



San Jose Stamp Club Newsletter



Whole number 196

August 2014



9 - 11—WE WILL NEVER FORGET

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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
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Revisit Tour of Korea

The Korean government invites all veterans of the Korean War to come and spend a week in Korea where they are bused to various sites. Included was a commemorative ceremony at Jeokseong, Paju for the Nevada Outposts Battle (Reno, Vegas & Carson O.Ps.); a wreath laying ceremony at the Seoul National Cemetery and Memorial tour;



The Seoul National Cemetery.

then on to Jamsil Arena for a Korean War Remembrance Day Ceremony; OP Dora at the DMZ and the site of the peace talks at Panmunjom; and on Friday a banquet where there were many Korean



The War Memorial of Korea

officials, speeches and the presentation of the Ambassador for Peace Medal which was presented to all Korean War Veterans plus demonstrations and entertainment which included "The Little Angels" an all-girl choir that tours the world—really great fun and a grand finale to an very full week of activities.



Joint Security Area, Panmunjom

I was very fortunate in that my brother also qualified for the trip and we were able to enjoy the trip together.-ed.



Nevada Outposts Battle Remembrance Ceremony.

More on Milk

Last month's article on the Harvey Milk stamp raised the ire on some who felt the article was a homophobic rant. This was not the intent. While the *American Family Association* has a long history of castigating homosexuals using the Holy Bible as the source of their position, their article (the basis for my article) simply stated facts; and if anyone can prove these "facts" to be untruths then we will certainly take another very harsh look at the original article.

Please note that those members who took exception to the original article all expressed their dissatisfaction with the issuing of the Milk stamp.

Homosexuals, or Gays as they seem to much prefer, have been a part of humanity since time immemorial and are here to stay. Every reader knows of at least one that is an accepted part of our hobby, with many of us who know several. Some are open about their sexuality and some are not—their choice. The vast majority are contributors, very well liked and appreciated by most of us.

All this being said, there is a line that should not be crossed—the abuse of children. This goes for everyone, not just Gays. This line was crossed by Milk and he never should have been honored on a postage stamp. Indeed, he should never have been elected to public office—jail would have been more appropriate.

As for the argument that politics have no place in the hobby—nearly every stamp issued has politics behind its being issued.

If anyone out there still thinks I was wrong in publishing the first article I will give you the opportunity to respond. Write your response and I will publish it here unedited. After all, everyone is entitled to his or her opinion. There is one caveat—you must sign it.-ed.



pot-pourrie

PLEASE NOTE

At our August 6th meeting Ed Laveroni will give a presentation on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The exhibit which won him the Grand at Westpex on this subject will be the basis for the talk. This promises to be a really outstanding program—plan on attending to lend your support.

Northern California Trivia

- Q Where in Oakland is the world's first three-dimensional theme park?
A Children's Fairyland.
- Q Northern California-born actor Mike Connors played agent Ben Slater in what 1981-82 television show?
A "Today's F.B.I."

From *Northern California Trivia* by Ernie & Jill Couch

In my many years I have come to a conclusion that one useless man is a shame, two is a law firm, and three or more is a government.

John Adams

If you don't read the newspaper you are uninformed; if you do read the newspaper you are misinformed.

Mark Twain

Suppose you were an idiot. And suppose you were a member of government. But then I repeat myself.

Mark Twain

I contend that for a nation to try to tax itself into prosperity is like a man standing in a bucket and trying to lift himself up by the handle.

Winston Churchill

A government which robs Peter to pay Paul can always depend on the support of Paul.

George Bernard Shaw

Foreign aid might be defined as a transfer of money from poor people in rich countries to rich people in poor countries.

Douglas Casey, Bill Clinton classmate at Georgetown University

Giving money and power to government is like giving whiskey and car keys to teenage boys.

P.J. O'Rourke, Civil Libertarian

In George Washington's days, there were no cameras. One's image was either sculpted or painted. Some paintings of George Washington showed him standing behind a desk with one arm behind his back while others showed both legs and both arms. Prices charged by painters were not based on how many people were to be painted, but by how many limbs were to be painted. Arms and legs are 'limbs,' therefore painting them would cost the buyer more. Hence the expression, 'Okay, but it'll cost you an arm and a leg.' (Artists know hands and arms are more difficult to paint.)

In the late 1700's, many houses consisted of a large room with only one chair. Commonly, a long wide board folded down from the wall, and was used for dining. The 'head of the household' always sat in the chair while everyone else ate sitting on the floor. Occasionally a guest, who was usually a man, would be invited to sit in this chair during a meal. To sit in the chair meant you were important and in charge. They called the one sitting in the chair the 'chair man.' Today in business, we use the expression or title 'Chairman' or 'Chairman of the Board.'

The Prez Sez

Who is the San Jose Stamp Club? This month's column will try to articulate my vision. Here goes: People who share a love of postage stamps and covers for their history, design, and the stories they tell.

While we share a common love of stamps and postal history, this club will meet its full potential when we also represent the full spectrum of race, political beliefs, faiths, and sexual orientations. Everything we enjoy about philately crosses all of these "boundaries" without impediment or hindrance.

If you think differently, I'd like to hear why. Shall we start excluding people of a particular race? Have an ethnicity you don't like? How about a religion you disagree with? Ok, you get my point. We're a STAMP CLUB, all that matters is you have a love of philately. ALL the other stuff is irrelevant.

Naturally, we are going to have different political ideas, religious beliefs, and social values. Nobody is being asked to change their thinking or mute their voice. What is expected is that we keep the activities and discussion of the SJSC focused on stamps in a way that respects everyone.

I was very disappointed with our newsletter editor's choice to print the letter from American Family Association (AFA) in last month's newsletter. This anti-gay message has no place in a community that values everybody. The AFA letter is filled with lies and inaccuracies to support their homophobic position. I don't expect everybody to run to their post office and buy & use Harvey Milk stamps. By all means buy the Charlton Heston stamps instead. Let's keep club meetings and publications inclusive and welcoming to everyone.

—Brian

The next time you ask a post office clerk to hand cancel an item for you and they either refuse or want to charge you then I would advise you to show them this short article.

Paragraph 231.9 of the Postal Operations Manual states:

"Hand-Stamped Postmarks: Circular hand-stamped postmarks with or without killer bars may be provided upon request at Post Offices, stations and branches. These postmarks are available each day that the office is open for business."



Picking up the US Mail, early 1900s.

Run Island

Run (also known as Pulau Run, Pulo Run, Pulooroon, or Rhun) is one of the smallest islands of the Banda Islands, which are a part of Indonesia. It is about 3 kilometres (1.9 mi) long and less than 1 kilometre (0.62 mi) wide. According to historian John Keay, Run is comparable in its significance in the history of the British Empire as Runnymede is to British constitutional history.



In the 17th century, Run was of great economic importance because of the value of the spices nutmeg and mace which are obtained from the nutmeg tree (*Myristica fragrans*), once found exclusively in the Banda Islands. During the history of the spice trade, sailors of the English East India Company of the second expedition of James Lancaster, John Davis, Sir Henry Middleton and his brother John who stayed in Bantam on Java, first reached the island in 1603 and developed good contacts with the inhabitants.

On December 25, 1616, Captain Nathaniel Courthope reached Run to defend it against the claims of the Dutch East India Company. A contract with the inhabitants was signed accepting James I of England as sovereign of the island. As a result, Run is considered to be the first English overseas colony. After a four year siege by the Dutch and the death of Nathaniel Courthope in an attack in 1620, the English and their local allies departed the island.



Aerial view of run.

According to the Treaty of Westminster ending the First Anglo-Dutch War of 1652–1654, Run should have been returned to England. The first attempt in 1660 failed because of formal constraints by the Dutch; after the second attempt in 1665 the

English traders were expelled in the same year, and the Dutch destroyed the nutmeg trees.

After the Second Anglo-Dutch War of 1665–1667, England and the United Provinces of the Netherlands agreed in the Treaty of Breda to the status quo: The English kept the island of Manhattan, which the Duke of York (the future James II, brother of Charles II), had occupied in 1664, renaming the city on that island from New Amsterdam to New York; while in return Run was formally abandoned to the Dutch.



Myristica fragrans

The Dutch monopoly on nutmeg and mace was destroyed by the transfer of nutmeg trees to Ceylon, Grenada, Singapore and other British colonies in 1817, after the capture of the main island, Bandalontor, in 1810 by Captain Cole, leading to the decline of the Dutch supremacy in the spice trade. There are, however, still nutmeg trees growing on Run today.

The nutmeg tree is any of several species of trees in genus *Myristica*. The most important commercial species is *Myristica fragrans*, an evergreen tree indigenous to the Banda Islands in the Moluccas (or Spice Islands) of Indonesia.

The nutmeg tree is important for two spices derived from the fruit: nutmeg and mace.

Nutmeg is the seed of the tree, roughly egg-shaped and about 20 to 30 mm (0.8 to 1.2 in) long and 15 to 18 mm (0.6 to 0.7 in) wide, and weighing between 5 and 10 g (0.2 and 0.4 oz) dried, while mace is the dried "lacy" reddish covering or aril of the seed. The first harvest of nutmeg trees takes place 7–9 years after planting, and the trees reach full production after twenty years. Nutmeg is usually used in powdered form. This is the only tropical fruit that is the source of two different spices. Several other commercial products are also produced from the trees, including essential oils, extracted oleoresins, and nutmeg butter.

The common or fragrant nutmeg, *Myristica fragrans*, native to the Banda Islands of Indonesia, is also grown in Penang Island in Malaysia and the Caribbean, especially in Grenada. It also grows in Kerala, a state in southern India and Sri Lanka (Ceylon). Other species of nutmeg include Papuan nutmeg *M. argentea* from New Guinea, and *M. malabarica* from India.

George Washington

Here are 10 interesting facts about the first president, including his amazing wealth, his career as a moonshiner, and the truth about those teeth.



George Washington in 1772.

Washington served a unique role as a military leader during the Revolution, as president of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, and the nation's first president under the Constitution.

The void was great when Washington stepped down from office in 1797. The job description of president was pretty much written for Washington, and he ran mostly unopposed for office.

As Washington's second term was concluding, America saw the birth of political parties, those pesky rival factions that sprung up when the nation had to deal with life without George.

Here are 10 Washington facts that put his incredible public career in context, and address a few legends (and myths).

1. What's the deal with the wooden teeth?

Research performed on a set of Washington's dentures in 2005 showed they were made of gold, ivory, lead, and human and animal teeth.

2. OK, so the cherry tree story isn't real either?

Not exactly. The story about Washington chopping down a tree and confessing to his father was in an early biography of Washington written by Parson Mason Locke Weems after Washington's passing. Weems is known as a teller of tall tales, so most people today consider the tree tale a fable. But there were no known eyewitnesses either way. In other words, if Washington cut down the cherry tree in a forest, did it make a sound?

3. Washington was the richest president ever

Research from the website Wall Street 24/7 in 2010 listed Washington as the most wealthy president of all time, based on what his assets would be worth today: more than \$500 million. Washington had significant land holdings and at least 800 slaves. But he also had some debt problems during his lifetime.

4. Did George Washington really fire Aaron Burr during the Revolutionary War?

The story goes that General Washington caught a nosy Aaron Burr looking through his personal papers, then had Burr transferred. Burr was appointed as an aide to Washington after showing heroism in the Battle of Quebec. After the transfer, Burr showed more heroism until he resigned from the army in 1779. Washington favored another one of his young aides, Alexander Hamilton.

5. Did Washington have to die when he did?

On December 13, 1799, the 67-year-old Washington came

down with a cold and sore throat. He was dead within 48 hours. One modern theory is that Washington had acute epiglottitis, a painful condition caused by a bacterial infection that blocked his throat's airway. His doctors also bled Washington heavily, which didn't help matters. Today, a tracheotomy would have helped Washington breathe for a while, and antibiotics probably would have stopped the infection. Those things weren't part of the standard medical treatment in 1799.

6. Technically, Washington didn't retire after he was president.

He came out of retirement in 1798 when war with France was a possibility. President John Adams asked Washington to take command of the nation's military and put together a force to fight the French. The following fall, Washington retired again to private life after the situation calmed down.



General George Washington, 250th birth anniversary (1732-1982), Scott 1952 issued February 22, 1982 and American bicentennial issue, Scott 1704, issued January 3, 1977.

7. Was Washington really a moonshiner?

Washington made a style of whiskey we would consider as "moonshine" today, except that he paid taxes and had a license. So we would consider him a distiller, since moonshiners don't pay taxes. At one time, Washington's distillery produced 11,000 gallons of whiskey in one year. As president, Washington sent military forces to western Pennsylvania to end the Whiskey Rebellion, when farmers refused to pay excise taxes.

8. And what's the deal with George growing hemp?

Like other farmers, Washington grew hemp as a cash crop, but it's not what you think. The hemp wasn't smoked for pleasure. It was used to make rope, paper, and other products. Washington also grew corn and wheat. He was actually quite an agricultural innovator; he introduced the concept of crop rotation.

9. What's the story about Washington and mules?

Washington, the farmer, introduced the mule to America when he bred donkeys from the King of Spain and the Marquis de Lafayette with his own horses. He had 57 mules at Mount Vernon at the time of his death.

10. Were there any "George haters" when he was president?

Thomas Paine, the writer of Common Sense, wrote Washington in 1796 and said he prayed for Washington's death. (Twenty years earlier, Washington had read Paine's writings to his troops as they readied for battle.) Thomas Jefferson also criticized Washington publicly in a political war of words; in turn, Martha Washington hated Jefferson. The British also weren't fond of Washington, but in a 2012 poll in Great Britain, General Washington was voted as the greatest military enemy to face the Empire—beating out Napoleon and German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Special Markings Created Ryukyus Provisional Postal Stationery

By Michael Rogers for Linn's Stamp News

The United States administered the Ryukyu Islands from the end of World War II until 1972.

The stamps and postal stationery items are listed in the Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps and Covers, along with the provisionally overprinted stamps of Japan issued by the Allied Military Government immediately after the war.

Postal stationery was issued concurrently with the provisional stamps. A brief background will help to understand why these provisional stamps and stationery were issued.

The Ryukyu Islands are composed of an archipelago of about 50 inhabited islands, plus more than 100 smaller islands to the south of Japan and north of Taiwan. Since the early 1600s, they have been part of Japan.

During World War II, the Allied Forces adopted a strategy of "island hopping," which involved the removal of Japanese forces from the Pacific islands most remote from Japan and gradually retaking closer islands one by one until the American forces were within striking distance of the Japanese homeland.



The revalued 15-sen Amami Gunto postal card from Amami Gunto (district) in the Ryukyu Islands, provisionally overprinted and issued in June 1947. An enlargement of the applied fee-paid handstamp is shown below the card.

In July 1948, a Ryukyu Islands 10-sen scarlet Stylized Diego Blossom postal card for the Miyako Gunto was issued on grayish cream stock (The illustration is from Linn's which often has color problems in their paper/magazine) surcharged with an additional 8.40 yen marking.

Rather than attack and invade the Japanese mainland directly, the U.S. military decided to attack Okinawa, the largest of the Ryukyu Islands, which would give them a secure base of operations to continue the attack directly upon Japan.

U.S. forces invaded Okinawa April 1, 1945, followed by 82 days of intense mortal combat under extremely adverse conditions. Prior to invading, Fleet Adm. Chester Nimitz issued Proclamation No. 1, by which he assumed control of government as military governor and suspended all authority of the Japanese.

By the end of the battle, more than 12,000 American soldiers had died and another 36,000 were wounded. Japanese losses

were estimated to exceed 250,000; perhaps half of these were civilians. Few buildings were left standing and almost all crops were destroyed.

In view of the conditions on the islands immediately after the battle, the U.S. military herded the inhabitants into internment camps.

Initially, there were no communications allowed between camps. However, the Ryukyu Islanders believed that surviving relatives could be found in different camps. Human nature compelled these people to escape from the camps to go find their relatives. In response, the American authorities understood the need for communications.

The islands were divided into four districts or "guntos", and Civilian postmasters were appointed for each district: Amami, Miyako, Okinawa and Yaeyama. Those last three districts used the respective postmaster's seal to overprint the Japanese stamps, while the Amami district used an inspection seal.

These provisional stamps are listed and priced by Scott. Although these same postmaster's seals were used on Japanese postal stationery for provisional use, this stationery is not listed by Scott.

Specialized monographs by Melvin Schoberlin published by the Ryukyu Philatelic Specialist Society provide extensive information about these stationery items, which include postal cards, lettersheets, paid reply cards and additional overprints for airmail and official business.

These provisionally overprinted Japanese stationery items were valid for internal use until July 1, 1948, the same day that the first Ryukyu Islands postage stamps were issued. About two weeks later, Ryukyu Islands issued postal stationery that is listed by Scott.

The Schoberlin catalog lists dozens of lettersheets and postal cards for the four guntos. For this column I'll describe two examples.

In June 1947, the Amami gunto issued a Japanese 3-sen tan Warrior on cream postal card, validated and revalued to 15s by a fee-paid handstamp inscribed "Naze B.P. / Nanseishoto / T.P." The card is shown on the left.

The letters "B.P." stand for "Bureau de Poste" and "T.P." stands for "Taxe Percue." These cards were limited to use in the Amami gunto (Schoberlin PVA9).

The catalog lists several lettersheets plus about 45 different postal cards for the Amami gunto. Each card has several listed varieties.

In July 1948, the Miyako gunto issued an airmail postal card (Schoberlin PVCMI1), which is perhaps the one provisional card from this period with the highest visual appeal. The basic card, shown on the right, is a Japanese 10s scarlet Stylized Diego Blossom design on grayish cream card stock. Surcharged with an additional 8.40-yen manuscript rate in a framed "Paid" handstamp and further overprinted "Via Air Mail," this example was favor canceled on the last day of use for this card before airmail stamps were issued.

Schoberlin lists one lettersheet for this district plus five postal cards, with only two listed varieties altogether.

Membership in the Ryukyu Philatelic Specialist Society is recommended. An application can be found at www.ryukyustamps.org.



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

Nellie Cashman - The Angel of Tombstone

Described by her biographer as "Pretty as a Victorian cameo and, when necessary, tougher than two-penny nails," the extraordinary Nellie Cashman wandered frontier mining camps of the 1800s seeking gold, silver and a way to help others. Throughout the West, she was variously known as the Frontier Angel, the Saint of the Sourdoughs, the Miner's Angel, the Angel of the Cassair and the Angel of Tombstone.

Born in Queenstown, County Cork, Ireland, about 1850, Nellie Cashman emigrated to the United States in the 1860s and settled in Boston. While working as bellhop in a prominent Boston hotel, she is said to have met and chatted with General Ulysses S. Grant, who urged her to go west.

Nellie took Grant's advice and used her accumulated savings to travel with her sister Fannie to San Francisco in 1869. Fannie married and began raising a family within a year, while Nellie hired out as a cook in various Nevada mining camps, including Virginia City and Pioche. With her savings from these jobs, she opened the Miner's Boarding House at Panaca Flat, Nevada in 1872.



Ellen (Nellie) Cashman

Before long, Nellie joined a group of 200 Nevada miners headed to the Cassiar gold strike at Dease Lake in northern British Columbia. Here, too, she operated a boarding house for miners and gained notoriety for organizing a rescue caravan to a mining camp where a scurvy epidemic had broken out. Together with six men and pack animals loaded with 1,500 pounds of supplies, she completed the 77-day journey through as much as 10 feet of snow and arrived in time to nurse almost 100 sick miners back to health.

When the Cassiar strike played out, Nellie headed for the silver fields of Arizona. She arrived in Tucson in 1879, where she opened the Delmonico Restaurant, the first business in town owned by a woman. The Delmonico was successful despite (or perhaps because of) her habit of feeding and caring for hapless miners.

In 1880, Nellie sold the Delmonico and, following the silver rush in the San Pedro Valley, moved to the new silver boomtown of Tombstone, just after the arrival of the Earp brothers. Once in Tombstone, she bought a boot and shoe store which she ran briefly before opening another restaurant, the Russ House. Named after the original in San Francisco, Nellie served 50-cent meals, advertising that "there are no cockroaches in my kitchen and the flour is clean."

During her years in Tombstone, Nellie gained a reputation as an angel of mercy, and became a prominent and influential citizen. A lifelong, devout Catholic, Nellie convinced the owners

of the Crystal Palace Saloon (one of whom was Wyatt Earp) to allow Sunday church services there until she had helped raise enough funds for construction of the Sacred Heart Church.

She was also active raising money for the Salvation Army, the Red Cross, the Miner's Hospital and amateur theatricals staged in Tombstone. She was famous for taking up collections to help those who had been injured or fallen on hard times, especially miners. Always the pragmatist, Nellie found the members of Tombstone's red-light district sympathetic and charitable to her causes, and relied on their generosity to help others in need.



Nellie Cashman, Scott 2869k., issued October 18, 1994.

Nellie's community services in Tombstone continued to expand. She served as an officer of her church to hear the impromptu confessions of two of the five men who were to be hanged for the Bisbee Massacre of December 1883. The following year, when a group of miners attempted to lynch mine owner E.B. Gage during a labor dispute, Nellie drove her buggy into the mob and rescued Gage, spiriting him away to Benson, Arizona.

After returning from an unsuccessful gold expedition to Baja, California, her widowed sister Fannie died of tuberculosis, leaving Nellie to raise her five children. Nellie sold the Russ House restaurant and spent the next years, children in tow, wandering the mining camps of Wyoming, Montana, and the New Mexico and Arizona territories. It is said that all five children became successful, productive citizens under her care.

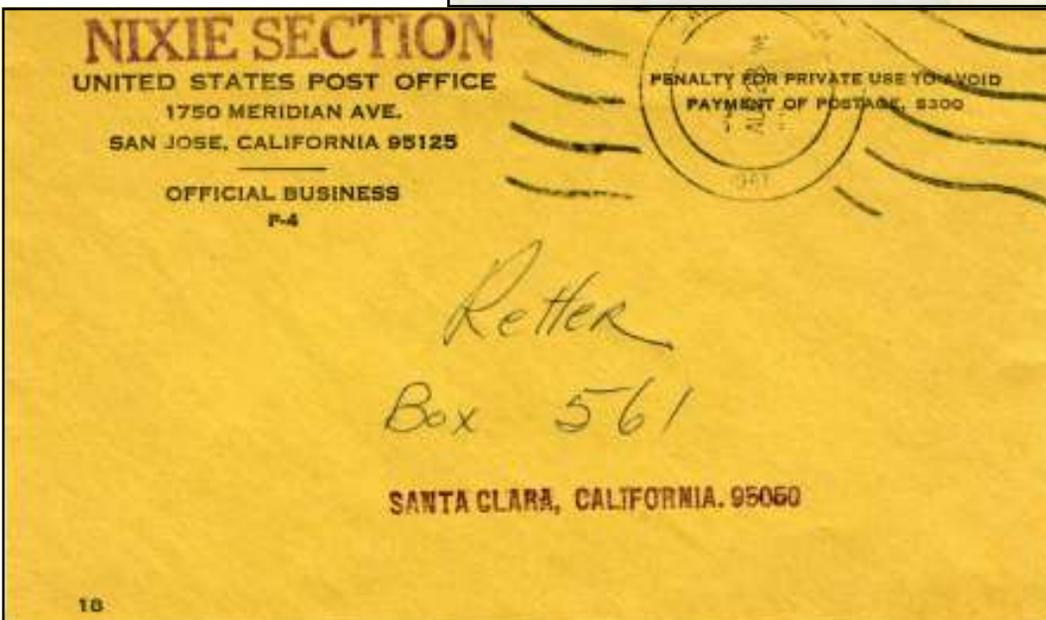
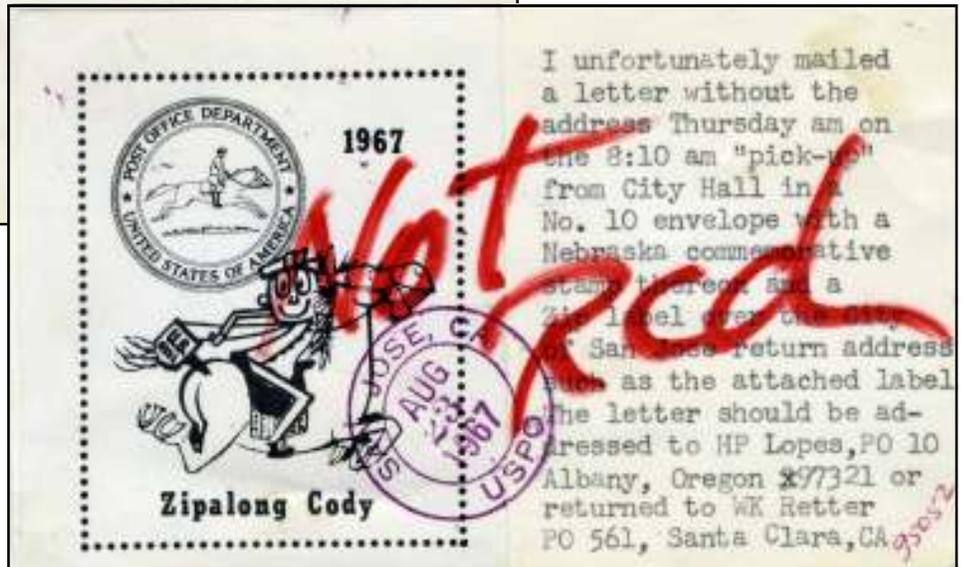
In 1898, Nellie joined the Klondike gold rush to Canada's Yukon Territory. She arrived in Dawson, the center of Klondike diggings, where she opened a restaurant, a mercantile outlet and a refuge for miners where she provided them with free cigars. During the seven years Nellie lived in Dawson, she became famous as one of the great figures of the Klondike gold rush. She was revered by miners and mine owners alike, and celebrated by the likes of Jack London, Joaquin Miller, Jack Crawford and Robert W. Service.

In 1898, Nellie headed even farther north and established mining operations in the Koyukuk wilderness, 60 miles from the Arctic Circle. It is said that in her 60s, she ran a dog sled team 750 miles across the frozen Arctic.

Nellie Cashman finally gave up her wanderlust and settled in Victoria, British Columbia in 1923. When asked by a reporter for the Arizona Star why she never married, Nellie replied, "Why child, I haven't had time for marriage. Men are a nuisance anyhow, now aren't they? They're just boys grown up." Nellie Cashman, the "Saint of the Sourdoughs," died in Victoria two years later, on January 25, 1925.

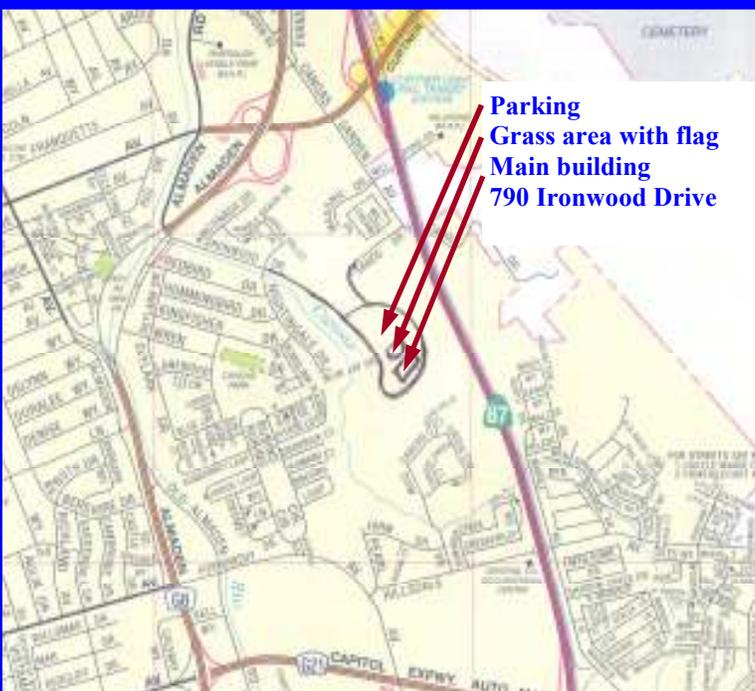
Covers, Cards, Stamps, etc.

A card posted either 1, 12, or 17 August 1967 and directed to the "Postmaster" at the Meridian post office describing the plight of the sender of a letter reads as follows: *I unfortunately mailed a letter without the address Thursday am on the 8:10 am "pick-up" from City Hall in a No. 10 envelope with a Nebraska commemorative stamp thereon and a Zip label over the City of San Jose return address such as the attached label. The letter should be addressed to HP Lopes, PO 10 Albany, Oregon 97321 or returned to WK Retter PO 561, Santa Clara, CA 95052.* The card was then passed on to the "Nixie Section" to be looked into. Evidently they could not find the letter as the card of inquiry was returned to Mr. Retter in the Post Office envelope with the notation in red felt tip pen: Not Red and with a CDS dated August 23, 1967.



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

**AUGUST MEETINGS ARE ON THE 6TH & 20TH
SEPTEMBER MEETINGS ARE ON THE 3RD & 17TH**



Show Calendar

Silicon Valley Stamp Exposition
August 9 - 10
Elks Lodge
444 W Alma Avenue, San José
Sat 10 - 6, Sun 10 - 4
Free Parking - Free Admission

Gold Rush Paper Shoe
August 15 - 17
LaQuinta Inn
11131 Folsom Blvd., Rancho Cordova
Fri 1 - 6, Sat 10:15 - 6, Sun 10:15 - 3

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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The Universal Postal Union 1874-1974, Gently read. . . . 10.00

2014 Scott catalogues includes U.S. Specialized 210.00

The Shirley Letters Gently read 5.00

Spain 585c. MNH S/S Cat 44.00 - 37.50

Spain 585c. MLH S/S Cat 44.00 - 30.00

Spain 909 - 20, C159 - 62 MLH Cat \$4.60 - 3.00

Spain 983a, - 86a. MLH 4 S/S Cat 33.50 - 22.50

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.
ASDA, NSDA and APS Dealer Member.

Spain 1140 - 50, C171 - 4 MLH	Cat 11.65 - 7.00
Spain 1159 - 68 MNH	Cat 25.00 - 17.50
Spain 1642 - 62 MLH	Cat 6.50 - 4.00
Spain 1877- 8 MNH S/S	Cat 16.00 - 12.00
Spain 2671 MNH S/S	Cat 10.00 - 7.50
Spain 2671 First day cancel S/S	Cat 10.00 - 7.50
Spain 2677 - 82 MNH Columbus S/S	Cat 7.50 - 5.00
Spanish Morocco 280 - 91, E11 MNH UPU	Cat 57.50 - 47.50

PLEASE NOTE - ALL USED SELF ADHESIVES HAVE ALL GUM REMOVED

All prices plus actual shipping or mailing costs if applicable.

I have many thousands of stamps/sets at 20 to 60% off Scott. Send me your want list or call me. Will e-mail scans.

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 at wrsky@att.net

Walt's duplicate and extra postcards are still for sale

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