

CRESTHAVEN STAMP CLUB NEWSLETTER

West Palm Beach, Florida

The Palm Beaches Oldest & Friendliest Stamp Club

January 2023

January is named after Janus, the ancient Roman god of gates and doors symbolizing endings, beginnings, and transitions. He's depicted with two heads: one head looking at the past and the other at the future (see below, right). New Year's Day is just the first of many special days and holidays in January. There are plenty of other observances that can provide you with ideas for learning and fun to share with your friends, family, and colleagues.

January is "National Hobby Month" and "National Get Organized Month" (This should be a wake-up call to organize that stamp collection). January 2nd is National Science Fiction Day; the 4th is Trivia Day; and, we celebrate Martin Luther King Day on the 16th. Last, but certainly not least, National Chocolate Cake Day is the 27th (Oh my!).

January club meetings are scheduled for the 10th and 24th. We hope to get back on track with our philatelic discussions in January. Annual club dues of \$15.00 should have been paid in December, so please renew now. 2023 is the Lunar New Year of the Rabbit and according to the Chinese Horoscope, things will finally start to fall into place after a two-year period of struggles and hardship.

Happy New Year,
Michael Swope

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Chapter Affiliate #923
Membership Affiliate #81338

Meetings: Barkley Clubhouse
1:00 p.m. – 2nd & 4th Tuesdays
2605 Barkley Drive
West Palm Beach FL 33415
www.cresthavenstamp.club



President: Bob Burr
561-267-1903

Vice-Pres: Juan Riera
Secretary: Richard Kaye
Treasurer: Harry Clifford
Liaison: Dan Maddalino
dmaddalino@aol.com

Webmaster: Michael Swope
mswope@ameritech.net

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JANUS

JAMAICA'S FIRST SEMI-POSTAL STAMPS

Dan Maddalino

Known as the “Charity Stamps”, Jamaica’s first semi-postal issues (Scott #'s B1, B2, B3¹, and Stanley Gibbons #'s 107, 107b, 107c²) appeared November 1, 1923.



Jamaica’s first semi-postal charity stamps (shown from the authors collection) were sold at ½p over face value to raise funds for the Child Welfare League. The League was an international organization brought to Jamaica at the end of World War I, to address the needs of fatherless families and orphans. The United States and Switzerland were powerful leaders in bringing this program worldwide attention.

The stamps were recess printed by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., London, with central illustrations taken from photographs of an orphaned girl and boy. These photographs were from several submitted by a Miss V. F. Taylor. Frames were drawn by Mr. F. C. Cundall and his daughter.

The stamps were issued November 1, 1923 – during a time of widespread corruption and manipulation for personal profit in the Jamaican Postal Service.³ The problem was so severe that Governor, Sir William Henry Manning (1863-1932), British Indian Army officer and colonial administrator, placed limits and requirements for the sale of these semi-postal stamps. They could only be sold over-the-counter at Post Offices, from November 1, 1923, to January 31, 1924. None were permitted to be handled by crown agents, and any requests sent directly to the postmaster were to be refused and returned. All sales had to be handled by a postal clerk on the spot. All proceeds from their sale were to go to the Child Saving League of Jamaica. Out of reach of foreign dealers and speculators, and very unpopular at home, these stamps were withdrawn on February 27, 1927, and large unsold stocks destroyed⁴. Thus, they are common in mint condition but, very scarce in used condition.

ENDNOTES

Bigalke, Jay, (Editor-in-Chief), Scott 2021 Standard Stamp Catalogue, Vol 4A. (Sidney, Ohio: Amos Media) 2020. p. 17

Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue. Stanley Gibbons LTD, (London, England) 2016) p. 115

Jakes, Ian, Study Paper #6, The Trinidad Red Cross Label. (Alicante, Spain: The British West Indies Study Circle) 2014. p. 7

Johnson, Alfred N, Jamaica; A Review of the Nation’s Postal History and Postage (State College, Pennsylvania: The American Philatelic Society) 1964 p. 18

Carlos Gardel

Juan Riera



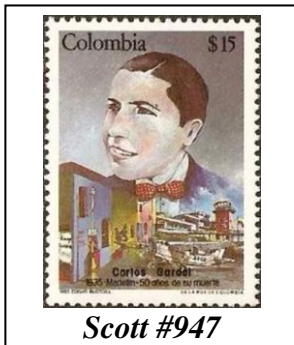
Carlos Gardel (born Charles Romuald Gardés, 1890-1935) was a French-born Argentine singer, songwriter, composer and actor, and the most prominent figure in the history of tango. He was one of the most influential interpreters of world popular music in the first half of the 20th century. Gardel is the most famous popular tango singer of all time and is recognized throughout the world. He was notable for his baritone voice and the dramatic phrasing of his lyrics.

Gardel was killed in an airplane crash at the height of his career, becoming an archetypal tragic hero mourned throughout Latin America. For many, Gardel embodies the soul of the tango style. He is commonly referred to as “The King of Tango”.

The aircraft accident occurred on June 24, 1935, at the Medellín Enrique Olaya Herrera Airport in Colombia, when two Ford 5-AT-B, Tri-Motor, passenger planes collided on the runway. Seventeen occupants were killed. Seven, including Carlos Gardel, perished in a Servicio Aéreo



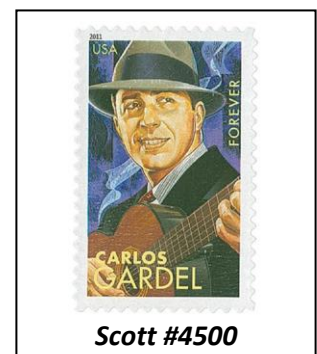
Colombiano (SACO) F-31 Tri-Motor that veered off of the runway during take-off and collided with a Sociedad Colombo Alemana de Transportes Aéreos (SCADTA) C-31, killing ten occupants.



There was an alleged rivalry between the two airline pilots which some believed led to a game of “chicken” on the runway. The official cause of the accident, as reported by the Aviation Safety Network was “runway excursion”.

Carlos Gardel has been honored on an Argentinian postage stamp (AR-3841); Uruguayan postage stamp (Scott #884), a 1985 Colombian postage stamp on the 50th anniversary of his death (Scott #947); and, a 2011 United States postage stamp from the “Latin Music Legends” series (Scott #4500).

Ref:
Wikipedia.com; Scott Catalogue, Amos Media, Sydney, OH;
Michel Catalogue, Munich; Aviation-Safety.net



Space Hologram Envelope

Pat Hensley

The 25¢ stamped envelope at right (Scott #U617) was postmarked at Miami, Florida, on April 2, 1991. The postage stamp (Scott #2521 - issued January 22, 1991, commonly referred to as a "Make-Up Rate Stamp") under the hologram reads: "This U.S. stamp, along with 25¢ of additional U.S. postage, is equivalent to the 'F' stamp rate." At that time, the 'F' stamp rate was 29¢, thus making this "Make-Up Rate" stamp worth 4¢. Note - applied stamp has not been canceled.



The United States Postal Service issued its first postal item produced with a hologram as a 25¢ stamped envelope depicting a space shuttle docking at a space station in 1989. Even though hologram technology was developed in the 1960's, postal use was not considered until 1987, when it was still considered relatively new.

In order to make a stamp, it would have to be very small, and holograms need to be large in order to create the appropriate effect. If a hologram covered the entire stamp surface, it could not be cancelled because foil used in hologram production will neither absorb nor repel postal cancellation ink. The solution was to place the hologram on a stamped envelope, thus allowing the printed denomination on the envelope to be ink-cancelled.

Holography was invented in 1960. It created two-dimensional images that looked like three-dimensional images. It is used as a security feature on many credit cards. First, they make a three-dimensional model and then the imaging system splits a laser beam in two. One beam bounces off the object onto a film, with a small delay. The other beam hits the same section of the film directly, and the pattern between the two beams causes a holographic image.

The envelope was issued December 3, 1989, on Stamp Designers Day at the World Stamp Expo. The U.S. was the third country to use holograms in its postage. The other countries were Austria and Brazil.

Class Activities:

Find other holographic items to show. Where else is holography used? Make a list.

Design your own stamp that you would like to see made into a hologram.

Design your own postal envelope. Make a picture showing how holography works.

Original photo by Pat Hensley.

References:

<https://www.mysticstamp.com/Products/United-States/U617/USA/>

<https://postalmuseum.si.edu/exhibition/stamps-take-flight-creating-america%E2%80%99s-stamps/holography-into-the-future>

Tiger Tale

Michael Swope



First settled in 1881, after Frank Schultz discovered gold, the area that eventually became the town of Tiger was located in Pinal County, Arizona Territory. The camp that settled around the mine took the name Schultz, and a post office was established under that name on July 12, 1894.

Since water needed for ore refinement was not available near the mine, a mill was established four miles away on the banks of the San Pedro River. Ore was hauled to the mill by mule teams until just after the start of the 20th century, when an aerial tram was completed between the mine and the mill. As the tram's construction neared completion, and the need for the town waned, the Schultz post office was closed on May 1, 1902.

The mines expanded in 1915 due to World War I's increased demand for molybdenum and vanadium found in the area. When the war was over, prices fell, and the mines closed in 1919. Shortly thereafter, the mine property was purchased by Sam Houghton, who renamed both the mine and the town after his college mascot, the Princeton Tiger. When the price of gold increased in 1933, Tiger grew in prosperity, and the new Tiger post office opened on March 1, 1939. The town of Tiger reached its peak in the early 1950s, but soon the local mines, as well as the town, had run their course and the post office was closed.

Shown above is a souvenir last-day cover featuring the closure of the "ghost town" Tiger, Arizona, Post Office, on December 31, 1954. It is franked with the 3¢ Gadsden Purchase Issue stamp, Scott #1028, and green cancelled with the image of a tiger.

Ref:
Cover from author's collection; "Mine Tales", Ascarza, Wm., Arizona Daily Star, June 10, 2013, Tucson, AZ;
wikipedia.com; Scott Catalogue, Amos Media, Sidney, OH