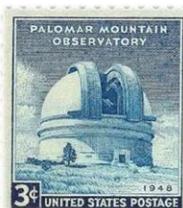




Cresthaven Stamp Club Newsletter

August 2024



Scott #966

For our star gazers, the northern hemisphere *Perseids* are popular meteor showers that peak on warm August nights. This year the show will best be observed between August 11th and 12th after midnight. At a dark site, they are expected to produce between 50 and 75 meteors per hour.

Although there no national holidays in August, there are still many days to celebrate: August 17th is Balloon Airmail Day; Women gained the right to vote on August 18, 1920 when the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified; National Aviation Day is the 19th (to coincide with Orville Wright's birthday); and, finally, we celebrate Senior Citizens Day on August 21st.

Regards,

Michael Swope

In This Issue

Volume 11, Number 8

- Page 2 News
- Page 3 USS Manley at Puerto Colombia, Juan L. Riera
- Page 6 Frozen Treats, Pat Hensley
- Page 7 Philatelic Facts
- Page 8 Color Varieties on United States Stamps, Keith Lichtman
- Page 9 Stuck, Michael Rogers
- Page 10 Havana to Digby – Plant Steamship Line, Walter Koster
- Page 12 Florida Fountain of Youth, Dan Maddalino
- Page 14 Assassination, Michael Swope



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



2023 APS Star Route Award

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V-Pres: Kelley McDougall
Secretary: Pat Hensley
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Cresthaven Stamp Club News



August 2024



The American Philatelic Society is hosting the Great American Stamp Show on August 15-18, 2024 in Hall AB of the Connecticut Convention Center, Hartford, Connecticut. If you have never had a chance to attend a national convention, this is a wonderful opportunity to explore and expand your philatelic interests.

At the club's July 9th meeting, club member Dan Maddalino recognized the 75th Anniversary of the American Topical Association by presenting a thematic exhibit and discussion of "History of Florida Tobacco".

President Kaye provided a progress report on our October show and a summary of his recent visit to the Cascade Lakes Stamp Club in Boynton Beach.

At our July 23rd meeting, club member Keith Lichtman gave a very informative "Back of the Book" presentation with examples of U.S. Revenue stamps - Tobacco, Stock Transfer, Beer, Bank Check, and Train Tickets.

We welcome two "New" authors in this newsletter:

Club member Keith Lichtman is originally from New York and a long-time collector of (anything) U.S. He is a member of several philatelic organizations and founder of the Cascade Lakes Stamp Club in Boynton Beach.

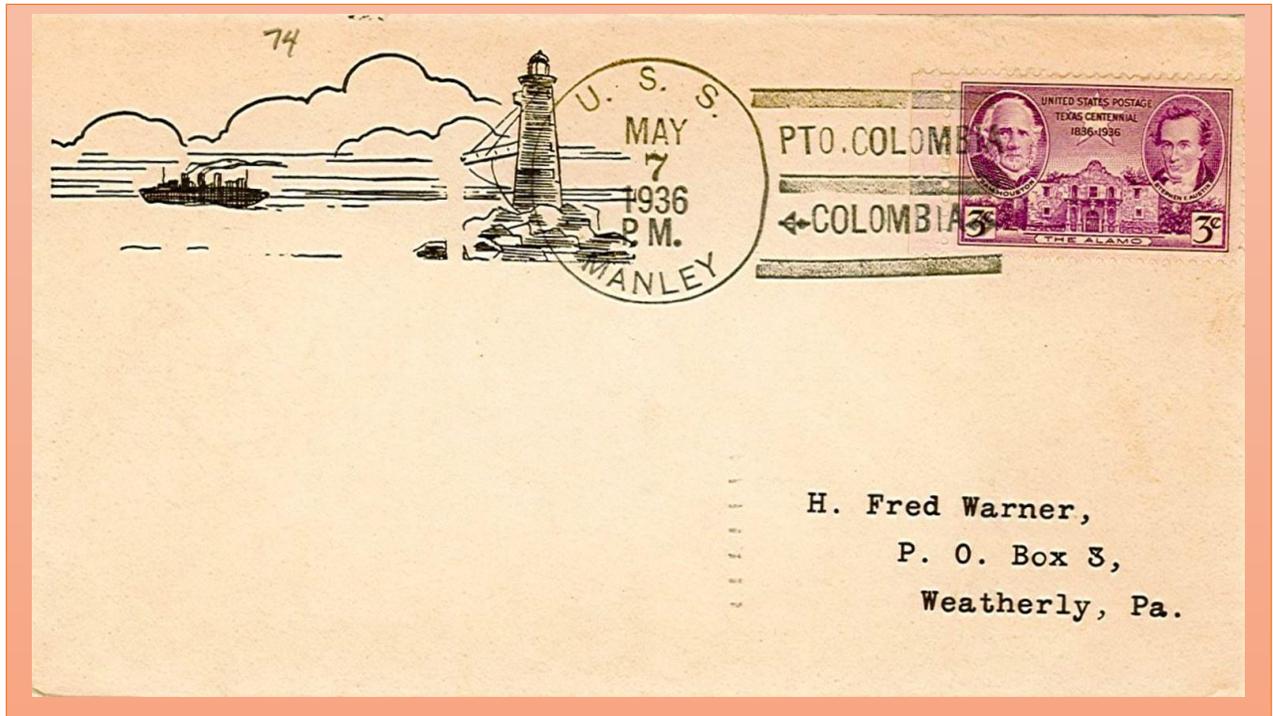
Guest author Walter Koster is a retired automotive advertising manager from Grand Blanc, Michigan. A collector for over forty years, he specializes in the research and study of early Canada and Nova Scotia philately. He is a member of the Birmingham (Michigan) Stamp Club and has been a contributing author to Linn's Stamp News.

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USS Manley at Puerto Colombia

Juan L. Riera

I recently bought at auction a cover that is rather unique in that it intersects several of my collecting interests. It is a United States Navy cover mailed from the *USS Manley* while in Puerto Colombia, Colombia, on May 7, 1936; and mailed to Weatherly, Pennsylvania. It is franked with the purple 3¢ Texas Centennial Issue postage stamp that features Sam Houston, Stephen Austin, and the Alamo (Scott #776) and is receipt cancelled May 18, 1936.



USS Manley (DD-74) was a Caldwell-class destroyer and the second Navy ship named in honor of Captain John Manley. In addition to being of collecting interest to me as a U.S. Navy ship, I find it interesting because she fought in both World Wars and was active during the interwar years.



In WW I the *Manley* was active in convoy and escort duty out of Queenstown, Ireland. On March 19, 1918, she collided with the British Auxiliary Cruiser, *HMS Montagua*, resulting in an explosion that killed *Manley's* executive officer and thirty-three U. S. seamen. From April through July 1919, *Manley* transported passengers, mail, performed diplomatic missions, and ferried members of the U.S. Food Commission in the Adriatic Sea to Turkish ports of the Black Sea. The *Manley* was decommissioned from June, 1922 through April, 1930.

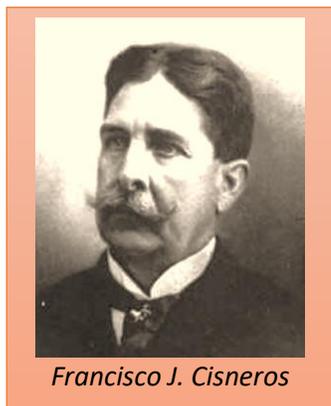


USS Manley

From August, 1930 until the beginning of September, 1935, the *Manley* was assigned to the U.S. Eastern Seaboard and Caribbean Scouting Fleet. From September, 1935 until January, 1937, she was assigned to the Special Service Squadron, patrolling the Caribbean. The above cover was mailed during this latter time period.

The cover was CDS cancelled aboard the *USS Manley* at Puerto Colombia, a coastal town and municipality in Atlantico Department, Colombia, founded in the mid-1800s and famous for its “Pier of Puerto Colombia”.

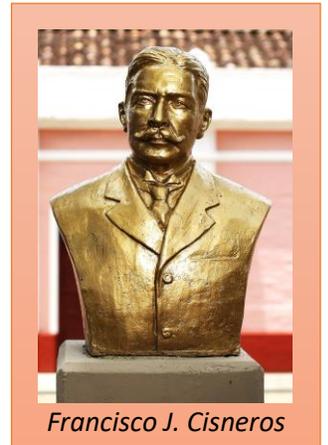
At one time it was the largest pier in the world, contributing to making this the main port on the Caribbean coast of Colombia, and the arrival location for the vast majority of European immigrants until the mid-twentieth century when it was overshadowed and overtaken by the Port of Barranquilla - capital of the Atlantico Department. Due to recent free trade agreements with the United States, Canada, and several European countries, the port has experienced major redevelopment. This port and municipality have been an important hub for mail transportation due to the important and extensive port facilities that are linked to a large railroad network, both of which were developed by Cuban engineer and businessman, Francisco Javier Cisneros.



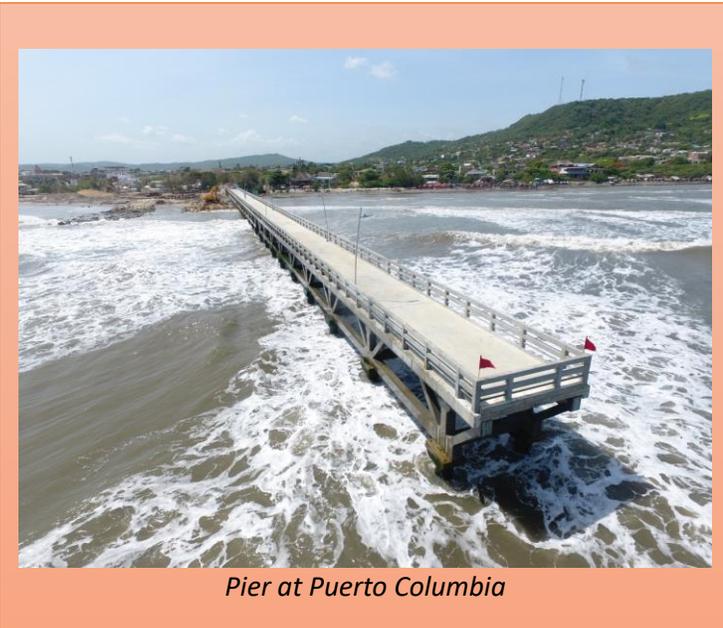
Francisco J. Cisneros

Cisneros was born in Santiago de Cuba on December 28, 1836. Although part of the Spanish Empire at the time, Cisneros considered himself Cuban and not Spanish. He participated in Cuban revolutionary activities while seeking its independence. He died on July 7, 1898, in New York City, a few months after the explosion of the Battleship *Maine* in Havana Harbor. He was a graduate of the Royal and Literary University of Havana and completed his training as an engineer in Paris and New York. He was the chief engineer for a British company supervising and directing construction of railroads in the central part of Cuba.

Simultaneously he worked as a journalist, serving as director of *El Pais*, a Havana newspaper. In 1868, at the outbreak of the first war of Cuban independence, he relocated to New York and helped organize armed expeditions to fight the Spanish in Cuba, including an expedition consisting of sixty Colombians and six Cubans. One of the Colombians was Jose Rogelio del Castillo y Zuniga, who reached the rank of major general in the Cuban Liberation Army. Cisneros was arrested three times in New York for his revolutionary activities.



Francisco J. Cisneros



Pier at Puerto Colombia

In 1874, Cisneros relocated to Colombia and began building numerous railroad lines and establishing an extensive transportation network. He also founded eighteen steamship companies that complemented the internal communications within Colombia, along with the railroads he was building on behalf of the government of Colombia and its various departments. In addition, he was responsible for supervision of construction on the famous pier at Puerto Colombia.

Part of Cisneros' legacy is that he is featured on three different 50 centavo postage stamps of Colombia, Scott #s 577, 578, and 579. Print runs were 100,000 for the first and third stamps and 200,000 for the middle-numbered stamp. These perforated 12.5 stamps were released on December 15, 1949.



Ref:
 DBpedia.org;
 Encyclopedia.com;
 Amos Advantage, Scott Specialized Catalogue

Frozen Treats

Pat Hensley

This summer feels especially hot to me. I don't know if it is just my age or if it seems hotter than usual this year than in the past. When it is hot, I think about foods that are cool, especially desserts. Since I was thinking about frozen desserts, I thought I would see if the United States Postal Service thought about it too, and I found the booklet of frozen treats! I remember eating popsicles when I was growing up and even my children ate them when they were growing up.

The US Postal Service issued the Forever (50¢) Frozen Treats stamps (US #5285-94) - its first scratch and sniff stamps on June 20, 2018, in Austin, Texas. It comes as a double-sided booklet of 20 where each stamp shows two different popsicles. The scent of these stamps is supposed to remind customers of summer smells while sending mail. The watercolor pictures of the popsicles are the work of Margaret Berg. The design was created by Antonio Alcalá and Leslie Badani, both of Alexandria, VA.



The history of popsicles is a fascinating story that dates back to the early 20th century. It all began in 1905 with an 11-year-old boy named Frank Epperson, who lived in San Francisco. One cold night, Frank accidentally left a cup filled with a powdered soda mix, water, and a stirring stick outside on his porch. Overnight, the mixture froze solid. The next morning, Frank discovered that he could hold the frozen treat by the stick, making it easy to eat. He called it "Epsicle," combining his last name with "icicle."

Frank enjoyed making these frozen treats for his friends and family, but it wasn't until 1923 that he decided to turn his invention into a business. By then, he was an adult and saw the potential for his "Epsicles" to be a hit. He started selling them at an amusement park in California. His children loved the frozen treats and began calling them "Pop's 'sicles." This name caught on, and soon they were known as "Popsicles."

In 1924, Frank Epperson applied for a patent for his frozen treat on a stick. The Popsicle quickly gained popularity, especially during the hot summer months. Over the years, the Popsicle has evolved, and many different flavors and varieties have been created, including twin Popsicles that can be broken in half to share.

Today, Popsicles are enjoyed by people of all ages around the world. They come in a wide range of flavors, from classic favorites like cherry and grape to more adventurous options like mango and coconut. The simple idea of freezing a sweet liquid around a stick has become a beloved treat that brings joy to countless people, especially on warm, sunny days.

Scratch-and-sniff technology is a fun and interesting way to experience different scents using your nose. It all started in the 1960s when Dr. Gale Matson and his team at the 3M Company developed this technology. The idea was to create tiny capsules that could hold a scent and release it when scratched.

First, the scents are captured inside tiny capsules made of a material like gelatin or plastic. These capsules are so small that you can't see them with your eyes. This process is called microencapsulation. These tiny scent capsules are then mixed with ink and printed onto paper or another surface. In this way, scent is stored on the material without being released. When you scratch the surface, you break open the tiny capsules. This releases the scent that was trapped inside, and you can smell it!

Scratch-and-sniff technology is used in many different ways. You might find it in magazines, where you can scratch and sniff perfume samples, or in children's books and stickers that release fun smells like fruits or flowers. It's also used for educational purposes, helping kids learn about different scents, and in some medical settings, to help patients with smell therapy.

These stamps add a bit of fun and happiness to your mail! So, the next time you send a letter, you might get to use one of these delightful Frozen Treats stamps and share a bit of summer joy with the person who receives it!



References:

https://about.usps.com/news/national-releases/2018/pr18_047.htm

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/chemical-engineering/microencapsulation>

<https://www.mysticstamp.com/5285-94-2018-first-class-forever-stamp-frozen-treats/>

Philatelic Facts



Cyrillic Alphabet

Many Eastern European stamps and those of the Soviet Union bear inscriptions in an alphabet strange to Western eyes. These are the Cyrillic alphabet and with variations, used in the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and territories of the old Russian Empire. Other Eastern European peoples use modified Cyrillic letters, sometimes in conjunction with those of the Latin alphabet.

Tradition has it that brothers Saint Cyril and Saint Methodius developed the Cyrillic alphabet while translating Holy Scriptures during missionary work in Eastern Europe. The English letters A, K, M, O, and T are same as their Cyrillic counterpart.

Color Varieties on United States Stamps

Keith Lichtman

I enjoy collecting color varieties of U.S. stamps. Color varieties may be found on both early and modern postage stamps, with values ranging from ten cents to hundreds of dollars. It can be exciting to find a color variety and some are listed in Scott's Specialized Catalogues, but others not. Most dealers do not take time to check for color differences. I have been lucky enough to find some expensive varieties in dealer's stock piles for the price of a "normal" color. With a good eye, you can even find these varieties in on-line auctions like eBay.

The 1936 Rhode Island Tercentenary Issue postage stamp, a statue of Roger Williams (Scott #777) is an example, in my opinion, of a drastic color change. These are easy to find for 35¢ or less. Scott's Catalogue lists two colors for this stamp, purple and bright purple.



The 1931 Red Cross Issue, Scott #702 is listed with just a red/black variety (at left). I was lucky enough to find the deep dark red/black variety on eBay for only a dollar. Dealers offer the deep dark red color starting at \$125 and a third shade lists for \$25-\$30.

The 1991 Canoe, Transportation Issue was printed in brown ink (Scott #2453) by the Bureau of Printing & Engraving. The red ink variety (Scott # 2454) was printed by J.W. Fergusson & Sons at Stamp Venturers, Inc. (now, Sennett Security Products).



The 1988 American Bank Note Company's Pheasant stamp (Scott # 2283 & 2283b) had red ink removed from the sky at some point in production. The error resulted in a color variety with a price variation of almost \$40 for a booklet pane. Color varieties found on modern stamps are usually the result of the United States Postal Service using multiple printing companies for the same stamp or a production error, such as contaminated ink.

Collecting color varieties can be fun, exciting, challenging, and rewarding. Good luck.

Ref: *Scott Catalogue, Amos Publishing*

Stuck

Michael Rogers

In my Winter Park Stamp Shop, I would occasionally conduct appraisals. One sunny day, a lady set an older album in front of me requesting a written appraisal of a family stamp collection that she had inherited. Much attention had been paid to the United States portion while there was scarcely any worldwide stamps at all.

I was stunned at the sight of complete unused sets of the 1893 Columbian and 1898 Trans-Mississippi sets. If that wasn't enough, on the same page, there was a complete set of the 1895, 1¢ to 5\$, Bureau Issues. Going through the album, I also saw an unused 1847, 5¢ classic, a set of Zeppelins and lots of other goodies! All blazing unused stamps with post office fresh colors.

Though she'd requested an appraisal for insurance, I asked her she'd consider selling the album. She thought about it and then said she had a family friend who was a collector; he'd decide. So, I was to come up with an offer. Then it got interesting.

I realized every stamp was stuck to the page like a rock. So, I carefully cut the 1¢ Columbian, still on paper, away from the rest of the page. Then I filled a small bowl of water and placed the papered Columbian in it. It exploded!



Now I'm not a chemist, but apparently whoever adhered these precious stamps into the album wasn't satisfied with the gum doing the job, so he used some kind of glue. Now what to do? So, I reached out to Bob Womack, a very knowledgeable stamp dealer who resided close by. I'd seen Bob work his magic before. He wanted the lordly sum of \$50 an hour to liberate the stamps from paper, making no guarantees of success. A bargain as it turned out.

I could have simply done the appraisal but, "I'd rather have an oar in the water than be sitting by the lakeside, wondering what had happened." So, I decided to take the gamble. Over one tense weekend, Bob managed to separate almost all stamps undamaged, though without gum. The lone casualty turned out to be the \$4 Columbian which, in his pride, he believed the small thin it now exhibited was present before it rested in the album.

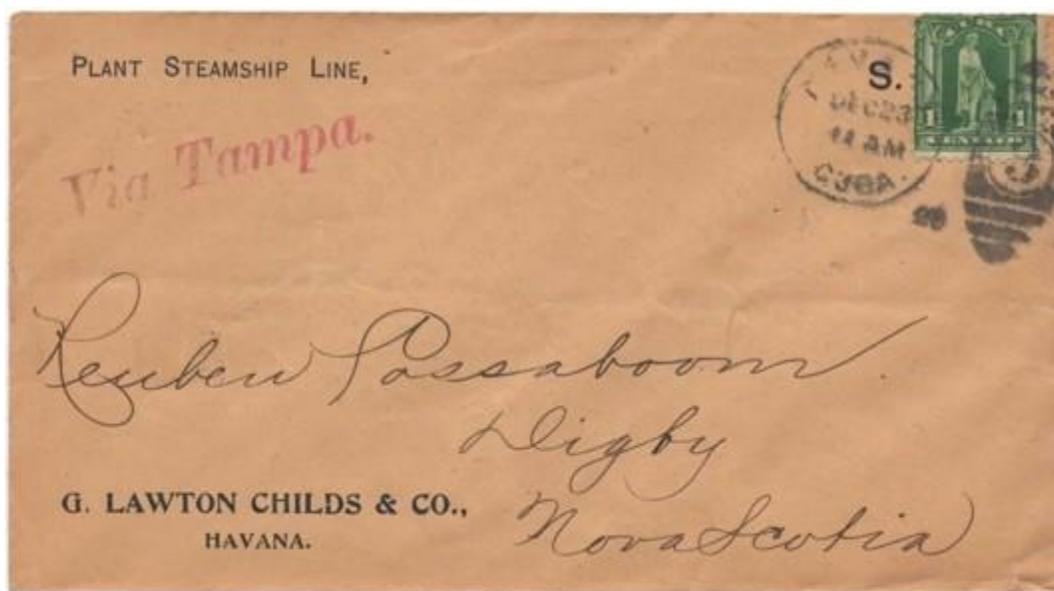


Scott #244

Ref: Reprinted in part from *The American Stamp Dealer & Collector*, "Reminiscences", March, 2012

Havana to Digby - Plant Steamship Line

Walter Koster



This featured cover, franked with the yellow-green *Statue of Christopher Columbus*, 1¢ postage stamp (Scott# CU227), was issued by the Republic of Cuba under U.S. military rule in 1899. It was sent from the office of G. Lawton Childs & Company, Havana, Cuba to Digby, Nova Scotia, Canada, via the Plant Steamship Line, Tampa, Florida. Lawton Brothers was the oldest American importing and banking house in the West Indies, established at Havana in 1844.

The front boasts a duplex cancellation with a circular date stamp (CDS) “Havana, Cuba Dec 23, 11 AM” and a number 3 shoe-print killer. The numeral represents postal processing station 3 in the city of Havana. The reverse shoulders a “Digby, N.S. DE 29, 99” CDS cancellation. Front and rear cancellations affirm six days at sea at an average speed of 14 knots to travel the distance of 1,972 nautical miles between Havana, Cuba and Port of Digby, Nova Scotia.

The Plant Steamship Line was an integral part of The Plant System, a network of railroads, steamships, and luxury hotels developed by Henry Bradley Plant (1819 – 1899, at right). Born into a modest farming family in Branford, Connecticut, Plant began his professional life as a captain’s boy for the New Haven Steamboat Company.



After the Civil War, in the late 1870s to early 1880s, Plant purchased several small bankrupt railroad companies serving the South. As he connected rail lines, he standardized tracks, stations, and equipment. He called it the Plant System.

Rail service soon stretched from South Carolina, into Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. Connections via other rail lines were available to reach New York and destinations in the northeast. In 1885, Plant began acquiring steamship lines to serve his rail lines. The key component of the

Plant Line Florida & Western Railway



Plant Line U.S.S. La Grande Duchesse

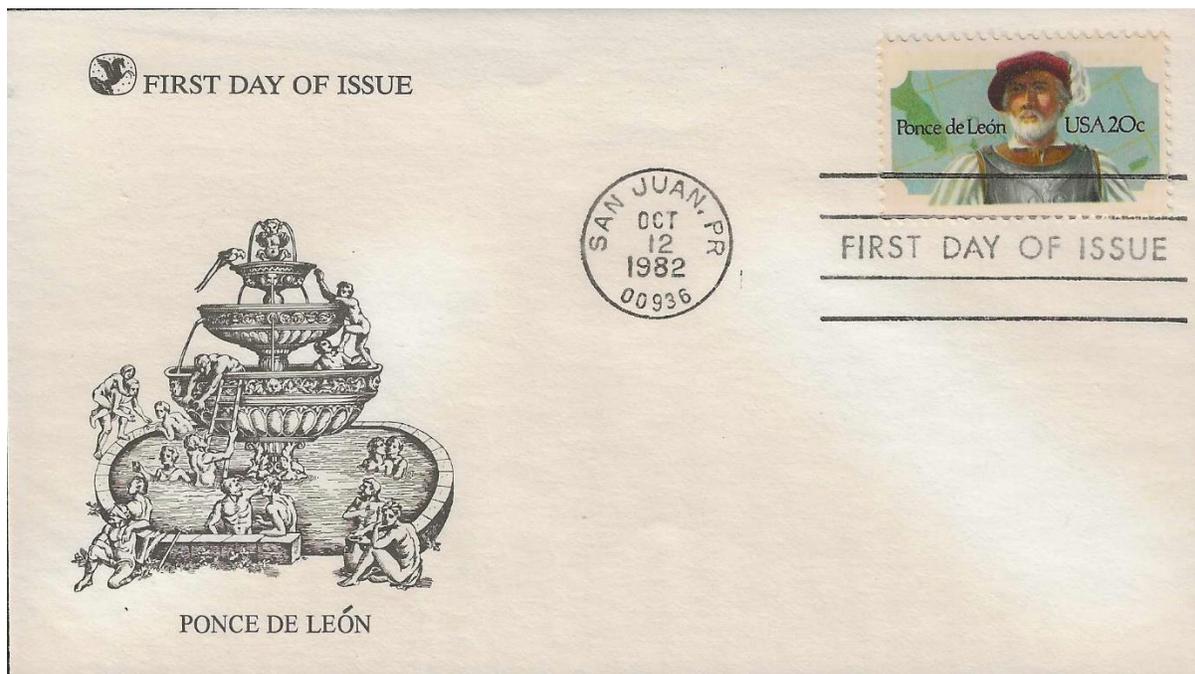
Plant Steamship Line's southern service was Port Tampa. Steamships sailed from Port Tampa to Havana, Jamaica, Mobile, Alabama, and British Honduras (today Belize). Service north extended to Boston, New York, Halifax, and Cape Breto. Plant firmly believed tourists wishing to escape the chilly winters of the north would flock to Florida if they had a luxurious place to stay. He began acquiring and building hotels at strategic locations including Port Tampa, Kissimmee, Tampa Bay, Winter Park, Punta Gorda, Ocala, Bellair, and Fort Myers. The Tampa Bay Hotel is the only building still standing.

Following the death of Henry Plant, the holdings of the Plant Investment Co. were purchased by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and affiliates. The steamship lines started by Plant were acquired by the P & O Steamship Company which operated the steamers *Cuba* and *Governor Cobb* between Port Tampa and Havana until World War II.

Ref: Cover from Author's collection; Wikipedia, Plant System; Plantmuseum.com/Henry-b/bio; Oncubanews.com/en/cuba-usa/tampa-havana

Florida Fountain of Youth

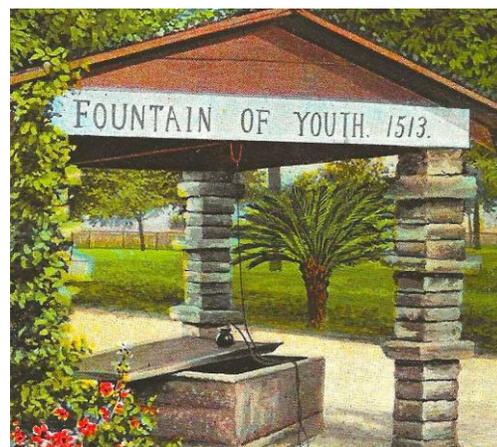
Dan Maddalino



On October 12, 1982, the United States Postal Service issued a postage stamp celebrating Juan Ponce de León, Scott #2024¹. It is shown here on a Reader's Digest First Day Cover with first day ceremonies occurring at San Juan, Puerto Rico².

De León was an early 16th Century explorer of the east and southwest coasts of Florida and the first Governor of Spanish Puerto Rico. The cachet depicts an ornate Spanish style fountain with young people enjoying its refreshing powers. Our first thought is "Fountain of Youth"! Quasi-historians and fiction writers since the late 16th Century have tried to tie this explorer and the search for this mythical fountain together. There is no evidence to substantiate this claim³. However, that didn't stop early showmen and storytellers from promoting the legend.

Florida has had several springs and wells claiming to be the authentic Fountain of Youth. Their grip on the title was weak. Even the city of St. Augustine hosted a few such sites simultaneously. The pedigree of the current St. Augustine Fountain of Youth is fuzzy, but we do know that Luella Day "Dimond Lil" McConnell purchased a 15-acre parcel in 1904 to draw paying visitors. She told tall-tales involving Juan Ponce de León to excite and attract seekers of youth. Her enhanced stories did inspire the curious⁴ and sold lots of souvenir postcards.



Outside of Florida there are several other highly (and lowly) promoted Fountain of Youth sites. The best known are Horse Cave, Kentucky; Roger Williams Park in Providence, Rhode Island; and, Waikapalae Cave in Kauai, Hawaii⁵. Nevertheless, do visit the Fountain of Youth in St. Augustine, Florida⁶. Have fun and purchase some souvenir postcards. You'll feel younger for it. They promise!⁷

END NOTES

1. Houseman, Donna (Ed.); Scott 2017 Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps and Covers, (2016) Amos Media, Sidney, Ohio. p.169
2. Cover and card from the authors collections
3. [History.com/topics/exploration/the-myth-of-ponce-de-leon-and-the-fountain-of-youth](https://www.history.com/topics/exploration/the-myth-of-ponce-de-leon-and-the-fountain-of-youth) Accessed June 29, 2024
4. History.com
5. Waikapalae Cave, Hawaii on Kauai's North Coast was featured in the 2011 film "Pirates of the Caribbean – On Stranger Tides" as THE Fountian of Youth.
6. Today it is known as The Fountain of Youth Archaeological Park.
7. Historical consultant: Juan L. Riera

Celebrate National Aviation Week August 19 – 25, 2024



Assassination

Michael Swope



Shown above is an unknown manufacturer's color post card featuring the Temple of Music, a concert hall and auditorium built for the 1901 Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York. The Pan-American Exposition was distinctive from its former predecessors in that it was the first exposition with a global unifying theme that emphasized the concept of Pan-Americanism. It drew more than eight-million visitors. Inset vignettes show United States President William McKinley (1853-1901) and First Lady, Ida Saxton McKinley (1847-1907).

On September 6, 1901, McKinley was shaking hands with the public inside the Temple of Music when anarchist Leon Czolgosz shot him twice in the abdomen. McKinley died eight days later on September 14th. The United States Secret Service, formed as a division of the United States Treasury Department in 1865, was tasked by the United States Congress with protecting United States Presidents following the assassination of President William McKinley.

The post card, franked with the 1¢ green, Washington postage stamp, Scott #405, was cancelled at Buffalo, New York on June 5, 1914.



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