

CRESTHAVEN STAMP CLUB NEWSLETTER

West Palm Beach, Florida

The Palm Beaches Oldest & Friendliest Stamp Club

April 2023

Easter, also known as Pascha, is a Christian festival and cultural holiday commemorating the resurrection of Jesus from the dead, described in the New Testament as having occurred following his crucifixion by the Romans at Calvary, ca. 30 AD. This year, Easter is celebrated on Sunday, April 9th.

The exact history of April Fools' Day is shrouded in mystery; however, we know that it spread throughout Britain during the 18th century. In Scotland, the tradition began with "hunting the gowk," in which people were sent on phony errands (gowk is a word for cuckoo bird, a symbol for fool).

Our club has set Saturday, October 21st for the fall stamp and postcard show. Planning has begun for this annual philatelic event.

The next in our series of philatelic discussions will be presented during our April 11th club meeting, featuring "First Flight Fakes". Members are invited, and encouraged, to add their thoughts and knowledge to the discussion. Don't be April fooled by philatelic fakes!

Regards,

Michael Swope

In This Issue

Volume 10, Number 4

Page 2 – White Hall Makes the Cover, Dan Maddalino

Page 4 – Philately in Florida

Page 5 – International Year of the Disabled, Pat Hensley

Page 6 – Indian Beach, Juan Riera

Page 7 – National Recovery Administration, Michael Swope

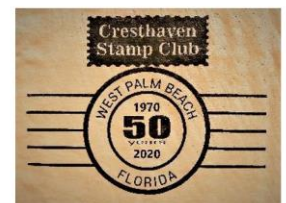


Chapter Affiliate #923
Membership Affiliate #81338

Meetings: Barkley Clubhouse
1:00 p.m. – 2nd & 4th Tuesdays

2605 Barkley Drive
West Palm Beach FL 33415

www.cresthavenstamp.club



President: Richard Kaye
V-Pres: Kelley McDougall
Secretary: Pat Hensley
Treasurer: Harry Clifford
Liaison: Dan Maddalino
dmaddalino@aol.com
Editor: Michael Swope
mswope@ameritech.net

©2023 Cresthaven Stamp Club

Material is offered for educational and informational purposes. Guest authors assume no liability for error or omission in content. Material may have been produced under the "Fair Use" clause and can be similarly reproduced.



White Hall Makes the Cover

Dan Maddalino

White Hall was once a private residence which now houses government offices. Its appearance on a 1960, 5¢ postage stamp of Trinidad & Tobago (Scott #91¹, at right) certified its importance in this nation's history.



Near the end of the Gilded Age, roughly 1870 -1910, deep international economic inequity, greed, and corruption fueled a financial panic that caused economic depression world-wide. This, then, led to increased European migration to the British Caribbean, especially from Poland, Russia, Italy, and Greece². These immigrants were lured by the economic opportunities available. One of these Greek immigrants was Joseph Leon Agostini (1839-1906)³

Joseph Agostini developed a thriving coco processing business with strong international sales from the island of Trinidad. Around 1900, he, along with six other prospering entrepreneurs, built large, opulent residences on Maraval Road in Trinidad's capital, Port of Spain. In 1904, Mr. Agostini started construction on what would be one of Port of Spain's grandest homes. He expected the project to take about four years. Unfortunately, Mr. Agostini died unexpectedly in 1906. The completion of the project, and its mortgage, turned into an unsustainable burden on his family after the international coco market collapsed. The home (below), named Rosenweg (Path of Roses), was completed in 1908⁴, but the Agostini family were foreclosed and left.



An American industrialist, Robert Henderson, bought Rosenweg and renamed it White Hall after seeing the sun gleam brightly off its white Barbadian coral building blocks⁵. The Siegert family inherited White Hall from the Henderson's and occupied it until the outbreak of World War II⁶. The occupation of White Hall by the U.S. Military effectively ended private ownership of this grand residence⁷. White Hall currently houses the Office of the Prime Minister⁸.

Philately came to White Hall in 1948. The structure, by now, had been taken over by several government services and departments. However, some of its larger indoor spaces were rented out for events. The First Caribbean Intercolonial Stamp Exhibition was held at White Hall from May 6 to May 9, 1948. This four-day philatelic exhibition was hosted by the recently reorganized Trinidad Philatelic Society and is celebrated by an illustration of White Hall on its cachet cover. The souvenir cover (below) can be found with a variety of then-current Trinidad and Tobago postage stamps sent to many international destinations. The cover shown here is franked with the 1¢ Scott #50, 2¢ #51, and 3¢ #51A⁹. Its destination is Buenos Aires, Argentina. Of special note is the skeleton CDS showing the Wide-E variety: "WHIT EHALL".



White Hall finally makes the cover. On September 24, 1960, White Hall finally reached the status of a national heritage site and was recognized with a stamp and First Day Cover (above, left) for its honor.

It would be 47 years, now in Trinidad and Tobago's post-colonial era, before another postage stamp honors White Hall (Scott #826¹⁰ above right).

Notes:

Stamps, covers and post card are from the collection of the author.

1. Jay Bigalke (ed.), *Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Volume 6B*. (Sidney, Ohio: Amos Media: 2022) p. 181
2. Internet: <https://www.schoolhistory.co.uk/thegildedera> Accessed September 30, 2022
3. Internet: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/189515564/joseph-leon-agastini>. Accessed October 1, 2022
4. Internet: <https://www.nationaltrust.tt/location/whitehall>. Accessed September 21, 2022
5. Internet: <https://www.citizensforconservationtt.org/homr/sites/white-hall-rosenweg>. Accessed September 21, 2022
6. Internet: <https://www.udecott.com/project/whitehall>. Accessed September 21, 2022
7. Internet: <https://www.gpsmyciti.com/attractions/white-hall/44562>. Accessed September 22, 2022
8. Internet: Reference 4
9. Bigalke; Reference 1. p.181
10. Bigalke; Reference 1. p. 192

Philately in Florida

Saturday, April 1, Central Florida Stamp Club's "Orlando Spring Stamp Show" at the Venue on the Lake, Maitland Civic Center, 641 Maitland Avenue South, Maitland, 32751; 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

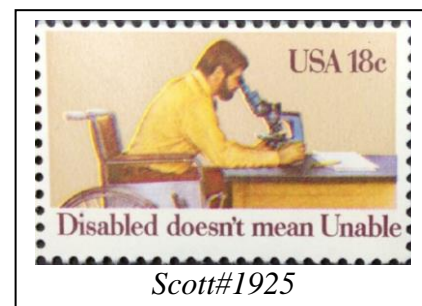
Sunday, April 9, Second Sunday's "Stamp and Coin Show" at the Azan Shrine Center, 1591 West Eau Gallie Boulevard, Melbourne, 32935; 9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.



International Year of the Disabled

Pat Hensley

The 18¢ International Year of the Disabled postage stamp (#1925) was issued on June 29, 1981, in Milford, Michigan. This stamp hoped to support programs that helped disabled people. Designed by Martha Perske, the stamp features a man in a wheelchair using a sophisticated microscope and shows the words, “Disabled doesn't mean Unable.” This design was Martha Perske’s first stamp design.



The United Nations made a resolution making 1981 the International Year of the Disabled. This was important to have the world accept the needs of those with handicaps. They encouraged all nations to help the disabled. The theme of this year was “full participation and equality” meaning that persons with disabilities had the right to take part fully in society just as other citizens. Other objectives included public awareness, understanding, and acceptance.

Many people advocated for the rights of people with disabilities.

In 1975, Congress passed the “Education for All Handicapped Children Act (Public Law 94-142).” This law protected the rights of children with disabilities and their families. In 1990, when the law was reauthorized, the name was changed to “Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).” This law was last authorized in 2004.

Before 1975, many children were denied access to education. Only one in five children with disabilities was educated. Many states actually had laws that excluded children with disabilities. There were nearly 1.8 million children being denied an education at this time. In 2021, there were 7.5 million children with disabilities receiving special education and related services.

Classroom Activities:

Write a letter to Congress stating why this law is important.

What rights does IDEA give children with disabilities and their parents?

How were children with disabilities educated before 1975?

Pretend you are a parent of a child with a disability before 1975 and write a letter to a school explaining why allowing you in the school is important.

Design your own stamp with this theme and share it with the class.

Resources:

https://postalmuseum.si.edu/object/npm_1985.0021.2523

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/the-international-year-of-disabled-persons-1981.html>

<https://sites.ed.gov/idea/IDEA->

[History#:~:text=On%20November%2029%2C%201975%2C%20President,and%20locality%20across%20the%20country.](#)

Indian Beach

Juan L. Riera



Shown above is a circa 1910, unused post card featuring Indian Beach, Florida. Over 50,000 years ago, prehistory Native Americans visited this area seasonally, on Sarasota Bay. The area had abundant fish, shellfish, and vast amounts of wild game. Archaeological “middens” (archives of ancient coastal lifeways and environments), ceremonial mounds, and evidence of a village with plaza, are recorded – dating to about 1000 A.D.

By the 1800’s, Seminole Indians and Spanish fishermen were found in this area working at ranchos, or fish camps, built on top of ancient Indian mounds. They supplied mullet, roe, and other seafood to Cuban markets, especially during the Easter season when the eating of meat was reduced. One particular rancho near present-day Sarasota Jungle Gardens was the site of Fort Armistead (1840-1841), during the second Seminole War.

During the 1880s, the area came to be known as Indian Beach. Dr. F.H. Williams of Connecticut, and others, built winter homes and docks along the bay, and in 1906 operated a post office that served fewer than one-hundred residents. The town of Indian Beach was incorporated in 1919 and annexed into the City of Sarasota in 1925.

The area is now known as the Indian Beach/Sapphire Shores neighborhood of Sarasota. Initially the town was in Manatee County, but Sarasota County was established in May, 1921, from a portion of Manatee County, with Sarasota becoming the county seat. The Indian Beach Post Office was in existence from June 19, 1906 to December 31, 1907. Mail was forwarded to Sarasota and the first postmaster, presumably the only postmaster, since this post office existed a mere 18 months, was Jessie D. Crosby. Currently, a reminiscent of the town and an attraction is Indian Beach Park, used for canoe and kayak launching and very popular for sunsets.

Ref: <http://www.sarasotahistoryalive.com>

National Recovery Administration

Michael Swope



The metered postage strip (above) was printed on a government-licensed "Limited Value" (LV-n) mailing machine, which printed the 30¢ postage in Dayton, Ohio, on January 17, 1934. The LV-n was capable of adding additional information – in this case, (my red circled) National Recovery Administration's "NRA Blue Eagle" and "Member – We Do Our Part".

The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) was enacted by Congress in June 1933 and was one of the measures by which President Franklin D. Roosevelt sought to assist the nation's economic recovery during the Great Depression. Passage of NIRA ushered in a unique experiment in U.S. economic history – the NIRA sanctioned, supported, and in some cases, enforced an alliance of industries. Antitrust laws were suspended, and companies were required to write industry-wide "codes of fair competition" that effectively fixed prices and wages, established production quotas, and imposed restrictions on entry of other companies into the alliances.

Until March 1934, the NRA was engaged chiefly in drawing up these industrial codes for all industries to adopt. More than 500 codes of fair practice were adopted for the various industries. Patriotic appeals were made to the public, and firms were asked to display the Blue Eagle, an emblem signifying NRA participation.

Under criticism from all sides, NRA did not last long enough to fully implement its policies. In May 1935, see - *Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States*, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated the compulsory-code system on the grounds that the NIRA improperly delegated legislative powers to the executive and that the provisions of the poultry code (in the case in question) did not constitute a regulation of interstate commerce. In the unanimous opinion, the Court seemed to demonstrate a complete unwillingness to endorse Roosevelt's argument that the national crisis of economic depression demanded radical innovation.

Ref:

Metered postage from authors collection

www.archives.gov

www.pitneybowes.com

www.meterstampsociety.com