly treated they have been friendly. When they have been swindled and abused they have revenged themselves with the most barbarous cruelty.”

Wilmington (Delaware) Herald: “General Custer was an honorable, brave soldier. He appeared in Washington before an investigating committee and furnished evidence harrowing some of the President’s plan. For this he was reduced in rank and another, appointed to take command of an expedition that he lost his life in. So, although humiliated by the President, he goes to his grave clothed in the honor of a brave man who died at his post.”

Elizabeth (New Jersey) Herald: “Can the act of the present administration in invading the Black Hills country and waging war upon the Sioux be justified? If not, General Grant is clearly responsible for the terrible fate that has befallen the gallant fellows who, at his command, have marched to an inglorious death, with no palpable object except to produce a sensation for political effect.”

Chicago Courier: “The crime is not with the men in the ranks; it is not with the brave officers who led them on to death; it is with the corrupt administration that sacrifices the lives of brave men upon the altar of political and personal preference and promotion.”

Yonkers (New York) Graphic: “In a fit of spite, President Grant degraded General Custer, who, in a position where he would not otherwise have been, was massacred at the head of the Seventh Regiment of cavalry by the Sioux Indians on the 25th of June. The entire command shared the fate of their daring leader. Naught but contempt can be felt for a President through whose jealousy and petty pique we are indebted for the murder of General Custer and his brave soldiers.”

Newark (New Jersey) Journal: “Coming to Custer, how has he been treated? Because, against his wishes, he obeyed a subpoena of Congress and gave evidence terribly damaging to Grant’s beloved Belknap and other bosom friends, Grant defied decency and public sentiment and degraded the gallant officer, stripped him of his command. Custer may have been rash, but lack of brashness, impelling it, indeed, was the noble desire to completely wipe out the stain sought to be put upon him by President Grant.”

Cincinnati Gazette: “For whatever other causes have helped kindle this war, the gold-hunting invasion of the Black Hills country was the present occasion. In this regard our vacillating course has given the Indians cause to think that our treaties would not protect their rights in any lands which attracted the greed of even the most lawless of our people.”

Norfolk Virginian: “He was insulted by the President and subordinated in his command of this expedition, because in obedience to a lawful summons he testified as to the corruptness of the post traders and army settlers, and it may be that it was the sting of disgrace that sent him recklessly into the thickest of the gold from which he emerged.”

Albany Argus: “Custer was degraded from his command because he went to Washington without leave and testified to the rapacity of the administration. Stung with the sense of unjust treatment, the brilliant scholar and brave soldier offered up his life as a sacrifice for the very country which had grown so sordid as not to appreciate his worth. The administration is justly held responsible not only for the existing Indian War, but for the slaughter of Custer and his brave command.”

Baltimore Gazette: “Grant can’t bear a high-spirited, honorable man. He likes the Babcock type of soldier better. The same spirit that makes him shield and protect Babcock now that he is known to be a rascal, made him send the gallant Custer back to his command and deprive him of his well-earned post of honor out there.”

So what is the “bottom-line” and truth behind the Custer Massacre? The United States government had signed treaties with various Native American tribes giving them their own sections of barren, unproductive land (reservations) and promising not to interfere with their ways in the future. Peace lasted only a short time as gold was discovered in the Black Hills. President Grant, due to greed, decided that they should take the land back at all costs. General Armstrong Custer was ordered by President Grant to invade Indian Territory and take the land back at all costs. Custer was faced with a lose-lose decision; defy the President and get court martialled and hung or proceed with the battle and be killed. Some choice!

Not much has changed: Congress and the president of our country are as corrupt as ever. Can’t really blame Obama as he is a Muslim who gained his position due to the corrupt politicians around him.-ed.

The Battle on the Ice

The Battle on the Ice (Russian: Ледовое побоище, Ledovoye poboiish'ye; German: Schlacht auf dem Eise; Estonian: Jäälahing; Latvian: Ledus kauja), also known as the Battle of Lake Peipus (German: Schlacht auf dem Peipussee; Russian: битва на Чудском озере, bitva na Chudskom ozere), was a battle between the Republic of Novgorod and the Livonian branch of the Teutonic Knights (whose army consisted mostly of Estonians) on April 5, 1242, at Lake Peipus. The battle is notable for having been fought largely on the frozen lake.

The battle was a significant defeat sustained by Roman Catholic crusaders during the Northern Crusades, which were directed against pagans and Eastern Orthodox Christians rather than Muslims in the Holy Land. The crusaders' defeat in the battle marked the end of their campaigns against the Orthodox Novgorod Republic and other Russian territories for the next century.



Battle on the Ice, Russia Scott 6059, issued February 20, 1992.

Hoping to exploit the Russians' weakness in the wake of the Mongol and Swedish invasions, the Teutonic Knights attacked the neighboring Novgorod Republic and occupied Pskov, Izborsk, and Koporye in the autumn of 1240. When they approached Novgorod itself, the local citizens recalled to the city 20-year-old Prince Alexander Nevsky, whom they had banished to Pereslavl earlier that year. During the campaign of 1241, Alexander managed to retake Pskov and Koporye from the crusaders.

In the spring of 1242, the Teutonic Knights defeated a detachment of Novgorodians about 20 km south of the fortress of Dorpat (Tartu). Led by Prince-Bishop Hermann of Dorpat, the knights and their auxiliary troops of local Ugaunian Estonians then met with Alexander's forces by the narrow strait that connects the northern and southern parts of Lake Peipus (Lake Peipus proper with Lake Pskovskoe) on April 5, 1242. Alexander, intending to fight in a place of his own choosing, retreated in an attempt to draw the often over-confident Crusaders onto the frozen lake.

The crusader forces likely numbered around 2,000. Most of them were probably Estonians (Chudes). The Russians fielded around 5,000 men: Alexander and his brother Andrei's bodyguards (druzina), totalling around 1,000, plus the militia of Novgorod.

According to contemporary Russian chronicles, after hours of hand-to-hand fighting, Alexander ordered the left and right wings of his archers to enter the battle. The knights by that time were exhausted from the constant struggle on the slippery surface of the frozen lake. The Crusaders started to retreat in

disarray deeper onto the ice, and the appearance of the fresh Russian cavalry made them run for their lives. When the knights attempted to rally at the far side of the lake, the thin ice began to give way under the weight of their heavy armour, and many knights drowned.

In 1983, a revisionist view proposed by historian John I. L. Fennell argues that the battle was not as important, nor as large, as has sometimes been portrayed. Fennell claimed that most of the Teutonic Knights were by that time engaged elsewhere in the Baltic. He also states that the apparently low casualties suffered by the knights according to their own sources is indicative of the small magnitude of the encounter.



Russian historian Alexander Uzhankov, who cited a number of authors and primary sources, suggested that Fennell distorted the picture by ignoring many historical facts and documents. In order to stress the importance of the battle, he cites two papal bulls of Gregory IX, promulgated in 1233 and 1237, which called for a crusade to protect Christianity in Finland against her neighbors. The first bull explicitly mentions Russia. The kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark and the Teutonic Order built up an alliance in June 1238, under the auspices of Danish king Valdemar II. They assembled the largest western cavalry force of their time. Another point mentioned by Uzhankov is the 1243 treaty between Novgorod and the Teutonic Order, where the knights abandoned all claims to Russian lands. Uzhankov also emphasizes, with respect to the scale of battle, that for each knight deployed on the field there were eight to 30 combatants, counting squires, archers and servants.

According to the Novgorod First Chronicle, Prince Alexander and all the men of Novgorod drew up their forces by the lake, at Uzmen, by the Raven's Rock; and the Germans and the Estonians rode at them, driving themselves like a wedge through their army. And there was a great slaughter of Germans and Estonians... they fought with them during the pursuit on the ice seven versts short of the Subol [north-western] shore. And there fell a countless number of Estonians, and 400 of the Germans, and they took fifty with their hands and they took them to Novgorod.

According to the Livonian Order's Livonian Rhymed Chronicle, written in the late 1340s.

Continued next page.

Three things cannot be long hidden: the sun, the moon, and the truth.—Buddha

The [Russians] had many archers, and the battle began with their bold assault on the king's men [Danes]. The brothers' banners were soon flying in the midst of the archers, and swords were heard cutting helmets apart. Many from both sides fell dead on the grass. Then the Brothers' army was completely surrounded, for the Russians had so many troops that there were easily sixty men for every one German knight. The Brothers fought well enough, but they were nonetheless cut down. Some of those from Dorpat escaped from the battle, and it was their salvation that they fled. Twenty brothers lay dead and six were captured.

The legacy of the battle, and its decisiveness, lies in the fact that it halted the eastward expansion of the Teutonic Order and established a permanent border line through the Narva River and Lake Peipus dividing Eastern Orthodoxy from Western Catholicism. The knights' defeat at the hands of Alexander's forces prevented the crusaders from retaking Pskov, the linchpin of their eastern crusade. The Novgorodians succeeded in defending Russian territory, and the German crusaders never mounted another serious challenge eastward. Alexander was canonized as a saint in the Russian Orthodox Church in 1574.

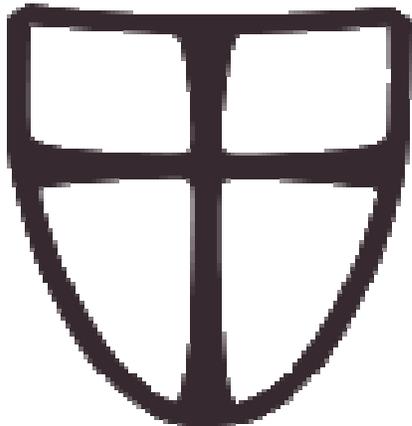
The event was glorified in Sergei Eisenstein's nationalistic historical drama film *Alexander Nevsky*, released in 1938. The movie, bearing propagandist allegories of the Teutonic Knights as Nazi Germans, with the Teutonic infantry wearing modified World War I German Stahlhelm helmets, has created a popular image of the battle often mistaken for the real events. Sergei Prokofiev turned his score for the film into a concert cantata of the same title, the longest movement of which is "The Battle on the Ice".

During World War II, the image of Alexander Nevsky became a national Russian symbol of the struggle against German occupation. Today, Russia has an Order of St. Alexander Nevsky, a medal given for outstanding bravery and excellent service to the country.

Heavy metal band Aria composed a song, "Ballad of an Ancient Russian Warrior", for their *Hero of Asphalt* album in 1987. The song describes the battle from a participant's point of view.

In a 2009 Russian-Canadian-Japanese WWII-related anime¹, *First Squad, the Battle on the Ice* plays a vital part in the plot. "Katabasis", the fourth volume of the *Mongoliad Cycle* of novels, by Joseph Brassey, Cooper Moo, et al, climaxes with the Battle of the Ice.

¹Japanese corruption of animation pertaining to film.



Crest of the German Order of Teutonic Knights. This was later developed into the 'Iron Cross' medal by Germany which was then aggrandized into elaborate crests by Hitler and the Nazis.

What's In a Word?

By July 1944, it was apparent that World War II was coming to an end. The Potsdam Declaration, which spelled out the terms of surrender, was presented to premier Suzuki and his cabinet. At a press conference, shortly after receiving the Declaration he was asked what his thoughts were, Suzuki, unfortunately, used a Japanese word that has two meanings. He told the reporters that his cabinet was adopting of position of *mokusatsu*.

The word *mokusatsu* can mean "withhold of comment for the moment." It can also mean "ignore." The Japanese News Agency mistakenly translated it the second way. Radio Tokyo flashed the mistake to the world. Headlines in the United States blared that Japan was ignoring the declaration and rejecting the surrender terms.

The results were VERY tragic. President Truman, based on the false information, decided that he had no choice but to go ahead and drop the atomic bomb. More than a hundred thousand people were killed and the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki virtually destroyed - in part because of one leader that chose the wrong word to use.



USS Arizona Imperf Stamp—Mystic Ad in Linn's

The new \$19.99 USS *Arizona* imperforate stamps were issued in sheets of 30-making the total cost nearly \$600. Imagine making such a huge investment to get a single stamp! Luckily, you don't have to—Mystic was able to get a small supply for our family of collectors. Best of all, you can add the USS *Arizona* imperforate stamp to your collection for only \$24.95—a savings of \$35 off Mystic's regular price.

Only 500 USS *Arizona* sheets were produced, creating a modern rarity. In addition to the scarcity and cost, the stamps were not sold in post offices-making it convenient for collectors to acquire. So this is a terrific opportunity to add this desirable stamp to your collection. But you must act now to avoid disappointment—our inventory is limited and requests will be honored on a first come, first serve basis. Send today and you'll also receive special collector's information and other interesting stamps on approval. Limit of one stamp at this special price. (plus S & H) Your satisfaction is guaranteed. Call toll free 1-866-660-7147 (M-F 8 am - 6:30 pm eastern time). Order 24 hours a day online! © 2014 Mystic Stamp Company, 9700 Mill Street, Camden, NY 13316

This is Mystic's ad in Linn's. I agree, this will be a very tough stamp to acquire in the future and believe this is a very good way to get it now. Of course you will have to put up with the "approvals" for a time—who knows you may come to like them. They are, after all, in the business to make money and one way is new approval customers.-ed.

Covers, Cards, Stamps, etc.

One of my areas of interest is Washington Township in Southern Alameda County, the present day cities of Fremont, Newark and Union City. This includes the Mission San José District which was formerly the village of Mission San José, which derived its name from the Mission San José which is situated there. The featured cover is from S. Ehrman, a dealer in general merchandise to one Ernst Albrecht in Nürnberg, Germany, posted October 19, 1893. The cover is franked with a strip of three Scott 232, and a single of Scott 235, all from the Columbian issue. We don't know of Mr. Albrecht is a relative, which is very likely as both names are German, or a provider of goods for Mr. Ehrman's store. There is a very faint transit cancel on the reverse which appears to be Newark. This makes some sense as Newark was the hub for the Pacific South Railroad from Oakland to San Jose, and I have other covers with a transit cancel of Newark. This would be a link to the trans-continental railroad which would speed our letter on to New York then on to Germany. Quite a nice cover in my opinion and one that would be very difficult to replicate.



Actual size is 188 X 124 mm.

One's eyes are what one is, one's mouth is what one becomes.—John Galsworthy



JUNE MEETINGS ARE ON THE 4TH & 18TH
 JULY MEETINGS ARE ON THE 2ND & 16TH

Show Calendar

3-Man Show

May 31 - June 1
 Sheraton Hotel, 1100 N Mathilda Ave., Sunnyvale
 Sat 10 - 6, Sun 10 - 4
 Free Parking - Free Admission

Sacramento Stamp Fair

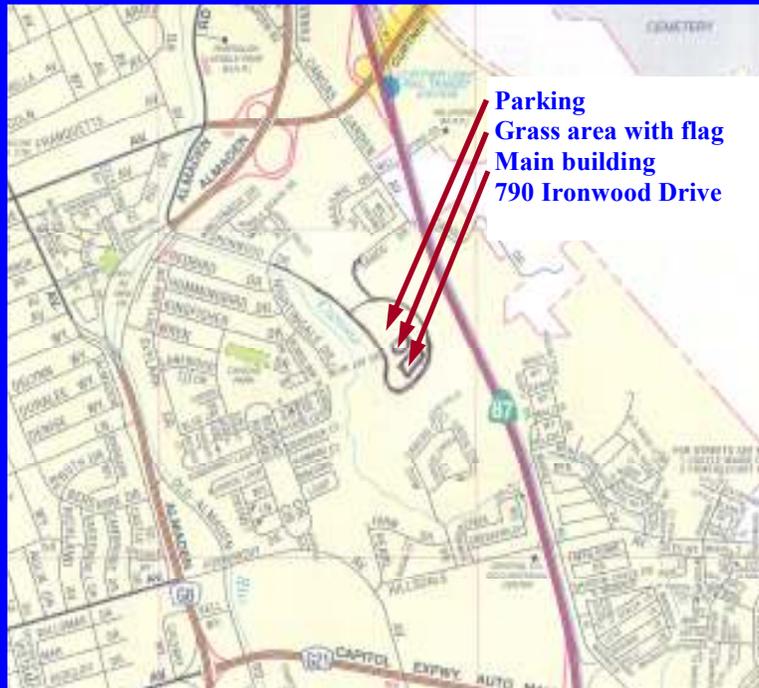
June 7 - 8
 Scottish Rite Center
 6151 H Street, Sacramento
 Free Admission

Silicon Valley Stamp Exposition

June 29 - 30
 Elks Lodge
 444 W Alma Avenue, San José
 Sat 10 - 6, Sun 10 - 4
 Free Parking - Free Admission

ASDA Show

July 11 - 13
 Westin Hotel, 1 Old Bayshore Hwy, Millbrae
 Fri, Sat 10 - 5, Sun 10 - 3
 Free Admission



Parking
 Grass area with flag
 Main building
 790 Ironwood Drive

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

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, illegal or offensive material accepted. Editor will edit.

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