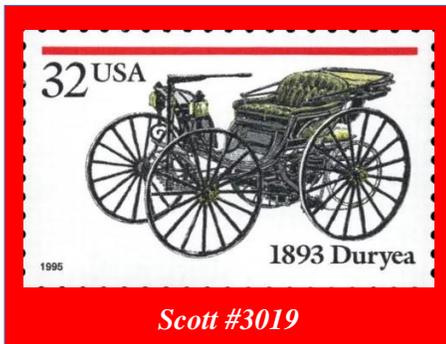




Cresthaven Stamp Club Newsletter

November 2024



On Thanksgiving Day in 1895, Frank Duryea drove a gas-powered “horseless carriage” designed by him and his brother, Charles Duryea, to a win in the first motor-car race in the United States. The race was sponsored by the Chicago Times-Herald to drum up publicity for the nascent American car industry.



Chapter Affiliate #923
Membership Affiliate #81338

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

Daylight Savings Time ends at 2:00 a.m. on Sunday, November 3rd, so enjoy an extra hour of sleep and set your clock back one hour. Be sure to exercise your freedom by voting on November 5th; honor those who sacrificed to protect your freedom on Veterans Day, November 11th; and, celebrate Thanksgiving with your friends and relatives on November 28th.

Regards,
Michael Swope



2023 APS Star Route Award

President: Richard Kaye
V-Pres: Kelley McDougall
Secretary: Pat Hensley
Treasurer: Harry Clifford
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Cresthaven Stamp Club News



November 2024



The United States Postal Service announced that First-Class postage, currently at 73 cents, will go up five times through 2027, according to a document submitted to the Postal Regulatory Commission.

The next price hike is planned for July 2025 and will then repeat “each January and July thereafter” through the end of 2027, the agency said. However, all price changes must be approved by the Postal Regulatory Commission and specific price hikes weren’t announced.

The USPS confirmed that it won’t increase prices in January 2025, a temporary pause despite its new twice-a-year hike schedule.

“Our strategies are working and projected inflation is declining,” Postmaster General

Louis DeJoy said in a statement. “Therefore, we will wait until at least July before proposing any increases for market-dominant services.”

The USPS added that it “remains committed to continued cost saving measures and to keeping its products and services affordable” and notes that “only a handful” of countries charge less for the price of a stamp.



Club President Richard Kaye declared the Fall, 2024 Stamp Show a success. All dealers reported very good sales and have indicated agreement to return for the Spring, 2025 show. Public turnout was impressive.



President Kaye urged club members to apply for positions in club leadership. Elections will be held in December.

Also, please contact President Kaye if you are interested in leading a philatelic workshop or desire to make a presentation to the club.



November 10th, Second Sunday Stamp Show at Azan Shrine Center, 9:30 am-3:00 pm. 1591 West Eau Gallie Blvd., Melbourne, 32935



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China's Empress Dowager Issues

Michael Rogers



Distinguishing between the 1894 and 1897 Dowager issues is essential to understanding 19th century Chinese postage stamps. Collectively, the Dowager issues comprise three categories of stamps and form the basis for five additional surcharged sets of stamps. The nine-value Empress Dowager commemoratives (above) were issued to honor the 60th birthday of the reigning monarch, Tz'u-Hai, in 1894. The stamps are catalogued as China, Scott 16-24. The issuance of these stamps is ironic, considering Tz'u-Hai despised foreigners and the postage stamps named for her followed the western custom of honoring individuals and events.

The stamp set was designed by R. A. de Villard of the Imperial Maritime Customs, of which Sir Robert Hart was Inspector General. At this time, westerners held all of the chief positions in China's Imperial Maritime Customs Post, China's postal system.

Each of the nine designs is a different abstract expression drawn from Chinese mythology. Placed centrally in the design of the 1¢ and 9¢ stamps are the "five bats", symbolic of longevity. Chinese word-play on the pronunciation of "bat" and "happiness implies long life and joy. The 12¢ stamp employs the character for "post office", with dragons on each side. The dragons, which also appear on the 2¢, 3¢, 4¢, and 6¢ values, are symbolic harbingers of strength, goodness, and life, while the ornaments on the latter four stamps emphasize life. The high-value, 24¢ postage stamp features a Chinese Junk.

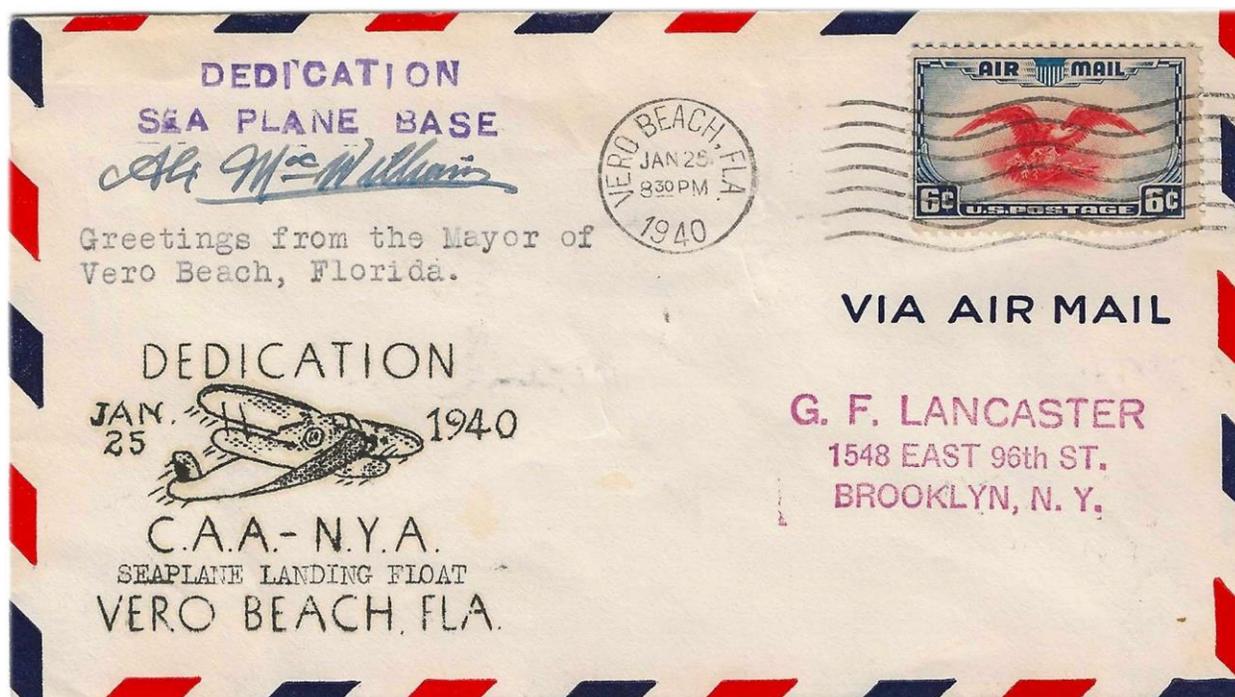
The Dowager set was reprinted in 1897 to accommodate basic stamps for surcharging when China's basic monetary unit changed to cents and dollars. Because non-overprinted 1897 Dowagers were never sold at the post office, used copies should not exist – but they do. Well-placed individuals managed to acquire them and they soon entered the philatelic market. There are four ways to distinguish between 1894 and 1897 issues: color; printing quality; paper quality; and, gum. Suffice it to say, any purchase of an 1897 Dowager stamp on cover should be accompanied by a certificate of authenticity.

Ref: Reprinted in part from Linn's Stamp News, March 23, 1992

Flying-Boat Service Comes to Vero Beach

Daniel Maddalino

The lure of taking off and landing from the surface of a lake, river, or ocean is quite strong. During the 1970s, I had several opportunities to travel by seaplane (A. B. Chalk, Inc.) back and forth from Miami, Florida to the Bahama Islands. It was exhilarating and left me wanting more. It was this type of attraction that spurred construction of 18 seaplane bases in Florida from 1931 to 1941. Unfortunately, United States entry into World War II brought this era of air travel in most of Florida to an end.



I recently acquired the cover shown above. What is exciting about it are the special markings that were applied. It is a Dedication Cover for the opening of a Sea Plane Base and arrival of a Flying-Boat¹ service to Vero Beach, Florida January 25, 1940². The stamp is the 6¢, Scott C23, dark blue and carmine, issued May 14, 1938. This stamp was produced by flat plate printing on unwatermarked paper³. Then for this event it was machine cancelled with a CDS VERO BEACH, FLA / JAN 25 / 1940⁴. Notice that it shows TWO separate dedication cachets. Only 170 covers were prepared.

The first (top left) cachet is a mimeograph in purple stating DEDICATION / SEA PLANE BASE and Greetings from the Mayor of / Vero Beach, Florida. Between these two statements is the hand-penned signature of Alex MacWilliam, Sr., Mayor of Vero Beach (Mayor 1927-35, 1939-47, and 1949-51)⁵. This dedication was sponsored by the local Chamber of Commerce.

The second (lower left) cachet is printed in black ink and states DEDICATION / JAN 25 / / 1940, with a separation to place an illustration of a flying-boat and its distinguishing flat belly. Below these are C.A.A. – N.Y.A. / SEAPLANE LANDING FLOAT / VERO BEACH, FLA. C.A.A – N.Y.A. m (Civil Aeronautics Administration – National Youth Administration). These are the sponsors of the landing “float”, which is a floating dock that rises and falls with sea tides to remain at the same level as the Flying-boat. These events and dedications were not post-office sponsored events. This is why we have the signature of Mayor MacWilliam and not the Postmaster; Mr. John Justin Schumann (May 7, 1934-October 15, 1943)⁶. Also involved in these projects was the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a 1936 New Deal Program.

At the time of this dedication the Vero Beach Airfield (originally built in 1929) was a refueling and maintenance stop for Eastern Airlines. Eastern Airlines also brought air mail for this small coastal town of 3,050 people⁷. In addition to an airstrip, Vero Beach Airfield had only three structures: A small ticket and flight school office; a general hanger (shelter); and a maintenance facility⁸. Refueling was done by pump-truck.

This small municipal airport and the flying-boat float dock were taken over by the U. S. Navy in November, 1942 to train Navy and Marine aviators. The field and dock were returned to the town of Vero Beach in June 1946⁹. Flying-boat service did not return. Today, commercial seaplane (but not flying-boat) flights are available for tourists. If you’ve never flown in one, I highly recommend the experience.

References:

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2. Cover from the collection of the author.
3. Houseman, Donna, (Ed.); *2017 Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps & Covers (2016)*. Amos Media, Sidney, Ohio. p. 391.
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On Thanksgiving Day

*Bless the food we eat, all who are gathered today to share it,
and all our loved ones who can't be with us today.*

Tercentenary of Massachusetts Bay Colony

Pat Hensley

This first-day cover celebrates the Tercentenary (300th anniversary, 1630-1930) of Governor John Winthrop's Landing in Massachusetts. The 2¢ stamp (Scott #682) depicting the Seal of Massachusetts Bay Colony, was issued on April 8, 1930.



The Puritans, seeking religious freedom, received a charter from King Charles I to found a colony in the Massachusetts Bay area. The Puritans wanted to build a "city upon a hill," which meant they aimed to create a community that others could look up to because of their good behavior and strong religious beliefs. Led by John Winthrop (1588-1649), a group of 11 ships, funded by the Massachusetts Bay Company, carried 1000 Puritans, plus livestock and provisions to New England. This was the company's second attempt at colonization. John Winthrop was elected to be Governor of the Fleet and the Colony.

Most of the population was Puritan and governed mostly by a small group of Puritan leaders. They set up a government based on their Puritan beliefs. Only church members could vote, and they made laws that reflected their religious values. There was little tolerance for other religious views and Quakers were banned from the colony.

People in the colony worked hard at farming, fishing, and building. They also established schools and a strong community spirit. It was the first slave-holding colony in New England. The colonists encountered Native American tribes, some of whom helped them learn how to farm and survive. Eventually, 20,000 people migrated there in the 1630s.

References: britannica.com/place/Massachusetts-Bay-Colony;
mysticstamp.com/682-1930-2c-seal-of-massachusetts-bay-colony

The Ludlam Post Office

Juan L. Riera

The Ludlam Post Office was named in honor of Walter Henry Ludlam (1882-1963), born in Odessa, New Castle, Delaware. Ludlam was a pioneer as soon as he moved to Miami in 1898, the city having been founded in the summer of 1896. In June 1902, at the age of 20, he married Annie Lee Perry (1885-1971) in Coconut Grove, a town founded by Bahamian immigrants in 1873. Walter and Annie Ludlam had three sons and two daughters, some of which passed in childhood.

Prior to 1914, Ludlam lived at 6462 S.W. 8th Street. At that time, it was a rural area and today it remains in unincorporated Dade County – currently a strip mall. Around 1930, the street became Tamiami Trail. Ludlam was proprietor of the Ludlam Transfer Co., which to my knowledge could be sort of a taxi service from railroad stations as well as a moving company for freight, furniture, and such. He also owned a construction company. When his neighborhood needed roadwork, Ludlam and his neighbors pooled their money for the construction of the roadway. Dade County matched their \$750 and in 1914, the county commission named the road for Ludlam. The Roadway was designated an historic highway in 2010. I was not aware until looking it up for this article that Ludlam Road, also known as West 67th Avenue, is a 21.8- mile North-South street that runs from the Charles Deering Estate at Cutler on Biscayne Bay in the south to the Broward County Line where it becomes Flamingo Road. One municipality the road traverses claims that Ludlam came to Miami from Ludlam, New York - a town named after his parents who had settled that area. Unfortunately, I believe this is a mistake since he was born in Delaware and the only location I discovered were Ludlam Island and Ludlam Beach Lighthouse in New Jersey and a Ludlam Building in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. This may be due to a misspelling, even in greater Miami the name is frequently misspelled as Ludlum.

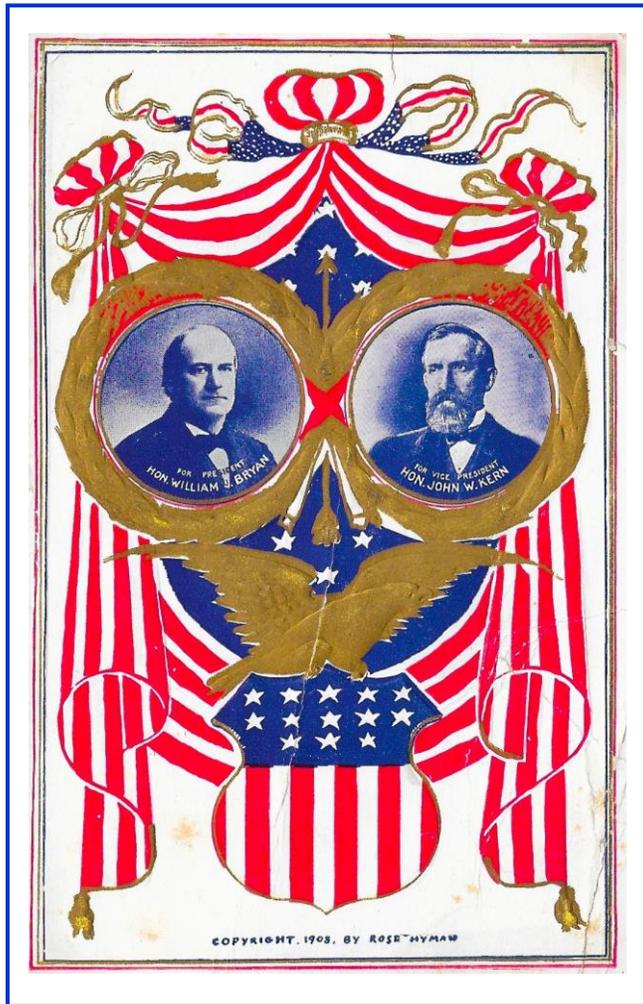


The Ludlam Branch Post Office opened in 1955 at 6900 Bird Road, Miami, FL 33155, where today it remains a branch of the Miami Post Office. The post office is located in the Glenvar Heights census-designated place (CDP) that had a population of 20,786 in 2020 and encompasses 4.1 square miles. Honestly, a neighborhood I had never heard of, even though I do not live terribly far from there. Additionally, the Ludlam Christian Church at 6790 SW 12th Street and an elementary school in the City of South Miami are named in his honor.

Very interesting history on a low-key Miami pioneer that left his mark on the local community through a roadway, school, church, and post office.

Bryan – Kern

Michael Swope



The 1908 United States presidential election was the 31st quadrennial presidential election, held on Tuesday, November 3, 1908.

At left is an embossed, *Rose Hyman* political campaign post card, featuring the 1908 Democratic party's nominees for President and Vice-President, William Jennings Bryan and John W. Kern.

Incumbent President Theodore Roosevelt honored his promise not to seek a third term (for him, a second full term), and persuaded his close friend, Taft, to become his successor. With Roosevelt's support, Taft won the presidential nomination at the 1908 Republican National Convention on the first ballot. The Democratic Party nominated Bryan, who had been defeated twice previously, in 1896 and 1900, by Republican William McKinley.

Bryan, part of the more liberal or progressive wing of the Democratic Party, ran a vigorous campaign against the nation's business elite. But even so, he suffered the worst loss of his three presidential campaigns in his percentage of both the popular vote and electoral vote. This was last election before Arizona and New Mexico gained statehood on January 6 and February 14, 1912.

The post card bears the green, 1¢, Franklin postage stamp (Scott #300) and was cancelled at Unionport, Ohio, on October 31, 1908.



Ref: Post card from Author's collection; Wikipedia.com