

San Jose Stamp Club

APS Chapter 0264-025791

Founded 1927, Club show since 1928

April 2020

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the San Jose Stamp
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Trying Times!

WESTPEX has been canceled, our April meeting has been canceled and additional Philatelic events are in question. These are trying times but not unprecedented. All of us have been thru similar virus outbreaks in the past. The one I remember the most was the Asian Flu pandemic of 1957-1958. The world in general and we in particular have survived multiple flu outbreaks in the past and we will survive this one.

The key is not to panic and to use some common sense!

All this panic buying of late that has been in the news and on social media would be comical if the reasons behind it were not so tragic. Restaurants are still open for take out, any stores that sell food are still open, gas stations are still open, medical facilities are unaffected. People that can work from home still put in 8 hours a day. It is true that many businesses will be closed and many people will suffer financially and that is sad, but if the quarantine slows the progression of this flu and allows the various medical organizations to bring the necessary resources on line, everyone will benefit. Fewer people will get sick and possibly die.

Most members of the club fall into the high risk categories. (Age 60+) What are some simple things you can do to protect yourself?

Wash your hands frequently.

Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.

Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth.

Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and can make you sick.

Maintain social distancing.

Maintain at least 3 feet distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing. When someone coughs or sneezes they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person coughing has the disease.

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Club Blog & Website

Blog Updates: No Activity

Website Updates

March 2020 newsletter uploaded
Minutes of the 02/05/20 club meeting uploaded

Remember the dates!

President's Message

I found it! It had been lost for years and this during the isolation, I found it buried under a pile of "stuff". I've been using the time to clean up messes around the house like the pile of papers on my desk, and the miscellaneous accumulation of things on the table I use for my personal stamp collection.

What did I find? My passion for collecting stamps. Over the years I've been leading this club and work on our show, my own collection has been ignored. The collection itself wasn't buried; I've always been careful with it. What I found is how much fun it is to work on my collection. Jim Steinwinder has been waiting days for this write-up as I've been spending too much time mounting stamps in my album.

I got started collecting at a young age and have always enjoyed the satisfaction of mounting

stamps in the collection and especially enjoyed when I was able to complete a page or set. I suspect we've all enjoyed these feelings and I had let this sensation get away from me. I hope everyone can make the time to spend some quality time working on their collection during this unique time.

This self-quarantine time is a great time for us collectors to finally get to those stamps we've been putting off. I'm struggling to properly identify some of the issues from the 1870-80's. If I get around to identifying all the Washington-Franklins I have, this quarantine has gone on FAR too long!

I hope you're all well and doing your best to isolate. If you run out of stamps to work on, I'll be happy to supply you with material to sort, soak, or identify. One of the casualties of this situation is the Scout-O-Rama is postponed until the fall. I'd still like to host the stamp collecting booth at this event, a merit badge class as well as our putting on Filatelic Fiesta. It will make for a busy time, but with advance planning and support from the club, we can do this.

The feedback on my plans for us to host an "activity" in the 2nd half of the month instead of another traditional meeting has been very well received. I'm looking forward to us getting back to being able to get out to start these activities. Another non-philatelic destination we might enjoy is going to the museums at Blackhawk in Danville. They have an amazing collection of classic early cars and a magnificent museum of the old West. Either one could make a nice compliment on stamps of a similar subject. Once we get this going, the success of our activity calendar is going to be club members being willing to organize an event.

Naturally, I'll be in touch with everyone as soon as the shelter-in-place is lifted and we can start having our meetings.

Stay safe and please stay in touch,

Brian

April is Tax Time *By Ron Leshner*

April is tax time. We will explore a few unusual taxed items from the 1930s and 1940s this month before returning to our on-going exploration of the greatest U.S. revenues. Our subjects are both tied to the speculations of the 1920s and the Stock Market Crash of 1929. The price of silver, like many other commodities fell during the Great Depression. By 1932, the price of silver had fallen about 42% from its peak value in 1929 to 25 cents an ounce. Since silver mining was an important activity in the US, and a dominant one in several western states, the senators from these states convinced President Roosevelt to include a larger role for silver within the US monetary system. Since the beginning of our country many coins contained a great deal of silver. Coin collectors will recall that in the mid-19th century coins as small as three cent pieces contained the bullion value of silver and that beginning in 1865, the silver three cent pieces and half dimes were replaced with three cent pieces and nickels, each with less costly metals, replaced the silver coins of the same face value. The Depression measure known as the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 (Ch. 674, 48 Stat. 1178, June 19, 1934) required that all newly-mined silver had to be sold to the Treasury. The initial purchase price was set at 50 cents per ounce. Over the period that the law was in force, the price of silver was increased several times until it reached \$1.29 per ounce.

The greater role for silver was most visible in a section of the act authorizing the issuing of silver certificates, redeemable in silver dollars or bullion. The exchange for silver dollars ended in 1963, although until 1968 silver certificates could continue to be exchanged for silver bullion at the San Francisco mint. Even though they can no longer be exchanged for bullion, silver certificates remain legal tender to this day.

The act also provided that all silver bullion in the possession of private individuals or corporations not required for commercial or industrial use also had to be surrendered to the Treasury.

Of particular interest was the tax on profits in the sale of silver for commercial or industrial use. The tax was 50% of the amount by which the selling price exceeded the cost (including an allowance for expenses). To facilitate the collecting of this tax the government issued forms on which the transaction was documented and silver tax stamps were applied to these forms. This tax applied to all transactions beginning 9 P. M., June 19, 1934. There were special provisions that applied to changes in ownership of silver bullion that had occurred in the two month period of April

15 through June 15, 1934 that need not concern us here. The tax ended June 4, 1963 when the exchange provisions regarding silver certificates began to be phased out.

Like so many other categories of documentary tax stamps, the first silver tax stamps were created by overprinting the then current general documentary tax stamps. Twelve cents denominations (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, and 80¢) were issued. A total of eleven dollar denominations (\$1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 30, 60, 100, 500, and 1000) were also issued.

Until the dispersal of the Joyce collection in 1991, most of the silver tax stamps were rarely seen either at auction or in dealer stocks. Beginning in 1940 it was decided to add a Series designation that would allow the three types of documentary stamps (general documentary, designated R in the Scott U. S. Specialized; stock transfer, designated RD in the catalogue; and silver tax, designated RG in the catalogue) to be sold and used during a two year period. After that they would become demonetized. The reasoning was that this would discourage the removal and subsequent reuse of stamps after the expiration of the normal three year retention period for documents.



This practice was initiated in 1940 and in the Second District, New York, located in lower Manhattan, a tiny "Series 1940" handstamp was applied to only the \$30, 60, and 100 denominations of the Silver Tax stamps (Scott RG55 - 57). All three of these stamps are rare. Only five examples of the \$30 have been documented; four examples of the \$60; and seven examples of the \$100. Each has a portion of the oval cancellation of the District Collector's office. To the best of my knowledge none have survived on original documents, so it is difficult to know anything about the specifics of the transactions. Surviving documents from the 1930's, however, invariably have the same District Collector cancellation.

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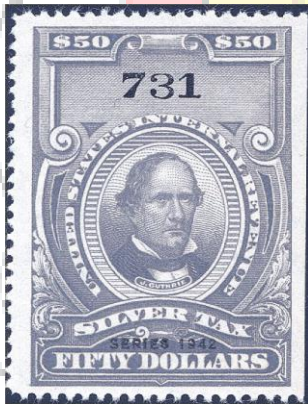
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Tax Time continued...

It is quite apparent that these documents were executed and taken to the District Collector's office to have the silver tax stamps applied and cancelled.

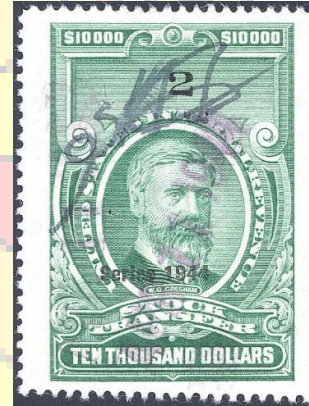
Following these provisionals, a permanent design was prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. All denominations of the silver tax stamps were printed in gray (resembling silver (?)). The first of the annual series was prepared for with a generic design featuring the Secretaries of the Treasury and overprinted "Series 1941." The following year the second of the annual sets of stamps was issued with the overprint "Series 1942." Presumably, because of the relatively small demand for these stamps, no series for prepared for 1943. In 1944, the decision was made to issue the stamps without overprint. That practice continued until the stamps became obsolete in 1965.



The higher denominations of the 1941 and 1942 stamps are all quite scarce. None is more beautiful than the sole recorded unused example of the \$50 Series 1942 silver tax stamp (Scott RG103). It was one of the many gems of twentieth century U.S. revenue philately that were part of the collection of Robert Cunliffe and later was part of the Larry Lyons collection.

Like the silver tax stamps, stock transfer stamps were created by overprinting the general documentary stamps. Beginning in 1918, the stock transfer stamps were prepared to pay the tax on transactions that were executed on a public exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange. If shares of stock were sold in a private transaction, the tax was to be paid with general documentary stamps. The same practice of creating an annual set of stamps that we have seen for the silver tax stamps was also initiated for the stock transfer stamps as well. But beginning with the introduction of the permanent design for the stock transfer stamps in 1940, all the stock transfer stamps were printed in green. These annual series of

stock transfer stamps are often referred to as the dated greens and the completion of a collection of the dated greens has evaded all collectors.



The highest denomination of these annual series of stock transfer stamps was initially \$1000, but by 1944 it was decided to add three higher denominations: \$2500, \$5000, and \$10,000. In the first three years, each of these three denominations has proven to be the greatest stumbling block to completion. The late Bill Buford had 7 of the 9 of these great rarities, the most that any collector has ever had in their collection. Only a single example of the \$10,000 Series 1945 stamp has been documented, having been part of the collections of the late Morton Dean Joyce and Larry Lyons before becoming part of the Buford collection.

For those less familiar with the stock transfer stamps, it should be mentioned that the \$10,000 Series 1945 stock transfer stamp has a cut cancel, the almost universal practice with these high denomination stock transfer stamps. For the unwary postage stamp collector who wishes to venture into revenue stamps and thinks that it would be nice to collect mint, never hinged revenue stamps as has become the goal for many collections of twentieth century U. S. postage stamps, there is a rude awakening. They just do not exist. For the collector of graded stamps, another recent phenomenon in U. S. postage stamp philately, there is also another rude awakening. I am not even sure if the grading service or services are prepared to assign grades to these high denomination stock transfer stamps.

The entire census of the nine high denomination stock transfer stamps from these first three years (1944-46) is a mere 14 stamps, with no documented examples of the \$2500 or \$5000 denomination from 1944. Three of these stamps have only one documented example and none have more than three documented examples. It may be that no one will ever surpass the accomplishment of the late Bill Buford of having 7 of the 9 residing in his collection.

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Pony Express Mail Stolen!



William Henry Jackson painting of a Pony Express rider being chased by Indians

In late May and early June, 1860 the Pony Express service was disrupted due to Indian depredations in Nevada which resulted in several of the weekly trips being cancelled. When the express was re-started, the service was increased to twice weekly. The cover shown below is, in my opinion, one of the most interesting Pony Express covers extant. One usually reads about how no mails were lost and of situations where the fearless Pony Express riders evaded their Indian predators. However, such was not always the case as this cover evidences. It was carried on the Pony Express trip which left San Francisco on July 21, 1860. The mail pouch did not arrive in St. Joseph until almost two years later! The notation reads "recovered from a mail stolen by the Indians in 1860" and bears a New York backstamp of May 3, 1862, the date when it was finally delivered in New York.



Reverse of cover showing sender's cachet and "New York May 2 (1862)" arrival postmark

The only mention in print that I have been able to find about a Pony Express mail being stolen is in The Overland Stage to California by Root and Connelley which mentions:

"At times there would be a lively chase by Indians, but only once has there been mention made that he was overtaken. On this occasion the rider was scalped, but the pony escaped with the letter pouch, which was subsequently recovered out on the plains and the letters promptly forwarded to their destination."

The above cover is almost certainly a postal artifact of this incident. An interesting report of Howard Ransom Egan, a Pony Express rider serving the area in July, 1861, mentions in reference to his escape from Indians the week before the above cover was mailed, "*Later I got it from some friendly Indians that there had been a trap set to catch an Express rider for the purpose of seeing what he carried to make him travel so fast.*" This may explain why the letters were not destroyed.

Another example of a cover carried on this fateful trip, probably in the same mochila, is also known. The second example has a manuscript endorsement for the Pony Express applied at a "way" office after departure from San Francisco and is dated July 22 (1860). An additional note put on in 1862 says "Recovered from a mail stolen in 1860" and is docketed by addressee as having been received on May 1, 1862.



July 21, 1860 San Francisco by Pony Express
"mail stolen by the Indians"

Mail pouch found and delivered in New York in 1862
(Dale-Lichtenstein collection, courtesy H.R. Harmer, Inc.)

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Annals of the 3¢ 1869: Alcatraz Island

In January 1870 Fortress Alcatraz defended the United States with eight batteries of heavy artillery, mostly named after Union generals, and now hopelessly obsolete: see Figure 1. As of 1868 the Island also housed a military prison, and some fifty prisoners had been at work for several months excavating parts of the island to prepare for a weapons upgrade. The Commandant helped make room by sending all Alcatraz's useless 8 inch and smaller guns to Benicia Arsenal.



Alcatraz, 1870, a 15 inch Rodman muzzle-loaded smoothbore cannon that shot solid cannonballs.



A view of Alcatraz in 1876.

The guns were serviced by the 2d US Artillery, probably Battery B, as Battery A was out on patrol in the desert protecting against Indian raids. On January 13, 1870, Lt. D.A. Lyle of the 2d Arty received the letter shown from an officer friend stationed in South San Diego:



So. San Diego, CA / Alcatraz Island, Dec. 30, 1869

The sender describes ample opportunities down there for sex and bird hunting:

Dear Lyle:

...I am living high and prospering. Have all I want to eat and drink. My nearest neighbor is "on it" and sometimes I am "on her...."

Yesterday was out gunning all day. Killed 60 quail and was not a good day of quail either. Had a party Christmas Eve, and will have New Year. Have lots of fun, ...

Wish you could come down and spend a week or so, D[amn]dest place in the world.

My "command" are getting along splendidly. Hunter sent the worst "beats" of his Company down, and Pennington sent his 1st Sgt, because he wasn't worth a d[amn]n...

.... Let me hear from you

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Alcatraz cíntrnued...



Astoria, OGN / Alcatraz Island, Jan. 6, 1870

Lyle got a letter from another friend a few weeks later. It no longer has its enclosure, but it alerts us to a few interesting things. First, our Lt. Lyle docketed his letters in French and by date of his response rather than date of receipt. Figure 1 was replied to, “Rependu 13 Janvier 1870,” and Figure 3 “Rependu 3 Fevrier 1870.” The letter from South San Diego, about 520 miles from Alcatraz, was “Rependu” 14 days later. The letter posted at Astoria, Oregon, 450 miles north of Alcatraz was “Rependu” 28 days later. Some delay was built into any delivery to Alcatraz as mail had to be offloaded onto a ship that would probably sail to the island no more than once a day, what with currents, fog, and the absence of paying passengers.

Next, the letter from Astoria shows one of the 3¢’s fatal flaws: iffy gum. Like the National Banknote Company’s prior productions of 1861 and 1867, the Pictorials were coated with dextrin, a simple starch. For some reason, perhaps being too thinly spread, the 3¢’s gum was bad enough to draw public criticism, and the sender resorted to self-help to make his stamp adhere to the envelope.

Finally, the letter from “Astoria” was probably initiated at Fort Stevens at the mouth of the Columbia River. Fort Stevens, like Fort Alcatraz, was armed with obsolete smooth bore muzzle loaders, and the letter’s author may have been working on updated

coastal defense as was the Lieutenant in South San Diego and Lt. Lyle at Alcatraz. A few years later the Army established Fort Rosecranz (another Union general, of course) in South San Diego with big new guns, but the

United States soon thereafter abandoned fortress defense in favor of active naval defense by ships and planes.



Fort Stevens, Oregon

Trying Times continued...

Practice respiratory hygiene.

Make sure you, and the people around you, follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze. Then dispose of the used tissue immediately. Droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene you protect the people around you from viruses such as cold, flu and COVID-19.

If you have fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical care early.

Stay home if you feel unwell. If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention and call in advance. Follow the directions of your local health authority. National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on the situation in your area. Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to quickly direct you to the right health facility. This will also protect you and help prevent spread of viruses and other infections.

California Local Posts, 1849-1856

Emigrants to San Francisco arriving from major eastern cities before 1856 were already familiar with a group of privately owned mail companies, called local posts that operated within a single city. Typical services offered by these posts included delivery from letter reception boxes to the post office, delivery from a post office to a street address, and the delivery from a box or company's office directly to a street address carried completely outside the U.S. mails. In many cases these posts were one-man operations. With time, the post offices established carrier service by government employees obviating the need for private local posts. However, in San Francisco, no government provided carrier service was available prior to 1868.

This class of private mail-handling company was slow to arrive in San Francisco. The earliest reported mail delivery service was briefly advertised in February 1850 by Charles Kimball, later famous as the "Noisy Carrier."

As the express companies dominated mail service within California, it devolved upon that class of company to provide local delivery service at an early date. Henry Reed is known to have been employed by Adams Express as a letter and parcel delivery person prior to February 1851.

Notice of a city dispatch post organized by Berford & Co. Express appeared in the October 12, 1851 Daily Alta California:

CITY EXPRESS - We are happy to notice that an enterprise has been undertaken which will prove of great convenience to our citizens. Messrs Berford & Co. intend to establish a city dispatch post. Arrangements have been entered into with the Post Master, by which the concern will have it in their power to procure letters from the post office at the earliest possible moment. Three deliveries will take place during the day, the first at eight o'clock in the morning, the second at noon, and the third at four o'clock in the afternoon. Parcels also can be left at the Express office for any part of the city, as a wagon will make the round of the city daily. Boxes for the city post will be placed in the hotels and other public houses, and letters will be promptly and faithfully delivered. The charge on each letter has been fixed at ten cents. ...

This City Dispatch Post appears again in October 1851 newspaper accounts as being in operation. No postal artifacts have been identified as having been handled by this post.

The previously mentioned Henry Reed began advertising on his own, styled as Reed & Co. City Dispatch Post, on December 7, 1853 with his address listed as the Adams Express office. He continued in operation beyond the February 1855 collapse of the Adams firm.

Henry L. Goodwin established his California Penny Post Company on June 25, 1855. In addition to other services, he operated a local post in several California cities until suppressed by the San Francisco postmaster in October 1855. His published rate schedule for San Francisco lists three city deliveries daily. Fees listed include 2 cents for conveying a letter to the post office and five cents for delivering a letter from the post office.

Although additional express companies may have hired delivery people to handle local mail, no other independent local post companies have been identified in the period prior to 1856.

APS and APRL Ordered Closed by Pennsylvania Governor for COVID-19 Coronavirus

3/20/2020

On Thursday, March 19, 2020, Governor Tom Wolf ordered the closure of all non-life sustaining businesses in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This order is a result of aggressive governmental efforts to stem the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak. As a result of the Governor's Order, staff of the American Philatelic Society and the American Philatelic Research Library will not be permitted to report to work. Employees who can telecommute will continue to work remotely, but all other employees will remain at home. At this time, there is no date available for reopening.

"Challenges are not new to the APS, APRL, or the hobby," said Scott English, Executive Director, "We have been resilient for nearly 134 years and we will rise to this challenge." While publication of *The American Philatelist* and *Philatelic Literature Review* will continue, other operations will cease altogether.

Closed until further notice:

- StampStore
- Circuit Sales
- Expertizing
- American Philatelic Research Library



"In this period of uncertainty, we are committed to engaging and supporting our members to the greatest degree that we can," added English, "We know that many APS members are spending more time at home. We want to stay connected." The APS will continue to add engaging information to the APS website, operate and increase our online education offerings, maintain our social media presence. Future, live online events connecting collectors from around the country will be announced soon.

On behalf of the APS and APRL staff, we ask for your patience and understanding during this period. We will continue to update you as events warrant. We encourage all APS members to follow the guidance of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and their local and state officials. Please remember to stay connected with fellow collectors remotely through phone, email, or online platforms. Finally, take this time organize your collection.

English offered these final thoughts, "The global pandemic has already affected families, industries, and will have a far-reaching impact for all of us into the future. We have accepted the challenge. We will adapt. We will sustain."

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Some might say that the decade isn't over yet, but for most people, the old decade is behind us. In honor of the 2020s, we're going to take a moment to look back at the last decade and pick out some of the most memorable and innovative United States postage stamp issues.

Printing Innovations

One of the most popular long-running courses at the APS' Summer Seminar of Philately is "Stamp Technology," taught by Wayne Youngblood - and for good reason. Over the course of United States' stamp production, printing technology and methods have changed dramatically. Indeed, many collectors dedicate years towards investigating minute changes in printing technologies in their collections. In 2018, the USPS created four stamps using new methods.

In the stamps below, "Bioluminescent Life," the highly-reflective rainbow holographic material is meant to mimic the effect of bioluminescence, a type of glowing found in some life forms mostly in the ocean. The February 22, 2018, USPS press release notes that the issues were produced to enhance the reflective qualities of the material. Eight of the stamp images depict creatures of the bioluminescent ocean realm, and two portray land-based species. The creature that's best-known in the United States is the firefly.



Scratch-and-sniff stickers have been around for decades, but the Frozen Treats Forever stamps were the first printed by the USPS, issued on June 20, 2018.

The stamps feature illustrations of ice pops on a stick and were printed with a coating that smells like ice cream. The first day of issue ceremony was held at the Thinkery Children's Museum in Austin, Texas.



Another new technique is found in "The Art of Magic" stamp issue souvenir sheet.

There are five different stamps in this collection, each depicting a different magic trick. The stamps features five distinct magic "categories" with classic representations: a rabbit in a top hat (production), a fortune teller using a crystal ball (prediction), a woman floating in air (levitation), an empty bird cage (vanishing), and a bird emerging from a flower (transformation).

The real magic in the The Art of Magic issue is on the souvenir sheet, depicting a Rabbit-in-hat design with a twist - when the stamp is rotated, you can see a white rabbit popping out of the top hat. This effect - a classic illusion - is achieved with lenticular printing, which changes how the stamp looks based on the angle of the light as it hits the surface.



Finally, foil printing was used to create the Dragons collection.

The U.S. Postal Service celebrates dragons, the high-flying, fire-breathing mythological creatures that have roamed our imaginations for millennia. Each of the

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Most Memorable continued...

stamps showcases one of four dragons: a green fire-breathing dragon over a medieval castle and lava-covered mountainside; a purple dragon with orange wings on its back snakes around a white castle; a black dragon with green wings corners a ship on the sea; and a wingless orange dragon surrounds a pagoda.

Foil printing is a well-known technique for cards, but this is the first time that it was used for stamps. Foil is used on the flames to make them shimmer.

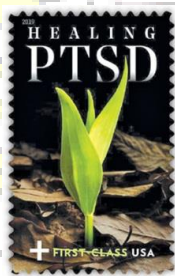
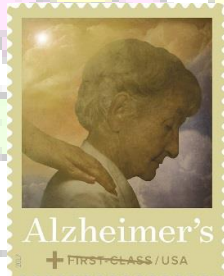


First Discretionary Semipostal Stamps Printed

Semipostal stamps are not new to the USPS, but the late 2010s welcomed the first to be printed at the USPS' discretion. The USPS has been authorized to raise money for five causes over the next ten years, with each stamp to be on sale for no more than two years.

The first one was released in 2017 to raise money for Alzheimer's research. \$726,000 was raised from the more than 5 million stamps sold.

The next in the set, this time for people with PTSD, was released in December of 2019. The stamp features a plant sprouting through a pile of dead leaves, which, according to the USPS, "symbolizes the PTSD healing process, growth, and hope." The money raised from the stamps goes to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs and the National Center for PTSD.



Our Distant Neighbor Gets Some Mail

In 2015, the *New Horizons* spacecraft made a flyby of Pluto and sent back incredible images. But did you know there was a stamp on board the craft? In 1991, the USPS issued the Space Exploration stamp collection. The stamps showed pictures of the planets and the spacecraft that first explored them. At the time, Pluto was not yet explored (and was still considered a planet).



Space Exploration.

One of these stamps (Pluto, Not Yet Explored) was tucked into the *New Horizons* spacecraft in 2006 when the probe was launched. On July 14, 2015, Guinness World Records awarded the record for the farthest distance traveled by a postage stamp to this U.S. stamp. It's still going!

In commemoration of the exploration, the USPS issued the Pluto-- Explored! Souvenir sheet in 2016. This was issued along with the larger "Views of Our Planets" set, which depicted each planet in our solar system.



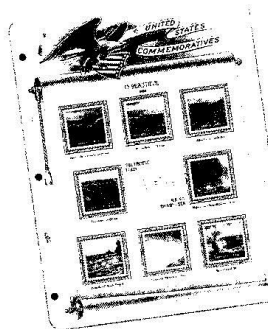
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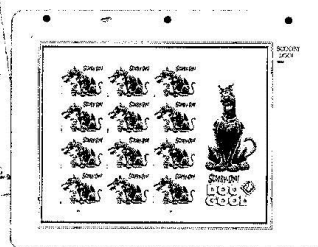
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News about WhiteAce Products



**20% Off
List Price!**



Dear Valued White Ace Customer,

Washington Stamp Exchange of Florham Park, New Jersey is pleased to announce the sale of its White Ace line of stamp albums to Alco Distributors of Marion, Ohio. Also included in the sale is the StampMount line of stamp mounts and holders. White Ace and StampMount have long been two of the most popular brands amongst collectors in the United States. After the transfer of the White Ace and StampMount inventory was completed, Alco began production of White Ace supplements for the 2018 and 2019 stamp issues.

Alco Distributors, located at 1600 Marion-Bucyrus Road, Marion Ohio 43302, has provided quality stamp and coin supplies for over five decades and is very excited to carry on the White Ace and StampMount tradition of great products for years to come. We will continue to carry the same line of products, while also updating supplements and adding new albums to the line. Our goal is to make quality products that collectors want. We are happy to supply collectors with great products made in the USA!

Ordering is now available at store.allensinc.com;
by calling 1-800-426-0039 M-F 9-5 est or by mail at the address above.
(See website for delivery schedule)
If paying by check, please make it payable to Alco Distributors, Inc.

		List Price	Your Price
U	Commemorative Singles Supplement Pages for 2018	\$27.90	\$22.30
V	Commemorative Singles Supplement Pages for 2019	\$26.15	\$20.90
US	Commemorative Singles Simplified Supplement Pages for 2018	\$17.20	\$13.75
VS	Commemorative Singles Simplified Supplement Pages for 2019	\$16.70	\$13.35
SB	Commemorative Blocks Supplement Pages for 2017	\$20.20	\$16.15
TB	Commemorative Blocks Supplement Pages for 2018	\$20.20	\$16.15
UB	Commemorative Blocks Supplement Pages for 2019	\$18.30	\$14.60
PB70	Commemorative Plate Blocks Supplement Pages for 2018	\$26.35	\$21.05
PB71	Commemorative Plate Blocks Supplement Pages for 2019	\$23.30	\$18.60
PB70S	Commemorative Plate Blocks Simplified Supplement Pages for 2018	\$23.30	\$18.60
PB71S	Commemorative Plate Blocks Simplified Supplement Pages for 2019	\$21.75	\$17.40
RSC42	Regular Issue Singles Complete Supplement Pages for 2018	\$9.25	\$7.40
RSC43	Regular Issue Singles Complete Supplement Pages for 2019	\$12.65	\$10.10
USR47	Regular Issue Singles Simplified Supplement Pages for 2018	\$7.80	\$6.20
USR48	Regular Issue Singles Simplified Supplement Pages for 2019	\$9.25	\$7.40
USRBL48	Regular Issue Blocks Supplement Pages for 2017	\$16.10	\$12.85
USRBL49	Regular Issue Blocks Supplement Pages for 2018	\$14.10	\$11.25
USRBL50	Regular Issue Blocks Supplement Pages for 2019	\$15.50	\$12.40
USRPB49	Regular Issue Plate Blocks Supplement Pages for 2018	\$14.10	\$11.25
USRPB50	Regular Issue Plate Blocks Supplement Pages for 2019	\$15.50	\$12.40
BP39	Booklet Panes Supplement Pages for 2018	\$7.80	\$6.20
BP40	Booklet Panes Supplement Pages for 2019	\$9.55	\$7.60
MIG21	Migratory Birds Stamps Supplement Pages for 2017-18	\$5.90	\$4.70
CC62	Canada Commemoratives and Airmails for 2017	\$33.30	\$26.60
CC63	Canada Commemoratives and Airmails for 2018	\$24.90	\$19.90
CR39	Canada Regular Issues for 2017-2018	\$4.10	\$3.25
UN66	United Nations Singles for 2018	\$35.90	\$28.70
UNIB63	United Nations Inscription Blocks for 2017	\$37.20	\$29.75
UNIB64	United Nations Inscription Blocks for 2018	\$32.40	\$25.90
IRE60	Ireland for 2017	\$12.90	\$10.30
IRE61	Ireland for 2018	\$14.10	\$11.25
IS68	Israel Singles for 2017	\$15.50	\$12.40
IS69	Israel Singles for 2018	\$18.70	\$14.95
ITAB61	Israel Tab Singles for 2017	\$15.50	\$12.40
ITAB62	Israel Tab Singles for 2018	\$18.70	\$14.95
V68	Vatican City for 2017	\$12.65	\$9.90
V69	Vatican City for 2018	\$14.20	\$11.35

San Jose Stamp Club

APS Chapter 0264-025791

Founded 1927, Club show since 1928

April 2020

Cabin Fever Project - Jim Sauer



Being shut-in due to Covid19 can have many effects on people and one is cabin fever due to not being able to do much with one's stamp collection. Sequestered in my little cubby-hole and not feeling like starting a big project I was doodling around with a box of U.S. stamps. I started separating all the straight edges and the first to complete a mini-block was the sesquicentennial of Washington's inauguration as our country's first president. Placing them on a black stock card I arranged them as shown with a completely perforated example in the center. Were I a used U.S. collector I believe I would try to put together as many of these straight edge blocks as possible, I think it looks great. The first club member that collects used U.S. stamps that asks for the block illustrated may have them. —Jim Sauer

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America's 100 Greatest Stamps

Club Member/Dealers



#13 – Scott 9X1 1845 New York Provisional



#12 – Scott 11X3 1845 St. Louis Provisional



#11 – Scott C15 1930 \$2.60 Graf Zeppelin

Richard Clever

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