

CRESTHAVEN STAMP CLUB NEWSLETTER

West Palm Beach, Florida

The Palm Beaches Oldest & Friendliest Stamp Club

November 2022

November has two major holidays – Veterans Day (11th) and Thanksgiving (24th), however there are other important dates this year. On Sunday, November 6th Daylight Savings ends, so remember to turn your clocks back one hour. U. S. elections are on Tuesday, November 8th – which means that our club meeting will be held in the card room instead of the auditorium.

Other dates and celebrations include: the American folk event and pseudo-holiday, Sadie Hawkins Day (13th); World Peace Day (17th); the Great American Smoke-out (18th); and, Black Friday (25th) – lets go shopping!

Our October 22nd Stamp and Postcard show had fine weather and good turn-out. Dealer sales were sound.

November club meetings are scheduled for the 8th and 22nd. In an effort to stimulate philatelic discussion and knowledge, our club will begin a once-a-month casual presentation series. Our first topic on November 8th will be Great Britain #1, the “Penny Black”. Club members are encouraged to participate and share thoughts on the world’s first pre-paid adhesive postage stamp for use in a public mail system.

Regards,
Michael Swope

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Chapter Affiliate #923

Meetings: Barkley Clubhouse
1:00 p.m. – 2nd & 4th Tuesdays
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Boy and His Stamp Collection

Pat Hensley



This First Day Cover is unique because a booklet cover is attached, as well as a stamp. The 22¢ stamp on this cover (Scott #2199) is called “Boy and His Stamp Collection” from the United States-Sweden Stamp Collecting set (Scott #2201a) along with Booklet Cover (Scott # BC34). This single stamp is from a booklet pane of four. The pane was issued on January 23, 1986, to honor stamp collecting and it became the first time U.S. commemoratives were ever issued in booklet form.

The booklet started out from a friendly relationship between the postal departments of the US and Sweden. Swedish themes were shown on stamps in 1938, 1948, and 1983. Since these were so successful, U.S. and Sweden began to talk about doing another joint issue. The president of the Swedish Post Office thought the U.S. and Sweden should issue stamps featuring philatelic subjects since both countries were going to host international stamp exhibitions in 1986 and celebrate important stamp anniversaries that year. Sweden was celebrating the 250th anniversary of its post office and the 100th year of the Swedish Philatelic Society. The U.S. was celebrating the 100th anniversary of the American Philatelic Society and the 100th anniversary of the Smithsonian Institution accepting stamps for its National Collection.

Printing was a challenge for this design. Using the D Press combined both intaglio and offset printing. Intaglio printing requires an image be etched on a metal plate, covered with ink, and pressed to paper, but with offset printing, images are created on a plate then transferred to a rubber blanket and printed on paper. Many early stamps printed on the D Press had colors not lined up. Printing this Stamp Collecting pane was one of the most complex printing jobs the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had ever completed.

There were four different designs in each U.S. booklet. The first stamp pictured a block of 12 green, 1887, 2¢ Washington stamps with an 1886 cancel. The next stamp was a boy with a collection of dog stamps such as the 1983 Kitten and Puppy stamps and the 1984 American Dogs stamps.

The third features the 1938 commemorative that honored Swedish and Finnish settlement; and the last was the picture of Presidential sheetlets that were to be issued in May. This was the first U.S. stamp to depict another stamp that had not yet been issued.

Booklets were issued in Stockholm, Sweden, and State College, Pennsylvania on January 23, 1986. Swedish representatives participated in the U.S. ceremony and U.S. representatives participated in the Swedish ceremony. The U.S. booklets were only on sale for sixty to ninety days.

Class Activities:

Contact a local stamp collecting club and ask someone how to start collecting stamps. Maybe someone can come to speak to the class.

Start collecting stamps off of envelopes and learn more about that specific stamp. Each student can share information about the stamp with the class.

Learn more about the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and give a presentation to the class.

Learn more about the American Philatelic Society and create a brochure.

Reference:

<https://www.mysticstamp.com/Products/United-States/2199/USA/>

Philatelic Facts



Universal Postal Union

Following a suggestion by United States Postmaster General Montgomery Blair (1813-1883), the United States called for and participated in a conference to discuss common postal problems. Representatives from Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States, met on May 11, 1863, in Paris, France. Though this Paris conference had not been intended to result in a permanent body for the regulation of the international mail, it could be said that it gave birth to what would become the Universal Postal Union.

The Postal Congress of 1874, in Bern, Switzerland, drafted and signed a treaty that allowed for the standardization of postal rates and creation of accounting methods so that participating countries would be reimbursed for transporting international mail through their postal systems. The 1874 General Postal Union became the Universal Postal Union in 1878.

Soaring with Mail

Dan Maddalino

Modern day gliders give their pilots and passengers a relatively noiseless floating sensation as they soar up into the clouds and blue skies. Gliders, as depicted on US postal card Scott #UXC20 (right), appear to be graceful sirens floating in the air. This was not the case however, with early United States Post Office Department (USPOD) Glider Air Mail.



Gliders were built of wood and cloth, making them shudder and often “nose heavy”. As The glider was towed to its target altitude, the roar and vibration coming from the towing airplane, combined with the fuselage vibration and wind noise in the glider, made it a very uncomfortable ride. In addition, gliders are unreliable and totally dependent on weather conditions.

UXC20, issued May 5, 1982, is the second in a series of five airmail postal cards depicting the evolution of aircraft used in the delivery of air mail (See Scott #'s UCX17, UCX22, UCX24, and UCX25). But you will have to go back to December 12, 1928, to relive the first US official use of a glider to carry air mail cards and letters. This First Flight took place during the International Civil Aeronautics Conference at Washington, D.C. The conference was held in conjunction with the 25th anniversary of the first controlled airplane flight by the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk. Orville Wright was on hand to sign many of these first flight souvenirs, postmarked at the Washington, D.C. main post office.

Although neither the USPOD nor United States Postal Service ever established glider mail routes, air mail was carried and delivered throughout the United States during air meets, soaring competitions, cross country exhibitions, and demonstrations. Glider mail, like balloon and rocket mail remains a niche specialty and an aerophilatelic curiosity.

Primary Sources

1. *Postal card from the collection of the author*
2. Bigalke, Jay, Editor-in-Chief; *Scott 2021 Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps and Covers*, Amos Media, Sidney Ohio, USA. 2020
3. Short, Simine, *Glider Mail*. American Airmail Society, Cinnaminson, New Jersey, 1987
4. www.asme.org/topics-resources/contents/the-flying-coffins-of-wwii (June 30, 2022)
5. www.americanairmailssociety.org (June 30, 2022)

Thanksgiving Poetry

Michael Swope



Featured above is a one-hundred-year-old Thanksgiving Greeting post card. The verse at the top of the post card, "Old homesteads sacred to all that can gladden or sadden the heart of man", is a quote from the "Prophecy of Samuel Sewall", by noted Massachusetts poet, John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892).

The stanza at the bottom of the post card, "Thrice welcome the day in its annual round; What treasures of love in its bosom are found; New England's high holiday, ancient and dear; 'Twou'd be twice as welcome if twice in a year", is from a Thanksgiving poem by another Massachusetts poet, Henry Ware, Jr. (1794-1843).

The card was cancelled at Lowell, Massachusetts on November 22, 1910. The stamp, a Franklin 1¢ (A138) is either Scott #331a, issued in December, 1908; or, Scott #374a issued November 23, 1910.



Both possibilities are perforated 12 and both were issued in booklets (this stamp is perforated on three sides). The only difference I understand: Scott #331a has Watermark 191 and Scott #374a has Watermark 190. Who checks watermarks on cover?

But wait, if #374a wasn't issued until November 23, 1910 – and this stamp was cancelled on November 22, 1910, it must follow that the stamp on this card is #331a. Or is it?

Happy Thanksgiving!

Ref: Post Card from Author's Collection
www.Whittierhome.org; www.Gutenberg.org
Scott Catalogue, Amos Media, Sidney, OH