CRESTHAVEN STAMP CLUB NEWS

WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

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Mailing address: 6128 Royal Birkdale Drive, Lake Worth, Florida 33463 www.cresthavenstamp.club



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Dan Maddalino

Thanks to Robert Burr, Pat Hensley, Michael Swope, and Yury Vatkin for their participation in making this 2020 Stamp Club Newsletter successful. This month (our 72nd Issue) there is an article on collecting postage stamps from our Caribbean neighbor: Haiti. Another one discussing miore printing for British Honduras, A third offering from the Philatelic Memorabilia series, and still another great article from Bob Burr: Imperforate 18c UV Signature. Now that is variety! Looking to next month, both Pat Hensley and Bob Burr return with more diverse and interesting philatelic offerings. Thanks!

While I have files full of draft articles and topics, there are some areas of our hobby where I am requesting your assistance. These include **Postcards**, **German and French African colonies**, **all Asia, and a variety of Topicals**. Please step forward and let's collaborate on sharing your knowledge in these, as well as many other, areas of



collecting.

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RECOMMENDATION COLLECT HAITI

When stamp collectors focus on the postage history and stamps from the Caribbean region, they rarely think of Haiti.

Although it is in the Caribbean Sea, occupying the western third of the island of Hispaniola, it is not a tourist destination. It has one of the poorest populations in the region. Yet, it has been issuing interesting and attractive postage stamps for almost 140 years.

Haiti's first postage issues were a set of six imperforate stamps that went on sale July 1, 1881. Their dull colors and slightly blurred impression were a result of typographic printing from a die based on a wooden engraving. However, this makes them even more collectable.

This first issue was replaced less than a year later with a fully perforated variety.

Moving between depictions of national pride and independence to a variety of heads of state, the Haitian postage stamps are colorful, attractive, and focused upon their nations special culture. But not without some humor.

Its relationship with its island neighbor, the Dominican Republic, has been difficult at best. The bone of contention has always been where exactly is the border? If you use the map stamp issued in 1900 by the Dominican Republic, you will note that Haiti had been shrunk by more than 50% of its actual size. In a "tit for tat", Haiti issued its map stamp in 1924 showing the Island of Hispaniola, labeled simply as "Haiti", with no notation of there being a Dominican Republic at all.

Collect Caribbean? Haitian stamps are very reasonably priced. So, I invite you to take a closer look at Haiti.

(To appear in the Lake Worth Herald)

INFORMATION YOU NEED

2020 IMPORTANT CLUB CONTACTS

PRESIDENT: BOB BURR 561-267-1903 VICE PRESIDENT: ARNOLD ZENKER at meeting SECRETARY: MICKEY PANZER at meeting TREASURER: HARRY CLIFFORD at meeting WEBMASTER: MICHAEL SWOPE via cresthavenstamp.club

CRESTHAVEN STAMP CLUB NEWS STAFF

EDITOR/PUBLISHER: DAN MADDALINO PROOF EDITOR: BETTY BRODIE PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTY COHN

MEETINGS 2nd & 4th TUESDAYS

ALL MEETINGS 1 PM – 3 PM

FULL SCHEDULE AT Cresthavenstamp.club



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NOTICE

Opinions expressed in this newsletter are solely those of the author(s) placing article(s), and not reflective of the Cresthaven Stamp Club, West Palm Beach, Florida or any of its members. The publisher has the sole discretion to determine the types of material it will accept for inclusion in the Cresthaven Stamp Club News. No material will be permitted which may injure the good name or reputation of the Cresthaven Stamp Club or any of its members. The Cresthaven Stamp Club News (CSCN) is a monthly publication, delivered via email, intended to inform, educate, and at times amuse its members. The publisher reserves the right to edit submissions to meet the needs and requirements of the CSCN.

ARTICLE & NEWS SUBMISSIOM

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You may call me at 561.758.6497. <u>Please</u>
<u>leave a message!</u> Thanks, Dan.

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STAMP CLUB NEWS

This is our Fiftieth Year (1970-2020) as an organized stamp club. Except for a brief two-year period (1979-1981) we have met in the Cresthaven Community. Celebrate this year by recruiting a neighbor, a friend, and a golf/fishing/poker/painter buddy to the pleasure of stamp collecting. They can start at any age! Invite them to our next meeting! As "The Friendliest Stamp Club" we will joyfully welcome them to the hobby.

50th Anniversary T's are almost sold out. Got yours?! See Harry Clifford ASAP!!!!!

Let your neighborhood and community know that there has been an active stamp club here for 50 years. **Wear your 50th Anniversary tee shirt** more than just at club meetings. I was approached in a Publix with inquires about our club. The "T" opens conversations from those who have an interest in this GREAT HOBBY!

NOTICE – NOTICE - NOTICE

AS OF THIS DATE THE CRESTHAVEN STAMP CLUB CONTINUES TO BE ON LEAVE FROM OUR MEETING SITE: BARKELY COMMUNITY CENTER.

PLEASE CONTINUE TO VISIT CRESTHAVENSTAMP.CLUB (MEETINGS TAB) FOR THE LATEST NEWS ON WHEN WE WILL BE PERMITTED TO MEET AGAIN.

Cresthavenstamp.club

PLAN AHEAD:

Presenters needed to share their special stamp collecting treasures with fellow club members at meetings when we return. Help us PLAN AHEAD by contacting this newsletter Publisher and lets pick a date (see page 3).



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IMPERFORATE 18 CENT ULTRAVIOLET SIGNATURE ROBERT BURR

Linn's 5 November 1990 front page release describing the 18c Flag over Lighthouse printer's waste stamp triggered a recall of six covers purchased from a collector many years ago. Typically I placed them aside for further research and never quite got back to them until the article appeared in press. The covers were acquired in the classic collecting sense – a collector had someone bring him every cover used to pay bills at the City of Rockville, MD during the 1980-1984 timeframe. His initial assumptions were that he had his hands on an imperforated Scott #1891 coil stamp on cover. He annotated one of the covers so stating that fact which is shown in Figure 1.

Igor Straving Rocevine cty of, Maryland and . at Vincon Pochrille, pr. 20850

Figure 1

Linn's Wayne Youngblood write-up gives us some great background data. He stated in part "Improper handling on the part of a Maryland paper recycling firm once again nearly resulted in a large quantity of printers waste making its way to the philatelic market. On 12 Sept 1990 US postal inspectors and the Secret Service jointly seized more than 2,000 imperforate 18c Flag over Lighthouse stamps from an individual who was attempting to sell them to a Maryland stamp store. That individual, a Cambodian woman, worked for the recycling firm in 1981". Stan Goldfarb, a Potomac, MD, dealer who specializes in errors, told Linn's that "the woman said the stamps fell on her and almost killed her, so she took some of the stamps home. Since that time more than nine years ago, the woman has been using the stamps for postage and giving them to relatives for their postage needs. The woman reportedly used a large quantity of the imperf stamps to wallpaper a room."

My covers, used between 1982 and 1984, required more than 18c for postage because of the October 1981 rate increase, so additional postage was affixed. A 31 July 1982 cover, illustrated in Figure 2, cancelled by a Prince George MD flag, tied a pair of imperforated pair of waste stamps on the envelope. Addressed to the City of Rockville, MD, its purpose was apparently to carry the bill payment or water, sewer and refuse.

CITY OF ROCKVILLE MARCYLAN & AVE. ROCKVILLE, MD 20850 WATER SEWER FRETUSE BLG

Figure 2

Faintly visible at the bottom of the left stamp is PNC number 5 which tells us the sleeve number involved. Both of these covers were verified by Stan Goldfarb by comparison with the stamps unique UV signature against his mint copy. (I was a member of the

Gaithersburg (MD) Stamp Club during this time.)

Youngblood responded to my article, similar to this one, on a 14 May 1991 Linn's Stamp News letterhead, thanking me for the PNC 5 sleeve notification.

On to the UV problem with the 18c stamp. Figure 4 shows an overlay creates on an enlarged black and white copy of the stamp to illustrate the unique ultraviolet signature used to identify the stamps and further illustrate why the stamp was rejected by the Post Office.

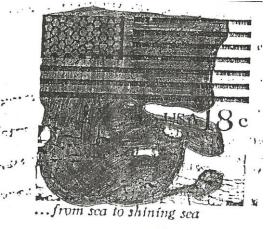


Figure 3

Overall tagging was required, and the dark area shown on the stamp in Figure 3 represents the rejected tagging. Approximately 20% of the right side of the stamp is missing the phosphorescent substance. Interwoven eddies of phosphors and three islands of missing phosphors are located in the lower right quadrant of the stamp below the flag.

A July 1998 APS two-page article by Scott Troutman described his acquisition of five of ten covers dated 1987 containing the Scott #1891 18 cent printer's waste stamp. The important part of the story is that 10 covers dated 1987 utilized these rejected stamps. I have six covers so 16 are known. The covers, bearing Washington DC, Prince George MD and other DC area cancels were generated between the date of manufacture/rejection in 1981 and in 1990 when the postal inspectors rounded up the remaining 2189 stamps. (Those used for wall paper were probably not counted).

My earliest cover is dated 31 July 1982 and the latest is dated 11 June 1984, all addressed to the City of Rockville for payment of utility bills. It appears that a stamped cover was forwarded for bill payment but not all covers were saved. An estimated 24 bill payment covers were sent during this time frame

Now for the wild ride. Estimates of availability of this rejected stamp for the collector can be made in the following manner. Nine years of 12 bill payment per year equals 108 covers per utility. Averaging five utility/credit card payments per month gives us a likely 540 covers available to combine with other mailings estimated at 3 per month times 108 months for another 327 covers. Totaling 870 stamps used with a 10% collection rate we have between 80 and 90 rejected stamps that may be available to the collector. Assuming that half have been cut and soaked there are 45 or so in common kiloware or misinterpreted as a true imperforated #1891 coil stamp. Another 30 or so covers may be found in the future. Keep using the UV light on all those 18 cent Flag over Lighthouse stamps.



Moire is a very common printing technique used worldwide to provide security for currency, revenue paper, bank checks, and the like. This technique is also employed in graphic arts to give the appearance of texture. Simply stated, it is a printing technique used to obscure the original image so that it cannot be duplicated.

Although I have handled many items that were moire overprinted, it wasn't until I began to study British Honduras postage stamps issued during the Great War that my interest peaked. Why apply a moire print on postage stamps?

Immediately, at the start of the Great War in Europe (August 1914), British Honduras became isolated from the Empire. Its location in Central America, with thousands of miles of battle-torn ocean separating British Honduras' capital (Belize) from London, caused merchant and mail ships to rarely call upon their single port.

In early 1915, when the colony needed new postage stamps, there were fears that this new stamp shipment might be captured by a German commerce raider or even a surfaced U-boat. To easily identify the stamps, Postmaster G.L. Hulse (1908-1919) ordered them covered with a network of zigzag lines (moire) in violet. The stamps were

very distinctive and could be quickly spotted. If these stamps were captured by the Germans, the entire issue could be quickly invalidated.

By the time the stamps were ready for shipment, safety in the sea-lanes looked a lot better for the Allies. The German cruiser SMS Karisruhe captured or sank 16 Allied ships in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea in 1914. But on the night of November 4, 1914, while on the way to attack shipping bound for Barbados, the SMS Karisruhe was destroyed by an accidental explosion. On December 8, 1914, the Germans lost four cruisers and two auxiliary vessels to the Royal Navy at the Battle of the Falklands in the South Atlantic. By early 1915 the German commerce raiders were far less of a worry.

The British Honduras stamps shipped from England made it through for distribution to colonial post offices. There were three denominations of the new moire-overprinted stamps. Shown below: a 1c green, a 2c carmine and a 5c ultramarine (Scott # 85-87).



On August 23, 1916, 16,400 of the 1c stamps were overprinted "WAR" in black ink (Scott MR1) by Government Printers of His Majesty's Prison in Belize. This stamp

(block of 4 shown right) paid the postal war tax, which was implemented throughout the Empire, to help pay for the war efforts.

Look for moire printing on many other world-wide stamps and revenue paper. They make a great display collection.

You'll love 'em - Amore!



Principle Sources:

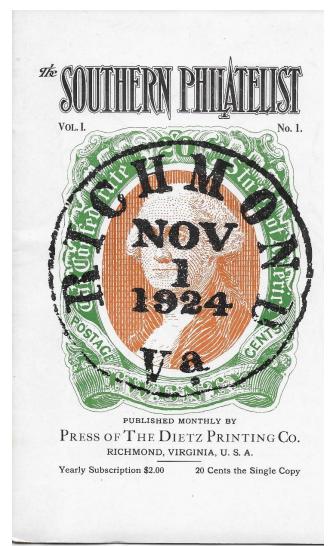
- 1. Internet; www://stampcommunity.org
- 2. King, E.W., A Postal History of Belize; University of Florida Digital Collection. www://ufdc.ufl.edu
- **3.** Field, D.; Allied Postage Stamps of the Great War and After, 1914-1923. Pardy & Son, London, England. May 1923
- **4.** Davis, John; War Tax Stamps of the British Empire, First World War; Royal Philatelic Society London, England. 2009

Stamps from the collection of the author

Philatelic Memorabilia

The Southern Philatelist

Submitted by Michael Swope



Shown above is the inaugural issue of the "Southern Philatelist", Volume 1, No. 1, dated November 1, 1924. Published by the Press of The Dietz Printing Company, at Richmond, Virginia. August Dietz Sr., (1869-1963), editor.

Dietz was a philatelist, editor, and publisher who specialized in the study of mail and postal history of the Confederate States of America. Twentyseven years earlier, Dietz had penned a salutatory to philately in the first issue of "The Virginia Philatelist" – an endeavor that lasted three years.

When I discovered this philatelic publication in a box lot purchase, I wondered if it would reveal changes in stamp collecting that have occurred in the nearly 100 years since it was printed?

The answer is surprising, especially from a "stamp club" point of view. Dietz laments in his opening remarks "Where are the good old dealers who patronized us?"; "Where are the old-time stamp collectors?"; & "Where are the enthusiastic philatelic writers?" Yes, those statements have a familiar ring today.

This issue contains the first installment of a series, entitled "The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps". It is a remarkably well documented article.

Of special interest is the documentation regarding the Confederate States Post Office's request for postage stamp proposals published on April 6, 1861 – six days before Fort Sumpter was attacked. Yet, of the seven companies that submitted bids to print the Confederate stamps, six were located in northern states!

Cover design is Scott #CSA 13, experiment-ally rendered in two colors.