



Cresthaven Stamp Club Newsletter

September 2024



Scott #969

A mother's grieving heart led to the creation of the American Gold Star Mothers. After losing her son in World War I, Grace Seibold began visiting wounded servicemen in Washington, DC hospitals. Realizing that self-contained grief is self-destructive, she extended a hand of friendship to other mothers whose sons were lost in military service. Gold Star Mothers was formally organized in 1928 and we commemorate these mothers on September 29th.

We recognize the many contributions workers have made to America's strength, prosperity, and well-being on Labor Day, September 2nd. National procrastination day is the 6th (I'll get to that tomorrow); and National Grandparents Day is the 12th.

Regards,
Michael Swope

In This Issue Volume 11, Number 9

- Page 2 News
- Page 3 Benjamin Harrison 13¢ Stamps, Dan Maddalino
- Page 6 Teddy Bear Created, Pat Hensley
- Page 7 Green Trees – Black Trees, Keith Lichtman
- Page 8 Air Mail from Wales, Juan L. Riera
- Page 9 Korean Kingdom and Empire, Michael Rogers
- Page 10 According to Hoyle, 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

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

Cresthaven Stamp Club News



September 2024

Welcome new club members Bernie Formal from Palm Beach Gardens and Tim Thomas from Coral Springs!

The American Philatelic Society's GASS 2024 at Hartford, Connecticut, Literature Palmares cited three of our club members for honors - Dan Maddalino won the Large Vermeil award for his article *Dominica #55, What is it?* And, Large Silver for his article *Department of Florida National Woman's Relief Corps*. Juan L. Riera won Large Silver for his article *The Barefoot Mailman* and a Silver for his article *Indian Rocks Beach*. Keith Lichtman won Silver/Bronze in the Catalogs category for *The Yugoslavia Stamp and its Varieties*. Congratulations club members!

APS Stamp Chat
COLLABORATION CREW PANEL
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24
7 P.M. EASTERN
"Sharing, Learning, Growing Philately Together"

APS September Stamp Chat:
Meet The Collaboration Crew

On Wednesday, September 24th at 7 p.m., members of the Collaboration Crew will hold a panel about collaboration opportunities, knowledge sharing, joint initiatives, and planning for the future within the philatelic world. The panel will feature Harold Krische, Gregg Redner, Suzanne Rae, and David Ball. Make plans to join them via Zoom for what promises to be a fascinating conversation!

The summer heat resulted in light turnout at both of our August meetings on the 13th and 27th, but Keith Lichtman gave an excellent presentation on the flag stamps of the overrun nations issued during the 1940's. You missed it if you weren't there!

President Kaye provided updates for our West Palm Beach Stamp Show, set for October 19th. Volunteers needed – contact Richard. We are looking forward to a successful show.

©2024 Cresthaven Stamp Club. Material is offered for educational purposes. Guest Authors assume no liability for error or omission in content. Material may have been produced under the "Fair Use" clause and may be similarly reproduced.

Benjamin Harrison 13-Cent Stamps

Dan Maddalino

While researching an article on the 1892 Republican National Convention, June 7-10, 1892 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, (Fig. 1)¹ wherein Benjamin Harrison was nominated for a second term as President of the United States², I obtained a First Day Cover franked with a single 13¢ stamp showing his portrait (Fig. 2). This stamp is the second of three 13¢ stamps featuring Benjamin Harrison's likeness (Fig. 3a-c).



Figure 1

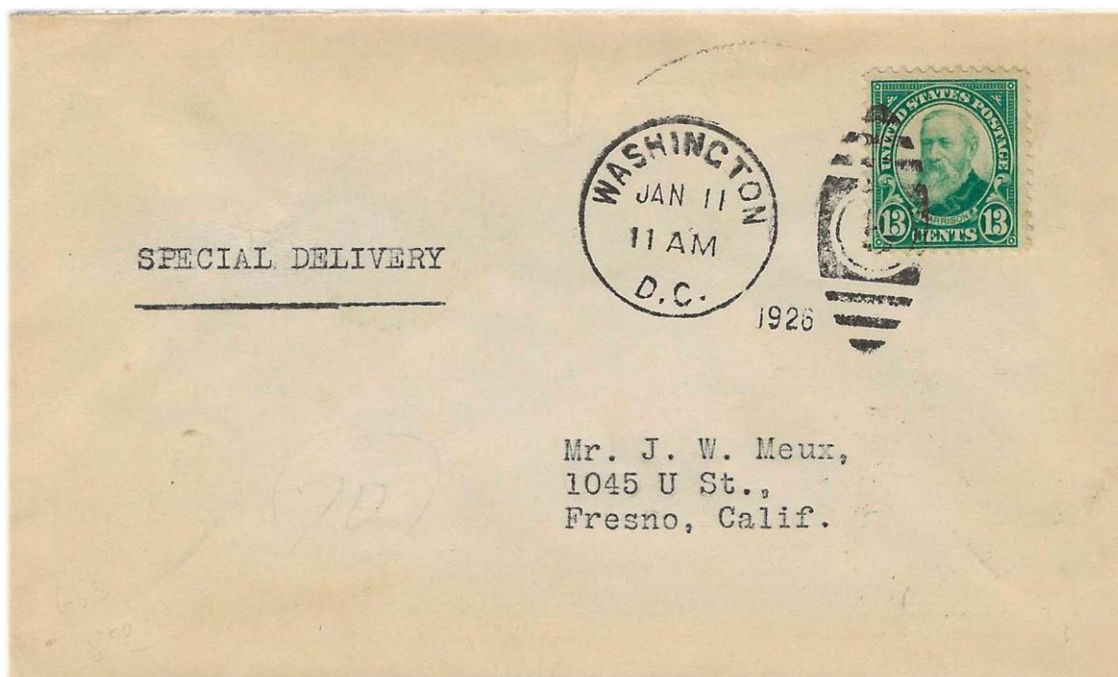


Figure 2

The first Benjamin Harrison 13¢ stamp was part of the very ornate regular issues of 1902 – 1903 and released November 18, 1902 in shades of purple black to brown violet (Fig. 3a). The grandson of William Henry Harrison (the ninth US president March 4th to April 4th, 1841), Benjamin Harrison failed to win a second presidential term in the November, 1892 general election.

Scott #308



Figure 3a

Scott #622



Figure 3b

Scott #694

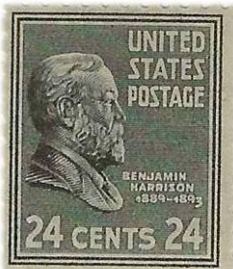


Figure 3c

Benjamin Harrison died in 1901 and he was immediately memorialized on 31 million new 13¢ postage stamps. They were printed on U S P S watermarked paper and with a perforation setting of 12. This postage stamp was the first United States stamp with the 13¢ denomination. It was designed and printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and is part of the series commonly known as the Second Bureau Issue. The purpose for this new 13¢ denomination was to offer a “service combination”. This single stamp covered the 5¢ International Surface Rate and the 8¢ Non-return Receipt Registration Fee³. The 13¢ postage stamp was primarily implemented to satisfy the needs of the banking and mercantile industries.

The 1926 First Day Cover shown in Figure 2 was created for philatelic purposes. Here the 13¢ stamp (Figure 3b) covered the 10¢ Special Delivery Fee, the 2¢ Domestic Surface Rate, and overpaid that surface rate by 1¢⁴. This stamp was added late to the Regular Issues of 1922 as stocks of the ornate 13¢ stamp were depleted. It was issued January 11, 1926, perforation set at 11 in green and light green on unwatermarked paper. It too was issued to satisfy the international surface rate and registration.

The third issue of the Harrison 13¢ stamps (Figure 3c) was available September 4, 1931, with the same usage as the previous two: 5¢ International Surface Rate and the 8¢ Non-return Receipt Registration Fee⁵. Its catalogued colors are yellow green to light yellow green⁶. This stamp resupplied the earlier 1926 design with color change and a perforation set at 11x10½. It would be the last of the Harrison 13¢ U. S. postage stamps. Not bad for a one term president.



Scott #828
Figure 4

Epilog: The 1938 Presidential Series placed past-president’s and prominent American’s portraits in a simpler design and moved Benjamin Harrison to the 24¢ denomination stamp. Here he was covering the combination of 5¢ Domestic Air Mail Rate, 4¢ International Air Mail Surcharge, and the new 15¢ Non-return Receipt Registration Fee (Figure 4)⁷. Harrison would appear again on 12¢ and 22¢ stamps (Figure 5) but, alas never again would Benjamin Harrison occupy the White House, nor a 13¢ denomination U. S. postage stamp.

Figure 5



Scott #1045



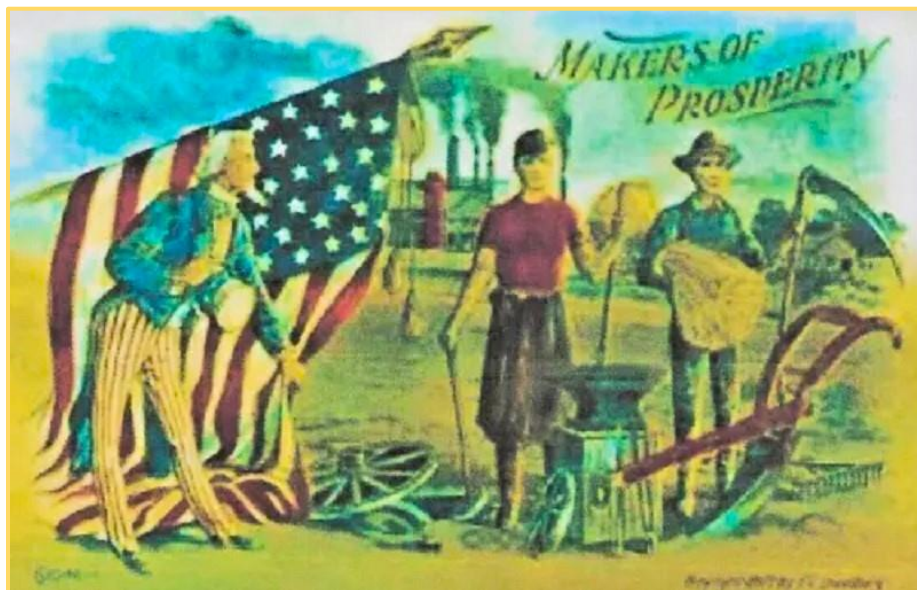
Scott #2218e

Collect all the Benjamin Harrison U. S. postage stamps. It's a great way to honor our past presidents.

Endnotes:

1. All illustrations shown are pieces from the authors' collections.
2. [Onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbing/book](http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbing/book): *Proceedings of the Tenth Republican Convention Held in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota June 7, 8, 9, And 10, 1892*; Rose, Theodore C. And James F. Burk (1892). Harrison & Smith Publishers, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Accessed July 18, 2024
3. Wawrukewicz, Anthony S., Henry W. Beecher; *U. S. International Postal Rates, 1872-1996* (1996), CAMA Publishing Company, Portland, Oregon. pp 233-236
4. Beecher, Henry W., Anthony S. Wawrukewicz; *U. S. Domestic Postal Rates, 1872-1999, 2nd Ed.* (1999), CAMA Publishing Company, Portland, Oregon. p. 243
5. Wawrukewicz, pp. 233-236
6. Houseman, Donna (Ed.); *Scott 2017 Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps and Covers* (2016), Amos Media, Sidney, Ohio.
7. Wawrukewicz. p. 103

Have a Safe Labor Day Holiday Weekend!



Teddy Bear Created

Pat Hensley



National Teddy Bear Day is celebrated on September 9th every year so I thought I would see what stamp would honor this special day.

The 32¢ “Teddy Bear Created” stamp (US #3182k), often referred to as the “Teddy Bear” stamp, is part of the "Celebrate the Century" series, which commemorate important events and cultural icons of the 20th century. The first day of issue was February 3, 1998, in Washington DC. The "Teddy Bear" stamp was issued as part of a sheet celebrating the 1900s to honor the beginnings of this iconic toy. The stamp commemorated the teddy bear and its association with President Theodore Roosevelt.

The teddy bear's history dates back to 1902, during President Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt's term in office. The story goes that Roosevelt was on a hunting trip and refused to shoot a bear that had been captured for him, as it was unsportsmanlike. This act of compassion inspired a political cartoon, which then led to the creation of the first "Teddy's bear."

Rose and Morris Michtom, New York City shopkeepers, created a toy bear which they called “Teddy’s Bear.” That first “teddy” bear sold quickly, and orders for more poured in. This continued demand led to the founding of the Ideal Toy Corporation. The bear photographed for the stamp is the bear made by the Ideal Toy Corporation and is from the collection of author and bear historian Dee Hockenberry.

A toymaker in Europe also claimed to be the creator of the teddy bear. Around the same time that the teddy bear was becoming popular in the United States, a German toymaker named Margarete Steiff and her company began producing stuffed bears. Margarete Steiff's nephew, Richard Steiff, designed a bear toy in 1902 that had movable arms and legs. This bear was displayed at a toy fair in Leipzig, Germany, in 1903, where it caught the attention of an American buyer who ordered a large shipment of the bears. These German-made bears were sold in the U.S. around the same time as the American "Teddy's bear."

Because of this, both the American and the German toymakers are credited with creating the teddy bear, though the name "teddy bear" comes from the American story about President Roosevelt. The teddy bear became a popular toy, symbolizing comfort and companionship. Eventually, children everywhere wanted their own teddy bear. Kids still love the teddy bear today!

*References: Mystic Stamp /3182k-1998-32c-Celebrate-the-Century-1900s-teddy-bear-created
National Day Calendar, national teddy bear day September 9*

Green Trees – Black Trees

Keith Lichtman

The 1988, 25¢ “Flag Over Yosemite” coil stamp has two color variations listed in Scott’s Specialized Catalog: Green trees (Scott #2280) and Black trees (Scott #2280e). The green trees variety sell for about 50¢ while the black trees variety sells for \$90 or more.



The black trees color variety should NOT be bought without a certificate from a major expertizing service. I purchased the stamps shown above, believing I had found the black trees variety and sent them to be certified. Both came back with certificates stating they were not the black trees variety, but freaks and oddities.

They remain in my collection, but they are not what I was hunting for. I have bought six others from dealers claiming black trees stamps with the agreement that if the certificates come back not black, I can return them. I have returned each one and yes, I ate the price of the certificates.

It took me a while to smarten up, but now I won't buy one unless it comes with a certificate. Based on my history with these stamps, I believe the black trees variety is truly under-valued in Scott's catalogue.

Ref:

Stamps from Authors' collection

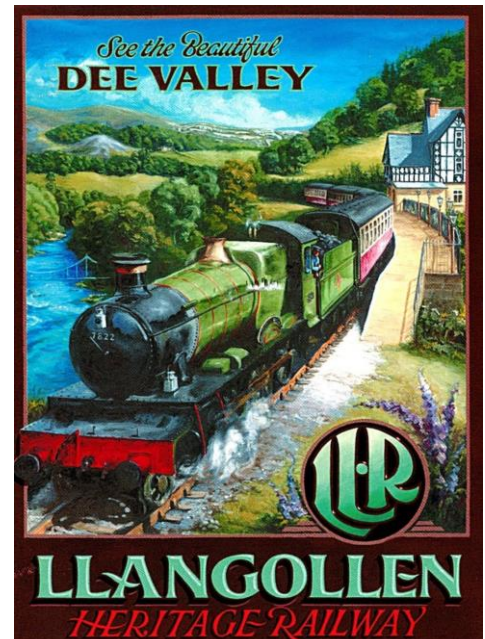
Scott Specialized Catalogue, Amos Media, Sidney, Ohio

Air Mail from Wales

Juan L. Riera

In addition to working as a university professor and lecturer, I lead historically themed tours in southeast Florida. I ask passengers on my tours to send me interesting postcards from where they live or interesting places they may visit. I recently received the Llangollen Heritage Railway postcard (at right) and while superficially it may not seem noteworthy, it has historical significance. The postcard was produced by David Kynaston Publishers, Llangollen, Wales, in 2010.

The Llangollen Heritage Railway is a ten-mile-long railroad located in the Dee Valley of Northern Wales that opened for service in December 1861. Initially a freight line to haul extracted slate from the Corwen quarry, it later carried passengers. Currently, the Llangollen Railway is a volunteer-run heritage tourism railway.



I would imagine this rail line carried mail as part of regular operations. Passenger service was discontinued in January of 1965, and freight service was discontinued in April of 1968, because of Beeching cuts, also known as the "Beeching Axe". Named after Dr. Richard Beeching (1913-1985) who was a physicist and engineer, but more importantly for a very short but notable period, was chairman of British Railways. Due to cost reduction and efficiency studies, he had 6,000 miles of rail lines removed from the British Railway network and more lines reduced to freight traffic only. These cuts reduced the network by about 25%-30% and had tremendous social and economic impact in Great Britain.



An interesting aspect to the post card is the airmail label on the reverse. The label reads "Post AWYR/par avion". Airmail in Great Britain is not required to be labeled, nor does it require additional charge. British post sends by airmail if it is most convenient and cost effective. Surprisingly, to me at least, Post Awyr is Welsh for air mail. Specifically, "Awyr" in Welsh translates to "sky" in English. Thus, making this Sky Mail if you want to be literal. So, a random postcard with a big background.

*Ref: Postcard from Author's collection.
Llangollen-Railway.co.uk*

Korean Kingdom and Empire Philatelic Catalogue and Handbook

Michael Rogers



In 1990, my company published the revised second edition of James Kerr's *Korean Kingdom and Empire Philatelic Catalogue and Handbook*. Jim also brought us Horace Sharrocks, a retired Christian missionary with a fabulous Korea collection.

I flew to California to obtain the Sharrocks' collection for auction, running into some trouble at the airport on the return. Arriving at Oakland airport, I was greeted by Army personnel informing me the United States had invaded Iraq and the Oakland airport was in process of lock-down. My flight was to be the last one out.

I'd packed the collection as my carry-on, but soldiers wanted to separate me from the collection to ensure no hazardous material was accompanying my luggage. There was no way I was going to have non-stamp collectors handle delicate stamps away from my presence so I protested until an understanding sergeant came by. Not a philatelist, he nonetheless waived me through. "It's paper, not metal."

For the same auction, the Trustees of the Collectors Club of New York committed the famous Stephen Rich collection of Korea on consignment. And, though best known for China, Mr. & Mrs. Ellery Dennison sent along their Korea, so our June 9, 1991, auction was ablaze with Korea!

Turned out it was the peak of the speculative market for Korea. Unbeknownst to us when we planned our auction, the capital city of Seoul, South Korea, was planning a big auction in conjunction with a national stamp show to be held six weeks after our auction.

The Sharrocks' had a rollicking good collection containing virtually all presentation sheets; rare varieties of the 1884-95 issues; essays; die proofs; errors; rare cancels; Falcon color essays; and, Imperial covers. The highest valued piece was a 1950 Plane/Map (Scott C4/KPC PSC 31) presentation sheet that sold for nearly \$32K, a record for any Korean piece at auction. Some dealers attempted to entice Dr. Sharrocks to withdraw his consignment and he asked me if he would realize more at the Seoul auction. I stood my ground and pointed out to him that perhaps he was being used. I noted that a similar Plane/Map sheet appeared in the Seoul auction and sold for only \$20K. How about that!

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

According to Hoyle

Michael Swope

Four decades before the American Revolution, there existed in London a number of coffee houses in which the gentry and merchant classes gathered to sip coffee, talk, and play “Whist”, a popular card game destined to be the forerunner of Contract and Auction Bridge. Attorney Edmund Hoyle (1672-1769) was a habitual attendee of the Crown Coffee House on Bedford Row.



Edmund Hoyle

Hoyle became so proficient at Whist that he decided to teach it and forego the practice of law. He demonstrated the fine points of the game to the lords and ladies at a very steep price.

In 1742, Hoyle published his first book with the imposing title *“A Short Treatise on the Game of Whist, Containing the Laws of the Game, and also Some Rules Whereby a Beginner May, with Due Attention to them, Attain to the Playing it Well.”*. A few years later he came out with the initial edition of Hoyle’s Games, giving rules and advice on card games. Thus, he pioneered in the authorship of a clear and scientific presentation of rules, ethics, and strategy of games as we understand them today. His rules and playing cards in general were exported to the American Colonies.

Hoyle’s association with card-game rules lead to his significant reputation, such that he is now quoted as an authority on Poker, Pinochle, Rummy, and Canasta – all unknown in his day. Each new book of rules published on card games is invariably called a “Hoyle”.

The first tax on playing cards levied in America came when the British Parliament passed the “Stamp Act” on March 22, 1765, to help pay for British troops stationed in the colonies during the seven years’ war. That act required colonists to pay a tax, represented by a stamp, on various forms of papers, documents, and playing cards.



Scott #R11

The next tax on American playing cards came in 1862 to help fund the Union’s Civil War efforts. A hefty \$50 fine was imposed for misuse of the stamps (about \$1400 in today’s money). The Civil War era playing card stamps (example at right) were retired in 1871. New Revenue stamps, designed specifically for playing cards, were introduced on August 1, 1894. That series was utilized until the tax was abolished in 1965.

Ref: Stamp from Author’s collection; “Hoyle Up-To-Date”, United States Playing Card Company, 1960.