

CRESTHAVEN STAMP CLUB NEWSLETTER

West Palm Beach, Florida

The Palm Beaches Oldest & Friendliest Stamp Club

September 2023

Labor Day falls on Monday, September 4th; a day we pay tribute to the contributions and achievements of American workers. It was created by the labor movement in the late 19th century and became a federal holiday in 1894. Labor Day weekend also symbolizes the end of summer for many Americans and is celebrated with parties, street parades and athletic events. We will also celebrate National Beer Lover's Day on the 7th (Oh my!); Patriot Day on the 11th; American Legion Day on the 16th; U.S. Air Force Birthday on the 18th; and finally, the Autumnal (Fall) Equinox will occur on the 23rd.

At our August 8th club meeting, fifteen members participated in a complex story about the last Bermuda private "Red Cross" stamp. The talk touched on how and why the International Red Cross helped create an extremely scarce "Bermuda Welfare Society" fundraising stamp; and, how the Society's founder, Grace Morrell, persevered in leading the Women's Suffrage Movement to victory in Bermuda. Our summer series will wrap-up in October, so don't miss the final two installments. You will miss us if you are not here!

Regards,

Michael Swope

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Chapter Affiliate #923
Membership Affiliate #81338

Meetings: Barkley Clubhouse
1:00 p.m. – 2nd & 4th Tuesdays
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West Palm Beach FL 33415
www.cresthavenstamp.club



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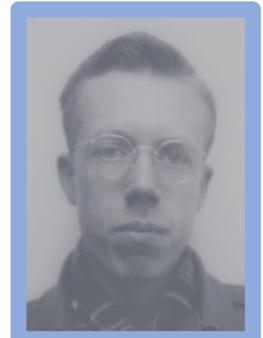


Remembering Judd Nevenzel

Michael Rogers

I would like to tell you of my friend, Judd Nevenzel, a charming man of high intelligence. He was one of the original Los Alamos “atomic bomb” scientists, and an accomplished philatelist, yet quiet and modest. From time to time I think of Judd, remembering how we came together, developing a friendship. I’m glad to have known him.

This is how I met Judd. On three occasions in 2002, he sent me packages of lovely Asian postal history that was so far afield of my knowledge that I didn’t know how to make a reasonable offer for them. Great stuff! Russian Offices in Mongolia, which compared to the best in Meiso Mizuhara’s (1924-1993) collection; a Hong Kong 96¢ QV single-value on folded letter; Augustine Heard’s (1785-1868) correspondence; and more.



*Judd Nevenzel (c. 1942)
Los Alamos ID Photo*

Judd was adamant about not consigning to auction and I was puzzled as to why. He just wanted to sell outright, even after I explained I felt out of my depth. Each time I purchased his previous shipment, he was perfectly happy with my offer. Ah, but then, I turned around and placed “our” material in my auction, giving it a special consignor number to keep track. When covers were sold, I sent him a letter explaining my thinking, that I was splitting the amount with him on the monies realized in excess of the price I’d paid him. I did this for each package.

In October, 2002, I was doing a public auction in conjunction with the Los Angeles SESCAL stamp show, and Judd lived in a L.A. suburb - here was my chance to meet him. I was curious about his experience at Los Alamos and what he might tell me about J. Robert Oppenheimer. On calling ahead, he assured me that he had no more stamps for sale, and I was rather relieved, because I’d just passed an exhausting weekend at a stamp show. I was looking forward to simply meeting Judd and relaxing. My staff had already gone home after the show, though one remained with me.

Meeting Judd on his front steps, he looked me up and down, saying “Aren’t you the eager one? I want you to clean out my garage.” So, I passed a silent glance to the guy with me to say nothing and go along. I figured there was more on the plate than what we could see. Meet me and you know physical labor is not my strong suit. I wrecked the suit I was wearing doing the garage. I reckon we barely made a dent. After exiting the garage and knocking on his kitchen window, things got clearer. Judd was having me jump over hurdles, pushing me. Short in stature, in his eighties, he led us to a bedroom pointing to two small refrigerator cartons, saying we should take them to the living room.

We spread the contents over the living room floor and there were piles of cool Portugal & Colonies, still on auction cards, some purchased forty years prior. He asked me what I would pay for them, and I bleated “I’m too tired to think.” So, Judd offered me everything for \$6,000. I said the price was too cheap and he said he didn’t need the funds. He was touched that I’d sent him the extra money on those three prior occasions.

I was just the one he was looking for to sell his stamps. He disdained selling at auction because he’d tried it in the 1980’s. A consignment made to another auction house before, went badly. In response to his complaint, they sent a young man to hear him out. The visitor shoved Judd as he turned away. Small of stature, slick wood floors. I could envision in my mind. So, no auction.

Until the year he died, whenever I traveled to California, I’d take him out to lunch or food shopping. Lovely man, easy to chat with, and a friend.

Judd retained his Mexico collection. As we gazed upon the pages of his Hidalgos, his passion for this wonderful material came forth. Whatever holds your interest, you’ll be delighted with Mexico. After Judd passed on, I purchased his Mexico from the family. It felt like Judd was coming here.

Ref:

Reprinted in part from “Reminiscences”, The American Stamp Dealer & Collector, June, 2011.

Los Alamos National Laboratory/History

Great American Stamp Show Awards



Congratulations to Cresthaven Stamp Club members Dan Maddalino and Juan Riera for securing awards at the Great American Stamp Show’s literature competition held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 10-13, 2023!

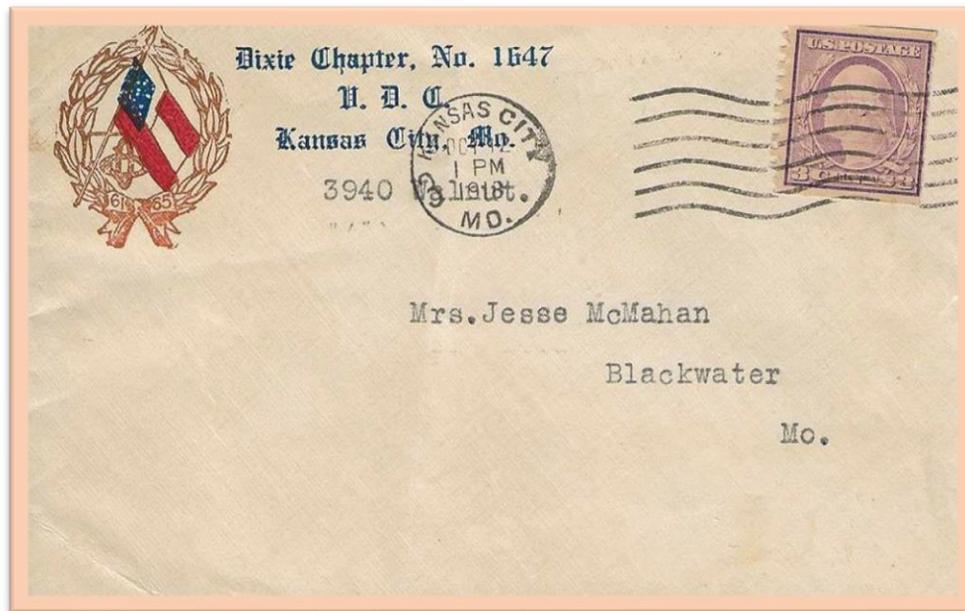
Dan Maddalino – **Large Silver** for “Introduction to Trinidad & Tobago Semi-Postal Stamps”

Juan Riera – **Silver** for “Sikorsky S-38 in the British West Indies” and; **Silver/Bronze** for “Breadfruit is Found on Numerous Stamps”

Deo Vindice

Dan Maddalino

Deo Vindice (*With God as our Defender*) was, and remains, the motto of the Confederate States of America (CSA) 1861-1865¹. It is remembered with pride by descendants of Southern soldiers, sailors, and civilians who participated in the American Civil War. These descendants today are active, providing charitable works through the “United Daughters of the Confederacy” (UDC)².



The cover shown above came into my American Civil War stamp collection several years ago. It is posted with the 3¢, violet Washington (WWI war rate) postage stamp (Scott# 529, Type III³) and canceled October 12, 1918, at Kansas City, Missouri. The corner card is for the *Dixie Chapter, No. 1647/ U.D.C./ Kansas City, MO.*

The UDC was founded in 1894 and incorporated July 18, 1919. It is located at 328 N Arthur Ashe Blvd, Richmond, VA. Their website (hqudc.org) pictures a Memorial Hall dedicated in 1957, as their headquarters building. According to the website, they are very active in fundraising for educational scholarships, charity work, and preservation of the memory and honor of those who served the Confederate States. Visit their website and read about the variety of patriotic and benevolent programs they sponsor.

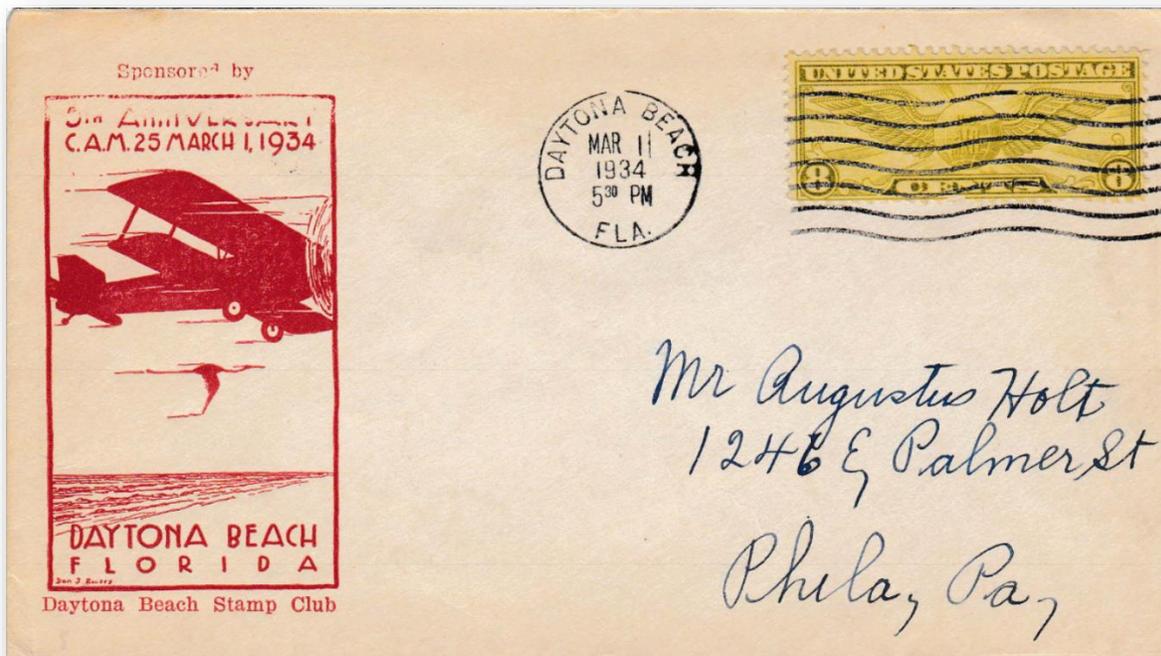
This cover is a reminder of the post-war work that is still being done to remember the war casualties and support the descendants of those who served. Dixie Chapter, No. 1647, Kansas City Missouri, exists today as the Dixie Chapter No. 1679, at Tempe, Arizona. Deo Vindice!

Footnotes:

1. <http://www.discoveringhistory.com> Accessed April 12, 2023
2. <http://www.hqudc.org> Accessed April 12, 2023
3. Donna Houseman (ed), *2018 Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*, Volume 1A. (Sidney, Ohio: Amos Media: 2017) p. 17

CAM Route 25

Juan L. Riera



Recently, at the Crethaven Stamp Club, I acquired this beautiful Florida airmail cover, commemorating the extension of CAM (Contract Air Mail) Route 25 service to Daytona Beach, Florida. The March 1, 1934, cachet, cover and cancellation were sponsored by the Daytona Beach Stamp Club, which to the best of my knowledge no longer exists. The stamp is Scott #C17, an 8¢, olive bister, “Winged Globe” airmail stamp, released on September 26, 1932.

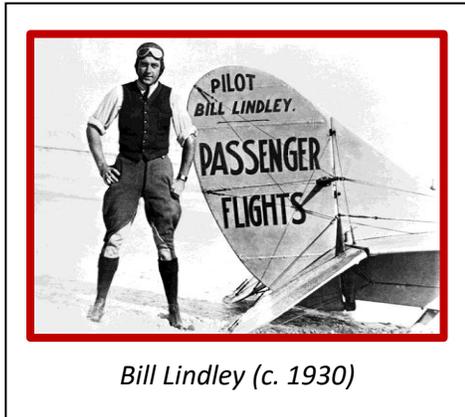
In 1926, aviation pioneer Harold Pitcairn bought a large section of farmland in Pennsylvania and turned it into a flying field. He formed Philadelphia-based Pitcairn Aviation on September 15, 1927. On May 1, 1928, Pitcairn Aviation won a Postal Service contract to carry mail between New York City and Atlanta, Georgia (CAM Route 19). This was followed by a December 1, 1928, contract for the Miami-St. Petersburg-Atlanta airmail route (CAM Route 25). The most notable plane used by Pitcairn Air was the Pitcairn Mailwing.



Pitcairn Mailwing

On January 17, 1930, Pitcairn essentially sold his aircraft manufacturing business to Henry and Edsel Ford in exchange for three Ford Tri-Motor airplanes which he used in his new company, Eastern Air Transport. On March 29, 1938, the company became Eastern Airlines, slightly over four years after this cover was sent and contract air mail service had begun in Daytona Beach.

The first flight southbound into Daytona Beach was piloted by F.B. Cann, and then, northbound by F.J. Schwaemmle with co-pilot A.P. Kerr. Initially, the Daytona Beach Airport was located on the beach, where pilots realized what race car drivers had known - the beach was wide, smooth, and hard packed enough for cars and planes. Airplane hangars were built on the beach to provide repair facilities; however, it closed in the winter of 1929-1930 and moved to a new location - Bethune Point on the Halifax River.



At Bethune point, Eastern Air Transport was the first airline certified to carry mail to Tampa and Orlando. The first flight crashed, without injuries, due to mechanical problems. That mail was gathered and sent off in another airplane. At the beginning of 1930, Florida State Airways was formed using Ryan aircraft for passenger service. In the very same month Bill Lindley piloted a flight to Palm Beach and was fatally injured when his plane crashed into Lake Worth. This fatality and the onset of the Great Depression put an end to the vast majority of aviation activity in Daytona Beach.

In late 1930, a 740-acre field became the site of the current airport. Initially called Sholtz Field for the then governor of Florida, it was located a few hundred feet from International Speedway Blvd. The name was changed to Daytona Beach Municipal Airport shortly thereafter. Eastern Air Lines (formerly Eastern Air Transport) began passenger service using Curtiss RC1 "Kingbird" and T32 "Condor" aircraft. After 1934 airmail route changes, Eastern Air Lines did not re-bid on the airmail routes it had (including route #25). In 1935 National Airlines placed a bid and took over the cross-state route from Daytona Beach to St. Petersburg.

During World War II, the U.S. Navy took over Daytona Beach airport for training. After the war, the airport reverted to the City of Daytona Beach. Many of the buildings constructed by the Navy were utilized by Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University when it moved from Miami, in 1965. An interesting side note involves John Paul Riddle and Talton Higbee Embry. Decades before the university bore their name, of which they had minimal or no involvement in, formed the Embry-Riddle Company. They contracted the Cincinnati-Indianapolis-Chicago route, CAM 24. But that is a story for another time. Finally, in 1969, Volusia County began management and renamed the airport, Daytona Beach Regional Airport.

Ref:

Cover from Author's collection.

Florida Memory.com

Daytona Chamber.com

Air and Space.si.edu

Stamps in the Classroom

Pat Hensley

You may be tempted to skip over this article, but I believe that if you know a teacher or know someone else who knows a teacher, this article could be useful to them. You may have children or even grandchildren in school, so they would have teachers who could benefit from this information. I hope you will take time to share this with a teacher!

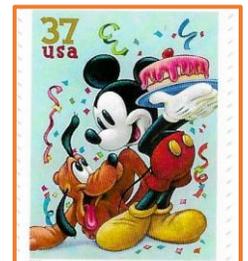
As our own club prepares for the Cresthaven Stamp Club, Stamp and Postcard Show on October 21, 2023, I thought about how I could show teachers that using postage stamps in the classroom is a useful tool. Maybe when teachers see the many ways that stamps can be used, they might be curious and want to visit the Stamp Show (which is a free and very interesting event!). If they aren't near our location, they might be able to find a stamp club or show closer to where they live.

Postage stamps can be a fun and engaging way to teach a variety of subjects in the classroom. Here are some ideas for how teachers can use postal stamps to teach:

History: Stamps can be used to teach about historical events, people, and places. For example, teachers could use stamps to teach about the American Revolution, the Civil War, or the First World War. They could also use stamps to teach about famous historical figures, such as Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King Jr., or Marie Curie.

Social studies: Stamps can be used to teach about different cultures, countries, and customs. For example, teachers could use stamps to teach about the different cultures of Africa, Asia, or Europe. They could also use stamps to teach about the different countries of the world, their flags, and their capital cities

Language arts: Stamps can be used to teach about different aspects of language arts, such as vocabulary, grammar, and writing. For example, teachers could use stamps to teach about words related to travel, such as "airplane," "ship," and "passport." They could also use stamps to teach about different types of writing, such as persuasive writing, narrative writing, and descriptive writing.



Scott #3915a

Math: Stamps can be used to teach about different aspects of math, such as counting, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. For example, teachers could use stamps to teach about counting by tens, hundreds, and thousands. They could also use stamps to teach about addition and subtraction problems involving money.

Science: Stamps can be used to teach about different aspects of science, such as animals, plants, and the environment. For example, teachers could use stamps to teach about different types of animals, such as mammals, birds, and fish. They could also use stamps to teach about different types of plants, such as trees, flowers, and vegetables.

These are just a few ideas for how teachers can use postal stamps to teach. With a little creativity, teachers can find many other ways to use stamps to make learning fun and engaging.



Scott #4557a

Here are some additional resources for teachers who want to learn more about using postal stamps in the classroom:

[Cresthaven Stamp Club](#): Palm Beach County, Florida. Will provide stamps free to area teachers.

[The American Philatelic Society](#): This organization provides educational resources for teachers, including lesson plans, activities, and stamp collections.

[The National Postal Museum](#): This museum offers a variety of educational resources for teachers, including online exhibits, lesson plans, and activities.

[The Postal History Foundation](#): This organization provides free educational resources for teachers, including lesson plans, activities, and stamp collections.

Philately in Florida

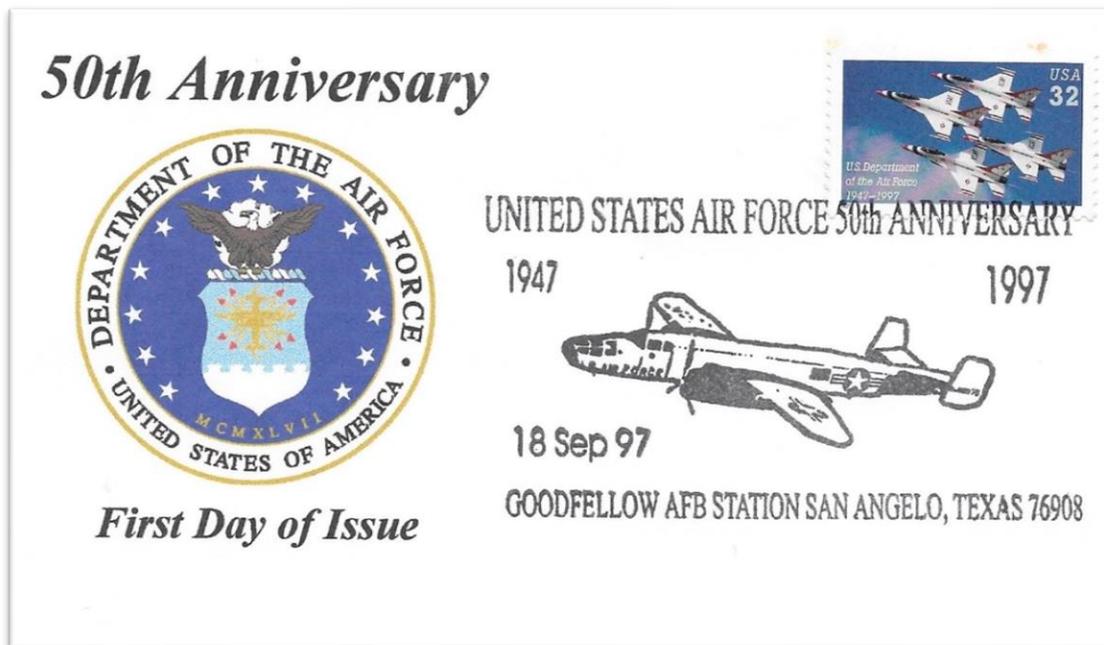
Sat., September 9th, Florida Stamp Dealers Association - Fall Stamp Show at Maitland Civic Center, 641 Maitland Avenue South, Maitland FL, 32751. 10 am to 4 pm.

Sun., September 10th, Second Sunday Stamp & Coin Show, at Azan Shrine Center, 1591 W. Eau Gallie Blvd., Melbourn FL, 32935. 9:30 am to 3:00 pm.



U.S. Air Force

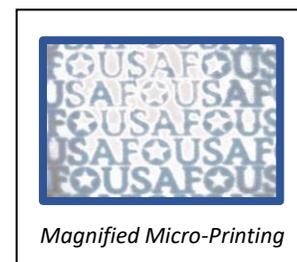
Michael Swope



Shown above is a first day cover featuring the 1997, 32¢, United States Air Force “Thunderbirds Aerial Demonstration Squadron” postage stamp; Scott #3167. The Air Force emblem cachet and cancellation from Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas, commemorate the 50th anniversary of the creation of the United States Air Force.

The United States Air Force became a separate military service on September 18, 1947, when President Harry Truman signed the National Security Act of 1947. This Act created the National Military Establishment, later renamed United States Department of Defense. The predecessor organizations that led to today’s Air Force were: (1) Aeronautical Division, Signal Corps [August 1907, to July, 1914]; (2) Aviation Section, Signal Corps [July, 1914 to May, 1918]; (3) Air Service, U.S. Army [May, 1918 to July, 1926]; (4) U.S. Army Air Corps [July, 1926 to June, 1941]; and, (5) U.S. Army Air Forces [June, 1941 to September, 1947].

The 32¢ Air Force stamp was designed by Phil Jordan and printed by Sterling Sommer for Ashton-Potter (USA) Ltd., with a September 18, 1997, release date. This was the first United States stamp to have “scrambled indicia” in hidden, 3-D, micro-printed images, that can only be viewed with a special “stamp decoder” which was sold by the U. S. Postal Service.



Magnified Micro-Printing

Ref: Cover from Author’s Collection
www.airforce.com/history
www.mysticstamp.com